













# WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

REVISED EDITION

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Webster, Noah

# WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION *of* THE MERRIAM SERIES

THE LARGEST ABRIDGMENT OF  
Webster's  
New International Dictionary  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1700 ILLUSTRATIONS



SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.  
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## PREFACE

The task of providing a worthy successor to the earlier editions of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary was a heavy one. From the older International had been constructed a smaller dictionary that presented the material that was most useful as well to the general reader as to the scholar, and this material had been embodied in a form at once convenient and of proven excellence. Indeed, no other English dictionary of similar scope had ever given such general satisfaction. With the publication of the New International, however, there became available a great number of popular words that demanded inclusion in a book like the Collegiate. Within the eighteen years since the first edition of the Collegiate Dictionary was published, multitudes of scientific and technical terms have become part of everyday speech. In 1893 the automobile industry was in swaddling clothes, wireless telegraphy hardly existed outside the patent office, five years were still to elapse before the Wright brothers were to prove mechanical flight practicable. To-day words connected with all of these subjects come easily from the tongue of the man in the street, and his newspaper and magazine employ them as part of the vernacular. While the proven convenience of the older Collegiate made any increase in size questionable, still, in order that adequate treatment might be given to this vast amount of new material, it was found necessary to use a slightly larger type page, and to add some 150 pages to the Vocabulary itself. But even with this added space a doubling or even trebling of the care and precision with which essentials were selected and nonessentials were rejected was demanded. To this task the editorial staff has, during the space of two years, resolutely applied not only the experience gained during the preparation of the New International, but the training in clear and concise statement resulting from its work in making the new School Series of Webster's Dictionaries. This new book can thus with confidence be offered as representing the matured and integrated judgment of editors thoroughly versed in the varied and subtle problems of lexicography.

The general title *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* has been retained, since the plan of the first and second editions (1898, 1910) of this book has nowhere been widely departed from. The *Third Edition* is, however, in no sense a revision or adaptation of these predecessors, but is a new work abridged directly from Webster's New International Dictionary, the material of the older Collegiate having been used only incidentally, mainly for purposes of comparison.

From the wealth of material in the New International there are here presented about ninety-seven thousand words and phrases. The endeavor has been to select those that will meet the needs of the busy general reader who wishes precise but not extended information about the words of the newspaper and periodical, and that will also satisfy the demands of the student in his college work. In the field of science, nouns and adjectives which are used in naming or describing parts or characteristics of plants, animals, or minerals, or the significant phenomena of their growth and relations, have been included with great fullness. The common names of plants and animals, especially if of literary value, have been given freely. Classificatory names, however, such as the names of genera, orders, and the like, have been inserted only when they have also a popular character. Thus many words like *fuchsia*, *geranium*, *gladiolus*, *octopus*, *junco*, though originally only the names of genera, have through common use become vernacular names as well. Such vernacular names are freely entered in the vocabulary, and in the definition the genus name itself appears. In the case of many scientific names an English derivative has, in popular use, replaced the Latin form of science. Preference has been given to such derivatives, but usually in the definition the scientific name itself also appears. Thus *Protozoa* will be found in the definition of *protozoan*, and *Cephalopoda* in that of *cephalopod*.

The spelling of Webster's New International Dictionary has been adhered to throughout. This is based upon the Webster system of simple spellings which prefers *color*, *center*, *traveling*, and the like, to *colour*, *centre*, *travelling*. In all such cases, however, the alternative spelling is included. In words that may be spelled either with *e* or with *æ*, as *medieval*, *mediæval*, or with *e* or *æ*, as *ecumenical*, *æcumenical*, the preference is given to the simpler spelling except where usage prefers the form with the diphthong. The words in which the diphthong is retained usually belong to the technical language of science. Here, also, alternatives are often given, though not so freely as in the New International.



Proper names or words derived from them, titles, and the like, that should be written or printed with a capital initial have this fact indicated either by beginning the vocabulary entry itself with a capital or by inserting [*cap.*] at the specific definition affected.

The work done in the New International in the department of Pronunciation was, perhaps, the most painstaking ever devoted to the subject for dictionary purposes and its results have therefore been kept unchanged. It should be borne in mind that the pronunciations finally chosen as representing the best usage were selected only after scrupulously collating all the published material available together with the results of careful personal investigations by the editor extending over many years and conducted both in America and in England. Again, thousands of disputed pronunciations were submitted to scholars, public speakers, actors, and specialists both in the United States and in Great Britain and a decision was reached only after a careful study of all this gathered information.

Attention is, also, specifically directed to the very valuable notes showing special variations in usage in the case of many words.

The pronunciation is indicated by the simple and well-established Webster system of respelling with one symbol only for each sound. The Guide to Pronunciation, while much shortened, is abbreviated directly from that in the New International and retains the essentials necessary to understand the symbols used and the principles followed. The Rules for the pronunciation of Latin (both by the Roman method and the English) and of Spanish will be found of much interest.

Plurals of nouns and pronouns, the degrees of adjectives or adverbs, and the parts of verbs are given when irregular or where, though regular, an irregular form might be expected. Thus, all plurals of words ending in *i*, *o*, or *y* are given because for some of these words plurals ending in *is*, *os*, or *ys* are used, while others end in *ies* or *oes*. Likewise the principal parts of verbs ending in a silent *e* are usually given. In the case of compounds, these irregular inflected forms are often omitted, to avoid duplicating under a derivative information already available at the main word.

The Etymologies are abridged from those of Webster's New International Dictionary, and retain the same qualities of accuracy and lucidity that so notably mark the work of Professor Sheldon and Professor Wiener in the larger book. The abridgment has consisted in the omission of many of the cognate forms, the omission of doubtful or controversial matter given in the New International with such qualifying words as 'perhaps' and 'apparently,' and, often, in the omission of the etymology of certain words in a group when the essential information is given in connection with the main word. Thus, no etymology is given for *separation*, although it is strictly from the Latin *separatio*, inasmuch as the essential information appears under the verb *separate*. Except for the above systematic modifications, the etymologies of the Collegiate, Third Edition, are, in general, as complete as those of the New International. The process of condensation has, it is believed, in no case made the etymology less accurate or less intelligible.

Definitions have generally been taken directly from the New International, though frequently modified in statement to obtain greater brevity or directness. They, therefore, retain the great lucidity and accuracy which characterize the work done by the general editor, Mr. Allen, and those trained under him. Noah Webster has been called "a born definer of words"; and his ideals and methods were, by example, precept, and personal training, passed on to his son-in-law Professor Goodrich and then to each of those who in turn came to take up the active editorial labors, Noah Porter, L. J. Campbell, and F. Sturges Allen. The best of the Webster traditions in definition have been followed in this volume. The historical order too has been preserved to show the growth of a word's meanings. For the same purpose obsolete senses have been retained where they are essential steps in a word's development; other obsolete senses have been omitted unless found in well-known works still widely read.

In the New International thousands of citations serve to illustrate and make clear the meaning and application of the definitions. The limitations of space forbade the use of full citations in the Collegiate, but in many instances the significant part of a citation has been retained as an illustrative example. Especial care has been taken to insert such examples in figurative or derived senses of the fundamental words of the language. Thus at *active*, *break*, *make*, *in*, *after*, *on*, most of the definitions are reinforced by such examples.

The difficulty often found in selecting from a dictionary the precise meaning to fit a given use of a word is removed by these examples, for it is necessary only to scan the definitions until one is found accompanied by an example showing an analogous use. Especial attention is directed to this valuable feature of the Collegiate, since no other dictionary of its size has heretofore attempted to supply information of this kind; it seems certain that it will fill a need which never before has been met, perhaps because not fully realized.

Hundreds of phrases are current in English with meanings that differ essentially from the natural meanings to be gathered from the component words. Such phrases are included in **Idiomatic Phrases** large numbers. When the meaning of the significant word is not too remote from its ordinary meanings, a special definition has been made to cover its use in the idiomatic phrase and the latter has been given as an illustrative example. In many other cases the phrase itself has been inserted with a suitable definition. This feature of the book should be especially helpful to those who do not know English as a mother tongue, but are forced to acquire it in later life.

Strictly speaking there are no perfect synonyms, that is, no two words which exactly agree in sense and use. Yet there are in English many words whose meanings are so closely akin that they are carelessly used without discrimination. Such words demand **Synonyms** especial attention in order that they may be used each with its due force and in its proper setting. This department of the New International was treated with especial care and fullness by Professor John L. Lowes, now of Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, under the critical supervision of Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard. The essence of their material is retained for the most part unmodified save for the abbreviating of the citations into illustrative examples, so that the treatment of synonyms in the Collegiate Dictionary, Third Edition, constitutes one of its strongest features.

More fully than ever before in a work of this size have pictures been used to clarify and strengthen the verbal definitions. Some 1700 of these illustrations appear in the text. In **Illustrations** addition, eleven full-page illustrations have been prepared especially for this book. The plates showing various forms of *inflorescence*, of *leaves*, of *flags*, of *helmets*, etc., will repay careful study, for by placing together pictures of objects similar in form the specific differences characteristic of each become clearly evident.

The supplemental vocabularies found in the preceding editions have been retained in this edition with several new features of value and interest. **The Supplemental Vocabularies**

Valuable as the Vocabulary of Rimes has proved itself in the former edition, it should be even more serviceable as now presented. The list has been revised and enlarged, monosyllables, dissyllables, and polysyllables being grouped separately in alphabetical order, an arrangement that will be found more convenient and suggestive. The pronunciation of the riming elements is indicated, which was not uniformly done in the earlier editions, thus emphasizing the fact that it is the sound rather than the form which determines the rime. The new typographical arrangement also will be found to lend itself to greater ease of reference. **Vocabulary of Rimes**

In this edition the Scottish Glossary shows improvements in vocabulary, definitions, and pronunciation. The vocabulary has been enlarged, and the difficulties likely to be encountered in the works of Scottish authors have been kept steadfastly in **Scottish Glossary** view. The definitions are more numerous, and all have been made to agree with the more recent information contained in the New International Dictionary. Where a fuller definition is given in the main Vocabulary, as under *colter*, *deasil*, *kill*, *plaid*, *thrum*, etc., reference is made thereto in order to avoid repetition. The pronunciation has been revised, and the respelling made to conform to the improved notation of the New International. No effort has been spared to make the Scottish Glossary of practical value to the general reader. It is at once comprehensive and authoritative.

In the place of the general vocabulary of Proper Names in the earlier Collegiate which gave only the spelling and pronunciation of a list of names, a much more helpful plan has been adopted. Names in mythology are for the most part entered with careful definitions in the main Vocabulary. The **Pronouncing Dictionaries of Geographical and Biographical Names** geographical Names, both ancient and modern, are now entered in one list with the pronunciations and brief descriptions added showing location, political ownership, statistics as to population, length (of rivers), elevation (of mountains), area (of states, lakes, etc.), all in the concise form found so effective in the New International. The careful work made available by the very recent revision of the New International Gazetteer insures the accuracy of the material here included.

The Biographical Names are given in a separate Biographical Dictionary and cover the great personages, ancient and modern. The accepted spelling, pronunciation, Christian names, nationality, and some hint as to their notable achievements are given, together with dates of birth and, if no longer living, of death, and in the case of rulers the years of their reigns. **Biographical Names**

The collection of personal names has undergone severe revision. Fanciful etymologies have been discarded, and only such meanings given as bear the hallmark of present-day **English Christian Names** philology. *Anthony*, in the former edition, was said to mean "priceless; praiseworthy"; *Bartholomew*, "a warlike son"; *Clarence*, "illustrious"; *Edith*, "happiness; rich gift"; *Mary* "bitter, otherwise, their rebellion, or star of the sea." It is not without regret that these interesting and poetic but erroneous interpretations have been cast aside. Thus, *Bartholomew* is now given as meaning "son of Talmal"; and *Clarence* as a Christian name is derived from Clarence the English



dukedom. When the meaning is not certain, it is not given. While the list of English names is not materially greater than in the former edition, the foreign equivalents are more numerous. This, with the revision in pronunciation, makes the collection fuller, more accurate, and more serviceable than its predecessor.

Collections of Foreign Phrases and Quotations serve a twofold purpose: To the writer or public speaker they suggest some new or half-forgotten expression; to the reader unfamiliar, or but superficially acquainted, with the foreign tongue, they give the meaning, and in this dictionary the pronunciation, of the imported phrase. Of such phrases, the New International Dictionary presents a veritable *embarras de richesses*, and a selection of the best-known and most widely applicable has been made. The English-speaking race becomes more and more cosmopolitan in speech, and imported sayings form part of the equipment of every educated person. Certain foreign phrases by reason of their conciseness and expressiveness have virtually become an essential part of our language. Such, for example, are the Latin *ad libitum*, *alter ego*, *ex officio*, *flagrante delicto*, *ipso facto*, *pro bono publico*; the French *à la mode*, *amour propre*, *coup de grâce*, *de trop*, *hors de combat*; the German *auf Wiedersehen*, *mehr Licht*, *Wanderlust*, *Zeitgeist*; the Italian *con amore*, *dolce far niente*, *sotto voce*. The present collection contains the more familiar phrases found in its predecessor, and many additions. The mottoes of the various States of the Union are entered.

The pronunciation is given, a feature which was absent from the old edition. Furthermore, the plan of using bold-faced type will prove a grateful change from the italics formerly used.

The list of Abbreviations is very comprehensive, and covers academic degrees, military titles, honorary orders, scientific symbols, commercial contractions, and the like, some of which have gained wide currency since the last edition was prepared. Thus, *A. B. C.*, *Argentina*, *Brazil*, and *Chile*, *A. N. Z. A. C.* or *Anzac*, *Australian and New Zealand Army Corps*, *C. S.*, *Christian Science*, *D. O.*, *Doctor of Osteopathy*, *I. S. O.*, *Imperial Service Order*, *S. O. S.*, the wireless signal used by ships in distress, can be expected only in an up-to-date list. These and practically all other abbreviations likely to meet the attention of the layman are given in the present collection. Attention is also directed to the introductory remarks on the correct usage of abbreviations in writing and printing. Such information is not elsewhere readily available, and will be appreciated by the careful writer. When, and when not, to use capital letters is clearly shown in the present edition, and this improvement alone more than justifies the revision.

Any who have occasion to write or print will welcome the simple and concise rules here given for Punctuation, Use of Capital Letters, etc. These rules exhibit the best current practice and, while in matter so condensed many niceties of analysis have, perforce, been omitted, they give the general principles involved.

Many of the errors that appear in print and much of the expense incurred in making printer's changes would be avoided if the original copy were prepared with sufficient care. The hints here given are the result of much experience and will be found of assistance in preparing circulars, advertisements, and form letters, as well as more extended forms of literary work, such as themes, stories, or the like.

The Signs and Symbols associated with astronomy, botany, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, commerce, music, etc., have been prepared *de novo* from the New International Dictionary; and, while containing all that was in the previous edition, the present list includes a number of very useful additions. The specimen of a corrected proof sheet is of special interest.

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# A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

## KEY TO THE SYMBOLS

 For FULL DISCUSSION OF THE SOUNDS of the language, see ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH, below.

REFERENCES. Numbers following the respelling for pronunciation of some words in the vocabulary refer to sections in this GUIDE.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (´), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (˘), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a light hyphen, except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a heavier hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

For a SYSTEM OF MARKING WORDS WITHOUT RESPELLING, see page xviii.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

ā, as in *āle*, *fāte*, *lā'bor*, *chā'os*.  
 â, " " *sen'âte*, *pref'âce*, *leg'is-lâ-tive*.  
 â, " " *câre*, *pâr'ent*, *com-pâ're*.  
 ä, " " *äm*, *ädd*, *äc-cept'*, *re'äd-mit'*.  
 ä, " " *ä'näl*, *in'fânt*, *hus'bünd*, *mad'äm*.  
 ä, " " *ärm*, *fär*, *fä'ther*, *äh*, *päl'm*.  
 ä, " " *äsk*, *gräss*, *dånce*, *stáff*, *páth*.  
 á, " " *so'fá*, *i-de'á*, *á-bound'*, *mo'lár*.  
 b, " " *baby*, *be*, *bit*, *bob*, *but*.  
 ch, " " *chair*, *much*; also for *tch*, as in *match*; for *ti* as in *question*; for *te* as in *righteous*.  
 d, as in *day*, *do*, *add'ed*; also for *ed* as in *robbed*.  
 dü: for *du* as in *ver'dure*; for *deu* as in *gran'deur*.  
 ê, as in *ève*, *mête*, *se-rêne'*.  
 ê, " " *ê-vent'*, *dê-pend'*, *crê-ate'*, *so-ci'ê-ty*.  
 ê, " " *ënd*, *êx-cuse'*, *êf-face'*, *car'pét*.  
 ë, " " *re'cënt*, *de'cën-cy*, *nov'ël*.  
 ê, " " *ev'ër*, *speak'ër*, *për-vert'*, *in'fër-ence*, *rumor* (*röö'mër*).  
 f, as in *fill*, *feel*; also for *ph* as in *philosophy*, *triumph*; for *gh* as in *laugh*.  
 g (always "hard"), as in *go*, *begin*; also for *gu* as in *guard*; for *gue* as in *plague*; for *gh* as in *ghost*.  
 gz: for *x* as in *ex-ist'*, *ex-act'*, *ex-am'ple*.  
 h, as in *hat*, *hot*, *hurt*, *oho*.  
 hw: for *wh* as in *what*, *why*, *where*.  
 î, as in *ice*, *sight*, *in-spire'*, *i-de'a*, *bi-ol'o-gy*.  
 î, " " *ill*, *ad-mit'*, *dî-vide'*, *pity* (*pî'ty*).  
 j, " " *joke*, *jolly*; also for "soft" *g*, as in *gem*, *giant*; for *gi* and *ge* as in *religion*, *pigeon*; for *di* as in *soldier*; for *dg(e)*, as in *edge*, *judg'ment*.  
 k, as in *keep*, *kick*; also for "hard" *ch*, as in *chorus*, *epoch*; for "hard" *c*, as in *cube*; for *ck*, as in *pack*; for *qu* as in *conquer*, *coquette*; for *que* as in *pique*.  
 K (small capital): for *ch* as in German *ich*, *ach*, etc.  
 ks: for *x* as in *vex*, *exit*, *perplex*, *dextrous*.  
 kw: for *qu* as in *queen*, *quit*, *quality*.  
 l, as in *late*, *leg*, *lip*, *lot*, *lull*, *holly*.  
 m, " " *man*, *men*, *mine*, *mob*, *hum*, *hammer*.  
 n, " " *no*, *man*, *manner*; also for *gn* as in *sign*.  
 N (small capital): indicates nasal tone (as in French) of preceding vowel, as in *bon* (*bôn*); *ensemble* (*ân'sân'bl'*).  
 ñ (like *ng*): for *n* before the sound of *k* or "hard" *g*, as in *bank*, *junction*, *linger*, *canker*.  
 ñg, as in *long*, *sing'er*; also for *ngue*, as in *tongue*.

ō, as in *ōld*, *nōte*, *bōld*, *he'rō*, *cal'i-cō*.  
 ô, " " *ô-bey'*, *tô-bac'co*, *a-nat'ô-my*.  
 ô, " " *ôrb*, *lôrd*; *law* (*lô*), *saw* (*sô*), *all* (*ôl*).  
 ô, " " *ôdd*, *nôt*, *fôr'est*, *hôr'ror*.  
 ô, " " *côn-nect'*, *côn-trol'*, *côm-bine'*.  
 ô, " " *sôft*, *dôg*, *clôth*.  
 oi, " " *oil*, *nois'y*, *a-void'*, *goi'ter*.  
 oō, " " *fôod*, *môon*; *rude* (*rôod*), *ru'mor* (*röö'mër*).  
 oō, " " *fôot*, *wôol*; *put* (*pôot*), *pull* (*pôol*).  
 ou, " " *out*, *thou*, *de-vour'*.  
 p, " " *papa*, *pen*, *pin*, *pop*, *put*.  
 r, " " *rap*, *red*, *rip*, *rod*; also for *rh*, as in *rhododendron*, *rhomboïd*.  
 s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in *so*, *this*, *haste*; also for *c* as in *cell*, *vice*; for *sç* as in *scene*, *science*; for *ss* as in *hiss*.  
 sh, as in *she*, *ship*, *shop*; also for *ch* as in *machine*, *chaise*; for *ce* as in *ocean*; for *ci* as in *social*; for *scl* as in *conscious*; for *s* as in *sure*; for *se* as in *nauseous*; for *si* as in *session*; for *ss* as in *issue*; for *ssi* as in *passion*; for *ti* as in *nation*.  
 t, as in *time*, *talk*; also for *ed* as in *baked*, *capped*; for *th* as in *thyme*, *Thomas*.  
 th (voiceless), as in *thin*, *through*, *wealth*, *breadth*.  
 th (voiced): for *th* as in *then*, *this*, *smooth*, *breathe*.  
 tû: for *tu* as in *culture*, *nature*, *picture*.  
 û, as in *ûse*, *pûre*, *tûne*, *lûte*, *dû'ty*, *hû'man*.  
 û, " " *û-nite'*, *für'mû-late*, *hû-mane'*.  
 û, " " *ûrn*, *fûrl*, *con-cûr'*; *her* (*hûr*), *fern* (*fûrn*), *fîr* (*fûr*); for Ger. *ö*, *oe*, as in *schön* (*shûn*), *Goethe* (*gû'tê*); for Fr. *eu*, as in *jeu* (*zhû*).  
 û, as in *ûp*, *tûb*, *stûd'y*, *ûp-hill'*.  
 ŷ, " " *cir'cûs*, *cau'cûs*, *cir'cûm-stance*.  
 ü: for French *u*, as in *menu* (*mê-nû*); for German *ü*, as in *grün*, *Sün'de*.  
 v, as in *van*, *vent*, *vote*, *revoke*; also for *f* as in *of*.  
 w, " " *want*, *win*, *weed*, *wood*.  
 y, " " *yard*, *yet*, *yellow*, *beyond*.  
 z, " " *zone*, *haze*; also for voiced ("soft") *s*, as in *is*, *wise*, *figs*; for *x* as in *Xenophon*, *xylography*.  
 zh: for *z* as in *azure*; for *zi* as in *glazier*, *brazier*; for *s* as in *pleasure*; for *si* as in *vision*; for *ssi* as in *abscission*; for *g* as in *rouge*, *cortège*.  
 ' as in *pardon* (*pär'd'n*), *eaten* (*ê't'n*), *evil* (*ê'v'l*): indicates the elision of a vowel or its reduction to a mere vocal murmur. (Cf. § 26.)

## ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH

☞ In this discussion, unless otherwise indicated, it is the sound of a letter that is meant in any instance, and not its name. Thus, *t* is called "tā"; its sound may be heard by pronouncing a word like *to*, and then omitting the vowel.

## A

§ 1. *ā* as in *āle*, *fāte*, *māk'er*, etc., commonly called "long a," although it corresponds, at least in its main element, nearly with *ē* (§ 23), is the name sound of the letter *a* in modern English. It is usually diphthongal, beginning with a sound nearly that of *ē* in *mēt*, and ending with a brief sound as of *ī* in *īt*, which is most noticeable at the end of a syllable, or before a voiced (sonant) consonant, as in *māy*, *āle*. In passing from the *ē* position to the *ī* position the tongue is raised, and the main element of the *ā* becomes somewhat closer than *ē*. The *ā* is never simply *ē* prolonged.

The sound (*ā*) is also otherwise variously represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *pain*, *day*, *break*, *veil*, *obey*, and (exceptionally) *gaol*, *gauge*, *aye* (ever).

§ 2. *ā* as in *sen'āte*, *pref'āce*, *vīl'āge*, etc., is a modification of *ā* (*āle*), in unaccented syllables. In ordinary speech, the sound is nearly *ē* as in *ēnd*, or, as pronounced by some, *ī* in *īt*. In formal speech, the sound approaches *ā* in many adjectives and nouns where in the corresponding verb it has the full sound, as in *con'ju-gāte*, *a*, *ag'gre-gāte*, *n*. It is nearly *ā* when before another vowel in a following syllable, as in *chā-ō'tic*, *Ju'dā-ism*. In such words as *mis'cel-lā-ry*, *sal'u-tā-ry*, etc., the *ā* usually is more nearly *ā* in American than in British use.

§ 3. *ā* as in *cāre*, *com-pāre'*, *pār'ent*, etc., occurs in standard English only in syllables closed by *r* and more or less strongly accented. The sound varies somewhat with different speakers. By many, it is made with the tongue nearly in the position for *ā* in *āt* (§ 4); by others, with the tongue nearly in the position for *ē* in *ēnd* (§ 23). But in either case the tongue is tenser and slightly higher than for the *ā* or for the *ē*, so that the *ā* is not simply *ā* prolonged, as some describe it, or *ē* prolonged, as others describe it.

An *a* before *r* does not usually take the sound of *ā* when the *r* immediately precedes a sounded vowel or another *r* in a following syllable of the word; as in *vā'ry*, *wā'ry*, *Mā'ry*, etc.; *pār'i-ty*, *pār'ry*, *chār'i-ty*, etc. (cf. § 75). Words like *vā'ry*, *wā'ry*, etc., are, however, pronounced with *ā* by many, especially in British usage. The sound (*ā*) remains unchanged when an inflectional ending is added; thus, *shāre*, *shār'er*, *shār'ing*.

The sound (*ā*) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *e* before *r*, as in *there*, and in other ways, as in *air*, *bear*, *hair*, *prayer*, etc.

§ 4. *ā* as in *ādd*, *hāt*, *rān'dom*, *pār'i-ty*, etc., is commonly called "short a." It corresponds in tongue position nearly with *ā* as that sound is pronounced by many (§ 3).

The sound (*ā*) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *plaid*, *guar'an-ty*, etc.

§ 5. *ā* as in *āc-count'*, *ā'nūl*, *mad'ām*, etc., occurs frequently in unaccented syllables closed by a consonant, in the ordinary spelling. In formal speech, it has the quality of *ā* (*āt*), but ordinarily it is more or less obscured, often becoming nearly or quite the same as *ā* in *so'fā* (§ 8). The italic (*ā*) indicates the quality of *ā* (*āt*), with allowable colloquial obscuration.

§ 6. *ā* as in *ārm*, *fār*, *fā'ther*, *ālms*, *pālm* is often called "Italian a." It has also been called the "open-throat" vowel, because in pronouncing it the mouth and throat are opened wide, the tongue being lax.

In American usage, *ā* occurs most often before *r*. In *calf*, *half*, *salve*, etc., *ā* is the generally accepted sound, though *ā*, and even *ā*, are also common in such words (not, however, in *calm*, *palm*, *balm*, etc., in educated speech). The digraph *au* in *laugh*, *haunt*, *taunt*, etc., is preferably pronounced as *ā*, although when followed by *n*, as in *haunt*, *taunt*, etc., it is by many given as *ō* (§ 11). The sound (*ā*) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *hearth*, *guard*, etc.

§ 7. *ā* as in *stāff*, *grāft*, *dānce*, *com-mānd'*, *chānt*, *āsk*, *pāss*, *lāst*, *pāth*, etc., occurs before *ff*, *ft*, *nce*, *nd*, *nt*, *sk*, *sp*, *ss*, *st*, and *th*; and in some other cases. The sound thus represented is not the short form of *ā* in *ārt* (§ 6). It is medium or long in *quantity*, and variable in *quality* between the limits *ā* (*ārt*) and *ā* (*ām*), usu-

ally more nearly resembling the former, but articulated somewhat further forward in the mouth. It is used by many cultivated speakers, in such words as are here mentioned, as a compromise between the *ā* used by some and the *ā* used by others.

§ 8. *ā* as in *ā-bound'*, *cā-rouse'*, *dī'ā-dem*, *so'fā*, etc., occurs only in unaccented syllables, usually such as are not closed by a consonant in the ordinary spelling. The sound is that of *ā* in *āsk*, usually with more or less colloquial obscuration toward the sound of *ē* in *ev'er* (§ 27), such allowable obscuration being indicated by italicizing the letter (*ā*).

§ 9. *ā* as in *all*, *talk*, *swarm*, *wā'ter*, etc., is equivalent to *ō* as in *ōrb*, *bōrn*, etc. (§ 59), and is represented by *ō* in the respelling; as, *all* (ōl), *talk* (tōk).

§ 10. *ā* as in *what*, *wān'der*, *swan*, *qual'i-ty*, etc., is equivalent to *ō* as in *ōdd* (§ 60), and is represented by *ō* in the respelling; thus, *what* (wōt), *what* (hwōt).

## Au and aw

§ 11. *Au*, in the ordinary spelling, regularly represents the sound of *ō* in *lōrd* (§ 59), as in *taught*, *caustic*, *haul*, etc. It also has the sound of *ā*, as in *aunt*, *laugh*; and in *taunt*, *haunt*, etc., as preferably pronounced (§ 6). It never has the sound of *ou* in *house* in English words. The common sound of *au* (ō) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *aw*, now the usual form where final or before *k*, *l*, or *n*; as in *law*, *saw*, *hawk*, *crawl*, *lawn*, etc.

## B

§ 12. *B* as in *boy*, *cab*, *rob'ber*, *a'ble*, etc., is the voiced labial stop (i. e., consonant formed with stoppage at the lips of the voiced, or intoned, breath). It differs from *p* (§ 72) only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone.

*B* is usually silent after *m* in the same syllable, as in *bomb*, *climb*, *thumb*, etc.; but is sometimes sounded, as in *rhomb*. It is usually silent before *t* (except in compounds, as *subtle*, etc.); as in *debt*, *doubt*, *sub'tle*, etc. In a few other cases, also, especially when initial before another consonant, as in *bdel'i-um*, it is silent.

## C

§ 13. *C* as in *cede*, *cy'press*, *ac'id*, *glance*, etc., ("soft" *c*) is identical with *s* as in see (§ 77), and is indicated by *s* in the respelling for pronunciation.

*C* has this sound (*s*) before *e*, *i*, or *y*; as in *cede*, *ac'id*, etc. The *c* rarely has the sound of *z*, as in *sacrifice* and *suffice* as pronounced by some. Before an *i*, less often an *e*, immediately followed by another vowel in the same word, "soft" *c* commonly takes the sound of *sh*, either by itself, as in *oc'ce-an'ic* (ō'shē-ān'ik), or by assimilation with the *i* or *e*, as in *vi'cious* (vī'chūs), *o'cean* (ō'shān), etc.

§ 14. *C* as in *cat*, *cold*, *ac'rid*, etc., ("hard" *c*) has the sound of *k*, and is represented by *k* in the respelling.

*C* has this sound (*k*) before *a*, *o*, or *u*; before *l* and *r*, as in *cliff*, *craft*; in the combination *ck*, as in *crack*; and at the end of a syllable (if not immediately followed in a succeeding syllable by *e*, *i*, or *y*), as in *pic'ture*, *arc*, *sanc'tion*, *disc*, *zinc*, *al'ma-nac*, *vap'ci-nate*, etc.; also before *e* in *sc'pt'ic*, as sometimes spelled, and before *i* in *scir'rous* (pronounced also *sir'ūs*), and in the irregular spellings *arc'ing*, *zinc'ing*, *zinc'y*, etc.

§ 15. *C* initial before *n* occurs in a few words and names from the Greek, and is silent, as in *Cni'dus* (nī'dūs). *C* is also silent in *czar*, etc., as commonly pronounced; also in *vict'uals*, *in-dict'*, and in *mus'cle*, *cor'pus-cle*, etc.

## Ch

§ 16. The most frequent sound of *ch*, as in *chln*, *church*, *much*, *arch*, etc., is a consonantal diphthong, commonly analyzed as *t* + *sh* (tsh). But these elements are not simply pronounced in succession, without change, as are, for instance, *k* and *s* in *box* (bōks); they blend into a composite sound in which both elements are changed somewhat. The sound is the voiceless (surd) correlative of *j* (§ 48). *Ch* has this sound in all native English words, and is used in the respelling invariably with this value.

*Ch* often has an equivalent, in the ordinary spelling, the trigraph *tch*, at the end of a syllable; as in *hatch*, *watch*, *satch'el*, etc. This sound of *ch* is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *ti*, as in *bas'tion*, *ques'tion*, and, rarely, by *te*, as in *right'eous*; also, by *t* and the initial element of *u* in *na'ture*, *vu'l'ture*, etc., as commonly colloquially pronounced. (Cf. § 87.) *Ch* occasionally has the sound of *j*, as in *spin'ach*.

§ 17. *Ch* has the sound of *sh* in *she* (§ 81) in words from modern French, as *cha-grin'*, *ma-chine'*, *mus-tache'*, etc.; also, in some words from Old French, in which histor-



ically the sound is **ch** (**chop**), but in which it has commonly become **sh** through analogy with more recent borrowings, as in *chiv'al-rous*, *cham-paign'* (flat ground).

§ 18. **Ch** "hard," as in *cho'rus*, *ech'o*, etc., has the sound of **k**, and is represented by **k** in the respelling.

**Ch** has its "hard" sound in most words from the Greek, directly or through the Latin, as in *cho'rus*, *ep'och*, *chyle*; also, in most words or names from the Hebrew, as *Chaldea*, *Enoch*, *Nebuchadrezzar*. In a comparatively few such words, the sound of **ch** as in *chop* occurs; as *chart*, *cherub*, *Rachel*; also, in the prefix *arch-*, as in *archbishop*, *archduke*; but the **k** sound remains in *architect*, *archangel*, *architecture*, etc. In some words from foreign languages, the corresponding **ch** has a fricative ("guttural") sound. (See § 50.)

§ 19. **Ch** is silent in *drachm*, *schism*, *yacht*, and in *fuchsia*, as a common plant name.

## D

§ 20. **D** as in *day*, *bed*, *hard*, *wed'ded*, etc., is the *voiced dental* (or often *alveolar*) stop (i. e., consonant formed with stoppage of the voiced, or intoned, breath by placing the point of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above). The sound differs from **t** (§ 82) only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone.

**D**, when preceded in the same syllable by a voiceless sound (i. e., one uttered without vocal tone), is pronounced like **t**; as in *hissed* (*hĭst*), *looked* (*lŏkt*). It is silent in the first syllable of *Wednesday*, as usually pronounced, and in *handkerchief* and *handsome*. **D** often assimilates with a following **i**, the two taking the sound **j** (§§ 43, 87).

## E

§ 21. **e** as in *ève*, *bē*, *mēte*, etc., commonly called "long e," is the name sound of the letter **e** in modern English. The sound is formed with the tongue in nearly the same position as for **i** (§ 44), but slightly raised and tenser, the front of the tongue being raised higher than for any of the other "front" vowel sounds (**i**, **ā**, **ē**, **ā**, **ā**). A further raising of the tongue, or a slight increase in the force of utterance, by causing audible friction of the breath, turns the sound into a consonant, as **y** in *yes*.

This sound is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *Cæ'sar*, *beam*, *feet*, *de-ceive'*, *peo'ple*, *key*, *machine'*, *field*, *Phœ'bus*, *quay*, *Por'tuguese*.

§ 22. **e** as in *ē-vent'*, *crē-ate'*, *so-ci-ē-ty*, etc., is a modification of **ē** (*ève*) in unaccented syllables. In ordinary speech it is uttered with the tongue slightly lower and less tense than for the accented **ē**, the sound tending toward that of **i** (§ 11), which it often becomes in colloquial speech.

§ 23. **e** as in *ënd*, *pēt*, *ēr'ror*, etc., commonly called "short e," corresponds nearly to the main part of "ā" (§ 1). The sound (**ē**), which usually occurs in accented syllables closed with a consonant, is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *di-er'e-sis*, *said*, *says*, *feath'er*, *heif'er*, *leop'ard*, *friend*, *as-a-tō'ti-da*, etc.

§ 24. Short **e** (**ē**) also occurs in unaccented initial syllables, as in *ex-cuse'*, *en-large'*, *ef-face'*, etc. In many final unaccented syllables, the sound verges toward that of **i** in *ill*, as in *end'ed*, *car'pet*, *hors'es*, *wool'en*, etc., and is given as **i** by many phoneticians, where others give **ē**, or a sound intermediate between **ē** and **i**. In this Dictionary the more formal sound (**ē**) is preferred, although the **i** sound is allowable colloquially. Otherwise, the **ē** in unaccented syllables usually is obscured toward the sound of **ē** (*ev'ēr*). (See §§ 25, 27.)

§ 25. **e** as in *mo'mēt*, *de'cēn-cy*, *nov'el*, *gos'pēl*, etc., usually before **n** or **l**, is pronounced in formal speech like **ē** (*ënd*). From this there is an allowable colloquial weakening or obscuration in the direction of **ē** (*ev'ēr*, § 27), the vowel sometimes appearing to be almost elided, as in *mo'm'nt*, *nov'l*. (Cf. § 26.) The formal sound, together with its allowable obscuration, is indicated by the italic (*ē*).

§ 26. In some words—as *eat'en*, *o'pen*, *gold'en*, *shriv'el*, etc.—the **e** is so far reduced that it becomes a mere vocal murmur, or even drops out altogether, leaving to the **n** or the **l** the function of the vowel. Such words are marked in the respelling for pronunciation with an apostrophe (') to indicate the reduction or elision of the vowel; thus, *eat'en* (*ēt'n*), *gold'en* (*gŏl'd'n*).

§ 27. **e** as in *read'ēr*, *sev'ēr-al*, *pēr-form'*, etc., is the sound of unaccented **e** before **r**. The tongue position in the articulation of this sound is nearly the same as that for **ū** (§ 88), or **ū** (§ 89), but in pronouncing either **ū** or **ū** the

tongue is tenser, making a perceptible difference in the sound, as may be felt and heard by pronouncing such pairs of words as *cūr* and *mak'ēr*, *cūt* and *sev'ēr*.

The sound (**ē**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *al'tar*, *e-lix'ir*, *ac'tor*, *zeph'yr*, etc.

§ 28. The sound of **e** as in *fern*, *err*, *her*, *herd*, *infer*, etc., as ordinarily pronounced, is the same as **ū** in *ūrn*, and is indicated in the respelling by **ū**. (See § 88.)

§ 29. **E** as in *there*, *where*, etc., is identical in sound with **ā** (§ 3), by which it is represented in the respelling.

§ 30. **E** as in *veil*, *rein*, *they*, etc., with the sound of **ā** (§ 1), occurs in English words only in the digraph *ei* (or *ey* final), and it is, properly speaking, the digraph that represents the sound, and not the single letter.

§ 31. **E** with consonant value. An unaccented **e** immediately followed by another vowel often assumes more or less of a consonant **y** sound, as in *right'eous*, as pronounced by some, *ri't'yūs*. Even with careful speakers, this **y** sound, however, often assimilates with a preceding **t** or **d** or **s**, or **c** with the sound of **s**, modifying its sound more or less, as in *right'eous* (*rĭ'chūs*, by some *ri't'yūs*), *gran'deur* (*grā'n'ūr*; by some *grānd'yēr*, by others *grā'n'jēr*), *o'cean* (*ō'shūn*), *nau'seous* (*nō'shūs*, by some *-shūs*), etc. Cf. § 87.

The **e** does not always disappear even when, by partial assimilation, it has changed the sound of the preceding consonant, especially if the accent falls upon the following syllable, as in *o'ce-an'ic* (*ō'shē-ā'n'ik*).

§ 32. **E** silent. When it follows a consonant at the end of a syllable, **e** is usually silent in modern English, but indicates: (1) Generally, that a preceding vowel is long; as in *cāme*, *tōne*, *hōme*. In many words, however, the preceding vowel is short; as in *bāde*, *o'live*, *prom'ise*, etc. (2) That a preceding **c** or **g** is "soft" (i. e., pronounced as **s** or **j**); as in *serv'ice*, *rav'age*, etc. A final silent **e**, also, often occurs after certain consonants not usual in a final position, as **y**, **th** (when sounded as in them), and single **s** (when not the sign of the plural), or **z**; as in *leave*, *wreath*, *mouse*, *nurse*, *bronze*, etc.

In the ending *-ed* of the past tense and participle of verbs, the **e**, except in solemn or poetic speech, is usually elided, as in *sealed* (*sēld*), *waved* (*wāvd*), *hoped* (*hōpt*), unless the verb ends in **d** or **t**, as in *add'ed*, *suit'ed*. When the **e** is thus elided in pronunciation, the **d** following a voiceless consonant (i. e., one uttered without vocal tone) is pronounced as **t**; as, *stopped* (*stōpt*), *hoped* (*hōpt*).

## Ee

§ 33. **Ee** has usually the sound of **ē** (*ève*) as, in *beet* (*bēt*), *deep* (*dēp*). In *been*, it has usually, in America, the sound of **i**. In *breech'es* and *coff'ee*, it has the sound of **i**.

## Eu, ew

§ 34. **Eu** regularly has the sound of **ū** (§ 85), as in *feud* (*fūd*), *deuce* (*dūs*), or, when unaccented, of **ū** (§ 87), as in *eu-phon'ic* (*ū-fŏn'ik*), etc.

**Eu**, having usually the same sounds as **eu**, is common at the end of words or syllables; as in *pew* (*pū*), *new* (*nū*), etc. It also occurs (rarely) initially and medially; as in *ewe* (**ū**), *ew'er* (**ū'ēr**), *newt* (**nū**). After certain consonants, it has the sound of **ō**; as in *flow* (*fŏō*), *threw* (*thrŏō*). (Cf. § 86.) It has exceptionally the sound of **ō**; as in *sew* (*sŏō*), *shew* (*shŏō*).

## F

§ 35. **F** as in *fame*, *fly*, *staff*, *oft*, etc., is the *voiceless labiodental open* consonant (i. e., consonant pronounced by bringing the lower lip and upper teeth lightly together but without complete stoppage of the breath, which is emitted without accompanying voice, or vocal tone). **F** is the same as **v**, except that **v** is pronounced with voice (§ 95).

The commonest equivalent of **f** in the ordinary spelling is **ph** (chiefly in words from the Greek), as *pha'lanx*, *pho'to-graph*, etc.; the sound being otherwise sometimes represented by **gh** (§ 40). In *of*, and usually in *hereof*, *thereof*, *whereof*, **f** has the sound of **v**.

## G

§ 36. **G** as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*, is called "hard" **g**. This sound of **g** is the *voiced guttural*, or *velar*, stop (i. e., consonant pronounced by stopping the voiced, or intoned, breath by contact between the back of the tongue and the back palate). It corresponds to **k** (§ 49), except that the latter is uttered without voice. As used in the respelling for pronunciation, **g** has invariably its "hard" sound.

In modern English, **g** has its "hard" sound: (a) Always at the end of a word; as in *hug*, *hag*, *tug*; also in derivatives of such words even when the **g** (doubled in the spelling) is followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, as in *rag'ged*, *drug'gist*, *fog'gy*. (b) Before **a**, **o**, or **u**, or **ā**, **ō**, or **ū**, or **ā**, **ō**, or **ū** in the same syllable; as in *gay*, *glad*, *grow*, *lin'gual*, *bags* (except



in the British gaol, gaoler). (c) In words of Teutonic origin before e and i, as in *get, give*; also when doubled before y, as in *bug'gy, mug'gy*. (d) In a few words and names from the Hebrew; as *ga'rah, Gid'e-on*. The sound of "hard" g, followed by z, is also often represented by x; as in *ex-ist' (ĕg-zist'), ex-am'ple (ĕg-zămp'l)*. See § 100.

This sound of g is otherwise indicated, in the ordinary spelling, by *gu*, as in *guard, guest*; by *gh*, as in *ghost*; and by *gue* final, as in *plague*.

§ 37. "Soft" g, as in *gem, en'gine, gy'rate*, has the sound of j (§ 48), and is represented by j in the respelling.

The letter g has this sound usually before e, i, or y, except in words of Teutonic origin (§ 36, c). At the end of a syllable, the sound is usually represented by *dg, dge, or ge*, as in *badg'er, badge, rage*.

§ 38. G with sound of zh. In a few words from the French, as *rouge, mirage, cortège, etc.*, g retains its French sound of z in azure.

§ 39. G is silent in modern English before m and n final, and when initial before n; as in *phlegm, sign, gnat, gnaw, etc.* In the digraph ng, as in *sing*, the g blends with the n to form a new sound (§ 55).

## Gh

§ 40. Gh occurs initially in a few words, in which it has the sound of "hard" g (§ 36); as in *ghost, ghost'ly, a-ghast'*. In other positions it either has become silent or has the sound of f. It is silent: (a) after i (or ei), as in *high, nigh, sleigh, etc.*; (b) before a t in the same syllable, as in *caught, eight, right, etc.* (an exception is *draught [drăft]*); (c) often at the end of a word or syllable after au or ou, as in *daugh'ter, dough, bough, etc.* It often has the sound of f after au or ou at the end of a word or syllable, as in *laugh, laugh'ter, cough, e-nough'*, etc. In *hough*, it has, exceptionally, the sound of k.

## H

§ 41. H as in *hate, hire, house, hoot, etc.*, is a simple breath sound, and is often called the *aspirate*. It usually begins as a weak, voiceless glottal consonant produced by friction of the breath against the vocal cords, while its latter part is articulated with the same position of the vocal organs as for the following vowel.

An h initial in a word is sounded in the best present English, except in *heir, honest, honor, hour*, and, esp. in America, *herb*, and their derivatives, while in *hostler* (when so spelled), *humble, humor*, present usage is divided, but on the whole favors the sounding of the aspirate. The h is frequently silent at the beginning of a syllable; as in *ex-haust', ex-hort', shepherd, Dur'ham, etc.* After a vowel in the same syllable, as in *ah, oh*, the h is regularly silent. The h is silent in *John* and *phthisic (tíz'ík)*; and is either silent, or blended with a neighboring sound, in *ch, gh, kh, ph, rh, sh, th*, and *wh*.

## I

§ 42. ĩ as in *ice, time, child, etc.*, commonly called "long ĩ," is the name sound of the letter i in modern English. The sound (ĩ) is a diphthong having for its initial element in the best American usage the sound of ĩ (ĭrm) or the same sound shortened (as in *ar-tis'tic*). In some localities, notably the South of England, the initial element lies between ũ (ũp) and ĩ (ev'ĕr).

The sound is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *aisle, ay or aye (yes), height, eye, vie, choir, guile, buy, thy, rye*.

§ 43. Long ĩ unaccented, as in *ĩ-de'a, dĩ-am'e-ter, etc.*, does not differ essentially from ĩ in *ice*, but is commonly pronounced more quickly, and is hence somewhat shortened.

§ 44. ĩ as in *ill, pit, ad-mĩ't', etc.*, is commonly called "short ĩ," though formed with nearly the same tongue position as for ĩ (§ 21), but with the tongue slightly lower, and less tense.

Short ĩ unaccented is usually followed in the same syllable by a consonant, as in *cab'ĩn, in-hab'ĩt*. Otherwise, as in *qual'ĩ-ty, trin'ĩ-ty, dĩ-vid'e', etc.*, the sound tends slightly toward ĩ (ev'ĕr, § 27), but in careful speech its quality is maintained.

The sound (ĩ) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *guĩn'ea, for'eĩgn, sur'feit, car'riage, mis'chief, cir'cuit, etc.*, and, exceptionally, in English, *breaches*, also (§ 33), *women, tor'toise* (by some), *let'tuce, busy'*; also, colloquially, in *ad'ed, etc.* (Cf. § 24.)

§ 45. ĩ before r, as in *fir, bird, irk'some, etc.*, is the equivalent of ĩ in *ĩrn* (§ 88), and is represented by ĩ in the respelling, as in *fĩr (fĩr), bĩrd (bĩrd), etc.* When unaccented, the sound is equivalent to ĩ in *ev'ĕr*; as in *ta'pĩr (tă'pĩr), e-lĩx'ĩr (ĕ-lĩk'ĕr)*. (Cf. § 27.)

§ 46. ĩ as in *ma-chĩne', po-lĩce', etc.*, occurs in modern English chiefly in words of foreign origin or under foreign influence, and is equivalent to ĩ in *ĕve* (§ 21), being represented by ĩ in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 47. ĩ with consonant value. A short ĩ (ĩ) when closely followed by another vowel often falls into a y sound; as in *fil'ĩal (fĩl'yăl), gen'ĩal (jĕn'yăl)*, etc. A preceding "sharp" s (as in *sun*), "soft" c (as in *cede*), or sc (as in *science*), by assimilation with the y sound, commonly takes an sh sound, as in *man'sĩon, vĩc'ĩous, con'sĩcĩous*; and a voiced s (as in *as*) or a z similarly takes a zh sound, as in *vĩ'sĩon, gla'zĩer, etc.*, the ĩ in either case being wholly absorbed. A preceding t is affected in the same way, as in *na'tĩon, par'tĩal, etc.*; but when preceded by a syllable ending in s, the t (ty) takes a ch (tsh) sound, as in *ques'tĩon, Chris'tĩan, etc.* A g followed by ĩ similarly takes, by fusion with the ĩ sound, the sound of j, as in *re'ĩgĩon*; and d ĩ in like manner often takes the sound of j, as in *sol'dĩer, cord'ĩal*.

## J

§ 48. J as in *jar, jest, jute, etc.*, is a consonantal diphthong, commonly analyzed as d + zh (dzh). But these elements are not simply pronounced in succession, as are, for instance, the sounds of g and z in *eggs (ĕgz)*; they blend into a composite sound in which both elements are somewhat changed. The sound is the voiced (sonant) correlative of ch in *chĩn* (cf. § 16).

The equivalents of j, in the ordinary spelling, are "soft" g, ge, and dg(e), by which it is usually represented at the end of a syllable, as in *page, badg'er, judge* (cf. § 37); exceptions being *pre'ĩ-ĩdice, prof'ect, maj'es-ty, and caf'e-put*. Also, j (or dj) occurs at the end of a syllable in some foreign words, mostly Oriental. Other equivalents of j, in the ordinary spelling, are d ĩ as in *sol'dĩer, ge* as in *sur'geon, gĩ* as in *re'ĩgĩon*. (Cf. §§ 47, 87.) In *hal-lelujah*, j has the sound of y.

## K

§ 49. K as in *kite, ark, oak, etc.*, is the voiceless guttural, or *velar, stop*, formed in the same manner as "hard" g (§ 36), but uttered without voice, or vocal tone.

The sound (k) is also otherwise indicated, in the ordinary spelling, as in *call, choir, hough (hök), khan, co-quet', an-tĩque', saqueu, queue*. The sound is also a component of one of the sounds commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by x (§ 99). Before n in the same syllable, k is now silent in English; as in *knot, knee, etc.* Kk has the sound of k, as in *tack*, as has *lk*, usually, after the sound of a in *all (ăl)* or of ō in *old*, as in *walk, folk, etc.*

§ 50. A small capital k (thus, K) is used in the respelling to indicate any of certain fricative sounds, often popularly called "gutturals," which occur in German, Scottish, Dutch, and other languages.

These sounds are of two typical classes: (a) The palatal fricative is made with the tongue nearly in position for y in *yes*, but raised closer to the palate, so that there is more distinctly audible friction. It may be imitated by exaggerating the slightly fricative sound of y in *yes* (without uttering voice), or of h in *hue*; or by pronouncing k in *key* so that the breath passes through a very narrow passage, instead of being entirely stopped between the tongue and the palate. This sound is typically that of *chĩn* standard German "ich," and commonly occurs after or before "front" vowels, as ĩ, e, and after consonants. (b) The guttural fricative is usually deeper and stronger than the palatal, and somewhat resembles a light hawking, or clearing of the throat. It may be imitated by pronouncing c in *cow*, with the closure between the back of the tongue and the palate loosened so that the breath passes through a very narrow passage, instead of being entirely stopped. This sound is typically that of *ch* in standard German "ach," and commonly occurs after or before "back" vowels, as a, o, u.

The nature of the preceding or the succeeding sound sufficiently determines the character of these fricative sounds. Those not familiar with the foreign pronunciation may pronounce the K as simple k.

## L

§ 51. L as in *le, low, ill, clay, etc.*, is normally formed with partial closure of the oral passage by contact of the point of the tongue with the back upper gums at the same place as for d (§ 20) and t (§ 82), the voiced (intonated) breath passing out either at both sides or at one side, whence it has been called the *point-divided, or point-side, consonant*. L has no voiceless correlative in English.

In certain combinations the l, originally sounded, has regularly become silent, as in *would, alms, balm, salmon, almond, half, salve, talk, folk*, and like words, and their derivatives. L often fulfills the office of a vowel in an unaccented syllable, as in *bat'tle (băt'tl), bus'tle*.



## M

§ 52. **M** as in *me, tame, smile, etc.*, is the *voiced labial nasal (labiodental)* consonant, formed by bringing the lips together, as for **b** and **p**, at the same time lowering the soft palate, and thus allowing the intonated breath, or voice, to pass into or through the nasal passage.

Initial **m** before **n**, occurring in a few words from the Greek, is silent; as in *mne-mon/ics* (nê-môn/iks).

## N

§ 53. **N** as in *none, inn, ten, etc.*, is the *voiced dental nasal (dentinal)* consonant, formed with closure of the oral passage by the tongue in the same position as for **d** and **t**, while, at the same time, the soft palate is lowered, allowing the intonated breath, or voice, to pass into or through the nasal passage. **N** often serves as a vowel in unaccented syllables, as in *eat/en* (ê't'n). (Cf. § 26.)

After **m**, a final **n** is silent, as in *hymn, condemn, etc.*; but when a suffix is added to such a word, the **n** is usually sounded, as in *hym-nol'o-gy, con/dem-na'tion, au-tum/nal, etc.* In *damned, damning, limning*, usage is divided; in *condemning, contemning, hymnings, condemn, contemner*, present usage favors the silent **n**. In *kiln* the **n** is usually silent. In the initial combinations **kn, pn, mn**, only the **n** is now sounded in English, as in *know, pneumatic* (cf. § 72), *mnemonics*.

§ 54. A small capital **n** (thus, **N**) is used in the respelling to indicate that a *preceding vowel* is pronounced as a *nasal*, as in French *bon* (bôn).

There are four such nasal vowels in French, indicated by a following **n** in the ordinary spelling (not if the **n** is doubled or followed by a vowel in the same syllable), as in the phrase *un bon vin blanc* (în bôn vãn blãns), "a good white wine." These are pronounced by opening the mouth very wide and uttering the vowels as here marked, while allowing the soft palate to hang loose, the breath or voice passing out through *both nose and mouth*, only the vowel being pronounced in any case, the printed **n** merely indicating the nasalization. Many English-speaking people substitute for such nasal vowels similar, but not nasalized, vowels followed by the English nasal consonant sound **ng**, or **n** as in *ink* (§ 55) and this, though inaccurate, is allowable for those who find the true nasal vowels too difficult. Similar nasal vowels occur in some other languages, as Portuguese.

## ŋ, ng

§ 55. **Ng** as in *sing, hang, bang'ing, etc.*, is a nasal consonant sound formed with complete closure between the back of the tongue and the soft palate, in the same manner as for "hard" **g** (§ 36), and is hence called the *guttural, or velar, nasal*. In its pronunciation the sounds of **n** and **g** are so closely blended that neither can be distinguished.

The digraph occurs only at the end of syllables; as in *sing, sing'er, hang, etc.*; or with **e** added, as in *tongue*. An added inflection usually causes no change; as in *sing'er, hang'ing, etc.*; but in the comparatives and superlatives of *long, young, etc.*, the **g** goes, with the sound of "hard" **g**, with the inflection, while the **n** takes to itself the **ng** sound; as in *lon'ger, lon'gest*. When **ng** is followed in the same syllable by a silent **e**, as in *flange, range*, it does not take the sound as in *sing*, but is simple **n**, followed by the sound of **g** (= **j**).

At the end of an accented syllable, an **n** followed immediately, either in the same or the succeeding syllable, by the sound of **k** or of "hard" **g** (**go**), commonly takes more or less of the **ng** sound (being marked in the respelling for pronunciation with **ŋ**); as in *ink* (iŋk), *fin'ger* (fîn'ger), etc.; also, often, in unaccented syllables, as in *e/lon-ga'tion, pro/lon-ga'tion, etc.*

The **n** does not take this sound (**ŋ**) in the prefixes *in-, en-, on-, un-, non-*.

## O

§ 56. **ō** as in *ōld, nōte, bōne, etc.*, commonly called "long **o**," is the name sound of the letter **o** in modern English. The main part of the sound (**ō**) in standard English is pronounced with the back of the tongue raised toward the soft palate, its maximum elevation being about midway between that for **ô** (**orb**, § 59) and that for **oo** (**foōd**, § 68). In its pronunciation the lips are contracted to a circular opening. In addition to this main element, the vowel commonly takes a distinct vanishing sound of **oo** (**foōt**), or even **oo** (**foōd**), making it more or less diphthongal. This diphthongal quality is more marked in the pronunciation of some localities than in that of others. (Cf. § 1.)

The sound (**ō**) is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *roam, foe, oh, door, grow, owe, haut-boy, beau, yeo'man, sew*.

§ 57. When accented before **r**, **ō** commonly takes as its vanishing sound a slight sound of **ē** in *ev'ēr* (§ 27), instead of **oo** or **oo**. By some in America, and by many in England, the **ō** in this position is pronounced nearly or quite like **ô** (§ 59); as in *glō'ry, pork, etc.*

§ 58. **ô** as in *ô-bey', pō-et'ic, a-nat'ô-my, etc.*, differs from **ō** (**ōld**) not only in the (usual) omission of the vanishing sound, but also in that the tongue takes for **ô** a slightly lower position and is laxer. In careful pronunciation, the sound is almost that of **ō**.

§ 59. **ô** as in *ôrb, lôrd, ôr'der, etc.*, is formed with nearly the same tongue position as "short **o**" (§ 60), but in pronouncing it the tongue is tenser.

As indicated by the letter **o** followed by **r** in the same syllable, the sound (**ô**) is mostly limited to accented syllables with the **r** not immediately followed by a vowel or another **r** in the same word (inflected words, as *ab-hôr'ring, ab-hôr'rer*, excepted). Otherwise the sound is usually **ô**, as in *fôr'eign, ôr'ange, tôr'rid, or ô*, as in *môre, glô'ry, dôor*; but all these words are pronounced with **ô** by many speakers (cf. § 57).

The sound (**ô**) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **a** in certain positions, as in *swarm, all, talk, wa'ter, etc.*; and otherwise as in *draw, awe, haul, ex-traor'di-nary, George, etc.*

§ 60. **ô** as in *ôtt, ôdd, pôd, etc.*, is commonly called "short **o**." The sound is formed with nearly the same tongue position as for **ô** (§ 59), but in its pronunciation the tongue is laxer.

In the pronunciation of this pair of vowels (**ô, ô**) the back of the tongue (the part active in their formation) is lower than for any of the other "back" vowels (**ô, ô, oo, oo**) and the lips are rounded but slightly. "Short **o**" sometimes occurs in unaccented syllables, as in *ma'er'ôn, car'bôn, etc.*, but here, except in very formal speech, it is usually more or less obscured, as in *côn-clu'de', ôc-cur', etc.* (§ 61). Such obscuration is more marked in most final unaccented syllables, the vowel often disappearing altogether, leaving to the consonant the function of a vowel, as in *cot'ton* (kôt'n), *but'ton* (bût'n), etc. (Cf. § 26.)

§ 61. **ô** as in *ôc-cur', côn-nect', rec'ôl-lect', etc.*, has the sound of **ô** in *ôdd* (§ 60) in formal speech, but in ordinary speech the sound is more or less obscured, such allowable obscuration being indicated by making the letter italic.

§ 62. **ô** as in *sôft, côst, gône, clôth, etc.*, is intermediate between **ô** in *ôrb* (§ 59) and **ô** in *ôdd* (§ 60). The **o** in such words is pronounced by some as **ô**, by others as **ô**, but properly takes the medial sound here indicated.

§ 63. **o** as in *do* (**doo**), *prove* (prôov), *tomb* (tôom), etc., is equivalent to **oo** in *foōd* (§ 68), and is indicated by **oo** in the respelling.

§ 64. **o** as in *wolf* (wôlf), *wom'an* (wôom'ân), etc., is equivalent to **oo** in *foōt* (§ 69), and is represented by **oo** in the respelling.

§ 65. **o** as in *son* (sôn), *done* (dôn), *oth'er* (ôth'êr), etc., is equivalent to **û** in *ûp* (§ 89), and is indicated by **û** in the respelling. The **o** in *na'tion* (nã'shún), *caution* (kô'shún), etc., has this sound, usually more or less obscured in ordinary speech, as indicated by the italic **û**. (Cf. § 90.)

§ 66. **o** as in *worm* (wôrm), *work* (wôrk), *world* (wôrld), etc., occurs only before **r** in accented syllables, and is equivalent to **û** in *ûrn* (§ 88).

## Oo

§ 67. **Oo** in modern English regularly has the sounds of **oo** as in *boōt* (§ 68), and **oo** in *foōt* (§ 69); exceptionally it has the sound of **û** in *ûp*, as in *flood* (flûd), *blood* (blûd), etc., (§ 89), and of **ô** (**ôld**), as in *door* (dôr), *floor* (fôr), etc., (§ 57).

§ 68. **oo** as in *môon, foōd, toōt, etc.*, is articulated with the back of the tongue raised close to the back palate and the lips firmly and closely rounded. The height of the tongue and the degree of lip rounding are greater than for any of the other "back" vowels (**â, ô, ô, ô**). (Cf. § 60.)

The sound (**oo**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *rude, group, drew, fruit, do, canoe, rheum, manoeuvre*.

§ 69. **oo** as in *foōt, goōd, croōk* is called the short of **oo**, although the two sounds differ not only in quantity, but also somewhat in quality. The **oo** is formed with nearly the same tongue position as **oo**, but in pronouncing it the tongue is slightly lower and less tense.



The sound (ō) is also commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *u*, as in *full* (fūl), *pull* (pūl), etc.; and exceptionally by *o*, as in *wolf*, *woman*, and by *ou*, as in *would*, *could*.

#### Oi and oy

§ 70. *Oi* regularly represents the diphthong heard in *oil*, *coil*, etc., and is used in the respelling always with this value. Its first element, which takes the accent, is approximately ō and its final element is i, the elements being pronounced in a single wave of sound (thus, ōi).

In the ordinary spelling, *oi* exceptionally represents several other sounds; as in *chan/ois*, *av'oird-pois*, *choir*, *tor/toise*, etc. The diphthongal sound of *oi* when final is commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *oy*, as in *boy* (*boi*), *toy* (*toi*), etc.

#### Ou and ow

§ 71. *Ou* in modern English regularly represents the diphthong heard in *out*, *a-bout*, *house*, a sound never represented by *au* in English. This sound of *ou* is approximately ä (ärt) + ō (bōk), pronounced in one wave of sound, with the accent on the first element (ä/ō). The diphthong is used in the respelling always with this value.

In the ordinary spelling, *ou* exceptionally represents several other sounds; as in *soup*, *brought*, *soul*, *cou/ple*, *griev/ous*. The diphthongal sound as in *out* is also represented by *ow*, in the ordinary spelling, especially when final, as in *owl*, *cow*, *proW*, etc. *Ow* also has the sound of ō (ōld), as in *know*, *bow*.

#### P

§ 72. *P* as in *pea*, *pay*, *cup*, *happy*, etc., is the *voiceless labial stop*, differing from *b* (§ 12) only in the absence of voice, or vocal tone. Both *p* and *b* have the same articulative position as the nasal *m* (§ 52).

The letter *p* is silent when initial before *s*, *sh*, and *t*, as in *psalm*, *pslaw*, *ptarmigan*, and, usually, before *n* in words from the Greek, as *pneu/matic*, *pneu-mo/ni-a*, etc., though some scholars pronounce the *p* in words of the latter class, except the more common ones. It is also silent in *raspberry*, *receipt*, *sempstress*, *accompt*, *corps*, and their derivatives.

#### Ph

§ 73. *Ph* occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation. It usually has the sound of *f* as in *five* (§ 35), and is represented by *f* in the respelling. Exceptionally, it has the sound *v*, as in *Stephen*, and in *nephew* as pronounced by some. In *diph/thong*, *diph-the/ri-a*, *naph/tha*, etc., the pronunciation with *f* is the best present usage.

#### Q

§ 74. *Q* is not used in the respelling. In the ordinary spelling, it is in all cases followed by *u*, and the two letters together commonly have the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*, *con/quest*, etc. They have the sound of *k* in a few words, mostly from the French, as in *coquette*, *etiquette*, etc., and in the ending *que*, as in *antique*, *burlesque*, etc.

#### R

§ 75. *R* as in *room*, *rope*, *merry*, is usually pronounced in English as an *open, voiced (sonant) consonant*, in the articulation of which the point of the tongue is raised toward, but not to, the back of the upper front teeth, or the hard palate, the exact position and height varying somewhat according to the adjacent sounds. The *r* also differs quite markedly as pronounced in different sections, but is now rarely trilled in standard English, though it still is in the Scottish and some other dialects, and as it usually is in foreign languages. In some localities, especially in the South of England and in New England, *r* is commonly omitted in certain positions or is replaced by a vowel sound, as of *ē* in *ev'er* (§ 27), even by educated speakers.

*R* is never preceded by the regular short sound of a vowel in an accented syllable, except when the *r* ends a syllable and is followed in the succeeding syllable of the same word by a vowel or another *r*, as in *mā/r'ry*, *vēr'y*, *spī/r'it*, etc., — and not even then if there is a primitive form ending in *r*; as in *bar*, *bar/r'ing*; *in-fer'*, *in-fer/r'ing*, etc.

#### S

§ 76. *S*, either alone or by assimilation with a following element, represents four sounds in the ordinary spelling, all of which are *open dental fricatives* (i. e., consonants formed

by bringing the tongue near enough to the teeth to cause decided friction of the breath, but not complete closure). Two of the sounds are voiceless, or sord, as in *sun* (sūn), *sure* (shūr), and two voiced, or sonant, as in *has* (hās), *vi-sion* (vīzh'ūn).

§ 77. (1) Voiceless, or sord, *s* ("sharp" *s*), as in *see*, *hiss*, *basis*, etc., is the primary sound of the letter, which is used in the respelling invariably with this value. The sound is variously formed by different speakers. It is most often pronounced with a rather narrow aperture between the blade of the tongue and the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above. The unintonated breath is forced through this aperture, and, impinging upon the edges of the teeth, produces the sound commonly called "hissing." If the sound is clear it is not advisable to change the usual tongue position.

This sound of *s* is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *c* "soft" (§ 13), as in *cell*, *vice*; by *sc*, as in *scene*, *science*; by *sch*, as in *schism*.

§ 78. (2) Voiced, or sonant, *s* ("soft" *s*), as in *is*, *has*, *easy*, *accuse*, etc., is the same sound as *z* (*zeal*, § 105), and is represented by *z* in the respelling for pronunciation. It is formed with the same tongue position as for "sharp" *s*, but the tongue is more tense for the voiced sound.

The *s* is sometimes voiced as the final sound of verbs, and voiceless as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives; as in *use*, *abuse*, *house*, *diffuse*, *close*, etc.

§ 79. (3) *S* sometimes takes the sound of *sh* (§ 81), by assimilation with a following *i* or *y* sound, as in *mansion*, *sure*, *sugar*, *censure*, etc. (§§ 47, 87). In the case of a doubled *s*, the first *s* is assimilated to the second; as in *pas/sion* (pāsh'ūn), *is/sue* (īsh'ū), etc. In a few words *s* takes the *sh* sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in one pronunciation of *A/si-a* (āsh'ī-ā; āsh'ā), in *nau/se-a* (nāsh'ē-ā), *o/ce-an/ic* (ōsh'ē-ān'īk), etc.

§ 80. (4) *S*, when preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, takes the sound of *zh* as in *az/ure* (§ 106) by assimilation with a following *i* or *y* sound; as in *fa/sion*, *de-ci/sion*, *ex-plō/sion*, etc. When doubled in this position, the first *s* is assimilated to the second (cf. § 79); as in *ab-scis/sion* (āb-sīzh'ūn), *re-scis/sion* (rē-sīzh'ūn).

#### Sh

§ 81. *Sh* as in *she*, *rash*, *usher*, etc., is a *voiceless dental fricative* (i. e., consonant formed by narrowing the oral passage near the teeth so that the unintonated breath is forced out with audible friction). It is formed with a rather narrow opening between the blade of the tongue and the back upper gums, somewhat further back than for *s* (§ 77). The current of air is broader, and the resulting sound fuller and softer, than in the case of *s*. The sound (*sh*) is a simple element, the voiceless correlative of *zh* in *azure* (§ 106).

This sound is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *c* or *s* with or before *e* or *i* (§§ 13, 79); by *sc* or *t* with or before *i* (§§ 47, 87); by the *s* element of *x* combined with a following *i* (§ 99); by *chs* in *fuch/si-a* (fūsh'ī-ā; -shā), as a common plant name, and by *sch* in *schist*, etc.

#### T

§ 82. *T* as in *tle*, *it*, *note*, etc., is the *voiceless dental* (or often *alveolar*) *stop*, corresponding to *d* (§ 20), but uttered without voice, or intoned breath.

In combination with a following *i*, or the initial element of a *ti* or *ti* (§§ 47, 87), *t* often has the sound of *sh*, as in *na/tion*, *me/tion*, etc., or of *ch*, as in *ques/tion*, *na/ture*, etc. The sound of *t* is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *th* (§ 84, 3); also by the verb inflection -ed in certain positions (§ 20). The *t* is silent in *Mat-thew*, *mortgage*, *hautboy*, *chasten*, *hasten*, *of-ten*, *listen*, etc.

#### Th

§ 83. *Th* has two chief sounds: one voiceless (surd) as in *thin*, *birth*, etc., marked with plain *th* in the respelling for pronunciation; the other voiced (sonant) as in *the*, *than*, *breathe*, etc., marked *th*; thus: *thē*, *thān*. Both sounds have the same tongue position, which varies slightly with different speakers, the point of the tongue being brought against or near or between the edges of the teeth, producing a "lisp" sound.

§ 84. (1) The plural of nouns ending in voiceless *th* in the singular usually retains the voiceless *th*, especially after a short vowel or a consonant, as in *breath/s*, *death/s*,



myths, breadths, etc., but in some cases, esp. when following a long vowel, the plural has preferably *th*, as in *baths, cloths, laths, moths, mouths, oaths, paths, sheaths, truths, wreaths*.

(2) Verbs and nouns ending in *th* often differ in pronunciation, the noun having the *th*, the verb the *t*, sound; as *mouth, n. & v., south, n. & v., etc.* The voiced sound in the verb is often indicated by a final silent *e*; as *breath, n., breathe, v.; wreath, wreath; bath, bathe, etc.*

(3) *Th* has exceptionally the sound of *t* in *thyme, Thomas, Thames (Eng.), Esther, and, with ph, in phthisic*. It is commonly silent in *isthmus and asthma*.

## U

§ 85. *ū* as in *ūse, pūre, cūbe, mū'sic, hū'man, etc.*, commonly called "long *u*," is the name sound of the letter *u* in modern English. The sound varies considerably, not only with different speakers, but also in the pronunciation of the same person, according to its position with reference to other sounds. The main element of *ū* is always the sound of *oo* (fōōd), which in a full pronunciation of the *ū* is preceded by the sound of *y* (yes). In certain positions the initial element becomes *ī* (ill), often so much lightened as to be scarcely audible, and in some positions disappears altogether, leaving simply *oo* (see § 86).

At the beginning of a syllable, as in *use, un'ion, disun'ion, etc.*, the initial element of the *ū* is *y* (yes), the *ū* in such cases sounding the same as *you*. Otherwise the *y* element comes in most clearly after *p, b, m, v, f, c* "hard" (= *k*), and *g* "hard" (as in *go*); as in *pure, bu'reau, beauty, mute, view* (vū), *fu'tile, cube, ague*. After *n*, it is less prominent, often becoming *ī* (ill); as in *new* (nū), *num'ber-ous*. After *d, l* (except as below, § 86), *s, t*, and *th*, as in *duke, lute, suit, as-sume', time, enthu'si-asm*, the *y* sound comes in with more difficulty, and the initial element usually becomes *ī*, but is not, however, properly entirely omitted.

The sound (*ū*) has various equivalents in the ordinary spelling, as in *beauty, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you*.

§ 86. After *r*, as in *rude* (rōōd), *true* (trōō), *u* is now pronounced as simple *oo* in the best usage. The same is true of the *u* after the sound of *sh*, as in *sure* (shōōr), *chute* (shōōt), and, usually, after *l* preceded by another consonant, as in *blue* (blōō), *flute* (flōōt), and after *j*, as in *ju'ry* (jōō'ri).

§ 87. *ū* as in *ū-nite', val'ū-a-ble, etc.*, is a modification of *ū*, in unaccented syllables. It differs from *ū* by taking for the final and main element the sound of *oo* (fōōt).

A preceding *t* tends to assimilate with the *y* or *i* element of the *ū*, the two together forming a more or less clear *ch* sound; as in *na'ture, pic'ture, nat'ū-ral*. A preceding *d* in like manner tends to assimilate with the *y* or *i* element, the two forming a more or less clear *j* sound; as in *ver'dure, grad'ū-al*. The pronunciation of such words with *ch* and *j*, though common, is considered colloquial, and they are marked in this Dictionary with a tie bar connecting the *t* or *d* with the following *ū*; as in *na'ture* (nā'tūre), *nat'ū-ral* (nā'tū-rāl). The tendency to assimilation is thus shown, and the pronunciation with the sounds of *ch* and *j*, as *nā'chur, nāch'ū-ral, ver'jur* (with *n* pronounced as *oo*, often obscured to *ē* in *ev'ēr*) may be considered allowable in colloquial speech. A preceding *s* in a syllable not initial (as in *cen'sure, sen'su-al*) commonly takes an *sh* sound, and a preceding *z* or a voiced *s* (as in *az'ure, lei'sure, cas'ū-al*) a *zh* sound. The preceding *s* usually remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes in medial, syllables; as in *su-preme', con'su-lar, etc.* But in *su'gar* (shōōg'ēr), *sure* (shōōr), and their derivatives the assimilation occurs.

§ 88. *ū* as in *ūrn, ūrge, hūrl, etc.*, varies somewhat with different speakers and as occurring in different positions. The sound (*ū*) occurs in standard English only in syllables under some degree of accent, and before *r* in the same syllable (but not when the *r* is doubled, as in *hūr'ry*; except in derivatives, as *fūr'ry*).

Orthopists have long divided words containing this sound (*ū*) into two groups, one typified by such words as *her, fern, bird, etc.*, the other by *urn, burn, etc.*, and have considered those of the first group to have a sound produced somewhat further forward in the mouth than is that of the second. But the great majority of English-speaking people do not make the distinction. Most phoneticians of the present day regard the words of both groups as having the same sound, and no distinction is made in this Dictionary. In articulating this sound the tongue lies nearly flat in the mouth, neither front nor back articulation predominating, but it is tenser than for *ē* in *mak'ēr* (§ 27).

The sound (*ū*) is variously represented in the ordinary spelling, otherwise than by *u*; as in *fern, earn, bird, word, journal, worthy, myrrh, etc.*

§ 89. *ū* as in *ūp, ūs, ūn'der, etc.*, is called "short *u*." The sound is formed with the tongue in nearly the same position as for *ē* in *ev'ēr* (§ 27), but slightly retracted and tenser. The vowel sometimes occurs unaccented, as in the prefix *un-*, but otherwise is usually more or less obscured in pronunciation when unaccented. (See § 90.)

The sound (*ū*) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in *son, does, blood, to-uch, etc.*

§ 90. *ū* as in *cir'cus, sūb-mit', etc.*, is a variation of *ū* (§ 89), occurring unaccented. In formal speech it is often given as *ū*, but ordinarily it is lightened and obscured, readily falling into the sound of *ē* in *ev'ēr* (§ 27). The usual colloquial lightening is indicated by making the *u* italic (*ū*).

The *ou* in *pi'ous, etc.*, *oi* in *por'poise, eo* in *dun'geon, etc.*, the final element of the *eo* in *right'eous, etc.*, and of *io* in *gra'cious, etc.*, and the *o* in *at'om, irk'some, na'tion, etc.*, also have this sound. (Cf. § 65.)

§ 91. *ū* as in French *menu* (mē-nū'), German *grün*, etc., occurs only in foreign loan words not yet naturalized. The French sound may be imitated by firmly rounding the lips as if to pronounce *oo* (mōōn), and then, while holding the lips in this position, pronouncing *ē* (ēve). The German sound is in some words the same as the French, in others it is approximately *ī* (īll) pronounced with somewhat less rounding of the lips.

§ 92. *U* as in *bull, put, push, etc.*, has the same sound as *oo* in *fōōt* (§ 69), and is indicated by *oo* in the respelling; thus, *bull* (bōōl), *push* (pōōsh). The *u* in *su'gar* (shōōg'ēr) also takes this sound after the sound of *sh*. This sound of *u* occurs unaccented in the syllable *ful*; as in *joy'ful, ful-fill', etc.* After *r*, as in *fru-gal'i-ty*, the unaccented sound often becomes *oo*, but usually, in deliberate speech, retains more of the quality of *oo*.

§ 93. *A silent u* often occurs after *g*, which is then always "hard" (as in *go*); as in *guard, guess, plague*. For *u* silent after *q*, see § 74.

§ 94. *U* with consonant value, equivalent to *w*, often occurs after *q* or hard *g* (*go*) and before another vowel, as in *qual'i-ty, quite, ques'tion, gua'no, lan'guage, etc.*; also after *s*, as *per-suade', suite, etc.*

## V

§ 95. *V* as in *vain, ever, live, etc.*, is the *voiced labiodental open* consonant, correlative of *f*, from which it differs only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone. (See § 35.)

## W

§ 96. *W* as in *we, wet, dwarf, twin, etc.*, is a *voiced labial open* consonant (i. e., consonant pronounced with the lips brought close together so as to cause friction, but not complete stoppage, of the voiced, or intoned, breath). The sound is produced with so little audible friction as closely to resemble a vowel, and is classed as a *semivowel*. It has a close relationship to *oo* and *ōo*, the highest and closest of the "back" vowels (§§ 68, 69). A slight further elevation of the tongue from the *oo* position, or an increase in the force of utterance, produces the consonantal friction of *w*. Thus for *w*, as for *oo*, there is not only rounding of the lips, but also a constriction between the back of the tongue and the palate. The *w*, therefore, has two places of articulation, and is a back, or guttural, as well as a labial (*labioguttural*) consonant, though commonly classed as a labial.

§ 97. When not silent or forming part of a diphthong, *w* is always followed by a vowel. Its sound is sometimes represented by *u* before a vowel, as in *quail, lan'guage* (§ 94). After a vowel in the same syllable, the *w* either forms a diphthong with the vowel, as in *cow, town, few*; or is silent, as in *glow, mow*, sometimes determining the vowel sound, as in *awe, law*. *W* is silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *wring, wrote, etc.*; also in *answer, sword, toward, two*, and in *who, whom, whoop, etc.*

## Wh

§ 98. *Wh* as in *when, what, which*, is usually pronounced as *h* + a voiceless *w*, no voice, or vocal tone, being heard until the beginning of the following vowel. By some it is regarded simply as a voiceless (*surd*) *w*. In this Dictionary it is indicated by the respelling *hw*, which represents the usually accepted sound.

X

§ 99. The voiceless (surd) sound of **x**, as in *box, wax, ex-claim'*, etc., is equivalent to **ks**, by which it is represented in the respelling. This, the commoner sound of **x**, occurs usually in accented syllables, or when the **x** is followed by a sounded consonant. In such words as *anx'ious, lux'u-ry*, the **s** component of the **x** takes the sound of **sh** by assimilation with the following sound of **i** or **y** (§§ 47, 87).

§ 100. The voiced (sonant) sound of **x**, as in *ex-ist', ex-alt', ex-haust', ex-hib'it*, etc., is equivalent to **gz**, by which it is represented in the respelling. The **x** usually takes this sound when unaccented and followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or a silent **h**.

§ 101. When initial in a word or syllable, **x** has the sound of **z** (*zeal*); as in *xan'thic, xe'bec*, etc.

Y

§ 102. **Y** as a consonant (as in *yes*), with which value it is invariably used in the respelling, is a *voiced (sonant) palatal fricative* (i.e., consonant pronounced with a passage between the blade of the tongue and the palate narrow enough to cause audible friction of the voiced, or intoned, breath). The friction of **y**, however, is slight. In pronouncing consonant **y**, the tongue has nearly the same position as for **e** (§ 21), but is raised slightly and more of it is involved in forming the constricted passage. The sound is sometimes represented by **i** (§ 47), and also, less often, by **e** (§ 31). **Y**,

consonant, occurs usually at the beginning of a syllable; at the end or in the middle, it is more often a vowel. (Cf. § 104.)

§ 103. As a vowel, **y** has four sounds: (a) **y = ī**, as in *de-fy', style, hy-e'na*; (b) **y = i**, as in *nymph, lyr'ic, pit'y* (also *ey* final, as in *hon'ey, mon'key*); (c) **y = ū**, as in *myrrh, myr'tle*; (d) **y = ē**, as in *zeph'yr*, etc. The **y**, therefore, as a vowel, has all the sounds of **i**, except **ē** as in *pique* (pēk). These sounds of **y** are replaced in the respelling by the various equivalents as here given.

§ 104. **Y** is classed with **w** as a *semivowel*, because of its use, in the ordinary spelling, both as a consonant and as a vowel, but it differs from **w** in that it often is the only vowel in a syllable; as in *my, sky, my'th*, etc. They is also interchangeable with **i** in diphthongs and digraphs, which usually have the **y** when final; as, *ai, ay; ei, ey; oi, oy*.

Z

§ 105. **Z** as in *zeal, fro'zen, diz'zy*, etc., is ordinarily a *voiced (sonant) dental fricative*, the voiced correlative of "sharp" **s** (§ 77). The sound is often represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **s** (§ 78); rarely, by **c** (§ 13).

§ 106. In some words **z**, by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound, takes a sound (**zh**) which is the voiced (sonant) correlative of **sh** (§ 81); as in *az'ure, sei'zure*, etc. (Cf. §§ 47, 87.) The same sound is represented by **si** in *fu'sion*, etc. (§ 80); by **ti**, exceptionally, in the preferred pronunciation of *tran-si'tion*; and by **g** in *rouge*, etc. (§ 38).

SOUNDS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OR MANNER OF FORMATION

VOWEL SOUNDS

	Back	Mixed	Front	
High	ōo (fōōd) ōō (fōōt)		ē (ēve) ī (īll)	High
Mid	ō (ōld) ä (ärt)	ē (evēr) ū (ūp)	ā (āle) ē (mān)	Mid
Low	ō (ōrb) ō (nōt)	û (tūrn)	â (câre) ä (mān)	Low

EXPLANATIONS: "Front" vowels are such as are pronounced with the front of the tongue more or less raised toward the palate, forming a place of constriction at the *front* of the mouth. "Back" vowels are such as are pronounced with the back of the tongue similarly more or less raised toward the palate at the *back* of the mouth. "Mixed" vowels are those in which neither "front" nor "back" articulation predominates. "High," "mid," and "low" refer to the "height" of the tongue, that is, its relative distance from the palate at the place of constriction, the raising and lowering of the tongue being accompanied by raising and lowering of the lower jaw.

CONSONANT SOUNDS

Oral				Nasal	Place of Formation
Stopped		Open		Open	
Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced	Voiceless	Voiced	
<b>b</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>w</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>wh</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>m</b>	Lips ( <i>Labials</i> ). Lower lip and upper teeth ( <i>Labiodentals</i> ). Tip of tongue and edge of teeth. Tip of tongue and gums back of upper teeth. Blade of tongue and teeth. Blade of tongue and gums back of upper teeth. Middle of tongue and hard palate ( <i>Palatal</i> ). Root of tongue and soft palate ( <i>Gutturals, or Velars</i> ). Same position as following vowel. Cf. § 41. ( <i>Aspirate</i> .)
....	....	<b>v</b>	<b>f</b>	....	
....	....	<b>th</b>	<b>th</b>	....	
<b>d</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>l, r</b> <sup>2</sup>	....	<b>n</b>	
....	....	<b>z</b>	<b>s</b>	....	
....	....	<b>zh</b>	<b>sh</b>	....	
....	....	<b>j</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>ch</b> <sup>3</sup>		
....	....	<b>y</b>	....	....	
<b>g</b> <sup>4</sup>	<b>k</b> <sup>4</sup>	<b>w</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>wh</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>ng</b> (ŋ)	
....	....	....	<b>h</b>	....	

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> See §§ 96, 98. <sup>2</sup> See § 75. <sup>3</sup> **ch** (*chop*) and **j** (*jet*) are compound consonants, equivalent respectively to **tsh** and **dzh** (§§ 16, 48), and the place of formation for each therefore shifts during its pronunciation, beginning with that of **t** or **d** and moving into that of **sh** or **zh**, the latter, however, being, in the most characteristic. So, also, **x** (§ 99) combines the positions of **k** (or **g**) and **s**. <sup>4</sup> The place of formation for **k** and **g** varies widely according to the vowel which precedes or follows, as in *key* or *gim'let, call* or *go*, but the sounds are usually classed as gutturals, or velars.

EXPLANATIONS: "Voiced" consonants, or sonants, are consonants pronounced with voice, or vocal tone. "Voiceless" consonants, or surds, are consonants that are uttered with breath only, without voice, or vocal tone. "Stopped" consonants, or stops, are consonants in the pronunciation of which the voice or breath is completely stopped momentarily at some point in the mouth passage. "Open" consonants are those in the pronunciation of which, though the passage is more or less impeded, the voice or breath issues through the mouth or nose with no complete stoppage, or break.



## ASSIMILATION OF SOUNDS

§ 107. When a voiced (sonant) consonant and a voiceless (surd) consonant come together in the same syllable, it is often difficult to preserve each in its regular sound. Thus, in *cats* the voiceless *s* is easily pronounced after the voiceless *t*, but in *dogs* the *s* takes more naturally its voiced sound (= *z*) after the voiced sound *g*. Such conformation of one sound to another, called *assimilation*, is a marked characteristic of English. Four common inflectional terminations come under its influence; namely: (1) Possessives in *s*, as *maid's* (mādz). (2) Plurals in *s*, as *tubs* (tūbz), *groves* (grōvz). (3) *S* in the third person singular of verbs, as *loads* (lōdz), *smooths* (smōōthz). (4) Pret-erits and participles in *d* preceded by *e* mute, as in *dashed* (dāshd). Usually, it is the second consonant that is assimilated to the first, but in some cases it is the reverse, as in *spasm* (spāz'm), *prism* (prīz'm). Assimilation is sometimes reflected in the ordinary spelling, as in *leapt*, *spelt*, etc., instead of *leaped*, *spelled*, etc. For other forms of assimilation see §§ 13, 31, 47, 79, 80, 87, 99, 106.

## DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS

§ 108. In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels, in the ordinary spelling, although in pronunciation it is sounded but once. In *banner*, for example, it is possible to utter two complete *n* sounds only by pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. But as the word is ordinarily pronounced the vocal organs are closed only once between the first and second syllables, and, moreover, the *n* position is not held long enough to produce the acoustic effect of a doubled sound. Hence, in all such cases, when a consonant is doubled in the ordinary spelling, to indicate that a preceding vowel is short, as in *banner*, *robbing*, *madden*, *letter*, *horrid*, it is represented by the single consonant in the respelling for pronunciation.

In many derived words, however, in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which an added suffix or a prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in *soulless*, *fouly*, *keenness*, *misstep*, *outravel*, *unnatural*, the position of the doubled consonant is held long enough to make upon the ear the impression of a doubled consonant, though there rarely is any actual pause or break between the two consonant sounds. The same effect occurs in compound words in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which

the first part ends, as in *headdress*, *nighttime*. In all such cases as those mentioned in this paragraph, the consonant is written twice in the respelling.

## ACCENT

§ 109. Accent (stress) is a special articulative effort distinguishing certain syllables of words or phrases from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. There are various degrees of accent, only two of which need be marked. These are the *primary*, as in *in-tend'*, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and the *secondary*, as in *su'per-in-tend'*, where the first syllable has a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, but less than that laid on the last. In some words two subordinate accents are shown, as in *in-com/pre-hen/si-bil'i-ty*. While there are no fixed rules for English accent, the following general principles may be mentioned:

(1) English accent is *recessive*; that is, the general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back toward or to the first syllable. The working of this principle is seen in such words as *bal/co-ny*, formerly *bal-co'ny*, *con/fis-cate*, *v.*, formerly, and still by some, *con-fis'cate*, etc. Often, the struggle between this principle and former usage is reflected in varying present usage, as in *ad-ver-tize* and *ad-ver-tize'*, *il'lus-trate* and *il-lus'trate*, etc.

(2) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but *u*, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in *ten'ement*, *at'om'ical*, *per'son'ification*, etc. (though we say *lu'bricate*, not *lub'ricate*; *su'perabun'dant*, not *sup'erabun'dant*, etc.). This tendency generally fails if the first of the two following syllables ends, and the second begins, with a vowel; as in *pe'ri-od*, *o'ri-en'tal*, etc.

(3) In many adjectives, as *red'-hot*, *un-armed'*, etc., the accent is often variable, being stronger on one syllable or the other according to the rhythm of the sentence. Thus we say, a *red'-hot stove*; but, the *stove is red'-hot!*; a man *un-armed!*; but, usually, an *un'armed man*, etc. Such shifting, or variable, accent was formerly more common than at present, and there are many examples of it in the poets. The attributive use, as in a *well'bred' man*, being the more usual and characteristic one, the accent proper to such use is the one usually given in the dictionary.

(4) Many in America give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a syllable preceding the penult, as in *ter'ri-to'ry*, *circum-stanc'es*, *in'ter-est'ing*, etc. This fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word.

## RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

Two methods of pronouncing Latin are now in extended general English use; one, the so-called English method, follows in general the analogies of English pronunciation according to certain formal rules; the other, the so-called Roman method, attempts to follow more or less closely, as far as it is known, the pronunciation of the Romans themselves at the height of their civilization (about B. C. 50 to A. D. 50).

The English method was until recently taught in both England and America, and is still used almost exclusively in the pronunciation of Latin scientific words, and in names, phrases, and quotations, when these are in English context. Since most of the Latin words and phrases contained in the Dictionary fall in one or another of these categories, their pronunciation is indicated according to the English method.

## SYLLABICATION AND ACCENT OF LATIN WORDS

Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. In the English method, words are syllabified according to English analogies. In the Roman method, words are syllabified as follows: (a) A single consonant (including consonant *l* and *v*) or, by many, any consonant group (as *sp*, *st*, *gn*) that can begin a word, when between two vowels is written and pronounced with the following vowel. Doubled consonants are separated. Examples:

*mi/li-tes*, *de'ti-net*. Some carry over an *x* to the following syllable, as in *dix'it*; but the division *dix'i't* is, on the whole, to be preferred. (b) Prefixes and suffixes are kept separate.

Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable; as, *pa'ter*, *mi'tes*. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult (next to the last syllable), if it is long; otherwise they are accented on the antepenult (last syllable but two).

**NOTE.** No attempt is made to cover the rules for determining the quantities of Latin vowels and syllables. A complete statement of these is to be found in any Latin grammar. The proper accentuation is indicated for all Latin words and phrases. In accordance with most present usage, Latin words and phrases which are considered to be purely such are divided into syllables according to the Roman method, and further indication of the pronunciation is usually omitted, except that when such division would lead to mispronunciation of any word according to the English method, the pronunciation of the word according to that method is shown; as, *non de'ti-net* (dēt'ī-nēt). For those who prefer to pronounce such Latin quotations according to the Roman method, the syllabification as indicated, together with the Rules for the "Roman" Pronunciation of Latin given later, will be a sufficient guide.



RULES FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

Syllabic division, as forming a basis for these rules, follows the English method; thus, det/i-net, etc., and not de/ti-net, as now commonly divided. Cf. Note, above.

1. Vowels, when ending accented syllables, have always the sounds as in aile, éve, ice, ôld, ùse; as, pâ/ter, hō/mo, etc.

When final in unaccented syllables, vowels are as follows: A has the sound of â in so/fâ; as, mu'sa (mū'sâ), a-cer/bus (â-sêr'būs).

E, o, and u have nearly the same sound as when accented, but slightly shorter; as, rē/tē, vō/lō, pō/pu-li (pōp'ū-li).

I, when the final sound of a word, always has its long sound (as in ice); as, nī/stī. Exception: The final i of tibi and sibi has, like the first i, its short sound (as in it).

I, at the end of an unaccented syllable, not final, has its short sound; as, de/ti-net. Exception: I has its long sound in the first syllable of a word the second syllable of which is accented, when it either stands alone before a consonant, as in i-dō/lum, or ends a syllable followed by a vowel, as in fi-ē/bam, fām/bus.

Y is always pronounced like i in the same position.

2. Vowels, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, have always the sounds as in mân, mêt, in, ôdd, nūt; as, mág'nus, rēg'num, hōc, etc. Exceptions: -

A, following qu before dr, has the sound of a in quad-rant, as in quad'rans (kwōd'rânz); when followed by r it has the sound of a in quart, as in quar'ter. Otherwise, a before r has the sound of a in art, as in par'ticeps, arma; except when followed by another r, as in pâ'rri-cida.

E, i, and y, before r final in a word or final in a syllable, when followed in the next syllable by any other consonant than another r, sound as in her, fir; as, fer'vet (fêr'vet), hir'cus (hîr'kūs).

Es, at the end of a word, sounds like the English word ease; as, mi'l'i-tes (mîl'i-têz).

O, at the end of plural cases, sounds like ose in dose; as, do'mi-nos (dōm'i-nōs).

Post, alone or compounded, is pronounced like post in English, as in post'e-a; but not in its derivatives, as in pôs-tre'mus.

3. Diphthongs are as follows:

Æ (ae) and œ (oe) are always diphthongs unless separated by diæresis. They are pronounced as e would be in the same position; as, æ'vum (ê'vūm), œz (êz).

Au, when a diphthong, is pronounced as ô (ôr); as, au-rum (ô'rîm).

Au, in the termination of proper names from the Greek, has the vowels pronounced separately; as, Men'e-lâ'us.

ai, ei, oi, and yi, usually have the vowels pronounced separately. When they are accented, and followed by another vowel, the i is pronounced like initial y; as, Cassiopeia (pê'yâ), Troia (trō'yâ), Harpyia (pî'yâ).

Ei, when a diphthong, and not followed by another vowel, is pronounced like i; as in ei-do'lon.

Eu, when a diphthong, is pronounced as ū (ûse); as in Eu-phrâ'tes, e'heu.

Eu has the letters pronounced separately in the terminations eus and eum of Latin nouns and adjectives, except neuter; as, me'um, me'us. Otherwise it is pronounced as a diphthong; as, Eu-rō'pâ (û-rō'pâ), The'seus (thê'sūs).

NOTE. The termination eus, in proper names derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in -eus, is better pronounced in one syllable, as Or'pheus (ôr'fūs), The'seus (thê'sūs); although many pronounce it in two, Or'phe-us, The'se-us.

Ua, ue, ui, uo, uu, when diphthongs, are pronounced like wa, we, etc.; as, lin'gua (lîn'gwâ), quo'ta (kwō'tâ), e'quus (ê'kwūs), etc. They are always diphthongs after g and usually after g.

Ui in cui and huic is pronounced like i (ki, hik); or, by some, like wî (kwî, hwîk).

4. Consonants are, in general, pronounced as in English, but the following cases are to be noted:

C, before e, i, and y, and the diphthongs æ, œ, and eu, is pronounced as s; as in Cæ'sar, cœ'lum. Exception: C, ending or following an accented syllable, before i followed by a vowel, and also before eu and yo, has the sound of sh; as, fa'ci-as (fâ'shî-âs), Sî'cy-on (sî'shî'on).

Ch has the sound of k, as in char'ta (kâr'tâ), but before th at the beginning of a word it is silent; as, Chtho'ni-a (thō'nî-â).

Ct, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as t; as, cte-nid'i-um (tê-nîd'i-ŭm).

G is pronounced "soft" (like j) before e, i, and y, and the diphthongs œ and œ; as, ge'nus (jê'nūs), æ'gis (ê'jîs). Otherwise it has its "hard" sound (as in bag, go).

When g comes before another g "soft," it is assimilated to it in pronunciation; as, Ag'ger (âj'êr).

Gn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as n; as, gno'mon (nō'mōn).

Mn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as n; as, Mue-mos'y-ne (nê-mōs'î-nê).

Ph is usually pronounced as f. Before th at the beginning of a word it is usually silent; as, phthi'sis (thî'sîs).

Ps, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as s; as, psy-cho'sis (sî-kō'sîs).

Pt, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as t; as, pter'o-dac'tyl (têr'ô-dâk'tîl).

S is usually "sharp" (as in sun). Exceptions: (a) Si, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by a consonant in an accented syllable, is pronounced as sh; as, Al'si-um (âl'shî-ŭm). (b) Si and zi, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by an accented vowel, are pronounced zhi; as, ec-cle'si-a (ê-kî-ê'zhî-â), Sa-ba'zi-a (sâ-bâ'zhî-â).

In a few proper names, s preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable and followed by i before another vowel, has the sound of sh; as, Asia (â'shî-â), Theodosia (thê'ô-dô'shî-â).

S, final in a word, after e, æ, au, b, m, n, and r, has the sound of z; as, mi'les (mî'lêz), æs (êz), laus (lôz), lens (lênz), Mars (mârz). In accordance with English analogy, s is pronounced as z in Cæ'sar, cœ-su'ra (usually), mi'ser, mu'sa, re-sid'u-um, cau'sa, ro'sa, and their derivatives, and in some other words; but not (usually) in Cæsarea, nor in trans or its compounds; as, trans'e-at.

T, following an accented syllable and preceding an i followed by another vowel, sounds like sh; as, ra'ti-o (râ'shî-ô; -shô), Ig-na'ti-us (îg-nâ'shî-ŭs; -shŭs). But t in such positions retains its sound as in English tin after s, t, or x, as in Sal-us'ti-us, Brut'ti-i; and in proper names ending in -tion or -tyon, as in The'o-do'ti-on, Am-phi'ty-on.

X, initial, has the sound of z, as in Xan'thi-um (zân'thî-ŭm), Xen'o-phon; otherwise it has the sound of ks, as in ax'is (âk'sîs), ex'e-unt. Exceptions: When ex (also by some ux) is followed by a vowel in an accented syllable, the x has the sound of gz; as, ex-em-plum (êg-zê'm'plŭm).

X, final in a syllable, before i followed by another vowel, or before u with the sound of ū or ũ, is pronounced as ksh; as, nox'ti-us (nôk'shî-ŭs).

Y, initial, has the sound of y, as in Xan'thi-um (zân'thî-ŭm), Xen'o-phon; otherwise it has the sound of ks, as in ax'is (âk'sîs), ex'e-unt. Exceptions: When ex (also by some ux) is followed by a vowel in an accented syllable, the x has the sound of gz; as, ex-em-plum (êg-zê'm'plŭm).

X, final in a syllable, before i followed by another vowel, or before u with the sound of ū or ũ, is pronounced as ksh; as, nox'ti-us (nôk'shî-ŭs).

RULES FOR THE "ROMAN" PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

There are no silent letters and no obscured vowels. Each vowel has always the same, or nearly the same, sound, but may be long or short in actual quantity.

The vowels are sounded as follows:

Long.	Short.
a, as in art.	a, as in ar-tis'tic.
e, ,, a in pale or cha'os.	e, ,, a in cha-ot'ic, or as e in pen.
i, ,, in pō-lice'.	i, as in tin.
o, ,, ,, pole.	o, ,, ,, o-bey'.
u, ,, ,, rude (rōōd).	u, ,, ,, pull (pōōl).
y, ,, French u or German ii.	

The diphthongs are sounded:

Æ (ae) as ai in aisle; au as ou in house; ei as ei in veil; eu as a'oo; oi (oe) as oi in oil; ui as wê, as in cui (kwê), huic (hwêk).

The consonants:

B, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, and qu are pronounced as in English; except that bs and bt are pronounced as ps and pt.

C always as in cow; never as in city or in gracious (-shŭs). Cf. l.

Ch as k + h, about as in truck horse; but it may be pronounced as simple k.

G always "hard," as in go; never as in gem. When ngu precedes a vowel, the gu has the sound of gw; as in languens.

J is like y in yes.

Ph as p + h, about as in loophole; but it may be pronounced as simple p or like English ph (f), a sound which it acquired soon after the classical period.

R is trilled slightly with the tip of the tongue.

S always "sharp," as in sun.

Su as sw; as in suavitas.

T always as in tun; never as in nation (-shŭn).

Th as t + h, about as in hothouse; but it may be pronounced as simple t.

V like w.

X always as in box; never as in ex-ist' (êg-zîst'), or in xe'bec (zê'bêk).

Z as in maze, or as dz in adz.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

## RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF SPANISH

**1. Vowels:** A as in art, e as a in ale, i as in police, o as in old (or as in lord), u as in rule = oo in noon. When unaccented they are the same in quality, but slightly shorter in quantity, though always pronounced clearly and distinctly.

**2. Consonants:** As in English, with the following exceptions:

B, especially between vowels, sounds much like v in have, hence b and v are often interchanged and such spellings as Habana, Havana, are common.

C in Castilian Spanish (the standard literary form of the language) before e or i is like th in thin; but in some parts of Spain and generally throughout Spanish America and in the Philippine Islands it is like s in sun, although the Castilian sound is often taught in the schools.

Ch is always like ch in church.

D is not so clear as in English, but has more or less of the sound of th in this. Between vowels, especially in endings like -ado and -ido, and at the end of words, it is like th in this. At the end of words it is often so faint as hardly to be heard, and in colloquial speech it often disappears entirely in this position and between vowels.

G before a, o, u, or a consonant is like g in go; before e or i it is like h in hew pronounced with strong friction of the breath, about like German ch in ich, ach. Gu in the combinations gue and gui is like g in go, or like gu in English guess. If the u is marked with the dieresis (Sp. *crema*), as in *agüero*, the gü is like gu in *guano* (gwä'nō), as is gu in the combinations *gua* and *guo*. In *gn* the two sounds are always distinct, as in *signo* (sīg'nō).

H is always silent.

J has always the strong sound of h like that of g before e and i.

Ll is like ll in William, as *villa* (vĕl'yä). Colloquially it is like y in yes, and this pronunciation is very common in Spanish words and names in the southwestern United States.

ñ is like ni in onion, as *doña* (dō'nyä).

Q occurs only in the combinations que and qui, and is like k in keep, as *Quijote* (kĕ-hō'tä).

R is strongly trilled with the tip of the tongue.

S is always like s in sun.

X formerly had the sound of Spanish j, in many words and names in which it is replaced by j in the modern spelling of the Spanish Academy. In the spelling of the Academy it now represents the sound of x as in box, but the old spelling and sound often remain, esp. in Spanish America. In Mexican names x often has the sound of s, and in some dialects is silent or nearly so.

Y is like y in you, or, at the end of a word after a vowel or when used alone as the conjunction y (and), it is like e in me.

Z in Castilian Spanish is like th in thin, but in parts of Spain, in Spanish America, and in the Philippine Islands it is commonly like s in sun, although the Castilian sound is often taught in the schools.

**3. Accent.** Words ending in a consonant, except n or s, are regularly accented on the final syllable. Words ending in a vowel, or in n or s, are regularly accented on the next to the last syllable. If the accent is irregular it is indicated by placing the mark (´) over the vowel of the accented syllable, as in *Córdoba* (Cordova).

## ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS FOR USE IN INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT REPELLING

For indicating PRONUNCIATION BY REPELLING, the table on page viii. is complete in itself and is alone used throughout this Dictionary. To indicate PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT REPELLING, the table below may be used in connection with that on page viii. The table here given is to be used only when any letter of a word has a sound that is represented in the other table by a different letter. Thus, in the *respelling*, s is used for one sound only, that in *sin* or *so*, never for that in *his* (*hiz*), *is* (*iz*). To show the pronunciation of *his*, therefore, *without respelling*, the s is marked with a diacritic; thus: *hiſ*; the first two letters (*hi*) being from the table on page viii., and the *ſ* from the table below. In this table, the symbols in parentheses are the equivalent symbols from the respelling table.

In digraphs, mark only the letter that is to be regarded as sounded, as in *breäk*, *bréad*, *yiæld*, *veill*, etc. *Ce*, *ci*, *sci*, *se*, *si*, and *ti*, before a vowel and immediately after an accented syllable, usually have the sound of *sh*, and need not be marked. Silent e at the end of a syllable, as in *fate*, etc., need not be marked. When desirable, a silent letter may be shown as an unmarked italic. In a few words, the pronunciation can be indicated only by respelling.

ä ( = ē ), . . . . .	as in <i>li'är</i> , <i>cow'ärd</i> , <i>mus'tärd</i> .
ą ( = ô ), . . . . .	whät, wäs, qual'i-ty.
A, ä ( = ô ), . . . . .	äll, äve, swärm, tälk.
Au, au, aw ( = ô ), . . . . .	Au Sable, au'thor, law.
E, e ( = ä ), . . . . .	eight, prey, vein, o-bey'; or ( = ä ), as in <i>os'prey</i> .
ê, ê ( = â ), . . . . .	thère, hêir, whêrein'.
Ë, ë ( = û ), . . . . .	ër'mine, e-tër'nal, swërve.
Ee, ee ( = ē ), . . . . .	eel, feet, fee'ble, un-seen'.
Ew, ew ( = ü ), . . . . .	ewe, dew, hewn; or ( = ö ), as in <i>brev</i> .
Ï, y ( = ë ), . . . . .	pîque, ma-chîne', po-lice'; or ( = ë ), as in <i>fr-as'co</i> .
Î, î ( = ë ), . . . . .	vîr-gin'i-ty, e-lix'ir; or ( = û ), as in <i>irk'some</i> , <i>fir</i> .
q ( = ö ), . . . . .	wolf, wqm'an, wpl'ver-ine'.
Q, q ( = ö ), . . . . .	qoze, dq, whq, tqmb.
Ô, ô ( = û ), . . . . .	ôth'er, sôn; or ( = ü ), as in <i>wel'côme</i> .
Û ( = ë ), . . . . .	sail'ör, mi'nör; or ( = û ), as in <i>wörk</i> , <i>wörth</i> .

Ow, ow ( = ou ), . . . . .	as in <i>owl</i> , <i>cow'ard</i> , <i>vow'el</i> .
Oy, oy ( = oi ), . . . . .	oys'ter, boy, roy'al, en-joy'.
Û, u ( = ö ), . . . . .	füll, put, push, joy'ful.
Ü, ü ( = ö ), . . . . .	rüde, rü'mor, in-trüde'.
ÿ ( = i ), . . . . .	fiy, skÿ, stÿle, de-fÿ', dÿ'ing.
ÿ, ÿ ( = i ), . . . . .	ÿt'tri-a, hÿm'n, lÿr'ic.
ÿ ( = ë ), . . . . .	sät'ÿr; or ( = û ), as in <i>mÿrrh</i> .
œ, e ( = k ), . . . . .	eat, con-eur'.
ç, ç ( = s ), . . . . .	çell, viçe.
ch, eh ( = k ), . . . . .	ch'o'rus, ech'o, ep'oeh.
ch, çh ( = sh ), . . . . .	çhaise, ma-çhine'.
Ĝ, ĝ ( = g ), . . . . .	ĝet, be-ĝin', an'ĝer.
Ĝ, ĝ ( = j ), . . . . .	ĝem, en'ĝine.
dĝ ( = j ), . . . . .	dĝe, bridĝe, badĝ'er.
g ( = z ), . . . . .	ig, hag, wiĝ'dom.
k ( = k ), . . . . .	vex, ex'it.
ġ ( = gz ), . . . . .	ex-ist', ex-am'ple.
Ph, ph ( = f ), . . . . .	phan'tom, sul'phur.
Qu, qu ( = kw ), . . . . .	queen, con'quest.
Wh, wh ( = hw ), . . . . .	when, what.



# ORTHOGRAPHY

The English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been in no inconsiderable degree modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoëpy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though writers in either of these two languages spelled their words, each in his own fashion, so as to represent their sounds, and not according to an arbitrarily fixed orthography such as exists for modern English. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result is a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards; and manuscripts conclusively prove that the greatest freedom prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways," and that "the name *Villers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family." A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower; namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents. But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity; and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the carelessness with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the external form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion; for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked, that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors,

there were still many remnants of earlier inflectional forms which have since disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system; a few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme; and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations of characters, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced; and it was still very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language.

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly; and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musicke*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *v* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *author*, *errour*, and others. The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed. Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory; for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all. Yet this inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, especially in the orthography of English writers. In the United States a different practice now generally prevails, as will presently be mentioned.

During the 18th century, several English divines employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y*; in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*; and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the 19th century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *achieve*, *compell*, *ensure*, *flry* (for *flery*), *forein*, *inveiy* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *ploughman*, *smugler*, and the like. He also advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*; as in *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, etc. This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it accords with the usage of the early writers and of many in later times.

Besides the incomplete reforms mentioned above, many plans have been devised, at different times, for reducing the



spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters; that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one, and only one, definite sound, and each sound is represented by one, and only one, character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the 18th century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The *Phonotypy* of Isaac Pitman and A. J. Ellis promulgated in 1840, the *Glossic* of A. J. Ellis published in 1871, the *Broad Romanic* of Henry Sweet, 1878, are ingenious systems of phonetic spelling employing the ordinary alphabet, with various modifications and additions. None of these has come into any extensive general use. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application are but indirectly related to English orthography.

Several organized attempts at a more or less thorough revision of English spelling have been made within recent years. In 1883, the Philological Society of England and the American Philological Association took joint action on the amendment of English spelling, and twenty-four joint rules were adopted, on the basis of which a list of amended spellings was made. Many of these spellings agree with those already adopted in this Dictionary and in general use. The Simplified Spelling Board, in America, and the Simplified Spelling Society, in England, aim at the gradual simplification of English spelling by the reduction to uniformity of classes of words, and the elimination of sporadic anomalies.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthog-

raphy, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and, on the other, to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in his orthography in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are included in the following list. These are: not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, etc.; doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, etc.; doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, etc.; retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain*; writing *defense*, *offense*, etc., for *defence*, *offence*, etc., and *practice* for *practise*; writing the termination *-er* for *-re* in words like *center*, *meter*, etc.; writing *mold*, *molt*, etc., without *u*. It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *-re*, but which in this book are spelled with two endings, *-er* and *-re*, that the use of *-er*, as in *meter*, etc., is but a restoration of the older spelling; and the same is true of the use of the ending *or* for *-our*.

## RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER

### FINAL CONSONANTS

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after a single vowel, are generally doubled: as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*.

EXCEPTIONS: *clef*, *if*, *of*, *pal*, *nil*, and *sob*.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*, except when (as in *o's*, *spade's*, *tones*, *loves*, *has*, *is*, *was*, etc.) it is used to form the possessive case or the plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb.

EXCEPTIONS: *as*, *gas*, *yes*, *his*, *this*, *pus*, *plus*, *bus* (for *omnibus*), *this*, and *us*.

§ 3. *B*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *z* are the only other consonants (besides *f*, *l*, and *s*) that are ever doubled at the end of a word. The following are the more important words in which these letters are doubled, including some that are also, sometimes, spelled with a single consonant: *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *radd*; *egg*, *bigg* (n. & v.), *vugg*; *Ann*, *inn*, *Finn*, *jin*, *bunn*, *sunn* (Bot.); *Lapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *dorr*, *burr*, *purr*; *bitl* (Naut.), *mill*, *butl*; *fizz*, *frizz*, *buzz*, *fuzz*. The words *let*, *net*, *set*, etc. are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, *nett*, *sett*, etc.

§ 4. A consonant is rarely doubled when standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or a digraph, as in *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *main*.

EXCEPTIONS: *feoff*, *cnfeoff*, *gneiss*, *speiss* are exceptions. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not form a diphthong or a digraph with the *e*, but serves merely to indicate that the *g* is "hard."

§ 5. Monosyllables ending with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have, generally, *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *fleck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*.

EXCEPTIONS: *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, *disc*, and *fusc*.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *-ic* or *-iac*, are now written (except *derrick*) without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *zodiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*.

EXCEPTIONS: *almanac*, *sandarac*, *rebec*, *zebec*, *maniac*, *havoc*. *Almanac*, *rebec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England.

### DERIVATIVES

§ 6. Words ending in *c* have a *k* inserted when adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, so that the *c* shall not be pronounced like *s*; as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *physic*, *physicked*, *physicking*; *zinc*, *zinned*, *zinking*, *zinky*.

§ 7. Final consonant doubled. Monosyllables and words of more than one syllable with the accent on the last

syllable, when ending in a single consonant (except *h* and *z*) preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *clan*, *clan'nish*; *plan*, *planned*, *plan'nine*, *plan'ner*; *bag*, *bag'gage*; *hot*, *hot'ter*, *hot'test*; *wit*, *wit'ty*; *cabal*, *cabal'ler*; *abet*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *begin*, *begin'nine*, *begin'ner*; *infer*, *infer'ed*, *infer'ring*. The consonant is doubled to preserve the short sound of the vowel. Thus, *planned*, *hottest*, and *abetted*, would naturally be pronounced *plāned*, *hōtest*, and *abēted*, if the consonant were not doubled. Words in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu*, followed by a single vowel, form no exception to this rule, since the *u* is equivalent to consonant *w*; as, *squab*, *squab'bish*, *squab'by*; *squat*, *squat'ting*, *squat'ter*; *quit*, *quit'ted*, *quit'ting*; *acquit*, *acquit'ted*, *acquit'ting*.

EXCEPTIONS: Derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gas'ing* and *gas'sy*); as, *gas'eous*, *gas'e'ity*, *gas'ify*; the words *infer'able* and *transfer'able*; also, derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable; as, *cabal*, *cab'alism*, *cab'alist*; *prefer*, *preference*; *refer*, *reference*; *defer*, *deference*. It is no exception to this rule that *cancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal* (words not accented on the last syllable), as *metal'loid*, *metallurgy*, *crystal'line*, *crystal'ize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek *κρυσταλλος*. So, also, *tranquillity* has the double *l*, as being from Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil* are more properly written with one *l*; as, *tranquillize*, *tranquillizer*, etc.

§ 8. Final consonant not doubled. Words accented on any syllable except the last, words ending in more than one consonant, and words ending in a single consonant preceded by more than one vowel, do not double the final consonant before an ending beginning with a vowel; as, *daub*, *daubed*, *daub'er*; *need*, *need'y*; *brief*, *brief'er*, *brief'ing*; *trav'ail*, *trav'ailed*, *trav'ailing*; *rev'el*, *rev'eled*, *rev'eling*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *profit*, *prof'ited*; *act*, *act'ed*, *act'or*; *perform*, *perform'er*; *stand*, *stand'ing*.

EXCEPTIONS: In *humbug* and a few other words ending in *g*, the *g* is doubled (*humbugged*, *humbugging*) before *e* or *i*, so that the *g* shall not be pronounced like *j*. The derivatives of *kidnap* are preferably spelled with one *p*, although the forms *kidnapper*, *kidnapping*, *kidnapped* are not uncommon. The form *woolen*, with one *l*, is usual in the United States; *woollen*, with two *l*'s, is preferred in British usage.

NOTE. There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and not accented on the last syllable, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, though unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. The following list, chiefly of verbs, includes the most important of these words, most of which end in *l*: *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel* and its compounds, *carburel* and all similar words end-



ing in *-uret, carol, cavi, channel, chisel, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal* (see § 7), *model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship*. Both spellings are usually given in this Dictionary, that with the single consonant having the first place.

§ 9. **Double consonant retained.** Words ending in a doubled consonant generally retain both consonants when adding suffixes; as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; fell, fellable; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, intrallment, thralldom, and enrollment* (from *install, intrhall, thrall, and enroll*), in order to prevent mispronunciation. Many, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull, and full*, formed by adding the syllables *-ly* and *-ness*. See §§ 16, 17.

EXCEPTIONS: The derivatives of *pontiff*; as, *pontifical, pontifical, and the like*. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *-ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*'s; as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully*. Words formed by adding the termination *-less*, are written either with the three *l*'s, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with only two *l*'s; as, *skill-less, or skillless, smell-less or smellless*.

§ 10. **Silent e retained.** Words ending with silent *e*, generally retain this *e* before suffixes beginning with a consonant; as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement*.

EXCEPTIONS: Many words ending in silent *e* immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*) drop the *e* in forming the derivatives; as, *due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful, etc.* The words *wholly, nursing, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment*, are also exceptions. The last four, however, are by many written, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement*.

§ 11. **Silent e omitted.** Words ending with silent *e* generally drop the *e* before suffixes beginning with a vowel; as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plume, plumage; use, usable, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism*.

EXCEPTIONS: The *e* is retained in *hoeing, shoeing, and toeing* (from *hoe, shoe, and toe*), to prevent mispronunciation, but is generally excluded from *shoer*. It is retained, also, in the words  *dyeing, singing, springing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from  *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*. The words *lineage, lineal, and pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not, since they are not formed from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis, and pinea*. Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before suffixes so that the *c* or *g* shall not be pronounced with the "hard" sound; as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous*. *Mortgage*, pronounced *mor'ga-jor'*, from *mortgage*, and *pledgor*, pronounced *plej-or'*, from *pledge*, are the forms preferred in usage, though under the above rule they should be *mortgageor* and *pledgeor*. In derivatives in *-able*, as *usable, useable, salable, saleable, etc.*, usage is divided and often inconsistent.

§ 12. **Ending -ing added to ie.** Words ending in *ie* generally drop the *e* and change the *i* to *y* when adding *-ing*, so as to prevent two *i*'s from coming together; as, *die, dying; hie, hying* (some write *hieing*); *lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying*.

§ 13. **y preceded by a consonant.** Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually change the *y* to *i* before any suffix except one beginning with *i*; as, *icy, icest, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, foggiest; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful*.

EXCEPTIONS: The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* generally retain the *y*; as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness*. But *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*; and *drily, shily, slyly*, are not uncommon. Before *-ship* and *-like*, as in *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship, citylike, countrylike, etc.*, and in derivatives from *baby* and *lady* the *y* is retained. The *y* also is retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's, everybody's*.

§ 14. **y preceded by a vowel.** Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged before all suffixes; as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed; buy, buying; gluey, glueyness*.

EXCEPTIONS: *Daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain, and staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay, and stay*), with their compounds; *devyness*. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. *Gaiety* and *gayly* are preferred by many. *Says* is regular in form, but not in pronunciation. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions, as the *u* in such words is equivalent to the consonant *v*.

§ 15. **Adding a vowel to a vowel ending.** Words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, wooer; bow, bowed; beau, beaux*. Sometimes *cooes, wooes* (from *coo, woo*) occur, but *coos, woos*, as also *taboos, shampoos, etc.*, are preferable. *Cooed* and *wooded* are proper, like other participles in *-ed*.

EXCEPTIONS: Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those of words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*; as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; see, seen; oversee, overseer; agree, agreed, agreeer*. The cases mentioned in §§ 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. **Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant** commonly retain both consonants; as, *tipstaff, rebuff, recall, befall, intrhall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *staff, buff, call, fall, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss*).

EXCEPTIONS: The word *until*, always written with one *l*; also, words of this class that end in *ll* are written by some, especially in England, with one *l*; as, *reel, befall, intrhall, foretell, enroll*. The words *distill* and *instill* should have the *l* doubled, though often written *distil* and *instil*.

§ 17. **Compound words** formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all, wide-mouthed*.

EXCEPTIONS: Many compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are: some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, welcome, wherewithal, welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas, etc.*; — words of which the second part is *full*; as, *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful, or woful*; also, the words *chilblain, often dumfounded, expire* and its derivatives (cf. *inspire*), *fulfill* (see § 16), *namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish, where'er* and *wherever*.

PLURALS

☞ For irregular plurals, as of *man, foot, brother, ox, deer*, and for plurals of foreign nouns, as of *datum, genus, index, crisis*, consult the individual words in the Vocabulary. See also the *Note* under the word *PLURAL* in the Vocabulary.

§ 18. **The plural of English nouns regularly ends in s, or, in certain classes of words, in es.**

When the singular ends in a sound with which *s* can unite and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural; as, *bay, bays; shah, shahs; sea, seas; tree, trees; pie, pies; Hindu, Hindus; woe, woos; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; purlicue, purlicues; claw, claws; cab, cabs; panic, panics; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; ache, aches; plaque, plaques; lock, locks; bell, bells; cup, cups*.

**Nouns ending in o** generally form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only. Some nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es*; as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes*. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly; as, *cameo, cameos; punctilio, punctilios*.

As to nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though as a rule, their plurals are preferably formed by adding *s* only; as, *Maori, Maoris; rabbi, rabbis; macaroni, macaronis*.

When the singular ends in a sound (as that of *ch* in *much, sh, j, s, x*, or *z*) with which *s* cannot unite in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with a silent *e*, which then forms a separate syllable with the *s*; as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; edge, edges; lace, laces; gas, gases; class, classes; alias, aliases; marquis, marquises; case, cases; box, boxes; maze, mazes*. For *classis, crisis*, and like words, see § 25.

**Plural of a letter, figure, sign, etc.** To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases: "The two *l*'s in *all*;" "The two *o*'s in 400;" "Two *u*'s in *Orion*;" "He uses two many *i*'s." Some, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, as in: "The two *l*s in *all*;" "Two *u*'s in *Orion*;" "The *pros* and *cons*."



§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*; as, *mercy, mercies*; *lady, ladies*; *sky, skies*; *army, armies*; *pity, pities*; *Mary, Marias*, (by some *Marys*). This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u* is equivalent to consonant *v*; as, *colloquy, colloquies*.

Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *v*) form their plurals by adding *s* only; as, *day, days*; *key, keys*; *money, moneys* (see in *Vocab.*); *monkey, monkeys*; *attorney, attorneys*; *alloy, alloys*.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The principal examples are: *life, lives*; *knife, knives*; *wife, wives*; *leaf, leaves*; *sheaf, sheaves*; *loaf, loaves*; *beef, beeves*; *thief, thieves*; *calf, calves*; *half, halves*; *elf, elves*; *shef, shelvees*; *self, selves*; *wolf, wolves*. For the plurals of *wharf* and *scarf* see in *Vocab.* The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly *hooves* and *turves*, are now usually *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. Plural formed by change of vowel. In the following nouns, the singular and the plural differ in their vowels: *man, men*; *woman, women*; *goose, geese* (gooses in the sense of tailor's irons); *foot, feet*; *tooth, teeth*; *brother, brethren* (see §§ 22, 23); *louse, lice*; *mouse, mice*. Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same way; as, *workman, workmen*; *dormouse, dormice*. Words that end in *-man*, but are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only, as, *captain, captains*; *desman, desmans*; *talisman, talismans*; *German, Germans*; *Mussulman, Mussulmans*; *Ottoman, Ottomans*.

§ 22. A few plurals end in *-en*; namely, *brother, brethren* (see §§ 21, 23); *child, children*; *ox, oxen*. The number of such nouns was formerly much larger.

§ 23. Nouns having two plurals with different meanings. Some nouns as *brother, die, pea, penny, cherub, cloth, genius, index, seraph, staff, stamen*, have plurals of different forms and with different meanings. See these words in the *Vocabulary*. See also § 24.

§ 24. Plural same as singular. Some nouns, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer, sheep, swine, grouse, trout*, etc., but these words and some others which ordinarily have no plural, as *wheat, barley*, have plural forms in *s* or *es* used to denote a number of species. See the Note under *PLURAL, n.*, in the *Vocabulary*. Gentle nouns in *-ese* have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *Chinese, Portuguese, Tyrolese, Japanese*.

§ 25. Foreign words. Many nouns from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, *datum, data*; *critterion, criteria*; *genus, genera*; *larva, larvæ*; *classis, classes* (see *class, pl. classes*, in § 18); *crisis, crises*; *matrix, matrices*; *focus, foci*; *monsieur, messieurs*.

Many words of this class, however, have also a second plural formed after English analogy; as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas*; *beau, beaux* or *beaus*; *focus, foci* or *focuses*; *index, indices* or *indexes*; *stratum, strata* or *stratums*; *bandit, banditti* or *bandits*; *cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs*; *seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs*.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or the like, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone; as, *court-martial, courts-martial*; *cousin-german, cousins-german*; *son-in-law, sons-in-law*; *knight-errant, knights-errant* (but cf. *KNIGHT BACHELOR, KNIGHT TEMPLAR, MANSERVANT*, etc., which have the plurals *knights bachelors, knights templars, menservants*). When, however, the components are so closely joined that the compound has the force of a simple word, its plural is formed like that of any other word of the same termination; as, *cupful, cupfuls*; *handful, handfuls*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which good usage is variable. The most important of these are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of *villain* (as *villainous, villainy*, etc.), though sometimes, esp. formerly, written *villanous, villany*, etc., now commonly retain the *i*, like those of other words ending in *ain*; as, *mountainous, from mountain*; *captaincy, from captain*; and the like.

The words *connection, deflection, inflection, and reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect, and reflect*, though often written, esp. in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion, and reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable of similar form; as, *doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, etc. Monosyllables other than nouns and also words of more than one syllable omit the *e*; as, *do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato*.

The words *defense, expense, offense, and pretense*, though often, esp. in England, spelled with *c* are preferably spelled with *s*, for the *s* is used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* have also often been written *drouth* and *highth* or *hight*, but these forms are now rare in literary usage.

The verb *practise* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise* used by many writers, esp. in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *devise, devise*.

§ 28. *-able* or *-ible*. There is a class of adjectives ending either in *-able* or in *-ible*, of which a large majority have *-able*; as, *blamable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible*. Many of them are from Latin words in *-abilis* or *-ibilis*, some are from the French, and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. The forms in *-ible* are mostly words going back directly to Latin verbs in *-ere* or *-ire*. For English compounds, *-able* has become usual. See Note under *-ABLE*, in the *Vocabulary*.

§ 29. *en-* or *in-*. There is a class of words beginning with *en-* or *in-*, as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in-* belonging to the former language, and *en-* to the latter. See words of this class in the *Vocabulary*.

§ 30. *-ant* or *-ent*. Many words ending in *-ant* or *-ent* were formerly spelled either way, almost indifferently; as, *confidant* or *confident, dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is settled in favor of one or the other form in most words of this class, though not always on uniform principles. Thus, the abstract noun *confidence* and the adjective *confident* are universal, while the common noun is sometimes the English *confident*, but often the French *confidant*. The abstract noun *dependence* and the adjective *dependent* have almost entirely superseded *dependance* and *dependant*, while the noun *dependant*, formerly at least as common as *dependent*, has now yielded its place in great measure to *dependent*. On the other hand, we now have both the adjectives and the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant*; and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance*.

§ 31. *-er* or *-re*. There is a class of words ending in *-er* some of which are by many written *-re*; as, *center, meter, theater*, etc., often written *centre, metre, theatre*, etc. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre, and ogre* retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*. Still, we have the adjective *eager*, the noun *eagre* or *eager*, and the preposition *mauger* or *maugre*.

§ 32. *-id* or *-ide*. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively in *-id* or *-ide* and *-in* or *-ine*, in regard to which usage has varied. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*; but now *-ide* is preferred to *-id*, and there is an attempt to establish a distinction between *-in* and *-ine*. See 2d *-INE* in the *Vocabulary*. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*.

§ 33. *-ize* or *-ise*. Certain words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i* followed by *z* are written with either *-ize* or *-ise*; as, *criticize* or *criticise*; *civilize* or *civilise*; *naturalize* or *naturalise*; *patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *-ίζω*, often through the French and Latin (see *-IZE*, in the *Vocabulary*). Those derived from Greek words properly have *-ize*; as, *anathematize, baptize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize*. The spelling *exorcise* is, however, in common use. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are also written with *-ize*; as, *albumenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize*. But those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *-ise*; as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *-ise*: *advertise, advise, affrontise, apprise, arise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, emprise, enfranchise, exorcise, exercise, franchise, merchandise, premise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise*. Most of those in respect to which usage varies are now generally written with *-ize*, and there is a tendency to extend the use of *-ize* to all analogous terms.

§ 34. *mold* or *mould*. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are entered in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, etc.; and this spelling also is given in this Dictionary as alternative.

§ 35. *-or* or *-our*. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States with the ending *-or*, many of which are written also, esp. in England, with *-our*; as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform, many of these words being spelled with *-or* in English books.



# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

a. .... adjective.  
 ab. .... about.  
 abbr. .... abbreviated, abbreviation.  
 abl. .... ablative.  
 acc. .... accusative.  
 Acous. .... Acoustics.  
 act. .... active.  
 adj. .... adjective.  
 adv. .... adverb.  
 AF. .... Anglo-French.  
 aft. .... after.  
 Agric. .... Agriculture.  
 Alchem. .... Alchemy.  
 Alg. .... Algebra.  
 Am. .... American.  
 Amer. .... American. [sis.]  
 Anal. .... Analytic, Analy-  
 Anat. .... Anatomy.  
 Anc. .... Ancient.  
 Angl. .... Anglican, -ized.  
 Anglo-Ind. Anglo-Indian.  
 Anthropol. Anthropology.  
 Anthro-  
 pom. .... Anthropometry.  
 Antiq. .... Antiquity, -ties.  
 app. .... apparently.  
 appar. .... apparently.  
 Ar. .... Arabic.  
 Arch. .... Architecture.  
 Archaeol. .... Archaeology.  
 Arith. .... Arithmetic.  
 art. .... article.  
 AS. .... Anglo-Saxon.  
 Assyr. .... Assyrian.  
 Astrol. .... Astrology.  
 Astron. .... Astronomy.  
 attrib. .... attributive, at-  
 tributively.  
 at. wt. .... atomic weight.  
 aug. .... augmentative.  
 auxil. .... auxiliary.  
 av. .... average.  
 av., avoir. .... avoidupois.  
 Babylon. .... Babylonian.  
 Bact. .... Bacteriology.  
 Bacteriol. .... Bacteriology.  
 Bank. .... Banking.  
 bet. .... between.  
 Bib. .... Biblical.  
 Bibliog. .... Bibliography.  
 Biog. .... Biography.  
 Biogeog. .... Biogeography.  
 Biol. .... Biology.  
 Bot. .... Botany.  
 Braz. .... Brazilian.  
 Bret. .... Breton.  
 Brit. .... British.  
 bu. .... bushel.  
 C. .... Centigrade.  
 Can. F. .... Canadian  
 French.  
 cap. .... capital, -talize.  
 Carp. .... Carpentry.  
 Cartog. .... Cartography.  
 c. c. or cc. .... cubic centime-  
 ters.  
 Celt. .... Celtic.  
 Ceram. .... Ceramics.  
 cf. .... confer (L., com-  
 pare).  
 Chem. .... Chemistry.  
 Chin. .... Chinese.  
 Ch. of Eng. .... Church of Eng-  
 land.  
 Chr. .... Chronicles.  
 Chron. .... Chronicles.  
 Class. .... Classical.  
 cm. .... centimeter.  
 coll. .... collective.  
 collect. .... collective.  
 colloq. .... colloquial, -ally.  
 Com. .... Commerce, -cial.  
 com. .... common, -ly.  
 comb. .... combination.  
 comp. .... compound, -ed,  
 composition.  
 compar. .... comparative.  
 conj. .... conjunction.  
 contr. .... contraction, contr-  
 acted, con-  
 trasted.  
 contract. .... contraction.  
 Corn. .... Cornish.  
 corresp. .... corresponding.  
 corrupt. .... corruption, cor-  
 rupt.  
 Cranial. .... Craniology.  
 Craniol. .... Craniology.  
 Cranimet. .... Craniometry.  
 Criminol. .... Criminology.  
 Crit. .... Criticism.

Cryst. .... Crystallography.  
 cu. .... cubic.  
 D. .... Dutch.  
 d. .... day, denarius or  
 denarii (L.,  
 penny, pence),  
 died.  
 Dan. .... Danish.  
 dat. .... dative.  
 def. .... definitions, def-  
 ined.  
 deriv. .... derivative, de-  
 rived.  
 dial. .... dialectic, -tical.  
 Diet. .... Dictionary.  
 dim. .... diminutive, dim-  
 inution.  
 dist. .... distinguished.  
 disting. .... distinguished.  
 dr. .... dram.  
 E. .... English, East.  
 East. .... Eastern.  
 Ecol. .... Ecclesiastical.  
 Eccles. .... Ecclesiastical.  
 Econ. .... Economics.  
 e.g. .... exempli gratia  
 (L., for example).  
 Egypt. .... Egyptian.  
 Elec. .... Electric, -trical.  
 Elect. .... Electricity.  
 Embryol. .... Embryology.  
 emph. .... emphasis.  
 Eng. .... England.  
 Engin. .... Engineering.  
 Entom. .... Entomology.  
 equiv. .... equivalent.  
 erron. .... erroneous, -ly.  
 esp. .... especially.  
 etc. .... et cetera (L., and  
 so forth).  
 Ethnol. .... Ethnology.  
 ety. .... etymology.  
 exc. .... except.  
 excl. .... excluding.  
 exclam. .... exclamation.  
 Exod. .... Exodus.  
 F. .... French.  
 F., Fahr. .... Fahrenheit.  
 Far. .... Farriery.  
 fem. .... feminine.  
 Feud. .... Feudal.  
 fol. .... following.  
 fig. .... figurative, -tive-  
 ly, figure.  
 Finn. .... Finnish.  
 For. .... Foreign.  
 form. .... formerly.  
 Fort. .... Fortification.  
 fr. .... from.  
 freq. .... frequentative.  
 ft. .... foot, feet.  
 fut. .... future.  
 G. .... German.  
 g. .... gram.  
 Gael. .... Gaelic.  
 gal. .... gallon.  
 Gaz. .... Gazetteer. [ally].  
 gen. .... genitive, gener-  
 geog. .... Geography.  
 Geol. .... Geology.  
 Geom. .... Geometry.  
 Ger. .... German.  
 Gr. .... Greek.  
 gr. .... grains.  
 Gram. .... Grammar.  
 Gr. Brit. .... Great Britain.  
 Gun. .... Gunnery.  
 H. .... Hardness.  
 h. .... hour.  
 Heb. .... Hebrew, -brews.  
 Her. .... Heraldry.  
 HG. .... High German.  
 Hind. .... Hindustani.  
 Hist. .... History, -torical.  
 Horol. .... Horology.  
 Hort. .... Horticulture.  
 h. p. .... horse power.  
 Hung. .... Hungarian.  
 Hunt. .... Hunting.  
 Hydr. .... Hydraulic, Hy-  
 draul. .... draulics.  
 Hydro. .... Hydrostatics.  
 Hydros. .... Hydrostatics.  
 hypoth. .... hypothetical, hy-  
 pothesis.  
 Icel. .... Icelandic. [is.]  
 i. e. .... id est (L., that

Illit. .... Illiterate.  
 illust. .... illustrated, illus-  
 tration.  
 imp. .... imperial, imper-  
 fect (tense),  
 imperative.  
 imper. .... imperative.  
 imperat. .... imperative.  
 in. .... inch.  
 incho. .... inchoate, -ative.  
 incor. .... incorrectly.  
 Ind. .... Indian.  
 ind. .... indicative.  
 indef. .... indefinite.  
 indic. .... indicative.  
 inf., infin. .... infinitive.  
 Ins. .... Insurance.  
 Int. .... International.  
 intens. .... intensive.  
 Inter. .... International.  
 interj. .... interjection.  
 Internat. .... International.  
 Introd. .... Introduction.  
 Ir. .... Irish, Ireland.  
 irreg. .... irregular.  
 It. .... Italian.  
 Jap. .... Japanese.  
 Jav. .... Javanese.  
 Jew. .... Jewish.  
 L. .... Low.  
 L. or Lat. .... Latin.  
 l. .... liter.  
 lb. .... pound.  
 l. c. .... lower case; that  
 is, make the  
 initial a small  
 letter, not a  
 capital.  
 LG. .... Low German.  
 LGr. .... Low Greek.  
 liq. .... liquid.  
 lit. .... literal, -ally.  
 Lithog. .... Lithography.  
 LL. .... Late Latin, Low  
 Latin.  
 Log. .... Logic.  
 M. .... Middle, Meri-  
 diem (L., noon).  
 m. .... meter, minute.  
 Mach. .... Machinery.  
 Malay. .... Malayan.  
 Man. .... Manage.  
 Manuf. .... Manufacture,  
 -facturing.  
 Mar. .... Maritime.  
 masc. .... masculine.  
 Math. .... Mathematics.  
 Math. .... Mathematical,  
 -matican.  
 ME. .... Middle English.  
 meas. .... measure.  
 Mech. .... Mechanics.  
 Med. .... Medicine, Medi-  
 cal.  
 Metal. .... Metallurgy.  
 Metaph. .... Metaphysics.  
 Meteor. .... Meteorology.  
 Meteorol. .... Meteorology.  
 Mex. .... Mexico, -ican.  
 mfr. .... manufacture.  
 MGr. .... Modern Greek.  
 MHG. .... Middle High  
 German.  
 mi. .... mic.  
 Micros. .... Microscopy.  
 Mil. .... Military.  
 Min. .... Mineralogy, Min-  
 eralogical.  
 min. .... minute.  
 Moham. .... Mohammedian.  
 Mus. .... Music.  
 Myth. .... Mythology.  
 Mythol. .... Mythology.  
 N. .... New, North.  
 n. .... noun.  
 N. Am. .... North American.  
 Nat. .... Nautics.  
 Nav. .... Navy, Naval.  
 Navig. .... Navigation.  
 neut. .... neuter.  
 NGr. .... New Greek.  
 NHeb. .... New Hebrew.  
 NL. .... New Latin.  
 nom. .... nominative.  
 North. .... Northern.  
 Norw. .... Norwegian.  
 Numis. .... Numismatics.

O. .... Old.  
 Obs. .... Obsolete.  
 Obsoles. .... Obsolescent.  
 occ. .... occasionally.  
 OD. .... Old Dutch.  
 ODan. .... Old Danish.  
 OE. or O.E. .... Old English.  
 OF. .... Old French.  
 OHG. .... Old High Ger-  
 man.  
 OIr. .... Old Irish.  
 OIt. .... Old Italian.  
 OL. .... Old Latin.  
 OP. .... Old Persian.  
 opp. .... opposed, -posite.  
 OPruss. .... Old Prussian.  
 Org. .... Organic, [istry].  
 Org. Chem. .... Organic Chem-  
 orig. .... origin, original,  
 originally.  
 OS. .... Old Style. [an.]  
 OSand. .... Old Scandinavian.  
 OSlav. .... Old Slavic.  
 OSP. .... Old Spanish.  
 OW. .... Old Welsh.  
 Oxf. E. D. .... Oxford English  
 Dictionary.  
 oz. .... ounce.  
 P. .... page, participle,  
 person. [itive].  
 P. s. .... participialadjec-  
 tive.  
 Paleont. .... Paleontology.  
 par. .... paragraph.  
 Parl. .... Parliamentary.  
 pass. .... passive.  
 Penol. .... Penology.  
 Petrog. .... Petrography.  
 perh. .... perhaps.  
 Pers. .... Persian.  
 pers. .... person.  
 pert. .... pertaining.  
 Peruv. .... Peruvian.  
 Petrog. .... Petrography.  
 Pg. .... Portuguese.  
 Pharm. .... Pharmacopœia,  
 Pharmacy.  
 Phil. .... Philippians.  
 Phil. I. .... Philippine Is-  
 lands.  
 Philol. .... Philology.  
 Philos. .... Philosophy.  
 Phon. .... Phonetics.  
 Phonog. .... Phonography.  
 Phot. .... Photography.  
 Photog. .... Photography.  
 Photom. .... Photometry.  
 Phren. .... Phrenology.  
 Phrenol. .... Phrenology.  
 Phys. .... Physical, -ical.  
 Phys. .... Physical Geog-  
 raphy.  
 Physiol. .... Physiology.  
 Physiol. .... Physiological  
 Chem. .... Chemistry.  
 Phytogeog. .... Phytogeography.  
 pk. .... peck.  
 pl. .... plural.  
 Poet. .... Poetic, -ical.  
 Pol. .... Polish, Political.  
 Pol. Econ. .... Political Econ-  
 omy.  
 Polit. .... Political.  
 poss. .... possessive.  
 pp. .... pages.  
 p. p. .... participle past.  
 p. pr. .... participle pres-  
 ent.  
 Pr. .... Provençal.  
 pred. .... predicate.  
 pref. .... prefix.  
 prep. .... preposition.  
 pres. .... present.  
 pret. .... present. [pally].  
 prin. .... principal, princí-  
 Print. .... Printing.  
 prob. .... probably.  
 pron. .... pronoun, pron-  
 ounced, pro-  
 nunciation.  
 pron'd. .... pronounced.  
 prop. .... proper, -erly.  
 Pros. .... Prosody.  
 Prot. .... Protestant.  
 Prot. Epis. .... Protestant Epis-  
 copal.  
 Prov. .... Proverbs.  
 Psychol. .... Psychology.  
 pt. .... pint.  
 Func. .... Punctuation.  
 (xxiii)

A  
 B  
 C  
 D  
 E  
 F  
 G  
 H  
 I  
 J  
 K  
 L  
 M

qt. .... quart.	Scot. .... Scottish, Scotch, Scotland.	Syr. .... Syriac.	v. .... verb.
R. .... Rare.	Sculp. .... Sculpture.	Tag. .... Tagalog.	var. .... variant.
R. C. Ch. .... Roman Catholic Church.	Seismol. .... Seismology.	Tech. .... Technical, Technology.	var. .... variable, variety.
refl. .... reflexive.	Serv. .... Servian.	Teleg. .... Telegraphy.	vb. n. .... verbal noun.
reflex. .... reflexive. [ing.]	sig. .... singular.	Teut. .... Teutonic.	Ver. .... Version.
Ref. Sp. .... Reformed Spelling.	Skr. .... Sanskrit.	Theat. .... Theatrical.	Vet. .... Veterinary.
rel. .... relative.	So. .... South, Southern.	Theol. .... Theology.	Veter. .... verb intransitive.
Relig. .... Religion.	Sociol. .... Sociology.	Thermo- .... Thermodynamics.	v. i. .... videlicet (L., namely).
Rev. .... Revelation.	Sp. .... Spanish. [can.]	Topog. .... Topography.	Vocab. .... Vocabulary.
Rhet. .... Rhetoric, -ical.	Sp. Am. .... Spanish American.	tr. .... translated, translation.	v. t. .... verb transitive.
Rom. .... Roman. [olic.]	specif. .... specifically.	Trig. .... Trigonometry.	W. .... Welsh, West.
Rom. Cath. .... Roman Catholic.	sp. gr. .... specific gravity.	Turk. .... Turkish.	West. .... Western.
Russ. .... Russian.	Sport. .... Sport.	Typog. .... Typography.	wh. .... which.
R. V. .... Revised Version.	sq. .... square.	uncert. .... uncertain.	wk. .... week.
s. .... shilling.	St. .... Saint.	Univ. .... University.	yd. .... yard.
S. .... South, Southern.	subj. .... subjunctive.	U. S. .... United States.	Zoögeog. .... Zoögeography.
S. Amer. .... South American.	suff. .... suffix.		Zoöl. .... Zoölogy.
sc. .... scribe (L., understood).	superl. .... superlative.		
Scand. .... Scandinavian.	Surv. .... Surveying.		
Sci. .... Science.	Sw. .... Swedish.		
	syn. .... synonym, synonymous.		

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

**Pronunciation.** A part or the whole of a pronunciation is often omitted when it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding and may be readily supplied from such preceding entry.

The accentuation only is given for some compound words, and for some derivatives ending in common suffixes such as *-ess, -est, -ing, -ist, -less, -like, -ness, -ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore easily be learned from the separate parts.

Figures within the parentheses with the pronunciation refer to sections of the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION, pp. viii-xviii.

**Preferred Forms of Spelling or Pronunciation.** When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable. Each form entered, however, has the support of good usage, and in some cases this usage is nearly or quite equally divided. Specific variations of usage have been indicated by limiting words, as *also, often, sometimes* (see CONCH, OLFOMARGARINE, PATENT, TRAIT). When, instead of a definition, there is a cross reference (introduced by =, by *Var. of*, or by *See*) to another spelling, the form referred to is the one preferred.

**Capitalization.** When a word should begin with a capital letter in writing or print, the vocabulary entry of this word begins with a capital. Where, in a specific use, a different style from that shown by the vocabulary entry is to be followed, [*cap.*] (meaning a capital initial) or [*I. c.*] (meaning a lower case or small initial) is inserted at the definition affected. Thus *Italic, a*, in sense 1 should begin with a capital, but in sense 2 a small letter is preferred.

**Hyphenated Words.** Words that are to be written or printed with a hyphen have this hyphen indicated by a mark (—) longer and heavier than the short, light hyphen (·) used to show division into syllables; as in *ab'sent-mind'ed*, *light'-heart'ed-ness*.

**Principal parts of verbs** are given in small capitals after the vocabulary titles, except when the parts are regularly formed by the simple addition of *-ed* or *-d* and *-ing* (see RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. xxi-xxii).

**Plurals** are given whenever they are irregular in form or when, from analogy, an irregular form might be expected. See RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. xxi-xxii.

See PLURAL, after such words as *fish, deer, quail, trout*, etc., refers to the Note under the word PLURAL in the Vocabulary for information as to the two plural forms in use and the differences in their meanings.

See -ics, as at *mathematics, gymnastics*, refers to the entry at -ics for information as to the use of words with this ending both as singular and plural.

The **comparative and superlative** forms of adjectives are given in small capitals after the vocabulary word except where these forms are made by the simple addition of *-er* and *-est* or by the use of *more* and *most*.

Adjectives usually compared by adding *-er* and *-est* are: **a** Those of one syllable; as, *big, gay, small*. **b** Those of two syllables accented on the final and not ending in a consonant group; as, *polite, severe, serene*. **c** Many adjectives of two syllables accented on the first, especially such as end in *w, y, or le*; as, *narrow, happy, simple*.

Many adjectives that are usually compared by adding *-er* and *-est* are often compared with *more* and *most* for euphony, emphasis, etc.

Adjectives that end in silent *e* drop the *e* before the endings *-er* and *-est*; thus, *late, later, latest*. Those that end in *y* preceded by a consonant change the *y* to *i* before the endings; thus, *sunny, sunnier, sunniest*.

Adjectives that are usually compared with *more* and

*most* are: **a** Those of more than two syllables; as, *ignorant, amiable, prodigal*. **b** Those of two syllables ending in a consonant group; as, *distinct, correct, ancient, frequent*. But some such adjectives, often used in comparison, as *pleasant, cunning*, usually take *-er* and *-est*. **c** Those ending in *-ful*; as, *mournful, careful*; those ending in *-ive*; as, *active*; many ending in *-ed* and *-ing*; as, *wretched, daring*.

**Etymologies** are printed within brackets [ ]. The following familiar conventions are used:

**1.** In the etymology the words in italic type are those, whether English or foreign, from which the vocabulary word is derived. Definitions of the italicized words are in roman type. Example: *scallion, n.* [OF. *escalone*, fr. L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon.]

**2.** A label, as F, G, It, which indicates a language, applies to all following italicized words until another label is reached. If the language of the first italicized word is unspecified it is English. Example: *saturate, v. t.* [L. *saturatus*, p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* said.]

**3.** When the only etymology is [F.] [L.], or the like, or where the etymology begins with F. or L., followed by a comma, the source word in French or Latin is spelled in the same way as the English word. Example: *delicatessen, n. pl.* [G., fr. F. *délicatess*.]

**4.** Any prefix or suffix used without definition will be found defined in its alphabetical place. Example: *dictograph, n.* [L. *dictum* a thing said + *-graph*.]

**5.** The history of a word is in general traced back as far as it can be with certainty. Thus if a Middle English word is the only etymology given, the source of the Middle English word is either unknown or doubtful. Example: *shallow, a.* [ME. *schalowe*.]

In accordance with these conventions then, the etymology of *impugn* [F. *impugner*, fr. L. *impugnare*; in against + *pugnare* to fight.] will be read as follows: "*impugn* is from the French *impugner*, which is derived from the Latin *impugnare*, which is itself made up of the Latin words in meaning 'against' and *pugnare* meaning 'to fight.'" Similarly, that of *curfew* [OF. *coerveu*; *covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* hearth.] will be rendered "curfew is from the Old French *coerveu*, which is derived from the Old French *covrir* meaning 'to cover' and *feu* meaning 'fire'; *feu* is from the Latin *focus* meaning 'hearth.'"

**Certain derivatives** are run on after the primitive word when the meaning may easily be gathered from the meaning of the suffix and that of the primitive. Each suffix so used, as *-er, -hood, -ic, -ment, -ness, -ship*, is fully defined in its vocabulary place.

*Music, Scot., Archaic, Colloq.*, or a similar label, when preceding the first numbered definition of a word applies to all of the definitions; when preceding a group of definitions distinguished by **a, b, c**, etc., it applies to the entire group (see SKEP, SUE, S). Otherwise, such a label applies only to the definition to which it is joined. *Both* or *All* may precede a label (as, *Both Obs.*) to show that it applies to two or more parts of speech, as a noun and a verb, defined under one vocabulary title (see SPUTTER).

¶ prefixed to a vocabulary word indicates that this word is from a foreign language and that it would ordinarily be printed in italic letters when used in English; as, ¶ *a'ban'don', n.*, ¶ *an'no Do'mi-ni*.

X 2, X 6,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , or the like, inserted at an illustration indicates that a picture is twice, six times, one half, one sixth, etc., as long and as high as the original.

= preceding a word in small capitals indicates that the vocabulary word has the same meaning as the word in small capitals and that the latter is the preferred form.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## A

## ABASEMENT

**A** (ā). 1. The first letter of the English alphabet. The different forms come from the Latin *A*, corresponding to Greek *Alpha*, of the same form, which came in turn from *Aleph* ("ox"), the first letter of the Phœnician and old Hebrew alphabets. In English, various sounds are now represented by this letter (see *Guide to Pron.*, § 1). 2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: a First in order or class, or, sometimes, the numeral 1; as, Company *A*. *b* *Muscle*. The sixth tone in the model major scale (that of *C*), or the first of its relative minor scale. Also, a key giving this tone, or a symbol for it.

**A** or **a**, *n.*; *pl.* *A's*, *AES*, or *AS* (āz). The letter *A*, *a*, or its sound; as, he mouths his *a's*.

**a**, *pron.* Corruption of *I*, *HE*, *SHE*, *IT*, *THEY*. *Obs.* or *Dial.* **a** (*ā*), *v. t.* Corruption of *Abuse*. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**a** (*unstressed*, *ā*; *emph.*, *ā*), *adj.*, or (as usually called) the *indefinite article*. 1. The shortened form of *AN*, signifying, but less emphatic than, *one* or *any*, and commonly used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See *AN*. 2. In each; or to or for each; as, "a dollar a yard."

**a** (*ā*), *prep.* [*AS*. *of off*, from.] *Of. Obs.*

**a** (*ā*), *prep.*, **a-**, **a-** (*ā-*), *prefix*. [*AS. an, on*.] *On*; *in*; *at*; as *in aloft*, *afield*, *afire*, *asleep*, "a Monday," "thrice a year," *a-hunting*.

**a-**. [*Gr. ἀ-, á-*, not, *á-* being used before consonants.] *A* prefix, appearing as *an-* before vowels or the letter *h*, denoting *not*, *without*, *un-*; as *in abys*, *asexual*, *anhydrous*.

**a-**. *A* prefix equiv. to 1st *a*, *prep.*, denoting *off*, *from*, *of*; as *in adown*, *athirst*, *afresh*, etc.

**a-**. *A* form of *AB-*. See *AB-*.

**A 1** (ā wūn). *A* registry mark given to ships in first-class condition; hence: *prime*; *first-class*.

**aard'-vark'** (ārd'-vārk'), *n.* [*D.*, earth-pig.] Either of two ant-eating edentates (genus *Orycteropus*) of Africa.

**aard'-wolf'** (wōolf'), *n.* [*D.*, earth-wolf.] *A* hyenalike quadruped (*Proteles cristata*) of South Africa. It feeds on insects, carrion, etc.

**Aar'on** (ār'ūn), *n.* [*From L. or Gr., fr. Heb. Aharōn*.] The brother of Moses (*Ex. iv. 14*). Aaron is the first high priest mentioned in the Bible.

**Aa-ron'ic** (ā-rōn'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Aaron; hence: *Le-Aa-ron'ic-cal* (-i-kāl) } vitical; pontifical.

**Aaron's rod**. *a.* The rod used by Aaron (*Ex. vii. 9, Num. xvii. 8*). *b.* [*Preferably Aaron's-rod*.] *A* plant with a tall flowering stem; esp., the great mullein or the goldenrod.

**Ab** (āb; āb), *n.* [*Heb.*] See *HEBREW CALENDAR*.

**ab-** (āb-). *A* prefix fr. *Lat. ab-*, signifying *from*, *away*.

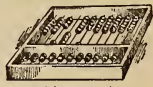
**a'ba-cá'** (ā'bā-kā'), *n.* [*Native name*.] The Manila hemp.

**a-back'** (ā-bāk'), *adv.* Back; backward; — said specif., *Naut.*, of sails when pressed back by the wind, or of a

ship when so checked; whence the phrases *to be taken aback*, *all aback*, etc., often used figuratively.

**ab'a-cus** (āb'ā-kūs), *n.*; *pl. E. -CUSSES* (-ēz; 24), *L. -CI* (-sī), [*L., fr. Gr. ἄβαξ*.]

1. *A* table or frame for arithmetical calculation by means of sliding balls or counters. 2. *Arch.* The top member of the capital of a column, next under the architrave.



Abacus, 1.

**A-bad'don** (ā-bād'ūn), *n.* [*Heb.*] 1. *Lit.*, (place of) destruction; the place of the lost in Sheol; the abyss of hell. 2. *Apollyon* (*Rev. ix. 11*).

**a-baft'** (ā-bāft'), *prep.* [*on + ME. baft*, *AS. beaftan*; *be* by + *aftan* behind.] *Naut.* Behind; toward the stern from. — *adv.* *Naut.* Toward or at the stern; aft.



A Abacus, 2.

**ab'a-lo'ne** (āb'ā-lō'nē), *n.* *A* large gastropod mollusk (genus *Haliotis*) having a slightly spiral shell, perforated with a row of holes for the escape of water from the gills. The shell is lined with mother of pearl which is used in inlaying, button making, etc.; an ear shell.



Shell of Abalone.

**a-ban'don** (ā-bān'dŏn), *v. t.* [*OF. abandoner*, fr. *a* (*L. ad*) + *bandon* authority, deriv. fr. *L.L. bannire* to proclaim.] 1. To give up absolutely; forsake or renounce utterly. 2. To yield (one's self) unrestrainedly; — often in a bad sense. 3. To banish; expel. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Leave, quit, resign, surrender, relinquish, desert, forsake. — **Abandon**, **desert**, **forsake** agree in the idea of quitting, or leaving in the lurch. **Abandon** denotes an absolute giving up, often with implication of surrender to the mercy of something or some one else; as, *to abandon a wreck*, or one's self to despair. **Desert** (except sometimes as applied to places; as, the *deserted* village, *deserted* streets) denotes the quitting of an object in violation of duty; as, *to desert* one's colors, one's principles. **Forsake**, which may or may not involve culpability, implies the breaking off of association with something familiar or dear; as, *to forsake* one's friends; the blood *forsook* his cheeks.

|| **a'ban'don'** (ā'bān'dŏn'), *Eng. ā-bān'dŏn*, *n.* [*F.*] *A* complete giving up to natural impulses; careless ease.

**a-ban'doned** (ā-bān'dŏnd), *p. a.* 1. Forsaken; deserted.

2. Self-abandoned; extremely or irreclaimably wicked.

**Syn.** Depraved, corrupt, dissolute, profligate, reprobate, vicious, vile. — **Abandoned**, **profligate**, **dissolute**, **reprobate** all express great personal depravity. **Abandoned** suggests unresisting self-surrender to vice; **profligate**, open and shameless disregard of decency (and often squandered means); **dissolute**, utter laxity of morals and the throwing off of all restraint; **reprobate**, complete insensibility to reproof.

**a-ban'don-ment** (dŏn-mĕnt), *n.* Act of abandoning; state of being abandoned; absence of self-restraint.

**a-base'** (ā-bās'), *v. t.*; **A-BASE'** (ā-bāst'), **A-BAS'ING**. [*OF. abaissier*. See *BASE*, *a.*] 1. To lower; throw or cast down. *Archæol.* 2. To cast down or reduce, as in rank or estimation.

**Syn.** Disgrace, dishonor, debase, degrade, reduce, humble, humiliate, mortify, shame, depose. — **Abase**, **debase**, **degrade**, **reduce**, **humble**, **humiliate** agree in the idea of bringing down to a lower state. **Abase** expresses a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩrk; then, thĭn; natŭre, verdŭre (87); k = ch in *C. ich, ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in *Guide to Pronunciation*. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



bringing down, always in the feeling of one's estate or condition; as, to *abase* the proud. *Debase* involves an actual deterioration in quality or worth; as, to *debase* the coinage. *Degrade* implies a lowering in rank (so also *reduce*) or in moral standard. *Humble* always suggests a sense of lowered dignity or lost prestige, and when reflexive often implies self-abasement without loss of self-respect, thus differing from *humiliate*, which always implies ignominy.

**a-bash'** (á-básh'), *v. t.* [OF. *esbahir*, fr. L. *ex* + *bah*, interj. of astonishment.] To destroy the self-possession of; confuse; put to shame; discredit. — **Syn.** See **EMBAR-RASS**. — **a-bash'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*  
**a-bat'** (á-bát'), *v. t.* That may be abated.  
**a-bate'** (á-bát'), *v. t.*; **A-BAT'ED** (-bát'ĕd); **ABAT'ING**. [From OF., fr. LL. *abater* to beat down; *ad* + *battere* to beat, L. *battere*.] **1.** To beat down; demolish; hence, to put an end to. *Obs.*, *exc. in Law*; as, to *abate* a nuisance. **2.** To reduce in amount, number, degree, intensity, etc., as a demand, pride, zeal; lessen; moderate. **3.** To reduce (in respect of); deprive. *Obs.* **4.** To deduct, as part of a price; omit. — *v. i.* To be abated; as: **a** To come to naught; fall through, as a writ. **b** To decrease, as a storm. — **Syn.** Diminish, wane, slacken, sink, recede, decline.

**abatement** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An abating; state of being abated; also, amount abated; decrease. **2.** *Her.* A mark indicating depreciation, degradation, or disgrace.  
**ab-at-tis** (áb'at-tis; *F.* á'bát'tĕr'), *n.* [*F.* *abatis* mass of things cut/down.] *Fort.* A defense of felled trees with the branches sharpened and turned toward the enemy.  
**ab-to'r** (á-bát'tĕr), *n.* *Law.* One who abates a nuisance.  
**ab'at'toir'** (á'bát'twáir'), *n.*; *pl.* -toirs (-twáir'). [*F.*, fr. *abatre* to beat down.] A slaughterhouse.

**abb** (áb), *n.* [*AS.* *āweþ*, *āþ*; *a* + *þeþ*. See **WEB**.] Among weavers, the wool or yarn for the wool.

**Ab'ba** (áb'á), *n.* [*Syriac* *abbā* father.] Father; — used by Jesus of the Deity.

**ab'ba-cy** (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sĭz). [*L.* *abbatia*.] Dignity, estate, jurisdiction, or term of tenure of an abbot.

**Ab-bas'side** (á-bás'id; -ĭd), *n.* *Pert.* to or designating the dynasty of caliphs claiming descent from Abbas, uncle of Mohammed. They ruled (about 750–1258) at Bagdad, and were famous for luxury and patronage of art and literature. — *n.* One of this dynasty.

**ab-ba'tial** (á-bá'shĭl), *a.* Pertaining to an abbot or abbey.

**ab'be'** (á'bá'), *n.*; *pl.* -bĕs (-báz'). [*F.*] Abbot; — now a title in France for any secular ecclesiastic holding no living. He usually acts as a tutor, instructor, or the like.

**ab'bess** (áb'ĕs), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *ab-bas* abbot.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery.

**ab'bey** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -bĕys (-ĭz). [From OF., fr. L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas* abbot.] **1.** A monastery or society of persons secluded and devoted to religion and celibacy; also, the monastic building or buildings. **2.** The church of a monastery. — **Syn.** See **CLOISTER**.

**ab'bot** (áb'ŭt), *n.* [*AS.* *abbod*, *abbad*, L. *abbas*, *abbatis*, Gr. *abbās*, fr. *Syriac* *abbā* father.] Superior or head of an abbey of monks. — **ab'bot'cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **ab'bot-ship**, *n.*

**Abbot of Misrule or Unreason.** = **LORD OF MISRULE.**

**ab-bre'vi-ate** (á-brĕ'vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; **-ATED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING**. [*L.* *abbreviatus*, p. p. of *abbreviare*. See **ABRIDGE**.] To make briefer; shorten, esp. by contraction or omission, as words. — **Syn.** Contract, reduce. See **ABRIDGE**.

**ab-bre'vi-ation** (-á'shĭn), *n.* Act or result of abbreviating; abbreviated form of a word or phrase, as *d.* for *died*.

**ab-bre'vi-a'tor** (á-brĕ'vĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, abbreviates. **2.** Any of those officers of the papal chancery who originally made abbreviated extracts of the papal letters, and later constituted a college (now suppressed) charged with expediting the papal letters.

**A'B'G'** (áb'bĕ'sĕr'). **1.** The first three letters of the alphabet. **2.** The simplest rudiments of any subject.

**ab-di-cate** (áb'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ĕd); **-CAT'ING**. [*L.* *abdicatedus*, p. p. of *abdicare*; *ab* + *dicare* to proclaim.] To give up or relinquish formally, as sovereign power; renounce; surrender, as a trust, duty, right, etc.

**Syn.** Abdicate and resign imply a yielding up of office, authority, or trust. Abdicate applies particularly to the relinquishment of authority or dignity which is inherent or sovereign; as, to *abdicate* the crown; *resign* applies to the relinquishment of an unexpired office or trust.

— *v. i.* To renounce a throne, high office, or dignity. — **ab-di-ca'tor** (-kāt'tĕr), *n.*

**ab-di-ca'tion** (-kāt'shĭn), *n.* Act of abdicating.

**ab-do'men** (áb-dŏ'mĕn), *n.* [*L.*] **1.** The belly; the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis; also, the cavity of the belly, containing the stomach, bowels, etc. **2.** The posterior section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, etc.

**ab-dom'i-nal** (-dŏm'i-nál), *a.* Of or pert. to the abdomen.

**ab-dom'i-nous** (áb-dŏm'i-nŭs), *a.* Big-bellied. *Rare.*

**ab-duce'** (áb-dŭs'), *v. t.*; **AB-DUCED'** (-dŭst'); **AB-DUC'ING** (-dŭs'ĭng). [*L.* *abducere* to lead away; *ab* + *ducere* to

lead.] To draw or conduct away; withdraw; to draw to a different part. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**ab-du'cent** (-dŭ'sĕnt), *a.* *Physiol.* Abducting.

**ab-duct'** (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [*L.* *abductus*, p. p. of *abducere* to lead away.] **1.** To take away surreptitiously by force; usually, to kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw away, as a limb, from a position near or parallel to the median axis, as in raising the arm. — **ab-duc'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

**ab-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of abducting; specif., *Law*, the unlawful taking away of a woman for purposes of marriage or defilement.

**a-beam'** (á-bĕm'), *adv.* *Naut.* On a line at right angles with the ship's keel; opposite the middle of the ship's side.

**a-bear'** (-bā'), *v. t.* [*AS.* *āberan*; *ā*, orig. out + *beran* to bear.] To put up with; endure. *Now Dial.*

**a-be-ce-da'ri-an** (á'bĕ-sĕ-dā'rĭ-ān), *n.* [*L.* *abecedarius*, fr. the names of the first four letters of the alphabet.] **1.** One who is learning or teaching the alphabet. **2.** A tyro.

— *a.* Alphabetic; hence, rudimentary.

**a-bed'** (á-bĕd'), *adv.* In bed, or on the bed.

**A-bed'ne-go** (á-bĕd'nĕ-gŏ). *Bib.* See **SHADRACH**.

**A'bĕl** (áb'ĕl), *n.* *Bib.* The second son of Adam and Eve, slain by his elder brother, Cain. See *Gen. iv.*

**a-bĕl'** (á-bĕl'; á'bĕl'), *n.* [From *D.*, fr. OF., fr. a dim. of *L.* *albus* white.] The white poplar.

**ab-el-mosk'** (áb'ĕl-mŏsk'), *n.* | [From NL. *Abelmoschus*, the genus, fr. Ar. *abu-l misk* father of musk. See **MUSK**.] An evergreen shrub (*Abelmoschus abelmoschus*) of the East and West Indies and northern Africa. It has musky seeds.

**ab-er'rance** (áb-ĕr'āns), **ab-er'ran-cy** (-ŭn-sĭ), *n.* State of being aberrant; a wandering from the right way; deviation from truth, rectitude, etc.

**ab-er'rant** (áb-ĕr'ānt), *a.* [*L.* *aberrans*, -*rantis*, p. pr. of *aberrare* to go astray; *ab* + *errare* to wander.] **1.** Wandering; straying from the right way. **2.** Abnormal.

**ab'er-ra'tion** (áb'ĕr-ā'shĭn), *n.* **1.** A wandering; deviation, esp. from what is right, natural, or typical. **2.** Mental disorder. **3.** *Astron.* A small periodical apparent change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the motion of light and of the observer. **4.** *Optics.* Convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from the same point, or deviation of such convergent rays from a single focus.

**a-bet'** (á-bĕt'), *v. t.*; **A-BET'TED**; **A-BET'TING**. [From OF. *abeter*; *a* (*L.* *ad*) + *beter* to bait (as a bear).] To instigate, encourage, support, or uphold, as by aid or countenance; — now chiefly in a bad sense. — **a-bet'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**a-bet'ter**, **a-bet'tor** (á-bĕt'tĕr), *n.* One who abets.

**Syn.** Abettor, accessory, accomplice, confederate, conspirator. In legal use these words import guilt in common. **Confederate** is applied to any person who intentionally contributes to the commission of any unlawful act. Of civil joint wrongdoers the usual term is **conspirator**. An **accessory** is one who *accedes* to, or becomes involved in, the guilt by some act either previous or subsequent to its commission, as of instigating, aiding, concealing, etc. An **abettor** is one actually or constructively present at the commission of the deed and contributing to it by moral or physical force. An **accomplice** is one who with criminal intent participates in the commission of an offense, whether as principal, abettor, or accessory.

**a-bey'ance** (á-bā'āns), *n.* [From OF., fr. *a* (*L.* *ad*) + *baer*, *beer*, to gape, expect.] **1.** *Law.* Expectancy; condition of being undetermined or not vested, as of a right or an inheritance. **2.** Suspension; temporary suppression.

**a-bey'ant** (-ānt), *a.* Being in abeyance. [*ABOMINABLE*.]

**ab-hom'i-na-ble** (áb-hŏm'i-nā-bĕl), *a.* Old spelling of **ab-hor'** (áb-hŏr').

**ab-hor'** (áb-hŏr'), *v. t.*; **-HORRED'** (-hŏrd'); **-HOR'RING**. [*L.* *abhorre*; *ab* + *horre* to bristle, shudder.] To shrink with shuddering from; detest to extremity. — **Syn.** See **HATE**.

**ab-hor'rence** (-hŏr'ĕns), *n.* Act or state of abhorring.

**ab-hor'rent** (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Having or showing abhorrence; loathing. **2.** Contrary or repugnant; — used with *to*.

**ab-hor'ter** (áb-hŏr'tĕr), *n.* One who abhors.

**a-bid'ance** (á-bĭd'āns), *n.* An abiding; state of abiding.

**a-bide'** (á-bĭd'), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. a.* **BODE'** (á-bŏd'), **A-BID'ED** (á-bĭd'ĕd); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* **A-BID'ING** (á-bĭd'ĭng). [*AS.* *ābidan*; *ā* + *bidan* to bide.] **1.** To continue in a place; have one's abode; dwell; sojourn. **2.** To remain stable or fixed in some state; continue. — **Syn.** See **RESIDE**.

— *v. t.* **1.** To await; watch for. **2.** To endure; submit to; as, every man must *abide* his fate; *varnish* will not *abide* heat. **3.** To bear patiently; as, he cannot *abide* a telltale; tolerate. **4. [Confused with *aby* to pay for.] To stand the consequences of; suffer for. — **a-bid'er** (-bĭd'ĕr), *n.***

to *abide by*. **a** To stand to; adhere to. **b** To acquiesce in; conform to; accept as valid and take the consequences of; as, to *abide by* a decision.

**a-bid'ing**, *p. a.* Continuing; lasting. — **a-bid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ab'i-gail** (áb'i-gál), *n.* A lady's waiting maid. Cf. *1 Sam. xxv. 23-31*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, account, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent end, recent, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōfft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭrk; then, thĭn; nature, verdure (87);



**a-bil'i-ty** (á-bíl'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [From F., fr. L. *habilitas* aptitude, ability, fr. *habilis*. See ABLE.] Quality or state of being able; power to perform; capacity; sufficiency of strength, skill, etc.; in *pl.*, faculty; talent. — **Syn.** Energy, strength, capability, efficiency, aptitude.

**ab'i-o-gen'e-sis** (áb'í-ó-jén'è-sis), *n.* [a-not + bio + -genesis.] *Biol.* Spontaneous generation. — **ab'i-o-genet'ic** (jé-nét'ík), *a.* — **ab'i-og'e-nist** (áb'í-ó-j'è-níst), *n.*

**ab'ject** (áb'jékt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere* to throw away; *ab* + *jacere* to throw.] 1. Cast down; low-lying. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 2. Sunk to a low condition; cast down in spirit or hope. — **Syn.** Mean, groveling, cringing, slavish, ignoble, vile, beggarly. — **ab-jec'tion** (áb-jék'shún), *n.* — **ab-jec't-iv-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-jec't-ness**, *n.*

**ab-jure'** (áb-jóor'), *v. t. & i.*; -**JURE'** (jóord'), -**JUR'ING**. [L. *abjurare* to deny on oath; *ab* + *jure* to swear.] 1. To renounce upon oath; forswear; disavow; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince. 2. To renounce with solemnity; repudiate; as, to *abjure* errors. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. — **ab-ju-ra'tion** (áb'jóo-rá'shún; 86), *n.* — **ab-ju-ra-to-ry** (áb'jóo-rá-tó-rí), *a.* — **ab-jur'er**, or -**jóor'er** (ér), *n.*

**ab-lac-to-ry** (áb'lák-tá'shún), *n.* [L. *ablactatio*; *ab* + *lactare* to suckle, *lac* milk.] Weaning.

**ab-lat'ion** (áb-lá'shún), *n.* [L. *ablatio*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p. of *auferre* to carry away.] A taking away; removal.

**ab-lat'ive** (áb-lá-tív), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p.] Designating, or pert. to, a case of the noun in Latin and Sanskrit, fundamentally implying esp. removal, or direction away. In Latin, it denotes also the relations denoted by *with*, *by*, *at*, and *in*. — *n.* The ablative case, or a form in it.

**ablative absolute**, a construction in Latin, in which a noun in the ablative case has a participle (expressed or understood) agreeing with it, the two words expressing generally the time, cause, or an attendant circumstance of an action; as, *Tarquinio regnante* veni, *e. i.*, he came in the reign of Tarquinius (lit., Tarquinius reigning).

**ab-laut** (áp'lout), *n.* [G., off-sound.] The variation of the root vowel in different forms of the same word, indicating a change of use or meaning, as in *get, gat, got*. Cf. UMLAUT.

**a-blaze'** (á-bláz'), *adv. & a.* On fire; gleaming; ardent.

**-a-ble** (-á-b'l), **-i-ble** (-í-b'l), or **-ble**. [F., fr. L. *abilis*, *ibilis*, *ibilis*.] A suffix used to form adjectives, and meaning: 1. Capable of being, fit to be, worthy to be (acted upon in a certain way); — now the usual sense in English.

Examples: apprehensible, capable of being apprehended; desirable, worthy of being desired; lovable, fit to be, or worthy of being, loved; breakable, capable of being broken.

2. Able to, capable of, capable of causing, productive of, characterized by; also, inclining to, liable to, subject to.

Examples: durable, able to endure; pleasurable, capable of causing, or productive of, pleasure; peaceable, inclined to peace, characterized by peace; perishable, liable to perish; mutable, capable of, or subject to, mutation.

☞ The form *-able*, originally in words formed on Latin verbs in *-are*, is now used with native English verbs and nouns; *-ible* occurs mostly with words directly from Latin verbs in *-ere, -ire*. In adjectives from the French, *-able* is the regular form, with words going back to Latin verbs of any conjugation. See *Rules for Spelling*, § 11, 28.

**able** (á'b'l), *a.*; **A'BLER** (á'b'lér), **A'BLEST** (á'b'lést); 24. [OF., fr. L. *habilis* easily held or managed, apt, fr. *habere* to have, hold.] 1. Having sufficient power, force, skill, etc.; competent; capable. 2. Having intellectual qualifications, or strong mental powers; talented; clever.

**able-bod'ied** (-bód'id; 109), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; physically competent.

**able-gate** (áb'lé-gát), *n.* [L. *ablegatus*, p. p., sent away.] *R. C. Ch.* A representative of the Pope charged with important commissions in foreign countries.

**ab-lu-ent** (áb'lú-ént), *a.* [L. *abluens*, p. pr.] Washing away; detergent. — *n.* *Med.* A detergent.

**ab-lu'tion** (áb-lú'shún), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, fr. *ablueré* to wash away; *ab* + *luere* to wash.] 1. A washing or cleansing, specifically as a religious rite or for medical purposes. 2. The liquid used in cleansing.

**ab-ly** (áb'lí), *adv.* In an able manner; with ability.

**ab-ne-gate** (áb'né-gát), *v. t.*; -**GAT'ED** (-gát'éd); -**GAT'ING**. [L. *abnegatus*, p. p. of *abnegare*; *ab* + *negare* to deny.] To deny and reject; abjure.

**ab-ne-ga'tion** (áb'né-gá'shún), *n.* A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

**ab-nor'mal** (áb-nór'mál), *a.* [For earlier *anormal*, fr. F., deriv. of Gr. *ἀνόμαλος*. Confused with L. *abnormis*. See ANOMALOUS.] Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; irregular. — **ab-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.*

**ab-nor-mal'i-ty** (áb-nór-mál'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). 1. Abnormal state or quality. 2. Something abnormal.

**ab-nor-mi-ty** (áb-nór-mí-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Departure from the ordinary type; irregularity.

**ab-nor'mous** (áb-nór'mús), *a.* [L. *abnormis*; *ab* + *norma* rule. See NORMAL.] Abnormal; irregular.

**a-board'** (á-bórd'; 57), *adv.* 1. On board; into or within a boat or railroad car. 2. Alongside. — *prep.* On board of.

**a-bode'** (á-bód'), *pret. & p. p.* of ABIDE.

**a-bode', n.** [From ABIDE.] 1. Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn. 2. Abiding place; residence.

**a-bode', n.** [See BODE, *v. t.*] An omen; prognostication. — *v. t. & i.* To bode; presage. *Both Obs.*

|| **'a-bo-ga'do** (á'vó-gá'thó), *n.*; *pl.* -POS (-thós). [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* An advocate; a counselor at law.

**ab-ol'ish** (áb-ól'ish), *v. t.* [From F., fr. L. *abolere*, *-letum*; *ab* + *olere* to grow.] To do away with wholly; put an end to, as a law, evil, disease, etc. As used of the destruction of concrete objects, killing of persons, etc., *abolish* is archaic. — **ab-ol'ish-a-ble**, *a.* — **-ish-er**, *n.* — **-ish-ment**, *n.*

**Syn.** Annul, vacate, invalidate, quash, countermand, recall, repeal, abrogate, revoke, nullify, cancel, rescind, reverse. — **Abolish, repeal, abrogate, revoke, annul, nullify, cancel, rescind, reverse** have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act. **Annul** denotes simply to make void; as, to *annul* a contract. **Abolish** applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs; as, the *abolition* of slavery; **repeal**, to the annulling by a legislative body of a previous enactment; as, the *repeal* of the Stamp Act; **abrogate**, to the annulling by a ruler or an executive body of laws, ordinances, treaties, conventions; **revoke**, to the recall of a previous grant which conferred power, privilege, etc.; as, the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes; **nullify** (in the United States), to the revolutionary contravention, by a State, of a Federal law; as, the South Carolina ordinance of *nullification*. **Cancel** refers to instruments, as deeds, contracts, writs, rather than to statutes; **rescind**, to the vacation, by the enacting or superior authority, of a resolution, a vote, a decree, rather than of a law; **reverse**, to the setting aside by a higher tribunal of the decision of a lower.

**ab-ol'it'ion** (áb-ól'it'shún), *n.* [L. *abolutio*.] Act of abolishing; state of being abolished; utter destruction.

**ab-ol'it-ion-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* System of principles or measures favoring abolition, esp. of negro slavery.

**ab-ol'it-ion-ist** (-íst), *n.* An advocate abolitionism.

**ab-o-ma'sum** (-ómá'súm), *n.* See RUMINANT.

**a-bom'i-na-ble** (á-bóm'í-ná-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *abominabilis*.] Worthy of or causing abomination; detestable; loathsome. — **-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-na-ly**, *adv.*

**a-bom'i-nate** (-nát), *v. t.*; -**NAT'ED** (-náy'éd); -**NAT'ING**. [L. *abominatus*, p. p. of *abominari* to deprecate as ominous, abhor, curse; *ab* + *omen* a foreboding.] To abhor; loathe. — **Syn.** See HATE. — **-nator** (-ná'tór), *n.*

**a-bom'i-na'tion** (-ná'shún), *n.* 1. Feeling of extreme disgust and hatred; abhorrence; loathing; detestation. 2. That which is abominable; anything hateful or vile; pollution. 3. A cause of wickedness.

**ab-o-ri-g'i-nal** (áb-ó-rí-j'í-nál), *a.* 1. First; original; indigenous. 2. Of or pert. to aborigines. — **Syn.** See NATIVE.

— *n.* One of the aborigines. — **ab-o-ri-g'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**ab-o-ri-g'i-nes** (-rí-j'í-néz), *n. pl.*, usual (but etymologically indefensible) *sing.* AB-O-RIG'Í-NE (-né). [L. *Aborigines*, esp. those who originally (ab origine) inhabited Latium or Italy.] 1. The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races, esp. as contrasted with an invading or colonizing race. 2. *Biol.* The original fauna and flora of a (given) geographical area.

**a-bort'** (á-bórt'), *v. i.* [L. *abortare*, fr. *abortus*, p. p. of *abortiri*.] To miscarry; remain rudimentary in development.

**a-bort'ic-ide** (á-bórt'í-síd), *n.* [L. *abortus* + *-cide*. See ABORT.] *Med.* A act of destroying a fetus in the womb.

**b** An agent that destroys the fetus and causes abortion.

**a-bort'ic-fa'cient** (-fá'shént), *a.* [L. *abortus* + *faciens* making.] Producing abortion. — *n.* A drug or an agent that causes abortion.

**a-bort'ion** (á-bórt'shún), *n.* [L. *abortio*, fr. *aboriri*; *ab* + *oriri* to rise, be born.] 1. A premature birth; premature expulsion of the human fetus, esp. before it is viable; miscarriage. 2. An immature product, as an untimely birth, or a fruit that fails to mature. 3. Any failure of completion or perfection in what has been begun.

**a-bort'ion-ist** (áb-bórt'shún-íst), *n.* One who practices the producing of criminal abortions.

**a-bort'ive** (-tív), *a.* 1. Born prematurely. 2. Coming to naught; ineffectual; fruitless. 3. *Med.* A Causing abortion, as a drug. **b** Cutting short; as, *abortive* treatment of typhoid fever. — **a-bort'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bort'ive-ness**, *n.*

**a-bou'li-a** (á-bóo'ly-á), **a-bou'lic**. Vars. of ABULIA, ABULIC.

**a-bound'** (á-bound'), *v. i.* [From F., fr. L. *abundare* to overflow, abound; *ab* + *unda* wave.] 1. To be in great plenty or very prevalent. 2. To be copiously supplied; teem; — used with *in* or *with*.

**a-bout'** (á-bout'), *adv.* [AS. *abutan*, *ombutan*; *on* + *butan*, fr. *be* by + *utan* outward, *út* out.] 1. On all sides; here

κ = **ch** in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
J  
K  
L  
M



and there; around; as, to look *about*; wandering *about*.  
**2.** In circuit; around the *outside*; as, at the waist he is one yard *about*. **3.** Nearly; approximately; as, *about* 400.  
**4.** To a reversed position; half around; as, to face *about*.  
**5.** In rotation; as, turn *about* is fair play.  
 — *prep.* **1.** Around; on every side of; as, the air is *about* us. **2.** In the immediate neighborhood of; near; by or on (one's person); as, he stayed *about* the house for our protection; have you a knife *about* you? **3.** Over or upon different parts of; here and there in; throughout; as, to travel *about* the country; stones scattered *about* a field. **4.** Near; not far from; as, *about* this time yesterday. **5.** In concern with; engaged in; as, he went *about* his business. **6.** Before a verbal noun or an infinitive: On the point or verge of; in the act of; as, he was *about* to leap. **7.** Concerning; with regard to; in connection with; touching; as, to talk *about* politics.

**a-bove'** (á-bŭv'), *adv.* [AS. on on + be by + ufan upward.] **1.** In a place above something; overhead. **2.** Earlier in order; as, that was said *above*. **3.** Higher in rank or power.  
 — *prep.* **1.** In or to a higher place than; higher than; over; — opposed to *below* or *beneath*. **2.** Fig., higher than; superior to; surpassing; beyond; as, *above* criticism, *above* revenge. **3.** Surpassing in number or quantity; more than.

**Syn.** Above, over, on, upon. Above, over, and on (*upon*) differ in that on (*upon*) always implies contact, while over and above allow an interval. Over implies verticality, above may or may not. Thus, the entire second story of a building is *above*, but only a small part of it is directly *over*, one who stands on (*upon*) the ground floor. **Upon** and **on** are generally practically absolute synonyms; *upon* is the more emphatic word, but the choice is often determined by considerations of euphony alone.

— *a.* Being above; situated, placed, said, written, mentioned, or the like, above; — *n.* That which is above.  
**a-bove'** board' (-bôrd'; 57), *adv.* & *a.* Above the board or table; hence: in open sight; without trick or concealment.  
**ab-ra-ca-dab-ra'** (áb-rá-ká-dáb-rá'), *n.* ABRACADABRA [L.] **1.** A mystical word or group of letters arranged in a certain triangular way, used as a charm. **2.** Something without meaning; jargon.  
**ab-ra-dant'** (áb-rá'dánt'), *a.* & *n.* Abrasive.

**ab-rade'** (áb-rád'), *v. t.* -RAD'ED (-rād'éd); -RAD'ING. [L. *abraderē, -rasum*, to scrape off; *ab* + *radere* to scrape.] To rub off; wear away by friction. — **ab-rad'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**A'bra-ham** (áb'brá-hám), *n.* [Heb.] *Bib.* The first patriarch, founder of the Hebrew race. *Gen.* xi.-xxv.  
**a-bran'chi-al** (á-brán'kŭ-ál), *a.* [*a-* not + *branchial*.] Without gills.

**ab-ra'sion** (áb-rá'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *abrasio*, fr. *abraderē* to abrade.] Act of abrading; also, an abraded place.  
**ab-ra'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to abrade. — *n.* A substance used for abrading; as, emery is an *abrasive*.  
**a-bras'tol** (á-brás'tól; -tól), *n.* A derivative of naphthol, used as a food preservative and as a remedy for gout.  
**ab'raum salts** (áb'roum; *Ger.* á'proum). [G. *abraum-salze*.] A mixture of salts of potassium, sodium, magnesium, etc., lying above the Stassfurt rock salt, in Prussia.  
**ab're-ak'tion** (áb-rē-ák'shŭn), *n.* [*ab* + *reaction*, after G. *abreagirung*.] *Psychotherapy*. See CATHARSIS.

**a-breast'** (á-brést'), *adv.* **1.** Side by side. **2.** Up to a certain level or line; equally advanced.  
**a-bridge'** (á-brĭj'), *v. t.*; A-BRIDGED' (á-brĭj'd'); A-BRIDG'ING. [From OF., fr. L. *abbreviare*; *ad* (or *ab*) + *breviare* to shorten, *brevis* short.] **1.** To shorten; lessen; diminish; curtail; specif., to shorten or contract by using fewer words, retaining the sense; condense. **2.** To deprive; cut off; — now used with *of*; as, to *abridge* one of his rights. — **Syn.** Epitomize, contract, compress; reduce.

**a-bridge'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of abridging; state of being abridged. **2.** Something made by abridging; diminution; reduction; compend. — **Syn.** See COMPENDIUM.  
**a-broach'** (á-brôch'), *adv.* **1.** Broached, in a condition for letting out liquor. **2.** Hence: afoot; astir.  
**a-broad'** (á-brôd'), *adv.* **1.** At large; widely; broadly. **2.** Outside of a certain confine; as: a) *Outdoors*. b) *Outside of a country*; in foreign countries. **3.** *At large*; wide of the mark. **4.** Before the public; at large; here and there; widely.

**ab'ro-gate** (áb-rô-gā), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'éd); -GAT'ING. [L. *abrogatus*, p. p. of *abrogare*; *ab* + *rogare* to ask, propose.] To annul by an authoritative act. — **Syn.** Revoke, repeal. See ABOLISH.  
**ab'ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of abrogating; repeal by authority.  
**ab'ro-ga-tive** (áb-rô-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to abrogate.  
**ab'ro-ga'tor** (-gā'tēr), *n.* One who abrogates.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, reōnt, makēr; Ice, Īl; Ōld, Ōbey, Ōrb, Ōdd, Ōfĭt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, out, ȳ

**ab-rupt'** (áb-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *abruptus*, p. p. of *abrumperē* to break off; *ab* + *rumperē* to break.] **1.** Rising, descending, or changing sharply from a given surface or level. **2.** Sudden; hasty; as, an *abrupt* departure. **3.** Having sudden transitions; broken; as, an *abrupt* style.  
**Syn.** Rough, curt, brusque, blunt, unceremonious, disconnected, broken; sheer, perpendicular, vertical, sharp, steep, precipitous. — **Abrupt, steep, precipitous.** **Abrupt** applies to a surface (as an acclivity or declivity) which, esp., rises or descends at a sharp pitch or angle. **Steep** implies such an angle as renders ascent, less frequently descent, difficult. **Precipitous** suggests an angle nearly vertical.  
**ab-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A sudden breaking off.

**ab-rup'tly, adv.** In an abrupt manner.  
**abruptly pinnate**, *Bot.* Pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end. See LEAF, *Illustr.*

**ab-rup'tness, n.** State or quality of being abrupt.  
**Ab'sa-lom** (áb'sá-lŏm), *n.* [L., fr. Heb.] *Bib.* King David's favorite but rebellious son. See 2 *Sam.* xviii.  
**ab'scess** (áb'sĕs), *n.* [L. *abscessus*, lit., a going away, deriv. of *ab, abs-* + *cedere* to go off.] A collection of pus in the body, usually due to injury, poisoning, or infection.  
**ab-scind'** (áb-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *abscindere*; *ab* + *scindere* to rend, cut.] To rend; cut asunder. *Rare.*

**ab-scis'sa** (áb-sĭs'á), *n.*; pl. E. -sas (-saz), L. -sæ (-ĕ). [From fem. of L. *abscessus*, p. p. of *abscindere* to cut off; *ab* + *scindere* to cut.] *Geom.* One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilinear coordinate axes. Cf. ORDINATE.  
**ab-scis'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscessio*.] Act or fact of cutting off; or putting an end to; state of being cut off.

**ab-scōnd'** ('skŏnd'), *v. t.* [L. *abscondere* to hide; *ab, abs-* + *condere* to lay up.] To depart clandestinely; steal off and secrete one's self. — **ab-scōnd'er, n.**

**ab'sence** (áb'sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *absentia*.] **1.** State or time of being absent; — opp. to *presence*. **2.** Want; lack. **3.** Inattention to things present; abstraction (of mind).  
**ab'sent** (-sĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *absens, absentis*, p. pr. of *absesse* to be away from]; *ir. L.* *absens, absentis*, p. pr. of *absesse* to be away from]; *not* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being away; withdrawn; not; at. **2.** Not existing; lacking. **3.** Inattentive to what is passing; absent-minded.

**Syn.** Musing, dreaming, lost, abstracted, preoccupied. — **Absent, abstracted, preoccupied** denote a want of attention to one's surroundings. **Absent** implies an unconscious wandering of one's thoughts from present topics; as, he was so *absent* that he heard nothing. **Abstracted** suggests a positive drawing off of the mind from present things to some weighty matter for reflection; as, *abstracted* in speculation. **Preoccupied** suggests absence of attention due to previous absorption in a more engrossing thought or pursuit; as, he was so *preoccupied* that he spoke mechanically.

**ab-sent'** (áb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To withdraw (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse. — **ab-sent'er, n.**  
**ab'sen-ta'tion** (áb'sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Absenting of one's self.  
**ab'sen-tee'** (-tĕ'), *n.* One who is absent, or who absents himself, from his country, office, post, duty, etc., as a landholder who lives in a country or district away from his estate; as, an Irish *absentee*. — **ab-sen-tee'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

**ab'sent-ly, adv.** In an absent or inattentive manner.  
**ab'sent-mind'ed** (áb'sĕnt-mĭn'dĕd; 109), *a.* Being in a temporary state, or having a habit, of mind in which one fails to respond to the ordinary demands on his attention. — **ab'sent-mind'ed-ly, adv.** — **ab'sent-mind'ed-ness, n.**  
**ab'sinth'** (áb'sĭnth), *n.* [F. *absinthe*.] **1.** Absinthium.  
**ab'sinthe'** (áb'sĭnthē), *n.* A green alcoholic liquor containing oils of wormwood and anise, and other aromatics. It produces serious nervous derangement.

**ab-sin'thi-al** (áb-sĭn'thi-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to worm-  
**ab-sin'thi-ate** (-át), *v. t.* To impregnate with wormwood.  
**ab'sin'thi-ism** (áb'sĭnth-ĭz'm; áb-sĭnth'ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* A diseased condition due to the excessive use of absinth.  
**ab-sin'thi-um** (áb-sĭn'thi-ŭm), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἀψίνθιον*.] The common wormwood.

**ab-so-lute** (áb'sŏ-lŭt), *a.* [L. *absolutus*, p. p. of *absolverē*. See ABSOLVE.] **1.** Absolved. *Obs.* **2.** Perfect; complete; as, *absolute* perfection. **3.** Free from mixture; simple; pure; as, *absolute* alcohol. **4.** Free from limit, restriction, or qualification; as, *absolute* monarch; *absolute* veto. **5.** Free from relation to something else; esp., free from the variability and error natural to human cognitions and perceptions; hence: actual; real; as, *absolute* science. **6. *Gram.* Standing apart from its usual construction with another word or words; as, the ablative *absolute*; "ours" is the *absolute* form of "our." **7. *Physics.* **a** Independent, as far as possible, of arbitrary standards; esp., pertaining to, or derived in the simplest manner from, the fundamental units of length, mass, and time; as, *absolute* electric unit; *absolute* pressure (fluid pressure measured above a perfect vacuum). **b** Pertaining to the absolute-temperature scale; as, 10° *absolute*, or 10° A. **8.** Positive; certain; also, authoritative; peremptory. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See PURE.****

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, reōnt, makēr; Ice, Īl; Ōld, Ōbey, Ōrb, Ōdd, Ōfĭt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, out, ȳ



**absolute pitch**, *Music*, the position of a tone in reference to the whole range of pitch or to a complete standard scale, conceived as independently determined by its rate of vibration; as, A, E, indicate *absolute pitch*. — **a. temperature**, *Physics*, temperature as measured on a scale determined by certain general thermodynamic principles, and reckoned from a zero (—273.1° C. or —459.6° F.).

— **n. Philos.** *With*, that which is absolute; esp., all reality considered as the final or total fact, or existence.

**ab/so-lute-ly**, *adv.* of ABSOLUTE, *a.* See -LY.

**ab/so-lute-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being absolute.

**ab/so-lu-tion** (-lū'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of absolving; forgiveness. 2. **a** In the Roman Catholic Church, and with some others, remission of sin given in the sacrament of penance to the truly penitent by the priest in virtue of authority derived from Christ. **b** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A releasing from censures, as from excommunication, apart from the sacrament of penance. (2) A form of intercession for the dead, chanted or recited while the body is in the church.

**ab/so-lu-tism** (āb'sō-lū'tiz'm), *n.* State or quality of being absolute, or without limitation or condition.

**ab/so-lu-tist** (-ist), *n.* One who favors an absolute or autocratic government. — **ab/so-lu-tis-tic** (-tī'stīk), *a.*

**ab-solve** (āb-sōlv'), *v. t.* — **SOLVED** (sōlv'd) — **SOLV'ING**. [*L. absolvere; ab + solvere* to loose.] 1. To set free, or release, as from an obligation or from the consequences of guilt; pronounce free. 2. To free from involving a penalty; pardon; remit (a sin). — **Syn.** See EXCULATE. —

**ab-solv'a-ble**, *a.* — **ab-solv'a-to-ry**, *a.* — **ab-solv'er**, *n.*

**ab/so-nant** (āb'sō-nānt), *a.* [*L. ab + sonans* sounding.] Discordant; contrary (to what is reasonable, natural, etc.).

**ab-sorb** ('sōrb'), *v. t.* [*L. absorbere; ab + sorbere* to suck in.] 1. To swallow up; engulf. 2. To suck up; drink or take in; imbibe, as a sponge. 3. To take up by cohesive, chemical, or any molecular action; as, charcoal *absorbs* gases. 4. To engross wholly; occupy fully. — **ab-sorb'a-ble**, *a.* — **ab-sorb'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**ab-sorb'e-fa-cient** (āb-sōrb'ē-fā'shēnt), *a.* [*L. absorbere* to absorb + *facient*] Tending to produce absorption.

**ab-sorb'ent** (-sōrb'ēnt), *a.* Absorbing; absorptive. — *n.* Anything which absorbs. — **ab-sorb'en-cy** (-sōrb'ēn-sī), *n.*

**ab-sorb'ing** (-bing), *p. a.* That absorbs; engrossing.

**ab-sorb'tion** (-sōrb'shūn), *n.* [*L. absorptio*.] Act of absorbing; fact or state of being absorbed; specif., *Physics*, selective absorption of light by different media, showing in the spectrum by *absorption lines* (usually for gases and vapors) or *a. bands* (usually for solids and liquids).

**ab-sorb'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Able or tending to absorb.

**ab-stain** ('stān'), *v. i.* [*From OF., fr. L. abstinere, abstentum*, to keep from; *ab, abs + tenere* to hold.] To hold one's self aloof; forbear voluntarily, esp. from indulgence of the appetites. — **ab-stain'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Withhold, desist, refrain. — **Abstain**, refrain agree in the idea of a self-imposed check or arrest upon action. To *abstain* is deliberately to withhold one's self from an object or action, often implying that indulgence would be hurtful or wrong. *Refrain* is not so emphatic as *abstain*, and applies less often to the appetites or passions. It often implies the checking of a momentary impulse or inclination or often merely voluntary nonperformance; as, to *refrain* from laughter.

**ab-ste/mi-ous** (āb-stē'mi-ūs), *a.* [*L. abstemius*.] 1. Abstaining from wine. *Orig. Latin sense.* 2. Sparing in diet; temperate; abstinent. 3. Marked by, or spent in, abstinence. — **ab-ste/mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ab-sten'tion** (-stēn'shūn), *n.* [*F.*] Act of abstaining.

**ab-sterge** ('stūrj'), *v. t.* [*L. abstergere, abstersum*, to wipe away.] To clean by wiping; cleanse. — **ab-ster'sion** (-stūr'shūn), *n.* — **-sive** (-siv), *a.* All Rare.

**ab-ster'gent** (āb-stūr'jēnt), *a.* [*L. abstergens*, *p. pr.*] Cleansing; detergent. — *n.* A detergent, as soap.

**ab/sti-nence** (āb'stī-nēns), *n.* [*F., fr. L. abstinentia*, *fr. abstinerere*. See **ABSTAIN**.] Act or practice of abstaining; abstinence; voluntary forbearance, esp. from indulgence of appetite or propensities. Specif., habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages; — called also *total abstinence*.

**Syn.** Abstinence and temperance express restraint in the gratification of appetites or passions, esp. in reference to strong drink, and are often used as convertible, though *temperance* more exactly implies habitual moderation.

**ab/sti-nent** (-nēnt), *a.* Refraining from indulgence, esp. of appetite; abstemious. — **ab/sti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**ab/stract** (āb'strākt), *a.* [*L. abstractus*, *p. p.* of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate; *ab, abs + trahere* to draw.] 1. Considered apart from any particular object; as, *abstract truth*. Hence: Ideal; abstruse; difficult. 2. Expressing a quality apart from any subject; as, "honesty" and "whiteness" are *abstract words*. 3. Absent-minded. 4. *Philos.* A Separated from closely associated ideas or perceptions; as, the solidity of marble when contemplated apart from its color or figure is an *abstract conception*; also, symbolically representing to the mind something

which is not (or may not be) immediately perceived; as, an *abstract idea* of a horse, or of France. **b** General as opposed to particular; as, "reptile" is an *abstract*, or general, name. 5. Dealing with a subject in the abstract or dealing with an abstract subject; — applied to sciences, esp. to *pure*, as distinguished from *applied*, sciences.

**abstract idea**. See definition 4, above. — **a. noun**, *Gram.*, a noun or name denoting an attribute, as a quality, activity, or state, considered apart from its substance or that which manifests the activity, state, or condition; as, "sweetness," "wisdom," "motion" are *abstract nouns*. — **a. numbers**, *Math.*, numbers used without application to things, as 6, 8, 3; when applied to any thing (as in 6 feet, 10 men), they become *concrete numbers*.

— **n.** 1. That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things; summary; epitome, as of a book; brief. 2. State of separation from other things. 3. An abstract term or idea. 4. *Pharm.* A mixture of a powdered solid vegetable extract with sugar of milk so that one part of the product represents two parts of the original substance.

— **Syn.** Synopsis, digest. See COMPENDIUM.

**in the abstract**, with reference to theoretical considerations only; apart from actual or practical conditions.

**ab-tract'** (āb'strākt'), *v. t.* 1. To take away; separate, as heat by evaporation. 2. To separate mentally; consider separately, as a quality. 3. To summarize; abridge; as, to *abstract* a deed. 4. To take secretly or dishonestly; purloin.

5. *Chem.* To extract. — **ab-tract'er**, *n.*

**ab-tract'ed**, *p. a.* 1. Separated; withdrawn. 2. Absent-minded. — **Syn.** See ABSENT. — **ed-ly**, **ed-ness**, *n.*

**ab-tract'ion** (-strākt'shūn), *n.* 1. An abstracting; state of being abstracted. 2. Separation from worldly objects; a recluse life. 3. Thing abstracted; hence, an abstract idea or term; loosely, a theory. 4. Absent-mindedness.

**ab-tract'ive** (-tīv), *a.* Able or tending to abstract.

**ab-tract-ly** (āb'strākt-lī), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

**ab-tract-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being abstract.

**ab-strict'ion** (-strīkt'shūn), *n.* [*L. ab off + strictio* a binding tight.] *Bot.* Formation of spores by the cutting off of successive portions of the sporophore through the growth of septa.

**ab-struse'** (āb'strūs'), *a.* [*L. abstrusus*, *p. p.* of *abstrudere* to conceal; *ab, abs + trudere* to thrust.] 1. Hidden. *Obs.* 2. Difficult to be understood; recondite; as, *abstruse learning*. — **Syn.** See RECONDITE. — **ab-struse-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-struse-ness**, *n.*

**ab-surd** ('sūrd'), *a.* [*L. absurdus* harsh-sounding, absurd.] Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and flatly opposed to truth; inconsistent with common sense; nonsensical; ridiculous. — **Syn.** Irrational, preposterous, inconsistent. — **ab-surd-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-surd-ness**, *n.*

**ab-surd'i-ty** (-sūrd'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being absurd. 2. That which is absurd.

**a-bu'li-a** (ā-bū'li-ā; ā-bū'-), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* ā-not + root of *βουλεσθαι* to will; cf. *ἀβουλία* thoughtlessness.] *Med.* Impairment or loss of will power. — **a-bu'lic** (-līk), *a.*

**a-bun'dance** (ā-būn'dāns), *n.* [*From F., fr. L. abundantia*, *fr. abundare*. See **ABOUND**.] An overflowing fullness; great plenty; profusion; copious supply.

**a-bund'ant** (-dānt), *a.* [*From F., fr. L. abundans*, *p. pr.* See **ABOUND**.] Fully sufficient; plentiful; copious in supply; — followed by *in* or, rarely, *with*. — **Syn.** Ample, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, profuse, bountiful. See **PLENTIFUL**. — **a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

**a-buse'** (ā-būz'), *v. t.*; **A-BUSED** ('būzd'); **A-BUS'ING** (-būz'īng). [*From F., fr. L. abusus*, *p. p.* of *abuti* to abuse; *ab + uti* to use.] 1. To put to a wrong or bad use; misapply; misuse; pervert. 2. To use ill; maltreat; punish or tax excessively; as, to *abuse* a prisoner, *abuse* one's patience. 3. To revile; reproach coarsely; disparage. 4. To violate; ravish; defile. — **Syn.** Vilify, vituperate, traduce, malign.

**a-buse'** (ā-būs'), *n.* [*F. abus*.] 1. Wrong or bad treatment or use; misuse; as, an *abuse* of liberty. 2. Physical ill treatment; injury. 3. Evil practice or custom; offense; fault. 4. Vituperative words; coarse, insulting speech; reviling. 5. Ravishment; rape. — **a-bus'er** (ā-būz'ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Berating, rating, scolding, vilification, contumely, insult, scurrility, vituperation, obloquy, objururation, invective. — **Abuse**, vituperation, obloquy, objururation, invective. **Abuse** is generally prompted by anger and is vented in harsh or scurrilous words; as, *abuse* is always unjustifiable. **Vituperation** suggests the overwhelming of some one with a torrent of abuse. **Obloquy** denotes calumnious or censorious speech, such as tends to bring disgrace upon its object; as, he was crushed by the *obloquy* his mistake brought upon him. **Objururation** applies to a sharp berating or scolding; *invective* is rather a vehement and bitter denunciation, often public, and may be in a good cause and in refined language.

**a-bu'sive** (ā-bū'siv), *a.* 1. Wrongly used; misapplied. 2. Practicing abuse; prone to maltreat, as by insulting



words. **3.** Containing, or serving for, abuse; vituperative; scurrilous. — **a-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bu'sive-ness**, *n.*  
**a-but** (*á-bút'*), *v. t.*; **A-BUT**'**TED**; **A-BUT**'**TING**. [From **OF.**, fr. *a-but* (*á-bút'*).] *v. t.*; **boter**, *buter*, to push.] To end or border; be contiguous; — used with *on, upon, or against.* — *v. t.*  
**1.** To end at; border on; reach or touch with an end; as, two lots *abutting* each other. **2.** To cause to abut; cause to meet end to end; as, to *abut* a timber against a post.  
**a-bu'ti-lon** (*á-bú'tí-lón*), *n.* [NL., genus name, fr. *Ar. abutilón*.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Abutilon*) of malvaceous plants having bell-shaped flowers varying greatly in size and color; — often called *flowering maple*.  
**a-but'ment** (*á-bút'mént*), *n.* **1.** Act or state of abutting. **2.** That on which a body abuts; specifically, the part of a buttress, wall, etc., which receives lateral pressure; in a bridge, the support at either end of the entire bridge.  
**a-but'tal** (*á-bút'tál*), *n.* The butting or boundary of lands.  
**a-but'ter** (*á-bút'tér*), *n.* One who, or that which, abuts; the owner of a contiguous estate; as, the *abutters* on a street.  
**a-but'ting**, *p. a.* That abuts. — **Syn.** See **ADJACENT**.  
**a-bye'** (*á-bí'y'*), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **A-BOUGHT'** (*á-bót'*), **a-bye'** [AS. *abyegan* to pay for; *á-þ byegan* to buy.] To pay, suffer, or atone for; make amends for. *Archaic*.  
**a-byss'm** (*á-bíz'm*), *n.* [From **OF.** deriv. of *L. abyssus*. See **ABYSS**.] An abyss. — **a-byss'mal** (*á-bíz'mál*), *a.*  
**a-byss'** (*á-bís'*), *n.* [L. *abyssus*, fr. *Gr. ábyssos* bottomless; *á-not + þyrosós* bottom.] **1.** The bottomless gulf or chaos of old cosmogonies; hell; hence: any deep, immeasurable space; *abyss*. **2.** A vast intellectual or moral depth. **3.** The bottom waters of the deep sea, marked by absence of light and, hence, of plants, and by a peculiar carnivorous animal life. — **a-byss'al** (*á-bí*), *a.*  
**Ab'yss-in'i'an** (*áb'y-sín'í-án*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Abyssinia. — *n.* A native of Abyssinia.  
**a-ca'cia** (*á-ká'shà*), *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. ákakia*, orig., a thorny tree found in Egypt.] **1. Bot.** A any of a genus (*Acacia*) of trees and shrubs of warm regions. Some yield valuable gums. **2.** The common locust. *U. S.* **2.** Gum arabic.  
**ac'a-deme'** (*ák'á-dém'*; *ák'á-dém*), *n.* An academy; specifically [*cap.*], the Academy. *Poetic*.  
**ac'a-dem'ic** (*dém'ík*) *a.* **1.** Belonging to an academy **ac'a-dem'ic-al** (*í-kál*) or higher institution of learning; scholarly; literary or classical, rather than technical or scientific. **2.** Conforming to scholastic traditions or rules; formal. — **Syn.** See **SCHOLARLY**. — **dem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**ac'a-dem'ic**, *n.* A member of an academy (esp. def. 1 or 2).  
**ac'a-dem'ic-als** (*í-kálz*), *n. pl.* Distinctive articles of apparel prescribed and worn at a college or university.  
**a-cad'e-mi'cian** (*á-kád'é-mísh'í-án*), *n.* A member of an academy. See **ACADEMY**, *n.*, **4**.  
**a-cad'e-my** (*á-kád'é-mí*), *n.*; *pl.* **MIES** (*míez*). [From **F.**, fr. *L. acadēmia*, *Gr. ákadēmeia*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A grove near Athens where Plato and his followers met; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head. **2.** An institution for the study of higher learning; popularly, a school ranking between a common school and a college. **3.** A place of training; a school. **4.** A society of learned men united to advance art or science.  
**A-ca'di-an** (*á-ká'dí-án*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Acadia, or Nova Scotia; — often used with an implication of pastoral simplicity. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia.  
**ac'a-leph** (*ák'á-léf*) *n.* [From **Gr.** *ακαλήφη* nettle.] Any **ac'a-lephe** (*léf*) *n.* one of a group (*Acalepha*) of invertebrates including the jellyfishes and their allies.  
**ac'an-tha'ceous** (*ák'án-thá'shúsz*), *a.* **1.** Prickly; spinous; as a plant. **2. Bot.** Belonging to a large family (*Acanthaceae*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees typified by the acanthus.  
**a-can'thoid** (*á-kán'thoid*), *a.* [Gr. *ákantha* thorn + *-oid*.] Shaped like a spine; spiny; spinous.  
**a-can'tho-ceph'a-lan** (*á-kán'thó-séf'á-lán*), *n.* [Gr. *ákantha* thorn + *κεφαλή* head.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class or order (*Acanthocephala*) of intestinal worms having the proboscis armed with recurved spines. They have no body cavity and absorb their food through the body wall.  
**ac'an-thop'ter-yg'i-an** (*ák'án-thóp'tér'yí'í-án*), *a.* [Gr. *ákantha* thorn + *πτερυγιον* fin.] Of or pertaining to an extensive order (*Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*) of teleost fishes, including a large proportion of the marine and many of the fresh-water spiny-rayed fishes (as the mackerel, swordfish, perch, and bass) and also some soft-rayed forms.  
**a-can'thus** (*á-kán'thúsz*), *n.*; *pl.* **E**, **-THUSES** (*-éz*; **24**), **L.** **-THI** (*-thí*). [L., fr. *Gr. ákanthos*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Acanthus*) of prickly herblike plants of the Mediterranean region. **2. Arch.** An ornamentation thought to be studied from acanthus leaves, as in the Corinthian capital.  
**a cap'pel-la** (*á káp-pél'lá*). [It. See **CHAPEL**.] *Music.* **1.** Literally, in church or chapel style; — said of compositions sung in the old church style, without instrumental accompaniment, or with one in unison with the voices. **2.** A time indication, equivalent to *allegro breve*.

**ac'a-ri'a-sis** (*ák'á-rí'á-síz*), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Condition of being affected with acariasis, as in scabies.  
**ac'a-rid** (*ák'á-ríd*), *n.* [Gr. *ákari* mite, tick.] *Zoöl.* One of an order (*Acariada*) of arachnids including the mites, ticks, etc. — **a-car'i-dan** (*á-ká-rí-dán*), *a. & n.*  
**ac'a-roid** (*-roid*), *a.* [Gr. *ákari* mite + *-oid*.] Resembling a mite.  
**acaroid gum.** See **GRASS TREE**, *a.*  
**a-cat'a-lec'tic** (*á-kát'á-lék'tík*), *a.* [From *L.*, fr. *Gr. ákatáληκτος*; *á-not + karalēgēto* to cease.] *Pros.* Not defective, esp. in the last foot. — *n.* An acatalectic verse.  
**a-cate'** (*á-kát'*), *n.* [**OF.** *acat*, fr. *acater*, *F. acheter*, to buy.] Things bought; esp., dainty foods; — usually in *pl.* form *acates*. *Obs. or R.* See **CATE**, *n.*  
**a-cau'dal** (*á-kó'dál*), *a.* [*a-not + caudal*.] Tailless.  
**a-cau'date** (*-dát*), *a.* [*a-not + caudate*.] Tailless.  
**ac'au-les-cent** (*ák'á-lés'sént*), *a.* [*a-not + caulescent*.] *Bot.* Having no true stem or axis, or only a very short one concealed in the ground. — **ac'au-les'cence** (*-éns*), *n.*  
**ac'ca-de'mi-a** (*ák'ká-dé'myá*), *n.* [It.] *Academy*.  
**Accademia della Crusca** (*dél'lá krúos'ká*), [Lit., academy of the bran, alluding to its professed object of sifting the Italian language], an academy founded in 1582 at Florence for purifying the Italian language and literature. Its dictionary, first published in 1612, was long the standard.  
**ac-cede'** (*ák-séd'*), *v. i.*; *-CED'* (*-séd'éd*); *-CED'* [L. *accedere* to approach, *accede*; *ad + cedere* to move, yield.] **1.** To enter on an office or dignity; attain. **2.** To give one's adhesion; hence: to agree; assent.  
**Syn.** Consent; concur; comply; yield; conform. *acquiesce*. — **Ac-cede**, *acquiesce*. *Ac-cede* implies a yielding of adhesion or assent; as, he *acceded* to my request. *Acquiesce* implies tacit acceptance, or forbearance of opposition; as, he *acquiesced* in the denial of his request.  
**ac-cel-er'an-do** (*ák-sél'é-r-án'dó*), [*It. út-cel'rá-rán'dó*], *adv. & a.* [It.] *Music.* With gradual acceleration.  
**ac-cel-er-ate** (*ák-sél'é-r-át*), *v. t. & i.*; *-AT'* (*-át'éd*); *-AT'* *ING*. [L. *acceleratus*, *p. p.* of *accelerare*; *ad + celerrare* to hasten, *celer* quick.] **1.** To move faster; quicken; — opposed to *retard*. **2.** To quicken the natural progression or process of. **3.** To hasten, as the occurrence of an event. **4. Mech.** To cause to undergo acceleration (see **ACCELERATION**); esp. (as opposed to *retard*), to increase continuously the velocity of (a body). — **Syn.** Expedite, dispatch, forward, advance, further.  
**ac-cel-er-a'tion** (*-á'shún*), *n.* **1.** Act of accelerating; state of accelerating; — opposed to *retardation*. **2. Mech.** Change of velocity, or the rate of such change, either as regards speed or direction, or both. Retardation is called *negative*, or *minus*, *acceleration*.  
**acceleration of gravity.** *Physics.* The acceleration of a freely falling body, due to the attraction of gravity, expressed in units of velocity per unit of time; — usually denoted by *g*. Its value is 980.6 cm. (321.7 feet) per second per second at the sea level in latitude 45°.  
**ac-cel-er-a-tive** (*ák-sél'é-r-á-tív*), *a.* Relating to, or tending to cause, acceleration; adding to velocity.  
**ac-cel-er-a'tor** (*-á'tér*), *n.* One who, or that which, accelerates; specif.: **a** On an automobile, a throttle operated by foot. **b Photog.** Anything which hastens the action of light on a sensitized surface or of the developer on a plate or film, as heat, electricity, and various salts.  
**ac-cel-er-a-to-ry** (*á-tó-rí*), *a.* Accelerative.  
**ac'cent** (*ák'sént*), *n.* [**F.**, fr. *L. accentus* (translation of *Gr. προσωδια*; cf. *PROSODY*); *ad + cantus* a singing.] **1.** A special articulative effort giving prominence to a syllable of a word or a phrase. **2.** A mark or character used to indicate pronunciation; esp.: **a** A mark to indicate the nature and place of the spoken accent. **b** A mark to indicate the length or quality of sound of the letter marked. **3.** Modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of pronouncing; tone. **4.** A word; in *pl.*, language; speech. **5. Music.** A stress or special emphasis, or a mark indicating such; esp., a regularly recurring stress on a tone. **6.** Distinctive mode of expression; a distinguishing mark. **7. a Math.** A mark placed at the right hand of a letter, and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind expressed by the same letter, but differing in value, as in *y', y''*. **b** A mark at the right hand of a number, indicating minutes or seconds of a degree, or minutes or seconds of time; as in 12° 27', i. e., twelve minutes twenty-seven seconds. **c** A mark used to denote feet or inches; as in 6' 10", i. e., six feet ten inches.  
**ac-cent'** (*ák-sént'*), *v. t.* **1.** To express the accent of; utter or mark with accent. **2.** To emphasize.  
**ac-cent'u-al** (*-sén'tú-ál*), *a.* Of or pertaining to accent; characterized by accent. — **ac-cent'u-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**ac-cent'u-ate** (*-át*), *v. t.*; *-AT'* (*-át'éd*); *-AT'* *ING*. [LL. *accentuatus*, *p. p.* of *accentuare*.] To accent; esp., to emphasize. — **ac-cent'u-a'tion** (*-á'shún*), *n.*  
**ac-cept'** (*ák-sépt'*), *v. t.* [From **F.**, fr. *L. acceptare*, freq. of *accipere*; *ad + capere* to take.] **1.** To receive (a thing of

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccout, árm, ásk, solá; éve, évent énd, recént, mak'é; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circúz, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdúre (87);



ferred) with a consenting mind. **2.** To receive with favor; approve. **3.** To receive or admit and agree to; assent to; as, I **accept** your proposal; to **accept** service. **4.** To understand; as, How are these words to be **accepted**? **5. Com.** To receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as a draft. **6.** In a deliberative body, to receive in acquittance of a duty imposed; as, to **accept** the report of a committee. — *v. i.* To make acceptance; — with *of*; as, **accept** of this; to **accept** of his hospitality. — *Syn.* See TAKE.

**ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty** (ák-sép'tá-bil'i-tí), **ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being acceptable.

**ac-cept'a-ble** (ák-sép'tá-b'l'), *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted; agreeable; welcome. — *a-bly, adv.*

**ac-cept'ance** (-táns), *n.* **1.** Act of accepting; esp., favorable reception; approval. **2.** State or quality of being accepted; acceptableness. **3. Com.** An assent and agreement by a person on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn to pay it when due according to terms stated; also, an accepted order, draft, or bill of exchange.

**ac-cept'an-cy** (ák-sép'tán-sí), *n.* Acceptance (def. 1 or 2).

**ac-cept'ant** (-tánt), *a.* Accepting; receiving.

**ac-cep-ta'tion** (ák-sép'tá'shún), *n.* **1.** Acceptance. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** The meaning in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received.

**ac-cep'ter** (ák-sép'tér), *n.* One who accepts.

**ac-cep'tor** (-sép'tér; -tór), *n.* One who accepts; specif., one who accepts an order, draft, or bill of exchange.

**ac-cess** (ák-sés; ák-sés'), *n.* [*F. accès, L. accessus, fr. accedere.* See ACCEDE.] **1.** Act of coming to or near; admission; accessibility. **2.** Means, place, or way of approach; passageway. **3.** Increase by addition; accession. **4.** An attack of disease. **5.** A paroxysm; outburst. **6. Gallicism.**

**6. a R. C. Ch.** (1) A transfer of votes, as in a papal conclave, from one candidate to another. (2) The psalms and prayers recommended to the priest as preparatory to the celebration of the Mass. **b Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.** The prayer immediately preceding the prayer of consecration in the Communion office.

**ac-ces'sa-ry** (ák-sés'á-ri), *a. & n.* Accessory.

*Etymologically* the noun, or substantive, is primarily *accessory* and the adjective is *accessory*; but present usage favors *accessory* for both. See ACCESSORY.

— **ac-ces'sa-ri-ly** (-rí-lí), *adv.* — **ac-ces'sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

**ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty** (-i-bil'i-tí), *n.* Condition or quality of being accessible or approachable.

**ac-ces'si-ble** (-i-b'l'), *a.* **1.** Easy of access; approachable; as, an *accessible* location. **2.** Open to influence; — used with *to*; as, a mind *accessible* to reason. **3.** Obtainable; as, the only evidence *accessible*. — **ac-ces'si-bly, adv.**

**ac-ces'sion** (-sesh'ún), *n.* [*L. accessio.*] **1.** A coming to; act of adding and becoming joined. **2.** Increase by something added; that which is added. **3. Law.** That mode of acquiring property by which the owner of corporeal substance becomes the owner of an addition by growth, increase, or labor. **4.** Act of coming to a throne, office, or dignity. **5.** A fit or paroxysm; access. **6. R. C. Ch.** Act of transferring votes in the election of a pope. — *Syn.* Addition, augmentation, enlargement. — *v. i.* To enter or record in a list or book of accessions; as, to *accession* a book in a library. — **ac-ces'sion-al** (-ál), *a.*

**ac-ces'so-ri-al** (ák-sés'só-ri-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, accession or an accessory.

**ac-ces'so-ri-ly** (ák-sés'só-ri-lí), *adv.* In an accessory manner.

**ac-ces'so-ri-ness** (-nés), *n.* Quality or state of being accessory.

**ac-ces'so-ry** (ák-sés'só-ri), *a.* Accompanying as a subordinate; aiding or contributing in a secondary way; esp., of persons, uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, but not as chief actor. — *Syn.* Contributory, subsidiary, subservient, additional. — *n.; pl. -RIES* (-ríz). **1.** That which belongs to something else deemed the principal; something additional and subordinate; an adjunct or accompaniment. **2. Law.** One who, not being present, contributes to the commission of an offense, or one who, knowing a crime has been committed, aids, assists, or shelters the offender with intent to defeat justice. — *Syn.* See ABETTOR.

**ac-cia-c'a-tu'ra** (át-chák'ká-tóó'rá), *n.* [*It., fr. acciacare* to crush.] *Music.* **a** A short grace note, a half step below, and struck simultaneously with, a principal note. It is used esp. in organ music. **b** The short appoggiatura.

**ac-ci-dence** (ák'sí-déns), *n.* [*For accidens, pl. of accident* (in sense 2).] The accidents, or inflections, of words; the rudiments of grammar, or, fig., of any subject.

**ac-ci-dent** (-dént), *n.* [*F., fr. L. accidens, dentis, p. pr. of accidere* to happen; *ad-cadere* to fall.] **1.** Lit., a befalling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; chance; contingency, often of an unfortunate character; casualty; mishap. **2. Gram.** A property of a word, but one not essential to it, as gender, number, case. **3.** Any accidental property, fact, or rela-

tion; a nonessential; as, beauty is an *accident*. **4. Phys. Geog. & Astron.** A surface irregularity or unevenness.

*Syn.* Mischance, misfortune, casualty, disaster, calamity, catastrophe. — **Accident, casualty** designate an unforeseen occurrence, usually untoward or disastrous. *Casualty* is usually confined to mischances involving bodily injury; *accident* is more general; as, the *casualty* ward in a hospital; an *accident* to a locomotive. See QUALITY.

**ac-ci-den'tal** (ák'sí-dén'tál), *n. 1.* A property not essential; a nonessential; anything happening accidentally. **2. Music.** A sharp, flat, or natural that changes the pitch of a note to one foreign to the key of the piece or passage.

— *a.* **1.** Happening by chance, or unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous. **2.** Nonessential; not necessarily belonging; incidental; as, songs *accidental* to a play. **3. Music.** Pert. to or designating an accidental (def. 2). — **ac-ci-den'tal-ly, adv.** — **ac-ci-den'tal-ness, n.**

*Syn.* Undesigned, unintended, chance, unforeseen, unexpected, unpremeditated, fortuitous, casual; accessory, collateral, incidental, secondary, subordinate; extrinsic, extraneous, additional, asciticuous; dependent, conditional. — **Accidental, incidental, casual, fortuitous.** **Accidental** applies to that which happens without design, or wholly outside the regular course of things; as, an *accidental* meeting. **Incidental** implies a real and, it may be, even a designed relation, but one secondary and nonessential; as, an *incidental* result. **Casual** suggests entire absence of prearrangement or premeditation, and relative unimportance; as, a *casual* glimpse. **Fortuitous** applies to what occurs without known cause, or is regarded as due to chance; as, a *fortuitous* concurrence of atoms.

**accidental color, Optics,** any of the complementary colors of afterimages resulting from looking fixedly at colored objects; as, red is the *accidental color* of green.

**ac-cip'i-tral** (ák-síp'i-trál), *a.* Like or pert. to a hawk.

**ac-cip'i-trine** (-trín), *a.* [*L. accipiter hawk.*] *Zoöl.* Hawklike; raptorial; like or belonging to the birds of prey.

**ac-claim'** (á-k'lám'), *v. t.* [*L. aclamare; ad-clamare* to cry out.] **1.** To applaud. **2.** To declare or proclaim by acclamations; as, to *acclaim* him king. **3.** To shout; call out loudly; as, to *acclaim* my joy. — *v. i.* To shout applause. — *n.* Acclamation. — **ac-claim'er, n.**

**ac-cla-ma'tion** (ák'lá-má'shún), *n.* [*L. aclamatio.*] **1.** Act of acclaiming; that which is uttered in acclaiming; loud applause. **2.** In parliamentary usage, act or method of voting orally.

**ac-clam'a-to-ry** (á-k'lám'á-tó-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing approval by, acclamation.

**ac-cli-mate** (á-klí'mát), *v. t. & i.; -MAT-ED* (-má-téd); *-MAT-ING.* [*From F., fr. d. (L. ad) + climat* climate.] To habituate or to become inured to a climate not native; acclimatize. In biology *acclimate* is often used only to refer to processes of wild nature, and *acclimatize* only to those which take place under the more active guidance or supervision of man; as, man *acclimatizes* with the same agencies with which nature *acclimates*. — **ac-cli-mat-a-ble, a.** — **ac-cli-ma'tion** (ák'lí-má'shún), *n.*

**ac-cli-ma-tize** (á-klí'má-tíz), *v. t. & i.; -TIZED* (-tízd); *-TIZ'ING* (-tíz'ing). To inure or habituate, or to become inured, to a climate different from that which is natural; adapt to a foreign or strange climate; — said of man, the inferior animals, or plants. Cf. *ACCLIMATE*. — **ac-cli-ma-ti-za'tion** (-tí-zá'shún; -tí-zá'shún), *n.* — **ac-cli-ma-tiz'er** (-tíz'ér), *n.*

**ac-cliv'i-ty** (á-klí-v'i-tí), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tíz). [*L. acclivitas, fr. acclivus, acclivus, acclivus; ad-clivus* hill.] A slope of the earth, as a hill, considered as ascending; ascent; — opposed to *declivity*.

**ac-cliv'ous** (á-klí'vúus), *a.* [*L. acclivus.*] Sloping upward.

**ac-co-lade'** (ák'ó-lád'; -lád'), *n.* [*F., fr. It., fr. accollare* to embrace; *L. ad + collum* neck.] **1.** Lit., an embrace; specif., a salutation used in conferring knighthood, consisting in an embrace, a kiss, or, now usually, a tap on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword. **2. Music.** A brace, or line used as a brace, to join two or more staves carrying simultaneous parts.

**ac-com'mo-date** (á-kóm'ó-dát), *v. t.; -DAT'ED* (-dát'éd); *-DAT'ING.* [*L. accommodatus, p. p. of accommodare; ad + commodare* to make fit, help; *con + modus* measure, proportion.] **1.** To render fit or correspondent; adapt; conform; as, to *accommodate* oneself to circumstances. **2.** To bring into agreement; reconcile; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events. **3.** To compose; settle; as, to *accommodate* a dispute. **4.** To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; oblige. — *Syn.* Suit, arrange. See CONFORM.

**ac-com'mo-dat'ing, p. a.** Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging. — **ac-com'mo-dat'ing-ly, adv.**

**ac-com'mo-da'tion** (-dá'shún), *n.* **1.** Act of accommodating; state of being accommodated; adaptation; adjustment. **2.** Willingness to accommodate; obligingness. **3.** Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; often, in *pl.*, lodgings and food. **4.** Adjustment of differences; settlement. **5. Commerce.** A loan of money



or credit. **6. Physiol.** The automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing, or of the tympanic membrane for hearing.

**7. Short for ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.** *U. S.*

**accommodation bill, draft, or note.** A bill, draft, or note made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one person for another without consideration, to enable that other to raise money or obtain credit thereby.

**accommodation ladder.** *Naut.* A light ladder or stairway hung over the side of a ship at the gangway for use in ascending from, or descending to, small boats.

**accommodation train.** A train stopping at all or nearly all stations. *U. S.*

**ac-com-mo-da-tive** (ä-kóm'ô-dä-tív), *a.* Giving, or tending to give, accommodation. — **ac-com-mo-da-tive-ness, n.**

**ac-com'pa-ni-er** (ä-küm'pä-ni-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, accompanies.

**ac-com'pa-ni-ment** (-mënt), *n.* That which accompanies as a circumstance, or by way of ornament, or to give symmetry; *Music*, a subsidiary part, vocal or instrumental, accompanying another to enrich or support it.

**ac-com'pa-nist** (-pä-nist), *n. Music.* A performer who takes an accompanying part.

**ac-com'pa-ny** (-ni), *v. t.;* -NI-ED (-nîd); -NY-ING (-ni-îng). [From *OF.*, fr. *a. (L. ad) + compaign* company.] **1.** To attend as a companion; go along or consort with. **2. Music.** To play or sing an accompaniment to or for.

**Syn.** Attend, escort, follow, convoy, conduct. — **Accompany, attend, escort** agree in the idea of going with some one. **Accompany** implies companionship and (usually) equality of station; **attend**, a waiting upon one (often in a subordinate capacity) in order to serve him if necessary; **escort**, attendance by way of protection, courtesy, or honor.

**ac-com'pa-ny-ist, n.** = ACCOMPANIST.

**ac-com'plice** (ä-kóm'plis), *n.* [*ac-* (perh. for *ad-*) + *complice*.] An associate in guilt. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR.

**ac-com'plish** (-plish), *v. t.* [*OF.* *accomplir*; *L. ad + complere* to fill up, complete.] **1.** To complete, as time or distance. **2.** To bring to a successful issue; effect; fulfill. **3.** Formerly, to equip thoroughly; hence, to render accomplished. — **Syn.** Do, achieve, perform, carry out; consummate, perfect. See EFFECT. — **ac-com'plish-a-ble, a.**

**ac-com'plished** (-plisht), *p. a.* **1.** Completed; effected. **2.** Complete in acquisitions, esp. as the result of training; as, an accomplished scholar.

**ac-com'plish-ment** (-plish-mënt), *n.* **1.** Accomplishing; completion; fulfillment. **2.** That which completes, or equips thoroughly; that which constitutes an excellence of mind or an elegance of manners, acquired by education or training; attainment. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

**ac-compt'** (ä-kóunt'; -kómp't'), **ac-compt'a-ble, ac-compt'ant**, etc. Archaic forms of ACCOUNT, etc.

**ac-cord'** (ä-kórd'), *v. t.* [From *OF.*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. ad + cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** To bring to agree; reconcile; harmonize, as persons or differences; also, to compose; settle, as a dispute. **2.** To grant as suitable or proper; concede. — *v. i.* To agree; correspond; harmonize. — *n.* **1.** Agreement; concurrence; harmony; specif., consent; assent. **2.** Harmony of sounds; concord. **3.** Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse; — preceded by *own*; as, of one's own accord. — **ac-cord'a-ble, a.** — **ac-cord'er, n.**

**ac-cord'ance** (ä-kórd'áns), *n.* Agreement; harmony.

**ac-cord'ant** (-dánt), *a.* Agreeing; harmonious; — used with *with* or *to*. — **Syn.** See CONSONANT. — **ac-cord'ant-ly, adv.**

**ac-cord'ing, p. a.** Agreeing; harmonious; — chiefly with *to*.

**ac-cord'ing, adv.** Accordingly. *Obs., exc. in: according as*, precisely as; the same as.

**ac-cord'ing-ly, adv.** **1.** Agreeably; suitably; conformably. **2.** In natural sequence; consequently; so. — **Syn.** Therefore, hence, then. See THEREFORE.

**ac-cord'di-on** (ä-kórd'di-ön), *n.* A small, keyed wind instrument in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bellows. — **ac-cord'di-on-ist, n.**

**ac-cost'** (ä-kóst'; 62), *v. t.* [From *F.*, fr. *LL. accostare* to bring side by side; *L. ad + costa* rib, side.] **1.** To border on. *Obs.* **2.** To approach; meet. *Archaic.* **3.** To speak to first; address; greet. — *n.* Address; greeting. *Rare.*

**ac'couche'ment'** (ä'köosh'mënt'), *n.* [*F.*] Delivery in childbirth.

**ac'cou'cheur'** (ä'köö'shür'), *masc. n.* [*F.*] An obstetrician.

**ac'cou'chouse'** (ä'köö'shüz'), *fem. n.* [*F.*] A triclinium.

**ac'cou'nt'** (ä-kóunt'), *v. t.* [*OF.* *comptare*, fr. *a. (L. ad) + conter* to count, *L. computare*.] **1.** To credit (to) in an account; assign; — used with *to*. *Rare.* **2.** To value; estimate; hold; judge; deem. — *v. i.* **1.** To render, or set the terms of, an account, as of money expended. **2.** To answer; — used with *for*; as, we must account for our opportunities. **3.** To give a satisfactory reason; explain; — used with *for*. — *n.* **1.** A reckoning; computation. **2.** A statement of business dealings subjected to a reckoning or review; hence, a right or claim the items of which make up such a statement. **3.** A statement in general of reasons explanatory of some event; hence, reason, ground, motive, or the

like; as, on *no account*. **4.** A statement of facts; narrative; report. **5.** Estimation; valuation; judgment; as, you stand high in his *account*. **6.** Importance; worth; value; advantage; profit. — **Syn.** See NARRATIVE.

**account stated, Commerce & Law,** an account presented and accepted by both parties.

**ac-count'a-bil-i-ty** (ä-kóunt'ä-bil'i-ti'), *n.* State or condition of being accountable or answerable; responsibility.

**ac-count'a-ble** (ä-kóunt'ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; answerable. **2.** Capable of being accounted for; explicable. — **Syn.** See RESPONSIBLE. — **ac-count'a-ble-ness, n.** — **ac-count'a-bly, adv.**

**ac-count'an-cy** (-tán-si), *n.* Accountant's art or occupation.

**ac-count'ant** (-tánt), *n.* **1.** One who renders an account. **2.** A reckoner; calculator. **3.** One who is skilled in, or who keeps or adjusts, accounts. — **ac-count'ant-ship, n.**

**ac-count'ing** (ä-kóunt'îng), *n.* Act or system of making up or stating accounts; a statement of accounts, or the debits and credits in financial transactions.

**ac-cou'ter'** (ä-kóö'tër), *v. t.* -TER-ED or -TRED (-têrd); -TER-**ac-cou'ter'** (*trö'*) *ING* or -TRING. [*From F.*] To furnish with dress or equipments, esp. for military service; equip.

**ac-cou'ter-ment'** (ä-kóö'tër-mënt), *n.* **1.** In pl. Articles of **ac-cou'tre-ment'** apparel; equipment. **2.** Act or process of accoutering; state of being accoutered.

**ac-cred'it** (ä-kréd'it), *v. t.* [*From F.*, fr. *d. (L. ad) + credit* credit.] **1.** To put or bring into credit; sanction. **2.** To send with letters credential; authorize; — usually with *to*. **3.** To believe; credit; trust. **4.** To vouch for or consider (some one) as doing something, or (something) as belonging to some one; credit — chiefly used with *with*. — **Syn.** See CREDIT.

**ac-crete'** (ä-krët'), *v. i.*; -CRET-ED (-krët'éd); -CRET'ING. [*L. accretus*, *p. p.* of *accrescere* to increase.] **1.** To grow together. **2.** To adhere; grow (to); be added; — used with *to*. — *a.* Characterized by accretion; *Bot.*, grown together.

**ac-cre'tion** (ä-krë'shün), *n.* **1.** Growth; also, increase by external addition; as, the accretion of particles in a mass. **2.** Result of such growth or accumulation; the matter added. **3.** Concretion; coherence. **4. Law.** Accession in which the boundaries of land are gradually enlarged by natural forces. — **ac-cre'tive** (ä-krë'tiv), *a.*

**ac-croach'** (ä-króch'), *v. t.* [*OF.* *acrocher*, lit., to hook, *F. acrocher*.] To assume; usurp, as jurisdiction.

**ac-cru'e'** (ä-króö'), *v. i.*; -CRUED' (-króöd'); -CRU'ING. [*From obsolete accrue* an advantage, fr. *OF.*, fr. *L. ad + crescere* to increase.] **1.** To increase. **2.** To come or be added as increase, esp. as the produce of money lent. **3. Law.** To come into existence as an enforceable claim; to vest as a right. — **ac-cru'e-ment, ac-cru'ement** (-mënt), *n.*

**ac-cum'bent** (ä-küm'bënt), *a.* [*L. accumbens, -entis*, *p. pr.*] **1.** Reclining, as at meals. **2. Bot.** Lying against something; as, *accumbent* cotyledons.

**ac-cu'mu-late** (ä-kü'mü-lät), *v. t. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lä'téd); -LAT'ING. [*L. accumulatus, p. p.* of *accumulare*, *p. ad + cumulare* to heap.] To heap up; pile up; amass; collect. **Syn.** Gather, aggregate, hoard, amass. — **Accumulate, amass** agree in the idea of collecting, as it were by heaping up. But **amass** applies primarily to wealth or resources, often implying more imposing results than **accumulate**; as, to *accumulate* a competency; to *amass* a fortune.

**ac-cu'mu-la-tion** (ä-kü'mü-lä-ti-ön), *n.* Act of accumulating; state of being accumulated; that which is accumulated; specif., addition of earnings or profits to the active capital of a corporation, otherwise distributable as dividends.

**ac-cu'mu-la-tive** (ä-kü'mü-lä-tiv), *a.* Causing, characterized by, or produced by, accumulation; cumulative. — **ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ly, adv.** — **ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ness, n.**

**ac-cu'mu-la'tor** (ä-kü'mü-lät'ör), *n.* [*L.*] One who, or that which, accumulates. *Specif.:* **A** An apparatus by means of which energy or power can be stored, as the electrical storage battery. **B** A shock absorber.

**ac-cu-ra-cy** (ä-kü'rä-si), *n.* State or quality of being accurate; freedom from mistakes; precision; exactness.

**ac-cu-ra'te** (-rät), *a.* [*L. accuratus, p. p.* & *a.*, fr. *accurare* to take care of; *ad + curare* to take care, *cura* care.] In conformity to truth, or to some standard, as the result of care or pains; exact. — **Syn.** Precise, nice, just, particular. See CORRECT. — **ac-cu-rate-ly, adv.** — **ac-cu-rate-ness, n.**

**ac-curse'** (ä-kürs'), *v. t.* To curse; damn; execrate.

**ac-cursed'** (-kürst'; -kür'séd'), *p. a.* Cursed; execrable. — **ac-curs't'** (ä-kürst') *a.* **ac-curs'ed-ly, adv.** — **ac-curs'ed-ness, n.**

**ac-cu-sa'tion** (ä-kü'zä'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of accusing or fact of being accused. **2.** That of which one is accused. — **Syn.** Arraignment, impeachment.

**ac-cu-sa-tive** (ä-kü'zä-tiv), *a.* [*F. accusatif*, *L. accusativus*, a translation of *Gr. akraivós*, fr. *akraivós* caused.] *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case (in English usually called *objective case*) expressing primarily the immediate object of a transitive verb or of a preposition. — *n.* The accusative case, or a form in it. — **tive-ly, adv.**

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; éve, évent énd, récent, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



ac-cu/sa-to'ri-al (á-kú/zá-tó-rí-ál), a. Of or pertaining to an accuser.

ac-cu/sa-to-ry (á-kú/zá-tó-rí), a. Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, an accusation.

ac-cuse' (á-kú-zú'), v. t.; -cuse'p' (á-kú-zú'd'); -cus'ing. [From OF., fr. L. accusare; ad+causa cause, lawsuit.] To charge with a fault or offense; blame; censure; — now usually used with of, referring to some specific offense, esp. one formally charged. — Syn. Impeach, arraign, indict, reproach. See CHARGE. — ac-cus'er, n.

ac-cus'tom (á-kú-s'túm), n. [From OF., fr. a. (L. ad) + costume custom.] To make familiar by use; in the passive, to be wont; to be in the habit. — Syn. Habituare, inure, train.

ac-cus'tomed (-túmd), p. a. Usual; customary.

ace (ás), n.; pl. ACES (á'séz; 24). [F. as, fr. L. as, assis, unity, unit of coinage.] 1. A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked. 2. A very little; etc. 3. A point won by a stroke, as in handball, rackets, and, in lawn tennis, a point won by a service stroke.

within an ace of, very near; on the point of.

a-ce-a (-á'sh'é-á). [L., neut. pl. of suffix -aceus.] Zool. A suffix used in names of orders and classes; as in Crustacea.

a-ce-á (-á'sé-é). [L., fem. pl. of suffix -aceus.] Bot. A plural suffix used to form the names of orders or, now more generally, families; as in Acanthaceae, Rosaceae, etc.

A-cel'da-ma (-á-sél/dá-má), n. [Gr. Ἀκeldάμα, fr. Syr. ák'él dá-má the field of blood.] Bib. The "potter's field" (Matt. xxvii. 8) bought for a burial place for strangers with the money taken by Judas for betraying Christ, and the scene of the suicide of Judas (Acts i. 18). — called also field of blood.

a-cc'eous (-á'shú's). [L. suffix -aceus.] A suffix forming adjectives, and signifying pertaining to, belonging to, of the nature of, like; as, cretaceous, of the nature of chalk; herbaceous, herblike; orchidaceous, rosaceous, etc., belonging to the orchids (Orchidaceae), roses (Rosaceae), etc.

a-ceph'a-lous (á-séf/á-lús), n. [From L., fr. Gr. ἀκέφαλος; á-not+κεφαλή head.] Headless; hence, without a leader.

a-ce'qui-a (-á-sá'k'é-á; Sp. á-thá'k'é-á), n. [Sp.] A canal or trench for irrigating land. Sp. Amer.

a-cer'v' (-á-súr'v'), a. [L. acerbus, fr. acer sharp.] Sour, bitter, and harsh in taste, as unripe fruit; sharp and harsh.

ac'er-bate (ás'é'r-bát; á-súr'-), v. t.; -BAT'ed (-bát'éd); -BAT'ing. [L. acerbatus, p. p. of acerbare, fr. acerbus sour, acer sharp.] To sour; embitter.

a-cer'v'i-ty (á-súr'v'i-tí), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). 1. Sourness, with bitterness and astringency, as of unripe fruit. 2. Harshness; bitterness; severity. — Syn. See ACRIMONY.

ac'er-ose (ás'é'r-ós), a. [As if fr. L. acus needle.] Bot. Needle-shaped; having a sharp rigid point, as the leaf of the pine.

a-cer'v'at (-á-súr'vát; ás'é'r-), a. [L. acervatus, p. p. of acervare to heap up.] Heaped, or growing in heaps or in closely compacted clusters. — a-cer'vate-ly, adv.

a-ces'cent (á-sés'ént), a. [L. accescens, -entis, p. pr. of accescere to turn sour.] Turning, or readily becoming, sour. — a-ces'cence (-éns), a-ces'cent-ly (-tí-sí), n.

ac'e-tab'u-lum (ás'é-táb'ú-lúm), n.; L. pl. -LA (-lá). [L., a little saucer for vine. Acerosee Leaves fr. acetum vinegar.] 1. The cup-shaped socket in the hip bone, or that into which the leg of an insect is articulated. 2. A sucker, as of a cuttlefish.

ac'et-am'i'de (ás'é't-ám'íd; -íd), n. Also -AM'íd. [Acetic + amide.] Chem. A white crystalline solid, CH3CO-NH2, the amide of acetic acid.

ac'et-an'i-lide (ás'é't-án'í-líd; -líd), n. Also -líd. [Acetic + anilide.] Chem. A white crystalline derivative, CH3CO-NH.C6H5, of aniline and acetic acid, used in medicine as an antipyretic under the name of antifebrine.

ac'e-late (ás'é-tát), n. [L. acetum vinegar.] Chem. A salt or ester of acetic acid. — ac'e-lat'ed (-tát'éd), a.

a-ce'tic (á-sét'ík; á-sét'ík), a. [L. acetum vinegar.] Of, pertaining to, or producing, vinegar.

acetic acid, a certain colorless, biting fluid, CH3COOH. It is the acid in vinegar.

a-cet'i-fy (á-sét'í-fí), v. t. & i.; -FIED (-fíd); -FY'ing. [L. acetum vinegar + -fy.] To turn into acid or vinegar. — a-cet'i-fi-ca'tion (-fí-ká'sh'ún), n. — a-cet'i-fí'er (-fí'é'r), n.

ac'e-tim'e-ter (ás'é-tím'é-tér), n. [Acetic + -meter.] An instrument for estimating the amount of acetic acid in any solution of it, esp. in vinegar. — ac'e-tim'e-try (-trí), n.

ac'e-tone (ás'é-tón), n. [See ACETIC.] Chem. A volatile liquid ketone, CH3COCH3, used as a solvent for many organic compounds, and in making sulphonal, chloroform, and iodoform. b Any ketone.

ac'e-to-phen'one (-tò-fé'nón), n. [acetum + phenyl + -one.] Chem. A crystalline ketone, CH3COC6H5, used as a hypnotic; — called also hypnone.

a-ce'tous (á-sét'ús), a. [L. acetum vinegar, fr. acere to be sour.] Pertaining to or producing vinegar; sour; acid.

a-ce'tum (á-sét'úm), n. [L.] Pharm. Vinegar.

ac'e-tyl (ás'é-tíl), n. [Acetic + -yl.] Chem. The radical, CH3CO, of acetic acid. — ac'e-tylic (-tíl'ík), a.

a-cet'y-lene (á-sét'í-lén), n. Chem. A gaseous hydrocarbon, HC2CH, usually made by the action of water on carbides. It burns with a brilliant, white, diffusive light.

A-chæ'an (á-ké'án), A-chæ'ian (-ká'y'án), a. [L. Achæus, Achæus, Gr. Ἀχαιός.] Of or pert. to Achæa, or, loosely, Greece. — n. One of the people of Achæa; broadly, a Greek.

Ach'æ-men'i-an (ák'é-mén'í-án; -mén'í-án), a. [L. Achæmenius, fr. Achæmenes, Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, O Per. Hakh'manish, reputed founder of the family.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the kings and princes of a ruling house, the Achæmenidæ, of ancient Persia, or the Persian language of the inscriptions made by the Achæmenidæ. Cyrus the Great (reigned 559-530 B. C.) was one of the Achæmenidæ, who ruled till the overthrow of Darius III., 330 B. C., by Alexander the Great. — n. An Achæmenian king or prince.

|| a'char'ne-ment' (á'shár'né-mán'; á-chár'n'mént), n. [F.] Savage fierceness; bloodthirstiness; ferocity.

A-chæ'tes (á-ká'téz), n. [L.] A faithful companion of Æneas, in Vergil's "Æneid."

ache, ache (ák), v. i.; ACHED, AKED (ák't); ACH'ing, AK'ing (ák'ing). [AS. acan.] To suffer pain. — n. [AS. æce, ecc.] Continued pain. — Syn. See PAIN.

A-che'an (á-ké'án). Var. of ACHÆAN.

a-chene' (á-kén'), n. [Gr. á-not+χάσειν to gape.] A small, dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, having a thin pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup.

Ach'er-on (ák'é'r-ón), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀχέρων.] Myth. The River of Woe in Hades; hence, the Nether World.

a-chieve' (á-ché'v'), v. t.; A-CHIEVED' (-ché'vd'); A-CHIEV'ing. [F. achever to finish; á (L. ad) + OF. chief end, head, L. caput head.] 1. To carry on to a final close; accomplish; perform. 2. To get by effort; win; attain. — Syn. Fulfill, complete; execute. See EFFECT. — v. i. To achieve something. — a-chiev'a-ble, a. — a-chiev'er, n.

a-chiev'ement' (-mément), n. 1. An achieving; accomplishment. 2. Thing achieved, esp. by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy effort; feat. 3. Her. An escutcheon. — Syn. See FEAT.

A-chil'les (á-kíl'és), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς.] The son of Peleus and Thetis, and hero of Homer's "Iliad." By dipping him in the Styx, his mother made him invulnerable, except in the heel by which she held him. Here he was fatally wounded by an arrow shot by Paris. He became the Greek ideal of youthful strength, beauty, and valor. See HECTOR. — Ach'il-le'an (ák'íl'é'án), a.

Achilles' tendon [L. Achillis tendō, Anat., the strong tendon formed of the united tendons of the large muscles in the calf of the leg, and inserted into the bone of the heel; — so called from the account of Achilles being held by the heel.

Ach'i-nese' (ách'í-néz'; -nés'), n. sing. & pl. A native of Achin, a kingdom of Sumatra, under Dutch rule. The Achinese are a mixed Malay, Indonesian, and Arab population.

ach'ing, ak'ing (ák'ing), p. a. That aches. — ach'ing-ly, ak'ing-ly, adv.

ach'la-my'd'e-ous (ák'lá-míd'é-ús), a. [a-not + Gr. χλαμύς, -ódos cloak.] Bot. Without a perianth; — said of certain apetalous plants.

ach'to-mat'ic (ák'ró-mát'ík), a. [Gr. ἀχρωματός colorless; á-not+χρώμα, χρώματος, color.] Colorless; hence: a Optics. Refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving images almost free from extraneous colors. b Biol. Not readily colored by the usual staining agents; — said of tissue. c Music. Without accidentals or modulation.

— n. An achromatic lens or a telescope with an achromatic object lens. — mat'i-cal-ly, adv.

a-chro'ma-tism (á-kró'má-tíz'm), n. State or quality of being achromatic.

a-chro'ma-tize (á-kró'má-tíz), v. t.; -TIZED (-tíz'd); -TIZ'ing (-tíz'ing). To deprive of color; make achromatic.

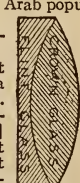
a-chro'ma-tous (á-kró'má-tús), a. [See ACHROMATIC.] Lacking, or deficient in, color; as, achromatous blood.

a-chro'mic (-mík), a. [Gr. ἀχρωμος colorless; á-not+χρώμα color.] Free from color; colorless.

a-cic'u-la (á-sík'ú-lá), n.; pl. -LÆ (-læ). [L., dim. of acus needle.] A needlelike spine, bristle, or crystal. — a-cic'ular (-lár), a. — a-cic'u-late (-lát), -lat'ed (-lát'éd), a.

a-cic'u-lum (-lúm), n.; pl. E. -LUMS (-lúms), L. -LA (-lá), [NL.] A needlelike spine, bristle, or crystal.

ac'id (ás'íd), a. [L. acidus sour.] 1. Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; also, sour-tempered. 2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an acid. 3. Having acid-forming constituents in excess of the proportion required to form a neutral or normal compound; i. e., acid salts; acid



Achromatic Lens.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



(highly siliceous) rocks. — **Syn.** See **sour**. — **n.** 1. A sour substance. 2. *Chem.* A substance typically soluble in water and sour in taste, and reddening vegetable blues, as litmus; a compound containing hydrogen replaceable by positive elements or radicals to form salts; in terms of the dissociation theory, a compound that dissociates in aqueous solution with the production of hydrogen ions.

**a-cid'ic** (â-sid'ik), *a.* 1. Acid-forming; as, silicon is the chief *acidic* element of rocks. 2. = **ACID**, *a.*, 3.

**a-cid'i-ty** (â-sid'î-tî), *v. t. & i.*; -**IED** (-fid); -**FY'ING**. [**L.** *acidus* acid + *-ty*.] To make or become acid. — **a-cid'i-fi-a-ble** (-fi'â-b'l), *a.* — **a-cid'i-ll-ca'tion** (-fi-kâ'sh'ün), *n.*

**ac'i-dim'e-ter** (âs'i-dim'ê-têr), *n.* [**L.** *acidus* acid + *-meter*.] A device or solution for ascertaining the strength of acids. — **ac'i-dim'e-try** (-trî), *n.*

**a-cid'i-ty** (â-sid'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being acid.

**ac'id-ly** (âs'id-î-lî), *adv.* In an acid manner; sourly.

**ac'id-ness**, *n.* Acidity; degree of acidity.

**a-cid'u-late** (â-sid'ü-lät), *v. t.*; -**LAT'ED** (-lät'êd); -**LAT'ING**.

To make acidulous. — **a-cid'u-la'tion** (lâ'sh'ün), *n.*

**a-cid'u-lous** (-lûs), *a.* [**L.** *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus* sour.] Slightly sour; subacid; sourish. — **Syn.** See **sour**.

**ac'i-er-age** (âs'i-êr-âj), *n.* [**F.** *aciérage*, fr. *acier* steel.] The process of coating the surface of a metal plate (as a stereotype plate) with steel-like iron by electrolysis; steeling.

**ac'i-er-ate** (âs'i-êr-ät), *v. t.*; -**AT'ED** (-ät'êd); -**AT'ING** (-îng).

[**F.** *acier* steel + *-ate*.] To convert into steel; as, to *acierate* iron by cementation. — **ac'i-er-a'tion** (-â'sh'ün), *n.*

**ac'i-nao'i-form** (âs'i-nâs'i-fôrm), *a.* [**L.** *acinaces* a short sword + *-form*.] *Bot.* Scimitar-shaped.

**a-cin'i-form** (â-sin'i-fôrm), *a.* [**L.** *acinus* a grape, grapestone + *-form*.] 1. Having the form of a cluster of grapes; clustered like grapes. 2. Full of small kernels like a grape.

**ac'i-nose** (âs'i-nôs), *a.* [**L.** *acinosus*, fr. *acinus* grape-*ac'i-nous* (âs'i-nûs) stone.] Consisting of or containing acini; as, *acinose* or *acinous* glands.

**ac'i-nus** (âs'i-nûs), *n.*; *pl.* -ni (-nî). [**L.**, grape, grapestone.] 1. *Bot.* a An individual drupelet in a multiple fruit, as in the blackberry or raspberry. b A berry, esp. a grape. c A small boy seed or kernel, as a grape seed. 2. *Anat.* One of the sacs or alveoli terminating the duct of a racemose gland.

**-ac'ious** (-â'shûs). [**L.** *-acis* + **E.** *-ous*.] An adjective suffix meaning *given to*, *abounding in*, *tending to*; as in *pugnacious*, *fallacious*, *mendacious*, etc.

**-acity**. The noun suffix corresponding to *-acious*.

**ac-know'** (âk-nô'), *v. t.* [**a-** + **know**.] *Obs.* 1. To recognize. 2. To acknowledge; confess.

**to be acknown**, to acknowledge; — often used with *of* or *on*.

**ac-knowl-edge** (-nôl'êj; 24), *v. t.*; -**EGED** (-êjd); -**EDG-ING**.

1. To own or admit the knowledge of; recognize as a fact; declare one's belief in; as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God; to admit as true; confess; as, I *acknowledge* my transgressions. 2. To admit the claims or authority of; recognize; as, the tenant *acknowledged* him as landlord. 3. To own as a benefit, obligation, or kindness; as, to *acknowledge* a favor or the receipt of a letter. 4. To own as genuine; avow or admit formally so as to give legal validity; as, to *acknowledge* a signature. — **ac-knowl-edge-a-ble**, *a.*

**Syn.** Admit, own, avow, confess, grant, concede, allow, assent, accept. — **Acknowledge, admit, own, avow, confess** agree in the idea of assent, frequently under pressure. **Acknowledge** implies the making public of one's knowledge of something which has been, or might have been, kept back or concealed. **Admit**, with less suggestion of possible concealment, emphasizes the idea of granting or conceding; to *admit* a charge may involve merely the granting of the fact alleged, not necessarily the acceptance of the point of view which the charge implies. **Own** is less formal than *acknowledge*, and regards the thing acknowledged in its relation to one's self; as, to *own* one's self at a loss. **Avow** implies an open or bold declaration, often in the face of hostility; as, to *avow* one's dislike. **Confess** (opposed to *deny*) usually applies to what is felt to be wrong (as, to *confess* a crime); but it is often used merely to suggest deference; as, I am not, I *confess*, convinced. See **RECOGNIZE**.

**ac-knowl-edg-ment** (-êj-mênt), *n.* 1. Act of acknowledging; specif., *Law*, the declaration or avowal of one's act or of a fact before competent authority; also, a thing acknowledged. 2. Thing done or given by way of acknowledging or evidencing; specif., an officer's formal certificate of an act of acknowledging a deed or fact before him. — **Syn.** Admission, confession, avowal, recognition, owning.

**a-clin'ic** (â-klîn'ik), *a.* [**Gr.** *â-nôtil* + *κλινειν* to incline.] *Physics*. Without inclination or dipping; — said of the imaginary line (called also *magnetic equator*) near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally. Cf. **AGONIC LINE**.

**ac/me** (âk'mê), *n.* [**Gr.** *ἀκμή* point, top.] The top or highest point; culmination. — **Syn.** See **CULMINATION**.

**ac/ne** (-nê), *n.* An affection of the skin due to inflammatory

changes in the sebaceous glands, and characterized by small pustules, chiefly on the face.

**ac'node** (âk'nôd), *n.* [**L.** *acus* needle + **E.** *node*.] *Geom.* An isolated point not upon a curve, but having coordinates that satisfy the equation of the curve.

**a-cock'bill'** (â-kôk'bil'), *adv.* [*a-cock* in a cocked fashion + *bill*.] *Naut.* Having the bill, or end, or ends cocked up, as an anchor hanging ready to let go, or the yards when tilted toward the perpendicular, as in sign of mourning.

**ac'o-lyte** (âk'ô-lî-tî), *n.* [**From** **LL.**, fr. **Gr.** *ἀκόλυτος*.] 1. *Eccle.* One who holds the highest of the four minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church. The acolytes light the altar candles, carry them in processions, prepare the wine and water for the Mass, etc. 2. Attendant; assistant.

**ac'o-nite** (-nî-tî), *n.* [**L.** *aconitum*, **Gr.** *ἀκόνιτον*.] Any *aconitum*; esp., common monkshood; also, *Pharm.*, a sedative extract or tincture from this. — **ac'o-nit'ic** (-nî'tik), *a.*

**ac'o-nit'um** (-nî'tûm), *n.* [**L.**] 1. Any of a genus (*Aconitum*) of blue- or purple-flowered poisonous herbs of the crowfoot family; monkshood. 2. *Pharm.* Aconite.

**ac'orn** (âk'ôrn; â'kêrn), *n.* [**AS.** *æcern*, fr. *acer* field, acre.] The nut, or fruit, of the oak.

**a-cou'me-ter** (â-kôo'mê-têr; â-kou'-), *n.* [**Gr.** *ἀκούων* to hear + *-meter*.] *Psychophysics*. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

**a-cous'tic** (â-kôos'tik; â-kous'-), *a.* [**From** **F.**, fr. **Gr.** *ἀκουστικός* relating to hearing, *ἀκούων* to hear.] Pert. to hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sound; auditory. — *n.* A medicine or agent to assist the hearing.

**a-cous'ti-cal** (-tî-kâl), *a.* Of or pertaining to acoustics or hearing. — **a-cous'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ac'ous-ti'cian** (âk'ôos-tîsh'ân; â-kous'-), *n.* One versed in acoustics.

**a-cous'ti-con** (â-kôos'tî-kôn; â-kous'-), *n.* [**NL.**] A kind of instrument to aid in hearing.

**a-cous'tics** (â-kôos'tîks; â-kous'-), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) 1. *Physics*. The science of sound. 2. The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium as to distinct hearing.

**ac-quaint'** (â-kwânt'), *v. t.* [**From** **OF.**, fr. **LL.**, fr. **L.** *ad* + *cognitus*, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know.] 1. To furnish or give (to one's self or another) knowledge (of) by trial or experience; — used with *with*; as, to *acquaint* one's self with the facts in a case. 2. To notify; inform.

**to be acquainted with**, to know personally; be more or less familiar with; be on terms of social intercourse with.

**ac-quaint'ance** (â-kwân'tâns), *n.* 1. State of being acquainted; personal knowledge gained by intercourse, esp. short of that of friendship or intimacy. 2. A person or persons with whom one is acquainted. — **Syn.** Familiarity, intimacy, fellowship. — **ac-quaint'ance-ship**, *n.*

**ac-quest'** (â-kwêst'), *n.* [**Through** **OF.** & **LL.** fr. **L.** *acquirere*. See **ACQUIRE**.] Acquisition. *Rare*.

**ac'qui-esce'** (âk'wi-ê's'), *v. i.*; -**ESCED** (-êst'); -**ESC'ING**. [**L.** *acquiescere*; *ad* + *quiescere* to be quiet, *quies* rest.] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; submit, accept, consent, or concur by silence or by omitting to object; hence: to concur; assent; — used with *in*. — **Syn.** Comply, yield, agree, conform. See **ACCEDE**.

**ac'qui-es'cence** (-ê's'êns), *n.* Act or state of acquiescing.

**ac'qui-es'cent** (-ênt), *a.* Acquiescing, or given to acquiescing. — **ac'qui-es'cent-ly**, *adv.*

**ac-quire'** (â-kwîr'), *v. t.*; -**QUIRED** (-kwîrd'); -**QUIR'ING** (-kwîr'îng). [**L.** *acquirere*, *acquisitum*; *ad* + *quaerere* to seek for.] To gain, usually by one's own exertions; get as one's own. — **Syn.** Attain, win, earn, secure. See **OBTAIN**.

— **ac-quir-a-ble** (â-kwîr'â-b'l), *a.* — **ac-quir'er** (-êr), *n.*

**ac-quire'ment** (-mênt), *n.* Act of acquiring; that which is acquired; acquisition.

**Syn.** Requirement, acquisition, attainment, accomplishment all refer to faculties or to powers regarded as the fruit of exertion or effort. **Acquirement** denotes esp. personal qualities or resources achieved by endeavor, as contrasted with native gifts; **acquisition** usually denotes rather material or external gains; as, a woman with *acquirements* in both literature and art; learning is a valuable *acquisition*. **Attainment** commonly refers to the higher intellectual acquisitions; **accomplishment**, to such acquired faculties or graces as pass current in social intercourse; as, his scientific *attainments* were beyond those of his associates; dancing is one of his *accomplishments*.

**ac'qui-si'tion** (âk'wî-zîsh'ün), *n.* [**L.** *acquisitio*, fr. *acquirere*.] 1. Act or process of acquiring. 2. Thing acquired or gained; acquirement. — **Syn.** See **ACQUIREMENT**.

**ac-quis'i-tive** (â-kwîz'î-tîv), *a.* Able or disposed to acquire. — **ac-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ac-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

**ac-quist'** (â-kwîst'), *n.* Acquest; acquisition. *Rare*.

**ac-quit'** (â-kwît'), *v. t.*; -**QUIT'ED**; -**QUIT'TING**. [**From** **OF.**, fr. **a** (**L.** *ad*) + *quiter* to quit. See **QUIT**.] 1. To discharge, as a debt; pay off. 2. To set free, release, or discharge (from an obligation, burden, or accusation); — now used with *of*; as, to *acquit* him of murder. 3. To free the reflexive: a To clear (one's self); — usually used with

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôhen, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menî; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; tîd, tîb; natûre, verdure (87);



of. **b** To bear or conduct (one's self). —Syn. See EXCULPATE. — **ac-quit/ter** (ă-kwīt'ēr), *n.*

**ac-quit/tal** (ă-āl), *n.* **1.** An acquitting; discharge from debt or obligation; acquittance. **2.** *Law.* A setting free from the charge of an offense, by legal process.

**ac-quit/tance** (ă-ns), *n.* **1.** Acquittal; now, usually, the clearing off of a debt or obligation. **2.** A writing evidencing discharge; a receipt in full.

**a/c're** (ă'kēr), *n.* [AS. *æcer*.] **1.** Any field or arable or pasture land. *Obs.*, *exc. in certain phrases* as, "God's acre," "Black Acre," etc. **2.** A measure of land; 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet. It equals 40,463 metric ares. **3.** A measure of length, about 12 rods; an arpent. *Canada.*

**a/c're-age** (ă-j), *n.* Acres collectively, as of a farm. **acre foot.** *Irrigation Engin.* A unit of volume of water equal to the volume of a prism one foot high, with a base one acre in area; 43,560 cubic feet or 1,232.6 cubic meters. The **acre inch** is one twelfth of this.

**ac/rid** (ăk'rīd), *a.* [L. *acer* sharp.] Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot; pungent; irritating. —Syn. See SOUR. — **ac/rid-ness**, *n.* — **ac/rid-ly**, *adv.* [Acrimony.]

**a-crid/i-ty** (ă-k'rīd'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being acrid; **ac/ri-mo-ni-ous** (ăk'rī-mō-nī-ŭs), *a.* Caustic; bitter-tempered; sarcastic; acrid. — **ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

**ac/ri-mo-ny** (ăk'rī-mō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* **NIES** (nīz). [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acer* sharp.] Harsh or biting sharpness; acridity; — now used only of language, the temper, etc.

**Syn.** Bitterness, pungency, tartness; asperity, roughness, rudeness, crabbedness; acerbity, sourness, sharpness, astringency. — **Acrimony**, **asperity**, **acerbity**, **tartness** agree in the idea of sharpness or bitterness of temper or language. **Acrimony** suggests a caustic temper and biting, even corrosive, speech. **Asperity** suggests irritability and resentfulness of disposition, quick to display itself in words. **Acerbity** characterizes the utterances of one who is sour and embittered; **tartness** also suggests acidity of speech or temper, but often somewhat piquant; as, suffering tinged her speech with **acerbity**; in the **tartness** of her reply he read displeasure.

**ac/ro** (ăk'rō), *a.* A combining form from Greek *ἀκρος*, *high-est, terminal, apex, tip, summit, extreme.*

**ac/ro-bat** (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* [F. *acrobate*, fr. Gr. *ἀκρόβατος* walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft; *ἄκρος* high + *βαίνειν* to go.] One who practices daring gymnastic feats.

**ac/ro-bat'ic** (ă-băt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to an acrobat. — **ac/ro-bat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ac/ro-car/pous** (ă-kăr'pŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόκαρπος* bearing fruit at the top; *ἄκρος* highest + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* Having fruit at the end of the stalk, or primary axis.

**ac/ro-drome** (ăk'rō-drōm'), *a.* [*acro-* + *dromos* (ă-k'rōd'rō-mŭs)] — *drome*, *-dromous*.] *Bot.* Running to a point; — said of nervation with nerves curving inward to the point of the leaf.

**ac/ro-gen** (ăk'rō-jĕn), *n.* [*acro-* + *-gen*.] *Bot.* A cryptogam of the highest class, including ferns, fern allies, mosses, and liverworts.

**a-cro/g'e-nous** (ă-k'rōj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [*acro-* + *-genous*.] *Bot.* A increasing by growth from the summit or apex. **b** Pert. to an acrogen.

**ac/ro-lith** (ăk'rō-līth), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀκρόλιθος* with the ends made of stone; *ἄκρος* extreme + *λίθος* stone.] A statue with extremities of stone, the trunk being generally of wood and, usually, covered with metal or drapery.

**ac/ro-meg'a-ly** (ă-mĕg'ă-lī), *n.* [*acro-* + Gr. *μέγας*, *μεγάλως*, big.] *Med.* A chronic nervous disease attended by a permanent enlargement of the head, thorax, hands, and feet.

**a-cro/mi-on** (ă-k'rō'mī-ŏn), *n.* Also **acromion process**. [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀκρόμιον*; *ἄκρος* + *ὤμιον* shoulder.] *Anat.* The outer end of the spine of the scapula. — **mi-al** (ă-āl), *a.*

**a-cro/p'e-tal** (ă-k'rōp'ĕ-tăl), *a.* [*acro-* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Bot.* Developing from below toward the apex.

**a-cro/p'o-lis** (ă-k'rōp'ō-līs), *n.*; *pl.* **E-LISES** (ĕ-z; 24), **Gr-LIS** (līs). [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*; *ἄκρος* extreme + *πόλις* city.] The upper fortified part or citadel of a Greek city; specif. [*cap.*, with *thē*], the citadel of Athens.

**ac/ro-spire** (ăk'rō-spīr), *n.* [*acro-* + *σπείρα* anything twisted.] The spiral plumule in germinating grain.

**a-cross** (ă-k'rōs; 62), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *cross*.] From side to side; crosswise. — *prep.* From side to side of; athwart.

**a-cross'tic** (ă-k'rōs'tīk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροστικὸς* or *στικτῖος*; *ἄκρος* extreme + *στικός* order, line.] A composition, esp. in verse, in which one or more sets of letters taken in order form words. — **a-cross'tic**, **-ti-cal**, *a.* — **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ac/ro-tism** (ăk'rō-tīz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *κρότος* a beating.] *Med.* Defect of pulsation. — **a-crot'ic** (ă-k'rōt'ik), *a.*

**act** (ăkt), *n.* [F. *acte*, L. *actus*, and *actum*, fr. *agere* to drive, do.] **1.** That which is done or doing; exercise of power; effect of exerted power; a performance; deed. **2.** The result of public deliberation; decision of a legislative body, court, etc.; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, or

award. **3.** A formal writing stating that something has been done; as, an *act of sale*. **4.** A performance of part of a play; one of the principal divisions of a dramatic work.

**5.** A thesis maintained in public, as in some English universities, as by a candidate for a degree. **6.** Process of doing; action; as, to be taken in the *act*. **7.** *pl.* [*cap.*] Short for *Acts of the Apostles*, the title of the fifth book of the New Testament. —Syn. See **ACCIÓN**.

**act of God**, *Law*, an inevitable accident.

— *v. t.* **1.** To actuate. *Obs.* **2.** To perform (a play or the like) as an actor. **3.** To assume the office or character of; play; personate; as, to *act* the hero, Hamlet, etc. **4.** To feign or counterfeit; simulate.

— *v. i.* **1.** To exert or put forth energy or power; perform functions; do something; specif., to carry into effect a determination of the will; as, I shall *act* at once if he fails. **2.** To have effect; exert influence; as, most acids do not *act* on glass. **3.** To behave; bear or deport one's self. **4.** To perform on the stage; play a part; also, to admit of being performed or acted.

**act'a** (ăk'tă), *n.* *pl.* [L.] Lit., acts; esp., recorded proceedings; official acts; transactions; specif., among the ancient Romans, the acts and orders of a magistrate.

**act'a-ble** (ăk'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acted.

**Ac-tæ-on** (ăk-tĕ'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀκταίων*.] *Class. Myth.* A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own hounds.

**Ac'ti-an** (ăk'tī-sh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Actium, in Greece. **Actian games**, games instituted by Augustus at Actium, in Epirus, held every four years in memory of his naval victory (31 B. C.) over Antony and Cleopatra near Actium.

**ac'ti-nal** (ăk'tī-năl), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκτινος*, *aktinos*, ray.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the part of a radiate animal from which the tentacles or arms radiate and where the mouth is situated; — hence often equiv. to *oral*. — **ac'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**act'ing** (ăk'tīng), *p. a.* That acts; as *acting* trustee; *specif.*, doing duty (for another); officiating; as, an *acting* mayor.

**ac-tin'i-a** (ăk-tīn'i-ă), *n.*; *pl.* L. **ACTINIÆ** (ĕ), E. **ACTINIAS** (ă-z). [Gr. *ἄκτις*, *aktis*, ray.] Any sea anemone or related animal. — **ac-tin'i-an** (ă-n), *a.* & *n.*

**ac-tin'ic** (ăk-tīn'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to actinism.

**ac-tin'i-form** (i-form), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκτις*, *aktinos*, ray + *form*.] Having a radiated form; like a sea anemone.

**ac-tin-ism** (ăk-tīn-i-z'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκτις*, *aktinos*, ray.] The property of radiant energy (found esp. in the shorter wave lengths of the spectrum, i. e., those at the blue end) by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

**ac-tin'i-um** (ăk-tīn'i-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A radioactive substance, probably an element, discovered in 1898.

**ac'ti-no** (ăk'tī-nō), **ac'ti-ni** (ăk'tī-nī), **ac'tin-**. Combining forms from Greek *ἄκτις*, *aktinos*, ray of light, designating ray or rays, radiated structure; and *specif.* used: **a** To denote relation to actinism; actinic effect; as in *actinograph*. **b** *Biol.* To denote radiation in structure.

**ac'ti-no-di-e-lec'tric** (ăk'tī-nō-dī-ĕ-lĕk'trīk), *a.* *Physics*. Showing a temporary increase in electric conductivity under the action of light.

**ac-tin'o-graph** (ăk-tīn'ō-grăf), *n.* [*actino-* + *-graph*.] An instrument for measuring and recording variations in actinic effect of light rays (usually of the sun) by their action on a sensitized surface.

**ac'ti-noid** (ăk'tī-noid), *a.* [*actino-* + *-oid*.] Raylike; radiated, as an actinia.

**ac'ti-nol'o-gy** (ăk'tī-nŏl'ō-jī), *n.* [*actino-* + *-logy*.] The science of rays of light, esp. as to their chemical effects.

**ac'ti-nom'e-ter** (ăk'tī-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*actino-* + *-meter*.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the direct heating power of the sun's rays. **2.** An instrument for measuring the actinic effect of rays of light. — **ac'ti-nom'e-try** (trī), *n.*

**ac'ti-no-mor'phic** (ăk'tī-nŏ-mŏr'fīk) [*a.* [*actino-* + *-mor-* + *ac'ti-no-mor'phous* (ăk'tī-nŏ-mŏr'fŭs)] *phic*, *-morphous*.] *Biol.* Radially symmetrical; specif., of some flowers (as the buttercup), capable of division into like halves by each of three or more longitudinal or vertical planes.

**ac'ti-no-my-co'sis** (ă-mī-kŏ'sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Actinomyces*, genus name, fr. *actino-* + Gr. *μύκης* fungus + *-osis*.] *Med.* A chronic infectious disease of cattle and man due to the presence of a filamentous plant (*Actinomyces bovis*). It causes local suppurating tumors, esp. about the jaw. Called also *lumpy*, or *big jaw*. — **ac'ti-no-my-co't'ic** (kŏt'ik), *a.*

**ac'ti-no-zo'an** (ăk'tī-nŏ-zŏ'ăn), *n.* [*actino-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Zool.* Any of a class (*Actinozoa*) of celerentates consisting of polyps with radial partitions, and including the corals and sea anemones.

**ac'tion** (ăk'tshŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *actio*, fr. *agere* to do.] **1.** The function or operation of that which acts; the doing of something. **2.** State of motion; activity; operation; — *disting.* from *rest*; as, a battleship in *action*. **3.** *Law.* A legal proceeding by which one demands or enforces one's right in a court of justice. Also, the right to bring or maintain such a proceeding; a cause. **4.** *Ecl.* An

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



act of devotion; a religious ceremony or function. **5.** An act; thing done; deed; enterprise; also, enterprise or efficiency in general; as, a man of *action*. In *pl.*: Habitual deeds; hence: conduct; behavior; deportment. **6.** The event or series of events forming the subject of a play, poem, or other composition. **7.** *Sculp., Painting, etc.* Attitude or position as expressive of the sentiment or passion depicted. **8.** Military or naval combat; a battle; a fight; as, a general *action*. **9.** Natural or intended motion or operation of a thing; as, the *action* of the heart. **10.** Mechanism; as, the breech *action* of a gun; the *action* of an organ or a pianoforte.

**Syn.** Agency, activity, act, deed. — **Action, act, deed.** *Action* refers primarily to the process of acting; *act* and *deed*, to the result, the thing done. An *action* is usually regarded as occupying some time, and involving more than one step; an *act* is more often thought of as momentary or instantaneous, and as individual; as, the rescue of a shipwrecked crew is a heroic *action*; the launching of the lifeboat is a brave *act*. *Deed* often connotes an act as illustrious or as an achievement. See **BATTLE**.

**ac'tion-a-ble** (ák'shún-á-b'l), *a.* Subject to, or giving ground for, an action, or suit at law. — **ac'tion-a-bly, adv.** **ac'tive** (-tív), *a.* [*F. actif, L. activus, fr. agere to act.*] **1.** Having the power or quality of acting; causing change; acting; — opposed to *passive*. **2.** Quick in physical movement; agile; nimble. **3.** Being in action; working; being in force; — opp. to *quiescent, dormant, extinct, etc.* **4.** Given to action; energetic; busy; — opp. to *dull, sluggish, lazy, or inert*. Also, practical; — opp. to *speculative or theoretical*; as, an *active* rather than a speculative statesman. **5.** Requiring or implying action; as, an *active* employment; — opp. to *sedentary or tranquil*. **6.** Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand. **7.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating: **a** The form, or voice, of the verb which represents the subject as the doer of the action. **b** Verbs asserting that the subject acts on something; — distinguished from *neuter and passive*; as, *kill, demolish, etc.*, are *active* verbs, as distinguished from *neuter or passive* verbs like *suffer, feel, die, rise, etc.* **c** Verbs expressing action as distinct from mere existence or state; — distinguished from *neuter*; as, *go, strike, etc.*, are *active* verbs, as distinguished from *be, exist, etc.* **8.** *Com.* **a** Interest-bearing; as, an *active* debt. **b** Of capital, consisting of money or of property readily convertible into money. — **ac'tive-ly, adv.** — **ac'tive-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Vigorous, alert, ready, prompt; smart, spirited, animated, sprightly; agile, nimble, brisk. — **Active, agile, nimble, brisk** imply quickness of movement. That which is *active* (opposed to *lazy, inert*) is thought of as busy or energetic as well as quick; as, an *active* child. **Agile** implies dexterity and ease in the management of one's limbs; as, *agile* as a monkey. **Nimble** suggests lightness and swiftness; **brisk, liveliness and animation**; as, *nimble* fingers; a *brisk* walk.

**active list, Mil.,** a list of all officers of the army or navy who are performing, or are normally available for, military duties and receiving full pay. — **a, services, Mil.** **a** Service in the field against an enemy. **b** Service upon the active list.

**ac-tiv'i-ty** (ák-tív'i-tí), *n., pl. -TIES (-tíz). **1.** State of action; or quality of being active. **2.** State or quality of vigorous action; liveliness in doing, functioning, etc.; energy. **3.** Anything active; an active agent or force.*

**ac'tor** (ák'tér), *n.* **1.** One who acts; a doer. **2.** A theatrical performer; a player. — **ac'tress** (-trés; 24), *n. fem.*

**ac'tu-al** (-tú-ál), *a.* [*F. actuel, L. actualis, fr. actus act.*] **1.** Of or pert. to acts or actions; as, *actual* grace, *actual* sin. **Rare**. **2.** Existing in act, reality, or fact; real; — opposed to *potential, possible, virtual, conceivable, theoretical, nominal, etc.* **3.** In action at the time being; now existing; present. — **Syn.** See **REAL**.

**ac'tu-al-ity** (ál'tí-tí), *n., pl. -TIES (-tíz). State of being actual; reality; esp. phenomenal reality; fact.*

**ac'tu-al-ize** (ák-tú-ál-íz), *v. t.* To make actual; realize in action. — **ac'tu-al-iz-a-tion** (-íz-á'shún; -íz-á'shún), *n.*

**ac'tu-al-ly, adv.** In act or in fact; really.

**ac'tu-al-ness, n.** Quality of being actual; actuality.

**ac'tu-a-ry** (-á-rí), *n. pl.; -RIES (-ríz). [*L. actuaris* copyist, clerk, fr. *actus act.*] **1.** A registrar; clerk. **Rare**. **2.** The official in an insurance company who calculates insurance risks and premiums. — **ac'tu-a-ri-al** (-á-rí-ál); **3.** *a.**

**ac'tu-ate** (-át), *v. t.; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. [*L. actualis, p. p. of acuare, fr. L. actus act.*] To put into action; move to action. — **Syn.** See **MOVE**. — **a-tion** (-á'shún), *n.**

**ac'tu-ate** (-ú-át), *a.* [*L. acutus needle.*] Sharpened; pointed. **a-cu'ti-ty** (á-kú'tí-tí), *n.* [*L. acuitas.*] Sharpness or acuteness, as of a needle, wit, etc.

**a-cu'te-ate** (á-kú'té-át), *a.* [*L. aculeatus.*] Having a sting, prickle, or the like, as a plant; beset with prickles. **a-cu'te-us** (á-kú'té-ús), *n., pl. -LEI (-léi). [*L. dim. of acus needle.*] **1.** *Bot.* A prickle growing from the epidermis, as in the rose and blackberry. **2.** *Zoöl.* A sting.*

**ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccout, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcú, menú; índ, fók, fofó; out, oil;**

**a-cu'men** (á-kú'mén), *n.* [*L. fr. acuere to sharpen.*] Keeness of perception or discernment. **Syn.** See **DISCERNMENT**. **a-cu'mi-nate** (-mí-nát), *v. t.; -NAT'ED (-nát'éd); -NAT'ING. [*L. acuminatus, p. p. of acuminare to sharpen.*] To render sharp or keen. — **a.** Tapering to a slender point; pointed; as, an *acuminate* leaf. See **LEAF, Illust.***

**a-cu'mi-na-tion** (-nā'shún), *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point; a tapering point.

**a-cush'la** (á-kúsh'lá), *n.* [*Ir. á Ó + cuisle vein, pulse (of the heart).*] Darling. *Irish.*

**a-cute'** (á-kú't'), *a.* [*L. acutus, p. p. of acuere to sharpen.*] **1.** Sharp at the end; pointed; — opposed to *blunt or obtuse*. **2.** Having nice discernment; penetrating; clever; — opp. to *dull or stupid*. **3.** Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible; as, *acute* sight; also, sharp; intense; as, *acute* pain. **4.** High or shrill; — opp. to *low or grave*. **5.** *Med.* Attended with severe symptoms, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opp. to *chronic*.

— **Syn.** Subtle, sagacious, discerning, perspicacious, discriminating. See **SHARP**. — **a-cute'ly, adv.** **acute accent,** a mark (´) used to indicate vocal stress, and for various other purposes. — **a. angle, Geom.,** an angle less than a right angle.

**a-cute'ness, n.** State or quality of being acute.

**-a-cy** (-á-sí). [*L. -acia, -atia.*] A suffix denoting *quality, state, office, etc.*, as in efficacy, diplomacy, privacy.

**a-cy'clic** (á-sík'lík; -sí'klík), *a.* [*a. not + cyclic.*] Not cyclic; not disposed in cycles or whorls.

**ad.** A prefix from Lat. *ad* to, expressing *motion, direction, or change to or toward, adherence or addition, proximity, or merely intensification*; as in *admit, adjunct, admixture, admonish, administer, adoral, etc.* It appears as *a-* before *sc, sp, and st*. Before *c, f, g, l, n, p, q, r, s,* and *t*, the prefix *ad-* becomes *ac-, af-, etc.*, by assimilation of the *d* to the following letter, as in *acclaim, affix, assimilate, etc.*

**ad'age** (ád'áj), *n.* [*F. fr. L. adagium.*] A saying which has acquired credit by long use; proverb. — **Syn.** See **AXIOM**.

**a-da'gio** (á-dá'jío), *a. & adv.* [*It. adagio, adv.*] *Music.* Slow; slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. — *n.; pl., -gios* (-jöz). A piece of music in adagio time.

**Ad'am** (ád'ám), *n.* [*From Heb.*] **1.** *Bib.* The first man. See **Gen. i-v. 2.** Fig.: "Original sin;" human frailty or unregeneracy.

**Ad'am-and-Eve's, n.** The puttyroot, *U. S.*

**ad'a-mant** (ád'á-mánt), *n.* [*From OF., fr. L. adamas, -mantis, the hardest metal, Gr. ἄδαμας, -avros; a-not + δαμάω to subdue. The sense of magnet arose in ME. from confusion with L. adamare to love, l. 1. A stone imagined as of impenetrable hardness; — a name given to very hard substances, as the diamond. Now, figuratively, the embodiment of impenetrable hardness; something impenetrable; as, a heart of adamant. 2. L. Oldstone; magnet. Obs.* — **ad'a-man-te'an** (-mán'te'án), *a.*

**ad'a-man'tin** (-mán'tín), *a.* **1.** Of or like adamant; incapable of being broken, dissolved, or penetrated; immovable; impregnable; as, *adamantine* bonds or chains. **2. *Mín.* Like the diamond in hardness or luster.**

**Ad'am-ite** (ád'ám-ít), *n.* A descendant of Adam; a human being; also, one who imitates Adam in going naked.

**Adam's ale.** Water. *Colloq.*

**Adam's apple.** The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck in front.

**Ad'am's-nee'dle, n.** A commonly cultivated species of Yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*).

**a-dapt'** (á-dápt'), *v. t.* [*L. adaptare; ad + aptare to fit.*] To make suitable; fit; suit; adjust; — often used with *to or for*. — **Syn.** See **CONFORM**.

**a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty** (á-dápt'á-bíl'i-tí), *n.* Quality of being adaptable; adaptableness.

**a-dapt'a-ble, a.** Capable of being adapted. — **-ble-ness, n.**

**ad'ap-ta-tion** (ád'áp-tá'shún), *n.* **1.** Act or process of adapting, or state of being adapted; as: **a.** *Physiol.* The process by which the eye accommodates itself to changes in the intensity of light by changes in the sensitiveness of the retina. **b.** *Biol.* Modification of an animal or plant (or of its parts or organs) fitting it more perfectly for existence under the conditions of its environment. **2.** The adapted form.

**a-dapt'er, a-dapt'or** (á-dápt'tér), *n.* One who, or that which, adapts; as: *Chem.* A straight or bent tube, or a vessel with two necks, used in connecting a retort or condenser with the receiver.

**a-dap'tion** (á-dápt'shún), *n.* = **ADAPTATION**.

**a-dap'tive** (á-dápt'ív), *a.* Suited or tending to, or showing adaptation. — **a-dap'tive-ly, adv.** — **-úve-ness, n.**

**A-dár'** (á-dár'; á'dár), *n.* [*Heb. adár.*] See **JEWISH CAL-endar**.

**a-day'** (á-dá'), *adv.* [*See ADAYS.*] Daily; on each day.





**a-days'** (á-dáz'), *adv.* [*a-*(for *on*)+*day*+*s*, gen. ending.] By day. *Obs.*, except in *nowadays*.

**add** (ád), *v. t.* [*L. addere; ad+dare* to give, put.] **1.** To give (to); bestow (on); as, "The Lord shall add to me another son." **2.** To join (one thing to another) or unite (several things) so as to increase in number, augment in quantity, or aggregate into one; *Math.*, to unite in one sum or quantity. Hence: To sum up; put together mentally. **3.** To append, as a statement; say further.

— *v. i.* To make an addition.

**ad/dax** (ád/dáks), *n.* [*L.*, an animal with twisted horns; of African origin.] A large light-colored antelope (*Addax nasomaculatus*) of North Africa, Arabia, and Syria.

**ad/dend** (ád/dénd'), *n.* [See **ADDENDUM**.] *Math.* A number or quantity to be added to another, called the *augment*; thus, in  $a + b$ ,  $a$  is the *augment* and  $b$  the *addend*.

**ad/den/dum** (ád/dén'-dím), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DA (-dà). [*L.*] **1.** A thing to be added; an addition. **2.** *Mach.* a That part of a tooth of a gear wheel or a rack between the pitch circle and the extreme point of the tooth. **b** The circle (in full called *addendum circle*) touching the extreme points of the teeth of a circular gear wheel.

**ad/d'er** (ád/d'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, adds.

**ad/d'er** (ád/d'ér), *n.* [*AS. nædre* adder, snake. *An adder* is for a *nadder*.] Any of several snakes; esp.: **a** The common venomous viper of Europe (*Vipera berus*). **b** In North America, any of several harmless snakes; as, the milk adder (*Oseola dolata triangula*).

**ad/d'er's-mouth'** (-érz-mouth'), *n.* Either of two species (*Achroanthos monophylla* and *A. unifolia*) of small terrestrial orchids, natives of the United States, with greenish, inconspicuous flowers.

**ad/d'er's-tongue'** (-tíng'), *n.* **1.** A kind of fern (genus *Ophioglossum*); — so called from the shape of its fruiting spike. **2.** Rattlesnake plantain. **3.** Dogtooth violet.

**ad/d'ible** (ád/d'í-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added.

**ad/d'ict'** (ád/d'íkt'), *v. t.* [*L. addictus*, p. p. of *addicere* to adjudge, devote; *ad+dicere* to say.] To apply habitually; to give (one's self) up over (to) as a constant practice; devote; habituate; — used with *to*; as, they *addict* themselves to science rather than to art. Cf. **ADDICTED**, *Syn.*

**ad/d'ict'ed**, *p. a.* Devoted or strongly inclined (to some object, practice, or pursuit). — **ad/d'ict'ed-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Accustomed, habituated, inclined, prone, attached, devoted. — **Addicted, devoted.** **Addicted**, often used in a bad sense (as *addicted* to wine, to stealing), refers to one given up or strongly inclined to some object, practice, or pursuit; as, *addicted* to study or ceremony. **Devoted** expresses habitual earnestness in the pursuit of some (good) object; as, he *was devoted* to the cause of reform.

**ad/d'ic'tion** (ád/d'ík'shún), *n.* State of being addicted; devotion; inclination.

**Ad/di-so/n'an** (ád/d'í-só'n'án), *a.* Like Joseph Addison or his style of writing; hence, clear and polished in diction.

**Ad/di-son's dis-ease'** (ád/d'í-súnz díz-é-z'), [After Thomas Addison, M. D., of London, who first described it, in 1855.]

*Med.* An anæmic, emaciated condition causing a peculiar brown skin, and due to disease of the suprarenal capsules.

**ad/dit'a-ment** (ád/d'ít'á-mént; ád/d'ít'á-mént), *n.* [*L. additamentum*.] An addition; thing added.

**ad/di'tion** (ád/d'ísh'ún), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. additio*, fr. *addere* to add.] **1.** Act or process of adding; specif., *Arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers into one sum; hence, *Alg.*, etc., any analogous process; — opposed to *subtraction*. The sign for addition is + (called "plus"). **2.** Anything added; increase; augmentation; accession. **3.** Something added to a man's name by way of description or title, as in John Doe, *Esq.* *Obs.* or *Lav.* **4. *Her.* Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor. Cf. **ABATEMENT**.**

— *Syn.* Accession, appendage, adjunct.

**ad/di'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* Added; supplemental; being in the nature of an addition. — **ad/di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ad/di'tive** (ád/d'ít'ív), *a.* [*L. additivus*.] Proper to be added; involving addition; — opposed to *subtractive*.

**ad/dle** (-l), *a.* Rotten; putrid; — said of eggs. Hence: Unproductive or confused, as brains; muddled. — *v. t. & i.* To make addle; become addle; muddle.

**ad-dress'** (ád-drés'), *v. t.*; -DRESSE' (-drést') or -DREST'; -DRESS'ING. [*OF. adrecrier* to straighten, address; *a* (*L. ad*)+*drecrier* to straighten, arrange. See **DRESS**.] **1.** To

aim, as a missile. *Obs.* **2.** To arrange; prepare. *Obs.* **3.** Reflexively: To prepare one's self; apply one's skill or energies (to some object); betake; direct one's speech or discourse (to a person); as, he *addressed* himself to you. **4.** To direct, as words (to any one or anything); make, as a speech (to any one, to an audience). **5.** To speak to; accost. **6.** To direct in writing, as a letter; superscribe. **7.** To court; woo. **8.** To consign or intrust (to); as, to *address* a ship to a factor.

to *address* the ball, *Golf*, to take aim at the ball, adjusting the grip on the club, the attitude of the body, etc.

— *v. i.* *Obs.* **1.** To prepare. **2.** To direct speech or attentions.

— *n.* **1.** Preparation. *Obs.* **2.** Act of addressing one's self or one's words. **3.** A formal communication, application, or statement; speech; petition. **4.** Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence or business of the one addressed. **5.** Manner of speaking to another; delivery. **6.** Attention in the way of courtship; suit; — usually in *pl.* **7.** Skillful management; dexterity; adroitness. — *Syn.* Readiness, ingenuity, tact. See **SPEECH**, **TACT**.

**ad-dress'ee'** (ád-drés'é'), *n.* One to whom anything, as a letter, is addressed.

**ad-dress'er** (ád-drés'é'r), *n.* Also **ad-dress'or** (-é'r), *n.* One who, or that which, addresses.

**ad-dres-so-graph** (ád-drés'ó-gráf), *n.* [A trade-mark name.] A form of machine, printing from type, for addressing letters, circulars, etc.

**ad-duce'** (ád-düs'), *v. t.*; -DUCE' (-düst') ; -DUC'ING (-düs'ing). [*L. adducere, ductum*, to lead to; *ad+ducere* to lead.] To bring forward or offer, as a reason; cite. — *Syn.* See **ALLEGE**. — **ad-du'ci-ble** (ád-dü'si-b'l), *a.*

**ad-du'cent** (ád-dü'sént), *a.* [*L. adducens*, p. pr.] *Physiol.* **Adducting**; — opposed to *abduct*.

**ad-duct'** (ád-dükt'), *v. t.* [See **ADDUCE**.] *Physiol.* To draw toward the axis or middle line of the body.

**ad-duc'tion** (ád-dük'shún), *n.* An adducing or adducting.

**ad-duc'tive** (-tív), *a.* Bringing toward or to something.

**ad-duc'tor** (-tér), *n.* *Anat.* An adducting muscle.

-*ade*. [*F. -ade*, fr. *Sp.*, *Pg.*, or *Pr. -ada*, or *It. -ata*, fr. *LL. -ata*.] A noun suffix signifying act, action, result, product or body or aggregate concerned in an action or process; as in cannonade, lemonade, armature, brigade.

**a-deem'** (á-dém'), *v. t.* [*L. adimere, ademptum*, to take away; *ad+emere* to buy, orig. to take.] To revoke, as a legacy, grant, etc., or to satisfy (it) by some other gift.

**a-demp'tion** (ád-démp'shún), *n.* Act of ademeing.

**ad'e-ni'tis** (ád'é-ní'tis), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδην, ἀδέων, gland + -itis*.] *Med.* Glandular inflammation.

**ad'e-noid** (ád'é-noíd), *a.* [*Gr. ἀδενοειδής glandular; ἀδην gland + εἶδος form*.] *Anat.* Like or pertaining to a gland. — *n.* *Med.* A swelling due to hypertrophy of adenoid tissue in the upper part of the pharynx; — usually in *pl.*

**ad'e-nol'o-gy** (-nól'ó-jí), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδην gland + λογύ*.] Physiology of the glands. — **no-log'i-cal** (-nó-ló-jí-kál), *a.*

**ad'e-no'm'a** (ád'é-nó'má), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tá). [*NL.*; *Gr. ἀδην gland + oma*.] *Med.* A benign tumor of a glandlike structure; morbid enlargement of a gland.

**ad'e-nom'a-tous** (-nóm'á-tús; -nó'má-tús), *a.*

**ad'e-not'o-my** (ád'é-nó't'ó-mí), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδην gland + τμή*.] Incision or dissection of glands.

**a-dept'** (á-dépt'), *n.* [*L. adeptus* obtained (sc. *artem*), that has obtained an art, p. p. of *adipisci* to obtain; *ad+apisci* to pursue.] One fully skilled or well versed; a proficient.

— *a.* Proficient. — *Syn.* See **EXPERT**. — **a-dept'ness**, *n.*

**ad'e-qua-cy** (ád'é-kwá-sí), *n.* State or quality of being adequate; sufficiency for a (specific) purpose.

**ad'e-quate** (-kwát), *a.* [*L. adaequare*, p. p. of *adaequare* to make equal to. See **AD**; **EQUATE**.] Equal to or sufficient for some (specific) requirement; fully sufficient.

— **ad-e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **ad-e-quate-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Proportionate, commensurate, competent, suitable, fitting; equal, full, satisfactory; ample, sufficient, enough. — **Adequate, sufficient, enough** agree in the idea of competency. That is *adequate* which is equal to, or commensurate with, a requirement; that is *sufficient* which completely fulfills a proposed end; that is *enough* which satisfies desire or meets a want; as, his means are *adequate* to his needs; her answer was *sufficient* to deter me; I have *enough*.

**ad-her'e'** (ád-hér'), *v. i.*; -HERED' (-héréd') ; -HER'ING (-héré-ing). [*L. adhaerere, adhaesus; ad+haerere* to stick.]

**1.** To stick fast or cleave, as glue, cement, etc.; become joined or united, as by sticking, growth, etc. **2.** To hold, be attached, or be devoted; specif., to give support by some act; as, men *adhere* to a party, a cause, or a leader.

**3.** To be consistent or coherent; agree.

*Syn.* Cleave, cling, hold, cohere. — **Adhere, cohere** agree in the idea of sticking fast. **Adhere** denotes a mere cleaving of one object to another, and usually implies little or nothing as to a resulting unity; as, the stamp did

κ = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



not adhere to the envelope. **Cohere** often suggests a more or less unified body; as, the flakes in a snowball *cohere*.

**ad-her'ence** (ăd-her'ens), *n.* Quality, act, or state of adhering; specif., steady attachment or support; devotion. **Syn.** Adherence, adhesion are, as a rule, somewhat sharply distinguished in present usage, which tends to confine *adhesion* to the physical, *adherence* to the figurative sense. *Adhesion*, however, is still occasionally applied to mental or moral concurrence or assent.

**ad-her'ent** (-ent), *a.* Sticking; clinging; adhering. — *n.* One who adheres; follower; partisan. — **Syn.** Upholder, supporter, ally, backer. See FOLLOWER. — **ent-ly, adv.**

**ad-he'sion** (-hē'zhūn), *n.* [*L. adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere*]. Act or state of adhering; specif., a sticking together of substances in contact; *Physics*, the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact (cf. **COHESION**). — **Syn.** See ADHERENCE.

**ad-he'sive** (-siv), *a.* 1. Sticky; tenacious; of the nature of adhesion. 2. Apt or tending to adhere; clinging. — **ad-he'sive-ly, adv.** — **ad-he'sive-ness, n.**

**ad-hib'it** (ăd-hib'it), *v. t.* [*L. adhibitus*, *p. p.* of *adhibere* to hold to; *ad+habere* to have.] 1. To admit, as a person or a thing; take in. 2. To use or apply; administer. 3. To attach; affix. — **ad-hib'it-ion** (ăd-hib'itsh'n), *n.*

**ad'i-a-bat'ic** (ăd'i-ăbăt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. adiabatos* not passable; *ă-not+diă* through + *bativēn* to go.] *Thermodynamics*. Pertaining to or designating variations in volume or pressure not accompanied by gain or loss of heat.

**ad'i-an'tum** (ăd'i-ănt'um), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. adiantov* maidenhair; *ă-not+diatēn* to wet.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Adiantum*) of chiefly tropical American ferns, generally known as maidenhair ferns.

**ad'i-aph'o-rous** (-ăp'ō-rūs), *a.* [*Gr. adiaforos*; *ă-not+diăforos* different.] Indifferent, as in morals or religion; neutral.

**ad'i-a-ther-man-ey** (-ă-thūr-măn-sī), *n.* [*a-not+diathermancy*] Imperviousness to heat waves.

**a-dieu'** (ă-djū'; *F. ă-djū'*), *interj. & adv.* [*F. adieu*; *ă (L ad)+Dieu* Portion of Frond of Maidenhair God, *L. Deus*] Good-by; farewell; — a parting expression of kind wishes — *n.*; *pl. E. ADIEUS* (-düz), *F. ADIEUX* (-ădjū'). A farewell; commendation to the care of God at parting.

**ad'i-os'** (ădjōs'), *interj.* [*Sp.*] Adieu; farewell.

**ad'i-po-cere'** (ăd'i-pō-sēr'), *n.* [*L. adeps, adipis*, fat + *cera* wax.] A waxy substance into which the tissue of dead bodies is sometimes converted by continued moisture. — **ad'i-poc'er-ous** (-pōs'ēr-ūs), *a.*

**ad'i-po'ma** (-pō'mă), *n.*; *L. pl. -mata* (-tă). [*NL. See AD-POSE*; -ōmă] *Med.* A mass of fat found internally; also, a fatty tumor. — **ad'i-pom'a-tous** (-pōm'ă-tūs), *a.* **ad'i-POSE** (ăd'i-pōs), *a.* [*L. adeps, adipis*, fat.] Of or pertaining to animal fat; fatty. — *n.* Animal fat, being the substance contained in the cells of fatty tissues. — **ad'i-POSE-NESS** (-nēs), **ad'i-POS'i-ty** (-pōs'it-ty), *n.*

**ad'it'** (ăd'it), *n.* [*L. aditus*, fr. *adire, aditum*, to go to; *ad+ire* to go.] 1. Entrance; passage; *Mining*, a nearly horizontal passage from the surface. 2. Admission. *Rare*.

**ad-ja'cence** (ă-jă'sēns) *n.* 1. Quality or state of being ad-ja'cent-ey (-sēn-sī) } adjacent; contiguity. 2. That which is adjacent.

**ad-ja'cent** (-sēnt), *a.* [*L. adiacens, -centis*, *p. pr.* of *adjacere* to lie near; *ad+jacere* to lie.] Lying near; close; contiguous; neighboring.

**Syn.** Adjacent, adjoining, contiguous, abutting agree in the idea of proximity. Objects are adjacent that lie close to each other, but not necessarily in actual contact; as, adjacent fields, villages; they are adjoining when they meet at a line or point of junction. **Contiguous** properly applies to objects that touch along a considerable part or the whole of one side. **Abutting** usually applies to that which is laterally against, or in contact with, something. **ad'jec-ti-val** (ăj'ek-ti'văl; ăj'ek-tiv-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to, or of the nature of, an adjective. — **ad'jec-ti-val-ly, adv.** **ad'jec-tive** (ăj'ek-tiv), *n.* [*L. adjectivum* (sc. *nomen*), neut. of *adjectivus* that is added, fr. *adjicere* to add to; *ad+jacere* to throw.] 1. *Gram.* A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else. 2. A dependent; an accessory. — **Syn.** See

**EPITHET**. — *a.* 1. Added to a substantive as an attribute; of the nature of an adjunct. 2. Not standing by itself; dependent. 3. Relating to procedure; as, *adjective law*.

4. *Dyeing*. Requiring a mordant. — **tive-ly, adv.** **ad-join'** (ă-join'), *v. t.* [*From OF, fr. L. adjungere*; *ad+jungere* to join.] To join or unite to; lie contiguous to; also, to attach; append. — *v. i.* To lie or be next, or contiguous.

**ad-join'ing** (ă-join'ing), *p. a.* Joining. See ADJACENT.

**ad-journ'** (ă-jūr'n), *v. t.* [*From OF, fr. a (L. ad) + jor, jur, jor, day, fr. L. diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to close or suspend for the day, as a legislative meeting. — *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; usually, to suspend public business, as of legislatures, courts, etc.

**Syn.** Suspend, terminate, delay, postpone, prorogue, dissolve. — **Adjourn, prorogue, dissolve** are used of public bodies when they suspend business. When a deliberative body **adjourns**, it merely suspends (usually for a brief period) its deliberations, which at the next meeting may be resumed where they had ended, except for something to the contrary in its rules of procedure; when a parliament in Great Britain or her colonies is prorogued, the session is ended, and all bills not enacted are quashed, and can be taken up only as new matter at its subsequent session; when a deliberative body is dissolved, it entirely ceases to exist.

**ad-journ'al** (-ăl), *n.* Adjournment; postponement. *Rare*. **ad-journ-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of adjourning; state of being adjourned; also, the interval for which a body adjourns.

**ad-judge'** (ă-jūj'), *v. t.*; -**JUDGE'** (-jūjd'), -**JUDGE'ING**. [*OF. ajuger*, fr. *L. adjudicare, adjudicatum*; *ad+judicare* to judge.] 1. To decide judicially; adjudicate; order; decree; as, to *adjudge* a case. 2. To regard or hold; judge; deem. 3. To sentence; pass sentence upon; condemn. 4. To award judicially in a controversy; as, the house was *adjudged* to her. — **Syn.** Decree, settle, ordain, award, assign; try, doom, condemn, reckon, consider, esteem.

**ad-ju'di-cate** (ă-jōō'dj-kăt), *v. t. & i.*; -**CAT'ED** (-kăt'ēd), -**CAT'ING**. [*See ADJUDGE*.] To hear or try, and determine judicially; adjudge; act as judge.

**ad-ju-di-ca'tion** (-kă'shūn), *n.* An adjudicating; a judicial decision or sentence; specif., a decree in bankruptcy.

**ad-ju-di-ca'tor** (-kă'tēr), *n.* One who adjudicates.

**ad'junct** (ăj'ŭŋkt), *a.* [*L. adjunctus*, *p. p.* of *adjungere*. See ADJOIN.] Conjoined; attending. — *n.* 1. Something joined or added to a thing, but not essentially a part of it; as, "learning is but an *adjunct* to our self." 2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; associate. 3. *Gram.* A word or words added to qualify the force of other words. — **ad'junct-ly, adv.** [*ing.*]

**ad-junc'tion** (ă-jŭŋk'shūn), *n.* Act or process of adjoining.

**ad-junc-tive** (-tīv), *a.* Joining; forming an adjunct.

**ad-ju-ra'tion** (ăj'ōō-ră'shūn; 86), *n.* Act of adjuring.

**ad-ju-ra-to-ry** (ă-jōō-ră-tō-rī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, an adjuration.

**ad-jure'** (ă-jōōr'; 86), *v. t.*; -**JURED'** (-jōōrd') -**JUR'ING** (-jōōring). [*L. adjurare, adjuratum*, to swear to; later, to adjure.] To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath, or under penalty of a curse; entreat earnestly. — **ad-jur'er, ad-jur'or, n.**

**ad-just'** (ă-just'), *v. t.* [*F. ajuster*; *ă (L. ad) + juste* just, *L. justus* just, right.] 1. To settle, arrange, or apportion rightly or satisfactorily, as insurance losses; free from differences or discrepancies. 2. To make exact; fit; make correspondent or conformable. 3. As to, *adjust* a garment to the body. 3. To put in order; regulate or reduce to a system. 4. To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument. — **Syn.** Dispose; adapt, suit, rectify. See CONFORM. — **ad-just'a-ble, a.**

**ad-just'er, n.** One who adjusts; esp., one who adjusts claims or insurance losses.

**ad-just'ment** (ă-just'mēt), *n.* 1. Act of adjusting; state of being adjusted; as: *a* The bringing of a thing or things into proper or exact position or condition. *b Com.* The calculation and settlement of the several shares to be had or borne by various parties in respect of a joint duty or right. 2. A means, as a mechanism, by which things are adjusted one to another. — **Syn.** Suiting, fitting, arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, disposition.

**ad-ju-tan-ey** (ăj'ōō-tăn-sī), *n.* Office of an adjutant.

**ad-ju-tant** (-tănt), *n.* [*L. adjutans*, *p. pr.* of *adjutare* to help.] 1. A helper. 2. *Mil.* A staff officer who assists a commander in the details of field or garrison duty. 3. A very large stork (*Leptoptilus argala*), common in India.

**adjutant general, Mil.** The principal staff officer of an army, corps, division, or brigade, through whom the commander receives communications and issues orders.

**ad-ju-vant** (ăj'ōō-vănt), *a.* [*L. adjuvans*, *p. pr.* of *adjuvare* to aid.] Helping; helpful. — *n.* An assistant or helper; esp., *Med.*, a thing, as a subsidiary ingredient in

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, solă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recănt, makăr; ăce ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăđđ, ăđđct, ăđnect; ăse, ănite, ărn, ăp, ărcus, menú; ăood, ăoot; ăout, ăo; ăing, ănk; ăthen, ăthin; ănature, ăverdure (87);





a prescription, that aids something else in its medicinal action.

**ad-meas'ure** (äd-mězh'ür), *v. t.* To ascertain or set the limits of; measure. — **ad-meas'ure-ment** (-mënt), *n.* [L. *admensuratio* support.] 1. Help; an auxiliary. 2. *Law.* Corroborative evidence. — **ad-mi-nic'u-lar** (äd'mi-nik'ü-lär), *a.*

**ad-min-is-ter** (äd'min'is-tër), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *administrate*; *ad* + *ministrare* to serve.] 1. To manage or conduct, as public affairs; direct the execution, application, or conduct of; as, to *administer* finances. 2. To dispense; serve out; supply, as relief or justice or the Sacrament. 3. To give or apply, as medicine or a remedy. 4. To tender, as an oath. 5. *Law.* To settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* 1. To contribute; conduce; minister. 2. To manage affairs; *Law.* to administer an estate or other property. — **Syn.** Give out, distribute, furnish. See MINISTER, EXECUTE.

**ad-min-is-ter-i-al** (-tër'f'äl), *a.* Administrative.  
**ad-min-is-tra-ble** (-min'is-trä-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or subject to, being administered.

**ad-min-is-trant** (-tránt), *a.* Executive; acting; managing affairs. — *n.* One who administers.

**ad-min-is-trate** (-trät), *v. t.* To administer.

**ad-min-is-tra'tion** (-trä'shün), *n.* 1. Act of administering; specif., conduct of any office or employment; direction; management. 2. *Law & Political Science.* The action of the state in the exercise of its political powers; usually, the action of the executive alone, or of the executive in managing only the property and business transactions of the state and in providing for the general welfare of the state. 3. The persons collectively intrusted with executive powers; the term of office of an administrative officer or body. 4. *Law.* Management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of a deceased person, or of an infant, a lunatic, etc.

**ad-min-is-tra-tive** (-min'is-trä-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to administration; executive. — **ad-min-is-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**ad-min-is-tra'tor** (-trä'tër), *n.* One who administers; *Law*, one legally vested with the right of administration of an estate. — **ad-min-is-tra'tor-ship**, *n.* — **ad-min-is-tra'trix** (-trä'triks), *n. fem.; pl.* -TRÄ'TRICES (-trä'tríz).

**ad-mi-ra-ble** (äd'mi-rä-b'l), [*a.* [L. *admirabilis*] Having qualities that excite admiration, or wonder united with approbation; most excellent. — **Syn.** Wonderful, marvelous, praiseworthy. — **ad-mi-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ra-bly**, *adv.*

**ad-mi-ral** (-rä'l), *n.* [OF. *amiral*, ultimately fr. Ar. *amīr al-bahr* commander of the sea.] 1. The commander in chief of a navy. 2. Naval officer of the highest rank. See NAVY. 3. The most considerable ship of a fleet. *Obs. or Rhetorical.* — **ad-mi-ral-ship**, *n.*

**ad-mi-ral-ty** (-rä'l-ti), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. The office or jurisdiction of an admiral. 2. The department or officers having authority over naval affairs. 3. The court or law dealing with maritime questions and offenses. 4. The building in which the lords of the admiralty, in England, transact business.

**ad-mi-ra'tion** (-rä'shün), *n.* 1. Wonder. *Archaic.* 2. Wondering or marveling approbation or delight. 3. Something that excites wonder, or pleased surprise; a prodigy.

**Syn.** Admiration, approbation, approval. **Admiration**, like *admire*, expresses gratification and delight, and implies a certain amount of wonder. **Approbation** adds to the idea of satisfaction that of commendation; **approval** adds that of a more or less formal sanction.

**ad-mir'able** (äd-mir'ä-ble), *v. t.;* — **MIR'ER** (-mîr'ër), [*a.* [L. *admirari*; *ad* + *mirari* to wonder.] 1. To wonder or marvel at. *Archaic.* 2. To regard with wonder and delight; look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure. — *v. i.* To wonder; marvel. *Archaic.* — **ad-mir'er** (-mîr'ër), *n.* — **ad-mir'ing**, *p. a.* — **ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-mis-si-bil'i-ty** (-mis'ÿ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being admissible.

**ad-mis-si-ble** (-mis'ÿ-b'l), *a.* Entitled or worthy to be admitted; allowable. — **ble-ness**, *n.* — **si-bly**, *adv.*

**ad-mis-sion** (äd-mîsh'ün), *n.* [L. *missio*.] 1. Act or practice of admitting; admittance; access. 2. Acceptance into an office or position; institution. 3. The granting of an argument or position not proved; acknowledgment; concession. 4. A fact or statement admitted. 5. Price of entrance; fee at entering. — **Syn.** See ADMITTANCE.

**Admission Day.** A legal holiday commemorating the day of admission as a State of the United States. It is Sept. 9 in California, Oct. 31 in Nevada.

**ad-mit'** (-mîf), *v. t.;* — **MIR'ED**; — **MIR'ING**. [L. *admittere*, *ad* + *mittere* to send.] 1. To suffer to enter; have capacity for giving entrance; receive; take. 2. To give a right of entrance to; as, this ticket *admits* one. 3. To allow to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege, as the practice of law. 4. To concede as true; grant. 5. To be capable of; allow; permit; as, the words do not *admit*

such a construction. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE. — *v. i.* To concede or allow; — used with *of*; as, to *admit* of misconception; to *admit* of pressure without being crushed. **ad-mit'tance** (-änš), *n.* 1. Act of admitting. 2. Permission to enter; privilege of entrance; admission; actual entrance. 3. *Elec.* The reciprocal of impedance.

**Syn.** Admittance, admission. **Admittance** is mostly confined to the literal sense of allowing one to enter a locality or building; as, "No *admittance*"; *admittance* to the grounds. **Admission** has acquired the figurative sense of admitting to rights, privileges, etc.; as, *admission* to the church; *admission* to the best society. When entrance into a building or a locality carries with it certain privileges, *admission* rather than *admittance* is used; as, *admission* to a theater; the *admission* of aliens into a country.

**ad-mit'ted** (äd-mîf'täd; 24), *p. a.* Received as true or valid; conceded; acknowledged. — **ad-mit'ted-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-mix'** (-mîks'), *v. t.* To mingle with something else; mix.

**ad-mix'tion** (-mîks'chün), *n.* Admixture.

**ad-mix'ture** (-tür), [*a.* [L. *admiscere*, *admixtum*, to admix; *ad* + *miscere* to mix.] 1. Act of mixing; mixture. 2. That which is added to anything by mixing.

**ad-mon'ish** (-môn'ish), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *admonere* to remind, warn; *ad* + *monere* to warn.] 1. To warn of a fault; reprove gently or kindly, but seriously; exhort; as, he *admonished* him to repent. 2. To counsel against wrong practices; caution or advise; — used with *of*, *against*, or a subordinate clause. 3. To instruct; notify; guide; as, "Moses was *admonished* of God." — **Syn.** See REPROVE. — **ad-mon'ish-er**, *n.* — **ish-ment** (-mënt), *n.*

**ad-mo-ni'tion** (äd'mö-nîsh'ün), *n.* An admonishing; expression of authoritative advice or warning. — **Syn.** Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, caution.

**ad-mon'i-tor** (äd-mön'ÿ-tër), *n.* [L.] An admonisher.

**ad-mon'i-to-ry** (-tër-ÿ), *a.* Conveying admonition.

**ad'nate** (äd'nät), [*a.* [L. *adnatus*, p. p. of *adnasci*, lit., to grow to or on.] *Bot. & Zool.* Congenitally grown together; — used generally of unlike parts.

**ad-do'** (ä-dö'), [*a.* [ME. *at do*, northern form for *to do*.] *Do*ing; trouble; fuss; bustle. — **Syn.** See STRIP.

**ad-do'be** (ä-dö'bë), *n.* [Sp.] 1. An unburnt brick dried in the sun; a house or structure of such bricks. *Sp. Amer.* 2. Earth from which unburnt bricks are made, esp. in the arid regions of the western United States; hence, any alluvial or playa clay in desert or arid regions. 3. The Mexican silver dollar. *Collog., Southwestern U. S.*

**ad-o-les'cence** (äd'ö-les'ēns), *n.* State, process, or period of growing from childhood to maturity; youth, or the period of life between puberty and maturity, in males generally taken as being the period from 14 to 25, and in females from 12 to 21, years of age.

**ad'o-les'cen-cy** (-les'ēn-si), *n.* Quality or state of being adolescent; youthfulness.

**ad'o-les'cent** (-ēnt), [*a.* [L. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere* to grow up to; *ad* + *inchoative olescere* to grow.] Growing from childhood to maturity; in a state of adolescence.

**Ad'o-na'i** (äd'ö-nä'ÿ; ä-dö'nî), *n.* [Heb. *adōnāi*, lit., my lord.] A Hebrew name for God, usually translated in the Old Testament by the word "Lord."

**Ad-on'ic** (ä-dön'ik), [*a.* [F. *adonique*.] Relating to the mythical youth Adonis, famed for his beauty. — *n.* An **Adonic verse**, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee; thus, — — — — —, or — — — — —; — said to have been named from its use in songs at the festival of Adonis. It is chiefly used with other verse.

**Ad'o-nis** (ä-dö'nis), [*n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄδωνις*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite (Venus). He was slain by a wild boar. So great was Aphrodite's grief that Adonis was permitted by Pluto to spend part of the year on earth. 2. A preëminently beautiful young man; a dandy.

**ad-opt'** (ä-döp't'), [*v. t.* [L. *adoptare*; *ad* + *optare* to choose. 1. To take by choice into a relationship, esp. that of child or heir. 2. To take or receive as one's own (what is not so naturally). — **a-dopt'a-ble**, *a.* — **a-dopt'er**, *n.*

**a-dop'tion** (ä-döp'shün), [*n.* [L. *adoptio*, akin to *adoptare* to adopt.] Act of adopting; state of being adopted.

**a-dop'tion-ism** (-tiz'm), [*n.* *Theol.* The doctrine, which arose in Spain in the 8th century, that Christ was the Son of God as to his human nature only by adoption or by name, but truly so as to his divine nature. — **tion-ist**, *n.*

**a-dop'tive** (-tiv), [*a.* Pertaining to adoption; made or acquired by adoption; fitted to adopt. — **a-dop'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**a-dor'a-ble** (ä-dör'ä-b'l; 57), [*a.* Worthy to be adored. — **a-dor'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *a-ble-ness*, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.*

**ad'o-ra'tion** (äd'ö-rä'shün), [*n.* Act of adoring; feeling of one who adores. — **Syn.** See REVERENCE.

**adoration** of the cross, [*n.* *E. C. Ch.* the part of the service of Good Friday in which the cross is adored by the clergy and people. It follows the prayers.]

**a-dore'** (ä-dör'; 57), [*v. t.;* — **A-DOR'ED** (ä-dörd'); — **A-DOR'ING** (ä-dör'ing). [F. *adorer*, fr. L. *adorare*; *ad* + *orare* to

**k = k** in G. **ich, ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



speak, pray.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence; honor as divine. **2.** To love in the highest degree; regard with utmost esteem and affection. — *v. i.* To render adoration; worship. — **a-dor'er** (á-dór'ér), *n.* — **a-dor'ing**, *p. a.* **a-dorn'** (á-dór'n'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *adornare*; *ad* + *ornare* to furnish, embellish.] To deck with ornaments; be a pleasing, attractive feature or embellishment.

**Syn.** Beautify, dignify, grace; enrich, emblazon, garnish, bedeck, array, attire, ornament, decorate, embellish, deck. — **Adorn**, ornament, decorate, embellish, deck imply enhanced or added beauty. **Adorn** is a term of higher connotation than the rest, and may imply the adding of a beauty other than external or material. **Ornament** and **decorate** imply some pleasing adjunct, usually external. But **ornament**, unlike **decorate**, may be used in a sense approaching that of **adorn**; as, "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." **Embellish** implies either enhancing of effect, often by modification rather than mere addition, or addition of adventitious, sometimes even gaudy or fictitious, ornament, for the sake of a telling impression. To **deck** is to cover or clothe with that which decorates, and often suggests gaiety or finery.

**a-dor'ment** (-m'nt), *n.* An adorning; decoration.  
**a-down'** (-doun'), *adv.* & *prep.* Down. *Archaic or Poetic.*  
**A-dras'tus** (á-drás'tús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ádrastos*.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos, leader and sole survivor of the Seven against Thebes. The sight of the deaths of his sons-in-law caused him to become permanently pale.

**ad-re'nal** (ád-ré'nál), *a.* & *n.* [*ad* + *renal*.] Suprarenal.  
**ad-re'nal-ine** (-ín; -én), *n.* Also *-in* (-ín). *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance,  $C_8H_{15}O_2N$ , got from suprarenal extract. It is used as a stimulant and hemostatic.

**a-droit'** (á-droit'), *adv.* & *a.* Floating at random; drifting.  
**a-droit'** (á-droit'), *a.* [F. *adroit*; á (L. *ad*) + *droit* straight, right, L. *directus*, *p. p.* See **DIRECT**.] Dexterous in the use of the hands or in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution. — **Syn.** Skillful, expert, ready, clever, deft; ingenious, cunning, ready-witted. See **DEXTEROUS**.

**a-droit'** (á-droit'), *adv.* — **a-droit'ness**, *n.*  
**ad'sci-ti'tious** (ád'stí-tish'ús), *a.* [L. *adscitus*, *p. p.* of *adsciscere*, *adsciscere*, to take knowingly; *ad* + *sciscere* to seek to know.] Supplemental; additional; adventitious.

**ad'script** (ád'skrípt), *a.* [L. *adscriptus*, *p. p.* of *ad'scribere* to enroll.] Attached (to the soil); said of serfs when the right to their service passes with the transfer of the land. — **ad'scrip'tion** (ád'skríp'shún), *n.*

**ad-sorb'** (ád-sórb'), *v. t.* To condense by adsorption.  
**ad-sorp'tion** (-sórp'shún), *n.* [L. *ad* to + *sorbere* to suck in.] The adhesion of the molecules of gases or dissolved substances to the surfaces of solid bodies, resulting in a relatively high concentration of the gas or solution at the place of contact. — **ad-sorp'tive** (-tív), *a.*

**ad-su'ki** bean (ád-sóo'ki; ád-zóo'-). [Jap. *adzuki*.] A cultivated variety of the Asiatic gram. See **GRAM**, a bean.

**ad'u-la'ri-a** (ád'ú-lá-rí-á), *n.* [From *Adula*, a mountain group in Switzerland.] *Min.* A transparent or translucent variety of orthoclase, which includes a kind of moonstone.

**ad'u-late** (ád'ú-lát), *v. t.*; — **LAT'ÉD** (-lát'éd); — **LAT'ING**. [L. *adulatus*, *p. p.* of *adulari*.] To flatter servilely. — **ad'u-la'tor** (-lá'tér), *n.*

**ad'u-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* Act of adulating; excessive praise. — **Syn.** See **COMPLIMENT**.

**ad'u-la-to-ry** (-lá-tó-rí), *a.* Servilely flattering.  
**a-dul'** (á-dül'), *a.* [L. *adulter*, *p. p.* of *adulescere*. See **ADULESCENT**.] Having attained full size and strength; matured. — *n.* An adult person, animal, or plant.

**a-dul'ter-ant** (á-dül'tér-ánt), *n.* That which adulterates. — *a.* Adulterating; as, *adulterant* agents or processes.

**a-dul'ter-ate** (-át), *v. t.*; — **AT'ÉD** (-át'éd); — **AT'ING** [L. *adulteratus*, *p. p.* of *adulterare*.] To corrupt, debase, or make impure by admixture of a foreign or a baser substance. — (-át), *a.* **1.** Tainted with adultery. **2.** Adulterated; spurious; counterfeit. — **a-dul'ter-a'tor** (-á'tér), *n.*

**a-dul'ter-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* **1.** Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated. **2.** An adulterated product.

**a-dul'ter-er** (-tér-ér), *n.* One, esp. a man, who commits adultery. — **a-dul'ter-ess** (-tér-és; á-dül'trés), *n. fem.*

**a-dul'ter-ine** (-ín; -ín), *a.* Proceeding from adulterous intercourse; hence, spurious.

**a-dul'ter-ous** (-ús), *a.* Guilty of, given to, or pertaining to, adultery. — **a-dul'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**ad'ul'ter-y** (-í), *n.*; *pl.* — **TERIES** (-íz). [L. *adulterium*.] **1.** Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed. **2. Bib.** A Lewdness or unchastity in thought or act. **b** Faithlessness in religion.

**ad-um'bral** (ád-úm'brál), *a.* Overshadowing; shady.  
**ad-um'brate** (ád-úm'brát), *v. t.*; — **BRAT-ED**; — **BRAT-ING**. [L. *adumbratus*, *p. p.* of *adumbrare*; *ad* + *umbrare* to shade, *umbra* shadow.] **1.** To give a shadowy or slight representation of; shadow forth. **2.** To overshadow; shade.

**ad'um-brat'ion** (ád'úm-brát'shún), *n.* Act of adumbrating; also, a faint sketch; an imperfect representation.

**ále**, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sófá; éve, évent énd, récent, makér; íce, íll; óld, ébey, érb, édd, sáft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcús, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil;

**ad-um'bra-tive** (ád-úm'brá-tív), *a.* Shadowing forth; faintly representing; typical. — **ad-um'bra-tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**a-dunc'** (á-dúnk') *a.* [L. *aduncus*; *ad* + *uncus* **a-dunc'ate** (-dízk'át) } hooked, hook.] Curved inward;  
**a-dunc'ous** (-k'ús) } hooked, as a parrot's bill.

**a-dun'ci-tus** (-dún'sí-tíf), *n.* Curvature inward; hookedness.  
**ad'u-rol** (ád'ú-ról; -röl), *n.* *Photog.* Either of two compounds, a chlorine derivative and bromine derivative, of hydroquinone, used as developers.

**a-dust'** (á-dúst'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, *p. p.* of *adurere* to burn; *ad* + *urere* to burn.] **1.** Burnt or scorched, or appearing so; dried up with or as with heat; specif., sunburnt. **2.** Atrabilious; sallow; gloomy. — *v. t.* To scorch; burn. *Obs.*

**ad va-lo'rem** (ád vá-ló'rém). [L.] Lit., according to the value; — used of a duty or charge on goods at a certain rate per cent on their invoiced value. *Abbr., adv. val.*

**ad-vance'** (ád-váns'), *v. t.*; — **VANCED'** (-váns't); — **VANC'ING** (-vám'sing). [From OF., fr. L. *ab + ante* before.] **1.** To move forward. **2.** To lift up. *Archaic.* **3.** To raise to a higher rank; promote. **4.** To accelerate or help in growth or progress; further; aid; as, to *advance* one's interests. **5.** To bring to view or notice; propose for consideration; offer; as, to *advance* an argument. **6.** To make or place earlier, as an event or date; hasten. **7.** To furnish, as money, before it is due, or in aid of an enterprise; supply beforehand, as money. **8.** To raise to a higher point; raise in rate; as, to *advance* prices. — **Syn.** Elevate, exalt, aggrandize, improve, heighten, accelerate; adduce, assign, propose.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move forward; proceed. **2.** To increase or make progress in any respect. **3.** To rise in rank, office, or consequence; be promoted.

**Syn.** Advance, proceed, progress. **Advance** implies movement forward; **proceed**, movement from one point to another, sometimes with the implication of continuing or renewing movement already begun; **progress** suggests distinct and appreciable advance. See **ALLEGE**.

— *n.* **1.** An advancing; progress. **2.** Improvement or progression. **3.** A rise in price or value. **4.** Approach made to gain favor, adjust a dispute, etc.; overture; tender; — usually in *pl.* **5.** A furnishing of something before an equivalent is received; money or value supplied beforehand. **6.** That which is in advance or ahead, as a body of soldiers, a lesson not before taken, etc.

**ad-vanced'** (ád-váns't), *p. a.* **1.** In the van or front. **2.** In the front or before others, as regards progress or ideas; as, *advanced* opinions. **3.** Far on in life or time.

**ad-vance'ment** (-váns'm'nt), *n.* Act of advancing; state of being advanced; progression; improvement; promotion; also, that which is advanced. [*Advances*.]

**ad-vanc'er** (ád-ván'sér), *n.* One who, or that which, *ad-van'tage* (-vám'táj), *n.* [F. *avantage*, fr. *avant* before; L. *ab + ante*.] **1.** Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to a desired end; benefit. **2.** Superiority; mastery; — used with *of* or *over*. **3.** Superiority of state, or that which gives it; gain; profit; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution. **4.** Interest of money. *Obs.* **5. Tennis.** The first point won after deuce or the score for it.

— *v. t.*; — **TAGED** (-tájéd); — **TAG-ING** (-táj-íng). To give an advantage to; further; benefit; profit.

**ad'van-ta'geous** (ád-ván-táj'ús), *a.* Being of advantage; gainful; beneficial. — **Syn.** See **BENEFICIAL**. — **ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

**Ad'vent'** (ád-vént'), *n.* [L. *adventus*, fr. *advenire*, *adventum*, to reach, arrive; *ad* + *venire* to come.] **1.** The period including the four Sundays before Christmas. **2.** The first, or the expected second, coming of Christ. **3.** [*c.*] Coming; arrival; approach. — **Syn.** See **ARRIVAL**.

**Ad'vent-ism** (-vén-tíz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world are near at hand.

**Ad'vent-ist** (-tíz't), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of Adventism; — called also *Second Adventist*.

**ad'ven'titious** (ád-vén-tísh'ús), *a.* [L. *adventicius*.] **1.** Added extrinsically and not essentially inherent; additional; supervenient; foreign. **2. Biol. Out of the usual place; sporadic; as, an *adventitious* root. See **ROOT**, *Illust.* — **Syn.** Extrinsic, extraneous, incidental. — **ad'ven'titious-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'ven'titious-ness**, *n.***

**ad'ven'tive** (ád-vén'tív), *a.* **1.** Accidental. **2. Bot.** Growing accidentally or spontaneously; not indigenous; not thoroughly naturalized; — applied to exotics.

**Advent Sunday.** The first Sunday in Advent.  
**ad'ven'ture** (ád-vén'túr), *n.* [F. *aventure*, fr. LL., fr. L. *advenire*. See **ADVENT**.] **1.** Chance; hence, chance of danger or loss. **2.** The encountering of risks; a bold undertaking; a daring feat. **3.** A remarkable occurrence or experience; a stirring incident. **4.** A mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a venture; a shipment by a merchant on his own account.

— *v. t.*; — **TURED** (-túrd); — **TUR-ING** (-túr-íng). **1.** To risk;



hazard; venture; as, "he would not *adventure* himself into the theater." 2. To venture upon; dare. — *v. i.* To try the chance; take the risk.

**ad-ven'tur-er** (ĕn', *n.*) One who adventures; esp.: a One who engages in new and hazardous enterprises. b A soldier of fortune. c One who seeks unmerited preferment or position by playing upon the credulity or prejudices of others, or by similar devious means.

**ad-ven'ture-some** (ăd-vĕn'tŭr-sŭm), *a.* Venturesome.

**ad-ven'tur-ess** (-tŭr-ĕs; 24), *n.* A female adventurer; a woman who tries to gain position by equivocal means.

**ad-ven'tur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, adventure: a Inclined to adventure; rashly daring. b Full of hazard; requiring courage; rash; — applied to acts.

— *Syn.* See RASH. — *ous-ly, adv.* — *ous-ness, n.*

**ad-verb** (ăd'vĕrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium*; ad + *verbum* word, verb.] *Gram.* A secondary part of speech used to qualify esp. verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. See *-ly*.

**ad-ver'bi-al** (ăd-vŭr'bi-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an adverb. — **ad-ver'bi-al-ly, adv.**

**ad-ver-sa-ry** (ăd'vĕr-să-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *adversarius*.] One turned against another or others to oppose or resist them; antagonist; foe. — *Syn.* See OPPONENT.

**ad-ver'sa-tive** (ăd-vŭr'să-tĭv), *a.* [L. *adversativus*.] Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis; as, an *adversative* conjunction (*but, however, yet, etc.*). — *n.* An adversative word or proposition. — **-tive-ly, adv.**

**ad-verse** (ăd'vers; 109), *a.* [From OF, fr. L. *adversus*, p. p. of *advertere* to turn. See ADVERT.] 1. Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed. 2. Opposite. 3. In hostile opposition; unfavorable; unfortunate; calamitous.

4. *Bot.* Turned toward the stem or axis; as, *adverse* leaves. Cf. *VERSE*. — **-verse-ly, adv.** — **-verse-ness, n.**

*Syn.* Contrary, opposing, conflicting; disinclined, reluctant, loath, averse. — *Adverse, averse* come into comparison as denoting opposition, which in *adverse* refers chiefly to opinion or intention, in *averse*, to feeling or inclination; as, he is *adverse* to submission; *averse* to eating between meals; *averse* to society.

**ad-ver'si-ty** (ăd-vŭr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A state or circumstance of adverse fortune; calamity; affliction; trouble. — *Syn.* Distress, misery. See MISFORTUNE.

**ad-vert'** (-vŭrt'), *v. i.* [From *avert*, fr. F. *avertir*, L. *advertere*, *v. t.*, to turn to; ad + *vertere* to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; refer; allude; — used with *to*.

**ad-vert'ent** (-vŭr'tĕnt), *a.* Attentive; heedful; regardful. — **ad-vert'ence** (-tĕns), *n.* — **en-ty** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **ent-ly, adv.**

**ad-vert'ise** (ăd'ver-tĭz; ăd'ver-tĭz'), *v. t.*; -TISED' (-tĭzd'; -tĭzd') — **-is'ing** (-tĭz'ing; -tĭz'ing). Also **ad-vert'ize**'.

[From F, fr. L. *advertire* to turn to. See ADVERT.] 1. To notify; hence, to warn; as, he was *advertised* of his loss.

2. To make known; give public notice of; announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice; as, to *advertise* a wedding, goods for sale, etc. — *Syn.* Proclaim, promulgate, publish.

— *v. i.* To give notice, esp. in printed announcements. — **ad-vert'is'er, n.** Also **ad-vert'iz'er**.

**ad-vert'ise-ment** (ăd-vŭr'tĭz-mĕnt; *often* ăd'ver-tĭz'mĕnt in U. S.), *n.* Also **ad-vert'ize-ment**. [F. *avisement*, formerly also spelt *advertissement*, a warning.] 1. Act of adverting to something; notification. *Archaic*. 2. Admonition. *Obs.* 3. A public notice, esp. in public print.

**ad-vice'** (ăd-vĭs'), *n.* [F. *avis* opinion; â + OF *vis*, fr. L. *visum* seemed, seen; really p. p. of *videre* to see, so that *vis* meant, that which has seemed best.] 1. Opinion; judgment; as, we were of the same *advice*. *Rare*. 2. Prudence; wisdom; knowledge; as, to love without *advice*. *Obs.* or *R.* 3. Consultation; advising; as, after *advice* with his father. *Rare*. 4. Opinion recommended or offered to be followed; counsel; as, to ask *advice*; my *advice* was to go. 5. Information or notice given; intelligence; — usually in *pl.*

*Syn.* Recommendation, instruction, suggestion, admonition; consultation, deliberation, counsel. — *Advice*, counsel. *Advice* implies real or pretended knowledge, often professional or technical, on the part of the one who gives it, and may apply to any affair. *Counsel* is rather the fruit of wisdom or deliberation, and usually presupposes weightier occasions than *advice*; as, to seek *counsel* in an emergency.

**ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty** (-vĭz'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being advisable; expediency; propriety.

**ad-vis'a-ble** (-vĭz'ă-b'l'), *a.* Proper to be advised or to be done; expedient. — **ad-vis'a-ble-ness, n.** — **-a-bly, adv.**

**ad-viso'** (-vĭz'), *v. t.*; -VISED' (-vĭzd') — **-vis'ing** (-vĭz'ing). [F. *avis* to perceive, inform, fr. LL. *advĭsare*; ad + *visare*, fr. L. *videre, visum*, to see. See ADVICE.] 1. To give advice to; counsel; warn. 2. To inform; notify; apprise. — *v. i.* 1. To consider. *Obs.* 2. To take counsel; consult; — used with *with*. — **ad-vis'er** (ăd-vĭz'ĕr), *n.*

**ad-vised'** (-vĭzd'), *p. p.* & *p. a.* *Specif.*: *p. a.* Considered; deliberate; hence, judicious; — used of acts, opinions,

statements, etc. — **ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vĭz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **ad-vis'ed-ness, n.**

**ad-viso'ment** (-vĭz'mĕnt), *n.* Act of one who advises anything; deliberation; consultation.

**ad-vĭ-so-ry** (-vĭz'ŏ-rĭ), *a.* Having power to advise; pertaining to or containing advice; as, an *advisory* council.

**ad'vo-ca-cy** (ăd'vŏ-kă-sĭ), *n.* An advocating; intercession. **ad'vo-cate** (ăkăt), *n.* [F. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocatus* one summoned to aid, fr. *advocare* to summon; ad + *vocare* to call, *voc* voice.] 1. One who pleads the cause of another, as a lawyer or counselor in court. 2. One who espouses any cause by argument; pleader; intercessor. 3. [cap.] Christ. — (-kăt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ĒD (-kăt'ĕd); -CAT-ING. To plead in favor of; support, vindicate, or recommend publicly. — **ad'vo-ca'tor** (-kăt'tĕr), *n.*

**ad'vo-ca'tion** (-kăt'shŭn), *n.* 1. A summoning or calling. *Obs.* 2. *Specif.* In Scots law and in the papal court, the summoning of an action before itself by a superior court.

3. Advocacy. *Archaic*.

**ad'vo-cat'o-ry** (ăd'vŏ-kăt'ŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or making advocacy.

**ad-vow'ee'** (-vou'ĕ), *n.* The patron of an advowson.

**ad-vow'son** (ăd-vou'zŭn), *n.* [From OF, fr. L. *advocatio*.] *Eng. Law.* The patronage of a church living.

**ad'y-na'mi-a** (ăd'ĭ-nă'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *δύναμις*, want of strength; & -not + *δύναμις* strength.] *Med.* Lack or loss of the vital powers, caused by disease.

**ad'y-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.* 1. Pert. to, or marked by, adynamia; weak. 2. *Physics.* Having no power or force.

**ad'y-tum** (ăd'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L, fr. Gr. *ἀδύτον*, deriv. of & -not + *δύω* to enter.] 1. The innermost, or a secret, sanctuary in ancient temples, whence oracles were given. It was entered only by priests. 2. A sanctuary.

**adz, adze** (ădz), *n.* [AS. *adesa, adese, ax, hatchel*.] A cutting tool having a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle.

**Æ'a-cus** (ĕ-ă-kŭs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *Ἄϊακος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The king of Ægina, son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for piety and justice. He

became a judge in Hades. head; 2 Ship carpenter's Adz

**Æ-æ'an** (ĕ-ĕ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ææus*, fr. Gr. *Ἄϊακος*.] *Class. Adz.* 4 Canoe or Spout Adz.

*Myth.* Pertaining to or designating the island of Ææa (now Monte Circeo), lying between Italy and Sicily and fabled as the abode of Circe. — **Æ-æ'an, n.**

**æ-ci-o-stage'** (ĕ'sĭ-ŏ-stăj'), *n.* [*æcium* + *stage*.] *Bot.* The first spore-bearing stage of certain rust fungi (*Uredinales*). In it æcia are produced. It often occurs on different hosts from those of the uredo or teliosstage.

**æ-ci-um** (ĕ'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-shĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă). Also **æ-cid'i-um** (ĕ-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm). [NL, fr. Gr. *ἀκία* injury.] *Bot.* The sorus developed in the æciostage, giving rise to spores capable of producing the uredo.

**æ-dile** (ĕ'dĭl), *n.* Also **æ'dile**. [L. *ædilis*, fr. *ædes* temple, public building.] Any of certain Roman urban officials who looked after the public works, grain supply, public games, etc.

**Æ-ê'tes** (ĕ-ĕ-tĕz). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄϊήτης*.] See MEDEA.

**Æ-ge'an** (ĕ-jĕ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Ægeæus*, fr. *Ἄϊαγίος*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sea, or arm of the Mediterranean Sea, east of Greece. See ARCHIPELAGO. 2. *Specif.*: *Archaic*.

Designating, or pertaining to, the early maritime civilization spread throughout various Ægean islands at an early date, and especially flourishing at Crete. Its culmination was the Mycenaean civilization.

**Æ-geus** (ĕ-jŭs; ĕ-jĕ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄϊεύς*.] *Gr. Myth.* The father of Theseus. In grief at the supposed loss of his son, he threw himself into the sea said to be called *Ægean* from him.

**Æ-gi-ne'tan** (ĕ-jĭ-nĕ'tăn), *a.* [L. *Ægineta*, *n.*, fr. *Ἀϊγινῆτις*.] Of or pertaining to Ægina; as, the *Æginetan* marbles, or *sculptures*, discovered in 1811 and dating from the 5th century B. C. — **Æ-gi-ne'tan, n.**

**Æ-gir** (ĕ-jĭr; ă-jĭr), *n.* [Icel.] *Teut. Myth.* A giant usually regarded as personifying the sea, esp. in its calm aspect. His wife, Ran, is the death deity of the sea.

**æ-gis** (ĕ-jĭs), *n.* Also **æ-gis**. [L. *ægis*, fr. *αἰγίς*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A breast ornament or protection bordered with serpents and set with the Gorgon's head, in Homer ascribed chiefly to Zeus, later to Athena. 2. A shield or protection.

**Æ-gis'thus** (ĕ-jĭs'thŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄϊγισθος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The paramour of Clytemnestra, whom he aided in the slaying of Agamemnon. Ægisthus was slain by Orestes.

**Æ-gle** (ĕ-jĭĕ; ĕ-g'ĕ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄϊγλή*, lit., radiance.] See HESPERIDES, 1.

**Æ-gyp'tus** (ĕ-jĭp'tŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀίγυπτος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Libya, who conquered, and gave his name to, Egypt. See DANAIDES.



**A-Ël'lo** (ā-Ël'lo), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀελλώ.] See **HARPY**.  
**æ-mi-a**, **e-mi-a** (-Ë-mi-ā), **hæ-mi-a**, **he-mi-a** (-hË-mi-ā).  
 A suffix from Greek *aima*, blood, as in septæmia, pyæmia, leucocythæmia, leucocythemia.  
**æ-në'as** (Ë-në'ās), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ænelas*.] In Homer's "Iliad" the son of Anchises and Aphrodite. Vergil's **Æ-në'id** (-id) tells of his wanderings from Troy to Italy. He carried his father on his shoulders from burning Troy.  
**a-ë-ne-ous** (ā-Ë-në-ūs), *a.* [L. *æneus*.] Colored like bronze.

**Æ-o-li-an** (Ë-ō-lī-ān), *a.* Also **E-o-li-an**. 1. Of or pert. to *Æolis* or *Æolia*, in Asia Minor, or its people. 2. Pertaining to *Æolus*, god of the winds; hence [*l. c.*], pert. or due to, or effected by, the wind; as, *Æolian* soil, *Æolian* harp or lyre, a box having strings on which the wind produces musical tones.

— *n.* 1. An Ancient Greek of an immigrant people, the *Æo-li-i* (-i), probably of Thessalian origin, who early colonized Lesbos and the adjacent coasts of Asia Minor, thence called *Æo-li-is* (Ë'o-lis) or *Æ-o-li-a* (Ë-ō-lī-ā). The *Æolians* were apparently closely related to the *Beotians* and the *Dorians*. 2. = **ÆOLIC**.

**Æ-o-lic** (Ë-ō-lī'k), *a.* Also **E-o-lic**. Of or pertaining to *Æolis* or *Æolia*; *Æolian*. — *n.* The *Æolic* dialect.

**æ-ol-i-pile** (Ë-ō-lī-pīl), *n.* [L. *æolipila*, i. e. *Æoli* *æ-ol-i-pyle*] *pila* ball of *Æolus*; *Æolus* god of the winds + *pila* a ball, or Gr. *πύλη* gate (i. e., doorway of *Æolus*.) An apparatus consisting essentially of a closed vessel with one or more projecting bent tubes, through which it emits steam, causing revolution.



Hero's Æolipile.

**æ'o-lo-trop'ic** (Ë'ō-lō-trōp'īk), *a.* [Gr. *αἰόλος* changeful + *tropic*.] *Physics*. Anisotropic. — **æ'o-lo't-ro-py** (-lō't-rō-pī), **æ'o-lo't-ro-pism** (-pīz'm), *n.*

**Æ'o-lus** (Ë'ō-lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Æολος*.] *Class. Myth.* 1. The ruler or god of the winds. 2. A king of Thessaly, founder of the *Æolian* Greeks.

**æ'on**, **e'on** (Ë'ōn), *n.* [L. *æon*, fr. Gr. *αἰών* lifetime, age.] 1. An immeasurable or indefinite period of time; an age. 2. *Philos.* In Gnosticism, one of the group of eternal beings which together form the fullness of the supreme being (the *Perfect Æon*), from whom they emanate and between whom and the world they are intermediaries.

**æ-o-ni-an** (Ë-ō-nī-ān), *a.* Also **e-o-ni-an**. Eternal.

**æ-ra'ri-an** (Ë-rā-rī-ān), *a.* [L. *æarius*, fr. *æs*, *aeris*, crude metal, copper, bronze, money.] *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the public treasury; fiscal. — *n.* A citizen who paid a poll tax only, and had no right to vote.

**æ'r-ate** (ā'Ër-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. To supply or combine or charge with gas, as carbon dioxide or air. — **æ'r-a'tor** (ā'Ër-ā'tēr), *n.*

**æ'retated bread**, bread raised by carbon dioxide separately prepared and incorporated with the flour and water, and not generated, as by fermentation, in the dough.

**æ'r-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of *ærating*, or state of being *ærated*.

**æ'r-i-l** (ā'Ër-i-l), *a.* A combining form from L. *æer*, *æeris*, air.

**æ'r-i-al** (ā'Ër-i-āl), *a.* [L. *ærius*, *æreus*, fr. *Æreus*.] 1. Of or pert. to the air; inhabiting, produced by, or done in, the air; as, "*ærial* spirits." 2. Consisting of air; resembling, or of the nature of, air; hence: unsubstantial; unreal. 3. *Lofty*; as, *ærial* spires; an *ærial* flight. 4. Light as air; ethereal. — **æ'r-i-al-ly**, *adv.* **ærial ladder**, an extensible fire ladder, mounted on a truck, and raised by cranks.

**ærial sickness**. A sickness felt by *aëronauts*, due to high speed of flights and rapidly in changing altitudes, combining symptoms of mountain sickness and of seasickness.

**æ'rie** (Ë'rī; ā'Ër-i), *n.* [Through OF., fr. LL. *area*, *aera*.] The loftily placed nest of certain birds of prey, as the eagle; also, a brood of such birds; *eryie*. Also, fig.: A lofty resting place of man. — **æ'ried** (Ë'rīd; ā'Ër-id), *a.*

**æ'r-i'f-er-ous** (ā'Ër-i'Ër-ūs), *a.* Conveying or containing air; air-bearing, as the windpipe.

**æ'r-i-fi-ca'tion** (-i'Ër-i-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of *ærifizing*, or state of being *ærifized* or *æriform*.

**æ'r-i-form** (ā'Ër-i'Ër-m), *a.* Of the nature of air; gaseous; hence, unreal.

**æ'r-i-fy** (-Ër-i), *v. t.*; -I-FIED (-Ër-id); -I-FY'ING (-Ër-i'ng). [*æri*- + *-fy*.] 1. To infuse or force air into; combine air with. 2. To change into an *æriform* state.

**æ'r-o** (ā'Ër-ō), *n.* Combining form fr. Greek *ἀήρ*, *æpos*, air.

**æ'r-o-** (ā'Ër-ō), *n.*; *pl.* *ÆEROS* (-ōz). An *æroplane*, *airship*, or the like. *Colloq.*

**æ'r-o-bi-a** (-Ër-i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. *ærobia*; *æro*- + Gr. *æros*, *æros*, life.] *Biol.* Microorganisms, esp. bacteria, which grow only in the presence of oxygen.

**æ'r-o-bic** (-Ër-i'k; -Ëb'īk), *a.* *Biol.* Growing or thriving

only in the presence of oxygen; also, pert. to, or induced by, *ærobia*; as, *ærobian* fermentation.

**æ'r-o-boat'** (ā'Ër-ō-bōt'), *n.* *Aëronautics*. A form of hydro-*æroplane*; a flying boat.

**æ'r-o-bus**' (-būs'), *n.* An *æroplane* or *airship* designed to carry passengers.

**æ'r-o-club'** (-klüb'), *n.* A club or association of persons interested in *aëronautics*.

**æ'r-o-curve'** (-kürv'), *n.* *Aëronautics*. A modification of the *æroplane*, having curved surfaces.

**æ'r-o-do-net'ics** (-dō-nēt'īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*æro*- + Gr. *δοῦναι* shaken, *dokein* to shake.] *Aëronautics*. The science of gliding and soaring flight.

**æ'r-o-drome'** (-drōm'), *n.* *Aëronautics*. a An *æroplane*. *Obsolescent*. b A shed for housing an *airship* or *æroplane*. c A ground or field used for flying purposes, esp. one equipped with housing and other facilities.

**æ'r-o-dy-nam'ics** (-dī-nām'īks; -dī-), *n.* (See -ICS.) Dynamics which treats of the air and other gaseous bodies under the action of force, and of their mechanical effects. — **æ'r-o-dy-nam'ic** (-dī-nām'īk; -dī-), *a.*

**æ'r-o-foil'** (ā'Ër-ō-fōil'), *n.* A plane or arched surface for sustaining bodies by its movement through the air; an outspread wing, as of a bird.

**æ'r-o-gram** (-grām), *n.* A radiogram.

**æ'r-o-g'ra-phy** (-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* Description of the air or atmosphere. — **æ'r-o-g'ra-pher** (-Ër), *n.* — **æ'r-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grāf'īk), **graph'ic-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.*

**æ'r-o-gun'** (-ō-gūn'), *n.* A cannon capable of being trained at very high angles for use against aircraft.

**æ'r-o-hy'dro-plane** (-hī'drō-plān), *n.* A hydroplane boat with supplementary *æroplanes* or *ærocruces* to increase its powers of lifting and gliding.

**æ'r-o-lite** (-līt), *n.* A meteorite; specif., a meteoric stone. — **æ'r-o-lit'ic** (-līt'īk), *a.*

**æ'r-ol'o-gy** (-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* The branch of physics treating of the atmosphere. — **æ'r-ol'o-gic** (-ōl'ō-jī'k), **-log'ic-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **æ'r-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

**æ'r-o-man'cy** (ā'Ër-ō-mān'sī), *n.* Divination from the state of the air or from atmospheric substances; also, the forecasting of the weather.

**æ'r-o-me-chan'ic** (-ō-mē-kān'īk), *n.* A mechanic or mechanician expert in the art and practice of *aëronautics*.

**æ'r-o-me-chan'ics** (-mē-kān'īks), **æ'r-o-me-chan'ic-cal** (-i-kāl), *n.* Of or pert. to *aëromechanics*.

**æ'r-o-me-chan'ics** (-īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of equilibrium and motion of air or an *æriform* fluid, including *ærodynamics* and *aërostatics*.

**æ'r-o-nat'** (ā'Ër-ō-nāt'), *n.* [F. *éronat*. See **ÆRO**-; **NATION**.] A dirigible balloon.

**æ'r-o-naut** (-nōt), *n.* [From F., fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *ναύτης* sailor.] An *ærial* navigator; a balloonist or aviator.

**æ'r-o-nau'tic** (-nō'tīk), **-nau'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to *aëronautics*.

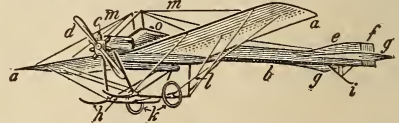
**æ'r-o-nau'tics** (-nō'tīks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science or art of ascending and sailing in the air; *ærial* navigation.

**æ'r-o-naut'ism** (-īz'm), *n.* The practice of *aëronautics*.

**æ'r-o-nef'** (-nēf'), *n.* [F. *æro-nef*; *æro*- + OF. *nef*, ship, *L. navis*.] A power-driven, heavier-than-air flying machine.

**æ'r-o-phyte** (-Ër-i), *n.* *Bot.* An epiphyte.

**æ'r-o-plane'** (ā'Ër-ō-plān'), *n.* *Aëronautics*. A light



*Æroplane*, a *Supporting Planes*; b *Fuselage*; c *Engine*; d *Propeller*; e *Vertical Plane*; f *Rudder*; g, h *Elevating Planes*; i *Landing Skids*; j *Tail Skid*; k *Wheels*; l *Warping Wires*; m *Stays*; n *Aviator's Compartment*.

rigid plane used in *ærial* navigation; hence, a flying machine using such a device. — **æ'r-o-plan'ist** (-plān'īst), *n.*

**æ'r-o-scope** (ā'Ër-ō-skōp'), *n.* *Biol.* An apparatus for collecting spores, dust, bacteria, etc., suspended in the air, as a glass vessel through which the air is drawn. — **æ'r-o-scop'ic** (-skōp'īk), *a.*

**æ'r-os'co-py** (-ōs'kō-pī), *n.* The observation of atmospheric states and variations.

**æ'r-o-sid'er-ite** (-ō-sīd'Ër-i), *n.* A mass of meteoric iron.

**æ'r-o-sid'er-ite** (-ō-sīd'Ër-ō-līt; -sī-dËr-ō-līt), *n.* A meteorite containing both stone and iron.

**æ'r-o-stat** (ā'Ër-ō-stāt), *n.* [From F., fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *στατός* placed.] A passive balloon. See under **PASSIVE**.

**æ'r-o-static** (-īk), **æ'r-o-stat'ic-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to *aërostatics*.

**æ'r-o-stat'ics** (-stāt'īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makē; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, then; nature, verdure (87);



a'er-o-sta'tion (ā'ēr-ō-stā'shūn), n. 1. Aerial navigation; aeronautics. 2. That part of aeronautics which deals with aerostats, or passive balloons.

a'er-o-ther-a-peu'tics (thēr'ā-pū'tiks), n. (See -ics.) Treatment of disease by means of air or other gases.

a'er-o-yacht' (ā'ēr-ā-yōt'), n. A form of hydro-aéroplane; a flying boat, esp. one of considerable size.

ae-ru'gi-nous (ē-rōō'jī-nūs), a. [L. aeruginosus, fr. aerugo rust of copper, aes copper.] Of the nature or color of verdigris.

ae'ry (ē'rī; ā'ēr-ī). Var. of AERIE, a nest.

a'er-y (ā'ēr-y), a. [L. aërius. See AIR.] Aerial; ethereal. æs (ēz), n. [L.] Rom. Antig. Bronze or copper; hence, anything made of bronze or copper, esp. money.

Æs'cu-la-pi-an (ēs'kū-lā-pī-ān), a. Pert. to Æsculapius or the healing art; medical; medicinal. — n. A physician. Æs'cu-la-pi-us (-ūs), n. [L.] Roman Relig. The god of medicine, the Greek Asclepius (which see).

Æs'ir (ēs'ir; ā'sir), n. pl. [Icel, pl. of æss god.] Norse Myth. The chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon. The original Æsir included Odin, Thor, Tyr, Balder, Loki, and others. See VANIR, LOKI, RAGNAROK.

æs-the'si-a (ēs-thē'sī-ā; zhī-ā), n. Also es-the'si-a. [NL., fr. Gr. αἰσθησις sensation.] Sensibility; capacity for sensation and feeling; — opposed to anaesthesia.

æs-the'si-om'e-ter (-sī-ōm'ē-tēr), n. Also es-the'si-. [Gr. αἰσθησις sensation + -meter.] An instrument for measuring sensible discrimination, esp. one for determining the delicacy of the tactile sensations by finding the distance by which two points, pressed against the skin, must be separated in order that they may be felt as separate.

æs-the'sis (ēs-thē'sis), n. Also es-the'sis. [NL., fr. Gr. αἰσθησις.] Sensation; esp., rudimentary sensation considered as an attribute of elemental forms of matter.

æs'thete (ēs'thēt), n. Also es'thete. [Gr. αἰσθητής one who perceives.] One who makes much or overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

æs-thet'ic (ēs-thēt'ik), a. Also es-thet'ic. Of or pert. to aesthetics; appreciative of the beautiful, or in accord with its principles. — æs-thet'ic-al (-ī-kāl), a. — cal-ly, adv.

æs-the'ti-cian (ēs-thē'tī-sh'ān), n. Also es-the'ti-cian.

One versed in, or professionally occupied with, aesthetics. — æs-thet'i-cism (ēs-thēt'ī-sīz'm), n. Also es-thet'i-cism. 1. Aesthetical doctrine, or its manifestation in thought or expression. 2. Susceptibility to aesthetic influences.

æs-thet'ics (-īks), n. Also es-thet'ics. (See -ics.) [Gr. αἰσθητικός perceptive, esp. by feeling.] Theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful.

æs'ti-val, es'ti-val (ēs'tī-vāl; ēs-tī'vāl), a. [L. aestivalis, aestivus.] Of or belonging to summer.

æs'ti-vate, es'ti-vate (ēs'tī-vāt), v. i.; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ēd); -VAT'ING. [L. aestivare, -vatum.] 1. To spend the summer. 2. Zoöl. To pass the summer in a torpor.

æs'ti-va'tion, es'ti-va'tion (-vā'shūn), n. 1. Zoöl. Torpidity induced by the heat and dryness of summer, as in certain snails; — opp. to hibernation. 2. Bot. The relative arrangement or disposition of parts in a flower bud.

æth'el'ing (āth'ēl'ing), n. Var. of ATHELING.

æ'ther, æ-the're-al. Vars. of ETHER, ETHEREAL.

æ'thri-o-scope (ē'thri-ō-skōp; ēth'rī-), n. [Gr. αἰθρος clear + -scope.] A delicate instrument, consisting in part of a differential thermometer, for measuring changes of temperature produced by different conditions of the sky.

æ'ti-ol'o-gy, e'ti-ol'o-gy (ē'tī-ōl'ō-jī), n. [L. aetiologia, Gr. αἰτιολογία; aitia cause + λόγος description.] 1. The science of causes, as of any disease or of the origin and development of things. 2. The assignment of a cause or reason. — æ'ti-o-log'i-cal, e'ti-o-log'i-cal (-ō-lōj'ī-kāl), a.

Æ-to-li-an (ē-tō-lī-ān), a. Of or pert. to ancient Ætolia.

a-far' (ā-fār'), adv. At, to, or from a great distance.

a-feard', a-feared' (ā-fērd'), p. a. Afraid. Obs. or Dial.

a-fe'brile (ā-fē'brīl), a. Free from fever. [wind.]

A'fer (ā'fēr), n. [L.] Roman Myth. The southwest.

af-fa-bil'i-ty (āf'ā-bīl'ī-tī), n. Quality or state of being affable; complaisance.

af-fa-b'le (āf'ā-b'l), a. [L. affabilis, fr. affari to speak to; ad + fari to speak.] 1. Easy to be spoken to; courteous; sociable. 2. Gracious; mild. — Syn. See CIVIL. — af-fa-ble-ness, n. — af-fa-b'ly, adv.

af-fair' (ā-fār'), n. [From OF, fr. L. ad + facere to do.] 1. That which is, or is being, or is to be, done; concern; business; — often in pl.; as, a man of affairs. 2. Any proceeding or action which it is wished to refer to or characterize vaguely or indefinitely; as, an affair of honor, that is, a duel. 3. A material object (vaguely designated); as, his house is a dilapidated affair.

af-fect' (ā-fēkt'), v. t. [L. affectus, p. p. of afficere to affect by active agency; ad + facere to make.] 1. To aim at; aspire to. Obs. 2. To fancy; be fond of, as a costume, form of conversation, habit, etc., or, now less usually, a person or object. 3. To frequent or haunt; — used esp.

of animals and plants. 4. To tend to by affinity or disposition. 5. To make a display of liking, adopting, or following after; cultivate ostentatiously; as, to affect old-fashioned things. 6. To assume the character or appearance of; feign; counterfeit; as, to affect ignorance. 7. To act on; produce an effect on; touch; as, the climate affected their health. — Syn. Influence, concern; move, melt, soften; pretend, simulate. See ASSUME, CONCERN.

— n. 1. Affection; disposition. Obs. 2. Psychotherapy. The emotional complex associated with an idea or a mental state. In hysteria, the affect is sometimes dissociated, sometimes transferred to another than the original idea.

af-fec't-ion (āf'ēk-t'ā'shūn), n. 1. A striving (after); aspiration. Obs. 2. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display; artificial show. — Syn. Affectation, mannerism. Affectation suggests something consciously artificial, and so insincere; mannerism may imply excess or singularity, but does not suggest insincerity. A mannerism consciously assumed is an affectation; what begins as an affectation may become an unconscious trick of behavior and so a mannerism.

af-fect'ed (ā-fēkt'ēd); 2d, p. p. & a. 1. Assumed artificially. 2. Given to false show. 3. Inclined; disposed. 4. Afflicted or tainted, as by disease. 5. Impressed; moved. — af-fect'ed-ly, adv. — af-fect'ed-ness, n.

af-fect'er (-tēr), n. One who professes, assumes, pretends, or strives after (a theory, practice, cult, fashion, style, etc.).

af-fect'ing, p. a. 1. Affected; given to false show. Obs. 2. Moving the emotions; touching. — af-fect'ing-ly, adv. — Syn. Affecting, touching, moving, pathetic refer to influence upon the sensibilities. Affecting is the most general term for that which stirs emotion. Touching suggests a more or less transitory impression; moving, a deeper agitation which tends to action or expression; as, touching confidence; a moving appeal. Pathetic applies to that which arouses sympathy, sadness, or pity.

af-fec'tion (ā-fēk'shūn), n. 1. Act of affecting, or acting on; state of being affected. 2. A feeling or emotion, now usually a moderate one. 3. Bent of mind; disposition; tendency. 4. A settled good will; kind feeling; love; — often in pl. 5. A bodily state; esp., Med., disease. 6. A condition, state, or mode of being which is not essential or unalterable; as, the affections of time and place. 7. An attribute; a quality or property; as, figure, weight, etc., are affections of bodies. 8. Affectionation. Obs. — Syn. Tenderness, fondness, kindness. See ATTACHMENT.

af-fec'tion-al (-āl), a. Of or pert. to the affections. — af-fec'tion-ate (-āt), a. 1. Friendly. Obs. 2. Having, proceeding from, or indicating, warm regard; loving; fond; tender; attached. — ate-ly, adv. — ate-ness, n.

af-fec'tioned (-shūnd), a. Disposed. Archaic.

af-fec'tive (-tīv), a. Emotional.

af-fer-ent (āf'ēr-ēnt), a. [L. afferens, p. pr. of afferre; ad + ferre to bear.] Zoöl. Bearing or conducting inward to a part or an organ; — opposed to efferent.

af-fet-tuo'so (āf'fēt-twō'sō), a. & adv. [It.] Music. Tender or affecting; softly and with sentiment.

af-fi'ance (ā-fī'āns), n. [From OF, fr. LL. affidare to trust; ad + fidare to trust, L. fides faith.] Trust; faith; pledged faith; betrothal; espousal. — v. t.; -ANCED (-ānst); -ANC-ING (-ān-sīng). 1. To pledge. Rare. 2. To pledge in or for marriage; betroth. — af-fi'anc-er (-ān-sēr), n.

af-fi'ant (-ānt), n. Law. A deponent. U. S.

af-fic'ed (āf'ēsh'), n.; pl. AFFICHES (F. āf'ēsh'). [F.] A notice to be posted, as on a wall; poster; placard.

af-fi-da'vit (āf'ī-dā'vīt), n. [LL. affidavit he has made oath.] A sworn statement in writing, esp. one made on oath before an authorized officer.

af-fil'i-ate (ā-fīl'ī-āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT-ING. [LL. affiliatus, p. p. of affiliare to adopt as son; L. ad + filius son.] 1. To adopt as a son; hence: usually, to bring or receive into close connection; ally; unite. 2. To attach (to) or unite (with); receive into a society as a member; — used with to or with. 3. To fix the paternity of (a bastard); hence, to place the origin of. — v. i. To associate one's self; — used with with. — af-fil'i-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n.

af-fine' (ā-fīn'), a. Related by marriage; affined; hence, akin. — n. A relation by marriage; kinsman.

af-fined' (ā-fīnd'), a. Joined in affinity.

af-fin'i-ty (ā-fīn'ī-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [From OF, fr. L. affinitas, fr. affinis related by marriage; ad + finis end, border.] 1. Relationship by marriage; hence: kinship generally; relation; conformity; connection. 2. Chem. That attraction which exists between different elements, causing them to form chemical compounds. 3. A spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between some persons, esp. persons of opposite sexes; also, one who exerts such attraction.

— Syn. Affinity, consanguinity, kinship, relationship. Affinity refers to connection by marriage; consanguinity, to ties of blood; kinship and relationship, to either. But kinship often suggests greater warmth of feeling than relationship. See RESEMBLANCE.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); 'bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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**af-firm'** (ă-fŭrm'), *v. t. & i.* [From OF., fr. L. *affirmare*; *ad* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm; confirm; ratify. **2.** To assert positively; aver. — **af-firm'a-ble** (ă-fŭr'mă-b'l'), *a.* — **af-firm'a-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Declare, allege, pronounce, aver, asseverate, protest, profess, avouch, avow, testify, attest. — **Affirm**, *aver, asseverate, protest* agree in the idea of positive assertion. To **affirm** (opposed to *deny*) is to declare as a fact; as, you *affirm* what fell will deny. To *aver* is to affirm confidently, as a matter of positive knowledge. To *asseverate* is to affirm solemnly or emphatically, as that which cannot be disputed. To *protest* is to affirm publicly or formally, as if in the face of doubt.

**af-firm'ance** (-măns), *n.* One who affirms; affirmation.

**af-firm'an't** (-mănt), *n.* One who affirms. — *a.* Affirming.

**af-firm'a-tion** (ă-fŭr'mă-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Confirmation; ratification; — opp. to *denial*. **2.** Assertion; avowment; *Law*, a solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by a person who conscientiously objects to taking an oath. This is in law equivalent to an oath.

**af-firm'a-tive** (ă-fŭr'mă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Confirmative; ratifying. **2.** That affirms; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to *negative*. **3.** *Alg.* Positive; — applied to quantities to be added, as opposed to *negative* ones, or those to be subtracted. — **n.** **1.** That which affirms; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated; — opposed to *negative*. **2.** A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent. — **af-firm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**af-firm'a-to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Assertive; affirmative.

**af-firm'er**, *n.* One who affirms.

**af-fix'** (ă-fĭks'), *v. t.*; — **FIXED** (-fĭkst) or **-FIXT'** — **FIX'ING**. [LL. *affixare*, L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere* to fasten to; *ad* + *figere* to fasten.] **1.** To fix or fasten (to, on, or upon); attach; hence, to impress (a seal or stamp). **2.** To attach, unite, or join (to). — **Syn.** See **ATTACH**.

**af-fix'ure** (ă-fĭks'tŭr), *n.* Act of affixing, or state of being affixed; attachment.

**af-fla'tus** (ă-flă'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *afflare*, *afflatum*, breathe or blow on.] **1.** A breath; blast of wind. **2.** A divine impartation of knowledge; overmastering or supernatural impulse; inspiration. — **Syn.** See **INSPIRATION**.

**af-flict'** (ă-fĭkt'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *afflictus*, p. p. of *affligere* to cast down; *ad* + *fligere* to strike.] **1.** To cast down; overthrow. **Obs.** **2.** To inflict some great injury or hurt on, causing continued pain or mental distress; trouble grievously. — **Syn.** Pain, distress, harass, torment, chasten. — **af-flict'er**, *n.*

**af-flic'tion** (ă-fĭkt'shŭn), *n.* State of being afflicted; state or cause of pain, distress, or grief; a pain; a grievance. — **Syn.** Calamity, adversity, misfortune, trouble. See **SORROW**.

**af-flic'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Causing affliction; distressing. — **af-flic'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**af-flu-ence** (ă-flŭ-ĕns; 86), *n.* **1.** A flowing to or toward; concourse; influx. **2.** An abundant supply, as of thought or words; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth. — **Syn.** Abundance, exuberance, plenty, riches, opulence.

**af-flu-ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *affluens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *affluere* to flow to; *ad* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** Flowing (to); flowing abundantly. **2.** Abundant; copious; hence, wealthy. — **Syn.** See **RICH**. — *n.* A tributary stream. — **ent-ly**, *adv.*

**af-flux** (ă-flŭks), *n.* [L. *affluxum*, p. p. of *affluere*.] A flowing toward; that which flows to.

**af-force'** (ă-fŏrs'; 57), *v. t.*; — **FORCED** (-fŏrst'); — **FORC'ING**. [OF. *aforcier* to fortify, force.] To reinforce; strengthen; specify, to strengthen (a judicial or deliberative body, as a court or jury) by adding specially qualified members. — **af-force'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**af-ford'** (ă-fŏrd'; 57), *v. t.* [AS. *gefordian*, *fordian*, to further, accomplish, afford, fr. *forð* forth, forward.] **1.** To give forth; supply, yield, furnish, or the like, as the natural result, fruit, or issue; as, the sea *affords* fish; trade *affords* profit; rest *affords* strength. **2.** To incur, stand, bear, or manage without serious detriment (as to financial condition, health, reputation, etc.); — used with *can, could, might, etc.*, or in the infinitive; as, no one can *afford* to waste his time. — **af-ford'a-ble**, *a.*

**af-for'est** (ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* [LL. *afforestare*; *ad* + *forestare*. See **FOREST**.] To convert into a forest, as pasture. — **af-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tă'shŭn), **af-for'est-ment**, *n.*

**af-fran'chise** (ă-frăn'chĭz; -chĭz), *v. t.* [F. *affranchir*; *ad* + *franc* free.] To make free; enfranchise.

**af-fray'** (ă-fră't), *v. t.*; — **FRAYED** (-frăd'). [OF. *effreer*, *esfreer*, orig., to disquiet.] To alarm. *Archaic.* — **n.** **1.** A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl. **2.** *Law*. The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. — **Syn.** See **CONTEST**.

**af-freight'** (ă-fră't'), *v. t.* [*ad* + *freight*.] To hire or charter, as a ship, for transportation of goods or freight.

**af-freight'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of hiring, or the contract by which a vessel is hired, for transportation of freight.

**af-fri-cate** (ă-fri-kăt), *n.* [L. *affricatus*, deriv. of *af-* = *ad* + *fricare* to rub.] *Phon.* A combination of a stop, or explosive, with an immediately following fricative or spirant of corresponding organic position, as *p'* in German *Pfeffer*, pepper.

**af-fright'** (ă-fri't'), *v. t.* [Orig. p. p., fr. AS. *afryrhtan* to terrify; *af-* (intensive) + *fyrhtan* to terrify.] To frighten or terrify. — **n.** **1.** An affrighting. **2.** Sudden fear, terror; also, a cause of fear or terror. — **af-fright'ment**, *n.*

**af-front'** (ă-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [OF. *afronter* to strike on the forehead, confront, LL. *affrontare* to strike against; L. *ad* + *frons* forehead, front.] **1.** To offend by disrespect; treat with marked incivility; also, to cause to feel affront. **2.** To face, as in defiance; confront. *Archaic.* **3.** To front upon; border upon. — **n.** **1.** An encounter, friendly or hostile. **Obs.** **2.** Rude treatment; a deliberately offensive act or word; also, a felt indignity. — **af-front'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** **Affront, insult, indignity.** An **affront** is a designed, usually an open, mark of disrespect; an **insult** is a personal attack, either by words or actions, meant to humiliate or degrade; and an **indignity** is an outrage upon one's personal dignity.

**af-front'ive** (ă-frŭnt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to affront, or offend.

**af-fuse'** (ă-fŭz'), *v. t.*; — **FUSED** (-fŭzd'); — **FUS'ING**. [L. *affusus*, p. p. of *affundere*.] To pour out or sprinkle, as water.

**af-fu'sion** (ă-fŭ'zhŭn), *n.* Act of pouring upon or sprinkling with a liquid, as in baptism, or medical treatment.

**af-ty'** (ă-ftĭ'), *v. t.*; — **TYED** (-tĭd'); — **TY'ING**. [OF. *after*, LL. *affidare*. Cf. **AFFIANCE**.] **1.** To betroth; affiance. **2.** To affirm on one's faith; to make affidavit.

**Afghan** (ă-fĕĝn), *a.* Of or pert. to Afghanistan. — **n.** **1.** A native of Afghanistan. **2.** Chief language of Afghanistan. Its alphabet is a modification of the Arabic. **3.** [L. c.] A kind of worsted blanket or wrap.

**a-field'** (ă-fĕld'), *adv.* **1.** To, in, or on, the field. **2.** Out of the way; astray.

**a-fire'** (ă-fĭr'), *adv. & a.* On fire.

**a-flame'** (ă-flăm'), *adv. & a.* Afire; flaming.

**a-float'** (ă-flŏt'), *adv. & a.* **1.** Floating; on board ship. **2.** Moving; in general circulation; as, a rumor is *afloat*. **3.** Adrift. **4.** Flooded; as, the deck was *afloat*.

**a-foot'** (ă-fŏot'), *adv.* **1.** On foot. **2.** In motion; astray.

**a-fore'** (ă-fŏr'; 57), *adv., prep., & conj.* [AS. *anforan* or *æforan*.] Before. *Obs., Dial., or Naut.*

**a-fore'hand** (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* Beforehand. *Archaic.*

**a-fore'said'** (-sĕd'), *a.* Said or named before.

**a-fore'thought'** (-thŏt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepenze; designed; as, malice *aforethought*. — *n.* Premeditation.

**a-fore'time'** (-tĭm'), *adv.* Formerly.

|| **a-for'ti-o'ri** (ă fŏr'shĭ-ŏ'rĭ; fŏr'; 57). [L.] With the greater force; — said of an argument that is developed for a given proposition from the evidence for a less probable proposition which is dependent upon the same premises or conditions as is that which is to be proved.

**a-foul'** (ă-fŭl'), *adv. & a.* In collision; fouled; entangled.

**a-fraid'** (ă-frăd'), *p. a.* [Old p. p. of *affray*.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; in fear; apprehensive.

**Syn.** Anxious, alarmed, terrified, scared, frightened, agnostic, shrinking, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly; fearful, timid, timorous. — **Afraid, fearful, frightened, agnostic, timid, timorous.** **Afraid** implies a state of fear; fearful implies fear about an object, rather than for one's self. **Frightened** suggests a sudden access of alarm; as, she saw him fall and was *frightened*. **Agnostic** connotes outward manifestation of fear or terror. **Timid** implies habitual or constitutional lack of courage; as, *timid* as a mouse. **Timorous** is commonly contemptuous.

**af-freet** (ă-frĕt'; ă-frĕt'), *n.* [Ar. *'ifrit*.] *Arabic Myth.* A powerful evil jinni, demon, or monstrous giant.

**a-fresh'** (ă-fresh'), *adv.* Anew; again; newly.

**Afri-can** (ă-frĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Africa. — *n.* A native of Africa; one ethnologically of an African race.

**African** *lily*. See **AGAPANTHUS**.

**Afri-kan'der** (ă-frĭ-kăn'dĕr), *n.* In South Africa, a native white, esp. of Dutch or Huguenot ancestry.

**Afrikander Bond**, or, *erroneously, Bund*, a political league formed in South Africa in 1882 to further Afrikaner influence and the federation of the states and British colonies in South Africa as an independent nation.

**Afro-** (ă-frŏ-), *a.* A combining form for *African*; as in: **Afro-A-mer'i-can**, pertaining to, or designating, American negroes; **Afro-Eu-ro-pe-an**, pertaining to Africa and Europe, esp. to the group of people dwelling about the Mediterranean, often considered as forming a single race.

**aft** (ăft'), *adv. & a.* [AS. *æftan* behind.] *Naut.* Near, toward, or in, the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

**af-ter** (ă-ftĕr'), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *æfter*.] Subsequently in time or place; behind; afterwards; later than. — *prep.* **1.** Behind in place; — often with the same noun preceding and following to denote repetition; as, day *after* day. **2.** Following the course of; in search or pursuit of; hence: with a view to; concerning; in respect of; as, he went *after* a book; to ask *after* a friend. **3.** Later in time;

ăle, scănăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ădd, cŏnnect; ăse, ănăte, ărn, ăp, ărcus, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;



subsequent to. **4.** Subsequent to and in view of; as, *after* what I said, why did you go? **5.** Below in rank. **6.** In imitation of; after the manner or appearance of; as, he takes after his father. **7.** According to; in accordance with; as, he acted *after* his kind.

**Syn.** *After, behind.* *After* implies movement, order, consecutiveness, in time or space. *Behind* implies position, usually in space, less often in time.

— *a.* [AS. *æftera*.] **1.** Next; later in time; subsequent.

**2.** Hinder; nearer the rear.

**af'ter-brith'** (-būth'), *n.* The placenta and membranes connected with the fetus, expelled after delivery.

**af'ter-born'**, *p. a.* **1.** Born posthumously. **2.** Later-born; younger.

**af'ter-brain'** (-brān'), *n.* *Anat.* The metencephalon.

**af'ter-clap'** (-klāp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.

**af'ter-crop'** (-krōp'), *n.* A later crop of the same year from the same soil. — *v. i.* To take or grow a second crop.

**af'ter-damp'** (-dāmp'), *n.* An irrespirable gas remaining after an explosion of fire damp in a mine.

**af'ter-din'ner**, *a.* Postprandial, as a speech.

**af'ter-feed'** (āf'tēr-fēd'), *n.* Aftergrass which is fed off, or used for grazing.

**af'ter-glow'** (-glō'), *n.* A refluxence remaining where a light has disappeared, as in the sky after sunset.

**af'ter-grass** (-grās'), *n.* The second-growth grass; aftermath.

**af'ter-im-age** (-im'āj), *n.* The visual impression following the removal of a stimulation of the retina.

**af'ter-math** (-māth), *n.* [*after* + obs. *math* a mowing, AS. *mæð*.] A second mowing; the crop of grass cut from the same soil after the first crop of the season.

**af'ter-most** (-mōst), *a. superl.* Hindmost; last.

**af'ter-noon'** (-nōon'), *n.* The part of the day between noon and evening.

**af'ter-pain'** (-pān'), *n.* A later or following pain; in *pl.*, the pains succeeding childbirth, due to uterine contraction.

**af'ter-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* A piece performed after a play, usually a farce or other small entertainment.

**af'ter-shaft'** (-shāft'), *n.* *Zoöl.* An accessory plume arising from the posterior side of the stem of the feathers of many birds, as in the down and the contour feathers.

**af'ter-taste'** (-tāst'), *n.* A taste which remains in the mouth after eating or drinking.

**af'ter-thought'** (-thōt'), *n.* Reflection after an act.

**af'ter-time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Time after the present; the future.

**af'ter-wards** (-wērdz) *adv.* [AS. *æfterweard*, *a.*, behind.]

**af'ter-ward** (-wērd) *adv.* At a later time; subsequently.

**A-gag** (ā'gāg), *n.* *Bib.* An Amalekite king. See *1 Sam.* xv.

**a-gain'** (ā-gēn'), *also, esp. Brit. and rhetorical, ā-gān'*, *adv.* [AS. *agegan*, *onēgan*, against, again; *on* + *gean* against.] **1.** In return; back; as, bring us word *again*.

**2.** Another time; anew; as, we shall live *again*.

**3.** Once repeated, as in quantity; as, I shall *again*; repeated in another place; as, you will not find his like *again*.

**4.** On the other hand. **5.** Moreover; besides; further; as, *again*, it may be unwise to go.

Again and again, more than once; often; repeatedly.

**a-gainst'** (ā-gēnst'), *also, esp. Brit. and rhetorical, ā-gānst'*, *prep.* [AS. *agegan*, *onēgan*.] **1.** Abreast of; opposite to; facing; toward. **2.** From an opposite or different direction and so as to strike or touch; in contact with; upon; as, hail beats *against* the roof. **3.** In opposition to; counter to; hence, adverse to; as, *against* reason; *against* law. **4.** By or before the time that; in preparation for; as, storing up food *against* the winter. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**a-gal'loch** (ā-gāl'ōk; āg'ā-lōk) *n.* [Gr. *γάλλοχον*.] The

**a-gal'lo-chum** (ā-gāl'ō-kūm) *n.* soft, resinous wood of an East Indian tree. It is the *aloes* of the Bible.

**ag'al-mat'o-lite** (āg'āl-māt'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαλαμα, ματος*, image, statue + *-lite*.] *Min.* A soft, compact stone, usually a certain stone of a grayish, greenish, or yellowish color, carved into images by the Chinese.

**ag'a-ma** (āg'ā-mā), *n.* [NL., from the Caribbean name.]

Any of a genus (*Agama*) of partly herbivorous Old World lizards. Many are of bright and changeable colors.

**Ag'a-mem'non** (-mēm'nōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀγαμέμνων*.] The son of Atreus, elder brother of Menelaus and leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War. See *CLYTEMNESTRA*.

**a-gam'ic** (ā-gām'ik), *a.* [See *AGAMOUS*.] *Biol.* a) (1) Asexual. (2) Parthenogenetic. *b Bot.* = *CRYPTOGAMIC*.

**ag'a-mo-gen'e-sis** (āg'ā-mō-jen'ē-sīs), *n.* [See *AGAMOUS*; *GENESIS*.] *Biol.* a) Parthenogenesis. *b* Asexual reproduction. — *ag'a-mo-ge-net'ic* (-jē-nēt'ik), *a.*

**ag'a-mous** (āg'ā-mūs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγαμος* unmarried; *ā-not* + *γάμος* marriage.] *Bot.* *Cryptogamous*.

**Ag'a-nip'pe** (-nīp'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀγαυήπη*.] A fountain near Mount Helicon, among the ancient Greeks sacred to the Muses.

**ag'a-pan'thus** (-pān'thūs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀγάπη* love + *άνθος* flower.] Any of several African liliaceous plants

(genus *Tulbaghia*), cultivated for their umbels of blue or purple flowers. *T. africana* is called African lily.

**a-gape'** (ā-gāp'; -gāp'), *adv. & a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

**ag'a-pe** (āg'ā-pē), *n.; pl.* *AGAPÆ* (-pē). [Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love, *pl. ἀγάπαι* love feast.] The love feast of the primitive Christians, a meal connected with the Communion.

**a'gar** (ā'gār), or **a'gar-a'gar**, *n.* [Malay.] An edible non-nitrogenous substance of a gelatinous consistency got from certain East Indian seaweeds; also, a similar substance got from various other seaweeds.

**ag'a-ric** (āg'ā-rīk; ā-gār'ik), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀγαρικόν*.] Any fungus of the family including the mushrooms; also, any of several shelflike fungi often found on trees.

**a-gar't-ca'ceous** (ā-gār't-kā'shūs), *a.* Belonging to a large family (*Agaricaceae*) including the mushrooms.

**a-gate'** (ā-gāt'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *gate way*.] On the way; hence: going on; taking place. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**ag'ate** (āg'āt), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *achates*, fr. Gr. *ἀχάτης*.] **1.** *Min.* A chalcedony with colors in stripes, clouds, etc.

**2.** A pigmy; — in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings and seals. *Obs.* **3.** A child's marble of agate or of glass imitating it. **4.** *Print.* A size of type. See *TYPE*.

**ag'ate-ware'** (-wār'), *n.* 1. Pottery veined and mottled like agate. **2.** A kind of enameled iron or steel ware.

**ag'at-ize** (āg'āt-īz), *v. t.* Usually in *p. p.*, *AG'AT-IZED* (-īzēd). To convert into agate; make resemble agate.

**a-ga've** (ā-gā'vē), *n.* Any of a genus (*Agave*) of plants of the amaryllis family, including the common fleshy-leaved century plant of tropical America.

**a-gaze'** (ā-gāz'), *adv. & a.* *Gazing*.

**age** (āj), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *aetas*, for *aeuitas*, fr. *aeuum* age.] **1.** That part of the duration of a being or a thing between its beginning and any given time; as, his *age* is now ten years. **2.** The whole duration of a being; lifetime; as, the *age* of the dog is from 10 to 15 years.

**3.** The time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity arises or vests; as, to be of school *age*.

**4.** *Specif.*: Mature age; full age, or majority, which at the common law is fixed at 21 years, or in some States at 18 years for women; — used with *of*; as, to come of *age*; to be of *age*.

**5.** One of the stages of life; as, the *age* of infancy; *specif.*, old age. **6.** A particular period of time, esp. with reference to civilization or the earth's history, as, the stone *age*, the bronze *age*, the golden *age*, the coal *age*, etc. **7.** The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation. **8. A century. **9. A long time (indefinitely). *Colloq.* **10.** In poker, the right belonging to the player to the left of the dealer, under certain conditions, to have the last say; the player in this position. — *Syn.* See *EPOCH*.****

— *v. t. & t.* *AGEED* (āj'ēd); *AGE'ING*, *AGE'ING* (āj'īng). To grow or make aged; become old or make old; mature.

**-age** (-āj). [F. *-age*, fr. L. *-aticum*.] A suffix used to form nouns denoting a something in the relationship of appearance, function, or the like, and esp. the collection, aggregate, or sum total of things in, or arising from, such relationship; as, in postage, postage, average, breakage, shrinkage, leakage, etc. **b** Act or process; as, in passage, plunderage, marriage, etc. **c** State, condition, rank, dignity, or the like; as, in pupillage, pastorage, baronage, etc.

**aged** (āj'ēd; āj'ēd; *in compounds*, āj'ēd; 24), *a.* **1.** That has grown (more or less) old; esp., advanced in years; old. **2.** Belonging to old age; as, "*aged* cramps." — **a'ged-ly** (āj'ēd-lī), *adv.* — **a'ged-ness**, *n.*

**age'less** (āj'ēlēs), *a.* Without old age or limits of duration.

**a'gen-cy** (āj'ēn-sī), *n.; pl.* *-cies* (-sīz). **1.** Faculty or state of acting; action; instrumentality. **2.** Office or business of an agent, or factor; relation between a principal and his agent. **3.** Place of business or district of an agent.

**a-gen'dum** (ā-jēn'dīm), *n.*; *L. pl.* *-da* (-dā). [*L.*, neut. of the gerundive of *agere* to act.] **1.** In *pl.* Things to be done; *specif.*, a program of the business to be brought up at a meeting. **2.** [In form *agenda* construed as a *sing.*] A memorandum book.

**a'gent** (āj'jēnt), *a.* [*L. agens, agentis*, *p. pr. of agere* to act.] Acting; — opposed to *patient*. *Archaic*.

— *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, exerts power, or has power to act; an active being or quality; as, we are *agents* free to do good or evil. **2.** One who acts for, or in the place of, another by authority from him; substitute; deputy. **3.** An active cause; something having power to produce an effect; as, a medicinal *agent*.

**a-gen'tial** (ā-jēn'shīāl), *a.* Of or pert. to an agent or an agency.

**a-ger'a-tum** (ā-jēr'ā-tūm; āj'ēr-ā'tūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγάρων* a sort of plant; *ā-not* + *γίγνομαι* old age.] Any of a large genus (*Agaratum*) of tropical American asteraceous plants having small heads of blue or white flowers. Also, any of several other blue-flowered asteraceous plants.

**ag-glom'er-ate** (-glōm'ēr-āt), *v. t. & t.*; *-AT'ED* (-āt'ēd); *-AT'ING*. [*L. agglomeratus*, *p. p. of agglomerare*; *ad* +

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
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M



*glomerare* to form into a ball.] To wind or collect into a ball; hence: to gather into a mass; cluster; mass. — *a.* Agglomerated. — *n.* 1. A collection or mass. 2. *Geol.* A mass of volcanic fragments united haphazard.

**ag-glom'er-a'tion** (ă-glŏm'ēr-ă'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of agglomerating; state of being agglomerated. 2. A mass of agglomerated things or stuff; clump; cluster.

**ag-glom'er-a-tive** (ă-glŏm'ēr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Having a tendency to gather together or to make into collections.

**ag-glu'ti-nant** (ă-glŭŏ'tĭ-nănt; 86), *a.* Uniting, as glue; adhesive. — *n.* Any agglutinating substance.

**ag-glu'ti-nate** (năt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-năt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [*L. agglutinatus*, *p. p.* of *agglutinare* to glue to a thing; *ad* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue; unite by adhesion. — *a.* United, as with glue; agglutinative.

**ag-glu'ti-na'tion** (nă'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of agglutinating; state of being agglutinated. 2. That which is formed by agglutination. 3. *Philol.* A combination or running together of primitive words into compounds in which the constituent parts undergo little or no change.

**ag-glu'ti-na-tive** (ă-glŭŏ'tĭ-nă-tĭv; 86), *a.* 1. Of pertaining to, or tending to cause, agglutination. 2. *Philol.* Formed or characterized by agglutination.

**ag-grade'** (ă-grăd'), *v. t.*; -GRAD'ED (-grăd'ĕd); -GRAD'ING (-ing). [*ag* = *ad* + *grade*.] *Phys. Geog.* To bring, or tend to bring, to a uniform grade, or slope, by addition of material; as, streams *aggrade* their beds by depositing sediment. — **ag-gra-dă'tion** (ă-gră-dă'shŭn), *n.*

**ag-gran-dize** (ă-grăn-dĭz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dĭzd); -DIZ'ING (-dĭz'ing). [*F. agrandir*; *d(L. ad)* + *grandir* to increase, *L. grandire*, *fr. grandis* great.] To make great, as in size, or in power, rank, honor, or the like, or in one's estimation or statement. — *Syn.* Enlarge, increase, augment; magnify, exalt, exaggerate. — **ag-gran-diz'er, *n.***

**ag-gran'dize-ment** (ă-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of aggrandizing; exaltation; enlargement.

**ag-gra-vate** (ă-gră-văt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-văt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [*L. aggravatus*, *p. p.* of *aggravare*; *ad* + *gravare* to burden.] 1. To make heavy or heavier; add to; also, to burden. *Obs.* 2. To make worse, or more severe; enhance; intensify. 3. To exasperate; provoke; irritate. *Colloq.* — *Syn.* Heighten, increase, magnify. See INTENSIFY. — **ag-gra-vat'ing** (-văt'ing), *p. a.* — **ag-gra-vat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ag-gra-va'tion** (-văt'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of aggravating; state of being aggravated. 2. Exaggerated representation. 3. An extrinsic circumstance or accident that increases the guilt of a crime or the hardship of a misfortune. 4. Provocation; irritation. *Colloq.*

**ag-gra-va-tive** (ă-gră-vă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to aggravate.

**ag-gra-va'tor** (-văt'tĕr), *n.* One who aggravates.

**ag-gre-gate** (ă-grĕ-găt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-găt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [*L. aggregatus*, *p. p.* of *aggregare* to lead to a flock; *ad* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex*, *greps*, flock, herd.] 1. To bring together; collect; accumulate. 2. To amount to. *Colloq.*

— (găt), *a.* 1. Formed by collection of individuals into a mass or sum; collective. 2. *a. Bot.* Clustered in a dense mass or head. See FRUIT, *Illust. b Geol.* Composed of a mixture of substances separable by mechanical means.

— *n.* 1. A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars. 2. Any hard material for mixing in small fragments with mortar to form concrete. — **ag-gre-gate-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Aggregate, aggregation, combination, composite, compound denote a union of parts or individuals. In aggregate the component parts are usually thought of as brought together more or less loosely; so, also, *aggregation*, which suggests the process of gathering, as well as the result; as, an empire is the *aggregate* of many states; this *aggregation* of books was the result of many years' search. *Combination* implies a closer association than *aggregate*, but not so close as *composite*, which expresses a union less intimate and organic than *compound*; as, a strange *combination* of arrogance and deference; his temper is a *compound* of timidity and craftiness.

**ag-gre-ga'tion** (-găt'shŭn), *n.* Act of aggregating; state of being aggregated; a collection of particulars; an aggregate. — *Syn.* See AGGREGATE.

**ag-gre-ga-tive** (ă-grĕ-gă-tĭv), *a.* Taken together; tending to aggregate; collective.

**ag-gre-ga'tor** (-găt'tĕr), *n.* One who aggregates.

**ag-gress'** (ă-grĕs'), *v. i.* [*L. aggressus*, *p. p.* of *aggradi* to go to, approach; *ad* + *gradi* to step, *go, gradus* step.] To commit the first act of hostility or offense; begin a quarrel or controversy; — used with *on*.

**ag-gres'sion** (ă-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [*L. aggressio*.] A first or unprovoked attack, or act of hostility; act of encroachment; assault. — *Syn.* Invasion, intrusion, provocation.

**ag-gres'sive** (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending or disposed to, or characterized by, aggression. — **ag-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

**ag-gres'sor** (-ĕr), *n.* One making an aggression; assailant.

**ag-griev'** (ă-grĕv'), *v. t.*; -GRIEV'ED (-grĕv'ĕd); -GRIEV'ING.

[From OF., *fr. a (L. ad)* + *grever* to burden, injure.] To grieve; afflict; hence, to oppress or injure; — now commonly used in the passive, to be *aggrieved*.

**ag-griev'ed'** (ă-grĕv'ĕd'), *p. a.* Troubled or distressed; having a grievance; specif., *Law*, adversely affected in respect of legal rights.

**ag-hast'** (ă-găst'), *a.* & *p. p.* [*ME. agast*, *agasted*, *p. p.* of *agasten* to terrify, *fr. AS. ā-gæstan* to terrify, torment.] Terrified; showing terror or horror. — *Syn.* See AFRAID.

**ag'ile** (ă-jĭl'), *a.* [*F. agile*, *L. agilis*, *fr. agere* to move.] Apt or ready to move; lively. — *Syn.* See ACTIVE. — **ag'ile-ly**, *adv.* — **ag'ile-ness**, *n.* [bleness.]

**ag'il'i-ty** (ă-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being agile; nim-ag'i-o (ă-jĭ'ŏ; ă-jĭ'ŏ), *n.*; *pl. AGIOS* (-ŏz). [*It. aggio*.] 1. A percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another; also, an allowance or deduction for depreciation of coin by wear. The premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange is sometimes called *agio*. 2. Loosely, money changing; agiotage.

**ag'i-o-tage** (ă-jĭ'ŏ-tăj), *n.* [*F.*] Exchange business; also, stockjobbing; speculative buying or selling of stocks.

**ag-ist'** (ă-jĭst'), *v. t.* [*OF. agister*; *a (L. ad)* + *giste* lodging, abode, deriv. of *L. jacere* to lie.] *Law*. To take to graze or pasture at a certain sum; — used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests. — **ag-ist'ment**, *n.*

**ag'i-tate** (ă-jĭ-tăt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tăt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [*L. agitated*, *p. p.* of *agitare* to put in motion, *agere* to move.] 1. To move with a violent, irregular action. 2. To stir up; disturb; excite; perturb. 3. To discuss earnestly; debate. 4. To revolve in the mind; contrive busily; devise; plot. — *v. i.* To make an agitation; stir up discussion.

**ag'i-ta'tion** (ă-jĭ-tăt'shŭn), *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated. — *Syn.* Commotion, excitement, disturbance, perturbation, trepidation; discussion, debating, canvass.

**ag'i-ta'to** (ă-jĭ-tăt'tŏ), *a.* [*It.*, agitated.] *Music*. Sung or played in a restless, hurried, and spasmodic manner.

**ag'i-ta'tor** (ă-jĭ-tăt'tŏr), *n.* One that agitates.

**A-gla'la** (ă-glă'lyă), *n.* [*L.*, *fr. Gr. ἄγλατα*, lit., splendor.] See GRACE, 11.

**ag'let** (ă-glĕt'), *n.* [*From F.*, *fr. LL.*, dim. of *L. acus* needle, pin.] The metal tag of a lace or pendant, formerly often made ornamental.

**ag-low'** (ă-glŏ'), *adv.* & *a.* Glowing.

**ag'mi-nate** (ă-gĭmĭ-năt), *n.* [*L. agmen*, *agminis*, army, *ag'mi-nat'ed* (-năt'ĕd)] crowd.] Grouped together.

**ag'nail** (ă-gĭnăl), *n.* [*AS. angnæpl*; *ange* vexation + *nægel* nail.] A sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

**ag'nate** (-năt), *n.* [*L. agnatus*, *p. p.* of *agnasci* to be born in addition to.] A relative whose relationship is exclusively through males or, sometimes, through the father's side. — *a.* 1. Related through males only or through the father. 2. Allied; akin. — **ag-na'tion** (-năt'shŭn), *n.*

**Ag'ni** (ă-gĭnĕ), *n.* [*Skr.*, *fr. agni* fire.] The Vedic god of the altar fire, mediator between gods and men.

**ag-no'men** (ă-nŏmĕn), *n.*; *L. pl. -NOMINA* (-nŏm'ĭ-nă). [*L.*, *fr. ad* + *nomen* name.] An additional or fourth name sometimes given or taken among the Romans, as on account of some exploit; any additional name; an epithet; as, Aristides the *Just*. — **ag-nom'i-nal** (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

**ag-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [*a-* not + *Gr. γνωστικός* knowing. See GNOTIC.] One who professes agnosticism. — *Syn.* See INFIDEL. — **ag-nos'tic**, **ag-nos'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

**ag-nos'tic-ism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* 1. The doctrine that neither the nature nor the existence of God nor the ultimate character of the universe is knowable. 2. Any doctrine which, while professing belief in God's existence, denies the knowableness of his nature. 3. Any doctrine which affirms that all knowledge is relative and uncertain.

**ag'nus** (ă-gĭnŭs), *n.*; *pl. E. -NUSES* (-ĕz); *L. -NI* (-nĭ). [*L.*, a lamb.] *Ecll.* A lamb used as a symbol; esp., the Agnus Dei. [*of the Agnus Dei.*]

**Agnus Dei**. *R. C. Ch.* The bell rung during the singing of *ag'nus cas'tus* (kăs'tŭs). [*Gr. άγνος* a willowlike tree, used at a religious festival; confused with άγνος holy, chaste; *castus* is *L.*, chaste.] An ornamental blue- or white-flowered verbenaceous shrub (*Vitex agnus castus*).

**Ag'nus Dei** (ă-gĭnŭs dĕĭ'), [*L.*, Lamb of God; — used by John the Baptist of Christ (*John* i. 29).] 1. An image of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, esp. one bearing a cross or banner. 2. *R. C. Ch.* (1) A cake of wax stamped with such a figure. (2) A certain prayer beginning "Agnus Dei." 3. In churches of the Anglican Communion, the prayer "O Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us," often sung as an anthem in the Communion; also, the music for it.



Agnus Dei, a.

ăle, senâte, căre, âm, dăcăt, ărm, âsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnĕct; ŭse, ŭnĭte, ărm, ărp, ărcĭts, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; ăut, oil; chăir; go; sĭng; ĭnc; then, thĭn; natŭre, verdŭre (87);



a-go' (á-gō'), a. & adv. [Old p. p., deriv. of AS. āgān to pass away; ā- + gān to go.] Past; gone by.

a-gog' (á-gōg'), a. & adv. In eager desire; eager; astir.

a-gone' (á-gōng'), adv. & a. In motion; going.

a-gone' (á-gōng'), 62, a. & adv. Ago; gone by. *Archaic.*

a-gone's (á-gōng's), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. ágōnes.] *Class. Antiq.* Contests, held at public assemblies or festivals.

They were of three general classes — gymnastic, musical (including, in Greece, recitations of Homer by the rhapsodists), and horse or chariot races.

a-gonic (á-gōnik'), a. [Gr. άγωνος without angles; á-not + γωνία an angle.] Not forming an angle.

agonic line, an imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through those places where the magnetic needle points to the true north; the line of no magnetic declination.

ag-o-nis'tic (á-gō-nis'tik') a. [Gr. άγωνιστικός.] Pertaining to the classical ages; ing to the classical ages;

hence, pertaining to intense strife; pert. to athletic or polemic feats; athletic; combative; hence, strained. — ag-o-nis'ti-cal-ly, adv.

ag-o-nize (á-gō-níz), v. t.; -NIZED (-níz'd); -NIZ'ING (-níz'ing).

[Through F. & L.L., fr. Gr. άγωνίζεσθαι to struggle. See AGONY.] To cause to suffer agony; torture. — v. i.

1. To suffer anguish. 2. To struggle or strive desperately. — ag-o-niz'ing (-níz'ing), p. a. — ag-o-niz'ing-ly, adv.

ag-o-ny (á-gō-ní), n.; pl. -NIES (-níz). [From L., fr. Gr. άγώνια ONG., a contest, fr. άγων assembly at games, contest for a prize, άγειν to lead, celebrate.] 1. Extreme pain of mind or body; anguish. 2. Paroxysm of joy; keen emotion.

3. Death struggle. — Syn. See DISTRESS.

ag-o-ra (á-gō-rá), n.; pl. -RÆ (-rē). [Gr. άγορά.] An assembly; hence, the place of assembly, esp. the market place, in an ancient Greek city.

a-gou'ti (á-gōo'ti), n. [F. agouti, acouti, Sp. aguti, a-gou'ty] acuti, fr. native name.]

Any of certain rodents (genus Dasypsecta), about the size of a rabbit, peculiar to South and Central America and the West Indies.

a-graffe' (á-gráf'), n. [F. agrafe.]

A hook used as a clasp on armor or costumes.

Ag-ra-pha (á-grá-fá), n. pl. [Gr. άγραφα (sc. ρήματα) unwritten sayings.] Sayings attributed to Jesus, which, though not canonical, were current in early tradition and are regarded by some as perhaps genuine.

a-graph'i-a (á-gráf'i-á), n. [NL. See A- and -GRAPHY.]

Med. Absence or loss of the power of expressing ideas by written signs. It is a form of aphasia. — a-graph'ic (-ík), a.

a-gra'ri-án (á-grá-rí-án; 3), a. [L. agrarius, fr. ager field.] Of or pertaining to fields or lands, or their tenure. — n. One who favors agrarianism.

a-gra'ri-an-ism (-iz'm), n. An equal or equitable division of land; also, principles or practices favoring this.

a-gree' (á-grē'), v. i.; A-GREED' (-grēd'); A-GREE'ING. [From F., fr. á (L. ad) + grē good will, consent, L. gratus pleasing.] 1. To yield assent or favor; consent; accede; — usually used with to or that; as, they agreed to my proposal.

2. To be in union or concord; be or become united or consistent; concur; as, your assertions do not agree. 3. To come to terms or to a common resolve (with another or one another); to exchange promises; as, they agreed to divide the game. 4. To be conformable; resemble; coincide; correspond; as, our scales do not agree. 5. To suit or be adapted in its effects; do well; — usually used with with; as, a hot climate does not agree with him. 6. Gram. To be alike in gender, number, case, or person.

Syn. Engage, promise, stipulate, contract, bargain; harmonize, comport, fit, tally; assent, consent, accede, acquiesce, concur, coincide. — Agree, concur, coincide all express harmony of opinion. To agree is in general to come into accord with some one; as, we agree in our plans.

Concur expresses a specific or definite agreement, esp. in opinion or action; as, he concurred in the decree. Coincide implies an agreement amounting to complete identity of opinion.

a-gree'a-bil'i-ty (á-bíl'i-ti), n. Quality or state of being agreeable.

a-gree'a-ble (á-b'l'), a. 1. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; grateful; as, an agreeable person, task, amusement, etc. 2. Willing; ready to agree or consent. Collog. 3. Agreeing or suitable; conformable; — used with to, sometimes with with; as, this date is agreeable to the evidence. 4. In pursuance or accordance; — for agreeably; as, they went agreeable to our request. — Syn. See PLEASANT. — ble-ness, n. — a-bly (-blí), adv.

a-greed' (á-grēd'), p. p. & p. a. Brought into agreement; united or settled in or by a common opinion or consent.

a-gree'ment (-grē'mēt), n. 1. State or act of agreeing. 2. The language embodying reciprocal promises. — Syn. See CONTRACT, RESEMBLANCE.



Agouti. (75)

a-gres'tic (á-grēs'tik'), a. [L. agrestis, fr. ager field.] Rustic; rural; hence: unpolished; uncouth.

ag'ri-cul'tur-al (á-g'rí-kúl'túr-ál), a. Of or pertaining to, or engaged in, agriculture. — al-ly, adv.

ag'ri-cul'ture (á-g'rí-kúl'túr), n. [L. agricultura; agri, gen. of ager field + cultura cultivation.] Art or science of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry; farming.

ag'ri-cul'tur-ist (-kúl'túr-íst), n. One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman. — ag'ri-cul'tur-al-ist, n.

ag'ri-mo-ny (á-g'rí-mō-ní), n.; pl. -NIES (-níz). [Through OF. & L., fr. Gr. άργεμώνη.] a. A common yellow-flowered herb (genus Agrimonia), having the calyx covered with hooked hairs. b Any of several other plants; as, water agrimony.

ag'ro-nom'ic (á-g'rō-nōm'ík) a. Of or pertaining to agronomy.

ag'ro-nom'ic-al (-nōm'ík-ál) omy.

ag'ro-nom'ics (-rō-nōm'íks), n. (See -ICS.) Science of agronomy.

a-gron'o-my (á-grōn'ō-mí), n. [Gr. άγρονόμος rural; άγρός field + νόμος usage.] Agriculture dealing with the theory and practice of crop production; scientific management of land. — a-gron'o-mist (-míst), n.

ag'ros-tol'o-gy (á-g'rōs-tól'ō-jí), n. [Gr. άγρωστικός a kind of grass + λογία.] The branch of systematic botany treating of the grasses. [as, the ship is aground.]

a-ground' (á-ground'), adv. & a. On the ground; stranded; || a-guar-dien'te (á-gwár-dyēn'tá), n. [Sp., contr. of aqua ardiente burning water (L. aqua water + ardens burning).] Any distilled alcoholic drink; — applied in the southwestern United States esp. to native whisky.

a'gue (á'gū), n. [From OF., fr. LL. (febris) acuta an acute fever, L. acutus sharp.] 1. A malarial fever attended by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating, which occur at regular intervals. 2. A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold. — a'gu-ish (á'gū-ish), a. — a'gu-ish-ly, adv.

a'gue-weed' (-wēd'), n. 1. The bonset. 2. The stiff gentian (Gentiana quinquefolia).

ah (á), interj. An exclamation, expressive of pity, contempt, triumph, etc., according to manner of utterance.

a-ha' (á-há'), interj. An exclamation expressing triumph mixed with derision, or simple surprise.

A'hab (á'háb), n. Bib. One of Israel's greatest kings. See 1 Kings xvi.—xxii.

A-has'u-e-rus (á-ház'ū-ēr'rus; á-hás't), n. Bib. Either of two kings of Persia and Media. Cf. ESTHER.

a-head' (á-hēd'), adv. [a- on, in + head.] 1. In or to the front; onward. 2. Headlong. Obs.

a-hem' (á-hēm'), interj. Hem! — an exclamation.

a-hoy' (á-hoi'), interj. [a as an interj. + hoy.] Naut. A term used in hailing; as, "Ship ahoy!"

Ah'ri-man (á-rí-mán), n. [Avestan ahrá mainyu hostile or destroying [?] spirit.] The Evil Principle or ORM of the ancient Persians; the Prince of Darkness. See ORMAZD.

a-hull' (á-húl'), adv. Naut. With the sails furled, and the helm lashed alee; — said of ships in a storm.

a-hun'gered (á-hún'gēr'd), a. Pinched with hunger.

a'i (á'ē), n.; pl. AIS (á'ēz). [Braz. á'ēz, from the animal's cry.] The three-toed sloth (Bradypus tridactylus) of South America.

aid (áid), v. t. [From F. & OF., fr. L. adjuvare, freq. of adjuvare to help; ad + juvare to help.] To help. — Syn. See HELP. — n. 1. Help. 2. A person or thing that helps; assistant; specif., a military or naval officer acting as confidential assistant to a superior. 3. Eng. Hist. An extraordinary subsidy or tax. 4. Feudal Law. A pecuniary tribute paid by a vassal to his lord. — aid'er, n.

aid'ance (áid'áns), n. [OF.] Aid.

aid'ant (-ánt), a. [F.] Helping; helpful; supplying aid.

aid'-de-camp' (áid'dē-kámp; áid'dē-kán'), n.; pl. AIDSAIDE'-de-camp' DE-CAMP, or AIDES (áidz'). [F. aide de camp, lit., camp assistant.] An officer attached to the person of a general or a sovereign to assist him.

|| aide (áid), n.; pl. AIDES (áidz). [F.] A military or naval officer assistant to a superior. = AID, n., 2.

ai'glet (á'glet). Var. of AGLET.

ai-grette' (á-g'rēt'; á'grēt), ai'gret (á'grēt), n. [F. aigrette. See EGRET.] A plume or tuft for the head, composed of feathers, gems, or the like. See EGRET.

ai'guille' (á'gwél'; á'gwél'), n. [F. aiguille. See AGLET.] A needle-shaped peak; — used esp. of certain peaks or clusters of needlelike rock near Mont Blanc.

ai'guil-lette' (á'gwí-lēt'), n. [F.] An aglet; specif., one of the ornamental tags, cords, or loops on some uniforms.

ail (áil), v. t. [AS. eglan to trouble, pain.] To affect with pain or uneasiness; trouble; — now only in interrogative, relative, or indefinite sentences. — v. i. To be affected with pain or uneasiness. — n. Indisposition; ailment.

ai-lan'thus (á-lán'thús), n. [From aylanto, i. e., tree of heaven, name of the tree in the Moluccas.] Bot. Any of a small Asiatic genus (Ailanthus) of trees bearing ill-scented greenish flowers. — ai-lan'thic (-thík), a.

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); BON; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**ai'le-ron** (ā'lē-rōn; F. ěl'rōn'), *n.* [F.] *Aeronautics.* A small accessory plane or surface capable of being manipulated to preserve or destroy lateral balance.



*a, a* Ailerons of a Biplane.

**ail'ment** (ā'l'měnt), *n.* Indisposition; bodily affection.  
**aim** (ām), *v. i.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *esmer* to estimate, aim, L. *aestimare* to estimate.] **1.** To estimate; guess. *Obs.* **2.** To point or direct a weapon toward an object with the intent of hitting it. **3.** To direct the intention or purpose; try; endeavor; as, to *aim* at riches; to *aim* to do right. — *v. t.* **1.** To calculate; guess. *Obs.* **2.** To direct or point (as a weapon, a blow, a remark, a proceeding) at, or so as to hit or affect, a particular object. — *n.* **1.** Estimation; guess. *Obs.* **2.** Act of aiming something, as a weapon. **3.** The point intended to be hit, or the object intended to be attained or affected. **4.** Intention; design. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.

**aim'less**, *a.* Without aim or purpose. — **aim'less-ly**, *adv.* **aim't** (ānt). *Contr.* for *are not* or *am not*; also used for *is not*. *Colloq.* or *Illit.*

**Ai'nu** (i'noō), *n.* A member of an indigenous race of Japan, now degenerate and confined to part of Yezo, the Kurile Islands, and Sakhalin. They have skin and features of a European cast, with abundant hair and beard.

**air** (ār), *n.* [F. *air*, L. *aēr*, fr. Gr. *āp* air, mist.] **1.** The mixture of gases, chiefly nitrogen and oxygen, surrounding the earth; the atmosphere. **2.** Something unsubstantial, light, or volatile. **3.** That which surrounds and influences; as, there was an *air* of distress. **4. Air in motion; gentle wind; fig., breath; as, there is too much *air* here; to feel the *air* from a door. **5. Utterance abroad; publicity; vent; as, to give a thing *air*. **6. *Music.* A melody; tune; aria. **7. Outward appearance; semblance; manner; style; as, this has the *air* of a secret. **8. Bearing, attitude, or action; as, a lofty *air*; his *air* showed it. **9. An artificial or affected manner; as, to give one's self *airs*. — **Syn.** See DEPARTMENT, WIND.************

— *v. l.* **1.** To expose to the air, as for cooling; ventilate. **2.** To expose for public notice; display.

**air bed.** A sack or mattress inflated with air for a bed.  
**air bladder.** A sac containing air or gas, present in most fishes; — called also *swimming bladder*.

**air brake.** A brake operated by a piston driven by compressed air or by the "suction" of a partial vacuum.

**air brush.** A kind of atomizer for applying liquid paints.

**air castle.** A castle in the air. See under CASTLE.

**air/craft** (ār'krāft'), *n. sing. & pl.* A balloon, aeroplane, or other device for floating in, or flying through, the air.

**air cushion.** A cushion made by inflating a bag with air; also, a device acting as a buffer by the compression of air.

**air gun.** A kind of gun discharging by compressed air.

**air hole.** **1.** A hole to admit or discharge air; a spot not frozen over in the ice. **2. *Aeronautics.* A local region in the atmosphere having a downward movement and affording less than normal support for a flying machine.**

**air'i-ly** (ār'i-lī), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly; jauntily.

**air'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being airy; lightness.

**air'ing** (ār'ing), *n.* **1.** An exposure to air, as for drying. **2.** A walk or a ride in the open air.

**air line.** A straight line, as through the air; a bee line.

**air lock.** An intermediate chamber between the outer air and the working chamber of a pneumatic caisson.

**air'man'** (-mān'; -mān), *n.* A man who ascends or flies in an aircraft; a flying-machine pilot. — **air'wom'an**, *n. fem.*

**air-on'e-ter** (ār-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*air* + *meter*.] **1.** A kind of gasometer for holding air. **2.** An instrument for measuring the rate of flow of air.

**air pillow.** Air cushion used as a pillow.

**air plant.** A plant living on air alone.

**air pump.** A pump for drawing air from, or for forcing it into, a hollow place.

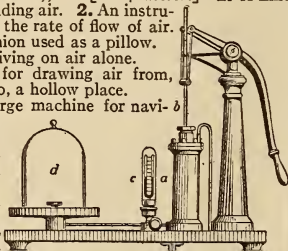
**air'ship'**, *n.* Any large machine for navigating the air; often, a dirigible balloon, as distinct, from a simple balloon or an aeroplane.

**air'sick'**, *a.* Affected with aerial sickness.

**air'tight'**, *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to air.

**air'way'** (-wā'), *n.* *c* Manometer. *d* Receiver.

A passage for a current of air, as in a mine.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makē; ice, ill; ōen, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūz, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; gō; sing, iŋ; ō; then, thib, nature, verdure (87);

**air'y** (-ī), *a.*; **AIR'Y-ER** (-Ī-ēr); -Ī-EST. **1.** Of or pert. to air; atmospheric; aerial. **2.** Open to a free current of air; exposed to the air. **3.** Resembling air; elastic; unsubstantial; as, an *airy* phantom, fabric, or step. **4.** Light of heart; vivacious; as, *airy* merriment. **5.** Relating to the spirit or soul; hence: delicate; graceful; as, an *airy* poem, music, etc. **6.** Without reality; trifling; visionary; as, *airy* schemes. **7.** Affected in manner; affectedly grand. *Colloq.*

**aisle** (īl), *n.* [OF. *ele* wing, L. *ala*, for *azla*, wing, armpit.] **1. *Arch.* **a** A lateral subdivision of a church or other building where the main part is divided longitudinally by rows of columns or piers. **b** Improperly, the nave. **c** A passage into which the pews of a church or seats of an assembly room open. **2.** An aislelike space or passage, esp. in a forest. — **aisled** (īld), *a.***

**ait** (āt), *n.* An islet in a river or lake. *Eng., chiefly Dial.*

**aitch** (āch), *n.* [See H.] The letter *h* or *H*.

**aitch'bone'** (āch'bōn'), *n.* [Fr. *nachebone*, fr. OE. & OF. *nache* rump, fr. L. *natis*. For loss of *n*, cf. **ADDER**.] The bone of the rump, or the cut of beef containing it.

**a-jar'** (ā-jār'), *adv.* [ME, on *char* ajar, on the turn; AS. *cer*, *cyrr*, turn.] Slightly turned or opened.

**a-jar'**, *adv.* [*a* + *jar*.] In discord; out of harmony.

**A'jax** (ā'jāks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Atas*.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** One of the Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad." He was of great stature and next to Achilles in prowess and beauty. He killed himself because the armor of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses. **2.** The swiftest of the Greeks before Troy, except Achilles, — specifically called Ajax the Less. He violated the shrine of Athena by tearing away Cassandra.

**aj'o-wan** (ā'jō-wān), *n.* The fruit of an Oriental apocynaceous plant (*Ptychotis coptica*). It yields an aromatic oil.

**aj'u-tage** (ā'jōō-tā'j), *n.* [F.] A tube through which water is discharged; efflux tube; as, the *ajutage* of a fountain.

**ake** (āk), *Var.* of **ACHE**.

**a-kim'bo** (ā-kīm'bō), *a. & adv.* [ME. in *kenebowe*.] With a crook; with hand on hip and elbow turned out.

**a-kin'** (ā-kīn'), *a.* [*a*-of + *kin*.] **1.** Of the same kin; consanguineous. **2.** Allied by nature; of the same kind.

**Ak'kad** (āk'ād; āk'ād) *a.* Of or pertaining to

**Ak-ka'di-an** (ā-kā'dī-ān; ā-kā'-), a supposed Turanian people who originated the civilization whence sprang the culture of Babylonia and Assyria. — **Ak'kad**, **Ak-ka'di-an**, *n.*

**ai-** An assimilated form of **ad-**.

**-al** (-āl). [L. *-alis*.] **1.** An adjective suffix denoting *belonging to, of or pertaining to, having the character of, appropriate to*; as in *autumnal, royal, poetical, mural, normal, regal, etc.*

**2.** **a** A suffix appearing in nouns formed by using adjectives substantively or formed on the analogy of such nouns; as in *rival, animal, oval, signal*. **b** [OF. *-aille*, L. *-alia*, neut. pl. of *-alis*.] A suffix used to form nouns of action from verbs; as in *arrival, avowal, acquittal, betrothal*.

**3.** [From *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating the presence of the *aldehyde group*; as in *chloral*.

**a'la** (ā'lā), *n.*; *pl.* **ALÆ** (ā'lē). [L., a wing.] *Anat. & Zool.* A wing, or winglike process or part; as, the *alæ* of the vomer, of the sacrum, etc.

|| **à la** (à lā), *fem.*, || **à l'**, *masc. & fem.*, **au** (ō), *masc.*; *pl.* **Aux** (ō). [F.] After, or according to, the; in or after the fashion or style of; with; — used esp. in French or pseudo-French cookery terms; as: **a la julienne**, with various vegetables sliced in strips, as a kind of soup; also, of potatoes, sliced in strips and crisped in deep fat.

**al'a-bas'ter** (āl'ā-bās'tēr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος*, *ἀλάβαστρος*.] A gypsum of fine texture and usually white and translucent; also, a somewhat translucent variety of calcite, sometimes beautifully banded. — *a.* Of or resembling alabaster; specif., of a mat white color. — **al'a-bas'trine** (āl'ā-bās'trīn), *a.*

|| **à la carte**' (à lā kārt'), [F.] According to the *carte*, or bill of fare; specif., a bill of fare with the price given for each dish; — distinguished from *table d'hôte*.

**a-lack'** (ā-lāk'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret, or, formerly, reproach. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**a-lack'a-day'** (-ā-dā'), *interj.* [For *lack the day*.] An exclamation of sorrow or deprecation. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**a-lac'ri-tous** (ā-lāk'rī-tūs), *a.* Characterized by alacrity.

**a-lac'ri-ty** (-tī), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, fr. *alacer* lively, eager.] A cheerful willingness or promptitude; briskness.

**A-lad'din** (ā-lād'īn), *n.* A youth, in the "Arabian Nights," who gets a magic lamp, on rubbing which a jinni appears, who is the slave of the lamp, and executes the bidding of its possessor. Aladdin also gets a ring of similar properties.

**al'a-me'ka** (ā'lā-mā'kā), *n.* [Sp., fr. *alamo* poplar.] A public walk or promenade, esp. one with poplar or other trees on each side.



An Akkad Type from a Restoration.







**al'co-hol-ize** (äl'kō-höl-iz), *v. t. 1.* To powder. *Obs. 2.*

To refine to an essence; rectify. *3.* To saturate with alcohol; hence, to subject to the influence of alcoholic liquor. **al'co-hol-om'e-ter** (äm'kō-tēr), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-meter*.] *Chem.* An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated to indicate the percentage of pure alcohol.

**Al'co-ran'** (äl'kō-rän'; älk'ō-rän), *n.* [*F., fr. Ar. al-qorān*, orig., the reading, the book.] The Koran.

**al'cove** (äl'kōv'; älk'ōv'), *n.* [*Deriv. of Ar. al-qobbah* arch. tent.] *1. Arch.* A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; esp., a recess to contain a bed or a lateral recess in a library. *2.* A garden bower.

**Al'cy'o-ne** (äl'sī'ō-nē), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Ἄλκυώνη*.] *Gr. Myth. 1.* = HALCYONE. *2. Astron.* The brightest star of the Pleiades; Eta ( $\eta$ ) Tauri or Pleiadum.

**Al-deb'a-ran** (äl-dēb'ä-rän), *n.* [*Ar. al-debarān*, fr. *dabar* to follow; because it follows the Pleiades.] *Astron.* A red star of the first magnitude, in the eye of Taurus; the Bull's Eye; Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) Tauri or Hyadum. It is the brightest star in the Hyades.

**al'de-hyde** (äl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*From alcohol dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen.] *Chem. a* A very volatile liquid, CH<sub>2</sub>:CHO, got from alcohol by moderate oxidation. *b* Any of a class of compounds typified by common, or acetic, aldehyde. — **al'de-hy'dic** (hī'ch'īk), *a.*

**al'der** (äl'dēr), *n.* [*Ar. alder, alor.*] Any of a genus (*Alnus*) of trees or shrubs, the wood of which is used by turners and the bark by dyers and tanners. Alders usually grow in moist ground, often forming thickets.

**al'der-man** (m-än), *n.* [*AS. aldorman, ealdorman; ealdor* a parent, head of a family (fr. *eald, ald*, old) + *man*.] *1.* In England and Ireland: a Formerly, a city or borough magistrate ranking next below the mayor. *b* A member of the smaller of the two classes composing the town or county council. *2.* In the U. S., a member of a city governing and Fructing Aments body, usually of the higher of two legislative chambers (*board of aldermen and board of common councilmen*).

**al'der-man-ate** (-ät), *n.* Office or rank of alderman; body of aldermen.

**al'der-man-cy** (-sī), *n.* Office of an alderman.

**al'der-man'ic** (-män'ik), *a.* Pertaining or becoming to an alderman; like, or characteristic of, an alderman.

**Al'der-ney** (äl'dēr-nī), *n.* Prop., one of a breed of cattle raised in Alderney, one of the Channel Islands; commonly, one of any Channel Island breed of cattle, esp. the Jersey.

**Al'dine** (äl'dīn; öl'dīn), *a.* *1.* Printed or published by Aldus Manutius, or his family (about 1490-1597), of Venice. *2.* Designating certain elegant editions of English works or certain styles of display type.

**ale** (äl), *n.* [*AS. ealu.*] *1.* A fermented liquor made from an infusion of malt, usually with the addition of hops. *2.* A country festival, so called from the ale drunk. *Eng.*

**a'le-a-to-ry** (äl'ē-ä-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. aleatorius*, fr. *alea* chance.] *Law.* Depending on an uncertain event or contingency as to both profit and loss; as, *aleatory* contracts include wagering contracts, insurance contracts, etc.

**al'e'con'ner** (-kōn'ēr), *n.* [*ale* + *con*, *AS. cunnian* to test.] Orig., an officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale and beer; one of the officers chosen in London to inspect the measures used in public houses. *Eng.*

**A-lec'to** (ä-lēk'tō), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἀλεκτῶς*.] See ERINUS. **a-lee'** (ä-lē'), *adv.* *Naut.* On or toward the lee.

**al'e-gar** (äl'ē-gär; ä'lē'), *n.* [*ale* + *eager* sour, *F. aigre*.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale.

**ale/house'** (äl'hous'), *n.* A house where ale is retailed. **al-lem'bic** (äl-lēm'bīk), *n.* [*F. alambic*, *Ar. al-anbiq*, fr. *Gr. ἀμβίξ* cup, cap of a still.] An apparatus once much used in distillation.

**A-lep'po** (äl-lēp'ō), *n.* A Syrian city.

**Aleppo** *boil, button, or evil, Med., a* chronic skin affection terminating in an ulcer. It is endemic along the Mediterranean.

**a-ler't'** (ä-lür't'), *a.* [*F. alerte*, earlier *ä lerte* on the watch, fr. *It. all'erta* on the watch, prop., on a height, fr. *erta* steep place, deriv. of *L. erectus*.] See ERRECT. *1.* Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. *2.* Brisk; nimble. — **Syn.** Lively, nimble, prompt, ready. See VIGILANT. — *n. Mil.* An alarm from



Alembic.

älē, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, solä; éve, évent änd, recënt, mak'er; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönsect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

a real or threatened attack; also, a warning signal for a guard. — **a-ler'tly**, *adv.* — **a-ler't'ness**, *n.*

**al-leu'rone** (ä-lür'ron), *n.* [*Gr. ἀλευρον* flour.] *Bot. & Chem.* Proteid matter occurring in many minute grains (aleurone grains) in seeds, and forming an external aleurone layer in cereals. — **al'eu-ron'ic** (äl'ü-rön'ik), *a.*

**Al'e-ut'** (äl'ē-üt'), *n.* A member of either of two tribes of Eskimau stock, of the Aleutian Islands.

**A-leu'tian** (ä-lür'shän; ä-lüt''), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designat- **A-leu'tic** (ä-lür'tik; ä-lüt''), *ing*, the chain of islands between Alaska and Kamchatka. — *n.* An Aleut.

**ale'wife'** (äl'wīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -wives (-wīvz'). *1.* A woman who keeps an alehouse. *2.* [*Perh. a different word.*] An American fish (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*) of the herring family. It is a poor food fish.

**Al'ex-an'dri-an** (äl'ē-zän'dri-än), *a.* *1.* Of or pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt or Alexander the Great. *2.* Designating a kind of heroic verse. See ALEXANDRINE, *n.*

**Al'ex-an'drine** (-drīn), *a.* [*L. Alexandrinus*.] Alexandrian. — *n.* [*F. alexandrin*]; because used in *OF.* poems on Alexander the Great.] A verse consisting regularly of six iambic feet, with the cæsura after the third.

**al'ex-an'drite** (-drīt), *n.* [*After Alexander II.* of Russia.] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of chrysoberyl used as a gem. It shows a red color by transmitted or artificial light.

**a-lex'i-a** (ä-lēk'sī-ä), *n.* [*NL.; a-not* + *Gr. λέξις* speech.] *Med.* Inability to read, or, sometimes, to read aloud, due to brain disease.

**a-lex'in** (-sīn), *n.* [*Gr. ἀλέειν* to ward off.] A defensive proteid; usually specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, one which destroys bacteria, as distinguished from *antitoxin*.

**a-lex'i-phar'mic** (-sī-fär'mīk), *a.* [*Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος; ἀλέειν* to keep off + *φάρμακον* poison.] Antidotal.

**al-fal'fa** (äl-fäl'fä), *n.* [*Sp., fr. Ar. al-faṣṣāḡah*.] A valuable fabaceous forage plant with trifoliate leaves and bluish purple cloverlike flowers; lucern; purple medic.

**al-pil-a-ri'ä** (äl-fil'ä-rē'ä), *n.* [*Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. alfiler* pin.] A European geraniaceous herb (*Erodium cicutarium*), cultivated as a forage plant.

**al-tor'ja** (äl-tör'hä; E. ä-lör'jä), *n.* [*Sp.*] A saddlebag. **al-fres'co** (äl-frēs'kō), *adv. & a.* [*It. al fresco* in on the fresh.] In the open air; open-air.

**al'ga** (äl'gä), *n.*; *pl.* -gæ (-jē). [*L.*] A seaweed (broadly, a marine or fresh-water form), as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.; — chiefly used in *pl.* — **al'gal** (äl'gäl), *a.*

**al'ga-rō'ba** (äl'gä-rō'bä), *n.* [*Sp. algarroba*, fr. *Ar. al-kharrūbah* the carob tree.] *Bot. a* The carob; also, its edible beans or pods. *b* The common mesquite, or its sweet, pulpy pods. *c* The West Indian locust.

**al'gate** (öl'gät), *adv.* [*all* + *gate* way + *-s*, adverbial.] **al'gates** (-gäts) [*See -s, adv. suff.*] Always; wholly; everywhere. *Obs. or Dial.*

**al'ge-bra** (äl'jē-brä), *n.* [*LL., fr. Ar. al-jabr* reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, bonsetting, *jabara* to bind together.] *1. Math.* That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols. *2. A* treatise on this science.

**al'ge-bra'ic** (äl'jē-brä'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to algebra; **al'ge-bra'i-cal** (-brä'i-käl) containing only operations of algebra (that is, additions, subtractions, multiplications, divisions, involutions, and extractions of roots) in finite numbers; — opposed to *transcendental*. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**al'ge-bra'ist** (-brä'ist), *n.* One versed in algebra. **Al'ge-ri-an** (äl-jē-rī-än), *a. & n.* Of or pertaining to Algeria. — *n.* A native of Algeria; an Algerine.

**Al'ge-rine'** (äl-jē-rēn'), *a. & n.* Algerian. — *n.* A native of Algiers or Algeria, esp. one of Berber or Arab race.

**al'gid** (äl'jīd), *a.* [*L. algidus* cold.] Cold; chilly. **al-gid'i-ty** (äl-jīd'i-tī), *n.* Chilliness; coldness.

**al'goid** (äl'goid), *a.* [*alga* + *oid*.] Like an alga. **Al'gol** (äl'göl), *n.* [*Ar. al-ghul* the ghoule, ogre; — applied to the head of Medusa.] *Astron.* A fixed star, Beta ( $\beta$ ) Persei in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness, supposedly due to eclipse by a satellite.

**al-gol'o-gy** (äl-göl'ō-jī), *n.* [*alga* + *logy*.] Study or science of algæ, or seaweeds. — **al-gol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**al-gom'o-ter** (-göm'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἀλγος* pain + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring sensations of pain due to pressure. — **al-gom-et'ric** (äl-gō-mēt'rik, -rī-käl (-rī-käl)), *a.*

**Al-gon'ki-an** (-gön'kī-än), *a.* *1.* Var. of ALGONQUIAN. *2. Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period or era between the Archaean and the Paleozoic, marked by both sedimentary and igneous rocks.

**Al-gon'qui-an** (-kī-än), *a.* Also **Al-gon'ki-an** (-kī-än). Pertaining to or designating the most extensive of the linguistic families of North American Indians, including the Ojibwas (Chippewas), Ottawas, Crees, Algonquians, Micmacs, Blackfeet, etc. — *n.* An Algonquian Indian.



**Al-gon'quin** (äl-gōn'kīn), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe or group of tribes of whom the greater number live in the province of Quebec; loosely, any Algonquian.

**al'gor** (äl'gōr), *n.* [L., cold, *n.*] *Med.* A sensation of coldness or chilliness occurring in the early stages of a fever.

**al'go-rism** (äl'gō-rīz'm), *n.* [ME. *algorisme*, fr. OF., fr. the Ar. *al-Khowārezmī* of Khowārezm, the modern Khiva, surname of the author of a 9th century work on arithmetic.] 1. Art of calculating by nine figures and zero. 2. Art of calculating with any species of notation; as, the *algorisms* of fractions, proportions, surds, etc.

**al'gum** (äl'gūm), *n.* = ALMUG.

**Al-ham'bra** (äl-hām'brā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *hāmbrā* red.] The alcázar of the Moorish kings at Granada.

**Al'ham-bresque'** (äl'hām-brēs'k'), *a.* Made or decorated after the Saracenic or Arabesque style of the Alhambra.

**a'li-as** (ä'lī-ās), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* other.] Otherwise; or otherwise called. — *n.* Another name; an assumed name.

**A'li Ba'ba** (ä'lī bā'bā), [Ar.] A woodcutter, in the "Arabian Nights," who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by the use of the magic phrase "Open sesame!"

**al'i-bi** (äl'i-bī), *n.* [L., elsewhere, fr. *alius* other.] The plea, or the fact or state, of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of its commission.

**al'i-bi** (äl'i-bī), *a.* [L. *alibilis*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Nutritive; nourishing. — **al'i-bil'i-ty** (äl'i-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

**al'i-dade** (-dād), -**dad** (-dād), *n.* [LL. *alidada*, *alhidada*, fr. Ar. *al'idādah* a sort of rule.] That part of any optical, surveying, or measuring instrument which comprises the indicator, verniers, microscopes, etc.

**al'ien** (äl'yēn), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *alienus*, fr. *alius* another.] 1. Of or pertaining to another, esp. another country; foreign. 2. Wholly different in nature; inconsistent (with); incongruous; — used with *from* or *to*. — *n.* 1. A person of another family, race, or nation; a foreigner. 2. A foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not a citizen. 3. One excluded from certain privileges or estranged; as, *aliens* from God's mercies. — *v. t.* To alienate; estrange; transfer, as property.

**al'ien-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* That may be alienated. — **al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

**al'ien-age** (-äj), *n.* Status of an alien.

**al'ien-ate** (-ät), *a.* [L. *alienatus*, p. p. of *alienare* to alienate, fr. *alienus* alien.] Estranged. — *v. t.*; -**AT'ED** (-ät'ēd); -**AT'ING**. 1. To convey or transfer, as property. 2. To withdraw, as the affections; make it different or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; estrange; — usually used with *from*. — **al'ien-a'tor** (äl'yēn-ä'tōr), *n.*

**al'ien-a'tion** (-ä'sh'ōn), *n.* 1. Act of alienating; state of being alienated. 2. Specif., mental derangement; insanity.

**al'ien-ee'** (-ē'), *n.* One to whom property is alienated.

**al'ien-ism** (äl'yēn-īz'm), *n.* 1. Status of an alien; alienage. 2. The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.

**al'ien-ist**, *n.* A specialist in diseases of the mind.

**al'ien-or** (äl'yēn-ēr; -ēr'), *n.* One who alienates property.

**al'i-form** (äl'i-fōrm; ä'l'f), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *form*.] Wing-shaped; winglike.

**al'ight'** (ä-lī't'), *v. i.*; A-LIGHT'ED, *Rare* A-LIT' (ä-lī't'); A-LIGHT'ING. [AS. *ālhtan*, deriv. of *lht*, *lēoh*, light (in weight).] 1. To spring down; get down; descend; dismount. 2. To lodge, rest, or stop.

**a-light'**, *a. & adv.* [Orig. a p. p., deriv. of AS. *ālhtan* to light.] Lighted; flaming; in a flame.

**a-ligne'**, **a-line'** (-līn'), *v. t. & i.*; A-LIGNED', A-LINED' (-līnd'); A-LIGN'ING, A-LIN'ING. [F. *aligner*; ä (L. *ad*) + *ligne* (L. *linea*) line.] To adjust or form to a line; range in a line or lines.

**a-lign'ment**, **a-line'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of aligning; state of being so adjusted; a formation in a straight line. 2. *Engin.* The ground plan, as of a railroad or fieldwork, in distinction from the grades or profile.

**a-like'** (ä-līk'), *a.* [AS. *ontic* or *gelic*.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; — now almost always used in the predicate, and said of two or more things. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally.

**al'i-ment** (äl'i-mēnt), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Food; nutriment; hence: sustenance; means of support. — *Syn.* See PABULUM. — *v. t.* To give aliment to. — **al'i-men'tal** (-mēnt'äl), *a.* — **al'i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**al'i-men'ta-ry** (-mēnt'ä-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment or nutrition; nutritious; alimental.

**alimentary canal**, *Anat.*, the canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

**al'i-men-ta'tion** (-mēnt-ä'sh'ōn), *n.* Act or process of alimenting; nutrition; state or mode of being nourished.

**al'i-men-tive-ness** (-mēnt'iv-nēs), *n.* The instinct or faculty of appetite for food. Chiefly in *Phrenology*.

**al'i-mo-ny** (äl'i-mō-nī), *n.* [L. *alimonia* sustenance, *alere* to nourish.] 1. Maintenance; means of living; aliment. 2. *Law.* An allowance made to a woman out of

the property of him who is or was her husband, on legal separation or divorce, or during a suit for it.

**a-line'** (ä-līn'), *v. t. & i.* Var. of ALIGN. — **a-line'ment**, *n.* **al'i-nit** (äl'i-nī't), *n.* [Perh. fr. L. *alere* to nourish + **al'i-nite** (-nī't)] } *E. nitrogen.* Agric. A nearly pure culture of a nitrogen-fixing bacterium (*Bacillus elenbachiensis*), prepared and sold as a fertilizer for cereals.

**al'i-quant** (-kwānt), *a.* [L. *aliquantus* some, moderate; *alius* other + *quantus* how great.] *Math.* Designating a part of a number that does not divide the number without leaving a remainder; as, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16; — opposed to *aliquot*.

**al'i-quot** (-kwōt), *a.* [L. *aliquot* some, several; *alius* other + *quot* how many.] *Math.* Designating a part of a number that will divide the number without a remainder. || **al'i-un'de** (äl'i-ün'dē), *adv. & a.* [L.] From another source; from elsewhere; as, a case proved *alivunde*.

**a-live'** (ä-līv'), *a.* 1. Living. 2. Being in a state of action, force, or operation; unextinguished; existent; as, keep the fire *alive*. 3. Full of, or swarming with, beings or things in motion; as, the air is *alive* with particles; the sand is *alive* with ants. 4. Sprightly; lively; brisk; as, to keep *alive*. 5. Susceptible; sensitive; easily impressed; as, *alive* to every sound.

*Alive* always follows the noun that it qualifies.

**al'i-za'ri** (äl'i-zä'rī), *n.* Levant madder.

**a-liz'a-rin** (ä-līz'ä-rīn), *n.* Also **al-zine**. [F. *alizerine*, fr. *alizeri*.] *Chem.* A coal-tar dyestuff, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, formerly prepared from madder, now from anthracene, and forming, when pure, a reddish yellow powder or orange-red crystals. Also, any of various related dyestuffs.

**al'ka-hest** (äl'kä-hēst), *n.* [LL. *alcahest* or F. *alcahest*.] The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists.

**al'ka-les'cent** (-lēs'ēnt), *a.* Slightly alkaline. — **al'ka-les'cence** (-ēns), **al'ka-les'cen-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*

**al'ka-li** (äl'kä-lī; -lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES or -LIS (-līz; -līz). [Deriv. of Ar. *al-qālī* ashes of saltwort.] 1. Soda ash. 2. *Chem.* Any of various substances, as soda, potash, and ammonia, esp. soda, characterized by their peculiar taste, their action on test papers (red litmus, e. g., being changed to blue), and their forming salts with acids. The stronger alkalies are caustic, as caustic potash and caustic soda, of which the solutions are called *lye*. In a wider sense *alkali* includes lime, magnesia, sodium carbonate, etc. 3. Soluble mineral matter, other than common salt, contained in soils or natural waters. *Western U. S.*

**al-kal'ic** (äl-käl'ik), *a.* 1. Alkaline. *Rare.* 2. *Petrog.* Containing potash and soda.

**alkali flat**. A sterile plain of alkali soil at the bottom of an undrained basin; a playa.

**al'ka-li-fy** (äl'kä-lī-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*alkali* + *-fy*.] To alkalinize.

**alkali metal**. *Chem.* Any metal of the alkali group: lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium. Their hydroxides are alkalies.

**al'ka-lim'e-try** (-līm'ē-trī), *n.* *Chem.* Art or process of ascertaining the strength or amount of alkalies.

**al'ka-line** (-līn; -līn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the properties of, an alkali or alkalies. — **al'ka-lin'i-ty** (-līm'i-tī), *n.* **alkaline earths**, *Chem.*, the oxides of barium, calcium, and strontium (the alkaline earth metals). Some include also magnesium oxide.

**alkali soil**. Any one of various soils found in arid and semiarid regions, containing an unusual amount of soluble mineral salts, chiefly soda with less potash, and, usually, a little lime and magnesia, which effloresce in a white powder or crust during dry weather. Black alkali consists mostly of sodium carbonate; white alkali, characterized by the presence of sodium sulphate, is less injurious to vegetation.

**al'ka-lize** (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'īng). To render alkaline. — **al'ka-li-za'tion** (-lī-zä'sh'ōn; -lī-zä'-), *n.*

**al'ka-loid** (äl'kä-loid), *n.* *Chem.* An organic substance, esp. one occurring naturally in plants or animals, having alkaline, or basic, properties. Specif., a vegetable base, as disting. from *leucocaine* and *ptomaine*. — **al'ka-loid**, **al'ka-loi'dal** (-loi'däl), *a.*

**al'ka-net** (äl'kä-nēt), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *alcana*, in which *al* is the Ar. article. See HENNA.] 1. a European plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*) of the borage family, or its root. b Bugloss. c The American puccoon. 2. Anchusin.

**al'ke-ken'gi** (äl'kē-kēn'jī), *n.* A solanaceous herb (*Physalis alkekengi*), or its fruit, which is a well-flavored berry, loosely inclosed in a leafy calyx; strawberry tomato.

**Al'ko-ran'**. Var. of ALCORAN.

**all** (äl), *a.* [AS. *eal*, pl. *ealle*.] 1. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole, collectively or distributively; any whatever; every. 2. Only; alone; nothing but; as, it was *all* profit and no loss. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely; quite; very. — *n.* The whole; totality; hence, everything or every person. **all but**, **almost**; **nearly**. — **all in all**, **every thing**; also

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(adverbially), wholly; altogether. — all in the wind. **a** *Naut.* With the head to the wind and all the sails flap, or shivering. **b** In a hurry; confused and uncertain as to what to do. — **all the same**, nevertheless. — **at all**, in any way or respect; in the least degree or to the least extent; under any circumstances; — used, chiefly in negative or interrogative sentences, for emphasis.

|| **al'la bre've** (äl'lä brä'vä). [It., according to the *breve*.] *Music.* In quick  $\frac{7}{8}$  common time; — indicated in the time signature by  $\frac{7}{8}$ .

**Al'lāh** (äl'ä; *Ar.* ä-lä'), *n.* [*Ar.*, fr. *al* the + *ilah* God.] The Supreme Being; — used by Arabs and Mohammedans.

**Al'lān-a-Dale'** (äl'än-ä-däl'), *n.* In English ballads, a youth who (aided by Robin Hood) breaks up the wedding of his sweetheart to an old knight, and marries her himself.

**al'lan-to'ic** (-tō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the allantois; characterized by an allantois.

**al-lan'toid** (äl-län'toid) } [*a.* [*Gr.* ἀλλαντοειδής sausage-shaped; ἀλλαντοειδής form.] **1.** Sausage-shaped. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the allantois.

**al-lan'to-is** (äl-län'tō-īs), *n.* A fetal membrane in reptiles, birds, and mammals. In most mammals it forms the most important part of the umbilical cord and, with the chorion, forms the placenta. — **al-lan'toid** (-toid), *a.*

**al-lay'** (äl-lä'), *v. t.* [*AS.* *alēagan*; *ā + leagan* to lay.] **1.** To make quiet; put at rest; pacify; appease; quell; calm, as a tumult. **2.** To alleviate; abate; mitigate, as pain. — **Syn.** See ALLEVIATE. — *v. i.* To diminish in strength; abate. *Obs. or R.* — **al-lay'er**, *n.*

**al'le-cret** (äl'ē-krēt), *n.* [*From OF.*] A kind of corselet used in the 16th century.

**al'le-ga'tion** (äl'ē-gä'shün), *n.* [*L.* *allegatio*, fr. *allegare*, -*gatum*, to send a message, cite; *ad + legare* to send.] Act of alleging; that which is alleged; positive assertion; formal averment.

**al-lege'** (äl-lēj'), *v. t.* — **LEGED'** (-lēj'd); — **LEG'ING** (-lēj'ing). [*OF.* *esliquier* to buy, prop., to free from legal difficulties; *L. ex + litigare* to quarrel, sue.] **1.** To bring forward with positiveness; declare; affirm; assert. **2.** To cite or quote. *Archæic.* **3.** To produce or urge as a reason, plea, or excuse. — **al-lege'a-ble**, *a.* — **al-leg'er** (-lēj'ēr), *n.*



Allectet Armor, with Tassets.

**Syn.** **Allege**, **adduce**, **advance**. To allege is to assert without proof, but with implication of readiness or ability to prove. To **adduce** is to bring forward as evidence for what has been alleged. To **advance** is to put forward or propose for acceptance; as, theories advanced by Newton.

**Al'le-gh'e'ny** (äl'ē-gē'mi), *a.* Also **Al'le-gh'a'ny**. Of or pertaining to the Allegheny Mountains, or their region.

**al'le-giance** (äl-lē'jāns), *n.* [*ME.* *allegeance*; *a- + OF. lige, liege, liege*.] **1.** The relation of a feudal vassal to his superior, or liege lord; duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or sovereign state. **2.** Devotion or loyalty where obedience or service and respect are due. — **Syn.** See LOYALTY.

**al'le-giant** (äl-lē'jānt; -jī-ānt), *a.* Loyal.

**al'le-gor'ic** (äl-lē-gōr'ik) } *a.* Belonging to, or consist-

**al'le-gor'ic-cal** (-gōr'ik-käl) } ing of, allegory; figurative.

— **al'le-gor'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **al'le-gor'ic-cal-ness**, *n.*

**al'le-go-ris't** (äl-lē-gō-ris't), *n.* A writer of allegory.

**al'le-go-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.*; — **RIZED** (-rīzd); — **RIZ'ING** (-rīz'ing).

**1.** To form or turn into allegory. **2.** To treat or understand as allegorical. — **al'le-gor'i-zä'tion** (-gōr'i-zä'shün), *n.*

**al'le-go-ry** (-gō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rīz). [*From L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀλληγορία description of one thing under the image of another.] **1.** Representation by a figurative story of something metaphorically suggested, but not expressly stated. An *allegory* is a prolonged metaphor. "Pilgrim's Progress" is a celebrated example of the *allegory*. **2.** An instance of such representation; hence, an emblem.

|| **al'le-gret'tō** (äl'lä-grēt'tō), *a. & adv.* [*It.*] *Music.* Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*. — *n.* A movement in this time.

|| **al'le-gro** (äl-lä-grō), *a. & adv.* [*It.*, *allegro*, gay.] *Music.* Brisk; lively; briskly. — *n.* An merry gait or movement.

**al'le-lo-morph** (äl-lē'lō-mōrf), *n.* [*Gr.* ἀλλόμων of one another + *-morph*.] *Biol.* One of the pure unit characters commonly existing singly or in pairs in the germ cells of Mendelian hybrids, and exhibited among the organisms themselves. See MENDEL'S LAW. — **al'le-morph'ic** (-mōrf'ik), *a.*

**al'le-lu'ia** (äl-lē-lō'ä), *a. & interj.* [*L.* *alleluia*, fr. *Gr.* ἁλληλουῖα. (*Gr.* fr. Heb. *hallelū-yäh*.) = HALLELUJAH.]

|| **al'le-mand'e** (äl'lä-mänd'; ä'l-ē-mänd'), *n.* [*Fr.*, fr. *allemand* German.] **1. *Music.* a Any of several lively German dances. **b** A dance movement in moderate two-fold time. **2.** A certain figure in dancing.**

**al'le-vi-ate** (äl-lē'vī-ät), *v. t.*; — **AT'ED** (-ät'ēd); — **AT'ING**. [*L.* *alleviatus*, p. p. of *alleviare*; *ad + levius* light.] To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles); mitigate; — opposed to *aggravate*. — **al'le-vi-a'tor** (-ä'tēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Diminish, moderate, relieve, abate, soften, soothe, pacify, quiet, compose, mitigate, assuage, allay. — **Alleviate**, **mitigate**, **assuage**, **allay** express relief from some painful state. To **alleviate** is to lighten, or render more tolerable; **mitigate**, to soften or make milder; **assuage**, to quiet or render less violent; **allay**, to abate or bring down from tumult or disturbance.

**al'le-vi-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.* Act of alleviating; also, that which alleviates.

**al'le-vi-a-tive** (äl-lē'vī-ä-tiv), *a.* Tending to alleviate; palliative. — *n.* That which alleviates.

**al'ley** (äl'lī), *n.*; *pl.* -**LEYS** (-līz). [*Contr.* of *alabaster*, of which it was orig. made.] A choice taw, or marble.

**al'ley**, *n.* [*From OF.*, fr. *OF.* *aler* to go.] **1.** A narrow passage; esp.: **a** A walk or passage in a garden or park, bordered by trees or bushes. **b** A narrow way in a city. **2.** A place for playing at bowls, skittles, or the like.

**al'ley-way** (-wä'), *n.* An alley.

**All Fools' Day.** The first day of April, a day on which sportive tricks are practiced.

**all fours.** **1.** All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person; — formerly **all four.** **2.** *Card Playing.* = SEVEN-UP.

to be, go, or run, on all fours, fig., to be on the same footing; to correspond (with) exactly.

**all hail!** All health; — a phrase of salutation.

**All'hail'ow-mas**, *n.* The feast of All Saints; Hallowmas.

**All'hail'ows** (äl'häl'ōz), **All'hail'ow** (-ō), *n.* All Saints' Day, or November 1st. **a** The valerian. **b** The self-heal.

**al'li'beal** (äl'lī'bē), *n.* *Allium* containing the garlic, onions, leeks, etc.; having the smell or taste of garlic or onions.

**al'li-ance** (äl-lī'āns), *n.* [*OF.* *aliance*. See **ALLY**.] **1.** State of being allied; act of allying or uniting; union of interests, esp. between families by marriage, or states, esp. independent ones, by treaty. **2.** Union by relationship in qualities; affinity; as, the *alliance* between religion and morals. **3.** A person or persons allied. — **Syn.** Combination, association, compact, covenant, fusion, league, coalition, confederacy, confederation, federation.

**al-lied'** (äl-līd'), *n. p. & p. a.* from **ALLY**, *v.*

**al'li-ga'tion** (äl'lī-gä'shün), *n.* [*L.* *allegatio*.] *Arith.* An old rule of proportion used in the solution of problems concerning different ingredients. The rule is named from the method of connecting the terms by ligature-like signs.

**al'li-ga'tor** (äl'lī-gä'tēr), *n.* [*Sp.* *el lagarto* the lizard (*el lagarto de Indias* the cayman or American crocodile), fr. *L. lacertus* lizard.] Any of several crocodylians (genus *Alligator* and allied genera) in which the snout is shorter and broader than in the crocodiles, and the teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits instead of into marginal notches. They are mainly American.

**al'li-gator pear.** The avocado.

**al'li'er-ate** (äl-lī'ēr-ät), *v. i. & t.*; — **AT'ED** (-ät'ēd); — **AT'ING** (-ät'ing). To make, constitute, or arrange in, alliteration.

**al'li'er-a'tion** (äl-lī'ēr-ä'shün), *n.* [*LL.* *aliteratio*. See **AD**; **LETTER**.] **1.** Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words succeeding each other immediately, or at short intervals; as in: "Fly o'er waste fens and windy fields." **2.** Specif.: Recurrence of the same consonant sound, or of vowel sounds, initially in accented syllables of verse; as in "In a somer soun when soft was the sonne."

**al'li'er-a-tive** (äl-lī'ēr-ä-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration; as, *aliterative* poetry.

— **al'li'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **al'li'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**al'li-um** (äl'lī-üm), *n.* [*L.* *alium* or *alium* garlic.] *Bot.* A plant, bulb, or flower of a very large genus (*Allium*) of liliaceous plants including the onion, garlic, leek, etc.

**al'lo-** (äl'lō-). A combining form from Greek ἄλλος other; as in *allopathic*, *allotropic*.

**al'lo-cate** (äl'lō-kät), *v. t.*; — **CAT'ED** (-kät'ēd); — **CAT'ING**. [*LL.* *allocatus*, p. p. of *allocare*; *L. ad + locare* to place.] To distribute; assign; allot. — **al'lo-ca'tion** (-kät'shün), *n.*

**al'lo-cu'tion** (äl'lō-kū'shün), [*L.* *allocutio*, fr. *alloqui* to speak to; *ad + loqui* to speak.] An address; a hortatory or authoritative address.

**al'lod**, **al'lō-di'al**, **al'lō-di-um**, etc. Vars. of **ALOD**, etc.

**al-lom'er-ism** (äl-lōm'ēr-iz'm), *n.* [*Allo* + *Gr.* μέσος part.] *Chem. & Min.* Variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form. — **er-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

**al'lō-morph** (äl'lō-mōrf), *n.* [*Allo* + *-morph*.] *Min. a* Any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance, or the substance having such forms; as, carbonate of lime occurs in the *alloy-morphs* calcite and aragonite. **b** A variety of pseudomorph which has undergone partial or complete change or substitution of material;

älē, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, solä; äve, ävent änd, recënt, makër; Ice, Ìl; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



thus limonite is frequently an *allomorph* after pyrite. — **al-lo-mor'phic** (-môr'fik), *a.* — **-mor'phism** (-fiz'm), *n.*  
**al-lo-pâth'** (âl'ô-pâth'), **al-lop'a-thist** (âl'ôp'â-thist), *n.*  
 One who practices allopathy.  
**al-lo-pâth'ic** (âl'ô-pâth'ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. —  
**al-lo-pâth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**al-lo-p'a-thy** (âl'ô-p'â-thi), *n.* System of medical practice combating disease by remedies producing effects different from those of the disease treated.  
**al-lo-phane** (âl'ô-fân), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοφανής appearing otherwise; ἀλλος other + φανῆσθαι to appear; — so called because its appearance changes before the blowpipe.] *Min.*  
 A native hydrous silicate of aluminium. It is usually amorphous, and translucent, and is of any of various colors.  
**al-lot'** (âl-lôt'), *v. t.*; — **LOT'TED**; — **LOT'TING**. [OF. *aloter*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *lot* lot.] **1.** To distribute by lot. **2.** To distribute in portions; assign or set apart as a share, lot, or part. **Syn.** Allot, apportion, assign, appoint imply appropriation to a special purpose. To allot is to set apart a specific portion or share for a particular person or end, without implied reference to any other; as, within the allotted time. Apportion implies other similarly allotted shares; as, he apportioned his time among his several duties. Assign and (more definitely) appoint imply an authoritative designation or determination of persons or parts; as, to assign the parts in a play; to appoint a time for the rehearsal.  
**al-lot'ment** (âl-lôt'mént), *n.* Act of allotting or that which is allotted; apportionment.  
**al-lo-trope** (âl'ô-trôp), *n.* Chem. An allotropic form.  
**al-lo-trop'ic** (trôp'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting **al-lo-trop'ic-cal** (-i-kâl) } ing, allotropic. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**al-lo-tro-pism** (âl-lô-trô-piz'm) } *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοτροπία va-lô-tro-py (âl'ô-trô-pi) } } *riety*; ἀλλος other + τροπος direction.] Chem. Capability of existing in two or more conditions distinguished by differences in properties, as in the case of carbon, which occurs in the forms of the diamond, black lead, lampblack, charcoal, etc.  
**al-lô'ver** (âl'ô-vêr), *n.* Embroidered or lace material in which the design or pattern extends over the entire surface.  
**al-low'** (âl-lô'), *v. t.* [OF. *alouer*, *aloer*, to place, use, assign, fr. LL. *allocare*; confused with OF. *aloer* to approve, fr. L. *laudare* to extol.] **1.** To approve of; sanction. **2.** To invest; intrust. *Obs.* **3.** To grant, give, admit, accord, afford, or yield; to let one have; as, to allow money for expenses. **4.** To own or acknowledge, as a claim; accept as true; concede. **5.** To grant as a deduction or an addition; esp., to abate or deduct; as, to allow a gallon for leakage. **6.** To grant license to; permit; as, to allow a pupil to be absent. — *v. i.* To approve, admit, or concede; make allowance or abatement; — often used with *of* or *for*.  
**Syn.** Allow, permit, suffer, tolerate. Allow and permit are often used as convertible. But allow is less formal than permit, and may imply little more than forbearance of prohibition. To consent (to) is to acquiesce in what is desired or proposed by another. To suffer (now somewhat bookish in this sense) is often a mere synonym for allow; as, "Suffer little children to come unto me". To tolerate implies endurance of what is contrary to one's will or desire; as, barely to tolerate his presence.  
**al-low'a-ble** (âl'ô-b'l), *a.* Permissible. — **al-low'a-blely**, *adv.*  
**al-low'ance** (-ân's), *n.* **1.** Act of allowing; that which is allowed; authorization; sanction. **2.** Specif.: *a* Com. A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, as tare and tret. *b* Coinage. = TOLERANCE. — **Syn.** Acknowledgment; share, portion; abatement, deduction. — *v. t.*; — **ANCE** (-ânst); — **ANCING** (-ân-sing). To put on a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink).  
**al-low'ed-ly** (-êd-li), *adv.* By allowance; admittedly.  
**al-loy'** (âl-loi'), *v. t.* [F. *aloyer*, OF. *aloier*, *alier*, to combine, fr. L. *aligare*. See ALLY, *v. t.*] **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal; as, to alloy gold with copper. **2.** To mix so as to form an alloy. **3.** To abate, impair, or debase by mixture; as, pleasure alloyed with pain.  
 — *n.* **1.** Quality in reference to being mixed with base metals; comparative purity; fineness. **2.** A substance composed of two or more metals, or, by extension, of a metal and a nonmetal, intimately united, usually by fusing; also, the state of union of the components. **3.** A baser metal which is mixed with a finer one, esp. with a precious metal. **4.** A mixture of a baser metal with a finer one. **5.** Admixture of anything that debases; an alien or impairing element or part.  
**al-lô-pos-sessed'**, *a.* Controlled by an evil spirit or by evil passions; wild. *Colloq.*  
**al-lô-round'** (109), *a.* Extending all round; hence, having general capability or excellence. *Colloq.*  
**All Saints, or All Saints' Day**, November 1st; a feast day in honor of all saints; also, the season of this festival.  
**al-lead'** (âl'sêd'), *n.* Any of several many-seeded plants,

as knotweed, a certain goosefoot (*Chenopodium poly-spermum*), etc.

**All Souls' Day**, R. C. Ch. November 2d; a day of solemn supplication for all the souls in purgatory.

**all'spice'** (âl'spiz'), *n.* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies of the myrtle family; also, the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it.

**al-lude'** (âl-lüd'), *v. i.*; — **LUD'ED** (-lüd'êd); — **LUD'ING**. [L. *al-ludere* to play with; *ad* + *ludere* to play.] To refer indirectly or by suggestion; — followed by *to*; as, the story alludes to a recent transaction.

**Syn.** Hint, point, relate, refer. — **Allude**, refer. To allude to a thing is to touch it indirectly or by suggestion, without distinct mention or specification; to refer to a thing is specifically and distinctly to introduce or mention it.

**al-lure'** (âl-lür'), *v. t.*; — **LURED'** (-lürd'); — **LUR'ING**. [OF. *aleurrer*, *alurer*; *a* (L. *ad*) + *leurre* lure.] To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; entice; attract. — **al-lur'er** (-lür'êr), *n.*

**Syn.** Attract, tempt, prevail on, insnare, entrap; lure, entice, inveigle, decoy, seduce. — **Allure**, lure, entice, inveigle, decoy, seduce agree in the suggestion of an attracting influence, usually evil or deceptive. To allure is to draw by the prospect or offer (not necessarily deceptive) of some future good; as, he allured, rather than forced, his pupils to learning. Lure implies a stronger, usually a baleful, attraction; as, lured to his ruin.

To entice is to allure artfully and audaciously; to inveigle is to entice by beguiling and cajoling; as, he was enticed into speculation by a plausible swindler; inveigled by false promises. To decoy is to lead into danger by artifice, esp. by false appearances. To seduce is to lead astray, usually by overcoming scruples, from rectitude, propriety, or duty.  
**al-lure'ment** (âl-lür'mént), *n.* Act of alluring; that which allures; temptation; enticement; attraction; bait.  
**al-lur'ing**, *p. a.* That allures; attracting; charming; tempting. — **al-lur'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lur'ing-ness**, *n.*  
**al-lu'sion** (âl-lüzh'zhün), *n.* [L. *allusio*, fr. *al-ludere* to allude.] Act of alluding; indirect reference; hint.  
**al-lu'sive** (-siv), *a.* Making allusion; containing an allusion. — **al-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*  
**al-lu'vi-al** (-vi-äl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or contained in, alluvium. — *n.* Alluvium; in Australia, gold-bearing alluvium.  
**alluvial cone or fan**, *Phys. Geog.* the delta-like alluvial deposit formed by a stream where it issues from a gorge upon an open plain.  
**al-lu'vi-on** (-ôn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alluvio*, fr. *aluere* to wash against; *ad* + *luere* to wash.] **1.** An overflowing; inundation; flood. **2.** = ALLUVIUM. **3.** Accession to land by gradual increase, as by deposit of alluvium. It belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added. Cf. AVULSION.  
**al-lu'vi-um** (-üm), *n.*; *pl.* E. — **VIUMS** (-ümz), L. — **VIA** (-ä), [L., neut. of *alluvius* alluvial.] A deposit of earth, sand, or other material, made by the ordinary mechanical action of running water; soil or land so formed.  
**al'work'** (âl'wûrk'), *n.* Work of all kinds.  
**al-ly'** (âl-ly'), *v. t. & i.*; — **LIED'** (-lid'); — **LY'ING**. Generally used passively or reflexively. [OF. *alier*, fr. L. *aligare* to bind to; *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To unite, or form a connection between, as families by marriage or states by treaty; to join by an alliance; — often used with *to* or *with*. **2.** To connect, or form a relation between, by similitude, resemblance, friendship, or love. — *n.*; *pl.* ALLIES (âl-liz'). **1.** One united to another by treaty or league; usually, a sovereign or state so united; a confederate. **2.** A person or thing related to another by any tie, as by love or interest. **3.** An associate; a helper. **4.** Anything akin to another by similarity of structure, etc.  
**al'lyl** (âl'il), *n.* [L. *allium* garlic + *-yl*.] Chem. An unsaturated univalent radical, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, two of whose compounds are the oils of garlic and mustard. — **al-lyl'ic** (âl'il'ik), *a.*  
**allyl alcohol**, Chem. A colorless pungent liquid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH, variously obtained, as by heating glycerin with oxalic acid.  
**allyl sulphide**, Chem. A colorless oil, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S, the chief constituent of oil of garlic.

**al'ma-gest** (âl'mâ-jêst), *n.* Also **Al'ma-gest**. [From F., fr. LL., fr. Ar. *al-majistâ*, fr. Gr. *μειστη* (sc. *σὺνραξίς*), the greatest composition.] A famous astronomical work, of the 2d century A. D., by Claudius Ptolemy; hence, any of various medieval works, as on astrology or alchemy.

|| **Al'ma Ma'ter** (âl'mâ mâ'têr). [L.] Lit., fostering mother. Hence, a university, college, or school where a person has been educated.

**al'ma-nac** (âl'mâ-nâk), *n.* [LL.] A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

**al'man-dine** (âl'mân-dîn), *n.* [For *alabandine*, fr. L. *alabandina* a precious stone, fr. *Alabanda*, a town in Caria.] A variety of garnet, esp. the deep red gem.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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al'meh, al'mo (äl'mě), n.; Ar. pl. AWALIM (ä-wä'üm).

[Ar. 'almah learned.] An Egyptian female musical entertainer who sings and improvises verse.

al-mo'mar (äl-mö'mär), n. [Ar. al the + minbar pulpit.]

A platform in a Jewish synagogue, bearing the reading desk from which are read the Pentateuch and the Prophets.

al-might'y (äl-mit'i), a. [AS. ealmihtig, ælmihtig; eal all + mihhtig mighty.] Omnipotent; all-powerful. — al-might'i-ly, adv. — al-might'i-ness, n.

The Almighty, the omnipotent God. Rev. i. 8.

Al'mo-hades (äl'mö-hädz; -hädz), n. pl. [Ar. al the + muwahhid, prop., professing the unity of God.] Members of the Islamic sect founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah, maintaining the unity of God; also, caliphs of the dynasty which this sect established in Africa and Spain in the 12th and 13th centuries. — Al'mo-häde (-häd; -häd), n. & a.

al'mond (ä'münd; älm'ünd), n. [F., amande, fr. OF., fr. L. amygdala, fr. Gr. ἀμυγδαλή.] A small tree (Amygdalus communis) of the same genus as the peach; also, its fruit, esp. its nutlike kernel. See FRUIT, Illust.

al'mon-er (äl'mün-ēr), n. [OF. almosnier, aumosnier, fr. almosne alms, L. elemosyna. See ALMS.] One who gives or dispenses alms for another.

al'mon-ry (-rī), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Al'mo'ra-vides (äl-mö'rä-vidz), n. pl. [Ar. al-murābitūn, fr. rābita the cell of a devotee.] The members of an African tribe formed into a sect by the Mohammedan missionary Abdallah ibn Yasim. Also, the non-Arab caliphs of his dynasty. They overthrew the Omniads in northwestern Africa and Spain in the 11th century, ruling till about 1150.

— Al'mo'ra-vidz (-vid), n. & a.

al'most (äl'möst; emphatic öl'möst'), adv. [AS. ealmæst, ælmæst, quite the most, almost all.] Nearly; well-nigh; all but; for the greatest part.

alms (ämz), n. sing. & pl. [AS. ælmyssse, fr. L. elemosyna, Gr. ἐλεησίνην mercy, charity, alms, fr. ἐλεειν to pity.] 1. Charity; work of mercy. Obs. 2. Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a gift of charity.

alms'giv'ing (-giv'ing), n. The giving of alms. — Syn. PHILANTHROPY.

alms'house' (-hous'), n. A house for the use of paupers.

alms'man (-män), n.; fem. alms'wom'an (-wööm'än).

1. A recipient of alms. 2. A giver of alms. Rare.

al-mud' (äl-möod'), al-mude' (-müdü'), n. [From Ar. al-mudd a dry measure.] A measure of capacity in Turkey, Spain, Mexico, etc., varying as a dry measure from 2 to 21 quarts, as a liquid measure from about 5 to 32 quarts.

al'mug (äl'müg), al'gum (äl'güm), n. [Heb. almüg, algüm.] Bib. A tree which yields a valuable wood, mentioned in 1 Kings x. 11, 12; 2 Chron. ii. 8; ix. 10, 11. This tree is usually regarded as the sandalwood.

al'od (äl'öd), n. Alodial land or estate; alodium.

al-o'di-um, al-lo'di-um (äl-lö'di-üm), n. [LL. of G. origin.] Law. Land held in absolute independence, not subject to any superior; — opposed to feud. — a-lo'di-al, or al-lo'di-al (ä-lö'di-äl), a.

al'oe (äl'ö), n.; pl. -oes (-öz). [L. aloë, Gr. ἀλόη, aloë.] 1. In form aloes construed as sing. The fragrant resin or wood of the agalloch. 2. Any of a large genus (Aloe) of succulent liliaceous plants, chiefly South African. Several yield a medicinal juice. 3. [Usually in form aloes, construed as sing.] The inspissated juice of the aloë. — al'o-etic (-öt'ik), a.

a-loft (ä-löft'; 62), adv. [a-on + loft, which properly meant air.] 1. On high; high above the ground or the earth. 2. Naut. In the top; overhead.

al'o-in (äl'ö-in), n. Chem. A bitter, crystalline, purgative substance occurring in the aloë or its juice.

alone' (ä-lön'), a. [all + one.] Quite by one's self or itself; specif: a Solitary; as, to be alone. b Being, considered, or taken, without anything more or any one else; Aloe. a Entire plant only; as, to live by bread alone. c Sole; exclusive. Rare. d Unique; rare; matchless. — Syn. See SOLITARY.

☞ The adj. alone commonly follows its noun. — adv. Solely; simply; exclusively.

a-long' (ä-löng'; 62), adv. [AS. andlang.] 1. Lengthwise; — now usually used with by; as, it lies along by the wall. 2. In a line, or progressively; onward; as, the boat goes along smoothly; come along. 3. In company; together; — used with with; as, he protested along with the rest; go along with me. 4. At length; as, to be laid all along. Obs. — prep. By the length of; lengthwise of.

a-long', adv. [AS. gelang owing to.] Now used only in: along of, along on (often shortened to long of), owing to; on account of. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

a-long'shore' (-shör'; 57), adv. Along the shore or coast.

a-long'side' (-sid'), adv. & prep. Along or by the side; side by side with; — often used with of.

a-loof' (ä-löof'), adv. At or from a distance; apart; away; — commonly, in a figurative sense, in to stand, keep, or hold aloof (from), to take no part (in) or show no sympathy (with). — a-loof'ness, n.

al'o-pe'ci-a (äl'ö-pē'shī-ä; -si-ä), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀλωπεκία, fr. ἀλώπηξ fox, because loss of the hair is common among foxes.] Med. Loss of the hair; baldness.

a-loud' (ä-loud'), adv. Loudly; audibly.

a-low' (ä-lö'), adv. Below. Chiefly Naut.

alp (älp), n. [L. Alpes the Alps.] A lofty mountain. Specif. [cap.], in pl., the highest chain of mountains in Europe.

al-pac'a (äl-päk'-ä), n. [Sp., fr. Peruvian.] A kind of domesticated llama with fine long woolly hair; also, its hair or a thin kind of cloth made wholly or chiefly of it.

al'pen-glow' (äl'pēn-glö'), n. A reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the summits of mountains.

al'pen-horn' (-hörn'), alp'horn' (äl'p'hörn'), n. [C. Alpenhorn.] A wooden horn about three feet long, curving upward and flaring toward the front, used among the Swiss, now chiefly by cowherds.

al'pen-stock' (äl'pēn-stök'), n. [G.; Alp+stock stick.] An iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing.

al-pes'trine (äl-pēs'trīn), a. [LL. alpestris.] 1. Pert to the Alps, or high mountains. 2. Bot. Subalpine.

al'pha (äl'fä), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀλφα, of Semitic origin.] 1. The first letter [A, α] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English A. a. 2. Hence, the first or beginning; formerly, also, the chief.

alpha and omega, the beginning and the end; hence: the chief; the whole. Rev. i. 8; xvii. 13.

al'pha-bet (-bēt), n. [L. Alphabetum, fr. Gr. ἀλφα and βῆτα, the first two Greek letters.] 1. The letters of a language in their customary order; a series or set of letters or signs which form the elements of a written language. 2. The rudiments; elements; A B C. — v. t. To alphabetize.

al'pha-bet'ic (-bēt'ik) } a. Of, pertaining to, or in the al'pha-bet'ic-al (-i-käl) } order of, the letters of the alphabet. — al'pha-bet'ic-al-ly, adv.

al'pha-bet-ize (äl'fä-bēt-iz), v. t.; -ZZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To arrange alphabetically.

alpha rays. Physics & Chem. Rays of low penetrating power emitted by radioactive substances, and capable of slight deflection by a strong magnetic or electric field.

al'phe-us (äl-fē'üs), n. [Gr. Ἄλφειός.] See ARETHUSA.

alp'horn' (=ALPENSORN).

al'pho'sis (äl-fö'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλόφω leprosy.] Med. Absence of pigment in the skin, either congenital, as in albinism, or produced by disease, as in forms of leucoderma.

al'pine (äl'pīn; -pīn), a. 1. Of, pert. to, or like, the Alps or [L. c.] any lofty mountain. 2. Pert. to, or growing in, a mountain zone so lofty as to have an arctic climate.

al'pin-ist, n. A climber of the Alps or lofty mountains.

al-read'y (äl-rēd'i), adv. [all + ready.] Prior to some specified time; previously.

Al-sa'tia (äl-sä'shän), a. Pertaining to Alsatia, or Alsace, in Germany, or to Alsatia, the precinct of Whitefriars in London, where formerly a Carmelite monastery stood, and whither lawbreakers formerly resorted for sanctuary. — n. An inhabitant of either of these places.

al'sike (äl'sik), n. [From Alsike, in Sweden.] A European clover (Trifolium hybridum) with pinkish or white flowers; Swedish clover.

Al Si-rat' (äs së-rät'). [Ar. al-sirāt the road.] a In the Koran, generally, the "right way" of religion. b In Moslem tradition, the bridge to paradise over the infernal fire. It is narrower than a spider's web, and from it the wicked soon fall into hell.

al'so (äl'sö; öl'sö), adv. & conj. [From AS., lit., all so; hence, "quite so."] In the same manner (as something else); likewise; hence: in addition; as well; too.

Syn. Also, too, likewise are used in adding one proposition or consideration to another. Also adds to a statement something which may be affirmed equally with what precedes. Too is less formal than also. Likewise is more formal and slightly more explicit than also; but it no longer necessarily implies specific likeness or connection.

alt (ält), a. Music. High in the scale. — n. The octave above the treble staff.

Al-ta'ian (äl-tä'yän), a. Pert. to the Altai Mountains of central Asia or designating peoples or languages of the Ural-Altai linguistic group. — n. Any Altaian individual; specif., a member of a Tatar tribe of the Altai Mountains.

Al-ta'ir (äl-tä'ir), n. [Ar. al-tā'ir the flying.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Aquila; Alpha (α) Aquilæ.

äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ìce, ìll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**al'tar** (ál'tēr), *n.* [AS., fr. *L. altare.*] **1.** A raised structure, or any structure or place, on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned in religious worship. **2.** In the Christian church, the Communion table. **3.** [Cap.] *Astron.* The constellation Ara. **al'tar-age** (-áj), *n.* *Ecll.* a The offerings made upon the altar, or to a church. **b** A fund to provide for the saying of Masses at an altar.

**al'tar-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* The decorative work of art above and behind an altar; reredos.

**al'taz-i-muth** (ál't-áz'í-múth), *n.* [altitude + azimuth.] *Astron.* Ancient Roman Altar, in the Museum at Arles.

**al'ter** (ál'tēr), *v. t.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. *L. alter* other.] **1.** To make otherwise; make different without changing into something else; vary; modify. **2.** To geld. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To become different; change.

**al'ter-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being altered. **al'ter-ant** (-ánt), *a.* Altering. — *n.* A thing that alters. **al'ter-a-tion** (-á'sh'zhn), *n.* **1.** Act of altering; state of being altered. **2.** Result of altering; modification.

**al'ter-a-tive** (ál'tēr-á-tív), *a.* Causing alteration; specifically, *Med.*, gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health without sensible change in the evacuations. — *n.* An alternative medicine or treatment.

**al'ter-cate** (ál'tēr-kát; ál'tēr), *v. i.* -CAT'ED (-kát'éd); -CAT'ING. [*L. altercatio*, p. p. of *altercari*, fr. *alter* another.] To contend warmly in words; dispute; wrangle.

**al'ter-ca'tion** (-ká'sh'zhn), *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy; wrangle. — *Syn.* See DISPUTE.

**al'tern** (ál'tēr'n; ál'tēr), *a.* [*L. alternus.*] Alternate.

**al'tern-ate** (ál'tēr-nát; ál'tēr), *a.* [*L. alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare* to alternate, fr. *alternus*, fr. *alter* other.] **1.** Occurring or succeeding by turns; one following the other; first one and then the other by turns; hence, reciprocal. **2.** Every other; every second; as, read the *alternate* lines. **3.** *Bot.* a Distributed, as leaves, singly at different heights of the stem, and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. **b** Alternated with other organs.

— *n.* A substitute; one designated or authorized to take the place of another, if necessary, in performing some duty.

**al'ter-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **nate-ness**, *n.* **al'ter-nate** (ál'tēr-nát; ál'tēr), *v. t.* -NAT'ED (-nát'éd); -NAT'ING. To perform by turns, or in succession; interchange regularly; cause to alternate. — *v. i.* **1.** To happen, succeed, act, or the like, by turns, or in alternation; follow reciprocally; — often used with *with*. **2.** *Elec.* Of a current, to reverse periodically and rapidly in direction of flow. Also, to produce, or be operated by, a current that alternates.

**al'ter-na'tion** (-ná'sh'zhn), *n.* Act of alternating; alternate succession, performance, or occurrence.

**al'ter-na-tive** (ál'tēr-ná-tív; ál'tēr), *a.* **1.** Offering a choice (strictly a necessary one) of two (or, loosely, several) things; offering for choice a second thing or proposition. **2.** Disjunctive; as, an *alternative* conjunction. — *n.* **1.** An offer or statement of two things, one of which may, or strictly must, be chosen, but not both; also, either of the things offered. **2.** A choice or offer of choice between more than two things or courses; hence, any of the things so offered. — **al'ter-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Alternative, choice, option, election, preference imply opportunity to choose. An alternative, as strictly used, offers two things, of which one must be chosen. A choice offers the opportunity, without compulsion, of choosing between two or more things. Option stresses still further the liberty of choice. Election emphasizes the selective element in making a choice; preference, the desire or predilection that accompanies the act of choosing.

**al'ter-na'tor** (ál'tēr-ná'tēr; ál'tēr), *n.* *Elec.* An electric generator or dynamo for producing alternating currents.

**al-thé'a**, (ál-thé'á), *n.* **1.** Any malvaceous plant of the genus (*Althæa*) including the marshmallow and hollyhock. **2.** Also **al-thé'a**. A malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus sriacus*) with showy flowers.

**al'horn'** (ál't'hórn'), *n.* [*alt* + *horn*.] *Music.* An instrument of the saxhorn family, used in military music.

**al-though'**, **al-tho'** (ál-thó'v), *conj.* [*all* + *though*.] Grant all this; supposing that; notwithstanding; though.

*Syn.* Although, though. Although, originally more emphatic than though, is now interchangeable with it.

*κ* = *ch* in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); *b* = *on*; yet; *zh* = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. = combined with. = equals.



Ancient Roman Altar, in the Museum at Arles.



Alternate Leaves.

**al-tim'e-ter** (ál-tím'ē-tēr), *n.* [LL.; *altus* high + *metrum*, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc. — **al-tim'e-try** (-trí), *n.*

**al'ti-scope** (ál'tí-skóp), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *scope*.] An extensible telescopic tube with elbows having reflectors so arranged that the observer can by its use see over or around obstacles.

**al-tis'o-nant** (ál-tí's'ó-nánt), *a.* [L. *altus* high + *sonant*.] High-sounding; lofty or pompous.

**al'ti-tude** (-túd), *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus* high.] **1.** Extent upward; vertical, or perpendicular, elevation above a given level, esp. above sea level. Also, elevation in degree, rank, etc. **2. *Astron.* Elevation above the horizon. — *Syn.* See HEIGHT. — **al'ti-tu'di-nal** (-tū'dí-nál), *a.***

**al'to** (ál'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It., *figh.*] *Music.* a The part sung by the highest male or lowest female, or contralto, voice, between tenor and soprano. **b** An alto voice or singer.

**al'to-cu'mu-lus** (ál'tō-kū'mū-lūs), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *L. & E. cumulus*.] *Meteor.* A fleecy cloud formation consisting of large whitish or grayish globular cloudlets with shaded portions, often grouped in flocks or rows.

**al'to-geth'er** (ál'tō-géth'ēr), *adv.* Without exception; wholly; completely. — *n.* A whole; tout ensemble.

**al'to-re-lie'vo** (ál'tō-ré-lé'vō); *pl.* -VOS (-vōz) *n.* [It. *alto-relievo* (ál'tō-ré-lyá'vō); *pl.* -VI (-vé) 'relievo'.] *Sculp.* High relief; sculpture in high relief.

**al'to-strat'us** (ál'tō-strá'tūs), *n.* [L. *altus* high + *L. & E. stratus*.] *Meteor.* A cloud formation similar to cirrostratus, but heavier and at a lower level.

**al'tru-ism** (ál'tróo-íz'm), *n.* [From F., fr. It. *altru* of or to others, *L. alter* another.] Regard for, and devotion to, the interests of others; — opposed to *egoism* or *selfishness*.

**al'tru-ist**, *n.* One who believes in or practices altruism. **al'tru-is'tic** (-is'tík), *a.* Of or pertaining to altruism; actuated by a regard for the welfare of others; — opposed to *egoistic* or *selfish*. — **al'tru-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**al'u-del** (ál'ū-dél), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *al-uhāl*.] *Chem.* One of the series of pear-shaped or bottle-shaped pots, open at both ends, used to form a condenser in sublimation.

**al'u-la** (-lá), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-læ). [NL., dim. of *L. ala* a wing.] *Zool.* The bastard wing of birds.

**al'um** (ál'ūm), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. alumen alum.*] The sulphate of potassium and aluminium,  $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ , used in medicine as a styptic and astringent. Also, any of a series of double sulphates isomorphous with this alum.

**al'u-mi-na** (á-lū'mí-ná), *n.* [L. *alumen, aluminis*, alum.] The oxide of aluminium. *Alumina* is the most widely distributed earth, and is the chief constituent of all clays.

**al'u-mi-nate** (-nát), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of aluminium hydroxide, formed when the latter acts as a weak acid.

**al'u-mi-ni'er-ous** (á-lū'mí-ní'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *alumen* alum + *-ferous*.] Containing alum or aluminium.

**al'u-min'i-um** (ál'ū-mín'í-ūm), or **á-lu'mi-num** (á-lū'mí-nūm), *n.* [NL. See ALUMINA.] A lustrous silver-white malleable metal, notable for its lightness (sp. gr., about 2.6) and its resistance to oxidation. It is the most abundant metallic element, but always occurs in combination. Symbol, *Al*; at. wt., 27.1.

*Aluminium* is the common form in commerce in the United States; *aluminum* is generally used in Great Britain and by chemists in the United States.

**al'u-mi-nog-ra-phy** (á-lū'mí-nóg'rá-fí), *n.* [*aluminium* + *-graphy*.] Art or process of producing, and printing from, aluminium plates, as in lithography.

**al'u-mi-no-ther'my** (á-lū'mí-nó-thúr'mí), *n.* [*aluminium* + Gr. *θερμ* heat.] The production of heat by the chemical combination of aluminium. See THERMITE.

**al'u-mi-nous** (-nís), *a.* [L. *aluminosus*, fr. *alumen* alum.] Pert. to or containing alum or aluminium.

**al'u-mi-num** (-nūm), *n.* = ALUMINIUM.

**al'um-nus** (-lūm'nūs), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., fr. *alere* to nourish.] A graduate of a college or other institution of learning. — **al-um'na** (-ná), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-næ).

**al'um-root'** (ál'ūm-rōót'), *n.* *Bot.* a Any of several herbs (genus *Heuchera*) of the saxifrage family, with astringent roots. **b** The crane's-bill (*Geranium maculatum*), somewhat resembling the preceding in foliage.

**al'u-nite** (ál'ū-nít), *n.* [F.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of potassium and aluminium,  $K(AlO)_2(SO_4) \cdot 3H_2O$ , occurring in crystals or massive.

**al've'o-lar** (ál-vé'ó-lár; ál've'ó-lár), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, alveoli. *Anat.* & *Zool.* a pertaining to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are situated.

**al've-o-late** (ál've'ó-lát; ál-ve'át), **al've-o-lat'ed** (-lát'éd), *a.* Pitted like a honeycomb.

**al've'o-lus** (ál-ve'ó-lūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lí). [L., dim. of *alveus* a hollow.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* a small cavity or pit, as a socket for a tooth, an air cell of the lungs, etc.

**al'vine** (ál'vín; -vín), *a.* [L. *alvum* belly.] Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines.

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**al'way** (ól'wā; ól'wā'), *adv.* Always. *Archaic.*  
**al'ways** (ól'wāz; -wāz), *adv.* At all times; ever; perpetually; continually; invariably; uniformly.  
**a-lys'sum** (á-lis'ám), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλυσσον, name of a plant.] 1. Any of a genus (*Alyssum*) of brassicaceous Old World herbs, with small yellow flowers. 2. Sweet alyssum. **am** (ám). [AS, *am*, *om*.] The first person singular present indicative of the verb *be*.  
**am'a-da-vat'** (ám'á-dá-vát'), *n.* [From *Ahmadabad, India.*] *Zool.* A small Indian song bird (*Estrilda amandava*), commonly caged and kept for fighting.  
**Am'a-dis** (ám'á-dis), *n.* [Sp., lit., love of God.] Amadis of Gaul; hence, a constant lover.  
**Amadis** of Gaul, the hero of a cycle of romances of chivalry. He is the illegitimate son of the King of Gaul, and has many adventures in winning his ladylove, Oriana.  
**am'a-dou** (ám'á-dōō), *n.* [F.] A spongy substance prepared from certain fungi (*Polyphorus fomentarius* and allies), chiefly used as a tinder, after soaking in a strong solution of niter;—called also *punk* and *German tinder*.  
**a'mah** (á'má; ám'á), *n.* [Pg. *ama*.] A nurse; esp., a wet nurse; also, any female servant. *Oriental.*  
**A-mai'mon, or A-may'mon** (á-mā'mōn; á-mī'-), *n.* A mythical king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be temporarily bound or restrained from doing hurt.  
**a-main'** (á-mān'), *adv.* [a- on + main power.] 1. With might; violently. 2. At full speed; also, at once.  
**Am'a-lek-ite** (ám'á-lék-ī), *n.* [Heb. 'Amaleki.] *Bib.* Originally, one of a marauding Bedouin tribe settled about Kadesh, who, according to *Gen.* xxxvi. 12, were descended from Esau; later, probably, any marauding nomad.  
**a-mal'gam** (á-māl'gām), *n.* [F. *amalgame*.] 1. An alloy of mercury with another metal or other metals. 2. A mixture, compound, or union of different things, forming a uniform whole.  
**a-mal'ga-mate** (-gá-māt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'éd); -MAT'ING. To unite or mix so as to form an amalgam.—*Syn.* Consolidate, combine, coalesce. See *JOIN*.  
**a-mal'ga-ma'tion** (-mā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of amalgamating; state of being amalgamated; also, an amalgam.  
**a-mal'ga-ma'tor** (-mā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, amalgamates.  
**Am'al-thæ'a, Am'al-the'a** (ám'ál-thē'á), *n.* [L. *Amalthea*, Gr. Ἀμαλθεία.] *Class. Myth.* The nurse of Zeus described as a goat. The horn of *Amalthea* was one of the goat's horns which became filled with whatever its possessor wished, hence called *horn of plenty*, or *cornucopia*.  
**am'a-ni'ta** (ám'á-nī'tá), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμάνιτα a sort of fungus.] Any of various fungi (genus *Amanita*), mostly very poisonous, often mistaken for edible mushrooms.  
**a-man'u-en'sis** (á-mān'ú-én'sís), *n.*; pl. -ses (-sēz). [L., fr. *a*, *ab* + *manus* hand.] One employed to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.  
**a-mar'a-cus** (á-mār'á-kūs), *n.* [L., a kind of plant, Gr. ἀμαράκος.] The Cretan dittany (*Amaracus dictamnus*).  
**am'a-ranth** (ám'á-ránth), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀμαραντος á-not + *μαραίνειν* to wither.] 1. An imaginary un fading flower. *Poetic.* 2. Any of various plants, including several cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson flowers.  
**am'a-ran'thine** (-rán'thin), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to amaranth. 2. Unfading; undying. 3. Purplish.  
**am'a-ryl'i-da'ceous** (ám'á-ryl'í-dá'shūs), *a.* Belonging to a large family (*Amaryllidaceæ*) of plants (order *Lili-ales*), the amaryllis family, having perfect, often handsome, flowers, with the tube of the perianth adnate to the ovary. The family includes the amaryllis, narcissus, and agave.  
**Am'a-ryl'is** (-rī'l'is), *n.* 1. A rustic maid or sweetheart,—in various pastoral poems. 2. [L. c.] A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) with fragrant, rose-colored lily-like flowers; also, any of various closely related plants. The flower of any of these plants.  
**a-mass'** (á-más'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *amasser*, LL. *amassare*; L. *ad* + *massa* lump, mass.] To collect into a mass or heap; gather a great quantity of; accumulate; as, to *amass* a fortune.—*Syn.* See ACCUMULATE.—**a-mass'a-ble**, **a-mass'er**, **n.**—**a-mass'ment** (-mēt), *n.*  
**a-mate'** (á-māt'), *v. t.* [OF.] To daunt. From *Archaic.*  
**a-mateur'** (ám'á-tūr'; ám'á-tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] 1. One who is attached to or cultivates a particular pursuit, study, or science from taste, without pursuing it professionally. 2. Specif., in sports and esp. athletics, a player or athlete not rated as a professional.—**am'á-teur'ish**, *a.*—**-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**-ish-ness**, *n.*—**-teur'ism** (-íz'm), *n.*  
**Syn.** Amateur, dilettante agree in implying the cultivation of an art or study for amusement or personal gratification, as opposed to its professional pursuit. But dilettante now commonly suggests the elegant trifler.  
**A-ma'ti** (á-mā'tē), *n.* A violin made by a member of the Amati family of Cremona (16th and 17th centuries).  
**am'a-tive** (ám'á-tív), *a.* [L. *amatus*, p. p. of *amare* to love.] Full of love; amatory.

**am'a-tive-ness**, *n.* In phrenology, the faculty supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.  
**am'a-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* [L. *amatorius*.] Pert. to, causing, or expressing, sexual love.—**am'a-to-ri-al** (-tō-ri'ál), *a.*  
**am'au-ro'sis** (ám'ó-rō'sís), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμαυρωσις, fr. ἀμαυρός dim.] A decay of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve, without perceptible external change.—**am'au-ro'tic** (-rō'tík), *a.*  
**a-maze'** (á-māz'), *v. t.*; **A-MAZED'** (-māzd'); **A-MAZ'ING** (-māz'ing), [a- + *maze*.] 1. To bewilder; stupefy. *Obs.* 2. To confound, as by fear or wonder; astound.—*Syn.* See SURPRISE.—*n.* Bewilderment due to fear, surprise, or wonder. *Chiefly Poetic.*—**a-mazed** (á-māzd'), *p. a.*—**a-maz-ed-ly** (á-māz'éd-lī), *adv.*—**a-maz'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**a-maz'ing** (á-māz'ing), *p. a.*—**a-maz'ed-ness**, *n.*—**a-maz'e-ment** (á-māz'mēt), *n.* 1. State of being amazed; overwhelming wonder. 2. Frenzy; madness. *Obs.*  
**Am'a-zōn** (ám'á-zōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμαζών.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of a race or nation of female warriors with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred. 2. [Often *l. c.*] A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.  
**Am'a-zō-ni-an** (-zō-ní-án), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or like, an Amazon; warlike. 2. Of or pertaining to, the river Amazon in South America.  
**am'a-zōn-ite** (ám'á-zōn-ī), *n.*, or **Amazon stone**. [From the river Amazon.] *Min.* A variety of microcline of a verdigris-green color.  
**am'bage** (ám'bāj), *n.*; pl. -BAGES (L. ám-bā'jēz; E. ám'-bā-jēz). [L. *ambages*; *ambi* + *agere* to drive.] A circuit; a winding; hence: a circumlocution;—usually in *pl.*  
**am-ba'gious** (-bā'jūs), *a.* [L. *ambagiosus*.] Circumlocutory; circuitous.—**gi-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**gi-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**am-ba'ry** (ám-bā'ri), *n.*, or **ambary** hump. [Hind. *ambārā*, *ambārī*.] A valuable East Indian fiber plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) or its fiber.  
**am-bas'sa-dor** (ám-bās'á-dēr), **em-bas'sa-dor** (ém-), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*, It. *ambasciatore*.] 1. An envoy or minister of state. *Obs. or Hist.*, except: A minister of high rank sent on a mission by one sovereign or state to another;—usually called *ambassador extraordinary*. 2. A minister of the highest rank accredited to a foreign court to reside there and represent his sovereign or country;—formerly called *ambassador ordinary* or *resident ambassador*. 2. Hence, sometimes, an official messenger.—**am-bas'sa-dō-ri'al** (-dō-ri'ál), *a.* [EMBASSY.]  
**am-bas'sage** (ám-bās'ij), *n.* Less usual forms of *EMBASSAGE*.  
**am'ber** (ám'bēr), *n.* [F. *ambre*, Sp. *ámbar*, fr. Ar. *anbar* ambergris.] 1. A yellowish translucent resin, found fossil. It takes a fine polish, and by friction becomes strongly electric. 2. Amber color, or something amber-colored. 3. *Ambrosius*. *Obs.*—*a.* Made of amber; amber-colored.  
**am'ber-gris** (ám'bēr-grēs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris*, i. e., gray amber.] A waxy substance found floating in tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion in the sperm whale, whence it is all believed to come. It is valued in perfumery.  
**am'bi-dex'ter** (ám'bi-dēks'tēr), *a.* [LL., fr. L. *ambo* both + *dexter* right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*) right hand.] Using both hands with equal ease; hence: two-sided; double-dealer.—*n.* 1. An ambidexter person. 2. A double-dealer.—**am'bi-dex'ter'i-ty** (-dēks'tēr'í-tī), *n.*  
**am'bi-dex'tral** (-dēks'trál), *a.* Pertaining to, or located on, both sides.  
**am'bi-dex'trous** (-trūs), *a.* 1. Using both hands with equal ease. 2. Unusually dexterous; versatile. 3. Practicing or siding with both parties; double-dealing.—**am'bi-dex'trous-ly**, *adv.*—**am'bi-dex'trous-ness**, *n.*  
**am'bi-ent** (ám'bi-ēnt), *a.* [L. *ambiens*, p. pr. of *ambire* to go around; *amb*- around + *ire* to go.] 1. Moving round. *Rare.* 2. Encompassing; circumfused; as, the *ambient* air.  
**am'bi-gu'i-ty** (-gū'fī-tī), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tīz). Quality of being ambiguous; also, an ambiguous word or expression.  
**am-big'u-ous** (ám-big'ū-ūs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigere* to wander about, waver; *amb*- around + *agere* to drive.] Doubtful; uncertain, esp. as to meaning; capable of being understood in either of two or more senses.—*Syn.* See EQUIVOCAL.—**-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**am'bit** (ám'bít), *n.* [L. *ambitus* circuit, fr. *ambire* to go around.] 1. Circuit; compass; precinct. 2. Bounds; limits.  
**am-bi'tion** (ám-bīsh'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambitio* a going around, esp. of candidates in Rome, to solicit votes.] 1. A canvassing or soliciting. *Obs.* 2. An eager or inordinate desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or attainment; also, an object of such desire.  
**Syn.** Ambition, aspiration imply strong desire for advancement. Ambition has personal advancement or preferment as its end; it may be praiseworthy. Aspiration implies as its object something felt to be above one, the striving after which is uplifting or ennobling; as, *aspiration* after holiness. *Aspiration* is sometimes derogatorily used (esp. in plural) of ambition felt to be unwarranted; as, his *aspirations* must be nipped in the bud.—*v. t.* To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; solicit. *Rare.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōff, cōnnect; ūse, ūmte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūz, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



**am-bi'tious** (-i's), *a.* **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. **2.** Strongly desirous; —used with *of* or *the* infinitive; as, *ambitious of fame*. **3.** Springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition; as, an *ambitious style*. — **am-bi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-bi'tious-ness**, *n.* **Am'ble** (ám'b'l), *v. i.*: — **BLED** (-b'ld); — **BLING** (-blíng). [From *F.*, fr. *L. ambulare* to walk.] To go at an amble. — **n.** **1.** An easy gait of a horse in which the legs on either side are lifted together; loosely, any easy gait. **2.** An easy movement suggestive of a horse's amble. — **am'bler**, *n.* **am-blyg'o-nite** (ám-blyg'ó-nít), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς* dull + *γωνία* angle + *-ite*; — from its obtuse angle of cleavage.] *Min.* A fluorophosphate of aluminum and lithium, Li(AlF)PO<sub>4</sub>. **am'bly-o-pi-a** (ám'bly-ó'pí-á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀμβλυωπία*; *ἀμβλύς* blunt, dim + *ὤψ* eye.] *Med.* Incontinent amaurosis. — **am'bly-op'ic** (-óp'ík), *a.* **am'bo** (ám'bó), *n.*: *pl.* *E.* — **BOS** (-bōz), *L.* — **BONES** (-bō'nēz). [LL. *ambo*, Gr. *ἄμβων* any rising, a pulpit.] A large pulpit or reading desk, in the early Christian churches. **Am-boy'na** (ám-boi'ná), or **Am-boi'na**, *n.* An island and city of the Moluccas. **Amboyna, or Amboina, button**, *Med.*, a chronic contagious affection of the skin, prevalent in the tropics. — **A. wood**, the mottled and curled wood of a fabaceous tree (*Langium indicum*) of India and the Malay Archipelago. **am'broid** (ám'broid), *n.* [*Amber* + *-oid*.] Amber in large pieces, produced from small pieces by a fusion process. **am-bro'si-a** (ám-bró'shí-á); — **zì-á**, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, fr. *ἀμβροτος* immortal; *á-not* + *βροτός* mortal.] **1. Class. Myth.** The substance which, with nectar, formed the food and drink of the gods, and made immortal those who partook of it. Ambrosia was sometimes represented as used as a perfume or unguent. **2.** A perfumed unguent, salve, or ointment. **am-bro'si-a-ceous** (-zì-á'sh'ús), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Ambrosiaceae*) of herbs, the ragweed family, having heads of flowers subtended by an involucre of bracts. **am-bro'si-al** (-bró'shí-ál); — **zì-ál**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or like ambrosia; delicious. **2.** Divinely excellent or beautiful. — **am-bro'si-al-ly**, *adv.* **am-bro'si-an** (-án), *a.* Ambrosial. **Am-bro'si-an** (-án), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by, St. Ambrose. **Ambrosian chant**, a method of antiphonal singing or chanting. — **A. hymn**, the Te Deum. **am'bu-type** (ám'bró'típ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβροτος* immortal + *-type*.] A photograph taken on glass, with the lights represented in silver and the shades by a dark background. **am'bu'ry** (ám'bú'ri), *n.*: *pl.* *BRIES* (-bríz). [From OF., fr. *L. armarius* chest, cupboard, orig. for arms, *L. arma* arms.] **1.** A repository; esp., a niche, cupboard, or locker. **2.** Almonry. *Incorrectly so used.* **amb's'ace** (ámz'ás; ámz'á), *n.* [OF. *ambesas*; *ambes* both (*L. ambo*) + *as ace*.] Double axes, the lowest throw at dice; hence: last chance; bad luck; thing of no account. **am'bu-la'crum** (ám'bú-lá'krúm), *n.*: *L. pl.* — **LACRA** (-krá). [L., an alley or covered way.] *Zool.* One of the radial areas of echinoderms, along which run the chief nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes. — **am'bu-la'cral** (-král), *a.* **am'bu-lance** (ám'bú-láns), *n.* [F., fr. *L. ambulare* to walk.] **1.** A field hospital following an army. **2.** A covered vehicle for conveying the sick or injured, as from the field of battle, to a hospital, etc. **am'bu-late** (-lát), *v. i.* [*L. ambulare* to walk.] To walk; move about. *Rare.* — **am'bu-la'tion** (-lá'sh'ún), *n.* **am'bu-la-to-ry** (-lá-tó-rí), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to walking; fitted for walking. **2.** Not stationary; movable. — *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-ríz). *Arch.* A place to walk in, as a gallery. **am'bus-cade'** (ám'bú's-kád'), *n.* [F. *embuscade*.] **1.** A lying in wait, concealed, to attack an enemy by surprise; snare; ambush. **2. Mil.** A body of troops in ambush; the place of ambush. — *v. i.* To lie in ambush. — **am'bus-cad'er** (-kád'ér), *n.* — **am'bus-ca'do** (-ká'dó), *n.* *Obs.* **am'bush** (ám'bóosh), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL. *imboscare*; *in* + LL. *boscus, boscus*, a wood.] **1.** To station in ambush. **2.** To attack by ambush; waylay. — *v. i.* To lie in ambush; lurk. — *n.* **1.** Arrangement of troops in concealment to attack an enemy unexpectedly; hence: unseen peril; trap; snare. **2.** A concealed station where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise. — **am'bush'er**, *n.* — **am'bush-ment** (-mént), *n.* **a-meer'**, *a-mir'* (á-mér'), *n.* [See *EMIR*.] A Mohammedan noble, esp. a ruling prince of Afghanistan or of Sind. **am'el-corn'** (ám'él-kórn'), *n.* [G. *amelkorn*.] A kind of wheat similar to spelt, cultivated in Europe for its starch. **a-me'l-i-o-rate** (á-mé'lyó-rát), *v. t. & i.*; — **RAT'ED** (-rát'éd); — **RAT'ING**. [*L. ad* + *méliorare* to make better.] To improve; to meliorate. — **Syn.** See *IMPROVE*. **a-me'l-i-o-ra'tion** (-rá'sh'ún), *n.* Act or result of ameliorating; improvement. **a-me'l-i-o-ra-tive** (-rát'ív), *a.* Tending to ameliorate; producing amelioration or improvement.

**a'men'** (á'mén'; often — *in singing always* — á'mén'), *adv.* & *interj.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμήν*, Heb. *āmēn* certainly, truly.] So be it; verily; assuredly; — a term of solemn ratification, esp. in religious ceremony. — **n.** **1.** The word "amen," its utterance or use. **2.** The assent or ratification expressed by "amen." — *v. t.* To say "amen" to; sanction. **a-me'na-ble** (á-mé'ná-b'l), *a.* [F. *amener* to lead; *à* (*L. ad*) + *mener* to lead, *L. minare, minari*, to threaten, drive animals, in LL. to lead; *L. minae* threats.] **1.** Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; accountable. **2.** Willing to yield or submit; responsive; tractable; as, *amenable* to reason, threats, coaxing. — **Syn.** See *RESPONSIBLE*. — **a-me'na-bil'i-ty** (-bil'í-tí), *n.* — **a-me'na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-me'na-bly**, *adv.* **amen corner.** A corner on either side of the pulpit in a church, where the seats were often occupied by especially fervent worshippers. *Local, U. S.* **a-mend'** (á-ménd'), *v. t.* [F. *amender, L. emendare; e* (*ex*) + *mendum, menda*, fault.] **1.** To free, as conduct, from fault or error; correct; of a text, to emendate; hence, *Archaic*: to mend; repair. **2.** To change for the better; improve; better. **3.** In parliamentary procedure, to alter formally. — *v. i.* To reform; become better. — **Syn.** See *MEEND*. — **a-mend'a-ble**, *a.* **a-mend'a-to-ry** (á-ménd'á-tó-rí), *a.* Corrective. **am'ende'** (á'ménd'), *n.* [F.] A fine, penalty, or reparation made for a wrong. **amende honorable** (ó'nó'rá'bl'), a form of reparation for a crime or injury consisting in such a formal and humiliating acknowledgement of offense and apology as will restore the injured or offended honor of the one wronged. **amend'er**, *n.* One who amends. **a-mend'ment** (á-ménd'mént), *n.* **1.** An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or of faults; reformation of life by quitting vices. **2.** In public bodies: Any alteration made or proposed to be made in a bill or motion by adding, changing, substituting, or omitting. **a-mends'** (á-méndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *amendes*, pl.] **1.** Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; reparation; — now used esp. in *to make amends*. **2.** Improvement, esp. in health. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See *REPARATION*. **a-men'í-ty** (á-mén'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* — **TIES** (-tíz). [F. *aménité, L. amoenitas*, fr. *amoenus* pleasant.] Quality or state of being pleasant or agreeable; civility; suavity; also, esp. in *pl.*, an act, pursuit, civility, or the like, expressing or furthering pleasantness or smoothness of social intercourse. **a-men'or-rhe'a**, or **-rhe'a** (-ó-ré-á), *n.* [NL.; *a-not* + Gr. *μήρ* month + *πέτρ* to flow.] *Med.* Unnatural absence or suppression of the menses. **am'ens'a-et-tho'ro** (á-mén'sá-ét-thó'ró), [L.] Lit., from table and bed; — used of a kind of divorce (called also *legal separation*) which leaves the parties husband and wife, but discharges them from the duty of living together. It is abolished in some States of the United States, and in Great Britain is superseded by the *judicial separation*. **am'ent** (ám'ént; á'mént), *n.* [*L. amentum* thong, strap.] An inflorescence consisting of a close, bracted spike, usually deciduous when mature; a catkin. See *INFLORESCENCE, Illust.* — **am'en-ta'ceous** (ám'én-tá'sh'ús), *a.* **a-men'ti-a** (á-mén'shí-á), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Imbecility; total want of understanding. **a-merce'** (á-múrs'), *v. t.*; — **A-MERCED'** (á-múrs't'), *a.* — **MERC'-ING** (-múrs'íng). [AF. *mercier*, fr. *a merci* at the mercy, liable to a punishment.] **1.** To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is discretionary with the court. **2.** To punish; mulct. — **a-merce'a-ble**, *a.* — **a-merce'ment** (-mént), *n.* — **a-merc'er**, *n.* **A-mer'i-can** (á-mér'í-kán), *a.* [After *Americus Vesputius*.] Of or pertaining to America or the United States. — **n.** **1.** A native of America; orig., an American aborigine; now, a person of European descent born in America. **2.** A citizen of the United States. **American eagle**, the bald eagle, which is represented on the coat of arms of the United States. — **A. plan**, in hotels, a plan whereby guests pay for room and board together; — contrasted with *European plan*. **A-mer'i-ca'na** (á-mér'í-ká'ná; -kán'á), *n. pl.* [*America* + *-ana*.] Literary, ethnographic, historical, or other matters relating to America. **A-mer'i-can-ism** (á-mér'í-kán-íz'm), *n.* **1.** Attachment to the United States. **2.** A custom, word, or phrase peculiar to America or to the United States. **A-mer'i-can-ize** (-íz), *v. t.*; — **IZED** (-ízd); — **IZ'ING** (-íz'íng). To render American; assimilate to the Americans in customs, ideas, etc. — **I-ZA'TION** (-í-zá'sh'ún; -í-zá't'), *n.* **Am'er-ind'** (ám'ér-índ'), *n.* [*American* + *Indian*.] An American Indian or Eskimo. — **Am'er-in'di-an** (-ín'di-án), **Am'er-in'dic** (-dík), *a.* **ames'ace.** *Obs.* var. of *AMBASCE*. **am'e-thyst** (ám'é-thíst), *n.* [From OF., fr. *L.*, fr. Gr. *ἀμέθυστος* without drunkenness, a remedy for drunken-

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



ness, the amethyst, supposed to have this power; & not + *μεθυσεν* to be drunken.] *Min.* a A clear purple or bluish violet crystallized quartz, much used as a jeweler's stone. b A purple variety of corundum, called specifically *Oriental amethyst*. — *am'e-thys'tine* (-thís'tín), *a.* *am'e-tro'pi-a* (ám'è-trò'pí-à), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀμετροπία* irregular + *οπία*.] *Med.* Abnormal refractive condition of the eye, as in myopia, astigmatism, etc. — *tro'pic* (-tròp'ík), *a.* *Am-for'tas* (ám-fór'tás), *n.* See PARSIFAL, KLINGSOR. *Am-ha'tra* (ám-há'trá), *n.* A member of a Semitic tribe of northern Abyssinia.

*Am-har'ic* (ám-hár'ík; áh-há'r'ík), *n.* The official and court language of Abyssinia. — *Am-har'ic*, *a.* *a'mi-a-bil'i-ty* (á'mí-á-bíl'i-tí), *n.* Quality of being amiable; sweetness of disposition.

*a'mi-a-ble* (á'mí-á-b'lí), *a.* [F., fr. L. *amicabilis* friendly, *amicus* friend.] 1. Lovable; admirable; also, lovely; desirable; as, an *amiable* prospect. 2. Good-naturedly amiable; sweet-tempered; as, an *amiable* remark or person. — *Syn.* Agreeable, charming, pleasing. See *LOVABLE*. — *a'mi-a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *a'mi-a-bly*, *adv.*

*am'i-an'thus* (ám't-án'thús), *n.* [L. *amiantus*, Gr. *ἀμραντος λίθος* (lit., unsoiled stone) a greenish stone, like asbestos; & not + *μαλιν* to stain; from its incombustibility.] *Min.* Fine silky asbestos.

*am'i-ca-bil'i-ty* (ám'i-ká-bíl'i-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being amicable.

*am'i-ca-ble* (ám'i-ká-b'lí), *a.* [L. *amicabilis*.] Friendly; arising from or exhibiting friendliness. — *am'i-ca-ble-ness*, *n.* — *am'i-ca-bly*, *adv.*

*Syn.* Peaceable, harmonious, kind, friendly. — *Amicable*, friendly. Neither of these words denotes great warmth of affection. *Friendly* (though less strong than *friendly*) implies cordiality, or at least good will; as, a *friendly* nod, call. *Amicable* often implies little more than absence of a disposition to quarrel; as, an *amicable* adjustment. *amicable numbers*, *Math.*, two numbers each of which is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other. *am'ice* (ám'ís), *n.* [ME. *amysc*.] *R. C. Ch.* An oblong piece of white linen worn about the neck and shoulders, under the alb and chasuble, by priests at Mass.

*am'ice*, *n.* [From OF. fr. LL. *amucium*, *amucia*, *amucia*.] *Ecccl.* A hood, or hooded cape, made of, or lined with, fur (usually gray), formerly worn by the clergy. *a-mid'* (á-míd'), *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

*am'id'* (ám'id'; -íd), *n.* Also *amid*. [*ammonia* + *-ide*.] *Chem.* A compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element, or of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals. — *a-mid'ic* (á-míd'ík), *a.*

*am'i-din* (ám'i-dín), *n.* [Prob. through F. fr. L. *amylum* starch.] *Chem.* Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn.

*am'i-do* (ám'i-dò; á-mè'dò), *a. & pref.* [From AMIDE.] *Chem.* a Pert. to or containing amidogen (NH<sub>2</sub>) united to a radical of acid character; — *disting.* from *amino*. b Less correctly, but very commonly, = AMINO.

*a-mid'o-gen* (á-míd'ò-jén; á-mè'dò-), *n.* *Chem.* The radical NH<sub>2</sub>, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which one hydrogen atom has been removed.

*am'i-dol* (á-dòl; -dòl), *n.* [*amide* + 1st *-ol*.] *Photog.* A salt of a diamino phenol, used as a developer.

*a-mid'ships* (á-míd'shíps), *adv.* *Naut.* In or toward the middle of a ship, esp. with regard to her length.

*a-midst'* (á-mídst'), *a-mid'* (á-míd'), *prep.* In or into the midst or middle of; among. — *Syn.* See AMONG.

|| *a-mi'go* (á-mè'gò), *n.*; *pl.* AMIGOS (-gòs). [Sp., fr. L. *amicus*.] A friend; — a Spanish term specif. applied in the Philippine Islands to friendly natives.

*am'ine* (ám'in; á-mèn'), *n.* Also *-in*. [*ammonia* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* One of a class of strongly basic substances derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals.

*am'i-no* (ám't-nò; á-mè'nò), *am'i-no-*, *a. & pref.* [From *amine*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing the group NH<sub>2</sub> united to a radical other than an acid radical. Cf. AMIDO.

*a-mir'* (á-mèr'). Var. of AMEER.

*Am'ish* (ám'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, Jacob Ammann, or Amen, a strict Mennonite of the 17th century; pertaining to or designating his followers.

— *n. pl.* *Ecccl. Hist.* The Amish Mennonites.

*a-miss'* (á-mís'), *adv.* [*a* + *miss*.] Astray; faultily; improperly; wrongly; ill. — *a.* Wrong; faulty; improper; — used only in the predicate; as, what is *amiss* here?

*am'i-to-sis* (ám't-tò'sís), *n.* [NL.; & not + *mitosis*.] *Biol.* Cell division in which there is first a simple cleavage of the nucleus without change in its structure, followed by the division of the cytoplasm; direct cell division; — opposed to *mitosis*. — *am'i-to'tic* (-tò't'ík), *a.* — *am'i-to'ti-cal-ly* (-í-kál'i-lí), *adv.*

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; íce, íll; òid, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; gò; sing, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);

*am'i-ty* (ám'tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [From F., fr. L. *amicus* friendly.] Friendship; friendly relations. — *Syn.* Harmony, friendliness, good will, peace.

*am'me'ter* (-mè'tér), *n.* [*ampere* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.

*Am'mon* (ám'òn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄμμων, fr. Egypt. *ámen*. See AMON.] *Egypt. Myth.* = AMON.

*Am'mon*, *n. sing. & pl.* [Heb. Ἀμμὼν] *Bib.* A people (usually called the children of Ammon) east of the Jordan, belonging to the Aramaean branch of the Semites.

*am-mo'ni-a* (á-mò'ní-á), *n.* [From *sal ammoniac*.] 1. *Chem.* An extremely pungent gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen. 2. Popularly, ammonia water, the aqueous solution of the gas; — called also *aqua ammonia* and *spirits of hartshorn*.

*am-mo'ni-ac* (ák), *am-mo-ní'a-cal* (ám'ò-ní'á-kál), *a.* Of pertaining to, or like ammonia.

*am-mo'ni-ac* (ák), *n.* or *gum ammoniac*. [From L., fr. Gr. ἀμμωνιακή a gum said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.] The aromatic gum resin of a Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the celery family.

*am-mo'ni-a-ted* (-át'éd), *a.* Combined or impregnated.

*am-mon'ic* (á-mò'n'ík; á-mò'n'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to ammonia or the radical ammonium.

*am-mon'i-fi-ca'tion* (á-mò'n'í-fi-ká'sh'ún), *n.* [*ammonia* + *-fication*.] 1. Impregnation with ammonia or ammonium compounds. 2. Production of ammonia from nitrogenous organic matter, esp. by the action of bacteria.

*am-mon'i-ty* (ám-mò'n'í-tí), *v. t. & i.*, -TIED (-tíd); -FY'ING. To subject to, or to produce or undergo, ammonification.

*Am'mon-ite* (ám'òn-í-tí), *n.* *Bib.* One of the people called Ammon.

*am'mon-ite*, *n.* [L. cornu Ammonis horn of Ammon.] Any of various fossil cephalopod shells.

*am-mo'ni-um* (á-mò'ní-úm), *n.* The strongly basic radical, NH<sub>4</sub>, in salts formed by ammonia and acids. Its compounds resemble those of the alkali metals.

*am'mu-ni'tion* (ám'm-nísh'ún), *n.* [F. + *munition*, formerly used for *munitio*.] See MUNITION. 1. Military stores or provisions. *Obs.* 2. Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance, as powder, shot, etc. 3. Any stock of missiles. — *v. t.* To provide with ammunition.

*am-ne'si-a* (ám-nè'sí-á; -zí-á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμνησία forgetfulness.] *Med.* Defect of memory, esp. for certain words. — *am-ne'sic* (-sík; -zík), -*nes'tic* (-nès'tík), *a.*

*am'nes-ty* (ám'nès-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [From L., fr. Gr. ἀμνηστία a forgetting, deriv. of & not + *μνησθαι* to remember.] 1. Forgetfulness; oblivion; an overlooking. *Nouv. Rare.* 2. An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense.

— *v. t.*; -TIED (-tíd); -TY-ING (-tí-íng). To grant amnesty to.

*am'ni-on* (ám'ní-òn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIONS (-ónz), L. -NIA (-ní-á). [Gr. ἀμνιον, dim. of ἀμνός lamb.] A thin membrane forming a closed sac about the embryo of a reptile, bird, or mammal. — *am'ni-ot'ic* (-òt'ík), *a.*

*a-mœ'ba* (á-mè'bán), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BAS (-báz), L. -BÆ (-bè). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμοιβή change.] Any of several microscopic rhizopods common in stagnant fresh water.

*Amœbas* are the simplest animals.

*am'œ-bæ'an* (ám'è-bè'án), *a.* Also *am'œ-bæ'an*. [Gr. ἀμοιβαίος alternate.] Alternately answering.

*a-mœ'bic* (á-mè'bík), *a.* Like or pert. to an amœba; caused by amœbas or amœbalike organisms.

*a-mœ'boid* (-boid), *a.* [*amœba* + *-oid*.] Like an amœba, esp. in its movements or changes of shape.

*a-mok'* (-mòk'), *n.* A nervous malady of the Malays, marked by a murderous frenzy. See AMUCK.

*a-mo'le* (á-mò'lè), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] 1. Any part of a plant having detergent properties, and used in place of soap. 2. Any of a number of plants so utilized.

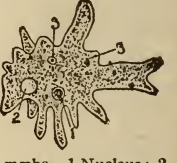
*A'mou* (ám'món), *n.* [Egypt. *ámen*, prop., the hidden.] *Egypt. Myth.* At first a deity of reproductive forces, but later united with the sun god and called "the father of the gods" and eventually conceived of as a supreme deity, with the other gods as his members or parts. He is often represented as ram-headed.

*a-mong'* (á-múng') } *prep.* [AS. *onmang*, *ongemang*, *a-mongs't* (-múng's't) } *gemang*, in a crowd or mixture.] 1. In or into the midst of; surrounded by, in connection with; as, he fell *among* thieves. 2. In the number or class of; as, "blessed art thou *among* women."

3. To each of by way of dispersion or distribution; as, he left his money to be divided *among* them. 4. By the



Ammonite.



Amœba. 1 Nucleus; 2 Contractile Vacuole; 3 Food Vacuoles.



joint action, consent, or knowledge of; as, to quarrel *among* themselves.

**Syn.** *Among, amidst.* *Among* denotes a mingling or intermixture with distinct or separable objects; as, *among* the people. *Amidst* denotes literally in the *midst* or middle of, hence surrounded by (distinct or separable objects, or a single object). See BETWEEN.

**am'o-ret-to** (ám'ó-rét'tó; *It.* á'mó-rét'tó), *n.*; *It. pl.* -ti (-tè). [*It.*] A little or infant love; a cupid.

**am'o-rist** (ám'ó-ríst), *n.* A pressed lover; a gallant.

**am'o-rite** (-rí), *n.* [*Heb. ha-Emri.*] Any of an ancient Palestinian people mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions of Sargon, and in the Bible (2 *Sam.* xxi. 2; *Amos* ii. 9-10).

**am'o-ro-so** (ám'ó-ró'só), *adv.* & *a.* [*It., a.*] *Music.* In a soft, tender, amatory style.

**am'o-rous** (ám'ó-rú's), *a.* [From *OF.*, fr. *LL. amorosus*, fr. *L. amor* love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; as, an *amorous* disposition. 2. Affected with love; in love; enamored. 3. Of, relating to, or produced by, love; as, *amorous* delight; *amorous* songs. — **Syn.** Tender, passionate, ardent. See **FOND.** — **am'o-rous-ly, adv.** — **am'o-rous-ness, n.**

**am-or-phism** (ám'ó-rí'z-m), *n.* Amorphous quality.

**am-or-phous** (-fús), *a.* [*Gr. ἀμορφος; á-mot + μορφή form.*] 1. Having no determinate form; shapeless; specifically, of solids, not crystallized in the ultimate texture, as glass. 2. Of no particular kind or character; anomalous. — **am-or-phous-ly, adv.** — **am-or-phous-ness, n.**

**am-or-tal** (ám'ó-mó't), *a.* [F. á to + *mort* death.] As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected. [Amortized.]

**am-or-tize-a-ble** (ám'ó-rít'iz-á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being am-or-ti-za-tion (-tíz-zá'shún), *n.* [See **AMORTIZE.**] Act or process of amortizing a debt, etc.; also, the sum so applied.

**am-or-tize** (ám'ó-rít'iz; -tíz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tí'z, -tí'z); -TIZ-ING, [*LL. amortizare, admortizare, or F. amortir; L. ad + mors* death.] 1. To sell in mortmain. 2. To clear off, liquidate, or otherwise extinguish, as a debt, usually by a sinking fund. — **am-or-tize-ment** (-tíz-mént), *n.*

**Am'os** (ám'ós), *n.* [*Heb. 'Amós.*] *Bib.* a Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. *b* The Book of Amos in the Old Testament.

**am-o'tion** (ám'ó-shún), *n.* [*L. amotio.*] Removal; ousting.

**am-mount** (ám'móunt'), *v. i.* [*OF. amonter* to increase, ascend, fr. *amont* (equiv. to *L. ad montem* to the mountain) upward.] To rise, reach, or extend in quantity, number, effect, substance, or influence; — used with *to*. — *n.* 1. Sum total of two or more sums or quantities; aggregate. 2. Effect, substance, value, significance, or result; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this. — **Syn.** See **SUM.**

**am'our** (ám'móor'), *n.* [*F., fr. L. amor* love.] Love making; a love affair; usually, an illicit love affair.

**am'ourette** (ám'móor'et'), *n.* [*F.*] A petty amour.

**am-move** (ám'móov'), *v. i.* [*L. amovere; ex + movere* to move.] To dismiss or remove from an office or station.

**am-pe-lop'sis** (ám'pé-lóp'sís), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. ἀμπελος vine + βύσις appearance.*] *Hort.* Any plant of the genus (*Parthenocissis*) including the Virginia creeper.

**am-per-ty** (ám-pár'tí; ám'pér-áj), *n.* The strength of a current of electricity measured in amperes.

**am-per-er** (ám-pár't'), *n.* [After A. M. Ampère, French electrician.] The practical unit of electrical current; the current produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm.

**ampere hour.** *Elec.* The quantity of electricity delivered in one hour by a current averaging in strength one ampere.

**am-pere-me'ter** (ám-pár'mé'tér), **am'per-om-e'ter** (ám'pér-óm'é-tér), *n.* *Elec.* An ammeter.

**ampere turn.** *Elec.* A unit equal to the product of one complete turn (of a coiled conductor) into one ampere of current.

**am'per-sand** (ám'pér-sánd; ám'pér-sánd'), *n.* [Corrupt. of *and per se and, i. e., &* by itself makes *and.*] The character  $\&$ , or  $\&$ .

**am'phi-** (ám'fí-). [*Gr. ἀμφι.* See **AMBI-**] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *both, of both kinds, on both sides, about, around, as in amphibious, amphitheater.*

**am'phi-ar-thro'sis** (ám'fí-ár-thró'sís), *n.* [*NL.* See **AMPHI-**; **ARTHROSIS.**] *Anat.* Articulation admitting slight motion. It includes *synphysis* and *syndesmosis*.

**Am-phi-bi'a** (ám'fí-bí-á), *n. pl.* [See **AMPHIBIOUS.**] *Zool.* A class of vertebrates including the frogs, toads, newts, etc. They are mostly oviparous and pass through an aquatic larval stage called a *tadpole*, in which they have gills, afterwards losing the gills and breathing by lungs.

**am-phi-bi'an** (-í-án), *a.* Amphibious; of the Amphibia. — *n.* An amphibious animal or plant; one of the Amphibia.

**am-phi-bi-ous** (-ús), *a.* [*Gr. ἀμφίβιος* living a double life; *ἀμφί* + *βίος* life.] 1. Able to live both on land and in water, as frogs, beavers, certain plants, etc. 2. Of, pert. to, or adapted for, both land and water. 3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures or lives. — **am-phi-bi-ous-ly, adv.** — **am-phi-bi-ous-ness, n.**

**am'phi-hole** (ám'fí-ból), *n.* [*F., fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος* doubtful.] A silicate of calcium and magnesium and usually one of more other metals, as iron. Asbestos and hornblende are varieties.

**am'phi-bol'ic** (-ból'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to amphibology; ambiguous; equivocal; specif., uncertain or irregular.

**am-phi-bol'o-lite** (ám'fí-ból'ó-lít), *n.* [*amphibole* + *-ite.*] *Petrog.* A rock consisting essentially of amphibole. When schistose, it is usually known as a *hornblende schist*.

**am'phi-bol'o-gy** (ám'fí-ból'ó-jí), *n.* [*L. amphibologia, for amphibolia, fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολία, with the ending -λογία, as if fr. Gr. ἀμφίβोलος irregular + λόγος speech.*] A phrase, discourse, or proposition, susceptible of more than one interpretation; also, the ambiguity so caused.

**am-phi-bol'o-lous** (ám'fí-ból'ó-lús), *a.* [*L. amphibolus, Gr. ἀμφίβολος* thrown about, doubtful.] Capable of two meanings; ambiguous.

**am-phi-bol'o-ly** (-lí), *n.* [*L. amphibolia.*] = **AMPHIBIOLOGY.**

**am'phi-brach** (ám'fí-brák), *n.* [*L. amphibrachus, Gr. ἀμφίβραχος* short at both ends; *ἀμφί* + *βραχίς* short.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, or accented, the others short, or unaccented (— —); as, *hābēēē* (or, in modern English verse, *pro-phē'io*).

**am'phi-chro'ic** (ám'fí-kró'ík) (*a.* [*Gr. ἀμφι- + Gr. χρῶμα* color]) **am'phi-chro-mat'ic** (-kró-mát'ík) color.] *Chem.* Exhibiting or producing two colors, as substances which in the color test change red litmus to blue and blue to red.

**am'phi-coe'lous** (-sē'lús), *a.* [*Gr. ἀμφικωλός* hollowed all round; *ἀμφί* + *κωλός* hollow.] Concave on both sides.

**am-phi-cy-on** (ám'fí-ki'ón), *n.* [From *L., fr. Gr. ἀμφικύωνες*, pl. prob. orig. *ἀμφικύωνες* dwellers around, neighbors.] *Gr. Hist.* A deputy to an amphictyonic council.

**am-phi-cy-on'ic** (-ón'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to the amphictyons or an amphictyony.

**amphictyonic council,** the council held by the deputies of the states associated in an amphictyony.

**am-phi-cy-on-y** (-fí-ki'tí-ón-í), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-níz). [*Gr. ἀμφικύωνια.*] *Gr. Hist.* A league of tribes associated to protect, and maintain worship in, the temple of a deity.

**am'phi-go-ry** (ám'fí-gó-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz), **am'phi-gou'ri** (-gōó'rē), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rēz). [*F. amphigouri.*] A nonsense verse or composition. — **gor'ic** (-gór'ík), *a.*

**am-phim'a-cer** (ám'fím-á-sēr), *n.* [*L. amphimaerus, Gr. ἀμφιμαερός; ἀμφί* + *μαερός* long.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three syllables, long, short, and long.

**Am-phí-on** (ám'fí'ón), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφίων.*] A son of Zeus and Antiope. He built the walls of Thebes by charming the stones into place with the music of his lyre.

**am'phi-ox'us** (ám'fí-ók'sús), *n.* [*NL.; amphi- + Gr. δέξ* sharp.] A lancelet.

**am'phi-pod** (ám'fí-pód), *n.* Any crustacean of the suborder (*Amphipoda*) comprising the sand fleas and allied forms.

**am-phi-ro-style** (ám'fí-ró-stíl; ám'fí-pró'stíl), *a.* [*L. amphiprostylus, Gr. ἀμφίπροστυλος.*] *Arch.* Having a portico at either end. — *n.* An amphiprostyle building. — **am-phi-ro-sty'lar** (-stí'lár), *a.*

**am'phis-bæ-na** (ám'fís-bē-ná), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ἀμφίβαινα; ἀμφί* on both ends + *βαίνα* to go.] A fabled serpent with a head at each end, and moving either way.

**am-phis-ci-i** (ám'físh'í-í), *n. pl.* [*Gr. ἀμφίσκιοι* throw- ing a shadow both ways.] The inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows vary from north to south with the shifting of the sun.

**am'phi-sty'lar** (ám'fí-stí'lár), *a.* [*amphi- + Gr. στήλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having columns at both ends, or, more rarely, on both sides.

**am'phi-the'a-ter** (ám'fí-thē'á-tēr), *n.* [From *L., fr. Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον; ἀμφί* + *θέατρον* theater.]

1. An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an arena. 2. Anything resembling an amphitheater in form. — **am'phi-the-at'ric** (-thē-át'ík), **am'phi-the-at'ri-cal** (-rí-kál), *a.* — **at'ri-cal-ly, adv.**

**Am'phi-tri'te** (-trí'tē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφιτριτη.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea.

**Am-phi'try-on** (ám'fí-trí-ón), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφιτρώων.*] *Class. Myth.* The husband of Alcmena, in whose guise Zeus visits her and begets Hercules.

**am'pho-ra** (ám'fó-rá), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RÆ (-ræ).

[*L., fr. Gr. ἀφορέα, ἀμφιφορέα, a two-handled jar; ἀμφί* + *φορέα* bearer.] *Class. Archæol.* A jar or vase of a certain type. See *Illust.*

**am'ple** (ám'pl), *a.*; **am'pler** (ám'plēr); **-PLEST** (-plēst; 24). [*F., fr. L. amplus.*]

1. Large; big; spacious; as, an *ample* house. 2. Fully sufficient; abundant; liberal; as, an *ample* fortune. 3. Not contracted or brief; diffusive; as, an *ample* narrative. — **Syn.** Full, extensive; wide; plentiful, plenteous, copious; bountiful, munificent. — **am'ple-ness, n.**



Amphora. (24)

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**am-plex'i-caul** (ám-plék'sí-kól), *a.* [*L. amplexus* encircling + *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* Claspings or embracing a stem, as a leaf. See **LEAF**, *Illust.*

**am'pli-a'tion** (ám'plí-á'shün), *n.* [*L. ampliatio*, fr. *ampliare* to widen, *amplus* ample.] Enlargement; amplification.

**am'pli-a-tive** (ám'plí-á-tív), *a.* Giving a fuller meaning to something already known or known in part.

**am'pli-fi-ca'tion** (ám'plí-fí-ká'shün), *n.* Act of amplifying; that by which a thing or statement is amplified. —

**am'plí-fi-ca-to-ry** (ám'plí-fí-ká-tó-rí), *a.*

**am'pli-fi'er** (ám'plí-fí-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, amplifies.

**am'pli-fy** (-fí), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fíd); -FY'ING. [*F. amplifier*, *L. amplificare*. See **AMPLE**; -FY.] 1. To render larger, more intense, or the like; — used esp. of telescopes, microscopes, etc. 2. *Rhet.* To enlarge by adding particulars or illustrations, by the use of epithets, etc., for rhetorical effect; expand. — *v. i.* To speak or write with amplification; expatiate.

**am'pli-tude** (-túd), *n.* [*L. amplitudo*.] 1. State or quality of being ample; extent of surface or space; size. 2. Largeness; breadth; abundance; fullness, as of intellectual powers. 3. *Astron.* The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object; the complement of azimuth. 4. *Physics.* The extent of a vibratory movement, as of a pendulum, measured from the mean position to an extreme, or measured, as used by some, from one extreme to the opposite, a quantity double the preceding.

**am'ply** (-plí), *adv.* In an ample manner.

**am-pu'la** (ám-pú-lá), *n.* *L. pl. -LÆ (-Ē)*. [*L.*] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A more or less globular flask with two handles (rarely one). 2. *Ecol.* A crucet for the wine and water at Mass. B A vase for holy oil; a chrismatory.

**am'pul-la'ceous** (ám'pú-lá'shūs), *a.* Like an ampulla; flask-shaped; bladderlike.

**am'pu-tate** (ám'pú-tát), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tát'éd); -TAT'ING. [*L. ampulatus*, *p. p. of amputare*; *ambi-* around + *putare* to prune.] To cut off (a limb or portion of a limb, or projecting part); — usually distinguished from *excise*.

**am'pu-ta'tion** (-tá'shün), *n.* Act or process of amputating.

**am'pu-tor** (-tó-r), *n.* One who amputates.

**am-rí'ta, am-ree'tá** (ám-ré-tá), *n.* [*Skr. amṛta*.] *Hindu Myth.* Immortality; also, the nectar conferring immortality. — *a.* Ambrosial; immortal.

**a-muck'** (á-múk'), *a.* [*Malay amog* furious.] Possessed with murderous frenzy. — *adv.* In a murderous frenzy. To run *a-muck*, to rush out in frenzy and attack every one met; assault recklessly and indiscriminately.

**am'ú-let** (ám'ú-lét), *n.* [*L. amuletum*.] Some small object worn as a charm against evil, and often inscribed with a magic incantation or symbol. — **Syn.** See **FALISMAN**.

**a-mus'a-ble** (á-múz'á-b'l), *a.* That can be amused.

**a-muse'** (á-múz'), *v. t.*; *a-MUSEY'* (múzd'); *a-MUS'ING* (-múz'íng). [*F. amuser* to cause to muse or waste time; *d. (L. ad)* + *OF. musier*. See **MUSE**, *v.*] 1. To distract; bewilder. *Obs.* 2. To entertain or occupy pleasantly; divert; as, to *amuse* with pictures, stories, etc. 3. To beguile; delude; as, to *amuse* with idle promises. *Archaic.* **Syn.** Recreate, please, entertain, divert. — **Amuse**, entertain, divert. We are *amused* by (or with) that which occupies the time lightly and pleasantly; as, to *amuse* one's self with a camera. That which *entertains* makes a larger demand on one's attention and frequently implies more or less formal expedients or contrivances; as, to *entertain* one's self with a book. We are *diverted* by that which turns our thoughts aside to livelier interest than the regular routine; as, her gossip was highly *diverting*. Both *amuse* and *divert* apply esp. to that which tickles our sense of humor, and in this sense are often followed by *at*.

**a-muse'ment** (á-múz'mént), *n.* State of being amused; also, that which amuses. — **Syn.** Diversion, entertainment, recreation, relaxation, avocation, pastime, sport.

**a-mus'er** (á-múz'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, amuses.

**a-mus'ing** (á-múz'íng), *p. a.* Giving amusement.

**a-mus'ive** (á-múz'ív); (-sív), *a.* Tending to amuse.

**a-myg-da-la'ceous** (á-míg-dá-lá'shūs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Amygdalacææ*) of trees and shrubs, the almond, or plum, family, distinguished by the single pistil with united carpels, and the drupe, or stone fruit.

**a-myg-da-late** (á-míg-dá-lát) *a.* Like, pertaining to, or

**a-myg-da-line** (á-míg-dá-lín) } made of, almonds.

**a-myg-da-loid** (-loid), *n.* [*Gr. ámygdalon* almond + *-oid*.] *Petrog.* Any igneous rock containing small cavities produced before solidification by steam, and afterwards filled, wholly or in part, by deposits, esp. of agate, quartz, calcite, and the zeolites.

**a-myg-da-loid** (-dá-loid) } *a.* 1. Almond-shaped. 2. Pert.

**a-myg-da-loi'dal** (-loi'dál) } to, or of the nature of, amygdaloid.



Ampulla. 1.

**am'y-l** (ám'íl), *n.* [*L. amyllum* starch + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, compounds of which occur in fusel oil, fruit essences, etc.

**am'y-la'ceous** (ám'í-lá'shūs), *a.* [*See* **AMYL**.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, starch; starchy.

**amyl alcohol.** See **ALCOHOL**.

**am'y-lene** (ám'í-lén), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, of the ethylene series. The colorless, volatile, mobile liquid commonly called amylenes is a mixture of different members of the group.

**a-myl'ic** (á-míl'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to *amyl*.

**a-myl'o-gen** (á-míl'ó-jén), *n.* [*Amylum* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* That part of the starch granule or granulose which is soluble in water.

**am'y-lo-gen'ic** (ám'í-ló-jén'ík), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to *amyl*-ogen. 2. Forming starch; — applied specif. to leucoplasts.

**am'y-loid** (ám'í-loid) } *a.* [*Amylum* + *-oid*.] Like or con-

**am'y-loi'dal** (-loi'dál) } taining *amylum*; starchlike.

**am'y-loid** (ám'í-loid), *n.* A nonnitrogenous starchy food; a starchlike substance.

**am'y-loi'y-sis** (-lói'í-sís), *n.* [*Amylum* + *-lysis*.] *Chem.* Conversion of starch into soluble products, as dextrins and sugar, esp. by enzymes. — **am'y-lo-lyt'ic** (-lói-lít'ík), *a.*

**am'y-loi'sin** (-lói'p'sín), *n.* [*Amylum* + *Gr. ósis* appearance.] *Chem.* The diastase of the pancreatic juice.

**am'y-lose** (ám'í-lós), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the starch group, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>x</sub>, of the carbohydrates, as starch, dextrin, cellulose, etc.

**am'y-lum** (-lúm), *n.* [*L. See* **AMYL**.] Starch.

**an** (án), or **a**, *or*, *or indefinite article*. [*AS. an* one. See **ONE**.] One or any, — without emphasis on the number. **an** In present usage *an* is invariably used before words beginning with a vowel sound, as *an enemy*, *an hour*, *an oak*; and *a* is invariably used, except as noted below, before words beginning with a consonant sound, as *a table*, *a woman*, *a year*, *a unit*, *a eulogy*, *a oneness*, *that one*, *a history*, *a historian*, *a hypothesis*, *a hotel*. Some writers, however, use *an* before words beginning with *h* in an unaccented syllable, as *an historian*, *an hotel*; and British writers often use *an* before such words as *union*, *eve*, *euphony*, etc., beginning with the sound of *y* (*ü* = *yoo*).

**an**, or **an'** (án'), *conj.* 1. *And. Obs. or Dial.* 2. *lf. Archaic.*

**an-** A prefix denoting *not*, *without*, etc. See *A-*, *not*.

**-an** (-án). A suffix used: 1. Primarily, to form adjectives, and signifying: *of, belonging to, pertaining to*. Examples: metropolitan, *of, belonging to, or pertaining to*, a metropolis; suburban, *of, belonging to, or pertaining to*, a suburb; Roman, Armenian, etc., *of, belonging to, or pertaining to*, Rome, Armenia, etc. 2. Secondly, to form nouns, as in *Zoology*, to form nouns in the singular for plural group names and denoting: *one of the*. Examples: crustacean, molluscan, etc., *one of the* Crustacea, Mollusca, etc. **b** In place names, nouns denoting: *a native or inhabitant of*. Examples: *Roman*, *a native or inhabitant of* Rome; *Belgian*, *a native or inhabitant of* Belgium, etc.

**an'a** (án'á-). [*Gr. ána on*; *in comp.*, on up.] A prefix in words from the Greek (sometimes through *LL* and *F.*) denoting *up, upward, throughout, backward, back, again, anew*, or (intensively) *greatly or excessively*.

**a-na** (-ná); (-áná). [*The neut. pl. ending of Latin adjectives in -anus*.] A suffix denoting *a collection of bibliography, anecdotes, literary gossip*, or other facts or pieces of information concerning something, as in *Americanana*, etc.; — also used as a noun, *a'na*.

**a'na** (áná); (áná), *adv.* [*Gr. ána* — used distributively.] *Med.* Of each an equal quantity; — used in prescriptions.

**an'a-bæ'na** (án'á-bé'ná), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. ánaþaivein* to go up.] An individual, or a mass of individuals, of a genus (*Anabæna*) of fresh-water algae that often contaminate reservoirs, giving a pronounced fishy taste and odor, and sometimes a cloudy appearance to the water.

**An'a-bap'tist** (án'á-báp'tíst), *n.* *Ecol. Hist.* One of a sect, originating in Switzerland in 1523, which rejected infant baptism, and held that the church is composed only of those baptized on confession of faith. Immersion became the only mode of baptism. — **An'a-bap'tism** (-tíz'm), *n.*

**an'a-bás** (án'á-bás), *n.* [*Gr. ánaþás*, deriv. of *áva up* + *þaivein* to go.] Any of a genus (*Anabas*) of small perchlike fishes of south-eastern Asia and Africa. One species can travel considerable distances overland, and is said to climb trees.

**Anabas.**

**a-nab'a-sis** (á-náb'á-sís), *n.*; *pl. -SES* (-séz). [*Gr. ánaþa-sis*.] Lit., a journey upward; a military advance; — referring to Cyrus's expedition against Artaxerxes and the adventurous retreat, related in Xenophon's "Anabasis."



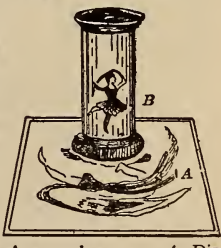
Anabas.

ãle, senãte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofiã; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ìll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cõnnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fõod, fõot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**an-ab'o-lism** (än-äb'ö-liz'm), *a.* [Gr. ἀναβολή something heaped up; ἀνά + βολή a stroke.] *Biol.* Constructive metabolism; — opposed to *katabolism*. — **an-a-bol'ic**, *a.*  
**an-a-branch** (än-ä-bränch), *n.* [anastomosing + branch.] A branch of a river which reenters the main stream; also, a branch which loses itself in sandy soil. *Australia.*  
**an-a-car'di-a'ceous** (-kärd'i-ä'shüs), *a.* [NL.; Gr. ἀνά similar to + καρδία heart; — the fruit being likened to a bird's heart.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large and widely distributed family (*Anacardiaceæ*) of trees and shrubs (order *Sapindales*), the cashew family, which yield a milky or resinous, sometimes (as in the sumac) poisonous, juice.  
**an-ach'ro-nism** (än-äk'rö-niz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, fr. ἀναχρονίζω to refer to a wrong time; ἀνά + χρόνος time.] 1. An error in chronology by which events are misplaced in order, esp. one by which an event is placed too early. 2. Anything incongruous because its surroundings are not appropriate in time.  
**an-ach-ro-nis'tic** (-nis'tik), *a.* Characterized by anachronisms; of the nature of, or involving, anachronism.  
**an-ach'ro-nous** (-nüs), *a.* Containing or being an anachronism; anachronistic. — **an-ach-ro-nous-ly**, *adv.*  
**an-ac'la-sis** (än-äk-läs'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάκλασις. See ANACLASTIC.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* An exchange of place between a short syllable and a preceding long one.  
**an-a-clas'tic** (än-ä-k-läs'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀνακλάν to bend back and break; reflect (light); ἀνά + κλάν to break.] 1. *Optics.* Pert. to, or produced by, refraction. 2. *Pros.* Relating to or constituting anaclasses.  
**an-a-cl'i-nal** (-kl'i-näl), *a.* [ana- + Gr. κλίνειν.] *Physical Geog.* Descending in a direction opposite to the dip of strata; as, an *anacinal* river; — opp. to *catacinal*.  
**an-a-co-lu'tion** (-kö-lü'thön), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THÄ (-thä). [Gr. ἀνακόλουθος, -ov, deriv. of ἀν- not + ἀκόλουθος following.] *Gram.* A want of grammatical sequence or coherence in a sentence; an expression in which the latter part does not syntactically correspond with the first part.  
**an-a-con'da** (-kön'dä), *n.* 1. Any large snake that crushes its prey; a boa. 2. *Zool.* A large snake (*Eunectes murinus*) of the boa family, of tropical South America.  
**A-nac're-on'ic** (-än-äk-ré-on'tik), *a.* Pert. to, or after the light and graceful style of, the Greek lyric poet Anacreon. — *n.* A poem after the style of Anacreon's lyrics.  
**an-a-cru'sis** (än-ä-kroö'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάκρουσις, fr. ἀνακρούω to push back; ἀνών + κρούω to strike.] *Pros.* One or two unaccented syllables prefixed to a verse properly beginning with an accented syllable.  
**an-a-crus'tic** (-krüs'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to anacrusis.  
**an-a-dem** (än-ä-dém), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀνάδημα, deriv. of ἀνά up + δέω to bind.] Garland; fillet; wreath. *Poetic.*  
**an-a-di-ple'sis** (-di-plö'sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀνάδιπλωσις; ἀνά + διπλῶν to double.] *Rhet.* Repetition of the last word or of any prominent word in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea.  
**an-ad'ro-mous** (än-äd'rö-müs), *a.* [Gr. ἀνὰδρόμος running upward; ἀνά + δρόμος a running.] *Zool.* Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding.  
**a-ne'mi-a**, *a-ne'mi-a* (ä-né-mi-ä), *n.* [Gr. ἀναιμία; ἀ-, αν-, not + αἷμα blood.] *Med.* A deficiency in the blood or its constituents causing pallor, heart palpitation, and debility. — *a-ne'mic*, *a-ne'mic* (-né'mik; -né'm'ik), *a.*  
**an-a-er'o-bi-a** (än-ä-ér-ö-bi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. *anaërobia*;  
**an-a-er-öbes** (än-ä-ér-öbüz) *an-not* + *aëro-* + Gr. βίος life.] *Bacteriol.* Anaerobic bacteria. [free oxygen.]  
**an-a-er-ob'ic** (-öb'ik), *a.* Able to live in the absence of  
**an-æs-the'si-a**, **an-æs-the'si-a** (än-æs-thé'si-ä; -zhí-ä), *n.* [Gr. ἀνασθησία; ἀν- not + αίσθησις feeling.] Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling; general or local insensibility usually due to disease, hypnosis, or an anæsthetic.  
**an-æs-thet'ic**, **an-æs-thet'ic** (-thét'ik), *a.* *Med.* A capable of rendering insensible. *b* Marked by, or connected with, insensibility. — *n.* An agent that anesthetizes, as cocaine (local anæsthetic) or ether (general anæsthetic).  
**an-æs-the-tize**, **an-æs-the-tize** (än-æs-thé-tíz), *v. l.*; -TIZED (-tíz) — -TIZ'ING (-tíz'ing). To render insensible by an anæsthetic. — **an-æs-thet'i-za'tion**, **an-æs-thet'i-za'tion** (än-æs-thét'i-zä'shün; -i-zä'-), *n.*  
**an-a-glyph** (än-ä-glif), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάγλυφος anaglyptic; ἀνά + γλύφω to engrave.] Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo. — **an-a-glyph'ic** (-glif'ik), *a.* — **an-a-glyp'tic** (-glip'tik), *a.*  
**an-a-glyp'tics** (-glip'tiks), *n.* (See -ics.) [Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος embossed.] Art of carving in low relief, embossing, etc.  
**an-a-go'ge** (-gö'jé), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναγωγή a leading up; ἀνά + ἀγωγή a leading, ἀγειν to lead.] The mystical or spiritual meaning or application of words, esp. of the Bible. — **an-a-gog'ic** (-gö'j'ik), **an-a-gog'ic** (-i-käl), *a.*  
**an-a-gram** (än-ä-gräm), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. ἄνα up, back + γράφω to write.] The change of one word or phrase into another by the transposition of its letters. — **an-a-gram-mat'ic** (-grä-mät'ik), **-mat'ic-al** (-käl), *a.*

**a'nal** (ä'näl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus.  
**an-al'cite** (än-äl'sit), *n.* [Gr. ἀναλις weak + -ite.] *Min.* A white or slightly colored zeolite, crystalline or massive.  
**an-a-lects** (än-ä-lékts) } *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀνάλεκτα, fr. ἀναλέ-  
**an-a-lect'ta** (än-ä-lék'tä) } γειν to collect; ἀνά + λέγειν  
to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.  
**an-a-lep'tic** (-lép'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀναληπτικός restorative.] *Med.* Restorative; giving strength. — *n.* A restorative.  
**an-al'gen** (än-äl-jén) } *n.* [Gr. ἀναλγής painless.] *Pharm.*  
**an-al'gene** (-jén) } A derivative of quinine, used as  
an antipyretic and analgesic, as in rheumatism.  
**an-al'ge-si-a** (än-äl-jé'si-ä; -zi-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναλγη-  
σία; ἀν- not + ἀλγῆσις sense of pain.] Insensibility to pain.  
**an-al-ge'sic** (än-äl-jés'ik), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or pro-  
ducing, analgesia. — *n.* An analgesic agent.  
**an-a-log'ic** (-ä-löj'ik) } *a.* 1. Founded on, of the nature of,  
**an-a-log'i-cal** (-i-käl) } or implying, analogy. 2. Having  
analogy; analogous. — **an-a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**a-nal'o-gist** (ä-näl'ö-jist), *n.* One who analogizes.  
**a-nal'o-gize** (-jíz), *v. i.*; -GIZED; (-jíz) -GIZ'ING (-jíz'ing).  
To employ, or reason by, analogy; show or seek analogy.  
**a-nal'o-gous** (-güs), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀνάλογος pro-  
portionate; ἀνά + λόγος ratio.] Having analogy; bearing  
some resemblance or proportion. — *Syn.* Correspondent,  
similar. — **a-nal'o-gous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nal'o-gous-ness**, *n.*  
**an-a-logue** (än-ä-lög), *n.* [F.] 1. That which is analog-  
ous to some other thing. 2. *Biol.* An organ with similar  
function to an organ of another animal or plant, but differ-  
ent in structure and origin; as, the gill of a fish is the *analo-  
logue* of a lung in a quadruped; — disting. from *homologue*.  
**a-nal'o-gy** (ä-näl'ö-jí), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jíz). 1. Resem-  
blance of relations; agreement between things in some  
circumstances but not in others. 2. *Logic.* A form of  
inference in which it is reasoned that if two (or more)  
things agree with one another in one or more respects, they  
will (probably) agree in yet other respects. 3. *Biol.* Cor-  
respondence in function between organs or parts of differ-  
ent structure and origin; — disting. from *homology*. —  
*Syn.* See RESEMBLANCE.  
**an-a-lyse**, **an-a-lys'er**, etc. *VARS.* OF ANALYZE, etc.  
**a-nal'y-sis** (ä-näl'y-sis), *n., pl.* -SES (-séz). [Gr. ἀνάλυσις,  
fr. ἀναλύω to unloose, resolve; ἀνά up + λύω to loose.]  
1. A resolution of anything into elements; an examination  
of component parts separately, or in relation to the whole,  
as of the words which compose a sentence, the tones of a  
tune, the ideas in an argument, etc.; also, a statement of a  
resolution so made. See SYNTHESIS. 2. *Chem.* A separation  
of substances, by chemical processes, into their  
constituents. *b* Determination of one or more ingredients  
of a substance either as to kind or amount. 3. *Math.* A  
investigation of problems by algebra. *b* Generally, any  
of those methods that are based on considerations of  
number, as opposed to geometric intuition. *c* Often, the  
differential and integral calculus.  
**an-a-lyst** (än-ä-lyst), *n.* One who analyzes.  
**an-a-lyt'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάλυτικός.] Of or pertain-  
**an-a-lyt'i-cal** (-i-käl) } ing to analysis; resolving into ele-  
ments or constituent parts. — **an-a-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
*analytic, or analytical, geometry, geometry* subjected to  
algebraic treatment by means of coordinates. — *a. lan-  
guage.* See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGE.  
**an-a-lyt'ics** (-lit'iks), *n.* (See -ics.) THE SCIENCE OF ANALYSIS.  
**an-a-lyze**, **an-a-lyze** (än-ä-lyz), *v. l.*; -LYCED or -LYSED  
(-líz); -LYZ'ING or -LYS'ING (-líz'ing). To resolve into  
elements or constituent parts; separate or discriminate  
the parts of in relation to the whole and to one another; sub-  
ject to analysis. — **an-a-lyz-a-ble**, **an-a-lys-a-ble** (än-ä-  
líz-ä-b'l), *a.* — **an-a-lyz'er**, **an-a-lys'er** (-líz'er), *n.*  
**An-a-mese'**. Var. OF ANNAMESIS.  
**an'am-ne'sis** (än-äm-né'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάμνησις,  
fr. ἀναμνήσκω to recollect.] A recalling to mind;  
recollection. — **an'am-nes'tic** (-né's'tik), *a.*  
**an'a-mor'pho-scope** (än-ä-mör'fö-sköp), *n.* [*anamorpho-  
sis* + *-scope*.] An instru-  
ment, as a cylindrical mirror,  
for giving a normal picture of  
a picture or image that is  
distorted by anamorphosis.  
**an'a-mor'pho-sis** (-mör'fö-  
sis; -mör'fö'sis), *n.*; *pl.*  
-sES (-séz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνα-  
μόρφωσις; ἀνά again + μορφή  
form.] 1. A distorted projec-  
tion or representation of an  
image, which, when viewed  
in a certain manner, as by re-  
flection from a curved mirror,  
appears regular and in pro-  
portion; deformation of an  
image. 2. Process of making  
such distorted images.



Anamorphoscope. A Distorted Picture; B Mirror, showing Normal Image.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



an-an'drous (án-án'drús), a. [an-not + -androus.] Bot. Having no stamens; — applied to pistillate flowers. An/a-ni'as (án-á-ni'ás), n. Bib. A follower of the Apostles, who, with his wife, Sapphira, was struck dead for lying. Acts v. Hence, often, Collog., a liar. b A Christian disciple at Damascus, to whom Paul was sent after his conversion. Acts ix. c A Jewish high priest before whom Paul was tried. Acts xxiii.

an/a-pést, an/a-pést (án-á-pést), n. [From L., fr. Gr. ἀναπέστος, i. e., a dactyl reversed; ává back + πέστω to strike.] Pros. A foot of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented (—). b An anapaestic verse. — an/a-pés'tic, -pés'tic (-pés'tík), a. a-naph'o-ra (á-ná'fó-rá), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀναφορά; ává up, back + φέρω to carry.] Rhet. Repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of successive clauses.

an-aph'ro-dis'ti-ac (án-á'fró-diz'ti-ák), a. [an-not + Gr. ἀφροδισιακός of venery.] Med. Capable of lessening sexual desire. — n. An aphrodisiac agent.

an/a-plas'ty (án-á-plás'ti), n. [ana- + -plasty.] Surg. Plastic surgery. — an/a-plas'tic (-plás'tík), a.

an/ap-tot'ic (áp-tót'ík), a. [ana-back + Gr. πτωτός belonging to case.] Philol. Having lost, or tending to lose, inflections by phonetic decay, as in English.

an/arch (án'árk), n. [Gr. ἀναρχος without a head; άν- not + αρχή beginning, first place, government.] An author or aider of anarchy, or of lawless revolt.

a-nar'chic (á-nár'kík) a. Of, pertaining to, involving, or a-nar'ch-cal (-kí-kál) of the nature of, anarchy.

an/archi-sm (án'ár-kiz'm), n. 1. The principles underlying anarchy; esp., the theory that all government is an evil. At its best, anarchism stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law; at its worst, for a terroristic resistance to all present government and social order. 2. Advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles; esp., anarchistic revolution; terrorism.

an/arch-ist (-kíst), n. Advocate of anarchy or anarchism. an/arch-y (-kí), n. [Gr. ἀναρχία.] 1. State of society where there is no law or supreme power; hence, a state of lawlessness or political disorder. 2. Confusion; disorder.

Syn. Anarchy, lawlessness. Anarchy implies the total absence or suspension of government; lawlessness is less definite than anarchy, and signifies rather a prevalent or habitual disregard of existing law and order. an/arch'rous (án-ár'chrús), a. [Gr. ἀναρχικός; άν- + ἄρχος joint, the article.] Gr. Gram. Used without the article; as, an anar'chrous substantive.

an-as'tig-na'tic (án-ás'tig-nát'ík), a. [an-not + astigmat'ic.] Optics. Not astigmatic; — said esp. of a lens or of a lens system consisting of a converging lens and a diverging lens of equal and opposite astigmatism but different focal lengths, and sensibly free from astigmatism.

a-nas'to-mose (á-nás'tó-móz), v. i.; -MOSED (-mózd); -mos'ING (-móz'ing). To intercommunicate by anastomosis; join or unite like the parts of a network; hence, to coalesce; interjoin.

a-nas'to-mo'sis (-mó'sís), n.; pl. -SES (-séz). [Gr. ἀναστόμωσις opening, deriv. of άvá + στόμα mouth.] 1. Anat. & Biol. Union of one vessel with another, as of veins and arteries, or sap vessels in plants. 2. Union or intercommunication of any system or network of lines, branches, streams, etc. — a-nas'to-mo'tic (-mót'ík), a.

a-nas'tro-phe (á-nás'tró-fé), n. [Gr. ἀναστροφή, deriv. of άvá + τρέφω to turn.] Rhet. Inversion of the natural order of words; as, echoed the hills for the hills echoed.

an/a-tase (án-á-tás), n. [Gr. ἀνάτασις a stretching out; — alluding to the length of its crystals.] = OCTAHEDRITE.

an/a-the'ma (án-á-thé'má), n.; pl. -THEMATA (-thém'á-tá). [L. anathēma, Gr. ἀνάθημα. See 2d ANATEMMA.] A thing devoted to a divinity or to sacred purposes.

a-nath'e-ma (á-náth'é-má), n.; pl. -MAS (-máz). [L. anathēma, fr. Gr. ἀνάθημα thing devoted, esp. to evil, a curse, fr. άναθίθεαι to set up as a votive gift, dedicate; άvá + τίθεαι to set.] 1. A solemn ban or curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, esp. with excommunication. 2. A curse. 3. Any person or thing anathematized. — Syn. See CURSE.

a-nath'e-ma mar/a-nath'a (már-á-náth'á). [Gr. ἀνάθεμα Μαρῶν ἄθι.] An expression occurring in 1 Cor. xvi, 22, formerly thought to be a double curse, or a curse intensified by a prayer. Marantha is now considered to be two Aramaic words used in supplication or invocation, and meaning literally "Our Lord cometh," or, more probably, "O (or Our) Lord, come!"

an/a-th'e-ma-tize (á-tíz), v. t. & i.; -TIZED (-tízd); -tiz'ING (-tíz'ing). To pronounce an anathema against; to curse. — a-nath'e-ma-ti-za'tion (-tíz-zá'shún; -tíz-z'ishún), n.

An/a-to-li-an (án-á-tó'li-án), a. Of or pertaining to Anatolia, or, loosely, Asia Minor.

an/a-tom'ic (án-á-tóm'ík), a. Of or relating to anatomy. an/a-tom'i-cal (-í-kál) — an/a-tom'i-cal-ly, adv.

an/a-to-mist (á-nát'ó-míst), n. One skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mize (-míz), v. t.; -MIZED (-mízd) — MIZ'ING (-míz-ing). 1. To dissect so as to display or examine the structure and use of the parts. 2. To discriminate carefully; analyze. — a-nat'o-mi-za'tion (-míz-zá'shún; -mí-), n. a-nat'o-my (-mí), n.; pl. -MIES (-míz). [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀνατομή dissection, fr. άvá + τέμνω to cut.] 1. Art of dissecting an animal or plant to discover the situation, structure, and economy of the parts. 2. The science of the structure of animals or plants. 3. Structure or organization of an animal or plant. 4. Act of dividing anything to examine its parts; analysis. 5. A skeleton.

a-nat'o-pous (á-nát'ró-pús), a. [ana- up + -tropsous.] Bot. Of the ovule, inverted at an early period in its development, so that the micropyle is bent down to the funicle, to which the body of the ovule is united.

a-nat'io. Var. of ANNATTO.

-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency. Suffixes forming nouns, and signifying: 1. Primarily: a Act of. Examples: continuance, act of continuing; resistance, act of resisting; emergence or, less usually, emergency, act of emerging; appearance, act of appearing; radiance, act of radiating, radiation.

b Quality or state of. Examples: contingency, or rarely, contigence, quality or state of being contingent; radiance, radiancy, convenience, conveniency, exigency, quality or state of being radiant, etc. 2. Secondly, a (particular) thing that exhibits, or is produced by, or causes (the quality, state, or action denoted by the word in its primary senses); that which, or a thing that, is (of the nature indicated by the corresponding adjective in -ant or -ent).

Examples: contingency, that which is contingent; prominence, protuberance, contrivance, that which is prominent, protuberant, contrived; convenience, that which causes convenience, a thing that is convenient.

an'ces-tor (án'sés-tér), n. [OF. ancestor, fr. L. antecessor one who goes before, deriv. of antecedere, fr. ante before + cedere to go.] 1. One from whom a person is descended; a progenitor; forefather. 2. Biol. A progenitor (living in an earlier geological period) of a more recent or existing species or group. 3. Law. One from whom an estate has descended; — correlative of heir.

an'ces'tral (án-sés'trál), a. Of, pertaining to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors.

an'ces-tress (án'sés-trés), n. A female ancestor.

an'ces-try (-trí), n. Ancestral lineage; hence: birth; honorable descent.

An'chi-sés (án-kí'séz), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀγχίσησ.] See ÆNEAS.

an'chor (án'kér), n. [AS. ancra, fr. L. anchorata. See ANCHORET.] An anchor. Obs.

an'chor, n. [AS. ancor, oncer, L. ancora, fr. Gr. ἄγκυρα.] 1. An instrument attached to a ship or other vessel by a line or cable so that when cast overboard it will lay hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and hold the vessel in place; also, anything similarly used. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, a ship's anchor, as a contrivance to hold the end of a bridge cable, a metal tie or a cramp, etc. — v. t. 1. To place at anchor; secure. Shank; cc/Flukes; by anchor. 2. To fix; fasten. — v. i. 1. dd Arms. To cast anchor; come to anchor. 2. To stop; rest. at anchor, anchored.



an'chor-age (án'kér-áj), n. 1. Act of anchoring, or condition of lying at anchor. 2. A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor. 3. Something on which one may depend for security; ground of trust; as, he was the anchorage of my hopes. 4. A toll for anchoring.

an'cho-ress (án'kó-rés; 24), n. A female anchorite.

an'cho-rite (-rét), an'cho-rite (-rít), n. [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀναχωρητής, fr. άναχωρείν to go back; άvá + χωρείν to give place.] One who renounces the world to live in seclusion, esp. for religious reasons; hermit; recluse. — Syn. See HERMIT. — an'cho-ret'ic (-rét'ík), a.

an'chor-less (án'kér-lés), a. Without an anchor or stay; hence: drifting; unsettled.

an'cho-ry (án'chó'ví; án'chó-), n.; pl. -VIES (-víz). [From Sp. or Pg.] Any of a number of small herringlike fishes of the Mediterranean, used for pickling or making a sauce.

anchovy pear. The fruit, often pickled, of a West Indian tree (Grias cauliflora) somewhat resembling the mango; also, the tree itself.

an'chu-sin (án'kú-sín), n. [L. anchusa the plant alkanet, Gr. ἄγκυρα.] Chem. A red coloring matter got from alkanet and related plants.

an'chy-lose (án'kí-lós), an'chy-lo'sis, etc. Vars. of ANKYLOSE, ANKYLOSIS, etc.

an'cient (án'shént), n. [Corrupt. fr. ensign.] 1. An ensign. Obs. or R. The bearer of an ensign. Obs.

an'cient, a. [Fr. ancien, fr. LL., fr. L. ante before.]

ále, senáte, càre, ìm, ùccount, ìrm, àsk, sofá; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; Ice, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùm, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing. ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**1.** Old; aged. **2.** Hence : a Of persons, venerable; hoary; also, experienced; wise. b Of conditions or things, antique; old-fashioned. **3.** Belonging to times long past. **4.** Specif.: a Belonging to the historical period beginning with the earliest known civilizations (those of Egypt and Chaldea), and generally taken as extending to the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 476). b Pertaining to the ancients or to their times; as, *ancient history*. **5.** Former; bygone; sometime. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Antiquated, obsolete. See **OLD**.

— **n.** **1.** An aged being. **2.** One who lived in antiquity; pl., the civilized peoples of antiquity; esp., the classical nations. **3.** A classical author; a classic. — **an'cient-ly, adv.** — **an'cient-ness, n.**  
**Ancient of Days,** a Biblical title of the Deity. *Dan.* vii. 9. — **the ancient régime,** or [F.] **ancien régime** (ân'-syan' rä-zhém'), the former political and social system, esp. that of France before the Revolution of 1789.

**an'cient-ry** (-rî), **n.** Antiquity; what is ancient.  
**an'cil-la-ry** (ân'sî-lä-rî), **n.** [L. *ancillaris*, fr. *ancilla* female servant.] Lit., of or pert. to a maidservant; hence, subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid; auxiliary.  
**an-cip'i-tal** (ân-sîp'i-täl), **a.** [L. *anceps*, *anceps*, two-armed.] headed; *ambi-* on both sides + *caput* head. **Bot.** Two-edged, instead of round.

**an'cle.** Var. of **ANKLE**.  
**an'con** (ân'kôn), **n.**; **L. pl.** **ANCONES** (ân-kô-nêz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀγκών* elbow.] *Anat.* The elbow. **2. Arch.** A console of a cornice. — **an-co'ne-al** (ân-kô-nê-äl), **a.** — **an-ey.** See **ANCE**.

**and** (ând), **conj.** [AS. *and*.] **1.** A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, and used to conjoin word with word, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence. **2.** In order to; — used instead of the infinitival to after *try, come, go, send,* and (*Colloq. or Dial.*) various other verbs; as, *try and do it.* **3.** If; though. *Obs.* and so forth, and others of more of the same or of similar kind; further in the same or similar manner; and the rest. The abbr. *etc.* (*et cetera*) or *&c.* is usually read *and so forth*.  
**an'da-lu'sian** (ân'dä-lü-zhän), **n.** a. Of or pert. to Andalusia, an old division of southern Spain, or its people. — **n.** One of the people of Andalusia.

**an'da-lu'site** (-sî't), **n.** *Min.* A silicate of aluminum, AlSiO<sub>4</sub>, first discovered in Andalusia, Spain.  
**an'dan'te** (ân-dän'tä; ân-dän'tê), **a.** [It., lit., going.] *Music.* Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing. — **n.** An andante movement or piece.

**an'dan-ti'no** (ân'dän-tê-nô), **a.** [It., dim. of *andante*.] *Music.* Rather quicker, or (as used by some) somewhat slower, than andante. — **n.** A piece or movement in this time. [The Andes.]  
**an'de'an** (ân-dê'än; ân'dê-än), **a.** Of, pertaining to, or like, **and'ite** (ân'dê-zî't), **n.** *Petrog.* An eruptive, usually dark grayish, rock, similar to trachyte.

**and'iron** (ând'î-rôn), **n.** [OF. *andier*.] A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a firelog.  
**an'dro-clin'i-tum** (ân'drô-klîn'î-tüm), **n.** [NL.; Gr. *ἀνθή*, *ânthos*, man + *κλίση* bed.] *Bot.* A clindarium.  
**an'dro-clus** (ân'drô-klüz), or **an'dro-cles** (-klêz), **n.** [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀνδροκλῆς*.] A Roman slave said to have been spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before.

**an'dro'ci-um** (ân-drô'shî-üm), **n.**; **L. pl.** **-CIA** (-shî-â), [NL.; *andro-* + Gr. *οίκος* house.] *Bot.* The aggregate of microsporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; the stamens and their appendages collectively. — **an'dro'cial** (-shî-äl), **a.**  
**an'dro-g'y-nous** (ân-drô'jî-nûs), **a.** [L. *androgynus*, Gr. *ἀνδρογυνος*; *ânthros*, *ânthros*, man + *γυνή* woman.] **1.** Hermaphroditic. **2. Bot.** Bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same cluster. — **an'dro-g'y-ni** (-nî), **n.**

**an'droid** (ân'droid), **a.** [Gr. *ἀνδροειδής*; *ânthros* man + *εἶδος* form.] Resembling a man. — **n.** An automaton of human form. — **an'droi'dal** (ân-droi'däl), **a.**  
**An-drom'a-che** (ân-drôm'ä-kê), **n.** [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀνδρομάχη*.] In Homer's "Iliad," the noble wife of Hector.

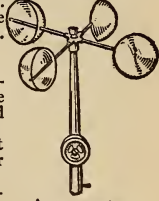
**An-drom'e-da** (-ê-dä), **n.**; **gen.** **-E-DE** (-dê). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀνδρομέδη*.] **1. Gr. Myth.** A daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who to avert a disaster, was exposed to a sea monster. She was rescued by Perseus and became his wife. **2. Astron.** A northern constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, between Pegasus and Perseus.

**An'dro-mede** (ân'drô-mêd) **n.** *Astron.* Any of a show-yearly about the 24th of November, and seeming to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda; — called also *Bielids*, because connected with Biela's comet.  
**an'dro-sphinx** (ân'drô-sîfîks), **n.** [Gr. *ἀνθρῶς*, *ânthros*, a man + *sphînx*.] A man-headed sphinx. See **SPHINX**.  
**an'drous** (ân'drûs), [Gr. *ἀνθρῶς*, *ânthros*, a man.] *Bot.* An adjectival termination denoting the presence of *stamens*; as in *monandrous, diandrous, gynandrous*, etc.

**An'dva-ri** (ân'dwä-rê), **n.** [*Icel.*] *Norse Myth.* A dwarf whom Loki robs of his hoard and of a ring. On the ring Andvari lays the curse that it shall be the bane of all possessors.

**a-near'** (ä-nêr'), **prep. & adv.** Near. *Rare*.  
**an'ec-dot'age** (ân'êk-dô'täj), **n.** Anecdotes collectively.  
**an'ec-dot'al** (-dô'täl), **an'ec-dot'ic** (-dô'tîk), **a.** Of or pertaining to anecdotes.  
**an'ec-dote** (-dô't), **n.** [F., fr. Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος* not published; *ân-* not + *êkdotos* given out.] A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident. — **Syn.** See **STORY**. — **an'ec-dot'ist** (-dô'tîst), **n.**  
**a-nel'e'** (ä-nêl'), **v. t.** [ME. *anelien*; an on + AS. *ele* oil, *l. oleum*.] To anoint; also, give extreme unction to. *Obs.*  
**an'lec'tric** (ân'êlêk'trîk), **a.** [an- not + *electric*.] *Physics.* Not becoming electrified by friction. — **n.** An anelectric substance.

**a-ne'm'i-a, a-ne'm'ic,** etc. Vars. of **ANEMIA, ANEMIC,** etc.  
**an'e-mo-** (ân'ê-mô-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ἄνεμος*, *ânemô*, wind.  
**a-nem'o-gram** (ân-nêm'ô-grâm), **n.** A record made by an anemograph.  
**a-nem'o-graph** (-gräf), **n.** A recording anemometer.  
**an'e-mog'ra-phy** (ân'ê-môg'rä-fî), **n.** **1.** A description of the winds. **2.** Art of recording the direction and force of the wind. — **a-nem'o-graph'ic** (ân-nêm'ô-gräf'tîk), **a.**  
**an'e-mol'o-gy** (ân'ê-môl'ô-jî), **n.** The science of the wind. — **an'e-mol'o-g'ic-al** (-mô-lôj'î-käl), **a.**  
**an'e-mom'e-ter** (ân'ê-môm'ê-têr), **n.** An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge. — **an'e-mom'e-tr'ic** (-mô-mê'trîk), **a.**  
**an'e-mo-met'r'ic-al** (-rî-käl), **a.**  
**an'e-mo-met'r'o-graph** (ân'ê-mô-mê't'rô-gräf), **n.** An anemograph, esp. one that records the pressure, velocity, and direction of the wind.

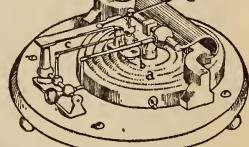


Anemometer.

**an'e-mom'e-try** (-môm'ê-trî), **n.** Act or process of ascertaining the force or velocity of the wind.  
**a-nem'o-ne** (ân-nêm'ô-nê; L. ân'ê-mô-nê), **n.** [L., fr. Gr. *ἀνεμώνη*, fr. *ἄνεμος* wind.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Anemone*) of ranunculaceous plants, having flowers without petals, but with petaloid sepals. See **INFLORESCENCE, Illust. 2.** A sea anemone.

**an'e-moph'i-lous** (ân'ê-môf'î-lûs), **a. Bot.** Fertilized by the wind. — **an'e-moph'i-ly** (-lî), **n.**  
**a-nem'o-scope** (ân-nêm'ô-skôp), **n.** Any contrivance for indicating, or for indicating and recording, the direction of the wind; also, a device to foretell changes in the weather.  
**an'e-mo'sis** (ân'ê-mô'sîs), **n.** [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind.] A condition in the wood of some trees in which the rings are separated, as some suppose, by the action of high winds upon the trunk; wind shake.

**a-nens'y'** (ä-nên's'), **prep.** [AS. *onefsen, onemn*; an, on, on a-nent' (ä-nên't') + *esen* even, equal.] **1.** Beside. *Obs.* **2.** About; concerning; in respect to.  
**an'er-oid** (ân'êr-oid), **a.** [a- not + Gr. *νηρός* wet, moist + *-oid*.] Containing no liquid; — designating a kind of barometer in which the atmospheric pressure, in bending the thin corrugated top of a partially exhausted metallic box, is made to move a pointer. — **n.** An aneroid barometer.



Aneroid Barometer. a Exhausted Box connected with Levers b

**an'es-the'si-a, an'es-thet'ic.** Vars. of **ANESTHESIA, ANESTHETIC.** **Box** connected with Levers b and c to actuate Pointer (d).  
**an'eu-rysm, -rism** (ân'-û-rîz'm), **n.** [Gr. *ἀνεύρωμα, ἀνευρωμῆς*, an opening; *ânê* up + *êrps* wide.] *Med.* A soft, pulsating, arterial tumor, containing blood. — **an'eu-rysm'al, -ris'm'al** (-rîz'mäl), **a.**  
**a-new'** (ä-nû'), **adv.** Over again; in a new form; afresh.  
**an'frac'tu-os-i-ty** (ân-fräk'tû-ôs'î-tî), **n.**; **pl.** **-TIES** (-tîz). *Sinuosity*.  
**an'frac'tu-ous** (-fräk'tû-ûs), **a.** [L. *anfractus*, fr. *an-fractus* a winding; *an-* for *ambi-* + *frangere, fractum*, to break.] Winding; full of turns; sinuous; tortuous.

**an'gel** (ân'jël), **n.** [From OF., fr. L. *angelus*, Gr. *ἄγγελος* messenger, messenger of God, angel.] **1.** A supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence. **2.** A messenger. *Rare*. **3.** A minister or pastor of a church; — so called in the Apocalypse, in ecclesiastical history, and by some modern sects. **4.** A person like an angel in goodness or loveliness. **5.** A former English gold coin bearing the image of the archangel Michael; — worth \$3.428 in the money of to-day. **6.** Attendant spirit; genius; demon. **7.** A nonprofessional financial backer of a play, circus, or the like. *Slang*.

**K = ch** in G. **ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
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**an'gel-et** (än'jäl-ët), *n.* [OF.] 1. An obsolete English gold coin worth half an angel. 2. A little angel.

**angel fish.** *Zoöl.* A large shark (*Squatina squatina*) with pectoral fins extending like wings when spread.

**an'gel'ic** (än-jäl'ik) *a.* Belonging to angels; resembling, **an'gel'i-cal** (-i-käl) characteristic of, or of the nature of, an angel; heavenly; divine.—**an'gel'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**an'gel'i-ca** (-kä), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* An apiateous plant (genus *Angelica*), esp. an aromatic species (*A. archangelica*) of which the leafstalks are candied as a confection; also, this confection or an infusion formerly made from the plant.

**angelica tree.** The Hercules'-club.

**an'gel-o'a-try** (än'jäl-öl'a-tri), *n.* [*angel* + *-latry*.] Worship paid to angels.

**an'gel-ol'o-gy** (-öl'o-jí), *n.* [*angel* + *-logy*.] A discourse on angels, or a body of doctrines in regard to angels.

**An'ge-lus** (än'jé-lüs), *n.* [L. See ANGELO.] *E. C. Ch.* a form of devotion commemorating Christ's incarnation, said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell, called the **Angelus Bell**. *b* The Angelus bell.

**an'ger** (än'jér), *n.* [Icel. *Angr* affliction, sorrow.] 1. Trouble; affliction; vexation; also, physical pain or smart of a sore, etc. *Obs.* 2. A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by what is regarded as an injury or insult done by another, or by the intent to do such injury.

*Syn.* Displeasure, choler, temper, exasperation, irritation, vexation, resentment, passion, indignation, wrath, ire, rage, fury.—**Anger, indignation, wrath, ire, rage, fury** agree in expressing the feelings aroused by wrong or injury. **Anger** is keen or hot displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) at what is regarded as an injury or injustice; as, "Moses' anger waxed hot." **Indignation** is deep and intense, often generous, anger in view of what is mean, cruel, shameful, or in any way unworthy or ignoble; as, a righteous **indignation** at corruption. **Wrath and ire** (chiefly poetical) express the feelings of one bitterly provoked. **Rage** is a vehement ebullition of anger; **fury**, an excess of rage, verging on madness; as, to fly into a **rage**; the **fury** of an avenger.

— *v. t.* 1. To make angry; cause to smart; inflame. *Obs.*

2. To excite to anger; enrage; provoke.

**an'ger-ly**, *adv.* Angri-ly. *Obs.* or *Poetic*.

**An'ge-vin** (än'jé-vín), **An'ge-vine** (-vín; -vín), *a.* Of or pert. to Anjou in France, a former province now chiefly comprised in the department of Maine-et-Loire; specif., designating the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Anjou; also, a member of an Angevin royal house.

**an'gi-na** (än'jī-nā; commonly än-jī'nā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀγγίχνη* a throttling.] Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, esp. one causing suffocative spasms.

**an'gi-na pec'to-ris** (pék'tō-ris). A painful disease accompanied by a sense of suffocating contraction of the chest.

**an'gi-ol'o-gy** (-öl'o-jí) *n.* [From Gr. *ἀγγείον* a vessel + *-logy*.] The anatomy of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

**an'gi-oma** (än'jī-ō-mā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-ō-mā-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγγείον* a vessel + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor chiefly of dilated blood or lymph vessels.—**an'gi-om'a-tous** (-ōm'ā-tūs; -ō-mā-tūs), *a.*

**an'gi-o-sperm** (än'jī-ō-spér-m), *n.* [From Gr. *ἀγγείον* a vessel + *-sperm*.] Any plant of the class (*Angiospermæ*) having the seeds in a closed ovary.—**sper'mous**, *a.*

**an'gle** (än'jəl), *n.* [AS. *angel*.] A fishhook or fishing tackle.—*v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-g'ling). 1. To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line. 2. To use some bait or artifice; intrigue.

**an'gle**, *n.* [F., fr. L. *angulus*.] 1. The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; corner.

2. *Geom.* a The figure formed by two meeting lines (plane angle) or planes (dihedral angle), or by three or more planes meeting in a point (solid angle). *b* Difference in direction of two lines. 3. A projecting or sharp corner; an angular object or space.—*Syn.* See CORNER.

— *v. i.* & *t.* 1. To turn, bend, or move at an angle or in angles.

2. To drive into an angle; corner.

**an'gled** (än'jə'ld), *a.* Having or forming an angle or angles.

**angle iron.** *Mech.* A bent piece for joining parts of a structure at an angle; specif., a rolled iron or steel bar of L section, for structural ironwork.

**an'gle-me'ter** (än'jəl-mé'tér), *n.* An instrument to measure angles; esp., a clinometer.

**an'gle-pod** (-pōd'), *n.* A plant (*Vincetozium gonocarpos*) of the southern United States which has an angled pod; also, any of several other species of the same genus.

**an'gler** (än'j-glér), *n.* 1. One who angles. 2. A fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) having a very large mouth and fleshy appendages on the head, by which latter it is said to lure other fish within reach.

**An'gles** (-g'lez), *n. pl.* A Germanic people who, with the Saxons and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th century A. D. From their name come the words *England* and *English*.—**An'gli-an** (-glī-än), *a. & n.*

**an'gle-site** (än'j-glē-sít), *n.* [From the Isle of Anglesey.] *Min.* Lead sulphate, PbSO<sub>4</sub>, found massive or in white or slightly colored orthorhombic crystals. It is an ore of lead.

**an'gle-worm**' (än'jəl-würm'), *n.* An earthworm.

**An'gli-can** (än'j-glī-kän), *a.* 1. English; esp. of or pert. to the Church of England and churches in communion with it. 2. Of, pert. to, or designating, the High Church party of the Church of England.—*n.* A member of an Anglican church or the Anglican party.—**can-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

|| **An'gli-cø** (-sè), *adv.* [NL.] In the English language or fashion; as, Livorno, *Anglice* Leghorn.

**An'gli-cism** (-siz'm), *n.* 1. Anglicized language or idiom. 2. Quality of being English; an English characteristic.

**An'gli-cize** (-siz), *v. t. & t. i.*; -CIZED (-sized); -CIZ'ING (-siz-ing). To make or become English; Anglicize.—**An'gli-ci-za-tion** (-si-zā'shūn; -si-zā'shūn), *n.*

**An'gli-ty** (-fī), *v. t.*; -FYED (-fid); -FY'ING. To Anglicize.

**An'glo-** (än'j-glō-). [L. *Angli* the Angles.] A combining form meaning the same as *English*.

**An'glo-Afri-can**, *a. & n.* Native of Africa, but of English descent.

**An'glo-Amer'i-can**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the English and Americans, or Englishmen who have made America, esp. the United States, their home.—*n.* An Englishman who has made America, esp. the United States, his home; often, a child or descendant of such a settler; also (in central western U. S. A.), any child whose parents were born in America and speak English.

**An'glo-Cath-o-lic**, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the church as affected by the Reformation in England (16th century); Anglican; — sometimes restricted to the ritualistic or High Church section of the Church of England.—*n.* One who claims that the Church of England is by historic descent a part of the Catholic Church (including the Roman Church and the Greek Church (also as parts)).—**An'glo-Ca-thol'i-cism** (-kă-thô'l'i-siz'm), *n.*

**An'glo-Chi-nese**, *a.* Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or England and China.

**An'glo-French**, *a.* 1. Of or pert. to England and France. 2. Designating, or relating to, Anglo-French.—*n.* The French language as spoken in England after the Norman Conquest, esp. the form used by the Anglo-Normans.

**An'glo-Indi-an** (-in'dī-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English in India, or the English and East Indian peoples, languages, customs, etc.—*n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

**An'glo-ma-ni-a** (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* Prejudice in favor of English customs, institutions, etc.—**ma'ni-ac** (-äk), *n.*

**An'glo-Nor-man** (-nôr'män), *n.* One of the English Normans or the Normans who lived in England after the Conquest; also, the form of French spoken by them and their descendants.—**An'glo-Nor-man**, *a.*

**An'glo-phil** (-fīl; -fīl), *n.* One who upholds English policy

**An'glo-phil** (än'j-glī-fīl) or manner.

**An'glo-phobe** (-fīb), *n.* A person actuated or affected by Anglophobia.

**An'glo-pho-bi-a** (-fō'bī-ā), *n.* [*Anglo* + *-phobia*.] Intense dread of, or aversion to, England or the English.

**An'glo-Sax-on** (-săk'sin; -s'n), *n.* 1. *In pl.* The Low German tribes which conquered southern and eastern England and southern Scotland in the 5th and 6th centuries. *b* A member of the nation created by these tribes (together with native and Danish elements) which ruled England until the Norman Conquest. 2. A person belonging to, or descended from, the mixed race which forms the English nation. 3. The language of the Anglo-Saxons (sense 1).—*a.* Of or pert. to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.—**(An'glo-Sax-on-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**An-go-la** (än-gō'lā), *n.* A corruption of ANGORA.

**An-go-ra** (-gō'rā), *n.* [From *Angora*, city of Asia Minor.] A cloth, fringe, shawl, or the like, of Angora wool.

**Angora cat**, a variety of domestic cat with very long, silky hair.—*A. goat*, a kind of domestic goat, with long silky hair (called *A. wool*) which is the true mohair.

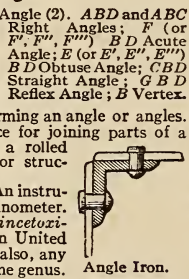
**an'gos-tu'ra bark** (än'gōs-tōō'rā). [From *Angostura*, in Venezuela.] An aromatic bark, used as a tonic, obtained from a South American rutaceous tree (*Cusparia angostura*).

**an'gri-ly** (än'grī-lī), *adv.* In an angry manner.

**an'gri-ness** (än'grī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being angry.

**an'gry** (än'grī), *a.*; AN'GRY-ER (-grī-ér); -GRY-EST. [See ANGER.] 1. Troublesome; vexatious. *Obs.* 2. Inflamed and painful, as a sore. 3. Affected with anger; enraged.

4. Showing, or proceeding from, anger.



Angle Iron.

äle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, mak'ér; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cômnect; îse, înite, îrn, îp, circûs, men'ti; food, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; îll; then, thin; nôtre, verdure (87);



**Syn.** Angry, passionate, irascible. One is angry who is actually manifesting anger; one is **passionate** who is quickly or easily moved to an outburst of wrath. One is **irascible** who is by temperament prone to anger, but not necessarily to violent wrath. As applied to speech, **passionate** implies vehemence, but not necessarily anger. **anguil'liform** (än-gwíl'i-fórm), *a.* [*L. anguilla eel + form.*] Eel-shaped.

**anguine** (äng'gwín), *a.* [*L. anguinus, fr. anguis snake.*] Of, pertaining to, or like, a snake or serpent. **anguish** (äng'gwísh), *n.* [*F. anguisse, fr. L. angustia narrowness, difficult, distress, fr. angustus narrow, difficult, fr. angere to press together.*] Extreme pain of either body or mind; excruciating distress; — rarely used in *pl.* — **Syn.** Agony, pang, torture, torment. **See DISTRESS.** — *s. i. & t.* To distress, afflict, or suffer with anguish.

**angu-lar** (gü-lär), *a.* [*L. angularis.*] 1. Of or pert. to an angle or angles; having or forming an angle; sharp-cornered. 2. Measured by an angle; as, an **angular** opening of 30°. 3. Fig.: Lean, lank; sharp and stiff in character. — **an-gu-lar-ly, adv.** **an-gu-lar'i-ty** (äng'gü-lär'i-ti), *n.; pl. -ties (-tíz).* 1. Quality of being angular. 2. In *pl.* Angular outlines; sharp corners.

**an-gu-late** (äng'gü-lät) *a.* [*L. angulatus, p. p. of angulare* **an-gu-lat'ed** (-lät'éd) *t.* to make angular.] Having angles; angled; as, **angulate** leaves. — **an-gu-late-ly, adv.** **an-gu-la'tion** (-lät'shün), *n.* Act of making angular; angular formation or shape.

**an-gus'tate** (äng'güs'tät), *a.* [*L. angustus, p. p. of angustare to narrow.*] Narrowed.

**an-hun'gered** (än-hün'gèrd), *a.* Hungry. **Archaic.**

**an-hy'dride** (än-hi'dríd), *a.* Also **-drid.** [*See ANHYDROUS.*] *Chem.* An oxide of a nonmetallic body or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with water, or of being formed from an acid by abstraction of water, or of uniting with basic oxides to form salts. **b** A compound formed by abstraction of water.

**an-hy'drite** (än-hi'drít), *n.* [*See ANHYDROUS.*] *Min.* Anhydrous calcium sulphate, CaSO<sub>4</sub>, usually massive, and white or slightly colored.

**an-hy'drous** (än-hi'drüs), *a.* [*Gr. ánydros wanting water.*] Destitute of water, esp. water of crystallization.

**a'ni** (ä'nè), *n.* [*Native name.*] Any of three species of black birds (genus *Crotophaga*) of the cuckoo family, of the warmer parts of America.

**a-night'** (ä-nít'), **a-nights'** (-nīts'), *adv.* At night. **Archaic.**

**an'il** (än'íl), *n.* [*From F., Sp., or Pg., fr. Ar. an-níl, an-níl indigo plant, fr. Skr. nīla dark blue, nīlī indigo, indigo plant.*] 1. A West Indian fabaceous shrub (*Indigofera anil*), one of the sources of indigo. 2. Indigo. **Rare.**

**an'ile** (än'íl; -íl), *a.* [*L. anilis, fr. anus old woman.*] Old-womanish; hence, imbecile. — **a-nil'i-ty** (ä-níl'i-ti), *n.*

**an'i-line** (-i-lín; -lén), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*anil indigo from which it is obtainable + -ine.*] *Org. Chem.* An oily, poisonous, basic liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, colorless when pure, now chiefly made from nitrobenzene, used in making dyes.

**an'i-mad-ver'sion** (än'i-mäd-vér'shün), *n.* [*L. animadversio.* **See ANIMADVERT.] Remark by way of criticism and usually of censure; adverse criticism; blame.**

**Syn.** Censure, reproach, aspersion, condemnation, criticism, stricture, reflection. — **Animadversion, criticism, stricture, reflection.** An **animadversion** is a critical observation or remark, usually adverse, sometimes carping; as, **animadversions** prompted by hate. A **criticism** is a more explicit expression of judgment, implying previous scrutiny; as here compared (cf. **REVIEW**) it is commonly unfavorable; as, explanations intended to forestall **criticism**. **Stricture** always implies censure, which may be either ill-natured or judicious; as, his **strictures** on English customs displayed much bad temper. **Reflection** implies some imputation or aspersion cast (often indirectly) upon its object; as, the **reflections** on his honesty were entirely gratuitous.

**an'i-mad-vert'** (-vürt'), *v. i.* [*L. animadvertere; animus mind + advertere to turn to.* **See ADVERT.**] 1. To notice. **Rare or Archaic.** 2. To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure. — **Syn.** Comment, criticize, censure.

**an'i-mal** (än'i-mäl), *n.* [*L., fr. anima breath, soul.*] 1. Any member of the group of living beings typically endowed with sensation and voluntary motion, as distinguished from a **plant**. 2. One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as distinguished from man.

**Syn.** Animal, brute, beast. In ordinary literal use, **animal** refers to sentient beings, as distinguished from plants and inanimate objects; **brute**, to animals regarded as irrational or savage; **beast**, usually to four-footed animals. Fig., as applied to human beings, **animal** stresses the ascendancy of the animal nature; **brute**, dullness of the sensibilities, or unrestrained passion; **beast**, surrender to appetite or sensual indulgence; as, one may speak of a prize fighter as a superb **animal**, of a cruel husband as a **brute**, of a drunkard as making a **beast** of himself.

— *a.* 1. Of, relating to, resembling, or derived from animals or their characteristics. 2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguishing from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; as, **animal** appetites.

**an'i-mal'cu-la** (-mä'l'kü-lä), *n., pl.* of ANIMALCULUM.

**an'i-mal'cu-lar** (-mä'l'kü-lär), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, animalcules.

**an'i-mal'cule** (-mä'l'kü'l), *n.* [*As if fr. a L. animalculum, dim. of animal.*] 1. A small animal, as a spider. *Obs.* 2. A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. Many of the so-called animalcules have been shown to be motile plants, as desmids and diatoms.

**an'i-mal'cul-ism** (-kü-liz'm), *n.* *Biol.* A former theory which sought to explain certain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules. — **cul-ist** (-líst), *n.*

**an'i-mal'cu-lum** (-lüz'm), *n.; L. pl. -la (-lä).* [*NL.*] An animalcule.

**an'i-mal-ism** (än'i-mäl-iz'm), *n.* 1. State, activity, or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life; sensuality. 2. The doctrine that men are mere nonspiritual animals.

**an'i-mal-ist**, *n.* 1. A believer in or advocate of animalism. 2. An artist representing chiefly animals.

**an'i-mal'i-ty** (-mä'l'i-ti), *n.* Animal life; animalism.

**an'i-mal-ize** (än'i-mäl-iz), *v. t.; -IZED (-izd); **-IZ'ING** (-iz'ing). To render animal in nature; specif., to reduce to animalism; sensualize. — **-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shün; -i-zä'-), *n.**

**an'i-mal-ly, adv.** As to bodily qualities; physically.

**an'i-mate** (-mät), *v. t.; -MAT'ED (-mät'éd); **-MAT'ING**. [*L. animatus, p. p. of animare, fr. anima breath, soul.*] 1. To give natural life to; make alive; quicken. 2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of. 3. To give spirit or vigor to; rouse. — **Syn.** Enliven, inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire, urge, prompt, incite. — (-mät), *a.* Alive; living; animated. — **an'i-mat'er** (-èr), *n.**

**an'i-mat'ed** (-mät'éd), *p. a.* Alive; full of life or spirit; lively. — **an'i-mat'ed-ly, adv.** — **Syn.** See **LIVELY.**

**an'i-mat'ing** (-mät'ing), *p. a.* Causing animation; life-giving; inspiring; rousing. — **an'i-mat'ing-ly, adv.**

**an'i-ma'tion** (-mä'shün), *n.* Act of animating; state of being animate or animated. — **Syn.** Liveliness, vivacity, spirit, airiness, sprightliness; enthusiasm, ardor.

|| **a'ni-ma'to** (ä'nè-mä'to), *a. & adv.* [*It.*] *Music.* Animated; with animation.

**an'i-ma'tor** (än'i-mä'tér), *n.* [*L.*] One who, or that which, animates.

**an'i-mé** (än'i-mä; -mè), *n.* [*F. animé.*] Any of various resins or oleocrans, as, copal, esp. a soft variety, or elemi.

**an'i-mis'm** (-miz'm), *n.* [*L. anima soul.*] 1. The doctrine that the soul is the vital principle. 2. The belief that all objects have a natural life or vitality or an indwelling soul.

**an'i-mist** (-mist), *n.* A believer in animism.

**an'i-mis'tic** (-més'tik), *n.; pl. -ties (-tíz).* [*F. animosité, fr. L. animositas.*] 1. Spiritiveness or courage. 2. Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity. — **Syn.** See **HOSTILITY.**

**an'i-mus** (än'i-müs), *n.; L. pl. -mi (-mí).* [*L., mind.*] Mind; will; animating spirit; also, inclination; disposition; bad or malicious intention or disposition.

**an'i-on** (än'i-ön), *n.* [*Gr. άνών, neut. άνών, p. pr. of άνώναι to go up.*] *Chem.* A the product evolved at the anode in electrolysis. It is regarded as electronegative with regard to the **cation**. **b** In general, a negative ion.

**an'ise** (än'is), *n.* [*F. anis. L. anisum, Gr. άνισός.*] A plant (*Pimpinella anisum*) of the celery family, cultivated for its carminative and aromatic seeds; also, the seeds.

**an'i-seed** (än'i-séd), *n.* The seed of the anise.

**an'i-sette'** (än'i-sét'; -zét'), *n.* [*F.*] A kind of liqueur flavored with anise.

**an'i-som'er-ous** (än'i-sóm'èr-üs), *a.* [*an- not + isomeros.*] *Bot.* Not isomeros.

**an-i-so-met'ric** (än'i-sò-mét'rik), *a.* [*an- not + isometric.*] Not isometric; unsymmetrical; — of crystals with three unequal axes.

**an-i-so-me-tro'pi-a** (-mè-trò-pi-ä), *n.* [*NL. See AN-not; ISOMETROPIA.*] Unequal refractive power in the eyes.

**an-i-so-trop'ic** (-tròp'ik), *a.* [*an- not + isotropic.*] Not isotropic; as: a **Physics**. Exhibiting different properties, as of light transmission, compressibility, conductivity for heat, etc., when tested in different directions; **aeotropic**; as, dichroic bodies are optically **anisotropic**. **b** *Plant Physiol.* Assuming different positions in response to external stimuli, as light and electricity. — **an'i-sot'ro-py** (än'i-sòt'rò-pi), *n.*

**an'ker** (än'kér), *n.* [*D. anker, fr. LL. ancera, ancheria.*] An old Dutch and German liquid measure equal to about 9-10.5 United States gallons (wine gallons).

**an'ker-ite** (-it), *n.* [After Prof. Anker of Austria.] A mineral related to and resembling dolomite, but containing much iron.

**ankh** (änk), *n.* [*Egypt.*] *Egypt. Archaeol.* A tau cross

**k = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



with a loop at the top, used as an attribute or sacred emblem, symbolizing generation or enduring life; the crux ansata.

**an'kle** (än'k'l), *n.* [AS. *ancléow*.] The joint between the foot and the leg; also, the region of this joint; and the tarsus.

**an'klet** (-klét), *n.* Something embracing the ankle, as an ornamental ring or a fetter.

**an'kus** (än'k'üz), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *añkuça*.] An elephant goad with a sharp spike and hook, resembling a short-handled boat hook. *India*.

**an'ky-lose**, **an'chy-** (-kí-lös), *v. t. & i.*; -LOSE (-löst); -LOS'ING. To affect or be affected with ankylosis.

**an'ky-lo'sis**, **an'chy-** (-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*, fr. *ἀγκυλῶν* to stiffen.] 1. *Med.* Stiffness or fixation of a joint; formation of a stiff joint. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* Union of bones or hard parts to form a single bone or part.

**an'ky-los-to-mi'a-sis** (-lōs-tō-mí'a-sis), *n.* [NL.; *Ankylostoma*, var. of *Aeghystostoma* + *iasis*.] *Med.* A disease (hookworm disease) due to parasitic nematodes (often of the genus *Aeghystostoma*) in the small intestine. They may cause severe anemia by sucking the blood from the intestinal walls.

**an'ky-lot'ic** (-lōt'ik), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, ankylosis.

**an'lace** (än'lās), *n.* An old broad form of dagger.

**an'na** (än'nā), *n.* [Hindi *ānā*.] An East Indian money of account,  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee, or about 2 cents.

**an'na-berg-ite** (än'nā-bürg'it), *n.* [From *Annaberg*, Saxony.] *Min.* Hydrous nickel arsenate.  $Ni_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ , occurring in apple-green masses or capillary crystals.

**an'nal-ist** (än'äl-ist), *n.* A writer of annals.

**an'nal-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to annals.

**an'nal's** (-älz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANNAL (-äl). [L. *annalis* (sc. *liber*), pl. *annales* (sc. *libri*), chronicles. fr. *annus* year.]

1. A relation of events in chronological order; as, the *annals* of the revolution. 2. Historical records; chronicles; history; as, "the short and simple *annals* of the poor." 3. In *sing.* The record of a single event or item. 4. A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, etc.

**An'na-mese'** (än'nā-mēz'; -mēs'), *n. i. sing. & pl.* One of a Mongolic race which occupies mainly Cochinchina and the coast regions of Annam and Tonkin. 2. The Annamese language. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Annam or the Annamese.

**an'nates** (än'nāts), **an'nats** (-āts), *n.* [Deriv. of L. *annus* year.] *Eccles. Law.* The first fruits of a benefice.

**an-na'to** (ä-nā'tō), *n.* A reddish dye prepared from the pulp around the seeds of a tropical tree (*Bixa orellana*).

**an'nal'** (än'näl'), *v. t.* [AS. *ānelan*; *an* on + *ēlan* to burn.] 1. To subject to high heat and then cool, so as to soften thoroughly and render less brittle. 2. To heat, as glass, tiles, or earthenware, in order to fix colors laid on them. 3. Fig. To temper or toughen; make enduring.

**an'ne-lid** (än'nē-ld), *a.* [F. *annelide*, deriv. of L. *anellus* a ring.] *Zool.* Of or pert. to the phylum (*Annelida*) including the earthworms, marine worms, leeches, and their allies. — **an-nel'f-dan** (ä-nē'l'f-dän), *a. & n.*

**an-nex'** (ä-nēks'), *v. t.* [From F., fr. L. *annexus*, p. p. of *annectere* to bind to; *ad* + *nectere* to tie.] 1. To join (one thing, usually something smaller or subordinate, to another); attach; affix; append. 2. To attach as a consequence, condition, etc., as a penalty to a prohibition. — **SYN.** See ATTACH.

**an-nex'** (ä-nēks'; ä'nēks), *n.* Something annexed; as: *a* An additional stipulation or statement to a writing, as on a rider. *b* A subsidiary building, or wing, to a building.

**an-nex-a'tion** (än'nēk-sā'shūn), *n. i.* 1. Act of annexing; attachment; addition. 2. The thing or things annexed.

**an-nex'ment** (ä-nēks'mēt), *n.* Act of annexing, or the thing annexed; appendage. *Rare*.

**an-ni'hil-a-ble** (ä-ní'hí-lā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

**an-ni'hil-late** (ä-ní'hí-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. *annihilatus*, p. p. of *annihilare*; *ad* + *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing.] 1. To reduce to nothing; as, a body cannot be utterly *annihilated*. 2. To destroy the form or essential character of, so that the thing as such no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* an army. 3. To destroy the force, etc., of; make void; as, to *annihilate* an argument. — **SYN.** See DESTROY. — **an-ni'hil-a-tive** (-lā'tív), *a.*

**an-ni'hil-a'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of annihilating; state of being annihilated.

**an-ni'hil-a'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The theory that the wicked shall cease to exist after this life. — **-tion-ist**, *n.*

**an-ni'hil-a'tor** (ä-ní'hí-lā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, annihilates.

**an-ni-ver'sa-ry** (än'ní-vür'sā-rí), *a.* [L. *anniversarius*; *annus* year + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] 1. Returning with the year; annual. 2. Of or pert. to an anniversary. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). 1. The annual return of the day of

a past event, esp. a notable event. 2. An anniversary celebration.

|| **an'no Do'mi-ni** (än'nō dōm'í-ní). [L., in the year of [our] Lord, I. e., Jesus Christ.] In the (specified) year of the Christian Era. Abbr. *A. D.*; as, *A. D.* 1887.

**an'no-tate** (än'nō-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'éd); -TAT'ING. [L. *annotatus*, p. p. of *annotare* to annotate; *ad* + *notare* to mark.] To explain or criticize by notes. — *v. i.* To make notes or comments. — **an'no-ta'tor** (-tā'tēr), *n.*

**an'no-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* An annotating; note made in annotating. — **SYN.** See REMARK.

**an-nounce'** (ä-nōuns'), *v. t.*; AN-NOUNCED' (ä-nōunst'); -NOUN'ING (-nōun'sing). [From OF., fr. L. *annuntiare*; *ad* + *nuntiare* to relate, *nuntius* messenger.] 1. To give public notice, or first notice, of; publish; proclaim. 2. To give notice of the arrival or presence of. — **SYN.** Herald, promulgate. See DECLARE. — **an-nounce'er** (ä-nōun'sēr), *n.*

**an-nounce'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of announcing; that which announces; publication; declaration.

**an-noy'** (ä-nōy'), *n.* [OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enui*; fr. L. *in odio* in hatred.] Annoyance. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* 1. To disturb or irritate, esp. by continued or repeated acts; tease; vex. 2. To molest, harm, or injure; as, to *annoy* the enemy. — **SYN.** See HARASS. — **an-noy'er**, *n.*

**an-noy'ance** (-āns), *n. i.* 1. Act of annoying; state of being annoyed; molestation; vexation. 2. That which annoys.

**an-noy'ing**, *p. a.* That annoys; molesting; vexatious. — **an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **an-noy'ing-ness**, *n.*

**an'nu-al** (än'nū-äl), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *annualis*, fr. *annus* year.] 1. Of or pertaining to a year; coming or happening once a year; yearly. 2. Done in a year; reckoned by the year. 3. Lasting only a year or, of plants, one growing season. — *n.* 1. A thing happening or recurring yearly; esp., a literary work published once a year. 2. Anything that lasts but one year or season; specif., a plant (often designated by O, O, or O) which completes its growth in a single year or growing season. — **an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**an'nu-i'tant** (ä-nū'í-tānt), *n.* One entitled to an annuity.

**an'nu-i'ty** (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *annus* year.] 1. An amount payable yearly. 2. *Finance.* The sum made up of a series of equal payments to be made annually or oftener; also, the right to receive such a series of payments, or the investment which it represents.

**an-nul'** (än'nū-l'), *v. t.*; AN-NULLED' (-nūld'); AN-NUL'LING. [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* up to + *nullum* nothing.] 1. To annihilate. 2. To nullify; abolish. — **SYN.** See ABOLISH.

**an'nu-lar** (än'nū-lār), *a.* [L. *annularis*, *annularis*, fr. *annulus*, *annulus*, ring.] Pertaining to a ring; forming, or marked with, a ring or rings; ringed; ring-shaped. — **an'nu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**an'nu-late** (än'nū-lāt) {*a.* Of, furnished with, or having, a **an'nu-lat'ed** (-lāt'éd) ring or rings; ringed. See ROOT, *Illust.*

**an'nu-l'a'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Formation of rings; a ring.

**an'nu-let** (än'nū-lēt), *n.* A little ring; specif., *Arch.* a small molding or ridge forming a ring, as on a capital.

**an'nu-ment** (ä-nū'l'mēt), *n.* Act of annulling; state of being annulled.

**an'nu-lus** (än'nū-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LI (-lí), E. -LUSES (-lūs-ēz). [L., better *annulus*.] A ring; a ringlike part, structure, marking, space, or the like. — **an'nu-lose** (-lōs), *a.*

**an-nun'ci-ate** (ä-nūn'shí-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'éd); -AT'ING. [L. *annuntiatum*, p. p. of *annuntiare*.] To announce.

**an-nun'ci-a'tion** (ä-nūn'shí-ā'shūn; -shí-ā'shūn), *n. i.* 1. Act of announcing; announcement. 2. *a* The announcement of Christ's incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to Mary. *b* [cap.] The church festival (March 25th) in memory of this; Lady Day.

**Annunciation lily.** The common white lily (*Lilium candidum*), usually introduced by painters in pictures of the Annunciation.

**an-nun'ci-a-tive** (ä-nūn'shí-ā'tív), *a.* Announcing. *Rare*.

**an-nun'ci-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, announces; specif., any of several mechanical signaling devices, which indicate, as by a pointer, bell, or light, the place where attendance is required.

**an'ode** (än'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *ὄδος* way.] *Elec.* The positive terminal of an electric source. Cf. CATHODE.

**an-od'ic** (ä-nōd'ik), *a.* *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, an anode; as, *anodic* rays.

**an'o-dyne** (än'ō-dín), *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνῶδυνος* free from pain; *ἀν-* not + *ὄδυνος* pain.] Serving to assuage pain; soothing. — *n.* An anodyne drug or agent.

**a-noint'** (ä-nōint'), *v. t.* [From OF. p. p., fr. L. *inungere*; *in* + *ungere*, *ungere*, to anoint.] 1. To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil. 2. To apply oil to or to pour oil upon, as a sacred rite, esp. for consecration. 3. To beat; chastise.

**Humorous.** — **a-noint'er**, *n.* — **a-noint'ment** (-mēt), *n.* — **a-no-m'a-lism** (ä-nōm'ā-líz'm), *n.* Anomaly.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, rōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, līl; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōbd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



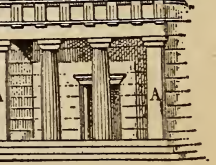
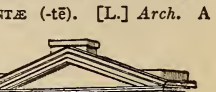
**a-nom/a-lis'tic** (ă-nŏm'ă-lis'tĭk) *a.* Of or pertaining to  
**a-nom/a-lis'ti-cal** (-lis'tĭ-kăl) *f.* an anomaly.  
**a-nom/a-lous** (ă-nŏm'ă-lŏs) *a.* [*L. anomalus, Gr. ἀνώματος* irregular; *ă-nŏt*+*ă-malŏs* even.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular.—*Syn.* Exceptional, unusual, singular, peculiar.—**a-nom/a-lous-ly, adv.**—**a-nom/a-lous-ness, n.**  
**a-nom/a-ly** (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [*L. anomalĭa, Gr. ἀνωμαλία*. See ANOMALOUS.] Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous. *Specif.: Astron.* a The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. b The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.  
**a-nom' (ă-nŏn')**, *adv.* [*Lit.*, in one (moment); *AS. on* in + *ăn* one.] 1. At once. *Archaic.* 2. Soon; in a white while; as, I will come *anon.* 3. At another time; then; again; as, ever and *anon.*—*interj.* Immediately! Hence, at your service!  
**an'o-ny-m** (ăn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* One who is anonymous; sometimes, a pseudonym.  
**an'o-ny-m'i-ty** (ăn'ŏ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being anonymous; also, that which is anonymous.  
**a-non'y-mous** (ă-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνώνυμος; ă-nŏt* + *ŏny-ma, ŏny-ma, name.*] Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or unavowed authorship.—**a-non'y-mous-ly, adv.**—**a-non'y-mous-ness, n.**  
**A-noph-les** (ă-nŏf'ĕ-lĕz), *n.* [*Gr. ἀνοφελής* hurtful.] A genus of mosquitoes whose bite is the usual, or only, means by which man is infected with the malaria parasite.  
**an-or'thite** (ăn-ŏr'thĭt), *n.* [*Gr. ă-nŏt*+*ŏrthŏs* straight (*ŏrthŏs, sc. γωνία, right angle.*)] *Min.* A white, grayish, or reddish feldspar, CaAl<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>4</sub>). It occurs in many igneous rocks.—**an-or'thitic** (ăn'ŏr'thĭt'ĭk), *a.*  
**an-or'tho-scope** (ăn-ŏr'thŏ-skŏp), *n.* [*ă-nŏt*+*ortho*+*scope.*] An instrument for producing optical illusions from two revolving disks, on the principle of the zoetrope.  
**an-or'tho-site** (-sĭt), *n.* [*F. anorthose* triclinic feldspar (*fr. Gr. ă-nŏt* + *ŏrthŏs* straight) + *-ite.*)] *Petrol.* A granular igneous rock composed almost exclusively of a soda-lime feldspar, usually labradorite.  
**an-os'mi-a** (-ŏs'mĭ-ă), *n.* [*NL., fr. an-not*+*Gr. ὀσμή* smell.] *Med.* Loss or impairment of the sense of smell.  
**an-oth'er** (ă-nŭth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* [*an*, a, one+*oth'er.*] 1. One more, by way of addition; an additional one, similar in likeness or effect; as, eat *another* piece. 2. Not the same; different;—often used with *to, from, or, now* usually, *than*; as, try *another* way than that. 3. Any or some other; any one else; some one else; as, "Let *another* man praise thee."  
**As** a pronoun *another* may have the possessive *another's*, the *pl. others*, with *poss. pl. others'*. It is much used in opposition to *one*; as, one went one way, *another* another. It is also used with *one* in reciprocal sense; as, "I love *one another*," that is, let each love the other or others.  
**an-oth'er-gates** (-găt's) *a.* [*another*+*gate, gait, way.*] Of another sort. *Obs.*—**an-oth'er-gues's, a. Archaic.**  
**an'sa** (ăn'să), *n.*; *L. pl. -sæ* (-sĕ). [*L.*] *Astron.* Part of a heavenly body having the appearance of a handle, as the projecting part of Saturn's rings.  
**an'sate** (ăn'săt) *a.* [*L. ansatus, fr. ansa* a handle.]  
**an'sat-ed** (-ĕd) *a.* Having a handle, or handle-shaped part.  
**ansate cross, the** *crux ansata.* See ANSKH.  
**an'ser-ine** (-sĕr'in; -ĭn), *a.* [*L. anserinus, fr. anser* goose.] Pert. to or like a goose; hence, stupid.  
**an'ser-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Goose-like; silly; simple; asnerine.  
**an'ser** (ăn'sĕr), *n.* [*AS. andswaru; and* against+*swe-rian* to swear.] 1. A reply to a charge, question, call, argument, etc.; also, a correct or adequate reply. 2. A responsive or retaliatory action; as, the *answer* to the affront was a blow. 3. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation. 4. *Law.* *Specif.*, a counter statement of facts replying to the complaint, as distinguished from a demurrer.—*Syn.* See REPLY.  
—*v. i.* 1. To make an answer; respond. 2. To render account; be responsible or accountable; make amends; as, I will *answer* for the damages. 3. To be or act in return. Hence: *a* To serve the purpose; be or act as adequate or sufficient; as, this will *answer* for a handle; a few will *answer*. *b* To respond; to conform or correspond; suit;—chiefly used with *to*; as, his manner *answers* to his feeling.  
—*v. t.* 1. To speak in defense against; as, to *answer* a charge. 2. To make answer *to*; reply *to*; as, he could not *answer* her question. 3. To respond to satisfactorily; meet successfully by way of explanation, argument, justification, etc.; as, this *answers* my needs; he cannot *answer* their argument. 4. To be or act in return or response *to*; as: *a* To comply with, or fulfill or satisfy, as an order, obligation, or demand; as, the servant *answered* the bell. *b* To render account *to*; as, he shall *answer* you. *c* To atone for; be punished for. *d* To correspond *to*; suit.  
**an'swer-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* 1. Liable to be called to account;

accountable; responsible. 2. Capable of being answered, or refuted. 3. Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable. 4. Proportionate; suitable.—*Syn.* See RESPONSIBLE.—**an'swer-a-ble-ness, n.**—**an'swer-a-bly, adv.**

**an'swer-er, n.** One who answers.  
**ant** (ănt), *n.* [*ME. ante, amete, emete, AS. æmete.*] Any of certain social hymenopterous insects constituting a family (*Formicidæ*); emmet; pismire.  
**ant.** See ANTI-  
**ant** (-ănt). [*F. -ant, or L. -antem, -entem, acc. p. pr. ending, nom. -ans, -ens.*] A suffix used to form: *a* Adjectives, often clearly with the force of a present participle; as in *errant, defiant, valiant*, etc. *b* Nouns denoting a person or thing as agent; as in *claimant, secant, servant*, etc.



**ant'a** (ăn'tă), *n.*; *L. pl. ANTÆ* (-tĕ). [*L.*] *Arch.* A species of pier produced by thickening a wall at its termination, and treated architecturally as a pilaster, with capital and base.  
**ant-ac'id** (ăn-tă-sĭd), *n.* A counteractive of acidity, as of the stomach.  
**Ant-tæ'us** (ăn-tĕ'ŭs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ἄνταϊός*] *Gr. Myth.* A giant of Libya, invincible in wrestling while he touched the earth, his mother, Hercules, holding him off the ground, throttled him.  
**an-tag'o-nism** (ăn-tăg'ŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* [*Gr. ἀνταγωνισμα, deriv. of ἀντι* + *ἀγων* contest.] Opposition of action; also, an opposing agent or principle.  
**an-tag'o-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary; opponent.—*Syn.* Enemy, foe, rival, competitor. See OPPONENT.  
**an-tag'o-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk) *a.* Opposing in combat.—**an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*  
**an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal-ly, adv.**  
**an-tag'o-nize** (ăn-tăg'ŏ-nĭz), *v. t. & i.*; -NIZED (-nĭzd); -NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ĭng). 1. To contend with; oppose actively. 2. To cause to oppose; make an opponent of. *Colloq.*  
**ant-al'ka-line** (ăn-tăl'kă-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* Counteracting or preventing alkalinity.—*n.* An antalkaline agent.  
**ant-ar'ctic** (ăn-tărk'tĭk), *a.* [*From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀνταρκτικός; ἀντι* + *ἀρκτος* bear.] Opposite to the north, or arctic, pole; relating to the south pole or the region about it;—applied esp. to a circle, or parallel of latitude, distant from the south pole 23° 28'.  
**Ant-a'res** (ăn-tă-rĕz), *n.* [*From Gr. ἄνταρης; ἀντι* similar to + *ἄρης* Mars. From its red color.] The chief (first-magnitude) star in Scorpio; Alpha (α) Scorpii;—called also *Scorpion's Heart*.  
**ant-ar'thrĭ'tic** (ăn-tă-rthrĭ'tĭk), *a. Med.* Counteracting or alleviating gout.—*n.* A remedy for gout.  
**ant'asth-mat'ic** (ăn-tăz-măt'ĭk; ăn-tă-s'), *a. Med.* Opposing or relieving asthma.—*n.* A remedy for asthma.  
**ant bear.** *Zool.* The great anteater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*) of South America, an edentate having shaggy gray fur with a black band across the chest and a white stripe on the shoulder.  
**ant cattle.** Various kinds of plant lice or aphids tended by ants for the sake of their honeydew.  
**ant cow.** Any aphid from which ants obtain honeydew.  
**ant-te-** (ăn'tĕ-). [*L. ante* before.] A prefix meaning *before*, used to form nouns, adjectives, and verbs.  
Examples: *antetaste*, a taste *before*, a *prior* taste, *fore-taste*; *anteporch*, a porch *before*, an *anterior* (or entrance) porch; *antepalatal*, situated *before* the palate; *ante-Mosaic*, belonging to the time *before* Moses; *antedate*, *ante-date*, *n.*, a date *before*, a *prior* date; *antedate*, *v.*, to date *before*.  
**ant'to** (ăn'tĕ), *n.* [*See ANTE-*] *Poker.* *a* A player's stake put in the pool after seeing his hand but before drawing other cards. *b* Loosely, a stake put in by each player *before* seeing his hand, as in a jack pot.—*v. t. & i.* To stake (the ante)—often with *up*. Hence, to pay one's part.  
**ant'vat'er** (ăn'tĕt'ĕr), *n.* 1. Any of certain edentates, as the aard-vark and ant bear, which feed largely or entirely on ants. They have a long narrow snout, a long tongue, and enormously developed salivary glands. 2. Any of several other mammals which feed largely on ants.



κ = ch in G. ick, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



an'te-cede' (än'tê-sêd'), v. t. & i.; -CED'ED (-sêd'êd); -CED'ING. [L. antecedere; ante+cedere to go.] To go before in time or place; precede; surpass.

an'te-ced'ence (-sêd'êns) n. Act, fact, or state of going before; precedence; priority.

an'te-ced'ent (-ênt), a. [L. antecedens, p. pr.] 1. Going before in time; prior; preceding. 2. Presumptive.

antecedent drainage, Phys. Geog., a system of water-courses established before the deformation of the surface which it drains, and persisting after the deformation has taken place and in spite of it. Cf. CONSEQUENT DRAINAGE.

Syn. Antecedent, preceding, precedent, foregoing, previous, prior, former, anterior agree in implying temporal succession. Antecedent (opposed to subsequent, consequent) and preceding (opposed to succeeding, following) differ in that preceding usually applies to that which goes immediately before (as, the preceding day), whereas antecedent often suggests an indefinite interval; as, a period antecedent to the Conquest. Antecedent, unlike preceding, often involves logical, as well as temporal, connection or dependence; as, an antecedent cause, probability. Precedent often applies to that on whose going before the validity or effectiveness of something else depends; as, conditions precedent. Foregoing (opposed to following) applies almost exclusively to statements. Previous and prior (opposed to subsequent) are often used convertibly, esp. with to. But prior sometimes implies a closer relation than previous; thus, a previous obligation is one merely earlier in time, whereas a prior obligation may be one that takes precedence. Former (opposed to latter), more definitely than prior, implies comparison. Anterior (opposed to posterior), also comparative in force, applies to position, usually in space.

— n. 1. That which goes before in time; that which precedes. 2. In pl. The earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, history. 3. Gram. A noun or noun equivalent, whether word, phrase, or clause, referred to by a pronoun. 4. Logic. That which is the ground for something else, as the condition of a hypothetical proposition. 5. Math. The first of the two terms of a ratio; the first or third of the four terms of a proportion.

— an'te-ced'ent-ly, adv.

an'te-ces'sor (än'tê-sês'êr; än'tê-sês'êr), n. One who goes before; predecessor.

an'te-cham'ber (än'tê-châm'bêr), n. [From F., fr. It., fr. L. ante before+camera vault.] A chamber before the chief apartment and leading into it. [chapel.]

an'te-chap'el (-châp'êl), n. A vestibule or anteroom to a

an'te-choir' (-kwîr'), n. A space inclosed or reserved at the entrance to the choir, for the clergy and choristers.

an'te-date' (-dât'), n. Prior date.—v. t. 1. To date before the true time; assign to, or put at, an earlier date. 2. To precede in time; come before in date. 3. To anticipate; take before the true time.

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (än'tê-dî-lü'vî-än), a. Of or relating to the period before the Deluge; hence, antiquated.—n. An antediluvian person; hence, one behind the times.

an'te-fix' (än'tê-fîks'), n.; pl. E. -FIXES (-fîks'sêz; 24), L. -FIXA (-fîk'sâ). [L. ante before+fixus fixed.] Class. Arch. A an ornament at the eaves, concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof. b An ornament of the cymatium of a cornice.—an'te-fix'al (-fîk'sâl), a.



Antefix, a.

an'te-lope (-lôp), n. [From OF., fr. Gr. ἀντελοπ-σπος.] Zool. Any of a group of ruminants constituting, with the oxen, sheep, and goats, a family (Bovidae), but distinguishable from the true oxen chiefly by being lighter and more graceful, and by having upward and backwardly directed horns.

an'te-me-rid'i-an (-mê-rîd'î-än), a. [L. antemeridianus. See ANTE+; MERIDIAN.] Being before noon.

|| an'te me-ri'di-em (mê-rîd'î-êm). [L.] Before noon. Abbr., A. M.

|| an'te mor'tem (än'tê môr'têm). [L.] Before death;—generally used adjectively; as, an ante-mortem statement.

an'te-mun'dane (-mûn'dân), a. Being or occurring before the creation of the world.

an'te-na'tal (-nâ'tâl), a. Being or coming before birth.

an'ten-na (än'tên'ä), n.; pl. L. -NÆ (-ê), E. -NAZ (-âz), [L., yard of a sail.] 1. Zool. A movable, segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans. In insects they are popularly called horns, and also feelers. 2. Wireless Teleg. An elevated conductor consisting of a wire or wires supported in the air for directly transmitting or receiving electric waves.

an'ten'nule (-ül), n. A small antenna or like appendage.

an'te-nup'tial (än'tê-nûp'shâl), a. Preceding marriage.

an'te-pas'chal (-pâs'kâl), a. Coming before the Passover or Easter.

an'te-past (än'tê-pâst), n. [ante+L. pastus pasture,

food.] A foretaste; specif., formerly, a first course to whet the appetite.

an'te-pen'di-um (-pên'dî-üm), n.; pl. L. -DIA (-â), E. -DIUMS. [LL., fr. L. ante+pendere to hang.] Eccl. The hanging or screen in front of an altar; frontal.

an'te-pe'nult (-pê'nült; -pê'nült'), n. [L. antepenultima (sc. syllaba) antepenultimate. See PENULT.] Pros. The last syllable except two of a word, as -syl- in monosyllable.

an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate (-pê'nült'î-mât), a. & n. E. -MÆ (-mê), E. -MAS (-mâz). [L. antepenultima.] Antepenult.

an'te-pran'di'al (-prân'dî-äl), a. Preceding dinner.

an'te-ri-or (än'tê-rî-êr), a. [L., comp. of ante before.] 1. Being before in time; antecedent. 2. Being before, or toward the front, in place;—opposed to posterior.—Syn. See ANTECEDENT.—an'te-rî-or'i-ty (-ôr'î-tî), n.—an'te-rî-or-ly, adv.

an'te-ro- (än'tê-rô-). A combining form (as if from a L. anterus) meaning anterior; front, as in: an'te-ro-in-fe'-ri-or, a. In front and below.

an'te-room' (än'tê-rôom'), n. A room before, or serving as an entrance to, another room; a waiting room.

an'te-ro-pos-te'ri-or (än'tê-rô-pôs-tê-rî-êr), a. 1. Zool. Extending or directed from front to back or head to tail. 2. Bot. =MEDIAN.

an'te-ver'sion (-vür'shün), n. [See ANTEVERT.] Med. A displacement of an organ, esp. of the uterus, so that its whole axis is directed further forward than usual.

an'te-ver'ti' (-vürt'), v. t. [L. antevertere; ante+vertere to turn.] Med. To displace by anteversion.

ant-hê-li-on (än'tê-hê'li-ôn; än'tê-hê'li-ôn), n.; pl. L. -LIA (-lî-ä), E. -IONS (-ônz). [anti+Gr. ἥλιος sun.] An atmospheric phenomenon, chiefly of alpine or polar regions, consisting of a colored ring or rings surrounding the shadow of the spectator's own head as projected on a cloud or on a fog bank, opposite the sun.

an'thel-min'ic (än'thêl'mîn'tîk), a. [anti+Gr. ἔλμυς, -νθος, worm.] Med. Expelling or destroying intestinal worms.—n. An anthelmintic remedy.

an'them (än'thêm), n. [AS. antefen, fr. LL, fr. Gr. ἀντιφώνη antiphon, anthem, deriv. of anti over against+φωνή sound, voice.] 1. Formerly, a hymn sung responsively; now, a prose composition, usually a selection from the Psalms, set to sacred music. 2. A song of praise or gladness.—v. t. To celebrate with anthems. Poetic.

an'the-mi-on (än'thê'mî-ôn), n.; pl. L. -MIA (-mî-ä), E. -MIONS (-ônz). [NL, fr. Gr. ἀνθέμιον flower.] An ornament consisting of floral or foliated forms arranged in a radiating cluster, but always flat, as in relief sculpture or in painting.



an'ther (än'thêr), n. [From F., fr. L. fr. Gr. Anthemion from the Erechtheum. ἀνθήριος flower, ἄνθος flower.] In seed plants, the part of the stamen which develops and contains pollen.

an'ther-id (-îd), n. An antheridium.

an'ther-id'i-um (-îd'î-üm), n.; pl. L. -IDIA (-îä), E. -IDIUMS (-îmz). [NL; anther + -i-um (a Gr. diminutive ending).] Bot. The male gametangium of the sexual generation in cryptogamous plants.—an'ther-id'î-al (-äl), a.

An'thes-te'ri-a (än'thês-tê'rî-ä), n. pl. [Gr. ἀνθηστέρια.] Gr. Relig. An annual Athenian festival occurring on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of the month called Anthesterion (closely corresponding to February). Cf. PARENTALIA.

an'tho-di-um (än-thô'dî-üm), n.; pl. L. -DIA (-ä), E. -UMS (-îmz). [NL, fr. Gr. ἀνθός like flowers.] Bot. A head or capitulum; specif., the head in composite plants, formerly called a "compound flower." See INFLORESCENCE, Illust.

an'tho-lo-gy (än-thô'lô-jî), n.; pl. -GIES (-jîz). [Gr. ἀνθολογία, deriv. of ἄνθος flower + λέγειν to gather.] A collection of "flowers" (beautiful passages) of literature; a collection of poems or epigrams.—an'tho-log'i-cal (än'thô-lôj'î-kâl), a.—an'tho-log'ist (än-thô'lô-jîst), n.

an'tho-phore (än'thô-fôr), n. [Gr. ἀνθοφόρος bearing flowers.] Bot. An elongated internode of the receptacle between the calyx and corolla, forming a stipe on which the gynoecium and corolla are borne, as in the pinks.

an'tho-tax'y (än'thô-tâk'sî), n. [an'tho+Gr. τάξις order.] Bot. The arrangement of flowers in a cluster; the science treating of inflorescence.

an'thra-cene (än'thrâ-sên), n. [Gr. ἀνθραξ coal.] Chem. A crystalline hydrocarbon, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>.CaH<sub>4</sub>, accompanying naphthalene in coal-tar distillation.

an'thra-cite (-sît), n. [L. anthracites a kind of bloodstone, fr. Gr. ἀνθρακίτης like coals, ἀνθραξ, -ακος, coal.] A hard natural coal, differing from bituminous coal in containing little volatile matter.—an'thra-cit'ic (-sît'îk), a.

an'thrac'ose (än'thrâk'ôs), n. [Gr. ἀνθραξ, -ακος, car-



buncle + *pōsos* disease.] *Bot.* A common plant disease caused by several species of fungi.

**an'thra-coid** (än'thrä-koid), *a.* [*anthrax* + *-oid*.] Resembling anthrax in action; of the nature of anthrax.

**an'thra-quin'one** (-kwín'ón; -kwí-nón'), *n.* [*anthracene* + *quinone*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. CeH<sub>4</sub>, obtained by oxidation of anthracene.

**an'thrax** (än'thráks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀνθράξ* coal, carbuncle.] *Med.* 1. *a* A carbuncle. *b* A malignant pustule, a characteristic lesion of the disease anthrax. 2. An infectious, and usually fatal, bacterial disease of animals, esp. cattle and sheep, sometimes transmitted to man; also, the microorganism causing this disease.

**an'thro-po-** (än'thrō-pō; äñ'thrō'). A combining form from Greek *ἄνθρωπος*, *human being, man*.

**an'thro-po-cen'tric** (-sén'trĭk; äñ'thrō-sēn'trĭk), *a.* Assuming man as the center or ultimate end; applied to interpretations of the universe, or to philosophical methods, whose sole aim is to analyze human interests.

**an'thro-po-gen'e-sis** (-jén'tē-sĭs) [*n.* The science or study of human generation, or the origin and development of man.

**an'thro-pog'e-ny** (än'thrō-pōj'ē-nĭ) [*n.* Anthropology treating of the distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs.

**an'thro-poid** (än'thrō-poid), *a.* Resembling man; — esp. used of certain apes. — *n.* An anthropoid ape.

**an'thro-po-log'ic** (-pō-lōj'ĭk; äñ'thrō-sēn'trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to anthropology; belonging to the nature of man. — **an'thro-po-log'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**an'thro-pol'o-gist** (än'thrō-pōl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in anthropology.

**an'thro-pol'o-gy** (än'thrō-pōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of man; specif.: *a* The science of the human organism. *b* The science of man in relation to physical character, distribution, the origin and classification of races, environmental and social relations, and culture.

**an'thro-pom'e-try** (-pōm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Art or practice of measuring the parts of the human body. — **an'thro-po-met'ric**, **-met'ri-cal** (-pō-mēt'rĭk; -rĭ-kāl), *a.*

**an'thro-po-mor'phic** (än'thrō-pōm'ōr-fĭk; äñ'thrō-sēn'trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to anthropomorphism.

**an'thro-po-mor'phism** (-fiz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπομορφος* of human form; *ἄνθρωπος* man + *μορφή* form.] Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, with human attributes; also, ascription of human characteristics to things not human. — **an'thro-po-mor'phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

**an'thro-po-mor'phite** (-fĭt), *n.* An anthropomorphist; specif. [*cap.*], one of a sect of ancient heretics who believed that God has a human form, etc.

**an'thro-po-mor'phize** (-fiz), *v. t. & i.* To attribute human form or personality to.

**an'thro-po-mor-pho'sis** (-mōr-fō'sĭs), *n.* Transformation into the form of a human being.

**an'thro-po-mor'phous** (-mōr'fūs), *a.* Human in form. — **an'thro-po-nom'ics** (-nōm'ĭks) [*n.* (See -ics.)] [*an'thro-pom'o-my* (än'thrō-pōn'ō-mĭ)] *thropo* + Gr. *νόμος* law, rule.] The science of the laws of the development of the human organism relative to other organisms and to environment. — **an'thro-po-nom'ic-al** (-pō-nōm'ĭ-kāl; äñ'thrō-sēn'trĭk), *a.*

**an'thro-pop'a-thism** (-pōp'ä-thĭz'm) [*n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωποαθία* humanity. See *ANTHROPO-*; *-PATHY*.] Ascription of human feelings or passions to a deity or to an object in nature.

**an'thro-poph'a-gi** (än'thrō-pōf'ä-jĭ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -GUS (-gŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄνθρωποφάγος* eating men; *ἄνθρωπος* man + *φάγειν* to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

**an'thro-po-phag'ic** (-pō-fāj'ĭk; äñ'thrō-sēn'trĭk), *a.* Relating to anthropology. — **an'thro-po-phag'ic-al** (-fāj'ĭ-kāl) [*a.* Relating to anthropology.] anthropophagy.

**an'thro-poph'a-gite** (än'thrō-pōf'ä-jĭt), *n.* A cannibal.

**an'thro-poph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

**an'thro-poph'a-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* Cannibalism.

**an'thy-pno'tic** (än'tĭp-nōt'ĭk). Var. of *ANTHYPNOTIC*.

**an'ti-** (än'tĭ-). [Gr. *ἀντί* against.] A prefix signifying in general *opposite, against, counter, contrary, reverse*, and, sometimes, *spurious, counterfeit*. The prefix *anti-* is chiefly used: 1. To form nouns, *anti-* having the force of an attributive limiting a noun, and meaning: *a* *Opposed or opposite in action or position, counter, opposing, and hence, sometimes, spurious*.

Examples: *Antichrist*, lit., *one who opposes Christ*; a *spurious Christ*; *antiprism*, a prism *opposite or reversed*.

*Contrary or opposite in kind, the reverse of*.

Examples: *antimax*, the *opposite or reverse of a climax*; *antihero*, the *opposite or reverse of a hero*.

2. To form adjectives and nouns, *anti-* having the force of a preposition limiting a noun expressed or implied in the word to which *anti-* is prefixed, and meaning: *acting*

*counter to, opposed to, hostile to, counter, hence, preventive of*.

Examples: *antitrust, preventive of rust; antihydrophobic, acting counter to hydrophobia; anti-Athenian, hostile to or opposing Athens or what is Athenian*.

**an'ti** (än'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTIS (-tĭz). A person opposed to a practice, law, policy, movement, etc. *Colloq.*

**an'ti-ar** (än'tĭ-är), *n.* [Jav. *anjar*.] A virulent poison prepared in Java from the gum resin of the upas tree.

**an'ti-bod'y** (-bōd'ĭ), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of various substances in the blood which act in antagonism to harmful foreign bodies, such as toxins or bacteria producing toxins.

**an'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* [Var. of *antique*.] 1. Odd; fantastic; grotesque. 2. Frolicsome; lively. *Obsol.* — *n.* 1. A buffoon; merry-andrew; the "fool" of the old play. 2. An odd imagery or device. 3. A grotesque trick; piece of buffoonery; caper. — *v. t.* To perform antics.

**an'ti-cath'ode** (-tĭ-käth'ōd), *n.* The part of a vacuum tube opposite the cathode. See RÖNTGEN RAY, *Illustr.*

**an'ti-chlor** (än'tĭ-klor), *n.* [*anti-* + *chlorine*.] *Chem.* Any substance (esp. sodium thiosulfate) used in removing the excess of chlorine or bleaching liquor left in paper pulp or stuffs after bleaching. — **an'ti-chlor-ic** (-klō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.*

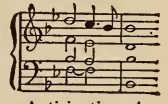
**an'ti-christ** (än'tĭ-krist), *n.* 1. One who opposes or opposes Christ; esp., a great antagonist expected to fill the world with wickedness, but to be conquered forever by Christ at His second coming. 2. [*l. c.*] A pretended Christ.

**an'ti-chris'tian** (än'tĭ-kris'tĭchän), *a.* Of or pertaining to Antichrist; also, opposed to the Christian religion.

**an'ti-ch'i-pant** (än-tĭs'tĭ-pānt), *a.* Anticipating; expectant.

**an'ti-c'i-pate** (-pā-tĭ, *v. t.*; -PAT'ēd (-pāt'ēd); -PAT'ING. [L. *anticipatus*, *p. p.* of *anticipare* to anticipate; *ante* + *a deriv. of capere* to take.] 1. To do, take up, or deal with, before another; preclude or prevent by prior action; as, he *anticipated* the arrest by surrendering himself. 2. To take up, use, or introduce before the proper or normal time; as, to *anticipate* one's income. 3. To be before (another) in doing or acting; forestall; as, we *anticipated* the action of the enemy. 4. To foresee (as, wish, command, etc.) and execute it beforehand. 5. To forstaste or foresee; as, we are *anticipating* the pleasure of your visit. — **Syn.** See EXPECT, FORESTALL.

**an'ti-c'i-pa'tion** (-pā'shĭn), *n.* 1. Act of anticipating. 2. Previous view or impression of what is to happen; expectation; forstaste; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven. 3. Hasty notion; intuitive preconception. 4. *Musical.* The commencing of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, where it forms a momentary discord. — **Syn.** Preoccupation; preclusion; prelibation; expectation, foresight, forethought.



Anticipation, 4.

**an'ti-c'i-pa-tive** (än-tĭs'tĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating; containing anticipation. — **an'ti-c'i-pa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**an'ti-c'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tēr), *n.* One who anticipates.

**an'ti-c'i-pa-to-ry** (-pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Forecasting of the nature of anticipation. — **an'ti-c'i-pa-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

**an'ti-c'ic**. Obs. var. of *ANTIC, ANTIQUE*.

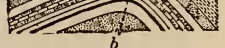
**an'ti-clas'tic** (än'tĭ-kłas'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *κλῆν* to break.] Having opposite curvatures at a given point, like the surface of a saddle; — opposed to *synclastic*.

**an'ti-cler'ic-al** (-klēr'ĭ-kāl), *a.* Opposed to the clergy or clericalism, or, in Europe, to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in public affairs.

**an'ti-clĭ'max** (-klĭ'māks), *n.* *Rhet.* A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall in dignity or importance at the close; — the opposite of *climax*.

**an'ti-clĭ'nal** (-klĭ'nāl), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *κλῆν* to incline.] Pertaining to, or having inclination in, opposite directions; of or pertaining to an anticline. Cf. *SYNCLINAL*.

**an'ti-cline** (än'tĭ-kĭn), *n.* *Geol.* A fold or arch of rock strata dipping in opposite directions from an axis.

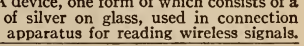


Cross Section of Strata showing Anticline, *ad* Axial Plane.

grouped that, taken together, they have the general outline of an arch; — opp. to *synclinatorium*.

**an'tic-ly** (än'tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In an antic manner; oddly.

**an'ti-co-her'er** (än'tĭ-kō-hēr'ēr), *n.* *Wireless Teleg.* A device, one form of which consists of a scratched deposit of silver on glass, used in connection with the receiving apparatus for reading wireless signals.



Anticlinorium.

**k = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



The electric waves falling on this device increase its resistance several times.

**an'ti-cor-ro'sive** (án'ti-kò-rò'siv), *a.* Preventing corrosion. **an'ti-cy-clone** (án'ti-sí'klón), *n.* *Meteor.* a. A condition of the atmosphere opposite, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure, to that of a cyclone; also, the high-pressure area where this condition centers and where winds blow spirally outward. **b** An atmospheric disturbance on the edge or front of such an area. — **an'ti-cy-clon'ic** (sí-klón'ík), *a.*

**an'ti-dot'al** (án'ti-dòt'ál; án'ti-dòt'ál), *a.* Acting as, or of the nature of, an antidote. — **an'ti-dot'al-ly**, *adv.*

**an'ti-dote** (án'ti-dòt), *n.* [From *L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀντιδότης, deriv. of ἀντί against + δίδωμι to give.] 1. A remedy to counteract the effects of poison; — used with *against*, *for*, or *to*. 2. Whatever tends to prevent or counteract evil that something else might produce.

**an'ti-fe'brile** (-fē'bril; -fēb'ríl), *a. & n.* Febrifuge.

**an'ti-fe'brine** (-fē'brín; -fēb'rín), *n.* Acetanilide.

**an'ti-fed'er-al-ist** (-fēd'ēr-ál-íst), *n.* One of a party opposed to a federative government; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the party, led by Thomas Jefferson, which opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. — **an'ti-fed'er-al**, *a.* — **an'ti-fed'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**an'ti-fer'ment** (-fēr'mént), *n.* Any substance tending to check fermentation.

**an'ti-fric'tion** (-frík'shún), *n.* Something to lessen friction. — *a.* Tending to lessen friction.

**antifriction metal**, any alloy, as Babbitt metal, used in bearings, etc., to lessen friction.

**An-tig'o-ne** (án-tig'ò-nē), [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* Ἀντιγόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A faithful daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. She performs funeral rites over the body of her brother Polyneices against the command of her uncle, Creon.

**an'ti-he'lix** (án'ti-hē'líks), *n.* *Anat.* The curved elevation of the ear cartilage. See *EAR*, *Illust.*

**an'ti-hy'dro-pho'bic** (án'ti-hí'drò-fò'b'ík; -fòb'ík), *a.* Preventive of hydrophobia. — *n.* An antihydrophobic agent.

**an'ti-hyp-not'ic** (-híp-nòt'ík), *a. Med.* Tending to prevent sleep. — *n.* An antihypnotic agent.

**an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-ism** (-ím-pē'rí-ál-iz'm), *n.* Opposition to imperialism; specif.: a. After the Spanish-American war (1898), the attitude or principles of those opposing territorial expansion. *U. S.* **b** The attitude or principles of those, often called *Little Englanders*, opposing the extension of the empire and the closer relation of its parts, esp. for commerce and imperial defense. *Eng.* — **an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-ist**, *n.* — **an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-is'tic** (-is'tík), *a.*

**an'ti-lith'ic** (-lith'ík), *a. Med.* Preventive or destructive of urinary calculi. — *n.* An antilithic agent.

**an'ti-log'a-rithm** (-lòg-á-ríth'm), *n. Math.* The number corresponding to a logarithm.

**an'ti-lo'gy** (án-tíl'ò-jí), *n., pl.* -GIES (-jíz). [*Gr.* ἀντιλογία, fr. ἀντίλογος contradictory; ἀντί against + λέγω to speak.] A contradiction in terms or ideas.

**an'ti-lynch'ing** (án'ti-lín'chíng), *a.* Opposed to lynching. **an'ti-ma-cas'sar** (-má-kás'ár), *n.* A cover to protect the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc.; a tidy.

**an'ti-mask', -masque'** (án'ti-másk'), *n.* A grotesque interlude between the parts of a mask.

**an'ti-mere** (án'ti-mēr), *n.* [*anti-* + *-mere*.] *Zoöl.* One of opposite corresponding parts symmetrical with respect to the main axis, as the halves of bilaterally symmetrical animals or parts; — distinguished from *metamere*. — **an'ti-mer'ic** (-mēr'ík), *a.* — **an-tim'er-ism** (án-tím'ēr-iz'm), *n.*

**an'ti-mo-nar'chic** (án'ti-mò-nár'kík), **an'ti-mo-nar'chi-cal** (-kí-kál), *a.* Opposed to monarchy. [*antimony*.]

**an'ti-mo'ni-al** (-mò'ní-ál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, **an'ti-mo'ni'ic** (-mò'n'ík), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony, in its valence of five.

**an'ti-mo'ni-ous** (-mò'ní-ús), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony, in its valence of three.

**an'ti-mon-soon'** (-mòn-sòon'), *n. Meteor.* The upper, contrary-moving current of the atmosphere over a monsoon.

**an'ti-mo-ny** (án'ti-mò-ní), *n.* [*L.L.* *antimonium*.] An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure, tin-white in color, hard and brittle, used chiefly in alloys to give hardness and the property of expanding on solidification. Its compounds are used in medicine and in the arts. Symbol, *Sb* (*L. Stibium*); at. wt., 120.2; sp. gr. 6.7.

**antimony glance**, Stibnite.

**an'ti-mo-nyl'** (án'ti-mò-ní'l'), *n.* [*antimony* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent radical, *SbO*, composed of antimony and oxygen. It forms a series of salts, of which the best known is *antimonyl potassium tartrate*, or tartar emetic.

**an'ti-node'** (-nòd'), *n. Physics.* That point of a vibrating body which lies midway between two adjacent nodes.

**an'ti-no'mi-an** (án'ti-nò'mí-án), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One who maintains that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, on the ground that faith alone is necessary to salvation. — **an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**an'tin'o-my** (án-tín'ò-mí), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-míz). [*From L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀντινομία; ἀντί against + νόμος law.] 1. Opposition of one law or rule to another. 2. An opposing law or rule of any kind. 3. *Metaph.* A contradiction between two principles each of which is taken to be true, or between inferences correctly drawn from such principles.

**An'ti-o'chi-an** (án'ti-ò'kí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Antioch, esp. Antioch in Syria, or the Seleucid kings of Syria, who usually bore the name Antiochus. — **An'ti-o'chi-an**, *n.*

**An'ti-o'pé** (án'ti-ò-pē), *n.* [*Gr.* Ἀντιόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* The mother by Zeus of Amphion and Zethus. See *DIRCE*.

**an'ti-pa-thet'ic** (án'ti-pá-thēt'ík) | *a.* Naturally contrary; **an'ti-pa-thet'ic-cal** (-pò-thēt'ík-ál) marked by antipathy. — **an'ti-pa-thet'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**an'ti-p'a-thy** (án-típ'á-thí), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thíz). [*From L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀντιπάθεια; ἀντί against + πάθειν to suffer.] 1. Contrariety or opposition in feeling; settled aversion; repugnance; as, hatred and *antipathy* led to war. 2. Contrariety in nature; incompatibility; repugnancy of qualities; as, oil and water have an *antipathy*. 3. One who, or that which, occasions antipathy.

**Antipathy** is often opposed to *sympathy*. It is often used with *to*, *against*, or *between*; also, sometimes, with *for*.

**Syn.** Dislike, disinclination, reluctance, antagonism, hostility, distaste, derelish, detestation, aversion, repugnance, disgust, abhorrence, loathing, nausea. — **Antipathy, aversion, repugnance, disgust** agree in the idea of intense dislike. **Antipathy** implies an instinctive or constitutional dislike, sometimes manifested in an involuntary shrinking or recoil from its object. **Aversion** (*to* now rarely *from*) expresses a fixed and settled, sometimes even a cherished, distaste, usually exhibited in a voluntary avoidance of its object. **Repugnance** adds the implication of antagonism or opposition. **Disgust** is repugnance to what is offensive to one's taste or feelings.

**an'ti-Pe-la-gi-an** (án'ti-pē-lá-jí-án), *a.* Opposed to Pelagius or his doctrines. See *PELAGIANISM*. — *n.* An opponent of Pelagius or Pelagianism.

**an'ti-pe'ri-od'ic** (án'ti-pē'rí-òd'ík), *a. Med.* Preventive of periodic returns of paroxysms or exacerbations of disease, as in intermittent fevers. — *n.* An antiperiodic remedy.

**an'ti-phlo-gis'tic** (án'ti-fló-jís'tík), *a. Med.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* An antiphlogistic agent or diet.

**an'ti-phon** (án'ti-fón), *n.* [See *ANTHEM*.] 1. A musical response, as in a chant. 2. A piece of devotional verse or prose responsively sung as a part of the liturgy; specif., a verse said or sung before and after the psalms.

**an'ti-ph'o-nal** (án'ti-fò-nál), *a.* Of or pert. to antiphony. — *n.* A book of antiphons. — **an'ti-ph'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**an'ti-ph'o-na-ry** (-ná-rí), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A book containing a collection of antiphons, esp. those of the breviary, with their musical notes. — **an'ti-ph'o-na-ry**, *a.*

**an'ti-ph'o-ny** (-ò-ní), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-níz). 1. A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing. 2. A musical piece, as an anthem, sung alternately by parts of a choir or congregation. — **an'ti-phon'ic** (án'ti-fón'ík), *a.*

**an'ti-phra-sis** (án'ti-frá-sis), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀντιφράσις, fr. ἀντιφράσις to express by antithesis.] *Rhet.* Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

**an'ti-p'o-dal** (án-típ'ò-dál), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the antipodes; opposite on the globe. 2. Diametrically opposite.

**an'ti-pòde** (án'ti-pòd), *n.; pl.* -PODES (-pòdz). One of the antipodes; a direct opposite.

**an'ti-pò-de-an** (án-típ'ò-dē-án; án'ti-pò'dē-án), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antipodes or an antipode; antipodal.

**an'ti-pò-des** (án-típ'ò-déz), *n. pl.* In senses 2 & 3 sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* [*L.*, pl. fr. *Gr.* ἀντιπόδες with the feet opposite; ἀντί against + πόδις, *foot*.] 1. Those who live on the diametrically opposite side of the globe. 2. The regions or country of the antipodes. 3. The directly opposite or contrary feelings, opinions, etc.

**an'ti-pòle** (án'ti-pòl'), *n.* Opposite pole; direct opposite.

**an'ti-pòpe'** (-pòp'), *n.* One elected, or claiming to be, pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen.

**an'ti-py'ic** (-pí'ík), *a.* [*anti-* + *Gr.* πύω, *pus*.] *Med.* Preventing suppuration. — *n.* An antipyretic medicine.

**an'ti-py-ret'ic** (-pí-rèt'ík), *a. & n.* [*anti-* + *Gr.* πυρετός fever.] Febrifuge.

**an'ti-py'rine, or -rin** (-pí'rín), *n.* A white, crystalline, basic substance used to relieve pain, fever, and rheumatism.

**an'ti-qua-ri-an** (-kwá'rí-án; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to antiquaries or antiquities. — *n.* An antiquary. — **an-ism**, *n.*

**an'ti-qua-ry** (án'ti-kwá-rí), *a.* [*L. Antiquarius*.] Antiquarian. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A student of old times through relics; one who collects or studies antiquities.

**an'ti-quate** (-kwát'), *v. t.*; -QUAT'ED (-k wát'éd); -QUAT'ING. [*L. antiquatus*, fr. *antiquus* ancient.] To make old, obsolete, or antique; make void as out of date.

**an'ti-quat'ed** (-kwát'éd), *p. a.* 1. Grown old. 2. Bygone; obsolete; old-fashioned. — **Syn.** See *OLD*.

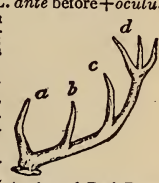
**an'ti-qua'tion** (-kwá'shún), *n.* [*L. antiquatio*.] Act of making, or state of being, antiquated; obsolescence.

ále, senáte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, solá; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; Ice, Ill; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnité, ùm, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



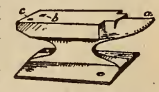
**an'tique** (án'tík). Obs. var. of **ANTIC**.  
**an-tique'** (án-ték'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus, anticus*, old, ancient, fr. ante before.] 1. Old; belonging to antiquity, esp. to ancient Greece or Rome. 2. Old, as respects the present age or modern time; antiquated. 3. Belonging to the style of antiquity; old-fashioned.— **Syn.** Ancient. See **OLD**.— **n.** 1. In general, anything very old; esp., a relic or object of ancient art. 2. *Prim.* A style of type. See **TYPE**.— **an-tique'ly, adv.**— **an-tique'ness, n.**  
**an-ti'qu'i-ty** (-tik'wí-tí), *n., pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Quality of being old or ancient; ancientness. 2. Ancient times, esp. those before the Middle Ages. 3. The ancients. 4. A relic, monument, etc., of ancient times;— usually in *pl.*  
**an-ti-rat'tler** (án'tí-rát'ler), *n.* A mechanical device to prevent rattling, as of the fifth wheel of a carriage.  
**an-ti-re-mon'strant** (-rè-món'stránt), *n.* One opposed to remonstrance; specif. [cap.] one of the Dutch Calvinistic party that opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians.  
**an-ti-rem't** (-rènt'), *a.* Opposed to the payment of (land) rent; specif. [cap.]: a Designating a political party (1839-47) in the State of New York that supported those tenants of the patroons who resisted the collection of rents. b Designating a movement or agitation in Ireland against the payment of rent to absentee landlords, as in 1843 and in 1881.— **an-ti-rem't'er** (-rèr), *n.*— **an-ti-rem't'ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**an-ti-Sab'ba-ta-ri-an** (-sáb'á-tá-rí-án), *n.*— **Ecol.** One who denies the moral obligation of observing the Sabbath day.  
**an-tis'ci-ans** (án-tish'ánz), **an-tis'ti'ci** (-tí-tí), *n., pl.* [L. *antiscii*, fr. *ávroσκιοι*, pl.; *ávro* + *σκá* shadow.] Inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator and casting shadows at noon in opposite directions.  
**an-ti-scor-but'ic** (án'tí-skór-bú'tík), *a., Med.* Counteracting scurvy.— **n.** A remedy for scurvy.  
**an-ti-Sem'i-tism** (-sèm'í-tíz'm), *n.* Opposition to, or hatred of, Semites, esp. Jews.— **an-ti-Sem'ite** (-ít), *n.*— **an-ti-Sem'itic** (-sè-mít'ík), *a.*— **Sem'it'i-cal-ly, adv.**  
**an-ti-sep'sis** (-sèp'sís), *n.* [NL.] See **ANTI-SEPSIS**. Prevention of sepsis by excluding or destroying microorganisms.  
**an-ti-sep'tic** (-tík), *a.* 1. Tending to prevent or arrest putrefaction, pus formation, etc., by destroying or arresting the growth of the bacteria causing it. 2. *Med. & Surg.* Using, or pertaining to the use of, antiseptics.— **n.** An antiseptic substance.— **an-ti-sep'ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.*— **an-ti-sep'ti-cal-ly, adv.**  
**an-ti-sep'ti-cism** (-tí-síz'm), *n., Med.* The systematic practice of antiseptics.— **an-ti-sep'ti-cist, n.**  
**an-ti-sep'ti-cize** (-síz), *v. t.* To treat with antiseptics.  
**an-ti-slaw'er-y** (-sláw'èr-y), *a.* Opposed to slavery.  
**an-ti-so'cial** (-sò'shál), *a.* Tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse; averse to society, or hostile to its existence; as, *antisocial* principles; crime is *antisocial*.  
**an-ti-so'cial-ist, n.** One opposed to doctrines and practices of socialists or socialism.— **an-ti-so'cial-ist'ic** (-ís'tík), *a.*  
**an-ti-spas-mod'ic** (-spáz-mód'ík), *a., Med.* Preventing or allaying spasms.— **n.** An antispasmodic agent.  
**an-tis'tro-phe** (án-tís'tró-fè), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ántróphè*.] In the Greek choral dance or song, a part answering to a previous *strophe*.— **an-ti-stroph'ic** (án'tí-stròf'ík), *a.*  
**an-ti-the'ism** (án'tí-thè'íz'm), *n.* Doctrine opposed to theism, usually in its narrow sense.  
**an-ti-thè-sis** (án-tí-thè-sís), *pl.*— *ses* (-sèz). [L., fr. Gr. *ántróthos*, deriv. of *ávro* against + *tróva* to set.] 1. *Rhet.* An opposition or contrast of words or ideas. 2. Opposition; contrast; an opposite.  
**an-ti-thet'ic** (án'tí-thèt'ík), **an-ti-thet'ic-al** (-kál), *a.* Of or pertaining to antithesis; opposing; contrasted.— **an-ti-thet'ic-al-ly, adv.**  
**an-ti-tox'ic** (án'tí-tòk'sík), *a.* Counteracting poison.  
**an-ti-tox'in** (-sín), *n.* Also **-ine**. Any of certain soluble chemical compounds, or antibodies, in the blood that have the power of neutralizing some specific poison, esp. a specific poison produced in the body by pathogenic bacteria. The antitoxin that is injected in the treatment of diphtheria is blood serum from horses that have been rendered immune to diphtheria by previous inoculations.  
**an-ti-trade** (án'tí-trá-dè), *n.* An upper tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind, beyond which, in the north temperate and the south temperate zones, it becomes surface wind.  
**an-ti'tra-gis** (án-tít'rá-gis), *n.* [From Gr. *ántrágragos*.] *Anat.* A certain prominence of the external ear. See **EAR**.  
**an-ti-Trin'i-ta-ri-an** (án'tí-trín'í-tá-rí-án), *a.* Denying the doctrine of the Trinity.  
**an-ti-type** (án'tí-típ'), *n.* [Gr. *ántrótypos* of corresponding form.] That which is represented or shadowed forth by an earlier "type," the reality of which a "type" is the prophetic symbol (see **TYPE**, *n.* 2); as, Christ is the *antitype* of many of the "types" of the Jewish ritual.— **an-ti-type'ic** (-típ'ík), **an-ti-type'ic-al** (-típ'íkál), *a.*  
**an-ti-ve'nin** (-vè'nín), *n.* Also **-nene**, **-nine**. [anti + L. *venenum* poison.] *Physiol. Chem.* An antitoxin

produced in the serum of blood by repeated injections of venom; also, the antitoxic serum thus obtained.  
**an-ti-zy-mot'ic** (án'tí-zí-mòt'ík), *a., Med.* Preventing fermentation or decomposition.— **n.** An agent so used.  
**ant'ler** (ánt'ler), *n.* [From OE., fr. L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye.] The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family. See **HORN**.— **ant'lered** (-lèrd), *a.*  
**ant'li-a** (ánt'ly-á), *n.; L. pl. & genitive sing.* -LÆ (-è). [L., a pump, Gr. *ánvliá* hold of a ship.] *Zoöl.* The spiral tubular proboscis of lepidopterans.  
**ant'lion.** Any of a genus (*Myrmeleon*) of neuropterous insects the larva of which digs a pit, lying in which it catches insects, esp. ants, that fall in.  
**an-to'ci** (án-tè'sí), **an-to'ci-ans** (-shánz), *n., pl.* [NL. *antoci*, fr. Gr. *ántróci*; *ántró* opposite + *ókos* house.] Those who live under the same meridian, but equidistant north and south of the equator.— **an-to'ci-ans** (-shán), *a.*



Antler of Red Deer. a Brow Antler; b Bay-, or Bez-Antler; c Royal Antler; d Sur-royal, or Crown, Antler.

**An-to'ni-o** (án-tò'ní-ò). See **SHYLOCK**; **PORTIA**.  
**an-to-no-ma'si-a** (án-tò-nò-má'zhí-á; án-tón'ò'), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ántrónoma*, deriv. of *ántró* + *ónoma* name.] *Rhet.* The use of an epithet, official title, or the like, instead of the proper name of a person; as when *his majesty* is used for a king; or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Solomon*.  
**an-to-nym** (án-tò-ním), *n.* [Gr. *ántronyma* a word used in place of another; *ántró* + *ónoma*, *ónoma*, word.] A word which is the opposite in meaning of another word in the same language;— contrasted with *synonym*.  
**an'tre** (ánt'rè), *n.* [F., fr. L. *antrum*.] A cavern. *Archaic*.  
**an-tro'se'** (án-trò'sè'), *a.* [L. *ante* + *versum* turned.] *Biol.* Directed forward or upward.— **an-tro'se'ly, adv.**  
**an'trum** (án'trúm), *n.; L. pl.* ANTRA (-trá). [L., fr. Gr. *ántrón*.] A cavern or cavity; esp., *Anat.*, a cavity or sinus.  
**an-trus'tion** (án-trús'thún), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *antrustio*.] A vassal or voluntary follower of Frankish princes in the palace and the field.— **an-trus'tion-ship, n.**  
**A-nu'bis** (á-nú'bis), *n.* [L.] *Egypt. Myth.* A jackal god of the necropolis, conductor (with Thoth) of the dead.  
**a-nu'ran** (-rán), *n.* [an-not + Gr. *ópá* tail.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Anura*) comprising the majority of existing amphibians, marked by absence of the tail in the adult, including the frogs, toads, and tree toads.— **a-nu'ran, a.  
**a-nu'rous** (-rús), *a.* Tailless. [alimentary canal.]  
**a'nus** (á'nús), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The posterior opening of the **an'vi** (án'ví), *n.* [AS. *anfil*, *onfil*.] 1. A block, usually of iron faced with steel, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering. 2. Anything resembling an anvil in shape or use. Specif. *a.* *Anat.* The incus. See **INCUS**. b The fixed jaw in a measuring instrument, as in a micrometer caliper.**



Anvil. a Horn; b, c Holes for Set Chisels, Swage Blocks, etc.

— *v. t.*;— **VILED** (án'víld) or **-VILLED**;— **-VIL-ING** or **-VIL-LING**. To form or shape on an anvil; hammer out as, *anviled* armor.  
**anxi'e-ty** (áng-zí'è-tí), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [L. *anxielas*, fr. *anxius*.] See **ANXIOUS**. Painful uneasiness over an impending or anticipated ill; concern about a future or uncertain event.— **Syn.** Misgiving, worry. See **CARE**.  
**anxi'ous** (ánk'shús), *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere* to pain, choke.] 1. Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous, esp. as to a future or unknown thing;— used with *for*, *about*, etc.; as, *anxious* about one's health. 2. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; as, *anxious* toil. 3. Earnestly desirous; as, *anxious* to please.— **anxi'ous-ly, adv.**— **anxi'ous-ness, n.**  
**an'y** (án'y), *a. & pron.* [AS. *ánig*, fr. *án* one.] One indifferently out of number; one (or, as *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever kind or quantity.— **Syn.** See **SOME**.— *adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.  
**an'y-body** (-bòd'y), *n. & pron.* Any person; any one.  
**an'y-how** (-hou), *adv. & conj.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.  
**an'y-one** (-wún), *n.* One taken at random rather than by selection; anybody;— commonly written as two words.  
**an'y-thing** (-thíng), *n.* Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; thing of any kind; something or other. *anything* but, not at all or in any respect; as, *impudence is anything but* funny.  
*adv.* In any measure; anyway; at all.  
**an'y-way** (-wá), **an'y-ways** (-wáz), *adv. & conj.* Anyway; at all; in any case.  
**an'y-where** (-hwár), *adv.* In any place.  
**an'y-wise** (-wíz), *adv.* In any wise, or way; at all.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
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M



**A-o-ni-an** (ā-ō'nī-ān), *a.* [L. *Aoniūs*, Gr. 'Αἰώνιος, fr. 'Αἰών.] Of or pertaining to Aonia, the region of the mountains Helicon and Cithæron, in ancient Bœotia, or pertaining to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there.

**a'o-ris-t** (ā'ō-ris't), *n.* [Gr. ἀόριστος indefinite; & not + ὄριζω to define, ὅρος limit.] *Gram.* A tense of the Greek verb which denotes simply that an action or occurrence took place in an indefinite past time.

**a'o-ris'tic** (-ris'tik), *a.* 1. Indefinite; undetermined. 2. Of or pertaining to the aorist tense.

**a-or'ta** (ā-ōr'tā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀορτή, fr. ἀείρω to lift.] The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all the body except the lungs. — **a-or'tic** (-tik), *a.*

**a'ou-dad** (ā'ōō-dād), *n.* [Moorish name.] A wild sheep (*Ovis tragelaphus*) of North Africa.

**a-pac'k** (ā-pās't), *adv.* At a quick pace; quick; fast.

**A-pa'che** (ā-pā'chā; commonly -pāch'ē), *n.* 1. Any of a group of warlike nomad Indians, orig. of New Mexico and Arizona. 2.

(pron. ā'pāsh') *pl.* APACHES (*F.* ā'pāsh'). [F.] A member of a powerful gang or class of criminals infesting the streets of Paris and notorious for their desperate and vicious character.

**ap'a-nage**. Var. of APPANAGE.

**a'pa-re'io** (ā'pā-rē'io), *n.; pl.* -rēs (-hōz; *Sp.* -hōs). [Sp.] A kind of packsaddle of stuffed leather or canvas.

**a-part'** (ā-pārt'), *adv.* [F. *à part*; & (L. *ad*) + *part* part.] 1. Separately in regard to space or company; aside; as, to stand *apart* from the rest. 2. Separately as to purpose, use, character, or consideration; independently; as, *apart* from his ill temper he is very likable. 3. Aside; away; as, jesting *apart*. 4. In two or more parts; asunder; as, to break *apart*.

**a-part'ment** (ā-pārt'mēnt), *n.* [F. *appartement*, fr. L. *ad* + *pars*, *partis*, part.] 1. A suite, or set, of rooms. 2. A room in a building — **Syn.** See ROOM.

**ap'a-thet'ic** (ā-pā-thēt'ik), *a.* Void of feeling; passionless; **ap'a-thet'ic-al** (-kāl) *adj.* indifferent. — **Syn.** See PASSIVE. — **ap'a-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ap'a-thy** (āp'ā-thī), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thīz). [From L., fr. Gr. ἀπάθεια; & not + πάθος, suffering, fr. *πάθειν* to suffer.] 1. Want of feeling; lack of passion, emotion, or excitement; dispassion; as, the *apathy* of despair. 2. Indifference to what ordinarily stirs the feelings or activities; as, he views with *apathy* the sorrows of others. — **Syn.** Insensibility, unconcern, stoicism.

**ap'a-tite** (ā'pā-tīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀπάρτη deceit, it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] *Min.* Calcium phosphate-fluoride, CaF<sub>2</sub>Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or less commonly phosphate-chloride, CaCl<sub>2</sub>Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, occurring variously in six-sided prisms, granular masses, or with fibrous structure, etc.

**ape** (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa*.] 1. Any monkey, esp. one of the larger, tailless Old World forms. 2. An imitator; mimic. — *v. t.*; **APED** (āpt); **AP'ING** (āp'ing). To mimic. — **Syn.** See IMITATE.

**a-peak'** (ā-pēk'), *adv. & a. Naut.* In a vertical line. || **a-per'cu'** (ā'pār'siū'), *n.* **PL.** APERCUS (-siū'). [F., prop. p. of *apercevoir* to perceive.] 1. A first view or glance, or the perception or estimation so obtained. 2. Hence, a brief or detached view; conspectus; sketch.

**a-pe'ri-ent** (ā-pē'rī-ēnt), *a.* [L. *aperiens*, p. pr. of *aperire* to uncover, open; *a-* = *ab-* + *perire*, *perere*, to bring forth.] *Med.* Gently opening the bowels; laxative. — *n.* An aperient medicine or food.

**a-pe'ri-od-ic** (ā-pē'rī-ōd'ik), *a.* [*a-* not + *periodic*.] 1. Of irregular occurrence; not periodic; as, an *aperiodic* fever. 2. *Physics.* Not having periodic vibrations; deadbeat; as, an *aperiodic* galvanometer.

**a-pe'ri-tive** (ā-pē'rī-tiv), *a. & n.* Aperient.

**a-per't'** (ā-pārt'), *a.* [OF. *apert*, L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire*. See APERIENT.] Open; evident; undisguised; bold. — **a-per'tly**, *adv.* — **a-per'tness**, *n.* All *Archaic*.

**ap'er-ture** (āp'ēr-tūr), *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire*. See APERIENT.] An opening; gap; hole. — **Syn.** See ORIFICE.

**ap'er-y** (āp'ēr-y), *n.; pl.* APERIES (-iz). Apish action.

**a-pet'al-ous** (ā-pēt'āl-ūs), *a.* Having no petals.

**a'pex** (ā'pēks), *n.; pl.* E. APEXES (-pēk-sēz; 24), L. APICES (āp'ī-sēz). [L., summit.] The tip, point, or angular summit of anything, as of a mineral vein.

**a'pha'e-sis** (ā-fēr'ē-sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀφαίρεσις, deriv.

of ἀπό from + ἀείρω to take.] The dropping of a letter or syllable, usually an unaccented initial vowel, from the beginning of a word; as in *mid* for *amid*, *lone* for *alone*. — **aph'æ-ret'ic** (āf'ēr-ēt'ik), *a.*

**aph'a-nite** (āf'ā-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἀφανής invisible; & not + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Petrog.* A dark, heavy variety of diorite, of such close texture that its separate grains are invisible to the naked eye. **b** Any rock of similar texture.

**aph'a-nit'ic** (-nīt'ik), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, aphanite.

**a-pha'si-a** (ā-fā'zhī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφασία; & not + φάω to speak.] Total or partial loss of the use or understanding of language, the vocal organs remaining intact. It results from injury or disease of the brain.

**a-pha'si-ac** (-zī-āk), *a. & n.* Aphasic.

**a-pha'sic** (ā-fā'sik; -zīk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affected by, aphasia; speechless. — *n.* A person suffering from aphasia.

**a-pher'i-on** (ā-fēr'yūn; -fēr'yūn), *n.; pl.* L. -LIA (-yā; -lī-ā), E. -LIONS (-yūnz; -ōnz). [Gr. ἄφρο + ἥλιος sun.] *Astron.* That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is farthest from the sun.

**a-pher'i-o-trop-ism** (ā-fēr'yū-ōt'rō-pīz'm), *n.* [See APO-; HELIOTROPIC.] *Plant Physiol.* Negative heliotropism. — **a-pher'i-o-trop'ic** (-ōt'rōp'ik), *a.*

**aph'e-sis** (āf'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφαισις a letting go, deriv. of Gr. ἀφά + ἵεω to let go.] The gradual loss of a short, unaccented, initial vowel. — **a-phet'ic** (ā-fēt'ik), *a.*

**a'phid** (ā'fīd; ā'fīd), *n.* A plant louse.

**a'phis** (ā'fīs), *n.; pl.* APHIDES (ā'fī-dēz). *Zool.* An aphid.

**aph'o-gis'tic** (āf'ō-jīs'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀφλόγιστος not inflammable; & not + φλογιστός. See PHLOGISTON.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of platinum wire is kept incandescent by alcohol, without flame.

**a-pho'ni-a** (ā-fō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφωνία, fr. ἀφώνος voiceless; & not + φωνή voice.] *Med.* Loss of voice or vocal utterance, due to disorder of the vocal cords.

**a-phonic** (ā-fōn'ik), *a.* 1. *Phon.* Having no sound or pronunciation; also, voiceless or nonvocal. 2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, aphonia.

**aph'o-rism** (āf'ō-rīz'm), *n.* [From F., fr. Gr. ἀφορισμός definition, pithy sentence, fr. ἀφορίζω to define; ἀπό from + ὀρίζω to separate.] 1. A definition of a principle. 2. A pithy, compendious sentence stating a general doctrine or truth. Loosely, a maxim. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

**aph'o-ris'tic** (āf'ō-ris'tik), *n.* A writer or utterer of aphorisms.

**aph'o-ris'tic** (-ris'tik), *a.* In the form of, or of the nature of, an aphorism. — **aph'o-ris'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**aph'o-rize** (āf'ō-rīz), *v. i.* To make aphorisms.

**aph'o-ris'i-a-c** (āf'ō-rīz'ī-āk), *a.* [Gr. ἀφροδισιακός pertaining to sensual love, fr. Ἀφροδίτη Aphrodite.] Exciting venereal desire; provocative of, or inclined to, venery. — *n.* A thing, as a drug, that excites to venery.

**Aph'ro-dit'e** (-dīt'ē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, Gr. *Relig.* The goddess of love and beauty, probably originally an Oriental goddess of vegetation and the reproductive forces of nature. She was identified by the Romans with Venus. See HEPHÆSTUS.

**aph'tha** (āf'thā), *n.* [Sing. of APHTHÆ.] *Med.* A one of the specks called *aphthæ*. **b** Thrush (the disease).

**aph'thæ** (-thē), *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. ἄφθα eruption, thrush.] *Med.* Pearl-colored specks or flakes on the lips, in the mouth, stomach, etc., due to minute parasitic fungi. They often characterize thrush. — **aph'thous** (-thūs), *a.*

**aph'thoid** (-thoid), *a.* [*aphtha* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Of the nature of *aphthæ*; resembling thrush.

**a-phy'l-ous** (ā-fī'l'ūs), *a.* [Gr. ἀφυλλος; & not + φύλλον leaf.] Having no foliage leaves. — **a-phy'l'y** (-y), *n.*

**a'pi-a'ceous** (ā'pī-ā'shūs), *a.* [L. *apium* parsley, celery.] Belonging to a large family (*Apiaceæ*) of plants, the celery, parsley, or carrot family, having a dry, seedlike fruit of two carpels. They are mostly herbs.

**a'pi-an** (ā'pī-ān), *a.* [L. *apianus*.] Of or pert. to bees.

**a'pi-a'ri-an** (ā'pī-ārī-ān; 3), *a.* Pert. to beekeeping or bees.

**a'pi-a-ris't** (ā'pī-ārīst), *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

**a'pi-a-ry** (ā'pī-ārī), *n. pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee.] A place where bees are kept; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

**ap'i-cal** (āp'ī-kāl), *a.* At, near, or belonging to, an apex.

**ap'i-ces** (āp'ī-sēz), *n., pl.* of APEX.

**a-pic-u-late** (ā-pīk'ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

**a'pi-cul'ture** (ā'pī-kūl'tūr), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + *E. culture*.] The rearing of bees. — **a'pi-cul'tur-ist** (-kūl'tūr-ist), *n.*

**a-piece'** (ā-pēs'), *adv.* [*a-* (orig. the indet. article) + *piece*.] To or for each by itself; each; as the share of each.

**A'pis** (ā'pīs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γ. Egypt. *Ἄπῖς*.] *Egypt. Relig.* A sacred bull worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. A new Apis was believed to be born on the death of the old.

**ap'ish** (āp'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to servile imitation; hence, fantastically silly or affected. — **ap'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'ish-ness**, *n.*

**k** = ch in G. *ich*, ach [50]; **bon** = yet; **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



a-piv'o-rous (ā-piv'ō-rūs), a. [L. *apis* bee + -vorous.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on bees; —said esp. of certain birds.

ap'la-cen'tal (āp'lā-sen'tāl), a. Having or developing no placenta, as the monotremes and most marsupials.

ap'la-nat'ic (nāt'ik), a. [*a-* not + Gr. *πλανατικός* wandering.] *Optics.* Free from spherical aberration; as an *aplanatic* lens, which is composed of two or more parts of different curvatures.

ap'lite (āp'līt), n. [Gr. *ἀπλός* simple + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* A fine-grained granite, almost entirely of quartz and feldspar, and generally occurring in dikes. — **ap-lit'ic** (āp-līt'ik), a.

|| **ap'plomb'** (āp'lōm'), n. [F., fr. *d* to + *plomb* lead.] Perpendicularity; hence: assurance of manner or action; self-possession. — **Syn.** See CONFIDENCE.

ap-nō'e'a (āp-nō'ē), n. [NL.; *a-* not + Gr. *πνοή*, *πνοή*, breath.] *Med.* a Partial privation or suspension of breath. **b** Asphyxia. — **ap-nō'e'al** (-āl), **ap-nō'e'ic** (-ik), a.

ap'o- (āp'ō-), fr. *ἀπό* from, away.] A prefix signifying from, away from, off, or *asunder*, detached, separate; as in *apostasy*, lit., a standing off; *apostle*, one sent away. *Apo-* may appear as *ap-* before a vowel or as *ap-* before an aspirate; as, *ap-hæresis*.

a-poc'a-lypse (ā-pōk'ā-līps), n. [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις*, fr. *ἀποκαλύπτειν* to uncover; *ἀπό* from + *καλύπτειν* to cover.] **1** [*cap.*] The last book of the New Testament; — called also *The Revelation of St. John the Divine*. **2** Anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure.

a-poc'a-lyp'tic (-līp'tik) a. Of or pertaining to a revelation. **b** **ap'lyp'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl) tion, or, specif., to the "Revelation of St. John," containing, of the nature of, or having to do with, prophetic revelation. — **lyp'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap'o-car'pous (āp'ō-kār'pūs), a. *Bot.* Having the carpels of the gynoecium separate, as in the buttercup; — opposed to *syncarpous*.

a-poc'o-pate (ā-pōk'ō-pāt), v. t. [LL. *apocoratus*, p. p. of *apocorare* to cut off, fr. L. *apocorpe*.] *Gram.* To cut short by apocope. — **a-poc'o-pa'tion** (-pā'sh'ūn), n.

a-poc'o-pe (-pē), n. [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποκοπή* a cutting off.] *Gram.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

a-poc'ry-pha (ā-pōk'ri-fā), n. *pl.*, but often erroneously used as *sing.*, with *pl.* -PHAS (-fās). [L. *apocryphus* apocryphal, Gr. *ἀποκρύφω* hidden, spurious, deriv. fr. *ἀπό* from + *κρύπτειν* to hide.] Writings or statements of doubtful authorship or authority; as: [*cap.*] a certain writings found in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, but not a part of the Hebrew Bible. They are accepted as canonical by the Eastern Church and the Roman Catholic Church, but are rejected by Protestants. They are designated by Roman Catholics as *deuterocanonical*. **b** A body of other writings to which a fictitious authorship was attributed, including a number of gospels, epistles, and apocalypses produced in the early Church.

a-poc'ry-phal (-fāl), a. **1**. Of or like the Apocrypha. **2**. Not canonical; fictitious; false. — **Syn.** See FABULOUS. — **a-poc'ry-phal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-poc'ry-phal-ness**, n.

a-poc'y-na'ceous (ā-pōs'tī-nā'sh'ūs), n. *pl.* [Gr. *ἀποκων* dogbane (*ἀπό* from + *κων*, *κωνός*, dog) + *-aceous*.] The dogbane family. They are chiefly tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees having a milky juice, and often show flowers. The oleander and the periwinkle are cultivated species. Most of the plants are poisonous; some have edible fruit.

ap'od (āp'ōd), ap'o-dal (āp'ō-dāl), a. [Gr. *ἄποδος*, *ἄποδος*; *a-* not + *ποῖς* foot.] **1**. Footless. **2**. *Zoöl.* Destitute of pelvic fins, as eels.

ap'o-deic'tic (-dē-dīk'tik), ap'o-deic'tic (-dīk'tik) a. [Gr. *ἀποδεικτικός* (or fr. L., fr. Gr.), deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *δεικνάναι* to show.] *Logic.* Involving or expressing necessary truth; absolutely certain; also, clearly demonstrable. — **ap'o-deic'ti-cal-ly**, **ap'o-deic'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-pod'o-sis (ā-pōd'ō-sīs), n.; *L. pl.* -SES (-sēs). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, deriv. of *ἀπό* back + *δίδωμι* to give.] *Gram.* The conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the result; — distinguished from *protasis*.

a-pog'a-my (ā-pōg'ā-mī), n. [*apo-* + *-gamy*.] **1**. *Evolution.* Interbreeding of a segregated group of individuals not having any common character differentiating them from those from which they are segregated. **2**. *Bot.* a The development of buds in place of ovules. **b** The absence of sexual function. Cf. PARTHENOGENESIS. — **ap'o-gam'ic** (āp'ō-gām'ik), **a-pog'a-mous** (ā-pōg'ā-mūs), a.

ap'o-gee (āp'ō-jē), n. [Gr. *ἀπόγειον*, deriv. of *ἀπό* from + *γῆ*, earth.] **1**. *Astron.* That point in a heavenly body's orbit which is farthest from the earth; — now properly said only of the moon. Opp. to *perigee*. **2**. Farthest or highest point; culmination. — **ap'o-ge'an** (-jē'ān), a.

ap'o-ge-ot'ro-pism (-jē-ōt'rō-pīz'm), n. *Bot.* Negative geotropism. — **ap'o-ge-ot'rop'ic** (-jē-ōt'rōp'ik), a.

A-pol'lo (ā-pōl'ō), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*.] *Gr. Relig.* The god of manly youth and beauty, of poetry, music, and oracles. He was also god of healing, the sender and stayer of plagues, and the bringer of sudden death. In late times, he was identified with the sun god Helios. See ARTEMIS.



A-pol'lios (ā-pōl'ios), n. [Gr. *Ἀπολλῶν*.] *Bib.* An eloquent Alexandrian Jew who continued Paul's work at Corinth.

A-pol'y-on (-ī-ōn; -yōn), n. [Gr. *Ἀπολλύων* destroying.] The angel of the bottomless pit; Abaddon. In "Pilgrim's Progress," he is a fiend overcome by Christian.

a-pol'o-get'ic (-dē-jēt'ik) a. [Gr. Apollo of the Belvedere.] **a-pol'o-get'ic-cal** (-tī-kāl) *ἀπολογία*, fr. *ἀπολογέσθαι* to speak in defense of; *ἀπό* from + *λόγος* speech.] Depending by discourse; of the nature of an apology. — **a-pol'o-get'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-pol'o-get'ics (-iks), n. (See -ics.) That branch of theology which formally defends, on grounds of reason, the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

ap'o-lo-gi-a (āp'ō-lō-jī-ā), n. [L.] An apology, esp. in sense 1. **a-pol'o-gist** (ā-pōl'ō-jīst), n. One who makes an apology. **a-pol'o-gize** (-jīz), v. i.; -GIZED (-jīzd) -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ing). To make an apology. — **a-pol'o-giz'er** (-jīz'ēr), n.

ap'o-logue (āp'ō-lōg), n. [L. *apologus*, Gr. *ἀπόλογος*; *ἀπό* from + *λόγος* speech.] A fictitious story intended to convey a moral truth; a moral fable.

a-pol'o-gy (ā-pōl'ō-jī), n.; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀπολογία*. See APOLOGETIC.] **1**. Something said or written in defense of what appears to others to be wrong, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; justification. **2**. An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for an improper or injurious remark or act. **3**. Whatever serves, or appears to serve, as an excuse for the absence of something; a makeshift; as, a hasty *apology* for a dinner.

**Syn.** Explanation, justification, vindication, excuse. — **Apology, excuse.** An apology implies that one has been, at least apparently, in the wrong; it may offer palliating circumstances, or frankly acknowledge error and express regret. An *apology* is in place when one has been guilty of a breach of propriety or decorum, and may involve humiliation. An *excuse* implies neglect, which it explains or extenuates.

ap'o-mor'phine (āp'ō-mōr'fīn; -fēn), n. Also **-phin**. [*apo-* + *morphine*.] *Chem.* An artificial crystalline alkaloid obtained from morphine. It is a powerful emetic.

ap'o-neu-ro'sis (nū-rō'sīs), n.; *pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπονεύρωσις*, fr. *ἀπονεύρω* to pass into a tendon. See NEUROSIAS.] *Anat.* Any of the thicker and denser of the deep fascia which cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of, certain muscles. They often differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. — **ap'o-neu-ro'tic** (nū-rō'tīk), a.

ap'o-mp'ic (āp'ō-mp'ik), a. [Gr. *ἀπομπεπτικός*, *ἀπομπεπειν* to send away.] Addressed to one departing; valedictory; as, *apoplectic* songs.

a-poph'a-sis (ā-pōf'ā-sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπόφασις* denial, fr. *ἀποφάνα* to speak out, deny.] *Rhet.* A formal declining to make a favorable point, done so as to insinuate it.

ap'oph-thegm (āp'ō-thēm), n., **ap'oph-theg-mat'ic** (-thēg-māt'ik), a., etc. Vars. of APOTHEGM, etc.

a-poph'y-ge (ā-pōf'ī-jē), n. [Gr. *ἀποφυγή* escape, in arch. the curve with which the shaft escapes into its base or capital.] *Arch.* The small hollow curvature given to the top or bottom of the shaft of a column where it expands to meet the edge of the fillet; a scape.

a-poph'yl-lite (ā-pōf'ī-līt; āp'ō-fīl'īt), n. [*apo-* + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf, from its foliated structure or easy cleavage.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of potassium and calcium, closely related to the zeolites, usually occurring in transparent square prisms or white or grayish masses.

a-poph'y-sis (ā-pōf'ī-sīs), n.; *pl.* -SES (-sēs). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀπόφρασις* offshoot.] *Anat.* A process of a bone, esp. of a vertebra.

ap'o-plec'tic (āp'ō-plēk'tik), n. One liable to or having apoplexy.

ap'o-plec'tic, or, less commonly, ap'o-plec'ti-cal (-tī-kāl), a. Of the nature of, relating to, or causing, apoplexy; affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy.

ap'o-plex'y (āp'ō-plēk'sī), n. [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀποπληξία*, fr. *ἀποπλησσω* to cripple by a stroke; *ἀπό* from + *πλησσω* to strike.] *Med.* Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually due to effusion of blood or serum into the brain or the spinal cord.

a-port' (-ā-pōrt'; 57), *adv.* *Naut.* On or toward the port, or left, side; — said esp. of the helm.

ap'o-si'o-pe'sis (āp'ō-sī'ō-pē'sīs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *ἀποσεικ* = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



ὄπιον, fr. ἀποσιωπᾶν to be quite silent.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the speaker breaks off suddenly, as if unwilling or unable to state what was in his mind; as, "I declare to you that his conduct — but I cannot speak of that here." — *ap'ō-si'ō-pet'ic* (ā-pōs'ē-s'ō-pēt'ik), *a.*

**a-pōs'ta-sy** (ā-pōs'tā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -*ASIES* (-sīz). [From *F.*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀποστασία defection, deriv. of ἀπό from + στήναι to stand.] Abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion from one's faith, professions, principles, or party, esp. from one's religion. The fall of man is sometimes called the *first apostasy*.

**a-pōs'tate** (-tāt), *n.* One who has apostatized. — *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy; renegade.

**a-pōs'ta-tize** (-tā-tīz), *v. t.*; -*TIZED* (-tīz'd); -*TIZ'ING* (-tīz'-īng). To commit apostasy.

**ap'os-teme** (āp'ōs-tēm), *n.* [Deriv. of *Gr.* ἀποστημα separation of pus into an ulcer.] *Med.* An abscess.

|| **a-po-ste-ri-o-ri** (ā-pōs-tē-rī-ō-rī). [*L.*; *a* (ab) + *posterior* latter.] *Logic.* Characterizing reasoning by generalization from facts, or inference of causes from effects; — the reverse of a *priori*.

**a-pōs'til, a-pōs'tille** (ā-pōs'tīl), *n.* [*F.* *apostille*.] A marginal note; an annotation.

**a-pōs'tle** (ā-pōs'tl), *n.* [From *OF.*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀπόστολος one sent forth; deriv. of ἀπό + στέλλειν to send.] 1. One of the twelve disciples of Christ, sent forth to preach the gospel; more widely, any of various others so sent forth by Christ or, as Paul and Barnabas, soon after His death. 2. The first Christian missionary in any region; also, one who initiates any great moral reform, or first advocates any important belief or system. — **a-pōs'tle-ship**, *n.*

**A-pōs'tles' Creed** (ā-pōs'tl), *a.* A creed of unknown origin, formerly ascribed to the apostles, and orig. a baptismal confession, beginning: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord."

**a-pōs'to-late** (-tō-lāt), *n.* Office or mission of an apostle.

**ap'os'tol'ic** (āp'ōs-tōl'ik), **ap'os'tol'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or their spirit. 2. Papal. 3. Of or relating to the Catholic Apostolic Church. — **ap'os'tol'ic-ism** (āp'ōs-tōl'ī-sīz'm), **a-pōs'to-līc'ty** (ā-pōs'tō-lī-s'ī-tī), *n.*

**apostolic fathers**, Christian writers born early enough to have been pupils of the apostles or of those who had been taught by the original apostles. — *a.* see, *a* see founded and governed by an apostle; specif., the Roman Catholic Church, from the belief that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter, the only apostle who has apostolic successors.

**a-pōs'tro-phe** (ā-pōs'trō-fē), *n.* [(1) *L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀποστροφή a turning away, deriv. of ἀπό from + στρέφειν to turn. (2 & 3) *F.*, fr. *L.* *apostrophus* apostrophe, omitting of a letter, *Gr.* ἀποστροφος.] 1. *Rhet.* Act of suddenly breaking off in a discourse and addressing, in the second person, some person or thing, absent or present. 2. *Gram.* Omission of a letter or letters from a word, as in *call'd* for *called*. 3. *Punctuation.* The mark ['] used: *a* To indicate an omission of one or more letters or figures. *b* To denote the possessive case, in which use it orig. marked an omission of the letter *e*, as in *child's, men's*. *c* In writing one form of the plural of letters and figures; as, two *a's* and three *7's*. *d* To mark the close of a quotation.

See QUOTATION MARK. — **ap'os'troph-ic** (āp'ōs-trof'ik), *a.* **a-pōs'tro-phize** (-fīz), *v. t. & i.*; -*PHIZED* (-fīz'd); -*PHIZ'ING* (-fīz'īng). 1. To address by or in apostrophe. 2. To contract by apostrophe, or mark with an apostrophe [']. **a-pōth'e-ca-ry** (ā-pōth'ē-kā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -*RIES* (-rīz). [From *F.*, fr. *LL.* *apothecarius*, fr. *L.* *apotheca* storehouse, *Gr.* ἀποθήκη, deriv. fr. ἀπό away + τίθεσθαι to put.] One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal use.

**apothecaries' measure**, a system of fluid measures used by apothecaries. That used formerly in Great Britain and still in the United States is: 1 gallon (Cong., 231 cu. in.) = 8 pints; 1 pint (O) = 16 (fluid) ounces; 1 ounce (F) = 8 (fluid) drams; 1 dram (F) = 60 minims (M). The imperial system now used in Great Britain is: 1 gallon (277.274 cu. in.) = 8 pints; 1 pint = 20 ounces; 1 ounce = 8 drams; 1 dram = 60 minims. — **apothecaries' weight**, a system of weights used for compounding medical prescriptions. See *TROY, a.*

**ap'ō-thegm** (āp'ō-thēm), *n.* *Gr.* ἀπόθεγμα thing ut-  
**ap'oph-thegm** tered, apothegm, deriv. of ἀπό from + φθέγγεσθαι to speak.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. — *Syn.* See *AXIOM*. — **theg-mat'ic** (-thēg-mat'ik), **theg-mat'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**ap'ō-them** (āp'ō-thēm), *n.* [*Gr.* ἀπό + θέμα that which is placed.] *Geom.* The perpendicular from the center to a side of a regular polygon.

**ap'ō-the'o-sis** (āp'ō-thē'ō-sīs; ā-pōth'ē-ō'sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -*OSSES* (-sēz). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* ἀποθεωσις, fr. ἀποθεοῖν to deify.] 1. Deification. 2. Exaltation, as of a person or ideal.

**ap'ō-the'o-size** (āp'ō-thē'ō-sīz), *v. t.* To deify; glorify. **Ap'pa-lach'i-an tea** (āp'ā-lāch'ī-ān; -lā'ch'ī-ān), *a.* The leaves of either of two shrubs (*Ilex glabra* and *I. vomitoria*)

of the eastern United States, locally used as a tea; also, a plant of either species. *b* A withe-rod (*Viburnum cascinoides*) of the same region.

**ap-pall'** (ā-pāl'), *v. t.* [*OF.* *apallir* to grow or make pale; *a* (*L.* *ad*) + *pale* pale.] To overcome, depress, or discourage with fear or horror; dismay. — *Syn.* See *DISMAY*.

**ap-pall'ing**, *n. a.* Such as to appall. — *Syn.* See *FEARFUL*. **ap'pa-nage**, or **ap'a'** (āp'ā-nā), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *OF.* *apaner* to nourish, deriv. of *L.* *ad* + *panis* bread.] 1. Provision made by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family, as by a grant of lands; loosely, any property appropriated as a perquisite. 2. That which belongs by custom or right; a natural endowment.

**ap'pa-ra'tus** (-rāt'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -*RATUS*; -*RATUS* (-tūs-ēz; -zā). [*L.*, fr. *apparare, apparatus*, to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.] 1. Things provided as means to an end. 2. A set of implements or utensils for a given work; any complex instrument or appliance for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.

**ap-par'el** (ā-pār'ēl), *n.* [From *OF.*, fr. *a* (*L.* *ad*) + *parell* like, deriv. of *L.* *par* equal.] 1. Clothing; dress; garb. 2. *Eccl.* A small ornamental piece of embroidery worn on albs and some other vestments. See *ALB, Illust. 3. Naut.* The equipment of a ship, as masts, sails, etc. — *v. t.*; -*ELED* or -*ELED* (-ēld); -*EL-ING* or -*EL-ING*. 1. To furnish with apparatus; equip. 2. To clothe. 3. To deck; embellish.

**ap-par'ent** (ā-pār'ēt; ā-pār'-), *a.* [*OF.* *aparant*, *pr. pr.* of *aparoir*. See *APPEAR*.] 1. Open to view; visible. 2. Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident. 3. Appearing as actual to the eye or mind; seeming; — distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *actual, true, or real*. — *Syn.* *Distinct, obvious, certain, indubitable*. — **ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**ap'pa-ri'tion** (āp'ā-rīsh'ūn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *apparitio*.] 1. Act of becoming apparent; appearance. 2. Semblance; aspect. *Obs.* 3. The thing appearing; visible object; form. 4. A preternatural or unexpected appearance; ghost; specter; phantom. — *Syn.* See *GHOST*. — **ri'tion-al** (-dī), *a.* **ap-par'i-ty** (ā-pār'ī-tī), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *apparere*. See *APPEAR*.] An officer executing the orders of magistrates.

**ap-peach'** (ā-pēch'), *v. t.* [From *OF.*] To impeach. *Obs.* **ap-peal'** (ā-pēl'), *v. t.* [From *OF.*, fr. *L.* *appellare* to approach, invoke.] 1. *Law.* *a* To charge with a crime or offense; accuse. *Hist.* *b* To take an appeal of. 2. To challenge. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* 1. *Law.* To make or take an appeal. 2. To call on another to decide a matter controverted, to vindicate one's rights, conduct, taste, etc. Hence: To call on one for aid or sympathy; — used with *to*.

— *n.* 1. *Law.* *a* A formal accusation of a heinous offense with a demand for punishment for the private injury. *Hist.* *b* A proceeding by which a cause is brought to a superior court for reëxamination; also, right of taking such proceeding. 2. A summons to answer to a charge. 3. A call on a person, a faculty of mind, or any kind of authority, for proof or decision in one's favor; as, an *appeal* to reason, to arms. 4. A call for help or favor; entreaty; as, an *appeal* for pardon. — **ap-peal'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ap-peal'a-ble** (ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appealed; admitting of appeal.

**ap-pear'** (ā-pēr'), *v. i.* [From *F.*, fr. *L.* *apparere* to appear; *ad* + *parere* to come forth.] 1. To come or be in sight; become visible. 2. To attend before some authority, tribunal, or superior, either in person or by attorney, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc. 3. To come before the public; as, his book *appeared* last year. 4. To become visible or clear to the mind; be obvious or manifest; as, his kindness *appears* in his acts. 5. To seem; look; as, he *appears* wiser than he is. — *Syn.* See *SEEM*.

**ap-pear'ance** (-pēr'āns), *n.* 1. Act of appearing. 2. Semblance; external show. 3. Manner of appearing; look; aspect; air. 4. A thing seen; phenomenon; apparition. *Syn.* *Appearance, aspect.* *Appearance* refers to the outward look or semblance; *aspect*, to a particular phase of appearance, or to appearance regarded as characteristic or significant; as, the sky, which already had a gloomy appearance, suddenly assumed a threatening aspect.

**ap-peas'a-ble** (ā-pēz'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appeased. **ap-pease'** (ā-pēz'), *v. t.*; -*PEASED'* (-pēz'd'); -*PEAS'ING*. [*OF.* *apaissier*, fr. *a* (*L.* *ad*) + *pais* peace, *L. pais, pacis*.] To make quiet; calm; still; allay. — *Syn.* *Conciliate, propitiate, compose, allay*. See *PACIFY*. — **ap-peas'er**, *n.* **ap-pease-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of appeasing, or state of being appeased; pacification; satisfaction.

|| **ap'pel'** (ā-pēl'), *n.* [*F.*, prop., a call.] *Fencing.* A smart stamp of the foot, orig. as a warning of intent to attack. **ap-pel'tant** (ā-pēl'ānt), *a.* [*L.* *appellans*, *pr. pr.*] Appealing. — *n.* One who appeals.

**ap-pel'late** (-āt), *a.* [*L.* *appellatus*, *p. p.*] Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals.

**ap-pel'la'tion** (ā-pēl'ā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of calling by a name. 2. An appellative. — *Syn.* See *NAME*.

**ap-pel'la-tive** (ā-pēl'ā-tīv), *n.* 1. A common noun or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



name. 2. The word by which a person or thing is called; appellation; title; descriptive name.—*a.* 1. Of or pert. to a common name; denominative. 2. *Gram.* Common, as opposed to *proper*; naming or designating a class.

**ap/pel-lee'** (áp'è-lé'), *n. Law.* The person against whom an appeal is taken.

**ap-pel-lor** (áp-pél'ór; áp'è-lór'), *n. Law.* One who appeals; esp., *Hist.*, one who appeals (accuses) another of a crime.

**ap-pend'** (áp-pénd'), *v. t.* [*L. appendere* or *F. appendre*, deriv. of *L. ad + pendere*, *v. i.*, to hang, *pendere*, *v. t.*, to hang.] 1. To hang or attach, as by a string, so as to suspend. 2. To add as accessory; annex.—*Syn.* See **ATTACH**.

**ap-pend-age** (áp-pénd'áj), *n.* 1. Something appended to a principal or greater thing; an appurtenance. 2. *Biol.* A subordinate part; esp., a limb of an articulate animal. *Syn.* **Appendage**, **appurtenance** refer to something regarded as additional, and also as subsidiary, to another object. **Appendage** implies a certain closeness of attachment or connection, and emphasizes, sometimes even to mild contempt, the idea of subordination; as, the caudal **appendage**. **Appurtenance** usually implies possession of the subsidiary by the principal object; as, a bed with all its **appurtenances** of mattresses, pillows, etc.

**ap-pend-ant** (-dánt), *a.* Hanging; annexed; adjunct.—*n.* Anything attached as incidental or subordinate to something else.—**ap-pend-an-cy** (-dánt-sí), *n.*

**ap-pen-dec-to-my** (áp'én-dék'tó-mí) *n.* [*appendix* + *-ec-* **ap-pend-i-ccc-to-my** (áp-pénd'í-sék'tó-mí) *n.*] *tomyl.* Excision of the vermiform appendix.

**ap-pen-di-ces** (áp-pénd'í-séz), *n., pl.* of **APPENDIX**.

**ap-pen-di-ci-tis** (-sí'tis), *n.* [*NL.*; *appendix* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

**ap-pend-i-cle** (áp-pénd'í-k'l), *n.* [*L. appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*.] A small appendage.

**ap-pen-dic-u-lar** (áp'én-dík'ú-lár), *a.* Of or relating to an appendage, or appendage, as the vermiform appendix.

**ap-pen-dix** (áp-pénd'íks), *n., pl. E.* -DIXES (-dík-séz; 24), *L.* -DICES (-dí-séz). [*L. appendix, -dicens*, *fr. appendere* to append.] 1. Something appended; appendage; adjunct. 2. Matter added to a book but not necessarily essential to its completeness, as a body of notes. 3. *Anat. & Zool.* An outgrowth; appendage; specific, the vermiform appendix.

*Syn.* **Appendix** and **supplement** (as applied to matter subjoined to a book). **Appendix** is used of matter appended to what is relatively complete in itself. **Supplement** implies additional matter essential to complete treatment, but suggests large compass, and often material added some other lapse of time and separately published.

|| **ap-pen-dix ver-mi-fór-mis** (vúr'mí-fór'mís) [*NL.*] *Anat.* The vermiform appendix.

**ap-per-ceive'** (áp'ér-sév'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sév'd'), -CEIV'ING. [*F.*, *apercevoir*, *fr. L. ad + percipere*, *perceptum*, to perceive. See **PERCEIVE**.] 1. To perceive; comprehend. 2. *Psychol.* Broadly, to bring into clear attention; specific, to interpret or explain (new ideas) in terms of the old; recognize, identify, interpret, subsume, or reject (an idea); hence, to adjust (new knowledge) to what is already known.

**ap-per-cep-tion** (-sép'shún), *n.* [*ap-* (for *L. ad* to) + *perception*.] *Psychol.* A perception involving self-consciousness. *b* Cognition through the relating of new ideas to familiar ideas.—**ap-per-cep-tive** (-tív), *a.*

**ap-per-tain'** (-tán'), *v. i.* [*From F.*, *fr. L. appartinere*; *ad + pertinere*. See **PERTAIN**.] To belong or pertain, as by right, nature, or custom; relate.—*Syn.* See **PERTAIN**.

**ap-pe-tence** (áp'è-téns), *n.* Appetency.

**ap-pe-ten-cy** (-tén-sí), *n., pl.* -CIES (-síz). [*L. appetentia*, *fr. appetere* to strive after, long for. See **APPETITE**.] 1. Fixed and strong desire; esp., natural desire; craving; appetite. 2. An instinctive propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in aquatic fowls to swim.

**ap-pe-tite** (-tít), *n.* [*From F.*, *fr. L. appetitus*, *fr. appetere* to strive after, long for; *ad + petere* to seek.] 1. An inherent or habitual desire or propensity for some personal gratification of body or mind; craving. 2. Desire for, or relish of, food or drink. 3. An object desired. *Archaic.*—*Syn.* **Longing**, **hunger**, **appetency**, **passion**.

**ap-pe-ti-tive** (-tít'ív), *a.* Having or giving appetite.

**ap-pe-tize** (áp'è-tíz), *v. t.* To make hungry; whet the appetite of.—**ap-pe-tiz'er**, *n.*

**ap-pe-tiz-ing** (-tíz'íng), *p. a.* Exciting appetite.

**Ap-pi-an** (áp'í-án), *a.* [*L. Appius*, *Appianus*.] *Rom. Hist.* Of or pert. to Appius, or the gens of the Appii. *Appian Way*, the great paved highway from ancient Rome to Brundisium, now Brindisi, begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus about 312 *b. c.*

**ap-plaud'** (áp-plód'), *v. i.* [*L. applaudere*; *ad + plaudere* to clap the hands.] To express approbation loudly, emphatically, or significantly.—*v. t.* 1. To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, etc. 2. To praise; approve.—*Syn.* **Extol**, **magnify**,—**ap-plaud'er**, *n.*

**ap-plause'** (áp-plóuz'), *n.* [*L. applaudere*, *applausum*, to applaud.] Act of applauding; public approbation.—*Syn.* **Acclaim**, **acclamation**, **plaudits**; **commendation**.

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, **Signs**, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

**ap-plau-sive** (áp-plá'sív), *a.* Expressing applause.

**ap-ple** (áp'pl), *n.* [*AS. æppel*, *æpl.*] 1. The pome fruit of any of a genus (*Malus*) of trees of the family including the quince, pear, hawthorn, medlar, etc. It is of the same order (*Rosales*) as the rose, or, according to some, of the same family (*Rosaceae*). 2. A tree that bears apples. 3. Any of various vegetable products or growths suggestive of an apple;—chiefly with a qualifying word; as, the love **apple**, or tomato; the oak **apple**, a kind of oak gall, etc.

**Apple of Discord**, *Gr. Myth.*, a golden apple inscribed, "for the beauty," which Eris threw among the gods at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. See **PARIS**, *1*.—*a.* of **Feru**, a coarse solanaceous herb (*Physalodes physalodes*), bearing pale blue flowers and a bladderlike fruit.

**ap-ple-jack'** (-ják'), *n.* Apple brandy. *U. S.*

**ap-ple-ance** (áp'pl'áns), *n.* 1. Compliance. *Obs.* 2. Application. 3. Thing applied; device.—*Syn.* See **DEVICE**.

**ap-ple-ca-bil-ity** (áp'pl-ká-bíl'í-tí), *n.* The quality of being applicable; pertinence.

**ap-ple-ca-ble** (áp'pl-ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being applied; fit, suitable, or right to be applied.—**ap-ple-ca-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ap-ple-ca-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**ap-ple-cant** (-kánt), *n.* One who applies for something.

**ap-ple-ca-tion** (-ká'shún), *n.* [*L. applicatio*. See **APPLY**.] 1. Act of applying; as, *a* laying on; as, the **application** of ointment to a sore. *b* Employment; use. *c* Assiduous attention; as, **application** to work. *d* Request. 2. A thing applied; specific, a means. 3. Capacity or fact of being practically applied or used; relevancy. 4. *Logic*. The denotation, or extension, of a term or the valid instances of a proposition.—*Syn.* See **EFFORT**.

**ap-ple-ca-tive** (áp'pl-ká-tív), *a.* Capable of being applied or used; applicatory.

**ap-ple-ca-to-ry** (-ká-tó-rí), *a.* Having the property of applying; applicative; practical.—*n.* That which applies.

**ap-plied** (-plí'd), *p. a.* Put to practical use; pursued for some end outside its own domain;—said of various sciences, and distinguished from *pure*. Also, sometimes, concerned with concrete problems or data rather than with fundamental principles; as, **applied** sociology;—disting. from *abstract* or *theoretical*.

|| **ap-plied-ly** (áp'pl'ká'), *adv.* [*F.*] Put on, as patterns on textiles; also, done or made in this way; as, **applied** work.—*v. t.*; -PLI'QUÉD' (-plé'ké'd'); -PLI'QUÉ'ING. To apply by way of ornament. *Colloq.*

**ap-ply'** (áp-plí'), *v. t.*; -PLIÉD' (-plí'd), -PLY'ING. [*OF. applier*, *fr. L. applicare* to attach to; *ad + plicare* to fold.] 1. To place in contact; put or adjust (one thing to another);—used with *to*. 2. To use for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; appropriate; devote; as, **apply** this check to some charity. 3. To connect (with), or pronounce as fitting or relative (to); to bring to bear (on); as, to **apply** an epithet to a person. 4. To fix closely; engage and employ diligently, or with attention; as, **apply** yourself to study. 5. To betake; address; refer;—used reflexively; as, *I applied* myself to him for help.

—*v. i.* 1. To have connection (with) or relevancy (to); to have some agreement or analogy. 2. To make request; have recourse (to) with a view to gain something; as, he **applied** to me for help. 3. To apply or address one's self; attend closely (to).

|| **ap-pog-gia-tu'ra** (áp-pód'já-tóó'rá), *n.*; *E. pl.* -RAS (-ráz). [*It.*, *fr. appoggiare* to lean, rest.] *Music*. An accessory tone preceding an essential tone, as an embellishment of melody. It is generally written as a note of smaller size.

**ap-point'** (áp-póint'), *v. t.* [*OF. appointier* to prepare, arrange, *fr. LL. appointare* to bring back to the point, restore; *L. ad + punctum* point.] 1. To fix with power or firmness; establish; as, God **appointed** the foundations of the earth. 2. To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; constitute; ordain; prescribe; as, to **appoint** a day for trial. 3. To assign, designate, or set apart, by authority; as, to **appoint** an estate to a person; to **appoint** each one to his task. 4. To furnish in all points; equip. *Obs.* or *R.*, except in *p. p.*; as, a well-**appointed** army. 5. To arraign. *Obs.*—*Syn.* See **ALLOW**.—*v. i.* To ordain; determine.—*Syn.* See **FURNISH**.—**ap-point'er**, *n.*—**ap-point-ive** (-póint'ív), *a.*

**ap-point-ee'** (áp-póint'è'), *n.* A person appointed; one to whom an estate is appointed.

**ap-point-ment** (áp-póint'mént), *n.* 1. Act of appointing; a stipulation; esp., an engagement for a meeting. *b* A directing or ordaining. *c* Designation of a person to hold an office, discharge a trust, etc. 2. That which is appointed or the result of appointing; a Agreement; compact. *b* Decree; established order or constitution. *c* An office, station, or position; an assigned duty or service. *d* Equipment; furniture; outfit;—chiefly in *pl.*; as, the beautiful **appointments** of his house.—*Syn.* See **OFFICE**.

**ap-poin-tor'** (áp-póint'tór'), *n. Law.* One who appoints an estate to another (called *appointee*).

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**ap-por'tion** (ă-pŏr'shŭn; 57), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad + portio*.] To assign in just proportion; portion out; allot. — **Syn.** See ALLOCATE.  
**ap-por'tion-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of apportioning or one of the parts apportioned.  
**ap-pos'a-ble** (ă-pŏz'ă-b'l), *a.* *Anat.* Capable of being applied one to another, as the thumb and fingers of the hand.  
**ap-POSE'** (ă-pŏz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pŏz'd); -POS'ING. [F. *ap-poser* to set to; à (L.) *ad + poser* to put, place. See POSE.] To place opposite or before; apply.  
**ap-po-site** (ăp'ŏ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *appositus*, *p. p.* of *apponere* to put to; *ad + ponere* to put.] Very applicable; well adapted; fit; relevant. — **Syn.** See PERTINENT. — **ap-po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-po-site-ness**, *n.*  
**ap-po-si-tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of apposing. 2. *Gram.* The setting of a word or phrase beside another or in a parallel construction without a connective; esp., as between two nouns or noun equivalents, the setting of one beside the other as an attributive, or as an explaining or limiting adjunct, as in "John, the apostle"; also, the relation so established; as, in the example, "John" and "apostle" are in *apposition*, or "apostle" is in *apposition* to "John."  
**ap-pos'i-tive** (ă-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, relating to, or in, apposition. — *n.* A word or phrase in apposition.  
**ap-prais'al** (ă-prăz'ăl), *n.* Act of appraising; also, the value fixed in appraising; appraisement.  
**ap-praise'** (ă-prăz'), *v. t.*; -PRAISED' (-prăzd'); -PRAIS'ING. [*ad + praise*.] 1. To set a value on; estimate the worth of, esp. officially; appraise. 2. To estimate; conjecture. — **ap-prais'a-ble**, *a.* — **ap-prais'er** (-ĕr), *n.*  
**ap-praise-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Appraisal.  
**ap-pre'ci-a-ble** (ă-prĕ'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appreciated; perceptible. — **ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**ap-pre'ci-ate** (-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *appretiator*, *p. p.* of *appretiare* to appraise; *ad + pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price.] 1. To price or value; estimate justly. 2. To recognize or feel the worth of; esteem duly. 3. To raise the value of; — *opp.* to *depreciate*. 4. To be sensible of; distinguish. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — **Syn.** See ESTIMATE. — **ap-pre'ci-a-tor** (-ăt'ĕr), *n.*  
**ap-pre'ci-a-tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of appreciating. 2. A critique, or critical estimate, esp. a sympathetic one. *A Gallicism.*  
**ap-pre'ci-a-tive** (ă-prĕ'shĭ-ătĭv), *a.* Having or showing appreciation. — **ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry** (-ăt-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Showing appreciation; appreciative. — **ap-pre'ci-a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*  
**ap-pre-hend'** (ăp'rĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *apprehendere*; *ad + prehendere* to seize.] 1. To seize. *Archaic.* 2. To arrest. 3. To become conscious or sensible of as (really or imaginarily) existing; to anticipate, esp. with fear; as, he *apprehends* danger in every sound. 4. To lay hold of with the understanding; interpret the meaning of; as, to *apprehend* the significance of a symbol. — *v. i.* 1. To think; understand. 2. To be apprehensive; fear. — **Syn.** Perceive, conceive, grasp, imagine. — **ap-pre-hend'er**, *n.*  
**ap-pre-hen'si-ble** (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived. — **ap-pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*  
**ap-pre-hen-sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of apprehending. 2. Opinion; conception; sentiment. 3. The faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding.  
**Syn.** Seizure, arrest; perception, anticipation; dread, distrust, suspicion; uneasiness, anxiety, concern, solitude; presage, premonition; misgiving, foreboding, presentiment. — **Apprehension**, *misgiving, foreboding, presentiment.* **Apprehension** denotes disquieting anticipation of evil, usually with dread; as, he was in a state of nervous *apprehension*. **Misgiving** implies such a premonition of evil as saps resolution and confidence; as, *misgiving* seized them as to the result. **Foreboding** implies deeper and more ominous conviction; as, oppressed with gloomy *forebodings*. **Presentiment** suggests an antecedent impression, usually vague, of impending misfortune; as, a *presentiment* of evil deterred him.  
**ap-pre-hen-sive** (-sĭv), *a.* 1. Capable of apprehending, or quick to apprehend; apt; discerning. 2. Anticipative of something unfavorable; fearful of what may be about to happen; — now the usual sense. 3. Sensible; feeling. *Rare.* — **ap-pre-hen-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pre-hen-sive-ness**, *n.*  
**ap-pren'tice** (ă-prĕn'tis), *n.* [From OF. *apprendre* to learn. L. *apprendere, apprehendere*, to apprehend. See APPREHEND.] One bound by legal agreement to serve another for a certain time in consideration of instruction in an art or trade, and formerly, usually, of maintenance. — *v. t.*; -TICED (-tĭst); -TIC-ING (-tĭs'ing). To bind or indenture as an apprentice. — **ap-pren'tice-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*  
**ap-pren'tice-ship**, *n.* Service or state of an apprentice; time during which an apprentice serves.  
**ap-pressed'** (ă-prĕst'), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Pressed close to, or lying against, something for its whole length.  
**ap-prise'** (ă-prĭz'), *v. t.*; -PRISED' (-prĭzd'); -PRIS'ING (-prĭz'ing). Also **ap-prize'**. [F. *appris*, fem. *appriser*,

*p. p.* of *apprendre* to learn, teach, inform.] To give notice; inform. — **Syn.** Acquaint, advertise, advise.  
**ap-prize'**, *v. t.*; -PRIZED' (-prĭzd'); -PRIZ'ING (-prĭz'ing). [From OF., ultimately of same origin as E. *appraise*.] To appraise. — **ap-prize-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **ap-priz'er**, *n.*  
**ap-proach'** (ă-prŏch'), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *ap-prochier*, LL. *ap-prochiare*; L. *ad + prochiare* to draw near.] To come or go near; draw nigh; approximate; also, to make advances to. — *n.* 1. Act of approaching. 2. In *pl.* Maneuvers toward securing personal relations; advances; as, to make *approaches* to the rich or powerful. 3. A way by which a place can be approached; access. 4. *Golf.* A stroke to land the ball on the putting green. — **ap-proach'a-ble**, *a.*  
**ap-pro-bate** (ăp'rŏ-băt), *v. t.* [L. *approbatus*, *p. p.* of *approbare* to approve.] To approve; sanction officially.  
**ap-pro-ba-tion** (-băt'shŭn), *n.* Act of approving; approval; sanction; commendation. — **Syn.** See ADMIRATION.  
**ap-pro-ba-tive** (ăp'rŏ-bătĭv), *a.* Approving, or implying approbation; expressing approbation.  
**ap-pro-ba-tive-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality of being approbative. 2. Love of approbation.  
**ap-pro-ba-to-ry** (-băt'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Approbative; commendatory.  
**ap-proof'** (ă-prŏf'), *n.* 1. Trial; proof; test. *Archaic.* 2. Approval; commendation.  
**ap-pro-pin-quate** (ăp'rŏ-pĭn'kwăt), *v. i. & t.* [Deriv. of L. *ad + propinquus* near.] To approach; come near. *Archaic.* — **ap-pro-pin-quation** (-pĭn'kwăt'shŭn), *n.*  
**ap-pro-pin-qui-ty** (-kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nearness; propinquity. *R.*  
**ap-pro-pri-a-ble** (ă-prŏ'pri-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appropriated or of appropriation.  
**ap-pro-pri-ate** (-ăt), *a.* [L. *appropriatus*, *p. p.* of *appropriare*; *ad + propriare* to appropriate, *proprius* one's own, proper.] Set apart for a particular use or person; hence: belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; proper. — **Syn.** See FIT.  
 — (-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); -AT'ING. 1. To take to one's self; claim to the exclusion of others; as, no one may *appropriate* a common benefit. 2. To assign to a specific person or use; as, to *appropriate* money for a battleship. 3. To suit. *Archaic.*  
**ap-pro-pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* In an appropriate manner.  
**ap-pro-pri-ate-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being appropriate.  
**ap-pro-pri-a-tion** (-ăt'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of appropriating. 2. That which is appropriated; esp., money set apart by formal act to a specific use.  
**ap-pro-pri-a-tive** (-ătĭv), *a.* Appropriating; making, or tending to, appropriation; as, an *appropriative* act.  
**ap-pro-pri-a-tor** (-ăt'ĕr), *n.* One who appropriates.  
**ap-prov'a-ble** (ă-prŏv'ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being approved.  
**ap-prov'al** (ăl), *n.* Act of approving; approbation; sanction. — **Syn.** See ADMIRATION.  
**ap-prove'** (ă-prŏv'), *v. t.* [OF. *aprouer* to cause to profit.] *Eng. Law.* To make profit or use of, esp. by inclosing waste or common land.  
**ap-prove'**, *v. t.*; -PROVED' (-prŏv'd'); -PROV'ING (-prŏv'ing). [From OF., fr. L. *probare*; *ad + probare* to prove.] 1. To prove; confirm. *Obs.* 2. To make proof of; demonstrate; as, an opportunity to *approve* one's courage. 3. To sanction officially; ratify; confirm. 4. To regard as good; commend. — *v. i.* To have a favorable opinion (of); judge favorably; — often used with *of*. — **ap-prov'er** (-prŏv'ĕr), *n.* — **ap-prov'ing**, *p. a.*  
**ap-prox'i-mate** (ă-prŏk'sĭ-măt), *a.* [L. *approximatus*, *p. p.* of *approximare* to approach. See *AD + PROXIMATE*.] 1. Approaching; proximate; resembling nearly. 2. Near to correctness; nearly exact. — *n.* An approximation. — (-măt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-măt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. 1. To carry or advance near to; cause to approach. 2. To come near to; approach. — *v. i.* To approach. — **ap-prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*  
**ap-prox'i-ma-tion** (-măt'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or result of approximating. 2. An approach to a correct estimate, or conception, etc., or to a given quantity, quality, etc.  
**ap-pulse'** (ă-pŭls'; ăp'ŭls). [L. *appulsus*, fr. *appellere, appulsum*, to drive to.] Approach; impulse; also, impact.  
**ap-pur-tenance** (ă-pŭr'tĕ-nĕns), *n.* [From AF., deriv. fr. L. *appertinere*. See APPERTAIN.] That which appertains to something; adjunct; something incident to another principal or more important thing. — **Syn.** See APPENDAGE.  
**ap-pur'te-nant** (-nĕnt), *a.* Annexed to some more important thing; accessory; incident. — *n.* An appurtenance.  
**a'pri-cot** (ă'prĭ-kŏt'; ăp'rĭ-), *n.* [F. *abricot*, fr. Sp. or Pg., fr. Ar., fr. Gr. *πρακωκια*, pl., fr. L. *praecoquus, praecox*, early ripe.] The oval, orange-colored fruit of a certain tree (*Prunus armeniaca*) of the plum family, intermediate in flavor between a peach and a plum; also, the tree. See FRUIT, *Illust.*  
**A'pril** (ă'prĭl), *n.* [L. *Aprilis*.] The fourth month of the year, having 30 days.  
**April fool.** One who is sportively imposed upon on the first day of April, called "All Fools' Day."

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sĕft, cĕnĕct; ūse, ūnte, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



|| a' pri-o'ri (ā' prī-ō'rī; ā' prī-ō'rē). [L. fr. a (ab) + prior former.] Opp. to a posteriori. a Logic. Characterizing reasoning that deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or infers effects from known causes; deductive or deductively. b Presumptive; presumptively; without a determining examination. —

a'pron (ā'prŭn; ā'pŭrn), n. [OF. naperon, dim. of nape, cloth, tablecloth, LL. napa, fr. L. mappa napkin, table napkin. The initial n was confused with n of the article an.] 1. An article of dress worn on the fore part of the body as a covering or to protect the clothes. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, an apron, as: a A piece of waterproof material used as a protection from rain, etc., as before the seat of a vehicle. b A shield of planking, brushwood, or the like, below a dam, along a sea wall, etc. c An endless belt for conveying material of any kind. d Fort. A covering of metal, concrete, or the like, for the superior slope, to protect it from effects of the blast.

— v. t. To put an apron on; provide with an apron. ap'tro-pos' (āp'trō-pō'), adv. & a. [F. à propos; d. (L. ad) + propos purpose.] 1. Opportunely; seasonably; opportune; seasonable. 2. With respect (to); to the purpose; suitably; — introducing an incidental observation suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration. Apropos may be used with of or to.

apse (āps), n.; pl. APSES (āp'sēz; 24). [See APSIS.] Arch. A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan.—ap'si-dal (āp'si-dāl), a.

ap'sis (āp'sis), n., pl. SIDES (-sī-dēz). [L. apsis, Gr. ἀψίς ἀψίς, a fastening, hoop, wheel, bow, arch.] 1. Astron. In an orbit, the point at which the distance of the body from the center of attraction is either greatest (higher apsis), or least (lower apsis). 2. Arch. An apse.

apt (āpt), a. [L. aptus.] 1. Fit or suited; suitable; appropriate; as, an apt expression. 2. Having a habitual tendency (see the Syn., below). 3. Ready; especially fitted or qualified; quick to learn; prompt; expert.

Syn. Qualified; inclined, prone; likely, liable, subject.—Apt, likely, liable, subject come into comparison as existing tendency. Apt suggests habitual, sometimes inherent, predisposition; likely emphasizes the idea of probability; as, an impulsive person is apt to blunder; an angry dog is likely to bite. But apt and likely are often interchanged. Liable properly implies openness or exposure to something burdensome or disadvantageous; as, children are liable to be imposed upon. Subject denotes constant or rooted liability; as, he is subject to fits of passion. See PERTINENT.

ap'ter-al (āp'tēr-āl), a. 1. Zool. Apteros. 2. Arch. Having one or both end porticoes, but no lateral columns.

ap'ter-ous (āp'tēr-ŭs), a. [Gr. ἀπτερος wingless; ā- not + πτερόν wing.] Zool. Wingless.

ap'ter-yx (-yks), n. [NL.; Gr. ā- not + πτερόν wing.] Zool.

Any of a genus (Apteryx) of New Zealand flightless ratite birds related to the extinct moas, having hairlike plumage of various shades of gray and brown. They are approaching extinction.



apt'i-tude (āp'ti-tūd), n. [F., fr. LL, fr. L. aptus apt.] 1. Natural or acquired capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, an aptitude for commanding. 2. General fitness; adaptability; as, the aptitude of an expression to an idea to be conveyed. 3. Readiness in learning; aptness.—Syn. See GIFT.

apt'ly (āpt'ly), adv. In an apt manner.

apt'ness, n. Quality or state of being apt.

ap'y-ret'ic (āp'y-rēt'ik), ap'y-ret'ic-al (āp'y-rēt'ik-sī-āl), a. [ā- not + πυρετός.] Med. Without fever; afebrile.

ap'y-ret'ic-a (āp'y-rēt'ik-sī-ā) n. [NL. apyrexia, fr. Gr. ἀπυρετία.]

ap'y-ret'y'c (āp'y-rēt'ik-sī) ā-not + πυρετός to be feverish, fr. πυρ fire.] Absence or intermission of fever.

|| a'qua (ā'kwā), n. [L.] Water.

aqua ammoniā (ā-mō-nī-ā) [L.], the aqueous solution of ammonia; often called aqua ammoniā.—a. fortis (fōr'tis) [L., strong water, nitric acid.—a. regia (rē'jī-ā) [L., royal water] Chem., a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which will dissolve gold or platinum.—a. tofana (tō-fā-nā), a fluid (probably arsenical) used for secret poisoning, made by a Sicilian woman named Tofana, in the middle of the 17th century, who is said to have poisoned more than 6000 persons.—a. vitæ (vī-tē) [L., water of life; cf. EAU DE VIE, USQUEBAUGH], formerly, alcohol; hence, brandy or other ardent spirit.

a'qua-ma-rine' (-mā-rēn'), n. [L. aqua marina sea water.] A transparent beryl, typically bluish green, used as a gem.

aq'ua-relle' (āk'wā-rēl'), n. [F., fr. It. acquerello, fr. acqua L. aqua.] A drawing in water color.—aq'ua-rel'list, n.

a'qua-ri-a (ā-kwā'ri-ām; 3), n.; pl. E. RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. RI-A (-ŭ). [L., neut. of aquarius relating to water.] 1. An artificial pond, or a vessel of water, in which living

aquatic animals or plants are kept. 2. A place for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

A'qua-ri-us (-ŭs), n.; gen. -RII (-rī). [L., adj., relating to water; n., a water carrier.] Astron. a A constellation south of Pegasus, pictured as a water bearer; the Water Bearer. b The eleventh sign (=♋) of the zodiac, which the sun enters about January 20th.

a'qua-tic (ā-kwā'tik), a. [L. aquaticus. See AQUA.] Of or pertaining to water; growing in or frequenting water.—n. 1. An aquatic animal or plant. 2. In pl. Sports or exercises practiced in or on the water.

a'qua-tint' (ā'kwā-tint'; ā'kwā-), a'qua-tin'ta (-tint'ā), n. [It. acqua tinta dyed water.] Etching with aqua fortis, giving the effect of a watercolor or India-ink drawing.

aq'ue-duct (āk'wē-dūkt), n. [L. aqueductus; aquae, gen. of aqua water+ductus a leading.] 1. A any conduit for water, esp. one for a large quantity of flowing water. b A structure for conveying a canal over a river or hollow.

2. Anat. A canal or passage in a part or organ.

aq'ue-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), a. 1. Of, or of the nature of, water, or abounding with it; watery; as, an aqueous vapor. 2. Produced by water; as, an aqueous solution.

aqueous humor, Anat., a limpid fluid filling the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye.

Aq'ui-la (āk'wī-lā), n.; gen. -LÆ (-læ). [L., an eagle.]

Astron. A northern constellation, pictured as an eagle, in the Milky Way, southerly from Lyra and Cygnus, containing the first-magnitude star Altair; the Eagle.

aq'ui-line (āk'wī-līn; -līn), a. [L. aquilinus, fr. aquila eagle.] 1. Of or like an eagle. 2. Curving; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; —applied esp. to the nose.

a'quose' (ā-kwōs'; ā'kwōs), a. [L. aquosus watery, fr. aqua.] Watery; aqueous.

a-quos'i-ty (ā-kwōs'i-tī), n. Wateriness.

ar (ār), n. A measure of area. See ARE, n.

-ar (-ār), 1. [L. -aris, akin to -alis.] An adjective suffix signifying, in general, belonging or pertaining to, like, of the nature of, or the like; -ary; -al; as, consular, globular, insular, picular, popular, etc. 2. An ending representing L. -arius, -arium, or more commonly its F. form -ier, equiv. to -ary; as in bursar, mortar, vicar, etc.

Ar'ab (ār'āb), n. 1. A Semite of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula and now has spread over a much wider habitat. 2. A horse of Arabian breed. 3. = STREET ARAB. — a. Arabian.

ar'a-besque' (ār'ā-bēs'k'), n. [F., fr. It., fr. Arabo Arab.] A kind of ornamentation consisting of a fantastic pattern of plants or fruits, foliage, etc., often with figures of men or animals (except in Moorish and Arabic art), and usually in combination with a geometric design. — a. Relating to or exhibiting arabesque.



Arabesque.

Ara'bi-an (ā-rā'bi-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Arabia or Arabs; Arabian.— n. A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Ar'a-bic (ār'ā-bik), a. [L. Arabicus.] 1. Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabians. 2. [l. c.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a colorless acid, probably of the formula (CaH10O5)2.H2O, an important constituent of gum arabic and other gums.

Arabic numerals or figures, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

— n. The (Semitic) language of the Arabs.

Ar'a-bist (-bīst), n. One versed in Arabic.

ar'a-ble (ār'ā-b'l), a. [L. arabilis, fr. arare to plow.] Fit for, or cultivated by, plowing or tillage.— n. Arable land.

Ar'a-by (ār'ā-bī), n. [F. Arabie, L. Arabia Arabia.] Arabia. Archaic or Poetic.

a-ra'ceous (ā-rā'shŭs), a. [See ARUM.] Bot. Belonging to a large family (Araceæ) of plants, the arum family (order Arales), chiefly tropical, having the flowers in a fleshy spike, or spadix, subtended by a leafy bract, or spathe. It includes the cuckoo-pint and jack-in-the-pulpit.

A-rach'ne (ā-rāk'nē), n. [L., fr. Gr., fr. ἀράχνη spider.] Gr. Myth. A Lydian maiden turned into a spider by Minerva for presuming to compete with her in weaving and embroidery.

a-rach'nid (-nīd), n. [Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] Zool. Any of a class (Arachnida) of arthropods including the spiders, scorpions, and allies. — a-rach'ni-dan (-nī-dān), a. & n.

a-rach'no'id (-no'id), a. [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής like a cobweb; ἀράχνη spider, spider's web + εἶδος form.] 1. Anat. Pertaining to or designating a certain thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord between the dura mater and pia mater. 2. Bot. Covered with, or composed of, soft, loose hairs or fibers; cobwebby.— n. An arachnid.

a-rag'on-ite (ār'ā-gōn'ī-tī), n. [From Aragon, in Spain.] Min. A mineral composed, like calcite, of calcium carbonate, CaCO3, but differing from calcite in its orthorhombic crystallization, greater density, less distinct cleavage, etc.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**a-ra-li-a'ceous** (á-rá-lí-á'sh'ús), *a. Bot.* Belonging to an important family (*Araliaceæ*) of plants, the ginseng family, distinguished from other araliaceous plants mainly by the drupeaceous fruit. The family includes the ginseng, the English ivy, etc.

**Ar'a-mæ'an** (ár'á-mæ'án), *a. Aramaic.* — *n.* 1. A Semite (*Ar'a-mæ'an*) of the branch occupying the Biblical Aram (Syria and Mesopotamia) and neighboring territories; more broadly, a Semite of the branch including the Assyrians, Babylonians, Phœnicians, Hebrews, and Canaanites, as well as the Aramaeans proper; very broadly, an individual of any Hamitic, Semitic, or related people. 2. The speech or tongue including the languages spoken by the Aramaeans.

**Ar'a-mæ'ic** (-mæ'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to the Biblical Aram (See ARAMEAN, *n.*, 1); esp., of, pert. to, or in, the language called Aramaic. — *n.* A tongue including a group of Semitic languages and dialects of which the most important are Syriac, Biblical and Palestinian Aramaic, and Samaritan.

**A-rap'a-hoe** (á-ráp'á-hó), *n., pl.* -HOES (-höz). An Indian of a warlike nomadic tribe of the Algonquian stock, now mostly settled in Oklahoma and Wyoming.

**ar'a-pai'má** (ár'á-pí'má), *n.* A pikelleik fresh-water food fish (family *Osteoglossidæ*) of S. America. It becomes fifteen feet long and is said to be the largest fresh-water fish.



Arapaima (*Arapaima gigas*). (58)

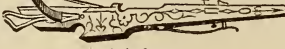
**ar'a-ro'ba** (-rō'bá), *n.* [Tupi.] 1. Goa powder. 2. A fabaceous tree (*Centroleobium robustum*) of Brazil, having handsomely striped wood; — called also *zebrawood*.

**ar'au-ca'ri-a** (-6-ká'ri-á), *n.* Any of a genus (*Araucaria*) of pinaceous trees, mostly South American and Australian.

**A'ra-wak** (á'rá-wák), *n.* An Indian of one of the most extensive linguistic stocks of South America, its tribes dwelling as far south as southern Bolivia and north throughout the Antilles. The Arawaks are mostly savages of low culture. — *A'ra-wa-kan* (-wá'kán), *a.*

**ar'ba-lest** (ár'bá-lest), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *arcu* + *ballista*; *arcus* bow + *ballista* a military engine.]

**ar'ba-list** (ár'bá-list) } *ballista*; *arcus* bow + *ballista* a military engine. *Antiq.* A kind of crossbow consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood.



Arbalest.

**ar'ba-lest'er**, **ar'ba-list'er**, *n.* **ar'bi-ter** (ár'bi-tér), *n.* [L.] 1. One having power to decide a dispute; an arbitrator. 2. One having absolute power of judging and determining.

**ar'bi-tra-ble** (-trá-b'l), *a.* 1. Subject to arbitrary decision; discretionary. 2. Subject to decision by arbitration; referable to an arbitrator or arbiter.

**ar'bi-trage** (-tráj), *n.* [F.] 1. Arbitration. *Archaic.* 2. *Commerce.* Traffic in which the profit arises from the difference of value of the same commodity in different markets at the same time. — **ar'bi-tra-gist** (-trá-jíst), *n.*

**ar'bi-tral** (-trél), *a.* [L. *arbitralis*.] Of or pertaining to arbiters or arbitration; as, *arbitral* jurisdiction.

**ar-bit'ra-ment** (ár-bit'rá-mént), *n.* [OF. *arbitrement*.] 1. Right or power of deciding; free will. 2. Act of deciding as an arbiter; an arbitration. 3. Arbitrator's award.

**ar'bi-tra-ry** (ár'bi-trá-ri), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, fr. *arbitr*.] 1. Depending on will or discretion; discretionary. 2. Exercised according to, or based on, one's own will or caprice; hence: absolute, despotic, or tyrannical (with reference to the will); capricious, uncertain (with reference to the caprice). — **ar'bi-tra-ri-ly** (-ri-lí), *adv.* — **ar'bi-tra-ri-ness**, *n.*

**ar'bi-trate** (-trát), *v. t. & i.*; -TRATED (-trát'éd); -TRATING [L. *arbitratus*, *p. p.* of *arbitrari* to give judgment, fr. *arbitr*.] 1. To hear and decide, or to act, as arbitrator; hence: to decide; determine. 2. To submit to arbitration.

**ar'bi-tra'tion** (-trá'sh'ún), *n.* Act of arbitrating; esp., the hearing and determining of a cause in controversy by a person or persons either chosen by the parties involved or appointed. The decision given is called an *award*.

**ar'bi-tra-tive** (ár'bi-trá-tív), *a.* Of or pert. to arbitration; relating to or designating a tribunal for arbitration.

**ar'bi-trá'tor** (ár'bi-trá-tér), *n.* 1. A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen to settle a difference between parties in controversy; an arbiter. 2. One who is clothed with absolute power of deciding. — **ARBITER**, 2.

**ar'bi-tress** (ár'bi-trés), *n.* A female arbiter.

**ar'blast** (-blást), -blast'gr. Vars. of ARBALEST, — **BALESTER**, **ar'bour** (ár'búr), *n.* [ME. *herber*, *herbere*, properly, a garden of herbs, *F. herber*, fr. L. *herbarium*.] A kind of lattice-work formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.

**ar'bor**, *n.* [L., tree, beam.] *Mech.* **a** A main shaft or beam. **b** A spindle or axle of a wheel. **c** A lathe mandrel.

**Arbor Day**. A day in late April or early May, appointed in most of the United States for planting trees and shrubs.

**ar-bo're-al** (ár-bō'rē-ál; 57), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, a tree or trees. 2. Attached to or frequenting trees.

**ar-bo're-ous** (-ús), *a.* [L. *arbores*, fr. *arbor* tree.] Like a tree, as in form or structure, in distinction from an herb or a shrub; arboreal; arborescent.

**ar'bo-res'cent** (ár'bō-rés'ént), *a.* [L. *arborescens*, *p. p.* of *arborescere* to become a tree, *arbor* tree.] Resembling a tree; tree-like. — **ar'bo-res'cence** (-éns), *n.*

**ar'bo-re'tum** (-rét'úm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-túmz), L. -ETA (-tá). [L., a place grown with trees.] A place where trees are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.

**ar'bo-ri-cul'ture** (ár'bō-ri-kúl'túr), *n.* [L. *arbor* tree + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of trees and shrubs.

**ar'bo-rous** (-rús), *a.* Of, relating to, or formed by, trees. **ar'bor vi'tæ**, or **ar'bor-vi'tæ** (ár'bör-vi'tē), *n.* [L. *arbor vite* tree of life.] Any of certain evergreen trees of the pine family, often cultivated for ornament and as hedges.

**ar'bour** (ár'búr), *n.* [L. *arbutus*.] A European arbutus; the strawberry tree. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**ar'bu-tus** (ár'bú-tús; ár'bút'ús; *Poetic*. *First is the correct Latin accentuation, but the second is now preferred by many for sense 2*), *n.* [L., the strawberry tree.] 1. Any tree of a genus (*Arbutus*) of shrubs or trees of the heath family. The fruit is a scarlet berry. 2. Short for trailing arbutus, a trailing plant (*Epiloga repens*) of the heath family of the United States, blossoming in early spring.

**arc** (árk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arcus* bow, arc.] 1. *Geom.* A portion of a curved line. 2. An object of an arclike curvature. 3. *Elec.* A sustained luminous glow formed under certain conditions when a break is made in an electric circuit. It is used in various kinds of lights, called *arc lights*.

— *v. i.*; ARCKED or ARCED (árkt); ARCK'ING or ARC'ING (ár'king). *Elec.* To form an electric arc.

**ar-cade'** (ár-kád'), *n.* [Through F., It., & LL., fr. L. *arcus* arch.] 1. *Arch.* A series of arches with their columns or piers. **b** A long arched building or gallery. 2. An arched or covered way or avenue, as between shops.

— *v. t.*; -CAD'ED (-kád'éd); -CAD'ING. To form as, or furnish with, an arcade or arcades; — used esp. in *p. a.*, ARCADED.

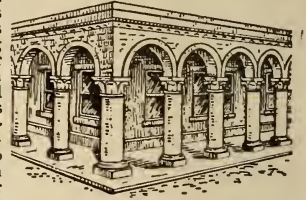
**Ar-ca'di-a** (-kē'dí-á), *n.* Also, *Poetic*, **Ar'ca-dy** (ár'ká-dí). A mountainous district of Greece, which was reputed to be inhabited by a simple, contented, pastoral people. Fig., any region or scene of simple pleasure and quiet.

**Ar-ca'di-an** (ár-ká'dí-án), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Arcadia; ideally rural. — **SYN.** See RURAL.

**ar-ca'num** (-núm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CANA (-ná), E. -NUMS [L., fr. *arcanus* secret, *arcere* to inclose.] 1. A secret; mystery; — chiefly in *pl.* 2. *Alchemy.* An extract of the ulterior or vital nature of a thing; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.

|| **arc'-bout'ant**' (ár'bō'tán'), *n.*; *pl.* ARCS-BOUTANTS (-tán'). [F.] *Arch.* A flying buttress.

**arch** (árch), *n.* [F. *arche*, fr. LL. *arca* (see ARK), confused with *arcus* (cf. ARC).] 1. *Arch.* A structural member, usually curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped solids with their joints at right angles to the curve. 2. Any



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place covered by an arch; archway. 3. Any curve in the form of an arch. 4. Something in the form of an arch; as, a croquet arch. 5. *Ætymologic.* A down curve at the end of a wing surface; also, camber, or curve fore and aft.

— *v. t.* & *v. i.* 1. To cover or provide with an arch or arches. 2. To form into an arch.

**arch** (árch), *a.* [See ARCH, the prefix.] 1. Chief; eminent. 2. [From the use of *arch* in *arch rogue*, *arch wag*, *arch knave*, etc.] Canning; sly; esp., sportively mischievous; roguish. — **SYN.** See MISCHIEVOUS. — *n.* A chief. *Obs.*

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åle, senåte, câre, åm, åccount, årm, åsk, sofå; øve, øvent ønd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünte, ürn, üp, cürç, müs; food, fööt; out, oil;



it isürk. Many of these compounds have variable accent, dependent on position and emphasis. In titles, esp. when the name follows, the stronger accent is commonly on arch-; as, Arch/bish/öp Cuth/ber't, the Arch/duke/ Hen'ry, etc.] [AS. arce, erce, L. archi, archi-, Gr. ἀρχ-, ἀρχι-. See ARCHI-] A prefix, used in titles and descriptive appellations, meaning chief, principal, prime, as in archbishop, archdeacon.

Ar-chæ'an, Ar-che'an (är-kè'än), a. [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning.] Geol. Ancient; pertaining to or designating the oldest known system of rocks.

ar-chæ-o-log'ic, ar-che-o-log'ic (är-kè-ð-löj'ik) a. [Gr. ar-chæ-o-log'i-cal, ar-che-o-log'i-cal (-i-käl) ] ἀρχαιολογικός.] Relating to archæology or antiquities. — log'i-cal-ly, adv. [cialist in archæology.]

ar-chæ-ol'o-gist, ar-che-ol'o-gist (-ðl'ö-jist), n. A specialist in archæology. — ar-chæ-ol'o-gy, ar-che-ol'o-gy (-ðl'ö-jī), n. [Gr. ἀρχαιολογία; ἀρχαῖος ancient + λόγος discourse.] The study of antiquities; the study of the art, customs, etc., of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, relics, etc.

ar-chæ-op'ter-yx (-öp'tēr-iks), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient Gr. πτερόν wing.] Pa-leon. A fossil bird (constituting the genus Archæopteryx) being the earliest and most primitive bird known.

Ar-chæ-o-zo'ic (är-kè-ð-zö'ik), a. [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient + ζῷον animal.] Geol. Pertaining to or designating the earliest era of geological history, the era of the Archæan rocks. See ARCHÆAN. — n. The Archæozoic era.

ar-cha'ic (är-kä'ik), a. [Gr. ἀρχαῖος old-fashioned, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient.] Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated; —Syn. See OLD.

ar-cha-ism (är-kä'iz'm), n. [Gr. ἀρχαῖσμός, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning.] 1. The use of an ancient, obsolete, or old-fashioned diction, idiom, or style in speech, art, etc. 2. An antiquated word, idiom, or the like.

ar-cha-ist, n. An antiquary; also, one who uses archaisms.

ar-cha-is'tic (-is'tik), a. Of the nature of an archaism; using archaisms; pretending to be archaic.

ar-cha-ize (är-kä'iz), v. t. & i.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). [Gr. ἀρχαίσειν.] To make appear archaic or antique; to use archaisms. — ar-cha-iz'er (-iz'ēr), n.

arch'an-gel (ärk'än-jel; see ARCH-), n. [L. archangelus, Gr. ἀρχάγγελος.] 1. A chief angel. 2. The angelica (Angelica archangelica). — arch-an-gel'ic (-än-jel'ik), a.

arch/bish-op (ärch'bish'öp; see ARCH-), n. [From AS, fr. L. archiepiscopus, fr. Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος.] A chief bishop; a prelate at the head of an ecclesiastical province, or one of equivalent honorary rank. Abbr., *abp.* — arch'bish-op'ric (-rīk), n.

arch/dea-con (ärk'dē-k'n; see ARCH-), n. [AS. arcediacon, L. archidiaconus, fr. Gr. ἀρχidiaκόνος.] A chief deacon, next below a bishop in rank. — arch/dea-con-ate (-ät), n. — arch/dea-con-ry (-rī), n. — arch/dea-con-ship, n.

arch/du'cal (ärch'dü'käl), a. Of or pertaining to an archduke or archduchy.

arch/duch'ess (-düch'ēs; see ARCH-), n. Consort of an archduke; also, a princess of the imperial family of Austria.

arch/duch'y (-düch'ī), n.; pl. -DUCHIES (-iz). Territory of an archduke or archduchess. [family of Austria.]

arch/duke' (-dük'; see ARCH-), n. A prince of the imperial Ar-che'an. Var. of ARCHÆAN.

arched (ärcht), a. Made as with an arch or curve.

ar-che-gone (ärk'kē-gōn), n. Bot. An archeonium.

ar-che-go-ni-ate (ärk'kē-gō'n-ät), a. Bot. Bearing archeonia, as the bryophytes and pteridophytes.

ar-che-go-ni-um (-gō'n-üm), n.; L. pl. -NIA (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρχηγόνος the first of a race.] Bot. The flask-shaped female sex organ in the bryophytes and pteridophytes and some gymnosperms. It bears the egg, or oösphere, which produces the sporophyte.

arch/en'e-my (ärch'ën'ē-mī), n. Chief enemy; Satan.

ar-chen'ter-on (är-kën'tēr-ön), n. [archi- + Gr. έντερον intestine.] Zool. The primitive enteron or digestive sac of a gastrula. — ar-chen-ter'ic (är-kën'tēr'ik), a.

ar-che-ol'o-gy (är-kè-ðl'ö-jī), ar-che-o-log'i-cal, etc. Vars. of ARCHÆOLOGY, etc.

arch'er (ärch'ēr), n. [From OF., fr. LL. arcarius, fr. L. arcus bow.] 1. A Bowman; one who uses the bow and arrow. See SOLDIER, *Illust.* 2. [cap.] Astron. = SAGITTARIUS.

arch'er-y (-ī), n. 1. Art or practice of, or skill in, shooting with a bow and arrow. 2. An archer's outfit of bows, arrows, etc. 3. Archers collectively.

ar'che-spore (är'kè-spör), n. [arche- = archi- + spore.] Bot. The cell or group of cells that gives rise to the spore mother cells. — ar'che-spö-ri-al (-spör'i-äl), a.

ar'che-type (är'kè-tīp), n. [From L., deriv. of Gr. ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- first + τύπος stamp, pattern.] The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is formed. — ar'che-ty'pal (är'kè-tīp'äl; är-kët'i-päl), a.

arch'fiend' (ärch'fēnd'), n. The chief fiend; esp., Satan.

ar'chi-(är'kī-). [L. archi-, Gr. ἀρχι-, a prefix fr. same root as ἀρχε-ν to be first, ἀρχή beginning, ἀρχός chief.] A prefix signifying chief, arch (as in architect, archiepiscopal); or in Biol. & Anat., usually, primitive, original, ancestral.

ar'chi-blast (-bläst), n. [archi- + blast.] Zool. The formative material or protoplasm of the egg.

ar'chi-carp (är'kī-kärp), n. [archi- + carp.] Bot. The female sexual organ in ascomycetous fungi. It consists normally of a filamentous portion, the trichogyne, and a fertile portion which after fertilization is known as an ascogonium.

ar'chi-di-ac'o-nal (-di-äk'ö-näl), a. Of or pertaining to an archdeacon or his office.

ar'chi-e-pis-co-pal (är'kī-ē-pīs'kō-päl), a. Of or pertaining to an archbishop or his office.

ar'chi-e-pis-co-pate (-pät), n. Office, tenure, or state of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

ar'chil (är'kīl), n. [From OF., fr. It. or Osp.] A violet dye got from several lichens; also, any plant yielding it.

Ar'chi-lo'chi-an (är'kī-lö'kī-än), a. [L. Archilochus.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek satiric poet Archilochus, of the 7th century B. c., regarded as inventor of various lyric forms, and famous for bitter and vindictive lampoons. — n. An Archilochian verse.

ar'chi-mage (är'kī-māj), n.; pl. -MAGES (-māj-ēz). Also ar'chi-ma-gus (-mä'gūs); L. pl. -ci (-mä'jī). [archi- + L. magus, Gr. μάγος, a Magian.] A great magician or enchanter.

ar'chi-man'drite (-män'drīt), n. [From L., fr. LGr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης; ἀρχι- (E. arch-) + μάνδρα an inclosure.] East. Ch. a A chief of a monastery, corresponding to abbot in the Roman Catholic Church. b A superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to superior abbot, or father provincial, in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ar'chi-me'de-an (-mē'dē-än; -mē-dē'än), a. Of or pert. to Archimedes (287?-212 B. c.), a celebrated Greek mathematician and mechanician.

Archimedean, or Archimedes', screw, a device for raising water, attributed to Archimedes, consisting of a tube wound spirally around an axis or of a coarse screw incased in an open cylinder.

ar'chi-mime' (är'kī-mīm'), n. [From L., fr. Gr. ἀρχιμῖμος. See MIMÉ.] Class. Antiq. A chief mime or buffoon; esp., one who at a funeral imitated the deceased in appearance and manner.

arch'ing (är'ch'ing), v. pr. & vb. n. of ARCH, v.

ar'chi-pe-lag'ic (är'kī-pē-lāj'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an archipelago.

ar'chi-pel'a-go (-kī-pē-lä'gō), n.; pl. -GOES, -GOS (-gōz). [From It., fr. Gr. ἀρχι- + πέλαγος sea.] 1. [cap.] The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor. It is studded with small islands. 2. Any sea or broad sheet of water interspersed with islands; also, such a group of islands.

ar'chi-tect (är'kī-tēkt), n. [From L., fr. Gr. ἀρχιτέκτωρ chief artificer, master builder; ἀρχι- (E. archi-) + τέκτωρ workman.] 1. A person skilled in, or a professional student of, architecture; one who plans and oversees the construction of buildings, etc. 2. A contriver; designer; maker.

ar'chi-tec-ton'ic (-tēk-tōn'ik), a. Of or pertaining to a masonry or relating to architecture; constructive.

ar'chi-tec-ton'i-cal (-i-käl) } ter builder or constructor; of or relating to architecture; constructive.

ar'chi-tec-tur-al (-tēk'tūr-äl), a. Of or pertaining to architecture. — ar'chi-tec-tur-al-ly, adv.

ar'chi-tec-ture (är'kī-tēk'tūr), n. [L. architectura.] 1. Art or science of building, esp. for the purposes of civil life. 2. Construction, in general; structure.

ar'chi-trave (-trāv), n. [F., fr. It., fr. archi- + trave beam, L. trabs.] Arch. a The lowest division of an entablature, resting on the column, esp. in classical architecture. See COLUMN, *Illust.* b The group of moldings, or other member, above and on both sides of an opening, as a door.

ar'chi-val (är'kī-väl; är-kī-väl), a. Of, pertaining to, or contained in, archives, or records.

ar'chives (är'kīvz), n. pl. [F. archives, pl., L. archivum, archium, fr. Gr. ἀρχεῖον government house, τὰ ἀρχεῖα archives, fr. ἀρχή first place, government.] 1. A place for keeping public records. 2. Public records; — also in sing. — Syn. Registers, annals, chronicles. See RECORD.

ar'chi-vist (är'kī-vīst), n. A keeper of archives, or records.

ar'chi-volt (-völt), n. [From F., fr. It.] Arch. a The



Remains of Archæopteryx.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
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architectural member surrounding a curved opening, as of an arch. **b** More commonly, the ornamental work on the wall face of the stones of an arch.

**archly** (árch'ly), *adv.* In an arch manner; roguishly.

**arch/ness**, *n.* Quality of being arch; roguishness.

**arch/on** (ár'kôn), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. ἀρχων, ἀρχωντος, p. pr. of ἀρχειν to rule.] **1.** *Antiq.* One of the chief magistrates in ancient Athens. **2.** One of certain officials and dignitaries of the Byzantine empire and modern Greece. **3.** A ruler or presiding officer.

**arch/on-tate** (ár'kôn-tát), *n.* An archon's term of office.

**arch/priest'** (árch'prést'; see ARCH-), *n.* A chief priest; *specif.*: *Ecll. Hist.* **a** In early times, a priest who acted as the chief assistant or as the vicar of a bishop in a cathedral, later called *dean*; also, a priest in charge of the clergy in a large town, later called *rural dean*. **b** The title of the head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy in England from 1598 to 1623, when succeeded by a *vicar apostolic*. — **arch/priest/hood**, *n.* — **arch/priest/ship**, *n.*

**arch/way'** (árch'wá'), *n.* A way under an arch.

**archy**. [*Gr.* -αρχία, fr. ἀρχός chief. See ARCH-.] A suffix properly meaning a *rule, ruling*; as in *monarchy*, a rule of one; *oligarchy*, the rule of a few.

**ar/ci-form** (ár'sí-fórm), *a.* [*L.* arcus bow + *form*.] Having the form of an arch; curved.

**arc light**. See ARC, *n.*, 3.

**arc/o-graph** (ár'kô-gráf), *n.* [*L.* arcus (E. arc) + *graph*.] Any of several instruments for drawing an arc without the use of compasses or geometrical processes.

**arc/tic** (árk'tík), *a.* [*From* OF., fr. *L.*, fr. Gr. ἀρκτικός, fr. ἀρκτος a bear, also a constellation so called.] Pert. to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear* (applied *specif.* to a circle or parallel of latitude 23° 28' from the pole); relating to, or characteristic of, the northern polar regions; frigid. — **1.** The arctic circle, pole, or regions. **2.** A kind of water-proof overshoe. *U. S.*

**Arct/o-gæ'a** (-tô-jé'á), *n.* [*NL.*; Gr. ἀρκτος the north + γαία, γῆ, land.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or primary division including North America (except Central America), Europe, Asia, and Africa. — **Arct/o-gæ'an** or **-ge'an** (-jé'an), *a.*

**Arct/o-rus** (árk-tú-rús), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, prop., bearward; ἀρκτος bear + ὀρος ward, guard.] A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes; Alpha (α) Boötis.

**arc/u-ate** (ár'kú-át), *a.* [*L.* arcuatus, p. p. of arcuare to arc; *u-ate* (-á'téd) } bow.] Curved like a bow.

**-ard** (árd). [*Orig.* same word as E. *hard*.] A suffix in words mostly from the French, and usually denoting *one who does something excessively or something discreditable*, as in *coward*, *sluggard*, *drunkard*.

**ar/deb** (ár'déb), *n.* [*Ar.*] A unit of capacity used in Egypt and neighboring countries. It varies greatly in different places, being equal at Cairo to about 5.2 bushels; at Alexandria, to about 7.5 bushels; at Gondar, to about 4 quarts, etc. The Egyptian customs ardeb is 5.447 Imperial, or 5.619 U. S. bushels (1.980 hectoliters).

**ar/dent-cy** (ár'dén-sí), *n.* Quality or state of being ardent.

**ar/dent** (-dént), *a.* [*F.* ardent, p. pr. of ardoir to burn, *L.* ardere.] **1.** Hot or burning; fiery. **2.** Glowing; shining. **3.** Passionate; fervent; vehement in the passions or affections. — **Syn.** Intense, fierce, arduous, eager, zealous, fervid. See FERVENT. — **ar/dent-ly**, *adv.*

**ardent spirits**, strong, distilled alcoholic liquors as whiskey, brandy, etc.

**Ar/dois' sys/tem** (ár'dwá'). *Naut.* A widely used system of electric night signals in which a series of double electric lamps (white and red) is arranged vertically on a mast, and operated from a keyboard below.

**ar/dor**, **ar/dour** (ár'dér), *n.* [*From* OF., fr. *L.* ardor, fr. ardere to burn.] **1.** Burning heat; fire; flame. **2.** Warmth or heat of passion or affection; zeal. — **Syn.** Eagerness, zeal. See FERVOR.

**ar/dú-ous** (-dú-ús), *a.* [*L.* arduus steep, high.] **1.** Steep and lofty; hard to climb. **2.** Laborious; difficult. — **Syn.** See HARD. — **ar/dú-ous-ly** (ár'dú-ús-ly), *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

**are** (ár), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* area. See AREA.] *Metric System.* The area of a square of which each side is ten meters in length (about 119.6 square yards, or .025 acre).

**are** (ár). [*AS.* (Northumbrian) aron.] The present indicative plural of the verb *be*.

**ar'e-a** (ár'é-á), *n.*; *pl.* E. AREAS (-áz), *L.*, chiefly in biology, AREÆ (-é). [*L.* area a broad piece of level ground.] **1.** Any plane surface. **2.** The sunken space or court affording access and light to a basement. **3.** A particular extent of surface; region; tract on the earth. **4.** *Geom.* The superficial contents of a figure; surface within the lines of a figure. **5.** Extent; range; as, a wide *area* of thought.

**ar'e-al** (-ál), *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, an area; as, *areal* interstices (the spaces inclosed by the reticulate vessels of leaves).

**ar'e-ca** (ár'é-ká; á-ré'ká), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Pg., fr. Kanarese

*adiki*.] Any of various palms, of which one (*Areca catechu*) yields the betel nut.

**ar'e-na** (á-ré'ná), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NAS (-náz), *L.* -NÆ (-næ). [*L.* arena, harena, sand, sandy place.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The area, usually sanded, for the spectacles in an amphitheater.

**ar'e-na-ceous** (ár'é-ná'shús), *a.* [*L.* arenaceus.] Sandy.

**ar'e-nic'o-lous** (-ník'ô-lús), *a.* [*L.* arena sand + *colous*.] Zoöl. Inhabiting, or burrowing in, sand.

**ar'e-o-** (ár'é-ô; ár'é-ô). A combining form fr. the Gr. ἄρης, gen. ἄρεος of Ares, or Mars, *Martian*, used in astronomy; as in: **ar'e-o-cen'tric** (-sén'trík), having Mars as the center or origin; **ar'e-og-ra-phy** (-óg'rá-fí), a description of the surface of the planet Mars; **ar'e-ol'o-gy** (-ól'ô-jí), the scientific investigation of Mars.

**ar'e-o-la** (á-ré'ô-lá), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-láz), *L.* -LÆ (-læ). [*L.*, dim. of area.] A small area, esp. about something, as about a vesicle or pustule. — **ar'e-o-lar** (-lá-r), *a.*

**ar'e-o-late** (á-ré'ô-lát) } *a.* Divided into small spaces, or } areola.

**ar'e-o-la'tion** (ár'é-ô-lá'shún; ár'é-), *n.* Division into areolæ; also, an areola or small space.

**ar'e-ole** (ár'é-ól; ár''), *n.* [*F.* aréole.] An areola.

**Ar'e-op'a-gite** (ár'é-óp'á-gít;-jít), *n.* [*From* *L.*, fr. Gr. Ἀρειοπαγίτης.] A member of the tribunal of the Aroepagus.

**Ar'e-op'a-gus** (-gús), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. Ἀρειόπαγος, and ἄρειος πάγος, hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] A hill west of the Acropolis, Athens, where sat a high court, in later times cognizant only of capital crimes; also, the court.

**A/res** (ár'rèz), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. Ἄρης.] *Gr. Relig.* The Greek god of war, and sometimes of pestilence, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover or consort of Aphrodite. The Romans identified him with Mars.

**|| ar'ète** (ár'rát'), *n.* [*F.*, lit., fishbone, ridge, sharp edge, fr. *L.* arista beard of grain.] *Geog.* An acute and rugged crest of a mountain range or of a subsidiary ridge between two mountain gorges.

**Ar'e-thu'sa** (ár'é-thú'sá), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. Ἀρήθουσα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph who, pursued by the river god Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea, and mingled with the river. See HESPERIDES, **1**. **2.** [*L. c.*] Any of a genus (*Arcthusa*) of bog orchids, with a single linear leaf and purple scapose flower.

**ar'gal** (ár'gál) } *n.* [*Mongolian*.] A large wild sheep } remarkable for its large horns, which inhabits the mountains of northeastern Asia. The name has been applied to other wild sheep, as the bighorn of America.



**Arg'al lamp** (ár'gánd). [*After* the inventor, Aimé Argand, of Geneva.] A lamp with a tubular wick and burner admitting air both inside and outside of the flame.

**ar'gent** (-jént), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* argentum silver.] **1.** Silver, or money. *Archaic.* **2.** Whiteness; anything white. *Fig. & Poet.* **3.** *Her.* Silver, — represented in engraving by a plain white surface. — *a.* Silver; silvery; white.

**ar'gen'tal** (ár-jén'tál), *a.* Of or pertaining to silver; resembling, containing, or combined with, silver.

**ar'gen'te-ous** (-tè-ús), *a.* [*L.* argenteus.] Silvery, as a plant having silky or silvery hairs.

**ar'gen-tic** (-tík), *a.* Pertaining to or containing silver, esp. *Chem.*, in its higher valence. Cf. ARGENTOUS.

**ar'gen-tifer-ous** (ár-jén'tíf'ér-ús), *a.* [*L.* argentum silver + *ferous*.] Producing or containing silver.

**ar'gen-tine** (ár-jén'tín;-tín), *a.* Pert. to silver; silvery. — *n.* Silver; any of various materials resembling silver.

**Ar'gen-tine** (-tén;-tín), *a.* Of or pertaining to the South American republic of Argentina. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Argentina. — **Ar'gen-tin'e-an** (-tín'té-an), *n.*

**ar'gen-tite** (ár-jén'tít), *n.* [*L.* argentum silver.] *Min.* Native silver sulphide, Ag<sub>2</sub>S, a mineral of metallic luster and dark lead-gray color. It is a valuable ore of silver.

**ar'gen-tol** (-tól;-tél), *n.* [*L.* argentum silver + 3d *-ol*.] *Pharm.* An organic silver compound derived from quinine. It is used as an antiseptic and astringent.

**ar'gen'tous** (ár-jén'tús), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, silver in its lower valence. Cf. ARGENTIC.

**ar'gil** (ár'jíl), *n.* [*F.* argile, *L.* argilla white clay, Gr. ἀργίλα argil, ἀργός white.] Clay; esp., potter's clay.

**ar'gil-lif'er-ous** (-líf'ér-ús), *a.* [*L.* argilla white clay + *ferous*.] Producing, or abounding in, argil, or clay.

**ar'gil-lite** (ár'jíl-ít), *n.* [*Gr.* ἀργίλλος clay + *lite*.] *Petrog.* Argillaceous schist or slate; porcellanite. It is bluish or blackish gray, sometimes greenish gray, brownish red, etc.

åle, senâte, câre, åm, åccount, åirm, åsk, sofa; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'èr; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnèct; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

ènd, recènt, mak'èr; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnèct; chair; go; siag; ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Ar'give** (är'jiv; -giv), *a.* [*L. Argivus.*] Of or pertaining to the Achaean city of Argos or the surrounding territory of Argolis; hence (after Homer), of or pertaining to the Greeks in general. — *n.* A Greek of Argos, or, freely, any Greek.

**Ar'go** (är'gō), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἀργώ.* *Gr. Myth.* 1. The fifty-oared ship in the prow of which Athena inserted a piece of the speaking oak of Dodona. See ARGONAUT; JASON. 2. *Astron.* A large constellation in the southern hemisphere, through which the Milky Way passes, lying principally between Canis Major and the Southern Cross.

**ar'gol** (-gōl), *n.* Crude tartar.  
**ar'gon** (-gōn), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. ἀργόν, neut. of ἀργός inactive.*] Chem. A colorless, odorless, inert gaseous element occurring in the air, in volcanic gases, etc. Symbol, A; at. wt., 39.88.

**Ar'go-naut** (-gō-nōt), *n.* [From *L., fr. Gr., fr. Ἀργώ* Argos + *ναύτης* sailor.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the band of heroes, including Jason, who sailed in the "Argo" to Colchis. 2. One of those who went to California in search of gold shortly after its discovery there in 1848. [*U. S.* 3. [*L. c.*] *Zool.* The paper nautilus. — **Ar'go-nau'tic** (-nō'tik), *a.*  
**ar'go-sy** (är'gō-sī), *n.; pl. -sies* (-sīz). [Earlier *ragusy*, *fr. ragusa*, meaning orig., a vessel of Ragusa.] A large ship; esp., a merchant vessel of the largest size.

**ar'got** (-gōt; -gōt), *n.* [*F.*] The conventional jargon of a class, esp. of thieves or vagabonds. — **SYN.** See **CANT.**

**ar'gu** (är'gū), *v. i.; -gued* (-güd) — **GU-ING.** [*Fr. arguer, fr. L. arguere, freq. of arguere* to make clear.] 1. To offer reasons for or against something; reason. 2. To contend in argument; dispute; — used with *with*. — *v. t.* 1. To debate; discuss; treat by reasoning. 2. To manifest by reasoning; prove; as, many laws argue many sins. 3. To persuade by reasons. — **SYN.** See **DISCUSS.** — **ar'gu-a-ble** (är'gū-ä-bū), *a.* — **ar'gu-er**, *n.*

**ar'gu-ty** (är'gū-tī), *v. t. & i.; -fied* (-fid); -fy'ing. [*Fr. argue* to argue.] *Colloq. or Dial.* 1. To prove; signify; matter. 2. To argue, or argue with, pertinaciously.

**ar'gu-ment** (-gū-mēt), *n.* [*F., fr. L. argumentum.*] 1. Proof; evidence. *Archaic.* 2. A reason or reasons offered for or against something; reasoning. 3. Argumentation; discussion; disputation. 4. The subject matter or topic of anything; also, an abstract; summary, as of a book. 5. Matter of dispute. *Archaic.*

**ar'gu-men-ta-tion** (-mēt-tā'sh'ŷŷn), *n.* 1. Act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion; a process of reasoning or argument. 2. Debate; discussion.

**ar'gu-men-ta-tive** (-mēt-tā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to argument; given to argument; disputatious. — **ar'gu-men'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

**Ar'gus** (är'gūs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἄργος.* *Gr. Myth.* The hundred-eyed son of Zeus and Niobe. Hermes charmed him to sleep and killed him. See **IO**.

**Ar'gus-eyed** ('id'), *a.* Vigilant and sharp-sighted.

**ar'gy-ro-dite** (är-jir'ō-dīt), *n.* [*Gr. ἀργυρόφιτος* rich in silver.] *Min.* A rare steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, germanium, and sulphur (Ag<sub>2</sub>GeS<sub>2</sub>).

**ar'gy-rol** (är'jī-rōl), *n.* [*Gr. ἀργυρος* silver + *3d -ol.*] *Pharm.* Silver vitellin, a silver compound used in treating inflammations of mucous membranes.

**ar'i-a** (är'i-ä; är'i-ä), *n.* [*It., ultimately fr. L. aër* air.] *Music.* A melody; esp., an elaborate, accompanied melody sung by a single voice, in operas, cantatas, etc.

**Ar'i-ad'ne** (är'i-äd'ne), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἀριάδνη.* *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Minos, King of Crete. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth. See **MINOTAUR**.

**Ar'ian** (är'yän; är'i-än), *Var. of ARYAN.*

**Ar'i-an** (är'i-än; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arius (d. 336), or his doctrines, esp. the doctrine that Christ, though noblest of all created beings, was not the Eternal Son of God nor of the same substance as the Father. — *n.* An adherent of the doctrines of Arius. — **ar'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**ar'i-an.** A compound suffix, forming adjectives and nouns. It refers chiefly to persons, and denotes: a Occupation and the like, as *veterinarian*, *antiquarian*. b Age, as *octogenarian*. c Religious and social affiliations, as *Unitarian*. See **ARY**, **-AN**.

**ar'id** (är'id), *a.* [*L. aridus, fr. arere* to be dry.] 1. Dry; barren. 2. Wanting in interest or life. — **SYN.** See **DRY**.

**ar'id-i-ty** (ä-rīd'ī-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tīz). [*L. ariditas.*] State or quality of being arid; dryness; also, a thing that is arid.

**Ar'i-el** (är'i-ēl; 3), *n.* [*Heb. ארז.*] 1. *Myth. & Fiction.* a In the demonology of the Cabala, a water spirit. b In medieval folk lore, a graceful spirit of the air. c In Shakespeare's "Tempest," an airy, tricksy spirit, changing shape at will to serve Prospero, his master. 2. *Astron.* See **URANUS**.

**ar'i-el, n., or ariel gazelle.** [*Ar. arīl, ayyīl, stag.*] A gazelle (*Gazella arabica*) of Arabia and adjacent regions.

**Ar'i-es** (-ēs), *n.; gen. ARIETIS (ä-rī'tīs). [*L. ram.*] *Astron.* a A constellation between Pisces and Taurus,*

pictured as a ram; the Ram. b The first sign [♈] of the zodiac. The sun enters it about March 21st.

**ar'i-et'ta** (är'i-ēt'ä), *n.* [*It. arietta, dim. of aria*; *F. ari-ari-ette* (är'i-ēt') etc.] *Music.* A short aria, or air.

**ar'right** (är'riht), *adv.* Rightly; correctly.

**ar'il** (är'il), *n.* [*LL. arillī* dry grapes.] An exterior covering or appendage of certain seeds, developing as an outgrowth from the funicle. The scarlet coating of the seeds of climbing bittersweet is a true aril. — **ar'il-late** (-lät), **-lat'ed** (-lät'äd), *a.*

**ar'il-lode** (-lät-lōd), *n.* [*NL. arillus aril* + *1st -ode.*] *Bot.* A false aril; an aril-like growth originating from the micro-pyle instead of from the funicle or chalaza of the ovule. The mace of the nutmeg is an arilode.

**A-ri'on** (ä-rī'ōn), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἀρίων.*] A Greek poet of Lesbos, a renowned player on the lyre, who, robbed by sailors, cast himself into the sea, and is fabled to have been saved by a dolphin drawn to the ship by his music.

**ar'i-ose** (är't-ōs; är't-ōs'), *a.* [*It. arioso, fr. aria* air.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from recitative.

|| **ar'i-o'so** (ä-rē-ō'sō), *adv. & a.* [*It.*] *Music.* In the smooth and melodious style of an air; arioso.

**a-ris'** (ä-riz'), *v. i.; pret. A-ROSE ('roz'); *p. p. A-RIS'EN ('riz'en); *p. pr. & vb. n. A-RIS'ING ('riz'ing). [*AS. arisan; ä-t-risan* to rise.] 1. To ascend; rise. 2. To come into action, being, or notice; become operative, sensible, or visible. 3. To proceed; issue; spring. — **SYN.** See **RISE**.***

**Ar'is-tæ'us** (är'is-tē'ūs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἀρισταῖος.*] *Class. Myth.* A son of Apollo, deified as patron of flocks, shepherds, the vine, the olive, and beekeeping.

**ar'is'tate** (ä-ris'tät), *a.* [*L. aristatus, fr. arista* awn.] *Bot.* Having a pointed, beardlike appendage; awned.

**ar'is-toc-ra-cy** (är'is-tōk'rä-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sīz). [*Gr. ἀριστοκρατία; ἀριστος* best + *κράτειν* to be strong, rule.] 1. Rule by the best; hence, government by a relatively small, privileged class. Also, a state thus governed, or a governing body. 2. The nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class; popularly, those regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect. Cf. **DEMOCRACY**.

**a-ris'to-crat** (ä-ris'tōkrät; är'is-), *n.* 1. One of the aristocracy. 2. One having the sympathies, habits, and temper of mind common among a ruling class. 3. One who favors an aristocracy as a form of government.

**ar'is'to-crat'ic** (är'is-tōkrät'ik; ä-ris'-), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an aristocracy. 2. Pertaining to aristocracy; characteristic of, or originating with, the aristocracy; as, aristocratic manners. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ar'is-tol** (är'is-tōl; -tōl), *n.* [*Gr. ἄριστος* best + *3d -ol.*] *Pharm.* A red-brown powder prepared from thymol and iodine, used as a substitute for iodoform.

**ar'is-to-lo-chi-a'ceous** (är'is-tō-lō'ki-ä'shūs), *a.* [*L. aristolochia* a plant useful in childbirth, *fr. Gr. ἀριστολόχεια; ἀριστος* best + *δοχεια* childbirth.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Aristolochiaceae*), the birthwort family, chiefly tropical creepers or climbing herbs or shrubs (order *Aristolochiales*).

**Ar'is-to-te-li-an** (-tē'lī-än; -tē'lī-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the Greek philosopher (384-322 B. C.). — *n.* A follower of Aristotle; an adherent of Aristotle's theories or of theories supposed to be Aristotle's.

**Aristotelian logic,** the logic of Aristotle, the central achievement of which was the doctrine of the syllogism; more broadly, the traditional or formal logic following the line of development inaugurated by Aristotle.

**a-ris'to-type** (ä-ris'tō-tīp'), *n.* [*Gr. ἀριστος* best + *-type.*] *Photog.* Orig., a printing-out process using paper coated with silver chloride in gelatin; now, any such process using silver salts in collodion or in gelatin; also, a print so made.

**a-ris'tu-late** (-tū-lät), *a.* [*Dim. fr. aristate.*] *Bot.* Having a short beard or awn.

**a-rith-me'tic** (ä-rīth-mē'tik), *n.* [From *F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀριθμητική* *fr. ἀριθμητικός* arithmetical, *ἀριθμῶν* to number, *ἀριθμός* number.] 1. Science of numbers; art of computation by figures. 2. A treatise on this science.

**ar'ith-met'ic-al** (är'īth-mēt'ik-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic; according to the method of arithmetic. — **ar'ith-met'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**a-rith-me'tic-ian** (ä-rīth-mē'tīsh'än; är'īth-), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

**ar'ith-mom'e-ter** (är'īth-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἀριθμός* number + *-meter.*] A calculating machine.

**ark** (ärk), *n.* [*AS. arc, fr. L. arca, fr. arcerre* to inclose.] 1. A chest or coffer. 2. *Jewish Hist.* The oblong chest, kept in the holy of holies, in which were the two tables of stone containing the Ten Commandments; — called also **Ark of the Covenant**. 3. The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge (*Gen. vi.*); hence, any place of refuge.

**arles** (ärlz), *n. pl. Earnest money.* *Scot.*

**arm** (ärm), *n.* [*See ARMUS.*] *Mil.* a A branch of the mili-

**k = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B

C

D

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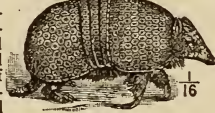
tary service; as, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers are the *arms* of the modern army. **b** A weapon of offense or defense.

**arm**, *v. t.* [*F. armer*, fr. *L. armare*, fr. *arma*, pl., arms. See ARMS.] **1.** To furnish with weapons. **2.** To cover or furnish with any strengthening or protective covering. **3.** To equip or fit out for action or operation. — *v. i.* To provide one's self with arms; take arms.

**arm**, *n.* [*AS. arm, earm.*] **1.** A human upper limb, esp. the part between shoulder and wrist. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, an arm; as: **a** The fore limb of a vertebrate, as of a bear. **b** A limb of an invertebrate animal. **c** A slender part of an instrument, machine, or mechanical appliance, projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum. **d Naut.** The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor from the crown to the fluke. See ANCHOR. **e** An inlet from the sea or other body of water. **f** A support for the elbow, at the side of a chair, the end of a sofa, etc. **3.** Power; might; strength; as, the *arm* of the Lord.

**ar-ma'da** (är-mä'dä), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *LL. armata*, fr. *L. armare* to arm.] A fleet of armed ships; specif., the Spanish, or *Invincible*, *Armada*, sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in 1588. It was dispersed, and in great part destroyed, by the English fleet and by storms.

**ar-ma-dil'lo** (är-mä-dil'lo), *n.*, *pl.* -LOS (-öz). [*Sp.*, dim. of *armado* armed.] A burrowing, chiefly nocturnal edentate mammal (family *Dasy-podidae*) of South and tropical America, having the body and head incased in an armor of small bony plates. When attacked, some species can curl up into a ball, presenting the armor on all sides.



Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tridecemlineatus*).

**Ar-ma-ged'don** (är-mä-jéd'dön), *n.* [*L. Armagedon* (Vulgate), Gr. Ἀρμαγεδών.] The place of a great battle to be fought out on "the great day of God" between the powers of good and evil; — symbolically named, probably with reference to the actual battlefield of Megiddo, an ancient town of Palestine, near which the Canaanites under Sisera were defeated. *Rev.* xvi. 16.

**ar-ma-ment** (är-mö-mént), *n.* [*L. armaimenta*, pl., utensils, esp. ship's tackle, fr. *armare* to arm.] **1.** A body of forces equipped for war. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* All the guns, torpedoes, small arms, etc., of a ship, a fortification, or coast-defense system. **3.** Any equipment, or act of equipping, for resistance.

**ar-ma-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [*L. armatura*, fr. *armare* to arm.] **1.** Armor; whatever is worn or used to protect and defend the body. Hence, a covering suggestive of such armor; as: **a** A covering of flat wire about a cable. **b Biol.** An organ or structure serving as, or comparable to, a weapon of offense or defense, as the teeth, the thorns of plants, etc. **2. Magnetism.** A piece of soft iron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or magnets. **3. Elec.** That part of a dynamo-electric machine carrying the conductors by the relative movement of which latter through the magnetic field an electric current is induced (as in the dynamo) or which are caused to move through this field (as in the motor) by a current passing through them. **b** The metallic coating of a Leyden jar.

— *v. t. Elec.* To furnish or provide with an armature.

**arm'chair'** (är'm'chär'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows or forearms.

**armed** (ärmd), *p. a.* Furnished with arms.

**Ar-me-ni-an** (är-mē'nī-än), *n.* **a.** Of or pertaining to Armenia, Armenians, or their language. — **n.** **1.** A native or inhabitant of Armenia. **2.** The Armenian language.

**arm'et** (är'mét), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *arme* arm.] A kind of medieval helmet. See HELMET, *Illust.*

**arm'ful** (är'm'fööl), *n.*, *pl.* -FULS (-fööls). As much as the arm can hold.

**arm'hole'** (-höhl'), *n.* **1.** The armpit. **2.** A hole for the arm in a garment; armscye.

**ar'mi-ger** (är'mi-jēr), *n.*, *pl.* E.-GERS, L. ARMIGERI (är'mi-jēr-ī). [*L.*, armor-bearer.] An esquire; one next in degree to a knight, and entitled to armorial bearings.

**ar'mil-la-ry** (-lä-rī), *a.* [*L. armilla* arm ring, bracelet, *armus* arm.] Pertaining to or resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings or circles.

**arm'ing** (är'ming), *n.* **1.** Act of furnishing with, or of taking up, arms. **2.** The arms or equipment so furnished. **3.** A part or fitting put upon a thing to complete it or fit it for action; as: **a** The tallow with which a sounding lead is armed. **b** The armature of a magnet.

**Ar-min'i-an** (är-mī'nī-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arminius (1560-1609), a Dutch Protestant theologian, whose doctrines were those adopted by the Wesleyans of Great Britain and the Methodists of America. — *n.* *Ecl. Hist.* A believer in Arminianism. — **Ar-min'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**ar-mip'o-tent** (är-mip'ö-tént), *a.* [*L. arripotens.*] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. — **o-tence** (-téns), *n.* *Rare.* **ar'mi-stice** (är'mi-stis), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. arma* arms + *stare*, *statum*, to stand still.] A brief suspension of hostilities by agreement; a truce.

**arm'let** (är'm'let), *n.* **1.** A small arm, as of the sea. **2.** A bracelet or band for the upper arm; also, a bandlike sleeve. **|| ar'moire'** (är'mwär'), *n.* [*F.* See AMBRY.] A kind of large cupboard; an ambry.

**ar'mor'**, **ar'mour** (är'mër), *n.* [*From F.*, fr. *L. armatura.*] **1.** Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. **2.** Steel or iron plating on ships or forts for protection from artillery fire. **3.** Any similar protective covering, as a diver's suit. — *v. t.* To equip with armor.

**ar'mor-er**, **ar'mour-er** (-ër), *n.* **1.** One who makes or repairs armor or arms. **2.** One in charge of arms and armor, as, formerly, of a knight.

**ar'mor'i-al** (är-mö-ri-äl; 57), *a.* [*From armory.*] Belonging to armor, or to heraldic arms.

**Ar-mor'ic** (är-mör'ik), *a.* Of or pert. **Ar-mor'i-can** (-i-kän) to Armoria, now called Bretagne or Brittany, in France, or its people. — *n.* A native of Armoria.

**ar'mor-y**, **ar'mour-y** (är'mër-ī), *n.*, *pl.* -IES (-iz). **1.** Armor. **2.** A place where arms are deposited; esp., *U. S.*, a large building including also a drill hall, offices, etc. **3.** A factory where rifles, pistols, etc., are made. *U. S.* **4.** That branch of heraldry which treats of coat armor. **5.** Armorial bearings.

**ar'mo-zen'** (är'mö-zën'), *n.* [*F. ar'mo-zen'*] *ar'moisin.* A thick, plain silk, generally black, and used for clerical robes and mourning bands.

**arm'pit'** (är'm'pit'), *n.* The hollow or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder.

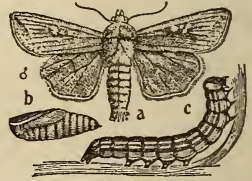
**arms** (ärms), *n. pl.* [*From F.*, fr. *L. arma* arms.] **1.** Instruments of offense or defense. **2.** Exploits of war; military service. **3. Her.** The hereditary armorial ensigns of a family; hence, similar devices adopted by a government.

**arm'scye'** (är'm'sī), *n.* An armhole in a garment.

**ar'mure** (är'mür), *n.* [*F.* See ARMOR.] **1.** A variety of twilled fabric of silk or wool, or a mixture, woven plain, ribbed, or in a small design. **2.** The loom harness used for a certain weave.

**ar'my** (är'mī), *n.*, *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). [*F. armée*, fr. *LL. armata*, fr. *L. armare* to arm.] **1.** A body, esp. an organized body, of men armed for war. The commissioned officers in the United States Army rank as follows: general, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant; the noncommissioned officers: sergeant and corporal. **2.** A large body of persons organized to advance a cause. **3.** A great number; host; array.

**army worm.** The larva of a certain noctuid moth (*Leucania unipuncta*), or, often, of other related species. Army worms travel in multitudes, destroying grass and crops.



**ar'mi-ca** (är'mī-kä), *n.* **1.** Any of many herbs (genus *Arnica*) of the aster family. **2.** The rhizome and roots of one species (*Arnica montana*) used medicinally, or a preparation of them. **Army Worm** (*Leucania unipuncta*)

**ar'oid** (är'oid; är'), *a.* about ¾ nat. size. **a** Imago; **b** Pupa; **c** Larva.

**roi'de-ous** (-ä-roi'dē-üs), *a.* [*arum* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Belonging to the arum family

**a-roint'** (ä-roint'), *interj.* Stand off! Begone! — used by Shakespeare and after him by others.

**a-ro'ma** (ä-rö'mä), *n.*; *E. pl.* -MAS (-máz). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. ἄρωμα.*] The quality or principle of a substance that constitutes its fragrance; agreeable odor. — **SYN.** See SMELL.

**ar'o-mat'ic** (är'ö-mät'ik), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; strong-scented. **2. Chem.** Derived from, or characterized by the presence of, the benzene nucleus: — said of a large class of cyclic organic compounds.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, ävent änd, recënt, makër; Ice, Ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdüre (87);



This use of *aromatic* arose from its ordinary use as descriptive of the odorous compounds, as oil of wintergreen, of this class. **Syn.** See **REPLENT**.

**-n.** A plant, drug, or medicine having fragrance, and, usually, a warm, pungent taste, as ginger, cinnamon, etc.

**a-ro-ma-tize** (á-rô'má-tíz), *v. t.* To render aromatic.

**a-rose'** (á-rôz'), *pret.* of **ARISE**.

**a-round'** (á-round'), *adv.* **1.** Circularly; on every side; round. **2.** In a circuit; all about; as, he walked around. **3.** Near; in the neighborhood; as, standing around.

**Colloq., U. S.** — *prep.* **1.** Encircling; about; in a direction that turns about; as, the wheel turns around the axle. **2.** From one part to another of; at random through; about; as, to walk around the room. **Colloq., U. S.**

**a-rous'al** (-rouz'ál), *n.* An arousing; state of being aroused.

**a-rouse'** (á-rouz'), *v. t. & i.*; -ROUSED' (-rouzd'); -ROUS'ING. To excite to action from a state of rest; stir; rouse.

**a-row'** (á-rôw'), *adv.* In a row; successively; in order.

**|| ar-pe-g'gio** (ár-péd'jô), *n.*; *pl.* -GIOS (-jöz). [*It.*, deriv. of *arpa* harp.] **Music.** The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession; a chord thus played.

**ar-pent'** (ár-pént); **F.** ár'pán'), *n.* [*F.* *arpent* (ár'pén), fr. *L. arepennis*.] **1.** An old French measure of land varying in value with the locality from .84 to 1.28 acres. **2.** A linear measure, the length (about 12 rods) of the side of a square arpent. **Local, Canada.**

**ar-que-bus, ar-que-bus-ier'**. Vars. of *harquebus, harquebusier*. [*Turk.* any ardent spirit.]

**ar-rack'** (ár'ák), *n.* [*Ar.* 'araq.] In Turkey, India, etc., ar-rain'

**ar-raign'** (á-rán'), *v. t.* [Through *OF.* fr. *L. ad + ratio* reason, *LL.*, cause, judgment. **1.** *Law.* To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer an indictment. **2.** To call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or other tribunal. — **Syn.** *Impeach, denounce.* — *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the arraigns. [*Ar.* arraigned.]

**ar-raing'ment** (-mént), *n.* An arraigning; state of being arraigned.

**ar-range'** (á-ránj'), *v. t.*; -RANGED' (-ránjd'); -RANG'ING (-rán'jng). [*From OF.* fr. *a (L. ad) + rangere, rangier*. See *RANGE, v. t.*] **1.** To put in proper order; dispose in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose. **2.** To adjust; settle; prepare. **3. Music.** To adapt (a composition) to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written. — **Syn.** *Adjust, range, classify.*

**ar-range-ment** (-mént), *n.* **1.** Act, manner, or result of arranging, or state of being arranged; disposition; adjustment. **2.** Preparatory proceeding or measure; preparation. **3.** Something made by arranging parts or things together; a combination; as, an arrangement in gray and white. — **Syn.** *Disposal, disposition, distribution.*

**ar-rant'** (ár'ánt), *a.* [*Var.* of *ERRANT, wandering*.] **1.** Wandering; vagrant; as, in: thief errant, now thief errant, a robber outlaw. **2.** Notoriously or preëminently bad. — **ar-rant-ly, adv.**

**ar-ras'** (ár'ás), *n.* [*From Arras, France.*] Tapestry; a screen or hangings of tapestry. — **ar-rased** (-ást), *a.*

**ar-ra-sene'** (ár'á-sén'), *n.* [*From ARRAS.*] A material consisting of a central cord covered with a pile of wool or silk, used for working the figures in embroidery.

**ar-ras'tra** (ár-rás'trá), *or, more correctly, ar-ras'tro* (-trá), *n.* [*Sp.* *arrastre*.] A rude drag-stone mill for pulverizing ores, esp. those containing free gold.

**ar-ray'** (á-rá'), *v. t.* [*From OF.* fr. *a (L. ad) + rei, roi, order, arrangement*.] **1.** To dispose in order, as troops; draw up; marshal. **2.** To deck; adorn with dress; dress. — *n.* **1.** Order; a regular and imposing arrangement; hence, order of battle. **2.** An annual assembling of the militia. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.* **3.** The body of persons placed in order; hence, a body of soldiers. **4.** An imposing body of things displayed in a series, line, or the like; as, an array of figures. **5.** Dress; rich or beautiful apparel.

**ar-ray'al** (á-rá'ál), *n.* Act or process of arraying; that which is arrayed or disposed; array.

**ar-rear'** (á-rér'), *n.* **1.** The rear. *Archaic.* **2.** That which is unpaid but due; — usually in *pl.*

**In arrear or arrears, backward;** in debt.

**ar-rear'age** (-áj), *n.* **1.** State of being in arrear, or behind-hand. **2.** That which remains unpaid and overdue; arrears.

**ar-rest'** (á-rést'), *v. t.* [*From OF.* fr. *LL.* fr. *L. ad + restare* to stop, rest.] **1.** To stop; check. **2. Law.** To take or keep in custody by authority of law. **3.** To seize on and fix; hold; catch; seize on and fix the attention of; as, her mind was arrested by a sudden thought. — **Syn.** *Obstruct, delay, detain; apprehend, capture.* See **STOP.**

**-n.** **1.** Act of arresting. **2.** A decree or sentence, esp. of a French court. *Obs.* — **Syn.** *Check, stoppage, custody, imprisonment, seizure, detention.* — **ar-rest'er, n.**

**ar-rest-ment** (-mént), *n.* **1.** The arrest of a person or his effects; esp., *Scots Law*, a process of attachment analogous to garnishment. **2.** A stoppage; check; detention.

**|| ar-rét'** (á-rét'; á-rét'), *n.* [*F.*] A judgment; decree.

**ar-ride'** (á-ríd'), *v. t.* [*L.* *arridere, ad + ridere* to laugh.] To smile at or upon, as in scorn or derision (*Obs.*), or with approbation; hence, to please; as, "It arrides me not."

**ar-riere'** (á-rér'), *n.* [*F.* *arrière, fr. L. ad + retro* backward.] That which is behind; the rear; — chiefly in sense of rear, subordinate; as in: *arriere guard*, a rear guard; *arriere tenant*, a subordinate tenant, etc.

**|| ar-rière'-ban'** (á-ryár'bán'; á-rér'bán'), *n.* [*F.*] A proclamation, as of the French kings, calling their vassals to war; also, the body of such vassals.

**ar-ris'** (ár'is), *n.* [*OF.* *areste, fr. L. arista* beard of grain, fishbone.] *Arch.* The sharp edge formed by the meeting of two surfaces, esp. in a molding.

**ar-riv'al** (á-rív'ál), *n.* **1.** Act of arriving. **2.** The person or thing arriving or that has arrived.

**Syn.** *Arrival, advent.* Arrival denotes the reaching of a destination and implies precedent movement. *Advent* is particularly applied to an important or even momentous arrival; as, the advent of spring; Christ's advent.

**ar-rive'** (á-rív'), *v. i.*; -RIVED' (-rív'd'); -RIV'ING (-rív'ng). [*From OF.* fr. *L. arripere* to come to shore; *L. ad + ripa* river bank.] **1.** To come to the shore; now, to come in progress by water or land; reach a place; — often with *at*. **2.** To gain or compass an object or attain a state by effort, study, etc.; — with *at*. **3.** To come; — said of time.

**Syn.** *Arrive, come.* Arrive implies more definitely than come the attainment of a destination.

**-v. t.** To reach; come to. *Archaic.*

**ar-ro'ba** (ár-rô'bá), *n.* [*Sp.* & *Pg.*, fr. *Ar. arrub'* the fourth part.] **1. a** A Spanish weight used in Mexico, South America, etc., usually equal to 25.36 lbs. avoirdupois.

**b** An old Portuguese weight, used in Brazil, 32.38 lbs. avoirdupois, or 14.61 kg. **2.** A liquid measure of varying value, used in Spain and Portugal and their former possessions. That for wine usually = 4.26 U. S. gals. (3.55 imp. gals. or 16.14 l.); for oil, 3.32 gals. (2.77 imp. gals. or 12.56 l.).

**ar-ro-gance** (ár'ô-gáns), *n.* Also **ar-ro-gan-cy** (-gún-sí). [*F.*, fr. *L. arrogantia*.] Act or habit of arrogating; quality of being arrogant. — **Syn.** *Haughtiness, hauteur, assumption, lordliness, presumption, disdain, insolence.*

**ar-ro-gant'** (-gánt), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. arrogans, p. pr.*] **1.** Making, or disposed to make, exorbitant claims of rank, estimation, or importance; assuming; haughty. **2.** Containing, or marked with, arrogance. — **ar-ro-gant-ly, adv.**

**Syn.** *Proud, disdainful, overweening, haughty, supercilious; bold, forward, presuming, presumptuous, audacious; lordly, lofty, overbearing, domineering; insolent, insulting.*

— **Arrogant, presumptuous, haughty, supercilious, insolent, insulting.** One is arrogant who is disposed to claim for one's self, often aggressively, more consideration than is warranted or justly due; as, Lord Clarendon was arrogant and overbearing. One is presumptuous who is self-assertive beyond the bounds of modesty, or forward to take undue liberties; as, a presumptuous boy. **Haughty** implies consciousness, often disdainful, of superiority, esp. arising from pride of birth or station. **Supercilious** implies a lofty and contemptuous demeanor, verging upon insolence; as, a supercilious stare. **Insolent** suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others. **Insulting** implies a personal affront, often indicative of scorn or triumph.

**ar-ro-gate** (ár'ô-gát), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gát'éd); -GAT'ING. [*L. arrogatus, p. p. of arrogare* to take to one's self; *ad + ro-gare* to ask.] To assume or claim unduly, proudly, or presumptuously. — **Syn.** See **USURP.** — **ga'tion** (-gá'shún), *n.*

**|| ar-ron'disse-ment'** (á-rôn'dés'mán'), *n.*; *pl.* -MENTS (*F.* -mán'). [*F.*] The largest division of a French department. It is divided into cantons.

**ar-row'** (ár'ô), *n.* [*AS. arewe, earh.*] The missile weapon used with a bow.

**ar-row-head'** (-héd'), *n.* **1.** The head of an arrow. **2.** Anything like, or suggestive of, an arrowhead; as: a Such a stroke or mark, as on a drawing to mark a limit, indicate a note, etc.; specifically, a stroke used in the cuneiform characters. **b** The dart of an egg-and-dart molding. *C. Bot.* Any of a genus (*Sagittaria*) of plants of the water-plantain family, several species of which have arrow-shaped leaves.

**ar-row-root'** (-rôot'), *n.* A West Indian plant (*Maranta arundinacea*), having tuberous starchy roots; also, a nutritive starch obtained from its rootstocks.

**ar-row-wood'** (-wôod'), *n.* Any of several shrubs having tough plant shoots, formerly used to make arrows, as, in the United States, the sorrel tree and certain viburnums.

**ar-row-y** (-y), *a.*; -ROW-Y-ER; -Y-EST. Consisting of, or full of, arrows; like, or suggestive of, an arrow; swift; darting.

**ar-roy'o** (á-rô'ô), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ôz). [*Sp.*] A watercourse; also, a small, often dry, gully or channel.

**Ar-sac'id** (ár-sás'id), *n.*; *pl.* ARSACIDÆ (i-dē) or ARSACIDES (-idz). [*L. Arsacidae, n.*, fr. *Arsaces, Gr. Ἀρσάκης, Arsaces*, founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty of Parthian and Armenian rulers and princes, originating in the revolt of the Parthians against the Seleucidae about 250 B. C., and continuing in power in Parthia until her over-

**K** = ch in *G. Ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M





throw by the Persian Sassanidae in A. D. 224, and in Armenia until A. D. 428, latterly merely as Persian governors.

**ar'se-nal** (är'së-näl), *n.* [It. *arsenale* dock, fr. Ar. *där-sinā'ah* house of industry.] A public establishment for storing or making arms and military equipments.

**ar'se-nate** (-nät), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of arsenic acid.

**ar'se-nic** (-nik), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀρσενικός*, *ἀρσενικός* yellow orpiment, fr. *ἀρσενικός* or *ἀρσενικός* masculine, *ἀρσεν* male, on account of its strength.] 1. One of the elements, a solid, brittle, very poisonous substance of tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster. Symbol, *As*; at. wt., 74.96. 2. Arsenious oxide, *As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>*, a sweetish, highly poisonous substance used in medicine as an alternative; — called also *white arsenic*.

**ar'sen'ic** (är-sën'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing arsenic; — said of compounds in which arsenic is pentavalent.

**ar-sen'i-cal** (är-sën'i-käl), *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic.

**ar'se-nide** (-nīd; -nīd), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of arsenic with a positive element or radical.

**ar-se-ni-ous** (är-së-ni-'üz), *a.* Of or pert. to, consisting of, or containing trivalent arsenic.

**ar'se-nite** (är'së-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of arsenious acid.

**ar'se-ni-u-ret'ed** (-nī'ü-rët'éd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined with arsenic; as, *arseniureted hydrogen*.

**ar'se-ni-o-py'rite** (är-sën-'ö-pī'rīt; är'së-nö-), *n.* [*arsenic* + *pyrite*.] *Min.* A hard, tin-white or grayish ore, *FeAs<sub>2</sub>*, occurring in crystals, or in masses or grains; — called also *arsenical pyrites* and *mispickel*. It is the chief ore of arsenic.

**ar'sine** (är'sin; -sën), *n.* [From ARSENIC.] *Chem.* Arseniureted hydrogen, *AsH<sub>3</sub>*, a colorless inflammable gas, with an odor like garlic. It is a deadly poison.

**ar'sis** (är'sis), *n.*; *pl.* ARSES (-sëz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀρσις* a lifting.] 1. *Pros.* The unaccented part of a foot. The true ancient meanings of *arstis* and *thesis* have commonly been reversed through a misunderstanding (see def. 2). 2. Popularly, the strong or accented syllable of a foot.

**ar'son** (-sün), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another; also, the similar burning of other property, including one's own house.

**art** (ärt), *n.* [F. *art*, L. *ars*, *artis*.] 1. Skill in performance, acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack. 2. Human contrivance or ingenuity, as in adapting natural things to man's use. 3. A branch of learning; a science, esp. one, as grammar or logic, serving chiefly as a discipline or as an instrument of knowledge; specif.: in *pl.* The branches of learning taught in the academical course of colleges. 4. Learning or the field of learning. 5. The general principles of any branch of learning or of any craft; as, the *art* of war. 6. Systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result. Also, an occupation requiring such knowledge or skill; a craft; as, mechanical or industrial *arts*. 7. Application of skill and taste to production according to æsthetic principles; such application to the production of beauty by imitation or design, as in painting and sculpture; as, he prefers *art* to music. 8. Skillful plan; device; also, cunning; artifice. 9. The black art; magic. — *Syn.* Aptitude, dexterity, adroitness; contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling; duplicity. See SCIENCE.

**art**. 2d pers. present indicative sing. of the verb *be*.

**ar-tel'** (är-tël'; Russ. är'tyél'), *n.* [Russ. *artel'*, fr. Tatar *ortak el* the people.] An association of independent laborers for collective work with division of profits. *Russia*.

**Ar'te-mis** (är'të-mīs). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄρτεμις*.] *Gr. Relig.* A goddess, most typically the virgin huntress, goddess of wild nature, who is associated with the moon, as her twin brother, Apollo, is with the sun. The Romans identified her with Diana.

**ar-te-ri-al** (är-të'rī-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to an artery or arteries.

**ar-te-ri-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To transform (venous blood) into arterial blood by oxygenation in the lungs.

— **ar-te-ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zä'shün), *n.*

**ar-te-ri-o-scle-ro'sis** (-sklë-rë'sīs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἀρτηρία* artery + *sclerosis*.] *Med.* Abnormal thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, esp. of the intima, occurring mostly in old age. — **sclë-rot'ic** (-röt'ik), *a.*

**ar-te-ri-ot'o-my** (-öt'ö-mī), *n.* [L. *arteriotomia*, Gr. *ἀρτηριότομος*; *ἀρτηρία* + *τομή* a cutting.] *Med.* The opening of an artery, esp. for bloodletting.

**äre**, **senäte**, **cäre**, **äm**, **äccount**, **ärm**, **äsk**, **sofä**; **ëve**, **ëvent** **ënd**, **recënt**, **makër**; **ice**, **ill**; **öld**, **öbey**, **örb**, **ödd**, **söft**, **cönnect**; **üse**, **ünite**, **ürn**, **üp**, **circüs**, **menü**; **foöd**, **foöt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **īrk**; **then**, **thin**; **näture**, **verdure** (87);

**ar'ter-y** (är'tër-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-tērēz). [L. *arteria*, fr. Gr. *ἀρτηρία*.] *Anat.* One of the tubular branching vessels that distribute the blood from the heart to the body.

**Ar'te'sian** (är-të'shän), *a.* [F. *artésien*.] Of or pertaining to Artois, anciently called *Artesium*, in France.



**Artesian well**. [Usually *l. c.*] A well made by boring till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously. **b** Loosely, any deep bored well. *U. S.*

**art'ful** (ärt'fööl), *a.* 1. Performed with, or characterized by, art or skill. *Archaic*. 2. Produced by art; artificial.

**art'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **art'fulness**, *n.*

**ar-thral'gi-a** (är-thräl'ji-ä), *n.* [NL.; *arthro-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in a joint. — **ar-thral'gic** (-jik), *a.*

**ar-thri'tis** (är-thrī'tis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀρθριτις* gout, fr. *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Med.* Inflammation of the joints; esp., gout.

— **ar-thri'tic** (-thrit'ik), **ar-thri'ti-cal** (-käl), *a.*

**ar-thro-**, or **arthr-**. A combining form fr. Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint. — **ar-thro-mere** (är'thrö-mër), *n.* *Zool.* One of the body segments of articulate animals.

**ar-thro-pod** (-pöd), *n.* *Zool.* A member of a phylum (*Arthropoda*) consisting of animals with articulated body and articulated limbs. The insects, arachnids, and crustaceans are its most important classes. — **ar-throp'o-dal** (är'thröp'ö-däl), *a.* — **ar-throp'o-dous** (-düs), *a.*

**ar-thro'sis** (är-thrö'sis), *n.* [From Gr. *ἄρθρωσις* fr. *ἄρθρον* joint or suture uniting two bones.

**ar-thro-spore** (är'thrö-spör), *n.* *Bacteriol.* A bacterial resting cell, — formerly considered a spore (cf. *ENDOSPORE*), but now known to occur even in endosporous bacteria.

— **ar-thro-spor'ic** (-spör'ik), **ar-thros'po-rous** (är'thrös'pö-rüs; är'thrö-spör'üs), *a.*

**Ar-thu'ri-an** (är-thü'rī-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur or his knights; as, *Arthurian legend*.

**ar'ti-choke** (är'ti-chök), *n.* [It. *articiocco*.] 1. A tall plant (*Cynara scolymus*) of the aster family, or its edible flower head. 2. The Jerusalem artichoke, or its edible root.

**ar'ti-cle** (-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint.] 1. A distinct portion of any writing consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics. Hence: a clause in a contract, treaty, or the like. 2. A literary composition forming an independent part of a periodical, cyclopaedia, etc. 3. Subject; matter; concern. *Obs.* 4. A distinct part.

5. Something considered by itself; also, a thing of a particular class or kind. 6. *Gram.* Any of the English words *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application; also, any of their equivalents in other languages. 7. Point of time; moment; as, in the *article* of death. *Archaic*.

— *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-k'ling). 1. To formulate in articles. 2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles, as in a court. 3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, he was *articled* to an attorney. — *v. i.* To agree by articles; bargain; covenant. *Obsoles.*

**ar-tic'u-lar** (är-tik'ü-lär), *a.* [L. *articularis*.] Of or pertaining to a joint or joints; as, an *articular disease*.

**ar-tic'u-late** (-lät), *a.* [L. *articulatus*, *p. p.* of *articulare* to utter distinctly, prop., to divide into joints. See ARTICLE.] 1. Jointed; formed with joints. 2. Characterized by division into words and syllables; spoken intelligibly. 3. Expressed or formulated clearly and logically. 4. Made up of complementary parts. 5. Expressed in articles, or in separate items or particulars. *Archaic*. — **late-ly**, *adv.* — (-lät), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lät'éd); -LAT'ING. 1. To join by articulation. 2. To utter, or utter in, articulate sounds; enunciate.

**ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.* 1. A joint or juncture between the bones of an animal. 2. *Bot.* a. A joint or connection between two parts capable of spontaneous separation, as the base of a leafstalk or of the peduncle of a flower. b. A node or thickened portion of a stem, or the interval between two such portions. 3. Act of putting together with a joint or joints; any meeting of parts in a joint. 4. Utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation. 5. An articulate utterance or an elementary sound; esp., a consonant.

**ar-tic'u-la'tor** (-lä'tër), *n.* One who, or that which, articulates.

**ar'ti-fact** (ärt'ti-fäkt), *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*, art + *facere*, *factum*, to make.] 1. *Archaol.* A product of human workmanship, esp. of simple aboriginal art. 2. *Biol.* A structure or appearance in a tissue or cell due to death or the use of reagents, and not present during life.

**ar'ti-fice** (-fīs), *n.* [L. *artificium*, fr. *artifex* artificer; *ars*, *artis*, art + *facere* to make.] 1. A handicraft. *Obs.*



Artemis (or Diana) of Versailles.



**2.** Workmanship; a skillfully contrived work. **3.** Artful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity. **4.** Crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick.

**Syn.** Device, contrivance, expedient; plot, intrigue, machination; blind, sleight, shift, evasion; cheat, fraud, deceit, imposition, imposture; maneuver, stratagem, wile, trick, ruse, subterfuge, finesse. — **Artifice, maneuver, stratagem, wile, trick, ruse, subterfuge, finesse** agree in the idea of indirect or misleading devices. **Artifice** is the most general term for an artful or ingenious expedient or contrivance; as, to descend to **artifice**. **Maneuver** conveys the idea of adroit and dexterous management; **stratagem**, of a more or less elaborate plan to entrap or circumvent. **Wile** implies mastery of the arts of beguiling and wheedling; **trick** suggests less insinuating, more mischievous or annoying, procedure, often with the further implication of something mean or underhanded. A **ruse** is a crafty expedient to divert attention from one's real purposes; **a subterfuge**, a shift or evasion for escape or concealment; as, the **ruse** of wearing a disguise; the plea of indisposition was **a subterfuge**. **Finesse** suggests diplomacy, and connotes nicety and subtlety of execution; as, the **finesse** of a shrewd diplomat.

**ar-tif-i-cer** (är-tif'ÿ-sēr), *n.* **1.** A skilled or artistic worker; mechanic; craftsman. **2.** *Mil.* One who prepares the shells, fuses, etc., in a military laboratory. **3.** One who makes or contrives; deviser; framer. — **Syn.** See WORKSMAN. **ar-tif-i-cial** (är-tif'ish'äl), *a.* **1.** Made or contrived by art; — opposed to *natural*. **2.** Feigned; fictitious; as, to speak in an *artificial* voice. **3.** Artful; skilled; crafty. **Obs.** **4.** Cultivated; not indigenous. — **ar-tif-i-cial-ly**, *adv.* — **ar-tif-i-cial-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Assumed, affected, imaginary, fabulous; unnatural, sham, false, forged, adulterate, bastard, fictitious, factitious, spurious, supposititious, counterfeit. — **Artificial, factitious, factitious, spurious, supposititious, counterfeit.** The first three terms may or may not imply intent to deceive, the last three always do. **Artificial** (cf. **ARTIFICE**) may refer to mode of production (opposed to *natural*, but not necessarily to *real*; as, *artificial ice, artificial light*), or to imitative purpose (opposed to both *natural and real*; as, *artificial flowers, an artificial leaf*), or to general effect (opposed to *genuine, sincere*; as, *an artificial manner; the artificiality of fashionable life*). **Fictitious** (opposed to *true, real*) applies to what is feigned or imagined; as, *fictitious names, fictitious securities*. **Factitious** (opposed to *spontaneous, intrinsic*) implies something "got up" or created by labor or effort; as, *a factitious demand*; it may also be applied to what arises rather from convention than from nature. A thing may be *factitious*, without being necessarily *fictitious*; as, *factitious*, contrasted with *fictitious*, value. That is *spurious* which is not what it purports to be; *supposititious* implies a fraudulent substitution for the genuine; *counterfeit*, a forged imitation of it.

**ar-tif-i-ci-al-ty** (ÿ-äl'tif'ÿ-tÿ), *n.* Artificial state, quality, or appearance; that which is artificial.

**ar-tif-i-cial-ize** (är-tif'ish'äl-iz), *v. t.* To render artificial.

**ar-til-ler-ist** (är-til'er-ist), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

**ar-til-ler-y** (-ÿ), *n.* [*OF. artillerie, artillerie*, munitions of war; *a.* **1.** Munitions of war. **Obs.** **2.** Specif. : Missile engines and weapons, as catapults, arbalests, slings, bows, etc., with their missiles. **3.** Mounted guns, in distinction from small arms; cannon; ordnance. **4.** That branch of the army which handles the artillery. **5.** The science of artillery or gunnery. — **ar-til-ler-y-man** (-män), *n.*

**artillery wheel.** A kind of heavily built dished wheel with a long axle box, used on gun carriages; hence, a wheel of similar construction for use on automobiles, etc.

**ar-ti-san, ar-ti-zan** (är'tÿ-zän), *n.* [*F. artisan, fr. It. artigiano*]. One trained in some mechanic art; a handicraftsman; mechanic. — **Syn.** See ARTIST, WORKSMAN.

**art-ist** (är'tist), *n.* [*F. artiste, LL. artista, fr. L. ars*. See ART, *n.*]. **1.** A learned man; also, a man of science. **Obs.** **2.** An artisan. **Obs.** **3.** One who professes and practices an art in which imagination and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art, as painting or sculpture. **4.** One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any art or occupation, as a highly skilled cook, expert barber, etc. Cf. ARTISTE.

**Syn.** Artist, artisan. An artist is skilled in a fine art; an artisan is employed in a manual or mechanic art.

**ar-tis-te** (är'test), *n.* [*F.*]. A performer, as a dancer, whose work shows unusual aesthetic quality; one whose work may be considered as a "fine art" as a skillful cook. **ar-tis-tic** (är-tis'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to art or artists; show-artis-tic-ally (-ti-käl) ing taste or skill. — **ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **art-ist-ry** (är'tist-ri), *n.* **1.** Works of art collectively; pursuit of art. **2.** Artistic effect or quality; artistic ability. **ar-ti-zan.** Var. of ARTISAN.

**art-less** (är'tlës), *a.* **1.** Wanting or not showing art, knowledge, or skill; uncultured; rude. **2.** Free from art, guile, or craft; simple and sincere; ingenuous; honest. — **Syn.** Unaffected, unsophisticated, naïve; open, frank, candid. See SIMPLE. — **art-less-ly**, *adv.* — **art-less-ness**, *n.*

**art square.** A patterned square of ingrain carpet woven in one piece for a rug.

**a-rum** (ä'rüm; 3), *n.* [*L. arum, aros, Gr. ἄρου*]. *Bot.* Any plant of the araceous genus (*Arum*) including the cuckoo-pint; also, *Hort.*, any plant of several related genera.

**a-run/di-na'ceous** (ä-rün/dÿ-nä'shÿs), *a.* [*L. arundinaceus, fr. arundo* reed.] Of or pert. to a reed; reedlike or canelike.

**a-rus/pex** (ä-rüs'pëks), **a-rus/pice** (-pÿs), **a-rus/pi-ty** (-pÿ-sÿ), etc. Vars. of HARUSPEX, HARUSPICE, etc.

**Ar-val** (är'väl), *a.* [*L. arvalis* pertaining to *arum* cultivated land.] *Rom. Relig.* Designating, or pertaining to, a body of priests, nominally twelve, called *Fratres Arvales* (Arval Brethren or Brothers), who presided over an annual festival in May and offered sacrifices for the lustration of the fields and to secure increase of fruits.

**-ary** (-ä-ri; -ä-ri). [*L. -arius, -arium*, whence also *OF. -ier, AF. -er, and F. -aire* in learned words.] A suffix forming: **1.** Adjectives, with the sense of: *pertaining to, connected with*; as in *arbitrary, primary, necessary, mercenary, voluntary*, etc. **2.** Nouns, with the sense of: *a person belonging to or engaged in*; as in *notary, actuary, lapidary*. **b** *A thing belonging to or connected with; place for*; as in *aviary, lapidary* (book about gems), *ovary, granary*.

**-ary.** [*L. -arius*]. An adjective suffix denoting: *pertaining to, of the kind or nature of*; as in *capillary, exemplary, military*, etc. A variant of **-AR**.

**Ar-yan** (är'yän; är'ÿ-än), *n.* [*Skr. ärya* excellent, honorable.] **1.** A member of that Caucasian race of which one branch early occupied the Iranian plateau, and another entered India, where they conquered and amalgamated with the primitive inhabitants. **2.** A member of the race which spoke the ancient Aryan tongue; loosely, an Indo-European. **3.** The parent tongue of the Indo-European languages; Indo-European speech in general. — **Ar-yan, a.**

**ar-y-te-noid** (är'tÿ-noid; ä-rit'ë-noid), *a.* [*Gr. ἄρυτονόειδης* shaped like a ladle.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating two small cartilages situated at the upper back part of the larynx. The vocal cords are attached to them. See LARYNX. — *n.* An arytenoid cartilage. — **ar-y-te-noi'dal** (-të-noi'däl), *a.*

**as** (äs), *n.*; *pl.* ASSES (äs'ëz; 24). [*L. as*]. **1.** The Roman libra, or pound. **2.** A Roman bronze coin, originally weighing about a pound, but reduced finally to half an ounce.

**as** (äz), *adv., conj., & rel. pron.* [*AS. æf swā*, lit., all so; hence, quite so.] **1.** Like; in the same manner or degree; equally; no less than; as, you shall reap as you sow; ye shall be as gods. **2.** In the idea, character, or condition of; as, Mr. Irving appeared as Hamlet. **3.** While; when; as, he trembled as he spoke. **4.** Because; since; as, he could read, as he had been to school. **5.** Expressing concession; — often nearly equiv. to *though*; as, easy as it is to swim, not all can do it. **6.** That; as, a expressing a result, after *so* and *such*; — now used only with the infinitive with *to*; as, "Be so good as to come." **b** As a relative pronoun; — now used only with antecedent *such, same*, etc.; as, give such as you have. **c** As a conjunction; as, I do not know as he will go. *Nov. Colloq.* **7.** For instance; by way of example; thus. — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.

**as it were**, a phrase used to qualify a statement that might otherwise seem too strong. — as well, also; besides. — as well as, equally with; no less than. — as yet, until now; up to the present time.

**as-a-fet'i-da** (äs'ä-fët'ÿ-dä), *n.* [*NL. asa* (fr. *Per. azā* as/a-fœt'ÿ-da) mastic + *L. foetidus* fetid.] The fetid gum resin of various Oriental plants of the celery family.

**A-saph-i** (äs-säf'ÿk), *a.* *Bib.* Of or pertaining to Asaph, chief musician of the sanctuary (1 *Chron.* xvi. 5), or the musical guild or hereditary choir of "the sons of Asaph" (1 *Chron.* xxv. 1, 2) founded by him; as, *Asaphic* psalms.

**as-bes'ti-form** (äs-bës'tÿ-förm; äz-), *a.* [*L. asbestos* + *-form*]. Having the form or structure of asbestos.

**as-bes'tos** (äs-bës'tös; äz-), *n.* [*L. asbestos* a kind of mineral unaffected by fire, *Gr. ἄσβεστος* inextinguishable.] A variety of amphibole occurring in delicate fibers or in fibrous masses, used in fire-proof clothing, curtains, roofing, etc. — **as-bes'tine** (-tÿn), *a.*

**as-ho-lin** (äs'bō-lÿn; äz'-), *n.* [*Gr. ἄσβολος* soot.] *Pharm.* An acid, brownish yellow, oily liquid, got from wood soot.

**As-ca-ni-us** (äs-kä'nÿ-üs), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Ἀσκανίους*]. *Class. Myth.* The son of Æneas. He founded Alba Longa in Italy.

**as-ca-rid** (äs'kä-rid), *n.* [*Gr. ἄσκαρις* an intestinal worm.] *Zool.* Any round worm of the family (*Ascaridae*, type genus *Ascaris*) including the common roundworm, parasitic in the human intestines, and the pinworm.

**as-cend'** (ä-sënd'), *v. i.* [*L. ascendere*; ad + *scandere* to climb, mount.] **1.** To move upward; mount; rise; — opp. to *descend*. **2.** To rise, in a figurative sense; proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, from modern to ancient times, from one note to another of higher pitch,

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



etc.; as, our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity. — **Syn.** Rise, mount, climb, soar, tower.

— *v. t.* To go or move upward upon or along; climb; mount; go to the top of.

**Syn.** Ascend, mount, climb, scale agree in the idea of upward movement. Ascend (opp. to descend) is the most general term. Ascend and mount are often, but not always, interchangeable; thus, one mounts or ascends the stairs; one ascends (not mounts) a mountain; one mounts (not ascends) a horse. To climb is to ascend with effort. Scale implies a steep or difficult climb.

as-cend'a-ble (ă-sĕn'dă-bl'), as-cend'ĭ-ble (-dĭ-b'l'), a. Possible to ascend.

as-cend'ance (ă-sĕn'dăns) \n. Act of ascending; also, as-cend'ence (ă-sĕn'dĕns) \ cendency.

as-cend'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ) \n. Governing or controlling in-as-cend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) \ fluence; domination; power.

**Syn.** Sway, control, predominance, preponderance, dominion, authority, sovereignty, supremacy. — Ascendancy, supremacy. Ascendancy implies paramount influence; supremacy, supreme authority or power.

as-cend'ant (-dănt) \n. 1. *Astrol.* The horoscope. — sup-as-cend'ent (-dĕnt) \ posed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune. Hence: to be in the ascendancy, to have commanding power or influence. 2. Ascendancy. 3. An ancestor. — a. 1. Rising toward the zenith; hence: rising; ascending. 2. Superior; predominant; surpassing; ruling.

as-cend'ing, *pr. & vb. n.* of ASCEND, *v.* Hence, *p. a.*: a Rising. *b Bot.* Rising obliquely upward, generally from a more or less prostrate base or point of attachment.

as-cen'sion (ă-sĕn'shŭn), n. [*F.* fr. *L. ascensio*, fr. *ascendere*.] 1. Act of ascending; ascent. 2. a The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after His resurrection. *Acts i. 9. b [cap.]* Ascension Day. — **Syn.** See ASCENT.

as-cen'sion-al (-ăl), a. Of or pert. to ascension or ascent; tending upward; as, the ascensional force of a balloon.

Ascension Day. The Thursday, forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension.

as-cen'sive (ă-sĕn'sĭv), a. 1. Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. 2. *Gram.* Augmentative; intensive.

as-cent' (ă-sĕnt'), n. [*F.* formed like *descent*. See ASCEND.] 1. Act of rising; rise. 2. Way or means by which one ascends. 3. An eminence, hill, or high place; upward slope. 4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; inclination; rising grade; as, a road has an ascent of five degrees. 5. A going back in time or order of genealogical succession.

**Syn.** Ascent, ascension. Ascent, not ascension, is the regular term when climbing is referred to. Either ascent or ascension may denote the movement of that which rises through the air or through space; as, the ascent of vapors from the earth; the ascension (not ascent) of our Lord. Sometimes ascent stresses the mere fact, ascension the action or process, of ascending.

as-cer-tain' (ăs'er-tăn'), *v. t.* [*F.* *acertener*; a (*L. ad*) + *certain* certain.] 1. To learn for a certainty by trial, examination, or experiment; get to know. 2. To make (a thing) certain to the mind; free from obscurity or doubt; make sure of; fix. *Archaic.* — as-cer-tain'a-ble, a. — as-cer-tain'a-ble-ness, n. — as-cer-tain'a-bly, *adv.*

as-cer-tain'ment (-mĕnt), n. Act of ascertaining.

as-cet'ic (ă-sĕt'ĭk), a. [*Gr. ἀσκητικός*, fr. *ἀσκειν* to exercise.] Of or pert. to ascetics or their practices; austere. — **Syn.** See STRICT. — n. One who devotes himself to a solitary and contemplative life, with rigorous discipline of self; hence, one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial. — **Syn.** See HERMIT. — as-cet'ic-al, a. — as-cet'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

as-cet'ic-ism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), n. 1. Condition, practice, or mode of life, of ascetics. 2. Doctrine that the carnal or material world is evil or despicable, and that salvation is gained by mortification of the flesh.

as-cid'i-an (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), n. *Zoöl.* Any simple or compound tunicate, as a sea squirt. — as-cid'ĭ-oid (-oid), a. & n.

as-cid'ĭ-um (-ĭum), n.; *L. pl.* -ĭa (-ă). [*N.L.*, deriv. of *Gr. ἀσκήδης* bag.] *Bot.* A pitcher-shaped or flask-shaped organ or appendage of a plant, as the sacs of the bladderwort.

as-ci'tes (ă-sĭ'tĕz), n. [*L.*, fr. *Gr. ἀσκήτης* (*s.c. vobis* disease), fr. *ἀσκή* bladder, belly.] *Med.* A collection of serous fluid in the abdominal cavity; dropsy of the peritoneum.

as-cle'pi-a-da'ceous (ăs-kĕ'pĭ-ă-dă'shŭs), a. [*Deriv.* of *L. asclepias* a certain plant.] Belonging to a vast family (*Asclepiadaceæ*) of plants, the milkweed family (order *Gentianales*), mostly with milky juice and regular flowers.

As-cle'pi-a-de'an (ăs-kĕ'pĭ-ă-dĕ-ăn), a. Of, pert. to, or designating, a variety of logœadic verse, so called after the Greek poet Asclepiades. Some make it choriambic verse, with a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus. — *n. Pros.* An Asclepiadean verse.

As-cle'pi-us (ăs-kĕ'pĭ-ŭs), As-kĕ'pĭ-ous (-ŭs), n. [*Gr. Ἀσκληπιός*.] *Gr. Relig.* In Homer, a mortal hero, a physician; later, the god of medicine and healing, a son of Apollo slain by Zeus for attaining such skill that he raised the dead.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăđft, cĂnnect; ŭse, ŭnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, meniŭ; fĂod, fĂot; out, oil;

as'co-carp (ăs'kĂ-kărp), n. [*ascus* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, the spherical, discoid, or cup-shaped body within which the asci are collected, and which constitutes the mature fructification; — called also *spore fruit*.

as'co-go'ni-um (ăgĂ'ni-ŭm), n.; *L. pl.* -GONIA (ăgĂ'ni-ă). [*N.L.*; *ascus* + root of *Gr. γένωμαι* to be born.] *Bot. a* The fertilized portion of the archicarp in ascomycetous fungi. *b* Sometimes, the archicarp itself.

as'co-my-ce'tous (mi-sĕ'tŭs), a. [*N.L.*; *ascus* + *Gr. μύκης*, *μύκρος*, fungus.] *Bot.* Belonging to a class (*Ascomycetes*) of higher fungi distinguished by septate hyphae, and by having their spores formed in asci, or spore sacs. The class comprises the yeasts, molds, mildews, truffles, morels, etc.

as'co-spore (ăs'kĂ-spĂr), n. [*ascus* + *spore*.] *Bot.* One of the spores contained in an ascus. See ASCUS, *Illustr.* — as-co-spore'ic (-spĂr'ĭk), as-cos'po-rous (ăs-kĂs'pĂ-rŭs; ăs'kĂ-spĂ'rŭs), a.

As'cot (ăs'kĂt), a. Designating, or pertaining to, the famous race course and horse races at Ascot Heath, in Berkshire, England; as, *Ascot* week in June. — *n.* [*L. c.*] A broad neck scarf tied to appear as in the *Illustr.*

as-crib'e (ăs-krib'ĭ), *v. t.*; AS-CRIBED' (-krib'd') ; -CRIB'ING (-krib'ĭng). [*L. ascribere* to ascribe; *ad* + *scribere* to write.] 1. To attribute, refer, or assign, as to a cause or source; as, his death was ascribed to a poison. 2. To attribute, as a quality; consider or allege to belong; as, to ascribe honor to God. — **Syn.** See REFER. — as-crib'a-ble (ă-bĭl'), a.

as-crip'tion (ăs-krip'shŭn), n. [*L. ascriptio*.] Act of ascribing; also, that which is ascribed; specif., *Eccl.*, a sentence or passage ascribing praise to God, repeated by the preacher after the sermon.

as'cus (ăs'kŭs), n.; *pl.* ASCI (ăs'tĭ). [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. ἀσκή* a bladder.] *Bot.* The membranous oval or tubular sporangium in ascomycetous fungi.

-ase (-ăs; sometimes -ăz). *Chem.* A suffix used in forming the names of enzymes, often by being added to the name, or part of the name, of a substance decomposed by the enzyme; as in *casease*, *urease*.

a-sep'sis (ă-sĕp'sĭs), n. [*N.L.*; a-not + *sepsis*.] Aseptic state, as of a wound; aseptic methods or treatment, as in surgery.

a-sep'tic (-tĭk), a. [*a-* not + *septic*.] 1. Free from harmful organisms, as pus-forming bacteria; — said of wounds, instruments, dressings, etc. 2. Characterized by the attempt to maintain freedom from harmful Ascog-organisms; — said of surgical methods, Asco-treatment, etc.

— *n.* An aseptic substance or preparation.

a-sep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Aseptic treatment or theory.

a-sep'ti-cize (-sĭz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-sĭz'd); -CIZ'ING (-sĭz'ĭng). To render aseptic; treat with aseptics.

a-sex'u-al (ă-sĕk'shŭ-ăl; 87), a. *Biol.* Having no sex; without sexual action. — a-sex'u-al-ly, *adv.*

a-sex'u-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-ză'shŭn; -ĭ-ză-'), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing an animal or human being; as by vasectomy.

As'gard (ăs'gărd), n. [*Icel.* *Asgarðr*; *áss* god + *garðr* yard.] *Norse Myth.* The abode or citadel of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge Bifrost.

ash (ăsh), n. [*AS. æsc*.] A common oleaceous timber and shade tree (genus *Frazinus*), or its wood.

ash, *n.*, *sing.* of ASHES.

☞ *Ash* is rare in the singular, except in naming a chemical or geological product, or as a qualifying or combining word.

a-shamed' (ă-shămd'), *p. a.* Affected by shame.

A-shan'ti (ă-shăn'tĕ; ă-A-shan'tĕe) shăn'-), n.; *pl.* -TIS, -TIES (-tĭz), or -TES (-tĕz).

A native of Ashanti, a native kingdom of western Africa. The Ashantis are a vigorous and warlike race of Negroes.

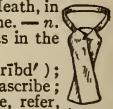
ash'en (ăsh'ĕn), a. Of or pert. to the ash tree or its wood.

ash'en, a. Consisting of or resembling ashes; of a color between brown and white and gray.

ash'ez (ăsh'ĕz; 24), *n. pl.* [*AS. asce, æsce, are*.] 1. The earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances, remaining after combustion; — often fig. 2. The remains of the human body when burned, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay. 3. Fine lava thrown out by a volcano.

Ash'ke-naz'ic (ăsh'kĕ-năz'ĭk), a. Of or pertaining to the Ashkenazim.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăđft, cĂnnect; ŭse, ŭnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, meniŭ; fĂod, fĂot; out, oil;



Two Asci showing Ascog-organisms; — said of surgical methods, Asco-treatment, etc.



Ash Leaf and Fruit.



**Ash/ko-naz'im** (ăsh'kô-năz'im), *n. pl.* [Heb., fr. *Ashkenaz* a certain people of the Old Testament, also, in rabbinical literature, Germany or the southern and western part of it.] The Jews of middle and northern Europe as opposed to the *Sephardim*, or Jews of Spain and Portugal.  
**ash'lar** (ăsh'ler), *or, less commonly, ash'ler, n.* [Through OF. & LL., fr. *L. axis* plank, axle.] *Masonry.* Hewn or squared stone; masonry of such stone.  
**a-shore'** (ă-shôr'; 57), *adv.* On, to, or toward, the shore.  
**Ash-to-reth** (ăsh'tô-rêth), *n.; pl. -TAROTH (-tâ-rôth; -rôth).* [Heb.] The Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess Astarte.  
**A'shur** (ă'shûr), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Assyrian Myth.* The god of military prowess and empire.  
**Ash Wednesday.** The first day of Lent.



Ashur.

**ash'wort'** (ăsh'wûrt'), *n.* A weed (*Senecio tomentosus*) of the southeastern United States having ash-white hairy leaves.  
**ash'yur** (ăsh'yûr), *a.*; **ASH'Y-UR**; **ASH'Y-ESTR.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or filled with, ashes. 2. Ash-colored; ashen.

**A'sian** (ă'shăn; ă'zhân), *a. & n.* Asiatic.  
**A'si-arch** (ă'shî-ărk), *n.* [L. *Asiarcha*, Gr. *Ἀσιάρχης*; *'Asia* Asia + *ἀρχός* ruler.] A civil and priestly official of high honorary rank in the Roman province of Asia, who presided over the public games and religious rites.

**A'si-at'ic** (ă'shî-ăt'ik; ă'zhî-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Asia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Asia. Asiatic cholera, a malignant disease, originating in Asia and often epidemic in other lands. It is marked by diarrhea, vomiting, cramps, and lividity, rapidly passing into a collapse, followed by death, or by a stage of reaction or fever.

**a-side'** (ă-sîd'), *adv.* 1. On or to one side; out of the way; apart; as, to step aside. 2. Out of one's thoughts; off; away; as, put aside fear. 3. So as not to be heard by others. — *n.* Something spoken aside, as an actor's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear.

**as'i-nine** (ă'sî-nîn), *a.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus* ass.] Of, having the qualities of, or attributed to, the ass, as stupidity or obstinacy. Cf. **ASS**. — **as'i-nin'i-ty** (-nîn'i-tî), *n.*  
**a-sis** (ă-sîs). [L. *asis*, Gr. *αἰσῖς*.] A suffix forming names of diseases; as in *psoriasis*, *elephantiasis*, etc.

**ask** (ăsk), *v. t.* [AS. *æscan*, *æscan*.] 1. To inquire of; question. 2. To request; petition; solicit. 3. To demand; claim; expect. 4. To proclaim in church for marriage; — said of the banns and the persons. 5. To invite.

**Syn.** Ask, request, beg. Ask is the generic term. To request is to ask formally or politely; as, my master requests your company. Beg implies still more of deference or respect, and as a conventional term of politeness has in a measure displaced both ask and request; as, to beg one's pardon; I beg you to be seated. See INQUIRE.

— *v. i.* 1. To request; petition. 2. To make inquiry.  
**a-skance'** (ă-skăns') *adv.* Sideways; obliquely; hence:  
**a-skant'** (ă-skănt') } with disdain, envy, or suspicion.

**ask'er** (ăsk'êr), *n.* One who asks.  
**a-skew'** (ă-skû'), *adv. & a.* Awry. — **Syn.** See CROOKED.  
**a-slant'** (ă-slănt'), *adv. & a.* Slanting; obliquely. — *prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.

**a-sleep'** (ă-slēp'), *a. & adv.* 1. In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; dormant. 2. Dead. 3. Numbed.  
**a-slope'** (ă-slop'), *adv. & a.* Slopingly; aslant.

**As'mo-de-us** (ăz'mô-dê'ûs; ăs'-). [From L., fr. Gr. *Ἄσμοδαῖος*.] In Jewish demonology, an evil spirit; later, the king of the demons.

**asp** (ăsp), *n.* The aspen. *Poetic or Rare.*  
**asp, n.** [L. *aspis*, fr. Gr. *ἀσπίς*.] 1. A small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries, usually identified as a species of cobra (*Naja haje*). The asp of Cleopatra was probably the horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). 2. Any of various other poisonous snakes, as the common viper.

**as-par'a-gus** (ăs-păr'ă-gûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσπράγος*, *ἀσπράγος*.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Asparagus*) of Old World perennial plants having much branched stems, linear cladophylls, and minute scalelike leaves. The tender shoots of one species (*A. officinalis*), used as food.

**as'pect** (ăs'pêkt), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, fr. *aspicere*, *aspectum*, to look at; *ad* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] 1. Act of looking at; gaze. *Rare.* 2. *Astrol.* The situation of planets or stars with respect to one another, or the visual angle formed by their light rays. Astrology taught that the "aspects" of the planets exerted an influence on human affairs for good or evil. 3. Position facing a particular direction, or the part so facing. 4. Look; countenance; mien; air. 5. Appearance; view. 6. *Aéronautics.* A view of a plane from a given direction, usually from above; more exactly, the manner of presentation of a plane to a fluid through which it is moving or to a current. — **Syn.** See APPEARANCE.

**asp'en** (ăs'pên; ăs'-), *n.* [AS. *æsp*, *æps*.] Any of several species of poplar (genus *Populus*), esp., either of two

species (*P. tremula*, of Europe, and *P. tremuloides*, of the United States), the leaves of which are swayed by a very light breath of air. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the aspen; hence: quivering; tremulous.

**as'per** (ăs'pêr), *n.* [F. *aspre* or It. *aspro*, fr. MGr. *ἀσπρον*, *ἀσπρος*, white.] A Turkish money of account (formerly a silver coin), of little value; the 120th part of a piaster.

**as-per'gin** (ăs-pêr'jîn), *n.* [L., thou shalt sprinkle.] *R. C. Ch. a* The service or ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water. *b* [Cap.] The anthem "Asperges me, Domine, hyssopo," etc. (*Ps.* li. 7, *Douay Ver.* 1. 9), with which the celebrant begins the ceremony of sprinkling with holy water at High Mass. *c* An aspergillum.

**as-per-gil'lum** (ăs-pêr-'jîl'üm), *n.; pl. -LA (-ă).* Also **as'per-gill'**. [LL. *aspergillum*, fr. L. *aspergere*. See ASPERSE.] *R. C. Ch. a* Brush used to sprinkle holy water.



Aspergillum.

**as-per'i-ty** (ăs-pêr'i-tî), *n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz).* [L. *asperitas*, fr. *asper* rough.] Roughness; unevenness; harshness. — **Syn.** Moroseness, crabbedness, sourness. See ACRIMONY.

**as-perse'** (-pûrs'), *v. t.; -PERSED' (-pûrst'); **-PERS'ING.** [L. *aspersus*, p. p. of *aspergere* to sprinkle; *ad* + *spargere* to strew.] 1. To sprinkle; besprinkle. 2. To bespatter with four reports or calumnious charges; slander; calumniate. **Syn.** Slander, libel, belie, defame, blacken, besmirch; calumniate, traduce, vilify, malign; disparage, depreciate, decry. — **Asperse**, **defame**, **slander**, **calumniate**, **traduce**, **vilify**, **malign** have in common the idea of falsely or maliciously assailing the character of another. To **asperse** is to cast injurious or offensive imputations on; to **defame** is to detract from one's honor or reputation by more open and positive charges. To **slander** or **calumniate** is to circulate false or malicious reports of the words or actions of another. To **traduce** is to hold up to ridicule or contempt. To **vilify** is to degrade by defamatory reports. To **malign** is to speak evil of maliciously.*

**as-pers'er** (ăs-pûr'sêr), *n.* One who asperses.  
**as-per'sion** (-pûr'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of aspersing. 2. A sprinkling; shower; spray. 3. A calumnious remark; calumny.  
**as-per-so-ri-um** (ăs-pêr-sô'rî-üm), *n.; pl. L. -RIA (-ă), E. -RIUMS (-ÿmz).* [LL.] 1. *R. C. Ch.* The stoup, basin, or other vessel for holy water in a church. 2. An aspergillum.

**as'phal't** (ăs'fălt), *n.* Also **as-phal'tum** (ăs-fălt'üm). [F. *asphalte*, fr. Gr. *ἀσφαλτος*.] 1. A brown to black bitumen found in natural beds; mineral pitch. 2. An asphaltic composition used in paving, cementing, etc. — (ăs'fălt; ăs-fălt'), *v. t.* To cover with asphalt.

**as-phal'tic** (ăs-fălt'ik), *a.* Of or like asphalt.  
**as'pho-del** (ăs'fô-dêl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀσφοδῆλος*. See DAFFODIL.] 1. Any of a genus (*Asphodelus*) of hardy plants several species of which are cultivated for their flowers. 2. A plant belonging to any of several related genera (as *Asphodeline*). The *asphodel* of the early English and French poets is the daffodil. The *asphodel* of the Greek poets is supposed to be a narcissus.

**as-phyx'i-a** (ăs-fîk'sî-ă), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφύξια*; *ă*-not + *σφύζειν* to throb.] Suspended animation due to lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood.  
**as-phyx'i-ant** (-ănt), *a. Med.* Producing asphyxia; asphyxiating. — *n.* An asphyxiating agent.  
**as-phyx'i-ate** (-ăt), *v. t.; -AT'ED (-ăt'êd); **-AT'ING.** To bring to a state of asphyxia; suffocate.  
**as-phyx'i-a'tion** (-ă'shûn), *n.* Act of asphyxiating; suffocation. [phyxiates.]*

**as-phyx'i-a'tor** (-ă'têr), *n.* One who, or that which, as-  
**as'pic** (ăs'pîk), *n.* [F.] The asp (serpent). *Chiefly Poetic.*  
**as'pic, n.** [F., fr. Pr. *espice*, L. *spica* ear, spike.] The spike lavender (*Lavandula spica*), yielding a volatile oil (oil of spike).

**as'pic, n.** [F.] A savory meat jelly containing bits of fowl, game, fish, hard-boiled eggs, etc.  
**as-pir'ant** (ăs-pîr'ănt), *a.* Aspiring. — *n.* One who aspires.  
**as'pi-rate** (ăs'pî-răt), *v. t.; -RAT'ED (-răt'êd); **-RAT'ING.** [L. *aspiratus*, p. p. of *aspirare*; *ad* + *spirare* to breathe.] To utter with a breathing, or aspirate. — (*răt*), *n.* 1. *Gram. & Phon.* a The sound of *h*, or the letter *h*; also, any similar sound or breathing, or the symbol for it. *b* A sound followed by, or combined with, a sound as of *h*; also, a fricative or spirant. 2. A mark of aspiration ['] used in Greek; the spiritus asper, or rough breathing.*

**as'pi-rate** (ăs'pî-răt) *a.* Pronounced with, or accompanied **as'pi-rat'ed** (-răt'êd) by, an *h* sound.  
**as'pi-ra'tion** (-răt'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of breathing; a breath. 2. Act of aspiring; ardent desire or longing for what is elevated or above one. 3. *Gram. & Phon.* Pronunciation of an aspirate; also, the aspirate. *b* A drawing out by suction; specif., *Med.*, the removal of fluids from a cavity by means of the aspirator. — **Syn.** See AMBITION.  
**as'pi-ra'tor** (ăs'pî-răt'êr), *n.* An apparatus, as a suction

**F** = ch in *C. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



pump, for producing a movement of a fluid by suction; specif., *Med.*, an instrument for the removal, by suction, of the fluid contents of tumors or collections of blood.

**as-pir'a-to-ry** (äs-pir'ä-tö-rí), *a.* Of or pertaining to aspiration; suited to the inhaling of air or to suction.

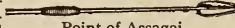
**as-pire'** (äs-pir'), *v. i.*; -PIRED' (-pírd'); -PIR'ING (-pír'ing). [*F. aspirer, L. aspirare.*] **1.** To desire with eagerness; to seek to attain something high or great; long; — used with *or after*. **2.** To rise; to tower; soar. — **as-pir'er, n.**

**as'pi-rin** (äs'pí-rín), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound of acetyl and salicylic acid used as a drug for the salicylic acid liberated from it in the intestines.

**as-squint'** (ä-skwint'), *adv. & a.* With the eye askance.

**ass** (äs), *n.* [*AS. assa.*] **1.** Any of several quadrupeds (genus *Equus*), smaller than the horse, and having longer ears, a shorter mane, and shorter hair on the tail. The domestic ass is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. **2.** A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

**as'sa-fet'i-da, as'sa-fcet'i-da.** Vars. of ASAFETIDA.

**as'sa-gai, as'se-gai** (äs'ä-gí; äs'ë), *n.* [*Pg. azagaia, fr. a Berber word.*] **1.** A slender hard-wood spear usually tipped with iron, used  Point of Assagai.

by certain South African tribes; a kind of light javelin. **2.** A South African corneaceous tree (*Curtisia jaginea*), from the wood of which these spears are made. — *v. t.* To pierce with an assagai.

**as-sai'** (ä-sä'), *n.* [*Native Brazilian name.*] A slender Brazilian palm (*Euterpe edulis*) bearing dark purple fruit; also, a drink made from the fruits by infusion.

**as-sail'** (ä-säl'), *v. t.* [*From OF., fr. a (L. ad) + sailir* to burst out, *L. salire* to leap.] To attack violently; assault. — *Syn.* See ATTACK. — **as-sail'a-ble, a.**

**as-sail'ant** (-änt), *a.* Assaulting. — *n.* One that assaults.

**as-sail'er, n.** An assailant.

**as-sail'ment** (-mënt), *n.* Act of assailing; attack; assault.

**As'sa-mese'** (äs'ä-méz'; -més'), *a.* Of or pert. to Assam. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Assam. The Assamese are an agricultural people of mixed race. **2.** The language of Assam, an Indo-European tongue.

**as-sart'** (ä-särt'), *n.* [*OF. essart, deriv. of L. ex + sarire, sarrire, saritum, to hoe, weed.*] *O. Eng. Law.* a Act of grubbing up trees or bushes, as in converting forest land into arable. **b** A piece of land cleared for cultivation; a clearing. — *v. t.* *O. Eng. Law.* To grub up, as trees; commit an assault upon.

**as-sas'sin** (ä-säs'in), *n.* [*F., fr. Ar. hashshāsh, hashshīh, one who has drunk of hashshīh.*] **1.** [*cap.*] One of a Mohammedan secret order which fanatically practiced secret murder (committed under the influence of hashshīh, it is said). **2.** One who kills by surprise or secret assault.

**as-sas'si-nate** (-i-nät), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nät'éd); -NAT'ING. [*LL. assassinatus, p. p. of assassinare.*] To kill by surprise or secret assault. — *Syn.* See KILL.

**as-sas'si-na'tion** (-nä'shün), *n.* Act of assassinating; a killing by treacherous violence.

**as-sault'** (ä-sölt'), *n.* [*Through OF. & LL. fr. L. ad + saltus* a leaping, *salire* to leap.] **1.** A violent onset or attack; onslaught, literally, as by means of blows, weapons, etc., or figuratively, as by means of words, arguments, etc. **2. Law.** An apparently violent attempt, or a willful offer with force or violence, to do hurt to another, without the actual doing of the hurt threatened, as by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner. The actual doing of the hurt constitutes a *battery*. Often loosely used, and regularly used in Scots Law, to include the battery. Assault is both a civil and a criminal offense. — *Syn.* Invasion, incursion, onset, storm.

— *v. t.* To make an assault on; attack. — *Syn.* See ATTACK.

— **as-sault'er, n.**

**as-say'** (ä-sä'), *n.* [*OF. assai, essai, trial.* See ESSAY, *n.*] **1.** Trial; attempt; essay. *Obs.* **2.** Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc.; test. Specif., analysis, as of an ore, to determine the amount of one or more ingredients. **3.** The substance to be assayed; also, the tabulated result of assaying.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To try; test; attempt. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To subject to assay, or analysis. — **as-say'er** (-ër), *n.*

**as-sem'blage** (ä-sëm'bläj), *n.* **1.** Act of assembling; state of being assembled. **2.** A collection of individuals or of particular things; an aggregation; as, a political *assemblage*. **3.** The fitting together of parts and pieces, as of machinery. — *Syn.* See ASSEMBLY.

**as-sem'ble** (-b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-bl'ing). [*From F., fr. LL. assimulare* to collect; *L. ad + simul* together.] **1.** To collect into one place or body; convene; congregate. **2.** To fit together the parts of. — *v. i.* To meet together; convene; congregate. — **as-sem'bler, n.**

**as-sem'bly** (-blí), *n.*; *pl.* -BLIES (-blíz). [*F. assemblée.*] **1.** A gathering of persons, esp. for deliberation and legisla-

tion, for worship, or for social entertainment; a concourse. **2.** Specif.: In some States of the U. S., the legislature, or the popular branch of it; — called also *General Assembly*.

**3.** Act of assembling; state of being assembled. **4. Mil.** A signal, as by drum, for troops to assemble, or fall in.

*Syn.* Company, group, collection, meeting, convention, assemblage. — **Assembly, assemblage.** An assembly consists only of persons; an *assemblage*, of either persons or (less commonly) things. As used of persons, *assembly* is more formal than *assemblage*, and usually implies a body that has met and is acting in concert for some common end.

**as-sem'bl-y-man** (-män), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mën). A member of an assembly, esp. [*often cap.*] of the lower branch of a State legislature. Cf. ASSEMBLY, *n.*, **2.**

**as-sent'** (ä-sënt), *v. i.* [*From F. assentir, fr. L. assentire, assentiri; ad + sentire* to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true; express one's agreement, acquiescence, concurrence, or concession.

*Syn.* Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, accord, consent. — **Assent, consent.** Assent implies primarily an act of the understanding, and applies to opinions or propositions; as, he was convinced and assented to the statement. Consent involves the will or the feelings, and denotes compliance with what is requested or desired; as, I hope you will consent to go. But neither assent nor consent necessarily implies approval. Assent may also apply to actions or proposals which involve a less degree of interest or feeling than consent; as, one may assent to the opening of a window; but one consents to be surgically operated upon.

— *n.* Act of assenting; consent; acquiescence.

**as-sen'ta'tion** (äs'sën-tä'shün), *n.* Ready assent; esp., insincere, flattering, or obsequious assent.

**as-sen'tor** (ä-sën'tör), *n.* One who assents; specif., *Eng. Law*, one of the voters, in addition to the proposer and seconder, required to indorse the nomination of a candidate for election, as to Parliament.

**as-ser't'** (ä-sürt'), *v. t.* [*L. assertus, p. p. of asserere* to join to one's self, claim, maintain; *ad + serere* to join.] **1.** To maintain; vindicate a claim or title to; as, to assert one's rights. **2.** To affirm; state positively; asseverate. **to assert one's self**, to demand and enforce recognition of one's rights or claims.

*Syn.* Maintain, defend, vindicate; declare, allege; aver; uphold, support, advocate, plead. — **Assert, maintain, defend, vindicate.** To assert is to state or claim positively, sometimes even obtrusively or aggressively; as, to assert one's innocence, one's rights, etc. To maintain is to uphold what one has asserted. To defend is to maintain against attack. To vindicate is to defend successfully.

— *Syn.* See CLAIM.

**as-ser't'er, as-ser'tör** (ä-sürt'ër), *n.* One who asserts.

**as-ser'tion** (-sürt'shün), *n.* Act of asserting; thing asserted.

**as-ser'tive** (-tív), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; dogmatic. — **as-ser'tive-ly, adv.** — **as-ser'tive-ness, n.**

**as-ser'to-ry** (-tö-rí), *a.* Affirming; assertive.

**ass'es' bridge** (äs'éz'; 24). [*A translation of L. pons asinorum.*] The proposition that "the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another." *Humorous.*

**as-sess'** (ä-sés'), *v. t.* [*From OF., fr. LL. assessare* to assess, *L. assidere, assessum*, to sit by, in LL. to assess.] **1.** To fix the rate or amount of. **2.** To apportion (a sum to be paid) in the nature of a tax, fine, etc.; impose according to an apportionment. **3.** To tax. **4.** To value, esp. for taxation.

**as-sess'a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* That can be assessed; liable to assessment.

**as-sess'ment** (-mënt), *n.* Act of assessing; value or amount assessed.

**as-ses'sor** (-ër), *n.* [*L. lit., one who sits demonstration beside.*] **1.** One who sits by another, as forming Asses's next in dignity, or as an adviser; an *Asses's* *ab ce.* associate in office. **2.** One appointed to assess property for taxation. — **as'ses-so'ri-al** (äs'së-sör'i-äl; 57), *a.*

**as/set** (äs'ët), *n.* Any article or part of one's assets.

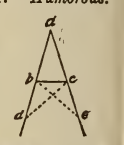
**as'sets** (-éts), *n. pl.* [*OF. asse ençois, fr. L. ad + satis.*] *Law.* a The property of a deceased person subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. **b** The entire property of a person, corporation, or estate, applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts.

**as-sev'er-ate** (ä-sëv'ër-ät), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ät'éd); -AT'ING. [*L. asseveratus, p. p. of asseverare* to assert seriously; *ad + severus* severe.] To affirm or aver positively or solemnly. — *Syn.* See AFFIRM.

**as-sev'er-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

**as/si-du'ity** (äs'í-dü'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being assiduous; diligence.

**as-sid'u-ous** (ä-síd'ü-ús), *a.* [*L. assiduus, fr. assidere* to sit near; *ad + sedere* to sit.] Constant in, or done with constant, application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting; persistent. — *Syn.* Diligent, sedulous, unwea-



äle, senâte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofd; ève, èvent ènd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; göd, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (37);



ried, unintermitted, persevering, indefatigable. See BUSY.  
**as-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **as-sid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**as-sign'** (ä-sin'), *v. t.* [F. assigner, fr. L. assignare; ad + signare to mark, designate, signum mark.] **1.** To appoint; allot; as, to assign a soldier to a post. **2.** To specify; designate; point out authoritatively or exactly; as, to assign a day for trial. **3. Law.** To make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors. — **Syn.** See ALLOT.  
*— v. i.* To make over property to another, as in furtherance of a trust or for the benefit of one's creditors.  
*— n.* **1.** An agent. **2.** An assignee.  
**as-sign'a-ble** (ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may be assigned, allotted, or designated. **2.** That may be attributed (to). **3.** That may be adduced as accounting (for). — **as-sign'a-bil'i-ty** (bil'i-ti), *n.* — **as-sign'a-bly**, *adv.*  
**as-sig-nat** (äs'ig-nät; F. ä'se'nyä'), *n.* [F., fr. L. assignatus, p. p. See ASSIGN, a.] One of the notes, bills, or bonds, issued as currency by the revolutionary government of France (1789-96), and based on the security of state lands. By gradual depreciation they became nearly worthless.  
**as-sig-na'tion** (äs'ig-nä'shün), *n.* **1.** An assigning; apportionment. **2.** An appointment for a meeting; — chiefly of love affairs, and commonly in a bad sense. **3.** A making over by transfer of title; assignment. **4.** Thing assigned.  
**as-sig-ner** (äs'ig-nēr), *n. Law.* A person to whom an assignment is made. [Signment.]  
**as-sig-ner** (ä-sin'ēr), *n.* One who assigns, or makes an assignment.  
**as-sig-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of assigning; that which is assigned.  
**as-sig-ner** (äs'ig-nēr), *n. Law.* An assigner.  
**as-sim'i-la-ble** (ä-sim'i-lä-b'l), *a.* That may be assimilated. — **as-sim'i-la-bil'i-ty** (bil'i-ti), *n.*  
**as-sim'i-late** (-lä't), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lä't'ēd); -LAT'ING. [L. assimilatus, p. p. of assimilare, ad + simulare to make like, similes like.] **1.** To bring to a likeness or to conformity. **2.** To liken; compare. **3. Phon.** To conform (a sound, usually a consonant) to a neighboring sound, as in the change of ad- to an- in the formation of announce, from Lat. annuntiare (ad + nuntiare). **4.** To appropriate so as to incorporate into itself; absorb, as nourishment.  
*— v. i.* To be or become assimilated.  
**as-sim'i-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.* Act or process of assimilating.  
**as-sim'i-la-tive** (ä-sim'i-lä-tiv), *a.* Tending to, or characterized by, assimilation; that causes assimilation.  
**as-sim'i-la-to-ry** (ä-sim'i-lä-tō-rī), *a.* Assimilative.  
**as-sist'** (ä-sist'), *v. t.* [L. assistere; ad + sistere to cause to stand, fr. stare to stand.] To give support to; aid; succor. — **Syn.** Second, back, support, relieve, befriend, sustain, favor. See HELP. — *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid; help. **2.** To be present as a spectator. **A. Gallicism.** **3. Euche.** To order the adoption of the trump turned; — a term used by the dealer's partner. — *n.* **Baseball.** Act of a player who handles the ball in assisting to a put-out (actual or possible).  
**as-sis'tance** (ä-sis'tāns), *n.* Help; aid.  
**as-sis'tant** (-tānt), *a.* That assists; helping; specif., acting as a subordinate. — *n.* One that assists; a helper.  
**as-size'** (ä-siz'), *n.* [OF. assise, in pl. assembly, tax, impost, deriv. of L. assidere to sit by; ad + sedere to sit.] **1.** Lit., an assembly; hence, a decree or enactment made by it; edict; as, the Assize of Arms, an English edict of 1181 requiring everyman to maintain arms according to his rank and condition. **2.** A statute or ordinance regulating weights and measures, or the weight, measure, or proportions of ingredients, or the price of articles sold in the market. **Hist.** **3.** A fixed or customary standard of number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, etc.; as, laws regulating the assize of bread. **4.** A judicial inquest, an action to be decided thereat, the writ for instituting it, or the jury's finding. **5. Hence:** [Usually in pl.] **a** The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England. **b** The time or place of holding a court of assize; the court itself, or a session of it.  
**as-so'cia-ble** (ä-sō'shā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being associated or joined.  
**as-so'ci-ate** (-sh'ät), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ät'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. associatus, p. p. of associare; ad + sociare to join, socius companion.] **1.** To join as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to associate others with us in business. **2.** To join; combine; as, gold associated with copper.  
*— v. i.* To unite in company or action; keep company; — implying intimacy.  
*— (ät), a.* **1.** Closely joined with another, as in interest, action, etc.; as, an associate judge. **2.** Admitted to some, but not all, rights and privileges; as, an associate member.  
*— (ät), n.* **1.** One often in company with another companion; — implying intimacy or equality. **2.** One having an interest in common with another, as a partner, a confederate, a colleague in office, etc.; specif.: **a** An associate member of an association or institution; as, an Associate of the Royal Academy. **b** In some colleges and universities,

an academic title conferred upon one who has completed a course shorter than the ordinary one necessary for a degree; as, an Associate in Science (Abbr., A. Sc.); an Associate in Arts (Abbr., A. A.). **3.** Anything closely or usually connected with another. — **Syn.** Mate, fellow, ally, coadjutor, comrade, accomplice.  
**as-so'ci-ation** (-si'shün; sh'ä'shün), *n.* **1.** Union; connection. **2.** Mental connection, or that which is mentally associated with a thing; as, the association of ideas. **3.** Union of persons in a company or society for a common purpose; as, a literary association.  
**Syn.** Association, society, club agree in the idea of a body of persons united in a common interest. Association and society are practically interchangeable. Often, however, association suggests a somewhat larger inclusiveness than society, whether with regard to the objects of the organization or admission to it. A club is usually a more private body than either of the others, and is often purely social.  
**as-so'ci-a'tion-al** (-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to association, or an association.  
**as-so'ci-a-tive** (ä-sō'sh'ä-tiv), *a.* Tending or leading to, or characterized by, association.  
**as-soil'** (ä-söl'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. absolvere. See ABSOLVE.] *Archaic.* **1.** To absolve. **2.** To expiate.  
**as-so-nance** (äs'ō-nāns), *n.* **1.** Resemblance of sound. **2. Pros.** A rhyme in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with similarly situated vowels of another word, the consonants of the two words being unlike; as in baby and lady.  
**as-so-nant** (-nānt), *a.* [L. assonans, p. pr. of assonare to correspond to in sound; ad + sonare to sound.] Pert. to, or marked by, assonance.  
**as-sort'** (ä-sört'), *v. t.* [F. assortir; ä (L. ad) + sortir to draw lots, get by lot, L. sortiri, fr. sors, sortis, lot.] To distribute into classes; classify. — *v. i.* **1.** To agree; suit; fall into a class or place. **2.** To consort or associate (with).  
**as-sort'ment** (-mēt), *n.* **1.** Act of assorting; assorted condition. **2.** Thing formed by assorting, as a group or class, or a collection distributed into sorts or kinds.  
**as-suage'** (ä-swä'), *v. t.* & *i.*; -SUAGED' (-swäjd'); -SUAGING (-swä'ing). [From OF., fr. L. ad + suavis sweet.] To allay; mitigate; lessen; appease; pacify. — **Syn.** Soothe, calm, relieve. See ALLEViate. — **as-suage'ment**, *n.*  
**as-sua'sive** (ä-swä'siv), *a.* Mitigating; soothing. — *n.* An assuasive remedy; a lenitive.  
**as-sume'** (ä-süm'), *v. t.*; AS-SUMED' (-sümd'); -SUM'ING (-süm'ing). [L. assumere; ad + sumere to take; sub + emere to take, buy.] **1.** To take up or into; adopt; as, to be assumed into a partnership. Specif.: To receive into heaven. **Rare.** **2.** To take to or on one's self, as without authority or in excess of what is proper; put on; as, to assume authority. **3.** To pretend to possess; as, to assume a virtue. **4.** To take upon one's self (to do or satisfy); undertake; as, to assume a debt. **5.** To take for granted; suppose. — **as-sum'a-ble** (ä-süm'ä-b'l), *a.*  
**Syn.** Put on, counterfeit, sham, affect, pretend, simulate, feign. — **Assume affect, pretend, simulate, feign** agree in implying false or deceptive appearances. To assume is to take to one's self in appearance only; as, to assume an air of grief. To affect is to make a show of possessing, usually for effect; as, to affect ignorance. Pretend implies overt profession of what is false; as, to pretend to be insane. To simulate is to assume the appearance or characteristics of something; as, to simulate insanity (by imitating its signs). Feign implies more invention than pretend, less specific counterfeiting than simulate; feign and simulate are often interchangeable. See POSTULATE.  
**as-sum'ing** (ä-süm'ing), *p. a.* Pretentious; presumptuous; arrogant.  
**as-sump'sit** (ä-sümp'sit; ä-süm'sit), *n.* [L., he undertook.] *Law.* **a** An action on contract to recover damages for a breach of a contract. **b** A contract, not under seal, on which such an action will lie.  
**as-sump'tion** (ä-sümp'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of assuming; specif., act of taking upon one's self unduly or presumptuously. **2.** The thing assumed; supposition; specif., the minor proposition in a categorical syllogism. **3.** The taking of a person up into heaven; hence, the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, held August 15. — **Syn.** Supposition, postulate; arrogance.  
**as-sump'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption; assuming.  
**as-sur'ance** (ä-shōō'āns), *n.* **1.** Act of assuring. **2. Insurance.** **3.** State of being assured, or sure; a security; safety. **b** Certitude; certainty. **4.** Firmness of mind; confidence; self-reliance. **5.** Impudence; audacity. — **Syn.** See CONFIDENCE, TRUST.  
**as-sure'** (ä-shōōr'), *v. t.*; AS-SURED' (ä-shōōrd'); -SUR'ING. [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. ad + securus secure.] **1.** To secure, as against change or risk; insure (see INSURE). **2.** To affiance. **Obs.** **3.** To confirm; give confidence to; as, his kindly manner assured them. **4.** To make sure, or certain; as, to assure a person of one's friendship. **5.** To declare

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**K = ch** in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



solemnly to (a person); as, I *assure* you there is nothing to fear. — *v. i.* To take out insurance; to insure (see INSURE). Chiefly British.

**as-sured'** (ă-shôord'), *p. a.* Made sure; insured; certain; bold to excess. — *n.* A person or the persons whose life or property is insured; — used chiefly with the Cf. INSURED.

— **as-sur'ed-ly** (ă-shôor'ed-ly), *adv.* — **as-sur'ed-ness**, *n.*

**as-sur'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who assures.

**as-sur'ent** (ă-sūr'jənt), *a.* [L. *assurgens*, *p. pr.*, fr. L. *assurgere* to rise up.] Ascending; specif., *Bot.*, rising obliquely; — said of stems. — **as-surg'en-cy** (-jən-si), *n.*

**As-syr'i-an** (ă-sīr'i-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Assyria, the Assyrians, or their language. — *n.* 1. An individual of the ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation or, widely, the Babylonian nation. 2. The language of the Assyrians.

**As-syr'i-ol'o-gy** (ă-sīr'ō-lō-jī), *n.* [Assyria + *-logy*.] The study of the antiquities, language, etc., of ancient Assyria.

— **As-syr'i-ol'o-gist** (ă-sīr'ō-lō-jist), *n.*

**As-tar'te** (ăs-tărt'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄστάρτη, The Phœnician goddess of fertility and of love. She was also regarded by the classical nations as a moon goddess.

**a-static** (ă-stăt'ik), *a.* [a- not + *static*.] *Magnetism*. Having little or no tendency to take a definite position or direction. — **a-stăt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-cism** (-i-siz-m), *n.*

**as-tat'ki** (ăs-tăt'kē), *n.* [From Russ. *ostatki* remnants, pl. of *ostatok*.] A thick liquid residuum obtained in the distillation of Russian petroleum, much used as fuel.

**as'ter** (ăs'tēr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀστήρ star.] 1. Any of various herbaceous plants (genus *Aster* and allied genera) having heads with both discoid and radiate flowers; also, any of the common garden plants derived from a related plant (*Callistephus hortensis*); as, the China aster, German aster, etc. 2. *Biol.* A star-shaped figure of achromatic substance found chiefly in cells dividing by mitosis; a cytaster. It consists of a central mass (the centrosphere, in animal and some plant cells often containing a centrosome) and radiating fibers (*aster rays*).

— **as'ter** [L. *-aster*.] A suffix denoting originally either *diminutiveness* or *partial resemblance*, and now, in English, denoting *inferiority* or *worthlessness*; as in grammaticaster, medicaster, poetaster, etc.

**as'ter-a'ceous** (ăs'tēr-ă-shūs), *a.* [L. *aster* aster + *-aceous*.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Asteraceæ*) of plants, the aster, or thistle, family, which is the largest and most highly developed family of seed plants, and one of world-wide distribution.

**as'ter-i-at'ed** (ăs-tēr'i-ăt'ēd), *a.* [Gr. ἀστέρης stary, fr. ἀστήρ star.] Exhibiting asterism. See ASTERISM, 3.

**as'ter-isk** (ăs'tēr-isk), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀστερίσκος, dim. of ἀστήρ star.] 1. A figure of a star [ ] used in printing and writing as a reference mark. 2. Anything shaped like a star. — *v. t.* To mark with an asterisk.

**as'ter-ism** (-tēr-iz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀστερισμός.] 1. *Astron.* a A constellation. b A small group of stars. 2. *Print.* Three asterisks placed thus, \* \* \* or \* \* \*, for special reference. 3. *Cryst.* The optical phenomenon of a star-shaped figure exhibited by some crystals by reflected light, as in asteriated sapphire, or exhibited by transmitted light, as in some mica.

**as'ter-i-um** (ăs-tēr'i-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See ASTER.] A non-terrestrial element indicated in the spectra of many stars.

**a-ster'n'** (ă-stēr'n'), *adv.* 1. Backward; to the rear. 2. Behind a vessel; in the rear.

**as'ter-oid** (ăs'tēr-oid), *a.* [Gr. ἀστεροειδής; ἀστήρ star + εἶδος form.] Starlike. — *n.* *Astron.* A starlike body; esp., one of the many small planets having orbits between Mars and Jupiter. — **as'ter-oi'dal** (oi'dăl), *a.*

**As-ter'o-pe** (ăs-tēr'ō-pe), *n.* [Gr. Ἀστερόπη.] See PLEIADES.

**as-the-ni'a** (ăs'thē-ni'ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσθενεία, a- not + σθένος strength.] *Med.* Want or loss of strength; debility. — **as-then-ic** (ăs-thēn'ik), *a.*

**asth'ma** (ăz'mă; ăs'mă), *n.* [Gr. ἀσθμα short-drawn breath.] A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, a sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration. — **asth-matic** (măt'ik), *a.* & *n.*

**as'tig-mat'ic** (ăs'tig-măt'ik), *n.* Affected with, or pertaining to, astigmatism.

**a-stig-ma-tism** (ă-stīg'mă-tiz'm), *n.* [a- not + Gr. στίγμα, -σματος, prick of a pointed instrument, spot.] A defect of the eye or of a lens in consequence of which rays from one point are not brought to a single focal point, thus causing imperfect images or indistinctness of vision.

**a-stir'** (ă-stūr'), *adv.* & *a.* Stirring; in activity or motion.

**a-stom'a-tous** (ă-stōm'ă-tūs; ă-s'tō'mă), *a.* [a- not + *stomatous*.] *Biol.* Not having a mouth, or stoma.

**as-ton'ed** (ăs-tōn'ēd), *p. p.* & *p. a.* fr. OF. *ASTON*. *Archaic*.

**as-ton'ish** (ăs-tōn'ish), *v. t.* [From Fr., fr. L. *ez* out + *tonare* to thunder.] To strike with sudden fear, wonder, or surprise; amaze. — *Syn.* See SURPRISE. — **ish-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**as-ton'ish-ing**, *p. a.* Very wonderful; amazing.

**as-ton'ish-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. State of one astonished; esp., amazement. 2. The object causing such an emotion.

**as-ton'y** (ăs-tōn'ī), *v. t.* -TON'IED (-īd); -TON'Y-ING. [See ASTONISH.] To stun; astonish; amaze. *Archaic*.

**as-tound'** (ăs-tōund'), *a.* [p. p. of ME. *astonen* to astonish.] Stunned; astounded. *Archaic*. — *v. t.* To astonish. — *Syn.* See SURPRISE.

**as'tra-chan**. Var. of ASTRACHAN.

**a-strad'le** (ă-străd'lē), *adv.* Straddling; astride.

**As-tră'a** (ăs-tră'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀστράρα, fr. ἀστράρα stary.] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of justice, the last of the divinities to leave the earth at the end of the Golden Age.

**as'tra-gal** (ăs-tră-găl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀστράγαλος.] 1. The astragalus. 2. *Arch.* A small convex molding of rounded surface; a bead.

**as-trag'a-lus** (ăs-trăg'ă-lūs), *n.* [L. See ASTRAGAL.] *Anat.* One of the proximal bones of the tarsus of man and the higher vertebrates; the ankle bone; huckle bone. In man it forms with the tibia and fibula the ankle joint; in quadrupeds it forms with the tibia the hock.

**as'tra-khan** (ăs-tră-kăn'; ăs-tră-kăn'), *n.* Also **as'tra-chan**. The skin, or pelt, of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur; also, a rough cloth imitating it.

**as'tral** (ăs'trăl), *a.* [L. *astralis*, fr. *astrum* star, Gr. ἀστρον.] 1. Pertaining to, coming from, or like, the stars; stary. 2. Of a nature particularly susceptible to sidereal influences; as, the *astral* body by which Paracelsus and his followers explained astrological influences and presentiments. 3. *Theosophy*. Consisting of, belonging to, or designating, a kind of supersensible substance next above the tangible world in refinement; as, *astral* spirits.

**astral lamp**, an Argand lamp so constructed that no interruption of the light upon the table is made by the flattened ring-shaped reservoir containing the oil.

**a-stray'** (ă-străy'), *adv.* & *a.* Wandering; straying.

**as'tric't'** (ăs-trikt'), *v. t.* [L. *astricere*. See ASTRINGE.] To bind up; confine; restrict; also, to bind by a moral or legal obligation. — **as'tric't-ion** (-trik'tshən), *n.*

**as'tric-ture** (-trik'tiv), *a.* Binding; astringent. — *n.* An astringent. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**a-strid'e'** (ă-strid'ē), *adv.* With one leg on each side; striding; astraddle.

**as'tring'e** (ăs-trin'j), *v. t.*; -TRINGED' (-trinjd); -TRING'ING (-trin'jng). [L. *stringere*, *p. p.* *astricere*; *ad* + *stringere* to draw tight.] To bind fast; constrict; compress.

**as-trin'gen-cy** (-trin'jən-si), *n.* Quality of being astringent.

**as-trin'gent** (-trin'jənt), *a.* [L. *stringens*, *p. pr.*] 1. Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting. 2. Stern; austere. — *n.* An astringent medicine or other substance. — *Syn.* See SOUR.

**as'tro** (ăs'trō). Combining form from Greek ἀστρον, star.

**as'tro-labe** (ăs'trō-lăb), *n.* [From F. or LL., fr. Gr. ἀστρολάβος; ἀστρον star + λαβάνειν to take.] An instrument for observing the positions of the heavenly bodies, now superseded by the sextant.

**as'tro-l'o-ger** (ăs-trō'lō-jēr), *n.* A practitioner of astrology.

**as'tro-l'o-gy** (-jī), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀστρολογία, deriv. of ἀστρον star + λόγος discourse.] Lit., the science of the stars; a Astronomy. *Obs.* B the art or science (still believed in by some) which treats of the influences of the stars on human affairs, and of foretelling events by the positions and aspects of the stars. — **as'tro-log'ic** (ăs'trō-lōj'ik), -**log'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.* — **-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**as'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gy** (-mē'tēr-ō-lō-jī), *n.* Investigation of the supposed relation between the heavenly bodies and the weather.

**as'tron'o-mer** (-trōn'ō-mēr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.

**as'tro-nom'ic** (ăs'trō-nōm'ik), *a.* Astronomical.

**as'tro-nom'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to astronomy; in accordance with the methods or principles of astronomy. — **as'tro-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**astronomical day**, a period equal to the mean solar day, but beginning at noon instead of at midnight, its twenty-four hours being numbered from 1 to 24; also, the sidereal day, as being most used by astronomers. — **a. telescope**, a telescope having a simple eyepiece, and exhibiting inverted images of objects.

**as'tro-nom'y** (ăs-trōn'ō-mī), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀστρονομία; ἀστρον star + νόμος to regulate.] 1. The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, motions, constitution, etc. 2. A treatise on this science.

**as'tro-photog'ra-phy** (ăs'trō-fō-tōg'ră-fī), *n.* The application of photography to astronomical ends. By photography eclipses, sun spots, spectra, etc., are studied, new asteroids discovered, and vast numbers of otherwise invisible stars and nebulae accurately charted. — **as'tro-pho-tog'raph-ic** (-fō-tō-grăf'ik), *a.*

**as'tro-pho-tom'e-ter** (-tōm'fē-tēr), *n.* *Astron.* A photometer for measuring the brightness of stars and other heavenly bodies. — **as'tro-pho-tom'e-try** (-trī), *n.* — **as'tro-pho'to-met'ri-cal** (-fō-tō-mēt'rī-kăl), *a.*

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, ăccout, ârm, âsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recănt, makăr; ice, îll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăđt, cōnnect; ăse, ănite, ăm, ăp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; gair; gog; sing, iŭk; ănd, ăny; ăn, ăny; nature, verdŭre (87);



as-tro-phys'ics (ās-trō-fīz'iks), n. (See -ics.) The science dealing with the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies. — as-tro-phys'i-cal, a.

as-tro-sphere (ās-trō-sfēr), n. Biol. The centrosphere; also, the entire aster exclusive of the centrosome. See ASTER, n., 2.

a-strut' (ā-strūt'), a. & adv. 1. Sticking out, or puffed out; swelling; in a swelling manner. Archaic. 2. In a strutting manner; with a strutting gait.

as-tu'cious (ās-tū'shūs), a. [F. astucieux.] Astute. Rare. as-tute' (ās-tūt'), a. [L. astutus, fr. astus craft, cunning.] Critically discerning; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty.— Syn. Keen, penetrating, skilled, cunning, wily. See SUREWD. — as-tute'ly, adv. — as-tute'ness, n.

As-ty'a-nax (ās-tī'ā-nāks), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀστυνάχης.] Gr. Myth. The son of Hector and Andromache, hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy, that he might not restore the kingdom as predicted by Calchas.

a-ty'lar (ā-tī'lār), a. [a-not + Gr. στυλάρ pillar.] Arch. Without columns or pilasters.

a-sun'der (ā-sūn'dēr), adv. [a-on + sunder; AS. on sundran.] Apart; separate from each other; into parts. AS'ur. Var. of ASHUR.

a-sylum (ā-sī'lūm), n.; pl. E. LUMS (-lūms), L. -IA (-lā). [L., fr. Gr. ἀσύλον, fr. ἀσύλος inviolable; & not + σύλον right of seizure.] 1. An inviolable sanctuary where, esp. in ancient times, criminals and debtors found shelter, as a temple, altar, etc. 2. Any place of retreat and security. 3. Institution for the relief of the destitute or afflicted.

a-sym'me'try (ā-sīm'ē-trī), n. Want of symmetry. — as'ym-met'ric (ās'īn-mēt'rik), -met'ri-cal (-rī-kāl), a.

as'ymptote (ās'īn-tīt), n. [Deriv. of Gr. & not + συμπτειν to fall together.] Math. A line that approaches nearer to some curve than any assignable distance, but would never meet it, even if indefinitely prolonged.

as'ymp-to'tic (-tōt'ik), as'ymp-to'ti-cal (-tī-kāl), a. Of or pertaining to an asymptote. —tot'i-cal-ly, adv.

a-syn'chro-nous (ā-sīn'krō-nūs), a. [a-not + synchronous.] Not simultaneous; not concurrent in time; — opposed to synchronous. — a-syn'chro-nism (-nīz'm), n.

as'yn-det'ic (ās'īn-dēt'ik), a. Using asyndeton; not joined by conjunctions. — as'yn-det'i-cal-ly, adv.

a-syn'de-ton (ā-sīn'dē-tōn), n. [L., deriv. of Gr. & not + σύνδερ bound together.] Rhet. A figure that omits the connective; as in, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

at (āt), prep. [AS. et.] Primarily at expresses the direction of presence or contact in space or time, or of direction toward. Hence it implies: 1. Simple presence or position in, on, by, or near, or the like; as, at the center; at home; at hand; at the door; at sea and on land; at school; at the helm; at the wedding; sick at heart; out at the elbows. 2. Position, object, or end directed toward; as, go in at the door; he could not get at him; aim at a mark; to wink, laugh, be angry, etc., at one; to hint at; at first; at best. 3. A relation of action in, or occupation with; as, to pull at an oar; at work; at meat (eating). 4. In a posture, circumstance, or mode of; as, the stag at bay; at war; at ease; at your service; at fault; at random. 5. Because of as a source, cause, or occasion; as, sad at the sight; at his command. 6. Position or order in time; as, at present; at parting; at twenty-one; at once.

Syn. At, in. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent, in is used; when a place is regarded as a mere local point, at is more commonly used; as, to look for a book in the library; to meet a friend at the library; there are many churches in London; the king was crowned at London. In is used before the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large cities; as, we live in America, in New York. At is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, villages, small towns; as, Milton was educated at Christ's College; money collected at the customhouse. But with names of towns and cities usage varies greatly. In regard to time, we say at the hour, on the day, in the year; as, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on July 5th, in the year 1775.

at'a-bal (āt'ā-bāl), n. [Sp., fr. Ar. at-tābil the drum.] A kettle-drum; a kind of tambour used by Moors.

a-tac'a-mite (ā-tāk'ā-mīt), n. [From the province of Atacama, Chile, where found.] Min. A basic chloride of copper, CuCl(OH), as transparent or translucent and of various shades of green, usually in prismatic crystals.

at'a-gian (āt'ā-gān), Var. of YATAGHAN.

At'a-lan'ta (-lān'tā), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντίς.] Gr. Myth. A heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot, who took part in the Argonautic expedition and in the Calydonian boar hunt (see MELEAGER). In another legend she challenged her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeated her, dropping on the course three golden apples, given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta stooped to pick up.

At'a-lan'tis (-tīs), n. Var. of ATLANTIS. at'a-mas'co lil'y (-mās'kō lī'lī). A bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (Atamosco atamasco) of the southeastern United States, bearing a single, white, lilylike flower; also, any of various other plants of the same genus.

a-taunt' (ā-tōnt'; -tānt') adv. [F. autant as much as a-taunt/to (-tōn'tō; -tān'tō) possible.] Naut. Fully rigged; hence: fully in order; shipshape.

a-tav'ic (ā-tāv'ik), a. Of or pertaining to a remote ancestor, or to atavism.

at'a-vism (āt'ā-vīz'm), n. [L. atavus ancestor.] Biol. Recurrence in a descendant of characters of a grandparent or more remote ancestor; reversion to a more primitive type. — at'a-vis'tic (-vīs'tik), a.

a-tax'i-a (ā-tāk'sī-ā), n. [Gr. άταξία, fr. άτακτος out of order; & not + τακτος ordered.] Med. A Irregularity in disease or in the functions. b Inability to coordinate voluntary movements. — a-tax'ic (-sīk), a.

ate (āt; in England usually ēt), preterit of EAT. a'te (ā'tē), n. [Gr. άτη.] Blind impulse leading men on to ruin; — sometimes personified [cap.] and in the Greek tragedies often made an avenging spirit like Nemesis.

-ate (-āt; -ēt). [From L. -atus, the p. ending of 1st conj. verbs.] A suffix used to form: 1. Participial adjectives equivalent to those formed by the ending -ed; as in desolate, sedate, innate, ornate, temperate. Causative verbs are formed from such adjectives. 2. Verbs formed (on the analogy of causative verbs from adjectives in -ate) by Englishing Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation, as in fascinate, venerate, concentrate, etc., or by adding the suffix to Latin, or sometimes other elements where no corresponding Latin verb exists; as in felicitate, capacitate, camphorate. 3. a Participial nouns; as, legate, one deputed, mandate, something commanded, precipitate, something thrown down. b Chem. Names of the salts and esters formed from those acids whose names end in -ic (except a few whose names begin with hydro-, as hydrocyanic, hydriodic); as, sulphate from sulphuric acid, nitrate from nitric acid, etc. It is also used in the case of a few other compounds; as, alcoholate. 4. [L. -atus, not the participle ending;] Nouns denoting office or function, or the persons having it; as, tribunate, marquitate, episcopate.

a'te-lier' (āt'ē-līz'ā), n. [F.] A workshop; a studio. a tem'po (ā tēm'pō), [It.] Music. In time; — used to direct a return to the regular or an indicated time.

Ath'a-li'ah (āth'ā-lī-ā), n. Bib. An impious queen of Judah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. 2 Kings xi.

Ath'a-na'sian (āth'ā-nā-zhān; -shī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Athanasius (d. 373), bishop of Alexandria, who advocated the homoousian doctrine against Arianism. Athanasian Creed, a formulary of faith (once attributed to Athanasius) beginning in English, "Whosoever will be saved." It is also commonly called the Queneauque rule, from its first two words in Latin. It is used in the Church of England on certain feasts, and in the Roman Catholic Church on certain Sundays. It is not in the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

a-than'a-sy (ā-thān'ā-sī), n. [From Gr. άθανασία; & not + θάνατος death.] Deathlessness; immortality.

Ath'a-pas'can (āth'ā-pās'kān), a. Pertaining to or designating an extensive linguistic stock of North American Indians including the Navahos and Apaches. — n. An Athapascan Indian.

a'the-ism (āt'hē-īz'm), n. 1. Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God, or Supreme Being. 2. Godlessness.

a'the-ist, n. [Gr. άθεος without god; & not + θεός god.] One who holds to atheism. — Syn. See INFIDEL.

a'the-is'tic (āt'hē-īs'tīk), a. 1. Pert. to, implying, or cona'the-is'ti-cal (-tī-kāl) } taining, atheism; — applied to things; as, atheistic doctrines, opinions, or books. 2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; — applied to persons; as, an atheistic writer. — is'ti-cal-ly, adv.

ath'el-ing (āth'ē-līng), n. Also [AS. æðeling noble, fr. æðelo nobility, god family.] An Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman; esp., the heir apparent or a prince of the royal family.

A-the'na (ā-thē'nā), n. [Gr. Ἀθήνη.] Gr. Relig. One of the greater Olympian deities, preëminent as a civic goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war. The Romans identified her with Minerva.

ath'e-næ'um (āth'ē-nē'ūm), n.; pl. E. ath'e-næ'um } -UMS (-ūms), L. -NÆA (-ā). [L. Athenæum, Gr. Ἀθηναιον the Athenæum.] 1. [cap.] Gr. Antiq. A temple of Athena, at Athens, where scholars and poets read their works and instructed students. 2. A literary or scientific association or club. 3. A building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A-the'ni-an (ā-thē'nī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Athens. — n. A native of Athens.

a-ther'man-cy (ā-thūr'mān-sī), n. Inability to transmit radiant heat; — opposed to diathermancy.



Athena Parthenos.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**a-ther'ma-nous** (á-thúr'má-nús), *a.* [Gr. á-not + θερμαίνω to heat.] Not transmitting radiant heat; — opp. to *diathermanous*.

**ath'e-to'sis** (áth'è-tó'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. átheros not fixed.] *Med.* An affection marked by peculiar tremors of the fingers and toes, occurring most frequently in children.

**a-thirst'** (á-thúrst'), *a.* 1. Thirsty. 2. Eager; longing.

**athlete** (áth'lét'), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. áthlētis prize fighter, áthlōn to contend for a prize, áthlos contest, áthlon prize.] One trained or fit to contend in exercises requiring great physical activity and strength.

**ath-let'ic** (áth-lét'ík), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to athletes or athletics. 2. Befitting an athlete; strong; robust. — **ath-let'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ath-let'ic-ism** (áth-lét'í-síz'm), *n.*

**ath-let'ics** (áth-lét'íks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of training by athletic exercises; the games and sports of athletes.

**a-thwart'** (á-thwórt'), *adv.* [a- on + thwart.] 1. Across, esp. obliquely. 2. So as to thwart; perversely. — *prep.* 1. Across; fig., in opposition to. 2. *Naut.* Across the length, direction, or course of.

**a-tilt'** (á-tílt'), *adv.* & *a.* 1. In the manner of one tilting, or thrusting. 2. In the position of a cask tilted.

**-a'tion** (-á'shūn), **-tion**, **-ion**. [L. -ationem or -ationem; cf. F. -ation or -ion.] Suffixes denoting in general: 1. *Act of*. Examples: formation, act of forming; production, act of producing; decoration, act of decorating; invention, act of inventing; demoralization, act of demoralizing.

2. *Condition of, state of, or quality of*.

Examples: moderation, state or quality of being moderate; repletion, state of being replete; dejection, state of being dejected; demoralization, state of being demoralized.

3. *A thing that is produced, formed, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word; that which, or a thing that (performs the action denoted by the root verb).*

Examples: formation, that which is formed; production, that which is produced; decoration, that which, or a thing that, decorates; conclusion, that which concludes.

**-ative**. [L. -ativus.] An adj. suffix with the sense of *tending to, of the nature of, relating to*.

**At-lan'te'an** (át'lán-té'án), *a.* [L. Atlantis.] 1. Pert. to or resembling Atlas; strong. 2. Of or pert. to Atlantis.

**at-lan'tes** (át-lán'téz'), *n. pl.; sing.* ATLAS (át'lás'). [L. See ATLAS.] *Arch.* Figures or half figures of men used as columns to support an entablature; telamones.

**At-lan'tic** (-tík), *a.* [L. Atlanticus.] 1. Of or pert. to Mt. Atlas in Libya. 2. Designating, or pert. to, the ocean between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

**At-lan'ti-des** (-tí-déz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντίδες.] *Gr. Myth.* 1. a = PLEIADES, 1. b = HESPERIDES, 1. 2. The inhabitants of Atlantis.

**At-lan'tis** (-tís), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντίς.] A mythical island west of the Pillars of Hercules, said by ancient writers to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake.

**At-las** (át'lás'), *n.; pl.* E. ATLAS (í-tó; 24), L. ATLANTES (át-lán'téz'). [L., fr. Gr. Ἄτλας, fr. root of ἄρσσειν to bear.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* In Homer, a divinity in charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens; later, a Titan forced to support the heavens on his head and hands; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain. 2. [L. c.] *Sing.* OF ATLANTES. 3. [L. c.] *Anat.* The first vertebra of the neck.

4. [L. c.] A collection of maps in a volume; — said to be so called from the picture of Atlas supporting the world, often formerly prefixed to such collections. 5. [L. c.] A work exhibiting subjects in a tabular form or arrangement; as, a historical atlas. 6. [L. c.] A large size of paper. See PAPER.

**At'li** (át'lí'), *n.* [Icel. Atli Atilla.] *Norse Myth.* A king who marries Gudrun after Sigurd's death. She slays him to avenge his treachery to her brothers.

**At'man** (át'mán), *n.* [Skr. ātman.] *Hinduism.* a The life principle, soul, or individual essence. b [cap.] The universal ego from whom all individual atmans arise.

**at-mol'o-gy** (át-mól'ó-jí'), *n.* [Gr. átomos vapor + -logy.] *Physics.* The science of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor. — **at'mol'og'ic-cal** (át'mól'ój'í-kál), *a.* — **at-mol'o-gist** (át-mól'ó-jíst'), *n.*

**at-mol'y-sis** (-í-sís), *n.* [Gr. átomos vapor + -lysis.] Act or process of separating mingled gases of unequal diffusibility by transmission through porous substances.

**at'mo-lyze** (át'mó-líz'), *v. t.* To subject to atmolysis. — **at'mo-ly-za'tion** (-lí-zá'shūn; -lí-zá't'), *n.* — **at'mo-lyz'er**, *n.*

**at-mom'e-ter** (át-móm'è-tér'), *n.* [Gr. átomos vapor + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface. — **at'mo-met'ric**, *a.* — **at-mom'e-try**, *n.*

**at'mos-phere** (át'mós-fér'), *n.* [Gr. átomos vapor + σφαῖρα sphere.] 1. The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; also, the gaseous envelope of any heavenly body; as, the atmosphere of Mars. 2. Any surrounding or pervading influence; as, the social atmosphere of a place. 3. The air in any place. 4. *Physics.* The pressure of the air at the sea level (about 14.7 lbs. to the sq. inch), used as a unit.

**at'mos-pher'ic** (-fèr'ík), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the atmosphere; as, atmospheric air. 2. Caused, or operated on, by the atmosphere; pneumatic; as, an atmospheric effect; an atmospheric engine. — **at'mos-pher'ic-cal** (-fèr'í-kál), *a.* — **at'mos-pher'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**|| a-to'le** (á-tó'lé), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A porridge or gruel of maize meal. *Sp. Amer.*

**a-toll'** (á-tól'), *n.* [Native name in the Indian Ocean.] A coral island or islands consisting of a belt of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.

**at'om** (át'óm), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. átomos uncut, indivisible, as n., atom; & λóγος cut.] 1. One of the minute particles postulated in atomism. 2. In the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element that can exist. See ATOMIC THEORY. 3. A particle; jot.

**a-tom'ic** (á-tóm'ík), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to atoms. 2. **a-tom'ic-cal** (-í-kál) } Very minute; tiny. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **atomic theory or hypothesis**, *Chem. & Physics*, the theory that all material substances consist of minute particles, or atoms, of a few kinds, all of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and other properties. According to recent discoveries the atom is to be conceived of as a complex system whose components (subatoms) are in rapid orbital motion. According to one hypothesis the atom of each element represents a stable arrangement of electrons, and radioactive change is a process due to some disturbing force, resulting in the expulsion of electrons and the formation of a new stable arrangement, that is, the atom of another element of lower atomic weight. — **a. weight**, *Chem.*, the relative weight of the atom of an element, referred to some element, as oxygen or hydrogen, taken as a standard. In this book oxygen at 16 is the basis.

**at'o-mic'ity** (át'ó-mis'í-tí'), *n.* *Chem.* a Equivalence; valence. See VALENCE. b The number of atoms in the molecule of an element. c The number of replaceable atoms or groups in the molecule of a compound.

**at'om-ism** (át'óm-íz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the universe is composed of simple, minute, indivisible particles, or atoms. — **at'om-ist**, *n.* — **at'om'is'tic**, *a.*

**at'om-ize** (-íz'), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZING (-íz'ing). To reduce to atoms or to fine spray. — **at'om'iz'er** (-íz'é-r'), *n.*

**at'o-my** (át'ó-mí'), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-míz'). An atom; mite.

**at'o-my, n.** [For anatomy, taken as an atomy.] A skeleton. *Obs. or Jocular.*

**at one**. In concord or friendship; in agreement.

**a-tone'** (á-tón'), *v. t.*; A-TONED' (-tón'd'); A-TON'ING (-tón'ing). [From *at one*.] 1. To agree. *Obs.* 2. To make amends for an offense. — *v. i.* 1. To set at one; reconcile. *Obs.* 2. To expiate.

**a-tone'ment** (-mènt), *n.* 1. Reconciliation; concord. *Archaic.* 2. Satisfaction or reparation; expiation; amends; — used with *for*. 3. Specific, the redeeming effect of Christ's obedience, suffering, and death. — *Syn.* See PROPITIATION.

**a-ton'er** (á-tón'é-r'), *n.* One who atones for something.

**a-ton'ic** (á-tón'ík), *a.* 1. *Med.* Characterized by atony; as, an atonic disease. 2. *Gram.* Unaccented; as, an atonic syllable. 3. *Phon.* Without tone or vocalicity; voiceless; surd. — *n.* 1. *Gram.* A word or syllable with no accent. 2. *Phon.* An element of speech produced by the breath alone without voice; a breathing. 3. *Med.* A remedy for organic excitement or irritation.

**at'o-my** (át'ó-mí'), *n.* [Gr. átonia slackness; & -not + τόνος tone.] 1. *Med.* Want of tone, or vital energy; weakness of the system, or of any, esp. a contractile, organ. 2. *Phon.* Weakness from lack of stress, or accent.

**at-ra-bil'ious** (át'rá-bíl'yús), *a.* [From L. atra bilis, lit., black bile.] Affected by "black bile," or melancholy. *Ci. HUMOR, n.* 2. — **at-ra-bil'iar** (-bíl'í-ár), *a.*

**at-ra-men'tous** (-mèn'tús), *a.* [L. atramentum ink, fr. ater black.] Black like ink; inky; inklike.

**A'treus** (á'trē-ús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄτρεΐς.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Pelops, and king of Mycenae. Thyestes, his brother, seduced the wife of Atreus and plotted his death. Atreus, feigning reconciliation, killed three sons of Thyestes and served them to him at a banquet, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus. See ÆGISIUS.

**a-trip'** (á-tríp'), *adv.* *Naut.* a Just have clear of the ground; — said of the anchor. b Sheeted home, hoisted taut up, and ready for trimming; — said of sails. c Hoisted up and ready to be swayed across; — said of light yards.

**at'ri-um** (á'trí-úm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ATRIA (-á). [L.] 1. *Roman Antiq.* The chief room in a house. 2. *Anat.* Any of various cavities; esp., the main part of an auricle of the heart.

**a-tro'cious** (á-tró'shús), *a.* [L. atroc, atrocis, cruel, fierce.] Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or wicked. — *Syn.* See FLAGRANT. — **a-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

**a-troc'ity** (á-trós'í-tí'), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-ítz'). State or quality of being atrocious; also, an atrocious deed.

**a-troph'ic** (á-tróf'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or showing, atrophy.

**at-ro-phy** (á-tró-fí'), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀτροφία; & -not + τρέφειν to nourish.] A wasting away, or lack of growth, from want of nourishment. — *v. t. & i.*; -PHIED (-ífd); -PHY-ING. To cause atrophy; to be affected by atrophy.

ále, senáte, càre, àm, àccoutt, àrm, àsk, sofd; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; Ice, Ill; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnèct; ùse, ùnite, ùm, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**at-ro-pine** (ă'trô-pîn; -pên), *n.* Also **at-ro-pin**. [From *Atropa*, generic name of belladonna.] A poisonous alkaloid extracted from the belladonna and other nightshades, remarkable for its power to dilate the pupil of the eye.

**at-ro-pism** (-pîz'm), *n.* Morbid condition of the system from misuse of atropine.

**At-ro-pos** (-pôs), *n.* [Gr. *ἄρπυγος*, fr. *ἄρπυγος* inflexible.] See **FATE**, *n.*, 4.

**at-ta-bal** (ăt-tă-băl). Var. of **ATABAL**.  
**at-tac'ca** (ăt-tăk'kă). [It., fr. *attaccare* to fasten, attack.] *Music*. Attack at once; — a direction at the end of a movement to begin the next immediately.

**at-tach'** (ă-tăch'), *v. t.* [OF. *atachier*, F. *attacher*.] 1. To take by legal authority, esp. under a writ as a means of enforcing payment of a debt. 2. To take; seize. *Obs.* 3. To bind; fasten; tie; connect. 4. To assign by authority; appoint. 5. To connect by ties of love or self-interest; attract. 6. To ascribe or attribute; affix; — used with *to*.

**Syn.** Affix, annex, subjoin, append, unite, join, add. — **Attach**, affix, annex, subjoin, append agree in the idea of joining one object to another. **Attach** (opposed to *detach*) is the most general term. **Affix** differs from *attach*, when at all, in suggesting a slight degree of subordination of the second object to the first — an implication carried still further in **annex**; as, to *affix* a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document, etc.; to *annex* conquered territory. **Append** implies that the object added is supplemental or accessory to the principal thing; as, to *append* notes to a chapter; **subjoin**, that one object is added below, or at the end of, another; as, to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter.

— *v. i.* To adhere; be attached. [ment.]  
**at-tach'a-ble**, *a.* That may be attached; liable to attach.  
**at-ta'ché'** (ăt-tăshă'), *n.*; *pl.* — **CHÉS** (-shăz'). [F.] A person attached as a member to a suite or staff, specifically to an embassy.

**at-tach'ment** (ă-tăch'mënt), *n.* 1. Act of attaching; state of being attached; specif., close adherence or affection; fidelity. 2. That by which one thing is attached to another; connection; *as*, the *attachments* of a muscle. 3. Something attached; adjunct of an instrument, machine, or other object. 4. *Law*. A seizure or taking into custody under legal process; the writ commanding such seizure.

**Syn.** Adherence, fidelity; affection, love. — **Attachment**, affection, love. *Affection* is confined to sentient beings; *attachment* may apply to inanimate objects. **Attachment** connotes strong liking or even devotion; **affection**, rather warmth and tenderness of sentiment. *Affection* implies a feeling more settled and regulated, less intense or ardent, than *love*, which alone of the three may connote passion. Thus, to one's friends any one of the three terms may be applicable; to the members of one's own family, *love* or *affection*, but scarcely *attachment*; to God, *love* (in the sense of reverent devotion), but not *affection* or *attachment*.

**at-tack'** (ăt-tăk'), *v. t.* [F. *attaquer*, It. *attaccare*, of same (uncertain) origin as F. *attaquer*.] 1. To fall upon with force; assault. 2. To assail with unfriendly language; censure. 3. To set to work on, as on a task or problem. 4. To begin to affect; begin to act upon injuriously; *as*, *attacked* by fever. — *v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

**Syn.** **Attack**, **assail**, **assault** all denote a forcible onset. **Attack** is the generic term, the others specific. To *assail* is to make a sudden and violent attack, or to attack repeatedly; to *assault*, to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful violence. In the figurative sense, *assault* is less common than *assail*.

— *n.* 1. Act of attacking; onset; assault; — opp. to *defense*. 2. An access of disease; fit of sickness. 3. A setting to work upon some task, etc.; beginning of action.

**at-tain'** (ă-tăn'), *v. t.* [OF. *ataindre*, fr. L. *attingere*; *ad* + *langere* to touch, reach.] 1. To reach or come to by motion; arrive at; *as*, he *attained* the opposite shore. 2. To reach or achieve by continued effort; accomplish; gain; compass; *as*, to *attain* success, to *attain* perfection. — **Syn.** See **OBTAIN**. — *v. i.* To come or arrive by motion, growth, or effort; reach.

**at-tain'a-ble** (ă-b'l), *a.* That may be attained. — **at-tain'a-ble-ty** (ă-b'l'tî-tî), **at-tain'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**at-tain'der** (-dër), *n.* [OF. *ataindre* to accuse, convict.] 1. Extinction of the civil rights of a person, on sentence of death or outlawry; state of having one's civil rights so extinguished. 2. A stain or staining; dishonor. *Obs.*

**at-tain'ment** (-mënt), *n.* 1. Act of attaining. 2. That which is attained; mental acquirement; accomplishment. — **Syn.** See **ACQUIREMENT**.

**at-taint'** (ă-tănt'), *v. t.* [OF. *ataint*, p. p. of *ataindre*. See **ATTAINDER**.] 1. *Law*. To affect by attainer. 2. To accuse. *Archaic*. 3. To affect injuriously; infect; taint; corrupt. 4. To stain; sully; disgrace. — *n.* 1. A touch; a taint in tilting. *Archaic*. 2. Stain; taint; disgrace.

**at-tain'ture** (ă-tăn'tûr), *n.* Attainder; fig., disgrace; stain.  
**at-tar** (ăt'tăr), *n.* [Per. *atar* perfume, essence, Ar. *tîr*, fr. *atar* a small sweet.] A perfume got from flowers, esp. from rose petals, chiefly those of the damask rose.

**at-tem'per** (ă-tēm'pēr), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *attemperare*. See **AD**; **TEMPER**.] 1. To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture; temper; *as*, *sweet attempered* with bitter. 2. To soften; soothe; temper; *as*, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency. 3. To mix in just proportion; regulate. 4. To suit; adapt.

☞ This verb is now mostly replaced by *temper*.

**at-tempt'** (ă-tēmp't'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *attemtare* to attempt; *ad* + *temtare*, *temptare*, to touch, try.] 1. To make trial or experiment of; try; endeavor to do; *as*, to *attempt* to sing. 2. To tempt. *Archaic*. 3. To try to subdue; attack; assail; — esp., in *to attempt* the life of, that is, to try to kill. — **Syn.** See **TRY**.

— *n.* Act of attempting; trial; endeavor.  
**at-tempt'a-ble** (ă-tēmp'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attempted; open to attempts.

**at-tend'** (ă-tēnd'), *v. t.* [OF. *attendre* to expect, wait, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch, (sc. *animum*) apply the mind to; *ad* + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. To heed. *Obs.* 2. To care for; look after; take charge of; *as*, to *attend* a machine. 3. To go or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant; accompany in order to serve; escort; *as*, the king *attended* by his nobles. 4. To be present with; accompany; *as*, a measure *attended* with ill effects. 5. To be present at; *as*, to *attend* church. 6. To wait for; await. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Escort, follow, conduct. See **ACCOMPANY**. — *v. i.* 1. To pay attention or regard; heed; listen; — usually used with *to*; *as*, one cannot *attend* to many things at once. 2. To accompany or be near at hand in pursuance of duty; *as*, to *attend* on a committee. 3. To take charge (of); look (after); — used with *to*; *as*, to *attend* to a matter of business. 4. To stay; delay. *Obs.*

**at-tend'ance** (ă-tēnd'āns), *n.* 1. Act or fact of attending. 2. The persons attending; retinue.

**at-tend'ant** (-dănt), *a.* Attending. — **Syn.** Accompanying, consequent. — *n.* 1. One who attends. 2. That which accompanies; a concomitant.

**at-ten't'** (ă-tēnt'), *a.* [L. *attentus*, p. p. of *attendere*. See **ATTEND**, *v. t.*] Attentive; heedful; intent. *Archaic*.

**at-ten'tion** (ă-tēn'shūn), *n.* [L. *attentio*.] 1. *a.* Act or state of attending, or heeding; earnest consideration, thought, or regard; — esp., in *to pay*, or *give*, *attention*. *b.* The mental power or faculty of giving attention, or considering or regarding earnestly; *as*, to call, attract, arrest, draw, or fix one's *attention*. 2. *Mil.* Attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders. 3. Act of civility or courtesy. — **Syn.** Care, heed, application; respect.

**at-ten'tive** (-tîv), *a.* 1. Heedful; observant. 2. Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous. — **Syn.** Mindful, regardful. — **at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

**at-ten'u-ant** (ă-tēn'ū-ăn'), *a.* [L. *attenuans*, p. p. of *attenuare*. See **ATTENUATE**.] Making thin, as fluids; attenuating; diluent. — *n.* *Med.* A diluent.

**at-ten'u-ate** (-ŭ-ăt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-ăt'ĕd); **-AT'ING**. [L. *attenuatus*, p. p.; *ad* + *tenare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin.] 1. To make thin, or slender. 2. To make less viscid or dense. 3. To lessen in amount, force, or value; weaken. — *v. i.* To become thin, fine, or less. — (ăt), *a.* Attenuated.

**at-ten'u-ation** (-ăt'shūn), *n.* Act or process of attenuating; state of being attenuated.

**at-ter-cop** (ăt'tēr-kōp), *n.* [AS. *atrocoppa* a spider; *atror* poison + *coppa* head, cup.] *Obs.* or *Dial.* 1. A spider. 2. A peevish or malignant person.

**at-test'** (ă-tĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *attestari*; *ad* + *testari* to witness, *testis* witness.] 1. To bear witness to; affirm to be true or genuine; specifically, to authenticate by signing as a witness; authenticate officially. 2. To afford proof of; manifest. — **Syn.** See **VOUCH**. — *v. i.* To bear witness; testify; — used with *to*. — *n.* Witness; attestation.

**at-tes-ta'tion** (ăt'tĕs-tă'shūn), *n.* Act of attesting.

**At'tic** (ăt'tĭk), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Attica, or Athens, in Greece. 2. Marked by qualities characteristic of the Athenians; hence, when applied to literary or artistic style: simple, pure, and refined; classical.

**Attic faith**, inviolable faith. — **A. salt**, **A. wit**, poignant, delicate wit.

**at'tic**, *n.* [In sense *a*, fr. F. *attique*, orig. meaning, *Attic*.] *Arch.* *a.* A low story or wall above the main order of a facade, in the classical styles. *b.* A room behind that part of the exterior; all the space of rooms next below the roof.

**At'ti-cism** (ăt'tî-sîz'm), *n.* A peculiarity or characteristic of Attic Greek, noted for its purity and elegance.

**At'ti-cize** (-sîz), *v. t.*; **-CIZED** (-sîz'd); **-CIZ'ING**. [Gr. *atti-khō*.] To make conformable to the language, customs, etc., of Attica. — *v. i.* 1. To side with the Athenians. 2. To use the Attic idiom or style; conform to the customs or modes of thought of the Athenians.

**at-tire'** (ă-tîr'), *v. t.*; **-TIR'ED** (-tîr'ĕd); **-TIR'ING** (-tîr'ĭng). [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *tire* rank, row.] To dress; array; esp., to clothe elegantly or splendidly; apparel. — *n.* 1. Dress; clothes; that which dresses or adorns; esp.,

**k = ch** in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
C  
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elegant or splendid clothing. **2.** The antlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck.

**at-tire'ment** (ā-tīr'ēmēt), *n.* Attire; adornment.

**at-ti-tude** (ā-tī-tūd), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *aptus* suited.] **1.** Posture; position assumed or studied to serve a purpose.

**2.** Position or bearing as indicating action, feeling, or mood; as, a threatening attitude. — **Syn.** See POSITION.

**at-ti-tu'di-nize** (-tū'di-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzəd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ing). To assume or practice attitudes; pose.

**at-torn** (ā-tūr'n), *v. t.* [OF. *atornar* to direct, atorn; a (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn.] **1.** Feudal Law. To turn one's homage and service to another as lord. **2.** Modern Law. To agree to become tenant to another as owner or landlord.

**at-tor'ney** (ā-tūr'nē), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nēz). [OF. *atorné*, p. p.] **1.** Substitute; proxy; agent. **Obs. 2.** Law. A legal agent, esp. one (an attorney at law) qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings.

**at-tor'ney-gen'er-al** (-jĕn'ēr-āl), *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEY-GENERALS or ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. **Law.** The chief law officer of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and to advise the supreme executive whenever required.

**at-tor'ney-ship**, *n.* Office or profession of attorney.

**at-torn'ment** (ā-tūr'nēmēt), *n.* [OF. *atornement*. See AT-TORN.] **Law.** The agreement or acknowledgment by a tenant that he holds his tenement of a new person as his superior or landlord; hence, in bailments, the acknowledgment by a bailee that he holds the property on behalf of a new party.

**at-tract'** (ā-trākt'), *v. t.* [L. *attractus*, p. p. of *attractere*; *ad* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw to or toward one's self or itself; as, to attract one's attention, esp., to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; act on by attraction; as, a magnet attracts iron. **2.** To draw by influence of a moral or emotional kind; invite; allure; entice; as, to attract friends, love, etc.; attracted by beauty. — **at-trac't'a-ble**, *a.* — **at-trac't'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**at-trac'tion** (-trākt'ſhĕn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or power of attracting. **2.** *Physics.* A force acting mutually between particles of matter and tending to draw them together. **3.** That which attracts. — **Syn.** Allurement, enticement, charm.

**at-trac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of attracting. — **at-trac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trac'tive-ness**, *n.*

**at-trac'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, attracts.

**at-tra'hent** (ā-trā'hĕnt), *a.* [L. *atrahens*, p. pr. of *atrahere*. See ATTRACT, *v. t.*] Attracting; drawing.

**at-trib'ute** (ā-trīb'ūt), *v. t.*; -TRIB'UT-ED (-tīb-ĕd); -TĪ-ING (-tīb'ing). [L. *attribuere*, p. p. of *attribuere*; *ad* + *tribuere* to bestow.] To ascribe; to consider, give, or bestow (something) as due or appropriate to; impute; assign. — **Syn.** See REFER. — **at-trib'ut-a-ble**, *a.*

**at-trib'ute** (ā-trīb'ūt), *n.* **1.** That which is attributed; essential or necessary property or characteristic; as, justice and mercy are attributes of God. **2.** Reputation. **Poetic. 3.** *Paint. & Sculpt.* A conventional symbol of office, character, or identity, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the attribute of Hercules. **4.** *Gram.* A word denoting an attribute or quality. — **Syn.** See QUALITY.

**at-trib'u-tion** (-bū'shĕn), *n.* Act of attributing; also, an ascribed quality or character.

**at-trib'u-tive** (ā-trīb'ūt-ĭv), *a.* Attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of, an attribute. Specifically: *Gram.* Designating an adjective or other adjunct word when standing with its qualified noun to denote the qualification as assumed instead of predicated; as in *yellow gold*, *village school*; — distinguished from the *predicative* and *absolute* use, as in "the gold is *yellow*," where *yellow* is used predicatively, or absolutely. — *n.* *Gram.* An attributive word. — **at-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trib'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

**at-tribute** (ā-trīb'ūt), *a.* [L. *attributus*, p. p. of *attributione*; *ad* + *tribuere* to rub.] Worn by friction. **Obs. or R.** — **at-trib'ut'ed** (ā-trīb'ūt'ĕd), *a.* Rare.

**at-trib'ution** (ā-trīb'ūt'ſhĕn), *n.* Act of rubbing together; act of wearing; state of being worn; abrasion; friction.

**at-tune'** (ā-tūn'), *v. t.*; -TUNED (-tūnd); -TUN'ING (-tūn'ing). [*ad* + *tune*.] To tune; make melodious or harmonious; adjust to, or use with, the right pitch, or tone.

**a-twain'** (ā-twān'), *adv.* [*a* + *on* + *twain*.] In twain; asunder; as, to break *atwain*. **Obs. or Poetic.**

**a-tween'** (ā-twĕn'), *adv. or prep.* Between. **Archaic.**

**a-ty'p'ic** (ā-tīp'ik), *a.* [See A-not.] That has no type; devoid of typical character; irregular; unlike the type. — **a-ty'p'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

|| **au'bade'** (ō'bād'), *n.* [F.] Music to be performed or sung at dawn; hence, any morning concert.

**au'burn** (ō'būr'n), *a.* [From OF, fr. LL. *alburnus* whitish, L. *albus* white.] Reddish brown.

**auc'tion** (ōk'shĕn), *n.* [L. *aucio*, lit., an increasing, fr. *augere*, *aucum*, to increase.] **1.** A public sale of property to the highest bidder, esp. by a person licensed for the purpose.

|| **au'** In the U. S. the more prevalent expression is "to sell, or put up, at auction;" in England, "to sell by auc-

tion;" "to put up to auction." **2.** Increase; growth. **A Latinism. Obs. 3.** A variety of the game of bridge in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump and playing with the dummy for that deal, there being heavy penalties for a player's failure to make good his bid.

— *v. t.* To sell at auction.

**au'ction-bridge**, = AUCTION, *n.*, **3.**

**au'ction-eer'** (-ĕr'), *n.* A person who sells, or makes a business of selling, at auction. — *v. t.* To auction.

**au'ction-pitch**. *Cards.* A game, resembling seven-up, in which the other players make bids to the eldest hand for the privilege of determining the trump suit by "pitching" or leading a card of the suit chosen.

**au-da'cious** (ō-dā'shĕs), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *audacia* audacity, *audax*, -*acis*, bold.] **1.** Daring; adventurous; as, an audacious look, speaker, etc. **2.** Bold in decorum, wickedness, or the like; presumptuous; insolent. **3.** Committed with, or proceeding from, audacity. — **au-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **au-da'cious-ness**, *n.*

**au-dac'i-ty** (ō-dās'tī-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being audacious.

**Syn.** Impertinence, sauciness, impudence, presumption, assurance, hardihood, shamelessness, insolence, effrontery.

— **Audacity, effrontery.** Audacity implies bold and open disregard of convention, decorum, or moral restraint; *effrontery* is shameless and impudent audacity; as, the beggar's audacity was entertaining; the author had the *effrontery* to ask a favor of the man he had insulted.

**au-di-bil'i-ty** (ō-dī-bil'ī-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being audible.

**au'di-ble** (ō'dī-bl), *a.* [LL. *audibilis*, fr. L. *audire* to hear.] Capable of being heard; actually heard. — **au'di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **au'di-bly** (-bly), *adv.*

**au'di-ence** (-ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *audientia*, fr. *audire* to hear.] **1.** Act or state of hearing; as, to give audience, that is, to give ear; to listen. **2.** Opportunity of being heard; admittance to a hearing. **3.** A formal hearing or interview. **4.** An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

**au'di-ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *audiens*, p. pr.] Listening.

**au'dile** (ō'dīl), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear.] *Psychol.* One whose thoughts take the form of mental sounds or of internal discourse. Cf. MOTILE, VISUALIZER.

**au'di-om'e-ter** (ō'dī-ōm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + *-meter*.] *Acous.* An instrument by which the power of hearing, or the audibility or intensity of sounds, can be measured. — **au'di-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

**au'dit** (ō'dīt), *n.* [L. *auditus* a hearing, *audire* to hear.] **1.** An audience; a hearing. **Obs. 2.** An examination in general; esp., a formal or official examination and authentication of accounts; an account as adjusted by auditors.

— *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as an account.

**au'di'tion** (ō-dīsh'ſhĕn), *n.* [L. *auditio*.] Act, power, faculty, or sense of hearing; hearing.

**au'di-tive** (ō'dī-tĭv), *a.* Auditory.

**au'di-tor** (ō'dī-tŕ), *n.* **1.** A hearer; listener. **2.** A person appointed to audit an account or accounts.

**au'di-to-ri-um** (-tŕ'ī-ſhĕm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-rĭ-ſhĕms), L. -RIA (-rĭ-ā). [L.] The part of a church, theater, or other public building, assigned to the audience.

**au'di-to-ry** (ō'dī-tŕ-ĭ), *a.* [L. *auditorius*.] Of or pertaining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An assembly of hearers; audience. **2.** An auditorium.

|| **Auf'klä-rung** (ouf'klā-rŕŕng), *n.* [G., enlightenment.] The philosophic movement of the 18th century which gave rise to the skepticism of Voltaire, the naturalism of Rousseau, the sensationalism of Condillac, the political doctrines of the leaders of the American Revolution, and the speculations of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine.

**Au-ge'an** (ō-jĕ'ān), *a.* *Gr. Myth.* Of or pert. to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3,000 oxen, and was uncleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a day by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through it. Hence, containing, or requiring the removal of, a great accumulation of filth; exceedingly filthy or corrupt.

**au'gend** (ō-jĕnd), *n.* See ADDEND.

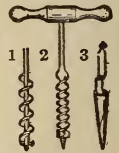
**au'ger** (ō'jĕr), *n.* [AS. *nafeġar*, orig., a nave borer; *nafe* nave of a wheel + *ġar* spear.] A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those of a gimlet.

**au'ght** (ōt), *n.* Also **ought**. [AS. *awihit*; *ā* ever + *wihit* create, thing.] **1.** Anything; any part. **2.** [*a* naught, taken as an *ought*.] In arithmetic, a cipher; hence, fig., a naught, a nothing.

— *adv.* At all; to any extent.

**au'gite** (ō'jĭt), *n.* [L. *augites*, Gr. *αυγιτης*, fr. *αυγι* brightness.] *Min.* An aluminous variety of pyroxene, usually of black or dark green, occurring in igneous rocks, such as basalt; sometimes, any pyroxene. — **au-gi'tic** (ō-jĭt'ik), *a.*

**aug-ment'** (ōg-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* increase.] **1.** To enlarge or increase in size, amount, or degree; make bigger.



1, 2. Screw Augers; 3. Tapering Pod Auger.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**2. Gram.** To add an augment to.—**Syn.** See INCREASE.—**aug/ment** (ôg'mént), *n.* **1.** Increase. **Obs.** **2. Gram.** A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs.

**aug/ment-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of augmentation.

**aug/men-ta'tion** (ôg'mén-tá'shün), *n.* Act of augmenting; state of being augmented; that which augments.—**Syn.** Increase, enlargement, growth, extension, addition.

**aug-men'ta-tive** (ôg-mén'tá-tív), *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.—*n. Gram.* A word expressing with augmented force the idea of the term from which it is derived, or a suffix or other element used to form such words.

**aug-ment'er** (-têr), *n.* One who, or that which, augments.

**au/gur** (ôg'gür), *n.* [L.] **1. Rom. Relig.** A member of the highest class of official diviners of ancient Rome. **2.** One who foretells events by omens; a soothsayer; diviner.—*v. t.* To predict or foretell, as from omens; betoken; portend.—**Syn.** Forebode, presage, prognosticate, prophesy, forewarn. See FORETELL.—*v. i.* **1.** To make an augury; prognosticate. **2.** To foretell or indicate an issue;—followed by *well* or *ill* with *for* or *as*; it *augurs well* for our success.

**au/gu-ry** (ôg'gü-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [L. *augurium*.] **1.** Art or practice of auguring; divination. **2.** An omen; prognostication; presage. **3.** A rite, ceremony, or observation of an augur.

**au-gus't** (ôg'üst'), *a.* [L. *augustus*.] Having an aspect of solemn dignity or grandeur; majestic; also, exalted in birth, character, state, or authority.—**Syn.** Grand, magnificent, noble, stately, dignified, imposing, solemn, awful.

**Au/gust** (ôg'üst), *n.* The eighth month of the year, having 31 days;—so called after Augustus Cæsar (63 B.C.—A.D. 14).

**Au-gus'tan** (ôg'üs'tän), *a.* Of or pert. to Augustus Cæsar or his age or times, or any age (esp. that of Queen Anne in England) likened to his; hence: correct in taste; classical. **Augustan age**, in any national literature, the period of its highest state of purity and refinement;—so called because the reign (27 B. C.—A. D. 14) of Augustus Cæsar was the golden age of Roman literature.

—*n.* A writer in an Augustan age.

**Au-gus'tin-i-an** (ôg'üs-tin'î-zän), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Augustine (A. D. 354—430), bishop of Hippo in northern Africa, or his doctrines, esp. absolute predestination and the immediate efficacy of grace. **2.** Designating any of several orders deriving their name from St. Augustine.

—*n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of St. Augustine; specif. *a.* A member of an Augustinian order. *b* One who maintains that grace is effectual absolutely and creatively, not relatively and conditionally.—**Au-gus-tin'i-an-ism** (-îz'm), *n.*

**Au-gus'tin-ism** (ôg'üs'tin'î-zîz'm), *n.*

**au-gus'tly**, *adv.* In an august manner.

**au-gust'ness**, *n.* August quality.

**auk** (ôk), *n.* [Icel. *álka*.] Any sea bird of a certain family (*Alcidae*) of diving birds with short wings and tail and a heavy body; esp., the extinct great auk (*Plautus impennis*), and the razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*).

**auk'let** (ôk'lét), *n.* [auk + -let.] Any of several small auks (genus *Simorhynchus* and allied genera).

**au'lic** (ô'llik), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *αἰλικός*, fr. *αἰλή* hall, court.] Of or pertaining to a court; courtly.

**au'nt** (ánt), *n.* [OF. *ante*, L. *amita* a father's sister.] The sister of one's father or mother; also, an uncle's wife.

**au'nt'ie** (án'tí), *n.* Aunt;—familiar **au'nt'y** or affectionate. Often used in the southern United States of aged negro women.

**au'ra** (ô'rá), *n.*; *L. pl.* AURE (-rê). [L., breeze, air, Gr. *αἶρα*.] **1.** Any subtle, invisible emanation or exhalation. **2. Elec.** A draft, or motion of the air, caused by electric repulsion, as when the air near a charged metallic point is set in motion. **3. Med.** The peculiar sensation, as of a light vapor, or cold air, rising from the trunk or limbs toward the head, a premonitory symptom of epilepsy or hysterics.—**au'ral** (ô'rál), *a.*

**au'ral** (ô'rál), *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing.

**au-ran'ti-a'ceous** (ô-rán'ti-á'shüsz), *a. Bot.* Pert. to or resembling the orange (*Citrus aurantium*) or the group to which it belongs.

**au're'ate** (ô'rê-ät), *n.* [aurum + -ate.] A salt of auric acid.

**au're-ate** (ô'rê-ät), *a.* [L. *auratus*, fr. *aurus* golden, aurum gold.] Golden; gilded; splendid.

**au-re-o-la** (ô-rê-ô-lá) *n.* [L. *auræola* (fem. adj.) of gold (sc. aureus) (ô'rê-ôl) *n.* corona crown, dim. of aureus.] **1.** R. C. *Theol.* A celestial crown or accidental reward added to the bliss of heaven, for those who have especially tri-

umphed in their conflict with the world, the flesh, and the Devil. **2.** A halo, actual or figurative. **3.** In fine art, the indication of a halo around the head or the whole body of a sacred personage. In painting, it is often indicated by a narrow circle at a distance from the head; in relief sculpture, by a frame or band; and in church statuary, by a gilded ring maintained by slight supports. See GLOXY, HALO, NIMBUS, VESICA PISCIS.

**au'ric** (ô'rîk), *a.* [L. *aurum* gold.] **1.** Of or pert. to gold. **2. Chem.** Pert. to, or derived from, gold;—said of those compounds in which gold is trivalent; as, *auric oxide*.

**au'ri-cle** (ô'rî-k'l), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* ear.] **1. Anat.** *a* The external ear; pinna. *b* A chamber of the heart that receives the blood from the veins. **2. Bot. & Zool.** An earlike lobe, process, or appendage.

**au-ric'u-la** (ô-rîk'ü-lá), *n.* [L. *auricula* ear. See AURIC-LE.] A yellow-flowered primrose (*Primula auricula*), native of the Alps;—called also *bear's-ear*.

**au-ric'u-lar** (-lár), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear or sense of hearing. **2.** Told in the ear; told privately. **3.** Recognized or received by the ear; known by hearing; as, *auricular traditions*. **4. Anat.** Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.—*n. Zool.* One of the loose-webbed feathers overlying the opening of the ear of birds;—usually in *pl.*

**au-ric'u-late** (-lât), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having ears or auricles. See LEAF.

**au-ri'fer-ous** (ô-rîf'êr-üs), *a.* [L. *aurifer*; aurum gold + *ferre* to bear.] Gold-bearing. [human ear.]

**au'ri-form** (ô'rî-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like an ear, esp. *a.*

**Au-ri'ga** (ô-rî-gá), *n.*; *gen.* AURIGÆ (-jê). [L.] *Astron.* A constellation between Perseus and Gemini, pictured as a man driving a chariot or wagon; the Charioteer; the Waggoner. It contains the star Capella.

**au'ri-lave** (ô'rî-láv), *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *lavare* to wash.] An instrument for cleansing the ear, consisting of a small piece of sponge on an ivory or bone handle.

**au'ri-scope** (-skôp), *n.* [L. *auris* ear + *scope*.] Instrument for examining the ear.—**au-ri's-co-py** (ô-rîs'kô-pî), *n.*

**au'rist** (ô'rîst), *n.* [L. *auris* ear.] *Med.* One skilled in treating disorders of the ear.

**au'rochs** (ô'rôks; ou'rôks), *n.* [G. *auerochs*.] The European bison (*Bos bonasus*), once widely distributed, but now nearly extinct.

**au-ro'ra** (ô-rô-rá; 57), *n.* [L.] **1.** The light of dawn. **2. Rise; dawn; beginning.** **3. [cap.] Class. Myth.** The Roman personification of dawn; the goddess of the morning. **4.** The aurora borealis or aurora australis.

**au-ro'ra aus-tra'lis** (ô-s-trá'lîs) [L.], a phenomenon in the Southern Hemisphere corresponding to the aurora borealis of the Northern.—*a. bo're-a'lis* (bô'rê-á'lîs) [L.], an atmospheric phenomenon consisting, usually, of streams of light radiating upward and outward toward the east and west from the north-polar region, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; the northern lights. It is seen best in the arctic regions.

**au-ro'ral** (-rál), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the aurora; rosy.—**au-ro'ral-ly**, *adv.*

**au-ro're-an** (-rê-ân), *a.* Auroral.

**au'rous** (ô'rûs), *a.* **1.** Containing gold. **2. Chem.** Pertaining to, or derived from, gold;—said of compounds in which gold is univalent. Cf. AURIC.

**au'rüm** (ô'rüm), *n.* [L.] Gold. See GOLD.

**aus'cul-tate** (ôsz'kül-tät), *v. i. & t.*; -TAT'ED (-tät'éd); -TAT'ING. To practice auscultation; examine by auscultation.

**aus'cul-ta'tion** (ôsz'kül-tá'shün), *n.* [L. *auscultatio*, fr. *auscultare* to listen.] **1.** Act of listening. **2. Med.** Act of listening to sounds in the body, esp. the chest and abdomen, to detect disorders.—**aus-cul'ta-tive** (ôsz-kül'tá-tív), *a.*

**aus'cul-ta'tor** (ôsz'kül-tá'tôr), *n.* [L., listener.] *Med.* *a.* One who practices auscultation. *b* A stethoscope.

**aus-cul'ta-to-ry** (ôsz-kül'tá-tô-rî), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, auscultation.

|| **Aus'gleich** (ous'glîk), *n.*; *Ger. pl.* -GLEICHE (-ê). [G.] Agreement; compromise; arrangement;—applied spec. to various treaties between Austria and Hungary, esp. to that of 1867. A part of this established the political union of the two, in the form of a dual government, with control of matters of foreign relations, war, and finance relating to common affairs of government; and another part regulated the customs, banking, currency, etc.

**aus'pex** (ôsz'pêks), *n.*; *pl.* AUSPICES (-pî-sêz). [L. See AUSPICE.] *Roman Relig.* An augur. See AUGUR, *n.*, **1.**

**aus'pi-cate** (ôsz'pî-kät), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kät'éd); -CAT'ING. To begin, or enter on, as if with auspices; inaugurate.

**aus'pice** (ôsz'pîs), *n.* [L. *auspicium*, fr. *auspex* a bird seer, augur; *avis* bird + *spicere*, *spicere*, to see.] **1.** Divination from omens, specially from the flight of birds. **2.** An omen; sign. **3.** Protection; patronage and care;—usually in *pl.*; as, under the *auspices* of the king.

**aus-pi'cial** (ôsz-pîsh'äl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to auspices or divination. **2.** Auspicious.



Great Auk (Alca torda).

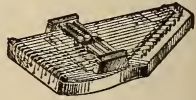
κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon: yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B  
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**aus-pi'cious** (ôs-pîsh'ûs), *a.* [See **AUSPICE**.] **1.** Having omens or tokens, esp. favorable ones; predicting good. **2.** Prosperous; fortunate. **3.** Favoring.—**Syn.** See **PRO-PIRIOUS**. — **aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*  
**aus'tral** (ôs'tër'), *n.* [L.] The south wind; — usually [*cap.*] a personification. Hence, the south.  
**aus-tere'** (ôs-tër'), *a.* [F. *austère*, L. *austrer*, fr. Gr. *αὐστρός*, fr. *abeu* to parch.] **1.** Sour and astringent; rough to the taste. **2.** Severe or strict; rigorous; stern. **3.** Undorned; severely simple.—**Syn.** See **STRICT**. — **tere'ly**, *adv.*  
**aus-ter'i-ty** (ôs-tër'i-ti'), *n.* Quality of being austere; an austere or ascetic practice.  
**aus'tral** (ôs'träl'), *a.* [L. *australis*, fr. *auster* the south wind.] Southern.  
**Aus'tral-a'sian** (ôs'träl-ä'shän), *a.* Of or pertaining to Australasia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Australasia.  
**Aus-tra-li-an** (ôs-trä'li-än; -träl'yän), *a.* Of or pertaining to Australia.  
**Australian ballot**, *Law*, a system of balloting or voting, orig. used in South Australia, in which the manner of polling votes is such that secrecy is compulsorily maintained and the ballot used is furnished by the government.  
 — *n.* **1.** One of the aborigines of Australia. **2.** A native or citizen of the Australian commonwealth.  
**Aus-tra'sian** (ôs-trä'shän; -zhän), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austrasia, the eastern dominions of the Merovingian Franks, which lay mainly between the Meuse and the Rhine.  
 — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Austrasia.  
**Aus'tri-an** (ôs'tri-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria.  
 — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Austria or, loosely, of Austria-Hungary.  
**Austro-** Combining form for *Austria*.  
**Aus'tro-Hun-ga-ri-an**, *a.* Of or pert. to the monarchy of Austria-Hungary. See **AUSGLEICH**.  
**Aus'tro-Ma-lay'an**, *a.* Of or pert. to Australia and the Malay Archipelago.  
**au-then'tic** (ô-thên'tik), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *authenticus* coming from the real author, Gr. *αὐθεντικός*, fr. *αὐθενός* one who does anything himself.] **1.** Having authority. *Obs.* **2.** Having a genuine original or authoritative source; genuine; real; as, an *authentic* paper. **3.** Of approved authority; true; credible; as, an *authentic* report. — **Syn.** *Authoritative*, *trustworthy*. — **au-then'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**au-then'ti-cal** (-tî-käl), *a.* *Authentic*. *Archaic*.  
**au-then'ti-cate** (-tî-kät), *v. t.*; — **CAT'ED** (-kät'éd); — **CAT'ING**. **1.** To render authentic; give authority to, as by legal formalities. **2.** To prove authentic; determine as genuine. — **Syn.** See **CONFIRM**. — **au-then'ti-ca'tion** (-käh'shän), *n.*  
**au'then-ti'i-ty** (ô'thên-tis'i-ti'), *n.* Quality or state of being authentic.  
**au'thor** (ô'thër'), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *auctor*, fr. *augere* to increase, produce.] **1.** The beginner of anything; hence: creator; originator. **2.** One who composes or writes something, as a book; a composer; also, an author's writings. — **au'thor-ess**, *n. fem.* — **au'thor-i-al** (ô-thô'rî-äl), *a.*  
**au'thor'i-ta-ri-an** (ô-thô'r'i-tä'rî-än), *a.* Advocating the principle of obedience to authority as opposed to individual liberty. — *n.* One who advocates this principle.  
**au'thor'i-ta-tive** (ô-thô'r'i-tä-tîv), *a.* **1.** Having, or proceeding from, authority; entitled to obedience or credit; as, *authoritative* orders, teaching, etc. **2.** Having an air of authority; dictatorial; peremptory. — **au'thor'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **au'thor'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**au'thor'i-ty** (-tî), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tîz). [F. *autorité*, fr. L. *auctoritas*.] **1.** Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; dominion; jurisdiction. **2.** Government; those exercising power or command; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Power due to opinion or esteem; influence of character, station, or mental or moral superiority, or the like. **4.** One claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc. Hence: **a** Testimony; witness. **b** A precedent; previous decision of a court. **c** A book or its author. **d** Justification; warrant.  
**au'thor-i-za'tion** (ô'thôr-i-zä'shän; -i-zä'shän), *n.* Act of authorizing; sanction; warrant.  
**au'thor-ize** (ô'thôr-iz), *v. t.*; — **IZED** (-izd); — **IZ'ING** (-iz'ing). **1.** To clothe with authority; empower. **2.** To give legal sanction to; legalize. **3.** To establish by authority, as by usage; sanction; as, expressions *authorized* by usage. **4.** To sanction or confirm by some authority; warrant; as, to *authorize* a report.—**Syn.** See **RATIFY**. — **au'thor-iz'er**, *n.*  
**au'thor-ship**, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being an author; function or dignity of an author. **2.** Source; origin.  
**au'to** (ô'tô), *n.*; *pl.* **TOS** (-tôz). *Colloq.* for **AUTOMOBILE**.  
**au'to-** (ô'tô-), *n.* **1.** Combining form fr. Gr. *αὐτός*, *self*; as in *automobile*, *self-propelled*; *autobiography*, etc. **2.** An abbr. of *automobile*, used to denote *self-moving, self-propelling*; as in *autoboot*, *autocar*, etc., an *automobile boat*, *car*, etc.  
**au'to-bi-og'ra-phy** (-bî-ôg'rä-fî), *n.*; *pl.* **-PHIES** (-fîz). A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's

life written by one's self. — **au'to-bi-og'ra-pher** (-fër), *n.* — **au'to-bi-og'ra-phy** (-bî-ô-grä-fîk), *n.* — **graph'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* — **graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**au'to-car'** (ô'tô-kär'), *n.* An automobile.  
**au'to-ceph'a-lous** (-sêf'ä-lûs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοκέφαλος* independent. See **AUTO**; **CEPHALOUS**.] *Eccl.* Independent or self-governing; — usually applied to churches which are in full communion with one another but which have no common government, as the Eastern churches of Russia, Roumania, Greece, Montenegro, Cyprus, Servia, etc.  
**au-toch'thon** (ô-tôk'thôn; -thôn), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -THONES** (-thônz; -thônz), L. **-THONES** (-thô-nêz). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόχθων* from the land itself; *αὐτός* self + *χθών* earth, land.] One sprung from the ground he inhabits; a native; an aboriginal; — usually in *pl.* — **au-toch'tho-nism** (-thô-nîz'm), *n.*  
**au-toch'thous-ly** (-nûs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autochthon; aboriginal; native. — **ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**au-toch'tho-ny** (-nî), *n.* Autochthonous condition.  
**au'to-clave** (ô'tô-kläv), *n.* [F.; fr. Gr. *αὐτός* self + L. *clavis* key.] A strong metallic vessel, gas-tight when closed, used for heating liquids under pressure.  
**au'to-co-her'er** (ô'tô-kô-her'ër), *n.* *Wireless Teleg.* A self-restoring coherer, as a microphonic detector.  
**au-toc'ra-cy** (ô-tôk'rä-sî), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sîz). [Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια*. See **AUTOCRAT**.] **1.** Independent or self-derived power; absolute supremacy. **2.** Supreme governing power in an individual; authority of an autocrat.  
**au'to-crat** (ô'tô-kràt'), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*; *αὐτός* self + *κράτος* strength.] An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right; despot.  
**au'to-cra'tic** (-krät'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the character of an autocrat. — **Syn.** See **DESPOIC**. — **au'to-cra'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**au'to-da-fé** (ou'tô-dä-fê'; ô-tô-), *n.*; *pl.* **AUTOS-DA-FÉ** (ou'tôs-; ô'tô-). [Pg., act of the faith.] The ceremony accompanying the pronouncement of judgment by the Inquisition, followed by execution by the secular authorities; hence, the execution alone; esp., the burning of a heretic. [ **au'to-de-fé** (ou'tô-dä-fé'), *n.*; *pl.* **AUTOS-DE-FE**.] [*Sp.*, act of faith.] = **AUTO-DA-FÉ**.  
**au'to-de-tec'tor**, *n.* = **AUTOCHERER**.  
**au'to-cé'cious** (ô-tô'shûs), *a.* [*auto-* + Gr. *οἰκτα* house.] *Bot.* Passing through all its stages on the same host, as some parasitic fungi. Cf. **HETEROCÉCIOUS**. — **au'to-cé'cism** (-sîz'm), *n.*  
**au'tog'a-my** (ô-tôg'ä-mî), *n.* Self-fertilization; *Bot.*, fertilization of a flower by its own pollen. — **au'tog'a-mous** (ô-tôg'ä-mûs), *a.* [eration.]  
**au'to-gen'e-sis** (ô'tô-jên'ê-sîs), *n.* *Biol.* Spontaneous generation.  
**au'to-gen-et'ic** (-jên'ê-tîk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Pert. to autogenesis; self-generated. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* Pert. to, controlled by, or designating, a system of self-determined drainage, or one developed solely by headwater erosion. — **i-cal**, *adv.*  
**au'to-gen'ic** (-jên'îk), *a.* *Autogenous*.  
**au'tog'e-nous** (ô-tôj'ê-nûs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής*. See **AUTO**; **-GENOUS**.] **1.** Self-generated; produced independently. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* = **AUTOGENETIC**; — **au'tog'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*  
**auto-genous soldering or welding**, the process of uniting pieces of metal by fusing them together without solder.  
**au'tog'e-ny** (ô-tôj'ê-nî), *n.* *Biol.* Spontaneous generation.  
**au'to-graph** (ô'tô-gräf'), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *αὐτογράφος* autographic; *αὐτός* self + *γράφειν* to write.] That written with one's own hand; an original, or author's own, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting.  
**au'to-graph'ic** (ô'tô-gräf'îk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autograph. **2.** Of an instrument, self-recording; of a record, recorded by such an instrument. — **au'to-graph'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* — **au'to-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**au'tog'ra-phy** (ô-tôg'rä-fî), *n.* The science of autographs; an autograph, or a collection of autographs.  
**au'to-harp'** (ô'tô-härp'), *n.* A zitherlike musical instrument, provided with dampers which, when depressed, deaden some strings, leaving free others that form a chord.  
**au'to-hyp-no'sis** (ô'tô-hîp-nô'sîs), *n.* Self-induced hypnotism.  
 — **au'to-hyp-not'ic** (ô'tô-hîp-nô'tîk), *a.*  
**au'to-hyp-no-tism** (-hîp'nô-tîz'm), *n.* *Autohypnosis*.  
**au'to-in-fec'tion**, *n.* *Med.* Poisoning by a virus that originates in the organism itself.  
**au'to-in-oc-u-la'tion**, *n.* *Med.* Inoculation of a person with virus from his own body.  
**au'to-in-tox'i-ca'tion**, *n.* *Med.* Poisoning, or state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced in the body.  
**au'to-ki-net'ic** (-ki-nê'tîk; -ki-nê'tîk), *a.* Self-moving; moving automatically.  
**Au'to-ly-cus** (ô-tôl'i-kûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αὐτόλυκος*.] *Class.* *Myth.* Mercury's son, famous as the prince of thieves.  
**au'tom'a-ta** (ô-tôm'ä-tä), *n.*, *L. pl.* of **AUTOMATON**.



Autoharp.

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; éve, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'ër; Ice, ìll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circûs, menü; food, foöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



au'to-mat'ic (ô'tô-mât'ík), a. [See AUTOMATON.] 1. Having an inherent power of action. 2. Self-acting or self-regulating;—applied esp. to machinery or mechanical devices. 3. Not voluntary; not depending on the will.—Syn. See SPONTANEOUS.

automatic firearm, gun, pistol, etc., one in which the force of the recoil ejects the empty shell and brings a fresh cartridge into firing position. The recoil also operates the firing mechanism, except in pistols, which usually require a separate trigger-pull for each shot.

—n. A machine or apparatus that operates automatically; esp., an automatic firearm.—au'to-mat'ic-cal (-i-kál), a.—au'to-mat'ic-cal-ly, adv.

au'to-mat'ic-tism (ô'tô-mât'í-tíz-m), n. 1. State or quality of being automatic; also, an automatic act or habit of acting. 2. a Physiol. The power or fact of movement (1) independently of external stimuli, as the beating of the heart; or (2) directly from the effect of external stimuli but independently of conscious control. b Psychol. Any psychic phenomenon, whether a feeling, thought, sensation, or motor impulse, which appears in consciousness with apparent spontaneity, being due neither to an act of will, ordinary association, nor to any objective stimulation; a conscious state issuing from subliminal consciousness; also, such phenomena collectively or in general. c Philos. The theory that consciousness does not control action, but is a mere adjunct of physiological changes.

au'to-mat'ion (ô'tô-mât'í-ôn), n.; pl. L. -TA (-tâ), E. -TONS (-tônz). [L., fr. Gr. *automatos* self-moving.] 1. A thing regarded as capable of spontaneous motion or action. 2. A self-moving machine, esp. one made to imitate the motions of men, birds, etc. 3. A living being acting in a mechanical or involuntary manner.

au'to-mo-bile (ô'tô-mô'bíl), a. Containing means of propulsion within itself; self-propelling.

au'to-mo-bil-ist (-mô'bíl-ist), n. [F.] An automobile vehicle or mechanism; a self-propelled vehicle suitable for general use on a street or roadway.—mô'bíl-ist, n.

au'to-nom'ic (-nôm'ík), a. 1. Self-governing; autonomous. 2. Plant Physiol. Due to internal causes or influences; spontaneous.—au'to-nom'ic-cal (-i-kál), a.—au'to-nom'ic-cal-ly, adv.

au'ton-ô-mist' (-ô-tôn'ô-míst'), n. An advocate of autonomy.

au'ton-ô-mous (ô-tôn'ô-mûs), a. [Gr. *autonomos*; *autós* self + *nomos* to assign, hold sway.] 1. Of or pertaining to an autonomy. 2. Independent in government; self-governing. 3. Plant Physiol. = AUTONOMIC. 2.

au'ton-ô-my (-mî), n. Quality or state of being autonomous; the power or right of self-government.

au'to-plas'ty (ô'tô-plás'tî), n. Surg. The repairing of lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a neighboring part, to supply a deficiency caused by disease or wounds.—au'to-plas'tic (-plás'tík), a.

au'to-psy (ô'tô-psî), n.; pl. -SIES (-sîz). [Gr. *autopla*, fr. *autos* seen by one's self; *opsis* + *opsis* seen.] 1. Personal observation; ocular view. 2. Med. Dissection of a dead body to learn the cause, seat, or nature of a disease, or the cause of death; post-mortem examination.

au'to-sta-bil'i-ty (ô'tô-stá-bíl'î-tî), n. Mech. Stability due to the automatic action of self-operative mechanism; also, stability due to the inherent qualities, as the shape and proportions alone.

au'to-sug-ges'tion (ô'tô-sûg-jês'chûn), n. Med. Self-suggestion as distinguished from suggestion coming from another, esp. in hypnotism, and often productive of disturbance of function of one or more organs.

au'to-tox-æ-mi-a, or -tox-e-mi-a (-tôk-sê'mî-â), au'to-tox-i-ca-tion (-tôk-sîk-kâ'shûn), au'to-tox-i-co'sis (-kô'sîs), au'to-tox-is, n. [NL. See AUTO-; *τοξέμια*, TOXIC.] Med. = AUTO-INTOXICATION.—au'to-tox'ic, a.

au'to-tox'in (-tôk'sîn), n. Med. Any toxin produced by tissue changes within the body.

au'to-trans-form'er (ô'tô-trâns-fôr'mêr), n. Elec. A transformer in which part of the primary winding is used as a secondary winding, or vice versa;—called also a *compensator* or *balancing coil*.

au'to-type' (ô'tô-tîp'), n. 1. A facsimile. 2. Photog. The carbon process; also, a picture made by this process. See CARBON PROCESS.—au'to-type'ic (-tîp'ík), a.

au'to-ty-pog-ra-phy (tî-pôg'râ-fî), n. A process by which drawings executed on gelatin are impressed into a soft metal plate, from which the printing is done as from copperplate.

au'to'ty-py (ô-tô'tî-pî; ô'tô-tîp'î), n. Art or process of making autotypes.

au'tumn (ô'tûm), n. [From OF., fr. L. *autumnus*.] The season between summer and winter, often, esp. in America, called *fall*.

au'tum-nal (ô-tûm'nál), a. Of, belonging to, or peculiar to, autumn.—au-tum-nal-ly, adv.

au'tum-ite (ô'tûn-î-tî), n. [From *Autun*, France, its locali-

ty.] *Min.* A lemon-yellow phosphate of uranium and calcium occurring in tabular crystals and in micaclic scales. **aux-a-nom'e-ter** (ôk'sâ-nôm'ê-têr), n. [Gr. *auxânêin* to cause to increase + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining and measuring the rate of growth in plants.

**aux-e'to-phone** (ôk-sê'tô-fôn), n. [Gr. *auxêrês* that may be increased + *-phone*.] A pneumatic reproducer for a phonograph, controlled by the recording stylus on the principle of the relay. It produces much clearer and louder tones than does the ordinary vibrating disk reproducer.

**aux-il'i-ary** (ôg-zîl'yâr), a. & n. Auxiliary. *Archaic*.

**aux-il'i-ary** (-yâr-î), a. [L. *auxiliarius*, fr. *auxilium* help, aid.] Conferred aid or help; assistant.

**Syn.** Ancillary, aiding, helping; subservient, subordinate, subsidiary.—Auxiliary, subsidiary agree in the idea of furnishing aid. Subsidiary usually implies subordinate rank or position, which auxiliary may or may not imply. **auxiliary vessel, yacht**, etc., one equipped with sails and with an engine and propeller for use when there is no wind or when the wind is adverse.

—n., pl. -RIES (-riz). 1. One that aids or helps; an assistant. 2. In pl. Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. 3. *Gram.* A verb (as *have, be, may, do, shall and will, can, must*, in English) which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs. 4. *Naut.* An auxiliary vessel, esp. a yacht. Cf. NAVAL AUXILIARY.

**a-vail'** (â-vâl'), v. i. [ME. *availlen*, fr. a- + F. *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, be worth.] To be of use; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object in mind.

—v. t. To avail one's self of.

—v. i. 1. To advantage or profit; benefit; help. 2. To promote; assist. *Obs.*

To avail one's self of, to make use of; to take advantage of.—n. 1. Profit; benefit. *Archaic*. 2. Advantage toward success; effective advantage; as, of *avail*, of no *avail*. 3. In pl. Proceeds.—**Syn.** Use, benefit, utility, profit, service.

**a-vail'a-bil'i-ty** (â-bíl'î-tî), n. Quality of being available.

**a-vail'a-ble** (â-b'l'), a. 1. Capable of availing; having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; effectual; valid; as, an *available* plea. *Obs.* or *Archaic*, *exc. in Law*. 2. Such as one may avail one's self of; usable.—**a-vail'a-ble-ness**, n.—**a-vail'a-bly**, adv.

**a-vail'a-lanche** (âv'â-lânc), n. [F. fr. *avalier* to descend, fr. *aval* down; & (L. *ad*) + *val*, L. *valis*, valley.] A large mass of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

—v. i. To slide or slip down in the form of, or after the manner of, an avalanche. †

**Av'a-lon** (-lôn), n. [F.] In medieval romance, an ocean island, "not far from this side of the terrestrial paradise."

**a-vant'-cour'i-er** (â-vânt'kôor'î-êr; â-vân'-kôor'î-êr), n. [F. *avant-courrier*, lit., advance courier.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach; specif., in pl., formerly, the scouts, skirmishers, or advance guard of an army.

|| **a-vant'-garde** (â-vân'gârd'), n. [F.] Vanguard.

**av'a-ric-e** (âv'â-rîs), n. [F., fr. L. *avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious.] Excessive or inordinate desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity.

**av'a-ri-cious** (-rîsh'ûs), a. Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain.—**Syn.** Rapacious, griping, sordid. See COVERTOUS.—**av'a-ri-cious-ly**, adv.—**av'a-ri-cious-ness**, n.

**a-vast'** (â-vâst'), *interj.* [Corrupt. fr. D. *houd vast* hold fast.] *Naut.* Cease! stop! stay!

**av'a-tar'** (âv'â-târ'), n. [Skr. *avatâra* descent.] Incarnation; embodiment; epiphany.

**a-vaunt'** (â-vônt'; -vânt') *interj.* [F. *avant* before; fr. L. *ab* + *ante* before.] Begone! depart!

**ave** (âvê; âvâ), *interj.* [L. *hail*, be well.] Hail! farewell!—a salutation.—n. 1. The salutation *ave*; esp. [cap.], an Ave Maria. 2. [cap.] a The time when the Aves are said. b One of the beads of a rosary, which are counted as the Aves are said.

**Ave Ma-ri'a** (âvâ mâ-rî-â) pl. AVE MARIAS, AVE MARY. **Ave Ma-ry** (âvê mâ'rî) **RIES** [L. *ave*, hail, *Maria* Mary.] The salutation of Gabriel (*Luke* i. 28) and of Elizabeth (*Luke* i. 42) to the Virgin Mary, combined, as now used in the Roman Catholic Church, with a prayer to Mary.

**av'e-nac'eous** (âv'ê-nâ'shûs), a. [L. *avenaceus*, fr. *avena* oats.] Of or resembling oats or the oat grasses.

**a-venge'** (â-vênj'), v. t.; **A-VENGE'** (â-vênj'd'); **A-VENG'ING** (-vênj'ing). [OF. *avengier*, fr. L. *ad* + *vincicare* to lay claim to, making, revenge.] To take vengeance for; exact satisfaction for.—v. i. To take vengeance.—**a-venge'er**, n. **Syn.** Vindicate, requite, retaliate, revenge.—**Avenge**, **revenge**. To *avenge* is to inflict punishment, either in behalf of one's self or of others, for the sake of vindication or just retribution; to *revenge* is to inflict pain or injury in resentful or malicious retaliation; as, to *avenge* the injuries of the helpless; Plato held that *revenge* is wrong.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



**av'ens** (āv'ēnz), *n.* [OF. *avenca*.] Any of a genus (*Geum*) of perennial rosaceous herbs, having white, purple, or yellow flowers with plumose styles; esp., the common avens (*G. urbanum*) or the purple, or water, avens (*G. rivale*).

**av'en-tail**, **av'en-tayle** (āv'ēn-tāl), *n.* [See VENTAIL.] *Armor.* The movable front of a helmet.

**Av'en-tine** (-tīn; -tīn), *n.* [L. *Aventinus*.] One of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), in early times an asylum for refugees. — **Av'en-tine**, *a.*

**a-ven'tu-rine** (ā-vēn'tū-rīn), *n.* [F.] 1. A kind of brownish glass with gilt spangles interspersed throughout its substance. 2. *Min.* A translucent quartz spangled throughout with scales of mica or other mineral.

**av'er-nue** (āv'ē-nū), *n.* [F., fr. *avenir* to come to, L. *advenire*; *ad + venire* to come.] 1. An opening of access or egress; a way of approach or of exit; — often used fig.; as, an *avenue* of escape. 2. Any broad passageway bordered on each side by trees. 3. A broad street. — **Syn.** See WAY.

**a-ver'** (ā-vūr'), *v. t.*; **A-VERRED'** (ā-vūr'd'); **A-VER'RING**. [F. *avérer*, fr. LL., fr. L. *ad + verus* true.] 1. *Law.* To avouch or verify; prove or justify. 2. To affirm confidently; declare positively. — **Syn.** AFFIRM.

**av'er-age** (āv'er-āj), *n.* [OF. *average*, or LL. *averagium*.] 1. Any of certain small charges defrayed by the master of a vessel. 2. A loss less than total to cargo or ship, or a charge arising from it, or the equitable distribution of it. 3. A mean proportion, or medial sum or quantity, derived from unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. 4. Any medial estimate derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc.; as, the high individual *average* of our citizenship.

**Syn.** *Average*, *mean*. In common usage, *average* (usually *a.*) suggests little more than *ordinary*, the "common run," often implying general conformity to prevailing standards; as, the *average* man, *average* ability. **Mean** implies a middle between two extremes; as, the *happy mean*.

— *a.* 1. Pert. to an average or mean; medial; ordinary; usual. 2. According to the laws of average.

— *v. t.*; **-AGED** (-āj'd); **-AG-ING** (-āj-īng). 1. To find the average of; reduce to a mean. 2. To divide among a number according to a given proportion. 3. To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average. — *v. i.* To amount to, or to be, on an average; as, their losses will *average* five dollars each. — **av'er-age-ly**, *adv.*

**a-ver'ment** (ā-vūr'mēnt), *n.* Act of averring; that which is averred; affirmation; allegation.

**A-ver'nus** (-nūs), *n.* [L.] The infernal regions; — so called after a small deep lake near Naples in the crater of an extinct volcano, celebrated in Roman myth for its mephitic vapors and supposed connection with the infernal regions.

**Av'er-ro'issm** (āv'er-rō'iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Averroës (Ibn Roshd), A. D. 1126-98, an interpreter of Aristotle. He taught that from God emanates the active intellect, which is the source of all lower intellects (sense perception, imagination, memory, discursive reason, etc.), and that these return again to God. — **Av'er-ro'ist** (-ist), *n.* — **Av'er-ro'is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**a-verse'** (ā-vūr's'), *a.* [L. *aversus*, p. p. of *avertere*. See AVERT.] 1. Having an aversion; disliking; reluctant; opposed. 2. *Bot.* Turned away from the stem or axis. Cf. ADVERSE. — **Syn.** See ADVERSE, RELUCTANT. — **a-verse'-ness**, *n.*

**a-ver'sion** (ā-vūr'shūn), *n.* 1. A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire to turn from it. 2. Act of averting. *Rare*. 3. Antipathy or opposition in qualities. 4. An object of dislike or repugnance. — **Syn.** Dislike, repugnance, disgust. See ANTIPATHY.

**a-vert'** (ā-vūr't'), *v. t.* [L. *avertere*; *a + vertere* to turn.] To turn aside or away; ward off or prevent the occurrence or effects of. — **Syn.** See PREVENT. — **a-vert'i-ble**, *a.*

**Av'es** (āv'ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis* bird.] *Zoöl.* The class of vertebrates consisting of the birds.

**a'vi-a-ry** (āv'i-ār-i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *aviarium*, fr. *avis* bird.] A place, as a house, for keeping birds confined.

**a'vi-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To fly, or navigate the air, in an aeroplane or heavier-than-air flying machine. *Colloq.*

**a'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Art or science of locomotion by aeroplanes.

**a'vi-a'tor** (āv'i-ā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who is occupied with, or expert in, aviation. 2. The driver or pilot of an aeroplane, or heavier-than-air flying machine. — **a'vi-a'tress** (āv'i-ā'trēs), **a'vi-a'trix** (āv'i-ā'trīks), *n. fem.*

**a'vi-cul'ture** (āv'i-kūl'tūr), *n.* [L. *avis* bird + *cultura* culture.] Rearing and care of birds.

**av'id** (āv'id), *a.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *avēre* to long.] Eager; greedy. — **av'id-ly**, *adv.*

**a-vid'i-ty** (ā-vid'i-tī), *n.* 1. Greediness; eagerness; strength of desire. 2. *Chem.* The strength of an acid or base, or its capability of displacing other acids or bases from their salts, as measured under strictly equitable conditions. — **Syn.** See CUPIDITY.

**a'vi-fau'na** (āv'i-fō'nā), *n.* [NL.; L. *avis* bird + E. *fauna*.] *Zoöl.* The birds, or all the kinds of birds, considered collectively, of a given region. — **a'vi-fau'nal** (-nāl), *a.*

**a-vi'so** (ā-vī'sō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-sōz). [Sp.] 1. Information; notification. 2. A dispatch boat.

**av'o-ca'do** (āv'ō-kā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Corrupt. fr. *Mexican ahuatecatl*.]

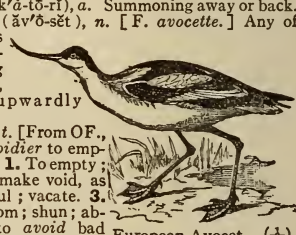
The pulpy fruit of a tropical American Lauraceous tree (*Persea persica*); the alligator pear. It is usually eaten as a salad with vinegar. Also, the tree itself.



**av'o-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* [L. *avocatio*, fr. *avocare*, -*ca-tus*, to call.] 1. State of being called away; diversion of attention; distraction. 2. A subordinate occupation. [Usually in *pl.*] Customary employment; vocation; usual pursuits; — the use of the word in the singular in this sense is avoided by the best writers. — **Syn.** See VOCATION.

**a-voc'a-to-ry** (ā-vōk'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Summoning away or back.

**av'o-cet**, **av'o-sēt** (āv'ō-sēt), *n.* [F. *avocette*.] Any of several shore birds (genus *Recurvirostra*) having long legs, webbed feet, and a slender upwardly curved bill.



**a-void'** (ā-void'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *es (ex) + voidier* to empty. See VOID, *a.*] 1. To empty; void. *Obs.* 2. To make void, as a contract; annul; vacate. 3. To keep away from; shun; abstain from; as, to *avoid* bad company. 4. To expel. *Obs.*

**a-void'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being avoided.

**Syn.** *Escape*, *elude*, *evade*, *shun*, *eschew*. — **Avoid**, *shun* agree in the idea of keeping away from something, or out of contact with it, and often may be interchanged. But *shun*, more than *avoid*, suggests shrinking or even abhorrence.

**a-void'ance** (-āns), *n.* 1. Act of avoiding. 2. Act of becoming, or state of being, vacant; — esp. of a benefice.

**a-void'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

**a-void'less**, *a.* Unavoidable; indefeasible.

**av'oir-du-pois'** (āv'er-dū-poi'z'), *n.* [ME. *avoir de pois*, *avoir de pois*, goods of weight; OF. *avoir*, *avoir*, goods + *de* of + *pois*, *pois*, weight, L. *pensum*.] 1. *Avoirdupois* weight. 2. Weight; heaviness. *Colloq.*

**av'oirdu-pois** weight, the common system in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. In it 16 drams (*dr.*) make 1 ounce (*oz.*); 16 ounces, or 7,000 grains (*gr.*), make 1 pound (*lb.*).

**a-vouch'** (ā-vouch'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL. *advocare* to recognize the existence of a thing, to advocate, L. *advocare* to call to; *ad + vocare* to call.] 1. To maintain as true; vouch for; guarantee; as, I will *vouch* its truth. 2. To assert positively, deliberately, or openly; avow; as, he did not *vouch* his intentions.

— *n.* Evidence; declaration. *Obs.* or *R.*

**a-vouch'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of avouching.

**a-vow'** (ā-vou'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *avouer*.] To vow. *Obs.* — *n.* A vow or determination. *Archaic.*

**a-vow'**, *v. t.* [F. *avouer*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *vouer* to vow, fr. L. *votum* vow.] To declare openly; own or acknowledge frankly. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE. — **a-vow'er**, *n.*

**a-vow'al** (-āl), *n.* A frank declaration or acknowledgment.

**a-vow'ed** (ā-voud'), *p. a.* Openly acknowledged or declared; admitted. — **a-vow'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **a-vow'ed-ness**, *n.*

**a-vow'ry** (ā-vou'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [OF. *avouerie*.] 1. Advocacy, patronage, or protection; also, a patron; patron saint. 2. Act of one who avows anything; esp., the act of the distraîner of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right.

**a-vul'sion** (ā-vūl'shūn), *n.* [L. *avulsio*.] 1. A tearing asunder; a forcible separation. 2. *Law.* The sudden removal of land from the estate of one man to that of another, as by a sudden change in the course of a river. The property in the part thus separated continues in the original owner. Cf. ALLUVION.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; tce, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**a-vun/cu-lar** (á-vŭn'kŭ-lár), *a.* [L. *avunculus* uncle.] Of or pert. to, or like, an uncle or, jocosely, a pawnbroker.

**a-wait'** (á-wáit'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *á* (L. *ad*) + *waitier*, *gaitier*, to watch. See **WAIT**.] 1. To watch for. *Obs.* 2. To wait for; stay for; expect. 3. To be in store for; be ready or in waiting for.—*v. i.* To wait; stay in waiting.

**a-wake'** (á-wák'), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* **A-WOKE'** (á-wók'), **A-WAKED'** (á-wák't'), *p. p.* **A-WAKED'**, *Obs.* or **R. AWOKE**, *Obs.* **AWAKEN** or **AWOKEN**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **A-WAK'ING**. [AS. *áwæcan* (pret. *áwóc*), and *áwacian* (pret. *áwacode*).] To cease to sleep; come out of, or rouse from, sleep or, fig., a sleeplike state; wake.

—*a.* Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep.

**a-wak'en** (á-wák'n), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *áwæcan*, *áwæcian*, *v. i.*; *on-* + *wæcan* to wake.] To rouse from sleep; awake.—*Syn.* Arouse, wake, excite, stir up, call forth.

**a-wak'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, awakes.

**a-wak'ing** (á-wák'ing), *v. t.* [OF. *esuarder* consider, decide; *es* (L. *ex*) + *warder*, *garder*, to observe, keep.] To adjudge; grant or give after due deliberation, consideration of relative merits, or the like.—*n.* 1. A judgment; the decision of arbitrators; a granting or giving after due deliberation or a consideration of relative merits. 2. That which is awarded.—**a-ward'a-ble**, *a.* —**a-ward'er**, *n.*

**a-ware'** (á-wár'), *a.* [AS. *gewart*, fr. *wær* wary.] 1. Watchful. *Rare.* 2. Cognizant; conscious; informed; *as*, aware of the enemy's plans; aware that the enemy has gone.—*Syn.* See **CONSCIOUS**.

**a-ware'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being aware; mere apprehension of an object without active attention to it.

**a-wash'** (á-wósh'), *adv. & a.* 1. Washed by the waves or tide. 2. Floating in the water.

**a-way'** (á-wá'), *adv.* [AS. *aweg*, *anweg*, *onweg*; *on* on + *weg* way.] 1. From a place; hence; *as*, go away. 2. Aside; in another direction; *as*, he turned his eyes away. 3. From one's possession; *as*, take it away from him. 4. From a state or condition of being into extinction or termination; out of existence; *as*, the sound faded away. 5. On; in continuance; without intermission or delay; *as*, sing away; come right away. *Colloq.* 6. Absent; gone; at a distance; *as*, the master is away from home.

**awe** (á), [Icel. *agi*.] 1. Great fear; terror. *Obs.* or **R. 2.** Reverential fear such as is felt for the Divine Being; profound reverence; solemn wonder. 3. Power to inspire dread or reverential fear.—*Syn.* See **REVERENCE**.

—*v. t.* **AWED** (á-d), **AWING**. To strike or inspire with awe.

**a-wea'ry** (á-wé-rí), *a.* Weary. *Poetic.*

**a-weath'er** (á-wéth'ér), *adv. Naut.* On the weather, or windward, side;—opposed to *alee*.

**a-welsh'** (á-wá'), *adv. & a.* *Naut.* Just clear of the ground and hanging perpendicularly;—said of the anchor.

**awe'less** (á-wé's), *a.* Var. of **AWLESS**.

**awe'some** (á-wé'sŭm), *a.* Causing, or expressive of, awe or terror.—**awe'some-ly**, *adv.*—**awe'some-ness**, *n.*

**aw'ful** (á-wŭf'), *a.* 1. Filling with awe. 2. Filled with awe. *Obs.* 3. Reverential; law-abiding. *Now Rare.* 4. Frightful; monstrous; exceedingly bad, monotonous, long, etc.;—used intensively. *Slang.*—*Syn.* See **FEARFUL**.—**aw'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**aw'ful-ness**, *n.*

**a-while'** (á-hwí'l'), *adv.* For a while; for a short time.

**aw'ward** (á-wŭrd'), *a.* [Icel. *ávrgr* (neut. *ávrkt*) turning the wrong way + **E. -ward**.] 1. Pervasive; untoward. *Obs.* 2. Not dexterous; clumsy; ungraceful. 3. Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing; *as*, an *aw'ward* affair.—**aw'ward-ly**, *adv.*—**aw'ward-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Unhandy, bungling, blundering, mala droit; inelegant, stiff, constrained; unwieldy, ponderous, lumbering; boorish, clownish, lubberly, gawky, clumsy, ungainly, uncouth.—**Aw'ward**, **clumsy**, **ungainly**, **uncouth**. **Aw'ward** implies lack of dexterity or grace, whether bodily or mental; *as*, *aw'ward* in one's gait, *aw'ward* at handling tools. **Clumsy** implies heaviness or stiffness of movement; it also applies to that which is mishapen or awkwardly formed; *as*, *clumsy* fingers, elephant, boots. *Fig.* **Clumsy** denotes what is ill-contrived or bungling; *as*, a *clumsy* excuse. **Ungainly** applies chiefly to *awkwardness* of carriage, gait, or gesture; *as*, an *ungainly* figure, strut. **Uncouth** implies want of training or lack of refinement; *as*, *uncouth* manners, speech, etc.

**awl** (á), [AS. *al*, *ál*, *cal*.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, *as* in leather or wood. [irrelevant.]

**aw'less**, **aw'less** (á-wé's), *a.* Without awe; fearless;

**aw'wort'** (á-wŭrt'), *n.* A small aquatic brassicaceous plant (*Subularia aquatica*) with awl-shaped leaves.

**awn** (án), *n.* [Icel. *ágn*, pl. *agnir*.] One of the barbed appendages constituting the beard of a head of barley, oats, some kinds of wheat, and other grasses; hence, any small pointed process.—**awned** (á-nd), *a.*

**awn'ing**, *n.* 1. A rooflike cover, esp. of canvas, extended over or before a place. 2. A shelter resembling an awning.

**awn'less**, *a.* *Bot.* Destitute of an awn.

**awn'y** (án'y), *a.* Having awns; bearded.

**a-woke'** (á-wók'), *pret. & p. p.* of **AWAKE**.

**a-wry'** (á-rí'), *adv. & a.* [a-on, in + *wry*.] 1. Turned to one side; not straight or true. 2. Aside from truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely.—*Syn.* See **CROOKED**.

**ax**, **axe** (áks), *n.*; *pl.* **AXES** (áks'éz; 24). [AS. *æz*, *acas*.] 1. A common tool for hewing, chopping, or splitting wood. 2. An axhammer.—*v. t.* To dress or trim with an ax.

**ax'ham'mer** (-hám'ér), *n.* An ax for dressing or spalling the rougher kinds of stone, having two opposite cutting edges.—**ax'ham'mered** (-ér), *p. a.*

**ax'i-al** (áks'i-ál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, an axis.

**ax'il** (-sil), *n.* [L. *axilla* armpit.] *Bot.* The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch or leaf and its axis.

**ax'le** (-sil; -sil), *a.* Belonging to, or situated in, the axis.

**ax-il'la** (áks-il'á), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] 1. *Anat.* The armpit. 2. *Bot.* An axil.

**ax'il-lar** (áks'il-lár), *a.* Axillary.—*n.* *Zool.* One of the innermost feathers on the under surface of the wing.

**ax'il-la-ry** (-lá-rí), *a.* 1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the armpit. 2. *Bot.* Situated in, rising from, or pertaining to, an axil.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). *Zool.* An axillary.

**ax'i-nite** (-ní't), *n.* [Gr. *ἀξίνη* an *ax.*] *Min.* A borosilicate of aluminum and calcium, commonly found in crystals.

**ax'i-om** (-ím), *n.* [From L., fr. *ἀξιωμα*, fr. *ἀξιων* to think worthy, *ἀξιος* worthy.] 1. *Logic & Math.* A self-evident truth. 2. An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received; *as*, the *axioms* of political economy.

*Syn.* Saw, byword, dictum, precept, motto, maxim, aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb, saying.—**Axiom**, **maxim**, **aphorism**, **apothegm**, **adage**, **proverb**, **saying** agree in denoting a sententious expression of a general truth. An *axiom* is a self-evident or universally accepted truth taken for granted. A *maxim* is a rule or precept sanctioned by experience, and relating especially to the practical concerns of life; *as*, he should put his high *maxims* into practice. An *aphorism* is a short and pithy sentence expressing some general truth or sentiment; *as*, "the great *aphorism*, that there is an external world." An *apothegm* is a terse and sententious *aphorism*. An *adage* is a saying of long-established authority and universal application; *as*, it is an *adage* that "murder will out." A *proverb* is an adage couched, usually, in homely and vividly concrete phrase; *as*, the *proverb* that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." A *saying* is any brief current or habitual expression; *as*, the old *saying* that "the empty vessel makes the greatest sound."

**ax'i-o-mat'ic** (-áks'i-óm'á-tík), **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal** (-kál), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axiom; self-evident.—**ax'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ax'is** (áks'ís), *n.*; *pl.* **AXES** (-éz). [L. *axis* axis, axle.] 1. A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body that actually or supposedly revolves on it. 2. *Anat.* (1) The second vertebra of the neck of the higher vertebrates, which is prolonged anteriorly within the foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, so as to form the *odontoid process*, or *peg*. (2) Any of various central or axial parts. *Bot.* The stem on which organs are arranged. 3. *Math.* A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged; *as*, the *axis* of a cylinder, that is, the straight line joining the centers of the two bases; the *axis* of a cone; the *axis* of a circle, etc. 4. *Fine Arts.* An imaginary line supposed to pass through a design, to which are referred the different parts of the design. *B.* In a working drawing, a line actually drawn and used as the basis of measurements.

**ax'is**, *n.* [L. *axis*.] A deer (*Cervus axis*) of India and other parts of southern Asia, having rusine antlers and white-spotted body;—called also *axis deer*.

**ax'le** (-s'l), *n.* [ME. *azel* in *axeltre*, fr. Icel. *áxulltré*; *áxull* axle + *tré* tree.] 1. The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel. 2. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage. 3. The axis of a heavenly body. *Obs.* or *Poetic.*

**ax'le-tree'** (-tré'), *n.* [Icel. *áxulltré*.] The bar or shaft on the ends of which opposite wheels, of a vehicle revolve.

**Ax'min-ster** (áks'mín-s'tér), *n.*, or **Axminster carpet**. 1. A variety of Turkey carpet, made of strips of worsted chenille, so colored as to produce a pattern, on a stout jute backing;—formerly made (1755-1835) at *Axminster*, (Engl.). 2. A similar but cheaper carpet, resembling, but better than, moquette.

**ax'o-lotl** (áks'ól'ót'l), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several larval salamanders (genus *Ambystoma*) found in the mountain lakes of Mexico and the western United States. They are esteemed as food by the natives in Mexico.



Axolotl (¿).

**ax'seed'** (áks'séd'), *n.* A European fabaceous plant (*Coronilla varia*) naturalized in the eastern United States, with umbels of pink and white flowers and angular pods.

**ax'un-go'** (áks'sŭn'y), *n.* [F. *azonze*, L. *azungia*; *axis* wheel

**k - e** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh - z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with **n** = equals.

B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



+ *ungere* to grease.] Fat; grease; esp., the fat of pigs or geese; usually, *Pharm.*, lard prepared for medicinal use.

**ay** (ī), *interj.* Ah! alas!

**a'yah** (ā'yā), *n.* [Pg. *dia.*] A native nurse for children; also, a lady's maid. *India.*

**aye**, or **ay** (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei.*] Always; ever; continually.

**aye**, or **ay** (ī), *adv.* Yes; yea.—*n.* An affirmative vote.

**aye'-aye'** (ī'yī), *n.* A nocturnal lemur (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) of Madagascar.

**Ayr'shire** (ār'shēr)—*shīr*, *n.* [From *Ayrshire*, Scotland.]

One of a Scotch breed of dairy cattle. Ayrshires are hardy, of medium size, and, usually, of a white-and-brown color.

|| **a-yun'ta-mien'to** (ā-yōon'tā-myān'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-tōs).

[Sp.] 1. A municipal government. 2. The townhouse; the seat of a municipal government; esp. [*cap.*], the central offices of the government of the Philippines at Manila.

**a-za'lē-a** (ā-zā'lē-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄζαλέος* dry,—because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] Any of various shrubs (genus *Azalea*) closely related to the rhododendron.

**a-zan'** (ā-zān'), *n.* [Ar. *adhān.*] The Mohammedan call to prayer, usually uttered by the muezzin, five times a day, from the minaret of a mosque.

**az'a-role** (āz'ā-rōl), *n.* [F. *azerole*, fr. Ar. *az-zo'rūr.*]

The pleasantly flavored fruit of a malaceous shrub (*Crataegus azarolus*) of southern Europe; also, the shrub itself.

**A-za-zel** (ā-zā-zēl; āz'ā-zēl), *n.* [Heb. *'Azāzēl.*] The legendary leader of those sons of God who took wives among the "daughters of men." (See *Gen. vi* 2-4.) Milton makes him an associate of Satan.

**a-zed'ā-rach** (ā-zēd'ā-rāk), *n.* [F. *azédorac*, Sp. *acederaque*, Pers. *azāddirakht* noble tree.] The China tree, or the cathartic and emetic bark of its roots.

**az'i-muth** (āz'ī-mūth), *n.* [From F., fr. Ar. *as-sumūt.*]

*Astron.* & *Geodesy.* An arc of the horizon measured clockwise between the south point of the horizon and the vertical circle passing through the center of any object.—

**az'i-muth'al** (-mūth'āl; -mū'thāl), *a.*—**muth'al-ly**, *adv.*

**az'ine** (āz'in; -ēn), *n.* [From AZOTE.] Also *-in*. *Org. Chem.*

Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a six-membered ring which contains an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom, as of nitrogen, oxygen, or sulphur. Cf. DIAZINE, TRIAZINE, OXAZINE, THIAZINE.

**az'o-** (āz'ō-). [See AZOTE.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, *azo*) sometimes loosely used to form

names of compounds having nitrogen variously combined. For specific and more customary use, see DIAZO-

**a-zo'ic** (ā-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* not + *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, geologic time which antedates life.

**az'o-im'idē** (āz'ō'im'idē; -id), *n.* Also *-id.* [*azo-* + *imide.*]

*Chem.* = HYDRAZOIC ACID.

**az'ole** (āz'ōl; ā-zō'l'), *n.* [From AZOTE.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds having a five-membered ring containing an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom (nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur). Cf. AZINE.

**a-zo'-ni-um** (ā-zō'ni-ūm), *a.* [*azo-* + *-onium*, as in ammonium.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a class of compounds (the azonium bases) possessing basic properties due to a peculiar grouping of nitrogen atoms.

They have the general formula  $R < \overset{+}{N} > R'$   
NR''OH

**az'ote** (āz'ōt; ā-zōt'), *n.* [F. fr. Gr. *ἀ-* not + *ζωή* life;—because it is incapable of supporting life.] Nitrogen. *Rare.*

**az'ot-ed** (āz'ō-tēd; ā-zōt'ēd), *a.* Nitrogenized; nitrogenous.

**az'oth** (āz'ōth), *n.* [LL. *azoth*, *azoth*, or F. *azoth*, fr. Ar. *az-zauq* mercury.] *Alchemy.* a The first principle of metals, i.e., mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals. b The "universal remedy" of Paracelsus.

**a-zo'ic** (ā-zō'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to azote, or nitrogen;

nitrogenous; nitric; as, *azotic* gas; *azotic* acid. *Rare.*

**az'o-tize** (āz'ō-tīz), *v. t.* To nitrogenize.

**Az'ra-el** (āz'rā-ēl), *n.* [Ar. *'Azrā'il.*] *Jewish & Moham.*

*Myth.* The angel of death, who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body.

**Az'tec** (āz'tēk), *n.* An Indian of the tribe which founded the Mexican empire conquered by Cortez in 1519; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence.

**Az'tec-an** (-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Aztecs; also, pert. to or designating the linguistic stock of the Aztecs; Nahuatlan.

**az'ure** (āz'hūr; ā-zhūr), *n.* [Through F., Sp., & Ar., fr. Per. *lāyaward*, or *lāyaward*, lapis lazuli, a blue color.] 1.

Azure color; the clear blue of the sky; also a pigment or dye of this color. 2. Her. Blue,—represented in engraving by horizontal lines. 3. The blue vault above; the unclouded sky.—*a.* Sky-blue; cerulean; also, cloudless.

**az'u-rite** (āz'ū-rīt), *n.* *Min.* Blue basic carbonate of copper, 2CuCO<sub>3</sub>·Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>. It is an ore of copper.

**az'y-gous** (āz'y-gūs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀζυγος*; *ἀ-* not + *ζυγόν* yoke.]

Odd; not one of a pair; as, the *azygous* muscle of the uvula.

## B

**B** (bē); *pl.* B's or Bs (bēz). 1. The second letter of the English, Latin, and cognate alphabets. It corresponds in position, value, and form to the Greek *Beta* and the Phœnician and Hebrew *Beth*. B is phonetically and etymologically related to *p*, *f*, *v*, *m*, and *w*, letters representing sounds having close organic affinity to its own sound (see *Guide to Pron.*, § 12). 2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The second in a series; second in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 2; as, Company B; column b or b. **b** [*cap.*] *Music.* The seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor).

**B** or **b**, *n.*; *pl.* B's or Bs (bēz). The letter B, b, or its sound. **baa** (bā), *v. i.* To cry "baa;" bleat as a sheep.—*n.* The cry of a sheep; bleat.

**Ba'al** (bā'āl), *n.*; *pl.* E. BAALS, H. BAALM (bā'ā-līm). [Heb. *bā'āl* lord.] Any of a multitude of local deities of the ancient Semitic races, in general regarded as authors of the fertility of the soil and of the increase of the flocks.

**Ba'al-ism** (bā'āl-īz'm), *n.* Worship of Baal; idolatry.—

**Ba'al-ish**, *a.*—**Ba'al-ist** (-īst), **Ba'al-ite** (-īt), *n.*

**Bab** (bāb), *n.* [Per.] Lit., gate;—a title given to the founder of Babism, from *Bab-ud-Din*, the title assumed by him.

**bab'bitt** (bāb'īt), *n.* Babbitt metal; specif., a Babbitt-metal lining for a bearing brass.—*v. t.* To line or furnish with Babbitt metal.

**Bab'bitt met'al.** Also **Bab'bitt's met'al** (bāb'īts).

[After Isaac Babbitt, of Massachusetts, inventor of the method of using soft metals in journal boxes.] **a** A soft white antifriction metal variously composed of copper, antimony, and tin. **b** Any of several alloys similarly used.

**bab'ble** (bāb'l), *v. i.*;—**BLEP** (-līd)—**BLING**. 1. To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; utter inarticulate sounds. 2.

To talk idly or fatuously; chatter; prate. 3. To make a continuous murmuring noise, as a brook.—**Syn.** Prattle, gossip.

—*v. t.* 1. To utter indistinctly or incoherently. 2. To disclose by too free talk, as a secret.—*n.* 1. Idle talk; senseless prattle. 2. Inarticulate speech; a confused murmur.—**bab'ble-ment**, (-mēnt), *n.*—**bab'bler** (-lēr), *n.*

**babe** (bāb), *n.* An infant; baby.

**Bā'bel** (bā'bēl), *n.* 1. *Bib.* The city and tower, in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages is related (*Genesis* xi.) to have occurred. 2. Fig. A structure impossibly lofty; a visionary scheme. 3. [*Often l. c.*] A place or scene of noise and confusion.

**Bab'ī** (bāb'ī), *n.* [See BABISM.] A follower of the Bab.

**bab'bies'**—**breath'** (bā'bīz-brēth'), *n.* Also **bab'by's'**—**breath'**, *n.* A tall European sileneaceous plant (*Gypsophila paniculata*), cultivated for its small fragrant white or pink flowers.

2. Any of several other plants having delicately scented flowers, as the grape hyacinth, wild madder (*Galium mollugo*), etc.

**bab'i-rous'sa**, **bab'i-rus'sa** (bāb'ī-rōō'sā; bā'bī-), *n.* [F.

*bābiroussa*, fr. Malay *bābī* hog + *rūsā* deer.] A large hoglike quadruped

(*Babirusa* or *babyrussa*) of the East Indies, sometimes domesticated.

**B a b' i s m**

(bāb'īz'm), **Bab'ī-i-s m**

(bāb'ē-i-z'm). The doctrine of a modern religious pantheistical sect in Persia, founded about 1844 by Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1820-1850), who assumed the title "Bab-ud-Din" (Per., Gate of the Faith). Babism forbids concubinage and polygamy, and also mendicancy, the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and slave dealing, and discountenances asceticism.—**Bab'ist**, *n.*

**ba'boo**, **ba'bu** (bā'bōo), *n.* [Hind. *bābū.*] A Hindu, esp. a Bengali, gentleman;—often [*cap.*] used as a title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire*. Also, a native clerk who writes English; disparagingly, any native more or less educated in English.



Babiroussa (male).

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ĩrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



**ba-boon'** (bā-bōon'), *n.* [F. *babouin*, fr. *baboue* grimace.] Any of certain large apes (of *Papio* and allied genera) with doglike muzzles. They inhabit Africa and Arabia. — **ba-boon'er-y**, *n.* — **ba-boon'ish**, *a.*

**ba-boosh'** (bā-bōosh'), *n.* [Ar. *bābūsh*, fr. Per. *pāpūsh*.] **ba-boucher'** } A kind of Oriental heeled slipper.

**ba-bul'** (bā-bōol'; bā'bool), *n.* [Per. *babūl* a species of mimosa.] Any of several gum-yielding trees (genus *Acacia*); specif., the Egyptian thorn (*A. vera*).

**ba/by** (bā'by), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz). [Dim. of BABE.] **1.** An infant of either sex; a babe. **2.** A doll. **Obs.** **3.** The minute reflection which one sees of one's self in the pupil of another's eye. **Obs. or Archaic.** **4.** A person or thing like a baby, as in character or size. — *v. t.*; -BIED (-bīd); -BY-ING. **1.** To treat as a baby; humor; fondle. **2.** In various games, as polo and football, to play (the ball) with gentle strokes so as to avoid losing control of it. — **ba/by-hood**, *n.* — **ba/by-ish**, *a.* — **ba/by-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

**baby act.** The act of a baby; an act childishly weak; the act of an infant or minor at law; also, an act, or statute exempting from liability, as for infancy or limitation of time — chiefly used with an implication of cowardice or baseness; as in: to **plead the baby act**, to set up inexperience, weakness, legal infancy, or the like, as an excuse or defense. *Colloq.*

**baby bond.** *Finance.* A bond having a face value of \$100 (instead of \$500 or \$1,000). *Can. or Slang, U. S.*

**baby farm.** A place where nursing and care of babies are offered for hire. — **baby farmer**. — **baby farming**.

**Bab'y-lon** (bāb'y-lōn), *n.* A luxurious and magnificent ancient city in the Euphrates valley. Hence, fig., any great and luxurious city; also, in allusion to the Babylonian captivity of the Israelites, a place of captivity or exile. Also, the allegorical Babylon of the Apocalypse. (*Rev. xiv. 8, xvii., xviii.*) — **Bab'y-lo'nish** (-lō'nish), *a.*

**ba/ca-la'o'** (bā'kā-lā'ō'), *n.*; *pl.* -LAOS (-ōz). [Sp. codfish.] A large West Indian grouper (*Mycteroperca falcata*), an important food fish.

**ba/ca-lau're-ate** (bā'kā-lō'rē-ā'tē), *n.* [LL. *baccalareus* a bachelor of arts, corrupted fr. *baccalaris*, under the influence of *L. laurus* laurel. See BACCALOR.] The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges.

**baccalaureate sermon.** In some American colleges, a sermon delivered as a farewell discourse to a graduating class.

|| **bac/ca-ra'**, **bac/ca-ra'** (bā'kā-rā'; *F.* bā'kā-rā'), *n.* [F.] A French gambling game of cards.

**bac/cate** (bā'kāt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. *bacca* berry.] Pulpy throughout like a berry; also, bearing berries.

**Bac/chæ** (-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. Βάχχαι.] The women companions of Dionysus (Bacchus) in his journeys through the East; also, the women participants in the Bacchanalia.

**bac/cha-nal** (-ā-nāl), *a.* Of or relating to Bacchus or the Bacchanalia; bacchanalian. — *n.* **1.** A devotee of Bacchus; a celebrant of the Bacchanalia; reveler; carouser. **2.** In *pl.* The Bacchanalia. **3.** A drunken revelry; orgy.

**Bac/cha-na-li-a** (-nā'li-ā'), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. fr. *Bacchanalis* bacchanal, fr. *Bacchus*.] **1.** A festival of Bacchus. **2.** [*l. c.*] A drunken feast or revel.

**ba/cha-na-li-an** (-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Bacchanalia or to drunken revelry. — **ba/cha-na-li-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

**bac/chant** (bā'chant), *n.* [L. *bacchantis*, *antis*, *p. pr.*] A devotee in the orgiastic worship of Bacchus; hence: a bacchanal; reveler. — **bac/chant**, *a.*

**bac/chante'r** (bā'kānt'; bā'chant; bā'kān'tē), *n.* [F.] A man, or a woman devotee of Bacchus.

**Bac/chic** (bā'kīk) [*a.* Of or pertaining to Bacchus or his **Bac/chi-cal** (-ī-kāl) rites; hence [often *l. c.*], jovial or riotous with intoxication.

**Bac/chus** (-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βάχχος.] *Class. Myth.* The god of wine; Dionysus. See DIONYSUS.

**Bac/cifer-ous** (bā'kīf'er-ūs), *a.* [L. *baccifer*; *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing berries.

**bac/ci-form** (bā'kī'fōrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form*.] Having the form of a berry.

**ba/civ'o-rous** (bā'kīv'ō-rūs), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-vorous*.] Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

**bach'e-lor** (bā'ch'ē-lēr), *n.* [OF. *bachelor* young man, fr. LL. *baccalarius*, *baccalarius*.] **1.** A young knight serving under another's standard; hence, a novice in arms. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] One who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts, or in some branch of learning at a college, school, or university. **3.** A man of any age who has not married. **4.** **a.** The crappie. **b.** Sometimes, any male animal when without a mate during the breeding time; esp., a male fur seal from three to six or more years old, prevented from breeding by the older males. — **bach'e-lor-hood**, *n.* — **bach'e-lor-ship**, *n.*

**bach'e-lor's-but-ton**, *n.* Any of several flowers the heads of which resemble buttons; esp., the cornflower.

**ba-cil'lar** (bā-sīl'ār; bās'ī-lār), *a.* [L. *bacillum* little staff.] **ba-cil-la-ry** (bās'ī-lā-rī) } **1.** Rod-shaped; consisting of small rods or rodlike bodies. **2.** *Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling bacilli.

**ba-cil'li-form** (bā-sīl'ī-fōrm), *a.* Rod-shaped; bacillar.

**ba-cil'lus** (bā-sīl'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -CILLI(-ī). [NL., fr. L. *bacillum*, dim. of *L. baculum* stick.] Any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of rod-shaped, flagellate, microscopic vegetable organisms (bacteria), some of which are harmless while others cause disease; loosely (esp. in *pl.*), any bacterium.

**back** (bāk), *n.* [D. *bak* tray, bowl.] A shallow vat; a tub.

**back**, *n.* [AS. *bæc*.] **1.** The hinder part of the body, or, of animals, the upper part, from the neck to the end of the spine. **2.** The part of anything on the side opposite the front or face; the hinder or rear part. **3.** The upper part of anything, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the *back* of the hand. **4.** The part opposite that which fronts the speaker or actor; the part not generally seen. **5.** Specif.: **a.** The part of a cutting tool opposite its edge. **b.** The part of a book or its leaves where it is sewed when bound. **c.** The upright hinder part of a chair or sofa above the seat. **d.** In certain games, a position, originally a defensive one, behind the front line of players, esp. that nearest the goal; also, a player stationed in such a position. Backs are sometimes called *full back*, *half back*, *quarter back*, etc., according to their relative positions behind those in the front line.

**at one's back**, close behind, as in support or pursuit; as, the president had the country at his *back*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a back; also, to form the back of; be at the back of. **2.** To support or help; uphold; second; — often used with *up*; as, to *back up* a friend. **3.** To bet on the success of. **4.** To get on the back of; mount. **5.** To drive, force, or cause to move or act, backward. **6.** To write upon the back of, as by way of countering, indorsing, or labeling; as, to *back* a warrant; to *back* a note.

to *back water*, *Naut.*, to reverse the action of the oars, paddles, or propeller; — often fig.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move or go back. **2.** *Naut.* To change direction against the sun, or counterclockwise. — said of the wind. Opposed to *veer*.

to *back and fill*, *Naut.*, to manage a sail so that the wind alternately retards and propels the vessel; — often fig. — to **b. down**, to **b. out**, fig., to retreat or withdraw from a position; as, to *back out* of a bargain. *Colloq.*

**back**, *adv.* [Shortened from ABACK.] **1.** To or toward the rear. **2.** In or into time past; ago; as, some years *back*. **3.** To or toward a former place, condition, or station. **4.** In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking. **5.** In, he took *back* his words. **5.** In concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; as, to *keep back* the main facts. **6.** In return, repayment, or requital.

— *a. l.* Being at the back or in the rear. **2.** Being in arrear; overdue. **3.** Moving or operating backward; as, *back* action. **4.** *Phon.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at, or toward, the back of the mouth; guttural; velar. **5.** No longer current; as, *back* numbers of a magazine. — *Syn.* See POSTERIOR.

**back/bite'** (bāk'bit'), *v. t. & i.* To censure meanly or spitefully (one absent); slander (one absent). — **back/bit'er**, *n.*

**back/board'** (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board fastened across the back to make the figure erect. — **back/board'**, *v. t.*

**back/bone'** (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** The column of bones (vertebræ) in the back; the spine. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a backbone. **3.** Firmness; moral principle.

**back/door'** (-dōr'; 57), *a.* Acting from behind and in concealment; backstairs; as, *backdoor* intrigues.

**back'er** (bāk'ēr), *n.* One who backs, or supports, a person or thing, as in a contest.

**back/fall'** (-fōl'), *n.* A falling back; that which falls back; specif., *Wrestling*, a fall on the back.

**back/gam-mon** (bāk'gām-ūn; bāk'gām'ūn), [*Prob. fr. back, adv. + gammon* game, because the men are often set *back*. See GAME.] **1.** A certain game of chance and skill. **2.** A game won at backgammon before the loser has thrown off a man or got clear of his adversary's home table.

**back/gam'mon**, *v. t.* To defeat at backgammon; usually, to beat so as to win a backgammon (def. 2).

**back/ground'** (bāk'grōund'), *n.* **1.** Ground or surface that is in the rear or behind. **2.** That which is back of anything and against which it is viewed, as, in a picture, the part of the scene farthest from the spectator, or the surface between and above the principal figures. **3.** A place in obscurity or retirement, or out of sight.

**back/hand'** (-hānd'), *n.* **1.** The hand, or a stroke with the hand, turned backward; a backhanded stroke. **2.** Handwriting in which the letters slope down from left to right. — *a.* Backhanded.

**back/hand'ed**, *a.* **1.** Made, as a blow or stroke, with the back of the hand, or with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke. **2.** Acting by indirection; awkward; insincere; sarcastic; as, a *backhanded* remark, a *backhanded* compliment. **3.** Inclining, turning, or the like, to the left; as, *backhanded* letters; a *backhanded*, or left-handed, rope which, having strands and yarns of the same twist, is very pliable. — **back/hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **back/hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
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**back'house'** (bák'hous'), *n.* A building back of the main building; esp., a privy.

**back'ing, n.** 1. The act of one who, or that which, backs. 2. That which forms the back of anything, often for strength or stability. 3. Support or aid given to a person or cause. 4. Establishment, as of a warrant by a magistrate.

**back'lash'** (bák'lash'), *n.* *Arch.* The jarring reaction, or striking back, caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion; also, play or movement in the connected parts resulting from looseness. **back'log'** (bák'lóg'; 62), *n.* A large log of wood forming the back of a fire on the hearth. *U. S.*

**back'set'** (sét'), *n.* 1. A setting back; reverse; check. 2. A thing thrown back in its course, as an eddy.

**back'shesh, back'shish.** Vars. of BAKSHEESH.

**back'side'** (síd'), *n.* 1. The back side; — now written as two words. 2. (-síd') The posterior; rump; — often in *pl.*

**back'slide'** (bák'slíd'; bák'slíd'), *v. i.*; for *prin.* parts see *SLIDE.* To slide back; esp., to abandon gradually a religion once professed. — **back'slid'er** (bák'slíd'ér), *n.*

**back'stairs.** Stairs in the back part of a house; specif., in a palace, the private stairs used for other than state visitors; hence, *fig.*: a private or indirect way; an underhanded or intriguing way or course.

**back'stairs'** (bák'stáirz'), **back'stair'**, *a.* Indirect; secret; intriguing, — as if finding access by the back stairs.

**back'stay'** (bák'stá'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A stay extending from the masthead to the side of a ship and slanting aft. 2. Any of various devices to support, strengthen, etc., at the back.

**back'stitch'** (stích'), *n.* A stitch made by setting the needle back of the end of the last stitch, and bringing it out in front of the end, thus producing an overlapping stitch.

— *v. t. & i.* To sew with backstitches. [*handed stroke.* **back'stroke'** (strók'), *n.* A stroke back; recoil; a back-back'sword' (-sórd'; 57), *n.* 1. A sword with but one cutting edge; a broadsword. 2. = SINGLETICK. 3. A fencer with the backsword. — **back'sword'ing, vb. n.** — **sword'man, sword'man** (-sórd'mán), *n.*

**back'ward** (bák'wérd), **back'wards** (-wérdz), *adv.* [*back, adv. + -ward, -wards.*] 1. Toward the back; toward the rear. 2. With the back in advance or foremost; as, to ride *backward*. 3. From a better to a worse state. 4. In the direction from which a person or thing came or went; reversely; contrarily; as, to read *backward*. 5. Toward or in past time or events; ago.

**back'ward** (bák'wérd), *a.* 1. Directed or turned to the back or rear, or in a reverse or opposite direction. 2. Done in a reverse way; reversed. 3. Situated toward the back or rear. *Obs. or R.* 4. Laggard or hanging back in action or progress; specif.: a unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating; bashful; loath. b Slow in learning; dull; inept; as, a *backward child.* c Late or behindhand in growth, change of seasons, etc.; as, a *backward season.*

**back'ward'ation** (bák'wér-dá'shún), *n.* [*backward + -ation.*] *London Stock Exchange.* The seller's postponement of delivery of stock or shares, with the consent of the buyer, upon payment of a premium to the latter; also, the premium so paid. See *CONTANGO.*

**back'ward-ly, adv.** In a backward direction or manner.

**back'ward-ness, n.** State or condition of being backward.

**back'wash'** (bák'wósh'), *n.* Water or waves washed or thrown back, as by the paddle wheels or oars of a boat.

**back'wa'ter** (-wó'tér), *n.* 1. Water turned back, as by a dam. 2. A body of water so turned or held back.

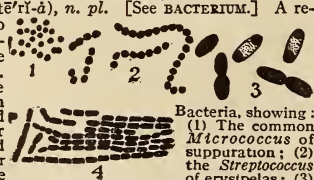
**back'woods'** (-wóodz'), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers. — **back'woods'man** (-mán), *n.*

**ba'con** (bá'k'n'), *n.* [*OF., fr. OHG. bacho, bahho, flitch of bacon, ham.*] The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked; formerly, also, pork.

**Ba-co'n'i-an** (bá-kó'ní-án), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626) or his works or doctrines. **Baconian theory,** the theory that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's dramatic works.

— *n.* One who supports or believes in Baconian doctrines; also, a believer in the Baconian theory.

**bac-te'ri-a** (bák-té'rí-á), *n. pl.* [*See BACTERIUM.*] A remarkable group of widely distributed vegetable microorganisms. Many species are active agents in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some have the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen; of vinegar fermentation. All X 1000. many are concerned in fermentation; and many are pathogenic, or disease-causing.



Bacteria, showing: (1) The common Micrococcus of suppurative; (2) the Streptococcus of erysipelas; (3) Bacillus of pear blight, showing the process of cell division; (4) the Bacillus of vinegar fermentation. All X 1000.

**bac-te'ri-al** (bák-té'rí-ál), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, or caused by, bacteria.

**bac-te'ri-cide** (-síd), *n.* [*Bacterium + -cide.*] A substance that destroys bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-cid'al** (-síd'ál), *a.*

**bac-te'ri-n** (bák-té'rín), *n.* *Med.* A bacterial vaccine. **bac-te'ri-o-log'i-cal** (bák-té'rí-ó-lóg'i-kál), *a.* Pertaining to bacteriology.

**bac-te'ri-ol-ogy** (bák-té'rí-ól'ó-jí), *n.* [*Bacterium + -logy.*] The science which deals with bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-ol-og-ist** (-ól'ó-jíst), *n.*

**bac-te'ri-ol-y-sis** (-ól'í-sís), *n.* [*NL.; bacterium + -lysis.*] 1. Chemical decomposition brought about by bacteria without the addition of oxygen. 2. The destruction or dissolution of bacterial cells. — **ri-o-ly'tic** (-ól'ít'ík), *a.*

**bac-te'ri-os-co-py** (-ós'kó-pí), *n.* [*Bacterium + -scopy.*] Microscopic examination or investigation of bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-o-scop'ic** (-ós'kóp'ík), *a.* — **scop'í-cal-ly** (-í-kál'í), *adv.* — **bac-te'ri-os-co-pist** (-ós'kó-píst), *n.*

**bac-te'ri-um** (bák'té'rí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -*RIA* (-á). [*NL., fr. Gr. βακτήριον, dim. of βάκτρον a staff.*] 1. Any of a large genus (*Bacterium*) of rod-shaped bacteria, including both beneficial and pathogenic species. 2. Sing. of BACTERIA.

**bac-te'roid** (bák'té'róid) *a.* [*Bacterium + -oid.*] Resembling *te'ri-oid* (-rói'dál) / being bacteria; bacterial.

**bac'te-roid, n.** [*See BACTERIUM; -OID.*] *Bot.* A minute organism found in the root tubercles of nitrogen-fixing plants, as leguminous crops. Bacteroids are regarded as degenerate or modified bacteria. See *NITROBACTERIA.*

**Bac'tri-an** (bák'trí-án), *a.* Belonging to Bactria, an ancient country in Asia; as, the *Bactrian*, or two-humped, camel.

**ba-cu'li-form** (bá-kú'lí-fórm), *a.* [*L. baculum rod + -form.*] Rod-shaped; as, *baculiform* chromosomes.

**bac'u-line** (bák'ú-lín; -lín), *a.* [*L. baculum rod.*] Of or pertaining to the rod or punishment with the rod.

**bad** (bád), *a.*; *compar.* worse (wúrs); *superl.* WORST (wúrst). [*ME. bad, badde, prob. fr. AS. bæddel hermaphrodite.*] 1. Of the nature of moral evil; wicked. 2. Injurious; deleterious; hurtful. 3. Offensive; disagreeable; annoying. 4. Inadequate; unfit. 5. Defective; faulty; not good legally; invalid. 6. Ill; sick. 7. Severe; as, a *bad cold.*

**Syn.** Poor, inferior, imperfect; pernicious, detrimental, noxious, baneful, mischievous; immoral, corrupt, vicious, evil, ill, wicked, naughty; wrong, sinful, criminal, iniquitous, nefarious. — *Bad, evil, ill, wicked, naughty.* Of these words, *bad* alone is now used in a privative sense, often implying little more than the defect or absence of good qualities, or lack of value; as, a *bad* correspondent, *bad* English, *bad* debts, a *bad* job. Positively, *bad* often applies to that which is injurious or hurtful (as, *bad* for the health, *bad* fall), and particularly to that which is in its nature morally reprehensible; as, a *bad* man, *bad* conduct, *bad* language. *Evil* is chiefly applied to what is morally bad (rarely, in present usage, to persons); it often has a more or less sinister or baleful connotation; as, *evil* deeds, an *evil* life. *Ill*, as a synonym for *evil*, now occurs chiefly in a few combinations, such as *ill* will, *ill* temper, etc. Its chief use is adverbial. *Wicked* implies the actual contravention or violation of moral law; as, *wicked* designs. *Naughty* was once serious, but is now trivial, in its application; as, a *naughty* child.

**bad blood,** harsh, angry feeling; bitterness; resentment; as, there is *bad blood* between them.

**bad'der-locks** (bád'ér-lóks), *n.* A large black seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) often eaten as a vegetable in Europe.

**badde** (bád), *pret.* of *BD.*

**badge** (báj), *n.* [*ME. bage, bagge.*] 1. A distinctive mark, token, sign, or cognizance, worn on the person. 2. A mark or token. — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with a badge.

**bad'ger** (báj'ér), *n.* [*Earlier bageard.*] 1. A carnivorous burrowing quadruped (genus *Meles*, etc.), with long clawed forefeet. 2. In Australia: a bandicoot. b A rock wallaby. c A wombat. 3. A brush made of badger's hair, as for the use of artists.



Badger.

— *v. t.* To bait like a badger; tease or annoy persistently; worry; irritate.

**bad'ger** (báj'ér), *n.* [*ME. bager.*] A hawk; huckster. *Now Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To beat down; cheat; barter; bargain.

|| **ba'di-nage'** (bád'é'nážh'; bád'í-náj), *n.* [*F., fr. badiner to joke, OF., be silly, badin silly.*] Playful railleury. — **Syn.** See *BANTER.* — *v. t.* -**NAGED'** (-nážhd'; -nájíd); -**NAG'ING** (-nážh'ing; -náj-ing). To affect or effect by badinage.

**bad'ly** (bád'í), *adv.* In a bad manner.

**bad'min-ton** (bád'mín-tún), *n.* [*From the name of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort in England.*] 1. A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened. 2. A game similar to lawn tennis, played, usually, with a shuttlecock.

**bad'ness, n.** Quality or state of being bad.

ále, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, solá; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; food, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Bae'de-ker** (bā'dē-kēr), *n.* Any of the guidebooks issued by Karl Baedeker.

**baft** (bāf), *v. t. & i.*; **BAFFED** (bāft); **BAFF'ING**. [ Scot. ] To strike; beat; make a baff. *Scot. or Golf.* — *n.* A blow; stroke; thud; *Golf*, a stroke in which the sole of the club hits the ground and drives the ball aloft. *Scot. or Golf.*

**baf'fle** (bāf'flē), *v. t.*; **-FLED** (-'ld); **-FLING** (-'līng). 1. To cheat; delude; bewilder; confound. *Obs. or R.* 2. To check or defeat by perplexing; thwart; foil; as, the question baffled him. 3. To beat about; check or turn in its course; as, a ship baffled by the wind. — *Syn.* See FRUSTRATE. — *v. i.* To struggle in vain. — *n. Mech.* Something to deflect, check, or otherwise regulate, flow, as a plate or wall for deflecting gases or other fluids, as in a steam-boiler fire.

**baf'fle-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act or process of baffling, or of being baffled; frustration; check.

**baf'fler** (bāf'flēr), *n.* One who, or that which, baffles.

**baff'ry** (bāf'ri), *n.* [See BAFF, *v. t.*] *Golf.* A short wooden club having a face with a deep pitch or loft.

**bag** (bāg), *n.* [ME. *bagge*.] 1. A sack or pouch for holding something. 2. Any of various pouclike objects, as: a) A depending fold of skin containing a gland or other organ, as the udder of a cow. b) A sac or cavity within the body for containing a fluid or secretion, as the poison bag of a snake (see FANG, *Illust.*), the honey bag of a bee, etc. c) The part of anything flexible that bags; as, the bag of a sail. — *v. i.*; **BAGGED** (bāgd); **BAG'GING**. To swell or bulge like a full bag. — *v. t.* 1. To swell out; distend. 2. To put into a bag; specif., to put (game) into a bag; hence, to kill or capture in hunting. 3. To seize; capture; entrap.

**ba'gasse'** (bā'gās'), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane as it comes crushed from the mill. It is often dried and used as fuel.

**bag'a-telle'** (bāg'ā-tēl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagatella*.] 1. A trifle. 2. A game played with a cue and balls on an oblong board having at one end cups, or cups and arches.

**bag'gage** (bāg'āj), *n.* [F. *bagage*, fr. OF. *bague* bundle.] 1. The trunks, valises, satchels, etc., which one takes on a journey; — now usually called *luggage* in Great Britain. 2. The clothes, tents, utensils, etc., of an army; impedimenta. 3. A worthless or disreputable woman; hence, playfully, any young woman.

**bag'ging** (-'ing), *n.* Cloth or other material for bags.

**bag'gy** (-i), *a.*; **-GI-ER**; **-GI-EST**. Like a bag; loose; flabby.

**bag'man** (-mān), *n.* A commercial traveler.

**bag'n'io** (bān'yō), *n.*; **pl.** -IOS (-yōz). [It. *bagno* bath, fr. L. *balneum*.] 1. A house for bathing, sweating, etc. *Obs.* 2. In the Orient, a place for confining slaves; hence, a prison. 3. A brothel.

**bag'pipe'** (bāg'pīp'), *n.* A kind of musical wind instrument, of which one pipe, resembling an oboe with eight holes, sounds the air and the others are drones. — **bag'pip'-er** (-pīp'ēr), *n.*

**bag'wig'** (bāg'wīg'), *n.* A wig, in use in the 18th century, with the hair at the back of the head inclosed in a silk bag.

**bag'worm'** (bāg'wūrm'), *n.* Any of several lepidopterous insects (esp. *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*) which, in the larval state, construct a baglike case of silk, bits of leaves, twigs, etc., and carry it about for protection.

**bah** (bā), *interj.* An exclamation of extreme contempt.

|| **ba-ha'dur** (bā-hō'dōor; bā-hā'), *n.* [Hind. *bahādūr* hero, champion.] A Mohammedan title of respect given to important personages. *India.*

**Ba-hai'** (bā-hā'ē), *n.*; **pl.** BAHAIS (-hā'ēz). A member of the sect of the Babis consisting of the adherents of Baha, the elder half brother of Mirza Yahya of Nur, who succeeded the Bab as the head of the Babists. — **Ba-ha'ism** (bā-hā'iz'm), *n.* — **Ba-ha'ist**, *n.*

|| **bai'noire'** (bēn'wār'), *n.* [F., lit., bathtub.] A box of the lowest tier in a theater, where the partitions are low.

**baile** (bāl), *n.* [F. *baillie* bucket, pail.] A scoop or other vessel used in bailing out water. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To lade; dip and throw. 2. To dip or lade water from.

**baile, v. t.** [OF. *baillier* to deliver, L. *baulare* to keep in custody, *bajulus* burden bearer.] *Law.* a) To deliver in trust for a special purpose. b) To set free on the undertaking of another to be responsible for the due appearance of the person set free; to procure the release of in this way. — *n. Law.* The security so given, the person or persons giving it, or the temporary delivery or release.

**baile, n.** [ME. *beyl*.] 1. A hoop; ring; a half hoop serving as a support, as for a wagon cover. 2. The arched handle of a kettle, pail, etc. — *v. t.* To provide with hoops; to hoop.

**baile, n.** [OF. *baile*, *baillie*.] 1. An outer defense or fortification of palisades or stakes; — usually in *pl.* Os. 2. The outer wall, or one of the outer walls, of a feudal castle; hence: the space it inclosed; a court. 3. A kind of frame to con-

fine the head of an ox or cow. *Dial. Eng. or Australia.*

**4. Cricket.** Either of two crosspieces placed end to end on the wicket.

— *v. t.* To secure or confine, as by means of a bail.

**to bail up.** a) To secure by means of a bail; as, to bail up a cow at milking time. *Dial. Eng. & Australasia.* b) To cause (a person) to stand still for the purpose of robbing him. Also, to stop; hold secure; overcome. *Australasia.*

— *v. t.* To stop, as at the command of a robber; halt; yield; — used with *up*. *Australasia.*

**bail'a-ble** (bā'ā-b'lē), *n.* Capable of being bailed.

**bail'ee'** (-ē'), *n. Law.* The one to whom property is bailed.

**bail'er** (bā'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, bails, or lades.

**bail'er, n. Cricket.** A ball bowled so that it hits and removes one or both bails.

**bail'ey** (bā'ī), *n.*; **pl.** -LEYS (-līz). 1. The bail of a castle. *Obs.* 2. A prison or court of justice; — used in certain proper names; as, the Old *Bailey* in London. *Eng.*

**bail'ie** (bā'ī), *n.* 1. A bailiff. *Obs.* 2. In Scotland, an officer corresponding to the English alderman.

**bail'iff** (-if), *n.* [OF. *baillif* custodian, fr. L. *baifulus* porter.] 1. In England, an agent appointed by a lord to look after estates held of him; hence: a) The title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles. b) The steward of the lord of a manor, etc. 2. a *Eng. Law.* A sheriff's deputy. b) In the United States, sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable. 3. An overseer, under steward, or agent of an estate. 4. Any of various magistrates in countries other than England, as the French *bailli*, the Scotch *baillie*, etc.

**bail'wick** (-i-wīk), *n.* [*baillie*, *baillif* + *wick* a village.] *Law.* The office or jurisdiction of a baillie or bailiff.

**bail'ment** (bā'l'mēt), *n. Law.* Act of bailing. [to another.]

**bail'or'** (bā'l'ōr'; bā'l'ōr), *n. Law.* One who bails property || **ba'in'-ma'rie'** (bā'n'mā'riē'), *n. pl. BAINS-MARIE (bā'n'-). [F.] A vessel for holding hot water in which another vessel may be heated at a temperature not above that of boiling water, as in preparation of food or drugs.*

**Bai-ram'** (bī-rām'; bī'rām), *n.* [Turk. *bairām*.] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one (*Lesser Bairam*) is held at the close of the fast called Ramadan and the other (*Greater Bairam*) seventy days afterwards.

**ba'irn** (bārn), *n.* [Scot., fr. AS. fr. *beran* to bear.] A child. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**bait** (bāt), *n.* [Icel. *beita* food, *beit* pasture.] 1. A thing, esp. food, used as a lure in catching fish or other animals. 2. A lure. 3. A halt for rest or to take food, as on a journey.

**bait, v. t.** [ME. *baïten*, *baïten*, to feed, harass, fr. Icel. *beita*, orig., to cause to bite, fr. *bíta* to bite.] 1. To worry (an animal) by setting on dogs; esp., to harass or torment with dogs for sport. 2. To set on and worry by biting and tearing. 3. To persecute, harass, or torment wantonly or maliciously. 4. To give food and drink to (a horse, or the like), esp. on the road; feed (an animal). 5. To furnish or cover with bait, as a hook. 6. To allure or entice with bait.

— *v. i.* 1. To bite and tear, as in worrying a bear. 2. To take food; feed. *Obs., except of animals.* 3. To take food on a journey; hence: to halt; sojourn. — **baít'er**, *n.*

**baize** (bāz), *n.* [Fr. *bayes*, pl. fr. OF. *baie*; F. *bai* bay-colored.] 1. A kind of coarse woolen stuff. 2. A drapery, table cover, or the like, of baize.

**bake** (bāk), *v. t.*; **BAKED** (bākt); **BAK'ING** (bāk'ing). [AS. *bacan*.] 1. To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat. 2. To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat. 3. To harden by cold; as, "the earth... is baked with frost." 4. To cake. *Obs. or Colloq.* — *v. i.* 1. To do the work of baking something. 2. To become baked, as bread. — *n.* Act, process, or result of baking; as, to get a good *bake* on the bread. *Colloq.*

**baked'-ap'ple**, *n.* The fruit of the cloudberry.

**bake'house'** (bāk'hous'), *n.* [AS. *bæchūs*. See **BAKE**, *v. t.*; *HOUSE*.] A house for baking; a bakery.

**bake'meat'** (bāk'mēt'), *n.* A pie; baked pastry food. *Obs.*

**bak'en** (bāk'n), *Obs.* or Archaic *p. p.* & *p. a.* of **BAKE**.

**bak'er** (bāk'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, bakes; as: a) A person whose business it is to bake. b) A portable oven for baking. *U. S.* — a baker's dozen, thirteen.

**bak'er-y** (-i), *n.* A place for baking bread, pastry, etc.

**bak'ing** (-'ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of baking. 2. The quantity baked at once, as of bread; a batch.

**bak'sheesh'** (bāk'shēsh'), *n.* [Pers. *bakhsheeh*, fr. *bakhsheh*-*bak'shish* | *dan* to give.] In the Orient, esp. Egypt and the Turkish empire, a gratuity; a "tip."

**Ba'la'am** (bā'lām), *n.* 1. *Bib.* A prophet who was rebuked by the ass he rode. See *Numbers* xxii. 8-xxiv. 2. [L. c.] A paragraph or matter describing something wonderful, used to fill out a newspaper column; — an allusion to the miracle of Balaam's ass speaking. *Slang.*

**bal'ance** (bāl'āns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bilanza*, *bilanci*, having two scales; *bis* twice + *lanx* plate, scale.] 1. An instrument for weighing, being, in its simplest form, a beam or lever



Bagpipe.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); bon; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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balanced in the middle and supporting a scale or pan at each end. **2.** The imaginary balance which Justice or Fortune uses. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LIBRA. **4.** *Horol.* A vibrating wheel operating with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece. **5.** A counterpoise used in weighing. **6.** Equipose; equilibrium; specif., mental equipose; composure; steadiness. **7.** An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; also, the excess on either side. **8.** a A balancing; act of weighing mentally; estimate. b A movement in dancing. **9.** The remainder; rest; — an incorrect use.

— *v. t.* — **ANCELED** (—*ān*st); — **ANCING** (—*ān*-sīng). **1.** To weigh in a balance. **2.** To weigh (two things) by each other; compare in relative force, value, etc.; as, to *balance* the chances on either side. **3.** To counterbalance (one thing with, with, or against another); set off (against or with); as, a door *balanced* by a window on either side. **4.** To bring to an equipose; hence, to poise or arrange so that opposing forces neutralize each other. **5.** To equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; counterpoise; neutralize. **6.** To compute the difference between the debits and credits of (an account); to bring about an equality in the debits and the credits of. **7.** *Dancing.* To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally; as, to *balance* partners.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have equal weight on each side; be in equipose; be equal. **2.** To fluctuate; waver. **3.** *Dancing.* To move toward a person or couple, and then back.

**bal'anc-er** (bāl'ān-sēr), *n.* One who, or that which, balances; specif.: a An acrobat. b *Zoöl.* One of a pair of small club-shaped organs of dipterous insects, believed to assist in balancing or to be sense organs.

**balance reef.** *Naut.* The last reef used in a fore-and-aft sail, taken diagonally from the throat to the close reef cringle of the leech; also, frequently, the ordinary last, or close, reef used to steady the ship.

**balance sheet.** *Bookkeeping.* A paper showing a tabular statement of the balances of the open accounts of a business, the debit and credit balances footing up equal.

**bal'as** (bāl'ās), *n.*, or, now usually, **balas ruby.** [*F. balais*, LL. *balasus*, fr. Ar. *balaksh*, so called from *Balakshhan*, where this ruby is found.] A variety of ruby spinel of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange.

**bal'a-ta** (bāl'ā-tā), *n.* [*Sp.*] **1.** A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia retusa*). **2.** The bulky tree (*Mimusops globosa*); also, its milky juice (*balata gum*), which when dried is *chicle*, or *chicle gum*. See **CHICLE**.

**ba-laus'tine** (bā-lōs'tīn), *n.* [*L. balautium* blossom of pomegranate tree, Gr. *βαλαύριον*]. The pomegranate tree. || **ba'la'youse'** (bā-lā'yūz'), *n.* [*F.*, lit., a female sweeper.] A protecting ruffle or fringe, as of silk or lace, sewed close to the lower edge of a skirt on the inside.

**bal-bo'a** (bāl-bō'ā), *n.* [*Sp.*] A Panama money of account. Its value is \$1.00.

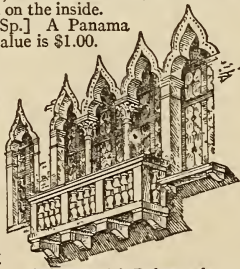
**bal-brig'gan** (bāl-brīg'gān), *n.* A knitted cotton fabric for either hosiery or underwear, resembling the fine unbleached fabric of hosiery made at Balbriggan, Ireland.

**bal'co-ny** (bāl'kō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* — *nies* (—nīz). [*It.* *balcone*]. A projecting platform inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets. Also, an interior projecting gallery in a public building.

**bald** (bōld), *a.* [*M.E.* *balled*, *ballid*]. **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering, as of hair, on the head or top.

**2.** Destitute of ornament; bare. **bald eagle**, the common eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) of North America; — from the white feathers of the head and neck of bald eagles several years old. — **b. rush**, any of a genus (*Psilocarya*) of American cyperaceous plants.

**bal'da-chin** (bāl'dā-kīn), *n.* [*LL.* *baldachinus*, *baldachinus*, a silk canopy carried over the Host, fr. *Bagdad* (see *Gaz.*), *It.* *Baldacco*, whence the silk came.] **1.** A canopy borne in processions, placed over an altar, etc. **2.** *Arch.* A structure in the form of a canopy, supported by col-



Balcony with Balustrade.



Bald Eagle. (♂)

ums, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall, generally placed over an altar.

**bal'da-quin** (bāl'dā-kīn), *n.* Var. of **BALDACHIN**.

**Bal'dér** (bōld'ēr), **Bal'gr** (Ōcl. bāl'd'ēr), *n.* [*Icel.* *Baldr*]. *Teut. Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigg, the god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise.

**bal'dér-dash** (bōld'ēr-dāsh), *n.* Senseless jargon; nonsense; trash. — *v. t.* To mix or adulterate, as liquors.

**bald'head'** (bōld'hēd'), *n.* A bald-headed person.

**bald'-head'ed** (—hēd'ēd'; 24), *a.* Having a bald head.

**bald'y**, *adv.* In a bald manner; barely; meagerly.

**bald'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being bald.

**bald'pate'** (—pāt'), *n.* A bald-headed person.

**bald'pate'**, **bald'-pat'ed** (—pāt'ēd'; 24), *a.* Bald-headed.

**Baldr**, *n.* Var. of **BALDER**.

**bal'dric** (bōld'drīk), *n.* [*From OF.*, fr. OHG. *balderich*]. A belt worn over the shoulder and across the body to support a sword, bugle, etc.

**Bald'win** (bōld'wīn), *n.* [*From OF.*, fr. G. *Balduin*]. A bright red, moderately acid, winter apple. U. S.

**bale**, **bal'er**, etc. Vars. of **BAIL**, to lade, **BAILER**, etc.

**bale** (bāl), *n.* [*AS.* *bealo*, *bealu*, *balu*]. **1.** Evil; an evil influence. *Chiefly Poetic.* **2.** Pain; calamity; sorrow.

**bale**, *n.* [*OF.*, fr. OHG. *balla*, *palla*, *pallo*, ball.] A large bundle bound up for storage or transportation. — *v. t.*; **BALED** (bāld); **BALE'ING** (bāl'īng). To make up in a bale.

**bale**, *n.* [*See BALFEIRE*]. A great fire or blazing pile; specif., a funeral pyre; a signal fire. *Archaic*.

**ba-leen'** (bā-len'), *n.* [*F.* *baleine* whale, whalebone, L. *baleena* whale.] Whalebone.

**bale'fire'** (bāl'fīr'), *n.* [*AS.* *bælfyr* the fire of the funeral pile; *bæl* fire, flame + *fyr* fire.] A great fire in the open air; a funeral pyre (*Obs.*); signal fire; alarm fire.

**bale'ful** (—fōol), *a.* **1.** Full of bale, or deadly influence; destructive. **2.** Full of pain, grief, or sorrow; woeful. — **Syn.** **PERNICIOUS**. — **bale'ful'y**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.*

**balk** (bōlk), *n.* [*AS.* *baeca* ridge]. **1.** A ridge of land left unplowed. **2.** A hindrance; disappointment; check. **3.** A large beam, rafter, or timber; esp., the tiebeam of a house. **4.** A blunder or slip; a mistake; also, an omitting or skipping. *Obs. or Colloq.* **5.** That part of a billiard table between a balk line and the nearest cushion; in the balk-line game any of the eight outside divisions of the table made by the four balk lines. | **6.** *Baseball.* Any of various illegal motions, made by the pitcher, calculated to deceive a batsman or base runner as to where the ball will be thrown.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make a balk in (land). *Obs.* **2.** To avoid; shun; skip. **3.** To check; frustrate; foil; thwart. — **Syn.** **See FRUSTRATE**. — *v. i.* **1.** To stop short and refuse to go, as a horse; jib; swerve.

**Balkan** (bāl-kān'; bōl'kān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Balkan peninsula (bounded by the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black seas) or the Balkan mountain range, which crosses Bulgaria from east to west, or the people of these regions.

**balk line.** **a.** A line across a billiard table near one end, marking a limit within which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game. **b.** Also, in billiards, one of four lines drawn parallel to the cushions, dividing the table into nine compartments, used in the **balk-line game**.

**balk'y** (bōk'y), *a.*; **BALK'Y-ER**; — **I-EST**. Apt to balk, as a horse. See **BALK**, *v. i.*

**ball** (bōl), *n.* [*M.E.* *bal*, *balle*]. **1.** Any roundish body or mass; a sphere or globe. **2.** The globe, or earth; any celestial body; orb. **3.** A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked; esp., now, baseball. **4.** In certain games, a ball delivered, as by throwing, bowling, etc., in a certain way; specif., *Baseball*, a pitched ball, not struck at by the batsman, which fails to pass over the home base not higher than the batsman's shoulder nor lower than his knee. Cf. **STRIKE**. **5.** A globular missile for an engine of war; now, esp., any rounded or elongated solid missile for a firearm. **6.** A drink of liquor; — esp. in: **high ball**, a drink of whisky diluted in a tall glass. *Slang*.

**ball-and-socket joint**, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket so as to admit of rotary motion in every direction within certain limits.

— *v. t.* & *i.* To form or gather into a ball.

**ball**, *n.* [*F.* *bal*, fr. *OF.* *baler* to dance, fr. LL. *ballare*]. A social assembly for dancing.

**bal'lad** (bāl'lād), *n.* [*OF.* *balade*, fr. Pr. *balada* dancing song, *ballar* to dance. | **1.** A simple song of any kind; now, specif., a romantic song, often with simple instrumental accompaniment. **2.** A popular kind of short, esp. romantic, narrative poem adapted for singing. — *v. i.* To make or sing ballads.

**bal-lad'e'** (bā-lād'), *n.* [*F.* See **BALLAD**, *n.*] A form of French versification, sometimes imitated in English, in which three or four lines recur through three stanzas of eight or ten lines each, the stanzas concluding with the same refrain, and the whole poem with an envoy.



Ball-and-Socket Joint in Section.

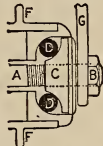
āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, īll; ōen, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

Ball-and-Socket Joint in Section.



**ballad monger.** A seller or maker of ballads; a poetaster.  
**bal'lad-ry** (bäl'äd-rī), *n.* Ballad poetry.  
**bal'last** (bäl'äst), *n.* [D.] 1. *Naut.* Any heavy substance put into the hold of a vessel to give stability, or to determine her trim in the water. 2. Anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it. 3. That which gives, or helps to maintain, stability in character, conduct, or the like. 4. Gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed to make it solid. — *v. t.* 1. To steady or equip, as a vessel, with ballast. 2. To steady in mind or conduct. 3. To burden; weigh down. *Obs. or Archaic.* 4. To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc.

**ball bearing.** *Mech.* A bearing in which the journal or revolving part turns upon loose hardened steel balls converting sliding into rolling friction; also, any of the balls.  
**ball cock.** An automatic device consisting essentially of a valve and a floating ball at the end of a lever, the rise or fall of the ball causing the lever to shut or open the valve.



Ball Bearing of a Bicycle. A Axle; B Nut; C Outer Cone; D Balls; E Flange of Wheel; F Fork.

**bal'let** (bäl'lä; occas. bäl'ët), *n.* [F., fr. *l. balletto*, dim. of *ballo* dance.] 1. An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or as an interlude, esp. by women. 2. Those who perform the dance.

**ball-flower, n.** *Arch.* An ornament resembling a ball placed in the hollow of a circular flower, — usually inserted in a hollow molding. It is a characteristic ornament of the English Gothic of the 13th century.



Ball-flowers.

**bal'lis'ta** (bäl'lis'tä), *n.*; *pl. -tes* (-të). [L., fr. Gr. *βάλλαειν* to throw.] An ancient military engine for hurling large missiles.

**bal'lis'tic** (-tik), *n.* [*ballista* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ballistics.

**bal'lis'tics** (-tik-s), *n.* [See *-ics*.] The science or art of hurling missiles by an engine; the science of the motion of projectiles.

**bal'lis'tite** (bäl'lis'tit), *n.* [See *BALLISTA*.] A smokeless powder consisting essentially of soluble cellulose nitrates and nitro-glycerin.

**bal-loon'** (bäl-loon'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, fr. *balle* ball.] 1. A bag made nonporous and filled with hydrogen gas, heated air, etc., so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one with a car attached for aerial navigation. 2. The outline inclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure. — *v. i.* 1. To go up, or voyage in, a balloon. 2. To expand or puff out, like a balloon.

**balloon foresail, balloon jib.** *Naut.* A large, light sail set, usually between the foremost mast head and the end of the bowsprit or jib boom with the clew led far abaft the foremast, used chiefly by yachts.

**bal-loon'ist, n.** One who sails a balloon; aeronaut.

**balloon vine.** A handsome tropical American sapindaceous vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*), bearing numerous large ornamental bladderly pods.

**bal'lot** (bäl'lüt), *n.* [It. *ballotta*, fr. *balla* ball, bale.] 1. Orig., a little ball used for secret voting; hence, any object, esp. a printed ticket, used in secret voting. 2. Act or system of secret voting by balls or by tickets, or ballots; loosely, act of voting by a written or printed ticket whether secretly or not. 3. A ticket used in voting. 4. The whole number of votes cast at an election or in a given district. — *v. i.* & *t.* To vote or decide by ballot.

**bal'lotte'ment'** (bäl'löt'mënt'; E. *bäl-löt'mënt*), *n.* [F.] *Obstetrics.* Repercussion.

**ball'room'** (bäl'rōom'), *n.* A room for balls or dancing.

**ball valve.** A valve in which a ball fits into a spherical seating and regulates the aperture by its rise and fall, due to suction and its own weight.

**balm** (bäm), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *balsamum* balsam, Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Melissa*) of menthaceous plants, of which one (*M. officinalis*) is a common garden herb. 2. A resinous and aromatic exudation from balsam-yielding trees. b Any fragrant ointment. 3. Anything that heals or that mitigates pain.

**balm of Gilead** (gil'ë-äd), any of several plants; as: a A small African and Asiatic evergreen tree (*Balsamea mecumensis*) of which the leaves yield, when bruised, an aromatic scent; also, a balsam from this tree, the *balm of Gilead* of commerce. b The balsam fir.

**balm'i-ly** (bäm'i-lī), *adv.* In a balmy manner.  
**balm'i-ness, n.** Quality or state of being balmy.  
**Bal-mor'al** (bäl-mör'äl), *n.* [From *Balmoral* Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] 1. A kind of figured woolen petticoat, worn next to the dress. 2. A kind of laced boot or shoe. 3. A kind of Scotch cap.

**Bal'mung** (bäl'moong), *n.* [G.] *Myth.* Siegfried's sword.

**balm'y** (bäm'i), *a.*; *BALM'I-ER*; *-I-EST*. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; soothing; mild.

**bal'ne-al** (bäl'në-äl), *a.* [*L. balneum* bath.] Of or pertaining to a bath. — *bal'ne-ation* (-ä'shün), *n.*

**bal'ne-ol'o-gy** (-öl'ë-jī), *n.* [*L. balneum* bath + *-logy*.] The science of bathing, or, esp., of the therapeutic use, external and internal, of natural mineral waters.

**bal'ne-o-ther-a'pi-a** (-ë-thër-ä'pī-ä; -thër-ä'pī-ä), *n.* [*L. balneum* bath + *E. therapy*.] Treatment of disease by baths.

**bal-op'ti-con** (bäl-öp'tī-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *βαλεῖν* to throw + *stereopticon*.] See *PROJECTOR*.

**bal'sa** (bäl'sä; bäl'sä), *n.* [Sp. *balsa*.] 1. A raft or float, as in the Philippines. 2. *Naut.* A raft made of two cylinders of metal or wood joined by a framework, for life-saving or for landing through surf.

**bal'sam** (böl'säm), *n.* [*L. balsamum* the balsam tree or its resin, Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] 1. A an aromatic substance flowing from certain plants, but not necessarily remaining liquid. b Any of various preparations having a balsamic odor. 2. a Any of several balsam-yielding trees. b Any impatiens, esp. the common garden species (*Impatiens balsamina*), bearing very irragular flowers, and a seed capsule that bursts with great force when ripe. 3. Anything that heals, soothes, or restores.

**balsam of Peru,** a reddish brown, sirupy balsam obtained from a tropical American fabaceous tree (*Toluidina peruviana*), and used as a stomachic, expectorant, etc.

— *v. t.* To treat with balsam.

**bal'sa-me-a'ceous** (böl'sä-më-ä'shüs; bäl'-), *a.* Belonging to a family (*Balsameaceae*) of tropical trees or shrubs having mostly pinnate leaves, small flowers, and dry fruits. They yield commercial gums, balsams, and oils.

**balsam fir.** An American tree of the pine family (genus *Abies*) yielding a balsam; — called also *balm of Gilead*.

**bal-sam'ic** (böl-säm'ik; bäl'-), *a.* Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, balsam; soothing.

**bal'sam-if'er-ous** (böl'sä-mif'er-üs; bäl'-), *a.* [*balsam* + *-ferous*.] Producing balsam.

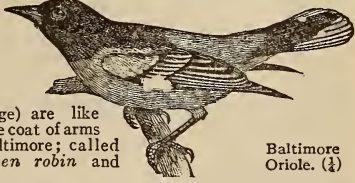
**bal'sa-mi-na'ceous** (bäl'sä-mī-nä'shüs), *a.* Belonging to a family (*Balsaminaceae*) of plants (order *Geraniales*) distinguished from geraniaceous plants by the irregular flowers. The type is the impatiens.

**bal'sa-mum** (böl'sä-müm; bäl'-), *n.* [*L.*] Balsam.

**Bal-tha'sar, or -thä'zar** (bäl-thä'zär), *n.* Var. of *BEL-SHAZZAR*.

**Bal'tic** (böl'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sea that separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Denmark, and Germany; situated on the Baltic Sea.

**Bal'ti-more o'ri-ole** (böl'tī-mör; 57). A common American oriole (*Icterus galbula*), so named because its colors (black and orange) are like those of the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore; called also *golden robin* and *hangbird*.



Baltimore Oriole. (♂)

**bal'us-ter** (bäl'üs-tër), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. L. *balustrum* wild pomegranate flower, Gr. *βαλουστριον*; — from the shape.] An upright support of the rail of a balustrade.

**bal'us-trade'** (-träd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *balaustrata*.] A row of balusters topped by a rail. See *BALCONY, Illust.*

**bam** (bäm), *n.* An imposition; cheat; hoax; trick. *Slang.* — *v. t.* & *i.*; *BAMMED* (bäm); *BAMMING*. To impose upon the credulity of; hoax; cheat; wheedle. *Slang.*

|| **bam-bi'no** (bäm-bë'nō), *n.*; *It. pl. -ni* (-në). [It.] A baby; esp., a representation in art of the infant Christ.

**bam-boo'** (bäm-boō'), *n.* [Malay *bambu*.] Any of various tropical woody or treelike grasses (genus *Bambos* or other related genus, as *Arundinaria*, *Dendrocalamus*, etc.). The bamboos are used in building, for furniture, poles, canes, etc., and the young shoots for food.

**bam-boo'zle** (-z'l), *v. t.* & *i.*; *-ZLED* (-z'ld); *-ZLING* (-z'lŋg). To deceive by trickery; hoax. — *bam-boo'zler* (-z'lër). *Both Colloq.*

**bam'bu-sa'ceous** (bäm'bü-sä'shüs), *a.* Resembling the bamboo; belonging to the bamboo tribe.

**ban** (bän), *n.* [F. *ban* or *L.L. bannum*, of G. origin.] 1. A public proclamation or edict. 2. In feudal times, the sum-

**k - ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



moning of the king's (esp. the French king's) vassals for military service; also, the body of vassals themselves. Now, in the French military system (*pron.* bân), the younger portion of the national guard, the older reserve being called the *arrière ban*. In the German system (*pron.* bân), one of the divisions of the Landwehr or the Landsturm, — called *first Ban* and *second Ban*. 3. In pl. See BANNS. 4. Ecclesiastical interdiction, anathema, or excommunication. 5. A curse, bringing evil. 6. An authoritative prohibition. 7. Condemnation or prohibition, as by public opinion.

— *v. t.*; BANNE (bând); BAN'NING. 1. To curse; invoke evil upon. 2. To forbid; interdict.

**ban** (bân), *n.* [Serv. & Hung. *ban*.] An ancient title of the warden of the southern marches of Hungary; now, a title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia.

**ban'al** (bân'äl; bân'äl), *a.* [F.] Commonplace; hackneyed. — *Syn.* See TRITE.

**ban'al'i-ty** (bân-äl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Something banal; a commonplace.

**ba-na'na** (bâ-nânâ; bâ-nânâ), *n.* [Sp., the fruit.] *Bot.* A large perennial herbaceous tropical plant (*Musa sapientum*), with large simple leaves; also, its edible fruit.

**banc** (bânk), **ban'cus** (bân'k'is), *n.* [OF. *banc*, LL. *bancus*.] Bench (on which judges of a court sit).

**in banc**, **in banco** (*banc*o ablativ. of *bancus*), in full court, or with full judicial authority.

**ban'ca** (bân'kä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *bangca*.] A kind of boat or canoe, used in the Philippines.

**band** (bând), *n.* [ME. *band*, bond, Icel. *band*. In sense 5 fr. F. *bande*.] 1. Anything used to confine the body or limbs, as a fetter; as, every one's *bands* were loosed. *Archaic* or *Fig.* 2. A cord, string, or ligament with which anything may be tied or held in place. 3. That which unites or restrains by an immaterial force or influence, as a moral, spiritual, or legal force; a bond or tie; as, matrimonial *bands*. 4. A thin flat strip of any material; esp., a flat strip or fillet used to bind around an object. 5. A narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress, as the neckband or collar of a shirt, formerly expanded into a wide ruff, or, *pl.*, a pair of strips hanging from the neck in front, as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress. 6. Anything resembling a flat strip, as a series of ornaments. 7. A company of persons, as of musicians, associated or acting together. — *Syn.* See COMPANY.

— *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To bind, tie, or mark with a band. 2. To unite in a troop or company, or in a conspiracy.

**band'age** (bân'däj), *n.* [F.] 1. A woven fillet or strip used in dressing wounds, etc. 2. Any flexible strip similarly used. — *v. t.*; -ACED (-däjd); -AG-ING (-dä-jing). To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage.

**ban-dan'na** (bân-dân'ä), *n.* [Hind. *bândhnū* a certain mode of dyeing.] Usilk or cotton handkerchief having a uniform ground, usually of red or blue, with simple white or yellow figures.

**band'box'** (bând'böks'), *n.* A light box of pasteboard or thin wood for holding collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

**band-deau'** (bân-dô'; bân'dô'), *n.*; *pl.* -DEAUX (-dôz'). [F.] A narrow band or fillet, as for the hair.

**band'de-rolé**, **ban'de-rol** (bân'dê-rôl), *n.* [F. *banderole*.] 1. A little banner, flag, or streamer. 2. A ribbon bearing an inscription or a device; a scroll representing such a ribbon; *specif.*, *Arch.*, a sculptured band often bearing an inscription. 3. = BANNEROL, 2.

**ban'di-coot** (bân-dî-koot), *n.* [Telugu *pandi-kokku* pig-rat.] 1. A very large rat (*Nesokia bandicota*) of India and Ceylon. 2. Any of a genus (*Perameles*) of small insectivorous and vegetarian marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea.

**ban'dit** (-dît), *n.*; *pl.* -DITS (-dīts), or -DITTI (-dît'i). [It. *bandito* outlaw, *p. p.* of *bandire* to proclaim, banish, proscribe.] An outlaw; hence: a brigand; lawless marauder.

**band'mas'ter**, *n.* Conductor of a musical band.

**band'dog'** (bân'dôg'; 62), *n.* [*band* + *dog*.] A dog kept tied or chained, either as a watchdog or because ferocious.

**ban'do-leer'** (-dô-lêr'), *n.* Also **ban'do-lier'**. [F. *bandoulière*, fr. Sp. *bandolera*, fr. *banda* band.] 1. A belt slung over the shoulder by soldiers, to carry cartridges. 2. An ammunition box carried on such a belt.

**ban'do-line** (bân'dô-lîn; -lên), *n.* A glutinous pomatum used to keep the hair in form, or to make it glossy.

**ban-dore'** (bân-dôr'; bân'dôr'), *n.* [From Sp. or Pg., fr. L. *pandura*, *pandurium*, a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. *παρθούρα*.] *Music*. An old-time stringed instrument resembling the guitar.

**ban'dy** (bân'di), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-diz). 1. An old form of tennis or a stroke in this game. *Obs.* 2. The game of hockey; also, a hockey stick. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-did); -DYING. 1. To beat to and fro, as a ball. 2. To give and receive reciprocally; exchange; as, to *bandy* jokes. 3. To toss about in dispute or discussion. — *v. i.* To contend. *R.*

**ban'dy**, *a.* Curved laterally, esp. with the convex side

outward; — of legs. — **ban'dy-leg'ged** (-lêg'êd; -lêg'd'), *a.* **bane** (bân), *n.* [AS. *ban* murderer.] 1. That which destroys life; esp., deadly poison. *Obs.*, except in *ratsbane*, *henbane*, etc. 2. Destruction; murder; death. *Obs.* 3. Any cause of ruin, or of lasting injury; harm; woe. — *Syn.* Ruin, injury, pest. — *v. t.* To kill; injure. *Obs.*

**bane'ber-ry** (-bêr'i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). The acrid poisonous berry of any of a genus (*Actæa*) of ranunculaceous plants; also, any of the plants.

**ban'ful** (-fôl), *a.* Poisonous; deadly; injurious. — *Syn.* See PERCIOUS. — **ban'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ban'ful-ness**, *n.*

**bang** (bäng), *n.* Var. of *BLANG*.

**bang** (bäng), *v. t.* [Icel. *bang* to hammer.] To beat or thump with a resounding or a violent blow. — *v. i.* To strike noisily or violently; make a loud noise as if by striking; as, the shutter *bang*; to *bang* on the piano.

— *n.* 1. A resounding blow; thump; whack. 2. A sudden loud noise, as from a heavy blow or an explosion. 3. Dash; bounce; go. *Colloq.* — *adv.* With a violent blow, clap, or noise; also, at a sudden. *Colloq.*

**bang**, *v. t.* To cut squarely across, as the tail of a horse.

— *n.* The front hair, or part of it, cut short and even and worn hanging down over the forehead.

**ban'gle** (bäng'gl), *n.* [Hind. *banṛī* bracelet, bangle.] An ornamental circlet, as of glass, gold, or silver.

**bang'ster** (bäng'stêr), *n.* A victor. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**ban'lan** (bân'yân), *n.* [From Skr. *vaṇij* merchant.] 1. One of a Hindu caste of merchants who eat no meat. 2. A loose shirt or undervest worn in India. 3. = BANYAN.

**banian tree**. = BANYAN.

**ban'ish** (bân'ish), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *bannan* to summon, *ban* ban.] 1. To condemn to leave a country by sovereign authority. 2. To drive out from or as from a home, wanted place, or the like.

*Syn.* Banish, exile, transport, expel agree in the idea of enforced removal. To be banished is to be compelled, by public edict or sentence, to leave a country. Exile differs from banishment in applying to removal under constraint from one's own country only; in admitting compulsion of circumstances as well as formal sentence or decree; and in emphasizing the element of enforced absence rather than the expulsion itself. Thus, Russians and foreigners alike may be banished, but only Russians *exiled* to Siberia. Dante banished from Florence, spent his later years in exile. Exile is also loosely used for prolonged but voluntary absence from one's native land in the fulfillment of some purpose. Transport refers specifically to the banishment of convicts, usually to a penal colony. To expel is to eject or banish summarily or authoritatively, commonly in disgrace; it applies to ejection from institutions or societies as well as from a place or country.

**ban'ish-ment** (-mênt), *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished. — *Syn.* Expatriation, ostracism, expulsion, proscription, exile, outlawry.

**ban'is-ter** (bân'is-têr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. BALUSTIER.] A baluster, in *pl.*, the balustrade of a staircase.

**ban'jo** (bân'jô), *n.*; *pl.* -JOS (-jôz). [Corrupt. fr. *bandore*.] A kind of stringed musical instrument having a body like a tambourine. — **ban'jo-ist**, *n.*

**ban'jo-rine'** (bân'jô-rên'), *n.* [From *banjore*, var. of *banjo*.] *Music*. A kind of short-necked banjo tuned a fourth higher than the common banjo. *Colloq.*

**bank** (bânk), *n.* [ME. *banke*; akin to E. *bench*.] 1. A ridge of earth; anything shaped like a ridge of earth. 2. A shoal, shelf, or shallow in the sea bottom. Cf. *SHOAL*. 3. A steep acclivity or slope, as of a hill. 4. The margin of a water-course; the ground bordering a river, ditch, lake, pond, etc. 5. The cushion of a billiard table. 6. *Aeronautics*. The lateral inclination of an aeroplane as it rounds a curve; as, a *bank* of 45°. — *Syn.* See SHORE.

— *v. t.* 1. To raise or form a bank about. 2. To heap or pile up. 3. *Billiards & Pool*. To drive (a ball) to the bank, or cushion; *specif.*, to pocket (the object ball) by playing it against a cushion or cushions. — *v. i.* 1. To rise in a bank or banks, as smoke or clouds; — usually used with *up*. 2. *Aeronautics*. To tilt sidewise in rounding a curve, as an aeroplane.

**bank**, *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *banc*, of G. origin, and akin to E. *bench*.] 1. A bench for rowers in a galley; also a tier of oars. 2. A tier or row of keys, as in an organ. 3. A group or series of objects arranged near together. — *v. t.* To group in a bank; as, the transformers were *banked*.

**bank**, *n.* [F. *banque*, It. *banca*, orig., bench, table, counter, of G. origin; akin to E. *bench*.] 1. Orig., a money changer's table; now, an office for banking purposes. 2. Formerly, a fund, esp. a joint fund, for use in business; now, *Gaming*, the fund of the dealer or banker. 3. In dominoes, etc., a fund of pieces from which the players draw. 4. An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, as in facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts, checks, etc., discounting, and the like.

— *v. t.* 1. To do business as a banker; — chiefly in *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*; as, a *banking* house. 2. To deposit money in a

âle, senâte, câre, âm, accout, îrm, âsk, sofâ; êve, évent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**bank**. 3. To wager; rely; — used with *on*. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To deposit in a bank.

**bank'a-ble** (bānk'ā-b'l'), *a.* Receivable as good at a bank.

**bank bill**. 1. A bank note. *Chiefly U. S.* 2. In general, a bill of exchange issued or accepted by a bank.

**bank discount**. A sum equal to the interest at a given rate on the principal (face) of a bill or note from the time of discounting until it becomes due.

**bank'er** (bānk'ēr), *n.* A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

**bank'er**, *n.* 1. One (a person or corporation) that conducts a bank. 2. *Gaming.* One who keeps the bank.

**bank'ing**, *n.* Business consisting in the custody, loaning, exchange, or issue of money.

**bank note**. A promissory note issued by a bank, usually, now, one payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money (often called a *bank bill* in the United States). In England, specif., a Bank of England note.

**bank rate**. The discount rate fixed by a bank or banks.

**bank'rupt** (-rūpt), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *ll.*, fr. *banca* bank + *rupta* broken, fr. *L. rupta*, fem. p. p. of *rupere* to break. At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (i. e., money table) broken.] 1. One whose property becomes liable to administration under the bankrupt laws. 2. One who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person. 3. One judicially declared bankrupt (in sense 1).

— *a.* 1. Being a bankrupt; unable to pay, or discharged from paying, one's debts. 2. Relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy. — *v. t.* To make bankrupt; impoverish.

**bank'rupt-cy** (-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). State of being actually or legally bankrupt.

**ban'ner** (bān'ēr), *n.* [From *OF.*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *bandum banner*.] 1. A piece of cloth attached by its edge to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a knight, or the like; — now chiefly used historically or figuratively, as of a nation's flag. See *FLAG, Illust.* 2. An ensign displaying, as in a procession, some distinctive device or motto. 3. *Bot.* The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower; vexillum or standard. — *v. a.* Having or deserving the banner of a leader; foremost; exemplary; leading; as, a *banner* class.

**ban'ner-et** (-ēr-ēt), *n.* [OF. *banerēt*.] Orig., a knight who could lead vassals under his own banner; hence, the ranking title of such a knight, those of this rank later constituting an order of knighthood, now extinct.

**ban'ner-et'**, **ban'ner-ette'** (-ēt'), *n.* A small banner.

**ban'ner-ol** (-ōl), *n.* 1. Var. of *BANDEROLE*. 2. Specif.: A flag about one yard square displayed at funerals of great men, as in Great Britain.

**ban'nock** (-ūk), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach*.] A kind of round flat oatmeal or barley cake or bread. *Scot. & North. Eng. banns* (bānz), *n. pl.* Also *bans*. [See *BAN*.] Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law.

**ban'quet** (bān'kwēt; 24), *n.* [F., fr. an It. dim. of *banco* bench.] 1. A feast, often ceremonial and followed by speeches. 2. *Fort.* = *BANQUETTE*, 1. — *Syn.* See *FEAST*. — *v. t. & i.* To treat, or regale one's self, with a banquet.

**ban'quet-er**, *n.* One who banquets.

**ban'quette'** (bān-kēt'), *n.* [F.] 1. *Fort.* A raised way for soldiers and guns inside a parapet. 2. A kind of bench-like upholstered seat; hence, a narrow window seat; also, a raised shelf at the back or the top of a buffet or dresser.

3. A sidewalk. *Eng., & Local, U. S.*

**Ban'quo** (bān'kō; -kwō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a brave and ambitious Scottish thane and fellow general with Macbeth. After his murder, his ghost appears to Macbeth only, at the royal banquet.

**bans**, *n. pl.* See *BANNS*.

**ban'shee**, **ban'shie** (bān'shē), *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith* fairy; *bean* woman + *shith* fairy.] *Celtic Folklore.* A supernatural being believed to warn a family of an approaching death.

**ban'tam** (-tām), *n.* [From *Bantam*, Java, as the source of the original breed.] A fowl of any of many small breeds.

**ban'ter** (-tēr), *v. t.* To address with jest or ridicule; rally. — *v. i.* To use banter; — often used with *with*. — *n.* 1. Language uttered by way of ridicule or wanton jest; good-humored raillery; pleasantry. 2. An instance or act of such raillery. — **ban'ter-er**, *n.* — **ban'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Banter*, *badinage*, *persiflage*, *raillery* agree in the idea of good-humored jesting. *Banter* is playful quizzing or rallying, usually upon something which lays one open to ridicule; *badinage* is more trifling and delicate. *Persiflage* more frivolous or flippant, *raillery* keener and often more sarcastic than *banter*; as, he was *bantered* for his blunder; friendly *badinage*; smooth and shallow *persiflage*; their *raillery* galled him.

**Ban'ting-ism** (bān'tīng-'īz-m), *n.* A method of reducing corpulence by avoiding food rich in farinaceous, saccharine,

or oily matter; — after William Banting, a London cabinet-maker who used it. — **Ban'ting-ize**, *v. i.*

**ban'tling** (bān'tlīng), *n.* An infant; — often depreciatory.

**Ban'tu** (bān'tōo), *n.* A member of one of the great family of Negroid tribes of equatorial and southern Africa.

**ban'yan** (bān'yān), *n.*, or **banyan tree**. [Sometimes the space sheltered by the tree is the market place of banians.] A kind of East Indian tree (*Ficus bengalensis*). Its branches send out aerial roots that form additional trunks.

**ban'zai'** (bān'zā'ē), *interj.* [Jap. ten thousand years, forever.] May you live ten thousand years! — used in salutation of the emperor and as a battle cry. *Japan.*

**ba'o-bab** (bā'ō-bāb; bā'ō-bāb), *n.* An African bombacaceous tree (*Adansonia digitata*) which yields an edible gourdlike fruit.

**ba'ptism** (bāp'tīz'm), *n.* 1. A baptizing; esp., the Christian sacrament of application of water to a person by immersion or sprinkling. 2. Any act or experience by which one is purified, initiated, named, or the like, as if in baptism (sense 1). — **ba'ptis'mal** (bāp'tīz'māl), *a.* — **mal-ly**, *adv.*

**Bap'tist** (bāp'tīst), *n.* 1. One who administers baptism; specif., John, forerunner of Christ. 2. One of a denomination of Christians who maintain that baptism should be by immersion and be administered to believers only.

**ba'ptis-ter-y** (bāp'tīs-tēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-īz) *Arch.* A baptis-try (bāp'tīs-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz) separate building, or part of a church, used for baptismal services.

**ba'p-tize'** (bāp-tīz'), *v. t.*; -TIZED' (-tīz'd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'īng). [From *F.*, fr. *L. baptizare*, fr. Gr. βαπτίζω, fr. βάπτω to dip in water.] 1. To immerse in water, or to sprinkle water on, as a religious ceremony; administer baptism to. 2. To cleanse; purify. 3. To christen (because a name is given to infants at baptism); name. — *v. i.* To administer baptism. — **ba'p-tiz'er** (-tīz'ēr), *n.*

**bar** (bār), *n.* [F., *barre*, fr. *LL. barra*.] 1. A slender, rigid piece of wood, metal, or other material, as one used for a lever, support, fastening, etc. 2. A piece of some substance in shape like, or likened to, a bar (in sense 1); also, the quantity in such a piece; as, a *bar* of gold; of soap. 3. A broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of color. 4. *Her.* A horizontal stripe, being usually one of a set, and occupying one fifth or less of the field. The term *bar sinister* is erroneously used for *baton*, a mark of illegitimacy. 5. *Far.* a *In pl.* The transverse ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth.

**b** The space in front of the molar teeth of a horse, in which the bit is placed. **c** A solid mouthpiece in a bridle. **D** The part of the wall of a horse's hoof which is bent inward toward the frog at the heel on each side, and extends toward the center of the sole. 6. *Music.* A vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent. 7. *Arch.* One of the strips separating and supporting the glass of a window. 8. Anything which obstructs; obstruction; barrier. 9. **A** 1. 2 Bars; 3 Double bank, as of sand or gravel, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation. 10. *Law.* **a** The railing that incloses the place where prisoners are stationed, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases. **b** Hence, the court itself. **c** The whole body of lawyers in any jurisdiction; also, the profession of a lawyer. 11. Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. 12. A counter over which liquor or food is passed to customers; hence, the part of the room behind the counter. 13. *Lace Making.* In needle-point lace, the joining thread crossing open spaces and finished with cording, knots, or buttonhole stitch; — called also *bride*.

**Syn.** Obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, impediment, barrier. **Bar**, barrier agree in the idea of hindrance or obstruction. **Bar** often suggests ingress or egress as being that to which the obstacle is opposed; **barrier** suggests rather advance, progress, or attack; as, the *bars* of a prison, of a gate; a *barrier* reef. **Barrier** usually implies greater magnitude or extent than *bar*.

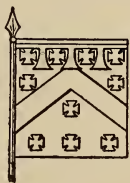
— *v. t.* **BARRED** (bārd); **BAR'RING**. 1. To fasten, surround, confine, or obstruct by or as if by bars. 2. To exclude or shut out; hinder; prevent; prohibit; as, access to the king was *barred*. 3. To exclude from consideration; to object to. 4. To mark with bars; stripe.

**bar** (bār), *prep.* Except; but; as, *bar none*.

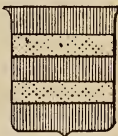
**Bar-ab'bas** (bā-rāb'ās; bār-āb'ās), *n.* *Bib.* The prisoner whose release was demanded of Pilate by the multitude in preference to Christ's. See *Matt.* xxvii. 15-21.

**Ba-rac'a** (bā-rāk'ā), *n.* An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young men; — alluding to Hebrew *Berachah* ("blessing"), occurring in 2 Chron. xx. 26 and 1 Chron. xii. 3. Cf. *PHILATHEA*.

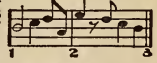
**bar'a-the'a** (bār'ā-thē'ā), *n.* A soft fabric with a kind of basket weave and a diapered pattern.



Banner, 2.



Shield showing Two Bars.



Vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent.

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



**barb** (bārb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard.] 1. A man's beard. *Obs.* 2. An appendage suggestive of a beard at the mouth of an animal. 3. A plaited linen covering for the throat, worn by nuns. 4. In *pl.* Paps, or little projections, of the mucous membrane, under the tongue in horses and cattle, esp. as inflamed and swollen. 5. The point that projects backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc.; hence, any sharp projection similarly oblique. 6. *Zool.* One of the side branches of the shaft of a feather. See FEATHER, *Illust.*

— *v. t.* To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, etc.

**barb**, *n.* [From F., fr. It.] 1. One of a race of horses noted for speed and endurance, brought to Spain by the Moors. 2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons related to the carriers, having a short broad beak.

**bar-ba'ri-an** (bār-bā'ri-ān; 3), *n.* [See BARBAROUS.] 1. A foreigner, esp. in speech and manners;—following the Greek and Roman use, and usually deprecativ. This is the use in the New Testament. 2. A man in a rude, uncivilized state. 3. A person devoid of culture. — *a.* 1. Foreign. 2. Uncivilized; savage. — **bar-ba'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **Syn.** Barbarous, barbaric, savage, untutored, unlettered, rude. — **Barbarian, barbarous, barbaric, savage.** *Barbarian* expresses little more than the opposite of *civilized*; *barbarous* may also express the harsh and brutal side of civilized life; as, the *barbarian* hordes of Asia; the *barbarous* pleasures of the chase. *Barbaric* refers to the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of uncivilized peoples; as, *barbaric* magnificence. *Savage* occasionally denotes a ruder civilization than *barbarian*; it sometimes expresses greater harshness than *barbarous*; as, *savage* cruelty.

**bar-bar'ic** (bār'rik), *a.* [L. *barbaricus*, Gr. *βάρβαρος*.] 1. Barbarian; foreign;—often of the nations of the East. Cf. BARBARIAN, *n.*, 1. 2. Of, pert. to, or resembling, uncivilized people; barbarian in style. — **Syn.** See BARBARIAN.

**bar-ba-ris'm** (bār'bā-riz'm), *n.* 1. A word or expression not in standard usage. 2. Uncivilized state; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature. — **Syn.** See SOLEICISM.

**bar-bar'i-ty** (bār-bār'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Cruelty; inhumanity; also, a cruel act. 2. *Barbaric* style, or violation of good taste, in art.

**bar-ba-rize** (bār'bā-rīz), *v. t. & t.* To become or make barbarous. — **bar-ba-ri-za'tion** (-ri-zā'sh'ūn), *n.*

**bar-ba-rous** (-rūs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. *βάρβαρος*, strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant.] 1. Not classical or pure;—said of language; hence, unpolished or unidiomatic in language. 2. Speaking a foreign language; barbarian; orig., not Hellenic. 3. Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; peopled with barbarians; as, a *barbarous* tribe or country. 4. Cruel; inhuman; brutal. 5. Harsh-sounding, like barbarian speech. — **Syn.** See BARBARIAN. — **bar-ba-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **-rous-ness**, *n.*

**bar-bate** (-bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard.] Bearded; *Bol.* beset with long stiff hairs.

**bar-b-cue** (bār'bē-kū), *n.* [From native name in Guiana.] 1. A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast. 2. A social entertainment at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole. *U. S.*

— *v. t.* — **-cued** (-kūd); — **-cuing**. To roast or broil whole, as an ox or a hog.

**barbed** (bārbd; bār'bēd), *a.* Barbed. See **BARB**, *v. t.*, 1.

**barbed** (bārbd), *p. a.* Having a barb or barbs. **barbed wire**, a wire or strand of twisted wires, armed with barbs or sharp points.

**bar-bel** (bār'bēl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *barbus*, fr. *barba* beard.] 1. A slender tactile process on the lips of a fish. 2. A large European cyprinoid fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*), with four barbels on its upper jaw.

**bar-bel-late** (bār'bē-lāt; bār'bēl'āt), *a.* [See 1st BARB.] *Bol.* Having short stiff hairs, often barbed.

**bar-ber** (bār'bēr), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *barba* beard.] One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard and to cut and dress the hair of his patrons. — *v. t.* To shave, trim, or dress the beard or hair of.

**bar-ber-ry** (-bēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). [OF. *berbere*, LL. *berberis, barbaris*.] Any of a genus (*Berberis*) of shrubs, of which one (*B. vulgaris*) bears oblong red berries, often made into a preserve.

**bar-bet** (-bēt), *n.* [F., fr. *barbe* beard.] Any of numerous tropical nonpasserine birds (families *Capitoninae* and *Bucconidae*), having a large stout bill beset with bristles. Cf. PUFF BIRD.

**bar-bette'** (bār'bēt'), *n.* [F.] 1. *Fort.* A mound of earth or a platform on which guns are mounted. 2. *Nav.* An armored parapet protecting a gun platform.

**bar-bi-can** (bār'bi-kān), *n.* [From F., fr. LL.] *Fort.* An outer defensive work of a city or castle, esp. a large tower.

**bar-bi-cel** (-sēl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *barba* beard.] One of the small processes on barbules of feathers.

**bar-bo-tine** (-bō-tīn), *n.* [F.] *Ceramics.* Slip.

**bar-bu-do** (bār-bōō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp., bearded;—alluding to the barbudo's barbels.] Any of several

threadfin fishes, esp. one (*Polydactylus virginicus*) of Florida, the West Indies, etc.

**bar'bule** (bār'būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, dim. fr. *barba* beard.] One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather.

**Bar'can** (-kān), *a.* Of or pert. to Barca, in North Africa.

**bar'ca-rolé, bar'ca-rolle** (-kār-rōl), *n.* [Through F. fr. It. *barca* bark, barge.] *Music.* A popular melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. *b Music* imitating such a song.

**bard** (bārd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] 1. A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts. 2. A poet.

**bard** (bārd), *n.* Also **barde**. [F. *barde*.] A piece of armor for a horse. — *v. t.* 1. To equip or accouter with barbs. 2. *Cookery.* To cover (meat) with a slice of bacon.

**bar'dic** (bār'dik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the barbs or their poetry.

**bare** (bār), *a.* [AS. *ber*.] 1. Naked; nude. 2. Bareheaded. 3. Not concealed from the understanding; open to the (mental) view; exposed; as, he laid *bare* his thoughts. 4. Destitute of worth, ornament, or the like; plain; unadorned; bald; as, the *bare* truth. 5. Destitute of the usual furnishing, contents, or the like; as, *bare* rooms, *bare* hooks. 6. Threadbare; much worn. 7. Mere; unaccompanied by anything else or [more; as, a *bare* majority; *bare* necessities. — **Syn.** See MORE.

— *v. t.* BARED (bārd); **BAR'ING**. To make bare.

**bar'e'back'** (-bāk'), *adv. & a.* On a horse's bare back.

**bar'e'fac'ed'** (-fāst'), *a.* 1. With the face uncovered; not masked. 2. Without concealment; hence: shameless; audacious. — **bar'e'fac'ed', adv.** — **bar'e'fac'ed'ness, n.**

**bar'e'foot** (-fōōt), *a. & adv.* Having or with the feet bare.

**bar'e'foot-ed, a.** Having the feet bare.

**bar'rage'** (bār'razh'), *n.* Also **bar'rage'** (bār'razh'). [F. *barège*, fr. *Barèges*, the town.] A gauze-like dress fabric.

**bar'e'head'ed** (bār'hēd'ēd; 24), **bar'e'head', a. & adv.** Having the head uncovered; with the head uncovered.

**bar'e'leg'ged** (-lēg'ēd; -lēgd'; 24), *a.* Having the legs bare.

**bar'e'ly, adv.** 1. Nakedly. 2. Without concealment or disguise. 3. Merely; only. *Archaic.* 4. But just; with no excess; hence: scarcely; hardly. — **Syn.** See HARDLY.

**bar'e'ness, n.** State or quality of being bare.

**bar'e'sark** (bār'sārk), *n.* [Lit., *bare* *sark* (shirt), altered fr. *berserk*.] A berserk, or Norse warrior who fought without armor. — *adv.* Without shirt of mail or armor. Cf. **BERSERK**.

**bar'gain** (bār'gēn; -gīn), *n.* [From OF.] 1. An agreement between parties settling what each shall give and receive in a transaction; agreement; compact. 2. Thing acquired by bargaining; often, a purchase, or, fig., a transaction, in respect to its advantageousness or the opposite; (when not qualified) an advantageous purchase; as, to make the best of a bad *bargain*. — **Syn.** See **CONTRACT**.

**into the bargain, over and above** what is stipulated.

— *v. i.* 1. To negotiate over an agreement; haggle. 2. To contract for the exchange of property;—used with *with* or *for*. — *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration; barter; trade.

**bar'gain-er** (bār'gēn-ēr), **bar'gain-or** (-ōr'; bār'gēn-ōr), *n.*

**barge** (bārg), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *barga*.] 1. A small seagoing sailing vessel; a bark. *Obs.* 2. Any of various boats; as: **a** A roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, used chiefly in inland waterways. **b Nav.** A large, double-banked boat for the flag officer of a flagship. **c** A large pleasure boat, generally ornamented and used on state occasions. **d** A double-decked vessel towed by a tug or steamboat;—used esp. for large pleasure parties. *U. S.* 3. A large omnibus, as for excursions. *Local, U. S.*

**barge'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* *Arch.* A piece of board covering the roof timbers that project over gables.

**barge'cou'ple** (-kūp'l), *n.* *Arch.* One of the two rafters in a gable which project beyond the gable wall and carry the overhang.

**barge'course'** (-kōrs'), *n.* *Arch.* The tiling or slates on the sloping edges of a gable roof.

**bar-gee'** (bār-jē'), *n.* A bargeman. *Eng.*

**barge'man** (bār'mān), *n.* The man who manages a barge, or one of the crew of a barge.

**bar'ghest** (bār'gēst), *n.* A goblin fabled to portend misfortune. [tune.]

**bar'ic** (bār'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to barium.

**bar'ic, a.** [Gr. *βάρως* weight.] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to weight, esp. the weight or pressure of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer; barometric.

**bar'ic** (bār'ik), *n.* [Gr. *βαρῖς*, fem. *βαρῖα*, heavy.] *Physics.* A pressure equal to that of 75 centimeters of mercury, or nearly one atmosphere.



1 Bargeboard. On the right it is cut away to show 3 Bargecouple; 2 Bargecourse.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ānite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);







**bar'rel** (-řl), *n.* [F. *baril*.] **1.** A round bulging vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, and having flat ends or heads. **2.** The quantity constituting a full barrel. In the United States, the barrel for liquids is, usually, 31½ gallons; for flour, it is 196 lbs. Abbr., *bbl.*; pl. *bbls*. **3.** A drum or cylinder or similarly round part, hollow or solid; as: **a** The case holding the mainspring of a watch or clock. **b** The metal tube of a gun. **c** The cylinder in which a piston travels. **d** The body of a windlass or a capstan. **e** *Mach.* A tumbling barrel, or rumble.

— *v. t.*; —**RELED** (-řld) or **-RELLED**; —**REL-ING** or **-REL-LING**. To put or pack in a barrel or barrels.

**barrel organ.** An instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder studded with pegs upon a series of valves admitting air from a bellows to pipes.

**bar'ren** (bār'ēn), *a.* [OF. *brehaigne*, fem. *brehaigne*, *bra-raigne*.] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring; sterile; — of females. **2.** Of plants, not fruitful. **3.** Not producing vegetation, or useful vegetation; sterile; as, *barren land*. **4.** Unproductive; unprofitable; empty; as, *barren reveries*. **5.** Mentally dull; stupid; as, a *barren mind*. — *n.* **1.** A tract of barren land. **2.** In *pl.* Level, more or less wooded tracts of land, commonly characterized by a light sandy soil and a distinctive biota; as, *pine barrens*, oak *barrens*, etc. *U. S.* — **bar'ren-ly**, *adv.* — **bar'ren-ness**, *n.*

**bar'ret** (bār'ēt), *n.* [F. *barrette*, fr. It. *berretta*.] A kind of small cap; esp., a brettea.

**bar'ret-ter** (bār'ēt-ēr; bā-rēt'ēr), *n.* [Coined fr. OF. *barretter* to exchange. Cf. *BARTER*.] *Wireless* Telegraph. An athermal cyroscope which operates by increased resistance when subjected to the influence of electric waves.

**bar'ri-cade'** (bār'i-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. or Sp.; orig., a barring up with casks.] **1.** *Mil.* A fortification, as in a street, hastily made of anything that will obstruct progress. **2.** Any barrier obstructing passage. — *v. t.*; —**CAD'ED** (-kād'ēd); —**CAD'ING**. To fortify or close with a barricade or barricades; obstruct.

**bar'ri-ca'do** (-kād'dō), *n.*, *pl.* —**DOES** (-dōz). A barricade. — *v. t.*; —**DOED** (-dōd), —**DO-ING**. To barricade.

**bar'ri-er** (bār'i-ēr), *n.* [F. *barrière*, fr. *barre* bar.] **1.** An obstacle to stop an enemy, as a fence or stockade or a fortified frontier town. **2.** Any obstruction or object serving to separate or limit; as, *Hist.*, the lists at a tournament; a mountain *barrier* between two countries. **3.** Any limit or boundary; as, the *barrier* between instinct and reason. — **Syn.** See *BAR*. [excepting; as, *barring* accident.]

**bar'ring** (bār'ing), *prep.* or *conj.* Excluding by exception; || **bar'ri-o** (bār'ri-ō), *n.*; *pl.* **BARRIOS** (-ōs). [Sp.] In Spain and countries colonized by Spain, a ward, village, or district (varying locally) constituting part of a municipality.

**bar'ris-ter** (bār'ris-tēr), *n.* [From *BAR*, *n.*] Counselor at law; a counsel admitted to plead at the bar in the superior courts, as distinguishing from an *attorney* or *solicitor*. *Eng.*

**bar'room'** (bār'roōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar, or counter, at which liquors are sold.

**bar'row** (bār'ō), *n.* [From *AS. beran* to bear.] A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which things can be transported by hand.

**bar'row**, *n.* [*AS. bearg, beargh*.] A castrated hound.

**bar'row**, *n.* [*AS. bearg, beorh*, hill, sepulchral mound.] A large sepulchral mound; a tumulus.

**bar'ru-let** (bār'ōō-lēt), *n.* [Dim. of *bar*, *n.*] *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, having one fourth of its width.

**bar'ry** (bār'i), *a.* [F. *barré*.] *Her.* Of the field, traversed horizontally by an even number of bars of two alternating colors.

**bar sinister.** See *BAR*, *n.*, 4.

**bar'tend'er** (-tēn'dēr), *n.* A barkeeper.

**bar'ter** (-tēr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *barater* to cheat, exchange.] To traffic or trade, or traffic or trade in, by exchange of commodities; — *disting.* from *sell* and *purchase*. — **Syn.** See *SELL*. — *n.* Act or practice of bartering. — **bar'ter-er**, *n.*

**bar'ti-zan** (bār'ti-zān; bār'ti-zān'), *n.* *Arch.* A small overhanging structure for lookout or defense; — a word first used by Sir Walter Scott. The word had "no existence in the times to which it is attributed." — **bar'ti-zaned**, *p. a.*

**Bart'lett** (bār'tlēt), *n.* A popular pear which originated in England about 1770 and was distributed in America by Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass.

**bar-to'ni-a** (bār-tō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., after B. S. Barton, American botanist.] Any of several large-flowered plants (genus *Mentzelia*) of western America.

**Bar'uch** (bār'ruk; bār'uk), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, and reputed author of the book of Baruch. **2.** The book of Baruch, in the Protestant Apocrypha.

**ba-ry'ta** (bā-rī'tā), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] Monoxide of barium. — **ba-ry'tic** (-rī'tik), *a.*

**ba-ry'tes** (bā-rī'tēs), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] *Min.* = *BARITE*. **ba-ry'tone**, **ba-ri'tone** (bār'i-tōn), *n.* [F. *baryton*, fr. Gr. *βαρύτονος*; *βαρύς* heavy + *τόνος* tone.] **1.** A male voice intermediate between, and partaking of, the bass and the tenor; a person having such a voice. **2.** *Greek Gram.* A word with no accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood. — *a.* *Music.* Grave and deep in tone; pertaining to or designating the barytone; performing the barytone; as, a *barytone* voice, part, etc.

**bas'al** (bās'āl), *a.* Pert. to or forming the base.

**bas-sal'** (bās-sōl'; bās'ōl'), *n.* [From *basalt* a dark Ethiopian marble.] Any of several dark basic rocks of volcanic origin, chiefly of tridinic feldspar and pyroxene (usually augite); hence, any dark nonporphyritic, aphanitic, igneous rock without vitreous luster. — **bas-sal'ic** (bās-sōl'ik), *a.*

**bas'cule** (bās'kül), *n.* [F., a seesaw.] In mechanics, an apparatus in which one end counterbalances the other.

**bascule bridge.** A counterpoised or balanced drawingbridge. **base** (bās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *basis*, fr. Gr. *βάσις* a stepping, step, a base, pedestal.] **1.** The bottom of anything considered as its support; that on which a thing rests for support; foundation. **2.** Fig., the fundamental or essential part of a thing; groundwork. **3.** *Arch.* **a.** The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature or especially ornamented. **b.** The lower part of a complete architectural design, as of a monument. **4.** *Geom.* The line or the surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand. **5.** *Fort.* The exterior side of the polygon, or the imaginary line connecting the salient angles of two adjacent bastions. **6.** The chief ingredient of anything, viewed as its fundamental constituent; as: **a.** *Chem.* A compound capable of reacting with acids to form salts; as, lime and ammonia are *bases*; specific, the hydroxide of a positive element or radical. **b.** *Gram.* Stem; theme. **7.** The point or line from which a start is made in any action or operation; as, a given line is taken as a *base* in surveying. **8.** A starting place, station, or goal in various games. **9.** The old game prisoner's base (which see). **10.** *Math.* The number from which a mathematical table is constructed; as, the *base* of a system of logarithms. **11.** *Mil.* A place protected by fortifications or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed. **12.** *Bot. & Zool.* That part of an organ by which it is attached to another more central organ. **13.** [See *BASE* low.] A bass sound, part, voice, instrument, or singer. See *BASS*, the usual spelling.

**Syn.** Ground; support; basis, foundation. — **Base, basis, foundation** agree in denoting the bottom of anything considered as its support. **Base** has usually literal, **basis**, chiefly figurative, senses; as, the *base* of a pyramid, the *basis* of exchange. **Foundation** stresses more than either the idea of a solid underlying groundwork; as, the *foundation* of a building.

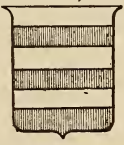
— *v. t.*; **BASED** (bāst); **BAS'ING** (bās'ing). **1.** To form or make a base, or foundation, for. **2.** To put on a base or basis; found; establish; — used with *on* or *upon*.

**base** (bās), *a.*; **BAS'ER** (bās'ēr); **BAS'EST** (-ēst; 24). [F. *bas* low, LL. *bassus* thick, fat, short, humble.] **1.** Of little height; low; short. *Archaic.* **2.** Low in place; low in price; cheap. *Obs.* **3.** Deep or grave in sound. See *BASS*. **4.** Of humble birth; lowly. *Archaic.* **5.** Illegitimate by birth. *Archaic.* **6.** Inferior in quality; mean. **7.** Of little comparative value, as metals inferior to gold and silver. **8.** Alloyed with inferior metal; debased; as, *base coin*. **9.** Morally low; ignoble. **10.** Suitable to an inferior person or position; menial. **11.** Not classical or correct; as, *base Latin*. **12. *Eng. Law.* Servile; being such as was characteristic of the villeins; hence, held by villeinage; as, *base services, base tenure, base tenant*.**

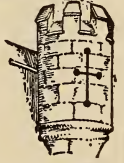
**Syn.** Dishonorable, worthless, ignoble, infamous, sordid, degraded, foul, servile, despicable, contemptible, vile, mean, petty, small. — **Base, vile, mean.** **Base** (opposed to *high-minded*) expresses extreme moral turpitude; *vile* (opposed to *pure, noble*), foulness or depravity; *mean* (opposed to *generous, magnanimous*), pettiness; as, *base ingratitude vile insinuations*; to take a *mean advantage*. **base'ball'** (-bōl'), *n.* A certain well-known game of ball; also, the ball used in the game. [The base of something.] **base'board'** (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board situated at or forming **base'born'** (-bōrn'), *a.* **1.** Of low parentage; plebeian. **2.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **3.** *Vile*; mean. **base'-burn'er**, *n.* A furnace or stove in which the fuel is in a hopper or chamber and feeds the fire as it burns.

**Ba'se-dow's dis-ease'** (bāzē-dōz). [After *Basedow*, a German physician.] *Med.* A kind of goiter marked by prominence of the eyeballs and inordinate action of the heart; exophthalmic goiter.

**base hit.** *Baseball.* A hit by which the batsman makes first base without error by an opponent, except when a base runner is forced out by the play.



Barry.



Bartizan.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, meni; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**base/less**, *a.* Without a base or foundation; groundless. **base level**. *Phys. Geog.* The level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water.

**base/ly**, *adv.* In a base manner. **base/man** (*bās'mān*), *n.* or **base man**. A man stationed at a base, as in baseball (usually *baseman*).

**base/ment** (*-mēt*), *n.* **1.** The lowest or basal part of anything considered as a structure; as, the *basement* of a promontory. **2.** *Arch.* The lower part of the wall or walls of a building; also, the story behind this part. **3.** Popularly, the floor in a building next below the principal floor.

**base/ness** (*-nēs*), *n.* Quality or state of being base. **bash** (*bāsh*), *v. t.* To strike heavily; smash. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* — *n.* A heavy blow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

**ba-shaw'** (*bā-shō'*), *n.* [See *PASHA*.] **1.** A Turkish title, now written *pasha*. **2.** *Fig.* A magnate or grandee.

**bash/ful** (*bāsh'fūl*), *a.* Very or excessively modest; shy; diffident; retiring; as, a *bashful* child; indicating excessive modesty; as, *bashful* looks. — *Syn.* *See SHY*. — **bash/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bash/ful-ness**, *n.*

**bash'i-ba-zouk'** (*-i-bā-zōok'*), *n.* [Turk. *bashi-bozuc* one whose clothes are not uniform.] A soldier belonging to irregular Turkish troops, notoriously turbulent and cruel.

**bas'ic** (*bās'ik*), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the base or essence; fundamental. **2.** *Chem.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, a base. *Specif.* : **a** Having base-forming constituents present in excess; as, *basic* salts. **B** Alkaline in reaction.

**3.** *Petrog.* Having the metallic oxides present in larger amount than about 50 per cent. **4.** *Metal.* Pert. to, or made by, a process (*basic* process) in which the converter or hearth has a *basic*, or not siliceous, lining, and *basic* material is added to the molten charge; as, *basic* steel.

**ba-sis'i-ty** (*bā-sis'i-tē*), *n.* Quality or state of being *basic*. **ba-sis'i-o-my-ce'tous** (*bā-sis'i-ō-mī-sē'tūs*), *a.* [From *Basidiomyces*; *basidium* + Gr. *μύκης*, *μύκρος*, fungus.]

*Bot.* Belonging to a large class (*Basidiomycetes*) of fungi, having a septate mycelium, and bearing the spores on a basidium. The class includes many parasitic fungi and the mushrooms, puffballs, etc.

**ba-sid'i-um** (*-sid'i-ūm*), *n.* **L.** *pl.* *-ia* (*-ā*). [NL., dim. of Gr. *βάσις* base.] *Bot.* A special form of conidiophore or sporophore characteristic of *basidiomycetous* fungi.

**ba'si-fixed'** (*bā'si-fikst'*), *a.* [L. *basis* base + E. *fixed*.] Attached or fixed by the base, as a stamen.

**bas'il** (*bāz'il*), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *basilicus* royal, Gr. *βασιλικός*, fr. *βασιλεύς* king.] Any of several menthaceous plants, esp. common, or sweet, basil (*Ocimum basilicum*)

and bush, or lesser, basil (*O. minimum*), the leaves of which are used in cookery.

**bas'i-lar** (*bās'i-lār*) *a.* Relating to, or situated at, the *bas'i-la-ry* (*-lārē*) / base; also, basal; fundamental.

**Bas-sil'i-an** (*bā-sil'i-ān*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or established by, Basilius (St. Basil the Great).

**ba-sil'ic** (*bā-sil'ik*), *a.* [See *BASILICA*.] *Anat.* Designating a large vein of the upper arm.

**ba-sil'i-ca** (*-i-kā*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βασιλική*, fr. *βασιλεύς*. See *BASIL*.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An oblong public hall of exchange or assembly.

**2.** An early Christian church building of a simple oblong type.

**Bas-sil'i-ca**, or **Bas-sil'i-cæ** (*-sē*), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. Gr. *βασιλικὰ νόμιμα* royal laws.] A Greek digest or codification in sixty books of the laws of Justinian, for the Byzantine empire, published about the beginning of the 10th century.

**ba-sil'i-cal** (*-i-kāl*), *a.* **1.** Royal; kingly. **2.** Basilican.

**ba-sil'i-can** (*-kān*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilica.

**bas'i-lisk** (*bāz'i-lisk*; *bās'-*), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *βασιλικός* little king, kind of serpent.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon, whose breath, and even look, was fatal. **2.** Any of several tropical American lizards (genus *Basiliscus*) remarkable for a membranous bag on the head that can be filled with air, and for an erectile crest along the back.

**ba'sin** (*bā's'n*; *26*), *n.* [OF. *basin*, LL. *bacchinus*, fr. *bacca* water vessel.] **1.** A wide hollow utensil, usually circular and with sloping sides, for holding water, milk, etc.; any of various hollow vessels used in the arts, etc. **2.** The quantity a basin holds. **3.** A hollow or inclosed place containing water, as a pond. **4.** The entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries. — **ba'sined** (*-s'nd*), *a.*

**bas'i-net** (*bās'i-nēt*), *n.* [OF. *bassinet*, *bacinet*, little basin.] A kind of light steel helmet.

**ba'sis** (*bā'sis*), *n.*; *pl.* *BASES* (*-sēz*). [L. *bas-is*. See *BASE*, *n.*] **1.** Foundation; base. **2.** Chief component. **3.** Groundwork; fundamental principle. — *Syn.* See *BASE*.

**bask** (*bāsk*), *v. i. & t.* [OScand. *baðask* to bathe one's self.] To lie in warmth; be exposed, or expose, to genial heat.

**bas'ket** (*bās'kēt*; *24*), *n.* **1.** A vessel of interwoven osiers, rushes, splints, or other flexible material. **2.** The contents of a basket. **3.** *Basket Ball*. The goal.

**basket ball**, or **bas'ket-ball'** (*-bōl'*), *n.* An indoor game played with an inflated ball and elevated basketlike goals; also, the ball used.

**bas'ket-ry** (*-rē*), *n.* Art of making baskets; also, baskets collectively, or work consisting of plaited osiers or twigs.

**basket stitch**. A kind of stitch in which the threads cross like plaited osiers; esp., in embroidery, a couching stitch worked over a cord to give the appearance of basketry.

**bas'ket-work'** (*bās'kēt-wŭrk'*), *n.* Wickerwork.

**basking shark**. *Zool.* One of the largest species of sharks (*Cetorhinus maximus*), inhabiting the northern Atlantic, so called from its habit of basking at the surface. It is sometimes 40 feet long, but has minute teeth and is harmless.

**Basque** (*bāsk*), *n.* **1.** One of a people, of a peculiar ethnical type, dwelling in the Pyrenees region, near the Bay of Biscay; also, their unique agglutinative language. **2.** [*L.c.*] A short skirt of a body garment, now only of a woman's dress bodice; also, a bodice with such a skirt. Now often, a fitted waist. — **Basque**, *a.*

**bas'-re-lief'** (*bās'rē-lēf'*; *bās'-*), *n.* [*F. bas-relief*; *bas* low + *relief* raised work.] Sculpture in low relief, but usually higher than the flat relief of a coin. See *RELIEF*.

**bass** (*bās*), *n.* **Bass**.

**bass**, *n.* (see *PLURAL*, *n.*, *Note*). [AS. *bears*, *bærs*.] Any of numerous edible spiny-finned fresh-water and marine fishes, as the sea bass of southern Europe (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) and, in America, the black bass (*Micropterus salmoides* and *M. dolomieu*), striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*), and calico bass (*Pomoxis sparoides*).

**bass** (*bās*), *n.* [F. *basse*, fr. *bas* low. See *BASE*, *a.*] **1.** A bass, or deep, sound or tone. **2.** *Music*. **A** The lowest part in the harmony of a composition, or a male voice that sings this part. **B** A singer or instrument having a bass voice, part, or compass. — *a.* Deep or grave in tone; of low pitch; pert. to, or performing the bass; as, a *bass* voice.

**Bas-sa'n'i-o** (*bā-sā'nī-ō*), *n.* [See *PORTIA*.]

**bas'set** (*bās'ēt*; *bā-sēt'*), *n.* [F. *bassette*, fr. It. *bassetta*.] A game at cards resembling *farō*.

**bas'set** (*bās'ēt*), *n.* *Geol. & Mining*. The outcropping edge of a geological stratum. — *v. i.* To incline upward so as to appear at the surface, as a vein of coal; crop out.

**bas'set**, *n.*, or **basset hound**. [F. *basset*.] A variety of small hound with a long body and short legs.

**basset horn**. *Music*. A reed instrument answering to an alto or tenor clarinet, of a compass from 2½ to nearly 4 octaves.

**bas'si-net** (*bās'i-nēt*), *n.* [F., dim. of *bassin* basin.] A wicker basket, hooded at one end, used as a cradle; also, a child's perambulator of similar shape.

**bas'ō** (*bās'ō*; It. *bās'sō*), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* *-sos* (*-ōz*), *It.* *-si* (*-sē*). [It. *music*. *a* = 3d *bass*. *2.* *b* The contrabass.

**basso pro-fun'do** (*prō-fūn'dō*) [It. *profondo* deep], a deep bass voice with compass extending to about D below the bass staff; a person having such a voice.

**bas-soon'** (*bū-sōon'*), *n.* [F. *basson*.] *Music*. A wind instrument of the double reed kind, with a compass of three octaves.

**bas'so-re-lie'vo** (*bās'ō-rē-lē'vō*), || **bas'so-ri-lie'vo** (It. *bās'sō-rē-lē'vō*), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* *-vos* (*-vōz*); *It.* *BASSIRLIEVI* (*-sē*, *-vē*) [It. *basso-rilievo*.] *Bas-relief*.

**bass viol** (*bās*). *Music*. An instrument of the viol family used for playing *bass*.

**bass'wood'** (*bās'wōod'*), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Tilia*, esp. *T. americana*) of trees of the linden family; a linden; also, the wood of the tree. **2.** Incorrectly, the tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) or its wood.

**bast** (*bāst*), *n.* [AS. *bæst*.] **1.** *Bot.* = *PHLOEM*. **2.** The strong woody fiber from the phloem of various trees, esp. the linden, used in making ropes, cordage, etc.

**bas'tard** (*bās'tārd*), *n.* [OF.] **1.** An illegitimate child. **2.** A sweet Spanish wine. — *a.* **1.** Illegitimate by birth. **2.** Not genuine; spurious; as, to speak a *bastard* French; *specif.*, of various plants, false; as, *bastard* toadflax, *bastard* indigo, etc. **3.** Of an unusual or abnormal make or shape; not of standard size; as, *bastard* type. *Obs.* or *Technical*.

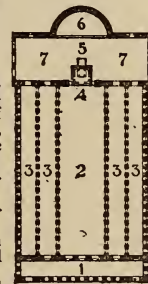
**bastard file**, a file of cut intermediate between *Bas-coarse* and *fine*. — **b.wing**, a small jointed process on *soon*, a bird's wing, bearing a few short quills; *alula*.



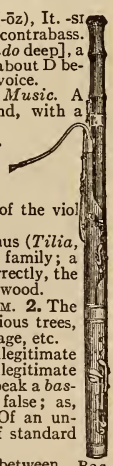
A Basinet; B Camail.



Basidia.



Basilica. Ground plan of St. Paul's, Rome. 1 Narthex; 2 Nave; 3, 3, 3, 3 Side Aisles; 4 Altar; 5 Bema; 6 Apse; 7, 7 Transept.



κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
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**bas'tard-ize** (bás'tár-díz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dízd); -IZ'ING (-dízing). To make or prove to be a bastard. — **bas'tard-i-za'tion** (-í-zá'shún; -í-zá'shún), *n.*  
**bas'tard-ly**, *a.* Bastardlike; baseborn; spurious. *Obs.*  
**bas'tar-dy** (bás'tár-dí), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy. 2. The procreation of a bastard child.

**baste** (bást), *v. t.*; **BAST'ED** (bás'téd; 24); **BAST'ING** (-tíng). 1. To beat; cudgel. 2. *Cookery.* To wet (roasting meat, etc.) with melted butter, fat, or other liquid.

**baste**, *v. t.* [OF. *bastir*.] To sew loosely, or with long stitches, esp. temporarily.

**bas-tille'** (bás-tél'; bás'tíl), *n.* [F. *bastille* fortress, OF. *bas-tille'* *bastir* to build.] 1. *Feud. Fort.* A defensive tower or elevated work. 2. [Cap.] A former castle or fortress in Paris, used as a prison, esp. for political offenders. It was stormed July 14, 1789, by the populace, who demolished it. In this sense usually spelled *Bastille*.

**bas'ti-nade'** (bás'tí-nád'), *n.* Var. of **BASTINATION**.

**bas'ti-na'do** (ná'dó), *n.*, *pl.* -DOES (-dó). [Sp. *bastonada*, fr. *baston* a stick.] A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel; specifically, the Oriental punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. — *v. t.* -DOED (-dód); -DO-ING. To cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet.

**bast'ing** (bás'tíng), *n.* Act of one who bastes, or stitches loosely; also, the thread so used.

**bas'tion** (bás'thún), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. LL. *bastire* to build.] *Fort.* A work projecting from the main inclosure, with two flanks. — **bas'tioned** (-ch'nd), *a.*

**bas'to** (bás'tó), *n.* [Sp.] Ace of clubs, in quadrille and ombre.

**Ba-su'to** (há-só'tó), *n.*, *pl.* -TOS (-tóz). One of a warlike South African people of the Bantu stock.

**bat** (bát), *n.* [AS. *bat*.] 1. A stout, solid stick; a club; a club with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket, etc. 2. In badminton and similar games, a racket. 3. In cricket, baseball, etc., a batsman; batter. From the Flanks *bb* are 4. A lump, piece, mass, or wad, as the curtains.

5. A lump, piece, mass, or wad, as the curtains. Specif.: Part of a brick with one whole end. 5. A sharp blow. *Collog. or Slang.* 6. A spree. *Slang. U. S.*

— *v. t. & i.*; **BAT'TED** (bát'téd; 24); **BAT'TING**. To strike or hit with or as with a bat.

**bat**, *n.* [From ME. *bach*, *backe*, *balke*.] Any of an order (*Chiroptera*) of placental mammals having their fore limbs modified to form wings. They are the only mammals capable of true flight.

**Ba-ta'vi-an** (bá-tá'vī-án), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Batavi, an ancient Teutonic tribe, or Batavia, or Holland. — *n.* A native of Batavia; a Dutchman.

**batch** (bách), *n.* Short for **BACHELOR**. *Slang or Collog.*

**batch** (bách), *n.* [AS. *bacan* to bake.] 1. Quantity of bread baked at one time. 2. A quantity of material for one operation, as of dough for a baking. 3. A quantity produced at one operation or taken at a time; lot; as, a *batch* of letters.

**bate** (bát), *v. t. & i.*; **BAT'ED** (bát'téd; 24); **BAT'ING**. [From ABATE.] 1. To abate; deduct; as, he would not *bate* a penny. 2. To lower; moderate; — now chiefly in *with bated breath*, etc.

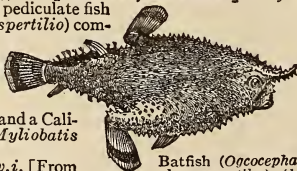
**bate**, *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile*.] To beat the wings with impatience; — said of the falcon, hawk, etc.

**bate**, *n.* A solution, usually of dung, used by tanners after liming, to remove the lime and soften the hides.

**ba-teau'** (bá-tó'), *n.*, *pl.* -TEAUX (-tóz'). [F., fr. LL. *batellus*, fr. *batius*, *batius*, *boat*.] A boat; esp., a flat-bottomed boat with tapering ends. *French Canadian & Local U. S.*

**batement light** (bát'mént). *Arch.* A window or one division of a window having vertical sides, but with the sill curved or inclined, as where it follows the rake of a staircase, or fits the arched head of a light above.

**bat'fish'** (bát'físh'), *n.* [From **BAT**, the animal.] Any of several fishes, as a pediculate fish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*) common in the West Indies, the flying gurnard of the Atlantic ocean (*Cephaloscyttus spinarella*), and a California sting ray (*Myliobatis californicus*).



Batfish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*). (½)

**bat'fowl'** (-foul') *v. i.* [From **BAT** a stick.] To capture birds by night by dazzling them with a light. — **fowl'er**, *n.*

**bat** (báth), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew liquid measure equal to one tenth of the kor, and corresponding to the ephah of dry measure. It contained about ten gallons.

**bath** (báth), *n.*, *pl.* BATHS (báthz). [AS. *bæð*.] 1. Act of subjecting the body, or part of it, for cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like. 2. State of being covered with a fluid, as sweat. 3. Water or other medium for bathing. 4. A place where persons may bathe. 5. A building arranged for bathing, or (usually in *pl.*) a building containing a series of apartments arranged for bathing. 6. *Chem.*, etc. A medium, as water, air, sand, or oil, for regulating the temperature of anything placed in or upon it; also, the vessel containing such medium. 7. Any liquid in which objects are dipped to be acted on by it; also, the vessel holding the liquid. — *v. t.* To put into a bath.

**Bath brick**. A brick prepared (orig. near Bath, Eng.) from calcareous or siliceous earth, used to clean knives, etc.

**Bath chair**. A kind of chair on wheels, as used by invalids at the hot springs at Bath, Eng.

**bathe** (báth), *v. t.*; **BATHED** (báthéd); **BATH'ING** (báth'íng). [AS. *bæðian*, fr. *bæð* bath.] 1. To wash by immersion, as in a bath; subject to a bath. 2. To lave; wet. 3. To surround, or envelop, as water does a person immersed in it. — *v. i.* 1. To bathe one's self; take a bath. 2. To immerse one's self as if in a bath. — *n.* The immersion of the body in water, etc. — **bat'h'er** (báth'ér), *n.*

**ba-thét'ic** (bá-thét'ík), *a.* Having, or marked by, baths.

**bath'house'** (báth'hóus'), *n.* A bath (sense 5); also, a house used as a dressing room, or containing a dressing room or rooms, for bathers.

**bath'o-lite** (báth'ó-lít'), *n.* [Gr. *Báthos* depth + *-lite*, *-lith*.] **bath'o-lith** (-ó-lith) } *Geol.* A great mass of intruded igneous rock, which stopped in its rise considerably below the surface. — **bath'o-lit'ic**, *lit'h'ic*, *a.*

**ba-thom'e-ter** (bá-thóm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *Báthos* depth + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring depth of water, esp. by the pressure upon a tube of mercury.

**bat'horse'** (bát'hórs'; bá't'; bāt'; bō'), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + *E. horse*.] A horse that carries baggage, as of an officer or others, during a campaign.

**bat'thos** (bá'thós), *n.* [Gr. *Báthos* depth, *βάθος* deep.] *Rhet.* A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace; the effect of anticlimax.

**Bath'-she'ba** (báth-shē'bá; báth'shē-bá), *n.* *Bib.* The wife of Uriah the Hittite, whom David married after causing Uriah's death. She was the mother of Solomon.

**ba-thym'e-ter** (bá-thím'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *Báthos* deep + *meter*.] An instrument for sounding depths at sea; bathometer.

**ba-thym'e-try** (bá-thím'ē-trí), *n.* The art or science of sounding, or measuring depths in the sea. — **bat'h'y-met'ric** (báth'í-mēt'rík), *met'ri-cal* (-mēt'ri-kál), *a.*

**bat'ing** (bát'íng), *prep.* [Strictly *p. pr.*] Excepting.

**ba-tiste'** (bá-tést'), *n.* [F.] A kind of fine cotton muslin.

**bat'man** (bát'mán; bá't'; bāt'; bō'), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + *E. man*.] A man in charge of a bathhouse and its load.

**bat'-mon'ey** (-mún'tí), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + *E. money*.] *Mil.* An allowance, as to officers, for the transport of baggage in the field.

**bat'ton'** (bát'tón'; bát'ún), *n.* [F. *bâton*, OF. *baston*, LL. *basto*.] 1. A staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office. 2. *Her.* An ordinary with its ends cut off, and of one fourth the breadth of the bend sinister, borne sinister as a mark of bastardy. 3. *Music.* The stick or wand with which a leader beats time, as for an orchestra.



Baton (*Her.*)

**ba-tra'chi-an** (bá-trá'kí-án), *a. & n.* [Gr. *βατραχίαιος* of a frog, *βατραχος* frog.] *Zool.* **a** = AMPHIBIAN. **b** In a narrower sense: = ANURAN.

**bats'man** (báts'mán), *n.* The one who wields the bat in baseball, cricket, etc.

**bat'tail-ous** (bát'tá-l'ús), *a.* [OF. *bataillos*.] Arrayed for, or fit or eager for, battle. *Archaic.*

**bat-ta'lia** (bá-tál'yá; bá-tál'yá), *n.* [LL. *battalia* battle, body of troops, or It. *battaglia*.] 1. Order of battle. *Obs. or R. 2.* An army in battle array. *Obs.*

**bat'tal'ion** (bá-tál'yún), *n.* [F. *bataillon*, fr. It. *battaglione*.] 1. An army in battle array. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. Any considerable division of an army organized to act together; in *pl.*, forces. 3. *Mil.* An infantry command of two or more companies, the tactical infantry unit.

**bat'tel** (bát'tél), *n.* College accounts for provisions from the kitchen and buttery; loosely, the whole college accounts; — only in *pl.*, exc. when used adjectively. *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* — *v. t.* To have such an account. — **bat'tel'er**, *n.*

**bat'ten** (bát'tén), *v. i. & t.* [Ccel. *batna* to grow better.] To thrive; fatten in ease and luxury.

**bat'ten**, *n.* [F. *bâton* stick, staff.] 1. A strip of sawed timber used for flooring, etc. 2. A strip of wood for nailing across two other pieces, to cover a crack, to hold tarpaulin, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens. — **ten'er**, *n.*

**batten down** to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a vessel with tarpaulin over them.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'er; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meniī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



bat'ter (băt'ĕr), v. t. & i. [OF. *batre*, fr. LL. *battere*, for L. *batuere* to beat.] To beat with successive blows; beat so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish. — n. 1. *Cookery*. A semiliquid mixture, as of flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together. 2. *Print*. A bruise on the face of a plate or of type in the form; also, the faces or type so injured.

bat'ter, n. One who wields a bat, as in baseball; batsman. bat'ter, v. i. & t. To slope gently backward, as a wall, siding, etc. — n. *Arch*. An inward upward slope of the exterior face of a wall, usually with diminishing thickness.

bat'ter-er, n. One who, or that which, batters.

bat'ter-ing-ram', n. A military engine of antiquity usually consisting of a huge iron-tipped beam mounted on hung so as to be used to beat down walls.

bat'ter-y (băt'ĕr-ĭ), n.; pl. -TER-IES (-ĭz). [F. *batterie*, fr. *battre*. See 1st BATTER, v. t.] 1. Act of battering or beating. 2. *Law*. The unlawful beating of another. 3. Assault with artillery; bombardment. Obs. 4.



Battering-ram.

*Mil.* a Any emplacement where artillery is mounted. b Two or more pieces of artillery under a single command. c A tactical division, usually of from 4 to 6 guns, of artillery organized as a unit of command. 5. *Nav.* The guns, or any group of the guns, of a warship. 6. *Elec.* a An apparatus of one or more cells for generating voltaic electricity. b Any combination of apparatus for producing a unit-electrical effect. 7. A number of similar machines or devices, as of boilers, crushing stamps, or lenses, arranged in a group or set. 8. *Baseball*. The pitcher and catcher together.

bat'ting (băt'ĭng), n. 1. Act of one who bats; use of a bat. 2. Cotton carded in sheets, for use in quilts, etc.

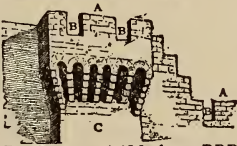
bat'tle (-'l), n. [F. *bataille*, OF. *battle*, *battalion*, *batallia*, *batualia*, exercises of soldiers and gladiators, *batuere* to beat.] 1. A general encounter between armies or ships; engagement. 2. A combat between two individuals. 3. Fighting of or as of armed forces; war. 4. *Battalion*. Obs. *Syn.* Engagement, action, encounter, skirmish, brush; contest, combat, conflict, fight, fray, affray. — *Battle, engagement, action*. *Battle*, the most forcible term, is commonly used of a general and prolonged combat; an *engagement* may be a general encounter, as between entire armies, or a minor encounter, as between subdivisions or outposts. *Action* suggests especially the idea of active, frequently sharp, offensive and defensive operations. See ENCOUNTER, CONTEST, DISPUTE.

— v. i.; — TLED (-'lĭd); — TLING (-'lĭng). To contend in battle. bat'tle, v. t. To equip with battlements. Obs. or Poetic. bat'tle-ax' / n. *Mil.* A kind of broadsword formerly used as bat'tle-axe' / an offensive weapon.

bat'tle-dore (-dŏr; 57), n. [ME. *batyloure* an instrument for beating.] A kind of light flat bat used in striking a shuttlecock; also, the play of battledore and shuttlecock. — v. t. & i. To toss back and forth.

bat'tle-ment (-mĕnt), n., or bat'tle-ments (-mĕnts), n. pl. [ME. *batelment*.] A parapet with open spaces, surmounting the walls of ancient fortified buildings, later used as a decorative feature. — bat'tle-ment-ed (-mĕn-tĕd), a.

bat'tle-ship' (-shĭp'), n. *Naval*. One of a class of the largest and most heavily battlements. A A Merlons; B B armed and armored vessels. C Crenels; C Machicolations.



bat'tue' (băt'tŭi'; băt'tŭi'), n. [F. fr. *battre* to beat.] 1. *Hunting*. Act of beating the woods, bushes, etc., for game. 2. Hence, wanton slaughter, as of helpless crowds.

bat'ty (băt'tĭ), a. Belonging to or resembling a bat.

ba-tule' (băt-tŭŏl'; băt'tŭl), n., or batule board. [See BASCULE.] A springboard.

baub'le (bŏ'b'ĭ), n. [ME. *babel*.] 1. A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw. 2. The fool's scepter. Obs. or Hist.

Bau'cis and Phi-le'mon (bŏ'sĭs, fĭ-lĕ'mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. Βαυκίς, Φιλήμων.] *Class. Myth.* An aged Phrygian woman and her husband who were rewarded for entertaining Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise.

baud'e-kin (bŏ'd'ĕ-kĭn), baud'kin (bŏd'kĭn), n. [OF. *baudequin*. See BALDACHIN.] A rich medieval cloth with gold warp and silk wool, with embroidery; later, a rich brocade or shot silk.

baulk (bŏk). Var. of BALK. bau'son (bŏ's'n), n. [OF. *baucent*, *baucant*, spotted with white.] A badger, which has a white spot on its face. *Arch.* Hence, *Scot.* bau'son-faced (-făst'), a.

baux'ite (bŏ'zĭt), n. [F., fr. *Baux* or *Beaux*, near Arles.] *Min.* A native ferruginous hydrate of alumina.

Ba-va'ri-an (bă-vă'rĭ-ăn; 3), a. Of or pertaining to Bavaria. — n. A native or inhabitant of Bavaria.

baw'cock (bŏ'kŏk), n. [From F. *beau* fine + *coq* cock (the bird).] A fine fellow; — jocosely and familiar. baw'd (bŏd), n. A procurer or, now esp., a procuress.

baw'd'ry (-rĭ), n. 1. The practice of procuring. 2. Illicit intercourse. Obs. 3. Obscenity.

baw'd'y (bŏd'ĭ), a. Characteristic of a bawd; lewd; obscene. — baw'd'y-ly (-lĭ), adv. — baw'd'y-ness, n.

bawl (bŏl), v. i. & t. [Icel. *baula* to low, bellow, or LL. *baulare* to bark.] 1. To cry out with a loud, full sound; to shout. 2. To cry loudly, as from pain; howl. — n. A loud, prolonged cry; outcry. — baw'l'er, n.

bax'ter (băk'tĕr), n. [AS. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere* baker.] A baker; orig., a female baker. *Scot. & Early Eng.*

bay (bă), n. [F. *baie*, fr. LL. *baia*.] *Geog.* An inlet of the sea, similar to, but smaller than, a gulf.

bay (bă), n. [F. *baie*, *bée*, OF. *baée*, an opening, fr. *baer*, *beer*, to open, be open.] 1. A principal compartment of a part or of the whole of a structure as marked off by beams, pillars, buttresses, etc. 2. *Specif.*: a *Arch*. A window with its usual setting or framing, as jambs, etc. b A compartment in a barn for grain in the stalk or for hay. c *Naut.* The forward part of a ship on each side between decks, often used as a ship's hospital. 3. A recess or indentation, as that formed by part of a plain within a curve in a hill range. 4. A tract of land (usually of prairie more or less surrounded by woods) containing a deep accumulation of humus, muck, or peat. U. S.

bay, n. [F. *baie*, fr. L. *baca*.] 1. The laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*); hence, in pl., garland bestowed for victory or excellence, anciently consisting of laurel branches. 2. Any of several shrubs or trees more or less resembling the laurel.

bay, v. i. [OF. *baier*, *abaier*.] To bark, esp. with deep, prolonged tones, as a dog in the chase. — v. t. 1. To bark at; to beset with barking. 2. To utter, as a welcome, by barking. 3. To bring or drive to bay. — n. 1. The baying of dogs. 2. [From OF. *abai*, the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the barking dogs.] State or position of one obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape is impossible; — in at, or to, bay.

bay, a. [F. *bai*, fr. L. *baduus*.] Reddish brown; — used chiefly of horses. — n. A bay animal; esp., a bay horse.

ba-ya-dere' (bă-yă-dĕr'), n. [From F. *bayadère*, fr. Pg., fr. *bailar* a dance.] A female dancer and singer of southern India, esp. one attached to a temple.

ba-ya'mo (bă-yă'mŏ), n.; pl. -mos (-mŏz). *Meteor.* A violent thunder squall occurring on the south coast of Cuba, esp. near Bayamo.

bay'-ant'ler, n. [See BEZ-ANTLER.] The second tine (from the base) of a stag's antler. See ANTLER, *Illust.*

bay'ard (bă'ărd), n. 1. [OF. *bay* horse; *bai* bay + *-ard*. See BAY, a.; -ARD.] A bay horse. 2. [cap.] (*Fr. pron.* bă'yăr'). In the old romances, Rinaldo's wonderful bay steed. 3. In mock heroic, any horse; — commonly in *blind*, or *bold*, *bayard*. — a. Bay-colored; — esp. of a horse.

Bay'ard (bă'ărd), n. A gentleman of high courage and honor; — so called in allusion to the Chevalier de Bayard (1473?—1524), the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche* (knight without fear and without reproach).

bay'ber-ry (bă'bĕr-ĭ), n. 1. The fruit of the bay tree. 2. A certain West Indian myrtaceous tree (*Pimenta acris*). 3. The fruit of the wax myrtle, or the shrub itself.

bay'o-net (bă'ŏ-nĕt), n. [From F.; — bayonets were first made at Bayonne, France.] *Mil.* A weapon of the dagger kind made to fit on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. — v. t. 1. To stab with a bayonet. 2. To compel or drive by the bayonet.

bay'ou (bă'yŏŭ), n. [N. Am. Indian *bayuk*, in F. spelling *bayouc*, *bayouque*.] An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river. *Southern U. S.*

bay rum (bă), n. A fragrant cosmetic and medicinal liquid, originally distilled from leaves of the West Indian bayberry, but now chiefly prepared from essential oils, alcohol, and water.

bay tree. The laurel tree (genus *Laurus*).

bay window. *Arch.* A windowed bay or recess in a room.

baw'wood' (bă'wŏŏd'), n. Any of several kinds of mahogany, esp. that from the Gulf, or Bay, of Campeche.

ba-zaar' (bă-zăăr'), n. [Ultimately fr. Per. *Bayonets*. *ba-zar'* (*băzăr'*) 1. In the East, an exchange, 1 Triamarket place, or assemblage of shops. 2. A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair; also, a fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., commonly for a charitable object.

bĕd'ĭ-um (dĕl'ĭ-ŭm), n. [L., fr. Gr. Βέδλιον.] 1. A substance mentioned in the Bible (*Gen. ii. 12; Num. xi. 7*), variously taken to be a gum or resin, a precious stone, or a pearl. 2. A gum resin got from various balsameous trees (genus *Balsamea*), similar 'o myrrh.

k = ch in G. icht, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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**be** (bē, *v. i.*; *pret.* WAS (wōz); *p. p.* BEEN (see BEEN, in *Vocabulary*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE'ING. [AS. *bēon* to be, *biom* I am.] This verb, often called the *substantive verb*, is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, and its *subjunctive moods* are as follows: *indicative*: present, sing., 1st person, am; 2d, art, [you] are; 3d, is. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, are. *Preterit*, sing., 1st and 3d persons, was; 2d, wast. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, were. *Subjunctive*: present, sing. and pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d pers., be. **1.** To hold or obtain as true with respect to some condition, thing, or quality; as, "Blessed are the merciful." **2.** To exist; have place as a fact among facts; specif., to live; as, "to be or not to be." **3. a.** To come into existence; happen; as, the bride to be. **b.** To continue in existence; last; as, this cannot be forever. **4.** To exist with reference to a certain place or condition; as, to be here; to be at ease. **5.** To signify; mean; as, what is it to you? **6.** To belong or pertain; befall;—usually with *to* or *unto*; as, wee be unto you!

**be-**. [AS. *be*, and in accented form *bē-*.] A prefix used to form: **1.** Transitive and intransitive verbs from verbs, and denoting that an action is done all around, on all sides, all over, completely, thoroughly, utterly, or the like.

Examples: begirdle, to girdle all around or completely; beset, to set, or set upon, on all sides; bebloth, to blotch completely, or all over; bescorn, to scorn thoroughly or utterly, etc. Many verbs formed with *be-* are more intensives of the primary verb; as, *beduddle*, *begrudge*, etc.

**2.** Transitive verbs from verbs, and denoting that an action is done *for, to, at, on, over, against*, etc.

Examples: *besigh*, to sigh *for*; *beride*, to ride *upon*; *beshout*, to shout *at*; *behowl*, to howl *at*.

**3.** Transitive verbs from adjectives or nouns, and denoting *to cause to be*; *to make*; *grime*, sometimes, *to call*.

Examples: *begrim*, *to make grim*; *brother*, *bedamad*, *to call brother, madam*.

**4.** Transitive verbs from nouns, and denoting *to affect with*; *to affect by means of*; hence, *to cover with, provide with*.

Examples: *bewitch*, *to affect with witchcraft*; *bespangle*, *to cover with spangles*.

**5.** Transitive verbs from nouns, denoting *to deprive of* (what is indicated by the noun);—now only in *behead*.

**beach** (bēch), *n.* **1.** Pebbles collectively; shingle. **2.** The shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part; strand. — *SYN.* See *SHORE*.

— *v. t. & i.* To run or drive (as a boat) on to a beach; strand.

**beach comber.** A loafer or vagrant along the seacoast, esp. one who gets his living from the products or the refuse of the beach.

**beach flea.** A number of numerous species of amphipod crustaceans (family *Orchestidae*) living on sea beaches, and leaping like fleas.

**beach'y** (bēch'ē), *a.* Having a beach or beaches; pebbly.

**beacon** (bē'k'n), *n.* [AS. *bēacan*, *bēcen*.] **1.** A signal; esp., a signal fire on a pole, building, or other eminence. **2.** A watchtower or signal station. **3.** A signal or mark erected on an eminence near the shore to guide mariners.

— *v. t. & i.* To furnish with, or shine as, a beacon.

**beacon-age** (-āj), *n.* Charges levied for the maintenance of beacons; also, beacons collectively.

**bead** (bēd), *n.* [ME. *bēde* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bēd*, *gebēd*, prayer.] **1.** A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread and used in a rosary (whence: to tell beads, to bid beads, etc., to be at prayer) or for ornament. **2.** Any small globular body; as: **a.** One of the effervescent bubbles in liquors, or the foam or head formed by them. **b.** A drop of liquid, as of sweat. **c.** A small knob of metal on a firearm near the muzzle, used for a front sight; whence: to draw a bead, to take aim. **d.** *Chem.* A glass drop of flux, as borax, used as a solvent and color test before the blowpipe. **e.** *Assaying.* The globule of precious metal got by cupellation. **3.** *Arch.* **a.** A small projecting molding of rounded surface. **b.** Any of various pieces, as a parting strip, usually moldings. **c.** A small projecting molding of rounded surface. **d.** Any of various pieces, as a parting strip, usually moldings. **e.** A small projecting molding of rounded surface.

— *v. t. & i.* To ornament or provide with, or to form, beads or beading.

**beading, n.** **1.** Act of one that beads. **2.** Material of or a part consisting of a bead or beads; beads collectively.

**beadle** (bē'd'l), *n.* [From OF., fr. OHG. *bitil*, Double-*pitil*.] **1.** An apparitor whose office it is to walk before dignitaries; a mace bearer; specif., an officer in a university who precedes processions of officers and students. *Eng.* In this sense the archaic spellings *bedel* (Oxford) and *bedell* (Cambridge) are preserved. **2.** An inferior parish officer in England having a variety of duties, as to keep order in church, chastise petty offenders, etc.

**beadle-dom** (-d'òm), *n.* The characteristics of beadles as a class; hence: red-tapism; stupid officialism.



**beadle-ship** (-sh'ip), *n.* The dignity or office of beadle.

**bead'roll'** (bēd'rōl'), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of persons for whose souls' rest a certain number of prayers are to be said. *Hist.* **2.** Any catalogue; series.

**bead'-ru'by** (bēd'-rū), *n.* A small two-leaved annual carnation-like plant (*Unifolium canadense*), having spicate white flowers and ruby-red berries.

**beads'men, beads'man** (bēdz'mān), *n.* **1.** One paid to pray for his benefactor. **2.** An almshouse pauper required to pray for the soul of its founder; hence: in England, an almsman; in Scotland, a licensed beggar. — **beads'wom'an, n. fem.**

**bead'work'** (bēd'wŭrk'), *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in beads. **2.** *Joinery.* Beading.

**bead'y** (bēd'ē), *a.* **1.** Beadlike; small, round, and glistening. **2.** Covered or adorned with or as with beads.

**bea'gle** (bē'gl), *n.* [ME. *beagle*.] A small, short-legged, smooth-coated hound, with pendulous ears.

**beak** (bēk), *n.* [F. *bec*, fr. Celtic.] **1. a.** The bill, or nib, of a bird, or of some other animal, as a turtle. **b.** The long sucking mouth of some insect and other invertebrates. **2.** Anything beaklike; as, **a.** The tapering tube of a retort. **b.** The spout of a vessel. *c. Naut.* A metal-shod beam projecting from the prow of an ancient galley, to pierce the vessel of an enemy. *d. Naut.* The part of a ship before the forecastle. *e. Arch.* A continuous slight projection ending in an arched or narrow fillet; that part of a drip from which the water is thrown off. **3.** A magistrate. *Slang, Eng.* — **beaked** (bēkt), *a.*

**Syn.** **Beak, bill.** In ordinary usage, *beak* is applied to birds of prey, and is associated with striking or tearing, or with prominence in size or shape; as, an eagle's, vulture's, hawk's *beak*. **Bill** is the common term applied to all other birds or fowls; as, a robin's *bill*, duck's *bill*.

**beak'er** (-ēr), *n.* [ME. *biker*, fr. LL. *bicarium*.] **1.** A large, wide-mouthed drinking cup, supported on a standard. **2.** A deep, open-mouthed, thin vessel of glass, copper, etc., often with a projecting lip, used by chemists and others.

**beak'iron** (-f'īrn), *n.* [From *BECKERN*.] The horn of an anvil; also, a small anvil having a horn; a *bickern*.

**beam** (bēm), *n.* [AS. *bēam*.] **1.** Any large and relatively long piece of timber or metal prepared for use. **2.** A principal horizontal timber or metal support of a building or ship. **3.** The extreme breadth of a vessel. **4.** A cylinder of wood in a loom, on which the warp is wound; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, — one being called the *fore beam*, the other the *back beam*. **5.** The bar of a balance, from which hang the scales. **6.** The pole of a carriage. *Obs. or Poetic.* **7.** A long quill feather. **8.** *Steam Engine.* A lever having an oscillating motion on a central axis, connected at one end with the piston rod and at the other with the crank or its equivalent. **9.** The main stem of an antler. **10.** A ray or collection of parallel rays of light or of heat; as, the sun's *beams*. Also used fig.; as, a *beam* of comfort.

**Syn.** **Beam, ray.** In popular usage, a ray is a single line of light; a *beam* is a broader shaft of light, or a collection of parallel rays.

**on the beam, Naut.,** in a line with a vessel's beams, or at right angles with the keel. — **to be on her beams, Naut.,** to incline so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position; — said of a vessel.

— *v. t.* To send forth; radiate; emit, as light. — *v. i.* To emit beams, as of light.

**beam'ing** (bēm'ing), *p. a.* Emitting beams; radiant. — *Syn.* See *RADIANT*. — **beam'ing-ly, adv.**

**beam'ish, a.** Beaming. *Archaic.*

**beam'y** (bēm'ē), *a.* **1.** Emitting beams of light; radiant. **2.** Resembling a beam; massive. **3.** Having horns, or antlers. *A. Naut.* Having considerable beam. — *Syn.* See *RADIANT*.

**bean** (bēn), *n.* [AS. *bēan*.] **1.** A the seed of any of certain leguminous plants (esp. *Faba faba* and species of *Phaseolus*). **b.** Any of various beanlike seeds or fruits; as, a coffee *bean*. **2.** Any plant that yields beans.

**bean caper.** Any of a certain genus (*Zygophyllum*) of fleshy-leaved plants, esp. a small tree (*Z. fabago*) of the Levant, the flower buds of which are used as capers.

**bean tree.** Any of various trees having fruit more or less resembling a bean pod, as the *catalpa*.

**bear** (bār), *v. t.*; *pret.* BORE (bōr), formerly BARE (bār); *p. p.* BORN (bōrn), BORNE (bōrn) (see *Note*, below); *BEAR'ING*. [AS. *beran*.] **1.** To support and move; carry; convey. **2.** To render or give, as testimony. **3.** To conduct; — said of persons. *Obs.* **4.** To manage or direct; *behave*. **5.** To possess and use, as a function or power; exercise. **6.** To possess or have; wear; as, to *bear* a sword; to *bear* a name. **7.** To hold in the mind; entertain; harbor; as, to *bear* one a grudge. **8.** To support or sustain; to hold up. **9.** To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, etc. **10.** To be capable of; to suffer or sustain without injury or change; as, this cloth will *bear* washing. **11.** To endure; tolerate; as, he cannot

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meniū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



*bear* teasing. **12.** To sustain, or have on; as, the tablet *bears* this inscription. **13.** To press; thrust; drive; as, he was *borne* to excess by his prejudices. **14.** To bring forth or produce; yield; as, this plant *bears* berries.

**BEAR** In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *given birth* to, when not followed by *by* (the mother). In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

**Syn.** Uphold, maintain; undergo, abide, endure, stand, brook. — **Bear, endure, stand, brook** agree in the idea of sustaining something trying or painful. **Bear** may refer to either small or great, temporary or permanent, discomforts or ills; as, I could not *bear* the heat; to *bear* the brunt of battle. **Endure** refers chiefly to bearing great or lasting hardships or evils; **stand** (often in negative constructions) is more colloquial, and implies bearing something without finching; as, to *endure* exile, ignominy; he could not *stand* teasing. **Brook** (in negative constructions only) implies a certain self-assertion in resisting; as, to *brook* no restraint.

— *v. i.* **1.** To carry burdens; suffer, as in carrying a burden. **2.** To endure with patience. **3.** To press; — used with *on, upon, against*. **4.** To take effect; have influence or force. **5.** To relate; refer; — used with *on or upon*. **6.** To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; to have or take a certain bearing or direction; as, the land *bears* N. by E. **7.** To produce fruit.

**bear, n.** [AS. *bera.*] **1.** Any of a family (*Ursidae*) of large, heavy quadrupeds, with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair, and rudimentary tail; as the European brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), the white polar bear (*U. maritimus*), the grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*), and the American black bear (*U. americanus*). They are carnivorous, but feed largely on fruit and insects. **2.** An animal likened to a bear; as, the ant *bear*. **3.** [cap.] *Astron.* See *URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR*. **4.** A brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose person. **5.** *Stock Exchange.* A person who sells securities or commodities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in price.

— *v. t.* *Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in; as, to *bear* the market.

**bear'a-ble** (bâr'â-bl'), *a.* Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable. — **bear'a-ble-ness, n.** — **bear'a-ble, adv.**

**bear'ber-y** (bêr'î), *n.* **1.** An ericaceous plant (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) having tonic, astringent foliage and red berries. **2.** The large cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*). **3.** A holly (*Ilex decidua*) of the southern United States.

**beard** (bêrd), *n.* [AS. *beard.*] **1.** The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of a man; — often excluding the mustache. **2.** Any of certain appendages likened to the beard; as a Long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat. **b Bot.** Bristlelike, often barbed, hairs or awns; as, the *beard* of grain. **3.** Any of various points or projections; as: **a** A barb as on an arrow, crochet needle, etc. **b Print.** That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face.

— *v. t.* **1.** To take by the beard; pluck the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt. **2.** To oppose to the face; defy.

**beard'ed** (bêr'dêd; 24), *a.* Having a beard.

**beardless, a.** Having no beard.

**beard'tongue** (bêrd'tûng'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pentstemon*) of plants, with a bearded, tongue-shaped sterile stamen.

**bear'er** (bâr'êr), *n.* **1.** One that bears, sustains, or carries. **2.** A pallbearer. **3.** A tree or plant yielding fruit. **4. Commerce.** One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money.

**bear garden, a.** A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting. **b Fig.,** any place where riotous conduct is common or permitted.

**bear grass, n.** Any of several species of a genus (*Yucca*) of American liliaceous plants with grasslike foliage; also, either of two somewhat similar plants (*Quamasha esculenta* and *Dasyglirion texanum*). *Southern & Western U. S.*

**bear'ing** (-ing), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that bears. **2.** The manner in which one bears one's self; carriage. See *DEPORTMENT, Syn.* **3. Her.** Any single emblem or charge in a coat of arms; — usually in *pl.* **4.** Patient endurance. **5.** An object, surface, or point that supports. **6. Arch.** That part of any member of a building which rests upon its supports. **7. Mach.** A part in which a journal, pivot, pin, or the like, turns or revolves. **8.** Purport; meaning. **9.** a The situation or direction of one point or object with respect to another or the points of the compass. **b** Hence, fig., relation; connection. **10.** Power or time of producing, giving birth, or of yielding fruit; also, that which is borne; crop.

**bearing rein, a.** A short rein looped over the check hook or the hames to keep the horse's head up; a checkrein.

**bear'ish** (-ish), *a.* Like a bear in manner, feeling, etc.; hence, rough or harsh in temper or manners; gruff.

**bear leader, n.** One who leads about a performing bear; facetiously, one in charge of a young man on his travels.

**bear's'-breach** (bârz'brêch'), *n.* A species of acanthus (*Acanthus mollis*) having rough-pubescent leaves.

**bear's'-ear, n.** The auricula.

**bear's'-foot, n.** A kind of hellebore (*Helleborus fatidus*). **bear'skin'** (bâr'skîn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear. **2.** A coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats. **3.** A cap made of bearskin, esp. one worn by soldiers.

**bear'ward** (-wôrd'), *n.* A bear keeper, or ward. **bear'wood'** (-wôod'), *n.* See *CASCARA BUCKTHORN*.

**beast** (bêst), *n.* [OF. *beste*, fr. L. *bestia*.] **1.** Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects; esp., one of the larger animals. **2.** Fig., a coarse, brutal, or degraded person. — **Syn.** See *ANIMAL*.

**beast'ly** (-li), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or having the form, nature, or habits of, a beast. **2.** Brutal; filthy. — **Syn.** Bestial, brutish, irrational, sensual, degrading. — **beast'li-ness, n.**

**beat** (bêt), *v. t.; pret.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEAT'EN (bêt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAT'ING. [AS. *béatan.*] **1.** To strike repeatedly, often with the effect of impelling, pulverizing, working, thrashing, etc., implied. **2.** To tread, as a path. **3.** To punish by blows; thrash. **4.** To overcome in a contest, game, etc.; vanquish; surpass. **5.** To measure or mark off by strokes; as, to *beat* time. **6.** To range over in the chase, striking bushes, etc., to rouse game. **7. Mil.** To give the signal for by beat of drum or other instrument; as, to *beat* a retreat. **8.** To cheat; defraud; — often used with *out*. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, thwack, pommel, cudge, belabor; conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome.

— *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly, and with force; as, to *beat* at a door. **2.** To come, act, dash, or fall with force; as, waves *beating* on the shore. **3.** To move with pulsation or throbbing; as, the heart *beats*. **4. Music & Acoustics.** To make a beat (see *BEAT, n., 4*). **5. Naut.** To make progress to windward by tacking or wearing. **6.** To range or scour a region for or as for game. **7.** To make a sound when struck; as, the drums *beat*. **8. Mil.** To drum. **9.** To win the victory. *Colloq.* **10.** To undergo a process of beating, as eggs. — **Syn.** See *THROB*.

— *n.* **1.** A stroke; blow. **2.** A recurring stroke; throb. **3. Music.** a The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the divisions of time and the accent; a division of the measure so marked, or the accent. **b** A grace resembling a short trill. **4.** In a watch or clock, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement. **5. a Music & Acoustics.** A sudden swelling of a sound recurring regularly and due to the interference of sound waves of slightly different periods of vibration; also, the pulsation so produced. **b** Hence, the phenomenon resembling this in other wave motions, as of light. **6.** A round or course often gone over; as, a watchman's *beat*. **7.** In Mississippi, a subdivision of the county. **8. Naut.** An act of beating to windward. **9.** An unprincipled sponger on others. *Slang.* **10.** One that beats, or surpasses, another or others; as, the *beat* of him. *Colloq.* **11.** Act of one that beats, or surpasses, a person or thing; hence, *Newspaper Cart.*, act of publishing news before competitors; also, the news itself.

**beat** (bêt), *p. a.* [Prop. p. p.] Worn; fatigued. *Colloq.*

**beat'en** (bêt'n), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought, or worked upon, by beating. **2.** Vanquished; baffled.

**beat'er** (-êr), *n.* One who, or that, which, beats.

**be'a-tific** (bê'â-tîf'ik), *a.* Having power to impart blissful enjoyment; making blessed.

**be-ati-fi-ca-tion** (bê'â-tî-fî-kâ'shûn), *n.* Act of beatifying, or state of being beatified.

**be-ati-fy** (-â-tî-fî), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fid); *-FY'ING*. [L. *beatificare*, *beatus* happy + *facere* to make.] **1.** To pronounce or regard as supremely blessed, or as conferring happiness. **2.** To bless with celestial enjoyment. **3. R. C. Ch.** To ascertain and declare publicly (a deceased person) to be one of "the blessed."

**beat'ing, p. pr. & vb. n.** of *BEAT*.

**be-ati-tude** (bê'â-tî-tûd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo*.] **1.** Felicity of the highest kind; blessedness. **2.** Any of the declarations (called the *Beatitudes*) made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Math. v. 3-12*) with regard to the blessedness of those having specified virtues. — **Syn.** See *HAPPINESS*.

**Be'a-trice** (bê'â-trîs), *n.* [L. *beatrix*, she that makes happy.] **1.** (*pron.* bê'â-trîs; *It.* bê'â-trîçê). A noble Florentine lady idealized by Dante. **2.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a witty young lady who falls in love, but by a trick is made to fall in love with Benedick.

**beau** (bô), *n.; pl.* F. BEAUX (*E. pron.* bôz). E. BEAUS (bôz), [F. a *fof*, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, L. *bellus* pretty, fine.] **1.** A man who dresses with great care and in the latest fashion; a dandy. **2.** A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; escort; lover. — **beau'ish, a.**

**beau' i-déal** (bô'î-dê'âl), [F. *beau idéal*.] Lit., (the) ideal beautiful; hence, an ideal or faultless standard or model.

**|| beau' monde'** (mônd'), [F.] The fashionable world.

**beau'pot'** (bô'pôt'). Var. of *BOUGHPOUT*.

**beau'sé'ant'** (bô'sê'ân'), *n.* [F. *beauçant, bauçant*.] The black-and-white standard of the Knights Templars; also, their battle cry. See *FLAG, Illustr.*

k = ch in G. *ich, ach* (50); *bôn*; *yet*; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C

D

E

F

G

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M



**beau-te-ous** (bū'tē-ūs), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful to see. — **beau-te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **beau-te-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**beau-ti-ful** (-tī-fū'l), *n.* One who or that which, beautifies.  
**beau-ti-ful** (-fū'l), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; full of beauty. — *n.* That which is beautiful. — **Syn.** Handsome, lovely, fair, pretty. See **COMELY**. — **beau-ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **beau-ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

**beau-ti-ty** (-tī), *v. t. & i.*; -**IED** (-tīd); -**Y'ING**. [**Beauty** + **-ty**.] To make, or to become, beautiful; adorn; embellish. — **Syn.** Grace, ornament, decorate, deck. — **beau-ti-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**beau-ty** (bū'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). [From **OF.**, fr. **L.** *bellus* pretty.] 1. That quality or combination of qualities which gratifies the eye or ear, or which delights the intellect or moral sense by its grace or fitness to the end in view; the beautiful. 2. A particular grace or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the *beauties* of nature. 3. A beautiful person or thing; esp., a beautiful woman.

**beauty spot**. A patch or spot put on the face to heighten the beauty by contrast; hence, a *nævus* or a mole.

**beaux** (bōz), *n.*, *pl.* of **BEAU**.

**beaver** (bē'vēr), *n.* [**AS.** *beofor*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Castor*) of amphibious rodents having palmated hind feet and a broad, flat tail. 2. The fur of the beaver. 3. A hat made, formerly, of beaver fur, now usually of silk. 4. A heavy, felted woolen cloth, used chiefly for overcoats.



Beaver. (i<sub>b</sub>)

**beaver**, *fr.* *have* slaver, foam, **OF.**, also prattle, drivel.] That piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face; later, the visor. See **ARMOR**, *Illust.*

**be-ave-rine** (bē-bē'rīn; -rēn), *n.* **Chem.** An amorphous alkaloid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, resembling quinine and obtained from the bark of the bebeeru and other plants.

**be-bee-ru** (-bē'rōō), *n.* [Native name.] A tropical South American lauraceous tree (*Nectandra rodæi*). Its bark yields bebeerine; its wood is known as *greenheart*.

**be-calm**' (bē-kām'), *v. t.* 1. To calm. 2. **Naut.** To keep from motion or progress by lack of wind.

**be-came**' (bē-kām'), *pret.* of **BECOME**.

**be-cause**' (-kōz'), *adv. & conj.* [**by** + **cause**.] By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since.

**Syn.** Because, for, since, as, *inasmuch* as. Because assigns a cause or reason immediately and explicitly; as, I hid myself, *because* I was afraid. For is less immediate; it regards the statement to which it is subjoined as relatively independent, and adduces for it some reason, proof, or justification; as, I hid myself, *for* I, *e.*, as I may add by way of explanation] I was afraid. Since (*orig.* denoting sequence in time) is less formal and more incidental than *because*; as, assigns a reason even more casually than *since*; each of them often begins its sentence; as, *Since* (or *As*) I was afraid, I hid myself. *Inasmuch* as assigns a reason in a somewhat concessive or qualified fashion; as, *Inasmuch* as [i. *e.*, in view of the fact that] I was afraid, I hid myself.

**because** of, by reason of; on account of.  
**bec-ca-fi-co** (bēk'ā-fē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -**COS** (-kōz). [It., fr. *beccare* to peck + *fico* fig.] Any of various song birds, esp. the garden warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*), esteemed by Italians as a table delicacy.

**bē'cha'mel**' (bā'shā'mē'l'), *n.* [**Fr.** *béchamel*, after Louis de Béchamel, steward of Louis XIV.] **Cookery.** A white sauce of butter, flour, white stock, seasoning, and cream.

**be-chance**' (bē-chāns'), *v. t. & i.* To befall; chance.  
**be-charm**' (-chārm'), *v. t.* To charm. See **BE**, 1.

**bēche**' *de mer*' (bāsh'dē mār'). [**Fr.**, lit., a sea spade; an alteration of *Pg. bicho do mar* sea slug.] A trepang.

**Bech-u-a-nas** (bēch'ōō-ā'nās), *n. pl.* A division of the Bantus, dwelling between the Orange and Zambezi rivers.

**beck** (bēk), *n.* [**AS.** *becc*.] A small brook, esp. one with a stony bed; also, the valley in which a brook flows. **Eng.**

**beck**, *v. i. & t.* To signal or call by a nod, or by a motion of the head or hand. **Archaic.** — *n.* A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, esp. as a call or command.

**beck-ern** (bēk'ēr'n). *Var.* of **BEAKIRON**.

**beck-et** (bēk'ēt; 24), *n.* **Naut.** A simple device for holding something in place, esp. a small grommet, or a loop of rope with a knot at one end to catch in an eye at the other.

**beck-et bend**. A sheet bend. See **KNOT**, *Illust.*

**beck-on** (bēk'ŋ), *v. i. & t.* [**AS.** *bēcyan*, *bēcyan*, fr. *bēcan* a sign.] To signal, call, or the like, by or as by a motion of the hand, finger, or head. — *n.* A signaling gesture.

**be-cloud**' (bē-k'lōud'), *v. t.* To obscure; dim; cloud.

**be-come**' (bē-kūm'), *v. i.*; *pret.* -**CAME**' (-kūm'); *p. p.* -**COME**'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -**COM'ING** (-kūm'ing). [**AS.** *becuman* to come to, happen.] 1. To come; get (to a place); go. **Obs.** 2. To pass from one state to another; come to be. — **to become** of, to be the state or place of; be the end of. — *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; befit; accord with, as in character; as, that does not become you.

**be-com'ing** (-kūm'ing), *p. a.* Suitable; appropriate or fit. — **Syn.** Seemly, comely, decorous, decent, proper. — **be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*

**Becque-rel' rays'** (bēk'wēl' rāz'). **Physics.** Radiations first observed by the French physicist Henri Becquerel. They consist of a mixture of alpha, beta, and gamma rays.

**bed** (bēd), *n.* [**AS.**] 1. A article of furniture to sleep or rest in or on; a couch; specif., a flat sack or mattress filled with some soft material, or this with the bedclothes added, or the bedstead, mattress, and bedclothes together as prepared for sleeping. **b** A bedstead. **Colloq. or Cant.** 2. Specif. Marriage bed; hence, marriage. 3. A plat, or level piece, of ground in a garden. 4. A mass or heap suggestive of a bed (sense 1); as, a *bed* of rock. 5. The bottom of any body of water; as, the ocean *bed*. 6. **Geol. & Mining.** A layer; seam; stratum. 7. A flat surface or extended base upon which something rests; as: **a** **Masonry.** (1) A horizontal surface of a stone in position; as, the upper and lower *beds*. (2) The lower surface of a brick, slate, or tile. **b** **Mech.** A foundation for a machine, or a solid support on which its work is done; as, the *bed* of a press. **c** The superficial earth-work or ballast of a railroad.

— *v. i.*; **BED'DED**; **BED'D'ING**. 1. To go to bed. 2. To lie on or as on a bed. 3. To form a compact cluster or bedlike layer. — *v. t.* 1. To put to bed; lodge. 2. To cohabit with. **Obsoles.** 3. To furnish with a bed or bedding. 4. To plant or arrange, as plants, in a bed or beds. 5. To embed; rest; as, *bedded* on a rock. 6. To lay flat or in order; place in a recumbent position.

**be-dab'ble** (bē-dāb'bl), *v. t.* To dabble thoroughly.

**be-dash**' (-dāsh'), *v. t.* To bespatter; to dash against.

**be-daub**' (-dōb'), *v. t.* To daub greatly or all over.

**be-daz'zle** (-dāz'zl), *v. t.* To dazzle greatly or utterly.

**bed'bug**' (bēd'big'), *n.* A wingless, bloodsucking, hemipterous insect (*Cimex lectularius*), sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds. In England called simply *bug*.

**bed'cham'ber** (-chām'bēr), *n.* A bedroom.

**bed'clothes**' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Coverings for a bed.

**bed'ding**' (-ing), *n.* A bed and its bedclothes; materials for a bed or beds. Cf. **BED**, *n.*, 1 a.

**be-deck**' (bē-dēk'), *v. t.* To deck out; adorn; grace.

**be'dell**, **be'dell** (bē'dē'l; bē-dē'l'). *Vars.* of **BEADLE**.

**bedes'man**. *Var.* of **BEADSMAN**. — **bedes'wom'an**, *n. fem.*

**be-dev'il**' (bē-dēv'vl), *v. t.* To treat devilishly; as: **a** To possess with a devil. **b** To throw into confusion; worry. **c** To bemuddle; spoil by changing or corrupting. — **be-dev'il-ment**' (-mēt'), *n.*

**be-dew**' (-dēw'), *v. t.* To moisten with or as with dew.

**bed'fel'low** (bēd'fē'lō), *n.* One who shares one's bed.

**bed'ford cord**' (bēd'fērd). A firm cloth with heavy ribs.

**be-dight**' (bē-dīt'), *v. t.*; -**DIGHT**' or -**DIGHT'ED**; -**DIGHT'ING**. To deck out; array. **Archaic.**

**be-dim**' (-dīm'), *v. t.* To make dim; becloud.

**be-diz'en**' (bē-dīz'ŋ; -dīz'ŋ), *v. t.* To dress out; esp., to adorn tawdrily. — **be-diz-en-ment**' (-mēt'), *n.*

**bed'lam**' (bē'dām), *n.* [**ME.** *Bedlem*, *Bethlem*, *Bethlehem*.] 1. [**Cap.**] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, long used as a hospital for lunatics. 2. A lunatic asylum. 3. A lunatic. **Obs.** 4. Any place of uproar and confusion. — *a.* Of fit for a madhouse.

**bed'lam-ite** (-it), *n.* A madman. — **it'ish** (-it'ish), *a.*

**bed'-mold'ing**' (*n. Arch.* The molding of a cornice immediately below the corona and above the frieze; also, any molding below a deep projection.

**Bed'ou-in**' (bēd'ōō-īn; bēd'ōō-ēn), *n.* [**Fr.** *bédouin*, fr. *Ar. bedawī* rural, living in the desert, fr. *badw* desert.] A nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts. — *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad.

**bed'pan**' (-pān'), *n.* 1. A pan for warming beds. 2. A shallow chamber vessel for use in bed.

**bed'plate**' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate or framing used as a bed or support for something, as the foundation framing or plate of a machine or an iron plate forming a bottom for a furnace.

**bed'post**' (-pōst'), *n.* One of the four standards that support a bedstead or the canopy over a bedstead.

**be-drab'ble** (bē-drāb'bl), *v. t.* To drabble greatly. [**Engl.**]

**be-drag'gle** (-drāg'gl), *v. t.* To dragle greatly; soil by drag.

**be-drench'** (bē-drēnch'), *v. t.* To drench through; soak.

**bed'rid'** (bēd'rīd'), *a.* Bedridden.

**bed'rid'den**' (-rīd'), *a.* [**AS.** *bedredra*, *bedrida*; *bed*, *bedd*, *bed* + *ridda* rider.] Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity; hence: decrepit; worn out.

**bed rock**. The solid rock under superficial formations.

**bed'room**' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for a bed; lodging room.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, flī; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**bed/side** (béd'sid'), *n.* Side of a bed; place beside a bed.  
**bed/sore** (-sór'; 57), *n. Med.* A sore due to pressure against the bed, especially common in wasting diseases.  
**bed/spread** (-spréd'), *n.* A counterpane. *U. S.*  
**bed/staff** (-stáf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stávz'). A staff or wooden pin formerly used in some way about a bed, and often serving as a weapon.

**bed/stead** (-stéd), *n.* A framework to support a bed.  
**bed/straw** (-stró'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Galium*) of rubiacaceous herbs, anciently used as straw for beds.

**bed/tick** (-tik'), *n.* A flat, oblong tick, bag, or casing of stout cloth used to inclose the materials of a bed.  
**bed/time** (-tím'), *n.* The time to go to bed.

**bed/ward** (-wérd), -wards (-wérdz'), *adv.* Toward bed.

**bee** (bē), *n.* [AS. *béo*.] 1. Any of a superfamily (*Apoidea*, including several families and many genera) of hymenopterous insects which store up pollen for food (beebread), and often, also, honey. Many are of solitary habits; others, as the honeybee, are social and form highly organized colonies. 2. A neighboring gathering to work for some one, or for some joint concern; as a quilling or a husking bee. *U. S.*  
**bee** (bē), *n.* [AS. *béah* ring.] *Naut.* A piece of hard wood bolted to the side of the bowsprit, having sheaves to reeve the fore-topmast stays through; — called also *bee block*.

**bee balm.** The garden balm. See BALM, *n.*, 1.

**bee beetle.** A beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) parasitic in beehives.

**bee/bread** (bē'bréd'), *n.* A brownish, bitter substance consisting of pollen, stored up by bees in honeycomb cells.

**beech** (bēch), *n.* [AS. *bēce*.] Any of a genus (*Fagus*) of fagaceous hardwood trees having smooth gray bark and an edible nut. — *beech/en* (bēch'n), *a.*

**beech/drops** (-dróp's), *n.* 1. A plant (*Leptanthium virginianum*), of the broomrape family, parasitic on beech roots. 2. Improperly, the squawroot.

**beech mast.** Beechnuts, esp. as they lie under the trees.

**beech/nut** (-nú't), *n.* The edible nut of the beech tree.

**beech'y** (-y), *a.* Of, pert. to, or abounding in, beeches.

**bee eater.** Any of a family (*Meropidae*) of brightly colored, slender-billed Old World picarian birds.

**beef** (bēf), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.] 1. *pl.* BEEVES (bēvz), or, esp. *n.* U. S. BEEFS. Any of a genus (*Bos*) of ruminant quadrupeds, esp. the domestic species (*B. taurus*) including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state; esp., an ox or cow fattened for food. 2. The flesh of a beef used for food. Cf. VEAL. 3. Human flesh; brown. *Colloq.*

**beef/ea't'er** (-é't'ér), *n.* 1. One who eats beef; hence, a large, fleshy person. 2. One of the yeomen of the royal guard in England.

**bee fly.** Any of a numerous family (*Bombyliidae*) of flies, many of which somewhat resemble bees.

**beef/steak** (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A slice of beef, esp. from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying.

**beef-wit'ted** (bēf'wit'téd; 24), *a.* Stupid; dull.

**beef'y** (-y), *a.*; BEEF'Y-ER (-y'ér); BEEF'Y-EST. Having much beef; resembling beef; brawny.

**bee gum.** A hollow gum tree from which beehives are made; hence, a beehive. *Southern & Western U. S.*

**bee/hive** (bē'hív'), *n.* A hive for bees.

**bee killer.** Any of a family (*Asilidae*) of large and voracious, insectivorous, two-winged flies; a robber fly.

**bee line.** The shortest line from one place to another, like that which a bee makes to its hive when laden with honey.

**Be-el'ze-bub** (bē-él'zē-büb), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Bēelzebōb*.] 1. *Bib.* The prince of the devils; hence, the Devil or a devil. 2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," the fallen angel next to Satan in power.

**bee martin.** The kingbird, which sometimes eats bees.

**been** (bin; or, esp. *Brit.*, bēn), *p. p.* of BE.

**bee plant.** Any plant much frequented by bees for honey; specif.: a heavy-scented capparidaceous herb (*Cleome serrulata*), with copious pink flowers. b A figwort (*Scrophularia californica*) of the Pacific slope.

**beer** (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bēor*.] 1. A brewed liquor made with malted grain, commonly barley, and flavored with hops, broadly including ale; often, this liquor when having a small, or light alcohol content, as distinguished from ale, which has a relatively large alcohol content. 2. Any of various fermented but undistilled liquors.

**beer, n.** Weaving. One of the groups, into which the threads of the warp are divided.

**beer'y** (bēr'y), *a.* Of, like, affected by, or due to, beer.

**beest'ings, biest'ings** (bēs'tíngz), *n. pl.* [AS. *býsting*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

**bees/wax** (bēz'wáks'), *n.* Wax secreted by bees, for making the honeycomb. — *v. t.* To treat with beeswax; wax.

**bees/wing**, *n.* A film formed in part and some other wines after long keeping; also, wine in which this appears.

**beet** (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bēte*, fr. L. *beta*.] A certain biennial plant (genus *Beta*), cultivated as a vegetable and as a source of sugar; also its large edible root. See BEETROOT, *Note*.

**beetle** (bē'tl'), *n.* [AS. *biétel*, *biétel*, *bijétel*, mallet.] 1. A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head. 2. A wooden pestle or bat for any of various domestic uses. 3. A machine in which fabrics are finished by being hammered over rollers. — *v. t.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-t'ling). To beat, drive, or ram with or as with a beetle.

**beetle, n.** [AS. *bitula*, fr. *bítan* to bite.] 1. Any coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases covering the others when folded. 2. Popularly, any of various insects more or less like a beetle (in sense 1), as the cockroach.

**beetle, a.** Projecting; lowering. — *v. i.* To project so as to overhang; jut.

**beetle-browed** (-brou'd'), *a.* Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence: lowering; sullen.

**beetle-head** (-héd'), *n.* [*beetle* a mallet + *head*.] A stupid fellow. — *beetle-head'ed*, *a.*

**bee tree.** 1. A hollow tree in which bees have a nest. 2. The basswood, or American linden.

**beetroot**, *n.*, or **beet root.** The root of the beet. *Note.* In British usage the root is always called *beetroot* (one word); in the United States *beet* is used for the whole plant or its root, in the same way as *turnip* and *carrot*.

**beeve** (bēv), *n.* [From *beeves*, *pl.* of *beef*.] A beef.

**beeves** (bēvz), *n.*, *pl.* of BEEF.

**bee wolf.** The larva of the bee beetle.

**be-fall** (bē-fál'), *v. i.*; for *prin. parts* see FALL. [AS. *befeallan*; *be- + feallan* to fall.] 1. To fall due; pertain. *Archaic.* 2. To happen.

**be-fit** (bē-fit'), *v. t.*; -FIT'TED; -FIT'TING. To be suitable to; become. — *be-fit'ting*, *p. a.* — *be-fit'ting-ly*, *adv.*

**be-fog** (-fóg'), *v. t.*; -FOGGED' (-fóg'd'); -FOG'GING (-íng). To involve in fog; hence: to confuse; mystify.

**be-fool** (-fóol'), *v. t.* To delude or lead into error; deceive.

**be-fore** (-fór'; 57), *adv.* [AS. *beforan*; *be- + foran* before.] 1. On the fore part; in front; as, the battle was *before* and behind. 2. In advance; as, he rode *before* to clear the way. 3. In time past; previously; as, it never happened *before*. 4. Earlier; sooner; as, we dine at six, *not before*.

— *prep.* 1. Preceding in space, time, dignity, order, right, or worth. 2. Farther onward in place or time; as, quiet years were *before* him. 3. In presence or sight of; face to face with; as, he stood *before* the king. 4. Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of; as, the question *before* the court.

*before the mast, Naut.*, as a common sailor, because the sailors live forward of the foremasts.

— *conj.* 1. Previous to the time when; as, *before* the battle began. 2. Sooner than; rather than; as, he will starve *before* he will steal.

**be-fore/hand** (-hánd'), *adv.* In advance, as by way of forethought. — *a.* Forehanded.

**be-fore/time** (-tím'), *adv.* Formerly; aforesome.

**be-friend** (-frénd'), *v. t.* To act as a friend to; favor; aid.

**be-fud'dle** (-fúd'dl'), *v. t.* To confuse, as with liquor.

**beg** (bég; *Turk. bá*), *n.* [Turk.] A title of honor in Turkey and in some other parts of the East. See BEY.

**beg** (bég), *v. t.*; BEGGED (bégd); BEG'GING. [ME. *beggen*.] 1. To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually; as, he *begs* his bread. 2. To entreat or supplicate for; beseech. 3. To make petition to; entreat. 4. To take for granted; assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question.

*Syn.* Crave, solicit, petition, pray, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, importune. — *Beg, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, importune* agree in the idea of urgent asking. *Beseech* implies greater solicitude or earnestness than *beg*; as, he *begged* me to give him food; he *besought* them to save him from the mob. To *entreat* is urgently to solicit or petition; as, we vainly *entreated* them to remain. *Implore* implies either increased fervor of entreaty, or greater humility, or both; as, to *implore* forgiveness. *Supplicate* expresses extreme, sometimes even desperate, urgency of entreaty, and implies still greater humility; as, he *supplicated* him for mercy. To *importune* is to solicit persistently, often with wearisome pertinacity; as, her *importunities* at last prevailed. See ASK.

— *v. i.* 1. To ask alms or charity, esp. habitually. 2. To make petition; supplicate. 3. To ask for a point, or three additional cards and a new trump; — said of the eldest hand in seven-up.

**be-gat** (bē-gát'). *Archaic pret.* of BEGET.

**be-ger** (-jém'), *v. t.* To adorn with or as with gems.



Beech Leaf, Ripe  
 Bur, and Nut,  
 entire and in section.

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

C  
 D  
 E  
 F  
 G  
 H  
 I  
 J  
 K  
 L  
 M



**be-get'** (bĕ-gĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* BE-GOT' (-gŏt'), *Archaic* GAT' (-găt'), *p. p.* BE-GOT', GOTTEN (-gŏt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GETTING. [AS. *begitan* to get; *be-ġitan* to get.] **1.** To procreate as a father or sire; generate. **2.** To produce as an effect; cause to exist. — *be-get'ter, n.*

**beg'gar** (bĕg'ġer), *n.* **1.** One who begs, as a petitioner or as one who makes it his business to ask alms. **2.** An indigent person; — a contemptuous or sarcastic use. **3.** A rogue, wretch, or low fellow; also used playfully; as, a good-hearted little *beggar*. — *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to beggary; impoverish. **2.** To cause to seem poor or inadequate; as, to *beggar* description. — **beg'gar-dom** (-dŏm), *n.* — **hood, n.**

**beg'gar-lice'**, or **beg'gar's-lice'**, *n.* The prickly or adhesive fruits of species of bedstraw, tick trefoils, or stick-seeds, which cling readily to clothing; also, the plant.

**beg'gar-ly** (-lġ), *a.* Resembling, or suitable for, a beggar; indigent; *mean.* — **beg'gar-li-ness** (-lġ-nĕs), *n.*

**beg'gar-ticks'**, or **beg'gar's-ticks'**, *n.* **1.** The achenes of species of bur marigold; also, the plant. **2.** = BEGGAR-LICE.

**beg'gar-weed'** (-wĕd'), *n.* **1.** Any of various plants that grow in waste ground, as knotweed, species of dodder, tickseed, etc. **2.** A fabaceous plant (*Meibomia tortuosa*) cultivated for fodder.

**beg'gar-y** (-ġ), *n.*; *pl.* GARGIES (-ġz). **1.** Act of begging; state or quality of being a beggar. **2.** Beggars collectively; a resort of beggars. — *Syn.* Indigence, want, penury.

**Beg'hard** (bĕg'hărd; bĕ-gărd'), *n.* [F. *bĕgard, bĕguard.* See BEGUINE.] *Ecccl. Hist.* One of a former association of religious laymen living under the same general regulations as the Beguines; — a nickname.

**be-gin'** (bĕ-gġn'), *v. i.*; *pret.* BE-GAN' (-găŋ'); *p. p.* BE-GUN' (-gŏn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GINNING. [AS. *beginnan*.] **1.** To do the first act or the first part of an action; take the first step; start. **2.** To come into existence; commence. *Syn.* **Begin, commence** are identical in meaning. **Begin** is preferred, except in more formal use. — *v. t.* **1.** To set about; commence. **2.** To trace or lay the foundation of. — **be-gin'ner** (-ġer), *n.*

**be-gin'ning** (-ġġng), *n.* **1.** Commencement of an action or state. **2.** An initial point of time or space; the first part or initial stage of anything. **3.** First cause; origin; source. — *Syn.* Inception, opening, origin, outset, foundation.

**be-gird'** (bĕ-gġrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To bind with a band or girdle; gird. **2.** To surround as with a band; encompass.

**beg'ler-beg'** (bĕg'lĕr-bĕg'), *n.* [Turk. *beglerbeg*.] The governor of a province of the Ottoman Empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

**be-gnaw'** (bĕ-nŏw'), *v. t.* To gnaw; eat away; corrode.

**beg'ohm'** (bĕg'ŏm'), *n.* *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or one thousand megohms.

**be-gone'** (bĕ-gŏn'), *interj.* Go away! depart! get you gone!

**be-go'ni-a** (-gŏ-nġ-ă), *n.* [After Michel *Bĕgon*, French patron of botany.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Begonia*) of tropical flowering herbs or undershrubs, much cultivated.

**be-got'** (-gŏt'), **be-got'ten'** (-nĕ), See BEGET.

**be-grime'** (-grġm'), *v. t.* To soil with grime or dirt.

**be-grudge'** (-grŏj'), *v. t.* To grumble at; envy the possession of. — **be-grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**be-guile'** (gġl'), *v. t.*; *cuLED'* (-gġld') — **GUILLING** (-gġll'ġng). **1.** To delude by guile or craft; deceive. **2.** To deprive by guile; cheat; — used with *of* or *out of*, as, "Let no man *beguile* you of your reward." **3.** To charm; amuse; divert; as, she *beguiled* the children with fairy tales. **4.** To while away; as, to *beguile* the time with sleep. — *Syn.* Insnare, mislead, entertain. See WHILE. — **be-guile'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**Beg'uin** (bĕg'ġn'; *as mod. Fr., bĕ-găŋ'*), *n.* [F. *bĕguin*.] A Beghard.

**Beg'nine** (bĕg'nġn'; *bĕ-gġn'*), *n.* [Fr. *bĕguine*; fr. Lambert *le Bĕque* (the Stammerer), the founder of the order. (*Du Cange*.)] A woman belonging to one of certain religious and charitable associations or communities in the Netherlands and elsewhere, whose members do not renounce the right of private property nor take perpetual vows.

**be-gum** (bĕ-gŏm), *n.* [Hind. *begam*.] In India, a lady of exalted rank, as a queen, princess, or the like.

**be-gun'** (bĕ-gŏn'), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of BEGIN.

**be-half'** (bĕ-hăf'), *n.* [ME. *on-behalve* in the name of, fr. AS. *healf* half, side, part.] *Side*; part; interest; affair; defense; — only in prepositional phrases; as, *in behalf of*.

**be-have'** (-hăv'), *v. t.*; **BE-HAVED'** (-hăvd') — **BEAVING** (-hăv'ġng). To carry; conduct; — used reflexively; as, he *be-haved* himself well. — *v. i.* To act; conduct one's self or itself; also (without a qualifying word), to act or conduct one's self well or properly; as, you must *behave*.

**be-hav'ior**, **be-hav'iour** (-hăv'ġr), *n.* Act or manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; sometimes, good behavior. *Syn.* Bearing, demeanor, conduct. — **Behavior, conduct.** Behavior applies to our mode of acting in the presence of others or toward them, and often refers to purely external relations or to particular instances; it is especially used with reference to children. Conduct applies rather to the general tenor of our actions (particularly in their ethical

relations) in the more serious concerns of life; when used of specific actions, it implies their moral aspects more definitely than *behavior*.

**be-head'** (-hĕd'), *v. t.* To sever the head from; decapitate.

**be-head'al** (-ġl), *n.* Beheading.

**be-held'** (-hĕld'), *pret. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.

**be-he-moth** (bĕ-hĕ-mŏth; bĕ-hĕ-mŏth), *n.* [Heb. *bĕhĕ-mŏth*, prop., pl. of *bĕhĕmah* beast.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in Job xl. 15-24.

**be-hest'** (bĕ-hĕst'), *n.* [AS. *bĕhĕs* promise.] That which is willed or ordered; command. — *Syn.* See MANDATE.

**be-hind'** (-hġnd'), *adv.* [AS. *bĕhindan*; *be- + hġndan* hind.] **1.** Back in place or time; as, to stay *behind*. **2.** Not yet produced or exhibited to view; remaining; still to come; as, there is stronger evidence *behind*. **3.** In a backward state; behindhand; in arrears; as, he is *behind* in his rent. **4.** After the set or proper time; late; slow; as a watch. **5.** Toward the back; as, to look *behind*.

— *prep.* **1.** In a place, state, or time departed from by (the one referred to); as, what he left *behind* him. **2.** Inferior to in dignity, attainments, etc.; as, *behind* the class. **3.** Of time, after; later than; [as, *behind* time]. **4.** On or at the back side of; in the rear of. *Specif.:* **a.** At the back of, by way of support; supporting. **b.** In back of, so as to be concealed. **c.** To or at the back of, so as to be out of notice or consideration. **5.** In a backward direction from (one's self); as, he looked *behind* him. — *Syn.* See AFTER.

**be-hind'hand** (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* **1.** In arrears financially; in debt. **2.** Behind the times; late.

**be-hold'** (-hŏld'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* BE-BELD' (-hĕld'); *p. p.* -HELD', *Archaic* -HOLD'EN (-hŏl'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HOLD'ING. [AS. *bĕhealdan*, lit., to hold; *be- + healdan* to hold.] To have or keep in sight; look at; watch. *Archaic.* Hence, now usually, to see. — *Syn.* Scan, gaze upon, regard, descry, view. — *interj.* Lo! look!

**be-hold'en** (-hŏl'd'n), *p. a.* Obligated; indebted.

**be-holder** (-dĕr), *n.* A spectator. — *Syn.* See LOOKER-ON.

**be-hooft'** (-hŏŏt'), *n.* [ME. *to bhove* for the use of, AS. *bĕ-hŏft* advantage.] Advantage; benefit; interest; use.

**be-hoove'** (-hŏŏv'), **be-hove'** (-hŏŏv'; -hŏv'), *v. t.*, -HOOVED' (-hŏŏvd'), -HOVED' (-hŏŏvd'; -hŏvd'); -HOOVING, -HOVING. [AS. *bĕhŏftan* to have need of. See BEMOOF.] To be necessary for (now only of moral necessity); to be proper for or incumbent on; — chiefly impersonal; as, it *behooves* you to go. — *v. i.* To be fit or incumbent; befit; — chiefly impersonal.

**beige** (băzh), *a.* [F.] Having the natural color; — said of woollen fabrics. — *n.* A soft woollen dress fabric.

**be'ing** (bĕ'ġng), *p. pr. & p. a.* of BE. Existing. — *n.* **1.** Existence, as opposed to nonexistence; life; mortal existence. **2.** Existence in relation to a specified place or condition; — as, *my being* there was a mere chance. **3.** That which exists; as, **a [cap.] God**; — with a qualifying word [also capitalized], *esp. supreme, infinite, etc., as in the Supreme Being.* — **b** A human being; person. — **be-jew'el** (bĕ-ġi-wĕl'; bĕ-ġŏw'; ŏŏ), *v. t.* To deck with jewels.

**Bel** (bĕl; băl), *n.* [Babylonian.] One of the chief gods in Babylonian mythology.

**be-la'bor**, **be-la'bour** (bĕ-lă-bĕr'), *v. t.* **1.** To ply; work carefully upon. **2.** To beat soundly; thrash.

**be-late'** (bĕ-lăt'), *v. t.*, -LAT'ED' (-lăt'ĕd'; 24); -LAT'ING' (-ġng). To retard or make late; delay.

**be-lat'ed** (-lăt'ĕd'; 24), *p. a.* Overtaken by night; delayed.

**be-lay'** (-lăy'), *v. t.* [AS. *bĕleagan*. See BE; LAY to place.] *Naut.* To wind (a running rope, etc.) round a pin, cleat, or the like, so as to hold secure; make fast or stop by so doing; — often used in the imperative; hence, *Colloq.*, in the imperative: Quit! That's enough!

**belaying pin.** *Naut.* A strong pin round which ropes are belayed to make them fast.

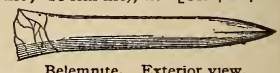
**belch** (bĕlch), *v. i.* [AS. *bĕlctian*.] **1.** To eject wind or gas spasmodically from the stomach through the mouth; eructate. **2.** To eject its contents, as a gun; issue spasmodically, as fire from a volcano. — *v. t.* **1.** To eject (gas) from the stomach. **2.** To eject, esp. violently; vent forcibly; emit; — often used with *out* or *forth*; as, the guns *belched* forth their fire. — *n.* An eructation; a spasmodic ejection. — **belch'er, n.**

**belch'er** (bĕlchĕr), *n.* [After Jim *Belcher*, English pugilist.] A blue neckerchief having large white spots with dark blue spots at their centers.

**bel'dame** (bĕl'dă-mĕ), *n.* [From *bel-* (F. *bel, belle, fair, beautiful*) + *dame*.] **1.** A grandmother. **2.** An old woman, esp. one ugly or loathsome; a hag.

**be-lea'guer** (bĕ-lĕ-ġĕr), *v. t.* [D. *bĕlegeren*; *be-* (= E. *be-*) + *leger* bed, camp, army.] To surround with an army; hence: to beset; to encompass. — **be-lea'guered** (-ġĕrd), *p. a.*

**bel'em-nite** (bĕl'ĕm-nġt; bĕ-lĕm'nġt), *n.* [Gr. *bĕlĕmġnov dart.*]



Belemnite. Exterior view.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ăl; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăŏft, ăcĕnnect; ūse, ūnġte, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;



**prē'**, *n.*; *pl.* **BEAUX-ESPRITS** (bō'zēs-prē'). [F., fine wit.] A fine genius, or person of wit.  
**bell'fry** (-frī), *n.*; *pl.* **-FRIES** (-frīz). [OF. *berfrei*, *berfrei*.] 1. *Mil.* A movable tower formerly used in sieges. 2. A bell tower, usually attached to a church or other building; a campanile. 3. A room for a bell in a tower, or a cupola, turret, or framework to hold a bell.—**bell'fried** (-frīd), *a.* **Bell'fri-an** (bēl'fī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Belgium.  
**Belgian block**, a nearly cubical block of some tough stone, esp. granite, for street paving.—**B. hare**, a rufous-red variety of domestic rabbit.—**B. marble**. See **RANCE**.  
*n.* A native or inhabitant of Belgium.

**Bel'gic** (-jīk), *a.* [L. *Belgicus*.] Of or pert. to the Belgæ (an ancient people of Low German stock, prob. ancestors of the modern Belgians) or the Netherlands or Belgium.

**Be'li-al** (bē'lī-āl; bēl'yāl), *n.* [Heb. *bēli ya'al*; *bēli* without + *ya'al* profit.] 1. A word in the Scriptures and in rabbinical and apocryphal literature, commonly taken as meaning primarily "worthlessness." In later Jewish literature and in the New Testament it became identified with *Satan*, as meaning the spirit of evil or lawlessness. 2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels.  
**be-lie'** (bē-lī'), *v. t.*; **-LIED'** (bē-līd'); **-LY'ING** (-lī'ing). 1. To tell lies about; slander. 2. To misrepresent; as, he is honest, or his face *belies* him. 3. To falsify; be false to, or show to be false; as, he *belied* his human nature; "novels *belie* their name, and offer nothing new."—**be-li'er**, *n.*  
**be-lief'** (bē-lī'), *n.* [ME. *bileve*, *bileve*. See **BELIEVE**.] 1. A state or habit of mind in which trust is placed in some person or thing; trust; confidence. 2. *Theol.* A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith. 3. Conviction or feeling of the truth or reality of something; as, it is true, according to my *belief*; *belief* in one's own activity. 4. The thing believed; doctrine; creed.  
*Syn.* Assent, credence, assurance, reliance, faith, persuasion, agreement, conviction.—**Belief**, faith, persuasion, conviction agree in the idea of assent. **Belief** and faith differ chiefly in that *belief*, as a rule, suggests little more than intellectual assent; *faith* implies also trust or confidence; as, one in whom *persuasion* and *belief* had ripened into *faith*. A *persuasion* is an assured opinion; as, it is my *persuasion* that he is bad. *Persuasion* sometimes implies that this assurance is induced by one's feelings or wishes, rather than by argument or evidence; *conviction* stands for a fixed and settled belief; as, his *belief* is likely to have been *persuasion* rather than *conviction*.

**be-liev'a-ble** (-līv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being believed.  
**be-lieve'** (-līv'), *v. i.*; **-LIEVED'** (-līvd'); **-LIEV'ING**. [AS. *gēlfan*, *gēlfan*.] 1. To have faith or confidence;—used with *in*, *on*, or *upon*. 2. To exercise belief or faith, esp. as to the truths of religion. 3. To think; judge.—*v. t.* To exercise belief in; regard, accept, or hold as true; also, to think; consider.—**be-liev'er** (-līv'ēr), *n.*  
**be-liev'ing**, *p. a.* That believes.—**be-liev'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**be-like'** (bē-līk'), *adv.* [be- (for *by*) + *like*.] Probably; perhaps. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**be-lit'tle** (bē-līt'ṭl), *v. t.*; **-LIT'TLED** (-līd); **-LIT'TLING**. To make little or less; speak of in a depreciatory way.  
**bell** (bēl), *n.* [AS. *belle*.] 1. A hollow, often cup-shaped metallic vessel, giving forth a ringing sound on being struck. 2. *Specif.*: a bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours; also, (usually in *pl.*), the stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard. **b** The time so indicated; *Naut.*, a half hour. **3** Anything in the form of a bell; as: a The corolla of a flower. **b** The flaring mouth of a trumpet or other wind instrument. **c** The body of a helmet.



1 Electric Bell; 2 Hand Bell.

—*v. t.* 1. To provide with a bell. 2. To make bell-mouthed, or flaring.—to bell the cat, to do a daring or risky deed;—alluding to the fable of the mice upon the cat's neck, but found none bold enough to do it.

—*v. i.* To take the form of a bell; *specif.*, develop bells, or corollas; blossom.

**bell**, *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *bellan*.] To bellow, as a rutting deer.

—*n.* Bellow; roar; boom.  
**bel-la-don'na** (bē'lā-dōn'ā), *n.* [It., lit., fine lady.] A European solanaceous poisonous plant (*Atropa belladonna*), with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries;—called also *deadly nightshade*.



Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*). (3)

**belladonna lily**, A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) having fragrant rose-colored lilylike flowers; also, its flower. See **AMARYLLIS**.

**bell'lar-mine** (bēl'ār-mīn; -mēn), *n.* A stoneware jug of a pattern originated in the 16th century to bur-

lesque Cardinal Bellarmine (1542-1621);—called also *graybeard*, *longbeard*.

**bell bird**. Any of several birds whose notes are likened to the sound of a bell; esp.: a The campanero (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*) of South America. **b** A honeycuckoo (*Manorhina melanophrys*) of Australia or one (*Anthornis melanura*) of New Zealand.



**bell cot** or **cote**. A small or subsidiary construction, frequently corbeled out from the walls of a structure, and used to contain and support one or more bells.

**belle** (bēl), *n.* [F., fem. of *bel*, *beau*. See **BELLARMINE**.] **BEAU**.] A beautiful girl or woman; esp., a girl or woman whose personal charms make her attractive in society.—

**belle'dom** (bēl'dōm), *n.*  
**bel-ler'ic** (bē-lēr'ik), *n.* [F. *belléric*, fr. Ar. *baīlah*, Per. *baīlah*.] The fruit of an East Indian tree (*Terminalia bellerica*). It is a variety of myrobalan.

**Bel-ler'o-phon** (bē-lēr'ō-fōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βελλεροφών.] *Gr. Myth.* A Corinthian hero who slew the chimera, with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus.

**belles'-let'tres** (bēl'ēt'r'), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature, esp. literature in which imagination and taste are predominant.—*Syn.* See **LITERATURE**.—**bel-le-tris'tic** (bēl'ēt'rīst'ik), *a.*



**bell'flow'er** (bēl'flōw'ēr), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Campanula*) of plants with bell-shaped flowers; a campanula.

**bell'flow'er**, *n.* [F. *bellesfleur*, lit., beautiful flower.] A kind of apple. The yellow bellflower is a large winter apple.

**bel'li-cose** (bēl'ī-kōs; bēl'ī-Bellerophon and Pegasus. *kōs'*), *a.* [L. *bellicus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, *bellum* war.] Inclined to contention; pugnacious.—*Syn.* See **BELLIGERENT**.—**bel'li-cose'ly**, *adv.*

**bel'li-cos'ity** (bēl'ī-kōs'ī-tī), *n.* Bellicose inclination.  
**bel-lig'er-ence** (bē-lī'ēr-ēns), *n.* Quality of being bel-lig'er-ent-ly (-lī'ēr-ēn-sī) erent; status of a belligerent; act or state of waging war.

**bel-lig'er-ent** (-ēt), *a.* [L. *belligerans*, p. pr. of *belligere* to wage war, deriv. of *bellum* war + *gerere* to wage.] 1. Waging war; carrying on war. 2. Pertaining or tending to war; warlike; pert. to belligerents.—*n.* A belligerent nation, state, or person.—**bel-lig'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Irascible, choleric; disputatious, wrangling, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious; bellicose, pugnacious.—**Belligerent**, *bellicose*, *pugnacious*, *quarrelsome*, *contentious*, *litigious* agree in the idea of aptness to contend. **Belligerent** implies warlikeness or actual hostilities; *bellicose*, inclination to fight. **Pugnacious** differs from *bellicose* in applying more to disposition; it does not suggest pettiness or ill nature, as does *quarrelsome*. **Contentious** often suggests perversity and tiresome persistence in dispute. **Litigious** implies fondness for legal contention.

**bell jar**. A kind of glass vessel open at the bottom and closed at the top, like a bell. [Crier.]

**bell'man** (bēl'mān), *n.* A man who rings a bell, as a town bell.

**bell metal**. A hard alloy or bronze, consisting, usually, of three to four parts of copper to one of tin, for making bells.

**bell'-mouthed**, *a.* Flaring at the mouth.  
**bel'o-man'cy** (-ō-mān'sī), *n.* [Gr. *bēlos* arrow + *mancy*.] Divination by means of arrows. Cf. *Bæk*, xxi., 21.

**Bel-lo'na** (bē-lō'nā), *n.* [L., fr. *bellum* war.] *Roman Myth.* Goddess of war, closely associated with Mars.

**bel'low** (bēl'ō), *v. i.* [AS. *bylgean*.] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; hence: to bawl; clamor.—*v. t.* To emit with a bellow;—often used with *out* or *forth*.

—*n.* A loud, deep, resounding cry or noise, as of a bull; roar.  
**bel'low-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, bellows.

**bel'lows** (bēl'ōz; -lōz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [AS. *belg*, *belig*, bag, bellows, belly. *Bellows* orig. was a *n. pl.*] 1. A device which, by alternate expansion and contraction, draws in air through a hole and expels it forcibly through a tube. 2. The lungs. 3. The expandible part of the ordinary photographic camera.



**bell'weth'er** (bēl'wēth'ēr), *n.* A wether, or ram, which Old Roman Lamp, with figure leads the flock, with a bell of man using a pair of Bellows. on his neck.

**bell'wort'** (-wōrt'), *n.* *Bot.* a Any campanulaceous plant.

**k = ch** in *C. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**b** Any liliaceous plant of a certain genus (*Uvularia*) having yellow bell-shaped flowers. *U. S.*

**belly** (bél'i), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-iz). [*AS. belg, belig, bag, bellows, belly.*] **1.** The part of the human body between the thorax, or breast, and the thighs; also, the cavity of this part, containing the stomach, intestines, etc.; abdomen. **2.** The under part of the body of an animal. **3.** Appetite or need for food. **4.** *Obs.* **a** The bowels. **b** The womb. **5.** The internal cavity of the body; hence, any part likened to it in its interior or middle position or in being hollow; as, the *belly* of a ship. **6.** The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance; bulging part; as, the *belly* of a flask; also, the front or lower surface of anything, as opposed to the back. *Specif.* **a** The part of a sail that swells out when filled with wind. **b** The upper plate of the sounding box of instruments of the violin class.

— *v. t. & i.*; -LIED (-éd); -LYING. To swell or bulge out.

**belly-band** (bél'nd), *n.* A band that passes around or under a horse's belly to hold the saddle, harness, etc.; girth.

**be-long** (bē-lōng; 62), *v. t.* [*be- + ME. longen* to belong.] [Usually construed with *to or, archaically, unto*; formerly sometimes used with an *indirect object.*] **1.** To be connected (with) as an adjunct, attribute, function, duty, part, or the like. **2.** To be the property (of) or suitable (for). **3.** To be bound (to) or connected (with) by some relation, as of birth, residence, dependency.

**be-long-ing** (bē-lōng'ing), *n.* A thing or person that belongs to one; *specif.*, in *pl.*, goods; effects.

**be-love** (lī'v), *v. t.* To love; hold dear; —now only in *passive*, and with *of* (*Archaic* or *Poetic*) or *by*.

**be-loved** (as *p. p.* bē-līv'd; as *adj.* bē-līv'éd or bē-līv'd), *p. p. & p. a.* Loved. —(bē-līv'éd; bē-līv'd), *n.* A loved one.

**be-low** (lō'), *adv.* [*be- + low, a.*] In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath. *Specif.* **a** On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. **b** In hell, or the regions of the dead; in Hades. **c** Below stairs; downstairs; below deck. **d** In or to a court of inferior jurisdiction.

— *prep.* **1.** Under, or lower than, in place, rank, value, etc.; not so high as. **2.** Unworthy of; unfitting; beneath.

**Syn.** Below, under, beneath. Below applies to that which is anywhere in a lower plane; under, to that which is below in or nearly in a vertical line; as, the Mississippi enters the Gulf many miles below St. Louis; the valley lay far below us; under a tree; "Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel." Beneath is a somewhat literary equivalent of both below and (esp.) under; as, "heaven above, or . . . the earth beneath." Figuratively, below and under differ in the immediacy of the inferiority expressed; thus, one officer may be below another in rank, without being under him in immediate subordination. Beneath often suggests unworthiness; as, beneath one's notice.

**Bel-shaz'zar** (bél-sház'ár), *n.* *Bib.* The last king of Babylon. See *Daniel v.*

**belt** (bél't), *n.* [*AS. belt.*] **1.** A broadish strip of leather, cloth, or the like, used to girdle the person. **2.** Any strip, stripe, or series of things like, or suggestive of, a belt (in sense 1); as: **a** A band or stripe, as of color, around or across an organ or part. **b *Geog.* A narrow passage or strait. **c.** *Biogeoq.* An area distinctively characterized by its species or forms of life; as, a pine belt. **d** A series of thick armor plates extending along the water line of an armored vessel. **3.** *Mach.* A broad, flexible, usually endless, band passing round two or more pulleys, cylinders, or the like, for communicating motion. **4.** A blow or whack, as with the fist. *Slang.***

— *v. t.* **1.** To encircle or invest with or as with a belt. **2.** To gird or equip by means of a belt. **3.** To gird on, as a sword.

**4.** To beat with a belt; hence, *Slang*, to strike violently.

**Bel'tane** (bél'tán), *n.* [*Gael. bealltáinn, bealltuinn.*] The first day of May (Old Style).

**belt'ed** (bél'téd; 24), *a.* **1.** Having or wearing a belt. **2.** Marked by a belt or band, as of a distinctive color.

**belt'ing**, *n.* Material for a belt or belts; belts collectively.

**be-lu'ga** (bē-lōō'gá), *n.* [*Russ. byeluga, fr. byely white.*] The white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), a cetacean of the dolphin family. It becomes about ten feet long.

**bel've-dere** (bél've-dér'; -vā-dā'ra), *n.* [*It., fr. bello, bel, beautiful + vedere* to see.] In Italian architecture, a building commanding a fine prospect. — *ve-dere'd* (-vē-dér'd'), *a.*

|| **be'ma** (bē'má), *n.*; *pl.* BEMATA (-mā-tá). [*Gr. βήμα step, platform.*] In early Christian churches and the modern Greek Church, the part reserved for the higher clergy; the inner or eastern part of the chancel. See *BASILICA, Illust.*

**be-maze'** (bē-māz'), *v. t.* To bewilder; stupefy.

**be-mean'** (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* To make mean; lower; —usually with a reflexive; as, can you so *be-mean* yourself?

**be-mire'** (-mīr'), *v. t.* To befoul with mud or dirt.

**be-moan'** (-mōn'), *v. t.* To express grief for by moaning; bewail. — *v. i.* To lament; grieve. — **Syn.** See *DEPLORE.*

**be-mock'** (bē-mōk'; 62), *v. t.* To mock; mock at.

**be-mud'dle** (-mud'dl'), *v. t.* To muddle; confuse.

**ben** (bēn), *n.*, **ben nut.** [*Ar. bān* the ben tree.] The seed

of certain tropical trees (*Moringa moringa* and *M. aptera*), yielding a very fluid fixed oil.

**be-name'** (bē-nām'), *v. t.*; *p. p.* -NAMED' (-nāmd'), -NEMPT', -NEMPT'ED. To name; call. *Obs.* or (*in p. p.*) *Archaic.*

**bench** (bēnch), *n.* [*AS. benc.*] **1.** A long seat, differing from a stool in its length. **2.** A thwart, or seat, in a boat. **3.** The seat where the judges sit in court; hence, office or dignity of judge. **4.** The judges collectively, or a judge, sitting in court; also, a court; as, the *bench* questioned him. **5.** A seat where a number of officials sit together; hence, the officials themselves, or the dignity of their office. **6.** A long worktable. **7.** A platform or series of raised boxes where animals, as dogs, are exhibited; also, the exhibition itself. **8.** A natural terrace, as in a river valley.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a bench or benches. **2.** To seat on a bench, esp. of justice or honor. **3.** To exhibit (animals, esp. dogs) in a bench show. — *v. i.* To sit on a bench.

**bencher**, *n.* One who sits on a bench; as: **a** An oarsman. **b** One who frequents tavern benches; *c.* *Eng. Law.* One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court.

**bench-mark**, *n.* A mark affixed to a permanent object in tidal observations, or in a survey, to furnish a datum level.

**band** (bānd), *v. t.*, **BENT** (bēnt) or **BEND'**ED; **BEND'**ING. [*AS. bendan, fr. bend band, bindan* to bind.] **1.** To strain to tension by a band or string; —now used only of the bow, and understood in sense 4, from the resulting curve. **2.** Fig., to make tense; strain. *Archaic.* **3.** *Naut.* To fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay, etc. **4.** To strain or move out of a straight line; crook or curve by straining; as, to *band* a bow; to *band* the knee. **5.** To cause to bow, stoop, or yield; subdue. **6.** To turn; deflect; hence: incline; dispose. **7.** To apply closely or with interest; direct; as, to *band* one's mind to a subject. — *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of, or away from, a given line; crook; curve; *specif.*, to incline. **2.** To bend the body in submission or reverence, as in prayer; bow; fig., to yield; submit. **3.** To have a direction away from a given line. **4.** To apply one's self closely or vigorously; as, to *band* to the oars. **5.** To direct one's self; turn. *Archaic.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of bending; a turn from a straight or a given line or direction; state of being bent. **2.** A bent thing or part; curve; crook. **3.** *In pl. Naut.* The thickest and strongest planks in the sides of a ship, more generally called *wales*; also, the frames or ribs.

**band, n.** **1.** *Naut.* A knot by which a rope is made fast. **2.** [*OF. bende, bande, F. bande.* See *BAND.*] *Her.* One of the honorable ordinaries, consisting of a band extending diagonally across the field from dexter chief to sinister base. **3.** *Leather Trade.* The half of a butt, or hide trimmed of the thinner parts. See *HIDE, Illust.*

**bend'er** (bēn'dēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bends; *specif.*, a pair of pliers. **2.** A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*

**bend sinister.** *Her.* An ordinary like a bend, but drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base; — a mark of bastardy.

**bene** (bēn), *n.* [*AS. bēn.*] A prayer; boon. *Archaic.*

**be-neth** (bē-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv.* [*AS. beneoðan, benyðan; be- + neodan, nyðan, downward, beneath.*] **1.** In or to a lower place than some other place; below. **2.** *Specif.* **a** On earth; below. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **b** Beneath the earth; in hell or Hades. **3.** Directly below something; underneath; *specif.*, underground. **4.** Lower in rank, dignity, quality, or the like. *Archaic.*

— *prep.* Lower than in place, rank, dignity, excellence, power, etc.; below; hence: unworthy of; lowering to; as, *beneath* one's dignity. — **Syn.** See *BELOW.*

**ben'e-dic'ti-ty** (bēn'ē-dīs'i-tē; -dī's'i-tē), *interj.* [*L.*, (imperative pl.) bless ye!] Bless you! — an exclamation of desire or often of surprise, remonstrance, or the like. — *n.* [*cap.*] The canticle, in the Book of Common Prayer, beginning: "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord!"

**Ben'e-dick** (bēn'ē-dīk), *n.* [*From L. benedictus* blessed.] **1.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a young lord of Padua, a confirmed bachelor, who marries Beatrice, after a courtship which is a contest of wit and railery. **2.** [*l. c.*] = *BENEDICT.*

**ben'e-dict** (-dīkt), *n.* [*See BENEDICK.*] A married man; usually, a man never married, esp. one long a bachelor.

**Ben'e-dic'tion** (-dīk'tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Benedict or the monks of his order. — *n.* **1.** A member of the order of monks (sometimes called *Black Monks*, from their clothing) established by St. Benedict about 529. **2. [*l. c.*] A liquor somewhat like chartreuse.**

**ben'e-dic'tion** (-dīk'tīn), *n.* [*L. benedictio.* See *BENEDICT.*] **1.** Act of blessing; a blessing; *specif.*: **a** The short prayer with which public worship is closed. **b** *R. C. Ch. [cap.]* The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the priest blesses the people by silently making the



Bend Sinister.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meni; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



sign of the cross over them with the monstrance, in which the Host has been placed. **2.** Happiness; state of grace. — **Syn.** See BLESSING.

**ben'e-dic-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Of or expressing benediction. **Ben'e-dic'tus** (-dik'tūs), *n.* [L., blessed.] **1.** A The short canticle (*Ps.* cxviii. 26; *Matt.* xxi. 9) usually following the *Sanctus* in the Roman Catholic Mass. **2** Its English version, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," etc. **3.** The song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (*Luke* i. 68), beginning, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." **4.** A musical setting of either of these.

**ben'e-fac'tion** (-fāk'shūn), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, fr. *benefacere* to do good to one; *bene* well + *facere* to do.] Act of benefiting or a benefit conferred, esp. in charity. — **Syn.** Gift, present, donation, gratuity, boon, alms.

**ben'e-fac'tor** (-tēr), *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefaction or benefits. — **ben'e-fac'tress** (-trēs), *n. fem.*

**be-nef'ic** (bē-nē'fīk), *a.* [L. *beneficus*.] Beneficent.

**ben'e-fice** (bē-nē'fīs), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *beneficus* beneficent.] **1.** An ecclesiastical living or church preferment; esp., a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy. **2.** A feudal estate in lands; a fief. — *v. i.* To endow or invest with a benefice. — **ben'e-ficed** (-fīst), *p. a.*

**be-nef'i-cence** (bē-nē'fī-sēns), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, fr. *beneficus* beneficent.] **1.** Active goodness, kindness, or charity. **2.** A beneficent act, gift, or work.

**be-nef'i-cent** (-sēnt), *a.* Doing good; actively kind.

**be-nef'i-cent-ly**, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

**ben'e-fic'ial** (bē-nē'fī-sh'āl), *a.* **1.** Conferring benefits; advantageous. **2.** Receiving benefit; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate. — **ben'e-fic'ial-ly**, *adv.* — **fi-c'ial-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Useful, serviceable, helpful; lucrative, remunerative, advantageous, profitable. — **Beneficial**, advantageous, profitable. **Beneficial** refers to that which is in general productive of good; **advantageous**, to that which more directly conduces to personal advancement or to some special end; **profitable**, to that which yields useful or lucrative returns.

**ben'e-fic'i-a-ry** (-fīsh'ī-ā-rī; -fīsh'ā-rī), *a.* **1.** Holding, or held as, a benefice; or of pertaining to the holding of a benefice; holding by feudal tenure; feudatory. **2.** Bestowed as a gratuity; as, *beneficiary* gifts. — *n.*; *pl.* **RIES** (-rīz). **1.** One who holds a benefice. **2.** One who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage; *specif.*: **a.** The person designated to receive the income of a trust estate. **b.** The person who is to receive the proceeds or benefits accruing under a policy of insurance, an annuity, etc.

**ben'e-fit** (bē-nē'fīt), *n.* [F. *bien fait*, L. *benefactum*; *bene* well + *factum*, p. p. of *facere* to do.] **1.** Act of kindness; favor; gift. **2.** Whatever promotes prosperity and happiness; advantage; profit. **3.** *Specif.*: **a.** Pecuniary advantage or profit. **b.** Pecuniary help in sickness, old age, etc. **4.** A play, concert, etc., the proceeds of which are given to some particular person or purpose. — **Syn.** Service, use, avail.

**benefit of clergy**, *Law*, the privilege, claimed by the medieval clergy, later by anyone who could read, of demanding a trial and punishment by an ecclesiastical court (which could not inflict the death penalty) when accused of crime before a temporal court. — **b.** *society or association*, a form of association by which life insurance, sick allowances, etc., are secured by means of dues or assessments.

— *v. t. & i.* To give, or to receive, benefit; profit.

**be-nempt'**, **be-nempt'ed**. See BENAME. *Archaic.*

**be-net'** (bē-nēt'), *v. t.* To cover or catch with a net; to ensnare.

**be-nev'o-lence** (bē-nēv'ō-lēns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being benevolent; disposition to do good; charitableness. **2.** An act of kindness; good done. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* A compulsory contribution or tax levied by pretended prerogative right.

**be-nev'o-lent** (-lēt), *a.* [L. *benevolens*, *erogatis*; *bene* well + *volens*, p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish.] Having a disposition to do good; charitable. — **Syn.** Generous, liberal, munificent, philanthropic. — **be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**Ben-ga-lese'** (bēn'gā-lēs'), *n.* [F. *ben-gal*, L. *benefactum*; *bene* well + *factum*, p. p. of *facere* to do.] **1.** Act of kindness; favor; gift. **2.** Whatever promotes prosperity and happiness; advantage; profit. **3.** *Specif.*: **a.** Pecuniary advantage or profit. **b.** Pecuniary help in sickness, old age, etc. **4.** A play, concert, etc., the proceeds of which are given to some particular person or purpose. — **Syn.** Service, use, avail.

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**ben-gal'i** (bēn-gōl'ē), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. — *n.* **1.** A native of Bengal. **2.** The language spoken in Bengal, a Sanskrit dialect of the analytic type.

**ben-ga-line** (bēn'gā-lēn), *n.* A soft, fine, corded fabric of silk and wool, resembling poplin.

**be-night'** (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* To overtake by, or involve in, night or darkness, literally or figuratively.

**be-night'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Overtaken by night or darkness. **2.** Involved in, or due to, ignorance or moral darkness.

**be-nign'** (-nīn'), *a.* [From OF., fr. L. *benignus*; *bene* well + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Kind or gentle in disposition; gracious. **2.** Showing kindness, gentleness, etc.; kindly. **3.** Of a mild kind; as, a *benign* tumor. — **Syn.** See BENEIGNANT.

**ben'ig-nan-cy** (bē-nīg'nān-sī), *n.* Benignant quality or state; kindness.

**ben'ig-nant** (-nānt), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *benignus*. See BENEIGN.] Kindly (to inferiors or dependents); gracious. **Syn.** Kind, propitious, genial, salubrious, salutary, favor-

able, benign. — **Benignant**, **benign**. **Benignant** is oftener used of persons; **benign**, chiefly of influences or aspects.

**be-nig'nant-ly**, *adv.* In a benignant manner.

**be-nig'ni-ty** (bē-nīg'nī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being benign. **2.** A kind deed; a favor.

**be-nign'ly** (bē-nīn'li), *adv.* In a benign manner.

**ben'i-son** (bēn'ī-z'n; -s'n), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *beneficatio*, fr. *beneficere* to bless; *bene* (adv. of *bonus* good) + *dicere* to say.] Blessing; benediction.

**Ben'ja-min** (bēn'jā-mīn), *n.* [Heb. *Binyāmīn*.] *Bib.* Jacob's youngest son (Gen. xxxv. 18), or the tribe descended from him.

**ben'ja-min**, *n.* [Corrupt. of *benjoin*, earlier form of *benzoïn*.] Gum benzoïn. See BENZOIN, 1.

**benjamin bush**. The spicebush. See BENZOIN, 2.

**ben'ne** (bēn'ē), *n.* [Malay *ben*.] The sesame (*Sesamum indicum*), from the seeds of which *benne* oil is expressed.

**ben'net** (bēn'ēt; 2), *n.* [F. *benoîte* (OF. *benoite*), fr. L. *beneficita*, fem. of *beneficulus*, p. p., blessed.] The yellow avens of Europe (*Geum urbanum*); also, either of two American species (*G. virginianum* and *G. canadense*).

**ben't** (bēnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BEND. Hence: *p. a.* **1.** Changed by bending; crooked; as, a *ben't* pin. **2.** Strongly inclined toward something; resolved; determined; bound; set; as, he is *ben't* on mischief.

**ben't**, *n.* [See BEND.] **1.** Turn or inclination in a particular direction; tendency; course. **2.** A leaning or bias; tendency of mind. **3.** Tension; energy; impetus. *Archaic.* **4.** Power of endurance; capacity; — in the phrase *to the top of one's bent*, or the like.

**Syn.** Turn, inclination, tendency, disposition, predisposition, prepossession, penchant, prejudice, bias, proclivity, propensity, proneness. — **Bent**, bias, proclivity, propensity, proneness agree in the idea of a strong, often innate, tendency or disposition. **Bent**, the widest term, denotes a fixed tendency of the mind; bias applies particularly to the judgment, through which it is regarded as acting with permanent force on the character; as, a *bent* toward mathematics; and the *bias* of class prejudice. **Proclivity** denotes a tendency of more compelling force than *bent*; **propensity** implies also fondness or appetite. **Proneness** suggests evil tendency.

**ben't**, *n.* [AS. *beomet*.] **1.** Also bent grass. Any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses. **2.** The seeding stalk or head of the plantain (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*). *Eng.* **3.** Any field or broken ground; unclosed pasture; a moor; a heath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**ben'thal** (bēn'thāl), *a.* [See BENTHOS.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the benthos, or bottom of the sea.

**Ben'tham-ism** (bēn'thām-īz'm), *n.* Utilitarianism as taught by Jeremy Bentham, in which the morality of actions is estimated by their utility. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was Bentham's criterion of moral goodness. — **Ben'tham-ite** (bēn'thām-īt), *n.*

**ben'thos** (-thōs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *benthos* depth of the sea.] The bottom of the sea, esp. of the deeper ocean zones; hence, *Biol.*, the fauna and flora of the sea bottom; — opposed to *plankton*. — **ben'thon'ic** (bēn'thōn'īk), *a.*

**ben'ty** (bēnt'ī), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a bent, or coarse grass stalk. **2.** Abounding in bents.

**be-numb'** (bē-nūm'), *v. t.* [AS. *beniman*; *be-* + *man* to take. See NUMB, *a.*] To deprive of sensation or sensibility, as by cold; to deaden.

**ben-zal'de-hyde** (bēn-zāl'dē-hīd), *n.* [Benzene + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* Benzoic aldehyde.

**ben'zene** (bēn'zēn; bēn-zēn'), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] *Chem.* A volatile, inflammable, colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, of ethereal odor, used as an illuminant, as a solvent for fats and resins, as a material in making dyes, etc.

**benzene nucleus or ring**. *Chem.* A ring of six carbon atoms believed to exist in all the so-called "aromatic" compounds. The six atoms are united in some way, not well understood. In H-C<sup>1</sup>-C<sup>2</sup>=C<sup>3</sup>-H benzene, six hydrogen atoms are attached to the ring (see *Illustr.*); substitution of one or H-C<sup>4</sup>-C<sup>5</sup>=C<sup>6</sup>-H more of these by other atoms or groups gives the various benzene derivatives.

**ben'zi-dine** (bēn'zī-dīn; -dēn), *n.* [From BEN-ZENE.] *Chem.* A basic substance, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, (Kekulé's got from nitrobenzene, and crystallizing in silvery scales, used in making dyes.

**ben'zine** (bēn'zīn; -zēn), *n.* **1.** A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc. **2.** An inflammable liquid distilled from coal tar, used as a solvent for fats, resins, etc.

Both liquids are mixtures of hydrocarbons.

**ben'zo-ate** (-zō-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of benzoic acid.

**ben'zo'ic** (bēn-zō'īk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, benzoïn.

**benzoic acid**, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, an acid occurring in benzoïn, but commercially prepared from toluene.

**ben'zo-in** (bēn-zō-īn; -zō-in), *n.* [From *Ar. lubān-jāwī* incense from Sumatra (named Java in Arabic).] **1.** A

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



balsamic resin obtained from a tree (*Styrax benzoin*) of Malacca, Sumatra, and Java. It is used as a stimulant and as a perfume. Called also *gum benzoin*, *benjamin*, and *gum benjamin*. **2.** Any plant of a small genus (*Benzoin*) of aromatic lauraceous shrubs or, rarely, trees, native of eastern North America and eastern Asia. One (*B. benzoin*) is known as the *spicebush*, *spicewood*, or *benjamin bush*. **ben'zol** (bén'zól; bèn'tzól), *n.* Also **-zole**. *Chem.* A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained in refining coal tar. **ben'zo-ph'e'none** (-zò-fè'nòn), *n.* [*benzene* + *phenol* + 1st -one.] *Chem.* A crystalline ketone, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, produced by distillation of calcium benzoate and in other ways. **ben'zo-yl** (bén'zò-íl), *n.* *Chem.* A univalent radical, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO, known only in combination, as in benzoic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H. **Be'o-wulf** (bā'ò-wóól), *n.* A prince and, later, king who is the hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic. He slays a man-eating monster and overcomes a dragon which guards a treasure. **be-paint'** (bè-pānt'), *v. t.* To bedaub with paint. **be-queath'** (-kwèth'), *v. t.* [*AS. becwēðan* to say, be-queath; *be* + *cwēðan* to say.] **1.** To give or leave by will. Some restrict *bequeath* and *bequest* to personality, *devise* to realty. **2.** To hand down; transmit. **3.** To give; offer. *Archaic.* **be-quest'** (-kwèst'), *n.* [*ME. biquest*, corrupted fr. *biquide*; *be* + *AS. cwide* a saying, fr. *cwēðan* to say.] Act of bequeathing; also, that which is left by will. **be-rate'** (-rāt'), *v. t.*; **-RAT'ED** (-rāt'èd); **-RAT'ING**. To rate or chide vehemently; scold. — **Syn.** See **REPROVE**. **Ber'ber** (bûr'bër), *n.* A Hamite of northern Africa west of Tripoli. **ber'ber-ine** (bûr'bër-în; -èn), *n.* Also **-in**. [*From Berberis*, generic name of the barberry.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N, used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic. **||ber'ceuse'** (bèr'sûz'), *n.*; *pl.* **BERCEUSES** (F. -sûz'). [*F.*] *Music.* A cradle song. **be-leave'** (bè-rèv'), *v. t.*; **-REAVED'** (-rèv'd'), **-REFT'** (-rèft'); **-REAV'ING**. [*AS. berēafian*.] **1.** To deprive; dispossess; — used with *of* before the person or thing taken away. **2.** To take away (from). *Obs.* — **Syn.** Dispossess, divest. **Bereaved** is not used in reference to immaterial objects. We say: *bereaved*, or less usually *bereft*, of a relative by death; *bereft* of hope and strength. **be-reave'ment** (-mènt), *n.* State or fact of being bereaved. **Ber'e-nice's Hair or Locks** (bèr'è-ni'sèz). *Astron.* = **COMA BERENICES**. **berg** (bûrg), *n.* A great mass of ice. Short for **ICEBERG**. **ber'ga-mot** (bûr'gá-mót), *n.* [*From F.*, fr. *lit.*, prof. fr. *Turk. beg-armâd*, lit., prince's pear.] **1.** A fine juicy variety of pear. **2.** A variety of orange (*Citrus aurantium bergamita*) whose rind yields an essential oil used in perfumery; and an essence from this. **3.** Any of several mint. **||berg'schrund'** (bèrk'shrònt'), *n.* [*G.*, lit., mountain gap.] *Phys. Geog.* The crevasse or series of crevasses, usually deep and often broad, frequently occurring near the head of a mountain glacier, about where the *névé* field joins the valley portion of the glacier. **Berg'son-ism** (bèrg'sôn-iz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Henri Bergson (1859- ), a professor of the Collège de France. Bergson conceives the world as a process of "creative evolution" in which the novelty of the successive phenomena, rather than the constancy of natural law, is the significant fact. — **Berg-so-ni-an** (bèrg-sò-ni-àn), *n.* & *a.* **ber'i-ber'i** (bèr'i-bèr'i), *n.* [*Singhalese beri* weakness.] An acute disease, chiefly of India and Ceylon, marked by inflammatory changes in the nerves, producing great muscular debility, painful rigidity, and cachexy — **ber'i-ber'ic** (-ík), *a.* **be-rime'**, **be-rhyme'** (bè-rim'), *v. t.* To mention in rime or verse; to rime about; — often depreciatory. **ber'lin'** (bûr'lín'; bûr'lín), *n.* **1.** A four-wheeled carriage with a separate sheltered seat behind the body, invented in the 17th century in Berlin. **2.** Short for **Berlin wool**, fine worsted for fancywork. **berm** (bûrm), *n.* [*F. berme*.] A narrow shelf, path, or (berme) edge, as along a bank; a bench. **Ber'nar-dine** (bûr'nár-dín), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or the branch of Cistercian monks instituted (1115) by him. — *a.* A Bernardine monk. **ber'ni-cle** (bûr'ní-k'l), *n.*, or **bernicle** goose. A large European wild goose (*Branta leucopsis*), breeding in the far north. **ber-ret'ita** (bè-ret'á), *n.* Var. of **BRETTE**. **ber-ry** (bèr'i), *n.*; *pl.* **RIES** (-íz). [*AS. berie*, *berige*.] **1.** In general, any pulpy fruit of small size, irrespective of its structure, as the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, haggberry, hip of the rose, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Any simple fruit having pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, cranberry, or banana. See **FRUIT**, *Illustr.* **3.** The dry seed or kernel of certain plants; as, the coffee berry. **4.** One of the eggs of a fish or lobster.

**ber'try**, *v. i.*; **-RIED** (-íd); **-RY-ING**. **1.** To produce berries. **2.** To gather berries. **ber-seem'** (bûr-sém'), *n.* [*Ar. bershim* clover.] A succulently Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*), extensively cultivated as a forage plant and soil-renewing crop. **ber'serk** (bûr'sûrk'), *n.* [*Icel. berserkr*.] In Norse folklore, **ber'serk-er** (-èr) [*er*] one of a class of wild warriors or champions of the heathen age, supposed to assume animal shapes, as of the bear and wolf, and then to be seized with frenzy and to be invulnerable to fire and iron. **berth** (bûrth), *n.* [*From root of bear* to produce.] **1.** *Naut.* A sufficient room in which to maneuver under way or to swing at anchor; — esp. in phrases, as, to give a wide berth to. **2.** The place where a ship lies at anchor or at a wharf. **3.** An allotted place; appointment; situation. **4.** A place in a ship to sleep in; a long boxlike sleeping place on the side of a ship's cabin, a stateroom, or a railroad car. — *v. t.* To give a berth to. **ber'tha** (bûr'thá), *n.* [*From Bertha*, proper name, deriv. fr. *OHG.*] A kind of cape or collar, sometimes of lace. **Ber'tillon's sys'tem** (bèr'tè'l'yón'). [*After Alphonse Bertillon* (1853-1914), French anthropologist.] A system for the identification of persons by a physical description based upon anthropometric measurements, notes of markings, deformities, color, impression of thumb lines, etc. **ber'yl** (bèr'íl), *n.* [*F. beryl*, *OF. beril*, *L. beryllus*, *Gr. βήρυλλος*.] A mineral or gem of which the aquamarine and emerald are varieties. It is a silicate of beryllium and aluminum, Be<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>. — **ber'yl-line** (-í-lín), *a.* **be-ryl'i-um** (bè-ríl'i-úm), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *beryl*.] A rare metallic element, occurring only combined. Symbol, *Be*; at. wt., 9.1. **be-seech'** (bè-sèch'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **-SOUGHT'** (-sòt'), *Obs.* or *R.* **-SEECHED'** (-sècht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **-SEECH'ING**. [*ME. bisechen, biseken*; *be* + *sechen, seken*, to seek.] **1.** To ask or entreat with urgency; supplicate. **2.** To ask earnestly for; beg. — **Syn.** See **BEG**. — **be-seech'er**, *n.* **be-seech'ing**, *p. a.* — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **-ing-ness**, *n.* **be-seem'** (-sém'), *v. t.* To seem (well, ill, etc.) for (one); hence: to befit; become; — used with an object construed as a dative; as, it ill seems you to go thus. **be-seen'** (-sèn'), *p. a.* *Archaic* or *Obs.* **1.** Seen; appearing. **2.** Decked; adorned; clad. **3.** Accomplished; versed. **be-set'** (-sèt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **-SET'**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **-SET'ING**. [*AS. besettan*; *be* + *settian* to set.] **1.** To stud with prominences. **2.** To set upon on all sides; perplex; harass. **3.** To hem in; surround. — **Syn.** *Inclose*, *besiege*, *encircle*, *encompass*. — **be-set'ment**, *n.* **be-show'** (bè-shò'), *n.* A food fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) related to the scorpionfish of the North Pacific. **be-shrew'** (-shrò'), *v. t.* To curse; call down evil upon; — now used only in imprecations or playfully. *Archaic.* **be-side'** (-síd'), *adv.* [*be* + *side*.] = **BESIDES**, *adv.* — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; near by; hence, compared with. **2.** Over and above. = **BESIDES**, *prep.* **2.** **3.** To one side of; by; aside from. *Obs.*, except in certain figurative uses; as, beside the question. **Syn.** *Beside*, *besides*. In present usage, *beside* is used, with rare exceptions, as a preposition only. *Besides* is also used as a preposition, but chiefly as an adverb. **beside one's self**, out of one's senses; crazy. — **b.** The mark, aside from the point aimed at; irrelevant; as, his question was beside the mark. **be-sides'** (bè-síd'), *adv.* Over and above; in addition; moreover (*moreover* being more formal and emphatic); else. — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of. = **BESIDE**, *prep.*, **1.** **2.** Over and above; in addition to; other than. **be-siege'** (-sèj'), *v. t.* To beset with armed forces; lay siege to; beleaguer. — **Syn.** *Environ*, *invest*, *encompass*. — **be-siege'er** (-sèj'èr), *n.* **be-slob'ber** (-slob'èr), *v. t.* To befoul with slobber. **be-smear'** (-smèr'), *v. t.* To smear, esp. generally or largely. **be-smirch'** (bè-smûrch'), *v. t.* To smirch or soil. **be-smoke'** (-smòk'), *v. t.* To fill or affect with smoke. **be-smut'** (-smút'), *v. t.* To blacken or foul with smut or soot. **be-snow'** (bè-snò'), *v. t.* [*AS. besniwân*; *be* + *sníwân* to snow.] To cover or whiten with or as with snow. **be'som** (bè'zúm), *n.* [*AS. besma*.] **1.** A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom. **2.** *Bot.* The broom. **be-sot'** (bè-sòt'), *v. t.*; **-SOR'TED** (-èd; 24); **-SOR'TING**. To make sottish, dull, or stupid; stupefy. **be-sot'ted**, *p. a.* Made sottish, senseless, or infatuated. **be-sought'** (-sòt'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **BESIECH**. **be-span'gle** (-spán'gl'), *v. t.* To adorn or beset with span-gles. **be-spat'ter** (-spát'èr), *v. t.* To spatter all over or greatly. **be-speak'** (-spèk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see **SPEAK**. **1.** To speak for beforehand; engage or stipulate for in advance. **2.** To betoken; indicate, as by appearances. **3.** To address. *Archaic.* **be-spit'** (bè-spít'), *v. t.* To daub or soil with spittle. **be-spoke'**, *pret.* & *p. p.* of **BESPEAK**.

åle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, rêcent, mak'èr; Ice, Ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sòft, cònnect; use, ûnite, êrn, ûp, cîrcûs, menî; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thîn; nature, verdure (87);



**be-spot'** (bē-spōt'), *v. t.* To mark with or as with spots.  
**be-spread'** (-sprēd'), *v. t.* To spread or cover over.  
**be-sprent'** (-sprēnt'), *p. p.* [M.E. *bespreynt*, *p. p.* of *besprengen*, *besprengen*, to besprinkle, AS. *besprengan*.] Sprinkled over; strewed. [largely.]  
**be-sprink'le** (-sprīn'k'l), *v. t.* To sprinkle, esp. all over or  
**Be's-me-mer steel** (bē's-mēr-steel). Steel made from cast iron by burning out carbon and other impurities by a blast of air; — after Sir Henry Bessemer (1813-1898).  
**best** (bēst), *a.*; used as *superl.* of *good*. [AS., cont. fr. *betest*, *betst*. See *BETTER*.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; most excellent; as, the *best* cloth; in the *best* road. **2.** Most productive of good; most advantageous, serviceable, etc.; as, the *best* way to do a thing. **3.** Most; largest; as, he spent the *best* part of a week here. **best man**, the principal groomsman at a wedding.  
**— adv.**; used as *superl.* of *well*. **1.** In the best way; to the most advantage. **2.** In the best or highest degree; to the fullest extent; most.  
**— n.** That which is best; the best part.  
**— v. t.** To get the better of. *Colloq.*  
**be-stain'** (bē-stān'), *v. t.* To stain, esp. greatly or all over.  
**be-stead'** (bē-stēd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **STEAD'** or **STED'**. [*be* + *stead*.] **1.** To put in a certain situation or condition; locate; — only in *p. p.* **2.** To serve; assist; avail.  
**bes'tial** (bēs'chāl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia* *beast*.] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to beasts as a class; animal. **2.** Having the qualities of a beast; specif.: *a.* British; irrational. *b.* Beastly; sensual. — *Syn.* Brutal, carnal, vile, low, depraved, filthy. — *bes'tial-ly*, *adv.*  
**bes'tial-i-ty** (bēs-chāl'i-tī; bēs-chī-ā'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). State or quality of being bestial; beastly indulgence; brutality.  
**bes'tial-ize** (bēs'chāl-īz), *v. t.* To make bestial; brutalize.  
**bes'ti-ary** (bēs'tī-ā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-riz). [LL. *bestiari-um*.] A moralizing or allegorical description of beasts.  
**be-stuck'** (bē-stīk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see *STICK*. **1.** To stick over; specif., to bedeck. **2.** To pierce; transfix.  
**be-stir'** (-stīr'), *v. t.* & *i.* To stir up; rouse.  
**be-stow'** (-stō'), *v. t.* **1.** To deposit; stow. **2.** To quarter; lodge. **3.** To give or confer, as in marriage; — often used with *on* or *upon*. — *Syn.* See *GIVE*. — **be-stow'al** (-stō'-āl), *n.* — **be-stow'ment** (-mēt), *n.*  
**be-strād'dle** (-strād'dl), *v. t.* To bestride.  
**be-strew'** (-strōō'), *v. t.* To strew, esp. generally or in a litter or confusedly; scatter.  
**be-stride'** (-strīd'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see *STRIDE*. **1.** To stand or sit astride of; straddle. **2.** To stride over or across.  
**be-strode'** (-strōd'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of *BESTRIDE*.  
**be-strow'** (-strō'), *v. t.* To strow. *Var.* of *BESTREW*.  
**be-stuck'** (-stīk'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of *BESTICK*.  
**bet** (bēt), *n.* [Prob. from M.E. *abet* abetting.] Something staked or pledged, as between two parties, upon the outcome of some contest, future event, or other contingency; act of giving such a pledge; wager. — *v. t.* & *i.*; *pret.* *BET*, also *BET'TED* (-ēd; 2d); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *BET'TING*. To stake on the event of a contingent issue; wager.  
**bet'a** (bē'tā; bā'tā), *n.* [Gr. *βῆτα*.] The second letter [B, β] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *B*. *Beta* is used variously for classifying, as to designate the second in importance, brightness, etc., the second in a series, the position of substituting atoms or groups in a chemical compound, etc.  
**bet'a-ine** (bē'tā-in; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [From *Beta*, generic name of the beet.] *Chem.* A sweetish nonpoisonous crystalline base, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, found in beet juice and other plant substances and in putrefying flesh.  
**be-take'** (bē-tāk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see *TAKE*. To have recourse to; resort; go; — used reflexively; as, to *betake* one's self to one's heels, that is, to run away.  
**bet'a rays** (bē'tā; bā'tā), *Physics*. Penetrating rays, readily deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radioactive substances.  
**bet'al** (bē'tāl), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tamil *vettilai*, lit., a mere leaf.] A climbing species of pepper (*Piper betle*). Its leaves are chewed, with its nutlike seed (*betel nut*), and a little lime from burnt sea shells, by East Indian natives.  
**Bet'el-geuse'** (bēt'ēl-gūz'), *n.* [F. *Bételgeuse*.] *Astron.* **Bet'el-geuz'** } A variable star of the first magnitude, near one shoulder of Orion; Alpha (α) Orionis.  
**beth'el** (bēth'ēl), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-el* house of God.] **1.** A hallowed spot or structure; — from Bethel in Palestine. *Gen.* xxviii. 19. **2.** A place of worship for seamen.  
**Be-thes'da** (bē-thēz'dā), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A certain pool at Jerusalem. *John* v. 2. **2.** A hallowed place; chapel.  
**be-think'** (-thīnk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see *THINK*. To call to mind; recall; think; consider; — generally reflexive. — *Syn.* Recollect, remember, reflect. — *v. i.* To consider; reflect. *Archaic*.  
**Beth'le-hem** (bēth'lē-hēm; -ēm), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-lekhem* house of food.] **1.** A town in Judea. **2.** = *BEDLAM*, 1 & 2.  
**be-thought'** (bē-thōt'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of *BETHINK*.

**be-tide'** (-tīd'), *v. i.*; **-TID'ED** (-tīd'ēd); **-TID'ING** (-tīd'īng). [M.E. *bitiden*; *bi*, *be* + *tiden*, fr. AS. *tīdan* to happen, *tīd* time.] To baffle; come to pass.  
**be-times'** (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*be* (for *by*) + *time*; that is, by the proper time.] **1.** In good season or time; early. **2.** In a short time; forthwith. — *Syn.* See *EARLY*.  
**be-to'ken** (-tō'k'n), *v. t.* **1.** To foreshow by certain signs; presage. **2.** To signify (by some visible object); evidence. — *Syn.* Portend, indicate, mark, note. — **be-to'ken-er**, *n.*  
**be'tol** (bē'tōl; -tōl), *n.* [*Beta* + *naphthol*.] A white crystalline compound, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, used as a remedy for rheumatism and other complaints.  
**|| bē'ton'** (bā'tōn'), *n.* [F. *béton* concrete, fr. L. *bitumen* bitumen.] *Masonry*. Concrete made by mixing gravel or other material with a mortar of cement and sand.  
**bet'o-ny** (bēt'ō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nīz). [F. *bétoine*, fr. L. *betonica*, *vettonica*.] A plant (*Betonia officinalis*), of the mint family, formerly used in medicine.  
**be-took'** (bē-tōōk'), *pret.* of *BETAKE*.  
**be-toss'** (-tōs'; 62). To toss violently or much; agitate.  
**be-tray'** (-trā'), *v. t.* [*be* + OF. *trāir* betray, L. *tradere*.] **1.** To deliver to the enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; as, an officer betrayed the city. **2.** To prove faithless or treacherous to; fail or desert in need. **3.** To lead into error, sin, or danger. **4.** To seduce (as under promise of marriage) and then abandon. **5.** To violate the confidence of, as by disclosing a secret. **6.** To disclose; reveal unintentionally; as, to *betray* one's ignorance. **7.** To show or indicate (a thing not obvious). — *v. i.* To perform the act of betraying. — **be-tray'er**, *n.*  
**be-tray'al** (-trā'āl), *n.* Act of betraying; fact of being betrayed.  
**be-troth'** (bē-trōth'; -trōth'; 62), *v. t.* [*be* + *troth*, i. e., *truth*.] **1.** To promise to take (in marriage); plight one's troth to. *Archaic*. **2.** To contract or engage (to anyone) for marriage; affianc; — esp. of a woman.  
**be-troth'al** (bē-trōth'āl; -trōth'āl; 62), *n.* Act of betrothing; fact of being betrothed; affianc; espousal.  
**be-troth'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Betrothal.  
**bet'ter** (bēt'ēr), *n.* One who bets, or lays a wager.  
**bet'ter**, *a.*; used as *compar.* of *GOOD*. [AS. *betera*, adj., and *bet*, adv.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; as, a *better* house than mine. **2.** Preferable, as in regard to rank, value, fitness, safety; as, it is *better* to laugh than to cry. **3.** Improved in health. — *adv.*; used as *compar.* of *WELL*. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner. **2.** In a higher or greater degree; more. — *n.* **1.** That which is better. **2.** A superior, as in merit, rank, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Advantage, superiority, or victory; — usually used with *of*. — *v. t.* **1.** To improve in condition, as morally, physically, socially. **2.** To surpass in excellence; excel. — *Syn.* Meliorate, ameliorate, mend, amend, correct, emend, reform, advance, promote. See *IMPROVE*.  
**bet'ter-ment** (-mēt), *n.* **1.** A making better; improvement. **2.** *Law*. An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing would do.  
**bet'ter-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being better. **2.** Excess in fineness of gold or silver over the standard.  
**bet'ter** (bēt'ēr), *n.* One who bets; a better.  
**bet'ty** (bēt'tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). [For *Elizabeth*, proper name.] A man who busies himself with womanish affairs. *Contemptuous*.  
**bet'u-la'ceous** (bēt'ū-lā'shūs), *a.* [L. *betula* birch tree.] Belonging to a family (*Betulaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the birch family, including the birch, alder, and hazel.  
**be-tween'** (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [AS. *betwēonum*; *be* - by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two.] **1.** In the interval (of space or time) which separates; betwixt; as, a lot *between* two houses; *between* nine and ten o'clock. **2.** From one to another of; as, no word passed *between* them. **3.** In common to; by the united action of; as, they killed six *between* them. **4.** In connection with the mutual or reciprocal action or interaction of; affecting the mutual or reciprocal relation of; as, a struggle *between* authority and liberty. **5.** In point of comparison of; as, to choose *between* courses.  
**Syn.** *Between*, *among*. *Between*, in its literal sense, applies to only two objects. When used of more than two objects, it brings them individually into the relation expressed; as, the three survivors had but one pair of shoes *between* them. *Among* always implies more than two objects; as, *among* the survivors were two children. — *adv.* In an intermediate position or relation in space or time; in the interval; at intervals.  
**be-twixt'** (-twīk't), *prep.* & *adv.* [AS. *betwēox*, *betwēoxs*, *betwēox*; *be* - by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two.] *Between*.  
**Beu'lah** (bū'lā), *n.* [Heb. *bē'ulāh* married.] **1.** Israel; — allegorically so called. *Isaiah* lxii. 4. **2.** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a land of peace and quiet where pilgrims await their summons to cross the river of Death.

**K** = **ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



|| **beurré'** (bú'rā'), *n.* [F., fr. *beurre* butter.] *Bot.* A pear having soft and melting flesh; — used with a distinguishing word; as, *Beurré d'Anjou*; *Beurré Claircau*.

**bevel'** (bév'el), *n.* 1. The angle which one surface or line makes with another when not at right angles. 2. An instrument for drawing angles or for adjusting the surfaces of work to a given inclination; — called also a **bevel square**. — *v. t.*; —ELED(-ēd)

also —ELED; —EL-ING or —EL-LING. To cut or shape to a bevel angle. — *v. i.* To incline; slant. — *a.* Having the slant of a bevel; slanting; oblique.



Bevel, 2.

**bev'er-age** (bév'ēr-āj), *n.* [OF. *beverage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, L. *bibere*.] Liquid for drinking; drink.

**bev'y** (bév'y), *n.*; *pl.* BEVIES (-iz). A company; assembly, — of girls or ladies, quacks, larks, roes. — *Syn.* See FLOCK.

**be-wail'** (bē-wāl'), *v. t. & i.* To express deep sorrow for; lament; bemoan. — *Syn.* See DEPLORE. — **be-wail'er**, *n.*

**be-ware'** (bē-wār'), *v. i.*; (as an imperated verb) —WARD' (-wārd'); —WAR'ING (-wār'ing). [be, an inflected verb *be + ware*, *a.*] To be on one's guard; to take care; — commonly used with *of* or *lest*. — *v. t.* To take care of; have a care for; avoid.

**be-weep'** (-wēp'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* BE-WEPT' (-wēpt'). [AS. *bewēpan*. See BE-; WEEP.] To weep over; deplore; bedew with tears. — **be-weep'er**, *n.*

**be-wil'der** (bē-wil'dēr), *v. t.* [be- + *wilder*.] 1. To cause to lose one's bearings; as, *bewildered* in a forest. *Archaic.*

2. To confuse, as by a multiplicity of details; also, to daze, as by a blaze of light; dumfound. — *Syn.* To perplex, confound, mystify. See PUZZLE.

**be-wil'dered** (-dērd), *p. a.* Lost and perplexed; hence: confused; dazed; also, mazy; bewildering. — **dērd-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**be-wil'der-ing**, *p. a.* Confusing; perplexing.

**be-wil'der-ment** (-dēr-mēnt), *n.* State of fact or being bewildered; also, a bewildering tangle or confusion.

**be-witch'** (-wich'), *v. t. i.* To affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery. 2. To charm; fascinate. — *Syn.* Enchant, charm, entice. See CAPTIVATE. — **be-witch'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **witch'er-y** (-wich'ēr-y), *n.* — **witch'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**be-witch'ing**, *p. a.* Fascinating; enchanting.

**be-wray'** (-rā'), *v. t.* [be- + AS. *wreġan* to accuse, betray.] To betray; expose; divulge. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**bey** (bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg*.] A governor of a district in the Turkish dominions; also, a title of courtesy.

**bey'lic**, **bey'lik** (-lik), *n.* The jurisdiction of a bey.

**be-yond'** (bē-yōnd'), *adv.* [AS. *beġeondan*, prep. and adv.; *be- + geond* yond, yonder.] Farther away; at a distance; yonder. — *prep.* 1. Of space or time: On or to the farther side of; farther on or away than. 2. Out of the reach or sphere of; as, *beyond* medical aid. 3. Above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, *beyond* expectation. — *n.* That which is on the farther side or beyond, esp. beyond the present life.

**bez'ant** (bēz'ant; bē-zant'), *n.* [F. *besant*, fr. LL. *Byzantinus* Byzantine.] 1. A gold coin of Byzantium, or Constantinople, circulated in Europe from the 6th to the 15th or 16th century, varying in value between the English sovereign and half sovereign. Also, a silver coin of this period. 2. *Arch.* A disk used in ornament.

**bez'-ant'ler** (bēz'ant'lēr; bāz'-), *n.* [L. *bis* twice (through OF. *bes*) + E. *antler*.] The second branch of a stag's horn; the bay-antler. See ANTLER.

**bez'el** (bēz'el), *n.* [From an old form of F. *biseau* sloping edge.] 1. A sloping edge or face, esp. on a cutting tool. 2. *Jewelry.* *a.* The oblique side or face of a cut gem; specif., the upper part of a brilliant projecting from the setting. *b.* The part of a setting that holds a gem. *c.* The grooved rim or flange in which a watch crystal is set.

**be-zique'** (bē-zēk'), *n.* [F. *bésigue*.] A kind of card game.

**be-zoar** (bē-zōr), *n.* [From F., fr. Ar., fr. Per. *pād-zahr*; *pād* protecting + *zahr* poison.] 1. Antidote. *Obs.* 2. Any of various concretions found chiefly in the alimentary organs of certain ruminants, and once used as antidotes to poison.

**be-zo'ni-an** (bē-zō'nī-ān), *n.* [It. *bisogno*, prop., need.] A recruit or raw soldier; hence: a low fellow; beggar. *Obs.*

**bhāng**, **bang** (bāng), *n.* [Hind. *bhāng*, fr. Skr. *bhāngā*.] 1. The hemp plant. *India.* 2. A narcotic and intoxicant made in India, etc., of dried hemp leaves and seed capsules.

**bhees'ty**, **bhees'tie** (-tī), *n.* [Per. *bihishtī*, lit., heavenly.] A water carrier, as to a household. *India.*

**Bhil** (bēl), *n.* One of a low-caste aboriginal race of western and central India, skilled in the use of the bow.

**bi-** (bi-). [L.] A prefix signifying, in general, *two*, used in forming adjectives denoting: 1. *Two*, *two* . . . ;

*twice* . . . ; *doubly* . . .

Examples: *biconvex*, *doubly convex*; *bipetalous*, having two petals, *two-petaled*, etc.; *bipinnate*, pinnate with the sections or divisions pinnate; *bipinnatifid*, etc.

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2. *a* Occurring or coming every *two* . . . ; lasting *two* . . . years, lasting *two* years; *biweekly*, occurring or appearing every *two* weeks.

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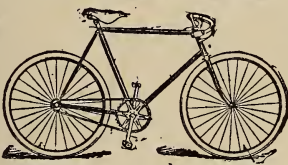
*āle*, *senāte*, *cāre*, *ām*, *accōunt*, *ārm*, *āsk*, *sofā*; *ēve*, *ēvent* *ēnd*, *reēcēt*, *makēr*; *īce*, *īll*; *ōld*, *ōbey*, *ōrb*, *ōdd*, *ōfēt*, *ōñnect*;

*ūse*, *ūnite*, *ūrn*, *ūp*, *ūp*, *ūccūts*, *menū*; *foōd*, *foōt*; *out*, *oil*;

*chair*; *gō*; *sing*, *īng*; *thēn*, *thēy*; *old*, *ōbān*; *nature*, *verdure* (87);



**bid/ī-o-thec** (bĭf'ī-ō-thĕk; -ōth'ĕk), *n.* [See BIBLIOTHECA.] A library or librarian.  
**bid/ī-o-the'ca** (-thĕ'kă), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. βιβλίον book + θήκη case, box.] A library. — **the'cal** (-thĕ'kăl), *a.*  
**Bib'list** (bĭb'list; bĭ'blĭst), *n.* 1. One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith. 2. A Bibliclist.  
**bid/ū-lous** (bĭb'ū-lūs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink.] 1. Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy. 2. Inclined to drink; addicted to tipping. — **bid/ū-lous-ly**, *adv.*  
**bi-cam'er-al** (bĭ-kăm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [bi + camera.] Of or including two chambers, or legislative branches.  
**bi-cap/sū-lar** (-kăp'sū-lăr), *a.* *Bot.* Having two capsules.  
**bi-car'bon-ate** (-kăr'bŏn-ăt), *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base (as sodium). Bicarbonate of soda is a white, crystalline substance, commonly called *cooking soda*, *saleratus*, etc.  
**bi-car'ri-nate** (-kăr'ī-năt), *a.* Having two carinate, or keel-like, projections, as the upper palea of grasses.  
**bice** (bĭs), *n.* [F. *bis* dark gray.] *Paint.* A kind of blue or green pigment.  
**bi-cen'te-na-ry** (bĭ-sĕn'tĕ-năr-ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to two hundred, esp. 200 years. — *n.* = BICENTENNIAL, *n.*  
**bi-cen'te-ni-al** (bĭ'sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* 1. Consisting of 200 years. 2. Occurring every 200 years. — *n.* The 200th year or anniversary, or its celebration.  
**bi-ceph'a-lous** (bĭ-sĕf'ă-lūs), *a.* [bi + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Having two heads.  
**biceps** (bĭ'sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed; *bis* twice + *caput* head.] *Anat.* A muscle having two heads or origins; esp., the large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm.  
**bi-cho'l'ride** (bĭ-kŏl'rid; -rĭd), *n.* See BI-, 3. *Specif.* : Mercury chloride, a strongly corrosive and antiseptic substance often called *corrosive sublimate*.  
**bi-chro'mate** (-krŏ'măt), *n.* *Chem.* A dichromate; specif., potassium dichromate.  
**bi-cip'i-tal** (-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis*. See BICEPS.] *Anat.* A Having two heads or origins, as certain muscles. b Pertaining to a biceps muscle.  
**bick'er** (bĭk'ĕr), *v. i.* 1. To contend petulantly; wrangle. 2. To move quickly and unsteadily, as a flame or light; quiver. — *n.* Contention; wrangle. — *Syn.* See DISPUTE.  
**bick'ern** (-ĕrn), *n.* [F. *bigorne*. See BICORN.] A kind of anvil. See BEAKIRON.  
**bi'col'or**, **bi'col'our** (bĭ'kŏl'ĕr) } *a.* [L. *bicolor*; *bi-* + *co-*  
**bi'col'ored**, **bi'col'oured** (-ĕrd) } *lor* color.] Of two colors.  
**bi-con'cave** (bĭ-kŏn'kăv), *a.* Concave on both sides.  
**bi-con'vex** (-vĕks), *a.* Convex on both sides.  
**bi'corn** (bĭ'kŏrn), *a.* [L. *bicornis*; *bi-* + *cornu* horn.] Two-horned; crescentlike. — **bi-cor'nous** (bĭ-kŏrn'ūs), *a.*  
**bi-cor'po-ral** (bĭ-kŏr'pŏ-răl), *a.* Having two bodies.  
**bi'cron** (bĭ'krŏn; bĭk'rŏn), *n.* *Physics.* A unit equal to one billionth (.000,000,001) of a meter. Symbol,  $\mu$ .  
**bi-cus'pid** (bĭ-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [See BI-, 1; CUSPIDATE.] Having two points, as some teeth. — *n.* *Human Anat.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth on each side of each jaw.  
**bi-cus'pid-ate** (-pĭ-dăt), *a.* Bicuspid.  
**bi'cy-cle** (bĭ'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [bi- + Gr. κύκλος circle, wheel.] A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other and propelled by the feet acting on treadles. — *v. i.*;  
 — **CLED** (-k'ld);  
 — **CLING** (-klĭng). To ride a bicycle. — **bi-  
 cy-cler** (-klĕr), *n.*  
**bi-cyc'lic** (bĭ-sĭk'ĭk), *a.* [bi- + *cyc-*  
*lic*.] 1. Consisting of, or arranged in, two cycles, circles, or *Bot.*, whorls. 2. Relating to bicycles.  
**bi-cyc'clism** (bĭ'sĭ-klĭz'm), *n.* Habit or art of bicycling.  
**bi-cyc'clist** (-klĭst), *n.* One who rides a bicycle; a bicyclist.  
**bid** (bĭd), *v. t.*; *pret.* BADE (băd), *bid*, *OB.* BAD; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bĭd'n), *bid*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING. [From AS. *bĭdān*, but early confused with AS. *bēodan* to offer, command. *Bid* now has the form of ME. *bidden* to ask, but the meaning of ME. *bēden* to command.] 1. To offer to pay (a certain price, as for a thing put up at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract). 2. To order; command. 3. To invite; request to come. 4. To express or utter, as a wish, a greeting, etc. 5. To entreat; beg; pray. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. — *Syn.* Proffer, tender, propose; direct, charge, enjoin. To bid beads, to pray with beads; distinguish each bead by a prayer. Cf. BADE, *n.*, 1.  
 — *v. i.* To make a bid. [Plan bids fair to succeed.]  
 To bid fair, to offer a good prospect; seem likely; as, that  
 — *n.* 1. Act of one who bids something; an offer. 2. The which is bid, or offered; the amount that is bid.  
**bi-dar'ka** (bĭ-dăr'kă), **bi-dar'ke** (-kĕ), *n.* [Russ. *baidarka*.] A portable boat made of stretched skins. *Alaska*.



Bicycle.

**bid/da-ble** (bĭd'ă-b'l), *a.* Obedient; docile.  
**bid/dance** (-ăns), *n.* Act of bidding; invitation; command.  
**bid'der** (bĭd'ĕr), *n.* One who bids.  
**bid'ding**, *n.* 1. Act of making bids; an offer of a price. 2. Command; order. 3. An invitation or summons.  
**bid'ding prayer**. *a R. C. Ch.* The prayer for the souls of benefactors said before the sermon. *b Angl. Ch.* The prayer before the sermon with petitions for specified objects or classes of persons.  
**bid'dy** (bĭd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A hen or chicken.  
**bid'dy, n.; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [For *Bridget*, proper name.] An Irish serving girl or woman; a maid-servant. *Colloq.*  
**bide** (bĭd), *v. t.*; *pret.* BODE (bŏd); *pret. & p. p.* BID'DEN (bĭd'ĕd; ăt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING (bĭd'ĭng). [AS. *bĭdan*.] 1. To dwell; abide. 2. To continue in a place, state, or action; continue to be. — *v. t.* 1. To wait for; — now only in *to bide one's time*, that is, to await one's opportunity, etc. 2. To encounter; withstand; as, *to bide the storm*; also, to endure; tolerate; as, I cannot *bide* liquors.  
**bid'dent** (bĭd'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *bĭdens*, -entis, two-pronged; *bi-* + *dens* tooth.] A two-pronged instrument.  
**bi-den'tal** (bĭ-dĕn'tăl), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A place struck by lightning, which was consecrated to Jupiter Fulgur and inclosed by a structure; also, the structure.  
**bi-den'tal**, **bi-den'tate** (-ăt), *a.* Two-toothed.  
**bi-det'** (bĭ-dĕt'; bĕ'dĕr), *n.* [F.] 1. A small horse, esp. for pack or courier service. 2. A form of sitz bath.  
**bid'ri**, **bid'ree** (bĭd'rĕ), *n.* [Hind. *bĭrĭ*, fr. *Bidar*, in India.] A pewterlike alloy used for making ware inlaid with gold or silver; — called also *tutenag*. Also, the ware.  
**Bi'e'lid** (bĕ'lid), *n.* [From *Biela's* comet.] *Astron.* See ANDROMEDA.  
**bi-en'ni-al** (bĭ-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *biennalis*, fr. *biennium* a space of two years; *bis* twice + *annus* year.] 1. Taking place once in two years. 2. Continuing or lasting for two years. — *n.* 1. Something which takes place once in two years. 2. A biennial plant; a plant that lasts only two years, producing leaves the first year, and fruit and seed the second, as the carrot and beet. — **bi-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**bier** (bĕr), *n.* [AS. *bār*, *bære*.] A litter; — now used only of the frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave.  
**biest'ings**. Var. of BEESTINGS.  
**bi-fa'cial** (bĭ-fă'shăl), *a.* 1. Having the opposite surfaces alike. 2. Having two fronts or faces.  
**bi-fa'ri-ous** (bĭ-fă'rĭ-ūs; 3), *a.* [L. *bifarius*; *bi-* + *fari* to speak.] Twofold; arranged in two rows. — **ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**biff** (bĭf), *n.* A blow; a whack. — *v. t.*; **BIFFED** (bĭft); **BIFF'ING**. To hit a blow; whack. *Both Slang, U. S.*  
**bi'fin** (bĭ'fĭn), *n.* [For *beefing*, from being red like raw beef.] 1. An English variety of apple, often sold after being dried in the oven. 2. Hence: Any apple baked and flattened into a cake. *Eng.*  
**bi'fid** (bĭ'fid), *a.* [L. *bifidus*; *bi-* + root of *findere* to split.] Split into two equal lobes or parts. — **bi'fid-ly**, *adv.*  
**bi-fi'lar** (bĭ-fĭ'lăr), *a.* Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads. — *a.* A bifilar micrometer. — **bi-fi'lar-ly**, *adv.*  
**bi-flag'el-late** (-flăg'ĕ-lăt), *a.* Having two flagella.  
**bi-fo'cal** (bĭ-fŏ'kăl), *a.* Having two foci; specif., pantoscopic. — *n.* A bifocal glass.  
**bi'fold** (bĭ'fŏld), *a.* Twofold; double.  
**bi-fo'li-ate** (bĭ-fŏ'li-ăt), *a.* Two-leaved.  
**bi-fo'li-o-late** (-li-ŏ-lăt), *a.* *Bot.* Having two leaflets.  
**bi'forked** (bĭ'fŏrkt), *a.* Bifurcate.  
**bi'form** (bĭ'fŏrm), *a.* Having or combining characteristics of two forms, as a satyr. — **bi'formed** (-fŏrmd), *a.*  
**Bi'f'rost** (bĕ'f'rŏst), *n.* [Icel. *bĭfrŏst*.] *Norse Myth.* The rainbow bridge connecting Asgard and the lower world.  
**bi-fur'cate** (bĭ-fŭr'kăt), *a.* Two-pronged; **bi-fur'cat-ed** (-kăt-ĕd; bĭ'fŭr-kăt'ĕd) } two-forked.  
**bi-fur'cate** (bĭ-fŭr'kăt; bĭ'fŭr-kăt), *v. i.* To divide into two branches. — **bi-fur'ca'tion** (bĭ'fŭr-kă'shŭn), *n.*  
**big** (big), *a.*; **BI'GER** (-ĕr); **BI'GEST**. 1. Strong; valiant. *Obs.* 2. Large in size, bulk, or extent. 3. Pregnant. 4. Having greatness, fullness, inflation, or the like. — *Syn.* Bulky, massive, gross. See GREAT.  
**big'a-mist** (big'ă-mĭst), *n.* One who practices bigamy.  
**big'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy. — **big'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*  
**big'a-my** (-mi), *n.* [From L. *bigamus* twice married; *bi-* + Gr. *γᾶμος* marriage.] Act of ceremonially marrying one person when already legally married to another.  
**big'ar-reau'** (big'ă-rŏ') } *n.* [F. *bigarreau*, fr. *bigarré* var-  
**big'a-roon'** (big'ă-rŏn') } riegated.] A race of cherries having a sweet flavor and firm flesh.  
**big'-end'i-an** (big'ĕn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the big end of an egg or to the Big-endians; particular about matters of little consequence; foolish or fatuous, esp. in controversy.  
**Big'-end'i-ans**, *n. pl.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a religious party (satirizing the English Catholic party) in Lilliput. They made it a matter of duty to break their**

**k** = **Ch** in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
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K  
L  
M



eggs at the big end, and were regarded as heretics by the Little-endians (the Protestant party) and by the law.

**bigg**, or **big** (big), *n.* [ME. *big*, *bigge*, fr. Icel. *bygg*.] The four-rowed variety of barley. *Dial. Eng.*

**big'ger** (-ér), *a.*, *compar.* of big, *a.*

**big'gin** (-in), *n.* Also -gen. [F. *dégain*.] A child's cap; cap; nightcap, specif., *Eng.*, the coil of a sergeant at law.

**big'gin**, *n.* A kind of coffeepot in which the coffee is held in a percolator, invented about 1800 by one Biggin.

**big'horn'** (-hörn'), *n.* The wild sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) of the Rocky Mountains.

**bight** (bit), *n.* [AS. *byht*, fr. *būgan* to bend.] 1. A corner; bend; angle, hollow. 2. *Geog.* A bend or curve, as in a river; specif., a sharp bend in a coast, forming an open bay; also, the bay itself. 3. *Naut.* The double part of a rope when bent; loop.

**big'ly** (big'li), *adv.* [From big, *a.*] 1. Violently. *Obs.* 2. In a swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; pompously.

**big'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being big.

**big-no'ni-a** (big-nō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.; after the Abbé *Bignon*.] *Bot.* A name of a large genus (*Bignonia*) of American, mostly tropical, climbing shrubs with showy, somewhat tubular flowers. It includes the cross vine.

**big-no'ni-a'ceous** (-ā'shūs), *a.* [NL. See *BIGNONIA*.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Bignoniaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, and (rarely) herbs, having opposite leaves and somewhat irregular flowers. It includes the bignonia, catalpa, etc.

**big'ot** (big'üt), *n.* [F. *bigot* bigot, hypocrite, in OF. a name once given to the Normans in France.] One obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, etc.—*Syn.* See *ENTHUSIAST*.

**big'ot-ed** (-éd; 24), *a.* Obstinate and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or the like; illiberal toward others' opinions.—*Syn.* Prejudiced, intolerant, narrow-minded.—**big'ot-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**big'ot-ry** (-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *ries* (-ri-z). State of mind of a bigot; also, acts or beliefs ensuing from such a state.

**big tree**. The giant sequoia (*Sequoia washingtoniana*).

**big'wig'** (-wig'), *n.* A person of consequence. *Jocose.*

**bi'jou'** (bē'zhōō'; bē'zhōō), *n.*; *pl.* *bijoux* (-zhōō'; -zhōōz; bē'z'). [F.] An elegant trinket; jewel.

**bi'jou'te-rie'** (bē'zhōō't-rē', bē'zhōō't-rē'), *n.* [F.] Bijoux collectively.—**bi-jou'try** (bē'zhōō'tri), *n.* [F.]

**bi'ju-gate** (bi'jōō-gāt; bi-jōō'gāt), *a.* [L. *bi-* + *jugatus*, joined.] *Bot.* Of a pinnate leaf, having two pairs of leaflets.

**bi-la'bi-al** (bi-lā'bi-āl), **bi-la'bi-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having two lips, as a corolla.

**bi-la-mel'lar** (bi-lā-mē'lār; lām'ē-lār), **bi-lam'el-late** (-lām'ē-lāt), **el-lat'ed** (-lāt'éd), *a.* Having two lamellæ.

**bi-lam'i-nar** (bi-lām'i-nār), **bi-lam'i-nate** (-nāt), **-nat'ed** (-nāt'éd), *a.* Having two lamina.

**bi-lan-der** (bi-lān-dēr; bi-lān'), *n.* [D. *bijlander*; *bij* by + *land* land.] *Naut.* A small two-masted merchant vessel, used only for coasting, or on canals, as in Holland.

**bi-lat'er-al** (bi-lāt'ēr-āl), *a.* Having two sides; affecting two sides or two parties.—**er-al-ly**, *adv.*—**al-ness**, *n.*

**bi'ber-ry** (bi'ber-ri), *n.* 1. The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). 2. Any similar plant or its fruit.

**bil'bo** (bil'bō), *n.*; *pl.* *boes* (-bōz). [From *Bilbao*, in Spain.] 1. A rapier; sword. 2. In *pl.* An iron fetter having shackles sliding on a long bar or bolt.

**bile** (bil), *n.* [L. *bilis*.] 1. The yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid secreted by the liver. 2. Fig., choleric; ill humor.

**bile'stone'** (bil'stōn'), *n.* A gallstone, or biliary calculus.

**bilge** (bilj), *n.* [Variant of *bulge*.] 1. The bulge of a cask, usually in the middle. 2. *Naut.* a That part of a ship's underwater body extending outward from the keel to the part having the sharpest curvature. b The space next the keelson of a ship.—*v. i.*; **BILGED** (biljgd); **BILG'ING** (bil'jŋg).

1. *Naut.* To spring a leak in the bilge; to rest on the bilge;—said of a vessel. 2. To bulge.—*v. t.*

1. *Naut.* To fracture, or stave in, the bilge or bottom of (a vessel). 2. To bulge.

**bilge keel**. *Shipbuilding*. A keel secured for a distance along a ship about at the turn of the bilge on either side, to check rolling;—called also *bilge piece*.

**bilge water**. *Naut.* Water that collects in the bilge.

**bilg'y** (bil'ji), *a.* Having the smell of bilge water.

**bil'i-a-ry** (bil'i-ā-ri; yā-ri), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or conveying, bile.—**iliary calculus**, *Med.*, a gallstone; concretion formed in the gall-bladder or its duct.

**bi-lin'e-ar** (bi-lin'ē-ār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, two lines; as, *bilinear* coordinates.

**bi-lin'gual** (-lin'gwāl), *a.* [L. *linguis*; *bi-* + *lingua* tongue, language.] Containing, consisting of, expressed in, or using, two languages.—**gual-ism**, *n.*—**gual-ly**, *adv.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ārn, āccoutant, ārn, sōk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ūd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cir'cūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil;



Bighorn.  
(*Ovis canadensis*)

**bil'ious** (bil'yūs), *a.* [L. *biliosus*, fr. *bilis* bile.] 1. Disordered in respect to the bile; dependent on, due to, or characterized by, an excess of bile. 2. Choleric; ill-tempered.—**bil'iously**, *adv.*—**bil'ious-ness**, *n.*

**bi-lit'er-al** (bi-lit'ēr-āl), *a.* Consisting of two letters.—*n.* A word, syllable, or root of two letters.—**lit'er-al-ism**, *n.*

**bil'k** (bil'k), *v. t.* 1. To evade payment of. 2. To frustrate or disappoint; deceive; defraud.—*n.* 1. A cheat; a trick; a hoax. 2. An untrustworthy person; a cheat.

**bill** (bil), *n.* [AS. *bile*.] 1. The beak, or nib, of a bird. 2. A similar beak in other animals, as the turtles.—*Syn.* See *BEAK*.—*v. i.* To join bills, as doves; caress fondly.

**bill**, *n.* [AS. *bil*, *bil*.] 1. A kind of obsolete military weapon having a hook-shaped blade. 2. A cutting instrument with a hook-shaped point, used in pruning, etc.

3. One who wields a bill; a billman.

**bill**, *n.* The bell, or boom, of the bittern.

**bill**, *n.* [LL. *bil*, for L. *bul* anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict, root.] 1. A written document (orig. under seal); a note. *Obs.* 2. A document containing a petition or prayer. 3. A draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment. 4. *Law.* A declaration in writing stating the wrong complained of in an action; as, a bill of complaint; true bill. The bill in equity includes a prayer for relief. 5. A placard, poster, handbill. 6. *a* = *BILL* or *EXCHANGE*. b A promissory note;—now used only in the United States, of bank notes, treasury notes, and silver certificates; as, ten-dollar bill. 7. An account of goods sold or services rendered with the price or charge. 8. Any paper containing a statement of particulars; as, a bill of fare; a bill for a font of type.

**bill of exchange**, an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay to some person designated a certain sum therein named. *Abbr.*, *B/E.* or *b. e.*—*b.* of *lading*, an account of goods shipped by any one, signed by the agent or owner of the transportation line, thus forming a receipt for the goods. *Abbr.*, *B/L.* or *b. l.*—*b.* of *sale*, a written instrument for the transfer of personal property. *Abbr.*, *B/S.* or *b. s.*

—*v. t.* 1. To make a bill, or list, of; as, to bill goods. 2. To advertise by bills, or posters; placard with bills.

**bil'a-bong'** (bil'ā-bōng'), *n.* [Native name.] In Australia, a blind channel leading out from a river;—sometimes called an *anabranch*.

**bill'board** (bil'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* A projection or ledge fixed on the bow of a vessel for the anchor to rest on.

**bill'board**, *n.* A flat surface, as of a panel or of a fence, on which bills are posted; a bulletin board; a hoarding.

**bill book**. *Com.* A book in which is kept an account of notes, bills of exchange, etc.

**bil'let** (bil'ēt; 24), *n.* [Dim. of 4th *bill*.] 1. A note; short letter. 2. A written order or ticket; specif., *Mil.*, an official requisition upon a person for the lodging of a soldier. 3. Quarters or place to which one is assigned, as by a billet; berth; position; place.—*v. t.* 1. *Mil.* To direct by a billet where to lodge; hence, to quarter. 2. To assign a billet to.

**bil'let**, *n.* [F. *billette*, fr. *bil* log, round stick.] 1. A small stick of wood, as for firewood. 2. *Metal.* A bar of metal. 3. *Arch.* A kind of ornament in Norman moldings.

4. *Saddlery.* A strap that enters a buckle, as the ends of the reins. b A loop that receives the end of a buckled strap.

**bil'let-doux'** (bil'ē-dōō'; F. bē'yē'dōō'), *n.*; *pl.* *BILLETSDoux* (bil'ē-dōōz'; F. bē'yē'dōō'). [F. *billet* note + *doux* sweet, L. *dulcis*.] A love letter or note.

**bil'fish'** (bil'fish'), *n.* 1. Any of numerous fishes having long slender jaws like a bird's bill, as the saury or the marine or fresh-water garfishes. 2. A sailfish or spearfish.

**bill'head'** (-hēd'), *n.* A printed form of spaced paper, usually with a business address or card at the top, used for making out bills, or accounts of charges.

**bil'liard** (bil'yārd), *n.* *Billiards*. A carom. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

**bil'liards** (bil'yārdz), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, OF. *billart* staff, cue, *bil* log.] Any of several games played on an oblong table, surrounded by an elastic ledge or cushion, with balls impelled by a cue.—**bil'liard-ist**, *n.*

**bil'lings-gate'** (bil'ŋgz-gāt'), *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A fish market, in London, notorious for foul and abusive language, at the former city gate called Billingsgate. 2. Coarsely abusive, foul, or profane language.

**bil'tion** (-yūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bis* twice, in imitation of *million* million.] In French and American numeration, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in English and German numeration, a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

**bil'tion-aire'** (-ār), *n.* One whose wealth is a billion or more, as of dollars or francs.

**bil'tionth** (bil'yūnth), *a.* The ordinal of a billion.—*n.* The billionth part of a unit. [a bill.]

**bill'man** (bil'mān), *n.* A man who uses, or is armed with, bill (bil'ūn), *n.* [F.] *Coinage*. An alloy of gold or silver with some baser metal; esp., an alloy of silver with more than its weight of copper, tin, or the like.

**bil'low** (bil'ō), *n.* An undulation of waters; a wave, esp.



one of great size; fig., an overwhelming flood or great body in onward motion.—**Syn.** See WAVE.—**v. i.** To rise and roll in waves; surge.

**billow-y** (-ō-ī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, **bill**/**post'er** (bīl'pōs'tēr) *n.* One whose occupation is to **bill**/**stick'er** (bīl'stik'ēr) post handbills or posters in public places.—**bill**/**post'ing**, **bill**/**stick'ing**, *n.*

**bill'y** (bīl'ī), *n.*; -LIES (-īz). [For *Willie*, pet form of *William*.] **1.** A bludgeon; club. **2.** A bushman's kettle; a cylindrical tin vessel with separate lid and a wire bail. *Australia.*

**bill'y-cock** (-kōk'), *n.*, or **billcock hat**. A round, low-crowned, soft felt hat; a wide-awake; sometimes, a stiff felt hat, or bowler. *British.*

**bill'y goat**. A male goat. *Colloq.* [two lobes.] **bi-lo**/**bate** (bī-lō'bāt), **bi-lo**/**bat-ed** (-bāt-ēd; 24), *a.* Having **bi-lo**/**u-lar** (bī-lōk'ū-lār), *a.* Divided into two cells or compartments.

**bil'sted** (bīl'stēd), *n.* The sweet gum. *U. S.* [*Africa.*]

**bil'tong** (bīl'tōng), *n.* [*S. African D.*] Jerked meat. *S.*

**bim'a-nous** (bīm'ā-nūs), *a.* *Zool.* Two-handed.

**bi-man'u-al** (bī-mān'ū-āl), *a.* Done with, or requiring the use of, both hands.—**bi-man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**bi-mes'tri-al** (-mēs'tri-āl), *a.* [*L. bimestris; bi- + mensis* months.] Continuing two months; bimonthly.

**bi-me-tal'ic** (bī-mē-tāl'ik), *a.* **1.** Composed of two metals. **2.** Using a double metallic standard (as gold and silver) for coins or currency; or of pert. to bimetallicism.

**bi-met'al-ism** (bī-mēt'āl-iz'm), *n.* Use of two metals (as gold and silver) to form at the same time, in combination, the standard of value; usually, such use under conditions of free coinage to either metal with the right of debtors to discharge their debts at their option in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law.

**bi-met'al-ist** (-ist), *n.* An advocate of bimetallicism.

**bi-month'ly** (-mūnth'lī), *a.* Done or occurring every two months; lasting two months; rarely, semimonthly, or bi-weekly. See **bi**, 2 a & b.

**bin** (bīn), *n.* [*AS. binn* manger, crib.] A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle.—**v. t.**; **BINNED** (bīnd); **bin'ning**. To put into a bin; as, to *bin* wine.

**bin'a-ry** (bīn'd-ī-ī), *a.* [*L. binarius, fr. bini* two by two, two at a time.] Compounded, consisting of, or characterized by, two things or parts; as, a *binary* compound.

**binary star**, *Astron.*, a double star whose members revolve round their common center of gravity.—**b. theory**, *Chem.*, the theory that all chemical compounds consist of two constituents of opposite and unlike qualities.

**bin'ate** (bī'nāt), *a.* [*L. bini* two by two.] *Bot.* Double; growing in pairs or couples.—**bi'nate-ly**, *adv.*

**bind** (bīnd), *v. t.*; *pres. & p. p.* **BOUND**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BIND'ING**. [*AS. bindan*, past tense *band*, *bundon*, *p. p. bunden*.] **1.** To tie or confine with a cord, band, chain, or the like. **2.** To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind; as, frost *binds* the streams.

**3.** Specif., to cause to cohere; give consistency to by means of an agent, as by an egg in a food mixture. **4.** To cover as with a bandage; bandage;—often used with *up*; as, to *bind up* a wound. **5.** To make fast (a thing about or upon something) by or as by tying. **6.** To protect or strengthen by a band or binding, often ornamental. **7.** To sew or fasten together and inclose in a cover, as a pamphlet or book. **8.** To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action; as, certain drugs *bind* the bowels. **9.** Fig., to oblige, restrain, or hold by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral or social tie. **10. Law.** To place under legal obligation to serve; indenture; as, to *bind* an apprentice;—sometimes used with *out*; as, *bound out* to service.

**to bind over**, to put under bonds to do something, as to appear at court; to keep the peace, etc.

—**v. i.** **1.** To perform the act of tying something; as, to reap and *bind*. **2.** To grow stiff; cohere. **3.** To be restrained from motion, or from customary action, as by friction; as, the wheel *binds*. **4.** To exert a binding or restraining influence.

—**n.** **1.** That which binds or ties; act of binding; state of being bound. **2. Music.** A tie, slur, or brace.

**bind'er** (bīn'dēr), *n.* One who binds; that which binds, as a machine, a cord or band, a bond, a cement, etc.

**bind'er-y** (bīn'dēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -eries (-īz). A place where books, etc., are bound; a bookbinder's establishment.

**bind'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who, or that which, binds. **2.** A thing that binds, as the fastening of the sections of a book, esp. this fastening with the cover.

**bind'weed'** (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* Any convulvulus.

**bine** (bīn), *n.* [*Var. of BIND.*] Any twining stem or flexible shoot; specif.: **a** The stem of the hop. **b** The woodbine. *c* The bindweed.

**bin'a-nacle** (bīn'ā-k'l), *n.* [*For bitacle*, through *Pg.*, *fr. L. habitaculum* dwelling place.] *Naut.* A case, box, or stand holding a ship's compass and a lamp for use at night.

**bin'o-cle** (-ō-k'l), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. L. bini* two at a time + *oculus* eye.] *Optics.* A binocular telescope, field glass, etc.

**bin-oc'u-lar** (bīn-ōk'ū-lār; bī-nōk'-), *a.* Pertaining to or using both eyes at once; also, adapted to the use of both eyes.—**n.** A binocular glass, as an opera glass.—**bin-oc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.*—**bin-oc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**bi-no'mi-al** (bī-nō'mī-āl), *a.* [*Fbi- + L. nomen* name:] Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; as, a *binomial* equation.—**n.** **1. Alg.** An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus [+ ] or minus [- ]. **2. Biol.** A name consisting of two terms; as, *Ranunculus acris* (the tall buttercup) is a *binomial*.

**bi-nū'cle-ar** (bī-nū'klē-ār), **bi-nū'cle-ate** (-ât), *a.* Having two nuclei.

**bi'o-**. Combining form from *Gr. blos* life.

**bi'o-blast** (bī'ō-blāst), *n.* *Biol.* See **BIOPHORE**.

**bi'oc-el-late** (bī-ōs'ē-lāt), *a.* Having two ocelli.

**bi'o-chem'is-try** (bī'ō-kēm'is-trī), *n.* The chemistry of living organisms; biological chemistry.—**bi'o-chem'ic** (kēm'ik), *-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.*—**chem'ist**, *n.*

**bi'o-dy-nam'ics** (bī'ō-dī-nām'iks; -dī-), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) Physiology treating of the active vital phenomena of organisms;—opposed to *biostatics*.—**bi'o-dy-nam'ic** (-īk), *a.*

**bi'o-gen** (bī'ō-jēn), *n.* *Biol.* See **BIOPHORE**.

**bi'o-gen'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sīs) *n.* *Biol.* The doctrine that the **bi-og'e-ny** (bī-ōj'ē-nī) genesis of living organisms can take place only through living germs or parents.—**bi-og-e-net'ic** (bī'ō-jē-nēt'ik), *a.*

**bi'o-ge-og-ra-phy** (-jē-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*Bio- + geography*.] The branch of biology which deals with the geographical distribution of animals and plants. It includes both zoogeography and phyto geography.—**bi'o-ge-og-raph'ic** (-jē-ō-grāf'ik), *a.*—**bi'o-ge-og-raph'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl), *adv.*

**bi'o-graph** (bī'ō-grāf), *n.* A cinematograph.

**bi-og'ra-pher** (bī-ōg'rā-fēr), *n.* One who writes biography.

**bi'o-graph'ic** (bī'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Biographical.

**bi'o-graph'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to biography.—**bi'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**bi-og'ra-phy** (bī-ōg'rā-fī), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fīz). [*Gr. βιογραφία; blos* life + *γράφω* to write.] **1.** The written history of a person's life. **2.** Biographical writings or composition in general.

**bi'o-log'i-cal** (bī'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or relating to biology.—**bi'o-log'ic** (-īk), *a.*—**bi'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**bi-ol'o-gist** (bī-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.* One versed in biology.

**bi-ol'o-gy** (-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science of life; the branch of knowledge which treats of the origin, development, structure, functions, distribution, etc., of plants and animals.

**bi'o-mag'net-ism** (bī'ō-māg'nēt-iz'm), *n.* Animal magnetism.—**mag-net'ic** (-māg-nēt'ik), *a.*

**bi-om'e-try** (bī-ōm'ē-trī), *n.* **1.** Calculation of the probable duration of human life. **2. Biol.** The statistical study of variation.—**bi'o-met'ric** (bī'ō-mēt'rik), *-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.*—**met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**bi'on** (bī'ōn), *n.* [*Gr. βίον* living.] *Biol.* The physiological individual.

**bi'o-nom'ics** (bī'ō-nōm'iks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) [*Bio- + -nomics* as in *economics*.] *Ecology.*—**bi'o-nom'ic** (-īk),—**bi'o-nom'i-cal**, *a.*—**bi-on'o-mist** (bī-ōn'ō-mīst), *n.*

**bi'o-phore**, **bi'o-phor** (bī'ō-fōr; 57), *n.* *Biol.* The smallest body of matter capable of life; the hypothetical ultimate supramolecular vital unit (Weismann). The *biophore* more or less nearly answers to *bioblast* (Altmann), *pangen* (de Vries), *plasmone* (Wiensner), *biogen* (Verworn).

**bi'o-scope** (-skōp), *n.* **1.** A view of life; that which gives such a view. **2.** A cinematograph.

**bi'o-stat'ics** (-stāt'iks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) *Biol.* The study of the structure of organisms in relation to their functions;—opp. to *biodynamics*.—**bi'o-stat'ic**, *-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**bi-ō'ta** (bī-ō'tā), *n.* [*NL. See BIOTIC.*] *Biol.* The animal and plant life of a region.

**bi-ōt'ic** (bī-ōt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. βιωτικός* pert. to life.] *Biol.* Relating to life; as, the *biotic* principle.

**bi'o-tite** (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [*After J. B. Biol.*, French physicist.] *Min.* A species of mica, generally black or dark green, common in crystalline rocks. It is a silicate of iron, magnesium, potassium, and aluminum.—**bi'o-tit'ic** (-tīt'ik), *a.*

**bi'p'a-rous** (bīp'ā-rūs), *a.* *Zool.* Bringing forth two young at a birth.

**bi-par'tite** (bī-pār'tīt), *a.* **1.** Being in two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal writing. **2.** Divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf.

**bi'par-ti'tion** (bī-pār-tīsh'ūn), *n.* Division into two parts.

**bi'ped** (bī'pēd), *n.* [*L. bipēs; bi- + pes, pedis*, foot.] A two-footed animal, as man or a fowl.—**bi'pe-dal** (bī'pē-dāl), *a.*

**bi-pet'al-ous** (bī-pēt'āl-ūs), *a.* Having two petals.

**bi-pin'nate** (bī-pīn'nāt), **bi-pin'nat-ed** (-āt-ēd), *a.* **bi-pin-nat'i-fid** (bī-pī-nāt'ī-fīd), *a.* **bi-pin-nat'i-par'tite** (-pār'tīt), *a.* **bi-pin-nat'i-sect** (-sēkt), **bi-pin-nat'i-sect'ed**, *a.* Doubly pinnate, pinnatifid, etc.

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (50); **box**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
E  
F  
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**bi'plane** (bi'plān'), *n.* *Aeronautics.* An aeroplane having two supporting planes. — *a.* *Aeronautics.* Having, or consisting of, two superposed planes, aérocruces, or the like; or of pertaining to a biplane; as, a *biplane* rudder. **bi-po'lar** (bi-pō'lār), *a.* Having two poles; as, a *bipolar* dynamo; *Anat., specif.,* of cells, running out into a process at each end. — *bi-po-lar'i-ty* (bi-pō-lār'i-tī), *n.* **Bi'pont** (bi-pōnt), **Bi-pon'tine** (bi-pōn'tin), *a.* Relating to Zweibrücken (Lat. *Bipontium*), in Bavaria; — said of certain editions of the classics, the first printed at Zweibrücken, the last at Strassburg, about 1800. **bi-quad'rate** (bi-kwōd'rāt), *n.* *Math.* The fourth power, or the square of the square. — **bi-quad-rat'ic** (bi'kwōd-rāt'ik), *a. & n.* [Frays.] **bi-ra'di-ate** (-rā'dī-āt), **-at'ed** (-āt'éd; 24), *a.* Having two **bi-ra'mous** (bi-rāmūs), *a.* Having, or consisting of, two branches.

**birch** (bīrch), *n.* [AS. *bīrce*, *bierce*, *beorc.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Betula*) of trees, many of which are valuable for timber, and some of which are cultivated for ornament. The outer bark of most species consists of soft, membranous, easily separable layers. **2.** The wood or timber of the birch. **3.** A birch twig or twigs, for flogging. — *v. t.* To whip with a birch.

**birch'en** (bīrch'ēn), *a.* Of or relating to birch. **bird** (bīrd), *n.* [ME. *brūd*, *bred*, *bird*, young bird, bird, AS. *bridd.*] **1.** The young of any animal. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Any member of a class (*Aves*) of warm-blooded vertebrates having the body more or less completely covered with feathers. **3.** Among sportsmen, a game bird. **4.** A clay pigeon. **5.** A person or thing of peculiar character, as in excellence, oddity, incapacity, offensiveness, etc. *Colloq. or Slang.*

**bird of paradise**, any of a number of very beautiful birds of New Guinea and adjacent islands, notable for their brilliant colors and elegant plumes. — **b.** of passage, a migratory bird. — **b.** of prey, *Zoöl.*, any carnivorous bird of the group chiefly represented by the hawks, eagles, and vultures (order *Raptiores*), and the owls (*Strigæ*, a suborder of *Coraciiformes*, with some of *Raptiores*). — *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

**bird'call'** (-kōl'), *n.* The note or cry of a bird, or a sound imitating it; also, an instrument, as a whistle, for imitating a birdcall.

**bird'lime'** (-līm'), *n.* [*bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] A viscid substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds that light thereon; hence, anything that ensnares. — *v. t.* To smear with or as with birdlime; catch with birdlime.

**bird'man'** (bīrd'mān'), *n.* An aeronaut; aviator. **Colloq.** **bird's-eye'** (bīrdz'ī), *a.* **1.** Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not minute. **2.** Marked with spots suggesting birds' eyes; as, *bird's-eye* maple. — *n.* Any of various small bright-colored flowers, as a species of primrose (*Primula farinosa*), the germander speedwell, etc.

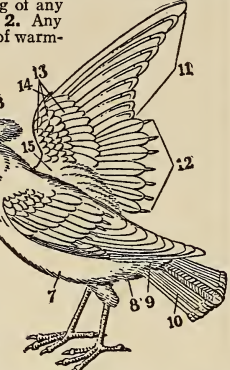
**birds'-foot'**, **bird'-foot'**, *n.* Any of various plants having leaves or flowers suggesting the foot of a bird, as a small yellow vetch (genus *Ornithopus*) having bent and jointed pods; — chiefly attributive, as in: **birds'-foot** fern, a small European fern (*Cheilanthes radicans*); **birds'-foot** trefoll, a trefoll (esp. *Lotus corniculatus*) with clawlike pods; **birds'-foot** violet (*Viola pedata*), which includes the pansy violet.

**bird'wom'an** (bīrd'wōm'ān), *n.* An aviatrix. **Colloq.** **bi'reme** (bi'rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis*; *bi-* + *remus* oar.] A galley with two banks of oars.

**bi-ret'ta** (bi-rēt'tā), or **ber-ret'ta** (bē-rēt'tā), *n.* [From It., fr. LL. *birrus*, *birrum*, a cloak.] A square cap sometimes worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church, and by others.

**bir'linn** (bīrl'īn), **bir'fling** (-flīng), *n.* [Gael. *biarlinn.*] A galley or large rowing vessel used about the Western Islands (Hebrides), Scotland.

**birr** (bīr), *n.* **1.** Force, as of the wind or of an onslaught; onward rush; impetus. **2.** Bodily force exerted against



**Bird.** 1 Forehead; 2 Crown; 3 Occipital Region; 4 Lore; 5 Auricular Region; 6 Breast; 7-8 Abdomen; 9 Under Tail Coverts; 10 Tail; 11 Primaries; 12 Secondaries; 13 Upper Wing Coverts; 14 Bastard Wing; 15 Scapulars.

— *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

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something; a blow or push. **3.** A whirring sound. — *v. i.*; **BIRRED** (bīrd); **BIRRED'ING**. To make, or move with, a whirl. **birth** (bīrth), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of coming into life, or of being born; also, act of bringing forth. **2.** That which is born or produced. **3.** Lineage; descent; sometimes, noble descent; as, a man of good *birth*. **4.** The condition to which one is born; inherited state, disposition, or tendency; as, an artist by *birth*. **5.** Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of a new party. — *Syn.* Parentage, extraction, lineage, race, family. **birth'day'** (-dā'), *n.* **1.** Day of birth, origin, or commencement. **2.** The anniversary of one's birth. **birth'mark'** (-mārk'), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth; a nevus.

**birth'night'** (-nīt'), *n.* The night when a person is born; the anniversary of that night; formerly, in England, speci., the celebration on the evening of a royal birthday.

**birth'place'** (-plās'), *n.* Place of birth or origin. **birth'right'** (-rīt'), *n.* Any right belonging by birth. **birth'root'** (-rōot'), *n.* Trillium, esp. a certain species (*Trillium erectum*) having an astringent rootstock.

**birth'wort'** (-wōrt'), *n.* **1.** Any of several species of a genus (*Aristolochia*) of plants the aromatic roots of which are reputed to aid in parturition. **2.** = **BIRTHROOT**. **bis** (bis), *adv.* [L. *bis* twice, fr. root of *duo* two.] **Twice**; — used to direct or ask repetition, as of a passage of music. **Bi-sai'yan** (bi-sā'yān). *Var.* of **VISAYAN**.

**bis'cuit** (bis'kit), *n.*; *pl.* -CUIT or -CUITS (see **PLURAL, n., Note**). [F., fr. L. *bis* twice + *coccus*, p. of *coquere* to cook.] **1.** A kind of unraised bread, baked hard in flat cakes; — usually called *cracker* in the U. S. **2.** A small cake of bread raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder. U. S. **3.** Unglazed earthenware after the first baking.

**bise** (bēz), *n.* [F.] A cold, dry north wind of southern Europe. It is nearly the same as the *mistral*.

**bi-sec't'** (bi-sēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *bi-* + *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To divide into two parts or, *Geom.*, into two equal parts. — *bi-sec'tion* (-sēk'shūn), *n.* — *bi-sec'tor* (-tēr; -tōr), *n.*

**bi-sec'trix** (-trīks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICES (bi'sēk-trī'sēz). A bisector; specif., a line bisecting the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal.

**bi-ser'rate** (bi-sēr'āt), *a.* **1.** Doubly serrate; having the serratures serrate, as in some leaves. See **LEAF, Illust. 2. Zoöl.** Serrate on both sides.

**bi-sex'u-al** (-sēk'shū-āl), *a.* Of both sexes; hermaphrodite. **bish'op** (bish'ip), *n.* [AS. *bisceop*, *biscop*, L. *episcopus* overseer, bishop, Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*; *ἐπί* over + *σκοπέω* inspector.] **1.** A spiritual overseer or director. **2. Eccl.** A clergyman of the highest order in various Christian churches. **3. Chess.** A certain piece that can move diagonally only. **4.** A chief priest of a non-Christian religion. **5.** A beverage of port wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar.

— *v. t.* To appoint as bishop; make a bishop of.

**bish'op, v. t.** [From the name of the scoundrel who first practiced it. *Youatt.*] *Par.* To make (a horse) seem younger, by operating on the teeth.

**bish'op-ric** (-rīk), *n.* [AS. *bisceoprice*; *bisceop* bishop + *rice* dominion.] **1.** A diocese. **2.** The office of a bishop.

**bish'op's-cap'**, *n.* The miterwort.

**Bis'ka-ra-rol**, **Biskara button** (bis'kā-rā). [From *Biskra*, in Algeria.] *Med.* = **ALEPPO BOLL**.

**bis'muth** (bis'mūth; bis'mūth), *n.* [G.] *Chem.* A brittle, reddish white metallic element. Symbol, *Bi*; at. wt., 208.0. — **bis'muth-al** (-āl), *a.* — **bis'muth-ic** (-īk; -mū-thīk), *a.* — **bis'muth-ous** (bis'mūth-ūs; bis'-), *a.*

**bi'son** (bi'sūn), *n.* [L., a wild ox, fr. Gr. *βίσων*.] Either of two species of large bovine quadrupeds, with massive shaggy fore quarters and head: **a.** The European bison, or aurochs (*Bos bonasus*). **b.** The American bison, or buffalo (*Bos bison*).

**bisque** (bīsk), *n.* [F.] A thick, rich soup made esp. of crawfish or other shellfish or of flesh of birds or rabbits.

**brav'ry**, *n.* [Corrupt of *biscuit*.] = **BISCUIT, 3.**

**bisque, n.** [F.] In tennis, etc., odds of a point to be taken when desired; in croquet, odds of an extra turn.

**bis-sex'tile** (bi-sēks'tīl), *a.* [L. *bissextilis* annus, fr. *bis-sex-tus* (bis twice + *sex-tus* sixth, fr. *sex* six) the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day.] Containing or designating the day intercalated in leap years in the Julian calendar. — *n.* Leap year.

**bis'ter'** (bis'tēr), *n.* [F. *bistre*.] *Paint.* A dark brown pig-bis'ter' ment used in water color; also, its color.

**bis'tort** (bis'tōrt), *n.* [L. *bis* + *tortus*, p. p. of *torguere* to twist.] A European herbaceous plant (*Polygonum bistorta*); also, the American species (*P. bistorioides*). The twisted root is used as an astringent.

**bis'tou-ry** (-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [F. *bistouri*.] A kind of small slender knife used in surgery.

**bi-sul'cate** (bi-sūl'kāt) *a.* **1.** Having two grooves. **2.** **bi-sul'cat-ed** (-kāt-éd) *f.* Cloven; — of a foot or hoof.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, ārcūcs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chāir; go; sing, īrk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (87);



**bi-sul'phate** (bī-sūl'fāt), *n.* An acid sulphate.

**bit** (bīt), *pret. & p. p.* of **BITE**.

**bit**, *n.* [AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite.] 1. The biting or cutting edge or part of a tool. 2. Any of various cutting tools or parts; as: a The cutting iron of a plane. b A tool for drilling or boring. 3. The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers. 4. The part of a bridle, usually of steel, which is inserted in a horse's mouth, together with its appendages. 5. Anything that curbs or restrains.

— *v. t.* **BIT'TED**; **BIT'ING**. To put a bridle or bit on; curb; check; bridle.

**bit**, *n.* [AS. *bīta*, fr. *bītan* to bite.] 1. A part of anything such as may be bitten off; morsel; bite. 2. A small part of anything; little; jot. 3. Somewhat; something, but not very great. 4. A short time; a little while; as, to rest a *bit*. *Colloq.* 5. Specif., of money: a A small coin; as, a threepenny bit. *Eng.* b A small silver coin (as the Mexican real, formerly current); now, usually, the sum of 12½ cents (generally in the phrases *two bits*, *four bits*, *six bits*). A *long bit* is fifteen cents; a *short bit*, ten cents. *Southern & Western U. S.*

**bitch** (bīch), *n.* [AS. *bicce*.] 1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. 2. Opprobriously, a woman, esp. a lewd woman. *Now Low.*

**bite** (bīt), *v. t.*; *pret.* **BIT**; *p. p.* **BIT'TEN** (bīt'n), **BIT**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BIT'ING** (bīt'ing). [AS. *bītan*.] 1. To seize with or as with the teeth, jaws, or a jawlike organ, so as to enter, nip, or grip the thing seized; to wound or pierce with a fang, proboscis, or similar organ. 2. To cut, gash, or pierce, as an edged weapon. 3. To cause sharp pain or smarting to; also, to act upon harmfully; hurt; as, frosts *bite* the leaves. 4. To act on chemically; corrode; eat; as, the acid *bites* the plate. 5. To seize; impress; affect profoundly. 6. To cheat; trick; take in. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* 1. To bite something. 2. To be pungent, as mustard. 3. To take a bait; take a tempting offer. 4. To corrode, or eat, as a mordant. 5. To produce an impression; as, such thoughts *bite*. 6. To take or keep a firm hold; as, the anchor *bites*.

— *n.* 1. Act or manner of biting. 2. A morsel; as much as is taken at a bite. 3. Food; victuals. 4. A wound made by biting. 5. The hold or grip by which friction is created or purchase obtained, as of one part of a machine on another part. 6. The smart, tang, or penetrating effect of a sharply impinging sensation.

**bit'er** (bīt'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, bites.  
**bit'ing**, *p. a.* That bites; sharp; cutting; sarcastic; caustic.— **bit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**bit'stock'** (bīt'stōk'), *n.* A stock for rotating a bit; a brace.  
**bit'ter** (bīt'tēr), *n.* On a ship, a fixed vertical timber or iron casting, usually one of a pair, for securing hawsers, ropes, etc.

— *v. t.* *Naut.* To put round the bits, as a cable.  
**bit'ten** (bīt'tēn), *p. p.* of **BITE**.

**bit'ter** (ēr), *a.* [AS. *bīter*.] 1. Having or designating a peculiar, characteristically disagreeable taste, as of hops. 2. Painful; distressful; grievous. 3. Characterized by severity or cruelty; harsh; caustic. 4. Expressing grief or pain; as, *bit'ter* tears.— **Syn.** Acrid, sharp, pungent; cutting, severe. See **SOUR**.

to the **bit'ter end**. [Perh. from or confused with *bitter end* of a cable (see below).] To the last extremity, however calamitous.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become bitter.

— *n.* 1. That which is bitter. 2. Bitter beer. *Eng.*

**bit'ter end**. [See **BITT**, *n.*] *Naut.* The inboard end of a cable. Cf. to the *bitter end*, under **BITTER**, *a.*

**bit'ter-ish**, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

**bit'ter-ly**, *adv.* In a bitter manner.

**bit'tern** (bīt'tēr'n), *n.* [From **BITTER**, *a.*] The bitter liquor in salt works after the salt has crystallized out.

**bit'tern**, *n.* [From *F. butor*.] Any of certain small or medium-sized birds of the heron family, noted for their booming cry.

**bit'ter-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being bitter.

**bit'ter-root'** (rōōt'), *n.* A portulacaceous plant (*Lewisia rediviva*), giving name to the Bitterroot Mountains and Bitterroot River. It bears handsome pink flowers.

**bit'ters** (ēr'tz), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped.

**bit'ter-sweet'** (ēr-swēt'), *a.* Mingling bitter and sweet. — *n.* 1. A climbing poisonous plant (*Solanum dulcamara*) of the nightshade family, with purple flowers and oval red berries. It has a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. 2. An American climbing



European Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

shrub (*Celastrus scandens*) the yellow capsule of which opens and discloses a red aril.

**bit'ter-weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* Any of several American plants containing a bitter principle; as: a Ragweed. b Horseweed. c A sneezeweed (*Helenium tenuifolium*).

**bit'u-lith'ic** (bīt'ū-līth'ik), *a.* [bitumen + Gr. λίθος stone.] Designating a paving of broken stone cemented with bitumen or asphalt. — *n.* Bitulithic pavement.

**bit'u'men** (bīt'ū'mēn; bīt'ū-), *n.* [L. *bitumen*.] Originally, mineral pitch, or asphalt (see **ASPHALT**); hence, any of a number of inflammable mineral substances including asphalt, the semisolid tars, petroleum, and naphtha. — **bit'u-mi-nize** (bīt'ū'mī-nīz), *v. t.*; — **NIZED** (-nīzd); — **NIZ'ING** (-nīz'ing). — **bit'u'mi-ni-za'tion** (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-), *n.* bit'u'mi-nous (-nūs), *a.* Having the qualities of, compounded with, or containing, bitumen.

**bi'va'lent** (bī'vāl'ēnt; bīv'ā-), *a.* [bi- + L. *valens*, p. pr. See **VALENCE**.] *Chem.* Having a valence of two. — **bi'va'lence** (-lēns), **bi'va'lency** (-lēn-sī), *n.*

**bi'valve** (bī'vālv), *n.* A mollusk having a shell consisting of a right and a left valve connected by a hinge, as an oyster. — *a.* Having a shell composed of two such valves. — **bi'valved** (-vālvd), **bi'val'vu-lar** (bī-vālv'vū-lār), *a.*

**bi'vouac** (bīv'wāk; bīv'ōō-āk), *n.* [F., prob. fr. G. *beiwache*, or *beiwacht*; *bei* by + *wachen* to watch.] An encampment for a short stay with only an improvised shelter, if any. — *v. i.*, — **OUACKED** (-wākt; -ōō-ākt); — **OUACKING**. To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housing.

**bi'week'ly** (bī'wēk'lī), *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks; also, semiweekly. — *n.* A biweekly publication. — **bi'week'ly**, *adv.*

**bi-zarre'** (bī-zār'), *a.* [F., fr. Sp. *bizarro* gallant, brave, liberal.] Characterized by unnatural or sensational contrasts; fantastical. — **Syn.** See **FANCIFUL**.

**blab** (blāb), *v. t. & i.*; **BLABBED** (blābd); **BLAB'BERING**. 1. To talk foolishly or idly; chatter; babble. 2. To speak, talk, or tell unnecessarily or thoughtlessly. — *n.* 1. One who blabs; a tattler. 2. Idle talk; tattletelling. — **blab'ber**, *n.* **black** (blāk), *a.* [AS. *blæc*.] 1. Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the darkest or a very dark color, the opposite of *white*; characterized by such a color; as, *black* as ebony. 2. Having dark skin, hair, and eyes; of a race characterized by dark pigmentation; — said: a Of Negroes, Negritos, and native Australians; as, the *black* races; *black* law (a law referring to colored people). b Of dark-skinned non-European peoples; as, "the *black* [Hindu] officers." 3. Soiled with dirt; foul. 4. Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; as, *black* despair. 5. Destitute of moral light or goodness; wicked. 6. Expressing menace or discontent; threatening; sullen; foreboding; as, *black* looks. 7. Evil or baneful as a result of magic; connected with dark or forbidden practices; as, the *black* art; *black* magic. — **Syn.** Dark, murky, pitchy, inky, dusky, swart, ebony, atrocious.

— *n.* 1. The darkest color. 2. A black pigment or dye. 3. Black clothing; also, formerly (usually in *pl.*), a black garment or dress. 4. A stain; spot. 5. A Negro, Negrito, or native Australian; loosely, a person of any dark-skinned race.

— *adv.* Sullenly; threateningly; maliciously.

— *v. t.* 1. To make black; sully. 2. To make black and shining, as boots.

**black'a-moor** (blāk'ā-mōōr), *n.* [black + Moor.] A black; esp., an African black; a negro or negress.

**black art**. Art of conjurers and witches; necromancy.

**black'-a-vised'** (-vīst'; -vīzd'), *a.* Dark-visaged; swart.

**black'ball'** (-bāl'), *n.* A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting; — usually two words. — *v. t.* To vote against or reject by or as if by voting with a black ball.

**black'ber-ry** (blāk'bēr-ī), *n.* The fruit of any of many species of brambles, black or very dark purple when ripe; also, any of the plants.

**blackberry lily**. An iridaceous garden plant (*Gemmingia chinensis*), with pointed linear leaves and clusters of orange-colored lilylike flowers and a blackberrylike mass of seeds.

**black bindweed**. A the black bryony (*Tamus communis*).

**black'bird** (-būrd), *n.* 1. Any of various birds of which the males are largely or entirely black; as, in the United States, the crow blackbird, the redwing, etc. 2. A black; esp., *Australia*, a Melanesian or Papuan. *Cant.*

**black'bird-er** (-būrd-ēr), *n.* A slave ship. *Cant.*

**black'bird-ing**, *n.* Kidnaping of blacks to be sold as slaves; also, *Australia*, the act or practice of importing "black-birds" for service on Queensland plantations. *Cant.*

**black'board'** (-bōrd'; b7), *n.* Any dark smooth surface for writing on, drawing on, etc., with chalk or crayons.

**black book**. A any of various official books so called from the color of their binding, the style of their type, or the nature of their contents. b A book registering the names of students, soldiers, or others liable to censure or punish-



ment. *Eng.* — to be in one's black books, to have incurred one's displeasure.

**black'boy** ('-boi'), *n.* See GRASS TREE.  
**black'cap** ('-kăp'), *n.* 1. Any of various birds with black crowns, as a small European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*), the chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), etc. 2. A species of raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) having black fruit.  
**black'cock** ('-kôk'), *n.* The male of the black grouse.  
**black damp.** = CHOKE DAMP.  
**black death.** A virulent form of plague which ravaged Asia and Europe in the 14th century.  
**black diamond.** a In pl. Coal. b = CARBONADO.  
**black dog.** The spirit of ill humor, melancholy, or dumps; as, to be under the black dog.  
**black'en** (blăk'ən), *v. t.* 1. To make black or dark; darken. 2. To defame; sully. — *Syn.* Vilify, slander, calumniate. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark. — **black'en-er**, *n.*  
**black-eyed Sus'an.** a The coneflower, or yellow daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*). b The bladder ketmie.  
**Black'feet**, *n. pl.* A certain tribe of Algonquian Indians.  
**black'fel'low** ('-fêl'ô), *n.* An Australian aboriginal.  
**black'fish** ('-fish'), *n.* 1. A. Any of several small, toothed whales (genus *Globicephala*). b Sometimes, any of certain other larger whales. c A small food fish (*Dallia pectoralis*) of Alaska and Siberia, able to revive after having been long frozen. 2. Any of various dark-colored fishes, as the tautog, the black sea bass of the Atlantic coast, etc.  
**black flag.** The flag of a pirate, often bearing a skull and crossbones; a signal of defiance to society.  
**black fly.** Any of several small, venomous, two-winged flies (genus *Stomoxys*), having aquatic larvae. *U. S.*  
**Black'foot** ('blăk'fôot'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Blackfeet; as, a Blackfoot Indian. — *n.* A Blackfoot Indian.  
**Black Friar.** A Dominican friar; sometimes, a Benedictine.  
**black grouse.** A large grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) of Europe and western Asia. The male (blackcock) is chiefly black, with white wing patches.  
**black'guard** (blăg'gärd), *n.* [black + guard.] 1. The scullions and lower menials of a great household. *Obs.* 2. A person of low character, esp. one who is scurrilous or abusive; a scoundrel. — *v. t.* To revile or abuse scurrilously. — *v. i.* To act as a blackguard. — **black'guard**, *a.* — **black'guard-ism** ('-iz'm), *n.* — **black'guard-ly**, *a. & adv.*  
**black gum.** A cornaceous tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of the eastern United States, having small blue-black drupaceous fruits; — called also *tupelo*, *sour gum*, and *pepperidge*.  
**Black Hand.** [A trans. of Sp. *mano negra*.] a A former anarchistic society of Spain. b A lawless or blackmailing secret society, esp. among Italians. *U. S.*  
**black haw.** a A caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum prunifolium*) bearing cymes of white flowers and bluish black drupes. b The sheepberry (*V. lentago*), a shrub of somewhat similar appearance.  
**black'head** ('blăk'hêd'), *n.* 1. A scaup duck. 2. a *Med.* Comedo. b *Veter.* A fatal infectious disease of turkeys, peacocks, etc., attacking esp. the liver and cæcum.  
**black'heart** ('blăk'härt'), *n.* A heart cherry having a dark flesh and skin.  
**black hole.** A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a military lockup or guardroom; — commonly with allusion to the Black Hole, a cell, 14 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft., in a fort at Calcutta, into which 146 English prisoners were crowded on the night of June 20, 1756. Only 23 survived till morning.  
**black horehound.** An ill-smelling European herb (*Ballota nigra*), of the mint family with dark purple flowers.  
**black'ing**, *n.* A preparation that makes things black, esp. one for giving a black luster to boots and shoes or to stoves.  
**black'ish**, *a.* Somewhat black. — **black'ish-ly**, *adv.*  
**black'jack** ('blăk'jăk'), *n.*, or **black jack.** 1. A vessel for beer, ale, etc., originally of tar-coated leather. 2. *Bot.* A common small oak (*Quercus marilandica*) of the eastern United States. 3. Caramel or burnt sugar, used to color wines, spirits, etc. 4. A pirate flag; the black flag. 5. A small leather-covered club or billy weighted at the head and having an elastic shaft. 6. *Mining.* Sphalerite, or zinc blende; also, sometimes, dark hornblende.  
**black knot.** See KNOT, *n.*, 6 b.  
**black lead** ('lêd). Graphite or plumbago.  
**black'leg** ('-lêg'), *n.* 1. A swindler, esp. in gambling. *Collog.* 2. A strike breaker; — so called in opprobrium.  
**black letter.** A style of type. See TYPE.  
**black'-let'ter**, *a.* 1. Printed or written in black letter. 2. Inauspicious; unlucky; as, *black-letter days*. Cf. RED-LETTER, *a.* — **black'-let'tered**, *a.*  
**black list.** A list of persons thought deserving of censure, punishment, or adverse discrimination.  
**black'tist** ('blăk'tist'), *v. t.* To put in a black list.  
**black'ly** ('blăk'li'), *adv.* In a black manner; darkly, in color; gloomily; threateningly; atrociously.  
**black Magellanic cloud.** See COALSACK.  
**black'mail** ('-mäl'), *n.* [black + mail tribute.] 1. A tribute anciently exacted on the Scottish border by freebooting

chiefs for protection from pillage. 2. Extortion by intimidation, esp. by threats of public accusation or exposure.

— *v. t.* To exact blackmail from. — **black'mail'er** ('-êr), *n.* **black Maria.** The closed wagon in which prisoners are carried to or from jail. *Collog.*

**black medic.** A trailing fabaceous herb (*Medicago lupulina*), closely allied to the hop clover.

**Black Monk.** A Benedictine monk.

**black'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being black.

**black'poll** ('-pôl'), *n.* A North American warbler (*Dendroica striata*) the male of which, when in full plumage, has the top of the head black.

**Black Republican.** A member of the Republican party considered as favoring the cause of the negroes; — first applied in Civil War times by proslavery men. *U. S.*

**Black Rod.** *Abbr.* for *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*: a The usher to the Chapter of the Garter, who carries a black rod. *Eng.* b In British colonies, an usher in the legislature.

**black'root** ('blăk'rôot'), *n. Bot.* The Culver's root.

**black'smith** ('-smith'), *n.* [black (from the color of the metal) + smith.] A smith who works in iron with a forge.

**black snake, or black'snake** ('-snăk'), *n.* 1. Any of several snakes of a black or very dark color. 2. A long heavy whip of braided leather or rawhide.

**black'strap** ('blăk'străp'), *n.* 1. A mixture of spirituous liquor (usually rum) and molasses. 2. Any common wine of the Mediterranean. *Sailors' Cant.*

**black'thorn** ('-thôrn'), *n.* 1. A European thorny tree or shrub of the almond, or plum, family. See SLOE. 2. In the United States, either of two hawthorns (*Crataegus douglasii* and *C. tomentosa*).

**black vomit.** *Med.* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter. It is one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever. Also, the disease itself.

**black'work** ('-wôrk'), *n.* 1. Blacksmith's work. 2. Forgings, rolled work, etc., not having a bright finish.

**blad'der** ('blăd'êr), *n.* [AS. *blæder*, *blæddre*.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A membranous sac serving as a receptacle of a fluid or containing gas; often, specif. the urinary bladder. 2. Fig., something inflated, empty, or unsound. 3. A vesicle or blister.

**bladder campion.** A plant (*Silene vulgaris*) of the pink family, having white flowers with a much inflated calyx.

**blad'der-fish** ('-fish'), *n.* = GLOBEFINN.

**bladder ketmie or ketmia.** A malvaceous garden plant (*Hibiscus trionum*), having purple-centered yellow flowers.

**blad'der-nose** ('-nôz'), *n.* The hooded seal.

**bladder nut.** The bladderlike seed pod of any of a genus (*Staphylea*) of shrubs bearing white flowers succeeded by inflated capsules.

**bladder pod.** Any of various plants having inflated pods, as any of certain American brassicaceous herbs (genera *Physaria* and *Lesquerella*), the Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*), etc.

**bladder worm.** The bladderlike larval stage of a tapeworm; a cysticercus or cæcarius; a hydatid.

**blad'der-wort** ('-wôrt'), *n.* 1. Any of a large genus (*Utricularia*) of aquatic or bog plants with small saclike vesicles on the leaves, serving as traps for animal life.

**blad'der-y** ('-i), *a.* Having bladders; resembling a bladder.

**blade** ('blăd'), *n.* [AS. *blæd* leaf, *blæde* (of an oar).] 1. A leaf of a plant, esp. of an herb. 2. *Bot.* The flat or expanded portion of a leaf, esp. of grass. See LEAF, *Illustr.*

3. The thin cutting part of an instrument, as of a knife or sword. 4. A sword; also, one who bears an edged weapon.

5. An object or part suggestive of the blade of a leaf, sword, etc.; as, the *blade* of an oar, a propeller, screw driver, etc.

6. *Phon.* The upper surface of the front of the tongue, behind the tip, or point. 7. A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.

**blade'bone** ('-bôn'), *n.* The scapula; shoulder blade.

**blad'ed** ('blăd'êd; 24), *a.* Having a blade or blades.

**blain** ('blân), *n.* [AS. *blægen*.] An inflammatory swelling or sore.

[*ble-ness*, *n.* — **blam'able** ('-ă-bl), *adv.*

**blam'able** ('blăm'ă-bl'), *a.* Faulty; culpable. — **blam'able** ('blăm'), *v. t.* BLAMED ('blămd); **BLAM'ING** ('blăm'ing).

[From F., fr. OF., fr. L. *blasphemare* to blaspheme, LL, also, to blame, fr. Gr. *βλασφημῆναι* to speak ill, *blasphemē*, *βλασφημία* evil speaking.] To censure; find fault with; reproach. — *Syn.* See CENSURE. — *n.* 1. Expression of disapprobation; censure. 2. Culpability; fault. — *Syn.* Reprehension, condemnation, reproach.

**blame'ful** ('blăm'fûl), *a.* 1. Blameworthy. 2. Censorious.

**blame'less**, *a.* Free from blame or fault. — **blame'less-ly**, *adv.* — **blame'less-ness**, *n.*

**blame'worthy** ('-wôr'thi), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — **blame'wor'thi-ness** ('-thi-nêss), *n.*

**blanch** ('blănch), *a.* [F. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc* white. See BLANK, *a.*] 1. White; pale. *Obs.* 2. a *Eng. Law.* Designating a white rent, or one paid in silver. b *Scots Law.* Specif., designating a nominal or very small duty paid as a quitrent, or the tenure held by such payment. 3. *Her.* Argent.

**blanch**, *v. t. & i.* [See BLEACH.] To turn asid or back; blench; as, to blanch a deer.

ăle, senâte, câre, ărn, ăccount, ărr, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recănt, mak'êr; Ice, ăll; ăd, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăsft, ăcnett; use, ănîte, ărn, ăp, circ'ăș, menî; fôod, fôot; out, oil;

ănd, recănt, mak'êr; Ice, ăll; ăd, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăsft, ăcnett; chair; go; sing, ărk; ăhen, ăthin; nature, verd'ure (87);



**blanch** (blānch), *v. t.* [*F. blanchir*, fr. *blanc* white.] To take the color out of and make white; bleach; specif.: **a** *Confectionery & Cookery.* To make white by removing the skin of, as by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds; also, to whiten or scald, as meat, by plunging into boiling water and afterwards into cold. **b** To give a white luster to (silver, before stamping, in the process of coining), with acids, etc. **c** To cover (sheet iron) with a coating of tin. — *v. i.* To grow or become white. — **blanch'er, n.**  
**blanc-mange'** (blā-mānz'h' ; -mānz'h'), *n.* [*F. blanc-manger*, lit., white food.] A dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk, and shaped in a mold.  
**bland** (blānd), *a.* [*L. blandus*.] **1.** Smooth and soothing; gentle; suave; as, a *bland* temper; *bland* persuasion. **2.** Not drastic or irritating; not stimulating; as, a *bland* oil. — **Syn.** See *SUAVE*. — **blān'dly, adv.** — **blān'dness, n.**  
**blān'dish** (blān'dish), *v. t. & i.* [*F. blāndir*, fr. *L. blandiri*, fr. *blandus* mild, flattering.] To flatter; caress; cajole. — **blān'dish'er, n.** — **blān'dish-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*  
**blānk** (blānk), *a.* [*F. blanc*, fem. *blanche*, fr. OHG. *blanch* shining, bright, white.] **1.** White or pale in color. **2.** Free from writing, printing, or marks; — said of checks, official documents, etc. **3.** Utterly confounded or discomfited; as, he stood dismayed and *blānk*. **4.** Empty; void; fruitless; as, a *blānk* day. **5.** Lacking characteristics that give variety; as, a *blānk* wall; a *blānk* existence. **6.** Lacking animation; expressionless; vacant; as, *blānk* faces. **7.** Absolute; downright; unmixed; as, *blānk* atheism. **8.** Showing an unbroken surface where an opening, notch, or the like, is usual, esp. as a result of being unfinished; hence, not in a finished form; as, a *blānk* key, one without the slots; a *blānk* arch, arcade, window, etc., that is, a semblance of one without an opening. **9.** *Prosody.* Designating the unrimed iambic pentameter verse (*blānk* verse) characteristic of English dramatic and epic poetry. — **Syn.** See *EMPTV*. — *n.* **1.** Any void space, as in a written or printed instrument; an interval void of action, result, etc.; as, a long *blānk* in his history. **2.** A paper not written or printed on, or having blank spaces to be filled in, as a blank ballot or deed. **3.** The bull's-eye of a target; hence, anything aimed at. **4.** A lot or a lottery ticket by which nothing is gained. **5.** *Mech.* A piece of metal prepared to be made into something (as a coin, key, screw, etc.) by a further operation. **6.** Blank verse; unrimed poetry. — *v. t.* **1.** To nonplus; foil; disconcert. *Archaic.* **2.** To make void; annul; frustrate. **3.** To curse; — a euphemism. **4.** *Sport.* To keep from scoring. *Colloq.*  
**blān'ket** (blān'kēt; 24), *n.* [From *AF.*, fr. *OF. blanquet*, *blanchet*, a white woolen stuff, dim. of *blanc* white.] **1.** A heavy, loosely woven covering, usually of wool and having a nap, used for beds; also, a similar covering used as a robe, as a cover for a horse or dog, etc. **2.** Any piece of cloth similar in appearance or use. — *a.* Intended to cover a number of different things, requirements, conditions, etc.; as, a *blānket* policy; a *blānket* clause. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with or as with a blanket. **2.** To take the wind out of the sails of (a vessel) by sailing to windward of her. **3.** To toss in a blanket, as by way of punishment.  
**blān'kly** (blān'kly), *adv.* In a blank manner; specif.: **Vacuously**; directly; flatly; point-blank; utterly; completely.  
**blān'kness, n.** Quality or state of being blank.  
**blān'quette'** (blān'kēt'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *blanc* white.] *Cookery.* A white fricassee; also, a mince of white meat, as of chicken, veal, or lamb, served with velouté sauce, etc.  
**blān'quill'** (blān'kēl'yō), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *blanco* white.] Either of two large, valuable food fishes (*Caulolatilus chrysoptus* of the West Indies, Florida, etc., and *C. princeps* of southern California) related to the filefish.  
**blare** (blār), *v. i. & t.*; **BLARED** (blārd); **BLAR'ING**. [*ME. blaren* to cry, weep.] To sound loud and harsh, as a trumpet; hence, to proclaim loudly. — *n.* The noise made in blaring; the harsh noise of, or one like that of, a trumpet.  
**blār'ny** (blār'ni), *n.* [From *Blarney*, village and castle near Cork, Ireland.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. *Colloq.*  
**Blarney stone**, a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney. — *v. t.* To influence by, or subject to, blarney; wheedle.  
**blā'sé'** (blā'sā'), *a.* [*F.*, p. p. of *blaser*.] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess of enjoyment; surfeited.  
**blā'speme'** (blā'sēm'), *v. t.*; **-PHEMED'** (-fēm'd'); **-PHEM'ING** (-fēm'ing). [*L. blasphemare*. See *BLAME*, *v.*] **1.** To speak of, or address, with impious irreverence. **2.** To revile; abuse. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. — **blā'spēm'er, n.**  
**blā'sphe-mous** (blā'sfē-mūs), *a.* Uttering blasphemy; profane. — **blā'sphe-mous-ly, adv.** — **mious-ness, n.**  
**blā'sphe-my** (blā'sfē-mi), *n.*; *pl.* **MIES** (-miz). [*L. blasphemia*, Gr. *βλασφημία*.] **1. In Jewish law, cursing or reviling God or the king, who was God's representative; in later usage, pronouncing the forbidden name of God (see *TETRAGRAMMATON*). **2.** Indignity offered to God in words,**

writing, or signs; also, act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity. **3.** Abusive expression or action; calumny; vilification.

**Syn.** Sacrilege; imprecation, execration, anathema, malediction, profanity, cursing, swearing. — **Blasphemy**, profanity, cursing, swearing agree in the idea of impious or irreverent speech. **Blasphemy**, the strongest term, is intentional indignity offered to God or sacred things; profanity includes all irreverent reference to holy things. Swearing is properly a broader term than cursing, which properly implies imprecation.

**blast** (blāst), *n.* [*AS. blāst* a puff of wind, a blowing, or the kindred Icel. *blastr*.] **1.** A violent gust of wind. **2.** A forcible stream of air or other gas from an orifice; hence, the continuous blowing to which one charge of ore or metal is subjected in a furnace. **3.** The exhaust steam from an engine, driving a column of air out of a boiler chimney, and thus creating an intense draft through the fire; also, the draft created. **4.** *Mil. & Nav.* The exterior rush of gases and air at the discharge of a cannon, causing a great and sudden air pressure at the sides and rear of the muzzle. **5.** The sound made by blowing a wind instrument; as, a *blast* of a trumpet. **6.** A sudden pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind; blight. **7.** Act of rending, or attempting to rend, masses of rock, earth, etc., by an explosive; also, the charge used. — **Syn.** See *WIND*. — *v. i.* To become withered or blighted.

— *v. t.* **1.** To injure as by a noxious wind; wither; blight; ruin. **2.** To rend by an explosive.

**-blast** (-blāst). [*Gr. βλαστός* sprout, shoot.] A suffix used in naming certain embryonic or formative structures, etc., esp. the germ layers of the embryo; as, *epiblast*, *hypoblast*.  
**blast'ed** (blāst'ēd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Blighted; withered. **2.** Confounded; accused; detestable; — a mild imprecation.

**blas'te'ma** (blāst-tē'mā), *n.*; *pl.* **-TEMATA** (-tē'mā-tā). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. βλαστῆμα* bud, sprout.] *Biol.* The primitive basis of an organ yet unformed, from which it grows.

**blast'er** (blāst'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, blasts.

**blast'ment** (blāst'mēnt), *n.* Blasting process or influence.

**blas'to-** (blāst'ō-). A combining form from Greek *βλαστός*, sprout, shoot, used in biology, botany, etc., to indicate connection with, or relation to, a bud, budding, a germ, and esp. the early stages of the embryo.

**blas'to-coele** (-sēl), *n.* *Embryol.* The cavity of the blastula, or segmentation cavity. See *BLASTULA*.

**blas'to-cyst** (-sist), *n.* *Embryol.* The germinal vesicle. **b** A blastodermic vesicle.

**blas'to-derm** (-dūrm), *n.* *Embryol.* A membrane formed by repeated segmentation of the blastomeres; specif., that early formed by the actively segmenting part of the eggs of most vertebrates. — **blas'to-der'mic** (-dūr'mik), *a.*

**blas'to-disc**, or **blas'to-disk** (blāst'ō-disk), *n.* *Embryol.* The germinal disk.

**blas'to-gen'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* *Biol.* a Reproduction by budding. **b** The theory of the transmission of inherited characters by germ plasma; — opposed to *pangensis*.

**blas'to-merē** (blāst'ō-mēr), *n.* *Embryol.* One of the large cells formed as a result of the first few cell divisions of the egg.

**blas'to-pore** (-pōr; 57), *n.* *Embryol.* In embryos, the primitive opening into the archenteron or cavity formed by gastrulation. — **blas'to-por'ic** (-pōr'ik), *a.*

**blas'to-sphere** (-sfer), *n.* *Embryol.* A blastula. **b** The blastodermic vesicle of the mammalian egg.

**blas'tu-la** (-tū-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *Gr. βλαστός* sprout.] *Embryol.* A form of embryo in the early development of many animals.

**blat** (blāt), *v. i.*; **BLAT'ED**; **-TING**. To cry, as a calf or sheep; bleat. — *v. t.* To utter raucously or inconsiderately. *Colloq.*

**blā'tan-cy** (blā'tān-si), *n.* Blatant quality.

**blā'tant** (-tānt), *a.* **1.** Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; clamoring. **2.** Offensively obtrusive; coarse. **3.** Conspicuous and unmistakable; evident; as, a *blātant* fraud. — **Syn.** See *VOCIFEROUS*. — **blā'tant-ly, adv.**

**blāth'er** (blāth'ēr; blāth'-), *v. i. & t.* Also **blēth'er** (blēth'-). [*Icel. bláðra*.] To talk foolishly. — *n.* Foolish talk.

**blāth'er-skite** (-skīt), *n.* A blustering or noisy, talkative fellow; also, nonsense. *Dial. or Colloq., U. S.*

**blā'ter** (blā'tēr), *v. i. & t.* [*L. blaterare*.] To prate; babble; patter. — *n.* A sound of prating, pattering, or the like.

**blān'bok'** (blou'bōk'), *n.* [*D. blauwboek*, lit., blue buck.] **1.** A South African antelope (*Ozanna leucophaea*), now exterminated, closely related to the sable antelope. **2.** Any of several small African antelopes (genus *Cephalophus*), some of which are no larger than a hare.

**blaze** (blāz), *n.* [*AS. blāze*, *blāse*.] **1.** A glowing flame; a fire. **2.** Intense, direct light accompanied with heat; as, the *blaze* of noon. **3.** An active display of any quality; outburst; as, a *blaze* of wrath. **4.** Splendor; effulgence; glare; as, a *blaze* of glory. — *v. i.*; **BLAZED** (blāzd); **BLAZ'ING** (blāz'ing). **1.** To burn with bright flame; glow. **2.** To be resplendent or conspicuous, as with light.

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**κ** = *Ch* in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; *z*; **zh** = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work; Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



— *v. t.* 1. To cause to blaze; burn. 2. To shine with; be resplendent with. — *Syn.* See FLAME.

**blaze, v. t.** [ME. *blasen* to blow.] 1. To blow as with a trumpet. 2. To make public far and wide; render conspicuous; as, to *blaze* a matter abroad.

**blaze, n.** 1. A white mark on the face of an animal; esp., a white stripe running down the face to the lips. 2. A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark. — *v. t.* To mark (a tree, path, etc.) by blazes.

**blaz'er, n.** 1. Anything that blazes or glows. 2. A light jacket, usually bright-colored, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport. 3. The dish used directly over the flame of a chafing-dish lamp or the coals of a brasier.

**blazing star.** a A comet. *Obs.* b A brilliant center of attraction; cynosure. c Any of several American plants having conspicuous flower clusters, as a melantheaceous plant (*Chamelirium luteum*), or a purple-flowered asteraceous plant (*Lactaria squarrosa*).

**blaz'on** (blā'z'n), *n.* [From F. *blason* coat of arms, OF., shield.] 1. *Her.* a A heraldic shield; also, a coat of arms. b The proper description or representation of heraldic or armorial bearings. 2. Description or representation of anything; esp., ostentatious display or description; show.

— *v. t.* 1. To depict or inscribe in colors; display. 2. To deck; adorn. 3. *Her.* To describe (heraldic or armorial bearings) in technical language; popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings). — **blaz'on-er, n.** — **blaz'on-ment, n.** **blaz'on-ry** (-rī), *n.* 1. = BLAZON, *n.*, 1 a. 2. A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings. 3. Artistic or brilliant representation or display.

**-ble.** A suffix usually appearing as *-able* or *-ible*. See **-ABLE**.

**bleach** (blēch), *v. t.* [AS. *blācan* to grow pale.] To make white or whiter; bleach; whiten. — *Syn.* See WHITEN. — *v. i.* To grow white or lose color; whiten. — *n.* 1. Act or process of bleaching; also, a chemical for bleaching. 2. Color, or degree of whiteness, obtained by bleaching.

**bleach'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. a One who bleaches. b A vessel used in bleaching. 2. A roofless seat for spectators at outdoor games; — usually in *pl.* U. S.

**bleach'er-y** (-y), *n.*, *pl.* — **ERIES** (-īz). A place or an establishment where bleaching is done. [Chloride of lime.]

**bleaching powder.** A powder for bleaching; specif., **bleak** (blēk), *a.* 1. Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds. 2. Cold and cutting; as, a *bleak* blast. — **bleak'ish, a.** — **bleak'y, adv.** — **bleak'ness, n.**

**bleak, n.** A small European river fish (*Alburnus lucidus*) of the carp family.

**blear** (blēr), *a.* 1. Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes. 2. Causing, or caused by, dimness of sight; dim. — *n.* A bleared state or appearance; that which blears the eyes. — *v. t.* To make blear, as the eyes; dim, as the sight; hence: to deceive; hoodwink. — **blear-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

**blear'y** (blēr'y), *a.* Somewhat blear; blear-eyed.

**bleat** (blēt), *v. i.* [AS. *blētan*.] To make the noise of, or one like that of, a sheep, goat, or calf. — *v. t.* To utter with a bleat. — *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound resembling it. — **bleat'er, n.**

**bleb** (blēb), *n.* A vesicle; blister; bubble. — **bleb'by, a.**

**bled** (blēd), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEED.

**blee** (blē), *n.* [AS. *blēo*.] Complexion; hue. *Archaic.*

**bleed** (blēd), *v. i.*; **bled** (blēd); **bleed'ing**. [AS. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd* blood.] 1. To emit blood; specif., to lose or shed one's blood by a wound or so as to die; as, to *bleed* for one's country. 2. Fig., to feel extreme pain or anguish, as from sorrow, sympathy, or pity; — in *my* (his, etc.) *heart bleeds for* (him, me, etc.). 3. To draw blood from the body; let blood; as, the old-time doctors *bled* for various ills. 4. To issue or pass away with the flowing of blood, as from an incision. 5. *Bot.* To exude water or sap. 6. To pay or lose money; have money extorted. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* 1. To let blood from. 2. To lose, or let drop, as blood. 3. To draw money from (one); induce to pay; as, the gamblers *bled* him till his money was gone. *Colloq.* 4. To draw the sap from (a tree). 5. To drain or empty of liquid, gas, or other contents that will run out, as a steam cylinder, a leaking buoy, an air reservoir, etc. — **bleed'er, n.**

**bleeding heart.** A garden plant (*Bikukulla spectabilis*) with racemes of deep pink, drooping, heart-shaped flowers. **blem'ish** (blēm'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *blemir* to strike, injure, soil, *blem* pale.] To injure or impair; mar; sully. — *n.* Any mark of deformity or injury; flaw; defect. — **blem'ish-er, n.** *Syn.* Spot, stain, taint, defacement, disfigurement, deformity; imperfection, falling, fault; defect, flaw. — **Blemish, defect, flaw.** Blemish applies to what is superficial as marring the appearance of an object; as, a *blemish* of ink. Defect implies the lack or want (which may or may not appear superficially) of something essential to completeness or perfection; as, a *defect* in the organs of vision. A *flaw* is a defect in continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a crystal.

**blench** (blēnch), *v. i.* & *t.* [See BLANCH.] To grow pale.

**blench, v. i.** [AS. *blencan* to deceive.] 1. To flinch; shrink; start back or aside; quail. 2. To turn aside. *Obs.* — *Syn.* See SHRINK. — **blench'er, n.**

**blend** (blēnd), *v. t.*; **blend'ed** or **blend** (blēnt); **blend'ing**. 1. To mix; mingle; hence, to confuse. 2. Of whisky, coffee, wine, etc., to prepare by mingling different varieties or grades. — *Syn.* Merge, fuse, amalgamate, commingle. See MINGLE. — *v. i.* To unite intimately, esp. so as to form a uniform or harmonious mixture of whole; merge.

— *n.* A thorough mixture of things; blending.

**blende** (blēnd), *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind.] 1. Sphalerite. 2. Any of several minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides, with somewhat bright but nonmetallic luster.

**Blen'heim span'iel** (blēn'hēm; -im). [From *Blenheim* Palace, England.] A variety of small spaniel, having a short head and very long ears.

**blen'ni-oid** (blēn'ni-oid), *a.* [*blenny* + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the blennies.

**blen'y** (blēn'y), *n.*; *pl.* — **NIES** (-īz). [L. *blennius*, Gr. *βλένω*, fr. *βλένω* slime, mucus.] Any of numerous jugular, chiefly salt-water fishes (family *Blenniidae* and allies), found about rocky shores.

**blent** (blēnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEND, to mix.

**bleph'a-ri'tis** (blēf'ā-rī-tis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the eyelids. — **a-ri'tic** (-rī'tik), *a.*

**bles'bok'** (blēs'bōk'), *n.* [D., fr. *bles* a blaze on the forehead + *bok* buck.] A South African buhaline antelope (*Bubalis albifrons*), resembling the bontebok.

**bles** (blēs), *v. t.*; **BLESSED** (blēst; *in verse, or in liturgical reading, the p. i. is sometimes pron'd blēs'ed*), **BLES**; **BLESS'ING**. [AS. *blētsian*, *blēdsian*, *bloedsian*, fr. *blōd* blood.] 1. To consecrate or hallow by religious rite or word; as, "God *bles*sed the seventh day." 2. To pray for the happiness of; invoke or confer supernatural favor and well-being upon; as, "*Bless* them which persecute you." 3. To make happy; confer prosperity or happiness on; as, *bles*sed with good health. 4. To guard; keep; protect. *Obs., exc. in exclamations*; as, "God *bles* me!" 5. To praise or glorify. 6. To make the sign of the cross upon, as against evil powers; cross (one's self). *Archaic.*

**bles'ed** (blēs'ed; 24; *sometimes, as in verse, blēs*) *p. a.* 1. Hallowed; holy. 2. Favored with blessings; happy. 3. Enjoying, or pert. to, spiritual happiness; *R. C. Ch.*, beatified. 4. Used euphemistically or ironically (for *cursed* or the like); as, not a *bles*sed soul came near. — **bles'ed-ly, adv.**

**bles'ed-ness, n.** Blessed state or quality. — *Syn.* Beatitude, felicity, bliss. See HAPPINESS.

**bles'er, n.** One who blesses.

**bles's'ing, n.** 1. Act of one who blesses; benediction. 2. A means of happiness or welfare; a beneficent gift. 3. Hence: a *Bib.* A gift. *Eph.* xxxiii. 11. A *Hebraism*. 4. Praise; worship. c A curse. *Euphemistic.*

*Syn.* Blessing, benediction. Blessing is the general term, benediction being now practically confined to the official and authoritative invocation of divine favor by a priest or other clergyman, esp. at the close of public worship.

**blest** (blēst), *pret. & p. p.* of BLESS. — *p. a.* Blessed.

**blet** (blēt), *n.* [F. *blet, blette*, soft from being too ripe.] A kind of internal decay in fruit.

**blew** (blō; 86), *pret.* of BLOW.

**blight** (blīt), *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with blight; blast; hence: to ruin; frustrate. — *n.* 1. Any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, decay, or cessation of growth. 2. Any insect causing blight. 3. Act of blighting; state or result of being blighted. 4. Anything that frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes.

**blind** (blind), *a.* [AS.] 1. Sightless. 2. Unable or unwilling to discern, understand, or judge; as, *blind* to defects. 3. Existing apart from intelligent direction; as, *blind* will. 4. Difficult or impossible to see; dim; hidden; as, a *blind* path. 5. Specif.: Designating a ditch, drain, or the like, that consists of a cut in the soil filled with irregular or rounded stones allowing the passage of water between them. 6. Having no opening for light or passage, as a wall; blank. 7. Having but one opening, as an alley. 8. Unintelligible; also, illegible; as, *blind* writing. 9. Of or pert. to blind persons. — *Syn.* See PURBLIND.

— *v. t.* 1. To make blind. 2. To dazzle. 3. To obscure; as, by outshining.

— *n.* 1. Something to hinder sight or keep out light;



Blenheim Spaniel.



Ocellated Blenny or Butterfly Fish of Europe (*Blennius ocellaris*).

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, mak'er; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



a screen; cover, as a window shutter, a blinker for a horse, etc. 2. A place or means of concealment; ambush. 3. Something to mislead one, or to conceal a covert design; a subterfuge.

**blind'age** (blin'dáj), *n.* *Mil.* A protection, esp. any earth-covered screen supported by a framework, for an advanced trench or approach.

**blind'er** (blin'dér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, blinds. 2. A blinker for a horse.

**blind'fish'** (blind'físh'), *n.* Any of several small fishes with rudimentary, functionless eyes, found in the waters of caves.



**blind'fold'** (blind'föld'), *v. t.* [*AS. blind* blind + *prob. fellan, fullan*, to fell, Blindfish (*Amblyopis spelæus*), strike down.] To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; hinder from seeing, physically or mentally; as, *blindfolded* by prejudices. — *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; hence: thoughtless; heedless; reckless; as, *blindfold* fury.

**blind'ing**, *p. a.* Making blind or as if blind; obscuring.

**blind'ly**, *adv.* In a blind manner.

**blind'man's buff** (blind'männz). [*SEE BUFF* a buffet.] A play in which a blindfolded person tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

**blind'ness** (-nès), *n.* State or quality of being blind.

**blind'sto'ry** (-stò'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -stòries (-ríz). *Arch.* A story without windows; specif., the triforium of a Gothic church without windows in the outer wall.

**blind tiger**. A place where intoxicants are secretly sold without a license. *Slang, U. S.*

**blind'worm'** (-wúrm'), *n.* A small, burrowing, snakelike lizard with minute eyes, a species (*Anguis fragilis*) of Europe, popularly believed to be blind; the slowworm.

**blink** (blínk), *v. i.* 1. To look or glance with eyes half shut; see indistinctly. 2. To wink; to twinkle with or as with the eye. 3. To look evasively or with indifference; ignore a thing, though seeing it; as, he *blinks* at their peccadillos. 4. To shine, esp. intermittently; twinkle. — *SYN.* See *WINK*.

— *v. t.* 1. To shut out of sight; evade; shirk; ignore; as, to *blink* the question. 2. To cause to blink.

— *n.* 1. A glimpse or glance. 2. Glimmer; sparkle; as, a *blink* of light. 3. *Naut.* The dazzling whiteness about the horizon caused by reflection of light from fields of ice at sea; ice blink.

**blink'ard** (blínk'árd), *n.* 1. One who blinks with or as with weak eyes. 2. One who is stupid or obtuse.

**blink'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. One who blinks. 2. Either of two flaps on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side or behind him; hence, an obstruction to sight or discernment. 3. In *pl.* A kind of goggles used to shield the eyes.

**bliss** (blís), *n.* [*AS. blis, blīðs*, fr. *blīðe* blithe.] 1. Blitheness; gladness. 2. Exalted happiness; heavenly joy. 3. A cause of bliss or felicity. — *SYN.* Blessedness, beatitude, felicity, joy, enjoyment. See *HAPPINESS*.

**bliss'ful** (-fúł), *a.* Full of, characterized by, or causing, bliss. — *bliss'ful-ly*, *adv.* — *bliss'ful-ness*, *n.*

**blis'ter** (blis'tér), *n.* 1. A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter, or serum. 2. Any cavity resembling a blister (sense 1), as an air bubble in a casting. 3. A vesicator; a blistering plaster or other agent. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To affect or be affected with a blister or blisters; have a blister form. 2. To pain or injure as if by a blister. — *a.* Designating blister steel (which see), or bars or the like of it.

**blister beetle**. A beetle which, when dried and powdered, is used to raise blisters on the skin, esp. that called *cantharis* (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), or *Spanish fly*, by druggists. *b* Any beetle of the family (*Meloidæ*) to which the cantharis belongs, some being injurious to vegetables.



An American Blister Beetle (*Epicauta vittata*).

**blister copper**. Metallic copper of a black blistered surface. It should be 96–99 per cent pure.

**blister steel**. Crude steel formed from wrought iron by cementation; — so called from its blistered surface.

**blis'ter-y** (blis'tér-y), *a.* Full of blisters.

**blite** (blít), *n.* [*L. blitum*, Gr. *βλίτρον*.] Any of several chenopodiaceous herbs including the strawberry blite (*Blitum capitatum*), bearing a red pulpy calyx, and the wild spinach.

**blithe** (blíth), *a.* [*AS. blīðe* blithe, kind.] Jocund in disposition; joyous; glad; cheerful. — *SYN.* See *JOCULAR*.

— *blithe'ly*, *adv.*

**blithe'some** (-sím), *a.* Cheery; gay. — *-some-ly*, *adv.* — *-some-ness*, *n.*

**bliz'zard** (bliz'zárd), *n.* A dry, cold, violent storm, with high wind and fine driving snow. — *bliz'zard-ly*, *a.*

**bloat** (blòt), *v. t.* 1. To cause to swell up, as with air or liquid effusion; make turgid. 2. To inflate; puff up; make

vain. — *v. i.* To puff out; swell — *a.* Bloating; puffy. — *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is bloated; esp., a drunkard. *Slang.* 2. *Veter.* Flatulent distention of the abdomen, due to eating watery foods and eating too rapidly.

**bloat**, *v. t.* To cure (herrings) in smoke. See *BLOATER*.

**bloat'er**, *n.* 1. The common herring, esp. when large and cured by being salted, smoked, and half dried. 2. Also *bloater whitefish*. A North American whitefish (*Argirosomus prognathus*) of the Great Lakes.

**blob** (blòb), *n.* 1. A small viscid drop, globule, or lump. 2. A sound as of a bubble breaking, or of something, as a fish, breaking through the surface of the water. — *v. t.* To blot; mark; splotch. — *v. i.* To boil or bubble; also, to make a sound as of breaking the surface of water.

**blob'ber** (blòb'ér), *n.* & *v.* Blubber. — *a.* Thick or swollen, as the lips; blubber.

**block** (blòk), *n.* [*F. bloc*.] 1. A bulky, solid piece of wood, stone, or the like, usually with one or more flat faces. 2. A block-head. 3. The wooden block (sense 1) on which condemned persons are beheaded. 4. A mold or form on which articles



are shaped or dis-block. 5. A Wooden Block with a rope played. 6. A passed through the Swallow and over the grooved pulley or Sheave (1); 2 Strap; 3 Breech; 4 Double-sheave in a frame; 5 Block; 6 Iron-strapped Block; 7 or shell provided Long-Tackle Block; 8 Snatch Block; 9 Clewline Block; 10 4-sheaved Block; with a hook, eye, 11 Square-checked Block; 12 Gin Block; or strap, by which 13 Fiddle Block.

it may be attached. 6. A quantity, number, or section of something dealt with as a unit. 7. A row of houses or shops, esp. when built in contact so as to form one building.

8. A city square; also, the length of one side of such a square. 9. A stop; hindrance; obstacle. 10. In Australia, one of the large lots into which public land, when opened to settlers, is divided by the government. 11. *Cricket*. The position of a batsman or his bat when the ball is about to be bowled, before the bat is lifted for striking. 12. *Sports & Games*. An obstruction of an opponent's play.

— *v. t.* 1. To obstruct or stop by obstructing; blockade. 2. To sketch, plan, or shape without working up details; as, the image was roughly *blocked*; — used with *out* or, sometimes, *in*. 3. To shapen on, or stamp with, a block, as a hat. 4. To secure, support, or provide, with blocks. 5. *Sports & Games*. To check or foil, as a play or player, by interposition or a counterplay; specif., *Cricket*, to stop (the ball) with the bat without attempting to hit it.

**block-ade'** (blòk-ád'), *n.* 1. The shutting up of a place by troops or ships so as to prevent ingress or egress. 2. The force maintaining a blockade. 3. An obstruction to passage. *SYN.* Blockade, siege. A blockade differs from a siege in that the latter technically implies attack on the place invested, which the former does not; also, *blockade* commonly refers to operations by water; *siege*, to land operations.

— *v. t.*; — *AD'ED* (-ád'éd); — *AD'ING* (-ád'ing). To subject to a blockade. — *block-ad'er* (-ád'ér).

**block'head'** (blòk'héd'), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

**block'house'** (-hú's), *n.* 1. *Mil.* A structure of heavy timbers for military defense, with sides pierced for gun fire and, often, a projecting upper story. 2. A house of squared logs. *West. & So. U. S.*



One form of Block-house.

**block'ish**, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull. — *block'ish-ly*, *adv.* — *block'ish-ness*, *n.*

**block system**. *Railroads*. A system by which the track is divided into short sections, or blocks, as of three or four miles, and trains are run by the guidance of signals (*block signals*) so that no train enters a section until the preceding train has left it. [Initially refined.]

**block tin**. Commercial tin cast into blocks and only partially block'y (blòk'y), *a.* Filled with, or characterized by, blocks or patches, as of contrasting light and shade.

**blol'y** (blòl'y), *n.* 1. A nyctaginaceous shrub or small tree (*Pisonia obtusata*) of Florida and the West Indies, with oval leaves and a hard, 10-ribbed fruit. 2. = *SNOWBERRY*.

**blond**, *blonde* (blònd), *a.* [*F. fair, light*.] 1. Of a fair color; light-colored. 2. *Anthropol.* Having yellowish brown, flaxen, or light auburn hair, blue or gray eyes, and pale or rosy white skin.

**blond, fem. blonde**, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A blond person; a person of fair complexion with light hair and eyes. 2. [*In this sense usually blonde*.] A kind of pillow-made silk lace, orig. of the color of raw silk, but now usually dyed.

K = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**blood** (blūd), *n.* [AS. *blōd*.] **1.** The fluid, commonly red in vertebrates, which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins of animals. **2.** The shedding of blood; act of killing; as, "His blood be on us." **3.** Relationship by descent from a common ancestor (*half blood* when through one parent only, *whole blood* when through both parents); kinship; hence: kindred; race. **4.** Descent; lineage; esp., honorable birth; royal lineage; as, a prince of the *blood*. **5.** Temper; state of the passions; hence, anger; as, my *blood* was up. **6.** A man of fire or spirit; a gay, showy man; a rake. **7.** Animal appetite; fleshly nature. **8.** The juice of anything, esp. if red; as, the *blood* of the grape.

— *v. t.* **1.** To bleed; also, to stain or wet with blood. *Archaic.* **2.** To give (as hounds or soldiers) a taste or sight of blood.

**blood'ed** (blūd'ēd; 24), *a.* Having (such) blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.

**blood'guilt'y** (gilt'ī), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed. **blood'hound'** (-hound'), *n.* One of a breed of large, powerful dogs remarkable for their acute sense of smell.

**blood'i-ly**, *adv.* In a bloody manner.

**blood'i-ness**, *n.* State of being bloody.

**blood'less**, *a.* [AS. *blōdless*.] **1.** Destitute of blood.

**2.** Not attended with bloodshed. **3.** Without spirit or activity. **4.** Cold of heart; unfeeling.—**blood'less-ly**, *adv.*

**blood'let'ting** (-lēt'ing), *n.* Act or process of letting blood, or bleeding, as by opening a vein or by cupping.

**blood money**. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life.

**blood'root'** (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** A plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), of the poppy family and having a red root and red sap and bearing a white flower. **2.** The tormentil. *Eng.*

**blood'shed'** (-shēd'), *n.* Also **blood'shed'ding**. The shedding of blood, esp. human blood; slaughter.

**blood'shot'** (-shōt'), *a.* [*blood* + *shot* variegated.] Red and inflamed; suffused with blood;—said of the eye.

—*n.* A bloodshot condition.

**blood'stain'** (-stān'), *n.* A discoloration caused by blood.

**blood'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A stone consisting of green chalcedony sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood.

**blood'suck'er** (-sūk'ēr), *n.* **1.** Any animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech. **2.** An extortioner.

**blood'thirst'y** (-thīrs'tī), *a.* Eager to shed blood; cruel.—**blood'thirst'i-ly**, *adv.*—**blood'thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

**blood'wite'** (blūd'wīt'), *n.* Also **blood-wit'**. [AS. *blōdwite*; *blōd* blood + *wite* fine.] *Early Eng. Law.* A fine (distinct from *weregild*) for the shedding of blood, payable to the king, lord, or other superior. Hence, a penalty. **b** The right to levy the fine; also, exemption from payment of it.

**blood'wort'** (-wōrt'), *n.* Any of various flowers; as: a Any of a family (*Hæmodoraceæ*) of plants with red roots, including one (*Gyrotheca capitata*) of the redroots. **b** = **BLOODROOT**, **1.**

**blood'y** (-ī), *a.*; **BLOOD'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -**Y-EST**. **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling, blood. **2.** Smeared or stained with blood. **3.** Given, tending to, or involving, the shedding of blood; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.

**Syn.** Bloodstained, ensanguined, gory, sanguinary; bloodthirsty.—**Bloody**, **sanguinary**. **4.** **Bloody** alone applies to that which is covered with blood or is of the nature of blood; as, *bloody hands*. **Sanguinary** applies to that which is attended by, or bent upon, bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary war*. For both these senses of *sanguinary* the more emphatic *bloody* may also be used; as, a *bloody war*.

—*v. t.*; **BLOOD'Y-ED** (-īd); **BLOOD'Y-ING**. To make bloody; to stain or wet with blood.

**blood** (blōm), *n.* [Icel. *blóm*, *blómi*.] **1.** a A blossom; flower; also, flowers collectively. **b** The flowering state. **2.** A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor. **3.** The rosy color of the cheek; flush; glow. **4.** The delicate powdery coating on some fruits and leaves; also, any surface coating suggestive of this; as, the *blood* on newly struck coins.

**5.** A mineral frequently found as an efflorescence; as, *cobalt blood*; *antimony blood*.

— *v. i.* **1.** To produce or yield blossoms; blossom; flower. **2.** To be in a state of vigorous, growing youth. **3.** To be rosy or warm-colored; glow.—*v. t.* **1.** To cause to blossom or flourish. **2.** To bestow a bloom on; make blooming or radiant; impart a bloom to; cloud, as a varnished surface.

**blood**, *n.* [AS. *blōma* lump.] *Iron Manuf.* A mass of wrought iron from the forge or puddling furnace. **b** A large bar of steel hammered or rolled from an ingot.

**blood'er** (blōm'ēr), *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer*, an American, who sought to introduce this costume.] **1.** A woman's

costume consisting of a short dress and loose trousers gathered at the ankles. **2.** In *pl.* Loose trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in gymnasium practice, etc.

**blood'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **ERIES** (-īz). *Iron Manuf.* A furnace and forge in which blooms are made.

**blood'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Blossoming; flowering. **2.** Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor.—**blood'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**blood'y** (blōm'ī), *a.* **1.** Full of bloom; flourishing. **2.** Covered with bloom, as fruit.

**blōs'som** (blōs'əm), *n.* [AS. *blōstm*, *blōsma*, *blōstma*.] **1.** The flower of a seed plant; bloom. *Blossom* is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom* when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits. **2.** A blooming period or stage of development.—*v. i.* **1.** To flower; bloom.

**2.** To flourish and prosper.—**blōs'som-y** (-ī), *a.*

**blot** (blōt), *n.* **1.** *Backgammon.* A single man left exposed. **2.** A weak or exposed point.

**blot**, *n.* **1.** A spot; stain; blur. **2.** A spot on reputation; stain; disgrace. **3.** An obliteration of something written or printed; an erasure.—*v. t.*; **BLOT'TED** (-ēd; 24); **BLOT'TING**.

**1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter. **2.** To impair; mar. **3.** To paint, esp. coarsely; daub. **4.** To obliterate, as writing with ink; cancel;—generally used with *out*. **5.** To obscure; eclipse; as, a dense haze *blotted* everything. **6.** To dry, as writing, with blotting paper or sand.—**Syn.** Expunge, efface, cancel; smutch, tarnish, blur; sully; disgrace.—*v. i.*

**1.** To make a blot or blots, as ink. **2.** To take a blot; become blotted; as, this paper *blots* easily.

**blotch** (blōch), *n.* **1.** A blot or spot, as of ink. **2.** *Med.* A large pustule, or a coarse eruption.—*v. t.* To cover with blotches; make or cause a blotch.—**blotch'y** (-ī), *a.*

**blot'ter** (blōt'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, blots; esp., something to absorb superfluous ink. **2.** A book in which entries of transactions or occurrences are made as they take place, as in recording accounts, arrests, etc.

**blotting paper**. An unsized, spongy paper for absorbing ink from fresh manuscript.

**blouse** (blouz; blous; *F.* *blouse*), *n.* [F.] **1.** A loose shirt-like overgarment of various lengths and styles. **2.** Hence: a The undress uniform coat of the United States army. **b** A loose waist, usually belted, worn by women or children.

**bloused** (blouz), *a.* Wearing a blouse; also, made full like a blouse; as, a *bloused* front to a waist.

**blow** (blō), *v. i.*; **BLOW** (blō; 80); *p. p.* **BLOWN** (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLOWING**. [AS. *blōwan* to blossom.] To flower; bloom.—*v. t.* To cause to blossom; put forth (blossoms or flowers).—*n.* Blossom; flower; bloom.

**blow**, *n.* [ME. *blaw*, *blowe*.] **1.** A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument. **2.** A sudden or forcible act or effort; assault. **3.** Something that causes suffering or loss (esp. when sudden); a sudden calamity.

**Syn.** Buffet, knock, rap, stroke; shock, disaster, reverse.—**Blow**, **stroke**. **Blow** implies violence or force; **stroke**, rather suddenness or definiteness or precision.

**blow**, *v. i.*; **BLOW** (blō; 80); *p. p.* **BLOWN** (blōn), *Occasional or Dial.* **BLOWED** (blōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLOWING**. [AS. *blōwan* to blow, as wind.] **1.** To move, as air, esp. rapidly or with power. **2.** To send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from bellows. **3.** To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet. **4.** To produce a noise by blowing, as in hissing or whistling, etc. **5.** To pant; puff. **6.** Of cetaceans, to eject the moisture-laden air from the lungs through the blowholes or blowhole. **7.** To be carried or moved by the wind. **8.** To talk loudly; boast. *Colloq.*

**to blow hot and cold**, to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another.—**to b. over**, to pass away; cease; as, the magazines *blew over*.—**to b. up**, to explode; as, the magazines *blew up*.

—*v. t.*; **1.** To force a current of air upon or through, as with the mouth. **2.** To cause to sound, as an organ or a trumpet. **3.** To spread by report; publish; disclose. **4.** To drive by a current of air; impel. **5.** To inflate, as with pride; puff up. **6.** To form by inflating, as with air. **7.** To clear of contents by forcing air through. **8.** To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion;—used with *up*, *down*, *open*, etc. **9.** To put out of breath; cause to blow from fatigue. **10.** To deposit eggs or larvae upon or in (meat, etc.). **11.** To spend (money), or spend money upon; esp., to spend freely;—often used with a reflexive or with *in*. *Slang.*

**to blow up**, to inflate.

**blow**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who or that which blows; a blowing. **2.** *Metal.* A single heat, or operation, of the Bessemer converter; also, the quantity of metal so treated. **3.** An egg, or a larva, deposited by a fly on or in flesh, or the act of depositing it. **4.** A boast; also, boasting; brag.

**blow'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, blows; as: a Any device for producing a current of air, as a rotary fan. **b** A braggart. *Slang.*

**blow'fish'** (-fish'), *n.* **1.** A puffer or any similar fish which can inflate its body. **2.** The wall-eyed pike.

**blow'fly'** (-fī'), *n.* Any of various true flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat, or in wounds, etc.



**blow'gun'** (blō'gūn'), *n.* A tube through which an arrow or other projectile may be blown by the breath.

**blow'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* 1. A hole for the escape of air or gas; esp., a nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean. 2. A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe. 3. *Founding.* A defect in a casting due to a bubble of air.

**blow'ing,** *n.* 1. Act or action denoted by BLOW, *v. i. & t.* 2. *Veter.* A sound produced by the vibration of the nostrils in some horses (called *high blowers*) in breathing. It is not an unsoundness and is not connected with "roaring."

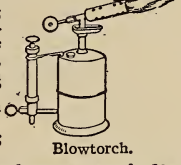
**blown** (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* from BLOW, *v.* Hence: *p. a.* 1. Swollen; inflated; distended, as cattle gorged with green food, which develops gas. 2. Stale; worthless; tainted. 3. Out of breath; tired; exhausted. 4. Flyblown.

**blow'-out'**, *n.* Act of blowing out; place where something has blown out, as in the bursting of an automobile tire.

**blow'pipe'** (blō'pīp'), *n.* 1. An instrument for directing a jet of air or gas into a fire or flame so as to increase the heat. 2. A blowgun; blowtube.

**blow'torch'** (-tōrch'), *n.* A small automatic blast lamp or torch, used in plumbing, etc.

**blow'tube'** (-tūb'), *n.* 1. A blowgun; also, a similar instrument, commonly of tin, used by boys. 2. *Glass Making.* Along wrought-iron tube, on the end of which the workman gathers a quantity of "metal" (melted glass), and through which he blows to expand or shape it.



Blowtorch.

**blow'y** (blō'y), *a.*; **blow'y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **BLOW'y-EST.** Windy.

**blowze** (blouz), *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman; wench. *Obs.*

**blowzed** (blouzd), *a.* Having high color, as from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced; blowzy; disordered.

**blow'zy** (blouz'zī), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored; frowzy. — *Syn.* See SLOVENLY.

**blub'ber** (blūb'ēr), *n.* 1. The fat of whales or other large marine mammals yielding oil. 2. Act of blubbering. — *v. i.* To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face. — *v. t.* To swell or disfigure (the face) with weeping. — *a.* Swollen; thick; as, *blubber lips*.

**blub'ber-y** (-ī), *a.* 1. Swollen; protuberant. 2. Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering.

**blu'cher** (blōō'chēr; -kēr), *n.* [From the Prussian general *Blücher*.] A kind of half-boot; also, a shoe in which the tongue and toe are of one piece.

**bludg'eon** (blūj'ūn), *n.* A short club with one end loaded or thicker than the other. — *v. t. & i.* To hit with or as with a bludgeon.

**blue** (blōō; 86), *a.*; **BLU'ER** (-ēr); **BLU'EST**. [*F. bleu*, *OF.* also *blou*, *blau*, *blēf*, *LL.* *blavus*, of *G.* origin.] 1. Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it. 2. Specif. : a Of a flame, pale without redness or glare; hence, of the color of burning brimstone, betokening the presence of [ghosts or devils; as, the air was blue with oaths. b Of the skin, livid, esp. with cold or from a blow. c Designating venous blood, which shows blue through the skin, as distinguishing from the red, or arterial, blood. d *Magnetism.* Designating the south (south-seeking) pole of a magnet, which is usually left of its natural steel-blue color; also, the magnetism of this pole; — opp. to red. 3. Low in spirits; melancholy. 4. Suited to produce low spirits; gloomy in prospect; as, things looked blue. *Colloq.* 5. Severe or over-strict in morals; suiting one overstrict in morals. 6. Literary; — used of women. See BLUESTOCKING. *Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. A certain color of the spectrum; blue color. 2. Something blue in color, as a badge of ribbon; specif., the sky or the sea. 3. A pigment or dye that colors blue. 4. A person dressed in blue or belonging to an organization whose uniform or badge is blue, as: a A Union soldier in the Civil War. b An English university athlete, one of Cambridge being called a *light blue*, one of Oxford, a *dark blue*.

5. In *pl.* [Short for *blue devils*.] Low spirits; melancholy. *Colloq.* 6. A pedantic woman; a bluestocking. *Colloq.*

— *v. t. & i.*; **BLUED** (blōōd; 86); **BLU'ING** or **BLUE'ING.** To make or turn blue.

**blue baby.** *Med.* An infant with congenital heart malformation producing cyanosis.

**blue'beard'** (blōō'bērd'; 86), *n.* The hero of a story of the same name. He marries a beautiful maiden, Fatima, who enters a forbidden chamber and discovers the remains of six previous wives. A bloodstain betrays her to Bluebeard, and she is saved from death only by the arrival of her brothers.

**blue'bell'** (-bēl'), *n.* Any of various plants bearing blue, more or less bell-shaped, flowers, as a campanula (*Campanula rotundifolia*, often called *bluebell of Scotland* or *harebell*), a European species (*Scilla nonscripta*) of squill; certain American species of *Clematis*, speedwell, etc.



Blucher Shoe.

**blue'ber-ry** (-bēr-ī), *n.* The edible, blue or blackish berry of any of several species of plants (genus *Vaccinium*); also, the shrub itself. The blueberry contains many minute seeds, the huckleberry contains ten nutlets.

**blue'bird'** (-būrd'), *n.* A small song bird (*Sialia sialis*) of the northern United States. The male is bright blue above, with the breast reddish.



Bluebird.

**blue blood.** The blood of noble or aristocratic families; also, a person of such a family. The phrase originated in Spain, where light-complexioned persons claimed freedom from Moorish or Jewish admixture.

**blue'bon'net** (blōō'bōn'ēt; 24, 86), *n.*, or **blue bonnet.** A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue wool, or one wearing such a cap; a Scotchman.

**blue'book'** (-bōōk'), *n.*, or **blue book.** 1. A parliamentary publication with blue paper covers.

2. A register or directory of persons of social prominence. *Colloq., U. S.*

**blue'bot'tle** (-bōt'ī), *n.* 1. A European plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) of the aster family, having flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays; bachelor's-button; cornflower. It is a common escape in the eastern United States. 2. Any of several species of large true flies having the body steel-blue; esp., the blowfly (*Calliphora erythrocephala*), or a more iridescent fly (*Lucilia cæsar*).

**blue'cap'** (-kăp'), *n.* 1. The blue titmouse (*Parus*, or *Cyanistes, cyaneus*). 2. A Scotchman; a bluebonnet.

**blue'coat'** (-kōt'), *n.* One dressed in blue, as a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman. — **blue'-coat'ed,** *a.*

**blue'-curls'**, *n.*, or, *often*, **blue curls.** 1. Any of a genus (*Trichostema*) of plants, of the mint family, having very irregular blue flowers. 2. The self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*).

**blue devil.** 1. A baleful demon. 2. In *pl.* Apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with delirium tremens; hence, very low spirits.

**blue'-eyed,** *a.* Having blue eyes.

**blue-eyed grass,** any of various grasslike Iridaceae plants (genus *Styrrichtum*) having delicate blue flowers.

**blue'fish'** (blōō'fīsh'; 86), *n.* A voracious sea fish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*), highly valued as a food fish. Also, any of various other fishes, as the saury, the greenfish (*Girella nigricans*), etc.

**blue'gill'** (-gīl'). A large sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*) of the Mississippi valley. It is an excellent food fish.

**blue grass.** Any of several, mostly valuable, grasses (genus *Poa*) having bluish green stems, including the Kentucky blue grass (*P. pratensis*).

**blue gum.** Any of several Australian eucalypti.

**blue'hearts'** (blōō'hārts'; 86), *n.* An American blue-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Buchnera americana*).

**blue'ing.** *Var.* of **BLUING**.

**blue'jack'** (-jăk'), *n.*, or **blue jack.** 1. *Blue vitriol.* 2. An inferior oak (*Quercus brevifolia*) of the southern U. S.

**blue'jack'et** (-jăk'ēt; 24), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy; — often as distinguished from a *marine*.

**blue jay.** The common jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) of the eastern United States, with handsome crest and with upper parts chiefly bright blue; also, in the western United States, any of several other jays.

**blue laws.** Certain laws of extreme rigor early enacted in the New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws.

**blue'y,** *adv.* With a blue color.

**blue mass.** *Pharmacy.* A preparation of mercury from which are formed "blue pills."

**blue'ness,** *n.* Quality or state of being blue.

**blue'-pen'cil,** *v. t.* To edit, or excise from, with a blue pencil; — said of printer's copy.

**blue peter.** *Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc.

**blue pill.** *Med.* A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, etc. b Blue mass.

**blue print.** Often **blue'print'** (blōō'prīnt'; 86), *n.* A blue photograph. See **CYANOTYPE**.

**blue'-sky' law.** A law to protect the public against dishonest investment companies; — so called because the promises made by some such companies are as boundless or alluring as the blue sky, or because "designed to clear away the clouds and fogs from the simple investor's horizon." *Colloq.* Hence, **blue-sky legislation**, etc. *Colloq.*

**blue'stock'ing** (blōō'stōk'īng; 86), *n.* A literary woman; a female pedant; — orig. depreciatively so called, alluding to certain 18th-century gatherings attended by literary



κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

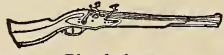
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"lions," of whom a certain one always wore ordinary blue worsted stockings. *Collog.* — *a.* Having or affecting learning or literary tastes. — **blue'stock'ing-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**blue'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* 1. Blue vitriol. 2. A building or paving stone of bluish gray color; specif., a sandstone quarried in New York State, near the Hudson River.  
**blu'et** (blōō'ēt; 24, 86), *n.* [F., dim. of *bleu* blue.] A delicate rubaceous plant (*Houstonia carulea*) of the United States, with bluish flowers and tufted stems. Called also *innocence*, *quaker-ladies*, etc.  
**blue vitriol.** Sulphate of copper, CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O, a blue crystallized salt, used in electric batteries, calico printing, etc.  
**blue'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* A prickly boraginaceous weed (*Echium vulgare*) of Europe, naturalized in the United States, with handsome blue flowers.  
**blue'wood'** (-wōd'), *n.* A rhannaceous chaparral shrub (*Condalia obovata*) of western Texas and northern Mexico.  
**bluff** (blūf), *a.* 1. Having a broad, flattened front. 2. Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front, as a coast. 3. Abrupt; roughly frank; brusque.  
**Syn.** Short, abrupt, unceremonious, uncivil, impolite, rude, surly, blunt, brusque, curt, crusty. — **Bluff, blunt, brusque, curt, crusty** agree in the idea of abruptness. **Bluff** connotes heartiness, good nature, unconventionality; as, *bluff* honesty. **Blunt** implies disregard for others' feelings, and for the amenities of life; as, a *blunt* reply. **Brusque** suggests a (real or apparent) tartness of *temper* and ungraciousness of speech; as, a *brusque* refusal. **Curt** denotes rude conciseness; as, a *curt* answer. **Crusty** adds to *curt* the implication of greater crabbedness or harshness, sometimes belying kindness of heart; as, a *crusty* old bachelor.  
— *n.* A high, steep bank.

**bluff, v. t. 1.** *Poker.* To deter (an opponent) from betting by a show of assurance. 2. To deceive by manner, speech, or expression, so as to accomplish some hidden purpose or ward off some danger. — *v. i.* To bluff an opponent by a fictitious show of strength. — *n.* Act of bluffing.  
**bluffly, adv.** Abruptly; bluntly.  
**bluff'ness, n.** Bluntness of manner; abruptness.  
**blu'ing, or blue'ing** (blōō'ing; 86), *n.* Something to give a bluish tint, as a preparation of indigo used in laundering.  
**blu'ish, a.** Somewhat blue. — **blu'ish-ness, n.**  
**blun'der** (blūn'dēr), *v. i.* [ME. *blunderen*, *blondren*, to stir, confuse, blunder.] 1. To move clumsily; flounder and stumble. 2. To make a gross error or mistake, as through ignorance, stupidity, overconfidence, or confusion. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to blunder. 2. To utter awkwardly; — usually used with *out*; as, he *blundered out* an apology. 3. To do or treat blunderingly; bungle. — *n.* A gross error. — **Syn.** See **ERROR**. — **blun'der-er, n.**

**blun'der-buss** (-būs), *n.* [Either fr. *blunder* + *D. bus* tube, box, or corrupt fr. *D. donderbus* (lit.) thunder box, gun.] 1. An obsolete short firearm, with a flaring muzzle and a large barrel holding a number of balls. 2. A stupid, blundering fellow.



Blunderbuss.

**blunge** (blūnj), *v. t.*; **BLUNGED** (blūnjd); **BLUNG'ING** (blūnj'ing). To blend, beat up, or mix in, water, as clay.  
**blung'er** (blūnj'ēr), *n.* A wooden implement for mixing the clay in potteries; also, a pug mill, or a vat with stirrers.  
**blunt** (blūnt), *a.* [ME. *blunt* not sharp, stupid.] 1. Insensitive; obtuse in feeling or spiritual perception. 2. Dull in understanding; stupid. 3. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull. 4. Abrupt in address or manners. **Syn.** **Blunt, obtuse, stupid** come into comparison primarily as associated with sensibility or perception. **Blunt** so used implies a certain (sometimes temporary) callousness or lack of nice perception. **Dull** implies a heavy, sluggish habit of mind, or a lack of vividness and intensity; **obtuse**, lack of sensitiveness, and even a certain impenetrability to emotions or ideas. **Stupid** denotes excessive dullness, when the faculties are, as it were, benumbed. In reference to pointed or edged tools *blunt* and *dull* (opposed to *sharp, keen*) are sometimes interchanged. In present usage, however, *blunt* appears to be more commonly used of instruments or tools so made that a cross section near the edge subtends a relatively large angle; *dull*, of a tool or instrument whose edge or point has lost its keenness or sharpness by use. An ax, even when sharp, is a *blunt* instrument as compared with a razor; a *dull* pencil is made so by use, but one may purposely put a *blunt* (not a *dull*) point on a pencil in sharpening it. See **BLUFF**. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To make or become blunt. 2. To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power.

**bluntly, adv.** In a blunt manner or state.  
**blunt'ness, n.** Quality or state of being blunt.  
**blur** (blūr), *v. t.*; **BLURRED** (blūrd); **BLUR'ING**. 1. To obscure by making confused and uncertain in form or outline; make indistinct and confused. 2. To cause imperfect vision in; dim. 3. To sully; blemish. — **Syn.** Spot, blot, stain, disfigure. — *v. i.* To become blurred or obscure. — *n.* 1. That which obscures without effacing; a stain; blot. 2. A dim, confused appearance; indistinctness of vision.

**blur'y, a.** Full of blurs; blurred.  
**blur**(blūr), *v. t.* To utter suddenly and unadvisedly; — commonly used with *out*. — *n.* Act of blurring out something.  
**blush** (blūsh), *v. i.* [ME. *bluschen* to shine, look, turn red.] 1. To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, from some mental shock, as shame or confusion; flush. 2. To grow or be red or rosy. — *v. t.* 1. To redden. *Rare.* 2. To express or make known by blushing. — *n.* 1. A glance; look; blink. *Obs.*, except in *at, or in, first blush.* 2. A suffusion of the face with red, as from shame or confusion. 3. A red or rosy tint. — **blush'er, n.** — **blush'ful** (-fōōl), *a.*  
**blus'ter** (blūs'tēr), *v. i.* 1. To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; be windy and boisterous, as the weather. 2. To talk with noisy violence; swagger. — *v. t.* To utter or do with noisy violence; bully. — *n.* 1. Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm. 2. Noisy, boastful language. — **Syn.** Boisterousness, tumult, turbulence, boasting, swaggering, bullying. — **blus'ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **blus'ter-ing-ly, adv.**  
**blus'ter-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Inclined to bluster.

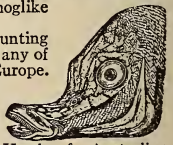
**bo'a** (bō'ā), *n.*; **BOAS** (bō'āz). [L., a kind of water serpent.] 1. Any large snake that crushes it prey. 2. A long, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., for the neck.  
**boa constrictor.** A large venomous snake (*Boa constrictor*) of tropical America.  
**Bo'a-ner'ges** (bō'ā-nēr'jēz), *n.* [Gr. *βοαινεργής*, of Aramaic origin; cf. Heb. *benai hargem*, lit., sons of thunder.] 1. As a *pl.* An appellation given by Christ to James and John. *Mark* iii. 17. 2. Construed (erroneously) as a *sing.*, with *pl. -GES* or *-GESSES*. A declamatory or vociferous preacher or orator.

**boar** (bōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *bār.*] 1. The uncastrated male of swine. 2. The wild hog (*Sus scrofa*). See **WILD BOAR**.  
**board** (bōrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *bord* board, plank, and also ship-board.] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and long. 2. A table; esp., a table for food. 3. Hence: What is served on a table; provision, usually as furnished for pay. 4. A table at which a council or court is held; hence, a council, or authorized assembly; as, a *board* of trade, of directors, trustees, etc. 5. A square or oblong of thin material used or arranged for some special purpose, as a chessboard. 6. Pasteboard; specif., *Bookbinding*, the stiff foundation piece for the side of a book cover. A book bound *in boards* has the outside covering of paper, instead of cloth or leather. 7. In *pl.* The stage in a theater. 8. [In this use orig. a different word meaning *border, margin*.] The border or edge of anything; as, *seaboard*; specif., *Naut.*: a The side of a ship. b A tack. **by the board**, over the board, or side; as, the mast went *by the board*. **Fig. to go by the board**, to suffer complete destruction. — **on b. a.** On shipboard, in a ship or a boat; on board of. **in or into** a railway car, train, or the like. *U. S.*

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To cover with boards or boarding. 2. To come up against, or alongside of (a ship), as to attack. *Obs.* 3. To go on board of, as a ship. 4. To enter (a railroad car or similar vehicle). *U. S.* 5. To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation. 6. To place at board, for pay; as, to *board* one's horse at a livery stable. — *v. i.* 1. To obtain or have meals, or meals and lodgings, stately for compensation. 2. *Naut.* To tack.  
**board, v. t.** [F. *aborder*.] To approach; accost. *Obs.*  
**board'er** (bōr'dēr; 57), *n.* 1. One who boards at the table or house of another. 2. One who boards a ship.  
**board foot.** A volume equal to that of a board 1 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 in., or 144 cubic inches, used in measuring lumber. Thus a board 2" × 4" × 12' contains eight board feet.  
**board'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BOARD, v.** Hence: *n.* Boards collectively; a covering of boards.  
**board'ing house,** a house where boarders are taken. — **b. school,** a school in which pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught.

**board measure.** Measurement in board feet.  
**board rule.** A measuring stick, provided with various scales, for finding without calculation the number of board feet in a board, joist, or the like.  
**board walk.** A walk or promenade constructed of planking, esp. one along the beach at a watering place. *U. S.*  
**boar'fish** (bōr'fīsh; 57), *n.* Any of several fishes of different genera which have a projecting hoglike snout.

**boar hound.** A large dog used in hunting wild boars; esp., the great Dane or any of certain allied breeds of continental Europe.  
**boar'ish, a.** Swinish; brutal; cruel.  
**boast** (bōst), *v. i.* [ME. *bosten, boost-en, v., boast, boost, n.*] To vaunt one's self; brag; as, to *boast* of success.  
**Syn.** Bluster, vapor, crow; swagger, Head of Australian flourish, vaunt, brag. — **Boast, Boarfish** (*Histiogaster*) *vaunt, brag* agree in the idea of *recurvirostris*. (2.) *vainglorious* and *ostentatious* speech. **Boast** is the general term; **vaunt** is more literary and emphasizes the idea of



*āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnet; use, ūnite, ūn, ūp, cīrcūz, menū; food, fōot; gō, sing; ijk; th; nat'ure, verd'ure* (87);



vain display; **brag** is more colloquial and suggests boastful exaggeration of what one is, has, done, or can do.

— *v. t.* **1.** To speak of or display ostentatiously or vain-gloriously. **2.** To show or exhibit as one's own; as, to **boast** gloriously. **3.** To show or exhibit as one's own; as, to **boast** gloriously. **4.** To show or exhibit as one's own; as, to **boast** gloriously.

— *n.* **1.** Boasting; bragging. **2.** The cause of boasting; **boast**, *v. t.* **Stonecutting.** To shape roughly with a broad chisel (**boaster**) in preparation for finer work.

**boaster**, *n.* One who boasts.

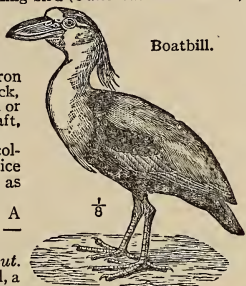
**boastful** (-fūl), *a.* Given to, or full of, boasting; braggart.

— **boastful-ly**, *adv.* — **boastful-ness**, *n.*

**boast-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a boasting manner.

**boat** (bōt), *n.* [AS. *bāt*.] **1.** A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles; any vessel for navigating the water. **2.** A vehicle or utensil suggestive of a boat, as a stone **boat**, **gravy boat**, etc. — *v. t.* To transport or place in a boat. — *v. i.* To go or row in a boat.

**boat'bill** (-bīl'), *n.* A wading bird (*Cancroma cochlearia*) of South America, related to the night herons, or an allied species (*C. zelandoni*) of Central America.



Boatbill.

**boat hook.** *Naut.* An iron hook with a point on the back fixed to a long pole, to pull or push into place a boat, raft, log, etc.

**boat'ing**, *n.* **1.** Boats collectively. **2.** Act or practice of rowing or sailing, esp. as an amusement.

**boat'man** (bōt'mān), *n.* A man who manages a boat.

— **boat'man-ship**, *n.*

**boat'swain** (bōt'swān; *naut.* bōt's'n), *n.* On a war vessel, a warrant officer having charge

of the rigging, anchors, cables, cordage, etc. Also, on some merchant ships, a superior seaman having similar duties.

**bob** (bōb), *n.* [ME. *bob* bunch, *bobben* to strike.] **1.** A bunch or cluster, as of leaves, flowers, or grapes; hence: anything hanging so as to play loosely, or with a short abrupt motion; a pendant. **2.** A knob, ball, or weight at the end of a rod or line; as, the **bob** of a pendulum, the **bob** of a plumb line, etc. **3.** *Angling.* a A knot of worms or of rags used in angling, as for eels; a bunch of rags, bait, feathers, and hooks. b A float. **4.** A horse's docked tail; a bobtail.

**5.** A short, jerking motion; act of bobbing. **6.** A blow; a rap. **7.** [Cf. OF. *bobe* trickery.] A jeer, jibe, or trick. **8.** The refrain of a song; specif., a short and abrupt refrain, often of only two syllables. **9.** (*pl.* BOBS.) A shilling. *Slang*, *Eng.* **10.** A bobbed. *U. S.*

— *v. t.*; **BOBBED** (bōbd); **BOB'ING**. **1.** [OF. *bober* to trick.] To cheat; flich. **2.** To mock; make sport of; jeer; jibe. **3.** To cause to move in a short, jerking manner; move, as the head, with a bob. **4.** To make with a bob, or short, jerky up-and-down motion; as, to **bob** a curtsy. **5.** To cut short, as the hair. **6.** To strike with a quick, light blow.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have a short, jerking motion; play to and fro or up and down. **2.** To angle with a bob. See *BOB*, *n.*, **3.**

**bob'ber-y** (-ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-īz). A squabble; tumult.

**bob'tin** (-īn), *n.* [F. *bobine*.] **1.** One of the small pins or cylinders used to hold the threads in making pillow lace. **2.** A spool or reel used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning machines, or to hold wire; also, a spool or reel of yarn, thread, or wire. **3.** A fine cord or narrow braid.

**bob'ti-net'** (bōb'tī-nēt'; bōb'tī-nēt), *n.* A kind of machine-made lace or netting of cotton or silk.

**bob'tle** (bōb'tl), *v. i.*; -BLED (-īd); -BLING (-īng). To bob continually. — *n.* A bobbing motion. *Both Colloq.*

**bob'by** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-īz). [After Sir Robert Peel, who reorganized the London police.] A policeman. *Slang*, *Eng.*

**bob'cat'** (-kāt'), *n.* A lynx, esp. the bay lynx (*Lynx rufus*).

**bob'o-link** (-ō-līnk), *n.* An American song bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) related to the blackbirds and meadow larks.

**bob'sled'** (bōb'sléd'), **bob'sleigh'** (-slā'), *n.* A short sled, esp. one of a pair joined by a reach or coupling; also, the compound sled so formed; a double-ripper. *U. S.*

**bob'stay'** (-stā'), *n.* *Naut.* A stay to hold the bowsprit down.

**bob'tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short tail.

— *a.* Having the tail cut short; hence: deficient; abbreviated.

— *v. t.* To dock the tail of; cut short; curtail. — **bob'tailed'**, *a.*

**bob veal.** Veal too immature to be suitable for food.



Male Bobolink.

**bob'white** (bōb'hwīt'), *n.* [From the note.] Any of various species of North American quail;

— commonly called **quail** in the North and **partridge** in the South. See *QUAIL*.

**bo-cac'cio** (bō-kā'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CROS (-chōz). A large and abundant rockfish (*Sebastes parvifinis*) of the California coast.

**bock** (bōk), *n.*; or **bock beer**. [Cf. *bockbier*, corrupt. of *einbecker bier* from *Einbeck* in Germany.] A kind of beer brewed, usually early in spring, from concentrated wort.

**bode** (bōd), *v. t.* & *i.*; **BOD'ED** (bōd'ēd; 24); **BOD'ING** (-īng). [AS. *bodian* to announce, tell, *bod* command, message.] To indicate by signs, as future events; portend; augur.

**bode**, *n.* [AS. *boda*.] A messenger; a herald. *Archaic*.

**bode**, *pret.* & *p. p.* of *BIDE*. *Abode*.

**bode'ment** (bōd'mēt), *n.* An omen; prophecy.

**bod'ice** (bōd'īs), *n.* [Prop. *pl.* of *BODY*.] **1.** A corset; stays.

*Obs.* **2.** A close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress. **b** A woman's garment reaching from waist to breast, often worn in some European national costumes; loosely, a wide belt or girdle.

**bod'ied** (-īd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition; as, *able-bodied*.

**bod'iless** (-ī-lēs), *a.* Having no body; immaterial.

**bod'ily** (-ī-lī), *a.* **1.** Having a body, or material form; physical; corporeal; as: bodily fear, apprehension of physical injury. **2.** Of or pertaining to the body.

*Syn.* **Bodily**, **physical**, **corporeal**, **corporeal**. **Bodily** has the sense of belonging to the body; it is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* pain. **Physical**, often synonymous with *bodily*, applies also to that which the body has in common

with all material objects and is thus opposed to *psychical*, *spiritual*, *moral*; as, the *physical* universe; *physical* courage. **Corporeal** refers more specifically to substance or nature; it is opposed to *immaterial*, *spiritual*; as, the *corporeal* frame. **Corporeal**, originally synonymous with *bodily*, now applies almost exclusively to bodily infliction of some sort; as *corporeal* (never *corporeal*) punishment.

— *adv.* **1.** In bodily form; in the body. **2.** In respect to, or so as to affect, the whole body; all at once; completely.

**bod'ing** (bōd'īng), *n.* Prognostic; omen. — *a.* Foreboding; ominous. — **bod'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**bod'kin** (bōd'kīn), *n.* [ME. *boydekyn* dagger.] **1.** A dagger. *Obs.* **2.** *Needlework.* A sharp-pointed implement for making holes. **3.** A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair. **4.** A blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, etc., through a loop or a hem.

**bod'y** (bōd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* BODIES (-īz). [AS. *bodig*.] **1.** The total organized substance of an animal or plant, living or dead. **2.** The trunk, or main part, as distinguished from the limbs and the head; the central or principal part, as distinguished from smaller connected parts, as of a tree, army, country, structure, etc. **3.** *Specif.* **a.** The nave or central portion of a church. **b** The bed or hull of a vehicle, on or in which the load is placed. **c** The hull or a section of the hull of a ship; as, the after *body*; the fore *body*.

**d** *Print.* The part of a type between the shoulder and feet, by the depth of which the size is indicated; as, a nonpareil face on an agate *body*. See *TYPE*, *Illustr.* **e** *Aeronautics.* The central, longitudinal framework of a flying machine, to which are attached the planes or aërocurves, passenger accommodations, controlling and propelling apparatus, fuel tanks, etc. **4.** A person; a human being; — often in composition; as, *anybody*. **5.** A kind or form of matter; a material substance. **6.** A number of individuals or things collectively, usually as united, organized, systematized, or acting together, for some purpose; as, a legislative *body*; a *body* of troops. **7.** That part of a garment covering the body. **8.** A distinct mass or portion of matter; as, a *body* of cold air. **9.** *Geom.* A figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid figure. **10. Consistency; thickness; substance; strength; as, *pair* of good *body*.**

*Syn.* **Body**, **corpse**, **carcass**. **Body** refers to the animal organism, living or dead. **Corpse** and **carcass** (of man and beast respectively) refer to the dead body.

**body corporate**, *Law*, a corporation. — **b. politic**, a corporation; usually, *specif.*, the state.

— *v. t.*; **BOD'IED** (-īd); **BOD'Y-ING**. To furnish with or as with a body; embody.

**body color** or **colour**. Pigment that is opaque as laid on paper or canvas, often made so by an admixture of white.

**bod'y-guard'** (bōd'ī-gārd'), *n.* **1.** A guard to protect the person. **2.** Retinue; attendance.

**body snatching.** *Law.* The unauthorized removal of a dead body from the grave. — **body snatcher**.

**Bœ-o'tian** (bē-ō'shān), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Bœotians.



Bobwhite.

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tia, noted for its heavy atmosphere and its dull-witted people; hence: stupid; dull. — *n.* One of the people of Beotia.

**Boer** (bōer), *n.* [D., a farmer.] A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch, or rarely, Huguenot descent.

**bog** (bōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog* soft, moist.] A piece of wet spongy earth consisting chiefly of decayed vegetable matter; quagmire; marsh; morass. — *v. t. & i.*; BOGGED (bōgd); BOG'GING (bōg'ing). To sink, as into a bog; mire.

**bog asphodel**. Either of two melanchthonic bog plants (*Abama ossifraga* of Europe and *A. americana* of the United States) resembling the true asphodel.

**bo'ggy** (bō'gī), *n.*; *pl.* -GEGS (-giz). Also **gogie**. 1. A goblin; bugbear. 2. *Golf.* A given score or number of strokes for each hole, against which players compete.

**bo'ggle** (bōg'gl), *n.* Var. of BOGLE.

**bo'ggle**, *v. i.*; -GLED (-'lid); -GLING (-līng). [See BOGLE, *n.*] 1. To hesitate as if suddenly frightened or impeded; take alarm; exhibit indecision. 2. To do anything awkwardly.

**bo'ggle**, *v. t.* 1. To play fast and loose; dissemble. — *Syn.* Double, stickle, demur. — *n.* 1. Act of bogging. 2. A scruple; difficulty; demur; also, blunder; botch. — **bo'ggl'er** (-lēr), *n.*

**bo'ggy** (l), *a.*; BOG'GY-ER (-'ēr); -GY-ESR. Like, consisting of, or containing, a bog or bogs.

**bo'gie** (bō'gī), *n.* 1. = 1st BOGY. 2. *Golf.* = BOGEY, *n.* 2.

**bo'gie**, *n.* Also **bo'gy**, **gy**. A bow, strong truck or cart.

**bo'gie** (bō'gī); bōg'ī), *n.* [V. *bug* threatening, fear, *bug*, *bugan*, *bugie*.] A goblin; specter; bogey.

**bog oak**. See BOGWOOD.

**bog orchis**. A small European orchid (*Malaxis paludosa*) with inconspicuous green flowers.

**bog ore**, *n.* Bog iron ore, a variety of hematite.

**bo'got'ter** (bōg'trōt'ēr), *n.* One who lives in a boggy country; — applied in derision to the lowest class of Irish.

**bo'gus** (bō'gūs), *a.* Spurious; sham. *Collog., U. S.*

**bo'gwood'** (bōg'wōod'), *n.* The black wood of trees, as oak, preserved in peat bogs, much used for making ornaments.

**bo'gy** (bō'gī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gīz). Also **bo'gy**, **gogie**. A specter; hobgoblin; bugbear.

**bo'gy**, *n.* A truck. See 2d BOGIE.

**bo-hea'** (bō-hē'), *n.* [From *Wu-i*, the name of the hills in China where this tea is grown.] A kind of black tea.

**Bo-he'mi-an** (bō-hē'mī-ān), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Bohemia.

2. Unconventional; free and easy. — *n.* 1. A native of Bohemia.

2. The language of the Czechs, a Slavic dialect.

3. In highly civilized communities, one who makes a livelihood by, or is much interested in, art, literature, or other intellectual pursuits, and who takes an attitude of protest against, or of indifference to, the common conventions of society. — **Bo-he'mi-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**boil** (bōil), *v. i.* [From OF, fr. L. *bullire* to bubble.] 1. To be agitated by the generation and rising of bubbles of vapor; — said of a liquid. 2. To be agitated like boiling water; seethe; as, the waves *boil*. 3. To be excited with passion; as, my blood *boiled* with anger. 4. To be in boiling water, as food in cooking. — *v. t. 1.* To heat to the boiling point, which, for water at sea level, is 212° Fahrenheit (100° Centigrade). 2. To form by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid. — *n.* Act or state of boiling.

**boil**, *n.* [AS. *bylle*.] A hard, inflamed, suppurating tumor, caused by bacteria.

**boil'er** (bōil'ēr), *n.* 1. One who boils something. 2. A vessel in which anything is boiled. 3. A strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines. 4. A tank or reservoir in which hot water is stored.

**boil'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A place and apparatus for boiling something.

**bois'ter-ous** (bois'tēr-ūs), *a.* [ME. *boistous*.] 1. Rough or rude; strong. *Obs.* 2. Tumultuously violent; rough; turbulent. — *Syn.* Loud, roaring, violent, stormy, turbulent, furious, tumultuous, noisy, impetuous, vehement. — **bois'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **bois'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

**bo'lar** (bō'lār), *a.* Of or pert. to bole, or clay.

**bo'las** (bō'lās), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp., lit., balls.] A kind of missile weapon consisting of balls fastened to the ends of a thong or cord; — used by the Gauchos of South America, and others, for hurling at and entangling an animal.

**bold** (bōld), *a.* [AS. *bold*, *beald*.] 1. Forward to meet danger; brave. 2. Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; daring; as, a *bold* deed. 3. In a bad sense, too forward; rude; impudent. 4. Somewhat overstepping usual bounds; as, *bold* views; a *bold* imagination. 5. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore. 6. Confident; certain. *Obs.* 7. Markedly conspicuous; striking the eye; as, marbles inlaid in *bold* patterns. — *Syn.* Courageous, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, audacious, stout-hearted, adventurous, confident.

**bold-faced'** (bōld'fāst'), *a.* 1. Bold in manner or expression; indecorously forward. 2. *Print.* Having a conspicuous or heavy face, as the type used for the words defined in this book.

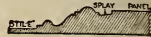
**bold'ly**, *adv.* In a bold manner or state.

**bold'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being bold. — *Syn.* Bravery, intrepidity, dauntlessness, hardihood, brazenness, assurance. See CONFIDENCE, COURAGE.

**bole** (bōl), *n.* The trunk or stem of a tree.

**bole**, *n.* Any of several varieties of friable, earthy clay.

**bo-lee'tion** (bō-lēk'shūn), **bi-lee'tion** (bī-), *n.* *Arch.* That portion of a group of moldings which projects beyond the general surface of a panel.



**bo-le'ro** (bō-lē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). Bolection Molding.

[Sp.] 1. *Musical.* A Spanish dance in 3-4 time, or the music for it. 2. A kind of short outer waist garment for women.

**bo'lide** (bō'līd; bōl'īd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bolis*, fr. Gr. *βολῆς* missile.] A brilliant meteor, followed by a train of light or sparks, esp. one that explodes.

**bol'i-var** (bōl'ī-vār; *Sp.* bō-lē'vār), *n.* [Amer. Sp., after Simon Bolívar, "the Liberator."] A silver coin and monetary unit of Venezuela, equal to one franc, or 19.295 cents.

**Bo-ly'i-an** (bō-līv'ī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bolivia, in South America. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bolivia.

**bo-li-via'no** (bō-lī-vyā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōz). [Amer. Sp.] A money of account of Bolivia, equal to 38.932 cents.

**boll** (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolle*.] The pod or capsule of a plant, esp. of flax or cotton. — *v. i.*; BOLLED (bōld); BOLL'ING.

To form a boll; go to seed.

**Bol'land-ist** (bōl'ān-dīst), *n.* Any of the editors (Jesuits) of the "Acta Sanctorum," or "Lives of the Saints," the first two volumes of which appeared in 1643; — named from John Bolland (1596-1655), who began the work.

**bol'lard** (bōl'lārd), *n.* An upright wooden or iron post, as in a boat or on a dock, around which to fasten a rope.

**boll weevil**. A grayish weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) about a quarter of an inch long, which infests the cotton plant, laying its eggs in the squares and bolls.

**bol'worm'** (bōl'wōrm'), *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth (*Heliothis armigera*) which devours the bolls or unripe pods of the cotton, and also maize, beans, etc.



**bo'lo** (bō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp.] A kind of large single-edged knife, resembling a machete. *Phil. I.*

**Bologna sausage**, or **Bo-lo'gna** (bō-lō'nyā), *n.* A large sausage of beef, veal, and pork, minced, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin. **Bollworm and Adult Moth.** (3)



**Bo-lo-gnese'** (bō'lō-nyēz'; -nyēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Bologna. — *n.* A native of Bologna.

**bo'lo-graph** (bō'lō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *βολή* stroke + *-graph*.] An automatic record or tracing made with the bolometer.

**bo-lom'e-ter** (bō-lōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *βολή* stroke + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An electrical instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat, esp. in different parts of the spectrum, by measuring the changes in resistance of a blackened platinum strip exposed to the radiations. — **bo-lo-met'ric** (bō'lō-mēt'rik), *a.*

**bol'ster** (bōl'stēr), *n.* [AS.] 1. A long pillow or cushion for a bed. 2. A soft pad, cushion, or support like, or suggestive of, a bolster. 3. Any of various solid objects suggestive of a bolster, or cushion; as, a *Arch.* A rounded projection, as the baluster in the Ionic capital. **b** A plate of iron or a mass of wood under the end of a bridge girder. **c** A short timber or block set horizontally upon a post for a bearing surface, as for girders.

— *v. t. 1.* To support with a bolster or pillow.

2. To support, hold up, or maintain, esp. with difficulty; — often used with *up*.

**bolt** (bōlt), *n.* [AS.] 1. A shaft or missile for a crossbow or catapult; esp., a short, stout, blunt-headed arrow; a dart. 2. Lightning; thunderbolt. 3. A sliding catch or fastening; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key. 4. A shackle; fetter. 5. A strong pin used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread on the other. 6. **A1 Bolster.** compact package or roll of cloth, often of about 2 Beam. forty yards. 7. [From *bolt*, *v.*] Act of bolting.

— *v. t. 1.* To shoot; discharge. 2. To utter precipitately; blurt out. 3. To swallow without chewing. 4. *U. S. Politics.* To refuse to support, as a policy or a nomination of one's party. 5. To fasten or secure with or as with a bolt or bolts; shackle; restrain. 6. *Sporting.* To cause to start or spring forth; dislodge, as conies, rabbits, etc. 7. To absent one's self from, as a recitation or lecture, without leave or notice. *College Slang, U. S.* — *v. i. 1.* To start forth like a bolt, or arrow; dart off. 2. *U. S. Politics.* To bolt the nominee, policy, etc., of one's party.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, 111; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, 11jk; then, thin; nature, verdūre (87);



**bolt** (bôlt), *v. t.* [OF. *buleter*, fr. LL. *buletare*, *buratare*.] To sift (flour from bran) with a bolter; hence, to separate, assort, refine, or purify, as if by sifting.

**bolt**, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt; suddenly; straight; unbendingly. — **bolt upright**, perpendicular; straight up.

**bol'tel** (bôlt'èl), *n.* *Arch.* a The ovolo or torus. b One of the shafts of a clustered column.

**bol'ter** (bôlt'èr), *n.* One who, or that which, bolts; specif., a cloth, sieve, or machine for sifting flour.

**bol'thead'** (bôlt'héd'), *n.* 1. The head of a bolt. 2. *Chem.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations; — called also *matrass* or *receiver*.

**bol'trope'** (rôp'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope stitched to the edges of a sail, awning, etc., or the fine quality of hemp rope used.

**bo'lus** (bô'lûs), *n.*; *pl.* -LUSES (-êz; 24). [LL.] A rounded mass of anything; esp., a large pill, as for a horse.

**bomb** (bôm; or, esp. *Brit.*, bûm), *n.* [F. *bombe*, fr. L. *bombus* a humming, Gr. *βουβος*.] 1. *Mil.* A shell; esp., a spherical shell. 2. Any similar missile or device; as, a dynamite bomb, pyrotechnic bomb. 3. A small war vessel carrying bomb-throwing mortars.

**bom'ba-ca'ceous** (bôm'bâ-kâ'shûs), *a.* [LL. *bombax* cotton.] Belonging to a family (*Bombacaceae*) of trees, the silk-cotton trees, having palmate leaves and a capsular fruit containing seeds invested with copious silky hairs.

**bom'bard** (bôm'bârd; bûm'-), *n.* [F. *bombarde*, LL. *bombarda*, fr. L. *bombus* + *ard*. See BOMB.] 1. An obsolete piece of heavy ordnance. 2. = BOMB, *n.* 3.

**bom'bard'** (bôm'bârd'; bûm'-), *v. t.* To attack with artillery; esp., to throw shells, shot, etc., at or into; also used fig.

**bom'bar-dier'** (bôm'bâr-dêr'; bûm'-), *n.* [F.] 1. An artilleryman; gunner. *Obs.* or *Hist.* 2. Specif., a non-commissioned officer of a certain rank in the British artillery.

**bom'bard-ment** (bôm'bârd'mênt; bûm'-), *n.* Act of bombarding; a sustained attack upon a fortified place with shot, shell, etc.

**bom'bar-don** (bôm'bâr-dôn; bôm'bâr'-), *n.* [It. *bombardone*.] *Music.* a A deep-toned instrument of the oboe or bassoon family; hence, a bass reed stop on the organ. b A valved brass instrument, the bass tuba, resembling the ophicleide in tone. c The lowest-toned saxhorn.

**bom'ba-sine'**, *Var.* of BOMBAZINE.

**bom'bast** (bôm'bâst; bûm'-), *n.* [OF. *bombace* cotton, LL. *bombax*.] 1. Stuffing; padding. *Obs.* 2. High-sounding words; inflated style; fustian. — *a.* High-sounding; inflated.

**bom'bas'tic** (bôm'bâs'tik; bûm'-), *a.* Characterized by bombast. — *Syn.* Tumor, pompous, grandiloquent. See TURGID. — **bom'bas'ti-cal**, *a.* — **bom'bas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**bom'ba-zine'**, or **-sine'** (bôm'bâ-zên'; bûm'-), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *bombycinus* silken, *bombyx* silk, *silicium*, Gr. *βούβυξ*.] A twilled dress fabric with a silk warp and a worsted welt.

**bom'proof** (bôm'prôof'; see BOMB), *a.* Secure against the explosive force of bombs. — *n.* A bombproof structure.

**bom'bshell'** (-shêl'), *n.* An explosive projectile; a shell.

**bom'by-cid** (bôm'bî-sid), *a.* Of or pert. to the family (*Bombycidae*) including the silkworms of the genus (*Bombyx*) of which the common silkworm moth (*B. mori*) is the type. — *n.* A bombycid worm or moth.

**bom'byx** (-bîks), *n.* [L.] The silkworm (genus *Bombyx*).

**Bon** (bôn), *n.* [Jap.] A great Buddhist festival of Japan, held July 13 to 16, when the spirits of ancestors are supposed to revisit the household altars; — sometimes called by foreigners *Feast of Lanterns*.

**bo'na-ci'** (bô'nâ-sê'), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *bonasi*.] Any of several groupers (genus *Mycteroperca*) of Florida, the West Indies, etc., valuable as food fishes.

**Bo'na De'a** (bô'nâ dê'â), [L., good goddess.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient goddess of fertility, worshipped only by women.

**bo'na fîde** (fî'dê), [L.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deceit; as, he acted *bona fide*; a *bona fide* sale.

**bo-nan'za** (bô-nân'zâ), *n.* [Sp., prop., calm, fair weather, prosperity, L. *bonus* good.] In mining, a rich ore body; hence, anything that yields a large income. *Colloq., U. S.*

**Bo'na-part'ist** (bô'nâ-pâr'tist), *n.* One attached to the policy or family of Bonaparte or the Bonapartes. — **Bo'na-part'ism** (-tiz'm), *n.*

**bon'bon'** (bôn'bôn'; bôn'bôn'), *n.* [F. *bonbon*, fr. *bon* very good, *bon* good.] A sweetmeat; a sugarplum.

**bon'bon-nière'** (bôn'bôn'nyâr'), *n.* [F.] A small fancy box or dish for bonbons.

**bond** (bônd), *n.* [AS. *bonda*, *bunda*, husband, householder, fr. Icel. *böndi* husbandman, *búa* to dwell.] 1. A householder; husband; also, peasant; husbandman. *Obs.* 2. A vassal; serf; slave. *Archaic.* — *a.* In servitude; captive.

**bond**, *n.* [Same word as *band* a fastening.] 1. That which binds; band; ligament; shackle; manacle. 2. In *pl.* State of being bound; imprisonment. 3. A binding force or influence; a uniting tie. 4. Moral or political duty or obligation. 5. A binding agreement; covenant. 6. a A writing under seal by which a person binds himself, usually, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. b Fi-

nance. Such an instrument, or, loosely, an interest-bearing certificate, issued by a government or corporation. 7. One who acts as bail or surety. 8. State of goods when a bond has been given that the duty on them will be paid, or of goods stored in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid. 9. A connection in which adjacent parts of a structure overlap and are so bound together; a timber, stone, or the like, so overlapping. 10. *Chem.* A unit of chemical attraction; as, oxygen has two bonds of affinity. It is often represented in formulas by a short line or dash. — *Syn.* Chains, fetters, captivity.

— *v. t.* 1. To dispose in building, as bricks, so as to secure solidity. 2. To put under bond; specif. a To secure the payment of duties on (goods, etc.) by giving a bond. b To mortgage (property). c To convert into a debt secured by bonds. 3. To bind together; connect. — *v. i.* To hold together or solidify by or as by means of a bond or binder.

**bond'age** (bôn'dâj), *n.* 1. *Hist.* Villein service or tenure. 2. Slavery. 3. Obligation; tie of duty; subjection to compulsion. — *Syn.* Thralldom, bond service. See SERVITUDE.

**bond'ed** (bôn'déd; 24), *p. a.* Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for payment of customs duties.

**bond'ed warehouse**, a warehouse for bonded goods.

**bond'er** (-dêr), *n.* 1. One who places goods under bond or in a bonded warehouse. 2. *Masonry.* A bonding stone or brick; a bondstone.

**bond'hold'er** (bôn'dhôl'dêr), *n.* A person who holds a bond, esp. a holder of a money bond or bonds of a government or corporation. — **bond'hold'ing**, *a. & n.*

**bond'maid'** (bôn'd'mâd'), *n.* A female slave.

**bond'man** (-mân), *n.* 1. A bond, or peasant; churl. *Hist.* 2. A serf; villein; man slave.

**bond servant**, A slave; one bound to service without wages.

**bonds'man** (bôn'dz'mân), *n.* 1. A bondman. 2. *Law.* A surety on a bond.

**bond'stone'** (bôn'd'stôn'), *n.* *Masonry.* A stone running through a wall from face to face; a binding stone.

**bond'wom'an** (bôn'd'wô'm'ân), *n.* A woman slave.

**bone** (bôn), *n.* [AS. *bôn*.] 1. One of the pieces or parts of a vertebrate's skeleton, or the tissue composing it. 2. Any of various other hard animal substances or structures, as whalebone. 3. In *pl.* The skeleton; the body. 4. A bone with meat adhering to it, used as an article of food. 5. Something originally or usually made of bone, ivory, or the like, as (in *pl.*) dice, clappers, dominoes. 6. A stay of whalebone, steel, etc., as for a corset. 7. [In form bones, but construed as *stng.*] One who performs with bones; specif., one of the end men in a negro minstrel performance.

— *v. t.*; BONED (bônd); BON'ING (bôn'ing). To take out bones from the flesh of.

**bone black**, or **bone'black'** (bôn'blâk'), *n.* *Chem.* The black substance made by calcining bones in close vessels.

**bone oil**, An ill-smelling oil distilled from bones. It is used in denaturing alcohol and in preparing certain antiseptics.

**bone'set'** (bôn'sê't'), *n.* A coarse herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) of the aster family, with white-rayed flower heads. It is diaphoretic and tonic.

**bone'set'ting**, *n.* The setting of broken bones.

**bon'fire'** (bôn'fîr'), *n.* [Orig., a fire of bones, i. e., for consuming corpses.] A large fire built in the open air as an expression of public joy, for sport, etc.

**bon'go** (bôn'gô), *n.*; *pl.* BONGOS (-gôz). Either of two large antelopes (*Boocercus eurycerus* of West Africa, and *B. isaaci* of East Africa) whose flesh is esteemed as food.

**bon'ho-mie'**, **bon'hom-mie'** (bôn'hô-mê'; F. bôn'hôm'ê'), *n.* [F.] Good nature; pleasant and easy manner.

**Bon'i-face** (bôn'y-fâs), *n.* [L. *Bonifacius*, *Bonifatius*, masc. proper name.] The sleek, jolly landlord in Farquhar's "The Beau's Stratagem"; hence, an innkeeper.

**bon'i-ness** (bôn'y-nês), *n.* Quality of being bony.

**bo-ni'to** (bô-nê'tô), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-tôz). [From Sp. or Pg., fr. LL. *boniton*.] Any of several different marine fishes, esp. of the mackerel family.

**bon'mot'** (bôn'mô'), *p. BONS MOTS* (bôn'môz'; F. mô'), [F., good word.] A witty repartee; a piquant, adroit, or happy expression.

**bon'ne** (bôn; almost bûn), *n.*; *pl.* BONNES. [F.] A maid-servant.

**bon'net** (bôn'ê't; 24), *n.* [OF. *bonet*, *bonete*, fr. LL. *boneta*, *bonetum*.] 1. A soft woolen cap worn by men and boys in Scotland. 2. A covering for the head, worn by women and children out of doors, usually tied on with strings. 3. A headdress analogous to a bonnet, as the feathered headdress of an American Indian. 4. Something suggestive of a bonnet; as: a A cow for a chimney. b A cover for an open fireplace. c *Automobiles.* The metal cover or shield over the motor; hood. d *Naut.* An additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a jib or foresail in moderate winds. 5. An accomplice of a gambler, auctioneer, etc., who entices others to bet or bid; a decoy. — *v. t.* To dress or provide with a bonnet.

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**bonnet piece.** A gold coin of the time of James V. of Scotland, on which was stamped the bonneted head of the king. Its intrinsic value was about \$3.50.

**|| bonnet' rouge'** (bō'nēt' rōōzh'); *pl.* BONNETS ROUGES (bō'nēt' rōōzh'). [F.] The red cap adopted by extremists in the French Revolution; hence: a revolutionist; a Red Republican.

**bon'ny** (bōn'y), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ēr); -NI-EST. Also **bon'nie.** [Prob. fr. F. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good.] 1. Good-looking; comely. 2. Gay; cheerful; blithe. 3. Fine; strong. *Obs. or Dial.* — **bon'ni-ly** (-lī), *adv.* — **bon'ni-ness**, *n.*

**bon'ny-clab'ber** (-klāb'ēr), *n.* [fr. *bainne* milk + *clabar* mire, bonnyclabber.] Coagulated sour milk.

**bon'spiel** (bōn'spēl), *n.* [Scot.] A match between clubs, esp. at curling. *Mostly Scot.*

**bon'te-hok** (bōn'tē-bōk), *n.* [D., lit., spotted buck.] A South African antelope (*Eubalis pygargus*) of a peculiar purplish red color with white face and rump.

**|| bon'ton'** (bōn'tōn'). [F., good tone, manner.] Fashionable manner or style; high society.

**bo'nus** (bō'nūs), *n.*; *pl.* -NUSES (-ēz; 24). [L. *bonus* good.] Something given beyond what is usual or is strictly due; specif.: a premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. **b** An extra dividend.

**c** Money, or other valuable, given in addition to an agreed compensation. **d** *Life Insurance.* An allotment of surplus to a policyholder; — in America usually called *dividend*.

**|| bon'vi'vant'** (bōn'vē'vānt'); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (bōn'vē'vānz'; F. -vānt'); *sem.* **|| bonne'vivante'** (bōn'vē'vānt'); *pl.* BONNES VIVANTES (vē'vānts'; F. -vānt'). [F., good living.] A lover of good living; esp., a gourmet.

**bon'v** (bōn'v), *a.*; **bon'i-er** (-ēr); **bon'i-est**. Like, consisting of, full of, or pert. to, bones; having conspicuous bones.

**bonze** (bōnz; bōn'zē), *n.* [Pg. *bonzo*, fr. Jap. *bonzō*.] A Buddhist or Foist priest, monk, or nun, orig. of Japan.

**boo** (bō), *interj.* An exclamation imitative of the low of a cow, used to indicate contempt, aversion, etc., or to frighten. — *v. i.*; **BOOD** (bōōd); **BOO'ING**. 1. To low, as a cow. 2. To say or utter "boo"; hoot.

**boo'by** (bōō'bī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz). [Sp. *bobo* dunce, idiot.] 1. A dunce; a stupid fellow. 2. In card playing, etc., the player whose score is lowest.

**Boodh** (bōōd), **Bood'dha** (-dā), etc. Vars. of BUDDHA, etc.

**boo'dle** (bōō'd'l), *n.* 1. The whole collection or lot; caboodle. **Contemptuous.** 2. Bribe money; graft. *Polit. Cant.* — *v. i.*; -DIED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlīng). To obtain money by political corruption. *Polit. Cant.* — **boo'dler** (-dlēr), *n.* *All U. S.*

**boo'ho'** (bōō'hōō'; bōō'hōō'), *n.* The sound or act of loud whooping or laughter. — (bōō'hōō'; bōō'hōō'), *v. i.*; -HOOD' (-hōōd'); -HOOD'ING. To bawl; also, to hoot; shout.

**book** (bōok), *n.* [AS. *bōc*, fr. *bōc*, *bēce*, beech; because the Saxons wrote runes on pieces of beechen board.] 1. A written or printed narrative or record, or a series of such; esp., a literary composition. 2. A collection of tablets or sheets, as of wood, ivory, or paper, strung or bound together; as, a blank *book*; an account *book*. 3. A part or subdivision of a literary work; as, the tenth *book* of "Paradise Lost." 4. [cap.; usually the *Book*.] The Bible. 5. A libretto; hence, the text of a play. 6. A record of bets, esp. of bets on horse races; hence: to *suit one's book*, to meet one's desires, mental attitude, or circumstances. 7. *Card Playing.* A certain number of tricks or of cards forming a set when taken or held by one side, as six tricks in whist. 8. A commercial packet of certain commodities, as of gold leaf.

**by the book**, according to a book regarded as authoritative; in the prescribed way; correctly; as, to speak or play *by the book*. — *in one's bad books*, in disfavor with one. — *in one's books*, or *in one's good books*, in favor with one. — *without b.* **a** By memory. **b** Without authority.

— *v. l.* To enter, write, or register in a book or list, esp. so as to engage service or accommodation; hence, to engage conveyance for. — *v. i.* To register one's name or buy a ticket so as to engage something.

**book'bind'er** (-bīn'dēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. — **book'bind'er-y** (-lī), *n.* — **book'bind'ing**, *n.*

**book'case'** (bōok'kāś'), *n.* A case with shelves for books.

**book'ish**, *a.* 1. Fond of, or learned in, books. 2. Characterized by or affecting literary form or precision; hence: formal; pedantic. — **book'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ish-ness**, *n.*

**book'keep'er** (bōok'kep'ēr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one whose business or profession is bookkeeping.

**book'keep'ing**, *n.* Art or practice of keeping, as in account books, a systematic record of business transactions.

**book'land** (bōok'lānd), *n.* [AS. *bōcland*; *bōc* book + *land* land.] *O. Eng. Law.* Orig., land granted by a book, or charter; hence, any land not folkland.

**book'let**, *n.* A little book.

**book'mak'er** (māk'ēr), *n.* A maker of books; as: **a** A compiler. **b** One who makes a book of bets.

**book'man** (-mān), *n.* 1. A studious man; a scholar. 2. One who has to do with the sale of books. *Colloq.*

**book'mark'** (-mārk'), *n.* Something placed in a book to guide in finding a particular page or passage.

**book'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* A label placed upon or in a book, showing its ownership or its position in a library.

**book'rack'** (bōok'rāk'), *n.* A rack for supporting an open book; also, a rack for holding a number of books.

**book scorpion.** Any of an order (*Pseudoscorpionida*) of minute arachnids found among papers.

**book'sell'er** (bōok'sel'ēr), *n.* One who sells books.

**book'shell'** (-shēll'), *n.* A shell for books.

**book'shop'** (-shōp'), *n.* A bookstore.

**book'stack'** (-stāk'), *n.* A fixed rack provided with bookshelves; esp., one of a system in a library stack room.

**book'stall'** (-stōl'), *n.* A stall where books are sold.

**book'stand'** (-stānd'), *n.* A bookstand; also, a bookrack.

**book'store'** (-stōr; 57), *n.* A store where books are the main commodity sold. *U. S. and, locally, Canada.*

**book'worm'** (-wūrm'), *n.* 1. An insect larva that injures books. 2. A person unusually devoted to reading or studying books.

**boom** (bōom), *n.* [D. *boom* tree, pole, beam, bar.] 1. *Naut.* A long spar used esp. to extend the bottom of a sail. 2. A long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick to support or guide the body to be lifted. 3. *Mil.* A chain cable or line of connected spars extended across a waterway to obstruct navigation. 4. *Lumbering.* A line of connected floating timbers used to confine saw logs, or the like; also, the inclosed area. **b** An obstruction of floating logs, or the like, retarding the flow of a stream.

**boom, v. i.** [Imitative.] 1. To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon or a bittern. 2. To move with a booming noise, as a ship. 3. To have a rapid growth in market value, in resources and population, or in popular favor, as a town or district. — *v. t.* 1. To give forth with a resonant or booming sound; — usually used with *out*. 2. To cause a rapid growth or increase of in favor, price, etc.; as, to *boom* a stock, town, candidate.

— *n.* 1. A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon. 2. A strong, rapid, and expanding growth in market value, development, favor, etc.; as, a *boom* in real estate.

**boom'er** (bōōm'ēr), *n.* One who booms; *West. U. S.*, one who joins a ring of settlers, as to a newly opened district.

**boom'er-ang** (-āng), *n.* [From native name in Australia.] 1. A curved or angular club used, mainly by the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon. It can be hurled so that its flight will bring it back near to the place whence it was thrown. 2. Any story or project, esp. a scandalous one, which reacts against its originator.

**boon** (bōon), *n.* [Icel. *bōn* petition.] A thing asked, granted, or enjoyed, as a benefit or favor; a gift. — *Syn.* See PRESENT.

**boon, a.** [F. *bon* good, L. *bonus*.] 1. Kind; bountiful. *Archaic or Poetic.* 2. Jovial; convivial; — chiefly in *boon companion*.

**boor** (bōor), *n.* [D. *boer* farmer, boor.] 1. A peasant; rustic; esp., a clownish countryman. **Boomer-** 2. A Dutch, German, or Russian peasant; esp. [cap.], a Boer. 3. A rude, ill-bred, or clownish person.

**boor'ish** (bōōr'ish), *a.* Like a boor; clownish; uncultured. — **boor'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **boor'ish-ness**, *n.* *Syn.* Rustic, awkward, clumsy, ungainly; surly, sullen, crabbed, churlish, clownish, loutish. — **Boorish**, **churlish**, **clownish**, **loutish**. **Boorish** refers to gross lack of breeding or to rudeness of manner; **churlish**, to surliness or incivility, often of speech. **Clownish** suggests ungainly rusticity; **loutish**, stupid clumsiness.

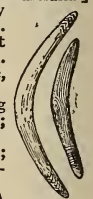
**boost** (bōōst), *v. l. & i.* To lift or push from behind; give a boost to; hence, to assist or advance; as, to *boost* a candidate; to *boost* prices. — *n.* A push or shove that aids one in rising or advancing, lit. or fig. *Both Colloq., U. S.*

**boost'er** (bōōs'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, boosts; specif.: *Elec.* An instrument or machine for regulating or modifying the electromotive force in an electric circuit; — so called because used to "boost," or raise, the pressure in the circuit. A dynamo is sometimes so used.

**boot** (bōot), *n.* [AS. *bōt* remedy, compensation.] 1. Remedy; help. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. Something given to equalize an exchange; — only in: **to boot**, in addition; into the bargain; besides. 3. Profit; advantage; avail; use. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* 1. To remedy. *Obs.* 2. To profit; a avail; as, what *boots it?* — *v. i.* To be of avail; — used impersonally.

**boot, n.** [Cf. *boor* profit, or boory.] **Booty, obs. or R.**

**boot, n.** [OF. *bote*, LL. *botta*.] 1. A covering, usually of leather, for the foot and more or less of the leg. Cf. *SHOE*. 2. Of a coach: **a** A seat at the side for attendants. *Obs.* **b** A place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach. 3. A bootlike instrument of torture for the leg. 4. A partial covering for the hoof and leg of a horse, intended to prevent injury from interference. 5. An apron or



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'er; īce, īll; āld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil;

chair; gō; sing; īll; ōen, thūn; gārd; natūre, vōdner (87);



cover (of leather or rubber cloth) for the driving seat of a vehicle, to protect from rain and mud. **6.** Something like, or suggestive of, a boot (in sense 1); as: **a.** In a grain elevator, the box in which the lower pulley runs. **b.** A leather case attached to a cavalry saddle to contain a carbine. **c.** In a reed pipe of an organ, the box or compartment containing the reed. See REED PIPE, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* **1.** To put boots on, esp. for riding. **2.** To torture with the boot. **3.** To kick with a booted foot. *U. S.* **boot/black'** (bōō't'blāk'), *n.* One who polishes boots. **boot/ed** (bōō't'ēd; 24), *a.* **1.** Wearing boots, as for riding; as, a booted squire. **2.** Zoöl. Having a continuous horny, bootlike covering; — said of the tarsus of some birds. **boot-ee'** (bōō-tē'), *n.* A kind of boot or shoe for a woman or child. *Cant.*

**Bo-ō'tes** (bō-ō'tēs), *n.*; *gen.* BOŌTIS (-tīs). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *βοῶτης* herdsman, fr. *βοῶ* ox.] *Astron.* A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus.

**booth** (bōōth; bōōth), *n.* [*Prob.* fr. *ODAN.* *bōō*]. **1.** A frail temporary house or shed. **2.** A covered stall or temporary structure at a fair, polling place, etc.

**boot/hose'** (bōō't'hōz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Outside hose in lieu of boots or as a leg covering in addition to boots.

**boot/i-kin** (bōō't'i-kīn), *n.* [*boot* + *kin*]. **1.** A little boot; also, a covering for the foot or hand, worn as a cure for the gout. **2.** An instrument of torture; the boot.

**boot/jack'** (-jāk'), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

**boot/leg'** (-lēg'), *v. i.* To carry liquor about on the person and sell it where the sale of liquor is prohibited. *Slang, U. S.* **boot/less**, *a.* [*From boot profit.*] Unavailing; useless. — *Syn.* See USELESS. — **boot/less-ly, adv.** — **less-ness, n.**

**boots** (bōōts), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* A servant, as at a hotel, who cleans, blacks, and polishes boots.

**boot/-top/ping**, *n.* *Naut.* A The process of cleaning a vessel's hull about the water line and coating it with some material to prevent fouling. **b** That portion of a vessel's hull between the light and the load water lines (that portion being usually painted red).

**boot/-tree'**, *n.* An instrument to stretch, or preserve the form of, a boot or shoe.

**boot/y** (bōō'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [*F. butin.*] **1.** Spoil, esp. that taken in war; plunder. **2.** Any rich gain.

*Syn.* Booty, plunder, loot, pillage, spoil agree in denoting that which is seized by violence. Booty and plunder are alike used of seizures in war or by robbery or theft. Booty often suggests richness, plunder the considerable amount or varied character, of the spoil. Loot is strictly the booty, sometimes illicitly or dishonorably taken, from a sacked city. Spoil (commonly in *pl.*) and pillage usually suggest the violence of the seizing. In recent usage *spoil* is often applied to the emoluments of office, regarded as the rightful booty of a victorious political party.

**booze** (bōoz), *v. i.*; **BOOZED** (bōōzd); **BOOZ'ING**. To drink immoderately, esp. liquor; tippie. — *n.* A carouse; also, what is drunk; liquor. *Colloq.* — **booze'er** (bōōz'ēr), *n.*

**booz'y** (-i), *a.* Somewhat intoxicated; fuddled. *Colloq.*

**bo-peep'** (bō-pēp'), *n.* A sudden looking out and withdrawing, so as to startle some one (as by children in play).

**bo/ra** (bō'rā), *n.* [*It.*, dial. var. of *borea* north wind, *L. boreas*.] A violent, cold, northeast wind of the Adriatic.

**bo-rac'ic** (bō-rās'ik), *a.* = BORIC.

**bo/ra-cite** (bō'rā-sīt), *n.* *Min.* A borate and chloride of magnesium, Mg<sub>7</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>B<sub>10</sub>O<sub>40</sub>, occurring in glassy crystals and in softer, white masses. It is strongly piezoelectric.

**bor/age** (būr'āj), *n.* [*From OF.*, fr. *LL.*] A rough-hairy blue-flowered European herb (*Borago officinalis*), used medicinally, and also in salad.

**bo-rag'i-na'ceous** (bō-rāj'i-nā'shūz), *a.* [*NL.* See BORAGE.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Boraginaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees, the borage family, including the heliotrope and forget-me-not.

**bo/rate** (bō'rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of boric acid.

**bo/rat-ed** (-ēd), *a.* Impregnated with borax or boric acid.

**bo/rax** (-rāks), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Ar.* *būrah*, *Pers.* *būrah*.] A crystalline, slightly alkaline borate of sodium, Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, used as a flux, cleansing agent, antiseptic, etc.

**Bor'deaux'** (bōr'dō'), *n.* Wine from the Bordeaux region, France, or any similar wine. White varieties are chiefly the *sauvignons*; red varieties are usually called *claret*.

**Bor'deaux mixture**. A fungicidal mixture composed of blue vitriol, lime, and water.

**bor'der** (bōr'dēr), *n.* [*F. bordure*, *OF. bordüre*, fr. *border* to border, *bord* a border.] **1.** The outer part or edge; margin. **2.** A boundary or frontier. **3.** An ornamental or finishing strip or stripe along or near the edge, as of a garment; hence, a narrow flower bed.

*Syn.* Bound, boundary, limit, confine, margin, verge, edge, rim, brink, brim. — **Border, margin, verge, edge, rim, brink**, agree in the idea of a bounding or dividing line or surface. A border is that part of a surface just within its boundary line or the boundary line itself; as, the border of a rug; the border country. A margin is a border definite in width or made distinctive; as, the margin of a

page. **Verge** denotes an extreme or remote border; as, on the verge of ruin. An **edge** is a sharply defined terminating line or part; **rim**, usually applies to the edge of something circular or curving; **brim**, to the upper rim of a hollow vessel; as, the edge of a table; the rim of a cup; full to the brim. **Brink** denotes the edge of something steep; as, the brink of a precipice.

**the border, the borders**, the contiguous districts of Scotland and England.

— *a.* Pertaining to a boundary district or frontier; hence: rude; unconventional; as, border life.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a border. **2.** To be or have next to; touch or be touched, as by a border. — *v. i.* **1.** To touch at the edge or boundary; — used with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To approach; verge; as, to border upon insanity.

**bor'der-er** (-ēr), *n.* A dweller on a border or frontier.

**border rider**. A freebooter on the border of Scotland and England.

**bor'dure** (bōr'dūr), *n.* [*F. bordure*. See BORDER, *n.*] **1.** *Her.* A border about the shield. **2.** A border. *Archaic.*

**bore** (bōr; 57), *v. t.*; **BORED** (bōrd); **BOR'ING** (bōr'ing). [*AS borian.*] **1.** To penetrate (a body), as by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or the like, against it; to pierce. **2.** To make (a hole, well, passage, etc.) with or as with an auger. **3.** To make (a passage) by laborious effort; as, to bore one's way through a crowd. **4.** To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness, or by forcing one's presence upon; afflict with ennui.

— *v. i.* **1.** To bore a hole. **2.** To be pierced by a boring instrument. **3.** Of a horse, to shoot out the nose or toss it in the air.

— *n.* **1.** A hole made by boring, or an opening like, or likened to, one so made. **2.** A round internal cavity, as of a pipe or tube; *specif.*, the tubular cavity of a firearm; in modern breechloading ordnance, that in front of the breech-block. **3.** Size, or diameter, of a hole; caliber. **4.** A person or thing that wearies by prolixity, dullness, etc.

**bore, n.** [*Icel. bára* wave.] *Phys. Geog.* A tidal flow with high abrupt front, due to a rapidly narrowing inlet or channel. The bores of the Humber, Trent, and Severn in England are commonly called *eagres*. **b** Loosely, a very high and rapid tidal flow, as at the Bay of Fundy.

**bo're-al** (bō'rē-āl), *a.* Pert. to Boreas; hence, northern.

**bo're-as** (bō'rē-ās), *n.* [*L. boreas*, *Gr. Βορέας*.] The north wind; — usually [*cap.*] personified.

**bore/cole'** (bōr'kōl'), *n.* Kale.

**bore/dom** (bōr'dōm), *n.* State of being bored; ennui.

**bor'er** (bōr'ēr), *n.* One who bores; that which bores, as a tool, the shipworm, certain beetles, etc.

**bor'ic** (bō'rīk; 57), *a.* *Of, pert. to, or containing, boron.* **boric acid**, any acid derived from boric oxide; *specif.*, a white crystalline substance, B(OH)<sub>3</sub>, obtained from its salts.

**bor'ide** (bō'rīd; -rīd), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of boron with a more positive (basic) element or radical.

**bor'ing** (bōr'ing), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who, or that which, bores. **2.** A hole made by boring; a bore. **3.** A chip or cutting made by boring; — usually in *pl.*

**born** (bōrn), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of BEAR, *v. t.* Hence: *p. a.* Having from birth a certain character; inborn; as, a born poet. — See Note at end of BEAR, *v. t.*

**borne** (bōrn; 57), *p. p.* of BEAR. Supported; carried; brought forth (by the mother); defrayed, etc. See BEAR, *v. t.*

**bor'ne-ol** (bōr'nē-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*BORAX* + 1st -ol.] *Chem.* A kind of camphor, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>OH, corresponding to true camphor, into which it is converted on oxidation.

**born'ite** (bōr'nīt), *n.* [*After I. von Born*, Austrian mineralogist.] *Min.* A brittle, metallic-looking sulphide of copper and iron, Cu<sub>2</sub>FeS<sub>4</sub>. It is a valuable ore of copper.

**bor'on** (bō'rōn), *n.* [*NL.* See BORAX.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally only in combination, as in borax and boric acid. Symbol, *B*; at. wt., 11.

**bo-ro-sil'i-cate** (bō'rō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A double salt of boric and silicic acids, as in the minerals tourmaline, datolite, etc.

**bor'ough** (būr'ō), *n.* [*AS. burh, burg*, fortified place or town.] **1.** In England: a town, or urban constituency, that sends a member or members to Parliament. **b** An incorporated town with special privileges conferred by royal charter. **2.** A form of municipal corporation in general like an incorporated town or village. *Local, U. S.*

**bor'ough-Eng'lish**, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A custom or right by which lands and tenements descend to the youngest son, or sometimes to the youngest daughter or collateral heir.

**bor'ough-mon'ger** (-mūn'jēr), *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary seats of boroughs.

**bor'tel** (bōr'tēl), *a.* **1.** Of the laity. *Archaic.* **2.** Unlearned; rude; rough. *Archaic.*

**bor'row** (bōr'ō), *v. t.* [*AS. borġan*, fr. *borg, borh*, pledge.] **1.** To receive with the implied or expressed intention of returning or giving an equivalent in kind; — opposite of *lend*. **2. *Arith.* In subtraction, to take (one or more) from the next higher denomination in order to add it to the**

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
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next lower. **3.** To copy; imitate; adopt. — *v. t.* To borrow something. — *n.* **1.** A pledge; surety. *Obs.* **2.** *Early Eng. Law.* A tithing or frankpledge. — **bor'row-er, n.**

**bors'hold'er** (bors'hól'dér), *n.* [*ME. borsolder.*] *Eng. Law.* The chief of a borrow, or tithing; headborough. Later, a parish officer corresponding to the petty constable.

**bort** (bórt) *n.* Material consisting of imperfectly crystal-bortz (bórtz) lized or coarse diamonds or of fragments made in cutting good diamonds. — **bort'y** (bórt'í), *a.*

**bos'cage** (bós'káj), *n.* Also **bos'kage**. [*OF. grove, fr. LL. boscu* thicket.] A growth of trees or shrubs; thicket.

**bosch'wok** (bósh'bók; *D. bós'-n.*) [*D., bosch* wood + *bok* buck.] A small South African harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*) frequenting forests.

**bosch'vark'** (-vák'; *D. bós'-l.*) [*D., bosch* wood + *varken* pig.] A South African wild hog (*Potamochoerus africanus*).

**bosh** (bósh), *n.* [*Turk.*] Empty talk; trash. *Colloq.*

**boshl**, *n.*; *pl.* **boshes** (-éz; *24*). **1.** In *pl.* The lower part of a blast furnace, sloping inward, or the widest space at the top of this. **2.** In forging and smelting, a cooling trough.

**bosk** (bósk), *n.* [*See BOSKET.*] A thicket; small wood.

**bos'kage, n.** Var. of **BOSCAE**.

**bos'ket**, **bos'quet** (bós'két), *n.* [*F. bosquet.*] A thicket.

**bosk'y** (bós'kí), *a.* **1.** Woody or bushy. **2.** Caused by *boscage*; as, *bosky* shadows.

**Bos'ni-an** (bóz'ni-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Bosnia. — *n.* A native of Bosnia, esp. a member of the tall, Slavic-speaking, predominating race.

**bos'om** (bóz'óm), *n.* [*AS. bōsm.*] **1.** The breast of a human being. **2.** The breast as the seat of the passions, affections, and thoughts; as, "anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools." **3.** Affectionate embrace or compass; fold.

**4.** Something suggestive of the breast; as, the *bosom* of the earth. **5.** The part of a garment worn over the breast; as, a shirt *bosom*. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the bosom. **2.** Intimate; familiar; trusted; as, a *bosom* friend. — *v. t.* **1.** To inclose or carry in the bosom; cherish. **2.** To conceal; embosom.

**bos'quet** (bós'két), *n.* Var. of **BOSKER**.

**boss** (bós; 62), *n.* [*OF. boc.*] Any protuberant part; a round, swelling part or body, as a knoll of rock or a pad for smoothing; a knoblike process; a stud; as, a *boss* of wood; a *boss* on a shield.

— *v. t.* **1.** To emboss. **2.** To ornament with bosses; stud.

**boss, n.** [*D. baas* master.] A master workman or superintendent; a manager; specif., a political dictator. — **boss, a.** *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.* To hold mastery over; direct. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.* — *v. i.* To be master. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.*

**boss'ism** (bós'íz'm; 62), *n.* The rule, practices, or system of bosses, esp. political bosses. *Slang, U. S.*

**boss'y** (-í), *a.* Inclined to play the boss. *Colloq., U. S.*

**boss'y** (-í), *a.* Ornaented with bosses; studed.

**Bos'ton** (bós'tún; 62), *n.* [*From Boston, a city of Massachusetts.*] **1.** [*L. c.*] [*F.*] A game at cards, played by four persons, with two packs of fifty-two cards each. **2.** A form of the waltz characterized by the dancer's rising on the ball of the foot and descending during the same beat.

**Bos-well'i-an** (bóz-wél'í-án), *a.* Like or pert. to Dr. Johnson's biographer, James Boswell (1740-95), whose hero worship resulted in a faithful but often uncritical record of details. — **Bos'well-ize** (bóz-wél'-íz), *v. i. & t.* — **Bos'well-ism** (-íz'm), *n.*

**bo-tan'ic** (bó-tán'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to botany. — **bo-tan'ic-al** (-í-kál), *a.* **Bo-tan'ic-al-ly, adv.**

**bot'a-nist** (bót'a-níst), *n.* One who is a specialist in, or a student of, botany.

**bot'a-nize** (-níz), *v. i.*; — **NIZED** (-nízéd); — **NIZ'ING** (-níz'ing). To collect plants for botanical investigation; study plants in the field. — **bot'a-niz'er** (-níz'ér), *n.*

**bot'a-ny** (bót'a-ní), *n.* [*F. botanique, a. & n., fr. Gr. βοτανικός* botanic, *fr. βοτάνη* plant, *fr. βοσκειν* to feed.] **1.** Science of plants; biology dealing with plants. **2.** A book that treats of this science.

**botch** (bóch), *n.* [*OF. boche, dial. for boce* a boss.] **1.** A swelling on the skin. *Obs.* **2.** A patch clumsily put on. **3.** Clumsy work; bungle. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with or as with botches. **2.** To mend; repair; esp., to patch clumsily. **3.** To combine, express, or do in a bungling way; mar.

**botch'er** (bóch'ér), *n.* **1.** One who mends or patches, esp. a tailor or cobbler. **2.** A clumsy workman; a bungler.

**botch'er-y** (-í), *n.*; *pl.* — **ERIES** (-íz-é). Clumsy workmanship.

**botch'y** (-í), *a.* Botched; poorly done. — **botch'í-ly, adv.**

**bote** (bót), *n.* [*Old form of boat*; — used in composition. See *1st BOAT.*] **1.** = *1st BOAT, n.* **2.** *Law.* A repair of buildings, fences, bridges, etc., or an assessment for this purpose. **b** A right of a tenant to take timber or other things to make repairs or for other necessities.

**bot'fly** (bót'fí), *n.* Any of many dipterous insects (family *Estridae*) whose larvæ are parasitic in horses, sheep, etc.

**both** (bóth), *a.* or *pron.* [*ME. bothe, bape, fr. Icel. báðir.*] The one and the other; the two. — *conj. & adv.* **1.** As well; not only; equally; — used with *and*; as, *both the*

quick and the dead. **2.** As well; also; too; as, "malice mars logic and charity *both.*"

**both'er** (bóth'ér), *v. t.* To annoy; worry; perplex. — *v. i.* To feel care or anxiety. — *n.* One who, or that which, bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance; embarrassment; worry.

**both'er-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* A bothering; state of being bothered; a thing that bothers. *Colloq.*

**both'er-some** (sém), *a.* Causing bother, or worry.

**bo tree** (bó), [*Singhalese bo, Skr. bódhi, prop. enlightenment, akin to budhá. Cf. BUDDHA.*] The pipal tree; specif. [*cap.*], the sacred tree under which Gautama is said to have received the heavenly light.

**bot'ry-oid** (bót'rí-oid), *a.* [*Gr. βότρως* a cluster of grapes] **bot'ry-oid'al** (-oid'al) [*-oid*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. — **bot'ry-oid'al-ly, adv.**

**bot'ry-ose** (-ós), *a.* *Bot.* Botryoid.

**bots, botts** (bóts), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **BOT, BOTT.** The larvæ of the botfly, esp. the species infesting the horse. [*boot*.]

**bot'time'** (bót'tén'), *n.* [*F.*] Small boot; lady's boot; half

**bot'tle** (bót'lí), *n.* [*From F., fr. LL.*] **1.** A hollow vessel, usually of glass or earthenware, with a narrow neck or mouth and without handles. **2.** The contents of a bottle; usage, fig., intoxicating liquor. — *v. t.*; — **TLIED** (-líed); — **TLING** (-líng). To inclose in or as in a bottle or bottles.

**bot'tle, n.** [*OF. botel, dim. of F. botte* bundle.] A bundle, esp. of hay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

**bot'tle-holder, n.** An attendant on a pugilist in a prize-fight. He holds a bottle of water. Hence, a backer, or second. *Can. or Colloq.*

**bottle imp.** = **CARTESIAN DEVIL.**

**bot'tle-nose'** (-nóz'), *n.* Any of several cetaceans of the dolphin family, esp. one (*Tursiops, tursio*) common in the North Atlantic.

**bottle pool.** A game of pool played with two object balls, one cue ball, and the pool bottle,

which is stood upside down. Scoring is done for making a carom, pocketing an object ball, or overturning the bottle after hitting an object ball.

**bot'tler** (bót'lér), *n.* One who, or that which, bottles.

**bottle tree.** A any of several Australian trees (genus *Sterculia*, esp. *S. rupestris*) so called from the swollen trunk. See **KURRAJONG, b** The sour gourd.

**bot'tom** (bót'tóm), *n.* [*AS. botm.*] **1.** The part of anything under and supporting the contents or bulk; as, the *bottom* of a chair; under surface; base. **2.** That which underlies a thing; foundation; groundwork. **3.** Bed of a body of water. **4.** Low alluvial land along a river; a dale; valley. **5.** The lowest part of anything; foot. **6.** *Naut.* The part of a ship ordinarily under water; hence, a ship.

**7.** Power of endurance; as, a horse of good *bottom*.

— *a.* Of or pert. to the bottom; lowest; as, *bottom* prices.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a bottom, as a chair. **2.** To found or build; base; — used with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To reach to the bottom of; understand fully. — *v. i.* **1.** To rest, as upon an ultimate support; to be based or grounded; — usually used with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To reach or impinge against the bottom, as when a piston strikes the end of a cylinder.

**bot'tom-less, a.** Having no bottom; unfathomable.

**bot'tom-ry** (-rí), *n.* [*From borrow, sense 6.*] *Maritime Law.* A contract by which a ship is hypothecated as security for repayment (upon a successful termination of the voyage) of a loan for the use of the ship.

**botts.** Var. of **BOTS**.

**bot'voir** (bót'dwár'), *n.* [*F., fr. boudoir* to pout, sulky.] A lady's (formerly, sometimes, a gentleman's) private room.

**bough** (bou), *n.* [*AS. bōg, bōh, bough, shoulder.*] **1.** An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch. **2.** A gallows. *Archaic.*

**Syn.** Branch, limb, shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig, spray. — **Bough, limb, branch.** *Branch*, the general term, applies to large or small divisions or subdivisions of a tree; **bough**, ordinarily, to the larger ones; a **limb** is commonly a large branch.

**bough'pot'** (bou'pót'; *dial. bōō'pót'*), *n.* Also **bow'pot'**. A vase for cut flowers or boughs; also, a bouquet.

**bought** (bót), *pret. & p. a. of BUY.*

**bought'en** (bót'n), *p. a.* Purchased; — now chiefly in *Poetic* use, or (*Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*) applied to things not obtained or produced at home.

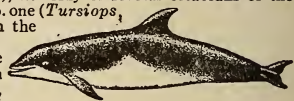
**bow'gie'** (bōō'zhé'; bōō'jí), *n.* [*Fr. bougie, town of North Africa.*] **1.** A wax candle. **2.** *Med.* A long flexible instrument for introduction into the urethra, esophagus, etc.

**|| bou'illa'haïsse'** (bōō'yá'bés'; -bás'), *n.* [*F.*] *Cookery.* A highly seasoned stew of fish and various vegetables.

**|| bou'illon'** (bōō'yón'; bōō'yón'), *n.* [*F., fr. bouillir* to boil.] A kind of clear beef or meat soup or broth.

**bow'ler** (bōl'dér), *n.* Var. of **BOWLER**.

**bow'le** (bōō'lé), *n.* [*Gr. βούλη.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A legisla-



Bottlenose (*Tursiops tursio*). (♂)

île, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; éve, évent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, meniù; fôod, fôot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



tive council of elders or chiefs; a senate. **2.** The legislature of modern Greece.

**boulevard** (bōv'le-vārd; *F.* bōv'le-vür'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *G.* *boulevard* bastion.] A public walk or street on the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad avenue.

**boulework**' (bōv'wŭrk'), *n.* Var. of **BULWORK**.

**boul'ter** (bōl'tēr), *n.* A long fishing line with many hooks. **bound** (boun), *v. t. & i.* To prepare; dress; start. **Archaic.** **bound**(bouns), *v. t.*; **BOUNCED** (bounst); **BOUNC'ING** (boun'-sing). [*ME.* *bunsen*.] **1.** To thump. **Obs.** **2.** To cause to bound or rebound. **3.** To proclaim or address with big talk; bully. **Colloq.** **4.** To eject violently, as from a room; discharge unceremoniously, as from employment. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To strike or thump so as to rebound, or to make a sudden noise; knock loudly. **2.** To leap or spring suddenly; bound.

— *n.* **1.** A heavy, sudden, often noisy, blow or thump. **2.** A sudden leap or bound; rebound. **3.** Bluster; brag; boasting. **4.** A peremptory discharge or expulsion. *Slang, U. S.* — *adv.* With a sudden leap; suddenly.

**bounc'er** (boun'sēr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces. **2.** A boaster; a bully; a liar; also, a boldie. **Colloq.** **3.** Something big; as, a *bouncer* of a fish. **4.** A man employed at a theater, hotel, etc., to eject disorderly persons. *Slang, U. S.* **bounc'ing** (-sing), *a.* **1.** Stout; buxom. **2.** Excessive; big. **bouncing Bet**, common soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). **bound** (bound), *n.* [*OF.* *bonne, bonde, bodne, fr. LL. butina, bodina, bodena, bonna*.] **1.** The limiting line; hence: that which limits; limit; confine; — usually in *pl.*; as earth's remotest bounds. **2.** In *pl.* Borderland; also, the tract within bounds; domain; as, on my bounds. — **Syn.** Term, termination, barrier, bourne, verge; border, march, precinct.

— *v. t.* **1.** To limit; terminate; inclose; restrain; confine. **2.** To name the boundaries of; as, to bound France. — *v. i.* To have its boundary (on); adjoin.

**bound**, *v. i.* [*F.* *bondir* to leap, *OF.* *bondir* to leap, *resound*.] **1.** To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps. **2.** To rebound, as a ball. — **Syn.** See **SKIP**. — *v. t.* To cause to rebound; bounce.

— *n.* **1.** A quick leap; a spring; jump. **2.** A rebound. **bound**, *a.* [*p. p.* of *ME.* *bounen* to prepare, *fr. boun* prepared, *fr. lecl. būinn*, *p. p.* of *būia* to dwell, *prepare*.] Prepared; ready to go; going; as, homeward bound.

**bound**, *p. a.* [*See* **BIND**.] **1.** Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, or the like; tied; confined. **2.** Inclosed in a binding or cover, as a book. **3.** Under legal or moral restraint or obligation. **4.** Constrained or compelled; destined; certain; — followed by the infinitive; as, it is bound to happen. **5.** Resolved; as, I am bound to do it. *Colloq., U. S.* **6.** Conspicuated; costive.

**bound up in**, entirely devoted to; inseparable from. **bound-a-ry** (boun'dā-rī), *n., pl. -RIES (-rīz)*. [*From* **BOUND** a limit.] That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory.

**bound'en** (boun'd'n), *p. p. & a.* [*Old p. p.* of *bind*.] Under obligation, as for a favor; obliged; beholden. **2.** Made obligatory; binding; — chiefly in *bounden duty*.

**bound'er** (-sēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bounds. **2.** An apparently prosperous and inherently vulgar person of obtrusive manners. *Colloq., Eng.*

**bound'less**, *a.* Without bounds; illimitable; infinite.

**bound'te-ous** (boun'tē-ūs), *a.* [*OF.* *bontif*, *fr. bonté*. See **BOUNTY**.] **1.** Characterized by bounty; liberal; munificent; — of persons or agents; as, a *bounteous* giver. **2.** Liberally bestowed; plentiful; — of things; as, a *bounteous* harvest. — **boun'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**boun'ti-ful** (boun'tī-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Free in giving; liberal. **2.** Plentiful. — **Syn.** Generous, munificent, bounteous. See **LIBERAL**. — **boun'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **boun'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

**boun'ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES (-tīz)*. [*F.* *bonté* goodness, kindness, *fr. L. bonitas, fr. bonus* good.] **1.** Liberality in giving; generosity. **2.** That which is given liberally. **3.** A reward; esp., a premium to induce men to enter public service, or to encourage an industry. — **Syn.** Munificence, generosity, beneficence. See **SUBSIDY**.

**bounty jumper**. One who, during the latter part of the Civil War, enlisted in the United States service to get the bounty, and then deserted. *Colloq.*

**bou-quet**' (bōv-kē'), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. bouquet, bosquet*, thicket, dim. of *LL. boscus*.] **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. **2.** A perfume; aroma; as of wine.

**Bour'bon** (bōv'bŭn), *n.* **1.** A member of the noble French family of Bourbon, whose members founded dynasties in France (Henry IV., 1589), Spain (Philip V., 1700), and Naples (Charles III., 1735). **2.** A ruler or politician who clings obstinately to ideas adapted to past conditions. **3.** [*L. c.*] Bourbon whiskey. — **Bour'bon-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **Bourbon lily**, the common white lily (*Lilium canadum*). — **b. whiskey**, whiskey produced from corn in Bourbon (*local pron.* būr'bŭn) County, Kentucky; hence, a similar whiskey from a mash of corn only or chiefly corn.

**bour'don** (bōv'r'dŏn), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. L. burdo* mule, esp. one used for carrying litter]. A pilgrim's staff.

**bour'don**, *n.* [*F.* See **BURDEN** a refrain.] *Musical.* A drone bass, as in a bagpipe; a monotonous undersong or accompaniment. See **BURDEN** (of a song). **b** An organ stop, usually of 16 feet tone.

**bourg** (bōv; bōŕg), *n.* [*F.*] A town or village, esp. one neighboring a castle, one on the Continent of Europe, or a French market town.

**bour-geois**' (bŭr-jois'), *n. Primit.* A size of type. See **TYPE**. — **bour'geois**' (bōv'zhwā'), *n. Masc.* [*F.*, *fr. bourg* town.]

**bour'geoisie**' (-zhwā'), *n. fem.* [*F.*] In France, a person of middle rank in society, i. e., below a gentleman and above a peasant; sometimes, in any country, one of similar rank, esp. one of the shopkeeping class. — **bour'geois**', *a. masc.*, || **bour'geoisie**', *a. fem.*

|| **bour'geoisie**' (-zhwā'z'), *n.* [*F.*] Bourgeois people. **bour'geon**. Var. of **BURGEON**.

**bour'n**, **bourne** (bōrn), *n.* [*AS. burna*.] A rivulet; a burn. **bour'n** (bōrn; bōrn), *n.* [*F. borne*.] **1.** Bound; bound-bourne; ary; limit. **2.** Realm. **Obs.** or *Poetic*.

**bourse** (bōvrs), *n.* [*F.* purse, exchange, *fr. LL., fr. Gr. βύρα* hide.] An exchange; esp. [*Cap.*] the stock exchange of Paris, or of any of various other European cities. **bouse** (bōvz; bouz), *n.* Drink; esp., alcoholic drink; also, a carouse. — *v. i. & t.* To drink; carouse. See **BOOZE**.

**bouse** (bous), *v. i.* [*Naut.* To pull or haul with a tackle. **bour'stro-phe'don** (bōv'strō-ŕē'dŏn; bou'-r). [*Gr. βουτροφῶν* turning like oxen in plowing; *βούς* ox + *στροφήν* to turn.] An ancient mode of writing lines alternately from left to right, and from right to left.

**bous'y** (bōv'z'), **boz'y** (bōz'), *a.* Drunken; sotted; boozy.

**bout** (bout), *n.* **1.** A going and returning, as in mowing; a turn; a round. **2.** A conflict; contest; trial; set-to. || **bou'tonnière**' (bōv'tŏ'nyār'), *n.* [*F.*], buttonhole.] A bouquet for the buttonhole.

|| **bouts'-ri'més**' (bōv'rē'mā'), *n. pl.* [*F. bout* end + *rimé* rimed.] Riming words proposed to fill out verses.

**bo'vine** (bōv'vīn; -vīn), *a.* [*LL. bovinus, fr. L. bos, bovis, ox, cow*.] Of pert, to, or like, the ox or cow or an animal of the ox kind; hence: sluggish and patient; dull. — *n.* An animal of the ox kind.

**bow** (bou), *v. i.* [*AS. būgan*.] **1.** To bend; stoop. **2.** To bend the head, knee, or body in reverence, submission, civility, or assent. **3.** (*pron. bō*) To bend; curve.

— *v. t.* **1.** (*pron. bou*) To cause to incline; bend. **2.** To influence powerfully; incline; as, he bows all to his will. **3.** To bend or incline, as the head or body, in respect, gratitude, assent, submission, or condescension. **4.** To prostrate; depress; crush; as, bowed down with grief. **5.** To express by bowing; as, to bow one's thanks. **6.** To usher (in or out) with bowing. **6.** (*pron. bō*) To cause to become curved, or bow-shaped.

— *n.* (*pron. bou*) An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in respect, submission, condescension, etc.

**bow** (bou), *n.* **1.** The forward part of a vessel, or of an airship or dirigible balloon. **2.** One who rows in the bow.

**bow** (bō), *n.* [*AS. boga, fr. būgan* to bend.] **1.** Anything bent, or curved, as the rainbow;

a bend. **2.** A weapon made of elastic material, as a strip of wood, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, and by which an arrow is propelled. **3.** A structure of curved form.

**4.** A bow-shaped contrivance or implement, as: **a** The U-shaped piece about the neck of an ox fastening it to the yoke; the yoke itself. **b** *Musical.* The implement (orig. curved), with a number of horse-

1 Classical (Cupid's) Bow; 2 Chinese Bow in Quiver; 3 African Cane Bow; hairs stretched from 4 Brazilian Indian Bow; 5 Hindu end to end, used in Bow; 6 Modern Bow.

playing on an instrument of the violin class. **c** A knot, esp. an ornamental slipknot, formed by doubling a ribbon or string into one or two loops. **5.** A stroke of the bow in playing a viol instrument; as, the up bow.

— *v. t. & i.* *Musical.* To play with a bow.

— *a.* Bent like a bow.

**Bow'-bells**' (bōv'bélz'), *n. pl.* The bells of Bow Church, or St. Mary-le-Bow (so called from the bows, or arches, of its steeple), nearly in the center of London; cockneydom.

**k** = **ch** in *G. icht*, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**bow compass** (bō). **a** An arcograph. **b** A small pair of compasses one leg of which carries a pencil, pen, or point. **c** A pair of compasses with a bow or arched plate riveted to one of the legs, and passing through the other.

**bow'dler-ize** (boud'ler-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'-ing). After Dr. Thomas *Bowdler*, an English physician, who published an expurgated edition of Shakespeare in 1818.] To expurgate, as a book.

**bow'el** (bou'el), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *botellus* a small sausage, *botulus* sausage.] **1.** An intestine; entrail, esp. of man; gut; — usually in *pl.* **2.** In *pl.* The interior of anything, as of the earth. **3.** In *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness; tenderness; compassion.

— *v. t.* -ELED or -ELLED (-ēld); -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To disembowel.

**bow'er** (bou'er), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, bows, or bends. **2.** *Naut.* An anchor carried at the bow.

**bow'er**, *n.* [G. *bauer* peasant, OHG. *giburo*; — from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards.] In euchre, the knave (**right bow'er**) of the trump suit, or the knave (**left bow'er**) of the suit of the same color as the trump. The joker is often called the **best bow'er**.

**bow'er** (bō'er), *n.* A performer with a bow on the violin, etc. **bow'er** (bou'er), *n.* [AS. *būr* chamber, cottage.] **1.** A rustic cottage or retreat. **2.** A chamber; esp., a lady's private apartment. *Now only Poetic.* **3.** A leafy or wooded shelter or arbor. — *v. t.* To embower; inclose.

**bow'er bird.** Any of certain oscine birds of the Australian region that build *bow'ers*, or *runs*, used as playhouses and to attract the females, not as nests.

**bow'er-y** (-i), *a.* Like a bow'er; full of bow'ers.

**bow'er-y**, *n.* *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). [D. *bouwerij*.] A farm with its buildings (among the Dutch settlers of New York). — *a.* [cap.] Characteristic of the Bowery (a certain street in New York City, formerly notorious for cheap resorts, tawdry display, etc.); hence: flashy; vulgar.

**bow'fin'** (bō'fin'), *n.* A voracious ganoid fish (*Amia calva*),



Bowfin  
(*Amia calva*) (♂)

little valued as food, of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, etc.; the mudfish.

**bow hand.** *a.* *Archery.* The hand that holds the bow, i. e., the left hand; hence: on the **bow hand**, away from the mark or correct place or opinion. **b. *Music.* The hand (normally the right) that draws the bow.**

**bow'head'** (bō'hēd'), *n.* The Arctic right whale.

**bow'ie knife** (bō'y; bō'f). [From its inventor, Col. James *Bowie* (d. 1836).] A kind of long, strong, curved knife.

**bow'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of bow.

**bow'knot'** (bō'nōt'), *n.* A kind of knot. See **KNOT**, 1.

**bow'l** (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla*.] **1.** A concave vessel, usually hemispheric, to hold liquids, etc. **2.** Specif., a drinking vessel for wine, etc.; hence, convivial drinking. **3.** The hollowed or bowl-shaped part of a thing, as of a spoon, pipe, etc.

**bow'l**, *n.* [F. *boule*, fr. L. *bullā* bubble, stud.] **1.** A ball for rolling on a level surface in play, esp. one having one side weighted so as to give it a bias. **2.** [In the form **bowls**, construed as a sing.] **a.** A game, popular in Great Britain from early times, played with biased balls on a level greensward. **b.** Ninepins, skittles, or tenpins. **3.** *Mach.* A cylindrical roller or drum, as for an antifriction bearing, in pairs for pressing, etc. **4.** A delivery of the ball in bowling.

— *v. i.* **1.** To play with or at bowls. **2.** To roll a ball on a plane, as in the game of bowls. **3.** *Cricket.* To serve the ball to the batsman with a smooth movement of the arm; — *disting.* from *throw* or  *jerk*. **4.** To move rapidly and smoothly, as a ball. — *v. t.* **1.** To roll or deliver, as a bowl or cricket ball. **2.** To roll or carry smoothly on or as on wheels. **3.** To pelt or strike with anything rolled; — often used with *over, down*. **4.** *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) by bowling; — often used with *out*.

**bow'l'der**, **boul'der** (bō'dēr), *n.* Any detached and rounded or worn mass of rock larger than a cobblestone.

**bow'leg'** (bō'lēg'), *n.* A crooked leg, esp. one bowed outward. — **bow'-leg'ged** (-lēg'ēd; -lēgd'), *a.*

**bow'ler** (bō'ēr), *n.* One who bowls.

**bow'ler**, *n.* [From 2d **BOWL**.] A derby hat. *Eng.*

**bow'line** (bō'lin; -lin), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail taut forward. **2.** A bowline knot. See **KNOT**, 1. — on a **bowline**, *Naut.*, close-hauled.

**bow'ling** (bō'ling), *n.* The sport of playing bowls, or tenpins, or the game itself. — **bow'ling alley**, an alley for playing bowls. — **b. green**, a level greensward for bowling.

**bowls** (bōlz), *n.* See 2d **BOWL**, a ball, 2 **b.**

**bow'man** (bō'mān), *n.* An archer.

**bow'man** (bou'mān), *n.* The front oarsman in a boat.

**bow'n**, **bow'ne** (boun). Vars. of **BOUN**.

**bow pen** (bō). Bow compasses one leg of which carries a drawing pen. See **BOW COMPASS**.

**bow'pot'** (bō'pōt'; dial. bōō'-). Var. of **BOUGHPOUT**.

**bow'se**. Var. of **BOUSE**.

**bow'shot'** (bō'shōt'), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow, approximately 300 yards for the English long bow formerly used in war.

**bow'sprit** (bō'sprīt; bou'-), *n.* [*bow* + *sprit*.] *Naut.* A large spar projecting forward from the stem of a vessel.

**bow'string'** (bō'string'), *n.* The string of a bow. — *v. t.*; -STRINGED (-strīngd') or -STRUNG (-strūng'). To strangle with a bowstring.

**bow window** (bō). A bay window, esp. a curved one.

**bow'wow'** (bou'wōw'), *n.* An imitation of a dog's bark; the bark of a dog; also, a dog. — *v. i.* To bark; fig., to snarl.

**bow'yer** (bō'yēr), *n.* One who makes or sells bows; also, *Rare*, an archer.

**box** (bōks), *n.* A buffet on the head or ear with the hand. — *v. i.* To fight with the fist; specif., to spar with gloves. — *v. t.* To strike with the open hand or the fist.

**box** (bōks), *n.* [AS. *box*, L. *boxus*, Gr. *πύξος*.] An evergreen shrub or small tree (genus *Buxus*, esp. *B. sempervirens*), widely used for hedges and borders.

**box**, *n.* [AS.] **1.** A receptacle of any firm material characteristically having, or adapted for having, a lid or cover. **2.** A present in a box; a gift; esp., a Christmas gift. **3.** The driver's seat on a carriage or coach. **4.** The quantity that a box contains. **5.** A limited compartment in a public place, as in a theater, or its occupants. **6.** In a stable or railroad car, a compartment for a horse. **7.** A boxlike shed; as, a sentry **box**. **8.** A small country house; as, a shooting **box**. **9.** *Mach.* A receptacle like, or suggestive of, a box, as a journal bearing. **10.** A hole cut into the trunk of a tree for collecting its sap. **11.** *Baseball.* The space where the pitcher stands; also, that for the batter.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with boxes or inclose like a box. **2.** To inclose in or as in a box; confine; stow; — often used with *up* or *in*. **3.** *Arch.* To inclose with boarding, lathing, etc., so as to bring to a required form; — usually used with *out* or *up*. **4.** *Naut.* To boxhaul.

to **box the compass**, *Naut.*, to name the 32 points of the compass in their order; fig., to make a complete turn.

**box'ber-ry** (-bēr-y), *n.* **1.** Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **2.** Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*).

**box calf.** A kind of calfskin tanned with chrome salts; — from the square markings on the grain made in rolling.

**box coat.** **a.** A thick overcoat for driving, sometimes with a cape. **b.** A plain outer coat, fitted only at the shoulders.

**box elder.** A tree (genus *Rulac*, esp. *R. negundo*) of the eastern United States, related to the maple.

**box'er** (bōk'sēr), *n.* One who boxes.

**Box'er**, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret society (lit., the "righteous league of fists") which in 1900 spread through the northern provinces of China in an uprising which culminated in a siege of the legations in Peking.

**box'haul'** (bōks'hōl'), *v. t.* *Naut.* To put (a square-rigged vessel) on the other tack by luffing into the wind and then veering short round on her heel.

**box'ing**, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of inclosing in a box. **2.** Material used for boxes or casings. **3.** A boxlike inclosure; casing.

**Boxing Day**, the first week day after Christmas, a legal holiday on which Christmas boxes are given. The night of this day is **Boxing Night**. *Eng.*

**box'ing**, *n.* Act of fighting with the fists; sparring.

**box'ing glove.** A large mitten or glove, padded on the back, for use in sparring.

**box kite.** A kite consisting of two rectangular boxes, or cells open on two sides, horizontally.

**box office.** *Theaters.* The office where admission tickets are sold.

**box oyster.** A choice large oyster.

**box plait** or **pleat.** A plait that doubles both to the right and left.

**box stew.** A stew of superior oysters.

**box tail.** *Aeronautics.* In a flying machine, a tail or rudder, usually fixed, resembling a box kite.

**box'thorn'** (bōks'thōrn'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lycium*) of solanaceous plants, some of which are cultivated for their evergreen foliage or their ornamental flowers or berries.

**box'wood'** (bōks'wōd'), *n.* The very close-grained, tough, hard wood of the box (*Buxus*).

**boy** (boi), *n.* **1.** A male child from birth to puberty; youth; familiarly, a man. **2.** A male servant; specif., as in China, India, or South Africa, a male servant, laborer, or slave of a native or inferior race; also, a man of such a race.

**bo-yar'** (bō-yār'; boi'ār), **bo-yard'** (bō-yār'; boi'ārd'), *n.* [Russ. *boyarin*.] **1.** A member of a Russian aristocratic order (abolished by Peter the Great) next below that of the ruling princes. Also, one of a privileged class in Roumania.

**2.** Erroneously, a Russian landed proprietor.



Box Kite.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūz, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**boycott** (boi'kút), *v. t.* [From Captain *Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] **1.** To subject to a boycott. **2.** To refrain from the use of; keep aloof from.—*n.* A combining to withhold, or to prevent others from holding, business or social relations with a tradesman, employer, etc. [being a boy.]

**boyhood** (boi'hóod), *n.* State, condition, or period of **boyish**, *a.* Like, pert. to, or after the manner of, a boy.—**Syn.** See **YOUTHFUL**.

**Boy scout.** Orig., a member of the Boy Scouts, an organization of boys founded in 1908, by Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, to promote good citizenship by creating in them a spirit of civic duty and of usefulness to others. Hence, a member of any similar organization elsewhere.

**brab'ble** (bráb'bl), *v. i.* To dispute noisily; brawl.—*n.* Broil; wrangle.—**brab'ble-ment**, *n.* Both *Archaic* or *Dial.*  
**brace** (brás), *n.* [OF., the two arms, embrace, fathom, *L. brachia* (outstretched) arms, pl. of *brachium* arm.] **1.** Warlike preparation; harness. **Obs.** **2. Print.** A curved line [ ] connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *bold* [ *bold* ]; or, in music, connecting staves. **3. Mech.** A curved implement for holding and turning bits, etc. **4.** That which connects or fastens, as a clamp. **5.** In *pl.* Suspenders. **6.** A cord or rod for producing or maintaining tension, or a piece of material used to transmit, divert, or resist pressure. **7. Naut.** A rope rove through a block at the end of a yard to swing it horizontally. **8.** A pair; a couple; —orig. of dogs. **9.** That which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly, as a bandage or prop. **10.** State of being braced, tight, or resistant; tension.—**Syn.** See **COUPLE**.

—*v. t.*; **BRACED** (brást); **BRAC'ING** (brás'íng). **1.** To bind, connect, support, or gird with or as with braces. **2.** To give tone or firmness to; stimulate; —often used with *up*. **3.** To draw tight; strain; make firm; as, to *brace* a bow; to *brace* the nerves. **4.** To place in a position for resisting pressure; hold firmly.—*v. i.* To get tone or vigor; rouse one's energies; —used esp. with *up*. *Colloq.*

**brace game.** A game in which one or more participants are swindled or cheated, esp. by preconcerted action. *Cont.*

**brace'let** (brás'lét), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *bracel* armet, *brax* arm, *L. brachium*.] **1.** An ornamental band worn about the arm, chiefly by women. **2.** A handcuff. *Colloq.*

**brac'er** (brás'ér), *n.* **1.** That which braces; a brace. **2.** A guard for the arm or wrist. **3.** A tonic or stimulant.

**brach** (brách; brák), *n.* Also **brach'et** (brách'èt; 24). [F. *brachet* a hunting dog.] A bitch of the hound kind.

**brach'ial** (brák'i-ál; brák'-), *a.* [L. *brachialis*.] Pert. to, of the nature of, or resembling, a brachium or arm.

**brach'ial-ate** (brák'i-át), *a.* Bot. Having wide-spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, as the maple; decussate.

**brach'io-pod'** (brák'i-ó-pód'), *n.* [*brachium* + *-pod'*.] Any of a class (*Brachiopoda*) of animals, formerly classed as mollusks, having symmetrical bivalve shells within which is a pair of "arms" bearing tentacles, by which a current of water is made to bring the microscopic food to the mouth.

**brach'iu-m** (brák'i-úm; brák'i-úm, *n.*; *L. pl.* -*chia* (-ó). [L. *brachium* or *brachium* arm.] *Anat.* The part of the arm or fore limb from the shoulder to the elbow.

**brach'y-** (brák'y-), *a.* A combining form from Greek *βραχύς*, *short*; as, *brachycephalic*, *brachygraphy*, etc.

**brach'y-ce-phal'ic** (sê-ál'ík), *a.* [*brachy* + Gr. *κεφαλή* *brach'y-ceph'a-lous* (sê-ál'ús)] *h e a d.*] *Anthropom.* Short-headed or broad-headed; having a cephalic index of above 80. — **brach'y-ceph'a-ly** (sê-ál'i-ly), *n.*

**brach'y-dome** (brák'y-dóm), *n.* *Cryst.* See **DOME**, *n.*, **4.**  
**brach-yg-ra-phy** (brá-kíg-rá-fí), *n.* *Stenography*; —now chiefly used of disused systems.

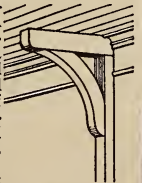
**brachyl'o-gy** (-kíl'ó-jí), *n.* [Gr. *βραχυλογία*. See **BRACHY-**; -*logy*.] Conciseness; brevity; a condensed expression.

**brach'y-u'ran** (brák'y-ú-rán), *a.* [NL. *Brachyura*; *brachy* + Gr. *ὀψά* tail.] Of or pertaining to a suborder (*Brachyura*) of decapod crustaceans consisting of the common crabs. — *n.* A brachyuran crustacean.

**brac'ing** (brás'íng), *p. a.* Strengthening; invigorating. — *n.* A brace; also, braces collectively.

**brack** (brák), *n.* A crack or breach; a flaw, esp. in cloth.  
**brack'en** (brák'n), *n.* A bracke, or large fern.  
**brack'et** (-èt; 24), *n.* **1. Arch.** *Mech.*, etc. A laterally projecting member to support weight or resist pressure or strain. **2.** Hence: a shelf supported by a bracket. **B** A gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from a wall, column, or the like. **3.** In writing and printing, either of the characters [ ], called also *square brackets*, or, rarely, either of the characters ( ), called also *round brackets* and now commonly *parentheses*, used to set something off from the context. Also, sometimes, a brace.

—*v. t.* To place within brackets; connect by, or furnish with, a bracket or brackets.



Bracket, 1.

**brack'et-ing** (-íng), *n.* *Arch.* A series or group of brackets; brackets collectively.

**brack'ish** (-ísh), *a.* [From *brack* salt water.] Salty, as water in saline soil; distasteful. — **brack'ish-ness**, *n.*  
**bract** (brákt), *n.* [L. *bractea* a thin plate of metal.] *Bot.*

a leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises. **B** A leaf borne on the floral axis itself, esp. one subtending the flower; — more properly called *bractlet*. — **brac'te-al** (brák'tê-ál), *a.* — **te-ate** (-át), *a.* — **brac'te'd**, *a.*



**brac'te-ole** (brák'tê-ól), *n.* [L. *bractea*.] *Bot.* = **BRACT**, **b.**  
**brac'te-o-late** (-ô-lát), *a.*  
**bract'let** (brákt'lét). = **BRACT**, **b.**

**brad** (brád), *n.* A kind of thin, small nail.  
**brad'awl'** (brád'ól'), *n.* A straight awl with chisel edge.  
**brae** (brá; brê), *n.* [Icel. *brá* eyelid.] Hillside; slope; bank; a hill. *Scot.* & *Dial.* *Eng.*

**brag** (brág), *v. i.* **BRAGGED** (brágd); **BRAG'GING**. [ME. *bragen* to resound, blow, boast.] To talk boastfully; boast.—**Syn.** See **BOAST**. — *v. t.* To boast of; vaunt. — *n.* **1.** Boasting; ostentatious pretense or self-glorification. **2.** Thing bragged of. **3.** One who brags; boaster; braggart. **4.** A game at cards similar to poker. — *a.* *Archaic.* **1.** Brisk; valiant. **2.** Boasting; spirited; conceited. — **brag'ger** (-ér), *n.*

**brag'ga-do'-ci-o** (brág'á-dô'shí-ó), *n.* [From *Braggadocchio*, a braggart in Spenser's "Faërie Queene."] **1.** A braggart; swaggerer. **2.** Empty boasting; brag.

**brag'gart** (brág'árt), *n.* [OF. *bragard* flaunting, vain, bragging.] A boaster. — *a.* Boastful. — **gart-ism** (-íz'm), *n.*

**Bra'gi** (brá'ge), **Bra'ge**, *n.* [Icel. *Bragi*.] *Norse Myth.* One of the Æsir, god of poetry, and husband of Ithunn.

**Brah'ma** (brá'má; popularly often *brá'mà*), *n.* [From *Brahmaputra* River, India.] One of a breed of large domestic fowl, having a small comb and feathered legs.

**Brah'ma** (brá'mà), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* The first member of the Hindu trinity; the Creator. *Brahmá* (neuter), or *Brahm*, as it is also written, denotes the supreme soul or essence of the universe, and is conceived as comprising the trinity, *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Siva*. *Brahmá* (masculine) is the personification of the supreme *Brahm*, and is conceived as the creator of the world.



Brahma.

**Brah'man** (-mán), *n.*; *pl.* -*MANS* [Skr. *Brāhmaṇa*.] A Hindu of the highest, or sacerdotal, caste.

**Brah'man'ic** (brá-mán'ík), *i-cal* (-i-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to the Brahman or their doctrines and worship.

**Brah'man-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* The pantheistic religion or the system of doctrines and institutions of the Brahmins and orthodox Hindus. Socially, the great institution of Brahmanism is the caste system, now dominant throughout India.

**Brah'man-y** (brá'mán-y), **Brah'min-y** (brá'mín-y), *a.* Of or pert. to the Brahmins; Brahmanic.

**Brahman-y**, or **Brahminy**, kite, a kite-like bird of prey (*Haliastur indus*) found from India to Australia.

**Brah'min** (-mín), -*min'ic*. Vars. of **BRAHMAN**, etc.  
**braid** (brád), *v. t.* [AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to weave.]

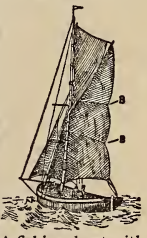
**1.** To weave, interlace, or entwine together, as threads; plait. **2.** To bind (the hair) as with a braid. **3.** To trim, ornament, or outline with braid.—*n.* **1.** A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwining different strands. **2.** A string or band for confining the hair. **3.** A narrow fabric for binding, trimming, etc.— **braid'er**, *n.*

**brail** (brál), *n.* [OF. *brasol*, *braioel*, *braiel*, a band around the breeches, fr. *braies*, pl. breeches, *L. braca*, *bracae*.] *Naut.* A rope fastened to the leech or corner of a sail, by which the sail can be hauled up or in, as in furling. — *v. t.* To haul up by the brails; — used with *up*.

|| **Braille** (brá'y'; *E.* brál), *n.* A system of printing or writing for the blind in which tangible points or dots are used as the characters. It was invented by Louis Braille (1809-1852), a French teacher of the blind.

**brain** (brán), *n.* [AS. *bragen*, *brægen*.]

**1.** A In vertebrate animals, the large mass of nerve tissue enclosed in the skull or cranium, regarded as the seat A fishing boat with a large sail partly *brum* in front and above, and the smaller *cerebellum* below at the back.



Brain.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**b** In many invertebrates, a large ganglion more or less corresponding to the brain of a vertebrate. **2.** Understanding; intellect; — often in the *pl.*

— *v. t.* To dash out the brains of; hence: to destroy; defeat.

**brain'less**, *a.* Without understanding; witless.

**brain'pan'** (brān'pān'), *n.* The cranium proper.

**brain'sick'** (-sīk'), *a.* Disordered in, or due to disorder of, the mind. — **brain'sick'ly**, *adv.* — **brain'sick'ness**, *n.*

**braise** (brāz'), *v. t.* BRAISED (brāzd); BRAIS'ING. [*F. braiser, fr. braise* coals.] *Cookery.* To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan. — *n.* Charcoal powder; breeze.

**brais'er** (brāz'ēr), *n.* A kettle or pan for braising.

**brake** (brāk), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Pteris*) of ferns (esp.: *P. aquilina* and related species), with ternately compound fronds; less properly, any fern. **2.** A thickset; a brushwood.

**brake**, *n.* **1.** A machine for bruising the woody part of flax or hemp so as to separate it from the fiber. **2.** Any of various instruments for breaking, bruising, or kneading. **3.** Any of several devices consisting essentially of a lever, as a pump handle, esp. a long one for several persons to use. **4.** A frame for confining a horse while being shod; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, etc. **5.** Any device for retarding or stopping by friction; as, a *brake* on a wagon wheel, on a bicycle, etc. **6.** = BREAKE, a carriage.

— *v. t.* BRAKED (brākt); BRAK'ING (brāk'ing). **1.** To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake. **2.** To apply a brake to; retard or stop by a brake. **3.** To furnish or equip with a brake or brakes. — *v. i.* To manage a brake.

**brake'age** (brāk'āj), *n.* Action of a brake; use of a brake.

**brake'man** (brāk'mān), *n.* Also, especially *Brit.*, **brakes'man** (brāk'smān). A man in charge of a brake or brakes.

**braky** (brāk'y), *a.* Full of brambles, shrubs, or ferns.

**Bram'ah** (properly brām'ā; often brām'ā or brām'ā), *n.* Joseph Bramah (1748-1814), English inventor; — used attributively to designate certain devices invented by him, as a kind of desk, pen, lock, etc.

**bram'ble** (brām'b'l), *n.* [*AS. bræmel, bræmbel, bræmbel.*] Any of a genus (*Rubus*) of rosaceous, often prickly, shrubs, including the raspberry and blackberry; hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

**bram'bling** (-blīng), *n.* A handsome Old World finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

**bram'bley** (-blī), *a.* Full of or like brambles.

**bran** (brān), [*OF. bren.*] The broken coat of the seed of grain separated from flour or meal by sifting or bolting.

**branch** (brānch), [*F. branche, fr. LL. branca* claw.]

**1.** A shoot growing from the main stem of a plant or from one of the primary divisions of the stem. **2.** Any division extending like a branch; ramification. **3.** Specif.: **a** A small stream; a creek. *Local, U. S.* **b** In a bridle, either of the two parallel pieces of metal which act as levers upon the curb chain; — usually in *pl.* **4. Genealogy.** A division of a family descended from a particular ancestor.

**5.** A member, part, section, or the like, of any complex body, work, department, etc.; as, a *branch* of knowledge, of botany. **6.** A subordinate local office, as of a bank. — *Syn.* Limb, offshoot, twig, sprig. *See* **BOUCH.**

— *v. i.* To shoot, spread, or spring off or out, in branches; ramify; diverge. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into or as into branches. **2.** To embroider with figures of flowers or foliage.

**branch'er**, *n.* *Falconry.* A young hawk that has left the nest and takes to the branches of the trees.

**bran'chi-a** (brān'kī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -CHILĒ (-ē). [*L., fr. Gr. βράγχια, pl. of βράγχιον.*] *Zool.* A gill. — **bran'chi-al** (-āl), *a.*

**bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

**bran'chi-o-pod'** (-ō-pōd'), *n.* [*Gr. βράγχιον* fin, *pl. βράγχια* gills + *-pod.*] *Zool.* Any of a suborder (*Branchiopoda*) of phyllopoods. Their feet were supposed to serve as gills.

**branch'let** (brānch'lēt), *n.* A little branch.

**branch'y** (brān'chī), *a.* Full of or bearing branches.

**brand** (brānd), *n.* [*AS. brand, brōnd, brand, sword, from byrnan, beornan, to burn.*] **1.** A piece of wood partly burnt, whether still burning or not. **2.** A sword. *Archaic.*

**3.** A mark put on criminals with a hot iron; hence: any mark of infamy or vice; stigma. **4.** A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as to designate ownership, quality, etc.; any mark made for such a purpose, as with a stencil; hence: quality; grade; sort; class; make; as, a good *brand* of flour. **5.** Bot. Any rust fungus producing a burnt appearance in plants. **6.** A branding iron.

— *v. t.* To make a brand upon; hence: to mark as infamous; stigmatize; as, to *brand* a man as a thief.

**brand'er** (brān'dēr), *n.* One who, or that which, brands.

**brand goose.** [*Prob. brand + goose.*] The European brant.

**brand'died** (brān'dīd), *p. a.* Impregnated with brandy.

**brand'ish** (-dīsh), *v. t.* [*F. brandir, fr. brand* a sword, *OHG. brant* brand.] To move or wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish. — *v. i.* To glitter; coruscate. — *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon. — **brand'ish-er**, *n.*

*Syn.* Flourish, flaunt, wave, shake, flutter. — **Brandish, flourish, flaunt** agree in denoting a waving motion.

**Brandish** implies menace or threat; **flourish**, parade, bravado, or triumph; **flaunt**, impudent or brazen ostentation or display.

**brand'ling** (brān'dīng), *n.* [*See BRAND, n.; -LING.*] A small dunghill earthworm (*Allolobophora fetida*), used as bait. It is yellowish with brownish purple rings.

**brand'-new'**, *a.* Perfectly new; quite new.

**brand'y** (brān'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). [*From older brandy-wine, brandwine, D. brandwein, fr. branden* to burn, *distill + wijn* wine.] A spirituous liquor distilled from wine; hence, any similar distilled liquor, as from the fermented juice of peaches, cherries, or apples. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-dīd); -DY-ING. To flavor, blend, or treat with brandy.

**bran'gle** (brān'glē), *n.* & *v. t.* Wrangle; brawl; squabble.

**brank** (brānk), *n.*, or, more commonly, **branks** (brānks), *n. pl.* An iron frame having a triangular piece entering the mouth, formerly used for correcting scolding women.

**bran'-new'**, *Var.* of **BRAND-NEW.**

**bran'ny** (brān'y), *a.* Of, like, or containing bran.

**brant** (brānt), *n.* Any of several species of small dark geese.

**bran'tail'** (brān'tāl'), *n.* [*For brand'tail.*] The European redstart; — so called from its red tail.

**brash** (brāsh), *n.* **1.** A fit of sickness; also, rash or eruption. **2.** A burst of rain.

**brash**, *a.* Hasty; impetuous; hence, saucy. *Colloq.*

**brash**, *a.* Brittle, as vegetables or, especially, timber. — *n.*

**1.** Rubbish, as clippings of hedges, fragments of ice, etc. **2.** Wood that is brash, or brittle. — **brash'y** (-ī), *a.*

**bras'ier** (brāz'hēr). *Var.* of **BRAZIER.**

**bras'i-lin** (brāz'ī-līn), *n.* *Chem.* A substance,  $C_{16}H_{12}O_8$ , from Brazilwood in yellow crystals, white when pure. It is colored intensely red by alkalies on exposure to air, being oxidized to **bra-sil'e-in** (brā-sīl'ē-in),  $C_{16}H_{12}O_9$ .

**brass** (brās), [*AS. bras.*] **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc, with, sometimes, tin. **2.** Money in general; cash. *Dial. or Colloq.* **3.** In *pl.* Brass utensils, ornaments, musical instruments, etc. **4. Mach.** Any of the brass, bronze, or gun-metal linings or steps in a bearing. **5.** An engraved or figured brass plate, as a memorial tablet.

**bras'sage** (brās'āj), *n.* [*F., from brasser* to stir, as fused metal, *OF. bracier.*] The sum levied to pay the expense of coinage; — sometimes, less properly, called *seigniorage*.

**bras'sard** (brās'sārd; brā-sārd'), *n.* [*F.*] A brassart; also, a badge worn on the arm; armet.

**bras'sart** (brās'sārt), *n.* [*F. brassard, fr. bras* arm.] Armor for the arm, esp. the upper arm. *See* **ARMOR, Illust.**

**brass band.** *Music.* A band of musicians who play upon wind instruments made of brass.

**bras'si-ca'ceous** (brās'ī-kā'shūs), *a.* [*L. brassica* cabbage.] Belonging to the family (*Brassicaceæ*) of herbs including the cabbages, mustards, cresses, turnips, and radishes.

|| **bras'sière'** (brās'syār'), *n.* [*F.*] A form of woman's under-waist stiffened with whalebones, or the like, and worn, often over the corsets, to support the breasts.

**brass'y** (brās'y), *a.*; **BRASS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -EST. **1.** Of, pert, to, or like, brass. **2.** Impudently bold; brazen. **3.** Degenerate; base. — **brass'y-ly**, *adv.* — **brass't-ness**, *n.*

**brass'y** (brās'y), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). *Golf.* A wooden club soled with brass.

**brat** (brāt), [*AS. bratt* cloak, *fr. Celtic.*] A child; off-spring; — now usually contemptuous.

**brat'et** (brāt'ēt), *Var.* of **BRATET.**

**brat'tice** (brāt'tīs), [*ME. bracthes, bretage, parapet, OF. bretesche* wooden tower, *LL. breteschia, bertresca.*] **1. Fort.** A temporary construction of wood erected as an advanced work or on such a work. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A wooden partition, as in a mine for controlling ventilation or as a support to a roof or wall.

— *v. t.*; -TICED (-īst) ; -TIC-ING (-īs-ing). *Mining.* To provide with a brattice; — often used with *up*.

**braun'ite** (broun'ītē), *n.* [*After M. Braun, of Gotha.*] *Min.* A brittle silicate of manganese,  $3Mn_2O_3 \cdot MnSiO_3$ .

**bra-va'dō** (brā-vā'dō; -vā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [*Sp. bravado, bravata, boast, brag.*] *See* **BRAVE.**] Boastful behavior; ostentatious show of bravery. — *Syn.* *See* **BRAVERY.** — *v. i.* To show bravado; storm.

**brave** (brāv), *a.*; **BRAV'ER** (brāv'ēr); **BRAV'EST** (-ēst; 24). [*F., fr. It. bravo* (orig.) fierce, wild.] **1.** Courageous; as, a *brave* man, act; — opposed to *cowardly*. **2.** Superior; excellent; fine. *Archaic.* **3.** Making a fine show or display; as, *brave* clothes. — *Syn.* Gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, stout-hearted.

— *n.* **1.** A brave person. **2.** A bully; a bravo. **3.** A North American Indian warrior. **4.** A challenge; defiance. *Archaic.* — *v. t.*; **BRAVED** (brāv'd); **BRAV'ING** (brāv'ing). **1.** To encounter with courage and fortitude; dare. **2.** To adorn; make showy. *Obs.* **3.** To make brave; embolden. — *v. i.* To vaunt or boast. — **brave'y**, *adv.* — **brave'ness**, *n.*

**brav'er-y** (brāv'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). **1.** Quality of being brave; courage. **2.** Brave show; fine dress. *Syn.* Bravery, bravado. Bravery stands for the quality (*see* **COURAGE**) of which **bravado** is the pretense.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārn, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, kīl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (87);



**bra'vo** (brāv'vō; brāv'vō); *n.*; *pl.* -VOES or -VOS (-vōz). [It.] A daring villain; a bandit or professional assassin.

**bra'vo** (brāv'vō), *interj.* [It.] Well done! excellent! good!  
— *n.*, *pl.* BRAVOS (-vōz). An exclamation of "bravo."

**bra-vu'ra** (brāv'vō'rā), *n.* [It.] 1. A show of daring or brilliancy; dash. 2. A florid, brilliant style of music.

**brawl** (brōl), *n.* [F. *braille* a sort of dance, shake.] A kind of sprightly dance or its music. *Obs.*

**brawl**, *v. i.* [ME. *braulen* to quarrel, boast, *brallen* to cry, make a noise.] 1. To quarrel noisily and outrageously. 2. To make a loud confused noise, as a stream running over stones. — *n.* Noisy quarrel; wrangle; a noise likened to wrangling. — *Syn.* See DISPUTE. — **brawl'er**, *n.*

**bra'wn** (brōn), *n.* [OF. *braon* fleshy part, muscle, fr. OHG. *brāto* flesh.] 1. Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength. 2. Flesh of a boar.

**bra'wn'y** (brōn'y), *a.*; **BRAWN'Y-ER** (-y-ēr); -I-EST. Muscular; fleshy; strong. — **bra'wn'y-ness**, *n.*

**bra'x'y** (brāk'sī; brāk'y), *n.* A fatal infectious disease of sheep, closely resembling anthrax.

**bray** (brā), *v. t.* [OF. *breier* to pound, grind, OHG. *brehan* to break.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine.

**bray**, *v. i.* [F. *braire* to bray, OF. *braire* to cry.] To utter a loud harsh cry; — now chiefly used of the ass, or donkey. — *v. t.* To make or utter (a bray). — *n.* A harsh cry or noise; esp. the cry of an ass. — **bray'er**, *n.*

**bray'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, brays, or grinds; specif., an implement for spreading ink in hand printing.

**braze** (brāz), *v. t.*; **BRAZED** (brāzd); **BRAZ'ING** (brāz'ing). [F. *braser*.] 1. To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc. 2. To harden.

**braze**, *v. t.* [AS. *bræstian*, fr. *bræs* brass. See BRASS.] To make, cover, or ornament with or as with brass.

**bra'zen** (brāz'n), *a.* [AS. *bræsen*.] 1. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass. 2. Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass. 3. Impudent; shameless.

**brazen** age, *Myth.*, the bronze age. — *b.*, or *molten*, sea, *Jewish Antiq.*, a large laver or basin of copper or bronze in Solomon's temple. 1 *Kings* vii. 23-26; 2 *Chron.* iv. 2-5.

— *v. t.* 1. To face brazenly; carry (out or through) impudently or shamelessly. 2. To make bold or brazen; harden. — **bra'zen-ly**, *adv.* — **bra'zen-ness**, *n.*

**bra'zen-faced** (-fāst'), *a.* Impudent; shameless.

**bra'zier** (brāzhēr), *n.* [ME. *brastere*.] An artificer who works in brass.

**bra'zier**, *n.* [From F., fr. *braise* live coals, OF. *brése*.] A pan for burning coals.

**bra-zil'** (brā-zīl'), *n.* [ME. *brasil*, LL. *brasilie*; perh. from Sp. or Pg. *brasa* a live coal (cf. BRAZIER a pan); or Ar. *wars* plant for dyeing red or yellow. This name was given to the wood from its color, and King Emanuel of Portugal (1489-1521) is said to have given the name *Brazil* to the country in South America because it produces this wood.]

**Brazil'wood**. [Ivite or inhabitant of Brazil.]

**Bra-zil'ian** (-yān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Brazil. — *n.* A native of Brazil.

**Bra-zil'nut** (-brā-zīl'), *n.* An oily 3-angled nut, the seed of a tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of Brazil.

**bra-zil'wood'** (-wōd'), *n.* [See BRAZIL.]

1. The hard, heavy dyewood of a redwood (*Biancaea sappan*). See SPAN WOOD. 2. The similar wood of various tropical American cæsalpinia-cous trees.

**breach** (brēch), *n.* [AS. *bræce* (in comp.) a broken piece, fr. *breacan* to break.] 1. An act of breaking; state of being broken; gap or opening made by breaking; rupture; break. 2. A breaking of waters, as over a vessel; the waters themselves; surge; surf. 3. A breaking or infraction of a law, obligation, or tie; violation; as, a *breach* of trust. 4. A breaking up of amicable relations; rupture; as, a *breach* of friendship. 5. A bruise; wound. — *Syn.* Rent, cleft, chasm, rift, disruption; fracture; infringement; quarrel, dispute, disturbance.

**breach of promise**, violation of one's plighted word, esp. of a promise to marry.

— *v. t.* To make a breach or opening in.

**breach'y** (-ī), *a.* 1. Having a breach or breaches. 2. Apt to break fences; as, *breachy* cattle.

**bread** (brēd), *n.* [AS. *bræd* fragment, morsel, bread.] 1. An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking. 2. A piece or portion of bread; roll; loaf; as, an altar bread. *Now chiefly Eccl.* 3. Food; sustenance. 4. Beebread.

— *v. t.* *Cookery.* To cover with bread crumbs.

**bread and butter**, or (*esp. when used adjectively*) **bread-and-butter**, *n.* Bread spread with butter; hence, *Colloq.*, livelihood. As an attributive adjective phrase: a juvenile; boyish or girlish. *b.* Associated with getting a livelihood; workaday; prosaic.

**bread'fruit'** (-frōt'), *n.* The large round fruit of a Polynesian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus communis*); also, the tree. The fruit, when baked, somewhat resembles bread.

**bread'nut'** (-nūt'), *n.* The nut of a moraceous tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) of Jamaica and Mexico. It is roasted and ground into a flour.

**bread'root'** (-rōot'), *n.* The edible, farinaceous root of a fabaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*). *West. U. S.*

**bread'stuff'** (-brēd'stūf'), *n.* That of which bread is made; also, bread; biscuit; — used chiefly in the *pl.*

**Breadfruit.** 1 Fruit; 2, 3 Staminate and Pistillate Flower clusters.

**brēdu**, fr. *brād* broad.] 1. Distance or measure from side to side; width. 2. Anything with reference to, or as measured by, its width, or breadth. 3. Spaciousness; extent; distance. 4. Largeness; liberality, as of ideas. 5. *Fine Arts.* Quality of having the details so massed as to produce an impression of largeness and unity.

**breadth'ways'** (-wāz') *adv.* In the direction of the breadth'wise' (-wīz') breadth.

**bread'win'ner** (brēd'wīn'ēr), *n.* A member of a family whose labor supplies its food; also, a means of livelihood.

**break**, **brake** (brāk), *n.* A kind of large wagonette.

**break** (brāk), *v. t.*; *pret.* BROKE (brōk), *Archaic* BRAKE; *p. p.* BRO'KEN (brō'k'n), *Obs.* or *Archaic* BROKE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREAK'ING. [AS. *breacan*.] 1. In general, to separate into parts or fragments by concussion or stress; separate violently. 2. Hence: a To cut or tear up (game or fowl); carve. *b* To rupture the surface of; specif., to plow (land) preparatory to sowing; — sometimes used with *in* or *up*. *c* To crack the skin of or bruise, as the head; wound. 3. To destroy, impair, disable, or overcome by or as by breaking; shatter; crush; specif., to destroy the completeness or arrangement of; as, to *break* a set; to *break* ranks. 4. To destroy the tone, firmness, or resiliency of; specif.: a To reduce to subjection; as, to *break* a colt. *b* To bankrupt; ruin. *c* To cashier; degrade; dismiss; deprive (of). *d* To go beyond or exceed (a record). 5. To lay open by or as by breaking; burst in, through, or out; force a way into; penetrate. 6. Hence: a To transgress or violate; as, to *break* a law. *b* To lay open, as a purpose; disclose. *c* To impart, as news. 7. To destroy the continuity of; as: a To terminate; interrupt; as, to *break* joints (as in bricklaying); to *break* silence; to *break* one's fast; to *break* one's journey, etc. *b* To open or interrupt (an electric circuit or current); — opposed to *make*. *c* To lessen or avert the shock of, as the wind. *d* To change the direction of, as a line. 8. To cause in (one) the discontinuance (of a habit or practice); also, with *off*, to discontinue. — *Syn.* Dispart, rend, tear, shatter, batter; violate, infringe, demolish; burst, dislocate. — **to break bread**, to partake of or dispense bread or food, as in the Communion. — **to b. bulk**, to destroy the entirety of a load, package, etc., as in beginning to unload. — **to b. in**, a To force in; as, to *break in* a door. *b* To train; discipline; as, to *break in* a horse. — **to b. on**, the wheel, formerly, to execute or torture by stretching upon a wheel or frame and breaking the limbs with an iron bar. — **to b. the ice**, to get through first difficulties; introduce a subject. — **to b. up**, to dissolve; put an end to.

— *v. i.* 1. To come apart, usually with suddenness and violence; part; burst asunder; curl over and fall in foam, as waves. 2. To disintegrate or dissolve; as, the frost *breaks* before the sun. 3. To fail, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking; specif.: a To give way; as, the enemy *broke* before them. *b* To be overwhelmed with grief; as, my heart is *breaking*. *c* To lose health or strength. *d* To become bankrupt; fail. 4. To burst forth violently; as, a cry *broke* from his lips. 5. To come suddenly (into sight or notice); specif., to dawn. 6. To change abruptly, as in the gait, in direction, etc. 7. To cease to have relations; fall out; as, to *break* with a friend. 8. *Music.* To fail in musical quality, as the voice of a singer; also, to change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty. 9. Of fish, to leap wholly or partly out of water, as after the bait.

— *n.* 1. An act or the action of breaking; rupture; fracture; also, the action of breaking in or forth; irruption; as, a *break* for freedom; *break* of day; hence, dawn. 2. An effect of, or the condition produced by, breaking; a gap, rent, or breach; specif.: a A cessation; pause; as, a *break* in the conversation. *b* A caesura. *c* An interruption in continuity in writing or printing; also, marks [ . . . ] indicative of such interruptions. *d* A change of direction, esp. abrupt; as, a *break* in a walk; a *break* of a cricket ball. 3. *A Elec.* An opening or lack of continuity in a circuit, interrupting the



Brazil Nut. 1 Fruit showing arrangement of nuts; 2 Nut.

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



electric current. **b** *Teleg.* A commutator. **c** *Stock Exchange.* A sudden and abrupt decline of prices. *Amer.* **4.** *Music.* **a.** An abrupt change in the quality or pitch of a tone. **b** The point where one register changes to another, as of a voice or an instrument. **5.** *Sports and Games.* **a** *Tempins.* A failure to get a strike or a spare on a frame. **b** *Pool.* The shot that scatters the balls, as at the opening of a game. **c** A sequence of successful shots in billiard or pool games or in croquet; a run. **6.** A blunder, esp. in saying or doing something out of place. *Colloq. Amer.*

**break'a-ble** (brāk'ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being broken.

**break'age** (brāk'āj), *n.* Act or result of breaking; a break; articles broken; allowance for things broken.

**break'bone/fe'ver** (-bōn'). *Dengue.*

**break'down'** (-doun'), *n.* **1.** A breaking down; downfall; failure. **2.** A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance.

**break'er** (brāk'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, breaks. **2.** *Naut.* A small water cask. **3.** A wave breaking into foam, as against the shore. — **Syn.** See **WAVE.**

**break'fast** (brāk'fāst), *n.* [*break + fast.*] **1.** The first meal of the day, or the food then eaten. **2.** A meal after fasting. — *v. i. & t.* To eat, or to furnish with, breakfast.

**break'neck'** (brāk'nek'), *a.* Involving danger of a broken neck; as, a *breakneck* pace.

**break'up,** *n.* Disruption; dispersion.

**break'wa/ter** (brāk'wō'tēr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves, as a sea wall.

**bream** (brēm), *n.* [*F. brème, OF. bresme.*] **1.** A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Abramis brama*). **2.** A any of various marine fishes (family *Sparidae*), as the schnapper, porgy, and scup. **b** Any of various fresh-water sunfishes.

**bream, v. t. Naut.** To clean, as a ship's bottom.

**breast** (brēst), *n.* [*AS. brēost.*] **1.** The fore or ventral part of the body between the neck and the belly. **2.** Either of the two protuberant glands on the chest in man and some other mammals, in which, in the female, the milk is secreted; a mamma; teat. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, the human breast, or bosom; as, the *breasts* of a hill, specif.; **a** The face of a working in a mine. **b** In a plow, the front part of the moldboard. **4.** The seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions; hence: courage; spirit.

— *v. t.* To meet with the breast; to struggle with or oppose manfully; as, to *breast* the waves; to *breast* adversity.

**breast'bone'** (brēst'bōn'), *n.* The sternum. [*throat.*]

**breast'pin'** (-pīn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast or at the breast'plate'.

**breast'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** A plate or the like covering or protecting the breast, as a piece of defensive armor, a piece against which a workman presses in operating a breast drill, a strap across a horse's breast, etc. **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* A vestment of the high priest, set with twelve gems bearing the names of the tribes of Israel.

**breast'plow'** (-plou'), *n.* A kind of plow, for cutting breast'plough' turf, driven by the breast of the workman.

**breast'rail'** (-rāl'), *n.* The upper rail of a parapet.

**breast'sum'mer** (-sūm'ēr), *n.* [*breast + summer* a beam.] *Arch.* A beam, girder, or lintel placed horizontally over an opening, as a window, to support the superstructure.

**breast'work'** (-wōrk'), *n.* *Fort.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up.

**breath** (brēth), *n.* [*AS. bræð.*] **1.** Odor. *Obs.* **2.** A vapor or exhalation; esp., a fragrant emanation, or the air charged with it. **3.** Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration. **4.** A very slight breeze. **5.** Power of respiration; hence: life; strength. **6.** A single respiration; hence: a single act; an instant; as, all at one *breath*. **7.** Act or power of breathing naturally or freely; as, out of *breath*; also, time to breathe; respite. **8.** Gentle exercise, quickening respiration. **9.** That which is produced by the breath, as a film of moisture on a cold object, or an utterance; hence: the slightest effort; a trifle. **10.** *Phon.* Voiceless expiration, as in uttering *f, k, p, s, t,* etc. *Cf. VOICELESS.*

under one's *breath*, in a whisper or low tone.

**breath'a-ble** (brēth'ā-b'l'), *a.* Fit or suitable for breathing; respirable.

**breathe** (brēth), *v. i.; BREAthed* (brēthəd); **BREATH'ING.** **1.** To exhale an odor or perfume. **2.** To respire; hence: to take breath; rest; also, to live. **3.** To pass like breath; exhale; blow gently. — *v. t.* **1.** To exhale. **2.** To inject by breathing; infuse; — used with *into*. **3.** To respire. **4.** To utter, esp. softly or secretly; whisper. **5.** To express; manifest; give forth; as, the whole book *breathes* unrest. **6.** To suffer to take breath, or recover natural breathing; rest, as, to *breathe* a horse. **7.** To promote free respiration in; exercise. **8.** To put out of breath; exhaust. **9.** *Phon.* To utter without vocality, as the nonvocal consonants.

**breath'less** (brēth'lēs), *a.* **1.** Without breath; hence, dead. **2.** Spent with action; out of breath. **3.** Holding the breath because of fear, expectation, or intense interest.

**bre'cia** (brēch'ā), *n.* [*It.*] *Geol.* A rock of angular fragments cemented together. — *bre'ci-a'ted* (-i-āt'əd), *a.*

**bred** (bréd), *pret. & p. p.* of **BREED.**

**brede** (brēd), *n.* [*See BRAD.*] Braid; embroidery. *Archaic.*

**brech** (brēch), *n.* [*See BRECHES.*] **1.** The buttocks. **2.** The hinder or lower part; esp., the rear part of a firearm, behind the bore. **3.** The bottom of a block, or pulley. — (brēch; brīch), *v. t.* To furnish with breeches or a breach.

**brech'block'** (brēch'b'lōk'), *n.* *Ordinance.* In the mechanism of breech-loading firearms, the steel block which closes the rear of the bore against the force of the charge.

**brech'cloth'** (-klōth'; 62), *n.* A cloth around the breach.

**brech'es** (brēch'ēs; 24), *n. pl.* [*AS. brēc, pl. of brēc* breach, breeches.] **1.** An outer garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. **2.** Trousers. *Colloq.*

**breeches buoy.** In the life-saving service, a pair of canvas short-legged breeches depending from an annular or beltlike life buoy, running on a hawser extending from the ship to the land, to take off passengers.

**brech'ing** (brēch'ing; 62), *n.* **1.** A whipping on the breach. **2.** Part of a harness which passes round the breach of a horse. **3.** The breach or breach action of a gun. **2, 3, 4.** Tackle for hauling back and forth; **5.** Supporting Block running on the hawser, **6.**

**brech'load'er** (brēch'lōd'ēr), *n.* A breach-loading firearm.

**brech'load'ing,** *a.* Receiving the charge at the breach.

**brech plug.** *Ordinance.* A plug for closing the breach of a gun, as of a field gun; a breachblock.

**brech screw.** *Ordinance.* A breachblock having an interrupted screw.

**breed** (brēd), *v. t.; BRED* (bréd); **BREED'ING.** [*AS. brēdan* to nourish, cherish, fr. *brōd* brood.] **1.** To produce as offspring; bear; beget. **2.** To bring up; nurse and foster. **3.** To be the birthplace of; as, a rugged country *breeds* a hardy race. **4.** To cause; produce; as, to *breed* disease. **5.** To propagate, as any kind of stock. — **Syn.** Engender, generate, gender, nourish, rear, train.

— *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young; be with young. **2.** To have birth; originate. **3.** To raise a breed; get progeny.

— *n.* **1.** A race or variety related by descent and, in general, similar; stock; strain. **2.** Class; sort; kind. **3.** Brood. *Obs.*

**breed'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which breeds.

**breed'ing, n.** **1.** Act of one who breeds; esp., propagation of animals or plants. **2.** Nurture; bringing up. **3.** Department, esp. good deportment, regarded as the result of one's upbringing; manners. — **Syn.** See **EDUCATION.**

**breeze** (brēz), *n., breeze fly.* [*AS. brīosa.*] Any of various horseflies and botflies that torment animals.

**breeze, n.** [*F. braise* cinders, live coals.] Refuse, as that left in making coke or charcoal.

**breeze, n.** [*F. brise, or Sp. briza, brisa.*] **1.** A gentle wind. **2.** A flurry of excitement. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **WIND.**

**breez'y** (brēz'ī), *a.; BREEZ'Y-ER* (-ī-ēr); -*EST.* **1.** Having breezes; airy. **2.** Fresh; brisk; vivacious. *Colloq.*

**brēg'ma** (brēg'mā), *n.* [*Gr. βρῆγμα* front of the head.] *Craniol.* The point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures of the skull. — **brēg-mat'ic** (brēg-māt'ik), *a.*

**brē'hon** (brē'hōn), *n.* [*Ir. breitheamh* judge.] An ancient Irish lawyer or judge. The brethons were abolished in the reign of James I (1603-25).

**bre-loque'** (brē-lōk'), *n.* [*F.*] A seal or charm for a watch chain.

**bre'me** (brēm), *n.* Fierce; furious; stormy. *Obs. or Poetic.*

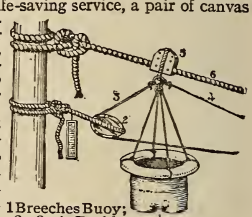
**bre'st'sum'mer.** Var. of **BREASTSUMMER.**

**brēth'ren** (brēth'rēn), *n., pl.* of **BROTHER**; — used in solemn address, and of religious sects or their members.

**Bret'on** (brēt'ūn; brī't'ūn; *F. brēt-tōn'*), *a.* Of or relating



European Bream. (3)



1 Breeches Buoy; 2, 3, 4 Tackle for hauling back and forth; 5 Supporting Block running on the hawser, 6.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cūrčūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



to Bretagne (Brittany, formerly called Armorica) or the Bretons. — *n.* A native of Bretagne; also, the language of the Bretons, related to Welsh.

**breve** (brév), *n.* [It. *breve* or F. *brève*, fr. L. *brevis* short.] **1.** *Music.* A note equivalent to one half (or one third) of the long in the Middle Ages. **2.** The longest modern note, rarely used, equivalent to two semibreves. **3.** *Law.* An original writ; any writ or precept under seal, issued out of any court. **4.** A curved mark [~] used to indicate a short vowel or syllable.

**brève** (brév'), *n.*; **brév'et** (brév'et), *n.* [F., fr. L. *brevis* short.] *Mil.* A commission giving an officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer. — *v. t.*; **brève**-**vet'**; **-vet'**ing; or **brève**-**vet'**-**ed**; **-et'**-ing. To confer rank on by brevet; — *a.* Taking or conferring rank by brevet; as, *brevet officer*; *brevet rank*.

**brève**-**vet'** (brév'v'et'), *n.*; **pl.** -**ties** (-síz). *Mil.* Rank or condition, **bré**'-**vi**-**á**-**ri** (brév'vi-á-ri), *n.*; **pl.** -**ries** (-ríz). [L. *brevarium* abridgment, fr. *brevarius* abridged.] In the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, a book containing the daily public or canonical prayers for the canonical hours.

**bré**-**vier'** (brév'v'ér'), *n.* [Prob. orig. used in printing a *brevari*.] *Print.* A size of type. See **TYPE**.

**bré**'-**ros**'-**trát** (brév'v'ós-trát), *n.* [L. *brevis* short + E. *rostrate*.] *Zool.* Short-billed.

**bré**'-**ty** (brév'v'í-tí), *n.*; **pl.** -**ties** (-tíz). [L. *brevis*, fr. *brevis* short.] **1.** Shortness of duration; brevity of time. **2.** Shortness in speech or writing; conciseness.

**brew** (brō), *v. t.* [AS. *brēowan*.] **1.** To prepare, as beer, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, or infusion and fermentation. **2.** To foment or prepare as if by brewing; plot; concoct, as mischief. — *v. i.* **1.** To brew beer or other liquor. **2.** To be in preparation; to be forming or gathering, as a storm. — *n.* That which is brewed. — **brew**'-**er**, *n.*

**brew**'-**age** (-áj), *n.* Malt liquor; also, a brewing.

**brew**'-**ers**'-**grains** (brōó'érz). The insoluble residue left from the grain in making beer, much used for fodder.

**brew**'-**er**-**y** (brē-í), *n.*; **pl.** -**eries** (-íz). A building and apparatus for brewing.

**brew**'-**house**' (-hous'), *n.* A brewery.

**brew**'-**ing**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale. **2.** The quantity brewed at once. **3.** A mixing together; concoction.

**brew**'-**is** (brōó'is), *n.* [OF. & F. *broué*.] **1.** Broth or potage, properly that in which beef has been boiled. **2.** Bread soaked in broth, drippings of roast meat, etc.

**brí**'-**ar** (brí'ér). *Var.* of **BRIER**.

**Bri**'-**á**-**re**-**an** (brí-á-ré-án; 3), *a.* Pertaining to or like **Bri**'-**á**-**re**-**us** (-ús), one of the hundred-handed giants of Greek mythology; hence, hundred-handed or many-handed.

**brí**'-**ar**-**wood**' (brí'ár-wóod'). *Var.* of **BRIERWOOD**.

**brí**'-**á**-**ble** (brí'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bribed; venal.

**bribe** (bríb), *n.* [F., a lump of bread, scraps, LL. *bríba* scrap of bread.] **1.** A price, gift, or favor bestowed or promised in order to pervert or corrupt a person in a position of trust, as an official. **2.** That which seduces; seduction; allurements. — *v. t.*; **bribe**d (bríb'd); **brí**'-**bing** (bríb'ing).

To give promise, influence, or gain by a bribe. — *v. i.* To bribe a person; practice bribery. — **brí**'-**er** (bríb'ér), *n.*

**brí**'-**er**-**y** (bríb'ér-í), *n.*; **pl.** -**eries** (-íz). Act or practice of giving or taking bribes.

**bríc**'-**a**-**brac**' (brík'á-brák'), *n.* [F. *bric-à-brac*.] Curious or antique articles of virtu; odd knickknacks.

**brick** (brík), *n.* [F. *brigue*.] **1.** A building and paving material made from moist clay molded into blocks and hardened in the sun or by fire; also, one of these blocks. **2.** Any of various oblong rectangular masses. **3.** A good fellow. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To lay, pave, or the like, with bricks.

**brick**'-**bat**' (-bát'), *n.* A fragment of a brick.

**brick**'-**kiln**' (-kíl'; -kín'), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked, or burnt; also, a pile of green bricks arched to receive underneath the fuel for burning them.

**brick**'-**lay**'-**ing**, *n.* Act, occupation, or art of laying bricks, or building with bricks. — **brick**'-**lay**'-**er**, *n.*

**brick**'-**te** (brík'te), *a.* [ME. *brekil*, *brokel*, *bruchel*, fr. AS. *breccan*, E. *break*.] Brittle. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**brick**'-**work**' (-wúrk'), *n.* Work of or with bricks.

**brí**'-**colé**' (brí-kól'; brík'ól'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A catapult. **2.** In court tennis, the rebound of a ball from a wall; also, the side stroke or play by which the ball is driven against the wall; fig., indirect action or stroke. **3.** *Billiards.* A shot in which the cue ball is driven first against the cushion.

**bríd**'-**ál** (bríd'ál), *n.* [AS. *brýðealo*. See **1st BRIDE**; **ALE**.] A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage. — *a.* Of pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial.

**bríde** (bríd), *n.* [AS. *brýd*.] A woman newly married, or about to be married.

**bríde**, *n.* [F.] **1.** A loop, bar, or tie in needlework, etc. **2.** A bonnet string. [a wedding feast.]

**bríde**'-**cake**' (-kák'), *n.* Rich or highly ornamented cake for

**bríde**'-**groom**' (-grōóm'), *n.* [AS. *brýðguma*; *brýð* bride + *guma* man, the *r* being perhaps due to confusion with *groom*.] A man newly married, or about to be married.

**bríde**'-**maid**'-**en** (-mád'n), *n.* A bridesmaid. *Archaic.*

**brídes**'-**maid**' (bríd'v'mád'), *n.* A maid or woman who attends a bride at her wedding.

**brídes**'-**man**' (-mán), *n.* A groomsmen.

**bríde**'-**well**' (bríd'wél'), *n.* A house of correction; loosely, a jail; — from a former house of correction in London. *Eng.*

**bríde** (brýj), *n.* [AS. *brýcg*, *brícg*.] **1.** A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle, as a river, railroad, etc., carrying a passageway for foot passengers, vehicles, etc. **2.** A gangway for boats. **3.** *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and extending across or over the deck of a vessel. **4.** Anything like, or suggestive of, a bridge; specif:

**a** The upper bony part of the nose. **b** The arch for the strings on a violin, guitar, etc. **c** The pons Varolii. **d** A low separating wall, usually of fire brick, in a furnace. **e** *Dentistry.* A device for securing artificial crowns, in spaces where teeth are missing, by anchorage to natural teeth as abutments. **f** *Elec.* A device to measure the resistance of a wire or other conductor forming part of an electric circuit. **5.** A card game resembling whist, in which one hand is played as a dummy.

— *v. t.*; **bríde**d (brýj'd); **bríde**'-**ing**. To build a bridge or

**bríde**'-**board**' (-bórd'), *n.* *Arch.* A notched board to support the treads and risers of wooden stairs.

**bríde**'-**head**' (-héd'), *n.* *Fort.* A defensive work covering or commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy; tête-de-pont.

**bríde**'-**et**'-**time**. *Var.* of **BRIGHTINE**.

**bríde**'-**ing** (brýj'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BRIDGE**. *Specif.*: **vb. n.** *Arch.* The braces, or system of bracing, used between timbers to stiffen them and distribute the weight.

**bríde**'-**boards**; **T** Tread; **R** Riser.

**bríde**'-**ing**, *n.* [AS. *brídel*.] **1.** The headgear with which a horse is governed, consisting of headstall, bit, and reins. **2.** A restraint; curb; check. **3.** A scold's bridle. See **BRANK**. **4.** The action of a person who bridges, or assumes a dignified or offended air. **5.** Something suggestive of a bridle; as, a strip of metal joining two parts in a machine; a similar piece, as a band or flanges, for restraining motion.

— *v. t.*; **-bríde**' (-d'íd); **-bríde**'-**ing** (-d'ing). **1.** To equip with a bridle. **2.** To restrain, guide, or govern with or as with a bridle. — *Syn.* Check, curb, control, master, subdue.

— *v. i.* To hold up the head and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment. — **brí**'-**dler**, *n.*

**bríde**'-**path**. A path or way allowing, or open only to, the passage of saddle horses and pack horses.

**bríde**'-**wise**'-**a**. Responsive to the action of the reins.

**brí**'-**doon**' (brí-dōón'), *n.* [F. *bridon*.] The snaffle and rein of a double bridle (one having both snaffle and curb bits).

**Brie** (brē), *n.* **Brie** cheese. A kind of cream cheese made in the district of Brie, France; also, any similar cheese.

**bríef** (bréf), *a.* [F. *bríef*, *bréf*, fr. L. *brevis*.] **1.** Short; curtailed. **2.** Concise; terse; succinct; condensed.

**Syn.** **Brief**, **short**. **Brief** commonly refers to duration only; **short**, to either duration or linear extent or to both; as, a *bríef* interview; a *short* sermon, time, man.

— *adv.* Briefly. *Obs.* or *Poetic*.

— *n.* **1.** A short, concise writing or letter; hence, a summary; epitome. **2.** A An apostolic brief, or kind of papal letter less formal than the bull. **b** Any formal letter or dispatch. **3.** *Law.* **a** A writ. **b** A concise statement of a client's case for instruction of counsel, or of the points of a legal argument.

**in** **brief**, *in* short; briefly.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make an abstract or abridgment of. **2.** To provide with, or instruct by, a brief; hence, to retain as counsel. *Eng.* **3.** To express briefly. — **bríef**'-**ly**, *adv.* — **bríef**'-**ness**, *n.*

**bríef**'-**less**, *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

**bríer** (brí'ér), *n.* [AS. *brēr*, *brēr*.] **1.** Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles, as the blackberry. **2.** A group of brier bushes; also, a thorn or twig of a brier.

**bríer**'-**n.** [F. *bruyère*.] **1.** The tree heath (*Erica arborea*) of southern Europe. Its root is used in making tobacco pipes. **2.** A pipe of brierwood.

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C

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**brier root** (brī'ēr). Brierwood.  
**brī'er-wood'** (-wood'), *n.* 1. The root wood of the brier; also, any of various other woods used in the manufacture of tobacco pipes. 2. A pipe made of this wood.

**brī'er-y** (-ī), *a.* Full of briers. — *n.* A briery place.  
**brig** (brīg), *n.* [Short for BRIGANTINE.] *Naut.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

**brig**, *n.* On a United States man-of-war, the place of confinement for offenders.

**brigade** (brī-gād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *brigata* troop, crew, brigade, *briga* quarrel.] 1. *Mil.* A body of troops consisting of two or more regiments, or similar units, commanded by a brigadier general. 2. Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together; as, a fire *brigade*; the Boys' *Brigade*.



Brig.

— *v. t.*: -GAD'ED (-gād'ēd); 24; -GAD'ING. 1. To form into a brigade, or into brigades. 2. To classify.

**brig'a-dier'** (brīg'ā-dēr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* One commanding a brigade; specif.: a In the United States army, a brigadier general. b In the British service, an officer of any rank temporarily in command of a brigade.

**brigadier general**. *Mil.* An officer commanding a brigade, ranking next above a colonel. See ARMY.

**brig'and** (brīg'ānd), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *brigant* light-armed soldier, LL. *brigans*.] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a freebooter. — **brig'and-ism** (-ān-dāj), *n.* — **brig'and-ish**, *a.* — **brig'and-is-m** (-diz'm), *n.*

**brig'an-dine** (-ān-dēn; -dīn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *brigant*.] A medieval coat of body armor consisting of scales or plates.

**brig'an-tine** (-tēn; -tīn), *n.* [F. *brigantine*, fr. It. *brigantino*, orig., a piratical vessel.] A two-masted, square-rigged vessel differing from a brig in not having a square mainsail.

**bright** (brīt), *a.* [AS. *beorht*, *bryht*.] 1. Radiating or reflecting light; not dark. 2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent. 3. Resplendent with charms; as, *bright* beauty. 4. Keen; intelligent; also, cheerful; cheery. 5. Illustrious; glorious. 6. Brilliant in color; as, *bright* red. 7. *Naut.* Of woodwork, scraped and cleaned, but not painted.

**Syn.** Luminous, lustrous, splendid, resplendent, effulgent, refulgent, radiant, shining, brilliant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing, glittering, glistening, lucid, clear; illustrious, witty, clever, vivacious, sunny. — **Bright**, shining, brilliant. **Bright** (opposed to *dull*) applies to any object which emits or reflects light; as, a *bright* fire, a *bright* sword; shining; to objects which emit or reflect light strongly or steadily; brilliant, to those which gleam or flash.

— *n.* Splendor; brightness. *Poetic.* — *adv.* Brightly.  
**bright'en** (brīt'n), *v. t. & i.* 1. To make or grow bright. 2. To improve or relieve; make or become cheerful; as, to brighten one's prospects. — **bright'en-er**, *n.*

**bright'ly**, *adv.* In a bright manner.  
**bright'ness** (brīt'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being bright. — **Syn.** Radiance, luster, resplendence, effulgence, glory.

**Bright's dis-ease'** (brīt's dī-zēz'). [After Dr. Richard Bright of London.] *Med.* Any of several forms of kidney disease attended with albumin in the urine.

**Brig'it-tine** (brīg'ī-tīn; -tēn), *n.* A member of an Augustinian order founded, for men as well as women, by St. Bridget (or Brigit) of Sweden about 1344.

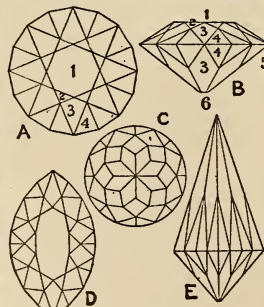
**brill** (brīl), *n.* A European flatfish (*Bothus rhombus*), allied to the turbot, esteemed as food.

**bril'liance** (brīl'yāns), *n.* Brilliancy.

**bril'lian-cy** (-yān-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Quality or state of being brilliant; glitter; great brightness.

**bril'liant** (-yānt), *a.* [F. *brilliant*, *p. pr.* of *briller* to shine, sparkle, fr. L. *beryllus* beryl.] 1. Sparkling; very bright. 2. Distinguished by admirable qualities; splendid; shining. — **Syn.** See BRIGHT. — *n.* 1. A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets; also, the form itself. 2. *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. 3. A kind of cotton goods, figured in the weaving, and sometimes having a colored design.

**Description of Illustration.** Brilliant, A, B Top and Side View of American cut; 1 Table, 2 Star facets, 3 Main facets, 4 Corner facets, 5 Girdle (all above the girdle is the Bezel, all below is the Pavilion), 6 Culet; C Top of 20th-Century cut; D Marquise; E Briolette.



**bril'lian-tine** (-yān-tēn), *n.* [F. *brillantine*.] 1. An oily composition used to make the hair glossy. 2. A kind of dress fabric, as of mohair or goat's wool, glossy on both sides, and resembling alpaca.

**bril'liant'y**, *adv.* In a brilliant manner.

**brim** (brīm), *n.* [AS. *brymme* edge, border.] 1. Edge or margin, as of a fountain or of the water in it; brink; border. 2. Rim or upper edge of a dish or other vessel. 3. The rim of a hat. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. t. & i.*: BRIMMED (brīmd); BRIM'MING. To fill, or be full, to the brim.

**brim'ful** (brīm'fūl; *often in poetry usually* — brīm'fōō), *a.* Full to the brim; completely full.

**brim'mer** (-ēr), *n.* A brimful bowl; a bumper.

**brim'stone** (-stōn), *n.* [ME. *brimston*, *brimston*, *bernston*, *brinston*. See BURN, *v. t.*; STONE.] 1. Sulphur. 2. A spitfire; virago. — **brim'ston'y** (-stōn'ī), *a.*

**brin'ded** (brīn'dēd; 24), *a.* Brindled.

**brin'dle** (-d'īl), *n.* Brindled state or color; also, a brindled animal — **brin'dle**, *a.*

**brin'dled** (-d'īld), *a.* [Dim. fr. *brinded*.] Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground.

**brine** (brīn), *n.* [AS. *bryne*.] 1. Water strongly impregnated with salt; pickle; hence: any strong saline solution; fig., tears. 2. The ocean; water of an ocean, sea, etc. — *v. t.* To steep or pickle in brine.

**bring** (brīng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BROUGHT (brōt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRING'ING. [AS. *bringan*.] 1. To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be. 2. To procure in or as in exchange; fetch; produce; as, coal brings 6 dollars a ton; vice *brings* disgrace. 3. To carry or conduct; move; as, to bring into contact. 4. To persuade; induce; draw; lead; guide; as, they could not bring themselves to believe it. 5. To advance; adduce; *Law*, to prefer, as a charge; institute, as an action. 6. To cause to come or to become; as, my letter brought him. — **bring'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** Bear, fetch, transport. — **Bring**, fetch. To bring is simply to come with; to fetch is to go to, get, and bring. To bring home, to prove conclusively; cause one to feel or appreciate by personal experience; as, to bring home a charge of treason. — **b. to book**. a To compel to give an account. b To compare with an admitted authority.

**brin'ish** (brīn'īsh), *a.* Somewhat briny.

**brink** (brīnk), *n.* [Dan. *brink*.] Edge, margin, or border, esp. of a steep place, as of a precipice. — **Syn.** See BORDER.

**brin'y** (brīn'ī), *a.* BRIN'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Like brine; salty. — **brin'y-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.* [Least, and eggs.]

**brī'och'e** (brē'ōsh'), *n.* [F.] A light cake of flour, butter.

**brī'o-lette'** (brē'ō-lēt'), *n.* [F.] An oval or pear-shaped diamond cut in triangular facets. See BRILLIANT, *Illustr.*

**brī'o-my**. Var. of BRYONY.

**brī-quette'** (brī-kēt'), *n.* [F., little brick.] A brick-shaped mass, usually of fine stuff with a cementing material.

**Brī-se'is** (brī-sēs'īs), *n.* [Gr. *Baenēs*.] In Homer's "Iliad," a beautiful captive girl whom Agamemnon takes from Achilles to replace Chryseis.

**Brī's-ing-ga-men'** (brē'sēn-gā-mēn'), *n.* [From Icel., fr. *brī-singr* flame + *men* necklace.] See FREYA.

**brisk** (brīsk), *a.* 1. Full of activity; lively; spirited; quick. 2. Effervescing, as liquors; sparkling. — **Syn.** Agile, nimble, quick; sprightly, vivacious, gay, spirited, animated. See ACTIVE. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brisk. — **brisk'y**, *adv.* — **brisk'ness**, *n.*

**bris'ket** (brīs'kēt; 24), *n.* [ME. *bruskette*.] In quadrupeds used as food, the breast.

**brist'le** (brīs'tl), *n.* [AS. *brystl*.] A short, stiff, coarse hair. — *v. t.*: -TLED (-līd); -TLING (-līng). 1. To cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog. 2. To furnish with a bristle or bristles. 3. To make bristly; ruffle. — *v. i.* 1. To stand erect, like bristles. 2. To appear as if covered with bristles; as, the fort bristles with guns. 3. To show defiance or indignation.

**brist'le-tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* Any of various wingless insects (order *Thysanura*) bearing slender bristlelike appendages at the end of the body.

**brist'ly** (brīs'tlī), *a.* Bristlelike; rough.

**Bris'tol board** (-tōl), *n.* A kind of fine, smooth, usually unglazed, pasteboard; — after *Bristol*, in the west of England.

**brit**, **britt** (brīt), *n.* The young of the common herring; also, certain small species of herring.

**Brī-tan'ni-a** (brī-tān'ī-ā), *n.* [L.] 1. Orig., Great Britain, esp. its southern part. Now, *Poetic* or *Rhetorical*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the female figure symbolizing it. 2. [L. c.] Short for *britannia* metal, a white alloy, usually of tin, antimony, and copper.

**Brī-tan'nic** (-īk), *a.* [L. *Britannicus*.] British; — now rare except in *His*, or *Her*, *Britannic Majesty*.

**Brīt'ic-ism** (brīt'ī-sīz'm), *n.* A linguistic usage, word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Great Britain or the British.

**Brīt'ish** (-īsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Great Britain or its inhabitants. — *n.* 1. The language of the ancient Britons; Cymric. 2. *Collective pl.* The people of Great Britain.

**Brīt'ish-er**, *n.* A subject of Great Britain of British descent.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Brit'on** (brít'ún), *n.* [O. F. *Briton*, L. *Britto*, *Brito*.] **1.** A member of one of the tribes inhabiting Britain before the Anglo-Saxon invasions. **2.** A native, or British-born, subject of Great Britain, esp. an Englishman.

**brit'tle** (brít'ú), *a.* [From AS. *bréotan* to break.] Easily broken; fragile; not tough or tenacious. — **brit'tle-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Frangible, breakable; fragile, frail; weak, feeble, infirm, slight. — **Brittle**, *fragile*, *frail*. **Brittle** refers to substances. **Fragile** has a wider range than **brittle** (as, spun glass is both **brittle** and **fragile**; a spider's web is **fragile**, but not **brittle**), and applies esp. to objects easily broken or of delicate constitution. **Frail** and **fragile** are often convertible, but **frail** usually implies the greater weakness.

**brittle star**. An ophiuran.

**britz'ka**, **brits'ka** (brítz'ká), *n.* Also **brítz'ska**. [Pol. *bryczka*.] A long roomy carriage with a calash top.

**broach** (bróch), *v. i. & t.* *Naut.* Used only in: **to broach to**, to veer suddenly into the wind, so as to lay the sails aback, and risk capsizing.

**broach**, *n.* [F. *broche*.] Any of various pointed things; as a spit for roasting meat, a tool for tapping casks, a reamer, a kind of church spire, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To stab; pierce, esp. with a spit; fix on or as on a spit. **2.** To tap, as a cask to draw liquor; hence: **a.** To draw, as wine; shed, as blood. **b.** To open for the first time, as a mine. **3.** To make public; put forth; introduce in conversation; as, **to broach a subject**.

**broach'er** (-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, broaches.

**broad** (bród), *a.* [AS. *brád*.] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth; — opposed to *narrow*. **2.** Spacious; vast; as, *broad plains*. **3.** Extended, in the sense of diffused or expanded; clear; full; as, *broad daylight*. **4.** Plain; evident; obvious; as, *a broad hint*; also, pronounced; strongly marked; as, *a broad Scotch accent*. **5.** Unrestrained in language; esp., indelicate; coarse. **6.** Extended in amount or range; general; comprehensive; as, honest in the *broadest* sense. **7.** Liberal; catholic, as in ideas. **8.** Main and essential; general; as, *the broad outlines of a plan*. **9.** Of a vowel, uttered with a wide opening of the articulating organs, as *a* in *father, man*.

**Syn.** Large, ample, wide, roomy, extensive, expanded; tolerant. — **Broad, wide** are often convertible; as, *a broad or widestreet*, ribbon, margin; but **broad** applies esp. to surfaces or areas as such. **Wide** applies also to apertures, or to that which opens or spreads; as, *wide wounds*; *widespread*.

**Broad Church**, *Ecol.*, in the Church of England and affiliated churches, a party holding liberal views as to doctrine and fellowship. — **B. Churchman**.

— *adv.* Broadly; — now chiefly in phrases; as: **broad awake**, fully awake; wide awake.

— *n.* **1.** The broad part of anything, as of the hand. **2.** An expansion of a river; a flooded fen. *Eng.*

**broad arrow**. An arrow-shaped mark placed on British ordnance and government stores.

**broad'ax'** (bród'áks), *n.* An ax with a broad blade, as any of various battle-axes, or an ax for heaving.

**broad'brim'** (-brím'), *n.* **1.** A hat with a very broad brim, as that of Quakers. **2.** [*cap.*] Hence: A Friend; a Quaker. *Sportive.*

**broad'cast'** (-kást'), *n.* A casting or throwing of seed in all directions. — *a.* Cast or dispersed, or scattering, in all directions; widely diffused. — *adv.* So as to spread widely.

**broad'cloth** (-klóth; 62), *n.* A kind of fine smooth woolen cloth, usually of double width.

**broad'en** (-n), *v. i. & t.* To grow, or to make, broad.

**broad'ish**, *a.* Somewhat broad.

**broad'ly**, *adv.* In a broad manner.

**broad'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being broad.

**broad'piece'** (-pés'), *n.* An old English gold twenty-shilling piece; — so called after the introduction, in 1663, of the guinea, which was narrower and thicker.

**broad seal**. The public seal of a country or state.

**broad'side'** (bród'síd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The side of a ship above the water line, from bow to quarter. **2.** A broad surface of any object, as of a house, etc. **3.** All the guns, collectively, that can be trained to fire to one side of a ship, or their simultaneous discharge. **4.** Also **broad'sheet'**, *Print.* A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.

**broad'sword'** (-sórd'; 57), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge; esp., a claymore.

**Brob'ding-nag** (brób'díng-nág), *n.* Incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag**. In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary country where everything is on an enormous scale.

**Brob'ding-nag'i-an** (-nág'í-zn), *a.* Incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag'i-an**. Colossal; gigantic. — *a.* a giant.

**bro-cade'** (bró-kád'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, fr. LL. *brocare* to prick, figure (textile fabrics).] Silk stuff woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised flowers, foliage, etc. — **bro-cad'ed** (-kád'éd; 24), *p. a.*

**broc'a-tel'** (brók'á-tél; brók'á-), *n.* Also **broc'a-telle'** (brók'á-tél'). [F. *brocattelle*.] A kind of figured fabric, usually of wool and silk, as for tapestry, upholstery, etc.

**broc'co-li** (brók'ó-lí), *n.* [It.] A hardy variety of cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*).

**bro'chette'** (bró'shét'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery*. A small skewer. — **bro'chette'** (bró'shét') [F.], on a brochette; skewered.

**bro-chure'** (bró-shú'r'), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch.] A pamphlet; a treatise or article published in pamphlet form.

**brock** (brók), *n.* [AS. *broc*, *W. broch*.] A European badger; — sometimes used as an opprobrious appellation.

**Brock'en spec'ter'** or **spec'tre** (brók'én), [Trans. of G. *Brockengespenst*.] A mountain specter (which see), esp. that observed on the Brocken, in the Harz Mountains.

**bro'gan** (bró'gán), *n.* A kind of stout, coarse shoe.

**brög'er-ite** (brög'ér-ít), *n.* [After W. C. Brögger, Norwegian mineralogist, who discovered it.] *Min.* A radioactive mineral provisionally classed as a variety of uraninite.

**brogue** (brög), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* shoe.] **1.** A brogan. **2.** A dialect pronunciation or accent, esp. one such as often characterizes the Irish pronunciation of English.

**broid'er** (broid'ér), *v. t.* [F. *broder*, confused with E. *braid*.] To embroider. *Archaic.* — **broid'er-y** (-ér-í), *n.* *Archaic.*

**broil** (broil), *n.* [F. *broillier* to disorder.] A confused disturbance; a brawl. — **Syn.** Contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord. See *DISPUTE*.

**broil**, *v. t.* [AF. *broillier* to burn, OF. *bruillir* to be hot.] **1.** To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. on a gridiron or live coals. **2.** To subject to great (commonly direct) heat. — *v. i.* To be subjected to heat, as meat over the fire. — *n.* Act of broiling; also, something broiled.

**broil'er** (-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, broils; as: **a** One who cooks by broiling. **b** A utensil used in broiling. **c** A young fowl for broiling. *Colloq.* **d** A very hot day. *Colloq.*

**broil'er**, *n.* One who excites broils, or brawls.

**bro'kage** (brók'áj), *n.* Brokerage. *Brokerage* is now little used, exc. in *marriage brokerage*, which is the common form.

**broke** (brók), *pret. & obsole. p. p.* of *BREAK*.

**broke**, *v. i.*; **BROKED** (brókt); **BROK'ING** (brók'íng). To deal as or through a broker; traffic. *Rare, exc. in comb.*

**bro'ken** (brók'én), *p. p.* of *BREAK*, *v. t.* Hence: *p. a.* **1.** A violently separated or fractured. **b** Subdued; crushed; as, *a broken spirit*. **c** Made infirm or weak, as by disease, age, or hardships. **d** Violated, as a vow. **e** Ruined financially; bankrupt. **2.** Disconnected; bent; also, rough; uneven; as, *a broken surface*. **3.** Imperfectly spoken; as, *broken English*.

— **bro'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **bro'ken-ness**, *n.*

**bro'ken-heart'ed** (-hárt'éd; 24, 109), *a.* Utterly depressed by grief or despair. — **Syn.** Heartbroken, disconsolate, inconsolable, comfortless, woebegone, forlorn.

**broken wind**. *Veter.* = *HEAVES*.

**bro'ken-wind'ed** (109), *a.* *Veter.* Affected with heaves.

**bro'ker** (brók'ér), *n.* [ME. *brocuer*.] **1.** A dealer in money, notes, drafts, stocks, etc. **2.** A go-between in affairs of love or marriage. *Obs., exc. specif.*: A hired marriage agent.

**bro'ker-age** (-áj), *n.* The business of a broker, or his fee, reward, or commission.

**bro'mal** (bróm'ál), *n.* [*Bromine* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* An oily fluid, CBr<sub>2</sub>COH, related to bromoform as chloral is to chloroform, and by action of bromine on alcohol.

**bro'mate** (bróm'át), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of bromic acid. — *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with bromine.

**brome grass** (bróm). Any of a genus (*Bromus*) of mostly coarse, troublesome weeds, having large spikelets.

**bro-me-li-a-ceous** (bró-mé-lí-á-shéús), *a.* [After Olaf *Bromel* (1639-1705), Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Bromeliaceae*) of monocotyledonous tropical plants, including the pineapple.

**bro'mic** (bróm'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing bromine, esp. in its valence of five (the next to its highest).

**bro'mide** (bróm'id; -míd), *n.* Also **bro'mid**. **1.** *Chem.* A binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical. **2.** A person conventional and commonplace in his habits of thought and conversation. Cf. *PHILISTINE*, *n.* and *SULPHITE*. *Slang.* — **bro-mid'ic** (bróm'id'ík), *a.* *Slang.*

**bro'mine** (-mín; -mén), *n.* Also **bro'min**. [Gr. *βρῶμιος* stink.] *Chem.* An element which at ordinary temperatures is a deep reddish brown, ill-smelling, caustic liquid, emitting a brownish vapor. Symbol, *Br*; at. wt., 79.916.

**bro'mism** (bróm'íz'm), *n.* *Med.* A diseased condition produced by the excessive use of bromine or its compounds.

**bro'mo-form** (bróm'ó-fórm), *n.* [*Bromine* + *formyl*.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, CBr<sub>4</sub>, having an agreeable odor and sweetish taste, and resembling chloroform in its effects.

**bro'mo-gel'a-tin** (-jél'á-tín), *a.* [*Bromine* + *gelatin*.] *Photog.* Designating a process of preparing dry plates with an emulsion of bromides and silver nitrate in gelatin.

**bro'mol** (bróm'ól; -mól), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tribromophenol*.] *Pharm.* A crystalline substance (chemically, tribromophenol, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>3</sub>OH) used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

**bron'chi** (brón'kí), *n., pl.* of *BRONCHUS*.

**bron'chi-a** (-kí-á), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχια*.] The bronchior, esp., the subdivisions of them. — **bron'chi-al** (-ál), *a.*

**bron'chi'tis** (brón-kít'ís), *n.* [NL.; *bronchus* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchi. — **chit'ic** (-kít'ík), *a.*

κ = *ch* in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); *bón*; yet; *zh* = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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**bron'cho, bron'co** (brōn'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS, -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *branco* rough, wild.] A small hardy horse or pony of the plains of western North America.

**bron'cho-bust'er, bron'co-bust'er** (-būs'tēr), *n.* One who breaks bronchos; hence, a cowboy. *Slang, Western U. S.*

**bron'cho-cel** (brōn'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βρογχική*; *βρόγχος* windpipe + *κῆλη* tumor.] *Med.* See **COITER**.

**bron'cho'to-my** (brōn'kō'tō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe + *τομή*.] *Surg.* An incision into the windpipe or larynx, as in tracheotomy and laryngotomy.

**bron'chus** (brōn'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe.] *Anal.* One of the subdivisions of the trachea, or windpipe, esp. either of the two primary divisions.

**bron'to-graph** (brōn'tō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *βροντή* thunder + *-graph*.] *Meteor.* A tracing showing the phenomena attendant on thunderstorms.

**bronze** (brōnz), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bronzo*.] 1. An alloy chiefly of copper and tin. 2. A statue, bust, or the like, of bronze. 3. A yellowish or reddish brown; color of bronze. — *v. t.*; **BRONZED**; **BRONZ'ING**. To give the appearance of bronze to.

**bronze age**. A the culture period between the stone and iron ages, characterized by the widespread use of bronze implements. *b Myth.* The age of war and lawlessness which succeeded the silver age.

**bronz'ite** (brōnz'īt), *n.* *Mn.* A ferri ferrous variety of enstatite, often having a bronzelike luster.

**brooch** (brōch; brōōch), *n.* [Var. of **BRACH**, *n.*] An ornamental clasp, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it.

**brood** (brōd), *n.* [AS. *brōd*.] 1. Progeny or young, esp. of such as breed from eggs; specif., those hatched or cared for at one time. 2. A particular kind bred; breed. — *v. t.* 1. To sit on or incubate (eggs); hatch. 2. To think anxiously or moodily upon; ponder. — *v. i.* 1. To sit on and cover eggs or young to hatch or protect them; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding. 2. To have the mind dwell continuously or moodily on a subject; — usually used with *over* or *on*.

— *a.* Kept for breeding from; as, a *brood mare*.

**brood'er** (brōd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who broods. 2. A pen or coop capable of artificial heating and used for raising young fowl.

**brood'y** (-ī), *a.* Inclined to brood.

**brook** (brōk), *n.* [AS. *brōc*.] A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.

**brook, v. t.** [AS. *brūcan* to use, enjoy.] To bear; endure; — chiefly in negative constructions; as, he will *brook* no rival. — **SYN.** See **BEAR**.

**brook'let**, *n.* A little brook.

**brook'lime** (-līm'), *n.* [ME. *brook lime* + *lemeke*, *lemeke*, a kind of plant, AS. *hleomoc*.] 1. A scrophulariaceae plant (*Veronica beccabunga*) having small blue racemose flowers. 2. The water cress.

**brook'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* Either of two small white-flowered primulaceous herbs (*Samolus valerandi* of Europe and *S. floribundus* of U. S.); water pimpinell.

**brook'y** (-ī), *a.* Full of brooks.

**broom** (brōom), *n.* [AS. *brōm*.] 1. Any of several European fabaceous shrubs, esp. a certain one (*Cytisus scoparius*) having slender branches, small leaves, and yellow flowers. 2. An implement for sweeping, orig. one made of twigs of broom. — *v. t.* To sweep with or as with a broom.

**broom corn**. A variety of sorghum having a jointed stem bearing a stiff-branched panicle, of which brooms are made.

**broom rape**. Any of various orobanchaceous plants, chiefly fleshy yellowish or whitish plants, parasitic on the roots of the broom, clover, etc.

**broom'stick'** (-stīk'), *n.* The handle of a broom.

**broom'y** (-ī), *a.* Of or pertaining to broom; overgrown with broom; resembling broom or a broom.

**broth** (brōth; b2), *n.* [AS. *brōth*.] Liquid in which flesh (or, sometimes, barley or rice) has been boiled; thin soup.

**broth'el** (brōth'ēl; brōth'ēl), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *brōðan* to ruin, destroy, *p. p.* *brōðen*.] 1. A lewd man or woman; prostitute. *Obs.* 2. A house of lewdness or ill fame.

**broth'er** (brōth'ēr), *n.*; *pl.* -ERS (-ērz) OR **BRETHREN** (brēth'rēn). See **BRETHREN**. [AS. *brōðor*.] 1. A male considered in his relation to another having the same parents (*whole brother*), or one parent only in common (*half brother*).

2. One of a common family or race; hence, broadly, a fellow man, associate, fellow member of a profession, etc.

**broth'er-hood** (-hōd), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being brothers or a brother. 2. An association of brothers, as monks; a fraternity; guild. 3. The whole body of men engaged in the same business or profession.

**broth'er-in-law'**, *n.*; *pl.* -ERS-IN-LAW. The brother of one's husband or wife, or the husband of one's sister.

**Brother Jonathan**. The United States personified; — a humorous appellation. [Brothers.]

**broth'er-ly** (-lī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or becoming to, **Syn.** Kind, affectionate, tender, fraternal. — **Brotherly**,

fraternal. **Brotherly** often connotes more warmth of feeling or intimacy than **fraternal**.

— *adv.* Like a brother. — **broth'er-li-ness**, *n.*

**brough'am** (brōō'ām; brōōm; brō'ām), *n.* [After **Lord Brougham**.] A form of light, closed carriage. See *Illustr.*

**brought** (brōt), *pret. & p. p.* of **BRING**.

**brow** (brōw), *n.* [AS. *brū*.] 1. The eyebrow. 2. The forehead. 3. General air or expression of the countenance; mien.

4. Edge or projecting upper part of a steep place; as, the *brow* of a hill.

**brow'beat'** (brōw'bēt'), *v. t.* To bear down, or abash, with stern looks or with arrogant speech; bully.

**brown** (brōwn), *a.* [AS. *brūn*.] Of any of various shades of dusky color between black and red or yellow. — *n.* 1. A brown color. 2. Any pigment or dye which colors brown. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become brown.

**Brown Bess**. The old flintlock smoothbore musket, with bronzed barrel, formerly used in the British army.

**brown bill**. [*Brown* + *bill* cutting tool.] A kind of bill or halberd painted brown, formerly used by foot soldiers.

**brown bread**. A dark-colored bread now made of unboltheaded wheat flour; Graham bread. *b* Dark-colored steamed bread made, usually, of rye and Indian meal, Graham or wheat flour, molasses, etc.; — often called *Boston brown bread*. *U. S.*

**brown coal**. Lignite.

**Brown'ian** (brōwn'ī-ān), *a.* Pertaining to Dr. Robert Brown, who first demonstrated (about 1827) the commonness of the **Brownian movement** or motion, or rapid vibration of microscopic particles suspended in a fluid.

**brown'ie** (-ī), *n.* Also **brōwn'y**. *Folklore*. A good-natured goblin supposed often to work around the house by night.

**brown'ish**, *a.* Somewhat brown.

**brown'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A reddish brown sandstone used for building.

**brown study**. Reverie.

**brown-tailed' moth**. A tussock moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhæa*), whose larvæ injure many trees. The moth has white wings, the female having a brown-tipped abdomen.

**browse** (brōuz), *n.* [OF. *brōst*, *brōst*, sprout, shoot.] Tender shoots or twigs, fit for food of cattle; green food. — *v. t.*; **BROWSED** (brōuzd); **BROWS'ING**. 1. To eat or nibble off, as tender branches. 2. To graze. — *v. i.* To browse the shoots of shrubs or trees. — **Brows'er** (brōuz'ēr), *n.*

**bru'ine** (brōō'in; -ēn), *n.* Also **brū'in**. [After James Bruce, Scottish traveler.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{24}H_{20}O_{12}N_2$ , found, with strychnine, in seeds of *nuxvomica* and other plants of the same genus (*Strychnos*).

**bruc'ite** (brū), *n.* [After Dr. A. Bruce, of New York.] *Min.* Native magnesium hydroxide,  $Mg(OH)_2$ .

**brū'in** (brōō'in), *n.* [D. *brūin* brown.] A bear; — so called in popular tales and often [*cap.*] personified.

**bruise** (brōōz), *v. t.*; **BRUISED** (brōōzd); **BRUIS'ING**. [AS. *brūsan*; or fr. OF. *bruissier*, *bruser*, to break, shiver.] 1. To injure, as by a blow, without laceration; contuse. 2. To batter or indent, as with the fists. 3. To break, as in a mortar; crush; triturate. — *v. i.* To fight with the fists; box. — *n.* An injury without laceration, as from a blow with a blunt instrument; a contusion. [Pugilist.]

**bruise'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, bruises. 2. A **bruist** (brōōt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *brugiatus*.] 1. Noise; din. *Archaic*. 2. Report; rumor. 3. (*Fr. pron.* brwē.) *Med.* An abnormal sound heard on auscultation. — *v. t.* To report; noise abroad.

|| **Brū'maire'** (brū'mār'), *n.* See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

**brū'mal** (brōō'māl), *a.* [L. *brumalis*, fr. *bruma* winter.] Of or pertaining to winter; wintery.

**brume** (brōom), *n.* [F. *brume* winter, mist, L. *bruma* winter.] Mist; fog. *Rare*. — **brū'mous** (brōō'mūs), *a.* *Rare*.

**brūm'ma-gem** (brūm'mā-jēm), *a.* [From *Birmingham*, Eng., a great market for gilt toys, etc.] Counterfeit; gaudy but cheap or worthless.

**brū-net'** (brōō-nēt'), *a.* [F. *brunet*, *brunette*, dim. of *brun*, fem. *brune*, brown, fr. OHG. *brūn*.] *Anthropol.* Of dark pigmentation; having brown or olive skin and brown or black hair and eyes; — used esp. of dark Caucasians.

— *n.* A person displaying predominant brunet traits.

**brū-nette'** (-nēt'), *n.* [F.] A brunet girl or woman.

**Brūn'hild** (brōōn'hīlt), *n.* [G. *Brunnhilde*, MHG. *Prūnhilt*, OHG. *Brunhilt*, a Valkyrie.] *Ger. Myth.* In the Nibelungenlied, a queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther. When she learns the deceit from Siegfried's wife, Kriemhild, she induces Hagen to murder Siegfried.

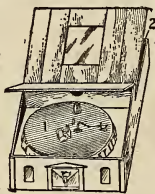
**Brūn'ne-hil'de** (brūn'ē-hīl'dē), *n.* See **SEGFRIED**.

**Brū-no-ni-an** (brōō-nō-nī-ān), *a.* [LL. *Bruno* Brown.] Of or pert. to Brown, esp. in U. S., to Brown University.

**brunt** (brūnt), *n.* 1. An onset; attack. *Obs.* 2. The force of a blow; shock or greatest violence, as of an onset or struggle.



Brougham.



One form of Brooder.

1 Hover; 2 Sun Beccabunga.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**brush** (brúsh), *n.* [OF. *brosse, broisse*, LL. *brustia*.] **1.** A kind of implement composed of bristles, or the like, set in a back or handle. **2.** The bushy tail of some animals, esp. of the fox. **3.** Something suggestive of a brush (in sense 1); *spec.:* *Elec.* A one of the pieces of some conducting material, esp. copper or carbon, bearing against a commutator or collector to give passage to an electric current. **4.** A brushlike electric discharge. **5.** *Optics.* A striated bundle of light rays. **6.** Act of brushing, rubbing, or grazing. — *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. **2.** To touch or rub as with a brush; graze lightly or quickly. **3.** To remove with or as with a brush. — *v. i.* To move so as to graze, skim over, or sweep anything.

**brush**, *n.* [From OF.] **1.** Branches of trees lopped off. **2.** A thicket of shrubs or small trees; underbrush.

**brush**, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; rush away.

**brush**, *n.* **1.** A short, brisk encounter. **2.** A short contest, trial, or spurt of speed. [cutting brush.]

**brush hook.** A short heavy hook, or cutting implement, for **brush turkey.** A large gallinaceous bird (*Talegalla lathamii*) of eastern Australia; also, any of several allied species of New Guinea, the Arrou or Aru, Islands, etc.

**brush wheel.** A toothless wheel used to turn another by the friction of bristles, buff leather, or the like on the edge in contact. **B** A kind of revolving polishing wheel, used by turners, lapidaries, etc.

**brush/wood** (brúsh/'wúdd), *n.* A thicket of shrubs and small trees; also, small branches cut off. [brushwood.]

**brush/y** ('y), *a.* Covered with, or abounding in, brush or brush/y ('y), *a.* Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough.

**brusque** (brúsk; brúsk), *a.* [F., fr. It. *brusco* brusque, tart, sour.] Rough and short in manner; abrupt; bluff. — *n.* See *BLUFF*. — *brusque/ly*, *adv.* — *brusque/ness*, *n.*

**brus/sels-carpet** (brú's/'két-'rét'), *n.* [F.] Brusqueness.

**brus/sels-carpet** (brú's/'két-'rét'), *n.* [F.] Brusqueness.

**brus/sels-carpet** (brú's/'két-'rét'), *n.* [F.] Brusqueness.

**Brus/sels sprouts.** A variety of cabbage producing numerous little green heads (sprouts) resembling small cabbages.

**brut** (brüt), *a.* [F.] Lit., natural, raw, or crude; — applied orig. to new and unmanipulated sparkling wine, but now to champagne with one to three per cent of liqueur added.

**brutal** (brú'tál), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, a brute; brutish. — *Syn.* Beastly; savage, inhuman. — *brutal/ly*, *adv.*

**brutal/ty** (brú'tál/'tí), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tíz). **1.** Quality of being brutal; savageness. **2.** A brutal act.

**brutal/ize** (-íz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become brutal; brutify. — *brut/ation* (brú'tál-'íz-'shún; -í-'zál-'shún), *n.*

**brute** (brút), *a.* [F. *brut*, masc., *brute*, fem., L. *brutus* irrational.] **1.** Irrational; unthinking; as, the *brute* creation; *brute* beast. **2.** Without life or sensibility; inanimate; soulless; as, the *brute* forces of nature. **3.** Of, pert. to, or like, a brute beast; hence: brutal; savage; also, coarse; sensual. — *Syn.* Brutish, animal, bestial, beastly. — *n.* **1.** A beast. **2.** A brutal person. — *Syn.* See *ANIMAL*.

**brut/ty** (brú'tí-'tí), *v. t. & i.*; -fied (-fid); -fy'ing. [*brute* + *-fy*.] To make or become like a brute; brutalize.

**brut/ing** (brú'tí'ng), *vb. n.* [AS. *bryttian* to divide in fragments.] Process of cutting diamonds by rubbing one against another.

**brut/ish** (brú't'ish), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a brute; irrational; stupid; coarse. — *Syn.* Insensible; unfeeling, savage, cruel, brutal, inhuman; gross, sensual, bestial. — *brut/ish/ly*, *adv.* — *brut/ish/ness*, *n.*

**Bryn/hild** (brín/'hílt), *n.* [Icel. *Brynhildr*.] *Icel. Myth.* A Valkyrie condemned to become a mortal, and placed in an enchanted fortress. Sigurd wakes her from her enchanted sleep, but, as a result of a magic drink, forgets her and marries Gudrun. He later wins Brynhild for his brother-in-law Gunnar. Brynhild procures the murder of Sigurd, but slays herself and is burned on his pyre.

**bry-ol'o-gy** (brí-'ól-'ó-'jí), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *-logy*.] Botany that relates to the mosses. — *bry-ol'o-gy'*-cal (brí-'ól-'ó-'jí-'kál), *a.* — *bry-ol'o-gist* (brí-'ól-'ó-'jíst), *n.*

**bry-ol'o-nin** (brí-'ól-'ó-'nín), *n.* *Chem.* A white substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, the bitter principle of the root of bryony.

**bry-ol'o-ny** (brí-'ól-'ó-'ní), *n.*; *pl.* -nies (-niz). [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *βρυονία*, fr. *βρύον* to swell.] Any of a genus (*Bryonia*, esp. *B. alba* and *B. dioica*) of cucurbitaceous vines, with white or yellowish flowers, and powerfully cathartic roots.

**bry-ol'o-phyte** (-fít), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *φυτόν* plant.] *Bot.* Any moss or liverwort (phylum *Bryophyta*). — *bry-ol'o-phyt/ical* (-fít/'ík), *a.*

**bry-ol'o-zo'an** (brí-'ól-'ó-'zò-'án), *a. & n.* [NL. *Bryozoa*, the class name; Gr. *βρύον* moss + *ζώον* animal.] Polyzoon.

**bu/ba-line** (bú-'bá-'lín; -lín), *a.* Of the genus (*Bubalis*) of antelopes including the bubalis, hartebeest, and allies.

**bu/ba-lis** (-lís), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βοΐβαλός* an African antelope.] A large antelope (*Bubalis buselaphus*) of Egypt, the Sahara, Arabia, and Syria.

**bub/ble** (búb/'l), *n.* **1.** A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas. **2.** A small body of air or gas within a liquid. **3.** A

globule of air or globular vacuum, in a transparent solid, as glass. **4.** Anything wanting firmness, solidity, or reality; a false show; delusive scheme. **5.** A bubbling, as of water.

**bubble and squeak,** beef and cabbage fried together. — *v. i.*; -bled (-ld); -bling (-líng). **1.** To rise in or form bubbles. **2.** To run with a gurgling noise, as if forming bubbles; to gurgle or warble, as the nightingale. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to bubble. **2.** To cheat; delude. — *bub'bly*, *a.*

**bub/by** (búb/'b), *n.* A woman's breast. *Now vulgar.*

**bub/by**, *n.* A small boy; — used in familiar address. *U. S.*

**bu/b'o** (bú-'bò), *n.*, *pl.* -boes (-böz). [LL. *bubo* groin, swelling in the groin, Gr. *βουβών*.] *Med.* An inflammatory infectious swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin.

**bu-bon'ic** (bú-'bón-'ík), *a.* Pertaining to buboes; characterized by or attended with buboes; as, the *bubonic* plague.

**bu-bon'o-cele** (bú-'bón-'ó-'sél), *n.* [Gr. *βουβών* groin + *-cele*.] *Med.* An inguinal hernia, esp. the kind in which the hernial pouch descends only to the groin, forming a swelling.

**buc'cal** (búk/'kál), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cheeks or the cavity of the mouth.

**buc'can** (búk/'kán; bú-'kán'), *n.* [F. *boucan*]; a word of American origin.] A wooden frame or grid for roasting, smoking, or drying meat over fire. — *v. t.* To expose (meat) in strips on a buccan.

**buc'ca-neer'** (búk-'á-'nér), *n.* [F. *boucanier*, fr. *boucaner* to smoke or broil meat or fish, to hunt wild beasts.] A pirate; esp., one of the piratical adventurers who preyed on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

**buc'ci-nal** (búk/'síl-'nál), *a.* [L. *buccina*, *buccina*, a crooked horn.] Shaped or sounding like a trumpet; trumpetlike.

**bu-cen'taur** (bú-'sén-'tór), *n.* [Gr. *βους* ox + *κένταυρος* centaur.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half ox, half man. **2.** [It. *bucento-ro*.] The state barge of Venice in the time of the doges.

**Bu-ceph'a-lus** (bú-'séf-'á-'lús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βουκέφαλος*, lit., ox-headed.] The war horse of Alexander the Great; jocosely, any horse.

**bu'chu** (bú-'kú; bú-'koo'), *n.* [Zulu *bucu* a mixture of aromatic leaves.] The aromatic leaves of several South African rutaceous shrubs (genus *Barosma*), used in medicine.

**buck** (búk), *n.* Lye or suds for washing clothes; also, *Obs.*, the clothes to be washed. — *v. t.* To wash (clothes) in buck.

**buck**, *n.* [AS. *bucca*, *buc*, he-goat.] **1.** The male of deer, antelopes, goats, hares, or rabbits. **2.** A dashing young fellow; a dandy. *Archaic.* **3.** A male Indian or negro. *Colloq., U. S.* **4.** In various card games, an object passed from one dealer to the next to prevent mistakes as to the position of the deal. *Crang.*

**buck, v. i.** To spring with a quick plunging leap; as, a horse *bucks*. — *v. t.* To throw by bucking. — *n.* Act of bucking.

**buck, v. t.** To butt or charge against. *Colloq. or Slang.*

**buck, v. i.** Used only in: to *buck up*, to dress up, or race up. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**buck, v. t. Mining.** To break up or pulverize, as ores.

**buck, n.** **1.** A sawbuck. **2.** *Gymnastics.* A thick leather-covered vaulting block.

**buck basket.** A clothes basket.

**buck bean.** A plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) growing in bogs, having racemes of white or reddish flowers.

**buck/ber-ry** (búk-'bér-'í), *n.* A huckleberry (*Gaylussacia ursina*) of the southern United States, eaten by deer.

**buck/board'** (búk-'bórd'; -57), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board or frame bearing the seat.

**buck-ee'n'** (búk-'én'), *n.* In Ireland, a young man of the lesser gentry, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy aping the style of living of the rich. *Anglo-Irish.*

**buck/et** (búk/'ét; 24), *n.* [ME. *boket*.] **1.** A vessel in which to hold, hoist, or carry something, as water, coal, etc., or a vessel likened to such a one. **2.** The valved piston of a lifting pump. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw or lift in or as in buckets. **2.** To ride (a horse) hard; *Colloq.*, to drive forward hurriedly.

**buck/et, v. t. Stock Gambling.** **1.** To deal with (an order) in or as in a bucket shop. **2.** To cheat; swindle. *Slang.*

**bucket shop.** A place for making bets on current exchange prices of stocks, grain, etc., by going through the form of a purchase or sale with no actual buying or selling.

**buck/eye'** (búk/'í), *n.* Any of several American trees (genus *Esculus*, esp. *E. glabra*) of the horse-chestnut family.

**buck/hound'** (-hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer.

**buck'ish, a.** Dandified; foppish. — *buck'ish/ly*, *adv.* — *-ish/ness, n.*

**buck'le** (búk/'l), *n.* [OF. *bocle* Buckeye (*Esculus glabra*), boss of a shield, ring, fr. L. *buc-* Leaf and Fruit. (12)



Bucentaur, 2. (380)

**K** = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



*cula*, dim. of *bucca* cheek.] 1. A device of a frame and tongue used for uniting two loose ends, as of a belt or strap. 2. A buckle-shaped device used chiefly by women to adorn their waistband, shoes, etc. 3. A distortion, as a bend or twist in a metal tube. 4. A curl of hair. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

— *v. t.*; — *LED* (-'lid); — *LING*. 1. To fasten with a buckle. 2. To prepare for action; apply; — generally reflexive; as, he buckled himself to the work. 3. To bend permanently; distort by bending. — *v. i.* 1. To prepare for a contest, as, orig., by buckling on armor; to apply one's self with vigor; as, to buckle down to work. 2. To grapple; struggle; — usually with *with*. 3. To bend permanently or so as to distort.

**buck'ler** (bŭk'ler), *n.* [OF. *bocler* a shield with a boss, fr. *bocle*, *boucle*, boss. See BUCKLE, *n.*] A kind of shield worn on the arm. — *v. t.* To shield; defend.

**buck'o** (bŭk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* BUCKOES (-ōz). A blustering, bullying fellow; a bully.

**buck'ra** (bŭk'ra), *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being." *J. L. Wilson.*] A white man. — *a.* White; white man's; strong; good. *Both Negro Terms of Southern U. S. & West Indies.*

**buck'ram** (-rām), *n.* [OF. *boqueran*.] 1. Formerly, a fine fabric for garments, etc. 2. A coarse stiffened cloth of linen, hemp, or cotton. 3. Stiffness; precise formality; starchiness of manner. — *a.* 1. Made of buckram. 2. Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with buckram; stiffen.

**buck'saw'** (bŭk'sō'), *n.* A saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawbuck, or sawhorse.

**buck'shot'** (-shōt'), *n.* A coarse leaden shot.

**buck'skin'** (-skīn'), *n.* 1. The skin of a buck. 2. A strong, soft dressed leather, usually yellowish or grayish; also, a kind of cream-white closely woven woolen cloth. 3. A person clothed in buckskin, esp. [cap.] an American soldier of the Revolutionary War. *b* In *pl.* Breches of buckskin.

**buck'thorn'** (-thōrn'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Rhamnus*) of trees or shrubs some of which have thorny branches. 2. A sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia lycioides*) of the southern United States.

**buck'tooth'** (-tōōth'), *n.* Any tooth that juts out.

**buck'wheat'** (-hwēt'), *n.* [buck beech tree + wheat.] An herb (genus *Pagopyrum*) cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into flour. Also, the seed or the flour.

**bu-col'ic** (bŭ-kōl'ik), *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, Gr. *βουκολικός*, fr. *βουκόλος* cowherd, *herdsman*.] Pastoral; rustic. — *n.* 1. A pastoral poem; eclogue; idyl. 2. A rustic; farmer. *Humorous.* — *Syn.* See RURAL. — **bu-col'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.*

**bud** (bŭd), *n.* [ME. *budde*.] 1. *Bot.* An undeveloped shoot or stem; a small axillary or terminal protuberance on the principal axis of a plant, consisting of rudimentary foliage or floral leaves. 2. *Biol.* A protuberance which develops into a new organism.

— *v. i.*; **BUD'DED**; **BUD'DING**. To put forth buds; begin to develop; hence, to be like a bud in youth, growth, or promise. — *Syn.* Sprout, germinate, blossom.

— *v. t.* 1. To put forth as buds; cause to bud. 2. *Hort.* To graft by inserting a bud from one plant into the bark of another.

**Bud'dha** (bōōd'ā), *n.* [Skr. *buddha* wise.] The title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists, esp. Gautama Siddhartha (d. about 480 B. C.), the founder of Buddhism.

**Bud'dhism** ('zīz'm), *n.* A religion of central and eastern Asia. It teaches that life is sorrow, and presents release from existence (*Nirvana*) as the greatest good, which may only be attained by escape from the causal nexus (*Karma*) whereby the unenlightened suffer endless rebirths. — **Bud'dhism** (-ist), *n.* — **Bud'dhist**, **Bud'dhis'tic** (bōōd-'is'tik), *a.*

**bud'dle** (bŭd'l); *dial.* bōōd'l), *n.* [E. dial., to cleanse ore, also a vessel for this purpose.] *Mining.* An apparatus, esp. an inclined trough or plane, where stamped ore is washed by running water.

**budge** (bŭj), *n.* A kind of lambskin fur. — *a.* Lined or trimmed with budge, as a scholar's gown; hence, scholastic.

**budge**, *v. i. & t.*; **BUDGED** (bŭj); **BUD'GING**. [F. *bouger* to stir, fr. *l. bullire*. See BOLL, *v. i.*] To move; stir; specify, usually with a negative, to give way resistingly.

**budg'et** (bŭj'et; 24), *n.* [F. *bougette* bag, wallet, dim. of OF. *boge*, *bouge*, leather bag, *l. bulga*.] 1. A bag or sack with its contents. *Obs.* 2. A stock; store; accumulation; as, a budget of news. 3. The annual financial statement made, for the ensuing year, in the British House of Commons. 4. Any similar statement. — **budg'et-a-ry**, *a.*

**buff** (bŭf), *n.* [Formerly *buffe* buff, buffalo, F. *buffle* buffalo.] 1. A sort of superior leather made of buffalo skin. 2. A military coat of buff. 3. The bare skin. *Colloq.* 4. The color of buff; a saddened yellowish orange. 5. A polishing wheel covered with buff leather. 6. A buff stick. 7. *Med.* The grayish viscid substance constituting the buffy coat. — *a.* Made of or like buff; of the color of buff. — *v. t.* 1. To polish with a buff. 2. To give a buff or velvety surface to (leather). 3. To color or stain buff.

**buff**, *v. t.* To take or deaden the shock of, as a buffer. — *n.* A buffer; blow; — now used only in *blindman's buff*.

**buff'fa-lo** (bŭf'fā-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -loes or -loes (-lōz). [Sp. *bufalo*, fr. *L. bubalus*, *bufalus*, a kind of African stag or gazelle; also, the wild ox; fr. Gr. *βόβαρος* buffalo.] 1. Any of several species of wild ox (genus *Bos*), as the water buffalo (*B. bubalus*) of India, the American bison (*B. bison*), and the South African Cape buffalo (*B. caffer*). 2. Short for BUFFALO ROBE, BUFFALO FISH.



Head of Cape Buffalo. (½)

**buffalo berry**. The edible scarlet berry of either of two shrubs (*Lepargyrea argentea* and *L. canadensis*) of the oleaster family, of the western United States, having silvery foliage; also, either of these shrubs.

**buffalo bush**. Either shrub bearing the buffalo berry.

**buffalo fish**. Any of several large fishes of the sucker family, mostly found in the Mississippi valley.

**buffalo moth**. The larva of the carpet beetle.

**buffalo nut**. The oily drupaceous fruit of the rabbitwood (*Pyraliaria pubera*); also, the shrub itself.

**buffalo robe**. The skin of the American bison, prepared with the hair on, formerly much used as a lap robe.

**buff'er** (bŭf'ēr), *n.* [Fron. *u*, a striker. See BUFFET a blow.] Anything serving to deaden a shock or to bear the brunt of opposing forces; as, a buffer at the end of a railroad car.

**buff'er**, *n.* [ME. *buffere* stammerer.] A fellow; esp., an elderly man. *Chieftly Humorous or Disparaging.*

**buff'er**, *n.* 1. One who polishes with a buff. 2. A wheel for buffing; a buff.

**buf-fet'** (bōō-fĕt'; bŭf'et'; F. bŭf'ēt), *n.* [F.] 1. A cupboard or set of shelves for displaying plate, china, etc.; sideboard. 2. (*pron.* bōō-fā'; bŭf'ēt). A counter for refreshments; a restaurant, as at a railroad station.

**buf-fet'** (bŭf'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *u*, a slap in the face, *buffe* blow.] A blow, as with the hand; a slap; hence, any blow or stroke. — *v. t.* 1. To strike with the hand or fist; box; cuff. 2. To affect *u* with blows; strike repeatedly; contend against. — *v. i.* 1. To box; strike; contend. 2. To make one's way by blows or struggling. — **buf-fet'er**, *n.*

**buff'le-head'** (-l'head'), *n.* [F. *buffle* buffalo + E. *head*.] A small North American duck (*Chauletonetta albola*) allied to the goldeneye; the butter-bill.

**buff'fo** (bōōf'fō), *n.* [OF. *u*, a slap in the face, *buffe* blow.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a clown. — **buff-fo'ish**, *a.*

**buff-foo'er-y** (-ēr-y), *n.* *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Arts and practices of a buffoon. [In polishing.]

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ūle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, mak'ē; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; āye, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**bu'gle**, *n.* [OF., fr. *L. buculus* a steer, dim. of *bos ox.*]

1. A buffalo;

buffalo's horn.

Obs. 2. A hunts-

man's horn. 3.

A brass or cop-

per wind instru-

ment, shorter

than the tramp-

et, curved, and

sometimes keyed.

— *v. t. & i.*; -GLED

(-g'ld) ; -GLING (-g'ling). To sound with like a bugle;

also, to summon by a bugle call. — **bu'gler** (-gl'ēr), *n.*

**bu'gle-weed**' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lycopus*) of mints;

esp. *L. virginicus*, mildly narcotic and astringent.

**bu'gloss** (bū'glōs), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr.* βούγλωσσος

oxtongue; βοῦς ox + γλῶσσα tongue.] Any of a genus

(*Archusa*, esp. *A. officinalis*) of rough, hairy, Old World

boraginaceous herbs.

**bug'seed**' (būg'sēd'), *n.* A chenopodiaceous annual herb

(*Corsipermum hyssopifolium*) having flat, oval seeds.

**bu'hach** (bū'hāch), *n.* [Servian *bukhacha* flawort.] A

yellowish powder, the dried and ground flower heads of cer-

tain species of chrysanthemums, used as an insecticide.

**buhl** (būl), **buhl'work**' (-wūrk'), *n.* [From *A. Ch.* Bouille,

French wood carver.] Furniture. Cabinet-work inlaid with

tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc.

**burr'stone**, **burr'stone**' (būr'stōn'), *n.* Any siliceous rock

used for millstones.

**build** (bīld), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BUILT (bīlt), or, *Archaic*,

BUILD'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUILD'ING. [AS. *byldan* to build,

*bold* house.] 1. To erect or construct, as an edifice; fabricate;

make. 2. To construct after the manner of a builder;

fashion; create by gradual means; as, to build a reputa-

tion. 3. To settle, or establish, and preserve; as, he builds

his hopes on your fidelity. 4. Games. To form (as a member

or word) by combination, or to raise (a denomination). —

**Syn.** Erect, raise, found, frame. — *v. i.* 1. To perform the

act, or follow the business, of building something. 2. To

rest or depend, as on a foundation; rely.

— *n.* Form of construction; general figure; make.

**builder**' (bīld'ēr), *n.* One who builds; one whose occupa-

tion is to build or to manage building operations.

**building**, *n.* 1. Act of making, erecting, or establishing.

2. That which is built, as a house, barn, factory, etc. 3. Art

of constructing edifices; architecture.

**Syn.** Building, edifice, structure. **Building** is the

common term. **Edifice** usually applies to large and elegant

buildings only. **Structure** retains more often the sense

of something constructed in a particular way, or, like **edifice**,

is used of buildings of some size or magnificence.

**bulb** (būlb), *n.* [*L. bulbosus*, *Gr.* βολβός.] 1. A large bud,

usually subterranean, emitting roots from below, and bear-

ing overlapping, scalelike leaves, as in the lily, onion, tulip,

etc. 2. A fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb. 3. A bulb-

shaped expansion or part; as, the *bulb* of a thermometer;

specif., *Anat.*, a rounded enlargement of one end of a part;

as, an end *bulb* of a nerve, etc. — **bul-ba'ceous** (būl-bā'

sh'ūs), *a.* — **bulb'ar** (būlb'ār), *a.*

**bulbiferous** (būl-bīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* *Bot.* Producing bulbs.

**bulb'iform** (būlb'ī-fōrm), *a.* Bulb-shaped.

**bulb'ily** (būlb'īlī), *n.* *Bot.* A small or secondary bulb; usually,

an aerial bulb or deciduous bud, produced in the leaf axils,

as in the tiger lily, or replacing the flowers, as in some onions.

**bulb'let**, *n.* *Bot.* A small bulb; a bulbil.

**bulb'ous** (būlb'ūs), *a.* Also **bulb'ose** (-bōs). [*L. bulbosus.*]

Having or containing bulbs; bulblike in shape or structure.

**bul'bul** (būl'būl), *n.* [Per.] A Persian song bird, prob-

ably a kind of nightingale (*Luscinia hufizi*); also, any of

several Asiatic and East African singing birds.

**Bul'gar** (būl'gār; būl'-), *n.* [Orig. a name for the Tatars

settled in what is now Bulgaria.] A Bulgarian.

**Bul-ga'ri-an** (būl-gā'rī-ān; būl-; 3), *n.* 1. One of a people of

Bulgaria, of Finnic origin. 2. The language of the Bul-

garians, a Slavonic dialect. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Bulga-

ria or the Bulgarians.

**bulge** (būli), *n.* 1. A swelling, protuberant part, as in a wall.

2. The bilge of a vessel, or of a cask. 3. Advantage; esp., a

slight but telling advantage; — used chiefly in *to get, or*

*have, the bulge on.* *Slang.* — **Syn.** See PROJECTION. — *v. i.*

& *t.*; BULGED (būljd); BULG'ING (būlj'ing). To swell or jut

out; bend outward. — **bulg'y** (būlj'ī), *a.* [vex face.]

**bulg'er** (būlj'ēr), *n.* *Golf.* A driver or a brassy with a con-

bul'lim'ī-a (bū-līm'ī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. *Gr.*, fr. βοῦς ox +

λιμός hunger.] *Med.* A morbid, insatiable hunger; also,

the disease characterized by it. — **bu-lim'ic** (-īk), *a.*

**bulk** (būlk), *n.* A small projecting structure, as before a

shop; a stall.

**bulk**, *n.* [ME. *bulke, bolke*, heap.] 1. Magnitude or vol-

ume; spatial dimension; esp., great extent; imposing di-

mension. 2. The body of a man or an animal, living or

dead; esp., the trunk. 3. A body; a mass; an aggregate.

4. The main mass or body; largest or major portion.



1 Huntsman's Bugle;  
2 Military Bugle.

**Syn.** Size, volume, mass, bigness, largeness. — **Bulk**, vol-  
ume, mass. **Bulk** commonly implies an object of more or  
less definite shape; **volume** often applies to that which can-  
not be considered as having outline (as in a *volume* of water);  
**mass** stresses the idea of solidity and coherence.

— *v. i.* 1. To swell or expand; — used with *up*. 2. To be of  
bulk; to be weighty, significant, or impressive.

**bulk'head**' (būlk'hēd'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Any of the upright  
partitions separating the compartments of a vessel. 2. A  
structure to resist the pressure of earth or water. 3. A box-  
like structure rising above a floor, roof, etc., as for a cover  
for an elevator or stairway. *U. S.*

**bulky**' (būl'ki), *a.*; **BULK'Y-ER** (-kī-ēr); -*r*-EST. Of great  
bulk; big; large; massive. — **bulky**'-ly, *adv.* — **-iness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Bulky, massive, ponderous. **Bulky** refers to volum-  
inous size; **massive** refers to solidity; **ponderous**, to  
weight and size together, often implying unwieldiness.

**bull** (būl), *n.* A grotesque blunder in language.

**bull**, *n.* [*L. bulla* bubble, stud, LL., seal, stamp.] A papal  
letter sealed with a bulla, or with a red-ink imprint of the  
device on the bulla. It is more formal than the *brief*.

**bull**, *n.* [ME. *bulle, bul, bole*.] 1. The male of any bovine or

of certain other animals, as of the elephant, whale, fur seal,

etc. 2. One suggestive of a bull, as in size, violence, roaring.

3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TAURUS, 4. *Stock Exchange.* One

expecting, or trying to effect, a rise in price.

— *v. t.* To try to raise the price of (stocks).

— *a.* Large or big of kind; as, a *bull* lathe.

**bul'la** (būl'ā; būl'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [*L.*, bubble. See

2d BULL.] 1. A round leaden seal attached to a papal bull. 2. *Med.* A bleb;

vesicle.

**bul'lace** (būl'ās), *n.* [*F. beloue.*] A wild or half-domesticated European

plum (*Prunus spinosa insitida*).

**bul'late** (būl'āt; būl'-), *a.* [*L. bulla-*

*tus*, fr. *bull* bubble.] Appearing as

if blistered; as, a *bul'late* leaf.

**bul'dog**' (būl'dōg'; 62), *n.* 1. One of

a variety of short-haired, powerful,

courageous dogs; — so named, prob-

ably, from being formerly employed in

baiting bulls. 2. *a* A cannon, esp. on

shipboard. *Obs.* *b* A pistol or a re-

volver, now confined to one of large

caliber and short barrel. 3. *a* A sher-

iff's officer. *Obs.* *b* In the universities

of Oxford and Cambridge, a proctor's Bulla, 1. of Pope Six-

tus IV. (3)

— *a.* Characteristic of or like a bulldog; stubborn.

**bul'doze**' (-dōz'), *v. t.*; -DOZED (-dōzd'); -DOZ'ING (-dōz'-

ing). To restrain or coerce by intimidation. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

**bul'doz'er** (-dōz'ēr), *n.* One who bulldozes. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

**bul'let** (būl'ēt; 24), *n.* [*F. boulet* cannon ball, dim. of

*boule* ball.] 1. A small ball. 2. A missile, usually of lead,

to be shot from a firearm.

**bul'tin**' (-tīn), *n.* [*F.* deriv. of *It. bulla, bolle*, a bull. See

2d BULL.] 1. A brief statement of news to the public,

esp. from an acknowledged authority. 2. A periodical pub-

lication, esp. one containing proceedings of a society.

— *v. t.* To state in a bulletin or bulletins.

**bul'fight**' (būl'fīt'), **bul'fight'ing**, *n.* A spectacle in

which men torment, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an

arena for public amusement. — **bul'fight'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**bul'finch**' (-fīnch'), *n.* Any of several fringilline birds,

esp. a European species (*Pyrrhula europaea*), having the

breast, cheeks, and throat red, and remarkable for its

power of learning to whistle musical airs. [*cap. Eng.*]

**bul'finch'**, *n.* A hedge too high for a mounted hunter to

bul'frog' (-frōg'), *n.* A very large North American frog

(*Rana catesbeiana* or, sometimes, *R. aurora*).

**bul'head**' (būl'hēd'), *n.* 1. Any of various large-headed

fishes, as certain catfishes (*Ameiurus nebulosus* and *A.*

*melas*), the miller's-thumb, sculpin, etc. 2. A stupid fel-

low; lubber. *Colloq.*

**bul'head'ed**, *a.* Blindly stubborn or impetuous.

**bul'ion** (būl'īŷn), *n.* 1. *Coinage.* Gold or silver consid-

ered merely as so much metal; as, the *bullion* in a silver

dollar; specif., gold or silver in bars or ingots. 2. Heavy

twisted fringe, esp. of fine gold or silver wire for epaulets.

**Bull Moose.** *U. S. Politics.* [Often *l. c.*] A follower of

Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912,

or a member of the Progressive party. *Can.*

**bul'lock**' (būl'lōk'), *n.* [AS. *bulluc* young bull.] 1. A young

bull. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 2. An ox or steer.

**bull pen.** 1. A pen for a bull or bulls. 2. The barracks in a

lumbering camp. *Can.* 3. An inclosure in which prisoners

are kept in time of riot. *Colloq.*, *Western U. S.*

κ = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); *bōn*; yet; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**bull/pout'** (-pout'), *n.* The common bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) or related catfish.

**bull-roar'er**, *n.* A slat of wood tied to the end of a thong, making an intermittent roaring when whirled. It is used in religious rites by some savages, and survives as a toy among civilized peoples.

**Bull's Eye** (boól'í), *Astron.* = ALDEBARAN.

**bull's-eye'** (boól'í'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A small perforated oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it. 2. A disk of glass in a deck, floor, etc., to let in light. 3. A circular or oval opening for air or light. 4. A lens of short focal distance, or a lantern with such a lens. 5. The center of a target; also, a shot which hits it. 6. A kind of hard globular candy.

**bull terrier.** One of a breed of dogs produced by crossing the bulldog and terrier, possessing much of the strength and courage of the former with the activity of the latter.

**bul'y** (boól'í), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES

(-íz). 1. A sweetheart or darling (of either sex); — often used as an epithet.

**Obs.** 2. A blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous. 3. *Specif.*: a

The protector of a prostitute. b A hired ruffian or bravo. **Obsoles.**

— *a. l.* Jovial; dashing; — *esp. in:* in **bully boy**, a term of address. 2. Fine; excellent. *Slang.*

— *interj.* Good! Well done! *Slang.*

— *v. t.*; -LIED (-íd); -LV-ING. To intimidate by manner or by threats. — *v. i.* To act the bully. — **Syn.** Bluster, swagger, hector, domineer.

**bul'y** (boól'í), *n.*, **bully beef.** [F. *bouilli* boiled meat, fr. *bouillir* to boil. Formerly *bouilli* was used on the labels of canned beef.] Pickled or canned beef.

**bul'y-rag** (boól'í-rág), *v. t.* To intimidate by bullying; scold abusively; rally contemptuously; badger.

**bully tree.** Any of several West Indian sapotaceous trees.

**bul'rush'** (boól'rúsh'), *n.* [ME. *bulrysche*, *bolroyische*.] Any of various large rushes growing in wet or overflowed land, as the common rush (*Juncus effusus*), the club-rush (genus *Scirpus*), etc.

**bul'tow** (boól'tó), *n.* A trawl; a boulder; the mode of fishing with a boulder or speller.

**bul'wark** (boól'wark), *n.* 1. A solid, wall-like, defensive structure; rampart. 2. Any means of defense or protection. 3. The side of a ship above the upper deck; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. t.* To fortify or secure with or as with a bulwark.

**bun** (büm), *v. t. & i.* Also **bumb.** To make, or sound with, a humming noise; to din. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

**bun**, *v. i.* To guzzle or drink to excess; sponge upon others, as for drink; lead the life of a vagabond. *Slang, U. S.*

— *n.* *Slang, U. S.* A spree. b A guzzler or idle drunkard or vagabond; a sponger of drinks, or the like.

**bun/bail'iff** (-bál'íf), *n.* A bailiff; — contemptuous. *Eng.*

**bun/ble-bee'** (-bl'be'), *n.* [ME. *bumbelen* to hum + *bee*.] Any of a genus (*Bombus*) of true bees, mostly of large size; — so called from the humming noise made in their flight.

**bun/ble-pup'py** (-púp'í), *n.* *Card Playing.* Whist played in an unscientific way.

**bun/boat'** (-bót'), *n.* A boat conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale to vessels in port or off shore.

**bun/kin** (büm'kín), *n.* [*boom* a beam + *-kin*.] *Naut.* A bumptkin. [visible means of support. *Slang, U. S.*]

**bun/mer** (büm'ér), *n.* An idle, worthless fellow without bump (büm), *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; boom. — *n.* The noise made by the bittern.

**bump**, *v. t.* To strike, as against or with something large or solid; thump. — *v. i.* To come in violent contact with something. — *n.* 1. A thump; heavy blow. 2. A swelling due to a bump, or blow. 3. *Phren.* One of the protuberances on the cranium associated with the various "faculties." *Colloq.*

**bump'er** (büm'pér), *n.* That which bumps or causes a bump; also, anything deadening a bump or shock.

**bump'er**, *n.* 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, esp. in drinking a toast. 2. Anything unusually large or great. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To fill brimful, as a cup, wineglass, etc.; also, to toast with a bumper. — *v. i.* To drink bumpers.

**bump'kin** (büm'kín), *n.* [See BUMKIN.] 1. *Naut.* A projecting beam or boom. 2. A country lout.

**bump'tious** (büm'pshüs), *a.* Self-conceited; forward. — **bump'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **bump'tious-ness**, *n.*

**bump'y** (büm'pí), *a.* Covered with bumps.

**bun, bunn** (bün), *n.* A kind of cake or bread; commonly, a slightly sweetened, often spiced, raised cake or biscuit.

**bunch** (bünch), *n.* 1. A protuberance; hump; knob; lump. 2. A cluster, as of grapes. 3. A group or number of things of the same kind, as of cattle. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To swell out or form into a bunch or bunches. 2. To gather in a bunch or bunches.



Bull Terrier.

**bunch'ber-ry** (bünch'bér-í), *n.* The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*).

**bunch'flower** (-flou'ér), *n.* A melantheaceous plant (*Melanthium virginicum*), bearing a panicle of small greenish flowers; also, any other species of the same genus.

**bunch'y** (bün'chí), *a.* Swelling out or growing in bunches.

**bun'co** (bün'kó). *Var.* of BUNKO.

**bun/combe**, **bun'cum** (-küm), *n.* [From *Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina.] Speechmaking to gratify constituents, or to gain public applause; anything said, written, or done for mere show. *Cont.* or *Slang, U. S.*

|| **Bund** (böönt), *n.*; *G. pl.* BÜNDE (bün'dé). [G.] A league, esp. that of the German states.

**bund** (bünd), *n.* [Hind. *band*.] 1. An artificial embankment, as a dike. *Indiá.* 2. An embanked quay. *China, Japan, etc.*

**bun'der** (bün'dér), *n.* [Pers. *bandar* a landing place.] In the East, a landing place; quay; pier; harbor.

|| **Bun'des-rat'**, **Bun'des-ráth'** (böön'dés-rát'), *n.* [G.] Lit., federal council, esp. of the German Empire.

**bun'dle** (bün'dl), *n.* [ME. *bunael*.] 1. A number of things bound together; a loose package; roll. 2. A number taken together; a group; lot. 3. *Bot.* A fascicle composed of strands of conducting tissue traversing the body of a plant. **Syn.** Bundle, bunch, parcel, package, pack, packet

apply to things done up for storage or transportation. A bundle is a collection of articles bound or rolled together; as, a bundle of papers. A bunch is a collection of things, usually of the same sort, fastened closely together; as, a bunch of keys, of flowers. A parcel is a bundle of moderate or small size. A package is something packed, esp. for transportation; as, an express package. A pack is a bundle to be carried on the back, esp. by a peddler; as, a peddler's pack. A packet is a small package or parcel.

— *v. t.*; -LIED (-lí'd); -LING (-líng). 1. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll. 2. To hustle or hurry unceremoniously. — *v. i.* 1. To prepare for departure; hurry. 2. To sleep or lie, as lovers, on the same bed without undressing. *Hist.*

**bung** (büng), *n.* The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask; also, the bung-hole. — *v. t.* To stop with a bung; hence, *Slang*, to bruse so as to unfit for action.

**bun'ga-low** (büng'gá-ló), *n.* [Bengali *bānglá*.] A type of single-story house or cottage, usually with a wide veranda.

**bung'hole'** (büng'hól'), *n.* The orifice stopped by a bung.

**bun'gle** (büng'gl'), *v. i. & t.*; -GLED (-gl'éd); -GLING (-glíng). To act, work, make, or perform in a clumsy or awkward manner. — *n.* A clumsy or awkward performance; botch. — **bun'gler** (-glér), *n.* — **bun'gling**, *a. p.*

**bun'ion** (bün'yün), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the foot, usually on the first joint of the great toe.

**bunk** (bünk), *n.* A case or frame attached to a wall to serve as a bed, as in a ship. — *v. t.* To go to bed in a bunk. *Colloq.*

**bunk'er** (bünk'ér), *n.* [Scot. *bunker*, *bunkart*, a bench, or low chest, serving for a seat.] 1. A large bin; esp., one of several large compartments for coal on shipboard. 2. *Golf.* Any rough hazardous ground on the links; esp., an artificial hazard with built-up faces.

— *v. t.* *Golf.* To drive (the ball) into a bunker.

**bun'ko** (bün'kó), *n.* Also **bun'co**. A swindling game or scheme. — *v. t.* To swindle by a bunco game.

**bun'cum**. *Var.* of BUNCOMBE.

**bunn**. *Var.* of BUN, a cake.

**bun'ny** (bün'tí), *n.* A rabbit or a squirrel; — a pet name.

**Bun'sen burn'er** (böön'sén). A kind of burner for gas, consisting, usually, of a straight tube, with small holes for the entrance of air at the bottom. The air and gas mix and burn with intense heat and a blue sootless flame. It was invented by W. R. Bunsen, a German chemist.

**bunt** (bünt), *n.* 1. A disease of wheat changing the kernels to a mass of dark, ill-smelling spores. 2. Either of the two fungi (*Tilletia tritici* or *T. fæstans*) causing the disease; — more often called *stinking smut* in the U. S.

**bunt**, *n.* 1. The bagging portion of a fishing net or the like. 2. *Naut.* The middle part of a square sail, which bags or bulges when the sail is spread and is gathered in a bunchy roll on the yard when the sail is furled.

**bunt**, *v. t. & i.* 1. To butt or push with or as with the horns. 2. *Baseball.* To bat or tap (the ball) slowly within the infield by meeting it with the bat without swinging at it.

— *n.* Act of bunting; *specif.*, *Baseball*, a bunted ball.

**bun'ting** (bün'tíng), *n.* [ME. *bonten* to tint.] A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags; also, a cotton stuff imitating this; hence, flags collectively, as of a ship.

**bun'ting**, *n.* Any of various oscine birds (genus *Emberiza* or an allied genus), usually included in the finch family.

**bunt'line** (bünt'lín; -lín), *n.* [*bunt* part of a sail + *line*.] *Naut.* One of the ropes attached to the foot of a sail, used to haul the sail up to the yard for furling.



Bungalow.

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcüs, menü; food, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);



**bun'ya** (bün'yà) or **bun'ya-bun'ya**, *n.* [Native name.] An Australian coniferous tree (*Arucaria bidwillii*), bearing edible seeds about two inches long.

**bun'yün** (bün'yün). Var. of BUNION.

**buoy** (boi; boó'y; bwoi), *n.* [D. *boei*, fr. *F. bouée*.] 1. *Naut.* A float; esp., a floating object moored to the bottom to mark a channel, anchor, rock, etc. 2. A life buoy. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To keep from sinking in a fluid; float; hence; to support; sustain; — with *up*. 2. To mark by or as by a buoy or buoys.

**buoy'age** (boi'áj; boó'y-áj; bwoi'-), *n.* Buoys collectively; a system of buoys; the providing of buoys.

**buoy'an-cy** (-án-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-síz). 1. Property of floating on the surface of a liquid, or in a fluid, as in the atmosphere. 2. Power possessed by a fluid of bearing up a body that is in it; upward pressure exerted by a fluid on a body immersed in it or floating on it. It is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. 3. Cheerfulness; vivacity.

**buoy'ant** (-ánt), *a.* 1. Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. 2. Bearing up, as a fluid. 3. Light-hearted. — *Syn.* See ELASTIC. — **buoy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**bur**, **bur** (búr), *n.* [ME. *burre* burdock.] 1. Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, as of the chestnut; also, any weed bearing burrs. 2. Something that clings like a bur.

— *v. t.*; **BURRED** (búrd); **BUR'RING**. To remove burrs from.

**bur-ra'** (bú-rá'), *n.* A snowstorm resembling the blizzard, **bur-ran'** (-rán') on the steppes of Central Asia.

**bur'ble** (búr'b'l), *v. i.* To bubble. *Dial. or Colloq.*

**bur'bot** (-bót), *n.* [F. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard.] Either of



Burbot of Europe (*Lota lota*). (10)

two fresh-water fishes (*Lota maculosa* and *L. lota*), of the cod family, having barbels on the nose and chin.

**bur'den** (búr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *burdown* bass in music, F. *bourdon*.] 1. The verse repeated in a song; chorus; refrain. 2. That which is often repeated or dwelt on; main topic; gist. 3. The drone of a bagpipe.

**bur'den**, *n.* [AS. *byrðen*.] 1. Thing borne; load; hence: care; responsibility. 2. Thing borne with labor or difficulty; hence: a burdensome lot; grievous fate. 3. The bearing of loads; as, a beast of *burden*. 4. Capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo; weight of the cargo. — *Syn.* See LOAD.

— *v. t.* To encumber with weight; load; hence: to oppress. **bur'den-some** (-súm), *a.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive.

— *Syn.* Weighty, cumbersome, onerous, troublesome. See HEAVY. — **bur'den-some-ly**, *adv.* — **some-ness**, *n.*

**bur'dock** (búr'dök), *n.* [*bur* + *dock* the plant.] Any of a genus (*Arctium*) of coarse biennial asteraceous plants with burlike involucre.

**bur'reau** (búr'ró; bú-ró'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -REAU (-röz), F. -REUX (E. *pron.* -röz). [F., a writing table, OF. *burel* druggot, often used to cover a table, *bure* coarse woolen cloth.]

1. An office where business requiring writing is transacted. 2. Hence: A government department or office, or subdivision thereof, for the transaction of public business. 3. A chest of drawers for clothes, often with a mirror. U. S.

**bur-reau'cra-cy** (bú-ró-krá-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-síz). [*bureau* + *cra-cy*.] 1. A system of carrying on the business of government by departments, or bureaus, each under a chief; loosely, officialism; also, government conducted on this system. 2. Government officials collectively.

**bur'reau-crat** (búr'ró-krát), *n.* An official of a bureau, esp. one confirmed in a narrow and arbitrary routine. — **bur-reau-cra'tic** (-krát'ík), *a.* — **bur-reau-cra'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**bu-rette'** (bú-rét'), *n.* [F., can, cruet, dim. of *buire* flagon.] *Chem.* An apparatus, essentially a graduated glass tube, for delivering measured quantities of liquid or for measuring the liquid or gas received or discharged.

**burg** (búrg), *n.* [AS. *burh*, *burg*.] 1. A fortified town. *Obs.* 2. A town or city. *Colloq., U. S.*

**burg'age** (búr'áj), *n.* [From *BURG*.] *Eng. & Scots Law.* a In England, a form of privileged tenure of real property by which lands are held of the king or other lord at a certain yearly rent. b In Scotland, a kind of tenure by the service (now nominal) of watching and warding.

**bur'gee** (búr'jé), *n.* *Naut.* A swallow-tailed or triangular flag used as a distinguishing pennant.

**bur'geon** (-jün), *v. i.* [F. *bourgeon* a bud.] 1. To sprout; bud. 2. To grow forth, as a feather. — *v. t.* To put forth; — used chiefly with *out* or *forth*.

— *n.* A bud; sprout.

**bur'gess** (-jés), *n.* [OF. *burgess*, fr. *burc* fortified town, fr. LL. *burgus* fort, city.] 1. An inhabitant or, strictly, a freeman of a borough. 2. A the person elected to represent a borough, corporate town, or university in Parliament. *Eng.* b Before the Revolution, a representative in the popular branch (*House of Burgesses*) of the legislature of Virginia; — now called *delegate*.

**burgh** (búrg; *Scot.* búr'ò, -ù), *n.* [See *BOROUGH*.] *Orig.*, a borough; usually, a kind of incorporated Scottish town.

**burgh'al** (búr'gál), *a.* Of or pertaining to a burgh.

**burgh'er** (búr'gér), *n.* A freeman of a burgh or borough.

**bur'glar** (-glér), *n.* [LL. *burglato*, *burgulato*, fr. LL. *burgus* fortified place.] *Law.* One guilty of burglary.

**bur-glar'i-ous** (búr-glá'ri-ús), *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary. — **ous-ly**, *adv.*

**bur'glar-ize** (búr'glér-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZ'ING (-íz-íng). To enter burglariously. *Colloq.*

**bur'glar-ry** (-glá'rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríes). *Law.* Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony therein, or, as fixed by some statutes, such breaking and entering of any of various buildings by night or day. [*Factionis*.]

**bur'gle** (-g'l), *v. i. & t.* To commit burglary. *Colloq. & bur'go-mas'ter (búr'gò-más'tér), *n.* [D. *burgemeester*; *burg* borough + *meester* master.] A chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in the United States.*

**bur'go-net** (-nét), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*, because the Burgundians first used it.] A kind of light steel cap or helmet.

**bur'grave** (búr'gräv), *n.* [G. *burggraf*; *burg* fortress + *graf* count.] *German Hist.* *Orig.*, one appointed to the command of a town or castle; now, one ruling by right a town or castle with the attached hereditary domain.

**Bur-gun'di-an** (búr-gün'dí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Burgundy, the ancient kingdom or duchy, or the former province in eastern France. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Burgundy.

**Bur'gun-dy** (búr'gün-dí), *n.* Wine made in Burgundy, France, or a wine resembling it.

**bur'tal** (bér'tál), *n.* [AS. *byrðels*, fr. *byrgan* to bury.] Act of burying; sepulture; interment.

**bur'ter** (-ér), *n.* One who buries.

**bur'rin** (búr'rin), *n.* [F.] A pointed steel cutting tool, used by an engraver on metal in line engraving.

**bur'ri-on** (-rí-ón), *n.* The house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*).

**burke** (búrk), *v. t.*; **BURKED** (búrk't); **BUR'RING**. [After William *Burke* of Edinburgh, executed for the crime in 1829.] To murder so as to produce few marks of violence, in order to obtain the body to sell for dissection.

**bur'l** (búr'l), *n.* [ME. *burle* stuffing, knot in cloth.] 1. A knot or lump in thread or cloth. 2. A knot or excrescence on a tree. — *v. t.* To dress or finish up (cloth).

**bur'lap** (búr'láp), *n.* Also **bur'laps** (-láps). A fabric of jute or hemp, used for bagging, curtains, etc.

**bur-lesque** (búr-lés'k), *a.* [F., fr. It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla* jest, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter or contempt by extravagant images, or by incongruous contrast, as when a trifling subject is treated with mock gravity or vice versa. — *n.* 1. Burlesque representation; also, an instance of it. 2. A composition in burlesque style, as a parody, travesty, caricature, or extravaganza. — *Syn.* See CARICATURE.

— *v. t. & i.*; -LESQUED' (-lész't); -LES'QUING (-lész'kíng). To mock or make ludicrous by, or to employ, burlesque.

**bur'ly** (búr'li), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lí-ér); -LI-EST. [ME. *burlich*, *borlich*, strong, excellent.] 1. Large or stout of body; bulky. 2. Coarse and rough; boisterous; bluff. — *Syn.* See *STOUT*. — **bur'li-ly** (-lí-lí), *adv.* — **bur'li-ness**, *n.*

**Bur'man** (-mán), *a. & n.* *Burmese*.

**bur marigold**. Any of a genus (*Bidens*) of coarse asteraceous herbs, the achenes of which are called *beggar ticks*.

**Bur'mese'** (búr'méz'; -més'), *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Burma. 2. The language of the Burmese, of which the alphabet is Pali. — **Bur'mese'**, *a.*

**burn** (búr'n), *n.* [See *BOURN* a stream.] A brook; rivulet. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

**burn**, *v. t.*; **BURNED** (búrd) or **BURN'T** (búrnt); **BURN'ING**. [AS. *bernan*, *bernan*, *v. t.*] 1. To consume by fire; reduce to ashes by heat or fire. 2. To injure or change destructively by fire or heat; scorch; scald; blister; singe; char; sear. 3. To submit to fire or heat for an economic purpose; bake; as, to *burn* clay. 4. To make or produce by fire or heat; as, to *burn* a hole. 5. To affect as if by the action of fire or heat; as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper. 6. *Chem.* To cause to undergo combustion; oxidize. 7. To cauterize.

— *v. i.* 1. To be on fire; undergo combustion. 2. To undergo some change, esp. some injury, by fire or heat; as, the meat *burns*. 3. To feel, or to appear, as if on fire or excessively heated. 4. *Chem.* To undergo combustion of any kind.

— *n.* 1. A hurt, injury, or other effect caused by burning. 2. Process of burning. 3. A disease in vegetables. See *BRAND*, *n.*, 5.

**burn'net** (búr'nét), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, burns anything. 2. Part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced.

**bur'net** (búr'nét), *n.* [From F. *brunet* brownish, dim. of *brun* brown.] Any of a genus (*Sanguisorba*) of plants, esp.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = sz in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



the common burnet (*S. sanguisorba*), a species often occurring in fields of sainfoin, which it much resembles.

**burning bush.** Any of several plants, esp. either of two American shrubs (*Eonymus americanus* and *E. atropurpureus*) having bright red capsules.

**burning glass.** A convex lens for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays.

**burn'ish** (bŭr'nish), *v. t.* [OF. *burnir*, *brunir*, to make brown, polish, *brun* brown, OHG. *brŭn*.] To make smooth and bright; polish; n. **Syn.** See **POLISH**. — *n.* Effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness. — **burn'ish-er**, *n.*

**bur'noose**, **bur'nous** (bŭr-nōs' / bŭr'nōos), *n.* [Ar. *burnus* a kind of cap.] A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs and Moors.

**burn'sides** (bŭrn'sīdz), *n. pl.* Side whiskers. *Colloq., U. S.*

**burnt** (bŭrnt), *pret., p. p., & p. a. of BURN.*

**burrr** (bŭr), *n.* The prickly envelope of a fruit. See **BUR**.

**burrr**, **burrr**, *n.* 1. A circle. *Obs.* 2. *Mech.* A thin flat piece of metal, formed from a sheet by punching. b A small washer put on the end of a rivet before it is swaged down.

3. Any rounded knot or excrescence on a tree. See **KNOT**.

4. The external opening of the ear. 5. A thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, etc.

6. *Phon.* A trilled pronunciation of the letter *r*; any rough pronunciation; as, to speak with a *burrr*. 7. A whirl; a rough humming sound. — *v. i.* To speak or pronounce with a burrr. — *v. t.* 1. To form into a burrr, or projecting edge; as, to *burrr* over the end of a brass tube. 2. To pronounce with a burrr; as, to *burrr* one's *r*'s.

**burrr** (bŭr), *n.* Also **buhr**. 1. = **BURRSTONE**. 2. A knob, boss, or mass of siliceous rock in softer formations. 3. A whetstone. 4. = 3d **CLINKER**, 2.

**bur reed.** A plant (genus *Sparganium*) having elongated linear leaves and globose burlike fruit.

**bur'rel** (bŭr'el), *n.* A sort of pear. = **BEURRÉ**.

**bur'ro** (bŭr'ō; bŭr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-ōz). [Sp.] A donkey, or ass. *Southwestern U. S.*

**bur'row** (bŭr'ō), *n.* [See **BOROUGH** a town.] A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; a similar passage, excavation, or place of retreat; a shelter. — *v. i.* 1. To excavate a hole, as in the earth, esp. one to lodge in. 2. To lodge or nest in a burrow; hence, to hide. — *v. t.* To make burrows in or to construct by burrowing. — **bur'row-er**, *n.*

**burrr'stone** (bŭr'stōn'), *Var. of BURRSTONE.*

**bur'ry** (bŭr'ī), *a.* Abounding in, containing, or resembling, a bur or burrs; prickly.

**burry**, *a.* Characterized by a burr or burrs.

**bur'sa** (bŭr'sā), *n.*; *pl.* *pl.* -sæ (-sē). [LL. See **BOURSE**.] *Anat.* A sac or saccule cavity.

**bur'sar** (-sēr), *n.* [LL. *bursarius*, fr. *bursa*. See **BOURSE**.] A treasurer, or cash keeper, as of a college; a purser.

**bur'sa-ry** (bŭr'sā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). 1. Treasury of a college or monastery. 2. In Scotland, a scholarship or charitable foundation in a university or school.

|| **Bur'schen-schaft** (bŭr'shēn-shāft'), *n.*; *pl.* -schaften (-shāft'tēn). [G.] In Germany, any of various associations of university students formed to support liberal ideas, or the organization formed by affiliation of the local bodies.

**burse** (bŭrs), *n.* [LL. *bursa* or *F. bourse*. See **BOURSE**.] 1. *Ecol.* An ornamental flat case or pocket of silk or brocade. 2. A student's hall, or college.

**bur'si-form** (bŭr'sī-fōrm), *a.* [LL. *bursa* purse + *-form*.] Shaped like a purse. [Inflammation of a bursa.]

**bur-si'tis** (bŭr-sī'tis), *n.* [NL.; *bursa* + *-itis*.] *Med.* In-

**burst** (bŭrst), *v. i.*; **BURST**, also, *Ineleganti or Dial.*, **BURST'ED**; **BURST'ING**. [AS. *berstan*.] 1. To fly apart or in pieces; break open; explode. 2. To exert pressure that causes something to give way; hence, to appear or depart suddenly and unexpectedly; — usually used with *forth*, *out*, *away*, *into*, *upon*, etc. 3. To break into sudden activity; specif., to exclaim; — usually used with *forth*, *out*.

— *v. t.* 1. To cause to burst. 2. To produce as an effect of bursting; as, to *burst* a hole through the wall.

— *n.* 1. Act of bursting; also, that which bursts forth or out; as, a *burst* of thunder, applause, passion. 2. Any brief violent activity or effort; a spurt. 3. Result of bursting; a breach. — **burst'er**, *n.*

**bur'then** (bŭr'th'n), **-then-some**, etc. Vars. of **BURDEN**, etc.

**bur'ton** (bŭr't'n), *n.* Any of several kinds of light tackle, usually (when used without a qualifying term) one with a single and a double block.

**bur'weed** (-wēd'), *n.* Any plant having burlike fruit, as the cocklebur, burdock, etc.

**bur'y** (bŭr'ī), *v. t.*; **BUR'IED** (-īd); **BUR'Y-ING**. [AS. *byrgan*, *byrgan*.] 1. To deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; inter; inhumate. 2. To cover over out of sight. 3. To put away or out of sight as if in the grave; as: a To hide in oblivion or obscurity. b To put away finally; to have done with; as, to *bury* strife. c To submerge or engross; — used with *in*; as, *buried* in grief. — **Syn.** **Intomb**, **inurn**; **conceal**; **overwhelm**, **repress**.

**bus** (bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **BUSSES** (bŭs'ēz; 24). [Abbrev. from *omnibus*.] An omnibus. *Colloq.*

**bus'by** (bŭz'bi), *n.*; *pl.* -bies (-bīz). A kind of British military headress or cap.

**bush** (boōsh), *n.* [ME. *bosch*, *busch*, *bosk*, *busk*.] 1. A shrub; esp., a thick, densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs. 2. A shrub cut off, or a shrublike branch of a tree. 3. A shrub or branch, as of ivy, hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign. 4. A bushlike mass, as of foliage or feathers. 5. Specif.: *Hunting*. The tail, or brush, of a fox. 6. Uncleared or uncultivated country, esp. woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation.

— *v. t.* 1. To set bushes for; support or cover with bushes; as, to *bush* peas. 2. To use a bush harrow on (land), or cover (seeds) by using a bush harrow. — *v. i.* To branch thickly like a bush.

**bush**, *n.* [D. *bush* a box or *F. boucher* to plug.] *Mech.* A detachable lining used esp. as a bearing to reduce friction. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or lining.

**bush buck.** = **BOSCHBOK**. [But mostly of upright habit.]

**bush clover.** A plant (genus *Lespedeza*) allied to clover.]

**bush cranberry.** The cranberry tree.

**bush'el** (boōsh'el), *n.* [OF. *boissel*, deriv. of L. *pyxis* box, Gr. *πύξις*.] 1. A dry measure containing 4 pecks, or 32 quarts. *Abbr.* *bu*. 2. A measure holding a bushel. 3. A weight assumed as the equivalent of the bushel measure.

**bush'el**, *v. t.* *Tailoring*. To repair or put in order, as men's garments. — *v. i.* To repair garments. — **bush'el-er**, **bush'el-ler** (-ēr), **bush'el-man**, *n.* *All U. S.*

**bush'ham'mer** (-hām'ēr), *n.* A hammer having a serrated face, as of rows of pyramidal points, for dressing stone.

|| **Bu'shi'dō** (bŭō'shē'dō'), *n.* [Jap. *bu* military + *shi* knight + *dō* way, doctrine, principle.] The unwritten code of moral principles regulating the actions of the Japanese knight-hood, or Samurai; the chivalry of Japan. [bushy.]

**bush'i-ness** (boōsh'ī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being bushy; *ing* (-īng), *n.* *Mech.* A bush, or detachable lining.

**Bush'man** (boōsh'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). 1. One of a native race of nomadic hunters of South Africa. 2. [l. c.] A woodsman; specif., *Australia*, one who lives or travels in the bush, or uncleared country.

**bush'rang'er** (-rān'jēr), *n.* One who ranges in the bush; esp., in Australia, an escaped convict living in the bush.

**bush'whack'er** (-hwāk'ēr), *n.* One accustomed to beat about through bushes; hence, a guerrilla; orig., as used by the Federal troops, a Confederate guerrilla in the Civil War. *U. S.* — **bush'whack'ing**, *n.*

**bush'y** (-ī), *a.*; **BUSH'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. 1. Full of, or overgrown with, bushes. 2. Thick and spreading like a bush.

**bust'ed** (bīz'tīd), *pret. & p. p. of BUSY.*

**bust'ly** (bīz'ī-lī), *adv.* In a busy manner.

**bust'ness** (bīz'nēs), *n.* [*busy* + *-ness*.] 1. State of being busy. *Obs.* 2. That which busies, or engages one's time, attention, or labor, as a principal serious employment; as, the *business* of life; *business* before pleasure. 3. That which one has to do or should do; duty; mission; as, that is no *business* of ours. 4. *Affair*; matter; — used indefinitely; as, a strange *business*. 5. Mercantile transactions; traffic in general; trade; as, a knowledge of *business*. 6. A commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise; as, he owns a large *business*. — **Syn.** See **TRADE**.

**bust'ness-like** (bīz'nēs-līk'), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting business qualities; hence: a Practical; thorough.

**busk** (bŭsk), *n.* [F. *busc*.] A thin elastic strip worn in the front of a corset.

**busk**, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *būask* to get ready.] To prepare; make ready. *Archaic, Dial., or Scot.* — **busk'er**, *n.*

**bust'kin** (bŭs'kīn), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. or D.] 1. A covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg; a half-boot. 2. = **COTTURBUS**, the high boot of tragic actors in ancient Athens, which is, hence, symbolical of tragedy. Cf. **sock**. 3. Fig., tragedy, the tragic vein or drama.

**bust'lined** (kīnd), *a.* 1. Wearing buskins. 2. Hence, of or pertaining to tragedy; tragic; lofty.

**buss** (bŭs), *n. & v. t. & i.* Kiss; smack.

**buss**, *Var. of BUS, omnibus.*

**bust** (bŭst), *n.* [F. *buste*, fr. It. *busto*.] 1. A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human body. 2. The part of the human body between head and waist.

**bust**, *v. t. & i.* 1. To burst. *Dial. or Vulgar.* 2. To be ruined financially. *Slang, U. S.* 3. To tame; break. *Colloq., Western U. S.*

**bust'tard** (bŭs'tārd), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *avis tarda*, lit., slow bird.] Any of a family (*Otididae*) of large Old World game birds, related to the cranes and plovers. The great bustard (*Otus tarda*) is the largest European land bird.

**bust'er** (bŭs'tēr), *n.* 1. *Dial. or vulgar* for **BURSTER**. 2. Something huge or stupendous. *Slang.* 3. A roistering blade; also, a spree. *Slang.* 4. A fierce wind; specif., a cold, violent southwesterly wind in New Zealand or Australia.



Busby.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**bus'tic** (būs'tīk), *n.* A sapotaceous tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*) of southern Florida and the West Indies.

**bus'tle** (būs'tl), *v. i.*; -**TLED** (-līd); -**TLING** (-līng). To move about busily and noisily or with commotion. — *n.* Act of one who bustles; stir; agitation. — **SYN.** See **STIR**.

**bus'tle, n.** A kind of pad or form worn on the back below the waist, by women, to extend the skirts.

**bus'tling** (būs'līng), *n.* **a.** Agitated; tumultuous; characterized by confused activity. — **bus'tling-ly, adv.**

**bus'y** (bīz'ī), *a.*; **BUS'Y-ER** (-ēr); **-I-EST**. [**AS. bysig.**] **1.** Engaged in some business; hard at work. **2.** Constantly or actively at work; active; as, *busy* thoughts; *busy* hands. **3.** Crowded with business or activities; as, a *busy* street. **4.** Officious; foolishly or intrusively active. **5.** Characteristic of, pert, to, or indicating, diligence; as, the city's *busy* hum. **6.** *Telephone.* In use; — said of a line.

**SYN.** Occupied, employed, attentive; industrious, diligent, assiduous, sedulous; laborious, hardworking, painstaking, persevering, indefatigable, tireless, untiring, unwearied, unremitting. — **Busy, industrious, diligent, assiduous, sedulous** agree in the idea of application. One is *busy* who is actively engaged, either habitually or for the time being; as, *busy* as a bee; too *busy* to eat. **Industrious** implies habitual devotion to labor; as, *industrious* habits. **Diligent** implies earnest application to a specific pursuit, not necessarily general *industriousness*; as, a *diligent* student of the classics. **Assiduous** implies studied and unremitting, *sedulous*, painstaking and persevering, application to a business or enterprise; as, *assiduous* in attendance.

— *v. t. & i.*; **BUS'TED** (bīz'tīd); **BUS'Y-ING**. To make, keep, or be, *busy*; to employ; occupy.

**bus'y-bod'y** (bīz'ī-bōd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -**BODIES** (-īz). One officious in the affairs of others; a meddling person.

**but** (būt), *prep. & conj.* [**AS. bütan** without, on the outside, except, besides; *be* + *ütan* outward, without, fr. *üt* out.] **1.** Outside of; without; except; save; as, all went but me; none but the brave. Hence; that (in various negative constructions where *that* alone is now felt to be more logical or natural); as, there is no doubt but he is here (now usually, there is no doubt that he is here). **2. a** Only; no more than; as, he is but young; I can but hear. **b** No more or less than; just; as, if they kill us, we shall but die. **3.** If not; as, no man may come, but he have warrant. **4.** That not; — in expressions where, by ellipsis of a pronoun, but has the force of a negative relative; as, "There is no man of worth but has a piece of singularity." **5.** On the contrary; yet; however; — introducing a coordinate but adversative term; as, he boasted not of his courage, but of his skill.

**SYN.** **But**, however, still, nevertheless, yet. **But** marks opposition without emphasizing it; as, this is not winter, but it is almost as cold. However is weaker, and throws the opposition into the background. Still, like nevertheless and yet, states more strongly the opposition, implying a concession in what precedes. Nevertheless implies that the concession has no real bearing on the question. Yet implies that, however extreme the concession, the consequence naturally to be expected does not follow. See **EXCEPT**.

**but, n.** The conjunction *but*; also, an objection such as is often introduced by *but*.

**but'ane** (būt'tān), *n.* [**L. butyrum** butter. See **BUTTER**.] **Chem.** An inflammable gaseous hydrocarbon, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, of the methane series.

**butch'er** (bōōch'ēr), *n.* [**OF. bochier**, orig., slaughterer of buck goats, fr. *boc* a buck goat.] **1.** One whose business is to slaughter animals, or dress their flesh, for market; a dealer in meat. **2.** A slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers or brutally. — *v. t.* **1.** To slaughter as a butcher does. **2.** To garble; botch; mangle. [on thorns.]

**butcher bird.** Any of certain shrieks that impale their prey

**butch'er-ly, a.** Like a butcher; savage; bloody.

**butch'er's-broom', n.** A European convallariaceous plant (*Ruscus aculeatus*), of which the twigs are used as whisk brooms.

**butch'er-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -**ERIES** (-īz). **1.** Slaughterhouse. **2.** The business of a butcher; — now only attributive. **3.** Murder or manslaughter, esp. when extensive or brutal; great or cruel slaughter. — **SYN.** See **MASSACRE**.

**but'ler** (būt'lēr), *n.* [**F. bouteillier** bottle bearer, cupbearer.] A manservant in charge of the wines and liquors, now usually the head servant, having charge, also, of the plate, etc. — **but'ler-ship, n.**

**but'ler-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -**LERIES** (-īz). [**F. boutique** store-room for wine. See **BUTLER**.] A butler's pantry or buttery.

**butt**, **but** (būt), *n.* A flounder or flatfish, esp. the halibut.

**butt, n.** [From **F.** fr. **L.L. butta**.] **1.** A large cask or vessel, esp. for wine or beer. **2.** As a measure, two hogheads.

**butt, n.** [**F.** *but* butt, aim, at least for senses **4 a** & **6**, but confused with **F.** *bout*, **OF.** *bot*, end, extremity, fr. **OF.** *boter*, *buter*, to push, butt, strike.] **1.** The thicker end (of anything) or the part at the bottom, source, or the like. **2. Carp.** A kind of hinge. **3.** A bound; goal. **4. a** The target in archery; now, usually, a mound or bank on which the mark or target is set up to be shot at

in archery; any target. **b** Ground set apart as an archery range; hence, any range for target practice; — called also the *butts*. **5.** A mound of earth, usually in the rear of a target, to catch projectiles from artillery, rifles, etc., which pass through or miss the target, or which are fired in proving. **6.** A person at whom ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed. **7.** A push, thrust, or sudden blow given by the head of an animal. **8. Leather Trade.** The part of a hide or skin corresponding to the animal's back and sides.

— *v. i.* [Sense **1** is fr. **OF.** *boter* to push.] **1.** To strike or thrust, now esp. with the head or horns; hence, to go or drive headfirst. **2.** To project; — used with *out, into*, etc. **3.** To join at the butt end, or outward extremity; *abut*; — used with *on, against*, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike, esp. with the head or horns; drive or push by butting. **2.** To touch or meet with the butt, or end; to abut on; also, to cause to abut; — used with *on, upon, against*. **3.** To join end to end without overlapping.

**butte** (būt), *n.* [**F.**] A conspicuous isolated steep hill or small mountain. **Western U. S. & Canada.**

**but'ter** (būt'ēr), *n.* [**AS. butere, L. butyrum, Gr. βούτυρον**.] **1.** The fatty substance obtained from milk or cream by agitation, as by churning. **2.** Any butterlike substance; as: **a** In old chemistry, an anhydrous chloride, as *butter* of antimony or zinc. **b** Any of certain concrete fatty oils remaining nearly solid at ordinary temperatures, as *butter* of cacao. **c** A preserve of fruit, as apples, peaches, or plums, stewed to a butterlike consistency.

**butter and eggs**, any of several plants having flowers of two shades of yellow, esp., in the United States, the toadflax (*Linaria unaria*).

— *v. t.* To cover or spread with butter.

**but'ter-ball** (-bōl), *n.* The buffhead.

**but'ter-bur'** (-būr), *n.* An asteraceous plant (*Petasites petasites*) the broad soft leaves of which are said to have been used in England to wrap up butter.

**but'ter-cup'** (-kūp'), *n.* Any of various yellow-flowered species of crowfoot (genus *Ranunculus*); esp., the tall buttercup (*R. acris*) or the meadow crowfoot (*R. bulbosus*).

**but'ter-fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes, mostly so called from their slippery coating of mucus, as the dollarfish (*Poronotus triacanthus*), a common food fish.

**but'ter-fly'** (-fīz'), *n.*; *pl.* -**FLIES** (-fīz'). [**AS. buter-flēge, butter-flōge**.] **1.** Any of various diurnal lepidopterous insects, often brightly colored, having a slender body and very large wings. **2.** Something suggestive of a butterfly.

**butterfly fish.** Any of various fishes so called from their variegated colors, or broad winglike fins, or both; as: **a** The ocellated blenny (see **BLENNY, Illust.**). **b** Esp., any of numerous small brilliantly colored fishes (family *Chaetodontidae*), of tropical seas, having a narrow deep body and dorsal and anal fins partly covered with scales.

**butterfly valve.** **Mech.** **a** A kind of double clack valve. **b** A damper or throttle valve in a pipe, consisting of a disk turning on a diametral axis.

**butterfly weed.** Either of two orange-flowered milkweeds (*Asclepias tuberosa* and *A. decumbens*) of the eastern and southern United States; — called also *pleurisy root*.

**but'ter-ine** (būt'ēr-ēn; -īn), *n.* Artificial butter, or oleomargarine, esp. when made **Butterfly Valve, b.** with neutral lard and with addition of genuine butter. See **OLEOMARGARINE**.

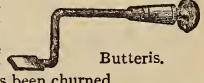
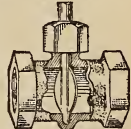
**but'ter-is** (-īs), *n.* [The same word as *buttriss*.] **Farrrier's.** A steel instrument used in paring the hoofs of horses. It is pushed by shoulder pressure.

**but'ter-milk'** (-mīlk'), *n.* The liquid remaining from cream or milk from which the butter has been churned.

**but'ter-nut'** (-nūt'), *n.* **1.** The edible oily nut of a certain American walnut tree (*Juglans cinerea*); also, the tree. **2.** The soursop nut. **3.** Something resembling the butternut in color, as the brown homespun clothes of the Confederate soldiers in the American Civil War.

**but'ter-scotch'** (būt'ēr-skōch'), *n.* A kind of candy, mainly of sugar and butter. **Colloq.**

**but'ter-weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* Any of



Butternut 1 Odd-pinnate Leaf, 2, 3 Nuts with, and without, Husk. (4)

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

C

D

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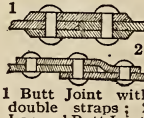
various plants so called from their yellow flowers or their smooth, soft foliage; as: **a** The horseweed. **b** A ragwort (*Senecio lobatus*) of the southern United States.

**but'ter-wort'** (büt'ér-würt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pinguicula*) of plants so called on account of the mucilage secreted by the leaves to capture insects.

**but'ter-y** (-i), *a.* Having the qualities or look of butter; containing, or spread with, butter.

**but'ter-y** (büt'ér-i; *colloq.* büt'r'i), *n.*; *pl.* BUTTERIES (-iz). [OF. *boterie* place for keeping bottles, prop., a place for keeping casks, or butts.] **1.** A room or rooms where liquors or other provisions are kept. **2.** In some English colleges, a room where beer, wine, refreshments, etc., are kept for sale to students.

**butt joint.** *Mech.* Any joint made by fastening the parts together butt to butt, usually with a strengthening strap or straps; hence, a joint so strengthened as a combined lap and butt joint.



**butt'tock** (-ük), *n.* [From BUTT end.] **1.** The part at the back of the hip; in *pl.*, rump. **2.** *Naut.* The convex after part of a ship above the water line; — now often in *pl.*

**but'ton** (büt'n), *n.* [F. *bouton* button, bud.] **1.** A knob, disk, or the like, to be sewn on an article of dress, usually as a catch. **2.** A small fastening, knot, or piece suggestive of a button. **3.** A small knob, piece, or growth suggestive of a button; as: **a** A *Pencil*. A guard on the tip of a foil. **b** *Assaying*. A globe of metal remaining after fusion, as at the bottom of a crucible or cupel. **c** In electrical apparatus, a push button. **d** A bud. **e** The rounded receptacle of a rose, the flower head of certain composite plants, a little round seed vessel, etc. **f** A small rounded fruit, as an immature mushroom, etc.

— *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with a button or buttons. — *v. i.* **1.** To admit of being fastened by a button or buttons. **2.** To head prematurely, as cauliflower.

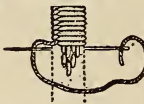
**but'ton-ball'** (-bôl'), *n.* = BUTTONWOOD.

**but'ton-bush'** (-bôosh'), *n.* An American rubiaceous shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*); — from its globular head of flowers.

**but'ton-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, buttons.

**but'ton-hole'** (-hól'), *n.* The hole or loop for a button. — *v. t.* **1.** To hold by the button, as for conversation. **2.** To furnish with buttonholes. — **but'ton-hol'er** (-hól'ér), *n.*

**buttonhole stitch.** A kind of closely worked loop stitch used to make a firm finish on the edge of material, as in buttonholes.



Buttonhole Stitch over Couching.

**but'ton-hook'** (-hóok'), *n.* A hook for catching a button and drawing it through a buttonhole.

**but'ton-mold'**, -mould' (-möld'), *n.* A disk, as of wood, to be made into a button by covering with cloth.

**but'tons** (büt'nz), *n. sing.* A boy servant or page; — alluding to the buttons on his livery. *Colloq.*

**button snakeroot.** Any of a genus (*Laciniaria*) of plants with long spikes of buttonlike flower heads.

**button tree.** A any of a genus (*Conocarpus*) of shrubs or trees, having hard, tough wood and buttonlike fruits.

**but'ton-weed'** (büt'n-wéd'), *n.* Any of certain weeds (as *Diodia teres* and several species of *Spermacoce*).

**but'ton-wood'** (-wóod'), *n.* Any of the plane trees (genus *Platanus*); — from the globose, pendent fruits.

**but'ton-y** (-i), *a.* Ornamented with buttons; buttonlike.

**but'tress** (-rés), *n.* [OF. *bouterez*, fr. *bouter*, *boter*, to push.] **1.** *Arch.* A projecting structure to support a wall or building. **2.** Something like a buttress in function or appearance; as: **a** A projecting part of a mountain. **b** *Fort.* A counterfort. — *v. t.* To furnish or support with a buttress; prop.



Buttress.

**butt shaft.** An arrow, blunt or without a barb.

**butt weld.** *Mech.* A butt joint made by welding. See WELD.

**but'yl** (bü't'il), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter + *-yl*.] *Chem.* Any of four isomeric univalent organic radicals, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>. With hydroxyl they form butyl alcohols, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>OH.

**but'yl-ene** (bü't'il-ēn), *n.* [From *butyl*.] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, of the ethylene series.

**but'yl-ra'ceous** (bü't'il-rā'shūs), *a.* [L. *butyrum* butter.] Like, or having the qualities of, butter.

**but'yl-rate** (bü't'il-rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of butyric acid.

**but'yr-ic** (bü't'ir'ik), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, butter.

**butyric acid**, an acid, CaH<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, of the acetic acid series. It gives the disagreeable odor to rancid butter.

**bu'ty-rin** (bü't'ir'in), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the three glyceryl butyrates, liquid substances derived from glycerin and butyric acid, one, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, of which contributes to the peculiar flavor of butter.

**bu'ty-rom'e-ter** (-rôm'è-tér), *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the amount of fatty matter or butter contained in milk.

**bux'om** (bük'süm), *a.* [AS. *būgan* to bend + *-sum*, E. *-some*.] **1.** Pliable; obedient. *Archaic.* **2.** Having health, vigor, and comeliness, with a gay, lively manner; plump and rosy; jolly. — **bux'om-ly**, *adv.* — **bux'om-ness**, *n.*

**buy** (bi), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* BOUGHT (bôt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUY'ING (bī'ing). [AS. *būgan*.] **1.** To acquire (property) by giving a price; purchase; — opposed to *sell*. **2.** To get at a price, cost, or sacrifice; as, to *buy* pleasure with pain. **3.** To redeem, as by a ransom; — now only in a figurative theological sense. **4.** To constitute the purchasing equivalent of; as, that which no gold can *buy*. **5.** To hire; bribe; — sometimes used with *over*.

to *buy off*, to induce to abstain, by some consideration. — to *buy out*, to purchase the share or interest of, as in a business.

— *v. i.* To perform the act of buying something. — to *buy in*, or *into*, to obtain a place, footing, or interest by purchase, as in a stock company or a regiment.

— *n.* A buying; thing bought or to be bought. *Colloq.*

**buy'er** (bī'ér), *n.* One who buys, as a purchasing agent.

**buzz** (büz), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] To make a low, continuous humming or sibilant sound, as that made by bees. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter or give forth with a buzz. **2.** To talk to incessantly or confidentially. *Colloq.* **3.** To cause to buzz; as, a fly *buzzing* its wings. — *n.* **1.** A continuous humming sound, as of bees; confused murmur; hum. **2.** A whisper or rumor, as a report spread secretly.

**buzz**, *v. t.* Also **buzz'a** (büz'ä). To empty to the last drop in drinking; as, to *buzz* a bottle. *Eng.*

**buzz'ard** (büz'ärd), *n.* [buzz, *v.* + *-ard*.] Any buzzing insect, as a cockchafer or dor.

**buzz'ard** (büz'ärd), *n.* [F. *buzard*, fr. *buse* buzzard.] **1.** Any of numerous heavy, slow-flying hawks (genus *Buteo* and allied genera). **2.** Any of various other birds of prey; esp., *Southern U. S.*, the turkey buzzard.



Buzzard, 1.

— *a.* Buzzardlike; stupid.

**buzz'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, buzzes, as a kind of electric call.

**buzz saw.** A circular saw.

**buzz'wig'** (büz'wig'), *n.* A large bushy wig (in this sense usually written *buzz wig*), or a person wearing it; jocosely, a person of consequence; a bigwig.

**by** (bi), *prep.* [AS. *bi*, *big*, near, to, by, of, from, after, according to.] **1. In proximity to; near. **2. Along, over, or through; as, to go *by* the road. **3. In, on, or at; as, perils *by* sea. **4. Past; near to and then on beyond; as, he passed *by* him. **5. Near or through as regards time; as, *by* day night; also, not later than; as, *by* two o'clock. **6. To the amount of, involving comparison; as, better *by* far. **7. After; according to; with. **8. With respect to; as, he did well *by* her. **9. Through the medium of; as, to hang *by* a thread. **10. With the witness or sanction of; — used in oaths.********************

**Syn.** *By*, through, with, as expressing means, instrumentality, agency. *By* emphasizes the idea of agency; through, that of means or cause; with, that of instrument; as, the mark was made *by* me, *through* inadvertence, *with* a pencil. *by all means*, most assuredly; certainly. — *by and by*, before long; soon; at some future time. — *by no means*, in no possible way; decidedly not. — *by the way*, in passing; incidentally.

— *adv.* **1.** Near; near by. **2.** Near in passing; past; beyond; as, a bird flew *by*. **3.** Aside; as, to *pass by*.

— *a.* Out of the way; aside.

— *n.* Less usual var. of *BYE*; — esp. in *by the by*.

**by-**. The word *by* (see above), used in composition, and meaning esp.: *Aside* or apart from the main or common; out of the way; side; private; as, *by-path*, hence; secondary; aside; incidental; extra; as, *by-play*; *by-name*.

**by'-bid'der**, *n.* One who bids at an auction in behalf of the auctioneer or owner, to run up the price.

**bye** (bi), *n.* [See *BY*, *prep.*] **1.** Something aside or secondary. *Obs., exc. in:* — *by the bye*, by the way (see below). **2.** A *Cricket*. A run made on a ball that passes the batsman without touching the bat or any part of the person except the hand. *B.* In various sports, after pairs are drawn, the position or turn of one left without an opponent, who advances to the next round without playing. *c Golf.* The hole or holes of a stipulated course remaining unplayed at the end of a match. — *by the bye*, or *by*, apropos; parenthetically, in passing; by the way; it may be said.

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söndä; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr, ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, söft, cönnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



— *a.* Aside as regards position, direction, purpose, importance, etc.; incidental; secondary; as, *a. by* consideration.  
**by**-**elec**'tion *n.* An election held by itself, not at the time of a general election.  
**bye**-**low**', or **bye**'-**lo**', *interj.* Hush; lullaby.  
**bye**'-**end**', *n.* Also **bye**'-**end**'. A subordinate end; a private end or interest; secret purpose; selfish advantage.  
**by**'**gone**' (bī'gōn'; 62), *n.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something gone by or past.  
**by**'-**law**', *n.* 1. A local law. *Obs.* 2. A law or regulation made by a corporation or an association or unincorporated society. 3. A secondary law.  
**by**'-**name**', *n.* 1. A secondary name; esp., a cognomen, surname, or sobriquet. 2. A nickname.  
**by**'-**pass**', *n.* 1. *Mech.* A side or secondary passage, as for a pipe. 2. *Elec.* A shunt.  
**by**'**past**' (bī'pást'), *a.* Past; gone by. Cf. **BYGONE**.  
**by**'**path**' (bī'páth'), *n.*; *pl.* **BYPATHS** (-páthz'). A side, private, indirect, or retired path or way.  
**by**'**play**' (-plā'), *n.* Action aside or apart, as in conversation, or on the stage, apart from the main action.  
**by**'-**prod**'uct, *n.* Something having a market value of its own produced, as in manufacture, or material left over in the production of the chief product.  
**byre** (bīr), *n.* A cow house.  
**byrnie** (būr'nī), *n.* [*lcel. brynja.*] A coat of linked mail.

**C** (sē). 1. The third letter of the English alphabet. The Latin form was derived from the Greek *Gamma* and Semitic *Gimel*, and in early Latin the letter had the sound of *g* as in *go* and that of *ċ*. *Ċ* had orig. only the sound of *ċ* in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English. In Modern English it has the value *c* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant other than *h*, and the value *s* before *e, i, or y*. See *Guide to Pron.* §§ 13-15. 2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: *a* The third in a series; third in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 3; as, Company *A, B, and C*; *b Music*. (1) The keynote of the normal or "natural" major scale, which has neither flats nor sharps in its signature; also, the third note of its relative minor scale (that of *A* minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See *CLEF, Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. (4) *C* after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve (four 1/4 fourths or crotchets); for *alla breve* time it is written *C*. 3. As a numeral, *C* stands for 100. *CC* stands for 200, *CCC* 300, and so on. *C* stands for 100,000.

**C** or **c**, *n.*; *pl.* **c's** or **cs** (sēz). The letter **C** or its sound.  
**C**, *a.* Having the general form of the letter **C**.  
**C**, *or* *see*, *spring*, a spring in the form of the letter **C**.  
**Ca**'-**ba** (kā'bā), *n.* Also **Ka**'-**ba**. [*Ar. ka bah*, fr. *ka b* cube.] The small stone building at Mecca, which contains the famous stone fabled to have been changed to black by the sins of those who have touched it. The Caaba is the chief object of pilgrimage of Mohammedans.  
**cab** (kāb), *n.* [*Abbr. fr. cabriolet.*] 1. A kind of closed carriage, usually a public vehicle; a cabriolet. 2. The covered part of a locomotive.  
**cab**, *n.* [*Heb. qab*, fr. *qāba* to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure approximately equal to two quarts.  
**ca**'-**bal**' (kā'bāl'), *n.* [*From F*, fr. LL. *cabala* cabala, fr. Heb. *qabbālēh* reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine.] 1. The secret artifices of a few persons united in a close design; intrigue. 2. A secret association of a few designing persons; a junto. — [*Syn.* See COMBINATION.]  
— *v. i.*; -**BALLED**' (-bāld'), -**BAL**'LING. To unite in or form a cabal; intrigue.  
**cab**'-**a**'-**la**, **cab**'-**ba**'-**la** (kāb'ā-lā), *n.* [*See CABAL.*] 1. A kind of occult theosophy or mystical interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain medieval Christians. 2. Secret or esoteric doctrine or science in general; occultism; mystic art; mystery. — **cab**'-**a**'-**lism**, *n.* — **cab**'-**a**'-**list**, *n.*  
**cab**'-**a**'-**lis**'-**tic** (-lis'tik) [*a.* Of or pert. to the cabala or *cab*'-**a**'-**lis**'-**ti**-**cal** (-ti-kāl')] cabalists; mystic.  
**ca**'-**bal**'-**ler** (kā'bāl'ēr), *n.* One who cabals.  
**ca**'-**bal**'-**le**'-**ro** (kā'bāl'-vā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -**ros** (Sp. -rōs). [*Sp.*] 1. A knight or cavalier; gentleman. 2. An ancient Spanish dance of stately character.  
**cab**'-**al**'-**line** (kāb'ā-līn; -līn), *a.* [*L. caballinus*, fr. *caballus* a nag.] Of or pert. to horses; equine.  
**caballine fountain** or **spring**, the fountain of Hippocrene. See **HIPPOCRENE**. Hence, source of inspiration.  
**cab**'-**a**'-**ret** (kāb'ā-rēt; kā'bā-rēt'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. *Now Obs.* or *R.*, except: 2. A French drinking house. 2. A small table or tray

**by**'**road**' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A side road, or one not a main road.  
**By**'-**ron**'ic (bī-rōn'ik), *a.* Having the characteristics, or in the style, of Byron or his writings, which are marked by the portrayal of pride, cynical scorn, irony, and remorse.  
**bys**'**sns** (bīs'ūs), *n.* [*L. byssus* fine linen or cotton, Gr. *βύσσος*.] 1. A very fine cotton, linen, or silk fabric of the ancients. 2. *Zool.* A tuft of filaments by which certain bivalves, as the mussel, fasten to rocks, etc.  
**by**'**stand**'er (bī'stān'dēr), *n.* One standing near; one present but not taking part. — *Syn.* Looker-on, spectator.  
**by**'-**talk**' (bī'tōk'), *n.* Talk aside; small talk.  
**by**'**way**' (-wā'), *n.* A secluded or obscure way; side path.  
**by**'**word**' (-wōrd'), *n.* 1. A proverb or proverbial saying. 2. A person or thing taken proverbially as a type; — usually in a bad sense; hence, an object of scorn or derision. 3. A by-name; nickname. 4. A word or phrase often used, as for emphasis, affection, etc.; a pet expression.  
**by**'**work**' (bī'wōrk'), *n.* Work aside from regular work.  
**By**'-**zan**'-**time** (bī-zān'tīn; bīz'ān-tīn; -tīn), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Byzantium or the Byzantine Empire. 2. *Arch.* Pert. to or designating a style of architecture developed in the Byzantine Empire chiefly in the 5th and 6th centuries, characterized by a central dome over a square space, brick walls, and marble and mosaic incrustation. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium (now Constantinople), or, sometimes, of Constantinople.

with suitable vessels for use as a set or service for tea, coffee, etc. 3. (*pron. in this sense kāb'ā-rēt' or kā'bā'rēt'*). In the United States, a café or restaurant where performers dance or sing on the floor between the tables, after the practice of certain French taverns; hence, an entertainment of this nature.  
**cab**'**as** (kāb'ā; kā-bā'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A flat basket for figs, etc. 2. A lady's flat workbasket, reticule, or hand bag.  
**cab**'**as**'-**set** (kāb'ā-sēt), *n.* [*F.*] A kind of helmet. See **HELMET, Illust.**  
**cab**'**bage** (kāb'āj), *n.* [*F. caboche* head.] 1. A common vegetable of many varieties, derived from a European cruciferous plant (*Brassica oleracea*). 2. The terminal bud of certain palm trees; — called also *palm cabbage*. — *v. i.*; -**BAGED**'(-āj'd); -**BAG**'-ING (-ā-jīng). To form a cabbagelike head; as, to make lettuce cabbage.  
**cab**'**bage**, *v. t.*; -**BAGED**'(-āj'd); -**BAG**'-ING (-ā-jīng). To purloin; pilfer. — *n.* Pieces of cloth cut off in cutting out garments and kept by tailors as perquisites.  
**cabbage tree**. Any of several trees the heart of which is eaten like cabbage by the natives of Australasia (as *Nuytsia forsteriana* or the fan palms *Livistonia australis* and *L. vermiculata*).

**cab**'-**ba**'-**la**, **cab**'-**ba**'-**lism**, etc. Vars. of **CABALA**, etc.  
**cab**'**by**' (kāb'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -**BIES** (-īz). A cabman. *Colloq.*  
**ca**'-**ber**' (kā'bēr'), *n.* [*Gael. caber.*] A pole or beam, esp. one used in Gaelic games for tossing as a trial of strength.  
**cab**'**in**' (kāb'in), *n.* [*From F*, fr. LL. *capanna*.] 1. A frail temporary shelter, as a soldier's tent. *Obs.* 2. A small house, esp. a rude one. 3. A room in a ship for officers or passengers; specif., in the U. S. navy, the quarters of the captain or admiral. — *v. i. & t.* To lodge in or as in a cabin. [*and cabin passengers of a ship.*]  
**cabin boy**. A boy whose duty it is to wait on the officers.  
**cab**'**i**'-**net**' (kāb'ī-nēt), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A little cabin, or hut. *Obs.* 2. A small room or retired apartment; a boudoir. 3. A case, set of drawers, or cupboard to contain jewels, specimens, or other articles. 4. Originally, a private room for consultations, esp. of a sovereign's confidential advisers or of the chief ministers of a government; now, the council meeting or consultation held in such a place. 5. A body of advisers such as meets in a cabinet (sense 4), esp. the advisory council of the sovereign or of the chief executive of a nation.  
— *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a cabinet or private place; private; secret. 2. Suitable, as to size, beauty, value, etc., for a cabinet, or small room; as, a *cabinet picture*; *cabinet organ*. 3. Of or pertaining to a political cabinet.  
**cab**'**i**'-**net**'-**mak**'er (-māk'ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or do fine woodwork. — **cab**'**i**'-**net**'-**work**' (-wōrk'), *n.*  
**ca**'-**ble**' (kā'b'l), *n.* [*From F*, fr. LL. *capulum, capulum*, a rope.] 1. A strong rope of 10 or more inches in circumference; hence, a very strong wire rope or a chain for hauling, fastening, etc. 2. *Elec.* A waterproof insulated bundle of wires, often twisted round a core, as for submarine telegraphy. 3. A cablegram. *Colloq.*  
— *v. t. & i.*; -**BLED**'(-b'ld); -**BLING**'(-blīng). To transmit or communicate by a submarine cable.

**κ** = *ch* in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **β** = *bon*; **γ** = *yet*; **ζ** = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in *Guide to Pronunciation*. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**cable car.** A car made to be moved on a cable railroad by an endless cable operated by a stationary motor.

**ca'ble-gram** (kă'b'l-grăm'), *n.* [*ca*ble + *gram*.] A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.

**ca'bles-laid'** (-lăd'), *a.* *Naut.* Composed of three plain-laid ropes laid together left-handed. See *CORDAGE, Illustr.*

**ca'ble's, or ca'ble, length** (kă'b'lz). The length of a ship's cable; specif., a maritime measure of about 100 fathoms.

**ca'blet** (kă'b'lět), *n.* [*Dim. of cable.*] A cable-laid rope less than ten inches in circumference.

**cab'man** (kăb'măn), *n.* A cab driver.

**ca-bob'** (kă-bōb'), *n.* [*Hind. kabab.*] Meat roasted in small pieces on a skewer and seasoned; also, in India, roast meat in general; — now always in *pl. Oriental.*

**ca-boched'**. Var. of *CABOSHED.*

**ca'bo'chon'** (kă'bō'shōn'), *n.* [*F.*] *Jewelry.* A stone of convex form, highly polished, but not faceted; also, the style itself. Such stones are said to be cut *en cabochon.*

**ca-boo'dle** (kă-bōō'dl'), *n.* A collection; crowd; pack; kit; — used with *whole. Slang, U. S.*

**ca-boose'** (kă-bōōs'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A deck room for cooking; galley. **2.** *Railroads.* A car used on freight or construction trains for workmen or the train crew. *U. S.*

**ca-boshed'** (-bōsh't'), *a.* [*F. caboché head.*] *Her.* Of an animal's head, borne full-faced and not showing any neck.

**cab'o'tage** (kăb'ō-tāj), *n.* [*F.*] Coast navigation or trade.

**ca-bril'la** (kă-brēl'yă; kă-brīl'ă), *n.* [*Sp., prawn.*] Any of various edible serranoid fishes (genus *Serranus*



Cabrilla of California (*Percalabrax clatratus*). (½)

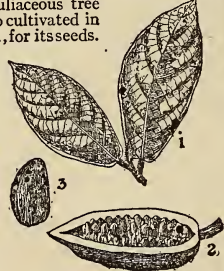
of other grouper.

**cab'ri-o-let'** (kăb'rī-ō-lă'), *n.* [*F., dim. of L. caper he-gat.*] A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats and often with a calash, canopy, or extension top; a cab.

**ca-ca'o** (kă-kă'ō; kă-kă'ō), *n.* [*Sp., fr. Mex. kakauatl.*]

**1.** A South American sterculiaceae tree (*Theobroma cacao*), now also cultivated in the West Indies, Mexico, etc., for its seeds.

**2.** The seeds of this tree, used in making cocoa and chocolate.



Cacao. 1 Leaves; 2 Pod; 3 Single Seed.

**cach'a-lot** (kăsh'ă-lōt), *n.* [*F. fr. Sp.*] The sperm whale.

**cache** (kăsh), *n.* [*F., fr. cacher* to hide.] A hiding or storing place, as for goods, treasure, or provisions; esp., a hole or mound for hiding stores of provisions, ammunition, etc.; also, that which is hidden in a cache.

— *v. t. & i.*; *CACHED* (kăsh't); *CACH'ING* (kăsh'ing). To put, hide, or store, in a cache.

**ca-chec'tic** (kă-kěk'tik), *a.*

Pertaining to, or characterized by, cachexia.

**cache'pot'** (kăsh'pō'; kăsh'pōt'), *n.* [*F.*; *cache* to hide + *pot* a pot.] An ornamental casing for a flowerpot.

**ca'chet'** (kă'shět'), *n.*; *pl. -CHETS* (-shět'). [*F.*] **1.** A seal, as of a letter. **2.** Peculiar stamp or character; distinctive mark. **3.** A flat capsule for inclosing ill-tasting medicine.

**ca-chex'i-a** (kă-kěk'sī-ă), *n.* [*L. cachexia, Gr. kaxētia; Med. General ill health and malnutrition due to a chronic constitutional affection.*]

**cach'in-nate** (kăk'ī-năt), *v. i.*; *-NAT'ED*; *-NAT'ING.* [*L. cachinnare.*] To laugh loudly or immoderately.

**cach'in-na'tion** (kăk'ī-nă'shŭn), *n.* [*L. cachinnatio.*] Loud or immoderate laughter, as of a hysterical person.

**cach'o-long** (kăsh'ō-lōng), *n.* [*F.*] *Min.* An opaque bluish white or pale yellow opal, containing a little alumina.

**ca'chout'** (kă'shōō'), *n.* [*F. See CACHUCHU.*] An aromatic pill or pastel used to sweeten the breath.

**ca-chu'cha** (kă-chōō'chă), *n.* [*Sp.*] An Andalusian dance in triple time, resembling the bolero.

**ca-cique'** (-sěk'), *n.* [*Sp., from the language of Haiti.*] A native chief or petty king in the West Indies, Peru, Mexico, etc.

**cack'le** (kăk'l), *v. i.*; *-LED* (-ld); *-LING* (-ling). [*Imitative.*] **1.** To make the sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen. **2.** To laugh or chatter with a noise like a hen's cackle.

— *v. t.* To utter with cackles. — *n.* Act or noise of cackling; idle talk; prattle. — *cack'ler* (-lēr), *n.*

**ca'o-de'mon, cac'o-dæ'mon** (kăk'ō-dē'mōn), *n.* [*Gr. κακοδαίμων, lit., bad demon.*] An evil spirit; a devil.

**ca'o-dyl** (kăk'ō-dil'), *n.* [*Gr. κακόδυσ ill-smelling (κακός bad + δύσ to smell) + -yl.*] *Chem.* A An arsenical radical, As(CH<sub>3</sub>), whose compounds are noted for their vile smell and poisonous properties. **b** A polymer of the radical, or As<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>), a colorless, poisonous liquid of offensive odor.

— **ca'o-dyl'ic** (-dil'ik), *a.*

**ca'o-ē'thes** (-ē'thēz), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. κακότης of bad habits.*] A bad custom or habit; mania.

**ca-cog'ta-phy** (kă-kōg'ră-fī), *n.* [*Gr. κάκος bad + -graphy.*] Incorrect or bad writing or spelling. — **ca-cog'ta-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **ca-c'o-graph'ic** (kăk'ō-grăf'ik), *i-cal* (-ī-kăl), *a.*

**ca-c'o-mix'te** (kăk'ō-mīs'tē; -mīks'tē), *n.* [*Mex. cacomiztl.*] A carnivore (*Bassariscus astutus*) related to and resembling the raccoon.

**ca-coph'o-ny** (kă-kōf'ō-nē), *n.*; *pl. -NYES* (-nīz). [*Gr. κακοφωνία; κάκος bad + φωνή sound.*] Harsh sound; discord.

— **ca-coph'o-nous** (-nūs), *a.* — **ca-coph'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**ca-ca'te'ceous** (kăk-tă'shūs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Cactaceae*) of plants, the cactus family, having fleshy stems and branches with scales or spines instead of foliage leaves.

**ca-c'us** (kăk'ūs), *n.*; *pl. E. -TUSES* (-tēz), *L. -TI* (-tī). [*L., a kind of prickly plant, Gr. κάκτος.*] Any cactaceous plant.

**ca-cu'mi-nal** (kă-k'ū-mī-năl), *n.* [*L. cacumen, -minis, top, point.*] *Phon.* Of certain consonant sounds, formed or articulated with the tip of the tongue turned up and back; cerebral; inverted; as, English *r* in some pronunciations is *ca-cuminal*.

**Ca'cus** (kă'kūs), *n.* [*L.*] *Roman Myth.* A giant slain by Hercules for stealing from him the cattle of Geryon.

**cad** (kăd), *n.* [*Abbr. fr. cadet.*] **1.** An inferior assistant or confederate, as of a thimblebrigger (*Dial. Eng.*); a familiar friend; chum. *Eng.* **2.** A conductor of an omnibus. *Obs. Eng.* **3.** A man or boy who hangs about to assist the students in sports; as at Oxford, any townsman. *English College Cant.* **4.** A lowbred, presuming person; a mean, vulgar fellow. *Colloq.*

**ca-das'tral** (kă-dăs'trăl), *a.* [*F.*] Of or pert. to a cadastre or landed property.

**cadast'ral survey, map, or plan**, strictly, a survey, map, or plan for the purpose of making a cadastre; hence, commonly, one made of a very large scale.

**cad'as'tra'tion** (kăd'ăs-tră'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making a cadastre or cadastral survey.

**ca-das'tre** (kă-dăs'tēr), *n.* [*F. cadastre.*] An official state-cad'as'ter' ment or register of the quantity, value, and ownership of real estate for apportionment of taxes.

**ca-da'ver** (kă-dăv'ēr), *n.* [*L., fr. cadere* to fall.] A dead body, esp. a human one. — **ca-dav'er-ic** (-dăv'ēr-ik), *a.*

**ca-dav'er-ous** (-dăv'ēr-ūs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a cadaver; esp., pale; ghastly. — **ca-dav'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-dav'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**cad'die**, **cad'dy** (kăd'ī), *n.* [*FROM CADET.*] **1.** One who waits about for chances to do errands or other odd jobs. **2.** An attendant who carries a golf player's clubs, etc.

**cad'dis**, **cad'dice** (kăd'is), *n.* [*ME. caddas, Scot. caddis lint, cadde* a kind of woolen cloth.] Worstid yarn; crewel; esp., a worsted ribbon or binding for garters, etc.

**cad'dis**, **cad'dice**, *n.* A caddis worm.

**cad'dis fly.** Any of an order (*Trichoptera*) of four-winged insects having (except in one genus) aquatic larvæ, called caddis worms, which live in, and drag about, a silken case covered with bits of shell, gravel, etc.

**cad'dish** (-ish), *a.* Like a cad; lowbred and presuming. — **cad'dish-ly**, *adv.* — **cad'dish-ness**, *n.*

**cad'dy** (kăd'y). Var. of *CADDIE.*

**cad'dy**, *n.*; *pl. -DIES* (-īz). [*Malay katē weight of 1½ pounds.*] A small box, can, or chest, orig. one for tea.

**cade** (kăd), *n.* [*F., fr. Pr.*] A European juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*). Its wood yields by destructive distillation *oil of cade*, a thick, black, tarry liquid.

**cade**, *a.* Left by the mother and bred by hand; pet.

**ca'dence** (kăd'ēns), *n.* [*FROM LL., fr. L. cadere* to fall.] **1.** A Rhythmic flow or modulation of sound; rhythm. **b** The measure or beat of any rhythmical motion, as of music. **2.** A fall of the voice in utterance. **3. Music.** a. The close or fall of a strain; the subsidence of melody or chord sequence to a harmonic close. **b** A concluding strain. **c** A trill or other closing embellishment. — **ca'dence** (-dēns), *a.*

**ca'den-cy** (kăd'ēn-sī), *n.* **1.** Cadence, or rhythmical flow. **2. Her.** Descent of a younger branch of a family from the main line; status of a cadet, or member of a younger branch.

**ca'dent** (-dēt), *a.* [*L. cadens, -entis, p. pr.] 1.* Falling. *Archaic.* **2.** Having cadence, or rhythmical flow.

**ca-den'tza** (kă-dēt'să), *n.* [*It.*] *Music.* A parenthetical flourish or flight of ornament in the course of an aria, concerto, or other solo piece, commonly just before the final cadence or a final section.

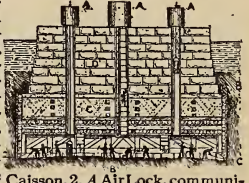
**ca-det'** (-dēt'), *n.* [*F. (in sense 1), dim. fr. L. caput* head.]

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'er; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**1.** A younger brother or son; youngest son; also, a younger branch of a family, or a member of it. **2. a** A gentleman who enlisted in a regiment, as a volunteer private, to acquire military skill and obtain a commission. *Obs. except Hist.* **b** A young man in training for military or naval service. Students at Annapolis are, since a change in the law in 1902, officially called *midshipmen*. **3.** A young man who makes a business of ruining girls to put them in brothels. *Slang.*  
**ca-det/cy** (kă-dĕt'si), *n.* A military or naval cadetship.  
**ca-det/ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Cadet's position, rank, or commission.  
**ca/dette'** (kă-dĕt'), *n.* [F., fem. of *cadet*.] A younger daughter or sister.  
**cade** (kăj; kăj), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To hawk or peddle. *Dial.* **2.** To sponge; beg. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.* — **cad'ger**, *n.* **ca/di** (kă'di; kă'di), *n.* [Ar. *qādī*.] An inferior magistrate or judge among Mohammedans.  
**Cad-me'an** (kăd-mĕ'an), *n.* Also **Cad-mæ'an** (-mĕ'an). Of or pertaining to Cadmus. — **Cadmean** victory, a victory that ruins the victors as well as the vanquished.  
**cad/mi-um** (kăd'mi-um), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cadmia* calamine, Gr. *kadmeia*.] *Chem.* A tin-white, malleable, ductile metallic element. Sp. gr. 8.6; symbol, *Cd*; atomic weight, 112.4.  
**Cad'mus** (-mūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Kadmos*.] *Gr. Myth.* A prince of Phœnicia who slew a dragon and sowed its teeth. From these sprang armed men who fought together till but five were left. They, with Cadmus, founded Thebes. Cadmus is said to have introduced the alphabet into Greece.  
**ca/dre** (kă'dr), *n.* [F. *cadre*, It. *quadro* square, from L. *quadrum*, fr. *quatuor* four.] **1.** A frame or framework; scheme. **2. Mil.** The framework or skeleton of a regiment or other military unit, usually consisting of at least the commissioned and noncommissioned officers; also, the officers of a regiment forming the staff, or a list of them.  
**ca-du'ce-us** (kă-dū'sĕ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -*CEI* (-sĕ-i). [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A herald's staff of office; specif., the staff of Hermes, or Mercury. — **ca-du'ce-an** (-sĕ-ăn), *a.* **ca-du'ci-ty** (-sĭ-ti), *n.* [LL. *caducitas*.] See **CADUCOUS**.  
**1.** Caducous quality or state; tendency to fall; perishableness; transitoriness. **2.** Senility.  
**ca-du'cous** (-kūs), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling, *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Falling off; dropping away; *Bot.* falling off very early. **2.** Transitory; fleeting.  
**ca-sil'i-an** (sĕ-sĭl'i-ăn), *n.* [L. *caecilia* a kind of lizard, fr. *caecus* blind.] *Zool.* Any of an order (*Gymnophiona*) of wormlike limbless amphibians of tropical countries.  
**ca-cum** (sĕ'kŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -*CA* (-kă). [L. *caecus* blind.] *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity open at one end only; esp., the blind pouch or sac in which the large intestine begins and into which the ileum opens; the blind gut. — **ca'cal** (-kăl), *a.*  
**Cæ'no-zo'ic.** Var. of **CENOZOIC**.  
**caes'al-pin'i-a'ceous** (sĕs'al-pin'i-ă'shŭs), *a.* [From *Andrea Cesalpino*, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Cesalpiniaceæ*) of shrubs and trees typified by a large genus (*Cesalpinia*) of tropical trees having showy flowers, bipinnate leaves, and, often, spiny branches.  
**Cæ'sar** (sĕ-zăr), *n.* **1.** The cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar; hence: a Title of the Roman emperor. **b** An emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; a kaiser. **2.** Any emperor or autocrat. — **Cæ'sar-e-an**, **Cæ'sar'i-an** (sĕ-zăr'i-ăn; 3), *a.* **Cæsarean operation or section, Surg.**, the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus. Julius Cæsar is reported to have been so brought into the world.  
**Cæ'sar-ism** (sĕ-zăr-i-z'm), *n.* Absolute government such as that of a Roman Cæsar; imperialism. — **Cæ'sar-ist**, *n.* **ca'si-ous** (sĕ'zĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caesivus*.] Bluish gray.  
**ca'si-um** (sĕ'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *caesius* bluish gray.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal much like rubidium and potassium. Sp. gr. 1.84; symbol, *Cs*; at. wt. 132.81.  
**ca's/pi-tose', ca's/pi-tose'y**, *v.* Var. of **CASPITE**, etc.  
**ca-su'ra** (sĕ-zŭ'ră; sĕ-sŭ'ră), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -*RAS* (-răz), *L.* -*RÆ* (-rĕ). [L., division, stop, fr. *caedere*, *caesum*, to cut off.] **1. Gr. & Lat. Pros.** A break in a verse caused by the ending of a word in a foot at any of certain recognized places near the middle of the verse; — loosely used to include *dieresis*. A *cæsura* is commonly marked  $\|$ . Thus:  
 Arma virumque calno| Trojæ qui primus ab| oris.  
**2. Modern Pros.** A rhythmic break, usually a sense pause, about the middle of a verse. **3. Music.** A pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a melody; also, loosely, the preceding accented note.  
**ca-su'ral** (-răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a *cæsura*.  
**ca'fé'** (kă'fĕ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A coffeehouse; restaurant; now, a certain class of restaurant, or often, in the United States, a coffeehouse, a barroom. **2.** Coffee.  
**café-te-ri-a** (kă'fĕ-tĕ'rĭ-ă; kă'fĕ-tĕ-rĕ-ă), *n.* A restaurant or café at which the patrons serve themselves with food kept at a counter, taking the food to small tables to eat. *U. S.*

**caf-fe'ic** (kă-fĕ'ik), *a.* [See **COFFEE**.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid,  $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_2CHCO_2H$ , got in yellow crystals by boiling caffeinanic acid with alkali.  
**caf-fe-ine** (kă'fĕ-i-n; -ĕn), *n.* Also **-in**. *Pharm.* A stimulant alkaloid,  $C_8H_{10}O_2N_4$ , found in coffee, tea (see **THEINE**), etc.  
**caf-fe-ol** (kă'fĕ-ŏl; -ŏl), *n.* *Chem.* The aromatic oil of coffee,  $C_8H_{10}O_2$ , developed by roasting.  
**caf-fe-tan'nic** (-tăn'ik), *a.* [*caffic* + *tannic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid,  $C_{15}H_{13}O_8$ , obtained from coffee berries.  
**Ca'fre** (kă'fĕr). Var. of **KAFIR**.  
**caf'tan** (kă'fĕtăn; kăf-tăn'), *n.* [Turk. *qafĕtân*.] A long-sleeved gown fastened by a girdle, worn in the Levant.  
**cage** (kăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow.] **1.** A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, for confining birds or other animals. **2.** A place of confinement for malefactors. **3.** Fig., that which confines; place or state of imprisonment. **4.** Something suggestive of a cage in form or purpose; as: **a** The box or inclosed platform of an elevator or lift; **b** a cage-like structure moving in a shaft. **c** The steel and iron skeleton of a modern high building. **d** *Ordnance.* An openwork steel support for rapid-firing or other guns. **e** *Baseball.* The catcher's wire mask; also, a place inclosed for practice. **f** In polo on skates, the structure used as the goal.  
 — *v. t.*, **CAGED** (kăjd); **CAG'ING** (kăj'ing). To confine in or as in a cage.  
**cage/ling**, *n.* A bird confined in a cage.  
**ca'got'** (kă'gŏt'), *n.* [F.] One of a people or caste of unknown origin formerly inhabiting the valleys of the Pyrenees. They were, until the French Revolution, political and social outcasts. Sometimes, an outcast or pariah.  
**ca'hier'** (kă'yĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cayer*, fr. LL. *quaternum*.] See **QUIRE** of paper. The sheets of manuscript were folded into four parts. **1.** A number of sheets of paper or leaves of a book put loosely together, as for binding. **2.** A report of legislative proceedings, etc.  
**ca-hin'ca root** (kă-hĭn'kă). Also **caïna root**. [Native name of a Brazilian species of *Chiococca*.] A the root of a tropical American rubiaceous shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*), used as a purgative and diuretic. **b** The root of an allied South American species (*C. anrufuga*), a celebrated antidote for snake poison.  
**ca-hoot'** (kă-hŏot'), *n.* Partnership; — used in the *sing.*, or sometimes in the *pl.* with *sing.* meaning, after *in*, or in the *pl.* in: to go *cahoots*, to go shares. *Slang.*  
**caï'man** (kă'măn), *n.* Var. of **CAYMAN**.  
**Cain** (kăn), *n.* The brother of Abel; hence, a murderer.  
**Caï-no-zo'ic** (kă'nŏ-zŏ'ik), Var. of **CENOZOIC**.  
**ca'ique'** (kă'ĭk'), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *qâiq* boat.] *Naut.* A light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosphorus.  
**Ca'ï'ra'** (să'ĕ'ră'). [F.] A French popular song of the Revolution with the refrain "*ça ira*," ("it will go on").  
**caïrn** (kărĭn), *n.* [Gael. *cairn*, gen. *caïrn*, heap.] A heap of stones for a memorial or mark. — **caïrned** (kărĭnd), *a.*  
**caïrn'gorm'** (kărĭngŏrm'), *n.*, or **Caïrn'gorm stone**. *Min.* A yellowish or smoky-brown variety of quartz crystal found esp. in the Cairngorm (mountain), in Scotland.  
**caï'sson** (kă'sŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest.] **1. Mil.** **a** A chest to hold ammunition. **b** An ammunition wagon for mobile artillery. **2. a Civil Engin.** A water-tight chamber within which submarine construction or the like is carried on. **b** A hollow floating box or boat used as a floodgate for a dock or basin. **c** A "camel" for floating a sunken vessel. See **Caisson**. **2. a Air-Lock**, communicating with interior; **b** Bottom; **c** *Cutting Edge*; **d** Masonry.  
**caïsson disease, Med.** A *C* Cutting Edge; *D* Masonry disease induced by remaining unduly long in an atmosphere of high pressure, as in caissons, diving bells, etc. It is marked by neuralgic pains and paralytic symptoms.  
**caï'tiff** (kă'tĭf), *a.* [OF. *caïtif*, fr. L. *captivus* captive.] Base; wicked and mean; despicable. — *n.* A mean, despicable person.  
**caj'e-put** (kăj'ĕ-pŭt), *n.* **1.** Var. of **CAJUPUT**. **2.** The California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).  
**ca-jole'** (kă-jŏl'), *v. t. & i.*; **-JOLE'** (-jŏld'); **-JOL'ING** (-jŏl'ing). [F. *cajoler*.] To deceive with, or persuade by, fair words or other false persuasives; wheedle; coax.  
**ca-jole'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of cajoling; cajolery.  
**ca-jol'er-y** (-jŏl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* One who cajoles.  
**ca-jol'ery** (-jŏl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -*ERIES* (-ĭz). Act of cajoling.  
**Ca'jun** (kă'jŭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of **ACADIAN**.] In Louisiana, a person reputed to be of Acadian French descent.  
**caj'u-put** (kă'jŭ-pŭt), *n.* [Of Malayan origin; *kayu* tree + *pŭtĭh* white.] An East Indian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca*



**K = ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
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M



*leucadendron* yielding a pungent greenish oil (oil of *cajuput*), used as a stimulant and anodyne.

**cake** (kāk), *n.* 1. A small mass of dough baked; esp., such a mass of unleavened dough baked on both sides by turning. 2. A sweetened mixture of flour and other ingredients baked in a loaf or mass. 3. A griddlecake; pancake. 4. Matter congealed or molded into a solid mass, esp. into a rather flat form; as, a *cake* of soap.

— *v. t. & i.*: **CAKED** (kākt); **CAK'ING** (kāk'ing). To form or harden into a cake or mass.

**cake'walk** ('wōk'), *n.* A form of entertainment, of American negro origin, in which a prize of cake is given for what are considered the most accomplished steps and figures in walking, usually to a musical accompaniment.

— *v. i.* To do, or walk as in, a cakewalk. — **cake'walk'er**, *n.*

**Cal'a-bar' bean** (kāl'ā-bār'; kāl'ā-bār). The highly poisonous seed of a climbing fabaceous plant (*Physostigma venenosum*) of tropical Africa. It is used as a myotic, and in tetanus, neuralgia, and rheumatic diseases.

**cal'a-bash** (kāl'ā-bāsh), *n.* [From Sp., fr. Ar. *qar'* gourd + *abās* dry.] 1. A gourd. 2. The hard-shelled fruit of a certain tropical American tree (*calabash tree*); also, the tree itself (*Crescentia cujete*), of the bignonina family. 3. A utensil made from a calabash.

**cal'a-ba-zil'ia** (kāl'ā-bā-sel'yā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *calabaza* gourd.] A wild squash (*Cucurbita foetidissima*) of California and Mexico, having a very large root.

**cal'a-ber**, **cal'a-bar** (kāl'ā-bēr), *n.* [F. *Calabre* Calabria.] Orig., a kind of deep-brown squirrel fur, from Calabria; now, in commerce, the gray fur of a Siberian squirrel.

**cal'a-bose'** (kāl'ā-boos'), *n.* [Sp. *calabozo* dunceon.] A prison; a jail. *Local, U. S.*

**cal'a-di-um** (kā-lā'di-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kaladi*, name of a plant.] *Hort.*, a Any cultivated plant of a genus (*Cyrtosperma*) of South American aroids. b The taro, or elephant's-ear.

**cal'a-man'co** (kāl'ā-mān'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES (-kōz). A checked, satin-twilled woolen stuff; also, a garment of it.

**cal'a-man'grer wood** (kāl'ā-mān'grēr). The hazel-brown wood of an East Indian tree (*Diospyros nitida*) of the ebony family.

**cal'a-ma-ry** (kāl'ā-mā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [LL. *calamarius* inksand, fr. L. *calamus* a reed pen.] A squid.

**cal'a-mine** (-mīn; -mīn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *cadmia*.] *Min.*, a A native hydrous silicate of zinc, (ZnOH)<sub>2</sub> SiO<sub>3</sub>.

b Native zinc carbonate, ZnCO<sub>3</sub>; smithsonite.

— *v. t.*; -MINED (-mīnd; -mīnd); -MIN'ING (-mīn'ing). To coat with calamine.

**cal'a-mint** (-mīnt), *n.* [L. *calamintha*, Gr. *καλαμίνθη*, *καλἀμίνθος*.] Any of a genus (*Clinopodium*, syn. *Calamintha*) of menthaceous herbs or undershrubs of the north temperate zone; esp., a species (*Clinopodium calamintha*) often called *calamint* balm.

**cal'am'i-tous** (kā-lām'i-tōs), *a.* [L. *calamitosus*.] Producing, or attended with, calamity; making wretched. — **Syn.** Deplorable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, sad, unfortunate.

— **cal'am'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **cal'am'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

**cal'am'i-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *calamitas*.] 1. A state of deep distress or misfortune; misery. 2. Any great misfortune. — **Syn.** Catastrophe, cataclysm; mishap, mischance; affliction, adversity. See **DISASTER**.

**cal'a-mus** (kāl'ā-mūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., a reed.] The sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) or its aromatic root.

**cal-lash'** (kā-lāsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche*; of Slavonic origin.] 1. A kind of light, low-wheeled carriage with a top or hood. 2. A carriage hood or top that can be thrown back. 3. A kind of hood formerly worn by ladies.

**cal'a-thus** (kāl'ā-thūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THI (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. *κάλαθος*.] *Class. Antiq.* A vase-shaped basket; esp., a woman's workbasket. In art it often typifies maidenhood.

**cal-ca'te-um** (kāl-kā'tē-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NEA (-nē-ā). [L., the heel, fr. *calx*, *calceus*, the heel.] *Anat.* The great bone of the heel.

**cal'car** (kāl'kār), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CARIA (kāl-kār'ī-ā). [L., a spur, fr. *calx*, *calceus*, heel.] *Bot. & Zool.* A spur.

**cal'ca-rate** (kā-rāt), *a.* [LL. *calcaratus*. See **CALCAR**.] Having a calcar, or spur; spurred.

**cal'ca-re-ous** (kāl-kār'ē-ūs; 3), *a.* [L. *calcarius*. See **CALX**.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, or containing, calcite or calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime.

**cal'ce-ate** (kāl'sē-āt), *a.* [L. *calceatus*, *p. p.* of *calceare* to shoe, *calceus* shoe, *calx*, *calceus*, heel.] Wearing shoes; shod.

**cal'ce-at'ed** (kāl'sē-āt'ēd), *a.* Calceate.

**cal'ce-i-form** ('i-fōrm'), *a.* [L. *calceus* shoe + *form*.] Shaped like a slipper, as the lip in flowers of certain orchids.

**cal'ce-o-la-ri-a** (kāl'sē-ō-lār'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calceolaris* shoemaker, fr. *calceolus* a little shoe.] Any of a genus (*Faqelia*) of plants, of the figwort family, cultivated for their pouch-shaped flowers, which are mottled with yellow or purple. They are chiefly natives of South America.

**cal'ces** (kāl'sēs), *n.*, *L. pl.* of **CALX**.

**Cal'chas** (kāl'kās), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κάλλης*.] *Gr. Myth.* The prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

**cal'cic** (kāl'sīk), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calceus*, lime.] Derived from or containing calcium or lime (calcium oxide).

**cal-cif'er-ous** (kāl-sīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calceus*, lime + *-ferous*.] Bearing, producing, or containing calcite, or carbonate of lime.

**cal-cif'ic** ('īk), *a.* Calciferous.

**cal'ci-fi-ca'tion** (kāl'sī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Process of calcifying; conversion into lime; deposition of insoluble lime salts in a tissue or the like.

**cal'ci-fy** (kāl'sī-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *calx*, *calceus*, lime + *-fy*.] To make or become stony or calcareous by deposition or secretion of salts of lime.

**cal'ci-mine** (-mīn; -mīn), *n.* Also **kaisomine**. [L. *calx*, *calceus*, lime.] A kind of white or colored wash for a ceiling or other plastering. — *v. t.*; -MINED (-mīnd; -mīnd); -MIN'ING (-mīn'ing). To wash or cover with calcimine.

**cal'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act, process, or product of calcining.

**cal-cin'a-to-ry** (kāl-sīn'ā-tō-rī; kāl'sīn-), *a.* Serving for calcination.

**cal-cine'** (kāl-sīn'; kāl'sīn), *v. t. & i.*; -CINED (-sīnd'; -sīnd); -CIN'ING. [From F., fr. L. *calx*, *calceus*, lime.] 1. To make or become powdery or friable by heat. 2. To oxidize, as by heat.

**cal'cite** (kāl'sīt), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calceus*, lime.] *Min.* Native calcium carbonate, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, including chalk, marble, etc.

**cal'ci-um** (-sī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calx*, *calceus*, lime.] *Chem.* A soft silver-white metal, occurring only in combination. Sp. gr. 1.56; symbol, *Ca*; at. wt., 40.07.

**calcium carbide**. A crystalline solid, CaC<sub>2</sub>, colorless when pure, but often resembling gray limestone. It is used for the generation of acetylene.

**calcium chloride**. *Chem.* A compound, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, used as a drying agent and in making chlorine.

**calcium light**. See **LIMELIGHT**.

**calc'-sin'ter**, *n.* [G. *kalksinter*; *kalk* (L. *calx*, *calceus*) lime + *sinter sinter*.] Calcareous sinter, or travertine.

**calc'-spar'**, **calc'spar'**, *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *spar*.] Calcite.

**calc'-in'fa**, **calc'-tuff'**, *n.* [G. *kalk* (L. *calx*) lime + E. *tufa*.] *Min.* Calcareous tufa. See **TUFA**, **TRAVERTINE**.

**cal'cu-la-ble** (kāl'kū-lā-b'l), *a.* That may be calculated.

**cal'cu-late** (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd; 24); -LAT'ING. [L. *calculus*, *p. p.* of *calculari* to calculate, *calculus* a stone used in reckoning, *calx*, *calceus*, limestone.] 1. To determine by mathematical processes; reckon; compute. 2. To adjust for a purpose; adapt. 3. To plan; expect; think; "reckon." *Local, U. S.*

— *v. i.* 1. To forecast consequences; estimate. 2. To count or rely; — used with *upon* or *on*.

**cal'cu-la'tion** ('lā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act, process, or result of calculating; reckoning; estimate. 2. An expectation based on circumstances; forecast. — **Syn.** See **PRUDENCE**.

**cal'cu-la-tive** (kāl'kū-lā-tīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation; involving, or inclined to, calculation.

**cal'cu-la'tor** ('lā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who calculates. 2. A set or book of tables for facilitating computations. b A calculating machine, i. e., a machine for the mechanical performance of mathematical operations.

**cal'cu-lous** (-lūs), *a.* 1. Hard like a stone; gritty. 2. *Med.* Caused or characterized by a calculus or calculi.

**cal'cu-lus** (-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. *calculus*. See **CALCULATE**.] 1. A solid concretion formed in the body, as in the bladder or kidneys. 2. A method of computation; esp., a branch of higher mathematics (*differential and integral calculus*) by which problems involving motion or constant variation are solved. 3. A book containing the principles of this science.

**cal-da'ri-um** (kāl-dār'ī-ūm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rī-ā). [L., fr. *caldus*, *calidus*, hot.] The hot room of the Roman thermæ.

**cal-de'ra** (kāl-dē'rā), *n.* [Sp., lit., a caldron.] *Phys. Geog.* A very large crater produced by a gigantic explosion, usually open at one side. b A crater produced by fusion of the core of a volcano and the falling in of its summit.

**cal'dron**, **caul'dron** (kōl'drōn), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, *calere* to be warm.] A large kettle or boiler.

|| **cal'èche**' (kāl'ēsh'), *n.*; *pl.* CALÈCHES (-ēz; F. *Jēsh'*). [F.] 1. = **CALASH**; — usually with reference to continental European countries. 2. In Quebec, Canada, a two-wheeled vehicle with a folding hood or top.

**Cal'e-do-ni-a** (kāl'ē-dō-nī-ā), *n.* [L.] Scotland. — **Cal'e-dō-ni-an** (-ān), *a.* & *n.* *All Poet. or Rhetorical*.

**cal'e-fa'cient** (kāl'ē-fā'shēnt), *a.* [L. *calificiens*, *p. pr.* of *calificare* to warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] Making warm; heating. — *n.* A calefactant remedy.

**cal'e-fac'tion** ('fāk'shūn), *n.* [L. *calificatio*.] A warming; state of being warmed. — **cal'e-fac'tive** (-tīv), *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, soft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**cal'e-fac'to-ry** (-fák'tō-rī), *a.* [*L. calefactorius.*] Making hot; producing or communicating heat. — *n.* An apartment in a monastery warmed and used as a sitting room.  
**cal'e-fy** (kāl'ē-i), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [*L. calere* to be warm + *-fy.*] To make or grow warm or hot.  
**cal'en-dar** (-ēn-dār), *n.* [*L. kalendarius* an account book, *kalendae, calendae.*] 1. A system of reckoning time; an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as years, months, etc., adapted to civil life. 2. A table or set of tables showing the divisions of a given year, referring the days of each month to the days of the week, etc. 3. A pattern. *Obs.* 4. A list; and schedule; esp., *Law*, a list of causes to be tried.  
 — *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar; register.

**cal'en-der** (-dēr), *n.* [*Per. qalandar.*] One of a sect or order of wandering mendicant dervishes.  
**cal'en-der** (-dēr), *n.* [*From LL., fr. L. cylindrus* cylinder.] A machine for calendaring cloth, etc. — *v. t.* To press, as cloth, paper, etc., between rollers so as to glaze or water it.  
 — *cal'en-der-er, n.*

**cal'ends, kal'ēnds** (kāl'ēnds), *n. pl.* [*From AS., fr. L. kalendae, calendae, calendae.*] The first day of the month, among the ancient Romans.

**ca-len'du-la** (kā-lēn'dū-lā), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. calendae* the calendae, when the plant was supposed to blossom.] Any of a genus (*Calendula*) of asteraceous plants, the pot marigolds, natives of temperate regions.

**cal'en-ture** (kāl'ēn-tūr), *n.* [*F., fr. Sp., fr. L. calere* to be warm.] *Med.* A tropical fever attributed to heat. *Obs.*  
**ca-les-cent** (kā-lēs'ēnt), *a.* [*L. calescens, p. pr. of calescere, inchoative of calere* to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **ca-les-cence** (-ēns), *n.*

**calf** (kāl), *n.* The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.  
**calf** (kāl), *n.; pl. CALVES* (kāvz), [*AS. caalf.*] 1. The young of the cow; also, the young of any of various other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, whale, etc. 2. Leather made of calfskin. 3. An awkward or silly youth. *Colloq.* 4. A small mass of ice set free from a coast glacier or from an iceberg or floe. (*Sens.*) *n.*

**calf/skin** ('skīn), *n.* 1. The skin of a calf. 2. = CALF, 2.  
**calf'ban** (kāl'f-bān), *n.* A savage and deformed slave in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

**cal'ber** (-bēr), [*F. calibre.*] 1. *Gunnery.* The diameter of a projectile or of the bore of a firearm. 2. The diameter of a round body; esp., the internal diameter of a hollow cylinder. 3. Capacity of mind; hence: degree of excellence or importance; quality.

**cal'i-brate** (-brāt), *v. t.;* -BRAT'ED (-brāt'ēd); -BRAT'ING. To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; also, to determine or rectify the graduation of. — **cal'i-brat'ion** (-brāt'shūn), *n.*

**cal'i-che** (kā-lē'chā), *n.* [*Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. caliche*, a pebble in a brick, a flake of lime.] *Min.* Any of various mineral deposits; specif.: a Native Chile saltpeter, containing from 50 to 75 per cent of sodium nitrate. b. A calcareous deposit, sometimes gold-bearing, of Arizona.

**cal'i-cle** (kāl'i-kī), *n.* [*L. caliculus, dim. of calix, -licis, cup.*] *Zool.* Any of various cuplike cavities or structures, as one of the cavities of a coral containing the polyps.

**cal'i-co** (kāl'i-kō), *n.; pl. -COES* (-kōz). [*So called because first imported from Calicut, in the East Indies.*] 1. Orig., cotton cloth of any kind imported, first in 1631, from India and the East; also, later, any of various cotton stuffs of European make. 2. Plain white cotton cloth. *Eng.* 3. A kind of cheap cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern. *U. S.* — *a.* Looking like calico; — often applied to an animal, as a horse, marked with conspicuous patches of color. *Colloq., U. S.*

**cal'i-co-back'** (-bāk'), *n.* The calico bass.  
**calico bass.** An edible fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis sparoides*) of the United States, allied to the sunfishes; — called also *strawberry bass*.

**calico bush.** The mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) — called also calico flower and calico tree. *U. S.*

**cal'if, cal'i-fate, etc.** Vars. of CALIPH, etc.

**Cal'i-for'ni-an** (kāl'i-fōr'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to California. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of California.

**cal'i-for'nite** (-nīt), *n.* [*It is found in Siskiyou County, California.*] *Min.* A compact variety of vesuvianite of an olive-green or grass-green color closely resembling jade.

**cal'ig'i-nous** (kā-lī'gī-nūs), *a.* [*L. caliginosus.*] Dim; obscure. *Archaic.* — **i-nos'i-ty** (-nōs'i-tī), *n.* *Archaic.*

**cal'i-pash** (kāl'i-pāsh; kāl'i-pāsh'), *n.* A fatty greenish part of a turtle next to the upper shell, esteemed as food.

**cal'i-pee** (kāl'i-pē; kāl'i-pē'), *n.* A fatty yellowish part of a turtle attached to the lower shell, esteemed as food.

**cal'i-per, cal'i-per** (kāl'i-pēr), *n.* [*From caliber.*] 1. An instrument with two legs, usually bent and joined with a hinge or spring, used to measure the thickness of objects or the distance between surfaces; — usually in *pl.* 2. A graduated rod or rule with one fixed and one sliding jaw; a caliper rule. — *v. t. & i.* To measure by calipers.



Calipers. 1 Outside; 2 Inside.

**cal'iper, or cal'iper, rule.** A rulelike scale with an adjustable jaw.

**cal'iph, cal'if** (kāl'if; kāl'if), *n.* [*From F., fr. Ar. khalīfah.*] Successor; — a title of the successors of Mohammed as temporal and spiritual rulers, now claimed by the sultans of Turkey.

**cal'i-phate** (kāl'i-fāt), *n.* Office or dominion of a caliph.  
**cal'i-sa'ya bark** (kāl'i-sā'yā), *Pharm.* A yellow variety of Peruvian bark (*from Cinchona calisaya*), containing at least two per cent of quinine. See PERUVIAN BARK.

**cal'is-then'ics, cal'is-then'ics** (-is-thēn'iks), *n.* (*See -ics.*) [*Gr. κάλος* body + *σθένος* strength.] Science, art, or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and gracefulness. — **cal'is-then'ic, cal'is-then'ic** (-ik), *a.*

**cal'i-ver** (kāl'i-vēr; kāl'i-vēr'), *n.* [*From caliber.*] An early form of harquebus.  
**cal'lix** (kāl'iks; kāl'iks), *n.; pl. CALICES* (kāl'i-sēz). [*L.*] 1. A cup. 2. = CALYX. *Rare.*

**calc, caulk** (kōk), *v. t.* [*From OF, fr. L. calcare, fr. calx* heel.] 1. To drive oakum, cotton, etc., into the seams of (a boat, etc.) to prevent leaking. 2. *Mech.* To tighten (a joint formed by overlapping metal plates, as in a boiler or a ship's hull) by driving the edge of one plate hard down on or into the surface of the other with a calking iron; hence, to make water-tight or steam-tight, as a boiler, by such means; also, to hammer, as a plate, the edge of a rivet, etc., in so doing. 3. To stop up the crevices of, as windows.

**calc, n.** 1. A metal point on the shoe of a horse or an ox to prevent slipping. 2. An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of a shoe or boot, to prevent slipping. *U. S.* — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with calks. 2. To wound with a calc, as a horse's leg.

**calc'er** (kōk'ēr), *n.* A calc on a shoe.  
**calc'er, caulk'er, n.** One who calks ships, etc.  
**calc'in** (kōk'in; kāl'k'in), *n.* = 2d CALK, 1.

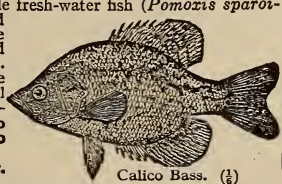
**call** (kōl), *v. t.* [*AS. ceallian.*] 1. To utter in a loud or distinct voice; hence; to read over (a list, or roll, of names) loudly; proclaim; announce, esp. with authority; as, to call a halt. 2. To summon with a call; summon; also, *Archaic*, to invite or bid. 3. To rouse from sleep, or summon to get up, by a call. 4. To invoke; appeal to. 5. To call for; bring into action or discussion, as a law case. 6. To attract (animals) by an imitative call. 7. To invite or command to meet; convoke, as Congress. 8. To summon to a particular duty, office, or employment. 9. To name; address. 10. To regard or characterize as; consider; as, do you call that fair? 11. To estimate or consider as being approximately; as, they call the distance ten miles. 12. To demand payment of; as, to call a loan. 13. *Poker.* To summon to a show of hands, by seeing the bet. 14. *Billiards, Pool, etc.* To name or designate the particulars (as to the balls, the pocket, etc.) of (a shot about to be played). *U. S.* — *Syn.* Assemble, collect, convene; invite, bid.

to call back. a. To recall, or summon back. b. To take back; retract. — to c. up. a. To summon from below; recall, as to the mind. b. To summon before a court or the like; to bring under consideration; as, to call up a bill in a legislative body.

— *v. i.* 1. To speak in a loud distinct voice; cry; shout. 2. To make a brief visit.

— *n.* 1. Act of calling or that which is made or done by way of calling. 2. A roll call; as, the call of the House. 3. A name or thing called or indicated by calling; as, his call was "heads." 4. A summons or invitation; a bidding; as: a summons or signal on a drum, bugle, etc. b. A divine vocation or prompting to a special service or duty; also, an invitation to become the pastor or minister of a church. 5. A requirement or appeal; also, the occasion of the requirement; demand; claim; specif., a duty, need, or occasion. 6. A short, usually formal, visit; as, to make a call on a neighbor. 7. *Hunting.* A note or strain blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. 8. The cry of a bird or other animal; also, a noise or cry, or a pipe, whistle, or other instrument to call birds, etc., by imitating their note or cry. 9. A demand for the payment of money; an assessment. 10. The right to demand a certain amount of stock, grain, or other commodity, at a fixed price, at or within a certain time agreed on. In stock gambling the transaction is closed by payment of the difference in value, if any, in favor of the holder of the call. Cf. *PUT. Brokers' Cant.* — *Syn.* Shout, cry; summons, convocation; invitation, bidding; demand, requirement, appeal, requisition; visit.

**call'la** (kāl'lā), *n., or calla lily.* *Hort.* A familiar cultivated



Calico Bass. (1/2)

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



araceous plant (*Aroides aethiopicum*), with a large white spathe and a yellow spadix.

**call'er** (kôl'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, calls.

**call'let** (kâl'ēt; kâl'ēt; 24), *n.* A trull or prostitute. *Obs.*

**cal-lig'ra-phy** (kâ-lîg'ra-fî), *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγραφία*; *κάλλος* beauty + *γράφω* to write.] 1. Fair or elegant writing or penmanship. 2. Handwriting or penmanship in general; hand. — **cal-lig'ra-pher** (-fēr), **cal-lig'ra-phist** (-îst), *n.*

**cal'l'i-graph'ic** (kâl'î-gráf'îk), *a.* Of or pert. to calligraphy.

**call'ing** (kôl'îng), *n.* 1. Act of one that calls (in any sense); as: a **A** crying aloud. b **A** convocation, as of Parliament. c **An** invitation; a summons. 2. Vocation; business. — **Syn.** See OCCUPATION.

**Cal-li'o-pe** (kâ-lî'ô-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Καλλιόπη*; *κάλλος* beauty + *ὤψ, ὄπός*, voice.] 1. *Class. Myth.* The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry. 2. [l. c.] A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles played by keys.

**cal'li-pash**, **cal'li-per**, **cal'lis-then'ic**. Vars. of CALIPASH, CALIPER, etc.

**Cal-lis'to** (kâ-lîs'tô), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Καλλιστώ*.] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph loved by Zeus, and changed into a bear by Artemis. Zeus placed her in the sky as a constellation.

**cal'li-thump** (kâl'î-thûmp'), *n.* A boisterous parade, with blowing of tin horns and other discordant noises; also, a burlesque serenade; a charivari. *U. S.*

**call loan**. A loan repayable on demand.

**call money**. Money loaned or ready to be loaned on call.

**cal-los-i'ty** (kâ-lôs'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). 1. State or quality of being callous; callousness. 2. A hard or thickened place on the skin, or on the bark of a plant.

**cal'lous** (kâl'ūs), *a.* [L. *callosus*, fr. *callum, callus*, callous skin.] 1. Hardened; having a callosity or callosities. 2. Insensible; unfeeling. — **Syn.** Hard, indurated. — **cal'lously-ly**, *adv.* — **cal'lous-ness**, *n.*

**cal'loused** (-ûst), *a.* Rendered callous; hardened.

**cal'low** (kâl'ô), *a.* [AS. *calu*.] 1. Unfedged, as a bird. 2. Immature; green; as, a *cal'low* youth. 3. Pertaining to an unfedged bird or a youth.

**cal'vus** (-ûs), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALVUSES (-êz; 24), L. CALLI (-î). [L. 1. a **A** callosity. b **A** substance exuded around the fragments of a broken bone and aiding repair. 2. *Bot.* The soft parenchymatous tissue which forms over any wounded surface of a stem. — *v. i.* To form a callus.]

**calm** (kâm), *n.* [F. *calme*, prob. fr. LL. *cauma* heat, Gr. *καύμα* burning heat.] Freedom from motion or disturbance; tranquillity; quiet; serenity. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become calm. — **Syn.** Still, quiet, allay, pacify, tranquilize, soothe, compose. — **a.** 1. Not stormy; still; quiet. 2. Undisturbed by passion or emotion; tranquil. **Syn.** Cool, composed, collected, unruffled, tranquil, serene, placid, peaceful. — **Calm**, tranquil, serene, placid, peaceful. **Calm**, primarily applied to sea or weather, usually conveys an implicit contrast with its opposite, *stormy*, and suggests freedom, real or assumed, from agitation of whatever sort. *Tranquil* implies a more settled inner quiet than *calm*, with less suggestion of previous agitation overcome; as, "the *tranquil* beauty of Greek sculpture." *Serene* suggests a lofty and unclouded tranquillity; as, a *serenity* unruffled by cares. *Placid* connotes contentment, and suggests an unruffled and equable aspect or temper; as, the *placid* common sense of Franklin. *Peaceful* implies repose, or attainment of undisturbed tranquillity.

**calm'a-tive** (kâl'mâ-tîv; kâm'ô-tîv), *a.* Producing a calming effect; sedative. — *n.* A calmativ medicine.

**calm'ly**, *adv.* In a calm manner or way.

**calm'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being calm.

**calm'y** (kâm'y), *a.* [From CALM, *n.*] *Cal'm. Poetic.*

**cal'o-mel** (kâl'ô-mēl), *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *μέλας* black.] *Chem.* Mercurous chloride, HgCl, much used in medicine as a mercurial, purgative, and anthelminthic.

**cal'o-res'cence** (kâl'ô-rēs'ēns), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* Transmutation of obscure heat rays into light rays.

**ca-lor'ic** (kâ-lôr'îk), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] 1. *Physics.* The principle of heat, a supposed imponderable fluid to which the phenomena of heat and combustion were formerly erroneously ascribed. 2. Heat. — *a.* Of or pertaining to heat. — **cal'o-ric'i'ty** (kâl'ô-rîs'î-tî), *n.*

**cal'o-rie** (kâl'ô-rî), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* Any of several thermal units; as: a The amount of heat (*small calorie*) required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. b The amount of heat (*large, or great, calorie*) required to raise a kilogram of water one degree centigrade; i. e., 1,000 small calories.

**cal'o-ric'ic** (-rî'îk), *a.* [L. *calorificus*; *calor* heat + *facere* to make.] Producing heat; heating.

**ca-lor'i-fi-ca'tion** (kâ-lôr'î-fî-kâ'sh'ûn), *n.* Production of heat, esp. animal heat.

**cal'o-ric'ics** (kâl'ô-rî'îks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [See CALORIFIC.] 1. *Physics.* The science of heat; esp., the old doctrine ascribing the phenomena of heat and combustion to caloric. 2. The technics of artificial heating.

**cal'o-rim'e-ter** (-rîm'ê-tēr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat. — **cal'o-rim'e-try** (-trî), *n.* — **cal'o-rî-met'ric** (kâ-lôr'î-mēt'rik), **-met'ri-cal** (-rî-kâl), *a.*

**ca-lotte'** (kâ-lôt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cale* a sort of flat cap.] A close, plain skullcap, as of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.

**cal'o-yer** (kâl'ô-yēr; kâ-lô'îr), *n.* [F., fr. NGR. *καλόγερος*, lit., good old man.] A monk of the Eastern Church.

**cal'pac** (kâl'pâk), *n.* [Turk. *kalpâq*.] A large cap of cal'pack (sheepskin, felt, or the like, worn by Orientals.

**cal'te-mon'ern** (kâl'tē-mō'nēr), *n.* [Mex. *acalitepon*.] See GILA MONSTER.

**cal'trop** (kâl'trôp), *n.* [AS. *coltræppe, calcetæppe*, a sort cal'trap (kâl'trâp)] of thistle. 1. *Mil.* An instrument with four iron points so disposed that when it lies on the ground one point always projects upward. 2. *Bot.* Any of several plants bearing stout spines on the fruit or flower heads; as: a The star thistle. b Any species of either of two genera (*Tribulus* and *Kallstromia*) of the bean-caper family.

**cal'u-met** (kâl'û-mēt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calamus* reed.] The ceremonial pipe, or pipe of peace, of the North American Indians.

**ca-lum'ni-ate** (kâ-lûm'ni-ât), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ât'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *calumniatus*, p. p. of *calumniari* to calumniate. See CALUMNY.] To accuse falsely and maliciously; slander. — **Syn.** See ASPERSE. — *v. i.* To utter calumnies.

**ca-lum'ni-a'tion** (-â'sh'ûn), *n.* Act of calumniating; slandering; also, a calumny.

**ca-lum'ni-a'tor** (-lûm'ni-â'tôr), *n.* One who calumniates, slanderous. — **Syn.** Defamatory, opprobrious, libelous.

**cal'um'ny** (kâl'ûm-nî), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nîz). [L. *calumniâ*, fr. *calvi* to devise tricks, deceive.] False accusation maliciously made or reported to injure another; slander.

**cal-va'ri-a** (kâl-vâ'rî-â), *n.* [L. *calvaria*.] See CALVARY.]

**cal-va'ri-um** (-vâ'rî-ûm). *Anat.* The dome-like upper portion of the cranium. — **cal-va'ri-âl** (-âl), *a.*

**Cal-va-ry** (kâl-vâ-rî), *n.* [L. *calvaria* a bare skull, deriv. of *calvus* bald.] 1. The place, outside the ancient city of Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 33. 2. [l. c.; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz).] *B. C. Ch.* A representation in the open air, as on a hill near a city, of the crucifixion of Christ; also, a series of representations, as in a chapel, of the various scenes of Christ's Passion; sometimes, the church or chapel provided with such representations.

**calve** (kâv), *v. i.*; CALVED (kâvd); CALVING. [AS. *cal-fian*.] 1. To give birth to a calf; — said of the cow, doe, etc. 2. To separate or break so that a calf or calves become detached; — said of an iceberg or glacier. — *v. t.* To give birth to (a calf).

**Cal'vin-ism** (kâl'vîn-îz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the French theologian John Calvin (1509-64), including election or predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, effectual calling, and the perseverance of the saints. Calvinism emphasizes the sovereignty of God in the bestowal of grace.

**Cal'vin-ist** (-îst), *n.* A follower of Calvin; an adherent of Calvinism.

**Cal'vin-ist'ic** (-îs'tîk), *a.* Of or pert. to Calvin or Cal'vin-ist'ic'ity (-tî-kîl) *vînim*; following Calvin.

**cal-vi'ti-es** (kâl-vîsh'î-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Baldness.

**calx** (kâks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALXES (kâk'sēz; 24), L. CALCES (kâl'sēz). [L., limestone.] The friable residue left when a metal or mineral has been calcined.

**cal'y-ces** (kâl'y-sēz), *n.* *L. pl.* of CALYX.

**cal-y'ic-nal** (kâ-lîs'î-nâl), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Pertaining to cal'y-cine (kâl'y-sîn; -sîn) or resembling a calyx.

**cal'y-cle** (kâl'y-k'l), *n.* [L. *calyculus* small flower bud, dim. of *calyx*.] *Bot.* An epicalyx. — **ca-lyc'uo-lar** (kâ-lîk'û-lâr), *a.* — **ca-lyc'uo-late** (kâ-lîk'û-lât), *a.*

**Cal'y-do'ni-an** (kâl'y-dô'nî-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Calydon, an ancient city of Etolia, in Greece.

**Calydonian** boar hunt, *Gr. Myth.*, the pursuit, by a band of heroes, of the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon. Meleager slew the boar.

**Ca-lyp'so** (kâ-lîp'sô), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Καλυψώ*.] 1. In Homer's "Odyssey" a sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island, Ogygia. 2. [l. c.] A bog orchid (genus *Cytherea*), having a single white flower variegated with purple, pink, and yellow.

**ca-lyp'tra** (kâ-lîp'trâ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καλύπτρα* a covering for the head.] *Bot.* a In mosses, a thin hood or cap covering the mouth of the capsule. b Any caplike covering.

**ca'lyx** (kâl'yks; kâl'yks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALYXES (-êz; 24), L. CALYCES (kâl'yk'sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *κάλυξ*.] *Bot.* The external, usually green or foliaceous, part of a flower.

**cam** (kâm), *n.* *Mach.* A rotating or sliding piece or pro-



âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, îâ m, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; Ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cönnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thîn; nature, verdure (87);



jection, as on a wheel, for moving, or receiving motion from, a roller, pin, or the like, moving against its edge.

**ca-mail'** (kâ-mâl'), *n.* [F. *camail*, Pr. *cap-malh*, fr. L. *caput* head + source of E. *mail*.] A hood or neck guard of chain mail, esp. one hanging from the basinet or other headpiece. See BASINET. — **ca-mailed'** (kâ-mâld'), *a.*

|| **ca-ma'ra/dô-rië'** (kâ-mâ'ra/d'-'rê; -râd'ê-rê), *n.* [F.] Comradeship; good-fellowship.

**ca-ma-ri'l'a** (kâ-mâ-ri'l'â); *Sp.* kâ-mâ-rê'l'yâ), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A small chamber, as a king's private audience chamber. 2. A company of secret and irresponsible advisers of one in authority, as a king; cabal; clique; set.

**cam'as** (kâm'âs), *n.* [Amer. Indian name.] Any of a genus (*Quamasia*, esp. *Q. quamash*) of liliaceous plants of the western United States.

**cam'ber** (-bêr), *n.* [OF. *cambrè* bent, curved.] Slight convexity of a member or part; also, a piece of timber having a camber. — *v. t. & i.* To give camber to; to have camber.

**cam'bit** (-bîst), *n.* [F. *cambitte*, It. *cambita*, fr. *cambio* exchange. See CHANGE.] A banker or exchange broker; also, a book giving the exchange values of moneys, weights, and measures of various countries.

**cam'bi-um** (-bî-ûm), *n.* [LL., exchange.] *Bot.* The soft tissue from which new wood and bark originate in dicotyledonous and gymnospermous shrubs and trees.

**Cam'bri-an** (-brî-ân), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Wales (LL. *Cambria*); Welsh. *Poetic.* 2. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the earliest division of the Paleozoic era and the lowest systems of Paleozoic rocks. Plant fossils are scarcely recognizable, but every great animal type except the vertebrate is represented in the fossils of the Cambrian.

— *n.* 1. A native of Cambria, or Wales. *Poetic.* 2. *Geol.* The Cambrian period or system.

**cam'bric** (kâm'brîk), *n.* [From *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kambrîk*), a city of France.] 1. A fine, thin, white linen fabric. 2. A similar fabric of hard-spun cotton, often figured.

**cambric tea.** A beverage of hot water, esp. with milk and sugar, and little or no tea.

**came** (kâm), *pret.* of COME.

**came** (kâm), *n.* A slender grooved rod of cast lead, used in casements and stained-glass windows, to hold together the panes or pieces of glass; a lead.

**cam'el** (kâm'êl), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κάμηλος*; of Semitic origin.] 1. Either of two large ruminants peculiarly adapted for life in desert regions. The Arabian camel, or dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*), has one large dorsal hump; the Bactrian camel (*C. bactrianus*) has two. 2. A water-tight structure used to assist a vessel in passing through shallow water, or to raise sunken ships, remove rocks, etc. By admitting water, the camel may be sunk and attached to an object. As the water is pumped out, the camel tends to rise and lift that to which it is attached.

**cam'el-er** ('-êr'), *n.* A camel driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel.

**ca-mel/li-a** (kâ-mêl'i-â; -mêl'yâ), *n.* [After G. J. *Kamel*, or *Camelth*, a Jesuit.] An evergreen greenhouse shrub (*Thea japonica*), with red or white double roselike flowers.

**ca-mel'o-pard** (kâ-mêl'ô-pârd; kâm'êl'ô-pârd'), *n.* [LL. *camelopardus*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *καμηλοπάριδος*; *κάμηλος* camel + *πάριδος* leopard.] 1. The giraffe. 2. [cap.] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Ursa Major; the Giraffe.

**Cam'el-lot** (kâm'êl'ô-t), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the place where King Arthur had his palace and court.

**Cam'el's hair** (kâm'êlz), 1. The hair of the camel. 2. Cloth made of camel's hair; also, a fabric imitating this.

**Ca'mem'bert'** (kâ'mân'bâr'), *n.*, or **Camembert cheese.** A kind of soft, unpressed cream cheese made in the vicinity of Camembert, near Argentan, France.

**Ca-me'næ** (kâ-mê'nê), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CAMEENA (-nâ), [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Orig., nymphs of fountains or springs, later identified with the Greek Muses.

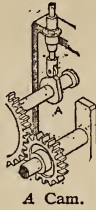
**cam'e-o** (kâm'ê-ô), *n.*; *pl.* EOS (-ôz), [It. *cammeo*.] A gem carved in relief; also, relief carving; — opposed to *intaglio*.

**cam'er-a** (kâm'êr-â), *n.*; *pl.* E.-ERAS (-âz), L. ERÆ (-rê) [LL., chamber. See CHAMBER.] 1. A chamber; *Law*, a judge's chamber; as, in *camera*. 2. A camera obscura; esp., *Photog.*, an apparatus so arranged that the image can be thrown on a surface sensitive to light.

**cam'er-al** (-âl), *a.* Of or pert. to a camera, or chamber; of or pertaining to a council, or chamber, having the management of state expenditures, etc.; hence, of or pert. to cameralists.

**cam'er-al-ist**, *n.* An economist who pays undue or exclusive attention to public revenue as a measure of national prosperity. — **cam'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

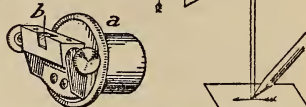
**cam'er-al-is'tic** (-is'tîk), *a.* Of or pert. to public finance.



**cam'er-al-is'tics** (-tîks), *n.* (See -ics.) Science of finance.

**cam'e-ra lu'ci-da** (kâm'ê-râ lû'si-dâ), [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *lucidus*, *lucida*, lucid, light.] *Optics.* An instrument which, by means of a prism or mirrors, causes an apparent image of an external object to appear as if projected upon a plane surface, so that the outlines may be conveniently traced.

**cam'e-ra ob-sc'u-ra** (ôb-skû-râ), [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *obscurus*, *obscura*, dark.] *Optics.* A darkened chamber or box having a Camera Lucida attached to a aperture through which light from external objects enters to form an image on the surface opposite.



**Cam'er-o-ni-an** (-êr-ô-ni-ân), *n.* A follower of Richard Cameron (d. 1680), Scottish Covenant and field preacher.

**Ca-mil'la** (kâ-mîl'â), *n.* [L.] In Vergil's *Æneid*, a fleet maiden, queen of the Volsci, slain by the Trojans.

|| **ca-mi'sa** (kâ-mê'sâ), *n.* [Sp. See CHEMISE.] A shirt or chemise; also, a kind of waist worn by women.

**cam'i-sade'** (kâm'i-sâd'); *pl.* -SADES (-sâdz'), *n.* [F. *cambricade*.] A night attack, orig. one in which the soldiers wore shirts over their armor as a means of recognition. *Archaic.*

**Cam'i-sard** (kâm'i-zârd), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *camisa* shirt.] One of the French Protestant insurgents of the Cévennes who, in 1702, rebelled against Louis XIV. because of persecutions following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

**ca-mi'se'** (kâ-mê'sê'), *n.* [Ar. *qamîs*.] A light, loose shirt, smock, or tunic.

**cam'i-sole** (kâm'i-sôl), *n.* [F.] 1. A kind of jacket or jersey with sleeves, formerly worn by men. 2. A woman's negligee jacket. 3. A kind of strait-jacket.

**Cam'lan** (kâm'lân), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the battle in which Arthur was mortally wounded.

**cam'let** (-lêt), *n.* [F. *camolet*.] 1. A beautiful Oriental fabric, or an imitation of it. 2. A garment of this material.

**cam'o-mile**, **cham'o-mile** (-ô-mîl), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *χαμαίμων*, lit., earth apple.] 1. Any of a genus (*Anthemis*) of Old World asteraceous herbs, esp. a certain European species (*A. nobilis*). This and related species contain a bitter antispasmodic and diaphoretic principle. 2. Any plant of an allied genus (*Matricaria*).

**Ca-mor'ra** (kâ-mô'r-â; It. *kâ-môr'râ*), *n.* [It.] A secret organization formed at Naples, Italy, and used for political and for criminal ends. — **Ca-mor'rist** (-iz'm), *n.* — **Ca-mor'rist** (-ist), *n.*

**camp** (kâmp), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *campus* plain, field.] 1. The spot on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter. 2. A tent or a collection of tents, huts, etc.; encampment. 3. The body of persons encamped. 4. Fig., military service or life. 5. A camping out or encamping. 6. A body of partisans or the position defended by them. 7. A lodge or local division of certain patriotic societies. U. S. 8. A mining town which has rapidly sprung up. *Western U. S.*

— *v. t.* To put into camp; to afford lodging for. — *v. i.* To lodge in a camp; — often used *with out*.

**cam-paign'** (kâm-pân'), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. L. *Campania* the plain about Naples, *campus* field.] 1. A series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war. 2. A series of operations to bring about some result.

— *v. i.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign. — **cam-paign-er**, *n.*

**cam'pa-ne-ro** (kâm'pâ-nê'rô), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rôz), [Sp., a bellman.] The bell bird of South America.

**cam'pa-ni'le** (kâm'pâ-nê'l-â), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NILI (-nê'l'E), E. -NILES (-lâz), [It., fr. It. & LL. *campana* bell.] A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church.

**cam'pa-nol'o-gy** (kâm'pâ-nôl'ô-jî), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-logy*.] Science or subject of bells; art of ringing bells.

**cam-pan'u-la** (kâm-pân'û-lâ), *n.* [LL., dim. of *campana* bell.] Any of various herbs (genus *Campanula*) bearing bell-shaped flowers.

**cam-pan'u-la'ceous** (-lâ'shûz), *a.* Belonging to a large



Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

K = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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family (*Campanulaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees; and the bellflower family, having an acrid juice, alternate leaves, and rather showy flowers.

**cam-pan'u-late** (kām-pān'ū-lāt), *a.* Bell-shaped.

**Camp'bell-ite** (kām'bēl-īt; kām'ēl.), *n. Eccl.* A member of the denomination called *Disciples of Christ*; — called *Campbellite* from the founder, Alexander Campbell (1788-1866), although the sect repudiates the nickname.

**camp chair**. A light chair that can be folded compactly.

**cam-pes'tral** (kām-pēs'trāl), *a.* [*L. campester*, fr. *campus* field.] Relating to a level field; specif., growing in or inhabiting a field or an open flat country.

**camp follower**. A civilian accompanying an army, as a sutler, servant, etc.

**cam'phene** (kām'fēn; kām-fēn'), *n. Chem.* A solid terpene,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , resembling, and related to, camphor.

**cam'phine** (kām'fēn; kām-fēn'), *n.* [From *CAMPHOR.*] 1. Rectified oil of turpentine. 2. A mixture of this substance with alcohol, used as an illuminant.

**cam'phol** (kām'fōl; -fōl). See *BORNEOL*.

**cam'phor** (kām'fēr), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *Ar. kāfir*.] A well-known gumlike, crystalline substance,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , obtained from a large evergreen lauraceous tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) found chiefly in Japan and Formosa.

**cam'pho-ra'ceous** (kām'fō-rā'shūs), *a.* Of the nature of camphor; like camphor.

**cam'phor-ate** (kām'fēr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING (-āt'ing). To impregnate or treat with camphor.

**cam'phor'ic** (kām-fōr'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, camphor.

**cam'phor-ous** (kām'fēr-ūs), *a.* Camphoraceous.

**cam'pi-on** (kām'pī-zhōn), *n.* Any of various plants (genera *Lycnis* and *Silene*), of the pink family, including several handsome garden species.

**camp meeting**. A religious gathering held, esp. by Methodists, for conducting a series of religious services in the open air or in a tent in some retired spot.

**cam'po** (kām'pō; kām'pō), *n.*; *pl.* -POS (-pōz). [It. See *CAMPUS*, *CAMP.*] In Italy, an open place in a town, sometimes smaller and less important architecturally than a piazza.

**camp stool**. A light stool that can be folded up compactly.

**cam'pus** (kām'pūs), *n.* [*L.*, a field.] 1. [*L. pl. CAMPI* (-pī)] *Roman Antig.* An open space, as for martial exercises. 2. The grounds of a college or school about the buildings or within the main inclosure. *U. S.*

**cam'py-lot'ro-pous** (kām'pī-lō'trō-pūs), *a.* [Gr. *καμπύλος* curved + *-tropyous*.] *Bot.* Having the nucleus and its integuments so curved that the apex is brought near the base; — said of an ovule or seed like that of the chickweed, goosefoot, etc.



**cam'wood'** (kām'wōōd'), *n.* The hard wood of an African fabaceous tree (*Baphia nitida*) used as a dyewood.

**can** (kān), *v. t. & i.*; *pres. sing.*, 1st & 3d *Chickweed* in *pers. can*, 2d *CANST* (kānst), *pl. can*; *pret. section.* Enlarged.

**CAN** (kōd), *Can*, *inf.*, is *ob.*, except *Scot.* or *dial.*, and the particles are now lacking in standard English. [AS. *cunnan*. The present *I can* (AS. *ic kann*) was orig. a *pret.*] 1. To know; understand. *Obs.* or, as *v. i.*, *Archæic*. 2. As an auxiliary; To be able (to do, accomplish, etc., what is indicated by the verb — expressed or understood — with which *can* is used); as, he *can* walk; I will do what I *can*.

**Syn.** *Can but, cannot but. Can but* is equivalent to *can only*; as, I *can but* speak; I *can do* no more. *Cannot but* is equivalent to *cannot help*, and often expresses moral necessity or constraint; as, we *cannot but* go. See *MAY*.

**can**, *n.* [AS. *canne*.] 1. A drinking cup. 2. A vessel or case of tinned iron or of sheet metal, of various forms; as, a *can* of tomatoes; an oil *can*; a milk *can*. Also, *U. S.*, a glass or earthenware jar used in preserving food.

— *v. t.*; **CANNED** (kānd); **CAN'NING**. To put in a can or cans; to preserve by sealing up in a can or cans. *CL. TIN. Chiefly U. S.*

**Ca'naan** (kā'nān), *n.* [*L. Chanaan*, Gr. *Χαναάν*, Heb. *Kna'an*.] 1. *Anc. Geog.* A region corresponding vaguely to modern Palestine. It was the "Land of Promise" of the Israelites. 2. Hence: A land of promise; heaven.

**Ca'naan-ite** (-īt), *n.* 1. *Lib.* A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham and grandson of Noah. *Gen. x.* 2. A member of one of the races or peoples occupying Palestine before the Hebrews.

**Ca'naan-it'ess** (-īt'ēs), *n.* A woman of Canaan.

**Ca'naan-it'ish** (-īt'īsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites, or like a Canaanite.

|| **ca-nā'da** (kā-nā'dā), *n.* [Sp.] A small cañon; a glen; also, an open valley. *Local, Western U. S.*

**Can'a-da bal'sam** (kān'ā-dā). The turpentine yielded by the balsam fir. It is a yellowish, viscid liquid, solidify-

ing in time to a transparent mass, and is much used as a transparent cement, esp. in microscopy.

**Canada robin**. The cedar bird.

**Ca-na'di-an** (kā-nā'dī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canada.

**Canadian hemp**, a common North American plant (*Apocynum cannabinum*) of the dogbane family, bearing greenish white flowers and long linear pods.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

**ca-na'il'e'** (kā-nā'l'; *F.* kā'nā'y'), *n.* [*F.*, prop., a pack of dogs, *L. canis* dog.] The lowest class of people; rabble.

**ca-nā-kin** (kān'ā-kīn). *Var.* of *CANNIKIN*.

**ca-nal'** (kā-nāl'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. canalis*.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A duct; a tubular passage or channel. 2. A water-course; a channel. *Obs.*, etc.: in physical geography, an arm of the sea, approximately uniform in width; — used chiefly in proper names; as, *Portland Canal*; *Lynn Canal*. 3. An artificial channel filled with water, designed for navigation, irrigation, etc. 4. Any of various narrow seasonal markings on the planet Mars. They are thought by many astronomers to be due to vegetation.

**canal boat**. A boat for use on a canal (sense 3).

**can'a-li-c'ular** (kān'ā-lik'ū-lār), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Pert. to, like, or provided with, a canalculus or canaliculus.

**can'a-li-c'ulate** (-lik'ū-lāt) *a.* [*L. canaliculatus* chanca-li-c'ulāt'ed (-lāt'ēd) *nelled.*] Channeled; grooved.

**can'a-li-c'ulus** (-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [*L.* dim. of *canalis* channel. See *CANAL.*] Lit., a small groove or channel; *Anat. & Zool.*, a minute canal, esp. in bone.

**ca-nal'i-za'tion** (kā-nāl'i-zā'shōn; kān'ā-lī-), *n.* 1. Act of canalizing. 2. A system of canals or conduits.

**ca-nal'ize** (kā-nāl'īz; kān'ā-līz), *v. t.* To provide with canals; make like a canal.

**ca-nal'er** (kā-nāl'ēr), *n.* Also **ca-nal'er**. One who works on a canal boat; also, a canal boat.

|| **ca'na'p'e'** (kā'nā'pā'), *n.* [*F.*, orig., a couch with mosquito curtains. See *CANOPEY*.] 1. A sofa or divan. 2. *Cookery*. A slice or piece of bread fried in butter or oil, on which anchovies, mushrooms, etc., are served.

**ca-nard'** (kā-nārd'; *F.* kā'nār'), *n.* [*F.*, lit., a duck.] An extravagant or absurd report set afloat to hoax the public.

**Can'a-rese'**. *Var.* of *KANARESE*.

**ca-na'ry** (kā-nā'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [From the *Canary Islands*.] 1. An antiquated dance resembling the jig. 2. Wine made on the Canary Islands, resembling Madeira.

3. A canary bird. 4. A light yellow color, like that of a canary bird. 5. Short for *CANARY GRASS*, etc. — *v. i.* To perform the canary (dance). *Obs.*

**canary bird**. A small finch (*Serinus canaria*) native of the Canary Islands, the Azores, etc., now the commonest of all cage birds.

**canary grass**. A Canary Island grass (*Phalaris canariensis*), producing canary seed. b Any species of peppergrass (genus *Lepidium*), the pods of which are sometimes fed to cage birds.

**canary seed**. The seed of the canary grass, used as food for cage birds.

**ca-nas'ter** (kā-nās'tēr), *n.* [Sp. *canasta*. See *CANISTER.*] A kind of coarse tobacco for smoking, formerly imported from South America in rush baskets.

**can'can** (kān'kān; *F.* kān'kän'), *n.* [*F.*] A rollicking French dance accompanied by indecorous or extravagant postures and gestures. — **can'can-ing**, *p. a.*

**can'cel** (kān'sēl), *v. t.*; -CELED (-sēld), or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-ING. [From *F.*, fr. *OF.*, fr. *L. cancellare* to make like a lattice, to cross out, fr. *cancelli* lattice, dim. of *cancer* lattice.] 1. To cross and deface, as a word; mark out by or as by a cross line or lines; hence: to annul by such marking or in any other way; destroy; revoke. 2. To neutralize or counterbalance; as, an injustice may *cancel* a previous kindness. 3. *Print.* To suppress or omit; dele. — **Syn.** Obliterate, efface, expunge; abrogate. See *ERASE*, *ABOLISH*.

— **n.** 1. The suppression of matter in type or in print. 2. Matter thus suppressed, or the page or passage after new matter has been substituted.

**can'cel-er**, **can'cel-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, cancels; specif., a hand stamp or instrument for canceling.

**can'cel-late** (-sē-lāt) *a.* 1. Marked with numerous cross-can'cel-lat'ed (-lāt'ēd) ing lines or ridges; lattice-like; reticulated. 2. *Cancellous*.

**can'cel-la'tion** (-sē-lā'shōn), *n.* 1. Act, process, or result of canceling. 2. Act of marking with cross lines, or state of being so marked; reticulation.

**can'cel-lous** (kān'sē-lūs), *a.* *Anat.* Having a spongy or porous structure.

**can'cer** (kān'sēr), *n.* [*L.*, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac.] 1. [*cap.*; *gen. CANCRI* (kāp'krī)] *Astron.* A northern zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Leo, pictured as a crab. **b** The fourth sign [♋] of the zodiac, the first point of which is the summer solstice, or the northern limit of the sun's course in its declination. See *SIGN*, *SOLSTICE*, *TROPIC*. 2. *Med.* Any of various

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ānite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meniū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



malignant tumors characterized by unlimited tendency to proliferation in the tissues and, usually, by a setting up of secondary diseased growths. Cancers are much varied in growth.

— *v. t.* To eat into or eat like a cancer.  
**can'cer-ate** (-āt), *v. i. & t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING (-āt'īng). [LL. *canceratus* eaten by a cancer. See **CANCER**.] To grow into a cancer; become or make cancerous. — **can'cer-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**can'cer-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Like a cancer; affected by cancer.  
**can'cer-root**, *n.* Any of several orobanchaceous root parasites, as the squawroot, beechdrops, etc.

**can'cri-nite** (kān'krī-nīt), *n.* [Alter Count *Cancerin*, a Russian.] *Min.* A silicate and carbonate of sodium, calcium, and aluminum, occurring in igneous rocks.

**can'cri-zans** (-zānz), *n.* [LL., *p. pr.* of *cancerizare*, fr. L. *cancer* crab.] Lit., moving backward, like a crab; specif., *Music*, having the theme or subject repeated backward; — said of a canon.

**can'croïd** (kān'krōid), *a.* [*cancer* + -oid.] 1. *Zool.* Resembling a crab. 2. *Med.* Like a cancer; as, a *can'croïd* tumor. — *n. Med.* A form of cutaneous cancer.

**can'de-la-brum** (kān'dē-lā-brūm), *n.*; *pl. L.* -BRA (-brā) (CANDELABRA is often used as a *sing.*, with *pl.* CANDELABRAS), *E.* -BRUMS (-brūms). [L., fr. *candela* candle.] A large ornamental candlestick, with several branches.

**can'dent** (kān'dēnt), *a.* [L. *candens*.] Incandescent.  
**can-des'cence** (kān-dēs'ēns), *n.* Incandescence.

**can-des'cent** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *candescens*, -entis, *pr. pr.* of *candescere*, *v. incho.* fr. *candere* to shine.] Glowing; dazzling; incandescent. — **can-des'cent-ly**, *adv.*

**can'did** (kān'dīd), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *candidus* white, *candere* to be white.] 1. White. *Archaic.* 2. Fig.: illustrious. *Obs.* b Clear; pure; immaculate. *Archaic.* 3. Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial. 4. Open; frank; ingenuous; outspoken. — *Syn.* See **FRANK**.

**can'di-dā-cy** (-dī-dā-sī), *n.* State of being a candidate.  
**can'di-dāte** (-dī-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, prop., clothed in white.] One who offers himself, or is put forward, as an aspirant or contestant for an office, privilege, or honor.

**can'did-ly**, *adv.* In a candid manner.  
**can'did-ness**, *n.* Quality of being candid.

**can'died** (-dīd), *p. a.* 1. Preserved in or with sugar, as fruit. 2. Converted into sugar or candy; crystallized; congealed, as sirup. 3. Fig.: Honeyed; sweet; flattering.

**Can'di-ot** (kān'dī-ōt), **Can'di-ōte** (-ōt), *a.* Of or pertaining to Candia; Cretan. — *n.* A Cretan.

**can'dle** (-dē), *n.* [AS. *candel*, L. *candela*, fr. *candere* to glitter.] 1. A slender rounded body of tallow, wax, or the like, containing a wick, burned to give light. 2. Something suggestive of a candle; as, a Roman *candle*. 3. *Photom.* A kind of candle used as a standard or unit of illumination. It is usually of spermaceti, and is made, as in the British standard candle, so as to burn at the rate of 120 grains, or 7.8 grams, per hour. See **CANDLE POWER**, below.

— *v. t.*, -DLED (-dlēd); -DLING (-dlīng). To test or examine, as eggs, by holding between the eye and a candlelight, or (hence) any light.

**can'dle-ber-ry** (-bēr'ī), *n.* 1. The candlenut. 2. The wax myrtle or its berry.

**can'dle-fish** (-fīsh'), *n.* A very oily food fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the north Pacific, allied to the smelt.

**candle foot**. *Photom.* The illumination produced by a British standard candle at a distance of one foot; — used as a unit of illumination.

**can'dle-light** (-līt'), *n.* 1. Light of a candle or candles; artificial light. 2. Nightfall; twilight.

**Can'dle-mas** (-mās), *n.* [AS. *candelmæsse*.] 1. The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. Candles for sacred uses are then blessed. 2. More fully **Candlemas Day**. The day or date of this feast (February 2d).

**can'dle-nut** (-nūt'), *n.* The fruit of a tree or shrub (*Aleurites moluccana*) of some of the South Sea islands, used by the natives as a candle; also, the tree itself.

**can'dle-pin** (-pīn'), *n.* *Tempins*. 1. A form of pin slender and nearly straight like a candle. 2. [In form *candlepins*, but construed as *sing.*] The game played with such pins.

**candle power**. *Photometry*. Illuminating power, reckoned in terms of the light of a standard candle. Cf. **CANDLE FOOT**.

**can'dle-stick** (-stīk'), *n.* A utensil to support a candle.

**can'dle-wood** (-wōd'), *n.* 1. Pine or other resinous wood, split fine for burning, as on a hearth, in place of candles. 2. Any of several resinous trees or shrubs (as *Fouquieria splendens* and *Amyris balsamifera*).

**can'dor**, **can'dour** (kān'dēr), *n.* [L. *candor*, fr. *candere*. See **CANDID**.] 1. A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; impartiality. 2. Outspokenness; frankness.



Candlefish.

**can'dy** (-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). [F. *candi*, *sucre candi*, fr. Ar. & Per. *qand* cane sugar.] A preparation, usually flavored, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and crystallized; any sweetmeat made of, or coated with, sugar or molasses. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-dīd); -DY-ING. 1. To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar, as fruit. 2. Fig., to make appear pleasant, as if covered with candy; sweeten. 3. To form into sugar crystals; as, to *candy* sirup. 4. Fig., to incrust or cover with a substance like or suggestive of crystallized sugar or candy, as frost; — often used with *over*; as, plants *candied* over with frost. — *v. i.* To become coated with, or to form, sugar crystals.

**can'dy-tuft** (-tūft'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Iberis*) of brassicaceous plants cultivated for their white or pink flowers.

**cane** (kān), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *canna*, Gr. *κάννα*, *κάννη*.] 1. *Bot.* Any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible, as the stem of the rattan, of the sugar cane, or of any of various bamboos; also, one of the plants themselves. 2. *Hort.* One of the stems of certain bush fruits, esp. a shoot springing directly from the base of the plant, as in the raspberry. 3. A walking stick; a staff.

— *v. t.*; CANED (kānd); CAN'ING (kān'īng). 1. To beat with a cane. 2. To make or furnish with cane or rattan, as chairs.

**cane'brake** (kān'brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

**ca-ne'l'a** (kā-nē'l'ā), *n.* [LL., dim. of L. *canna* a reed; — from the shape of the rolls of prepared bark.] The aromatic bark of the whitewood, or wild cinnamon (*Canella winterana*), of South Florida and the West Indies; — called also *canella* bark. It is used as a condiment and in medicine as a tonic.

**ca-neph'o-ros** (kā-nēf'ō-rōs), *n. fem., pl.* -RÆ (-rē); or **ca-neph'o-rus** (-rūs), *pl.* -RĪ (-rī); or **ca-neph'o-ra** (-rā), *pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. *κανηφόρος*; *κάνη* a basket of reed + *φόρος* bearing.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* One of the maidens who bore upon their heads baskets containing the sacred utensils and offerings in religious festivals. 2. *Arch.* A representation of the foregoing, as on a frieze.



Canephoros. From a Greek vase.

**can'er** (kān'ēr), *n.* One who canes something, as chairs.

**ca-nes'cent** (kā-nēs'ēnt'), *a.* [From L. *canescent* becoming white.] Growing white or whitish. — **ca-nes'cence** (-ēns), *n.*

**cangue** (kāng), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *canga* yoke.] A square wooden collar, three or four feet across, in which the neck and (usually) the hands are confined; — used in China in punishing certain minor crimes.



Cangue and Prisoner.

**Ca-nic'u-la** (kā-nīk'ū-lā), *n.* [L., dim. of *canis* dog.] *Astron.* The Dog Star.

**ca-nic'u-lar** (-lār), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the rising of the Dog Star. 2. Of or pert. to the dog days (about mid-August).

**can'i-cule** (kān'ī-kūl), *n.* [F.] The period of the dog days.

**can'i-kin**. Var. of **CANNIKIN**.

**ca-nine**' (kā-nīn'; kā'nīn), *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog.] 1. Of or pert. to the family (*Canidae*) consisting of the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes; *doglike*. 2. *Anat.* Pert. to or designating the pointed tooth next to the incisors, or one of like shape. — *n.* 1. *Anat.* A canine tooth. 2. *A dog.* *Colloq. or Humorous.*

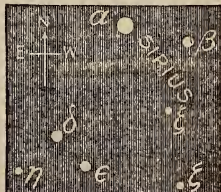
**can'ions** (kān'yūnz), *n., pl.* [Sp. *cañón* or F. *canon*, orig., tube, pipe. See 1st **CANNON**.] Ornamental rolls formerly worn around the lower ends of the legs of breeches.

**Ca'nis** (kā'nīs), *n.* [L., a dog.] *Zool.* The principal genus of the dog family (*Canidae*), including the domestic dogs, and most wild dogs, wolves, and jackals.

|| **Ca'nis Ma'jor**; *gen.* **CANIS MAJORIS** (mā-jō'rīs; 57). [L., larger dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the south-east of Orion, containing Sirius, the Dog Star.

|| **Ca'nis Mi'nor**; *gen.* **CANIS MINORIS** (mī-nō'rīs; 57). [L., lesser dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon.

**can'is-ter** (kān'īs-tēr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* a reed basket, Gr. *κάνιστρον*, fr. *κάννα*, *κάννη*, reed.] 1. A small box



Canis Major.

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
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J  
K  
L  
M



or case for tea, coffee, etc. **2. Mil.** A kind of case shot for close-range artillery fire.

**can/ker** (kän'kër), *n.* [AS. *cancer*, fr. L. *cancer* cancer.]

**1.** A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp., a spreading gangrenous ulcer of the mouth. **2. Hort.** A Any disease of trees causing slow decay of the bark and wood. **b = CLUBROOT.**

**3.** A cankerworm. **4.** That which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. — *v. t.* To affect or consume with canker or as a canker; corrupt; eat away. — *v. i.* To be or become diseased, or as if diseased, with canker.

**can/ker-ous** (kän'kër-üs), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, canker or a canker; gangrenous; also, corroding.

**canker rash.** Scarlet fever.

**can/ker-root', n.** Any of several plants with astringent roots; as: **a** The marsh rosemary (1). **b** The goldthread.

**can/ker-worm'** (-würm'), *n.* Any of various insect larvæ injurious to plants; esp., *U. S.*, the larva of either of two geometrid moths (*Alsophila pometiaria* and *Paleacrita vernata*) which injure fruit and shade trees.

**can/ker-y** (-y), *a.* Cankerous; cankered.

**can/na** (kän'nä), *n.* [L., a reed.] Any of a genus (*Canna*, typifying the family *Cannaceæ*) of tropical American plants, with large leaves and irregular flowers; also, a flower of any such plant.

**can/na-bin** (-ä-bin), *n.* [L. *cannabis* hemp.] **Chem.** A resin extracted from hemp. It is regarded as the active principle to which the narcotic effects of hashish are due.

**can/nel coal, or can/nel** (kän'näl), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *candle* coal.] A coal containing much volatile matter and burning with a bright flame.

**can/ne-lon'** (kä'n-lön'), *n.*; *pl.* -LONS (F. -lön'). [F.] **Cookery.** **a** A hollow stick or roll of baked puff paste. **b** A roll of highly seasoned minced meat baked or fried.

**can/ne-lure** (kän'në-lür), *n.* [E., fr. *canneler* to groove.] A groove or fluting. — **can/ne-lured** (-lürd), *a.*

**can/ner** (kän'ër), *n.* One who cans fruit, meat, etc.

**can/ner-y** (-ër-y), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-iz). A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on.

**can/ni-bal** (-i-bäl), *n.* [Sp. *carbál*, *carbál*, fr. name of the Caribs.] A human being that eats human flesh; hence, any animal that devours its own kind. — **can/ni-bal, a.**

**can/ni-bal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of cannibals. **2.** Murderous cruelty; bloodthirsty barbarity.

**can/nie.** Var. of CANNY.

**can/ni-kin** (-kin), *n.* A small can or drinking vessel.

**can/ni-ly** (-li), *adv.* In a canny way or manner.

**can/ni-ness,** *n.* State or quality of being canny.

**can/non** (kän'nün), *n.*; *pl.* -NONS (-ünz), collectively -NON. [From F., fr. It., fr. L. *canna* reed, tube.] **1.** A piece of ordnance or artillery; a firearm discharged from a carriage or mount; a gun. **2. Mech.** A hollow spindle or shaft containing another spindle having an independent motion. **3.** [F. *canon*, prop., a hollow bit.] A smooth round horse bit; — called also *canon*, or *canon, bit*. **4.** The canon, or ear, of a bell. **5. Billiards.** A carom. **Chiefly Eng.** **6. a** The cannon bone. **b** The part of the leg where the cannon bone is situated.

— *v. i.* **1.** To discharge cannon. **2.** To collide or strike violently, esp. so as to rebound; to strike and rebound. — *v. t.* **1.** To cannonade. **2.** To cause to rebound by violent collision.

**can/non-ade'** (-äd'), *n.* Act of discharging cannon to destroy an army, or to batter a town, fort, etc. — *v. t.*; -AD'ED (-äd'äd); -AD'ING. To attack with heavy artillery.

**cannon ball.** Strictly, a round solid missile for a cannon; popularly, any missile for cannon.

**cannon bone.** [F. *canon*, prop., a tube.] In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone from the hock joint to the fetlock.

**can/non-er'** (kän'nün-ër'), *n.* An artillery gunner.

**can/non-ry** (-ri), *n.* **1.** Cannonading. **2.** Artillery.

**can/not** (kän'nöt), *Am.* is, or are, not able; — the usual form of *can not*.

**can/nu-la** (kän'nü-lä), *n.* [L., a small reed, dim. of *canna* a reed, tube.] **Surg.** A small tube, as of metal or India rubber, for insertion into the body, as for drainage.

**can/nu-late** (kän'nü-lät), *a.* Hollow; affording a passage

**can/nu-lat'ed** (-lä'täd'), through its interior length for wire, thread, etc.; as, a *cannulated* (suture) needle.

**can/ny, can/nie** (kän'ny), *a.*; -NI-ER (-y-ër); -NI-EST. **1.** Knowing; prudent; cautious. **Archaic, Scot.** **2.** Shrewd; sharp. **3.** Frugal; thrifty; — a sense used by English writers as describing a characteristic Scotch quality. **Archaic, Scot.** **4.** In a superstitious sense, safe to deal with; trustworthy. **Scot.** **5.** Quiet; as, a *canny* hour; gentle, as of speech; careful. **Scot.** **6.** Comfortable; snug. **Scot.** [quietly.]

— *adv.* In a canny manner; cautiously; carefully; gently;

**ca/noe'** (kä-nö'), *n.*; *pl.* CANOES (-nööz'). [Sp. *canoa*, orig. due to a misreading of L. [*Sca*]pha boat.] Any light boat of a primitive people, or one of similar type; usually, a frail craft propelled only by

padding. — *v. i.*; -NOED' (-nööd'); -NOE'ING. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in, a canoe. — **ca-noe'ing, n.** — **ca-noe'ist, n.**

**can/on** (kän'ün), *n.* [AS., rule, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *κάνων* rule, rod.] **1.** An ecclesiastical law or rule; specif., one enacted by a council and confirmed by the Pope or sovereign. **2.** A law or rule not ecclesiastical; a general rule, law, or truth; as, a *canon* of art. **3.** A critical standard; criterion. **4.** The collection or list of Biblical books received as genuine and inspired. **5. Liturgies.** Of the Mass, that part beginning after the Sanctus with the prayer "Te igitur." It contains the fixed rule regulating the "sacrifice" of the Mass. **6. Music.** A composition in two or more voice parts, employing *imitation* (see IMITATION, 3) in its strictest form. **7.** A chronological list or calendar, serving as a basis for early chronology. **8. R. C. Ch.** A catalogue of saints. **9. Print.** The largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name. **10.** The part of a bell by which it is suspended; — called also *ear* and *shank*.

**can/on, n.** [From OF., fr. L. *canonicus*, fr. *canon* canon.] **Ecol.** One of a body of dignitaries forming a sort of council to a bishop, or connected with a collegiate church.

**ca/ñion** (kän'yün; Sp. kä-nyön'), **can'yion** (kän'yün), *n.* [Sp. *cañon* tube, hollow.] A valley with high, steep sides. **Western U. S. & Mex.** — **Syn.** Chasm, gorge, ravine.

**can/on-ess** (kän'ün-ës), *n.* A woman living in a community or college under a rule but not under a perpetual vow; hence, a woman who holds a canony in a conventual chapter.

**ca-non'i-cal** (kä-nön'i-käl), *a.* Of, established by, or conforming to, a canon or canons. — **ca-non'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**canonical hour, a. Ecol.** Any of certain times of the day appointed for the offices of prayer and devotion (now seven, viz., matins with lauds, prime, tierce, sext, none, vespers, and compline); also, any of these offices. **b** In England, any of the hours (now from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.) before or after which marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish church.

**ca-non'i-cals** (-kälz), *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by an officiating clergyman.

**ca-non'i-cate** (-kät), *n.* Office of a canon; canony. [Jcal.]

**can/on-i-ty** (kän'ün-is'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being canon-

**can/on-ist** (kän'ün-ist), *n.* One skilled in the canon law. — **can/on-is'tic** (-is'tik), **can/on-is'ti-cal** (-ti-käl), *a.*

**can/on-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing), *a.* **1.** To declare (a deceased person) a saint; put into the canon of saints. **2.** To glorify. **3.** To include in a canon; make canonical. — **can/on-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shün; -i-zä'shün), *n.*

**canon law.** The body of ecclesiastical law adopted in the early Christian Church, chiefly set forth in the "Corpus Juris Canonici," and, with later additions, still constituting the law of the Roman Catholic Church.

**can/on-ry** (-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). **Ecol.** The benefice of a canon or a canones; the dignity or office of a canon.

**can/on-ship, n.** Canony.

**Ca-no'pic** (kä-nö'pik), *a.* [L. *Canopicus*.] Of or pertaining to Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt.

**Canopic jar, Egypt.** **Archæol.** any of the four jars containing the principal intestines of a deceased person, and buried with the mummy. — **C.** vase. **Archæol.** **a** A Canopic jar. **b** A kind of Etruscan cinerary urn having a cover in the form of a human head.

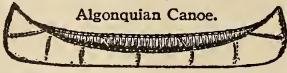
**Ca-no'pus** (-püs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κάνωπος* a town of Egypt.] **1. Astron.** A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Argo, not visible north of 37° north latitude; Alpha (α) Argus. **2. (pl. CANOPT [-pi]).** A Canopic jar or vase.

**can/o-py** (kän'ö-pi), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-piz). [Through OF. & LL., fr. Gr. *κωνοπέριον* a bed with mosquito curtains, *κωνοπέριον* gnat.] **1.** A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor. **2.** An overhanging shelter, or shade; a covering. **3. Arch.** An ornamental rooflike structure projecting from a wall or supported on pillars. — *v. t.*; -PIED (-pi'd); -PY-ING (-pi'ing). To cover with or as with a canopy.

**ca-no'rous** (kä-nö'rüs; 57), *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *canor* melody, fr. *canere* to sing.] Melodious; musical; ringing; resonant. — **ca-no'rous-ly, adv.** — **ca-no'rous-ness, n.** **can't** (kánt; kánt). Contraction for CANNOT. **Colloq.**

**cant** (kánt), *n.* [OF., edge, angle.] **1.** An outer or external angle, as of a building. **2.** An oblique line, surface, or face. **3.** A sudden thrust producing a change of direction or position; also, the bias or turn so given. **4.** An inclination or slope; tilt. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a cant to; level. **2.** To incline; set at an angle; tip. **3.** To turn or throw off or out by tilting. **Syn.** Incline, slant, slope. — *v. i.* To lean; tilt; turn. — *a.* Having canted corners or sides; also, inclined; oblique; sloping.

**cant, n.** **1.** An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a whine. **2.** The idioms of speech in any sect, class, or occupation, as: **a** The secret jargon of thieves, gypsies, etc.



äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'ër; ice, ill; öid, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (57);



**b** The professional or technical jargon of lawyers, doctors, etc. **3.** Phraseology used merely out of convention; esp. affected use of religious or pious phraseology; hypocrisy. **Syn.** *Cant, jargon, argot, lingo, slang.* *Cant, jargon, argot, and lingo* apply primarily to the phraseology of a class; *slang* does not. *Cant* usually connotes depreciation or contempt. *Jargon* adds the implication of unintelligibility except to the initiated; as, the *jargon* of astrology. *Argot* denotes specifically the secret *jargon* of thieves. *Lingo* is contemptuous for any foreign language or peculiar dialect (esp. one not understood), and also for technical cant regarded as a dialect. *Slang* usually refers to the popular but unauthorized (and usually ephemeral) vogue of odd, grotesque, or strained words or turns of speech.

— *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singsong tone, as a beggar; hence, to beg. **2.** To talk with an affectation of religion, piety, philanthropy, or the like; to practice hypocrisy; as, a *canting* fanatic.

|| **can'ta'bi-le** (kân'tâ'bê-lâ), *n.* [L. *fr. cantare* to sing.] **Music.** Suitable for singing; melodious and flowing in style; — opposed to *recitativo* or *partando*. — *n.* Cantabile style, or a piece or passage of this style. Cf. BRAVURA, 2.

**Can'ta-brig'i-an** (kân'tâ-brî'j'ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Cambridge [in L. form *Cantabrigia*], England, or its university. — *n.* A native or resident of Cambridge; esp., a student or graduate of Cambridge University, England.

**can'ta-le-ver** (kân'tâ-lê'vêr; -lêv'êr), *n.* Var. of **CANTILEVER**.

**can'ta-lou-pe, can'ta-loup** (lôop; lôp), *n.* [From F., fr. It.; — from the castle of *Cantalupo*, in Italy, where first grown in Europe.] A variety of muskmelon having a furrowed rind and reddish flesh; loosely, any muskmelon.

**can'tan-ker-ous** (kân-tân'kêr-'ôôs), *a.* Exhibiting ill nature; contentious. — *adv.* — *ous-ness, n.* **All Colloq.**

**can'ta'ta** (kân-tâ'tâ), *n.* [It., *fr. cantare* to sing.] **Music.** A choral composition arranged somewhat dramatically.

|| **can'ta-tri-ce** (kân'tâ-trê'chê; F. kân'tâ'três'), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TRICI (-trê'chê), F. -TRICES (F. -três'). [It. & F. (fr. It.)] A female professional singer.

**can'teen'** (kân-tên'), *n.* [F. *cantine*, fr. It. *cantina* cellar, bottle case.] **1. Mil.** A sort of suler's shop connected with a post, etc., for supplying extra provisions, liquors, etc., to the enlisted men. **2. Mil.** A chest or box containing utensils, used by officers, etc. **3.** A small vessel or flask used by soldiers, travelers, etc., for carrying liquid.

**can'ter, n.** One who uses cant, as a beggar or hypocrite.

**can'ter** (kân'têr), *n.* [Abbr. of *Canterbury*.] A gait resembling the gallop, but moderate and easy. — *v. i. & t.* To move, or cause to go, in or as in a canter. — **can'ter-er, n.**

**Can'ter-bur-y** (-bêr-'î; -bêr-'î), *n.* **1.** A city in England, seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury (primate of all England). It contained the shrine of Thomas à Becket, to which pilgrimages were formerly made. **2.** A stand with divisions for music, loose papers, etc. **Canterbury bell**, any of several species of plants (genus *Campanula*, esp. *C. medium*, *C. trachelium*, and *C. glomerata*) cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped flowers. — **C. gallop, pace, rack, trot, etc.**, a gentle gallop, etc., such as was supposed to have been used by pilgrims riding to Canterbury; a canter.

**can'thar'i-des** (kân-thâr-'î-dêz), *n. pl.* [See **CANTHARIS**.] **1.** Pl. of **CANTHARIS**. **2.** [Also construed as a *sing.*] **Med.** A preparation of certain dried blister beetles, or Spanish flies (see **BLISTER BEETLE**), used as a diuretic, vesicatory, etc. It was formerly considered an aphrodisiac.

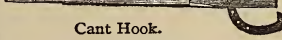
**can'tha-ris** (kân'thâ-ris), *n. pl.* **CANTHARIDES** (kân-thâr-'î-dêz). [L., a kind of beetle, esp. the Spanish fly, *Gr. kantharis*.] The Spanish fly. See **BLISTER BEETLE**.

**cant hook.** A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the end; — used for canting or turning over logs, etc.

**can'thus** (kân'thus), *n.*; *pl.* -THI (-thî). [NL., fr. *Gr. kanthos*.] **Anat.** The corner on each side of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet.


**can'ti-cle** (kân'tî-'k'l), *n.* [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum* song, fr. *canere*, *cantum*, to sing.] **1.** A song; esp., a Scriptural hymn or chant used in church services. **2.** In *pl.* [cap.] In the Old Testament, the Song of Solomon.

**can'ti-le-ver** (-lê'vêr; -lêv'êr), *n.* A projecting beam or member supported only at one end; esp., *Engineering*, either of two beams or trusses projecting from piers so that when joined they form a span of a bridge.

 **Cant Hook.**

**Part of Cantilever Bridge over the Fifth of North.**

**can'ti-late** (kân'tî-'lât), *v. t.* [L. *cantillatus*, p. p. of *cantillare* to sing low, dim. of *cantare* to sing.] To chant, esp. as in Jewish synagogues. — **can'ti-la-tion** (-lâ'shÿn), *n.*



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**can'tle** (-t'l), *n.* [OF. *cantel*, dim. of *cant* edge, corner.] **1.** A corner; a segment or slice. **2.** The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle, opposite to the pommel.

**can'tlet** (kân'tlê't), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle*.] A small cantle; a piece; a fragment.

**can'to** (kân'tô), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tôz). [It.] **1.** A song. **Obs.**

**2.** One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a "book."

**can'ton** (kân'tôn; kân-tôn'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cant* edge, corner.] **1. Her.** A rectangular division of the shield, occupying the upper, usually dexter, corner. **2.** A division, part, or section. **3.** A small territorial division; esp., one of the states of the Swiss confederation. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into cantons, or districts. **2.** To separate off or out by dividing or cutting; — used with *out* or *from*. **Archæol. or Obs.** **3.** To allot quarters to, as to troops.

**can'ton-al** (kân'tôn-'âl), *a.* Of or pert. to a canton; of the nature of a canton.

**Can'ton-ese'** (kân'tôn-'êz'; -ês'), *a.* Of or pert. to Canton, as Canton, China. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canton.

**Can'ton flan'nel** (kân'tôn'), *n.* A stout cotton fabric having a long fleecy nap, used for underclothes, draperies, etc.

**can'ton-ment** (kân'tôn-mên't; kân-tôn-'n'), *n.* **1.** The cantoning of troops. **2. Mil.** The place, as in a town, assigned to troops for quarters.

**can'tor** (kân'tôr), *n.* [L., a singer, fr. *canere* to sing.] A singer; esp., the leader of a church choir; a precentor.

**can'tus** (kân'tÿs), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *canere* to sing.] **Music.** A song; the plain chant of ancient type; the given melody or theme; also, the principal voice.

**Ca-nuck'** (kâ-nÿk'), *n.* In Canada, a French Canadian; in the United States, often, any Canadian. **Slang.**

**can'vas** (kân'väs), *n.* [From F., fr. LL. *canabacius* hempen cloth, canvas, L. *cannabis* hemp, fr. *Gr. kanna-bis*.] **1.** A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc. **2.** Something made of canvas, as a sail, a tent, etc., or on canvas, as a painting. **3.** A coarse cloth so woven as to form regular meshes for working with the needle, as in tapestry or worsted work.

**can'vas-back'** (-bäk'), *n.* A North American wild duck (*Aythya vallisneria*) highly esteemed for its flesh.

**can'vass** (kân'väs), *v. t.* **1.** To toss in or as in a canvas sheet, etc., for sport or punishment. **Obs.** **2.** To examine in detail mentally; scrutinize; sift; discuss. **3.** To go through (a district), or go to (persons), in order to solicit orders, votes, etc. — *v. i.* To solicit or seek orders, support, votes, etc.; solicit; as, to *canvass* for a book.

— *n.* Act of canvassing. — **can'vas-ser, n.**

**can'y** (kân'y), *a.* Made or consisting of cane or canes.

**can'yon** (kân'yÿn), *n.* Var. of **cañon**.

|| **can'zo'ne** (kân-tso'nä), *n.*; *pl.* -ni (-nê). [It., a song, fr. L. *canio*, fr. *canere* to sing.] **1.** A song or ballad. **2. Music.** A setting of such a poem, or a similar instrumental piece.

**can'zo-net'** (kân-zô-nê't'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta*.] A short song, or vocal piece, commonly light and graceful.

**caout'chouc** (kôô'chôök; kou'-'), *n.* [F., fr. S. Amer. name.] A tenacious, elastic substance got from the milky juice of many tropical plants; India rubber; gum elastic.

**cap** (kâp), *n.* [AS. *cæppe*, fr. LL. *capula*.] **1.** A covering for the head; esp.: **a** One of lace, muslin, or the like, for women or infants. **b** One usually with a visor and without a brim, for men and boys. **c** One used as a badge of rank, office, or dignity. **2.** Something resembling, or suggestive of, a cap; as a covering for the top or end of a thing for protection or ornament, a percussion cap, the pileus of a plant, the kneecap, etc. **3.** A size of writing paper; as, flat cap; foolscap; legal cap.

— *v. t.*; **CAPPED** (kâpt); **CAP'PING**. **1.** To cover with or as with a cap; cover the top or end of. **2.** To crown; overlie. **3.** To match; furnish an equal, or an offset, to; as, to *cap* a proverb. **4.** To salute by removing the cap. **5.** To cap the climax, to top, or exceed the climax; reach the utmost limit in action or words, as of absurdity.

— *v. i.* To uncover the head respectfully.

**ca'pa-bil'i-ty** (kâ'pâ-bil'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tîz). **1.** Quality of being capable; capacity; esp., intellectual power. **2.** Capacity of being used, improved, or developed. **3.** A feature, condition, faculty, or the like, capable of development or improvement; — usually in *pl.*

**ca'pa-ble** (kâ'pâ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *capere* to take, contain.] **1.** Able to receive; having capacity. **2.** Capacious; comprehensive; adequate. **Obs.** **3.** Having ability; efficient; competent. — **Syn.** Fitted, effective, skillful. — *adv.* — **ca'pa-ble-ness, n.** — **ca'pa-bly** (-blî), *adv.*

**ca'pa-cious** (kâ'pâ-'shÿs), *a.* [L. *capax*, -acis, fr. *capere* to take.] Able to contain much; large; spacious. — **Syn.** Full, extensive, wide, broad, roomy, large, considerable. — **ca'pa-cious-ly, adv.** — **ca'pa-cious-ness, n.**

**K = ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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**ca-pac'i-tate** (kă-päs'î-tät), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tät'éd); -TAT'ING. To render capable; enable; qualify.

**ca-pac'i-ty** (kă-päs'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Power of receiving or containing; hence: extent of room or space; content; volume. 2. Power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; active mental power. 3. Ability; capability; possibility of being or of doing. 4. Relation; character; position; as, in the *capacity* of a guide. 5. *Law.* Legal qualification, competency, power, or fitness. — *Syn.* Faculty, talent, skill, efficiency, cleverness.

**Cap'a-neus** (kăp'â-nūs; kă-pâ'nē-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καπαρνέως.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEES.

**cap'-a-pie'** (kăp'â-pē'), *adv.* Often **cap-â-pie**, though not in modern F. [OF. (*de*) *cap a pié* from head to foot, fr. L. *caput* head + *pes* foot.] From head to foot; at all points.

**ca-par'i-son** (kă-păr'î-sūn), *n.* [F. *caparçon*, deriv. of Sp. *capa* cloak.] 1. An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse; trappings. 2. The clothing or dress and ornaments of men or women; outfit. — *v. t.* To cover with a caparison; hence, to dress richly.



**cape** (kăp), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cappa*.] A sleeveless garment, or part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back, arms, and shoulders.

**cape, n.** [F. *cap*, It. *capo*, fr. L. *caput* head, point.] 1. A point or extension of land jutting out into a sea, lake, or river.

2. [*cap.*; usually the *Cape*.] Some particular cape, as Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope; familiarly, the Cape Province (formerly Cape Colony); — often used attributively; as, *Cape* region, *Cape* diamond, etc.

**cap-er-lin** (kăp'ê-lîn; kăp'î-lîn), *n.* [F. *capelan*, *caplan*, *cape-lin*, lit., needy priest.] A small marine fish (*Mallotus villosus*) of the smelt family, used as food and as a bait for the cod.



Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*)

**cap'e-line** (kăp'ê-lîn), *n.* [F., prop., armor for the head.] *Armor.* A small skullcap of steel or iron worn by foot soldiers in the Middle Ages. *Obs. exc. Hist.* See HELMET, *Illust.*

**Ca-pel'la** (kă-pél'â), *n.* [L., dim. of *caper* a goat.] A star of the first magnitude in Auriga; Alpha (α) Aurigæ.

**ca'per** (kăp'êr), *v. i.* [For *capreoll*. See CAPRIOLE.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly way; skip; dance. — *n.* A frolicsome leap; a skip; a jump, as in mirth or dancing; a prank. — **ca'per-er** *n.*

**ca'per, n.** [F. *capre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. κάπρις.] Any of a genus (*Capparis*) of shrubs; esp., a low prickly shrub (*C. spinosa*) often cultivated in southern Europe for its greenish flower buds, which are pickled and used in sauces, etc.; also, usually in *pl.*, the flower buds themselves.

**cap'er-cail'lie** (kăp'êr-kăil'yî; -zi; -î), *n.* [Gael. *capull-cap'er-cail'zie*] *coille*.] The largest European grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*).

**ca'pi-as** (kă'pî-ās; kăp'î-ās), *n.* [L., thou mayest take.] *Law.* A writ or process commanding an officer to take the body of the person named.

**cap'ill-la'ceous** (kăp'î-lă'shūs), *a.* [L. *capillaceus* hairy, fr. *capillus* hair.] Having long filaments; capillary.

**cap'ill-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'î-tî), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being capillary. 2. *Physics.* The action, due to surface tension and best observed in capillary tubes, by which the surface of a liquid where in contact with a solid, is elevated or depressed; capillary action.

**cap'ill-la-ry** (kăp'î-lă-rî; kă-pî-lă-rî), *a.* [L. *capillaris*, fr. *capillus* hair.] 1. Resembling a hair; very slender; as, a capillary tube. 2. Pert. to capillary tubes or vessels, or to capillary.

**capillary attraction, e. repulsion,** the apparent attraction or repulsion exhibited in capillarity. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). 1. A capillary tube or vessel. 2. *Anat.* A minute, thin-walled vessel; esp., one of the minute blood vessels connecting arteries and veins.

**cap'i-tal** (kăp'î-tăl), *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. *caput* head.] 1. Having reference to, or involving the forfeiture of the head or life; punishable with death; as, a *capital* offense. 2. *Initial*; — now only in *capital letter* (see below). 3. Of primary importance; vital; chief. 4. Chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of government; as, a *capital* city. 5. Of first-rate quality; excellent. 6. Of pert. to capital; as, *capital* stock. — *Syn.* Cardinal, leading, prominent. **capital letter, Print.**, a leading or heading letter, used at the beginning of a sentence and as the first letter of certain words, usually distinguished from the small (*lower-case*) letters by both different form and larger size. — *c. stock* or

**fund. a = CAPITAL, n. 3. b** The amount (whether paid in or not) representing the total face value of all the shares of a corporation; — often called simply *capital*.

— *n.* 1. A capital letter. 2. A capital city. 3. A stock of accumulated wealth; as: a The amount of property owned at a specified time. b The amount of such property used for business purposes. c An aggregation of (economic) goods used to promote the production of other goods, instead of being valuable solely for purposes of immediate enjoyment. 4. See *capital stock* or *fund*, b, under CAPITAL, a. 5. Anything that serves to increase one's power or influence.

**cap'i-tal, n.** [L. *capitellum*, prop., dim. of *caput* head.] The head, or uppermost member, of a column, pilaster, etc.



**cap'i-tal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. The state of having capital; the position of a capitalist. 2. An economic system in which capital or capitalists play the principal part; the power or influence of capital, as when in the hands of a few.

**cap'i-tal-ist, n.** One who has capital; esp., a person of large property which is or may be employed in business. — **cap'i-tal-ist-ic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**cap'i-tal-iza'tion** (-i-ză'shūn; -i-ză'shūn), *n.* Act, process, or result of capitalizing.

**cap'i-tal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). 1. To convert into, or use as, capital. 2. To compute the present value of (a periodical payment); to convert, as income,

into an equivalent capital sum. 3. To write or print with an initial capital, or in capital letters.

**cap'i-tal-ly, adv.** In a capital manner or degree.

**cap'i-tate** (-tăt), *a.* [L. *capitatus*.] Headlike; specif.: *Bot.* a Gathered into a head, as a flower. b Enlarged and globose, as a stigma.

**cap'i-ta'tion** (-lă'shūn), *n.* [[L. *capitatio* poll tax.] 1. A levying of a tax or charge on each person. 2. A poll tax. 3. Any uniform payment or fee payable, by each person.

**Cap'i-tol** (kăp'î-tăl), *n.* [L. *capitolium*, fr. *caput* head.] 1. The ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill. 2. The edifice at Washington in which Congress holds its sessions; also [*often l. c.*] a statehouse, *U. S.*

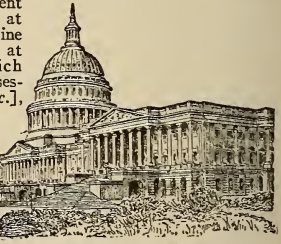
**Cap'i-to-line** (kăp'î-tô-lîn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, one of the seven hills of Rome, the ancient Capitol upon it, or the gods whose cult centered there, esp. Jupiter Optimus Maximus. — *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome.

**ca-pit'u-lar** (kă-pî-t'û-lăr), *n.* [L. *capitulum* small head, chapter, dim. of *caput* head.] 1. *Ecll.* A member of a chapter. 2. = CAPITULARY, 2. — *a.* 1. *Ecll.* Of or pert. to a chapter. 2. *Bot.* Growing in, or pertaining to, a capitulum. 3. *Anat.* Pertaining to a capitulum.

**ca-pit'u-la-ry** (-lă-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). 1. A member of a chapter, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a masonic chapter. 2. An ordinance; chiefly, in *pl.*, a collection of ordinances. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a chapter, esp. an ecclesiastical or a masonic chapter.

**ca-pit'u-late** (-lăt), *a.* Having, or consisting of, a capitulum. — **ca-pit'u-late** (-lăt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lăt'éd); -LAT'ING. [[L. *capitulatus*, p. p. of *capitulare* to distinguish by chapters.] To surrender on conditions agreed upon; make terms of surrender.

**ca-pit'u-la'tion** (-lă'shūn), *n.* 1. A statement of the heads of a subject; summary. 2. The making of terms or conditions; an agreement; a treaty. *Obs. exc. specif.;*



The Capitol at Washington.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, rêcent, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, cîrcùs, menù; fôod, fôôt; out, oil;





as : Any of the conventions by which the Porte granted special rights to foreigners. 3. Act or agreement of one who capitulates, or surrenders.

**Capitulation Day.** The 13th day of August, a legal holiday in the Philippines, commemorating the capitulation of Manila to the American troops in 1898.

**ca-pit'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.* One who capitulates.

**ca-pit'u-lum** (-pī'tū-lūm), *n.*; *L. pl. -ia* (-lā). [L., a small head.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A knoblike protuberance of any part, as at the end of a bone or cartilage. 2. *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a close rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers, as in the clover and daisy. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illustr.*

**ca'ple, ca'pul** (kā'p'l), *n.* A horse. *Obs.*

**ca'pon** (-pōn), *n.* [AS. *capūn*, *L. capō*, Gr. *κάπων*.] A castrated cock, esp. one fattened for the table.

**cap'o-nier, cap'o-niere** (kā'p'ō-nēr'), *n.* Also **cap'oniere**. [F. *caponnière*, fr. Sp. *caponera*, orig., a cage for fattening capons, hence, a place of refuge. See **CAPON**.] *Fort.* A work made crosswise in the ditch to sweep it with flank fire or to cover a passageway.

**cap'o-ral** (kā'p'ō-rāl'), *n.* [F.] A kind of cut tobacco.

**ca-pot'** (kā-pōt'), formerly **kāp'ōt'**, *n.* [F.] *Piquet and Imperial.* A winning of all the tricks.—*v. t.*; -**POT'**ED; -**POT'**ING. To win all the tricks from.

**ca'po-tas'to** (kā'pō-tās'tō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A sort of bar or movable nut attached to the finger board of a lute or other fretted instrument for the purpose of raising uniformly the pitch of all the strings.

**ca-pote'** (kā-pōt'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *L. capa* cape, cloak.] 1. A long cloak or overcoat, properly, one with a hood. 2. A kind of bonnet with strings, for women and children. 3. A leather top or hood for a cabriolet or other vehicle.

**cap'pa-ri-da'ceous** (kā'p'ā-rī-dā'shūs), *a.* [L. *capparis* caper.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Capparidaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees, the caper family, distinguished from the related brassicaceous plants by the 1-celled capsule.

**cap'per** (kā'p'ēr), *n.* 1. A maker or seller of caps. 2. One who, or that which, caps (in various senses of the verb).

3. A by-bidder; a decoy, as for gamblers. *Slang, U. S.*

**cap're-o-late** (kā'p'rē-ō-lāt'; kā-prē'-l), *a.* [L. *capreolus* tendril.] *Bot.* Having a tendril or tendrils.

**cap'ric** (kā'p'rīk), *a.* [L. *caper* a goat.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>, occurring in butter, coconut oil, etc., and having a slight goatlike odor.

**ca'prio'cio** (kā-prē'chō), *n.*; *pl. It. -ci* (-chē), *E. -cios* (-chōz). [It.] A caper; trick; trick.—*v. t.*

**ca'prio'cio'so** (kā-prē'chō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a free, fantastic style;—used as a direction.

**ca-price'** (kā-prēs'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *L. caper, capra, goat*.] 1. An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action, due to a whim or fancy; a freak; fantastic notion. 2. The mental disposition or state which produces or is subject to such changes; capriciousness.

**Syn.** Humor, fancy, whim, whimsy, quirk, freak, vagary, crotchety.—**Caprice, freak, whim, vagary, crotchety** agree in the idea of a sudden or arbitrary fancy, desire, or change of mind. **Caprice** emphasizes the lack of apparent motive, and implies a certain willfulness or wantonness; this implication is even stronger in the adj. **capricious**; as, they had no reason for the act except the *caprices* of their good pleasure. **Freak** denotes an impulsive, seemingly causeless, change of mind, like that of a child or a lunatic. A **whim** is a mental eccentricity; it suggests not so much a sudden as a quaint, fantastic, or humorous turn or inclination. **Vagary** suggests still more strongly an erratic, extravagant, or irresponsible character. A **crotchety** is a pervasively heretical or whimsical opinion on some (often) unimportant or trivial point.

**ca-pr'i'cious** (-prīsh'ūs), *a.* 1. Fanciful. *Obs.* 2. Governed or characterized by caprice; freakish; apt to change suddenly and without reason; changeable.—**Syn.** Whimsical, fickle, crotchety, fitful, unsteady, inconstant.—**ca-pr'i'ciously, adv.**—**ca-pr'i'cious-ness, n.**

**Cap'ri-corn** (kā'p'rī-kōrn), *n.*; *L. gen. -ni* (kā'p'rī-kōrn'ni).

**Cap'ri-cor'nūs** (-kōr'nūs), [L. *capricornus*; *caper* goat + *cornu* horn.] *Astron.* A southern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius, pictured as a goat; the Goat. **b** The tenth sign [♏] of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about December 21st.

**cap'ri-fi-cate** (kā'p'rī-fī-kāt'; kā-prī'fī-), *v. t.* [L. *caprificare*.] To subject to, or cause to ripen by, caprification.

**cap'ri-fi-ca'tion** (kā'p'rī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* [L. *caprificatio*, fr. *caprificare* to ripen figs by caprification, fr. *caprificus* the wild fig; *caper* goat + *ficus* fig.] An artificial method of pollinating the cultivated fig to insure its ripening, by suspending in the tree fruits of the caprific containing the fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*). The insects emerge from the caprifics and enter the edible figs, effecting cross-pollination.

**cap'ri-fi-ca'tor** (kā'p'rī-fī-kā'tēr'; kā-prī'fī-), *n.* One who performs the process of caprification.

**cap'ri-fig'** (kā'p'rī-fīg'), *n.* [L. *caprificus*.] *Bot.* A The

wild fig (*Ficus carica sylvestris*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor. **b** The fruit of this tree, commonly used for caprification, the edible fig.

**cap'ri-fo'li-a-ce-ous** (-fō'lī-ā'shūs), *a.* [LL. *caprifolium* honeysuckle; *L. caper* goat + *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Caprifoliaceæ*) of plants, the honeysuckle family, consisting of woody vines, shrubs, or perennial herbs having opposite estipulate leaves and, often, showy flowers.

**cap'ri-form** (kā'p'rī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *caper* goat + *-form*.] Goat-shaped.

**cap'ri-ole** (-ōl), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *L. caper* goat.] 1. A leap or caper, as in dancing. *Rare.* 2. A kind of leap that a horse makes with all fours without advancing.

—*v. i.*; **CAP'RI-OLED** (-ōld); —**OL'ING.** To perform a capriole.

**ca-pro'ic** (kā-prō'īk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>32</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>, found in company with capric acid. It is a colorless oil with a faint rancid odor.

**cap'si-cum** (kā'p'sī-kūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. capsia* box, chest.] Any of various tropical herbs and shrubs, of the nightshade family, yielding very pungent berries called chillies or peppers; also, the dried and pulverized fruit of these plants.

**cap-size'** (kā'p-sīz'), *v. t. & i.*; —**SIZED'** (-sīz'd); —**SIZ'ING** (-sīz'ing). To upset or overturn, as a vessel.

**cap'stan** (kā'p'stān), *n.* [From F. or Pr., fr. Sp., fr. L., fr. *capere* to hold.] A vertical revolving drum or cylinder much used, esp. on shipboard, for exerting power by traction on a cable lar (see **DRAW** around it).

**cap'su-lar** (-sū-lār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule.—

**ca'su-la-ry** (-lā-rī), *a.*

**cap'su-late** (-sū-lāt'), *a.* Inclosed in, **cap'su-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd) or formed into, a capsule.

**cap'sule** (-sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula* a little box, fr. *capere* case.] 1. *Anat.* A membrane or saclike structure inclosing a part or organ. 2. *Bot.* Any closed ves-s-el containing spores or seeds; specif., in seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded, fruit composed of two or more carpels. See **FRUIT**, *Illustr.* 3. *Med.* A small cylindrical or spherical envelope for offensive doses of medicine.

**capsules of the brain, Anat.,** layers or laminae of white matter in the cerebrum.

**cap'tain** (-tīn), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caput* head.] 1. A chief or headman; a leader. 2. *Mil.* An officer of the army or marine corps. See **ARMY**. 3. *Nav.* A naval officer entitled to command a man-of-war. See **NAVY**. 4. *Naut.* The commanding officer, or master, of a vessel. 5. A person having authority over others acting in concert; as, in sports, the leader of a side or team.—*v. t.* To act as captain of; to lead.—**cap'tain-cy** (-sī), **cap'tain-ship, n.**

**cap'tion** (kā'p'shūn), *n.* [L. *capitio*, fr. *capere* to take.] 1. Act of taking or seizing; seizure; esp.: a *Chiefly Scots Law.* Arrest, by legal process. **b** In early times, the taking, by way of tax, by the sovereign of a percentage of goods exported. 2. *Law.* That part of a legal instrument, as an indictment, which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. 3. A heading of a chapter, section, page, etc. *Chiefly U. S.*

**cap'tious** (-shūs), *a.* 1. Apt or calculated to entrap or entangle subtly; insidious; also, due to a caviling spirit. 2. Apt to catch at faults; caviling; carping.—**Syn.** Faultfinding, hypocritical, censorious, severe.—**cap'tious-ly, adv.**—**cap'tious-ness, n.**

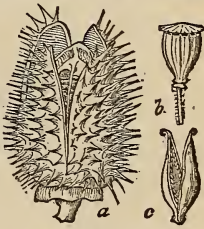
**cap'ti-vate** (-tī-vāt'), *v. t.*; —**VAT'ED** (-vāt'ēd); —**VAT'ING.** [L. *captivatus*, p. p. of *captivare* to capture, *captivus* captive.] 1. To capture; subdue. *Now Rare.* 2. To acquire ascendancy over by art or attraction; fascinate.

**Syn.** Charm, fascinate, enchant, bewitch, transport, ravish, enrapture.—**Captivate, charm, fascinate, enchant, bewitch** agree in the idea of a strong attraction. To **captivate** is to enthrall or capture the fancy by some special influence, with no particular implication of magic influences; as, a hero *captivates* a romantic girl; *captivating* frankness. **Charm** has lost its original connotation of magic and implies simply the attractive power of that which gives delight; as, there was a *charm* in his voice. **Fascinate** still suggests the exercise as it were of an irresistible spell, sometimes with implication of an effort to resist; as, a *fascinating* subject. In **enchant** and **bewitch** the original connotation is often latent; *enchanting* commonly suggesting such compelling qualities as hold and bind, *bewitching*, such engaging graces as draw and allure; as, *enchanting* music, a *bewitching* smile.

**cap'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shūn), *n.* A captivating. *Chiefly Fig.*



Capstan.



Capsules. 2: a Datura; b Poppy; c Gentian.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**cap'tive** (káp'tív), *n.* [L. *captivus*, fr. *capere* to take.] 1. A prisoner, esp. in war. 2. One captivated by beauty, excellence, or affection. — *a.* 1. Made or held prisoner, esp. in war; kept in confinement or bondage; as, to hold one *cap'tive*. 2. Charmed; captivated. 3. Of or pert. to captivity. — *v. t.* To capture; captivate.

**cap-tiv'i-ty** (káp-tív'y-ít), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ítz). State of being a captive; bondage. — **Syn.** Imprisonment, confinement, servitude, slavery, thralldom, serfdom.

**cap'tor** (káp'tór), *n.* One who captures a person or thing.

**cap'ture** (káp'túr), *n.* [L. *captura*.] 1. Act of seizing by force or stratagem. 2. Thing captured; prize; prey. — **Syn.** Seizure, apprehension, arrest. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tjurd); -TUR-ING. To take captive; seize by force or stratagem.

**ca-pu'che'** (ká-póosh'; -póoch'), *n.* [Deriv. of LL. *caputium*, fr. *cappa* cloak.] A hood; cowl, esp. of a Capuchin.

**Cap'u-chin** (káp'ú-chín; káp'ú-shén'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *capuccino* hood.] 1. A Franciscan monk of an austere branch wearing a pointed capuche. 2. [L. c.] A hooded cloak for women. 3. [l. c.] Any of a genus (*Cebus*) of long-tailed American monkeys (esp. *C. capucinus*).

**Cap'u-lét** (káp'ú-lét), *n.* See ROMEO.

**cap'ut** (káp'út; káp'út'), *n.*; *L. pl.* CAPITA (káp'ít-tá). [L., the head.] 1. *Anat.* Head; specif., a knoblike protuberance. 2. The top of a thing. 3. Formerly, a ruling council of the University of Cambridge, Eng.

**cap'y'-ba'ra** (káp'y'-bá-rá), *n.* [Sp. *capibara*, fr. the native name.] A large South American rodent



Capybara.

(*Hydrochærus hydrochærus*), largely aquatic in habit. It is the largest existing rodent. It is related to the guinea pig.

**car** (kár), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *carrus*.] 1. A vehicle moved on wheels; specifically: a chariot of war or of triumph. *Poetic.* b A vehicle for use on a railroad; as, freight *car*, trolley *car*, etc. c An automobile. 2. [cap.] The seven stars of the Great Bear, — called also *Charles's Wain* or *Wagon*, also often the *Dipper*. 3. The cage of an elevator, or lift. 4. The basket, box, or cage of a balloon. 5. A floating perforated box for keeping fish, lobsters, etc., alive. *U. S.*

**ca'ra-ha'ó** (ká-rá-há'ó), *n.*; *pl.* CARABAS (-óz). [Native name.] A water buffalo. *Phil. I.*

**car'a-bin** (kár'á-bin), **car'a-bine** (-bín), *n.* A carbine.

**car'a-bi-neer'**, -nier' (kár'á-bi-nēr'), *n.* [F. *carabinier*.] A soldier, esp. a cavalry soldier, armed with a carbine. See **SOLDIER**, *Illust.*

**car'a-cal** (kár'á-kál), *n.* [F. *caracal*, fr. Turk. *qarahqulaq*; *qarah* black + *qulqaq* ear.] A lynx (*Lynx caracal*), native of Africa and Asia, reddish brown in color, with the ears black and tipped with long black hairs.

**ca'ra-ca'ra** (ká-rá-ká-rá; ká-rá-ká-rá'), *n.* [Tupi *caracá*.] Any of certain species of large hawks, mostly South American, of vulturelike habits; as: the common caracara (*Polyborus tharus*), the black caracara (*Ibycter ater*), etc.

**car'ack**, **car'rack** (kár'ák), *n.* [From F., fr. LL. *carraca*.] A kind of large ship; a galleon. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**car'a-cole** (-á-kól), **car'a-col** (-kól), *n.* [From F., fr. Sp. *caracol*, lit., snail.] *Manège.* A half turn to right or left; any turn in a zigzag course. — *v. i.*; -COLED (-kóld); -COL-ING. To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles.

**ca'ra-cul'** (ká-rá-kóol'; *pop.* kár'á-kúll), *n.* See KARAKUL.

**ca-rafe'** (ká-ráf'), *n.* [F.] A kind of glass water bottle.

**car'a-geen**, **car'a-gheen**. Vars. OF CARRAGEEN.

**car'am-bo'la** (kár'ám-bó-lá), *n.* [Pg.] An East Indian tree (*Azerrhoa carambola*) of the sorrel family; and also, its acid fruit, eaten as a preserve.

**car'a-mel** (kár'á-mél), *n.* [F.] 1. Burnt sugar, used for coloring and flavoring. 2. A kind of confection. — *v. i.* & *t.* To turn into caramel. — **car'a-mel-ize** (-íz), *v. t.* & *i.*

**ca-ran'goid** (ká-rán'goid), *a.* [*Carangus*, the type genus + -oid.] *Zool.* Of or pert. to a large family (*Carangidæ*) of marine acanthopterygian fishes containing the pompanos cavallas, etc.

**car'a-pace** (kár'á-pás), *n.* [F., fr. Sp.] A bony or chitinous case covering an animal's back, as the turtle's upper shell.

**car'a-pax** (-páks), *n.* [NL.] = CARAPACE.

**car'at** (kár'át), *n.* [E., fr. Ar., fr. Gr. *κεράτιον* little horn, carob bean, acarat.] 1. A unit of weight for precious stones, as diamonds, being 200 milligrams (or about 3½ grains troy). 2. A twenty-fourth part; — used in stating the proportionate fineness of gold; as, 14 carats fine, i. e., being 14 parts gold and 10 alloy.

**car'a-van** (kár'á-ván; kár'á-ván'), *n.* [From F., fr. Per. *karwán* a caravan.] 1. A company traveling together, esp. through a desert or dangerous country. 2. A covered

vehicle of any of various sorts; as: a In the 17th and 18th centuries, a vehicle for carrying a number of people; — now called a *van*. b Now, a large covered wagon variously used, as for conveying wild beasts for exhibition, for moving furniture, etc., as a traveling house, etc.; a *van*.

**car'a-van'sa-ry** (-vân'sá-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). Also **car'a-van'se-rai** (-sè-rí). [From F., fr. Per. *karwán-sarái*; *karwán* caravan + *sarái* palace, inn.] 1. A kind of rude inn, in the East, where caravans rest. 2. A large hotel or inn.

**car'a-vel** (kár'á-vèl), *n.* [Through F., Sp., & L., fr. Gr. *κάβος* a kind of ship.] *Naut.* Any of several kinds of vessels, usually small sailing vessels.

**car'a-way** (-á-wá), *n.* [Through F. & Ar., fr. Gr. *κάρων*.] A biennial apiceous plant (*Carum carui*) having seeds with aromatic smell and pungent taste. [acid.]

**car'ba-mate** (kár'bá-mát), *n.* A salt or ester of carbamic

**car-bam'ic** (kár-bám'ík), *a.* [carbon + amido.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, NH<sub>2</sub>.CO<sub>2</sub>H, occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate. It may be regarded as an amino derivative of formic acid.

**car'ba-mide** (kár'bá-míd; -míd), *n.* [carbonyl + amide.] *Chem.* Urea.

**car'bide** (kár'bíd; -bíd), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of carbon; specif., calcium carbide (which see).

**car'bine** (-bín), *n.* [From F., fr. *carabine* carabineer.] A short, light rifle or, formerly, musket, used esp. by cavalry.

**car'bi-neer'** (-bi-nēr'). Var. OF CARABINEER.

**car-bo-hy'drate** (kár'bó-hí'drát), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc., composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

**car'bo-late** (kár'bó-lát), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of carbolic acid.

**car'bo-lat'ed** (-lát'éd), *a.* Impregnated with carbolic acid.

**car'bo-lic** (kár'bó-lík), *a.* [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] Designating a substance technically called *phenol*, esp. in solution. See **PHENOL**.

**car'bo-lize** (kár'bó-líz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-lízd); -LIZ'ING (-líz'ing). *Med.* To wash or treat with carbolic acid.

**car'bon** (-bón), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *carbo* coal.] 1. *Chem.* An elementary substance occurring native as the diamond and also as graphite, and forming a constituent of coal and carbonates and of all organic compounds. Symbol, C; at. wt., 12.00. 2. *Elec.* A carbon rod or pencil used in an arc lamp, or a piece of carbon used as an element of a voltaic battery.

**car'bo-na'ceous** (kár'bó-ná'shús), *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or containing carbon.

**car'bo-na'ó** (-bó-ná'ó), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dóz). [From Sp., fr. L. *carbo* coal.] A piece of flesh or fish scored across, seasoned, and broiled. — *v. t.* 1. To score across and broil; hence, to broil. 2. To cut; slash. *Obs.*

**car'bo-na'ó** (-ná'ó), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dóz). [Pg., carbonated.] An opaque, dark-colored variety of diamond, found in Brazil, and used for drills; — called also *black diamond*.

**Car'bo-na'to** (-ná'tó), *n.*; *pl.* -NARI (-rí). [It., a coal man.] A member of a secret political association in Italy, organized in the early part of the 19th century for the purpose of changing the government into a republic; — usually in the *pl.* — **Car'bo-na'tism** (-ríz'm), *n.*

**car'bon-ate** (kár'bón-át), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid. — *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. 1. To carbonate. 2. *Chem.* To convert into a carbonate; impregnate with carbonic acid. — **car'bon-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.*

**carbon dioxide.** A heavy colorless and odorless gas, CO<sub>2</sub>, which extinguishes flame and is unfit for breathing. Plants absorb it from the air and decompose it, assimilating the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen. See **CARBONIC ACID**.

**car'bon'ic** (kár'bón'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, carbon.

**carbonic acid.** *Chem.*, an acid, H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, existing only in solution and reacting with bases to form carbonates. It breaks up readily into water and carbon dioxide (often called *carbonic acid* or *carbonic acid gas*).

**car'bon-if'er-ous** (kár'bón-if'ēr-ús), *a.* [carbon + ferrous.] 1. Producing or containing carbon or coal. 2. [cap.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a Paleozoic period following the Devonian, or the system of rocks formed during this period; — so called from the great coal beds in the system. Specif., designating: a The entire period between the Devonian and the Triassic. b The period between the Devonian and the Permian. c The period of the coal measures; — called also *Pennsylvanian*.

**car'bon-ize** (kár'bón-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZ'ING (-íz'ing). 1. To reduce to a residue of carbon as by fire; char. 2. To impregnate or combine with carbon. — **car'bon-iz-a'tion** (-íz-á'shún; -íz-á't'), *n.*

**carbon monoxide.** *Chem.* A colorless, odorless gas, CO, a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon. It burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbon dioxide. It is very poisonous.

**carbon paper.** Thin paper coated with a preparation of

ále, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; Ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



lampblack, or of some color, used in making written copies. Pressure on the back causes the color to be transferred to paper laid against it.

**carbon process.** *Photog.* A printing process depending on the effect of light on gelatin sensitized with potassium dichromate. Paper coated with a mixture of the gelatin and a pigment is called **carbon paper** or **carbon tissue**.

**car'bon-yl** (kär'bôn-yl), *n.* [*Carbon* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CO, occurring only in compounds, as the aldehydes, the ketones, urea, carbonyl chloride, etc. Though denoted by the same formula as carbon monoxide, it is chemically distinct. — **car'bon-yl-ic** (-il'ik), *a.*

**carbonyl chloride.** *Chem.* A colorless gas, COCl<sub>2</sub>, formed from chlorine and carbon monoxide, under the influence of light, and hence sometimes called *phosgene*.

**car'bo-nun'dum** (-bô-rün'düm), *n.* [*Carbon* + *corundum*.] A compound of carbon and silicon, SiC, harder than emery.

**car'box'yl** (kär'bök'sil), *n.* [*Carbon* + *oxygen* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical CO-OH, the characteristic group of almost all the organic acids, as formic, acetic, and benzoic acids. — **car'box-yl-ic** (-sil'ik), *a.*

**car'boy** (kär'boy), *n.* A large globular glass bottle, esp. one inclosed in wickerwork or a box, as for carrying acids.

**car'bun-cle** (-bün-k'l), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo* coal.] 1. Formerly, any of several deep red minerals, as the ruby; now, the garnet cut in convex form without facets. 2. A painful local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, larger than a boil and often fatal. 3. A pimple or red spot due to impregnation.

**car'bun'cu-lar** (kär'bün'kü-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a carbuncle; like a carbuncle; inflamed.

**car'bu-ret** (-bü-rét), *n.* [From CARBON.] *Chem.* A carbide. *Archaic.* — *v. t.*; -RET'ed or -RET'ing; -RET'ing or -RET'ing. To combine or impregnate with carbon, or, esp., with a volatile carbon compound; as, to *carburet* water gas by passing it over or through benzene, to increase its illuminating power.

**car'bu-ret'ant** (-rét'ánt), *n.* Any carbureting agent.

**car'bu-ret'or**, **car'bu-ret'tor** (-rét'ér), *n.* That which carburets, as an apparatus by which air is mingled with the vapor of petroleum oil.

**car'bu-rize** (-riz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-riz'd); -RIZ'ing; -RIZ'ing. To combine or impregnate with carbon; as, to *carburi*ze iron.

— **car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-ri-zá'shün); -ri-zá'shün), *n.* — **car'bu-riz'er** (-riz'ér), *n.*

**car'ca-jou** (-ká-joo; -zhoo), *n.* [Can. F. corrupt. of an Indian name of the wolverene.] *Zoöl.* The wolverene.

Sometimes, the Canada lynx, the cougar, or the American badger.

**car'ca-net** (-ká-nét), *n.* [Dim. fr. F., fr. LL.] An ornamental chain, necklace, or collar, usually of gold or jeweled. *Archaic.*

**car'case** (kär'kás), *n.* Var. of CARCASS.

**car'cass** (kás), *n.*; *pl.* -CASSES (-éz; 24). [From F., fr. It. *carcassa*.] 1. A dead body of a beast or (now only in contempt) of a human being. 2. The living material, or physical, body. *Obs.* or *Contemptuous*. 3. Anything from which the vital principle is gone. 4. The abandoned and decaying remains of some bulky and once comely thing, as a ship; the skeleton of a thing, as of a building. — *Syn.* See *body*.

**car'cel** (-sèl), *n.* *Photom.* A light standard much used in France, being the light from a lamp (*Carcel lamp*) of stated size and construction consuming 42 grams of colza oil per hour with a flame 40 millimeters in height. Its illuminating power is from 8.9 to 9.6 British standard candles.

**Carcel lamp.** [After B. G. Carcel (d.1812), the inventor.] a A French mechanical lamp, in which the oil is pumped to the wick tube by clockwork. b See CARCEL.

**car'ci-no'ma** (-si-nô'má), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NOMATA (-má-tá). [L., fr. Gr. *καρκίωμα*, fr. *καρκίος* crab, cancer. See *oma*.] *Med.* Any of a class of cancers, typically painful and tender, arising from epithelioid or hypoblastic epithelia. The neighboring lymphatic glands become large and tender. Carcinomata include the majority of malignant tumors.

**card** (kárd), *n.* [F. *carte*, L. *charta*, Gr. *χάρτης* a leaf of paper.] 1. A playing card. 2. In *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card playing. 3. A person or thing compared to, or thought of as resembling, some card, the effect of playing which in a game is in mind; — used with adjectives, as *sure, good, safe, likely, doubtful, etc.* 4. A flat, stiff, usually rectangular, piece of paper or thin paste-board, variously used; as, a post card, indicator card, Easter card, birthday card. 5. A program of, or a form for keeping a record of, the items of races, games, etc.; hence, an attraction; as, a drawing card. 6. A published note of explanation, request, etc., as in a newspaper. *U. S.*

— *v. t.* 1. To place or fasten on, or by means of, a card. 2. To provide with a card.

**card, n.** [F. *carde* teasel, thistle head, card, fr. L. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle.] 1. An implement for raising a nap on cloth. 2. An instrument for combing cotton, wool, flax, hair, etc. — *v. t.* To comb with or as with a card.

**car'da-mom** (kär'dá-móm), *n.* Also -mum, -mon (-mún). [From L., fr. Gr. *καρδάμωμον*.] 1. The aromatic capsular fruit of any of several Oriental plants of the ginger family, used as a condiment, etc. 2. A plant that produces cardamoms (esp. *Elettaria cardamomum* and species of *Amomum*).

**card'board** (kárd'bôrd'; 57), *n.* A stiff compact paste-board of various qualities, for making cards, etc.

**card'case** (-kás'), *n.* A case for visiting cards.

**car'de-cu** (kär'dé-kü), *n.* [From *quart d'écu*.] An old French silver coin worth about 24 cents.

**car'der** (kär'dér), *n.* One who, or that which, cards wool, flax, etc.

**car'di-ac** (-dí-ák), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. *καρδια* heart.] *Anat.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the heart. 2. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens, or the whole stomach except the narrow pyloric end. 3. *Med.* Exciting action in the heart; cordial. — *n.* A medicine that excites action in the heart; a cordial. — **car'di-a-cal** (kär-dí'a-kál), *a.*

**car'di-al'gi-a** (kär'dí-ál'jí-á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καρδιαλγία*; *καρδια* heart + *άλγος* pain.] *Med.* A burning or gnawing pain, or feeling of distress, usually a symptom of indigestion, referred to the region of the heart; heartburn.

**car'di-gan** (kär'dí-gán), *n.*, or **cardigan jacket.** [After an Earl of Cardigan.] A warm jacket of knit woollen.

**car'di-nal** (-nál), *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, fr. *cardo* hinge, that on which anything turns or depends.] 1. Of fundamental importance; chief; principal. 2. Of or pert. to a cardinal or the cardinals. 3. Of or designating the bright red color of a cardinal's hat, cassock, etc.

**cardinal bird**, or **e. grosbeak**, any of several brightly colored American song birds of the finch family. **e. flower**, the brilliant flower of an American herbaceous plant (*Lobelia cardinalis*); also, the plant. — **e. number** or **numeral**, a primary number or numeral used in simple counting, etc. — **e. points**, *Geog.*, the four principal points of the compass. — **e. virtues**, preëminent virtues; among the ancients, prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, to which some modern writers add faith, hope, and charity.

**car'di-nal, n.** 1. *R. C. Ch.* One of the ecclesiastical princes appointed by the Pope, and constituting his council. 2. A woman's short hooded cloak, orig. of bright red cloth. 3. *Cardinal Bird* (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). (½) b A dyestuff for dyeing cardinal red, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of magenta. — **car'di-nal-ship**, *n.*

**car'di-nal-ate** (-át), *n.* Office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal; the cardinals collectively.

**car'di-nal-ly**, *adv.* In a cardinal manner or degree; fundamentally.

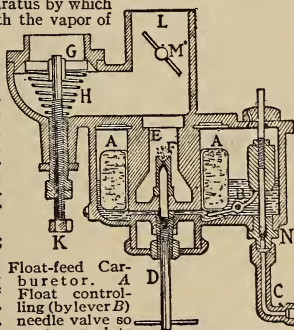
**car'di-o** (kär'dí-ô). Combining form from Greek *καρδια*, heart, as in *cardiograph*, *cardiology*, *cardiometer*, etc.

**car'di-o-graph** (-gráf'), *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument that, when in contact with the chest, registers graphically the comparative duration and intensity of the heart's movements. — **car'di-o-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), *a.*

**car'di-oid** (kär'dí-oid), *n.* [Gr. *καρδιοειδής* heart-shaped; *καρδια* heart + *ειδός* shape.] *Math.* The one-cusped epicycloid traced by any point of a circle that rolls all round on an equal circle.

**car'di-ol'o-gy** (-ól'ô-jí), *n.* The science that treats of the heart and its functions.

**car'di'tis** (kär-dí'tis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καρδια* heart + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.



Float-feed Carburetor. A Float Controlling (by lever) B needle valve so as to regulate gasoline supply through C; D Needle Valve regulating flow of gasoline to Mixing Chamber E through Spraying Nozzle F, through which it is drawn by engine; G Auxiliary Air Inlet Valve controlled by Spring H, adjusted by K; L Exit to engine; M Throttle Valve.



Cardinal Bird (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). (½)

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**car-doon'** (kär-döön'), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. L. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle.] A kind of large edible thistlelike plant (*Cynara cardunculus*), related to the artichoke.

**care** (kär), *n.* [AS. *caru*, *cearu*.] 1. Grief; sorrow. **Obs.** 2. A burdensome sense of responsibility; anxiety; concern. 3. Serious attention of mind; heed; as, have a *care*; take *care*. 4. Charge; oversight; as, addressed in *care* of. 5. A person or thing that is an object of care, or concern. **Syn.** Care, concern, solicitude, anxiety agree in the idea of mental burden or troubled thought. Care implies a disquieting sense of oppression; as, a *careworn* face. Concern implies anxious thought, often inspired by interest or regard; as, *concern* for a friend's safety. Solicitude suggests greater uneasiness than *concern*, but is less distressing than *anxiety*; it often implies fond or tender care; as, he showed a constant *solicitude* for his daughter's welfare. Anxiety is a disturbing uneasiness regarding what is future or uncertain.

— *v. t.*; CARED (kär'd); CAR'ING (kär'ing). 1. To have, feel, or exercise, care. 2. a To have an inclination or wish (to); as, I do not *care* to go. b To have a fondness or affection; — usually with *for*; as, he does not *care* for me.

**ca-reem'** (kä-rēm'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *carina* keel of a ship.] *Naut.* a To cause (a vessel) to lean over on one side; also, to clean, calk, or repair (a vessel in this position). b To cause to be off the keel, or to heel over.

— *v. i.* To lie or heel over. — *n.* Act or process of careening.

**ca-reer'** (kä-rēr'), *n.* [F. *carrière* race course, highroad, street, L. *carrus* wagon.] 1. A race course. **Obs.** 2. A running; course, esp. a swift one; hence: speed; full speed; — chiefly in such phrases as *in full career*. 3. General course of action or conduct, as in a calling or in some undertaking, esp. when notable; as, Washington's *career* as a soldier.

— *v. i.* To move or run rapidly. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to career, as a horse. 2. To go over or across in a career.

**care'ful** (kär'fööl), *a.* 1. Full of care; anxious. **Archaic.** 2. Filling with care; painful. **Obs.** or **Archaic.** 3. Taking care or heed; cautious. 4. Marked by care; done with care. — **care'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **care'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Watchful, vigilant; guarded, chary; heedful, thoughtful, prudent, judicious, cautious, wary, circumspect, discreet. — **Careful**, cautious, wary, circumspect, discreet. **Careful** suggests watchfulness, without necessary implication of danger; **cautious** implies some contingency against which one guards; as, *carefully* made preparations; he is too generous to be *cautious*. **Wary** suggests more strongly than *cautious*, suspicion of danger and alertness or vigilance; as, the mouse ran *warily* across the room. **Circumspect** rather implies attentive deliberation or habitual prudence, esp. in matters of peculiar delicacy or difficulty; as, be wise and *circumspect*. **Discreet** suggests esp. caution with respect to speech or conduct; as, a secret may safely be intrusted to a *discreet* man.

**care'less** (kär'lēs), *a.* 1. Free from care, anxiety, or solicitude; as, *careless* infancy. 2. Having no care; unconcerned; also, not taking proper care; heedless; inattentive; as, he was *careless* of his clothes. 3. Not receiving or exhibiting care: a Not attended to or cared for; as, a *careless* trifle. b Done, made, caused, or the like, without attention to rule or system; unstudied; spontaneous; as, a *careless* speech. c Done, said, or caused, without due care; negligent; heedless; as, a *careless* mistake. **Syn.** Unconcerned, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, unstudied. — **care'less-ly**, *adv.* — **care'less-ness**, *n.*

**car'er** (kär'ēr), *n.* One who cares.

**ca-ress'** (kä-rēs'), *n.* [Through F., It., & LL., fr. L. *carus* dear.] An act of endearment; an embracing or touch'ing with tenderness. — *v. t.* To treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness; fondle. — **ca-ress'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** Pet, coddle, caress, fondle. — **Caress**, fondle. **Caress** suggests softness of touch, and implies tenderness, but not undue familiarity. To **fondle** is to handle, or toy with, the object of affection, and often suggests lack of dignity.

**ca-res'sive** (-iv), *a.* Of the nature of a caress; expressing endearment.

**car'et** (kär'ēt; kär'rēt; 3), *n.* [L. *caret* there is wanting.] A mark [^] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something interlined or in the margin belongs in the place marked.

**care'worn'** (kär'wörn'; 57), *a.* Worn with care.

**car'go** (kär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *cargar* to load.] The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel; load; freight. — **Syn.** See FREIGHT. [grebe.]

**car'goose'** (-gōōs'), *n.*; *pl.* -GEESSE' (-gēs'). The crested **Car'ib** (kär'ib), *n.* [See CANNIBAL.] An Indian of a linguistic stock now chiefly confined to Brazil and Guiana, but formerly occupying also the Lesser Antilles.

**Car'ib-be'an** (-i-bē'än), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, or the Caribbean Sea. — *n.* A Carib.

|| **ca-ri'-be** (kä-rē'bä; kär'i-bē), *n.* [Sp., a cannibal.] Any of several South American fresh-water fishes (genus *Serrasalmo*), remarkable for their voracity.

**car'i'-bou** (kär'i-bōō; kär'i-bōō'), *n.* (See PLURAL,

*Note.*) [Can. F., fr. Amer. Indian, prop., pawer, scratcher.] Any of several species or varieties of reindeer of northern North America and Greenland.

**car'i-ca-ture** (kär'i-kä-tür), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, fr. *caricare* to charge, overload, exaggerate.] 1. A distortion by exaggeration, producing a grotesque or ridiculous effect, as in a picture. 2. A picture, figure, or description showing such exaggeration of the peculiarities of a person or thing.

**Syn.** Caricature, burlesque, parody, travesty. A caricature is a ludicrous exaggeration or distortion of characteristic or peculiar features. A burlesque is an imitation made grotesquely incongruous either by treating a trifling subject in mock-heroic vein, or by giving to a serious subject a frivolous turn. A parody treats a ridiculous subject in the exact style (esp. in its mannerisms) of some serious and (usually) well-known composition or writer; in a travesty the subject remains unchanged, but the style is made extravagant or absurd.

— *v. t.*; -TURED (-türd); -TURING. To make a caricature of. — **car'i-ca-tur'ist** (kär'i-kä-tür'ist; kär'i-kä-tür'ist), *n.*

**car'i-es** (kär'i-ēs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Decay; esp., ulceration of bone in which the bone is carried away piecemeal.

**car'il-lon** (kär'i-lōn; F. kä'rē'yōn'), *n.* [F., a chime of bells, orig. of four bells.] 1. *Music.* A set of bells played by machinery or by finger keys. b An instrument, or an attachment to one, imitating in sound a carillon of bells. See GLOCKENSPIEL. 2. A tune adapted for a carillon of bells, or a composition suggesting or using bells.

**ca-ri-na** (kä-rī-nä), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., keel.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* A keel. — **ca-ri'nal** (-näl), *a.*

**car'i-nate** (kär'i-nät) } *a.* [L. *carinatus*, fr. *carina* keel.]

**car'i-na'ted** (-nät'əd) } Keel-shaped; as, a *carinate* sepal.

**car'i-ole**, **car'ri-ole** (-öl), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] A small, light, open one-horse carriage.

**ca-ri-ous** (kär'i-ūs; 3), *a.* *Med.* Affected with caries. — **ca-ri-ous'i-ty** (kär'i-ōs'i-ti; kär'i-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz).

**car'k** (kär'k), *n.* [F. *carque*, dial. form of *charge*. See CHARGE.] Care; worry. — *v. t.* & *i.* To burden with care; trouble; fret; labor anxiously. — **car'king**, *p. a.* All *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**car'l** (kär'l), *n.* [Icel. *karl* a male, a man.] 1. A man of the peasantry or common people. **Archaic** or **Hist. 2. A base fellow; churl. **Scot.** or **Archaic.****

**car'line** this/le (kär'lin). [F. *carline*, It., Sp., & Pg. *carlina*.] Any of a genus (*Carlina*) of thistlelike plants of the Mediterranean region, esp. one (*C. acaulis*) the root of which was formerly valued as a medicine, and one (*C. vulgaris*) used as a weatherglass on account of its hygroscopic involucre scales.

**car'ling** (kär'ling), *n.* *Naut.* One of the short timbers running lengthwise of a ship, from one transverse deck beam to another; — usually in *pl.*

**Car'listm** (kär'liz'm), *n.* Adherence to Don Carlos of Spain (1788-1855) or his successors, or, formerly, to Charles X., King of France from 1824-30; the principles, plans, or claims of either of these parties. — **Car'list** (-list), *n.*

**Car'lo-vin'-gi-an** (kär'lō-vin'ji-än), *a.* Carolingian.

|| **car'ma'-niole** (kär'mä'nyōl'), *n.* [F.] 1. *Costume.* Orig., a kind of jacket with short skirts, a large collar, and several rows of metal buttons, worn in the south of France. It was brought to Paris in 1792 and was adopted by the ardent revolutionists. To it were added large black woolen trousers, a waistcoat of scarlet or of blue, white, and red, and a red cap, the name being extended to this costume. 2. A popular or Red Republican song and dance, of the time of the first French Revolution (1789-1799). 3. A soldier of the French Revolution.

**car'man** (kär'män), *n.* A man employed to drive, or to convey goods in, a car or cart; a carter.

**Car'mel'-ite** (-mē'līt), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A friar of a mendicant order established on Mt. Carmel, Syria, in the 12th century; a White Friar.

**car-min'-a-tive** (kär-mīn'-ä-tiv; kär'mi-nä-tiv), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *carminare* to card, hend, to cleanse, *carmen* a card for wool.] Expelling wind from the alimentary canal; relieving colic or flatulence. — *n.* A carminative agent.

**car'mine** (kär'mīn; -mīn), *n.* [F. *carmin*.] The coloring matter of cochineal, having a rich red, crimson, or purplish red color; also, this color.



Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**car'nage** (-náj), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.]  
 1. Flesh; a collection of carcasses. 2. Great destruction of life, as in battle; slaughter. — **Syn.** See MASSACRE.  
**car'nal** (-näl), *a.* [L. *carnalis*, fr. *caro, carnis*, flesh.]  
 Of or pertaining to the body as the seat of the appetites; animal; fleshly; hence: material; temporal; worldly; — opp. to *spiritual*.  
**car'nal knowledge**, sexual intercourse.  
**car'nal-i-ty** (kär-näl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Fleshliness; fleshly lust; or indulgence in lust; sensuality; worldliness.  
**car'nal-ite** (kär-näl'i-ti), *n.* [After von *Carnall*, a Prussian.] *Min.* A native hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium,  $KMgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ , valuable as a source of potassium.  
**car'nal-ly**, *adv.* In a carnal manner.  
**car-nas'si-al** (kär-näs'i-äl), *a.* [F. *carnassier* carnivorous, fr. L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] *Zool.* Pert. to or designating certain teeth, the last pair of premolars of the upper jaw and the first pair of true molars of the lower jaw. — *n.* A carnassial tooth.  
**car-na'tion** (kär-nä'shün), *n.* [F., the flesh tints in a painting, deriv. of L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] 1. A light rosy pink, or, often, a deeper crimson color; a shade of red. 2. *In pl. Paint.* The flesh-tinted parts. 3. Any of many cultivated, usually double-flowered, varieties of the pink.  
**car-nau'ba** (kär-nou'ba), *n.* [Pg., prob. fr. native name.] The Brazilian wax palm. Its wax is used in candles.  
**car-nel'ian** (-näl'yän), *n.* [For *cornelian*; influenced by L. *carneus* fleshy, because of its color.] *Min.* A reddish variety of chalcedony, often used for seals.  
**car-neous** (kär-nē-üs), *a.* [L. *carneus*, from *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Consisting of or like flesh.  
**car-ni-fi** (-ni-fi), *v. i. & t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fi'ing). [LL. *carnificare*, fr. L. *caro, carnis*, flesh + *facere* to make.] To form, or turn into, flesh; become like flesh. — **car-ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kä'shün), *n.*  
**car-ni-val** (-väl), *n.* [It. *carnevale*, prob. deriv. of L. *caro, carnis*, flesh + *levare* to take away.] 1. The season or festival of merrymaking before Lent, observed esp. in Italy. 2. Any merrymaking, feasting, etc., esp. when indecorous.  
**Car-niv'o-ra** (kär-niv'ö-rä), *n. pl.* *Zool.* An order of mammals, mostly carnivorous, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc. — **car-ni-vore** (kär-ni-vör), *n.*  
**car-niv'o-rous** (-rüs), *a.* [L. *carnivorus; caro, carnis*, flesh + *vorare* to devour.] 1. Eating flesh. 2. Of or pertaining to the Carnivora. — **car-niv'o-rous-ly**, *adv.*  
**car-nose** (kär-nös; kär-nös'), *a.* [L. *carnosus*, fr. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Of, pertaining to, or like, flesh; fleshy.  
**car-nos'i-ty** (kär-nös'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being fleshy. 2. Fleshy substance or growth; specif., *Med.*, an abnormal fleshy excrescence.  
**car-no-tite** (kär-nö-tit), *n.* [After *Carnot*, a Frenchman.] *Min.* A hydrous vanadate of uranium, potassium, etc. It is radioactive and has been used as a source of radium.  
**car'ob** (kär'öb), *n.* An evergreen tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) of the Mediterranean region, bearing red racemose flowers; also, its pulpy legume, used esp. as fodder.  
**ca-roche** (kä-röch'; rösh'), *n.* [From OF., fr. It., fr. L. *carus* wagon.] An old form of stately carriage or coach.  
**car'ol** (kär'äl), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *χορᾶδης* 'one who accompanies a chorus on the flute.'] 1. A round or ring dance accompanied with song. *Archaic.* 2. A song of praise or devotion; a popular song or ballad of religious joy, or the music of such a song; as, a Christmas *carol*. — *v. i. & t.*; -OLED (-öld) or -OLLED; -OL-ING or -OL-ING. 1. To sing, esp. joyfully. 2. To praise or celebrate in song. — **car'ol-er**, *car'ol-ler*, *n.*  
**Car'o-li-na pink'** (-ö-l'i'nä), *a.* The wild pink. **b** Pinkroot.  
**Car'o-line** (kär'ö-lin; -lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles (LL. *Carolus*), as Charles the Great (Charlemagne), Charles I. or Charles II. of England, etc.  
**Car'o-lin-gi-an** (-lín'i-jän), *a.* Of or pertaining to the second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, succeeding the Merovingian. The dynasty began with Pepin the Short and continued from 752 to 911 in Germany and to 987 in France. It is so called from Charles Martel, father of Pepin, or from Charlemagne, Pepin's son.  
**Car'o-lin'i-an** (-i-än), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Charles (LL. *Carolus*), esp. Charles the Great, or Charlemagne. 2. Of or pertaining to Carolina (as North or South Carolina, or the region in which they are located). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of North or South Carolina.  
**car'o-lus** (kär'ö-lüs), *n.*; *pl.* E. CAROLUSES (-éz; 24), L. CAROLI (-li). [LL., Charles.] Any of various coins issued under monarchs of this name; specif., an English gold coin of the reign of Charles I., orig. worth 20s. (\$4.8665), later 23s. (85.59).  
**car'om** (kär'üm), *n.* 1. *Billiards.* A shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls. 2. A similar shot in other games. — *v. i.* To make a carom.  
**car-rot'id** (kä-röt'id), *a.* [Gr. *καρωίδης*, *pl. fr. κάρος*

heavy sleep; — from the belief that the carotid arteries caused drowsiness.] *Anat.* Designating the chief artery or pair of arteries which pass up the neck and supply the head; hence, pertaining to or near such artery or arteries. — *n.* A carotid artery. — **ca-rot'id-äl** (-i-däl), *a.*  
**ca'rotte** (kä'röt'), *n.* [F., prop., carrot.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco; as, a *carotte* of perique.  
**ca-rous'al** (kä-rouz'äl), *n.* [See CAROUSE.] 1. A jovial feast or festival; a carouse. 2. Erroneous for CAROUSEL, 1. — **Syn.** Banquet, revel, orgy, carouse.  
**ca-rouse'** (kä-rouz'), *n.* [From F., fr. G. *garous* finishing stroke, the emptying of the cup in drinking a health; gar entirely + *aus* out.] 1. A cupful drunk up; large draft; a toast. *Obs.* 2. A drinking match or bout; carousal. — *v. i.*; -ROUSED' (-rouzd') -ROUS'ING. To drink deeply; take part in a carousal. — **ca-rous'er**, *n.*  
**ca'rou-sel'**. Var. of CAROUSEL.  
**carp** (kärp), *v. i.* [From Scand., but influenced by L. *carpere* to pluck, calumniate.] To talk complacently, censoriously, or cavilingly; cavil.  
**carp**, *n.* (See PLURAL, Note.) A kind of soft-finned, freshwater fish (*Cyprinus carpio*), very prolific and tenacious of life; also, any of various allied fishes.  
**-carp** (-kärp). A suffix from Greek *καρπός, fruit*; as, *endocarp*, *schizocarp*, *pleurocarp*.  
**car'pal** (kär'päl), *a.* [From CARPUS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the wrist. — *n.* A wrist bone.  
**car-pa'le** (kär-pä'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-li-ä). [NL. See CARPUS.] *Anat.* A carpal bone, esp. one of the distal series articulating with the metacarpals.  
**Car-pa'thi-an** (kär-pä'thi-än), *a.* Pert. to or designating a range of mountains in Austria-Hungary.  
**car'pel** (kär'pél), *n.* [NL. *carpellum*, fr. Gr. *καρπός fruit*.] *Bot.* In seed plants, a kind of spore-bearing organ considered as part of the pistil. It is a modified leaf. — **car'pel-la-ry** (-kä-rí), *a.*  
**car'pel-late** (-ät), *a.* *Bot.* Having carpels.  
**car'pen-ter** (-pén-ter), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *carpentum* wagon.] An artificer in timber; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc. — **car'pen-ter-ing**, *n.*  
**car'penter bee**. Any of various bees (genus *Xylocopa* and allied genera) that gnaw long galleries in sound timber.  
**car'pen-try** (kär'pén-trí), *n.* The work of a carpenter.  
**car'per** (kär'pér), *n.* One who carps; a faultfinder.  
**car'pet** (kär'pét; 24), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL. *carpeta, carpita*, woolly cloths, L. *carpere* to pluck, card (wool).] 1. A heavy woven or felted fabric; esp., a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and nailed to the floor. 2. A covering suggestive of a carpet, as in softness, etc.; as, a *carpet* of leaves. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with or as with a carpet. [Inally made of carpet.]  
**car'pet-bag** (-bäg), *n.* A traveler's portable bag, originally **car'pet-bag-ger** (-bäg'ér), *n.* One traveling with a carpet-bag; — a term of contempt orig. for itinerant wildcat bankers of the West, later esp. for Northerners who went south after the Civil War to live, esp. to seek profit under the often corrupt Reconstruction governments. *Slang, U.S.*  
**carpet beetle** or **carpet bug**. A small beetle (*Anthenus scrophularia*) which, in the larval state, does great damage to carpets, etc.; — called also *buf-falo bug*.  
**car'pet-ing**, *n.* Cloth or materials for carpets; carpets.  
**carpet knight**. A knight who has spent his time in ease and luxury, as in a lady's boudoir. *Contempuous.*  
**car'pet-weed'** (-wéd'), *n.* A prostrate weed (*Mollugo verticillata*) of North America, that forms a mat over the ground.  
**-car'pic** (-kär'pík). Combining form equiv. to -CARPOUS.  
**car'ping** (kär'ping), *p. a.* Faultfinding; captious.  
**car'po-go-ni-um** (kär-pö-gö-ni-üm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GONIA (-ö). [NL.; Gr. *καρπός fruit* + root of *γενεσθαι* to be born.] *Bot.* In some thallophytes, as the red algae, the flask-shaped basal portion of the procarp, in which the egg is formed, and which develops into the sporocarp or cystocarp after fertilization. — **car'po-go-ni-äl** (-äl), *a.*  
**car-pol'o-gy** (kär-pöl'ö-jí), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός fruit* + *-logy*.] That branch of plant anatomy which relates to the structure of fruit and seeds. — **car'po-log'i-cal** (kär-pö-löj'i-käl), *a.* — **car-pol'o-gist** (kär-pöl'ö-jíst), *n.*  
**car-poph'a-gous** (kär-pöl'ä-güs), *a.* [Gr. *καρπός fruit* + *-phagous*.] Feeding on fruits.  
**car'po-phore** (kär-pö-för), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός fruit* + *-phore*.] *Bot.* **a** In fungi, the stalk of a sporocarp. **b** A slender prolongation of the floral axis between the carpels, as in the geranium and many apiceous and brassicaceous plants. **c** Incorrectly, the stipe of an ovary.  
**-car'pous** (-kär'püs). [From Gr. *καρπός fruit*.] A suffix signifying *having* (such) *fruit* or *(so many) fruits*; as, *syn-carpous*, *monocarpous*.



κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

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**car'pus** (kär'püs), *n.*, *pl.* CARPI (-pī). [NL., fr. Gr. *καρπός* wrist.] *Anat.* The wrist, or wrist bones collectively.

**car'rack**. Var. of CARACK.

**car'ra-geen'** (kär'ä-gēn'), *n.* Also CAR'ra-ghēen'. [From *Carrageen* or *Carrigeen*, Ireland.] A kind of cartilaginous seaweed which forms commercial Irish moss.

**car'riage** (kär'ij), *n.* [OF. *carriage* luggage, carriage, fr. *carier* to cart. See CARRY.] 1. Act of carting; conveyance, esp. of goods. 2. The price or expense of carting. 3. Act of carting by assault; capture. 4. Act or manner of conducting measures or projects; management. 5. Manner of carrying one's body or self; bearing; demeanor. 6. That which carries or conveys; as **a** A wheeled vehicle for persons, esp. one designed for elegance and comfort. **b** A vehicle or support carrying a fixed burden; as, a gun carriage.

**car'rick bend** (kär'ik). *Naut.* See KNOT, 1.

**car'rick bits**. *Naut.* The bits supporting the windlass.

**car'ried** (kär'id), *pret. & p. p.* of CARRY.

**car'ri-er** (-i-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, carries, as: **a** A bearer; messenger. **b** One who carries goods for hire. **c** A mechanism by which something is supported and moved or is driven. **d** A carrier pigeon. **e** A conduit for water, etc. **f** *Chem.* A catalytic by whose agency some element or group is transferred from one compound to another; as, iron is a carrier of oxygen.

**carrier pigeon**. *Orig.*, and in popular usage, a pigeon used to carry messages; technically, one of a certain fancy breed of pigeons of large size. The pigeons actually used for carrying messages or flying races are properly called *homing pigeons*. See HOMING PIGEON.

**car'ri-ole**. Var. of CARIOLE.

**car'ri-on** (-ün), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caro* flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal.

— *a*. Of or pertaining to carrion; feeding on carrion. **||** **car-roc'cio** (kär-röt'chō), *n.*; *pl.* CARROCCI (-chē). [It. See CAROCHÉ.] A car which accompanied the army and bore the standard of an Italian free city of the Middle Ages. The carroccio also bore a bell and, usually, a crucifix.

**car'rom**. Var. of CAROM.

**car'ro-ma'ta** (kär-rō-mä'tä), *n.* [Sp. in Phil. I.] In the Philippines, a kind of light, two-wheeled, boxlike vehicle.

**car'ron-ade'** (kär'ū-nād'), *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland.] A kind of obsolete, short, light iron cannon of large bore.

**car'ron oil** (kär'ūn). A lotion of equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water, used as an application to burns and scalds; — first used at the Carron ironworks in Scotland. **car'rot** (kär'rit), *n.* [Fr. *carotte*, L. *carota*.] A biennial apiceous plant (*Daucus carota*); also, its edible yellow or orange-red, usually spindle-shaped, root. — **car'rot-y** (-i), *a*. **car'rou-sel'** (kär'ōō-zel'), *n.* [Fr., fr. It., *carosello*.] 1. A sort of tournament in which knights or cavalymen, divided into troops, execute various evolutions, and often, formerly, allegorical dances, scenic shows, etc. 2. A merry-go-round.

**car'ry** (kär'ri), *v. t.*; — **RIED** (-id); — **RY-ING**. [OF. *carier*, *charier*, fr. *car*, *char*, *car*.] 1. To convey, or transport, while supporting, orig. in a cart or car; to bear; transfer; take. 2. To conduct; lead; guide; impel; move. 3. To transfer from one place (as a country, book, or column) to another; as, to carry the war into Asia; to carry an account to the ledger; to carry a number in adding. 4. *Golf*. To cover (a distance) or pass (an object) at a single stroke; as, to carry a bunker from the tee. 5. To convey by extension or continuance; extend. 6. *Hunting*. To follow, as the scent. 7. To get or obtain, as by effort or force; capture. 8. To succeed in; win; secure the adoption or passage of, as a motion. 9. To support; sustain; hold; bear; bear about; as, to carry a wound; to carry an unborn child. 10. To have as an attribute, property, or the like; to bear the aspect of; to show or exhibit; to imply; to involve. 11. To bear (one's self); behave. 12. To hold (a weapon or standard) in a certain prescribed way, practically vertically at the right side; — often used imperatively in commands; as, carry sabers! carry arms! 13. To sustain the weight of; bear; as, pillars carry an arch. 14. *Com.* To bear the charges or burden of having. 15. To produce, as crops; to yield; to support, as cattle. 16. To make good or valid; support; sustain; as, the decision in this case carries the other.

— *v. i.* 1. To act as bearer. 2. To have or exert propulsive power; as, some rifles carry a mile. 3. To hold the head, etc.; as, a horse carries well when he holds his head high, with arching neck. to carry on, to keep behaving or acting in a certain way; esp., *Colloq.*, to behave or act in a wild, rude, romping, or boisterous manner.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). 1. *Mil.* The position assumed in response to the order "carry arms," "carry sabers," or the like. 2. Range, as of a gun or projectile. 3. A portage between navigable waters. *U. S. & Canada*.

**car'ry-all'** (-əl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cariole*.] A kind of light, covered carriage for four or more persons. *U. S.*

**cart** (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt*, or Icel. *karrt*.] 1. Any of

various vehicles, as a chariot. 2. A two-wheeled vehicle for transporting bulky or heavy articles. 3. A light business or delivery wagon. 4. An open two-wheeled pleasure carriage. — *v. t.* To carry or convey in or as in a cart.

**car'tage** (kär'tā), *n.* 1. Act of carrying in a cart. 2. The price paid for carting.

**carte**, [quarte (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, prop., a fourth.] *Fencing*. A certain position in thrusting or parrying.

**carte** (kärt), *n.* [F. See 1st CARD.] 1. Bill of fare; — used esp. in *à la carte*. 2. Short for CARTE DE VISITE.



Thrust and Parry in Carte.

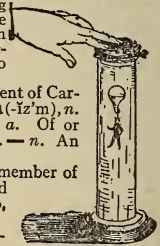
**|| c a r t e' blanche'** (kär't'blānsh') [F., lit., white paper.] blank paper with a person's signature, etc., given to another with permission to superscribe what he pleases; unconditional power. — **|| c. de vi'site'** (dē-vē-zēt') *pl.*; **CARTES DE VISITE** (kärt). [F.] **a** A visiting card. **b** A portrait photograph, about 2½ x 3½ in., close-trimmed.

**car'tel** (kär'tēl); **kär-tēl'**, *n.* [F., dim. deriv. fr. L. *charta* paper.] 1. Letter of defiance or challenge, as to a duel. 2. A written agreement between opposing nations.

**car'ter** (kär'tēr), *n.* One who carts; a teamster.

**Car'te'sian** (kär-tē'zhān), *a*. [From Renatus *Cartesius*, Latinized form of René *Descartes*.] Of or pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes, his writings, theories, or methods.

**Cartesian devil**, *diver*, or *imp*, *Physics*, a hollow glass figure placed in a vessel of water having a cover so arranged that pressure forces the water into the figure, which hangs suspended, sinks, or floats, according to the pressure; — called also *bottle imp*.



Cartesian Devil.

— *n.* A follower of Descartes; an adherent of Cartesian philosophy. — **Car'te'sian-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Car'tha-gin'i-an** (kär'thā-jin'i-ān), *a*. Of or pert. to ancient Carthage, in Africa. — *n.* An inhabitant of Carthage.

**Car'thu'sian** (kär-thū'zhān), *n.* A member of a very austere religious order, founded near Chartreuse, France, by St. Bruno, in 1086.

**car'ti-lage** (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [L. *cartilago*.] *Anat.* 1. A translucent elastic tissue composing most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of all vertebrates; 2. A part or structure composed of cartilage.

**car'ti-lag'i-nous** (kär'ti-lāj'i-nūs), *a*. 1. Composed of, containing, or pertaining to, cartilage. 2. *Zool.* Having the skeleton mostly of cartilage, as the sharks.

**Car'tist** (kär'tist), *n.* [Sp. *artista*, fr. *carta* paper, document. See CHART.] In Spain and Portugal, one who supports the Constitution.

**car'to-gram** (kär'tō-grām), *n.* [F. *cartogramme*. See 1st CARD; -GRAM.] A map showing statistics geographically, by shades or curves; a statistical map.

**car'to-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [F. *carte* map + E. -GRAPH.] A map or chart.

**car-tog'ra-phy** (kär-tōg'rā-fi), *n.* [See 1st CARD; -GRAPHY.] The making of charts or maps. — **car-tog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **car'to-graph'ic** (kär'tō-gráf'ik), -**graph'i-cal**, *a*.

**car'to-man'cy** (kär'tō-mān'si), *n.* [See 1st CARD; -MANCY.] Divination by means of playing cards.

**car'ton** (kär'tōn), *n.* [F.] 1. Pasteboard, as for boxes; also, a pasteboard box. 2. A white disk or circle within the bull's-eye of a rifle target; a shot which strikes this.

**car'toon'** (kär'tōōn'), *n.* [F. *carton*, fr. L. *charta* paper.] 1. *Fine Arts*. A full-size design or study to serve as a model, as of a fresco. 2. A large pictorial sketch. 3. A pictorial caricature. — **car'toon'**, *v. t.* — **car'toon'ist**, *n.*

**car-touche**, **car'touch'** (-toōsh'), *n.* [F. *cartouche*, fr. It., fr. L. *charta* paper.] 1. In some fireworks, the case holding the inflammable materials. 2. *Arch.* **a** A scroll-shaped ornament. **b** A tablet of ornamental form. 3. *Astron.* A curve exhibiting the varying visibility of an object, as of a canal on Mars. 4. *Archæol.* An oval or oblong figure, as on monuments, containing a sovereign's name. See HEROGLYPHIC, *Illustr.*

**car'tridge** (kär'trij), *n.* [From F. *cartouche*. See CART-TOUCHE.] 1. A case, capsule, shell, or bag, as of metal or pasteboard, holding an explosive charge, esp. for a firearm, and in small arms and some cannon holding also the projectile. 2. *Photog.* **a** A small case or capsule of chemicals. **b** A roll of protected films for insertion in a camera.

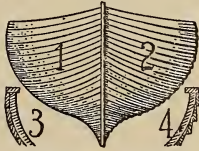
**car'tu-la-ry** (kär'tū-lā-ri). Var. of CHARTULARY.

**car'twh'ip** (kär'thwip'), *v. t.* To punish with a cart whip.

— *v. i.* To move with violent sinistries, like a cart whip.



**car'u-cate** (kär'öö-kät), *n.* [L. *carucata, carrucata*, fr. *carruca* plow.] A measure of land and unit for assessment, formerly in use in England, equiv. to the *hide* or *plowgang*.  
**car'un-cle** (kär'ün-k'l; kö-rüp'), *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro* flesh.] 1. A naked fleshy excrescence, as the wattles and comb of certain birds. 2. *Bot.* An excrescence or outgrowth from the seed coat or at near the hilum of a seed. — **ca-run'cu-lar** (kä-rün'kü-lär), **ca-run'cu-late** (-lä't), **ca-run'cu-lous** (-lös), *a.*  
**carve** (kärv), *v. t.*; **CARVED** (kärvd), *Obs.* or *Archaic* **CARV'EN**; **CARV'ING**. [AS. *ceorfan*.] 1. To cut; esp. to cut in an artistic manner; to sculpture. 2. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table. — *v. i.* 1. To cut up meat. 2. To divide and assign as in carving at table; serve; minister. — *n.* A carving; a carving stroke or cut.  
**car'vel** (kär'vel), *n.* A Carvel.  
**car'vel-built**, *a.* *Shipbuilding.* Built with the planks meeting flush at the seams.  
**carv'en** (kär'ven), *p. a.* Wrought by carving; ornamented by carving; carved.  
**carv'er** (-vër), *n.* One who, or that which, carves.  
**carv'ing**, *n.* 1. Act or art of one who carves. 2. Carved work; decorative sculpture.  
**car'y-at'id** (kär'i-ät'id), *n.*; *pl. E. -IDS (-Idz), L. -IDES (-I-déz).* 1 Carvel-built; 2 Clinker-built; 3, 4 Section at a rib.



[From L., fr. Gr. *Καρυάτις*, lit., priestesses in the temple of Artemis at Caryae, in Laconia.] *Arch.* A draped female figure supporting an entablature.

**car'y-o-ki-ne'sis** (kär'i-ök'i-né'sis), **car'y-o-ki-net'ic** (-nét'ik), etc. Vars. of **KARYOKINE-SIS**, etc.

**car'y-o-phy-l'aeceous** (-ff-lä'shüs), *a.* [Gr. *καρυόφυλλον* clove tree; *κάρυον* nut + *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* 1. = **SILENACEOUS**. 2. Having a corolla of five long-clawed petals inclosed in a tubular calyx, as in the pink.

**car'y-op'sis** (-öp'sis), *n.*; *pl. -OPSES* (-séz), **-OP-SIDES** (-öp'si-déz). [Gr. *κάρυον* nut kernel + *ὄψις* appearance.] *Bot.* A small-celled, dry, indehiscent fruit, with fruit and seed in a single grain, as in wheat, barley, and other grasses. See **FRUIT**, *Illust.*



Caryatid from the Erechtheum.

**Ca-sa'ba**, or **Cas-sa'ba**, **mel'on** (kä-sä'bä). [From *Kassaba*, in Smyrna, Asia Minor, whence the melon was introduced.] A type of winter muskmelon.

**cas'a-reep**. Var. of **CASSAREE**.  
**cas-sa'va**. Var. of **CASSAVA**.  
**cas'a-bel** (käs'kä-bél), *n.* [Sp., prop., a little bell.] In certain muzzle-loading cannon, a projection at the rear of the breech.

**cas-cade'** (käs-käd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] 1. A waterfall less than a cataract. 2. Something suggestive of a cascade; specif.: a kind of firework. *b* A fall of gathered lace, etc., on a dress.

— *v. i.*; **-CAD'ED** (-käd'éd); **-CAD'ING**. To fall in a cascade.  
**cas-ca-ra buck'thorn'** (käs'kä-rä). A buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, yielding *casara* sagrada; — called also *beardwood*.

**cas-ca-ra sa-gra'da** (käs'kä-rä sä-grä'dä; the drug is popularly called *käs-kä-rä* or *käs-kär'ä*). [Sp. *cascara sagra*, lit., holy bark.] *Pharm.* The bark of a California buckthorn, used as a mild cathartic or laxative.

**cas-ca-ri'lla** (käs'kä-ril'ä), *n.*, or **casca-ri'lla bark**. [Sp. *casca-ri'lla* a small thin bark, Peruvian bark, dim. of *cas-ca-ri* bark.] 1. *Pharm.* The aromatic bark of a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton eluteria*). It is used as a tonic and stomachic. 2. The shrub itself.

**cas-ca-ron'** (käs'kä-rön'), *n.* [Sp. *casca-rión*.] Lit., an eggshell; hence, an eggshell filled with confetti to be thrown by revelers at balls, carnivals, etc. *Western U.S.*

**case** (käs), *n.* [F. *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, happen.] 1. An instance of the kind; a special state of affairs; as, a case of injustice. 2. Condition; actual state of things or affairs; as, that being the case, we will not go; specif., physical condition. 3. *Med. & Surg.* A patient under treatment; an instance of sickness or injury. 4. *Law.* A suit or action; a cause. 5. A person peculiar in some way; a character. *Slang.* 6. *Gram.* One of the forms, or of the inflectional changes in form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicate its sense relation to other words; as, the objective case denotes the relation of object. Loosely, the sense relation itself. — **SYN.** Situation, circumstances; plight, predicament; contingency, conjuncture, event.

**case**, *n.* [OF. *casse*, fr. L. *capsa*, fr. *capere* to hold.] 1. A box, sheath, or covering. 2. A box and its contents; quantity in a box; hence, set. 3. *Print.* A shallow divided tray for type. The upper case contains capitals, accented

and marked letters, etc.; the lower case, the small letters, figures, etc. 4. An inclosing frame or framework; as, a window case. 5. A pair; couple; brace; as, a case of pistols. 6. *Bookbinding.* A book cover that is separately made complete before fastening in the stitched sheets. 7. The cavity in the head of the sperm whale which contains spermaceti and a fine oil. [in a case; incase.]

— *v. t.*; **CASED** (käst); **CAS'ING** (käs'ing). To inclose or put **cas'e-ate** (kä'sé-ät), *v. i.*; **-AT'ED** (-ät'éd); **-AT'ING** (-ät'ing). [L. *caseatus* mixed with cheese, fr. *caseus* cheese.] *Med.* To become cheesy; undergo caseous degeneration. **cas'e-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.* 1. Conversion into cheese. 2. *Med.* Caseous degeneration.

**case'-bay'**, *n.* *Arch.* Any bay or division of a roof or floor, except a tail-bay, comprising two principals with the joists or purlins between them.

**case bottle.** *a* A bottle fitting into a case with others. *b* A bottle having a protecting case.

**case'hard'en** (käs'här'd'n), *v. t.* 1. To harden superficially, as iron or steel. 2. To render insensible to good influences or external impressions.

**cas'e-in** (kä'sé-in), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] A proteid precipitated from milk, esp. by rennet, important in cheese. **cas'e-in'o-gen** (-in'ö-jén), *n.* [L. *casein* + *-ose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific proteid of milk. See **CASEIN**.

**case knife.** A knife carried, or such as is kept, in a sheath or case, such knives formerly being often used at table; hence, a table knife. *Flaw.*

**case law.** *Law.* Law made by decided cases; judge-made **case'mate** (käs'mät), *n.* [F.] 1. *Fort.* A bombproof chamber, as for cannon. 2. In ships of war, an armored inclosure where guns are mounted. — **case'mat'ed**, *a.*

**case'ment** (-mément), *n.* 1. *Arch.* A window sash opening on hinges; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, a window with such a sash or sashes. 2. An incasement; casing. — **ment-ed**, *a.*

**cas'e-ose** (kä'sé-ös), *n.* [L. *casein* + *-ose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble product, as proteose, formed in the gastric and pancreatic digestion of casein and caseinogen.

**cas'e-ous** (-üs), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Of, pert. to, or like, cheese; having the qualities of cheese; cheesy. *caseous degeneration, Med.*, a morbid process in which the products of inflammation are converted into a cheesy substance.

**ca-sern'**, **ca-serne'** (kä-zürn'; kä'zern), *n.* [F. *caserne*.] *Mil.* One of a series of buildings in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts, used as barracks.

**case shot.** A collection of small projectiles contained in a case. See **CANISTER**.

**case system.** *Law.* The system of teaching law in which the instruction is primarily a historical and inductive study of leading or selected cases, with or without the use of textbooks for reference and collateral reading.

**case'worm'** (käs'würm'), *n.* A worm or larva that makes a case or tube to protect its body, as the caddis worm.

**cash** (käsh), *n.* [It. *casca* box, case, fr. L. *capsa*.] 1. Money, esp. ready money. 2. Money or its equivalent paid promptly after purchasing; as, to sell goods for cash. — *v. t.* To pay or receive cash for; as, to cash a check.

**cash**, *n. sing. & pl.* [Tamil & Kanarese *käsu*.] 1. Any of various coins of small value in India, China, etc.; esp., a Chinese (and Japanese) alloyed copper coin, worth about 1/10 of a cent. 2. A Chinese money of account, of such value that 48 cash coins equal 100 cash of account.

**ca-shaw'** (kä-shö'). Var. of **CUSAW**. *U.S.*

**cash'book'** (käsh'böök'), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* A book in which is kept a record of all money received or paid out.

**ca-shew'** (kä-shö'), *n.* [F. *acajou*, fr. Brazilian native name.] A tropical tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), native of America, but naturalized in all warm countries; also, its edible nut (cashew nut) yielding a sweet oil.

**cash-ier'** (käsh-ēr'), *n.* [F. *caissier*.] 1. One who has charge of money. 2. One who has charge of payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes, etc.), as in a bank.

**cash-ier'**, *v. t.* [From D., fr. F., fr. L. *casare* to annul, *casus* empty, useless.] 1. To discharge; dismiss with ignominy from military service or a place of trust. 2. To discard; cast off.

**cash-ier'** check (käsh-ēr'z'). *Banking.* A check drawn by a bank upon its own funds, signed by the cashier.

**cash'mere** (käsh'mër, käsh'mër'), *n.* 1. A shawl of cashmere (sense 2). 2. A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made in Cashmere (Kashmir), India, from the soft wool of goats; also, a dress fabric imitating it.

**ca-shoo'** (kä-shö'). Var. of **CATECHU**.

**cash register.** A device for recording the amount of cash received, usually having an automatic adding machine and a money drawer and exhibiting the amount of the sale.

**cas'i-mere** (käsi'mër), **cas'i-mire**. Vars. of **CASSIMERE**.

**cas'ing** (käs'ing), *n.* Something that incases, or material for incasing; a case.

**ca-si'no** (kä-sé'nö), *n.*; *pl. E. -NOS (-nöz), It. -NI (-nē)*. [It., dim. of *casa* house, L. *casca* cottage.] 1. In Italy, a kind of country house. 2. A building or room for social meet-

**K = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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ings, amusements, etc. **3.** = CASSINO. **4.** In England and the United States, a house designed after the style of an Italian casino, either one-storied or with at least one front pretending to be so.

**cask** (kask), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, cask.] **1.** A barrel-shaped vessel of staves, hoops, and heads, usually for liquids; — a generic term for *barrel, hogshead, pipe, butt, keg*, etc. **2.** Sometimes, such a vessel larger or smaller than the ordinary barrel, as the hogshead, keg, etc. **3.** A cask and its contents; hence, the quantity a cask will hold.

**cas'ket** (käs'kët; 24), *n.* **1.** A small chest or box, as for jewels. **2.** A coffin, esp. an expensive one. *U. S.*

**Cas'pi-an** (käs'pí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to the Caspian Sea.

**casque** (kask), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *casco*. See CASK.] A piece of armor for the head; a helmet. — **casqued** (kaskt), *a.*

**Cas-sa'ba mel'on.** See CASABA MELON.

**Cas-san'dra** (käs-sän'drā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κασσάνδρα*.]

*Gr. Myth* A daughter of Priam of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, made her prophetic, but, becoming angry with her, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies.

**cas'sa-reep** (käs'á-rép), *n.* A preparation made, in the West Indies, by boiling the sap of the bitter cassava. It is the basis of the dish called *pepper pot*.

**cas-sa'tion** (käs-sá'shün), *n.* [F.] Act of annulling, canceling, or quashing; abrogation.

**cas-sa'va** (käs-sá'vá), *n.* [From F., fr. Sp., fr. Haitian *kasabi*.] Any of several plants (genus *Manihot*, esp. *Manihot manihot*, the bitter cassava) cultivated in the tropics for their rootstocks, which yield a nutritious starch; also, the starch. Cf. CASSAREEP.

**cas'se-rolé** (käs'è-röl; käs'è-ról'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A saucépan. **2.** *Chem.* A small round dish with a handle. **3.** *Cookery.* A mold of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked, and filled with vegetables or meat. **4.** A covered earthenware baking dish.

**cas'sette** (ká'sët'), *n.* [F., dim. of *casse* case.] **1.** A casket. **2.** *Photog.* A plate holder.

**cas'sia** (käs'há; -i-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κασσία*; of Semitic origin.] **1.** An inferior kind of cinnamon; also, any of the trees (genus *Cinnamomum*) that produce it. **2.** Any of various plants (genus *Cassia*), of warm regions, which bear pods having laxative pulp; also, the pulp.

**cas'si-mere** (käs'i-mër), *n.* Also *ker'sey-mere*. A thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

**cas'si-nette** (käs'i-nët'), *n.* A cloth with a cotton warp, and a woof of very fine wool or of wool and silk.

**cas-si'no** (käs-sè'nō), *n.* [It. *casino* a small house, gaming house. See CASINO.] A certain game at cards.

**cas'si-o-ber'ry** (käs'i-ò-bër'i), *n.* [NL. *cassine*, from the language of the Florida Indians.] **1.** The yupon (*Ilex vomitoria*) or its fruit. **2.** The fruit of a shrub (*Viburnum obovatum*) of the southern United States.

**Cas'si-o-pe'ia** (käs'i-ò-pè-yá), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κασσιόπεια*.]

*1.* See ANDROMEDA. **2.** [gen. CASSIOPEIÆ (-yè).] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Andromeda and Cepheus; — named in honor of the wife of Cepheus, a fabulous king of Ethiopia.

**Cassiopeia's Chair.** *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia, crudely resembling a chair; also, the entire constellation.

**cas-sit'er-ite** (käs-sít'èr-ít), *n.*

[Gr. *κασσιτερος* tin.] *Min.* Native tin dioxide, SnO<sub>2</sub>; tin-stone, a mineral usually brown or black in color. It is the chief source of metallic tin.

**cas'sock** (käs'ók), *n.* [From F., fr. It. *casacca*.] **1.** *Ecll.* a) A long close-fitting garment worn by certain clergy under their surplices, by vergers as an outer garment, etc. b) A shorter, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown. **2.** a) The clerical office, esp. that of an Anglican clergyman. b) One wearing a cassock; esp., a clergyman.

**cas'socked** (-ók), *p. a.* Wearing a cassock.

**cas'so-wa-ry** (-ò-wá-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [Malay *kasuari*.] Any of several large ratite birds (genus *Casuarus*) of New Guinea, Australia, etc., related to the emu.

**cast** (kást), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* CAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAST'ING. **1.** To throw; fling. **2.** Hence: a) To project or impel as if by throwing; as, to cast a shadow. b) To deposit or place, esp. in a decisive or violent manner; as, to cast a man into prison. c) To deposit (a ballot) formally or officially; give (a vote). d) To direct or bestow; as, to cast a glance upon something. **3.** To throw off, out, or away; as, the horse cast a shoe. **4. a.** To shed; molt. b) To bring forth; bear; esp., to slink. c) To vomit. d) To reject as unfit or disqualified; throw off; discard. **5.** To throw down; overthrow; specif.: a) To throw on or to the ground. b) To defeat in a lawsuit; as, to cast in damages. c) To find guilty; convict; condemn. *Obs. or*



Cassiopeia's Chair.

*Dial.* **6.** To compute; reckon; calculate; specif.: a) To calculate astrologically; as, to cast a horoscope. b) To conjecture; forecast. **7.** To consider; contrive; plan. *Obs. or R.* **8.** To put into proper shape; arrange; dispose; specif.: a) *Art.* To arrange, dispose, or adjust (formerly colors, now only draperies). b) To allot (as the parts of a play among actors); to allot or assign the parts of (a play); also, to assign (an actor) for a part. **9.** To throw up, or form by throwing up, as earth, a mound, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.* **10.** To form (liquid material) by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; to found; as, to cast iron. **11.** Specif., *Print.*, to stereotype or electrotype. **12.** To turn; twist; specif.: a) *Naut.* To veer or turn. *Obs. or R.* b) To turn (the balance or scale); hence: to make preponderate; decide; as, a casting vote. — **Syn.** See THROW. — to cast away, to wreck.

— *v. i.* **1.** To throw; project; specif.: a) To throw dice. b) To throw forth a line in angling, esp. one with a fly. **2.** To vomit. **3.** To consider; plan; scheme. **4.** To add figures. **5.** To conjecture; forecast. **6.** To receive form or shape in a mold. **7.** To turn or twist; specif.: a) To warp; twist out of shape. b) *Naut.* To turn; veer; also, to tack; wear ship. **8. Hunting.** To make a cast (sense 18), as hounds.

— *n.* **1.** The act or manner of casting; a throw. **2.** Distance to which a thing can be thrown. **3. a.** A throw of dice; also, the number or aggregate thrown. b) A stroke of fortune; hence: fortune; chance. **4.** A turn; change of direction or course; specif.: a) A turn of the eye; hence: a look; glance; expression. b) A fixed turn, twist, or bent; a warp. **5.** An assistance rendered by giving one a ride on his way; a "lift." **6.** The thing or quantity thrown; as, a cast of seed. **7.** A throwing down, off, etc.; also, that which is cast; hence: the mass of undigested feathers, bones, etc., thrown up from a hawk's or owl's stomach; also, the excrement of the earthworm or lugworm ejected in a convoluted mass. **8.** Computation; reckoning; esp., addition; also, conjecture; forecast. **9. Form into which anything is thrown; arrangement; disposition; as, "a neat cast of verse." Hence, specif.: The assignment of parts in a play to the various actors; also, the set of actors. **10.** Act of casting, or founding; also, the quantity of metal cast at a single operation. **11.** An impression or mold; a pattern. **12.** Thing formed in a mold or form; a casting. **13. Med.** A formation in cavities of various diseased organs, composed of effused plastic matter; as, renal casts from the kidneys. **14.** Form; appearance; style; as, a peculiar cast of countenance. **15.** A tendency to any color; a tinge; a hue. **16.** A degree; a dash; a tinge, as of some quality. **17.** Kind; sort; stamp; type. **18. Hunting.** A scattering of the hounds in various directions to search for a lost scent; — also fig. **19. a.** A throw of a fishing line, net, sounding lead, etc.; also, that which is so thrown or used; specif., *Angling*, the flies attached to the line at one time. b) A place adapted to fishing or angling. **20. Falconry.** The number (a couple) of hawks let go at one time from the hand; hence, of other birds, a couple. — **Syn.** See TURN.**

**Cast-a-way'** (kást'á-wá'), *a.* Thrown away; cast adrift. — *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is rejected. **2.** A shipwrecked person.

**caste** (kást), *n.* [Pg. *casta* race, prop., unmixed race, *L. castus* pure.] **1.** Castanets. One of the hereditary classes into which the native society of India is divided. **2.** Any similar division or class of society. b) The position conferred by the caste system or principle.

**cas'tel-lan** (käs'tè-lán), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *castellanus* of a castle, *castellum* castle.] A governor or warden of a castle.

**cas'tel-la-ny** (-lā-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). Office or jurisdiction of a castellan; territory or jurisdiction of a castle.

**cas'tel-lat'ed** (-lät'éd), *p. a.* **1.** Built or formed like a castle; battlemented. **2.** Provided or dotted with castles.

**cas'tel-la'tion** (-lät'shün), *n.* A castelled structure.

**cast'er** (käs'tër), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, casts. **2.** A vial for condiments at the table; a cruet; also, a stand to hold a set of cruet. **3.** A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is supported.

**cas'ti-gate** (käs'tí-gät), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gät'éd); -GAT'ING. [L. *castigatus*, *p. p.* of *castigare*; *castus* pure + *agere* to drive.] To punish; chastise, as with words or blows.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, meniī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, tīk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



**cas'ti-ga'tion** (kās'tī-gā'shŭn), *n.* Punishment; esp., severe punishment or reproof.

**cas'ti-ga'tor** (kās'tī-gā'tēr), *n.* One who castigates.

**cas'ti-ga-to-ry** ('gā-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to a castigator or castigation; punitive; corrective.

**Cas'tile soap** (kās'tēl; kās-tēl'). [From *Castile, Spain.*] A kind of fine hard soap made from olive oil.

**Cas'til'lan** (kās-tī'l'yān), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain. 2. The standard form of the Spanish language. — *a.* Of or pert. to Castile, or its inhabitants.

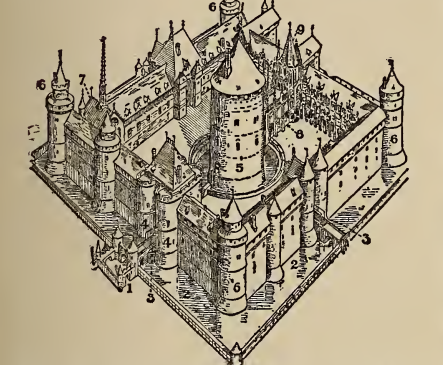
**cast'ing, p. pr. & vb. n.** of **CAST.** Hence: *n.* 1. Act of one who, or that which, casts. 2. That which is cast, as in a mold.

**casting voice, c. vote,** the decisive voice or vote of a presiding officer when the votes are equally divided.

**cast iron.** See **IRON.**

**cast'-i-ron, a.** Made of cast iron; hence: hard; rigid.

**cast'le** (kās'l), *n.* [From *AS., fr. OF., fr. L. castellum,* dim. of *castrum* fortified place, *castle.*] 1. A large fortified building or set of buildings; fortress; citadel; stronghold, esp. of a prince or nobleman. 2. Anything resembling



Castle: The Louvre in Paris, before 1527. 1 Fortified approach; 2 Moat; 3 Drawbridges; 4 Towers flanking main entrance; 5 Donjon, or Keep; encircled by its Foss; 6 Angle Towers for defence of outer wall; 7 Chapel; 8 Gallery between the donjon and the north wing; 9 Grand Staircase. The enclosing buildings contain guardrooms, storehouses, living apartments, halls of assembly, etc.

or likened to a castle; as: *a* A massive or imposing house or mansion. *b* A small wooden defensive tower, as on an elephant's back. *c* *Chess.* = **ROOK.**

— *v. i.*; —**TLED** (-'ld); —**TUNG** (-lŭng). 1. To put or inclose in or as in a castle. 2. *Chess.* To cause (the king) to castle.

— *v. t. Chess.* To move the king two squares toward a castle and then (as part of the same move) the castle to the square next past the king; also, of the king, to move as above.

**cas'tled** (kās'ld), *a.* 1. Having a castle or castles; supporting a castle. 2. Fortified; turreted.

**cast'-off, a.** Cast or laid aside; castaway; discarded; as, *cast-off* clothes. — *n.* 1. Act of casting off. 2. A person or thing that has been cast off.

**cas'tor** (kās'tēr), *n.* [L., the beaver, *Gr. κάστωρ.*] 1. The beaver. *Rare.* 2. Castoreum. 3. A hat, esp. of beaver fur. 4. A light drab color.

**cas'tor, n.** A vial or cruet; a caster.

**Cas'tor, n.** [L., *fr. Gr. Κάστωρ.*] 1. *Class. Myth.* See **DIOSCURI.** 2. *Astron.* See **GEMINI.**

**cas-to-re-um** (kās-tō'rē-ŭm), *n.* [L. See 1st **CASTOR.**] An orange-brown substance, with a penetrating odor, secreted by the beaver, used in medicine and by perfumers.

**cas'tor-oil' plant.** A slightly woody Asiatic plant (*Ricinus communis*) naturalized in all the tropics, and bearing castor beans which yield a cathartic oil, *castor oil.*

**cas'tra-mē-ta'tion** (kās-trā-mē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [From *F., fr. L. castra* camp + *metari* to measure off.] *Mil.* The making, or laying out, of a camp.

**cas'trate** (kās'trāt), *v. t.*; —**TRAT-ED** (-trāt-ĕd); —**TRAT-ING.** [L., *castratus*, p. p. of *castrare* to castrate.] 1. To emasculate; geld. 2. To mutilate; esp. to expurgate, as a book.

**cas'tra'tion** (kās-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of castrating.

**cas'u-al** (kāzh'ū-āl; kās'), *a.* [From *F., fr. L. casualis, fr. casus.* See **CASE.**] 1. Happening without design and unexpectedly; coming by chance. 2. Coming without regularity; incidental. 3. Uncertain; precarious. *Obs.* 4. Having the air of a chance or unpremeditated occurrence; cursory. 5. Superficial; not penetrating or thorough; also lacking

foresight, plan, or method; careless. — **Syn.** Fortuitous, occasional, unforeseen, unpremeditated. See **ACCIDENTAL.**

**cas'u-al-ism** ('ĭz'm), *n.* 1. A condition of things in which chance rules. 2. The doctrine that all things exist or are controlled by chance. — **cas'u-al-ist, n.**

**cas'u-al-ly, adv.** Without design; accidentally; fortuitously; by chance; occasionally; incidentally; by the way.

**cas'u-al-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tĭz). 1. Chance; accident; contingency. 2. A simultaneous occurrence; a mishap. 3. In *pl. Mil. & Nav.* Losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, capture, or desertion. — **Syn.** See **ACCIDENT.**

**cas'u-ist** (kāzh'ŭ-ĭst; kās'-), *n.* [L., *casus* fall, case.] One skilled in, or given to, casuistry.

**cas'u-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk) | *a.* Of or pert. to casuists or casuists' **cas'u-is'ti-cal** (-ĭs'tĭ-kāl) | *istry.* — **cas'u-is'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

**cas'u-ist-ry** (kāzh'ŭ-ĭs't-ri; kās'-), *n.*; *pl.* -**ISTRIES** (-ĭz-iz). 1. Science or doctrine dealing with questions of right or wrong in conduct. 2. Sophistical, equivocal, or false reasoning or teaching as to duties and morals.

|| **ca'sus** (kās'sŭs), *n.* [L., lit., a fall, falling.] An event; occasion; combination of circumstances; case. — *ca'sus* **bel'ti** (bēl'tĭ) [L.], an event or combination of events which is a cause of war, or may be alleged as a justification of war.

**cat** (kāt), *n.* [AS.] 1. A carnivorous domesticated quadruped (*Felis domestica*) which is the type of a family (*Felidae*) including the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, cheetah, various species of tiger cats, wild cats, lynxes, etc.; also, any member of the family. 2. A person suggestive in some way of a cat, as a spiteful woman. 3. Short for **CATFISH.** 4. *a* A strong tackle used to hoist an anchor to the cathead of a ship. *b* A catboat. 5. Any of certain games, or things used in them: *a* A Tipcat. *b* The pointed stick batted in tipcat, etc. *c* The bat used in tipcat. *d* A game of ball, called, according to the number of batters, *one old cat, two old cat, etc.* 6. A cat-o'-nine-tails.

— *v. t.*; **CAT'TED**; **CAT'TING.** *Naut.* 1. To bring, as an anchor, up to the cathead. 2. To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

**cata-, cat-, cath-** [Gr. κατα-, *kat-* (before vowels), *kath-* (before aspirates), *fr. karā* down.] A prefix in words of Greek origin (sometimes coming through Latin) and in compounds on Greek analogies. It denotes *down, downward, away, in accordance with, against, very, completely*, but in English its separate force is often not felt.

**cat'a-chre'sis** (kāt'ā-krēs'is), *n.* [L., *fr. Gr. κατάχρησις; karā* against + *χρησθα* to use.] Misuse of words or abuse of terms: *a* *Rhetoric.* A figure by which one word is wrongly put for another, or by which a word is wrested from its true signification. *b* *Philol.* The use of a word in an improper form through mistake as to its origin, as *calcariferous* for *calciferous*. — **cat'a-chres'tic** (-krēs'tĭk), **cat'a-chres'ti-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* — **-ti-cal-ly, adv.**

**cat'a-cl'i'nal** (-klĭ'nāl), *a.* [*cata-* + *Gr. κλίνειν* to incline.] *Geol.* Descending in the direction toward which strata dip; as, a *catadinal* valley; — opposed to *anaclinal*.

**cat'a-clysm** (kāt'ā-klĭz'm), *n.* [From *L., fr. Gr. κατακλυσμός; karā* downward, against + *κλύειν* to wash.] 1. A flood of water; deluge. 2. Any violent change involving sudden and great alterations of the earth's surface; hence, fig., an upheaval, esp. social or political. — **cat'a-clys'mal** (-klĭz'māl), **cat'a-clys'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

**cat'a-comb** (-kōm), *n.* [From *It., fr. LL. catacumba.*] A subterranean place of burial, esp. one consisting of passages with side recesses for tombs; — usually in *pl.*

**cat'a-cous'tics** (-kōōs'tĭks; -kōōs'tĭks), *n.* (See -**ICS**.) [*cata-* + *acoustics.*] *Physics.* That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes. See **ACOUSTICS.**

**cat'a-di-op'tric** (-dĭ-ōp'trĭk) | *a.* *Physics.* Pert. to, pro-

**cat'a-di-op'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kāl) | *duced by, or involving, both reflection and refraction of light.*

**cat'a-di-op'trics** (-trĭks), *n.* (See -**ICS**.) The science treating of catadioptric phenomena.

**ca-tad'ro-mous** (kā-tād'rō-mŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Living in fresh water, and going to the sea to spawn, as the eel; — opposed to *anadromous*.

**cat'a-falque** (kāt'ā-fāl'k), *n.* [F., *fr. It. catafalco* scaffold, funeral canopy.] A temporary structure sometimes used to hold the remains in funeral solemnities.

**Cat'a-lan** (-lān), *a.* [Catalan *Català*, fem. *Catalana.*] Of or pert. to Catalonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Catalonia; also, the language spoken in Catalonia, Valencia, and vicinity, in part of southern France, etc. It is a Romance language, an offshoot of Provençal with affinities toward Spanish.

**cat'a-lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* [From *L., fr. Gr. καταληπτικός* incomplete, deny, of *κατά* down + *λήγειν* to stop.] *Fros.* Wanting a syllable at the end.

**cat'a-lep'sy** (kāt'ā-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κατάληψις* a seizure; deny, of *κατά* down + *λαμβάνω* to seize.] *Med.* A sudden suspension of sensation and volition, with muscular rigidity.

**cat'a-lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to catalepsy; resembling catalepsy; affected with catalepsy; as, a *cataleptic* fit, patient, etc. — *n.* A person subject to catalepsy.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in *azure.* Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || **Foreign Word.** + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**cat'a-lep'ti-form** (kăt'ă-lĕp'ti-fŏrm), *a.* [*cataleptic* + *form*.] *Med.* Like, or of the nature of, catalepsy.

**cat'a-logue** (kăt'ă-lŏg), *n.* Also **cat'a-log**. [*F.*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr.* κατάλογος list; *κατά* down, completely + *λέγειν* to pick out, count.] A list; register; esp., a list of names, titles, or articles arranged, usually, alphabetically. — **Syn.** See **LIST**. — *v. i.*; -*logued* (-lŏgd); -*loguing* (-lŏg'ing). To make a list or catalogue of; insert in a catalogue. — *v. i.* To make, or work upon, a catalogue. — **cat'a-logu'er** (-lŏg'ĕr), *n.* Also **cat'a-log'er**.

|| **cat'a-logue'** rai'son'né' (*F. pron.* kăt'ă-lŏg' rĕ'zŏ'nā'). [*F.*] Lit., reasoned catalogue; a catalogue of books, etc., classed according to their subjects.

**ca-tal'pa** (kă-tăl'pă), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. the language of the Indians of Carolina.] Any of a small genus (*Catalpa*) of American and Asiatic broad-leaved bignoniaceous trees, bearing long pods.

**ca-tal'y-sis** (-ĭ-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sĕz). [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* κατάλυσις dissolution, deriv. of *κατά* wholly + *λύειν* to loose.] *Chem.* Acceleration of a reaction (orig. decomposition only) produced by the presence of a substance (called the *catalytic agent* or *catalyzer*) which itself appears to remain unchanged.

**cat'a-lytic** (kăt'ă-lĭt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or causing, catalysis. — *n.* *Chem.* An agent employed in catalysis, as platinum black, aluminium chloride, etc.

**cat'a-lyze** (kăt'ă-lĭz), *v. t.*; -*lyzed* (-lĭzd); -*lyzing* (-lĭz'ing). To subject to, or decompose by, catalysis. — **lyz'er**, *n.*

**cat'a-ma-ran'** (kăt'ă-mă-răn'), *n.* [Tamil *katu* a binding + *maram* tree.] A kind of raft or float made of logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails. 2. Any vessel with twin hulls side by side.

**cat'a-me'ni-a** (-mĕ'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* κάταμηνία.] *Physiol.* The menses. — **cat'a-me'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

**cat'a-mount** (kăt'ă-mŏunt), *n.* [*cat* + *a* for of + *mount*.] Any of various wild animals of the cat family; in America, usually, the cougar or a lynx. *Now chiefly U. S.*

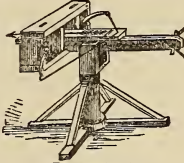
**cat'a-moun'tain** (kăt'ă-mŏun'tĭn), or **cat'-o'-moun'tain** (kăt'ŏ-), *n.* Any of various wild animals of the cat family; esp.: *a* The European wild cat. *b* The leopard.

**cat'a-ph'o-re'sis** (kă-tăf'ŏ-rĕ'sĭs), *n.* [*N.L.*; *cata* + *Gr.* φέρω *a bearing*.] *Med.* Electric osmose, used in introducing drugs into the body. — **cat'a-ph'o-ret'ic** (-rĕt'ik), *a.*

**cat'a-phract** (kăt'ă-frăkt), *n.* [From *L.*, deriv. of *Gr.* *κατά* wholly + *φράσσειν* to inclose.] *Mil. Antiq.* A coat of mail for the whole body, or a soldier clad in one.

**cat'a-plasm** (-plăz'm), *n.* [*L.* *cataplasma*, deriv. of *Gr.* *κατά* down, wholly + *πλάσσειν* to form.] *Med.* A poultice.

**cat'a-pult** (-pŭlt), *n.* [*L.* *catapulta*, fr. *Gr.* *καταπέλτης*.] *Class. Antiq.* 1. An engine for throwing stones, arrows, spears, etc. 2. A forked stick with elastic bands for throwing small stones, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To throw from or as from a catapult.



Catapult, 1.

**cat'a-ract** (-răkt), *n.* [*L.* *cataracta* a waterfall, *Gr.* *καταράκτες*, deriv. of *κατά* down + *ρρῆνναι* to break, or *ἀράσσειν* to strike.] 1. In *pl.* Sluices; flood-gates; — usually in *cataracts of heaven*. *Obs.* 2. A waterspout. *Obs.* 3. A waterfall, esp. a large and precipitous one. 4. A deluge; flood. 5. *Med.* An opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

**ca-tarr'h** (kă-tăr'), *n.* [*L.* *catarrhus*, *Gr.* *κατάρροος* a running down, rheum, deriv. of *κατά* down + *ρῆνναι* to flow.] *Med.* An inflammatory affection of a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose or air passages. — **ca-tarr'h'al** (-ăl), *a.*

**ca-tas'ta-sis** (kă-tăs'tă-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sĕz). [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *κάταστασις*, fr. *καθίστασις* to set in order; *κατά* down + *ιστάσις* to place.] 1. *Drama.* The height or acme of the action, which is to be followed by the catastrophe. It is preceded by the *protasis* and *epitasis*. 2. *Rhet.* That part of a speech, usually the exordium, in which is set forth the subject matter to be discussed.

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Cat-bird. (3/4)

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**cat'e-chet'ic** (kăt'ê-kět'ik) *a.* [Gr. *κατηχητικός*. See **CATECHETIC**.] **1.** Of or pertaining to instruction in the rudimentary Christian doctrines. **2.** Pertaining to or using questions and answers, as in teaching.

**cat'e-chin** (kăt'ê-chîn; -kîn), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound contained in catechu; — called also *catechic acid*.

**cat'e-chism** (kăt'ê-kîz'm), *n.* [See **CATECHIZE**.] **1.** Instruction by question and answer. **2.** A book containing a summary of principles, esp. of religious doctrine, in the form of questions and answers. **3.** A set of formal questions put to candidates, etc.

**cat'e-chist** (-kîst), *n.* One who instructs by question and answer, especially in religious matters.

**cat'e-chis'tic** (-kîs'tik) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a catechetic-chis'ti-cal (-tî-kăl) } chist or catechism.

**cat'e-chi-za'tion, cat'e-chi-sa'tion** (-kî-ză'shûn; -kî-ză'shûn), *n.* Act of catechizing.

**cat'e-chize, cat'e-chise** (-kîz), *v. t.*; -CHIZED, -CHISED (-kîz'd); -CHIZ'ING, -CHIS'ING (-kîz'ing) [From *L.*, fr. *κατηχίζω*, *lit.*, to resound, impress by word of mouth; *κατά* + *ἠχέω* to sound.] **1.** To instruct by question and answer, esp. in religion. **2.** To question in detail. -CHIZ'er (-êr), *n.*

**cat'e-chu** (kăt'ê-chôo; -shôo'), *n.* Also *ca-shoo'* (kă-shôo'). [Malay *kăchû*, Kanarese *kăchû*.] Any of several dry, earthy, or resinlike, astringent substances, got from certain tropical plants, and used in tanning, dyeing, etc.

**cat'e-chu'ic** (-chôo'ik; -shôo'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to catechu; as, *catechic acid*, or *catechin*.

**cat'e-chu'men** (-kû'mên), *n.* [L. *catechumenus*, fr. Gr. *κατηχούμενος* instructed.] One receiving rudimentary instruction, esp. in Christian doctrines; neophyte.

**cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic** (-gôr'ê-măt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κατηγορημα* predicate.] *Logic*. Capable of being employed by itself as a term; significant in itself, as not involving by its nature reference to anything else; as, "man" is a *categorematic* word; — opposed to *syncategorematic*.

**cat'e-gor'i-cal** (-gôr'i-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a category. **2.** Not hypothetical; unconditional. — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ly, adv.** — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ness, n.**

**cat'e-go-ry** (kăt'ê-gô-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [L. *categoria*, deriv. fr. Gr. *κατά* down + root of *ἀγορεύω* to harangue, assert.] **1.** *Logic*. One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system; an ultimate conception. **2.** A class or division, as for discussion; as, species, genus, family, etc., are biological *categories*.

**cat'e-lec'trode** (kăt'ê-lêk'trôd), *n.* [*cat'a* + *electrode*.] *Physic.* = **CATHODE**.

**cat'e-lec'tro'to-nus** (-lêk-trô'tô-nûs), *n.* [NL; *cat'a* + *electro* + Gr. *ῥῶτος* tone.] *Physiol.* The condition of increased irritability of a nerve in the region of the cathode or negative electrode, on the passage of an electric current through it. — **cat'e-lec'tro-ton'ic** (-lêk'trô-tôn'ik), *a.*

**ca-te'na** (kă-tê'nă), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nê) [L., a chain.] A chain; esp., a series of things connected with each other.

**cat'e-na-ri-an** (kăt'ê-nă-rî-ăn; 3), *a.* [L. *catenarius*, fr. *catena* chain.] Like or pertaining to a chain or a catenary.

**cat'e-na-ry** (kăt'ê-nă-rî; kă-tê'nă-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). *Math.* A certain curve, approximately that assumed by a chain suspended freely by its ends. — **cat'e-na-ry, a.**

**cat'e-nate** (kăt'ê-năt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-năt'êd); -NAT'ING. To connect in a series of links or ties; form into a catena; link.

**cat'e-na'tion** (-năt'shûn), *n.* Connection of links, as in a chain; a regular or connected series.

**ca-ten'u-late** (kă-tên'û-lăt), *a.* [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena* chain.] Having a chainlike form or appearance.

**ca'ter** (kăt'têr), *v. i.* [OF. *acater* to buy, provide.] **1.** To provide food; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions. **2.** To supply what is needed or desired; — used with *for* or *to*.

**ca'ter-an** (kăt'têr-ăn), *n.* [Gael. *ceatharnach*.] An irregular soldier or marauder of the Scottish Highlands.

**ca'ter-cornered** (kăt'têr-kôr'nêrd; kăt'têr-), *a.* [F. *quatre* four + *E.* *cornered*.] Diagonal. *Dial.*

**ca'ter-cous'in** (kăt'têr-kûz'în), *n.* An intimate friend; — usually taken as originally meaning a fourth cousin.

**ca'ter-er** (-êr), *n.* One who caters; esp., a provider of provisions and service at banquets, etc. — **ca'ter-ess, n.** *fem.*

**cat'er-pil-lar** (kăt'têr-pîl'êr), *n.* [From *OF.*, fr. *L.L.* *cattus* cat + *L.* *pilosus* hairy.] The wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth, or any similar larva of other insects.

**cat'er-waul** (-wôl), *v. i.* [*cat* + *waul*, *waul*, to cry as a cat.] Of cats, to make a kind of harsh cry; hence, to cry as cats. — *n.* Act of caterwauling.

**ca'tes** (kăt's), *n. pl.* Provisions; dainties. See **CATE**.

**cat'fall** (kăt'fôl'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope or chain used in hoisting the anchor to the cathead.

**cat'fish** (-fîsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes, esp. those of certain physostomous scaleless species constituting a family (*Siluridae*), having long barbels (which have been likened to a cat's whiskers) about the mouth.

**cat'foot'ed** (-fôot'êd; 24), *a.* **1.** Having a short high foot with arching toes; — said of certain dogs, as the pointer. **2.** Soft-footed like a cat; stealthy or noiseless in walking.

**cat'gut** ('-güt'), *n.* **1.** A tough cord variously used, made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep. **2.** A violin; stringed instruments collectively. **3.** A fabaceous plant (*Cracca virginiana*) of the eastern United States, with attractive yellow and pink flowers.

**cath-**. Variant of **CATA-**.

**cat'-hammed** ('-hămd'), *a.* Thin and flat from side to side of the thigh, with an incurving of the rear line; — said of some horses and cattle, esp. dairy cattle.

**Cath'a-ran** (kăt'hă-răn), *n.* One of the Cathari; a puritan; a Catharist. — *a.* Catharistic.

**Cath'a-ri** (-rî), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. *καθάρως* pure.] *Ecol. Hist.* *Lit.*, the pure; hence, the members of any of various sects which aimed at giving a practical protest to real or fancied corruption, as the Novatians of the 3d century, the Manicheans, and any of various dualistic sects of the later Middle Ages.

**Cath'a-rine wheel** (kăt'hă-rî-n), *Var.* of **CATHERINE WHEEL**.

**Cath'a-rism** (-rîz'm), *n.* The principles of the Cathari.

**Cath'a-rist** (-rîst), *n.* [From *LL.*, fr. Gr. *καθάρως* clean, pure.] One professing greater purity of life than others; a puritan; one of the Cathari. — **Cath'a-ris'tic, a.**

**cat'harp'ing** (kăt'hăr'pîng; -pîng), *or, more commonly, cat'harp'in, n.* *Naut.* One of the short ropes or iron cramps used to brace in the shrouds toward the masts so as to give freer sweep to the yards.

**ca-thar'sis** (kă-thăr'sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κάθαρσις*. See **CATHARTIC**.] **1.** *Med.* A natural or artificial purgation of any passage, as of the mouth, bowels, etc. **2.** *Philos.* = **KATHARSIS**. **3.** *Psychotherapy*. The process of relieving an abnormal excitement by reestablishing the association of the emotion with the memory or idea of the event that first caused it, and of eliminating it by complete expression (called the *abreaction*).

**ca-thar'tic** (-tîk), *a.* [Gr. *καθαρτικός*, fr. *καθαίρω* to cleanse, *καθάρως* pure.] Cleansing the bowels; purgative. *cathectic acid*, the bitter purgative principle of senna. — *n.* A cathartic medicine; often, a mild purgative.

**Ca-thay'** (kă-thă'), *n.* [LL. *Cathaya*, of Tatar origin.] China; — an old name, now only in literary use.

**cat'head'** (kăt'hêd'), *n.* *Naut.* A projecting timber or iron near the bow of a ship, to which the anchor is hoisted.

**ca-the'dra** (kă-thê'dră; kăt'hê-dră), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθέδρα* seat.] The official chair or throne of a bishop, teacher, or any person in high authority.

**ca-the'dral** (kă-thê'drăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, the cathedra; as, a *cathedral church*. **2. Emanating from the cathedra; authoritative. — *n.* The church containing the bishop's cathedra; as, *St. Paul's Cathedral*, London; improperly, in nonepiscopal churches, any of various large or important churches; as, the *cathedral* (of the state church of Prussia) in Berlin.**

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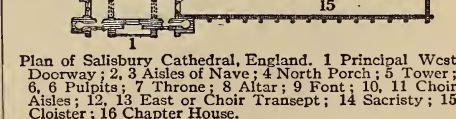
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Plan of Salisbury Cathedral, England. 1 Principal West Doorway; 2, 3 Aisles of Nave; 4 North Porch; 5 Tower; 6, 6 Pulpits; 7 Throne; 8 Altar; 9 Font; 10, 11 Choir Aisles; 12, 13 East or Choir Transept; 14 Sacristy; 15 Cloister; 16 Chapter House.

**ca'th'e-dra't'ic** (kăt'hê-drăt'ik), *a.* **1.** *Law.* Of or pert. to the bishop's cathedra or the episcopal see; as, *cathedratic right*. **2.** Pronounced *ex cathedra*; authoritative.

**k = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
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M



**Cath'er-ine wheel** (kăth'ēr-in). [After St. Catherine of Alexandria, who is represented with a wheel, in allusion to the attempt to torture her on a spiked wheel or wheels.] 1. A representation, esp. in heraldry, of a wheel with spikes projecting from the rim. 2. *Pyrotechny*. A revolving piece of fireworks suggestive of a rose window.



**cath'e-ter** (kăth'ē-tēr), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* καθήρ Catharine wheel. 1. thing let down or put in; deriv. of *κατά* down + *ήνα* to send.] *Med.* Any of various instruments for passing along mucous canals; esp. a tubular instrument to draw off the urine. — **cath'e-ter-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*

**cath'ode** (-ōd), *n.* [*Gr.* καθόδος descent; *κατά* down + *όδος* way.] *Elec.* The negative terminal of an electric source, or more strictly, the electrode by which the current leaves an electrolyte on its way back to the source. Cf. ANODE.

**cathode rays.** *Physics & Chem.* Rays projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They consist of negative ions or electrons. By impinging on solids they generate Röntgen rays.

**ca-tho'dic** (kă-thōd'ik), *a.* Also **ka-tho'dic.** *Physics.* Of, pert. to, or emanating from, a cathode; as, a *cathodic ray*.

**ca-tho'd-og-raph** (-ō-grăf), *n.* [*Cathode* + *-graph.*] *Physics.* A picture produced by the Röntgen rays; a radiograph.

**cath'o-lic** (kăth'ō-lik), *a.* [*From L.*, fr. *Gr.* καθολικός, fr. καθ' όλον in general; *κατά* down, concerning + *όλος* whole.] 1. Universal or general; specif., affecting mankind as a whole. 2. Broad in sympathies or understanding; liberal. 3. Of or pert. to the church universal. Hence: a [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, the Western Church after its separation from the Eastern Church, which assumed the title of *Orthodox*. b [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, the Roman Catholic Church or Roman Catholics.

— *n.* [*cap.*] A member of a Catholic church; esp., a Roman Catholic. — **ca-tho'li-cal-ly** (kă-thō'lī-kăl-ī), *adv.*

**ca-tho'li-cism** (-sīz m), *n.* 1. Faith or system of, or adherence to, the catholic church, or [*cap.*] a Catholic church, esp. the Roman Catholic Church. 2. Catholicity. *Rare.*

**cath'o-lic-ity** (kăth'ō-lic-ī-tē), *n.* 1. State or quality of being catholic; liberality. 2. Catholicism.

**ca-tho'li-cize** (kă-thō'lī-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; — **CIZED** (-sīzəd); — **CIZ'ING**. To make or become catholic or [*cap.*] Catholic.

**ca-tho'li-con** (-kōn), *n.* [*Gr.* καθολικός, neut. καθολικόν universal.] A universal remedy; a panacea.

**cat'i-on** (kăt'ī-ōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *κατά* downward + *ίον*, neut., going.] *Chem.* a The product evolved at the cathode in electrolysis. b In general, a positive ion. Cf. ANION.

**cat'in** (kăt-in), *n.* An amant.

**cat'like** (-līk'), *a.* Like a cat; hence; stealthy; noiseless.

**cat'ling** (-līng), *n.* [*cat* + 1st *-ling.*] 1. A little cat; a kitten. 2. Catgut; a catgut string. *Rare.*

**cat'mint'** (-mīnt'), *n.* Catnip.

**cat'nip** (-nīp), *n.* Also **cat'nep** (-nēp). [*cat* + *nīp*, dial. of *nep* catnip.] A common plant (*Nepeta cataria*) of the mint family, having aromatic, strong-scented herbage.

**cat'-o'-moun'tain.** Var. of CATAMOUNTAIN.

**cat'-o'-nine/-tails'** (kăt'ō-nīn'tālz'), *n.* An instrument consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used in flogging.

**ca-top'trics** (kă-tōp'trīks), *n.* (See *-ICS*.) [*Gr.* καταπτικός of or in a mirror.] Optics that deals with reflected light, esp. light reflected from mirrors. — **ca-top'tric** (-trīk'), *a.*

**ca-tos'to-mid** (kă-tōs'tō-mīd), *a.* [*Gr.* *κάτω* down + *στόμα* mouth.] Of or pert. to a family (*Catostomidae*) of physostomous fresh-water fishes consisting of the suckers. — *n.* A catostomid fish.

**ca-tos'to-moid** (-mōid), *a. & n.* = CATOSTOMID, *a. & n.*

**cat rig.** *Naut.* A rig consisting of a single mast placed very far forward and carrying a single large sail extended by a gaff and long boom. — **cat'-rigged'** (kăt'riggd'), *a.*

**cat's-claw'** (kăt'sklô'), *n.* 1. In the southwestern United States, any of several prickly mucosaceous shrubs (as *Acacia greggii* and *Mimosa biuncifera*). 2. In *pl.* In England: a The kidney vetch. b The bird's-foot trefoil.

**cat's cradle.** A child's game played with a string looped over the fingers.

**cat's-eye'**, *n.* A gem opalescent like the eye of a cat.

**cat's-paw'**, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A light air which ruffles the surface of the water in patches during a calm. 2. A dupe; tool. 3. A kind of hitch. See *KNOT, Illust.*

**cat'stick'** (kăt'stik'), *n.* A stick or club used in the game of trapball or of tipcat.

**cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp). Var. of CATSUP.

**cat'-tail'**, *n.* A tall marsh plant (*Typha latifolia*), with long, flat leaves, and flowers in a close cylindrical spike.

**cat'-ta-lo** (kăt'tā-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). [*Catle* +

*buffalo.*] A hybrid produced by breeding a domestic animal of the ox kind with an American buffalo or bison.

**cat'tish** (kăt'tīsh), *a.* Catlike; feline.

**cat'tle** (kăt'tl), *n.* [*OF. catel, LL. capitale, capitale*, goods, property, esp. cattle, fr. *L. capitalis* chief, *caput* head, capital, stock.] 1. Live stock, now usually quadrupeds, kept as property or for use; esp., bovine animals. 2. By extension, such animals as vermin, insects, etc., and, contemptuously, human beings. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**cat'ty** (kăt'tī), *n.*; *pl.* CATTIES (-īz). [*Malay kati.* See *CADDY.*] 1. A weight of the East Indies, China, etc., commonly equal to about (in China by trade, exactly) 1½ lbs. av. (604.8 grams). 2. The Siamese change of 2½ lbs. av.

**Cau-ca'sian** (kô-kă'shŭn; -kăsh'ăn), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Caucasus or its inhabitants. 2. Designating, or pertaining to, the division of mankind comprising the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia, named the *Caucasian race* on the supposition that the people of the Caucasus were typical of the race. — *n.* A member of any of various native peoples of the Caucasus, or of the Caucasian race. — **Cau-ca-sic** (-kăs'ik), *a.*

**cau'cus** (kô'kŭs), *n.* 1. A meeting of the members or leaders of a party or faction to decide on policies or candidates to be supported. *U. S.* 2. In England, an organization or committee within a political party, sometimes elected, which exercises more or less control over the political action of the party; also, such a system.

**cau'dal** (-dăl), *a.* [*L. cauda* tail.] Like, or pertaining to, a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

**cau'date** (-dăt), **cau'dat-ed** (-dăt-əd), *a.* [*L. cauda* tail.] Having a tail or tail-like appendage.

**cau'dex** (-dĕks), *n.*; *pl. L.* -DEXES (-dĕks-ēz); 2*a.* [*L. Bot.* The woody base of a perennial plant.

**cau'di-cle** (kô'dī-k'l), *n.* [*Dim.* of *L. cauda* tail, appendage.] *Bot.* The slender, stalklike appendage of the pollen masses in orchidaceous plants.

**cau'dle** (-d'l), *n.* [*From OF.*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. calidus* warm.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, esp. a mixture of wine or ale with eggs, bread or gruel, sugar, and spices.

**caught** (kôt), *pret. & p. p.* of *CATCH*.

**caul** (kôl), *n.* [*ME. calle, kelle.*] An investing membrane. *Obs.*, except: a The great omentum. b A part of the amnion sometimes covering the head of a child at birth.

**caul'dron.** Var. of CALDRON.

**cau-les-cent** (kô-lēs'snt), *a.* [*L. caulis* stalk, stem.] *Bot.* Having a leafy stem above ground.

**cau'li-cle** (kô'lī-k'l), *n.* [*L. cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* A rudimentary stem.

**cau-lic'u-lus** (kô-līk'ŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LĪ (-lī). [*L.*, little stalk.] *Arch.* In the Corinthian capital, one of the eight stalks rising out of the lower leafage and ending in leaves that seem to support the small scrolls.

**cau'li-flou'er** (kô-lī-flou'ēr), *n.* [*From F. choufleur*, lit., cabbage flower; deriv. of *L. caulis* cabbage and *flos, floris*, flower.] A variety (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*) of the cabbage in which the head consists of the thick flower cluster instead of the leaves; also, the head.

**cau'li-form** (-fôr-m), *a.* [*L. caulis* stalk + *-form.*] *Bot.* Having the form of a stem, or caulis.

**cau'line** (kô'līn; -līn), *a.* [*From CAULIS.*] *Bot.* Growing on, or belonging to, a stem; specif., growing on the upper portion of a stem, as opposed to *basal* or *radical*.

**cau'lis** (-līs), *n.*; *L. pl.* CAULES (-lĕz), [*L.*, a stem.] *Bot.* The stalk or stem of a plant.

**caulk, caul'k'er**, etc. Vars. of CALK, CALKER, etc.

**cau'lome** (kô'lōm), *n.* [*Gr.* *καυλός* stem + *-ome* as in *rhizome.*] *Bot.* A stem structure or stem axis of a plant, viewed as a whole. — **cau-lom'ic** (kô-lōm'ik), *a.*

**cau'ma** (kô'mă), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *καύμα* a burning heat.] *Med.* Great heat, as in fever. — **cau-mat'ic** (kô-măt'ik), *a.*

**caus'a-ble** (kôz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being caused.

**caus'al** (kôz'ăl), *a.* Relating to, implying, containing, or of the nature of, a cause or causes. — *n.* *Gram.* A causative word or form. — **caus'al-ly**, *adv.*

**cau-sal'ity** (kô-zăl'ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). Causal quality, agency, operation, or relation.

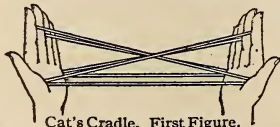
**cau-sa'tion** (-ză'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of causing; also, act or agency producing an effect. 2. Causality.

**caus'a-tive** (kôz'ă-tiv), *a.* 1. Acting as a cause; causing. 2. *Gram.* Expressing causation. — *n.* A causative word or form. — **caus'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **caus'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**cause** (kôz), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. causa.*] 1. That which occasions or effects a result. 2. A person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state; a reason; motive. 3. *Law.* A ground of action; also, a suit or action in court; case.

4. Any subject of discussion or debate. 5. The side of a question, or a movement, advocated and upheld by a person or party; as, the temperance cause.

**Syn. Cause, reason, motive.** *Motive* is used with reference to actions only. A *cause* is that which produces an effect; it is that without which the result would not have



Cat's Cradle. First Figure.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sung, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



been. A reason is that which explains or justifies a result. Thus, the cause of a railroad accident may have been the failure of the air brakes to work; the reason for the accident, carelessness in inspection; the motive in being careless, a desire to get through quickly. See OCCASION.

— *v. t.*; CAUSED (kōzd); CAUS'ING (kōz'ing). To be the cause of; effect; bring about. — *Syn.* Create, produce, occasion, originate, induce. — *causeless, a.*

|| **cause'rie'** (kōz're'; kōz'rē), *n.* [F., fr. *causer* to chat.] Informal talk or discussion, as about literary matters.

**cause'way** (kōz'wā), *n.* [*causey* + *way*.] 1. A raised way across wet ground. 2. A highway or paved way. *Hist.* 3. = CAUSEY, in various senses. — *v. t.* 1. To pave with cobblestones, pebbles, or the like. 2. To provide with a causeway; make a causeway through or of.

**cau'se'ry** (kōz'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-ziz). [OF. *cauchie*, fr. LL. (*via*) *calciata*, fr. *calcare* to make a road.] 1. A causeway. *Now Rare.* 2. A highway. *Obs.* or *Hist.* 3. A paved way. *Now chiefly Scot.* 4. A paved area or piece of ground as before a door. *Chiefly Scot.*

**caus'tic** (kōs'tik), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *καυστικός*, fr. *καίω* to burn.] 1. Capable of destroying, or eating away, by chemical action; corrosive. 2. Severe; satirical; stinging; cutting; as, *caustic* remarks. 3. *Optics.* Pertaining to or designating the envelope of rays emanating from a focus and reflected or refracted by a curved surface. The envelope is called a *caustic surface*; a plane section of it, a *caustic curve*. — *n.* A caustic substance.

**caus'tic-i'ty** (kōs-tis'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being caustic; corrosiveness; as, the *causticity* of potash. 2. Severity of language; as, the *causticity* of a retort.

**cau'tel** (kō'tēl), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *cautela* caution, *covere* to take care.] An artifice; trick. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**cau'ter-i-ous** (-tē-lūs), *a.* Crafty; cautious. *Obs.*

**cau'ter** (kō'tēr), *n.* [F. *cautère*, fr. L., fr. Cr. *καυτήριον* a branding iron, fr. *καίω* to burn.] A hot iron for searing or cauterizing.

**cau'ter-i-zā'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -zā'shūn), *n.* *Med.* Act of searing some part by means of a cautery or caustic; also, the effect of such application.

**cau'ter-ize** (kō'tēr-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To burn or sear with or as with a cautery or caustic.

**cau'ter-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-iz). *Med.* A searing, as with a hot iron or a caustic; the agent used in cauterizing.

**cau'tion** (-shūn), *n.* [F., a security, L. *cautio*, fr. *covere* to be on one's guard.] 1. Security; also, a surety. *Chiefly Scots Law.* 2. A warning against evil; a word, act, or the like, that conveys a warning. 3. Prudence in regard to danger; cautiousness; heedfulness. 4. A precaution. *Obs.* 5. Something or somebody so remarkable or extreme as to excite alarm or astonishment; as he's a *caution*. *Slang.* — *Syn.* Care, watchfulness; counsel, admonition.

— *v. t.* To notify of danger; warn. — *Syn.* See WARN.

**cau'tion-ary** (-ā-ri), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a caution; specific, cautioning; warning; as, *cautionary* signals.

**cau'tious** (kō'shūs), *a.* Attentive to examine probable consequences of acts so as to avoid danger; prudent; wary. — *Syn.* Watchful, discreet, guarded, heedful, scrupulous. See CAREFUL. — **cau'tious-ly, adv.** — **cau'tious-ness, n.**

**caval'-cade'** (kāv'āl-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. LL. *caballarius* to go on horseback, L. *caballus* an inferior horse, Gr. *καβάλλης*.] A procession of persons on horseback.

**caval'-le'ro, or -lie'ro** (-ā-lē'rō), *n.* [From Sp.] = CAVALIER. **caval'-lier'** (kāv'ā-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. LL, fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse.] 1. A horseman; esp., a knight. 2. A gay, sprightly military man; hence, a gallant. 3. [*cap.*] One of the court party in England in the time of Charles I.; — contrasted with *Roundhead*. — *a.* 1. Gay; easy; frank. 2. Supercilious; disdainful; haughty. 3. [*cap.*] Of or relating to the Cavaliers. — *v. i.* To play the cavalier; act in a cavalier manner; be haughty.

**caval'-lier-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers, esp. of the 17th-century Cavaliers; also, an expression characteristic of the Cavaliers.

**caval'-lier-ly, a.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a cavalier; knightly; haughty.

|| **ca'va-lier', or ca'va-lie'r, ser-ven'te** (kāv'vā-lyār' sēr-vēn'tā; kāv'vā-lyēr'ā), *n.* [It.] Lit., a serving cavalier; a lover of, or a gallant attentive to, a married lady.

**ca-val'ia** (kā-vāl'ā), *n.* Also **ca-val'y-ia** (-i). [From Pg. or Sp.] Any of various acanthopterygian fishes (genus *Carangus*) allied to the pompano; esp., a marine food fish (*Carangus hippos*) of tropical American waters.



Cavalla (*Carangus hippos*).

**k** = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

**cav'al-ry** (kāv'āl-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). [F. *cavalerie*, fr. It. See CAVALIER.] 1. Horsemanship, esp. that of a knight. *Obs.* 2. *Mil.* The part of a military force that serves on horseback. 3. Horsemen, horses, etc., collectively. — **cav'al-ry-man, n.**

**ca'va-ti'na** (kā'vā-tē'nā), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Orig., a melody of simpler form than the aria; — a term now variously and vaguely used.

**cave** (kāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavus* hollow.] 1. A hollow place in the earth; cavern; den. 2. *Eng. Politics.* A secession, or a group of seceders, from a political party; — so called from the expression *Cave of A-du'l'am* (ā-dū'l'ām), applied by John Bright to a group of seceders from the Liberal party in 1866. See 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2.

— *v. i.*; CAVED (kāv'd); CAV'ING (kāv'ing). To hollow out. *Obs., exc. in:* to *cave in*, to cause to cave or fall in; hence, also, to fall in or down.

**ca've-at** (kā'v-ēt), *n.* [L. *caveat* let him beware.] 1. *Law.* A notice to an officer not to do a certain act until the party notifying is heard in opposition. *Specif.:* U. S. *Patent Laws.* A notice given to the Patent Office of the caveator's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another person for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of the caveat without notice to the caveator. 2. A caution; warning.

|| **ca've-at emp'tor** (čmp'tōr). [L.] *Law.* Let the purchaser beware (that is, he buys at his own risk).

**ca've-a'tor** (-ā'tōr), *n.* *Law.* One who enters a caveat.

**ca'v'en-dish** (kāv'ēn-dish), *n.* A kind of plug tobacco.

**ca'v'ern** (-ēr'n), [From F., fr. L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] An underground cavity; a cave, esp. a large cave.

— *v. i.* 1. To place in or as in a cavern. 2. To hollow out, or form by hollowing out.

**ca'v'ern-ous** (-ēr-nūs), *a.* Full of caverns; of the nature of or like a cavern; hollow. — **ca'v'ern-ous-ly, adv.**

**ca'v'es-son** (kāv'ē-sūn), *n.* [F. *caveçon*, fr. It., fr. LL. *capitium* a head covering, hood, fr. L. *capit* head.] A kind of stiff noseband, as of iron, used in breaking and training horses; also, a halter with such a noseband.

|| **ca've-to** (kā-vēt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -VETTI (-tē), E. -VETTES (-tōz). [It., fr. *cavo* hollow, L. *cavus*.] *Arch.* A concave molding in which the curve, usually a quarter circle, is much less produced than that of a scotia. See MOLDING.

**ca'vi-ar'** (kāv'i-ār'; kā'v'yār'), *n.* Prepared and salted roe of **ca'vi-are'** the sturgeon or other large fish, used as a relish.

**ca'vil** (kā'vil), *v. i.*; -ILED or -ILLED (-ild); -IL-ING or -IL-LING. [L. *cavillari* to practice jesting, censure, *cavilla* bantering jests, sophistry.] To make captious or frivolous objections or criticism. — *v. t.* To cavil at. — *n.* A captious or frivolous objection; quibble. — **ca'vil-er, -il-ler, n.** **ca'vi'ty** (kā'vi-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow place; a hollow. — *Syn.* See HOLE.

**ca'vort'** (kā'vōrt'), *v. i.* To prance; caper; — said of a horse or its rider. *Colloq., U. S.*

**ca'vy** (kā'vi), *n.*; *pl.* CAVIES (vīz). [From *cavia*, the generic name, fr. *Carib cavia*.] 1. Any of several short-tailed, rough-haired, rodents (family *Caviidae*), of South America and the West Indies, allied to the porcupines, and including the guinea pig and capybara. 2. *Specif.*, a guinea pig. **caw** (kā), *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. Of crows, rooks, ravens, etc.: To utter their cry or cry. 2. To make a sound suggestive of such a cry. — *n.* The cry made in cawing.

**Cax-ton** (kaks'tūn), *n.* 1. *Bibliog.* Any book printed by William Caxton (1422-1491). He used only black-letter type. 2. *Print.* A kind of type like that used by Caxton.

|| **Chig line is in breviter Caxton.**

**Cay-enne'** (kā-ēn'; kī-ēn'), *n.* 1. A town and island in French Guiana. 2. [Usually *l. c.*] Cayenne pepper.

**Cayenne, or red, pepper,** a very hot, pungent powder made from the fruits or seeds of several species of capsicum. **ca'y-man** (kā'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mānz). [From the language of Guiana.] Any of several tropical American alligators constituting a genus (*Caiman*).

**Ca-yu'ga** (kā-yō'gā), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly inhabiting western New York, now mostly in Ontario, with a few in New York and some in Oklahoma.

**Ca-yuse'** (kī-ūs'), *n.* 1. An American Indian of a certain Western tribe. 2. [l. c.] An Indian pony. *Western U. S.*

**ca-zique'** (kā-zēk'). Var. of CACQUE.

**cease** (sēs), *v. i.*; CEASED (sēst); CEAS'ING. [F. *cesser*, fr. L. *cessare*, intens. fr. *cedere* to withdraw.] 1. To come to an end; desist. 2. To become extinct; pass away. *Obs.* *Syn.* Leave off, discontinue, pause, end, stop, quit. — **Cease, stop, quit.** Stop applies primarily to action; cease applies also to states; as, a train stops, but does not cease; the noise it makes both stops and ceases; one's love may cease, but scarcely stop. Stop is the everyday, cease the more lettered or poetical, word. Quit, as a synonym for stop, cease, is now an Americanism; as, he quit coming. — *v. t.* 1. To put a stop or end to. *Obs.* 2. To leave off; discontinue. — *n.* Cessation; — now only in *without cease, ceaseless, a.* Without stop; incessant.

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**Cecropia moth** (sē-krō'pī-ā). A large silkworm moth (*Samia cecropia*), the largest moth of the eastern United States. Its larva feeds on many forest and fruit trees.

**Ce'crops** (sē'krōps), n. [L., fr. Gr. Κέκροψ.] In Greek tradition, a hero said to have been the first king of Attica. He was represented as half snake.

**ce'dar** (-dār), n. [F. *cèdre*. fr. L. *cedrus*, Gr. κέδρος.] Any of a large number of evergreen trees, chiefly of the pine family, having fragrant, durable wood. [North America.]

**cedar bird**. A waxwing (*Ampelis cedrorum*) of temperate ce'darn (-dār), a. Of or pertaining to the cedar. *Poetic*.

**cede** (sēd), v. t.; **ced'ed** (sēd'ēd); **ced'ing**. [L. *cedere* to withdraw, yield.] To yield; surrender; give up.

**ce-dil'ia** (sē-dil'ā), n. [Sp. *cedilla*, dim. of *zela* the letter z, Gr. ζήρα, because z was formerly written after the c to indicate sibilancy.] A mark under the letter c [thus, ç] to show that it is to be sounded like s, as in  *façade*.

**ce'di'ia** (sē'di'ā), n. [Sp. *cedilla*, dim. of *zela* the letter z, Gr. ζήρα, because z was formerly written after the c to indicate sibilancy.] A mark under the letter c [thus, ç] to show that it is to be sounded like s, as in  *façade*.

**cee** (sē), n. The letter C, c.

**cell** (sēl), v. t. [OF. *cēler*, prob. fr. L. *caelare* to carve, confused with F. *ciel* sky, canopy, L. *caelum* sky.] 1. To overlay or line, as a wall; wainscot. **Obs.** 2. To furnish with a ceiling.

**cell'ing**, n. 1. Act of one who cells a room, vessel, etc. 2. The lining or covering of a room, esp. that overhead.

**ce'l'a-don** (sē'l-ā-dōn), n. [F. *céladon*.] Pale sea-green color.

**Ce-læ'no** (sē-lē'nō), n. [L., fr. Gr. Κελαινώ, prop., the black one.] 1. See **HARPY**. 2. See **PLEIADES**.

**ce-lan'dine** (sē'l-ān-dīn), n. [OF. *celaidine*, fr. L., fr. Gr. χαλαιδών pert. to the swallow, fr. χαλαίωω swallow.] An herb (*Chelidonium majus*) of the poppy family, with yellow flowers.

**cele-brant** (-ē-brānt), n. One who celebrates a public religious rite; esp., the officiating priest at the Mass.

**cele-brate** (sē'l-ē-brāt), v. t.; **-BRAT'ED** (-brāt'ēd); **-BRAT'ING**. [L. *celebratus*, p. p. of *celebrare* to frequent, celebrate, *celeber* famous.] 1. To perform publicly and with appropriate rites; solemnize. 2. To honor by, or observe with, solemn rites or ceremonies of joy and respect, or by refraining from business; keep, as a holiday. 3. To proclaim; publish abroad. 4. To extol; sound the praises of.

**Syn.** Celebrate, commemorate, keep, observe, solemnize. Celebrate emphasizes outward ceremonies or demonstrations; commemorate, the idea of calling to remembrance in some way; as, we celebrate the Fourth of July, and thus commemorate the birth of American independence. Keep, as also observe, applies primarily to religious occasions or ceremonies; as, to keep the Sabbath; to observe the rites of the church. To solemnize is to perform (esp. the marriage ceremony) according to a ritual.

**-v. i.** To perform a religious ceremony (esp. the Eucharist), or to observe a festival, holiday, or the like.

**cele-brat'ed** (sē'l-ē-brāt'ēd); **24**, p. a. Distinguished; renowned. — **Syn.** Famous, famed, illustrious. See **EMINENT**.

**cele-brat'ion** (-brā'sh'zhn), n. Act or process of celebrating, or state of being celebrated.

**cele-brat'or** (sē'l-ē-brāt'ēr), n. One who celebrates.

**cele-br'i-ty** (sē-lēb'ri-tī), n.; **pl.** -TIES (-tīz). 1. State of being celebrated; renown. 2. A celebrated person. *Colloq.*

**ce-ler'i-ty** (-lēr'i-tī), n. [L. *celeritas*, fr. *celer* swift.] Rapidity of motion; speed. — **Syn.** See **VELOCITY**.

**cel'er-y** (sēl'ēr-y), n. [F. *céleri*, fr. Gr. σέλιον parsley.] A European herbaceous apiaceous plant (*Apium graveolens*), the blanched leaf-stalks of which are eaten as a salad and also cooked.

**ce-lés'ta** (sē-lēs'tā), n. [F. *célesta*.] A keyboard instrument giving its tones from steel plates struck by hammers.

**ce-lés'tial** (sē-lēs'ch'āl), a. [From OF., fr. L. *caelestis*, fr. *caelum* heaven.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sky, or visible heavens. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the spiritual heaven; heavenly; divine. 3. Of or pert. to the Chinese Empire (see **CELESTIAL EMPIRE**, below), or, *Humorously*, the Chinese people.

**Syn.** Celestial, heavenly. Celestial usually suggests the more conventionalized notions of heaven, pagan or Christian; as, a celestial visitant. Heavenly is more apt to suggest spiritual qualities; as, "your heavenly Father."

**Celestial City**, the heavenly Jerusalem. — **C. Empire**, the Chinese Empire; — so called from the Chinese words, *T'ien Ch'iao*, "Heavenly Dynasty," as being the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by Heaven. — **c. globe**, *Astron.*, a globe on whose surface the constellations, fixed stars, and circles of the celestial sphere are depicted. — **c. horizon**, c. latitude, c. longitude. See **HORIZON**, **LATITUDE**, **LONGITUDE**. **c. sphere**, a sphere of indefinitely great radius, of which the apparent vault or dome of the sky forms half.

**-n.** 1. An inhabitant of heaven; a heavenly being. 2. [*cap.*] A native of China; a Chinese. *Colloq.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; āse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, meniū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**ce-les'tial-ly**, adv. In a heavenly manner.

**Cel'es-tine** (sē'l-ēs-tīn; -tīn; sē-lēs'tīn), n. *Eccl. Hist.* A monk of an austere branch of the Benedictine Order founded in the 13th century by Pietro di Morone, who became Pope Celestine V.

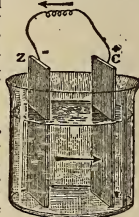
**cel'es-tite** (sē'l-ēs-tīt; sē-lēs't-), **cel'es-tine** (-tīn; -tīn), n. [LL. *caelestinus* blue.] *Min.* Native strontium sulphate, SrSO<sub>4</sub>, commonly white, but occasionally delicate blue.

**ce'ti-ac**. Var. of **CELTAC**.

**cel'ti-ha-cy** (sē'l'ti-hā-sī; sē-lib'ā-sī), n. State of being unmarried; single life, esp. of a bachelor or of one bound by vows not to marry.

**cel'ti-bate** (sē'l'ti-bāt), n. [L. *caelibatvs*, fr. *caelebs* unmarried.] An unmarried person. — a. Unmarried; single.

**cell** (sēl), n. [OF. *celle*, fr. L. *cella*.] 1. A very small close apartment, as in a prison. 2. A small religious house attached to a monastery or convent. 3. A small hollow receptacle, as in a honeycomb. 4. *Elec.* A receptacle containing electrodes and an electrolyte for generating electricity or for producing electrolysis. 5. *Anat. & Zool.* a A small cavity or compartment, as a calicle inclosing a zooid in hydroids and corals. b A case or covering for protection of the eggs or young of insects, etc. c One of the areas bounded by veins in an insect's wing. 6. *Bot.* a One of the compartments of an ovary, or the whole interior of a simple monocarpellary ovary. b — a theca. 7. *Biol.* The structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a minute mass of protoplasm, generally containing a nucleus, and inclosed in a covering, or cell wall.



Cell. 4. Z Zinc Plate (negative pole); C Carbon Plate (positive pole).

**cel'la** (sē'l-ā), n.; **pl.** -LÆ (-lē). [L.] *Arch.* The part of an ancient Greek or Roman temple within the walls, as distinct from open porticoes and other outside parts.

**cel'lar** (sē'l-ēr), n. [OF. *celler*, fr. L. *cellarium* pantry, *cella* storeroom.] 1. A room or set of rooms below the surface of the ground, generally under a building, used esp. for keeping provisions and other stores. 2. Short for **WINE CELLAR**.

**-v. t.** To place or store in or as in a cellar.

**cel'lar-age** (-āj), n. 1. Cellar space. 2. Charge for storage in a cellar.

**cel'lar-er** (-ēr), n. A monastic steward or butler.

**cel'lar-et'** (-ēt'), n. A cabinet for holding a few bottles of wine or liquor.

**cel'list**, **cel'list** (chē'l'ist), n. A player on the cello.

**cel'lo**, **cel'lo** (chē'l-ō), n.; **pl.** some; 7 **Vacuo**; 8 **Meta**plasmic bodies; 9 **Nuclear Mem-**

**cel'lu-lar** (sē'l-lār), a. [L. *cellula* a little cell.] Consisting of, characterized by, or pertaining to, a cell or cells.

**cel'lule** (-ūl), n. A small cell.

**cel'lu-lit'is** (-lit'is), n. [NL. See **CELLULAR**; **-ITIS**.] Inflammation of cellular tissue, esp. that next to the skin.

**cel'lu-loid** (-ū-loid), n. [*Cellulose* + *-oid*.] A substance, essentially soluble guncotton and camphor, resembling ivory in texture and color, but often variously colored.

**cel'lu-lose** (-lōs), n. [F.] An inert substance, the chief component of the solid part of plants, of linen, paper, etc.

**cel'lu-lous** (-lūs), a. Full of or consisting of cells or cellules; having a cellular form; cellulose.

**cel'lom** (sē'lōm). Var. of **CELOM**.

**Cel'si-us** (sē'l'sī-zs; -shī-zs), n. A centigrade scale or thermometer. See **CENTIGRADE**. *Abbr.*, *Cels.*, or *C.*

**celt** (sēlt), n. [LL. *celtis* a chisel.] *Archeol.* A primitive chisel or ax-shaped stone or metal implement.

**Celt** (sēlt), **Kelt** (kēlt), n. [L. *Celtiae*, Gr. Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl.] 1. A member of a race of central and western Europe, described by the Romans as tall, blond, and large-bodied. 2. An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, including the ancient Gauls and Britons and the modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch.

**Celt'ic** (sēl'tik), **Kelt'ic** (kēl'tik), a. Of or per-Neolithic taining to the Celts or their language. — n. A Celt. group of languages divided into *Cymric* and *Gadhelic*.

**Celt'i-cism** (sē'l'ti-sīz'm), n. A Celtic custom, expression, or idiom; also, attachment to Celtic customs.

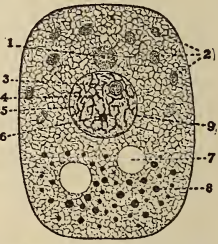


Diagram of an Animal Cell. 1 Attraction Sphere inclosing two Centrosomes; 2 Plastids lying in the Cytoplasm; 3 Nucleolus; 4 Chromatin network; 5 Nucleus membrane; 6 Karyosome; 7 Vacuole; 8 Mitochondria; 9 Nuclear Membrane bounding the Nucleus.





**cel'ti-um** (sĕl'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. Celtae* Celts.] *Chem.* A supposed new element of the rare-earth group. Symbol, *Ce* (no period).

**ce-ment'** (sĕ-mĕnt'; sĕm'ĕnt), *n.* [*F. ciment*, fr. *L. caementum* an unheven stone, chips of marble, from which mortar was made.] 1. A substance used in a soft state to join bricks in building, to cover floors, etc., which afterwards becomes hard like stone. 2. Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as glue, paste, etc. 3. *Mining.* Gravel consolidated by clay, silica, or other binding material. 4. *Petrog.* The fine-grained ground mass of glass or porphyry; residual uncrystallized material; — called also *base*. 5. The powder used in cementation (which see). 6. Bond of union; that which unites firmly. — (*sĕ-mĕnt'*), *v. t. 1.* To unite or stick by or as by a cement. 2. To overlay with cement; as, to *cement* a cellar bottom.

— *v. i.* To become cemented. — **ce-ment'er**, *n.*

**cem'en-ta'tion** (sĕm'ĕn-tă'shŭn; sĕm'ĕn-), *n.* 1. Act or process of cementing; state of being cemented. 2. Process of surrounding a solid, as iron or green glass, with the powder of some other substance, as charcoal or sand, and heating the whole so that the solid is changed, as into steel or porcelain, by chemical combination with the powder.

**cem'e-ter-y** (sĕm'ĕ-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [*L. coemeterium*, fr. Gr. κοιμητήριον sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. κοιμάω to put to sleep.] A place set apart for burial of the dead; graveyard; necropolis.

**ce-nac'u-lum** (sĕ-năk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lă). [*L. Roman Antiq.* The supper room, a banqueting room.]

**ce-nes'-the-si-a**, -**the-sis**, etc. Vars. of CENESTHESIA, *n.* **ce-no'-bite** (sĕn'ŏ-bit; sĕn'ŏ-bit), *n.* [*L. coenobita*, fr. Gr. κοινόβιος; κοινός common + βίος life.] One of a religious order dwelling in a convent community; — opp. to *anchorite*, or *hermit*. — **ce-no-bit'ic** (-bit'ik), **bit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

**ce-no-bit'ism** (sĕn'ŏ-bit'ĭz'm; sĕn'ŏ-), *n.* State, system, or practice of a cenobite or cenobites.

**ce-no'-by** (sĕn'ŏ-bĭ; sĕn'ŏ-), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [*L. coenobium*, fr. Gr. κοινόβιον community life. See CENOBITE.] A conventual establishment or religious community.

**ce-no-gen'-e-sis**, or **ce-no-** (sĕn'ŏ-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs; sĕn'ŏ-), *n.* [*Gr. καινός new + -genesis.*] *Biol.* The processes in the development of an individual which do not repeat the phylogeny of the group to which the individual belongs; — opposed to *palingenesis*. — **ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ik), *a.*

**ce-no'-taph** (sĕn'ŏ-tăf), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr. κενόταφιον; κενός empty + τάφος burial, tomb.*] An empty tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

**Ce-no-zo'ic** (sĕn'ŏ-zŏ'ik; sĕn'ŏ-), *a.* [*Gr. καινός recent + ζωή life.*] *Geol.* A Pert. to or designating the era extending from the close of the Mesozoic to the present and including the Tertiary and Quaternary; — called also *Age of Mammals*. **b** = TERTIARY. — **Ce-no-zo'ic**, *n.*

**cence** (sĕns), *v. t.* [*For incense.*] To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; offer incense to.

**cen'ser** (sĕn'sĕr), *n.* [*For incenser.*] A vessel for perfumes, esp. one to burn incense in.

**cen'sor** (-sŏr; -sĕr), *n.* [*L., fr. censere* to value, tax.] 1. One of two magistrates of ancient Rome who took the census, and who became overseers of morals and conduct. 2. One who acts as an overseer of morals and conduct; esp., an official empowered to examine written or printed matter in order to forbid publication if objectionable. 3. A faultfinder; censurer.



Censurer.

— *v. t.* To subject to the action of a censor.

**cen-so'ri-al** (sĕn-sŏ'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, a censor.

**cen-so'ri-ous** (sĕn-sŏ'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* 1. Addicted to censure; apt to condemn. 2. Implying or expressing censure. — *Syn.* Faultfinding, carping, caviling, condemnatory. — **cen-so'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**cen'sor-ship** (sĕn'sŏr-shĭp; sĕn'sĕr-), *n.* State, office, or power of a censor.

**cen'sur-a-ble** (-shŭr-ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or subject to, censure; blamable. — **a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.*

**cen'sure** (-shŭr), *n.* [*L. censura*, fr. *censere* to value, tax.] 1. Judgment; sentence; reprimand. *Obs.*, etc. *Eccl.* 2. Act of finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; hostile criticism. 3. Correction; recension, esp. in literary criticism. — *Syn.* Blame, reproof, condemnation, reprobation, disapproval, disapprobation, reprehension, reflection. — *v. t. & i.*; -**SURED** (-shŭrd); -**SURING**. 1. To judge; condemn; sentence. *Obs.* 2. To find fault with or condemn as wrong; criticize adversely.

*Syn.* Upbraid, chide, rebuke, reprove, admonish, blame, condemn, reprobate. — *Censure*, blame, condemn, reprobate agree in the idea of an unfavorable opinion. To *censure* is to criticize adversely. To *blame* is to find fault with as culpable. *Condemn* is more judicial, and implies an adverse judgment. To *reprobate* is to condemn strongly or with detestation.

**cen'sur-er** (sĕn'shŭr-ĕr), *n.* One who censures.

**cen'sus** (-sŭs), *n.* [*L., fr. censere* to value, tax.] 1. *Roman Hist.* A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for taxation, etc. 2. An official enumeration of the population of a country, city, or other place, generally with classified social and economic statistics.

— *v. t.* To take a census of; count in a census.

**cent** (sĕnt), *n.* [*F., hundred, L. centum.*] 1. A hundred; — used only in *percent* (see *PER CENT*). 2. The 100th part of the unit in various monetary systems; also, a coin of this value; esp.: In the United States, Canada, Mexico, and elsewhere, the 100th of a dollar, a coin of alloyed copper. The sign ¢, which always follows the numeral (as, 1¢, 10¢), is read *cent* or *cents*. *Abbr., et.; pl. cts.*

**cen'tal** (sĕn'tăl), *n.* [*L. centum* a hundred.] A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois. — *a.* Relating to a hundred, or to the use of the cental.

**cen'tare'** (sĕn'tăr'; F. sĕn'tăr'). Var. of CENTIARE.

**cen'taur** (sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [*L. Centaurus*, Gr. Κένταυρος.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a race, half man and half horse, of descendants of Ixion, dwelling in the mountains of Thessaly.

**Cen-tau'rus** (sĕn-tŏ'rŭs), *n.*; *gen.* CENTAURI (-rĭ). [*L.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Crux and Hydra; the Centaur. Its brightest star, Alpha (α) Centauri, is the nearest known star.

**cen'tau-ry** (sĕn'tŏ-rĭ), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr. κενταύριον*, fr. the *centaur* Chiron.] Either of two Old World gentianaceous herbs (*Chlora perfoliata* and *Erythraea centaurium*) with medicinal properties reputedly discovered by the centaur Chiron; hence, any erythraea.

**cen-ta'vo** (sĕn-tă'vŏ; Sp. thĕn-tă'vŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vŏz; Sp. -vŏs). [*Amer. Sp., prop., hundredth.*] A small coin and money of account, usually the hundredth of a peso.

**cen'te-na'ri-an** (sĕn'tĕ-nă'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred years. — *n.* A person a hundred years old.

**cen'te-na-ry** (sĕn'tĕ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*L. centennarius*, fr. *centum* a hundred.] Of or pert. to a period of 100 years; centennial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). 1. A century. 2. A centennial.

**cen-ten'ni-al** (sĕn-tĕn'tĭ-ăl), *a.* [*L. centum* hundred + *annus* year.] 1. Of, pert. to, or completing a space of 100 years. 2. Lasting or aged 100 years. — *n.* A 100th anniversary or its celebration; a centenary. — **ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**cen-ten'ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ă). [*N.L.*] A space of one hundred years; a century; a centenary.

**cen'tre**, **cen'tre** (sĕn'tĕr), *n.* [*F. centre*, fr. *L. centrum*, fr. Gr. κέντρον sharp point, center of a circle.] 1. The middle point of a circle or sphere, equally distant from every point of the circumference. 2. Middle or central point or part of anything, or something at or in the middle; as, the *center* of an army. 3. That about which a body revolves or rotates; hence: a point of concentration; a point about which things, influences, etc., concentrate, or from which they proceed; as, a religious *center*. 4. The middle point of the earth, or the earth itself as being the middle point of the universe. 5. *Mech.* A one of the two conical steel pins, in a lathe, etc., upon which the work is held, and about which it revolves. **b** A conical recess, or indentation, in the end of a shaft or other work, to receive the point of a center, on which the work can turn, as in a lathe. 6. [*Usually cap. as used of a particular group.*] Those members of a legislative assembly, as the Moderates in France or the Roman Catholic party in Germany, who occupy benches in the center of the chamber. See *LEFT*, *n.*, *RIGHT*, *n.* 7. *Mil.* That portion of an army between the two wings. 8. *a.* That division of a target between the bull's-eye, or innermost division, and the inner. **b** A spot that strikes it. *center*, or *center*, of gravity, that point in a body about which all the parts exactly balance each other.

— *v. i.*; -**TERVED** or -**TRED** (-tĕrd) (-TERING or -TRING. To be centered. — *v. t. 1.* To place or fix in or at the center. 2. To collect to a point; concentrate. 3. To furnish or mark with a center; specif., *Optics*, to adjust (a lens or objective) so that its plane is perpendicular to the optical axis.

**cen'ter-bit'**, **cen'tre-bit'** (-bit'), *n.* A bit with a sharp pyramidal center point and two side cutting flanges, used for boring wood across the grain.

**cen'ter-board**, **cen'tre-board'** (-bŏrd'; 57), *n.* *Naut.* In a sailing vessel, a device, usually a broad board or slab of wood or metal, pivoted at the forward lower corner so that it can be raised within a watertight casing, or lowered to increase the area of lateral resistance and thus prevent leeway.

**cen'ter-ing** (-ĭng), **cen'tring** (-trĭng), *n.* Also **cen'tring**. 1. Act of one that centers. 2. A substructure on which a masonry arch or vault is built until self-supporting.

**cen'ter-piece**, **cen'tre-piece** (-pĕs'), *n.* A piece put in the center of anything; specif., an ornament for the center, as of a table, ceiling, etc.; a central article or figure.

**cen-tēs'i-mal** (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [*L. centesimus* hundredth.] Hundredth; pertaining to, or divided into, hundredths. — **cen-tēs'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

**cen-tēs'i-mo** (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-mŏ), *n.*; *pl. It.* -MĒ (-mĕ), *Sp.* -MOS (-mŏz; *Sp.* -mŏs). [*It. & Sp.*] The hundredth part of a lira, or, in Uruguay, of a peso.

κ = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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**cen'ti-** (sén'tí-). 1. [L. *centi-*, fr. *centum* hundred.] A combining form signifying *hundred*. 2. [F. *centi-*.] A combining form used, chiefly in the metric system, to signify *hundredth part*; as, *centimeter*, *centigram*, etc. **cen'ti-are'** (sén'tí-ár'; F. sán'tí'yar'), n. [F. *centiare*; *centi-* (L. *centum*) + *are*.] A measure of land equal to one square meter.

**cen'ti-grade** (sén'tí-grād), a. [*centi-* + L. *gradus* degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees or divisions; specif., of or pert. to the *centigrade thermometer* (abbr. C), on which the distance between the freezing point and boiling point of water is divided into 100 equal parts, or degrees, so that 0° C. corresponds to 32° F., and 100° C. to 212° F. This thermometer is called also *Celsius thermometer*, after its inventor Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer.

**cen'ti-gram**, **cen'ti-gramme** (-tí-grām), n. [F. *centigramme*.] A weight equal to one 100th of a gram.

**cen'ti-li'ter** (-lĕ'tĕr), n. [F. *centilitre*.] A measure of volume equal to one 100th of a liter.

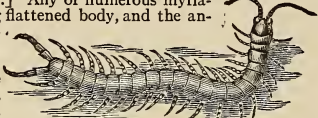
**cen'time'** (sán'tĕm'; sán'tĕm), n. [F.] The hundredth part of a franc, or about  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a cent.

**cen'ti-me'ter** (sén'tí-mĕ'tĕr), n. [F. *centimètre*.] A measuring unit of length equal to one 100th of a meter.

**cen'ti-me'ter-gram'**-**sec'ond**, a. See abbr. C. G. S., more commonly used.

**cen'ti-mo** (sén'tĕ-mō), n.; pl. -*mos* (-mōz). [Sp. *centimo*.] The hundredth part of a peseta, colon, or bolivar.

**cen'ti-pede** (-pĕd), n. [L. *centipeda*; *centum* hundred + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Any of numerous myriapods with a long flattened body, and the anterior legs modified into poison fangs.



Centipede. (3)

**cen'ti-sterē** (sén'tí-stĕr; F. sán'tĕ-stār'), n. [F. *centistère*.] One hundredth

of a stère, or cubic meter; 0.353 cubic foot.

**cen'tner** (sén'tnĕr), n. [G., a hundredweight, fr. L. *centenarius* of a hundred.] 1. A commercial hundredweight in several Continental countries, generally 50 kilograms, or 110.23 lbs. 2. A weight (*metric centner*) of 100 kilograms or 220.46 lbs. 3. The cental.

**cen'to** (sén'tō), n.; pl. -*tos* (-tōz). [L.] 1. A patchwork. 2. A literary or musical work formed of selections.

3. Any work, as a map, composed of incongruous parts.

**cen'tral** (-trāl), a. Relating to, situated in or near, or containing or constituting, the center; equidistant or equally accessible from certain points; fig., chief, dominant.

|| **cen'tral'** (sén-trāl'), n. [Amer. Sp.] A sugar mill which works for several plantations.

**cen'tral-ism** (sén'trāl-iz'm), n. Centralization or the centralizing system, or advocacy of this system, esp. in government.

— **cen'tral-ist**, n. — **cen'tral-is'tic**, a.

**cen'tral-i-ty** (sén-trāl'ĭ-tĭ), n.; pl. -*ties* (-tiz). State of being central; central position.

**cen'tral-i-za'tion** (sén'trāl'ĭ-zā'shŭn), n. Act or process of centralizing, or state of being centralized.

**cen'tral-ize** (sén'trāl'ĭ-zĕ), v. t., -*ized* (-ĭzd) -*izing* (-ĭz'ing). To bring to a central point; bring under one system or control. — **cen'tral-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), n.

**cen'tral-ly**, *adv.* In a central manner or situation.

**cen'tre** (sén'tĕr). Var. of *center*.

**cen'tri-** (sén'trĭ-). See *CENTRO-*.

**cen'tric** (-trĭk), a. 1. Placed in or at the center or middle; central. 2. Of, pert. to, or characterized by, a center; a center; specif., *Physiol.*, of or pertaining to a nerve center.

**cen'tri-c'i-ty** (sén-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), n. Centric quality or state.

**cen'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kāl), a. Central; centric.

**cen'trif-u-gal** (sén-trĭf'ŭ-gāl), a. [*centri-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] 1. Proceeding from the center; designating a force (centrifugal force) directed outward when a body is made to move in a curved path. 2. *Bot.* *Inflorescence*. = *PETERMINATE*. n. 1. A centrifugal machine, or a drum in such a machine. 2. Centrifugal sugar; — often in *pl.*

centrifugal sugar, sugar freed from liquid by a machine acting by centrifugal force.

**cen'trif-u-gal-ize** (-ĭz), v. t., -*ized* (-ĭzd) -*izing* (-ĭz'ing). To subject to centrifugal action, esp. so as to separate substances of different densities or states of aggregation. — **cen'trif-u-gal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), n.

**cen'trif-u-gal-ly**, *adv.* In a centrifugal manner.

**cen'trip-e-tal** (trĭp'ĕ-tāl), a. [*centri-* + L. *petere* to move toward.] 1. Proceeding or directed toward the center; designating a force (centripetal force) directed toward the center. 2. *Bot.* *Inflorescence*. = *INDETERMINATE*.

— **cen'trip-e-tal-ly**, *adv.*

**cen'trist** (sén'trĭst), n. [F. *centriste*.] *Polit.* A member of the center (see *CENTER*, n., 6); esp., one of the French Moderate party.

**cen'tro-** (sén'trō-), **cen'tri-** (sén'trĭ-). Combining forms

from Greek *κέντρον*, or Latin *centrum*, E. *center*; as *centrosome*, *centrifugal*, etc.

**cen'tro-bar'ic** (-bār'ĭk), a. [Deriv. of Gr. *κέντρον* center + *βάρος* weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

**cen'tro-some'** (sén'trō-sōm'), n. [*centro-* + 2d *-some*.] *Biol.* A minute protoplasmic body found in the cytoplasm, less often in the nucleus, of many animal and some plant cells, which takes an important part in mitosis.

**cen'tro-sphere'** (-sfĕr'), n. 1. *Geol.* The nucleus or central part of the earth, forming most of its mass; — *disting.* from *lithosphere*, *hydrosphere*, etc. 2. *Biol.* The central mass of an aster from which the rays extend and within which the centrosome lies when present; the attraction sphere.

**cen'trum** (-trŭm), n.; pl. E. -*trŭms* (-trŭmz), L. -*TRA* (-trā), [L.] 1. A center. 2. *Anat.* The body of a vertebra.

**cen-tum'vir** (sén-tŭm'vĕr), n.; L. pl. -*VIRI* (-vĭ-rĭ). [L. *centum* hundred + *vir*, pl. *viri*, man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of a civil court of about 100 judges or jurors. — **vi-ral**, a.

**cen-tum-vi-rate** (-vĭ-rāt), n. The office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri, the centumviri collectively.

**cen'tu-ple** (sén'tŭ-pl), a. [Cf. L. *centuplex*; *centum* hundred + *πлице* to fold.] Hundredfold. — *v.* t. -**pled** (-pl'ĭd) -**pling** (-plĭng). To increase a hundredfold.

**cen'tu-pli-cate** (sén-tŭ'plĭ-kāt), a. & n. Hundredfold. — (-kāt), *n.* t. To centuple.

**cen-tu-ri-al** (-rĭ-āl), a. [See *CENTURY*.] Of or relating to a century; as, a *centennial sermon*.

**cen'tu-ri-ed** (sén'tŭ-rĭd), a. Having lasted for a century or centuries; established for centuries.

**cen-tu-ri-on** (sén-tŭ-rĭ-ŭn), n. [L. *centurio*, fr. *centuria*. See *CENTURY*.] *Roman Hist.* A captain of a century.

**cen'tu-ry** (sén'tŭ-rĭ), n.; pl. -*RIES* (-rĭz). [L. *centuria*, fr. *centum* hundred.] 1. *Roman Hist.* a A division of the Roman army, of varying size, originally of 100 men. b A civil division, formed for voting. 2. Any body of 100 men or of 100 things. 3. A period of 100 years; specif., one of the hundred-year divisions of the Christian Era.

**century plant**. A Mexican fleshy-leaved species of agave (*Agave americana*), commonly cultivated as a house plant. It does not flower until eight years or more old, whence it was formerly believed not to blossom until 100 years old.

**ceorl** (kĕorl; chĕrl), n. [AS. See *CEORL*.] *O. Eng. Hist.* A freeman who was not a noble; a churl; a villain; — distinguished from a noble or a slave. — **ceorl'ish**, a.

**ceph'a-lal'gi-a** (sĕf'ā-lāl'jĭ-ā), n. [L., fr. Gr. *κεφαλαλγία*; *κεφαλή* head + *άλγος* pain.] *Med.* Headache.

**ceph'a-lal'gic** (-lāl'jĭk), a. *Med.* Relating to, or affected with, headache. — *n.* A remedy for the headache.

**ce-phal'ic** (sĕ-fāl'ĭk), a. [From L., fr. Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] 1. Of, pert. to, directed toward, or from, the head. 2. Curing or relieving disorders of the head.

**cephalic index**, *Cranium*, the ratio of the breadth of the cranium to the length, usually expressed by a number denoting hundredths of the length, which ordinarily is measured from the glabella to the most prominent part of the occiput. As often used, an index of 80 or above indicates *brachycephaly*; of less than 80, *dolichocephaly*.

— *n.* A medicine for headache, or other cephalic disorder.

**ceph'a-li-za'tion** (sĕf'ā-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lĭ-zā'-), n. *Zool.* Domination of the head in animal life by localization of important organs or parts in or near the head; — a sign of progress toward higher organization.

**ceph'a-lom'e'ter** (lōm'ĕ-tĕr), n. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *μετρεῖν*.] An instrument for measuring the head or skull. — **ceph'a-lom'e'try** (-trĭ), n.

**ceph'a-lo-pod'** (sĕf'ā-lō-pōd'), n. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *ποδός*, *podós*, foot.] *Zool.* Any of the highest class (*Cephalopoda*) of mollusks, containing the squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses, etc., having around the front of the head a group of muscular arms, usually furnished with prehensile suckers.

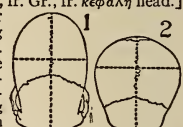
**ceph'a-lo-tho'rax** (-thō'rāks), n. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *θώραξ*.] *Zool.* In the Arachnida and the higher Crustacea, the anterior division of the body, consisting of the united head and thorax. [head.]

**ceph'a-lous** (sĕf'ā-lĭs), a. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Having a head. — **Ce'pheus** (sĕf'ĭs; sĕf'ĕ-zŭs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Κηφέης*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* An Ethiopian king, father of Andromeda, placed among the stars after his death. 2. *Astron.* [gen. *CEPHEI* (-fĕ-tĭ).] A constellation between Cygnus and the north pole of the heavens; the Monarch.

**ce-ra'ceous** (sĕ-rā'shŭs), a. [L. *cera* wax.] Waxy.

**ce-ram'ic** (-rām'ĭk), a. [Gr. *κεραμικός*, fr. *κεραμος* earthenware.] Of or pertaining to pottery.

**ce-ram'ics** (-ĭks), n. (See -*ics*.) Art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc.



Cephalic Index. Outline of 1, a dolichocephalic part of the occiput. As often used, an index of 80 or above indicates brachycephaly; of less than 80, dolichocephaly. The dotted lines indicate the measurements from which the index is calculated.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menĭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**ce-rar'gy-rite** (sê-râr'jî-rîr), *n.* [Gr. *képas* horn + *ἀργυρος* silver.] Native silver chloride, AgCl, a white to pale yellow or gray mineral, darkening on exposure to light; horn silver. It can be cut with a knife, like lead or horn.

**ce-ras'tes** (sê-râs'têz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κεράσσης*, prop., horned, *képas* horn.] The horned viper. See **VIPER**.

**ce-rate** (sê'rât), *n.* [L. *ceratum*, deriv. of *cer*, wax.] *Pharm.* A form of unctuous preparation for external use, consisting of wax, resin, or the like, mixed with lard. It is stiffer than an ointment.

**ce-rat'ed** (-rât'êd), *p. a.* [L. *ceratus*.] Covered with wax.

**ce-rat'o-dus** (sê-rât'ô-dûs; sê-râ'tô'dûs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *képas*, *képaros*, horn + *ὄδους* tooth.] An Australian dipnoan fish (genus *Neoceratodus*), known also as *salmon* and *bar-ramundi*. It reaches a length of six feet and is esteemed as food.

**cer'a-toid** (sê'râ'toid), *a.* [Gr. *képas*, *képaros*, horn + *-oid*.] Horny; hornlike; also, horn-shaped.

**Cer'ber-us** (sûr'bêr'ûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κέρβερος*.] *Class.* *Myth.* A three-headed dog with a serpent tail, and with serpents about the body, guarding the entrance to the infernal regions.



— **Cer-be-re-an** (sûr-bêr'ê-an), *a.*  
**cer-ca'ri-a** (sûr-kâr'i-â), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIE** (-ê). [NL., fr. Gr. *κέκος* tail.] *Zool.* A larval stage of trematode worms, having the shape of a tadpole with its body terminated by a tail-like appendage. See **FLUKE**. — **cer-ca'ri-an** (-ân), *a. & n.* Hercules carrying off Cerberus (sêr). *v. t.*; **CERED** (sêrd); **berus**. From a vase. **CER'ING** (sêr'ing). [L. *cerare* to cover with wax.] To wrap in or as in a cerocloth.

**cer'e**, *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] *Zool.* A soft swollen area, typical in birds of prey and in parrots, in which the nostrils open.

**cer'e-al** (sê'rê-âl), *a.* [L. *Cerealis* pert. to Ceres, and, hence, to agriculture.] Of or pert. to grain or the grasses producing it. — *n.* Any grass yielding grain used for food, as wheat, rice, etc., or the grain so produced.

**Cer'e-a-li-a** (-â'li-â), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. The Cerialia. See **CERES**. 2. The cereal grasses.

**cer'e-bel'lum** (sê'rê-bêl'ûm), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -LUMS** (-ûmz), **L. -LA** (-â). [L., dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] A large lobe of the dorsal part of the brain. It is concerned in the coordination of movements. — **cer'e-bel'lar** (-âr), *a.*

**cer'e-bral** (sê'rê-brâl), *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] 1. Of or pertaining to the brain; also, of or pert. to the cerebrum. 2. *Phon.* Designating, or pert. to, a class of consonants in Sanskrit and other Indian languages (written t, th, d, dh, n), developed from the dentals by turning the tongue up and inverting the tip so that its outer surface touches the hard palate.

— *n. Phon.* A cerebral consonant or sound.

**cer'e-brate** (-brât), *v. i.*; **-BRAT'ED** (-brât'êd); **-BRAT'ING** (-brât'ing). *Physiol.* To exhibit brain activity or to experience mental activity. [conscious or unconscious.]

**cer'e-brat'ion** (-brâ'shûn), *n.* Action of the brain, whether **cer'e-bric** (sê'rê-brîk; sê-rêb'rîk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the brain or cerebrum.

**cer'e-brit'is** (sê'rê-brî'tîs), *n.* [NL.; *cerebrum* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cerebrum.

**cer'e-bro-spi'nal** (-brô-spî'nâl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the brain and spinal cord.

**cerebrospinal meningitis**, or *c. fever*, or *tn full*, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, *Med.*, a dangerous epidemic and endemic febrile disease due to microörganic infection, characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord. It is not contagious.

**cer'e-brum** (sê'rê-brûm), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -BRUMS** (-brûmz), **L. -BRA** (-brâ). [L., the brain.] The hemispheres of the brain, in man the largest part of the brain, filling the entire upper portion of the skull. It is the part most concerned in the voluntary and conscious mental processes.

**cer'e-cloth** (sê'rê-clôth'; 62), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *E. cloth*.] Cloth, or a cloth, treated with melted wax, or with glutinous matter, used esp. for wrapping a dead body.

**cer'ed** (sêrd), *a. Zool.* Provided with a cere.

**cer'ement** (sêr'mênt), *n.* A cerocloth, or any shroud for the dead; — usually in *pl.*

**cer'e-mo'ni-al** (sê'rê-mô'nî-âl), *a.* Of or relating to, characterized by, or of the nature of, ceremonies or ceremony.

**Syn.** Ritual; precise, punctilious, studied, stiff, prim; ceremonious, formal. — **Ceremonial**, **ceremonious**, **formal**. *Ceremonial* applies only to things; *ceremonious*, to either persons or things. That is **ceremonial** which relates to, or consists in, outward forms or ceremonies; as, the **ceremonial gown**. **Ceremonious** applies to that which is characterized by ceremony (often elaborate or pompous), or to one addicted to a punctilious observance of formalities; as, they took **ceremonious** leave. **Formal**, as compared with **ceremonial**, suggests set form or procedure rather than exter-

nal rites (as, a **formal** call); as compared with **ceremonious**, **formal** suggests rigor, stiffness, or restraint, rather than show or pomp; as, his manner is **formal** and old-fashioned.

— *n.* 1. A system of rules and ceremonies enjoined by law or by custom, as in worship; ritual. 2. A ceremonial usage or formality; a rite. — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ist**, *n.* — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**cer'e-mo'ni-ous** (sê'rê-mô'nî-ûs), *a.* 1. Ceremonial. 2. According to prescribed or customary forms; punctilious. — **Syn.** See **CEREMONIAL**. — **-ously**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

**cer'e-mo-ny** (sê'rê-mô-nî), *n.*; *pl.* **-MONIES** (-nîz). [From **OF**, fr. L. *caerimonia*.] 1. A formal act or series of acts, often symbolical, prescribed by law, custom, or authority in matters of religion, of state, etc. 2. A rite or observance regarded as a mere form; loosely, anything done ceremoniously. 3. Ceremonial observances or usages collectively or as an established method; specif., the social behavior required by strict etiquette; formality; also, a formal or conventional act of civility or etiquette. 4. Ceremonial state or display. *Archaic*. 5. A ceremonial symbol, as a scepter. *Obs.* 6. A sign; portent. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Observance, ritual, solemnity; form, rite. — **Form**, **ceremony**, **rite**. A form is an established method of procedure; as, social forms. **Ceremony** is more specific than form, and implies certain outward acts, usually impressive or dignified, associated with some religious, public, or state occasion; as, the marriage ceremony. **Rite** suggests more definitely a solemn, religious, or secret character; as, the *rites* of the Greek Church.

**Cer'es** (sê'rêz), *n.* [L. *Ceres*, also, corn, grain.] *Roman Relig.* A daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of growing vegetation. She was identified with Demeter. Her feast, the **Cer'i-a-li-a** (sê'rî-â'li-â), was celebrated on April 19, honoring the young vegetation.

**cer'e-us** (sê'rê-ûs), *n.* [L., wax candle, *cera* wax; — from the columnar shape of one species.] Any of a genus (*Cereus*) of cactaceous plants of the western United States and tropical America, including the *night-blooming cereus* (*C. grandiflorus*) bearing large fragrant white flowers that open about midnight.

**cer'i-a** (sê'rî-â), *n.* See **CERUM**.

**Cer'i-a-li-a**, *n. pl.* See **CERES**. [Producing wax.]

**ce-rif'er-ous** (sê-rîf'êr-ûs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax + *-ferous*.] **cer'iph** (sê'rîf). Var. of **SERIF**.

**ce-rise'** (sê-rêz'), *a.* [F., a cherry.] Of the color of the bright red cherry. — *n.* A cerise color.

**cer'rite** (sê'rîr), *n.* [From **CERUM**.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of cerium and allied metals, generally brownish.

**cer'i-um** (sê'rî-ûm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ceres*, name of an asteroid.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, malleable and ductile. *Symbol*, **Ce**; at wt. 140.25. Its oxide, ceria, a rare earth (see **EARTH**, *n.*, 9), is used in incandescent mantles.

**cerium metals**, *Chem.* A group of related rare earth metals; cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium, and neodymium.

**cer'nu-ous** (sêr'nû-ûs), *a.* [L. *cernuus* with the face turned toward the earth.] Inclining; nodding; pendulous.

**ce'ro** (sê'rô), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROS** (-rôz). [Corrupt. fr. Sp. *sierra* saw, sawfish, cero.] A large food and game fish (*Scomberomorus cavalla*), of the mackerel family, found in the West Indies; also, the related pintado (*S. regalis*).

**ce-rog'ra-phy** (sê-rôg'râ-fî), *n.* [Gr. *κρόπος* wax + *-graphy*.] Art of making forms or designs in, upon, or with, wax. — **ce-rog'ra-phi-st** (sê-rôg'râ-fîst), *n.*

**ce-ro'le-in** (sê-rô'lê-in), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + *E. olein*.] A constituent (about 5%) of beeswax — probably a mixture of fatty acids.

**ce-roon'** (-rôon'). Var. of **SEROON**.

**ce-ro-plas'tic** (sê'rô-plâs'tîk), *a.* [Gr. *κροπλαστικός* for modeling in wax; *κρόπος* wax + *πλασσειν* to form, mold.] *Fine Arts.* A relating to the art of modeling in wax.

**b** Modeled in wax; as, a **ceroplastic** figure.

**ce-ro'tic** (sê-rô'tîk), *a.* [L. *cerotum* a pomade, Gr. *κροτίον*, fr. *κρόπος* wax.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid,  $C_{20}H_{38}O_2$  (?), occurring free in beeswax.

**ce-ro-type**' (sê'rô-tîp'), *n.* [Gr. *κρόπος* wax + *-type*.] A printing process of engraving on a surface of wax spread on a steel plate, for electrotyping.

**ce'rous** (sê'rûs), *a. Zool.* Pert. to or resembling a cere.

**ce'rous**, *a.* [cerium + *-ous*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing cerium in the trivalent state; as, **cerous** compounds.

**-cerous**. A combining form from Greek *képas*, horn.

**cer'tain** (sûr'tîn), *a.* [F., fr. L. *certus*, orig. *p. p.* of *cernere* to perceive, decide.] 1. Fixed; stated; settled; as, at a **certain** rate. 2. Sure or dependable; reliable; unfailing; as, a **certain** remedy. 3. Not to be doubted or denied; indubitable. 4. Assured in mind; sure. 5. Thoroughly established, as a belief or trust; hence, of a person; determined; steadfast. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 6. Destined; happen; — followed by an infinitive; as, it is **certain** to sure. 7. One or some specific (thing or person not further described); as, a **certain** town. — **Syn.** True, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indisputable, undoubting, positive. See **SURE**.

**κ** = ch in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, **Sigs**, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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cer'tain-ly, adv. With certainty; without fail; surely. cer'tain-ty (-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). 1. A fact unquestionably established. 2. Quality, state, or fact of being certain, externally or mentally; certitude.

cer'tes (sūr'tēz; -tīz; rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic), adv. [F., prop. a pl. fem.] Certainly; verily. Archaic. cer'ti-fi-a-ble (sūr'ti-fi-ā-b'l), a. Capable of being certified. cer'ti-fi-cate (sūr'ti-fi-kāt), n. [F. certifi-cat, fr. LL. certifi-catus, p. p. of certifi-care to certify.] 1. A certified statement; a written testimony to the truth of any fact; anything that certifies. 2. A written declaration legally authenticated.

certificate of deposit, a written formal statement from a bank that a person has on deposit an amount stated. — (-kāt), v. i.; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd), -CAT'ING. 1. To verify or attest by certificate. 2. To furnish with, or authorize or license by, a certificate. — cer-ti-fi-ca-to-ry (-i-kā-tō-rī), a.

cer'ti-fi-ca'tion (sūr'ti-fi-kā'shūn), n. 1. Act of certifying; state of being certified. 2. A certified statement; certificate. cer'tified check (sūr'ti-fīd), Banking. A check certified to be good by the bank upon which it is drawn by the signature of (usually) the cashier or paying teller with the word "good," or its equivalent, across the face of the check. U. S. cer'ti-fi-er (-fī'ēr), n. One who certifies.

cer'ti-fy (sūr'ti-fī), v. t.; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. certifier, fr. LL. certifi-care; L. certus certain + facere to make.] 1. To attest authoritatively; verify. 2. To testify to in writing. 3. To give certain information to; assure. 4. Banking. To guarantee (a check) as good. U. S. See CERTIFIED CHECK. — v. i. To vouch or attest by a certificate.

cer'ti-o-ra'ti (sūr'shī-ō-rā'tī), 3), n. [From certiorari to be certified; — a term in the Latin form of the writ.] Law. A writ to call up records, for review or relief. cer'ti-tude (sūr'ti-tūd), n. State of being mentally certain; mental assurance as to a belief or opinion.

ce-ru-le-an (sē-rōō'lē-ān), a. & n. [L. caeruleus.] Azure. ce-ru-men (sē-rōō'mēn), n. [NL., fr. L. cera wax.] Earwax. ce-ru-mi-nous (sē-rōō'mī-nūs), a. Physiol. Pertaining to or secreting cerumen; as, the ceruminous glands. ce-ru-se (sē'rōōs; sē-rōō's), n. [F. cèruse, L. cerussa.] 1. White lead. 2. A cosmetic containing white lead.

ce-ru-si-te (sē'rū-sīt), n. Min. Native lead carbonate, PbCO<sub>3</sub>, occurring in transparent crystals, with an adamantine luster, and also massive. cer-vi-cal (sūr'vī-kāl), a. [L. cervix, -icis, neck.] Anat. Of or pertaining to the neck.

cer-vine (sūr'vīn; -vīn), a. [L. cervinus, fr. cervus deer.] Of or pertaining to the deer. cer-vix (-vīks), n.; pl. E. -VIXES (-ēz); 24), L. -VICES (-vī-sēz). [L.] Anat. & Zool. The back part of the neck; also, the neck, or constricted portion, of an organ or part, as of the womb. [blng a deer.]

cer-void (-void), a. [L. cervus deer + -oid.] Zool. Resembling a deer. Ce-sa-re-an (sē-zā-rē-ān), Ce-sa-ri-an, etc. Vars. of CÆSAREAN, etc.

ces-pi-tose (sēs'pī-tōs'), a. [L. caespes turf.] Pert. to or resembling turf; matted or tufted. — ces-pi-tose-ty, adv. cess (sēs), n. [For cess, fr. ASSESS.] An assessment; tax. Obs., Local, or Dial. Eng. — v. t. To assess; tax.

cess, n. [Contr. fr. success.] Luck; — chiefly in: bad cess to, bad luck to. Anglo-Irish. ces-sa'tion (sē-sā'shūn), n. [F., fr. L. cessatio, fr. cessare. See CEASE.] Act or fact of ceasing; a stop. — Syn. Rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission, interval, respite, interruption, recess, remission.

ces'sion (sēs'hūn), n. [L. cedio, fr. cedere to give way.] A yielding or surrender, as of rights, to another; ceding. cess'pipe' (sēs'pīp'), n. A pipe for carrying off waste water, etc., from a sink or cesspool.

cess'pit' (-pīt'), n. A pit to receive garbage, night soil, etc. cess'pool' (-pōōl'), n. A cistern in a drain to collect sewage; fig., any receptacle of filth.

cest (sēt), n. [L. cestus.] A woman's girdle; a cestus. ces'tode (sēs'tōd), n. [Gr. keōrōs girdle.] Zool. A member of a certain class (Cestoda) of internally parasitic worms, including the tapeworm. — ces'toid (-tōid), a. & n.

ces'tui (sēs'twē), pron. [OF.] Law. He; the one. cestui que, or qui, trust (kī trīst) [AF., lit., he who trusts]; a person who has the equitable and beneficial interest in property held by a trustee. — c. que, or qui, use (ūs) [AF., lit., he who uses], a person for whose use land, etc., is granted in trust to another.

ces'tus (-tūs), n. [L., girdle, Gr. keōrōs, lit., stitched, embroidered.] Antig. A girdle, esp. that of Aphrodite (or Venus), which gave the wearer the power of exciting love. ces'tus, n. [L. caestus, cestus.] Antig. A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron.

ce-su'ra, ce-su'ral. Vars. of CÆSURA, CÆSURAL. ce-ta'cean (sē-tā'shūn), n. [L. Cestus.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent end, recēt, makē; Ice, ill; ġld, obey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

cet-us whale, fr. Gr. κῆτος.] Zool. Any of an order (Cetacea) of aquatic, mostly marine, mammals, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc. — a. Of or pert. to the cetaceans. — ce-ta'ceous (-shūs), a.

Cey'lon-ese' (sē'lōn-ēz'; -ēs'), a. Of or pertaining to Ceylon. — n. sing. & pl. A native or inhabitant of Ceylon. Ce'yx (sē'yks), n. [L., fr. Gr. Κηΰξ.] See HALCYONE.

C. G. S. An abbreviation for CENTIMETER-GRAM-SECOND; — applied to a system of units much employed in physical science, based upon the centimeter as the unit of length, the gram of weight or mass, and the second of time.

chab'a-site (kāb'ā-sīt), n. [Gr. χαβάσιος prop. χαλάσιος, chab'a-site (kāb'ā-zīt), a kind of rock.] Min. A hydrous silicate, essentially of calcium and aluminum, occurring in glassy crystals varying in color from white to yellow or red.

chab'ouk, cha'buk (chā'bōōk), n. [Hind. chābuk horse-whip.] In the Orient, a long whip, as for flogging. chac'ma (chāk'mā), n. [Native name.] South African baboon (Papio porcellus), — the largest baboon.

chā'ta (chē'tā), n.; pl. -TÆ (-tē) [NL., fr. Gr. χαιτή hair.] Zool. A spine; bristle; seta; esp. of a chetopod. chā'to-dont (chē'tō-dōnt), n. [Gr. χαιτή hair + -odont.] Any of a genus (Chætodon) of small brilliantly colored carnivorous tropical fishes.

chā'to-pod-nath (chē'tōp-nāth), n. [Gr. χαιτή hair + πῶδος jaw.] Any of a class (Chætognatha) of small free-swimming marine worms.

chā'to-pod (chē'tōp-ōd), a. [Gr. χαιτή hair + -pod.] Zool. Belonging to a class (Chætopoda) of annelids or segmented worms having the segments, or a part of them, provided with unjointed appendages bearing setae. — n. A chetopod worm. — chā'top'ō-dous (chē'tōp'ō-dūs), a.

chafe (chāf), v. t.; CHAFED (chāf); CHAFING (chāf'ing). [OF. chauer, fr. L. caesfacere, calfacere, to warm; calere to be warm + facere to make.] 1. To rub in order to stimulate and warm. 2. To rub so as to wear away; fret; gall; as, to chafe a cable; chafe one's finger. 3. To anger; fret; irritate. — Syn. Vex, excite, inflame. — v. i. 1. To rub; move, as one body on or against another, so as to cause friction. 2. To be vexed; fret.

— n. 1. Heated state of mind or temper; fret; fury. Archaic. 2. Friction; also, injury or wear caused by friction. chaf'er (chāf'ēr), n. [AS. ceafor.] Any of various scaraboid beetles, as the June beetle; esp., the cockchafer.

chaf'er-y (-ī), n.; pl. -ERIES (-iz). [See CHAFE, v. t.] Iron Manuf. An open furnace or forge in which blooms are reheated before being wrought into bars.

chaff (chāf), n. [AS. ceaf.] 1. The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing, winnowing, etc. 2. Anything light and worthless; refuse. 3. Light, jesting talk; banter; raillery. — v. t. & i. To banter; rally. — Syn. See RIDICULE. — chaff'er (-ēr), n.

chaf'fer (chāf'ēr), n. [AS. ceap bargain, price + faru a journey; hence, orig., a going to bargain, to market.] 1. Traffic. Obs. 2. Bargaining; haggling about price. — v. i. To bargain or negotiate; esp., to haggle about terms. — v. t. 1. To trade in; exchange. Obs. 2. To cause to be, go, pass, etc., by chaffering; — used with away, down, forth; as, to chaffer away time. — chaf'fer-er, n.

chaf'finch (chāf'īnch; chāf'ī-), n. [AS. ceaffinc. See CHAFF; FINCH.] A common European finch (Fringilla caelebs), having a cheerful song and often kept as a cage bird.

chaff'weed' (chāf'wēd'), n. A low, glabrous, branching, pruinulaceous herb (Centunculus minimus) with chafflike leaves; — called also bastard, or false, pimpinell.

chaff'y (-ī), a.; CHAFF'Y-ER; -I-EST. 1. Abounding in or resembling chaff. 2. Light or worthless as chaff, as talk or a letter. 3. Bot. A Paleaceous b. Covered with scales.

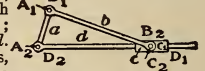
chafing dish (chāf'ing), A vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, as by a lamp or hot water.

cha-grin' (shā-grīn' or, esp. Brit., grēn'), n. [F.] Mental disquietude due to wounded pride, failure, disappointment, etc.; acute vexation; mortification. — Syn. See VEXATION. — v. i. To excite chagrin in; mortify; — chiefly in the passive.

chain (chān), n. [F. chaîne, fr. L. catena.] 1. A series of links or rings, usually of metal, joined together. 2. That which joins or secures; bond; fetter; hence, esp. in pl. imprisonment; bondage; as, the chains of habit. 3. A series of links or rings connected as if in a composed of the four chain (sense 1); as, a chain of Links a, b, c, d, carrying con-figures, fetters, or secures; respectively the eight Elements A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>.

4. Surveying. A chainlike meas- D<sub>1</sub> D<sub>2</sub>, forming the turning-instrument. The engineer's Pairs A<sub>1</sub> B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> C<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> chain is 100 ft. long; the C<sub>1</sub> D<sub>1</sub>, and the sliding Pair surveyor's chain, 66 ft. long. C<sub>2</sub> D<sub>2</sub>.

5. Naut. An iron link, plate, or bar held (in large vessels) by a chain bolted to the side of a vessel to hold the deadeyes; — usually in pl. Also, in pl., the channels.





**6. Kinematics.** A mechanical combination consisting of two or more links (see LINK); specif., a closed chain, one in which the fixing of one part defines the movement of every other part (thereby making a machine).

— *v. t.* **1.** To fasten, secure, or connect with or as with a chain. **2.** Hence: To fetter; restrain; enslave.

**chain gang.** A gang, esp. of convicts, chained together.

**chain mail.** Flexible armor of interlinked metal rings.

**chain pump.** A pump operating by an endless chain (usually bearing disks or lifts that fit to a tube through which the ascending part passes).

**chain shot.** *Mil.* A kind of shot consisting of two balls or half balls united by a short chain.

**chain stitch.** **1.** A kind of ornamental stitch. **2. Machine Sewing.** A loop stitch. Cf. LOCK STITCH; see STITCH.

**chain'work'** (chān'wŕk'), *n.* Work looped or linked after the manner of a chain; specif., chain-stitch work.

**chair** (chāir), *n.* [OF. *chaire*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *καθῆρα*; *katá* down + root of *ἵεσθαι* to sit.]

**1.** A movable single seat with a back. **2.** A seat of authority, state, or dignity, as of a chief magistrate; an office of authority, dignity, etc., as that of professor, or the like; as, the chair of mathematics in a college. **3.** A chairman. **4.** A sedan chair. *Obs.* **5. Railroads.** Any support or carriage of a rail; specif., an iron or steel block or pier to place a rail to a sleeper or tie.

— *v. t.* **1.** To secure in a chair, esp. of office; enthroned. **2.** To carry in triumph on a chair or seat. *Eng.*

**chair'man** (-mān), *n.* **1.** The occupant of a chair of authority; esp., a presiding officer. **2.** One whose business it is to convey persons in a chair. — **chair'man-ship**, *n.* — **chair'wom'an** (chāir'wōm'ān), *n. fem.*

**chaise** (shāz), *n.* [F., chair, chaise, carriage, for *chaire* pulpit.] **1.** A two- or four-wheeled, usually one-horse, carriage with a calash top and the body hung on thorough-braces. **2.** A post chaise; loosely, any light carriage or pleasure cart.

**chal-la'za** (kāl-lā'zā), *n.*; *pl.* -zē (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. *χάλαζα* hail.]

**1. Bot.** The point at which the nucellus and integuments of an ovule are united. **2. Embryol.** Either of a pair of spiral bands in the white of a bird's egg, holding the yolk in place.

**chal-ced'o-ny** (kāl-sēd'ō-nī; kāl'sē-dō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-zē). [L. *chalcidionius*.] A translucent variety of quartz, commonly pale blue or gray, with waxlike luster.

**chal'cid** (kāl'sīd), *n.*, or **chalcid fly**. [Gr. *χάλκιδος* copper; — referring to their metallic colors.] Any of a very large group of hymenopterous insects, mostly parasitic, in the larval state, on the larvæ or pupæ of other insects.

**chal'co-cite** (-kō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper.] *Min.* Native copper sulphide, CuS, a mineral of black or dark gray color and metallic luster, occurring in crystals or massive.

**chal-cog-ra-phy** (kāl-kōg'rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper, brass + *graphy*.] Act or art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — **chal-cog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.*

**chal'co-py'rite** (kāl'kō-pī'rīt; -pī'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper + *pyrite*; — from its color.] A brass-yellow sulphide of copper and iron, CuFeS<sub>2</sub>, an important ore of copper.

**Chal-da'ic** (-dā'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to Chaldea; Chaldean.

**Chal-de'an** (-dē'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Chaldea or its people; hence, of or pert. to astrology, magic, etc. — **1.** One of an ancient Semitic tribe that became the dominant people of Babylonia. **2.** A person versed in Babylonian lore, esp. astrology; a soothsayer. **3.** Language of the Chaldeans.

**Chal'dee'** (kāl'dē'; kāl-dē'), *a.* Chaldean; Chaldaic. — **n.** A Chaldean or the Chaldean language; also, improperly, Biblical Aramaic, which is a western Aramaic.

**chal'dron** (chōl'drŕn), *n.* [OF. Same word as *caldron*.] A nearly obsolete English dry measure for coal, lime, etc., commonly equal to 32 bushels.

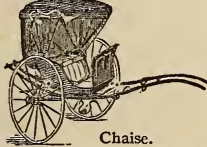
**cha-le't'** (shā-lā'; shā'lē'; shāl'ā), *n.* [F.] **1.** A herdsman's cabin in the Swiss mountains, or a small wooden cottage of the Alpine regions, esp. of Switzerland.

**2.** A cottage, esp. a country house, built in the style of the Swiss chalets.

**chal'ice** (chāl'īs), *n.* [QF., fr. L. *calix* cup.] **1.** A goblet or drinking cup.



Chair, 5. with rail in position on sleeper.



Chaise.



Chalet.

*Nou Poetic or in Elevated Use.* **2.** The cup used in administering the Lord's Supper. **3.** A flower cup. **chal'iced** (-ist), *a.* Cup-shaped; having a cup-shaped blossom.

**chalk** (chōk), *n.* [AS. *cealc* lime, fr. L. *calx* limestone.] **1. Min.** A soft limestone, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of the shells of foraminifers. **2.** Chalk-like material, esp. that used in crayons; a piece of such material. **3.** A score, or account of credit; hence: credit; trust. **4.** A mark or line made with chalk; specif., a point scored in a game, often recorded with chalk. *Eng.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To treat or mix with chalk; whiten with chalk; hence: to make pale; bleach. **2.** To write or outline with chalk; specif., *Obs. or Colloq.*, to record in chalk (esp. an account); score; charge. — **chalk'y**, *a.*

**chalk'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* Chalky quality. [tophus.]

**chalk'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A mass of chalk. **2. Med. A**

**chal'enge** (chāl'ēng; 24), *v. t.*; -LENGED (-ēnjd); -LENGING (-ēng). [OF. *challengier*, *chalongier*, to claim, dispute, fr. L. *calumniari* to attack with false accusations. See CALUMNY.] **1. Mil.** To question, and demand the countersign from. **2. Law.** To object to; take formal exception to. **3.** To object to the reception of the vote of (a voter). *U. S.* **4.** To take exception to; question; dispute. **5.** To claim as due, as respect, etc. **6.** To call or invite defiantly, as to a contest; defy; dare; as, to challenge criticism.

— *v. i.* **1.** To challenge a person, right, act, or the like. **2.** Of a hound, to give tongue on finding the scent. **3.** To make a challenge; utter or write a challenge.

— *n.* Act of challenging; that which is said or done in challenging. — **chal'enge-a-ble**, *a.* — **chal'eng'er**, *n.*

**chal'is** (shāl'īs; chāl'īs), *n.* Formerly, a soft and delicate woolen and silk dress fabric without gloss; now, often spelt **chal'ise** (shāl'īs), a cotton or wool dress fabric, usually figured, of very light weight.

|| **chal'u'mean'** (shāl'lū'mō'), *n.*; *pl.* -MEAUX (-mōz'; F. -mō). [F. See SHAWM.] *Musical.* A MEAUX, a rural or pastoral pipe or flute. **b** The medieval shawm. **c** The lowest register of the clarinet (to *e*).

**Chal'y-be'an** (kāl'ī-bē'ān; kā-līb'ē-ān), *a.* [L. *chalybēus*, fr. *chalybs* steel, Gr. *χάλυξ*.] Of or pertaining to the chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor celebrated as workers in iron and steel.

**cha-lyb'e-ate** (kā-līb'ē-āt), *a.* [See CHALYBEAN.] Impregnated with salts of iron; having a taste due to iron. — *n.* A chalybeate water, liquid, or medicine.

**chal'y-bit** (kāl'ī-bit), *n.* *Min.* Siderite.

**cham** (kām). Var. of KHAN, a ruler.

**cha-made'** (shā-mād'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *chamada*, fr. *cnama* to call, fr. L. *clamare*.] *Mil.* A signal for a parley made by beat of drum or sound of trumpet. *Archaic.*

**cha-mæ'le-on** (kā-mē'lē-ŕn), *n.* Var. of CHAMELEON.

**cham'ber** (chām'bēr), *n.* [F. *chambre*, fr. L. *camera* vault, LL., chamber, Gr. *καμάρα* anything with an arched covering.] **1.** A room in a house; esp., a bedroom. **2.** The reception room of a great personage. **3. a In pl.** Rooms for single persons in a lodging house or tenement, or arranged in sets for offices, etc. **b Law.** A room or rooms where a lawyer or judge transacts business; — usually in *pl.* **4.** A hall for deliberative meetings. **5.** A legislative, judicial, or deliberative body; an assembly; esp., a division of a parliament or legislature; as, the Chamber of Deputies; also, a voluntary board or council for some business purpose; as, a chamber of commerce. **6.** A vessel for urine; chamber pot; — a euphemism. **7.** A compartment; an inclosed space. **8.** That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge; in a revolver, any compartment of the cartridge cylinder. — *Syn.* See ROOM.

— *v. t.* & *i.* To put or lodge in or as in, or to furnish with a chamber; inclose; confine. — **cham'bered** (chām'bērd), *p. a.*

**chamber concert.** A concert of chamber music.

**cham'ber-er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** An attendant in a chamber. *Obs.* **2.** A frequenter of ladies' chambers; a gallant. *Archaic.*

**cham'ber-lain** (-lān), [From OF., fr. OHG. *chamerling*, *chamarling*; *kammer* chamber (fr. L. *camera*) + *-ling*.] **1.** An attendant on a monarch or nobleman in his bed-chamber (*Archaic*), or in his private chambers; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court. **2.** A steward; esp.: **a** A treasurer or receiver of public money. **b** A nobleman's high steward or factor. — **cham'ber-lain-ship'**, *n.*

**cham'ber-maid'** (-mād'), *n.* A maidservant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, etc.

**chamber music.** Vocal or instrumental music adapted to performance in a chamber, or small apartment or audience room; esp. concerted music for solo instruments.

|| **cham'bran'lē** (shām'brān'lē), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* An ornamental bordering or framelike decoration around the sides and top of a door, window, or fireplace.

**cham'bray** (shām'brā), *n.* [From *Cambrai*, France.] A gingham woven in plain colors with linen finish.

**cha-me'le-on** (kā-mē'lē-ŕn), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *χαμαι*

**κ = ch** in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



λέων; χαμαι on the ground + λέων lion.] **1.** Any of various lizards notable for changing their color. **2.** A person likened to a chameleon, as for changeableness.



Common Chameleon. (1/2)

**cham'le-on'ic** (kă-mē'ly-ŏn'ik), *a.* Like a chameleon; changeable; inconstant.

**cham'fer** (chăm'fēr), *n.* [F. *chanfrein*, fr. p. p. of *chanfraindre*; *chant* edge + OF. *fraindre* to break, L. *frangere*.] The surface formed by cutting away an angle of a timber, stone, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** *Carp.* To furrow; groove; flute. **2.** To make a chamfer on; bevel.

**cham'fron** (-frŏn), *n.* Also **cham'frain** (-frĭn). [F. *chanfrein*.] In medieval armor, the headpiece for a horse.

**cham'ois** (shăm'oi; shă'mwă'; shă-moi'; see note below), *n.* [F.] **1.** A small goatlike antelope (*Rupicapra tragus*) of the mountain ridges of Europe and southwestern Asia. **2.** Also **chammy**, **shammy**. A soft, pliant leather, originally of the skin of the chamois.

☞ The meaning of the word rendered *chamois* in *Deut. xiv. 5* is disputed.

☞ Some distinguish in pronunciation between the word as used to designate the animal and as used to designate the leather or as a verb, using the French pron. (shă'mwă') for the name of the animal only. — (shăm'oi; shă-moi'; see note under the noun), *v. t.*; **CHAM-OISED** (shăm'oid; shă-moid'); **CHAM-OIS-ING** (shăm'oi-ing; shă-moi'ing). To prepare or dress after the manner of chamois leather.



Chamois.

**cham'o-mile** (kăm'ŏ-mil). Var. of **CAMOMILE**.

**champ** (chämp), *v. t. & i.* To bite and chew with force and noise; munch. — *n.* Act of champing, as of a horse.

**champ'pak**, **pak** (chăm'păk; chŭm'pŭk), *n.* [Hind. *cham-pak*, Skr. *champakā*.] An East Indian tree (*Mitchelia champaca*) related to the magnolia.

**champ'paigne'** (shăm-păn'), *n.* [F. See **CHAMPAIGN**.] A white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France; also, loosely, any wine of that type.

**champ'paign'** (-păn'), *n.* [OF. *champaigne*; same word as *campaigne*. See **CAMPAIGN**.] **1.** A plain; level field. **2.** Country that is flat and open. **3.** A battle field; also, a military campaign. *Obs.* **4.** Open or level expanse, as of water.

— *a.* Of, of the nature of, or relating to, flat, open country. **champ'pak**. Var. of **CHAMPAC**.

**champ'per-tor** (chăm'pēr-tŏr), *n.* *Law.* One guilty of **champertoid** (-tŭs), *a.* *Law.* Of the nature of champerty.

**champ'per-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* [F. *champart* field rent, *L. campi pars*; *champ* (*L. campus*) field + *part* (*L. pars*) share.] *Law.* A proceeding by which a person having no legitimate concern in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense in consideration of his receiving, in the event of success, a share of the matter in suit. Champertous contracts were formerly always illegal.

**cham'pi'ngnon** (shăm-pĭn'ŷŭn; chäm-; F. shăn'pĕ'nyŏn'), *n.* [F., a mushroom, ultimately fr. *L. campus* field. See **CAMP**.] *Orig.*, any fleshy fungus; now, a certain edible mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*).

**cham'pi-on** (chăm'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *campio*, fr. *L. campus* (battle) field.] **1.** A contestant or fighter, esp. in behalf of another or a cause; defender. **2.** One formally acknowledged supreme in a branch of athletics or game of skill, and ready to contend with any qualified challenger. **3.** Anything awarded first prize or place in competition.

— *v. t.* **1.** To challenge; defy. *Obs.* **2.** To attend or defend champion. — **cham'pi-on-ess**, *n. fem.*

**cham'pi-on-ship**, *n.* Act of championing, or state of being champion; position or office of champion; advocacy.

|| **cham'pie-vé'** (shämp'ŷĕ-vĕ'; F. shăn'-), *a.* [F.] *Art.* Having the ground engraved or cut out in parts to be filled with enamel.

**chance** (chăns), *n.* [OF. *chance*, fr. LL. *cadentia* a falling (as of the dice), *L. cadere* to fall.] **1.** The happening of events; the way in which things befall; fortune; hap; as, the chance of war. **2.** Something that befalls as the result of unknown or unconsidered forces; the issue of uncertain conditions; a fortuity; often, *Archaic*, mishap; misfortune. **3.** That which happens to one; fortune; luck; lot. *Obsol.* **4.** A possibility or likelihood of anything happening; as, the chances are against it; hence, opportunity; as, a chance to escape. **5.** A hypothetical agent or mode of

activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate; — often personified. **6.** Connection of events not relevant to the interest of the observer, or such a connection resulting from accidental causation. **7.** Degree of probability.

— *v. i.*; **CHANCED** (chănst); **CHANCING** (chăn'sing). To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation; happen; come to pass. — *Syn.* See **HAPPEN**. — *v. t.* To risk; — usually used with *it* as object. *Colloq.*

— *a.* Happening by chance; casual. **chance'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Dependent on chance; casual. *Archaic.* **2.** Full of chance or chances; eventful.

**chan'cel** (chăn'sĕl), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *cellæ* lattices, crossbars. The *chancel* was formerly inclosed with lattices or crossbars.] *Ecol. & Arch.* **1.** That part of a church reserved for the clergy. **2.** All that part of a church east of the nave, including the choir proper and sanctuary.

**chan'cel-ler-y** (chăn'sĕl-ĕr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The position, court, or department of a chancellor; hence, the office of the secretary or notary of a court or of an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic legation. **2.** The building or room where a chancellor's office is.

**chan'cel-lor** (-ĕr), *n.* [F. *chancelier*, fr. LL. *cellularius* chancellor, fr. L. *cellæ* crossbars, which surrounded the judgment seat.] **1.** A secretary, esp. an official one of a nobleman, prince, or king. **2.** *Specif.* *Diplomatics*, the chief secretary of an embassy or other legation. **3.** [*cap.*] **a** The Lord Chancellor, or Lord High Chancellor, the chief chancery, or equity, judge in England. **b** Any of various other high officials; esp., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the highest finance minister of the British government. **4.** A law officer who acts as vicar-general for a bishop. **5.** The head of some universities. **6.** The chief minister of state in Austria-Hungary or in the German Empire. **7.** A judge in a statutory court of chancery, *specif.* the presiding judge. *U. S.* — **chan'cel-lor-ship**, *n.*

**chance'-med'ley** (chăns'mĕd'li), *n.* [*Prop.*, a mingled (OF. *medlée*, *meslée*, p. p. fem.) chance.] **1.** *Law.* Accidental homicide, not entirely without fault, but without evil intent. **2.** Haphazard action.

**chan'cer-y** (chăn'sĕr-i), *n.* [F. *chancellerie*, fr. LL. *cellularia*, fr. L. *cellularius*. See **CHANCELLOR**.] **1.** In England, *orig.*, the office or bureau of the king's chancellor; later, the court presided over by the Lord Chancellor, which was the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords until 1875, when it became a division of the High Court of Justice, with equity jurisdiction only. **2.** In the United States, a court of equity. **3.** Chancery practice or principles; equity. **4.** A court of record or office of public records; archives. **5.** A chancellor's court or office, or the building or room where it is; a chancery.

**in chancery.** **a** In litigation in a court of chancery; also, under the superintendence of the Lord Chancellor. **b** *Fig.*, in a helpless or awkward position (alluding to the former proverbial dilatoriness of chancery causes).

**chan'cre** (shăn'krĕ), *n.* [F. See **CANCER**.] *Med.* A venereal sore or ulcer; *specif.*, the initial lesion of true syphilis; — called also *hard*, or *indurated chancre*.

**chan'cro'id** (-kroid), *n.* [*chancre* + *-oid*.] *Med.* A non-syphilitic venereal sore, resembling a chancre in some external characters; — called also *soft chancre*.

**chan'crous** (shăn'krŭs), *a.* *Med.* Of the nature of a chancre; having chancres.

**chanc'y** (chăn'st), *a.* [From **CHANCE**, *n.*] **1.** Lucky; fortunate. *Scot.* **2.** Uncertain; risky. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**chan'de-lier'** (shăn'dĕ-lĕr'), *n.* [F. See **CHANDLER**.] A branched candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, esp. one hanging from the ceiling.

**chand'ler** (chăn'dlĕr), *n.* [F. *chandelier* candlestick, maker or seller of candles, deriv. of *L. candela* candle.] **1.** A maker or seller of candles. **2.** A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, etc.; as, a ship *chandler*.

**chan'dler-y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where candles, etc., are kept, or where a chandler does business. **2.** a Candle and other lighting materials. **b** The commodities sold by, or the business of, a chandler.

**chang** (chăng), *n.* [Siamese.] A weight; — see **CARTY**. **change** (chăn), *v. t.*; **CHANGED** (chăn'd); **CHANGING** (chăn'jĭng). [F. *changer*, fr. LL. *ambiare* to exchange, barter, *L. cambiare*.] **1.** To alter by substituting something for, or by giving up for something else; put or take another or others in place of. **2.** *Specif.*, to give or receive smaller denominations of money (technically called *change*) or money of another currency for; as, to *change* a gold coin or a bank bill. **3.** To give and take reciprocally; exchange; — often used with *with*. **4.** To make different; turn; convert.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be changed. **2.** Of the moon, to pass from one phase to another. **3.** To make a change of place or circumstances; shift; — often used with *about*. *Specif.*, *Colloq.*, to change vehicles, as cars. **4.** To change one's clothes. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of changing, as in conditions or circumstances; variety. **2.** A place where men meet to transact

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccout, ârm, âsk, sofô; êve, êvent ênd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cŏnnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, ûrcûrs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; gŏ; sing, inĭk; then, thĭn; nature, verdure (87);




business; exchange; — now chiefly with *on* or *upon* and often erroneously changed 'change. 3. Any variation; alteration; mutation. 4. Change of will; caprice. *Obs.* 5. Change of key; modulation in music. 6. Of the moon, a passing from one monthly revolution to another; and, a passing from one phase to another. 7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted; as, a change of clothes. 8. a Money given in exchange for money of a higher denomination. b The balance returned when payment is made by a coin or note exceeding the sum due. 9. *Music.* Any order in which a set of bells is struck, other than that of the diatonic scale, to which the bells are tuned; — chiefly in *pl.* See CHANGE RINGING. change of life, the change that takes place in the life of a woman when menstruation ceases, usually between the ages of forty-five and fifty; also, the period of this change; — called also *menopause*, *climacteric*.

change-a-bil'i-ty (chānjā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Changeable quality. change-a-ble (chānjā-bil'), *a.* 1. Capable of changing; mutable; variable. 2. Appearing different in different lights or circumstances. — a-ble-ness, *n.* — a-bly (bilī), *adv.* change-ful (chānjfōōl), *a.* Full of change; uncertain. change-less, *a.* That does not change. — less-ness, *n.* change-ling (chānj'ling), *n.* 1. One apt to change; waverer; turncoat. *Archaic.* 2. One left or taken in place of another; esp., a child supposed to have been exchanged secretly for another by fairies or elves. 3. Hence, a simpleton; idiot; imbecile. *Archaic.*

chang'er (chānj'ēr), *n.* 1. One who changes the form of anything. 2. A money changer. *Archaic.* change ringing, *Music.* The continual production, without repetition, of changes on bells. When a set (ring) of bells for change ringing is struck from *treble*, or highest, to *tenor*, or lowest, the bells are said to be in the position of *rouzds*. Changes are variations from this striking order according to certain rules. See CHANGE, *n.* 9.

chan'nel (chān'ēl), *n.* [OF. *chanel*, fr. L. *canalis*. See CANAL.] 1. The bed of a natural stream. 2. The deeper part of a waterway. 3. *Geog.* A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land. 4. An artificial hollow bed for water or other flowing substance to run through. 5. A closed course or conduit, as a tube. 6. That through which anything passes; means or medium of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, we heard the news through different channels. 7. A long gutter, groove, or furrow. 8. [For CHAIN WALE.] *Naut.* One of the flat ledges bolted to the outside of a vessel, to spread the shrouds.

— *v. t.*; — NEELED (-ēld) or — NEELED; — NEL-ING or — NEL-ING. 1. To form a channel in; groove. 2. To convey through as through a channel.

channel iron, A rolled iron bar of  section. chan'son (shān'sōn; F. shān'sōn'), *n.*; *pl.* —SONS (-sōnz; -sōn'). [F., fr. L. *cantio* song.] A song, esp. a lyric in French intended for singing.

|| chan'son' de geste' (shān'sōn' dē zhēst') [F., prop., song of history], any Old French epic poem having for its subject events or exploits of early French history, real or legendary, and written originally in *assonant* verse. The most famous one is the *Chanson de Roland*.

|| chan'son-nette' (shān'sōn' nēt'), *n.*; *pl.* —NETTES (-ēt's; -nēt'). [F., dim. of *chanson*.] A little song. chant (chānt), *v. t.* [F. *chanter*, fr. L. *cantare*, intens. of *canere* to sing.] 1. To sing. 2. *Music.* To sing or recite after the manner of a chant; intone. 3. To talk or tell of monotonously. 4. To praise (a horse) falsely, or sell by so doing. *Slang* or *Colloq.* — *v. i.* 1. To sing. 2. *Music.* To sing a chant; intone. 3. To utter or repeat a statement monotonously.

— *n.* 1. Song; melody. 2. *Music.* A short, simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship. 3. A composition chanted or for chanting. 4. A singing modulation of the voice in speaking.

|| chan'tage' (shān'tāzh'; chān'tāj), *n.* [F.] Blackmail. chant'er (chān'tēr), *n.* 1. One who chants; a singer or songster; specif., a chorister. 2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry. 3. A deceitful horse dealer or jockey. See CHANT, *v. t.*, 4. *Colloq.* 4. In a bagpipe, the flute or finger pipe on which the melody is played. 5. The hedge sparrow.

|| chan't-relle' (F. shān'tē-rēl'), *n.* [F., fr. *chanter* to sing. See CHANT, *v. t.*] *Music.* The highest or melody string of some stringed instruments, as the violin, banjo, etc. chan't-relle' (shān'tē-rēl'; chān'tē-rēl'), *n.* [F.] A certain edible mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

chant'ey (shān'tī; chān'tī), *n.*; *pl.* —EYS (-tīz). *Naut.* A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work.

chan'ti-clear (chān'tī-klēr), *n.* [From the name of the cock in the "Romance of Reynard the Fox"; = F. *chanter* to chant + *clair* clear.] A male barnyard fowl; a cock.

chan'tress (chān'trēs), *n.* [OF. *chanteresse*.] A female chanter or singer; a songstress.

chan'try (chān'trī), *n.* 1. An endowment for the chanting

of Masses and offering of prayers. 2. A chapel, altar, or part of a church or, a body of priests, so endowed.

cha'os (kā'ōs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *χῶς*, fr. root of *χαίρω* to gape.] 1. A chasm; abyss. *Obs.* 2. The unorganized state of primordial matter before the creation of orderly forms in the universe. Cf. COSMOS. 3. Disordered collection or state; confused mixture. 4. *Philos.* A state of things in which chance is supreme. — *Syn.* See CONFUSION.

cha-ot'ic (kā-ōt'ik), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused. chap (chāp), *v. t. & i.*; CHAPPED (chāpt) or CHAPT; ЧИП'ПИНГ. To open or crack in slits or chinks; split; cause the skin to crack or be rough. — *n.* A cleft, crack, or chink. chap (chōp; chāp), *n.* One of the jaws or the fleshy covering of a jaw; — usually in *pl.*

chap (chāp), *n.* [Short for *chapman*.] 1. A buyer; customer. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* 2. A man; boy; fellow. *Colloq.* || cha'pa-ra'jos (chā'pā-rā'hōs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Overall of sheepskin or leather, usually open at the back, worn esp. by cowboys; — often called *chaps*.

chap'ar-ral' (chāp'ā-rāl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* evergreen oak.] A thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; any dense thicket of stiff or thorny shrubs, etc. It is esp. characteristic of Mexico and the southwestern United States.

chaparral cock; fem. chaparral hen. A bird (*Geococcyx californianus*) of southwestern North America, of the cuckoo family, noted for running with great speed; — called also *road runner*.

chap'book' (chāp'bōōk'), *n.* Any of the small books, as ballads, tracts, tales, etc., formerly sold by chapmen.

chape (chāp), *n.* [F., fr. LL.] 1. The metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath at its upper end. 2. The piece at the back of some buckles by which they are fastened to a strap.

cha'peau' (shā'pō'), *n.*; *pl.* —PEAUX (-pōz'; F. -pō'). [F., fr. OF. *chapel* hat. See CHAPELET.] A hat.

|| cha'peau' bras' (brā'), [F. *chapeau* hat + *bras* arm.] A hat made to be compressed and carried under the arm.

chap'el (chāp'ēl), *n.* [OF. *chapele*, fr. LL. *capella*, orig., a short cloak (*cappa*, *capa*); later, a reliquary, chapel (because the building where St. Martin's cloak was preserved came to be called *capella*).] 1. A subordinate place of worship. 2. A room, recess, or cell, in a church, containing an altar and separately dedicated. 3. A church used by others than members of an established church. *British.* 4. A chapel service, as at a college or university. 5. A choir of singers belonging to a chapel, as of a prince; hence, the choir, or the orchestra, or both, at the court of a prince or nobleman. 6. *Print.* a Formerly, a printing office. b An association or meeting of the workmen in a printing office.

chap'el-mas'ter (chāp'ēl-mās'tēr), *n.* A director of music in a chapel; the director of a court choir or orchestra.

chap'el-ry (chāp'ēl-rī), *n.*; *pl.* —RIES (-rīz). 1. The district of a chapel. 2. A chapel with its precinct and appurtenances.

chap'er-on (shāp'ēr-ōn; -ōn), *n.* [F.] A person, esp. a matron, who accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, for propriety. — *v. t.* To attend as a chaperon; escort. —

chap'er-on-age (-ōn'āj; -ōn'āj), *n.* Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, as from humiliation.

chap'fal'en (chōp'fōl'n; chāp'), *a.* Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, as from humiliation.

chap'i-ter (chāp'ī-tēr), *n.* *Arch.* A capital. *Archaic.*

chap'lain (-līn), *n.* [F. *chapelain*, fr. LL., fr. *capella*. See CHAPEL.] 1. The priest or minister of a chapel. 2. A clergyman officially attached to the army or navy, to a public institution, or to a family or court. 3. A clergyman or layman chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc. —

chap'lain-cy (-sī), *n.* — chap'lain-ship, *n.* chap'let (-lēt), *n.* [F. *chapelet*, OF. *chapel* hat, garland, dim. fr. L. *cappa*. See CAP.] 1. A garland or wreath for the head. 2. *R. C. Ch.* A string of beads, a third of a rosary, used in praying. 3. A string of beads; necklace. 4. *Arch.* A small molding carved into beads, pearls, etc.

chap'man (-mān), *n.* [From AS., fr. *ceap* trade + *man* man.] 1. One who buys and sells; merchant; dealer. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 2. A peddler; hawker.

|| cha-po'te (chā-pō'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] The Mexican persimmon (*Diospyros texana*).

chap'py (chāp'tī), *a.* Full of chaps; cleft; gaping. chaps (chāps; shāps), *n.* Short for CHAPARRAJOS.

chap'ter (chāp'tēr), *n.* [F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, lit., head.] 1. A main division of a book, treatise, or the like, or something suggestive of such. 2. *Liturgics.* A short passage of Scripture chanted or recited by the officiant between the last psalm and the hymn. 3. A regular meeting of the canons of a church, or of monks, knights, members of a fraternity, or the like; also, a body of those who hold such a chapter.

— *v. t.* To divide into, or arrange in, chapters, as a book.

|| cha-que'ta (chā-kā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A jacket; specif., in Texas, a cowboy's heavy jacket of leather or cloth.

k = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Chaparral Cock. (1/2)

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



**char** (chär; châr), *n.* A turn of work; a job. *Rare or Dial.* — *v. t. & i.* To do chars. See **CHARE**.

**char** (châr), *v. t.*; **CHARRED** (chârd); **CHAR/RING**. 1. To reduce to charcoal or carbon by heat. 2. To burn partially; scorch. — **Syn.** See **SCORCH**. — *v. i.* To burn to charcoal; burn. — *n.* A charred substance; charcoal.

**char**, *n.* (See **FLURAL, Note**.) [Gael. *ceara*, lit., blood-colored, *cear* blood. From its red belly.] Any of a genus (*Salvelinus*) of trouts having small scales.

**char-à-bancs** (shâ'râ-bân'), *n.*; *pl.* **CHARS-À-BANCS** (*F. shâ'râ-bân'*). [F.] A long, light, open vehicle, with transverse benches or seats facing forward.

**char'act** (kâr'âkt), *n.* [OF.] A distinctive mark or stamp; a letter, figure, or sign, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**char'ac-ter** (-âk-têr), *n.* [L., an instrument for marking, character, Gr. *χαράκις*, fr. *χαράσσειν* to make sharp, engrave.] 1. A sign or token placed on an object to indicate some special fact, as ownership or origin; a brand or stamp. 2. Hence: a graphic symbol; esp., a graphic symbol used in recording language, as a letter. **b** Writing or printing. **c** Style of writing or printing; as, the German character. **d** A private mode of writing; cipher. **3.** Appearance or outward trait viewed as a token of real nature, origin, or the like. **4.** A distinguishing trait or characteristic or the sum of such traits or characteristics; kind; sort; nature; as, a man of fine character; the character of the soil. **5.** A description of the character (sense 4) of a person or of a thing; esp., a written statement as to behavior, habits, competency, etc., given by an employer to an employee. **6.** Quality, position, rank, or capacity; status; as, in his character as a judge. **7.** Reputation; repute. **8.** A person regarded as embodying peculiar or notable traits. **9.** One of the persons of a drama or novel. **10.** Distinctive character; individuality, esp. as distinguished by moral excellence. — **Syn.** See **DISPOSITION**.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To engrave; write. 2. To symbolize; represent; figure. *Archaic.* 3. To characterize.

**char'ac-ter-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; distinctive; typical. 2. Serving as a character. — **Syn.** See **DISTINCTIVE**. — **n.** 1. A distinguishing trait, quality, or property; element of character. 2. *Math.* The index or integral part (whether positive or negative) of a logarithm. — **char'ac-ter-is'tical** (-i-tî-kâl), *a.* — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Peculiarity, mark, lineament, trait, feature. — **Characteristic**, *trait, feature.* A characteristic is a mark or quality which characterizes, or distinguishes. A trait is a somewhat sharply defined characteristic. A feature is a prominent detail or part. [characterizing.]

**char'ac-ter-iza'tion** (-i-zâ'sh'zh'n), *n.* Act or process of

**char'ac-ter-ize** (kâr'âk-têr-îz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-îzd); **-IZ'ING** (-îz'ing). 1. To indicate or delineate the character of; describe. 2. To be a characteristic of; mark the character of. 3. To give character to.

**char'ac-ter-less**, *a.* Without character or individuality.

**char'ac-ter-y** (kâr'âk-têr-i); *formerly* also *kâ-râk'têr-i*), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-îz). Act of expressing thought by characters or symbolism; characters or symbols collectively.

**char-ade** (shâ-râd' or, esp. in *British usage*, shâ-râd'), *n.* [F.] A verbal or acted *énigme* based on a word with two or more significant parts, each of which, as well as the word itself, is to be guessed from the representations.

**char'bon** (shâr'bôn); *F. shâr'bôn'*), *n.* [F., coal, charcoal.] The disease anthrax. See **ANTHRAX**, 2.

**char'coal** (châr'kôl'), *n.* 1. Carbon made from vegetable or animal substance; esp., coal made by charring wood in a kiln, retort, etc., from which air is excluded. 2. *Fine Arts.* A piece of charcoal used in drawing; also, a drawing made with this. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To blacken, mark, write, or draw with charcoal. 2. To asphyxiate with charcoal fumes.

**chard** (chârd), *n.* 1. The tender leafstalks of the artichoke, blanched for table use. 2. A beet (*Beta cicla*) with large leaves and succulent stalks, often cooked as a potherb.

**chare** (châr), **char** (châr; châr), *n.* [AS. *cear*, *cyrr*, turn, occasion, business.] A turn of work, odd job, or task, esp. of household work; a chore; esp., in *pl.*, chores. — *v. t. & i.* To work at odd jobs; do chores.

**charge** (châr), *v. t.*; **CHARGED** (chârd); **CHARG'ING** (châr-jing). [OF. *charpier*, fr. LL. *carriare*, fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] 1. To load; lade. 2. To place a charge, as of powder, within or upon. 3. To place a heraldic bearing on, as on a shield. 4. To task or load mentally; — used with *with*; as, to charge the mind with a duty. 5. To command, instruct, or exhort with authority; as, to charge a jury. 6. To accuse; censure. 7. To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe. 8. To subject to a pecuniary charge or liability; make liable for. 9. To fix or demand as a price. 10. To place something as a debt to the account of; debit. 11. To bring (a weapon) to a position of attack. 12. To bear down on; attack.

**Syn.** Charge, accuse. Charge implies something laid on one, and often connotes formality or gravity; accuse is commonly more immediate and personal, and often sug-

gests rather directness or sharpness of imputation or censure. See **REFER**.

— *v. i.* 1. To deliver a charge, as a judge. 2. To demand or set a price; as, to charge high for goods; also, to make a debit, as in an account book. 3. To make a charge, or impetuosity onset; rush. 4. To squat on its belly, with head on its forepaws, and be still; — said of a dog.

— **n.** 1. A load; burden. 2. Quantity, as of powder, electricity, ore, fuel, etc., which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, furnace, etc., is fitted to hold, or holds, at one time. 3. *Her.* A bearing. 4. Pecuniary burden; expense; — usually in *pl.* 5. Price demanded. 6. An entry or account of something due. 7. A duty or task laid on a person; responsibility; trust. 8. A person or thing intrusted to another; a trust. 9. Order; mandate; an instruction or instructions, esp. official; specif., *Law*, the statement made by the judge to the jury, at the close of a trial, of the principles of law involved, etc. 10. An accusation of a wrong; allegation. 11. An impetuous onset or attack, as of troops. — **Syn.** Care, custody; management, office; assault. See **PRICE**.

**char'gé** (shâr'zhâ'), *n.* [F.] A chargé d'affaires.

**charge-a-ble** (châr'jâ-b'l'), *a.* 1. Burdensome; troublesome. *Archaic.* 2. That may properly be charged.

**char'gé d'affaires** (shâr'zhâ' dâ'fâr'), *n.*; *pl.* **CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES** (shâr'zhâ'). [F., charged with affairs.] A temporary substitute for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary; also, an inferior diplomatic representative accredited to the minister for foreign affairs of another state.

**char'gr** (châr'jêr), *n.* A large platter for carrying meat. *Archaic or Literary.*

**char'ger**, *n.* One who, or that which, charges; esp., a horse ridden in a charge, or an officer's horse for battle or parade.

**char'i-ly** (châr'î-lî), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully.

**char'i-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being chary; caution. 2. Carefully preserved state; integrity. *Obs.*

**char'i-ot** (châr'î-ôt), *n.* [F., fr. *char*, *car*, L. *carrus*.] A kind of wheeled vehicle, as a light four-wheeled pleasure carriage; esp., among the ancients, a two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To go or ride, or to convey or carry, in or as in a chariot.

**char'i-ot-er** (-êr'), *n.* 1. One who drives a chariot. 2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See **AURIGA**. — *v. t.* To drive as charioteer.

**char'ism** (kâr'îz'm), *n.* [Gr. *χάρισμα* gift.] *Theol.* A special divine or spiritual gift; grace. — **char'is-mat'ic**, *a.* **char-is'ma** (kâr'îz'mâ), *n.*; *pl.* **CHARISMATA** (-mâ-tâ). [NL.] A charisma; — chiefly in *pl.*

**char'i-ta-ble** (châr'î-tâ-b'l'), *a.* [F.] 1. Exhibiting charity, or Christian love. *Archaic.* 2. Liberal in benefactions; generous. 3. Of or pertaining to, or springing from, charity; relating to almsgiving. 4. Liberal in judging others; lenient. — **Syn.** Kind, beneficent, benevolent; forgiving. — **char'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **char'i-ta-blely**, *adv.*

**char'i-ty** (châr'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tîz). [F. *charité*, fr. L. *caritas* dearness, love, fr. *carus* dear, loved.] 1. Christian love and benevolence. 2. More generally, love; goodwill; an act or feeling of affection or benevolence. 3. Liberty in judging men or actions. 4. Good will to the poor or suffering; generosity; almsgiving; hence, public relief of the poor. 5. In *pl.* Acts or works of benevolence to the poor. 6. Whatever is given the needy; alms. 7. A gift, as by a person's will, for some beneficial public use; also, an institution founded by such a gift, as a hospital, a school, etc.

**char'i-va'ri** (shâr'rê-vâ'rê; shâ-rê-vâ-rê'), *n.* [F.] A mock serenade of discordant noises, made by beating kettles, etc.

**chark** (chârk), *v. t.* To burn to charcoal; char; coke (coal).

**char-la-tan** (shâr'lâ-tân), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ciarlatano*, fr. *ciarlare* to prate.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack. — **Syn.** See **IMPOSTOR**. — **char-la-tan'ic** (-tân'îk), *a.*

**char'la-tan-ry** (shâr'lâ-tân-rî), *n.* Also **char'la-tan-ism**. Undue pretensions to skill; quackery.

**Charles' Wain** (châr'lîz). Also **Charles' Wain**. [*Charles* (*Charlemagne*) + *wain*.] *Astron.* The Dipper.

**char'lock** (châr'lök), *n.* [AS. *certic*.] The wild, or field, mustard (*Brassica arvensis*).

**char'lotte** (shâr'lôt), *n.* [F., fr. *Charlotte*, fem. proper name, fr. *Charles*.] A kind of pudding of fruit, gelatin, or the like, inclosed in cake or bread.

**char'lotte russe** (shâr'lôt rûs's; *F. pron.* shâr'lôt' rûs'). [F., lit., Russian charlotte.] A dish composed of whipped cream or custard inclosed in sponge cake.

**charm** (chärm), *n.* [F. *charme*, fr. L. *carmen* song, verse, incantation.] 1. Orig., the reciting of a magic verse; incantation; hence, any action, process, or thing believed to have such power; talisman; spell. 2. Anything worn to avert ill or to secure good fortune; amulet. 3. That which fascinates; alluring quality. 4. Any small decorative object worn on the person, as a seal on a watch chain. — **Syn.** Spell, conjuration, enchantment; fascination, attraction. See **TALISMAN**.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To affect by or as by a charm; fascinate; bewitch; enchant; as, to charm a snake. 2. To endow with super-

âle, senâte, câre, âm, zeccont, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, évent ênd, recënt, makêr; ice, fill; ôld, ôld, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; use, ûnite, ûm, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; injk; then, ôbey; nature, verdure (87);



natural powers by means of charms; esp., to protect by spells or charms; as, a *charmed life*. **3.** To subdue by some secret power, or by that which gives life; hence: to allay; assuage. **4.** To attract irresistibly; delight exceedingly; enchant; fascinate; bewitch. — **Syn.** Allure, delight, transport, enrapture. See CAPTIVATE. [fascinating.] — **v. i.** **1.** To use charms or magic. **2.** To act as a charm; be

**charm'er, n.** One who charms, or has power to charm.

**charm'ing, p. a.** Working a charm or charms; hence: pleasing greatly; fascinating. — **Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful; lovely, amiable, winning, attractive. — **charm'ing-ly, adv.** — **charm'ing-ness, n.**

**char'nel (chär'nèl), a.** [F., carnal, in OF. also as n., a place for corpses, fr. L. *carnalis*. See CARNAL.] Fit for or being a burial place; sepulchral; ghastly. — **n.** A burial place; usually, a charnel house; mortuary chapel.

**char'nel house.** A place for the dead or bones of the dead.

**Char'tron (kär'trôn), n.** [Fr., fr. Gr. *Χάρων*.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The son of Erebus and Nox. He ferried souls over the Styx. **2.** A ferryman. *Humorous.*

**char'poy (chär'poi), n.** Also **char'pai (pī).** [Hind. *chär'pāi*, fr. Per. *chär'pāi*; *chär* four + *pāi* foot.] The common light bedstead or cot of India. *Anglo-Ind.*

**char'qui (chär'ké), n.** [Sp., fr. native name in Peru.] Jerked beef; beef or other meat cut into long strips and dried in the wind and sun.

**char'ry (chär'f), a.** Pertaining to or like charcoal.

**chart (chärt), n.** [F. *charte* charter, formerly also map, fr. L. *charta* sheet of paper.] **1.** A map; esp.: **a** A map for navigators. **b** An outline geographical map. **2.** A graphic representation, as by curves, of fluctuations, as of temperature, prices, etc. **3.** A sheet, as of paper, on which information is given in tabular form. — **Syn.** See MAP.

— **v. t.** To lay down in a chart; map.

**char'taceous (kär-tä'shüsz), a.** [L. *chartaceus*. See CHARTER.] Resembling, or of the nature of, paper; papery.

**char'ter (chär'tër), n.** [OF. & F. *chartre*, fr. L. *chartula* a little paper, dim. of *charta* leaf of paper.] **1.** A deed. *Archaic.* **2.** An instrument in writing from the sovereign power of a state or country, granting or guaranteeing rights. **3.** A writing from the authorities of an order or society (as the Freemasons) creating a lodge or branch. **4.** A special privilege, immunity, or exemption. **5.** *Com.* Short for CHARTER PARTY.

— **v. t.** **1.** To grant a charter to. **2.** To hire or let by charter party. **3.** To hire, esp. for exclusive use. *Colloq.*

**char'ter-er (-tër'ër), n.** One who holds by charter.

**char'ter party.** [From F.; lit., a divided, or indented, charter.] *Commerce.* A mercantile lease of a vessel, as a ship.

**Char'tism (chär'tiz'm), n.** [F. *charte* charter.] The principles or practices of a party in England who, from about 1836 to 1848, contended for universal adult male suffrage and other electoral reforms as stated in the *National*, or *People's*, *Charter*. — **Char'tist (chär'tist), n.**

**char'tless, a.** Without a chart; also, uncharted.

**char'tog'ra-pher (kär-tög'rä-fër), char'to-graph'ic, char'tog'ra-phy, etc.** Vars. of CARTOGRAPHER, etc.

**char'treuse (shär'trüz), n.** [F.] **1.** [*cap.*] A Carthusian monastery. **2.** A liqueur made by Carthusian monks.

**char'tu-la-ry (kär'tü-lä-ri), n.; pl. -ries (-riz).** [LL. *cartularium, cartularium*.] A register of charters; cartulary.

**char'wom'an (chär'wöom'än; chär'ä), n.** [See CHAIRE chore.] A woman hired for odd jobs of domestic work, or for such work by the day.

**char'y (chär'f; chär'f; ç), a.; CHAR't-ER (-tër); -I-EST.** [AS. *ceary* careful, *cearu, caru, care*.] **1.** Held, regarded, or done cautiously or with reserve or deliberation; characterized by care or caution. **2.** Reserved; shy; fastidious; also, frugal; sparing. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL.

**Cha-ryb'dis (kä-rīb'dis), n.** [L., fr. Gr. *Χαρυβδης*.] A whirlpool, sometimes dangerous, on the coast of Sicily opposite the rock Scylla on the Italian coast. It was personified by the ancients as a female monster. See SCYLLA.

**chase (chäs), v. t. & i.; CHASED (chäst); CHAS'ING.** [OF. *chacier*, deriv. of L. *captare* to strive to seize. See CATCH.] **1.** To cause to depart or flee by threatening evil; put to flight. **2.** To follow (that which flees) in order to, or as if to, harm it; follow persistently or regularly. **3.** Specif., to hunt; as; to chase the moose. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW.

— **n.** **1.** Act of chasing or pursuing, as an enemy or game; pursuit; hunting; specif., with *the*, the hunting of wild beasts. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A liberty or franchise to hunt within certain limits of land, or to keep beasts of the chase therein. **3.** An open hunting ground in which game is bred and hunted. *Eng.* **4.** That which is hunted, as an animal. **5.** Those who follow the chase; the hunt.

**chase, n.** [F. *chasse*, fr. L. *capsa* box, case.] **1.** *Print.* A rectangular iron frame into which pages or columns of type are fastened for printing or to make plates. **2.** A prolonged hollow; a groove or furrow; as: **a** The part of a cannon from the trunnions to the mouth or the swell of the muzzle. **b** A groove or channel. — **v. t.** To groove or indent.

**chase, v. t.** [Contr. of ENCHASE.] To ornament (a metal surface) by embossing, engraving, or the like.

**chas'er (chäs'ër), n.** **1.** One who, or that which, chases; a hunter; pursuer. **2.** A horse for steeplechasing; steeple-chaser. **3.** *Naut.* A gun at the bow (*bow chaser*) or in the stern (*stern chaser*) of a vessel, for use when chasing or being chased. **4.** A small portion of a mild drink, as water, taken after liquor. *Colloq., U. S.*

**chas'er, n.** One who, or that which, chases, or engraves.

**chas'ing (chäs'ing), n.** **1.** Action of pursuing, hunting, etc. **2.** Steeplechasing. **3.** *Dancing.* = CHASSÉ.

**chas'ing, n.** Act or art of ornamenting metal by embossing or engraving; also, the design or piece so produced.

**chasm (káz'm), n.** [From L., fr. Gr. *χάσμα*, fr. *χαίω* to gape.] A deep breach, as in the earth; cleft; fissure; rift.

**chas'my (káz'mi), a.** Abounding in chasms; also, like, or of the nature of, a chasm; abyssal.

**chasse (shás), n.** A small portion of spirituous liquor taken after coffee, tobacco, etc.; — orig. *chasse-café* (shás-kä'fè) [F.], lit. "coffee chaser."

**chas'sé (shás'sè), n.** [F.] *Dancing.* A kind of gliding step. — **v. i.** — *sé* (*sé*); — *sé* (*sé*). To make a chase.

**chasse-pot' (shás'pö'), n.** [After Antoine A. Chassepot, French inventor.] *Firearms.* A kind of breech-loading center-fire rifle, taking a paper cartridge. It was used by the French in 1870.

**chas'seur (shäs'sür), n.** [F.] **1.** A hunter; huntsman. **2.** *Mil.* One of a body of light troops trained for rapid movements. **3.** An attendant wearing a plume and sword.

**chas'sis (shäs'sè), n.; pl. CHASSIS (shäs'sèz).** [F. *chassis*.] **1.** *Ordnance.* In coast-artillery gun mounts, the movable railway along which the port carriage and gun move. **2.** The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame under the body with the wheels and machinery.

**chaste (chäst), a.** [F., fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste.] **1.** Innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. **2.** Unmarried; virgin. *Obs.* **3.** Pure; modest; decent. **4.** Pure in design and expression; refined; as art. — **chaste'ly, adv.**

**chas'ten (chäs'ten), v. t.** [OF. *chastier*, fr. L. *castigare* to chastise; *castus* pure + *agere* to drive.] **1.** To discipline; chastise; — usually of divine chastisement. **2.** To purify from errors or faults; refine. **3.** To keep from excess; subdue; temper. — **Syn.** See PUNISH. — **chas'ten'er, n.**

**chaste'ness (chäst'nèsz), n.** State or quality of being chaste (now esp. in sense 4).

**chas'tise (chäs'tíz), v. t.; -TISED (-tíz'd); -TIS'ING (-tíz'ing).** [See CHASTEN; -IZE.] **1.** To punish, as with stripes. **2.** To purify; chasten. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See PUNISH.

— **chas'tis'er (-tíz'ër), n.** [correction.]

**chas'tise-ment (chäs'tíz-mènt), n.** Action of chastising; **chas'ti-ty (chäs'tí-ti), n.** State or quality of being chaste (now esp. in senses 1 & 3).

**chas'u-ble (chäs'tü-b'l; chäs'ä), n.** [F., fr. LL. *casubula, cassibula, casula*, a hooded garment.] *Ecol.* The outer vestment of the celebrant at the Eucharist.

**chat (chät), v. i.; CHAT'TED; CHAT'TING.** [From CHATTER.] To talk in a light and familiar manner.

**Syn.** Chat, chatter, prate, prattle. To chat is to talk in light, easy, and pleasant fashion; as, we *chatted* over the trees of our journey. To chatter is to talk aimlessly, incessantly, and (often) very rapidly; to prate is to talk idly; as, you *chatter* like a crow; "a *prating* fool shall fall." To prattle is to talk artlessly and freely, like a child.

— **v. i.** To chatter; prate; also, to tell in a gossiping way. *Obs.*

— **n.** **1.** Light, familiar talk; causerie; gossip. **2.** Any of several birds so called from their notes, as the stonechat.

**chat, n.** [F. *chat* cat, catkin.] The inflorescence or seed of various plants.

**chä'teau' (shä'tö'), n.; pl. -TEAUX' (-töz'; F. -tö').** [F., a castle.] **1.** A feudal castle in France. **2.** A manor house or a gentleman's countryseat. — **a.** Designating various French wines made upon private estates or châteaux; as, in *Chä'teau' La'fite' (lä'fè't)*, *Y'quem' (è'kèm')*, etc.

**chä'te-lain' (F. shä'tè-län'; E. shät'è-län), n.** [F. *château-lain*.] A castellan. *Obs.* as an *Eng.* title.

**chät'e-laine (shät'è-län; F. shät'wä'yän'), n.** [F. *châtelaine*.] **1.** Mistress of a château. **2.** An ornamental clasp or brooch worn at a woman's waist, with a chain for keys, etc.

**cha-toy'ant (shä-töy'änt; F. shät'wä'yän'), a.** [F. p. pr. deriv. of *chat* cat.] Having a changeable luster, or color, like that of a changeable silk, or of a cat's eye in the dark.

— **n.** A hard stone, as the cat's-eye, which presents on a polished surface, and in the interior, a wavy luster.

**chät'tel (chät'tl), n.** [OF. *chätel*; another form of *catel*. See CATTLE.] **1.** *Law.* Any item of movable or immovable property except real estate, or the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it. **2.** Sometimes, a slave.

**chät'ter (chät'ër), v. i.** [Imitative.] **1.** To utter rapid, inarticulate, but specklike sounds. **2.** To jabber; prate. **3.** To make a noise by rapid collisions, as the teeth. **4.** To vibrate rapidly in cutting, as a tool, causing fine undulations or ripples (*chatter marks*). — **Syn.** See CHAT.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
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M



To utter rapidly, idly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly. — *n.* Chattering, as of a magpie or monkey; idle or unintelligible rapid talk; prattle. **2.** The act or noise of a tool that chatters. **chat'ter-box'** (-bŏks'), *n.* An incessant chatterer. **Colloq.** **chat'ter-er** (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, chatters. **2.** Any of various passerine birds. **chatter mark.** **1.** *Mach.* See CHATTER, *v. i.*, **4.** **2.** *Geol.* One of a series of short curved cracks, transverse to the striae, on a glaciated rock surface. **chat'ty** (chăt'tī), *a.*; —**TI-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); —**TI-EST.** Given to chat; talkative. — **chat'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **chauf'fer** (shŏf'ĕr; chŏf't'), *n.* Kind of small portable stove or furnace. **chauf'feur'** (shŏf'fūr'), *n.* [*F.*, lit., stoker.] One who manages the running of an automobile, often, specif., one who does so for hire. — **chauf'feuse'** (-fūz'), *n. fem.* **chant, chaunt'er,** etc. Vars. of CHANT, etc. *Rare or Arch.* **chassues** (shŏs); formerly, as *Eng.*, chŏu'sĕz'), *n. pl.* [*F.*] The medieval garment or garments, worn by men to cover the legs and feet and the body below the waist; also, the early medieval armor of linked mail for the same parts. **chaus'sure'** (shŏ'sūr'), *n.* [*F.*] A foot covering of any kind; a shoe, boot, or the like. **Chau-tau'qua** (shă-tŏ'kwă), *a.* [*From Chautauqua lake, town, and county, in western New York.*] Of or pert. to the **Chautauqua system** (of education), a system of home study established in connection with the summer schools assembled at Chautauqua, N. Y., by Bishop J. H. Vincent. **chau'vin'** (shŏ'văn'), *n.* [*F.*] — so called from Nicolas **Chauvin** of Rochefort, a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, whose demonstrative patriotism and attachment to Napoleon came to be ridiculed by his comrades. **1. F. Hist.** One of those veterans of the First Empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed an unbounded admiration for his person and acts. **2.** Hence, any person affected with exaggerated patriotism, military enthusiasm or the like. **chau'vin-ism** (shŏ'vîn-iz'm), *n.* Blind devotion to a lost cause; hence, exaggerated patriotism. — **chau'vin-ist**, *n.* — **chau'vin-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* **chaw** (chŏ), *v. t. & n.* Chew. *Now Vulgar.* **chay** (shă), *n.* Corruption of CHAISE. *Illiterate.* **chay** (chă; chĭ) *n.* Also **choy, choya.** [*Tamil chay'ā; chĕ'ā; chĕ'ā'ā*] *shĕya.* The root of an East Indian rubicaceous plant (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) which yields a red dye similar to madder; also, the plant itself. **cheap** (chĕp), *n.* [*AS. cĕap* bargain, sale, price.] **1.** A bargain or bargaining. **Obs.** **2.** Market place. **Obs.** **cheap, a.** [*Abbr. fr. "good cheap"* a good purchase or bargain.] **1.** Of small cost or price. **2.** Of comparatively small value; of slight esteem. **3.** *Finance.* Of money, obtainable at a low rate of interest. — *adv.* Cheaply; as, to work cheap. — **cheap'ly, adv.** — **cheap'ness,** *n.* **cheap'en** (chĕp'n), *v. t.* **1.** To bargain or chaffer for. **Archaic or Dial.** **2.** To beat down or lower the price of; depreciate. — *v. i.* To become cheap. — **cheap'en-er, n.** **cheat** (chĕt), *n.* [*Prob. a form of escheat.*] **1.** A deception; fraud; imposture. **2. Law.** The obtaining of property from another by an intentional active distortion of the truth. **3.** A swindler; impostor. **4.** Anything made primarily for show; a sham. **5.** Chess (the grass). — **Syn.** Delusion, artifice, trick, swindle, humbug, deceit, finesse. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To deceive, esp. so as to defraud; trick. **2.** To beguile. — **cheat'er, n.** **Syn.** Defraud, swindle, dupe, trick, cozen, gull, chouse, hoax, bamboozle, fool, outwit, circumvent, overreach, beguile, mislead, hoodwink, delude. — **Cheat, defraud, swindle, dupe** imply fraudulent dealings. **Cheat** usually implies a certain degree of cunning or trickery; as, to **cheat** at cards. **Defraud** implies a taking or withholding by fraud; as, to **defraud** one's associates. To **swindle** is to cheat or defraud grossly and deliberately, often by taking advantage of a confidence inspired by plausible misrepresentations; as, to **swindle** customers with false prospectuses. **To dupe** is to delude or cheat by imposing on credulity. **che-bee'** (chĕ-bĕk'), *n.* The least flycatcher. **check** (chĕk), *n.* [*OF. escheq, fr. Ar. fr. Per. shāh, king.*] **1. Chess.** A word of warning denoting that the king is in immediate danger. **2.** A rebuke; reprimand. **Archaic or Dial.** **3.** A repulse or reverse; hindrance of progress; a sudden arrest or stop; setback. **4. Phon.** A sudden stoppage of the breath as in pronouncing *p, b,* etc.; a stop. **5.** Whatever arrests progress, or limits action; restraining influence. **6.** Short for CHECKREIN. **7.** Control or supervision to secure or insure accuracy, correctness, or the like. **8.** A mark to indicate that something has been examined or compared. **9.** A written order directing a banker to pay money. **10.** A ticket or token by which a thing or person may be identified; as, a trunk **check.** **11.** In certain games at cards, esp. gambling games, a counter, or token for money (cf. **chip**). Hence the slang phrase *to hand, or pass, in one's checks*, that is, to die. *U. S.* **12. Arch., Masonry, Cabinetmaking, etc.** A rabbit, or rebate; a rabbit-shaped cutting. **13.** A crack or small chink, as in timber.

**14.** A pattern in squares, like those of a checkerboard; a square in such a design; cloth having such a figure. — **Syn.** Setback, interruption, obstruction; censure, reproof; tally, counterbalance; ticket, draft. — *v. t.* **1. Chess.** To put (a king) in check. **2.** To reprimand. **Archaic or Dial.** **3.** To put a sudden restraint on; stop temporarily. **4.** To restrain; curb. **5.** To rein. **Poetic.** **6.** To verify by a token or other check; put a mark against (an item) after verification. **7.** To make checks, or chinks, (in timber). **8.** To mark with a check pattern; checker. — **Syn.** Bridle, repress; obstruct, interrupt; tally. See STOP. — *v. i.* **1. Chess.** To be in check. **2.** To make a sharp stop; pause. **3. a Falconry.** To turn, when in pursuit of proper game, and fly after other and baser game; — used with *at.* **b Hunting.** To stop or pause, as on losing the scent; — said of dogs. **4.** To draw a check, as upon a banker. **Colloq., U. S.** **5.** To crack open, as wood. — *a.* **1.** Serving to check, control, secure, or the like; as, *check weight; check stopper; serving to verify or rectify; as, a check experiment.* **2.** Checkered; checked. **check'er** (chĕk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, checks. **check'er, chequ'er** (chĕk'ĕr), *n.* [*OF. eschequier chess-board.*] **1.** A chessboard. **Obs.** **2.** In form checkers, but construed as *sing.* A game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having 12 pieces, or "men"; — called *draughts* in British usage, except in dialect. **3.** A piece in the game of checkers. *U. S.* **4.** A square or spot suggestive of those of a chessboard; a pattern of such squares or spots. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard. **2.** To variegate or diversify; esp., to subject to frequent alternations of prosperity and adversity. **check'er** (chĕk'ĕr), *n.* Also **chequer.** [*From the spotted fruit.*] **1.** Either of the service trees (genus *Sorbus*) of Europe; — called also *checker tree.* **2.** In *pl.* The fruit of either of these trees. **check'er-ber'y** (-bĕr'y), *n.* **1.** The spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, the plant. **2.** Incorrectly, the partridge berry. **check'er-board'** (-bŏrd'), *n.* A board with (usually) 64 squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers. **check'ered, chequ'ered** (-ĕrd), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with alternate squares, or checks, of different color or material. **2.** Diversified or variegated; marked by constant alternation, as of bad and good fortune; as, a *checkered* life. **check'ers** (-ĕrz), *n.* See 2d CHECKER, *n.*, **2.** **check'er-work', chequ'er-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work checkered in pattern or arrangement. **check line.** A checkrein. **check list.** **1.** A list by or on which things may be checked off, as a list of voters' names. **2.** A list, usually alphabetic and numbered, of species, genera, etc. **check'mate** (chĕk'măt), *interj.* [*Fr. échec* *at mat*, fr. *Per. shāh măt* checkmate, lit., the king is dead, fr. *Ar. māta* he died, is dead.] **Chess.** An exclamation by a player when he makes a move that puts the opponent's king in check from which there is no escape; — now commonly *mate*. — *n.* **1. Chess.** Act of checkmating an opponent's king; also, state or position of a king checkmated; a mate. **2.** A complete check; utter defeat. — *v. t.* **1.** —**MAT-ED** (-măt-ĕd); —**MAT-ING.** **1. Chess.** To check (an adversary's king) so that escape is impossible; mate. **2.** To defeat completely. **check'rein'** (-răn'), *n.* **1.** A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to prevent a horse from lowering its head. **2.** A branch rein connecting the driving rein of one horse of a span or pair with the bit of the other horse. **check'row'** (-rŏ'), *n.* One of a series of rows of corn, trees, etc., which divide land into checks or regular squares. **check** (chĕk), *n.* [*AS. cĕace, cĕoec.*] **1.** The side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of, the mouth. **2.** Saucy talk; assurance; impudence. **Colloq. or Slang.** **3.** In general, side. **4.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, the human cheek in position or form; as, a side post of a door, gate, etc., a projection on a mast supporting the trestletrees, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **cheek by jowl,** side by side; in close intimacy. — *v. t.* To speak impudently or saucily to; to face. **Slang.** **cheek'y** (chĕk'y), *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent. — **cheek'y-ly, adv.** — **cheek'y-ness, n.** *All Colloq.* **cheep** (chĕp), *v. i. & t.* [*Imitative.*] To utter, or utter in, faint shrill sounds, as a young bird; peep. — *n.* Act or sound of cheeping; peep; squeak. — **cheep'er, n.** **cheer** (chĕr), *n.* [*OF. chiere* face, *LL. cara.*] **1. Face. **Obs. or Archaic.** **2.** Feeling; state of mind or heart; as, "be of good cheer." **3.** Gayety; animation. **4.** That which is provided for entertainment, esp. at table; viands; food; as, a table loaded with good cheer. **5.** That which cheers or gladdens. **6.** A shout or acclamation of joy, applause, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To infuse good cheer or hope into. **2.** To make cheerful; enliven. **3.** To urge on or encourage, now esp. by shouts or cheers. **4.** To salute with shouts of approval, welcome, or the like. — **Syn.** Gladden, inspire, comfort, console, refresh, exhilarate, animate, applaud.**

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; Ice, Ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



— *v. i.* **1.** To be in (some) state or temper of mind. *Obs.* **2.** To grow or be cheerful; — used with *up*. **3.** To shout applause, triumph, etc. — *cheer'er, n.*

**cheer'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Having or showing good spirits. — *Syn.* Lively, animated, gay, lightsome, gleeful, blithe, jocund, jolly, joyous, sunny, happy. — **cheer'ful-ly, adv.** **cheer'ful-ness, n.** Quality or state of being cheerful.

*Syn.* Cheer, gladness, joy, merriment, jollity, gayety, exhilaration, mirth, hilarity, glee. — **Cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity, glee, Cheerfulness** (opposed to *gloom*) implies a bright and equable temper, which shows itself in the face, the voice, the actions; it suggests a strong and spontaneous, but quiet, flow of good spirits. **Mirth** implies less a disposition than a transient state, and suggests outward manifestations of merriment. **Hilarity** implies more boisterous, glee levelier, more exultant or demonstrative, merriment than *mirth*. *Glee* sometimes means exultation that is uncanny or sinister; as, ghoulish *glee*.

**cheer'less** (-lēs), *a.* Without cheer; joyless; melancholous. — *Syn.* Gloomy, sad, disconsolate, dejected, melancholy, forlorn. — **cheer'less-ly, adv.** **cheer'less-ness, n.**

**cheer'y** (chēr'ī), *adv.* Cheerily; heartily. *Archaic.*

**cheer'y** (chēr'ī), *a.* **CHEER'YER** (-ī-ēr); *i-est.* Cheerful; lively; gay. — **cheer'y-ly** (-ī-ly), *adv.* — **cheer'iness, n.**

**cheese** (chēz), *n.* *AS. cēse, fr. L. caseus.* **1.** The consolidated curd of milk, used as food; also, a cake of this. **2.** A form like that of a cheese, as a mass of pressed apple pomace, or the fruit of the dwarf mallow. **3.** A low curtsy made, as by schoolgirls, by whirling rapidly and then suddenly sinking the body; — so called from the cheeselike form assumed by the dress as the body sinks.

**cheese** (chēz), *n.* [*Cf. Per. chāz* thing.] Anything thoroughly satisfactory; the right thing. *Slang.*

**cheese, v. t.** To stop; leave off; — used esp. in the exclamation *cheese it*, stop! look out! *Slang and Dial. Eng.*

**cheese'cake**' (-kāk'), *n.* Originally, a kind of cake containing cheese; now, one filled with soft curds, sugar, etc.

**cheese'cloth**' (-klōth'; 62), *n.* A thin, unsized, loose-woven cotton cloth, such as is used in pressing cheese curds.

**cheese'par'ing** (-pār'ing), *n.* A paring of cheese rind; hence, a worthless bit; fig., miserly economizing; parsimony. — *a.* Scrimping; mean; miserly. *Collog.*

**chees'y** (-ī), *a.*; **CHEES'YER** (-ī-ēr); *i-est.* Having the taste, consistency, or appearance of cheese.

**chee'tah** (chē'tā), *n.* [*Hind. chitā.*] An animal (*Acinonyx jubatus*) of the cat family, of India, Persia, etc., often trained to hunt. It is of about the size of a leopard.

**chef** (shēf), *n.* [*F.*] A chief person; esp., a head cook.

**chef-d'œu'vere** (shē'dū'ver'), *n.*; *pl.* **CHEFS** - (shēf'). [*F.*] A masterpiece; a capital work in art, literature, etc.

**chei'lo-plas'ty** (kī'lō-plās'tī), *n.* Var. of *CHEILOPLASTY*.

**chei'ro-** (kī'rō-), **chei-rog'ra-phy**, etc. Vars. of *CHEIRO-*, etc.

**che'la** (chā'lā), *n.* [*Hind. chēlā, orig., slave, fr. Skr. cēla, cēlaka, slave, servant.*] In India, a disciple or novice.

**che'la** (chē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* **-læ** (-lē). [*NL., fr. Gr. χηλή* claw.]

The pincerlike organ or claw borne by certain of the limbs of crustaceans and arachnids. — **che'late** (chē'lāt'), *a.*

**che'l'i-form** (chē'lī-fōrm; kē'lī-'), *a.* [*Gr. χηλή* + *-form.*]

*Zool.* Like a chela in form; pincerlike, as a crab's claw.

**che-lo'ni-an** (kē-lō-nī-ān), *a.* [*Gr. χελών* a tortoise.] Of or pert. to the tortoises or turtles. — *n.* A tortoise or turtle.

**chem'ic** (kēm'ik), *a.* **1.** Alchemic; hence, counterfeit. *Archaic.* **2.** Chemical. *Poet. or Archaic.* — *n.* A chemist. *Obs.*

**chem'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to chemistry or, formerly, alchemy; characterized by, produced by, or used in, the forces and operations of chemistry. **2.** Acting by chemical agency. — *n.* A substance got by chemical process, or used to produce chemical effect. — **chem'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**che-mise**' (shē-mēz'), *n.* [*F., fr. LL. camisa* shirt, thin dress.] A woman's shirtlike undergarment, or shift.

**chem'i-sette**' (shēm'ī-zēt'), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** A sleeveless undergarment, or bodice, worn by women. **2.** A similarly shaped ornamental adjunct of a dress.

**chem'ism** (kēm'iz'm), *n.* Chemical activity or affinity; also, chemical property or relationship.

**chem'ist** (kēm'ist), *n.* [*Shortened from alchemist.*] **1.** One versed in chemistry; formerly, an alchemist. **2.** A druggist. *British.*

**chem'is-try** (-is-trī), *n.* **1.** Science of the composition of substances, and of their transformations. **2.** An application of chemical theory and method to a particular subject.

**chem'o-tax'is** (-ō-tāk'sis), *n.* [*chemical* + *-taxis.*] *Biol.*

The sensitiveness exhibited by small free-swimming organisms, as bacteria, etc., to chemical substances in solution.

**che-mot-ro-pism** (kē-mōt'rō-piz'm), *n.* [*chemical* + *-tropism.*] *Plant Physiol.* The sensitiveness exhibited by various plant organs to dissolved chemical substances.

**che-nille**' (shē-nēl'), *n.* [*F., prop., a caterpillar.*] A kind of tufted cord used for trimming, fringes, etc.

**che'no-pod** (kē'nō-pōd; kē'nō-'), *n.* [*Deriv. of Gr. χην, χηνός, goose + ποδός, foot.*] Any of a family (*Che nopodiaceae*) of plants, the goosefoot family, typified by a genus (*Che-*

*nopodium*) of glabrous or mealy herbs, the goosefoots or pigweeds. — **che'no-po'di-a-co'o'cus** (-pō'dī-ā'shūs), *a.* **cheque** (chēk), *n.* A check, or written order to pay money; — the usual spelling in England.

**cheq'uer** (chēk'ēr), *n.* Var. of *CHECKER*.

**cher'ish** (chēr'ish), *v. t.* [*F. chérir, fr. cher* dear, *L. carus.*]

**1.** To hold dear; treat or keep with tenderness and affection; hence: to nurture with care; protect and aid. **2.** To harbor in the mind; cling to. — *Syn.* Nurse; entertain, encourage, comfort, support. See *FOSTER*. — **cher'ish-er, n.**

**Cher'o-kee'** (chēr'ō-kē'), *n.* **1.** An Indian of a tribe of Iroquoian stock now mostly settled in Oklahoma, where they have their own newspapers and books, and a native alphabet. **2.** The language of the Cherokees.

**che-root'** (shē-rōōt'; chē-), *n.* [*Tamil shurutu, prop., a roll.*] A kind of cigar truncated at both ends.

**cher'ry** (chēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-īz). [*OF. cherise, dial. form of F. cerise, fr. LL., fr. L. cerasus* cherry tree, *Gr. κερασός.*

The fruit *cherry* (*cf. pea*) is due to the French form being taken as a plural.] **1.** Any of several species of a genus (*Prunus*) of trees bearing fruit in the form of globose drupes; also, the fruit or wood. **2.** A peculiar shade of red, like that of certain cherries. — *a.* Like a red cherry in color.

**cherry bounce.** Cherry brandy. *Collog.*

**cherry brandy.** Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

**cher'so-nese** (chēr'sō-nēz; -nēs), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr. χέρσος* land + νῆσος island.] A peninsula. *Rare, except in some proper names; as, the Tauric Chersonese, or Crimea.*

**chert** (chūrt), *n.* A mineral of neutral or dark color, closely allied to flint. — **chert'y** (chūr'tī), *a.*

**cher'ub** (chēr'ūb), *n.*; *pl.* **CHERUBS** (-ūbz), but the Heb. *pl.* **CHERUBIM** (-ūbīm; -ōō-bīm) is also used. In English both **CHERUBIM**, the Hebrew plural, and **CHERUBIN**, a form appearing in the Vulgate, have been treated as singular, as plural, and as collective. [*Heb. kerūb.*] **1.** A mysterious composite being described in *Ezekiel* 1. and x. Also, a representation of a cherub, esp. the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple. *Ex. xxv. 18.* **2.** One of an order of angels, usually below the seraphim. **3.** A conventional representation of a cherub (sense 2). **4.** A beautiful or beloved woman. **5.** A beautiful child. — **che-ru'b'ic** (chē-rōō'b'ik), *a.* — **bi-cal-ly, adv.**

**cher'vil** (chūr'vil), *n.* [*AS. cerfille, fr. L., fr. Gr. χερφύλλον; χαίρων* to rejoice + φύλλον leaf.] **1.** An aromatic plant (*Anthriscus cerefolium*), with aromatic leaves used in soups and salads. **2.** Any of several other plants of the same genus or family; — usually with an attributive, as the wild, or cow, *chervil* (*A. sylvestris*).

**chess** (chēs), *n.* **1.** A kind of grass (*Bromus secalinus*) troublesome in wheat fields. *U. S.* **2.** The darnel. *U. S.*

**chess, n.; *pl.* **CHESS** or **CHESSES.** *Mil.* One of the planks forming the transverse flooring of a pontoon bridge; — usually in the *pl.***

**chess, n.** [*OF. échès, acc. pl. of eschec* check. See 1st *CHECK.*] A game of pure skill, played on a board (chess-board), usually by two persons, with sets of 16 pieces (chessmen).

**chess'ly-lite** (chēs'ī-līt), *n.* *Min.* The mineral azurite, found in fine crystallizations at Chessy, near Lyons, France.

**chest** (chēst), *n.* [*AS. cest, cist, fr. L. cista, fr. Gr. κίστη.*]

**1.** A large box, esp. one with a lid, as for keeping valuables. **2.** The place for the keeping of the money of a public institution; treasury; also, the fund itself. **3.** *Com.* A case in which tea, opium, etc., are transported; hence, the quantity which such a case contains. **4.** The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone; thorax. **5.** *Mech.* A tight receptacle or box, usually for gas, steam, liquids, etc.; as, the steam *chest* of an engine.

**Ches'ter-field'ian** (chēs'tēr-fēl'dī-ān), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), distinguished for his elegant manners and for his "Letters," on manners, conduct, etc., to his son.

**chest'nut** (chēs'nūt), *n.* [*For chesten-nut, fr. OF. chastaigne* chestnut, fr. L., fr. Gr. κάστανά, fr. Gr., Κάστανά, a city of Pontus, where chestnut trees abounded.] **1.** The edible nut of any tree of a genus (*Castanea*) of the beech family; also, any of the trees or the wood of any of them. — Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*):

**2.** Chestnut color; a bright reddish brown. **3.** The horse-chestnut. *Eng.*

**4.** A horny callosity on the inner sides of the legs of the horse or the forelegs only of the ass and zebra. **5.** An old joke or retold story. *Slang.*

— *a.* Reddish brown.

**chest register.** See *REGISTER, n., 3.*

**che-val'** (shē-vāl'), *n.*; *pl.* **-VAUX** (-vō'). [*F.*] A horse.



κ = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); *bow; yet; zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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**che-val'-de-frise'** (shē-vāl'dē-frēz'), *n.*; commonly in *pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shē-vō'). [F.; *cheval* horse + *Frise* Friesland, where first used.] 1. *Mil.* A defense consisting of timber or an iron barrel traversed with spikes. 2. A protecting line of spikes along the top of a wall.

**che-val' glass** (shē-vāl'). A swinging mirror large enough to reflect the full-length figure.

**chev'a-lier'** (shēv'ā-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *caballarius*. See CAVALIER.] 1. A knight. *Archaic* or *Hist.* 2. Esp., in France, a noble of the lowest rank. 3. A member of any of certain orders of knighthood; also, in France, a member of an order of merit; as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor. 4. A cadet of the old French nobility. 5. A chivalrous man; cavalier; gallant. 6. *Her.* A horseman fully armed.

**che-vaux'-de-frise'**, *n.*, *pl.* of CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.

**che-ve-lure'** (shē-v'ūr'), *n.* [F.] A head of hair.

**chev'er-el** (shēv'ēr-ēl), **chev'er-il** (-īl), *n.* [OF. *chevel* kid, dim. fr. L. *caper* goat.] Kid leather. *Obs.*

**chev'et'** (shē-v'ēt'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *capitum* head covering, fr. *caput* head.] *Arch.* The extreme end of the chancel or choir of a church; the rounded or polygonal part at the east end of a church.

**Chev'i-ot** (chēv'ī-ūt; chēv'ī-ūt), *n.* 1. One of a breed of sheep originating in the Cheviot Hills. 2. [i. c.] A fabric made from the wool of Cheviots.

**chev'ron** (shēv'rōn), *n.* [F., fr. *chèvre* goat, L. *capra* she-goat.] 1. A rafter. *Rare* or *French.* 2. A figure or device of two bands meeting at an angle, used in heraldry, or worn on the sleeve as a mark of military rank. 3. A unit of this shape used in art and architecture, as in a molding.

**chevron bones.** The V-shaped bones articulating with the spinal column in the caudal region of many vertebrates.

**chev'ron-wise'** (shēv'rōn-wīz'), *adv.* Like a chevron.

**chev'ron-tain** (shēv'rōn-tān; -tīn), *n.* [F. *chevrotain*, OF. *chevrot* little goat, roe, dim. of *chèvre* goat. See CHEVRON.] Any of several very small, hornless, deerlike ruminants (constituting the family *Tragulidae*) of tropical Asia, the Malay Islands, and West Africa.

**chev'y'** (chēv'ī'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEVIES (-iz). *Eng.* 1. A cry used in hunting. 2. A hunt; chase.

**chev'y', chev'y'** (chēv'ī, chīv'ī), *v. t. & i.*; -IED (-īd); -Y-ING. To chase or run; pursue; throw. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

**chew** (chōō; chū), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *céowan*.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate. 2. To meditate or plan. — *n.* Act of chewing; also, that which is chewed; a portion suitable for chewing; quid; cud.

**chewing gum.** A preparation of chicle, spruce gum, or other plastic insoluble substance, used as a masticatory.

**che-wink'** (chē-wīnk'), *n.* A common North American bird (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) of the sparrow family; — so called from its note.

**Chey-enne'** (shī-ēn'), *n.* One of a warlike Algonquian tribe of Indians, now mostly on reservations in Oklahoma and Montana.

**chi'a** (chē'ā), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several salvias of Mexico and the southwestern United States, from the seeds of which a beverage is prepared; also, the beverage.

**Chi'an** (kī'ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chios, modern Scio, an island in the Aegean Sea. — *n.* An inhabitant or native of Chios; also, Chian wine.

**Chi-an'ti** (kē-ān'tē), *n.* [It.] Wine from the region of the Chianti Mountains, Tuscany, esp. a dry red piquant variety.

**chia-ro-scu'ro** (kyā'rō-skō'rō') *n.* [It., clear dark.] 1. **chia-ro-o-scu'ro** (-ō-skōō'rō') Pictorial art that employs only light and shade. 2. Arrangement of the light and dark parts, as in a picture. — **chia-ro-scu'r-ist** (-rīst), *n.*

**chi-as'ma** (kī-āz'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. deriv. of *χιάσμα* to mark with a χ.] *Anat.* A decussation or intersection; specif., the optic chiasma. — **as'mal**, *a.*

**chi-as-to-lite** (kī-ās'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *χιαστός* marked with a χ + *λίτη*.] *Min.* A soft, impure andalusite the crystals of which appear tessellated in cross section; macle.

**chiasus** (chōos; choush), *n.* [Turk. *chāshū*.] A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or the like.

**chi-book'** (chī-bōok'; -bōōk'), *n.* [From F., fr. Turk. *chi-bouque'*] *chībūqā*. A Turkish tobacco pipe, usually long-stemmed with a bowl of baked clay.

**chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Artistic cleverness; good form; style. *Colloq.* — *a.* Characterized by chic. *Colloq.*

**chi-ca-lo-te** (chē'kā-lō'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A white-flowered prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*), of Mexico and the southwestern United States.

**chi-cane'** (shī-kān'), *n.* [F.] Trickery, esp. in legal proceedings; sophistry. — *v. i.*; -CANED' (-kānd'); -CAN'ING (-kān'ing). To use shifts, subterfuges, or artifices; quibble.

**āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);**

— *v. t.* To quibble over; also, to affect by chicanery.

**chi-can'er-y** (shī-kān'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). Sharp practice; trickery; sophistry. — *Syn.* See DECEIT.

**chick** (chīk), *n.* 1. A chicken, esp. a young one. 2. A child or young person.

**chick'a-dee'** (chīk'ā-dē'), *n.* Any of various titmice; — from the note.

**chick'a-ree'** (-rē'), *n.* The red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*); — from its cry.

**Chick'a-saw** (chīk'ā-sō), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Muskogean stock, now in Oklahoma.

**chick'en** (-ēn; 24), *n.* [AS. *cīcen*, *cīcen*.] 1. A young cock or hen; also, the young of various other birds. 2. A barnyard fowl of any age. 3. Short for PRAIRIE CHICKEN (*Western U.S.*) or MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN. 4. A young or inexperienced person; a child.

**chicken breast.** *Med.* Abnormal projection of the breastbone and of the inter-renal region, often a symptom of rachitis.

**chick'en-heart'ed**, *a.* Timid; cowardly.

**chicken pox.** An acute, contagious, eruptive disease, chiefly of children.

**chick'-pea'**, *n.* [F. *pois chiche*, fr. L. *cicer*.] A fabaceous herb (*Cicer arctinum*) of southern Europe, or its seed.

**chick'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds of the pink family, the seeds and young foliage of which birds eat.

**chic'le** (chīk'lē); chīk'lē; *Sp.* chē'klā), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A gumlike substance got from the bully tree or the sapodilla, much used in making chewing gum. See BALATA.

**chi'co** (chē'kō), *n.* The common greasewood. *Western U.S.*

**chic'o-ry** (chīk'ō-rī), *n.* [F. *chicorée*, fr. It., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κίχώρα, κίχόρα*.] A common perennial plant (*Cichorium intybus*), with blue flowers, cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant; also, its root, roasted for mixing with coffee.

**chide** (chīd), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* CHID (chīd), sometimes CHID'ED (chīd'ēd); *p. p.* CHID (chīd), CHID'DEN (chīd'n), CHID'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHID'ING (chīd'ing). [AS. *cīdam*.] To find fault; scold; make, or effect with, a noise as of scolding or brawling. — *Syn.* Blame, rebuke, censure, reproach, reprehend, reprimand. See REBUKE. — **chid'er** (chīd'ēr), *n.*

**chief** (chēf), *n.* [OF., fr. a LL. form for L. *caput* head.] 1. *Her.* The upper third part of the field of an escutcheon, or a band occupying it. 2. The head or leader of any body of men; one in authority; the principal actor or agent. 3. Most valuable portion; as, the *chief* of their strength.

*Syn.* Chief, chieftain, commander, leader, head. Chief implies hereditary or acquired rank in a tribe or clan or, oftener, superiority in civil, rather than military, office or rank; as, the *chief* of police. Chieftain is practically limited to the captain of a band of robbers, or to the head of a Highland (or similar) clan; as, a robber *chieftain*. Commander implies authority over a military or naval body; leader, influence or directing power, as in a political party or an enterprise; head, authority or executive power.

— *a.* 1. Highest in office or rank. 2. Principal or most eminent; most distinguished; having most or leading influence; foremost, as in place, importance, etc. — *Syn.* Head, leading, main, paramount, prime, supreme, vital, especial; great, grand, eminent, master.

— *adv.* Chiefly; principally. *Archaic.*

**chief'ly** (-lī), *adv.* 1. In the first place; above all; especially. 2. For the most part; mostly.

**chief'tain** (-tīn), *n.* [OF. *chevetain*, fr. LL. *capitanus*.] A chief; commander. — *Syn.* See CHIEF. — **chief'tain-cy** (-sī), *n.* — **chief'tain-ship**, *n.*

**chiff'on** (shīf'ōn; F. shē'fōn'), *n.* [F., lit., rag.] 1. An ornament of a woman's dress, as of ribbon, lace, etc. 2. A kind of soft gauzy silk material.

**chiff'on-ier'** (shīf'ō-nēr'), *n.* Also **chiff'fon-ier'**. [From F., fr. *chiffon* rag.] An ornamental cabinet; specif., a high chest of drawers, often having a mirror.

**chignon'** (shē'nōn'; shīn'yōn), *n.* [F.] A knot or mass of hair worn by a woman at the back of the head.

**chig'oe** (chīg'ō), *n.* A species of flea (*Sarcophylla penechig'er* (chīg'ēr) *trans*) of the West Indies and South America. The fertile female burrows under the skin.

**chi-la-ca-yo'te** (chē'lā-kā-yō'tā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *xilotl* ear of corn + *ayotl* gourd.] 1. Any of several cucurbitaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States. 2. The fruit of any of these plants, the pulp of which is cooked and eaten as a dessert.

**chil'blain** (chīl'blān'), *n.* A blain, or inflammatory swelling, due to exposure of the feet or hands to cold.

**child** (chīld), *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN (chīl'drēn). [AS. *child*.] 1. An infant; baby. 2. A young person of either sex; hence, a person who exhibits innocence, obedience, trustfulness, or the like. 3. A youth of noble birth. By modern writers spelt archaically *childe* or *chylde* by way of distinction. 4. A son or daughter; *Law*, a legitimate offspring. 5. Any descendant.



Chickadee.



ant. **6.** A person having a characteristic, as of resemblance or dependence, suggestive of the relationship of a child; as, a *child* of God, of toil, of the people.

with a child, pregnant; as, to be *with child*.

**child-bearing**, *n.* The bringing forth of a child or children.

**child/bod'** (-béd), *n.* State of a woman in labor.

**child/birth'** (-bîrth'), *n.* Act of bearing a child; labor.

**child** (child), *n.* See **CHILD**, *n.*, **3.**

**child/der** (chîl'dêr), *Obs.* or dial. *pl.* of **CHILD**.

**Child/der-mas'** (chîl'dêr-más), *n.* [AS. *childmæsses*; lit. child mass.] Holy Innocents' Day, or December 28; — usually called **Childermas Day** or **Childermas-tide**.

**child/hood** (chîl'dhóod), *n.* State or time of being a child.

**child/ing**, *a.* Bearing children; parturient; hence: productive; fruitful. *Archaic.*

**child/ish**, *a.* 1. Pert. to or like a child. 2. Puerile; trifling; weak. — **Syn.** See **CHILDLIKE**. — **ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

**child/less**, *a.* Having no child. — **child/less-ness**, *n.*

**child/like'**, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a child; becoming a child; characteristic of a child; meek; submissive; dutiful. — **child/like-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Simple, innocent, trustful, confiding; childish, infantile, infantine; weak, frivolous, foolish, silly. — **Childlike**, **childish**, **infantile**, **infantine**. **Childlike** suggests those qualities of childhood worthy of respect or emulation; **childish**, its less pleasing and less admirable characteristics. **Infantile** and **infantine**, as designating the qualities of earliest childhood, are practically interchangeable.

**child/ly**, *a.* Like or belonging to a child; childish.

**child/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being a child.

**child/dren** (chîl'drên), *n., pl.* of **CHILD**.

**Child'e-an** (chîl'ê-ân), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chile. — *n.* A native or resident of Chile.

**chîl'y'** (chîl'y'), *n., pl.* **CHILIES** (-îz). Also **chile**, **chilli**. [Sp., fr. Mexican *chilli*.] The red pepper.

**chîl'y-ad** (chîl'y-ád), *n.* [Gr. *χίλις*, -*hólos*, fr. *χίλιος* a thousand.] 1. A thousand. 2. A period of a thousand years.

**chîl'y-arch'** (-árk), *n.* [Gr. *χιλιάρχης*, *χιλιάρχος*; *χίλιος* a thousand + *ἀρχή* leader, *ἀρχάω* to lead.] *Class. Antig.* The commander of a thousand men.

**chîl'y-as'm'** (-áz'm), *n.* [Gr. *χίλιασμός*, fr. *χίλιός*. See **CHILIASM**.] *Theol.* The doctrine of the millennium, or the reign of Christ on earth for a thousand years.

**chîl'y-ast** (-ást), *n.* [Gr. *χιλιαστής*. See **CHILIASM**.] One who believes in chiliasm. — **chîl'y-as'tic** (-ás'tík), *a.*

**chili**, or **chilli**, **sauce**. A condiment sauce made with chilies, tomatoes, and spices, cooked in vinegar.

**chill** (chîl), *n.* [AS. *cele*, *cyle*.] 1. A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking. 2. A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold. 3. A check to enthusiasm; discouragement. — *a.* 1. Moderately cold; chilly. 2. Affected depressingly by cold; shivering. 3. Cool in manner; formal. 4. Discouraging; depressing. — *v. i.* 1. To cool. 2. To become surface-hardened by sudden cooling, as cast iron. — *v. t.* 1. To strike with a chill; make chilly. 2. To check, as enthusiasm; dispirit. 3. *Metal.* To cool suddenly at the surface so as to harden. — **chill'er**, *n.*

**chill'ing**, *p. a.* Making chilly or cold; depressing; as, a *chill'ing* manner. — **chill'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**chill'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being chill.

**chill'y'** (chîl'y'), *a.*; **chill'y-er** (-î-êr); **-i-est**. Moderately or disagreeably cold. — **chill'y-ly**, *adv.* — **chill'y-ness**, *n.*

**chî/to-plas'ty** (kî'tô-plás'tî), *n.* [Gr. *χέλιος* lip + *-πλαστική* *ty.*] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the lip. **Chiltern Hundreds** (chîl'têrn). [AS. *Ciltèrn* the Chiltern, high hills in Buckinghamshire.] Three hundreds, in Buckinghamshire, England, the stewardship of which is now a nominal office under the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a salary of 20 shillings and the fees of the office. The sole importance of this sinecure lies in the fact that the nomination to it is used to enable a member of Parliament to resign his seat, on the plea that he holds an office of honor and profit under the crown, to do which constitutes a disqualification.

**chî-mæ'ra** (kî-mê'râ; kî-), *n.* [L.] 1. [*cap. & l. c.*] Var. of **CHIMERA**. 2. Any of a small group (*Holocephali*), and esp. of a genus (*Chimera*), of marine elasmobranch fishes.

**chîm'ar** (chîm'âr). Var. of **CHIMER**, robe.

**chime**, **chimb** (chîm), *n.* [AS. *cim*, in *cimstân* base of a pillar.] The chamfered edge of a cask, etc.; a chine.

**chime** (chîm), *n.* [OF. *cymbe*, *cymbile*, fr. L. *cymbalum*. See **CYMBAL**.] 1. Mechanical arrangement for chiming a bell or set of bells. 2. A set of bells musically attuned. 3. The music from such a set of bells; — usually in *pl.*

4. Music; melody; harmony. — *v. i.*; **CHIMED** (chîmd); **CHIM'ING** (chîm'îng). 1. To sound harmoniously, as bells. *Archaic.* 2. To recite; utter singsong. 3. To sound, or sound in, chimes. 4. To harmonize; agree. — *v. t.* 1. To give forth in chimes. *Archaic.* 2. To strike, as a bell, so as to produce a musical sound. 3. To bring, effect, utter, etc., by chiming. — **chîm'er** (chîm'êr), *n.*

**chîm'er** (chîm'êr; shîm'êr), **chî-mer'e'** (chî-mêr'; shî-mêr'), *n.* [OF. *chamarre*, F. *smarre*, fr. Sp. *chamarra*,

*zamarra*, a coat of sheepskins, a sheepskin.] A loose upper robe, esp. one worn by a bishop.

**chî-me'ra**, **chî-mæ'ra** (kî-mê'râ; kî-), *n.*; *pl.* -**RAS** (-râz).

[L. *chimaera* chimera, Gr. *χίμαιρα*, lit., she-goat.] 1. [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A monster represented as vomiting flames, and, usually, as having a lion's head, goat's body, and dragon's or serpent's tail, killed by Bellerophon. 2. A horrible illusion or phantasm; hobgoblin; bogey. **b** A wild fancy; a vain or visionary conception.

**chî-mer'ic** (-mêr'ík), *a.* Chimerical.

**chî-mer'y-cal** (-kál), *a.* 1. Merely imaginary; fantastic.

2. Inclined to entertain chimeras; fanciful; visionary. — **Syn.** Vain, delusive. See **VISIONARY**. — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**chîm'ney** (chîm'nî), *n.*; *pl.* -**NEYS** (-nîz). [F. *cheminée*, fr. L.L., fr. L. *caminus* furnace, fireplace, Gr. *καμνος*.] 1. Fireplace; hearth. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 2. An upright flue, as of brick or stone, for smoke, often that part above the roof. 3. A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame to create a draft. 4. The smokestack of a locomotive, steamship, etc.

**chîmney piece**. 1. A picture, piece of tapestry or the like, placed as an ornament over a fireplace. 2. A decorative construction over and around the opening of a fireplace; often, a mantel or shelf over a fireplace.

**chîmney pot**. A pipe, as of earthenware or sheet metal, placed at the top of a chimney to increase the draft, etc.

**chîm-pan'zee** (chîm-pân-zê; chîm-pân-zê'), *n.* [From native name.] An anthropoid ape (*Simia satyrus*) of equatorial Africa, smaller and less ferocious than the gorilla.

**chîn** (chîn), [AS. *cin*.] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw. — *v. t.*; **CHINNED** (chînd); **CHIN'NING**. To raise (one's self) from a position in which one hangs by the hands with arms fully extended until the chin is level with the hands.

**chî'na** (chî'nâ), *n.* Porcelain ware, or porcelain, originally brought from the Far East; loosely, crockery in general.

**chî'na bark** (kî'nâ). [See **QUININE**.] **a** = **CINCHONA**. 2. **b** Bark of a Brazilian rubiaceoous shrub (*Coarctaria hezardra*).

**chî'na-ber'ry** (chî'nâ-bêr'î), *n.* 1. A soapberry (*Sapindus marginatus*) of the southern U. S. and Mexico; — called also *wild China tree*. 2. The China tree or its fruit.

**Chî'na-man** (-mân), *n.* A male Chinese.

**Chî'na-town'** (-toun'), *n.* The Chinese quarter in a city.

**China tree**. A handsome Asiatic meliaceoous tree (*Melia azedarach*), planted as a shade tree throughout the southern United States and in tropical countries.

**chî'na-ware** (-wâr'), *n.* China.

**chîn'ca-pin** (chîn'kâ-pîn). Var. of **CHINQUAPIN**.

**chinch** (chînc), *n.*, or **chinch bug**. 1. The bedbug. 2. A fetid hemipterous insect (*Blissus leucopterus*) very destructive to grass and grains.

**chîn-chî'l'a** (chîn-chî'l'â), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A small rodent (*Chinchilla lanigera*) with pearly gray fur, of Peru and Chile; also, its fur. 2. A long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

**chîn'cough'** (chîn'kôf'; 62), *n.* Whooping cough.

**chine** (chîn). Var. of **CHIME**, of a cask.

**chine**, *n.* [OF. *eschine*, fr. OHG. *skina* needle, prickle, shin.] 1. The backbone; also, a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjoining parts, cut for cooking. 2. A ridge; crest. — *v. t.*; **CHINED** (chînd); **CHIN'ING** (chîn'îng). To cut through or break the backbone of.

**chî'nê'** (shê'nê'), *a.* [F. *p. p.* of *chiner* to dye threads of a fabric so as to produce a figure, fr. *chine* China.] Colored or figured after a real or supposed Chinese fashion; — applied esp. to fabrics that have a mottled appearance and figures with indistinct outlines. — *n.* Chiné fabric, as silk.

**Chî-nêse'** (chî-nêz'; -nêz'), *a.* Of or pert. to China or its people.

**Chinese puzzle**, a puzzle such as those made by the Chinese; hence, fig., something intricate and arbitrary or mechanical in its form or application. — **C**, wall, the famous defensive wall, 35 feet high, 21 feet thick, extending for 1,250 miles between Mongolia and China proper. — **C**, white, a Zinc white. **b** A certain pigment made of barium sulphate. — **C**, windlass, a differential windlass. — *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* 1. A native of China. 2. The monosyllabic language of the Chinese.

**chînk** (chînk), *n.* A small, narrow cleft or fissure; crack. — *v. t.* To crack; also, to fill the chinks of. — **chînk'y**, *a.*

**chînk**, *n.* [Imitative.] 1. A short, sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck. 2. Coin; money. *Slang.* — *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or cause to make, a short, sharp, metallic sound.

**chîn'ka-pin** (chîn'kâ-pîn). Var. of **CHINQUAPIN**.

**Chî-nook'** (chî-nôok'), *n.* 1. A Flathead American Indian of any of various Western tribes. 2. A jargon of Chinook and other Indian words mingled with English and French, used by Indians and traders of the Northwest. 3. [*l. c.*] A warm, moist, southwest wind blowing on the coast of Oregon and Washington. **b** A certain warm, dry wind which descends from the mountains in the Rocky Mountain region.

**chîn'qua-pin** (chîn'kâ-pîn), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] 1. The dwarf chestnut (*Castanea pumila*) of the United States; also, its sweet, edible nut. 2. A related tree (*Cas-*

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **b** = **z**; **ye**; **z** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, **Signs**, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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*tanopsis chrysophylla*), of California and Oregon; also, its edible nut.

**chintz** (chints), *n.* [A pl. fr. Hind. *chhintz*.] Originally, painted or stained calico from India; now, cotton cloth printed with flowers, etc., and often glazed.

**chip** (chip), *v. t.*; **CHIPPED** (chipt); **CHIP'PING**. 1. To pare (bread) by cutting off the crust. *Obs.* 2. To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, etc. 3. To break or crack off a bit or bits of, as of crockery. — *v. i.* To break or fly off into bits.

to **chip in**, to put chips or money into the pool at cards; hence, to join in with others, as in making a fund. *Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. A fragment or bit, as of wood, etc., chopped, cut, or broken off. 2. Hence: a *Cookery*. A thin slice of a fruit, a potato, etc. b A counter in poker, etc. 3. Wood, palm leaf, straw, etc., split into slips for making hats, etc. 4. Anything valueless or trivial; also, anything dried up or flavorless. 5. A piece of dried dung, used for fuel; as, buffalo chips. 6. A crack or the like caused by chipping.

**chip, v. i.** To utter a cry represented by *chip*. — *n.* Act of chipping; sound made by a bird, etc., that chips.

**chip, n.** *Wrestling*. A trick, or special attack.

**chip'munk** (chip'munk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian name.] Any of a genus



Chipmunk. (♂)

(*Tamias*) of small striped terrestrial American rodents of the squirrel family; — often called ground squirrel, striped squirrel, striped chipmunk.

**chip'per** (chip'pér), *a.* Lively; cheerful; brisk. *Colloq., U. S.*

**chip'per, v. i.** To chirp or chirrup; twitter; babble.

**Chip'pé-wa** (chip'pé-wá). Var. of *Chipmunk*.

**chipping sparrow or bird.** A small sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) which often builds its nest about dwellings.

**chip'py** (chip'y), *n.*; pl. -PIES (-iz). The chipping sparrow.

**chirk** (chirk), *v. i.* 1. To make a strident noise; creak. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. To chirp; chirrup. *Archaic or Dial.*

3. To grow cheerful; — used with *up*. *Colloq., U. S.*

**chirm** (chirm), *v. i.* [AS. *chirman*, *chirman*, to cry out.] To chirp; make a chirm, as birds. — *n.* Noise; din; hum, esp. of voices, bird notes, or the like.

**chir'ro** (chir'ró). Combining form fr. Gr. *χέρω*, *χερός*, *hand*.

**chir'ro-graph'ic** (chir'ró-gráf'ík), *n.* Art of writing or engraving; handwriting. — **chir'ro-graph'ic** (chir'ró-gráf'ík), *a.* —

**chir'ro-man'cher** (chir'ró-mán'shér), *n.* —

**chir'ro-man'cy** (chir'ró-mán'si), *n.* Divination by examination of the hand; palmistry. — **chir'ro-man'cer** (-sér), *n.* —

**Chir'on** (chir'ón), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Χείρων*.] *Gr. Myth.* A centaur, son of Cronus, renowned for wisdom and skill in medicine. Accidentally wounded by Hercules, he resigned his immortality as an expiation for Prometheus.

**chir'ro-p'ist** (chir'ró-p'íst), *n.* [*chir'ro* + Gr. *πόσ*, *πόδος*, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions. — **chir'ro-p'ody**, *n.* —

**chir'ro-pter** (chir'ró-ptér), *n.* [*chir'ro* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] Any of the order (*Chiroptera*) consisting of the bats.

**chirp** (chirp), *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets. 2. To speak or utter sounds likened to the chirping of birds. — *v. t.* 1. To utter by chirping. 2. To salute, or urge on, by or as by chirping.

— *n.* A short, sharp note, as of some birds or insects.

**chirr** (chirr), *v. i.* Also **chirre**. [Imitative.] To make the vibrant or trilled sound peculiar to grasshoppers, cicadas, etc., and some birds, or a sound like it. — *n.* The noise made by one that chirrs.

**chir'rup** (chir'úp), *v. i.* [Cf. **CHIRP**.] To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect. — *v. t.* 1. To utter by chirruping. 2. To quicken or animate by chirruping; to cheer up. — *n.* Act or sound of chirruping.

**chir'rup-y** (-y), *a.* Cheerful; lively; chatty.

**chir'rup-geon** (chir'úr'jéon), *n.* [F. *chirurgien*, fr. Gr., fr. *χέρω* hand + *γενω* work.] A surgeon. — **chir'rup-ger-y** (-jér-y), *n.* — **chir'rup-gei-cal** (-jéi-kál), *a.* All *Archaic*.

**chis'el** (chíz'él), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *cissellus*.] A tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade, used in shaping wood, stone, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.*; -ELED (-éld) or -ELED; -EL-ING or -EL-ING. To cut or work with a chisel.

**chis'elled**, **chis'elled** (-éld), *p. a.* 1. Cut, shaped, or wrought with a chisel. 2. Appearing as if chiseled; clear-cut.

**chit** (chít), *n.* A child; also, a person likened to a child; esp., a pert girl.

**chit, n.** A shoot or sprout.

**chit, chit'ty** (chít'y), *n.* [Hind. *chittí*.] A short letter; a memorandum; certificate; voucher. *India, China, etc.*

**chit'chat** (chít'chát), *n.* [From **CHAT**.] Small talk.

**chit'chin** (chít'chín), *n.* [See **CHITON**.] The horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, crustaceans, etc. — **chit'chin-ous** (-tí-nús), *a.*

**chit'on** (chít'ón), *n.* [Gr. *χίτων*.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* The gar-

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, séít, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);

ment or wrap commonly worn next the skin by both sexes in classical times. 2. Any of an order (*Placophora*, type genus *Chiton*) of mollusks that cling to rocks like limpets.

**chit'ter-ling** (chít'tér-ling), *n.* 1. The smaller intestines of swine, etc., esp. as cooked; — usually in pl. 2. A frill; ruff. *Obs.*

**chiv'al-ric** (shív'ál-rík; shí-vál'rík), *a.* Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.

**chiv'al-rous** (shív'ál-rús), *a.* [OF. *chevalerus*, fr. *chevalier*.] See **CHIVALRY**. 1. Like, or characteristic of, a knight of feudal times; esp., valiant; valorous; warlike. *Obs., etc. as in sense 3.* 2. Pert. to chivalry or knight-errantry regarded as a system; as, *chivalrous* society or ideals. 3. Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or possessing the qualities of, the ideal knight of the age of chivalry; disinterestedly devoted to the cause of the weak or oppressed; valorous and generous to foes. — **Syn.** See **GAL-DOUBLE CHITON**.



**chiv'al-ry** (-rí), *n.* [F. *chevalerie*, fr. *chevalier* knight. See **CHEVALIER**.] 1. Mounted men at arms. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. A body of knights; hence: gallant warriors; brave gentlemen. 3. Rank or characteristics of a knight; esp., valor, dexterity in arms, honor, courtesy, etc. 4. The dignity or system of knighthood; the spirit, usages, or manners of knighthood; the practice of knight-errantry. 5. The traditional qualities of the ideal knight, as honor, protection of the weak, generosity to foes, and gallantry.

**chive** (chív), *n.* [OF. *chive*, dial. form of F. *cive*, fr. L. *cepa*, *caepa*, onion.] A perennial plant (*Allium schoenoprasum*) allied to the onion; — chiefly in pl.

**chiv'y** (chív'y), *Var.* of **CHEVY**.

**chlam'y-date** (klám'y-dát), *a.* [L. *chlamydatus* dressed in a chlamys.] *Zool.* Having a mantle, as a mollusk.

**chla'mys** (klám'is; klám'is), *n.*; pl. L. **CHLAMYDES** (klám'-i-é-zé), E. **CHLAMYSES** (klám'is-éz; or klám'is-), [L., fr. Gr. *χλαμύς*.] *Class Antiq.* A short oblong mantle fastened with a clasp.

**chlo-an'thite** (kló-an'thít), *n.* [Gr. *χλόη* verdure + *άνθος* flower.] *Min.* A white arsenide of nickel, NiAs<sub>2</sub>, white or grayish with metallic luster, and usually massive.

**Chlo'e** (kló'é), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Χλόη*.] See **DAPHNIS** and **CHLOR**.

**chlo'ral** (kló'rál), *n.* [F. or G.; *Chlor* (or *G. chlor*) chlorine + F. *alco(h)ol*.] 1. *Chem.* A pungent oily liquid, CCl<sub>3</sub>·CHO, obtained by action of chlorine on alcohol. 2. Chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance, got by treating chloral (def. 1) with water, and used to induce sleep.

**chlo'ral-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition of the system resulting from habitual use of chloral.

**chlo'ral-um** (kló'rál'úm), *n.* [*Chloro-* + *ing* a Chlamys. *aluminum*.] An impure aqueous solution of chloride of aluminum, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

**chlo'rate** (kló'rát), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of chloric acid.

**chlo'ry'drate** (kló'rí'drát), *n.* = **HYDROCHLORIDE**.

**chlo'ry'dric** (-drík), *a.* = **HYDROCHLORIC**.

**chlo'ric** (kló-rík), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine, esp. in a valence of five.

**chlo'rid-ate** (kló'rí-dát), *v. t.* 1. *Photog.* To treat with a chloride. 2. *Metal.* = **CHLORIDIZE**.

**chlo'ride** (-ríd; -ríd), *n.* Also **rid**. *Chem.* A compound of chlorine with another element or radical.

**chlo'rid'ic** (kló-ríd'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to a chloride; containing a chloride.

**chlo'rid-ize** (kló'rí-díz), *v. t.* 1. *Metal.* To combine with chlorine. 2. *Photog.* = **CHLORIDATE**.

**chlo'rin-ate** (kló'rín-nát), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-nát'éd); -AT'ING (-nát'íng). *Chem.* To treat, or cause to combine, with chlorine, as for bleaching or for extracting gold from its ores. — **chlo'rin-a'tion** (-nát'shún), *n.*

**chlo'rine** (kló'rín; -rén), *n.* Also **rin**. [Gr. *χλωρός* greenish yellow.] *Chem.* An element, ordinarily isolated as a poisonous, greenish yellow, suffocating gas. Symbol, *Cl*; at. wt., 35.46. Chlorine is abundant in common salt.

**chlo'rite** (-rít), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρίτης*, fr. *χλωρός* light green.] *Min.* Any of a group of common native hydrous silicates, usually green, associated with, and much like, the micas.

**chlo'rite, n.** [*Chlorous* + *ite*.] *Chem.* A salt of chlorous acid; as, *chlorite* of sodium.

**chlo'ri-toid** (kló'rí-tóid), *n.* [*Chlorite* + *-oid*.] *Min.* A native silicate of aluminum and ferrous iron (with magnesium), H<sub>2</sub>(Fe,Mg)Al<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>7</sub>, occurring usually in brittle folia.

**chlo'ro-** (kló'ró-), 1. Combining form from Greek *χλωρός*,



Phocian wear-



*light green*; as *chloroplast*, *chlorophyll*. **2.** *Chem.* A combining form of *chlorine*, as in *chloralium*, *chloroform*.  
**chlo'ro-form** (-fôrm), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *formyl*.] *Chem.* A colorless sweetish volatile liquid,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , with ethereal odor, formed (for example) by treating alcohol with chloride of lime and slaked lime. It is a powerful solvent, and is used as an anæsthetic. — *v. t.* To anæsthetize with chloroform.  
**chlo-ro-m'e-ter** (klô-rôm'ê-têr), *n.* [*chloro-*, 2 + *-meter*.] An instrument or apparatus for determining the chlorine available for bleaching in chloride of lime or the like.  
**chlo'ro-phane** (klô'rô-fân), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *Gr. φαίνω* to show.]. A variety of fluor spar, which, when heated, emits a beautiful green light.  
**chlo'ro-phyll**, **chlo'ro-phyll** (-fîl), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-phyll*.] The green coloring matter of plants.  
**chlo'ro-phy'lous** (-fîl'ûs) *a.* Pertaining to, or having the *chlo'ro-phy'lous* (-fîs) nature of, chlorophyll.  
**chlo'ro-plast** (klô'rô-plâst), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *-plast*.] *Biol.* A plastid containing chlorophyll, developed only in cells exposed to the light.  
**chlo-ro'sis** (klô-rô'sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. χλωρός* light green.] **1.** *Med.* An anæmic disease of young women, characterized by a grayish yellow hue of the skin and by menstrual disorders; green sickness. **2.** *Bot.* A disease in plants causing loss of the green color, the chloroplasts not acting.  
**chlo-ro-spin'el** (klô'rô-spin'el; -spî-nêl'), *n.* [*chloro-*, 1 + *spin'el*.] *Min.* A grass-green variety of spinel, containing aluminium and iron, and colored by copper.  
**chlo'rous** (klô'rûs), *a.* [See *CHLORINE*.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, chlorine; — said of compounds of chlorine in which this element has a valence of three.  
**chock** (chôk), *n.* **1.** A wedge or block to fill in a space or to prevent motion, as of a cask. **2.** *Naut.* A form of casting or a wooden piece, usually at the side of the upper deck, for ropes to run through. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide, fasten, or wedge, with a chock or chocks. **2.** To put (a boat) upon chocks. — *adv.* As close or tight as possible.  
**chock-a-block'** (chôk'â-blôk'), *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit. **2.** Hence: crowded; packed full.  
**chock'-full**, **choke'-full**, *a.* Full to the extreme limit.  
**chock'o-late** (chôk'ô-lât), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Mex. chocolatl*.] **1.** A preparation of roasted cacao seeds, or a beverage made with it. **2.** The color of chocolate; dark brown.  
**Choc'taw** (chôk'tô), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of Muskogean stock, now dwelling in Oklahoma.  
**choice** (chois), *n.* [OF. *chois*, fr. *choisir* to choose.] **1.** Act of choosing; preference of one thing to another; also, right of choosing; option. **2.** Best part; that which is preferable; the pick. **3.** A sufficient number to choose among; also, a choice supply. **4.** Thing or person chosen. **5.** Care in choosing; discrimination. *Obs.* **6.** An alternative. — *Syn.* See *ALTERNATIVE*.  
— *a.* **1.** Worthy of being chosen; select; superior. **2.** Selected with care. **3.** Discriminative. **4.** Preserving or using with care; — used with *of*. — *Syn.* *Choices*, exquisite, uncommon, rare; chary, careful. See *DANNY*. — *choice'ly*, *adv.* — *choice'ness*, *n.*  
**choir**, **quire** (kwîr), *n.* [OF. *cuor*, *F. chœur*, fr. *L.* See *CHORUS*.] **1.** An organized company of singers, esp. in church service. **2.** That part of a church appropriated to the singers. In an oriented cruciform church, it is east of the transept. **3.** Any of the nine orders of angels. **4.** A company of dancers, or dancers and singers; any company; band. — *v. t. & i.* To sing in concert, as a choir. *Poetic*.  
**choke** (chôk), *v. t.*, **choked** (chôkt); **chok'ing** (chôk'ing). [*ME. choken, choken*.] **1.** To stifle or to strangle; suffocate. **2.** To stop by or as by choking; suppress; smother. **3.** To check the growth, progress, or action of. **4.** To obstruct by filling up or clogging; congest. **5.** To fill check-full. — *Syn.* *Throttle*. — *v. i.* **1.** To stifle or strangle. **2.** To be obstructed; stick. — *n.* **1.** Act or sound of choking. **2.** A constriction, as in a chokebore. **3.** A neckcloth; "choke". — *Slang*.  
**choke'ber-ry** (-bêr-î), *n.* The small berrylike astringent fruit of an American genus (*Aronia*) of malaceous shrubs, with small white or pink flowers; also, the shrub.  
**choke'bore'** (-bôr'; 57), *n.* In a shotgun, a bore narrowed toward the muzzle, to prevent undue scattering of shot.  
**choke'cher'ry** (-chêr-î), *n.* Any of several species of wild cherries, or their small astringent fruit.  
**choke damp**. A heavy gas essentially carbon dioxide.  
**choke'-full**. *Var.* of *CHOCK-FULL*.  
**choke pear**. Any pear with an astringent taste.  
**chok'er** (chôk'êr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, chokes. **2.** A cravat or necktie that encircles the neck; also, a high collar. *Slang*. **3.** *Elec.* A choking coil. *Colloq.*  
**chok'ing** (chôk'ing), *p. pr. & v. a., & v. b. n.* of *CHOKE*.  
**Choking coil**, *Elec.*, a coil of small resistance and large inductance, used in an alternating-current circuit to impede or throttle the current, or to change its phase; — called also *reactance coil* or *reactor*.

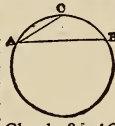
**chok'y**, **chok'ey** (chôk'î), *a.* Tending or inclined to choke, as with emotion.  
**cho'ky** (chôk'î), *n.*; *pl.* *-KIES* (-kîz). [From *Hind. chaukî* watching, guard.] **1.** A station, as for collection of customs, for palanquin bearers, police, etc. *Anglo-Ind.* **2.** *Specif.*: a lockup; a jail. *Anglo-Ind., or Slang, Eng.*  
**chol'a-gogue** (chôl'â-gôg), *n.* [*Gr. χολαγωγός*; *χολή* bile + *ἀγωγός* leading.] A medicine promoting discharge of bile. — *chol'a-gog'ic* (-gôj'ik), *a. & n.*  
**chol'er** (chôl'êr), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr. χολέρα* cholera, fr. *χόλος*, *χολή*, bile.] **1.** Bile, formerly thought to cause irascibility. *Obs.* **2.** Billousness. *Obs.* **3.** Irascibility.  
**chol'er-a** (-â), *n.* [*L.*, a bilious disease. See *CHOLER*.] **1.** Cholera; bile. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Any of several diseases; esp.: a Cholera morbus. **B** A disease, rapidly developed and commonly fatal, due to a spirillum called the *comma bacillus* (*Microspira comma*), and characterized by vomiting, rice-water discharge, cramps, and collapse; — more fully *Asiatic Cholera*. — *chol'er-a'ic* (chôl'êr-â'ik), *a.* *chol'er-a in-fan'tum* (în-fân'tum) [*L. infantum* of children], a disease of infants, attended with vomiting and diarrhea. — *c. mor'bus* (môr'bûs) [*L. morbus* disease], acute inflammation of the digestive tract, with vomiting and cramps.  
**chol'er-ic** (chôl'êr-îk), *a.* **1.** Characterized by cholera. Hence: a Irascible. **B** Billous. *Obs.* **2.** Causing biliousness. *Obs.* **3.** Angry; wrathful. — *Syn.* See *IRASCIBLE*.  
**chol'er-ine** (chôl'êr-în; -în), *n.* [*Cf. F. cholérine*.] *Med.* **A** The precursory symptoms of cholera. **B** The first stage of Asiatic cholera. **C** A mild form of cholera.  
**chol'er-oid** (chôl'êr-ôid), *a.* [*cholera* + *-oid*.] Like cholera.  
**cho-les'ter-in** (chô-lês'têr-în), *n.* [*Gr. χολή* bile + *στερός* chole's'ter-ol (-têr-ôl; -ôl) | stiff solid.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline alcohol,  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{45}\text{OH}$  +  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , tasteless and odorless, found in numerous animal products and tissues.  
**chol'ic** (chôl'ik), *a.* [*Gr. χολικός*, from *χολή* bile.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, the bile.  
**chon'dri-fy** (kôn'drî-fî), *v. t. & i.* [*Gr. χόνδρος* cartilage + *-fy*.] To convert, or be converted, into cartilage. — *chon'dri-fi-ca'tion* (kôn'drî-fi-kâ'shân), *n.*  
**chon'dro-dite** (kôn'drô-dî-t), *n.* [*Gr. χονδρόδης* granular.] *Min.* A member of the humite group, yellow to red, often occurring in granular form in a crystalline limestone.  
**chon'droid** (kôn'droid), *a.* [*Gr. χόνδρος* cartilage + *-oid*.] Resembling cartilage.  
**chon-dro'ma** (kôn-drô-mâ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -*DROMATA* (-drô'mâ-tâ; -drôm'â-tâ). [NL.; *Gr. χόνδρος* cartilage + *-oma*.] A cartilaginous tumor or growth.  
**chon-dro'to-my** (kôn-drô'tô-mî), *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος* cartilage + *-omy*.] The cutting or dissection of cartilage.  
**choose** (chôoz), *v. t.*; *pret.* *CHOSE* (chôz); *p. p.* *CHO'SEN* (chôz'n), *Obs.* *CHOSE*; *p. pr. & v. b. n.* *CHOOS'ING*. [*AS. cōosan*.] **1.** To make choice of. **2.** To think proper; please; — used with infinitive object; as, he did not *choose* to go. **3.** To wish; desire. *Vulgar or Colloq.*  
— *v. i.* **1.** To make a selection. **2.** To have choice, or alternative; — now used only with a negative and *but*; as, he cannot *choose* but go. — *choos'er*, *n.*  
*Syn.* *Elect*, *prefer*, *select*, *pick*, *cull*, *single out*. — *Choose*, *select*, *pick*, *cull*. *Choose* is the generic term; it is to take or fix upon something by an act of the will, esp. in accordance with a decision of the judgment; as, refuse the evil, and *choose* the good. *Select* suggests more definitely a preference based on a discrimination among a number of objects; as, he was *selected* to deliver his class valedictory. *Pick* implies a careful selection; *cull*, a nice or fastidious gleaming.  
**chop** (chôp), *v. t.*; **CHOPPED** (chôpt); **CHOP'PING**. To cut by striking, esp. repeatedly, with a sharp instrument. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a quick stroke, or repeated strokes, as with an ax. **2.** To go, come, or make some movement, suddenly or violently; — used esp. with *in* or *into*. — *n.* **1.** Act of chopping; a cutting stroke. **2.** A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece, as of meat. **3.** A crack, or chap. *Obs.* **4.** A snap of the jaws or mouth. **5.** Of waves etc., a short, abrupt motion. **6.** A stretch of choppy sea.  
**chop**, *v. t.* To change or exchange. *Obs.*  
to **chop logic**, to dispute with an affected use of logical terms; argue sophistically.  
— *v. i.* **1.** To make an exchange. *Obs.* **2.** To shift suddenly, as the wind; veer. — *n.* A barter; exchange.  
**chop**, *n.* **1.** A jaw; — usually in *pl.* **2.** In *pl.* The jaws with the space between them; the fleshy parts about the mouth; mouth cavity; fauces. — *v. t.* To utter (words) in a hurried, indistinct fashion.  
**chop** (chôp), *n.* [*Hind. chhâp* stamp, brand.] **1.** In India and China, an official seal or stamp; also, a license, permit, or clearance. **2.** In the China trade, a brand on goods; hence, a brand of goods. **3.** Quality; brand.  
**chop'fall'en** (chôp'fâl'n), *a.* = *CHAPALLEN*.  
**chop'house'** (chôp'hous'), *n.* A restaurant where chops, etc., are sold; an eating house.

**K** = **ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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**chop/house'**, *n.* A customhouse. *China.*  
**cho-pine'** (chō-pēn'; chōp'in), *n.* Also **chōp'in** (chōp'in). [Cf. OF. *chapin*, Sp. *chapin*, Pg. *chapim*.] A clog, or patten, having a thick sole, or raised on a stilt.  
**chop/pe'r** (chōp'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, chops.  
**chop/ping**, *a.* Large and vigorous; — said of a child.  
**chop/ping**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of (any) **chop**; — *v. Hence*: *p. a.*  
 1. [From **chop** to barter.] Shifting or changing suddenly, as the wind. 2. [From **chop** to cut.] Breaking short, abrupt waves, making boats move jerkily; as, a *chopping sea*.  
**chop/py** (chōp'y), *a.* Full of cracks, or chaps; chappy.  
**chop/py**, *a.* Rough, with short, tumultuous waves.  
**chop/py**, *a.* Variable — said of the wind.  
**chop/stick'** (chōp'stik'), *n.* [A Pidgin English translation of the Chinese name, which means: hasteners, speedy ones.] One of two small sticks or slips of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese and some others in taking food.  
**chop su'ey or soo'y** (chōp sōo'y). [Chin. (Cantonese) *shap sui* odds and ends, fr. *shap* for *sap* to enter the mouth + *sui* small bits pounded fine.] A dish consisting typically of bean sprouts, onions, mushrooms, etc., and sliced meats, fried and flavored with sesame oil. *U. S.*  
**cho-ra-gus** (kō-rā'gūs), *n.*; *pl.* -RAGI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. *χορηγός*; *χορός* chorus + *ἀγέω* to lead.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A chorus leader. 2. The leader of a chorus or choir or a band of any kind. — **cho-ra-g'ic** (kō-rā'g'ik; -rā'j'ik), *a.*  
**cho/r'al** (kō'rāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a choir or chorus; adapted to be sung in chorus or harmony. — **cho'r'al-ly**, *adv.*  
**cho-ral', cho-rale'** (kō-rāl'; kō'rāl'), *n.* *Music.* A hymn tune; a simple sacred tune, sung in unison.  
**chord** (kōrd), *n.* [L. *chorda* gut, string of a gut, Gr. *χορδή*.] 1. String of a musical instrument. *Now chiefly Poet. or Fig.* 2. *Anat.* A cord. 3. *Geom.* A right line intersecting a curve; a secant; specif., the segment of the line between two points of its intersection with the curve. 4. *Engin.* In a truss, one of the chief members, usually horizontal, braced by the web members. 5. [For **ACCORD**,] *Music.* A combination of tones Chords. 3. *AC*, sounding simultaneously and in harmonic relation. — *v. i.* *Music.* To accord; harmonize.  
**chore** (chōr), *n.* [Same word as *chare* day work.] A small or odd job; in *pl.*, the daily light work of a household or farm. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*  
**cho-re'a** (kō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χορεία* dance.] St. Vitus's dance, a disease attended with convulsive twitchings, etc. — **cho-re'al** (-āl), **cho-re'ic** (-ik), *a.*  
**cho-ri-amb** (kō-rī-āmb; kōr'y), *n.* Also **cho-ri-amb'us** (-āmb'ūs). [L. *choriambus*, Gr. *χοριαμβος*; *χορῆα* a trochee + *ιαμβος* iambus.] *Pros.* A foot of four syllables, the first and last long, and the others short (— —); that is, a trochee and an iambus united.  
**cho-ri-amb'ic** (-āmb'ik), *a.* [L. *choriambicus*, Gr. *χοριαμβικός*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, choriambus. — *n.* A choriamb; also, a choriambic verse.  
**cho-ri'ic** (kō-rī'ik; kōr'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chorus.  
**cho-ri-on** (kō-rī-ōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χορίον*.] Membrane enveloping the fetus of mammals, and inclosing the amnion.  
**cho-rist** (kō-rīst; kōr'ist), *n.* One of a chorus or choir.  
**cho-ris-ter** (kō-ris-tēr), *n.* 1. A singer in a choir; specif., a choir boy. 2. One who leads a church choir. *U. S.*  
**cho-rog-ra-phy** (kō-rōg'rā-fī), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *χορογραφία*; *χώρα* place + *γράφω* to describe.] 1. Art of describing or mapping a particular region. 2. A description, map, or chart of a particular region, or its physical conformation and features. — **cho-rog-ra-pher** (kō-rōg'rā-fēr), *n.* — **cho-ro-graph'ic** (kō-rō-grāf'ik), **-graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*  
**cho-roid** (kō-roid; 57), *a.* [Gr. *χοροειδής*; *χορίον* choriion + *είδος* form.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating any of several delicate vascular membranes or structures, as the membrane between the sclerotic and retina of the eye. — *n.* *Anat.* The choroid coat of the eye.  
**cho-roid-i'tis** (kō-roid-i'tis), *n.* [NL.; *choroid* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the choroid of the eye.  
**cho-ri'le** (chōr't'l), *v. t. & i.*; *-TEP*; *-TLING*. A word coined by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson), and usually explained as a combination of *chuckle* and *snort*. *Humorous.*  
**cho-rus** (kō-rūs; 57), *n.* [L., a dance in a ring of or with song, a chorus, a band of dancers and singers, Gr. *χορός*.] 1. In Greek drama, a company of singers or chanters acting as a unit. 2. The part of the drama sung by the chorus. 3. A company like, or a single character in the part or the functions of, the Greek chorus. 4. *Music.* *a.* A company of singers, singing in concert; choir. *b.* The simultaneous song of a number of persons. *c.* A composition to be sung by voices in concert. *d.* A part of a song recurring at intervals, as at the end of stanzas; also, a company of singers who join in singing such parts. 5. *Fig.*, utterance by a number simultaneously or in unison. — *v. i. & t.* To sing or exclaim in chorus.



**chose** (chōz), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of CHOOSE.  
**chose** (shōz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *causa* reason.] *Law.* A thing; a piece of personal property.  
**cho'sen** (chōz'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. *Specif.*: *p. a.* Selected from a number; picked out; choice; in *Theol.*, elect.  
**chough** (chūf), *n.* [ME. *choughle*, *kowe*.] Any bird of an Old World genus (*Pyrrhocorax*), of the crow family, with red legs and glossy black plumage.  
**chouse** (chous), *v. t.*; **CHOUSED** (choust); **CHOUS'ING**. [Said to be fr. Turk. *chūsh* a messenger or interpreter, one of whom in 1609 cheated Turkish merchants in England.] To cheat. *Colloq.* — *n.* *Obs.* 1. A swindler. 2. A dupe.  
**chow** (chou; chō), *n.* [Chin. *chow*.] A prefecture or district of the second rank in China; the chief city of such a district — often part of the city's name, as in *Foochow*.  
**chow'chow'** (chou'chow'), *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous. — *n.* 1. Mixture; hodgepodge; esp., chopped mixed pickles. 2. One of a Chinese breed of domestic dogs of medium size, with thick close hair of a red or black color, remarkable for having the tongue black.  
**chow'der** (-dēr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* pot.] A dish of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together.  
**chow'ry** (chow'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [Hind. *chaurī*.] A fly flap, as the tail of a yak, used in India.  
**chre'ma-tis'tic** (krē'mā-tis't'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or occupied in, the gaining of wealth. — *n.* = **CHREMATISTICS**.  
**chre'ma-tis'tics** (-t'iks), *n.* [Gr. *χρηματιστική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of traffic, fr. *χρημα* goods, money.] (See *-ICS*.) The science of wealth; the science, or a branch of the science, of political economy.  
**chres-tom'a-thy** (krēs-tōm'ā-thī), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thīz). [Gr. *χρηστομῆθεια*; *χρηστός* useful + *μαθεῖν* to learn.] A selection of passages to be used in acquiring a language.  
**chrism** (krīz'm), *n.* [AS. *crisma* or OF. *creisme*; both fr. L.L., fr. Gr. *χρίσμα*, fr. *χρίω* to anoint.] *East & R. C. Churches.* Consecrated oil used in baptism, etc. — **chrism'al** (krīz'māl), *a.*  
**chris'ma-to-ry** (krīz'mā-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [LL. *chrismatorium*.] A vessel, or a place, for the chrism.  
**chris'om** (-īm), *n.* [See **CHRISM**.] 1. = **CHRISM**. 2. A white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized. 3. A child in its chrism.  
**Christ** (krīst), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. *Χριστός*, fr. *χριστός* anointed.] 1. The Messiah, whose coming was prophesied by the Jews. 2. Jesus, as fulfilling this expectation.  
**Chris'ta-del'phi-an** (krīs'tā-dēl'fī-ān), *n.* [*Christ* + Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother.] One of a religious sect founded in the United States about 1850 by John Thomas, M. D. They reject the Trinity and the natural immortality of the soul, believing that only the righteous receive eternal life.  
**chris't'cross'** (krīs't'krōs'; 62), *n.* Often written **CRISSCROSS**. 1. The mark of the cross (typically thus, ✝), as formerly put before the alphabet in a hornbook, etc., or as made (thus, X) by a person as a substitute for his signature. 2. The alphabet. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*  
**chris't'cross'-row'**, **chris's'cross'-row'** (-rō'), *n.* The alphabet. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*  
**chris'ten** (krīst'n), *v. t.* [AS. *crīstianian* to make a Christian, fr. *crīstena* Christian, L. *christianus*.] 1. To baptize; also, to name at or as at baptism. 2. To use for the first time. *Colloq.*  
**Chris'ten-dom** (-dūm), *n.* 1. Christianity (sense 2). *Obs.* 2. Christians as a body; the church. 3. The Christian world, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.  
**Chris'thood**, *n.* State of being Christ.  
**Chris'tian** (krīs'chēn), *n.* 1. One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ. 2. A human being as distinguished from a brute. *Colloq. or Dial.* 3. A decent or respectable person. *Colloq. or Slang.* 4. The hero of Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress." — *a.* 1. Professing, or belonging to, Christianity. 2. Pert. to Christ or His religion. 3. Characteristic of or becoming Christian people. 4. Of or pert. to a Christian or Christians. 5. Human as distinguished from brutal. *Now only Colloq. or Humorous.*  
**Christian Era**, the era in use in all Christian countries, reckoned from the supposed date of Christ's birth. This date is now generally thought to be about four years too late. — *C.* *name*, the name given in baptism as distinct from the family name; first name; given name. — *C.* *Science*, a system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teaching and healing. The system was founded by Rev. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, of Concord, N. H., in 1866, and bases its teaching on the Scriptures as understood by its adherents.  
**Chris'tian-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The religious system, tenets, or practices of Christians; — often used depreciatively.  
**Chris'ti-an'i-ty** (krīs'th'ān'ī-tī; krīs-chān'-), *n.*; *pl.* in sense 3 only, -TIES (-tīz). 1. The religion of Christians. 2. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian character. 3. A Christian religious system.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōbr, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**Chris-tian-i-za-tion** (krís'ch'ân-î-zá'shûn; -î-zá'shûn), *n.* Act or process of Christianizing.  
**Chris-tian-ize** (krís'ch'ân-î-z), *v. t.* To make Christian. — *v. i.* To become Christian. *Rare.*  
**Chris-tian-like'** {*a.* Befitting a Christian. — *adv.* In a Christian-like manner becoming a Christian.  
**Christ-less** (kríst'lés), *a.* Without Christ or faith in Christ; unchristian. — **Christ-less-ness**, *n.*  
**Christ-like**, *a.* Resembling Christ. — **Christ-like-ness**, *n.*  
**Christ-ly**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Christ; Christlike.  
**Christ-mas** (krís'más), *n.* [**Christ** + *mass*.] An annual festival (December 25) in memory of the birth of Christ.  
**Christ-mas-tide'** (-tíd'), *n.* The season of Christmas.  
**Christmas tree**. An evergreen tree, usually set up indoors, decorated with ornaments, hung with presents for distribution, and illuminated on Christmas Eve or Christmas night.  
**Chris-tol'o-gy** (krís-tól'ô-jí), *n.* That department of theology which treats of Christ; a doctrine or theory about Christ. — **Chris-tol'og'i-cal** (krís'tól'ô-jí-kál), *a.*  
**Chris-toph'a-ny** (-tôf'â-ní), *n.*; *pl.* -nies (-níz). [**Christ** + *Gr. phaino* to show.] One or all of the appearances of Christ after resurrection, as recorded in the Gospels.  
**Christ's'-thorn'**, *n.* Any of several prickly or thorny shrubs of Palestine, as a species (*Zizyphus vulgaris*) which bears the jujube and is thought to have been the plant used for the crown of thorns (John xix, 2, 5).  
**chro-ma** (krô'má-), *See* CHROMO-  
**chro-ma** (krô'má), *n.* [Gr. *chrôma* color.] Color intensity or purity; degree of freedom from gray.  
**chro-mate** (krô'mát), *n.* A salt of chromic acid.  
**chro-matic** (krô-mát'ík), *a.* [From *L.*, fr. *Gr. χρωματικός* suited for color (in music, chromatic), fr. *chrôma*, *chrôματος*, color.] 1. Of or pert. to color or colors. 2. *Music.* Proceeding by the smaller intervals (semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.  
**chro-mat'ics** (-íks), *n.* (See -ics.) Science of colors.  
**chro-ma-tin** (krô'má-tín), *n.* [Gr. *chrôma*, *chrôματος*, color.] *Biol.* A protoplasmic substance in the nucleus of cells, which stains deeply with basic stains. Chemically it consists largely of proteid compounds of nucleic acid.  
**chro-ma-tism** (-tiz'm), *n.* [Gr. *χρωματισμός* a coloring.] 1. *Optics.* Chromatic aberration. 2. *Bot.* Abnormal coloration of the normally green parts of plants.  
**chro-ma-to-** (krô'má-tô-), *See* CHROMO-  
**chro-ma-to-phore'** (-tô-fôr'), *n.* 1. *Zool.* A pigment cell, esp. one capable of changing its form or size, causing changes of color in the translucent skin, as in cephalopods. 2. *Bot.* One of the color bodies or plastids in plant cells. — **chro-ma-to-phor'ic** (-fôr'ík), *-toph'o-rous* (-tôf'ô-rûs), *a.*  
**chro-ma-to-scope'** (-skôp'), *n.* 1. *Astron.* A reflecting telescope, part of which is made to rotate eccentrically, to produce a ringlike image of a star. 2. An instrument for combining rays of different colors to form compound colors.  
**chro-ma-trope** (krô'má-trôp), *n.* 1. *Physics.* An instrument for exhibiting certain chromatic effects of light by means of rapidly rotating disks variously colored. 2. A device in a magic lantern or stereopticon to produce kaleidoscopic effects.  
**chro-ma-type** (-típ), *n.* *Photog.* A picture made upon paper sensitized with potassium dichromate or some other chromium compound; also, the process of making such pictures.  
**chrome** (krôm), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Gr. χρôμα* color.] 1. Chromium. 2. *Dyeing.* Potassium dichromate. — *v. t.* *Dyeing.* To treat with a solution of potassium dichromate.  
**-chrome** (krôm). A suffix from Greek *chrôma*, color.  
**chrome alum**. *Chem.* A dark violet substance,  $KCr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ , chromium potassium sulphate, analogous to, and crystallizing like, common alum.  
**chrome red**. Any pigment prepared from the basic chromate of lead.  
**chrome steel**. An alloy of chromium with ordinary steel. It is fine-grained and very hard.  
**chrome yellow**. A brilliant pigment essentially neutral lead chromate,  $PbCrO_4$ .  
**chro-mic** (krô'mík), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium, in its higher valences.  
**chro-mite** (-mít), *n.* 1. *Min.* A mineral of the spinel group, usually iron-black, composed of iron, chromium, and oxygen,  $FeCr_2O_4$ . 2. *Chem.* A salt of chromous acid.  
**chro-mi-um** (-mî-ûm), *n.* [NL. See CHROME.] *Chem.* A grayish white metal, hard, brittle, and difficult to fuse; — so called from the varied color of its compounds. Sp. gr., 6.8; symbol, *Cr*; at. wt., 52.0.  
**chro-mo-** (-mô), *n.*; *pl.* -mos (-môz). A chromolithograph.  
**chro-mo-** (krô'mô-), **chro-ma-** (krô'má-), **chro-ma-to-**. Combining forms from Greek *chrôma*, *chrôματος*, color.  
**chro-mo-gen** (krô'mô-jên), *n.* 1. *Physiol. Chem.* A substance which readily becomes a coloring matter. 2. *Dyes.* A compound not itself a dye, but containing one or more color-forming groups. A colorless derivative of naphthalene which, when applied to wool and oxidized, dyes the

wool brown. 3. *Plant Physiol.* The color contents of the plant body.  
**chro-mo-gen'ic** (-jên'ík), *a.* 1. Producing color; as, *chromogenic* bacteria. 2. Of or pert. to a chromogen.  
**chro-mo-gram** (krô'mô-grám), *n.* One of the three partial negatives used in the process of color photography.  
**chro-mo-lith'o-graph** (-lith'ô-gráf), *n.* A lithographic picture printed in colors. — **chro-mo-li-thog-ra-phy**, *n.*  
**chro-mom'e-ter** (krô'môm'ê-têr), *n.* An apparatus for comparing the color of a substance with some standard.  
**chro-mo-pho-to-graph** (krô'mô-fô'tô-gráf), *n.* A photograph in colors. — **pho-tog-ra-phy** (-fô-tôg'rá-fí), *n.*  
**chro-mo-plast** (krô'mô-plást), *n.* *Bot.* A plastid containing red or yellow pigments.  
**chro-mo-scope** (krô'mô-skôp), *n.* An optical instrument for combining colored images so as to produce a picture in natural colors.  
**chro-mo-some** (-sôm), *n.* *Biol.* One of the small bodies, ordinarily definite in number in the cells of a given species, into which the chromatin of a cell nucleus resolves itself previous to mitosis.  
**chro-mo-sphere** (-sfêr), *n.* *Astron.* A ruddy gaseous layer of incandescent hydrogen, helium, etc., surrounding the sun; a similar layer about a star. — **chro-mo-spher'ic** (-sfêr'ík), *a.*  
**chro-mous** (krô'mûs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chromium; — said esp. of compounds in which this element is bivalent.  
**chro-n'ic** (krôn'ík), *a.* [From *L.*, fr. *Gr. χρονικός* concerning time, fr. *χρόνος* time.] 1. Continuing a long time; of a disease, of long duration; — opposed to *acute*. 2. Hence (of an invalid or of one having an unpleasant habit, characteristic, or the like), having long had the affliction or habit; confirmed; as, a *chronic* sufferer from gout; a *chronic* grumbler. 3. Continuous; constant; as, *chronic* war. *Syn.* — *See* INVETERATE. — **chro-n'ic-al** (-í-kál), *a.*  
**chro-n'i-cle** (krôn'í-k'l), *n.* [From *OF.*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr. χρονικά*, neut. pl. fr. *χρόνικος*. See CHRONIC.] 1. A historical account of events in the order of time; a history; esp., a simple chronological record. 2. In *pl. [cap.]* Two books of the Old Testament, following 2 *Kings*. — *Syn.* Register, annals. — *v. t.*; -*cle-d* (-k'ld), -*cling* (-k'ling). To record in or as in a chronicle. — **chro-n'i-cle-r** (-klêr), *n.*  
**chro-no-**. Combining form from Greek *χρόνος*, time.  
**chro-no-gram** (krôn'ô-grám), *n.* 1. An inscription, sentence, or phrase, in which certain letters express a date or epoch. 2. A record made by a chronograph.  
**chro-no-graph** (-gráf), *n.* An instrument for measuring and recording time.  
**chro-nol'o-ger** (krô-nôl'ô-jêr), *n.* A chronologist.  
**chro-nol'o-g'ic** (krôn'ô-lô-j'ík), *a.* Chronological.  
**chro-nol'og'i-cal** (-í-kál), *a.* Pert. to chronology; arranged in the order of time. — **chro-nol'og'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**chro-nol'o-gist** (krô-nôl'ô-jíst), *n.* One who investigates and arranges dates; one versed in chronology.  
**chro-nol'o-gize** (-jíz), *v. t.* To arrange chronologically.  
**chro-nol'o-gy** (krô-nôl'ô-jí), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jíz). 1. Science of measuring time by regular periods, and dating and arranging events. 2. A chronological table, list, or the like.  
**chro-nom'e-ter** (-nôm'ê-têr), *n.* A timepiece, esp. one of a very exact portable kind.  
**chro-n'o-met'ric** (krôn'ô-mêt'rík), *a.* Pert. to a chronometrometer.  
**chro-n'o-met'ri-cal** (-rí-kál), *a.* } ter or chronometry.  
**chro-nom'e-try** (krô-nôm'ê-trí), *n.* Art of measuring time, esp. by periods or divisions.  
**chro-n'o-pho-to-graph** (krôn'ô-fô'tô-gráf), *n.* One of a set of photographs of a moving object taken to exhibit successive phases of the motion.  
**-chroous**. [Gr. *χρός*, *χρός*, color.] An adjective suffix denoting colored.  
**chrys'a-lid** (krís'á-líd), *n.* A chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid, a.**  
**chrys'a-lis** (-lís), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -lises (-lís-ês; 24), *L.* -salides (krí-sál'í-dêz). [From *L.*, fr. *Gr. χρυσάλλης* the golden pupa of butterflies, *χρυσός* gold.] The pupa stage of insects (esp. butterflies).  
**chrys-an'ti-line** (-án'tí-lín; -jên), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *E. aniline*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound,  $C_{15}H_{11}N_3$ , obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline; — called also *phosphine*. It is chiefly used in dyeing leather.  
**chrys-an'the-mum** (-thê-mûm), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. χρυσός* gold + *ἄθρον* flower.] An ornamental cultivated plant derived from several species of a genus (*Chrysanthemum*) of the aster family; also, its large double flower head of any of many shades of red, yellow, and white.  
**chrys'a-ro-bin** (krís'á-rô-bín), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *E. araroba* + *-in*.] *Chem.* A bitter yellow compound,  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ ,



Chrysalis of a Swallowtail Butterfly. Nat. Size.

k = ch in G. icht, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



forming the essential constituent of Goa powder. It is used locally and internally in skin diseases.

**Chry-se'is** (krí-sē'is), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Χρυσίς*.] In Homer's "Iliad," a maiden, daughter of a priest of Apollo, captured by the Greeks and given to Agamemnon. Apollo sent a pestilence on the Greeks which ceased only when she was returned. Cf. BRISIS.

**chrys-el-e-phan'tine** (krís'él-ē-fān'tín), *a.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *ελεφάντινος* of ivory, *ελεφας* ivory, elephant.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory.

**chry'sene** (krí'sēn), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold.] A hydrocarbon, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>12</sub>, white when pure, yellow when impure (whence the name) as obtained from coal tar.

**chrys'o-ber'yl** (krís'ō-bēr'yl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr.; *χρυσός* gold + *βήρυλλος* beryl.] A native compound of aluminium and berylum, containing a little iron. It is commonly yellow or pale green, and is sometimes used as a gem.

**chrys'o-chlore** (-klōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *χλωρός* light green.] Any of a genus (*Chrysochloris*) of South African moles, remarkable for the iridescent hairs mingled with the fur.

**chrys'o-col'ia** (kōl'ia), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *χρυσόκολλα* gold solder, a mineral used in soldering gold; *χρυσός* gold + *κόλλα* glue.] *M'in.* A hydrous silicate of copper, CuSiO<sub>3</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, of a blue to green color.

**chrys'o-lite** (krís'ō-lit), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr.; *χρυσός* gold + *λίθος* stone.] A magnesium iron silicate, (Mg·Fe)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>, usually olive-green, often used as a gem; — called also *olivine*. Also, formerly, any of several yellow or greenish gems.

**chrys'o-prase** (-prāz), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr.; *χρυσός* gold + *πράσινον* leek.] A light green chalcidony.

**chrys'o-tile** (-til), *n.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *τίλος* fiber.] The fibrous variety of serpentine. It is one kind of asbestos.

**chtho'ni-an** (thō'nī-ān), *a.* [Also *cap.*] [Gr. *χθόνιος* in or under the earth, fr. *χθών*, *χθονός*, earth.] Designating, or pertaining to, gods or spirits of the underworld.

**chub** (chūb), *n.* 1. A common European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus cephalus*). 2. In America: a. Any of various cyprinoid fishes. b. Locally, any of several very different fishes, as the tautog, black bass, etc.

**chub'y** (chūb'y), *a.* -BI-ER (-y-ēr) -BI-EST. Like a chub; short, plump, and round. — **chub'i-ness** (-y-nēs), *n.*

**chuck** (chūk), *v. i., v. t., & n.* [Imitative.] **Cluck.** **chuck, n.** A word of endearment, as for a child, wife, etc.

**chuck, n.** 1. A part of a side of dressed beef, including most of the neck and the parts adjacent. 2. A contrivance for holding work or a tool in a machine.



**chuck (chūk), v. t.** 1. To strike gently; tap. 2. To toss or throw, esp. with a short action of the arm. — **n.** 1. A Drill Chuck. slight blow or pat under the chin. 2. A toss or jerk.

**chuck-full**, *Var.* of CHOCK-FULL. 2. A toss or jerk.

**chuck'le** (chūk'li), *v. i.*; -LED (-l'd) -LING (-l'ng). [From *chuck* to cluck.] 1. To laugh in a suppressed manner, as from inward satisfaction. 2. To cluck. — **n.** Act or sound of chuckling. — **chuck'ler, n.**

**chuck'le, n.** Clumsy; lumphish.

**chuck'le-head'** (-hēd'), *n.* A blockhead. *Collog.*

**chuck'-will's-wid'ow, n.** A goatsucker (*Anrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States, resembling, but larger than, the whippoorwill; — so called from its note.

**chud'dar** (chūd'ār), *n.* [Hind. *chadar* a sheet, a square of cloth.] A sheet or square of cloth, worn as a mantle or shawl, or spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Anglo-Ind.*

**chu'fa** (chōō'fā), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) of southern Europe, cultivated in many countries. It produces small tubers of which hogs are fond.

**chuff** (chūf), *n.* A rustic or boor.

**chuff'y** (-y), *a.* Clownish; churlish; rough; surly. — **chuff'i-ly** (-y-l'y), *adv.* — **chuff'i-ness, n.** *All Obs. or Dial.*

**chug** (chūg), *n.* A sound represented or imitated by the pronunciation of *chug*.

**chuk'ker** (chūk'ēr), or **chuk'kar** (-ār), *n.* [Hind. *chakkar*, *chakar*, Skr. *cakra* a wheel.] A period of play at pony polo.

**chum** (chūm), *n.* A roommate, esp. at college; also, an intimate friend. — *v. i.*; **CHUMMED** (chūmd); **CHUMMING**. To live or associate as a chum or chums. *Both Collog.*

**chum, n.** 1. Chopped fish, lobsters, or the like, thrown overboard to draw fish, as in trolling or fishing with seines. 2. Refuse or scrap fish, as in a fish cannery; also, the pulp left after expressing oil from menhaden. *U. S. — v. i.* To fish with the aid of chum.

**chum'my** (-y), *a.* Intimate; sociable. *Collog.*

**chump** (chūmp), *n.* 1. A short, thick piece of wood; block. 2. Blockhead; dolt. *Collog. or Slang.*

**chu-nam'** (chōō-nām'), *n.* [Hind. *chūnā*, fr. Skr. *cūrṇa* powder, dust; or a Dravidian word.] Prepared lime, esp. that made of calcined shells, chewed with betel leaves or areca nuts; also, a fine building plaster, susceptible of high polish. *India & China.*

**chunk** (chūnk), *n.* A short, thick piece, person, or horse.

*Collog.* — **chunk'y** (-y), *a.* *Collog., U. S.*

**church** (chūrch), *n.* [AS. *circe*, *cirice*, fr. Gr. *κυριακόν* the Lord's house, *κύριος* lord, *κῆρος* power.] 1. A building for public Christian worship. 2. Christians collectively; the whole body of Christ's followers. 3. A body of Christian believers of the same creed, rites, and ecclesiastical authority; a denomination; as, the church at Ephesus; the Roman Catholic Church. 4. Organized Christianity, as in a nation; ecclesiastical power, authority, or government; as, church and state. 5. The clerical profession. 6. Church service; divine worship. 7. Any body of worshippers; a religious society or organization; as, the Jewish church.

— *v. t.* To perform a church service or ceremony for or with, as for a woman after recovery from childbirth.

**church'go'er** (-gō'ēr), *n.* One who goes to church, esp. habitually. — **church'go'ing, a. & n.**

**church'ly, a.** Pertaining to, or suitable for, church.

**church'man** (-mān), *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman. 2. An adherent of the church, esp. an established church; in the United States, esp. a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **church'man-ship, n.**

**church text.** The Old English or black-letter style of type as used in ecclesiastical work, as on stained glass windows, on monuments, etc.; also, *Print.*, a tall, slender form of black letter, often used in ecclesiastical work.

☞ This line is in nonpareil church text.

**church'ward'en** (-wōr'd'n), *n.* 1. A lay officer in Anglican churches whose duties include the care of church property. 2. A clay tobacco pipe with a long stem. *Slang.*

**church'wom'an** (-wōōm'ān), *n.* 1. A woman member of the church, esp. of an Anglican church. 2. A woman active in the church.

**church'yard'** (-yārd'), *n.* The inclosure about a church, often, esp. formerly, used as a burial ground.

**churl** (chūrl), *n.* [AS. *ceorl* a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband.] 1. A freeman without rank. *Now Hist.* 2. A rustic; a boor. 3. A rough, surly, ill-bred fellow. 4. A selfish miser; a niggard.

**churl'ish** (chūrl'ish), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, a churl. 2. Wanting pliancy; unyielding; as, a *churlish* soil. *Now Fig. — Syn.* Surly, sullen, crabbed. See BOORISH. — **churl'ish-ly, adv.** — **churl'ish-ness, n.**

**churn** (chūrn), *n.* [AS. *cyrin*.] 1. A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in making butter. 2. Any of various vessels or apparatus suggestive of a butter churn. — *v. t.* 1. To agitate in a churn, to get butter. 2. To agitate violently; make, as foam, by thus doing. — *v. i.* To perform the operation of churning. — **churn'ing, n.**

**churr** (chūr), *n.* A vibrant or whirling noise such as that made by the cockchafer, partridge, etc. — *v. i.* To make a churr. — *v. t.* To utter by churring.

**chute** (shōot), *n.* [F. *chute*, prop., a fall.] 1. A quick or steep descent, as in a river; rapid. 2. An inclined plane, channel, or trough for sliding things down; a flume.

**chut'ney** (chūt'nē), *n.* Also **chut'nee**. [Hind. *chatni*.] A kind of spicy pickle or condiment.

**chy-la'ceous** (kī-lā'shūz), *a.* *Physiol.* Possessed of the properties of chyle; consisting of chyle.

**chyle** (kīl), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός* juice, chyle, *χέω* to pour.] *Physiol.* A modification of lymph occurring in the lacteals, in the lymphatics leading from the small intestine, and in the thoracic duct and right lymphatic duct, from which it is poured into the subclavian veins. It contains globules of emulsified fat, derived from chyme, giving it a milky appearance.

**chy-li-fac'tion** (kī'lī-fāk'shūn; kī'lī'y), **chy-li-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* [*chyle* + L. *facere* to make.] *Physiol.* The formation of chyle.

**chy-li-fac'tive** (-fāk'tīv), *a.* *Physiol.* Producing, or converting into, chyle; having the power to form chyle.

**chy-lif'er-ous** (kī-lī'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*chyle* + *ferous*.] *Physiol.* Transmitting, or conveying, chyle; as, *chyliferous* vessels.

**chy'lous** (kī'lūs), *a.* *Physiol.* Consisting of or like chyle.

**chyme** (kīm), *n.* [L. *chymus* chyle, Gr. *χυμός* juice, *χέω* to pour.] *Physiol.* The pulpy semidigested food in the small intestine.

**chym'ic** (kīm'ik), **chym'ist** (-ist), **chym'is-try** (-is-trī), etc. Obs. or archaic vars. of CHEMIC, etc.

**chy-mif'er-ous** (kī-mī'ēr-ūs), *a.* *Physiol.* Bearing or containing chyme.

**chy-mi-fi-ca'tion** (kī'mī-fī-kā'shūn; kīm'y-), *n.* [*chyme* + L. *facere* to make.] *Physiol.* The conversion of food into chyme by the digestive action of gastric juice.

**chy'mous** (kī'mūs), *a.* *Physiol.* Of or pert. to chyme.

**ci-bo'ri-um** (sī-bō'rī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rīa). [LL., fr. L. *ciborium* a cup, fr. Gr. *κιβώριον* a seed vessel of the Egyptian bean.] 1. *Arch.* A canopy, usually standing free and supported on four columns, and covering the high altar. 2. *R. C. Ch.* A pyx.

**ci-ca'da** (sī-kā'dā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DAS (-dāz), L. -DÆ (-dē). [L.] Any of various large homopterous insects (family Cicad-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; food, fōot; out, oīl; chair; go; sing, iṅk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



*didæ*, esp. genus *Cicada*, often called *locusts*, with stout body and large transparent wings. The male produces long shrill notes by vibrating membranes on the under side of the abdomen. [ada.] A cicada. **ci-ca-la** (sī-kā'lā), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cic-* **ci-ca**-trice (sīk'ā-trīs), *n.* [F.] A cicatrix.

**ci-ca**-tri'cial (-trīsh'ūl), *a.* Relating to, or having the character of, a scar, or cicatrix.

**ci-ca**-tri'cle (sīk'ā-trīk'l), *n.* 1. **Bot.** A cicatrix. 2. **Embryol.** The small disk of protoplasm on the yolk of an egg, from which the embryo develops; the tread.

**ci-ca**'trix (sī-kā'trīks; sīk'ā-trīks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICES (sīk'ā-trī'sēz). [L.] 1. The skin or film which forms over a wound, later contracting to form the scar. 2. A scar or scarlike mark, esp. one caused by the previous attachment of a part or organ, as, **Bot.**, the mark left on the stem after the fall of a leaf or the hilum of a seed.

**ci-ca**'trize (sīk'ā-trīz), *v. t. & i.*; -TRIZED (-trīzd) -TRIZ'ING (-trīz'ing). To heal with the formation of a cicatrix. — **ci-ca**'tri-z'a'tion (-trī-zā'shūn; -trī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**ci-ca**'e-ly (sī'sē-lī; sīs'lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-līz). [L. *seselis*, Gr. *σέσλη*, *σέσλη*.] *n.* Any of various apiaceous plants (genus *Myrrhis*, *Washingtonia*, etc.).

**ci-ca**'e-ro'ne (chē'chā-rō'nā; E. sīs'ē-rō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* It. -RONI (-nē), E. -RONES (-nēz). [It., fr. L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] One who acts as a guide to local curiosities.

**ci-ca**'e-ro'ni-an (sīs'ē-rō'nī-ān), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Cicero or his style; hence, eloquent.

**cic'h**'lid (sīk'hīd), *n.* [Gr. *κίχλις* a kind of sea fish.] Any of a large family (*Cichlidae*) of fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes, somewhat resembling the American sunfishes.

**ci-cho**'ri-a'ceous (sī-kō'rī-ā'shūs), *a.* [L. *cichorium* chicory.] Belonging to a family (*Cichoriaceae*) of composite herbs or shrubs, the chicory family, having milky juice and all the flowers of the head ligulate.

|| **ci**'cis-be'o (chē'chēz-bā'ō; sī-sīs'bē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. CICCIBBI (ē. E. -BEOS (-bēz). [It.] The recognized gallant of a married woman; a cavalier servente.

**Cid** (sīd; *Sp.* thēth), *n.* [*Sp.* fr. Ar. *seyid* lord.] In Spanish literature, a title of Ruy, or Rodrigo, Diaz de Bivar, an 11th-century champion of Christianity and of the royalty. **ci-de**. 1. [L. *cida*, fr. *caedere* to kill.] A suffix signifying *killer, destroyer*; as in *matricide*. 2. [L. *-cidium*.] A suffix signifying *a killing*; as in *homicide*.

**ci**'der (sī'dēr), *n.* [F. *cidre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *κίσερα* a fermented liquor.] The expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruits), used for drinking, making vinegar, etc.

**ci**'der-kin (-kīn), *n.* [*ci*der + *-kin*.] A kind of weak cider made by steeping the refuse pomace from cider making.

|| **ci**'de-vant' (sē'dē-vān'), *a.* [F., formerly.] Former. **ci-gar'** (sī-gār'), *n.* [*Sp.* *cigarro*.] A small roll of tobacco for smoking.

**ci-ga**'rette (sīg'ā-rēt'), *n.* [F.] Lit., a little cigar; a little roll of finely cut tobacco for smoking, usually wrapped in paper; also, such a roll of some other material, as cubeb.

**ci**'lī-a (sīl'ī-ā), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CILIUM (-ūm). [L. *cilium* eyelid.] 1. The eyelashes. 2. **Biol.** Hairlike processes, as of a cell, capable of a vibratory movement. 3. Hairlike processes of certain plants forming a fringe, as in mosses.

**ci**'lī-a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* **Anat. & Biol.** A Of or pert. to cilia. b Pert. to or designating certain structures of the eyeball.

**ci**'lī-ate (-āt), *a.* **Bot. & Zool.** Provided with cilia; as, a *ciliate* leaf; *ciliate* infusorians.

**ci**'lī-at'ed (-āt'ēd; 24), *a.* Ciliate; as, *ciliated* epithelium.

**ci**'lice (sīl'īs), *n.* [F. fr. L. *cilicium* a covering, orig. of Cilician goat's hair.] Haircloth; also, a kind of haircloth undergarment; a hair shirt.

**ci**'li'cian (sī-līsh'ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Cilicia, in Asia Minor. — *n.* A native of Cilicia.

**ci**'lī'o-late (sīl'ī-ō-lāt), *a.* **Biol.** Minutely ciliate.

**ci**'lī-um, *n.*, *sing.* of CILIA.

**ci**'mex (sīm'ēks), *n.*; *pl.* CIMICES (sīm'ī-sēz). [L., a bug.] A bedbug (genus *Cimex*). **Obs.**

**Cim-me**'ri-an (sīm'ē-rī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Cimmerians or their abode; hence, shrouded in gloom or darkness. — *n.* One of a mythical people described in Homer's "Odyssey" as dwelling in a realm of mist and gloom.

**cinch** (sīnch), *n.* [*Sp.* *cincha*, fr. L. *cingere* to gird.] 1. A strong girth for a pack or saddle. **Western U. S.** 2. A tight grip; also, a sure or easy thing. **Slang, U. S.** — *v. t.* 1. To girth tightly. 2. To get a sure hold on. **Slang, U. S.** **cinch**, *n.* A variety of auction pitch (see AUCTION PITCH) in which a draw to improve the hand is added. — *v. t.* In the game of cinch, to protect (a trick) by playing a higher trump than the five.



Cicada.

**cin-cho**'na (sīn-kō'nā), *n.* [From the wife of Count *Chin-chón*, viceroy of Peru in the 17th century.] Peruvian bark.

**cin-cho**'nic (kōn'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to cinchona.

**cin-cho**'nid'ī-a (sīn'kō-nīd'ī-ā) *n.* Also **-īna**. [From **CIN-CHON**'ī-dīne (-kōn'ī-dīn) / **CINONA**.] **Chem.** A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>27</sub>ON<sub>2</sub>, found in certain kinds of cinchona, similar to quinine, but less powerful.

**cin-cho**'nine (sīn'kō-nīn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nīn**. [From **CIN-CHONA**.] **Chem.** A white crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>27</sub>ON<sub>2</sub>, found in various species of either of two genera (*Cinchona* and *Remijia*) of rubiaceous trees.

**cin-cho**'nism (sīn'kō-nīz'm), *n.* **Med.** A condition produced by excessive use of cinchona or its alkaloids, esp. quinine, and marked by deafness, headache, etc.

**cin-cho**'nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd) -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ing). To impregnate or treat with cinchona or its alkaloids; to produce cinchonism in. — **cin-cho**'nī-z'a'tion (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**cinct** (sīnkt), *a.* Girt; encircled. **Poetic.**

**cincture** (sīnkt'ūr), *n.* [L. *cinctura*, fr. *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.] 1. Act of girding or girdling; surrounding; also, an inclosure. 2. That which surrounds, as a belt or a girdle. — *v. t.* -TURED (-tūrd) -TUR'ING. To gird or girdle.

**cin**'der (sīn'dēr), *n.* [**AS.** *sinder* slag, **dross**.] 1. Slag from a metal furnace; **dross**. 2. A partly burned combustible; **specif.**: a A hot coal without flame; ember. b A partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame.

**c** In *pl.* Loosely, ashes. 3. Volcanic scoria. — *v. t.* To burn or reduce to cinders.

**Cin**'der-el'ia (-ēl'ā), *n.* [**Dim.** fr. *cinder*.] The heroine of a well-known popular tale; hence, a scullery maid, etc.

**cin**'der-y (-ī), *a.* 1. Of or like, or composed of, cinders; full of cinders. 2. Blackened or soiled with cinders.

**cin**'e-mat'o-graph (-ē-māt'ō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα*, *κίνημα*, motion + *-graph*.] 1. A machine for projecting a series of pictures, succeeding each other so rapidly as to produce the illusion of continuous motion. 2. A camera for taking pictures to be used in this machine. See MOVING PICTURE. — **cin**'e-ma-tog'ra-pher (-mā-tōg'rā-fēr), *n.* — **cin**'e-mat'o-graph'ic (-māt'ō-grāf'īk), *a.* — **cin**'e-mat'o-graph'ī-cal-ly (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**cin**'e-o-graph' (sīn'ē-ō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *κίνησις* to move + *-graph*.] A picture as projected on a screen by a cinematograph, representing objects in motion; a moving picture.

**cin**'e-ol (sīn'ē-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [From NL. *oleum cinæ* oil of wormseed, by transposition.] **Chem.** A liquid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O, of camphorlike odor, contained in many essential oils.

**cin**'e-ra'ri-a (-rārī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *cinerarius* pert. to ashes, fr. *cineris* ashes; — from the ash-colored down on the leaves.] A handsome asteraceous pot plant (*Senecio cruentus*), having ample heart-shaped leaves and large clusters of flower heads with white, red, or purple rays.

**cin**'e-ra'ri-um (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rīa). [L.] A place to receive the ashes of the cremated dead.

**cin**'er-a-ry (sīn'ēr-ārī), *a.* [L. *cinerarius*.] Pert. to, or used for, ashes, esp. of the cremated dead.

**ci**'ne'reous (sī-nē-rē-ūs), *a.* [L. *cinereus*; *cineritius*, *cin*'er'ī-tiosus (sīn'ēr-īsh'ūs) *cinericus*.] Like ashes; ash-colored; ashy; ashen.

**cin**'gu-lum (sīn'gū-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lā). [L., a girdle.] **Biol.** Any of various bands, zones, or girdlelike structures.

**cin**'na-bar (sīn'ā-bār), *n.* [From OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κινναβαρ*.] 1. **Min.** Red mercuric sulphide, Hg<sub>2</sub>S, the only important ore of mercury. 2. Artificial red mercuric sulphide, chiefly used as a pigment.

**cin**'nam'ic (sīn-nām'īk; sīn'ā-mīk), *a.* Pert. to, or got from, cinnamon, as in: **cinna**mic acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, which is found also in storax, balsam of Peru, etc., and is now extensively made from certain benzene derivatives.

**cin**'na-mon (sīn'ā-mūn), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr., *κιννάμωμον*, *κιννάμωμον*.] 1. The aromatic bark of any of several lauraceous trees (genus *Cinnamomum*, esp. *C. zeylanicum* of Ceylon), much used as a spice. 2. Any tree that yields cinnamon.

**cinnamom stone**. **Min.** A variety of garnet.

**cinque** (sīnkw), *n.* [F. *cing*, fr. L. *quinque* five.] Five, esp. in cards or dice.

**cin**'que-cen'tist (chēn'kwā-chēn'tīst), *n.* An Italian, esp. a poet or artist, of the 16th century.

|| **cin**'que-cen'to (-tō), *n.* [It., five hundred, abbr. for fifteen hundred, and hence the 16th century, i. e., 1501 to 1600.] The 16th century, regarded esp. as a period in the develop-



Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) Leaves and Flowers. (A)

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
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ment of Italian art and literature. In it the Italian renaissance reached its height and began to decline.

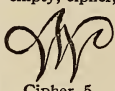
**cinquefoil** (sɪŋk'fɔɪl), *n.* [*Cinque* five + *foil*]. **1.** Any of several plants of a genus (*Potentilla*) of the rose family, having digitate leaves. **2.** A decorative design likened to the leaf or flower of the cinquefoil, as, *Arch.*, an ornament having five cusps.



Cinquefoil. 2.

**cin-que-pace** (sɪŋk'kɛ'pæs'), *n.* [*Cinque* + *pace*]. A kind of lively dance. **Obs.**  
**ci'on** (sɪ'ʊn), *n.* [*OF. cion*. See *scron*]. A shoot or bud of a plant; hence, a descendant. See *scron*.

**ci'pher** (sɪ'fɛr), *n.* [*OF. cifre*, fr. Ar. *cifr* empty, cipher, *caṣara* to be empty.]. **1. Math.** A symbol (written 0) denoting absence of all magnitude or quantity; naught; zero. **2.** Loosely, any Arabic figure or number. **3.** A person or thing of no weight, or influence; a nonentity. **4.** A private alphabet, system of characters, or the like, contrived for secret writing; a cryptograph. **5.** A combination of letters; a device or monogram.



Cipher. 5.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To use figures in a mathematical process. **2.** To calculate; revolve in the mind. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To write in or as in cipher. **2.** To calculate; figure; — sometimes used with *out*. **3.** Hence, to calculate; contrive; — sometimes used with *out*. *Colloq., U. S.*

**ci'p-o-lin** (sɪp'ɔ-lɪn), *n.* Also [*ci'poli'no* (che'pɔl-'lɛ'nɔ); *pl. -ni* (nɛ)]. [*It. cipollino*, prop., a little onion; — in allusion to its having yellow zones.] A whitish marble, from Rome, with greenish zones and mottles of tale.

**Cir-cas'sian** (sɛr-káš'án), *n.* **1.** An individual of a group of tribes of the Caucasus, of Caucasian race but not of Indo-European speech, noted for their physical beauty and bravery. Many have emigrated to Turkish territory to escape Russian oppression. **2.** The language of the Circassian tribes, not known to be related to any other family. **3.** Any native or inhabitant of Circassia.

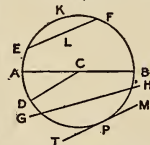
**Cir'ce** (sɪr'sɛ), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Κίρκη*]. *Gr. Myth.* In Homer's "Odyssey" a sorceress who changed some of the companions of Odysseus into animals. — Odysseus, protected by an herb given him by Hermes, compelled her to restore his comrades, and remained with her for a year.

**Cir-cæ'an**, **Cir-cæ'an** (sɛr-sɛ'án), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Circe; pleasing, but noxious.

**Cir-cen'sian** (sɛn'shān), *a.* [*L. Circensis*]. Of, pertaining to, or held in, the Circus, at Rome.

**ci'ri-nate** (sɪr'i-nāt), *a.* [*L. circinatus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *Gr. κίρκος* circle.]. Ring-shaped; specif., *Bot.*, rolled up on the axis with the apex as a center. — *nate-ly, adv.*

**ci'r'cle** (sɪr'k'l), *n.* [*F. cercle*, fr. *L. circulus*, dim. of *circus* circle.]. **1.** A closed plane curve exactly alike throughout, all of its points being equidistant from a point within called the *center*; a ring. **2.** The surface bounded by such a curve. **3.** Of a heavenly body: a formerly, sphere of revolution; now, orbit; also, period of revolution. **b** The sphere or orb. **4.** A halo, as around the moon. **5.** Something having in general a circular form; as:



Circle. *AB* Diameter; *C* Center; *CD, CA, CB* Radii; *EKF* Arc on Chord *EF*; *ELFK* (area) Segment on Chord *EF*; *ACD* (area) Sector; *GH* Secant; *TPM* Tangent at point *P*; *EKFBPDA* Circumference.

**a** A ring; circlet. **b** A crown. **c** A circus ring. **d** A group of tiers of seats in a theater; as, the dress circle. **e *Astron.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle. **6.** Compass; circuit. **7.** A set or connected series; cycle; round, as of pleasures. **8. Logic.** A fallacious form of reasoning in which the conclusion is, in some form, assumed in the hypothesis. **9.** A company bound by a common tie; a coterie; set. **10.** A territorial division or district; specif. [*G. Kreis*], in Germany, a division for local government, analogous to the English county. **11.** Circuit of action or influence; realm; sphere.**

— *v. t. & i.*; — *CLD* (-k'ld); — *CLING* (-k'lɪŋ). **1.** To encompass by or as by a circle; surround. **2.** To revolve around.

**ci'r'cler** (sɪr'klɛr), *n.* One who, or that which, circles.

**ci'r'clet** (-klɛt; 24), *n.* A little circle; esp., an ornament such as a ring or a bracelet.

**ci'r'cuit** (-kɪt), *n.* [*F., fr. L. circuitus; circum* around + *ire* to go.]. **1.** The circumference of any space; compass. **2.** The space within a circle, or within limits. **3.** Act of moving or revolving round, as in a circle or orbit. **4.** A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the pursuit of one's calling, as of a judge or a preacher. **5.** A route over, or district through, which one periodically journeys, as the district in which a judge or itinerant Metho-

dist preacher works. **6.** In electricity, the complete path, or, by extension, any part of the path, of an electric current, including, usually, the generating device.

— *v. t. & i.* To go or go around in a circuit.

**ci'r'cuit binding.** A book binding having flexible projections, circuit edges, that close in the edges of the book.

**ci'r'cu'i-tous** (sɛr-kú-'tɪtʊs), *a.* Going round in a circuit; roundabout. — **ci'r'cu'i-tous-ly, adv.** — **tous-ness, n.**

**ci'r'cu'i-ty** (-tɪ), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tɪz). A going round in a circle or circuit; circuitousness; roundabout proceeding.

**ci'r'cu-lar** (sɪr'kú-lár), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a circle; in the form of, bounded by, or moving in, a circle; round. **2.** Moving or happening in a cycle of repetition. **3.** Circuitous; roundabout; indirect. **4.** Addressed to, affecting, or pertaining to, a circle, or number of persons. **5.** Continuing indefinitely by mere repetition; as, respiration is a circular process.

**circular numbers, Arith.**, those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the numbers themselves; thus  $5^4 = 625$ ,  $6^3 = 216$ ,  $11^2 = 121$ . — **c. sailing, a.** = **SPHERICAL SAILING.** **b** Great circle sailing. — **c. saw,** a thin steel disk with teeth on its periphery, used by revolving it at high speed; also, the machine comprising such a saw as its chief essential. Called also *buzz saw*.

— *n.* **1.** A circular letter, note, or paper, usually printed and distributed to various persons. **2.** A long sleeveless cloak, not shaped to the figure.

**ci'r'cu-lar-i-ty** (-lár-'i-tɪ), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tɪz). Quality or state of being circular.

**ci'r'cu-lar-ize** (sɪr'kú-lár-'ɪz), *v. t.* **1.** To make circular. **2.** To send circulars to. — **ci'r'cu-lar-i-za'tion** (-i-zá-'shən; -i-zá'-), *n.* — **ci'r'cu-lar-iz'er** (-iz'ɛr), *n.*

**ci'r'cu-lar-ly, adv.** In a circular manner.

**ci'r'cu-late** (-lát), *v. i. & t.*; — **-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ɛd); — **-LAT'ING.** **1.** To move or revolve in a circle or circle, as the blood. **2.** To pass or cause to pass about from place to place, person to person, etc., as money; diffuse; disseminate.

**ci'r'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of circulating. **2.** The movement of the blood in the vessels of the body or of the cytoplasm in plant cells. **3.** Act of passing from place to place or from person to person, or the extent to which this takes place; dissemination or distribution, or the measure of it, as of a book, or a periodical. **4.** Currency; circulating coin, notes, bills, etc.

**ci'r'cu-la-tive** (sɪr'kú-lā-tív), *a.* Promoting or showing circulation; circulating.

**ci'r'cu-la'tor** (sɪr'kú-lā-tɔr), *n.* One who, or that which, circulates.

**ci'r'cu-la-to-ry** (-lá-tɔ-rɪ), *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation, as of the blood, air, etc.

**ci'r'cum-** (sɪr'kúm-). A prefix from Latin *circum*, meaning around, about, or round about.

**ci'r'cum-am'bi-ent** (-ám-'bi-ɛnt), *a.* Surrounding; inclosing; encompassing. — **ci'r'cum-am'bi-en-cy** (-ɛn-sɪ), *n.*

**ci'r'cum-am'bu-late** (-bú-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*L. circumambulator*, *p. p.* of *circumambulare* to walk around; *circum + ambulare* to walk.]. To walk around or about. — **ci'r'cum-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **-am'bu-la'tor, n.**

**ci'r'cum-bend'i-bus** (-bɛn-'dɪ-bʊs), *n.* A roundabout or indirect way or process; a circumlocution. *Jocular.*

**ci'r'cum-cise** (sɪr'kúm-'sɪz), *v. t.*; — **-CISED** (-sɪzd); — **-CIS'ING.** [*L. circumcisus*, *p. p.* of *circumcidere; circum + caedere* to cut.]. To cut off the prepuce of. **2. Script.** To purify spiritually. — **ci'r'cum-cis'er** (-sɪz'ɛr), *n.*

**ci'r'cum-ci'sion** (-sɪz'ʊn), *n.* Act of circumcising (sense 1), — a religious rite of the Jews, Moslems, etc.

**ci'r'cum-fer-ence** (sɛr-kúm-'fɛr-ɛns), *n.* [*L. circumferentia; circum + ferre* to bear.]. The perimeter of a circle; hence, in general, periphery, circuit, or bound. **2.** Something circular. **Obs.**

**ci'r'cum-fer-en'tial** (-ɛn'shəl), *a.* Pertaining to the circumference; encompassing; encircling.

**ci'r'cum-flex** (sɪr'kúm-'fleks), *n.* [*L. circumflexus* a bending around, deriv. of *circum + flectere* to bend.]. *Gram.* A mark ( $\overset{\circ}{\underset{\circ}{\text{A}}}$ , later  $\text{\textcircled{A}}$ ) orig. used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a compound (rising-falling) tone, and thence in other languages to mark length, contraction, etc.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To flex, or bend, round. **2.** To mark or pronounce with a circumflex.

— **a. 1. Gram.** Designating, or relating to, the circumflex. **2.** Bent or bending round.

**ci'r'cum-flex'ion** (-fleks'shūn), *n.* Act of bending round; also, a winding about; a circuit.

**ci'r'cum-flu-ent** (sɛr-kúm-'flú-ɛnt; 86), *a.* [*Deriv. of L. circum + fluere* to flow.]. Flowing round.

**ci'r'cum-flu-ous** (-úš), *a.* [*L. circumfluus*]. **1.** Circumfluent. **2.** Flowed round; surrounded, as by water.

**ci'r'cum-fo-ra-ne-ous** (sɪr'kúm-'fɔ-rā-nɛ-'úš), *a.* [*L. circumforanus* found in markets; *circum + forum* market.]. Going from market to market; hence: vagrant; quack.

**ci'r'cum-fuse** (-fúž), *v. t.*; — **-FUSED'** (-fúzd'); — **-RUS'ING** (-fúz'ɪŋ). [*L. circumfusus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *circum +*

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcúš, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; síng, ínk; then, thín; náture, verdúre (87);



*funderere* to pour.] To spread or diffuse round. — **circum-**fu'sion (-fū'zhshn), *n.*

**circum-gy-ra'tion** (-jī-rā'shshn), *n.* A turning round; revolution. — **circum-gy-ra-to-ry** (-jī-rā-tō-rī), *a.*

**circum-ja'cent** (-jā'sēnt), *a.* [*L. circumjacens*, *p. pr.*, deriv. of *circum* + *jacere* to lie.] Lying round; surrounding. — **circum-ja'cence** (-sēns), **ja'cent-ry** (-sēn-sī), *n.*

**circum-lo-cu'tion** (-lō-kū'shshn), *n.* [*L. circumlocutio*, deriv. of *circum* + *loqui* to speak.] Use of many or several words to express what might be expressed by few or only one; roundabout language. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

**circum-loc'u-to-ry** (-lōk'ū-tō-rī), *a.* Characterized by circumlocution; periphrastic; roundabout.

**circum-nav'i-ga-ble** (-nāv'ī-gā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed round.

**circum-nav'i-gate** (-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. circumnavigatus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *circum* + *navigare* to navigate.] To sail round. — **nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shshn), *n.* — **nav'i-ga'tor**, *n.*

**circum-nu'tate** (-nū'tāt), *v. i.*; — **TAT-ED** (-tāt-ēd); — **TAT-ING** (-tāt-īng). To exhibit or pass through circummutation.

**circum-nu-ta'tion** (-nū-tā'shshn), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The tendency exhibited by the growing portions of a plant to describe irregular curves or ellipses.

**circum-po'lar** (-pō'lār), *a.* Surrounding a pole.

**circum-ro-ta'tion** (-rō-tā'shshn), *n.* Act of turning or going round, as of a wheel; circumvolution; rotation.

**circum-ro-ta-to-ry** (-rō'tā-tō-rī), *a.* Turning round.

**circum-scis'sile** (-sīs'īl), *a.* *Bot.* Dehiscing, as a capsule, by a transverse fissure around the circumference.

**circum-scribe** (-skrib'), *v. t.*; — **SCRIBED** (-skrib'd); — **SCRIB-ING** (-skrib'īng). [*L. circumscribere*, *scriptum*; *circum* + *scribere* to write, draw.] 1. To draw a line round; bound; hence, to limit, esp. narrowly. 2. *Geom.* To draw, or be drawn, round so as to touch at as many points as possible. — **Syn.** Restrict, confine, abridge, restrain; environ, encircle, inclose, encompass. — **scrib'er** (-skrib'ēr), *n.*

**circum-script** (sūr'kūm-skript), *a.* [*L. circumscriptus*.] Limited; circumscribed.

**circum-scrip'tion** (-skrip'shshn), *n.* 1. Act of circumscribing; state of being circumscribed; limitation; restraint. 2. Outline or periphery of a body. 3. A circumscribing thing. 4. A circumscribed space or place; district. 5. Definition or limitation of meaning. *Archaic.*

**circum-scrip'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Of or pert. to circumscription.

**circum-so'lar** (-sō'lār), *a.* *Astron.* Situated near, surrounding, or revolving about, the sun.

**circum-spect** (sūr'kūm-spēkt), *a.* [*L. circumspectus*, *p. p.* of *circumspicere* to observe; *circum* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] Watchful on every side; cautious; prudent. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL. — **spect-ly**, *adv.* — **spect-ness**, *n.*

**circum-spec'tion** (-spēkt'shshn), *n.* Circumspection or behavior; caution; prudence; watchfulness; wariness.

**circum-spe'ctive** (-spēkt'īv), *a.* Cautious; watchful.

**circum-stance** (sūr'kūm-stāns), *n.* [*L. circumstantia*, *fr. circumstantis*, *p. pr.*, deriv. of *circum* + *stare* to stand.] 1. A condition, fact, or event accompanying or determining the occurrence of another fact or event; *specif.*: a An essential condition of the fact or event; a primary qualification. b An accessory condition; a nonessential or casual detail. 2. In *pl.* Conditions in regard to worldly estate or means; as, in easy *circumstances*. 3. The sum of the essential conditions or attendant facts of a matter or subject; environment; significant state of affairs; — used in *sing.* only; as, "All are the sons of *circumstance*." 4. Hence, *specif.*: a The formality of any event; the carrying out of code, ceremonial, or convention. b Significance; importance; as, a matter of *circumstance*. 5. An event, detail, or incident; as, *circumstances* in his career. 6. Copious or circumstantial detail; circumstantiality; — used in *sing.* only; as, he spoke with *circumstance* of his difficulties. — **Syn.** Occurrence, situation, position, item. See EVENT.

**v. t.**; — **STANCED** (-stānst); — **STANC'ING** (-stān'sīng). To provide with circumstances; esp., to garnish with detail.

**circum-stanced** (-stānst), *p. a.* Placed in a particular position or in certain circumstances; situated.

**circum-stan'tial** (-stān'shshl), *a.* 1. Consisting in, pert. to, or dependent on, circumstances; as, *circumstantial* evidence. 2. Incidental; having relation, but not essential. 3. Abounding with circumstances; particular. 4. Of or pert. to circumstances, or conditions of material welfare. **Syn.** Detailed, precise, exact, minute, particular. — *Circumstantial*, particular, minute. *Circumstantial* implies fullness of, particular more specific and precise attention to, details in a description or narration; minute, the omission of nothing, however trivial or unimportant.

**circumstantial evidence**, evidence that tends to prove a fact in issue by proving other events or circumstances which, in common experience, are usually or always attended by the fact in issue.

**circum-stan'tial-ty** (-shī-āl'ī-tī), *n.* State, characteristic, or quality of being circumstantial; particularity or minuteness of detail; also, a circumstantial matter; detail.

**circum-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.* In a circumstantial manner. **circum-stan'ti-ate** (-shī-āt), *v. t.* To support by circumstances; exhibit with or in detail.

**circum-val'late** (-vāl'āt), *v. t.*; — **LAT-ED** (-āt-ēd); — **LAT-ING**. [*L. circumvallatus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *circum* + *vallare* to wall, *vallum* rampart.] To surround with or as with a rampart, wall, or line of trenches. — *a.* Surrounded with or as with a wall, etc.; — often in *circumvallate papillæ* (of the tongue). — **circum-val-la'tion** (-vāl-lā'shshn), *n.*

**circum-ven't** (-vēnt'), *v. t.* [*L. circumventus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *circum* + *venire* to come.] 1. To surround or encompass, as by craft or stratagem; lay traps for, as in speech. 2. To gain advantage over by stratagem; delude. 3. To go round; circuit. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — **circum-ven'ter**, **circum-ven'tor**, *n.*

**circum-ven'tion** (-vēn'shshn), *n.* Act of circumventing.

**circum-ven'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Tending to circumvent.

**circum-vo-lant** (sēr'kūm-vō-lānt), *a.* [*L. circumvolans*, *p. pr.*] Flying around.

**circum-vo-lu'tion** (sūr'kūm-vō-lū'shshn), *n.* 1. A rolling or wrapping round. 2. *a.* A fold of something rolled or bent. b A roundabout procedure; esp., circumlocution.

**circum-volve** (-vōlv'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. circumvolvere*, *-volutum*; *circum* + *volvere* to roll.] To revolve.

**circ'cus** (sūr'kūs), *n.* [*L. circus* circuit, ring, circus (in sense 1).] 1. *Roman Antiq.* A level oblong space with tiers of seats on three sides, and divided lengthwise by a barrier, around which was a course for chariot races, games, and public shows. 2. An inclosure for exhibition of feats by horsemen, acrobats, etc. Hence, the company of performers, or the performance. 3. A circle or ring. *Rare.*

**cirri** hunting (sūr'l), *a.* A handsomely marked European bunting (*Emberiza cirrus*).

**cirrus** (sūr'k), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A cirrus. *Archaic.* 2. A circle or circular space or arrangement of objects. 3. *Geol.* A deep, steep-walled, amphitheatric recess in a mountain.

**cir'rate** (sūr'āt), *a.* [*L. cirratus* having ringlets, *fr. cirrus* a curl.] *Zool.* Bearing cirri.

**cir'rhī-**, **cir'rho-**. For various words beginning *cirrhi-* or *cirrho-*, see the preferable forms in *CIRRI* and *CIRRO-*.

**cir'rho'sis** (sī-rō'sīs), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr. Gr. κρῆσις* orange-colored.] *Med.* A change consisting in induration and contraction due to excessive formation of connective tissue, as of the liver. — **cir'rho'ic** (-rōt'ik), *a.*

**cir'ti** (sūr'tī), *n., pl.* of CIRRUS.

**cir'ti-ped** (sūr'tī-pēd), *n.* [*L. cirrus* curl + *pes, pedis*, foot.] One of an order (*Cirripedia*) of degraded marine crustaceans including the barnacles and certain allies.

**cir'ro-cu'mu-lus** (sūr'ō-kū'mū-lūs), *n.* [*Cirrus* + *cumulus*.] *Meteor.* A cloud form of small, white, rounded masses at a high elevation, usually in lines and regular groupings forming the so-called mackerel sky.

**cir'rose** (sūr'ōs; sī-rōs'), *a.* [*See CIRRUS*.] 1. Bearing a cirrus or cirri. 2. Like cirri or tufted or curly hair.

**cir'ro-strā'tive** (sūr'ō-strā'tīv), *a.* Tending to cirrostratus formation.

**cir'ro-strā'tus** (sūr'ō-strā'tūs), *n.* [*Cirrus* + *stratus*.] *Meteor.* A fairly uniform layer of high stratus haze, darker than cirrus. It often consists of ice crystals.

**cir'rous** (sūr'ūs), *a.* Cirrose.

**cir'rus** (sūr'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRRI (-ī). [*L.* lock, curl.] 1. *a* A tendril of a plant. *b* Any of various flexible appendages of animals. 2. *Meteor.* A white, filmy variety of cloud.

**cir'soid** (sūr'sōid), *a.* [*Gr. κίρσος* a dilated vein + *-oid*.] *Med.* Varicose.

**cis-** (sīs-). [*L. cis* on this side.] A prefix denoting on this side, as in *cisalpine*, *cisatlantic*, etc.

**cis-al'pine** (-āl'pīn; -pīn), *a.* [*L. Cisalpinus*; *cis* + *Alpinus* Alpine.] On the hither (Roman) side of the Alps; — opposed to *transalpine*.

**cis/at-lan'tic** (sīs'āt-lān'tīk), *a.* On this side (the side of the writer or speaker) of the Atlantic Ocean.

**cis'co** (sīs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). The lake herring (*Argyrosomus arctidī*); also, any of various other whitefishes of the same genus, as

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Cisco (*Argyrosomus arctidī*). (½)

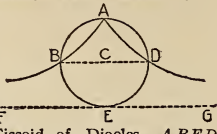
the mooneye cisco (*A. hoyi*) of Lake Michigan, the bloater (*A. prognathus*), etc.

**cis-mon'tane** (sīs-mōn'tān), *a.* [*cis* + *L. mons* mountain.] On this side (the side of the writer or speaker) of the mountains, esp. of the Alps; — opp. to *ultramontane*.

**cis/pa-dane'** (sīs'pā-dān'), *a.* [*cis* + *L. Padanus* pert. to the *Padus* or *Po*.] On the hither (usually the Roman) side of the river *Po*.



**cis'soid** (sîs'oid), *n.* [Gr. *κισσοειδής* like ivy; *κισσός* ivy + *εἶδος* form.] *Geom.* A curve invented by Diocles (? 180 B. C.) for the purpose of solving the celebrated Delian problem of the ancient geometry, viz., to duplicate a cube, or to construct two geometrical means between two given line segments.



**cist** (sîst), *n.* [L. *cista* box, chest, Gr. *κίστη*.] *Class. Archæol.* A box or chest, esp. for sacred utensils.

**cist** (sîst; W. kîst), *n.* [W., a chest, L. *cista*.] *Archæol.* A *se-cis-ta-ceous* (sîs-tā'shūs), *a.* [Gr. *κισσός*, *κισσός*, rockrose.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to a family (*Cistaceæ*) of shrubs or somewhat woody herbs, the rockrose family, having regular, often showy, flowers.

**Cis-ter'cian** (sîs-tûr'shân), *n.* *Eccl.* A monk of a branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Cîteaux (LL. *Cistercium*), in France. — **Cis-ter'cian**, *a.*

**cis'tern** (sîs'tern), *n.* [OF., *cisterne* fr. L., fr. *cista* box.] 1. An artificial reservoir or a tank for water or other liquids. 2. A sac or cavity containing fluid in an organism.

**cist'vaen** (kîst'vân), *n.* [W. *cistvaen*.] *Archæol.* A chest or box-shaped tomb in a barrow, esp. one designed for urns containing the ashes of the cremated dead.

**cit** (sît), *n.* Short for *citizen*; — usually contemptuous.

**cit'a-del** (sît'a-dêl), *n.* [From F., fr. It. *citadella*, dim. of *città* city, L. *civitas*.] 1. A fortress in or near a fortified city. 2. In general, a strong fortress.

**ci-ta'tion** (sî-tā'shûn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *citare* to cite.] 1. An official summons to appear, as before a court; any summons. 2. Act of citing a passage, as from a book; also, the passage; quotation. 3. Enumeration; mention.

**ci-ta-to-ry** (sît'tā-tō-ry), *a.* Citing, or summoning.

**cite** (sît), *v. t.*; **cit'ed** (sît'êd); **cit'ing**. [F. *citer*, L. *citare*, intens. of *cire*, *cirere*, put in motion, excite.] 1. To summon before a court. 2. To summon or call, in general; arouse to action. 3. To quote, as from a book. 4. To bring forward, or refer to, by way of example, proof, etc.

**Syn.** Adduce, repeat, quote, extract. — **Cite**, *quote*. To quote is to reproduce exactly the words of another; as, he *quoted* from memory many passages from Shakespeare. To *cite* is to adduce an author or a passage as evidence or as authority; as, he *cited* a case to support his contention.

**cith'a-ra** (sîth'a-rā), *n.* [L. *cithara*, Gr. *κithára*.] *Music.* An ancient instrument of the lyre class.

**cith'er** (sîth'êr), *n.* [See CITHARA.] *Music.* The cithara; loosely, a modification of it, as the cittern, zither, etc.

**cith'ern** (sîth'ern), *n.* Var. of CITTERN.

**cit'ied** (sît'îd), *a.* Like a city; made into a city; containing, or occupied by, a city or cities.

**cit'i-fied** (sît'î-fîd), *a.* Aping or having city manners.

**cit'i-zen** (sît'î-zên), *n.* [OF. *citeain*, fr. *citê* city.] 1. An inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one who enjoys its privileges. 2. A civilian, as opposed to a soldier, policeman, etc. 3. A member of a state; one who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to protection from it; — opposed to *alien*. 4. Loosely, an inhabitant of a country; denizen; occupant. — **Syn.** See INHABITANT.

**cit'i-zen-ry** (-rî), *n.* Citizens collectively.

**cit'i-zen-ship**, *n.* State of being a citizen.

**cit'ole** (sît'ol); *now often* sî-tôl', *after the French*, *n.* [OF. *citole*, fr. L. *cithara*.] *Music.* A kind of small (obsolete) dulcimer. — **cit'ol-er** (sît'ô-lêr), *n.*

**cit'ra-** (sît'rā-). A prefix from Latin *citra*, denoting on this side, on the hither or nearer side; *cis-*; — opp. to *ultra-* or *trans-*; as, *citramontane*.

**cit'ral** (sît'rāl), *n.* [*citron* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A liquid aldehyde, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>·CHO, in oil of lemon, oil of orange, bay leaves, etc., and also formed by oxidation of geraniol. It is used in perfumery.

**cit'range** (sît'rân), *n.* [*Citrus* + *orange*.] A citrus fruit produced by a cross between the sweet orange and the trifoliolate orange (*Citrus trifoliolata*).

**cit'rate** (sît'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of citric acid.

**cit're-ous** (sît'rê-ûs), *a.* Lemon-colored; citrine.

**cit'ric** (-rîk), *a.* [See CITRON.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a tribasic acid, CaH<sub>4</sub>·OH·(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>3</sub>, extracted from lemons, currants, etc.

**cit'rine** (-rîn), *a.* Like a citron or lemon; specif., yellow. — *n.* A yellow variety of quartz used as a gem.

**cit'ron** (-rûn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κίτρον* citron.] 1. The fruit of a tree related to the lemon and the orange, originally of tropical Asia; also, the tree itself (*Citrus medica genuina*); also, the thick rind of the fruit as used in preserves and confections. 2. A citron melon.

**cit'ron-el'ia** (sît'rûn-êl'â), *n.*, or **citronella grass**. [See CITRON.] A fragrant grass (*Andropogon nardus*) of southern Asia, which yields citronella oil, used in perfumery.

**citron melon.** A kind of watermelon used like the true citron in preserves, etc.

**cit'ron-wood** (sît'rûn-wôod), *n.* 1. The wood of the citron tree. 2. The wood of the sandarac tree.

**cit'rous** (-rûs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Citrus*) of rutaceous trees including the orange, citron, lemon, lime, etc.

**cit'tern** (-êrn), *n.* [L. *cithara*, Gr. *κithára*.] *Music.* An obsolete lute-like instrument played with a quill.

**cit'y** (sît'î), *n.*; *pl.* **CITIES** (-iz). [F. *citê*, fr. L. *civitas* citizenship, state, city, *civis* citizen.] 1. A town; esp., loosely, any large or noted town; orig. in British usage, usually, a cathedral town. 2. In the United States, an incorporated municipality, variously governed. 3. The citizens of a city.

4. In Canada, a municipality of the highest class, varying in character in the different provinces. 5. *Antiq.* a central place to which the confederated families living in the vicinity went for common purposes, as worship, protection, etc.

**b** The confederacy of clans resorting to such a center; hence: the political body formed by such a community; a city-state.

**city editor.** 1. On London newspapers, the editor corresponding to the financial editor of newspapers in the United States. 2. The editor in charge of city news, having direct control of the local reporters. *U. S.*

**cit'y-fied** (sît'î-fîd). Var. of CITTIFIED.

**cit'y-state** (sît'î-stâ), *n.* A state in which the sovereignty is vested in the free citizens of an independent city and extends over the territories under its direct control. The typical city-state is that of classical antiquity, as Athens and Rome.

**civ'et** (sîv'êt), *n.* [F. *civette*, deriv. of Ar. *rubad*, *zabâd*.] 1. A thick yellowish substance, of a strong, musky odor, found in a pouch near the sexual organs in civet cats. It is used in perfumery.

2. = CIVET CAT.



Civet Cat (*Viverra zibetha*). (1/3)

**civet cat.** Any of various catlike carnivorous animals related to the mongooses.

**civ'ic** (sîv'îk), *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis* citizen.] Of or pertaining to a citizen, or a city, or citizenship; civil.

**civ'ic-ism** (-îz-îz'm), *n.* 1. Civic organization or system; principles of civil government. 2. Devotion, adherence, or conformity, to civic principles, duties, or rights.

**civ'ics** (-îks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of civil government.

**civ'il** (-îl), *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or made up of, citizens, or next, to the state; as, *civil* magistrate; *civil* war; *civil* life. 2. Characteristic of or befitting a citizen or citizens; esp., courteous; urbane; often, ordinarily polite. 3. Characteristic of or befitting a developed social community; civilized. 4. Pert. to civic life and affairs, in distinction from military, ecclesiastical, etc.

5. *Law.* a Relating to the private rights of individuals. b Considered as to legal rights or status; legal; — disting. from *natural*; as, *civil* death. 6. Used and legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life; — said of divisions of time; as, *civil* year; *civil* day. 7. Of, pert. to, or in accordance with, the Roman civil law or [*cap.*] the modern Civil law (see in phrases, below).

**Syn.** Polished, refined, suave, well-bred; polite, courteous, courtly, urbane, affable, complaisant, gracious; elegant, respectful, descending. — **Civil**, *polite, courteous, courtly, urbane, affable, complaisant, gracious.* Civil commonly suggests the bare fulfillment of the ordinary requirements of social intercourse; as, he was barely *civil* in his answer. *Polite* is more positive than *civil*; it commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, united with polish of manners; as, his manner was unembarrassed, his whole demeanor *polite*. *Courteous* implies more considerate and dignified, *courtly* more high-bred, stately, and formal, observance of due civilities; as, he signified his acceptance with *courteous* brevity; a *courtly* and stately old gentleman. *Urbane* adds the implication of suavity and elegance; *affable*, of ease and often condescension; as, the French are noted for their *urbanity*; he takes pains to appear *affable*. *Complaisant* implies an obliging and (sometimes) yielding disposition; *gracious*, a serene and benignant bearing.

**civil engineer**, one who practices or is versed in *c. engineering*, which deals with the designing, construction, and maintenance of public works, as roads, bridges, tunnels, canals, etc. — **c. law.** a *Roman Law*. The peculiar law of a state, and specif. of Rome; also, the customary law or that adopted by the people. b [*Usually written* Civil law.] The body of private law that has developed from the Roman law in states where the legal system is still substantially Roman. — **c. service**, broadly, the public service other than that of the army and navy; in a more restricted sense, all branches of the public service that are not military, naval, legislative, or judicial.

**âle**, **senâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccount**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **sôfâ**; **êve**, **perment**, **makêr**; **îce**, **îll**; **ôld**, **ôbey**, **ôrb**, **ôdd**, **sôft**, **cônnect**; **ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûm**, **ûp**, **cîrcûs**, **menûi**; **food**, **foôt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **înk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



**ci-vil'ian** (sī-vīl'yān), *n.* 1. *Law.* A teacher, practitioner, student, or the like, of the civil law of Rome or of the Civil law. 2. One whose pursuits are those of civil life.

**ci-vil'i-ty** (ī-vī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Polite education or training; hence, good breeding. 2. Politeness; courtesy, a civil act or expression. — **Syn.** Urbanity, affability, complaisance, courtesy.

**civ'il-i-za'tion** (siv'ī-lī-zā'shŷn), *n.* Act of civilizing, or civilized state; relative advancement in social culture.

**civ'il-ize** (siv'ī-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ing). To reclaim from savagery; educate; refine; humanize.

**civ'il-iz'er** (siv'ī-līz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, civilizes.

**civ'il-ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a civil manner.

**civ'ism** (siv'īz'm), *n.* Principles of citizenship; the virtues and sentiments of a good citizen; — orig. a translation of F. *civisme*, devotion to, or favorable attitude toward, the French Revolution (1789). [CLABBER.]

**clab'ber** (klāb'ēr), *v. i.* To curdle, as milk. Cf. **BONNY-CLACK** (klāk), *v. i.* To talk rapidly and continually; chatter. 2. To cackle; cluck, as a hen. 3. To make a clack. — *v. t.* To utter inconsiderately; blab. — *n.* 1. A sharp, abrupt noise, or succession of noises, made by striking something. 2. Anything causing a clacking noise. 3. Loud, confused noise, as of voices; loud, continual, importunate or foolish talk; chatter; prattle. 4. The tongue. **Contemp'tuous.** 5. A talkative person; gossip.

**clack'dish'** (klāk'dīsh'), *n.* A wooden dish with a movable lid that clacks, formerly carried by beggars.

**clack'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, clacks.

**clack valve.** *Mach.* A valve, esp. one hinged at one edge, which, when raised from its seat, falls with a clack.

**clad** (klād), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOTHE.

**clad'o-phyll** (klād'ō-fīl), *n.* [Gr. κλάδος *a sprout* + -phyll.] A form of phylloclade consisting of a single internode.

**claim** (klām), *v. t.* [OF. *clamer* to cry out (*cl* *clame* he cries out), fr. L. *clamare* to cry out, call.] 1. To seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; demand as due; as, to *claim* a reward. 2. To assert as a fact, right, or relation meriting concession or acknowledgment. See **Syn.** 3. To ask or call for; require; demand; — used of things; as, this subject *claims* our attention. **Syn.** *claim*, *assert*, *maintain*. It is an error to use *claim* in the sense of *assert* or *maintain* when there is no question of right, title, advantage, etc., thus: 'He *asserts*, alleges, or *maintains* (not *claims*) that Plato was Aristotle's teacher.' — *v. i.* To deduce a right or title; to assert a claim. — *n.* 1. A demand of a right; assertion of a right or fact as meriting acknowledgment. 2. A title to a thing in possession of another; also, a title to anything which another should concede to, or confer on, the claimant; as, a *claim* on a house, on one's kindness. 3. Thing claimed; as, a mining *claim*. — **claim'a-ble**, *a.* — **claim'er**, *n.*

**claim'ant** (-ānt), *n.* One who asserts a right or title.

**clair-au'di-ence** (klār-ō'dī-ēns), *n.* [F. *clair* clear + F. & E. *audience* a hearing. See CLEAR.] Act of hearing, or the ability to hear, sounds not normally audible; — claimed as a special faculty in connection with spiritualistic mediumship, or the like. Cf. CLAIRVOYANCE. — **clair-au'di-ent** (-ēnt), *a. & n.*

**clair'-ob-secure'** (klār'ōb-skūr'), *n.* = CHIAROSCURO.

**clair'schach** (klār'shāk), *n.* Also **clair'sho** (-shō). [Gael. & Ir. *clairseach*.] The old Celtic harp with wire strings.

**clair-voy'ance** (klār-voi'āns), *n.* [F.] 1. A power of discerning objects not normally perceptible, of reading thoughts, etc., as that attributed to certain persons (mediums). 2. Clear-sightedness; penetration; sagacity.

**clair-voy'ant** (-ānt), *a.* [F.; *clair* clear + *voyant* seeing.] Having or pert. to clairvoyance. — *n.* A clairvoyant person.

**clam** (klām), *n.* Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. of certain edible species, as the round clam, or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*), and the long, or soft, clam (*Mya arenaria*). — *v. i.* To dig or gather clams.

**clam**, *v. t.*; CLAMMED (klāmd); CLAM'MING. To daub, smear, or clog, as with glutinous matter. **Obs.** or **Scot.** & **Dial.** [Eng. — *n.* Clammy or viscid matter; also, clamminess.

**clam'mant** (klām'ānt), *a.* [L. *clamans*, p. pr. of *clamare* to call.] 1. Clamorous. 2. Demanding notice; crying.

**clam'a-to-ri-al** (klām'ā-tō-rī-āl; 57), *a.* [L. *clamator* a bawler.] **Zool.** Belonging to a large suborder or superfamily (Clamatores) of passerine birds with simple vocal muscles and little power of singing, as the flycatchers and kingbirds.

**clam'bake'** (klām'bāk'), *n.* The baking of clams, esp. on heated stones with a covering of seaweed, often with other food, as corn; hence, a gathering at which clams are so cooked, or a quantity of clams so cooked. **U. S.**

**clam'ber** (klām'bēr), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *clambren*, *clameren*, to heap together, climb.] To climb, as by scrambling. — *n.* Act of clambering. — **clam'ber-er**, *n.*

**clam'mi-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.* Clammy state or quality.

**clam'my** (-ī), *a.*; -MI-ER (-ī-ēr); -MI-EST. Soft and sticky; coldly damp and adhesive.

**clam'or, clam'our** (-ēr), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *clamor*, fr. *clamare* to cry out.] 1. A great outcry or vociferation. 2. A continued violent expression of discontent; popular outcry. 3. Any loud, esp. continued, noise. — *v. i.* To make a clamor. — *v. t.* 1. To disturb with clamor; hence, to address loudly. 2. To utter clamorously.

**clam'or, clam'our**, *v. t.* 1. **Bell Ringing.** To quicken the repetition of the strokes on (bells) just before ceasing to ring them. 2. To put an end to the noise of; stop; silence.

**clam'or-er, clam'our-er**, *n.* One who clamours.

**clam'or-ous** (klām'ēr-ūs), *a.* Full of, or of the nature of, clamor; vociferous; noisy. — **Syn.** See VOCIFEROUS. — **clam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **clam'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

**clamp** (klāmp), *n.* 1. Something rigid that holds or binds things together. 2. Any of various instruments or appliances having parts brought together, as by a screw or screws, for holding or compressing anything. — *v. t.* To fasten with or place in, a clamp.

**clainp**, *n.* A heavy tread, as of a horse's feet; tramp. — *v. i.* To tread heavily; clump.

**clamp'er** (klāmp'ēr), *n.* An instrument of iron, with prongs, attached to a boot or shoe to prevent slipping; a creeper.

**clam/shell'** (klām'shēl'), *n.* The shell of a clam.

**clan** (klān), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring.] 1. A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, as in the Scottish Highlands. 2. A social group all the members of which are of common descent, traced in but one line. 3. A clique, set, society, or party. **Contemp'tuous.**

**clan-des'time** (klān-dēs'tīn), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, fr. *clan* secretly.] Conducted with secrecy; private; underhand. — **Syn.** Hidden; stealthy, sly, surreptitious, furtive. See SECRET. — **clan-des'time-ly**, *adv.* — **-time-ness**, *n.*

**clang** (klāng), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. L. *clangere*.] To give out or cry with, a clang; resound. — *v. t.* To strike together with a clang. — *n.* 1. A loud sound like that made by colliding pieces of metal. 2. **Music.** Quality of tone; timbre.

**clan'gor** (klāng'ēr; klāng'ēr), *n.* [L., fr. *clangere* to resound.] Sharp, harsh, resonant sound, as of a trumpet. — *v. t.* To make a clangor; clang. — **-gor-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

**clank** (klānk), *n.* [Imitative.] A sharp, brief, ringing sound, duller than a *clang*, and deeper and stronger than a *clink*. — *n. t.* To make, or sound or move with, a clank. — *v. t.* To cause to sound with a clank.

**clan'nish** (klān'īsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a clan; disposed to associate only with one's clan or clique; actuated by the traditions, prejudices, habits, etc., of a clan. — **clan'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **clan'nish-ness**, *n.*

**clans'man** (klānz'mān), *n.* One of a clan.

**clap** (klāp), *v. i.*; CLAPPED (klāpt) or CLAPT; CLAP'PING. [AS. *clappan*.] 1. To make a clap, clack, or clatter; come together or to with a clap or bang; as, the door *clapped*. 2. To strike the hands together in applause. 3. **Fig.** to enter upon anything with alacrity and briskness; — used with *to* or *into*. — *v. t.* 1. To strike resoundingly; bring together or to with a clap, as a door. 2. **a** To strike (the hands) together to express applause. **b** To applaud by clapping. 3. To strike or slap with the hand by way of approbation or encouragement; as, to *clap* a person on the back. 4. Hence, to strike with a flat surface in order to smooth or flatten; — sometimes used with *out*. 5. To put, place, apply, set, thrust, etc., vigorously and effectually; as, to *clap* a man into jail; to *clap* a suit on one. 6. To make or contrive hastily; — used with *together* or *up*. **Obs.** or **Colloq.** To *clap eyes* on, to set eyes on; see. **Colloq.**

— *n.* 1. A thing that makes a sharp, explosive noise; a clapper. 2. A loud noise made by or as by the sudden impact of hard surfaces; esp., a peal, as of thunder. 3. The sound made by striking the hands together, or the act of so doing, esp. to express applause; hence, applause. 4. A resounding blow, as with the hand. 5. A sudden happening; esp., a stroke of fortune, usually bad fortune.

**clap/board** (klāp'bōrd; *colloq.* klāb'ōrd, -ērd), *n.* 1. Orig., a narrow size of board. **Eng.** 2. A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, for weatherboarding frame buildings. **U. S.** — *v. t.* To cover with clapboards. **U. S.**

**clap'per** (-ēr), *n.* 1. That which claps or makes a noise; specif.: **a** The tongue of a bell. **b** The human tongue, esp. of a loquacious person. **Colloq.** **c** One of a pair of flat sticks, bones, etc., held between the fingers and clapped, as by a negro minstrel; — often called *bones*. 2. One who claps, or applauds.

**clap'per-claw'** (klāp'ēr-klō'; *dial.* also klāp'ēr-klō', -klā'), *v. t.* **Archaic** or **Dial.** 1. To claw with the hand and nails; thrash. 2. To abuse with the tongue; revile.

**clap'trap'** (klāp'trāp'), *n.* A trick, device, or expression designed to gain applause; also, language or show for this purpose.

**claque** (klāk), *n.* [F.] A body of paid applauders at a theatrical performance; any body of truckling applauders.

K = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**clau'quer** (klāk'ēr), or **clau'queur'** (klā'kūr'), *n.* [F. *claqueur*.] One of a claque.  
**clar'ence** (klār'ēns), *n.* [From *Clarence*, an English duke-dom.] A closed four-wheeled carriage, seating four.  
**Clar'en-ceux, Clar'en-cieux** (klār'ēn-sū), *n.* [AF.] Short for *Clarenceux King-of-Arms*. See KING-OF-ARMS.  
**clar'en-don** (klār'ēn-dūn), *n.* A style of type. See TYPE.  
**clare'-ob-scure'** (klār'ōb-skūr'), *n.* [L. *clarus* clear + *ob-scuro* obscure.] = CHLAROUCURO.  
**clar'et** (klār'ēt), *n.* [From F., fr. *clair* clear, L. *clarus*.] 1. Any red Bordeaux wine; also, any of various other red wines. 2. The color of claret; a purplish red.  
**claret cup.** See CUP, *n.*, 8.  
**clar'i-hel'la** (klār'i-hēl'ā), *n.* [NL.; L. *clarus* clear + *bellus* fine.] *Music.* A soft, sweet stop, or set of open wood pipes, in an organ.  
**clar'i-fi-ca'tion** (klār'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* A clarifying.  
**clar'i-fy** (klār'i-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd) -FY'ING. [From F., fr. L., fr. *clarus* clear + *facere* to make.] To make or become pure and clear; clear. — **clar'i-fier** (-fī'ēr), *n.*  
**clar'i-net'** (-nēt'), *n.* [F. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarine* a kind of bell, fr. L. *clarus* clear.] *Music.* A wind instrument consisting of a bell-mouthed tube with a single reed; — sometimes called *clarinet*. — **clar'i-net'ist**, -net'tist, *n.*  
**clar'i-on** (-ān), *n.* [OF, fr. LL. *clarion*, *claro*, fr. L. *clarus* clear.] 1. A kind of trumpet with clear, shrill tones. — *Now Poetic.* 2. The sound of or as of a clarion. *Poetic.* — *v. i.* To give out a clarion sound; blow the clarion. — *v. t.* To proclaim with or as if with a clarion.  
**clar'i-o-net'** (klār'i-ō-nēt'), *n.* See CLARINET.  
**clar'i-ty** (klār'i-tī), *n.* [L. *claritas*, fr. *clarus* clear.] 1. Brillancy; splendor. *Obs.* 2. Clearness.  
**clar'o** (klār'ō), *a.* [Sp.] Light-colored and, generally, mild; — said of cigars. *Cant.*  
**clar'y** (klār'y), *n.* Any of various salvias, as a species (*Salvia sclarea*) of southern Europe cultivated as a pot herb, esp. in England, a species (*S. horminum*) cultivated chiefly for its ornamental flower leaves, etc.  
**clash** (klāsh), *v. i.* [imitative.] 1. To make a clash. 2. To collide. — *v. t.* 1. To produce, as a sound, by a collision. 2. To strike with a clash. — *n.* 1. A loud noise resulting from collision; a collision. 2. Opposition; conflict.  
**clasp** (klāsp), *v. t.*; CLASPED (klāspəd) OR CLASPT; CLASP'ING. [M.E. *claspēn*, *clapsēn*.] 1. To fasten together with or as with a clasp. 2. To cling or entwine about; loosely, to surround; inwrap; specif., to embrace. 3. To seize with or in the hand. — *n.* 1. Any of various forms of catch or hook. 2. An embrace; a grasp. — **clasp'er** (klāsp'ēr), *n.*  
**clasp knife.** A large knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle.  
**class** (klās), *n.* [F. *classe*, fr. L. *classis* class, collection, fleet.] 1. A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics or as having the same status; as, the educated *class*; the lower *classes*. 2. Specif., the system of dividing society thus; caste; social rank, esp. high rank; as, the feeling of *class*; hence, the *classes*, the upper classes. 3. a. A body of students grouped together as pursuing equivalent studies; a form. b. An assemblage of students, as for recitation. c. In the United States, a body of students graduating from an institution in the same year; as, the *class* of 1910. 4. A group of persons, things, qualities, etc., having common characteristics; set; kind. 5. *Bot. & Zool.* A comprehensive group of animals or plants, forming a category ranking above an order and below a phylum. 6. A division, grouping, or distinction based on grade or quality; as, goods of the second *class*; to travel first *class*. — *v. t.* 1. To classify. 2. To refer to a class or its class. — *v. i.* To be classified or classed.  
**class day.** In American colleges and universities, a day of the commencement season on which the senior class celebrates the completion of its course by the reading of the class histories and poem, delivery of the class oration, etc.  
**class'er** (klās'ēr), *n.* One who classes or assort.  
**class'ic** (klās'īk), *n.* 1. A work, esp. in literature or art, of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author; — used esp., usually in *pl.*, of ancient Greek and Latin works or authors. 2. One who follows classical rules or models. 3. One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome, or a student of classical literature.  
**class'ic** (klās'īk) *a.* [L. *classicus* relating to the classes] **clas'si-cal** (-kāl) of the Roman people, and esp. to the first class; hence, of the first rank.] 1. Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; standard. 2. Of or pert. to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc. 3. Versed in, or devoted to, the classics. 4. Characteristic of, pert. to, or characterized by, classicism. 5. Noted because of literary or historical associations; as, *classic* Oxford. 6. *Ecol.* Of or pert. to a classis, esp. in the Reformed Church, or the system of polity of which it is a part. — **clas'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**clas'si-cal-ism** (klās'ī-kāl-īz'm), *n.* Adherence to, or practice of, classical scholarship, style of writing, art, etc.  
**clas'si-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'ī-tī), *n.* 1. Quality of being classical, as in literary or artistic style. 2. Classical scholarship.  
**3.** A piece or instance of classical work or style; a classical feature.  
**clas'si-cism** (-ī-sīz'm), *n.* 1. Conformity to, or adoption of, classical style. 2. A classical idiom or expression. 3. The principles and characteristics of Greek and Roman literature and art, considered as embodying formal elegance, simplicity, dignity, and correctness of style, and just and lucid conception and order; hence, an established and elaborated form or style marked by clearness, finish, and repose.  
**clas'si-cist** (-sīst), *n.* 1. An advocate or follower of classicism. 2. One learned in the classics.  
**clas'si-cize** (-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ing). To make classic; follow or affect classic style or form.  
**clas'si-fi-a-ble** (-fī'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be classified.  
**clas'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of classifying. 2. Result of classifying; systematic arrangement in classes.  
**clas'si-fi-ca'to-ry** (klās'ī-fī-kā'tō-rī; klā-sī'fī-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to or involving classification; tending or designed to classify; taxonomic.  
**clas'si-fier** (-fī'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, classifies.  
**clas'si-fy** (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd) -FY'ING. [L. *classis* class + *E. -fy*.] To distribute into classes; arrange in classes.  
**clas'sis** (klās'īs), *n.*; CLASSES (-ēz). [L. See CLASS, *n.*] *Ecol.* A judiciary in certain churches, as the Dutch and other Reformed churches, intermediate between the consistory and the synod; formerly, in England, a judiciary consisting of the elders or pastors of the parishes or churches of a district; also, the jurisdiction of a classis.  
**class'mate'** (klās'māt'), *n.* One belonging to the same class with another, as at school or college.  
**clas'tic** (klās'tīk), *a.* [Gr. *κλαστός* broken, fr. *κλάω* to break.] 1. Capable of being taken apart, as to show internal structure; — applied to anatomical models. 2. *Geol.* Fragmental; made up of fragments or discrete particles; as, sandstone and conglomerate are *clastic* rocks.  
**clat'ter** (klāt'tēr), *v. i.* [AS. *clattrung* a rattle.] 1. To make, or to move with, a clatter; rattle. 2. To chatter; prattle. — *v. t.* To cause to clatter or rattle. — *n.* 1. A rattling noise, esp. of hard bodies colliding. 2. Commotion; disturbance. 3. Rapid, noisy, or idle talk; chatter.  
**clat'ter-er**, *n.* One who clatters.  
**Clau'di-an** (klā'dī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to any of several celebrated Romans bearing the name Claudius, or the gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian) to which they belonged; esp., of, pert. to, or connected with, the emperors who belonged to the patrician gens, viz., Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius (esp.), and Nero, or their time (A. D. 14-68); as, *Claudian* literature.  
**Clau'di-us** (klā'dī-ūs), *n.* [L.] See VIRGINIA, HAMLET.  
**clau'se** (klōz), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *clausa*, equiv. to L. *clausula* clause, prop. close of a rhetorical period, close, fr. *claudere* to shut, end.] 1. A separate portion of a discourse or writing; a distinct article in a formal document. 2. In grammar, a simple sentence constituting a member of a complex or compound sentence. Clauses are *principal*, when they contain the main verb of the sentence; *subordinate*, when they have merely the value of a single part of speech, or when they serve merely to limit the principal clause.  
**claus'tral** (klōs'trāl), *a.* [See CLOISTER.] Cloistral.  
**clav'ate** (klāv'āt), *a.* [L. *clava* club.] Club-shaped.  
**clav'e-cin** (klāv'ē-sin), *n.* [F.] The harpsichord.  
**clav'e-cin-ist**, *n.* A player on the clavichord.  
**clav'i-chord** (klāv'i-kōrd), *n.* [L. *clavic* key + *chorda* string.] *Music.* An instrument with a keyboard and set of strings, now superseded by the pianoforte.  
**clav'i-cle** (-k'l), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis* key.] *Anat.* A bone of the shoulder girdle, joined to the breastbone and the shoulder blade, and called in man *collar bone*. — **clav'i-cu-lar** (klāv'īk'ū-lār), *a.*  
**clav'i-er** (klāv'ī-ēr; klāv-ēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] 1. The keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium. 2. (*pron. klāv-ēr*) [G. *klavier*.] A keyboard stringed instrument, as the pianoforte.  
**clav'i-form** (klāv'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *clava* club + *-form*.] Club-shaped; clavate.  
**claw** (klō), *n.* [AS. *clawu*, *clā*, *clēa*, *clēo*.] 1. A sharp nail on the finger or toe of an animal, esp. when slender and curved. 2. Any of various similar sharp curved processes, esp. if at the end of a limb, as those on the legs of insects, etc.; sometimes, loosely, the limb, if it ends in such a process. 3. One of the pincerlike organs terminating certain limbs of some crustaceans (as the lobster), scorpions, etc. 4. Anything like, or suggestive of, an animal's claw, as the forked end of a hammer. — *v. t. & i.* To tear, scratch, seize, dig, scrape, or the like, with or as with claws or nails.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**clay** (klā), *n.* [AS. *clæg*.] 1. A widely distributed earth used in making pottery, brick, etc. It is pure kaolin or, more often, a mixture of this with other material, chiefly finely eroded quartz, feldspar, and mica. 2. Loosely, earth; mud. 3. *Poetry & Script.* Earth in general, as representing the constituents of the human body; hence, the human body.

— *v. t.* To treat daub, cover, etc., with clay. **clay'ey** (-ī), *a.* **clay'more'** (-mōr), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh sword* + *mōr* large.] A large two-edged sword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders; erroneously, their basket-hilted broadsword.

**clay pigeon.** A saucer of baked clay or other material to be thrown with a scaling motion from the trap, for a target in trap shooting.

**clay-to'ni-a** (klā-tō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., after Dr. John Clayton, American botanist.] Any of a genus (*Claytonia*) of succulent portulacaceous herbs, having racemose or cymose flowers, as the spring beauty (*C. virginica*).

**-cle, -cule.** [F., or L. *-culus, -cula, -culum*.] A noun suffix forming diminutives; as in *molecule, corpuscle*, etc. **clead'ing** (klēd'ing), *n.* 1. Clothing. *Scot.* 2. A lining or covering, of wood, felt, etc., as for an engine cylinder, a shaft, etc.

**clean** (klēn), *a.* [AS. *clāne*.] 1. Free from what defiles; un tarnished; unadulterated; unsoiled. 2. *Specif.*: a Of a ship, having the bottom not fouled; also, having an empty hold. *b Print.* Of proofs, having few or no corrections; of copy, legible, free from interlineations, etc. 3. Free from moral defilement; pure. 4. *Script.* Free or freed from ceremonial defilement; of food or of animals, not defiling; fit to eat. 5. Habitually clean; cleanly; as, a *clean* animal. 6. Free from obstructions, unevenness, or imperfections; as, *clean* timber; a *clean* anchorage. 7. Free from errors and vulgarisms; correct; chaste; as, a *clean* style. *Obs. or Archaic.* 8. Without imperfections or remainder; complete; absolute; as, a *clean* sweep. 9. Well-proportioned; shapely; trim; as, *clean* limbs. 10. Clever; dexterous; not bungling; as, a *clean* trick; *clean* work.

— *adv.* 1. *Cleanly*; as, the floors must be *clean* swept. 2. Quite; wholly; as, he jumped *clean* over the fence.

— *v. t.* To render clean; purify. **Syn.** *Clean, cleanse.* *Clean* is the word in common and literal use for the removal of dirt; *cleanse*, while sometimes implying a thorough cleaning (as, dyeing and *cleansing*, to *cleanse* silk), is used in the more elevated senses associated with purification.

— *v. i.* To undergo or perform the process of cleaning. **clean'er** (klēn'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, cleans; *specif.*, any of various devices or machines for cleaning.

**clean'y** (klēn'ī), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lī-ēr); -LI-EST. 1. Habitually clean or kept clean. 2. *Cleansing*; conducing to cleanness. — **clean'y-ly** (-lī-lī), *adv.* — **clean'y-ness**, *n.*

**clean'y-ly** (klēn'ī-lī), *adv.* In a clean manner or degree. **clean'ness** (klēn'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being clean. **cleans** (klēnz), *v. t.*; **cleansed** (klēnzd); **cleans'ing**. [AS. *clānsian*, fr. *clāne* clean.] To render clean; clean. — **Syn.** See *CLEAN, v. t.* — **cleans'er** (klēn'zēr), *n.*

**clear** (klēr), *a.* [OF. *cler*, fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, loud, renowned.] 1. Free from all that dims, blurs, or obscures; luminous; as, the *clear* stars; fair; not cloudy; as, *clear* weather. Hence, unclouded, as by passion; serene; bright or cheerful; as, a *clear* countenance. 2. Free from contamination or admixture or blemish; clean; pure; as, *clear* white; a *clear* complexion. 3. Distinctly heard, seen, or understood; audible, perceptible, or discernible; plain; as, a *clear* speech or statement. 4. Able to see or perceive distinctly or keenly; keen; discriminating; as, *clear* intellect. 5. Free from doubt; certain; sure; — of persons; as, I am not *clear* about it. 6. Free from guile, guilt, or stain; unsoiled; innocent. 7. Free from burden, limitation, etc.; as: a Free from charges, etc.; net; as, *clear* profit. *b* Without qualification; absolute; sheer. *c* Free from encumbrance or obstruction; as, the rope is *clear* a *clear* view. *d* Without unevenness or projections, as knots, branches, etc.; clean; as, *clear* timber. *e* Without, or emptied of, burden, contents, or cargo, as a ship after unloading. *f* Free from debt; unincumbered. *g* Without deduction or diminution; full; entire.

**Syn.** Intelligible, plain, distinct; luminous, transparent, limpid, pellucid; lucid, perspicuous. — *Clear, perspicuous, lucid* are here compared with reference to qualities of thought or style. *Clear* may apply to both ideas and their expression; *perspicuous* and *lucid*, now only to style. That is *clear* which is free from obscurity; as, that he meant to do right is *clear*. *Perspicuous* lays more stress on the medium of expression regarded for itself; as, *perspicuous* expression is likely to be concise. *Lucid* has special reference to clearness of order or arrangement; as, a short and *lucid* demonstration.

— *adv.* *Clearly*.

— *v. t.* 1. To make clear, as by illumination; free from muddiness, clouds or cloudiness, etc.; as, the water soon *cleared* itself. 2. To make clear mentally; enlighten; as: a To make

perspicacious; as, to *clear* the reason; to give clear understanding to; as, to *clear* a person in regard to something. *b* To make intelligible and consistent; as, to *clear* one's thoughts; to free from obscurity or doubt; relieve of perplexity. 3. To free from imputation, as of guilt; vindicate; — often used with *from* or *of* before the thing imputed, or reflexively; as, to *clear* one's self of a false charge. 4. To remove so as to leave something clear; as, to *clear* snow from a walk. 5. To render (the eyes or sight) clear or keen, as by strengthening, removing motes, etc. 6. To free from contact or entanglement; disentangle; as, to *clear* a hawser. 7. To leap or pass by or over without touching. 8. To free from obligation or incumbrance; as: a To pay or discharge, as a debt; — often used with *off*. *b* To free (a ship or cargo) by payment of customs duties, harbor fees, etc. 9. To gain without deduction; net. 10. To pass (a check, ticket, bill, etc.) through the clearing house; loosely, to get the cash for.

— *v. i.* 1. To become clear. 2. *Naut.* To get permission to leave port (*clear out* or *outward*) or to discharge cargo (*clear in* or *inward*). 3. *Banking.* To exchange checks and bills and settle balances.

to *clear out*, to run away; decamp. *Colloq.* — to *c. up*, to become clear, as the weather.

— *n.* Clearance; unobstructed space. — **clear'er, n.** **clear'ance** (klēr'āns), *n.* 1. Act of clearing. 2. *Mech.* The distance by which one object or part clears another, or the clear space between them. 3. Settlement of debts or claims; passage of checks, etc., through the clearing house.

**clear'ing, n.** 1. Act or process of one that clears. 2. A tract of land cleared of wood, as for cultivation. 3. *Com.* A method adopted by banks and bankers for making an exchange of checks, etc., and settling differences of account; also, any similar method for adjusting accounts. *b* In *pl.* The gross amount of the balances so adjusted.

**clearing house,** an institution for carrying on the business of clearing. See *CLEARING, 3.* [DISTINCTLY.]

**clear'ly, adv.** In a clear manner or degree. — **Syn.** See *clear'ness* (klēr'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being clear.

**clear'starch'** (-stārch'), *v. t. & i.* To stiffen and dress with clear, or colorless, starch. — **clear'starch'er, n.**

**clear'story.** Var. of *CLERESTORY*.

**clear'wing'** (-wīng'), *n.* A moth having the wings largely devoid of scales and transparent; esp., any moth of a family (*Sesuidæ*) the larvae of many of which injure fruit trees and vegetables, or any of certain hawk moths.

**cleat** (klēt), *n.* [ME. *clete* wedge.] 1. A wedge-shaped piece fastened on something to act as a support, check, etc., as for a rope on a spar; hence, a device, usually having two arms, used to secure a line. 2. A strip, as of wood, fastened across something to give strength, hold in position, etc.

— *v. t.* To secure to or by a cleat.

**cleav'a-ble** (klēv'ā-b'l), *a.* That can be cleft, or divided. **cleav'age** (-āj), *n.* 1. Act of cleaving, or splitting, or state of being cleft; division. 2. *Biol.* Cell division; *specif.*: *Embryol.* The series of mitotic divisions of the egg which results in the formation of the blastomeres and changes the single-celled egg into a multicellular embryo; segmentation; also, any mitotic division of that series.

**cleave** (klēv), *v. i.*; *pret.* **CLEAVED** (klēvd), *Archaic* **CLAVE** (klāv); *p. p.* **CLEAVED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CLEAV'ING**. [AS. *cleofian, clifian*.] To adhere closely; cling; hold to.

**cleave, v. t.**; *pret.* **CLEFT** (klēft), **CLEAVED** (klēvd), *Archaic* **CLAVE** (klāv), *Rare* **CLOVE** (klōv); *p. p.* **CLEFT, CLEAVED, or CLO'VEN** (klōv'n), *Obs. or Poetic* **CLOVE**; *p. pr. & vb. n. **CLEAV'ING**. [AS. *cleofan*.] 1. To part, divide, or pierce by force, as with a cutting blow or, as water or air, by cutting into or through; split or rive; cut; — also used fig. 2. To separate as if by cutting; cut into; penetrate; divide in position; as, the ship's prow *cleaves* the waves; a cavern *cleaves* the rock. — **Syn.** See *TEAR*.*

— *v. i.* 1. To part; separate, as parts of bodies. 2. To make a way by or as by cutting; — used with *through*.

**cleav'er** (klēv'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, cleaves, as a butcher's instrument for cutting up carcasses.

**cleav'ers** (-ērz), *n.* Any of various bedstraws (esp. *Galium aparine*) having the stems beset with hooked prickles.

**cleek** (klēk), *n.* [Scot., a hook.] A kind of iron-headed golf club.

**clef** (klēf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the tone on the staff.

**cleft** (klēft), *pret. & p. p.* of *CLEAVE*, to part. Hence: *p. a.* 1. Divided; split. 2. *Bot.* Divided slightly more than halfway to the midrib, with narrow sinuses.

See *LEAF, Illust.*

**cleft palate, Med.,** congenital fissure of the roof of the mouth. **clef**, *n.* [ME. *clift*.] 1. A space or opening made by splitting; fissure. 2. One of the hollow spaces in the bottom of a horse's hoof. — **Syn.** Crack, crevice, chasm, chink, cranny.



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**cleis-to-gam'ic** (klīs'tō-gām'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting **cleis-tog'a-mous** (-tōg'ā-mūs) / iting cleistogamy.  
**cleis-tog'a-my** (klīs-tōg'ā-mī), *n.* [Gr. κλειστός closed + -gamy.] *Bot.* The production of, or the state of having (usually in addition to ordinary flowers), small flowers which never open and are self-pollinating, as in the violet.  
**cleith'ral** (klīth'rāl), *a.* [Gr. κλειθρον a bar for closing; *pl.*, lattice.] *Anc. Arch.* Roofed over; covered in; — said of certain temples. Opposed to *hypæthral*.  
**clēm'a-tis** (klēm'ā-tīs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κληματίς, fr. κλημα twig.] Any of various flowering vines or erect herbs (genera *Clematis* and *Atragene*) of the crowfoot family.  
**clēm'en-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CES (-sīz). [L. *clementia*, fr. *clemens* mild, calm.] 1. Disposition to forgive and spare; leniency or an act or instance of it. 2. Mildness of the elements. — *Syn.* Mildness, indulgence, lenity. See **MERCY**.  
**clēm'ent** (-ēnt), *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; compassionate; lenient. — **clēm'ent-ly**, *adv.*  
**Clem'en-tine** (-ēn-tīn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pert. to Clement, esp. St. Clement of Rome, Pope Clement V., or Pope Clement VIII.  
**clench** (klēnch), *v. i.* [See **CLINCH**.] 1. To clinch. 2. To set closely together, as the teeth, the hands. 3. To grasp firmly; grip.  
*n.* A thing that clenches; a clinch.  
**clench'er**, *n.* Var. of **CHINCEER**.  
**cle-o'me** (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Cleome*) of herbs or low shrubs of the caper family, natives of tropical and warm regions. They have rank-scented foliage and mostly showy flowers.  
**clepe** (klēp), *v. i.*; **CLĒP'EN** (klēp'ēd; klēpt); **CLĒP'ING** (klēp'īng). [AS. *cleopian*, *clipian*, *clypian*.] To call, or to call upon; esp., to call by name. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.  
**clep'sy-dra** (klēp'sī-drā), *n.* *pl. E.* -DRAS (-drāz), *L.* -DRÆ (-dræ). [L., from Gr. κλεψύδρα; κλεπτεω to steal + ύδωρ water.] A contrivance for measuring time by the graduated flow of a liquid, as water, through a small aperture.  
**clept** (klēpt). *Obs.* var. of **CLEPED**, pret. of **CLEPE**.  
**clere'sto'ry**, **clear'sto'ry** (klēr'stō'ry), *n.*; *pl.* -STORIES (-rīz). That part of a church above the roofs of the other parts, containing windows for lighting the interior; hence, a similar construction in a building, railroad car, etc.  
**cler'gy** (klūr'jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [From OF., fr. L. *clericus* priest.] *Ecccl.* The body of men formally ordained to the service of God, in distinction from the laity. [minister.]  
**cler'gy-man** (-mān), *n.* A member of the clergy; an ordained cleric (klēr'ik), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *clericus*. See **CLERK**.] A clergyman. — *a.* Clerical; of or pert. to the clergy.  
**cler'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* [LL. *clericālis*.] 1. Of or pert. to the clergy or a clergyman. 2. Of or pert. to a clerk or copyist; consisting of clerks. — *n.* 1. A clergyman. 2. One of a party, esp. in politics, favoring ecclesiastical influence in a nation.  
**cler'i-cal-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Clerical principles; excessive devotion to the clerical interests; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism. — **cler'i-cal-ist**, *n.*  
**cler'i-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Clerical quality, office, state, or characteristic.  
**cler'i-sy** (-sī), *n.* [LL. *clericia*.] The literati, or well-clerk (klūr'k; *in England still commonly klār'k*), *n.* [Either OF. *clerc*, or AS. *clerc*, cleric, clerk, priest, both fr. L., fr. Gr. κληρικός of the clergy, κληρος lot, allotment, clergy.] 1. A clergyman; ecclesiastic. *Now chiefly Legal or Hist.* 2. A layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office. 3. A person who can read, or read and write; scholar. *Archaic or Hist.* 4. One employed to keep records, have charge of correspondence, etc. 5. A salesman or saleswoman, esp. at retail. *U. S.*  
*v. i.* To act or work as a clerk; — used with *it*. — **clerk'-li-ness**, *n.* — **clerk'ly**, *a. & adv.* — **clerk'ship**, *n.*  
**clē'ruch** (klē'rōok; -rūk), *n.* [Gr. κληροῦχος; κληρος lot, allotment + εχειν to hold.] *Gr. Antiq.* A citizen who received an allotment of land in a conquered country and (usually) migrated to it, but without loss of his citizenship.  
**cleve'ite** (klēv'it; klā'vē-īt), *n.* [After P. T. Cleve, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A crystallized variety of uraninite from Norway. It is rich in helium, and is markedly radioactive.  
**clev'er** (klēv'ēr), *a.* 1. Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, or talent. 2. Showing skill as, a *clever* trick. 3. Appropriate; convenient; agreeable; as, a boat *clever* in a seaway. *Obs.*, *Colloq.*, or *Dial.* 4. Good-natured; obliging. *Dial.* or *Colloq.* — *Syn.* See **DEXTEROUS**, **SMART**. — **clev'er-ly**, *adv.* — **clev'er-ness**, *n.*  
**clev'is** (-īs), *n.* A U-shaped piece of metal at the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc.  
**clew**, **clue** (klōō; 86), *n.* [AS. *cleowen*, *cliuwen*.] 1. A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; in legend, a ball of thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth. 2. That which guides in any doubtful or intricate matter. 3. *Naut.* a A lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. b A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail.

*c* In *pl.* A combination of small cords by which a hammock is suspended.  
*v. i.*; **CLEWED**, **CLUED** (klōōd); **CLEW'ING**, **CLU'ING**. 1. To roll into a ball, as a hedgehog; — used with *up*. 2. To point by or as by a clew; — used with *out*. 3. To follow or track as by a clew. 4. *Naut.* To haul (a sail) up to a yard or mast, as for furling; — used with *up*.  
**cli-an'thus** (klī-ān'thūs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλει-, akin to κλέος glory + άνθος flower.] *Hort.* A genus (*Donia*, esp. *D. speciosa*) of fabaceous vines, often cultivated.  
**cli'ch'e'** (klē'shā'), *n.*; *pl.* CLICHÉS (*F.*-shā'). [F. *cliché*, fr. *cliquer* to stereotype.] A stereotype plate or any similar reproduction of ornament or lettering.  
**click** (klīk), *n.* *Mech.* A detent, pawl, or ratchet.  
**click**, *n.* 1. A slight sharp noise, as that made by the cocking of a gun. 2. *Phon.* Any of a class of sounds made by smacking the tongue, occurring esp. in certain South African languages. 3. *Wrestling.* A chip, or trick, by which the antagonist is suddenly tripped up.  
*v. i.*; *v. t.* To make, or cause to make, a click.  
**click beetle**, A snapping beetle.  
**click'er** (kēr), *n.* One who, or that which, clicks.  
**cli'ent** (klī-ēnt), *n.* [L. *cliens*, -entis, fr. *cliens*, fr. L. *cluere* to hear one's self called, to be called.] 1. *Roman Hist.* One of a class of dependents attached to the patrician families. 2. A dependent; one under the protection of another. 3. *Law.* One who consults a legal adviser or submits his cause to his management.  
**cli'ent-age** (klī-ēn-tāj), *n.* Clientele.  
**cli-ent'le** (klī-ēn'tlē; klī-ēn-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a client.  
**cli'en-tele'** (klī-ēn-tēlv; -tēl'), *n.* [L. *clientela*.] A body of clients; clients collectively; hence, the body of those who habitually adhere or resort to a person for professional advice or the like; a body of followers or frequenters, as of a theater, hotel, etc.  
**cliff** (klīf), *n.* [AS. *clif*.] A high, steep face of rock.  
**cliff dweller**, One of the race of American Indians who erected their dwellings upon ledges and in recesses in the walls of cañons and cliffs in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They were doubtless of the same race as the present Pueblo Indians. — **cliff dwelling**.  
**cliff'y** (klīf'ī), *a.* Having, or abounding in, cliffs; craggy.  
**cliff** (klīft), *n.* A cliff. *Now Rare*.  
**cli-mac'ter-ic** (klī-māk'tēr-ik; klī'māk-tēr'ik), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr., fr. κλιμακτήριον of a ladder, κλίμαξ ladder.] 1. Relating to or constituting a climacteric; critical. 2. = **CLIMACTIC**. — *n.* 1. A period in human life in which some great change (as, in woman, the menopause) in the constitution or health occurs or may occur. 2. Any critical period. *grand*, or (*Obs.*) *great*, **climacteric**, or the **climacteric**, the sixty-third year of human life.  
**cli-mac'ter-i-cal** (klī-māk-tēr-i-kāl), *a.* Climacteric.  
**cli-mac'tic** (klī-māk'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to a climax.  
**cli'mate** (klī'māt), *n.* [F. *climat*, fr. L. *clima*, -atis, fr. Gr. κλίμα, -atos, slope, supposed slope of the earth, a region of the earth, κλίω to slope.] The average condition of a place in relation to various atmospheric phenomena as temperature, moisture, etc.  
**cli-mat'ic** (klī-māt'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to climate.  
**cli'ma-to'l'o-gy** (klī'mā-tō'lō'jī), *n.* Science of climates and their phenomena. — **cli-ma-to'l'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*  
**cli'max** (-māks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλίμαξ ladder, staircase, κλίω to lean.] 1. *Rhet.* A figure in which ideas in a sentence or paragraph are so arranged that each succeeding idea rises above its predecessor in force. 2. Popularly, the last or highest member of a rhetorical climax; hence: highest point; culmination. — *Syn.* See **CULMINATION**.  
**climb** (klīm), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *climban*.] 1. To ascend or mount, esp. by using the hands and feet, or, fig., by or as by continued effort; ascend. 2. *Bot.* To ascend in growth by twining or by means of tendrils, aërial roots, etc. 3. To slope upward. — *Syn.* See **ASCEND**. — *n.* Act of climbing; a place to be climbed. — **climb'a-ble**, *a.*  
**climb'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, climbs; as: a plant that climbs. b A device to assist in climbing poles, as a spurred boot or a spike attached to a boot.  
**climb'ing**, *p. a.* That climbs.  
**climbing fumitory**, a papaveraceous vine (*Adiantum fumosum*) with feathery leaves and large clusters of pretty white or pinkish flowers.  
**clime** (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima*. See **CLIMATE**.] A region or climate; fig., atmosphere. *Poetic or Rhetorical*.  
**cli-nan'dri-um** (klī-nān'drī-ūm), *n.* [L. *pl.* -DRIA (-dī).] [NL.; fr. Gr. κλίω bend + άνθη άνθός, man.] *Bot.* In orchids, a cavity in the apex of the column between the anther sacs, often containing the stigmatic surface.  
**cli-nan'thi-um** (-thī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -THIA (-dī). [NL.; Gr. κλίω bend + άνθος flower.] *Bot.* The receptacle of the florets in the head of a composite plant.  
**clinch** (klīnch), *v. t.* [AS. *clencan* (in comp.) to hold fast, clinch.] 1. To fix securely, as with nails; to bend over the point of (something driven through) so as to hold fast;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (87);



to fasten in this way. **2.** To make conclusive, as an argument; clench. — *v. i.* **1.** To clinch something. **2.** To seize one another firmly, or to seize another firmly, as in wrestling or fighting. *U. S.*

— *n.* **1.** Act or process of clinching. **2.** A clinched fastening; that which clinches; a clamp; a holdfast; as, to secure anything by a *clinch*. **3. Naut.** A kind of knot. **4.** A play upon words; pun. *Now Rare.*

**clinch'er** (klín'chér), *n.* One who, or that which, clinches; as; **a** a tool for clinching nails. **b** A clincher tire. **c** That which ends a dispute; a decisive argument. *Colloq.*

**clinch'er tire.** A tire having beads or flanges on each side of its inner periphery which fit into the turned-over edges of the wheel rim. See PNEUMATIC TIRE, *Illustr.*

**cling** (klíng), *v. i.*; CLUNG (klúng); CLING'ING. [AS. *clingan*, to adhere, shrink, shrivel.] **1.** To adhere closely, as a wet garment; stick or hold fast, as by embracing. **2.** To keep near. — *v. t.* **1.** To shrink; shrivel. *Obs.* **2.** To cause to cling, as by pressing closely. — *cling'ing-ly, adv.*

**cling'ing, p. a.** That clings. — *cling'ing-ly, adv.*  
**cling'stone'** (-stón'), *n.* A stone which in certain varieties of peach adheres closely to the flesh; hence, any peach having such a stone.

**cling'y** (-i), *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive; tenacious.

**clin'ic** (klín'ík), *n.* *Med.* **a** Instruction of a class by examination and treatment of patients in its presence. **b** The gathering of students at a clinical lecture. **c** An institution connected with a medical college or hospital devoted to the free treatment of patients. — *a.* Clinical.

**clin'ic-al** (-i-kál), *a.* [From Gr., fr. *κλινῆ* bed.] Of or pertaining to a sick bed or deathbed; specif.: **a** *Med.* Of, pert. to, or by means of, a clinic. **b** *Ecol.* Administered or made on a sick bed or deathbed; as, *clinical* baptism.

**cli-ni'cian** (klí-nísh'án), *n.* *Med.* One versed in clinical medicine or surgery.

**clink** (klínk), *v. i.* **1.** To make a clink, or tinkling sound. **2.** To rime; jingle. **3.** To move with a tinkling sound; as, he *clinked* over the pavement. — *v. t.* To cause to clink.

— *n.* **1.** A slight, sharp, tinkling sound, as from the collision of sonorous bodies. Cf. CLANK. **2.** Rime; assonance; jingle. **3.** The sharp note of certain birds, as the stonechat.

**clink, n.** A prison or prison cell. *Colloq., Eng.*

**clink'er** (-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, clicks, or makes a sharp, ringing sound; specif., in *pl.* (*Slang*), fetters.

**clink'er, n.** [See CLINCH.] One who, or that which, clicks, or clinches.

**clink'er, n.** [From *clink*.] **1.** A kind of brick. **2.** A brick with vitrified surface, or a mass of bricks run together in the kiln. **3.** Vitrified stony matter, as in a furnace.

— *v. t.* To make clinkers in burning, as slaggy coal.

**clink'er-húilt'**, *a.* *Shipbuilding & Boilers.* Having the external planks or metal plates so put on that the edges overlap from above downward like clapboards. See CARVELBUILT, *Illustr.*

**clink'stone'** (klínk'stón'), *n.* [Clink + stone; — alluding to its sonorousness.] A kind of igneous rock. = PHONOLITE.

**cli-no-** Combining form from Gr. *κλινω* to incline.

**cli-no-chlore** (klí'nó-klór'; 57), *n.* [*clino-* + Gr. *χλωρός* pale green.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminum and magnesium, *H<sub>2</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub>*, usually containing iron; ripidolite.

**cli-no-graph** (-gráf), *n.* **1.** An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of a boring, as for a well or mining shaft, from the vertical. **2.** A drawing instrument having two straight edges united by a hinge, and capable of being set at any desired angle.

**cli-nom'e-ter** (klí-nóm'ē-tér), *n.* Any of various instruments for measuring or indicating angles of slope, elevation, or inclination. The surveying clinometer is a hand instrument consisting of a short telescope, bubble tube, and graduated vertical arc.

**cli-no-met'ric** (klí'nó-mét'rik), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or ascertained by, the clinometer. **2.** Pert. to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids having oblique angles between the axes.

**cli-nu'ant** (klín'kánt), *a.* [OF.] Glittering, as tinsel; tinsel; dressed in, or overlaid with, tinsel finery. — *n.* [F.] Imitation gold leaf; tinsel.

**cli-nu'ni-a** (klín-ú'ní-á), *n.* [NL., after De Witt Clinton, American statesman.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Clintonia*) of convallariaceous plants, bearing large, ribbed, basal leaves and an umbel of yellow or greenish flowers on a naked scape.

**Clío** (klí'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κλειώ* the proclaimers.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of history.

**clip** (klíp), *v. t. & i.*; CLIPPED (klípt) or CLIPT; CLIP'PING. [AS. *clýppan* to embrace, clasp.] **1.** To embrace; hug;

*Archaic or Dial.* **2.** To clutch; hold tightly. — *n.* **1.** Embrace. *Obs.* **2.** That which clips, or clasps; any of various devices for clasping and holding tightly; specif., *Far.*, a crescent-shaped ear drawn up from the outer surface of a horseshoe at the toe or side wall to prevent the shoe from shifting on the foot.

**clip, v. t.** [ME. *clíppen*.] **1.** To cut, cut off, or snip; esp., to cut or trim the hair or fleece of; shear. **2.** To curtail; cut short; as, to *clip* one's words. — *v. i.* **1.** To clip or cut anything. **2.** [Perh. a different word.] To fly swiftly.

**3.** To move swiftly. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Shears. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** A clipping; shearing; esp., the product of a single shearing of sheep. **3.** Act of clipping. **4.** A sharp blow, as with the hand. *Colloq.* **5.** A rapid gait. *Colloq.*

**clip'per** (klíp'ér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, clips something. **2.** One who, or that which, clips, moves swiftly, or runs or scuds along; as: **a** a fast horse. **b** *Naut.* A kind of fast-sailing vessel, with a sharp bow. **3.** A person or thing of striking excellence of its kind. *Slang.*

**clip'ping, p. a.** **1.** That clips, or cuts, as with shears; that clips, or moves swiftly. **2.** First-rate; excellent. *Slang.*

**clip'ping, n.** **1.** Act of cutting or trimming. **2.** That which is clipped off or out of something; as, a newspaper *clipping*.

**clique** (klék), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cliquier* to click.] **1.** A small, exclusive social set. **2.** Principle or system of cliques. — *Syn.* See COTERIE. — *v. t.* To associate in a clique. *Colloq.*

— *cli'quish* (klék'kísh), *a.* — *cli'quish-ness, n.*

**cli'quy, cli'quey** (klék'ki), *a.* Forming, or given to forming, cliques.

**cli'to-ris** (klít'ó-rís; klít'ó-rís), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κλειτορίς*, fr. *κλειω* to shut up.] *Anat.* A small organ at the upper part of the vulva, homologous to the penis in the male.

**clo-a'ca** (kló-á'ká), *n.*; *pl.* -cæ (-sæ). [L.] **1.** A sewer or a privy. **2.** *Zoöl.* The common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes. **3.** Fig., a channel or receptacle for moral filth. — *clo-a'cal* (-kál), *a.*

**cloak** (klók), *n.* [OF. *cloque* cloak (from the bell-like shape), bell.] **1.** A loose outer garment. **2.** That which conceals; a blind; disguise; mask. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a cloak; hide; conceal. — *Syn.* See DISSEMBLE.

**cloak'ing, n.** Material of which cloaks are made.

**cloak'room'** (klók'róm'), *n.* A room where cloaks, overcoats, etc., may be deposited for a time.

**cloche** (klósh), *n.* [F., prop., bell.] **1.** A gardener's bell glass. **2.** *Aeronautics.* An apparatus used in controlling certain kinds of aeroplanes, and consisting principally of a steering column supported by a universal joint at the base, which bears a hemispherical flange or bell to which are attached the cables for controlling the wing-warping devices, elevator planes, and the like.

**clock** (klók), *n.* An ornamental figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking. — *v. t.* To ornament with figured work, as the side of a stocking.

**clock, n.** [OF. *cloque* bell, or LL. *clocca*.] Any of various devices for measuring and indicating time; a timepiece, esp. one not intended to be carried on the person.

☞ *What o'clock, nine o'clock, etc., are for what of the clock, nine of the clock, etc., adv.*

**clock'wise** (-wíz), *a. & adv.* Like the motion of the hands of a clock; — said of motion that is dextrorotatory.

**clock'work'** (-wúrk'), *n.* The machinery of, or machinery suggestive of that of, a clock.

**clod** (klód), *n.* [ME. *clodde*, for *clot*. See CLOT.] **1.** A lump or mass, esp. of earth. **2.** The soil; earth. **3.** That which is earthy, as the body in comparison with the soul. **4.** A stupid fellow; dolt. **5.** A part of the shoulder of a beef creature.

**clod'dish** (klód'ísh), *a.* Stupid. — **clod'dish-ness, n.**

**clod'dy** (-i), *a.* Consisting of, or full of, clods.

**clod'hop'per** (-hóp'ér), *n.* **1.** A rude, rustic fellow. **2.** In *pl.* Heavy shoes, as those of plowmen. — **clod'hop'ping, a.**

**clod'pate'** (klód'pát'), *n.* A blockhead; dolt. — **clod'-clod'poll'** (klód'pól') **pat'ed** (-pát'éd; 24), *a.*

**clóg** (klóg), *n.* [ME. *clogge* stump, block.] **1.** A weight, as a log, on a man or an animal to hinder motion. **2.** That which impedes motion; any encumbrance. **3.** A kind of stout shoe with a thick, usually wooden, sole; also, a light form of this used in dancing. **4.** A dance by one wearing clogs. **5.** A *clog almanac*, a primitive kind of calendar, formerly used, made by cutting notches and figures on the four edges of a clog, or square piece of wood, brass, or bone.

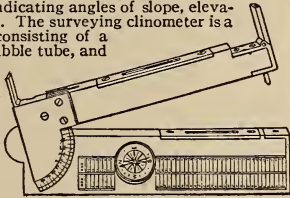
— *v. t.*; CLOGGED (klógd); CLOG'GING. **1.** To encumber; hamper. **2.** To obstruct; choke up. **3.** To embarrass; perplex. — *Syn.* Impede, obstruct, restrain, restrict. See HAMPER. — *v. i.* To become clogged.

**clog dance.** A dance performed by a person wearing clogs, or thick-soled shoes. — **clog dancer.**

**clog'gy** (klóg'gi), *a.*; -G-ER (-i-ér); -G-EST. **1.** Cloglike; characterized by clogs. **2.** Clogging, or tending to clog.

**clot'son'mé'** (klót'són'mé'), *a.* [F., partitioned.] Inlaid between partitions; — said of a kind of surface decoration in enamel.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Clinometer.

D

E

F

G

H

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**clois'ter** (klois'tēr), *n.* [OF. *cloister*, fr. LL., fr. L. *claustrum* bar, bolt, bounds, *claudere*, *clausum*, to close.] 1. A monastic establishment. 2. A covered passage on the side of a court, usually having one side walled and the other an open arcade or colonnade.

**Syn.** Cloister, monastery, nunnery, convent, abbey, priory. Cloister stresses the idea of seclusion from the world; convent, of community of living. A cloister or convent for monks is called a **monastery** (a term occasionally synonymous with *convent* in its broader sense); for nuns, a **nunnery** (a sense to which popular usage tends to restrict *convent*). A monastery or nunnery governed by an abbot or an abbess is an **abbey**; by a prior or prioress, a **priory**. — *v. t.* 1. To confine in a cloister; seclude from the world. 2. To surround with a cloister; make a cloister of.

**clois'tral** (-trāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister. **clon** (klōn; klōn), *n.* [Gr. κλών a twig or slip.] Hort. A group of cultivated plants composed of individuals propagated vegetatively from a single original seedling or stock. Clons differ from *races* and *strains* in failing to come true from seed. Many so-called varieties are properly clons.

**clon'ic** (klōn'ik), *a.* [Gr. κλονός violent motion.] Med. Having an irregular, convulsive motion; as, *clonic* spasm.

**cloop** (klōop), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is forcibly drawn from a bottle. — *v. i.* 1. To make a cloop.

**close** (klōs), *a.*; **close'ER** (-ēr); **close'EST**. [OF. *clos*, L. *clausus*, *p. p.* of *claudere* to close.] 1. Shut fast; closed. 2. Narrow; confined; as, *close* quarters. 3. Strictly confined; guarded. 4. Out of the way of observation; hidden. 5. Secretive; reticent. 6. Oppressive; causing lassitude; as, a *close* room, day, etc. 7. Near in space, time, or thought; — often with *to*; as, flowers growing *close* to the wall. 8. Dense; solid; compressed; as, *close* texture; *close* writing. 9. Fitting tightly or exactly; as, a *close* bonnet; short; as to cut grass *close*. Fig., exact; strict; as, a *close* translation. 10. Intimate; confidential. 11. Parsimonious; stingy. 12. Accurate; precise. 13. *Phon.* Uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the mouth; as, English *ē* (ēve) is a *close* vowel, as compared with the "open" *ā* (mān). 14. Closed to public competition or admission; as, a *close* corporation, that is, one that fills its own vacancies. 15. Closed to hunters or fishermen; — of a season when game or fish may not lawfully be taken. 16. Nearly equal or balanced. 17. Difficult to obtain; as, money is *close*. — **Syn.** See NEAR, PARSIMONIOUS.

**close communion**, communion in the Lord's Supper restricted to those baptized by immersion.

— *adv.* Closely.

**close** (klōz), *v. t.* **closeD** (klōzəd); **close'ING** (klōz'ing). 1. To stop, or fill up; shut. 2. To inclose; enclose; confine. 3. To bring to an end; conclude. 4. To bring together the parts of; unite; as, to *close* the ranks.

**Syn.** Close, end, concludo, finish, terminate. **Close** usually implies action on something regarded as in some sense open; as, to *close* an account, a debate. **End** conveys a stronger sense of finality, as of a process completed; as, the summer is *ended*. **Conclude** is more formal, and applies esp. to transactions, proceedings, or somewhat methodical writings; as, he *concluded* his speech with an appeal for aid. **Finish** implies that what one set out to do is done; often, therefore, it denotes the completion of the final act in a process; as, I have just *finished* reading this book. **Terminate** implies the setting of a limit in time or space; as, the sickness *terminated* his career. See SHUT.

— *v. i.* 1. To come together; unite; coalesce, as parts separated. 2. To come close or near; hence, to grapple; engage at close quarters. 3. To end; terminate. 4. To agree; — used with *on*, *upon*, *with*.

— *n.* Conclusion; ending; end.

**close** (klōs), *n.* [OF. *close* inclosure.] 1. An inclosed place; esp., a plot of inclosed land, as about a building; precinct. 2. A narrow entry; alley. *Scot. & Local Eng.*

**close chain** (klōz), *n.* Chem. An arrangement of atoms which is represented in the graphical formula as a chain whose ends are joined, forming a ring; — opp. to *open chain*. See CHAIN, 6.

**close'fis'ted** (klōs'fist'ed; 24), *a.* Stinging.

**close'-hauled'** (-hōld'), *a.* Naut. With sail set for sailing as nearly as possible against the wind.

**close'ly** (klōs'li), *adv.* In a close manner.

**close'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being close. — **Syn.** Narrowness, oppressiveness, strictness, secrecy, privacy; compactness, conciseness; nearness, intimacy; tightness, stinginess, nervousness, parsimony; literalness, fidelity.

**close'ER** (klōz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, closes.

**close't** (klōz'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *close* little inclosure. See CLOSE, *n.*] 1. A small room for privacy. 2. A monarch's

or potentate's private chamber for counsel or devotions. 3. A small apartment, or recess in a room, for clothing, etc. 4. A water-closet. — *v. t.* To take into a closet for a secret interview. — *a.* Used only *attributively*. 1. Secret; private. 2. Working in, or fitted for use or enjoyment only in, a place of seclusion, private study, or speculation; as, a *closet* reformer.

**close'sure** (klōz'shūr; 87), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut.] 1. That which incloses or confines; inclosure. 2. That which closes or shuts. 3. A conclusion; end. *Rare*. 4. *Parliamentary Practice*. A method of ending debate and securing an immediate vote, as by moving that "the question be now put"; *cloture*. See PREVIOUS QUESTION.

— *v. t. & i.*; — **SURED** (-zhird); — **SUR-ING**. *Parliamentary Practice*. To subject to, or make use of, a *cloture*; end by *cloture*, as a debate.

**clot** (klōt), *n.* [ME. *clot* clod.] A mass; lump, as of coagulated matter. — *v. i. & t.*; **clot'ED**; **clot'TING**. To coagulate, thicken, or form into a clot. [BUR.]

**clot'bur'** (-būr'), *n.* 1. The burdock. *Local*. 2. = **COCKLE-CLOTH** (klōth; 62), *n.*, *pl.* **CLOTHS** (klōthz; klōths), except in the sense of garments, when it is **CLOTHES** (klōthz). [AS. *clāþ*.] 1. A pliable fabric made by weaving, felting, etc.; commonly, fabric of woven cotton, woolen, or linen fiber, for garments, etc.; esp., a woolen fabric. 2. *Specif.*: a A tablecloth. b Naut. Canvas; one of the breadths of canvas sewed together to make a sail. 3. a Clothing. *Obs.* b In *pl.* See **CLOTHES**. 4. The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, with *the*, the clergy.

**clothe** (klōth), *v. t.*; **CLOTHED** (klōthəd) or **CLAD** (klād); **CLOTH'ING** (klōth'ing). 1. To provide with garments, or clothes; to dress. 2. To cover or invest as with a garment.

**clothes** (klōthz), *n. pl.* 1. Covering for the body; dress. 2. Bedclothes. — **Syn.** Garments, clothing, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb, costume, habit, habiliments.

**clothes'line'** (-lin'), *n.* A line, as of rope or wire, on which clothes are hung to dry.

**clothes'pin'** (-pin'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small spring clamp, used for fastening clothes on a line.

**clothes'press'** (-prēs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe. [clothes.]

**cloth'ier** (klōth'yēr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothing (-ing), *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress.

**clo'tho** (klō'thō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλωθῆ, lit., the spinner.] *Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates. See **FATE**.

**clot'ty** (klōt'i), *a.* Clotted or inclined to clot.

**clot'ture'** or **F. clō'ture'** (klō'tūr'), *n.* = **CLOSURE**. 4. **cloud** (klōud), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *clūd* a rock or hillock.] 1. A visible mass of fog or haze suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth. The chief varieties of clouds are: *Cirrus*, *cumulus*, *stratus*, *nimbus*, *cirro-stratus*, *cirro-cumulus*, and *cumulo-stratus* (see these terms). 2. A mass or volume of smoke or flying dust. 3. A dark or opaque vein or spot, as in marble; a blemish or defect. 4. Something having a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect. 5. A great crowd; vast collection; as, a *cloud* of witnesses.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds. 2. To darken; obscure; render gloomy or sullen. 3. To blacken; sully, as one's character. — *v. i.* To grow cloudy.

**cloud'ber-ry** (-bēr-i), *n.* A raspberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) of north temperate regions, bearing large white flowers and edible, amber-colored fruit.

**cloud'-burst'**, *n.* A sudden and very copious rainfall.

**cloud'land'** (-lānd'), *n.* The realm of visionary hypothesis or uncertain speculation; also, realm of poetic imagination.

**cloud'less**, *a.* Without a cloud; clear; bright.

**cloud'let** (-lēt), *n.* A little cloud.

**cloud'y** (klōud'i), *a.*; **cloud'Y-ER** (-i-ēr); — **EST**. 1. Consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds. 2. Overcast or marked with or as with clouds. 3. Confused; obscure.

4. Clouded by gloom, anxiety, or ill temper. — **cloud'y-ly**, *adv.* — **cloud'y-ness**, *n.*

**clough** (klūf; klou), *n.* A cleft in a hill; ravine.

**clout** (klōut), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal.] 1. A piece of cloth; shred; rag. *Archaic* or *Dial.* 2. Swaddling clothes; — chiefly in *pl.* *Archaic* or *Dial.* 3. The center of the target at which archers shoot, or an arrow that hits this mark. 4. A blow, as with the hand. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*

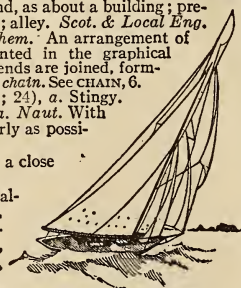
— *v. t. & i.* 1. To patch or mend. 2. To guard with an iron plate, as an axletree; also, to stud with nails, as a timber or a boot sole. 3. To give a blow to; strike. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*

**clout**, *n.* [ME. *clūt*.] A clod; hence, a loutish person.

**clove** (klōv), *n.* [AS. *clufe* ear of grain, clove of garlic.] One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in garlic.

**clove**, *n.* [F. *clou* nail, *clou de girofle* a clove, lit., a nail of clove, L. *clavus* nail.] The dried flower bud of a tropical tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*) of the myrtle family, used as a spice; also, the tree.

**clove** (klōv), *pret. & archaic p. p.* of **CLEAVE**. — **clove** hitch, *Naut.*, a kind of knot. See **KNOT**, 1.



Close-hauled Sloop.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**clo'ven** (klō'v'n), *p. p.* & *p. a.* from **CLEAVE**, *v. t.*  
**cloven foot or hoof**, a cleft hoof as of ruminants; — often used allusively as implying a devilish character, Satan being often represented with cloven hoofs.  
**cloven-foot'ed**, *a.* Having the foot cleft, as the ox.  
**clove pink**. Any variety of pink of a certain species (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) having a rich, clovelike fragrance.  
**clo'ver** (klō'vēr), *n.* [**AS. clāf're.**] 1. Any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of low herbs, having trifoliate leaves and flowers in dense heads; trefoil. 2. Any of several other related plants; as: sweet clover (*Melilotus*), bush clover (*Lespedeza*), etc.  
**clown** (kloun), *n.* 1. A rustic; in play. 2. An ill-bred fellow; a boor. 3. A buffoon in church, circus, etc.  
**clown'er-y** (kloun'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl. -ERIES (-iz)*. Clownish behavior; buffoonery.  
**clown'ish** (kloun'ish), *a.* Of or resembling a clown. — **Syn.** Coarse, rough; uncivil; ill-bred, unshrewd. See **BOORISH**.  
**clown'ish-ly**, *adv.* — clown'ish-ness, *n.*  
**clōy** (klōi), *v. t.* [**OF. cloer** to nail up, **OF. clo** nail, **L. clavis**.] To glut, as the appetite; surfeit. — **Syn.** See **SATIATE**.  
**club** (klīb), *n.* [**ME. clubbe, clobbe.**] 1. A heavy staff of wood; cudgel. 2. Hence: a weapon of wood, wood and stone, or metal, for delivering rough blows; a war club. 3. A stick or bat used in various games with a ball. 3. **Naut.** a A light spar to which the foot of a gaff topsail is bent to extend its spread beyond the gaff and to improve its set. b A small spar at the after part of the foot of a staysail or jib, to which the sheet is attached. 4. **Playing Cards.** Any card of the suit (called **clubs**) having a figure like the clover leaf, or trefoil. 5. An association of persons to promote a common object, or for good-fellowship, etc., esp. one jointly supported and meeting periodically. 6. The house, rooms, or the like, of a club (sense 5). — **Syn.** See **ASSOCIATION**.  
**— v. t.**; **CLUBBED** (klīb'd); **CLUB'RING**. 1. To beat with or as with a club. 2. To unite in a club; combine. 3. To raise or defray by a proportional assessment; as, to **club** the expense. **to club a musket, Mil.**, to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club.  
**— v. i.** 1. To form a club; combine for the promotion of some common object; unite. 2. To pay an equal or proportional share of a common charge or expense.  
**club'ba-ble, club'a-ble** (klīb'ā-b'l), *a.* Suitable for membership in a club; sociable. **Colloq.**  
**club'foot'** (-foōt'), *n.* **Med.** a (*pl. CLUBFEET*). A short, distorted foot. b The deformity which such a foot exhibits; talipes. — **club'foot'ed** (-foōt'ēd; 24), *a.*  
**club'haul'** (-hōl'), *v. t.* **Naut.** To put (a vessel) on the other tack, when in danger of going into irons, by dropping the lee anchor as the vessel's head comes to the wind and hauling on a hawser from the lee quarter to the anchor until the vessel pays off on the other tack, then cutting the hawser. Clubhauling is done only in an extreme emergency.  
**club moss**. A lycopod; — from the club-shaped strobiles in which the sporangia of some species are borne.  
**club'root'** (-rōōt'), *n.* **Bot.** A common disease of cabbages and related plants, due to a myxomycete or slime fungus (*Plasmiodiophora brassicae*) which develops swellings on the roots, causing their decay.  
**club'-rush'**, *n.* 1. The cat-tail or reed mace. 2. Any of various sedges (genus *Scirpus*); bulrush.  
**club topsail**. **Naut.** A gaff topsail having its foot bent on a club (see **CLUB**, *n.*, 3 a). It is often of great size and is used principally upon yachts.  
**cluck** (klūk), *v. i.* To utter the call of a brooding hen. — *v. t.* To call together, or call to follow, as a hen does her chickens. — *n.* The call of a hen to her chickens.  
**clue** (klōō; 86), *n.* & *v.* **Clew.** See **CLEW**.  
**clum'ber** (klūm'bēr), *n.* [**From an estate of the Duke of Newcastle.**] A kind of spaniel having short legs and a stout body.  
**clump** (klūmp), *n.* 1. An unshaped mass; lump. 2. Cluster; group. — *v. t.* To arrange in a clump; cluster.  
**clump, n.** A heavy tramping sound. — *v. i.* To tread clumsily or heavily. — **clump'ish**, *a.* — **clump'y** (klūm'pī), *a.*  
**clum'sy** (klūm'sī), *a.*; **CLUM'SI-ER** (-zī-ēr); **-SI-EST**. Without skill or grace; awkward; unhandy; unwieldy; as, a **clumsy** person; **clumsy** fingers; **clumsy** gesture; a **clumsy** excuse. — **clum'si-ly**, *adv.* — **-si-ness**, *n.* — **Syn.** See **AWKWARD**.  
**clunch** (klūnch; *dial.* klōōnsh), *n.* Indurated clay.  
**clung** (klūng), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **CLING**.  
**clu'pe-id** (klōō'pē-īd; 86), *n.* [**L. clupea** a small river fish.] Belonging to a large family (*Clupeidae*) of soft-finned, mostly marine, teleost fishes, including the herrings, sardines, shad, menhaden, etc. — *n.* A clupeid fish.  
**clu'pe-oid** (klōō'pē-ōid), *a.* [**NL. Clupea**, the type genus (*L. clupea* a small river fish) + **-oid**.] **Zool.** Pert. to, or resembling the herring family (*Clupeidae*). — *n.* A clupeoid fish.  
**clus'ter** (klūs'tēr), *n.* [**AS. cluster, clyster.**] A number of things of the same or a similar kind growing or collected to-

gether; bunch; group. — *v. i.* & *t.* To grow, gather, or unite in a cluster or clusters.  
**clus'ter-y** (klūs'tēr-y), *a.* [**FROM CLUSTER, n.**] Growing in, or full of, clusters; like clusters.  
**clutch** (klūch), *n.* A nest complement of eggs (i. e., the usual number laid by a bird before beginning to sit); also, a brood of chicks, or, sometimes, geese, etc.  
**clutch, v. t.** [**AS. clyccean.**] 1. To close tightly; clinch. 2. To seize or grasp with the hand, hands, or claws; — often used fig.; as, to **clutch** power. — *v. i.* To reach (at something) as if to grasp; snatch. — *n.* 1. A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly; — used esp. in *pl.*, and often fig. for power. 2. A gripe with or as with the fingers or claws; grasp. 3. A coupling for connecting two working parts; any device for gripping an object.  
**clut'ter** (klūt'tēr), *n.* A confused collection; hence: crowded confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; disarrange. — *v. i.* 1. To run together in disorder. 2. To make a confused noise; bustle.  
**Clydes'dale** (klīdz'dāl), *n.* One of a breed of heavy draft horses originally from Clydesdale (Lanarkshire), Scotland.  
**clyp'e-ate** (klīp'ē-ēt) [**a.** [**Deriv. of L. clypeus** shield.]] **Sculp'e-ate'd** (-āt'ēd) [**tate.**]  
**cly's'ter** (klīs'tēr), *n.* [**L., fr. Gr. κλυστήρ, fr. κλύειν** to wash off or out.] **Med.** An enema.  
**Cly'tem-nēs'tra** (klīt'm-nēs'trā), *n.* [**L., fr. Gr. Κλυταιμνήστρα.**] **Gr. Myth.** Half sister of Helen and wife of Agamemnon. During Agamemnon's absence at Troy she took Egisthus as paramour, and afterwards with him assassinated Agamemnon. See **ORBESTES**.  
**Cly'ti-e** (klīt'sī-ē; klīt'yī-ē; *commonly* klīt'tē), *n.* [**L., fr. Gr. Κλυτία.**] **Class. Myth.** An ocean nymph who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into the heliotrope.  
**Clytie knot** (klīt'tē). In hair dressing, a loose, low coil at the back of the head, like the knot on the head of the bust of Clytie (1868) by George Frederick Watts (1817-1904).  
**cnē'mi-al** (nē'mī-āl), *a.* [**Gr. κνήμη** the tibia.] **Anat. & Zool.** Of or pertaining to the shin or shinbone.  
**co-, pref.** [**See com-**] 1. A form of *com-*, signifying in general *with, together, in conjunction, jointly*. In Latin, it occurred before vowels, *h*, and *gn*. In English, *co-* has become a living formative, and may occur indifferently before vowels or consonants. 2. *Co-* is specif. used: a In mathematics, to indicate the *corresponding function of the complement* of an arc or angle, as in *cosine*, *cotangent*, etc. b In astronomy, to indicate the *complement of the declination*, latitude, etc., that is, the difference between 90° and the declination, latitude, etc., as in *codeclination*.  
**coach** (kōch), *n.* [**F. coche, fr. G., fr. Hung. kocsi, fr. Kocs, village in Hungary.**] 1. A kind of large, close, four-wheeled carriage. 2. A one who coaches a student. b An instructor in athletics. 3. **Railroads.** A first-class passenger car, as *disting.* from a drawing-room car, sleeping car, etc.; sometimes, any passenger car.  
**— v. t.** 1. To convey in, seat in, or provide with, a coach. 2. To prepare (another) for examination, or for a contest, by private instruction. **Colloq.** 3. **Baseball.** To direct the movements of (a base runner).  
**coach dog.** One of a breed of dogs trained to accompany carriages; the Dalmatian dog.  
**coach'ing** (kōch'ing), *n.* 1. A coachman.  
**Obs.** 2. A coach horse. 3. One who coaches.  
**coach'fel'low** (kōch'fēl'ō), *n.* One of a pair of horses used to draw a coach; hence, a comrade.  
**coach horse.** A horse used or adapted for drawing a coach.  
**coach'man** (kōch'mān), *n.* 1. A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage. 2. **Angling.** An artificial fly with white wings, peacock-green body, and brown-hackle legs.  
**co-ac'tion** (kō-āk'shūn), *n.* [**L. coactio.**] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling; control.  
**co-ac'tive** (-tīv), *a.* 1. Compelling. 2. Acting together.  
**co-ad'ju-tant** (kō-āj'ōō-tānt; 86), *a.* Mutually assisting. — *n.* An assistant.  
**co-ad'ju'tor** (kō-āj'ōō-tēr; 86), *n.* [**L. See CO-; ADJ.**] 1. One who aids or assists. 2. **R. C. Ch.** The assistant of a bishop or of a priest holding a benefice. **bCh. of Eng.** An assistant to a bishop or lower church dignitary. **cCh. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.** A bishop appointed or consecrated as assistant to a diocesan bishop, with right of succession. — **co-ad'ju'tress, -trix, n. fem.**  
**co-ad'u-nate** (kō-ād'jū-nāt), *v. t.* [**L. coadunatus, p. p. of coadunare.**] To unite into one; combine.



Coach Dog.

**K = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
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L  
M



**co-ad'u-nate** (-nāt), **u-na-tive** (kō-ād'ū-nā-tiv), *a.* United.  
**co-ad'u-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Union in one body; unity.  
**co-ad-ven'tur'er** (kō-ād-ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* A fellow adventurer.  
**co-a'gen-cy** (-ā'jēn-sī), *n.* Agency in common.  
**co-a'gent** (-jēnt), *n.* A joint agent; an associate in an act.  
**co-ag-u-la-ble** (kō-āg'ū-lā-b'l), *a.* That can be coagulated.  
 — **co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), *n.*  
**co-ag'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*: -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING.  
 [L. *coagulatus*, *p. p.* of *coagulare* to coagulate, deriv. of *coagere*, lit., to drive together.] **1.** To curdle or congeal; esp., to change from a liquid to a curdled state by chemical action. **2.** To compact in a mass. — (-lāt), *a.* Coagulated.  
**co-ag'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Action of coagulating; state of being coagulated; curdling; clotting.  
**co-ag'u-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Having the power to cause coagulation or the property of coagulating.  
**co-ag'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.* That which causes coagulation.  
**co-ag'u-lin** (-līn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in animal organisms by the injection of bacterial cultures and possessing the property of coagulating albuminous substances.  
**co-ag'u-lum** (-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lā). [L.] A coagulated mass.  
**coak** (kōk), *n. Carp.* **1.** A kind of tenon. See SCARF, *Illust.*  
**1.** A dowel or pin of hard wood or metal. — *v. t. Carp.* To fasten or unite by a coak or coaks.  
**coal** (kōl), *n.* [AS. *col*.] **1.** A piece of glowing carbon or charred wood or the like; ember. **2.** = CHARCOAL. **3.** A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral dug from beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel. Coal consists mostly of carbon and has been formed by partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air, under the influence of moisture. — *v. t. i.* **1.** To char. **2.** To supply with coal. — *v. i.* To take in coal.  
**coal'er** (kōl'ēr), *n.* One wholly or chiefly employed in transporting or supplying coal, as a vessel, railway, or person.  
**co-a-lesce'** (kō-ā-lēs'), *v. t. & i.*: CO-A-LESCED' (-lēs't); -LESC'ING (-lēs'ing). [L. *coalescere*, *coalitum*; *co- + alcescere* to grow up, fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** To grow together. **2.** To unite in one body or product. — *Syn.* See MINGLE.  
**co-a-les'cence** (-ēns), *n.* Act or state of growing together, or of uniting by natural affinity or attraction.  
**co-a-les'cent** (-ēnt), *a.* Growing together; coalescing.  
**coal'fish'** (kōl'fish'), *n.* [From its dark back.] **1.** A fish (*Pollachius carbonarius*) of the cod family; — called also *pollack*. **2.** The beshow. **3.** The sergeant fish.  
**coal gas.** Gas made from coal, esp. by distilling bituminous coal. It is used for lighting and heating.  
**co-a-li'tion** (kō-ā-līsh'ūn), *n.* **1.** A coalescing; union. **2.** A union; alliance. — **co-a-li-tion-ist**, *n.*  
**co-a-lize** (kō-ā-līz), *v. t.* To enter into or form a coalition.  
**coal measures.** *Geol.* Strata of coal with the attendant rocks; specif., a series of the Carboniferous system including the larger part of the workable coal beds of the world.  
**coal oil.** Petroleum, or oil refined from it; esp., kerosene.  
**coal'pit'** (kōl'pīt'), *n.* **1.** A place where charcoal is made. *Obs.* or *U. S.* **2.** A pit where coal is dug.  
**coal'sack'** (kōl'sāk'), *n.* [coal + sack a bag.] *Astron.* Any of the spaces in the Milky Way which are very black, owing to nearly complete absence of stars; esp. [cap.], the large space near the Southern Cross sometimes called the *Black Magellanic Cloud*.  
**coal tar.** Tar obtained by distillation of bituminous coal.  
**coal'y** (kōl'y), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or containing, coal.  
**coam'ing** (kōm'ing), *n.* **1.** A raised frame, as around a scuttle or the like, to keep out water. **2.** *Naut.* One of the raised pieces around a hatchway, skylight, or other opening in the deck, to keep out water; — usually in *pl.*  
**co-ap-ta'tion** (kō-āp-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *coaptatio*, fr. *coaptare* to fit together; *co- + aptare* to fit.] Adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other, as of a broken bone.  
**co'arb** (kō'ārb), *n.* [Ir. *comharba*.] *Eccl. Hist.* In Celtic, Irish, and Scottish churches, the abbot of a monastery, considered as successor of the founder.  
**co-arc'tate** (kō-ārk'tāt), *a.* [L. *coarctatus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *co- + arcere* to press together.] *Biol.* Pressed together; closely connected; specif., *Entom.*, having the abdomen separated from the thorax only by a constriction.  
**coarse** (kōrs; 57), *a.*; COAR'S'ER (kōr'sēr); COARS'EST. [From the noun *COURSE*; cf. of *coarsen* to make coarser.] **1.** Common; of inferior quality or appearance; mean; hence, of metals, unrefined. **2.** Large in bulk, or composed of large particles; gross; — opposed to *fine*. **3.** Harsh or rude, as opposed to *delicate* or *delicacy*; unrefined; indelicate; vulgar. — *Syn.* Broad, loose, low; immodest, indecent, sensual, lewd. — **coarse'ly**, *adv.* — **coars'ness**, *n.*  
**coars'en** (kōr'sēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or turn coarse.  
**coast** (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste* rib, hill, shore, coast, L. *costa* rib, side.] **1.** The seashore, or land near it. **2.** The frontier; border. *Archaic.* **3.** A declivity suited to coasting, as on a sled or bicycle; also, a slide or run down it. — *Syn.* See SHORE. — *v. i.* **1.** To move by the side (of a place);

to pass (by, along, etc.); esp., to sail by or near the shore; sail along a coast. **2.** [Cf. OF. *coste* hill, hillside.] To slide downhill, as on a sled. *U. S. & Canada.* **3.** To ride, glide, or move by or as by the force of gravity, as on a bicycle without pedaling, or as an aeroplane. — *v. t.* To sail by or near; follow the coast line of.  
**coast'v'l** (kōst'v'l), *a.* Of or pert. to a coast; as, *coastal* traffic; bordering on a coast, as the Atlantic *coastal* plain.  
**coast'er** (kōst'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, coasts; esp., a vessel sailing along a coast, or engaged in coasting trade. **2.** A round low tray or stand, usually of silver, formerly often on wheels, for making a decanter "coast" the circuit of the dinner table.  
**coaster brake.** A brake in a freewheel cycle, operated by reverse pressure on the pedals; — so called because it permits coasting with the feet on the pedals. Loosely, the whole arrangement of freewheel clutch and such a brake. *U. S.*  
**coast guard.** **a.** A body of men orig. employed along the coast to prevent smuggling; now, under control of the admiralty, drilled as a naval reserve. *Eng.* **b.** The force employed in life-saving stations along the coast. *U. S.* **c.** Any military or naval force employed in guarding a coast line.  
**coast'wise'** (kōst'wīz'), **coast'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv. & a.* By way of or along the coast.  
**coat** (kōt), *n.* [OF. *cote*, fr. LL. *colta*, *cotta*, tunic.] **1.** An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body, esp. such a garment worn by men. **2.** A petticoat; skirt; — usually in *pl.* *Obs.* or *Dial.* **3.** *Bib.* A tunic. **4.** A coat of arms. **5.** Vesture of a class, profession, or office; cloth. *Obs.* **6.** The natural covering or integument on animals, as of fur, hair, etc., suggestive of a garment. **7.** A covering layer of anything; as, the *coats* of the eyeball; a *coat* of paint.  
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āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

to pass (by, along, etc.); esp., to sail by or near the shore; sail along a coast. **2.** [Cf. OF. *coste* hill, hillside.] To slide downhill, as on a sled. *U. S. & Canada.* **3.** To ride, glide, or move by or as by the force of gravity, as on a bicycle without pedaling, or as an aeroplane. — *v. t.* To sail by or near; follow the coast line of.  
**coast'v'l** (kōst'v'l), *a.* Of or pert. to a coast; as, *coastal* traffic; bordering on a coast, as the Atlantic *coastal* plain.  
**coast'er** (kōst'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, coasts; esp., a vessel sailing along a coast, or engaged in coasting trade. **2.** A round low tray or stand, usually of silver, formerly often on wheels, for making a decanter "coast" the circuit of the dinner table.  
**coaster brake.** A brake in a freewheel cycle, operated by reverse pressure on the pedals; — so called because it permits coasting with the feet on the pedals. Loosely, the whole arrangement of freewheel clutch and such a brake. *U. S.*  
**coast guard.** **a.** A body of men orig. employed along the coast to prevent smuggling; now, under control of the admiralty, drilled as a naval reserve. *Eng.* **b.** The force employed in life-saving stations along the coast. *U. S.* **c.** Any military or naval force employed in guarding a coast line.  
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**co'ble** (kō'b'l; kōb'l), *n.* [From an old form of *W. ceubal* skiff.] **1.** A short flat-bottomed rowboat. *Scot.* **2.** A kind of flat-bottomed boat used in sea fishing. *Eng.*

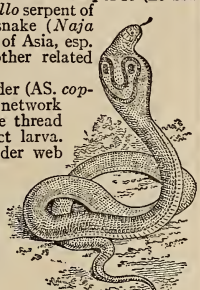
**cob'nut'** (kōb'nūt'), *n.* The filbertlike fruit of any of several cultivated varieties of hazel; also, any of these plants.

**co'böld.** Var. of **KOBOLD.**

**co'bra** (kō'brā; kōb'rā), *n.*, or **co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brā dē kā-pē'lō). [Pg. *cobra de capello* serpent of the hood.] A very venomous snake (*Naja tripudians*) of the warm parts of Asia, esp. India; also, any of various other related snakes.

**cob'web'** (kōb'wēb'), *n.* [Cob spider (AS. *cop-pa*, in comp.) + *web*.] **1.** The network spread by a spider. **2.** A single thread spun by a spider or by an insect larva. **3.** Anything suggestive of a spider web as being flimsy, clogging, entangling, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with cobwebs. — **cob'web'by** (-ī), *a.*

**cob'work'** (kōb'wŭrk'), *a.* Built of logs, etc., laid horizontally, with the ends joined at the corners, as in a log house.



Cobra.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**co'ca** (kō'kā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian *coca*.] A certain South American shrub (*Erythroxylum coca*) or its dried leaves, which are a powerful nerve stimulant, and yield cocaine.

**co'ca-ine** (kō'kā-in; -ēn; *colloq. and commonly* kō-kān'), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* A bitter crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N, obtained from coca leaves, and used as a local anæsthetic.

**co-ca'in-ism** (kō-kā'in-iz'm; kō'kā-), *n. Med.* Morbid condition due to habitual and excessive use of cocaine.

**co-ca'in-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To treat or anesthetize with cocaine. — **co-ca'in-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'shŭn), *n.*

**coc'coid** (kōk'kōid), *a.* [*coccus* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling a coccus; specif., *Bacteriol.*, globose.

**coc'co-lith** (kōk'kō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *kōkōs* a grain, seed + *-lith*.] *Geol.* A minute calcareous body found in chalk and deep-sea ooze.

**coc'cu-lus in'di-cus** (kōk'kū-lŭs in'dī-kŭs). [NL. *cocculus* (see *coccus*) + *L. indicus* of India.] The very poisonous berry of an East Indian vine (*Anamirta cocculus*) of the moonseed family.

**coc'cus** (kōk'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **COCCI** (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *kōkōs* a grain, seed.] **1. Bot.** a One of the separable carpels of a schizocarp, as that of the mallow. **b** The spore mother cell in certain hepatics. **2.** A spherical bacterium.

**coc'cyx** (kōk'sīks), *n.*; *pl.* **-CYGES** (-sī'jēz). [L., cuckoo, Gr. *kōkōzē* cuckoo, *coccyx*; — from resembling in shape the cuckoo's beak.] *Anat.* The lower end of the vertebral column in man and certain apes. — **co-cy-g'e-al** (kōk-sīj'ē-āl), *a.*

**co'chin** (kō'chīn), *n.* [From *Cochin* China.] One of a breed of large domestic fowls, having densely feathered legs and feet. Buff, black, and white varieties are raised.

**coch'i-neal** (kōch'i-nēl), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. fr. *L. coccineus*, *coccineus*, scarlet, *coccum* kermes berry, Gr. *kōkōs* berry, esp. kermes insect, used to dye scarlet. Cochineal was formerly supposed to be a seed.] A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of an insect (*Coccus cacti*) native to Mexico, Central America, etc.

**cochineal fig.** A cactaceous plant (*Nopalaea coccinellifera*) widely cultivated as a host for the cochineal insect.



Cochineal Fig.

**coch'le-a** (kōk'lē-ā), *n.*; *pl.* **-LEÆ** (-ē). [L., snail, snail shell, Gr. *κοχλίας* fr. *κόχλιος* shellfish with a spiral shell.] *Anat.* A division of the labyrinth of the ear, like a small shell in form. — **coch'le-ar** (-ār), *a.*

**coch'le-atē** (kōk'lē-ātē), *a.* Having the form of a small shell.

**cock** (kōk), *n.* A small conical pile of hay, or of dung, turf, etc. — *v. t.* To put into a cock or cocks, as hay.

**cock.** *n.* [OF. *coque*, *coche*, ship, vessel.] A cockboat.

**cock, n.** [AS. *coç*.] **1.** The male of the common barnyard fowl; also, the male of any of various, esp. gallinaceous, birds. **2.** A cock's crow; — chiefly with *first*, *second*, or *third*, as indicating points of time. **3.** A weathercock. **4.** A chief person; leader. **5.** A faucet, tap, valve, or the like. **6.** The hammer in the lock of a firearm or its cocked position; as, at half cock. **7. Curling.** The tee. [Story.]

**cock-and-bull story**, an idle, extravagant, or rambling — *v. t. & i.* To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing. — *a.* Male; — applied to birds, and, sometimes, to other animals; as, a cock lobster.

**cock, v. i.** **1.** To strut; swagger. **2.** To turn or stick up, as the ear. — *n.* Act of cocking or the turn or tilt so given.

**cock, v. t.** **1.** To set erect; turn or set up or to one side, esp. in a pert, knowing, or defiant way; as, to cock the ears. **2.** Specif., to turn (the eye) obliquely and partly close its

lid, as an expression of derision, etc. **3.** To turn up the brim of (a hat).

**cock-a-bon'dy** (kōk'ā-bōn'dī), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-dīz). [W. *coch a bon ddu* red with a black stem or trunk. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly, without wings.

**cock-ade'** (kōk-ād'), *n.* [F. *cocardie*, fr. *coç* cock; — as suggesting a cock's comb.] A rosette, knot, or similar device, worn on the hat as a badge.

**Cock-agne'** (-ān'). Var. of **COCKAIGNE.**

**cock-a-hoop'** (kōk'ā-hōōp'), *a.* Boastful; elated.

**Cock-aigne'** (kōk-ān'), *n.* [F. *cocagne*.] **1.** An imaginary country of idleness and luxury. **2.** The land of cockneys; cockneydom; humorously, London and its suburbs.

**cock'a-leek'ie** (kōk'ā-lēk'ī), *n.* [*cock* + *leek*.] A soup of capon boiled with leeks, a favorite Scottish dish.

**cock'a-lo'rum** (-lō'rŭm; 57), *n.* A little cock; hence, a conceited or self-important man, esp. a small one.

**cock'a-teel'** (kōk'ā-tēl'), *n.* [D. *kaketielje* (Oxf. E. D.), ultimately fr. source of *E. cockatoo*.] A small Australian parrot (*Calopsitta nova-hollandia*), common as a cage bird.

**cock'a-too'** (-tōō'), *n.* [Malayan *kakatiua*.] Any of various parrots (subfamily *Cacatuzinae*, esp. those of the genus *Cacatua*), almost exclusively of the Australian region, many having handsome crests and brilliant plumage.

**cock'a-trice** (kōk'ā-tris; -tris), *n.* [OF. *cocatrix* crocodile, a kind of fish or snake which is an enemy of the crocodile, orig., an ichneumon.] **1.** A fabulous serpent with deadly glance, said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. **2. Bib.** A venomous serpent not identified.

**cock head.** *Joinery.* A head so molded or applied as to project beyond a surface.

**cock'bill'** (-bīl'), *v. t. Naut.* To incline in a vertical direction, as the yards or the anchor.

**cock'boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A small boat; esp., a tender.

**cock'brain'** (-brān'), *n.* A giddy, rash person. — **cock'-brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

**cock'chaf'er** (-chāf'ēr), *n.* A large European scarabæoid beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*) often destructive to vegetation.

**cock'crowing** (-krōō'). The time at which cocks first crow; *early morning*.

**cocked** (kōkt), *p. a.* Turned or tilted up.

**cocked hat.** A hat with large, stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown, thus making its form triangular. **b** A game similar to ninepins, except that only three pins are used.

**cock'er** (kōk'ēr), *v. t.* [ME. *cokeren*.] To pamper.

**cock'er, n.** **1.** One who patronizes or conducts cockfights. *Obs.* **2.** A cocker spaniel.

**cock'er-el** (-ēl), *n.* A young domestic cock.

**cocker spaniel.** One of a breed of small or medium-sized spaniels kept for hunting or for pets.

**cock'et** (kōk'ēt; 24), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A certificate, now discontinued, that goods have been entered and have paid the duty.

**cock'eye'** (-ē), *n.* [*cock* to turn up + *eye*.] A squint eye.

**cock'fight'** (-fīt'), *n.* A contest of gamecocks armed, usually, with metal spurs. — **cock'fighting, n. & a.**

**cock'horse'** (-hōrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

**cock'ie-leek'ie** (kōk'ī-lēk'ī). Var. of **COCKLEEKIE.**

**cock'i-ness, n.** Quality or state of being cocky. *Colloq.*

**cock'ing, n.** Cockfighting; also, woodcock shooting.

**cock'ish, a.** Cocklike; cocky. — **ish-ly, adv.** — **ness, n.**

**cock'le** (kōk'l), *n.* [AS. *coccel*, *cocul*.] Any of several plants growing in grainfields, as the darnel.

**cock'le, n.** [F. *coquille* shell, fr. L., fr. Gr. *κοχχίλιον*.] **1.** Any of a certain genus (*Cardium*) or allied genera of bivalve mollusks, esp. a common edible European species (*C. edule*). The shell is somewhat heart-shaped and has convex radially ribbed valves. **2.** A cockle-shell. **3.** A small light boat. **b** A confection of flour and sugar, with a motto. *U. S.*

**4.** In *pl.* Short for **COCKLES OF THE HEART**, depths of the heart; inmost feelings.

**cock'le, n.** Any of various forms of stove.

**cock'le, v. t. & i.** — **LED** (-l'd); — **LING.** To pucker; wrinkle. — *n.* Pucker; wrinkle.

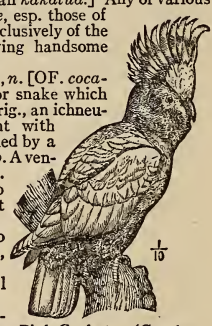
**cock'le-bur'** (kōk'l' -bŭr'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Xanthium*) of ambrosiaceous plants including a number of coarse weeds having rough leaves and prickly burlike heads; — called also *clotbur*. **2.** The burdock.

**cock'ler** (-lēr), *n.* One who collects and sells cockles.

**cock'le-shell'** (-l' -shēl'), *n.* **1.** One of the shells or valves of a cockle; loosely, also, a scallop shell, etc., such as that formerly worn by pilgrims. **2.** A light boat; a cockboat.

**cock'loft'** (kōk'lōft'; 62), *n.* An upper attic; a loft.

**cock'match'** (-māch'), *n.* A cockfight.



$\frac{1}{10}$



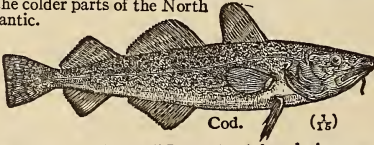
Cockle.

κ - ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh* = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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**cock'ney** (kòk'ní), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-níz). [Deriv. of ME. *cock* + *ney*, *neye*, for *ey* egg, AS. *æg*.] A native or a long-established resident of London, esp. one native of the East End and talking with a certain characteristic dialectal pronunciation. — *a.* Of or relating to or like cockneys. — **cock'ney-dòm** (-dòm), *n.* — **ney-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **ney-ish**, *a. **cock'ney-fy** (-fí), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fid); — **FY'ING** (-fí'ing). [*cock'ney* + *fy*.] To make cockney or like a cockney. *Colloq.*  
**cock'pit** ('pít'), *n.* 1. An inclosure for cockfights. 2. The pit of a theater. *Obs.* 3. *Naut.* An apartment in old sailing war vessels, forming quarters for junior officers, and occupied by the wounded in engagements. **b** In small vessels, a space aft lower than the deck. 4. In some aeroplanes an inclosure for the pilot or a passenger.  
**cock'roach** ('ròch'), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*.] Any of a family (*Blattidae*) of orthopteran insects, usually of flattened form and nocturnal habits. Many species are house pests.  
**cocks'comb** ('kòks'kòm'), *n.* 1. A cock's comb or crest. **b** = **COXCOMB**, in various senses. 2. A garden plant (genus *Celosia*) of the amaranth family, having showy blossoms.  
**cocks'head** ('héd'), *n.* 1. A fabaceous herb (*Onobrychis caput-galli*), having small spiny-crested pods.  
**cock'shut** ('kòk'shút'), *n.* Evening twilight. *Obs.* or *Dial.*  
**cock'shy'** ('kòk'shí'), *n.*; *pl.* -SHIES (-shíz). A throw, or shy, at an object set up as a mark; also, the mark or target.  
**cock'sspur** ('kòk'spúr'), *n.* 1. A cock's spur. 2. A species (*Crataegus erus-galli*) of hawthorn having long, straight thorns; — called also **cocks'pur thorn**.  
**cock'ssure** ('shóor'; kòk'shóor'; 109), *a.* 1. Perfectly safe. *Obs.* 2. Wholly trustworthy; of certain issue. 3. Quite certain; as, I felt **cocks'ure** of going. *Colloq.*  
**cock'swain**. Var. of **COXSWAIN**.  
**cock'tail** ('kòk'táil'), *n.* 1. A horse with docked tail. **b** A horse nearly but not quite of pure breed. 2. A person passing for a gentleman, but underbred. *Slang, Eng.* 3. Any of various spirituous mixed drinks. *Chiefly U. S.*  
**cock'y** ('y), *a.*; **cock'y-er**, -**r-ESTR.** Pert; conceited. *Colloq.*  
**cock'y-ol'y**, or **cock'y-ol'y**, *bird* (kòk'y-òl'y'), A pet name for any small bird.  
**co'co** (kò'kò), *n.*, or (*in sense* 2) **coco palm**. Less correctly, **cocoa**. [Sp. & Pg. *coco*.] 1. A tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Cocos nucifera*) of the tropics. 2. The coconut, or fruit of the coco palm.  
**co'coa** (kò'kò), *orig.* kò-kò'á), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cacao*.] 1. = **CACAO**, 1. 2. The pulverized seeds of the cacao or the beverage prepared from them.  
**co'coo-nut** ('kò'kò-nút'), *n.* The coconut.  
**co'co-bo'lo** ('kò'kò-bò'lò), *n.* [Sp. *cocobolo*, prob. fr. a native name.] A beautiful dark-colored hard wood of uncertain origin. It is used in cabinetmaking, etc.  
**co'co-nut** ('kò'kò-nút'), *n.* Also **COCONUT**. The well-known fruit of the coco, or coco palm (*Cocos nucifera*).  
**co-coon** ('kò'kò-oon'), *n.* [F. *cocoon*, fr. Pr. *cocouan*, fr. *coco* shell.] *Zoöl.* **a** The silky envelope in which the larvae of many insects pass the pupa stage. **b** Any of various other protective coverings produced by animals, as by spiders.  
**co-coon'er-y** ('èr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -RES (-íz). A place for raising silkworms; also, a depot for collecting cocoons.  
**Co-cy'tus** (kò-sí'tús), *n.* [L. fr. *Coccytus*, lit., a wailing.] *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades.  
**cod** (kòd), *n.* [AS. *codd* small bag.] A husk; pod (cf. **PEASEPOD**). *Now Chiefly Dial.*  
**cod**, *n.* An important soft-finned food fish (*Gadus callarias*) of the colder parts of the North Atlantic.*



Cod. (18)

**co'da** (kò'dá), *n.* [It., tail.] *Music.* A few closing measures added beyond the formal end of a composition, esp. of one in canon, rondo, or sonata form.  
**cod'dle** (kòd'ól'), *v. t.*; — **DLED** (-'líd); — **DLING** (-líng). 1. To parboil, or soften by boiling; stew, as fruit. 2. To treat with excessive tenderness; pamper.  
**code** (kòd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *codex*, *caudex*, stem of a tree, board smeared with wax to write on; hence, a book; *a* writing.] 1. Any systematic body of law, esp. one given statutory force; digest. 2. Any system of principles or rules relating to one subject, or a formal statement of them. 3. A system of signals for communication, as in telegraphy; also, a system of words or other symbols arbitrarily used to represent words or phrases for brevity or secrecy.  
— *v. t.*; **COD'D** (kòd'éd); **COD'ING** (kòd'íng). To put in, or into the form of, a code; as, to **code** a system of laws. *Colloq.*  
**co-de'ci-na'tion** (kò-dék'í-ná'shún), *n.* See **CO-**, 2 **b**.  
**co-de-fend'ant** (kò-dè-fènd'ánt), *n.* A joint defendant.  
**co-de'fine** (kò-dè-fí); kò-dè-fén), *n.* Also **co-de'la** (kò-dè'lá),

**co-de'in**. [Gr. *κώδεται* poppy head.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, associated in opium with morphine, and of similar but feebler action. [short coda.]  
**co-dev'ta** (kò-dèv'tá), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda* tail.] *Music.* A  
**co'dex** (kò'dèks), *n.*; *pl.* CODICES (kò'dí-séz; kò'dí-). [L.]  
 1. A code. *Rare.* 2. A manuscript book, as of Scripture.  
**cod'fish** ('kòd'físh'), *n.* The cod.  
**cod'ger** ('kò'jér'), *n.* A singular or odd person; a fellow.  
**cod'g'es** (kò'dí-géz; kò'dí-), *n.*, *pl.* of **CODEx**.  
**cod'g'i-cil** (kò'dí-síl), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex* code.]  
*Law.* An instrument made subsequently to a will and modifying it in some respect. — **cod'g'i-cil-la-ry** (-síl'á-rí), *a.*  
**co'di-fi-ca'tion** (kò'dí-fí-ká'shún; kò'dí-), *n.* The act, process, or result of codifying.  
**co'di-fy** (kò'dí-fí; kò'dí-), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fid); — **FY'ING**. [*code* + *fy*.] To reduce to a code, as laws.  
**cod'ling** (kòd'líng), **cod'lin** (-lín), *n.* 1. A small, immature apple; hence, an apple of inferior grade. 2. A variety of apple elongated in shape, of several horticultural forms.  
**cod'ling** (kòd'líng), *n.* [Dim. of *cod* the fish.] 1. A young cod. 2. Any of certain gadoid fishes (genus *Physic* and allied genera). They are among those called *hake*.  
**cod'piece** ('pès'), *n.* [*cod* a bag + *piece*.] A flaplike appendage at the front of men's breeches as formerly made.  
**co'ed**, or **co-ed** ('kò'éd'), *n.* A female student in a coeducational institution. *Student Slang, U. S.*  
**co-ed'u-ca'tion** (kò-éd'ú-ká'shún), *n.* Joint education of both sexes at one institution. — **co-ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-ál), *a.*  
**co'ef-fi-cient** (kò'èf-físh'ènt), *a.* Cooperating. — *n.* 1. A joint agent. 2. *Math.* Any symbol or group of symbols placed before another or others as a multiplier. 3. *Physics.* A number, commonly used in computation as a factor, expressing the amount of some change or effect under certain conditions as to temperature, length, volume, etc.; as, the coefficient of expansion, friction, etc.  
**coe'horn** ('kò'hòrn), *n.* [From its inventor, Baron *Coehorn*.] *Mil.* A kind of small portable bronze mortar.  
**-coele** (-sèl). [Gr. *κόλιον* a hollow, or *κοιλία* belly.] A suffix denoting cavity, ventricle, or chamber of the body.  
**coe-len'ter-ate** (sè-lèn'tér-át), *n.* [Gr. *κόλιος* hollow + *έντερον* an intestine.] *Zoöl.* Any of a phylum (*Coelenterata*) of invertebrate, usually radially symmetrical, animals, including the corals, sea anemones, jellyfishes, etc.  
**coe-len'ter-on** (-tér-òn), *n.*, *pl.* -TERA (-á). [NL.] *Zoöl.* **a** The internal cavity of coelenterates, which performs not only the functions of a digestive tract, but also those of the coelom of higher animals. **b** The archeonter.  
**coe'li-ac**, or **co'li-ac** (sè'lí-ák), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *κοιλιακός*, fr. *κοιλία* belly, *κόλιος* hollow.] Pert. to the cavity of the abdomen.  
**coe'lom** (sè'lòm), *n.* [Gr. *κοιλωμα* a hollow, *κόλιος* hollow.]  
**coe'lome** (sè'lòm), *n.* *Zoöl.* The body cavity or perivisceral cavity of most metazoans above the sponges and coelenterates. The body cavity of vertebrates (in mammals having two chief parts, thorax and abdomen) is a true distinct coelom.  
**co-em'p'tion** (kò-èmp'shún), *n.* [L. *coemptio*, fr. *coëmere* to buy up.] 1. Engrossing of commodities. 2. *Roman Law.* A term in a nominal purchase used as a form of marriage or to enable a woman to substitute a fiduciary trustee for a legal one. [CENSTHESIS.]  
**coe'nes-the'si-a** (sè'nès-thè'sí-á; sèn'ès-), *n.* [NL.] = **coe'nes-the'sis** (sè'nès-thè'sís; sèn'ès-), *n.* Also **coe'nes'the'sis**. [NL.] Fr. *κοινός* common + *αισθησις* sensation.] *Psychol.* The undifferentiated complex of organic sensation forming the essence of our sense of body and bodily condition; the general mass of sensation as distinguished from specific sensations; vital sense.  
**coe-nem'chym** (sè-nèp'hím), *n.* [NL. *coenenchyma*; Gr. *κοινός* common + *χυμ*, *σαρκός* flesh.] *Zoöl.* The common + *parenchyma*. [*Zoöl.* The common tissue which unites the polyps or zooids of a compound actinozoan or coral. It may be soft or more or less calcified. — **coe-nem'chy-mal** (-kí-mál), *a.*  
**coe'no-sarc** (sè'nò-sàrk; sèn'ò-), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός* common + *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] *Zoöl.* The common soft tissue which unites the polyps of a compound hydroid or coral. — **coe'no-sar'cal** (-sàrk'kál), *a.* — **coe'no-sar'cous** (-kís-), *a.*  
**coe'no-rus** (sè-nò-rús), *n.* [NL.] Fr. *κοινός* common + *όψα* tail.] The larva of a tapeworm (*Tænia caninus*) which forms bladderlike sacs in the brain of sheep, causing the fatal disease known as *water brain*, *vertigo*, *staggers*, or *gid*. The adult is parasitic in the dog and wolf.  
**co-e'qual** (kò-è'kwál), *a.* Being on an equality, as in rank, age, or extent. — *n.* One coequal with another. — **co-e'qual'i-ty** (kò-è'kwál'í-tí), *n.*  
**co-er'ce** (kò-èr's), *v. t.*; — **ERCED'** (-èr'st'); — **ER'cing** (-èr'síng). [L. *coercere*; *coe-* + *arcere* to shut up, compress.] To restrain by force, esp. by law or authority; repress; also, to constrain or compel (to do something or to a certain action or state); as, he was **coerced** into obedience; he was **coerced** to vote for them. — *v. i.* To use coercion.

åle, senâte, câre, åm, åccount, årm, åsk, sofå; ève, èvent ènd, recånt, makër; Ice, Ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menü; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**co-er/ci-ble** (kō-ūr/sī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being coerced.  
**co-er/cion** (-ūr/shūn), *n.* Act, process, or power of coercing; constraint. — **Syn.** See **FORCE**.

**co-er/cive** (-siv), *a.* Serving or intended to coerce. — **co-er/cive-ly, adv.** — **co-er/cive-ness, n.**

**co/es-sen'tial** (kō'ē-sen'shāl), *a.* Having one essence or being. — **co/es-sen'tial-ly, adv.** — **sen'ti-al'i-ty, n.**

**co/es-tab'lish-ment** (-ēs-tāb'lish-mēt), *n.* Joint establishment.

**co'e-ta-ne-ous** (kō'ē-tā'nē-ūs), *a.* [*L. coaetaneus; co- + aetas age.*] Of the same age or duration; contemporary.

**co'e-ter'nal** (kō'ē-tūr'nāl), *a.* Equally eternal. — **co'e-ter'nal-ly, adv.** — **co'e-ter-ni-ty** (-nī-tī), *n.*

**co-e'val** (kō-ē'vāl), *a.* [*L. coaevus; co- + aevum age.*] Of the same age; coetaneous. — *n.* A contemporary.

**co'ex-ec'u-tor** (kō'ēg-zēk'ū-tēr), *n.* A joint executor.

**co'ex-ec'u-trix** (kō'ēg-zēk'ū-triks), *n.* A joint executrix.

**co'ex-ist'** (kō'ēg-zist'), *v. i.* To exist together. — **co'ex-istence** (-zist'ēns), *n.* — **co'ex-ist'ent** (-tēt), *a. & n.*

**co'ex-tend'** (kō'ēks-tēnd'), *v. t. & i.* To extend through the same space or time with another. — **co'ex-ten'sion** (-tēn'shūn), *n.* — **co'ex-ten'sive** (-tēn'siv), *a.*

**cof'fee** (kōf'fī; 62), *n.* [*Turk. qahveh, Ar. qahwah wine, coffee.*] 1. A drink made by infusion or decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of a certain shrub or small tree (genus *Coffea*, chiefly *C. arabica*) of the madder family. 2. The seeds obtained from the berry of this shrub; also, the shrub.

**cof'fee-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.

**coffee nut.** The fruit of the Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*); also, the tree itself.

**cof'fee-pot'** (kōf'fī-pōt'), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is prepared, or from which it is served.

**cof'fee-room'** (-rōom'), *n.* A public room where coffee and other refreshments are served.

**coffee tree.** *a.* The tree that yields coffee. *b.* The Kentucky coffee tree. *c.* The cascara buckthorn.

**cof'fer** (fēr), *n.* [*OF. cofre, fr. L. cophinus, fr. Gr. κόφινος.*] 1. A casket, chest, or trunk, esp. one for valuables. 2. Fig., treasure or funds; — usually in *pl.* 3. Something like, or suggestive of, a coffer (sense 1), as the chamber of a canal lock or a cofferdam. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To put into a coffer. 2. To form with or in, or to furnish with, a coffer or coffers.

**cof'fer-dam'** (-dām'), *n.* 1. A water-tight inclosure from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.). 2. A water-tight structure fixed on the side of a ship, for making repairs below the water line.

**cof'fin** (kōf'fīn; 62), *n.* [*OF. coffin, basket, receptacle, L. cophinus. See COFFER.*] 1. A chest or case for a corpse. 2. *Fig.* The hollow crust or hoof of a horse's foot, in which is the coffin bone. — *v. t. & i.* To inclose in or as in a coffin.

**coffin bone.** The foot bone of the horse and allied animals inclosed within the hoof, corresponding to the third phalanx of the middle finger, or toe, of most mammals.

**cof'fle** (kōf'flē), *n.* [*Ar. qāfilah caravan.*] A train of men or beasts; esp., a slave caravan, as in Arabia, Africa, etc.

**cog** (kōg), *v. t. & i.* **COGGED** (kōgd); **COG'GING.** *Obs. or R.* 1. To cajole; wheedle; cozen. 2. To obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception; as, to cog in a word; also, to palm off. to cog a die, to direct its fall fraudulently; to cheat in throwing dice.

— *v. i.* 1. To deceive; cheat. 2. To jest or quibble; also, to wheedle; cajole. *Obs.* — *n.* A trick; deception. *Archaic.*

**cog, n. Mach.** A tooth, cam, or the like, for transmitting motion; esp., a gear-wheeled tooth.

**cog, n. Carp.** A kind of tenon or projection on a beam received into a notch or mortise in another beam. — *v. t. & i.* *Carp.* To connect, as timbers or joists, by means of a tenon or cog; to cock.

**cog, n.** [*ME. cogge.*] 1. A kind of early ship, broad, with bluff prow and stern. 2. A cockboat.

**co/g-en-cy** (kō'jēn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being cogent; 1. [*L. cogens, p. pr. of cogere to drive together, force; co- + agere to drive.*] Compelling or constraining; esp., appealing forcibly to the mind or reason; convincing. — **Syn.** Telling, effective, persuasive; powerful, potent, strong. — **co'gent-ly, adv.**

**cog/ger** (kōg'ēr), *n.* One who cogs dice; a sharper.

**cog/i-ta-ble** (kōj'i-tā-b'l), *a.* Thinkable.

**cog/i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* -**TAT'ED** (-tāt'ēd); -**TAT'ING.** [*L. cogitare, p. p. of cogitare to reflect on; co- + agitare to drive, agitate, meditate on.*] To think; ponder over; plan.



Coffee. 1 Flowering Branch with Leaves (1); 2 Fruit in section (2); 3 Seeds (3).

**cog/i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act or state of cogitating.

**cog/i-ta-tive** (kōj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Having the faculty of thinking or the power to think; also, given to cogitation. — **cog/i-ta-tive-ly, adv.** — **cog/i-ta-tive-ness, n.**

**cog/i-ta'tor** (kōj'i-tā'tēr), *n.* One who cogitates.

**cog'gnac** (kō'gnāk), *n.* [*F.*] A superior French brandy made from wine produced at or near the town of Cognac.

**cog'nate** (kōg'nāt), *a.* [*L. cognatus; co- + gnatus, natus, p. p. of nasci, anciently gnasci, to be born.*] 1. Allied by blood, esp. on the mother's side. 2. Proceeding from the same stock or root; allied, as languages. 3. Of the same or similar nature. — *n.* One cognate with another.

**cog-na'tion** (kōg-nā'shūn), *n.* Cognate relationship.

**cog-ni'tion** (-nīsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. cognitio, fr. cognoscere, cognitum, to become acquainted with, know; co- + noscere, gnoscere, to get a knowledge of.*] 1. Act or fact of knowing; also, knowledge. 2. That which is known.

**cog-ni-tive** (kōg-nī-tiv), *a.* Of or pert. to cognition; possessing or characterized by cognition.

**cog-ni-za-ble** (kōg-nī-zā-b'l; kōn'ī), *a.* 1. Capable of being known. 2. Subject to judicial cognizance.

**cog-ni-zance** (kōg-nī-zāns; kōn'ī-zāns), *n.* [*2d pron. is still common in legal use.*] *n.* [*OF. connoissance, fr. LL., fr. L. cognoscere to know.*] 1. Apprehension by the understanding; conscious recognition or identification; hence: heed; notice; — used esp. in *to have cognizance of.* 2. The range of what may be known by observation. 3. *Law.* A jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies. 4. The judicial hearing of a matter. 5. An acknowledgment of a fine of lands and tenements or confession of a thing done or fact alleged. *Eng.* 4. A distinguishing mark, emblem, or badge, as a heraldic bearing, crest, etc.

**cog-ni-zant** (-zānt), *a.* Having cognizance (of); aware. — **Syn.** See **SENSIBLE**.

**cog'nize** (kōg'nīz), *v. t.* To know; perceive; recognize.

**cog-ni-zee'** (kōg-nī-zē'; kōn'ī-zē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged. See **FINE, n. 3.**

**cog-ni-zor'** (kōg-nī-zōr'; kōn'ī), *n.* [*AF. conissour, prop., a knower.*] *Law.* The party (defendant) who acknowledges the right of the cognizee in a fine.

**cog-no'men** (kōg-nō'mēn), *n.*; *pl. E. -MENS* (-mēnz), *L. -NOMINA* (-nōm'i-nā). [*L.; co- + (g)nomen name.*] 1. Among the ancient Romans, the last of the three names of a person. Originally this was merely a third personal name, but later denoted his house or family. 2. A surname. — **co-g-nom'i-nal** (-nōm'i-nāl), *a.*

**cog-nosce'** (kōg-nōs'), *v. t.* [*L. cognoscere. See COGNITION.*] To take judicial cognizance of; inquire into, or determine, judicially, esp. with respect to insanity. *Scots Law.*

**cog-nos/ci-ble** (kōg-nōs'ī-b'l), *a.* Cognizable. — *n.* A cognizable thing. — **co-g-nos'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

|| **cog-no'vit** (kōg-nō'vīt), *n.* [*L.*] he has acknowledged.] *Law.* A common-law pleading for authorizing entry of judgment and issue of execution.

**co-gon'** (kō-gōn'), *n.* [*Sp. prob. fr. a native name.*] A tall, coarse grass (*Imperata arundinacea*) of the Philippine Islands and adjacent countries, used for thatching.

**cog'wheel'** (kōg'hwel'), *n.* A wheel with cogs, or teeth.

**co-hab'it** (kō-hāb'it), *v. i.* [*L. cohabitare; co- + habitare to dwell.*] 1. To inhabit or live in company, or in the same place. 2. To live together as husband and wife. — **co-hab'it-ant** (-ānt), *n.* — **co-hab'it-a'tion** (-i-tā'shūn), *n.*

**co-heir'** (kō-ār'), *n.* A joint heir. — **co-heir'ss,** *n. fem.*

**co-her'e'** (kō-hēr'), *v. i.*; -**HERED'** (-hērd'); -**HER'ING** (-hēr'ing). [*L. cohaerere, cohaesum; co- + haerere to adhere.*] 1. To stick together; cleave; be united. 2. To be united or connected by some common principle or relationship, as by subordination to one purpose or idea; to follow naturally and logically, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in reasoning; to be logically consistent. — **Syn.** See **ADHERE**.

**co-her'ence** (-hēr'ēns) } *n.* 1. A sticking together; cohe-

**co-her'en-cy** (-hēr-sī) } *tion.* 2. Connection or congruity due to a common principle or relationship; consistency.

**Syn.** Coherence, cohesion. Usage tends to restrict cohesion to the physical, coherence to the figurative, sense; as, the cohesion of clay; the coherence of an argument.

**co-her'ent** (-ēt), *a.* 1. Sticking together; cleaving. 2. Composed of mutually dependent or related parts; consistent. 3. Logically consistent. — **co-her'ent-ly, adv.**

**co-her'er** (-ēr), *n. Elec.* Any device in which an imperfectly conducting contact between conductors loosely resting against each other is materially improved in conductivity by the influence of Hertzian waves.

**co-he'sion** (kō-hē'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or state of cohering. 2. *Physics.* That form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass, whether like or unlike. Cf. **ADHESION**. — **Syn.** See **COHERENCE**.

**co-he'sive** (-siv), *a.* 1. Causing to cohere. 2. Cohering or sticking together, as in a mass; tending to cohere. — **co-he'sive-ly, adv.** — **co-he'sive-ness, n.**

**K = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**co'ho-bate** (kō'hō-bāt), *v. t.*; -BAT'ED (-bāt'ēd); -BAT'ING (-bāt'ing). [LL. *cohobare*.] *Chem.* To repeat the distillation of, pouring back the distilled liquor.

**co'hort** (-hōrt), *n.* [L. *cohors*, prop., an inclosure.] 1. In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion. 2. Any band or body of warriors; fig., a company; band.

**co'hosh** (kō'hōsh; kō'hōsh'), *n.* Any of several related American medicinal plants, as the black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*), and blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), furnishing drugs used in nerve diseases, etc.

**co-hune'** (kō-hōon'), *n.*, or **cohune palm**. A Central and South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Attalea cohune*). Its very large and hard nuts are made into fancy articles, and also used an oil used as a substitute for coconut oil.

**coif** (koif), *n.* [OF. *coife*, fr. LL., fr. OHG. *kuppa*, *kuppha*, miter.] 1. A cap; specif.: a A close-fitting cap, like a small hood. b A defensive skullcap, usually of iron or steel, formerly worn by soldiers, as under the hood of mail. 2. The order or rank of a sergeant at law, who formerly wore a white coif. — *v. t.* To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

**coif'feur'** (kwā'fūr'), *n.* [F.] A hairdresser.

**coif'fure'** (kwā'fūr'; koif'ūr), *n.* [F.] A headdress, or manner of dressing the hair.

**coign**, **coigne** (koin), *n.* A var. spelling of COIN, QUOIN, a projecting corner, wedge, etc.; — chiefly used in: **coign of vantage**, a position advantageous for action or observation.

**coil** (koi), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *coillir*, fr. L. *colligere*; *col* - *com* - *legere* to gather.] To wind cylindrically or spirally. — *n.* 1. A series of rings, or a spiral, of cable, rope, or the like, when coiled; also, a single ring of such a series. 2. A series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings.

**coil**, *n.* A noise, tumult, bustle. *Archaic.*

**coin** (koin), *n.* [F., fr. L. *caenus* wedge.] 1. A corner, corner stone, or wedge. See QUOIN. 2. A piece of metal marked and issued by government authority to be used as money; also, such pieces collectively.

— *v. t.* 1. To make (coins) by stamping; convert (metal) into coins; mint. 2. To make; fabricate; invent, as a word. — *v. i.* To make coins; mint. — *coin*'-a-ble, *a.*

**coin'age** (-āj), *n.* A coining, or that which is coined.

**coin'age'** (kō'in-sid'), *v. t. & i.*; -COIN'ED (-sīd'ēd); -COIN'ING. [LL. *coincidere*; *co* - *+* L. *incidere* to fall on; *in* - *+* *cadere* to fall.] 1. To occupy the same place in space or the same period in time. 2. To correspond exactly; agree; concur. — *Syn.* See AGREE.

**co-in'ci-dence** (kō-in'si-dēns), *n.* 1. Condition or fact of coinciding. 2. An instance of coinciding.

**co-in'ci-dent** (-dēnt), *a.* Having coincidence; concurrent; consonant. — *Syn.* See CONTEMPORARY. — **dent**'-ly, *adv.*

**co-in'ci-den'tial** (-dēn'tiāl), *a.* Characterized by coincidence; of the nature of a coincidence. — **den'tal**'-ly, *adv.*

**co-in'di-ca'tion** (-di-kā'shūn), *n.* One of several signs indicating the same fact; as, a *coincidental* of disease.

**coin'er** (koin'ēr), *n.* One who coins, as a counterfeiter.

**co-in-her'e** (kō'in-hēr'), *v. i.* To inherit or exist together, as in one substance.

**co-in-her'ence** (-hēr'ēns), *n.* The concurrent existence of two or more qualities, attributes, or activities, in one subject or substance. — **co-in-her'ent** (-ēnt), *a.*

**co-in-her'it-ance** (-hēr'it-āns), *n.* Joint inheritance.

**co-in'stan-ta-ne-ous** (kō-in'stān-tā-nē-ūs), *a.* Simultaneous.

**co-in-sur'ance** (kō'in-shōōr'āns), *n.* Insurance jointly with another or others; specif., fire insurance in which the insurer is treated as insuring himself to the extent of that part of the risk not covered by his policy.

**co-in-sure'** (-shōōr'), *v. t. & i.* To insure jointly with another or others; insure upon the basis of coinsurance.

**coil** (koi), *n.* [Tamil *kayiru*.] Prepared fiber from the husk of the coconut, used in making cordage, matting, etc.

**cois'tral** (koi's'trāl), *n.* Obs. or *Archaic*. 1. A lad or cois'tral (koi's'trāl) / groom in charge of a knight's horses. 2. A mean, paltry fellow; varlet.

**co-ition** (kō-īsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *coitus*.] Sexual intercourse.

**coke** (kōk), *n.* Bituminous coal deprived of its volatile constituents by heating in a retort or oven. — *v. t. & i.*; COXED (kōkt); COX'ING. To change into coke.

**cokes** (kōks), *n.* A simpleton; a gull. Obs.

**col** (kōl; kōl), *n.* [F., neck, fr. L. *collum* neck.] A pass between adjacent peaks in a mountain chain; any such depression; — orig. used of the western Alps.

**col** (kōl), *n.* An assimilated form of COM- (which see).

**col'a** (kō'lā), *Var.* of COLA.

**col'a, n., L. pl.** of COLON. See 2d COLON & 3d COLON. 2. **col'a-bor-er** (kō-lā-bēr-ēr), *n.* A fellow, or joint, laborer.

**col'an-der** (kōl'ān-dēr), *n.* A vessel having the lower part perforated for a sieve or a strainer.

**col-lat'i-tude** (kō-lāt'i-tūd), *See* CO- 2 b.

**col-cann'on** (kōl-kān'ūn; kōl'kān-ūn), *n.* [See COLE. The -cannon part is of uncertain origin.] An Irish dish of potatoes, cabbage, etc., boiled and mashed together.

**col'chi-cum** (kōl'ki-kūm; *commonly* kōl'chi-), *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root.] 1. Any of a large genus

(*Colchicum*) of melanthaceous bulbous Old World herbs. 2. A drug, used esp. in rheumatism and gout, prepared from the seeds or corm of a species (*C. autumnale*) of this genus.

**col'co-thar** (kōl'kō-thār), *n.* [NL. *colcothar vitrioli*, fr. Ar. *golgothar*, perh. fr. Gr. *χαλκαθρον*.] *Chem.* A reddish brown oxide of iron left as a residue when copperas is highly heated. It is used to polish glass and also as a pigment.

**cold** (kōld), *a.* [AS. *cald*, *caald*.] 1. Decidedly below the normal temperature, usually taking the sensations of the human body as a standard; specif.: a Geli; frigid. b Not heated; as, a cold bath. c *Medieval Physiol.* Of a nature characterized by cold; as, a cold constitution. See COMPLEXION. d Destitute of bodily heat; as, the cold hand of the dead (cf. cold-blooded). 2. Markedly deficient in the emotions (ardor, zeal, hearty sympathy, etc.) or passions; indifferent or apathetic; unresponsive; unimpassioned; cold-blooded. 3. Chilling; discouraging; as, cold comfort. 4. Experiencing the sensation produced by cold; as, to be cold. 5. Deficient in power to warm or kindle fancy, emotion, etc.; spiritless; dull. 6. *Sports*. A faint; — said of a scent. b Distant from anything concealed; — said of one seeking it. 7. *Fine Arts*. Suggestive of cold. See COOL. — *n.* 1. The relative absence of heat or warmth; in physics, a temperature below the freezing point of water; as, fifteen degrees of cold (17° F., — 15° C., etc.). 2. Chilliness, or a similar sensation due to fear or depression. 3. *Med.* A disordered state, generally infectious, and often following exposure; catarrh. 4. Cold weather; frost.

**cold**'-blood'ed, *a.* 1. Having cold blood; — said of animals (esp. of vertebrates of the classes below birds) whose body temperature varies with that of the surrounding medium. 2. Sensitive to cold; — said of persons. 3. Lacking in feeling. 4. Not thoroughbred.

**cold chisel**. A chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal.

**cold**'-heart'ed, *a.* Wanting human sympathy; unfeeling.

**cold**'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner; without ardor or feeling.

**cold**'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cold.

**cold**'-short', *a.* *Metal*. Brittle when cold (that is, below a red heat). — **cold**'-short'ness, *n.*

**cold sore**. A vesicular eruption appearing about the mouth as the result of a cold, or in the course of any febrile disease.

**cole** (kōl), *n.* [AS. *cāl* or Icel. *kāl*, fr. L. *caulis* stem, cabbage stalk, cabbage.] Any of various species of the genus (*Brassica*) including the cabbage; esp., the rape (*B. napus*).

**cole**'man-ite (kōl'mān-īte), *n.* [After W. T. Coleman of San Francisco.] *Min.* A hydrous borate of calcium occurring massive and in colorless or white monoclinic crystals.

**col'e-op'ter** (kōl'ē-ōp'tēr; kōl'ē-), *n.* [From Gr. *kolēos* sheath + *πτερόν* wing.] *Zool.* A coleopterous insect; a beetle. — **col'e-op'ter-an** (-ān), *a. & n.*

**col'e-op'ter-ous** (-ūs), *a.* *Zool.* Belonging to an order (*Coleoptera*) of insects, comprising the beetles and weevils, having the anterior pair of wings (elytra) hard and horny and serving as coverings for the posterior membranous pair.

**col'e-o-ri-za** (-ō-rī-zā), *n.*; *pl.* -zæ (-zē). [NL.; Gr. *kolēos* sheath + *ρίζα* root.] *Bot.* The sheath of the radicle in some plants, through which the roots burst in germination.

**cole**'slaw' (kōl'slō'), *n.* [D. *kool sla* cabbage salad.] A salad made of sliced or chopped cabbage.

**col'e-us** (kōl'ē-ūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *kolēos* a sheath; — referring to the manner in which the stamens are united.] Any of a genus (*Coleus*) of menthaceous plants, esp. of species (as *C. blumei*) from which garden varieties with variegated leaves are derived.

**cole**'wort' (-wōrt'), *n.* [*cole* + *wort*.] 1. = COLE. 2. A variety of cabbage not forming a compact leafy head.

**col'i-bri** (kōl'i-brī; kōl'ē-br'ē), *n.* [F., or Sp. *colibrí*, fr. Caribbean name.] Any humming bird.

**col'ic** (kōl'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the colon or colic.

**col'ic**, *n.* [F. *colique*, fr. L. *colicus* colicky, deriv. of, Gr. *κόλον* the colon.] A paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention. — **col'ick-y** (-ik-i), *a.*

**col'ic-root'** (kōl'ik-rōōt'), *n.* 1. Either of two bitter American liliaceous herbs (*Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea*), with a tuft of basal leaves and a long spike of yellow or white flowers. 2. Any of several other plants reputed to cure colic, as the blazing star (*Laciniaria squarrosa*).

**col'ic-weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* In the United States: a Dutchman's-breeches. b Squirrel corn. c A small yellow-flowered weed (*Capnoides flavulum*) of the poppy family.

**col'in** (kōl'in), *n.* The American quail or bobwhite (which see); also, a bird of related species.

**col-line** (-kō-līn; -līn). See -COLOUS.

**Col'i-se-um** (kōl'i-sē-ūm). *Var.* of COLOSSEUM.


**col-i'tis** (kōl-i'tis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κόλον* the colon + *-itis*.] *Med.* An inflammation of the large intestine, esp. of its mucous membrane.

**col-lab'o-rate** (kō-lāb'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ēd); -RAT'ING. [L. *collaborare*; *col* - *+* *laborare* to labor.] To labor together; work or act jointly.

āle, senāte, cāre, ūn, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meni; fōod, fōot; c' t, oil; chair; go; sing; iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**col-lab-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of collaborating.  
**col-lab'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tēr), *n.* One who collaborates.  
**col-lapse'** (kō-lāps'), *v. i.*; -LAPSED' (-lāpst'); -LAPS'ING. [*L. collapsus*, *p. p.* of *collabi* to collapse; *col-* + *labi* to fall.] 1. To fall or shrink together abruptly, as the sides of a vessel; cave in; hence, to fall into, or to be reduced to, a more compact form, as for transportation; as, boats made to *collapse*. 2. To break down or fail abruptly and utterly. — *n.* An act or instance of collapsing.  
**col-laps'i-ble** (-lāps'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of collapsing.  
**col-lar** (kōl'ār), *n.* [OF. *colier*, *fr. col* neck, *L. collum*.] 1. A band, chain, or the like, worn or placed round the neck for dress, ornament, restraint, etc. 2. An encircling and confining strap or band, or something likened to one; specif., *Mech.*, a ring or round flange used for various purposes, as for restraining motion within given limits. 3. *Zool.* Any of various structures or markings likened to a collar, as a band of specially colored feathers about a bird's neck.  
— *v. t. i.* 1. To put a collar on. 2. To seize by the collar. 3. To lay hold of; get control of. *Colloq.*  
**collar bone.** The clavicle.  
**collards** (kōl'ārd), *n. pl.* [Corrupted fr. *colewort*.] A variety of kale, used as a green vegetable. *Southern U. S.*  
**collar-et'** (kōl'ār-ēt'; kōl'ār-ēt), **collar-ette'** (kōl'ār-ēt'), *n.* [*F. collar-ette*. See *COLLAR*.] A small collar; specif., a woman's collar or cape of lace, fur, or other material.  
**col-late'** (kōl-lāt'), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED' (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [See *COLLATION*.] 1. To compare critically, as texts. 2. To examine (a set of sheets or a book) in order to verify the order and number of signatures and pages. 3. *Ecol.* To admit and institute (a cleric) to a benefice; — with *to*.  
**col-lat'er-al** (-lāt'ēr-āl), *a.* [LL. *collateralis*; *col-* + *L. lateralis* lateral.] 1. Accompanying as a secondary fact, or acting as a secondary agency; subordinate. 2. Designating, or pertaining to, an obligation or security attached to another to secure its performance; hence, secured by additional obligation or security; as, a *collateral* loan. 3. Accompanying one another as coordinates, or accompanying another as coordinate with it; — sometimes with *to*. Hence: parallel in space; side by side; as, *collateral* fibers; concomitant in time; as, *collateral* events; coordinate in rank or function; as, *collateral* proofs; corresponding in purport or reference; as, *collateral* histories. 4. Belonging to the same ancestral stock, but not in a direct line of descent; as, brothers, cousins, etc., are *collateral* relatives; — distinguished from *lineal*. — *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is collateral. 2. Collateral security. — **col-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**col-lat'ion** (-lāt'shūn), *n.* [From OF., deriv. of *L. collatus* (as *p. p.* of *conferre*); *col-* + *latum* (as supine of *ferre* to bear).] 1. A reading from, or conference upon, some edifying book, at a gathering of the members of a monastery at close of day. 2. *Ecol.* The refreshment taken at this gathering, which was permitted to the monks, if wearied during fasts; also, now, a slight meal allowed in the morning on fast days. 3. Hence, any light meal or repast. 4. A conference or consultation, esp. one held informally; also, an informal treatise, address, sermon, or the like. 5. *Ecol.* Institution of a cleric to a benefice. 6. Act of bringing together, as manuscripts, books, etc., for comparison, verification, etc.; act of collating. 7. *Civil Law*. An act corresponding to the *hotch-pot* of the common law.  
**col-lat'ive** (-tīv), *a.* [L. *collativus* brought together.] 1. Having the quality or power of conferring; — often with *of*. 2. *Eng. Ecol. Law*. Passing, held, or conferred by collation; — said of livings of which the bishop is patron in right of his see, and distinguished from *presentative*.  
**col-la'tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who collates.  
**col-league** (kōl'ēg), *n.* [*F. collègue*, *fr. L. collega*; *col-* + *legare* to send or choose as deputy.] An associate in a profession or a civil or ecclesiastical office or employment; — not used of partners in business. — *Syn.* Helper, assistant, companion, confederate. — **col-league-ship**, *n.*  
**col-league'** (kō-lēg'), *v. i.*; -LEAGUED' (-lēgd'); -LEA'GUING (-lē'gīng). To enter into an alliance; combine.  
**col-lect** (kōl'ēkt), *n.* [From LL., *fr. L. collecta* a collection in money, assemblage, *fr. colligere* to collect.] Any of certain short ritual prayers used in the Western churches.  
**col-lect'** (kōl-lēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *collectus*, *p. p.* of *colligere* to bind together; *col-* + *legere* to gather.] 1. To gather into one body or place; assemble. 2. To demand and obtain payment of. 3. To gather (specimens or examples), as for study or ornament. 4. To infer; gather. *Now Rare*. 5. To regain command of (one's self, one's powers); rally. — *Syn.* See *GATHER*. — *v. i.* To assemble; accumulate.  
**col-lect'a-ne-a** (kōl'ēk-tā'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from *L. collectanea* collected.] Passages collected from various authors; a miscellany, an anthology, or the like; — sometimes used as a collective *sing.*  
**col-lect'ed**, *p. a.* 1. Gathered together. 2. Self-possession. — *Syn.* See *COOL*. — **col-lect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ed-ness**, *n.*  
**col-lect'i-ble** (-lēk'ti-b'l), *a.* Capable of being collected.  
**col-lect'ion** (-lēk'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of collecting or

gathering. 2. That which is collected; accumulation.  
 3. Act of collecting one's self; state of being collected. — *Syn.* Assembly, assemblage, group; mass, heap, aggregate.  
**col-lect'ive** (-tīv), *a.* 1. Formed by gathering or collecting. 2. Characteristic of, or relating to, a group of individuals. 3. Having plurality of origin or authority. 4. *Gram. & Logic*. Treating a number of objects as a group, whole, or aggregate; thus, a **collective noun** names a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form, as *assembly*, *army*, *jury*, etc., and it takes a singular verb when the aggregate is thought of as a whole (**collective singular**), but often takes a plural verb when the component individuals are in mind (**collective plural**).  
**collective fruit**, *Bot.*, a fruit arising by coalescence of the ripening ovaries of a mass of distinct flowers, as the mulberry, pineapple, etc.; — called also *multiple fruit*. [*body*.]  
— *n.* 1. *Gram.* A collective noun or name. 2. A **collective col-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a collective manner.  
**col-lect'iv-ist** (-tīv-ist), *n.* A member or adherent of a school of economists which accepts the theories of the socialists (see *SOCIALISM*, 1), but withholds approval from revolutionary sentiments or measures. — **col-lect'iv-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**col-lect'iv'i-ty** (kōl'ēk-tīv'i-tī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being collective. 2. The collective sum, aggregate, or mass of anything; specif., the people as a body; the state.  
**col-lect'or** (kō-lēk'tēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, collects. 2. An official deputed to collect; as, a tax **collector**.  
**col-lect'o-rate** (-tō-rāt), *n.* The jurisdiction, residence, office, or staff of a collector.  
**col-lect'or-ship**, *n.* = *COLLECTORATE*.  
**col-len'** (kō-lēn'; kōl'ēn), *n.* [*Ir. calin*.] Girl; maiden.  
**colleen bawn** (bōn) [cf. *Ir. ban fair*], a blonde girl. *Irish*.  
**col-lege** (kōl'ēj), *n.* [*F. college*, *fr. L. collegium*, *fr. collega*. See *colleague*.] 1. A body of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common interests, and sometimes, by charter, peculiar rights and privileges. 2. A company; assemblage. 3. A society of scholars or friends of learning incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge; also, a building or buildings used by them. 4. An institution for special instruction, usually of a professional kind; as, a *college* of music. 5. A course of study, as, in Continental (and formerly Scottish) universities, a series of lectures. 6. A prison. *Slang, Eng.*  
**college ice.** A portion of plain ice cream served with crushed fruits, sirups, nuts, etc.; a sundae.  
**col-leg-er** (kōl'ēj-ēr), *n.* A member of a college; specif., at *Eton*, one of the boys on the foundation.  
**col-le-gi-al** (kō-lē'jī-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a college or a body of colleagues; collegiate.  
**col-le-gi-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Ecol. Hist.* A theory of church polity which defines the church as a society of voluntary members (*collegium*) independent of the state (to which it voluntarily subjects itself), self-governing, and with the highest authority vested in the whole body of members; — contrasting with *episcopacism* and *territorialism*.  
**col-le-gi-an** (-ān), *n.* 1. A member of a college; a college student or graduate; also, one on a college foundation. 2. An inmate of a prison, esp. a debtor's prison. *Slang, Eng.*  
**col-le-gi-ate** (-āt), *a.* Of, pert. to, constituted as, or of the nature of, a college, or a body of colleagues. — **ate-ly**, *adv.*  
**collegiate church.** *a.* A church which, though not a cathedral, or bishop's church, has a *college*, or chapter of canons (and, in the Church of England, a dean), as Westminster Abbey. *b.* In Scotland, a church having two or more joint incumbents or pastors. *c.* In the U. S., a church or an association of churches possessing common revenues administered under the joint pastorate of several ministers.  
**col-len'-chy-ma** (kō-lēn'kī-mā), *n.* [NL.; *Gr. κόλλα* a glue + *parenchyma*.] *Bot.* A tissue of cells which are thickened at the angles and frequently elongated.  
**col-let** (kōl'ēt; 24), *n.* [*F.*, dim. *fr. L. collum* neck.] 1. A metal band, collar, or ring, in a watch, a small collar pierced to receive the inner end of the hairspring. 2. *Jewelry*. A circle or flange in which a precious stone is set. — *v. t.* To furnish or surround with a collet, or collar.  
**col-lide'** (kōl-līd'), *v. i. & t.*; -LID'ED' (-līd'ēd); -LID'ING. [*L. collidere*, -*lisum*; *col-* + *laedere* to strike.] To come into collision; clash.  
**col-lie** (kōl'tī), *n.* The Scotch shepherd dog.  
  
**col-lie'd** (-id), *pr. & p. a.* of *COLLIE*, *v. t.*  
**col-lie'r** (-yēr), *n.* 1. A worker or dealer in coal; esp., a coal miner. 2. A vessel for carrying coal.  
**col-lie'r-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIERIE (-iz). Place where coal is dug; a coal mine with its buildings, etc.

k = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**col·li·gate** (kŏl'y-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'éd); -GAT'ING. [*L. colligatus*, *p. p.* of *colligare*; *col-* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To tie or bind together. **2.** To bring together (isolated facts) under one conception or hypothesis.

**col·li·ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of colligating. [*col·li·gate* (-i-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'éd); -MAT'ING. [*Prob. deriv. of L. collinare* to direct in a straight line; *col-* + *linea* line.] *Physics & Astron.* To render parallel, as rays of light; adjust the line of sight of (a level, etc.). — **col·li·ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

**col·li·ma'tor** (kŏl'y-mā'tŏr), *n.* *Optics.* A device as a tube with a convex lens for producing a beam of parallel rays for use in a spectroscope, in collimating certain instruments, esp. transits, or the like. **b** A tube having at one end a convex lens, and at its principal focus a slit, — used for producing a beam of parallel rays, as in the spectroscope; also, a lens so used.

**col·lin'e-ar** (kŏ-lĭn'ē-ār), *a.* [*See COL-; LINEAR.*] Lying in the same straight line. — **col·lin'e-ar-ly**, *adv.*

**col·lin'si-a** (kŏ-lĭn'si-ā), *n.* [*N.L., after Zaccheus Collins*, American botanist.] Any of a genus (*Collinsia*) of annual herbs of the figwort family, bearing irregular, whorled flowers of shades of blue, lilac, and white.

**col·li'sion** (kŏ-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [*L. collisio*, fr. *collidere*. *See COLLIDE.*] Act or instance of colliding; clash. — *Syn.* Conflict, clashing, encounter, opposition.

**col·lo·cate** (kŏl'ŏ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'éd); -CAT'ING. [*L. collocatus*, *p. p.* of *collocare*. *See COUCH.*] To set or place, esp. side by side.

**col·lo·ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of placing, or state of being placed, with something else; arrangement.

**col·lo·di-on** (kŏ-lŏ'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [*From Gr. κόλλα glue + εidos form.*] *Chem.* A viscous solution of guncotton or pyroxilin in alcohol and ether, used to form films by evaporation, as for photographic use, on a wound, etc.

**col·logue'** (kŏ-lŏg'), *v. i.*; -LOGUED' (-lŏgd'); -LO'GUING (-lŏg'ing). To talk or confer secretly; intrigue. *Colloq.*

**col·loid** (kŏl'ŏid), *a.* [*Gr. κόλλα glue + oid.*] Resembling glue or jelly; gelatinous. — *n.* A gelatinous or other substance permeable by crystalloid solutions, and not at all or but very slightly diffusible through animal or vegetable membranes. — **col·loi'dal** (kŏ-lŏi'dāl), *a.*

**col·lop** (kŏl'ŏp), *n.* [*ME. colloppe, colloppe, colhoppe.*] **1.** A small slice of meat, esp. of bacon, cooked or intended for cooking. **2.** A small portion or slice of anything.

**col·lo·qui-al** (kŏ-lŏ'kwĭ-āl), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. familiar conversation; hence, informal. — **col·lo·qui-al-ly**, *adv.*

**col·lo·qui-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* A colloquial quality or style; also, a colloquial expression.

**col·lo·quy** (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [*L. colloquium*, fr. *colloqui* to converse; *col-* + *loqui* to speak.] Mutual discourse; conversation; esp., a somewhat formal conference or debate. — **col·lo·quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

**col·lo·type** (kŏl'ŏ-tĭp), *n.* [*Gr. κόλλα glue + type.*] A photomechanical print made directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid; also, the process of making such prints. The albertype, phototype, and heliotype are forms of colotype. — **col·lo·typ'y** (-tĭp'ĭ), *n.*

**col·lude'** (kŏ-lŭd'), *v. i.*; -LUD'ED (-lŭd'éd); -LUD'ING. [*L. colludere*, -lusum; *col-* + *ludere* to play.] To have secretly a joint part in an action, esp. a fraudulent or deceitful one; conspire; connive. — **col·lude'r** (-lŭd'ēr), *n.*

**col·lu'sion** (-lŭ'zhŭn), *n.* Act of colluding; deceit; fraud. *Syn.* Collusion, connivance. *Collusion* implies a playing into another's hands for fraud or deceit. *Connivance*, without involving active participation, implies a winking at wrongdoing, or guilty assent to it.

**col·lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion. — **col·lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **col·lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

**col'ly** (kŏl'y), *v. t.*; -LIED (-lĭd); -LY-ING. [*See COAL.*] To render black or dark, as if with soot. *Archaic.*

**col·lyr'i-tum** (kŏ-lĭr'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LYRIA (-lĭ), E. -LYMS (-lŭmz). [*L., fr. Gr. κόλληριον poultice, eye salve.*] A medicated, or (loosely) any, application for the eyes; usually, an eyewater.

**col·o·cynth** (kŏl'ŏ-sĭnth), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr. κόλοκύνθισ.*] A Mediterranean and African cucurbitaceous plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*); also, its fruit. The pulp is very bitter, and a strong purgative.

**co·logne'** (kŏ-lŏn'), *n.* A perfumed toilet liquid, composed of alcohol and aromatic oils; — after Cologne in Germany. Called also *Cologne water* and *eau de Cologne*.

**Co·lom·bi-an** (kŏ-lŏm'bi-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Colombia, in South America. — *n.* A native or citizen of Colombia.

**co·lon'** (kŏ-lŏn'), *n.*; *pl.* E. COLONS (-lŏnz), Sp. COLONES (kŏ-lŏ'nās). [*Amer. Sp.*] Monetary unit of Costa Rica, equal to 46.5 cents; also, a gold coin of Chile, worth \$7.30.

**col·on** (kŏl'ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LONS (-lŏnz), L. -LA (-lā). [*L., fr. Gr. κόλον.*] *Anat.* That part of the large intestine extending from the caecum to the rectum.

**co'lon**, *n.* [*L. colon* a portion of a poem, *Gr. κῶλον limb*,

member, clause of a sentence.] **1.** [*Pl. COLONS.*] *Punctuation.* The character [ : ] used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and neatly independent. **2.** [*Pl. COLA.*] *Pros.* A member or section of a rhythmic period, composed of a group of from two to six feet, made a rhythmic unit by a principal accent.

**col'ŏ-nel** (kŏr'nĕl), *n.* [*F., fr. It. colonnello*, prop., the chief of a column, fr. *colonna* column, *L. columna.*] *Mil.* The commanding officer of a regiment. *See ARMY.*

**col'ŏ-nel-ry** (-nĕl-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **col'ŏ-nel-shĭp**. *Mil.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

**col'ŏ-ni-al** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a colony or colonies, specif. the thirteen British colonies which formed the United States of America. — *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of a colony. — **col'ŏ-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**col'ŏ-nist** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony; one engaged in the founding of a colony.

**col'ŏ-ni-za'tion** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'-), *n.* Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

**col'ŏ-ni-za'tion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of colonization, esp., *U. S. Hist.*, of Africa by negroes from the United States.

**col'ŏ-nize** (-nĭz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nĭzd); -NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ing). **1.** To establish a colony or colonies in. **2.** To gather, settle, or establish in a colony. **3.** To settle (a district, etc.) with illegal voters. — *v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country; establish a colony. — **col'ŏ-niz'er**, *n.*

**col'ŏn-nad'** (kŏl'ŏ-nād'), *n.* [*F., fr. It., fr. colonna* column.] *Arch.* A series or range of columns at regular intervals, carrying (usually) an architrave. — **col'ŏn-nad'ed**, *a.*

**col'ŏ-ny** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*L. colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, *colere* to cultivate, dwell.] **1.** A company of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote land, but remaining subject to the parent state; loosely, any distant territory dependent on a ruling power. **2.** The district colonized; settlement. **3.** A group of people so situated as to resemble a colony (def. 1); as, a colony of artists in Paris. **4.** *Biol.* A collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association.

**col'ŏ-phon** (-fŏn), *n.* [*L., finishing stroke, Gr. κολοφών.*] **1.** An inscription formerly put at the end of a book or manuscript, often with the scribe's name, the title, etc. **2.** An emblem, usually a device assumed by the publishing house, on the title page or at the end of a book.

**col'ŏ-pho'ny** (-fŏ'nĭ; kŏ-lŏ'fŏ-nĭ), *n.* [*From Gr., fr. Κολοφώνος* of Colophon in Ionia.] *Rosin.*

**col'ŏ-quin'ti-da** (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭn'tĭ-dā), *n.* Colocynth.

**col'or**, **col'our** (kŏl'ŏr), *n.* [*OF. colour, color, L. color.*] **1.** A property of visible phenomena, distinct from form and from light and shade, depending on the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina. **2.** A particular variety of the above quality; as, the colors of the rainbow; — strictly, excluding black and white. **3.** Complexion; esp., the hue of good health; also, the flush caused by blushing. **4.** That which is used to give color; a paint; pigment. **5. *In pl.* A distinguishing colored badge, dress, or device, as of a jockey. **6.** A national flag, ensign, etc., flown by a ship, or the flag or standard of a body of infantry, cavalry, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **7. *In pl. U. S. Navy.* A salute to the flag at 8 A. M. or sunset, on hoisting or lowering it. **8.** *Mining.* Valuable mineral; esp., gold shown by washing earth or crushed ore in a pan; also, a particle of the valuable substance. **9.** Outward semblance, esp. such as hides the real character; aspect. **10.** Pretext; show of reason; also, formerly, excuse; disguise. **11.** Variety of character; kind; species. **12.** *Law.* An appearance or semblance of a right, authority, office, or the like. **13.** *Art.* The tone, scheme, or harmony of colors in a painting; coloration in producing effects; as, he is a master of color; also, in an engraving or monochrome, an effect of coloration produced by chiaroscuro. *b Literature.* The free use of words or descriptions strong in concrete suggestiveness or vivid in respect of the images which they [are]; as, dialect is often employed to give local color. *c Acoustics.* Timbre; clang.****

**Syn.** *Color, hue, tint, tinge, shade.* *Color* is the generic term. *Hue*, in poetry or elevated prose, is often synonymous with *color*. More specifically, *hue* suggests some modification of color; as, the shining green changed to a less vivid hue. *Tint* suggests a slight or delicate touching with any color; as, a pale tint of red; *tinge* implies more of interfusion or stain; as, clouds tinged with rose. *Shade* expresses degree of color; as, use a darker shade of green.

— *v. t.* **1.** To alter or determine the hue or tint of; give color to; dye; paint; stain. **2.** To alter as if by dyeing or painting; misrepresent, disguise, or give a false, usually a specious, appearance to; gloss; palliate; excuse. **3.** To imbue with a distinguishing quality likened to color, as a literary work. — *v. i.* To acquire or change color.

**col'or-a-ble**, **col'our-a-ble** (-ā'b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being colored. **2.** Specious; plausible; also, feigned; deceptive. — *Syn.* *See SPECIOUS.* — **col'or-a-bly**, **col'our-a-bly**, *adv.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menĭ; fŏod, fŏot; ōt, ōil; ō;



**col'o-ra'do** (kól'ô-rá'dô), *a.* [Sp., red.] Medium in color and strength; — said of cigars. *Canl.*  
**col'or-a'tion** (kúl'ér-á'shún; kól'ô-rá'-), *n.* Act or art of coloring; state or mode of being colored.  
**col'o-ra-tur'** (kól'ô-rá-tóor'), *n.* [G.] Colorature.  
**col'o-ra-tur'a** (kól'ô-rá-tóor'á), *n.* [It.] Colorature.  
**col'or-a-ture** (kúl'ér-á-túr; kól'ô-rá'-), *n.* *Music.* Florid ornaments, as runs, trills, or rapid passages in vocal music.  
**col'or-blind'**, **col'our-blind'**, *a.* Affected with color blindness.

**color, or colour, blindness.** Total or (usually) partial inability to distinguish or recognize colors; Daltonism.  
**col'ored, col'oured** (kúl'ér'd), *a.* 1. Having color. 2. Of some other race than the Caucasian or white; — applied esp. to negroes and persons having negro blood. 3. Specious; plausible. [who uses colors.]

**col'or-er, col'our-er, n.** One who, or that which, colors; one  
**col'or-if'ic** (kúl'ér-í'f'ík; kól'ô-rí'f'-), *a.* [L. *color* color + *facere* to make.] Capable of communicating color or tint; loosely, pertaining to color.

**col'or-im'e-ter** (kúl'ér-ím'è-tér; kól'ô-rím'-), *n.* An instrument for measuring depth of color, as of a liquid, by comparison with a standard; a chromometer.

**col'or-im'e-try** (-è-trí), *n.* Measurement of the depth of color of a substance by the use of the colorimeter. — **col'or-i-met'ric** (-í-mét'rík), **-ri-cal** (-rí-kál), *a.*

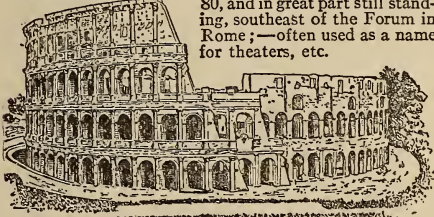
**col'or-ing, col'our-ing, n.** Act of applying or giving color, the effect so produced, or that which produces color.  
**col'or-ist, col'our-ist, n.** One who colors; an artist who excels in the use of color.

**col'or-less, col'our-less, a.** Without color.  
**color, or colour, line.** The line of social distinction between white and colored races. *Chiefly U. S.*

**color, or colour, sergeant.** A sergeant who carries or attends the colors.

**col-os'sal** (kô-lôs'sál), *a.* Of the size of a colossus; gigantic; huge. — *Syn.* See MONSTROUS. — **co-los'sal-ly, adv.**

**Col'os-se'um** (kól'ô-sé'úm), *n.* Also **Col'i-se'um** (kól'í-). An amphitheater built by Vespasian and Titus about A. D. 80, and in great part still standing, southeast of the Forum in Rome; — often used as a name for theaters, etc.



Colosseum at Rome.

**Co-los'si-an** (kô-lôsh'í-án; -lôsh'án), *a.* Of or pert. to Colosse, ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor. — *n.* 1. A native of Colosse; esp., a member of its Christian church. 2. In *pl.* The Epistle to the Colossians, in the New Testament.

**col-os'sus** (-lôs'sús), *n.*; *pl.* L. -sú (-í), E. -suses (-sús-éz; 24). [L., fr. Gr. *κόσσως*.] 1. A statue of gigantic size; as, the Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares about 280 B. C., celebrated as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. 2. Anything of gigantic size or overwearing greatness.

**col-os'trum** (-trúm), *n.* [L., beestings.] The first milk secreted, up to a few days after delivery. Cf. BEESTINGS.

**col-lo'to-my** (kô-lô'tô-mí), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον* colon + *τομή*.] *Surg.* An operation for opening the colon. [etc.]

**col'our, col'our-a-ble, col'our-a'tion, etc.** Vars. of **color, col'ous** (kô-lôs), **col'ine** (kô-lín; -ín), [L. *colere* to inhabit.] Suffixes used to denote *inhabiting, growing or living in, on, or among*; as in *arenicolous*, inhabiting, or burrowing in, sand; *saxicoline*, inhabiting or growing among rocks. [porteur's work.]

**col'por'tage** (kól'pôr'táj; kól'pôr'táz'h'), *n.* [F.] A colporter's fee (kól'pôr'tér; kól'pôr'túr'), *n.* [F., one who carries on his neck, deriv. of *col* (L. *collum*) neck + *porter* (L. *portare*) to carry.] A hawker; specif., one who goes about distributing religious tracts or books.

**colt** (kôlt), *n.* [AS. *colt*.] 1. The young of the horse (in its broadest sense). 2. One resembling a colt, esp. in youth and inexperience. — *v. t.* To befool. *Obs.*

**col'ter** (kôlt'ér), *n.* Also **colu'ter**. [AS. *cultur*, fr. L. *cultus* plowshare, knife.] A cutter on a plow to cut the sward.

**col'tish** (kól'tish), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a colt; frisky.  
**colts'foot'** (kól'ts'fóot'), *n.* A perennial herb (*Russilago farfara*) of the aster family, demulcent and expectorant.

**col'u-brine** (kól'ú-brín; -brín), *a.* [L. *colubrinus*, fr. *coluber* serpent.] 1. Pert. to or like a snake; hence: cunning; crafty. 2. *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a subfamily

(*Colubrinæ*), a family (*Colubridæ*), or a suborder (*Colubrina*), of snakes, esp. those of comparatively small size, with dilatible mouths and no poison glands, including the familiar harmless snakes of Europe and North America.  
**col'u-go** (kól'ú-gô), *n.*; *pl.* -gos (-gôs). The flying lemur.  
**col'um-ba'ri-um** (kól'úm-bá-rí-úm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -BARIA (-dá). [L., fr. *columba* a dove.] *Roman Antiq.* A vault for cinerary urns, or, in *pl.*, the niches in it.

**col'um-ba-ry** (kól'úm-bá-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [See COLUMBARIUM.] A dove-cote; a pigeon house.

**Go-lum'bi-a** (-kô-lúm'bí-dá), *n.* America; the United States; — in honor of Columbus. *Poet.*

**Go-lum'bi-an** (-án), *a.* [FROM COLUMBIA.] Of or pert. to the United States, or America, or Christopher Columbus. — **Columbian spirit**, a purified form of wood alcohol. — *n.* [L. *c.*] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

**Col'um-bine** (kól'úm-bín), *n.* [It. *Colombina*.] The maid beloved by Harlequin, in Italian masked comedy or the English harlequinade.

**col'um-bine** (kól'úm-bín; -bín), *a.* [L. *columbinus*, fr. *columba* dove.] Of or pertaining to a dove; dove-like.

**col'um-bine** (-bín), *n.* [LL. *columbina*.] Any of a genus (*Aquilegia*) of ranunculaceous plants having showy flowers with spurred petals.

**co-lum'bite** (kô-lúm'bít), *n.* [See COLUMBITUM.] *Min.* A native black compound of iron and columbium, Fe(ChO<sub>3</sub>), often containing manganese, and grading into tantalite.

**co-lum'bi-um** (-bí-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Columbia* the United States.] *Chem.* A rare metal of steel-gray color; called also *niobium*. Symbol, *Cb* (or *Nb*); at. wt., 93.5.

**Columbus Day.** The 12th day of October, on which day in 1492 Columbus discovered America; — called also *Discovery Day*. It is a legal holiday in many States.

**col'u-mel'la** (kól'ú-mél'á), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-è). [L., dim. of *column*.] Any of various parts of an animal or flower like, or suggestive of, a column.

**col'umn** (kól'úm), *n.* [L. *columna* fr. *columen, culmen*.] 1. *Arch.* A kind of supporting pillar; esp., a pillar with shaft, base, and capital, the shaft being round. 2. Anything like, or suggestive of, such a column in form, position, or function; as, a *column* of air, water, etc.; the spinal *column* in man; a *column* of figures. 3. *Print.* One of two or more upright sections separated by a rule or blank. 4. *Mil. & Nav.* A formation of soldiers or ships placed one behind another. — *Syn.* See PILLAR. —

**col'umned** (kól'úm'd), *a.*  
**co-lum'nar** (kô-lúm'nár), *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of a column or columns.

**co-lum'ni-a'tion** (kô-lúm'ní-á'shún), *n.* Employment or system of arrangement of columns in a structure.

**co-lure'** (kô-lür'; kô'lür), *n.*; *pl.* -LURES (-lürz'; -lürz). [L. *coluri*, *pl.* fr. Gr. *αὶ κόλουροι* (sc. *γραμμῶν*) the colures; *κόλος* docked + *οὐρά* tail; — because away from the equator (as in Greece) a part is always below the horizon.] Either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting at the poles, one passing through the equinoctial points, the other at right angles to it.

**col'y** (kól'í), *n.*; *pl.* COLLES (-líz). [NL. *colius*, prob. fr. Gr. *κόλιος* a kind of woodpecker.] Any of a small group of peculiar nonpasserine African birds (genus *Colius*, family *Coliidae*); — called *mouse birds* from the manner in which they creep about on trees.

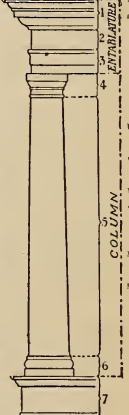
**col'za** (kól'zá), *n.* [F., fr. D. *koolza*, *prop.*, cabbage seed.] Cole or its seed.

**colza oil.** Rape oil.  
**com-** A prefix from Latin *cum*, signifying *with, together, in conjunction, very, etc.* See **co-**

**co'ma** (kô'má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κόμα* lethargy.] A state of profound insensibility, due to disease, injury, or poison.



Columbine. (3)



Column. 1 Capital; 2 Frieze; 3 Architrave; 4 Shaft; 5 Base; 6 Pedestal.



Long-tailed Coly (*Colius macrorrhis*).

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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**co'ma** (kō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* COMÆ (-mē). [L., hair, fr. Gr. κόμη.]  
**1.** *Astron.* A nebulous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and with it constituting the comet's head. **2.** *Bot.* A tuft or bunch, as of branches, hairs, etc. **3.** A blur of light partly surrounding an image produced by a lens, due to a form of aberration.

|| **Co'ma Be're-ni'ces** (bēr'ē-nī'sēs); *gen.* COMÆ BERENICES (kō'mē). [L.] *Astron.* A small constellation north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo; Berenice's Hair.

**co'man** (kō'mān), *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a coma.  
**co'man'che** (kō-mān'chē), *n.* An Indian of a warlike tribe of nomads of Shoshonean stock, now in Oklahoma.

**Co'man'che-an** (-ān), *a.* [From *Comanche*, town and county, Texas.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a period of the Mesozoic next after the Jurassic; — called also *Lower Cretaceous* and *Shastan*. — **Co-man'che-an**, *n.*

**co'mate** (kō'māt'; kō'māt'), *n.* [co- + *mate*.] Companion.  
**co'mate** (kō'māt'), *a.* [L. *comatus*, deriv. of *coma* hair.] Having hair, esp. a short tuft of hairs; hairy.

**com'a-tose** (kōm'ā-tōs; kō'mā-), *a.* Relating to or like coma; lethargic. — **com'a-tose'y**, *adv.*

**co-mat'u-la** (kō-māt'ū-lā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-læ). [NL., fr. L. *comatulus* having hair neatly curled.] *Zool.* A crinoid (genus *Antedon* or a related genus) of radiate form. Adult comatulæ become detached and cling to seaweeds, etc. Called also *feather star*.

**comb** (kōm), *n.* [AS. *camb*.] **1.** A toothed instrument for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for adornment. **2.** A curycumb. **3.** The fleshy crest, or caruncle, on the head of the domestic fowl and certain other gallinaceous birds. **4.** A thing resembling, or suggestive of, a cock's comb, as the crest of a wave. **5.** Any of various toothed instruments resembling, or suggestive of, a comb (sense 1 or 2). **6.** A honeycomb, or similar mass of cells.

— *v. i.* To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust with or as with a comb. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To roll over or break, as a wave crest.

**comb** (kōm; kōm). *Var.* of COOMB, a valley.  
**com'bat** (kōm'bāt; kūm'bāt), *v. i.* [F. *combattre*; com- + *battre* to beat. L. *battuere* to strike.] To contend, as with an opposing force; fight. — *v. t.* To oppose by force, argument, etc.; resist. — *Syn.* Withstand, repel. — *n.*

**1.** A fight; contest. **2.** A duel; single combat. — *Syn.* Battle, conflict, contention, strife. See *CONTEST*. — **com'bat-a-ble** (-ā-b'l; kōm-bāt'ā-b'l), *a.* — **com'bat-er**, *n.*

**com'bat-ant** (-bāt-ānt), *a.* Contending, or disposed to contend. — *n.* One who engages in combat; a combater.  
**com'ba-tive** (-bā-tiv; kōm-bāt'iv), *a.* Disposed to combat; pugnacious. — **tive'y**, *adv.* — **tive-ness**, *n.*

**combe**. *Var.* of COOMB.  
**com'ber** (kōm'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, combs, as: **a** One whose occupation is combing wool, flax, etc. **b** A machine for combing wool, etc. **c** A long, curling wave.

**com-bin'a-ble** (kōm-bin'ā-b'l), *a.* That may combine or be combined.

**com'bi-na'tion** (kōm'bi-nā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of combining; state of being combined. **2.** A union or aggregate made by combining one thing with another, as of persons or states to effect a purpose. **3.** In *pl. Math.* The different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped. **4.** The series of letters or numbers chosen in setting the mechanism of a keyless lock (*combination lock*); also, the mechanism operating by the series. — **com'bi-na'tion-al** (-nā'shūn-əl), *a.*

*Syn.* Alliance, association, union, league, confederacy, coalition, clique, coterie, gang, combine, party, faction, cabal, junto. — **Combination**, **combine**, **party**, **faction**, **cabal**, **junto**. *Combination* and *party* may or may not be opprobrious; *faction*, *cabal*, and *junto* commonly are. A *combination* is a union for mutual support in effecting a purpose; **combine** is colloquialism, esp. in the U.S., for *combination*; as, the coal *combine*. A *party* is a number of persons united in support of some opinion, cause, or principle; it usually implies a similar body in opposition. *Faction* often suggests a smaller body than *party*, and commonly implies selfish ends and unscrupulousness. A *cabal* is a small secret combination, seeking private or sinister ends by scheming or intrigue. *Junto* oftener than *cabal* suggests intrigue for party or political, as well as for private, ends. See *AGGREGATE*.

**com'bi-na-tive** (kōm'bi-nā-tiv; kōm-bin'ā-), *a.* Tending or able to effect combination; marked by, pert. to, or resulting from, combination; specif., *Math.*, combinatorial.

**com'bi-na-to'ri-al** (kōm'bi-nā-tō'ri-āl; kōm-bin'ā-), *a.* *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or effected by, combinations.  
**com-bine'** (kōm-bin'), *v. t. & i.*; -RINE' (-bīnd') ; -BIN'ING (-bīn'ing). [L. *combinare*, *combinatum*; *l. com- + binus*, *pl. binī*, two and two, double.] To unite or join. — *Syn.* See *JOIN*. — (kōm-bin'); *commonly* kōm'bin'), *n.* A combination, esp. of persons to effect a commercial or political object. *Colloq., U. S.* — *Syn.* See *COMBINATION*.

**comb'ing** (kōm'ing), *n.* **1.** Act or process of using a comb or combs. **2.** Product of combing; specif., hairs combed out; — usually in *pl.*

**com-bust'** (kōm-būst'), *a.* [L. *combustus*, *p. p.* of *comburare* to burn up.] *Astron.* So near the sun as to be obscured or overpowered by the sun's light. *Obs.*

**com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-būs'ti-bī'l'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being combustible.

**com-bus'ti-ble** (-būs'ti-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of combustion; inflammable. **2.** Easily kindled or excited; fiery. — *n.* A thing that is combustible. — **com-bus'ti-ble-ness**, *n.*

**com-bus'tion** (-chūn), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of burning; chemical combination of a substance with, usually, oxygen so rapidly as, generally, to produce heat and light. **2.** Violent agitation; confusion; tumult.

**com-bus'tive** (kōm-būs'tiv), *a.* Tending or able to effect combustion; pertaining to, or marked by, combustion.

**come** (kūm), *v. i.*; *pret.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kūm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COM'ING (kūm'ing). [AS. *cuman*.] **1.** To approach; as, he *came* to me; — opposed to *go*. **2.** To arrive at, or appear on, a scene of action; to move into, or appear in, the field of interest; as, he *came* to the rescue; his case *came* to trial. **3.** To approach or arrive in time, sequence, or order; as, day *comes*; to *come* of age; after joy *comes* sadness; also, to approach in kind or quality; as, brute pain *comes* near to human. **4.** To appear as issuing from a source or as entering into being; to appear, or get to be, in the course of development or change; follow; emanate; result; also, to happen; befall; occur; as, to *come* into bloom; no harm will *come* to you; an idea *came* into his head; to *come* untied; *come* true; *come* into fashion. **5.** To extend or reach from point to point or along a space; as, breeches *coming* to the knees; also, *fig.*, to extend or reach in relations of interest or of effect on the sensibilities; as, his death *came* very near to me. **6.** To be favorably moved; yield. — *Syn.* See *ARRIVE*.

— **to come about**, *A* To come to pass; to arrive; happen. *b* *Naut.* Of a vessel, to turn so as to sail on the other tack. — **to come by**, to attain; gain; acquire. — **to come to**, *a* *Naut.* With accent on *to* To luff; bring the ship's head nearer the wind; anchor. *C* *Fr.* **to come about**, under *go. b* (with accent on *to*) To recover, as from a swoon. **c** *To reach*; amount to; as, the taxes *come* to a large sum.

— *v. t.* To act or practice; as, *to come a dodge* over him. *Slang* or *Colloq.*

**come-at-a-ble** (kūm'āt'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being come at, or attained; accessible. *Colloq.*

**com-me'di-an** (kō-mē'di-ān), *n.* **1.** An actor in comedy. **2.** A writer of comedy.

|| **com'mé'di-enne'** (kō-mē'di-ēn'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -ENNES (-dyēn'). [F.] An actress who plays comedy.

**com-me'di-et'ia** (kō-mē'di-ēt'ā; *It.* kō-mā'di-ēt'tā), *n.* [It.] *Drama.* A brief or slender comedy.

**com'me'do** (kōm'mē-dō), *com'me'don* (-dōn), *n.*; *pl.* -DONES (-dō'nēs). [L., a glutton. See *COMESTIBLE*.] *Med.* A small mass of secretory matter occluding the excretory duct of a sebaceous gland, esp. on the face; a blackhead.

**come'down'** (kūm'doun'), *n.* A downfall; esp., a degrading or humiliating concession or setback.

**com'e-dy** (kōm'ē-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-diz). [F. *comédie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμος a festal procession, or an ode sung at it + ἔδειξις to sing.] **1.** A drama of light and amusing, rather than serious, character, and typically having a happy ending; also, the dramatic quality characteristic of comedies. **2. Theory or art of composing or acting comedies. **3. Matter suitable for comedy. **4. Any literary composition treating a theme suitable for comedy or after the manner of comedy. [*comely*.]******

**com'e-ly-ness** (kūm'li-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being *comely*. — **com'e-ly-ly** (-līng), *n.* A newcomer; immigrant. *Archaic.*

**com'e-ly** (kūm'li), *a.*; -LIER (-lī-ēr); -L-EST. [AS. *cjmlīc*; *cjme* beautiful + *lic*. See *LIKE*, *a.*] **1.** Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; good-looking. **2.** Suitable; becoming; decent. *Archaic.*

**Syn.** *Comely*, beautiful. **Comely**, as applied to persons, is a term of lower praise than *beautiful*.

**com'er** (kūm'ēr), *n.* One who comes, or has come.

**com-mes'ti-ble** (kō-mēs'ti-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *comesus*, *comesus*, *p. p.* of *comedere* to eat; com- + *edere* to eat.] Eatable. — *n.* A comestible thing; — usually in *pl.*

**com'et** (kōm'ēt'; 24), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. κομήτης comet, prop., long-haired, deriv. of κόμη hair.] A kind of heavenly body, often having a long nebulous train, or tail. Comets are now commonly regarded as erratic members of the



Comatula (*Antedon rosacea*).  
*c* Dorsal cirri.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



solar system, usually of very small mass. Periodic comets move in an ellipse, others in a parabola or hyperbola.

**co-met'a-ry** (ă-rî), *a.* — **co-met'ic** (kô-mêt'ik), *a.* **co-met'ic** (kô-mêt'h'ér), *n.* *Dial. or Colloq., Brit.* 1. Matter of affair. 2. Friendly communication or association.

**com'et** (kôm'et), *v. t.* To put the, or one's, cometh'er on, to get under one's influence; beguile; wheedle.

**com'et-oid** (kôm'et-oid), *a.* Resembling, or connected with, a comet, in either physical appearance or elements of the orbit, as an asteroid or a meteor.

**comet seeker, comet finder.** A telescope, usually of low power and short focal length, affording a wide field of view and used in searching the sky for comets.

**com'fit** (kôm'fit), *n.* [*F. comfit*, prop. a p. p. *fr. confire* to preserve, *L. conficere* to prepare; *con- + facere* to make.] A dry sweetmeat or confection, esp. one consisting of a seed, or a piece of fruit or root, coated with sugar.

— *v. t.* To make into a comfit; preserve. [*Archaic.*]

**com'fi-ture** (fi-tür), *n.* [*F. confiture*. A comfit. *Obs. or*]

**com'fort** (kôm'fört), *n.* [*OF. confort*, *fr. conforter*, *v.*]

1. Strengthening aid; solace; consolation. 2. State or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety. 3. That which gives or brings comfort. — **Syn.** See EASE.

— *v. t.* [*F. conforter*, *fr. L. confortare* to strengthen much; *con- + fortis* strong.] 1. To aid; — now only in legal use, as in *aid and comfort*. 2. To impart strength and hope to; usually, to relieve of mental distress; console.

**Syn.** Cheer, revive, encourage, enliven, invigorate, in-spirit, refresh, animate, console, solace. — **Com'fort, con-sol-e, solace.** **Com'fort** suggests relief afforded by im-parting positive cheer, hope, or strength, as well as by dimi-nution of pain; as, a mother *com'forts* her sobbing child. **Con-sol-e**, the more formal term, emphasizes rather the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss than the communication of pleasure; as, the presence of friends *consoles* us in bereavement. **Solace** often sug-gests relief from weariness, despondency, or loneliness, rather than from grief or pain; as, to *solace* one's self with books when fretted by cares.

**com'fort-a-ble** (kôm'fört-tă-bl'), *a.* 1. Affording comfort, consolation, or aid. 2. In a state of comfort; as: a Cheerful. *Obs.* b In a state of content; at ease. c Fairly adequate; sufficient, but not in excess; as, a *comfortable* fortune. *Colloq.* 3. Marked by an appearance of com-fort; easy and undisturbed; as, a motherly, *comfortable* woman. — *n.* A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed. *U. S.* — **com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com'fort-er** (t-ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, gives comfort, as aid, consolation, cheer, etc. 2. [*cap.*] *Bib.* The Holy Spirit. 3. = COMFORTABLE, *n.* *U. S.*

**com'fort-less**, *a.* Having or affording no comfort or com-forts. — **Syn.** Forlorn, desolate, cheerless, miserable.

**com'fry** (kôm'frî), *n.*; *pl.* -FRIES (-frîz). [*OF. confrire*.] Any of a genus (*Symphytum*) of boraginaceous plants, esp. a rough hairy perennial (*S. officinalis*) used in cough mixtures, etc.

**com'ic** (kôm'ik), *a.* [*From L., fr. Gr. κομικός*]. 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. 2. Causing mirth, as being humorous, witty, etc. — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE.

**com'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.* 1. Belonging to comedy; hence, trivial; low. *Obs.* 2. Exciting mirth; droll; laughable. — **Syn.** Humorous, funny. See LAUGHABLE. — **com'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **com'i-cal-ness**, **com'i-cal'i-ty** (-i-kăl'i-tî), *n.*

**com'ing** (kôm'ing), *p. a.* That comes [approaching]. — *n.* 1. Act of approaching; advent. 2. The Second Advent of Christ. coming in, income or revenue; — usually in *pl.* (*com'ings in*). — *v. e.* out, a social début. *Colloq.*

**co-mi'no** (kô-mě'nô), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nôz). [*Sp. camino*.] A path or trail; also, a journey. *Southwestern U. S.*

**co-mi'ti-a** (kô-mîsh'î-ă), *n. pl.* [*L. Roman Antiq.*] An assembly of the people convened to act on matters officially submitted to it. — **co-mi'tial** (-mîsh'î-ăl), *a.*

**Co-mi'ti-um** (kô-mîsh'î-âm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ă). [*L.*; *com- + ire, itum*, to go.] In ancient Rome, the place at the foot of the Capitol, between the Rostra and the Senate House, where the comitia and law courts convened.

|| **co-mi'ti-vä** (kô-mě-tě-vä), *n.*; *pl.* -TIVE (-vâ). [*It.*] A body of followers; — applied to the lawless or brigand bands in Italy and Sicily.

**com'i-ty** (kôm'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [*L. comitas*, *fr. comis* courteous, kind.] Mildness and suavity of man-ners; courtesy. — **Syn.** Civility, good breeding, good will.

**com'ma** (kôm'ă), *n.* [*L.* part of a sentence, *fr. Gr. κόμμα* clause, κόπτειν to cut off.] 1. [*pl. COMMATA* (kôm'ă-tă).] *Pros.* A short phrase or word group less than a colon. b Either part of a dactylic hexameter as divided by the cæsura; also, the cæsura itself. 2. [*pl. COMMAS* (-ăz).] *Punctuation.* A point [*L.*] used to mark the smallest struc-tural division of a sentence. 3. [*pl. COMMAS* (-ăz).] *Music.* A minute interval or difference in pitch.

**comma bacillus.** A bacterial microorganism (*Microspira comma*) causing Asiatic cholera; cholera bacillus.

**com-mand'** (kô-mând'), *v. t.* [*OF. comander*, *fr. L. com- + mandare* to commit to command.] 1. To direct author-atively; charge; enjoin. 2. To have at command; have command over; have under control or at disposal; as, to *command* a large vocabulary. 3. To dominate in situa-tion, as by height; overlook; as, the height *commands* the valley. 4. To require or demand authoritatively; — some-times used with *of* or *from*.

**Syn.** Bid, dictate, require, prescribe, order, enjoin, direct, instruct. — **Command, order, enjoin, direct, instruct.** **Command** implies more formal and official, **order**, more peremptory, sometimes even arbitrary, exercise of author-ity; as, a captain *commands* or *orders* his men; a land-owner *orders* a trespasser off his premises. — **Enjoin, direct,** and **instruct** are all less imperative than **command** or **order**. **Enjoin** adds to the idea of authority that of press-ing admonition; **direct** and **instruct** suggest rather busi-ness or official relations.

— *v. i.* 1. To have or exercise direct authority; give an order or orders; be commander. 2. To dominate or overlook, as from a superior position.

— *n.* 1. Act of commanding; bidding. 2. A thing com-manded; as: a An order; a commandment. b A force under a commander. c A position in which one commands, as a military post. 3. Faculty or power of commanding; as, a good *command* of language. — **Syn.** Control, sway, power, authority, dominion; mandate, injunction, charge, behest.

**com'man-dant'** (kôm'an-dânt'), *n.* [*F.*, orig. p. pr.] A commander; commanding officer.

**com'man-deer'** (-dēr'), *v. t.* [*D. kommandieren*, lit., to command.] 1. *Mil.* To compel to perform military service. 2. To seize arbitrarily or forcibly. *Colloq.*

**com-mand'er** (kô-mân'dēr), *n.* 1. One who commands; hence, a chief or leader. 2. a *Navy.* An officer ranking next below a captain. See NAVY. b The chief officer of an army or of any division of it. c The administrator of a medi-cal religious (esp. military) commandery; also, the chief officer, or one of certain higher officers, in a secret or hono-rary order. — **Syn.** See CHIEF.

**com-mand'er-y** (-dēr-î), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-îz). 1. The office or rank of a commander, as in an order of knighthood. 2. The jurisdiction of a commander; specif.: a A district or a manor under a commander of an order of knights; a pre-ceptory; later, a pension or benefice attached to the office of a commander. b An assembly or lodge in some secret orders.

**com-mand'ing**, *p. a.* That commands. — **Syn.** Authori-tative, imperative, imperious. — **com-mand'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**com-mand'ment** (-mând'mënt), *n.* Act of commanding; power of command; what is commanded; specif.: *Bib.*, one of the Ten Commandments. See *Exodus* xx. 1-17.

**com-man'do** (kô-mân'dô), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dôz). [*D.* See COMMAND, *v. t.*] In South Africa, a military body or command; also, sometimes, an expedition or raid.

**com-mem'o-rate** (-mém'ô-răt'), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED; -RAT'ING. [*L. commemoratus*, p. p., deriv. of *com- + memorare* to mention, *memor* mindful.] To call to remembrance; serve as a memorial of. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. — **com-mem'o-ra-tion**, *n.*

**com-mem'o-ra-tion** (-răt'shün), *n.* Act of commemorat-ing; a memorial. — **com-mem'o-ra-tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

**com-mem'o-ra-tive** (-răt-tiv), *a.* Also **com-mem'o-ra-to-ry** (-tô-rî). Intended to commemorate, as a monument.

**com-mence'** (kô-měns'), *v. i.* & *t.*; -MENCED' (-mēnst') -MENC'ING (-mēn'sing). [*F. commencer*, *fr. L. com- + variare* to begin.] To originate; start; begin. — **Syn.** See BEGIN. — **com-mence'er** (-mēn'sēr), *n.*

**com-mence'ment** (-mënt), *n.* 1. Act, fact, or time, of commencing. 2. The day when, or the ceremonies at which, degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

**com-mend'** (kô-měnd'), *v. t.* [*L. commendare*; *com- + mandare* to intrust, enjoin, command.] 1. To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care. 2. To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard. 3. To mention with approbation; praise. 4. To mention by way of courteous remembrance. *Archaic.* 5. a *Ecll.* To bestow in com-mendation. *Obs. or R.* b *Feudalism.* To commit or place as vassal under the protection of a lord; — used reflexively or of land.

**com-mend'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of being commended; laud-able; praiseworthy. — **com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*

**com-mend'am** (kôm-měnd'ăm), *n.* [*LL. dare in com-mendam* to give into trust.] *Ecll.* a The custody of a benefice by one to whom it was given in charge (*in com-mendam*), temporarily or for life; also, the enjoyment of the revenues so received. The practice was abolished in England in 1836. b A benefice so held.

**com'men-da'tion** (kôm'ěn-dă'shün), *n.* 1. Act of com-mending or that which commends. 2. Compliments; greeting; — usually in *pl.* *Archaic.*

**com-mend'a-to-ry** (kô-měnd'ă-tô-rî), *a.* 1. Of, pertain-ing to, or serving for, commendation. 2. Holding a benefice in commendam; also, held in commendam.



**com-men'sal** (kō-mēn'sāl), *n.* [LL. *commensalis*; L. *com-* + *mensa* table.] 1. One who eats at the same table. 2. *Biol.* An organism, not truly parasitic, which lives in, with, or on another. — *a.* Having the character of a commensal; also, pertaining to or designating those who habitually eat together. — **com-men'sal-ism**, *n.*  
**com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (shōō-rā-bil'i-ty), *n.* Quality of being commensurable.  
**com-men'su-ra-ble** (shōō-rā-b'l), *a.* [From L., fr. *com-* + *mensurabilis* measurable.] 1. Having a common measure. 2. Proportionable. — **com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*  
**com-men'su-rate** (mēn'shōō-rāt), *a.* [L. *commensuratus* equal. See *COM-*; *MENSURATE*.] 1. Equal in measure or extent; proportionate; corresponding; — often used with *with* or *to*. 2. Commensurable; reducible to a common measure. — **Syn.** See *PROPORTIONAL*. — *v. t. & i.*; —*RAT'ED* (rāt'ēd); —*RAT'ING*. To make, or to be, commensurate. — **com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — *ra'tion*, *n.*  
**com'ment** (kōm'ēt; kō-mēnt'), *v. i.* [From F. or LL., fr. L. *commentari* to meditate on, explain, v. intens. of *commentisci*, *commentus*, to reflect on, invent.] To make comments; — often used with *on* or *upon*. — *v. t.* To comment on. *Archaic.*  
**com'ment**, *n.* 1. An explanatory, illustrative, or critical note on a writing, book, etc.; annotation; exposition. 2. A remark or criticism. — **Syn.** See *REMARK*.  
**com'men-tary** (kōm'ēn-tā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -*RIES* (-rīz). A series of comments or memoranda; specif.: *a.* A brief account of transactions or events; — usually in *pl.*; as *Cesar's Commentaries*. *b.* A book of explanations or expositions, as on the whole or a part of the Scriptures. *c.* A thing serving for exposition or illustration; a remark or comment. — **com'men-ta-ri-al** (tā-rī-āl), *3*, *a.*  
**com'men-tate** (tāt), *v. t. & i.* To write comments; annotate; make comment.  
**com'men-ta-tor** (kōm'ēn-tā-tēr), *n.* One who writes a commentary; annotator.  
**com'ment-er** (kōm'ēn-tēr; kō-mēn'tēr), *n.* One who comments.  
**com'merce** (kōm'ērs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mercium*; *com-* + *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] 1. Business intercourse; esp., the exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale between different places or communities. 2. Social intercourse. 3. Sexual intercourse. 4. *Cards*. A game in which each player in succession may exchange one of his cards for another until someone refuses, whereupon the best hand wins.  
**Syn.** *Commerce*, *traffic*, *trade* agree in denoting the exchange of commodities. *Commerce* is the formal term for such exchange viewed as conducted on a large scale; *traffic* oftener emphasizes the activity of the processes involved; *trade* suggests the more purely business aspects of exchange, and is often the general term for business dealings; as, *interstate commerce*; *local traffic*; *the traffic of city streets*; *the Board of Trade*; *free trade*.  
**com'merce'** (kō-mēr's'), *v. i.*; —*MERCED'* (-mūr'st'); —*MERC'ING* (-mūr'sing). 1. To trade; *traffic*. *Obs.* 2. To hold personal intercourse; commune.  
**com'merce destroyer**. *Nav.* A very fast, unarmored, lightly armed vessel designed to capture or destroy merchant vessels of an enemy.  
**com'mer'cial** (kō-mēr'shāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile. — **com'mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** *Commercial*, *mercantile*. *Commercial* suggests the larger aspects of the operations of exchange; *mercantile*, the actual buying and selling of commodities.  
**com'mer'cial-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Commercial spirit or institutions; a commercial practice or expression.  
**com'mer'cial-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To make commercial in form, interests, or spirit. — **com'mer'cial-iz-a'tion** (-ī-zā'sh'ūn), *n.*  
**com'mi-nate** (kōm'i-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; —*NAT'ED* (-nāt'ēd); —*NAT'ING* (-nāt'ing). [See *COMMINATION*.] To anathematize. — **com'mi-na'tor** (-nāt'ēr), *n.*  
**com'mi-na'tion** (-nā'sh'ūn), *n.* [L. *comminatio*, fr. *comminari* to threaten; *com-* + *minari* to threaten.] A threatening; denunciation of punishment or vengeance.  
**com'min'a-to-ry** (kō-mīn'ā-tō-rī; kōm'i-nā-tō-rī), *a.*  
**com'min'gle** (kō-mīn'gl), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together.  
**com'mi-nute** (kōm'i-nūt), *v. t.*; —*NUT'ED* (-nūt'ēd); —*NUT'ING*. [L. *comminutus*, p. p., deriv. of *com-* + *minuere* to lessen.] To reduce to minute particles; pulverize.  
**com'mi-nu'tion** (-nū'sh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act of comminuting, or state of being comminuted. 2. *Surg.* Fracture (of a bone) into a number of pieces. 3. A gradual diminution; lessening; wearing away.  
**com'mis'er-ate** (kō-mīz'ēr-āt), *v. t.*; —*AT'ED*; —*AT'ING*. [L. *commissératus*, p. p., deriv. of *com-* + *miserari* to pity.] To feel or express sorrow or compassion for; pity. — **Syn.** *Compassionate*, *condole* with. — *a-tive*, *a.* — *a'tor*, *n.*  
**com'mis'er-a'tion** (-ā'sh'ūn), *n.* Sorrow or compassion for another's wants or sufferings. — **Syn.** See *PITY*.  
**com'mis-sa-ri-al** (kōm'i-sā-rī-āl; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.  
**com'mis-sa-rī-at** (-āt), *n.* [F., a body of commissaries.]

1. *Mil.* *a.* The system by which forces are supplied with food and daily necessities. *b.* The department charged with such service. 2. Food supply.  
**com'mis-sa-ry** (kōm'i-sā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -*RIES* (-rīz). [LL. *commissarius*, fr. L. *commissus*, p. p. of *committere*. See *COMMIT*.] 1. A deputy; commissioner. 2. Hence: *a.* *Eccl.* An officer representing the bishop, as in a distant part of the diocese, or in the bishop's absence. *b.* *Mil.* An officer of the Subsistence Department charged with providing food for troops or a military post. *U. S.* — **com'mis-sa-ry-ship**, *n.*  
**com'missary general**. *Mil.* An officer in charge of a special department, esp. the commissariat department; specif., in the United States army, the head of the Subsistence Department, having the rank of brigadier general.  
**com'mis'sion** (kō-mish'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commissio*. See *COMMIT*.] 1. A formal written warrant, granting certain powers or privileges and authorizing or requiring the performance of certain acts. 2. *Mil. & Nav.* A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority; also, the rank and authority so conferred. 3. Authorization or command made by or as if by such a warrant; instruction; charge. 4. Authority given to act for, or in behalf and in place of, another; as, a *commission* to buy something. 5. A body of commissioners. 6. *Com.* *a.* A thing to be done as agent for another. *b.* The allowance made to an agent for transacting business. 7. Condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, as by a warrant; — used esp. in *commission* (see phrases, below). 8. Act of committing, doing, or performing; thing committed or done. — **Syn.** *Authority*, *mandate*, *office*, *trust*.  
*v. t.* 1. To give a commission to; appoint and authorize. 2. *Nav.* To put in commission, or service; — said of a ship. — **Syn.** *Depute*, *empower*, *delegate*, *constitute*, *ordain*.  
*in commission*. *a.* Vested with delegated authority. *b.* Placed in charge of a commission, or body of commissioners. *c.* Of a vessel, manned and ready for active service. So also out of *e.*, to go into *e.*, etc.  
**com'mis'sion-aire'** (-ār'; kō-mē'syō-nār'), *n.* [F. *commissaire*.] 1. One intrusted with small commissions; esp., an attendant in a public office, hotel, or the like, in Continental Europe. 2. One of a corps of pensioned soldiers, as in London, employed as doorkeepers, messengers, etc.  
**com'mis'sion-er** (kō-mish'ūn-ēr), *n.* 1. One commissioned. 2. An officer in charge of a department of the public service, as, in the United States, the head of any of various subdivisions (called bureaus) of the Departments. — **com'mis'sion-er-ship**, *n.*  
**com'mis'su-ral** (kō-mish'ū-rāl; kōm'i-sū'rāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissure.  
**com'mis-sure** (kōm'i-shōōr; یش-ūr), *n.* [L. *commissura* a joining together.] A joint, seam, or closure; an interstice, cleft, or juncture.  
**com'mit'** (kō-mīt'), *v. t.* [L. *committere*, *missum*, to connect, commit; *com-* + *mittere* to send.] 1. To give in trust; intrust; consign; — used with *to*, *unto*. 2. To consign for preservation; — in various phrases: as, *to commit to memory* (also, simply, *to commit*); *to commit to writing*. 3. To consign for safe keeping or disposal; as, *to commit the body to the grave*; the books were *committed to the flames*. 4. To put in charge of a jailer; imprison. 5. To refer, as a bill to a committee. 6. To do; perpetrate, as a sin. 7. To pledge; bind; — often reflexively; as, *to commit one's self to a certain course*.  
**com'mit'tment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of committing; state of being committed; consignment, esp. to prison. 2. Act of doing, or promise to do, something. 3. *Law*. A warrant for imprisonment; a mittimus.  
**com'mit'ta-ble**, *a.* That may be committed.  
**com'mit'tal** (-tāl), *n.* Commitment.  
**com'mit'tee** (kō-mīt'ē), *n.* 1. A person to whom some trust or charge is committed. 2. A body of persons appointed to deal with some matter, as by a court.  
**committee of the whole** [house], a committee, embracing all the members present, into which a deliberative body resolves itself for purposes of discussion under rules differing from those governing the general proceedings.  
**com'mix'** (-mīks'), *v. t. & i.* To mix; mingle; blend.  
**com'mix-ture** (-tūr), *n.* Mixture.  
**com'mo-da'tum** (kōm'ō-dā'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* -*TA* (-tā). [L., prop. p. p.] *Law*. A gratuitous bailment.  
**com'mo-d'** (kō-mōd'), *n.* [F., fr. *commode* convenient, L. *commodus*; *com-* + *modus* measure, mode.] 1. A kind of tall headdress worn by ladies about 1670-1780. 2. *a.* A chest of drawers; bureau. *b.* A stool inclosing a chamber vessel. *c.* A movable sink, or washstand, with a closet.  
**com'mo-di-ous** (-mōd'i-ūs), *a.* Adapted to its use or purpose; useful; serviceable; esp., spacious and convenient. — **com'mo-di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — *ous-ness*, *n.*  
**com'mod'i-ty** (-mōd'i-ty), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being commodious; also, that which is

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccūt, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, ārcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; iŋk; then; thin; nature, verdure (87);



commodious; convenience; accommodation; opportunity; profit; benefit; advantage; expediency; interest; commodiousness. *Obs. or Archaic, except Legal.* 2. That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals). 3. A parcel or quantity of goods. *Obs.* **com'mo-dore'** (kôm'ô-dôr'; 57), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *commander*, or Sp. *comendador* a knight of a military order who holds a commandery.] 1. *Naval.* An officer next above a captain and below a rear admiral; specif.: **a** In the British navy, a captain commanding a squadron or a division of a fleet. **b** In the United States navy, an officer commanding a squadron, division, ship of the first class, etc., having a rank corresponding to that of brigadier general in the army. Since 1899 the grade has been abolished except as a rank to which captains with Civil War service are retired. 2. *Naut.* a The senior captain of a line of ships. **b** The president or chief officer of a yacht club or boat club. **com'mon** (kôm'in), *a.* [OF. *comun*, fr. L. *communis*; *com-* + *munis* ready to be of service.] 1. Belonging or pertaining to the community at large; public; subject to rights of common; as, the *common* pasture. 2. Shared equally or similarly by two or more or by all the members of a group, kind, etc.; specif., resulting from, involving, or expressing concordance; as, to make *common* cause against the enemy. 3. Belonging or pertaining to many or to the majority; general or prevalent; as, a matter of *common* knowledge; specif., *Archaic*, widely known or talked of. 4. Of frequent occurrence or appearance; familiar. 5. Hence: **a** Of the usual type or standard. **b** Below the ordinary standards; second-rate. 6. Designating the more prevalent or familiar type of anything; as, *common* salt. 7. Habitual, professed, or confessed; as, a *common* scold, nuisance, etc. 8. *Gram.* **a** As used of nouns in Latin, Greek, etc.: That may be either masculine or feminine. **b** Of variable (short or long) quantity. 9. Impure; unclean. *Rare.* **Syn.** General, public, popular, universal; frequent, customary, usual, familiar; mediocre, mean, cheap, trite, stale, threadbare, commonplace; plebeian, inelegant, ordinary, vulgar. — **Common, ordinary, vulgar.** **Common**, as here compared (see **GENERAL, MUTUAL**), implies the lack of distinguishing, conspicuous, or exceptional qualities; positively, it suggests the usual, everyday, or familiar. It often connotes the inferior, plebeian, or cheap; as, the *common* herd. **Ordinary** expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things. It commonly implies qualities not above, often below, the average; as, above the reach of *ordinary* men. **Vulgar** applies primarily to that which is of the people; as, the *vulgar* tongue. As here compared, it connotes lack of refinement, propriety, or taste; as, a *vulgar* remark. **common carrier**, *Law*, one who undertakes the office of carrying goods or persons for hire and for all persons indifferently. — **c. chord. Must = TRIAD** (which see). — **c. council**, in a city, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch. See **ALDERMAN**. — **c., or vulgar, fraction**, a fraction in which both numerator and denominator are expressed, thus:  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ . — **c. law**. **a** The general and ordinary law of a country or community, as distinguished from its subdivisions, local law, equity, etc. **b** The unwritten law (esp. of England) that is binding because of immemorial usage and universal recognition; — often in distinction from *statute law*. Hence, any similarly developed system of jurisprudence. — **c. noun, Gram.**, a noun or name noting any one of a class; as, an appellative; as *man*, *whip*, *day*. — **C. Pleas. Law**. Short for *Court of Common Pleas*. — **See under COURT**. — **c. prayer**, the liturgy, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, which all the clergy of the Church of England are enjoined to use. With some modifications it is used in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. — **c. school**, in the United States, a public elementary school. — **c. sense**, good, sound, ordinary sense; normal intelligence. — **c. stock**, ordinary capital stock not sharing the privileges of preferred stock. — **c. time, Must**, that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions, specif., that having four crochets to the bar, and designated  $\frac{3}{4}$ . — **n.** 1. The people; community; also, commonalty. *Obs.* 2. Land held in common, as by all members of a community. 3. *Law*. The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons. 4. *Ecll.* A service suitable for any festival of a certain class; as, the *common* of the dedication of a church; — opposed to *proper*. **common of pasture**, the right of feeding beasts on another's land. — **v. v.** To have something in common; specif.: **a** To participate. *Obs.* **b** To enjoy or exercise a right in common. **c** To board together; to eat at table in common. **com'mon-a-ble** (-â-b'l'), *a.* 1. Held in common. 2. Allowed to pasture on public commons. **com'mon-age** (-âj), *n.* 1. Right of pasturing on a com-

mon; state of being held in common; that which is so held. 2. The commonalty; also, a body of commoners. **com'mon-al-ty** (kôm'âm-â-tî), *n.* 1. The common people; the commons; — dist. from *nobility*. 2. The body or general membership of a body corporate; as, the mayor and *commonalty* of London. **com'mon-er** (-êr), *n.* 1. Citizen; Burgess. *Obs., etc. specif.*: A member of the London Court of Common Council. 2. One of the commonalty. 3. A member of the House of Commons. 4. In some English colleges, as at Oxford, a student who pays all university charges. **com'mon-ly**, *adv.* Usually; ordinarily. **com'mon-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being common. **com'mon-place'** (-în-plâs'), *n.* 1. Anything common or trite; a platitude. 2. A passage noted for reference, in a commonplace book. 3. That which is commonplace. **Syn.** **Commonplace, platitude, truism.** A **commonplace** is a stock idea or expression, often suggesting little more than the obvious and conventional. **Platitude** adds the suggestion of a flat or trite remark made with an air of importance or novelty. A **truism** is a self-evident truth. — **a.** Ordinary; trite. — **com'mon-place'ness**, *n.* **commonplace book.** A book in which "commonplaces," or passages noted as important for reference, or other matters are recorded. **com'mons** (kôm'ânz), *n. pl.* 1. The mass of the people, as distinguished from the nobility; commonalty. 2. [*cap.*] The House of Commons; — usually used with *the*. 3. Provisions for a common table, as in colleges; fare. **com'mon-wealth'**, *n., or common weal.* Commonwealth. **com'mon-wealth'** (-wêlth'), *n.* 1. Public welfare. *Now Rare.* 2. The people constituting a state; hence, a state, as the English state under Cromwell, any of the individual States of the United States, etc. — **Syn.** *Realn.* Republic. **com'mo-ran-cy** (kôm'ô-rân-sî), *n.* A dwelling, abiding, or ordinary residence in a place; habitation. *Chiefly Law.* **com'mo-rant** (-rânt), *a.* [*L. commorans*, p. pr. of *commorari* to abide; *com-* + *morari* to delay.] Ordinarily residing; inhabiting; abiding; dwelling. **com-mo'tion** (kô-mô'shün), *n.* 1. Disturbed or violent motion; agitation. 2. Public disturbance; riot; tumult. **com-move'** (-môv'), *v. t.; -MOVED'* (-môv'd'); **-MOV'ING** (-môv'ing). [*From OF., fr. L. commovere, -motum; com-* + *move* to move.] 1. To put in motion; disturb; unsettle. 2. To stir to emotion; excite. **com'mu-nal** (kôm'û-nâl; kô-mû'nâl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commune; hence, belonging to a simple social life. **com'mu-nal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* System of political and social organization substantially the same as *communism*. 2. — **com'mu-nal-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **com'mu-nal-is'tic**, *a.* **com'mu-nal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To render communal; subject to the rights, methods, organization, or ownership of a commune or community. — **com'mu-nal-iz-a'tion** (-iz-â'shün; -i-zâ'shün), *n.* — **com'mu-nal-iz'er** (-iz'êr), *n.* **com'mu-nard** (kôm'û-nârd), *n.* [*F.*] **a.** A communist; specif. [*cap.*] one who supported or participated in the Commune of Paris in 1871. **com'mune** (kôm'ün), *n.* [*F., fr. commun* common.] 1. The common people; the commons; *Hist.*, any of various bodies treated as a unit, as the members of a municipal corporation, etc. 2. The smallest administrative district in France, or the inhabitants or government of such a district; a similar district elsewhere. 3. [*cap.*] With *the*: **a** The government in Paris (1792-94) established by usurpation of supreme power by commissioners chosen by the sections of Paris, a part of the rule of which is known as the "Reign of Terror" (1793-94). **b** The insurrectionary government in possession of Paris from March 13 to May 27, 1871. **com'mune, n.** Communion; intercourse. **com-mune'** (kô-mün'; kôm'ün), *v. t.; -MUNED'* (-münd'), **-MUN'ING.** [*OF. communer* to put in common.] 1. To converse together; confer; now, specif., to converse intimately. 2. To receive the Communion. **com-mu-ni-ca-ble** (kô-mü'nî-kâ-b'l'), *a.* 1. Capable of communicating or of being communicated. 2. Communicative; ready to converse. — **com-mu-ni-ca-bil'i-ty**, **com-mu-ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* **com-mu-ni-cant** (-mü'nî-kânt), *n.* 1. One who is entitled to partake of the Communion; a church member. 2. One who communicates. — **a.** Communicating. **com-mu-ni-cate** (-kât), *v. t.; -CAT'ED* (-kât'êd); **-CAT'ING.** [*L. communicatus*, p. p. of *communicare* to communicate, *communis* common.] 1. To impart; convey. 2. To make known; recount, as a secret. — **v. i.** 1. *Ecll.* To take part in the Communion. 2. To have intercourse; hold or afford communication; be connected. **com-mu-ni-ca'tion** (-nî-kâ'shün), *n.* 1. Act or fact of communicating. 2. Intercourse by words, letters, etc.; interchange of thoughts or opinions. 3. That which is communicated or imparted. 4. Act or means of communi-

**Ex- ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

D  
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cating, or passing from place to place; a connecting passage. — **Syn.** Correspondence, conference, intercourse; news, intelligence, message.

**com-mu-ni-ca-tive** (kō-mū-nī-kā-tiv), *a.* 1. Inclined to communicate; *Obs.*, diffusive. 2. Of or pertaining to communication. — **com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

**com-mu-ni-ca-tor** (kā-tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, communicates.

**com-mun-ion** (mūn'yūn), *n.* 1. Act of sharing; community of condition or relation. 2. Intercourse between persons; esp., intimate intercourse. 3. A body of Christians of a common faith and discipline. 4. [cap.] The celebration of the Lord's Supper. 5. The psalm or antiphon said or sung at Communion. — **Syn.** Share, participation, fellowship, converse; unity, concord, agreement.

**com-mu-nism** (kōm'ū-nīz'm), *n.* 1. A system of social organization in which goods are held in common. 2. A system of social organization where large powers are given to small political units, or communes; communalism. 3. Any system of social organization involving common ownership of the means of production, and some equality in the distribution of the products of industry.

**com-mu-nist** (-nīst), *n.* 1. An adherent of communism. 2. [cap.] A supporter of the Paris Commune; Communist. — **Syn.** See SOCIALIST.

**com-mu-nis-tic** (-mū-nīs'tik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to communism or communists; as, *communistic theories*. 2. Of or pert. to or supporting the Commune of Paris. 3. *Zoöl.* Living or nesting in common, as certain birds; commensal.

**com-mu-ni-ta-ri-an** (kō-mū-nī-tā-rī-ān; 3), *n.* A member of a communistic or similar body.

**com-mu-ni-ty** (kō-mū-nī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -NITIES (-tiz). 1. A body of people or animals living in the same place, under the same conditions. 2. Society at large; commonwealth; the public. 3. Joint ownership or participation; as, a *community* of interests. 4. Common character; likeness.

**com-mu-nize** (kōm'ū-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ/ING (-nīz'ing). To subject to rights of communism or common property rights; make common. — **ni-za-tion**, *n.*

**com-mut'a-ble** (kō-mūt'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being commuted, or interchanged. — **mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

**com-mu-tate** (kōm'ū-tāt), *v. t.*; -TATED (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING. *Elec.* To turn or direct (a current or currents), esp. so as to form a current continuous as to direction.

**com-mu-ta-tion** (mū-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of commuting; substitution, as of a less thing for a greater. 2. That which is given or paid in substitution.

**commutation ticket.** A ticket issued by a railway company, etc., at a reduced rate, for a certain number of trips between specified places.

**com-mu-ta-tive** (kō-mūt'ā-tiv; kōm'ū-tā-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or effecting commutation.

**com-mu-ta-tor** (kōm'ū-tā-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* A device for reversing the direction of an electric current. b An attachment for the armature of a dynamo for commutating the induced currents in the armature conductors, or in a motor for conveying the current to the conductors.

**com-mute** (kō-mūt'), *v. t.*; -MUT'ED (-mūt'ēd); -MUT'ING. [L. *commutare*, *mutatum*; *com- + mutare* to change.]

1. To exchange; interchange; substitute. 2. To substitute (for one exaction or obligation) another that is less; as, to *commute* a sentence from death to imprisonment. 3. *Elec.* To commute. — **v. i.** 1. To compensate; serve as a substitute. 2. To pay, or arrange to pay, in gross, esp. at a reduced rate, instead of part by part.

**com-mut'er** (-mūt'ēr), *n.* One who commutes; esp., one who travels on a commutation ticket.

**com-mu-tu-al** (kō-mūt'ū-āl), *a.* Mutual; reciprocal.

**com-mose** (kō'mōs; kō-mōs'), *a.* [L. *comosus* hairy, from *coma* hair.] *Bot.* Bearing a coma, or tuft of soft hairs.

**com-pact** (kōm'pakt), *n.* [L. *compactum*, fr. *compacisci*, p. p. *compactus*, to make an agreement with; *com- + pacisci* to make an agreement.] An agreement or covenant; contract. — **Syn.** See CONTRACT.

**com-pact'** (kōm'pakt'), *a.* [L. *compactus*, p. p. of *compactum* to join; *com- + pangere* to fix.] 1. Composed or made; — used with *of*. 2. Closely united or packed; solid; dense; also, lying or arranged in a narrow compass; close. 3. Brief; pithy; not diffuse. — **Syn.** Firm, close. — **v. t.** 1. To press closely together; join firmly; consolidate. 2. To form by connecting firmly. — **com-pact'ly**, *adv.* — **com-pact'ness**, *n.*

**com-pan-ion** (-pān'yūn), *n.* *Naut.* a The hood or covering at the top of a companionway. b A companionway.

**com-pan-ion**, *n.* [F. *compagnon*, fr. LL. *companio*; L. *com- + panis* bread.] 1. One who accompanies, or is associated with, another or others; associate; comrade. 2. A fellow; — in contempt. *Obs.* 3. A member of an order of knighthood; now, one of the lowest grade in certain orders. 4. One of a pair or set of like or matched things; as, a *companion* to a picture. — **Syn.** Fellow, mate, comrade, compeer. — **v. t.** To attend; accompany. ☞

**com-pan-ion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Fitted to be a companion; agreeable; sociable. — **com-pan-ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* **companion ladder.** *Naut.* A ladder leading down a companion hatchway.

**com-pan-ion-ship**, *n.* Quality or state of being a companion; fellowship; association.

**com-pan-ion-way** (-wā'), *n.* *Naut.* A set of steps leading below from the deck; the passageway occupied by them.

**com-pa-ny** (kūm'pā-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [F. *compagnie*, OF. *compaignie*, fr. *compaignie* company, fr. (assumed) LL. *compania*. See COMPANION.] 1. Fellowship; society; friendly intercourse. 2. An assemblage of individuals; band; retinue. 3. A company or companions. 4. Society in general; people assembled for social intercourse. 5. Guests or visitors. 6. An association of persons for a joint purpose, esp. for carrying on business. 7. Those members of a partnership firm whose names do not appear in the firm name. *Colloq.* 8. A body of actors in a theater or play. 9. *Mil.* A body of soldiers; specif., a subdivision of a regiment of infantry under a captain. 10. Crew of a ship, including the officers.

**Syn.** Gathering, concourse, assembly, assemblage, body; group, circle, party, coterie, set; throng, crowd, flock, multitude, host; band, troop, crew, gang. — **Company, band, troop, crew, gang.** **Company** is the general term for either a temporary assemblage or a permanent association of individuals; as, a crowd met him at the train, and the faces of many in the *company* were familiar to him; a military *company*; a joint-stock *company*. A *band* (specif., a company of musicians; as, a brass *band*) is a company united by a common tie or purpose; as, the *band* of exiles who plotted his overthrow. **Troop** (specif., a band of soldiers or, in *pl.*, soldiers collectively; as, the British *troops*) often suggests the idea of a throng or multitude; as, *troops* of friends. **Crew**, as here compared, has always a derogatory connotation; as, a *crew* of mischievous critics. **Gang** has a strongly opprobrious or contemptuous connotation; as, a *gang* of robbers.

— **v. t.**; -NIED (-nīd); -NY-ING. To accompany. *Archaic.*

**com-pa-ra-ble** (kōm'pā-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being compared. — **com-pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **hly**, *adv.*

**com-par'a-tive** (kōm-pār'ā-tiv), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to comparison. 2. Proceeding from or by comparison; as, *comparative anatomy, philology, etc.* 3. (Of an adjective or adverb, expressing an increased (or, with a negative, a less) degree of the attribute or quality denoted by the simple form. 4. Estimated by comparison; relative. — *n.* *Gram.* The comparative degree or the form denoting it. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**com-pare'** (kōm-pār'), *v. t.*; -PARED' (-pārd'); -Pār'ING (-pār'ing). [L. *comparare*, fr. *compar* equal to another; *com- + par* equal.] 1. To represent as similar; liken; — used with *to*. 2. To examine the qualities of in order to discover resemblances or differences; bring into comparison; — usually used with *with*. 3. *Gram.* To inflect or otherwise modify (an adverb or adjective) so as to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation; to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of.

☞ One object is *compared with* another when the two are set side by side, in order to show their relative merits, or to bring out their characteristic qualities; *to another*, because of a real or (frequently) imagined similarity.

— **v. i.** 1. To be like or equal; admit, or be worthy, of comparison. 2. To vie; assume a likeness or equality.

— *n.* Comparison; — now chiefly in *beyond, or past, compare.* — **com-par'er**, *n.*

**com-par'i-son** (-pār'i-sūn), *n.* 1. Act of comparing; specif., *Gram.*, modification of an adjective or adverb to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation. 2. State of being compared; also, a state, quality, or relation admitting of being compared. 3. *Rhet.* A figure by which one person or thing is compared to another, or the two are considered with regard to some common property or quality.

**Syn.** Comparison, simile, metaphor. Comparison is the general term; it usually implies, as distinguished from *simile*, that the objects compared belong to the same class, or are more alike than different; as in: "The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam." A *simile* is an imaginative comparison between objects essentially unlike, except in certain aspects; as in: "A little cloud like a man's hand." A *metaphor* imaginatively identifies one object with another, and ascribes to one qualities of the other; where the *simile* declares that A is like B, the *metaphor* assumes that A is B; as in: "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord." A *metaphor* may usually be expanded into a *simile*, and a *simile* may be condensed into a *metaphor*.

**com-part'** (kōm-pār'), *v. t.* [L. *compartiri*; *com- + parti* to share.] To mark out into parts or subdivisions.

**com-part-ment** (-mēt), *n.* [F. *compartiment*, fr. OF. *partiri* to divide.] One of the parts into which an inclosed space is divided; a separate division, as of a structure.

**com-pass** (kūm'pās), *n.* [F. *compas*, fr. LL. *compassus* circle; L. *com- + passus* step.] 1. Boundary or circumference. 2. An inclosed space; area; extent; hence: limits;

āle, ūnite, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, fill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; use, ūnate, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



reach; bounds; esp. moderate bounds; as, within the *compass* of his sight. **3. Music.** The range of tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument. **4.** A passing round; circuit. **5.** An instrument for describing circles, transferring measurements, etc., essentially consisting of two pointed branches or legs joined at the top by a pivot or (as in the *beam compass* for large circles) connected by a bar on which they may slide; — usually in *pl.* **6.** An instrument for determining directions by a magnetized needle or bar which indicates the magnetic north and south. — **Syn.** SEE RANGE.

— *a.* Circular; curved; specif., semicircular.  
 — *v. i.* [*F. compasser* to arrange, regulate, ponder.] **1.** To purpose; contrive; plot. *Obs.* or *Law.* **2.** To make the circuit of. **3.** To inclose on all sides; surround. **4.** To reach; get within control; accomplish. **5.** To curve. *Tech.*

**com/pass-a-ble, a.** That can be compassed.

**compass card.** The circular card of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the 32 points.

**com/pass-es** (sē; 24), *n. pl.* See COMPASS, *n.*, 5.

**com/pass-ion** (kōm-pāsh'ŷŏn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. compassio*, fr. *com-pati* to have compassion; *com-+pati* to bear, suffer.] Lit., suffering with another; hence: sorrow or pity for another's distress or misfortunes; sympathy. — **Syn.** SEE PITY.

**com/pas-sion-ate** (-āt), *a.* **1.** Disposed to pity. **2.** Pitiable. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Sympathizing, tender, merciful. — (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED, -AT'ING. To pity; sympathize with. — **ate-ly, adv.**

**compass plant.** Any of several plants (as *Silphium laciniatum* and *Lotus americanus*) whose leaves or branches tend to arrange themselves on the axis so as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass.

**com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (kōm-pāt'ī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being compatible; as, *compatibility* of tempers.

**com-pat'i-ble** (kōm-pāt'ī-b'l), *a.* [*F.*, deriv. of *L. compati*. See COMPASSION.] Capable of coexisting in harmony; — usually used with *with*. — **Syn.** SEE CONSONANT. — **com-pat'i-ble-ness, n.** — **com-pat'i-bly, adv.**

**com-pa'tri-ot** (kōm-pā'trī-ŷŏt), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *L. compatriota*; *com-+patria* native.] A fellow countryman. — *a.* [Of the same country. — **com-pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ŷŏt'ik), *a.*

**com-peer'** (-pēr'), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *L. compar*; *com-+par* equal.] An equal; a peer; also, companion; mate.

**com-pel'** (kōm-pél'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pèl'd'); -PEL'LING. [*L. compellere*, -pulsum, to drive together, compel; *com-+pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly; constrain. **2.** To take by force; exact. **3.** To drive together or gather in a crowd or company. *A Latinism.* **4.** To force to yield; overpower; subjugate. — **Syn.** Force, oblige, coerce, necessitate, drive, influence, move. — **com-pel'la-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **pel'ler** (-rēr), *n.*

**com-pel-la'tion** (kōm-pél-lā'shŷŏn), *n.* [*L. compellatio*, fr. *compellare* to accost.] Act of addressing or calling upon; style of address or salutation; an appellation.

**com-pel-la-tive** (kōm-pél-lā-tīv), *a. & n.* Appellative.

**com-pend** (kōm-pënd), *n.* A compendium.

**com-pen'di-ous** (kōm-pënd'ī-ŷŏs), *a.* [*L. compendiosus*.] Containing the substance in small compass; abridged; [summarized; — esp. of literary work. — **Syn.** Short, brief, summary, condensed, succinct. See CONCISE. — **com-pen'di-ously, adv.** — **com-pen'di-ous-ness, n.**

**com-pen'di-um** (-ŷŏm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -DIUMS (-ŷŏmz), *L.* -DIA (-dī). [*L. compendium* that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, a short way, *compendere* to weigh; *com-+pendere* to weigh.] A condensed summary of the main heads of a subject or work.

**Syn.** Compendium, abridgment, epitome, abstract, synopsis denote large content in comparatively small compass. Compendium implies in general the inclusion within small compass of a large subject or system; abridgment always implies the reduction to smaller compass of a larger work, with retention of relative completeness; epitome denotes a concise summary, by main heads; an abstract is a summary of essential points; a synopsis is such an ordered exhibition of the salient points of a subject or treatise as may be apprehended at a glance.

**com-pen-sate** (kōm-pĕn-sāt; kōm-pĕn'sāt), *v. t.*; -SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd); -SAT'ING. [*L. compensatus*, *p. p.* of *compensare*, prop., to weigh several things with one another, fr. *compendere* to weigh.] **1.** To be equivalent to; make amends for. **2.** To make equal return to; requite suitably. **3. Mech.** To provide with means of counteracting variation; counteract (variation or varying parts). — **Syn.** See PAY. — *v. i.* To make amends; supply an equivalent.

**com-pen-sa'tion** (kōm-pĕn-sā'shŷŏn), *n.* **1.** Act or principle of compensating. **2.** That which compensates; equivalent; recompense; amends; remuneration; indemnification.

**com-pen-sa-tive** (kōm-pĕn'sā-tīv), *a.* Compensatory.

**com-pen-sa'tor** (kōm-pĕn'sā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, compensates; — applied esp. to various mechanical devices, as, *Elec.*, a transformer in which the primary and secondary are combined as a single coil.

**com-pen'sa-to-ry** (kōm-pĕn'sā-tō-rī), *a.* Serving for or to give compensation; making amends; making up for loss.

**com-pete'** (-pĕt'), *v. i.*; -PET'ED' (-pĕt'ĕd); -PET'ING. [*L. competere*, *competitum* to strive after together; *com-+petere* to seek.] To contend in emulation or rivalry.

**com'pe-tence** (kōm-pĕ-tĕns) *n.* **1.** Means sufficient for **com'pe-ten-cy** (kōm-pĕ-tĕn-sī) comfort without superfluity. **2.** State of being competent.

**com'pe-ten't** (-tĕnt), *a.* [*F. compétent*, *p. pr.* of *compéter* to be competent, fr. *L. competere*. See COMPLETE.] **1.** Answering to all requirements; adequate; fit; capable. **2.** Properly belonging; — used with *to*. *Chiefly Law.* **3.** Legally qualified or capable. — **com'pe-ten't-ly, adv.**

**com'pe-ti'tion** (-tīsh'ŷŏn), *n.* **1.** Act of competing; emulous contest; rivalry. **2. Com. & Economics.** The effort of two or more parties, acting independently, to secure the custom of another party by the offer of the most favorable terms.

**Syn.** Competition, emulation, rivalry. Competition implies a struggle or contest between two or more persons for the same object; emulation, an ardent ambition or desire to equal or excel. Neither term connotes, as a rule, depreciation; emulation is commonly regarded as honorable or praiseworthy; as, emulation among students incites to industry. Rivalry often suggests a personal contest for selfish ends, resulting in envy and jealousy; as, the rivalry between those who seek public favor.

**com-pet'i-tive** (kōm-pĕt'ī-tīv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or based on, competition; competitive; as, a *competitive* examination. — **com-pet'i-tive-ly, adv.** — **-tīve-ness, n.**

**com-pet'i-tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who competes; a rival.

**com-pet'i-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Acting in competition; of, pertaining to, or subject to, competition.

**com-pet'i-tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who competes.

**com'pi-la'tion** (kōm-pī-lā'shŷŏn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of compiling. **2.** That which is compiled; esp., a literary work compiled from other books or documents.

**com-pile'** (kōm-pīl'), *v. t.*; -PILED' (-pīl'd'); -PI'ING (-pī'ing). [*F. compiler*, fr. *L. compilare* to plund.] **1.** To collect (literary materials) into a treatise or volume. **2.** To compose out of existing materials, esp. from other books or documents. — **com-pil'er, n.**

**com-pla-cence** (-plā'sĕns), *n.* **1.** Calm contentment; esp., **com-pla-cen-cy** (-sĕn-sī) self-satisfaction. **2.** Disposition to please; affability; complaisance. **3.** A source of gratification or joy.

**Syn.** Complacency, complaisance. Complacency implies serene self-satisfaction; complaisance, the desire to induce an agreeable sense of satisfaction in others.

**com-pla-cere** (-sĕnt), *a.* [*L. complacens* very pleasing, *p. pr.* of *complacere*; *com-+placere* to please.] **1.** Satisfied; esp., self-satisfied. **2.** Feeling or showing complaisance; obliging. — **com-pla-cen't-ly, adv.**

**com-plain'** (-plān'), *v. i.* [*F. complaindre*, fr. *LL.*; *com-+L. plangere* to strike, beat the breast in grief, lament.] **1.** To give utterance to grief, pain, discontent, or the like. **2.** To make accusation. — **Syn.** Repine, grumble, grieve, murmur. — **plain'er, n.** — **plain'ing-ly, adv.**

**com-plain'ant** (-ānt), *n.* One who makes complaint, esp. that in an action at law.

**com-plaint'** (-plānt'), *n.* [*F. complainte*.] **1.** Expression of grief, pain, or resentment. **2. Law.** A formal allegation or charge against a party. **3.** Cause or subject of complaint. **4.** Ailment; disease. — **Syn.** Lamentation, murmuring, sorrow, grief, illness, disorder, malady.

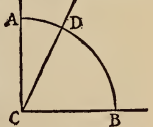
**com-plai-sance'** (kōm-plā-zāns'; kōm-plā'zāns), *n.* Disposition to please; obliging complaisance. — **Syn.** Civility, courtesy, affability, good breeding. See COMPLACENCY.

**com-plai-sant'** (-zānt'; -zōnt'), *a.* [*F. complaisant*, *p. pr.* of *complaire* to acquiesce as a favor, fr. *L. complacere*. See COMPLACENT.] Disposed to please; courteous; obliging. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **com-plai-sant'ly, adv.**

**com-pla-nate** (kōm-plā-nāt; kōm-plā'nāt), *a.* [*L. complanatus*, *p. p.* of *complanare* to make plane.] Flattened; made level. — **com-pla-na'tion** (kōm-plā-nā'shŷŏn), *n.*

**com-plect'** (kōm-plĕkt'), *v. t.* [*L. complecti*. See COMPLEX, *a.*] To plait together; interweave. — **com-plect'ed, a.**

**com-ple-ment** (kōm-plĕ-mĕnt), *n.* [*L. complementum*. See COMPLETE.] **1.** That which completes or is complete; as: **a** The added word completing a predication; as in, they made Saul king. **b** The quantity or number required to fill out or complete a thing; also, full quantity, number, or amount; full allowance; as, the regiment has its complement of men. **c** That which is required to supply a deficiency; one of two parts necessary to a perfect whole; as, justice and love are complements. **2.** The amount of angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90°. **3. Nav.** The entire force of officers and crew allowed to a ship. **4. Music.** The interval which, with a given interval, completes the octave.



**Complement, 2.** Angle  $ACB = 90^\circ$ . Angle  $ACD$  and arc  $AD$  are the complements respectively of angle  $DCB$  and arc  $DB$ , and vice versa.

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
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M



**Syn.** Complement, supplement. A complement is that which makes up or supplies a deficiency; it often implies two things which mutually complete each other and together constitute a whole. Supplement implies an addition to what has already relative completeness; it does not imply a mutual dependence of the parts.

**com'ple-ment** (kôm'plé-mént'; kôm'plé-mént'), *v. t. 1.* To supply a lack. **2.** (Also *v. i.*) To complement. **Obs.** **com'ple-men'tal** (-mên'tál), *a.* Of the nature of a complement.

**com'ple-men'ta-ry** (-tá-rí), *a.* **1.** Forming a complement; serving to complete. **2.** Mutually or reciprocally completing; — said of two or more things.

**com-plete'** (kôm-plét'), *a.* [*L. completus*, p. p. of *com-ple-re* to fill up; *com- + plere* to fill.] **1.** Filled up; with no part lacking. **2.** Concluded; completed. **3.** Perfectly equipped or skilled. — **Syn.** Entire, perfect, total. See **WHOLE**. — *v. t.*; — **PLET'ED** (-plét'éd); — **PLET'ING.** To bring to entirety or perfection; to perfect; to fulfill; to finish. — **Syn.** Perform, execute; to achieve, realize, effect, consummate, accomplish, effectuate. — **com-plete'ly, adv.** — **plete'ness, n.** **com-ple-tion** (kôm-plé'shún), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, complete.

**com-ple-tive** (-tív), *a.* [*L. completivus*.] Making complete. **com-ple-to-ry** (kôm-plé'tó-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). **Eccl.** — **COMPLIN.** — *a.* Serving to complete.

**com-plex** (kôm'pléks), *a.* [*L. complexus*, p. p. of *com-plecti* to entwine around, comprise; *com- + plectere* to twist.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; not simple. **2.** Complicated; intricate. — **Syn.** Implicated, entangled, twisted, interlaced, mazy, perplexed, involved.

**complex fraction**, a fraction having a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator or in each. — *c. sentence, Gram.*, a sentence having one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses (see **CLAUSE**); — as in "The roof is so old that the rain comes through it." **com-plex'** (kôm-pléks'), *v. t.*; — **PLEX'ED** (-pléks'éd); — **PLEX'ING.** To make complex or make into a complex.

**com-plex-ion** (kôm-pléks'ishún), *n.* [*F., fr. L. complexio*. See **COMPLEX**, *a.*] **1.** The combination in a certain proportion of the qualities *hot, moist, cold, dry*, in medieval times supposed to determine the nature of a body, plant, etc.; also, the analogous combination of the four bodily humors (blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile). **Hist.** **2.** Constitution or habit of body or mind; temperament. **3.** Hue of the skin, esp. of the face. **4.** General appearance or aspect; character; as, the *complexion* of the news. — **com-plex-ion-al** (-shún), *a.* Now *Rare*.

**com-plex-ioned** (-shúnd), *a.* Having a certain complexion; — often used in composition; as, dark-*complexioned*.

**com-plex-i-ty** (-sít'í), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** State of being complex. **2.** That which is complex; a complication.

**com-plex-ly, adv.** In a complex manner.

**com-plex-ness, n.** Quality or state of being complex.

**com-plex-us** (-sús), *n.*; *pl.* **COMPLEXUS.** [*L.*, an embracing, etc.] **1.** A complex; an aggregate of parts; a complication. **2. Anat.** A broad muscle of the back of the neck.

**com-pli-a-ble** (kôm-plí'á-b'l), *a.* Apt to yield; compliant.

**com-pli-a-ble-ness, n.** — **com-plí-a-bly, adv.**

**com-pli-ance** (-áns), *n.* **1.** Act of complying; yielding; conformity. **2.** Disposition to yield; complaisance. — **Syn.** Concession, submission, consent, obedience, performance, acquiescence, assent. — **com-pli-an-ty** (-án-sí), *n.*

**com-pli-ant** (-plí'ánt), *a.* Yielding; complaisant. — **Syn.** See **OBEDIENT**. — **com-pli-ant-ly, adv.**

**com-pli-ca-cy** (kôm-plí'ká-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). **1.** Quality of being complicate. **2.** A complicated thing.

**com-pli-cate** (-kát), *a.* [*L. complicatus*, p. p. of *com-plicare* to fold together; *com- + plicare* to fold.] **1.** Complex; complicated. **2. a Bot.** = **CONDUPLICATE**. **b Zoöl.** Folded longitudinally one or more times; — said of insects' wings. — (*kát*), *v. t.*; — **CAT'ED**; — **CAT'ING.** **1.** To fold or twist together; combine so as to make intricate or difficult. — *v. i.* To become complicated.

**com-pli-cat-ed** (-kát'éd), *p. a.* Consisting of parts intricately combined; difficult of separation, solution, or the like. — **com-pli-cat-ed-ly, adv.** — **com-pli-cat-ed-ness, n.**

**com-pli-ca-tion** (-plí'ká'shún), *n.* **1.** Act of complicating; state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts; complexity. **2. Med.** A disease or diseases, or adventitious circumstances, coexistent with and modifying a primary disease, but not necessarily connected with it.

**com-plice** (kôm'plís), *n.* [*F., fr. L. complex, -plícis*, confederate.] An associate; accomplice. *Archaic.*

**com-pli-i-ty** (kôm-plí's'ít'í), *n.*; *pl.* -PLICITIES (-tíz). **1.** State of being an accomplice. **2.** Complexity. *Rare.*

**com-pli'er** (-plí'ér), *n.* One who complies.

**com-pli-ment** (kôm-plí'mént), *n.* [*F.*, through *It.* & *Sp.* *fr. L. complere* to fill up.] **1.** A ceremonious expression of approbation, civility, or admiration; a flattering speech or attention. **2.** A ceremonious greeting; — usually *v. pl.* **3.**

A complimentary gift; gratuity. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* **Syn.** Praise, commendation, encomium; blandishment, obsequiousness, servility, sycophancy; flattery, adulation. — **Compliment, flattery, adulation.** A compliment is a courteous expression of commendation, whether sincere or merely formal. Flattery is never sincere; it plays on self-love or vanity by artful or obsequious praise. Adulation is servile and fulsome flattery.

— (kôm-plí-mént'; kôm-plí-mént'), *v. t. 1.* To make or pay a compliment to. **2. To present (one with something) by way of compliment. — *v. i.* To use or pass compliments.**

**com-pli-men'ta-ry** (-mên'tá-rí), *a.* **1.** Expressive of compliment. **2.** Given to or using compliment; — said of persons. — **com-pli-men'ta-ry-ly, adv.**

**com-plin** (kôm'plín), *n.* [*From OF., fr. LL. completa* the **com'pline**] religious exercise which closes the day's service.] The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the seventh and last of the services of the canonical hours in the Western Church; the last prayer of the day, to be said after sunset.

**com-plot** (kôm'plót), *n.* [*F.*] A plotting together.

**com-plot'** (kôm-plót'), *v. t. & i.* To conspire. — **plot'ter, n.**

**Com-plu-ten'sian** (kôm-plóo-tén'shán), *a.* [*L. complutensis*.] Of or pertaining to Complutum, now Alcalá de Henares, Spain; as, the *Complutensian* Polyglot or Bible.

**com-plu-vi-um** (kôm-plóo'ví-úm; 86), *n.*; *pl.* -VIA (-á). [*L.] Roman Antiq.* A square opening in the roof of the atrium (which see) toward which the roof sloped, and through which the rain fell into the impluvium, or cistern. **com-ply'** (kôm-plí'), *v. i.*; — **PLY'ED** (-plí'éd); — **PLY'ING.** **1. To be ceremoniously courteous. **Obs. 2.** To yield or acquiesce; consent; conform.**

**com-po-ment** (kôm-pó'nént), *a.* [*L. componens*, p. pr. of *componere*. See **COMPOUND**, *v. t.*] Serving or helping to form; composing; constituent. — *n.* **1.** A component part; an ingredient. **2. Mech.** One of the factors from which a resultant force, velocity, acceleration, etc., may be compounded, or into which it may be resolved.

**Syn.** Component, constituent, ingredient, element. **Component** applies to the parts which make up a compound; constituent, so far as it differs from *component* (with which it is often exactly synonymous), connotes more definitely the essential or formative character of the parts. **Ingredient** primarily suggests a mixture (such as a drink, a medicine) rather than a compound. **Element** adds to the idea of constituent parts or principles the suggestion of certain basic or ultimate qualities, esp. as applied to immaterial or intangible things.

**com-po-ny** (-pó'ní), *a.* [*F. componé, OF. also comporné.*] **com-po-né** (-pó'ná) *Her.* Divided into squares of two alternate tinctures in a single row; — said of a bearing.



**com-port** (kôm'pört), *n.* [See **COMPUTE**.] A kind of dish for use in serving fruit or dessert.

**com-port'** (kôm-pört'; 57), *v. t.* [*From F., fr. LL., fr. L. comportare* to bring together; *com- + portare* to carry.] To carry; *Bordure* **Com-duct**; — with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *comport* one's self with dignity. — *v. i.* To agree, accord, or suit (with); as, his acts *comport* with his promises.

**com-port-ment** (-mént), *n.* Behavior; deportment.

**com-poser'** (-póz'), *v. t.*; — **POS'ED** (-póz'éd); — **POS'ING** (-póz'ing). [*F. composer*; *com- + poser* to place.] **1.** To form by putting together; fashion or construct, as a sentence, a symphony, or a picture. **2.** To constitute; in the *passive*, to be made up (of); as, classics *compose* his library; his library is *composed* of classics. **3. Print.** To set (type). **4.** To adjust, regulate, or arrange. **5.** To calm; quiet; esp., to dispose or adjust, as one's self or one's mind, to calmness. — *v. i.* To practice composition, as of literary or musical work, or in printing.

**com-posed'** (-póz'éd), *p. a.* **1.** Put together, esp. well or with art. **Obs. 2.** Free from agitation. — **Syn.** See **COOL**.

**com-posed-ly** (-póz'éd-ly), *adv.* — **ed-ness, n.**

**com-pos'er** (-póz'ér), *n.* One who composes; specif., an author; esp., a writer of music.

**composing stick.** *Print.* A tray, usually of metal, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges the type in words and lines.



**com-pos-ite** (kôm-póz'ít; kôm'pó-zít'), *a.* [*L. compositus*, p. p. of *componere*. See **COMPOUND**, *v. t.*] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded. **2.** [*cap.*] *Arch.* Pert. to or designating a modification of the Corinthian order, combining the Ionic volutes with the Corinthian acanthus-circled bell. See **2d CAPITAL**, *Illust.*; **ORDER**. **3. Bot.** Belonging to, or having the characters of, an immense natural group (*Compositae*) of dicotyledonous plants, embracing the most highly de-

ale, senáte, cáre, árm, áccount, árm, ásk, sófá; éve, évent énd, recént, mak'ér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



veloped families in the vegetable kingdom, and characterized by having the small flowers or florets borne in dense involucre heads resembling single flowers, as in the daisy, dandelion, aster, ragweed, etc.

**composite number**, *Math.*, a product of two or more integers each greater than 1. — **c.** photograph or portrait, a photograph produced by the combination of several distinct photographs on the same plate, or by making one print from several negatives.

— **n.** A composite thing; a composition, combination, or compound. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.

**com-po-si'te-ly**, *adv.* In a composite manner.

**com-po-si'tion** (kôm-pô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* 1. Act or art of composing; as: **a** Art or practice of writing. **b** *Fine Arts.* Combination of the parts of a work of art to form a harmonious whole. **c** *Print.* The setting up of type. 2. Manner of being composed; make-up; as, a picture of excellent composition; also, of persons, constitution, esp. of the mind; as, there is much good in his composition. 3. State or quality of being put together; conjunction. 4. An aggregate; a composite substance. 5. A literary, musical, or artistic production, esp. one showing care in arrangement; often, an essay or translation done as an educational exercise. 6. An agreement, esp. to settle differences; terms of settlement; compromise.

**composition of forces, velocities, etc.**, *Mech.*, the finding of a single force, velocity, or the like (called the *resultant*), which shall be equal in effect to two or more given ones (called the *components*).

**com-pos'i-tor** (kôm-pôz'i-tēr), *n.* One who composes; esp., one who sets type.

**com-pos men'tis** (kôm-pôs mên'tis), [*L.*] *Law.* Being of sound mind, memory, and understanding.

**com-post** (kôm-pôst), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. compositus*, p. p. See COMPOSITE.] 1. A composition; compound. 2. A mixture for fertilizing, esp. one composed of peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, or the like, mingled and decomposed.

**com-po'sure** (kôm-pô'zhūr), *n.* 1. Composition; constitution. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Calmness; repose. — **Syn.** See EQUANIMITY.

**com-po-ta'tion** (kôm-pô-tā'shûn), *n.* [*L. compositio*; *com-* + *potare* to drink.] A drinking or tipping together.

**com-pote** (kôm-pôt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *OF. compositie*.] 1. A preparation of fruit in sirup. 2. A comport.

**com-pound** (kôm-pound), *n.* [*Malay kampung* a village.] In the East Indies, etc., an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc., esp. one occupied by foreigners.

**com-pound'** (kôm-pound'), *v. t.* [*L. componere, -positum*; *com-* + *ponere* to put.] 1. To put or unite together into a whole, or to form in this way; combine; mix. 2. To compose; constitute. *Obs.* 3. To adjust by agreement; compromise; specify, to accept a consideration for forbearing prosecution of (a felony). 4. To modify or change by combination with another thing or part. 5. *Elec.* To wind the field magnets of (a dynamo) so that it will be excited by both a shunt and a series current. — *v. i.* To effect a composition; agree; settle by compromise.

**com-pound** (kôm-pound), *a.* 1. Composed of, or formed by union of, several elements or parts; composite. 2. *Gram.* Being a compound; as, a *compound word*.

**compound chain.** See CHAIN, *n.*, 6. — **c.** control, *Aeronautics*, a system of control in which one manipulation, as, of a rudder, may be effected by moving a lever in one direction, and a different manipulation by moving it in another direction. Cf. CLOCHE, — **c.** engine, *Mach.*, an engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the working fluid that has been used in a high-pressure cylinder is made to do further service in a larger, low-pressure cylinder. — **c.** flower, the head of flowers in a composite plant. See ANTHODIUM. — **c.** interest, interest both on the original principal and on accrued interest from the time it fell due. — **c.** leaf, *Bot.*, a leaf consisting of two or more distinct leaflets on a common axis, as in pinnate and palmate leaves. — **c.** number, *Math.*, a number involving different denominations, or more than one unit, as 3 qrs. 2 ft. 5 in. — **c.** sentence, *Gram.*, a sentence having two or more subjects, predicates, or clauses, esp. one having coordinate principal clauses, as distinguished from a *complex sentence*.

— **n.** 1. That which is formed by union or mixture of elements or parts; a composition. 2. A substance formed by chemical union of ingredients in definite proportions by weight. 3. A word formed of two or more elements, esp. of two or more distinct words; as, *homesick*, *steamboat*, *well-known*, *bull's-eye*, etc., are *compounds*. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.

**com-pound'er**, *n.* One who compounds.

**com-pra-dor'**, **dore'** (kôm-prā-dôr'; kôm-prā-dôr'), *n.* [*Pg. comprador* a buyer.] A Chinese agent, adviser, and factor employed by a foreign establishment to deal with the Chinese, in China, the Philippines, etc.

**com-pre-hend'** (kôm-prê-hënd'), *v. t.* [*L. comprehendere, -hensum*; *com-* + *prehendere* to grasp.] 1. To apprehend the meaning of; understand. 2. To contain; em-

brace; include. 3. To include by construction or implication; imply. — **Syn.** Comprise, include, embody, involve; imagine, conceive, grasp. See CONTAIN. [*prehensibilis*]

**com-pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being comprehended; intelligible. — **com-pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

**com-pre-hen'sion** (-shûn), *n.* 1. Act of comprehending, containing, or comprising. 2. Comprehensiveness. 3. *Logic.* The totality of attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term; sum of the characteristics distinguishing a class; intension. 4. Power, act, or process of grasping with the intellect; understanding; perception.

**com-pre-hen'sive** (kôm-prê-hên'siv), *a.* 1. Including much; extensive; full; as, a *comprehensive* description. 2. Of wide comprehension, or mental grasp. — **com-pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

**com-press'** (kôm-prês'), *v. t.* [*OF. compresser, L. compressare*, freq. of *L. comprimere* to compress; *com-* + *primere* to press.] To press or squeeze together; condense. — **Syn.** Consolidate, compact, abridge. See CONDENSE.

**com-press** (kôm-prês), *n.* 1. *Med.* A folded cloth or pad applied to a part, esp. with a bandage to give due pressure. 2. An apparatus for compressing cotton bales, etc.

**com-press'i-ble** (kôm-prês'i-bl), *a.* That can be compressed. — **com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**com-pressed'** (-prêst'), *p. a.* 1. Pressed together; reduced in volume by pressure. 2. *Bot.* Flattened lengthwise. **b** *Zoöl.* Specific, narrow from side to side, and deep, as the body of many fishes; — opp. to *depressed*.

**com-pres'sion** (-prêsh'ûn), *n.* Act of compressing; state of being compressed. — **com-pres'sion-al** (-âl), *a.*

**com-pres'sive** (-prês'iv), *a.* Compressing; having power or tendency to compress. — **com-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**com-pres'sor** (-rê), *n.* [*L.*] Anything that serves to compress, as a muscle, a surgical instrument, a machine for compressing, etc.

**com-pres'sure** (-prêsh'ûr), *n.* Compression.

**com-prise'**, **com-prize'** (-prîz'), *v. t.*; — **PRISED'**, **-PRIZED'** (-prîzd'); — **PRIS'ING**, **-PRIZ'ING** (-prîz'ing). [*F. compris*, p. p. of *comprendre*, *L. comprehendere*. See COMPREHEND.] To comprehend or include. — **Syn.** Embrace, encircle, inclose, involve, imply. See CONTAIN.

**com-pro-mise** (kôm-prô-mîz), *n.* [*F. compromis*, fr. *L. compromissum* a mutual promise to abide by an award, deriv. of *com-* + *promittere* to promise.] 1. A settlement reached by mutual concessions. 2. A committal to something discreditable, hazardous, or objectionable; a prejudicial concession; surrender; as, a *compromise* of character. 3. The result of concession or adjustment; hence, *Colloq.*, a thing intermediate between two different things; as, the bird looks like a *compromise* between a hawk and an owl.

— *v. t.*; — **MISED** (-mîzd); — **MIS'ING** (-mîz'ing). 1. To bind by mutual agreement. *Obs.* 2. To adjust and settle by mutual concessions. 3. To imperil or injure (the reputation, credit, etc., of a person) by exposure to suspicion, or discredit. — *v. i.* To come to agreement by concession. — **com-pro-mis'er** (-mîz'ēr), *n.*

**compt** (koumt), **compt'a-ble**, etc. *Obs.* vars. of COUNT, etc. **compt-to-graph** (kômpt-tô-gráf; koum't'), *n.* [*F. compteur* to count + *-graph*.] A machine for adding numbers and making a printed record of the sum.

☞ *Comptograph* is a trade-mark name.

**com-ptô-mê-ter** (kôm-ptôm-ê-tēr), *n.* [*See* COUNT; — *METER*.] A calculating machine, an arithmometer.

☞ *Comptometer* is a trade-mark name.

**com-prot'ler** (kôn-trôl'ēr), *n.* [*Erroneous* for *controller*.] A controller; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts. — **com-prot'ler-ship**, *n.*

**com-pul'sion** (kôm-pûl'shûn), *n.* [*L. compulsio*. See COMPEL.] Act of compelling; state of being compelled; subjection to force. — **Syn.** See FORCE.

**com-pul'sive** (-siv), *a.* Compelling; exercising compulsion. — **com-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

**com-pul'so-ry** (-pûl'sô-ri), *a.* 1. Obligatory or enforced. 2. Compulsive. — **com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **so-ri-ness**, *n.*

**com-punc'tion** (-pûnk'shûn), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. compunctio*, fr. *compungere, -punctum*, to prick; *com-* + *pungere* to prick, sting.] Poignant uneasiness due to a sense of guilt; remorse; now often, mere regret for slight wrong. — **Syn.** See REGRET. — **com-punc'tious** (-shûs), *a.* — **tious-ly**, *adv.*

**com-pur-ga'tion** (kôm-pûr-gā'shûn), *n.* [*L. compurgatio*, fr. *compurgare* to purify wholly.] *Law.* The clearing of an accused person by the oaths of persons who swear to his veracity or innocence.

**com-pur-ga'tor** (kôm-pûr-gā-tēr), *n.* A witness to the veracity of an accused person.

**com-pur-ga-to-ry** (kôm-pûr-gā-tô-ri), *a.* Of or pert. to a compurgator or compurgation.

**com-put'a-ble** (kôm-pût'ā-bl; kôm-pû-tô-bl'), *a.* Capable of being computed. — **com-put'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**com-pu-ta'tion** (kôm-pû-tā'shûn), *n.* Act, system, or result of computing. — **Syn.** Reckoning, calculation.

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **z**; **zh = z** in *azure*.

Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. = combined with. = equals.

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



**com-pute'** (kôm-pût'), *v. t. & i.*; -PUT'ED (-pût'éd); -PUT'ING. [*L. computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] To determine by calculation; reckon. — **Syn.** Number, estimate, enumerate. — *n.* Computation; — now chiefly in *beyond compute*.

**com-put'er** (-pût'ér), *n.* One who computes.

**com-put'ist** (kôm-pût'ist; kôm-pût'ist), *n.* One skilled or employed in computing; formerly, an accountant.

**com'rade** (kôm'râd; -râd), *n.* [*Sp. camarada*, fr. *L. camera*, camera, chamber, chamber fellow.] Orig., a chamber fellow; hence: a mate; close companion. — **rade-ship**, *n.*

**com'rade-ry** (-ri), *n.* Camaraderie; the spirit of familiarity, etc., existing between comrades; comradeship.

**Com'ti-an** (kôm'ti-ân; kôm't'), *n.* A. Relating to the French philosopher Auguste Comte (1798-1857), his writings, or doctrines. Cf. POSITIVISM.

**Com'tism** (-tîz'm), *n.* = POSITIVISM. — **Com'tist** (-tist), *n.*

**Co'mus** (kôm'mûs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *kômos* a revel.] *Roman Myth.* The god of festive joy and mirth, represented as a winged youth with face flushed with wine. In Milton's "Comus," he is a son of Circe and Bacchus, and tries to entrap the innocent by his "brewed enchantments."

**con** (kôn) *v. t.*; CONNED (kônd); CON'NING. [*Orig.* same as *can* am able, perh. also confused somewhat with *ME. cunnen* to try, *AS. cunnian.*] To study; commit to memory; regard studiously.

**con, adv.** [*Abbr.* from *L. contra* against.] Against; on the negative side; — the antithesis of *pro*. — *n.* The opposing argument, voter, etc.

**con, conn, v. t. & i.** [*F. conduire*, fr. *L. conducere*. See CONDUCT.] *Naut.* To direct the steering of (a vessel).

**con-** A prefix meaning *with, together*. See COM-

**con-na'tion** (kô-nâ'shûn), *n.* [*L. conatio*.] *Psychol.* The power or act which directs or impels to effort of any kind, whether muscular or psychical.

**con-na'tive** (kôn-nâ-tiv; kô'nâ-), *a.* 1. Pert. to conation. 2. *Gram.* Expressive of endeavor; as, a *conative* verb.

**con-na'tus** (kô-nâ'tûs), *n. sing. & pl.* [*L.*, fr. *conari* to attempt.] 1. Striving; inclination; conation. 2. An inborn or natural tendency, impulse, or effort.

**con-cat'e-nate** (kôn-kât'é-nât), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nât'éd); -NAT'ING. [*L. concatenatus*, p. p. of *concatenare* to concatenate; deriv. of *con- + catena* chain.] To link together; unite in a series or chain. — *a.* Linked together; forming a chain or series, as certain unicellular organisms.

**con-cat'e-na'tion** (-nâ'shûn), *n.* 1. Union in a linked series. 2. A series or order of things depending on each other, as if linked together; a chain.

**con'cave** (kôn'kāv), *a.* [*L. concavus*; *con- + cavus* hollow.] 1. Hollow; void. *Obs.* 2. Hollow and curved or rounded; — said of the interior of a curved surface or line, in opposition to *convex*. — *n.* A concave line or surface. — *v. t.*; -CAVED (-kâvd); -CAV-ING (-kāv-îng). To make concave.

**con-cav'i-ty** (kôn-kāv'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being concave; a concave.

**con-ca'vo-con'cave** (kôn-kâ'vô-kôn'kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides; double concave. See LENS, *Illust.*

**con-ca'vo-con'vex**, *a.* 1. Concave on one side and convex on the other, as an eggshell or some lenses. See LENS, *Illust.* 2. Specif., in optics, having the concave side with a smaller radius of curvature than that of the convex side.

**con-ceal'** (kôn-sel'), *v. t.* [*OF. conceler* (3d sing. pres. *conceiler*), fr. *L. concealare*; *con- + celare* to hide.] To hide or withdraw from observation or sight; withhold knowledge of. — **Syn.** See HIDE. — **con-ceal'a-ble**, *a.*

**con-ceal'ment** (-mênt), *n.* [*OF. concelement*.] Act or practice of concealing; also, state of being concealed.

**con-cede'** (-sêd'), *v. t.*; -CED'ED (-sêd'éd); -CED'ING. [*L. concedere, concessum*; *con- + cedere* to yield.] 1. To yield or suffer to pass; surrender; admit to be true; acknowledge. 2. To grant, as a privilege. — *v. i.* To yield; make concessions. — **Syn.** See GRANT. — **con-ced'er** (-êr), *n.*

**con-ceit'** (-sêt'), *n.* [*ME. conseyte, conceyte, conceipt*.] 1. Conception; personal judgment or opinion; as, wise in one's own conceit. 2. Favorable opinion; — esp. in: *out of conceit with*, dissatisfied with; *conceit of one's self*, self-confidence. 3. An overweening pride; vanity. 4. A fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; a witty thought or turn of expression; whim; quip. 5. Imagination; lively fancy. 6. A fancy article. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See PRIDE.

— *v. t.* 1. To conceive; apprehend. *Obs.* 2. To imagine; suppose. *Archaic.* 3. To take a fancy to. *Obs. or Dial.* 4. To think to (one's self); flatter (one's self).

**con-ceit'ed** (kôn-sêt'éd), *a.* 1. Intelligent; imaginative; clever. *Obs.* 2. Having a flattering opinion of one's self; vain. 3. Whimsical; notional. *Obs. or Dial.* — **Syn.** Vain, proud, opinionated, egotistical. — **con-ceit'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**con-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-sêv'â-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being conceivable.

**con-ceiv'a-ble** (kôn-sêv'â-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. — **con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

**con-ceiv'e'** (-sêv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sêvd'); -CEIV'ING. [*OF. conceivere, concevoir*, fr. *L. concipere*, -ceptum, to take, conceive; *con- + capere* to seize.] 1. To become pregnant with; produce in the womb. 2. To take into one's mind; form a conception of; imagine. 3. To apprehend by reason or imagination; comprehend; understand. — **Syn.** Think, suppose, fancy, suspect, imagine, realize. — **Conceive, imagine, realize** (in their nontechnical uses) imply the formation of a mental representation. **Conceive** suggests the apprehension or grasping of something as a notion; **imagine**, its more or less definite picturing as an image; as, one can *conceive*, but scarcely *imagine*, a world of four dimensions. *Conceive* is often used in modest, *imagine*, in vague, indefinite, and (really or ironically) cautious expressions of opinion; as, there is, I *conceive*, a better plan; I *imagine* his case is the worst. To *realize* is to bring before the mind as real; as, shadowy forms which the imagination *realizes*.

— *v. i.* 1. To become pregnant. 2. To have a conception, idea, or opinion; think. — **con-ceiv'er**, *n.*

**con-cent'** (kôn-sên't'), *n.* [*L. concentus*, deriv. of *con- + canere* to sing.] Concert of voices; harmony. *Archaic.*

**con-cent'er** (-sên'tér), *v. t. & i.* To draw or direct to a common center; concentrate.

**con-cent'rate** (kôn-sên-trât; kôn-sên'trât), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trât'éd); -TRAT'ING. [*con- + L. centrum* center.] 1. To bring to or toward, or to approach, a common center; gather into one body or force; fix; as, to *concentrate* the attention on a subject; to *concentrate* troops at a certain point. 2. To increase in strength by diminishing bulk or by purifying; condense; as, *concentrated* ammonia, *concentrated* ore. — **Syn.** Consolidate, compact, intensify. See CONDENSE. [*Chemistry.*]

— *n.* That which has been concentrated, as in mining or

**con-cent'ra'tion** (kôn'sên-trâ'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated. 2. Specif., close mental application, absorption, or exclusive attention.

**con-cent'ra-tive** (kôn-sên-trâ-tiv), *a.* Serving to concentrate; marked by concentration. — **con-cent'ra-tive-ness**, *n.*

**con-cent'ra'tor** (kôn'sên-trâ'tér), *n.* One who, or that which, concentrates.

**con-cent'ric** (kôn-sên'trik), *a.* Having a common center. — **con-cent'ric-al** (-tri-kâl) [*con-cent'ric-al-ly*, *adv.*]

**con-cent'ric'i-ty** (kôn'sên-tris'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being concentric.

**con'cept** (kôn'sêpt), *n.* [*L. conceptus*, fr. *concipere* to conceive.] A notion, thought, or mental impression; idea.

**con-cep'tacle** (kôn-sêp'tâ-k'l'), *n.* [*L. conceptaculum*, fr. *concipere* to receive. See CONCEIVE.] *Bot.* a. Orig., a follicle. b. In certain plants, a cavity, opening outward, containing reproductive cells.

**con-cep'tion** (kôn-sêp'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of becoming pregnant; state of being conceived. 2. That which is conceived; esp., the embryo or fetus. 3. Power or function of forming abstract and universal ideas. 4. The image, idea, or notion of anything formed in the mind. 5. Original idea; design. — **Syn.** Idea, notion, apprehension, comprehension.

**con-cep'tive** (-tîv), *a.* Capable of, or pert. to, conceiving.

**con-cep'tu-al** (-tjû-âl), *a.* [*See* CONCEPT.] Of or pertaining to conception or concepts.

**con-cep'tu-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* A theory, intermediate between realism and nominalism, that universals exist in the mind as subjects of discourse or as predicates which may be properly affirmed of reality. See NOMINALISM, REALISM. — **cep'tu-al-ist**, *n.* — **al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**con-cern'** (-sûrn'), *v. t.* [*F. concerner*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. concernere* to mix together; *con- + cernere* to separate, sift, perceive, see.] 1. To relate or belong to; affect the interest of. 2. To engage by feeling or sentiment; make anxious; interest; — usually reflexive or passive; as, do not *concern* yourself. 3. To implicate; give (one) a share in; — now only in the passive; as, to be *concerned* in a riot. **Syn.** Concern, affect. **Concern** implies the bearing or influence, affect, the direct operation or action, of one thing on another.

— *v. i.* To be of importance. *Obs.*

— *n.* 1. That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; as, everyday *concerns*. 2. That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest; as, all mankind's *concern* is charity. 3. Regard; solicitude. 4. A business organization; as, a banking *concern*. 5. A contrivance or thing, esp. one that causes some difficulty or perplexity. — **Syn.** Anxiety; matter; moment. See CARE.

**con-cern'ing**, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding.

**con-cern'ment** (-sûrn'mênt), *n.* 1. That in which one is concerned; concern. *Archaic.* 2. Relation; bearing. 3. Importance; consequence. 4. Concern; participation; interposition. 5. Solicitude; anxiety.

**con-cert'** (-sârt'), *v. t. & i.* [*F. concierter*, It. *concertare*, prob. fr. *L. concertare* to contend; *con- + certare* to strive.] 1. To plan together; settle by agreement. 2. To plan; devise. 3. To arrange (music) in parts. *Rare, exc.* in *p. p.*, *concerted*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, solâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cômnect; ùse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**con'cert** (kŏn'sĕrt), *n.* 1. Agreement in a design or plan; simultaneous action; harmony; as, to work in *concert*. 2. Musical accord or harmony. 3. A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part. **concert of Europe, or European concert**, an agreement or understanding between the chief European powers to take only joint action in the (European) Eastern Question. **con'cer-ti'na** (-sĕr-tĕ'nā), *n.* A small musical instrument on the principle of the accordion.



Concertina.

|| **con'cer-ti'no** (kŏn'chĕr-tĕ'nŏ), *n.*; *pl.*, It. **TINI** (-tĕ'nĕ), E. **TINOS** (-tĕ'nŏz). [It., dim. of *concerto*.] **Music**. A small concerto.

|| **Con'cert'meis'ter** (kŏn-tĕr'tĕr-mis'tĕr), *n.*, or **concert master**. [G. *concert-meister*.] **Music**. The first violinist or leader of the strings in an orchestra, who sits next to the conductor and transmits his wishes to the players.

|| **con'cer'to** (kŏn-ĕhĕr'tŏ; kŏn-sĕr'tŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tŏz). [It.] **Music**. A composition in which one instrument (or, sometimes, more than one) stands out in bold relief.

**con-ces'sion** (kŏn-ĕs'ſh'ŷn), *n.* [L. *concessio*. See **CON-CEDE**.] 1. Act of conceding or yielding; admission. 2. A thing or point yielded; acknowledgment; admission; grant.

**con-ces'sion-aire** (kŏn-ĕs'ſh'ŷn-ĕr') *n.* [F. *concessionnaire*.] **con'ces'sion-naire**' (kŏn'sĕs'ŷŏ'nār') *naire*.] The beneficiary of a concession or grant.

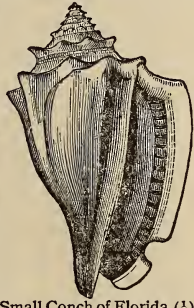
**con-ces'sion-ary** (kŏn-ĕs'ſh'ŷn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a concession. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A concessionaire.

**con-ces'sion-er** (-ĕr), *n.* = **CONCESSIONAIRE**. U. S.

**con-ces'sion-ist**, *n.* One who favors concession.

**con-ces'sive** (-sĕv'iv), *a.* 1. Of the nature of, or making for, concession. 2. *Gram*. Expressive of concession, as "though"; in: "let justice be done, though the heavens fall."

**conch** (kŏnk; also, kŏnĕch or kŏnsh), *n.*; *pl.* **CONCHES** (kŏnĕĕz; kŏnĕĕz; 24). [L. *concha*, Gr. *κόγχη*.] 1. Any of various large spiral marine shells of several genera (as *Strombus* and *Cassia*). Conchs are often converted into a kind of horn. 2. In works of art, the shell used by Tritons as a trumpet. 3. One of the lower class of whites of the Bahama Islands or Florida Keys; — from their gathering the conch. *Colloq.* 4. = 1st **CONCHA**, 1.



**con'cha** (kŏn'ĕhā), *n.*; *pl.* -CHĒ (-ĕĕ). [See **CONCH**.] 1. *Arch*. The plain semidome of an apse; sometimes, the apse as a whole. 2. The external ear; also, the deep concavity of the external ear. See **EAR**, *Illust*.

|| **con'cha** (kŏn'ĕhā), *n.* [Sp., Small Conch of Florida. (½) shell.] A cigar of small size and tapered at both ends.

**con-choif'er-ous** (kŏn-ĕif'ĕr'ŷs), *a.* [L. *concha* conch + E. *-ferous*.] 1. Producing or having shells. 2. *Zool*. Of or pertaining to a class of mollusks (*Conchifera*, now equiv. to *Lamellibranchiata*) including the oyster, clam, etc.

**con'choid** (kŏn'ĕoid), *n.* [Gr. *κογχοειδής*; *κόγχη* shell + *ειδός* form.] *Math*. A curve of the fourth degree, invented and mechanically constructed by Nicomedes (? 183 B. C.) as serving both to trisect an angle and to duplicate a cube.

**con-choi'dal** (kŏn-ĕoi'dĕl), *a.* [From Gr., fr. *κόγχη* shell + *είδος* form.] *Min*. Having elevations or depressions in form like one half of a bivalve shell.

**con-cho'l'o-gy** (kŏl'ŷŷj), *n.* [*Conch* + *-logy*.] Zoölogy dealing with shells or mollusks. — **con-cho'l'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

**con'cho-scope** (kŏn'ĕŷkŏp), *n.* [L. *concha* mussel shell + *-scope*.] An instrument for examining parts of the nose.

|| **con'cier'ge**' (kŏn'sĕr'jĕzh'), *n.* [F.] In France (and other foreign countries), a doorkeeper; janitor. [of a concierge.]

**con'cier'ge-ri'** (-sĕr'jĕzh'ĕ-rĕ'), *n.* [F.] The office or lodge.

**con-cil'i-a-tus** (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ĕt), *v. i.*; -ĀT'ĒD (-ĕt'ĕd); -ĀT'ĪNG. [L. *conciliatus*, *p. p.* of *conciliare* to draw together, unite, fr. *concilium* council.] 1. To gain (good will or favor, etc.). 2. To render accordant; reconcile. 3. To win over from hostility; gain the good will of. — **SYN**. Reconcile, propitiate, appease. See **PACIFY**.

**con-cil'i-a-tion** (-ĕt'ŷhŷn), *n.* Act of conciliating; state of being conciliated.

**con-cil'i-a-tive** (-ĕt'ĭ-ĕ-tĭv), *a.* Conciliatory.

**con-cil'i-a'tor** (-ĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who conciliates.

**con-cil'i-a-to-ry** (-ĕt'ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Tending to conciliate.

**con-cin'ni-ty** (-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *concin-nitas*, fr. *concinuus* skillfully put together, beautiful.] Har-

mony or fitness; skillful adaptation of parts; elegance of style, literary or artistic.

**con-cise'** (-sĭs'), *a.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short, *p. p.* of *con-cidere* to cut to pieces; *con-* + *caedere* to cut.] Expressing much in few words; condensed; brief. — **con-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **con-cise'ness**, *n.*

**Syn**. Summary, compendious, pregnant, sententious; laconic, curt; pointed, neat, terse, succinct, pithy, crisp. — **Concise, terse, succinct, compendious, sententious, laconic, curt** imply brevity in speech. **Concise** (opposite of *diffuse*) implies clean-cut brevity due to excision of the superfluous; as, "that energy of epithet, so *concise* and telling." **Terse** adds to *concise* the implication of finish, elegance, or point; as, *terse* as an epigram. **Succinct** implies compression, often with a touch of crispness. **Compendious** emphasizes rather the large or weighty inclusiveness of the matter summarized; as, man is a *compendious* image of the world. **Sententious** suggests the pithiness of an aphorism; as, the Chinese are grave and *sententious*. **Laconic** implies a certain disdain for mere words and a determination to use no more of them than may be necessary; it often suggests pithiness and sometimes brusqueness; as in *Caesar's Vind, etia, vici* (I came, I saw, I conquered). **Curt** denotes excessive brevity or rude conciseness; as, a *curt answer*.

**con-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŷn), *n.* 1. A cutting off. 2. Conciseness.

**con'clave** (kŏn'ĕlāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclave* a room that may be locked up; *con-* + *clavis* key.] 1. A set of rooms in which the Roman Catholic cardinals are secluded while choosing a pope. 2. The meeting of cardinals to choose a pope; hence, the body of cardinals. 3. A private meeting.

**con'clav-ist** (-ĕlāv-ĭst), *n.* One of the two persons, a secretary (usually an ecclesiastic) and a servant, allowed to attend a cardinal in the conclave.

**con-clude'** (kŏn-ĕlŭd'; 86), *v. t.*; -CLŪD'ĒD (-ĕlŭd'ĕd); -CLŪD'ĪNG. [L. *concludere*, *-clusum*; *con-* + *cludere* to shut.] 1. To include; confine. **Obs**. 2. To shut off; restrain; limit; estop; bar; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea. 3. To bring to an end; close; finish. 4. To reach as an end of reasoning; infer, as from premises; as, to *conclude* that a statement is true. 5. To bring about as a result; effect. 6. To make a final determination or judgment concerning; judge; decide. — **SYN**. Decide, determine, arrange, settle; terminate, end. See **CLOSE**, **INFER**.

— *v. i.* 1. To come to an end; terminate. 2. To form a final judgment; reach a decision or agreement. — **clud'er**, *n.*

**con-clu'sion** (kŏn-ĕlŭzh'ŷn; 86), *n.* 1. The last part of anything; close; end. 2. Final decision; result; outcome. 3. The summing up of a discourse. 4. An inference or deduction; a reasoned judgment; as, he came to the *conclusion* that he must go. 5. *Logic*. The inferred proposition of a syllogism; the necessary consequence of the conditions asserted in two related propositions called *premises*. See **SYLLOGISM**. 6. *Law*. An estoppel or bar.

**con-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Putting an end to debate or question; decisive; final. — **SYN**. Ultimate, convincing, unanswerable. — **con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

**con-coct'** (-kŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *concoctus*, *p. p.* of *concoquere* to cook together, digest; *con-* + *coquere* to cook.] 1. To digest. **Obs**. 2. To perfect or refine by heat. **Obs**. 3. To prepare by combining ingredients; to invent; make up. — **con-coct'er**, **con-coct'or**, *n.* — **con-coct'ive** (-tĭv), *a.*

**con-coct'ion** (-kŏk'sh'ŷn), *n.* Act of concocting; that which is concocted.

**con-com'i-tance** (-kŏm'ĭ-tĕns) *n.* State, fact, or instance

**con-com'i-tan-ty** (-tĕn-sĭ) *n.* of being concomitant.

**con-com'i-tant** (-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *comitans*, *p. pr.* of *comitari* to accompany; *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, comes companion.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending; as, *concomitant* circumstances.

**Syn**. Attendant, accessory; coincident, synchronous, concurrent. — **Concomitant, concurrent**. **Concomitant** emphasizes the idea of attendance or association; **concurrent**, that of synchronous existence, often of cooperation.

— *n.* That which accompanies. — **con-com'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

**con'cord** (kŏn'kŏrd; kŏn'ĕr), *n.* [F. *concorde*, L. *concordia*, fr. *concor*s agreeing; *con-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] 1. State of agreement; — opp. to *discord*. 2. Agreement by stipulation; covenant; treaty. 3. *Music*. An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; harmony. 4. *Gram*. Agreement in inflection between words grammatically connected, as in gender, number, person, case.

**Con'cord** (kŏn'kŏrd), *n.* An American variety of grape with large dark blue, firm-fleshed, and well-flavored fruit.

**con-cord'ance** (kŏn-kŏrd'ĕns), *n.* 1. Agreement; accordance, as of opinion. 2. An alphabetical index of the principal words in a book, citing the passages in which they occur.

**con-cord'ant** (-ĕnt), *a.* Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious. — **con-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**con-cord'at** (-kŏrd'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *concordare* to agree, bring into union.] 1. A compact; covenant. 2. An agreement between the Pope and a government for regulat-ing ecclesiastical matters.

**k = ch** in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**Con-cor'di-a** (kōn-kōr'dī-à), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* Concord, a goddess to whom temples were dedicated, usually at the conclusion of peace after civil war.

**con-cor'po-rate** (-pō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'éd); -RAT'ING. To unite in one body; incorporate. *Archaic.*

**con'course** (kōn'kōrs; kōn'; 57), *n.* [F. *concourse*, L. *concursum*, fr. *concurrere* to run together.] 1. A flocking together, as of people; any moving, flowing, or running together. 2. An assemblage; a gathering. 3. An open space, as in a park, where several roads or paths meet. 4. Concurrency; coöperation.

**con-cre's'cence** (kōn-kre's'čns), *n.* [L. *concresecntia*.] *Biol.* A growing together; a union or coalescence of parts originally separate.

**con'crete** (kōn'krēt; kōn-krēt'), *a.* [L. *concretus*, p. p. of *concresecere* to grow together; *con-* + *cresecere* to grow.] 1. United in growth; compounded or coalesced. 2. Of the nature of, or characterized by, direct experience; belonging to actual things or events; real; not abstract, ideal, or general; as, the taste of sugar is a *concrete* example of sweetness. 3. Specific in application; particular; — opp. to *abstract* and *general*; as, names of individuals (as *John*, *Mary*) are *concreta*, those of classes (as *boy*, *girl*) are *abstract*. — *Syn.* See SPECIAL.

**concrete number**, a number applied to a particular object or magnitude; as in *three men*, *five yards*, etc. Cf. ABSTRACT NUMBER, under *abstract*, *a.*

— *n.* 1. A mass formed by concretion of particles. 2. A mixture of sand, gravel, or the like, with cement or tar, etc., used for sidewalks, buildings, etc. 3. *Logic.* A concrete term, idea, or thing. 4. A concrete form or object.

**con-crete'ly** (kōn-krēt'ly), *v. t.*; -CRET'ED (-krēt'éd); -CRET'ING. 1. To form into a mass, as by cohesion or coalescence; solidify. 2. To cover with, or form of, concrete. — *v. i.* To unite or coalesce; solidify, harden, or congeal.

**con'crete-ly**, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

**con'crete-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being concrete.

**con-cre'tion** (kōn-krēt'shūn), *n.* Act or process of con-creting; state of being concreted; also, a concreted mass.

**con-cre'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Pert. to, or formed by, concretion; producing or containing concretions.

**con-cre'tive** (kōn-krēt'iv), *a.* Promoting, or tending to, concretion. — *con-cre'tive-ly*, *adv.*

**con-cu'bi-nage** (kū'bi-nāj), *n.* The cohabiting of a man and a concubine; state of being a concubine. The practice of concubinage is lawful under some primitive systems, as the ancient Hebrew.

**con-cu'bi-na-ry** (-nā-rī), *a.* Relating to, living in, or sprung from, concubinage.

**con-cu'bine** (kōn'kū-bīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concubina*; *con-* + *cupare* to lie down.] A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress.

**con-cu'pis-cence** (kōn-kū'pī-sčns), *n.* Lust, esp. sexual lust.

**con-cu'pis-cent** (-sčnt), *a.* [L. *concupiscens*, p. pr. of *concupiscere*, deriv. of *con-* + *cupere* to desire.] Lustful.

**con-cu'pis-ci-ble** (-sī-b'l), *a.* Concupiscent.

**con-cur'** (kōn-kūr'), *v. i.*; -CURRENT' (-kūr'd); -CUR'RING. [L. *concurrere* to run together, agree; *con-* + *currere* to run.] 1. To run together; meet. *Obs.* 2. To happen together; coincide. 3. To act jointly; combine. 4. To unite or agree (in nature, opinion, etc.); accord. — *Syn.* Combine, coincide, acquiesce, approve. See AGREE.

**con-cur'rence** (-kūr'čns), *n.* 1. Act of concurring. 2. Competition or rivalry. *Rare.* 3. A coincidence, as of events, of jurisdiction, etc. 4. *Geom.* The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; also, a point common to three or more lines.

**con-cur'ren-cy** (-čn-sī), *n.* Concurrence.

**con-cur'rent** (-čnt), *a.* 1. Running together; conjoined; associate; existing or happening at the same time. 2. Meeting in, or directed to, the same point; as, *concurrent* lines. 3. Acting in conjunction; agreeing; coöperating. 4. Joint and equal in authority or jurisdiction. — *Syn.* Uniting, accompanying, coincident, united. See CONCOMITANT.

— *n.* 1. A joint or contributory cause. 2. A rival; an opponent. *Rare.* — *con-cur'rent-ly*, *adv.*

**con-cuss'** (kūs'), *v. t.*; -CUSSED' (-küst'); -CUSS'ING. [L. *concussus*, p. p. of *concute*. See CONCUSSION.] 1. To shake; agitate; jar. 2. *Law.* To coerce. *Rare* or *Scot.*

**con-cus'sion** (kūš'šūn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concute*, -*cussum*, to shake violently; *con-* + *quater* to shake.] 1. A shaking; agitation; shock of collision. 2. *Med.* A condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock. — *Syn.* See SHOCK. — *con-cus'sive* (kūs'šiv), *a.*

**cond** (kūnd; kōnd), *cond*, *v. t.* [F. *conduire* to conduct, fr. L. *conducere*. See *conduct*.] *Naut.* To con (a ship).

**con-demn'** (kōn-dēm'), *v. t.*; -DEMNE'd' (-dēm'd); -DEM'NING (-dēm'ning). [L. *condemmare*; *con-* + *damnare* to condemn.] 1. To pronounce to be wrong; censure. 2. To declare the guilt of; make manifest the faults or unworthiness of. 3. To pronounce guilty; also, to sentence; doom; — often used with *to* before the pen-

alty. 4. To fine; amerce; — with *in* before the penalty. *Obs.* or *Bib.* 5. To pronounce or find guilty; convict; — with *of* before the crime or fault. 6. To pronounce to be unfit for use; adjudge to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*. 7. To pronounce incurable; as, he had been *condemned* by several physicians. 8. *Law.* To pronounce to be taken for public use, under the right of eminent domain. 9. To block or shut up, as a window. *A. Gallicism.* — *Syn.* Blame, reprove, reproach, upbraid; convict. See CENSURE.

**con-dem'na-ble** (-dēm'nā-b'l), [condemning.] *a.* Worthy or capable of condemning; state of being condemned. 2. Ground for condemning.

**con-dem'na-to-ry** (kōn-dēm'nā-tō-rī), *a.* Condemning; imposing condemnation.

**con-demn'er** (-dēm'nēr; -dēm'nēr), *n.* One who condemns.

**con-den'sa-bil'i-ty** (kōn-dčn'sā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being condensable.

**con-den'sa-ble** (-dčn'sā-b'l), *a.* That can be condensed.

**con-den'se'** (-sāt), *a.* Made dense; condensed. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* — *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A product of condensation. — (-sāt) *v. t. & i.* To make or become dense. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**con-den'sa-tion** (kōn-dčn'sā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of condensing or of being condensed; state of being condensed; also, a product of condensation. 2. *Physics.* Reduction from one form to another and denser form, as air to the condition of a liquid, or steam to water. 3. *Chem.* A rearrangement or concentration of the different constituents of one or more substances into a distinct compound; as, the *condensation* of oxygen into ozone.

**con-dense'** (kōn-dčns'), *v. t. & i.*; CON-DENSE'd' (-dčns't); -DENSE'ING. [L. *condensare*; *con-* + *densare* to make dense, *densus* dense.] 1. To make or become more close, compact, or dense; compress; concentrate. 2. *Chem. & Physics.* To subject to condensation.

*Syn.* Compact, unite, combine; harden, thicken, solidify; boil down, intensify; reduce, diminish, lessen; concentrate, compress, contract; abridge, epitomize. — *Condense*, *concentrate*, *compress*, *contract* imply reduction in compass, but not necessarily in content. *Condense* denotes reduction to greater compactness, usually of what is more or less homogeneous; *concentrate* implies reduction either by massing about a single point, or by elimination of all save essential elements; as, to *concentrate* troops, a chemical solution; *compress* implies reduction by relatively uniform pressure or by other influence applied or exerted from without; as, to *compress* air, a bale of cotton; *contract* implies a drawing together, usually through some force exerted from within, sometimes by combination or elision.

**con-dens'er** (-dčn'sēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, condenses. 2. *Specif.* : a An instrument for compressing air or gases. b An apparatus for concentrating electricity by induction, as the Leyden jar. c A lens or mirror for concentrating light upon an object. d Any of various apparatus for condensing vapors to a liquid or solid state.

**con-den'si-ble** (-dčn'sī-b'l), *a.* Less correct form of CONDENSABLE.

**con'de-scend'** (kōn'dč-sčnd'), *v. i.* [F. *condescendre*, L. *condescendere*; *con-* + *descendere*. See DESCEND.] 1. To stoop or descend; waive the privilege of rank or dignity. 2. To defer; assent. *Obs.*

*Syn.* Condescend, deign, vouchsafe. Condescend implies a courteous or patronizing waiving of real or assumed superiority; as, his insolent *condescension*. Deign implies gracious condescension; it often occurs in negative sentences implying a haughty or contemptuous refusal; as, he did not *deign* to answer my very proper question. Vouchsafe (often ironical) implies the granting or concession of something as a favor or indulgence.

**con'de-scend'ence** (-dč-sčn'dčns), *n.* 1. Condescension; concession. 2. A specification of particulars. *Scot.*

**con'de-scend'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a condescending manner.

**con'de-scen'sion** (-sčn'shūn), *n.* Act of condescending; voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in intercourse with an inferior. — *Syn.* Complaisance, courtesy, affability.

**con-dign'** (kōn-dīn'), *a.* [F. *condigne*, L. *condignus* very worthy; *con-* + *dignus* worthy.] 1. Deserved; adequate; suitable. *Archaic*, exc. of punishment. 2. Worthy, deserving. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* — *con-dign-ly*, *adv.*

*Syn.* *Condign* is often wrongly used, of punishment, as if exactly synonymous with *severe*. *Condign* punishment will be *severe* only when the crime merits severity.

**con'di-ment** (kōn'dī-mčnt'), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire* to pickle, season.] Something to give relish to food; a pungent appetizer, as pepper; seasoning.

**con'dis-ci-ple** (kōn'dī-sī'p'l), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus*. See DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or student; a schoolfellow.

**con'di-tion** (kōn-dīsh'šūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conditio* agreement, condition.] 1. Something established or agreed upon as a requisite to the doing or taking effect of something else; a stipulation or provision; hence, an agreement determining one or more such prerequisites. 2. That

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recčnt, makēr; tce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inq; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



which exists or takes place as an occasion or requisite of something else; prerequisite. **3.** That which limits or modifies the existence or character of something; a qualification; as, the new *conditions* of his life. **4.** A mode or state of being; as: **a** Social estate; rank. **b** Character; disposition. *Archaic.* **5.** A characteristic; trait. *Obs.* **6.** State of being fit, as for work; — used in *in*, or *out of condition*. **7. Logic.** A proposition on the truth of which the truth of another proposition is directly dependent. **8. Gram.** A clause expressing a condition, or prerequisite. **9.** In colleges, etc., the requirement made of a student who is conditioned; also, the subject in which he is conditioned. See **CONDITION**, *v. t.*, **3. U. S.** — **Syn.** Situation, station, case, plight, predicament; requisite, article, arrangement. See **STATE**.

— *v. i.* To make conditions; stipulate. — *v. t.* **1.** To stipulate; bargain for. **2.** To limit by, or subject to, conditions. **3.** In an educational institution, to require a student to pass a new examination, or to make up a specified study, as a condition of retaining a certain standing. **U. S.**

**con-di'tion-al** (kōn-dīsh'ŷn-əl), *a.* **1.** Containing, implying, subject to, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute; as, a *conditional* promise. **2. Specif.** : *Gram. & Logic.* Expressing, containing, or implying a condition or supposition. — **con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**con-di'tion-al-ty** (kōn-dīsh'ŷn-əl'tē), *n.* Quality or state of being conditional.

**con-di'tioned** (-dīsh'ŷnd), *p. a.* Subjected to conditions. **con-dole'** (-dōl'), *v. i.*; -**DOLED'** (-dōld'), -**DOLE'ING** (-dōl'ing). [*L. condolare; con- + dolere* to feel pain, grieve.] **1.** To lament. *Obs.* **2.** To express or feel sympathetic sorrow; — usually used with *with*. — *v. t.* To express one's sympathetic sorrow at (another's misfortune) or for (another).

**con-dole'ment**, *n.* **1.** Condolence. **2.** An expression of sympathy; — in this sense chiefly in *pl.*

**con-do'lence** (-dōl'ēns), *n.* Expression of sympathetic sorrow or grief. — **Syn.** See **PITY**.

**con-dol'er** (-dōl'ēr), *n.* One who condoles.

**con-do-min'i-um** (kōn-dō-mīn'ī-ŷm), *n.* [*NL.* See **CON-** and **DOMINIUM**] Joint dominion or sovereignty; specif., *Roman Law*, joint ownership.

**con-do-na'tion** (kōn-dō-nā'shŷn), *n.* Act of condoning.

**con-done'** (kōn-dōn'), *v. t.*; -**DONED'** (-dōnd'), -**DON'ING**. [*L. condonare, donatum*, to remit, forgive; *con- + donare* to give.] To forgive (an offense), esp. tacitly, by treating the offender as if the offense had not been committed. — **Syn.** See **EXCUSE**.

**con'dor** (kōn-dōr), *n.* [*Sp.* fr. Peruvian *cuntur*.] **1.** A very large American vulture (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*) of the highest Andes. It has the head and neck bare, with a white neck ruff. **2.** A large bird of prey (*Gymnogyps californianus*) of California, now nearly extinct. It is related to the South American condor. **3.** (*Sp. pron. kōn-dōr'*); *Sp. pl.* **CONDORES** (kōn-dō'rās). A gold coin of South America, worth \$7.30 in Chile and \$4.866 in Ecuador; — so called from the figure of a condor which it bears.



Condor.

|| **con'dot-tie're** (kōn-dōt'tyār'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIERI** (-ē). [*It.*, captain.] In the 14th and 16th centuries, a military adventurer who sold his services, and those of his followers, to any party.

**con-duce'** (kōn-dūs'), *v. i.* [*L. conducere* to bring together, conduce; *con- + ducere* to lead.] To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable result; contribute; — used with *to* or *toward*.

**con-duc'i-ble** (-dūs'ī-b'l), *a.* Conducing; tending; contributing. — **con-duc'i-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Advance, promote, forward, subserve, contribute, redound. — **Conduce**, **contribute**, **redound**. To **conduce** (to) is to lead to or make for, some (usually desirable) result. To **contribute** (to) is more directly to take part in effecting a result. To **redound** (to) is to contribute, as if by the returning of an action or influence upon itself, esp. to a result considered as advantageous or prejudicial.

**con-du'cive** (-dū'siv), *a.* Leading or tending; helpful; contributive. — **con-du'cive-ness**, *n.*

**con-duct** (kōn-dūkt), *n.* [*LL. conductus* defense, escort, fr. *conducere, conductum*. See **CONDUCE**.] **1.** Act or method of conducting; guidance. **2.** Convey; escort; also, guide. *Obs.* **3.** Act or manner of carrying on, as a business; management; direction. **4.** Manner of conducting or carrying one's self; behavior. — **Syn.** See **BEHAVIOR**.

**con-duct'** (kōn-dūkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To lead; guide; escort. **2.** To have the direction of; manage; carry on. **3. Specif.** : *Music.* To direct (a musical performance) as leader. **4.** To behave (one's self). **5.** To be a channel or medium for.

**Syn.** Regulate, superintend, supervise, administer, direct, manage. — **Conduct**, **direct**, **manage**. **Conduct** emphasizes the idea of immediate supervision or personal leadership; as, to *conduct* negotiations. **Direct** emphasizes the idea of authority, and implies issuance of orders or instructions; as, to *direct* the construction of a ship. **Manage** suggests primarily the handling of details; it often implies contrivance or address; as, to *manage* a theater.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be, or show, the way. **2.** To act as a conductor, as of heat, electricity, a musical performance, etc. **3.** To conduct one's self; behave. *Chiefly U. S.*

**con-duct'ance** (kōn-dūk'tāns), *n.* [*conducit*, *v.* + *-ance*.] *Elec.* Conducting power; — the reciprocal of *resistance*. **con-duct'iv-ble** (-dūk'tī-b'l), *a.* Capable of conducting or being conducted. — **con-duct'iv-ibil'ity** (-bīl'ī-tē), *n.*

**con-duc'tion** (-dūk'shŷn), *n.* **1.** Act of conducting or conveying, as water through a pipe. **2. Physics.** Transmission through a conductor; also, conductivity; — distinguishing, in the case of heat, from *convection* and *radiation*.

**con-duc'titious** (kōn-dūk'tīsh'ŷs), *a.* [*L. conducticius, -itius*, hired.] Hired; open to, or kept for, hire.

**con-duc'tive** (kōn-dūk'tiv), *a.* Possessing conductivity. **con-duc'tiv'ity** (kōn-dūk'tiv'ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). *Physics.* Quality or power of conducting, as heat.

**con-duc'tor** (kōn-dūk'tēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, conducts. **2. A guide;** director. **3.** A person who conducts, manages, or carries on, as a business; a director. **4. Music.** The director of an orchestra or chorus. **5.** One in charge of a public conveyance, as a street car, or, *U. S.*, a railroad train. **6.** Something that forms a channel or the like, as, *esp. U. S.*, a nearly vertical leader for rain water on a building. **7. Physics.** A substance or body readily transmitting electricity, heat, or the like. **8. A lightning rod.** — **con-duc'tor-ship**, *n.* — **con-duc'tress** (-trēs; 2d), *n. fem.*

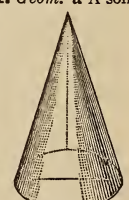
**con-duit** (kōn'dit), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *LL. conductus* escort, con-duit.] **1.** A channel, as a pipe or a natural passage, for conveying fluid; aqueduct; canal. **2.** A structure from which water issues, as for distribution; specif., a fountain. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** A tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires, as for telephones, electric railways, etc.

**con-du'pli-cate** (kōn-dū'plī-kāt), *a.* [*L. duplicatus*, *p. p.* of *conduplicare*. See **DUPLICATE**.] *Bot.* Folded lengthwise; — of leaves or petals.

**con'dyle** (kōn'dīl), *n.* [*L. condylus* joint, Gr. *κόνδυλος*.] An articular prominence on a bone, esp. when occurring in pairs. — **con'dy-lar** (-dī-lār), *a.* — **con'dy-loid** (-loid), *a.*

**con'dy-lo'ma** (-dī-lō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -**LOMATA** (-lō'mā-tā; -lōm'ā-tā). [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *κόνδυλομα*, fr. *κόνδυλος* knuckle.] *Med.* A wartlike growth on the skin or adjoining mucous membrane, usually near the anus or genitals. — **con'dy-lom'a-tous** (-lōm'ā-tūs; -lō'mā-tūs), *a.*

**cone** (kōn), *n.* [*L. conus*, Gr. *κωνος*.] **1. Geom.** A solid generated by rotating a right triangle about one of its legs. **a** A solid bounded by a circular or other closed plane base and the surface formed by line segments joining every point of the border of the base to a common point called the *vertex*. **c** A conical surface; any surface traced by a moving right line passing through a fixed vertex. **2.** Anything more or less like a geometrical cone; specif., *Mach.*, a conical or conoidal piece or part, as for a pulley or to form a race for ball bearings. **3.** In trees of the pine family and in certain tropical trees, as the sago palm, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a strobile. — *v. t.*; **CONED** (kōnd); **CON'ING** (kōn'ing). To render cone-shaped; bevel like the circular segment of a cone.



Right Circular Cone.

**cone bearing**, *Mach.* A journal bearing containing a taper sleeve capable of endwise movement for taking up wear.

**cone-flow'er** (kōn'flōw'ēr), *n.* A rudbeckia.

**cone'-nose'**, *n.* A large hemipterous insect (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*) often found in houses, esp. in the southern and western United States. It bites severely, and is a species of kissing bug.



**cone'-pa'te** (kō'nā-pā'tā; -tī'), *n.* **cone'-pa'til** [Mex. *conepatl*.] A large skunk (*Conepatus mapurito*) of Mexico and Central and South America having the whole back white.

**co'ney** (kō'nī; kŷn'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **CONEYS** (-niz). Var. of **CONY**.

**con'fab** (kōn'fāb; kōn-fāb'), *Colloq.* for **CONFABULATION**, **CONFABULATE**. **con-fab'u-late** (kōn-fāb'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -**LAT'ED** (-lāt'ēd); -**LAT'ING**. [*L. con.* Cone-nose. *Lat.* *fabulatus*, *p. p.* deriv. of *con- + fabulari* to speak, fr. *fabula*. See **FABLE**.] To talk familiarly together; chat.

**κ = ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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**con-fab'u-la'tion** (kŏn-făb'ŭ-lă'shŭn), *n.* Conversation; chat. [*familiar talk; colloquial.*]  
**con-fab'u-la-to-ry** (-făb'ŭ-lă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of **con-far-re-a'tion** (-făr'ĕ-ă'shŭn), *n.* [*L. confarreatio, fr. confarreato to marry; con- + farreum (sc. libum cake) a spelt cake, fr. far a sort of grain.*] The most sacred form of marriage among the Romans, characterized esp. by the initiation of the bride into the household worship of her husband, thus coming under his manes.  
**con-fect'** (kŏn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [*L. confectus, p. p. of conficere to prepare.* See **CONFECT.**] To prepare, or make up, by compounding; form; make; specif.: *a.* To preserve or pickle; make a confection of. *b.* To construct; form; make.  
**con-fect** (kŏn-fĕkt'), *n.* A confection; comfit.  
**con-fec'tion** (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making or preparing by combining ingredients. **2.** A composition of drugs, esp. one with a sweetening agent. **3.** A preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; sweetmeat; preserve. **4.** A ready-made or made-up piece of apparel, esp. a woman's stylish coat, mantle, or the like, furniture, etc. *A Gallicism.*  
*— v. t.* To mix or prepare as a confection.  
**con-fec'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *n., pl. RIES* (-rĭz). **1.** A confectioner. *Archaic.* **2.** A place where confections are made or kept. **3.** A comfit; a sweetmeat.  
*— a.* Of or pert. to confections or their making.  
**con-fec'tion-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.  
**con-fec'tion-er-y** (-ĕr-ĭ; -ĕr-ĭ), *n., pl. -ERIES* (-ĭz). **1.** Sweetmeats in general; confections; candies. **2.** The confectioner's art, business, or place of business.  
**con-fed'er-a-cy** (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-sĭz). **1.** A league or compact for mutual support or common action; alliance. **2.** A combination of persons for unlawful purposes. **3.** The body formed by persons, states, etc., united by a league; confederation. **4.** [*cap.*] *Hist.* With the, the Confederate States of America.  
**con-fed'er-ate** (-ĕr-ăt), *a.* [*L. confœderatus, p. p. of confœderare to join by a league; con- + foederare to establish by treaty or league, foedus league, compact.*] **1.** United in a league; confederated. **2.** [*cap.*] Designating, or pert. to, the Confederate States of America. *— n.* One united with others in a confederacy or confederation; an ally; also, an accomplice, in a bad sense. **2.** [*cap.*] An adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause. — **Syn.** See **ABETTOR.**  
*— (ă-), v. t. & i.; -AT'ED* (-ăt'ĕd); *-AT'ING.* To unite in a league or confederacy.  
**con-fed'er-a'tion** (-ĕr-ă'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confederating; state of being confederated; league; alliance. **2.** Confederacy; a body of independent states more or less permanently united for joint action. — **Syn.** See **ALLIANCE.**  
**con-fed'er-a-tive** (-fĕd'ĕr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to a confederacy or confederates.  
**con-fer'** (-fŭr'), *v. t.; -FERRED* (-fŭrd') ; *-FER'RING.* [*L. conferre, lit., to bring together; con- + ferre to bear.*] **1.** To grant; bestow. **2.** To compare. *Abbr., cf. Archaic, ecc. im-petatively.* — **Syn.** See **GIVE.** — *v. i.* To converse; consult; compare views. — **Syn.** Counsel, advise.  
**con-fer-ee'** (kŏn-fĕr-ĕ'), *n.* **1.** One conferred with, or taking part in a conference. *U. S.* **2.** One upon whom something is conferred.  
**con-fer-ence** (kŏn-fĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of conferring; serious consultation or discussion; formerly, conversation in general. **2.** A bestowing; bestowal. **3.** A meeting for consultation or discussion; specif.: *a.* A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to adjust differences between them. *b.* [*cap.*] *Meth. Church.* A stated meeting of preachers and others invested with authority to take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters. *c.* A voluntary association of Congregational churches of a district; also, the district. [*conference.*]  
**con-fer-en'tial** (-ĕn'shĕl), *a.* Relating to conference or a conferring.  
**con-fer-ment** (kŏn-fŭr'mĕnt), *n.* A conferring.  
**con-fer-ra-ble** (kŏn-fŭr'ă-b-l), *a.* That may be conferred.  
**con-fer-ree'** (kŏn-fĕr-ĕ'), *n.* Var. of **CONFEREE.**  
**con-fer-ree'** (kŏn-fĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who confers.  
**con-fer-va** (kŏn-fŭr'vă), *n.; pl. -væ* (-vĕ). [*L., a kind of water plant.*] Any of the threadlike green algæ that form a scum in ponds or ditches.  
**con-fer-void** (-vŏid), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, any con-fervalks (algæ). *n.* An alga of this type.  
**con-fess'** (kŏn-fĕs'), *v. t.* [*F. confesser, fr. L. confessus, p. p. of confiteri; con- + fateri to confess.*] **1. To acknowledge, own, or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt. **2.** To admit as true; assent to; concede, as a judgment. **3.** To profess belief in; declare adhesion to. **4.** To disclose, as a cause; manifest. *Now Poetical.* *5. Eccl.* **a.** To make known or acknowledge (one's sins) or to tell or acknowledge the sins of (one's self), as to God, or to a priest in order to receive absolution. *b.* To hear or receive such confession from; shrive. — **Syn.** See **ACKNOWLEDGE.** — *v. i.* **1.** To make confession, esp. to God or to a priest; also, of a**

priest, to hear confession. **2.** To make acknowledgment; own; — used with *to.* — **con-fess'er**, *n.*  
**con-fess'er-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By confession; admittedly.  
**con-fes'sion** (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confessing; acknowledgment; admission of a debt, obligation, or crime; admission or confession, as of a statement open to question. **2. Eccl.** Acknowledgment of sin, esp. to a priest to obtain absolution. **3.** Acknowledgment of belief; profession of faith. **4.** What one confesses. **5.** A form, as in public worship, for general acknowledgment of sinfulness. **6.** A confession of faith. **7.** A church body of Christians having a particular confession of faith; a communion. **8. Eccl.** **a.** The tomb of a martyr or confessor. *b.* An altar built over the tomb. *c.* The crypt or shrine, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed. *d.* The high altar in a basilica which stood directly over the altar on the martyr's tomb. *e.* The building inclosing these two altars.  
**con-fes'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a confession, esp. a confession of faith. — *n.* **1.** The recess, seat, or inclosed place where a priest sits to hear confessions. **2.** Act or practice of confessing to a priest.  
**con-fes'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ) *a.* Of or pertaining to confession.  
**con-fes-sor** (-fĕs'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who confesses, as a fault. **2.** One who avows belief, esp. in religion or in Christ. **3.** A priest who hears confessions. — **con-fes-sor-ship**, *n.*  
**con-fet-ty** (kŏn-fĕt'ĕ-tĭ), *n., pl.; sing. -FETTER* (-tĕt), [*It.*] Bonbons; confections; also, plaster or paper substitutes for bonbons, often thrown at carnivals, weddings, etc.  
**con-fi-dant'**, *n. masc., con-fi-dante'*, *n. fem.* (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'; kŏn'fĭ-dănt'). [*F.*] One to whom secrets are confided.  
**con-fide'** (kŏn-fĭd'), *v. i.; -FID'ED* (-fĭd'ĕd); *-FID'ING.* [*L. confidere; con- + fidere to trust.*] To put or have faith (in); trust. — *v. t.* **1.** To tell or impart confidentially. **2.** To intrust; commit; — used with *to.*  
**con-fi-dence** (kŏn'fĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of confiding; trust; belief. **2.** State of feeling sure; assurance. **3.** State of mind characterized by reliance on one's self or one's circumstances; self-confidence. **4.** Assurance; boldness. **5.** That in which faith is put or reliance had. **6.** Relation or state of trust or intimacy; as, to speak to one in confidence. **7.** A communication made in confidence. **Syn.** Audacity, effrontery, impudence, impertinence, presumption, assurance, boldness, hardihood, aplomb. — **Confidence, assurance, boldness, hardihood, aplomb** suggest cool or unabashed bearing or behavior. **Confidence** may imply either proper self-reliance or obtrusive self-sufficiency. **Assurance** is stronger than confidence; it implies either quiet self-possession (as, "I take assurance to be the faculty of possessing a man's self, or of saying and doing indifferent things without . . . uneasiness") or cool impudence. **Boldness** adds to assurance the implication of brazen or shameless demeanor. **Hardihood** implies presumption or audacity. **Aplomb** suggests assurance of poise and imperturbability. See **TRUST.**  
**confidence game, trick** (or the like). Any swindling operation in which advantage is taken of the victim's confidence in the swindler. Hence, **confidence man**, one who practices the confidence game.  
**con-fi-dent** (-fĭ-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Trustful; confiding. *Obs.* **2.** Having confidence. — **Syn.** Well assured, sure; self-reliant, undaunted; impudent, presumptuous. See **HOPEFUL, SURE**. — *n.* A person in whom one confides; a confidant.  
**con-fi-den'tial** (-dĕn'shĕl), *a.* **1.** Communicated in confidence; secret. **2.** Indicating, or inclined to, close intimacy or communication in confidence. **3.** Enjoying, or treated with, confidence. — **con-fi-den'ti-ali-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'fĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con-fi-den'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **con-fi-den'tial-ness**, *n.*  
**con-fi-dent-ly** (kŏn'fĭ-dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* With confidence.  
**con-fid'er** (kŏn-fĭd'ĕr), *n.* One who confides.  
**con-fid-ing** (kŏn-fĭd'ing), *a.* That confides; trustful. — **con-fid'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-fid'ing-ness**, *n.*  
**con-fig-u-ra'tion** (-fig'ŭ-ră'shŭn), *n.* [*L. configuratio, fr. configurare to form from or after.*] Relative disposition of parts; the form which this produces; figure; contour. — **Syn.** See **FORM.** [*may be confined.*]  
**con-fin-a-ble** (kŏn-fĭn'ă-b-l), *a.* Also **con-fine-a-ble**. That can be confined.  
**con-fine'** (kŏn-fĭn'), *v. t.; -FINED* (-fĭnd') ; *-FIN'ING* (-fĭn'ing). [*F. confiner.*] To be contiguous; border; — used with *on, with, or to.* *Rare.* — *v. i.* To restrain within limits; imprison; inclose; keep close; secure. — **Syn.** Bound, limit; immerse; circumscribe, restrict. *to be confined, to be in childbed, to be brought to bed.*  
**con-fine** (kŏn'fĭn; *in senses 3 and 4, kŏn'fĭn')*, *n.* [*F. confins, pl. fr. L. fr. confinis*] bordering; *con- + finis* end, border.] **1.** A boundary; limit; also, a frontier; — now in *pl.* **2.** Region; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Confinement. *Poetic.* **4.** Prison. *Obs.* — **con-fine'less** (kŏn-fĭn'lĕs; kŏn'fĭn-), *a.* **con-fine'ment** (kŏn-fĭn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of confining, or state of being confined; restraint. **2.** Restraint within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth.  
**con-firm'** (-fĭrm'), *v. t.* [*OF. confirmer, fr. L. confirmare; con- + firmare to make firm, firmus firm.*] **1.** To make firm or firmer; establish; strengthen, as in a habit or

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăđft, ăđnĕct; ăse, ănite, ărn, ăp, ăcircăz, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



opinion. **2.** To validate by formal assent; ratify. **3.** *Ecll.* To administer confirmation to. **4.** To give new assurance of the truth of; verify.

**Syn.** Authenticate, corroborate, establish, strengthen, sustain, make good, ratify, attest, seal. — **Confirm, corroborate, authenticate.** To **confirm** is to give certainty, often to that before regarded as doubtful; as, his conduct **confirms** my suspicions. **Corroborate** suggests particularly the strengthening of one statement or piece of evidence by another; as, the bystanders **corroborated** his story. To **authenticate** is to confirm as genuine or entitled to credit. See **RATIFY**.

**con-firm'a-ble** (-fūr'mā-b'l), *a.* Capable of confirmation. **con-firm'a-tion** (kōn'fēr-mā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of confirming. **2.** Corroboration or verification; as, the report lacked **confirmation**. **3.** Validation by formal assent; ratification. **4.** That which confirms, as a statement or circumstance; a corroboration; proof; convincing testimony. **5.** *Ecll.* A rite supplemental to baptism and admitting to full church privileges. In the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, it is one of the seven sacraments.

**con-firm'a-tive** (kōn-fūr'mā-tīv), *a.* Confirmatory. **con-firm'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Serving to confirm; corroborative; — commonly used with of when predicative.

**con-firmed'** (-fūrmd'), *p. a.* Made firm or firmer; as: **a** Fortified. **b** Of a disease, chronic. **c** Inveterate; habitual. — **Syn.** See **INVETERATE**.

**con-firm'er** (kōn-fūr'mēr), *n.* One who, or that which, **con-firm-or'** (kōn'fēr-mōr'; kōn-fūr'mēr), *n.* *Law.* He who makes a confirmation of title to another.

**con-fis'ca-ble** (kōn-fis'kā-b'l), *a.* Liable to confiscation. **con-fis-cate** (kōn'fis-kāt; kōn-fis'-), *a.* [L. *confiscatus*, *p. p.* of *confiscare* to confiscate, *prop.*, to lay up in a chest; *con-* + *fiscus* basket, treasury.] Confiscated.

— *v. t.*; — **CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd); — **CAT'ING**. **1.** To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; appropriate to the public use. **2.** To seize by or as by public authority; — a loose use.

**con-fis-ca'tion** (kōn'fis-kā'shūn), *n.* A confiscating; state of being confiscated; properly, the seizure of private property to the public use as being forfeited.

**con-fis-ca'tor** (kōn'fis-kā'tēr), *n.* One who confiscates. **con-fis-ca-to-ry** (kōn-fis'kā-tō-rī), *a.* Effecting, or of the nature of, confiscation; characterized by confiscations.

**con-fite-or** (kōn-fīt'ē-ōr), *n.* [L., I confess. See **CONFESS.**] *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer in which public confession of sins is made; — from its opening word in Latin.

**con-fi-ture** (kōn-fīt-tūr), *n.* [F.] A confection. *Obs.* **con-fi-gram** (kōn-flā-grām), *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, *p. pr.* of *conflagrare*; *con-* + *flagrare* to blaze.] Burning; blazing.

**con-fla-grate** (kōn'flā-grāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *conflagratus*, *p. p.*] To burst into, or set on, fire; burn. **con-fla-gra'tion** (kōn'flā-grā'shūn), *n.* A fire; esp., a large, destructive fire.

**con-flate'** (kōn-flāt'), *v. t.*; — **FLAT'ED** (-flāt'ēd); — **FLAT'ING** (-flāt'ing). [L. *confatus*, *p. p.* of *confare* to blow together; *con-* + *flare* to blow.] To blow or fuse together; join; weld. *Rare.* — **a.** Blown or brought together; consolidated in one. — **con-fla'tion** (-flā'shūn), *n.*

**con-flict'** (-flīkt'), *v. i.* [L. *conflictus*, *p. p.* of *confingere* to conflict; *con-* + *figere* to strike.] **1.** To maintain a conflict; contend; strive. **2.** To meet in collision or opposition; clash. — **Syn.** Contest, combat, battle.

**con-flict** (kōn'flīkt), *n.* **1.** A strife for mastery; fight; battle; esp., a prolonged contest. **2.** Competition or opposing action; antagonism, as of ideas or acts. **3.** A dashing together; violent meeting. — **Syn.** Collision, combat, contention, battle, encounter. — See **CONTEST**.

**con-flict'ing**, *p. a.* Being in conflict, collision, or opposition; contending; contradictory; incompatible.

**con-flic'tion** (kōn-flīkt'shūn), *n.* Act of conflicting, or state of being in conflict.

**con-flic'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting. **con-flu-ence** (kōn'flō-ēns; 86), *n.* **1.** A flowing together; junction of streams, or the stream or body so formed; a place of meeting. **2.** Act of flocking, or coming together; concurrence; as, a vast **confluence** of people.

**con-flu-ent** (-ēt), *a.* [L. *confluens*, *-entis*, *p. pr.* of *confluere*, *-fluam*; *con-* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing together; united or blended in a combined whole; combining to form one. — **n.** A confluent stream; loosely, a tributary.

**con-flux** (-flūks), *n.* A flowing together; confluence. **con-form'al** (kōn'fōr'māl), *a.* *Math.* Having the same foci.

**con-form'** (kōn-fōrm'), *v. t.* [F. *conformer*, L. *conformare*, *-formatum*; *con-* + *formare* to form, *forma* form.] To make like; bring into harmony or agreement, as with law. **Syn.** Accommodate, adapt, adjust, agree, correspond, harmonize, suit, fit; reconcile, settle, compose. — **Conform, adapt, adjust, accommodate** imply a bringing or coming into correspondence. To **conform** (to) is to bring into harmony or accordance with something, usually a pattern, example, or principle; as, to **conform** one's life to certain rules of conduct. To **adapt** (to) is to fit or suit to something; it implies (esp.) modification, often with the added suggestion

of pliability or address; as, to **adapt** one's self to a new environment. **A** **adjust** (to) implies close and exact conformity or correspondence, esp. such as exists between the parts of a mechanism; it suggests less of flexibility or tact, more of ingenuity or calculation, than **adapt**; as, to **adjust** one's expenditures to one's means. **Accommodate** (to) implies, rather more than **adjust**, a somewhat marked variance or discrepancy between the objects brought into (often merely superficial) agreement or harmony; as, to **accommodate** — *v. i.* **1.** To be in accord or harmony; comply; — used with *to* or *with*. **2.** To be a conformist.

**con-form'**, *a.* [L. *conformis*; *con-* + *forma* form.] Of the same form; similar in import; consistent; conformable.

**con-form'a-bil'i-ty** (kōn-fōr'mā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being conformable.

**con-form'a-ble** (-fōr'mā-b'l), *a.* **1.** That conforms; similar; consistent; proper. **2.** Ready to follow directions; submissive; compliant. **3.** *Geol.* Parallel (or nearly so) and continuous; — said of strata. — **con-form'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-form'a-bly**, *adv.*

**con-form'ance** (-māns), *n.* Act of conforming; conformity. **con-form'a-tion** (kōn'fōr'mā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of conforming; adaptation. **2.** Fashioning of anything by symmetrically arranging its parts; shaping. **3.** State or quality of being conformed; agreement; structure or form as dependent upon the arrangement of parts. — **Syn.** See **FORM**.

**con-form-ma'tor** (kōn'fōr-mā'tēr), *n.* [L., a framer.] An apparatus for taking the conformation of anything, as of the head for fitting a hat.

**con-form'er** (kōn-fōr'mēr), *n.* One who conforms. **con-form'ist** (-mīst), *n.* One who conforms; esp., in England, one who conforms to the Established Church.

**con-form'i-ty** (-mī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or character; agreement; — followed by *to*, *with*, or *between*. **2.** Action, or an act, of conforming to something established, as law or fashion; compliance. **3.** Religious compliance; esp., in England, compliance with Established Church usages.

**con-found'** (kōn-faund'), *v. t.* [F. *confondre*, fr. L. *confundere*, *-fusum*, to pour together; *con-* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To bring to ruin or naught. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. **2.** To waste; spend. *Obs.* **3.** To damn; — used in the imperative as a mild imprecation; as, *Confound you!* **4.** To put to shame; abash; — usually in passive. **5.** To confute. *Archaic*. **6.** To throw into confusion or disorder; perplex; dismay. **7.** To mix up; mistake for another; confuse; as, the verbs *sit* and *set* are often **confounded**. — **Syn.** Bewilder, baffle; astonish, amaze, astound. See **EMBARRASS**.

**con-found'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Confused; abashed; discomfited; perplexed. **2.** Damned; — commonly used as a mild imprecation or as an intensive. — *adv.* **Confoundedly**.

**con-found'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a confounded manner. **con-found'er** (-foun'dēr), *n.* One who confounds.

**con-fra-ter-ni-ty** (kōn'frā-tēr'nī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). [L. *confraternitas*. See **FRATERNITY**.] A body of men united for some purpose, esp. for religious or charitable service or in some profession; brotherhood.

**con-frère'** (kōn'frā'r; kōn-), *n.* [F. *confrère*.] A fellow member of a brotherhood or society; colleague. *Obs.* or *R.*, except as *French*, **con-frère'** (kōn'frā'r).

**con-front'** (kōn-frunt'), *v. t.* [F. *confronter*, LL. *confronter*; L. *con-* + *frons* forehead, front.] **1.** To face, esp. hostilely. **2.** To cause to face or meet; as, to **confront** one with a fact. **3.** To contrast; compare.

**con-front'a-tion** (kōn'frunt-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of confronting. **con-front'ment** (kōn'frunt'mēt), *n.* Confrontation.

**Con-fu'cian** (kōn-fū'shān), *a.* Of or relating to Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher and teacher (551-478 B. C.), or his teaching or followers. — **n.** A Confucianist.

**Con-fu'cian-ism** (-shān-iz'm), *n.* The system of morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, based on ancestor worship and filial piety. — **Con-fu'cian-ist**, *n.*

**con-fuse'** (-fūz'), *v. t.*; — **FUSED'** (-fūzd'); — **FUS'ING** (-fūz'ing). [F. *confus* confused, L. *confusus*, *p. p.* of *confundere*. See **CONFOUND**.] **1.** To bring to ruin or naught. *Obs.* **2.** To perplex; disconcert; abash. **3.** To throw into disorder; mix or blend indiscriminately; render indistinct or obscure. **4.** To mistake for another; as, to **confuse** wealth with money. — **Syn.** Disorder, disarrange, confound, obscure, distract. — See **EMBARRASS**.

**con-fus'ed-ly** (-fūz'ēd-lī; -fūzd'lī), *adv.* In a confused manner. **con-fus'ed-ness**, *n.* State of confusion.

**con-fu'sion** (-fūz'hūn), *n.* **1.** Overthrow; ruin. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** State of being disconcerted or abashed; discomfiture. **3.** Act of confusing; state of being confused. — **Syn.** Disarray, jumble; tumult, turmoil; bewilderment, embarrassment, abashment. — **con-fu'sion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**con-fu-ta'tion** (kōn-fū-tā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of confuting. **2.** That which confutes.

**con-fute'** (kōn-fūt'), *v. t.*; — **FUT'ED** (-fūt'ēd); — **FUT'ING**. [L. *confutare* to check (a boiling liquid), repress, confute.] **1.**

k = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



To overwhelm by argument; prove false or defective; silence; refute. **2.** To bring to naught; confound. — **Syn.** See **DENY**. — **con-fu'ter** (kōn-fū'tēr), *n.*

|| **con'gē'** (kōn'zhā'; *E.* kōn'jē), *n.* Also, as Anglicized, **con'gee**. [*F.* leave, fr. *L.* *commutate* a leave of absence, deriv. of *com-* + *meare* to go.] **1.** A ceremonious leaving-taking. **2.** A bow or curtsy, originally on taking leave. **3.** Unceremonious dismissal; — only in the form **con'gē**. **4.** *Arch.* A molding of concave, quarter-round profile, tangent to a vertical surface and followed by a fillet parallel to that surface. See **MOLDING**, *Illust.*

**con-geal'** (kōn-jē'l'), *v. i.* [*F.* *congeler*, *L.* *congelare*, *-gelatum*; *con-* + *gelare* to freeze, *gelu* frost.] To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold; freeze. — *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick, as from cold, coagulation, or crystallization. — **con-geal'a-ble**, *a.*

**con-geal'ment**, *n.* Act or process of congealing; congealation. **con'gee** (kōn'jē), *n.* Anglicized form of **CONGEE**.

**con-gee'** (kōn'jē'), *v. i.* To make one's congee. *Archaic.* **con'gee**, *con'jee* (kōn'jē), *n.* [Tamil *kañji*.] Water in which rice has been boiled, used for starching, for invalids' diet, etc. *Anglo-Ind.*

**con-ge-la'tion** (kōn'jē-lā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of congealing; state of being congealed. **2.** Product of congealing.

**con-ge-ner** (kōn'jē-nēr), *n.* [*L.*, of the same race or kind; *con-* + *genus*, *-neris*, birth, kind, race.] One allied in nature, character, or action; one of the same genus.

**con-ge-ner'ic** (-nēr'ik), **con-ge-ner'ous** (kōn-jē'nēr'ūs), *a.* Allied, as in cause or origin; kindred; *Biol.*, of the same genus.

**con-ge-nial** (kōn-jē'n'yal), *a.* [*con-* + *genial*.] **1.** Partaking of the same nature; kindred; sympathetic. **2.** Naturally adapted; suited to the disposition.

**Syn.** *congenial*, *kindred*, *sympathetic*. **Congenial**, as used of persons, implies similarity or community of disposition, temperament, interests, or tastes; as applied to things, it expresses suitability or adaptation; as, *congenial* companions. **Kindred** implies affinity in nature, or the possession of cognate or allied qualities; as, *kindred* souls, phenomena. **Sympathetic** is used, often somewhat colloquially, to suggest more subtle or esoteric affinities than *congenial* or *kindred*; as, a *sympathetic* appreciation.

**con-ge-ni-al'i-ty** (kōn-jē'n'ial'ī-tī; 'jēn-yāl'ī), *n.* Quality of being congenial.

**con-ge-ni-tal** (-jēn'ī-tāl), *a.* [*L.* *congenitus*. See **CON-**; **GENITAL**.] Existing at, or dating from, birth; connate. — **Syn.** See **INNATE**. — *n.* A person having some congenital disease or defect. — **con-ge-ni-tal-ly**, *adv.*

**con'ger** (kōn'jēr), *n.*, or **congereel**. [*F.* *congrer*, *L.* *conger*, *congrus*.] A kind of large sea eel (*Leptocephalus conger*).

**con-ge-ri-es** (kōn-jē'rī-ēz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [*L.*, fr. *congerere*. See **CONGEST**.] A collection of particles, parts, or bodies into one mass; heap; aggregation.

**con-gest'** (-jēst'), *v. i.* [*L.* *congestus*, *p. p.* of *congerere* to bring together; *con-* + *gerere* to bear.] **1.** To aggregate; accumulate. **Obs.** **2.** To cause overfullness of the blood vessels of (an organ or part). **3.** To affect with overcrowding. — *v. i.* To gather; become congested.

**con-ges'tion** (-jēs'chūn), *n.* **1.** *Med.* Overfullness of the capillary and other blood vessels in any locality or organ; local hyperemia. **2.** Overcrowded state. [*congestion*.]

**con-ges'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Pert. to, indicating, or attended with.

**con-gi-us** (kōn'jī-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* **CONGI** (-tī). [*L.*] *Roman Antiq.* A liquid measure, about three quarts.

**con-glo'bate** (kōn-glō'bāt), *a.* [*L.* *conglobatus*, *p. p.* of *conglobare* to conglobate.] Conglobated. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **-BAT-ED** (-bāt'ēd); **-BAT-ING**. To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass. — **con-glo-ba'tion** (kōn-glō'bā'shūn), *n.*

**con-globe'** (kōn-glōb'), *v. t.* & *i.* To conglobate.

**con-glom'er-ate** (-glōm'ēr-āt), *a.* [*L.* *conglomeratus*, *p. p.* of *conglomerare* to roll together; *con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball.] **1.** Gathered into a ball or a mass, or consisting of parts so collected; clustered. **2.** *Geol.* Of the nature of a conglomerate. — *n.* **1.** That which is compacted or massed together from various sources; accumulation. **2.** *Geol.* A rock composed of gravel or shingle embedded in a finer material, as sand, which acts as a natural cement; pudding stone. [*mass*.]

**-**(āt), *v. t.*; **-AT-ED**; **-AT-ING**. To gather into a coherent mass. — **con-glom'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of conglomerating; state of being conglomerated. **2.** A collection; a mixed coherent mass.

**con-glu'ti-nate** (kōn-glōō'tī-nāt; 86), *a.* [*L.* *conglutinatius*, *p. p.* of *conglutinare* to glue; *con-* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] Glued together; adhesively united.

— *v. t.* & *i.*; **-NAT-ED** (-nāt'ēd); **-NAT-ING**. To glue or stick together. — **con-glu'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**con-glu'ti-na-tive** (-nā-tīv), *a.* Tending to conglutinate; exhibiting conglutination.

**con'gō** (kōn'gō), **con'gou** (-gōō), *n.* [*Chin.* *kung-fu* labor.] A kind of black tea.

**Con'gō group** (kōn'gō). [*From CONGO RED.*] A group of

artificial dyes with an affinity for vegetable fibers, so that no mordant is required; called also *benzidine dyes*.

**Congo red.** *Chem.* An artificial red dye from which the

Congo group received its name.

**Congo snake.** An eel-like amphibian (*Amphiuma means*), of the southeastern United States, having two pairs of very short limbs, each ending in two or three toes.

**con-grat'u-lant** (kōn-grā't'ū-lānt), *a.* Congratulating.

**con-grat'u-late** (-lāt), *v. i.*; **-LAT-ED** (-lāt'ēd); **-LAT-ING**. [*L.* *congratulari*, *p. p.* of *congratulari* to wish joy abundantly; *con-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** To rejoice together (with). **Obs.** **2.** To offer congratulations. — *v. t.* **1.** To feel or express sympathetic satisfaction at.

**Obs.** **2.** To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure at some event happily affecting the person addressed; felicitate. **3.** To salute; greet. **Obs.** — **Syn.** See **FELICITATE**.

**con-grat'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* A congratulating; an expression of sympathetic pleasure.

**con-grat'u-la'tor**, *n.* One who congratulates.

**con-grat'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Expressive of, or disposed to, congratulation.

**con'gre-gate** (kōn'grē-gāt), *a.* [*L.* *congregatus*, *p. p.* of *congregare* to congregate; *con-* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex* flock.] Assembled; congregated.

— (gāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; **-GAT-ED** (-gāt'ēd); **-GAT-ING**. To collect into a crowd, mass, or assemblage; assemble.

**con'gre-ga'tion** (-gāt'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of congregating; state of being congregated. **2.** A collection or mass of separate things. **3.** An assembly of persons, esp. one meeting for religious worship and instruction. **4.** *Arch. Jewish Hist.* The whole body of the Jewish people. **5.** *New Eng. Hist.* In the colonies in which the Congregational Church was established, the whole body of people of a settlement, town, or parish having its particular place of worship, now called the *society* or *parish*; — distinguished from the *church*, or body of communicants. **6.** *A* A company or order of religious persons. **b** *R. C. Ch.* A body of cardinals to which is intrusted some department of the church business; as, the *Congregation* of the Propaganda, which has charge of missions.

**con'gre-ga'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a congregation; conducted, or shared in, by a congregation. **2.** [*cap.*] Belonging to Congregationalism or Congregationalists.

**con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church. **2.** [*cap.*] The faith and polity of a large body of evangelical Trinitarian churches which recognize each local church as independent in ecclesiastical matters, but which are united in fellowship and joint action. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

**con'gre-ga-tive** (kōn'grē-gāt-iv), *a.* Tending to congregate; marked by congregating. — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**con'gre-ga'tor** (-gāt'ōr), *n.* One who congregates.

**con'gress** (kōn'grēs), *n.* [*L.* *congressus*, fr. *congrēdi*, *p. p.* of *gressus* to assemble; *con-* + *gradi* to go, *gradus* step.] **1.** Meeting; encounter; interview. **2.** A gathering or assembly, esp. of representatives to consider matters of common interest. **3.** The body of senators and representatives of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting its chief legislative body. The Congress of the United States is a bicameral body consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house. The united body of Senators and Representatives for any term of two years for which the whole body of Representatives is chosen is one *Congress*. **4.** [*cap.*] The lower house of the Spanish Cortes. **5.** Sexual commerce; coition.

**Syn.** Convention, convocation, council, diet, conclave, parliament, legislature.

— *v. i.* To meet in a congress. [*trial* in the sides.]

**con'gress boot** or **gaiter**. A high shoe having elastic mate-

**con-gres'sion-al** (kōn-grēs'hūn-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a congress. [*cap.*] the Congress of the United States.

— **con-gres'sion-al-ist**, **con-gres'sion-ist**, *n.*

**con'gress-man** (kōn'grēs-mān), *n.* A member of the Congress of the United States, esp. of the House of Representatives.

**con'greve** (kōn'grēv), *n.* [After Sir William Congreve (1772-1828), English inventor.] **1.** Short for **Congreve rocket**, a form of rocket formerly used in war. **2.** Short for **Congreve match**, an early friction match.

**con'gru-ence** (kōn'grōō-ēns), *n.* Congruity; harmony.

**con'gru-en-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sīz). Congruence.

**con'gru-ent** (-ēnt), *a.* [*L.* *congruens*, *p. p.* of *congruere* to congregate; suitable; agreeing. — **con'gru-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**con-gru'i-ty** (kōn-grōō'tī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). **1.** State or quality of being congruous; agreement; correspondence; also, an instance of being congruous. **2.** *Geom.* Exact coincidence throughout; — said of figures superposed.

**con'gru-ous** (kōn'grōō-ūs), *a.* [*L.* *congruus*, fr. *congruere* to come together; agree.] **1.** Suitable; accordant; harmonious; correspondent; consistent. **2.** Accordant with what is proper, reasonable, or right; hence, fitting, proper,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārrn, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; food, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



or the like. **3. Math.** a Congruent. **b Geom.** Superposable so as to be coincident throughout. — **Syn.** See CONSONANT. — **con'gru-ous-ly, adv.** — **con'gru-ous-ness, n.**

**con'ic** (kōn'ik), *n.* **Math.** A conic section. **con'ic** (kōn'ik) [*a.* [Gr. *κωνικός*. See CONE.] In the form **con'ic-al** (-i-kāl) [*a.* of or resembling a geometrical cone; round and tapering to a point; pert. to a cone. **conic section, Geom.**, a curve; formed by the intersection of a right cone and a plane; as the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola. — *c. sections*, that branch of geometry which treats of the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola.

**con'ics** (-iks), *n.* (See -ics.) **Math.** The doctrine of conic sections.

**co-nid'i-a** (kō-nid'i-ā), *n., pl.* of CONIDIUM.

**co-nid'i-al** (kō-nid'i-āl) [*a.* Bot. Pertaining to, resembling, or producing, conidia.

**co-nid'i-an** (kō-nid'i-ān), or producing, conidia.

**co-nid'i-o-phore'** (-nid'i-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*conidium* + -phore.] **Bot.** A special enlarged hyphal branch of the mycelium in certain fungi, which produces successive conidia.

**co-nid'i-um** (kō-nid'i-ūm), *n.; pl.* -IA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *κόνιδιον*.] **Bot.** An asexual spore separated off from the summit of a conidiophore.

**co-ni-fer** (kō-ni-fēr), *n.* [L., fr. *conus* cone + *ferre* to bear.] Any of an order (*Pinales*) of mostly evergreen trees and shrubs, including not only those of the pine family, bearing true cones, but those of the yew family, bearing a beryllike or drupaceous fruit.

**co-ni-fer-ous** (kō-ni-fēr-ūs), *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine and fir; also, belonging to the order (*Pinales*) of conifers.

**co-nine** (kō'nin; -nēn), *n.* Also **co'nin**, **co'ni-ine**, **co'ni-a**, etc. [From L. *conium* hemlock, Gr. *κόνιον*.] **Chem.** A liquid alkaloid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N, with a stupefying odor, found in the poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). It is a powerful poison, producing paralysis of the motor nerves.

**con-jec'tur-a-ble** (kōn-jēk'tūr-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be conjectured. — **con-jec'tur-a-ble, adv.**

**con-jec'tur-al** (-āl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, conjecture. **2.** Given to conjecturing. — **-ally, adv.**

**con-jec'ture** (-tūr), *n.* [L. *conjectura*, fr. *conficere*, -*jectum*, to throw together, infer, conjecture; *con-* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** Inference from signs or omens; divination. **Obs.** **2.** Inference from defective or presumptive evidence; surmise; guess. — *v. t.* — **TURED** (-tūrəd); — **TURING**. To arrive at by conjecture; infer; surmise. — *v. i.* To form conjectures. — **con-jec'tur-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Suspect, imagine, fancy, presume, think, suppose, surmise, guess. — **Conjecture**, surmise, guess. To conjecture is to form an opinion or judgment on what is recognized as insufficient evidence. To surmise is to imagine, or to indulge a suspicion, on still slighter grounds. To guess, properly, to hit on (or to attempt to hit on) either at random or from uncertain or ambiguous evidence; as, to guess a riddle.

**con'jee.** Var. of 3d CONJEE.

**con-join'** (kōn-join'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *conjoindre*, fr. L. *conjungere*, -*jungere*; *con-* + *jungere* to join.] To join together, as in action, purpose, etc.; combine; unite.

**con-join't** (-join't), *a.* [F.] **1.** United; connected; associated. **2.** Pert. to, made up of, or carried on by, two or more in combination; joint. — **con-join'tly, adv.**

**con-ju-gal** (kōn-jō-gāl), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjug* husband, wife, consort, fr. *conjungere* to unite, marry.] Pertaining to marriage; appropriate to matrimony; connubial. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — **con-ju-gal-ly, adv.**

**con-ju-gal'i-ty** (-gāl'i-ti), *n.* Conjugal state.

**con-ju-gate** (-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugatus*, p. p. of *conjungere* to unite; *con-* + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, *jugum* yoke.] **1.** United, esp. in pairs or in marriage; coupled. **2. Gram.** Of the same derivation, and hence, generally, of kindred signification; — said of words. **3. Bot.** Bijugate. **4. Math.** Presenting themselves simultaneously and being interchangeable in the enunciation of properties; — used with reference to two quantities, points, lines, axes, curves, etc.

— *n.* A word of the same derivation with another, and therefore, generally, resembling it in meaning.

— (-gāt), *v. t.* — **GAT'ED** (-gāt'əd); — **GAT'ING.** **Gram.** To inflect (a verb), or give in order its forms in the several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. — *v. i.* **Biol.** To unite in conjugation.

**con-ju-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of joining, or state of being joined together; union; conjunction. **2. Gram.** A schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb. **b** A class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms. **c** Act of conjugating, or inflecting, a verb. **3. Biol.** The fusion of two unicellular organisms by a process analogous to fertilization among higher organisms. — **con-ju-ga'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* — **ga'tion-al-ly, adv.**

**con-ju-ga-tive** (kōn-jō-gā-tiv), *a.* Pert. or tending to conjugation; characterized by, or having power of, conjugation.

**con-junc't'** (kōn-jŭnkt'), *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, p. p. See CONJOIN.] United; associated; combined.

**con-junc'tion** (-jŭnkt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conjoining; state

of being conjoined; union. **2.** The meeting or passing of two or more heavenly bodies in the same degree of the zodiac. **3.** An instance of conjunction; union; association.

**4.** Occurrence together; concurrence or combination, as of events. **5. Gram.** An indeclinable word which joins sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. **A coordinating conjunction, as and, but, or,** joins expressions that are coordinate, or equal in rank; **a subordinating conjunction, as though, if, as, since,** introduces a phrase as subordinate to another. — **con-junc'tion-al, a.** — **-ally, adv.**

**con-junc-ti'va** (kōn-jŭnkt-tivā), *n.* [NL.] The mucous membrane which lines the eyelid and is reflected over the fore part of the eyeball. — **con-junc-ti'val** (-vāl), *a.*

**con-junc'tive** (kōn-jŭnkt'iv), *a.* **1.** Connective. **2.** Done or existing in conjunction. **3. Specif. : Gram.** a Of the nature of a conjunction. **b** Connecting the meaning as well as the construction; copulative. **c** Designating, or pertaining to, the mood of the verb capable of use only in conjunction with another verb; subjunctive. — *n.* **Gram.** a A conjunctive word; a conjunction. **b** The conjunctive mood, or a verb in that mood. — **con-junc'tive-ly, adv.**

**con-junc'ti-vi'tis** (-jŭnkt-ti-vi'tis), *n.* [NL.; *conjunctiva* + -itis.] **Med.** Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

**con-junc'tly, adv.** Conjointly; together.

**con-junc'ture** (kōn-jŭnkt'tūr), *n.* **1.** A joining together; conjunction. **2.** Now usually, a complication or combination of events or circumstances; esp., a crisis; juncture.

**con-ju-ra'tion** (kōn-jōō-rā'shŭn; 86), *n.* **1.** Act of conjuring; now usually, the practice of magic; incantation. **2.** Solemn entreaty or appeal. **Archaic.** **3.** A magic expression used in conjuring; conjuring trick; charm; spell.

**con-jure'** (see below), *v. t.* — **JUREP'**; — **JUR'ING.** [F. *conjurateur*, fr. L. *conjurare* to swear together, conspire, *con-* + *jurare* to swear.] **1.** To conspire. **Obs.** **2.** (kŭn'jēr) To summon or command a devil, spirit, etc., by invocation of a spell; practice magic; juggle. — *v. i.* **1.** (kōn-jōōr') To charge or call on solemnly. **Obs.** **2.** (kŭn'jēr) To entreat earnestly; implore. **3.** (kŭn'jēr) To summon or constrain, as a devil, by invocation of a spell. **4.** (kŭn'jēr) To affect or effect by conjuration; call forth or send away by magic. — **Syn.** Supplicate, pray, beseech; invoke.

To conjure up (kŭn'jēr) to call up or cause to exist or appear to exist as if by magic; as, to conjure up a story.

**con-jur-er, con-jur-or** (kŭn'jēr-ēr; *def.* 2, 3 kōn-jōōr'ēr), *n.* **1.** A magician; also, a juggler. **2.** One bound by a common oath with others. **3.** One who solemnly entreats or charges. [E] In sense 1 usually *conjurer*; 2, 3 usually *conjurer*.

**con-jur-y** (kŭn'jēr-i), *n.* Practice of magic; conjurer's art.

**conn** (kōn), *n. & v.* **Naut.** Var. of CON; — now apparently the more usual form.

**con-nate** (kōn'āt; kō-nāt'), *a.* [L. *connatus*; *con-* + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci*.] **1.** Congenital; inborn. **2.** Born or originated together. **3.** Agreeing in nature; cognate; congenial. **4. Biol.** Congenitally united; firmly united. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **con-nate-ly, adv.** [note.]

**con-na-tion** (kō-nā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being con-

**con-nat'u-ral** (kō-nāt'ū-rāl), *a.* **1.** Connected by nature; united in nature; inborn; inherent; natural. **2.** Of the same nature; allied; cognate. — **nat'u-ral-ly, adv.**

**con-nect'** (-nēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *connectere*, -*nectere*; *con-* + *nectere* to bind.] **1.** To join together, as by something intervening; associate; combine. **2.** To associate (a person or thing, or one's self) with another person, thing, business, or affair. — *v. i.* **1.** To join, unite, or cohere. **2.** To meet or make connections for transference of passengers, or change of means of communication.

**con-nect'ed-ly, adv.** In a connected manner.

**con-nect'er, con-nect'or** (-nēkt'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, connects.

**con-nect-ion** (-nēkt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of connecting; state of being connected; junction; union; relationship. **2. Specif. : a** Continuity or coherence of words or ideas. **b** Contextual relation; context. **c** Relation of things mutually involved; as, knowledge and wisdom may have no connection. **3.** That which connects; bond; tie. **4.** A relation of personal intimacy; specif. : a Sexual relation or intercourse. **b** Relation in a practical or active way; a having to do; as, the affair may succeed in spite of his connection with it. **c** Relationship by family ties; as, a man of good connections. **5.** A person connected with others by some tie, esp. by marriage or remote blood relationship. **6.** A body of persons associated, or with whom one is associated, in some common interest. **7.** [In Eng., officially and invariably spelled *connection*.] A denomination; sect; — used of Methodists or related bodies. **8.** The act, event, or means of communication or of continuation of a journey; as, I hope to make connections at Boston. — **Syn.** Junction; association, dependence; intercourse. — **con-nect-ion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**con-nect-ive** (kō-nēkt'iv), *a.* Connecting, or adapted to connect. — **connective tissue, Anat.**, a tissue, typically of white, elastic fibers, that binds together other tissues. — *n.* That which connects; esp. *Gram.*, a conjunction.

k = ch in G. **ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**con/nec-tiv/i-ty** (kŏn'ĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being connected.

**con-nec-tor** (kŏ-nĕk'tĕr), *n.* = CONNECTOR.

**con-ner** (kŏn'ĕr; kŏn'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *cunniar* to examine, tempt.] One who tests or examines; a tester. *Archaic.*

**con-ner** (kŏn'ĕr), *n.* One who cons; a peruser.

**con-ner**, *n.* [From *con* to conduct. See *COND.*] *Naut.* One who cons, or conds.

**con-nex-ion** (kŏ-nĕk'shŏn), *n.* Connection. *British.*

**con-nip-ty** (kŏ-nĭp'shŏn), *n.* A fit of passion, rage, hysteria, or the like; a paroxysm. *Vulgar or Colloq., U.S.*

**con-niv-ance** (-nĭv'āns), *n.* 1. Act of conniving; feigning of ignorance. 2. *Law.* Specif., corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing, not involving actual participation in it, but knowledge of it, and failure to prevent or oppose it. — **Syn.** See *COLLUSION.*

**con-niv'an-cy** (-ān-sĭ), *n.* Act of conniving; connivance.

**con-niv'ant** (-nĭv'ānt), *v. i.*; -NIVED'(-nĭv'd); -NIV'ING (-nĭv'ĭng). [L. *connivere* to shut the eyes, connive.] 1. To feign ignorance; pretend not to look at (something distasteful or irregular). 2. Hence, sometimes, to have a secret understanding (with). — **con-niv'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

**con-niv'ent** (kŏ-nĭv'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *connivens*, p. pr.] *Biol.* Brought close together; converging.

**con-nois-seur** (kŏn'ĭ-sŭr'; -sŭr'), *n.* [F. (obs. spelling), deriv. of L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with.] One competent to act as a critical judge of an art or in a matter of taste.

**Syn.** *Connoisseur* is often contrasted with *amateur* and *dilettante* (see *AMATEUR*). It implies trained and discriminating judgment of what is rare or choice, esp. in art.

**con-no-ta-tion** (kŏn'ŏ-tā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *con-* + *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark.] Act of connoting; that which is connoted. — **Syn.** See *DENOTATION.*


**con-no-ta-tive** (kŏ-nŏ-tā-tĭv; kŏn'ŏ-tā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Implying something additional; pert. to connotation. 2. *Logic.* Bearing connotation. — **con-notative term.** *Logic.* A term which denotes a subject and implies one or more attributes.

**con-note'** (kŏ-nŏt'), *v. t.*; -NOT'ED (-nŏt'ĕd); -NOT'ING. [See *CON-*; *NOTE.*] To suggest; indicate, or mean along with, or in addition to, the essential or primary signification.

**con-nu'bi-al** (kŏ-nŭ'bi-āl), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium* marriage; *con-* + *nubere* to veil, marry.] Of or pert. to marriage; conjugal. — **Syn.** See *MATRIMONIAL.* — **con-nu'bi-ā-lĭ-ty** (-ā-lĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **nu'bi-ā-lĭ-ty**, *adv.*

**co-no-dont** (kŏ-nŏ-dŏnt), *n.* Gr. [κωνος cone + -odont.] *Paleont.* Any of certain minute toothlike fossils found in Paleozoic rocks, probably the jaws of annelids.

**co-no'id** (kŏ'nŏ'id), *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής conical; κωνος cone + εἶδος form.] *Geom.* A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. — *a.* Like a conoid. — **co-no'id'al** (kŏ-nŏ'id'al), *a.*

**con-quer** (kŏn'kĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *conquerre*, fr. L. *conquirere*, *quisitum*, to seek for, bring together. ] LL., to conquer; *con-* + *querere* to seek.] 1. Conoid. To gain or acquire by or as by force; vanquish; overcome. 2. To gain in war, or by overcoming obstacles; win. 3. To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power; surmount; as, to conquer difficulties, temptation, etc. — *v. i.* To be victorious. — **con-quer-a-ble**, *a.*

**Syn.** Overpower, overthrow, discomfit, beat, crush, subject, humble, master, vanquish, defeat, subdue, subjugate, reduce, overcome, surmount. — *Conquer*, vanquish, defeat, subdue, subjugate, reduce, overcome, surmount imply a bringing under one's power by energy or force. *Conquer* usually implies the gaining possession or mastery of something (less often of some one); *vanquish*, the complete overthrow or discomfiture of some one (less often of something) by force; as, *conquered* territory, to *conquer* a bad temper; he was *vanquished* in single combat. *Vanquish* is more likely than *conquer* to refer to a single engagement. To *defeat* is to beat or check, esp. for the time being; it does not imply the finality of *vanquish*. *Subdue* implies reduction to (often) permanent submission or subservience; *subjugate*, complete subjection, as under a yoke. *Reduce* implies a bringing to capitulation or surrender; it applies esp. to a beleaguered town or fortress. *Overcome* implies esp. the getting the better of objects other than material; *surmount* applies esp. to difficulties and obstacles.

**con-quer-or**, *n.* One who conquers. — **Syn.** See *VICTOR.*

**con-quest** (-kwĕst), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *conquirere*. See *CONQUER.*] 1. Act or process of conquering. 2. That which is conquered; specif.: a Territory definitively appropriated in war. b A person whose favor or hand has been won. 3. *Feudal Law.* Acquisition of property by purchase or other means than inheritance; acquisition; also, the property so acquired. — **Syn.** Triumph, mastery, subjection, subjugation, reduction. See *VICTORY.*

**the Conquest**, *Eng. Hist.*, the Norman Conquest.

**con-san-guin'e-ous** (kŏn'sān-gwĭn'ĕ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consanguineus*; *con-* + *sanguis* blood.] Of the same blood; akin; descended from the same ancestor; of or pert. to persons so related. See *HALF BLOOD.* — **ous-ly**, *adv.*

**con-san-guin'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. Relationship by blood; kinship. 2. Close relation; affinity. — **Syn.** See *AFFINITY.*

**con-science** (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conscientia*, fr. *consciens*, p. pr. of *conscire* to know, to be conscious; *con-* + *scire* to know.] 1. Consciousness of the moral goodness or badness of one's own conduct or motives, together with a feeling of obligation to do right or be good; — often used esp. with reference to feelings of remorse for ill-doing. Hence, a faculty, power, or principle conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good. 2. Conformity to the dictates of conscience; conscientiousness. 3. Inmost thought or sense; consciousness. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**in conscience**, in all conscience, in deference or obedience to conscience or reason; in reason; reasonably.

**conscience clause**. A clause in a general law exempting persons whose religious scruples forbid compliance therewith, — as from taking judicial oaths, service, etc.

**con-science-less**, *a.* Having no conscience; unprincipled.

**conscience money**. Money paid to relieve the conscience by rendering or restoring, usually anonymously, what has been wrongfully acquired or withheld.

**con/sci-en-tious** (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Influenced or governed by, or conformed to, the dictates of conscience. — **Syn.** Exact, faithful, just, upright. See *SCRUPULOUS.* — **con/sci-en-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con/sci-en-tious-ness**, *n.*

**con/scion-a-ble** (kŏn'shŏn-ā-b'l), *a.* Accordant with good conscience; just; reasonable. — **con/scion-a-ble**, *adv.*

**con/scious** (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *consciūs*; *con-* + *scire* to know.] 1. Knowing jointly or mutually. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. Aware or sensible (of an inward state or outward fact). 3. Having a sense of guilt or fault. 4. Self-conscious. 5. Mentally awake; in, belonging to, or endowed with, consciousness. 6. Involving consciousness of something; as, *conscious* guilt. 7. Deliberate; intentional. — **con/scious-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Conscious, aware.* *Conscious* applies primarily to that which is felt as within one's self; *aware*, to that which is perceived as without one's self.

**con/scious-ness**, *n.* 1. Direct knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation. 2. That which includes knowledge, esp. knowledge of one's own existence, condition, sensations, actions, etc. 3. That state of being, or form of existence, characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, etc.; mind in the broadest sense. 4. A totality of conscious states; a mind. 5. A state of consciousness or a form of mental activity.

**con-script** (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, p. p. of *conscribere* to write together, enroll; *con-* + *scribere* to write.] 1. Enrolled; chosen. 2. Enlisted by compulsion, as a soldier or an army.

**conscrip-tors**. a The senators of ancient Rome. b The legislators or administrators of any political unit. — *n.* A recruit secured by conscription.

**con-script'** (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To enroll by compulsion for military or naval service; draft.

**con-script-tion** (-skrĭpt'shŏn), *n.* Act of conscripting.

**con/se-crate** (kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *a.* [L. *consecratus*, p. p. of *consecrare* to consecrate; *con-* + *sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred.] Consecrated; sacred. — *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); -CRAT'ING. 1. To make or declare sacred; set apart, dedicate, or devote to God's service or worship. 2. To hallow; sanctify. — **Syn.** See *DEDICATE.* — **con/sac-tor** (-krāt'tĕr), *n.* — **con/se-cra-tor-y** (kŏn'sĕ-krāt-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

**con/se-cra-tion** (krĕ'shŏn), *n.* Act or ceremony of consecrating; state of being consecrated; dedication.

**con/se-cu-tion** (-kŭ'shŏn), *n.* [L. *consecutio*. See *CONSEQUENT.*] 1. Logical sequence; chain of reasoning. 2. A succession; series; sequence.

**con-sec'u-tive** (kŏn-sĕk'ŭ-tĭv), *a.* [See *CONSEQUENT.*] 1. Following in regular order; with no interval; successive; as, fifty *consecutive* years. 2. Made up of successive elements; marked by logical sequence. 3. *Gram.* Expressing consequence; as, a *consecutive* clause. 4. *Music.* Having a parallel sequence; — said of certain interval progressions forbidden in strict harmony; as, *consecutive* fifths. — **con-sec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sec'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Consecutive, successive* apply to objects which follow one another in order or uninterruptedly. *Consecutive* is more emphatic, emphasizing the immediacy of the succession and the regularity or fixedness of the order.

**con-sen'su-al** (kŏn-sĕn'shŭ-āl), *a.* [See *CONSENSUS.*] 1. *Law.* Existing or made by mere mutual consent, without the intervention of any further act or of writing. 2. a *Physiol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanying, or correlative with, voluntary action or movement. b *Psychol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanied by sensation or consciousness. 3. Involving sensation apart from thought or volition; involving organic feelings and the like. — **sen'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

**con-sen'sus** (-sĕn'sŭs), *n.* [L. See *CONSENT.*] Agreement in opinion, custom, or function; accord.

**con-sent'** (-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [F. *consentir*, fr. L. *consentire*, -*sensum*, to feel together, agree; *con-* + *sentire* to feel.]

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōld; ēve, ēvent ēnd, ēnch, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre (87);



**1.** To give consent; agree. **2.** To give approval; comply. — **Syn.** See **ASSENT**. — *n.* **1.** Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done, or proposed by another; acquiescence; approval; permission; assent. **2.** Agreement as to action or opinion; accord; sympathy; — now chiefly in *with one consent, by common consent*. **3.** Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; harmony. *Archaic.*  
**con-sen-ta-ne-i-ty** (kŏn-sĕn-tā-nĕ-i-tĭ), *n.* Consentaneous quality or state.

**con-sen-ta-ne-ous** (kŏn-sĕn-tā-nĕ-ŭs), *a.* [*L. consentaneus*]. **1.** Agreeing; consistent. **2.** Unanimous. — **con-sen-ta-ne-ous-ly, adv.** — **con-sen-ta-ne-ous-ness, n.**

**con-sent'er, n.** One who consents.  
**con-sen-ti-ence** (kŏn-sĕn-'shĭ-ĕns; -shĕns), *n.* **1.** Sensuous impression apart from intellectual admixture; also, unity of consciousness felt as arising from mere sensation apart from intellectual processes. **2.** Agreement; coordination.  
**con-sen-ti-ent** (kŏn-sĕn-'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* Agreeing; concurring.

**con-se-quence** (kŏn-sĕ-kwĕns), *n.* **1.** That which is consequent; that which follows something on which it depends; result. **2. Logic.** An inference. **3.** Chain of causes and effects; consequence. **4.** Act of following something else as a result; relation of an effect to its cause. **5.** Assumed importance; consequentiality. **6.** Importance with respect to what comes after; value; moment; hence: importance in rank or position; social distinction. — **Syn.** Result, end. See **IMPORTANCE**.

**con-se-quence**, as a result or effect; consequentially; hence. — *in c. of,* by reason of; as the effect of.  
**con-se-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a.* [*L. consequens, -entis, p. pr. of consequi* to follow; *con-* + *sequi* to follow.]. **1.** Following as a result, inference, or natural effect. **2.** Observing, or marked by, logical sequence.

**consequent drainage, Phys. Geog.,** a system of stream courses developed in harmony with the general slope of the surface, and therefore descending from axes of elevation or toward axes of depression; — *opp.* to *antecedent drainage*. — *n.* **1.** An event or phenomenon which follows another without implication of causal connection. **2. Logic.** An inference. **3. Math.** The second term of a ratio.

**con-se-quent'ial** (-kwĕn-'shŭl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence, result, or logical inference. **2.** Of consequence; important. **3.** Assuming consequence; self-important. — **se-quent'ial-ly, adv.** — **-tial-ness, n.**  
**con-se-quent'i-al'i-ty** (-kwĕn-'shĭ-ăl'i-tĭ), *n.* Consequential quality or state; specif.: a logical consequence. **b** Air of importance; self-importance.

**con-se-quent-ly** (kŏn-sĕ-kwĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence. — **Syn.** See **THEREFORE**.  
**con-serv'an-cy** (kŏn-sŭr-'văn-sĭ), *n.* Conservation (**2 a**).  
**con-serv'a-tion** (kŏn-sĕr-'vā-'shŭn), *n.* **1. a** Conserving, preserving, or protecting; preservation. **2. a** Official supervision, as of a river or forest. **b** A division, as of a forest, under such supervision. — **con-serv'a-tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

**conservation of energy, or c. of force,** the principle that the total energy of any material system, though transformable, can be neither increased nor diminished by any action between the parts.

**con-serv'a-tism** (kŏn-sŭr-'vā-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Conservative principles, practices, or disposition; opposition to change. **2. [cap.]** Specif.: The principles and practice of the Conservative party in Great Britain; Toryism.

**con-serv'a-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Conserving; preservative. **2. [cap.]** Designating, or pertaining to, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; as, the *Conservative party* in Great Britain was formerly called the *Tory party*. **3.** Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation.

— *n.* **1.** A conservative person or thing. **2. [cap.]** A member of the Conservative party. — **con-serv'a-tive-ly, adv.** — **con-serv'a-tive-ness, n.**

**con-serv'va-toire'** (kŏn-sĕr-'vā-'twā-rĭ; kŏn-sŭr-'vā-'twā-rĭ), *n.* [*F.*] A public place of instruction in any special branch, esp. music and the arts; a conservatory.

**con-serv'va-tor** (kŏn-sĕr-'vā-'tŕ), *n.* One who preserves from injury; a preserver; keeper; guardian; custodian.

**con-serv'va-to-ry** (kŏn-sŭr-'vā-'tŕ-ĭ), *a.* Fitted to conserve; preservative. — *n., pl.* — **RIES** (-rĭz), *a.* **1.** A place for safe-keeping of things. **Obs.** **2.** A greenhouse; specif., a small greenhouse attached to a dwelling. **3.** A public place of instruction, esp. for music. *Chiefly U. S.*

**con-serve'** (kŏn-sŭr'v), *v. t.*; — **SERVED** ('sŭrdv); — **SERV'ING.** [*F. conserver, L. conservare; con-* + *servare* to guard.]. **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; preserve. **2.** To preserve, as fruits, etc. *Obsoles.* — **Syn.** Save, maintain, sustain, uphold; defend, protect, shield, secure. — (kŏn-sŭr'v; kŏn'sŭrv), *n.* **1.** That which is conserved; a sweetmeat prepared and preserved with sugar; in *pl.*, preserves. **2. Pharm.** A medicinal confection made of undried

vegetable substances mixed with finely powdered refined sugar so as to form a uniform mass. See **CONFECTION**, **2.** — **con-serv'er, n.**

**con-sid'er** (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [*F. considérer, L. considerare, sideratum*]. **1.** To look, or to look at, attentively; examine. *Archaic.* **2.** To think; ponder; study. **3.** To heed or regard; treat with consideration; variously: **a** To show sympathetic regard for. **b** To require; remunerate. *Obs.* **c** To regard highly; respect; esteem. **4.** To view, as in a certain relation; as, *considered* as plays they are failures; also, to look upon as being; think; believe; as, he is *considered* rich.

**Syn.** Contemplate, cogitate, weigh, revolve, reflect, deliberate, ponder, muse, meditate, ruminate. — **Consider, reflect, deliberate, ponder, muse, meditate, ruminate.** To **consider** is to view with fixed thought. To **reflect** is to turn one's thoughts back upon something; it implies quiet or serious consideration. To **deliberate** is to weigh mentally; the word usually implies a pause for mature consideration. To **ponder** is to weigh with long and anxious attention. To **muse** is to be immersed in silent reflection. **Meditate** implies a more definite direction or focusing of thought. To **ruminate** is to muse or to reflect (often placidly, sometimes stolidly) on the same recurring themes.

**con-sid'er-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of consideration; of importance; notable. **2.** Rather large in amount, extent, etc. — *n.* A considerable amount, extent, etc. *Colloq., U. S.* — **con-sid'er-a-bly, adv.**

**con-sid'er-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Given to or showing sober reflection; regardful, or taking account of, consequences; careful, esp. of others' rights, feelings, etc. — **Syn.** See **THOUGHTFUL**. — **con-sid'er-ate-ly, adv.** — **-ness, n.**

**con-sid'er-a'tion** (-ă-'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of considering; careful thought; deliberation. **2.** Attentive respect or notice; appreciative or sympathetic regard. **3.** Claim to notice or regard; importance; as, a man of high *consideration*. **4.** Result of considering; matured opinion. **5.** That which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action; motive; reason. **6.** A recompense; fee; compensation. — **Syn.** See **REPUTATION**.

**con-sid'er-ing, prep.** In view of; taking into account.

**con-sig'n'** (-sĭn'), *v. t.* [*F. signer, fr. L. consignare, signatum*, to seal, sign; *con-* + *signare, fr. signum* mark.]. **1.** To mark with the sign of the cross, as in confirmation. *Obs.* **2.** To give, transfer, or deliver, formally. **3.** To give in charge; intrust. **4. Com.** To send or address (as by bill of lading) to an agent, to be used, cared for, or sold. **5.** To assign consent; subscribe. *Obs.* — **con-sig'n'-a-ble, a.** — **con-sig'n'-ation** (kŏn-sĭg-'nā-'shŭn), *n.* Act of consigning.

**con-sig'n-ee'** (kŏn-sĭg-'nĕ-'; -sĭ-nĕ-'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned or shipped.

**con-sig'n'er** (kŏn-sĭg'ĕr), *n.* = **CONSIGNOR**.  
**con-sig'n-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of consigning; also, that which is consigned. **2.** The writing by which anything is consigned. [something.]

**con-sig'n-er** (-sĭn'ĕr; kŏn-sĭ-'nŕ), *n.* One who consigns  
**con-sist'** (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* [*L. consistere* to stand still or firm; *con-* + *sistere* cause to stand, *stare* to stand.]. **1.** To stand firm; hold together. *Archaic.* **2.** To be comprised (in); to inhere (in) as the cause, substance, or foundation. **3.** To be composed or made up (of). **4. a** To exist, or be capable of existing (with). **b** To be consistent or harmonious (with).

**Syn.** **Consist of, consist in.** To **consist of** is used in indicating the parts or material of which a thing is composed; to **consist in** is used in defining its nature (esp. when immaterial or abstract), or designating that in which it is comprised or on which it depends.

**con-sist'ence** (-sĭs'tĕns) [*n.; pl. -ENCES* (-ĕz), -ENCIES  
**con-sist'ent-cy** (-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ) (-sĭz), **1.** A standing or adhering together; firmness or degree of firmness. **2.** Firmness of constitution or character; durability; persistency. **3.** A solid part, substance, or particle. *Obs. or Archaic.* **4.** Agreement or harmony; congruity; correspondence.

**con-sist'ent** (-tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Possessing firmness; solid. **2.** Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; congruous. **3.** Living or acting conformably to one's own belief or professions. — **Syn.** See **CONSISTANT**. — **con-sist'ent-ly, adv.**

**con-sis-to-ri-al** (kŏn-sĭs-tŕ-'ri-ăl; 'ŝr), *a.* Of or pert. to a consistory.

**con-sis'to-ry** (kŏn-sĭs'tŕ-'rĭ; kŏn-sĭs-tŕ-'rĭ), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rĭz). [*L. consistorium* meeting place, *fr. consistere*. See **CONSIST**]. **1.** A place of assembly; esp., a council chamber; hence, any solemn assembly or council. *Now Chiefly Hist.* **2.** Any of various church tribunals or governing bodies. See senses below. **3.** In the Church of England, the spiritual court of a diocesan bishop held before his chancellor or commissary; also, the place of holding its sessions. **4.** In the Roman Catholic Church, the papal senate or a session of it. **5.** In some Reformed churches, the lowest court, composed

**R = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



of the minister and elders of an individual church. In the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, the deacons also are included. **6. Freemasonry.** The organization which confers the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry from the 19th to the 32d inclusive.

**con-so-ci-ate** (kŏn-sŏ'shĭ-ăt), *a.* [L. *consociatus*, p. p. of *consociare* to associate, unite; *con-* + *sociare* to join, unite. See SOCIAL.] Consociated; associate. — *n.* An associate. — (*ăt*), *v. t. & t.* To associate together.

**con-so-ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ă'shŭn; -sĭ-ă'shŭn), *n.* Act of consociating; also, an association, as of churches.

**con-sol'** (kŏn-sŏl'; kŏn'sŏl'), *n., sing.* of CONSOLS.

**con-sol'a-tion** (kŏn-sŏl'ă-shŭn), *a.* That can be consoled.

**con-so-la'tion** (kŏn-sŏ-lă'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of consoling; state of being consoled; also, one who, or that which, consoles. **2.** In some card games, a fine paid by the loser. — *Syn.* Comfort, solace, alleviation, relief.

**con-sol'a-to-ry** (kŏn-sŏl'ă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Consoling.

**con-sol'** (kŏn-sŏl'), *n., t.;* -SOLED' (-sŏl'd'), -SOL'ING' (-sŏl'-ĭng'), [L. *consolari*, p. p. -atus; *con-* + *solari* to console.] To cheer in distress or depression; soothe. — *Syn.* Solace, sustain, support. See COMFORT. — **con-sol'er**, *n.*

**con-sole** (kŏn'sŏl'), *n.* [*F.*, a bracket.] **1. Arch.** A bracket-like member used to support a cornice or a bust, or used for ornament. **2. A table with ornamental supports.** **3. Music.** An organ key desk, when bracketed out, or separate from the body of the organ.



**con-sole table.** A table whose top is carried, at least in part, by one or more consoles; pier table.

**con-sol'i-date** (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dăt), *a.* [L. *ing* a cornice.

**consolidatus**, p. p. of *consolidare* to make firm; *con-* + *solidare* to make firm, *solidus* solid.] Consolidated. — *v. t. & t.;* -DAT'ED (-dăt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. To make or become solid; unite or press into a compact mass; bring or come into close union. — *Syn.* Combine, compact, compress, solidify. See JOIN. — **con-sol'ĭ-da'tor**, *n.*

**con-sol'ĭ-da'tion** (-dă'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of consolidating; state of being consolidated; combination.

**con-sols'** (kŏn-sŏl'z'; kŏn'sŏl'z'), *n., pl.* [From *consolidated* (annuities).] The British funded government securities.

**con'som'mé'** (kŏn'sŏ'mă'; kŏn'sŏ-mă'), *n.* [*F.*, lit., finished.] Concentrated broth of meat and vegetables; often, a thin soup such as a dilution of this.

**con-so-nance** (kŏn-sŏ-năns), *n.* **1.** Agreement or congruity; harmony; accord. **2. Physics.** Sympathetic vibration; resonance. Some apply resonance to the sympathetic vibrations of connected parts, as the strings and sounding boards of an instrument, and *consonance* to that of independent things, as two unconnected musical strings, or two electrical circuits. — *Syn.* Consistency, unison, suitableness, agreeableness.

**con-so-nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Consonance.

**con-so-nant** (-nănt), *a.* [L. *consonans*, -antis, p. pr. of *consonare* to sound together, agree; *con-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Having agreement; consistent; according. **2.** Harmonizing; accordant, as tones. **3.** Consonantal. **4. Physics.** Pert. to or exhibiting consonance; resonant.

*Syn.* Consonant, accordant, consistent, compatible, congruous. **Consonant** (with or to) and **accordant** (with or to) express agreement or harmony with a concurrent circumstance, or conformity to an accepted standard; they imply the negation of discord; as, her sentiments were *consonant* with their inclinations; this is *consonant* to our observation; a sense quite *accordant* with the text. **Consistent** (with) denotes such agreement or harmony as implies the negation of contradiction; as, he is as complaisant as is *consistent* with uprightness and self-respect. Those things are *compatible* which are capable of existing together in harmony. **Congruous** (with or to) implies agreement or correspondence in nature or qualities; as, his ideas and his diction are *congruous*.

— *n.* An articulate sound characterized by friction, squeezing, or stoppage of the breath in some part of the mouth. It is usually sounded with a more open sound called a *vowel*. Also, a letter or character representing such a sound.

**con-so-nan'tal** (-năn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of a consonant; pertaining to, or marked by, consonants.

**con-so-nant-ly**, *adv.* In consonance; in accord.

**con'sort** (kŏn'sŏrt'; -sŏrt'), *n.* [L. *consors*, -sortis; *con-* + *sors* lot, fate, share.] **1.** A partner, companion, or colleague. **Obs. 2.** A wife or husband; spouse. **b** Of animals, a mate. **3. Naut.** A ship accompanying another. **4.** A company; group; combination. *Obs. or R. 5.* Concurrence or accord; association. **6.** [Perh. confused with *concert*.] Harmony of sounds; concert. *Obs. or Hist.*

**con-sort'** (kŏn-sŏrt'), *v. i.* To unite; associate; also, to accord; agree. — *v. t.* To escort or attend; accompany. *Obs.*

**con-spec'tus** (-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A general survey; esp., a sketch or outline of a subject; synopsis.

**con-spic'u-ous** (-spĭk'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conspicius*, fr. *conspicere* to get sight of, perceive; *con-* + *spicere*, *sperece*,

to look.] Obvious to the eye or mind; manifest; hence: striking; eminent; distinguished. — *Syn.* See PROMINENT.

— **con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**con-spir'a-cy** (-spĭr'ă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz'). **1.** Act of conspiring; combination for an evil purpose; a plot. **2.** A general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event; harmonious action. — **3. Law.** An agreement by which two or more persons confederate to do something unlawful.

*Syn.* Conspiracy, plot, intrigue, machination. A conspiracy is a combination, usually secret, of persons for evil or unlawful ends. Plot stresses more the idea of a carefully devised and secret plan or contrivance for mischievous or treacherous ends; it may or may not involve more than one person. Intrigue usually implies more complicated scheming than plot, and more petty or underhand dealings. Machination (usually in *pl.*) emphasizes the crafty and tortuous processes of plotting.

**con-spir'a-tor** (-spĭr'ă-tĕr), *n.* One engaged in a conspiracy. — *Syn.* See ABETTOR. — **-spir'a-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

**con-spire'** (kŏn-spĭr'), *v. i.;* -SPIRED' (-spĭr'd'); -SPIR'ING' (-spĭr'ĭng'). [*F.* *conspirare*, L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize, agree, plot; *con-* + *spirare* to breathe, blow.] **1.** To make an agreement, esp. a secret one to do something wrong; plot together. **2.** To concur or work to one end; agree. — *Syn.* Unite, combine, complot, confederate. — *n. t.* To plot; plan. — **con-spir'er** (-spĭr'ĕr), *n.*

**con'sta-ble** (kŏn'stă-b'ĭ), *n.* [*F.* *conestable*, fr. LL. *conestabulus*, comes stabuli, orig., count of the stable, equerry; comes count (L., companion) + L. *stabulum* stable.] **1.** A high medieval court officer; orig., the chief groom of the stable; later, the chief officer of the household army, or the like; as, the *Constable of France*; the Lord High *Constable of England*. **2.** The keeper of a government, or a fortified town. **3.** Orig., a military officer; now, any of various officers charged with the keeping of the peace, execution of judicial warrants, etc. — **con'sta-ble-ship**, *n.*

**con-stab'u-la-ry** (kŏn-sstăb'ŭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to constables. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz'). **1.** Constables collectively. **2.** An armed force of a government, distinct from the regular army; a police force organized on military lines.

**con'stan-cy** (kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Steadfastness or firmness of mind; fidelity. **2.** State of being constant; stability. *Syn.* Attachment, adherence, faith, loyalty, fealty, allegiance; truth, honesty, integrity; devotedness, ardor, eagerness, earnestness, zeal; fidelity, faithfulness. — **Constancy, fidelity, faithfulness. Constancy** (see also FIRMNESS) implies steadfastness of attachment or adherence, esp. in love or friendship; as a fellow of plain and unaffected *constancy*. **Fidelity** implies unswerving loyalty or allegiance, not only to a person, but also to a principle, a duty, a trust; as, he never thought of swerving from his *fidelity* to the exile. **Fidelity** is often used of exact adherence or literal correspondence to an original; as, extreme *fidelity* in a translation. **Faithfulness** often implies a warmer or more personal relation than *fidelity*.

**con'stant** (-stănt), *a.* [L. *constans*, -antis, p. pr. of *constare* to stand firm, be consistent; *con-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Firm or steadfast; resolute; also, faithful; true; **2.** Fixed; invariable; uniform; invariable under given conditions. **3.** Continually recurring; regular; persistent. **4.** Confident; positive; also, certain. *Obs.* — *Syn.* See CONTINUAL.

— *n.* **1.** That which is unchanging or invariable. **2.** A numerical quantity expressing some relation, property, or condition, that retains the same value provided conditions remain unchanged. — **con'stant-ly**, *adv.*

**con'stel-late** (kŏn'stĕl-lăt; kŏn-sstĕl'ăt), *v. i. & t.* To shine with united radiance; unite in one luster, as stars.

**con'stel-la'tion** (kŏn'stĕl-lă'shŭn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. L. *constellatio*; *con-* + *stellatus*. See STELLATE.] **1.** Configuration of the stars, esp. at one's birth (cf. HOROSCOPE); hence, *Obs.*, character as determined by "one's stars." **2.** Any of various arbitrary groups of fixed stars, or a division of the sky including such a group; — also used figuratively.

**con'stel-la-to-ry** (kŏn-sstĕl'ă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or resembling, an asterism or group of stars.

**con'ster** (kŏn'sstĕr). *Obs.* or dial. var. of CONSTRUE.

**con'ster-na'tion** (-stĕr-nă'shŭn), *n.* [L. *constrernatio*, fr. *constrernare* to overcome, *constrernere* to prostrate; *con-* + *sternere* to throw down.] Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties; dismay. — *Syn.* See FEAR.

**con'sti-pate** (kŏn'stĭ-păt), *v. t.;* -PAT'ED (-păt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *constipatus*, p. p. of *constipare*; *con-* + *stipare* to crowd together.] **1.** To compress; condense. *Now Rare. 2. Med.* To render costive.

**con'sti-pa'tion** (-păt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Condensation; compression. *Now Rare. 2. Med.* A state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestine becomes filled with hardened feces; costiveness.

**con-stit'u-en-cy** (kŏn-sstĭ'tŭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz'). A body of constituents, as the voters in a given district; loosely, the residents of such a district; also, the district.

**con-stit'u-ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *constituens*, -entis, p. pr.] **1.** Serving to form or make up; component. **2.** Having

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, ârm, âsk, solă; êve, êvent ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sŏit, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite, ŭn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



power to elect or appoint. **3.** Having power to form or revise a constitution. — *n.* **1.** One who constitutes another his agent; a principal; specif., one of those who elect a representative to a legislature. **2.** That which constitutes, or composes; component; element. — *Syn.* See COMPONENT. **con'sti-tute** (kŏn'stĭ-tüt), *v. t.*; -TUT'ĒD (-tüt'ĕd); -TUT'ING. [L. *constitutus*, p. p. of *constituere* to constitute; *con-* + *statuere* to place.] **1.** To station in a given place, state, or character; esp., to appoint or ordain to the office or function of; as, we *constituted* him captain; *constituted* authorities. **2.** To set up; establish, as a law, a proceeding, etc. **3.** To form; make up, as being the constitutive element or elements. — **con'sti-tut'er**, *n.*

**con'sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of constituting, esp. of enacting, establishing, or appointing. **2.** Natural structure, texture, or conformation. **3.** The aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; also, temperament; disposition. **4.** Mode of organization of a social group. **5.** An authoritative ordinance; also, an established law or custom. **6.** The fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, society, or other organized body of men, embodied in written documents or implied in institutions and customs; also, a written instrument embodying such organic law.

**con'sti-tu'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, inherent in, or affecting the constitution (of body or mind). **2.** Pertaining to the composition of anything; essential. **3.** In accordance with, or relating to, the constitution of a state, etc. **4.** Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* government or rights. **5.** Loyal to or supporting the constitution. — *n.* An exercise; esp., a walk for one's health or constitution. *Colloq.*

**con'sti-tu'tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Adherence to, or government according to, constitutional principles or forms; also, a constitutional system of government.

**con'sti-tu'tion-al-ist**, *n.* An adherent of some particular constitution, or an advocate or student of, or a writer on, constitutionalism or constitutions.

**con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'i-tĭ), *n.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being constitutional; esp., accordance with the governmental constitution.

**con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with, or in respect of, the constitution; naturally. **2.** In accordance with the governmental constitution; legally.

**con'sti-tu'tive** (kŏn'stĭ-tüt'iv), *a.* **1.** Tending or assisting to constitute, or compose; elemental; essential. **2.** Having power to enact, establish, or create. **3.** Being a formative element or necessary attribute. — **con'sti-tu'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**con-strain'** (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* [OF. *constraindre*, fr. L. *constringere*; *con-* + *stringere* to draw tight.] **1.** To compel; force. **2.** Hence, to force or produce unnaturally. **3.** To secure by bonds; confine. **4.** To clasp tightly; compress. **5.** To hold back by force; restrain. — *Syn.* Drive, impel, urge, press. — **con-strain'a-ble**, *a.*

**con-strained'** (kŏn-strānd'), *p. a.* Marked by constraint; forced. — **con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**con-straint'** (-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *constrainte*.] **1.** Act of constraining; state of being constrained; also, that which constrains; compulsion. **2.** Repression; embarrassment; unnaturalness. — *Syn.* Coercion, necessity. See FORCE.

**con-strict'** (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constrictus*, p. p. of *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; bind; cramp. — *Syn.* Contract, tighten, squeeze.

**con-strict'ion** (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of constricting; state of being constricted; hence, anything that constricts or a part that is constricted. [tion.]

**con-strict'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or marked by, constricting. **con-strict'or** (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** That which constricts. **2.** Zool. A serpent that kills its prey by crushing it in its coils.

**con-stringe'** (-strĭnj'), *v. t.*; -STRINGED' (-strĭnj'd'); -STRING'ING (-strĭnj'ĭng). [L. *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; contract; constrict.

**con-strin'gent** (-strĭnj'jĕnt), *a.* Causing constriction.

**con-stru'a-ble** (kŏn-strŭo'ă-b'l'), *a.* That may be construed. **con-struc't'** (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constructus*, p. p. of *construere* to bring together, construct; *con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order.] **1.** To put together the constituent parts of (something); build. **2.** To devise; set in order. — *Syn.* Erect, make, fabricate. — **con-struc't'er**, *n.*

**con-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process or art of constructing; composition; also, a thing constructed; structure. **2.** Form or manner of constructing; structure; arrangement. **3.** Gram. Arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; also; act of constructing, esp. in translating. **4.** Interpretation or explanation of a declaration or fact. — **con-struc'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

**con-struc'tion-ist**, *n.* One who puts a certain construction on some instrument, as the United States Constitution.

**con-struc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Qualified for, or given to, constructing. **2.** Pert. to or resembling construction. **3.** Derived from, or depending on, construction, or interpretation; as, a *constructive* crime. — **con-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**con-struc'tive-ness**, *n.* Tendency or ability to construct. **con-struc'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* One who constructs; constructor.

**con'struce** (kŏn'strŭo; kŏn'strŭo'), *v. t.*; -STRUED' (-strŭod; -strŭod'); -STRU-ING. [L. *construere*. See CONSTRUCT.]

**1.** Gram. To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure or discover the sense; also, to translate. **2.** To put a construction on; explain the sense or intention of; interpret. — *v. i.* **1.** To analyze syntax, esp. in connection with translating; also, to admit of being construed. **2.** To infer; — formerly used with *of*. — *n.* Gram. An act of construing; also, the statement or translation made in accordance with a given construction. — **con'stru-er** (kŏn'strŭo-ĕr; kŏn'strŭo'ĕr), *n.*

**con'sub-stan'tial** (-sŭb-stān'shĕl), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*.] Of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence. — **con'sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty**, *n.* — **stan'tial-ly**, *adv.*

**con'sub-stan'ti-ate** (-sh'ă-tĕ), *v. i.* To regard as, or make to be, united in one common substance or nature. — *v. t.* **1.** To adhere to the doctrine of consubstantiation. **2.** To become united in substance.

**con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion** (-sh'ă'shŭn), *n.* Theol. The actual substantial presence of the body of Christ with the Eucharistic bread and wine.

**con'sue-tude** (kŏn'swĕ-tŭd), *n.* [L. *consuetudo*. See CUSTOM.] Custom; habit.

**con'sue-tu'di-nar-y** (-tŭ'dĭ-nār-ĭ), *a.* Customary.

**con'sul** (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.] **1.** Roman Hist. Either of the two joint chief magistrates of the republic. **2.** Fr. Hist. One of the three joint chief magistrates of the republic from 1799 to 1804. **3.** An official of a government residing in some foreign country to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government, and to protect its seamen. [consul; as, *consular* dignity.]

**con'su-lar** (-sŭlār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a consul. — **con'su-late** (-lā), *n.* [L. *consulatus*.] Consular jurisdiction, term of office, or official premises.

**con'sul-ship** (-sŭl'shĭp), *n.* Office or state of a consul.

**con'sult'** (kŏn'sŭlt'), *v. i.* [L. *consultare*, fr. *consultare* to consult.] To seek another's opinion or advice; confer. — *v. t.* **1.** To take counsel to bring about; devise; contrive; *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To ask the advice or opinion of; refer to. **3.** To have regard to; consider; as, to *consult* one's wishes. — (kŏn'sŭlt'; kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* A consultation. *Rare.*

**con-sult'an't** (sŭlt'ānt), *n.* One who consults; specif., a consulting physician.

**con-sult'a'tion** (kŏn'sŭlt'ă'shŭn), *n.* Act of consulting or conferring; a council or conference.

**con-sult'a-tive** (kŏn'sŭlt'ă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to consultation; having the privilege or right of conference; advisory.

**con-sult'a-to-ry** (-tŕ-ĭ), *a.* Advisory; consultative.

**con-sult'er** (-tĕr), *n.* One who consults.

**con-sum'a-ble** (-sŭm'ă-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being consumed.

**con-sume'** (-sŭm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-sŭmd'), -SUM-ING (-sŭm'ĭng). [L. *consumere* to take wholly, consume; *con-* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to buy.] **1.** To destroy, as by decomposition, waste, or fire. **2.** To use up; expend; devour. — *Syn.* Swallow up, engulf, waste, spend, squander, lavish, dissipate, burn up. — *v. i.* To waste away or suffer destruction. — **con-sum'er** (-sŭm'ĕr), *n.*

**con-sum'ed-ly** (-sŭm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Excessively.

**con-sum'ing** (-sŭm'ĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* from CONSUME. — **con-sum'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sum'ing-ness**, *n.*

**con-sum'mate** (kŏn-sŭm'ăt; kŏn'sŭm'ăt), *a.* [L. *consummatus*, p. p. of *consummare* to accomplish, sum up; *con-* + *summa* sum.] Consummated; carried to the utmost; complete; perfect. — **con-sum'mate-ly**, *adv.*

**con-sum'mate** (kŏn'sŭ-măt; kŏn-sŭm'ăt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT'ED (-măt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. **1.** To bring to, or arrive at, completion; finish; perfect; achieve. **2.** To complete by intercourse; — said of marriage.

**con-sum'ma'tion** (kŏn'sŭ-mă'shŭn), *n.* Act of consummating; state of being consummated; completion.

**con-sum'ma-tive** (kŏn'sŭ-mă-tĭv; kŏn-sŭm'ă-tĭv), *a.* Serving to consummate; completing.

**con-sum'ma'tor** (-măt'ĕr), *n.* [L.] One who consummates.

**con-sump'ti-ble** (kŏn-sŭmp'tĭ-b'l'), *a.* [L. *consumptus*, p. p. of *consumere* to consume + *ible*.] Capable of being consumed, as by wear, decay, etc., in being used. — *n.* Any consumptible object.

**con-sump'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of consuming; state of being consumed; waste; destruction. **2.** Med. Wasting of the body, esp. from pulmonary tuberculosis; hence, tuberculosis itself. **3.** Economics. The use of (economic) goods resulting in the diminution or destruction of their utilities; — opposed to *production*.

**con-sump'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to wasting; affected with, or inclined to, consumption. — *n.* One affected with consumption. — **sump'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **live-ness**, *n.*

**con'tact** (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, fr. *contingere* -*lactum*, to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] **1.** A touching or meeting of bodies. **2.** Elec. The junction of two conductors through which a current passes; also, a spe-

**k** = ch in *C. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
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M



cial part made for a temporary or momentary connection. **3.** *Mil.* Proximity sufficiently close to permit of constant communication or observation. — *v. t. & i.* To bring into contact; enter into, or be in, contact; touch.

**con-ta'gion** (kŏn-tă'jŏn), *n.* [L. *contagio*. See CONTACT.] **1.** a Transmission of a disease by direct or indirect contact. **b** A contagious disease. **c** A medium to transmit disease, as a virus. **2.** Hence: **a** Poison. **b** Contagious influence, as of miasmata. **3.** Communication of any influence to the mind or heart; as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm.

**con-ta'gious** (-jŏs), *a.* [L. *contagiosus*.] **1.** Communicable or spreading by contagion. See *infectious disease*, under *INFECTIOUS*. **2.** Conveying contagion; hence, noxious. — **con-ta'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ta'gious-ness**, *n.*

**con-ta'gi-um** (-jŏ-ŏm), *n.* -*um*, -*um*. [L.] *Med.* Contagion; contagious matter.

**con-tain'** (-tăn'), *v. t.* [F. *contenir*, fr. L. *continere*, -*tentum*; *con-* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; include. **2.** To have capacity for; hold; be equivalent to. **3.** To restrain (one's self). **4.** To be a multiple of; or to be divisible by, (generally) without a remainder.

**Syn.** Have, keep, retain; hold, include, inclose; comprehend, comprise, embrace, embody, take in, cover. — **Con-tain**, **hold**, **comprehend**, **comprise**, **embrace**, **include**. To contain is to have (something) within, or as an element, fraction, or part; hold stresses the idea of capacity to contain, or of keeping or retaining; as, the bookcase contains (i. e., actually has in it) fifty volumes, but holds (i. e., is capable of containing) a larger number; the compound contains iron, which it holds in solution. But the distinction is often disregarded. To comprehend (so also comprise) is to contain, usually within a more or less definite (often compendious) class, scope, or limit; embrace usually implies a somewhat more extensive compass; as, his discussion of heredity is comprehended in one chapter; this essay embraces much that is witty, learned, and wise; his works embrace a large circle of topics. To include is to comprise, esp. as a constituent or subordinate element of a whole, or as a part of a total; as, thirty days, including Sundays. — *v. i.* To restrain one's self.

**con-tain'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, contains. **con-tam'i-nate** (-tăm'i-năt), *v. t. & i.* -*NAT'ED* (-năt'ĕd); -*NAT'ING*. [L. *contaminatus*, p. p. of *contaminare* to bring into contact, contaminate, containen contagion; *con-* + root of *tangere* to touch.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; defile; pollute. — **Syn.** Sully; infect; poison; befoul, desecrate, debauch, dishonor, taint. — (-ăt), *a.* Contaminated. *Archaic.* — **con-tam'i-na'tor**, *n.*

**con-tam'i-na'tion** (-năt'shŏn), *n.* Act or process of contaminating; state of being contaminated; also, that which contaminates.

**con-tam'i-na-tive** (-năt-tĭv), *a.* Tending to contaminate. **con-tan'gō** (kŏn-tăn'gŏ), *n.* -*um*, -*um*. [L.] *London Stock Exchange*. Premium or interest paid on a settlement day by a buyer to the seller to be allowed to defer payment until a future settlement; — the opposite of *backwardation*.

**con-te** (kŏnt), *n.*; *pl.* CONTES (F. kŏnt). [F.] A short narrative or tale, esp. of surprising or marvelous events. **con-temn'** (-kŏntĕm'), *v. t.* -*TEMNED'* (-tĕm'd'); formerly -*tĕm'nĕd*; -*TEMN'ING* (-tĕm'ing); -*tĕm'n'ing*. [L. *contemnere*, *temptum*; *con-* + *temere* to slight, despise.] To view or treat with contempt; scorn. — **Syn.** See *DESPISE*.

**con-tem'per** (-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [L. *contemperare*, *temperare*; *con-* + *temperare* to temper.] To temper; blend; moderate. *Obs.* or *R.*

**con-tem-plate** (kŏn'tĕm-plăt; kŏn'tĕm'plăt), *v. t.* -*PLAT'ED* (-plăt'ĕd); -*PLAT'ING*. [L. *contemplatus*, p. p. of *contemplari* to contemplate; *con-* + *templum* temple.] **1.** To view or consider with continued attention; meditate on. **2.** To have in view as contingent or probable, or as an end or intention; look forward to. — **Syn.** Behold, study, ponder, muse, reflect on; intend, design, plan, propose, surmise. — *v. i.* To think studiously; ponder; meditate.

**con-tem-pla'tion** (kŏn'tĕm-plăt'shŏn), *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation; expectation; intention.

**con-tem-pla-tive** (kŏn'tĕm-plăt-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to of the nature of, or addicted to, contemplation. — **Syn.** See *SENSITIVE*. — *live-ly*, *adv.* — *live-ness*, *n.* [plates.]

**con-tem-pla'tor** (kŏn'tĕm-plăt'tĕr), *n.* One who contemplates; — *con-tem-pla'tive-ous* (kŏn'tĕm'plăt-tĭv'ŏs), *a.* [L. *contemplatorius*; *con-* + *tempus* time.] Contemporary. — **Syn.** See *CONTEMPORARY*. — **con-tem'po-ra-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — *ous-ness*, *n.*

**con-tem'po-ra-ry** (-tĕm'pŏ-ră-rĭ), *a.* [*con-* + L. *temporarius* belonging to time, *tempus* time.] **1.** Living, occurring, or existing at the same time; contemporaneous; hence, historically present. **2.** Of the same age; coeval.

**Syn.** Contemporary, contemporaneous, synchronous, simultaneous, coincident agree in the idea of existing, living, or occurring at the same time. In contemporary and contemporaneous (of which contemporary is applied more often to persons, contemporaneous to events) the time regarding which agreement is implied is indefinite; as, a history of one's contemporaries; their reigns were contemporaneous.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ădf, cŏnnect; ăse, ănite, ărr, ăp, ărcŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; ănt, ănt, oil;

poraneous. **Synchronous** implies an exact correspondence between the (usually brief) periods of time involved; **simultaneous** more often denotes agreement in the same point or instant of time. **Coincident** applies to events regarded as happening (sometimes in a notable or singular manner) at the same time.

— *n.*; *pl.* -*RIES* (-rĭz). One contemporary with another. **con-tempt'** (-tĕmpt'), *n.* [L. *contemptus*, fr. *contemnere*. See *CONTEMN*.] **1.** Act of contemning; the feeling with which one regards something esteemed mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn. **2.** State of being despised; disgrace. **3.** An act or expression denoting contempt. **4. Law.** Willful disobedience to, or open disrespect of, a court of justice or a legislative body. — **Syn.** Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect.

**con-tempt'i-ble** (-tĕmpt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of, or held in, contempt; despicable. **2.** Scornful; contemptuous. *Obs.*

**con-tempt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-tempt'i-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Vile, low, mean base, despicable, pitiful, paltry, sorry, insignificant, inferior, grovelling. — **Contemptible**, despicable, pitiful, paltry. **Contemptible** applies to whatever is worthy of contempt; despicable often implies keen and scornful, sometimes indignation, disapprobation. **Pitiful** suggests such littleness or insignificance as stirs contemptuous pity. **Paltry** suggests pettiness or worthlessness.

**con-tempt'u-ous** (-tĕmpt'ŭ-ŏs), *a.* Expressing contempt or disdain. — **con-tempt'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Haughty, scornful, disdainful, arrogant, insolent, supercilious, contumelious. — **Contemptuous**, scornful, disdainful. **Contemptuous** expresses one's attitude toward what is deemed contemptible, or mean, vile, or worthless; as, he replied with contemptuous brevity. **Scornful** implies proud, often mocking, sometimes scornful, contempt; as, scornful rejection of the offered conditions of peace. **Disdainful** implies haughty, sometimes even insolent, disregard or contempt.

**con-tend'** (-tĕnd'), *v. i.* [OF. *contendre*, fr. L. *contendere*, -*tentum*; *con-* + *tendere* to stretch.] To strive in opposition or rivalry; compete; also, to strive in debate; argue. — *v. t.* To maintain; assert; argue. — **con-tend'er**, *n.*

**con'tent'** (kŏn'tĕnt'; kŏn'tĕnt'), *n.*; usually in *pl.*, CONTENTS. [L. *contentum*, p. p. neut. of *continerere*. See *CONTAIN*.] **1.** That which is contained, as in a cask, bale, or room; the matter treated in a document or the like. **2.** Constituent or significant part or element; the substance (of a discourse, idea, etc.) as opposed to the form; real meaning. **3.** Power of containing; capacity; extent; size. **4. Geom.** Quantity of space or matter within certain limits. **5.** Amount contained; as, the sulphur content of a sample of coal.

**con-ten't**' (kŏn'tĕnt'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere* to hold together, restrain. See *CONTAIN*.] **1.** Having the desires limited by what one has; satisfied. **2.** Willing; assenting. — *n.* **1.** State of being content; esp., habitual satisfaction or mental ease and quietude; contentment. **2.** That which makes one content.

— *v. t.* To make content. **Syn.** Suffice, satisfy, appease, gratify. — **Content**, satisfy. To content is to bring to the point where one is not disquieted or disturbed by desire, even though not every wish is gratified; to satisfy is to appease fully one's desires.

**con-ten'ted**' (tĕnt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Content. — **con-ten't-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ten't-ed-ness**, *n.*

**con-ten'tion**' (-shŏn), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of contending; a violent effort to obtain, or to resist, something. **2.** A point or position taken in contending, or arguing.

**Syn.** Struggle, strife, contest, conflict, combat, quarrel, feud; controversy, dissension, litigation, variance, disagreement, debate; competition, rivalry, emulation. — **Contention**, strife imply a struggle between two or more parties and are occasionally used in a good or a neutral sense. More commonly, **strife** is the stronger word, implying violent or angry discord, **contention** suggesting rather altercation in words, or a factious or quarrelsome temper.

**con-ten'tious** (-shŏs), *a.* Given to, relating to, involving or characterized by, contention. — **Syn.** Quarrelsome, pugnacious, dissentious, wrangling, perverse. See *BELLIGERENT*.

**con-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ten'tious-ness**, *n.* — **con-ten't-ment**' (kŏn'tĕnt'mĕnt'), *n.* Act or process of contenting; state or fact of being contented.

**con-ter'mi-nous** (kŏn-tĕr'mĭ-nŏs), *a.* [L. *conterminus*.] Having the same bounds, or limits. — **mi-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**con-tes't'** (kŏn'tĕst'), *v. t.* [F. *contester*, fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness; *con-* + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness.] **1.** To contend about or for; oppose; dispute; as: **to contest** an election, that is, to dispute the declared result. **2.** To strive earnestly to gain, hold, or maintain. **3. Law.** To litigate. — **Syn.** Controvert, debate, argue. — *v. i.* To engage in contention, or emulation; contend; strive; vie; — used with *with*.

**con'test**' (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, defense, etc.; competition; strife; argument; an encounter, as in arms.

**Syn.** Battle, conflict, combat, fight, affray, fray, dispute, altercation, contention. — **Contest**, **conflict**, **combat**, **fight**, **affray**, **fray**. **Contest** is now applicable to any struggle, whether friendly or hostile, for a common object.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ădf, cŏnnect; ăse, ănite, ărr, ăp, ărcŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; ănt, ănt, oil;



**Conflict** implies a closer engagement, as in actual fighting. **Combat** is less commonly used in a fig. sense; it implies esp. an armed encounter, often for the determination of a dispute. **Fight** literally implies a hand-to-hand conflict; it ranges in dignity from a spiritual struggle to actual fist-cuffs. **Affray** and **fray** (occasionally more dignified in connotation) commonly refer to a tumultuous disturbance or brawl.

**con-test-a-ble** (kŏn-tĕs'tā-b'l), *a.* That may be contested.

**con-test-ant** (kŏn-tĕs'tānt), *n.* One who contests.

**con-tes-ta-tion** (kŏn-tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Contention.

**con-test'er**, *n.* One who contests.

**con-text** (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* [L. *contextus*, fr. *contexere* to weave, join together; *con-* + *texere* to weave.] The part or parts of a discourse that precede, follow, or are intimately associated with, any particular passage or word and determine its meaning.

**con-tex'tu-al** (kŏn-tĕks'tū-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the context. — **con-tex'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**con-tex'ture** (kŏn-tĕks'tūr), *n.* 1. Arrangement and union of constituent parts; constitution; texture. 2. A body or structure made by the interweaving of parts; a fabric.

**con-tig-na-tion** (kŏn-tig'nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *contignatio*, fr. *contignare* to join with beams; *con-* + *tignum* beam.] A framing together or joining, as of beams and boards; also, a framework; formerly, a stage or floor. *Archaic.*

**con-ti-gu-i-ty** (kŏn-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. State of being contiguous; intimate association or relation. 2. A continuous mass or series; a stretch.

**con-tig'u-ous** (kŏn-tig'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contiguus*.] In contact; touching; also, loosely, near, though not in contact; adjoining. — **Syn.** Conterminous, abutting. See ADJACENT. — **con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tig'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**con-ti-nence** (kŏn-ti-nĕns), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint, esp. as to sexual indulgence.

**con-ti-nen-cy** (nĕn-si), *n.* Continence.

**con-ti-nent** (nĕnt), *a.* [L. *continens*, -entis, prop., p. pr. of *continere* to hold together, to repress.] 1. Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; specif., self-restrained as to sexual indulgence. 2. Restrictive. *Obs.* — *n.* 1. That which contains anything; receptacle. 2. A continuous extent or mass, esp. of land; mainland. 3. One of the grand divisions of land on the globe, usually regarded as six: — North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

**the Continent**, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, esp. the British Isles.

**con-ti-nen-tal** (nĕn'tāl), *a.* 1. Cf. pert. to, or characteristic of, a continent. 2. [*cap.*] Cf or pert. to the mainland of Europe. 3. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* Of or pert. to the confederated colonies in the time of the Revolution.

— *n.* 1. One belonging to a continent or the Continent. 2. *Amer. Hist.* [*cap.*] A soldier in the Continental army.

**con-ti-nen-tal-ly**, *adv.* In a continental manner.

**con-tin-gence** (kŏn-tin'jĕns), *n.* Contact; touching.

**con-tin-gen-cy** (jĕn-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being contingent. 2. That, as a result or an event, which is contingent. 3. An adjunct or accessory; an incidental. — **Syn.** Casualty, accident, chance.

**con-tin-gent** (jĕnt), *a.* [L. *contingens*, -entis, p. pr. of *contingere* to touch on all sides, happen; *con-* + *tangere* to touch.] 1. Liable, but not certain, to occur; possible. 2. Happening from unforeseen causes, or subject to unforeseen conditions; chance. 3. Dependent (on a preceding uncertain event or situation); conditional. 4. Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur, as; a *contingent* estate. — **Syn.** Provisional, casual, fortuitous.

— *n.* 1. That which is contingent. 2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment; esp., a quota of troops.

**con-tin'u-a-ble** (ū-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be continued.

**con-tin'u-ally** (ū-āl), *a.* 1. Marked by continuity; continuous. 2. Occurring in steady and rapid succession; very frequent; often repeated. — **con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Uninterrupted, unintermitted, unremitting, unbroken, connected, continued; uniform, regular, invariable; unceasing, ceaseless, continuous, constant, incessant; eternal, endless, everlasting; perpetual, perennial; undying, imperishable, enduring, permanent. — **Continual**, continuous, constant, incessant, perpetual, perennial. **Continual** implies close or unceasing succession or recurrence, **continuous**, an uninterrupted continuity or union, of objects or parts; as, terms of *continual* recurrence; a *continuous* series. As applied to objects in the singular, *continual* also often stresses the idea of going on in time, rather than (like *continuous*) that of unbroken connection or substance; thus, *continual* industry implies that one is always at it; *continuous* labor, that the work itself is performed at a stretch. **Continuously** refers to both time and space; *continual*, only to time as, a *continuous* (not *continual*) expense; a *continual* (or *continuous*) noise. **Constant** implies a uniform, persistent, or "standing" occurrence; as, *constant* mistakes. **Incessant** implies ceaseless activity; **perpetual**, unending repetition or lasting duration; as, an *incessant* cough; **perpetual** colds. **Perennial** suggests exhaustlessness

or constant renewal; as, "the *perennial* feeling of silent worship."

**con-tin'u-ance** (tĭn'ū-āns), *n.* 1. A continuing in a state or course; duration; stay. 2. Uninterrupted succession; continuation. 3. *Law.* Adjournment to a fixed future day. 4. A continuation or sequel. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

**con-tin'u-ant** (-ānt), *n.* [L. *continuans*, p. pr.] *Phon.* A consonant sound which may be prolonged in utterance, as the sound of *f*, *v*, etc.; — opp. to *abrupt* sounds, or stops, as *p*, *b*, etc. Also, a letter representing such a sound.

**con-tin'u-ate** (-ā), *v.* Uninterrupted; continued.

**con-tin'u-a-tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or state of continuing; state of being continued. 2. Act of carrying on or resuming after an interruption; also, that which extends, increases, supplements, or carries on. 3. In *pl.* Trousers; gaiters; stockings. *Slang.*

**Syn.** Continuation, continuance, continuity. Continuation suggests prolongation or resumption; continuance, duration, perseverance, or stay; continuity, uninterrupted or unbroken connection, sequence, or extent.

**con-tin'u-a-tive** (tĭn'ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* Causing or expressing continuance; specif., *Gram.*, serving to connect the parts of the sentence, or to continue it. — *n.* *Gram.* A continuative word or particle. — **tive-ly**, *adv.* — **tive-ness**, *n.*

**con-tin'u-a-tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* A continuer.

**con-tin'ue** (kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. i.*; -TIN'UED (-ūd); -TIN'U-ING. [F. *continuer*, L. *continuare*, -tinuare, to connect, continue, fr. *continuus*. See CONTINUOUS.] 1. To remain in a given place or condition; abide; stay. 2. To be durable; endure; last. 3. To be constant in any course; persist; persevere. — *v. t.* 1. To protract or extend in duration; persist in. 2. To carry onward; extend; prolong; produce; of a legal proceeding, to keep on the calendar or undecided. 3. To retain; suffer or cause to remain; as, *continued* in office.

**continued fraction**, *Math.*, a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, and so on. — **c. proportion**, *Math.*, a proportion in which the consequent of each ratio is the antecedent of the next; as,

$$4 : 8 :: 8 : 16 :: 16 : 32, \text{ or } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{c}{d} = \dots$$

**con-tin'u-er** (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ĕr), *n.* One who continues.

**con-ti-nu'i-ty** (kŏn-tĭ-nū'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being continuous. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

**con-tin'u-ous** (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere* to hold together.] Having contiguity of parts; without break, cessation, or interruption; unbroken; continued. — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — **con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**con-tin'u-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CONTINUA(-ā). [L., neut. of *continuus* continuous.] That which is continuous and self-same, or in which a continuous and fundamental common character is discernible.

**con'to** (kŏn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* CONTOS (-tōz). [Pg.] Lit., a million; specif., one million reis, worth \$546.15 in Brazil, or \$1,081.44 in Portugal.

**con-tort'** (kŏn-tŏrt'), *v. t.* [L. *contortus*, p. p. of *contorquere* to twist; *con-* + *torquere* to twist.] To twist; to twist together; turn awry; bend. — **Syn.** Wrest, pervert, distort.

**con-tor'tion** (-tŏr'shŭn), *n.* Act of contorting, or state of being contorted; a twisting or writhing.

**con-tor'tion-ist**, *n.* An acrobat who contorts his body into unnatural postures.

**con-tor'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Causing, characterized by, or tending to, contortions or twisting.

**con'tour** (kŏn'tŏor'; kŏn'tŏor'), *n.* [F., fr. *contourner* to mark the outlines; *con-* + *tourner* to turn.] The outline of a figure or body; esp., the outline of a coast, mountain, or the like; also, a line or lines representing such an outline. — **Syn.** See FORM.

**con-tour'** (kŏn-tŏor'), *v. t.* 1. To make in contour; also, to construct, as a road, in conformity to a contour, as of a hill. 2. To form the contour of.

**con'tour'feath'ers**. The feathers that form the general covering of a bird, determining the contour of the body.

**con'tour'line**. A line connecting the points on a surface, as of a mountain, that have the same elevation.

**con'tra-** (kŏn'trā-). A prefix from Latin *contra*, signifying against, contrary, in opposition, etc.

**con'tra-band** (-bānd), *n.* [It. *contrabando*; *contra* + *banda* ban, proclamation.] 1. Illegal or prohibited traffic. 2. Contraband goods; also, smuggled goods. 3. Short for CONTRABAND OF WAR. 4. A negro slave who, during the Civil War, escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines; — from a decision of General Butler's that such slaves were contraband of war. *U. S.*

**contraband of war**, that which, by international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other.

— *a.* Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty; forbidden.

**K** = **ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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**con'tra-band-ist** (kŏn'tră-băn-dĭst'), *n.* One engaged in contraband traffic, as a smuggler.

**con'tra-bass'** (-bās'), *a. Music.* Double bass; — applied to any instrument of the same deep range as the stringed double bass. — *n. Music.* The largest and deepest-toned instrument of the viol family; the violone. — **con'tra-bass'-ist** (-bās'ĭst; kŏn'tră-bās'ĭst'), *n.*

**con'tra-bas'so** (-bās'ō), *n.* [It. *contrabasso.*] *Music.* = CONTRABASS.

**con'tra-clock'wise** (-klŏk'wĭz'), *a. & adv.* Opposite to the motion of the hands of a clock; — said of levorotatory motion.

**con'tract'** (kŏn'trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *contractus*, p. p. of *contrahere* to contract; *con-* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. To establish or undertake by contract. 2. To betroth; affianc. 3. To bring on; incur; acquire. 4. To draw together; reduce; shorten or lessen; specif., *Gram.*, to shorten by omitting a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one, as in *ne'er* for *never*. 5. To draw together so as to wrinkle; to knit (the brow). — **Syn.** Abridge, epitomize. See INCUR. — *v. i.* 1. To make a contract. 2. To become contracted or reduced; shrink. — **Syn.** See CONDENSE.

**contract** (kŏn'trăkt'), *n.* 1. *Law.* An agreement, esp. one legally enforceable, between two or more persons to do or forbear something; bargain; covenant; also, the written evidence of such an agreement. 2. The formal agreement of marriage or of betrothal. 3. The department or principles of law having to do with contracts (in sense 1). **Syn.** Arrangement, agreement, bargain, compact, covenant, understanding, convention, pact. — **Contract, agreement, bargain, compact, covenant** imply a mutual arrangement between two parties. **Agreement** is the most general term; it often implies little more than a mutual understanding. **Contract** applies esp. to such formal agreements as are legally binding; **bargain**, esp. to agreements regarding purchase and sale. A **compact** is a stronger and more solemn contract, often applying to alliances between states; **covenant** often has specific reference to solemn religious engagements.

**contract'ed** (kŏn'trăkt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* 1. Drawn together; shrunken; wrinkled; shortened. 2. Narrow; illiberal. 3. Bargained for; betrothed. — **ed-ly, adv.** — **ed-ness, n.**

**con'tract'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l'), *a.* Capable of contraction. — **con'tract'i-bil'i-ty, con'tract'i-ble-ness, n.**

**con'tract'ile** (-trăkt'ĭl'), *a.* Tending or able to contract; contractive. — **con'trac-tĭl'i-ty** (kŏn'trăkt'ĭl'i-tĭ'), *n.*

**con'trac'tion** (kŏn'trăk'shŭn'), *n.* 1. Act or process of contracting; state of being contracted. 2. The shortening of a word, or of two words, by omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more syllables to one; also, the result of such a shortening; as, *ne'er* for *never*; *don't* for *do not*.

**con'trac'tive** (-tĭv'), *a.* Tending or able to contract; pertaining to or causing contraction.

**con'trac'tor** (-tĕr'), *n.* 1. One who contracts to do anything for another, esp. to perform work or supply articles on a large scale at a certain price or rate. 2. That which contracts, shortens, or narrows, as a muscle.

**con'tra-dance', con'tra-danse'** (kŏn'tră-dăns'). Vars. of **CONTREDANCE**.

**con'tra-dict'** (-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *contradictus*, p. p. of *contradicere* to speak against; *contra* + *dicere* to speak.] 1. To assert the contrary of; deny the truth of; impugn. 2. To resist; oppose. *Obs.* 3. To be contrary or opposed to; go counter to. — *v. i.* To oppose in words; gainsay. — **con'tra-dict'a-ble** (-dĭk'tă-b'l'), *a.* — **con'tra-dict'er, n.**

**con'tra-dic'tion** (kŏn'tră-dĭk'shŭn'), *n.* 1. An assertion of the contrary. 2. Direct opposition; absolute logical incompatibility, as of a statement that a thing *is* and *is not* in the same way and at the same time; inconsistency. 3. That which is contradictory.

**con'tra-dic'tious** (-shŭs'), *a.* 1. Self-contradictory. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 2. Inclined to contradict or cavil.

**con'tra-dic'tive** (-tĭv'), *a.* Contradictory.

**con'tra-dic'tor** (-tĕr'), *n.* One who contradicts; contradicter.

**con'tra-dic'to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ'), *a.* Tending to contradict; of the nature of, or given to, contradiction. — **Syn.** See OPPOSITE. — **dic'to-ri-ly**, (-ĭ-lĭ'), *adv.* — **dic'to-ri-ness, n.**

**con'tra-dis-tinction** (-dis-tĭnk'shŭn'), *n.* Act of contradicting; distinction by contrast — chiefly in *in contradiction to*. — **con'tra-dis-tinc'tive** (-tĭnk'tĭv'), *a.*

**con'tra-dis-tin'guish** (-tĭng'wĭsh'), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

**con'tra-fa-got'** (-fă-gŏt'ŏ), *n.*; *pl. E.* -tos (-tŏz), It. -ri (-tĕ). [It.] *Music.* The double bassoon.

**con'tra-in'di-cant** (-ĭn'dĭ-kănt'), *a. Med.* Rendering a (particular) method of treatment inadvisable. — *n.* Any contraindicated symptom or condition.

**con'tra-in'di-cate** (-ĭn'dĭ-kăt'), *v. t. Med.* To indicate a remedy or treatment contrary to (that which the general tenor of the case would seem to require). — **con'tra-in'di-cation** (-kăt'shŭn'), *n.*

**con'tral'to** (kŏn'trăl'tŏ; -trăl'tŏ), *n.*; *pl. E.* -tos (-tŏz),

It. -ti (-tĕ). [It., fr. *contra* + *alto* alto.] *Music.* A the part sung by the lowest female voice, intermediate between tenor and soprano. **B** A contralto voice or singer.

**con'tra-plex** (kŏn'tră-plĕks'), *a.* [*contra* + *plex*, as in *duplez*.] *Teleg.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in opposite directions at the same time. See **DIPLEX**.

**con'tra-po-si'tion** (kŏn'tră-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn'), *n.* A placing over against; opposition; antithesis.

**con'trap'tion** (kŏn'trăp'shŭn'), *n.* A contrivance; a new-fangled device. — **con'trap'tious** (-shŭs'), *a.* *Both Colloq. & Lit.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in opposite directions at the same time. See **DIPLEX**.

**con'tra-pun'tal** (kŏn'tră-pŭn'tăl'), *a.* [It. *contrappunto* counterpoint.] *Music.* Of, or according to the rules of, counterpoint. — **pun'tal-ly, adv.**

**con'tra-pun'tist** (-tĭst'), *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

**con'tra-ri'e-ty** (-rĭ'ĕ-tĭ'), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. State or quality of being contrary. 2. Something contrary to something else; an inconsistency; discrepancy. [manner.]

**con'tra-ri-ly** (kŏn'tră-rĭ-lĭ; kŏn'tră'), *adv.* In a contrary manner.

**con'tra-ri-ness** (-nĕs), *n.* Contrariety.

**con'tra-ri-ous** (kŏn'tră-rĭ'ŭs; kŏn'tră-rĭ'ŭs; 3), *a.* Having contrariety; perverse. *Archaic.*

**con'tra-ri-wise** (kŏn'tră-rĭ-wĭz'; kŏn'tră-rĭ'), *adv.* 1. On the contrary. 2. Conversely. 3. Perversely; contrarily.

**con'tra-ry** (kŏn'tră-rĭ; kŏn'tră'), *a.* [*Fr. contraire*, fr. L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra* against.] 1. Opposed; contradictory; inconsistent. 2. Opposed to one's interests or desires; unfavorable; — now only of wind, weather, etc. 3. Opposite in direction. 4. Given to opposition; perverse. — **Syn.** Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical. See OPPOSITE.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). 1. Either of two things or objects having contrary or opposite qualities. 2. The opposite of what has been already said or posited.

by **contraries**, by way of opposition; contrary to expectation. — on the **contrary**, in opposition; on the other hand. — to the **c.**, to an opposite purpose or intent; on the other side.

**con'tra-ry** (kŏn'tră-rĭ; kŏn'tră-rĭ'; -tră'rĭ'), *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. To act contrary to; oppose; contradict. *Obs.* — (kŏn'tră-rĭ; kŏn'tră'), *adv.* Contrarily; contrariwise; counter.

**con'trast'** (kŏn'trăst'), *v. i.* [*Fr. contraster*, fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *contra* + *stare* to stand.] To form a contrast. — *v. t.* To put in, or set off by, contrast.

**con'trast** (kŏn'trăst'), *n.* 1. Opposition or unlikeness of associated things or qualities, esp. as shown by comparison. 2. A thing or quality in such contrast to another.

**con'tra-val'a'tion** (-tră-vă-lă'shŭn'), *n. Fort.* A series of works confronting the walls of an invested place to isolate completely the defenders and safeguard the besiegers against sallies; also, their construction.

**con'tra-vene'** (kŏn'tră-vĕn'), *v. t.*; -TRA-VENED' (-vĕnd'), -VEN'ING (-vĕn'ĭng). [LL. *contravenire*; L. *contra* + *venire* to come.] 1. To go or act contrary to; infringe, as a law. 2. To oppose in principle or effect; defeat. — **Syn.** See DENY. — **con'tra-ven'er** (-vĕn'ĕr'), *n.*

**con'tra-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn'), *n.* Act of contravening; transgression; violation.

**con'tra-yer'va** (kŏn'tră-yŭr'vă), *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*, lit., a counter herb, hence, an antidote for poison, fr. L. *contra* + *herba* herb.] 1. A tropical American moraceous plant (*Dorstenia contrayerba*), the aromatic root of which is stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. 2. A West Indian plant (genus *Aristolochia*) similarly used.

**con'tre-dance', con'tre-danse'** (kŏn'trĕ-dăns'), *n.* [Cf. *Fr. contredanse* (fr. E. country-dance).] A form of dance based upon the country-dance, in which the partners are face to face, or in opposite lines.

**con'tre-temps'** (kŏn'tr-tăn'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEMPS (*Fr.* -tăn'). [*Fr.*; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *temps* time, fr. L. *tempus*.] An untoward accident; hitch.

**con'trib'ut-a-ble** (kŏn'trĭb'ŭ-tă-b'l'), *a.* That may contribute or be contributed.

**con'trib'ute** (kŏn'trĭb'ŭt'), *v. t.*; -UT-ED (-ŭ-tĕd); -UT-ING (-ŭ-tĭng). [L. *contributus*, p. p. of *contribuere* to bring together, and *con-* + *tribuere* to grant.] To give in common with others. — *v. i.* To give a part to a common stock; lend aid to a common purpose. — **Syn.** See CONDUCE.

**con'tri-bu'tion** (kŏn'trĭb'ŭ-shŭn'), *n.* 1. A levy or impost, esp. an extraordinary one; tax. 2. Act of contributing; that which is contributed. 3. Specif., a writing for a publication, as a periodical or other joint work.

**con'trib'u-tive** (kŏn'trĭb'ŭ-tĭv'), *a.* Contributing, or tending to contribute. — **con'tri-b'u-tive-ly, adv.**

**con'trib'u-tor** (-tĕr'), *n.* One who, or that which, contributes; specif., a writer of articles for a periodical, etc.

**con'trib'u-to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ'), *a.* 1. Contributing; subject to levy. 2. Of the nature of or forming a contribution; entering, given, occurring, or acting as a contribution, share, or aid, as in effecting an end or result. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who, or that which, contributes, as toward bearing a burden, in payment of rents, etc.

**con'trite** (kŏn'trĭt'), *a.* [L. *contritrus* bruised, p. p. of *con-*

tritus to bruise.] 1. Bruised; abraded. 2. Contrite; penitent. 3. Dejected; downcast. 4. Humiliated; abashed. 5. Grieved; sorrowful. 6. Repentant; penitently contrite. 7. Dejectedly penitent. 8. Dejectedly sorrowful. 9. Dejectedly abashed. 10. Dejectedly humiliated. 11. Dejectedly abashed. 12. Dejectedly abashed. 13. Dejectedly abashed. 14. Dejectedly abashed. 15. Dejectedly abashed. 16. Dejectedly abashed. 17. Dejectedly abashed. 18. Dejectedly abashed. 19. Dejectedly abashed. 20. Dejectedly abashed. 21. Dejectedly abashed. 22. Dejectedly abashed. 23. Dejectedly abashed. 24. Dejectedly abashed. 25. Dejectedly abashed. 26. Dejectedly abashed. 27. Dejectedly abashed. 28. Dejectedly abashed. 29. Dejectedly abashed. 30. Dejectedly abashed. 31. Dejectedly abashed. 32. Dejectedly abashed. 33. Dejectedly abashed. 34. Dejectedly abashed. 35. Dejectedly abashed. 36. Dejectedly abashed. 37. Dejectedly abashed. 38. Dejectedly abashed. 39. Dejectedly abashed. 40. Dejectedly abashed. 41. Dejectedly abashed. 42. Dejectedly abashed. 43. Dejectedly abashed. 44. Dejectedly abashed. 45. Dejectedly abashed. 46. Dejectedly abashed. 47. Dejectedly abashed. 48. Dejectedly abashed. 49. Dejectedly abashed. 50. Dejectedly abashed. 51. Dejectedly abashed. 52. Dejectedly abashed. 53. Dejectedly abashed. 54. Dejectedly abashed. 55. Dejectedly abashed. 56. Dejectedly abashed. 57. Dejectedly abashed. 58. Dejectedly abashed. 59. Dejectedly abashed. 60. Dejectedly abashed. 61. Dejectedly abashed. 62. Dejectedly abashed. 63. Dejectedly abashed. 64. Dejectedly abashed. 65. Dejectedly abashed. 66. Dejectedly abashed. 67. Dejectedly abashed. 68. Dejectedly abashed. 69. Dejectedly abashed. 70. Dejectedly abashed. 71. Dejectedly abashed. 72. Dejectedly abashed. 73. Dejectedly abashed. 74. Dejectedly abashed. 75. Dejectedly abashed. 76. Dejectedly abashed. 77. Dejectedly abashed. 78. Dejectedly abashed. 79. Dejectedly abashed. 80. Dejectedly abashed. 81. Dejectedly abashed. 82. Dejectedly abashed. 83. Dejectedly abashed. 84. Dejectedly abashed. 85. Dejectedly abashed. 86. Dejectedly abashed. 87. Dejectedly abashed. 88. Dejectedly abashed. 89. Dejectedly abashed. 90. Dejectedly abashed. 91. Dejectedly abashed. 92. Dejectedly abashed. 93. Dejectedly abashed. 94. Dejectedly abashed. 95. Dejectedly abashed. 96. Dejectedly abashed. 97. Dejectedly abashed. 98. Dejectedly abashed. 99. Dejectedly abashed. 100. Dejectedly abashed.

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*terere* to grind, bruise; *con-* + *terere* to rub, grind.] **1.** Broken down with grief and penitence; humbly penitent; repentant; sorrowful. **2.** Proceeding from contrition; as, *contrite* sighs. — *con'trite-ly, adv.* — *trite-ness, n.*

**con-tri-tion** (kōn-trīsh'zhn), *n.* State of being contrite. **Syn.** Regret, compunction, penitence, repentance, self-reproach. — **Contrition, penitence, repentance.** In theological usage, **contrition** denotes deep sorrow for sin, growing out of love toward God; but it has, also, a more general application. **Penitence** and **repentance** imply sorrow for what is past, and purposed amendment. — *penitence* emphasizing the element of feeling; *repentance*, new purpose.

**con-triv'a-ble** (-trīv'ā-bl), *a.* That may be contrived.

**con-triv'ance** (kōn-trīv'āns), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of contriving; also, disposition of parts or causes by design; adaptation. **2.** A thing contrived or used in contriving; a device. — **Syn.** Plan, scheme, project, design, artifice, shift; invention, machine. See **DEVICE**.

**con-trive'** (kōn-trīv'), *v. t.*; **con-trive'** (-trīv'd); **-triv'ing** (-trīv'ing). [*OF. contriver, fr. con- + triver to find.*] **1.** To form, fabricate, or make, by ingenuity; device. **2.** To effect; bring about by device, scheme, stratagem. — **Syn.** Invent, discover, plan, design, project, plot. — *v. i.* Tomake devices; plan; scheme; plot. — **con-triv'er** (-trīv'ēr), *n.*

**con-trol'** (kōn-trōl'), *v. t.*; **-TROLEP'** (-trōld'); **-TROU'LING**. [*F. contrôler, fr. contre (L. contra) + trōler, catalogue.*] **1.** To check or regulate (payments, etc.). **2.** To exercise restraining or directing influence over; curb. — **Syn.** Restrain, rule, govern, guide, hinder, direct; counteract, subdue.

— *n.* **1.** Power or authority to control. **2.** One that serves to control; as: **a** Reserve; restraint. **b** A check; controller. **c** *Mach.* The complete apparatus used to control a mechanism in operation; specif., *Aeronautics*, the mechanism, as the cloche, controlling the rudders and ailerons. **d** *Climatology*. Any of the physical factors determining the climate of a place, as latitude, distribution of land and water, etc.

**con-trol-la-ble** (-ā-bl'), *a.* Capable of being controlled.

**con-trol'ler** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** An officer for checking expenditure; a comptroller. **2.** One who, or that which, controls, or governs; as, *Elec.*, any electric device for controlling a circuit or system. — **con-trol'ler-ship, n.** [*trol.*]

**con-trol'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Power or act of controlling; **con-trol-ver'sial** (kōn-trōv'ēr'shūl), *a.* Subject or relating to, or consisting of, controversies; disputations. — **con-trol-ver'sial-ist, n.** — **con-trol-ver'sial-ly, adv.**

**con-tro-ver'sy** (kōn-trōv'ēr'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). [*L. controversia, fr. controversus* turned against, disputed; *contro* = *contra* + *versus*, *p. p.* See **VERSION**.] Act or instance of controverting; esp., a discussion, dispute, or debate; sometimes, a quarrel. — **Syn.** Disputation, disagreement, altercation, contention, strife. See **DISPUTE**.

**con-tro-vert** (kōn-trōv'ēt; kōn-trōv'ēt'), *v. t.* To debate, dispute, or oppose in words; contest; oppose. — **Syn.** See **DENY**. — **con-tro-vert'er, n.** — **-vert'ist, n.**

**con-tu-ma'cious** (kōn-tū-mā'shūs), *a.* Exhibiting contumacy; obstinate. — **Syn.** Stubborn, unyielding, headstrong, perverse, disobedient; unruly, refractory, intractable, insubordinate. — **ma'cious-ly, adv.** — **-cious-ness, n.**

**con-tu-ma-cy** (kōn-tū-mā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). [*L. contumacia, fr. contumax, -acis, insolent.*] Quality or state of being contumacious; pertinacious resistance to authority.

**con-tu-me'li-ous** (-mē'lī-ūs), *a.* Exhibiting contumely. — **Syn.** See **OPPROBRIOUS**. — **con-tu-me'li-ous-ly, adv.**

**con-tu-me-ly** (kōn-tū-mē-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). [*L. contumelia.*] **1.** Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; scornful insolence; disdain. **2.** An instance or exhibition of contumely (sense 1); insult.

**con-tuse'** (kōn-tūz'), *v. t.*; **-TUSED'** (-tūzd'); **-TUS'ing** (-tūz'ing). [*L. contusus, p. p. of contundere* to beat, crush; *con-* + *tundere* to beat.] To bruise; injure or disorganize a part of without breaking the skin.

**con-tu'sion** (kōn-tū'zhūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of contusing; state of being contused. **2.** A bruise.

**co-nun'drum** (kō-nūn'drūm), *n.* **1.** A kind of riddle or puzzling question of which the answer is a pun or involves a pun. **2.** A thing that puzzles. — **Syn.** See **ENIGMA**.

**con-va-lesce'** (kōn-vā-lēs'), *v. i.*; **-LESCED'** (-lēst'); **-LESC'ing**. [*L. convalescere; con-* + *valere* to grow strong, *valere* to be strong.] To recover health and strength, esp. gradually, after sickness; get better.

**con-va-les'cence** (-lē's'ēns), *n.* The gradual recovery of health and strength after disease or weakness; period during which such recovery takes place; state of the body during this period.

**con-va-les'cent** (-lē's'ēnt), *a.* **1.** Recovering from sickness or debility; partially restored to health or strength. **2.** Ol or pert. to convalescence or convalescents. — *n.* One who is recovering from illness.

**con-val-lar'i-a'ceous** (kōn-vā-lēr'i-ā'shūs), *a.* [*L. convallis* a valley.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Convallariaceae*) of monocotyledonous herbs, including the asparagus. They have a fleshy, baccate fruit and petal flowers

**con-vec'tion** (kōn-vēk'shūn), *n.* [*L. convectio, fr. con-vehere* to bring together; *con-* + *vehere* to carry.] A conveying or transmitting; esp., *Physics*, transfer or transmission, as of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases. (*Cf.* **CONDUCTION**, **2.** — **con-vec'tional** (-āl), *a.*

**con-vec'tive** (-vēk'tiv), *a.* **1.** Serving for conveying; transporting; as, the *convective* force of water. **2.** Pert. to, of the nature of, or caused by, convection. — **tive-ly, adv.**

|| **con-ve-nance'** (kōn-vē'nāns'), *n.* [*F., fitness.*] Propriety; conventional usage; in *pl.*, the conventionalities.

**con-vene'** (kōn-vēn'), *v. i.*; **-VENED'** (-vënd'); **-VEN'ing**. [*L. convenire; con-* + *venire* to come.] To come together, as in one body; assemble. — **Syn.** Meet, congregate, collect, unite. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to assemble; convoke. **2.** To summon before a tribunal. — **con-ven'er** (-vēn'ēr), *n.*

**con-ven'ience** (-vēn'yēns), *or, now less commonly, con-ven'ien-ty (-yēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CES (-sēz), -CIES (-sīz). **1.** State or quality of being convenient, as of place, time, etc. **2.** Freedom from discomfort or trouble; personal ease. **3.** A convenient condition or time. **4.** That which promotes comfort or advantage; specif., an appliance or utensil for personal ease or comfort.*

**con-ven'ient** (-yēt), *a.* [*L. conveniens, -entis, suitable, p. pr. of convenire.*] See **CONVENE, v. i.** **1.** Fit; adapted; proper. *Archaic.* **2.** Suited to or affording ease, comfort, or advantage; saving trouble. **3.** Near at hand; easy of access. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **Syn.** Suitable, adapted, fitted, handy, commodious. — **con-ven'ient-ly, adv.**

**con-vent** (kōn'vent), *n.* [*L. conventus* a meeting, *LL.* also a convent. See **CONVENE, v. i.**] **1.** A community of recluses, as monks, friars, or super. (*popularly*) nuns, devoted to a religious life under a superior. **2.** A monastery or nunnery; esp. (*popularly*) a nunnery. — **Syn.** See **CLOISTER**.

**con-vent'** (kōn-vēnt'), *v. t.*; *de t.* To convene. **Obs.**

**con-vent'i-cle** (-vēn'tī-k'l), *n.* [*L. conventiculum, dim. of conventus.*] **1.** An assembly. **Obs.** **2.** An assembly for religious worship, esp. a secret or illegal one.

**con-vent'i-cler** (-klēr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist.

**con-ven'tion** (-shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of convening. **2.** A body of persons, as delegates, members of a party, etc., met for a common purpose; as, a political *convention*. **3.** Agreement or an agreement; contract; covenant. **4.** General concurrence as the basis of any custom, opinion, or the like; hence: fixed custom or usage; conventionality. **5.** A rule or usage based on general agreement; a conventionality.

**con-ven'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, convention or a convention; growing out of, or depending on, custom or general agreement; formal. **2.** *Fine Arts.* Following conventions in design, technique, or conception.

**con-ven'tion-al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Adherence to that which is conventional; that which is conventional.

**con-ven'tion-al-ist, n.** **1.** One who adheres to a convention. **2.** One who is conventional; a formalist.

**con-ven'tion-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being conventional, esp. in social intercourse; also, that which is established by conventional use; a conventional usage, practice, or thing.

**con-ven'tion-al-ize** (-dī-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ing**. To make conventional; conform to conventional rules. — **con-ven'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn).

**con-ven'tion-al-ly, adv.** In a conventional manner.

**con-ven'tu-al** (-vēn'tū-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a convent. — **n.** **1.** An inmate of a convent. **2.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* One of a branch of the order of Franciscans noted for their convents and mitigated rule.

**con-verge'** (-vūrj'), *v. i.*; **-VERGED'** (-vūrjd'); **-VERG'ing**. [*L. convergere; con-* + *vergere* to turn, incline.] To tend to one point or line; incline and approach nearer together; — *opp.* to *diverge*. — *v. t.* To cause to converge.

**con-ver'gence** (-vūr'yēns), *n.*; *pl.* -GENCES (-jēn-sēz), -GEN-con-ver'gen-cy (-jēn-sī) | **CIES** (-sīz). Act, condition, or quality of converging; tendency to one point.

**con-ver'gent** (-jēt), *a.* Tending to one point or focus or line; approaching each other.

**con-vers'a-ble** (-vūr'sā-bl'), *a.* **1.** Capable of being readily conversed with; also, disposed to converse. **2.** Pertaining to, or suitable for, converse or social intercourse. — **con-vers'a-ble-ness, n.** — **con-vers'a-bly, adv.**

**con-ver'sance** (kōn-vēr'sāns), *n.* State or quality of being conversant; familiar acquaintance.

**con-ver'sant** (kōn-vēr'sānt), *a.* [*L. conversans, p. pr. of conversari* to associate with.] **1.** Accustomed to dwell. **Obs.** **2.** Having frequent or familiar intercourse; intimately acquainted. **3.** Familiar by use or study; well-informed. — **Syn.** Acquainted, learned, versed, practiced.

**con-ver'sa'tion** (-sā'shūn), *n.* [*OF. conversacion, fr. L. conversatio. See CONVERSE.*] **1.** An abiding. **Obs.** **2.** Manner of living; conduct. *Archaic.* **3.** Social interchange or intercourse. **4.** Sexual intercourse; as, criminal *conversatio* (see under **CRIMINAL**). **5.** Colloquial discourse; also, an instance of this; talk. **6.** Occupation, as with an object of



study; hence, close intimacy. — **Syn.** Communion, familiarity; conference, dialogue, colloquy, chat.

**con-ver-sa'tion-al** (kŏn'vĕr-sā'shŭn-əl), *a.* **1.** Ready to converse; given to conversation. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, conversation.—**con-ver-sa'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**con-ver-sa'tion-al-ist**, *n.* A conversationalist.

**con-ver-sa'tion-ist**, *n.* One who converses much or well.

|| **con-ver-sa'ti-o'ne** (kŏn'vĕr-sā'ti-sĕ-ō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZIONS (-nāz), It. -ZION (-nĕ). [It.] A meeting, esp. in the evening, for conversation and social recreation.

**con-verse'** (kŏn-vĕrs'), *v. t.*; -VERSED' (-vĕrst') —VERS'ING. [F. *converser*, fr. L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, live, *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To hold intercourse; deal; traffic; associate familiarly; — usually used with *with*. **2.** To be occupied; be familiar from intercourse or study; as, to converse with books. *Archaic*. **3.** To interchange thoughts and opinions in speech; talk; — used with *with* before a person; with *on*, *about*, *concerning*, etc., before a thing. — **Syn.** See TALK.

**con'verse** (kŏn'vĕrs), *n.* **1.** Intercourse; intimate association. **2.** Familiar discourse; conversation; talk.

**con'verse**, *a.* [L. *conversus*, p. p. See CONVERT, *v. t.*] Turned about; reversed or opposite in order or relation; acting oppositely or contrarily. — **n.** **1.** In general, that which is related to something else in a way that is converse, or turned; the opposite. **2.** *Logic*. A proposition obtained by conversion; as, the converse of "no virtue is vice" is "no vice is virtue"; the converse of "all men are animals" (the universal affirmative) is "some animals are men" (conversion in this case being called **conversion per accidens**). — **con-verse-ly** (kŏn'vĕrs-ly; kŏn'vĕrs'-l), *adv.*

**con-vers'er** (kŏn-vĕr'sĕr), *n.* One who converses.

**con-ver'sion** (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of converting; state of being converted. **2.** *Theol.* A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief, with conviction, from what is false or worldly to what is true or godly. **3.** *Law*. A wrongful appropriation of, and dealing with, the property of another as if it were one's own. **b** *Equity*. The exchange of property of one nature to property of another nature, as of real to personal. **4.** *Logic*. Act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, as by putting the subject in the place of the predicate, or the contrary. See 3d CONVERSE **2.** **5.** *Math.* A change or reduction of the form of a proposition or expression; esp., the reduction by multiplication from a fractional to an integral form.

**con-vert'** (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [L. *convertere*, -versum; *con-* + *vertere* (to turn)] **1.** To turn. *Obs.*, *ecc.*: *Logic*. To change (a proposition) so that the subject becomes the predicate. See 3d CONVERSE **2.** **2.** To change or turn from one belief or course to another. **3.** *Theol.* To produce spiritual conversion in (any one). **4.** To change from one state to another; transform; transmute. **5.** To divert from one use to another; *Law*. To appropriate dishonestly or illegally. **6.** To exchange for an equivalent; make conversion of; as, to convert goods into money; to convert paper, or fiat, money, that is, change it for specie. **7.** To change the chemical nature of, in manufacture; as, to convert starch into sugar. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM. — *v. i.* To be converted.

**con'vert** (kŏn'vĕrt), *n.* A person converted in opinion or practice; esp., *Theol.*, one who experiences conversion. **Syn.** Convert, proselyte. **Convert** implies a hearty, usually genuine, embracing of a creed, opinion, or doctrine previously rejected or, at least, not accepted. **Proselyte** is properly an adherent of one system (esp. religious) who has transferred himself or been gained over, to another, often suggesting unworthy or ulterior motives.

**con-vert'er** (kŏn-vĕr'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, converts; specif.: **a** *Steel Manuf.* The vessel used in the Bessemer process. **b** *Elec.* A device for changing electrical energy from one form to another, now only by mechanical rotation; as, a frequency converter, a phase converter, etc.

**con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Convertible quality.

**con-vert'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted. — **Syn.** See RECIPROCAL. — **vert'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **i-ble**, *adv.*

**con'vert-ite** (kŏn'vĕr-tĭt), *n.* A convert. *Archaic*.

**con'vex** (-vĕks), *a.* [L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, convex, concave, fr. *convexere* to bring together.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; regularly protuberant or bulging; — in opposition to *concave*. — **n.** A convex body, surface, or part. — **con'vex-ly**, *adv.*

**con-vey'ty** (kŏn-vĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Convex state or quality.

**con-vey'o-con'cave** (kŏn-vĕk'sŏ-kŏn'kāv), *a.* *Optics*. Convex on one side and concave on the other. [ble convex.]

**con-vey'o-con'vex**, *a.* *Optics*. Convex on both sides; double-convex. [OF. *conveier*, *convoyer*, to escort, convey, fr. LL. *conviare*. L. *con-* + *via* way.] **1.** To bear from one place to another; carry; transport. **2.** To carry away or remove, esp. secretly; euphemistically, to steal. *Cant.* or *Archaic*. **3.** To serve as a medium or conduit for; transmit. **4.** To impart, as by language. **5.** To transfer or deliver to another, as the title to property by a deed. **6.** To manage, esp. with privacy or craft. **Obs.**

**con-vey'a-ble** (kŏn-vĕ'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be conveyed.

**con-vey'ance** (-āns), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying. **2.** Means or way of conveying; esp.: **a** A written instrument for conveying the title to property. **b** A vehicle; carriage.

**con-vey'anc-er** (-ān-sĕr), *n.* *Law*. One whose business is conveying, or the drawing of deeds, leases, or the like, for transferring the title to property.

**con-vey'er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, conveys.

**con-vey'or** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, conveys; **a** conveyer; esp., a mechanical carrier.

**con-vict'** (kŏn-vĭkt'), *p. a.* [L. *convictus*, p. p. See CONVICT.] Proved or found guilty. — *v. t.* To prove or find guilty. — **Syn.** Confute, convince, confound.

**con'vict** (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* One convicted of, and under sentence for, a crime. — **Syn.** Malefactor, criminal, felon.

**con-vic'tion** (kŏn-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A convicting; state of being convicted. **2.** A convincing of error, or compelling admission of a truth; confutation. **3.** State of being convinced; strong persuasion or belief. — **Syn.** See BELIEF.

**con'vict-ism** (kŏn'vĭk-tĭz-m), *n.* The system of transporting convicts to penal settlements; also, the convict class.

**con-vic'tive** (kŏn-vĭk'tĭv), *a.* Producing conviction.

**con-vinc'e** (-vĭns'), *v. t.*; -VINCED' (-vĭnst') —VINC'ING (-vĭn-sĭng). [L. *convincere*, -victum, to refute, convict, prove; *con-* + *vincere* to conquer.] **1.** To overpower. *Obs.* **2.** To overcome and persuade by argument; satisfy by proof. **3.** To convict. *Archaic*.

**con-vince'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Mental or religious conviction.

**con-vinc'er** (-vĭn'sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, convinces.

**con-vinc'i-ble** (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being convinced.

**con-vinc-ing-ly** (-sĭng-ly), *adv.* In a convincing manner.

**con'vive** (kŏn'vĭv; F. kŏn'vĕv'), *n.* [L. *convivialis*.] A fellow banqueter or feaster; a comrade at table.

**con-viv'i-āl** (kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-āl), *a.* [L. *convivialis*, fr. *convivium* feast; *con-* + *vivere* to live.] Of or relating to a feast or entertainment; festive; gay. — **Syn.** See SOCIAL.

**con-viv'i-āl-i-ty** (-āl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The good humor or mirth indulged in on festive occasions; convivial spirit or humor.

**con-viv'i-āl-ly**, *adv.* In a convivial manner.

**con'vo-cate** (kŏn-vŏ-kāt), *v. t.* To convoke.

**con'vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See CONVOKE.] **1.** Act of convoking. **2.** An assembly of persons convoked. **3.** *Ch. of Eng.* A provincial assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. **4.** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A diocesan convention of a voluntary organization of clergy and some of the laity, to promote interest in diocesan missions, etc.; hence, the organization itself, or the territorial division represented. **b** Any similar meeting. — **Syn.** Meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, diet, convention, synod, council. — **con'vo-ca'tion-āl** (-āl), *a.*

**con'vo-ca'tor** (kŏn-vŏ-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who convokes an assembly; also, a member of a convocation.

**con-vok'e** (kŏn-vŏk'), *v. t.*; CON-VOKED' (-vŏkt') —VOK'ING (-vŏk'ĭng). [L. *convocare*, p. p. -atus; *con-* + *vocare* to call.] To call together; assemble by summons; summon.

**con-vok'er** (kŏn-vŏk'ĕr), *n.* One who convokes.

**con'vo-lute** (kŏn-vŏ-lŭt), *a.* [L. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] Rolled together, one part on another. — **con'vo-lut'ed** (-lŭt'ĕd), *a.* — **lute-ly**, *adv.*

**con'vo-lu'tion** (-lŭ'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rolling or coiling together; a winding. **2.** A winding or fold, as of something rolled or folded on itself; a coil, whorl, or sinuosity.

**con-volve'** (kŏn-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.*; CON-VOLVED' (-vŏlvd') —VOLV'ING. [L. *convolvere*, -volutum; *con-* + *volvere* to roll.] To roll or wind together.

**con-vol-vu-la'ceous** (-vŏl'vŭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Convolvulaceae*), the morning-glory family, of trailing or twining vines, erect herbs, shrubs, or even trees.

**con-vol-vu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -LI (-lĭ). [L. *bindweed*, fr. *convolvere* to roll around; — from its twining stems.] Any of a genus (*Convolvulus*) of erect, trailing, or twining herbs (typifying the family *Convolvulaceae*) including species called *bindweed* or, sometimes, *morning-glory*.

**con-vo'y'** (-voĭ'), *v. t.* [F. *convoyer*. See CONVEY.] **1.** To accompany; guide; conduct. *Archaic* or *Scot.* **2.** To accompany for protection, by sea or land; escort.

**con'voy** (kŏn'voĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying, or attending for defense; state of being so attended. **2.** One that conveys another; escort. **3.** Conducting channel, medium, or way. *Obs.* **4.** One that is conveyed; esp., a merchant vessel or wagon train having an armed escort.

**con-vulse'** (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.*; -VULSED' (-vŭlst') —VULS'ING. [L. *convulsus*, p. p. of *convellere* to tear up, shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To shake violently, lit. or fig.; agitate greatly. — **Syn.** Disturb, shake, tear, rend.

**con-vul'sion** (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A violent and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; spasm; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Any violent irregular agitation; tumult. — **Syn.** See PAROXYSM.

**con-vul'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



of, convulsion. 2. [cap.] Of or pert. to the Convulsionaries. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). One who has convulsions; specif. [cap.], one of a body of Jansenist fanatics in France, early in the 18th century, who in their religious mania exhibited convulsions and effected supposed cures.

**con-vul'sive** (-sív), *a.* Of the nature of a convulsion; characterized by, or attended with, convulsions or spasms. — **con-vul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vul'sive-ness**, *n.*

**co'ny**, **co'ney** (kò'ní; kún'y), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES or -NEYS (-níz). [OF. *connin*, *connil*, fr. *L. cumiculus* a rabbit, cony.] 1. A rabbit; esp., the European rabbit. 2. A hyrax. 3. A pika.

**coo** (kòo), *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To make the characteristic cry of the pigeon, or a sound suggestive of it. 2. To converse in a loving way; as, billing and *cooing*. — *v. t.* To utter, express, or effect with a coo or coos. — *n.* The sound made in cooing. — **coo'er**, *n.* — **coo'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**coo'ey**, **coo'ee** (kò'èy; -è), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A peculiar cry uttered by the Australian aborigines as a call to attract attention, and also in common use among the Australian colonists.

**cook** (kòok), *n.* [AS. *cōc*, fr. *L. cocus*, *coccus*, fr. *coquere* to cook.] One who prepares food to eat by cooking. — *v. t.* 1. To prepare (food) by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; prepare or treat (anything) by heat. 2. To prepare; hence: tamper with; falsify; — often with *up*; as, to *cook up* a story. *Colloq.* 3. To ruin; spoil. *Slang.* — *v. i.* 1. To do the work of a cook. 2. To be cooked.

**cook'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, cooks something; esp., a special vessel or apparatus in which something is cooked.

**cook'er-y** (-èr-í), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-íz). 1. Art, process, or practice of cooking. 2. A place for cooking.

**cook'shop** (-shòp), *n.* An eating house.

**cook'y**, **cook'ie** (-í), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-íz). A form of small cake; in the U. S., a small, flat, usually sweetened cake.

**cool** (kòol), *a.* [AS. *cōl*.] 1. Moderately cold; lacking in warmth. 2. Not retaining or admitting heat; as, a *cool* dress. 3. Not ardent or passionate; deliberate; self-possessed. 4. Manifesting coldness or dislike; as, a *cool* manner. 5. Quietly impudent; audacious. 6. Stated, estimated, or the like, with calm deliberation or without exaggeration; as, he left him a *cool* million. 7. *Fine Arts.* Producing a sense of coolness; — applied to green, blue, and violet colors or tones; — contrasted with *warm*.

**Syn.** Calm, composed, collected, self-possessed, unruffled, unmoved, imperturbable, nonchalant, tranquil. — **Cool**, **composed**, **collected**, **imperturbable**, **nonchalant**. **Cool** (see OFFICIOUS) implies freedom from heat, passion, or excitement; as, *cool* as a veteran. **Composed** suggests calmness or tranquility; **collected**, self-possession, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; both are opposed to *distracted*. That is **imperturbable** which is not readily abashed or disconcerted; as, *imperturbable* common sense.

**Nonchalant** implies indifference or unconcern.

— *v. i.* & *t.* 1. To become or make cool. 2. To calm; allay. — *adv.* In a cool manner; coolly. *Colloq.* — *n.* 1. Something that is cool; cool time, place, etc. 2. Coolness.

**cool'er** (kòol'èr), *n.* That which cools something; as: a something that abates heat or, fig., passion. **b** A vessel used to cool liquids, etc. **c** A cooling drier. **d** A prison. *Slang.*

**cool'ly**, **cool'ly** (kòol'ly), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-líz). [Cf. Hind. *kūlti*, *qūlti*.] In India, China, etc., a native unskilled laborer or porter; also, elsewhere, a cheap laborer from the Orient.

**cool'ish**, *a.* Somewhat cool.

**cool'ly** (kòol'ly), *adv.* In a cool manner.

**cool'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being cool.

**coom**, **coomb** (kòom), *n.* *Scot.* or *Local*, *Eng.* 1. Soot. 2. Refuse, as coal dust, grease from axle boxes, etc.

**coomb**, **combe**, **comb** (kòóm; kóm), *n.* [AS. *cumb*.] 1. A narrow ravine-like valley. *Eng.* 2. A hollow in a hillside. *Local*, *Eng.* & *Scot.*

**coon** (kòon), *n.* 1. A raccoon. 2. A negro. *Slang*, *U. S.*

**coon'can** (kòon'kán), *n.* *Card Playing*. A game in which each player tries to form three or four of a kind or sequences.

**coop** (kòop), *n.* 1. A cage or small enclosure, as for poultry; pen. 2. A place of confinement. — *v. t.* To confine in a coop; confine narrowly; — used esp. with *up* or *in*.

**coop'er** (kòop'èr; kòop'èr), *n.* One who makes or repairs barrels, casks, etc. — *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper on

**coop'er-age** (-áj), *n.* Work done by a cooper, or the pay for it; also, a cooper's shop.

**co-op'ér-ate** (kò-op'èr-át), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āv'èd); -AT'ING. [L. *cooperatus*, p. p. of *cooperari* to cooperate; *co-* + *operari* to work.] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others. 2. To join in cooperation (sense 2).

**co-op'ér-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. A cooperating; concurrent effort or labor. 2. The association, or collective activity, of persons for their common benefit, esp. in an industry.

**co-op'ér-a-tive** (kò-op'èr-ā-tív), *a.* Operating jointly to the same end; of or pert. to cooperation; as: a cooperative store, one where the owners make their purchases and share in the profits and losses. — **co-op'ér-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**co-op'ér-a-tor** (kò-op'èr-ā-tér), *n.* One who cooperates.

**coop'er-y** (kòop'èr-í; kòop'èr-í), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-íz). A

cooper's work, or place of work; also, the product of his work.

**co-òpt'** (kò-òpt'), *v. t.* [L. *cooptare*; *co-* + *optare* to choose.] To choose or elect to be a fellow member.

**co-òp-ta'tion** (kò-òp-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of coopting; selection; choice. — **co-òp-ta-tive** (kò-òp-tā-tív), *a.*

**co-òr-di-nal** (kò-òr-dí-nāl), *a.* 1. Of the same order. 2. *Math.* Having, or determined by, (so many) coordinates.

**co-òr-di-nate** (-òr-dí-nāt), *a.* [*co-* + *L. ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to regulate.] 1. Equal in, or of the same, rank, order, or importance; not subordinate; as, *coordinate* clauses. 2. Pert. to or involving coordination or coordinates.

— *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is coordinate. 2. *Math.* Any of two or more magnitudes that determine position, as of points, with reference to certain fixed points, lines, or planes. — (-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'èd); -NAT'ING. 1. To make or become coordinate. 2. To adjust; harmonize. — **co-òr-di-nate-ly**, *adv.*

**co-òr-di-nat'ion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of coordinating; state of being coordinate; harmonious adjustment. [Coordinate.]

**co-òr-di-na-tive** (-nā-tív), *a.* Coordinating, or tending to

**coot** (kòot), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Fulica*) of ducklike birds of the rail family, with lobes along the sides of the toes. 2. Any North American species of scoter.

**cop** (kòp), *n.* [AS., top.] 1. Top; crest. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 2. A conical mass of thread, yarn, etc., wound on a spindle, tube, etc. 3. A tube or quill upon which silk is spun.

**cop**, *n.* A policeman. *Slang.*

**co-pai'ba** (kò-pā'bā; -pī'bā), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. *Braz. cupaiba*.] *Pharm.* A stimulant and diuretic oleoresin got from several species of a genus (*Copaiva*) of South American and African cressalpinaceous trees.

**co-pai'va** (-vā), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* = COPAIBA.

**co'pal** (kò'pāl), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Mex. copalli* resin.] A resin from any of various tropical trees, used in varnishes.

**co'palm'** (kò'pālm'), *n.* The yellowish, fragrant balsam yielded by the sweet gum, also, the tree. See STORAX.

**co-par'ce-na-ry** (kò-pār'sè-nā-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). 1. *Law.* Joint heirship. 2. Copartnership; joint ownership.

**co-par'ce-ner** (kò-pār'sè-nér), *n.* *Law.* A joint heir.

**co-par'ce-ny** (-ní), *n.* *Law.* Coparcenary.

**co-part'ner** (kò-pārt'nér), *n.* Joint associate; partner; sharer. — **co-part'ner-ship**, *n.*

**cope** (kòp), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. *ME. coupen* to strike, OF. *couper*. See *COUP*.] 1. To contest hostilely; struggle; now usually, to contend on equal terms or with some success; match; — used with *with*. 2. To meet with; encounter. *Archaic.*

— *v. t.* *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 1. To encounter; meet. 2. To require; match (with). [the end of a beam.]

**cope**, *v. t.* To notch; hence, *Arch. & Engin.*, to shape, as

**cope**, *n.* [LL. *capa*.] 1. A kind of ecclesiastical hooded cloak. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, a cope, as a vault or canopy; esp., the vault of heaven; hence: vertex; height. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a cope or coping.

**co'peck** (kò'pèk), *n.* Var. of KOPECK.

**cope'mate** (kòp'māt'), **copest'mate** (kòp'st-'), *n.* *Obs.* 1. An antagonist. 2. A partner; comrade; associate.

**co'pe-pòd** (kò'pè-pòd), *a.* [Gr. *κόπη* an oar + *-pod*.] *Zool.* Of, like, or pert. to, a large order (*Copepoda*) of mostly minute crustaceans, found in both fresh and salt water and important as food for fishes. — *n.* A copepod crustacean.

— **co-pep'o-dan** (kò'pèp'ò-dān), *a.* & *n.* — **o-dous**, *a.*

**cop'er** (kòp'èr), *n.* A dealer; specif., a horse dealer, esp. one of doubtful integrity. *Eng.*

**Co-per'ni-can** (kò-pèr'ní-kān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus (1473-1543), who taught the relationship of sun and planets now accepted as the true one. [ing touch.]

**cope'stone'** (kòp'stòn'), *n.* A stone for a coping; fig., finish.

**cop'í-er** (kòp'í-èr), *n.* 1. One who copies, as from an original; a copyist. 2. An imitator. [with a sloping top.]

**cop'ing** (kòp'ing), *n.* The highest course of a wall, often

**cop'i-ous** (kò'pí-ús), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance.] 1. Having or yielding an abundance; abounding (in); hence: full of thought, information, or the like; profuse in words. 2. Large in amount; plentiful; abundant. — **Syn.** Ample, plenteous, rich, exuberant, overflowing. See PLENTIFUL. — **co-pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co-pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**cop'per** (kòp'èr), *n.* [LL. *cuprum*, fr. *L. cuprum*, fr. *Cyprus*, anciently renowned for its copper mines.] 1. A common metal, reddish in color, ductile, malleable, and very tenacious, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Symbol, *Cu*; at. wt., 63.57. 2. Something made of copper, as: a copper (or bronze) coin. **b** A vessel, esp. a large boiler. — *v. t.* To cover, coat, or sheathe with copper.

**cop'per**, *n.* [Cf. 2d. *cop*.] A policeman; a cop. *Slang.*

**cop'per-as** (-ās), *n.* [F. *couperose*.] Ferrous sulphate,  $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ , a green substance used in ink, in dyeing blacks, etc.; — called also *green vitriol*.

**☞** The term *copperas* formerly included the green, blue, and white vitriols, the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

**cop'per ba-ri'l'a** (bā-rí'l'yā), *n.* Native copper in granular form mixed with sand. It is an ore brought from Bolivia.

**copper glance**. = CHALCOCITE.

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
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J  
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M



cop'per-head' (kóp'ér-héd'), n. 1. A poisonous snake (Agkistrodon contortrix) of the eastern United States, allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles. 2. [cap.] A North-erner who sympathized with the South during the Civil War; — a nickname. U. S.

cop'per-ish (-ish), a. Somewhat coppery.

cop'per-nick'el, n. Niccolite.

cop'per-plate' (-plát'), n. 1. A plate of copper on which a design or writing is engraved or etched. 2. An impression from such a plate. 3. Copperplate engraving or printing.

copper pyrites. = CHALCOPYRITE.

cop'per-smith' (-smíth'), n. 1. A worker in copper. 2. A barbet (Xantholema hasmatocephala) of India; — so called from its ringing notes.

cop'per-worm' (-würm'), n. The teredo.

cop'per-y (y), a. Containing or like copper.

cop'pice (is), n. [OF. copeice, fr. copo to cut, fr. cop, a blow, fr. L., fr. Gr. κόπας a blow, buffet.] 1. A thicket or grove of small trees; coppice. 2. Coppice wood collectively; underwood; brushwood. — v. t. & -PIED (-ist), -PI-ING (-is-ing). To cause to grow in the form of a coppice; cut back so as to produce shoots from old stumps.

cop'ple-crown' (kóp'pl-kroun'), n. A crested crown; a bird's crest, as that of the lapwing; also, U. S., a fowl having a crest.

cop'ple-crown'ed (-kroun'-ed), a.

cop'ra (kóp'rá), n. [Malayalam kappara or Hind. kápprá.] Dried coconut meat, yielding coconut oil.

cop-ræ'mi-a, cop-ré'mi-á (kóp-ré'mi-á), n. [NL.; Gr. κόπος dung + -emia.] Med. Blood poisoning due to retention of feces. — cop-ræ'mic, cop-ré'mic (-ré'mík), a.

cop-ro-lite (kóp-ró-lít'), n. [Gr. κόπος dung + -lite.] Paleon. A piece of petrified dung; a fossil excrement.

co-prop'h-a-gous (kó-próf'a-gús) a. [Gr. κόπος dung + -phagous.] Feeding upon dung, as do certain insects.

copse (kóps), n. [Contr. from coppice.] A coppice.

Copt'ic (kóp'tík), n. An Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Hamites; a member of the Coptic Church, the native Christian church of Egypt.

Copt'ic (kóp'tík), a. [Cf. Ar. qibṭ Egypt, Copts, qibṭi, qubṭi, Copt.] Of or pert. to the Copts or Coptic. — n. The Hamitic language of the Copts, extinct except in liturgical use.

cop'u-la (kóp'u-lá), n.; pl. E. -LAS (-láz), L., Rare, -LÆ (-læ). [L., bond.] Gram. 1. A word (esp. a form of the verb be) used as expressing simply the relation between subject and predicate. 2. Logic. The term or verbal sign expressing affirmation or negation. [In sexual intercourse.]

cop'u-late (-lát), v. i.; -LAT'ED (-lát'éd); -LAT'ING. To unite.

cop'u-la'tion (-láj'shún), n. 1. Act of coupling or joining; union; conjunction. 2. Coition.

cop'u-la-tive (-lá-tív), a. [L. copulativus.] Serving to connect; as, a copulative conjunction. Hence, Gram.: a Involving or containing connected clauses. b Of the nature of a copula; as, a copulative verb, that is, an intransitive verb taking a noun complement, as in: John became king; he seemed a hero. — n. A copulative word. — tive-ly, adv.

cop'u-la-to-ry (-lá-tó-rí), a. Pertaining to copulation.

copy (kóp'y), n.; pl. COPIES (-iz). [F. copie, fr. L. copia abundance, number, LL. also, a transcript; co- + root of opes riches.] 1. An imitation or reproduction of an original work. 2. That which is to be imitated or reproduced; pattern or example, as of penmanship. 3. Manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type. 4. An individual one of a number of books, engravings, or the like, reproducing the same composition or work. — SYN. Transcript, counterfeit. See DUPLICATE.

— v. t. & i.; COP'IED (-Yd); COP'Y-ING. 1. To make a copy or copies of; write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; reproduce. 2. To imitate.

copy book. A book in which copies, as of penmanship, are written or printed for learners to imitate.

copy'y-hold' (-hóld'), n. In England and Ireland, tenure of lands by copy of the roll or record of a manorial court.

copy'y-hold'er (-hóld'ér), n. 1. Eng. Law. One holding land in copyhold. 2. a A device for holding copy. b Print. One who reads copy for a proof reader.

copy'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of COPY, v.

copying ink, any ink suitable for writings of which copies by impression are to be taken on copying paper by pressure in a copying press.

copy'ist, n. A copier; transcriber; imitator.

copy'y-right' (ríht'), n. The exclusive right to reproduce, publish, and sell, etc., the matter and form of a literary or artistic work. — v. t. To secure a copyright on. — copy'y-right'a-ble (-ríht'a-b'l), a. — copy'y-right'er, n.

coque't' (-két'), n. A coquette; — formerly the common spelling; also, its bright orange-scarlet color.

co-quet' (kó-két'), n. A coquette; — formerly the common spelling. — v. t. & i.; -QUET'TED; -QUET'TING. To treat or act as, or like, a coquette; flirt. — a. Coquetish.

co'quet-ry (kó-két-rí), n.; pl. -RIES (-ríz). Conduct, art, or appearance of, or like that of, a coquette.

co-quette' (kó-két'), n. [F., fr. coquet, coquette, coquetish, orig., cocklike, strutting, fr. cog cock.] A woman who seeks to attract men's admiration or affection for mere self-gratification, as to gratify vanity; a flirt. — co-quet'-tish (-két'ish), a. — co-quet'tish-ly, adv.

co-quil'la nut (kó-ké'l'yá), n. [Pg. coguilho or Sp. coguillo, dim. of coco a coconut.] The fruit or nut of a piassaba palm (Atalea pinnifera) of Brazil. Its hard, brown shell is much used by turners.

co-qui'na (kó-ké'ná), n. [Sp., shellfish, cockle.] A soft, whitish stone, formed of broken shells and corals cemented together, found in the southern United States.

cor-. Var. of com-

cor'a-ci'i-form (kór'á-sí'yí-fórm), a. [Gr. κόραξ crow, raven + -form.] Of or pert. to a large and heterogeneous order (Coraciiformes) of arboreal nonpasserine birds including the rollers, owls, nightjars, humming birds, kingfishers, woodpeckers, etc.

cor'a-cle (kór'á-k'l'), n. [W. corwgl, curwgl, fr. corwgl, curwug, round boat, carcass.] A small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide, cloth, etc., — used by the ancient Britons, and still used in Wales and Ireland.

cor'a-cold (koid), a. [From Gr. κορακοειδής; κόραξ crow + εἶδος form.] Designating a process or a cartilage bone of any of many vertebrates, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum.

cor'al (-ál), n. [OF. coral, L. corallum, Gr. κοράλλιον.] 1. The calcareous or horn-like skeleton of any of various mostly compound marine animals (chiefly actinozoans), the individual polyps of which arise by budding; also, the entire animal. 2. Ovaries of a lobster; — from their color when cooked. 3. A child's toy of coral or the like. — n. A red like coral.

cor'al-ber'ry (-bér'y), n. An American caprifoliaceous dwarf shrub (Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos), with clusters of white flowers succeeded by red berries.

cor'al-lif'er-ous (kór'á-líf'ér-ús), a. [L. End of a Branch of corallum coral + -ferous.] Producing Red Coral with coral.

cor'al-line (kór'á-lín; -lín), a. Composed of coral or coralines; also, coral-red. — n. 1. A kind of red calcareous alga. 2. Any coral-like animal.

cor'al-lite (-lít), n. [L. corallum coral.] Zool. That part of the skeleton of a coral formed by a single polyp.

cor'al-loid (-loid), a. Like coral in form or appearance.

cor'al-loid' (-loid), a. Coralloid.

co-ral'lum (kó-rál'úm), n.; pl. -LA (-lá), n. [L.] Zool. The entire skeleton of a compound coral, consisting of coralites.

coral reef. Phys. Geog. A reef, often of great extent, made up chiefly of fragments of corals, coral sands, and the solid limestone resulting from their consolidation.

cor'al-root' (kór'á-l-róót'), n. Any of a genus (Coralorrhiza) of root-parasitic orchids that send up yellow or white stems from large bunches of coralloid roots.

[cor'an'glais' (kór'án'glé'). [F.] Music. a = ENGLISH HORN. b An organ stop of similar tone.

co-ran'to (kó-rán'tó), n. = COURANTE, a dance.

cor'ban (kór'bán), n. [Heb. qorbán.] Jewish Antiq. An offering devoted to God. See Mark vii. 11, R. V.

cor'bell (kór'bél), n. [F. corbeille, fr. L. corbicula little basket.] Arch. A sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, etc.

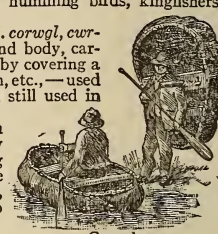
cor'bel (-bél), n. [OF., prop., raven, dim. of corp, L. corvus, raven.] 1. A supporting projection from the face of a wall. 2. A short timber placed lengthwise under a girder to afford a bearing, as on the cap of a trestle. — v. i.; -BELED (-bél) or -BELED-ING; -BEL-ING or -BEL-ING. To furnish with, or support by, a corbel. [tion of corbels.]

cor'bel-ing, cor'bel'ing, n. Corbel work or the construction of corbels.

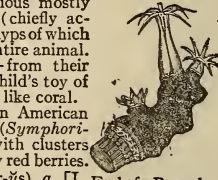
cor'bie, cor'by (kór'bí), n. Also corbie crow. [See COR-BEL.] A raven, or the common black crow. Scot.

cor'bie-step' (-stép'), n. Arch. One of the steps in which a gable wall is often finished in place of a continuous slope; — called also crowstep.

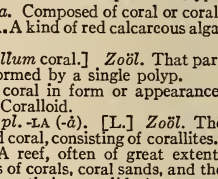
cord (kórd), n. [F. corde, fr. L. chorda catgut, chord cord, fr. χορδή.] 1. A string or small rope; also, such string as a material. 2. A hangman's rope. 3. A tendon or nerve. 4. A cubic measure used esp. for cut wood, now legally, U. S., a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. (128 cu. ft.). 5. A cordlike rib on a textile fabric; also, a ribbed fab-



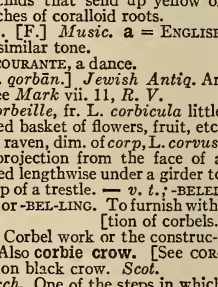
Coracles.



Expanded Polyps.



Corbel.



Gable with Corbiesteps.

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árn, ásk, solá; éve, évent énd, récent, máker; Ice, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fóod, fóot; out, out; oil;

chair; go; sing; in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



ric, esp. corduroy; in *pl.*, trousers or breeches of corduroy. 6. Any moral influence by which one is held or drawn as by a cord; as, the *cordis* of discipline.

— *v. t.* 1. To furnish, bind, or connect, with a cord or cords. 2. To pile up (wood, etc.) in cords.

**cord/age** (kôr'dāj), *n.* 1. Cords or ropes collectively; esp., the ropes in a ship's rigging. 2. The number of cords, as of wood, on a given area.

**cord/date** (-dāt), *a.* [*L. cor, cordis*, heart.] Heart-shaped; as, a *cordate* leaf. See **LEAF**, *Illust.* — **cord/date-ly**, *adv.*

**cord/ed** (kôr'déd; 24), *a.* 1. Bound, fastened, or wound about, with cords. 2. Made of, having, or provided with, *cord*s, or cordlike ridges; in form of cords. 3. Striped or ribbed with cords or cordlike lines; twilled; as, a *corded* cloth.

**Cor-de-Ti-a** (kôr-dē-ti-ā; -dēl'yā), *n.* See **LEAR**.

**Cor-de-lier'** (kôr-dē-lēr'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *cordelle* small cord, dim. fr. *corde* string, rope. See **CORD**.] 1. *Ecccl. Hist.* A Franciscan; — so called from the girdle of corded cord. 2. A member of a French political club of the first Revolution, which met in an old Cordelier convent in Paris.

**cord'er** (kôr'dēr), *n.* One who, or that which, applies a cord. **cord/dial** (kôr'djāl; kôr'd'yāl), *a.* [*LL. cordialis*, fr. *L. cor* heart.] 1. Of the heart; hence: vital; internal. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate. 3. Hearty; sincere; warm; as, *cordial* words.

**Syn.** Real, unfeigned; ardent, zealous, vigorous, hearty. — **Cordial**, *hearty*. **Cordial** implies warmth and sincerity of feelings and manner; *hearty* adds the suggestion of honesty and simplicity, often, also, of vigor or energy; as, a *cordial* greeting; a *hearty* welcome, handshake.

— *n.* 1. Any invigorating and stimulating preparation. 2. An aromatized and sweetened spirituous beverage; *aliquetur*.

— **cord/dial-ly**, *adv.* — **cord/dial-ness**, *n.*

**cord/dial-i-ty** (kôr-djāl'i-ti; kôr'di-āl'i-), *n.* Cordial quality; warmth of regard; heartiness.

**cord/di-form** (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [*L. cor, cordis*, heart + *-form*.] Heart-shaped.

**cord/dil-le'ra** (kôr'dil-yā'rā; kôr-dil'ēr-ā), *n.* [*Sp.*, lit., little rope or cord.] A mountain range or system, orig. one of the ranges of the Andes; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent. — **cord/dil-le'ran** (-rān), *a.*

**cord/ite** (kôr'dit), *n.* *Mil.* A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, gun cotton, and mineral jelly.

**cór/do-ba** (kôr'dō-vā), *n.* [*Prob.* fr. the Spanish explorer Francisco Hernández de Córdoba.] The monetary unit of Nicaragua, equivalent to the United States gold dollar.

**cord/don** (kôr'dōn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *corde* cord.] 1. *Fort.* A In stone works, an ornamental projecting course along the line of a parapet. 2. The coping of the scarp wall. 3. *Arch.* A stringcourse. 4. A line of sentinels, guards, or the like, or of military posts, around a place. 5. A cord or ribbon worn as a badge or decoration.

**cord/don-net'** (kôr'dō-nēt'; *F. kôr'dō-nē')*, *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *cordón*. See **CORDON**.] Thread, or small cord, made of linen, cotton, or silk, used for tassels, fringes, etc.

**cord/do-van** (kôr'dō-vān), *a.* Of or pert. to Cordova (*Sp.*, Córdoba), Spain; hence [*L. c.*], made of the leather called cordovan. — *n.* [*L. c.*] A soft, fine-grained, colored leather, orig. made at Cordova; Cordovan leather; cordwain.

**cord/du-ro'y** (kôr'dū-ro'i; kôr'dū-ro'i'), *n.* [*Prob.* for *F. corde du roi* king's cord.] 1. A durable cotton fabric, with piled surface, like velvet, raised in ridges. 2. In *pl.* Trousers or other garments of corduroy. *Colloq.* — *a.* 1. Made of or like corduroy. 2. Designating a road, bridge, or the like, formed of logs laid side by side transversely. — *v. t.* To form (a road, etc.) of logs laid side by side transversely.

**cord/wain** (kôr'dwān), *n.* [*OF. cordouan*, fr. *Sp. cordobán*.] Cordovan leather. *Archaic.*

**cord/wain-er** (-ēr), *n.* A worker in cordwain; shoemaker. **cord'y** (kôr'di), *a.*; **CORD/I-ER** (-di-ēr); **CORD/I-EST**. Of or like cord; having cords or cordlike parts.

**core** (kôr; 57), *n.* 1. The carpel, or hard central part, in fruits of the apple family. 2. The central part of anything, esp. as being a residue; a part enveloped in something different; essential part. 3. Portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting. 4. *Elec.* A The central, conducting wires (of a cable). b A bar of iron, a bundle of iron wires, or the like, used to concentrate and intensify an induced magnetic field, as in a transformer, induction coil, or armature. 5. The heart or most vital part, as of timber. — *v. t.*; **CORED** (kôrd); **COR'ING**. To take out the core of.

**cor/re-li-gion-ist** (-rē-lj'j'ūn-ist), *n.* One of the same religion. **cor/re-op/sis** (kôr'rē-ōp'sis; kôr'rē-), *n.* [*N.L.*; *Gr. kôpus* bug +

*ôpus* sight, in allusion to the achene.] Any of a large genus (*Ceropepis*) of asteraceous plants, including several garden plants having heads with yellow or crimson rays.

**cor're-plas'ty** (kôr'rē-plās'ti), *n.* [*Gr. kôpē* pupil + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* A plastic operation on the pupil of the eye, as for forming an artificial pupil. — **plas'tic** (-plās'tik), *a.*

**cor'er** (kôr'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, cores; an instrument for coring fruit; as, an apple *corer*.

**co're-spond'ent** (kôr'rē-spôn'dēnt), *n.* A joint respondent, as in a divorce suit. — **co're-spond'en-ty** (-dēn-si-), *n.*

**corf** (kôrf), *n.*; *pl.* **CORVES** (kôrvz). 1. Formerly, any basket; now, a kind of large round basket. *Eng. & Scot.* 2. *Mining.* Formerly, a basket of hazel rods for handling ore, coal, etc.; now, the "tub," wagon, or truck, so used. *Eng. & Scot.*

**Cor'fi-ote** (kôr'fi-ōt), *n.* A native of the island of Corfu.

**Cor'fute** (kôr'füt), *n.* Var. of **CORFIOTE**.

**co'ti-a'ceous** (kô'ri-ā'shūs; kôr'f; 57), *a.* [*L. coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather.] Leatherlike; tough.

**co'ti-an'der** (-ān'dēr), *n.* [*F. coriandre*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr. kôpē* *αννον*.] A certain apiaceous herb (*Coriandrum sativum*). Its aromatic seeds are stomachic and carminative.

**Co-rin'thi-an** (kô-rin'thi-ān), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Corinth, a city of ancient Greece, noted for luxury and licentiousness; hence, profligate. 2. *Arch.* Of pert. to, or designating, the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterized esp. by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus leaves. 3. *Yachting.* Amateur. *U. S.*

**Corinthian**, brass or bronze, a celebrated metal of antiquity, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper.

— *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Corinth. 2. A gay, licentious person. **Obs.** 3. A fashionable man about town; esp., a man of means, given to sport. b *Avyachtsman*; esp., one who sails his own yacht. *U. S.* 4. In *pl.* *Bi-b.* Either of the two Epistles to the Corinthians.

**co'ri-tum** (kôr'ri-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIA** (-ā). [*L.*, leather.] The derma, or deeper vascular and sensitive layer of the skin; also, the corresponding layer of the mucous membranes.

**corn** (kôrk), *n.* 1. *Bot.* A tissue in the stems of most woody plants, making up the greater part of what is known as bark. 2. The thick light tissue of this kind in the cork oak of southern Europe and northern Africa. 3. A piece of cork, or any of various objects made of cork. b *Esp.*, a stopper cut out of cork for a bottle, cask, etc., also, a similar stopper of other material. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish, fit, or stop with cork or a cork; hence: to hold in reserve, as if sealed; restrain; confine; — often used with *up*. 2. To blacken with burnt cork. — *v. i.* To become corked, as wine.

**corn/age** (kôr'kāj), *n.* A charge for each bottle of wine uncorked and served, as at an inn, esp. when bought elsewhere.

**cock cambium.** *Bot.* = **PHLELOGEN**.

**corned** (kôrk't), *a.* Tainted or spoiled by the cork (supposedly); — said of wine and other liquors.

**corn'er** (kôr'kēr), *n.* Something conclusive; a "settler"; also, a person or thing of an extraordinary kind. *All Slang.*

**corn'screw'** (kôr'k'skrō'), *n.* An instrument with a screw or a spiral for drawing corks from bottles. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to proceed or to press forward in a winding way. *Colloq.* 2. To give a spiral form to. — *v. i.* To proceed in a winding course. *Colloq.*

**corn'wood'** (-wôd'), *n.* Any one of several trees or shrubs having light or corky wood; esp., in the United States, a small tree (*Leitneria floridana*), with shining deciduous leaves, flowers borne in aments, and a drupeaceous fruit.

**corn'y** (kôr'ki), *a.*; **CORK/I-ER** (-ēr); -**I-EST**. Of the nature of or like cork; hence: a *Dry*; shrewd up. b Light, buoyant, or skittish. *Colloq.* — **corn'i-ness**, *n.*

**corn** (kôrm), *n.* [*Gr. kôpūs* trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. *kelpew* to shear.] *Bot.* A short, bulb-like fleshy stem invested with a few thin membranes or scale leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus.

**corn'mo-phyte** (kôr'mō-fīt), *n.* [See **CORM**, -**PHYTE**.] *Bot.* A vascular plant whose axis is differentiated into stem and root; — opp. to *thallophyte*. — **phytic** (-fīt'ik), *a.*

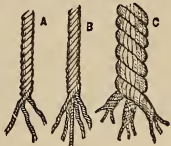
**corn'mo-rant** (kôr'mō-rānt), *n.* [*OF.*] 1. Any of a genus (*Phalacrocorax*) of dark-colored voracious totipalmate sea birds having under the beak a sac in which they hold captured fish. 2. A greedy or gluttonous person.

— *a.* Ravenous; voracious.

**corn'mus** (-mūs), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. kôpūs* tree trunk.] 1 *Bot.* a = **CORM**. b The plant body in the higher plants, exhibiting segmentation into stem and leaf units; — opp. to *thallus*.

2. *Zool.* The entire body, colony, or polypary of a compound animal.

**corn** (kôrn), *n.* [*AS.*] 1. A grain, as of powder. *Now*



Cordage. A Plain-laid, or Hawser-laid, Rope; B Shroud-laid Rope, four strands and a heart or core; C Cable-laid Rope, three plain-laid ropes laid together with a left-handed twist.



Cormorant.

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. † Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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**Chiefly Dial.** 2. A small, hard seed, esp. of a cereal grass, as wheat, rye, etc. 3. Collectively, the seeds of any cereal grass used for food; grain; in the United States, usually, specif., Indian corn; maize. 4. Any plant that produces corn. — *v. t.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; now, to salt slightly, as in brine; as, to *corn* beef. 2. To granulate, as gunpowder. 3. To feed with (in the U. S.) Indian corn or (in Scotland) oats.

**corn** (kôrn), *n.* [*L. cornu* horn.] 1. A horny induration and thickening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, due to friction or pressure. 2. *Veter.* An affection, or affected part, of the fore hoofs of horses, due to bruises. **corn-a-ceous** (kôr-nâ'shÿs), *a.* [*L. cornus* cornel, fr. *cornu* horn.] Belonging to a family (*Cornaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, or herbs, the dogwood family, including as the most important members the cornels and sour gums.

**corn/cob'** (kôr'n'kôb'), *n.* The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn, or maize, are arranged. *U. S.*

**corn cockle.** An annual hairy weed (*Agrostemma githago*) of the pink family, having bright red flowers. It is common in grainfields.

**corn crake.** A common European short-billed rail (*Crex crex*) which frequents grainfields.

**corn/dodg'er** (kôr'n'dôj'êr), *n.* A cake made of the meal of Indian corn, baked hard under embers. *U. S.*

**corn'e-a** (kôr'nê-â), *n.* [Fem. sing., fr. *L. corneus* horny, *cornu* a horn.] *Anat.* The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball covering iris and pupil. — **corn'e-al** (-âl), *a.*

**corn'el** (-nêl), *n.* [OF. *cornille*, fr. LL. *cornobolium* cornel tree, *L. cornus*, fr. *cornu* horn, from its hard wood.] Any of a genus (*Cornus*) of shrubs and small trees, rarely herbs, typifying a family (*Cornaceæ*) and including the dogwoods.

**corn'el'ian** (kôr-nêl'yân), *n.* [F. *cornaline*, OF. *corneline*.] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony, = CARNELIAN.

**corn'e-ous** (kôr'nê-ÿs), *a.* [*L. corneus*.] Horny.

**corn'er** (-nêr), *n.* [OF. *corniere*, *cornier*, fr. LL. fr. *L. cornu* horn, end, point.] 1. The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; angle. 2. A position from which retreat is impossible; as, to get a person in a *corner*. 3. A secluded place; a nook. 4. An edge or extremity; hence, any quarter or part; as, the four *corners* of the earth. 5. A piece designed for a corner, as a protecting cap for the corner of a book; also, a design for a corner ornament. 6. *Com.* The state of things produced by persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or property, and thus compel those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price.

**Syn.** *Corner, angle.* *Corner* commonly applies to the space included, or the projection formed, by the converging sides of a material structure. *Angle* has usually the more technical sense of the space included between, or the degree of inclination of, two converging lines or planes.

— *v. t.* 1. To provide with corners. 2. To put or set in a corner. 3. To drive into a corner (in sense 2). 4. *Com.* To bring about a corner in. — *v. i.* To form, have, or come to, a corner or angle. *U. S.*

**corner stone.** 1. A stone in a corner, esp. such a stone at the foundation of a principal angle, laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building. 2. Hence: Something of fundamental importance.

**corn'er-wise'** (-wîz'), *adv.* So as to form a corner; also, from corner to corner; diagonally.

**corn'net** (kôr'nê't; kôr'nê't'), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. *L. cornu* horn.] 1. *Music.* = CORNET-À-PISTONS. 2. A hollow cone formed of a sheet of paper rolled up, as to hold candy, etc. 3. The white headdress of Sisters of Charity. 4. *Mil.* Formerly, a commissioned officer in a British cavalry troop, who carried the standard. 5. *Naut.* A pennant or flag (in the U. S. navy only the latter) used in signaling.

**corn'net-à-pis'tons** (kôr'nê't-â-pis'tôns; *F.* kôr'nê't-â-pês-tôn'), *n.*; *pl.* CORNETS-À-PISTONS (kôr'nê'ts-; *F.* kôr'nê't-â-zâ-). [F.]

*Music.* A treble brass wind instrument, like the trumpet, having a cupped mouth-piece and valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods; a cornet.



Cornet-à-pistons.

**corn'net-cy** (kôr'nê't-sÿ), *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.

**corn'net-ist, corn'net'ist,** *n.* A player on the cornet.

**corn'field'** (kôr'n'fêld'), *n.* A field in which corn is grown.

**corn'flower'** (-flou'êr), *n.* Corn cockle; also, the bluebottle.

**corn'ice** (kôr'n'is), *n.* [F. *corniche*, It. *cornice*.] 1. *Arch.* A horizontal member (typically molded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a façade (see COLUMN, *Illust.*); hence, the top course of the wall when treated as a crowning member. By extension, a similar member in a piece of furniture, as a cabinet or bookcase. 2. In upholstery, etc., a decorative band to conceal cantonal hooks or

rings, support picture hooks, etc. — *v. t.*; -NICE (-nist); -NIC-ING (-nis-ing). To crown with or as with a cornice. **corn'nic-u-late** (kôr-nik'ÿ-lât), *a.* [*L. corniculatus*.] Having horns or small hornlike processes.

**Corn'ni-fer-ous** (-nif'êr-ÿs), *a.* [*L. cornu* horn + *ferous*.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating an epoch, or a formation (called also *Onondaga limestone*), of the Middle Devonian; — from the hornlike nodules of chert contained in its limestone.

**Corn'nish** (kôr'n'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to Cornwall in England, Cornishmen, or Cornish. — *n.* The Celtic dialect which survived in Cornwall until the 18th century. [wall.]

**Corn'nish-man** (-mân), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cornwall.

**corn mayweed.** a The field camomile (*Anthemis arvensis*). b The scentless camomile (*Marricaria tinctoria*).

**corn meal.** Meal made of corn; specif.: in Scotland, oatmeal; in U. S., Indian meal.

**corn pith.** The central portion of the stalk of Indian corn, used for making paper, packing the hulls of war vessels, etc.

**corn pone.** Corn bread, esp. when made without milk or eggs; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.* [ping corn.]

**corn popper.** A sieve-like utensil with a lid, used in pop-corn rose. a The field poppy (*Papaver rhæas*); — called also **corn poppy**. b The corn cockle.

**corn salad.** Any of several half-succulent herbs (genus *Valerianella*) sometimes used for salad.

**corn'stalk'** (kôr'n'stôk'), *n.* A stalk of corn.

**corn'starch'** (-stârch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour used for puddings, etc. *U. S.*

**corn'u** (kôr'nÿ), *n.*; *pl.* CORNUA (-nÿ-â). [L.] A horn, or anything shaped like or resembling a horn.

**corn'u-co'pi-a** (-nÿ-kô'pÿ-â), *n.* [*L. cornu copiae* horn of plenty.] 1. The horn of Amalthæa, or horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance. 2. An abundance. 3. A hollow cone.

**corn'us** (kôr'nÿs), *n.* [L., fr. *cornu* horn.] A cornel.

**corn'nut'e'** (kôr-nÿt'), *v. t.* To bestow horns upon; esp., to cuckold. *Archaic.*

**corn'nut'ed** (-nÿt'êd), *p. a.* [*L. cornutus* horned, fr. *cornu* horn.] 1. Horned; horn-shaped. 2. Cuckolded. *Rare.*

**corn'u'to** (kôr-nÿ'tô), *n.* [It., fr. *L. cornutus* horned.] A man that warts the horns; a cuckold. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**corn'y** (kôr'nÿ), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to corn. 2. Producing, or abounding in, corn or grain; having grains of corn.

**corn'y, a.** Pertaining to or having corn on the feet.

**corn'o-dy** (kôr'ô-dÿ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dÿz). [*LL. corrodium, corredium, credidium*, furniture, provision.] *Old Law.* An allowance of provisions for maintenance, as of meat, drink, or clothing; also, the hereditary right to this.

**co-rol'la** (kô-rô'l'â), *n.* [L., dim. of *corona* crown.] *Bot.* The petals of a flower collectively; the inner, usually bright-colored perianth, or floral envelope immediately surrounding the sporophylls.

**cor'ol-la-ry** (kôr'ô-lâ-rÿ or, *esp. Brit.*, kô-rô'lâ-rÿ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rÿz). [*L. corollarium* gift, corollary, fr. *corolla*. See COROLLA.] 1. A deduction, consequence, or additional inference, from a proved proposition. 2. Something that naturally follows; a result.

**cor'ol-late** (kôr'ô-lât) } *a. Bot.* Having a corolla; like a  
cor'ol-lat'ed (-lât'êd; 24) corolla.

**co-ro'na** (kô-rô'nâ), *n.*; *pl.* *L. -NÆ (-næ), E. -NAS (-nâz)*. [L., crown.] 1. A crown.

2. *Meteor.* A circle sometimes seen around a luminous body, as the sun or moon. It is due to diffraction by suspended particles of ice or of moisture.

3. *Astron.* A luminous envelope around the sun, seen only during a total eclipse.

4. *Arch.* The projecting part of a classic cornice.

5. The top or crown, as of a tooth or of a skull; also, *Bot.*, an appendage at the top, as the pappus of the dandelion.

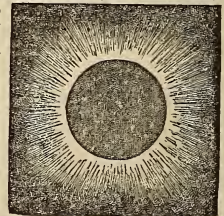
**Co-ro'na Aus-tra'lis** (ô-s'trâ'lis; *gen. CORONÆ AUSTRALIS* (kô-rô'næ) [L., southern crown], *Astron.*, a southern constellation, adjoining Sagittarius on the south; the Southern Crown. — **Co-ro'na-b'alis** (kô-rô'nâ'bis; 57); *gen. CORONÆ BOREALIS* (kô-rô'næ) [L., northern crown], *Astron.*, a northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes; the Northern Crown.

**cor'ô-nach** (kôr'ô-nâk), *n.* [Gael. *coranach*; *comh* with + *ranach* a roaring.] A dirge. *Scot. & Irish.*

**cor'ô-nal** (kôr'ô-nâl; kô-rô'nâl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a corona, as the sun's corona, a king's crown, etc. 2. *Anat.* Lying in the direction of the coronal suture.

**coronal suture.** *Anat.*, a suture extending across the skull between the parietal and frontal bones.

— (kôr'ô-nâl), *n.* A circlet for the head; crown; coronet.



Corona. Astron.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ïll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; use, ûnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

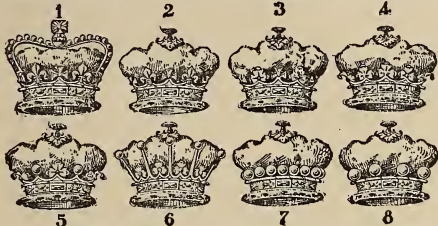


**cor'o-na-ry** (kôr'ô-nâ-rî), *n.* 1. Of or pert. to a crown. 2. *Anat.* Resembling, or situated like, a crown or circlet. **coronary cushion**, in the horse and allied animals, the band of tissue which secretes the horny wall of the hoof. **cor'o-nate** (-nât), *v. t.* [L. *coronare* to crown, fr. *corona*. See **CROWN**.] To crown.

**cor'o-na'tion** (-nâ'shün), *n.* Act or solemnity of crowning; also, the crowning part or feature of something.

**cor'o-ner** (kôr'ô-nêr), *n.* [OF. *corone* crown, L. *corona*.] A public officer whose chief duty is to inquire, by an inquest held before a jury, into the cause of any death supposedly not due to natural causes.

**cor'o-net** (-nêt), *n.* [OF. *coronete*, dim. of *corone* crown.] 1. A crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than



English Coronets: 1 Prince of Wales; 2 Younger Son and Brother of the Blood Royal; 3 Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal; 4 Duke; 5 Marquis; 6 Earl; 7 Viscount; 8 Baron.

sovereignty. 2. An ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples, esp. as part of a woman's headdress. 3. The part of a horse's pastern where skin and horn adjoin. **cor'o-ni-form** (kô-rô-nî-fôrm; kô-rôn'î-), *a.* [L. *corona* crown + *form*.] Crown-shaped.

**cor'o-ni-um** (kô-rô-nî-üm), *n.* [NL.; *corona* + *ium*.] A gaseous and probably nonterrestrial substance forming the chief constituent of the solar corona.

**cor'po-räl** (kôr'pô-räl), *n.* [F. *caporal*, formerly also *corporal*, fr. It., fr. *capo* head, chief, L. *capui*.] 1. *Mil.* The lowest noncommissioned officer. See **ARMY**. 2. *Nav.* An assistant to the master-at-arms, — now called *master-at-arms*, 1st, 2d, or 3d class.

**cor'po-räl**, *a.* [F. *corporel*, L. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body.] 1. Bodily; personal. 2. Corporeal. **Obs.** — **Syn.** See **BODILY**. — **cor'po-räl-ly**, *adv.*

**cor'po-räl**, *n.* Also **cor'po-ra'le** (-rä'lê). [LL. *corporale*.] *Ecc.* A linen cloth used in the Eucharist; communion cloth. **cor'po-räl'i-ty** (-rä'l'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tîz). State or quality of being a body or having a body; corporeality.

**corporal's guard**. A detachment such as would be in charge of a corporal for guard duty, etc.; hence, derisively, a very small number of persons.

**cor'po-rate** (kôr'pô-rät), *a.* [L. *corporatus*, p. p. of *corporare* to shape into a body, *corpus* body.] 1. Combined into one body; united. 2. *Law*. Incorporated; as, a *corporated* town. 3. Belonging to a corporation, or incorporated body; as, *corporated* property. 4. Pert. to or having a body; corporeal. *Archaic*.

**cor'po-rate-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a corporate capacity. 2. In, or as **cor'po-ra'tion** (-rä'shün), *n.* 1. *Law*. Any body consisting of one or more individuals treated by the law as a unit; esp., such a body consisting of persons and endowed by law with the right to perpetual succession and to act as a single person; as, a municipal *corporation*, business *corporation*, etc. The rights and liabilities of a corporation are distinct from those of the individuals composing it. 2. The abdomen, or belly, esp. when protuberant. *Colloq. & Vulgar*.

**cor'po-ra-tiv** (kôr'pô-rä-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a corporation.

**cor'po-ra'tor** (-rä'tôr), *n.* A member of a corporation. **cor'po-re-äl** (kôr'pô-rê-äl; 57), *a.* [L. *corporeus*, fr. *corpus* body.] 1. Of the nature of, consisting of, or pert. to, matter or a material body; physical. 2. Corporeal. **Obs.** or *R.* — **Syn.** See **BODILY**. — **cor'po-re-äl-ly**, *adv.* — **-äl-ness**, *n.* **cor'po-re-äl'i-ty** (-äl'i-tî), *n.* Corporeal state or quality.

**cor'po-re-i-ty** (kôr'pô-rê-i-tî), *n.* State or quality of having a body or being a body.

**cor'po-sant** (kôr'pô-zânt), *n.* [It. or Pg. *corpo santo* holy body, or *L. corpus sancti*; body of a saint.] St. Elmo's fire. **corps** (kôr; *pl.*, kôrz; 57), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. L. *corpus* body.] 1. (*gron.* kôrs; *later* kôrps). A corpse. **Obs.** 2. A body of men organized or under common direction; esp., an organized military division; as, the Marine *Corps*. An army *corps* is a main body containing two or more divisions of a large army, organized as a complete army, and comprising all arms.

**corpse** (kôrps; *rarely* kôrs), *n.* [ME. *cors*, *corps*, body, OF. *cors*, later *corps*, fr. L. *corpus* body.] The dead body of a human being. — **Syn.** See **BODY**.

**cor'pu-lence** (kôr'pü-léns), **-len-cy** (-lên-sî), *n.* Bodily bulk; esp., excessive fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

**cor'pu-lent** (kôr'pü-lênt), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus* body.] Bulky; very fat; obese. — **Syn.** See **STOUT**.

**cor'pus** (kôr'püs), *n.*; *pl.* **CORPORA** (-pô-râ). [L.] 1. The body of a man or an animal, esp. when dead. *Now Humorous*. 2. A body or collection of writings or the like. 3. The main body; esp., the principal of a fund, estate, etc.

**cor'pus cal-lo'sum** (kô-lô'süm); *pl.* **CORPORA CALLOSA** (-sâ) [NL., callous body], *Anat.*, the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres in man and the higher mammals. — **C. Christi** (kris'tî; -tî) [L., body of Christ], *R. C. Ch.*, a festival in honor of the Eucharist, observed on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — **C. Ju'ris Ca-no'nî-ci** (kä-nôn'î-sî), the body of canon law. It was orig. compiled by Gratian, a monk of Bologna, and there were later included in it various compilations. — **C. Ju'ris Ci-vi'lîs** (sî-vî'lîs), the body or the Civil or Roman Law, made up of the Code or Codex, Pandects or Digest, Institutes, and Novels, compiled and promulgated under Justinian's authority, A. D. 528-534. **Cf. CIVIL LAW**. — **c. stri-a'tum** (stri-ä'tüm); *pl.* **CORPORA STRIATA** (-tä) [NL., striate body], *Anat.*, either of a pair of large ganglia of the brain situated beneath and external to the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles and forming part of their floor.

**cor'pus-cle** (kôr'püs-1), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus* body.] 1. A minute particle; specif., an electron. 2. *Anat.* A protoplasmic cell, as those floating free in the blood, lymph, or pus. — **cor-pus-cu-lar** (kôr'püs-kü-lär), *a.*

**cor-pus-cule** (kôr'püs-kül), *n.* A corpuscle.

**cor-ra-de'** (kô-rä'd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *corraderè*, -rasum, to scrape together; *cor-* + *radere* to rub.] *Geol.* To erode.

**cor-räl'** (kôr-räl'), *n.* [Sp. *kô-räl'*, *n.* [Sp., fr. *corro* run, L. *currere* to run.] An inclosure for confining or capturing animals, as cattle; also, one for defense and security.

— (kôr-räl'), *v. t.*, — **RALED'** (-räl'd'), — **RAL'LING**. 1. To confine in or as in a corral. 2. To form (wagons) into a corral. 3. Hence: To get and keep; capture. *Colloq., U. S.*

**cor-ra'sion** (kô-rä'shün), *n.* [See **CORRADE**.] *Geol.* The detachment and removal of rock material by running water or by glaciers, waves, or wind.

**cor-rect'** (kô-rêkt'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, p. p. of *corrige* to make straight, correct; *cor-* + *regere* to lead straight.] 1. Conforming to a just, acknowledged, or conventional standard, as of manners or morals, of artistic style, of taste, etc. 2. Conforming to fact or truth; as, a *correct* copy; of reasoning, according with logical principles.

**Syn.** Accurate, exact, precise, nice, right, proper, true, faultless, perfect, strict, definite, rigorous, scrupulous, particular, punctilious, prim. — **Correct**, **accurate**, **exact**, **precise**, **nice** imply conformity to standard, fact, or truth. **Correct** denotes scarcely more than freedom from fault or error as judged by some (usually) conventional or acknowledged standard; as, *correct* dress, style, deportment. **Accurate** implies, more positively, conformity to fact or truth attained by the exercise of care; as, an *accurate* investigation, statement, observer. **Exact** emphasizes the strictness or rigor of the agreement, which neither exceeds nor falls short of the fact or standard; as, an *exact* likeness; his *exact* words. **Precise** stresses rather sharpness of definition, or such scrupulous exactness as often verges on excess; as, he says *precisely* what he means. **Nice** implies still greater, occasionally excessive, fineness of observation or discrimination; as, the distinction, though *nice*, is of importance.

— *v. t.* 1. To make or set right; bring to the standard, as of truth or propriety; remove the faults of; amend. 2. To reprove or punish for faults; chastise. 3. To counteract by opposite qualities or tendencies; neutralize. 4. *Physics, etc.* To alter or adjust so as to bring to some standard or required condition.

**Syn.** Mend, emend, reform, better, improve, rectify. — **correct**, **rectify**. **Correct** is to bring into conformity with some standard or rule; **rectify**, to set right, make good, or remedy, with special reference to a mistake or defect or its results; as, to *correct* proof; to *rectify* an error in an account.

**cor-rec'tion** (-rêk'shün), *n.* 1. Act of correcting; as, a **Amendment**; rectification. 2. Rebuke; punishment; discipline; chastisement. 3. Neutralization of noxious qualities.

2. That which is substituted for something wrong; an emendation. 3. A quantity applied by way of correcting, as for inaccuracy in an instrument; as, *azimuth correction*.

**cor-rec'tion-äl** (-äl), *a.* Pert. to correction; reformatory.

**cor-rec'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Tending to rectify or amend. — *n.* A corrective agent; something that corrects.

**cor-rec't-ly**, *adv.* In a correct manner.

**cor-rec't-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being correct. — **Syn.** Accuracy, exactness, precision, propriety.

**cor-rec'tor** (-rêk'tôr), *n.* One who, or that which, corrects.

**cor-rec'tor-äl** (-äl), *a.* Pert. to disclosure of a mutual relation. — *v. t.* To connect by disclosure of a mutual relation.

**cor-re-late** (kôr'ê-lät'; kôr'ê-lät), *v. i.*; — **LAT'ED** (-lä't'êd; -lä'êd); — **LAT'ING**. [*cor-* + *relate*.] To have correlation.

— *v. t.* To connect by disclosure of a mutual relation.

**cor-re-late** (kôr'ê-lät), *n.* Either of two related things, esp. such that one directly implies the other.



**cor-re-la'tion** (kōr'ē-lā'shūn), *n.* A mutual or reciprocal relation, as of part to part or of a part to a whole; also, act of bringing into or determining such relation.

**cor-rel'a-tive** (kō-rē'l'ā-tīv), *a.* 1. Having, indicating, or involving a reciprocal relation; mutually related. 2. *Gram.* Having a mutual relation; corresponding and regularly used together; as, "either," and "or" are *correlative* conjunctions. — *Syn.* See **RECIPROCAL**. — *n.* 1. That which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else. 2. *Specif.:* a *Gram.* Either of two correlative words or expressions. **b** *Physics, etc.* A correlative force. **c** *Biology.* A correlated characteristic structure, etc. — **cor-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**cor-rep'tion** (kō-rēp'shūn), *n.* [L. *corruptio*, fr. *corrumpere* to chide, to shorten.] A shortening in pronunciation; in *Class. Pros.*, the shortening of a syllable to less than its normal time.

**cor-re-spond'** (kōr'ē-spōnd'), *v. i.* [*cor-* + *respond*.] 1. To answer in character, function, amount, etc.; to suit, agree, or match; — used with *with* or *to*. 2. To have intercourse, esp. by letters; — used with *with*. — *Syn.* *Comport*, *accord*, *harmonize*.

**cor-re-spond'ence** (-spōn'dēns), *n.* 1. Act or state of corresponding; mutual adaptation, relation, or agreement. 2. Intercourse by letters; also, the letters.

**cor-re-spond'en-cy** (-dēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Correspondence (now only in sense 1).

**cor-re-spond'ent** (-dēnt), *a.* Answering (to something) in fitness, quality, size, function, etc.; corresponding. — *n.* 1. Something that corresponds; a correlative. 2. One with whom intercourse is carried on by letters. 3. A person who contributes news regularly to a periodical. 4. *Com.* One who has regular commercial relations with another, esp. with a business house at a distance.

**cor-re-spond'ing** (-spōn'dīng), *p. a.* 1. Correspondent. 2. Communicating by letters. — **cor-re-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**cor-ri'bor** (kōr'tī-dōr; dōr; 57), *n.* [F., fr. It. or Sp.; prop., a runner, hence, a long line, gallery, fr. L. *currere* to run.] A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments.

**cor-ri-gen'dum** (-jēn'dūm), *n.*; *pl.* -GENDA (-dā). [L.] [A fault or error to be corrected.]

**cor-ri-gi-ble** (kōr'tī-jī-b'l), *a.* [From LL., fr. L. *corrigare* to correct.] Capable of, or submissive to, correction. — **cor-ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-jī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **cor-ri-gi-bly** (-bly), *adv.*

**cor-ri-val** (kō-rī'vāl), *n.* & *a.* [L. *corrivālis*.] Rival.

**cor-rob'o-rant** (-rōb'ō-rānt), *a.* Corroborating; of medicines, invigorating; tonic. — *n.* Anything that is corroborating; specif., a tonic.

**cor-rob'o-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ēd); -RAT'ING. [L. *corroboratus*, p. p. of *corroborare* to corroborate; *cor-* + *robore* to strengthen, *robore* strength.] To make more certain; confirm; establish. — *Syn.* See **CONFIRM**.

**cor-rob'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of corroborating; also, that which corroborates. [Tending to corroborate.]

**cor-rob'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tīv; -rā-tīv), *a.* Corroborating or cor-rob'o-ra'tor (-rā'tēr), *n.* One who corroborates.

**cor-rob'o-ra-tive-ly** (-rā-tī-rī), *a.* Tending to corroborate; corroborative.

**cor-rob'o-ree'** (kō-rōb'ō-rē), *n.* [Native name.] 1. A nocturnal festivity of the Australian aborigines, with dances, etc. 2. A festivity or social gathering, esp. one of a noisy character; tumult; uproar. *Australia.*

**cor-rod'e** (kō-rōd'), *v. t.* -ROD'DEN (-rōd'ēd); -ROD'ING. [*corrodere*, *rosu*; *cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw.] 1. To eat away by degrees, as if by gnawing; diminish gradually by chemical action or the like; — now disting. from *erode*. 2. To consume; wear away. — *Syn.* *Canker*, *rust*, *waste*. — **cor-rod'i-ble** (kō-rōd'ī-b'l), *a.*

**cor-ro-sion** (-rō'shūn), *n.* 1. Act, process, or effect of corroding. 2. A product of corroding.

**cor-ro-sive** (-sīv), *a.* 1. Corroding, as an acid. 2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing. — *n.* That which corrodes. — **cor-ro-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **sive-ness**, *n.*

**corrosive sublimate.** See **BICHLORIDE**.

**cor-ru-gate** (kōr'ōō-gāt), *a.* [L. *corrugatus*, p. p. of *corrugare*; *cor-* + *rugare* to wrinkle.] Wrinkled; furrowed. — (-gāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ēd); -GAT'ING. To form or shape in wrinkles or folds, or alternate ridges and grooves; wrinkle; furrow.

**cor-ru-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* Act of corrugating; also, a wrinkle or groove of a corrugated surface.

**cor-rupt'** (kō-rūpt'), *a.* [L. *corruptus*, p. p. of *corrumpere* to corrupt; *cor-* + *rumpere* to break.] 1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state; tainted. 2. Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a bad state. *Syn.* *Adulterated*, *spoiled*, *polluted*, *contaminated*, *vicious*, *debased*, *depraved*, *perverted*, *vitiated*, *unsound*. — **Cor-rupt**, *vitiated*, *depraved*, *perverted*. **Corrupt** implies a loss of original soundness, integrity, or purity; *vitiated*, that an object is faulty, defective, or invalid; *depraved*, marked or unnatural deterioration; *perverted*, a turning from the proper course.

— *v. t.* 1. To make putrid or putrescent; putrefy; taint. 2. To change from good to bad; vitiate; debase. 3. To draw aside from rectitude and duty; pervert. 4. To falsify, as a text. 5. To spoil; consume; as, "where moth and rust doth corrupt." — *v. i.* To become putrid, or vitiated or debased.

**cor-rupt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, corrupts.

**cor-rupt'i-ble** (-rūp'tī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corrupted; subject to decay or vitiation. — **cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-bly** (-bly), *adv.*

**cor-rupt'ion** (-shūn), *n.* Act of corrupting; state of being corrupt; as: a **Decay**. **b** *Putrid matter*. **c** *Loss of purity or integrity; depravity.* — *Syn.* *Putrescence*, *pollution*, *defilement*, *contamination*, *adulteration*, *taint*.

**corruption of blood**, *Law*, the taint or impurity of blood of a person which at common law was held to result from attainer of treason or felony, so that the attained person's estate escheated at once, and he was disabled from retaining or transmitting any estate, rank, or title.

**cor-rupt'ion-ist**, *n.* One whose practices are corrupt or whose influence is corrupting, esp. in politics.

**cor-rupt'ive** (-tīv), *a.* Corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.

**cor-rupt'ly**, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

**cor-rupt'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being corrupt.

**cor'sage** (kōr'sā; fr. *kōr'sazh'*), *n.* [F. See **CORSET**.] The waist or bodice of a woman's dress.

**cor'sair** (kōr'sār), *n.* [F. *corsaire*, fr. LL. *cursarius*, *corsarius*, fr. L. *cursus* a running, course.] A privateer, esp. of the Barbary Turks or Saracens. In Europe generally a corsair was regarded as a pirate; hence, a pirate.

**course** (kōrs), *n.* [OF. *cors*. See **CORSE**.] **Course**. *Archaic.*

**cor'se-let**, **cor'se-let** (kōrs'lē), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors* body. See **CORSE**.] Armor for the body.

**cor'set** (kōr'sēt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors* body.] 1. In the Middle Ages, a kind of outer garment with laced waist or bodice. 2. A woman's inner laced bodice or waist used chiefly to shape or support the body; stays; — often in *pl.* — *v. t.* To dress in a corset.

**Cor'si-can** (kōr'sī-kān), *a.* Of or pert. to Corsica or its inhabitants, who are typical of the Mediterranean race. — *n.* A native of Corsica; also, the Corsican dialect of Italian.

**cor'tège** (kōr'tēzh'), *n.* Also **cor'tège** (kōr'tēzh'). [F. *cortège*, fr. It. *corteggio*, fr. *corte* court.] A train of attendants or procession.

**Cor'tes** (kōr'tēs), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. *corte* court.] In Spain, the national legislature.

**cor'tex** (-tēks), *n.*; *pl.* **CORTICES** (-tī-sēz). [L., bark.] 1. *Bot.* Bark. 2. *Anat.* The outer or superficial part of an organ, as a kidney; esp., the outer layer of gray matter of the brain.

**cor'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, cortex, esp. the cortex of the brain or kidneys.

**cor'ti-cate** (kōr'tī-kāt), *a.* [L. *corticatus*.] Covered with **cor'ti-ca'ted** (kāt'ēd) / bark or with a cortex.

**cor'ti-cose** (-kōs) [a. [L. *corticosis*.] 1. Resembling **cor'ti-cous** (-kōs) bark. 2. Having a cortex; corticated.

**cor-run'dum** (kō-rūn'dūm), *n.* [From Hind., fr. Skr. *kuruvinda* ruby.] Native alumina, or aluminium oxide, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the hardest mineral except the diamond. When pure and transparent it constitutes the sapphire, Oriental ruby, Oriental amethyst, etc.

**co-rus-cant** (-rūs-kānt), *a.* Glittering intermittently.

**cor-us-cate** (kōr'ūs-kāt; kō-rūs-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING. [L. *coruscare* to flash.] To glitter or gleam in flashes. — *Syn.* *Glisten*, *sparkle*, *flash*. See **SCINTILLATE**.

**cor-us-ca'tion** (kōr'ūs-kā'shūn), *n.* A coruscating; a sudden flash or play of light.

**cor'vee'** (kōr'vā'), *n.* [F. *corvée*, fr. LL. *corvada*, *corrogata*, fr. L. *corrogare* to entreat together; *cor-* + *rogare* to ask.] 1. *Feudal Law*. Unpaid labor due from a vassal to his lord. 2. *Economics*. Unpaid or but partially paid labor exacted from laboring classes, esp. for the construction or repair of highways, bridges, etc.

**cor'vet** (kōr'vēt) [*n.* [F. *corvette*, fr. L. *corbita* a ship **cor-vette** (kōr'vēt') of burden, *corbis* basket.] *Naut.* A war vessel, usually with but one tier of guns, ranking next below a frigate in the old sailing navies.

**cor'vine** (kōr'vīn; -vīn), *a.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.

**Cor'vus** (-vīs), *n.*; *gen.* **CORVI** (-vī). [L., raven.] *Astron.* A constellation adjoining Virgo on the south and containing four bright stars which mark the corners of a quadrilateral.

**Cor'y-bant** (kōr'y-bānt), *n.*; *pl.* L. -BANTES (-bān'tēz), E. -BANTS. [L. *Corybas*, Gr. *Kopības*.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the mythical attendants of Cybele, supposed to accompany her with wild music and dances in her wanderings by torchlight over the mountains; also, one of the priests of Cybele, who with orgiastic processions and rites simulated her wild train. — **Cor'y-ban'tic** (-bān'tīk), *a.*

**co-ryd'a-lis** (kō-rīd'ā-līs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κορυδαλλίς* a crested lark, fr. *κόρυς* helmet.] Any of a large genus (*Carp-noides*) of papaveraceous herbs, with very irregular flowers.

**Cor'y-don** (kōr'y-dōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κορύδων*.] A rustic swain; — a proper name used in poetry, etc.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**cor'ymb** (kôr'ymb; -Ym), *n.* [From *L.*, fr *Gr.* *κόρυμβος* cluster of flowers.] *Bot.* A form of inflorescence in which the outermost flowers expand first. See *INFLORESCENCE, Illust.*

**co-rym'bōse** (kô-rim'bôs; kôr'im-bôs'), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling a corymb; borne in a corymb. — **bōse-ly, adv.** **cor'y-phæ'us** (kôr'f-ê'ûs), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÆI (-î). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *κορυφαίος* leader of the chorus, fr. *κορυφή* head, top.] The leader of the chorus, esp. in the Greek drama.

|| **co'ry-phæ'e'** (kô-r'ê-fâ'), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÆI (*E.* -fâz'; *F.* -fâ'). [*F.*] A leading ballet dancer.

**co-ry'za** (kô-r'î-zâ), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *κόρυζα* *a. catarrh.*] *Med.* Nasal catarrh; cold in the head.

**co-se'cant** (kô-sê'kânt), *n.* [For *co. secans*, an abbr. of *N.L. complementi secans.*] *Trig.* The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr., *cosec* or *csc* (no period).

**co-seis'mal** (kô-sis'mâl), *a.* Pert. to or designating a line **co-seis'mic** (kô-sis'mik) } or zone at all points of which the intensity of shock produced by an earthquake is the same; as, *co-seis'mal* lines; a *co-seis'mic* chart. — **co-seis'mal, n.** **co'sey** (kô'sî). Var. of *cozy*.

**co-sh'ër** (kôsh'ër), *v. t.* [*R.* *coisir* feast.] To pet; pamper.

**co-sig'na-to-ry** (kô-sig'nâ-tô-ri), *a.* Signifying jointly or in common. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). One of the joint signers of a document, as a treaty.

**co'si-ly**. Var. of *cozily*.

**co'sine** (kô'sîn), *n.* [For *co. sinus*, an abbr. of *N.L. complementi sinus.*] *Trig.* The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr., *cos* (no period).

**co'si-ness** (kô'sî-nês). Var. of *coziness*.

**cos-met'ic** (kôz-mêt'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *κοσμητικός* skilled in decorating, fr. *κόσμος* order, ornament.] Beautifying, esp. the complexion or hair. — *n.* Any external application intended to beautify the complexion or hair.

**cos'mic** (kôz'mik), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the cosmos; hence, expansively vast, catholic, and grandiose. **2.** Harmonious; orderly. **3.** Of or pert. to cosmism.

**cosmic dust**, fine particles, probably meteoric, constantly falling in small amount upon the earth from space.

**cos'mi-cal** (-mi-kâl), *a.* **1.** = *cosmic*. **2.** Occurring near sunrise. — **cos'mi-cal-ly, adv.**

**cos'mism** (-mîz'm), *n.* The philosophy of cosmic evolution, esp. as interpreted by John Fiske, 1842-1901. — **cos'mist, n.**

**cos-mog'o-nal** (kôz-môg'ô-nâl), **cos'mo-gon'ic** (kôz'mô-gôn'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

**cos-mog'o-ny** (kôz-môg'ô-nî), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nîz). [*Gr.* *κοσμογονία*; *κόσμος* world + root of *γενέσθαι* to be born.] The creation or origination of the world or universe, or a theory regarding this. — **cos-mog'o-nist** (-nîst), *n.*

**cos-mog'ra-pher** (-râ-fër), *n.* One who studies or practices cosmography.

**cos'mo-graph'ic** (kôz'mô-grâf'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to cosmography.

**cos'mo-graph'i-cal** (-i-kâl), *a.* **1.** *graph'ic*.

**cos-mog'ra-phy** (kôz-môg'râ-fî), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fîz). [*Gr.* *κοσμογραφία*; *κόσμος* world + *γραφειν* to write.] A general description of the world or of the universe, or the science that treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds.

**cos'mo-log'i-cal** (kôz'mô-lôj'i-kâl), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmology.

**cos-mol'o-gist** (kôz-môl'ô-jîst), *n.* One versed in cosmology.

**cos-mol'o-gy** (-môl'ô-jî), *n.* [*Cosmos* + *-logy*.] Metaphysics which treats of the character of the universe as an orderly system, or cosmos.

**cos'mo-plas'tic** (kôz'mô-plâs'tik), *a.* [*Cosmos* + *-plastic*.] Pert. to a plastic force as operative in the formation of the world independently of God; world-forming.

**cos'mo-pol'i-tan** (-pôl'i-tân), *a.* [See *COSMOPOLITE*.] **1.** Belonging to all, or most of, the world; not local. **2.** At home in any country; without local prejudices. — *n.* One who is cosmopolitan. — **cos'mo-pol'i-tan-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**cos-mop'o-lite** (kôz-môp'ô-lî-tî), *n.* [*Gr.* *κοσμοπολίτης*; *κόσμος* world + *πολίτης* citizen, *πόλις* city.] **1.** A cosmopolitan person. **2.** A plant or animal found in most parts of the world. — **cos-mop'o-li-tism** (-lî-tîz'm), *n.*

**cos'mo-râ'ma** (kôz'mô-râ-mâ), *n.* [*Gr.* *κόσμος* world + *δραμα* sight.] An exhibition of views of various parts of the world. — **cos'mo-ram'ic** (-râm'ik), *a.*

**cos'mos** (kôz'môs), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *κόσμος* order, harmony, the world.] **1.** The universe conceived as an orderly and harmonious system; — contrasted with *chaos*. **2.** Any harmonious and complex system complete in itself. **3.** Order; harmony. **4.** Any of a genus (*Cosmos*) of asteraceous plants, usually with very showy flowers, natives of tropical and subtropical America.

**COSS**. Var. of *kos*.

**Cos'sack** (kôs'âk), *n.* [*Russ.* *козак, казак*.] One of a warlike, pastoral people of Russia, skillful as horsemen, often employed in the Russian cavalry and field artillery.

**Cossack post**. *Mil.* An outpost of four men, forming one of a single line of posts substituted for the more formal sentinels and pickets. [treat as a pet; pamper.]

**cos't** (-êt; 24), *n.* A pet lamb; hence, a pet. — *v. t.* To **cost** (kôst; 62), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. pr.* *cost*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

**cost'ing**. [OF. *coster*, fr. *L.* *constare* to stand at, cost; *con-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, etc.; to be in price. **2.** To require or cause to be borne or suffered. **3.** To estimate the cost of production of an article. *Brit.*

|| The intransitive nature of *cost* is shown by the fact that it cannot be used in the passive with either the price or the indirect object as subject; thus, "this *cost* you a dollar" cannot be changed into "a dollar was *cost* you by this" nor into "you were *cost* a dollar by this."

— *n.* **1.** The amount or equivalent paid, given, or charged, or engaged to be paid or given, for anything; also, that which is sacrificed to get anything. **2.** Loss of any kind; detriment. **3.** Outlay, as of money, time, labor, etc. **4.** In *pl. Law*. In a general sense, expenses incurred in litigation; as: a Those payable to the attorney or counsel by his client, esp. when fixed by law; — commonly called *fees*. b Those given by the law or the court to the prevailing party against the losing party. — *Syn.* See *PRICE*.

**cos'ta** (kôs'tâ), *n.*; *pl.* **cos'tæ** (-tê). [*L.*] *Anat.* A rib or a part likened to a rib. — **cos'tal** (-tâl), *a.*

**cos'tard** (-târd), *n.* **1.** A large English variety of apple. **2.** The head. *Contemptuous* or *Humorous*.

**cos'tate** (-tât), *a.* [*L.* *costatus*, fr. *costa* rib.] Ribbed.

**cos'ter-mon'ger** (-têr-mûn'jër), *n.* [*Costard* + *monger*.] Apple seller; hawker of fruit or vegetables. *Chiefly Eng.*

**cos'tive** (-tîv), *a.* [OF. *costevê*, *p. p.*, fr. *L. constipare*. See *CONSTIPATE*.] Retaining hardened fecal matter in the bowels; constipated; also, causing constipation. — **tive-ness, n.**

**cost'ly** (kôs'tlî; 62), *a.*; **LI-ER** (-lî-ër); **LI-EST**. **1.** Of great cost; expensive. **2.** Gorgeous; sumptuous; rich. *Poetic*. **3.** Extravagant. *Archaic.* **cos'tly-ness, n.**

**Syn.** High-priced, expensive, dear, splendid. — **Costly, expensive, dear.** *Costly* applies to that which costs much; it usually implies sumptuousness, rarity, or the like; as, *costly* apparel. **Expensive** applies to that which is high-priced, esp. beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means; as, *expensive* habits; an *expensive* luxury. **Dear** (as opposed to *cheap*) commonly suggests exorbitance of price.

**cos'tma-ry** (kôs'tmâ-ri; 3), *n.* [*L.* *costum* an Oriental aromatic plant + *Maria* Mary.] An asteraceous garden plant (*Chrysanthemum balsamita*) closely allied to tansy.

**cos'trel** (kôs'trêl), *n.* [OF. *costerel*, *LL.* *costerellum* a liquid measure.] A bottle of leather, earthenware, or wood, with ears for suspending it at one's waist; pilgrim's bottle.

**cos'tume** (kôs'tûm; kôs-tûm'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It.* *L. consuetudo* custom.] **1.** Manner or kind of dress, arms, furniture, etc., of a place, period, class, etc., esp. as represented in art. **2.** Dress in general, including ornaments and the style of wearing the hair. **3.** A character dress of a particular period or locality, worn in the drama, at fancy balls, etc. **4.** A suit or dress of outer garments, esp. for a woman.

**cos'tume'** (kôs-tûm'), *v. t.* -**TUMED'** (-tûmd') -**TUM'ING** (-tûm'ing). To provide with, or to put on, a costume.

**cos'tum'er** (kôs-tûm'ër; kôs-tûm-ër), *n.* One who makes, or deals in, costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.

**cos'tum't-er** (kôs-tûm't-ër), *n.* [*F.*] A costumer.

**co'sy** (kô'sî), *v.* *of cozy*.

**cot** (kôt), *n.* [*AS.* *cot*, *coie*, cottage.] **1.** A small house; cottage. **2.** A cover or sheath, as a *cot* for a sore finger.

**cot, n.** [*Hind.* *khâf* bedstead, *biç*.] A portable or small bed, as of canvas stretched on a frame.

**co-tan'gent** (kô-tân'jênt), *n.* [For *co. tangens*, abbr. of *N.L. complementi tangens.*] *Trig.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr., *cot* (no period). — **co-tan'gen'tial** (kô-tân'jên'shâl), *a.*

**cote** (kôt), *n.* [See *cot* a small house.] **1.** A cottage or hut. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **2.** A shed or inclosure for small domestic animals, as sheep or doves.

**cote, v. t.** To pass by; outstrip. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

|| **co'teau'** (kô'tô'), *n.*; *pl.* **COTEAUX** (*F.* -tô'; *E.* -tôz'). [*F.*, a hill.] *Canada* & *U. S.* **1.** A hilly upland including the divide between two valleys. **2.** The side of a valley.

**co-ten'po-ra-ne-ous** (kô-tên'pô-râ-nê-ûs), **co-ten'po-ra-ry**, *etc.* Vars. of *CONTEMPORANEOUS*, *etc.*

**co-ten'ant** (kô-tên'ânt), *n.* A tenant in common, or a joint tenant. — **co-ten-an-ty** (-ân-sî), *n.* — **co-ten'ure** (-ûr), *n.*

**co'te-ri-ous** (kô'tê-ri-ûs; *F.* kô'tê-ri-ûs'), *n.* [*F.*] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social purposes.

**Syn.** *Coterie, clique, set.* *Coterie* stresses the notion of selectness or of congeniality; *clique* heightens the implication of an often selfish or arrogant exclusiveness; *set* is more colloquial; as, we three formed a little *coterie* in the household; the London exclusive *clique*; the fast *set*.

**co-ter'mi-nous** (kô-tûr'mî-nûs), *a.* *Conterminous*.

**co-thur'nus** (kô-thûr'nûs), *n.* Also **co'thurn** (kô'thûrn; kô-thûrn'). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *κόθυρος*.] A high, thick-soled, laced boot, worn by ancient Greek and Roman tragic actors.

**co-tid'al** (kô-tîd'âl), *a.* Indicating an equality in the tides, esp. high tides; as: **co-tidal** lines, lines passing through places that have high tide at the same time.

**co-til'lon** (kô-tîl'yûn; *F.* kô'tê'yôn'), *n.* [*F.* *cotillon*, || *co-tûl'lon*] orig., *pitcaot*, OF. *cote* coat.] **1.** Orig., a

**κ = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



lively French quadrille; also, any of various quadrilles; in the United States, a series of round dances with fanciful evolutions; a german. 2. Music for a cotillion.

**cot'quean** (kōt'kwēn), *n.* [*cot* cottage + *quean* woman.]

1. A vulgar scolding woman. *Archaic.* 2. A man who busies himself with household affairs.

**Cots'wold** (kōts'wōld), *n.* One of a breed of large, long-wooled sheep; — so called from the Cotswold Hills, in England.

**cot'ta-bus** (kōt'ā-būs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *κόρραβος*.] An amusement at ancient Greek drinking parties, consisting in throwing wine from a cup into some vessel, aiming to have it strike without spilling, so as to give out a ringing sound.

**cot'tage** (kōt'āj), *n.* [*From* *cot* a cottage.] A small house; loosely, any of various dwelling houses, as a modest country or suburban dwelling, or a house of any size or cost at the seashore or other resort.

**cot'tag-er** (ā-jēr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage; specif., in Great Britain, a rural laborer.

**cot'ter, cot'tar** (ēr), *n.* [*LL.* *cottarius, coterius*.] 1. A cottager; cottier. 2. In Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding. 3. An Irish cottier.

**cot'ter, n.** A pin or a taper piece of wood or metal used to fasten together parts of a machine or structure; a key.

**cot'ti-er** (i-ēr), *n.* [*OF.* *cotier*.] A cottager; specif., in Ireland, formerly, a tenant holding a small farm on a rack rent.

**cot'ton** (kōt'n), *n.* [*F.* *coton*, Sp. *algodón* cotton, *cotón* printed cotton, cloth, *Ar. qutun, alqutun*, raw cotton.] 1. A soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the hairs clothing the seeds of various malvaceous plants (esp. of the genus *Gossypium*). 2. The cotton plant or crop. 3. Fabric made of cotton. 4. Thread spun from cotton. 5. Any downy cottonlike substance produced by plants.

— *v. i.* 1. To succeed; develop well. *Obs.* 2. To agree; make friends; — usually used with *Colloq.* 3. To take a liking; — used with *to*. *Colloq.*

**cotton batting.** Cotton in sheets or rolls for quilting, upholstering, etc. [*NEB.*]

**cotton flannel.** = CANTON FLANNEL.

**cotton gin.** A machine to separate the seeds from cotton.

**cotton grass.** Any of a genus (*Eriophorum*) of cyperaceous plants. Delicate capillary bristles surround the achenes and elongate at maturity, resembling tufts of cotton.

**cotton seed, or, usually collectively, cot'ton-seed'** (sēd'), *n.* The seed of the cotton plant. See *COTTON*.

**cottonseed meal.** A meal made from hulled cotton seeds after the oil has been expressed. [*Lepus floridanus*.]

**cot'ton-tail** (kōt'n-tāl), *n.* The common American rabbit.

**cotton waste.** Refuse yarn of cotton mills.

**cot'ton-weed'** (kōt'n-wēd'), *n.* = *CUDWEED*.

**cot'ton-wood'** (-wōd'), *n.* Any of various American species of poplar having a cottony tuft about the seeds.

**cotton wool.** Raw cotton.

**cot'ton-y** (-y), *a.* 1. Covered with hairs, like cotton; downy. 2. Of or pertaining to cotton; soft, like cotton.

**cot'y-le'don** (kōt'y-lē'dŏn), *n.* [*L.*, navelwort, Gr. *κοτυληδών* a cup-shaped hollow, *κοτυλή* anything hollow.] *Bot.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair or whorl of leaves, developed in seed plants; — called also *seed leaf*.

**cot'y-le'don-al** (lē'dŏn-āl; -lē'dŏn-āl), *a.* Cotyledonous.

**cot'y-le'don-ous** (-ūs), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or having a cotyledon or cotyledons.

**cot'y-loid** (kōt'y-loid), *a.* [*L.* *cotylya, cotyla*, cup + *-oid*.] *Anat. & Zool.* a Shaped like a cup. *b* Pert. to a cotyloid cavity. — *cotyloid cavity*, an acetabulum.

**couch** (kouch), *n.* [*F.* *couche*. See *COUCH*, *v. t.*] 1. A structure, as a bed or lounge, for repose or sleep. 2. Any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, etc.

— *v. t.* [*F.* *coucher* to lay down, lie down, *L.*  *collocare* to lay, put; *col- + locare* to place.] 1. To lay on a bed or resting place. 2. To deposit in a bed or layer. 3. To overlay; embroider or set (with). *Obs. or R.* 4. To lower; bend down; depress, as a part of the body, alance, etc. 5. To put into language; express; — with *in* or *under*. 6. To conceal; include or involve darkly. 7. *Obs. Med.* To treat (a cataract) by turning down the opaque lens of the eye with a needle.

— *v. i.* 1. To lie down or recline; lie. 2. To lie down for concealment; hide; be included or involved darkly. 3. To crouch. *Obs.* 4. To lie or be situated; as, *couching* close together.

**couch'ant** (kouch'ānt), *a.* Lying down; often, of an animal, [squatting.]

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, soft, cōnnect; ūse, ānite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**cou'chee** (kōō'shā; kōō'shā'), *n.* [*F.* *couchée* a sleeping place, taken for *F. coucher*. See *COUCH*, *v. t.*] A reception held at the time of going to bed, as by a sovereign. *Obs.*

**couch'er** (kouch'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, couches.

**couch grass.** [See *QUITCH GRASS*.] Any of various grasses having creeping rhizomes by which they spread rapidly.

**couch'ing, vb. n.** 1. Act of one who couches. 2. A method of embroidery by which a design is wrought by means of threads, cords, etc., laid upon the surface of a material and secured by fine stitches.

**cou'gar** (kōō'gār), *n.* [*F.* *cougour*, fr. a native name in South America.] A large tawny quadruped (*Felis concolor*) of the cat family, found from British America to Patagonia.

**cough** (kōf; 62), *v. i.* To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a sudden, noisy manner. — *v. t.*

1. To expel by coughing; — used with *up* or *out*. 2. To bring to a specified state by coughing; as, he *coughed* himself hoarse.

— *n.* 1. Act of coughing. 2. The more or less frequent repetition of coughing, a symptom of disease; an ailment manifesting itself in involuntary coughing. — **cough'er, n.**

**could** (kōd), *pret. & dial. & obs. p. p. of CAN.* [*AS.* *cūðe*. The *l* was inserted under influence of *should, would*.] Was, should be, or would be, able; — used as an auxiliary.

**cou'lee** (kōō'lē, *F.* kōō'lē'), *n.* [*F.* *coulée*, fr. *couler* to flow.] 1. *Geol.* A stream or sheet of lava. 2. The bed of a stream when deep and having inclined sides; — distinguished from *cañon*. *Western North America.*

**cou-lisse'** (kōō-lēs'), *n.* [*F.* fr. *couler* to glide.] 1. A grooved piece of timber, as an upright of a sluice. 2. A side scene in a theater, or the space between the side scenes.

**cou'loir'** (kōō'lwār'), *n.* [*F.* a strainer.] 1. A deep gorge; gully on a mountain side. 2. A dredging machine.

**cou-lomb'** (kōō-lōm'), *n.* [After Charles A. de Coulomb, French physicist.] The practical unit of quantity in electrical measurements; the quantity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

**coul'ter** (kōl'tēr), *Var. of COLTER.*

**cou-mar'ic** (kōō-mār'ik; kōō-mār'ik), *a.* [*From* *COTMARIN*.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of which coumarin is the anhydride.

**cou'ma-rin** (kōō-mā-rin), *n.* [*F.*] *Chem.* The concrete essence of the tonka bean, a white crystalline substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of vanilla-like odor, used in flavoring. Coumarin occurs also in some other plants, and is made artificially.

**cou'ma-rou** (-rō), *n.* [*F.*] The tonka-bean tree; its seeds.

**cou'ncil** (koun'sil), *n.* [*F.* *concilie*, fr. *L. concilium*; *con- + calare* to call.] 1. An assembly convened for consultation, advice, or agreement. 2. *Specif.:* a *Eccl.* An assembly of ecclesiastics convened to consider doctrine or discipline or questions between church and state. *b* In the New Testament, an assembly of the authorities, esp. the Sanhedrin. *Matt.* x. 17, *Mark* xiv. 55, etc. 3. A body constituted as a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body; specif.:

**a** A council of state. **b** In the British colonies, etc., a body assisting the governor in executive or legislative matters (or in both). **c** A legislative or administrative body of a society, institution, or corporation, esp. of a municipal corporation; as, a city or county council. 4. Deliberation in a council or council chamber; consultation; — used after *to, in*, etc.

**coun'cil-man** (-mān), *n.* A member of a council, esp. of the common council of a city; a councilor. See *ALDERMAN*.

**coun'ci-lor, coun'cil-lor** (-sī-lēr), *n.* A member of a council, as of a council advisory to a chief magistrate.

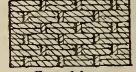
**coun'sel** (-sēl), *n.* [[*F.* *conseil*, fr. *L. consilium*, fr. root of *consulere* to consult.] 1. Mutual advising; deliberation together. 2. Exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence. 3. Advice, esp. that given as the result of consultation. 4. *Theol.* One of the advisory declarations of Christ, by some held not to be absolutely binding, but to have been given as an aid to attaining approximate moral perfection. 5. Deliberate purpose; design. 6. A secret opinion or purpose; hence, a secret or confidence. *Obs.* 7. One who gives advice, esp. a lawyer who gives advice in legal matters; a barrister; collectively, the legal advocates united in conducting a case. — *Syn.* See *ADVICE*.

to keep one's counsel, to be reticent as to knowledge, opinion, or intentions.

— *v. t.*; — **SELLED** (-sēld) or **-SELLED**; — **SEL-ING** or **-SEL-LING**. 1.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, soft, cōnnect; ūse, ānite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

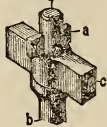
chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



Couching.



Cougar. (35)



Cotter. a Cotter, fastening together parts b and c.



Cotton. 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit; 3 Seed. (8)



To give advice to; advise. **2.** To recommend, as an actor or course. — *v. i.* To take counsel; deliberate.  
**coun'se-lor, coun'sel-lor** (-sè-lér), *n.* **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. **2.** A lawyer acting as counsel; barrister.  
**count** (kount), *v. t.* [OF. *contar*, later *compter*, fr. L. *computare* to reckon, compute; *com-* + *putare* to reckon, settle.] **1.** To tell or name one by one, or by groups, in order to find the whole number of units in a collection; number. **2.** To take into account; include in reckoning. **3.** To name the numerals in regular succession up to and including (a specified numeral). **4.** To ascribe; impute. *Archaic.* **5.** To esteem; consider. — *v. i.* **1.** To count articles; also, to name numerals in order. **2.** To take account or note; — used with *of*. *Obs.* **3.** To reckon; rely; depend; — with *on* or *upon*. **4.** To be of account or value; as, every vote *counts*. — *n.* **1.** Act of numbering, or the number ascertained by counting. **2.** A reckoning; accounting. **3.** Regard, notice, or value. *Archaic.* **4.** *Law.* A particular allegation or charge, in a declaration or indictment, separately stating the cause of action or prosecution.

**count, n.** [F. *comte*, fr. L. *comes, comitis*, associate, companion.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl or a German graf.  
**count palatine, a.** Formerly, the proprietor (earl) of a county palatine. *Eng.* See COUNTY PALATINE. **b** In Germany, orig., a high judicial officer of the emperors; afterward, the holder of a fief, to whom was granted the right to exercise certain imperial powers within his own domains.  
**count'a-ble** (koun'tá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being numbered.  
**count'e-nance** (-tè-náns), *n.* [F. *contenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continentia* continence, LL., also, demeanor, fr. L. *continere* to hold together, repress, contain.] **1.** Mien or conduct. *Obs.* **2.** Look or expression of the face, esp. as indicative of a mental state; as, his *countenance* fell. **3.** The face; visage. **4.** Bearing or facial aspect giving approval; hence: favor; support; aid. — *Syn.* See FACE.  
— *v. t.*; —NANCED (-náns't), —NANC'ING (-náns'íng). To give countenance to; favor. — **count'e-nanc'er** (-nán-sér), *n.*  
**count'er** (-tér), *n. [OF. *contourer*, fr. LL. *computatorium*, prop., computing place, L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** A device, as a piece of metal or ivory, used in reckoning. **2.** An imitation or token coin of base metal; hence, a coin. **3.** A kind of table, as in a shop, on which money is counted and over which business is transacted.*

**count'er, n.** **1.** One who counts. **2.** A speed counter.  
**count'er** (koun'tér), *adv.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contra* against.] **1.** In the wrong way; contrary to the right course. **2.** Contrary; contrariwise.  
— *a.* Contrary; opposite; opposed. — *n.* **1.** The opposite or contrary. **2.** *Naut.* The portion of a vessel's stern from the water line to the extreme outward swell or overhang of the body. **3.** The breast of a horse.



**count'er, v. t.** **1.** To meet. *Obs.* or *R.* *Counter, Naut.* **2.** To encounter, oppose, combat, or the like. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a counter move, attack, or the like. **2.** To deliver a counter (sense 2). — *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* A kind of circular parry. **2.** Act of giving a blow when receiving or parrying one, as in boxing; also the blow given.

**count'er-** (koun'tér-). A prefix denoting: **a** In combination with a verb: action *opposite, reciprocal, retaliatory*, or *complementary* to the action of the verb. **b** In combination with nouns or adjectives: *opposition, reciprocalness*, etc.  
**count'er-act'** (-ák't'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or neutralize by contrary agency. — *Syn.* See NEUTRALIZE. — **count'er-ac'tive** (-ák'shún), *n.* — **count'er-ac'tive** (-ák'tív), *a.*

**count'er-bal'ance** (-bál'áns), *v. t.* To oppose with an equal weight or power; countervail; balance.

**count'er-bal'ance** (koun'tér-bál'áns), *n.* **1.** A weight that balances another; a counterpoise. **2.** Influence or power which offsets another.

**count'er-blast'** (-blást'), *n.* A blast in opposition to another; specif., a vigorous controversial speech or writing.

**count'er-bore'** (-bór'; 57), *n.* A flat-bottomed enlargement of the mouth of a cylindrical hole. Cf. COUNTERSINK, *n.*

**count'er-bore'** (koun'tér-bór'), *v. t.* To form a counterbore in; also, to enlarge, as a hole, by means of a counterbore.

**count'er-change'** (-chánj'), *v. t.* **1.** To exchange; change; shift. **2.** To check; diversify.

**count'er-charge'** (-chárij'), *v. t.* To charge in opposition, contradiction, or reply.

**count'er-charge'** (koun'tér-chárij'), *n.* An opposing charge.

**count'er-check'** (koun'tér-chék'), *n.* **1.** A check; stop; rebuke. **2.** A check to restrain or control a check.

**count'er-check'** (koun'tér-chék'), *v. t.* To check by counteraction.

**count'er-claim'** (koun'tér-klám'), *n.* An opposing claim.

**count'er-claim'** (koun'tér-klám'), *v. t. & i.* *Law.* To pre-

sent or demand by way of counterclaim. — **count'er-claim'** (-ánt), *n.*  
**count'er-clock'wise'** (-klók'wíz'), *a.* Contraclockwise.  
**count'er-cur'rent'** (koun'tér-kür'ént), *n.* A current running in an opposite direction.

**count'er-feit'** (-fit), *a.* [F. *contrefait*, *p. p.* of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, L. *facere*.] Given or assuming the appearance of something genuine or original; spurious; as, *counterfeit* coins; a *counterfeit* virtue. — *Syn.* Forged, fictitious, false. See ARTIFICIAL. — *n.* **1.** That which is made in imitation of something with a view to deceive. **2.** An impostor; a cheat. **3.** Likeness; portrait; counterpart. *Obs.* or *Rare.*

*Syn.* Counterfeit, forgery. Counterfeit is chiefly used of imitations of coin, paper money, etc., which depend upon engraved designs for identity. Forgery is more properly applied to the fraudulent making, change, or imitation of a written or printed document.

— *v. t.* To imitate, esp. for deceiving; make a counterfeit of. — *v. i.* **1.** To dissemble; pretend. **2.** To make counterfeit, esp. of money. [maker of false money.]

**count'er-feit'er** (-fit'ér), *n.* One who counterfeits; esp., a **count'er-foil'** (koun'tér-foil'), *n.* [counter- + foil a leaf.] The part of a writing (as the stub of a bank check) in which are noted the main particulars of the part issued.

**count'er-foit'** (-fóit'), *n.* [F. *counterfort*.] A kind of buttress to strengthen a revetment, cofferdam, etc.

**count'er-glow'** (-gló'), *n.* *Astron.* A faint patch of nebulous light near the ecliptic and opposite the sun.

**count'er-ir-ri-tant'** (-ir'i-tánt), *n.* An irritant to produce irritation so as to relieve another existing irritation.

**count'er-jump'er** (koun'tér-júm'pér), *n.* A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously. *Collog.*

**count'er-mand'** (koun'tér-mánd'); **count'er-mánd**'), *v. t.* [From F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *mander* to command L. *mandare*.] To revoke (a former command); cancel (an order) by a contrary order.

**count'er-mand'** (koun'tér-mánd; koun'tér-mánd'), *n.* A contrary order; a revoking order or act.

**count'er-march'** (koun'tér-márch'), *n.* **1.** A marching back; retrocession. **2.** *Mil.* An evolution by which a body reverses its direction. **3.** Reversal of conduct or action.

**count'er-march'** (koun'tér-márch'; koun'tér-márch'), *v. i. & t.* *Mil.* To execute a countermarch.

**count'er-mine'** (koun'tér-mín'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An underground gallery excavated to intercept and destroy an enemy's mine. **2.** A stratagem for defeating a stratagem or attack.

**count'er-mine'** (koun'tér-mín'), *v. t. & i.* To oppose or frustrate by a countermine. [plementary wall.]

**count'er-mure'** (koun'tér-mür'), *n.* *Mil.* A second or supplementary wall.

**count'er-mure'** (koun'tér-mür'), *v. t. & i.* To fortify with a wall behind another wall.

**count'er-pane'** (koun'tér-pán'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *counterpoint* a coverlet.] A coverlet for a bed.

**count'er-part'** (-párt'), *n.* **1.** A part or thing corresponding to another; a copy; facsimile. **2.** A person closely resembling another. **3.** A thing that serves to complete or complement something else.

**count'er-plot'** (-plót'), *n.* A plot opposing a plot.

**count'er-plot'** (koun'tér-plót'; koun'tér-plót'), *v. t. & i.* To oppose (a plot) by plotting.

**count'er-point'** (koun'tér-póint'), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *culcita* cushion, mattress + *puncta* pricked; — properly, a quilted covering.] A coverlet. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**count'er-point'**, *n.* [F. *contrepoint*.] *Music.* A melody added to a melody as an accompaniment. **b** The art of composite melody.

**count'er-poise'** (-poiz'), *n.* **1.** A counterweight. **2.** An equal opposing power or force. **3.** Equilibrium.

— *v. t.*; —POISED' (-poizd'); —POIS'ING. **1.** To counterbalance. **2.** To weigh (one thing) against another.

**count'er-ref'or-ma'tion'**, *n.* An opposing reformation; specif. [*cap.*; usually written *Counter Reformation*], the reformatory movement in the Roman Catholic Church which followed the Protestant Reformation.

**count'er-scarp'** (koun'tér-skárp'), *n.* *Fort.* The exterior slope or wall of the ditch.

**count'er-shaft'** (koun'tér-sháft'), *n.* *Mach.* An intermediate shaft for receiving and transmitting motion.

**count'er-sign'** (koun'tér-sín'; koun'tér-sín'), *v. t.* To sign on the opposite side (of an instrument or writing); hence, to sign in addition to the signature of another, for authentication or confirmation.

**count'er-sign'** (koun'tér-sín'), *n.* **1.** The signature of a person to a writing already signed by another, as to authenticate it. **2.** *Mil.* A secret signal, as a word or phrase, which must be given by any one wishing to pass a sentry or guard.

**count'er-sig-na-ture'** (-síg'ná-tür), *n.* The signature made by one who countersigns anything.

**count'er-sink'** (koun'tér-sínk'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To chamfer (a hole)

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work; Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc. **2.** To cause (a screw, bolt, etc.) to sink even with or below the surface.  
 — *n.* A countersunk hole; a tool for countersinking a hole.  
**count'er-stroke'** (-strók'), *n.* A stroke or blow in return.  
**count'er-ten'** (-tén'tér), *n.* *Music.* A high tenor.  
**count'er-vail'** (koun'tér-vál'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, L. *valere* to be strong, avail.] To act against with equal force; counterbalance; compensate. — *Syn.* See NEUTRALIZE. [fronting. *Obs.*]  
**count'er-view'** (koun'tér-vü'), *n.* Act or position of counterweight.  
**count'er-weigh'** (koun'tér-wá'), *v. t. & i.* To weigh against; counterbalance.  
**count'er-weight'** (koun'tér-wát'), *n.* An equivalent opposing weight; a counterpoise. — **count'er-weight'ed**, *p. a.*  
**count'er-work'** (-wúrk'), *n.* Any work done counter to another work, as in fortifications.  
**count'er-work'** (koun'tér-wúrk'), *v. t.* To work in opposition to; counteract. — *v. i.* To work to the contrary.  
**count'ess** (koun'tés), *n.* [F. *comtesse*.] The wife or widow of an earl (British or Irish), or of a count (on the Continent); also, a lady having the same dignity in her own right.  
**count'ing-house'** (koun'ting-hús'), *n.* Place where a  
**count'ing-room'** (koun'ting-rúom'), merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.  
**count'less**, *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable.  
**count palatine.** See under 2d COUNT, *n.*  
**count'ri-fied'** (kún'trí-fíed'), *or, less properly, country-fied*, *p. a.* Having a rustic look and manners; rustic.  
**count'ry** (trí), *n.; pl. -TRIES (-tríz). [F. *contrée*, fr. LL. *contra*, fr. L. *contra* on the opposite side.] **1.** A region or tract of land of undefined extent; a district; as, wild *country*. **2.** An inhabited region of more or less definite limits, or the people of a region; as, the *country* of the MacGregors. **3.** The territory of a nation; a state distinct as to name and people (as England or Germany). **4.** Land of one's birth, allegiance, or citizenship. **5.** The people of a state or district; the nation. **6.** Rural regions, as opposed to city or town. **7.** *Law.* A jury; — so called because originally the jury was a body of men chosen from the country or neighborhood, a jury trial being called trial by the country, and the litigants being said to put themselves upon the, or their, country.  
 — *a.* **1.** Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; native. **2.** Rural; rustic; as, *country* life. **3.** Destitute of refinement; unpolished; not urbane; as, *country* manners.  
**count'ry-dance'**, *n.* A kind of dance in which some of the couples dance between parallel lines formed by others.  
**count'ry-man** (-mán), *n.* **1.** A man or inhabitant of a (given) country; also, a compatriot. **2.** A rustic; farmer.  
**count'ry-seat'** (-sét'), *n.* A country residence of some pretensions.  
**count'ry-side'** (-síd'), *n.* A country neighborhood.  
**count'ry-wom'an** (-wúom'án), *n.* **1.** A woman of a (given) country; also, a woman of the same country. **2.** A woman of the country, or rural districts.  
**count'ry** (koun'tí), *n.; pl. -TRIES* (-tíz). [OF. *conté*, fr. LL. *comitatus*. See COUNT.] **1.** An earldom. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland: **a** The inhabitants of a county (sense *b*). **b** The chief administrative territorial division. **3.** In the United States, the largest division for local government in all States except Louisiana, where it is called *parish*. **4.** = *count*, the title. *Obs.* **5.** One of the larger administrative divisions in various British colonies, as Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand, and Australia.  
**county palatine.** In England, a county of which the earl (count) originally had royal powers with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The counties palatine are now Lancashire, Cheshire, and Durham.  
**county seat.** In the United States, a town where the county business is transacted; — in England, called *county town* or *shire town*.  
**]] coup** (kú), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κλάφος* a buffet.] Lit., a blow; esp., a sudden or unexpected stroke or stratagem.  
**coup de grâce'** (dē grás'), a stroke given in mercy to end the suffering of a victim or condemned person; hence, a decisive, finishing stroke.  
**cou'pé'** (kú'pé'), *n.* [F., fr. *couper*, *p. p., cut*.] **1.** A four-wheeled closed carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver. Also, an automobile of similar character. **2.** An end compartment of a Continental diligence; also, a half compartment at the end of a car or carriage on British railways.*



Coupé.

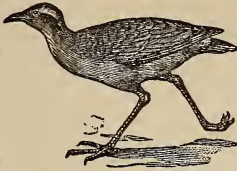
**cou-pee'** (kú'pé'; kú'pé'), *n.* [F. *coupé*, *n.*, properly *p. p. of couper* to cut.] A salute in dancing made by resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward.  
**cou'ple** (kúp'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *copula* bond, band; *co- + apere, aptum*, to join.] **1.** That which links two things

together; bond; tie; leash. **2.** Two of the same kind connected or considered together; pair; brace. **3.** A male and female paired together; esp., a man and woman married or betrothed, or acting as partners at a dance. **4. Elec.** A pair of substances capable of acting together as an electric source when dipped in an electrolyte; — called also *voltaiic couple*. **5. Mech.** A pair of equal parallel forces, acting in opposite directions, and tending to produce rotation.  
**Syn.** Couple, pair, brace, yoke. Couple applies to two things of the same sort, regarded as in some way associated; but it often means no more than two. Pair applies to two things which belong or are used together, often so that one is useless or defective without the other; it also applies to a single object composed of two corresponding or complementary parts. Brace commonly applies to a pair of certain birds or animals (as, a brace of ducks); occasionally, to a pair of inanimate objects (as, a brace of pistols); rarely, to persons, with contemptuous or humorous connotation (as, a brace of scoundrels). Yoke applies to a pair of animals (or, contemptuously, persons) linked together.  
 — *v. t.*; — **PLED** (kúp'líd); — **PLING** (-ling). **1.** To link; — *join*. **2.** To marry. *Obs. or Collog.* *p. i.* **1.** To wed. **2.** To come together, forming a pair or pairs.  
**cou'ple-ment** (kúp'l-mént), *n.* Union; a pair. *Obs.*  
**cou'pler** (-lér), *n.* One who, or that which, couples, as a link, ring, or shackle, to connect cars.  
**cou'plet** (-lét), *n.* [F., a stanza, dim. of *couple*.] **1.** Two successive lines of verse that rhyme. **2.** A pair; couple.  
**cou'pling** (-ling), *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or coming together; connection. **2. Mach.** A contrivance to couple adjacent parts or objects. **3.** The joining of, or the part of the body joining, the hind and fore quarters of a dog, horse, etc.  
**cou'pon** (kú'pón), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut.] **1. Com.** A certificate of interest due, to be cut from a bond and presented for payment. **2.** A section of a ticket showing the holder to be entitled to something.  
**cou'rage** (kú'ráj), *n.* [OF. *courage*, fr. a LL. derivative of L. *cor* heart.] **1.** Mind; spirit; temper; disposition. *Obs.* **2.** That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties without fear, or with firmness; valor. *Syn.* Daring, fearlessness, resolution, hardihood, audacity, firmness, mettle, pluck, bravery, dauntlessness, gallantry, boldness, intrepidity, valor, prowess, fortitude, heroism. — **Courage**, bravery, dauntlessness, gallantry, boldness, intrepidity, valor, prowess, fortitude, heroism. **Courage** (the generic term) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear. **Bravery** is daring, often defiant, courage; **dauntlessness**, lofty and unintimidated, **gallantry**, dashing and adventurous, **courage**. **Boldness** is the opposite of (sometimes the outgrowth of resistance against) timidity; **intrepidity** is cool fearlessness; **valor**, personal bravery, esp. in battle; **prowess**, valor united with skill. **Fortitude** is passive courage, esp. in enduring pain or adversity. **Heroism** is contempt of danger from a noble and self-forgotten devotion.  
**cou-ra'geous** (kú-rá'jú's), *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave. — *Syn.* Gallant, bold, daring, valiant, valorous, intrepid, fearless, hardy, stout. — **cou-ra'geously**, *adv.* — **cou-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*  
**cou-rante'** (kú-ránt'; F. kú'ránt'), *n.* [F. *courante*, fr. *courant*, *p. p. of courir* to run, L. *currere*.] An old-fashioned dance with a running or gliding step; also, its music.  
**cou'ri-er** (kú'ri-ér; F. kú'ri-ér), *n.* [F. *courrier*, fr. *courir* to run, L. *currere*.] **1.** A special, swift messenger. **2.** An attendant on travelers who looks out for their convenience at hotels and on the way.  
**cou'ran** (kú'ran; F. kú'ran'), *n.* [F., prob. fr. native name.] Either of two large long-billed, rail-like American birds (constituting the genus *Aramid* and family *Aramidae*) noted for their loud cries.  
**course** (kúrs; 57), *n.* [F. *cours*, *course*, fr. (*cours* through L. *cursor*) L. *currere, cursorum*, to run.] **1.** Act of running or moving from one point to another; progress; passage. **2.** Ground or path traversed; track; way. **3.** **a** A single charge of opposing knights in a tourney. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** Hence: **a** Any round or bout in sport. **4.** Motion or progress considered as to its direction, goal, or manner, or with regard to time; as, to steer a *course*; the *course* of an argument; in the *course* of a year. **5.** Customary or established sequence of events; succession; order; turn. **6.** Method of procedure; conduct; behavior. **7.** An orderly or regular series of motions, acts, or proceedings; as, a *course* of medicine, lectures, etc. **8.** That part of a meal served at one time, with its accompaniments. **9. Arch. & Engin.** A continuous level range or layer, as of masonry, cement, concrete, etc. **10. Naut.** **a** The lowest sail on any square-rigged mast of a vessel. **b** A point of the compass. **11.** In *pl.* The catamenia. — *Syn.* Road, route; career.  
 — *v. t.*; **COURSED** (kúrst); **COURS'ING**. **1.** To pursue. **2.** To cause, as dogs, to pursue game. **3.** To run through or over. — *v. i.* **1.** To take or follow a course. **2.** To run as in a race or in hunting. **3.** To move with speed; race; as, the blood *courses* through the veins.

ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, úrm, ásk, sofá; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fúod, fúot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thin; nature, verdure (57);



**cours'er** (kōr'sēr; 57), *n.* 1. One who courses or hunts. 2. [Through F. & LL.] A swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse. *Poet.* 3. Any of a small genus (*Cursortus*) of birds related to the plovers, inhabiting Africa and southern Asia, and remarkable for speed in running. **cours'ing**, *n.* The pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent.



Courser (*Cursortus gallicus*). (♂)

**court** (kōrt; 57), *n.* [OF. *court*, *cort*, fr. LL., fr. L. *cohors*, *cohors*, gen. *cohortis*, *cortis*, inclosure, court, crowd.] 1. An uncovered area partly or wholly inclosed by buildings, walls, etc. 2. A building or buildings in a courtyard; hence, a stately country house. *Obs., exc. in proper names.* 3. An inclosed open space like a short street. 4. A space for playing one of various games with a ball, as tennis; also, a base division in such a court. 5. A courtlike section of a museum or exhibition. 6. The residence of a sovereign or other dignitary; palace. 7. The retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority; also, a prince or sovereign and his officials as a political body; as, the *court of France*. 8. Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. 9. Attention shown to a person in power or to one whose favor, affection, or interest is sought; homage; courtship; as, to make *court*; to pay *court*. 10. a The place where justice is administered. b The persons duly assembled under authority of law to administer justice; a judicial tribunal, or those constituting it. c The session of a judicial assembly. 11. A body of directors, delegates, or the like, qualified to superintend the affairs of an organization (cf. GENERAL COURT). 12. A local branch or lodge, as of a secret society.

**Court of Common Pleas.** *an Eng. Law.* One of the former three superior courts of common law at Westminster. b In some States of the United States a similar common-law court.

— *v. t.* 1. To seek the favor of by attention or flattery. 2. To seek the affections of; woo. 3. To attempt to gain; solicit; seek; as, to *court favor*. 4. To allure; attract. — *v. i.* To play the lover; woo.

**court'-bar'on**, *n.* *Eng. Law.* Orig., the court in which a lord exercised his private jurisdiction; later, a civil court only, presided over by his steward. The court of criminal jurisdiction, presided over by the steward, was the **court'-leet**.

**court card.** A corrupted form of **COAT CARD**. **court'-te-ous** (kūr'tē-ūs; kōrt'yis; 57), *a.* [OF. *curteis*, *cortois*, F. *courtois*. See **COURT**.] Of courtlike manners; characterized by courtesy. — **Syn.** See **CIVIL**. — **court'-te-ously**, *adv.* — **court'-te-ous-ness**, *n.*

**court'-te-san**, or **-zan** (kōrt'tē-zān; kūr'-), *n.* [F. *courtisane*, fr. *courtisane* courtier; or fr. It. or Sp. See **COURT**.] A court mistress; loose woman; prostitute.

**court'-te-sy** (kūr'tē-sī; kōrt'tē-sī; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). [From F. *curteisie*. See **COURTEOUS**.] 1. Politeness; civility; courtliness. 2. An act of civility or respect. 3. Favor or indulgence, as distinguishing from *right*; as, a title given by *courtesy*. 4. = **CURTSEY**. — **Syn.** Urbanity, complaisance, affability, courteousness, refinement. — *v. i.* = **CURTSEY**.

**courtesy title.** A title assumed by a person, or popularly conceded to him, but to which he has no valid legal claims, as the title "Lord" for the younger sons of British dukes and marquises.

**court hand.** A handwriting used in records, as of a court. **court'-house** (kōrt'hous; 57), *n.* 1. A building for courts and public meetings. 2. A county town; — so called in some of the Southern States, as Virginia. *U. S.*

**court'ier** (kōrt'yēr; 57), *n.* 1. One in attendance at the court of a prince. 2. One who courts favor; flatterer. **court'-leet**, *n.* See **COURT-BARON**.

**court'ly**, *a.* 1. Elegant; polite; flattering. 2. Disposed to favor the policy or party of the court. — **Syn.** See **CIVIL**. — *adv.* Politely; elegantly. — **court'-li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*

**court'-mar'tial** (kōrt'mār'shāl), *n.*; *pl.* **COURTS-MARTIAL**. A court of military or naval officers for the trial of one belonging to the army or navy, or of offenses against military or naval law. — *v. t.*; -TIALED (-shāld), -TIALED; -TIALING, -TIAL-LING. To subject to trial by a court-martial.

**court'-plas'ter**, *n.* Sticking plaster of silk or other fabric coated, usually, with a mixture of isinglass and glycerin. **court'ship** (kōrt'shīp; 57), *n.* 1. Act of paying court; esp., act of wooing. 2. Courtliness. *Obs.*

**court'yard** (-yārd'), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house, castle, or palace.

**cous'in** (kūz'n), *n.* [F. *cousin*, *cousine*, fr. LL. fr. L. *consobrinus* the child of a mother's sister, cousin; *con-* + *sobrinus* a cousin by the mother's side, *soror* sister.] 1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; also, *Law*, any of the next of kin except parent or child; —

*Obs., exc. as in def. 2, or as fig.; as in "our American cousins."* 2. The son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt, called more fully *own*, *first*, or *full*, *cousin*, or *cousin-german*; also, a relative descended the same number of steps by a different line from a common ancestor. The children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other. The child of one's first cousin is properly called *first cousin once removed*. 3. A person or thing akin to, or of the same kind as, another. 4. A title used by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman of his own country or another sovereign.

— *v. t.* To call (one) cousin as if kin. *Archaic.* **cous'in-ger'man** (-jūr'mān), *n.*; *pl.* **COUSINS-GERMAN**. [F. *cousin germain*. See **GERMAN**, *a.*] A first cousin.

**cous'in-hood** (-hōöd), *n.* State or condition of a cousin; also, the collective body of cousins; kinsfolk.

**cous'in-ly**, *a. & adv.* Like or becoming a cousin. **cous'in-ry** (kūz'n-rī) *n.* Cousins or kinsfolk collectively. **cous'in-ship**, *n.* Quality, state, or relationship of a cousin. || **cou'teau'** (kōō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX (F. -tō; E. -tōz'). [F.] A knife; esp., a large knife.

**couth** (kōōth), *obs. pret. & p. p.* of **CAN**. *Specific.*, as *p. a.* [See **COULD**.] Known; familiar; noted. Cf. **UNCOOUTH**. **cou-till'** (kōō'tīl'; F. kōō'tīl'), *n.* Also **cou-tille'** (kōō-tīl'), **cou-telle'** (-tēl'). [F. *coutil*.] A close-woven fabric used for mattresses, corsets, etc.

**cou-vade'** (kōō-vād'), *n.* [F., Pr. *cowado*. See **COVEY**.] A primitive custom in accordance with which when a child is born the father takes to his bed or submits to fasting and purification.

**cove** (kōv), *n.* [AS. *cofa* room.] 1. A retired nook, esp. a sheltered inlet. 2. A strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess in the side of a mountain; a gap. *Chieftly U. S.* 3. *Arch.* a A concave molding. b A member whose section is a concave curve, as of a ceiling.

— *v. t. & i.*; **COVED** (kōvd); **COV'ING**. To arch over. **cove**, *n.* [A Gypsy word, *covo* that man, *covi* that woman.] A boy or man of any age or station; chap. *Slang.*

**co-vel'ite** (kō-vēl'it; -in) *n.* [After *Covelli*, discoverer.] **co-vel'ite** (kō-vēl'it) *n.* *Min.* A native sulphide of copper, CuS, occurring commonly in dark blue masses.

**COVE'-NANT** (kūv'ē-nānt), *n.* [OF., fr. *covenir* to agree, L. *convenire*. See **CONVENE**.] 1. An agreement or stipulation. 2. The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures. 3. The solemn compact between members of a church. 4. [Cap.] *Hist.* Any of several agreements, for the defense and furtherance of Presbyterianism, made by the Scottish Presbyterians, esp. one called the *National Covenant*, made in 1638 against episcopacy, or, more commonly, one called *The Solemn League and Covenant*, agreed to in 1643 by the English and Scottish Parliaments. 5. *Law.* a An undertaking or promise of legal validity. b The common law form of action to recover for breach of such a contract. — **Syn.** See **CONTRACT**.

— *v. i. & t.* To enter into, or promise by, a covenant. — **Syn.** Agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

**COVE'-NANT-ER** (-nān-tēr), *n.* One who covenants; specif.: [Cap.] *Scot. Hist.* An adherent of the National Covenant (1638) or the Solemn League and Covenant (1643).

**COVE'-NAN-TOR'** (-nān-tōr'), *n.* The party to a covenant who is bound to perform the obligation.

**COV'en-try** (kūv'ēn-trī), *n.* A town in Warwickshire, Eng. to send to, or bein. *Covenantry*, to exclude, or be excluded, from society or from the society to which one belongs.

**COV'er** (-ēr), *v. t.* [OF. *covrir*, fr. L. *cooperire*; *co-* + *operire* to cover.] 1. To place a covering over; also, to overspread or envelop; clothe. 2. To invest (one's self with something); — used with *with*; as, he *covered* himself with glory. 3. To hide from sight; conceal. 4. To brood or sit on; incubate. 5. To extend thickly over; as, soldiers *covered* the country. 6. To overwhelm; spread over. 7. To shelter, as from evil; protect; as, cavalry *covered* the retreat. 8. To remove from remembrance; remit. 9. To be sufficient for; include; embrace; as, money to *cover* expenses. 10. To put the usual covering or headress on. 11. To copulate with (a female); — said usually of a stallion. 12. To pass over (a distance), as a train. 13. To bring or hold within range, as of a gun. 14. To place one's money or stake upon or in equal jeopardy with (the money or stake of one's opponent) in wagering. 15. *Mil.* To stand or march directly behind (another man or unit). — **Syn.** Screen, shield.

— *n.* 1. Something laid, set, or spread on, about, or over another thing; envelope; lid. 2. Anything which veils or conceals; screen; cloak. 3. Shelter; protection. 4. Cover for game. 5. The table requisites for one person at a meal.

**COV'er-age** (kūv'ēr-āj), *n.* The aggregate of risks covered by the terms of a contract of insurance.

**COVER crop.** A catch crop planted, esp. in orchards, as a protection to the soil in winter, as well as for the benefit of the soil when plowed under in spring.

**COV'er-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, covers.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
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**cov'er-ing** (kūv'ēr-īng), *n.* Anything which covers or conceals, as a roof, a screen, wrap, lid, etc.

**cov'er-let** (lēt), **cov'er-lid** (-līd), *n.* [ME. *coverlyte*, prob. fr. *F. covrir* to cover + *lit* bed, fr. *L. lectus*.] The uppermost cover of a bed or of any piece of furniture.

**cov'er-point'**, *n.* The fielder or player in the games of cricket, lacrosse, or ice hockey who supports "point."

**co-versed' sine** (kō-vūrst'), [*Co* (= *co* in cosine) + *versed sine*.] *Geom.* The versed sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr., *covers* (no period).

**cov'ert** (kūv'ért), *a.* [OF., *p. p. of covrir*. See *COVER*, *v. t.*] 1. Covered over; secret. 2. Sheltered; retired. 3. *Law.* Under cover, authority, or protection (of her husband); — said of a married woman. — **Syn.** Covered, insidious, concealed. See *SECRET*. — **n.** 1. A covering; esp., a place that covers and protects. 2. A thicket affording cover for game. 3. *Zool.* One of the special feathers covering the bases of a bird's wing and tail quills. — **cov'ert-ly**, *adv.*

**cover cloth**, a twilled diagonal, usually waterproof and used in mixtures, for tailoring. — **c. coat**, a short light overcoat for wear as a dust coat, or in riding, shooting, etc.

**cov'er-ture** (-ēr-tūr), *n.* 1. Covering; defense; hiding. 2. *Law.* Status of a woman during marriage.

**cov'et** (-ēt; 24), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *coveitier*, fr. a deriv. of *L. cupidus* eager, *cupere* to desire.] To wish for, or to wish, with eagerness or inordinate desire, esp. culpably. — **Syn.** Desire. See *ENVY*. — **cov'et-a-ble** (-ā-b'l'), *a.*

**cov'et-er**, *n.* One who covets.

**cov'et-ous** (-ēt-ūs), *a.* [OF. *coveitos*.] 1. Very desirous. *Archaic.* 2. Inordinately eager to obtain (esp. money); avaricious. — **cov'et-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cov'et-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Covetous, avaricious. Covetous implies esp. excessive desire for what belongs to another; avaricious, greed of wealth with a view to hoarding it.

**cov'ey** (-ī), *n.*, *pl.* -EYS (-īz). [OF. *coveie*, fr. *cover* to brood on, *L. cubare* to lie down.] 1. A brood or hatch of birds; a small flock, as of partridges. 2. A company; bevy. — **Syn.** See *FLOCK*.

**cov'ern** (-in), *n.* Also **-ine**. [OF. See *COVENANT*.] 1. Private compact. *Obs.* 2. *Law.* Conspiracy. 3. Deceit. *Archaic.*

**cov'ing** (kōv'ing), *n.* [See *1st cov*, 3.] *Arch.* a A cover or series of covers. b The played jamba of a flaring fireplace.

**cov'in-ous** (kūv'in-ūs), *a.* *Law.* Collusive; fraudulent.

**cow** (kou), *v. t.* To depress with fear. — **Syn.** See *FRIGHTEN*.

**cow** (kou), *n.*, *pl.* cows (kouz); *old pl.*, *now chiefly poetic*, **KINE** (kīn). [AS. *cū*.] The mature female of any bovine animal, or of any animal the male of which is called **bull**.

**cow'age** (kou'āj), *n.* Var. of **COWHAGE**.

**cow'alk'er** (kōw'ōk'ēr), *n.* A phantasmic or "astral" body considered separable from the physical body.

**cow'ard** (kou'ērd), *a.* [OF. *conard*, fr. *coe*, *coue* (*L. coda*), tail + *-ard*; orig., short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, or perch, turning tail, like a scared dog.] 1. Destitute of courage; cowardly. 2. Due to, or expressive of, base fear. — **n.** A person who lacks courage; poltroon; craven; dastard.

**cow'ard-ice** (-ēr-dīs), *n.* Want of courage; pusillanimity.

**cow'ard-ly**, *a.* 1. Wanting courage; pusillanimous; not brave. 2. Befitting a coward. — **cow'ard-li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

**Syn.** Cowardly, pusillanimous, poltroon, craven, dastardly, recreant. Cowardly implies a weak or ignoble, pusillanimous, a mean-spirited and contemptible, lack of courage. *Poltroon*, *craven*, and *dastardly* are terms of extreme opprobrium. *Poltroon* implies arrant cowardice; *craven*, abject pusillanimity; *dastardly*, esp. the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design. *Recreant*, as here compared, implies cowardly submission.

**cow'hane** (kou'bān), *n.* Any of several poisonous apiaeous plants, as the water hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*).

**cow'hell'** (-hēl'), *n.* 1. A bell hung about the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts. 2. The bladder champion.

**cow'ber-ry** (kou'bēr-ī), *n.* The berry or fruit of any of several shrubs that grow in pastures; also, any of these shrubs; specif.: a The mountain cranberry. b The partridge berry. *U. S.*

**cow'hind'** (-bīnd'), *n.* White bryony (*Bryonia alba*).

**cow'bird'** (-bīrd'), *n.*, or **cow blackbird**. A small North American blackbird (*Molothrus ater*).

**cow'boy'** (-boī'), *n.* A cattle herder, esp. one of a class of mounted herdsmen of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

**cow'catch'er** (-kāk'h-ēr), *n.* A stronginclined frame in front of a locomotive to throw aside obstructions. *U. S.*

**cow'er** (-ēr), *v. i.* [ME. *couren*.] To stoop by bending the knees; crouch; hence: to crouch in fear; quail. — **Syn.** See *FAWN*.

**cow'fish'** (-fish'), *n.* 1. A any of various small cetaceans. b A sirenian. 2. Any of various trunkfishes.



Cow-bird. (♂)

**cow'hage** (-āj), *n.* Also **cow'age**. [Hind. *kawānch*, *koānch*.] A fabaceous plant (*Stizolobium pruriens*), with pods covered with barbed hairs that cause intense itching.

**cow'herb'** (-hīrb'; -rīb'), *n.* A sileneaceous herb (*Vaccaria vaccaria*), with corymbose pink flowers.

**cow'herd'** (-hīrd'), *n.* One who tends cows at pasture.

**cow'hide'** (-hīd'), *n.* 1. The hide of a cow or leather from it. 2. A coarse whip of rawhide or of braided leather. — **v. t.** To flog with a cowhide.

**cowl** (kou), *n.* [AS. *cuhle*, *cugle*, *cugele*, fr. *L. cuculla*, *cucullus*, hood.] 1. A monk's hood. 2. A kind of elaborate chimney pot. — **v. t.** 1. To garb with a cowl; make monkish. 2. To cover as with a cowl.

**cowl**, *n.* [AS. *cufi*, fr. *L. cupella*, dim. of *L. cupa* tub.] A large water tub, esp. one with two ears, or handles, for carrying. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**cowled** (kou'led), *esp. in poetry*, kou'lēd), *p. a.* 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded. 2. *Bot.* Hood-shaped; cucullate.

**cow'lick'** (kou'tīk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

**cow'lift'** (kou'līst'), *n.* [*cowl* a vessel + *lift*.] A staff or pole on which a vessel, as a cowl, or other burden, is supported between two persons, for carrying. *Archaic* & *Dial.*

**cow'work'er** (kōw'wūr'kēr), *n.* One who works with another.

**cow parsnip**. Any of a genus (*Heracleum*) of coarse apiaeous herbs, with compound umbels of, generally, white flowers.

**cow'pea'** (kou'pē'), *n.* A fabaceous plant (*Vigna sinensis*) more nearly related to the bean than to the pea; also, its edible seed.

**Cow'per's gland** (kou'pērz; kou'pērz). [After the discoverer, William Cowper, Eng. surgeon.] *Anat.* Either of two small glands discharging into the male urethra.

**cow'-pi'lot**, *n.* A handsomely banded coral-reef fish (*Abudefduf saxatilis*) of Florida and the West Indies.

**cow'pox'** (-pōks'), *n.* A pustular disease of a cow's udder, which, by vaccination, protects man from smallpox.

**cow'-punch'er**, *n.* A cowboy. *Colloq. U. S.*

**cow'rie** (-rī), *n.*, *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [Hind. *kaurī*.] The shell *cow'ry* of any of various marine gastropods (genus *Cypraea*), used as money in parts of Africa and Asia.

**cow'slip'** (-slīp'), *n.* [AS. *cūslýppe*.] 1. A species of primrose (*Primula officinalis*), with drooping umbels of fragrant yellow flowers. *Great Brit.* 2. Marsh marigold. *U. S.*

**cow tree**. [Cf. *Sp. palo de vaca*.] a A South American moraceous tree (*Brosimum galactodenáron*) yielding a rich milky juice which can be used as food. b Any of several other trees yielding a similar juice, whether edible or not.

**cow'wheat'** (-hwēt'), *n.* Any plant of a hemiparasitic genus (*Melampyrum*) of the figwort family; specif., a certain weed (*M. arvense*) found in European wheat fields.

**cox'a** (kōk'sā), *n.*, *pl.* cox'æ (-sē). [L., the hip.] 1. *Anat.* The hip or hip joint. *Rare.* 2. *Zool.* The first segment of the leg of an insect or other arthropod.

**cox'al'gia** (-sāl'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. coxa* hip + Gr. *λόγος* pain.] *Med.* Pain in the hip. — **cox'al'gic** (-jīk'), *a.*

**cox'comb'** (kōks'kōm'), *n.* [For *cock's comb*.] 1. *Hist.* a A strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which licensed jesters wore in their caps. b The jester's cap with a coxcomb. 2. The top of the head, or the head itself. *Humorous.* 3. A vain, showy fellow; fop. 4. *Bot.* — **cockscomb**. — **cox'comb'i-cal** (kōks'kōm'ī-kāl; -kōm'ī-), *a.*

**cox'comb'ry** (-rī), *n.*, *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). The manners, or an act characteristic, of a coxcomb; foppishness.

**cox'swain**, **cock'swain** (kōk'swān; *naut.* kōk's'n), *n.* [*cock* a boat + *swain*; hence, the master of a boat.] The steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, etc.

**coy** (koi), *a.* [OF. *coi*, fr. *L. quietus* quiet.] 1. Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; shy; — usually applied to a girl or young woman, sometimes with the implication of coquetry. 2. Disdainful. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Modest, bashful, demure. See *SHY*. — **v. t.** To caress; stroke. *Obs.* — **v. i.** To be coy; — used chiefly with *it*. *Rare.* — **coy'ly**, *adv.* — **coy'ness**, *n.*

**coy-ot'e** (kī-ō'tē; kī'ōt), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Mex. *coyotl*.] The prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*) of North America.

**coyote**, *n.* [Mex. Sp. dim. See *COYOTE*.] A low rhannaceous shrub (*Karwinskia humboldtiana*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

**coy'pu** (koi'pō), *n.* [Native name.] A South American aquatic rodent (*Myocastor coypus*). It produces the fur called *nutria*.

**coz** (kūz), *n.* Cousin; — used in familiar address.

**coze** (kōz), *n.* A friendly chat.

**coz'en** (kūz'n), *v. t. & i.*

[From *cousin*, hence, lit., to deceive through pretext of relationship.] To cheat; to deceive, esp. by petty arts or some paltry deceit.



Coypu.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sīng, īnk; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);



**coz/en-age** (áj), *n.* 1. The art or practice of cozening; artifice; fraud. 2. An act of deceit or fraud.

**coz/en-er** (-ér), *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

**co'zy** (kō'zī), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zī-ér) -ZI-EST. Also **co'sy**, **co'sey**. 1. Snug; comfortable. 2. Chatty. *Eng.* — **Syn.** See **SNUG**. — *n.* A wadded covering for a teapot to keep the contents hot. — **co'zy-ly**, *adv.* — **co'zy-ness**, *n.*

**C Q D** In radiotelegraphy, the letters signified by the code call formerly used (cf. S O S) by ships in distress, formed by combining the code call C Q (formerly used as a general call for all stations) with D for "distress."

**crab** (kráb), *n.* [**AS. crabbe**.] 1. Any of a suborder (*Brachyura*) of crustaceans having a short, broad, and, usually, flattened shell, a small abdomen curled up under the body, and short antennæ. 2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = **CANCER**. 3. A crab louse. 4. Any of various machines, orig. with claws, for moving heavy weights. 5. In *pl.* [Origin uncertain.] At hazard, the lowest throw, or two aces. **to catch a crab**. Of a rower: a To fail to raise the oar clear of the water on the recovery. b To miss the water altogether in making a stroke.

— *v. i.*; **CRABBED** (krábd); **CRAB'ING**. To fish for or catch crabs; — chiefly in *crabbing*.

**crab**, *n.* [Perh. fr. 1st *crab*; cf. **CRAB**, *a.*] 1. A crab apple. 2. A sour, or crabbed, ill-tempered person. — *a.* [**CF. CRABBED**.] Of or pert. to the crab apple or crab tree; like the crab apple; sour; harsh-tasting; rough.

**crab**, *v. t. & i.* 1. Of hawks, to scratch or claw; fight. 2. To find fault with; criticize adversely. *Colloq. Eng.*

**crab apple**. *a.* A small, wild, sour apple. *b.* Any of several cultivated apples having rather small acid fruit.

**crab/bed** (kráb'éd); *24*, *p. a.* [See **CRAB** the animal, **CRAB** crab apple.] 1. Characterized by or manifesting peevishness, moroseness, or sourness; cross. 2. Obscure or intricate, as a book. 3. Cramped; irregular, as writing. — **Syn.** See **SULLEN**. — **crab/bed-ly**, *adv.* — **bed-ness**, *n.*

**crab/ber** (-ér), *n.* One who fishes for crabs; also, a kind of boat used in crab fishing.

**crab/stick**' (kráb'stík'), *n.* 1. A stick, cane, or cudgel, of crab-tree wood. 2. Fig., a crabbed, ill-natured person.

**crab tree**. A crab-apple tree.

**crack** (krák), *v. i.* [**AS. cracian**.] 1. To make a sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking. 2. To brag; boast. *Obs. or Dial.* 3. To talk; gossip. *Scot. or Dial.* 4. To break with or without complete separation into parts. 5. To become cracked; — said of the voice (see **CRACK**, *v. t.*, 8). — *v. t.* 1. To break or burst with a sharp sound; break or fracture (anything hard or brittle) with or without separation of the parts. 2. Hence: a To rend or burst, as the heart with grief; make unsound; craze. b To empty, as a bottle of wine, as if by cracking; open and drink. c To break into; esp. in: to crack a crib, to break into a house, store, etc. *Thieves' Cant*. 3. To utter smartly and sententiously, as a joke. 4. To strike with a sharp noise; slap. *Colloq.* 5. To cause to make a sharp noise; snap, as a whip. 6. To move sharply or with a jerk; snatch or whip. *Colloq.* 7. To damage irreparably; destroy practically, as a reputation or credit. 8. To impair the musical quality or clearness of; — said of the voice. 9. To laud; extol; praise; — used with *up*. *Colloq.* 10. *Chem.* To dissociate by the process of cracking.

— *n.* 1. A sharp, sudden sound; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken. 2. Hence: a A shot, as with a rifle. *Colloq.* b A sharp, resounding blow. *Colloq.* 3. The time a crack lasts; instant. *Colloq.* 4. A boast; boasting; also, a good story; joke; in *pl.*, news. *Scot. & Dial.* 5. A partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening; chink; crevice. 7. Rupture; flaw; breach or unsoundness. 8. A broken tone of the voice, as when changing at puberty. 9. Mental flaw; a touch of craziness; also, *Obs.*, a crack-brained person. 10. A thing or person fit to be boasted of; a racer, athlete, vessel, etc., of superior excellence. *Colloq.* 11. A burglar; also, burglary. *Thieves' Cant*.

— *a.* Of superior excellence; having qualities to be boasted of. *Colloq.*

**crack/a-jack**' (krák'á-ják'), *n.* Also **crack'er-jack**'. An individual of marked ability, esp. in some sport. *Slang*.

— *a.* Of marked ability or excellence. *Slang*.

**crack/brain**' (-brán'), *n.* A crack-brained person.

**crack'-brained**' (krák'bránd'), *a.* Crazy; reasonless.

**cracked** (krákt), *p. p. & p. a.* of **CRACK**.

**cracked spirits**, *Chem.*, spirits made in cracking.

**crack'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, cracks. 2. A booster; braggart. 3. A firecracker. 4. A bomb or package of sweets, etc., containing an explosive to be exploded by pulling the ends sharply; — called also **cracker bonbon**. 5. One of the lower class of whites of the southern United States, esp. Georgia and Florida, inhabiting the hills or backwoods; — a nickname. *U. S.* 6. A thin, dry biscuit, usually hard or crisp. *U. S.* 7. The cracking, or snapping, part at the end of a whiplash; a snapper; — also used fig.

**crack'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **CRACK**, *v.* *Specific.*: *n.* A process

in which the complex hydrocarbons composing petroleum, or other similar oils, are broken up by heat and, usually, pressure, into lighter hydrocarbons of simpler formula. Cracking is extensively used in producing commercial gasoline, and in enriching illuminating gas.

**crack'le** (-lī), *v. t.*; -LED (-līd); -LING (-līng). [*Dim. of crack*.] To make small, sharp, sudden noises, frequently repeated; crepitate. — *v. i.* To crack or break with slight crushing rapidly repeated. — *n.* 1. The noise of slight and frequent cracks, or reports; crackling. 2. *Fine Arts*. A peculiar cracked surface, as in some kinds of pottery, etc.; also, pottery (called also **crackleware**) having such a surface.

**crack'led** (-līd), *a.* 1. *Fine Arts*. Having the appearance of being covered with minute cracks. See **CRACKLE**, *n.*, 2.

2. Having the rind crisp and brittle; — said of roast pork.

**crack'ling** (-līng), *n.* 1. The making of repeated small, sharp cracks, or reports. 2. The crisp rind of roasted pork. 3. [*Usually in pl.*] A refuse of tallow melting, used as food for dogs. b The crisp residue of fat, esp. hogs' fat, after the lard or fat has been removed. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

**crack'nel** (-nēl), *n.* 1. A hard, brittle kind of cake or biscuit. 2. A piece of pork fried crisp.

**cracks'man** (kráks'mán), *n.* A housebreaker or burglar.

**crack'y** (krák'ī), *a.* [*From CRACK*, *n.*] Having cracks; inclined to crack.

**-cracy**. [*Gr. κράτα* (as in *δημοκρατία* democracy), fr. κράτος strength, rule.] A suffix denoting government, sway, or authority; as in *autocracy*, *democracy*, etc.

**cradle** (krá'dl), *n.* [**AS. cradel**, *cradol*.] 1. A bed or cot for a baby, usually on rockers or pivots; hence, place of origin or nurture. 2. Something suggestive of a baby's cradle, as: a A supporting or protecting framework, as a workman's suspended scaffold or part of one, a support or backing for work, as the ribbing of a vaulted ceiling to be covered with plaster, etc. b An attachment on a scythe to lay the grain in a swath; also, the scythe and attachment together. c *Surg.* A protecting framework for an injured part, as to keep the weight of the bedclothes from a broken leg. d A framework or apparatus moving upon ways or rollers, to support, lift, or carry vessels, heavy guns, etc. e A tool used in mezzotint engraving, which, by a rocking motion, raises burrs on the surface of the plate. f *Mining*. A rocking device used in washing out auriferous earth by hand.

— *v. t.*; -DLED (-dlīd); -DLING (-dlīng). 1. To lay to rest or rock in or as in a cradle. 2. To nurse or train in infancy. 3. To mow with a cradle scythe. 4. To place or support in or on a cradle; raise or transport, as a vessel by means of a cradle. 5. *Mining*. To wash in a cradle. — *v. i.* To mow grain with a cradle. See **CRADLE**, *n.* 2 b.

**craft** (kráft), *n.* [**AS. craft** strength, skill, art, cunning.] 1. Art or skill; hence: an occupation requiring this; a manual art. 2. A power; faculty; aptitude; knack. 3. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile. 4. Those engaged in any trade collectively; guild. 5. *Naut.* A vessel; vessels of any kind collectively. — **Syn.** See **TRADE**.

**craft'i-ly** (kráft'ī-lī), *adv.* In a crafty manner.

**craft'i-ness**, *n.* Crafty quality.

**crafts'man** (kráfts'mán), *n.* One who practices some trade or manual occupation; artificer; artisan; sometimes, an artist. — **Syn.** See **WORKMAN**. — **crafts'man-ship**, *n.*

**craft'y** (kráft'ī), *a.*; **CRRAFT'I-ER** (-tī-ér); -I-EST. 1. Skillful; ingenious. *Archaic*. 2. Skillful at deceiving others; cunning; wily; artful. — **Syn.** See **CUNNING**.

**crag** (krág), *n.* [*W. craig* or *Ir. & Gael. creag*.] A steep, rugged, broken cliff or projecting rock. — **crag'ged** (krág'éd); *24*, *a.* — **crag'gy** (-ī), *a.* — **crag'gi-ness**, *n.*

**crags'man** (krágz'mán), *n.* One accustomed to, or expert in, climbing crags or cliffs.

**crake** (krák), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of various rails, esp. the corn crake and other short-billed kinds.

**crám** (krám), *v. t.*; **CRAMMED** (krámd); **CRAM'ING**. [**AS. crammian**.] 1. To press, esp. in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; stuff. 2. To fill to satiety with or as with food. 3. To fill the mind of (a person), as with false stories. *Slang*. 4. To prepare (a person) in a subject by hasty and superficial study, as for an examination; also, (usually with *up*) to get a knowledge of (a subject) by cramming. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* 1. To eat greedily and to satiety; stuff. 2. To cram a subject (see **CRAM**, *v. t.*, 4). *Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. A crammed state; crush. 2. Act of cramming, or information so acquired. *All Colloq.*

**crám'bo** (krám'bō), *n.* 1. A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rime. 2. A riming word; rime. *Contemptuous*.

**crám'mer** (krám'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, crams.

**k** = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
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K  
L  
M



Cradle, Mining.



**cram'oi-sy, cram'oi-sie** (krám'oi-zí; -ě-ž), *a.* [F. *cramoisi* crimson.] Crimson. *Archaic.*

**cramp** (krámp), *n.* 1. A device, usually of iron bent at the ends, to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc. 2. A tool, esp. a frame with a tightening screw, for holding things together. 3. That which confines or contracts; a restraint; hindrance. 4. Cramped state or part; a constraint. 5. [F. *crampe*.] *Med.* a Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles. *b* A paralysis of certain muscles, due to excessive use; as, writer's *cramp*.



Cramp, 2.

— *v. t.* 1. To cause to have a cramp. 2. To compress; restrain; hamper. 3. To cause (the front wheels of a vehicle) to be out of line with the hind wheels, as in making a turn. 4. To fasten or hold with or as with a cramp.

**cram'p'et, cram'p'ette** (krámp'et), *n.* 1. The chape of a sword scabbard. 2. = CRAMPON, 2.

**cram'p'ish'** (-fish'), *n.* The torpedo (fish).

**cram'p'iron**. An iron cramp. = CRAMP, *n.*, 1.

**cram'p'on** (krámp'pón), *n.* Also **cram'p'oön'** (krámp-pōon'). [F., fr. OHG. *chramph* crooked.] [Usually in pl.] 1. A form of hooked clutch, or dog, for raising objects. 2. An iron plate with sharp points, worn on the shoe to gain or keep a foothold.

**cran'ber-ry** (krán'bēr-i), *n.* [Prop. *crane-berry*; the blossom and stem are fancied to resemble the head and neck of a crane.] The bright red, acid berry produced by any of a genus (*Oxycoccus*) of plants of the heath family; also, any of the plants (esp. *O. macrocarpus* and *O. oxycoccus*).

**cranberry tree**. A tree or shrub (*Viburnum opulus*) of the honeysuckle family, with white flowers and red berries. It is cultivated under the names *guelder-rose* and *snowball tree*.

**cran'dall** (krán'dál), *n.* **Stonecutting.** A kind of hammer for dressing soft stone.

**crane** (krán), *n.* [AS. *cran*.] 1. Any of a small family (*Gruidæ*) of tall wading birds superficially like the herons, but more nearly related to the rails. 2. The great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*); — called also *blue crane*. U. S. 3. A machine for raising, transporting, and lowering heavy weights, commonly by a projecting swinging arm. 4. Any arm that swings about a vertical axis at one end, used for supporting a weight.



European Crane.

— *v. t.*; **CRANED** (kránd); **CRANING** (krán'ing). 1. To raise or lift by or as by a crane. 2. To stretch (the neck) as a crane does. — *v. i.* To stretch out one's neck, as in order to see better; hence; to look before leaping; hesitate.

**crane fly**. Any of a family (*Tipulidæ*) of very long-legged, slender, dipterous insects which resemble large mosquitoes, though they do not bite.

**crane's-bill', cranes'bill'** (kránz'bíl'), *n.* [From the long slender beak of the carpels.] Any species of geranium.

**crani'al** (krá'ni-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium.

**crani'ate** (krá'ni-át), *a.* Zool. Having a skull or cranium, as the mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes (*Craniota*). — *n.* A craniate animal.

**crani'ol'o-gist** (-ól'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in, or a student of, craniology.

**crani'ol'o-gy** (-ól'ō-jí), *n.* The science which deals with the shape, size, indications, etc., of skulls (esp. human skulls).

— **crani'ol'o-g'ic-cal** (-ō-lōj'ik-ál), *a.*

**crani'om'e-ter** (-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls.

**crani'om'e-try** (-ōm'ē-trí), *n.* The science or technic of the measurement of skulls. — **crani'o-met'ric** (-ō-mēt'rik), **crani'o-met'ric-al** (-rī-kál), *a.* — **met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

**crani'os-co-py** (-ōs'kō-pí), *n.* Examination of the skull; formerly, phrenology; now, a department of craniology. — **crani'os-co-pist** (-píst), *n.*

**crani'um** (krá'ni-úm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-úmz), L. -NIA (-á). [NL., fr. Gr. *κρανίον*.] *Anat.* A the skull of a vertebrate. *b* The part of the skull inclosing the brain; brainpan.

**crank** (kránc), *n.* [ME. *cranke*.] 1. *Mach.* A part or arm

at right angles to a shaft to impart or receive motion. 2. A bend; turn; winding. *Obs.* 3. A twist or turn in speech, or anything fantastic in action, manner, etc. 4. A turn of the mind; crochety; capricious; also, a person having a crank. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* 1. To bend into the shape of a crank. 2. To furnish with, or move or operate by, a crank. — *v. i.* 1. To crook; wind and turn. 2. To turn a crank.

**crank, a.** 1. Out of gear; loose; shaky. 2. *Naut.* Very easily inclined by any external force, as that of the wind on the sails; — said of a vessel.

**crank, a.** Vigorous; sprightly; inclined to exult. *Obs. or Dial.*

**crank'y** (kránc'í), *adv.* In a cranky manner.

**crank'i-ness, n.** Quality or state of being cranky.

**crank'le** (kránc'li), *v. t. & i.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KING (-kl'ing). To bend, turn, or wind. *Obs.* — *n.* A bend or turn.

**crank shaft, or crank'shaft', n.** A shaft that turns, or is driven by, a crank.

**crank'y** (kránc'í), *a.*; **CRANK'I-ER** (-í-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Out of gear or order; crank, as machinery. 2. Ill-tempered; irritable; also, eccentric; crochety. 3. *Naut.* Crank.

**cran'nied** (krán'íd), *a.* Having crannies.

**cran'nog** (krán'óg), *n.* Erroneously also **cran'noge** (krán'-ōj). [From Celtic.] *Scot. & Irish Antiq.* A hut built upon piles in a lake or bog; by extension, a platform or artificial island apparently used as a stronghold, and perhaps supporting several huts. Cf. LAKE DWELLING.

**cran'ny** (krán'í), *n. pl.*; -NIES (-íz). A small, narrow opening; crevice.

**crape** (kráp), *n.* [F. *crêpe*, fr. L. *crispus* curled, crisped.]

1. A kind of thin, crimped fabric, made of raw silk; also, a similar cotton or woolen fabric. Black crape is much used as a sign of mourning. 2. A piece of crape for some purpose, as a mourning band. — *v. t.*; **CRAPED** (krápt); **CRAP'ING** (kráp'ing). To make crimped or crinkled; crimp, as the hair.

**crap'pie** (kráp'í), *n.* A North American fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis annularis*) related to the sunfish, black bass, etc.

**craps** (kráps), *n.* A gambling game played with two dice; — called also **crap shooting**, **crap game**. The odds are 251 to 244 against the cester.

**crap'u-lence** (kráp'ú-léns), *n.* 1. Sickness occasioned by intemperance. 2. Great intemperance, esp. in drinking.

**crap'u-lent** (-lént), *a.* [L. *crapulentus*.] Of or pertaining to crapulence; also, crapulous.

**crap'u-lous** (-ú-lús), *a.* [L. *crapulosus*.] 1. Marked by gross intemperance in drinking or eating. 2. Sick from indulgence in liquor; also, resulting from drunkenness. — **crap'u-lous-ness, n.**

**crap'y** (kráp'í), *a.* Resembling, or abounding in, crape.

**crash** (kráš), *n.* Coarse, heavy linen cloth, as for towels.

**crash** (kráš), *v. t.* [ME. *craschen*.] 1. To break violently and noisily; smash; shatter. 2. To cause to crash, or sound noisily; also, to force, or force to go, with a crashing noise; as, to **crash** one's way through a thicket. — *v. i.* To break with violence and noise; make a crash, or loud sound.

— *n.* 1. A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; the shock of collision and breaking. 2. Ruin; failure, as of a business house.

**cras'is** (krá'sís), *n.* [LL., temperament, fr. Gr. *κράσις* a mixing, combination.] *Gram.* A contraction of two vowels into one long vowel or diphthong; synæresis.

**crass** (krás), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick, fat, gross.] Gross; very stupid or unrefined. — **Syn.** See CRUDE. — **crass'y, adv.**

— **crass'ness, n.** [obtuseness.]

**cras'si-tude** (krás'í-tíd), *n.* Coarseness; grossness; mental

**cras'su-la'ceous** (-ú-lá'shús), *a.* [From NL. *Crassula*, the type genus, dim. fr. L. *crassus* thick.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to a family (*Crassulaceæ*) of succulent herbs including the orpine and other stonecrops, the common house-leek, etc.

**cratch** (krách), *n.* [F. *crèche*, fr. OHG. *krippa*.] A crib or rack, esp. for fodder; specif., the manger at Bethlehem where Christ was laid. *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Dial. Eng.*

**crate** (krát), *n.* [L. *cratis* hurdle.] 1. A large wickerwork basket to transport china, crockery, etc. 2. A box or case made of wooden slats, with interspaces. — *v. t.*; **CRAT'ED** (krát'éd); 24; **CRAT'ING**. To pack in a crate.

**crat'er** (krát'ēr), *n.* [L., Gr. *κράτηρ*, fr. *κεράννυμι* to mix.] 1. *Class. Archæol.* A somewhat bowl-shaped vessel, orig. for mixing wine. 2. *a Geol.* The funnel-shaped opening of a volcano or geyser. *b* [*cap.*; *genitive* CRATERIS (krát'ēr'ís).] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Corvus and Leo; — called also the *Cup*.

**crat'er'i-form** (krát'ēr'í-fōrm; krát'ēr'), *a.* [L. *crater* + *-form*.] Having the form of a crater, or bowl.

**craunch** (kránc; krónch), *v. t. & i.* & *n.* Crunch.

**crav'at** (krá-vát'), *n.* [F. *cravate*, fr. *Cravate* a Croat, one of a body of Austrian troops from whom in 1636 the cravat was adopted in France.] A neckcloth, chiefly for men.

**crave** (kráv), *v. t.*; **CRAVED** (krávd); **CRAV'ING** (kráv'ing). [AS. *cravian*.] 1. To ask earnestly; beg. 2. To long for; hence; to require; need. — **Syn.** Seek, beseech, implore, entreat, supplicate. See LONG. — *v. i.* To desire strongly.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, ūp, circūs, meniū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**craven** (krāv'v'n), *a.* [ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde*.] Avowedly defeated or afraid; cowardly; spiritless. — **Syn.** See **COWARDLY**. — *n.* An avowed coward; a recreant. — **Syn.** Poltroon, dastard, caitiff. — *v. t.* To make craven.

**craven-ette'** (krāv'v'n-ēt'), *n.* Cloth (or sometimes leather) made waterproof by special chemical processes.

**Cravenette** is a trade-mark name.

**craven-ly** (krāv'v'n-lī), *adv.* In a craven manner.

**craven-ness**, *n.* Craven quality or state; cowardliness.

**craver** (krāv'v'ēr), *n.* One who craves.

**craw** (krō), *n.* [ME. *crawe*.] 1. The crop of a bird or insect. 2. The stomach of an animal.

**craw/fish'** (krō'fīsh'), **cray/fish'** (krā'-), *n.* [OF. *crevice*, fr. OHG. *krēbiz* crab. The ending *-fish* arose from confusion with *E. fish*.] Any of a family (*Astacidae*) of numerous fresh-water crustaceans closely resembling the lobster, but much smaller.

**crawl** (krōl), *n.* [Cf. KRAAL.] An inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the seacoast, for holding fish, turtles, etc.

**crawl**, *v. i.* [Dan. *kravle*, or Icel. *kráfla*, to paw, scabble with the hands.] 1. To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; of a person, to move slowly on hands and knees; creep. 2. Hence: To move or advance like a worm, as slowly, abjectly, etc. 3. To advance or spread by extending stems or branches, as a plant; creep; trail. 4. To feel as if, or to be, swarming with crawling things. — **Syn.** See **CREEP**.

— *n.* Act or motion of crawling; creep.

**crawler**, *n.* One who crawls.

**crawl stroke**. *Swimming*. A racing stroke, in which the swimmer, lying flat on the water with face submerged, takes alternate overhand arm strokes while moving his legs up and down alternately from the knee.

**cray/fish'**. *Var.* of **CRAYFISH**.

**crayon** (krā'yōn), *n.* [F., a crayon, lead pencil, fr. *crâie* chalk, *L. creta*.] 1. A drawing implement of clay, plumbago, chalk, or the like. 2. A crayon drawing. — *v. t.* To draw or sketch, or to draw upon, with or as with a crayon. **cræze** (krāz), *v. t. & i.*; **CRAZED** (krāzd); **CRAZ'ING** (krāz'ing). [ME. *crasen* to break.] 1. To crush; shatter. *Obs.* 2. *Pottery*. To produce minute cracks on the surface or glaze of. See **CRACKLE**, *n.*, 2. 3. To weaken or destroy, as one's health. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 4. To render insane or to become insane.

— *n.* 1. A break or defect. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 2. A mania, or temporary passion or infatuation. 3. *Craziness*; insanity. 4. In pottery, a crack in the glaze or enamel. — **Syn.** See **FASHION**.

**cray-ly** (krā'y-ly), *adv.* In a crazy manner.

**cray-ness**, *n.* State of being crazy.

**cray-zy** (krā'y-zī), *a.*; **-ZI-ER** (-zī-ēr); **-ZI-EST**. 1. Full of cracks or flaws; unsound; liable to break down. 2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; insane. 3. Distracted with desire, excitement, etc.; inordinately desirous. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **INSANE**.

**creak bone**, a place at the back of the elbow where the ulnar nerve rests against the inner condyle of the humerus. When it is struck a curious and painful tingling is felt. — *c. weed*, the loco weed.

**creak** (krēk), *v. i.* [ME. *creken* to croak.] To make a prolonged sharp, squeaking sound. — *v. t.* To cause to creak. — *n.* The sound of creaking. — **creak'y** (-ī), *a.*

**cream** (krēm), *n.* [F. *crème*, fr. LL. *chrisma* chrism. See **CHRISM**.] 1. The rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk. 2. Hence: a A fancy dish prepared from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream. b A creamlike emulsion or cosmetic. c The part of any liquor that rises and collects on the surface. d A sirupy liqueur. See **CRÈME**, 3. The choicest part of a thing. 4. The color of cream; a very light yellow.

**cream of tartar**, purified tartar. See **TARTAR**, 1.

— *v. i.* To form, or become covered with, cream; hence: to mantle; froth. — *v. t.* 1. To skim the cream from. 2. To furnish with or as with cream.

**cream/cups'** (-kūps'), *n.* Any of several Californian papaveraceous annual plants (esp. *Mecconella californica*) having pale yellow flowers.

**cream'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. Something for separating cream from milk. 2. A vessel for holding cream, esp. a small pitcher.

**cream'er-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. An establishment where butter is made where milk and cream are sold or prepared for market. 2. A place or an apparatus in which milk is set for creaming.

**cream'y** (-ī), *a.*; **CREAM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Containing or resembling cream; creamlike; luscious.

**cre'ance** (krē'āns), *n.* [F. *créance*, lit., credence, fr. *L. credere* to trust.] *Falconry*. A fine, small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

**crease** (krēs). *Var.* of **CREESE**, a dagger.

**crease**, *n.* 1. A line or mark made by folding any pliable substance; any similar mark. 2. *Cricket*. One of the lines defining the limits of the bowler and the batsman.

— *v. t.*; **CREASED** (krēs't); **CREASE'ING**. To make a crease in or on; wrinkle. — *v. i.* To become creased.

**k** = **ch** in **C. Ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in **azure**.

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**creas'er** (krēs'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, creases, as any of various tools for creasing cloth, leather, metal, etc.

**creas'y** (krēs'ī), *a.* Characterized by, or full of, creases.

**cre-ate'** (krē-ā't'), *a.* [L. *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* to create.] Created. *Archaic*. — *v. t.*; **AT'ED** (-ā't'ēd); **-AT'ING**. 1. To bring into being; cause to exist; produce. 2. To produce as a work of thought or imagination. 3. To invest with a new form, office, or character; constitute; appoint.

**cre-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of creating; fact of being created. Specif., act of causing to exist, or fact of being brought into existence, as by divine power; esp. [often *cap.*, and with "the"], the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence. 2. That which is created; that which is caused to exist by God or man, as the world or a work of art; also, creatures collectively.

**cre-a'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to creation.

**cre-a'tion-ism** (krē-ā'shūn-iz'm), *n.* 1. *Philos.* The doctrine that the world came into being out of nothing through an act (or series of acts) of a transcendent Creator. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that the human soul is separately created in each individual born; — opposed to *traducianism*.

**cre-a'tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* An adherent of creationism; also, one who believes that distinct species of animals or plants were separately created. — **cre-a'tion-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**cre-a'tive** (-tīv), *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of creating; originate. 2. Productive; — used with *of*.

**cre-a'tor** (-tēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, creates. 2. Specif.: [*cap.*] The Supreme Being; — used with *the*. — **cre-a'tor-hood**, **cre-a'tor-ship**, *n.*

**crea'tur-al** (krē'tūr-āl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a creature or creatures.

**crea'ture** (krē'tūr), *n.* [F. *créature*, *L. creatura*.] 1. Anything created; anything not self-existent; *esp.*: a A living created being. b A domestic animal. *Rural U. S. c* A thing that promotes man's comfort, esp. food or drink; hence, humorously, liquor, esp. whisky. 2. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a servile dependent.

**creature comforts**. Things, as food or drink, that minister to the comfort of the body.

**crea'ture-ly** (-lī), *a.* Creaturely; characteristic of a creature. || **crèche** (krēsh), *n.* [F.] 1. = **DAY NURSERY**. 2. Sometimes, a founding hospital.

**cre'dence** (krē'dēns), *n.* [LL. *credentia*, fr. *L. credens*, -entis, p. pr. of *credere* to believe.] 1. Belief; credit; — usually said of belief formed lightly on the basis of indirect, esp. oral, testimony; as, to give *credence* to gossip. 2. A kind of sideboard, of the Renaissance, used chiefly as a repository for valuable plate and vessels. 3. A small table beside the Communion table, holding the bread and wine before they are consecrated. [*Obs.*]

**cre'dent** (-dēt), *a.* 1. Believing; trustful. *Rare*. 2. **Cre'dent-ial** (krē-dēn'shāl), *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence; accrediting. *Rare*. — *n.* 1. That which gives a title to credit or confidence. 2. Testimonial accrediting a person; — usually in *pl.*

**cred'it-bil'ity** (krē'dīt-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being credible, or an instance of it.

**cred'it-ble** (krē'dīt-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being credited or believed; trustworthy. — **cred'it-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

**cred'it** (-it), *n.* [F. *crédit*, *L. creditum* loan, prop. neut. of *creditus*, p. p. of *credere* to trust, lend, believe.] 1. Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief; faith. 2. Quality of being generally believed or worthy of belief; trustworthiness. 3. Reputation; esp., good reputation. 4. A source of honor; as, to be a *credit* to one's family. 5. *Commerce*. a Trust given or received; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted. b Time given for payment, as for anything sold on trust. 6. *Bookkeeping*. A Entry, in an account, of a payment or other value received. Cf. **DEBIT**. b The side (right-hand) of an account on which such entries are made. 7. Balance in a person's favor in an account. — *v. t.* 1. To confide in the truth of; believe. 2. To bring into credit; bring honor or repute upon. 3. *Bookkeeping*. To enter on the credit side; give credit for. 4. To give credit for; attribute or ascribe; — used with *to* or *with*; as, to *credit* a man with good intentions; to *credit* good intentions to a man.

**Syn.** **Credit**, **accredit**. To **credit** is to believe; to **accredit**, to invest with credit or authority; as, to *credit* a legend; an *accredited* agent.

**cred'it-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; estimable. — **cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

|| **crédit' fon'cier'** (krā'dē' fōn'syā'), [F.; *crédit* credit + *foncier* relating to land, landed.] A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon landed property.

|| **crédit' mo'bilier'** (krā'dē' mō'bēlyā'), *Eng.* *krēd'īt mō-bēlyēr*. [F.; *crédit* + *mobilier* personal, pert. to personal property.] A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon personal movables, or personal property.

**cred'it-ōr** (krē'dīt-ēr), *n.* 1. One who gives mercantile credit; hence, one to whom money is due; — opp. to *debtor*. 2. *Bookkeeping*. The credit side of an account. *Abbr.*, *Cr.*

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**cre'do** (krē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -dos (-dōz). [L., I believe.] **1.** [Usually *cap.*] Either the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed, in church service, or a musical setting for it. **2.** A creed. **cre-du'i-ty** (krē-dū'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Belief; esp., a disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.

**cred'u-lous** (krēd'ū-lūs), *a.* [L. *credulus*, fr. *credere* to believe.] **1.** Inclined to believe, esp. on slight evidence. **2.** Based upon, or proceeding from, credulity; as, *credulous* superstition. — **cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **-lous-ness**, *n.* **Creē** (krē), *n.* An Indian of a certain Algonquian tribe living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

**creed** (krēd), *n.* [AS. *creda*, fr. *L. credo* I believe (beginning the Apostles' Creed), *credere* to believe.] **1.** An authoritative formula of the essential articles of Christian faith; esp., the Apostles', the Nicene, or the Athanasian Creed. The *creed* usually means the Apostles' Creed. **2.** Any formula of faith or opinions, as in science, politics, etc. **creed'al**, *or* *of* *pert.* to a creed or creeds.

**creek** (krēk), *n.* **1.** A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending farther inland than a cove. **2.** A stream of water, smaller than a river; a rivulet. *U. S. & British Colonies.* **3.** A narrow or winding passage. *Obs.*

**Creek**, *n.* An Indian of one of a number of confederated tribes, mostly of Muskogean stock, now in Oklahoma.

**creel** (krēl), *n.* **1.** A wickerwork basket, as for fish. **2.** *Spinning.* A bar or set of bars with skewers for holding unwinding bobbins; any frame for holding the bobbins or spools from which a machine is fed.

**creep** (krēp), *v. i.*; **creep** (krēpt); **creep'ing**. [AS. *crēpan*.] **1.** To move along with the body prone or close to the ground or floor; crawl. **2.** To move at a creeper's gait or in a creeper's manner, as slowly, stealthily, or timorously. **3.** Of plants, to spread by means of prostrate or clinging stems. **4.** To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin. **5.** To slip or become slightly displaced; as, the *creep* of a belt on a pulley or of a rail on a railroad.

**Syn.** *Creep, crawl* are often interchanged. In modern usage *crawl*, more commonly than *creep*, is applied to worms and reptiles. *Fig.*, *creep* emphasizes the idea of slowness or stealthiness; *crawl*, abjectness or servility.

— **n.** **1.** Act of creeping. **2.** A distressing sensation, like that occasioned by the creeping of insects; a feeling of apprehension or horror; — often, *Colloq.*, in *pl.*, with *the*, the *creeps*.

**creep'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One that creeps, as an insect or a reptile. **2.** Any of various (mostly small) birds, which creep about on trees, bushes, etc. **3. Bot.** A creeping plant. **4.** Any of various tools, implements, etc.; as: **a** A kind of grapple or drag, **b** A fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent slipping. **c** Either of a pair of spikes fastened at the foot to aid in climbing poles, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **U. S. d** Any device for causing material to move steadily from one part of a machine to another. **e** A small, low iron, or dog, between the an-drions. *Obs.* [manner.]

**creep'ing-ly**, *adv.* By a creeping movement; in a creeping

**creep'y** (krēp'i), *a.*; **creep'Y-ER** (-i-ēr); **-I-EST**. **1.** Marked by creeping, or slow motion. **2.** Having or producing a creeping sensation.

**creese**, *or* **kris** (krēs), *n.* [Malay *kris*.] A dagger used by the Malays, having a serpentine blade.

**cre-mate**' (krē-māt'; krē-mā't), *v. t.*; **-MAT'ED** (-māt'-ēd); **krē-māt'ed**; **-MAT'ING**. [L. *crematūs*, n. p. of *cremare* to burn.] To burn; incinerate, as a corpse.

— **cre-ma'tor** (krē-mā'tēr), *n.*

**cre-ma'tion** (krē-mā'shūn), *n.* A burning, esp. of the dead.

**crem'a-to-ry** (krēm'ā-tō-rī; krē'mā-), *a.* Of or pert. to cremation. — *n.* A furnace or an establishment for cremating dead bodies or refuse.

|| **crème** (krām), *n.* [F.] Cream; specif., any of various sirupy liqueurs, the principal flavoring being usually specified; as, *crème de menthe* (dē-mānt') cream of mint.

**Cre-mo'na** (krē-mō'nā), *n.* A superior kind of violin. *Creese*, formerly made at Cremona, Italy, esp. one of those made by the Amati family, Guarnerius, or Stradivarius.

**cre'na'te** (krē'nāt), *a.* [NL. *crena* notch.] Having a scalloped edge, as a leaf. See **LEAF**, *Illust.*

**cre-na'tion** (krē-nā'shūn), *n.* **1.** A crenate formation; a rounded projection, as on the edge of a leaf. **2.** State of being crenate.

**cren'a-ture** (krēn'ā-tūr; krē'nā-), *n.* A crenation; also, sometimes, a notch or indentation, as between crenations.

**cren'el** (krēn'ēl), *n.* Also **cre-nelle**' (krē-nēl'). [OF., deriv. of (assumed) L. *crena* notch.] One of the embrasures in a battlement. See **BATTLEMENT**, *Illust.* — *v. t.*; **-ELED** (-ēld) or **-ELLED**; **-EL-ING** or **-EL-LING**. To crenelate.

**cren'el-ate**, **cren'el-late** (-āt), *v. t.*; To furnish with battlements. [ating; also, a battlement.]

**cren'el-a'tion**, **cren'el-la'tion** (ā'shūn), *n.* Act of crenel-

**cren'u-late** (krēn'ū-lāt) *a.* [Dim. of *crenate*.] Minutely **cren'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd) crenate.

**cren'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* **1.** A minute crenation. **2.** State of being minutely crenate or scalloped.

**cre'o-dont** (krē'ō-dōnt), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας* flesh + *ὄδους*, *ὄδωντος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* Any of an order (*Creodontia*) of primitive carnivorous mammals showing relationship to the primitive ungulates.

**cre'ole** (krē'ōl), *n.* [F. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*, fr. an American negro word.] **1.** [Usually *cap.*] **a** A person of French or Spanish descent born and raised in a colonial or remote region, esp. a tropical region. **b** A white descendant of the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana or some other of the Gulf States, preserving their speech and culture. **c** The French patois spoken in Louisiana. **2.** A negro born in America; — more properly, *creole negro*. **3.** A person of mixed Creole and negro blood, speaking a dialect of French or Spanish. — *a.* [Usually *cap.*] **1.** Designating a Creole; of Creole blood and culture. **2.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, a Creole or Creoles.

**Cre'on**' (krē'ōn), *n.* [Gr. *Κρέων*.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother-in-law of Œdipus, who espoused the cause of Eteocles against Polyneices. He became king of Thebes after the death of his nephews. See **ANTIGONE**.

**cre'o-sote** (krē'ō-sōl; -sōl), *n.* [*creosote* + *2d -ol-*.] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O, resembling carbolic acid, got from beechwood tar and gum guaiacum.

**cre'o-sote** (-sōt), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας*, gen. *κρέως*, flesh + *στένω* to preserve.] **1.** An oily, antiseptic liquid got by distillation of wood tar. It is a complex mixture of various phenols and their ethers. **2.** A similar substance from coal tar.

**creosote bush**. A shrub (*Covillea mexicana*) of the bean-caper family, found in American desert regions, having very resinous foliage with a strong odor of creosote.

|| **crêpe** (krâp; *E.* krâp), *n.* [F.] *Crape*; also, any of various crapelike fabrics.

**crêpe de Chine** (d'-'shēn') [F. *de Chine* of China.] Canton crape or an inferior gauzy fabric resembling it. — *c.* *lisse* (lēs) [F. *lisse* smooth], smooth, or unwrinkled, crape.

**crep'i-tant** (krēp'i-tānt), *a.* Crackling; rattling.

**crep'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. i.*; **-TAT'ED** (-tāt'ēd); **-TAT'ING**. [L. *crepitare* to crackle, *v.* intensive of *crepare* to crack.] To make a crackling sound; crackle. [crackling noise.]

**crep'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of crepitating; crackling; **a** **crept** (krēpt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **creep**.

**cre-pus-cle** (krē-pūs'k'l), *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, fr. *creper* crepus-cular (-pūs'k'ul)] dusky.] Twilight.

**cre-pus-cule** (-kū-lār), *a.* **1.** Pert. to or like twilight; dim. **2.** Flying by twilight. — **cre-pus-cu-lous** (-lūs), *a.*

**cre-scen'do** (krē-shēn'dō; -sēn'dō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., fr. *cre-scere* to increase.] *Music.* Gradually increasing in force and fullness of tone; — a direction, indicated by the mark

—, by the word *cre-scendo*, or by *cre-sc.* or *cre-s.* — *n.* An increase in force, stress, or volume of sound, or a passage rendered with such.

**cre-s-cent** (krēs'sēt), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *cre-scere* to increase.] **1.** The increasing moon, or new moon, or a representation of it. **2.** A crescent-shaped object; specif., the emblem of the Turkish empire. — *a.* **1.** Increasing; growing. **2.** Shaped like the new moon.

**cre-s-cive** (krēs'iv), *a.* Increasing; growing.

**cre'sol** (krēs'ōl; -sōl), *n.* [FROM **CREOSOTE**.] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric substances, CH<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-OH, resembling phenol. They are obtained from coal tar and wood tar as colorless, oily liquids or solids, and are used as disinfectants.

**cre-ss** (krēs), *n.* [AS. *creese*, *crese*.] Any of numerous brassicaceous plants, mostly with edible pungent leaves, often used in garnishing food, etc.

**cre's-ted** (krēs'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF.] An iron vessel for holding an illuminant, as burning oil or pitchy wood.

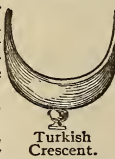
**Cre'si-da**' (-i-dā), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Calchas, proverbial for infidelity to her lover. See **TROILUS**.

**cre'ss'y** (krēs'i), *a.* Abounding in cresses.

**crest** (krēst), *n.* [OF. *creste*, L. *crista*.] **1.** A tuft or process on the upper part of the head of a bird or animal, as the comb of a cock. **2.** The plume, or other decoration, worn on a helmet, as by a knight; hence, a helmet. **3. Her.** A bearing worn, not upon the shield, but usually above it, or separately as an ornament for plate, liveries, and the like. **4.** High spirits; pride; courage. **5.** Something suggestive of a crest, esp. as being the head, crown, or top; as: **a** A peak, summit, or ridge, as of a mountain or hill. **b** The ridge or top of a wave. **c** The upper curve or ridge of the neck of a horse or other quadruped; sometimes, specif., the mane on this part. **d Arch.** The ornamental ridging of a roof, canopy, etc.; also, a finial.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; to top; crown. **2.** To reach the crest of, as a wave. — *v. i.* To form or rise to or in a crest.

**crest'fall'en** (krēs't'fāl'n), *a.* With drooping crest; hence: *dejected*; *dejected*; *cowed*.



Turkish Crescent.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ām, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōib, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūp, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, then; nature, verdure (37);



**cre-syl'ic** (krĕ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [From CREOSOTE.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cresol, cresotate, etc.  
**cre-ta'ceous** (krĕ-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk.] 1. Having the qualities of, or abounding in, chalk. 2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the last Mesozoic period and the corresponding system of rocks, either: (1) the entire period between the Jurassic and the Tertiary, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*; or (2) the upper of these divisions, the lower being called the *Comanchean*. Chalk and coal deposits mark this era. — [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Cretaceous period or system.  
**Cre'tan** (krĕ'tān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Crete. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Crete.  
**cre'tic** (-tĭk), *n.* [L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* foot), Gr. *Κρητικός* (sc. *ποῖς* foot), prop., a Cretan foot.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of one short syllable between two long ones (— — —).  
**cre'tin** (krĕ'tĭn), *n.* [F. *crétin*, fr. a dial. form meaning prop., Christian, hence, human being, fr. L. *Christianus*.] One afflicted with cretinism. — **cre'tin-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*  
**cre'tin-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Endemic or inherited idiocy accompanied by physical deformity (esp. goiter), frequent in certain mountain valleys, esp. of the Alps.  
**cre-toinne'** (krĕ-tōn'; krĕ'tōn), *n.* [F., fr. *Creton*, village in Normandy.] A strong unglazed cotton cloth often used for covering furniture, for curtains, etc.  
**Cre-ti'sa** (krĕ-tĭ'sā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κρήσασσα*.] See **MEDEA**.  
**cre-vasse'** (krĕ-vas'), *n.* [F.] A deep crevice, as in a glacier or in an embankment; U. S., a break in a levee. — *v. t.*; **VASSE'** (-vāst'), **VASS'ING**. To open or fissure with crevasses.  
**crev'ice** (krĕv'is), *n.* [OF. *crevace*, fr. *crever* to break, fr. L. *crepare* to crack, break.] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack. — **crev'iced** (-ĭst), *a.*  
**crew** (krō), *pret.* of *crow*.  
**crew**, *n.* [From older *accrus* accession, reinforcement, hence, company, crew.] 1. Any band or force of armed men. 2. A company; assemblage; throng. 3. Those who man a ship, collectively. 4. Any small body of men regarded as associated, as by common occupation; as, a train *crew*. 5. *Naut. & Nav.* A small body of men working under a petty officer or assigned to a particular duty; as, the carpenter's *crew*, boat's *crew*. — *Syn.* Gang, party. See **COMPANY**.  
**crew'el** (-ĕl), *n.* Worsted yarn slackly twisted.  
**crew'el-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Embroidery in crewels.  
**crib** (krĭb), *n.* [AS. *cribb*.] 1. A manger or rack for feeding animals. 2. A stall for oxen or other cattle. 3. A hut or hovel, or a small, narrow room. 4. An osier or wickerwork basket; a crate or bin. 5. A small bedstead with high sides, often of openwork, for a child. 6. A box, bin, building, etc., usually of open or slat construction, as for storing grain, salt, etc., to form a weir, etc. 7. *Card Playing*. In cribbage, the cards discarded for the dealer to use in scoring. 8. A small theft; anything purloined; hence, *School Cant*, an illegitimate aid to a student, as a translation key, etc. 9. A house, store, etc.; as, to "crack a crib." *Thieves' Cant*. — *v. t.*; **CRIBBED** (krĭbd); **CRIB'ING**. 1. To shut up or confine in a narrow habitation; cage; hence, to cramp. 2. To provide with, or put in, a crib or cribs. 3. To pilfer; steal; plagiarize. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* 1. To steal; plagiarize; esp., *School Cant*, to use a crib. 2. = **CRIB-BITE**.  
**crib'bage** (krĭb'āj), *n.* [From *crib* to pilfer.] A certain game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons.  
**crib'ber**, *n.* One who, or that which, cribs.  
**crib'-bite'**, *v. i.* *Veter.* To exhibit the vice of crib biting.  
**crib biting**, *Veter.* A vice in some horses in which the animal grasps the manger or other object with the teeth and swallows air; — called also *cribbing* and *wind sucking*.  
**crib'ri-form** (krĭb'rĭ-fōrm; krĭ'bri-), *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve + *-form*.] Resembling a sieve; pierced with holes.  
**crib'work'** (krĭb'wŭrk'), *n.* Framework formed by logs arranged as in the walls of a log cabin or as in a crib; a structure made with cribs; also, a crib.  
**crick** (krĭk), *n.* A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the back. — *v. t.* To turn so as to cause a crick.  
**crick'et** (krĭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* A low stool.  
**crick'et**, *n.* [OF. *crequet*, *criquet*.] Any of a family (*Gryllidae*) of leaping orthopterous insects, noted for the chirping notes produced by the males by rubbing together specially modified parts of the fore wings.  
**crick'et**, *n.* A certain outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc. — *v. i.* To play cricket. — **crick'et-er**, *n.*  
**cri'noid** (krĭ'noid), *a.* [Gr. *κρίνος* ring + *-oid*.] Designating, or pert. to, a cartilage of the larynx, with which the arytenoid cartilages articulate. — *n.* The cricoid cartilage.  
**cried** (krĭd), *pret.* & *v. p.* of *CRY*.  
**cri'er** (krĭ'er), *n.* One who cries or makes proclamation.  
**crime** (krĭm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *crimen* judicial decision, charge, fault, crime.] 1. An omission of a duty commanded, or the commission of an act forbidden, by a public law. 2. Gross violation of human law, in distinction from misdemeanor or other minor offense; hence: any aggra-

vated offense against morality or the public welfare; any sin; wrongdoing. — *Syn.* Wickedness, iniquity, wrong.  
**Crime'an** (krĭ-mĕ'ān; krĭ-), *a.* Of or pert. to the Crimea, a peninsula in southern Russia.  
**crim'i-nal** (krĭm'ĭ-nāl), *a.* 1. Involving, or of the nature of, a crime. 2. Relating to crime or its punishment. 3. Guilty of crime. — *n.* One who has committed a crime.  
**criminal conversation**, *Law*, unlawful intercourse with a married woman (considered as a tort); adultery; — usually abbreviated, *crim. con.* — *c. law*, that branch of jurisprudence which relates to crimes.  
**crim'i-nal'i-ty** (-ĭ-nāl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being criminal. [to a criminal degree.]  
**crim'i-nal-ly** (krĭm'ĭ-nāl-ĭ), *adv.* In a criminal manner, or  
**crim'i-nal-oid** (-oid), *n.* *Criminol.* A person born with criminal tendencies.  
**crim'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.*; **NAT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd); **NAT'ING**. [L. *crimĭnatus*, *p. p.* of *crimĭnare* to criminate. See **CRIME**.] To accuse of crime; incriminate; censure strongly.  
**crim'i-na'tion** (-nĕ'shŭn), *n.* Act of criminating; accusation; strong censure.  
**crim'i-na-tive** (krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Leading to or involving crimination; charging with crime.  
**crim'i-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; as, a *crimĭnatory* conscience.  
**crim'i-nol'o-gy** (-nōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *crĭmen* crime + *-logy*.] Study of crime or criminals. — **crim'i-no-log'ic** (-nōlōj'ĭk), **-log'ic-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* — **crim'i-nol'o-gist**, *n.*  
**crimp** (krĭmp), *n.* One whose business is to lure, entrap, or force men into nautical, or, formerly, military service.  
**crimp**, *v. t.* 1. To fold or plait in small regular undulations; give a wavy appearance to. 2. To pinch and hold; seize. 3. To fold the edge of (a cartridge case) inward so as to confine the charge. 4. To fash, as the flesh of a fish to render it more crisp when cooked. 5. To form (leather) into the required shape, as in making boot uppers or saddles. 6. [Cf. **CRIMP** one who entraps.] To entrap into military or sea service; impress. — *n.* 1. Act or product of crimping; a small undulation or wrinkle or a formation due to a series of them. 2. Hair which has been crimped; — usually in *pl.* — **crimp'er**, *n.*  
**crim'ple** (krĭm'pl), *v. i. & t.* [Dim. of *crimp*, *v. t.*] To wrinkle; curl. *Now Chiefly Dial., or in form crim'pled*, *p. a.*  
**crimp'y** (krĭm'pĭ), *a.*; **CRIMP'i-ER** (-pĭ-ĕr); **-ER**. Having a crimped appearance; frizzly.  
**crim'son** (krĭm'sŏn), *n.* [Deriv. of Ar. *qermaz*, fr. *qermez* crimson, *kermes* (which see), fr. Skr. *krmija* produced by a worm; *krm* worm + *jan* to generate.] 1. A deep red color tinged with blue; also, red color in general. 2. Any pigment or dye which colors crimson. — *a.* Of the color crimson; deep red; hence, bloody. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become crimson.  
**cringe** (krĭnj), *v. i.*; **CRINGED** (krĭnjd); **CRING'ING** (krĭn'jĭng). 1. To contract one's muscle involuntarily; shrink; cower. 2. To draw one's self together in fear or servility; wince; hence, to show servile deference. — *Syn.* See **FAWN**. — *n.* Servile civility. — **cring'er** (krĭn'jĕr), *n.*  
**crin'gle** (krĭn'gl), *n.* *Naut.* An iron or rope thimble or grommet at the edge or corner of a sail, for making it fast; also, in light sails, an eyelet in the sail itself.  
**crin'ite** (krĭn'it), *a.* [L. *crĭnĭtus*, *p. p.* of *crĭnĭre* to provide or cover with hair, fr. *crĭnis* hair.] Having hair or a hairlike tail; hairy.  
**crin'ite** (krĭn'it; krĭn'ĭt), *n.* A fossil crinoid.  
**crin'kle** (krĭn'kl), *v. i. & t.*; **-KLED** (-k'ld); **-KLING** (-klĭng). 1. To turn or wind in and out; also, to move in waves; ripple. 2. To rustle, as stiff cloth. — *n.* A winding; wrinkle. — **crin'kly** (-klĭ), *a.*  
**crin'kle-root'** (krĭn'kl-rōot'), *n.* An American toothwort (*Dentaria diphylla*), with a knotted succulent and pungent rootstock.  
**crin'kum-cran'kum** (-k ŭ m -krān'kŭm), *n.* Something full of twists and turns; a twist; a whimsey or whim. *Colloq.*  
**crin'oid** (krĭ'noid), *n.* [Gr. *κρίνος* lily + *-oid*.] Any of a large group (*Crinoidea*) of echinoderms, mostly attached by the part opposite the mouth and having, typically, a more or less cup-shaped body with five or more feathery arms; a sea lily, stone lily, or feather star. — *a.* Of or pertaining to crinoids; crinoidal.



Crinkleroot. (4)

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
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L  
M



**cri-noi'dal** (krī-noi'dāl; krī-), *a.* Of or pert. to crinoids; consisting of or containing crinoids.

**crin'o-line** (krīn'ō-līn; -lēn), *n.* [F. fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis*.] 1. A kind of stiff cloth. 2. A woman's skirt of any stiff material; also, a hoop skirt.

**crī'nūm** (krī'nūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρίνον* lily.] Any of a large genus (*Crinum*) of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, of tropical and subtropical regions, bearing showy flowers.

**crī'o-sphīnx'** (krī'ō-sfīnks'), *n.* [Gr. *κρός* ram + *σφίγξ* sphinx.] A ram-headed sphinx.

**cripp'le** (krīp'li), *n.* [AS. *crūpel*, fr. AS. *crōpan* to creep.] 1. One who creeps, halts, or limps; a lame person; one partially disabled. 2. Swampy ground, often covered with thickets; bog. *Local, U. S.* — *a.* Lame; halting. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-ld); -PLING (-ling). To deprive of the proper use of a limb, esp. of a leg; to lame; disable. — **cripp'pler** (krīp'lēr), *n.*

**cris** (krēs). Var. of CREESE.

**crī'sis** (krī'sīs), *n.*; *pl.* CRISES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *κρίσις*, fr. *κρίνειν* to separate.] 1. That change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death. 2. Decisive moment; turning point; also, time of difficulty or danger; as, a *crisis* in his career. — **SYN.** See JUNCTURE.

**crisp** (krīsp), *a.* [AS. *crisp*, fr. L. *crispus*.] 1. Curly; in curls or ringlets; as, *crisp* hair. 2. Roughened into small curls, frets, waves, or folds. 3. Brittle; friable; short; as, *crisp* pastry. 4. Having characteristics of crisp substances; sharp and clear; as, a *crisp* style; *crisp* remarks; also, firm and fresh, as vegetables. — **SYN.** See SHARP. — *n.* That which is crisp, as a brittle kind of candy. — *v. i.* & *t.* 1. To form into curls; ripple. 2. To make or become crisp, as in cooking.

**cris'pate** (krīs'pāt) [*a.* [L. *crispatus* curled.] Having a **cris'pat-ed** (-pāt-ēd) crimped appearance.

**cris'pa'tion** (krīs-pā'shūn), *n.* 1. A curling, or state of being curled; undulation. 2. A very slight contraction.

**crisp'er** (krīs'pēr), *n.* One who, or that which, crimps.

**cris'pin** (-pin), *n.* A shoemaker; — so called from Saint Crispin, the patron of shoemakers.

**crisp'ly** (krīs'plī), *adv.* In a crisp manner.

**crisp'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being crisp.

**crisp'y** (krīs'plī), *a.*; **crisp'i-er** (-pī-ēr); -EST. 1. Formed into short, close ringlets; curly. 2. Crisp; brittle.

**cris'sal** (krīs'āl), *a.* Zool. Of or pert. to the crissum.

**criss'cross'** (krīs'krōs'; 62), *n.* [Corrupt. of *Christcross*.] 1. A crosslike mark made for a signature. 2. A child's game played with crossed lines. — *a.* Crossed; marked by crossings. — *adv.* In a way to cross something else. — *v. t.* To mark or cover with cross lines.

**criss'cross'-row'**. Var. of CHRISTCROSS-ROW.

**cris'sum** (krīs'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* CRISSA (-ā). [NL.] Zool. That part of a bird surrounding the cloacal opening, or the feathers covering that region; the under tail coverts.

**cris'tate** (krīs'tāt) [*a.* [L. *crīstatus*, fr. *crīsta* crest.] Having a **cris'tat-ed** (-tāt-ēd) ing a crest; crested.

**cri-te'ri-on** (krī-tēr'i-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ā), E. -RIONS (-ŏnz). [Gr. *κριτήριον* a means for judging, *κριτής* decider, judge, *κρίνειν* to separate.] A standard of judging; rule; test. — **SYN.** Measure, rule, test. See STANDARD.

**crith** (krīth), *n.* [Gr. *κριθίς* a barleycorn, a small weight.] *Physics.* A unit for estimating the weight of gaseous substances; — the weight of a liter of hydrogen at 0° centigrade, and 760 millimeters barometric pressure. It is 0.0899 of a gram, or 1.387 grains.

**crit'ic** (krīt'ik), *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. *κριτικός*, prop., able to discuss, *κρίνειν* to judge, discern.] One who expresses a judgment on any matter with respect to its value, truth, beauty, etc.; esp., one skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic works; also, opprobriously, one given to harsh or captious judgment. — *a.* Critical.

**crit'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* 1. Inclined to criticize; esp., captious; censorious. 2. Exercising, or qualified to exercise, careful judgment; nicely judicious. 3. Of the nature of, or pert. to, criticism or critics; as, a *critical* essay. 4. Pert. to or indicating a crisis, or turning point; decisive; crucial; as, the *critical* moment; attended with risk; dangerous; as, a *critical* situation. 5. *Physics, Math.*, etc. Pert. to or designating a transition point at which some property suffers a finite change; as, the parabola is a *critical* curve through which a conic passes from an ellipse into a hyperbola. — **crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **crit'ic-al-ness**, *n.* *critical* temperature. *Physics.* any temperature marked by a transition; specif., the temperature above which a substance can exist only in the gaseous state, no matter what the pressure.

**crit'ic-as'ter** (krīt'ik-ās'tēr), *n.* [See -ASTER.] An inferior or contemptible critic. — **crit'ic-as'try** (-ās'trī), *n.*

**crit'ic-ism** (-ī-sīz'm), *n.* 1. A critical judgment, or detailed examination and review; esp., an unfavorable judgment or opinion; censure. 2. The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic. — **SYN.** See ANIMADVERSION, REVIEW.

**crit'ic-ize**, **crit'ic-ise** (-sīz), *v. i.* & *t.*; -CIZED, -CISED (-sīzd);

-CIZ'ING, -CIS'ING. To judge as a critic; esp., to find fault. — **crit'ic-iz-a-ble**, **crit'ic-ise-a-ble** (-sīz'ā-b'l), *a.*

**crit'ic-ize'er**, **crit'ic-ise'er** (-sīz'ēr), *n.* One who criticizes.

**cri-tique'** (krī-tēk'), *n.* [F.] 1. A critical essay; careful analysis of any subject; criticism; review. 2. Act or art of criticism. — **SYN.** See REVIEW.

**croak** (krōk), *v. i.* & *t.* 1. To make, or utter with, a croak, or similar hoarse, dismal sound. 2. To grumble; forebode (evil), esp. habitually. — *n.* The hoarse, harsh cry of a frog or raven; any similar sound.

**croak'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. An animal that croaks; as: a frog. b Any of various fishes that produce croaking or grunting noises, as certain grunts and surf fishes. 2. One who croaks; a habitual grumbler; a foreboder of evil.

**croak'y**, *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, a croak.

**cro'at** (krō'āt), *n.* A native of Croatia, in Austria-Hungary; esp., one of the native Slavic-speaking race.

**Cro-a'tian** (krō-ā'shūn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Croatia. — *n.* A Croat; also, the Slavic language spoken in Croatia.

**cro'ce-in** (krō'sē-in), *n.* [L. *croceus* yellow, fr. *croceus* saffron.] Any of several yellow or scarlet artificial dyes.

**cro-chet'** (krō-shā'; *British* commonly *krō'shā*), *n.* [F. *crochet* small hook.] A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle. — *v. t.* & *i.*; -CHETED' (-shād'); -CHET'ING (-shā'ing). To knit with a crochet needle or hook.

**cro-cid'o-lite** (krō-sīd'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *κροκίς* nap on cloth + *-lite*.] A lavender-blue or leek-green mineral of the amphibole group, essentially a silicate of iron and sodium.

**crook** (krōk), *n.* 1. The loose black particles collected from combustion; soot; smut. 2. Coloring matter that rubs off from cloth. — *v. t.* & *i.* To soil with, or give off, crook.

**crook**, *n.* [AS. *croc*, *crocca*.] A piece of crockery, esp. of coarse earthenware; an earthen pot, jar, or pitcher.

**crook'er-y** (-ēr-i), *n.* Earthenware; crocks collectively.

**crook'et** (-ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *croquet*, dial. form of F. *crochet*. See CROCHET.] Arch. An ornament, often resembling curved foliage, on the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc.

**croc'o-dile** (-ō-dīl), *n.* [L. *Crocodylus*, fr. Gr. *κροκόδειλος*.] Any of a genus (*Crocodylus*) of large, thick-skinned, long-tailed, aquatic reptiles, of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. Cf. ALLIGATOR. Also, in a wider sense, any crocodilian.

**crocodile bird**. An African ploverlike bird which alights upon the crocodile and devours its insect parasites.

**crocodile tears**. False or affected tears; hypocritical sorrow; — derived from the old fiction that crocodiles weep over those they devour, or to allure human prey.

**croc'o-dil'i-an** (-dī'l-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to an order (*Crocodylia*) of reptiles including the crocodiles, gavials, alligators, and related extinct forms. — **croc'o-dil'i-an** (-ān), *n.*

**cro-co-ite** (krō'kō-īt), **cro-co'i-site** (krō'kō'ī-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κρόκος* saffron.] *Min.* Native lead chromate, PbCrO<sub>4</sub>; — called also *red lead ore*.

**crocus** (krō'kūs), *n.* [L., saffron, fr. Gr. *κρόκος*.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Crocus*) of bulbous plants of the iris family, with solitary long-tubed flowers. 2. *Chem.* A deep yellow powder; esp., oxide ferric, used as a polishing powder and pigment. Cf. ROUGE.

**Cre'sus** (krēs'ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κροῖσος*.] A king of Lydia of the 6th century B. C., renowned for his vast wealth; hence, a very rich man.

**croft** (krōft; 62), *n.* [AS.] A small inclosed field or agricultural holding, esp. one adjoining a house. *Great Britain.*

**croft'er** (krōft'ēr), *n.* One who rents and tills a croft. *Chiefly Scot.*

**crom'lech** (krōm'lēk), *n.* [W. *cromlech*; *crom* bent, concave + *leech* flat stone.] *Archaeol.* a A dolmen. b A circle of monoliths, usually inclosing a mound.

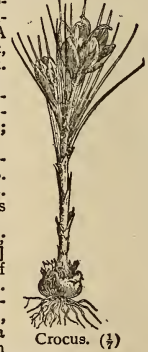
**cro-mor'na** (krō-mōr'nā), *n.* [F. *Cor-morne*, fr. G. *krummhorn* crooked horn, cornet, an organ pipe turned like a trumpet.] *Music.* A certain reed stop in the organ, resembling the oboe in quality of tone.

**crone** (krōn), *n.* [OD. *krōnie* an old sheep, OF. *carogne* carrion.] A withered old woman.

**Cro'nus** (krō'nūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κρόνος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, son of Uranus and Gaea, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his own son Zeus. His wife was Rhea. He was a god of harvests and was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

**cro'ny** (-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). An intimate companion.

**crook** (krōk), *n.* [ME. *crok*.] 1. Any bent or hooked appendage, part, contrivance, or implement; as: a A hook; esp., a pothook. b A shepherd's staff. c A bishop's staff; crosier. d A crooked piece of timber; a knee. 2. Act of crooking; state of being crooked; a bend or turn; specif., bow of



Crocus. (†)

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofd; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, soft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; foōd, foōt; out, oil;



courtesy or reverence. **3.** A sharper, swindler, thief, forger, or the like. *Cant.* — *v. t. & i.* To turn from a straight line; bend.

**crook'back'**, *n.* A crooked back; hence, a hunchback.

**crook'ed'** (krōok'ēd; 24), *a.* 1. Characterized by a crook, or curve; bent. 2. Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude. 3. False; dishonest; fraudulent; as, *crooked* dealings. — **crook'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **crook'ed-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Curved, oblique, aslant, aquint, twisted, distorted, wry, awry, askew. — **Crooked**, *awry*, *askew*. **Crooked** is the general term for that which (lit.) is itself not straight or which (fig.) deviates from rectitude. *Awry* applies to that which is out of a straight line; in its fig. sense it suggests error or perversity. *Askew* implies decided slant or obliquity; in its fig. sense it suggests contempt or disdain.

**Crookes space** (krōōks). [After Sir William Crookes, Eng. chemist.] *Physics*. The dark space within the negative-pole glow at the cathode of a vacuum tube, observed only when the vacuum is high enough to give a striated discharge.

**Crookes tube**. [See CROOKES SPACE.] *Physics*. A vacuum tube in which the vacuum (Crookes vacuum) is so nearly complete that molecular actions have free play.

**crook'neck'** (krōok'nēk'), *n.* Either of two varieties of squash with recurved necks.

**crool** (krōol), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a repeated, low, liquid or gurgling sound.

**croon** (krōon), *v. i.* [ME. *croimen*.] 1. To make a continuous hollow sound, as cattle in pain; bellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. To hum or sing in a low tone. — *v. t.* To sing in a low tone; hum. — *n.* The sound made in crooning.

**crop** (krōp), *n.* [AS. *cropp*, *cropp*, *craw*, *top*, bunch, ear of corn.] 1. A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, serving to receive food; *craw*. 2. The top, head, or highest part, esp. of a plant or tree. *Now Chiefly Dial.* 3. The handle of a whip; *specif.*, a riding whip with a loop instead of a lash. 4. Of grain or fruit, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind, or in a single season; the product of the field, whether gathered or growing; harvest. Also used *fig.*, as, the ice *crop*. 5. [From the *v.*] Act or product of cropping; as: a Hair cut short. b An earmark made by cropping. 6. An entire tanned cowhide. 7. The depression behind the shoulders of a cow.

— *v. t.* **CROPPED** (krōpt), *or*, *rarely*, **CROPT**; **CROP'PING**. 1. To cut off the tops or tips of; bite, pull, or snip off; pluck; reap. 2. To clip the ears or, sometimes, hair, etc., of. — *v. i.* 1. To yield a crop or crops. 2. To come or appear, as from concealment; — usually used with *out*, *forth*, or *up*.

**crop-eared'** (-ērd'), *a.* 1. Having the ears cropped; — formerly done as a means of identification, or, in persons, as a punishment. 2. Having the hair cropped, so that the ears are conspicuous; — used esp. of the English Puritans, or Roundheads.

**crop'per** (krōp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, crops, or snips off. 2. One who raises a crop, esp. on another's land. 3. A severe fall, as from a horse; hence, a failure or collapse; — chiefly in *to come (fall) get a cropper*. *Colloq. or Slang*.

**cro-quet'** (krō-kā'; *Brit. commonly* krō-kā, -kī), *n.* 1. An outdoor game in which wooden balls are driven with mallets through a series of arches set in the ground. 2. Act of croqueting. — *v. t. & i.*; — **QUETED'** (-kād'); — **QUET'ING** (-kā'ing). To drive away (an opponent's ball), after placing one's own against it, by striking one's own ball with the mallet.

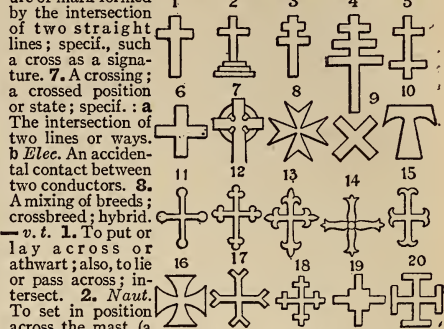
**cro-quette'** (krō-kēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] *Cookery*. A fried ball made of minced meat, rice, etc.

**croze** (krōz; 57), *n.* [Hind. *karōr*, Skr. *kṛōṭi*.] Ten million; *specif.*, ten million rupees (written *Rs.* 1,00,00,000) or about \$3,244,300. *Anglo-Ind.*

**crozier**, **cro'zier** (krō'zhēr), *n.* [OF. *croce*, fr. LL. *crocea*, *crocia*. The word was confused with F. *croisier* cross-bearer, fr. OF. *crois* cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, being the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God.

**cross** (krōs; 62), *n.* [ME. *crois*, fr. OF. *crois*, fr. L. *cruis*; also, ME. *crois*, AS. *crois*, OIr. *crois*, fr. L. *cruis*.] 1. A gibbetlike structure, anciently used in crucifying malefactors; *specif.*, with *the*, the cross on which Christ was crucified. 2. A representation of the cross, as for the symbol of Christ's death or for a heraldic bearing. Also, the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity; *fig.*, the Christian religion or religious experience. See *Illustr.*, in next column. 3. *Specif.*: a A monument in the form of a cross, or surmounted by a cross; as, a boundary *cross*; *esp.*, as a cross in a market place. b A cruciform badge, ornament, etc., as a staff borne before an archbishop as a sign of his office. c The crusader's symbol; hence: to take the *cross*, to take the crusader's vows. 4. A cross on a coin; a coin. *Obs.* 5. Affliction or trial as a test of Christian patience or virtue;

also, trial; misfortune; as, to bear one's *cross*. **C.** Any figure or mark formed by the intersection of two straight lines; *specif.*, such a cross as a signature. 7. A crossing; a crossed position or state; *specif.*: a The intersection of two lines or ways. b *Elec.* An accidental contact between two conductors. 8. A mixing of breeds; crossbreed; hybrid.



— *v. t.* 1. To put or lay a cross or athwart; also, to lie or pass across; intersect. 2. *Naut.* To set in position across the mast (a yard or, formerly, a sail) on a square-rigged vessel. 3. To make the sign of the cross on or over. 4. To cancel by marking crosses on or over, or drawing a line across; — usually used with *out* or *off*. 5. To draw or write something, as a line, across; as, to *cross* one's *t's*. 6. To move across or past; as: a To traverse; as, to *cross* a stream. b To cause to pass or move over; as, the general *crossed* his army at this ford. c To meet and pass; as, your letter *crossed* mine. 7. To meet or confront, as something in one's way; to encounter, *esp.* in opposition. 8. To cause to interbreed; hybridize. — *v. i.* 1. To lie or be athwart. 2. To move or pass, or to extend, from side to side or from place to place; — often used with *over*. 3. To meet and pass, as letters. 4. To interbreed.

— *prep.* **ACROSS**. *Archaic or Colloq.* — *a.* 1. Not parallel lying, falling, or passing athwart; transverse. 2. Contrary; adverse. 3. Ill-humored. 4. Involving mutual interchange; reciprocal. 5. Crossbred. — **Syn.** See **PEEVISH**.

**cross'bar'** (krōs'bār'), *n.* 1. A transverse bar or piece. 2. A transverse line or stripe. — *v. t.*; — **BARRED'** (-bārd'); — **BAR'RING**. To provide or mark with crossbars.

**cross'bill'** (-bīl'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Loxia*) of finches having mandibles strongly curved and crossing each other.

**cross'bones'** (-bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg or arm bones placed or depicted crosswise.

**cross'bow'** (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon for discharging quarrels, stones, etc., formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock. — **cross'bow'man** (-mān), *n.*

**cross'bred'** (-brēd'), *p. a.* Hybrid; mongrel.

**cross'breed'** (-brēd'), *n.* A breed or an individual produced from parents of different breeds or kinds; hybrid. — *v. t. & i.*; — **BRED'** (-brēd'); — **BREED'ING**. To hybridize; cross; *specif.*, *Hort.*

to breed between two varieties of the same species.

**cross'-bun'**, *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

**cross'cut'** (krōs'kūt'), *a.* 1. Made or used for crosscutting; as: **crosscut** saw, one set to cut across the grain of wood, as distinguished from a *splitsaw* or *ripsaw*. 2. Cut across, or transversely; having transverse or oblique cuts; as: **crosscut** file, one with two crossing series of cuts, one finer than the other. — *n.* **Acutacross**; direct path or way transverse or oblique to the main path or way. — *v. t.* To cut across.

**crosee** (krōs; 62), *n.* [F., *crozier*, hooked stick.] The racket used to throw and catch the ball in lacrosse.

**cross'-ex-am'ine**, *v. t. & i.* *Law*. To examine or question, esp. as a check to a previous examination. — **cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion**, *n.* — **ex-am'in-er**, *n.*

**cross'-eye'**, *n.* See **STRABISMUS**. — **cross'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.* **cross'-fer'ti-li-za'tion**, *n.* *Bot.* Fertilization by cross-pollination. — **cross'-fer'ti-li-ze**, *v. t.*

**cross'-grained'** (-grānd'), *a.* 1. Having the grain or fibers transverse or irregular. 2. *Perverse*; contrary.

**cross'hatch'** (krōs'hāch'), *v. t. & i.* To cut, engrave, or furrow with two sets of parallel lines crossing one another.

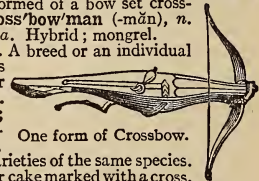
**cross'head'** (krōs'hēd'), *n.* *Mach.* A beam or bar across the head or end of a rod, etc., or a block attached to it and carrying a knuckle pin.

**cross'ing**, *n.* 1. A point of intersection, as where two roads cross. 2. A place where anything is crossed; *esp.*, a paved walk across a street. 3. Contradiction; opposition.

**Cross**, 1 Latin; 2 Calvary; 3 Patri-archal or Archiepiscopal; 4 Papal; 5 Lorraine; 6 Greek; 7 Celtic; 8 Maltese; 9 St. Andrew's; 10 Tau; 11 Pommée; 12 Bottonée; 13 Fleury; 14 Avellane; 15 Moine; 16 Pattée; 17 Fourché; 18 Crosslet; 19 Quadrate; 20 Potent (Jerusalem).



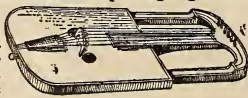
Crosier.



One form of Crossbow.



**cross/let** (krōs'let; 24), *n.* A small cross, esp. heraldic.  
**cross/ly**, *adv.* In a cross manner.  
**cross/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being cross.  
**cross/piece'** (krōs'pēs'), *n.* A crosswise piece.  
**cross-pol/li-na'tion**, *n. Bot.* Deposition of pollen from one flower on the stigma of another, as by insects.  
**cross-pur/pose**, *n.* A counter or opposing purpose.  
**cross-ques'tion**, *v. t.* To cross-examine; question closely.  
**cross-re-fer'**, *v. t. & i.* To refer across or from one place to another; make cross references.  
**cross reference.** A reference made from one part of a book or register to another part.  
**cross/road'** (krōs'rōd'; 62), *n.* 1. A road that crosses a main road or runs across country between main roads. 2. Place where two or more roads intersect;—often in *pl.*  
**cross/ruff'** (-rūf'), *n.* *Whist.* The play in which partners trump different suits, and lead for that purpose.  
**cross-stitch'**, *n.* A form of stitch, or a kind of needlework, in which the stitches are diagonal and in pairs, the thread of one stitch crossing that of the other, forming a square.  
**cross/tie'** (-tī'), *n.* A tie placed across something for support, as a railroad sleeper.— **cross/tied**, *a.*  
**cross/trees'** (-trēz'), *n. pl. Naut.* Two horizontal pieces of timber or metal supported by trestletrees at a masthead, and spreading the upper shrouds to support the mast.  
**cross/way'** (-wā'), *n.* A crossroad or crosscut.  
**cross wires.** Fine wires or threads, usually of spider-web platinum wire or ruled on glass, mounted as a reticle in the focus of the objective of optical instruments, and used to define the line of sight with accuracy.  
**cross/wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a cross; also, athwart; across; hence: perversely; contrarily.  
**croch** (krōch), *n.* 1. A fork; esp., a forked pole or stake to prop something. 2. The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; fork.— **crochted** (krōcht), *a.*  
**croch/et** (krōch'ēt; 24), *n.* [F. *crochet*, prop., a little hook.] 1. A small hook or hooklike instrument. 2. *Music.* A quarter note. See NOTE. 3. A perverse fancy; whimsey.— **Syn.** See CAPRICE.  
**croch/et-y** (-i), *a.* 1. Given to, or full of, crochets. 2. Of the nature of a crocheted.— **croch/et-i-ness**, *n.*  
**cro/ton** (krō'tūn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κρότων* a tick (which the seeds resemble).] Any of a genus (*Phyllanthus*, esp. *P. variegata*) of plants, cultivated for their ornamental foliage.  
**Cro-ton bug** (krō'tūn). [From the *Croton* water of New York.] A small, active, winged species of cockroach (*Phyllodromia germanica*);—called also *water bug*.  
**croton oil.** A viscid, acrid fixed oil got from the seeds of a small East Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Croton tiglium*).  
**croch** (krouch), *v. i.* 1. To bend or stoop low, with bent legs, as an animal waiting for prey, or in fear. 2. To bend servilely; fawn; cringe.— *v. t.* To bow or bend low.  
**croop** (krōop), *n.* [F. *croûpe*.] The posterior part of the back of a quadruped, esp. the horse.  
**croop**, *n.* [Scot.] An affection of the larynx or trachea, marked by a sharp, ringing cough and difficult breathing.  
**croop/pi-er** (krōop'pī-ēr; krōop'pēr'), *n.* [F., prop., one who sits on the croop, and, hence, in the second place.] 1. One who presides at a gaming table and collects and, usually, pays the stakes. 2. One who, at a public dinner, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.  
**croop/ous** (krōop'ūs), **croop/y** (-i), *a.* Of or pert. to croop.  
**cro/stade'** (krōostād'), *n.* [F., fr. *croûte* a crust, OF. *croûste*.] *Cookery.* A kind of crisp patty, made of bread, rice, cornstarch, hominy, etc., to receive some filling.  
**cro/ton'** (krōostōn'), *n.* [F. *croûton*, fr. *croûte* a crust.] *Cookery.* A small piece of bread toasted or fried crisp, used in soups, in garnishing, etc.  
**crow** (krō), *v. i.*; *pret.* CREW (krōō), chiefly in sense 1, or CROWED (krōd); *p. p.* CROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROW'ING. [AS. *crāwan*.] 1. To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock. 2. To utter an expression of joy, exultation, or defiance.  
**crow**, *n.* [AS. *crāwe* a crow (sense 1), fr. *crāwan* to crow.] 1. Any of various species (genus *Corvus* and allies) of large, usually entirely glossy black, oscine birds, with harsh and unmusical notes. 2. The cry of the cock; crowing. 3. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw; esp., a crowbar, as the crow flies, in a straight line.  
**crow/bar'** (-bār'), *n.* A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the working end, used as a lever, etc.  
**crow/ber-y** (krō'bēr-i), *n.* 1. A heathlike arctic shrub (*Empetrum nigrum*); also, its black, insipid berry. 2. The large cranberry (*Oryzococcus macrocarpus*). *U. S.*  
**crow blackbird.** Any of several black-plumaged grackles.  
**crowd** (kroud), *n.* [Corn. *crowd* or *W. crwth*.] 1. An ancient Celtic musical instrument with a shallow body and six strings. 2. (*dial.* krōōd.) A fiddle or fiddler. *Obs. or Dial.*



Crowd.

**crowd** (kroud), *v. i.* [AS. *crūdan*.] 1. To push or drive on; hasten. 2. To urge forward; force one's self. 3. To collect in numbers; throng.— *v. t.* 1. To shove or push. 2. To press, force, or thrust, as into a smaller space or time; cram; as, to crowd a day's work into an hour. 3. To fill or occupy to excess or obstruction; as, a crowded room. 4. To put pressure upon; press by solicitation; urge. *Colloq.* to crowd sail, *Naut.* to carry an extraordinary amount of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of the vessel.  
— *n.* 1. A large number of persons or things closely massed together. 2. A great number of persons; esp., the people; populace.— **Syn.** See MULTITUDE.  
**crowd'er** (kroud'ēr; *dial.* krōōd'ēr), *n.* One who plays on a crowd; a fiddler. *Obs., Hist., or Dial. Eng.*  
**crowd'er** (kroud'ēr), *n.* One, except crowds, or shoves.  
**crow/foot'** (krō'fōot'), *n.*; *pl.*, *except sense 1*, -FEET (-fēt'). 1. [*pl.* -FOOTS (-fōots'); incorrectly, -FEET.] Any of a genus (*Ranunculus*) of plants, typifying a family (*Ranunculaceae*), of which some have lobed leaves suggestive of a crow's foot; a buttercup. Also, any of various other plants with parts suggestive of a bird's foot, as a species of geranium, plantain, etc. 2. *Naut.* A number of divergent small cords roved through a long block. 3. *Mil.* A caltrop. 4. Crowfoot, 4. A zinc electrode, somewhat resembling a crow's foot, used in some electric cells.  
**crow/keep'er** (-kēp'ēr), *n.* A person employed to scare off crows; hence, a scarecrow. *Obs.*  
**crown** (kroun), *n.* [OF. *corone*, fr. L. *corona* crown, wreath.] 1. A garland or fillet for the head, esp. as a reward of victory or a mark of distinction; hence: something given for successful effort; reward. 2. A royal headdress or cap of sovereignty; a diadem. Cf. TIARA. 3. Hence: a Imperial or regal power; sovereignty. 1 Imperial Crown (Charles the sovereign in a monarchical crown, wreath.) 2 The sovereign in a monarchy or autocracy;— used with *the*. 4. Something suggestive of a crown; as, the crown of a hill; the crown, or top part, of a tooth, a cut gem, an arch, or arched surface, etc. 5. Anything that imparts beauty, dignity, or finish; also, the highest state or quality of anything. 6. The top of the head; the head. 7. The part of a hat or other headwear covering the crown of the head. 8. Any of several coins (orig., one bearing a crown), as: a A certain British coin worth 5 shillings. b A krona. c A representation of a crown as a heraldic bearing, a watermark, etc. 10. *Bot.* a = CORONA. b The junction of stem and root in a seed plant. c The head of foliage in a tree or shrub. 11. *Naut.* The end of the shank of an anchor next to the arms. 12. = CORONA, in various senses, as a halo, a tonsure, etc. 13. Short for CROWN LENS.  
— *v. t.* 1. To place a crown upon; invest with a crown; hence, to invest with royalty. 2. To bestow something on as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense; adorn. 3. To top, cap, or surmount, as with a crown. 4. To form or furnish the topmost or finishing part of; perfect; glorify. 5. *Check-ers.* To make a king of a man that has reached an opponent's king row, as by placing another piece on it to indicate that it is a king. 6. To make convex, as a road or a roof;— often used with *up*.  
**crow'n'al** (-āl), *n.* A coronet; crown; coronal. *Archaic.*  
**crow'n colony.** A colony of the British Empire not having established self-government.  
**crow'n'er** (kroun'ēr), *n.* One who crowns.  
**crow'n'er** (kroun'ēr; krōōn'ēr), *n.* A coroner. *Obs. or Dial.*  
**crow'n'et** (kroun'ēt), *n.* A coronet. *Obs.*  
**crow'n glass.** Window glass blown and whirled into a disk, with a central knot, the *bull's-eye*, left by the worker's rod; hence, a glass (an alkali-free glass) the same as this in composition. Cf. FLINT GLASS. [*aria imperialis*.]  
**crow'n imperial, n.** A handsome species of fritillary (*Fritilla*).  
**crow'n/land'** (kroun'lānd'), *n.* 1. Land of the crown. 2. In Austria, one of the provinces, or largest administrative divisions, as Bohemia.  
**crow'n lens.** The convex lens of an achromatic lens, made of crown glass (see ACHROMATIC LENS, *Illust.*)  
**crow'n/piece'** (kroun'pēs'), *n.* 1. A piece or part forming the crown, or top, as of a bride. 2. [*Properly crown piece.*] A coin. See CROWN, 8.  
**crow'n prince.** The heir apparent to a crown or throne.  
**crow'n princess.** The wife of a crown prince.  
**crow'n saw.** A cylindrical rotary saw.  
**crow'n wheel.** *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set in its rim at right angles to its plane.  
**crow'n/work'** (kroun'wŭrk'), *n.* *Dentistry.* The application of artificial crowns to teeth; also, a piece of such work.  
**crow's-foot'**, *n.*; *pl.* crow's-feet. 1. Something suggestive of a crow's foot; as, one of the small wrinkles that appear



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ill; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



with age at the outer corners of the eyes. **b** A contrivance consisting of two pieces fastened together crosswise to support a post. **2.** = CROWFOOT, in various senses.

**crow's nest.** *Naut.* A box or perch near the top of a mast, esp. in whalers, built for the man on the lookout.

**croze** (kröz), *n.* *Coopering.* The groove in the staves of casks, barrels, etc., for receiving the edge of the head; also, a tool for making it.

**crozier** (kröz'zhër). Var. of CROSIER.

**crucial** (kröö'shál), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. cruz, crucis*, cross.] **1.** Having the form of a cross; cruciform. **2.** Of the nature of, or relating to, a supreme trial or a final choice; decisive; as, *a crucial test*; *a crucial moment*.

**cruciate** (shí-át), *a.* [*L. cruciatus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *cruz, crucis*, cross.] Cross-shaped or marked with a cross.



Cruciate Flower.

**cruci-ble** (sí-b'l), *n.* [*LL. crucibulum* a hanging lamp, earthen crucible.] **1.** A pot, as of clay, porcelain, or platinum, for melting and calcining metals, ores, etc. **2.** A hollow at the bottom of a furnace, to receive the melted metal. **3.** A severe trial or test; as, *the crucible of affliction*.



Crucibles.

**crucible steel.** A superior cast steel made either by melting blister steel in crucibles, or by fusing together wrought iron, carbon, and flux in crucibles.

**cruci-fer** (-fër), *n.* [*L.* See CRUCIFEROUS.] **1.** *Ecol.* One who carries a cross. **2.** Any brassicaceous plant; a cross; — in allusion to the four petals, which resemble a Maltese cross.

**cruci-fer-ous** (kröö-sí'fër-üs), *a.* [*L. cruz, crucis*, cross + *ferous*.] **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** *Bot.* Brassicaceous.

**cruci-fix** (kröö'sí-fíks), *n.* [*F. crucifix* or *LL. crucifixus*; *L. cruz, crucis*, cross + *figere, fixum*, to fix.] A representation of Christ on the cross; loosely, the cross.

**cruci-fix-ion** (-fík'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of crucifying; esp., the execution of Christ on the cross. **2.** Death on a cross.

**cruci-form** (kröö'sí-förm), *a.* [*L. cruz, crucis*, cross + *form*.] Cross-shaped; as, *a cruciform flower*.

**cruci-fy** (-fí), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fíd); -FY'ING. [*F. crucifier*, deriv. of *L. cruz, crucis*, cross + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To put to death by nailing or otherwise fastening to a cross of execution. **2.** Fig., to subdue; mortify.

**crud/dle** (krüd'l; kröö'd'l). Obs. or dial. var. of CURDLE.

**crude** (krööd), *a.* CRUD'ER (krööd'ër); CRUD'EST. [*L. crudus* raw.] **1.** In a natural state; not cooked or prepared by heat; raw. **2.** Unripe; immature; imperfect. **3.** Wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture. **4.** Unalleviated; undisguised; bare; as, *crude facts* or necessities. — **crude'ly, adv.** — **crude'ness, n.** *Syn.* Undigested, green, inexperienced, unrefined, raw, crass. — *Crude, raw, crass.* Crude and raw suggest lack of finish, polish, or assimilation, raw often also suggesting lack of seasoning or experience. Crass adds to the implication of *crude*, that of density or grossness; as, *crass materialism*.

**crudi-ty** (kröö'dí-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** Quality or state of being crude; crudeness. **2.** That which is crude.

**crue'l** (kröö'él), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. crudelis*, fr. *crudus*. See CRUDE.] **1.** Disposed to give pain to others; destitute of mercy or pity; savage; merciless. **2.** Causing, fitted to cause, or attended by, pain, grief, or misery; as, *a cruel fate*; *cruel war*. — *Syn.* See FEROCIOUS. — **crue'l-ly, adv.**

**crue'l-ty** (-él-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** Quality or state of being cruel. **2.** A cruel deed; inhuman treatment.

**crue't** (kröö'ët; 24), *n.* [*AF.*, dim. fr. *OF. cruce, cruié*.] A bottle; esp., a small glass bottle for vinegar, pepper, or for pleasure. — *v. t.* To cruce, over or about.

**crui-se** (krööz), *v. i.*; CRUISED (kröözd); CRUIS'ING. [*Prob. fr. D. kruisen* to zigzag, *crui-se*, deriv. of *OF. crois* cross.] To sail about to and fro, as in search of an enemy or for pleasure. — *v. t.* To cruce, over or about.

**crui-sing** (krööz'ing), *v. i.*; CRUISED (kröözd); CRUIS'ING. [*Prob. fr. D. kruisen* to zigzag, *crui-se*, deriv. of *OF. crois* cross.] To sail about to and fro, as in search of an enemy or for pleasure. — *v. t.* To cruce, over or about.

**crui-ser** (krööz'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, cruises; specif., a man-of-war less heavily armed and armored than a battleship and, hence, of superior speed. A *battle cruiser* is comparable in displacement with the dreadnought and superdreadnought, and has in its main battery guns of equal caliber, but fewer of them.

**crui-ter** (kröö'ër), *n.* A small sweet cake made of a rich egg batter, twisted and fried brown in deep fat.

**crumb** (krüm), *n.* Also, commonly till 19th century, **crum**. [*AS. cruma*.] **1.** A small fragment or piece, as of bread. **2.** Fig., a little; bit. **3.** The soft part of bread; — *disting. from crust*. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To break into crumbs, as bread. **2.** *Cookery.* To cover, thicken, or dress with crumbs. **3.** To remove crumbs from; as, *to crumb the table*. *Collog.*

**crum-ble** (krüm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blíng). [*Freq. of crumb*, *v. t.*] To break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay. — *n.* Crumbling or crumbled substance.

**crum-bly** (-blí), *a.* Easily crumbled; friable.

**crum'my** (krüm'í), *a.*; -MI-ER (-í-ër); -MI-EST. **1.** Full of

crumbs; soft, as the crumb of bread. **2.** *Slang.* a Plump; comely; buxom. *Eng.* **b** Inferior; cheap. *U. S.*

**crump** (krümp; kröömp), *v. t. & i.* To crunch. [*Griddle.*]

**crump/et** (krüm'pët; 24), *n.* A kind of cake cooked on a crum/ple (-p'l), *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plíng). [*Dim. fr. AS. crump, crumb*, crooked, bent.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; rumple. — *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or crease made by crumpling; a crumpled part.

**crum/pled** (krüm'p'ld), *p. a.* Wrinkled, creased, or furrowed by or as if by pressing or crushing; also, bent, as in a spiral curve; as, the cow with the *crumpled* horn.

**crunch** (krüñch), *v. i. & t.* To chew, or to grind or press, with force and noise; as, the wheels *crunched* through the snow. — *n.* Act or noise of crunching.

**cru/node** (kröö'nöd), *n.* [*Prob. fr. L. cruz* a cross + *E. node*.] *Geom.* A point where a curve crosses itself; a double point with two real tangents.

**cru/or** (kröö'ör), *n.* [*L.*, blood.] *Physiol.* The clotted portion of coagulated blood; gore.

**crup/per** (krüp'ër; krööp'ër), *n.* [*From OF., fr. croupe* croup.] **1.** *Harness.* A leather loop passing under a horse's tail to hold the saddle. **2.** The rump of a horse; *crup*.

**cru'ta** (kröö'tá), *n.*, *pl.* of *crus*.

**cru'tal** (kröö'tál), *a.* Of or pert. to the leg.

**crus** (krüs), *n.*; *pl.* CRUSA (kröö'tá). [*L.*, the leg.] *Anat. & Zool.* **1.** That part of the hind limb between the femur, or thigh, and the ankle, or tarsus; shank. **2.** Any of various parts likened to a leg, or (in *pl.*) to a pair of legs, as the tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the bodies of the lumbar vertebrae.

**crus-sade'** (kröö-sád'), *n.* [*F. croisade*, for *OF. croisade*, fr. a verb signifying to mark (one's self) with a cross, fr. *L. cruz* cross.] **1.** Any of the seven (some reckon nine) military expeditions undertaken between 1096 and 1270 by Christian powers to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. **2.** Any hostile expedition under papal sanction. **3.** Any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm.

— *v. i.*; -SAD'ED (-sád'éd); -SAD'ING. To engage in a crusade.

**crus-sad'er** (-sád'ër), *n.* One engaged in a crusade.

**crus-sa'do** (-sád'dó), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-döz). [*Pg. cruzado*, prop., marked with a cross.] An old Portuguese coin of gold or silver, of various values.

**cruse** (kröös; krööz), *n.* A vessel for water, oil, etc.

**crush** (krüsh), *v. t.* [*OF. cruissir*, fr. *LL. cruciare*.] **1.** To compress or bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze so as to destroy the natural condition or shape. **2.** To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding. **3.** To overwhelm as if by pressure or weight. **4.** To force by pressure; squeeze. **5.** To drink, as wine. — *v. i.* To be or become crushed.

— *n.* **1.** Act of crushing; violent compression. **2.** Violent crowding, or a great crowd.

**crush'er, n.** One who, or that which, crushes.

**crush hat.** A hat not injured by compressing, as a soft felt hat; specif., an opera hat.

**crust** (krüst), *n.* [*L. crusta*.] **1.** The hardened surface part of bread; also, a piece of this or of any dry or hard bread. **2.** The cover or case of a pie. **3.** A hard external covering; shell; incrustation; as, *a Med.* A hard mass of dried secretions, blood, or pus. **4.** *Geol.* The exterior, relatively cool portion of the earth. **c** A hardened surface upon snow. **d** An incrustation on the inside of bottles of wine; a deposit of tartar, etc. Cf. BEESWING.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To incrust; become incrustrated. **2.** To form or harden into crust; as, the dirt was *crusted* on the glass.

**Crus-ta'ce-a** (krüs-tá'shë-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fr. *L. crusta* rind, shell.] *Zool.* A large class of arthropods, principally aquatic, comprising the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, etc., commonly having the body covered with a firm crustlike shell. — **crus-ta'cean** (-shän), *a. & n.*

**crus-ta'ceous** (-shés), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, forming, or of the nature of, crust or shell; having a crustlike shell, covering, or scab. **2.** *Zool.* Belonging to the Crustacea. *Obs.*

**crust'y** (krüs'tí), *a.*; CRUST'Y-ER (-tí-ër); -I-EST. **1.** Having the nature of crust; characterized by a crust. **2.** Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner. — *Syn.* See BLUFF. — **crust'i-ly** (-tí-lí), *adv.* — **crust'i-ness, n.**

**crutch** (krüch), *n.* [*AS. cryec*.] **1.** A staff with a cross-piece at the top, used to support the lame in walking. **2.** The part of a saddle-tree that supports the pommel, or a forked leg rest constituting the pommel of a sidesaddle. **3.** Something resembling a crutch in shape or use, as, *Naut.*, a support for a fore-and-aft boom when the sail is stowed. **4.** The crotch of a human being.

— *v. t.* To support on a crutch or crutches; prop up.

**crutched** (krücht), *a.* Marked with the sign of the cross.

**crux** (krüks), *n.*; *pl.* *E. CRUCES* (-éz; 24), *L. CRUCES* (kröö-séz); *gen. sing. CRUCIS* (kröö'sís). [*L.*, cross, torture, trouble.] **1.** [*Used as a Latin word.*] A cross, as in heraldry; specif. [*cap.*], *Astron.*, the Southern Cross. **2.** Any thing very puzzling or difficult to explain.

**crux an-sa'ta** (án-sá'tá), *a* tau cross with a loop at the top,

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
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H  
J  
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L  
M



cry (kri), v. i.; CRIED (kri:d); CRY'ING. [F. *crier*, L. *quiritare* to cry, scream.] 1. To make a loud call or cry, as in prayer, pain, anger, etc.; shout. 2. To lament audibly; shed tears with or without sound; weep. 3. Of an animal, to utter its characteristic call. — v. t. 1. To implore; — now used chiefly in to cry quarter. 2. To utter loudly; shout; proclaim. 3. To affect, effect, or cause to be, by weeping; as, to cry one's self to sleep.

to cry down, to decry; depreciate. — to cry quits, to declare one's self clear, or declare one's self even with another, as for past favors or injuries.

— n., pl. CRIES (kri:z). 1. A loud utterance expressing strong and, usually, somewhat sudden emotion, as of pain, fear, joy, etc. 2. A loud calling out of words, as for announcement or entreaty. 3. A loud shout; an outcry. 4. Importunate supplication; entreaty. 5. Common report; fame. 6. The utterance of the general opinion, feeling, or desire; the public voice. 7. A watchword or battle cry. 8. A characteristic call of an animal. 9. The giving voice of hounds in chase; hence, a pack of hounds. 10. A fit of weeping.

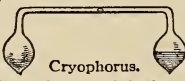
cry'ing (kri'ing), p. a. That cries; hence: calling for notice; compelling attention; notorious; as, a *cry'ing* evil. cry'o- (kri'ô-). A combining form from Greek *κρύος*, *icy cold, frost*.

cry'o-gen (-jên), n. A substance for obtaining low temperatures; a freezing mixture. — cry'o-gen'ic (-jên'ik), a.

cry'o-lite (kri'ô-lit), n. *Min.* A fluoride of sodium and aluminum, NaAlF<sub>6</sub>, found in Greenland, usually in white cleavable icy-looking masses. H., 2.5; sp. gr., 2.95-3.0.

cry-om'e-ter (kri-ôm'ê-têr), n. *Physics*. A thermometer for the measurement of low temperatures.

cry-oph'o-rus (kri-ô'fô-rûs), n. [NL.; + *cryo-* + Gr. *φέρω* to bear.] *Physics*. An instrument to illustrate the freezing of water by its own evaporation.



Cryophorus.

cry-os'ô-phy (-ôs'ô-fî), n. The determination of the freezing points of liquids.

crypt (kript), n. [L. *crypta*, Gr. *κρυπτή*, fr. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden.] 1. A vault wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under the main floor of a church, as for burial. 2. *Anat.* A simple gland or glandular cavity; follicle.

crypt'ic (krip'tik), a. 1. Hidden; secret; occult. 2. *Zool.* Adapted to conceal; as, *cryptic* coloring.

crypt'i-cal (-tî-kâl), a. *Cryptic*.

crypt'ite (krip'tî-). Combining form from Greek *κρυπτός*, *hidden, covered, secret*.

crypt-to-clas'tic (-klâs'tik), a. [*crypto-* + Gr. *κλάω* to break.] *Petrog.* Made up of extremely minute fragmental particles.

crypt-to-crys'tal-line (kris'tâl-in; -in), a. Indistinctly crystalline.

crypt-to-gam (krip'tô-gâm), n. *Bot. Orig.*, any cryptogamous plant; now, in popular usage, a plant of any group below the seed plants, or spermatophytes. Cf. PHANEROGAM.

crypt-to-gam'ic (-gâm'ik), a. *Cryptogamous*.

crypt-to-g'a-mous (krip'tô-gô-mûs), a. *Bot.* Belonging to a subkingdom (*Cryptogamia*) of older systems of classification, embracing all plants not producing flowers or seeds; — contrasted with *phanerogamous*.

crypt-to-gen'ic (krip'tô-jên'ik), crypt-to-g'e-nous (krip'tô-jê-nûs), a. *Med.* Of obscure origin, as certain diseases.

crypt-to-gram (krip'tô-grâm), n. A writing in cipher. — crypt-to-gram'mic (-grâm'ik), a.

crypt-to-graph (-gráf), n. *Cryptogram*, or cipher.

crypt-to-graph'ic (krip'tô-gráf-ik), n. Act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters, or cipher. — crypt-to-graph'ic, a. — crypt-to-graph'ist, n.

crypt-to-nym (krip'tô-nîm), n. [*crypto-* + Gr. *ὄνομα* name.] A secret name; a name by which a person is known only to the initiated. — crypt-ton'y-mous (krip-tôn'î-mûs), a.

crys'tal (kris'tâl), n. [F. *cristal*, L. *crystallum* crystal, ice, Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, fr. *κρύος* icy cold, frost.] 1. Quartz transparent or nearly so, or a piece of it, as one cut for ornament or for use in magic. 2. Something resembling crystal, as clear water, etc. 3. A body formed by an element or compound solidifying so that it is bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, which are the external expression of a definite internal structure. 4. Glass of superior brilliancy, made into articles for the table, etc.; flint glass; also, a piece of this material, or such glassware collectively; — called also *crystal glass*. 5. The glass over a watch dial.

— a. Consisting of or resembling crystal; clear.

crystal gazing. The practice of crystal vision (which see), conceived as a method of divination.

crys'tal-lif'er-ous (-îf'êr-ûs) } a. [*L. crystallum* crystal + *crys'tal-lig'er-ous* (-îj'êr-ûs) ] *-ferous, -gerous*.] Producing, or containing, crystals.

crys'tal-line (kris'tâl-in; -in), a. 1. Consisting of made of crystal. 2. Resembling crystal; pure; transparent. 3. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a crystal or crystals.

crystalline lens, *Anat.*, a transparent lens-shaped body in the eye, which serves to focus the rays of light.

crystalline lens, *Anat.*, a transparent lens-shaped body in the eye, which serves to focus the rays of light.

crystalline lens, *Anat.*, a transparent lens-shaped body in the eye, which serves to focus the rays of light.

crys'tal-lite (-tâl-lit), n. [See CRYSTAL.] *Min.* A minute mineral form like those in glassy volcanic rocks, not having a definite crystalline outline, but marking the first step in crystallization. — crys'tal-lite'ic (-îl'îk), a.

crys'tal-lit'ic (-îl'îk), a. [NL.; + *crystal* + *-lithic*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

crys'tal-liz'a-ble (-îz'â-b'l), a. Capable of being crystallized.

crys'tal-li-za'tion (-î-zâ'shûn), n. 1. Act or process of crystallizing; state of being crystallized. 2. The body formed by the process.

crys'tal-lize (-îz), v. t. & i.; -LIZED (-îz-d); -LIZ'ING (-îz'ing). 1. To form into crystals; assume crystalline character or form. 2. To assume, or cause to assume, a fixed and definite form.

crys'tal-lo-graph'ic (-ô-gráf'ik) } a. Pert. to crystallography.

crys'tal-lo-graph'i-cal (-î-kâl) } — graph'i-cal-ly, adv. crys'tal-log'ra-phy (-ôg'ô-râ-fî), n. [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-graphy*.] Science treating of the system of forms among crystals, their structure, and forms of aggregation.

crys'tal-loid (kris'tâl-oid), a. [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-oid*.] Crystal-like; of the nature of a crystalloid. — n. *Chem.* A substance which in solution diffuses readily through animal membranes and, generally, is capable of being crystallized. Cf. COLLOID.

crys'tal-lo-man'cy (-ô-mân'sî), n. [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-mancy*.] Divination by crystal gazing.

crys'tal-lose (-ôs), n. *Chem.* The sodium salt of saccharin, like saccharin intensely sweet.

crystal vision. *Psychol.* Visual images aroused by concentrated gazing upon a crystal in or on which the objects seem to be seen; also, the faculty of seeing such images.

cte'noid (tê'noid; tén'oid), a. [Gr. *κτεís*, *κτενός*, comb + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Having a comblike margin.

cten'o-phore (tên'ô-fôr; tén'ô-), n. [Gr. *κτεís*, *κτενός*, comb + *-phore*.] 1. Any of a class (*Ctenophora*) of celerentares consisting of free-swimming jellyfishes that swim chiefly by means of meridional bands bearing comblike plates. 2. One of these bands.



Ctenoid Scale.

cuar'ta (kwâr'tâ), n. [Amer. Sp.] A long whip of rawhide; a quirt. *Southwestern U. S.*

cub (kûb), n. 1. The young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc., or, sometimes, of the whale. 2. A boy or girl; an awkward, ill-mannered boy. *Jocose* or *Contemptuous*.

Cu'ban (kû'bân), a. Of or pertaining to Cuba or its inhabitants. — n. A native or inhabitant of Cuba.

cub'by-hole (kûb'î-hôl'), n. A snug place, as for hiding.

cube (kûb), n. [F. *cube*, L. *cubeus*, Gr. *κύβος* a cube, a cubical die, *L. Geom.* The regular solid of six equal square faces. 2. *Math.* The third power; the product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; as, 8 is the cube of 2, for 2 × 2 × 2 = 8.



Cube.

— v. t.; CUBED (kûb-d); CUB'ING (kûb'ing). To raise to the third power; form the cube of.

cu'beb (kû'bêb), n. [F. *cubebe*, fr. Ar. *kabâ-bâh*.] The aromatic berry of a climbing shrub (*Piper cubeba*) of the pepper family, native to Java and Borneo.

cube root. That factor of a quantity which when cubed produces the quantity; thus, 2 is the cube root of 8. See ROOT, n., 3.

cu'bi-cal (kû'bî-kâl) } a. 1. Having the form or properties of a cube. 2. [*In this sense usually cubical*.] Three-dimensional; esp., as used with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube one edge of which has the length of that unit; as, a *cubic* foot, *cubic* centimeter, etc. Abbr., c. or cu. 3. *Math.* Of third degree, order, or power.

cu'bi-cle (kû'bî-k'l), n. [L. *cubiculum*, fr. *cubeare* to lie down.] A sleeping place, esp. one partitioned off from a large dormitory.

cu'bism (kû'bîz'm), n. *Painting*. A movement or phase in postimpressionism (which see). — cu'bist (-îst), n.

cu'bit (kû'bî-t), n. [L. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, elbow, ell, cubit.] A linear measure, orig. the length from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; in English measure, 18 inches.

cu'bit-al (kû'bî-tâl), a. [L. *cubitarius*.] 1. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the cubitus. 2. Of the length of a cubit.

cu'bi-tus (-tûs), n. [L., elbow.] *Anat.* a The forearm. b The ulna.

cu'bold (kû'boid), a. Approximately cubic in shape; specific, *Anat.*, designating the outermost of the distal row of tarsal bones of many of the higher vertebrates. — n. 1. *Math.* A rectangular parallelepiped. 2. *Anat.* The cuboid bone. — cu'bol'dal (kû-boid'âl), a.

cuck'ing stool (kûk'ing). A kind of chair in which, for

âle, enâte, câre, âm, âccout, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cônnect; ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



merly, scolds, dishonest tradesmen, etc., were strapped, to be pelted and hoisted, or, sometimes, to be ducked.

**cuck'old** (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* [OF. *cucuol*, *cucuault*.] A man whose wife is unfaithful to him. — *v. t.* To make a cuckold of (a husband). — **cuck'old-ry**, *a.* *Archaic.*

**cuck'old-ry** (kŭk'ŭld-rĭ), *n.* State or quality of being a cuckold; also, practice of making cuckolds.

**cuck'oo** (kŭk'oo), *n.* [imitative.] 1. *a* A

European bird (*Cuculus canorus*) that lays its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch. **b** Any bird of the same family (*Cuculidæ*) as the above, as the common North American cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, the black-billed, and *C. americanus*, the yellow-billed), which usually incubate their own eggs. 2. The call of the cuckoo.

— *v. t.* To repeat monotonously, as a cuckoo does its call. — *v. i.* To utter the call of the cuckoo, or a sound like it.

**cuck'oo-flow'er** (-flou'ēr), *n.* 1. A bitter cress (*Cardamine pratensis*) of Europe and America, with lilac-purple flowers. 2. The ragged robin. 3. The wood sorrel.

**cuck'oo-pint'** (-pint'), *n.* A common European arum (*Arum maculatum*), with lanceolate erect spathe and short purple spadix; — in England, called also *wake-robin*.

**cuck'oo spit**. 1. A frothy secretion exuded on plants by the larvæ of spittle insects; — called also *toad spittle* and *frog spit*. 2. An insect secreting this; a spittle insect.

**cu'cul-late** (kŭ'kŭ-lāt; kŭ-kŭ'l'āt) [*a.* [LL. *cucullatus*, fr. *cu'cul-lat'ed* (-lāt'ēd; -āt-ēd)] *a.* [LL. *cucullus* hood.] Hooded or hood-shaped, as the leaf of a violet.

**cu'cul-li-form** (kŭ-kŭ'l'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood + *-form*.] Hood-shaped; cowl-like.

**cu'cum-ber** (kŭ'kŭm-bēr), *n.* [L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*.] The oblong succulent fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis sativus*), cultivated as a vegetable; also, the vine.

**cucumber tree**. A any of several American magnolias (esp. *Magnolia acuminata*), said to be so called on account of a slight resemblance of the young fruit to a small cucumber. **b** The tulip tree.

**cu-cu'mi-form** (kŭ-kŭ'm'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *cucumis* cucumber + *-form*.] Having the form of a cucumber.

**cu-cur'bita** (-kŭr'bit), *n.* In sense 1, also **cu-cur'bite**. [L. *cucurbita* a gourd.] 1. *Chem.* A vessel for distillation, used with, or forming part of, an alembic. *Archaic.* 2. A cucurbitaceous plant.

**cu-cur'bit-a'ceous** (-bĭ-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cucurbita* a gourd.] Belonging to a family (*Cucurbitaceæ*) of chiefly herbaceous tendrill-bearing vines, mostly tropical, including the cucumber, melon, squash, pumpkin, and gourd.

**cu'd** (kŭd), *n.* [AS. *cudu*, *cwudu*.] A portion of food brought up into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, to be chewed a second time.

**cu'd-bear** (kŭd'bār), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, a Scot, who first brought it into notice.] A dyestuff, a form of archil; also, the lichen yielding it. See **ARCHIL**.

**cu'd-le** (kŭd'lĭ), *v. t.*; — **DLED** (-lĭd); — **DLING** (-lĭng). To embrace closely; fondle. — *v. i.* To lie close or snug; nestle. — *n.* A close embrace; act of nestling.

**cu'd'y** (kŭd'ĭ), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A small cabin; also, the galley or pantry of a small vessel. 2. Any small room or closet.

**cu'd'el** (kŭd'ēl), *n.* [AS. *cygel*.] A short club. To take up the cudgels for, fight or contend vigorously in behalf of.

— *v. t.*; — **ELED**, — **ELLED**; — **EL-ING**, — **EL-LING**. To beat with a cudgel. [think.]

To cudgel one's brains, to exercise one's wits; try to cud'el-er, or cud'el-er (-ēr), *n.* One who cudgels.

**cu'd'weed'** (kŭd'wēd'), *n.* A plant with silky or cottony herbage, as any of various asteraceous plants (genera *Gnaphalium*, *Antennaria*, *Filago*, etc.)

**cue** (kŭ), *n.* [F. *queue*, fr. *l. coda* tail.] 1. A tail-like twist or plait of hair worn at the back of the head; queue. 2. A tapering rod used to impel the balls in billiards, etc. 3. A file of persons waiting; queue.

**cue**, *n.* [Prob. fr. letter *q*, as the initial sound of some word, perh. *l. quando*, when.] 1. The last words of a speech, or the end of an action, in a play, as indicating the time for the next speaker or actor. 2. Any catchword; hint; intimation. 3. The part one has to perform in or as in a play; the proper or expedient course to take; as, his *cue* is to magnify the importance of his work. 4. Humor; mood; disposition; as, nobody was in the *cue* to dance.

— *v. t.*; **CUED** (kŭd); **CU'ING** (kŭ'ing). To braid; twist.

**cu'er'po** (kwēr'pō), *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, fr. *l. corpus* body.] The body; — in phrase in *cuerpo*, dressed so that the figure is exposed; hence, naked or uncovered.

**cuff** (kŭf), *v. t.* To strike with or as with the palm or flat of the hand; buffet; slap. — *n.* A blow so made.

**cuff**, *n.* An ornamental band covering the wrist, as a stiff linen band attached to the shirt sleeve.

**Cu'fic**, *Var.* of **KU'fic**.

**cu'it-rass'** (kwē-rās'), *n.* [F. *cuirasse*, deriv. of *l. coriaceus* of leather, *corium* leather, hide.] 1. A piece of armor, orig. of leather, covering the body; also, the breastplate of such a piece. 2. *Zool.* An armor of bony plates, or other protective structure.

— *v. t.* To cover or armor with or as with a cuirass.

**cu'it-ras-ier'** (kwē-rās-ēr'), *n.* [F.] A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass. See **SOLDIER**, *Illust.*

**cu'ir—bou'illi'** (kwēr-bōō'yē'), *n.* [F.] Leather softened by boiling or soaking and pressed into shape.

**cu'it-sine'** (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *l. coquina* kitchen.] The kitchen; culinary department; also, style of cooking.

**cu'is-** (kwĭs), **cu'ish** (kwĭsh), *n.* [From OF., fr. *cuisse* thigh, *l. coxa* hip.] In *pl.* [CUISSES (kwĭs'ēz) or, Obs., CUSHES], defensive plate armor for the thighs, esp. in front; in *sing.*, a thigh piece.

**culch**. *Var.* of **CULTCH**.

**Cul'dee** (kŭl'dē), *n.* [Prob. fr. Gael. *cuilteach*; cf. Ir. *ceilede*.] One of a class of early anchorites of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. — **Cul'de-an** (kŭl-dē-ān), *a.*

**cul'-de-sac'** (kŭl'd'-sāk'; kŭl'dē-sāk'), *n.*; *pl.* **CULS-DE-SAC** (kŭl'-; kŭl'z-). [F., lit., bottom of a bag.] A passage with only one outlet, as a blind alley.

**-cule**. See **-CLE**.

**cu'let** (kŭ'lēt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *cul* bottom, breech, *l. culus*.] 1. *Jewelry*. The small horizontal facet forming the bottom of a brilliant; collet. 2. In medieval armor, the part over the rear of the body below the waist.

**cu'li-cid** (-lĭ-sĭd), *a.* [L. *culex*, -icis, *gnat.*] *Zool.* Like or pert. to the mosquito family (*Culicidæ*). — *n.* A mosquito.

**cu'li-na-ry** (kŭ'lĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *culinaris*, fr. *culina* kitchen.] Of, pert. to, or suited for, the kitchen or cookery.

**cul** (kŭl), *v. t.* [OF. *cuillir*, *cuillir*. See **COLL**.] 1. To separate; select; choose and gather or collect, as flowers. 2. To subject to culling; as, to cull a field; to cull a book.

**Syn.** See **CHOOSE**. — *n.* Something, esp. something inferior or worthless, culled out.

**cul'ten-der** (kŭl'tēn-dēr), *n.* *Var.* of **COLANDER**.

**cul'tion** (kŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *couillon*, fr. *coil* scrotum, *l. colesus*.] A mean or base fellow. — **cul'tion-ly**, *a.*

**cul'ty** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-ĭz). A dupe; a gull. — *v. t.*; **CUL'TIED** (-ĭd); **CUL'TY-ING**. To trick, cheat, or impose on.

**culm** (kŭlm), *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk.] *Bot.* The jointed stem of a grass. — *v. i.* *Bot.* To form or grow into a culm.

**culm**, *n.* 1. Soot; smut. *Obs.* 2. *a* Refuse coal or coal dust. **b** Anthracite, esp. in small nodules. [Impure anthracite.]

**cul-mif'er-ous** (kŭl-mĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Abounding in culm, as **cul'mi-nate** (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); — **NAT'ING**. [L. *culmen* top.] 1. To reach its highest altitude or the meridian. 2. To reach the highest point, as of rank, number, size, power, glory, etc.

**cul'mi-na'tion** (kŭl'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of culminating; also, culminating position or degree; summit; acme.

**Syn.** **Culmination**, **climax**, **acme**, **zenith**. **Culmination** designates the attainment by anything of its highest point. **Climax** suggests more definitely the movement or ascent which leads to the culminating point; **acme**, the culminating point itself; as, the *climax* of a play; the *acme* of his fame. **Zenith**, the point of the heavens highest overhead, differs from **acme** (in its fig. sense) in connoting more of luster or splendor; as, the *zenith* of his career.

**cul'pa-bil'i-ty** (-pā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being culpable.

**cul'pa-ble** (kŭl'pā-b'lĭ), *a.* [From F., fr. *l. culpabilis*, fr. *culpare* to blame, *culpa* fault.] Deserving censure or blame; censurable. — **cul'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*

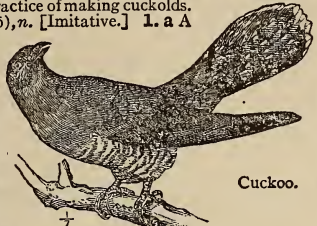
**cul'prit** (-prĭt), *n.* 1. One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as in court. 2. One guilty of a crime or a fault.

**cult** (kŭlt), *n.* [F. *culte*, *l. cultus* care, culture, *colere* to cultivate.] 1. Worship, esp. according to specific rites; as, the *cult* of Apollo. 2. Hence: *a* The rites and ceremonies of a religion. **b** Great devotion to a person, idea, or thing, esp. such devotion viewed as a sort of intellectual fad.

**culch**, **culch** (kŭlch), *n.* 1. Rubbish; débris; refuse. *Local.* 2. Oyster shells and other objects laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points for the attachment of the spawn of the oyster; also, the spawn.

**cul'ti-va-ble** (kŭl'tĭ-vā-b'lĭ), *a.* Capable of being cultivated. — **-va-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cul'ti-vat'a-ble**, *a.*

**cul'ti-vate** (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; — **VAT'ED** (-vāt'ēd); — **VAT'ING**. [LL. *cultivatus*, p. p. of *cultivare* to cultivate, *cultivus* cultivated, fr. *l. cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to till, cultivate.] 1. To prepare, or to prepare and use, or to work (land), for the raising of crops; till. 2. To raise, or foster the growth of, by tillage or by labor and care. 3. To civilize; refine, as, to



Cuckoo.

κ = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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cultivate one's mind. 4. To devote time and thought to; foster; cherish; as, to cultivate friendship, art. 5. To seek the society of; court intimacy with.

**cul'ti-va'tion** (kū'l'ti-vā'shūn), *n.* Art or act of cultivating; state of being cultivated; culture.

**ul'ti-va'tor** (kū'l'ti-vā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who cultivates. 2. An implement or machine used to loosen the earth and kill weeds around crops growing in hills, rows, or drills.

**cul'trat-ed** (kū'l'trāt) *a.* [L. *cultratus* knife-shaped, from *cul'trat-ed* (-trāt-ēd)] *cul'ter* knife. Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning knife, as a crow's beak.

**cul'tur-al** (-tūr-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to culture.

**cul'ture** (-tūr), *n.* [L. *cultura*, fr. *colere* to till, cultivate.] 1. Cultivation; tillage. 2. Cultivation of microorganisms, as bacteria, for scientific study or medical use; also, the product of such cultivation. 3. Act of improving or developing by education, discipline, etc. 4. The enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training; refinement. 5. The characteristic attainments of a people or social order; as, Greek culture. 6. Cartography. Those details of a map, collectively, which represent other than natural features, as symbols for bridges, meridians, and parallels. [Poetic or Fig.]

— *v. t.* -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING. To cultivate. Chiefly mental and moral training; refined.

**cul'tur-ist**, *n.* A cultivator; also, an advocate of culture.

**cul'tur-ūs** (*-ūs*), *n. sing. & pl.*; *E. pl. -tuses* (-ēz); 24. [L., cultivation, culture.] A cult.

**cul'tur** (kū'l'tūr), *n.* [AS. *culfre*] A dove; a pigeon.

**cul'tur-in** (-vēr-in), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *colculeure* adder, L. *coluber*, *colubra*.] Originally, a rude sort of musket, later (16th and 17th centuries), a long cannon.

**Cul'tur's root or phys'ic** (kū'l'tūr), [After a Dr. Culver, who used it.] *a.* The root of a tall scrophulariaceous herb (*Leptandra virginica*) common in eastern North America, used as an active cathartic and emetic. b. The plant itself.

**cul'vert** (-vēr't), *n.* A transverse drain under a road, railroad, canal, etc.; an arched drain or sewer.

**Cu-mæ-an** (kū-mē-ān), *a.* [L. *Cumaenus*.] Of or pert. to the ancient city of Cumæ, a Greek colony, in Italy; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl, said to have sold the Sibylline Books.

**cum'ber** (kūm'bēr), *v. t.* [From *encumber*, or fr. OF. *combre* barrier, fr. LL. *cumbrus*, *combrus*.] 1. To trouble; harass; perplex. 2. To hinder; embarrass; rest on as a troublesome or useless load; burden. — *n.* 1. That which cumbers. 2. State or quality of being cumbered; hindrance.

**cum'ber-some** (-sūm), *a.* 1. Burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious. 2. Uselessly troublesome; unwieldy.

**cum'brous** (-brūs), *a.* Rendering action or motion difficult; unwieldy; burdensome.

**cum'in** (kūm'in), *n.* Also **cum'min**. [From *F.*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *κίμινον*.] A dwarf apiceous plant (*Cuminum cyminum*), native to Egypt and Syria, grown for its pungent aromatic seeds.

**cum'mer-bund'** (kūm'ēr-būnd'), *n.* [Hind. *kamarband*, fr. Per. *kamar loins* + *band* fastening.] A sash; girdle. *India*.

**cum'quat**. Var. of **KUMQUAT**.

**cum'shaw** (kūm'shō), *n.* [Amoy *kam sia*, Chin. *kan hsieh*, grateful thanks; — a phrase used by beggars.] A present; a gratuity; — a term used in Chinese ports.

**cu'mu-late** (kū'mū-lā), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT-ING. [L. *cumulatus*, *p. p.* of *cumulare* to heap up, *cumulus* heap.] To heap together; accumulate.

**cu'mu-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of cumulating; a heap; accumulation. — (-lāt), *a.* Heaped up.

**cu'mu-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* 1. Composed of accumulated parts; formed or increasing by additions. 2. Subject to cumulation; that is to be, or may be, added to something else; as, *cumulative* evidence. *Specif.*, *Finance*, of dividends, etc., accruing, if unpaid when due, so as to be added to what is to be paid in the future.

**cu'mu-lo-** (kū'mū-lō), *Meteor*. Combining form of *cumulus*; as in: **cu'mu-lo-cir'rus**, a small cumulus cloud at a high elevation, having the whiteness or delicacy of the cirrus; **cu'mu-lo-cir'ro-stra'tus**, the rain cloud of the thunderstorm; **cu'mu-lo-nim'bus**, a mountainous cloudy mass of condensed vapor from whose base fall showers of rain, snow, etc.; **cu'mu-lo-stra'tus**, a cloud combining the features of cumulus and stratus.

**cu'mu-lous** (kū'mū-lūs), *a.* Like cumulus clouds.

**cu'mu-lus** (-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -lī (-lī). [L., *a* heap.] 1. A heap. 2. A massy cloud form having a flat base and rounded outlines, often piled up like a mountain.

**cunc-ta'tion** (kūnk-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *cunctatio*, fr. *cunctari* to delay.] Delay. *Rare*. — **cunc'ta-tive**, *a.* *Rare*.

**cunc'ta'tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who delays, or lingers. Cf. **FABIAN**, *a.* **cu'né-al** (kū'nē-āl), *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge. See **COIN**.] Pertaining to a wedge; wedge-shaped.

**cu'né-ate** (kū'nē-āt), **cu'né-a'ted** (-āt'ēd), *a.* [L. *cuneatus*.] Wedge-shaped; as, a *cuneate* leaf. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.* **cu'né-at'ic** (kū'nē-āt'ik), *a.* Cuneate; cuneiform.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**cu-né-i-form** (kū-nē-i-fōrm; kū'nē-i-fōrm'), *a.* [L. *cuneus* a wedge + *-form*.] Wedge-shaped; — applied esp. to the characters anciently used in writing in Persia, Assyria, etc., or to the writing itself.

— *n.* Cuneiform characters or writing.

**cu-nic'ul-us** (kū-nīk'ū-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -ULI (-lī). [L., rabbit, rabbit burrow.] An underground passage, as of a drain.

**cu'n'ner** (kūn'ēr), *n.* Either of two species of wrasse: one (*Cremnabrus melops*) found on the British coasts, the other (*Tautoglabrus adspersus*) abundant on the rocky shores of New England.

**cu'n'ning** (-ing), *a.* [From the *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* fr. AS. *cunnan* to know, be able.] 1. Skillful; dexterous. 2. Wrought with or exhibiting skill or ingenuity. 3. Crafty, sly, or artful. 4. Prettily or piquantly interesting. *U. S.*

**Syn.** Deceitful, designing, crafty, tricky, politic, sharp, subtle, insidious, stealthy, foxy, artful, sly, wily. — **Cunning**, crafty, artful, sly, wily agree in implying an aptitude for attaining an end by secret or devious means. **Cunning** implies skill, esp. in overreaching or circumventing; it often suggests a low order of intelligence; as, a dark *cunning*, roguish countenance. **Crafty** implies more secret or underhand devices than *cunning*, and frequently suggests an adroitness at deception acquired by experience. **Artful** implies more insinuating indirectness of dealing; as, she had, by *artful* conduct, insinuated herself into his favor. **Sly** implies a somewhat vulgar turn for what is covert or double; as, words of *sly* import. **Wily** implies the subtle use of tricks and stratagems, esp. in attack or defense; as, the *wily* fox.

— *n.* 1. Skill; dexterity. *Archaic*. 2. Faculty or act of using stratagem; deceit; craft.

**cu'n'ning-ly**, *adv.* In a cunning manner.

**cup** (kūp), *n.* [AS. *cuppa*, LL. *cuppa* cup.] 1. A small vessel used chiefly to drink from. 2. The containing part of a drinking vessel that has a stem and a foot. 3. A thing suggestive of a cup (in sense 1), as a cupping glass; a cup-shaped organ or part, as a socket or recess in which something turns. 4. A drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful. 5. The wine of the Communion. 6. Fig., something allotted to one as a portion to be received or endured; as, "let this *cup* pass from me." 7. In *pl.* Repeated potatoes; indulgence in intoxicating drinks. 8. A beverage made of liquor, sweetened and flavored and usually iced; — *specif.* named from the base; as, claret *cup*, etc. 9. *Sporting*. An ornamental cup or other vessel offered as a prize. — in one's cups, drunk.

— *v. t.*; CUPPED (kūpt); CUP'PING. 1. *Med.* To subject to cupping. 2. To receive, take, or place in or as in a cup.

**cup'bear'er** ('bār'ēr), *n.* One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served.

**cup'board** (kūb'ōrd), *n.* [*cup* + *board*.] A closet with shelves for cups, dishes, food, etc.; any small closet.

**cu'pel** (kū'pēl), *n.* [*F. coupelle*, dim. of *coupe* cup.] A small, shallow, porous cup, esp. of bone ash, used in assaying. — (kū'pēl); *pl.* -pēl; *v. t.*; -PELED (-pēld), -PELEP' (-kū'pēld); -PEL-ING, -PEL-LING. To refine in a cupel.

**cu'pel-la'tion** (kū'pē-lā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of refining gold or silver, etc., in a cupel.

**cup'ful** (kūp'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* CUPFULS (-fūlz). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint.

**cu'pid** (kū'pīd), *n.* [L. *Cupidō*, lit., desire.] *Roman Myth*. The god of love, son of Venus, represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See **EROS**, **PSYCHE**.

**cu'pid'i-ty** (kū-pīd'i-tī), *n.* [*F. cupidité*, L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus* longing, *cupere* to long for.] Eager desire, esp. for wealth; avarice.

**Syn.** Lust, appetite, longing, greed, avidity. — **Cupidity**, greed, avidity agree in the idea of inordinate desire. **Cupidity** applies to covetousness of wealth; greed, to insatiate and selfish craving or desire; avidity (commonly in "with avidity"), to eager or ardent thirst or appetite.

**cu'po-la** (kū'pō-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-lāz). [*It.*, fr. L. *cupola* little tub, small vault, *cupa* tub.] 1. A roof, less often a ceiling, hemispherical or nearly so. 2. Loosely, a small structure on top of a roof or building for a lookout, to complete a design, etc. 3. A furnace resembling a blast furnace, but smaller, used for melting metals, as in foundries.

— *v. t.*; -LAED (-lād); -LA-ING (-lā-ing). To construct or furnish with a cupola. [operation.]

**cup'per** (kūp'ēr), *n.* One who performs the cupping.

**cup'ping** (kū'pīng), *n.* The drawing of blood to the surface of, or from, the body to relieve internal congestion.

**cupping glass**. A glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced, in the process of cupping.



Cuneiform Writing.



Cunner.



cup plant. A tall yellow-flowered asteraceous plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*) of the United States having the upper leaves connate around the stem.

cuppy (küp'pī), a. 1. Hollow; cuplike; also, full of cups, or small depressions. 2. Characterized by cup shakes.

cu'pram (kü'prám), n. [L. *cuprum* copper + E. *ammonia*.] Ammoniacal copper carbonate, used as a fungicide.

cu'pre-ous (kü'prē-ús), a. [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum* copper.] Containing copper, or resembling copper; coppery.

cu'pric (prik), a. *Chem.* Of or containing copper, in its valence of two. [*ferous*.] Yielding copper.

cu-prif'er-ous (kü-prí'fēr-ús), a. [L. *cuprum* copper + *ferreus*.] Native cuprous oxide, or red oxide of copper, Cu<sub>2</sub>O, an important ore; — called also red copper and red, or ruby, copper ore. [valence of one.]

cu'prous (prūs), a. *Chem.* Of or containing copper, in its valence of two. [*ferous*.] Yielding copper.

cu'prum (kü'prám), n. [L.] *Chem.* Copper.

cup'seed' (küp'sēd'), n. A handsome menispermaceous vine (*Calycocarpum lyoni*) of the southern United States.

cup shake. A fissure that sometimes forms between the annual rings of a tree or timber.

cu'pule (kü'pül), n. [F., fr. LL. *cupa* cup.] *Bot.* A cup-shaped involucre with hard, coherent bracts, as an acorn cup.

cur (kür), n. 1. A mongrel or inferior dog. 2. A worthless, snarling fellow. *Contemptuous*.

cu'r'a-ble (kü'r'á-b'l), a. Capable of being cured. — cu'r'a-bil'i-ty (-bíl'i-tí), cu'r'a-ble-ness, n. — cu'r'a-bly, adv.

cu'ra-çao' (kü'rá-sō'; kōs'á-), n. [From *Curacao*, island of the Dutch West Indies, prob. from use of bitter peel of oranges from Curacao.] A liqueur flavored, chiefly, with the dried peel of the bitter Curacao orange.

cu'ra-cy (kü'rá-sí), n.; pl. CURACIES (-síz). The office or employment of a curate.

cu-ra'te (kōō-rá'rē), n. A resinoid extract prepared by cu-ra'ti' South American Indians as an arrow poison, which paralyzes the motor nerves; also, the plant (*Strychnos toxifera* or a related species) whose bark yields this.

cu'ra-rize (kü'rá-ríz; kōō-rá'ríz), v. t.; -RIZED (-ríz) -RIZ'ING (-ríz'ing). To bring under the influence of curate. — cu'ra-ri-za'tion (-rí-zá'shün; -rí-zá'shün), n.

cu'ras-sow (kü'rá-sō; kü-rás'ō), n. [From the island of Curacao.] Any of a subfamily (*Craciinae*) of large arboreal gallinaceous birds of South and Central America.

cu'rate (kü'rát), n. [LL. *curatus*, prop., one having the cure (*L. cura*) of souls.] Orig., any clergyman; now, usually, an assistant of a rector or vicar.

cu'ra-tive (kü'r'á-tív), a. Relating or tending to the cure of diseases. — n. A remedy.

cu-ra'tor (kü-rá'tēr), n. [L., fr. *curare* to take care of, *cura* care.] 1. *Law*. In various legal systems, as the Roman and Scots law, a kind of guardian, as one appointed to manage the affairs of a minor past the age of puberty or of any person legally incompetent, as a lunatic. 2. A person having the care of anything; a keeper or custodian of a museum, library, or the like. — cu'ra-to'ri-al (kü'rá-tō-rí-ál; 57), a. — cu-ra'tor-ship, n.

cu'ra-to-ry (kü'rá-tō-rí), n. 1. The office, duties, or jurisdiction of a curator. 2. A body of curators.

curb (kürb), v. t. [F. *courber* to bend, curve, *L. curvare*, fr. *curvus* bent, curved.] 1. To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; restrain; confine. 2. To furnish with a curb, as a sidewalk. 3. *Telegr.* To make (transmitted signals) shorter and sharper by reducing the retardation, thus increasing the speed of transmission.

— n. 1. A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, used for restraint by drawing against the lower jaw of the horse. 2. That which restrains or subdues; check. 3. An inclosing frame, border, or edging, orig. and usually, one curvilinear in shape; as: the coaming round the mouth of a well or shaft; a flat ring, usually of wood, on which a complete section of the lining for a shaft or well is built, etc. 4. An edging of upright stones or the like set along a margin as a limit or protection. 5. The street as a market for stocks and bonds. 6. *Veter.* A swelling on the back of the hind leg of a horse, just behind the lowest part of the hock joint. [for leverage.]

curb bit. A bit with side pieces (branches).

curb roof. A roof having a double slope.

curb/stone', n. A stone set as a curb to a sidewalk.

cur-cu'il-o (kür-kü'í-yō), n.; pl. -LIOS (-ōz). [L., a grain weevil.] Any snout beetle, esp. one that injures fruit, as the plum *curculio* (*Conotrachelus nemophar*).



Crested Curassow.



Curb Roof.

cu'cu-ma (kü'r'kü-má), n. [NL., fr. Ar. *kurkum*.] Any of a genus (*Curcuma*) of zinziberaceous tropical plants with tuberous roots. Some species yield starch or arrowroot; one (*C. longa*) yields turmeric.

cu'cu-min' (-kú-mín'), n. *Chem.* 1. A yellow crystalline substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, the coloring principle of turmeric, or curcuma root. 2. An artificial orange-yellow dye.

curd (kürd), n. The coagulated substance formed from milk; — disting. from the *whey*. — v. t. & i. To coagulate or thicken; curdle.

cur'dle (kür'd'l), v. t. & i.; -DLED (-d'ld), -DLING (-dl'ng). [From *CURD*.] 1. To change into curd; coagulate. 2. To congeal; thicken. [mess, n.]

curd'y (-d'í), a. Like, or full of, curd; coagulated. — curd'i-cure (kü'r), n. [OF. *curge* care, *L. cura* care, medical care, cure.] 1. Spiritual charge; care of souls; hence, a curacy. 2. Medical care; method of medical treatment. 3. Act of healing, or state of being healed. 4. Means of removing disease or evil; remedy. 5. Process or method of curing (fish, pork, etc.).

— v. i.; CURED (kürd); CUR'ING (kü'r'ing). 1. To heal; restore to health, soundness, or sanity. 2. To subdue or remove (an ailment) by remedial means; heal. 3. To prepare for keeping; preserve, as by drying. 4. To vulcanize (caoutchouc, gutta percha, etc.).

Syn. Cure, heal. Cure and heal, in their literal senses, apply to both wounds and diseases and are often interchanged. In modern usage, however, cure is oftener applied to restoration to health after disease; heal, to restoration to soundness after a wound or lesion. Fig. a similar distinction often holds, as, to cure (not heal) mistrust, to heal (not cure) a breach between friends.

— v. i. 1. To restore health. 2. To become healed. 3. To be or become cured, as hay.

|| cu'ré' (kü'r'é'), n. [F.] A parish priest.

cu're'-all', n. A remedy for all diseases or ills; panacea.

cu're'less, a. Incurable — cu're'less-ly, adv.

cu-ret'tage (kü-rét'táj; F. kü'r'é'táž'), n. [F.] *Surg.* Scraping or cleaning by means of a curette.

cu-rette' (kü-rét'), n. [F., fr. *curer* to cleanse.] *Surg.* A scoop for removing foreign bodies, growths, etc., from the walls of a cavity. — v. t. *Surg.* To scrape with a curette.

cu'rfew (kü'r'fū), n. [OF. *covefeuz*; *covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. *L. focus* hearth.] 1. In the Middle Ages, a regulation that fires be covered or put out on the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the evening; hence, the ringing, time of ringing, or the bell. 2. The ringing of an evening bell as a signal, as for children to retire from the streets.

|| cu'ri-a (kü'rí-á), n.; pl. CURLE (-ē). [L., in sense 1, in LL., court.] 1. *Roman Antiq.* A political subdivision of a tribe in early Rome. b The place of assembly of such a division or of the senate. 2. Formerly, in England: a The lord's house, or the courtyard about it; specif., the king's hall. b Any court held in the king's name. 3. [*cap.*] The papal court. — cu'ri-al (-ál), a.

cu'ri-al-ism (-ál-íz'm), n. The system or policy of a curia or court, esp. of the papal Curia; Vaticanism; ultramontan-ism. — cu'ri-al-ist, n. — al-is'tic (-is'tík), a.

cu'rie' point (kü'r'é'), *Physics*. The temperature, lying above the red heat, at which certain bodies, such as iron, nickel, magnetite, etc., lose the property of ferromagnetism, and become paramagnetic.

cu'rie's' law (kü'r'éz'). *Physics*. The law, established by Pierre Curie (1859-1906), that magnetic susceptibility is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature.

cu'ri-o (kü'rí-ō), n.; pl. CURIOS (-ōz). [Abbr. of *curios-ity*.] A curiosity, or article of virtue.

cu'ri-o-log'ic (-ō-lōj'ík), a. [Gr. *kurios* κυριος speaking lit-cu'ri-o-log'ic-al (-í-kál) orally (applied to curiologic hieroglyphics).] Designating, or pert. to, hieroglyphics representing things by their pictures instead of by symbols.

cu'ri-ös'i-ty (-ōs'í-tí), n.; pl. -ITIES (-ítiz). 1. Careful attention; fastidiousness. *Obs.* 2. Disposition, often a meddling disposition, to inquire into anything. 3. That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

cu'ri-ous (kü'rí-ús), a. [OF. *curios*, *L. curiosus* careful, inquisitive, *cura* care.] 1. Scrupulous; nice. *Obs.* 2. Exhibiting nicety; artfully or elaborately constructed. 3. Careful or anxious to learn; habitually inquisitive; prying. 4. Exciting attention or inquiry; strange; rare. — cu'ri-ous-ly, adv. — cu'ri-ous-ness, n.

Syn. Inquiring, inquisitive, prying, meddling, intrusive. — Curious, inquisitive, prying. Curious implies desire to learn (esp.) what does not concern one; inquisitive, habitual and impertinent curiosity; prying, officious or meddling inquisitiveness.

curl (kür), v. t. & i. 1. To twist, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair. 2. To deck with or as with curls. *Obs.* 3. To form into a curved shape; twist; coil. — n. 1. A spiral lock of hair; ringlet. 2. A spiral or winding form, as of smoke; coil. 3. Act of curling; state of being curled. 4. A disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and mal-formed; any similar plant disease.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bön; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
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**curl'er** (kûr'lér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, curls anything. 2. A player at the game called *curling*.  
**curl'ew** (kûr'lú), *n.* [*F. courlieu, courlis.*] Any of a genus (*Numenius*) of birds of the snipe family.

**curl'i-cue** (kûr'lí-kú), *n.* Also **curl'y-cue**. Something curled or spiral, as a flourish made with a pen or with skates. *Colloq.*

**curl'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being curly.

**curl'ing** (kûr'líng), *n.* 1. Act or state of one that curls. 2. A game in which rounded stones are hurled along ice toward a mark, or tee.

**curl'y** (kûr'lí), *a.*; **curl'Y-ER** (-lí-ér); -*EST*. Curling or tending to curl; having curls.

**curl'y-cue**. Var. of **CURLICUE**.

**cur-mudg'on** (kûr-múj'ún), *n.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; niggard. *Miser.* — **cur-mudg'on-ly**, *a.*

**curr** (kûr), *v. t.* To make a murmuring sound, as of doves, owls, or cats. *Scott. & Dial. Eng.*

**cur'rach** (kûr'á, kûr'ák), *n.* [*Gael. curach or Ir. cura-ragh chan.*] A coracle. *Scott. & Ireland.*

**cur'ra-jong**. Var. of **KURRAJONG**.

**cur'rant** (kûr'ánt), *n.* [*F. corinthe* (raisins de Corinthe raisins of Corinth) currant. (in sense 1), fr. *Corinth* in Greece, whence, probably, the raisins were first imported, the berry receiving the name from its resemblance to these raisins.] 1. A small seedless raisin, produced chiefly in the Levant. 2. The acid berry of any of several shrubs of a genus (*Ribes*) of the gooseberry family, used chiefly for jellies and jam; also, any of the shrubs.

**cur'ren-ty** (-én-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -**CIES** (-síz). 1. Continuous flowing; course. *Now Rare.* 2. State of being current; general acceptance or reception; circulation, as of bank notes. 3. A circulating medium of exchange, including coin, government notes, and bank notes.

**cur'rent** (-ént), *a.* [*OF. curant, p. pr. of curre* to run, *L. currere*.] 1. Running; moving; fluent. *Archaic.* 2. Now passing, as time; belonging to the present time; as, the *current* month. 3. Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, a *current* coin. 4. Fitted for general acceptance or circulation; not counterfeit. 5. Commonly acknowledged or accepted; in vogue; as, the *current* meaning of a word. — *Syn.* See **PREVAILING**.

— *n.* 1. A flowing or passing; onward motion; hence: a body of fluid moving in a certain direction; a stream. 2. General course or movement. 3. *Elec.* A movement of electricity analogous to the motion of a stream of liquid, or the rate of such a movement. — *Syn.* See **STREAM**.

**cur'rent-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a current. *Now Rare.* 2. In current use; usually; prevailingly.

**cur'ri-cle** (-í-k'l), *n.* [*L. curriculum* a running, race course, *currere* to run.] A two-wheeled, two-horse chaise.

**cur-ri-cu-lum** (kûr-rík'ú-lúm), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -**LUMS** (-lúmz), *L.* -**LA** (-lá). [*L.* See **CURRICULE**.] A specified or regular course of study, as at a university.

**cur'ri-er** (kûr'rí-ér), *n.* One who carries leather.

**cur'ri-er-y** (-ér-í), *n.* The trade of a currier of leather, or the place where currying is done.

**cur'rish** (kûr'ísh), *a.* Pert. to or like a cur; quarrelsome; also, base; ignoble. — **cur'rish-ly**, *adv.* — **rish-ness**, *n.*

**cur'ry** (kûr'í), *v. t.*; -**RIED** (-í-d); -**RY-ING**. [*OF. conreer, correer*, to prepare, furnish, curry (a horse); *cor* (*L. com-*) + *rot, rei*, arrangement, order.] 1. To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox, etc.) with a currycomb and brush. 2. To dress or prepare (leather) by scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring. 3. To beat (a person); bruise; drub.

to **curry** favor [*orig. to curry favel*, in which *favel* means a fallow or yellowish horse], to seek or gain favor by flattery or attentions.

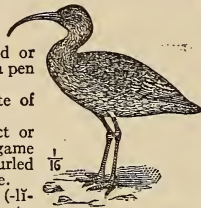
**cur'ry** (kûr'í), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-íz). [*Tamil kari.*] 1. A kind of highly spiced condiment. It originated in India. 2. A stew, as of fowl, fish, or game, cooked with curry. — *v. t.*; **cur'ried** (-í-d); **cur'ry-ING**. To flavor or cook with curry.

**cur'ry-comb** (-kóm'n), *n.* A kind of comb used in grooming a horse. — *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

**curry powder**. *Cookery.* A powder containing some of the chief ingredients of curry as turmeric, spices, etc.

**curse** (kûrs), *v. t.*; **curSED** (kûrst) or **CURST**; **curS'ING**. [*AS. cursian.*] 1. To call on divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; swear at. 2. To use profanely insolent language against; blaspheme. See **BLASPHEMY**, *Syn.* 3. To bring great evil on; harass; torment; as, he was *curSED* with interperence. — *v. i.* To utter curses; swear.

— *n.* 1. A prayer or invocation for injury to come upon one; malediction; oath. 2. That which is cursed or accursed. 3. Evil that comes as if in response to imprecation, or as retribution. 4. The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune.



European Curlew.  
(*Numenius arquata*).

*Syn.* Curse, imprecation, execration, malediction, oath, anathema. Curse implies desire or threat of evil, declared solemnly or upon oath. Imprecation denotes an invocation of evil or calamity; execration, an expression of intense hatred or utter detestation. Malediction is a more general term for bitter reproach or proclamation of evil against someone. Oath, as here compared, denotes a blasphemous calling to witness of God or sacred things. Anathema is specific, the solemn curse of the church; in ordinary usage it has become a synonym for imprecation.

**curS'ed** (kûr'séd); 24; *the pret. and p. p. are ordinarily pron'd kûrst*, *p. a.* 1. Being under a curse; damned. 2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful. 3. Of a vicious disposition; cantankerous; — usually *curst*. *Archaic or Dial.*

**curS'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *curse*. — *Syn.* See **BLASPHEMY**.

**cur'sive** (kûr'sív), *a.* [*LL. cursivus*. See **COURSE**.] Of writing, running; having the letters joined and the angles often rounded. Cf. **UNCIAL**. — *n.* A cursive character or a manuscript written in cursive characters. — **cur'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**cur-so-ri-al** (kûr-só-rí-ál); 57), *a.* Adapted to running.

**cur-so-ry** (kûr-só-rí), *a.* [*L. cursorius, fr. cursor* a runner.] Characterized by haste; superficial; careless. — **cur-so-ri-ly** (-rí-lí), *adv.* — **cur-so-ri-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Hasty, passing; unmethodical, disconnected irregular, fitful, desultory; rambling, roving, discursive. — **Cur-sory**, *desultory*, *discursive*. **Cur-sory** implies hasty, often superficial, running over a subject; as, he dismissed the matter with a *cur-sory* mention. **Desultory** implies a disconnected or aimless leaping or passing from one thing to another; as, *desultory* studies. **Discursive** suggests a ranging or rambling, sometimes digressively, over a wide field; as, his lecture was a *discursive* consideration of education in general.

**curst**. See **CURSED**.

**curt** (kûrt), *a.* [*L. curtus*.] 1. Short; abbreviated. 2. Short or brief in language; esp., short to a fault; rudely concise. — *Syn.* See **BLUFF**, **CONCISE**.

**curt-ail'** (kûr-táil); *formerly kûr'tál*, *v. t.* [*See CURTAIL*.] To cut off the end, or any part, of; shorten; abridge.

— **curt-ail'er**, *n.* — **curt-ail'ment** (-mént), *n.*

**cur'tail** (kûr'táil), *n.* *Arch.* The scroll termination of any architectural member, as of a step (curtail step), usually at the foot of a flight, etc.

**cur'tain** (kûr'tín; -t'ín), *n.* [*OF. cortine, curtine*, fr. *LL. cortina* curtain.] 1. A hanging screen, usually admitting of being drawn back or up at pleasure. 2. *Fort.* That part of a bastioned front connecting two neighboring bastions. 3. *Arch.* That part of a wall between two pavilions, towers, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or inclose with a curtain or curtains.

**curtain lecture**. A querulous "lecture" by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed.

**curtain raiser**. *Theat.* A short piece, usually of one scene, with few characters, used to open a performance.

**cur'tal** (kûr'tál), *a.* [*OF. courtaul* having a docked tail, *court* short, *L. curtus*.] Made or being short; curt; brief; laconic. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n.* Anything cut short. *Obs.*

**cur'tal ax** or **axe**, **cur'tle ax** or **axe**, **cur'tel-assé** (kûr'tél-ásé), *n.* Corruptions of **CUTLASS**.

**cur'te-ty** (-t'é-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -**SIES** (-síz). [*See COURTESY*.] *Law*. The life estate or the tenure which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife.

**cur'ti-lage** (-tí-láj), *n.* [*From OF., fr. cortil* courtyard, *LL. cortis* court.] A yard within the fence about a dwelling.

**cur'tly** (kûr'tlí), *adv.* In a curt manner.

**cur'tness**, *n.* The quality of being curt.

**cur'tsy** (kûr'tsí), *pl.* -**SIES**, -**SEYS** (-síz). A var. of **COURTSEY**. *Rare, etc. specif.* An act of devotion performed by women, consisting of a slight depression of the body with bending of the knees. — *v. i. & t.* -**SIED**, -**SEYED** (-sí-d); -**SY-ING**, -**SEY-ING**. To make a curtsy (to).

**cur'rule** (kûr'rúol), *a.* [*L. curulis*.] *Roman Hist.* 1. Designating a kind of seat, in form like a camp stool with curved legs and ornamented with ivory or made of ivory, appropriated to the highest dignitaries. 2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair; of the highest rank. [*curved; a bend; curve.*]

**cur'va-ture** (kûr-vé-túr), *n.* Act of curving; state of being curved (kûrv), *a.* [*L. curvus* bent, curved.] Bent continuously without angles; curved. — *n.* 1. A curving; a bending continuously without angles; also, that which is curved; a line that bends continuously without angles; flexure. 2. *Math.* Analytically, a line or lines that can be precisely defined by an equation or equations; geometrically or kinematically, the path of a point gliding along an axis round which turns a plane while the axis turns around the point in the plane. — *v. t. & i.*; **curVED** (kûrvéd); **curV'ING**. 1. To move in a curve; to take or have the form of a curve; bend; crook. 2. To deviate, or cause to deviate, from the ordinary projectile path, as a baseball. — **cur'v'ed-ness**, *n.*

**cur'vet** (kûr'vet; kûr-vét'), *n.* [*It. corvetta*, dim. fr. *L. curvus* curved.] *Manège*. A certain leap of a horse.

**cur'vet'** (kûr-vét'; kûr-vét'), *v. i.*; **cur-VET'ED** or **VET-ED**; -**VET'ING** or -**VET-ING**. 1. To make a curvet; leap; bound. 2. To frisk; frolic. — *v. t.* To cause to curvet.

ále, senâte, câre, âm, âccoutt, ârm, âsk, sofz; éve, évent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôhen, ôhr, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; úse, únite, ârm, úp, cîrcúts, menú; fôod, fôot; oút, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; ðend, ðây; náture, verdure (87);



**cur'vi-lin'e-al** (kür'vi-lin'è-äl) *a.* Made up of, or bounded **cur'vi-lin'e-ar** (kür'vi-lin'è-ar) *by*, curved lines.

**cur'vi-ty** (kür'vi-ti), *n.* State of being curved. *Obs.* or *R.* **Cush** (küsh), *Bib.* The eldest son of Ham; hence, also, the "land of Cush," usually identified with Ethiopia.

**cush'at** (küsh'ät; köösh'ät), *n.* [*AS. cusceote.*] The ring-dove, or wood pigeon, of Europe.

**cu-shaw'** (kü-shö'), *n.* [*Ch. Chin. ku shou* ripened gourd.] A long-necked squash (*Cucurbita moschata*) grown in the Southern United States; — called also *China squash*.

**cush'ton** (köösh'tün), *n.* [*OF. coissin, cuissin*, deriv. of *L. coxa* hip.] **1.** A soft pillow or pad to rest on or against. **2.** Anything resembling a cushion in properties or use; as: **a** A pillow used in making lace. **b** A pincushion. **c** The elastic lining on the inner side of the rim of a billiard table. **d Mech.** An elastic medium, as of air or steam, for reducing shock.

— *v. t.* **1.** To seat or place on or as on a cushion. **2.** To furnish with cushions. **3.** To cover up, as if under a cushion. **4. Mech.** To check gradually so as to minimize shock, as by retarding with an elastic medium.

**cushion tire.** A thick solid-rubber tire, as for a bicycle, with a hollow groove running lengthwise on the inside.

**cush'ton-y** (köösh'tün-y), *a.* Like a cushion; soft; pliable. **cusk** (küsk), *n.* **1.** A large edible marine fish (*Brosme brosme*) allied to the cod; — called also *tusk* and *torsk*. **2.** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*).



Cusk.

**cusp** (küsp), *n.* [*L. cuspis, -idis, point, pointed end.*] **1.**

*Astral.* The first entrance of any "house." **2.** A pointed end; apex; peak; as: **a** *Astron.* Either point, or horn, of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary. **b Arch.** A triangular projection, as from the intrados of an arch. **c Anat. & Zool.** A prominence or point, esp. on the crown of a tooth. **d Bot.** A sharp and rigid point.



Cusps, Arch.

— *v. t.* To furnish with a cusp or cusps.

**cus'pat-ed** (-pät-éd), *a.* Also **cusped** (küsp't). Having a cusp or cusps; also, cusp-shaped; cuspidate.

**cus'pid** (küsp'id), *n.* *Anat.* A canine tooth.

**cus'pi-dal** (küsp'i-däl), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a cusp; also, pertaining to, or furnished with, a cusp.

**cus'pi-date** (-pä-tät) *a.* [*L. cuspidatus* pointed.] Having cusps.

**cus'pi-dat-ed** (-dät-éd) *a.* cusp or cusps; terminating in a point. See *LEAF, Illust.* — **cus'pi-da'tion** (-däsh'shün), *n.*

**cus'pi-dor** (-dör; -dör; 57), *n.* [*Pg. cuspidaira, fr. cuspir* to spit.] A spitoon. *U. S.*

**cuss** (kü), *n.* [*See curse.*] *Slang.* *U. S.* **1.** A curse. **2.** Fellow; beast; — by way of reproach or contempt, or humorously, or with no definite meaning.

**cuss'ed, a.** Cursed. — **cuss'ed-ly, adv.** *Both Vulgar, U. S.*

**cuss'ed-ness** (-éd-nés), *n.* Disposition to willful wrongdoing; perversity; obstinacy. *Slang* or *Colloq.* *U. S.*

**cus'so** (küös'ö; kü'sö), *n.* *Pharm.* The dried pistillate flowers of an Abyssinian rosaceous tree (*Hapentia abyssinica*), used as an anthelmintic, esp. to expel the tapeworm.

**cus'tard** (küst'tärd), *n.* [*Prob. same word as ME. erustade* a pie with a crust, *fr. L. crustatus* crusted.] A sweetened mixture of milk and eggs, baked or boiled.

**custard apple,** *a.* A small West Indian tree (*Annona reticulata*), its yellowish fruit, the soft, rather insipid pulp of which is edible. **b** The sweetsop (*A. squamosa*).

**cus-to-di-an** (küst-tö'di-än), *a.* Relating to custody.

**cus-to-di-an** (-än), *n.* One who has custody, as of a public building; a keeper. — **cus-to'di-an-ship,** *n.*

**cus-to-dy** (küst-tö'di), *n.* [*L. custodia, fr. custos* guard.] **1.** A keeping or guarding. **2.** Judicial or penal safe-keeping; as to persons, imprisonment; as to things, charge. **3.** State of being guarded; restraint; confinement.

**cus'tom** (-tüm), *n.* [*OF. custume, costume, fr. L. consuetudo, -dinis, fr. consuescere* to accustom, deriv. of *con-* + *suer* to be accustomed.] **1.** A habitual or usual course of action; a usage or practice. **2.** The whole body of practices or conventions which regulate social life; recognized usage. **3. Law.** Long-established practice considered as unwritten law. **4.** A rent from a feudal tenant to his lord; also, the obligation to render, or right to receive, this. **5.** In *pl.* Duties, tolls, or imposts imposed on imports or (rarely) ex-

ports. **6.** Habitual buying of goods; business support or patronage. — *Syn.* See *HABIT*. — **a.** **1.** Made or done to order, as *custom* clothes; *custom* work. **2.** Dealing in things made to order, or doing work only when it is ordered; as, a *custom* shoemaker.

**cus'tom-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* Subject to customs; dutiable.

**cus'tom-a-ri-ly** (-ä-ri-l), *adv.* In a customary manner.

**cus'tom-a-ri-ness,** *n.* Quality of being customary.

**cus'tom-a-ry** (-ä-ri), *a.* **1.** Agreeing with, or established by, custom; habitual. **2. Law.** **a.** Liable to, or holding by payment of, customs or dues; as, *customary* tenure, lands, etc. **b** Holding, or held by, or owing its validity as law to, custom; as, *customary* tenants; *customary* service or estate. — *Syn.* See *USUAL*. [*of a manor or district.*]

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). A book or body of customary laws, as **cus'tom-er** (-ér), *n.* [*A doublet of customary, a.*] **1.** One who regularly or repeatedly deals in business with a tradesman or business house; a purchaser. **2.** A fellow; chap; — usually with qualifying adjective, as *queer*, *ugly*, etc.

**cus'tom-house'** (küst'tüm-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and vessels entered or cleared.

**cus'tos** (küst'tös), *n.*; *pl.* CUSTODES (küst-tö'déz). [*L.*, guard, keeper.] Custodian; superintendent.

**cus'tu-mal** (küst'tü-mäl), *a.* *Of* or *pert.* to the customs of a manor, city, etc., or to customs duties. — *n.* A customary.

**cut** (kü), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* CUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUTTING. [*ME. cutton, kitten, kellen.*] **1.** To penetrate, divide, or sever with or as with an edged instrument; cleave; gash; slash; as, to *cut* bread, hay, flowers, etc. **2.** To divide, separate, or sever in a way suggesting the action of an edged instrument or its result. **3.** Specific, to divide or separate (a pack of cards) by removing cards from the top. **4.** To make less or reduce, as if by cutting off some part; as: to *cut* a play; to *cut* rates. **5.** To intersect; cross, as lines. **6.** To form by cutting, as a garment, etc. **7.** To strike sharply as in cutting, as with a whip. **8.** To hurt the sensibilities of; as, the rebuke *cut* him. **9.** To perform a surgical operation upon, as castration or lithotomy. **10.** To refuse to recognize; to ignore socially; as, to *cut* a person in the street. *Colloq.* **11.** To absent one's self from; as, to *cut* an appointment, a recitation, etc. *Colloq.* **12.** To perform; as, to *cut* a caper, etc. *Colloq.* **13. Sports.** **a** *Cricket.* To deflect (a bowled ball) to the left of the player at point, with a chopping movement of the bat. **b** *Billiards,* etc. To drive (an object ball) to either side by hitting it fine. **c** *Lawn Tennis, etc.* To strike (a ball) with the racket inclined so as to put a certain spin on it.

to *cut* a figure, to be conspicuous; show prominently.

— to *cut* a tooth or one's teeth, to have a tooth or teeth cut through the gum in developing. — to *cut* off. **a** To end; specif., to cause to die an untimely death; destroy; as, *cut* off in his youth. **b** To interrupt; as, to *cut* off communication, steam. **c** To intercept; as, to *cut* off retreat.

— *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of an edged tool; as, this knife cuts well. **2.** To admit of incision or severance, as by a cutting instrument; as, cheese *cuts* easily. **3.** To use a cutting instrument. **4.** To go across something; make a short cut; — usually used with *across*. **5.** To move away quickly; to make off; — formerly used with *away* or *off*. *Colloq.* **6.** To make a stroke as with a sword or whip. **7.** To divide a pack of cards into two portions in order to decide the deal or trump, or in order to change the order of the cards. **8.** In lawn tennis, cricket, etc., to make a cut.

— *n.* **1.** An opening made with an edged instrument; cleft; gash; slash. **2.** An excavated notch, passage, or channel; furrow; groove. **3.** A straight or easy passage or course. **4.** Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; style; fashion. **5.** That which is cut or cut off; a severed portion. **6.** An engraved block or plate for printing or the impression therefrom. **7.** Act of cutting; as: **a** A blow with a knife edge, whiplash, etc. **b** Act of removing a part, as of a writing; act of reducing or dividing as if by use of a knife; also, the part removed. **8. Sports.** The act of cutting the ball, or the spin so given to the ball. See *CUT, v. t.* **13 c.** **9.** That which wounds the feelings; a slight. **10.** Absence at a time appointed for attendance. **11.** [*Perh. a different word.*] One of several pieces, as of straw, as used in drawing lots.

— *p. a.* **1.** That has been subjected to the action of cutting; specif.: **a** Formed, shaped, or fashioned by cutting; as, *cut* stone; *cut* nails. **b** Castrated. **c** Reduced, as prices or rates. **2. Bot.** Separated into sharp-pointed lobes; — said of foliage or floral leaves. **3.** Drunk; tipsy. *Slang.*

**cut glass,** glass shaped or ornamented by cutting, or grinding, and polishing. — **cut money,** money consisting of coins cut into pieces, formerly often used for lack of the smaller denominations.

**cut'te-ous** (kü-tè-nè-üs), *a.* [*L. cutis* skin.] Of or pertaining to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.

**cut'a-way'** (kü'tä-wä'), *a.* Of a coat, having the skirts cut away in front so as not to meet at the bottom. — *n.* A cut-away coat. *Colloq.*

**cutch** (küch), *n.* Catechu.

k = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
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**cut-cher'ry** (kū-chēr'y), **cutch'er-y** (kūch'ēr-y), *n.* [Hind. *kachhri*.] A public office for administrative or judicial business; also, any administrative office. *India*.

**cut'e** (kūt), *a.*; **cut'er** (kūt'ēr) *-EST.* [Abbr. of *acute*.] *Colloq.*  
**1.** Clever or shrewd. **2.** Attractive by reason of daintiness or picturesqueness, as a child. — **cut'e-ly**, *adv.* — **cut'e-ness**, *n.*  
**cut'-grass'**, *n.* Any grass having the edges of the leaf blade beset with minute hooked prickles.

**cut'ti-cle** (kūt'ti-k'l), *n.* [*L. cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* skin.] **1.** A skin or membrane; in vertebrates, the epidermis. See *SKIN*. **2.** A very thin skin or film covering the surface of a plant body. — **cut-tic-u-lar** (kūt'tik'ū-lār), *a.*

**cut'tin** (-tīn), *n.* [*L. cutis* skin, outside.] *PlantPhysiol.* A waxy substance which, combined with cellulose, constitutes the cuticle in plants. [or deeper layer of the skin.]

**cut'tis** (-tīs), *n.* or || **cut'tis ve'ra** (vē'rā), [*L.*] The derma, **cut'lass** (kūt'lās), *n.* Also **cut'lās**. [*F. coutelas*, fr. *L. culltellus* small knife, *cultor* knife.] A short, heavy, curved sword, used esp. as a weapon for sailors.

**cut'ler** (-lēr), *n.* [*F. coutelier*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. culltellus*. See *CUTLASS*.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs, cutlery.

**cut'ler-y** (-y), *n.* Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

**cut'let** (-lēt; 24), *n.* [*F. côtelette*, prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, *L. costa*.] A small piece of meat, as of veal, cut from the ribs or leg, for broiling or frying.

**cut'-off'**, *n.* **1.** That which shortens, as a nearer road. **2. Engin.** Act of shutting off the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder; also, the point at which this occurs, or the mechanism for effecting it.

**cut'-out'**, *n.* **1. Elec.** A device by which a circuit or part of a circuit may be disconnected; a circuit breaker. **2. A device** for allowing an internal-combustion engine that regularly exhausts through a muffler to exhaust directly into the air.

**cut'purs'e** (kūt'pūrs'), *n.* One who cuts purses to steal them or their contents (an act common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

**cut'ter** (kūt'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, cuts. **2. Naut.** *a.* A broad, square-sterned boat for stores and passengers, used by ships of war. *b.* A one-masted vessel rigged much like a sloop, and having a deep, often heavily weighted, keel.

**c = REVENUE CUTTER.** **3.** A small, light sleigh.

**cut'throat'** (kūt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin.

— **a. 1.** Murderous; cruel. **2. Cards.** Designating a game or play, as in euche, where played by three, each playing for himself.

**cut'ting** (kūt'ting), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that cuts. **2.** Something cut, cut off, or cut out. **3. Hort.** Any severed portion of a plant used for propagation.

— *a.* **1.** Adapted to cut. **2.** Chilling; piercing; as, a *cutting* wind. **3.** Severe; sarcastic; as, a *cutting* remark. — *Syn.* See *SHARP*.

**cut'tle-fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.* A cuttlefish.

**cut'tle-fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.* [*AS. cudele*.] Any member of any of several genera (esp. *Sepia*) of ten-armed brachiopate cephalopods, differing from the squids in having a calcareous internal shell, known in commerce as **cuttle bone**.

**cut'wa'ter** (kūt'wō'tēr), *n.* The fore part of a ship's stem.

**cut'worm'** (-wūrm'), *n.* A caterpillar which eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc., by night, usually at the ground. The common cutworms are larvae of certain genera (esp. *Agrotis*) of noctuid moths.

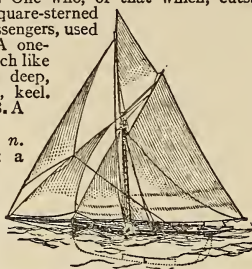
**cy'an-am'id'** (sī'an-ām'id; sī-ān'ā-mīd; -īd), *n.* Also **id**. [See *CYANIC*; *AMIDE*.] *Chem.* A crystalline, weakly basic substance, CN-NH<sub>2</sub>, variously got, as by action of ammonia gas on cyanogen chloride.

**cy'a-nate** (sī'ā-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of cyanic acid.

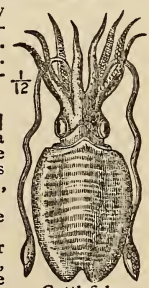
**cy-an'ic** (sī-ān'ik), *a.* [*Gr. κίανος* a dark blue substance.] **1.** Pertaining to or containing cyanogen. **2.** Blue.

**cyanic acid.** *Chem.* a strong colorless acid, HOCN, got by heating cyanuric acid.

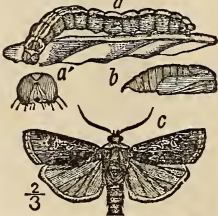
**cutworm.** *a.* Larva; *α'* Head of Larva; *β* Pupa; *γ* Adult Moth.



Cutter, 2b. The outline of the hull is shown, and the mass of lead.



Cuttlefish.



Cutworm. *a.* Larva; *α'* Head of Larva; *β* Pupa; *γ* Adult Moth.

**cy'a-nide** (sī'ā-nīd; -nīd), *n.* A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical; esp., potassium cyanide. — *v. t.* To treat with a cyanide.

**cy'a-nite** (-nīt), *n.* [See *CYANIC*.] *Min.* A native silicate of aluminum, AlSiO<sub>3</sub>, occurring commonly in blue thin-bladed triclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates.

**cy-an'o-gen** (sī-ān'ō-jēn), *n.* [See *CYANIC*; *-GEN*.] *Chem.* *a.* A radical, CN, composed of carbon and nitrogen, in hydrocyanic acid and the cyanides. Some of its compounds are intensely blue. See *PRUSSIAN BLUE*. *b.* A certain colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, (CN)<sub>2</sub>.

**cy'a-nop'a-thy** (sī'ā-nōp'ā-thī), *n.* [See *CYANIC*; *-PATHY*.] *Med.* A disease in which the body is colored blue on its surface, arising from imperfect arterialization of the blood.

**cy'a-no'sis** (-nō'sīs), *n.* [NL. See *CYANIC*.] *Med.* A condition in which, from insufficient aeration of the blood, the surface of the body becomes blue; cyanopathy.

**cy-a-no-type** (sī-ān'ō-tīp), *n.* [See *CYANIC*; *TYPE*.] A method of producing photographic prints, usually blue, by the use of paper, linen, or the like, coated with a compound of cyanogen and iron; also, a print so obtained; a blue print.

**cy'a-nu'ric** (sī'ā-nū'rik), *a.* [See *CYANIC*; *URIC*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline acid, C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, obtained from cyanic acid by polymerization.

**Cyb'e-le** (sīb'ē-lē), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Κυβέλη*.] The great nature goddess of the ancient peoples of Asia Minor, — primarily, a deification of the earth as the sustainer and reproducer; secondarily, the nourishing mother of man, giver of the arts of life, and founder and upholder of cities and nations. See *CORYBANT*.

**cy'cad** (sī'kād), *n.* [From *Cycas*, the type genus.] Any of a family (*Cycadaceæ*) of mostly tropical gymnospermous plants, including the sago palm, intermediate in appearance between tree ferns and palms.

**cy'c-a-da'ceous** (sīk'ā-dā'shūs), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the family (*Cycadaceæ*) comprising the cycads.

**cy'c-la-men** (sīk'ā-mēn), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. κυκλάμιος, κυκλάμυς*.] Any of a small genus (*Cyclamen*) of primulaeous plants, having pretty, nodding, white or pink flowers; also, a flower of this genus.

**cy'cle** (sī'k'l), *n.* [*L. cyculus*, fr. *Gr. κύκλος* ring, circle, cycle.] **1.** An imaginary circle in the heavens; one of the celestial spheres. **2.** An interval or period of time occupied by one round or course of events recurring in the same order in a series; as, the *cycle* of the seasons. **3.** A complete course of operations returning to the original state; circle; round. **4.** An age; a long period. **5.** The circle of subjects connected with the exploits of a hero or heroes; as, the *Arthurian cycle*. **6. Thermodyn.** A series of operations in which heat is imparted to (or taken away from) a working substance which by its expansion gives up a part of its internal energy in the form of mechanical work (or being compressed increases its internal energy) and is again brought back to its original state. See *FOUR-CYCLE*, *TWO-CYCLE*. **7.** Short for *bicycle*, *tricycle*, etc.

— *v. i.* — **cy'cle** (-k'l) — **CLING** (-klīng). **1.** To pass through a cycle; recur in cycles. **2.** To ride a cycle. — **cy'cle-er** (-klēr), *n.*

**cy'cle-car'** (-kār'), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle, usually having a narrow tread and propelled by an internal-combustion engine of the motor-cycle type.

**cy'clic** (sī'k'lik; sī'kl'ik), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a cycle or circle; moving in cycles; as, *cyclic* time; a *cyclic* poem. **2. Chem.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, a closed chain or ring formation. — **cy'c-li-cal**, *a.* [*a bicycle*.]

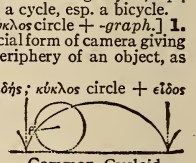
**cy'cling** (sī'klīng), *n.* Act or practice of riding a cycle, esp. **cy'clist** (-klīst), *n.* One who rides a cycle, esp. a bicycle.

**cy'clo-graph** (-klō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος* circle + *-graph*.] **1.** = *ARCOGRAPH*. **2. Photog.** A special form of camera giving a panoramic view of the entire periphery of an object, as a vase.

**cy'cloid** (sī'klōid), *n.* [*Gr. κυκλοειδής; κύκλος* circle + *εἶδος* form.] *Geom.* A curve traced by a point on the radius of a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane. — *a.* **Circular**. — **cy'cloi'dal** (sī-klōi'dāl), *a.*

**cy'clom'e-ter** (sī-klōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος* circle + *μέτρον*.] A device, actuated by the revolution of one of the road wheels, for indicating the distance traveled by a bicycle or similar vehicle.

**cy'clone** (sī'klōn), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλω* moving in a circle, deriv. of *κύκλος* circle.] **1.** A violent storm characterized by high winds rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric pressure. This center moves onward, often at twenty or thirty miles an hour. **2.** In general, a condition of the atmosphere characterized by a central area of pressure much lower than that of surrounding areas, and a system of winds blowing inward and around (clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern), as in the hurricane, typhoon, and tropical storms; — called also a *low area storm*. Cf. *ANTICYCLONE*. **3.** A tornado. *Middle U. S.* — **cy-clon'ic** (sī-klōn'ik), *-i-cal*, *a.*



Common Cycloid. *γ.* Tracing point.

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Cy/clo-pe'an** (sī'klō-pē'ān), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cyclopes; huge; massive.

**cy/clo-pe/di-a** (-pē'dī-ā), *n.* [NL.: Gr. κύκλος circle + κυκλοπέδιον the bringing up of a child, education, deriv. of παῖς child.] An encyclopedia.

**cy/clo-pe/dic** (sī'klō-pē'dīk; -pē'dīk), *a.* Belonging to the cy/clo-pe/dic/ circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopecta; of the nature of a cyclopecta; hence, of great range, extent, or amount; as, a man of cyclopectic knowledge.

**cy/clo-pe/dist** (sī'klō-pē'dīst), *n.* A maker of, or writer for, cy/clo-pe/dist/ a cyclopecta.

**Cy/clops** (sī'klōps), *n.*; *pl.* CYCLOPES (sī-klō'pēz). [L., fr. Gr. Κύκλωπ, lit., round-eyed.] *Class. Myth.* One of a race of giants having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily, and, in later tradition, said to assist in the workshops of Hephaestus (Vulcan), under Mt. Etna. Homer makes them shepherds.

**cy/clo-ra'ma** (sī'klō-rā'mā), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος circle + ὄραμα sight.] A pictorial view extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded as if by things in nature.

**cy-clos-to-mate** (sī-klōs-tō-māt), **cy/clo-stóm'a-tous** (sī-klō-stóm'-tūs; -stō'mā-tōst), *a.* Zoöl. Having a circular mouth; specif., cyclostome.

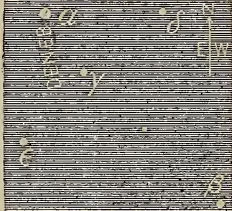
**cy/clo-stome** (sī'klō-stōm), *a.* [Gr. κύκλος circle + στόμα, -στος, mouth.] Zoöl. Of or pert. to the lowest class (Cyclostomata) of craniate vertebrates, consisting of the lampreys and hagfishes. — *n.* A cyclostome animal.

**cy/clo-style** (stīl), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος circle + style a pen.] A kind of manifold apparatus. A stencil is made by writing or drawing with a pen containing at its end a small wheel which makes minute punctures in the paper.

**cyg/net** (sig'nēt; 24), *n.* [Dim. of F. cygne swan, fr. L., fr. Gr. κύκων.] A young swan.

**Cyg/nus** (-nūs), *n.*; *gen.* CYGNI (-nī). [L., a swan.] *Astron.*

A northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus, in the Milky Way; the Swan. It contains the bright star Deneb.



Cygnus, Astron.

**cy/l-in-der** (sī'līn-dēr), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κύλινδρος, fr. κύλιον to roll.] 1. *Geom.* The surface traced by one side of a rectangle rotated round the parallel side as axis. 2. The volume generated by a rectangle so rotated. 3. Any body having the form of a cylinder; as: a Mech. The piston chamber in an engine. 4. The barrel of a pump. 5. *Print.* The revolving platen or bed which produces the impression or carries the type in a cylinder press. 6. The turning chamber breech of a revolver. 7. *Archæol.* A cylindrical seal used, esp. by the Babylonians and Assyrians, as a means of signing clay tablets, or as an amulet; also, a cylindrical clay tablet with cuneiform inscriptions.



Cylinder.

— *v. t.* To furnish with a cylinder, or to subject to the action of a cylinder.

**cy-lin'dric** (sī-līn'drīk), **-dri-cal** (-dri-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the form of, a cylinder. — **-dri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**cy/līn-droid** (sī'līn-droid), *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος cylinder + -οειδ.] A surface, volume, or body resembling a cylinder, but having elliptic right sections.

**cy/lix** (sī'līks; sī'līks), **ky/lix** (kī'lī; kī'lī'), *n.*; *pl.* CYLICES (sī'lī-sēz), KYLIKES (kī'lī-kēz). [Gr. κύλιξ.] *Class. Archæol.* A two-handled drinking cup with a shallow bowl set on a stem and foot.



Kylix.

**Cyl-le'ni-an** (sī-lē'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Mt. Cyllene, in southern Greece, fabled birthplace of Hermes; hence, of or pert. to Hermes, god of commerce, thieving, lying, etc.; as, the *Cyllenian* art, or thievery.

**cy/ma** (sī'mā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -mæ (-mæ). [NL., fr. Gr. κύμα. See CYME.] *Arch.* A member or molding having a wavelike profile. It is common in Greek and Greco-Roman art.

The *cy/ma ree'ta* is hollow above and swelling below; the *cy/ma re-ver'sa* is swelling above and hollow below.

**cy-mar'** (sī-mār'), *n.* [F. *simarre*.] A loose robe or garment, worn by women; — a literary word.

**cy-ma'ti-um** (sī-mā'shī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -tia (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. κύματιον, dim. of κύμα wave.] A capping or crowning molding in classic architecture. Also, often, a cyma.

**cym/bal** (sīm'bāl), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κύμβαλον, fr. κύβη, κύμβος hollow vessel.] *Music.* One of a pair of brass half globes or flat plates for clashing together. — **cym/bal-er** (-bāld), *a.* — **cym/bal-er**, **cym/bal-ist**, *n.*

**cy/ma** (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma* cabbage sprout, Gr. κύμα, prop., anything swollen, hence, also, cyme, wave.] *Bot.* A Any determinate, or centrifugal, inflorescence. See INFLORES-

CENCE, *Illust.* **h** Hence: Any flat or convex inflorescence of this type containing many flowers, as in the forget-me-not.

**cy'mene** (sī'mēn), *n.* [Gr. κύμινος cumin.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, CH<sub>3</sub>:C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>:CH<sub>3</sub>. Dist. as *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para*cymene. *Par'a-cy'mene*, or ordinary cymene, is a colorless liquid of pleasant odor obtained from oil of cumin, oil of caraway, camphor, etc.

**cy'mo-gene** (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* An inflammable gaseous petroleum product used for producing low temperatures.

**cy'mo-graph** (-grāf), *n.* [*cyma* + *-graph*.] 1. An instrument for making tracings of the outline of profiles, moldings, etc. 2. Var. of KYMOGRAPH. — **cy'mo-graph'ic**, *a.*

**cy-mom'e-ter** (sī-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. κύμα wave + -meter.] *Elec.* An instrument to determine the frequency of electric wave oscillations, esp. in connection with wireless telegraphy.

**cy'mo-phane** (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [Gr. κύμα wave + φαίνεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* Chrysoberyl, esp. an opalescent kind.

**cy'mo-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κύμα wave + -scope.] Any of various devices to detect the presence of electric waves.

**cy'mose** (sī'mōs; sī-mōs'), *a.* [L. *cymosus* full of shoots. See CYME.] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or derived from, a cyme; bearing, or pert. to, a cyme. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

**Cym'ric** (kīm'rīk), **Kym'ric**, *a.* [W. *Cymru* Wales.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the Celtic tribes of Wales or their speech. — *n.* The Welsh language or group of languages.

**Cym'try** (-rī), **Kym'try**, *n.* [W. *pl.*] The Welsh race.

**cyn'ic** (sīn'īk), *n.* [See CYNIC, *a.*] 1. [*cap.*] *Philos.* One of a Greek school of philosophers who taught that virtue is the only good, and that its essence is self-control and independence. Later, the term symbolized, popularly, moroseness and contempt for others' opinions. 2. Hence: A misanthrope; esp., one who believes human conduct to be directed wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence.

**cyn'ic** (sīn'īk) *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. κύνικος, prop., dog-like.] Like, fr. κύων, κύνός dog. 1. Surly; snarling; curdish. *Rare.* 2. Of or pert. to the Dog Star. 3. [*cap.*] Of, pert. to, or resembling the doctrines of, the Cynics. 4. Of the character of a cynic; disbelieving in the sincerity or unselfishness of human motives. — **cyn'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cyn'ic-cal-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Cynical, misanthropic, pessimistic. **Cynical** implies a sneering disbelief in sincerity and rectitude; **misanthropic**, a rooted dislike of men and aversion to society; **pessimistic**, a distrustful and gloomy view of things.

**cyn'i-cism** (-sīz'm), *n.* Cynical quality, theory, or practice.

**cy/no-sure** (sī'nō-shōor; sīn'ō-), *n.* [L. *Cynosura* the constellation Cynosure, Gr. κύνόσουρα, lit., dog's tail; κύων, κύνός, dog + οὐρά tail.] 1. [*cap.*] The constellation Ursa Minor, or Lesser Bear, containing the North Star. 2. A center of attraction or attention.

**Cyn'thi-a** (sīn'thī-ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυνθία.] Artemis; — from Mt. Cynthus, where she and Apollo were born; hence, the moon personified.

**Cyn'thi-us** (-ūs), *n.* [L.] Apollo. Cf. CYNTHIA.

**cy/per-a'ceous** (sī'pēr-ā'shūs; sīp'ēr-), *a.* [Gr. κύπερος sedge.] Belonging to a family (*Cyperaceæ*), of monocotyledonous plants, the sedge family, distinguished from the grasses chiefly by the solid stems, and by the fruit, which is an achene instead of a grain.

**cy/pher** (sī'pēr), *n.* Cyperus.

**cy/press** (sī'prēs), *adv.* [OF. *si près* so nearly (as may be).] *Law.* Lit., as nearly (as may be); — used of a certain rule for equitably construing wills.

**cy/press** (sī'prēs), *n.* [OF. *cyprès*, fr. L., fr. Gr. κύπερισσος.] 1. Any of a genus (*Cyperus*) of pinaceous trees, having dark evergreen scalelike leaves and symmetrical habit; also its wood. The species commonly cultivated in southern Europe and western Asia (*C. sempervirens*), being often planted about tombs, has become an emblem of mourning. 2. Any of several pinaceous trees of allied genera as the bald cypresses (*Taxodium distichum* and *T. imbricatum*) of the southern United States.

**cy/press** (sī'prēs), *n.* Also **cy/prus** (-prūs). [ME. *cypress*, *cypris*.] Any of various early fine textile fabrics; esp., a thin, transparent stuff like crape. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**cypress vine**, A convolvulaceous garden plant (*Quamoclit quamooclit*), with red or white tubular flowers and finely dissected leaves.

**Cyp'ri-an** (sīp'rī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cyprus, the island, as being the reputed birthplace of Aphrodite; also (in allusion to Aphrodite worship), lewd or licentious. — *n.* 1. One of the people of Cyprus. 2. A lewd woman.

**cy-prin'o-dont** (sī-prīn'ō-dōnt; sī-prī'nō-), *n.* [Gr. κυπρίνος a kind of carp + δόντος, δόντος, tooth.] Any of a large family (*Cyprinodontidae*) of small soft-finned fishes, including the killifishes and related minnows.

**cy/prin'o-oid** (sī-prīn'ō-oid; sī-prī'nō'id), *a.* [Gr. κυπρίνος a kind of carp + -οειδ.] Zoöl. Like or pert. to fishes of the carp family (*Cyprinidae*). — *n.* One of the carp family.

**Cyp'ri-ote** (sīp'rī-ōt), **Cyp'ri-ot** (-ōt), *n.* [F. *Cypriote*.] Of or pertaining to Cyprus; Cyprian. — *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus; also, the Cypriot Greek dialect.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); don; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**cyp'ri-pe'di-um** (sĭp'ri-pĕ'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Cypris* Venus + *pes, pedis, foot*.] Any of a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids including the lady's-slipper.

**cyp'rus**, *n.* See 2d CYPRESS.

**cyp'se-la** (sĭp'sĕ-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LĒ (-lĕ). [NL., fr. Gr. *κυπέλη* hollow vessel.] *Bot.* An achene having two carpels and with adherent calyx tube, as in the asters. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

**Cy're-na'ic** (sĭ'rĕ-nā'ĭk; sĭr'ĕ-), *a.* Pert. to Cyrenaica, an ancient country of northern Africa, or Cyrene, its chief city, or a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus (436?–350? B. C.), a native of Cyrene. — *n.* A native of Cyrenaica; also, a disciple of the school of Aristippus, who taught that pleasure is the chief end of life.

**cy-ril'lic** (sĭ-rĭl'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating the old Slav alphabet reputed to have been invented by Cyril, a missionary to the Slavs in the 9th century. In its present form it is the alphabet of Russia, Bulgaria, and Servia.

**cyst** (sĭst), *n.* [Gr. *κυστις* bladder, sac.] 1. *Med.* A closed abnormally developed sac containing fluid or semifluid morbid matter. 2. *Bot.* a In many algae, a resting spore formed by the breaking up of portions of the filaments or the inclosing of cell groups, and their investment by a sheath or envelope. b An air vesicle in certain algae. c The spore case in certain fungi. 3. *Zool.* A sac or capsule; — usually including the contained organisms, as reproductive bodies, embryos, etc.

**cys-tec'to-my** (sĭs-tĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Excision of a cyst. **cysti-**. Var. of *cystro-*. **cyst'ic** (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a cyst; also, of or pertaining to the gall bladder or urinary bladder. **cys'ti-cer'ous** (-tĭ-sŭr'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CERCI (-sŭr'sĭ). [NL.; *cysti-* + Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] *Zool.* The larval form of certain species of tapeworms having the head and neck of a tapeworm attached to a saclike body filled with fluid. [der.] **cys-ti'tis** (sĭs-tĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of the bladder. **cys'to-** (sĭs'tō-), **cys'ti-** (-tĭ-). [Gr. *κυστις* bladder.] Com-



A *Cypripedium*.

binning forms used in *Anat. & Biol.*, usually to denote *likeness to, or connection with, a bladder or cyst*.

**cys'to-carp** (sĭs'tō-kārp), *n.* *Bot.* The form of sporocarp produced in the red algae (*Rhodophyceae*) after fertilization of the procarp. — **cys'to-car'pic** (-kār'pĭk), *a.* **cys'to-cele** (-sĕl), *n.* *Med.* Hernia in which the urinary bladder protrudes; vesical hernia.

**cyst'oid** (sĭs'tō'id), *a.* Bladderlike; resembling a cyst.

**cys'to-scope** (sĭs'tō-skōp), *n.* *Med.* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bladder.

**cys'to'to-my** (sĭs'tō'tō-mĭ), *n.* Operation of cutting into the bladder, esp. to remove stones.

**cy'tas-ter** (sĭ'tās-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *κυστος* hollow vessel + *aster*.] *Biol.* An achromatic aster (see ASTER, 2), as distinguished from a *karyaster*.

**-cyte** (-sĭt). A suffix from Greek *κυστος*, *hollow vessel*, used to denote a *cell*; as *leucocyte*, *phagocyte*, etc. [rodite.]

**cyth'er-e'a** (sĭth'ĕr-ĕ'ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κυθήραια*.] Aph-

**cy'to-gen'e-sis** (sĭ'tō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κυστος* hollow vessel + *genesis*.] *Biol.* Cell formation or development.

— **cy'to-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), **-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **cy'to'l'o-gy** (sĭ'tō'lō'jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κυστος* hollow vessel + *-logy*.] Biology treating of cells.

**cy'tol'y-sis** (sĭ'tō'lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κυστος* hollow vessel + *lysis*.] *Physiol.* The dissolution or degeneration of cells or neurons.

**cy'to-plasm** (sĭ'tō-plāz'm), *n.* [Gr. *κυστος* hollow vessel + *πλάσμα* a mold.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the cell exclusive of the nucleus. — **cy'to-plas'mic** (-plāz'mĭk), *a.*

**czar** (zār; tsār), **tsar** (tsār), *n.* [Russ. *tsar*, fr. L. *Caesar* Caesar.] A king; an emperor; specif., the popular title of the emperor of Russia. — **czar'dom** (-dŭm), **tsar'dom**, *n.*

**czar'e-vitch** (zār'ĕ-vĭch; tsār'-), **tsar'e-vitch** (tsār'ĕ-vĭch; Russ. tsā-rā'vĭch), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevich*.] A son of a czar of Russia; — formerly a title, now replaced by *grand duke*.

**cza-rev'na** (zā-rĕv'nā; tsā-), **tsa-rev'na** (tsā-rĕv'nā), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna*.] A daughter of a czar of Russia; — formerly a title, now replaced by *grand duchess*.

**cza-ri'na** (zā-rĕ'nā; tsā-), **tsa-ri'na** (tsā-rĕ'nā), *n.* The wife of a czar of Russia.

**czar'ism** (zār'ĭz'm; tsār'-), **tsar'ism** (tsār'-), *n.* Autocratic government such as that of Russia; absolutism.

**Czech** (chĕk), *n.* An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs, chiefly inhabiting Bohemia and Moravia. Also, the language of the Czechs; Bohemian.

D

**D** (dĕ). 1. The fourth letter of the English alphabet, into which it comes through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician and Hebrew. Etymologically *d* is related most nearly to *t* and *th*; as, *E. deep, G. tief; E. daughter, G. tochter, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Skr. duhitr*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 20. 2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a Fourth in order or class; as, Class *D*. b *Math.* [I. c.] Differentiation. c [cap.] *Music*. The second tone in the model major scale (that of C); also, a key giving this tone, or a symbol representing it. 3. As a numeral, *D* stands for 500.

**D** (dĕ), *n.*; *pl.* D's, Ds (dĕz). Also *dĕe*; *pl.* DEES (dĕz). 1. The letter *D*, *d*, or its sound. 2. An object like the letter *D* in shape or outline, as an eye of metal at the end of a harness trace. — *a.* Having the general form of the (capital) letter *D*; as, *D* valve.

**dab** (dāb), *v. t. & i.*; DABBED (dābd); DAB'BING. 1. To strike or hit with a sudden motion; to peck. 2. To strike or touch gently, as with a soft or moist substance; tap; also, to apply by striking in that way; to strike or pat with a dabber. — *n.* 1. A gentle blow, as with some soft substance; also, a peck, thrust, or sharp slap. 2. A flattish soft or moist mass. 3. A small amount, portion, or the like.

**dab** (dāb), *n.* Any flatfish; esp., any of several flounders.

**dab, n.** An expert. *Colloq.*

**dab'ber** (dāb'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, dabs, as a pad used by printers, engravers, etc., to apply ink, color, etc., evenly to a surface.

**dab'ble** (dāb'bl), *v. t.*; -BLED (-ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *dab*.] To wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes; spatter. — *v. i.* 1. To paddle or splash in water, as with the hands. 2. To work superficially.

**dab'bler** (-lĕr), *n.* One who dabbles; a dilettante.

**dab'chick'** (-chĭk'), *n.* The little grebe (*Podiceps flaviventris*), or the pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), both remarkable for quickness in diving.

**dab'ster** (-stĕr), *n.* *Dial.* or *Colloq.* 1. One who is skilled; an expert; adept. 2. A dabbler at anything; an unskilled hand.

|| **dā ca'po** (dā kā'pō). [It., from (the) head or beginning.] *Music*. From the beginning; — a direction to repeat.

**dace** (dās), *n.* Any of various fishes of the carp family.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makĕr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chāir; go; sing; ĩnk; then, thūn; nāture, verdure (87);

**dachs'hund'** (dāks'hōnt'; dāks'hōnd), *n.* [G., lit., badger dog.] One of a breed of hounds used for hunting the badger, fox, etc.



Dachshund. (87)

**Da'cian** (dā'shĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Dacia (country north of the Danube) or its inhabitants.

**da'cite** (-sĭt), *n.* [From L. *Dacia*. See DACIAN.] A volcanic or intrusive rock of plagioclase and quartz, with biotite, hornblende, or pyroxene.

**da-coit'** (dā-kōit'), *n.* A class of murderous robbers, in India, who act in gangs. Cf. THUG.

**da-coit'y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [Hind. *dakaiti*.] Robbery by da-coits in armed gangs.

**dac'tyl** (dāk'tĭl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, *dactyl*.] *Prosody*. A foot of three syllables (- ū ū), one long and two short, or, in modern verse, one accented and two unaccented; as, L. *tēgimīnē*, E. *me'te'ic-ful*. — **dac'tylic** (dāk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*

**dac'ty-lo'l'o-gy** (dāk'tĭ-lō'lō'jĭ), *n.* [See DAC-TYL; -LOGY.] Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes.

**dad** (dād), *n.* Father; — a familiar term.

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**dad** (dād), *n.* Father; — a familiar term.

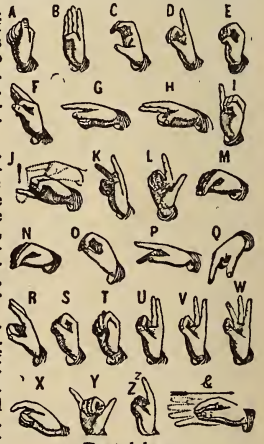
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**dad** (dād), *n.* Father; — a familiar term.



Dactylology.



**dad'dle** (dád'dl). Var. of **DIDDLE**, to cheat.  
**dad'dy** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -**DIES** (-iz). **Dad**; — a familiar diminutive.  
**daddy** longlegs. The harvestman (an arachnid).  
**da'do** (dád'dó; dá'dó), *n.*; *pl.* -**DOES** (-döz). [It. *dado* die, cube, pedestal.] **1.** Tibial part of an architectural pedestal between base and surbase.  
**2.** The lower part of the wall of an apartment when especially decorated.



**a** Surbase; **b** Dado; **1**; **c** Base.

**dæ'dal** (dæ'dál), *a.* [L. *dædalus*, fr. Gr. *δαήδαιλος*; — also alluding to *Dædalus*.] **1.** Cunningly formed or working; ingenious; intricate. **2.** Variegated; rich.

**Dæd'a-lus** (dæd'á-lüs; dæ'dá-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, lit., the cunning worker.] *Class. Myth.* An Athenian expelled for murder to Crete, where he designed the Labyrinth. Cast into the Labyrinth by Minos, he escaped, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings. Dædalus reached Sicily in safety; but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he was drowned in the sea thenceforth called Icarian. — **Dæ-dal'ian** (dæ-dál'yán), *a.*

**dæ-môn** (dæ'món), **dæ-môn'ic**, etc. Vars. of **DEMON**, etc.  
**daff** (dáf), *v. t.* **1.** To doff. *Obs.* **2.** To thrust (aside); put off; — used esp. in *to daff the world aside*.

**daff'o-dil** (dáf'ó-díl'), *n.* [Formerly *affodille*, prop., the asphodel, L.L. *affodillus*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀσφοδελος*.] A species of narcissus (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*) with large yellow single or double flowers.

**daff'o-dil'y** (dáf'ó-díl'y), **daff'y-down-dil'y** (dáf'y-doun-). Dial. or poetic vars. of **DAFFODIL**. [imbecile; also, insane.]  
**daff** (dáf), *a.* [M.E. *dafte*, *dafte*, stupid, also, meek.] Foolish; **dag** (däg), *n.* A kind of large pistol. *Obs.*

**Da'gan** (däg'gán), *n.* *Babylonian Myth.* God of the earth.  
**dag'ger** (däg'jér), *n.* **1.** A short weapon used for stabbing. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a dagger; as, in printing, a mark of reference [†]; obelisk. — *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; stab.

**dag'gle** (däg'gl), *v. t. & i.* -**GLD** (-'ld); -**GLING** (-líng). To clog or soil with mud or mire; trail about in mud or wet.

**dag'lock'** (däg'lók'), *n.* A dirty or clotted lock of wool on a sheep, hair on a dog, or the like.

**Da'go** (däg'gò), *n.*; *pl.* -**GOS** or -**GOES** (-göz). [Also *l. c.*] A person of Spanish, Portuguese, or, now usually, Italian, descent. *Slang, U. S.*

**da'go-ba** (däg'gò-bá), *n.* [Sinhalese *dāgaba*.] In India, a shrine, usually architectural, over sacred relics.

**Da'gon** (däg'gón), *n.* [Heb. *Dagōn*.] *Bib.* A god of the Philistines, probably an agricultural deity. The common supposition that he was represented as half man and half fish rests on a doubtful etymology of the name.

**da-guerre'o-type** (dä-gèr'ò-típ), *n.* [From L. J. M. *Daguerre*, French inventor + *-type*.] An early kind of photograph produced on a silver surface, or the process used. — *v. t.* To represent by or as by daguerreotype. — **da-guerre'o-type'ist** (-típ'íst), *n.* — **o-type'y** (-típ'y), *n.*

**da'ha-be'ah** (dä'há-bè'á), *n.* [Ar. *dahab* 'yah.] A long, light-draft house boat, lateen-rigged, and now often propelled wholly or partly by engines, used on the Nile.



Dahabeah.

**dahl'ia** (däl'yá; also often däl'yá or däl'yá), *n.* [NL, after A. Dahl, Swedish botanist.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Dahlia*) of asteraceous tuberous-rooted herbs, cultivated for their flowers. **2.** A flower or tuber of this genus.

**Da-ho'man** (dä-hò'mán), *a.* Of or pert. to Dahomey, in West Africa, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A Dahoman Negro.

**da-hoon'** (dä-hoon'), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree (*Ilex cassine*) of the southern United States, bearing red drupes; — called also **dahoon** holly.

**dai'ly** (däl'y), *a.* Happening, belonging to, done, or issued, each or every day. — *n.*; *pl.* -**LIES** (-liz). A daily newspaper. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.  
*Syn.* **Daily**, *diurnal*. **Daily** is used of ordinary matters; *diurnal* is commonly either astronomical or poetic.

**dai'mi-ate** (dä'mi-ät), **dai'mio-ate** (-myö-ät), *n.* Also **dai'mi-ote**. Territory, jurisdiction, or office of a daimio.  
**dai'myo** (dä'myö), *n.*; *pl.* **DAIMYO** or -**MOS** (-myöz). [Jap., fr. Chin., lit., great name.] One of the feudal nobles of Japan under the old régime. Cf. **SHOGUN**.

**dai'mon** (dä'món), *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων*.] = **DEMON**; — a transliteration of the Greek. — **dai-mon'ic** (dä-món'ík), *a.*  
**dain'ti-ly** (dän'ti-lí), *adv.* In a dainty manner.  
**dain'ti-ness** (-nès; 24), *n.* Quality of being dainty.

**dain'ty** (dän'tí), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tíz). [OF. *deintis* delicacy, orig., dignity, honor, L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] Something that arouses favor or pleasure; now esp., a

delicacy. — *a.*; -**TIER** (-tí-ér); -**T-EST**. **1.** Delicious to the palate; toothsome. **2.** Of a delicate beauty or charm. **3.** Having or exhibiting delicate taste; nice; fastidious, esp. as to food or material comforts.

*Syn.* **Dainty**, delicate, exquisite, choice, rare. **Dainty** implies slightness and elegance; **delicate**, fineness, subtlety, or (often) fragility; **exquisite**, consummate niceness or delicacy of workmanship, perception, or susceptibility; **choice**, picked excellence, the result of a finely discriminating selection; **rare**, uncommon merit or excellence.

**dai'try** (dä'trí; dár'tí; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-ríz). [ME. *deierie*, fr. *deie*, *däie*, maid, AS. *däge*.] **1.** A place, as a room or building, where milk is kept and made into butter or cheese. **2.** The business of producing milk, butter, and cheese. **3.** Hence: **1.** A dairy farm, or the cows of a farm. — **dai'try-maid'**, *n.* — **dai'try-man** (-mán), *n.* — **wom'an**, *n.*

**dai'try-ing**, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.  
**dai'tis** (dä'tis; däs), *n.* [OF. *dés* table, L. *discus* quoit, dish, L.L., table, fr. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, dish.] A raised platform in a hall or large room.

**dai'sy** (dä'zí), *n.*; *pl.* -**SIES** (-zíz). [AS. *dages-éage*, lit., day's eye.] **1.** A low European plant (*Bellis perennis*) of the aster family, having heads with small white or pink rays and yellow disks; — called, in U. S., **English daisy**. This is the daisy of classical literature. **2.** A rather tall leafy-stemmed plant (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) of the same family, having large heads with long white rays; — called also **oxeye daisy**.

**dak**, **dawk** (dök; däk), *n.* [Hind. *dāk*.] Prop., transport by relays of men and horses; hence; post; mail; also, any arrangement for transportation by relays. *India*.

**da'ker hen** (dä'kér), *n.* The corn crane.  
**Da-ko'ta** (dä-kò'tá), *n.* An Indian of the Siouan tribes inhabiting the plains of Dakota. See **SROUX**, **SIOUAN**.

**dai** (däl), *n.* [Hind. *dāl*.] Split pulse. *East Indies*.  
**dale** (däl), *n.* [AS. *dæl*.] A vale; valley.

**dales'man** (däl'z'mán), *n.* One living in a dale; specif., one of the inhabitants of the valleys in the north of England.

**dalles** (dälz), *n. pl.* [F. *dalle* trough.] A rapid, esp. one in a rocky gorge. *Northwestern U. S. & Canada*.

**dai'li-ance** (däl'y-áns), *n.* Act of dallying; trifling; play; esp., amorous or wanton play.

**dai'ly** (däl'y), *v. i.* -**LIED** (-íed); -**LY-ING**. [OF. *dalier*.] **1.** To act playfully; sport; esp., to play amorously. **2.** To trifle, play, or be light (with a person or matter). **3.** To waste time; idle. — *Syn.* See **TRIFLE**. — **dai'ly-er**, *n.*

**Dal-ma'tian** (däl-má'sh'án), *a.* Of or pert. to Dalmatia. — **1.** One of the Slavic-speaking people inhabiting Dalmatia. **2.** The coach dog; — in full **Dalmatian dog**.

**dal-mat'ic** (däl-má't'ík), *n.* [LL. *dalmatica*.] **1.** In the Western Church, a vestment of deacons and bishops, resembling the alb. **2.** A similar robe for state occasions.

**dal-se'gno** (däl sè'nyò), [It., from the sign.] *Music*. A direction to go back to the sign **♩**, and repeat from it.

**Dal-ton-ism** (dól'tón-iz'm), *n.* Color blindness, esp. blindness to the color red; — so called from, and described by, the chemist John Dalton (1766-1844), who had this infirmity. — **Dal-tó'ni-an** (dól-tò'ni-án), *a.*

**dam** (dám), *n.* **1.** A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid; esp., a bank or wall across a watercourse. **2.** A body of water confined or held by a dam; specif., a mill pond. **3.** A barrier to keep back water, fire, or gas, as in mining.

— *v. t.*; **DAMMED** (dáméd); **DAM'MING**. To provide with, or obstruct or restrain by or as by, a dam.

**dam**, *n.* [See **DAME**.] Female parent, esp. of a quadruped.  
**dam'age** (dám'áj), *n.* [OF. deriv. of L. *damnum* damage.] **1.** Loss or detriment due to injury; hurt; harm. **2.** In *pl. Law*. The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained. — *Syn.* See **INJURY**.

— *v. t.*; -**AGED** (-ájéd); -**AG-ING** (-áj-íng). To occasion damage to; harm; impair. — *v. i.* To receive damage; be injured or impaired. — **dam'age-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.*

**dam'an** (-án), *n.* A small, herbivorous, ungulate mammal (*Procapra syriaca*) of Palestine, Syria, etc.; and the cony of the Old Testament; also, any of various other allied species.

**Da-ma'tra** (dä-má'trá), *n.* A native of Damaraland.  
**Dam'a-scene** (dám'á-sèn; däm'á-sèn'), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Damascus, a city of Syria. **2.** [l. c.] Of or pertaining to damask or damascening. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Damascus. **2.** [l. c.] Damascene work.

**dam'a-scene'** (dám'á-sèn'; däm'á-sèn'), **dam'as-keen'** (-üs-kèn'), *v. t.* To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar wavy marking produced in the manufacture, or with designs inlaid in another metal, or etched, etc.

**da-mas'cus** (dä-más'küz), *n.* Short for **Damascus blade**, a blade of damask steel; or for **Damascus steel**, damask steel.  
**dam'ask** (dám'ásk), *n.* [From the city *Damascus*, famous for its silks and steel.] **1.** Silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers, etc. **2.** Linen with a pattern made by difference in direction of threads of uniform color. **3.** Damask steel, or its peculiar markings. **4.** A deep rose color.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bön; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. † Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
J  
K  
L  
M



— *a.* 1. Pert. to, or coming from, Damascus. 2. Made of, or provided with, damask. 3. Made of or resembling damask steel. 4. Of or designating the color of a damask rose. **damask rose**, a large, pink, very fragrant, hardy rose (*Rosa damascena*), native to Asia Minor. — *d.* steel, an elastic steel of the kind originally made at Damascus, ornamented with wavy lines, formerly much valued for sword blades; Damascus steel.

— *v. t.* 1. = DAMASCENE. 2. To weave or adorn with the ornamentation characteristic of damask.

**dam/as-keen'**, *v. t.* = DAMASCENE.

**dam/bon-ite** (dám'bón-ít), *n.* [Prob. fr. a native name.]

*Chem.* A crystalline substance,  $\text{CaH}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a dimethyl derivative of inosite, found in a certain kind of caoutchouc.

**dame** (dám), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. *L. domina* mistress, lady, *dominus* master, lord.] 1. *a* A woman of rank, station, or authority, as the wife of a lord, the mistress of a household, etc. *Archaic.* *b* A schoolmistress. *Rare.* 2. [cap.] A title equivalent to *Lady, Madam, Mistress, Miss*, used in address. *Obs. or Archaic, except in personifications;* as, *Dame Nature*, etc. 3. A matron; an elderly woman.

**dame's gilliflow'er, rocket, or violet.** The garden rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*). See **ROCKET**, *n.*

**dam/i-a-na** (dám'i-á-ná; -án'à), *n.* [NL.; of uncertain origin.] *Pharm.* A Mexican drug obtained from several plants and used as a stimulant, tonic, and aphrodisiac.

**dam/mar** (dám'már; dá-már'), *n.* Also **dam/mer**. [Jav. & Malay. *damar*.] 1. A resin derived from various pineaceous trees (genus *Dammara*), in Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indies, used largely for making colorless varnish. 2. A similar resin got from various other East Indian trees.

**damm** (dám), *v. t.*; **DAMNED** (dám'd); **DAMN'ING** (dám'íng; dám'ning). [OF. *dammer*, fr. *L. damnare, damnatum*, [to condemn, *damnatum* damage, penalty.] 1. To adjudge guilty; sentence; doom. *Archaic.* 2. *Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment. 3. To condemn as invalid, illegal, wicked, or faulty; usually, to condemn as a failure; esp. to pronounce adverse judgment on (a work of art or literature, esp. a play). 4. To bring ruin upon; be the ruin of. 5. To swear at, using "damn." — *v. i.* To curse; swear.

— *n.* Utterance of the word "damn" as an oath.

**dam/na-ble** (dám'ná-b'l), *a.* 1. Deserving to be condemned or reprobated. 2. Worthy of imprecation; execrable. — **dam/na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dam/na-blely**, *adv.*

**dam/na'tion** (dám'ná'sh'én), *n.* 1. Act of damning; state of being damned. 2. A cause of being damned; a sin deserving of, or exposing one to, everlasting punishment.

**dam/na-to-ry** (dám'ná-tó-rí), *a.* Expressing, imposing, or causing condemnation or damnation.

**damned** (dám'd; *poet. or rhetorical, dám'néd*), *p. p. & p. a.* from **DAMN**; — now chiefly used profanely as an expression of strong dislike, or execration.

**Dam/o-cles** (dám'ó-kleez), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Δαμοκλῆς*.] A flatterer whom Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, rebuked, for his constant praise of the happiness of kings, by seating him at a banquet beneath a sword hung by a single hair.

**dam/oi-selle'** (dám'oi-zél'), **dam/o-sel'**, **dam'o-zel'** (dám'ó-zél'), etc. Vars. of **DAMSEL**. *Archaic.*

**Dam/mon** (dám'món), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Δαίμων*.] A Pythagorean whose friend Pythias (properly Phintias) was condemned to death by Dionysius I., of Syracuse (430-367 B. C.). When Pythias asked for time to arrange his affairs, Damon pledged his life for his friend's return. Pythias returned, and Dionysius pardoned him.

**damp** (dám'p), *n.* 1. A noxious exhalation or gas. *Obs., exc.:* A gaseous product formed in coal mines, etc. Cf. **FIRE DAMP**. 2. Moisture; humidity. 3. Dejection; depression of spirits.

— *a.* 1. Dejected; stupefied. *Archaic.* 2. Moist; humid. — **Syn.** See **MOIST**. — *v. t.* 1. To affect with or as with a noxious exhalation; choke; stifle, as a fire or a sound. 2. To depress; deaden; restrain, as action. 3. To render damp.

**damp/en** (dám'p'n), *v. t. & i.* 1. To depress or deaden. 2. To make or become damp or moist. — **damp/en-er**, *n.*

**damp'er** (-pér), *n.* One that damps, or checks; as: *a* A valve or plate to regulate the draft in a stove, furnace, etc. *b* A contrivance, as in a pianoforte, to deaden vibrations. *c Elec.* A device, as a nonmagnetic conductor, to diminish or destroy the oscillation of a suspended magnetic needle or freely moving coil. *d Elec.* A copper piece placed around, or embedded in, each of the pole pieces of a synchronous machine, or placed between them, to decrease hunting.

**damp/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being damp.

**dam/sel** (dám'zél), *n.* [OF. *damoisele* gentlewoman, fr. LL., dim. fr. *L. domina*, fem., *dominus*, masc. See **DAME**.]

1. A young maid or a young man of gentle birth. *Obs. or Poetic.* 2. A young unmarried woman; a girl; maiden.

**dam/son** (zén), *n.*, or **damson plum**. ME. *damasin* the Damascus plum; also, the tree producing it.

**Dan** (dán), *n.* [OF. *danz, dan*, master, *L. dominus*. See **DAME**.] A title equivalent to *Master* or *Sir*. *Obs. or Archaic, except in personification;* as, *Dan Cupid*.

**dan** (dán), *n.* [Heb. *Dān*.] *Bib.* 1. A son of Jacob. 2. A Hebrew tribe, part of which settled in northern Palestine.

from **Dan** to **Beersheba**, from limit to limit; throughout, — Dan and Beersheba being respectively the northern and southern limits of ancient Palestine.

**Dan/a-é** (dán'á-é), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δανάη*.] *Class. Myth.* The mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her as a golden shower in the tower where her father had imprisoned her.

**Dan/a-í-dés** (dán-á-í-déz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δαναΐδες*.] *Gr. Myth.* The fifty daughters of Danaüs, all but one (Hypermnestra) of whom slew their husbands, the sons of Ægyptus, at their father's command. For this they were forever doomed to fill a broken cistern (or to draw water in a sieve) in Hades. — **Dan/a-íd** (dán'á-íd), *n.* [NADES.]

**Dan/a-üs** (dán'á-üs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δαναός*.] See **DANCE** (dans), *v. i.*; **DANCED** (dánst); **DANC'ING** (dán'síng). [OF. *dancier*.] 1. To perform a regulated series of movements, commonly to music; to trip, glide, or leap rhythmically. 2. To move nimbly or merrily.

— *v. t.* 1. To perform, or take part in, as a dancer. 2. To cause to dance. 3. To cause to be, or to effect, by dancing.

— *n.* 1. A measured leaping, tripping, or stepping in unison with music or rhythmic beats. 2. A round of dancing; also, a social assembly for dancing; a ball. 3. *Music.* A tune for dancing. 4. The complicated aerial movements of a swarm of some insects, as midges, gnats, and certain butterflies.

**danc'er** (dán'sér), *n.* One who dances.

**dán/de-li'on** (dán'dé-lí'ón), *n.* [*F. dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. *L. dens* tooth + *leo* lion.] A well-known ichthiaceous weed. [*Taraxacum taraxacum*].

**dán/der** (-dér), *n.* Anger or temper; — used esp. in: to have one's **dander** up, to be angry. *Colloq.*

**dán/dí**, *n.* Var. of **2d DANDY**.

**Dan/die Din/mont** (dán'dí dín'mónt), or **Dan/die**, *n.* One of a breed of terriers originating in the country about the English and Scottish border.

**dán/dí-ry** (-dí-rí), *v. t.* To cause to resemble a dandy; make dandyish.

**Dan/dí-prat** (-prát), *n.* 1. A small coin current in England in the 16th century.

2. A little, insignificant, or young person; a pygmy; — usually in sport or contempt. *Archaic.*

**dán/dle** (dán'd'l), *v. t.*; **-DLED** (-d'ld); **-DLING** (-dlíng). 1. To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant. 2. To fondle; to tuff; with; pamper. — **dán/dler** (-dlér), *n.*

**dán/drúf** (-drúf), *n.* Also **dán/dríf**. A scarf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

**dán/dy** (-dí), *n.*; **pl.** **-DIES** (-dí-z). 1. One who gives undue attention to dress; fop. 2. Anything especially excellent of its class. *Slang or Colloq.* 3. *a* A light two-wheeled cart, as an iron handcart for carrying ore, fuel, etc. *Eng.* *b* Short for **DANDY ROLL**. — **dán/dy-ish**, *a.* — **dy-ism**, *n.*

**dán/dy, dán/dí** (dán'dí), *n.*; **pl.** **-DIES** (-dí-z), **-DIS** (-dí-z). [Hind. *dāndī*, fr. *dāndī* an oar.] *Anglo-Ind.* 1. A boatman of the Ganges. 2. A member of an order of mendicants. 3. A kind of litter consisting of a cloth hammock hung from a bamboo pole.

**dán/dy-prat**. Var. of **DANDIPRAT**.

**dandy roll, dandy roller. Paper Making.** A roller which impresses the watermark.

**Dane** (dán), *n.* [LL. *Dani*, pl.] 1. A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or person of Danish descent. 2. = **GREAT DANE**.

**Dane/aw'** (dán'áw'), *n.* Also **Dane/agh'** (-lák'; -lák'). [AS. *Dena lagu*.] *Eng. Hist.* The Danish law anciently in force in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes during their invasion; also, that part of England.

**Dane/wort'** (dán'wórt'), *n.* A dwarf herbaceous elder (*Sambucus ebulus*) of Europe, with purplish flowers and a nauseous odor; — called also **Dane's-blood**.

**dán/ger** (dán'jér), *n.* [OF. *dangier*, deriv. of *L. dominium* power, property.] 1. Authority; jurisdiction; hence, reach or range, as of a missile. *Archaic.* 2. Exposure or liability to loss, pain, or other evil; risk; also, a case or cause of danger.

**Syn.** **Danger, peril, jeopardy, hazard, risk.** **Danger** implies some contingent evil (esp. harm or injury) in prospect. **Peril** is instant or impending danger. **Jeopardy** implies exposure to extreme or dangerous chances. **Hazard** implies danger from something fortuitous or beyond one's control; it is not so strong a term as **jeopardy**. **Risk**, more often than **hazard**, implies a voluntary taking of doubtful or adverse chances.

**dán/ger-ous** (dán'jér-ús), *a.* Attended with danger; perilous. — **dán/ger-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dán/ger-ous-ness**, *n.*

**dán/gle** (dán'g'l), *v. t.*; **-GLED** (-g'ld); **-GLING** (-glíng). 1. To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion. 2. To be a hanger-on or dependent; to hang about any one. — *v. i.* To



Dandie Dinmont Terrier.

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, use, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, cìrcùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;

recét, makér; Ice, Ìl; Òld, Òbey, Òrb, Òdd, sòft, connect; chair; go; sing, ìnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



cause to dangle. — *n.* Act of dangling; also, anything that dangles; as, a *dangle* of curls. — **dan'gler** (g'ler), *n.*

**Dan'iel** (dān'yēl), *n.* [Heb. *Dāniyēl*.] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet, captive at Babylon. *Dan.* ii. 14, v. 17, vi. 16.

**Dan'ish** (dān'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to the Danes or their language or country. — *n.* The language of the Danes.

**Dan'ite** (dān'it), *n.* 1. A descendant of Dan; an Israelite of the tribe of Dan. *Judges* xiii. 2. 2. [In remembrance of the prophecy in Gen. xlix. 17, "Dan shall be a serpent by the way," etc.] One of an alleged secret association (the **Danite Band**) of Mormons, formed about 1837, to which many crimes and atrocities have been attributed.

**dank** (dānk), *a.* Damp; wet; esp., disagreeably moist. — *Syn.* See **MOIST**. — **dank'ish**, *a.* — **dank'ly**, *adv.*

**Dan'ne-brog** (dān'ē-brōg), *n.* [Dan.] The national flag of Denmark. See **FLAG**, **Ulust**.

|| **dān'seuse'** (dān'sūz'), *n.*; *pl.* — **SEUSES** (*F.* — *sūz'*). [*F.*, fr. *danser* to dance.] A female dancer; esp., a ballet dancer.

**Dan'te-an** (dān'tē-ān; dān'tē-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the poet Dante (1265–1321) or his writings; *Dantesque* (which see). — *n.* A student or admirer of Dante.

**Dan'tesque'** (dān-tēsk'), *a.* [It. *Dantesco*.] Of or pert. to Dante; *Dantean*; esp., characteristic of or resembling Dante or his work, which is distinguished by sublimity and vividness of imagination, austerity of feeling, and brooding and subtle reflection. [on the river Danube.]

**Da-nū'bi-an** (dā-nū'bi-ān), *a.* Pertaining to or bordering (dāp), *v. i.*; **DAPPED** (dāpt); **DAP'PING**. 1. Angling. To drop, or fish by dropping, the bait gently on the water; to dabble. 2. To dip gently or quickly into water, as a bird.

**Daph'ne** (dāf'nē), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Δάφνη*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A nymph pursued by Apollo, from whom she escapes by being transformed into a laurel tree. 2. [*L.*] *a.* The laurel. *b.* Any of a genus (*Daphne*) of thymelæaceous shrubs, often with fragrant apetalous flowers, including the mezereon and spurge laurel.

**Daph'nis** (-nis), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Δάφνις*.] *Class. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes and inventor of bucolic poetry. — **Daphnis** and **Chio'e** (klō'ē), a pair of lovers, in a certain Greek pastoral romance.

**dap'per** (dāp'ēr), *a.* [*ME.* *daper*.] Little and active; spruce; trim. — *Syn.* See **FINICAL**.

**dap'ple** (-l), *n.* 1. Dappled state or appearance; spotting; clouding. 2. A dappled animal, as a horse. — *v. t.*; **DAP'PLED** (-ld); — **PLING** (-ling). To variegate with spots.

**dar'bies** (dār'biz), *n. pl.* Manacles; handcuffs. *Cant.*

**Dar'by** and **Joan** (dār'bi ānd jōn; jō-ān'). A married couple, esp. an elderly couple, who live in conjugal felicity.

**Dar'dan** (dār'dān), **Dar'dān'i-an** (dār-dān'i-ān), *a. & n.* [*L.* *Dardanus*, *Dardanius*.] Trojan.

**dare** (dār), *v. i.*; *pret.* **DURST** (dūrst) or **DARED** (dārd); *p. p.* **DARED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DAR'ING**. [*AS.* *ic dear* I dare, *imp. dorste*, *inf. duran*.] To have sufficient courage for a purpose; not to be afraid; venture.

|| The present *dare* is an original preterit, so that the 3d pers. sing. is *dare*, now often replaced by *dares*.

— *v. t.*; **DARED** (dārd); **DAR'ING**. 1. To have courage for; venture to do, meet, or undertake. 2. To meet defiantly; challenge.

— *n.* 1. Act of daring; challenge. 2. Daring. *Rare.*

**dare, v. t.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. To terrify; to daunt. 2. To daze; to paralyze; to dazzle and fascinate; as, to *dare* larks by means of mirrors, etc.

**dare'dev'il**, *n.* A recklessly bold fellow. — *a.* Reckless.

**dar'er** (dār'ēr), *n.* One who dares.

**dar'ic** (dār'ik), *n.* [*Gr.* *δαρειακός*, of Per. origin.] A gold coin of ancient Persia worth about \$5.50 and bearing on one side the figure of an archer; also, a silver coin bearing the same design.

**dar'ing** (dār'ing), *p. a.* Bold; audacious; venturesome. — *Syn.* See **RASH**. — **dar'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dar'ing-ness**, *n.*

**dar'i-ole'** (dār'i-ōl'), *n.* [*F.*] A shell or cup of pastry filled with custard, whipped cream, crushed macaroons, etc.

**dark** (dārk), *a.* [*AS.* *deorc*.] 1. Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light; not light-colored; as, a *dark* room. 2. Destitute of moral or spiritual light; wicked; as, *dark* deeds. 3. Destitute of sunniness or cheer; gloomy; as, the *dark* side of things. 4. Not clear to the understanding; *obscure*; hidden; secret; as, a *dark* saying. 5. Reticent; secretive; silent; as, keep *dark* about it. 6. Destitute of knowledge; unenlightened; as, the *Dark Ages*.

*Syn.* Unintelligible, mysterious, enigmatical, recondite, abstruse, indistinct, faint; ambiguous, uncertain; dim, vague, opaque, obscure. **Dark**, **opaque**, **obscure**, **dim**, **vague**. **Dark** implies total or partial absence of light; **opaque**, imperviousness to light; **obscure**, insufficiency of light, as when something is overclouded or covered; **dim**, lack of brightness, clearness, or distinctness; **vague** (archaic in its literal sense) is synonymous with the others in its fig. sense only; as, a *dark* room; *a dim* light; *a vague*, unseeing eyes."

**Dark Ages** (dā'jēz; 24). See **MIDDLE AGES**. — **d. horse**, in racing, and hence in political cant, a little-known competitor that unexpectedly wins. *Collar*. — **d. lantern**, a lantern with a single round opening which closes to conceal the light. — **d. room**, a room that can be kept closed to daylight or other strong light, for the developing of photographic plates. — **d. star**, *Astron.*, an invisible or very feebly luminous star.

— *n.* 1. Absence of light; darkness; a dark place or time; night; nightfall. 2. A dark color or shade, as in a painting. 3. State of being secret or obscure; often, underhand secrecy; as, to plot in the *dark*; also, ignorance; as, to be in the *dark* about anything.

— *v. i. & t.* To darken; obscure; cloud. *Archaic.*

**dark'en** (dār'k'n), *v. i.* To grow dark; become obscure. — *v. t.* 1. To make dark or black; obscure. 2. To dim; blind; as, "Let their eyes be *darkened*." 3. To cloud, obscure, or perplex; as, to *darken* counsel by ill-considered words.

4. To cast a gloom on; as, a life *darkened* by disease.

5. To make foul; sully. — **dark'en-er**, *n.*

**dark'ey**, *Var.* of **DARKY**.

**dark'ish**, *a.* Somewhat dark. [grow, or make, dark.]

**dark'le** (dār'k'l), *v. i. & t.*; — **KLED** (-k'ld); — **KLING**. To be, **dark'ling** (dār'k'ling), *adv.* In the dark. — *a.* Occurring in darkness; darksome; obscure.

**dark'ly**, *adv.* In a dark manner.

**dark'ness** (dār'k'nēs), *n.* 1. State or quality of being dark; as: a Blackness; gloom. **b** Dark quality in color. **c** State of ignorance or error; hence, wickedness. **d** State of trouble. **e** Privacy; secrecy. **f** Obscurity. **g** Blindness.

**dark'some** (-sūm), *a.* Darkish; gloomy. *Chiefly Poetic.*

**dark'y**, **dark'ey** (dār'k'i), *n.*; *pl.* **DARKIES**, **DARKEYS** (-kiz). A negro. *Collar*.

**dar'ling** (dār'ling), *n.* [*AS.* *dōrling*, fr. *dōre* dear + 1st -ling.] One dearly beloved. — *a.* Dearly beloved.

**darn** (dārn), *v. t.* To mend with interlacing stitches. — *v. i.* To do darning. — *n.* Act or result of darning; place darned.

**dar'nel** (dār'nēl), *n.* An annual grass (*Lolium temulentum*) having awned flowering glumes. It is a common weed in grainfields.

**darning needle**, *a* A long strong needle used in darning. **b** A dragon fly.

**dar'rein** (dār-rān; dār-rān'), *a.* [*OF.* *dar-rein*, *derrain*, deriv. of *L. de + retro* back, backward.] *Law*. Last; dernier; as in: **dar'rein** presentment, the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; **dar'rein** resort, dernier, or last, resort.

**dart** (dārt), *n.* [*OF.*] 1. A short lance or javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow; — also used fig. 2. Something resembling a dart, as an insect's sting; specifi., *Dressmaking*, a short seam uniting two edges where a piece has been cut away in order to fit a garment to the figure, as in a bodice or skirt. 3. A darting movement.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To throw with a sudden effort, as a dart; hurl. 2. To throw or move suddenly or rapidly; shoot.

**dar'ter** (dār'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, darts; as: **a** = **SNAKEBIRD**. **b** Any of many small American freshwater fishes (genus *Etheostoma* and allied genera).

**dar'tile** (dār't'il), *v. t. & i.*; — **TLED** (-t'ld); — **TLING** (-tling). To dart repeatedly; — frequentative of *dart*. *Rare.*

**dar'tre** (dār'trē), *n.* [*F.*, eruption, dandruff.] *Med.* Any herpetic disease of the skin; tetter. See **HERPES**. — **dar'trous** (dār'trūs), *a.*

**Dar-win'i-an** (dār-wīn'i-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the naturalist Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82), his theories, or his followers. — *n.* An advocate of Darwinism.

**Dar'win-ism** (dār-wīn-iz'm), *n.* The theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants by natural selection and survival of the fittest, propounded by Charles Robert Darwin, and first publicly stated in 1858.

**dash** (dāsh), *v. t.* [*ME.* *daschen*.] 1. To strike violently or crushingly; hence: to shatter; crush. 2. To knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something away or out, or against, upon, or into something else) violently or suddenly. 3. To hurl against so as to splash; hence: to throw on roughly, as color on a canvas; to splash or give a splashed appearance to. 4. To ruin; bring to naught, as one's hopes. 5. To put to shame; also, to abash; depress; as, to *dash* one's spirits.

6. To qualify or adulterate by throwing in something; as, to *dash* truth with fiction. 7. To form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly; as, to *dash* off a letter. — *v. i.* To rush; hurl itself or one's self, esp. so as to strike violently.

— *n.* 1. Violent collision of two bodies; crash. 2. A sudden or discouraging check; abashment. 3. The striking or



Darnel.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M

k = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); *bōn*; yet; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



breaking of a liquid in violent motion, or the sound of this. **4.** A small quantity dashed, or appearing as if dashed, into or on anything; touch; tinge; as, a *dash* of pepper in soup. **5.** A stroke or line [—] used to denote a sudden pause, an omission, etc. **6.** A sudden onset or rush. **7.** Energy in style or action; spirit. **8.** An ostentatious show. *Colloq.* **9.** A dashboard. **b** A churn dasher. — *Syn.* See *VEIN*.

**dash'board'** (dāsh'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A screen on the fore part of a vehicle, to intercept mud, etc.

**dash'een'** (dāsh'ēn'), *n.* A tropical aroid (genus *Caladium*), having an edible farinaceous root.

**dash'er** (dāsh'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who dashes; and specifi., one who makes a display; a dashing person. *Colloq.* **2.** That which dashes or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn. **3.** A dashboard or splashboard. *U. S.*

**dash'ing, a.** **1.** Characterized by dash, or spirit; spirited.

**2.** Given to display; showy; stylish.

**dash'pot'** (-pōt'), *n. Mach.* A pneumatic or hydraulic device for cushioning a movement.

**dash'y** (-ī), *a.*; **DASH'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr), *-I-EST.* Characterized by dash or dashes; esp., ostentatiously fashionable; showy.

**das'tard** (dās'tārd), *n.* [ME. *dastard* dullard, coward.] A coward; poltroon; esp., one who slyly does malicious acts. — *a.* Cowardly; dastardly.

**das'tard-li-ness** (-tārd-lī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being dastardly.

**das'tard-ly, a.** Characteristic of a dastard; marked by arrant cowardice. — *Syn.* See *COWARDLY*.

**das'tard-y** (dās'tār-dī), *n.* Dastardliness. *Archaic.*

**das'y-ure** (dās'ī-ūr), *n.* [Gr. *dasōis* thick, shaggy + *oōpa* tail.] Any of a genus (*Dasypus*) of arboreal, carnivorous, marsupial mammals of the Australian region, resembling the martens in habits.

**da'ta** (dā'tā), *n., pl.* of *DATUM*.

**da-tā'ri-a** (dā-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *datum* given.] *R. C. Ch.* See *DATARY*.

**da'ta-ry** (dā'tā-rī), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rīz).

[L. *datarius*.] *R. C. Ch.* a The chief officer, now a cardinal, of the papal curia, charged with investigating the fitness of candidates for benefices in the gift of the papal see.

**b** The office or function of a datary; — called also *dataria*.

**date** (dāt), *n.* [F. *datte*, L. *dactylus*, fr. Gr. *δάκτυλος*.] **1.** The fruit of a species of palm tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*), constituting a staple food in northern Africa and western Asia, and also largely imported into other countries. **2.** The palm (date palm, a tall tree with pinnate leaves) which yields this fruit.

**date, n.** [F., fr. L.L. *data*, fr. L. *datus* given, p. p. of *dare* to give.] **1.** That statement affixed to a writing, coin, etc., which specifies the time, and often the place, of making.

**2.** A given point or period of time; as, books of an early date. **3.** Duration; age. **4.** A time to which anything is referred as present, as to usage, style, knowledge, etc., — chiefly in: out of date, obsolete; antiquated; and up, or down, to date, up to the modern or present standard of style. **5.** An appointment for a specified time. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **DAT'ED** (dāt'ēd); **DAT'ING, 1.** To express the time of execution in; as, to *date* a letter, bond, etc. **2.** To ascertain, estimate, or give the date of. — *v. i.* **1.** To reckon chronologically. **2.** To be dated; bear date; — usually with *from*.

**date'less** (dāt'lēs), *a.* Without date; as: a Undated. **b** Endless. **c** So old as not to be assignable to any age.

**date plum.** The persimmon (genus *Diospyros*).

**da'tive** (dāt'iv), *a.* [L. *dativus* appropriate to giving.] **1.** Gram. Designating, or pert. to, the case of a noun which expresses the relation of indirect or remoter object, generally indicated in modern English by *to* or *for* with the objective. **2.** Law. a In one's gift; capable of being given, appointed, or disposed of at will, as an office. **b** Removable, as distinguished from *perpetual*; — said of an officer.

— *n.* The dative case, or a word in it.

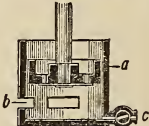
|| **da'to** (dāt'tō), **dat'to** (dāt'tō), *n., pl.* -TOS (-tōs; E. -tōz). [Tag. & Sp.] *Phil. I.* **1.** The headman of a barrio or town. **2.** The chief of a Moro tribe, usually subject to a sultan.

**da'to-lite** (dāt'tō-līt), *n.* [From Gr. *δακτύλιος* to divide + *lite*; in ref. to the granular structure of a massive variety.] *Min.* A native basic borosilicate of calcium commonly occurring in glassy, greenish crystals. It is used as a gem.

**da'tum** (dāt'ūm), *n.; pl.* DATA (-tā), [L.] Something given or admitted, as a fact on which an inference is based.

⚠ The use of *data* as a singular is erroneous.

**datum plane** or **level**, a plane or level assumed or used as a basis of reckoning in measuring heights and depths.



Section of Dashpot. The piston *a* falls freely until, passing the large air holes *b*, it is checked by the resistance of the remaining air, which escapes slowly through the cock *c*.



Dasypus (*Dasypus viverrinus*).

**da-tu'ra** (dā-tū'rā), *n.* [NL., fr. Hind. *dhatūrā*, Skr. *dhattūra*.] The thorn apple (genus *Datura*). See *JIMSON WEED*.

**daub** (dōb), *v. t.* [OF. *dauber* to plaster, fr. L. *dealbare* to white-wash, plaster; *de* + *albare* to whiten, *albus* white.] **1.** To cover, coat or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, mud, etc.; plaster; besmar. **2.** To paint unskillfully. — *v. i.* **1.** To do daubing; apply plaster, paint, etc., coarsely and unskillfully. **2.** To put on a false show. *Obs.*



Branch of *Datura*. *a* Section of Capsule.

— *n.* **1.** Material, as plaster, used to daub masonry walls, etc. **2.** Anything daubed on; a smear. **3.** An act or case of daubing. **4.** A picture unskillfully painted.

**daub'er, n.** One who, or that which, daubs.

**daub'er-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.* Daubing; specious practice.

**daub'y** (-ī), *a.* Like a daub; of the nature of a daub; also, given to daubing.

**daugh'ter** (dō'tēr), *n.* [AS. *dohtor*, *dohter*.] **1.** A human female considered with reference to her parents or either of them, or more remotely, to any ancestor or ancestors; a female descendant; also, a woman of a given country, faith, etc.; as, *daughters* of Egypt, of the church, etc. **2.** A daughter-in-law. **3.** A maiden. *Archaic.* **4.** Anything (regarded as feminine) considered with reference to its origin.

**daugh'ter-in-law, n.; pl.** DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. The wife of one's son.

**daugh'ter-ly, a.** Becoming a daughter; filial.

**daunt** (dānt; dōnt), *v. t.* [OF. *dauter* to tame, L. *domitare*, *v. intens.* of *domare*.] To repress or subdue the courage of; cow; intimidate. — *Syn.* See *DISMAY*.

**daunt'less, a.** Not to be daunted; undaunted.

**daunt'less-ly, adv.** In a dauntless manner.

**daunt'less-ness, n.** Quality or state of being dauntless. — *Syn.* See *COURAGE*.

**daup'hin** (dō'fin), *n.* [F., prop., a dolphin, fr. L. *delphinus*. See *DOLPHIN*.] The eldest son of the king of France; — a title used from 1349 to 1830. [*ph*in; — a title.]

**daup'hin-ess** (-ēs), or **daup'hine** (-fēn), *n.* Wife of the dauphin.

**dāv'en-port** (dāv'ēn-pōrt; 57), *n.* **1.** A kind of small writing desk, usually ornamental. **2.** A kind of large square settle or divan.

**Dāv'vid** (dāv'vid), *n.* [Heb. *Bib.* The youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. While a shepherd boy, he slew Goliath with his sling, and charmed Saul with his harping; later, he was driven with his bosom friend Jonathan, Saul's son, into outlawry. After Saul's death, David became king of Israel.]

**dāv'it** (dāv'it; dāv'it), *n. Naut.* a A spar used as a crane to hoist the anchor flukes to the top of the bow. **b** One of a pair of curved arms having a tackle to hoist or lower boats, stores, etc.



*a* Davits *b*.

**Dāv'y Jones'** (dāv'y jōnz'). The spirit of the sea; sea devil.

**Davy Jones' locker** (jōn'z'iz), the ocean, or ocean bottom, esp. as the final resting place of those drowned or buried at sea.

**Da'vy lamp'**. See *SAFETY LAMP*.

**daw** (dō), *n.* [ME. *dawe*.] **1.** A jack-daw. **2.** A simoleon.

**daw'dle** (-d'l), *v. i. & t.* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-d'ling). To waste time in trifling employment; trifle; to waste by trifling. — *Syn.* See *TRIFLE*. — **daw'dler** (dō'dlēr), *n.*

**dawk.** Var. of *DAK*.

**dawn** (dōn), *v. i.* **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning.

**2.** To begin to appear, develop, or give promise; as, *dawning* youth. **3.** To begin to make a sensible mental impression; — used with *on* or *upon*; as, the fact began to dawn on him. — *n.* **1.** Daybreak. **2.** First appearance; rise.

**day** (dā), *n.* [AS. *dæg*.] **1.** The time of light between one night and the next; hence: the light; sunshine. **2.** The period of the earth's, or *Astron.*, of any heavenly body's, revolution on its axis. **3.** The mean, or average, solar day of 24 hours, used in the ordinary reckoning of time. **4.** Those hours allotted by usage or law for work. **5.** The conflict or contention of the day; as, to win the day. **6.** A specified time or period; age; as, in Chaucer's *day*.

**day of grace.** a Time for repentance. **b** In *pl.* In commerce, the days (3 or more) immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due according to its face, which are allowed to the debtor to make payment in. They are now abolished in most States.

**day'book'** (-bōk'), *n.* A book in which events or transactions of the day are recorded; a journal.

**day'break'** (-brāk'), *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning, or the time of it; dawn.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recētnt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, meni; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**day/dream'** (dā'drēm'), *n.* A pleasant reverie; hence, a delusional experience, as of unsubstantial happiness.

**day/flower** (dā'flou'ēr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Commelina*) of monocotyledonous plants, mostly with bright blue ephemeral flowers in small cymes.

**day/ly'** (-flī'), *n.* A shad fly or May fly. See EPHEMERID.

**day laborer or labourer.** One who works by the day or for daily wages, esp. an unskilled laborer.

**day letter, day lettergram.** See LETTERGRAM.

**day/light'** (dā'lit'), *n.* 1. The light of day. 2. Daytime.

**day lily.** Any of various liliaceous plants (genus *Hamero-callis*, esp. *H. julia* and *H. flava*) having long narrow basal leaves and yellowish flowers; also, the flower. **b** Any plant or its white or violet flower of a related genus (*Nitobe*).

**day nursery.** A public nursery, where young children are cared for while their mothers are at work.

**days/man** (dāz'mān), *n.* [From *day* in the sense of *day fixed for trial*.] An umpire; mediator. *Archaic.*

**day/spring'** (dā'sprīng'), *n.* Beginning of the day; dawn.

**day/star'**, *n.* 1. The morning star. 2. The sun. *Poetic.*

**day/time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Time during which there is daylight.

**daze** (dāz), *v. t.*; **DAZED** (dāzd); **DAZ'ING.** [ME. *dazen*.] To stupefy with excess of light, with a blow, with cold, or with fear, grief, etc.; stun; dazzle. — *v. i.* State of being dazed.

**daz/zle** (dāz'zle), *v. i.*; **-ZLED** (-līd); **-ZLING** (-līng). [Freq. of *daze*.] 1. To be overpowered by light. 2. To excite admiration by brilliancy; to "shine." — *v. t.* 1. To confuse the vision by excess of light, by moving lights, etc. 2. To bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind. — *n.* Act of dazzling; state of being dazzling; dazzling light.

**de-** [L. *de* from, down, away; also fr. *dē*, OF. *des*, deriv. of *L. de* or *L. dis*. See DIS-.] A prefix denoting: 1. *Down*; as in *depose*. 2. *Separation*; *off*; *away*; as in *desist*. 3. *Intensification*; *completely*; *quite*; as in *denude*. 4. *Reversing* or *undoing* of an action, or *depriving* or *ripping off*, or *freeing from*, what is expressed by the second part of the word; as in *decapitate*, *denaturalize*.

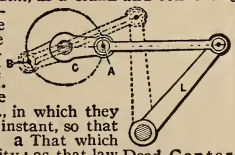
**dea/con** (dē'kōn), *n.* [AS. *diacon*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *diákonos* servant, minister.] A subordinate officer of varying functions in Christian churches. — *v. t.* 1. To read aloud each line of (a psalm or hymn) before singing it; — usually used with *off*. U. S. 2. To pack (fruit, etc.) with the best on top; falsify. *Colloq.* U. S. — **dea/con-ess**, *n. fem.* — **con-ship**, *n.*

**dea/con-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). The office of deacon; also, diaconate; deaconship; deacons collectively.

**dead** (dēd), *a.* [AS. *dēad*.] 1. Deprived or destitute of life. 2. Hence: Extinct; extinguished; disused; obsolete. 3. Resembling the dead as being devoid of activity, energy, power, or effect; as: **a** Lifeless; without warmth or fervor; as, *dead conservatism*; also, lacking in elasticity or resilience; as, a *dead ball*. **b** Inactive, inoperative, or ineffectual; as, a *dead law*. **c** Dull; tame; quiet; as, a *dead social season*. **d** Having lost its meaning, significance, or usefulness; as, a *dead religious form*. **e** Unproductive; unprofitable; unsalable; as *dead stock* in trade. **f** Sports. Out of play (permanently or temporarily); — said of a ball, piece, or player under certain conditions in various games. **g** Elec. Carrying no current, or producing no useful effect; — said of a conductor or a wire. **h** *Print.* Having been used, or not to be used; — said of copy after composition and of type ready to be distributed. 4. Numb or insensible, as a limb; unconscious; as, a *dead faint*; deathlike; as, a *dead sleep*. 5. Bereft or devoid of intellectual or spiritual powers or sensibilities; indifferent; as, *dead to human pity*; wanting in religious spirit and vitality; as, *dead faith*; *dead works*. 6. **a** Without tang or taste; as, a *dead wine*. **b** Having no fire, warmth, or glow; as, a *dead coal*; a *dead cigar*. **c** Dull; lusterless; as, a *dead eye*; *drab* is a *dead color*, as compared with crimson. **d** Of a sound, dull or muffled. 7. Not endowed with life; inanimate; as, *dead matter*. 8. Entire; absolute; as, a *dead calm*, loss, stop. 9. Unrelieved; unbroken; uniform; as, a *dead level*; a *dead wall*. 10. Of pulls, strains, etc.: characterized by the utmost effort or exertion, physical or mental, or by such effort without the production of movement. 11. Acting with full or unrelieved force; as, a *dead weight*. 12. Sure as death; quite certain; also, exact; direct; as, a *dead shot*; in a *dead line*. — *Syn.* Inanimate, deceased, extinct. See LIFELESS.

**dead center or point.** *Mach.*, in a crank and connecting rod, either of the two positions at the ends of a stroke when the crank and rod are in the same straight line. — **d. dog**, a person or thing whose value has departed.

**d. heat**, a heat or course between horses, boats, etc., in which they reach the goal at the same instant, so that neither wins. — **d. letter**, a **A** that which has lost its force or authority; as, that law *Dead Center* has become a *dead letter*. **b** A letter which *A, B, Dead Center* is undeliverable because of defective ad- ters; **C** Crank; **dress**, lack of postage, or contravention of **L** Lever.



some postal regulation. Dead letters are sent to a department of the general post office (the *dead-letter office*) to be opened, and returned to the writer or destroyed.

— **d. line**, a limiting line the crossing of which by certain persons, as military prisoners, subjects them to the penalty or liability of being instantly shot. — **d. nettle**, any of a genus (*Lantum*) of menthaceous plants having leaves resembling those of the nettle, but destitute of stinging hairs. — **d. reckoning**, *Naut.*, the method of finding a ship's position, without celestial observations, from the distances and courses sailed.

— **n.** 1. One who is dead; — now usually with *the*, and meaning, chiefly collectively, those who are dead. 2. The most quiet or deathlike time; as, the *dead* of winter.

— *adv.* 1. Absolutely; utterly; as, *dead ripe*; *dead tired*. 2. With sudden and entire, or almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; as, he stopped *dead*. 3. Directly; exactly; as, they ran *dead away* from us.

**dead/beat'** (dēd'bēt'), *a.* *Physics.* Making a beat without recoil; giving indications by a single beat or excursion.

**dead/en** (dēd'n), *v. i.* [From *DEAD*, **a.**] To become dead; lose life, force, or the like. — *v. t.* 1. To make as dead; impair in vigor or sensation; blunt. 2. To lessen the velocity of. 3. To make vapid or spiritless, as wine. 4. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy. 5. To render impervious to sound, as a wall. — **dead'en-er**, *n.*

**dead/en-ing**, *n.* 1. Act of one who, or that which, deadens anything. 2. That which deadens anything.

**dead/eye'** (-ī), *n.* *Naut.* A wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, with holes to receive the lanyard, as in fastening a shroud to a chain plate on a vessel's side (see *CHAIN*, *n.*, 5).

**dead/fall'** (dēd'fōl'), *n.* A trap constructed so that a gate, log, or other weight falls upon the animal and kills or disables it.

**dead/head'** (-hēd'), *n.* One who is admitted without payment to theaters, trains, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To treat as a deadhead; act or play the deadhead. *Colloq.*

**dead/house'** (-hous'), *n.* A morgue; a mortuary.

**dead/light'** (-lit'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* **a** A strong shutter to fit ports or cabin windows and keep out water. **b** A piece of heavy glass in a deck or ship's side to admit light. 2. A skylight made so as not to open.

**dead/li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.* Quality of being deadly.

**dead/lock'** (-lōk'), *n.* Such a clashing or opposition of affairs or interests as renders progress impossible; a complete obstruction of action.

**dead/ly** (-lī), *a.*; **-LIER** (-lī-ēr); **-L-EST.** 1. Causing, or capable of causing, death; as, a *deadly blow*. 2. Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable; as, *deadly hatred* or enemies. 3. Like or pertaining to death; deathly.

*Syn.* **Deadly, mortal, fatal.** **Deadly** applies to what causes, or is capable of causing, death, or is relentless or to the death. **Mortal** applies to the immediate cause of death, but not to a death-dealing instrument or agency; as, a *mortal wound*, a *mortal disease* (but not, a *mortal arrow* or *poison*). Like **deadly**, it may refer to that which is implacable or to the death. **Fatal** applies to that which will cause, or has caused, death.

**deadly nightshade.** = *BELLADONNA*, 1. — **d., or mortal, sin**, *R. C. Ch.*, a willful and deliberate transgression that takes away divine grace and involves the death of the soul; — *distig.* from *venial sin*.

— *adv.* 1. In a fatal manner; mortally. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 2. In a manner or degree resembling, or as if due to, death; as, *deadly pale*.

**dead/mess** (-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being dead. — *Syn.* Lifelessness; inertness, languor; spiritlessness, coldness, indifference; flatness, insipidity, vapidness.

**dead/wood'** (dēd'wōd'), *n.* 1. Wood dead on the tree; dead trees or branches; hence, useless material. 2. *Ship-building.* The vertical flat supporting portion at either end of a wooden ship; hence, the vertical flat part of an iron or steel ship at the stern.

**deaf** (dēf), *a.* [AS. *dēaf*.] 1. Wanting, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, wholly or in part. 2. Unwilling to hear; determinedly inattentive. — **deaf'ly**, *adv.* — **deaf'ness**, *n.*

**deaf/en** (dēf'n), *v. t.* 1. To make deaf. 2. To make inaudible; drown; — said of sounds. 3. To deaden, as a wall.

**deaf'-mute'**, *n.* A person both deaf and dumb.

**deal** (dēl), *n.* [AS. *dæl*.] 1. A portion; share; an indefinite amount. 2. A good or great deal. *Colloq.*

**deal**, *v. t.*; **DEALT** (dēlt); **DEAL'ING.** 1. To give in portions or as one's portion; distribute; apportion; — often used with *out*. 2. To bestow; deliver, as blows. 3. *Card Playing.* To distribute (cards) to the players, as at the beginning of a game; to give, as a particular card, in distributing; as, to *deal* the cards; to *deal* one an ace. — *v. i.* 1. To make distribution of shares. *Obs.*, except *specif.*: *Card Playing.* To make distribution of the cards; act as dealer.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M

**K** = *ch* in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; **zh** = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



2. To contend; treat in opposition; — used with *with*. 3. To have to do; variously: to have intercourse, have business relations, be concerned, or be occupied; — used with *with* or *in*. 4. To conduct one's self; behave. 5. To do a distributing or a retailing business; — used with *in*; as, he deals only in silks.

— *n.* Act of dealing; hence: a Apportionment. **b** *Card Playing*. The process of dealing cards to the players; also, a single round of play, ending when all the cards dealt at one time are used; a hand. **c** An act of buying and selling; a bargain. *Colloq.* **d** A secret arrangement, as in political bargains. *Cant.* *U. S.*

**deal**, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *deel* a plank.] 1. A board of fir or pine, cut to any of several specified sizes. *Eng.* 2. Pine or fir wood; deals collectively.

**deal'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who deals; specif., a trader; esp., one who buys and sells goods without altering their condition. **deal'fish'** (-fish'), *n.* [From *deal* a plank.] Any of several very long, thin, deep-sea fishes (genus *Trachypterus*).

**deal'ing**, *n.* 1. Intercourse; traffic; — usually in the *pl.* 2. Method of business or manner of conduct.

**dean** (dēn), *n.* [OF. *deien*, fr. L. *decanus* chief of ten, *decem* ten.] 1. *Ecll.* a A head over ten monks in a monastery. **b** In a cathedral church, or any church having a chapter of canons, the head of the chapter. 2. Any of certain college supervisors of junior students. *Eng.* 3. The chief administrative officer, under the president, of a college or university faculty or department. The dean often has supervision of the conduct and studies of the students. 4. The chief or senior of a body of men, as of a diplomatic corps; — so called by courtesy. — *dean'ship*, *n.*

**dean'er-y** (dēn'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a dean.

**dear**, *dere* (dēr), *a.* [AS. *dēor* brave, severe. *Oxf. E. D.*] Hard; severe; grievous; dire. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**dear** (dēr), *a.* [AS. *dēore*.] 1. Worthy; honorable. *Obs.* 2. Highly valued or esteemed; loved; — in forms of address merely an expression of politeness; as, *dear sir*. 3. Costly; expensive; high-priced. 4. Heartfelt; earnest. — *Syn.* See *COSTLY*. — *n.* A dear one; darling. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high price; fondly. [Curtained sides. *U. S.*]

**dear'born** (-bŭrn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage with *dear'ly*, *adv.* In a dear manner.

**dear'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being dear.

**dearth** (dŭrth), *n.* 1. Dearthness; costliness. *Obs.* 2. Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; esp., famine.

**dear'y**, **dear'ie** (dēr'ī), *n.* A little dear; darling. *Familiar.*

**death** (dēth), *n.* [AS. *dēaθ*.] 1. Cessation of all vital functions without capability of resuscitation; act or fact of dying. 2. *Theol.* Cessation of spiritual life. 3. [Often *cap.*] Personified: The destroyer of life, conventionally represented as a skeleton with a scythe. 4. State of being dead; as, with eyes closed in *death*. 5. Anything so dreadful as to be like death. 6. Loss of life in society; the being deprived of certain rights and privileges; civil death (see *CIVIL*, 5 b). 7. Total privation or loss; extinction; annihilation; as, the death of a language. 8. Murder; bloodshed; as, a man of *death*. 9. Cause or occasion of loss of life; as, that blow was the death of him.

*Syn.* **Death**, **decease**, **demise**. *Death* is the general word for the termination of any form of existence; **decease** and **demise** apply only to human beings. **Decease** is the legal term; in ordinary use it is slightly euphemistic or rhetorical. **Demise** refers esp. to the death of a ruler or illustrious person; of ordinary persons it is grandiloquent.

**death'bed'** (dēth'bēd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence: the closing hours of life; last sickness.

**death bell**. A bell tolled to announce a death.

**death'blow'** (-blō'), *n.* A mortal or crushing blow.

**death cup**. A very poisonous mushroom (*Amanita phalloides*) of wide distribution.

**death'ful** (dēth'fŭl), *a.* 1. Deadly; bloody; as, a *deathful* scene. 2. Like death; as, *deathful* stillness.

**death'less** (-lēss), *a.* Not subject to death; immortal.

**death'less-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being deathless.

**death'like'**, *a.* 1. Deadly. *Obs.* 2. Like death; deathly.

**death'ly**, *a.* 1. Deadly; mortal. 2. Like death. 3. Pert to death. *Poetic.* — *adv.* Deadly; as, *deathly* pale.

**death mask**. A cast of the face of a dead person.

**death rattle**. A rattling sound sometimes made by air passing through mucus collected in the throat of a dying person.

**death's'-head'** (dēths'hēd'), *n.* A human skull as the emblem of death.

**death's'man** (-mān), *n.* An executioner. *Archaic.*

**death warrant**. 1. A warrant for the execution of a death sentence. 2. Fig., that which puts an end to hope or joy.

**death'watch'** (dēth'wŏch'), *n.* 1. Any of several small insects that make, with the head, a ticking sound, superstitiously thought to presage death, esp., any of several small beetles (family *Pitidae*). 2. The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

**death'y** (dēth'ī), *a.* & *adv.* Deathly; as, *death'y* paleness.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofāt; ēve, ēvent, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōhen, ōrb, ōdd, sŏit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; clair; go; sing' īnk; tēd, thēy; nāture, verdŭre (87);

**de-ba'cle** (dē-bā'kl'; -bāk'ī), *n.* [F. *débâcle*, fr. *débâcler* to unbar; *dé- + bâcler* to bolt, L. *baculum* stick.] 1. A breaking up of ice in a stream, or the rush of water, etc. that follows; a violent and destructive flood. 2. A sudden break-up; stamped; rout.

**de-bar'** (dē-bār'), *v. t.*; -BARRED' (-bārd'); -BAR'RING. [F. *débarrer*.] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar; exclude; deny; — usually used with *from*. — **bar'ment**, *n.*

**de-bark'** (-bārk'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *débarque*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *barque* bark.] To disembark. — **de'bar-ka'tion**, *n.*

**de-base'** (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; -BASED' (-bāst'); -BAS'ING (-bās'ing). [*dē- + base*.] To reduce to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, etc.; degrade; depreciate. — *Syn.* See *ABASE*. — **de-bas'er** (-bās'ēr), *n.*

**de-base'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of debasing; state of being debased; anything involving or causing degradation.

**de-bat'a-ble** (-bāt'ā-b'l'), *a.* Liable to be debated; open to question or dispute; disputable.

**de-bate'** (-bāt'), *v. i.*; -BAT'ED' (-bāt'ēd); -BAT'ING. [OF. *debatre*, fr. L. *dē + batuere* to beat.] To dispute; hence: to deliberate; consider; to discuss or examine by argument. — *v. t.* 1. To strive or fight for; contest. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

2. To strive to maintain by reasoning; dispute; discuss the arguments on both sides of (a question). 3. To discuss with one's self; consider; deliberate upon. — *Syn.* See *DISCUSS*.

— *n.* 1. Contest; strife. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 2. Contention in words or arguments; discussion; controversy.

**de-bat'er** (dē-bāt'ēr), *n.* One who debates.

**de-bauch'** (-bŏch'), *v. t.* [F. *débaucher*.] 1. To lead away; seduce; render disloyal. *Obs.* 2. To lead away from purity, virtue, or excellence; corrupt; pollute; seduce. — *v. i.* To indulge to excess in sensual pleasures, esp. eating and drinking. — *n.* 1. An act or occasion of debauchery. 2. Debauchery. — **de-bauched'** (-bŏcht'), *p. a.* — **de-bauch'er**, *n.*

**deb'au-chie'** (dēb'ŏ-shē'), *n.* [F. *débauché*.] One given to debauchery.

**de-bauch'er-y** (dē-bŏch'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. Excessive indulgence of the sensual appetites. 2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue or duty.

**de-bauch'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of debauching; state of being debauched; debauchery.

**de-beige'** (dē-bēzh'), *n.* [F. *dé of + beige* the natural color of wool.] A kind of woolen or mixed dress goods.

**de-ben'ture** (dē-bēn'tŭr), *n.* [L. *debutur* (they) are due.] A writing or certificate acknowledging, and serving as a voucher for, a debt; often, specif., any of various instruments (often called **debuture bonds**) issued, esp. by a corporation, as evidences of debt, usually under seal and secured by a charge on property.

**de-bil'i-tate** (-bil'ī-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED' (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING. [L. *debilitatus*, *p. p.* of *debilitare* to debilitate, fr. *debilis* weak.] To weaken. — **de-bil'ī-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

**de-bil'i-tat'ed'** (-tāt'ēd'), *p. a.* Enfeebled. — *Syn.* See *WEAK*.

**de-bil'ī-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *debilitas*, fr. *debilis* weak; *dē + habilis* able.] Weakness; feebleness.

**deb'it** (dēb'it), *n.* [L. *debitum* what is due, *deb*, fr. *debere* to owe.] *Bookkeeping*. An entry, in an account, of something owed; also, the left-hand, or debtor, side of an account. Cf. *CREDIT*. — *v. t.* To charge with, or as, a debt.

**deb'o-nair'**, **deb'o-naire'** (dēb'ŏ-nār'), *a.* Also **deb'on'naire'**. [OF. *de bon aïre*, *debonaire*, of good disposition; *dē of (de) + bon* good (L. *bonus* + *aïre* disposition.)

1. Of good disposition; kindly. 2. Affable and courteous; characterized by grace and light-heartedness. — **deb'on'naire'y**, *adv.* — **deb'o-nair'ness**, *n.*

**Deb'ŏ-rah** (dēb'ŏ-rā), *n.* [Heb. *Debōrah*.] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophetess who helped free the Israelites, and celebrated the victory in a famous song of triumph. See *Judges* iv, v.

**de-bosh'** (dē-bŏsh'). *Archaic* or *Scot.* var. of **DEBAUCH**.

**de-bouch'** (dē-bŏsh'), *v. i.* [F. *déboucher*; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *bouche* mouth, L. *bucca* cheek.] 1. *Mil.* To march out from a confined spot, as a wood, into open ground. 2. To emerge; issue. — *v. t.* To cause to debouch.

**de-bouch'** (dē-bŏsh'), || **dē'bou'ché'** (dē'bŏsh'ā'), *n.* [F. *débouché*.] *Mil.* An outlet in works for the debouching of troops. [Eng.]

**de-bouch'ment** (dē-bŏsh'mēnt), *n.* *Mil.* Act of debouching. — [Eng.]

**dē'bris'** (dē'brēr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *debrisier* to break.] 1. Rubbish, esp. such as results from destruction; ruins. 2. *Geol.* Accumulation of detached fragments.

**debt** (dēt), *n.* [F. *dette*, fr. LL., fr. L. *debitus* owed, *p. p.* of *debere* to owe, prop., have on loan; *dē + habere* to have.] 1. That which is due from one person to another; obligation; liability. 2. A sin; trespass.

**debt'or** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who owes a debt. 2. *Bookkeeping*. The debit side of an account, or an entry there made.

**dē'but'** (dā'bŭt'; dē-bŭr'), *n.* [F., fr. *débuter* to begin.] A beginning; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor; specifically, entrance into society.

|| **dē'bu'tant'** (dā'bŭ'tānt'; dē'bŭ'tānt'), *n. masc.*, || **dē'bu'tante'** (-tānt'; -tānt'), *n. fem.* [F.] One making a debut.



**dec'a-** (dĕk'á-). A prefix from Gr. *deka*, *ten*.  
**dec'ad** (dĕk'ád), *n.* A decade. *Now Rare*.  
**dec'ade** (-ád), *n.* [F. *décade*, L. *decas*, *-adis*, Gr. *dekás*, fr. *deka* ten.] A group of ten; esp., a period of ten years.  
**de-ca'dence** (dĕ-ká'dĕns, -dĕn-si; dĕk'á-), *n.* [From *de-ca'den-cy*] LL, fr. L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] A falling away; decay; decline; a period of retrogression or decline in art or letters. — **Syn.** See **DETERIORATION**.  
**de-ca'dent** (dĕ-ká'dĕnt; dĕk'á-), *a.* Characterized by decadence. — *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is decadent. 2. **Specif.:** One of a school of French writers of the end of the 19th century, who cultivated the abnormal, artificial, and neurotic, as the poets Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Mallarmé. Their cult is now commonly called *symbolism*.  
**dec'a-gon** (dĕk'á-gŏn), *n.* [*Deca* + Gr. *gonia* angle.] A polygon, esp. a plane polygon of ten angles and ten sides. — **de-cag'o-nal** (dĕ-kág'ŏ-nál), *a.*  
**dec'a-gram** (dĕk'á-grám), *n.* [F. *décagramme*.] A metric **de-ca-gramme** ric measure of weight equal to 10 grams, or 0.3527 oz. **Abbr., Dg.**  
**dec'a-he'dron** (-hĕ'drŏn), *n.; pl. E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drá). Also, less correctly, **hĕ'dron**. [*Deca* + Gr. *hedra* base.] A polyhedron of ten faces. — **dec'a-he'dral**, *a.*  
**de-cal'ci-fy** (dĕ-kál'si-fi), *v. t.; -CI-FIED (-fid); **-CI-FY'ING** (-fĭ'ng). To deprive of calcareous matter; thus, to *decalcify* bones is to remove the mineral, and leave only the organic part. — **de-cal'ci-fi-ca'tion** (dĕ-kál'si-fi-ká'shŭn), *n.*  
**de-cal'co-ma'ni-a** (dĕ-kál'kŏ-má'ni-á), *n.* [F. *décalcomanie*.] Art or process of transferring pictures and designs, as from specially prepared paper, to china, glass, etc.; also, a picture or design prepared to be so transferred.  
**de-ca'les'cence** (dĕ-ká'lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *decalescens*, *-entis*, growing warm.] **Met.** The sudden absorption of heat observed when metals in process of heating pass certain temperatures. Cf. **RECALESCENCE**. — **de-ca-les'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*  
**dec'a-li'ter** (dĕk'á-lĕ'tĕr), *n.* [F. *décalitre*.] A metric **de-ca-li'tre** measure of volume equal to 10 liters, or 610.25 cu. in., or 2.64 gals. **Abbr., Dl.**  
**Dec'a-logue** (-lŏg), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. *deka* ten + *logos* speech.] [*Sometimes l. c.*] The Ten Commandments.  
**dec'a-me'ter** (dĕk'á-mĕ'tĕr), *n.* [F. *décamètre*.] A metric **de-ca-me'tre** measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.809 ft. **Abbr., Dm.**  
**de-camp'** (dĕ-kámp'), *v. i.* [F. *décamper*; *dĕ-* (L. *dis-*) + *camp* camp.] 1. To break up a camp, esp. secretly. 2. To depart suddenly; run away; — generally used disparagingly or humorously. — **de-camp'ment**, *n.*  
**dec'a-nal** (dĕk'á-nál; dĕ-ká'nál), *a.* [L. *decanus* dean.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.  
**dec'ane** (dĕk'án), *n.* [See **DECA-**.] **Chem.** Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>22</sub>, of the methane series.  
**de-cant'** (dĕ-kánt'), *v. t.* [F. *décantier* to pour off; L. *de* + *canthus* lip of a vessel.] To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to roll. — **de-can'ta'tion** (dĕ-kán-tá'shŭn), *n.*  
**de-can'ter** (dĕ-kán'tĕr), *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or to receive decanted liquors.  
**de-cap'i-tate** (-kápi'tát), *v. t.; -TATED (-tát'ĕd); **-TAT'ING**. [*LL. decapitatus*, p. p. of *decapitare*; L. *de* + *caput* head.] To behead. — **de-cap'i-ta'tion** (-tá'shŭn), *n.*  
**dec'a-pod** (dĕk'á-pŏd), *a.* [*Deca-* + *-pod*.] Having ten feet or legs. — *n.* One of an order (*Decapoda*) of decapod crustaceans which includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc.  
**de-car'bon-ate** (dĕ-kár'bŏn-át), *a.* A Decapod (*Palaemonetes vulgaris*) of the Atlantic coast of America.  
**de-car'bon-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* Also **de-car'bu-rize** (-bŭ-rĭz). To deprive of carbon. — **i-za'tion** (-i-zá'shŭn; -ĭ-zá'-), *n.*  
**dec'are'** (dĕk'ár'; dĕk-ár'), *n.* [F. *décaire*.] A metric measure of surface equal to 10 ares, or 0.2471 acre.  
**dec'a-ster** (dĕk'á-stĕr), *n.* [F. *décastère*.] A metric measure of capacity equal to 10 steres, 10 cubic meters, or 13.08 cu. yd.  
**dec'a-style** (dĕk'á-stĭl), *a.* [Gr. *dekastyllos*; *deka* ten + *stylos* column.] **Arch.** Having ten columns across the front. — *n.* A decastyle building.  
**dec'a-syl'la-ble** (dĕk'á-sĭl'á-b'l), *n.* A line of ten syllables. — **dec'a-syl'lab'ic** (-sĭ-láb'ĭk), *a.*  
**de-cath'lon** (dĕ-káth'lŏn), *n.* [See **DECA-**; **PENTATHLON**.] In the modern Olympic games, a composite contest consisting of ten events: a 100-meter run, a broad jump, putting the shot, a running high jump, a 400-meter run, throwing the discus, a 100-meter hurdle race, pole vaulting, throwing the javelin, and a 1500-meter run.  
**de-cay'** (dĕ-ká'), *v. i.* [OF. *decaier*, *decair*, to decline, fall, L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] 1. To pass gradually from a sound***

or prosperous state to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; decline; fail. 2. To decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity, or in health or vigor. 3. To rot. **Syn.** Deteriorate, decline, wither, waste, spoil; decompose, putrefy, rot. — **Decay**, **decompose**, **putrefy**, **rot** imply dissolution or disintegration. **Decay** and **decompose** do not necessarily convey repulsive implications; **putrefy** always, **rot** frequently, implies offensive odor. **Decay**, the general term, suggests such deterioration or decline as is incident to the nature of things. **Decompose** stresses the idea of disintegration, but is sometimes euphemistic for **putrefy** or **rot**. **Putrefy**, in nontechnical usage, suggests offensively decaying animal matter. **Rot**, the most vigorous term, may or may not imply offensiveness or foulness; **fig.**, it differs from **decay** in suggesting stagnation or corruption rather than decline.  
— *v. t.* To cause to decay.  
— *n.* 1. Gradual failure; corruption; rottenness; decline. 2. Decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity. 3. Ruin; dilapidation. 4. A decline in health; a disease; esp., phthisis.  
**de-cause'** (dĕ-sĕs'), *n.* [F. *décès*, fr. L. *decessus* departure, death, *decedere* to depart, die; *de* + *cadere* to withdraw.] Death. — **Syn.** See **DEATH**. — *v. i.* To die.  
**de-ce'dent** (dĕ-sĕ'dĕnt), *n.* A deceased person. *U. S., and chiefly Legal.*  
**de-ceit'** (-sĕit'), *n.* [OF. *deceite*, fr. L. *decipere*, *deceptum*.] An attempt or disposition to deceive; a trick; fraud. **Syn.** Fraud, imposture, trickery, chicanery; double-dealing, duplicity, dissimulation; craft, artifice, treachery, wiliness, cunning, deception, deceitfulness, guile; sophistry, intrigue, tergiversation. — **Deceit**, **deception**, **deceitfulness**, **duplicity**, **guile**, **chicanery**. **Deceit** commonly emphasizes the habit or practice, **deception**, the act of deceiving; **deceit** always implies design, **deception** may be unintentional. **Deception**, not **deceit**, applies to the state of being deceived. **Deceitfulness** implies a disposition or tendency to deceive. **Duplicity** is intentional and (often) sustained double-dealing. **Guile** implies esp. craft and insidiousness of artifice. **Chicanery** (or **chicane**) implies subterfuge, sophistry, and trickery, esp. in legal proceedings.  
**de-ceit'ful** (-fŏol), *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent; insincere. — **Syn.** Deceptive, misleading. See **FALLACIOUS**. — **de-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**de-ceiv'a-ble** (-sĕv'á-b'l), *a.* 1. Deceitful. **Archaic.** 2. Capable of being deceived. — **de-ceiv'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*  
**de-ceive'** (-sĕv'), *v. t.; -CEIVED (-sĕvd'); **-CEIV'ING**. [OF. *deceivre*, fr. L. *decipere* to catch, deceive; *de* + *capere* to take, catch.] 1. To lead into error; impose upon; mislead. 2. To beguile; while away. **Archaic.** — *v. i.* To use or practice deceit. — **de-ceiv'er**, *n.*  
**De-cem'ber** (-sĕm'bĕr), *n.* [From F., fr. L. *December*, fr. *decem* ten; — this being the 10th month among the early Romans.] The 12th and last month of the year, having 31 days.  
**De-cem'brist** (-brĭst), *n.* **Russian Hist.** One of those who conspired for constitutional government against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession at the death of Alexander I., in December, 1825.  
**de-cem'vir** (-vĕr), *n.; pl. E.* -VIRS (-vĕrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rĭ). [*L.* fr. *decemviri*, pl.; *decem* ten + *vir* a man.] 1. One of a body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome. 2. A member of any body of ten men in authority. — **de-cem'vi-ral**, *a.*  
**de-cem'vi-rate** (-vĭ-rát), *n.* 1. The office or term of office of the Roman decemvirs. 2. A body of ten rulers.  
**de-cen'a-ry**, **de-cem'na-ry** (dĕ-sĕn'á-rĭ), *a.* [*LL. decennarius*, fr. *decena*, *decenna*, a tithing.] **Eng. Hist.** Of or pertaining to a tithing. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz), A tithing.  
**de-cen'cy** (dĕ'sĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). 1. Quality or state of being decent in words or behavior; proper formality; modesty. 2. That which is decent, or proper.  
**de-cen'na-ry** (dĕ-sĕn'á-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*L. decennis* of ten years; *decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years.  
**de-cen'ni-al** (-i-ál), *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years. — **de-cen'ni-al**, *n.*  
**de-cen'ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.; pl. E.* -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-á). [*L.* fr. *decennis* of ten years; *decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years; as, the present *decennium*.  
**de-cent** (dĕ'sĕnt), *a.* [*L. decens*, *-centis*, p. pr. of *decere* to be fitting.] 1. Suitable in words, behavior, etc.; becoming; fit. 2. Free from immodesty or obscenity; modest. 3. Comely; shapely. **Archaic.** 4. Moderate, but competent; hence: respectable; fairly good; as, a *decent* fortune. — **de-cent'ly**, *adv.* — **de-cent-ness**, *n.*  
**de-cent'er**, **de-cent're** (dĕ-sĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* To place out of center; render or make eccentric.  
**de-cent'ral-i-za'tion** (-trál-i-zá'shŭn; -ĭ-zá'-), *n.* Act of decentralizing, or state of being decentralized.  
**de-cent'ral-ize** (-sĕn'trál-ĭz), *v. t.* To deprive of centralization; — said esp. of authority.  
**de-cep'tion** (dĕ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [F. *déception*, L. *deceptio*, fr. *decipere*. See **DECEIVE**.] 1. Act of deceiving; fact of being deceived. 2. That which deceives or is intended to deceive; artifice; cheat; fraud. — **Syn.** See **DECEIT**.  
**de-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deceive. — **Syn.** See **FALLACIOUS**. — **de-cep'tive-ly**, *a.* — **de-cep'tive-ness**, *n.**

κ = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**de-cern'** (dē-sŭrn'), *v. t.* [L. *decernere*. See DECREE.] *Scots Law.* To decree; adjudge.

— *v. i.* To distinguish; specify, to discern clearly.

**dec'i-** (dēs'ī-), [F. *décir*, L. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten.] A prefix signifying *tenth*; specify, *Metric System*, signifying a *tenth* of the unit following it; as, *decimate*, *decigram*.

**dec'i-are'** (dēs'ī-ār'), *n.* [F. *déciaire*.] A metric measure of surface equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$  are, 10 sq. meters, or 11.96 sq. yd.

**de-cide'** (dē-sīd'), *v. t. & i.*; *cut'* (sīd'ēd); *cut'* (ing). [L. *decidere*, *decidus*; *de* + *cadere* to cut, cut off.] To determine; settle; conclude.

**de-cid'a-ble** (sīd'ā-b'l'), *a.* — **de-cid'ed** (dē-sīd'ēd), *p. a.* 1. Free from ambiguity; clear. 2. Free from doubt or wavering; determined. — **de-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-cid'ed-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Decided, decisive. Decided denotes, as applied to things, that which is definite or beyond mistake, doubt, or question; with personal application, it characterizes one that is resolute or determined. Decisive is usually applied to things to imply finality or conclusiveness.

**de-cid'u-a** (dē-sīd'ū-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *deciduus*. See DECIDUOUS.] *Anat.* The portion of the mucous membrane lining the uterus which undergoes special modifications in preparation for and during pregnancy, and is cast off at parturition. — **de-cid'u-al** (-āl), *a.*

**de-cid'u-ous** (sīd'it'ūs), *a.* [L. *deciduus*, fr. *decidere* to fall off; *de* + *cadere* to fall.] 1. A falling off at maturity, or at certain seasons, as the antlers of deer, or leaves, fruits, etc. Cf. PERSISTENT. 2. Bot. Having leaves of this type; — opp. to evergreen. 3. Transitory. — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**dec'i-gram** (dēs'ī-grām), *n.* [F. *décigramme*.] A metrical-gramme) ric weight, equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$  gram, or 1.5432 grains. Abbr., *dg.*

**dec'i-lit'er** (-lĕ'tēr), *n.* [F. *décilitre*.] A metric measure of volume, equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$  liter, or 6.1 cu. in. Abbr., *dl.*

**de-cil'ion** (dē-sil'yŭn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + the ending of *million*.] The number denoted by a unit with 33 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 60 zeros annexed (in English notation). — **de-cil'ionth** (-yŭnth), *a.*

**dec'i-mal** (dēs'ī-māl), *a.* [F. *décimale*, fr. L. *decimus* tenth, *decem* ten.] Numbered or proceeding by tens, each unit being ten times the unit next smaller. — **mal-ly**, *adv.*

**decimal fraction**, a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, usually signified by a point or dot (**decimal point**) put at the left of the numerator, as,  $2 = \frac{20}{10}$ ,  $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$ . — **d. system**, a system of decimal notation.

— *n.* A decimal fraction.

**dec'i-mal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ing). To reduce to a decimal system; as, to *decimalize* the currency.

**dec'i-mate** (-māt), *v. t.*; **-MAT'ED** (-māt'ēd); **-MAT'ING** [L. *decimatus*, *p. p.* of *decimare* to decimate, *decimus* tenth.]

1. To take the tenth part of. 2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of. 3. To destroy a considerable part of. — **ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* — **ma'tor**, *n.*

|| **dé'cime'** (dā'sēm'), *n.* [F.] A French copper coin equal to ten centimes.

**dec'i-me'ter** (dēs'ī-mē'tēr), *n.* [F. *décimètre*.] A metric dec'i-me'tre) measure of length, equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$  meter, or 3.937 in. Abbr., *dm.*

**de-ci'pher** (dē-sī'fēr), *v. t.* 1. To translate from secret characters, or ciphers, into intelligible terms. 2. To find out the meaning of; make out, as words partly obliterated. 3. To depict. **Obs.** — **de-ci'pher-a-ble**, *a.*

**de-ci'sion** (-sīzh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of deciding; settling by a judgment; settlement; conclusion. 2. A report of a conclusion, esp. of legal determination of a question or cause. 3. Quality of being decided; ready determination.

**Syn.** Firmness, constancy, steadfastness, fortitude, courage, determination, resolution, resoluteness, resolve, mettle, pluck, grit, nerve, backbone. — **Decision**, **determination**, **resolution**, **pluck**, **grit**. **Decision** is the power or habit of promptly and definitely deciding, esp. on a course of action; as, *decision* of character. **Determination** implies adherence with a fixed, sometimes obstinate, purpose to a course of action once settled on; as, a man of dogged *determination*. **Resolution** implies constancy and courage, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; as, he fought with *resolution*. **Pluck** implies spirited and indomitable resolution, esp. against odds; as, manly *pluck*. **Grit** implies stamina and staying power.

**de-ci'sive** (-sī'siv), *a.* 1. Able to decide a question; final; conclusive. 2. Marked by prompt decision. — **Syn.** See DECIDED. — **de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

**dec'i-ster** (dēs'ī-s'tēr), *n.* [F. *décistère*.] A metric measure of capacity =  $\frac{1}{10}$  stère (1 cu. meter), or 3.53 cu. ft. Abbr., *dst.*

**deck** (dĕk), *v. t.* [D. *dekken* to cover.] 1. To cover; overspread. **Obs.** or **R.** 2. To dress; array; adorn. 3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel. — **Syn.** See ADORN. — *n.*

1. A floorlike platform of a ship. 2. A flat space or floor likened to a ship's deck. 3. A pack of playing cards. 4. *Aeronautics*. A main aeroplane surface, esp. of a biplane or multiplane.

**deck'er**, *n.* A vessel having a deck or decks; — used esp. in composition; as, a single-decker.

**deck hand**. A common sailor, esp. one employed on steamers or coasting vessels.

**deck'le** (dĕk'ŭl), *n.* Also **deck'el**. *Paper Making*. A separate thin wooden frame used to form the border of a hand mold. 2. A curb on either side of the apron in a paper machine to confine the flowing pulp.

**deckle edge**. The rough edge of paper left by the deckle, or one imitating this. — **deck'le-edged'**, *a.*

**de-claim'** (dē-klām'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *declamare*; *de* + *clamare* to cry out.] To speak or deliver rhetorically; make, or utter in, a formal speech; harangue. — **de-claim'er**, *n.*

**dec'la-ma'tion** (dĕk'lā-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery. 2. A set speech or harangue.

**de-clam'a-to-ry** (dē-klām'ā-tō-rī), *a.* 1. Pert. to declamation. 2. Pretentiously rhetorical; bombastic; noisy.

**dec'la-ra'tion** (dĕk'lā-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of declaring. 2. That which is declared or proclaimed, or the instrument containing it. 3. *Law*. a. In common-law practice, the first pleading in an action, consisting of the plaintiff's statement of his cause of complaint and demand for relief. b. A solemn statement allowed to be made by witnesses, etc., instead of the oath, in most jurisdictions, and involving the penalties of perjury for its violation. 4. *Card Playing*. a. In *béziq*ue and other games, an announcement during the play of points scored by a player. b. The announcement of the trump suit. — **Syn.** Proclamation, announcement, avowal.

**de-clar'a-tive** (dĕ-klār'ā-tiv), **de-clar'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; affirmative.

**de-clare'** (-klār'), *v. t.*; **-CLARED'** (-klār'd'); **-CLAR'ING** (-klār'ing). [F. *déclarer*, fr. L. *declurare*; *de* + *clarare* to make clear, *clarus* clear, bright.] 1. To make known explicitly and plainly; proclaim. 2. To make declaration of; assert; affirm. 3. To make full statement of (goods, etc., subject to duties, etc.) as being in one's possession or ownership. 4. *Card Playing*. a. In *béziq*ue and other games, to announce (the points already made by a player), usually by laying the scoring cards face upward on the table. b. To make (a certain suit) trumps, as at bridge.

**Syn.** Aver, asseverate, maintain, protest; announce, proclaim, promulgate, advertise, herald, blazon, bruit. — **De-clare**, **announce**, **proclaim**, **promulgate**. To declare is to make known explicitly and plainly, esp. formally and publicly; as, to *declare* one's intentions. To announce is to declare by anticipation or to make known publicly, esp. for the first time; as, to *announce* the arrival of a guest. To *proclaim* is to announce with the widest publicity; as, to *proclaim* peace. To *promulgate* is to proclaim or make known more widely (often officially) what is already known by some persons; as, to *promulgate* a decree.

— *v. i.* To make a declaration; proclaim one's self.

**de-clen'sion** (-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. Descent; slope. 2. Deterioration; decline. 3. Act of declining; refusal. 4. *Gram.* Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases; also, the inflectional class of a word declined by cases; as, a noun of the first *declension*.

**de-clen-sion'al** (-āl), *a.* Belonging to declension.

**de-clin'a-ble** (-klĭn'ā-b'l'), *a.* That may be declined.

**dec'li-na'tion** (dĕk'lī-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of declining; as: deviation or swerving; decay or decline; refusal or withdrawal; *Gram.*, declension. 2. *Astron.* The angular distance of any object north or south from the celestial equator. 3. The angle made by the magnetic needle with the true north-and-south line. [A declination or refusal.]

**de-clin'a-to-ry** (dē-klĭn'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Containing or involving *de-clin'a-ture* (-tūr), *n.* Act of declining or refusing.

**de-cline'** (dē-klĭn'), *v. i.*; **-CLINED'** (-klĭn'd'); **-CLIN'ING** (-klĭn'ing). [F. *décliner*, fr. L. *declinare* to turn aside, inflect (a part of speech), avoid; *de* + *clinare* to incline.]

1. To turn aside; deviate; stray. 2. To draw toward a close, decay, or extinction; fail; sink; diminish; as, *declining* strength; the day *declines*. 3. To bend or lean downward; hang down; hence, to sink or stoop (to). 4. To turn away; refuse. — *v. t.* 1. To bend downward; depress. 2. To put or turn aside; to refuse; reject; avoid. 3. *Gram.* To inflect (a noun or adjective).

**Syn.** Reject, repudiate, repel, refuse. — **Decline**, **refuse** agree in expressing the opposite of *consent*. **Decline** is the more courteous term; **refuse** is more positive, often implying decided, even ungracious, rejection of what is offered.

— *n.* 1. A falling off; diminution or decay; also, the period when a thing nears extinction. 2. A gradual sinking and wasting away. b. Any wasting disease; esp., pulmonary consumption. 3. **Declivity**.

**de-clin'er** (-klĭn'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, declines.

**dec'li-nom'e-ter** (dĕk'lī-nŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

**de-cliv'i-ty** (dē-klĭv'ī-tŭs), *a.* Moderately steep.

**de-cliv'i-tous** (-tŭs), *n.*; **pl.** -TITES (-tiz). [L. *declivitas*, fr. *declivis* sloping, downhill; *de* + *clivus* a slope, a hill.]

1. Deviation from the horizontal; gradual descent; slope. 2. A descending surface; slope; — opposed to *acclivity*.

**de-cliv'ous** (dē-klĭv'ŭs), *a.* Sloping; esp. downward.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**de-clutch'** (dē-k'lūch'), *v. i.* To disengage a clutch, esp. of an automobile.

**de-cook'** (dē-kōkt'), *v. t.* [L. *decoctus*, p. p. of *decoquere* to boil down; *de+coquere* to cook, boil.] To prepare by boiling; digest, as in hot water.

**de-coction'** (dē-kōk'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of decocting. 2. An extract got from a body by boiling it in water.

**de/co-her'** (dē/kō-hēr'), *v. t. Elec.* To restore (a coherer) to the normal condition. — *v. i.* Of a coherer, to return to the normal condition. See **DECOHERER**. — **de/co-her'ence**, *n.*

**de/co-her'er** (dē/kō-hēr'ēr), *n. Elec.* A device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after it has been affected by an electric wave.

**de/co-he'sion** (hē'zhūn), *n. Elec. Act of decohering.*

**de-col'iate** (dē-kōl'iat), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-āt-ēd); -LAT-ING. [L. *decoloratus*, p. p. of *decolorare* to behead; *de+collum* neck.] To behead. — **de-col'ia'tion** (dē/kō-lā'shūn), *n.*

|| **dē'col'le-tag'e'** (dā/kō'l'ē-tāzh'), *n.* [F. *DECOLLETÉ*.] *Costume.* The upper border or part of a décolleté corsage.

|| **dē'col'le-té'** (dā/kō'l'ē-tā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *décolleter* to bare the neck and shoulders.] 1. Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered. 2. Wearing a décolleté gown.

**de-col'or, de-col'our** (dē-kōl'ēr), *v. t.* To deprive of color; bleach. — **de-col'or-a'tion** (dē-kōl'ēr'shūn), *n.*

**de-col'or-ant** (-ānt), *a.* Capable of removing color; bleaching. — *n.* A substance that removes color, or bleaches.

**de-col'or-ize, -col'our-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To decolor; whiten. — **-ī-zā'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **-īz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**de/com-pose'** (dē/kōm-pōz'), *v. t. & i.*; -POSED' (-pōzd') -POS'ING (-pōz'ing). To separate into the constituent parts; to resolve into original elements or into simpler compounds; bring to dissolution; rot; decay. — **Syn.** See **DECAY**. — **de/com-pos'a-ble** (-pōz'ā-b'l), *a.*

**de/com-po-si'tion** (dē-kōm-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* Act or process of decomposing; decomposition; decay.

**de/com-pound'** (dē/kōm-pōund'), *v. t. 1.* To compound with a compound. 2. To decompose. — **a.** 1. Compound of what is already compounded. 2. *Bot.* Having divisions themselves compounded; — said of leaves. See **LEAF, Illust.**

**de/co-rate** (dē-kō-rāt), *v. t.* -RAT-ED (-rāt-ēd); -RAT'ING. [L. *decoratus*, p. p. of *decorare*, fr. *decus* ornament.] 1. To deck; adorn; embellish. 2. To award a decoration of honor to. — **Syn.** See **ADORN**.

**de/co-rat'ed** (-ē-rāt'ēd), *p. a.* Ornamented; embellished. *Decorated Style, Arch.*, the matured English Gothic of the middle period, corresponding to the French *Rayonnant*.

**de/co-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of adorning; decorating. 2. An embellishment; ornament. 3. A mark of honor, as a medal, to be worn on the person.

**Decoration Day** = **MEMORIAL DAY, U. S.**

**de/co-ra-tive** (dē/kō-rā-tiv), *a.* Suited to decorate; adorning. — **de/co-ra-tive-ly, adv.** — **-tive-ness, n.**

**de-co-ra'tor** (-rā'tēr), *n.* One who decorates; specif., an artist or artisan who decorates houses, esp. in the interior.

**de-core'** (dē-kōr'), *v. t.* To decorate. *Archaic.*

**de/co-rous** (dē-kō'rūs; dē/kō-rūs; 57), *a.* [L. *decorus*, fr. *decor* comeliness, beauty.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting. — **de/co-rous-ly, adv.** — **de/co-rous-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Decent, fitting, seemly; demure, sedate, staid, sober. — **Decorous, demure, sedate, staid.** That is **decorous** (see **DECORUM**) which is proper and becoming, esp. as judged by formal or conventional standards. **Demure** implies an affectation of decorum or modesty, often with a suggestion of coyness. **Sedate** implies composure and soberness of character or speech. **Staid** implies a more settled gravity, an even stronger negation of volatility or frivolity, than **sedate**.

**de-cor'ti-cate** (dē-kōr'tī-kāt), *v. t.*; -TI-CAT-ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING. [L. *decorticans*, p. p. deriv. of *de+cortex* bark.] To divest of the bark, husk, or coating.

**dē-co'rum** (dē-kō'rūm; 57), *n.*; pl. *E. RUMS* (-rūmz). L. -RA (-rā). [L., prop. neut. of *decorus*. See **DECOROUS**.] 1. Propriety of manner or conduct; dignity; seemliness; that which is seemly. 2. A seemly and fitting act.

**Syn.** Decency; dignity; loftiness; stateliness; majesty; fitness; propriety; appropriateness; modesty. — **Decorum, dignity, propriety.** **Decorum** (see **DECOROUS**) applies esp. to that which is decent or becoming in manners or conduct; it often implies little more than absence of all that is unseemly. **Dignity** suggests such becoming elevation of style, manner, or conduct as arises from inner nobility or worth, or from a proper consciousness of one's position or responsibilities. **Propriety** refers more to consonance with recognized standards of what is fitting or correct.

**de-coy'** (dē-kōi'), *n.* [D. *kooi* cage, inclosure for trapping wild fowl.] 1. A place into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed. 2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; lure; bait; specif., a fowl, or imitation of one, used to entice birds within gunshot. 3. One employed to lead a person into a position where he may be swindled or like the like. — *v. t.* To lead into danger by artifice; entrap; insnare; allure; entice. — **Syn.** Entice, lure, inveigle. See **ALLURE**.

**de-crease'** (-krēs'), *v. i. & t.*; -CREASED' (-krēs't'); -CREAS'ING. [OF. *decrease*, fr. L. *decrescere* to grow less; *de+crecere* to grow.] To diminish gradually in size, degree, number, duration, or the like, or in strength or quality. **Syn.** Lessen, decline, diminish, dwindle, wane, fall off, shrink, waste, abate, subside. — **Decrease, diminish, dwindle** agree in the idea of lessening. **Decrease** commonly suggests a process going on in that which grows less; **diminish** often suggests a lessening by taking something away; consequently **decrease** is chiefly used as an intransitive verb, referring to the process, and **diminish** as a transitive verb, implying the operation of an outside agent; as, a flood, the cold, the length of the autumn days, *decreases*; the army was *diminished* by disease. **Dwindle** implies becoming smaller and smaller, usually to insignificance or even contemptibleness.

**de-crease'** (dē-krēs'; dē'krēs), *n.* 1. A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay. 2. Amount of diminution.

**de-cree'** (dē-krē'), *n.* [OF. *decré, decret*, fr. L. *decretum*, ncut. of *decretus*, p. p. of *decernere* to decide; *de+cernere* to decide.] 1. An authoritative order or decision deciding what is, or is to be, done; edict. 2. *Theol.* An eternal purpose of God foreordaining some event or condition. — **Syn.** Law, regulation, edict, ordinance. — *v. t. & i.*; -CREED' (-krēd') -CREE'ING. To command authoritatively; appoint by decree; ordain.

**dec're-ment** (dēk'rē-mēnt), *n.* 1. State, act, or process of becoming gradually less; decrease; diminution; waste; loss. 2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; decrease; — opp. to **increment**.

**de-crep'it** (dē-krēp'it), *a.* [L. *decrepitus*.] Broken down with age; feeble; infirm; worn-out. — **Syn.** See **WEAK**.

**de-crep'i-tate** (-ī-tāt), *v. t.* To roast or calcine so as to cause crackling. — *v. i.* To crackle, as salt from the presence of moisture when heated.

**de-crep'i-ta'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise made by salt or a mineral when roasting.

**de-crep'i-tude** (-tūd), *n.* State of being decrepit.

**de-cre's-cence** (dē-krēs'ēns), *n.* [L. *decrecentia*.] Act or process of decreasing; state or quality of being decrecent.

**de/cre-scen'do** (dā/krēs-shēn'dō; -sēn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* = **DIMINUENDO**; — indicated by the sign  $\text{♩}$  or by the abbr. *dec.*, or *decrs.* — *n.* A decrease in force, stress, or volume of sound.

**de-cre's-cent** (dē-krēs'ēnt), *a.* [L. *decrescens*, p. pr. of *decrescere*. See **DECREASE**.] Decreasing; waning.

**de-cre'tal** (-krē'tāl), *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum*. See **DEGREE**.] Pertaining to or containing a decree. — *n. Eccl.* An authoritative order or decree, esp. one issued by a pope.

**de-cre'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Having the force of a decree; decretory.

**dec're-to-ry** (dēk'rē-tō-rī; dē-krē'-), *a.* 1. Of the nature of, or established by, a decree. 2. Decisive; final.

**de-cri'al** (dē-krī'āl), *n.* A crying down; crying; weeping.

**de-cry'** (dē-krī'), *v. t.*; -CRIED' (-krīd'); CRY'ING. [F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*; des- [L. *dis-*] + *crier* to cry.] To cry down; censure as faulty, mean, or worthless. — **de-cry'er, n.**

**Syn.** Discredit, disparage, run down, condemn, traduce; depreciate, belittle, undervalue, lower, degrade. — **Decry, depreciate, disparage** agree in the idea of diminishing or lessening in estimation or value. To **decry** is to discredit or run down by open or public censure; to **depreciate**, to belittle or underrate by representing as of small worth; to **disparage**, to lower (or attempt to lower) in esteem by slighting or invidious reference or faint praise.

**dec'u-man** (dēk'ū-mān), *a.* [L. *decumanus*, lit. of the tenth, *decem* ten.] Large; — used of an extraordinary billow, supposed by some to be every tenth. — **dec'u-man, n.**

**de-cum'bent** (dē-kūm'bēnt), *a.* [L. *decumbens, -entis*, p. pr. deriv. of *de+cumbere* (only in comp.), *cubare*, to lie down.] Lying down; prostrate; trailing. *Rare, exc. Bot.* — **de-cum'bence** (-bēns), **de-cum'ben-cy** (-bēn-sī), *n.*

**dec'u-ple** (dēk'ū-p'l), *a.* [F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, fr. *decem* ten.] Tenfold. — *n.* A number ten times repeated. — *v. t.* To make tenfold; multiply by ten.

**de-cu'ri-on** (dē-kū'rī-ŏn), *n.* [L. *decurio*, fr. *decuria* squad of ten, *decem* ten.] *Roman Hist.* a. A head or representative of a division of ten. b. A municipal or colonial senator.

**de-cur'rent** (-kūr'ēnt), *a.* [L. *decurrrens, -entis*, p. pr. deriv. of *de+currere* to run.] Running or flowing downward; specif., *Bot.*, extending downward; — said of a leaf with base extending downward and forming a wing or ridge. See **LEAF, Illust.**

**dec'u-ry** (dēk'ū-rī), *n.*; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [L. *decuria*, fr. *decem* ten.] *Roman Hist.* A division or company of ten persons, or later of any number; in general, a division, company, or class, as of soldiers, judges, etc.

**de-cus/sate** (-kūs'āt; dēk'ūs-), *v. t.*; -SAT-ED (-āt-ēd); -SAT-ING. [L. *decussatus*, p. p. of *decussare* to cross like an X, fr. *decussis* the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; intersect in the form of X. — **de/cus-sa'tion** (dēk'ūs-sā'shūn), *n.*

|| **de-dans'** (dē-dān'), *n.* [F.] *Tennis.* An open gallery, at

**k = ch** in **G. ich**, ach (50); **boŋ**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**.

Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, **Sigs.**, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



the service end of a tennis court, for spectators; hence, the spectators; as, *the dedans* applauded.

**ded'i-cate** (déd'f-kát), *a.* [*L. dedicatus*, p. p. of *dedicare*; *de* + *dicare* to declare, dedicate.] Dedicating. *Archaic.* — (*kát*), *v. t.*; —*CAT'ED* (-kát'éd); —*CAT'ING*. **1.** To set apart and consecrate; devote solemnly. **2.** To devote, as one's self, to a duty or service. **3.** To inscribe by way of compliment, as a book.

**Syn.** Dedicate, devote, consecrate. To dedicate is to give up to (or as if to) sacred or serious uses; to devote is to dedicate solemnly and (esp.) exclusively. To consecrate is to set apart as itself sacred or exalted.

**ded'i-ca'tion** (-kát'shún), *n.* **1.** Act of dedicating. **2.** An address, as to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book or the like.

**ded'i-ca'tor** (déd'f-kát'tér), *n.* One who dedicates.

**ded'i-ca-to-ry** (déd'f-kát-tó-ri), *a.* Constituting, or serving as, a dedication. — **ded'i-ca-to-ri-ly** (-ri-lí), *adv.*

**de-duce'** (déd-dús'), *v. t.*; —*DUCE'* (-dúst'); —*DUCE'ING* (-dús'ing). [*L. deducere*; *de* + *ducere* to lead, draw.] **1.** To obtain or arrive at, as an opinion or a truth, as the result of reasoning; derive; infer; — used with *from* or *out of*.

**2.** To trace the course or derivation of. — **Syn.** See *INFER*.

**de-duc'i-ble** (-i-b'l), *a.* That may be deduced or inferred.

**de-duct'** (-dúkt'), *v. t.* [*L. deductus*, p. p. of *deducere* to deduct, deduce. See *DEDUCE*.] To take away in numbering or calculating; subtract. — **de-duct'i-ble**, *a.* Rare.

**Syn.** Deduct, subtract. Now, *deduct* applies specifically to amounts or quantities; *subtract*, to numbers.

**de-duc'tion** (-dúkt'shún), *n.* **1.** Act or process of deducing; — opp. to *induction*. **2.** Act of deducting, or taking away; subtraction. **3.** That which is deducted; abatement. **4.** That which is deduced; inference; conclusion.

**Syn.** Deduction, induction. Deduction, as contrasted with induction, is reasoning from the general to the particular or from the implicit to the explicit, as distinguished from reasoning from particular facts to general truths or from a part to a whole. Deduction gives explicit knowledge, as in a geometrical demonstration; induction gives general principles, as in the formulation of a natural law.

**de-duc'tive** (-tív), *a.* Pertaining to deduction; deducible.

**de-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* By deduction; by way of inference.

**dee** (dē), *n.* **1.** The letter *d* or *D*. **2.** A *D*-shaped object. See *D*, *n.*, **2**.

**deed** (dēd), *n.* [*AS. dād.*] **1.** That which is done; act; action. **2.** Illustrious act; exploit; feat. **3.** A sealed instrument in writing, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract; usually, a conveyance of real estate. **4.** Performance; action, esp. as contrasted with words. — **Syn.** See *ACTION*.

**—v. t.** To convey, or transfer, by deed. *U. S.* — **deed'less**, *a.*

**deem** (dēm), *v. t. & i.* [*AS. dēman* to judge, condemn, *dōm* doom.] To think; suppose; opine. — *n.* Judgment. *Obs.*

**deem'ster** (-stēr), *n.* [*deem* + *-ster*.] A judge. *Obs.*, except in the *Isle of Man*.

**deep** (dēp), *a.* [*AS. dēop.*] **1.** Extending comparatively far below the surface; of great, or a specified, perpendicular dimension (measured downward). **2.** Extending far back, or a specified distance, from the front or outer part. **3.** Low or far back in situation; lying far below the general surface or distant from the exterior or front; as, a *deep* valley; the *deep* wilderness. **4.** Hard to comprehend; profound; also, mysterious; — opposed to *shallow* or *superficial*; as, a *deep* subject or plot. **5.** Of action, motion, influence, etc.: coming from, or extending to, a depth. **6.** Serious; grave; also, intense; heavy; profound; as, a *deep* sleep. **7.** Penetrating; skilled; cunning; as, a *deep* person. **8.** Of colors: strong; intense. **9.** Of low tone; grave; heavy. **10.** Heavy; extreme; excessive; as, *deep* drinking. Also, of persons, acting, feeling, etc., profoundly; as, a *deep* student. **11.** Immersed; absorbed; involved; as, *deep* in debt.

**Syn.** Deep, profound (in figurative uses). As applied to persons or to mental states or processes, *deep* implies the presence or need of penetration or subtlety, sometimes of craft; *profound*, the presence or need of thoroughness; as, a *deep* politician, *deep* designs, meditation; a *profound* treatise, thinker, etc. As expressing intensity, *profound* is commonly the stronger. *Deep* only is used of sound or color; as, a *deep* voice, a *deep* blue.

**—n.** **1.** That which is deep; esp., the sea or ocean; abyss. **2.** A deep channel in a strait or estuary. **3.** The middle, or intense, part, as of winter. **4.** That which is profound or incomprehensible. **5.** *Naut.* Any of the fathom points on a sounding, or lead, line not designated by "marks."

**—adv.** **1.** To a great depth; profoundly. **2.** Far on (in time); as, they sat *deep* into the night.

**deep'en** (-n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become deep or deeper.

**deep'ly** (dēp'li), *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface. **2.** Profoundly; thoroughly; not superficially.

**3.** Very; intensely; — of color. **4.** Gravely; with low tone. **5.** With profound skill; with art or intricacy.

**deep'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth.

**deer** (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* (See *PLURAL*, *n.*, *Note.*) [*AS.*

*dēor.*] **1.** Any animal; esp., a wild animal. *Obs.* **2.** Any of a numerous family (*Cervidae*) of ruminant mammals distinguished chiefly by the peculiar type of horns, called *antlers*, borne by the males and shed and renewed annually. In popular language, the term often excludes those large species which have their own vernacular names, as moose, elk, and caribou. The flesh of deer is called *venison*.

**deer'her-ry** (-bēr-i), *n.* The fruit of a vacciniaceous shrub (*Polycodium stamineum*) closely related to the blueberries, but having an inedible fruit; also, the plant.

**deer grass.** Any of a small genus (*Rhexia*) of herbs, having 3-nerved leaves and red or yellow flowers, characteristic of the Southern pine barrens.

**deer'hound'** (dēr'hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; specif., one of a Scottish breed of large hounds having a rough coat, usually gray or tawny.

**deer'let**, *n.* **1.** A little deer. **2.** A chevrotain.

**deer'skin'** (dēr'skín'), *n.* The skin of a deer, or leather made from it.

**deer'stalk'er** (-stólk'ér), *n.* **1.** One who stalks deer. **2.** A close-fitting hat with low crown, such as is worn in deer-stalking.

**deer'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* A bushy fabaceous herb (*Lotus glaber*) of southern California, with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers.

**de-face'** (dē-fās'), *v. t.*; —*FACE'* (-fást'); —*FAC'ING* (-fās'ing). [*OF. defacier*; *L. dis* + *facies* face.] To destroy or mar the face or appearance of; disfigure; injure, spoil, or mar by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of.

**Syn.** Disfigure, mar, deform, injure, spoil, ruin, distort. — *Deface*, *disfigure*, *deform* agree in the idea of marring. To *deface* is primarily to mar the face or external appearance of anything; it often implies the effacement, obliteration, or removal of some part or detail. *Disfigure*, as applied to a surface, implies deeper or more permanent injury than *deface*; as applied to figure or conformation, it often suggests such impairing of beauty or attractiveness as results from other than structural injury. *Deform* applies esp. to *de*-seated or structural distortion.

**de-face'ment** (-mēt), *n.* **1.** Act of defacing; state of being defaced. **2.** That which disfigures.

**de-fac'er** (-fās'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, defaces.

**de fac'to** (dē fák'tó). [*L.*] Actually; in fact; — distinguished from *de jure*.

**de-fal'cate** (dē-fál'kát), *v. t.*; —*CAT-ED* (-kát'éd); —*CAT-ING*. [*L. defalcatus*, p. p. of *defalcare* to deduct, cut off with a sickle; *L. de* + *falcis*, *falcis*, sickle.] To deduct (part).

**Now Rare.** — *v. i.* To embezzle money held in trust.

**de-fal-ca'tion** (dē-fál-kát'shún; dēf'ál-), *n.* **1.** A diminution; abatement. **Now Rare.** **2.** That which is deducted or abated. **3.** An abstraction or misappropriation of money, etc., in breach of trust; embezzlement. [*cat*ion; embezzler.]

**def'al-ca'tor** (dēf'ál-kát'tér; dēf'al-), *n.* One guilty of *defald'ef'a-ma'tion* (dēf'á-má'shún; dēf'á-), *n.* An act of defaming another; calumny; libel; slander.

**de-fam'a-to-ry** (dē-fám'á-tó-ri), *a.* Containing defamatory; slanderous; as, *defamatory* words.

**de-fame'** (-fám'), *v. t.*; —*FAMED* (-fámd'); —*FAM'ING*. [*F. difamer*, fr. *L. difamare*; *dis* + *fama* a report.] **1.** To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; speak evil of maliciously. **2.** To render infamous; bring into disrepute. **3.** To charge; accuse. **Rare.** — **Syn.** See *ASPERSÉ*.

**de-fam'er**, *n.* One who defames.

**de-fault'** (-fólt'), *n.* [*OF. defaute*, *defalte*, fr. *LL.*, fr. a verb meaning, to be deficient, fail, fr. *L. de* + *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** A failing or failure; neglect to do what duty or law requires. **2.** Fault; offense. **3.** *Law.* In practice, the failure of a defendant or plaintiff to appear at the required time to defend or prosecute an action or proceeding.

**—v. t.** **1.** To fail in fulfilling an agreement, obligation, or duty, esp. a financial obligation; specif., to fail to account properly for trust property. **2.** To fail to appear in court; let a case go by default. — *v. i.* To fail to perform or pay.

**de-fault'er** (dē-fólt'ér), *n.* One who makes or commits a default; specif.: **a.** One who fails to appear duly in court. **b.** One who fails to account for money or property intrusted to his care; defalcator; embezzler. **c.** One who fails to pay his debts. **d.** A soldier guilty of a military offense. *Brit.*

**de-fea'sance** (-fēz'áns), *n.* [*AF. defesance*, fr. *defesant*, p. pr. of *defaire* to undo.] A rendering null or void; also, a condition the fulfillment of which avoids an instrument.

**de-fea'si-ble** (dē-fēz'i-b'l), *a.* That may be annulled.

**de-feat'** (-fēt'), *v. t.* [*OF. defaist*, p. p. of *desfaire* to undo; *L. dis* + *facere* to do.] **1.** To undo; destroy; deface. *Obs.* **2.** To render null and void; frustrate; balk. **3.** To overcome; vanquish. — **Syn.** Baffle, disappoint. See *CONQUER*.

**—n.** **1.** An undoing; destruction. *Obs.* **2.** Frustration by



Deerhound (1/2).

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, ävent änd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; use, ünite, ün, ün, ün, cirets, menü; fööd, fööt; önd, öil; chair; gög; sing, in;k; then, thin; nature, nature, vödrre (87);



nullifying or preventing success. 3. An overthrow, as of an army; — opposed to *victory*.

**de-fea'ture** (dē-fē'ūr), *n.* [OF. *desfaiture* a killing, a ruining.] 1. Overthrow; defeat. Obs. 2. Disfigurement; defacement. *Now Rare*.

**de-fe-cate** (dē-fē-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED; -CAT'ING. [L. *defaecatus*, p. p. of *defaecare*; *de + faec*, faecis, dregs, lees.] To clear from impurities; purify; refine. — *v. i.* 1. To cast off impurities; become pure. 2. To void excrement. — **de-fe-ca'tion**, *n.*

**de-fe-ca'tor** (dē-fē-kā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, defecates, as a tank in which cane juice is defecated.

**de-fect'** (dē-fēkt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, fr. *deficere*, defectum, to desert, fail, be wanting; *de + facere* to make, do.] 1. Want of something necessary to completeness; deficiency; — opp. to *excess*. 2. Failing; fault; imperfection. — **SYN.** See BLEMISH.

**de-fec'tion** (fēk'shūn), *n.* 1. Failing; failure. 2. Failure in duty or allegiance; desertion; apostasy; backsliding.

**de-fec'tive** (fēk'tiv), *a.* 1. Incomplete; imperfect; faulty. 2. *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the usual forms of inflection. — *n.* One who, or that which, is defective; as: a. One markedly lacking, physically or mentally. *b Gram.* A defective word. — **de-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-fec'tive-ness**, *n.*

**de-fence'**. Var. of DEFENSE.

**de-fend'** (fēnd'), *v. t.* [F. *défendre*, fr. L. *defendere*; *de + fendere* (only in comp.) to strike.] 1. To repel danger or harm from; protect; maintain against force or argument. 2. To oppose or resist, as a claim at law; contest, as a suit. **SYN.** Shield, cover, shelter, screen, protect, secure, watch, guard, keep, preserve, save. — **Defend**, protect, guard, preserve. To defend is to ward off actual attack or present danger; to protect is to shield or secure against either actual or prospective danger; to guard is to stand watch over or keep in safety; to preserve is to keep, in whatever way, from injury or destruction; as, those in a fortress are defended by its guns, protected by its walls, and guarded against surprise by sentries; one's life may be preserved by presence of mind. See ASSERT.

— *v. i.* To make a defense.

**de-fend'ant** (fēnd'ānt), *a.* 1. Defending. 2. Defensive. Obs. — *n.* One required to make answer in a legal action.

**de-fend'er**, *n.* One who defends; a champion; an advocate; a vindicator.

**de-fen'es-tra'tion** (dē-fēn'ēs-trā'shūn), *n.* [L. *de + fenestra* window.] A throwing out from a window. *Rare*.

**de-fense'**, **de-fence'** (fēns'), *n.* [F. *défense*, fr. L. *defensa*, fr. *defendere*. See DEFEND.] 1. Act of defending; state of being defended. 2. That which defends or protects; a guard. 3. Protecting plea; vindication; justification. 4. *Law.* The defendant's denial, answer, or plea. 5. Art or skill in making defense. — **de-fense'less**, **de-fence'less**, *a.*

**de-fen'si-ble** (fēn'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended, or of offering defense. — **de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (bīl'i-tī), *n.*

**de-fen'sive** (siv), *a.* 1. Serving to defend or protect. 2. Carried on by resisting attack or aggression; — opposed to *offensive*. 3. In a state or posture of defense. — *n.* That which defends; a defensive position. — **sive-ly**, *adv.*

**de-fen'sor** (dē-fēn'sēr; -sōr), *n.* [L.] *Roman Hist.* A magistrate (from about A. D. 379) of provincial cities, appointed to protect the people from oppression by the rulers.

**de-fer'** (dē-fūr), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (fūr'd); -FER'RING. [OF. *differer*, F. *differer*. See DIFFER.] To put off; postpone; withhold. — *v. i.* To wait; procrastinate.

**SYN.** Delay, postpone, put off, procrastinate, adjourn, stave off, retard. — **Defer**, postpone, put off, procrastinate agree in the idea of delaying. Defer is the most general term; it implies no more than a putting aside until some future time; as, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Postpone is more definite, and often refers to a particular time; as, the meeting was postponed for a week. Put off is more colloquial than postpone; it often implies disinclination to act at once. To procrastinate is to put off habitually or in a dilatory fashion, esp. from day to day; as, to procrastinate until it is too late.

**de-fer'**, *v. t. & i.* [F. *déferer* to pay deference, yield, bring before a judge, fr. L. *deferre* to bring down; *de + ferre* to bear.] To submit for determination; yield to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority; — used with *to*.

**de-fer-ence** (dēf'ēr-ēns), *n.* Act of deferring; courteous or complaisant regard for another's wishes. **SYN.** Submission, complaisance, consideration; regard, respect, esteem, honor, reverence. — **Deference**, respect, reverence. Deference implies a courteous yielding or submission of one's own judgment, opinion, or preference to that of another; as, in *deference* to the court. Respect implies regard for something, esp. a person or quality, as worthy of honor or confidence; it does not imply, and is sometimes even contrasted with, warmth of feeling; as, though unpopular, he won the respect of all. Reverence implies profound respect, often mingled with awe or devotion; as, reverence for God, authority, a holy person.

**de-fer-ent** (dēf'ēr-ēnt), *a.* Deferential.

**de-fer-ent**, *a.* [L. *deferens*, p. pr. of *deferre*. See 2d

DEFER.] 1. Serving to carry; bearing. *Rare*. 2. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the vas deferens; as, the *deferent* arteries.

**de-fer-en'tial** (fēn'shāl), *a.* Characterized by deference.

**de-fer'ment** (dē-fūr'mēnt), *n.* Delay; postponement.

**de-fer'ror** (dē-fūr'ēr), *n.* One who defers, or puts off.

**de-fi'ance** (dē-fī'āns), *n.* 1. Act of defying; a challenge. 2. Disposition to resist; contempt of opposition.

**de-fi'ant** (-ānt), *a.* [F. *défiant*, p. pr. of *défer*. See DEFY.] Full of defiance; bold; insolent. — **de-fi'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**de-fi'cience** (fīsh'ēns), *n.* Deficiency. *Now Rare*.

**de-fi'cien-cy** (fīn'si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). *Now Rare*. State or quality of being deficient; inadequacy; failure; defect; deficit.

**de-fi'cient** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *deficiens*, -entis, p. pr. of *deficere* to be wanting. See DEFECT.] Lacking some element of completeness; insufficient; defective; incomplete.

**de-fi'cit** (dēf'ī-sīt), *n.* [Lit., it is wanting, 3d person pres. indic. of L. *deficere*.] A falling short, esp. of income.

**de-fi'er** (dē-fī'ēr), *n.* One who defies.

**de-fi-lade'** (dēf'ī-lād'), *v. t. & i.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ēd); -LAD'ING. *Fort.* To arrange (fortifications) so as to protect the lines from enfilading fire and the interior from plunging or reverse fire. — *n.* Act or process of defilading.

**de-file'** (dē-fīl'), *v. t. & i.*; -DE-FILED' (-fīld'); -FIL'ING (-fīl'ing). [F. *défiler*; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *file* a row or line.] To march off in a line, file by file; to file off.

**de-file'** (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* [OF. *defouler* to trample; *de-* + *fouler* to trample; hence, under the influence of *foul*, *a.*, ME. *defoulen* to defile, and finally DEFIL, influenced by ME. *filen*, *fulen*, to make foul, AS. *fjilan*, fr. *fūl* foul.] 1. To make foul; pollute. 2. To corrupt the chastity of; violate. 3. To make ceremonially unclean. 4. To soil; tarnish, as reputation. — **de-fil'er** (-fīl'ēr), *n.*

**de-file'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of defiling; state of being defiled; pollution; uncleanness.

**de-fin'a-ble** (fīn'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defined.

**de-fine'** (fīn'), *v. t.*; -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ing). [OF. *definire* to end, to finish, fr. L. *definire*; *de-* + *finire* (to limit, end, *finis* limit.)] 1. To determine the boundaries or limits of; hence, to fix or prescribe clearly and authoritatively. 2. To fix the meaning of; explain; expound; interpret. 3. To characterize; distinguish by special marks; mark; as, good manners *define* the gentleman.

**de-fin'er** (fīn'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, defines.

**de-fī-nite** (dēf'ī-nīt), *a.* [L. *definitus*, p. p. of *definire*. See DEFINIE.] 1. Having certain or distinct limits; limited; fixed. 2. Having certain limits in meaning; precise; exact. 3. Limiting; determining; as, the *definite* article. — **de-fī-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **de-fī-nite-ness**, *n.*

**SYN.** Definite, definite are sometimes confused. That is definite which has itself fixed limits; that is definitive which fixes or settles something else; as, a *definite* judgment (one which is clear and explicit); a *definitive* judgment (one which is decisive and final).

**de-fī-ni'tion** (nīsh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act of defining; esp., act of making definite or clear; specif., the capability of an optical instrument to form sharply defined images. 2. Distinctness, as of an optical image. 3. A description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

**de-fī-ni'tive** (dē-fīn'ī-tiv), *a.* 1. Determinate; positive; final; express. 2. Limiting; determining; as, a *definitive* word. 3. *Biol.* Complete; fully developed; as, a *definitive* organ. — **SYN.** See DEFINITE. — *n.* A word used to define, or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article and some pronouns. — **de-fī-ni'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-fī-ni'tive-ness**, *n.*

**de-fla-grate** (dēf'lā-grāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ēd), -GRAT'ING. [L. *deflagratus*, p. p. of *deflagrare* to burn up; *de-* + *flagrare* to burn.] *Chem.* To burn with sudden and sparkling combustion; burn or vaporize suddenly.

**de-fla-gra'tion** (grā'shūn), *n.* Act of deflagrating.

**de-fla-gra'tor** (grā'tēr), *n.* A device for producing deflagration; esp., a voltaic battery for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

**de-flate'** (dē-flāt'), *v. t.*; -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ēd); -FLAT'ING. [*de* + L. *flare*, *flatum*, to blow.] To reduce from inflation by releasing the air or gas. — **de-fla'tion** (-flā'shūn), *n.*

**de-flect'** (flek't'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *deflectere*, *deflexum*; *de-* + *flectere* to bend or turn.] To turn aside; bend; deviate.

**de-flec'tion** (flek'shūn), *n.* Also, *Brit.*, **de-flex'ion**. 1. A turning, or state of being turned, aside; a turning from a straight line or from a usual or proper position or course; a bending, esp. downward; deviation. 2. A bending of rays, as of light, from a straight line; specif., diffraction. 3. *Physics.* The deviation from zero of the moving system of a galvanometer or other instrument.

**de-flec'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Causing deflection.

**de-flec'tor** (-tēr), *n.* A device for causing deflection.

**de-flex'** (dē-fleks'), *v. t.* [L. *deflexus*, p. p. of *deflectere*.] To bend or curve downward.

**de-flex'ion**. Var. of DEFLECTION.

**de-fl'o-ra'tion** (dēf'lō-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of deflowering.

K = ch in G. igh, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in 2d. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
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M



**de-flow'er** (dē-flou'ēr), *v. t.* [*F. déflorer*, fr. LL. *defflorare*; *L. de + flos, floris*, flower.] 1. To violate (a virgin); also, fig., to ravage; desecrate; spoil. 2. To strip of flowers.  
**de-flux'ion** (dē-flūk'shūn), *n.* [*L. defluzio*.] *Med.* A downflow, as a copious catarrhal discharge from the nose. *Obs.*  
**de-fol'i-ate** (dē-fō'lī-āt), *v. t.* [*L. defoliare* to strip of leaves; *L. de + folium* leaf.] To strip or deprive of leaves.  
**de-fol'i-a'tion** (dē-fō'lī-ā'shūn), *n.* Falling or shedding of leaves.  
**de-force'** (dē-fōrs'; 57), *v. t.*; -**FORCED'** (fōrs't); -**FORC'ING**. [*OF. deforcier*; *de- or des- (L. de or dis-) + forcier* to force.] *Law.* A to withhold wrongfully, as lands. b To eject (a person) or keep (him) out of possession by force. — **de-force'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*  
**de-for'ciant** (dē-fōrs'shānt), *n.* One who deforces.  
**de-for'est** (dē-fōr'ēt; 24), *v. t.* To clear of forests. — **de-for'est-a'tion** (dē-fōr'ēt-ā'shūn), *n.*  
**de-form'** (dē-fōrm'), *a.* [*L. deformis*; *de + forma* form.] Deformed; shapeless; hideous. *Archaic.*  
**de-form', v. t.** [*L. deformare*; *de + formare* to form, shape, *forma* form.] 1. To spoil the form or appearance of; disfigure. 2. To deprive of beauty, grace, or perfection. 3. To disarrange; change the shape of; specif., *Mech.*, to change the shape of (a body) by the action of forces or stresses which exceed the elastic limit and cause permanent strain or rupture. — *v. i.* To become disfigured; lose its original form. — **Syn.** See **DEFACE**. — **de-form'a-bil'i-ty** (dē-fōr'mī-tī), *n.* — **de-form'a-ble** (dē-fōr'mā-b'l), *a.*  
**de-for-ma'tion** (dē-fōr-mā'shūn; dē-fōr'), *n.* 1. Act of deforming, or state of being deformed. 2. Transformation or change for the worse. 3. *Physics*, etc. Alteration of form; also, the product of such alteration.  
**de-form'd** (dē-fōrmd'), *p. a.* Misspoken; disfigured.  
**de-form'i-ty** (dē-fōr'mī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). 1. State of being deformed; distortion. 2. A thing that deforms; malformation; disfigurement. 3. A deformed person or thing.  
**de-fraud'** (dē-frōd'), *v. t.* [*L. defraudare*; *de + fraudare* to cheat, *fraus* fraud.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by deceit; cheat; — used with *of*. — **Syn.** See **CHEAT**. — **de-frau-da'tion** (dē-fōr-dā'shūn), *n.* *Rare.*  
**de-fraud'er**, *n.* One who defrauds.  
**de-fray'** (dē-frā'), *v. t.* [*F. défrayer*; *dé- (L. de or dis-) + frais*, pl., expense.] 1. To expend. *Obs.* 2. To pay or discharge, as a debt, costs, etc. 3. To bear the expenses of. *Obs. or R.* — **de-fray'er**, *n.*  
**de-fray'al** (dē-āl), *n.* Act of defraying; payment.  
**de-fray'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Payment of charges.  
**deft** (dēft), *a.* [*ME. dafte, defte*, becoming, mild, gentle, stupid.] Apt; dexterous; clever; neat in action. — **Syn.** See **DEXTEROUS**. — **deft'ly**, *adv.* — **deft'ness**, *n.*  
**de-funct'** (dē-fūkt'), *a.* [*L. defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi* to acquit one's self of, finish, depart, die; *de + fungi* to perform.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person; generally, one recently deceased; — usually used with *the*.  
**de-ful'** (dē-fūl'), *v. t.*; -**FIED'** (fid') — **FY'ING**. [*F. défier*, LL. *disfidare* to dissolve the bond of allegiance, hence, to challenge, defy; *L. dis + fidus* faithful.] 1. To provoke to strife; challenge; set at defiance; as, to *defy* an enemy or public opinion. 2. To challenge (to do something, usually something considered impossible by the challenger). Hence, of things, to withstand completely; resist successfully; as, that cloth *defies* the hardest wear. — *n.*; *pl.* -**FIES** (-fiz'). A challenge. *Obs. or Colloq.*  
**de-ga'gé'** (dē-gā'zhā'), *a.* [*F.*, p. p.] Unembarrassed; unconstrained; easy; free.  
**de-gen'er-a-cy** (dē-jen'ēr-ā-sī), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, degenerate; deterioration.  
**de-gen'er-ate** (āt), *a.* [*L. degeneratus*, p. p. of *degenerare* to degenerate, *degener* base, degenerate; *de + gener* race, kind.] Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state; degraded; low. — *n.* One having the characteristics of degeneracy, esp. by birth. — (āt), *v. i.*; -**AT'ED** (-āt'éd); -**AT'ING**. 1. To become or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally; deteriorate. 2. *Biol.* To undergo progressive deterioration; become of a lower type. See **DEGENERATION**, 3. — **ate-ly**, *adv.* — **ate-ness**, *n.*  
**de-gen'er-a'tion** (dē-jen'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. A growing or a being worse; degeneracy; debasement. 2. That condition of a tissue or organ in which its vitality has become diminished or perverted. 3. Progressive deterioration, as a return to a less highly organized condition in the evolution of animals or plants. — **Syn.** See **DETERIORATION**.  
**deg-lu-ti'tion** (dē-glōo-tī'shūn; dē-glōo'; 86), *n.* [*L. deglutire* to swallow down; *de + glutire* to swallow.] Act or process of swallowing.  
**deg-ra-da'tion** (dē-grā-dā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of degrading; state of being degraded. — **Syn.** Dismissal, deposition; abasement, disgrace; degeneration.  
**de-grade'** (dē-grād'), *v. t.*; -**GRAD'ED** (-grād'éd); -**GRAD'ING**. [*F. dégrader*, LL. *degradare*; *L. de + gradus* step, degree.] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; deprive of office, dignity, or position. 2. To reduce in charac-

ter or reputation; lessen the value of; lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; debase; degenerate; disgrace. 3. *Geol.* To wear down by erosion. — **Syn.** Humiliate, humble, dishonor, depose. See **ABASE**. — *v. i.* To pass from a higher to a lower grade; degenerate.  
**de-grad'ed** (dē-grād'éd; 24), *p. a.* Debased; degenerate.  
**de-gras'** (dā-grā'), **de-gras** (dē-grās), *n.* [*F.*] A semi-solid emulsion produced by treating certain skins with oxidized fish oil, which extracts their soluble albuminoids. It is valuable as a dressing for hides.  
**de-gree'** (dē-grē'), *n.* [*F. degré*, LL. (assumed) *degradus*.] 1. A step, stair, rung, tier, or the like. *Obs.* 2. A step or station in a series; point or stage of advancement or retrogression; as, to advance by *degrees*. 3. Relative quantity, quality, or intensity; as, *degrees* of heat and cold. 4. *Gram.* One of the three grades (positive, comparative, superlative) in comparing an adjective or adverb. 5. Relative rank or attainment, development, etc.; grade; also, academic rank or grade. 6. A remove in the chain of relationship; as, a relation in the third *degree*. 7. *Math.* A 360th part of the circumference of a circle or of a right angle; — often indicated by the sign  $^{\circ}$ ; thus,  $10^{\circ}$ . 8. One of a series of divisions marked on a mathematical or other instrument. 9. *Alg.* Rank as defined by the sum of exponents; as,  $a^{2b^3c}$  is a term of the 6th *degree* the exponent being 1 when unexpressed), by *degrees*, step by step; by little and little. — **to a d.**, to a considerable extent; exceedingly.  
**de-gres'sive** (dē-grēs'iv), *a.* *Taxation*. Designating, or pert. to, a plan of taxation in which the rate is constant on sums above a certain limit, but diminishes on sums counted downward below the limit; — the converse of *progressive*.  
**de-gum'** (dē-gūm'), *v. t.* To free from, or deprive of, gum.  
**de-gust'** (dē-gūst'), *v. t.* [*L. degustare*; *de + gustus* taste, gust.] To taste, esp. with care. *Rare.* [*of tasting*.]  
**de-gus-ta'tion** (dē-gūs-tā'shūn; dē-gūs'), *n.* Act or function.  
**de-hisce'** (dē-hīs'), *v. i.*; -**HISCED'** (-hīst'); -**HISC'ING** (-hīs'ing). [*L. dehiscere*; *de + hiscere* to gape.] To gape open; open by dehiscence.  
**de-his'cence** (-hīs'ēns), *n.* 1. A gaping open. 2. *Biol.* Act of opening along a definite line to discharge contents, as a capsule or pod. See **FRUIT**, *Illust.*  
**de-his'cent** (-ēnt), *a.* Characterized by dehiscence.  
**de-horn'** (dē-hōrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns.  
**de-hort'** (dē-hōrt'), *v. t.* [*L. dehortari*; *de + hortari* to urge.] To urge to abstain or refrain. *Obs. or R.* — **de-hor-ta'tion**, *n.* — **de-hor'ta-ive**, *a.*  
**de-hu'man-ize** (dē-hū'mān-īz), *v. t.* To divest of human qualities, as pity, tenderness, etc.  
**de-hy'drate** (dē-hī'drāt'), *v. t. & t. Chem.* To deprive, or to be freed, of water or the elements of water; as, to *dehydrate* an alcohol. — **de-hy-dra'tion** (dē-hī-drā'shūn), *n.*  
**de-hy'dro-gen-ize** (dē-jēn-īz), *v. t. Chem.* To deprive (a compound) of, or free from, hydrogen. [*NESSUS*.]  
**De-ia-ni'tra** (dē-ī-ā-nī'trā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Διαινετρα*.] See **DEI-OIDE**.  
**dei-oide** (dē-ī-ōid'), *n.* [*L. deus* (in sense 1); *deus* god + *caedere* to cut, kill.] 1. One who kills a god; esp., one concerned in killing Christ. 2. Act of killing a god.  
**deic'tic** (dē-ī'tīk), *a.* [*Gr. deiktikos* serving to show or point out, fr. *deiknō* to show.] Showing or pointing out directly; *Logic*, direct; proving directly; — applied to reasoning, and opposed to *elenctic*.  
**de-if'ic** (dē-ī'fīk), *a.* [*L. deificus*; *deus* god + *facere* to make.] Deifying; making divine; god-making.  
**de'i-fi-ca'tion** (dē-ī-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of deifying, or state of being deified; apotheosis.  
**de'i-form** (dē-ī-fōrm), *a.* Godlike; of a godlike form.  
**de'i-fy** (dē-ī-fi), *v. t.*; -**FIED** (-fid); -**FY'ING**. [*F. déifier*, LL. *deificare*, fr. *L. deificus*. See **DEIFIC**.] 1. To make a god of; apotheosis. 2. To treat as an object of supreme regard.  
**deign** (dān), *v. i.* [*OF. deignier*, fr. *L. dignari*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] To think worthy; vouchsafe; condescend; — followed by an infinitive; as, he did not *deign* to reply. — **Syn.** See **CONDESCEND**. — *v. t.* 1. To consider, or treat as, worthy of notice. *Obs.* 2. To condescend to give or bestow; vouchsafe; as, he *deigned* no reply.  
**Dei'no** (dē-ī-nō), [*Gr. Δεινός*.] See **GRÆÆ**.  
**De-iph'o-bus** (dē-ī-fō-būs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Διήφοβος*.] Gr. *Myth.* Priam's son, who married Helen after Paris died, and was himself slain by Menelaus.  
**deip-nos'o-phist** (dē-ī-nōs'ō-fīst), *n.* [*Gr. Δειπνοσοφιστής*; *δειπνον* a meal + *σοφιστής* a wise man, sophist.] One adept in table talk or the art of social dining; — so called from the "Δειπνοσοφιστάλ" of Athenaeus, in which he detailed the conversation of a company of learned men dining together. — **deip-nos'o-phis'tic** (-fīst'īk), *a.*  
**de'ism** (dē-īz'm), [*L. deus* god.] 1. Belief in a personal God, with disbelief in Christian revelation. 2. Doctrine that God exists apart from the physical universe.  
**de'ist**, *n.* A believer in deism. — **de-is'tic** (dē-īs'tīk), **de-is'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.*  
**de'i-ty** (dē-ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). [*F. déité*, fr. *L. deitas*,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; use, ūnte, ūm, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (87);



fr. *deus* god.] **1.** Divine nature or rank; divinity; godhead. **2.** A god or goddess.  
**Deity**, God; the Supreme Being.  
**de-ject** (dē-jēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *dejectus*, p. p. of *deicere* to throw down; *de* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To cast down; overthrow; bend down. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **2.** To cast down the spirits of; dishearten.  
**de-ject**'ta (dē-jēkt'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from L. *dejectus*, p. p.] Excrements; as, the *dejecta* of the sick.  
**de-ject**'ed (-jēkt'ēd; 24), *p. a.* Cast down; depressed; sad. — **de-ject**'ed-ly, *adv.* — **de-ject**'ed-ness, *n.*  
**de-jection** (-jēk'shūn), *n.* **1.** Lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy. **2. Physiol.** A The discharge of excrement; feces; excrement. — *Syn.* See MELANCHOLY.  
**dē'jeu'ner'** (dē'zhū'nā'), *n.* [F. *déjeuner* breakfast.] A breakfast; sometimes, a luncheon.  
**dē'ju're** (dē'jūrē), [L.] By right; by lawful title.  
**dek'a-** (dēk'ā-), *Metric System.* A prefix signifying ten (see DECA-), as in dek'a-gram, dek'a-li'ter, dek'a-me'ter, dek'a-ste're (vars. of DECAGRAM, etc.).  
**de-laine** (dē-lān'), *n.* [F. *de laine* of wool; for *mustin de laine*.] A light woolen, or woolen and cotton, dress fabric.  
**de-lam'i-nate** (dē-lām'ī-nāt), *v. i.* To laminate or split into layers. — **de-lam'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*  
**de-late** (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [L. *delatus*, used as p. p. of *deferre*; *de* from + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To charge; inform against; accuse; denounce. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** To make public; report. — **de-la'tor**, *n.*  
**de-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Accusation, esp. by an informer.  
**Del'a-ware** (dēl'ā-wār), *n.* **1.** An American grape, with small, sweet-flavored, red or reddish-amber berries. **2.** An Indian of an Algonquian tribe (now mostly in Oklahoma and Ontario), formerly inhabiting the Delaware valley.  
**de-lay**' (-lā'), *v. t.* [OF. *delaiier*.] **1.** To put off; postpone; defer. **2.** To retard; stop, detain, or hinder, for a time. — *v. i.* To move slowly; stop for a time; linger. *Syn.* Keep back, stop, stay, arrest, detain; check, impede, retard, hinder, obstruct, confine. — **Delay**, **detain**, **retard** agree in the idea of stopping or hindering. **Delay** applies to whatever keeps back or impedes, esp. from completion or arrival at a set or given time; *as, delayed* by an accident. **To detain** is more explicitly to keep from proceeding, often with implication of holding or confining; *as, I was detained* by business. **To retard** (opposed to *accelerate*) is to keep delaying or hindering; it applies esp. to motion; *as, to retard* the revolution of a wheel.  
*n.* Act of deferring; stop; detention. — **de-lay'er**, *n.*  
**dēl cred'er-e** (dēl krēd'ēr-ē; krā'dē-rā'), [L., of belief or trust.] *Mercantile Law.* Designating the obligation of an agent or factor who warrants or guarantees to his principal the due payment or performance by those with whom he deals on credit as such agent or factor, his commission being higher than in other cases.  
**de'le** (dē'le), *imperative sing.* of L. *delere*, to destroy. Erase; remove; omit; — a direction to cancel something in type. It is usually expressed by a form of *d*, thus: **δ**.  
*v. t.*; -LED (-lēd); -LE-ING. To erase; cancel.  
**de-lec'a-ble** (dē-jēkt'ā-b'l), *a.* [From OF., fr. L. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight.] Highly pleasing; delightful. — **de-lec'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-lec'ta-ly**, *adv.*  
**de-lec'tate** (dē-jēkt'āt), *v. t.* To delight. *Rare.*  
**de-lec'ta'tion** (dē-jēkt'ā'shūn), *n.* Great pleasure; delight. — *Syn.* See PLEASURE.  
**del'e-ga-cy** (dēl'ē-gā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Act of delegating; state of being delegated; delegated power.  
**del'e-gate** (-gāt), *n.* [L. *delegatus*, p. p. of *delegare* to delegate; *de* + *legare* to send with a commission, depute.] One sent and empowered to act for another; deputy; representative; specif.: a A representative of a Territory in the House of Representatives, having the right to debate, but not to vote. *U. S.* b A member of the lower, or popular, branch of the legislature of Virginia; — formerly called *burgess*.  
*v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ēd); -GAT'ING. **1.** To send as one's representative; commission; depute. **2.** To intrust to another's care or management; commit. **3. Civil Law.** To assign (a debtor of one's self) to a creditor as a debtor in place of one's self.  
**del'e-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of delegating. **2.** One or more persons commissioned to represent others, as in a convention; a body of delegates.  
**de-let'** (dē-lēt'), *v. t.*; DE-LET'ED (-lēt'ēd); -LET'ING. [L. *deletus*, p. p. of *delere* to destroy.] To delete.  
**del'e-te'ri-ous** (dēl'ē-tē'rī-ūz), *a.* [From LL., fr. Gr. δηλητήριος, fr. δηλέσθαι to damage.] Hurtful; noxious; pernicious. — **del'e-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**de-le'tion** (dē-lē'shūn), *n.* [L. *deletio*, fr. *delere*. See DELETE.] A deleting; that which is deleted; extinction.  
**delf** (delf), *n.* Delftware.  
**delft'ware'** (delft'wār'), or **delft**, *n.* Pottery made at Delft (formerly Delf), in Holland; esp.: a Brown pottery covered with an opaque, decorated white glaze. b In England, popularly, common glazed pottery for table use, etc.

**De'li-a** (dē'lī-ā; dēl'yā), *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* Artemis; — from Delos, where she and Apollo were born.  
**De'li-an** (dē'lī-ān), *a.* [L. *Delivus*, Gr. Δελίος.] Of or pert. to Delos. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delos.  
**de-lib'er-ate** (dē-lib'ēr-āt), *a.* [L. *deliberatus*, p. p. of *deliberare* to deliberate; *de* + *liberare* to weigh.] **1.** Formed or taken with deliberation; carefully considered; not sudden or rash; *as, deliberate* plans. **2.** Weighing facts and arguments; careful and slow in determining; — applied to persons. **3.** Not hasty or sudden; slow; *as, deliberate* speech. — *Syn.* See VOLUNTARY.  
*v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. To weigh in the mind; reflect on; ponder. — *v. i.* To take counsel; reflect; also, to weigh matters in deciding. — *Syn.* See CONSIDER.  
**de-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.*  
**de-lib'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **de-lib'er-a'tion-ness**, *n.* Consideration of the reasons for and against a measure. **2.** Quality or state of being deliberate.  
**de-lib'er-a-tive** (-lib'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, deliberation; deliberating. — **de-lib'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lib'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**de-lib'er-a'tor** (-ā'tōr), *n.* One who deliberates.  
**del'i-ca-cy** (dēl'ī-kā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). **1.** Pleasure; gratification; also, luxury; luxuriousness. *Obs.* **2.** A luxury; dainty, as for food. **3.** Nicety or fineness of form or constitution; tenderness; hence, frailty or weakness; *as, the delicacy* of a thread or a watch. **4.** Nicety of touch; *as, the delicacy* of a painter's stroke; also, necessity for delicate or tactful management; *as, the delicacy* of a situation. **5.** Nice perception; fastidious accuracy; sensitiveness. **6.** Nice propriety; refinement. **7.** A refinement; nicety. *Syn.* Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, tact, discrimination; precision, exactness, nicety; subtlety, penetration, acuteness, acumen; refinement, polish. — **Delicacy**, **nicety**, **subtlety**, **refinement** are here compared as qualities of perception or feeling. **Delicacy** implies fine, often exquisite, sensitiveness of feeling or critical tact; *as, delicacy* of feeling. **Nicety** suggests rather exactness and precision of observation and perception; *as, nicety* of discernment. **Subtlety** implies acuteness or penetration; **refinement**, elegance or polish; *as, finespun subtlety* of discrimination; **great refinement** of taste. **Both subtlety and refinement** are also used of that which results from the extreme or affected exercise of acuteness or elaboration.  
**del'i-cate** (-kāt), *a.* [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender.] **1.** Characterized by ease or pleasure; self-indulgent; luxurious. *Obs.* **2.** Characterized by daintiness, softness, or effeminacy; *as, a delicate* appetite; hence: tender; frail; *as, delicate* health. **3.** Characterized by nice appreciation or discrimination; exquisitely sensitive; hence: a Fastidious; *as, delicate* in the choice of friends. b Refined; considerate; *as, delicate* manners. **4.** Hence, of instruments: Showing very slight changes; *as, a delicate* thermometer. **5.** Pleasing to a nice or cultivated taste; *as, delicate* food; hence: of a mild or subtle quality; not strong or rank; *as, a delicate* odor. **6.** Of a quality opposed to coarse, rough, gross, etc.; fine; *as, delicate* lace. **7.** Marked by or requiring ingenuity or fine skill; *as, a delicate* operation. — *Syn.* See DAINTY.  
*n.* **1.** A luxurious person. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** A delight; luxury. **Obs.** **3.** A dainty; delicacy. *Rare.* — **del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **del'i-cate-ness**, *n.*  
**del'i-ca-tes'sen** (-kā-tēs'ēn), *n. pl.* [G.] Prepared foods, such as cooked meats, preserves, pickles, relishes, etc.  
**de-li'cious** (dē-līsh'ūs), *a.* [OF. *delicieux*, L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight, *delectare* to allure.] Affording exquisite pleasure or entertainment; delightful; esp., very pleasing to the taste. — **de-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **de-li'cious-ness**, *n.*  
**de-lic't** (dē-lik't'), *n.* [L. *delictum* fault.] *Law.* An offense against law; a misdemeanor or a tort.  
**del'i-ga'tion** (dēl'ī-gā'shūn), *n.* A bandaging. *Rare.*  
**de-light'** (dē-līt'), *v. t.* [OF. *delectiter* (3d sing. pres. *delite*), fr. L. *delectare* to entice away, delight, deriv. of *de* + *lacere* to entice.] To give delight to; please highly. — *v. i.* To be greatly pleased or rejoiced; — used with an infinitive, or with *in*. — *n.* [From OF. *delit*, fr. *delectare* to delight.] **1.** A high state of pleasurable feeling; extreme satisfaction; joy. **2.** Anything that gives delight; also, faculty or quality of delighting; charm. — *Syn.* See PLEASURE.  
**de-light'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Endowed with delight; delightful. *Obs.* **2.** Highly pleased. — *Syn.* Glad, pleased, gratified.  
**de-light'er**, *n.* One who gives or takes delight.  
**de-light'ful** (-fōl), *a.* Highly pleasing; giving delight. — **de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**de-light'some** (-sūm), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. — **de-light'some-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'some-ness**, *n.*  
**De-li'l'ah** (dē-lī'lā), *n.* *Bib.* Samson's mistress, who betrayed him (*Judges* xvi.); hence: a harlot; temptress.  
**de-lim'it** (-līm'īt), *v. t.* To fix the limits of; bound.  
**de-lim'i-tate** (-ī-tāt), *v. t.* [From p. p. of L. *delimitare*.] To delimit. — **de-lim'i-ta'tion** (-ī-tā'shūn), *n.*  
**de-lin'e-ate** (dē-līn'ē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *delineatus*, p. p. of *delineare* to delineate; *de* + *lineare* to draw, *linea* line.] **1.** To represent by a sketch,

κ = ch in G. Ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



design, or diagram; sketch out; portray. 2. To set forth in words; describe.

**de-lin'e-a'tion** (dē-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. A representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, sketches, etc. 2. A sketch; verbal description. — **Syn.** Sketch, portrait, outline.

**de-lin'e-a'tor** (dē-lin'ē-ā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, delineates; a sketcher. 2. **Specif. : Tailoring.** A pattern adjustable to varying sizes.

**de-lin'quen-cy** (līn'kwēn-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sīz). Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; fault; misdeed; offense.

**de-lin'quent** (kwēnt), *a.* [*L. delinquens, -entis*, p. pr. of *delinquere* to fail, default, do wrong; *de + linquere* to leave.] Failing in, or neglectful of, duty. — *n.* One who is delinquent; an offender; a transgressor.

**del'i-quesce'** (dēl'ī-kwēs'), *v. i.*; **-QUESCED'** (-kwēs't'); **-QUESCE'ING.** [*L. deliquescere* to melt; dissolve; *de + liquescere* to become fluid, *liquere* to be fluid.] To become liquid gradually by absorbing moisture from the air, as do certain salts, acids, and alkalies. [deliquescing.]

**del'i-ques'cence** (-kwēs'ēns), *n.* Act, state, or process of deliquescence. [*de-lin'ques-cent* (-ēnt), *a.* That deliquesces; deliquescing.]

**del-iq'ui-um** (dē-līk'wī-ūm), *n.* [*L.*, a want, defect, eclipse.] A failure of vitality; a fainting or sinking away; **specif., Med.**, failure or weakness of the mind.

**del'i-ra'tion** (dēl'ī-rā'shūn), *n.* [*L. deliratio*.] Aberration of mind; delirium; madness.

**del-ir'i-ant** (dē-līr'ī-ānt), *n.* [See **DELIRIUM**.] **Med.** A poison which causes a persistent delirium, or mental aberration, as belladonna, alcohol, etc.

**del-ir'i-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Having a delirium; light-headed; raving. — **de-lir'i-ous-ly, adv.** — **de-lir'i-ous-ness, n.**

**del-ir'i-um** (-ūm), *n.; pl. E. -iums* (-ūmz), *L. -ia* (-ā). [*L.*, fr. *delirare* to rave, prop., to go out of the furrow; *de + lira* furrow.] 1. A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, marked by delusions, hallucinations, disordered speech, etc. 2. Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness. — **Syn.** Insanity, frenzy, fury. See **MANIA**.

**delirium tremens** (trē'mēnz) [*L.*, trembling delirium], violent delirium induced by excessive and prolonged use of intoxicants, and characterized by terrifying hallucinations and by tremor of the hands and tongue.

**del'i-tes'cent** (dēl'ī-tēs'ēnt), *a.* [*L. delitescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *delitescere* to lie hid.] Lying hid; concealed. — **del'i-tes'cence, n.**

**De-li-us** (dē'lī-ūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Δελίος*, lit., Delian.] **Class. Myth.** Apollo. See **DELIA**.

**de-liv'er** (dē-liv'ēr), *v. t.* [*F. délivrer*, *LL. deliberare* to liberate, give over; *L. de + liberare* to set free.] 1. To set at liberty; save; rescue from evil. 2. To give or transfer; part with (to); surrender; resign; as, to *deliver* a letter; to *deliver* up, or over, a prisoner, money, etc. 3. To disburden (a woman) of young; — often used with *of*. 4. To give forth in words; utter; hence: to communicate; impart; as, to *deliver* a lecture, opinion, etc. 5. To give forth in action or exercise; discharge (a blow, etc.). — **Syn.** See **RELEASE**.

**de-liv'er-ance**, *a.* Capable of being delivered.

**de-liv'er-ance** (-āns), *n.* 1. Act of delivering; state of being delivered, as from restraint, peril, etc.; rescue; release; **specif. :** a delivery in childbirth. **Archaic.** b Act of speaking; utterance. **Archaic.** 2. Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision expressed publicly.

**Syn.** Deliverance, delivery. Deliverance oftener refers to the state of being delivered, delivery, to the act of delivering, from restraint or peril. Delivery only is used in the sense of transfer or conveyance.

**de-liv'er-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, delivers.

**de-liv'er-er-ly, adv.** Actively; quickly; nimbly; hence: cleverly; deftly. **Obs.** or **Archaic.**

**de-liv'er-y** (dē-liv'ēr-y), *n.; pl. -eries* (-ēr-z). 1. Act of delivering, or being delivered; as: a Rescue; release. b Parturition. c Utterance; manner of speaking. d Act or manner of discharging, throwing, or the like. 2. That which is delivered. — **Syn.** See **DELIVERANCE**.

**dell** (dēl), *n.* [*AS. del.*] A small, retired valley; vale.

**Del-la-Crusa** (dē-lā-kroōs'kān; -krūs'ī), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or after the style of, the Accademia della Crusca. 2. Designating, or pertaining to, a school of affected and sentimental English poets, most of whom lived in Florence, Italy, about 1785; — from the pseudonym "Della Crusca," adopted by one of them. [or from the limitations of locality.]

**del'o-cal-ize** (dē-lō-kāl'ī-z), *v. t.* To remove from its place.

**Del'phi-an** (dēl'fī-ān), **Del'phic** (-fīk), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Delphi in ancient Greece or its oracle. The oracular utterances were delivered by a priestess seated on a tripod above a chasm whence issued noxious vapors. 2. Oracular.

**Del'phin** (-fīn), *a.* [See **DAUPHIN**.] Pert. to the dauphin; **Del'phine**, as, the *Delphin* classics, an edition of the Latin classics, prepared in the reign of Louis XIV. of France, for the use of the dauphin.

**del'phi-nine** (-fī-nīn), *n.* Also **-nin.** **Chem.** A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N, obtained from various larkspurs (genus *Delphinium*).

**Del-phi'nus** (dēl'fī'nūs), *n.; gen. DELPHINI* (-nī). [*L.*, a dolphin, fr. *Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.*] **Astron.** A northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus; the Dolphin.

**Del-sarte'** (dēl-sārt'), *n.*, or **Delsarte system.** A system of calisthenics; — from F. Del-sarte, a French teacher.

**del'ta** (dēl'tā), *n.* [*Gr. δέλτα.*] 1. The fourth letter [Δ, δ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *D. d.* 2. Something Δ-shaped; esp., an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.

**del'toid** (-toid), *a.* [From *Gr.*, fr. *δέλτα* delta (Δ) + *εἶδος* form.] Shaped like a capital delta (Δ); triangular; as, a *del-toid* leaf; the *del-toid* muscle, which covers the shoulder joint and serves to raise the arm laterally.



**de-lude'** (dē-lūd'), *v. t.*; **-LUD'ED** (-lūd'ēd); **-LUD'ING.** [*L. deludere, delusum*; *de + ludere* to play, mock.] 1. To lead from truth or into error; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of. 2. To disappoint; also, to evade; elude. **Obs.** — **Syn.** Mislead, deceive, Deltoideum Leaf.

**de-lu'de'** (-lūd'), *v. t.*; **-LUD'ED** (-lūd'ēd); **-LUD'ING.** [*L. deludere, delusum*; *de + ludere* to play, mock.] 1. To lead from truth or into error; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of. 2. To disappoint; also, to evade; elude. **Obs.** — **Syn.** Mislead, deceive, Deltoideum Leaf.

**del'uge** (dēl'ūj), *n.* [*F. déluge, L. diluvium*, fr. *diluvare* to wash away; *di- = dis- + luere* to wash.] 1. A washing away; an overflowing of the land by water; flood; **specif. [cap., and with the],** the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen. vii.*). 2. Fig., something that overwhelms, or causes great destruction; as, a *deluge* of rhetoric.

— *v. t.*; **-UGED** (-ūj'd); **-UG-ING** (-ūj'ing). 1. To overflow; inundate. 2. To overwhelm as with a deluge; destroy.

**de-lu'sion** (dē-lū'zhūn), *n.* 1. Act of deluding; state of being deluded; esp., a misleading of the mind. 2. False belief; misconception.

**Syn.** Delusion, illusion, hallucination agree in the idea of false seeming. Delusion is, in general, a much stronger word than illusion. It often carries an implication of being deceived, imposed on, or even consciously misled and humoked. Further, delusion implies a false (often harmful) impression, commonly regarding things themselves real; illusion, an ascription of reality (often pleasing) to what exists only in fancy; as, a *poor deluded* fool; to labor under a *delusion*; *illusions* of fancy, an optical *illusion*. **Hallucination**, as here compared, emphasizes the groundlessness of the impression.

**de-lu'sion-al** (-āl), *a.* Pert. to or marked by delusions.

**de-lu'sive** (dē-lū'siv), *a.* Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive. — **de-lu'sive-ly, adv.** — **de-lu'sive-ness, n.**

**de-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rī), *a.* Delusive.

**de luxe'** (F. dē'lüks'). [*F.*] Lit., of luxury; luxurious; sumptuous; as, an edition *de luxe* of Shakespeare.

**delve** (dēlv), *v. t.*; **DELVED** (dēlv'd); **DELV'ING.** [*AS. delfan* to dig.] 1. To dig. **Now Chiefly Scot.** 2. Hence: a To make by digging; as, to *delve* a hole. **Archaic.** b To exhume. **Archaic.** — *v. i.* To labor with or as with a spade; seek laboriously (in books, etc.) for information. — *n.* Excavation; pit; den. **Now Rare.** — **del'ver', n.**

**de-mag'net-ize** (dē-māg'nēt-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic properties. See **MAGNETIZE**. — **de-ma'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **mag'net-iz'er** (-ī-zēr), *n.*

**dem'a-gog'ic** (dēm'ā-gōj'īk) (*a.* Of, relating to, or like, a demagogue), **dem'a-gog'ic-al** (-gōj'ī-kāl) (*a.* demagogic; factious).

**dem'a-gog-ism** (dēm'ā-gōg'īz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of demagogues.

**dem'a-gogue** (dēm'ā-gōg), *n.* [*Gr. δημαγωγός, δήμος* the people + *αγωγός* leading.] 1. A popular leader or orator. **Hist.** 2. An insincere politician, orator, or leader who stirs up popular prejudice to gain office or influence. — **dem'a-gogue-ry** (-gōg'ērī; -ēr-ī), *n.*

**dem'a-gog-y** (-gōj'ī; -gōg'ī), *n.* Demagogism; also, rule of demagogues; demagogues collectively.

**de-mand'** (dē-mānd'), *v. t.* [*F. demander*, fr. *LL. demandare* to demand, summon, *L. demandare* to give in charge, intrust; *de + mandare* to commit to one's charge, command.] 1. To ask or call for with authority or peremptorily; claim as due. 2. To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; question. 3. To call for; require; need; as, the case *demands* care. 4. To summon; require to appear. — *v. i.* To make a demand; inquire.

— *n.* 1. Act of demanding; requisition. 2. Earnest inquiry. **Archaic.** 3. Desire to possess; manifested want; a call (for a commodity). 4. **Economics.** Quantity of an article demanded at a given price. 5. That which one demands or has a right to demand; claim.

**de-mand'a-ble** (-mān'dā-b'l), *a.* That may be demanded.

**de-mand'ant** (dē-mānd'ānt), *n.* One who demands; **specif.**, a plaintiff. **Now Rare.**

**de-mand'er, n.** One who demands.

**de-man'toid** (dē-mānt'oid), *n.* [*G. demant* diamond + *-oid*.] **Min.** A yellow-green garnet, transparent and brilliant, found in the Urals. [bounds; delimit.]

**de-mar'cate** (dē-mār'kāt; dē-mār-'), *v. t.* To mark by **de-mar'ca'tion** (dē-mār-kā'shūn), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *Sp.*, fr. *de- (L. de) + marcar* to mark.] A marking by bounds; ascertaining and settling of a limit; separation; distinction.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



de'march (dē'mārk), n. [Gr. δημαρχος; δῆμος people + ἀρχεῖν to rule.] In classical Greece, the ruler of a deme. de'mar-ka'tion. Var. of DEMARCATION.

deme (dēm), n. [Gr. δήμος.] Gr. Hist. One of the hundred townships or administrative units (ten to each tribe) into which Cleisthenes divided Attica (about 508 B. C.). Later, the number was increased. Cf. PHYLE.

de-mean' (dē-mēn'), v. t. [de- + mean, a.] To debase, lower, or degrade; — usually reflexive; as, to demean one's self. [C] Though sometimes found in good authors, this word is, in present usage, colloquial and lacking in distinction. Humble, lower, degrade, etc., are more appropriate.

de-mean', v. t. [OF. demener to conduct, manage; de- (L. de) + mener to lead, conduct, L. minare to drive (animals) by threatening cries, minari to threaten.] 1. To manage. Obs. 2. To behave or comport (one's self). de-mean'or, de-mean'our (-ēr), n. [For demeanure, fr. 2d demean.] Behavior; carriage. — Syn. See DEPARTMENT.

de-ment' (dē-mēnt'), v. t. [L. dementare, fr. demens, -mentis, -mens, out of one's mind, mad; de + mens mind.] To deprive of reason; derange. Rare.

de-men-ta'tion (dē-mēn-tā'shūn), n. Act of demoting; state of being demoted; madness.

de-ment'ed (dē-mēnt'ēd), p. a. Insane; mad. — de-ment'ed-ly, adv. — de-ment'ed-ness, n.

de-men-ti-a (dē-mēn-shē-ā), n. [L., fr. demens, -mentis, insane, mad; de + mens mind.] Insanity, usually that characterized by more or less apathy or indifference.

de-mer'it (mēr'it), n. [OF. demerite, fr. L. demerere, -meritum, to deserve well, L.L., to deserve well or ill; de + merere to deserve.] Merit; desert; — now only in a bad sense; that which deserves blame; fault; — opp. of merit.

de-mes'mer-ize (dē-mēz'mēr-iz), v. t. To bring out of the mesmeric state.

de-mes-ne' (dē-mān'; -mēn'), n. [AF. See DOMAIN.] 1. Possession (of land) as one's own. 2. Eng. a An estate or land possessed. b Specific, a lord's chief manor house with its adjoining lands. 3. Region in general; place.

De-met'er (-mēt'ēr), n. [L., fr. Gr. Δημήτηρ.] Gr. Relig. Goddess of fruitful soil and of agriculture; hence, goddess of the fruitfulness of mankind and guardian of civil life, esp. of marriage; — identified by the Romans with Ceres.

dem'i- (dēm'i'), [F. demi-, fr. L. dimidius half; di- = dis- + medius middle.] A prefix signifying literally half-, semi-, and, hence, often briefer, shorter, or decidedly less (in size, number qualities, etc.) than is usual full or normal.

Examples: demigroat, half a groat; demibastion, a work in the form of a half bastion; demirobe, a robe shorter than the usual form; demitrain, a train shorter than a full train.

dem'i-god' (dēm'i-gōd'; 62), n. An inferior deity; a hero. — dem'i-god'dess, n. fem.

dem'i-john (-jōn), n. [F. d'usage-jeanne, i. e., Lady Jane.] A large glass bottle, usually inclosed in wickerwork.

dem'i-lance' (-lāns'), n. A light lance, used chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries; also, a demilancer. [demilance, dem'i-lanc'er (-lān'sēr), n. A light cavalryman bearing a dem'i-lune' (dēm'i-lūn'), n. [F. demi-lune.] 1. A half-moon, or crescent. 2. Fort. A work at first designed to defend the entrance to a fort, and of crescent or redan shape and inside the line of the main ditch, but later developed into the ravelin (which see).

dem'i-monde (dēm'i-mōnd; dē-mē'mōnd'), n. [F.; demi + monde world, L. mundus.] Women of doubtful reputation; hence, the class of society to which they belong.

dem'i-pique' (dēm'i-pēk'), n. [demi- + peak, confused with F. pique pike.] A kind of war saddle.

dem'i-re-lief' (-rē-lēf'), dem'i-re-lie'vo (-lē'vō), dem'i-ri-lie'vo (-rē-lī'vā'vō), n. Half relief. See RELIEF.

dem'i-rep' (-rēp'), n. [Contr. fr. demi-reputation.] A woman of doubtful reputation; an adventuress.

de-mise' (dē-mīz'), n. [F. démettre, p. p. démis, démise, to put away, lay down; de- (L. de or dis-) + mettre to put, L. mittere to send.] 1. Law. The conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease. 2. Transfer of the crown or sovereignty to a successor, as by death or abdication. 3. Decease of a royal or princely person; hence, grandiloquently, decease. — Syn. See DEATH.

— v. t. & i.; -MISE' (-mīz') ; -MIS'ING (-mīz'ing). 1. Law. To convey or pass, as an estate, by will or lease; esp., to lease. 2. To transmit, esp. sovereignty, or pass by succession or inheritance. — de-mis'a-ble (-mīz'ā-b'l), a.

dem'i-sem'i-qua-ver', n. Music. A thirty-second note.

de-mis-sion (dē-mīsh'ūn), n. Relinquishment; abdication.

de-mit' (-mīt'), v. t.; -MIT'ING (-ēd); -MIT'ING. 1. To dismiss or let go. Archaic. 2. To resign (an office, etc.). Scot. or E. — v. i. To resign. — n. Act of demitting; also, a letter, certificate, or the like, certifying that a person has (honorably) demitted, as from a Masonic lodge.

de-mi-tasse' (dē-mēt'ās'; E. dēm'i-tās'), n. [F.; demi half + tasse cup.] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.

dem'i-tint' (dēm'i-tīnt'), n. Fine Arts. A tone intermediate between high light and deep shade; a medium tone; also, that part of a painting, engraving, or the like, which exhibits the same; — called also half tint.

dem'i-urge (dēm'i-ūrj; dē'mi-ūrj), n. Also de'mi-ur'gos (dē-mi-ūr'gōs; dēm'i-ūrj; dē'mi-ūr'gus (-gūs); pl. DEMIURGI (-jī). [Gr. δημιουργός a worker for the people, a workman, esp. the maker of the world, the Creator; δημιουργός belonging to the people (fr. δῆμος the people) + ἔργον a work.] 1. In some of the Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, a magistrate or executive officer. 2. [cap.] Philos. a With Plato, the creator or fashioner of the world. b With some Gnostics, the creator or fashioner of the material world, sometimes conceived as the author of evil, identified with the Jehovah of the Old Testament, but inferior to the supreme God. — dem'i-ur'gic (-ūr'jīk), a.

dem'i-volt (dēm'i-vōlt), n. Also dem'i-volte. Manège. A half vault with the forelegs raised.

dem'i-wolf' (-wōl'f), n. A creature half wolf; wolfdike dog. de-mo'bi-lize (dē-mō'bī-līz; -mō'b'ī-), v. t.; -LIZED (-līz); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ing). Mil. To disband, as troops. — de-mo'bi-li-zation (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'shūn), n.

de-moc'ra-ty (dē-mōk'rā-tī), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). [From F., fr. Gr. δημοκρατία; δῆμος people + κρατεῖν to be strong, rule.] 1. Government by the people; government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised by representation, as in a republic; — opposed to aristocracy. 2. A community or state so governed. 3. [cap.] The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called; also, that party, or its members. U. S.

dem'o-crat (dēm'ō-krāt), n. 1. An adherent of democracy. 2. [cap.] A member of the Democratic party. U. S.

dem'o-cra'tic (-krāt'īk), a. 1. Pert. to or of the nature of democracy. 2. Designating or pert. to a political party called democratic, esp. [cap.], U. S. Politics, one of the two great political parties since 1828.

dem'o-cra'ti-cal (-ī-kāl), a. Democratic.

dem'o-cra'ti-cal-ly, adv. In a democratic manner.

De'mo-gor'gon (dē-mō-gōr'gōn; dēm'ō-), n. Myth. A mysterious, terrible and evil divinity, commanding the spirits of the lower world, and appearing in medieval literature as a demon of magic or as a primordial creative power (cf. DEMURGE, 2 b, GORGON).

de-mog'ra-phy (dē-mōg'rā-fī), n. [Gr. δῆμος the people + -graphy.] The statistical study of populations, as to births, marriages, mortality, health, etc.; — usually restricted to physical conditions or vital statistics, though sometimes applied to studies of moral and intellectual conditions. — demog'ra-pher (-fēr), n. — de-mo-graph'ic (dē-mō-grāf'īk), a. — de-mo-graph'ic-al-ly, adv.

dem'oi-selle' (dēm'wā-zēl'; F. dē-mwā'zēl'), n. [F. See DAMSEL.] 1. Young lady; damsel. 2. The Numidian crane (Anthropoides virgo), a crane of rather small size, found in Asia, North Africa, and southeast Europe. 3. Any of numerous slender-bodied dragon flies. They hold their wings vertically when at rest.

de-mol'ish (dē-mōl'ish), v. t. [F. démolir, fr. L. demolir, p. p. demolitus; de- + molire to construct, to molar a huge mass or structure.] To throw or pull down; hence, to ruin; destroy. — Syn. See DESTROY. — ish-er, n. — ish-ment, n. R.

dem'o-li-tion (dēm'ō-līsh'ūn), n. Act (Anthropoides virgo) of demolishing or state of fact of being demolished.

dem'on (dēm'ōn), n. [L. daemon spirit, evil spirit, Gr. δαίμων a divinity.] 1. A supernatural being intermediate between a man and a deity; hence, a familiar spirit or genius. 2. An evil spirit; a devil.

de-mon'e-ti-zation (dē-mōn'ē-tī-zā'shūn; -mūn'-; -tī-zā'shūn), n. Act of demontizing; state of being demontized.

de-mon'e-tize (dē-mōn'ē-tīz; -mūn'-; -tīz) (-tīz); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ing). To deprive of standard value as money.

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nī-āk), n. One supposedly possessed by an evil spirit.

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nī-āk) {a. L. [daemōnia- de-mo'ni-a-cal (dē-mō-nī'ā-kāl; dēm'ō-), n. 1. Influenced, produced, or possessed by a demon. 2. Pert. to, or characteristic of, a demon; devilish. — Syn. See FIENDISH. — de-mo'ni-a-cal-ly, adv.

de-mo'ni-an (dē-mō'nī-ān), a. Demonic. Rare.

de-mon'ic (dē-mōn'īk), a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demon, or demons. — Syn. See FIENDISH.

de-mon-ism (dē-mōn-īz'm), n. Belief in demons; also, demonology. — de-mon-ist, n.

de-mon-ize (dē-mōn-īz; -tīz) (-tīz); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ing). 1. To convert into a demon; imbue with demonic life or power. 2. To control or possess by a demon.

de'mon-ol'a-ter (-ōl'ā-tēr), n. A demon worshiper.



Demoiselle, 2

K = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bōn; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
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J  
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M



**de'mon-ol'a-try** (dē'mŏn-ŏl'ā-trī), *n.* [*demon* + *-latry*.] Worship of ghosts, spirits, and demonic powers.  
**de'mon-ol'o-gy** (-ŏ-jī), *n.* [*demon* + *-logy*.] The study of demons, or popular beliefs in demons; also, belief in, or theory of, demons. — **de'mon-ol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.* — **de'mon-strā-bil'i-ty** (dē'mŏn'strā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.  
**de'mon-strā-ble** (mŏn'strā-b'l), *a.* **1.** That can be demonstrated. **2.** Evident. *Obs.* — **de'mon-strā-bly** (-blī), *adv.*  
**dem-on-strāte** (dēm'ŏn-strā't; dē-mŏn'strāt, *v. t.*; -STRAT'ĪNG (-strā'tīng); -STRAT'ING. [*L. demonstrare*, *p. p. -atus*, to demonstrate; *de* + *monstrare* to show.] **1.** To point out. *Obs.* **2.** To make evident; prove. **3.** To exhibit by way of proof or example.  
**dem'on-strā'tion** (dēm'ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of demonstrating; proof; also, a proof. **2.** An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; manifestation; show. **3.** A public display by way of proof, example, or instruction. **4.** An exhibition of military force, or a movement indicating an attack. **5.** A procession, mass meeting, or the like, to manifest interest in some public matter. **6. Math.** A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises.  
**de-mon'stra-tive** (dē-mŏn'strā-tiv), *a.* **1.** Making evident; exhibiting clearly. **2. Gram.** Serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; as, a **demonstrative pronoun** or **adjective**, as *this* or *that*. **3.** Expressing, or apt to express, much; given to the display of feeling or sentiment. — *n.* *Gram.* A word having a demonstrative function, as a demonstrative pronoun. — **de-mon'stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-mon'stra-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**dem-on'strā'tor** (dēm'ŏn-strā'tŏr), *n.* One who makes, or joins in, a demonstration; one who demonstrates.  
**de-mor'al-i-za'tion** (dē-mŏr'āl-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of demoralizing, or state of being demoralized.  
**de-mor'al-ize** (dē-mŏr'āl-ī-z), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). [*F. démoralliser*.] **1.** To corrupt in morals; pervert or deprave. **2.** To render untrustworthy in discipline, efficiency, spirit, or the like. **3.** Hence, to disorganize. — **de-mor'al-iz-er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*  
**dē'mos** (dē'mŏs), *n.*; *pl.* DEMI (-mī). [*L., fr. Gr. δῆμος*.] **1.** A deme. **2.** The commons or commonality of an ancient Greek state; hence: to the common people; the populace.  
**de-mote'** (dē-mŏt'), *v. t.*; DE-MOT'ĒD (-mŏt'ĕd); -MOT'ING (-mŏt'īng). [*de* + *motē*, as in *promote*.] To reduce to a lower grade, as in school; — opposed to *promote*. *Colloq.* — **de-mot'ion** (-mŏt'shŭn), *n.* *Colloq.*  
**de-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. δημοτικός*, *fr. δῆμος* the people.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; popular. **2. Archæol.** Designating, or pert. to, a simplified form of the hieratic character, used for books, deeds, etc. *cf.* **HERIATIC**.  
**de-mot'ics** (dē-mŏt'iks), *n.* (See -ics.) Sociology in its broadest sense; — used in library cataloguing.  
**de-moun't'a-ble** (dē-moun'tā-b'l), *a.* (See DE- + MOUNT.) Permitting of removal from the wheel without separation from the tire; — said of a certain form of automobile wheel rim.  
**demp'ster** (dēmp'stēr), *n.* = DEEMSTER.  
**de-mul'cent** (dē-mŭl'sĕnt), *a.* [*L. demulcens*, *p. pr. of demulcere*.] Softening; mollifying; soothing. — *n. Med.* A substance capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane, or of protecting it from irritation.  
**de-mur'** (-mŭr'), *v. t.*; -MURRED' (-mŭr'd); -MUR'RING. [*OF. demurer*, *demorer*, *fr. L. demorari* to linger; *de* + *morari* to delay, *stay*, *mora* delay.] **1.** To suspend action; delay; hesitate. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** To scruple or object; take exception. **3. Law.** To interpose a demurrer. — **Syn.** See HESITATE. — *n.* **1.** Pause; irresolution; hesitation. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** Objection; scruple; demurrer.  
**de-mure'** (dē-mŭr'), *a.* [*OF. meür* mature, *L. maturus*.] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; staid; grave. **2.** Affectedly modest, serious, or grave. — **Syn.** Sedate, staid. See DECOROUS. — **de-mure'ly**, *adv.* — **de-mure'ness**, *n.*  
**de-mur'rage** (-mŭr'āj), *n.* **1.** Detention of a vessel, a railroad car, etc., by the freighter beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, etc. **2.** A payment or charge made for such detention.  
**de-mur'ral** (-āl), *n.* Demur; delay.  
**de-mur'rer** (-mŭr'ēr), *n.* One who demurs.  
**de-mur'rer**, *n.* [*Prob. fr. OF. infinitive demorer*. See DEMUR.] *Law.* A pleading which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by an opponent, sets up that it is insufficient in law, or that there is some other patent and material defect in the pleadings constituting a legal reason for staying or dismissing the action.  
**de-my'** (dē-mī'), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz'). [*See DEMI-*.] **1.** One having a scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford; — so called because a demy received half the allowance of a fellow. **2.** A size of paper, about 16 X 21 inches.  
**den** (dĕn), *n.* [*AS. denn*.] **1.** A lair, esp. of a beast of prey; hence, a cavern as a place of resort or concealment. **2.** A squalid place of resort; haunt. **3.** Any snug and private retreat, as for reading. — *v. i.* To live in or as in a den.

**de-na'ri-us** (dē-nā'rī-ŭs; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-rī). [*L. See DENAR, the coin*.] **1.** A Roman silver coin, the "penny" of the New Testament, worth originally ten of the pieces called *as*. **2.** A Roman gold coin of the same weight as the silver denarius.  
**den'a-ry** (dĕn'ā-rī; dĕ'nā-), *a.* [*L. denarius*.] Containing ten; tenfold; based on, or proceeding by, tens.  
**de-na'tion-al-ize** (dē-nā'shŭn-āl-ī-z), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). To deprive of national character or rights. — **de-na'tion-al-ize'** (-īz'īng), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). To render unnatural; change in nature; denature. — **de-na'tu-ral-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **de-na'ture** (-nā'tŭr), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING (-tŭr'īng). To change the nature of; to render unfit for eating or drinking without impairing usefulness for other purposes; as, *denatured* alcohol. — **de-na'tur-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **den'dri-form** (dĕn'drī-fŏrm), *a.* [*Gr. δένδρον* tree + *-form*.] Resembling a tree in structure.  
**den'drite** (-drīt), *n.* [*Gr. δένδρον* of a tree.] A figure resembling a shrub or tree, in a mineral or stone; also, the mineral or stone so marked.  
**den'dritic** (-drīt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to dendrite or to arborescent crystallization; arborescent.  
**den'droid** (dĕn'drŏid), *a.* [*Gr. δένδροειδής* treelike; *δένδρον*-drŏid' (dĕn-drŏid'dŏl) *δρον* tree + *ειδός* form.] Resembling a tree in form; arborescent.  
**den-dro'l'o-gy** (-drŏl'ŏ-jī), *n.* [*Gr. δένδρον* tree + *-logy*.] The study of trees and shrubs. — **den-dro'l'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.* — **den'dron** (-dĕn'drŏn). A suffix *fr.* Greek *δένδρον*, *tree*.  
**dene** (dĕn), *n.* A sandy tract or low hill by the sea. *Eng.* **Den'eb** (dĕn'ĕb), *n.* [*Ar. al dhanab al dajjah* the tail of the hen.] A star of the first magnitude in Cygnus.  
**den'e-ga'tion** (dĕn'ĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [*F. dénégation*, *L. denegatio*, *fr. denegare* to deny.] Contradiction; denial.  
**den'e-hole'** (dĕn'hŏl'), *n.* *Archæol.* One of a class of ancient excavations, chiefly found in Essex and Kent in England and in the valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a shaft sunk to the chalk formation and there enlarged into a chamber or chambers.  
**den'gue** (dĕn'gā), *n.* [*West Indian Sp.*] A specific epidemic disease, chiefly tropical, attended by fever, eruptions, and severe pains; — called also *breakbone fever*.  
**den'i'al** (dĕ-nī'āl), *n.* **1.** Refusal to grant; rejection of a request; an instance of such denying; — the opposite of *compliance*. **2.** Refusal to admit the truth, or assertion of the untruth, of a thing stated; contradiction; — the opposite of *affirmation*. **3.** Refusal to acknowledge; disavowal; disowning. **4.** A restriction or disappointment; a cross; a hindrance; — the opposite of *indulgence*; as, a *denial* of one's appetites.  
**den'i'er** (dĕ-nī'ēr), *n.* One who denies.  
**den'ier** (dĕ-nēr'), *n.* [*F. fr. L. denarius* a Roman silver coin orig. equiv. to ten asses, *deni* ten by ten.] Any of several old French coins, mostly of small value.  
**den'i-grate** (dĕn'ī-grāt), *v. t.*; -GRATED' (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING (-grāt'īng). [*L. denigrare*; *de* + *nigrare* to blacken, *niger* black.] To blacken; hence: to sully; defame. — **den'i-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.*  
**den'im** (dĕn'im), *n.* [*F. serge de Nîmes* serge of Nîmes. *Orf. E. D.*] **1.** A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, carpeting, etc. **2.** A finer variety used for cushions, hangings, etc.  
**de-ni'trate** (dĕ-nī'trāt), *v. t.*; -TRATED' (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'īng). To deprive of nitric acid, nitrates, or oxides of nitrogen. — **de-ni'tra'tion** (dĕ-nī'trā'shŭn), *n.*  
**de-ni'tri-fi-ca'tion** (dĕ-nī'trī-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of denitrifying; specif., a process by which nitrates are reduced, with the formation of nitrites, oxides of nitrogen, ammonia, or free nitrogen; — opp. to *nitrification*.  
**de-ni'tri-fy** (-nī'trī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'īng). [*de* + *nitrogen* + *-fy*.] To deprive of, or free from, nitrogen or its compounds; to subject to denitrification.  
**den'i-za'tion** (dĕn'ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making one a denizen, or state of being made a denizen.  
**den'izen** (dĕn'ī-zĕn), *n.* [*OF. denzein*, prop. one living, within (a city or country), *fr. dens* within, *L. de* into, prop., from within.] **1.** An inhabitant. **2.** One admitted to residence in a foreign country; esp., an alien admitted to rights of citizenship. **3.** One naturalized in any society, fellowship, or region; — often applied to a word, animal, or plant. — **Syn.** See INHABITANT. — *v. t.* **1.** To constitute (one) a denizen. **2.** To provide with denizens.  
**de-nom'i-nate** (dĕ-nŏm'ī-nāt), *v. t.*; -NATED' (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [*L. denominatus*, *p. p.*; *de* + *nominare* to call by name.] To give a name to; call. — (nāt-,) *a.* Having a specific name; concrete; thus, *7 feet* is a *denominate* quantity, but *7* is a mere abstract quantity or number.  
**de-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of denominating.



Denarius of Julius Caesar, 44 B. C.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏit, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thŭn; nature, verdŭre (87);



**2.** A name, designation, or title; esp., a general name for a class. **3.** A class or society having a specific name; sect. **4.** One of a series of related units or values denoted by special names; as, the *denominations* of United States money (\$1, \$2, \$5, etc.). — **Syn.** See NAME.

**de-nom/i-na-tion-al** (-ā'l), *a.* Pert. to a denomination, esp. a sect; sectarian. — **de-nom/i-na-tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**de-nom/i-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* **1.** Confering a denomination, or name. **2.** Derived from a substantive or an adjective; as, a *denominative* verb. — *n.* A denominative word.

**de-nom/i-na-tor** (-nā'tōr), *n.* **1.** One that denominates; hence, origin or source of a name. **2.** The part of a fraction below the horizontal line. In simple fractions it shows into how many equal parts the unit is divided.

**de-not'a-ble** (dē-nō'tā-b'l), *a.* That can be denoted.

**de-no-ta-tion** (dē-nō-tā'sh'ŋ), *n.* **1.** The marking off or separation of anything; a sign, indication, or token; name; designation. **2.** Meaning or signification. **3. Logic.** The individuals or instances falling under any conception or term and so, partly at least, definable by it; — contrasted with *connotation*.

**Syn.** Denotation, connotation. The denotation of a word is its actual meaning; its connotation, that which it suggests or implies in addition to its actual meaning. Thus, in the line: "Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world," the denotation of "sirup" is the idea of a thick, viscid, saccharine solution. The following comment brings out its connotation: "Sirup" . . . is not 'juice,' or 'potion,' or 'essence,' or 'extract,' nor anything but that heavy liquid sweetness whose very sluggishness suggests its power in reserve, whose inertness by contrast renders its essence more quick, and it is redolent of its home in the East."

**de-not'a-tive** (dē-nō'tā-tiv), *a.* Having power to denote; designating or marking off.

**de-note** (dē-nōt'), *v. t.*; -NOT'ED (-nōt'ēd); -NOT'ING. [*L. denotare; de + notare* to mark.] **1.** To mark out plainly; indicate. **2.** To betoken; signify. **3. Logic.** To signify by way of denotation. — **de-note-ment** (-mēt), *n.*

|| **dē-noue-ment** (dā-nōō'mān; dā'nōō'mān'), *n.* [*F., fr. denouer* to untie; *dē (L. dis-) + nouer* to tie, *L. nodus* knot.] **1.** The unraveling or solving of a plot, esp. the plot of a drama or a romance; catastrophe. **2.** Outcome or solution, as of a situation or a mystery.

**de-nounce**'(dē-nouns'), *v. t.*; -NOUNCED'(-nouns't'); -NOUNC'ING (-nouns'ing). [*F. dénoncer, fr. L. denuntiare, denuntiare; de + nuntiare, nuntiare*, to announce, *nuntius* messenger, message.] **1.** To proclaim (esp. an evil); of things, to portend. **Archaic.** **2.** To threaten by some outward sign or expression. **3.** To give notice of the termination of (a treaty, etc.). **4.** To invoke censure on; stigmatize; accuse; also, to inform against. — **de-nounce-ment** (-mēt), *n.* — **de-nounc'er** (dē-nouns'ēr), *n.*

**dense** (dēns), *a.*; DENS'ER (dēns'ēr); DENS'EST. [*L. densus*.] **1.** Having its parts crowded together; compact; close. **2.** Of ignorance, etc., impenetrable; hence, of persons, stupid. **3. Photog.** Highly opaque; as, a *dense* negative. — **dense-ly, adv.** — **dense-ness, n.**

**den-sim'e-ter** (dēn-sim'ē-tēr), *n.* [*L. densus* dense + *-meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity or density of a substance.

**den/si-ty** (dēn'si-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). **1.** Quality or state of being dense; — opposed to *rarity*. **2.** The ratio of mass to bulk or volume; ratio of the mass of any volume of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of some standard substance, as water, or hydrogen or air.

**dent** (dēnt), *n.* [*Var. of DINT*.] Slight depression as from a blow or pressure; indentation. — **Syn.** See DINT. — *v. t.* To make a dent on; indent. — *v. i.* To become indented.

**dent, n.** [*F., fr. L. dens, dentis, tooth*.] A toothlike notch, as of a card, gear wheel, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the projections between a series of such notches.

**den'tal** (dēn'tāl), *a.* [*L. dens, dentis, tooth*.] **1.** Pertaining to the teeth or to dentistry. **2. Phon.** Articulated with the tip of the tongue applied to the back of the upper front teeth, or to the gum above; — said of certain consonants, as *t, d, n*. — *n.* A dental consonant.

**den'tate** (-tāt), *a.* [*L. dentatus*.] Having a toothed margin or toothlike projections. See LEAF, *Illust.*

**den-ta-tion** (dēn-tā'sh'ŋ), *n.* Quality or state of being dentate; also, a toothlike projection. See LEAF, *Illust.*

**den'te-lat'ed, den'tel-lat'ed** (dēn'tē-lāt'ēd) [*F. dentelé, fr. a dim. of OF. & F. dent* tooth, *L. dens, dentis*.] **1.** Having small teeth or indentations; finely notched. **2.** Marked with irregular hatchings, festoons, or lacelike figures producing toothlike markings. [jecting point; *Arch.*, a dentil.]

**den'ti-cle** (-tī-k'l), *n.* [*L. denticulus*.] Small tooth or projection.

**den-tic'u-late** (dēn-tīk'ū-lāt) [*a.* *L.* Having very small den-tic'u-lat'ed (-tīk'ū-lāt'ēd)] tooth-like projections, as a leaf. **2. Arch.** Cut into dentils. — **den-tic'u-late-ly, adv.** — **den-tic'u-lat'ion** (-lā'sh'ŋ), *n.*

**den'ti-form** (dēn'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L. dens, dentis, tooth + -form*.] Tooth-shaped.

**den'ti-frice** (-frīs), *n.* [*L. dentifricium; dens, dentis, tooth + fricare* to rub.] A tooth powder, paste, or wash.

**den'til** (-tīl), *n.* [*F. (16th century) dentille*.] *Arch.* A small rectangular block in a series projecting like teeth, as on the under side of a cornice.

**den'tine** (-tīn), *n.* [*L. dens, dentis, tooth*.] A calcareous material composing the main part of a tooth; ivory.

**den'ti-phon** (-tī-fōn), *n.* [*L. dens, dentis, tooth + -phone*.] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve.

**den'tist** (-tīst), *n.* [*L. dens, dentis, tooth*.] One whose profession it is to treat the teeth and to make and supply artificial ones; a dental surgeon.

**den'tist-ry** (-tīs-trī), *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.

**den-ti-tion** (dēn-tī'sh'ŋ), *n.* [*L. dentitio, fr. dentire* to cut teeth.] **1.** The development of teeth; teething. **2.** The number, kind, and arrangement of teeth of an animal.

**den'ture** (dēn'tūr), *n.* [*L. dens, dentis, tooth*.] A set of teeth; specif., *Dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth.

**de-nud'ate** (dē-nūd'āt; dēn'ū-dāt), *a.* Bare; denuded.

**de-nu'date** (dēn'ū-dāt; dē-nūd'āt), *v. t.* To denude.

**de-nu-da'tion** (dēn'ū-dā'sh'ŋ; dēn'ū-), *n.* Act of denuding; state of being denuded.

**de-nude**'(dē-nūd'), *v. t.*; -NUD'ED (-nūd'ēd); -NUD'ING. [*L. denudare; de + nudare* to denude, *nudus* naked.] To divest of all covering; strip; *Geol.*, to lay bare by erosion.

**de-nun'ci-ate** (-nūn'shī-āt; -sī-āt), *v. t.* [*L. denuntiatius, -ciatus, p. p.* See DENOUNCE.] To denounce.

**de-nun'ci-a-tion** (-sī-ā'sh'ŋ; -shī-ā'sh'ŋ), *n.* **1.** Act of denouncing; as: a Proclamation. *Obs. B Announcement, threat, or warning, as of impending evil. **C** Public accusation; arraignment. **2.** That by which anything is denounced; a threat of evil; a public menace or accusation.*

**de-nun'ci-a-tive** (-nūn'shī-ā-tiv; -sī-ā-tiv), *a.* Denunciatory; apt to denounce. — **de-nun'ci-a-tive-ly, adv.**

**de-nun'ci-a-tor** (-ā'tōr), *n.* One who denounces.

**de-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to, denunciation; accusing; threatening.

**de-ny**'(dē-nī'), *v. t.*; -NIED'(-nīd'); -NY'ING. [*OF. denier* (3d. sing. *pr. il denie*, *F. denier, fr. L. denegare; de + negare* to deny.)] **1.** To declare not to be true; contradict; — opp. to *affirm, allow, or admit*. **2.** To disclaim connection with or responsibility for; disown. **3.** To reject as a false conception. **4.** To refuse to grant or gratify, as a request or one requesting. **5.** To refuse (to do, or to accept, something); decline. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Gainsay, dispute, oppose, contest, disprove, contravene, controvert, refute, confute, overthrow. — **Deny**, *contravene, controvert, refute, confute* agree in the idea of opposing by words or arguments. **To deny** is to declare to be untrue or untenable; **to contravene** is in general to run counter to or to conflict with (often by act as well as word); as, to *deny* a report, *contravene* a truth. **To controvert** is to dispute or oppose; **to refute**, to disprove or overthrow; **to confute**, to prove (a reason or opinion) to be wrong or false, or to overwhelm and put to silence (an opponent) — all by words or arguments; as, **to controvert** a point of law; **to refute** a charge, an argument, an opponent; **to confute** an error, a sophistry, **to deny one's self**, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; **to practice self-denial**.

**de-ob'stru-ent** (dē-ob'strōō-ēnt), *a. Med.* Removing obstructions; aperient. — *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions; an aperient.

**de'o-dand** (dē'ō-dānd), *n.* [*From LL., fr. L. Deo dandum* to be given to God.] A thing to be given or forfeited to God; *Eng. Law*, a thing which, having caused the death of a person, was forfeited to the crown for pious uses.

**de'o-dar'** (-dār'), *n.* [*Native name, fr. Skr. Devadāru, prop., timber of the gods*.] An East Indian species (*Cedrus deodara*) of cedar.

**de'o-dor-ant** (dē'ō-dēr-ānt), *n.* A deodorizing agent.

**de'o-dor-ize** (dē'ō-dēr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED'(-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To deprive of odor, esp. offensive odor. — **de'o-dor-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'sh'ŋ; -ī-zā-'), *n.* — **de'o-dor-iz'er, n.**

**de'on-tol'o-gy** (dē'ōn-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. deon, deontōs, necessity, obligation (p. neut. of deō it is necessary) + -logy*.] The science or theory of duty or moral obligation; the ethics of duty. — **de-on'to-log'i-cal** (dē'ōn-tōl'ō-jī-kāl), *a.* — **de-on'tol'o-gist** (dē'ōn-tōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

**de-ox'i-dize** (dē'ōk-sī-dīz), *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen; reduce from the state of an oxide. — **de-ox'i-d-i-za-tion** (-dī-zā'sh'ŋ; -dī-zā'sh'ŋ), *n.* — **de-ox'i-diz'er** (-dīz'ēr), *n.*

**de-paint'** (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [*From F.*] To paint; depict. *Archaic.*

**de-part'** (dē-pārt'), *v. i.* [*F. départir* to divide, *se départir* to depart; *dē (L. de) + partir* to part, *part*, *depart, L. partire, partiri*, to divide, *pars, partis*, part.] **1.** To go forth or away; leave; — opp. to *arrive*. **2.** To pass away; die. **3.** To turn aside; deviate; — used with *from*. — *v. t.* To leave. *Archaic.* — *n.* A departure; specif., death. *Obs.*

**de-part-ment** (-mēt), *n.* **1.** A part or subdivision. **2.** A distinct division or course of something, as of action, study.

**f - ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azurē*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



etc.; sphere; province. **3.** A subdivision of business or official duty; esp., a division of governmental administration. **4.** A territorial division; a district, as one under military regulation.

**de-part-men'tal** (dē'pärt-mēn'täl), *a.* Of or pert. to a department or departments; organized by departments; as, a *departmental* school, in which each teacher teaches a single subject.

**department store.** A store keeping a great variety of goods. **de-par'ture** (dē-pär'tür), *n.* **1.** A departing, or going away; a setting out or beginning. **2.** Death; decease. **3.** Deviation or abandonment, as from or of a course of action. **4. Navig.** A The distance due east or west made by a ship in its course. B A ship's position in latitude and longitude at the beginning of a voyage as a point from which to begin the dead reckoning. **5. Surv.** The distance to which a course extends east or west.

**de-pas'ture** (dē-päs'tür), *v. t. & i.* To pasture; graze. **de-pau'per-ate** (dē-pō'pēr-ät), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-ät'éd); -AT'ING (-ät'ing). [L. *depauperatus*, *p. p.* of *depauperare* to impoverish; *L. de + pauperare* to make poor, *pauper* poor.] To make poor; impoverish; pauperize. — (ät), *a.* Impoverished. *Obs.*, *exc. Bot.*: Stunted from being impoverished or starved.

**de-pend'** ('pēnd'), *v. i.* [F. *dépendre*, fr. *L. dependēre*, confused with *pendēre* to hang, *v. t.*; *de + pendēre*, *pendēre*, to hang.] **1.** To hang down. **2.** To be pending, or undetermined. **3.** To rely for support; be conditioned or contingent (on or upon); be in subjection (to). **4.** To trust; rely (on or upon).

**de-pend'a-ble** (dē-pēn'dā-b'l), *a.* Trustworthy. **de-pend'ant** (dē-pēn'dānt). Var. of DEPENDENT.

**de-pend'ence** (-dēns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of depending, or hanging; suspension. **2.** State of being influenced and determined by, or of being conditional on, something else. **3.** Mutual connection and support; interdependence. **4.** State of depending, or being subject; subjection; inability to provide for one's self. **5.** That which depends; anything attached as subordinate to, or contingent on, something else. **6.** Reliance; trust. **7.** That on which one depends or relies. **de-pend'ent-cy** (-dēn-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-siz). **1.** State of being dependent; dependence. **2.** That which depends; a thing attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like; a dependence (sense 5). **3.** A subject territory, esp. a distinct, often remote, province.

**de-pend'ent** (-dēnt), *a.* **1.** Hanging down. **2.** Relying on something else for support; not self-sustaining; contingent or conditioned; subordinate. **de-pend'ent** (-dēnt), *n.* **1.** That which depends; a dependency. **2.** One sustained by another or relying on another for support or favor.

**de-phase'** (dē-fāz'), *v. t.*; -PHAS'ED (-fāz'éd); -PHAS'ING (-fāz'ing). *Elac.* To put out of phase, as the two parts of a single alternating current.

**de'phlo-gis'ti-cate** (dē'fīt-īs'tī-kät), *v. t.* *Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston. — **de'phlo-gis'ti-ca'tion** (-kät'shün), *n.*

**de-pict'** (dē-pikt'), *v. t.* [L. *depictus*, *p. p.* of *depingere* to depict; *de + pingere* to paint.] **1.** To represent by a picture. **2.** To portray in words; describe. [sentation.] **de-pic'tion** (-pik'shün), *n.* Act of depicting; also, a reproduced picture (tūr), *v. t.* To picture; depict. — **A.** A depiction; painting.

**dep'i-late** (dēp'i-lät), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lä't'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. *depilatus*, *p. p.* of *depilare* to depilate; *de + pilare* to put forth hairs, *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair.

**dep'il-a-tion** (dēp'i-lä'shün), *n.* Act of depilating. **de-pli'a-to-ry** (dē-pli'ä-tō-rī), *n.* Having the quality or power of depilating. — *n.* A depilatory substance or agent. **de-plate'** (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; -PLET'ED (-plēt'éd); -PLET'ING. [L. *deplate* to empty out; *de + plere* to fill.] **1.** To empty or unload, as the vessels of the body by blood-letting or purgation. **2.** To exhaust, as of strength or resources. — **de-ple'tive** (-plē'tiv), *a. & n.* — **ple-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* [depleted.] **de-ple'tion** (-plē'shün), *n.* Act of depleting; state of being depleted. **de-plor'a-ble** (-plōr'ä-b'l; 57), *a.* Worthy of being deplored; lamentable; sad; grievous. — **de-plor'a-ly**, *adv.*

**de-plore'** (dē-plōr'; 57), *v. t.*; -DE-PLOR'ED (-plōrd') -PLOR'ING. [L. *deplorare*, *de + plorare* to cry out, lament.] To feel or express deep grief for; lament; mourn.

[Syn. Deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan. To deplore is to regret profoundly. Lament commonly implies a strong or demonstrative expression of sorrow. Bewail and bemoan imply poignant distress, bewail commonly suggesting louder, bemoan, more lugubrious, expression of grief.]

**de-ploy'** (dē-plot'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *déployer*; *dé = dés (L. dis-) + ployer*, equiv. to *plier* to fold, fr. *L. plicare*.] *Mil.* To extend the front; spread out in front. — *n.* Act of deploying; state of being deployed. — **de-plot'ment**, *n.* **de-plume'** (-plōom'; 86), *v. t.*; -DE-PLUMED' (-plōomd'); -PLUM'ING (-plōom'ing). [From *LL., fr. L. de + plumare* to cover with feathers, *pluma* feather.] To strip of feathers; pluck. — **de-plu-ma'tion** (dē'plōo-mä'shün), *n.*

äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, solä; éve, évent énd, recémt, makér; íce, öll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnéct; üse, ünite, ärm, üp, círcüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thín; nature, ver, ðure (87);

**de-po'lar-ize** (dē-pō'lär-íz), *v. t.* To deprive of polarization. — **-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shün; -i-zä'), *n.* — **-íz'er**, *n.*

**de-pone'** (dē-pōn'), *v. t. & i.*; -PONED' (-pōnd'); -PON'ING. [L. *deponere*, *deponitum*, to put down, *LL., to assert under oath; de + ponere* to put.] **1.** To deposit; also, to wager. *Obs.* or *K.* **2.** To testify under oath; depose.

**de-po'nent** (dē-pō'nēnt), *n.* [L. *deponens*.] **1.** One who testifies under oath, usually in writing. **2.** A deponent verb. — *a. Gram.* Having the form of the passive voice with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs.

**de-pop'u-late** (-pōp'ü-lät), *a.* Depopulated. *Archaic.*

**de-pop'u-late** (-lä't), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lä't'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. *depopulatus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *de + populari* to ravage, *populus* people.] To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part. — **de-pop'u-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.* — **de-pop'u-la'tor**, *n.*

**de-port'** (-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [F. *déporter*, fr. *L. deportare* to carry away; *de + portare* to carry.] **1.** To behave; — used reflexively; as, to *deport* one's self well. **2.** To banish; transport; remove. — *n.* Bearing; deportment. *Obs.*

**de-por-ta'tion** (dē-pōr-tä'shün; dēp'ér-), *n.* Act of deporting; state of being deported; specif., removal, from a country, of an alien considered inimical to the public welfare; — *dist.* from *transportation* and *extradition*.

**de-port'ment** (dē-pōrt'mēnt; 57), *n.* Manner of deporting one's self; behavior; demeanor; bearing.

[Syn. Deportment, demeanor, bearing, port, air, mien, manner. Deportment applies esp. to one's actions in relation to the external, often conventional, amenities of life; demeanor, rather to one's attitude or behavior with reference to others; as, lessons in *deportment*; a polite *demeanor*. Bearing is more particularly the manner of carrying or conducting one's self; as, a military *bearing*. Port is chiefly elevated or poetical for *bearing*. Air suggests rather look or appearance, considered (esp.) as peculiar, significant, or expressive; as, an *air* of indifference. In the plural, *airs* suggests affectation; as, to put on *airs*. Mien is chiefly elevated or poetical for *air* or *aspect*. *Manner* denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting, esp. as to attitude, gesture, or address; as, something in the boy's *manner* attracted attention. In the plural, *manner* suggests the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse; as, the *manners* of a lady.]

**de-pos'a-ble** (dē-pōz'ä-b'l), *a.* Liable to be deposited.

**de-pos'al** (-pōz'äl), *n.* Act of depositing, as from office.

**de-pose'** (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ing). [F. *déposer*, fr. *dé (L. de) + poser* to place.] **1.** To remove from a throne or other high station; deprive of office. **2.** To remove. *Obs.* **3.** To say under oath, esp. by an affidavit. — *Syn.* Degrade, reduce. — *v. i.* To bear witness; make deposition.

**de-pos'it** (-pōz'it), *v. t.* [L. *depositus*, *p. p.* of *deponere*. See DEPOSE.] **1.** To lodge for safe-keeping or as a pledge; intrust; put on deposit in a bank. **2.** To lay down; place; to let fall or throw down (as sediment). — *n.* **1.** Something intrusted to another; esp. a money lodged with a banker, subject to order. **2.** A pledge or security. **2.** That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down. **3.** A depository. **4.** State of being deposited; as, money on *deposit*.

**de-pos'it-a-ry** (-i-tä-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). **1.** The one receiving a deposit. **2.** A storehouse; depository.

**dep'o-si'tion** (dēp'ō-zīsh'ün; dē'pō-), *n.* **1.** Act of depositing, as a sovereign. **2.** A testifying or testimony under oath, esp. in writing. **3.** An opinion, statement, etc., laid down or asserted; testimony; evidence. **4.** Act of depositing; a putting down or laying aside; a committing for safe-keeping; a throwing down; precipitation. **5.** That which is deposited; sediment.

**de-pos'i-tor** (dē-pōz'it-ör), *n.* One who makes a deposit. **de-pos'i-to-ry** (dē-pōz'it-ō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). **1.** = DEPOSITORY. **2.** Place where anything is deposited, as for storage or sale.

**de'pot** (dē'pō; dē'pō; dēp'ō), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, fr. *L. depositum* a deposit. See DEPOSIT.] **1. Mil.** A place where ammunition, provisions, etc., are kept. **2.** A station where recruits are assembled and trained. **3.** A warehouse; storehouse. **3.** A railroad station. *U. S.* — *Syn.* See STATION.

**dep'ra-va'tion** (dē'prä-vä'shün; dē'prä-), *n.* Act of depraving; corruption; depravity.

**de-prave'** (dē-präv'), *v. t.*; -DE-PRAVED' (-prävd') -PRÄV'ING (-präv'ing). [L. *depravare*, *depravatum*; *de + pravus* crooked, perverse, wicked.] **1.** To malign. *Obs.* **2.** To vitiate; corrupt; pervert; — chiefly with reference to morals. — *Syn.* Contaminate, pollute. — **de-prav'er** (-präv'ēr), *n.*

**de-praved'** (-prävd'), *a.* Characterized by debasement, corruption, or degeneration. — *Syn.* See CORRUPT.

**de-präv'i-ty** (-präv'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). **1.** State of being depraved. **2.** A depraved act or practice.

**dep're-cate** (dēprē-kät), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kät'éd); -CAT'ING. [L. *deprecatus*, *p. p.* of *deprecari*, to avert by prayer, deprecate; *de + precari* to pray.] **1.** To pray against, as an evil; seek to avert as by supplication. *Archaic.* **2.** To express disapproval of. — **de-prē-ca'tion**, *adv.*



**depre-ca'tion** (dĕp'rĕ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deprecating; strong expression of disapprobation.

**depre-ca-tive** (dĕp'rĕ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Deprecatory. [tive.]  
**depre-ca-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to deprecate; deprecative. [*L. deprecātor, p. p. of deprecāre; de + precāre to prize, pretium price.*] To lessen in price or estimated value (cf. APPRECIATE); also, to disparage. — **SYN.** See DECEIT.

**de-pre-ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depreciating; state of being depreciated.

**de-pre-ci-a-tor**, *n.* One who depreciates. [ciate.]

**de-pre-ci-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to depreciate.

**depre'da'tion** (dĕp'rĕ-dāt), *v. t. & i.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [*L. depraedatus, p. p. of depraedari; de + praedari to plunder, praeda plunder.*] To plunder; despoil; lay waste; prey upon.

**depre'da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depredating; a despoiling or destructive operation; as, the sea makes depre'dations on the land.

**depre'da'tor** (dĕp'rĕ-dā'tĕr), *n.* One who depredates.

**de-press'** (dĕ-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*L. depressus, p. p. of deprimere; de + premere to press.*] 1. To overcome; also, to repress. **Obs.** 2. To press down; let fall; lower. 3. To lessen the activity, amount, or the like, of; make dull, as trade, etc. 4. To lower the pitch, as the voice. 5. To lessen in value or price. 6. To sadden. — **SYN.** Sink, lower, abase, cast down, discourage. See OPPRESS.

**de-press'ant** (-ānt), *a.* That lowers functional or vital activity. — *n.* An agent that does this, as tobacco or aconite.

**de-pressed'** (-prĕst'), *a.* 1. Pressed or forced down; lowered; sunk; hence, dejected, dispirited, etc. 2. *Bot.* Vertically flattened; concave on the upper surface. 3. *Zool.* Having the vertical diameter, as of the body, shorter than the horizontal. Cf. COMPRESSED, 2 b.

**de-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of depressing; state of being depressed; also, that which is depressed or is made by depressing. 2. *Specif.* : a. *Astron.* Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; negative altitude. b. *Surr.* Angular distance of an object beneath the horizontal plane of the observer. c. *Med.* Lowering of vitality or functional activity; state of being subnormal in physical and mental vitality or force. d. *Music.* The flattening or lowering of a tone.

**de-pres'sive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Depressing or tending to depress.

**de-pres'so-mo'tor** (dĕ-prĕs'ō-mō'tĕr), *a. Med.* Depressing or diminishing the capacity for movement; as, depressor-motor nerves, which lower or inhibit muscular activity.

— *n.* Any agent that depresses the activity of the motor centers, as a bromide.

**de-pres'sor** (dĕ-prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, depresses, as a muscle that depresses or draws down a part.

**depressor nerve**, a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ; as, the depressor nerve of the heart.

**de-priv'a-ble** (dĕ-prĭv'ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be deprived.

**de-priv'al** (-āl), *n.* Act of depriving; deprivation.

**deprĭ-va'tion** (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depriving; state of being deprived; privation.

**de-priv'e** (dĕ-prĭv'), *v. t.*; -PRIV'ED (-prĭvd'); -PRIV'ING (-prĭv'ĭng). [*L. de + privare to bereave, deprive.*] 1. To take away; destroy. **Obs.** 2. To dispossess; bereave; debar; divest, as of a title to property or an office or dignity.

**depth** (dĕpth), *n.* [From DEEP.] 1. That which is deep; specif., the watery deep. 2. The innermost part of anything; also, the mid time of a dark or cold season. 3. Quality of being deep; deepness; also, distance from the point of view or from a given point, as upward from the surface or backward from the front; as, the depth of the sky; the depth of a body of troops. 4. Profoundness; degree of intensity. 5. Lowness of pitch.

**depu-rate** (dĕp'ū-rāt; dĕ-pū'rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd; -rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING (-ĭng). [*LL. de puratus, p. p. of depurare to purify; L. de + purare to purify, purus clean, pure.*] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; purify; cleanse. — **depu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

**depu-ra-tive** (dĕp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a. Med.* Tending to depurate; purifying the blood; cleansing. — *n.* A depurative remedy or agent.

**depu-ra'tor** (-rā'tĕr), *n.* That which depurates.

**depu-ra'tion** (dĕp'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of deputing; appointment; delegation. 2. A person or persons deputed to act in one's behalf; a delegation. 3. An appointment as gamekeeper. **Obs. or Hist., Eng.**

**de-put'e** (dĕ-pūt'), *v. t.*; -PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); -PUT'ING. [*F. députer, fr. L. deputare to esteem, consider, in LL, to allot; de + putare to set in order, think.*] 1. To appoint as deputy; delegate. 2. To assign to or as to a deputy.

**depu-tize** (dĕp'ū-tĭz), *v. t.* To depute. *Chiefly U. S.*

**depu-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [*F. député, prop. p. p.*] 1. One appointed to act for another; a substitute in office; delegate. 2. A member of a legislative chamber of deputies. — **SYN.** Representative, legate, envoy, agent, factor.

**de-rac'i-nate** (dĕ-rās'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [*F. déraciner; dé- (L. dis-) + racine root, L. radix, radicis.*] To pluck up by the roots; extirpate. *Rare.* [*R.*]

**de-rac'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Eradication; extirpation.

**de-raign'** (-rān'), *v. t.* [*OF. deraisner, desraisnier, fr. LL. derationare, disrationare; de or dis- + rationare to discourse, contend in law, fr. L. ratio reason, in LL., legal cause.*] **Obs. or Hist.** 1. *Law.* To prove or vindicate, esp. by wager of battle; also, to dispute or defend (a claim, demand, etc.); contest. 2. To lay or vindicate a claim to, esp. by wager of battle, legal proceedings, etc.

**de-rail'** (-rāl'), *v. t.* [*F. dérailler; dé (L. dis-) + rail rail.*] To cause to run off the rails. — **de-rail'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**de-rang'e** (dĕ-rānj'), *v. t.*; -RANG'ED (-rānj'ĕd); -RANG'ING (-rānj'ĭng). [*F. déranter, fr. dé- (L. dis-) + ranger to range.*] 1. To disarrange; disturb. 2. To render insane.

3. To disturb in action or organization. — **SYN.** Disorder, displace, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert.

**de-rang'e** (dĕ-rānj'ĕd), *p. a.* Disordered; insane.

**de-range'ment** (-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* Act of deranging; state of being deranged; esp. mental disorder; insanity; madness.

**de-ray'** (-rā'), *n.* [*OF. desrei; des- (L. dis-) + rei order.*] Disorder; esp., disorderly merriment. *Archaic.*

**Der'by** (dūr'bĭ; in *England usually* dūr'bĭ, the southern *English pron.*), *n.* 1. A certain race (instituted by an Earl of Derby in 1780) for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London), England. 2. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat usually with a dome-shaped crown.

**dere**. Var. of DEAR, hard.

**de-re-lict** (dĕ-rĕ-llĭkt), *a.* [*L. derelictus, p. p. of derelinquere to abandon; de + relinquere to leave.*] 1. Abandoned by the natural owner or guardian. 2. Unfaithful; neglectful of duty. *Chiefly U. S.* — *n.* 1. *Law.* a. A thing voluntarily abandoned, esp. a vessel at sea. b. A tract of land left dry by water receding from its bed. 2. A person abandoned, or without the pale of respectable society.

3. One guilty of unfaithfulness to duty. *Chiefly U. S.*

**der'e-lic'tion** (-llĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A forsaking; abandonment. 2. A failure in duty. 3. State of being abandoned. 4. *Law.* A retiring of the sea or a body of water, so that land above high-water mark is gained. See DERELICT, *n.*, 1 b.

**de-ride'** (dĕ-rĭd'), *v. t.*; -RID'ED (-rĭd'ĕd); -RID'ING. [*L. deridere, derisum; de + ridere to laugh.*] To laugh at with contempt; mock. — **SYN.** Insult, taunt, jeer, banter, rally. See RIDICULE. — **de-rid'er** (-rĭd'ĕr), *n.*

**de-ris'i-ble** (-rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Deserving derision or scorn.

**de-ris'ion** (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of deriding; state of being derided; mockery. 2. An object that is derided. — **SYN.** Scorn, mockery, contempt, insult, ridicule.

**de-rĭ'sive** (-rĭ'sĭv), *a.* Expressing, or serving for, derision. — **de-rĭ'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-rĭ'sive-ness**, *n.*

**de-rĭ'so-ry** (dĕ-rĭ'sō-rĭ), *a.* Derisive.

**de-riv'a-ble** (-rĭv'ā-b'l), *a.* That can be derived.

**derĭ-va'tion** (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of deriving anything from a source. 2. That from which a thing is derived; origin; extraction. 3. *Philol.* Development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, a statement of the origin and history of a word. 4. *Math.* The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law; specif., the operation of differentiation or of finding the derivative. — **derĭ-va'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**derĭ-va-tive** (dĕr'ĭ-vā-tĭv), *a.* Derived, transmitted, or deduced; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental.

— *n.* 1. That which is derived. 2. *Gram.* A word derived from another by any process of word development; any simple word not a primitive or root. 3. *Music.* A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another, esp. by inversion; or, *vice versa*, a ground tone or root implied in its harmonics in an actual chord. 4. *Chem.* A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it, even when not obtainable from it in practice; as, the amido compounds are derivatives of ammonia. — **tive-ly**, *adv.*

**de-ri-ve'** (dĕ-rĭv'), *v. t.*; -RIV'ED (-rĭvd'); -RIV'ING (-rĭv'ĭng). [*F. dériver, L. derivare; de + rivus stream, brook.*] 1. To receive, as from a source; also, obtain by descent or transmission; deduce. 2. To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of, as of a word. 3. To bring; to bring down (upon). **Obs.** 4. *Chem.* To obtain (one substance) from another by actual or theoretical substitution; as, to derive an organic acid from its corresponding hydrocarbon. — **SYN.** Trace, deduce, infer. — *v. i.* To originate; proceed. — **de-riv'er**, *n.*

**-derm**. A suffix signifying skin, integument, covering, fr. Gr. δέρμα, -aros, skin.

**der'ma** (dūr'mā), *n.* [See -DERM.] *Anat.* The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. — **der'mal** (-māl), *a.*

**der-mat'o-gen** (dĕr-māt'ō-jĕn; dūr-māt'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, -aros, skin + -gen.] *Bot.* The thin external layer of meristematic tissue covering the growing points of plants, and giving rise to the epidermis.



**der'ma-toïd** (dûr'mâ-tôïd), *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, -*artos*, skin + *-oid*.] Resembling skin.

**der'ma-to'lô-gy** (-mâ-tô'lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, -*artos*, skin + *-logy*.] The science treating of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. — **der'ma-to-log'i-cal** (-tô-lô-jî-kâl), *a.* — **der'ma-to'lô-gist** (-tô'lô-jîst), *n.*

**der'ma-to-phyte** (dûr'mâ-tô-fig), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, -*artos*, skin + *-phyte*.] *Med.* Any fungus parasitic upon the skin, as the ringworm fungus. — **phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

**der'mis** (-mîs), *n.* [NL.] The derma. — **der'mic** (-mîk), *a.*

**der'moid** (-môïd), *a.* Dermatoïd.

**derm** (dûrn; *Soed.* dêrn), *a.* [AS. *derne*, *dyrne*, *dierne*, hidden, secret.] Drear; dark; somber. *Archaic.*

**der'nî-er** (dûr'nî-êr; *F.* dêr'nî-êr), *a.* [F. fr. OF., fr. LL.; *L. de + retro* back; backward.] Last; final.

|| **der-nî-er' res-sort'** (dêr'nî-êr' rê-sôrt') [F.] last resort.

**der'o-gate** (dêr'ô-gât), *v. t.* -*GAT'ED* (-gât'éd); -*GAT'ING*. [*L. derogatus*, p. p. of *derogare* to derogate; *de + rogare* to ask, ask the people about a law.] 1. To annul (a law) in part. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. To lessen in value, rank, influence, etc.; detract from; disparage. 3. To take away (from) so as to cause injury or impairment; as, to *derogate* honor from a person. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To take away; detract; — usually used with *from*. — **der'o-ga'tion** (-gâ'shûn), *n.*

**der-ro-ga-tive** (dê-rô-gâ-tîv), *a.* Derogatory. — **tive-ly**, *adv.*

**der-ro-g'a-to-ry** (-tô-ri), *a.* Tending to derogate; detracting; — used with *from*, *to*, or *unto*. — **der-ro-g'a-to-ri-ly** (-ri-lî), *adv.* — **der-ro-g'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

**der'rick** (dêr'îk), *n.* [Orig., a gallows or hangman or hanging from a hangman named *Derriock*.] 1. Any of various hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a spar or beam. 2. The framework or tower over a deep drill hole, such as that of an oil well, for supporting the tackle for boring or hoisting or lowering.

**der'ring dô'** (dêr'îng dô'), *n.* Daring; desperate courage; — used as an (erroneous) archaism.

**der'rin-ger** (dêr'în-jêr), *n.* [After the American inventor.] A short-barreled pocket pistol, of large caliber.

**der'ry** (dûr'ri), **der'ry-down'** (-doun'), *n.* A word (now and perhaps orig. meaningless) sung in, or as a refrain or chorus in, old songs; hence, a ballad or set of verses.

**der'vish** (dûr'vîsh), *n.* [Per. *derwîsh*.] A member of any of various Mohammedan orders taking vows of poverty and austerity, and living in monasteries or wandering as friars.

**des'cant** (dês'kânt), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *discantus*; *L. dis + cantus* singing, melody, *canere* to sing.] 1. *Music.* A Originally, melody or counterpoint sung above the plain song of the tenor; a variation of an air; a variation by ornament of the main subject or plain song. **2.** The art of composing or singing part music; the music so composed or sung. **3.** The soprano or treble. **4.** A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; dissertation.

**des-cant'** (dês-kânt'), *v. i.* 1. *Music.* To sing or play an accompanying air. **2.** To discourse with fullness and particularity; discourse at large. — *Syn.* See *EXPATiate*.

**des-cend'** (dê-sënd'), *v. i.* [*F. descendere*, *L. descendere*, *descensum*; *de + scandere* to climb.] 1. To pass or come down from a higher to a lower place, station, scale, etc.; hence, to pass from a more distant point to one nearer; — the opposite of *ascend*. **2.** To make an attack or incursion, esp. suddenly or with violence; — used with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To pass from the more general or important to the particular or less important. **4.** To come down to a humbler or lower rank, place, etc. **5.** To come down, as from a source or stock; as, he is *descended* from Puritan ancestors; fall or pass by inheritance; as, his estate *descended* to his son. **6. *Astron.* To move toward the south; also, to approach the horizon. — *v. t.* To go down upon or along; as, to *descend* a river, a ladder, etc.**

**de-scend'ant** (dê-sên'dânt), *a.* Descendent. — *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — opposed to *ancestor* or *ascendant*.

**de-scend'ent** (-dênt), *a.* 1. Descending; falling. **2.** Proceeding from an ancestor or source.

**de-scend'i-ble** (-dî-b'l), *a.* 1. That may descend, as an estate. **2.** Capable of being descended.

**de-scen'sion** (-sên'shûn), *n.* Descent. *Now Rare.*

**de-scen'sive** (-sîv), *a.* Tending to descend.

**de-scent'** (dê-sênt'), *n.* [*F. descende*, fr. *descendere* to descend.] 1. Act of descending; change from higher to lower. **2.** Incursion; sudden attack. **3.** Progress downward, as in station, virtue, etc. **4.** Derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; also, a generation. **5.** *Law.* Transmission of an estate by inheritance. **6.** That which is descended; issue. **7.** A step or remove downward in any scale of gradation; a degree in the scale of genealogy; a generation. **8.** Inclination downward; slope; a descending way. — *Syn.* *Degradation*; *extraction*; *assault*, *invasion*.

**de-scrib'a-ble** (dê-skrîb'â-b'l), *a.* That can be described.

**de-scrib'e** (-skrib'), *v. t.*; -*SCRIBED'* (-skrib'bd'); -*SCRIB'ING* (-skrib'îng). [*L. describere*, *descriptum*; *de + scribere* to write.] 1. To represent by words written or spoken;

give an account of. **2.** To trace or traverse the outline of, as of a circle. **3.** By confusion, for *DESCRY*. — *Syn.* Set forth, relate, recount, narrate, sketch, express; depict, portray, delineate, characterize. — **de-scrib'er** (-skrib'êr), *n.*

**de-scrip'tion** (-skrip'shûn), *n.* 1. Act or result of describing; a sketch or account of anything in words. **2.** A class to which a certain representation is applicable; kind; sort. — *Syn.* Account, relation, narrative, sketch, narration; definition, delineation, representation; kind, sort.

**de-scrip'tive** (-tîv), *a.* Serving to describe; characterized by description. — **de-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **tive-ness**, *n.*

**de-scry'** (dê-skrî'), *v. t.*; -*SCRIED'* (-skrid'êd); -*SCR'YING*. [*ME. descrien*, fr. OF. *descrier* to proclaim, decry. Confused with *ME. describen*, fr. OF. *descrire*, *descriptive*, fr. *L. describere* to describe.] 1. To spy out or discover by the eye, as objects distant or obscure; catch sight of; esp; discern. **2.** To disclose. *Obs.*

**Des'de-mô'na** (dêz'dê-mô'nâ), *n.* See *OTHELLO*.

**des'e-crate** (dês'ê-krât), *v. t.*; *DES'E-CRATED* (-krât'éd); -*CRAT'ING*. [*L. desecratus*, p. p. of *desecrare* to consecrate; but taken in the sense of to divest of a sacred character; *de + sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred.] To divert from a sacred purpose; violate the sanctity of; profane. — **des'e-crat'er** (-krât'êr), **des'e-cra'tor**, *n.*

**des'e-ora'tion** (-krâ'shûn), *n.* Act of desecrating; state of anything desecrated. — *Syn.* See *PROFANATION*.

**de-serve'** (dê-zûrt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte* merit, recompense. See *DESERVE*.] 1. Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit. **2.** That which is deserved; due reward or punishment. **3.** Excellence; worth; also, a worthy deed. *Syn.* *Desert*, *merit*, *worth*. *Desert* stresses the idea of something due. *Merit* suggests more, *worth* most, of intrinsic excellence.

**des'ert** (dêz'êrt), *n.* [*F. désert*, fr. *L. desertum*, fr. *desertus* solitary, desert, p. p. of *deserere* to desert; *de + serere* to join together.] 1. A deserted or forsaken region; a wilderness; solitary place. **2.** A barren tract almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.

*Syn.* *Desert*, *wilderness*. A desert is not only relatively uninhabited, but commonly uninhabitable, through barrenness. A wilderness is an unreclaimed, but not necessarily irremediable, tract of land; it often suggests pathlessness. — *a. l.* (*pron.* dê-zûrt'). Deserted; forsaken. *Archaic.* **2.** Of or pert. to a desert; waste; barren; wild.

**de-serve'** (dê-zûrt'), *v. t.* 1. To leave (esp. something which one should stay by); abandon. **2.** *Mil.* To abandon (the service) without leave. — *Syn.* See *ABANDON*. — *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave. — **de-serve'r** (-zûr'têr), *n.*

**de-ser'tion** (-zûr'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of deserting; abandonment. **2.** State of being forsaken; desolation.

**de-serve'** (dê-zûrv'), *v. i.*; -*SERVEV'* (-zûrv'v'); -*SERV'ING*. [*OF. deservir*, *L. deservire* to serve zealously; *de + servire* to serve.] To earn by service; merit; be entitled to. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense. — **de-serve'r**, *n.*

**de-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'ved-lî), *adv.* According to desert.

**de-serv'ing** (-vîng), *n.* Desert; merit. — *p. a.* Meritorious; worthy. — **de-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ing-ness**, *n.*

**des'ha-bille'** (dês'â-bêl'), *n.* See *DISHABILLE*.

**des'ic'cate** (dês'î-kât; dê-sîk'ânt), *a.* Drying; desiccative. — *n. Med.* An agent for drying up a sore.

**des'ic'cate** (dês'î-kât), *v. t.* & *i.*; -*CAT'ED* (-kât'éd); -*CAT'ING*. [*L. desiccatus*, p. p. of *desiccare* to dry up; *de + siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry.] To dry up; preserve by drying, as fish. — **ca-tive** (dês'î-kâ-tîv; dê-sîk'â-tîv), *a.* & *n.*

**des'ic'ca'tion** (dês'î-kâ'shûn), *n.* Act of desiccating; state of being desiccated.

**des'ic-ca'tor** (dês'î-kâ'têr), *n.* One who, or that which, desiccates; specif.: **a.** *Chem.*, etc. An air-tight jar containing some desiccating agent, as calcium chloride, above which is placed the material to be dried. **b.** An apparatus for drying fruit, milk, etc.; an evaporator.

**de-sid'er-a'ta** (dê-sîd'êr-â'tâ), *n.*, *pl.* of *DESIDERATUM*.

**de-sid'er-ate** (-sîd'êr-ât), *v. t.*; -*AT'ED* (-ât'éd); -*AT'ING*. [*L. desideratus*, p. p. of *desiderare* to desire, miss.] To desire; feel the want of; lack. — **de-sid'er-a'tion** (-â'shûn), *n.*

**de-sid'er-a-tive** (dê-sîd'êr-â-tîv), *a.* Pert. to or denoting desire; as, *desiderative* verbs. — *n.* 1. An object of desire. **2.** *Gram.* A verb, as in Sanskrit, formed from another verb by a change of termination, and expressing desire.

**de-sid'er-a'tum** (-â'tûm), *n.*; *pl.* -*ATA* (-âtâ). [*L.*] Anything desired or lacking; a want felt and acknowledged.

**de-sign'** (-zîn'), *v. t.* [*F. désigner*, fr. *L. designare* to designate; *de + signare* to mark, mark out, *signum* mark.] 1. To intend or purpose; outline, as action. **2.** To indicate; show; appoint. *Obs.* or *R.* **3.** To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model; delineate. **4.** To create or produce, as painting; form in idea; project. — *v. i.* To produce a plan for the making of anything; to make a design or designs.

— *n.* 1. A plan; an idea intended to be expressed in visible form or carried into action. **2.** Purpose, as in adaptation of means to an end; aim; object. **3.** A preliminary sketch of

âle, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sôfà, ève, èvent, ènd, ènd, recènt, makèr; Ice, Ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôfît, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôôt; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, înk; then, thîn; nature, verdure (87);



something to be executed, as of a picture; a plan. 4. Arrangement of details. 5. A piece of decorative art considered as to its form, colors, etc. — **Syn.** Aim, object, end. See INTENTION; PLAN.

**des'ig-nate** (dēs'ī-g'nāt), *a.* [L. *designatus*, p. p. of *designare*. See DESIGN, *v. t.*] Designated; appointed or chosen; as, a bishop *designate*, but not installed.

**des'ig-nate** (dēs'ī-g'nāt; dēz'), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED; -NAT'ING. 1. To mark out and make known; indicate; show; specify. 2. To name. 3. To indicate or set apart for a purpose or duty; — used with *to or for*; as, *to designate an officer for* or *to a command*. — **Syn.** Denominate, style, entitle, describe.

**des'ig-na-tion** (nā'sh'zhn), *n.* 1. Act of designating; indication. 2. That which designates; distinctive title; appellation. 3. Signification, as of a word. — **Syn.** See NAME.

**des'ig-na-tive** (dēs'ī-g'nā-tiv; dēz'), *a.* Serving to designate; pointing out.

**des'ig-na-tor** (nā'tēr), *n.* One who designates.

**de-sign'ed-ly** (dē-zīn'ēd-lī), *adv.* By design; purposely.

**de-sign'er** (ēr), *n.* 1. One who designs; a contriver; also a schemer. 2. One who produces original works of art.

**de-sign'ing**, *n.* Act or art of one who designs. — *a.* Planning; esp., artful; scheming. — **de-sign'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**de-sign'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Design or designing. **Obs.**

**de-sil'ver-ize** (dē-sil'vēr-iz), *v. t.* To free from silver; remove silver from.

**des'i-nence** (dēs'ī-nēns), *n.* [L. *desinere*, *desitum*, to leave off; *de* + *sinere* to let, allow.] Termination; ending.

**de-sip'i-ence** (dē-sīp'ī-ēns), **de-sip'i-en-cy** (ēn-sī), *n.* [L. *desipientia*.] Folly; trifling.

**de-sip'i-ent** (dē-sīp'ī-ēt), *a.* [L. *desipiens*, -entis; *de* + *sapere* to be wise.] Foolish; silly; trifling. **Rare.**

**de-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (dē-zīr'ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being desirable.

**de-sir'a-ble** (zīr'ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; pleasing; agreeable. — **a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.*

**de-sire'** (dē-zīr'), *v. t.*; -SIR'ED (-zīrd'); -SIR'ING (-zīr'ing). [F. *désirer*, fr. L. *desiderare*.] 1. To long for; covet. 2. To express a wish for; ask.

**Syn.** Desire, wish, want are arranged in the order of formality of use, *want* being chiefly colloquial. **Desire** (emphasizing strength or ardor of feeling) is the stronger term; **wish** (often directed toward the unattainable), the broader; **want** (see LACK) often suggests impetuosity of craving or — *n.* 1. Act of desiring; longing. 2. An expressed wish; a request; petition. 3. Anything desired; an object of longing. 4. Excessive or morbid longing; lust; appetite.

**Syn.** Craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing.

**de-sir'er** (zīr'ēr), *n.* One who desires.

**de-sir'ous** (zīr'ūs), *a.* 1. Feeling, or characterized by, desire; solicitous; covetous. 2. Desirable. **Obs.**

**de-sist'** (zīst', -sīst'), *v. i.* [L. *desistere*; *de* + *sistere* to stand, stop, stare to stand.] To cease to proceed or act; stop. — **de-sist'ance**, *n.* **Rare.** [ending,]

**de-sis'tion** (dē-sīsh'zhn), *n.* A cessation of being; an end or desk (dēsk), *n.* [ME. *deske*; cf. LL. *desca*, It. *desco* table; ult. fr. L. *discus* disk.] 1. A table, frame, or case with a sloping or a flat top for the use of writers or readers. 2. A reading table or lectern to support the book from which the liturgical service is read; also (esp. in the United States), a pulpit; hence, symbolically, the clerical profession.

**des'man** (dēs'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mānz). Either of two molelike, aquatic, insectivorous mammals (*Desmana moschata* of Russia and *D. pyrenaica* of the Pyrenees).



**des'mid** (-mīd), *n.* [Dim. fr. Gr. *desmūs* chain.] **Desman** (*Desmidiaceae*) of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algae.

**des'moid** (dēs'moid), *a.* [Gr. *desmūs* bond, ligament + *-oid*.] *Anat.* Resembling a ligament; ligamentous.

**des'o-late** (dēs'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolatus*, p. p. of *desolare* to leave alone, forsake; *de* + *solare* to make lonely, *solus* alone.] 1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; deserted; hence, gloomy. 2. Laid waste; in a ruinous or neglected state; as, *desolate fields*. 3. Left alone; forsaken. — **Syn.** Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste. See SOLITARY.

— (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. 1. To make desolate; ravage. 2. To forsake; leave alone. 3. To make joyful or wretched. — **des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **des'o-late-ness**, *n.* — **des'o-lat'er** (-lāt'ēr), *des'o-la-tor*, *n.*

**des'o-la-tion** (-lā'sh'zhn), *n.* 1. Act of desolating. 2. State of being desolated or desolate; state of being laid waste; variously: ruin; solitariness; destitution; gloominess. 3. A place wasted and forsaken. 4. Loneliness. — **Syn.** Waste, destruction, havoc, devastation, ravage; sadness, melancholy, gloom.

**de-spair'** (dē-spār'), *v. i.* [OF. *desperer* (3d sing. pres. *il despaire*), fr. L. *desperare*; *de* + *spere* to hope.] To

be hopeless; give up hope. — *v. t.* To despair of. **Obs.** — *n.* 1. Loss of hope; hopelessness. 2. That which is despair of, or which causes despair. — **Syn.** Desperation. See DESPONDENCY.

**de-spair'ful** (-fūl), *a.* Hopeless. — **de-spair'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spair'ing**, *p. a.* Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — **Syn.** See HOPELESS. — **de-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**des-patch'**, **des-patch'er**, etc. Vars. of DISPATCH, etc.

**des-per'a-do** (dēs'pēr-ā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Sp. *desperado*, p. p.] A reckless criminal or ruffian.

**des'per-ate** (dēs'pēr-āt), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, p. p. of *desperare*. See DESPAIR.] 1. Without hope; given to despair. **Archaic.** 2. Beyond or almost beyond hope; causing despair; past cure, or extremely precarious. 3. Proceeding from, suggested by, or expressing, despair. 4. Extreme, in a bad sense; outrageous. — **Syn.** Despairing, desponding; rash, headlong, precipitate; irretrievable, forlorn; mad, furious, frantic. See HOPELESS. — **des'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **des'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

**des'per-a-tion** (dēs'pēr-ā'sh'zhn), *n.* Act of despairing; a giving up of hope; state of despair; hopelessness leading to extreme recklessness. — **Syn.** See DESPONDENCY.

**des'pi-ca-ble** (dēs'pī-kā-b'l), *a.* [L. *despicabilis*, fr. *despicari* to despise.] Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible. — **Syn.** Mean, vile, worthless, low, base. See CONTEMPTIBLE. — **-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-ca-bly**, *adv.*

**de-spight'**, *Obs.* var. of DESPITE.

**de-spise'** (dē-spīz'), *v. t.*; -SPISED' (-spīzd'); -SPIS'ING (-spīz'ing). [OF. *despis* —, in some forms of *despire* to despise, fr. L. *despicere*, *despectum*, to despise; *de* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; scorn.

**Syn.** Disregard, slight, scout, spurn, contemn, scorn, disdain. — **Despise**, **contemn**, **scorn**, **disdain**. To despise is to regard as mean, petty, or contemptible; as, *to despise meanness*. **Contemn** is now bookish; it applies to objects or qualities (rarely to persons) deemed contemptible. **Scorn** implies quick, indignant, or profound contempt; as, *to scorn dishonorable advantage*. **Disdain** suggests pride and haughtiness (sometimes unwarrantable), or aversion to what is base.

**de-spis'er** (-spīz'ēr), *n.* One who despises.

**de-spite'** (-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit*, L. *despectus* contempt, fr. *despicere*. See DESPISE.] 1. Scorn; contempt; malice. 2. An act of insult, malice, or defiance; contemptuous defiance or injury. [Injure; outrage.]

**in despite of**, in defiance of, in spite of, — **to do a. to**, **to — v. t.** 1. To despise. 2. To annoy; offend. **Obs.** — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. — **Syn.** See NOTWITHSTANDING.

**de-spite'ful** (-fūl), *a.* Full of despise; insulting; malicious. — **de-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

**des-pit'e-ous** (dēs-pīt'ē-ūs), *a.* Feeling or showing despise; malicious. — **des-pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**de-spoil'** (dē-spōil'), *v. t.* [OF. *despoillier*, fr. L. *despoliare*, *despoliatum*; *de* + *spoliare* to strip, rob, *spolium* spoil.] To strip of belongings; plunder; rob; divest (of). — **Syn.** Bereave, rifle. — **de-spoil'er**, *n.* — **de-spoil'ment**, *n.*

**de-spo-li-a-tion** (dē-spōl'ī-ā'sh'zhn), *n.* Spoliation.

**de-spond'** (dē-spōnd'), *v. i.* [L. *despondere*, -sponsum, to promise away, give up, lose (courage); *de* + *spondere* to promise solemnly.] To be much disheartened. — *n.* Despondency. **Obs.**

**de-spond'ence** (-spōnd'ēns), *n.* Despondency.

**de-spond'en-cy** (-dēn-sī), *n.* State of being dependant; loss of hope; discouragement; depression; dejection.

**Syn.** Despondency, despair, desperation. **Despondency** implies discouragement or depression, due to partial or temporary abandonment of hope; **despair** denotes utter loss of hope; **desperation**, such despair as impels to violent or desperate action.

**de-spond'ent** (-dēt), *a.* [L. *despondens*, p. pr.] Marked by, or given to, despondency. — **de-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**de-spond'ing**, *p. a.* Despondent. — **de-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**des'pot** (dēs'pōt), *n.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *despotēs* lord.] 1. A title signifying "master" or "lord," formerly applied to the Byzantine emperor and princes of the Greek Church, etc. 2. An absolute ruler; autocrat; now usually, a tyrant.

**des-pot'ic** (dēs-pōt'ik), *a.* Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **des-pot'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Autocratic, despotic, tyrannical, tyrannous. **Autocratic** implies assumption or exercise of absolute power or authority; it is not necessarily a term of opprobrium. **Despotic** implies the arbitrary (often imperious) exercise, tyrannical, the abuse, of absolute power. **Tyrannous** is more often used of things than of persons.

**des'pot-ism** (dēs'pōt'iz'm), *n.* The power, spirit, principles, or government of a despot; tyranny; autocracy.

**des-pot-ize** (-iz), *v. i.* To act the despot.

**de-spum'ate** (dē-spū'māt; dēs'pū-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT-ED (māt-ēd); -MAT-ING. [L. *despumatus*, p. p. of *despumare* to skim; *de* + *spumare* to foam, *spuma* froth.] To skim.

**K = ch** in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



— *v. i.* To throw off impurities in spume or scum.

**des-pu-ma'tion** (dēs'pū-mā'shūn), *n.* Act of throwing up froth or scum; clarification.

**des-quā-mate** (dēs'kwā-māt; dē-skwā'māt), *v. i.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ēd); -MAT'ING. [*L. desquamatus*, p. p. of *desquamare* to scale off; *de* + *squama* scale.] *Med.* To peel off in scales. — **des-quā-ma'tion** (dēs'kwā-mā'shūn), *n.*

**des-serve'** (dē-zūrt'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *desservir* to remove from the table, clear the table; *des-* (*L. dis-*) + *servir* to serve.] A service of fruits or sweetmeats, or, in the United States, offert of pastry or pudding, at the close of a repast.

**dessert spoon.** A spoon used in eating dessert; a spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon, holding about 2.5 fluid drams. — **des-serve'-spoon'ful**, *n.*

**des-ti-na'tion** (dēs'tī-nā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of destining, or appointing. **2.** Purpose for which anything is destined; ultimate design. **3.** The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent.

**des-tine** (dēs'tīn), *v. t.*; -TINED (-tīnd); -TIN-ING. [*F. destiner*, *L. destinare*.] **1.** To decree beforehand, as by divine will; predetermine; foreordain. **2.** To appoint (to) or design (for a given end, use, or purpose). — **Syn.** Ordain, determine, intend, devote, consecrate, doom.

**des-ti-ny** (tī-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [*F. destinée*.] **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; lot; doom. **2.** The predetermined course of events, often conceived as a resistless power or agency; fate. **3.** [*cap.*] The goddess of destiny; in *pl.*, the three Fates. See **FATE**, *n.*

**Syn.** Fate, doom, fortune, lot. — **Destiny**, fate, doom. **Destiny** stresses the idea of what is irrevocable; fate, the idea of fixed or ruthless, often blind, necessity; doom, that of final, esp. unhappy or calamitous, award or fate.

**des-ti-tute** (-tūt), *a.* [*L. destitutus*, p. p. of *destituere* to set away, leave alone, forsake; *de* + *statuere* to set.] **1.** Abandoned; forsaken; forlorn. **Obs.** **2.** Bereft or not in possession (of something needed or desired); lacking. **3.** Not possessing the necessities of life; in a condition of extreme want; having no resources. — **Syn.** See **DEVOID**.

**des-ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shūn), *n.* State of being destitute; lack; extreme poverty; utter want. — **Syn.** See **POVERTY**.

**des-trer** (dēs'trēr), **des-tri-er** (dēs'trī-ēr; dēs'trēr'), *n.* [*OF. destrier*, fr. *L. dextra* on the right side, on which the squire led his master's horse.] A war horse. *Archaic*.

**de-stroy'** (dē-stroī'), *v. t.* [*OF. destruire*, fr. *L. destruere*, -*structum*; *de* + *struere* to pile up, build.] **1.** To unbuild; to break up the structure and organic existence of; demolish. **2.** To ruin; bring to naught; put an end to. **3.** To kill; slay. **4.** To counteract; nullify.

**Syn.** Destroy, demolish, annihilate. **Destroy** is the most general term. That is **demolished** which had possessed a mass or structure that is now rent in pieces or ruined; that is **annihilated** which is reduced (really or virtually) to nothing, or of which the collective existence or distinctive form or aspect is destroyed.

**de-stroy'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, destroys. **2.** = **TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER**.

**de-struct'i-ble** (-strūkt'ī-b'l), *a.* Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. — **de-struct'ī-bil'ī-ty**, *n.*

**de-struction** (-shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of destroying; demolition; ruin. **2.** State of being destroyed. **3.** A destroyer. — **Syn.** Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, extinction, devastation, downfall, extermination, havoc.

**de-struction-ist**, *n.* One who delights in, or advocates, destroying, esp. present political systems or the like.

**de-structive** (-tiv), *a.* **1.** Causing destruction; ruinous. **2.** Designed or tending to destroy or clear away; as, **destructive criticism**. — **Syn.** Mortal, deadly, fatal, baleful, pernicious. — **de-struct'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **ive-ness**, *n.* **destructive distillation**, decomposition of a substance (as wood, coal, bone) by heat in a closed vessel and collection of the volatile products evolved.

**de-struct'or** (dē-strūkt'ēr), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *destruere*. See **DESTROY**.] **1.** A destroyer. *Rare.* **2.** A furnace or oven for the burning or carbonizing of refuse.

**des-u-da'tion** (dēs'ū-dā'shūn; dēs'ū-), *n.* [*L. desudatio*, fr. *desudare* to sweat greatly; *de* + *sudare* to sweat.] *Med.* A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating.

**des-u-tude** (dēs'wē-tūd), *n.* [*L. desuetudo*, fr. *desuescere* to become disused; *de* + *suescere* to become accustomed.] **1.** Discontinuance. **Obs.** **2.** State of disuse.

**de-sul'phur-ize** (dē-sūl'fūr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of, or free from, sulphur. — **de-sul'phur-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**des-ul-to-ry** (dēs'ūl-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. desultorius*, fr. *desultor* leaper, *desilire*, *desultum*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** Jumping, or passing, from one thing to another without rational connection; disconnected; immethodical; aimless. **2.** Being out of course or by the way; constituting a digression; as, a *desultory* remark. — **Syn.** See **CURSORY**.

— **des-ul-to-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.* — **to-ri-ness**, *n.*

**de-tach'** (dē-tāch'), *v. t.* [*F. détacher*.] To part; separate; disunite; disengage. — **Syn.** Sever, disjoin; withdraw, draw off. — **tach'er**, *n.* — **a-bil'ī-ty**, *n.* — **a-ble**, *a.*

**de-tached'** (-tācht'), *p. a.* Separate; unconnected.

**de-tach'ment** (-tāch'mēnt), *n.* **1.** Act of detaching; state of being detached. **2.** That which is detached, as troops sent from the main body on special service. **3.** Aloofness; abstraction from worldly things.

**de-tail'** (dē-tāl; dētāl), *n.* [*F. détail*, fr. *détailler* to cut in pieces, tell in detail; *dé-* (*L. de*) + *tailler* to cut.] **1.** A minute portion; particular; item; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** *Mil.* Act of detailing; also, the person or body detailed. **3.** *Arch. & Mach.* A minor part, as, in a building, the cornice, cap of a buttress, capital of a column, etc., or (called collectively *larger details*) a porch, a gable with its windows, a pavilion, etc. **b** A detail drawing.

**in detail**, *item by item*; circumstantially.

— **dē-tā'f** (-tāf'), *v. t.* **1.** To relate in particulars; report minutely and distinctly. **2.** *Chiefly Mil.* To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer.

**de-tain'** (dē-tān'), *v. t.* [*F. détenir*, *L. detinere*, *detentum*; *de* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To keep under restraint; keep prisoner. **2.** To keep back; withhold, as what is due. **3.** To restrain from proceeding; delay. — **Syn.** Retain; stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, hinder. See **DELAY**. — **dē-tain'er**, *n.* — **de-tain'ment**, *n.*

**de-tain'er**, *n.* [*OF. inf. detener* used as a *n.*] *Law.* A A keeping in one's possession, esp. of what is another's. **b** A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

**de-lect'** (-tēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. detectus*, p. p. of *delegere* to uncover, detect; *de* + *legere* to cover.] **1.** To uncover; reveal. **Obs.** **2.** To discover (something obscure); find out; expose. **3.** To discover the identity, whereabouts, character, or actions (of a person or animal); as, to *detect* a murderer.

**de-lect'a-ble** (-tēkt'ā-b'l), **i-ble** (-tēkt'ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being detected. — **de-lect'er** (-tēkt'ēr), *n.*

**de-lect'ion** (-shūn), *n.* A detecting; state of being detected.

**de-lect'ive** (dē-tēkt'iv), *a.* **1.** Fitted for, serving toward, or used for, detection. **2.** Relating to, or characteristic of, detectives or detection. — *n.* One whose occupation it is to detect concealed matters, as crimes.

**de-lect'or** (-tēkt'ēr), *n.* [*L.*, a revealer.] One who, or that which, detects; a detector; specif.: **a** An indicator showing the depth of the water in a boiler. **b** *Elec.* (1) A galvanometer, usually portable, for indicating the direction of a current. (2) Any of various devices for detecting the presence of electric waves, as by means of the rectifying action of the surface of contact between certain crystals, the changes caused by electric oscillations; in the internal resistance of some forms of the electrolytic cell, the change in the strength [of magnetized needles effected by electric waves, etc. Cf. **ANTICHERER**; **COHERER**].

**de-tent'** (dē-tēnt'), *n.* [*F. détenté*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, relax; *dé-* (*L. dis-*) + *tendre* to stretch, *L. tendere*.] *Mech.* That which locks or unlocks a movement, as a pawl.

**de-ten'tion** (dē-tēn'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of detaining; state of being detained. **2.** Confinement; custody.

**de-ter'** (-tūr'), *v. t.*; -TERRED' (-tūr'd); -TER'RING. [*L. deterrere*; *de* + *terrere* to frighten, terrify.] To turn aside or discourage, or to hinder or prevent by fear.

**de-terge'** (-tūrj'), *v. t.*; -TERGED' (-tūrj'd); -TERGE' (-tūrj'jng). [*L. detergere*, *detersum*; *de* + *tergere* to wipe off.] To cleanse; purge away, as foul matter.

**de-ter'gen-cy** (-tūrj'jēn-sī), *n.* A cleansing quality or power.

**de-ter'gent** (-tūrj'jēnt), *a.* Cleansing; purifying. — *n.* A substance that cleans the skin, as water or soap; a medicine to cleanse wounds, sores, etc.

**de-te'ri-o-ry** (-tēr'ī-ō-rī), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED; -RAT'ING. [*L. deterioratus*, p. p. of *deteriorare* to deteriorate, *deterior* worse.] To make or grow worse; impair; degenerate.

**de-te'ri-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of deteriorating, or state of being deteriorated.

**Syn.** Degradation, debasement, declension, decline, degeneration, decadence, perversion, decay. — **Deterioration**, **degeneration**, **decadence** agree in the idea of becoming worse. **Deterioration** implies impairment of quality, character, or value. **Degeneration** suggests declension from a higher to a lower type or kind. **Decadence** implies a falling away in excellence. [*Rate*; deteriorating.]

**de-te'ri-o-ra-tive** (-tēr'ī-ō-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to deteriorate.

**de-ter'ment** (-tūr'mēnt), *n.* A deterring; that which deters.

**de-ter'mi-na-ble** (-mī-nā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being determined, or definitely ascertained. **2.** Terminable.

**de-ter'mi-nant** (-nānt), *n.* That which determines.

**de-ter'mi-nate** (-nāt), *a.* [*L. determinatus*, p. p. See **DETERMINE**.] **1.** Having defined limits; fixed, as by a rule; established; definite. **2.** Conclusive; decisive. **3.** Determined upon; decided.

**determinate inflorescence**, *Bot.*, a form of inflorescence, as the cyme, in which the primary, as well as each secondary, axis is terminated by a flower; — called also *centrifugal inflorescence*, the development being from the center outward. See **INFLORESCENCE**, *Illust.*

— *v. t.* To determine. **Obs.** — **de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ter'mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, fōot; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ūl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



**de-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* [L. *determinatio* boundary, end.] 1. A bringing or coming to an end; termination; limit. *Archaic.* 2. State of decision; a judicial decision, settling controversy; a conclusion. 3. A delimitation; a fixing of the extent, position, or character of anything. 4. *Logic.* A act of defining a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. b The addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, thus limiting its extent; — opp. to *generalization*. 5. Act, process, or result of any accurate measurement; as, the *determination* of the wave length of light. 6. Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion. 7. *Med.* A flow, rush, or tendency to a particular part; as, a *determination* of blood to the head. 8. Act of coming to a decision; that which is determined upon; purpose; conclusion; fixed resolution. 9. The quality of mind which reaches definite conclusions; decision; resoluteness. **Syn.** — Conclusion, judgment, purpose; resolution, resolve, firmness. See **DECISION**.

**de-ter'mi-na-tive** (-tūr'mī-nā-tīv), *a.* Having power or tendency to determine. — **de-ter'mi-na-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**de-ter'mine** (-tūr'mīn), *v. t.*; — **MINED** (-mīnd); — **MIN-ING**. [F. *déterminer*, L. *determinare*, *determinatum*; *de* + *terminare* to limit, *terminus* limit.] 1. To fix the boundaries or limit of; limit; bound. 2. To bring to a conclusion; settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; decide, as a legal case. 3. To resolve or to cause to resolve; have, or cause to come to, a conclusion or decision; decide definitely. 4. To fix the form or character of beforehand; ordain. 5. To impel; give direction or impulse to. 6. To conclude or to decide as the result of investigation, reasoning, etc.; as, I am unable to *determine* what it means. 7. To obtain knowledge of as to location, quantity, etc.; as, to *determine* a route. — *v. i.* 1. To end; terminate. *Now Chiefly Law.* 2. To come to a decision; decide; resolve. — **de-ter'min-er**, *n.*

**de-ter'mined** (-mīnd), *p. a.* Decided; resolute. — **de-ter'mined-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ter'mined-ness**, *n.*

**de-ter'min-ism** (-mīn-iz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that the will is not free, but is inevitably and invincibly determined by psychical and physical conditions. — **de-ter'min-ist**, *n.* & *a.* — **de-ter'min-is'tic**, *a.*

**de-ter'rent** (-tēr'ēnt; -tūr'ēnt), *a.* Serving to deter. — *n.* That which deters or prevents. — **de-ter'rence** (-ēns), *n.* **De-ter'sive** (-tūr'siv), *a.* & *n.* Detergent.

**de-test'** (-tēs't'), *v. t.* [L. *detestare*, *detestatum*, and *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, execrate, detest; *de* + *testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness.] To hate intensely; abhor; abominate; loathe. — **Syn.** See **HATE**.

**de-test'a-ble** (-tēs'tā-bl'), *a.* Execrable; abominable; odious. — **Syn.** **Hateful**, **abhorred**. — **de-test'a-bil'i-ty** (-tā-bil'i-tī), *n.* **de-test'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-test'a-ble**, *adv.*

**de-tes'ta'tion** (dē'tēs-tā'shūn; dēt'ēs'), *n.* 1. Act or feeling of detesting; loathing. 2. That which is detested.

**de-tes't'er**, *n.* 1. One who detests.

**de-throne'** (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.* To depose from a throne. — **de-throne'ment**, *n.* — **de-thron'er**, *n.*

**det'i-nue** (dēt'yī-nū), *n.* [OF. *detenue* detention, fr. *detenir* to detain.] *Law.* A detention of something due. b A common-law form of action, or the writ used, for the recovery of a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained.

**det'o-nate** (dēt'ō-nāt; dēt'ō-), *v. t.* & *i.* — **NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); — **NAT'ING**. [L. *detonare*, *v. l.*, to thunder down; *de* + *tonare* to thunder.] To explode with a sudden report.

**det'o-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Explosion with a sudden report; as, the *detonation* of gun cotton.

**det'o-na'tor** (dēt'ō-nā'tōr), *n.* That which detonates.

**de-tort'** (dē-tōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *detortus*, *p. p.* of *detorquere* to turn away.] To distort. *Obs.* or *R.*

**de-tour'** (dē-tōor'), or **dé'tour'** (dā'tōor'), *n.* [F. *détour*, fr. *détourner* to turn aside; *dé* (L. *dis*) + *tourner* to turn.] A turning; deviation from a direct course.

**de-tract'** (dē-trākt'), *v. t.* [L. *detrahere*, *p. p.* of *detrahere* to detract; *de* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. To withdraw; subtract. 2. To take credit or reputation from; defame. — **Syn.** **Derogate**, **disparage**, **depreciate**, **asperse**, **vilify**, **trauce**. — *v. i.* To take away a part or something, esp. from one's credit or reputation; derogate.

**de-trac'tion** (dē-trāk'shūn), *n.* Act of detracting; esp., a taking away from the reputation of another; depreciation; calumny. — **Syn.** **Disparagement**, **derogation**; **slander**, **libel**, **aspersion**, **defamation**, **censure**.

**de-trac'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Tending to detract; defamatory.

**de-trac'tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who detracts. — **-tress**, *n.* *Fem.*

**de-trac'to-ry** (-tēr-ī), *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

**de-train'** (dē-trān'), *v. t.* & *i.* To cause to leave, or to leave, a railroad train; — used esp. as a military term.

**det'ri-ment** (dēt'ri-mēnt), *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, fr. *deterere*, *detrūtium*, to rub away; *de* + *terere* to rub.] Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief; harm. — **Syn.** **Loss**, **damage**, **disadvantage**, **prejudice**.

**det'ri-men'tal** (-mēnt'āl), *a.* Hurtful or harmful. — **Syn.**

Injurious, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious. — **det'ri-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**de-tri'tal** (dē-trī'tāl), *a.* Pert. to, or composed of, detritus.

**de-tri'tion** (dē-trīsh'ūn), *n.* A rubbing off or away.

**de-tri'tus** (-trī'tūs), *n.* [L., a rubbing away.] 1. *Geol.* Alluvial material worn off from solid bodies. 2. Hence: Any product of disintegration.

**de-trude'** (dē-trōōd'), *v. t.*; — **TRUD'ED** (-trōōd'ēd); — **TRUD'ING** (-trōōd'īng). [L. *detrudere*, *detrusum*; *de* + *trudere* to thrust, *push*.] To thrust or force down, out, or away.

**de-trun'cate** (-trūn'kāt), *v. t.*; — **CAT-ED**; — **CAT-ING**. [L. *detruncatus*, *p. p.*, deriv. of *de* + *truncare* to maim, cut off.] To shorten by cutting; lop off. — **dē'trun-ca'tion**, *n.*

**de-tru'sion** (-trōō'zhūn), *n.* [L. *detrusio*. See **DETRUDE**.] Act of thrusting or driving down or outward; outward thrust. — **de-tru'sive** (-sīv), *a.*

**dē'tur** (dē'tūr; dā'tōor), *n.* [L., let it be given.] A specially bound book awarded to each undergraduate who has done work of a certain grade during the preceding year, and has not before received this honor. *Harvard College.*

**Deu-ca'li-on** and **Pyrr'ha** (dū-kā'lī-ōn, pīr'ā), *n.* [L. *Deucalion*, fr. Gr. *Δευκαλίων*; L. *Pyrrha*, fr. Gr. *Πύρρα*.] *Class. Myth.* A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle, cast behind them stones from which sprang men and women.

**deuce** (dūs), *n.* [F. *deux* two, OF. *deus*, fr. L. *duos*, acc. of *duo* two.] 1. Two; a card or a die with two spots. 2. A certain tie score in lawn tennis. 3. [Prob. fr. *deuce*, two at dice as the lowest throw.] Bad luck; the devil; — an expletive.

**deuce ace**, A throw, with two dice, of deuce and ace; hence, this being a low throw, bad luck.

**deu'ced** (dū'sēd; dūst; 24), *a.* Excessive; confounded; devilish; as, a *deuced* shame. *Slang.* — *adv.* **Deucedly**.

**deu'ced-ly**, *adv.* Exceedingly; devilishly. *Slang.*

**deu'ter-ag'o-nist** (dū'tēr-āg'ō-nīst), *n.* [Gr. *δευτεραγωνιστής*; *deuteros* second + *αγωνιστής* actor, combatant, fr. *άγων* contest.] The actor taking the part of second importance in an ancient Greek drama, as distinguished from the *protagonist*.

**deu'ter-o-ca-non'i-cal** (-ō-kā-nōn'ī-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *δευτερος* second + *E. canonical*.] Of, pert. to, or constituting, a second (or later) canon; — used esp. of certain Scriptural books included in the canon fixed by the Council of Trent, as follows: In the New Testament, the epistle to the *Hebrews*, the 2d of *St. Peter*, the 2d and 3d of *St. John*, those of *St. James* and *St. Jude*, and the *Revelation*, or *Apocalypse* of *St. John*; in the Old Testament, the books of *Tobit* (or *Tobias*), *Judith*, *Wisdom* (or *Wisdom of Solomon*), *Ecclesiasticus* (or *Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach*), *Baruch*, and 1 and 2 *Maccabees*. Those of the Old Testament are included only in the Roman Catholic canon, and in general correspond to the Protestant Apocrypha.

**deu'ter-og'a-my** (-ōg'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *δευτερογαμία*; *deuteros* second + *γάμος* marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first spouse. — **deu'ter-og'a-mist**, *n.*

**Deu'ter-on'o-my** (-ōn'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *δευτερονόμιος*; *deuteros* second + *νόμος* law.] The fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition of the law of Moses.

**deu'to-plasm** (dū'tō-plāz'm), *n.* [Gr. *δευτερος* second + *E. plasm*.] *Biol.* The food matter in the cytoplasm of an egg, as distinct, from the active or true protoplasm; yolk.

**de'va** (dā'vā), *n.* [Skr. *devā*.] *Hinduism.* A divine being or deity; a god.

**dev'as-tate** (dēv'ās-tāt), *v. t.*; — **TAT'ED** (-tāt'ēd); — **TAT'ING**. [L. *devastatus*, *p. p.* of *devastare* to devastate; *de* + *vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste.] To lay waste; desolate. — **Syn.** **Waste**, **demolish**, **plunder**, **pillage**. See **RAVAGE**.

**dev'as-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of devastating; state of being devastated. [tates.]

**dev'as-ta'tor** (-tā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, devastates.

**de-vel'op** (dē-vel'ōp), *v. t.* [F. *développer*, fr. *dé* (L. *dis*) + OF. *voloper* to wrap.] 1. To lay open or unfold by degrees or in detail; disclose; reveal; discover. 2. To unfold more completely; evolve the possibilities of; make active (something latent); as, to *develop* our resources. 3. To form or expand by or as by a process of growth; as, to *develop* the mind. 4. *Photog.* To subject to the action of chemical agents to bring out the latent image on a sensitized surface; also, to render visible in this way. — **Syn.** **Promote**, **project**; **exhibit**. — *v. i.* 1. To advance to a more complex form; evolve. 2. To become apparent gradually, as a photographic image. — **de-vel'op-a-ble**, *a.*

**de-vel'op-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, develops; esp. a chemical agent for developing photographic pictures.

**de-vel'op-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of developing; also, result of developing, or a developed state. — **de-vel'op-men'tal** (-mēnt'āl), *a.*

**de-vest'** (dē-vēst'), *v. t.* [L. *devestire*; *de* + *vestire* to dress.] 1. To undress; hence: to divest; strip. *Obs.* 2,

κ = ch in G. ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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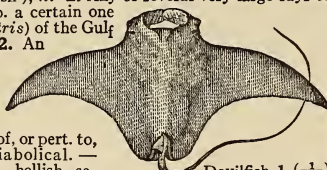


**Law.** a To take away, as an authority, title, etc.; to alienate; divest. b To deprive, as of a vested right.  
**De'vi** (dā'vī), n. [Skr. *Dēvī*.] *Hinduism*. Consort of Siva and daughter of Himavat (the Himalaya Mountains).  
**de-vi-ate** (dē'vī-āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *de-viare* to deviate; *de + viare* to go, travel, via way.] To turn aside, as from a course or method; stray; err; digress. — **Syn.** Wander, depart, diverge, deflect, swerve, veer. — **v. t.** To cause to deviate. **Rare.** — **de-vi-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), n.  
**de-vi-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), n. Act of deviating; turning aside, as from a way, rule, position, etc.

**de-vice'** (dē-vīs'), n. [From OF. *devis* division, plan, wish, difference. Confused with ME. *deviser*, fr. OF. *deviser*. Both F. words are fr. *deviser*. See *DEVISE*, v. t.]  
**1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; contrivance; scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; stratagem. **2.** An emblematic design, esp. one used as a heraldic bearing. **3.** Will; desire; — now used only in phrases; as, left to his own *devices*. **4.** Act or power of devising; invention. **5.** Anything fancifully devised for dramatic representation; a masque or show. **Obs.** or **Archaic**.  
**Syn.** Design, project, expedient, shift; tool, instrument, contrivance, appliance, adjunct. — **De-vice**, **contrivance**, **appliance**. **De-vice** implies ingenuity or cleverness of invention; **contrivance**, rather skill in adapting means to an end; **appliance**, utility for a given purpose. *De-vice* and (less often) *contrivance* may be used in a bad sense.

**dev'il** (dēv'īl), n. [AS. *deofol*, *deoful*, fr. L. *diabolus*, Gr. *δίαβολος*, lit., slanderer, fr. *δι-αβάλλειν* to slander, orig. to throw across; *di-α* fr. *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** [cap. or l. c.] In Jewish and Christian theology, the personal supreme spirit of evil and unrighteousness. **2.** A lesser evil or malignant spirit; fiend; demon. **3.** A malignantly wicked person; a human fiend. **4.** Jocosely or familiarly, a dashing, reckless person. **5.** A wretched fellow; — usually used with *poor*. **6.** A printer's devil. **7.** Used as an oath, imprecation, or expletive. **8.** A dish broiled and very highly seasoned. **9.** Any of various machines, as one for tearing or grinding something, as stock for paper. **10.** A moving column of dust or sand. **India.**  
 — **v. t.**; -ILED (-'īd) or -ILLED; -IL-ING (-'īl-īng) or -IL-ING. **1.** To season highly in cooking. **2.** To treat in a devil (def. 9), as rags in making shoddy.

**dev'il-fish'** (-fish'), n. **1.** Any of several very large rays of warm seas esp. a certain one (*Manta birostris*) of the Gulf of Mexico. **2.** An octopus or other large cephalopod.  
**dev'il-ish**, a. Resembling, characteristic of, or pert. to, the Devil; diabolical. — **Syn.** Infernal, hellish, satanic, wicked, malicious, detestable. See **FIENDISH**. — **adv.** Excessively; extremely. **Colloq.** — **dev'il-ish-ly**, **adv.** — **dev'il-ish-ness**, n.



Devilfish, 1. (rā)

**dev'il-kin** (-kīn), n. A little devil; an imp.  
**dev'il-ment** (-mēt), n. Devilish action; devilry.  
**dev'il-ry** (-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). Devilish magic or action; reckless or wicked conduct; mischief.  
**dev'il's ad'vo-cate** (dēv'īlz). [L. *advocatus diaboli*.] a **R. C. Ch.** The person nominated to point out defects in the evidence upon which a demand for beatification or canonization rests, or in the character of the person for whom the honor is sought. **b** Hence, a critic who says the worst that can be said, as of something held to be good.

**devil's darning needle.** **Zool.** Any dragon fly with a long, cylindrical body.  
**dev'il-ship**, n. Office or quality of a devil.  
**devil's tattoo.** A drumming with the fingers or feet.  
**dev'il-try** (dēv'ī-trī), n.; pl. -TRIES (-trīz). Devilry.  
**dev'il-wood'** (-wōd'), n. A small oleaceous tree (*Osmanthus americanus*) of the southern United States.  
**de'vi-ous** (dē'vī-ūs), a. [L. *devisus*; *de + via* way.] **1.** Out of a straight line; winding; varying from directness; — often used fig.; as, *devious* ways. **2.** Going out of the right or common course; going astray; wandering. — **de'vi-ous-ly**, **adv.** — **de'vi-ous-ness**, n.

**de-vis'a-ble** (dē-vīz'ā-b'l), a. That can be devised.  
**de-vice'** (-vīz'), v. t. & i.; -VISED' (-vīz'd'); -VIS'ING (-vīz'-īng). [OF. *diviser* to distribute, regulate, fr. L. *divisus* divided, distributed, p. p. of *dividere* to divide.] **1.** To divide or distribute. **Obs.** **2.** To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, etc.; contrive; invent; scheme. **3.** To imagine; guess. **Obs.** **4.** **Law.** To give by will; — now esp. of real estate. — **Syn.** Discover, imagine, plan.  
 — **n.** **1.** Act of disposing of property, esp. real property, by will; also, a will or clause of a will making such disposal. **2.** Property devised. — **de-vice'er** (-vīz'ēr), n. [made.]  
**dev'i-see'** (dēv'ī-zē'; dē-vīz'ē'), n. One to whom a devise is

**de-vi'sor** (dē-vī'zōr; -zōr), n. One who devises property.  
**de-vi'tal-ize** (dē-vī'tāl-īz), v. t. To deprive of vitality.  
**de-vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), n.  
**de-vi'tri-fi-ca'tion** (dē-vī'trī-fī-kā'shūn), n. Act or process of devitrifying, or state of being devitrified; specif., the conversion of glassy matter into crystalline rock by slow cooling, pressure, action of water, etc.  
**de-vi'tri-fy** (dē-vī'trī-fī), v. t.; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī-īng). To deprive of glasslike luster and transparency; to change from a vitreous to a crystalline condition.  
**de-vo'cal-ize** (-vō'kāl-īz), v. t. To deprive of sonant, or vocal, quality. — **de-vo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn), n.  
**de-void'** (dē-void'), a. [From OF. *desvoidier* to empty out. See *DE*; *VOID*.] Destitute; not in possession; — used with *of*.  
**Syn.** Devoid, void, destitute agree in the idea of entire want or lack. **Void** and **devoid** differ chiefly in that *void* may be used absolutely, in the sense of *empty*, whereas *devoid* is followed by *of* with its object. *Devoid* is often, *destitute* rarely, used of the lack of evil qualities or attributes; as, *devoid* (not *destitute*) of malice; *devoid* (or *destitute*) of charity. *Destitute* is stronger than *devoid*; it often implies utter privation or (as it were) bareness.

**de-voit'** (dē-vō'īt'; -vō'īt'; dēv'wōr), n. [F. See **DUE**.] Duty; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now used in pl.  
**dev'o-lu'tion** (dēv'ō-lū'shūn), n. **1.** Transference from one to another; a passing to, or devolving on, a successor. **2.** Retrograde development or evolution; degeneration.  
**de-vo-lve'** (dē-vōlv'), v. t. & i.; -VOLVED' (-vōlv'd'); -VOLV'ING. [L. *devolvère*, *-lutum*, to roll down; *de + volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll on or down. **2.** To transfer or pass from one person to another, as by transmission or succession; hand down.  
**Dev'on** (dēv'ōn), n. One of a breed of rather small, active, hardy beef cattle, usually red in color, originating in the county of Devon, England.

**De-vo'mi-an** (dē-vō'mī-ān), a. **1.** Of or pertaining to Devon, or Devonshire, in England. **2.** **Geol.** Pert. to or designating that period of the Paleozoic which follows the Silurian, and the system of rocks formed during this period; — from Devon, England, where these rocks were first studied. The Devonian is sometimes called the *Age of Fishes*. The Upper Devonian of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, etc., yields oil and gas.

**de-vote'** (dē-vōt'), v. t.; -VOT'ED (-vōt'ēd); -VOT'ING. [L. *devotus*, p. p. of *devovere*; *de + vovere* to vow.] **1.** To appropriate or dedicate by a vow; consecrate; also, to doom. **2.** To give up wholly; addict; attach. — **Syn.** Dedicate; resign; apply. See **DEDICATE**. — **a.** Devoted. **Obs.**  
**de-vot'ed** (-vōt'ēd; 24), p. a. **1.** Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached; zealous. **2.** Dedicated; also, doomed. — **Syn.** See **ADDEDICT**. — **de-vot'ed-ly**, **adv.** — **ness**, n.  
**dev'o-tee'** (dē-vō-tē'), n. One zealously devoted, esp. to religious duties and ceremonies; also, a religious fanatic.  
**de-vote'ment** (dē-vōt'mēt), n. Act of devoting, or state of being devoted, or set apart by a vow; dedication.  
**de-vo'tion** (dē-vō'shūn), n. **1.** State of being devoted; zeal; esp., feelings toward God expressed in worship; devoutness. **2.** An act evincing devotedness; act of worship; prayer. **3.** Act of devoting; consecration; dedication. — **Syn.** Religiosity, piety; attachment, devotedness, earnestness.  
**de-vo'tion-al** (-āl), a. Pert. to, suited to, or used in, devotion; as, a *devotional* attitude or spirit. — **al-ly**, **adv.**  
**de-vo'tion-al-ism** (-īz'm), n. Devotional character.  
**de-vo'tion-al-ist**, n. One given to devotion; religious devotee.

**de-vour'** (-vour), v. t. [F. *dévoré*, fr. L. *devorare*; *de + vorare* to eat greedily.] **1.** To eat up greedily or ravenously; prey upon. **2.** To seize and destroy, or appropriate greedily or wantonly; consume; waste; annihilate. **3.** To appropriate, or take in, eagerly by the senses; as, to *devour* a book. **4.** To prey upon; absorb; as, to be *devoured* by fear. — **de-vour'er**, n.

**de-vout'** (dē-vout'), a. [F. *dévoit*, fr. L. *devotus* devoted, p. p. See **DEVOTE**, v. t.] **1.** Devoted to religion or religious feelings, duties, or exercises; pious; religious. **2.** Expressing devotion or piety. **3.** Warmly devoted; sincere. — **de-vout'ly**, **adv.** — **de-vout'ness**, n.  
**Syn.** Devout, pious. **Devout** suggests esp. a solemn or reverent attitude toward religious observances; **pious**, a faithful and dutiful performance of religious obligations.  
**dew** (dū), n. [AS. *dēaw*.] **1.** Moisture condensed on the surfaces of cool bodies, esp. at night; — often in pl. **2.** Fig., something that falls or comes lightly or refreshingly; as, "the golden *dew* of sleep." **3.** An emblem or characteristic of morning, or fresh vigor; as, "the *dew* of his youth." **4.** Any moisture that appears in small drops, as tears, sweat, etc.

— **v. t.** To wet with or as with dew; bedew.  
**de-wan'** (dē-wān'). Var. of **DIVAN**, **DIWAN**.  
**dew'ber-y** (dū'bēr-ī), n. Any of certain blackberries, with low-growing trailing stems.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūme, ūn, ūp, cūrcūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**dew/claw'** (dū'klô'), *n.* A short rudimentary digit on the foot of a quadruped, or a claw or hoof terminating such a digit, as the so-called *false hoof* of the deer, etc.

**dew/drop'** (dū'drôp'), *n.* A drop of dew.

**dew/iness** (-î-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being dewy.

**dew/lap'** (-lâp'), *n.* The hanging fold of skin under the neck of various animals, esp. bovines.—**dew/lapped'** (-lâpt'), *a.*

**dew point.** The temperature at which dew begins to form.

**dew pond.** An artificial pond on the downs, filled and kept up by the condensation of dews, mist, etc. *Eng.*

**dew/y** (dū'y), *a.*; **DEW/Y-ER** (-î-ēr); -**I-EST.** Of or pert. to dew; hence, suggestive of, or moist with, dew.

**dex/ter** (dēks'tēr), *a.* [L.] 1. Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; — opp. to *sinister*. 2. *Her.* Pert. to the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the right of the person wearing it. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.* 3. Appearing or observed on the right side; hence: auspicious; fortunate.

**dex/ter-ity** (dēks'tēr'î-tî), *n.* Readiness and grace in physical or mental activity; adroitness.—**Syn.** Nimbleness, expertness, skill, cleverness, art, ability, address, tact, facility, aptness, aptitude, faculty.

**dex/ter-ous** (dēks'tēr-'ūs), **dex/trous** (-trūs), *a.* 1. Skillful and active, physically or mentally; ready. 2. Done with dexterity; skillful; artful.—**dex/ter-ous-ly**, **dex/trous-ly**, *adv.*—**dex/ter-ous-ness**, **dex/trous-ness**, *n.*—**Syn.** Adept, expert, adroit, deft, clever, apt, quick.—**Dexterous**, **adroit**, **deft**, **clever**. **Dexterous** implies sureness and lightness in manipulation or contrivance, without especially suggesting resistance to be overcome; **adroit** implies skill and address in handling a situation, esp. in difficulty or danger. **Dexterous** connotes expertness; **adroit**, rather nicety of perception or tact. **Deft** adds to **dexterous** the implication of neatness, esp. in manipulation. While **deft** is rarely figurative, **clever** has almost wholly transferred its sense of readiness, quickness, from the hand to the head, but often suggests absence of the higher organizing or creative powers.

**dex/tral** (trâ), *a.* 1. Right, as opposed to *sinistral*, or *left*. 2. Of omens, favorable; auspicious.—**dex/tral-ly**, *adv.*

**dex/trin** (trîn), *n.* Also **trine**. A dextrorotatory gummy substance formed from starch by heat, acids, or ferments, used as a substitute for gums, for sizing, etc.

**dex/tro-glu/cose** (dēks'trô-glôv'kôs; 86), *n.* [L. *dexter* right + E. *glucose*.] *Chem.* Ordinary glucose.

**dex/tro-ro-ta-tion** (-rô-tâ'shün), *a.* [L. *dexter* right + E. *rotation*.] Right-handed, or clockwise, rotation; — applied chiefly to the turning of the plane of polarization of light, and opp. to *levorotation*.—**ro/ta-to-ry**, *a.*

**dex/trorse** (dēks'trôrs'; dēks'trôrs'), *a.* [L. *dextrorsum* toward the right side, fr. *dexter* right + *versus*, *versus*, *p. p.*, turned.] Twining in a spiral from left to right as seen from without, as the stem of the morning-glory; — opp. to *sinistrorse*.—**dex/trorsal** (-trôrs'äl), *a.*—**dex/trorse-ly**, *adv.*

**dex/trous** (dēks'trôs), *n.* Dextroglucose.

**dex/trous** (dēks'trôs), *a.*, **dex/trous-ly**, *adv.*, **dex/trous-ness**, *n.* = **DEXTEROUS**, etc.

**dey** (dā), *n.* [Turk. *dai*, orig., a maternal uncle.] 1. The governor of Algiers (before the French conquest in 1830). 2. A ruler or pasha of Tunis or Tripoli, as in the 16th century.

**dhak** (däk; dôk), *n.* [Hind. *dhäk*.] An East Indian fabaceous tree (*Butea frondosa*).

**dharm'a** (där'mä; dür'), *n.* [Skr., law.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* A religious law; doctrine; duty; religion; also, conformity to law; religious observance; virtue. **b** [cap.] *Hindu Myth.* An ancient sage whose numerous progeny are personifications of virtues and religious rites.

**dharna** (dür'nä), *n.* [Hind. *dharnä*.] In India, the practice, formerly common, of sitting fasting at a house door to enforce redress, esp. the payment of a debt, from an inmate; — chiefly used with *sit*; as, to *sit dharna* or to *sit in dharna*.

**dhole** (dôl), *n.* A wild dog (*Cuon dukkuensis*) of India, which hunts the tiger, etc., in packs.

**dhow** (dou), *n.* A lateen-rigged vessel of the Orient, with, usually, a long overhang forward, a high poop, and open waist.

**dhur'rie**, **dhur'ry** (dür'y), *n.*; *pl.* **DHURRIES** (-îz). [Hind. *dhari* a border of cloth.] A thick cotton cloth or carpet from India, used for hangings, sofa covers, and the like.

**di** (-dî-). [Gr. *di* twice.] **A** prefix, signifying *twofold*, *double*, *twice*.

**di-** A prefix denoting *separation* or *reversal*. See **DIS-**.

**di/a-** (dî'ä-), **di-**. [Gr. *diä* through; orig., dividing into two parts.]

A prefix denoting *through*; also, *between*, *apart*, *asunder*, *across*.

**di/a-base** (dî'ä-bäs), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *διὰ βάθος* a crossing over, passage.] *Petrog.* A formerly, barite. **b** A dark, basic, igneous rock, of a greenish color, consisting of a triclinc felspar and augite, with magnetite, and, often, olivine, etc. It is included under the general names of *trap* and *greenstone*.—**di/a-ba'sic** (-bä'sîk), *a.*

**di/a-be'tes** (-bē'tēz; colloq. -tîs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *διὰ βήτης*, fr. *διὰβαίνω* to pass through.] A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine; esp., a grave form, **di/a-be'tes mel-li'tus** (mē-lî'tūs), in which the urine contains sugar and which is attended by excessive thirst and hunger and progressive emaciation.

**di/a-be'tic** (-bē'tîk; -bē'tîk), *a.* Pert. to, afflicted with, or indicating, diabetes.—*n.* A person having diabetes.

**di/a-ble-rie** (dî'ä'blē-rî; F. *dyä'blē-rē*'), *n.* Also **di-ab-ler-y** (dî-äb'lēr-î). [F.] Sorcery; diabolical deeds; mischief; also, lore of devils.

**di/a-bol'ic** (dî'ä-bôl'îk) } *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *διαβολικός*.] } See **DEVIL**. 1. Of or pertaining to the Devil or devils. 2. Appropriate to devils; devilish.—**Syn.** See **FIENDISH**.—**di/a-bol'ic-ally**, *adv.*

**di-ab'o-lism** (dî-äb'ô-lîz'm), *n.* 1. Action instigated or aided by the Devil; also, action befitting the Devil; devilishness. 2. Doctrine of devils; esp., a perversion involving the worship of devils. Cf. **SATANISM**. 3. The character, nature, or condition of a devil.—**di-ab'o-list**, *n.*

**di-ab'o-lize** (-lîz), *v. t.* To render diabolical; to subject to diabolical influence; also, to represent as diabolical. *Rare.*

**di-ab'o-lo** (dî-äb'ô-lô), *n.* An old game or sport (revived under this name) consisting in whirling on a string, fastened to two sticks, a small spoon-shaped object (the *diabolo*) so as to balance it on the string, toss it in the air and catch it, etc.

**di/a-caus'tic** (dî'ä-kôs'tîk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a caustic surface or curve caused by refraction.—*n.* A diacaustic surface or curve. See **CAUSTIC**, a., 3.

**di-ach'y-lon** (dî-äk'y-lôn) } *n.*; *L. pl. -lâ* (-lâ). [NL.] } *diachylum*, fr. Gr. *διάχυλος* very juicy; *diä* thoroughly + *χυλός* juice.] A plaster containing lead salts of the fatty acids, used for wounds, etc.

**di-ac'id** (dî-äs'îd), *a.* [1st *di-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* Able to combine with two molecules of a monobasic, or one of a dibasic, acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

**di-ac'o-nal** (dî-äk'ô-näl), *a.* [LL. *diaconalis*.] See **DEACON**.] Of or pert. to a deacon.

**di-ac'o-nate** (-nät), *n.* Office of a deacon; a body of deacons.

**di/a-cous'tics** (dî'ä-kôs'tîks; -kôs'tîks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*di-*, *dia-* + *acoustics*.] Science treating of sound as affected by different mediums.—**di/a-cous'tic**, *a.*

**di/a-crit'ic** (-ä-krî'tîk), *a.* [Gr. *διακριτικός*, fr. *διακρίνω* to distinguish; *diä* + *κρίνω* to separate.] Diacritical.—*n.* A diacritical mark or point.

**di/a-crit'ic-cal** (-î-käl), *a.* Serving to separate or distinguish, as a point or sign applied to a letter to distinguish it in form or sound.—**di/a-crit'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**di/ac-tin'ic** (dî'äk-tîn'îk), *a.* *Physics.* Capable of transmitting the actinic rays of light.

**di/a-del'phous** (-ä-dē'lî'fūs), *a.* [Gr. *δι-* = *di*s twice + *ἀδελφός* brother.] *Bot.* United by the filaments into two bundles or fascicles, as in Dutchman's-breeches (*Bikukulla*) and most plants of the bean family; — said of stamens.

**di/a-dem** (dî'ä-dēm), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *διάδημα*, fr. *διαδένω* to bind round; *diä* through, *δένω* + *δένω* to bind.] 1. A crown; specif., an ornamental headband or fillet worn by Eastern monarchs. 2. Regal power or dignity.—*v. t.* To adorn with a diadem; to crown.

**di-är'e-sis**, **di-er'e-sis** (dî-ēr'e-sîs; dî-ēr-rē-sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -eses (-sēz). [L. *diæresis*, fr. Gr. *διαίρειναι*, fr. *διαίρειν* to divide; *diä* + *ίρειν* to take.] 1. *Gram.* The resolution of one syllable into two, esp. by separating a diphthong into its component vowels. 2. A mark, consisting of two dots [· ·], placed over a vowel to indicate its pronunciation in a separate syllable, as in *zoölogy*. 3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The break caused by the coincidence of the end of a foot with the end of a word.

**di/ag-nose'** (dî'äg-nôs'; -nôz'), *v. t. & i.*; -**NOSES'** (-nôst'; -nôzd'). -**NOSEING**. To ascertain by, or to make, a diagnosis.

**di/ag-no'sis** (-nô'sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -**NOSSES** (-sēz). [Gr. *διάγνωσις*, fr. *διαγνώσκω* to distinguish; *diä* + *γνώσκω* to know.] 1. Art or act of recognizing disease from its symptoms; also, the decision arrived at. 2. Scientific determination; critical scrutiny, or judgment based on it.

**di/ag-nos'tic** (-nôs'tîk), *a.* [Gr. *διαγνωστικός* able to distinguish, fr. *διαγνώσκω*.] Pert. to or furthering a



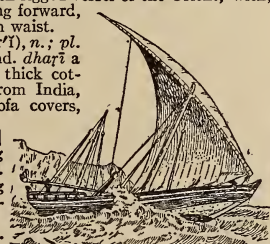
Diabolo.



Dextrorse Stem of Morning-glory.



Diadem.



Dhow.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
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M



diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease. — *n.* A diagnostic mark or symptom.

**di'ag-nos'ti-cate** (tí-kát), *v. t. & i.* To diagnose.

**di'ag-nos'ti'cian** (nós-tish'án), *n.* One who makes diagnoses, esp. an expert. [of medicine.]

**di'ag-nos'tics** (tíks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Diagnosis as a branch

**di'ag'o-nal** (dī-ág'ó-nál), *a.* [L. *diagonalis*, fr. Gr. *διαγώνιος* from angle to angle; *diá* through + *γωνία* angle.] 1. *Geom.* Joining two not adjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure; running across from corner to corner.

2. Having an oblique direction or extension. 3. Having diagonal parts or markings.

— *n.* 1. A diagonal right line or plane. 2. A diagonal direction, row, or arrangement, or a part of a structure placed diagonally. 3. Short for **diagonal cloth**, a plain twilled fabric with diagonal stripes, ridges, or welts.

**di'ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.* In a diagonal manner or position.

**di'a-gram** (dī'á-grám), *n.* [Gr. *διάγραμμα*, fr. *διαγράφειν* to mark out by lines; *diá* through + *γράφειν* to draw.]

1. A line drawing, as for scientific purposes. 2. Any graphic representation; a scheme, chart, or plan. — *v. t.*; -GRAMMED (-grámd) or -GRAMMING; -GRAM'ING or -GRAMMING. To represent by, or put into the form of, a diagram.

**di'a-gram-mat'ic** (grá-mát'ík) *a.* Pertaining to, or of the **di'a-gram-mat'i-cal** (-i-kál) *nature of, a diagram; showing by diagram. — di'a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**di'a-graph** (gráf), *n.* [Gr. *διαγράφειν* to draw.] A drawing instrument, combining a protractor and a scale.

**di'al** (dī'ál), *n.* [LL. *diialis* daily, L. *dies* day.]

1. An instrument for showing the time of day by the shadow of a style, or gnomon; esp., a sundial. 2. Any timepiece. *Obs.* 3. A certain kind of compass used in surveying. 4. The graduated face of a timepiece. 5. A plate or face having a pointer or pointers for indicating something; as, the dial of a steam gauge.

— *v. t.*; DY'ALLED (áld) or DY'ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-ING. To measure with a dial; also, to survey or lay out with a dial.

**di'a-lect** (dī'á-lékt), *n.* [F. *dialecte*, L. *dialectus*, fr. Gr. *διάλεκτος*, fr. *διαλέγεσθαι* to converse. See DIALOGUE.]

1. Language; tongue; phraseology. 2. A form of speech marked by local peculiarities; esp., a local form of a language differing from the standard, or literary, form. 3. The cant or jargon of a class, profession, trade, or the like. — *Syn.* Idiom, patois, vernacular.

**di'a-lect'ical** (lék'tíkal), *a.* Relating to a dialect; dialectical.

**di'a-lect'ic** (lék'tík), *n.* 1. Pertaining to dialectics;

**di'a-lect'i-cal** (-tí-kál) *logical.* 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dialect. — **di'a-lect'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**di'a-lect'i'cian** (lék'tísh'án), *n.* One versed in dialectics.

**di'a-lect'i-cism** (lék'tí-síz'm), *n.* 1. The practice of dialectics. 2. The nature or characteristics of dialect; dialectical influence; also, a dialectical expression.

**di'a-lect'ics** (lék'tíks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; systematic analysis of conceptions to develop what is implied in them.

**di'al-ing**, **di'al-ling** (dī'ál-íng), *n.* 1. Art of constructing the dials; the science treating of measuring time by dials.

2. A method of surveying, esp. in mines.

**di'al-lage** (dī'ál-láj), *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγή* change; — alluding to its dissimilar planes of fracture.] *Min.* A dark green or bronze-colored laminated pyroxene, common in certain igneous rocks.

**di'al-o-gism** (dī-ál'ó-jíz'm), *n.* [Gr. *διαλογισμός*.] An imaginary or actual dialogue. — **di'al-o-gist** (-jíz'tík), *a.*

**di'al-o-gist** (dī-ál'ó-jíz't), *n.* 1. One who participates in a dialogue. 2. A writer of dialogues.

**di'al-o-gize** (-jíz), *v. i.* To dialogue.

**di'a-logue** (dī'á-lóg), *n.* Also, *Ref. Sp.* **di'a-log**. [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *διάλογος*, fr. *διαλέγεσθαι* to converse; *diá* + *λέγειν* to speak.]

1. A written composition representing two or more persons as conversing or reasoning; as, Plato's *Dialogues*. 2. A conversation between two or more. — *v. i.*; -LOGUED (-lógd); -LOGU'ING (-lóg'íng). To take part in a dialogue. — *v. t.* To explain in dialogue.

**di'al-y-sis** (dī-ál'y-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-séz). [L., separation, fr. Gr. *διάλυσις*, deriv. of *diá* through + *λύειν* to loose.] Dissolution; separation; specif., *Chem.*, the separation of crystalloids and colloids in solution, by means of their unequal diffusion through certain membranes.

**di'a-lyt'ic** (dī'á-lít'ík), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dialysis.

**di'a-lyze** (dī'á-líz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-líz); -LYZ'ING (-líz'íng). *Chem.* To separate, prepare, or obtain, by dialysis; to pass through a suitable membrane; subject to dialysis.

**di'a-lyzer** (dī'á-líz'ér), *n.* A vessel used in dialyzing.

**di'a-mag-net'ic** (mág-nét'ík), *a.* *Physics.* Possessing, or pert. to, the property of being repelled by a magnet and of tending to take a position at right angles to the lines of force in a magnetic field, as is the case with bismuth. — *n.* A diamagnetic substance. — **di'a-mag-net-ism**, *n.*

**di'am-e-ter** (dī-ám'é-tér), *n.* [F. *diamètre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *διάμετρος*; *diá* + *μέτρον* measure.] 1. *Geom.* Any chord pass-

ing through the center of a figure or body. 2. The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness. — **di'am-e-tral** (-trál), *a.*

**di'a-met'ric** (dī'á-mét'rík), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a diameter. 2. As remote as possible; opposite; adverse. — **di'a-met'ri-cal** (-rí-kál), *a.* — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**di-am'i-no** (dī-ám'i-nó; dī'á-mé'-), *a.* & *prefiz.* *Chem.*

Pert. to, or containing, two amino groups. See AMINO.

**di'a-mond** (dī'á-múnd), *n.* [F. *diamant*, corrupted fr. L. *adamas* steel, diamond, Gr. *ἀδάμας*.] 1. Native crystallized carbon, highly valued as a gem when transparent and free from flaws; also, a piece of this material. 2. A plane figure formed by four equal straight lines bounding two acute and two obtuse angles; a lozenge. 3. *Playing Cards.* A red lozenge stamped on a card; a card, or (in *pl.*) the suit, so marked. 4. A tool holding a diamond, used for cutting glass. 5. *Baseball.* The infield. 6. *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. — **di'a-mond-ed**, *a.*

**diamond anniversary.** See WEDDING, *n. Note.*

**Di'an** (dī'án), *n.* [F. *Diane*.] *Diana. Poetic.*

**Di-an'a** (dī-án'á; L. dī-á'ná), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* 1.

An ancient Italian goddess worshiped as a deity of the wood and as helper of women in childbirth. Diana became identified with Artemis, and like her was represented as a huntress, and associated with the moon. 2.

The moon; — a personification being Diana (as Artemis) a moon goddess. 3. *Alchem. & Old Chem.* Silver.

**Diana of Ephesus**, the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus, primarily a fertility goddess, but identified with the Roman Diana.

**di-an'drous** (-án'drús), *a.* *Bot.* Having two stamens.

**di'a-no-ét'ic** (dī'á-nó-ét'ík), *a.* [Gr. *διανοητικός*; *diá* through + *νοεῖν* to revolve in the mind.] Of or pertaining to reasoning, esp. discursive reasoning. — **di'a-no-ét'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**di'a-pa'son** (dī'á-pá'zón), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διαπασών*; *diá* through + *πασών*, gen. pl. of *πᾶς* all.] *Music.* A part sounding the consonance of the octave; concord; harmony.

**b** The entire compass of tones. **c** Either the two chief foundation stops (open diapason and stopped diapason) in the organ. **d** A standard of pitch; a tuning fork.

**di'a-per** (dī'á-pér), *n.* [From OF. *diapre*, *diapre*, fr. LL. *diaprusus*.] 1. A fabric of linen, cotton, or the like, usually white and of simple pattern; also, the pattern, consisting of the repetition of one or more units of design. 2.

**a** A towel or napkin for wiping the hands, etc. **Archaeol.**

**b** A cloth for an infant's breech. — *v. t.* To ornament with figures, etc., in the diaper pattern, as cloth in weaving; also, to introduce (a figure) in diaper pattern.

**di'a-phe-ne'i-ty** (dī'á-fá-né-i-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being diaphanous.

**di-aph'a-nous** (dī-á'fá-nús), *a.* [Gr. *διαφανής*, deriv. of *diá* + *φαίνειν* to show.] Translucent or transparent. — *Syn.* See TRANSPARENT. — **di-aph'a-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **di-aph'a-nous-ness**, *n.*

**di'a-pho-re'sis** (dī'á-fó-ré'sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *διαφώρησις*; *diá* + *φωρέω* to carry.] Perspiration, esp. when artificial and profuse.

**di'a-pho-ret'ic** (-rét'ík), *a.* Having power to promote perspiration. — *n.* A diaphoretic agent.

**di'a-phragm** (dī'á-frám), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *διάφραγμα*, fr. *διαφραγνύειν* to fence by a partition wall; *diá* through + *φραγνύειν*, *φράσσειν*, to fence.] 1. A dividing membrane or thin partition. 2. *Anat.* The muscular and tendinous partition separating the chest from the abdomen; mediast. 3. A partition in a tube or pipe. **b** A porous partition, often in the form of a cup, for separating solutions, as in electrolytic processes. **c** A vibrating disk or membrane, as in an ear trumpet, a phonograph, or a telephone. 4. In an optical instrument, a perforated plate to regulate the amount of light received or reduce the field of view. — *v. t.* To furnish, fit, or apply a diaphragm to.

**di'a-phrag-mat'ic** (frág-mát'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a diaphragm.

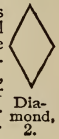
**di-aph'y-sis** (dī-á'fí-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-séz). [NL., fr., Gr. *διάφυσσις* a growing through; *diá* through + *φύειν* to grow.] *Anat.* The shaft or main part of a long bone, — the part first ossified; — distinguished from *epiphysis*.

**di'a-poph'y-sis** (dī'á-pó'fí-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-séz). [NL. See DIA-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat. & Zool.* The transverse process of a vertebra (see VERTEBRA); — when there are more than one pair of transverse processes, used of the dorsal pair. — **di'a-po-phys'i-al** (-pó-fíz'i-ál), *a.*

**di'a-rh'e-a** (dī'á-ríst), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

**di'ar-rhe'a** (dī'á-ré'á), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *διάρροια* deriv. of *diá* + *ρῆναι* to flow.] *Med.* A morbid purging or looseness of the bowels. — **di'ar-rhe'al**, **rhe'al** (-ál), **rhe'ic**, **rhe'ic** (-ík), *a.*

**di'ar-thro'sis** (dī'ár-thró'sís), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-séz). [NL., fr. Gr. *διάρθρωσις*, deriv. of *diá* through, asunder + *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Anat.* A form of articulation which admits of considerable motion. — **di'ar-thro-di-al** (-dī-ál), *a.*



ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; ice, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcú's, menú; íood, íoot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, íce; then, thin, thén, thén, thén, verdure (87);



**di'a-ry** (dī'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*L. diarium, fr. dies day.*] A daily record, esp. of personal memoranda; also, a blank book dated for recording daily memoranda.

**di-as'po-ra** (dī-ās'pō-rā), *n.* [*Gr. διασπορά a scattering; διά asunder + σπειρειν to sow.*] *Lit.*, "Dispersion"; — applied to: **a** The whole body of Jews scattered through the Old World after the Exile. **b** Jewish Christians living among heathen in the apostolic age. Cf. *James i. 1.*

**di'a-spore** (dī'ā-spōr), *n.* [*See DIASPORA.*] *Min.* A hydroxide of aluminium, AlO·OH; — so named on account of its decrepitating strongly before the blowpipe.

**di'a-stase** (dī'ā-stās), *n.* [*Gr. διάστας separation, deriv. of διά through, apart + ἵσταναι to set.*] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme, occurring in germinating seeds, leaves, saliva, and pancreatic juice, capable of converting starch and glycogen into sugar (chiefly maltose) and dextrins.

**di'a-sta'tic** (-stāt'ik), *a.* *Physiol. Chem. Pert. to, or having the properties of, diastase;* converting starch into sugar.

**di-as'ter** (-ās'tēr), *n.* [*dī-* + *Gr. ἀστέρος star.*] A stage in mitotic cell division when the chromosomes, having split and separated, group themselves near the poles of the spindle preparatory to forming the new nuclei. See *MITOSIS.*

**di-as'to-lye** (dī-ās'tō-lye), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. διαστολή, deriv. of διά apart + στέλλω to set.*] **1.** The rhythmic expansion or dilatation of the heart and arteries. Cf. *SYSTOLE*. **2.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A figure by which a syllable regularly short is made long, esp. before a pause or at the ictus.

**di'as-tol'ic** (dī-ās-tōl'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to diastole.

**di-as'tro-phism** (dī-ās'trō-fīz'm), *n.* [*Gr. διαστροφή distortion; διά through + στρέφω to turn.*] *Geol.* The process or processes by which the earth's crust is deformed, producing continents, ocean basins, mountains, etc. — **di'as-troph'ic** (dī'ās-trōf'ik), *a.*

**di'a-style** (dī'ā-stīl), *a.* [*L. diastylus, Gr. διάστυλος; διά asunder + στυλος column.*] *Arch.* Designating an arrangement of columns in which the intercolumniation is three diameters. — *n.* A diastyle colonnade.

**di'a-tes'sa-ron** (dī'ā-tēs'sā-rōn), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. διατεσσάρων the interval of a fourth.*] **1.** *Anc. Music.* The interval of a fourth. **2.** *Bible Hist.* A combination of the four Gospels into a single and consecutive narrative.

**di'a-ther'ma-cy** (dī'ā-thēr'mā-sī), *n.* Diathermancy.

**di'a-ther'man-cy** (-mān-sī), *n.* [*Gr. διαθερμάνω to warm through.*] The property of transmitting radiant heat. Cf. *ATHERMANCY*. — **ther'ma-nous** (-mā-nūs), **-ther'mic**, *a.*

**di-ath'e-sis** (dī-āth'ē-sīs), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. διάθεσις, deriv. of διά + θένω to place.*] *Med.* Bodily condition predisposing to a particular disease.

**di'a-thet'ic** (dī'ā-thēt'ik), *a.* Pert. to or dependent on, a diathesis, or special constitution, as, *diathetic diseases.*

**di'a-tom** (dī'ā-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. διάτομος cut in two.*] A microscopic, unicellular, marine or fresh-water alga (order *Bacillariales*) found on submerged objects, as wood, stones, etc. The siliceous skeletons form kieselguhr. — **di'a-to-ma'ceous** (-tō-mā'shūs), **di'a-tom'ic** (-tōm'ik), *a.*

**di-at'o-mite** (dī-āt'ō-mīt), *n.* *Min.* Tripoli.

**di'a-ton'ic** (dī'ā-tōn'ik), *a.* [*From L., deriv. of Gr. διά through, out + τείνω to stretch.*] *Music.* Pert. to or designating a standard major or minor scale of 8 tones without chromatic modification. — **di'a-ton'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**di'a-tribe** (dī'ā-trīb), *n.* [*L. diatriba a learned discussion, Gr. διατριβή, prop., a wearing away of time, deriv. of διά through + τριβω to rub.*] **1.** A prolonged discussion. **2.** A violent criticism; an invective.

**di-au'los** (dī-ō'lōs), *n.*; *pl.* -AULI (-ī). [*L., fr. Gr. διάυλος; δι- = dis twice + αυλός pipe, race course.*] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** The double course for foot races, extending down one side of the stadium, around the goal, and back on the other side to the starting point. **b** A double flute, formed of two single flutes joined at the mouthpiece. — **di-au'lic** (-līk), *a.*

**di-az'ine** (dī-āz'in; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [*dī-* + *azo-* + *-ine.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds containing a ring of four carbon and two nitrogen atoms. See *AZINE*.

**di-az'o-** (dī-āz'ō-), [*dī-* + *azo-*]. *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence in a compound of a group of two nitrogen atoms, N<sub>2</sub>, in direct union with one hydrocarbon radical and also (usually) with some other group or an atom; as, *diazobenzene*, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·N<sub>2</sub>·OH. Diazo compounds are obtained by the action of nitrous acid on salts of certain amino compounds.

**di-az'o-tize** (-ō-tīz), *v. t. Chem.* To convert into diazo compounds, or their derivatives.

**dib** (dīb), *v. i.*; *DIBBED* (dībbd); *DIB'BLING*. **1.** To dip. **2.** *Angling.* To let the bait bob and dip lightly.

**di-bas'ic** (dī-bās'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Of acids, having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms, or radicals, in forming salts.

**dib'ber** (dīb'ēr), *n.* A dibble.

**dib'ble** (dīb'bl), *n.* A pointed implement to make holes in the ground, esp. for plants or seeds. — *v. t.* -BLED (-l'd) -BLING. To plant, or make holes in (soil), with or as with a dibble.

**dib'ble, v. i.**; *DIB'BLING*; *DIB'BLING*. *Angling.* To dip.

**di-bran'chi-ate** (dī-brān'kī-āt), *a.* *Zool.* Belonging or pert. to a subclass or order (*Dibranchiata*) including all living cephalopods except those of one genus (*Nautilus*). They have two gills.

**di-bu'ty-rin** (dī-bū'tī-rīn), *n.* See *BUTYRIN*.

**dī'cast** (dī'kāst), *n.* [*Gr. δικαστής, fr. δικάζω, to judge, δίκω right, judgment, justice.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the body that composed the highest court of the Athenian democracy, performing the functions of both modern judge and jury. — **dī-cas'tic** (dī-kās'tīk), *a.*

**dice** (dīs), *n.*; *pl.* of *DIE*. Small cubes marked, usually, with spots from one to six, used in gaming; also, gaming with dice. — *v. t.*; *DICED* (dīst); *DIC'ING* (dīs'ing). **1.** To lose or bring into some condition by playing at dice; — usually used with *away*. **2.** To ornament or make with markings or a pattern resembling dice or small squares; checker. — *v. i.* To play games with dice.

**dī-cen'tra** (dī-sēn'trā), *n.* [*NL.; dī-* + *Gr. κέντρον spur.*] Any of a genus (*Bikukulla*) of papaveraceous herbs; esp., the bleeding heart (*B. spectabilis*).

**dīc'er** (dīs'ēr), *n.* A player at dice; a gamester.

**dī-cha'si-um** (dī-kā'shī-ūm; -zī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-ā). [*NL., fr. Gr. δίχασμα division, δίχα in two, δις twice.*] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence in which each axis produces two branches. Cf. *MONOCHASIAM, POLYCHASIAM; see CYME* and *INFLORESCENCE, Illust.* — **dī-cha'si-al** (-ā), *a.*

**dī-chlo'ride** (-klō'rīd), *n.* Also **-rid**. A compound containing two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical.

**dī-cho'g'a-my** (-kōg'ā-mī), *n.* [*Gr. δίχα in two + gamy.*] *Bot.* Maturation of stamens and pistils at different periods, thus insuring cross-pollination, as in certain perfect or monoclinous flowers. — **dī-cho'g'a-mous** (-mūs), *a.*

**dī-cho-tom'ic** (dī-kō-tōm'ik), *a.* Dichotomous.

**dī-cho'to-mize** (dī-kō'tō-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; *-MIZED* (-mīzd); *-MIZ'ING* (-mīz'ing). [*See DICHTOMY.*] **1.** To cut or divide into two, or, loosely, into several, parts; part into two divisions; divide into pairs. **2.** *Astron.* To exhibit as an apparent half disk. See *DICHTOMY, 2.* — **-mī-zat'ion, n.**

**dī-cho'to-mous** (-mūs), *n.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, dichotomy. — **dī-cho'to-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**dī-cho'to-my** (-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). [*Gr. δίχουται; δίχα in two + τείνω to cut.*] **1.** Division into two subordinate parts; hence: a cutting in two; a division. **2.** *Astron.* The phase of the moon or an interior planet in which just half its disk appears illuminated. **3.** *Biol.* **a** A forking or bifurcation, esp. repeated bifurcation, as of a vein of the body. **b Bot.** A system of branching in which the main axis forks repeatedly into two uniformly developed branches.

**dī-chro'ic** (-krō'ik), *a.* [*See DICHOISM.*] **1.** Having the property of dichroism. **2.** = *DICHROMATIC*.

**dī-chro-ism** (dī'krō'īz'm), *n.* [*Gr. δίχρους two-colored; δι- = dis twice + χροα color.*] *Crystallography, 1.* The property of presenting different colors in two different directions by transmitted light. **2.** *Physics.* The property possessed by some bodies of differing in color with the thickness of the transmitting layer, or, in the case of liquids, with the degree of concentration of the solution.

**dī-chro-ite** (-ī), *n.* [*See DICHOISM.*] *Min.* Iolite.

**dī-chro'it'ic** (-ī't'ik), *a.* Dichroic.

**dī-chro'mate** (dī'krō'māt), *n.* See *DICHROMIC ACID*.

**dī-chro'mat'ic** (dī'krō'māt'ik), *a.* **1.** Having two colors. **2.** *Psychol.* Pertaining to, or affected with, dichromatism.

**dī-chro'ma-tism** (dī'krō'mā-tīz'm), *n.* Dichromatic state; specif., *Psychol.*, the condition of seeing, or being able to see, only two of the fundamental colors, or two colors and their combinations.

**dī-chro'mic** (dī'krō'mīk), *a.* *Chem.* Containing two atoms or equivalents of chromium.

**dichromic acid**, an acid, H<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, existing separately only in solution, if at all, but forming a series of stable salts called *dichromates*, or *bichromates*.

**dī-chro-scope** (dī'krō-skōp), *n.* [*See DICHOISM; -SCOPE.*] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals.

**dīc'ing** (dīs'ing), *n.* Playing or gambling with dice.

**dīck-cis'sel** (dik-sīs'ēl), *n.* The black-throated bunting (*Spiza americana*), common in the central United States.

**dīck'ems** (dīk'ēnz; 24), *n. o. orienter.* The devil; the deuce; — a euphemism.

**dīck'er** (dīk'ēr), *v. t. & t.* To barter. *U. S.* — *n.* A chaffering, barter, or exchange, of small wares. *U. S.*

**dīck'er, n.** [*From L. decuria a division consisting of ten, fr. decem ten.*] *Com.* Orig., the number or quantity of ten, as of hides or skins; now, any of various numbers or quantities, esp. twelve; a quantity or number; a lot.



Dickcissel.

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
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dic'ky } (-i), n.; pl. -EYS, -IES (-iz). 1. Any of various articles of clothing, as a false shirt front or a shirt collar. 2. Any of various animals, as a donkey or a small bird. 3. In a carriage : a seat for the driver. b A seat at the back for servants.

dic'ky } a. Of poor quality; in bad condition; inferior; dic'ky } sorry; poor. Slang, Eng.

di'cli-nous (di'kli-nūs; di'kli'nūs), a. [di- + Gr. κλίση bed.] Bot. Having the androecium and gynoecium in separate flowers. Cf. MONOCLINOUS, MONOECIOUS, DIOECIOUS.

di-cot'y-le-don (di-kōt'i-lē'dŏn), n. A dicotyledonous plant. di-cot'y-le-don-ous (-lē'dŏn-ūs; -lēd'ŏn-ūs), a. Bot. a. Having two cotyledons. b Belonging to one (Dicotyledones) of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants, including all with two cotyledons. Most deciduous trees and the great majority of herbs and shrubs are dicotyledons. Cf. MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

di-crot'ic (di-krōt'ik), a. [di- + Gr. κροεῖν to beat.] Physiol. a Of or pertaining to dicrotism; as, a dicrotic pulse. b Of or pertaining to the second expansion of the artery in the dicrotic pulse; as, the dicrotic wave.

di'cro-tism (di'krō-tiz'm; dik'rō-), n. Physiol. A condition in which there are two beats, or waves, of the arterial pulse to each beat of the heart.

dic'ta (dik'tā), n. L. pl. of DICTUM.

dic'ta-graph (dik'tā-grāf), n. Var. of DICTOGRAPH.

dic'ta-phon (tā-fōn), n. [dic'tate + -phon, as in telephone.] A form of phonographic recorder and reproducer for use in the dictation of letters, etc., which the machine records and reproduces at will for transcription.

Dictaphone is a trade-mark name.

dic'tate (dik'tāt; dik'tāt'), v. t.; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ēd; -tāt'ēd); -TAT-ING. [L. dictatus, p. p. of dictare, freq. of dicere to say.] 1. To tell or utter so that another may write down. 2. To utter authoritatively; deliver (a command) to a subordinate; declare with authority; impose; as, to dictate the terms of a treaty. — Syn. Prescribe, enjoin, command. — v. i. To practice dictation.

dic'tate (dik'tāt), n. A statement delivered with authority; an authoritative rule or principle.

Syn. Dictate, dictum. A dictate is an authoritative rule, prescription, or injunction; as, the dictate of utility; the dictates of conscience. A dictum is a brief remark expressing a judgment or opinion dogmatically; the word often suggests a casual judgment or an opinion unsupported by evidence.

dic'ta-tion (dik-tā'shŏn), n. 1. Act of dictating. 2. That which is dictated.

dic'ta-tor (-tēr), n. 1. One appointed to exercise, or one exercising, absolute authority in government, esp. in a republic. 2. Hence : One vested with supreme authority in any line. 3. One who dictates to a writer.

dic'ta-to'ri-al (dik'tā-tō'rī-āl; 57), a. Pert. or suited to, or characteristic of, a dictator; overbearing. — dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly, adv. — dic'ta-to'ri-al-ness, n.

Syn. Autocratic, peremptory, domineering; positive, categorical, dogmatic, opinionated, pragmatic. — Dictatorial, dogmatic, opinionated. Dictatorial suggests a tendency to imperiousness; as, a dictatorial manner or tone. One is dogmatic who is unduly, often offensively, positive in expression of opinion; one is opinionated who is obstinately tenacious of one's own views; as, dogmatic assertions; an opinionated bore.

dic'ta-tor-ship (dik-tā'tēr-shĭp), n. 1. Office, term, or dignity of a dictator. 2. Absolute authority.

dic'ta-tress (-trēs), n. A female dictator.

dic'tion (dik'shŏn), n. [L. dictio saying, word, fr. dicere, dictum, to say.] Choice of words for expression of ideas; mode of verbal expression; as, Milton's flawless diction.

Syn. Diction, phraseology, style. Diction applies to words, esp. as selected to express ideas. Phraseology applies to words in their grouping or arrangement, or (within narrower limits than style) to a peculiar or particular manner of expression. Style applies to expression as individual or characteristic, or (esp.) as possessed of high artistic distinction.

dic'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), n.; pl. -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. dictionarium. See DICTION.] A book containing the words of a language, or of any system or province of knowledge, usually arranged alphabetically, with their meanings; a lexicon.

dic'to-graph (dik'tō-grāf), n. [L. dictum a thing said + -graph.] A telephonic instrument having a sound-magnifying device making the ordinary mouthpiece unnecessary. Much use has been made of it for overhearing conversations in order to obtain evidence for use in litigation.

Dictograph is a trade-mark name.

dic'tum (-tŭm), n.; pl. L. -TA (-tā), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., neuter of dictus, p. p. said.] An assertion; a statement which claims to be or is authoritative; Law, a judicial opinion on a point immaterial to the matter being decided.

— Syn. See PICTATE.

did (dĭd), pret. of DO.

did'a-che (dĭd'ā-kē), n. [Gr. διδαχή teaching.] Eccl. An

important Christian treatise of the first or second century; — called more fully the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles." The earliest known manuscript was discovered in 1873, at Constantinople.

di-dac'tic (di-dāk'tik; dĭ-), a. [Gr. διδακτικός fr. διδά- di-dac'ti-cal (-dāk'tī-kāl)] σκεν to teach.] Fitted or intended to teach; instructive. — di-dac'ti-cal-ly, adv.

di-dac'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), n. Didactic method or system.

di-dac'tics (-tĭks), n. (See -ICS.) Art or science of teaching.

di'dap'per (dĭ'dāp'ēr), n. A dabchick or other small grebe.

di'dle (dĭd'l), v. i.; -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng.) To move jerkily up and down or back and forth. Colloq. or Dial.

di'dle, v. t. & i. Colloq. or Dial. 1. To cheat; swindle. 2. To waste (time). — di'dler (dĭd'lēr), n.

Di'do (dĭ'dō), n. [L. fr. Gr. Διδώ.] 1. Class. Myth. A Tyrian princess, reputed lover and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's "Æneid," she entertains Æneas and his followers, falls in love with him, and on his desertion kills herself. 2. [L. c.] pl. -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). A trick; an antic; a caper. Colloq., U. S.

di-drach'ma (dĭ-drāk'mā), n.; pl. E. -DRACHMAS (-māz), L. -DRACHMÆ (-mē). [Gr. δίδραχμον.] An ancient Greek silver coin worth two drachmas.

didst (dĭdst). The 2d pers. sing. pret. of DO.

di-dym'um (di-dĭm'i-ŭm; dĭ-), n. Also di'dym (dĭ-dĭm). [NL, fr. Gr. δίδυμος twin.] Chem. A rare substance usually associated with lanthanum, — hence its name. Formerly supposed to be an element, it has since been separated into neodymium and praseodymium.

di'dy-mous (dĭd'i-mŭs), a. [Gr. δίδυμος twofold, twin.] Bot. & Zool. Growing in pairs; twin or twofold.

Di'dy-mus (-mŭs), n. Bib. A surname of the apostle Thomas. See John xi, 16, xx, 24, xxi, 2.

die (dĭ), v. i.; pret. & p. p. DIED (dĭd); p. pr. & vb. n. DYING (dĭŭng). [ME. deien, dien, of Scand. origin.] 1. To cease to live; become dead; perish; — said of any living organism; as, to die of a fever, old age, etc. 2. To suffer the pains of or as of death. 3. To pass out of existence; cease. 4. To sink, faint, or pine away; languish; as, his heart died within him. 5. To become indifferent or as if dead to; as, to die to the world. 6. To recede and grow fainter; become imperceptible; vanish; pass; — often used with out, down, or away. — Syn. Expire, decess, depart.

die (dĭ), n.; pl., in senses 1 and usually 2 and (rarely) 3, DIES (dĭs); in 4 & 5, DIES (dĭz). [F. dé, fr. L. datus given, thrown, p. p. of dare to give, throw.] 1. One of the small cubes used in gaming. 2. Any small cubical body. 3. That which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; chance. 4. Arch. The dado of a pedestal. 5. Mech. a A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so shaped as to give a certain desired form to an object by pressure or a blow, as in forging metals, coining, etc. b A perforated block, used in connection with a punch, for punching holes, etc. c A hollow internally threaded screw-cutting tool, for forming screw threads on bolts, etc. d A knife or cutter of some particular shape.

— v. t.; DIED (dĭd); DIE'ING. To cut or stamp with a die; — often used with out; as, a dieing-out machine.

die-ec'ious, die-ec'ious-ly. Vars. of DIOECIOUS, DIOECIOUSLY.

die-lec'tric (dĭ-lēk'trĭk), a. [dia- + electric.] Elec. Pert. to or having the property of transmitting electric force without conduction. — n. An insulator; a nonconductor. — di-lec'tri-cal-ly, adv.

die-er'-sis (dĭ-ēr'ē-sĭs). Var. of DIERESIS.

di'es (dĭ'ēz), n. sing. & pl. [L.] Day.

Di'es Ira (i'rā) [L., day of wrath], a famous Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment. It is sung in Masses for the dead. — d. non (nŏn) or, rarely, in full, di'es non iu-rĭ'di-cus (jŏō-rĭd'i-k ŭs) [L.], Law, a day on which the business of courts cannot be lawfully carried on.

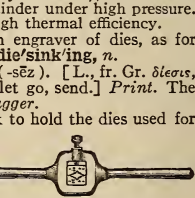
Die'sel en-gine or mo'tor (dĭ'zēl). [After Dr. Rudolf Diesel, of Munich, the inventor.] A type of internal-combustion engine in which only air is drawn in by the suction stroke, and the air is so highly compressed that the heat generated ignites the fuel (usually crude oil), which is automatically sprayed into the cylinder under high pressure. The Diesel engine has a very high thermal efficiency.

die'sink'er (dĭ'sĭnk'ēr), n. An engraver of dies, as for stamping coins, medals, etc. — die'sink'ing, n.

di'e-sis (dĭ'ē-sĭs), n.; pl. -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. δῖαις, deriv. of δῖα through + ἵνα to let go, send.] Print. The mark †; — called also double dagger.

die'stock' (dĭ'stŏk'), n. A stock to hold the dies used for cutting screws.

di'et (dĭ'ēt), n. [F. diète, L. diæta, fr. Gr. διαίτα manner of living.] 1. Course of living or nourishment; also, what is eaten and drunk habitually; fare. 2. A course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed regimen.



Diestock with Dies.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ioe, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



— *v. t. & i.* To cause to eat and drink, or to eat and drink, sparingly or by prescribed rules; to regulate the food of.

**di'et**, *n.* [F. *diète*, LL. *dieta*, *diaeta*, assembly, day's journey; the same word as *diet* course of living, but with the sense changed by L. *dies* day.] 1. A day set, as for a meeting or appearance; also, a session or sitting. *Scol.* 2. A formal public assembly;—used specif. as the English name for various national or local assemblies, as the legislatures of Prussia, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, and Sweden, the great formal assembly of councillors of the old German or Holy Roman Empire, etc.

**di'et-ary** (-ā-rī), *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules of diet. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). | A rule of, or a treatise on, diet; also, a fixed allowance of food, as in a workhouse.

**di'et-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who diets.

**di'et-etic** (dī'ē-tē'tik) *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; diet-di'et-ic (-i-kāl) [*ary.* — di'et-ē'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*]

**di'et-etic** (-īks), *n.* (See -ics.) Medical or hygienic art relating to diet.

**diet kitchen.** A kitchen in which diet is prepared for invalids; esp., a charitable establishment that provides proper food for the sick poor.

**diff'er** (dif'ēr), *v. i.* [OF. *différer*, fr. L. *differre* to carry apart, postpone; *diff-* = *dis-* + *ferre* to bear, carry.] 1. To be or stand apart; disagree; be unlike. 2. To be of unlike or opposite opinion; disagree. **Syn.** Differ with, differ from. To express divergence of opinion, either differ with or differ from may be used. To express unlikeness, differ from alone is used.

**diff'er-ence** (-ēns), *n.* 1. State, quality, or measure of being different or unlike; dissimilarity or unlikeness, or an instance of such. 2. Mental discrimination;—in *to make a difference*, that is, to discriminate. 3. Disagreement in opinion; dissension; hence: cause of dissension; matter in controversy. 4. Distinguishing peculiarity; mark of distinction. *Obs. or R.* 5. *Her.* An addition to, or change in, a coat of arms to distinguish the bearings of two persons, which would otherwise be the same. 6. *Logic.* The quality or attribute which is added to those of the genus to constitute a species; a differentia. 7. *Math.* The remainder left after subtracting one magnitude or quantity from another.

**Syn.** Difference, distinction. Difference (the objective term) denotes an unlikeness or dissimilarity in point of fact; distinction (the subjective term), a difference as constituted or perceived.

— *n. t.*; -ENCE (-ēnt); -ENCE-ING (-ēn-sīng). 1. To cause to differ; discriminate; distinguish. 2. *Her.* To make a heraldic difference in; as, arms difference by a label.

**diff'er-ent** (-ēnt), *a.* 1. Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; partially or totally unlike; dissimilar; as, different kinds of food or drink;—usually used with *from*, but also with *to*, esp. colloquially in England, and with *than*. The constructions with *to* and *than* have long literary usage to support them, but are considered incorrect or less elegant by many. 2. Distinct; separate; other; as, five different churches.

**Syn.** Unlike, variant, divergent, diverse, disparate, various; diversified, variegated, manifold, several, divers, sundry, many. — Different, diverse, disparate, various. Different (*from*; also *to*, *than*—see def. 1) may denote unlikeness of whatever sort. Diverse (cf. *divers*), which now expresses little more than plurality; as, on *divers* occasions) is stronger, and implies marked difference, or even divergence; as, at different times; *diverse* interests, pronunciations. Disparate implies absolute or essential difference, often as between incongruous or incompatible things or ideas; as, *disparate*, but not necessarily *disparate* views. Various commonly lays more stress than *different* on the number of kinds; it often suggests diversified character rather than absolute diversity; as, this mineral occurs in *various* forms. Various, like *divers* (also *sundry*, *several*), is sometimes; a mere indefinite expression of number.

**diff'er-en'ti-a** (-ēn'shī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ē). [L., difference.] The distinguishing attribute of a species; specific difference.

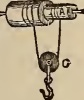
**diff'er-en'ti-a-ble** (-b'l), *a.* That may be differentiated.

**diff'er-en'tial** (-sh'əl), *a.* 1. Relating to or indicating difference; discriminating. 2. Of or pert. to a differential or differentials, or differentiation. 3. *Mach.* Relating to differences of motion or leverage; producing effects by such differences. 4. *Econ.* Resulting from, or pertaining to, an advantage which one competitor has over another; as, a differential rate.

— *n.* 1. *Math.* An infinitesimal or arbitrarily small change assigned to a variable. 2. A small difference, esp. between the rates, as of a railroad, over two routes between the same points. — *diff'er-en'tial-ly*, *adv.*

**differential calculus.** See CALCULUS. — *d.* coefficient or quotient. *Math.*, the limit of the ratio of the corresponding changes of function and argument as the latter change approaches 0. — *d.* equation. *Math.*, an equation with one or more differential coefficients. — *d.* gear or gearing, *Mach.*, an arrangement of gear wheels, as in an auto-

mobile axle, forming an epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, acting as an ordinary coupling under normal conditions, but permitting one shaft to revolve faster than the other. — *d.* thermometer, a thermometer for indicating difference in temperature. — *d.*, or Chinese, windlass, a windlass whose barrel has two parts of different diameters.

**diff'er-en'tiate** (-sh'āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. 1. To mark by a specific difference; develop differential characteristics in. 2. To ascertain or express the specific difference of; discriminate. 3. *Math.* To form the differential, or differential coefficient of; as, to differentiate an expression or equation. — Differential Windlass.  *v. i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. [or result of differentiating.]

**diff'er-en'ti-a'tion** (-ā'sh'ūn), *n.* Act, process, C Pulley, **diff'er-ent-ly**, *adv.* In a different manner.

**diff'fi-cile** (dif'fī-sēl); formerly dif-fis'tī or dif'fī-sīl), *a.* [L. *difficilis*.] Difficult; hard, as of accomplishment or management; stubborn. *Obs. or R.*

**diff'fi-cult** (dif'fī-kūlt), *a.* [FROM DIFFICULTY.] 1. Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; also, hard to understand; obscure. 2. Hard to manage or please; exacting. — **Syn.** Arduous, painful, crabbed, laborious, unaccommodating, troublesome. See HARD. — **diff'fi-cult-ly**, *adv.*

**diff'fi-cul-ty** (-kūl-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *difficultas*, fr. *difficilis* difficult; *diff-* = *dis-* + *facilis* easy.] 1. Quality or state of being difficult. 2. A thing hard to do or to understand; a hard enterprise. 3. Show of reluctance; feeling of objection; demur. 4. Embarrassment of affairs.

**Syn.** Bar, barrier, check, clog, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment, stumblingblock. Difficulty, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment, Difficultly is the widest term for that which requires effort or skill to do or overcome. Hindrance is the general term for that which checks or holds back from movement or progress. Obstacle and obstruction designate respectively that which stands, and that which is put, in the way — obstacle (often fig.) implying more of fixedness, obstruction (rarely fig.) of impassability. An impediment effectually retards action or progress.

**diff'fi-dence** (dif'fī-dēns), *n.* State or quality of being diffident. — **Syn.** Humility, bashfulness; distrust, suspicion, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation.

**diff'fi-dent** (-dēt), *a.* [L. *diffidens*, -entis, p. pr. of *diffidere*; *diff-* = *dis-* + *fidere* to trust.] 1. Wanting confidence in others; distrustful. *Archaic.* 2. Wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant; timid; modest. — **Syn.** Reserved, retiring, shrinking, bashful. See SHY. — **diff'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

**diff'fract** (dī-frakt'), *v. t.* [L. *diffRACTUS*, p. p. of *diffringere* to break in pieces; *diff-* = *dis-* + *frangere* to break.] To cause to undergo diffraction.

**diff'frac-tion** (-frāk'shūn), *n.* A modification which light undergoes, as in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, in which the rays appear to be deflected, producing fringes of parallel light and dark or colored bands; also, the analogous phenomenon in the case of sound, electricity, etc.

**diffraction grating.** A grating, of fine parallel lines, used to produce spectra by diffraction. See GRATING, *n.*, 2.

**diff'frac-tive** (-tīv), *a.* That produces diffraction.

**diff'fuse** (dī-fūz'), *v. t. & i.*; -FUSED' (-fūz'd); -FUSING (-fūz'ing). [L. *diffusus*, p. p. of *diffundere* to pour out; *diff-* = *dis-* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; spread; disseminate. 2. To render confused; perplex. *Obs.* 3. *Physics.* To subject to, or admit of, diffusion. — **Syn.** Expand, disperse; disseminate.

**diff'fuse** (-fūz'), *a.* Poured out; widespread; esp., of style, verbose; prolix. — **diff'fuse-ly**, *adv.* [See REDUNDANCY.]

**diff'fuse-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being diffuse. — **Syn.** diff'fuse-er (-fūz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, diffuses.

**diff'fus-i-bil'i-ty** (-i-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Capacity of being diffused.

**diff'fus-i-ble** (-fūz'ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diffused.

**diff'fus-ion** (dī-fū'zhūn), *n.* 1. Act of diffusing; state of being diffused. 2. Diffuseness; prolixity;—of speech or writing. 3. *Physics.* The spontaneous process whereby the particles of substances forming a solution tend to uniform intermingling, as when two gases or two miscible liquids are brought into contact. — **Syn.** Spread, propagation, dissemination, dispersion, expansion.

**diff'fu-sive** (-sīv), *a.* Tending to diffuse, or marked by diffusion; diffuse. — **diff'fu-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **diff'fu-sive-ness**, *n.*

**dig** (dīg), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* DUG (dīg) or DIGGED (dīgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIG'GING (dīg'ing). 1. To turn up, or delve in (earth), with a spade, hoe, etc.; pierce, open, or loosen, as if with a spade; as, to dig a garden. 2. To bring to the surface or get by digging; exhume; as, to dig gold. 3. To form or hollow out by or as by digging. 4. To thrust; poke; give a prod or nudge. *Chiefly Colloq.* — *v. i.* 1. To dig anything; delve. 2. To work hard; drudge; specif., *U. S.*, to study ploddingly and laboriously.

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



*Colloq.* — *n.* 1. A thrust; poke. *Colloq.* 2. A plodding and laborious student. *Cant. U. S.*

**di-gam'ma** (dī-gām'ā), *n.* [Gr. *διγάμμα*; *di-* = *dis* twice + *γάμμα* the letter Γ; — from resemblance to two *gamm*s one above the other.] A letter (F, f) of the original Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. Its sound was probably like that of the English *w*. — **di-gam'mat-ed**, *a.*

**dig'a-my** (dig'ā-mī), *n.* [L. *digamia*, Gr. *διγάμια* a second marriage.] Act or state of being twice married. Cf. **BIGAMY**.

**di-ges'tric** (dī-gās'trīk), *a.* [di- + Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] *Anat.* Having two bellies; — applied to muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle, as one of the depressors of the lower jaw.

**di-ge'n'e-sis** (dī-jen'ē-sīs), *n.* [di- + *-genesis*.] Successive reproduction by sexual and asexual methods.

**di-ge-net'ic** (dī-jē-nēt'ik), *a.* [Of or pert. to *digensis*.]

**di-gest'** (dī-jest'; dī-), *v. t.* [L. *digestus*, p. p. of *digerere* to separate, arrange, dissolve, digest; *di-* = *dis-* + *gerere* to bear, carry, wear.] 1. To distribute methodically; classify; as, to *digest* laws. 2. To arrange methodically in the mind; consider carefully; comprehend. 3. To convert (food) into an absorbable form. 4. To take in or assimilate mentally. 5. To bear comfortably or patiently; brook. 6. *Chem.* To soften by heat and moisture; to heat or warm (a liquid, or a solid in contact with liquid). — *v. i.* 1. To digest food. 2. To undergo digestion.

**di-gest'ant** (dī-jēs'tānt), *n.* A body of information or written matter that is digested, or classified and arranged under proper heads or titles; esp., *Law*, a compilation of legal rules, statutes, or decisions arranged analytically or according to some other system; specif., the compilation otherwise known as the *Pandects* of Justinian (see **PANDECT**).

**di-gest'ant** (dī-jēs'tānt), *n.* *Med.* Any agent that promotes digestion, as pepsin, hydrochloric acid, etc.

**di-gest'er** (dī-jēs'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, digests.

**di-gest'i-ble** (dī-jēs'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being digested.

**di-gest'i-bil'i-ty** (dī-jēs'ti-bl'i-ty), *n.* — **di-gest'i-bly** (dī-jēs'ti-bl'i), *adv.*

**di-ges'tion** (jēs'chūn), *n.* Act or process of digesting; also, power or faculty of digesting food.

**di-ges'tive** (dī-jēs'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion. — **di-ges'tive**, *n.*

**dig'ger** (dig'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, digs. 2. [cap.] An Indian of any of various degraded tribes of California Indians, who dig roots for food; — called also *Digger Indian*. 3. A drudge; a dig.

**dig'ging** (dig'ging), *n.* 1. Act or action of one who, or that which, digs. 2. In *pl.* The materials excavated. 3. A place of excavating; in *pl.* (often construed as *sing.*), land or a place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging; esp., a locality at which gold is got by placer mining. 4. Hence: In *pl.* a Region; locality. *Colloq.*, U. S. b Quarters, lodgings. *Colloq.*

**dight** (dit), *v. t.*, *pret.* & *p. p.* **DIGHT** or **DIGHT'ED**; *v. pr.* & *vb.* **DIGHT'ING**. [AS. *dihthan* to dictate, command, dispose, fr. L. *dicere* to say often, dictate, order.] To furnish out or equip; deck; dress. *Archaic.*

**dig'it** (dij'it), *n.* [L. *digitus* finger.] 1. A finger. *Humorous.* 2. *Zool.* A finger or toe. 3. *Math.* Any of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers may be expressed. Many authorities do not include 0 with the digits.

**dig'it-al** (i-tāl), *a.* [Of or pert. to a finger, or digit; digitate. — *n.* A digit or finger. *Obs.* or *Humorous.*]

**dig'i-tal'in** (dij'i-tāl'in; dij'i-tāl'in), *n.* *Pharm.* Any of several extracts of foxglove (*Digitalis*).

**dig'i-tal'is** (dij'i-tāl'is), *n.* [NL. *Digitalis*, name of the genus from the finger-shaped corolla of the foxglove (see **DIGIT**)] The leaves of the purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), an important drug, used esp. as a stimulant in derangements of the circulatory system.

**dig'i-tate** (dij'i-tāt), *a.* 1. Having fingers, or digits. 2. Resembling a finger or fingers, as the leaves of some plants. — **dig'i-tat'ed** (dij'i-tāt'ed), *a.* — **dig'i-tate-ly**, *adv.*

**dig'i-ta'tion** (tāl'shūn), *n.* State of being digitate; a fingerlike process.

**dig'i-ti-form** (dij'i-ti-fōrm'), *a.* Finger-shaped.

**dig'i-ti-grade'** (grād'), *a.* [L. *digitus* finger + *gradus* to step, walk.] Walking on the digits; designating animals in which only the digits bear on the ground, as cattle and many other mammals; — opp. to *plantigrade*. — *n.* A digitigrade animal.

**di-glad'i-a'tion** (dī-glād'i-ā'shūn), *n.* [L. *digladiari* to contend fiercely, dispute; *di-* = *dis-* + *gladius* a sword.] Act of fencing, wrangling, or disputing. *Archaic.*

**dig'lot** (dī'glōt), *a.* [Gr. *διγλωττος* speaking two languages; *di-* = *dis* twice + *γλωττα*, *γλώσσα*, a tongue.] Hav-



Digitate Leaf.

ing, using, or expressed in, two languages; bilingual; as, a *diglot* Bible. — *n.* A diglot edition, as of a book.

**dig'ni-fied** (dig'nī-fīd), *p. a.* Marked with dignity; stately.

**dig'ni-ty** (dī-), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING**. [OF. *digñifier*, fr. LL. *digñificare*; L. *digonus* worthy + *-ficare* (in comp.), *facere*, to make.] 1. To invest with dignity; honor. 2. To give a semblance of dignity to, as by a name.

**dig'ni-ta-ry** (dī-ri), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, a dignity, esp. ecclesiastical. — *n.*; **pl.** **-RIES** (-rīz). One of exalted rank or holding a position of dignity or honor.

**dig'ni-ty** (dī-), *n.*; **pl.** **-TIES** (-tīz). [OF. *digñité*, fr. L. *digñitas*, fr. *digonus* worthy.] 1. State, character, or quality of being worthy or honorable; worth; nobleness. 2. Elevated rank; high office; also, an office, rank, or title of honor. 3. Nobleness of manner, aspect, or style. 4. A dignitary; a body of dignitaries. — *Syn.* See **DECORUM**.

**dig'raph** (dī-grāf), *n.* A group of two letters representing a single simple speech sound, as *ea* in *head* (vowel digraph), or *th* in *bath* (consonant digraph).

**di-graph'ic** (dī-grāf'ik), *a.* 1. Pert. to, or written with, a digraph. 2. Written in two kinds of characters.

**di-gress'** (dī-grēs'; dī-), *v. i.* [L. *digressus*, p. p. of *digredi* to deviate; *di-* = *dis-* + *gradi* to step, walk.] To turn aside; deviate, esp. from the main subject of discourse.

**di-gres'sion** (grēs'hūn), *n.* Act of digressing, or an instance or exemplification of digressing, as a part of a discourse deviating from its main subject. — **tion-al** (-āl), *a.* *Syn.* **Digression**, **episode**, **excursus** are often confused. A digression is a deviation, often at the expense of unity of effect, from the main subject of a discourse; an episode is an incidental narrative which, though separable from the main subject, arises naturally from it, and often forms a necessary part of its development; an **excursus** is an avowed and usually formal digression (often as an appendix) elucidating at some length an incidental point.

**di-gres'sive** (-grēs'iv), *a.* Digressing, or of the nature of digression. — **di-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**di-he'dral** (dī-hē'drāl), *a.* [di- + Gr. *ζῶπα* a seat, base.] 1. Having, or formed by, two plane faces; as, a *dihedral* angle. 2. Of a kite or an aeroplane, having wings that make a dihedral angle, esp. when the angle between the upper sides is less than 180°. 3. *Aeronautics.* Of wing pairs, inclined at an upward angle to each other.

**dike** (dik), *n.* Also **DYKE**. [AS. *dīc*.] 1. A ditch; channel dug for water. 2. A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch; hence, a causeway. 3. A bank, as of earth, thrown up to form a barrier, line of demarcation, or the like; esp., a levee. 4. *Geol. & Mining.* A wall-like body of igneous rock or, loosely, in mining, of any other material intruded into a fissure or crack in older rock. — *v. t.*; **DIKED** (dikt); **DIK'ING** (dik'ing). 1. To surround or protect with a dike or dikes; as, to *dike* low lands. 2. To drain by a dike, or ditch. [or dikes.]

**dik'er** (dik'ēr), *n.* One who dikes; one who makes a dike.

**di-lac'er-ate** (dī-lās'ēr-ēt; dī-), *v. t.* [L. *dilaceratus* torn apart.] To rend asunder; tear to pieces. — **di-lac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**di-lap'i-date** (dī-lāp'i-dāt), *v. t.*; **LAP'I-DAT'ED** (-dāt'ed); **-DATING**. [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones; *di-* = *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, *lapis* stone.] To bring (a building) into a state of decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse; hence: to impair by waste and abuse; squander. — *v. i.* To become dilapidated.

**di-lap'i-dat'ed** (-dāt'ed), *p. a.* Fallen into partial ruin; decayed. — *Syn.* See **RUINED**.

**di-lap'i-da'tion** (dā'shūn), *n.* Act of dilapidating; also, condition of being in ruins, disrepair, etc.

**di-lat'a-ble** (dī-lāt'ā-bl); **dī-**, *a.* Capable of dilation.

**di-lat'an-cy** (dī-ān-sī), *n.* Property of being dilatant; specif., *Physics*, the property, exhibited by granular masses under certain conditions, of increasing in volume when changed in shape, owing to wider spacing of the particles.

**di-lat'ant** (-ānt), *a.* Expanding; having the property of dilating, or increasing in volume; characterized by dilatancy.

**dil'a-ta'tion** (dī-lā-tā'shūn; dī-lā-), *n.* Fact or state of being dilated; also, a dilated part or formation.

**dilate'** (dī-lāt'; dī-), *v. t.*; **-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ed); **-LAT'ING**. [F. *dilater*, L. *dilatare*; either fr. *di-* = *dis-* + *latus* wide (see **LATITUDE**); or fr. *dilatatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* (see **DIFFER**)] 1. To enlarge upon; relate at large. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. To enlarge or extend in bulk; size; expand. — *v. i.* 1. To dwell in narration; expatiate. 2. To expand. *Syn.* **Dilate**, **expand**, **distend**, **inflate**. To dilate is to widen or enlarge, esp. in diameter; as, to *dilate* the eyes. To **expand** is to spread or open out; as, the bud is *expanding* into a flower. That is **distended** which is (lit. or fig.) stretched out by pressure from within; as, a *distended* bladder. That is **inflated** which is distended with air or gas, or which is (fig.) puffed up or turgid; as, an *inflated* balloon; or an *inflated* style. See **EXPATIAE**.

**di-lat'er** (-lāt'ēr), *n.* One that dilates; a dilator.

**dī-la'tion** (dī-lā'shūn; dī-), *n.* Act of dilating; state of being dilated; dilatation.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, soā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**di-la'tive** (dī-lā'tiv; dī-), *a.* Causing dilatation; tending to dilate; expansive.  
**di-la'tor** (dī-lā'tōr), *n.* One who, or that which, dilates.  
**dil'a-to-ry** (dī-lā'tō-rī), *a.* [L. *dilatatorius*, fr. *dilatator* de-layer, fr. *dilatatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to defer, delay, See DIFFER.] 1. Designed to cause delay; delaying. 2. Characterized by, or given to, procrastination; tardy; slow. — **Syn.** Sluggish, inactive, behindhand, procrastinating. See **Slow**. — **dil'a-to-ri-ly** (rī-lī), *adv.* — **dil'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*  
**dil'ow** (dī'lōd), *n.*; *pl.* DILDOS (-dōz). A word used meaninglessly in the refrains of popular songs. **Obs.**  
**dilem'ma** (dī-lēm'ā; dī-), *n.* [L. *dilemma*, Gr. δῖλεμμα; δῖ- = *dis* twice + λαμβάνω to take.] 1. **Logic.** An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), but is equally conclusive against him, whichever he chooses. 2. A vexatious predicament; difficult choice or position. — **Syn.** See **PREDICAMENT**.  
**dil'et-tant'** (dī-lē'tānt'; dī-lē'tānt'), *a. & n.* Dilettante.  
**dil'et-tan'te** (dī-lē'tānt-ē; It. dē'lēt-tānt'a), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TANTI (-tē), E. -TANTES (-tēz). [It., top. p. pr. of *dilettare* to take delight in.] A lover of the fine arts; esp., one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only. Cf. CONNOISSEUR. — **Syn.** See AMATEUR. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a dilettante; amateur. — **dil'et-tan'te-ism** (-iz'm), **dil'et-tan'tism**, *n.*  
**dil'i-gence** (dī-lī'jēns; F. dē'lē'zhāns'), *n.* [F.] A public stagecoach; — now only of Continental stagecoaches.  
**dil'i-gent** (dī-lī'jēnt), *n.* 1. Quality of being diligent; careful attention. 2. Persevering effort; assiduity. 3. *Scots Law.* A kind of legal process, as for seizing goods for debt.  
**dil'i-gent** (-jēnt), *a.* [F. *diligent*, L. *diligens*, -entis, p. pr. of *diligere*, *diligentem*, to esteem highly; *dī-* = *dis-* + *legere* to choose.] 1. Assiduous; industrious. 2. Prosecuted with careful attention and effort; not careless or negligent. — **Syn.** Active, sedulous, laborious; constant, persevering, attentive. See **BUSY**. — **dil'i-gent-ly**, *adv.*  
**dill** (dīl), *n.* [AS. *dīle*.] A European apiaceous herb (*Anethum graveolens*), the anise of Scripture. Its seeds are used to flavor pickles, etc.  
**dill'y** (dīl'y), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). [From SAPODILLA.] A small sapotaceous tree (*Mimusops sieberi*) of Florida and the West Indies, having hard dark-brown wood susceptible of a fine polish, and small edible, globose fruits.  
**dil'y-dal'y** (-dāl'y), *v. i.* To loiter or trifle.  
**dil'u-ent** (-ū-ēnt), *a.* [L. *dilutus*, p. pr. See **DILUTE**.] 1. Diluting. 2. That dissolves; solvent. — *n.* A diluent agent.  
**dil'u-ite** (-lū-ī'tē; dī-), *v. t.*; -LUT'ED (-lūt'ēd); -LUT'ING. [L. *dilutus*, p. p. of *diluire* to wash away, dilute; *dī-* = *dis-* + *luere* to wash.] To make thinner by admixture; weaken by mixing, esp. with water; as, to *dilute acid*. — *v. i.* To become diluted. — *a.* Diluted; weak.  
**dil'u-tion** (-lū'shūn), *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted; something diluted.  
**dil'u-tor** (-lū'tōr), *n.* — *vi-* -an (-ān), *a. i.* Of or pert. to a flood, esp. the Deluge. 2. *Geol.* Of or pert. to diluvium.  
**dil'u-tor-ism** (-ān-īz'm), *n.* [L. *diluvium* deluge.] The theory that many geological phenomena are to be explained by a former universal deluge, esp. the Deluge.  
**dil'u-ti-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIUMS (-ūmz), L. -VIA (-ā). [L. *diluvium*. See **DILUTE**, **DELUGE**.] *Geol.* Drift; also, any deposit produced by aqueous agencies of more than ordinary power; — distinguished from *alluvium*.  
**dim** (dīm), *a.*; **DIM'MER** (-ēr); **DIM'MEST**. [AS. *dīm*.] 1. Not bright or distinct; dusky; faint; dull. 2. Of obscure vision; hence: dull of apprehension; obtuse. — **Syn.** Obscure, indistinct; dark, mysterious. See **DARK**. — *v. t. & i.*; **DIMMED** (dīmd); **DIM'MING**. 1. To render or become dim and dull; obscure. 2. To deprive of, or to lose, distinct vision.  
**dime** (dīm), *n.* [F. *dîmetithe*, L. *decima*, fr. *decimus* tenth, *decem* ten.] A United States silver coin, worth ten cents.  
**di-men'sion** (dī-mēn'shūn), *n.* [L. *dimensio*, fr. p. p. of *dimetiri* to measure out; *dī-* = *dis-* + *metiri* to measure.] 1. Measure in a single line; usually, in *pl.*, measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness; size. 2. In *pl.* Extent; importance. 3. In *pl.* Measurable parts; parts that give proportion; as, the *dimensions* of a man. — *v. t. i.* 1. To measure; also, to reduce to required dimensions, as by cutting. 2. To figure with dimensions, as a plan. — **di-men'sion-al** (-āl), *a.*  
**dim'er-ous** (dīm'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*dī-* + Gr. μέτρος part.] 1. Consisting of two parts. 2. *Bot.* Having two members in each whorl; — applied to flowers, and often written *2-merous*.  
**dime'ter** (dī-mē'tēr), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. δῖμετρος; δῖ- twice + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of two measures, whether feet or dipodies. — *n.* A verse of two measures.  
**di-mid'i-ate** (dī-mīd'ī-āt; dī-), *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, p. p. of *dimidiare* to halve, fr. *dimidius* half.] Divided into halves; halved. — *v. t. i.* To halve or reduce to the half.  
**di-min'ish** (dī-mīn'ish), *v. t. & i.* [*dī-* (L. *dis-*) + *min-ish*.] 1. To make smaller or less; reduce; lessen. 2. To reduce the authority or dignity of; degrade. 3. *Music.* To render (an interval) less than a perfect or a minor interval

by a semitone; as, a *diminished* seventh. — **Syn.** Abate, lower, contract, curtail, impair. See **DECREASE**.  
**di-min'ish-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diminished.  
**di-min'u-ent'** (dī-mīn'ū-ēnt'; It. dē-mē-nwēnt'), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* With gradually diminishing volume; — a direction noted by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign —  
**dim'it-nu'tion** (dīm'it-nū'shūn), *n.* [L. *diminutio*.] Act of diminishing; state of being diminished. — **Syn.** Reduction, decrease, decrement; degradation, abasement.  
**di-min'u-ti-val** (dī-mīn'ū-tī-vāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. — *n.* A diminutive.  
**di-min'u-tive** (dī-mīn'ū-tīv), *a.* [F. *diminutif*, L. *diminutivus*, fr. L. *diminuere* to diminish.] 1. Expressing diminution, as a word. 2. Below the average size; very small; little. — **Syn.** See **SMALL**. — *n.* 1. *Gram.* A derivative denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive, as *gosling*, *eaglet*, *lambkin*. 2. A diminutive form or variety; aslo, formerly, something very small. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**dim'is-so-ry** (dīm'ī-sō-rī), *a.* [L. *dimissorius*.] Dismissing; — chiefly of a letter given by an ecclesiastical superior authorizing withdrawal from his own jurisdiction.  
**dim'i-ty** (dīm'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [From LL., fr. Gr. δῖτυρος; δῖ- twice + τυρος warp thread.] 1. A kind of cotton fabric with raised stripes. 2. A fine, thin, corded fabric, white or colored and often figured, used for dresses.  
**dim'y**, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.  
**dim'mer** (dīm'mēr), *n.* One who, or that which, dims.  
**dim'mish**, **dim'my**, *a.* Somewhat dim.  
**dim'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being dim.  
**di-mor'phic** (dī-mōr'fīk), *a.* Having the property of dimorphism; dimorphous.  
**di-mor'phism** (dī-mōr'fīz'm), *n.* 1. *Biol.* Difference of form, color, or structure between members of the same species; in *Bot.*, specif., the occurrence of two distinct forms of leaves, flowers, etc., upon the same plant, or upon other plants of the same species. 2. Crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound.  
**di-mor'phous** (-fūs), *a.* [Gr. δῖμορφος two-formed; δῖs twice (See *DI-*) + μορφή form.] Characterized by dimorphism; occurring under two distinct forms; dimorphic.  
**dim'ple** (dīm'pl), *n.* 1. A slight natural indentation in the body, esp. in the cheek or chin. 2. A slight indentation on any surface. — *v. i. & t.*; -PLED (-pl'd); -PLING (-pl'ng). To form, or mark with, dimples.  
**dim'ply** (dīm'plī), *a.* Having dimples; dimpled.  
**din** (dīn), *n.* [AS. *dyme*, *dym*.] Loud, confused, or clanging noise; clamor. — *v. t.*; **DINNED** (dīnd); **DIN'NING**. To assail, or to utter, with a din. — *v. i.* To make a din.  
**di-nar'** (dē-nār'), *n.* [Ar. *dīnār*, fr. Gr. fr. L. *denarius*. See **DENIER**.] 1. Any of various old Oriental coins. 2. A Servian silver coin, equivalent to the franc.  
**dine** (dīn), *v. i.*; **DINED** (dīnd); **DIN'ING** (dīn'ing). [F. *dîner*, deriv. of L. *dis-* + L. *jejunare* to fast, *jejunum* fasting.] To take dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to.  
**din'er** (dīn'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dines; a guest at dinner. 2. A dining car.  
**di-ne'ro** (dē-nā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., money, coin.] A Peruvian silver coin, equal to 1/10 sol, or about 8 cents U. S.  
**ding** (dīng), *v. t.* *Archaic* or *Dial.* 1. To throw violently; dash. 2. To excel; beat.  
**ding**, *v. i. & t. i.* 1. To sound, as a bell; ring. 2. To talk, urge, or impress with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration. *Colloq.* or *Dial.* — *n.* The noise of dinging.  
**ding'dong'** (dīng'dōng'), *n.* The sound of or as of repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell.  
**dinge** (dīnj), *n.* A depression on a surface, made by a blow, esp. with a blunt object. — *v. t.*; **DINGED** (dīnjd); **DINGE'ING**. To make a dinge or dinges in. *Both Chiefly Eng.*  
**din'ghy**, **din'gev** (dīn'gī), *n.*; *pls.* -GHIES, -GEYS (-gīz). [Bengali *dīngī*.] Any of various boats used in the East Indies, varying in form from that of a canoe to that of a wherry; hence, any of various small boats.  
**din'gi-ly** (dīn'jī-lī), *adv.* In a dingy manner.  
**din'gi-ness** (-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being dingy.  
**din'gle** (dīn'gl), *n.* Narrow dale or dell, esp. a small one.  
**din'gle**, *v. t. & i.*; -GLED (-gl'd); -GLING. To tinkle or jingle.  
**din'go** (-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Native name.] A wild dog (*Canis dingo*) of Australia.  
**din'gy** (dīn'jī), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ēr); -GI-EST. Dark; dusky; grimy; soiled.  
**di-ni'tro-** (dī-nī'trō-), [*dī-* + *nitro-*.] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of two nitro (NO<sub>2</sub>) groups, esp. replacing hydrogen, as in **di-ni'tro-ben'zene** (-bēn'zēn; -bēn-zēn'), any of three isomeric compounds, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid on benzene or on nitrobenzene.



Dingo. 1/2

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. | Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



din'ner (dīn'ēr), n. [F. dîner, fr. dîner to dine.] The chief meal of the day, or a formal repast or feast answering to this, as one in honor of some person or event.

dī'no-cer'a-tan (dī'nō-sēr'ā-tān), a. [Gr. δεινός terrible + κέρα horn.] Pertaining or belonging to a genus (Dinocerat) of large extinct herbivorous ungulate mammals. They approached the elephants in size, and had three pairs of bony protuberances on the skull.

dī'no-saur (dī'nō-sōr), n. [Gr. δεινός terrible + σαύρος lizard.] Paleon. Any of a subclass (Dinosauria) of extinct reptiles, varying in length from 2 feet to 70 feet.

dī'no-sau'ri-an (-sō'rī-ān), a. Of or pert. to the dinosaurs. — n. A dinosaur.

dī'no-there (dī'nō-thēr), n. [Gr. δεινός terrible + θηρίον beast.] Paleon. Any of a genus (Dinotherium) of extinct proboscidean mammals, remarkable for a pair of tusks directed downward from the lower jaw.

dint (dīnt), n. [AS. dynt a blow.] 1. A blow; a stroke. Obs. 2. Force; power; — esp. in by dint of. 3. A dent. Syn. Dint, dent, indentation, nick, notch. Dint and dent apply chiefly to surfaces; indentation, nick, and notch more to edges. Dint and dent refer to a depression made by a blow. An indentation is a toothlike or angular recess or incision. Nick and notch are less formal than indentation; nick usually suggests a slighter cut or hollow (often accidental) than notch (commonly intentional). — v. t. To dent; also, to press or imprint, as a dent.

dī'o'bol (dī'ō-bōl; -b'ōl), dī-ob'o-lon (-b'ō-lōn), n. [Gr. δίαβολον.] Gr. Antiq. A small silver coin and also a weight, equal to two oboli.

dī-oc'e-san (dī'ōs'ē-sān; dī'ō-sē'sān), a. Of or pertaining to or governing a diocese. — n. 1. One in charge of a diocese. 2. One of the clergy or the people of a diocese.

dī-o'cese (dī'ō-sēs; -sēs), n. [OF. dioecise, fr. LL., fr. Gr. διοικῆσις housekeeping, province, diocese, deriv. of δῆ through + οἰκεῖν to manage a household, οἶκος house.] The district in which a bishop has authority.

dī-ō'cious, dī-e'cious (dī-ō'shūs), a. [dī- + Gr. οἶκος house.] Having the male reproductive organs in one individual, the female in another.

Dī-o-med (dī'ō-méd), or Dī'o-me'fēs (-mē'fēz), n. [L. Diomedes, fr. Gr. Διομήδης.] Gr. Myth. a. One of the Greek warriors before Troy, who helped Ulysses steal the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. b. A Thracian king who possessed man-eating mares, the carrying off of which was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

dī-o-nē'a (dī'ō-nē'ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. Διώνη a name of Aphrodite.] The Venus's-flytrap.

Dī-o'ne (dī'ō-nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Διώνη.] Gr. Myth. A Titaness who, according to Homer, was mother of Aphrodite by Zeus.

Dī'o-ny'si-a (dī'ō-nish'ī-ā), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. Διονυσία.] Gr. Relig. Any of the festivals of Dionysus, specif. those of Attica, in connection with which Greek drama developed.

Dī'o-nys'i-ac (dī'ō-nis'ī-āk) a. [L. Dionysiacus, Gr. Διονυσιακός.] Gr. Relig. Of or pert. to Dionysus or the Dionysia; Bacchic. — si-a-cal-y, adv.

Dī'o-ny'sian (-nish'ān; -nis'ī-ān), a. 1. Of or pert. to Dionysus, as; the elder or the younger Dionysus, tyrants of Syracuse; the Roman abbot Dionysius Exiguus, of the 6th century. 2. Dionysiac.

Dī'o-ny'sus (-nis'ūs), Dī'o-ny'sos (-sōs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Διώνυσος.] Gr. Relig. An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Semele, originally a god of vegetation; later, the god and giver of the grape and its wine, in which character he was worshiped with orgiastic rites. In art he is figured as a bearded man; later, as youthful and somewhat effeminate. The thyrsus, ivy, panther, and vine are his commonest attributes. Cf. BACCHUS.

dī-op'side (dī-ōp'sid; -sid), n. [dī- + Gr. ὄψις a sight.] Min. A variety of pyroxene of varying color. When transparent it is often cut for use in jewelry.

dī-op'tase (dī-ōp'tās), n. [dī- + Gr. ὀπτάω to see.] Min. A hydrous silicate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals, also massive.

dī-op'ter (-tēr), n. [See DIOPTRICS.] Optics. A unit of refractive power equal to that of a glass whose principal focal distance is one meter.

dī-op-tom'e-ter (dī'ōp-tōm'ē-tēr), n. An instrument used in measuring the accommodation and refraction of the eye.

dī-op'tric (dī-ōp'trik), a. [Gr. διοπτρικός belonging to the use of the διοπτρα an instrument for taking altitudes; δι- = διά through + the root of ὄψομαι I shall see.] 1. Of or pert. to dioptrics; operating, or assisting vision, by means of the refraction of light; refractive; as, a dioptric glass or telescope. 2. Of or pert. to a diopter or the metric system of numbering optical glasses.

dī-op'trics (dī-ōp'triks), n. (See -ICS.) Optics treating of the refraction of light, esp. by lenses.

dī'o-ra'tha (dī'ō-rā'mā), n. [Gr. διόραθαι to see through; δι- + θάω to see.] A scenic representation in which a painting, partly transparent, is seen through an opening with scenic effect. — dī'o-ran'tic (-rām'ik), a.

dī'o-ritē (dī'ō-rīt), n. [From Gr. διορίζω to distinguish.] Petrol. A granular, crystalline, igneous rock, commonly of soda-lime feldspar and hornblende. [ing diorite.]

dī'o-rit'ic (-rit'ik), a. Of the nature of diorite; contain- Dī-os-cu'ri (dī'ōs-kū'ri), n. pl. [Gr. Διόσκουρος; Zeus, gen. Δίος, Zeus + κόπος, κόπος, boy, son.] Class. Myth. The twins Castor and Pollux (or Polydeuces). Castor was mortal; Pollux, immortal. See LEDA.

dī-os'mosis (dī-ōs'mōs; dī'ōs-mōs), v. t. To diffuse by osmosis. [Osmosis.]

dī-os'mō'sis (dī'ōs-mō'sis), n. [NL.; dia- + osmosis.] dī-ox'ide (dī-ōk'sid; -sīd), n. Also -id. An oxide having two atoms of oxygen in each molecule.

dip (dīp), v. t., DYPPED (dīpt) or DIPP; DIP'PING. [AS. dyppan.] 1. To plunge or immerse; esp. to put momentarily or partially into a liquid, or the like. 2. To baptize by immersion. 3. To wet. Poetic. 4. To take out as by lading. 5. To lower and raise quickly, as a flag. 6. a. To make (a candle) by repeated dipping of a wick in melted fat or wax. b. To immerse in a dye, in a plating or galvanizing solution, etc. c. To immerse (as a sheep or hog) in an antiseptic or other solution, as for the cure of the itch.

— v. i. 1. To immerse one's self, as in a liquid, and then quickly emerge. 2. To drop down, as if immersing one's self in water; sink. 3. To plunge a ladle or the like into a liquid or a soft substance and remove a part. 4. To penetrate; enter slightly or cursorily; engage or interest one's self temporarily or slightly; — followed by in or into; as, to dip into the future; dip into a book. 5. To incline downward; slope. 6. To take snuff in the mouth on a brush or stick and rub it on the teeth and gums. Southern U. S.

— n. 1. Act of dipping or immersing. 2. Inclination downward; pitch. 3. A candle made by repeated dipping of a wick in melted fat or wax. Colloq. 4. Specif.: a Geol. The angle of steepest inclination of a stratum to the horizon; as, a dip of 30° to the northeast (see also DIPP). b. Magnetism. The angle formed with the horizon by a magnetic needle free to move vertically in the plane of the magnetic meridian; — called also inclination. 5. Any liquid into which objects may be dipped, as for cleansing, coloring, etc. 6. Aeronautics. A sudden drop followed by a climb.



dī'phase' (dī'fāz') a. Having two phases; specif., Elec., dī'phas'ic (-fāz'ik) pert. to or designating a circuit carrying, or a machine producing, or operated by, two alternating currents of the same period, but differing in phase by one quarter of a period; two-phase.

dī'phē-nyl-am'ine (-fē'nīl-ām'in; -ā-mēn'), n. [dī- + phenyl + amine.] Chem. An aromatic crystalline substance, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH, got by heating aniline with aniline hydrochloride, and otherwise. It is used in the manufacture of many dyes, and as a test for nitric acid.

diph-the'ri-a (dī-thēr'ī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. διφθερα leath-er.] A febrile infectious disease in which the air passages, the throat, become coated with a false membrane. It is caused by a specific bacillus. — diph-ther'ic (-thēr'ik), a. diph-the'rit'ic (dī-thēr'it'ik), a. 1. Pert. to, or connected with, diphtheria. 2. Having characteristics resembling those of diphtheria, esp. the formation of a false membrane.

diph'thong (-thōng), n. [L., diphthongus, Gr. δίφθογγος; δι- = bis twice + φθόγγος voice, sound.] 1. A union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable, as ou in out, oi in oil; — often called a proper diphthong. 2. A vowel digraph; — often called an improper diphthong. 3. Popularly, either of the ligatures æ, œ, which now represent simple sounds. — diph-thon'gal (dī-thōng'gāl), — diph-thong'ic (-thōng'ik), a. diph'thong-ize, v. t. & i. To change into a diphthong, as a simple vowel. — diph-thong-i-zat'ion (-zā'shān), n.

dī'plex (dī'plēks), a. [dī- + plex, as in duplex.] Teleg. Pertaining to the sending of two messages in the same direction at the same time. Diplex and contraplex are the two varieties of duplex.

dīp-lo-oc'e'cus (dīp'lō-kōk'ūs), n.; pl. -cocci (-kōk'sī). [NL.; Gr. διπλοος double + κόκος grain, seed.] Any of various bacteria exhibiting paired, or twin, cells.

dīp-lod'o-cus (dīp-lōd'ō-kūs), n. [NL.; Gr. διπλοος double

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin, dōny; nature, verdure (87);



† δοκός a bearing beam.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Dip-  
lodocus*) of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs, from the  
Upper Jurassic of Colorado and Wyoming.

**dip-lo-ë** (dip-lō-ē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. διπλόη fold fr.  
διπλός twofold, double.] *Anat.* The cancellous bony  
tissue between the tables of the skull.

**di-plō'ma** (dī-plō'mā), *n.*; *pl. E.* -MAS (-māz), *L.* -MATA  
(-mā-tā). [L., fr. Gr. διπλωμα, fr. διπλόν to double, δι-  
πλός twofold.] 1. A writing conferring some privilege,  
[honor, or power; esp., a document bearing record of a de-  
gree conferred by a literary society or educational institu-  
tion. 2. A historical or state writing or document.

— *v. t.* To furnish with a diploma.

**di-plō'ma-cy** (-mā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). [F. *diplomatie*.  
See *DIPLOMA*.] 1. Art of conducting negotiations between  
nations, as in arranging treaties. 2. Dexterity in securing  
advantages; tact.

**dip-lo-mat** (dip-lō-măt), *n.* One employed or skilled in in-  
ternational diplomacy; a diplomatist.

**dip-lo-mat'ic** (-măt'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to international  
diplomacy, or the foreign ministers (diplomatic body) at a  
court or capital. 2. Characterized by, or skilled in, diplo-  
macy; tactful; artful. — **dip-lo-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**dip-lo-mat'ics** (-măt'iks), *n.* (See -ICS.) 1. Diplomacy.  
*Rare.* 2. The art of deciphering ancient writings, and de-  
termining their age, authenticity, etc.; paleography.

**di-plō'ma-tist** (dī-plō'mā-tīst), *n.* 1. A diplomat. 2. One  
tactful or crafty in affairs, esp. in managing others.

**di-plō'ma-tize** (-tīz), *v. i.* To practice diplomacy.

**dip-lo-pi-a** (dip-lō-pī-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. διπλός double +  
-opia.] Double vision of a single object, esp., *Med.*, when  
constituting a disorder of sight. — **dip-lo-p'ic** (dip-lō-p'ik), *a.*  
**dip-no-an** (dip-nō-ăn), *a.* [Gr. διπνοος with two breathing  
apertures; δι = *dis* twice + πνοή breath.] Of or pert. to  
a group (*Dipnoi*) of remarkable fishes, which besides gills  
have a lung or pair of lungs.

**dip-no-ōy** (dip-nō-ōi), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). [Gr. διπνοία, fr. διπνοος  
two-footed; δι = *dis* twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* Two  
metrical feet taken together, or in one measure.

**dip-ner** (dip-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, dips; esp., a  
lade for water or other liquid. 2. Any of various diving  
birds. 3. *Ecol.* An immersionist; a Baptist or Anabaptist;  
specif. [*cap.*], a Dunker; — so called by other denomina-  
tions. 4. [*cap.*] The group formed by the seven principal  
stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — from their  
dipperlike arrangement. See *URSA MAJOR, Illust.*

**dipping needle.** A magnetic needle suspended at its center  
of gravity, and moving freely in a vertical plane.

**dip-sas** (dip-sās), *n.*; *pl.* *DIPSAS*ES (dīp'sā-dēz). [L., fr.  
Gr. δῖψας, fr. δῖψα thirst.] A serpent whose bite was  
fabled to produce intense thirst.

**dip-sy, dip'sie, dip'sy** (-sī), *a.* Deep-sea. *Sailor's Cant.*

**dip-so-ma-ni-a** (dip-sō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. δῖψα thirst +  
μανία mania.] A morbid uncontrollable craving for  
drink, esp. for alcoholic liquors. — **dip-so-ma-ni-ac** (-āk), *n.*

**dip-so-ma-ni'a-cal** (-sō-mā-nī'ā-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining  
to, or affected with, dipsomania.

**Dip-ter-a** (dīp-tēr-ā), *n.* [Gr. διπτερος with two wings;  
δι- = *dis* twice + πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* An order  
consisting of the dipterous insects. [all around.]

**dip-ter-al** (-āl), *a.* *Arch.* Having a double row of columns

**dip-ter-an** (-ăn), *a.* Dipterous. — *n.* A dipterous insect.

**dip-ter-ous** (-ūs), *a.* 1. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having two wings or  
winglike appendages. 2. *Zoöl.* Belonging to an order  
(*Diptera*) of insects comprising the true or winged flies (as  
the house fly), the mosquitoes, gnats, etc. Excepting wing-  
less parasitic forms, they have two wings, the posterior  
pair of other insects being represented by small club-shaped  
organs (balancers).

**dip-tych** (dīp'tik), *n.* [L. *dīptycha*, *pl.*, fr. Gr. διπτυχος  
folded, doubled; δι- = *dis* twice + πτύσσειν to fold,  
double up.] Anything consisting of two leaves or folds;  
specif.: a *Rom. Antiq.* A two-leaved, hinged writing tablet  
protecting the writing by folding together. b A similar  
tablet bearing the names of those commemorated in the eu-  
charistic service in the early church; hence, the list of such  
persons or the intercession in which the commemoration was  
made; — usually in *pl.* c A picture or series of pictures, as  
an altar piece, painted on two hinged tablets. See *ΤΡΙΠΤΥΧΗ*.

**Dir-cæ'an** (dīr-sē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Dircaeus*.] Pertaining to,  
or named from, the fountain Dirce, near Thebes, in Bœotia,  
which city was the home of the poet Pindar (called the  
"Dircaean Swan" by Horace); hence: Pindaric; poetic.

**Dir'ce** (dīr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διρκή.] *Gr. Myth.* A  
queen of Thebes who, for maltreating Antiope, was tied by  
the latter's sons to the horns of a wild bull.

**dire** (dīr), *a.*; **DIR'ER** (-ēr); **DIR'EST** (dīr'ēst). [L. *dirus*.]  
1. Ill-boding; fearful. 2. Dreadful; horrible.

**di-rect'** (dī-rēkt'), *a.* [L. *directus*, *p. p.* of *dirigere* to di-  
rect. See *DRESS*.] 1. Straight; leading by the shortest way  
to a point or end. 2. Straightforward; not swerving from

truth and openness. 3. Immediate; plain; unambiguous;  
as, *direct* accusations. 4. In the line of descent; lineally  
related, not collaterally. 5. *Astron.* In the direction of the  
general planetary motion, or from west to east; in the order  
of the signs; not retrograde; — said of the motion of a  
celestial body. 6. *Polit. Science.* Pert. to, or effected im-  
mediately by, action of the people through their votes, in-  
stead of through one or more representatives or delegates;  
as, *direct* nomination (see below); *direct* legislation.

**Syn.** *Direct*, *immediate*, as applied to relations, though  
often used with little distinction, are apt to retain their  
etymological connotations. *Direct* suggests unbroken  
connection or a bearing straight upon the object; *immed-  
iate*, the absence of any intervening medium or influence;  
as, *direct* descent, a *direct* reference, a *direct* tax; *immed-  
iate* contact, proximity, an *immediate* inference.

**direct action.** *Trade-Unionism.* See *SYNDICALISM*.

— *d. current, Elec.*, a current flowing in one direction  
only; — distinguished from *alternating current*. — *d.*  
*examination, Law*, the first examination of a witness in the  
orderly course, by the party calling him and upon the merits  
of the case. — *d. nomination, Political Science*, the nomi-  
nation of candidates for public office by direct popular  
vote rather than through the action of a convention or  
body of elected nominating representatives or delegates.

— *d. primary, Political Science*, a primary by which direct  
nominations of candidates are made. — *d. tax, Econ.*, as  
generally defined, a tax exacted directly from the person  
on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to  
fall; — opp. to *indirect tax*.

— *adv. Directly*; as, to go *direct* to France.

— *v. t.* 1. To address; impart. *Archaic.* 2. To put a di-  
rection or straight line, as toward a letter; *point*; aim. 4.  
To show to (any one), as the right way; guide, as by point-  
ing out the way. 5. To determine the course of; guide;  
govern. 6. To instruct as a superior, order. 7. To give in-  
struction or an order for (something to be done) as, the  
judge *directed* a verdict for the defendant. — **Syn.** Lead,  
dispose, manage, regulate; order. See *COMMAND, CONDUCT,*  
*GUIDE.* — *v. i.* To give direction; point out a course.

**di-rect'er** (dī-rēkt'ēr), *n.* One who directs; a director.

**di-rect'ion** (-rēkt'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of directing; guidance;  
management. 2. Instruction; order; command. 3. The  
superscription or address, as of a letter. 4. The line on  
which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which  
anything is lying or pointing; direct line or course. 5. That  
property of space by which, given two positions, others  
may be generated or determined in the same dimension and  
relation. — **Syn.** Administration, guidance, management,  
superintendence, oversight, government.

**di-rec'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Able or tending to direct.

**di-rect'ly** (-rēkt'ly), *adv.* In a direct manner or line.

**Syn.** Forthwith, straightway, promptly, immediately,  
instantly, instantaneously, soon, presently, by and by.  
— **Directly**, *immediately*, *instantly*, *instantaneously*  
(with reference to time). **Directly**, like *immediately*,  
implies absence of intervening time. Now, however,  
*directly* (and, to a less degree, *immediately*) has acquired  
the sense of "soon, before long" (cf. the similar develop-  
ment of *presently*, *by and by*). *Instantly* retains the  
implication of absolutely immediate sequence. *Instanta-  
neously* implies an imperceptible interval of time between  
the beginning and end of an action or process.

**di-rect'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being direct.

|| **Di-rec'toire** (dē-rēkt'wār), *n.* [F.] *Fr. Hist.* The  
French Directory. See *DIRECTORY*, 4.

**Directoire style.** A style of dress prevalent at the time  
of the French Directory, marked by great extravagance of  
design, and imitating Greek and Roman costumes.

**di-rec'tor** (dī-rēkt'tēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which,  
directs; specif., a manager. 2. One of a body appointed to  
manage the affairs of a company or corporation. — **di-  
rec'tor-ship**, *n.*

**di-rec'to-rate** (-tō-răt), *n.* 1. Office of director; a body  
of directors. 2. Management by a director or directors.

**di-rec-to'ri-al** (dī-rēkt-tō'rī-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to  
a director; directive.

**di-rec'to-ry** (dī-rēkt-tō'rī), *a.* Serving to direct; directive.  
— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). 1. That which directs; esp., a body of  
directions or rules; also, a body of directors. 2. *Ecol.*  
A book of directions for the conduct of worship. 3. A book  
or list containing the names and residences or places of  
business of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of  
them. 4. [*cap.*] [F. *Directoire*.] *Fr. Hist.* The body of  
five men which held the executive power, under the constitu-  
tion of 1795, from 1795 to 1799 in the First Republic.

**di-rec'tress** (-trēs), *n.* A woman director.

**di-rec'trix** (-trīks), *n.*; *pl. E.* *DIRECTRICES* (-trīk-sēz).  
*L. DIRECTRICES* (-trī-sēz). [NL.] 1. A directress. *Rare.*  
2. *Geom.* A fixed line or curve used as a guide in describ-  
ing a curve or surface; specif.: a The polar of a focus; a  
line whose distance from any point of a conic is in fixed  
ratio to the distance of the same point from a focus. b A

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curve along which the generatrix glides in describing a surface.

**dire'ful** (dīr'fūl), *a.* Dire; terrible. — **dire'ful-ly**, *adv.* **dire'ly**, *adv.* In a dire manner.

**dire'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being dire.

**dirge** (dūrj), *n.* [Contr. of *L. dirige* (direct thou), beginning the opening antiphon in Latin.] 1. *R. C. Ch.* The Office for the Dead; also, a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem Mass. 2. A piece of music, esp. a mournful song, to accompany funeral or memorial rites.

**dir'i-gi-ble** (dīr'jī-b'l), *a.* That can be directed; steerable, as a balloon. — *n.* A dirigible balloon or torpedo.

**dir'i-ment** (dīr'ī-mēnt), *a.* [*L. dirimens*, *p. pr.* of *dirimere* to interrupt, destroy.] *Law.* Absolutely nullifying; — chiefly in *diriment impediment*, an impediment that nullifies marriage ab initio, as an existing marriage.

**dirk** (dīrk), *n.* Kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.

**dir't** (dīrt), *n.* [*ME. dirit*.] 1. Any foul substance, as mud, dust, etc. 2. Loose earth or soil. *Colloq.* 3. Meanness; sordidness. 4. *Mining.* In placer mining, alluvial earth, gravel, etc. 5. Dirtiness in condition, action, or speech. — *v. t.* To make foul; dirty.

**dir'ti-ly** (dīr'tī-lī), *adv.* In a dirty manner.

**dir'ti-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being dirty.

**dir'ty** (-tī), *a.*; **DIR'TY-ER** (-tī-ēr); *-EST.* 1. Defiled with dirt, or serving to defile. 2. Of color, sullied; clouded. 3. Base; sordid. 4. Muddy; foggy; stormy.

**Syn.** Dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, squalid. Dirty (opposed to *clean*) is the general term for what is sullied or defiled with dirt of any kind. Foul commonly conveys an implication of offensiveness or disgust. Filthy applies to what is besmeared or polluted with dirt or filth. Nasty applies to what is grossly or revoltingly offensive, esp. to touch or smell. In British colloquial usage, it has been softened to a mere synonym for "objectionable, disagreeable"; in the U. S., it has commonly been tabooed in polite speech, but is now somewhat affected in its British sense. Squalid adds to the idea of dirtiness that of extreme slovenliness or neglect. In their ethical senses, esp. as applied to language, the first four words connote indecency or obscenity.

— *v. t.*; **DIR'TED** (-tīd); **DIR'TY-ING**. 1. To foul; soil. 2. To tarnish; sully, as a reputation.

**Dis**, *n.*, or **Dis pa'ter** (dīs pā'tēr). [*L.*] *Rom. Relig.* An underworld god, identical with the Greek Pluto.

**dis-** (dīs-). A prefix from Greek *dis*, twice. See *pr-*.

**dis-**, [*L. dis-*, sometimes through *OF. des-*. As a living prefix in English, *dis-* is the invariable form.] A prefix used:

1. To denote *away, apart, asunder, between*, in words derived from French or Latin.

Examples: *dismiss*, to send away; *dissuade*, discern.

2. To denote *undoing, reversal, privation, or negation*. Specifically: a To form verbs denoting to undo, destroy, reverse, or do the reverse of. Derivative or analogous nouns, adjectives, etc., are similarly formed.

Examples: *diselectrify*, to undo or destroy the electrification of; *diselectrification*, act of undoing or destroying electrification; *disedify*, to do the reverse of edifying; *disedification*, action the reverse of edification; *disconnect*, to undo or destroy the connection of; *disconnection*.

b To form verbs (also analogous or derivative nouns, adjectives, etc.) denoting to strip or divest of something (designated by the noun to which *dis-* is prefixed); and, hence, to expel from; to divest of the character, rank, or status of; also, to free from, or relieve of.

Examples: *disrobe*, to strip of a robe; *disfrock*, to divest of a frock (priestly character or privilege); *disbrother*, to deprive of the character or status of brother; *disbar*, to expel from the bar; *disburden*, to free from, or relieve of, a burden.

c To form nouns denoting the opposite of; the absence of.

Examples: *disbelief*, the absence or opposite of belief.

d To form adjectives, in which *dis-* has the sense of *not, non-, in-, un-*.

Examples: *dissonant*, *not consonant*, *inconsonant*.

e As a simple intensive, with the force of *entirely, completely*, or the like, when the part to which *dis-* is prefixed implies separation, reversal, or negation.

Example: *disannul*, to annul *entirely* or *completely*.

**dis'a-bil'i-ty** (dīs'ā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being disabled; absence of competent power, means, fitness, capacity, qualification, or the like; also, that the existence of which constitutes such a state. — **Syn.** Weakness, impotence; incompetence, incompetency, incapacity, disqualification. See *INABILITY*.

**dis'a-ble** (dīs'ā-b'l), *v. t.*; -A'BLED (-b'ld); -A'BLING (-blīng). 1. To render unable or incapable; to destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of. 2. *Law.* To disqualify. — **Syn.** Weaken, incapacitate. — **dis'a-ble-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis'a-bled** (-ā'b'ld), *p. a.* Rendered incapable; crippled.

**dis'a-buse'** (dīs'ā-būz'), *v. t.* To undeceive; set right.

**dis'ac-cord'** (dīs'ā-kōrd'), *v. i.* To refuse assent; to disagree; lack accord. — *n.* Disagreement.

**dis'ac-cus'tom** (dīs'ā-kūs'tūm), *v. t.* To destroy the force of habit in; wean from a custom.

**dis'ad-van'tage** (-ād-vān'tāj), *n.* 1. That which hinders success, or causes loss or injury. 2. Loss; detriment; prejudice to fame, profit, or other good. — **Syn.** Injury, hurt, loss, damage. — *v. t.* To injure the interest of.

**dis-ad-van'ta-geous** (dīs-ād-vān-tā'jūs), *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable; prejudicial. — **dis-ad-van'ta-geous-ly**, *adv.* — **-geous-ness**, *n.*

[from.] **dis-ad-vise'** (dīs'ād-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise against; dissuade.

**dis'af-fect'** (dīs'ā-fēkt'), *v. t.* 1. To diminish the affection of; fill with discontent. 2. To disorder.

**dis'af-fect'ed** (-fēkt'ēd); 24), *p. a.* Alienated in feeling or allegiance, esp. from those in authority; estranged.

**dis'af-fec'tion** (-fēk'tshūn), *n.* 1. State of being disaffected; unaffection; disloyalty. 2. Physical disorder; disease. — **Syn.** Dislike, discontent, alienation, hostility.

**dis'af-firm'** (dīs'ā-fīrm'), *v. t.* 1. To assert the contrary of; contradict; deny; — said of something asserted. 2. *Law.* To refuse to confirm; to repudiate; annul or reverse, as a judicial decision; — opposed to *affirm*.

**dis'af-firm'ance** (-fīrm'āns), *n.* Act of disaffirming; denial; negation; repudiation; annulment.

**dis'af-firm'a-tion** (dīs-āf'ēr-mā'shūn), *n.* Act of disaffirming; negation; repudiation; repudiation.

**dis'af-for'est** (dīs'ā-fōr'ēst), *v. t.* 1. *Eng. Law.* To exempt from forest laws. 2. To deforest.

**dis'a-gree'** (-ā-grē'), *v. i.* 1. To fail to agree; be unlike; — used with *with* or, formerly, but now rarely, to or from. 2. To differ in opinion; quarrel. 3. To be unsuited; — used with *with*; as, his work *disagrees* with him.

**dis'a-gree'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Exciting repugnance; offensive; unpleasant in temper or mood. — **dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis'a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

**dis'a-gree-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act or state of disagreeing. — **Syn.** Difference, diversity, unlikeness, variance; misunderstanding, dissension; dispute, difference, discord.

**dis'al-low'** (-ā-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow; reject.

**dis'al-low'ance** (-āns), *n.* Act of disallowing.

**dis-an-ni'mate** (dīs-ān'ī-māt), *v. t.* To deprive of life. *R.*

**dis'an-nul'** (dīs'ā-nūl'), *v. t.* To annul completely.

**dis'an-nul'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Complete annulment.

**dis'a-noint'** (dīs'ā-nōint'), *v. t.* To invalidate the consecration of; as, to *disanoint* a king.

**dis'ap-pear'** (-ā-pēr'), *v. i.* 1. To cease to appear or to be perceived; pass from view; vanish. 2. To cease to be or exist; be lost.

[*ing-*] **dis'ap-pear'ance** (-āns), *n.* Act of disappearing; a vanishing.

**dis'ap-point'** (-pōint'), *v. t.* [*OF. desappointier*; *des-* (*L. dis-*) + *appointier* to appoint.] 1. To defeat of expectation or hope; balk; — used with *of* a thing not obtained, or with *in* of a thing obtained. 2. To frustrate; foil; defeat. — **Syn.** Fail, frustrate, balk, baffle, delude, foil, defeat.

**dis'ap-point'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of disappointing; state of being disappointed or emotion caused by being disappointed; frustration. 2. That which disappoints.

**dis-ap-pro-ba'tion** (dīs-āp'rō-bā'shūn), *n.* Act, state, or fact of disapproving; state of being disapproved.

**dis-ap-pro-ba-to-ry** (dīs-āp'rō-bā-tō-rī), *a.* Containing disapprobation; serving to disapprove.

**dis'ap-prov'al** (dīs'ā-prōv'āl), *n.* Disapprobation; censure; adverse judgment.

**dis'ap-prove'** (dīs'ā-prōv'), *v. t.* 1. To pass unfavorable judgment on; regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; censure. 2. To refuse official approbation to; decline to sanction. — *v. i.* To feel or express disapprobation (of).

**dis-arm** (dīs-ārm'), *v. t.* [*F. désarmer*; *dés-* (*L. dis-*) + *armare* to arm.] 1. To deprive of arms or weapons. 2. To deprive of means or disposition to harm; render harmless.

**dis'ar-ma-ment** (ār'mā-mēnt), *n.* Act of disarming; esp., the reduction of a military establishment approximately to a peace footing.

**dis'ar-range'** (dīs'ār-rānj'), *v. t.* To disturb the arrangement of; disorder. — **dis'ar-range-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis'ar-ray'** (-ār-rā'), *v. t.* 1. To throw into disorder. 2. To unrobe; despoil; strip. — *n.* 1. Disorder. 2. Confused or incomplete attire; undress.

**dis'ar-tic'u-late** (-ār-tīk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To disjoint; separate joint from joint. — **la'tion**, *n.* — **la'tor**, *n.*

**dis'as-soc'i-ate** (-ās-sō'shī-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. To disconnect from association; dissociate.

**dis-as'ter** (dīs-ās'tēr), *n.* [*F. désastre*; *dés-* (*L. dis-*) + *astre* star, *L. astrum*.] 1. A baleful aspect of a planet or star; hence, an ill portent. *Obs.* 2. An unfortunate event; esp., a sudden extraordinary misfortune; calamity.

**Syn.** Mishap, mischance, misadventure, calamity, catastrophe, ruin, extremity, reverse, blow, stroke. — **Disaster**, calamity, catastrophe. A disaster is an unforeseen and ruinous mischance or misadventure which happens, often suddenly, either through culpable lack of foresight or through adverse external agency; a calamity is a grievous misfortune, particularly one which produces great or far-reaching

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solāz; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



personal or (esp.) public loss. **Catastrophe** (properly, any dénouement) is here compared in the sense of a disastrous conclusion; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

**dis-as'trous** (-trūs), *a.* **1.** Full of unpropitious stellar influences (cf. **ASTROLOGY**); ill-boding. **Obs.** **2.** Attended with disaster; calamitous. — **dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-a-vow'** (dis'à-vou'), *v. t.* [F. *désavouer*; *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *avouer* to avow.] To refuse to own or acknowledge; deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like; disclaim; disown.

**dis-a-vow'al** (-zəl), *n.* A disavowing; repudiation.  
**dis-band'** (dis-bānd'), *v. t.* To break up the organization of, as an army. — *v. i.* To disperse; esp., to quit military service by breaking up organization. — **band'ment**, *n.*

**dis-bar'** (-bār'), *v. t.* **Law.** To deprive of the status and privileges of a member of the bar. — **dis-bar'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*  
**dis-be-lief'** (dis'bē-lēf'), *n.* Act or state of disbelieving; refusal of assent, credit, or credence. — **Syn.** See **UNBELIEF**.

**dis-be-lieve'** (-lēv'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse credence to.  
**dis-be-liev'er** (-lēv'ēr), *n.* One who disbelieves; an unbeliever, esp. in the doctrines of a religion.

**dis-bench'** (dis-bēnch'), *v. t.* To remove from a bench, or seat; hence, *Eng. Law*, to deprive (a bench) of his status.

**dis-bow'el** (-bou'ēl), *v. t.* To disembowel. **Rare.**

**dis-branch'** (-brānch'), *v. t.* To tear off, as a branch.

**dis-bur'den** (-būr'd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To rid of a burden; disencumber. **2.** To put off (a burden); discharge. — **Syn.** Unload, unburden, free. — *v. i.* To relieve one's self of a burden. — **dis-bur'den-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis-burse'** (dis-būrs'), *v. t.*; **-BURSED'** (-būrst') ; **-BURS'ING**. [OF. *desbourser*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *burse* purse.] To pay out; expend. — **dis-burs-a-ble**, *a.*

**dis-burse'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of disbursing; also, that which is disbursed.

**dis-burs'er**, *n.* One who disburses.

**dis-bur'then** (dis-būr'th'n), *v. t.* = **DISBURDEN**. **Archaic.**

**disc** (disk). **Var.** of **DISK**. [transition from *calced*.

**dis-calced'** (dis-kālst'), *a.* Unshod; barefooted; — in **dis-**

**dis'cant** (dis'kānt). **Var.** of **DESCANT**.

**dis-card'** (dis-kārd'), *v. t.* **1. Card Playing.** **a** To reject from the hand (a card or cards) as superfluous. **b** To play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from the card led). **2.** To cast off as useless; turn away; reject.

**Syn.** Throw aside, lay aside, cast off; refuse, decline, reject, repel. — **Disceard**, *reject*. To discard is to put or throw aside or away, esp. as useless or outworn; as, *discarded* clothing; to reject is more commonly to repel, or refuse to receive or to employ, something offered; as, *reject an offer*.  
**dis-card'** (dis-kārd'; dīskārd'), *n.* **Card Playing**, Act of discarding, or the card or cards discarded. — *v. i.* **Card Playing**. To make a discard.

**dis-case'** (dis-kās'), *v. t.* To remove the case or sheath of.

**dis-cern'** (dī-zūrn'), *v. t.* [F. *discerner*, L. *discernere*, *-cretum*; *dis-* + *cernere* to distinguish.] **1.** To see and identify by noting differences; discriminate; distinguish. **2.** To see by the eye or by the understanding; perceive and recognize. — **Syn.** Discover, espy, descry, detect. See **PERCEIVE**. — *v. i.* To make distinction; distinguish.

**dis-cern'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, discerns.

**dis-cern'i-ble** (-zūr'n'l-ble'), *a.* Capable of being discerned.

— **dis-cern'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*

**dis-cern'ing**, *p. a.* Acute; shrewd. — **dis-cern'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-cern'ment** (-zūrn'mēnt), *n.* Act or faculty of discerning.

**Syn.** Perception, discrimination, acuteness, astuteness, perspicacity, sagacity, shrewdness, sharpness, penetration, insight, acumen, divination. — **Discernment**, **perception**, **penetration**, **insight**, **acumen**, **divination**. **Discernment** implies keenness and discriminating accuracy; **perception**, the direct or immediate exercise of mental vision. **Penetration** emphasizes acuteness and subtlety; **insight**, depth, or understanding sympathy, of discernment. **Acumen** suggests astuteness of intellect and nicety of discrimination; **divination**, instinctive or intuitive insight.

**dis-cerp'** (dī-sūrp'), *v. t.* [L. *discerpere*, *discerptum*; *dis-* + *carpere* to pluck.] **Rare.** **1.** To tear in pieces; rend. **2.** separate off; disunite. — **dis-cerp'tion** (-shūn), *n.*

**dis-cerp'ti-ble** (-tī-b'l'), *a.* That can be discerned.

**dis-charge'** (dis-chāj'), *v. t.*; **DIS-CHARGED'** (-chārdj'); **-CHARG'ING**. [OF. *deschargier*; fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *chargier* to charge.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, or burden; unload, as a vessel. **2.** To let fly, as an arrow; shoot; fire off, as a gun. **3.** To relieve, as of a debt, responsibility, accusation, etc.; absolve; clear. **4.** To send away from service; dismiss. **5.** To release legally from confinement, as a prisoner. **6.** To put forth or remove, as a charge or burden; as, to *discharge* a cargo. **7.** To throw off the obligation of, esp. by performance; hence: to perform, as a duty; pay, as a debt. **8.** To pay one's debt or obligation to (a creditor); also, to pay or settle for (a thing). **Obs.** **9.** To give forth; emit; as, a pipe *discharges* water; to *discharge* an oath. **10. Dyeing & Calico Printing.** To bleach out or to remove or efface, as by a chemical process; as, to *discharge* the color from a dyed fabric; also, to remove the color

from in this way. **11. Arch.** **a** To receive and distribute, as the weight or pressure of a wall above an opening. **b** To relieve, as an opening or the lintel spanning an opening, from the weight of the wall above. — **Syn.** See **RELEASE**, **EFFECT**.

— *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden; emit or give vent to fluid or other contents; as, the water pipe *discharges* freely.

— *n.* **1.** Act of discharging; unloading, as of a cargo. **2.** Firing off, as of artillery. **3.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved, of an obligation or other burden; acquittance. **4.** Act of getting rid of an obligation, liability, etc.; fulfillment, as by payment. **5.** Release or dismissal, as from office. **6.** Legal release from confinement. **7.** The state of being discharged or relieved of a debt, liability, obligation, duty, or the like; acquittal. **8.** That which discharges or releases from imprisonment, an obligation, liability, penalty, or the like. **9.** A flowing or issuing out or a rate of flow; emission; as, a rapid *discharge* of water. **10.** That which is discharged or emitted; as, a total *discharge* of 1,000 gallons. **11. Elec.** The equalization of a difference of electric potential between two points. [Charges.]

**dis-charge'er** (-chāj'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, **dis-**

**dis-ci'ple** (dī-sī'pl'), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *discipulus*, fr. *discere* to learn.] A pupil or scholar; now esp., a follower who has learned to believe in the doctrine of his teacher.

**Syn.** **Disciple**, **pupil**, **scholar**, **student**. **Disciple**, through the influence of its Biblical sense, has ceased to be an exact synonym for *pupil* or *scholar*; it always implies personal adherence to the views of one's master or teacher. **Pupil**, as here compared, suggests more of the teacher's personal care than **scholar**, which emphasizes the idea of instruction or tuition. **Student** is the general term for those in attendance at a higher institution of learning. See **FOLLOWER**.

**Disciples of Christ**, *Ecl.*, a Christian denomination which rejects human creeds and sectarian names, holds the Bible only to be the rule of faith and practice, celebrates the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and baptizes believers only by immersion. They are trinitarian and congregational, and are called also *Christians* and *Campbellites*.

— **the disciples**, or **the twelve disciples**, the twelve selected companions of Jesus; — called also **the apostles**.

— *v. t.*; **-PLED** (-pl'd); **-PLING** (-pl'ing). **1.** To teach; train. **2.** To make a disciple of. **Rare.**

**dis-ci'ple-ship**, *n.* State or quality of being a disciple.

**dis-ci'plin-a-ble** (dis'ī-plīn-ā-ble'), *a.* **1.** Capable of being disciplined or instructed. **2.** Liable or deserving to be disciplined; subject to disciplinary punishment.

**dis-ci'plin-ā-ble** (dis'ī-plīn-ā-ble'), *a.* Of or relating to discipline.

**dis-ci'plin-ant** (-plīn-ānt), *n.* *Ecl. Hist.* A flagellant, esp. one of a Spanish order noted for its severe discipline.

**dis-ci'plin-a-ri-an** (dis'ī-plīn-ā-ri-ān), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to discipline. — *n.* One who disciplines; one who excels or is rigorous in training, esp. as to order and obedience.

**dis-ci'plin-a-ry** (dis'ī-plīn-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline; corrective; belonging to a course of training or learning.

**dis-ci'pline** (-plīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *disciplina*, fr. *discipulus* disciple.] **1.** The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; drill. **2.** Subjection to rule; control; habit of obedience. **3.** Correction; chastisement by way of correction and training; hence, training through suffering. **4.** The subject matter of instruction; a course of study; a branch of knowledge. **5. Ecl.** A system of essential rules and duties; as, the Roman Catholic or Anglican *discipline*. — **Syn.** See **EDUCATION**.

— *v. t.*; **-PLINED** (-plīnd); **-PLIN-ING**. **1.** To develop by instruction and exercise; train. **2.** To accustom to regular and systematic action; drill. **3.** To improve by corrective and penal methods; chastise. — **Syn.** **Form**, **teach**, **instruct**, **chasten**, **punish**. — **dis-ci'plin-er**, *n.*

**dis-claim'** (dis-klām'), *v. i.* [AF. *desclamer*. See **DIS-** and **CLAIM**.] **Law.** To renounce or repudiate a legal claim; make a disclaimer; — formerly used with *in*, *out of*, and *from*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To disavow any connection with or responsibility for; to deny ownership or authorship of; repudiate; disown. **2.** To deny the right or authority of; refuse to admit; disallow; as, to *disclaim* the authority of Jesus.

**dis-claim'er** (dis-klām'ēr), *n.* [AF. *desclamer*, inf. used as *n.*] Act of disclaiming; a denial or disavowal of claim.

**dis-cla-ma'tion** (dis'klō-mā'shūn), *n.* Disavowal or renunciation; disclaimer.

**dis-close'** (dis-klōz'), *n.* Disclosure. **Obs.** — *v. t.*; **-CLOSED'** (-klōzd'); **-CLOSE'ING** (-klōz'ing). [From OF. *desclous*, *p. p.*, opened, deriv. of *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *clous* to shut, fr. L. *claudere*.] **1.** To uncover. **2.** To lay open or expose to view; reveal; expose; divulge. — **Syn.** See **REVEAL**.

**dis-clos'er** (-klōz'ēr), *n.* One who discloses.

**dis-clo'sure** (-klō'zhūr), *n.* **1.** Act of disclosing, uncovering, or revealing; exposure. **2.** That which is disclosed.

κ = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**dis-cob'o-lus** (dīs-kōb'ō-lūs), **dis-cob'o-los** (-kōb'ō-lōs), *n.* [L. *discobolus*, Gr. *δισκοβόλος*; *δίσκος* discus + *βάλλω* to throw.] A discus thrower.

**dis'coid** (dīs'koid), *a.* [Gr. *δισκοειδής*; fr. *δίσκος* a round plate + *εἶδος* form.] Like a disk; flat and circular; specif., *Bot.*, having a tubular instead of a ligulate corolla, as the florets in the yellow center of a daisy, in distinction from those on the margin, bearing white rays, which are called *radiate*.

— *n.* Anything having the form of a discus or disk. — **dis-coi'dal** (-koi'dəl), *a.* **dis-col'or**, **dis-col'our** (dīs-kōl'ēr), *v. t.* [OF. *descolorer*, fr. L. *dis-* + *colorare* to color.] To alter the natural color of, esp. for the worse; stain.

**dis-col'or-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of discoloring; state of being discolored. 2. A discolored spot; stain.

**dis-col'or-ment**, **our-ment** (-ēr-mēnt), *n.* Discoloration. **dis-com'fit** (-kūm'fit), *v. t.* [OF. *descomfit*, p. p. of *desconfire*, fr. L. *dis-* + *conficere* to make ready.] 1. To put to rout; defeat. *Archaic.* 2. To balk; disconcert. — **Syn.** Overthrow, conquer, baffle, confuse. See **EMBARRASS**. **dis-com'fi-ture** (-fi-tūr), *n.* Act of discomfiting; state of being discomfited; rout; overthrow; frustration.

**dis-com'fort** (-fērt), *v. t.* [OF. *desconforter*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conforter* to comfort.] 1. To discourage; deject. *Obs.* 2. To disturb the comfort of; make uneasy; pain. — *n.* 1. Want of comfort; uncomfortable condition; pain; distress; sorrow. 2. That which causes distress.

**dis-com'fort-a-ble** (-kūm'fēr-tā-b'l), *a.* Not affording comfort; uncomfortable; comfortless.

**dis-com'mend'** (dīs'kō-mēnd'), *v. t.* 1. To mention with disapprobation; blame; disapprove; — opp. of *commend*. *Rare.* 2. To expose to censure or ill favor; put out of the good graces of any one; — opp. of *recommend*.

**dis-com'mend'a-ble** (-mēn'dā-b'l), *a.* Deserving disapprobation, blame, or unfavorable comment.

**dis-com'men-da'tion** (dīs-kōm'ēn-dā'shūn), *n.* Blame; censure; reproach; dispraise.

**dis-com'mode'** (dīs'kō-mōd'), *v. t.* To incommode.

**dis-com'mod'i-ty** (-kō-mōd'ī-tī), *n.* 1. Disadvantageousness; inconvenience. 2. Disadvantage; inconvenience; something injurious or that it is desired to avoid or get rid of; — the opposite of *commodity*.

**dis-com'mon** (dīs-kōm'ūn), *v. t.* *Law.* a To deprive of the right of common, as of pasture. b To deprive of commonable quality, as lands by inclosing them.

**dis-com'pose'** (dīs'kōm-pōz'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder; agitate; perturb; disarrange; disorder. — **Syn.** Derange, unsettle, disturb, ruffle, fret.

**dis-com'po-sure** (-pō'zhūr), *n.* State of being discom-

**dis-com'cert'** (dīs'kōn-sūr't'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder or confusion; discompose; confuse. — **Syn.** Disturb, unbalance, defeat, frustrate, thwart. See **EMBARRASS**.

**dis-com'cer'tion** (-sūr'shūn), *n.* Act of disconcerting; or state of being disconcerted; discompose; perturbation.

**dis-com'form'i-ty** (-fōr'mī-tī), *n.* Want of conformity or correspondence; disagreement; — often with *to* or *with*.

**dis-com'nect'** (-kō-nēkt'), *v. t.* To undo the connection of; disunite.

**dis-com'nect'ed** (-nēkt'ēd), *p. a.* Disjoined; not connected. — **Syn.** Rambling, desultory, disjointed, broken, scattered. — **dis-com'nect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **nect'ed-ness**, *n.*

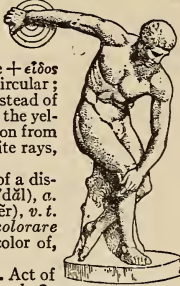
**dis-com'nect-ion** (-nēkt'shūn), *n.* State or quality of being disconnected.

**dis-com'nex'ion**, *n.* Disconnection. *British.* **dis-com'so-late** (dīs-kōn'sō-lāt), *a.* [From LL., fr. L. *dis-* + *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari* to console. See **CONSOLE**, *v. t.*] 1. Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected; sad. 2. Causing dejection; cheerless. — **Syn.** Forlorn, melancholy, sorrowful, woeful, hopeless. — **dis-com'so-late-ly**, *adv.* — **late-ness**, *n.*

**dis-com'so-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Disconsolate state. **dis-com'tent'** (dīs'kōn-tēnt'), *a.* Not content; dissatisfied. — *n.* Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction. — **Syn.** See **DISSATISFACTION**. — *v. t.* To dissatisfy; displease.

**dis-com'tent'ed** (-tēnt'ēd); 2*p.* *a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy in mind. — **dis-com'tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **tent'ed-ness**, *n.* **dis-com'tent'ment** (-tēnt'mēnt), *n.* State, fact, or feeling of discontent.

**dis-com'tin'u-ance** (-tīn'tū-āns), *n.* 1. A discontinuing; state of being discontinued; interruption. 2. In legal practice, the termination of an action by the failure of the plaintiff properly to continue it or by the entry of a discontinuing order on his motion; — usually distinguished from a *dismissal*. — **Syn.** Cessation, intermission, separation, disjunction, disruption, break.



Discobolus.

**dis'con-tin'u-a'tion** (-tīn'tū-ā'shūn), *n.* Discontinuance. **dis'con-tin'ue** (-tīn'tū), *v. t. & i.* 1. To interrupt the continuance of; break off; stop; leave off. 2. *Law.* To abandon or terminate (an action or proceeding) by a discontinuance (which see). — **dis'con-tin'u-er**, *n.*

**dis-con'ti-nu'ity** (dīs-kōn'tī-nū'ī-tī), *n.* 1. Want of continuity or cohesion. 2. A break in continuity; a gap.

**dis'con-tin'u-ous** (dīs'kōn-tīn'tū-ūs), *a.* Not continuous; interrupted; intermittent; broken. — **ous-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-cord'** (dīs-kōrd'), *v. i.* [OF. *descorder*, L. *discordare*, fr. *discors*, *cordis*, discordant; *dis-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] To disagree; clash.

**dis'cord** (dīs'kōrd), *n.* 1. Want of concord or agreement; disagreement. 2. A Want of concord or harmony. b A combination of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly owing to incommensurability of vibrations of the component sounds. 3. A harsh or confused noise; uproar. — **Syn.** Variance, difference, opposition, clashing, dissension, contention, strife, dissonance.

**dis-cord'ance** (dīs-kōr'dāns), **dis-cord'an-cy** (-dān-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -ANCES (-dān-sēz), -ANCIES (-sīz). 1. State or quality of being discordant; disagreement. 2. A discord of sounds.

**dis-cord'ant** (-dānt), *a.* Characterized by discord; not in harmony; clashing; inharmonious. — **Syn.** Disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, opposing, repugnant, opposite, contrary, inconsistent, harsh, jarring, irreconcilable. See **DISSONANT**. — **dis-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**dis'count** (dīs'kount; dīs-kōunt'), *v. t.* [OF. *desconter*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conter*. See **COUNT**.] 1. To deduct from an account, debt, charge, or the like. 2. To lend money on, deducting in advance the discount, or allowance for interest; as, to *discount* a promissory note. 3. To take into consideration beforehand; diminish by anticipation; as, to *discount* the effect of news. 4. To make allowance for exaggeration (in a tale, etc.).

— (dīs'kount), *n.* 1. Act of discounting; esp.: a A deduction from a gross sum on an account. b A deduction for interest in advancing money on or purchasing a bill or note not due. 2. The rate of interest charged in discounting.

at a **discount**, below par, or below the nominal value; hence, *Colloq.*: out of favor; poorly esteemed.

**dis-coun't-a-ble** (dīs-kōunt'tā-b'l), *a.* That may be discounted.

**dis-coun'te-nance** (dīs-kōunt'tē-nāns), *v. t.* 1. To put out of countenance; abash. 2. To refuse to countenance, or approve; discourage. — *n.* Unfavorable aspect or act; disapprobation.

**dis-cour'age** (dīs-kūr'āj), *v. t.*; -AGED (-āj), -AGING (-āj-īng). 1. To lessen the courage of; dishearten; deject; — opp. to *encourage*. 2. To dishearten one with respect to; deter one from; discountenance. — **Syn.** Dispirit, depress, dissuade, disfavor.

**dis-cour'age-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of discouraging; state of being discouraged; depression. 2. That which discourages; a deterrent.

**dis-cour'ag'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, discourages; a deterrent. [couragees.]

**dis-cour'se'** (dīs-kōr's; 57), *n.* [L. *discursus*, lit., a running to and fro, fr. *discurrere*, *-cursum*, lit., to run to and fro; *dis-* + *currere* to run.] 1. The power of the mind to reason or infer by running, as it were, from fact to fact, or reason to reason; reasoning power. 2. The joining of ideas in rational expression, whether mental or verbal.

3. Conversation; talk. 4. Art and manner of speaking. 5. Consecutive speech on a given line of thought; treatise; dissertation; as, a long *discourse* on duty.

— *v. i.*; -COURSE' (-kōr'st'); -COURSE'ING (-kōr'sīng). To express one's self in discourse; speak; converse. — *v. t.* 1. To narrate; tell; discuss. *Archaic.* 2. To utter or give forth, as music. — **dis-cours'er**, *n.*

**dis-cour'te-ous** (kūr'tē-ūs; kōr'tū's), *a.* Uncivil; wanting in courtesy. — **dis-cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-cour'te-sy** (kūr'tē-sī), *n.* Lack of courtesy; incivility. **dis-cov'er** (-kūv'ēr), *v. t.* [OF. *descouvrir*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *covriri* to cover.] 1. To lay open to view; reveal; make known. *Archaic.* 2. To manifest, esp. unintentionally; show; exhibit; betray; as, the boy *discovered* a taste for art. 3. To obtain sight or knowledge of, for the first time, as of a thing already existing, but hitherto not perceived or known; detect; descry. — **dis-cov'er-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

**Syn.** Find out, detect, contrive, devise, originate, invent. — **Discover**, **invent**. One *discovers* what existed before, but had remained unknown; one *invents* by forming combinations either entirely new or attaining their end by means unknown before; as, Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; Edison *invented* the phonograph. See **REVEAL**.

**dis-cov'er-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who first comes to the knowledge of something; one who makes a discovery.

**dis-cov'er-er** (-ēr), *a.* [OF. *descouvert* uncovered. See **COVER**.] *Law.* Not covert; not under coverture; — said of an unmarried woman or a widow. See **COVERTURE**, 2.

**dis-cov'er-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. Act of discovering. 2. That which is discovered. — **Syn.** Disclosure.

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meni; food, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Discovery Day.** = COLUMBUS DAY.

**dis-cre-ate'** (dis-'krē-āt'), *v.* To annihilate; reduce to chaos.

**dis-cre-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**dis-cred'it** (dis-'krēd'it), *n.* 1. Lack of credit or reputation; disesteem. 2. Lack of belief or confidence; disbelief. 3. Lack of commercial credit. — **Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, disgrace, ignominy, scandal, distrust.

— *v. t.* 1. To refuse credence to; disbelieve; as, the rumor is *discredited*. 2. To destroy confidence in; as, the theory is *discredited* by modern science. 3. To deprive of credit or good repute; bring reproach upon.

**dis-cred'it-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Not creditable; injurious to reputation; disreputable. — **dis-cred'it-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-creet'** (dis-'krēt'), *a.* [F. *discrēt*, L. *discretus* separated, p. p. of *discernere* to discern. See DISCERN.] Possessed of discernment, esp. in avoiding error or evil, circum-spect; prudent. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL. — **dis-creet'ly**, *adv.*

— **dis-creet'ness**, *n.*

**dis-crep'an-cy** (-krēp'ān-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Also **dis-crep'an-ty** (dis-'krēp'āntī; dis-'krēp'āntī), *n.* State or quality of being discrepant, or an instance of this.

**dis-crep'ant** (dis-'krēp'ānt; dis-'krēp'ānt), *a.* [L. *discrepans*, -antis, p. pr. of *discrepare* to sound discordantly; *dis* + *crepare* to rattle, creak.] Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.

**dis-crete'** (dis-'krēt'; dis-'krēt'), *a.* [L. *discretus*. See DIS-CRETE.] 1. Separate; distinct; disjunct. 2. Composed of distinct parts; discontinuous. — **dis-crete'ly**, *adv.* — **dis-crete'ness**, *n.*

**dis-cre-tion** (dis-'krēsh'ən), *n.* 1. Disjunction; separation; distinction. 2. Act or faculty of discerning; discernment; decision. 3. Freedom to decide or act; unrestrained exercise of choice or will. 4. Quality of being discreet, esp. as to matters of propriety and self-control; prudence; circumspection. [please use.]

**dis-cre-tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment. — **-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-cre-tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Discretionary.

**dis-cre-tive** (dis-'krē-tiv), *a.* 1. Disjunctive. 2. Marking distinction; distinguishing.

**dis-crim'i-nate** (-krīm'f-nā), *a.* [L. *discriminatus*, p. p. of *discriminare* to divide, deriv. of *discernere* to discern.] 1. Distinguished by certain tokens; distinct. 2. Marked by or showing discrimination.

— (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. 1. To mark as different; differentiate. 2. To separate by discerning differences; distinguish. — **Syn.** See DISTINGUISH. — *v. i.* 1. To make a difference or distinction; distinguish. 2. To make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others).

**dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* With discrimination.

**dis-crim'i-nat'ing** (-nāt'ing), *p. a.* Marking or noting a difference or differences; distinguishing; often esp., capable of making acute discriminations; keen; discerning; as, a *discriminating* critic. — **dis-crim'i-nat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-crim'i-na-tion** (dis-'krīm'f-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of discriminating; state of being discriminated. 2. A distinction, as in treatment; esp., an unfair or injurious distinction. 3. Quality of being discriminating; acute discernment. 4. That which discriminates; mark of distinction. — **Syn.** Penetration, clearness, acuteness, acumen, judgment, discernment, distinction.

**dis-crim'i-na-tive** (-krīm'f-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive. 2. Observing distinctions; discriminating.

**dis-crown'** (dis-'kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

**dis-cur'sive** (dis-'kūr'siv), *a.* Passing from one thing to another; digressive; desultory. — **Syn.** See CURSORY. — **dis-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cur'sive-ness**, *n.*

**dis-cus** (dis-'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -cuses (-ēz), L. -ci (dis'it). [L. See DISA.] A heavy circular plate, or quoit, to be thrown or hurled as a trial of strength and skill; also, the exercise or game of throwing the discus.

**dis-cuss'** (dis-'kūs'), *v. t.* [L. *discussus*, p. p. of *discutere* to strike asunder; *dis* + *cutere* to strike.] 1. To drive away, as a tumor. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. To declare. *Obs.* 3. To examine in detail or by disputation; debate; investigate. 4. To try the quality of by eating or drinking; as, they *discussed* a cold fowl. *Colloq.* 5. *Civil Law.* To exhaust a remedy against, as a principal debtor or his property before proceeding against the surety.

**Syn.** Discuss, argue, debate. To *discuss* is to sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con; as Elizabeth could *discuss* poetry with Spenser or euphuism with Lyly. To *argue* (the stronger term) is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position; as, he tried to *argue* himself out of his despondency. To *debate* is to argue formally or publicly or (sometimes) to deliberate with one's self; as, the measure was *debated* at length.

**dis-cus-sion** (-kūsh'ūn), *n.* Act of discussing; debate.

**dis-cu-s'tient** (-kū'shēnt), *a.* [L. *discutiens*, p. pr. of *discu-*

*tere*. See DISCUSS.] *Med.* Serving to disperse morbid matter; as, a *discutient* lotion. — *n.* A discutient agent.

**dis-dain'** (-dān'), *n.* [OF. *desdain*, *desdaing*, fr. the verb.] A feeling of contempt and aversion; scorn; — often implying haughtiness. — **Syn.** Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, arrogance, pride.

— *v. t.* [OF. *desdeignier*, *desdaignier*; *des* (L. *dis*-) + *deignier* to design, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy.] 1. To think unworthy; deem unsuitable or becoming. 2. To reject as not deserving one's notice, scorn. — **Syn.** See DESPISE.

**dis-dain'ful** (-dān'fūl), *a.* Full of or expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTUOUS. — **dis-dain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-dain'ful-ness**, *n.*

**dis-ease'** (di-'zēz'), *n.* [OF. *desaise*; *des* (L. *dis*-) + *aise* ease.] 1. Lack of ease; discomfort. *Obs.* 2. Any departure from health presenting marked symptoms; malady; illness; disorder. 3. An affection, usually caused by micro-organisms, impairing the quality of certain products; as, the *diseases* of wine.

— *v. t.*; -EAS'ED' (-zēzd') ; -EAS'ING. 1. To disquiet; distress. *Obs.* 2. To afflict with disease or sickness; disorder. **dis-eased'** (di-'zēzd'), *p. a.* Afflicted with disease.

**dis'em-bark'** (dis-'ēm-bārk'), *v. t.* & *i.* To remove or go ashore from on board a vessel; land.

**dis'em-bar-ka-tion** (dis-'ēm-bār-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of disembarking.

**dis'em-bar' rass** (dis-'ēm-bār'ās), *v. t.* To free from embar-

assment; clear; disentangle. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE.

**dis'em-bed'** (dis-'ēm-bēd'), *v. t.* To extricate (that which is embedded).

**dis'em-bel'lish** (-bēl'lish), *v. t.* To deprive of embellish-

ment. — **dis'em-bod'y** (-ēm-bōd'ī), *v. t.* To divest of the body or

corporeal existence. — **dis'em-bod'i-ment** (-i-mēnt), *n.*

**dis'em-bogue'** (-bōg'), *v. t.* & *i.*; -BOGUE' (-bōgd'), -BO-

GUNG, [Sp. *desebocar*; *des* (L. *dis*-) + *emboacar* to put

into the mouth, fr. *en* (L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, L. *bucca*

cheek.] To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; flow (in-

to); vent; as, where the river *disebogs*.

**dis'em-bow'el** (-bou'ēl), *v. t.* To take or let out the bowels of

viscerate. — **dis'em-bow'el-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis'em-broil'** (-broil'), *v. t.* To disentangle; free from em-

broilment; extricate from confusion.

**dis'em-ploy'** (dis-'ēm-ploi'), *v. t.* To dismiss from, or throw

out of, employment. — **dis'em-ploy'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis'en-a-ble** (dis-'ēn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To render unable; disable.

**dis'en-chant'** (-chānt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment,

fascination, or delusion. — **dis'en-chant'er**, *n.*

**dis'en-chant'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of disenchanting; state

or fact of being disenchanting.

**dis'en-cum'ber** (-kūm'bēr), *v. t.* To free from encum-

brance. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE. — **cum'brance** (-brāns), *n.*

**dis'en-dow'** (-dōw'), *v. t.* To deprive of endowments.

— **dis'en-dow'er**, *n.* — **dis'en-dow'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis'en-fran-chise** (-frān'chīz), *v. t.* To disfranchise.

**dis'en-gage'** (-gā'), *v. t.* To release from that with which

anything is engaged, engrossed, involved, or entangled;

extricate; clear.

**Syn.** Disengage, disentangle, disembarass, disem-

cumber, extricate, all imply release or detachment; dis-

engage, from that by which one is held, or in which one is

involved; disentangle, from more intricate complications;

disembarass, from that which hampers or restrains; dis-

encumber, from that which burdens or clogs. **Extricate**

implies more definitely effort or exercise of force.

— *v. i.* To release or free one's self; become detached.

**dis'en-gage'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of disengaging, or

setting free; state of being disengaged. 2. Freedom from

engrossing occupation; leisure. 3. Freedom from con-

straint; ease of manner.

**dis'en-no'ble** (-nō'b'l), *v. t.* To lower; degrade.

**dis'en-tail'** (-tāl'), *v. t.* *Law.* To free from entail; break

the entail of (an estate). — *n.* Act of disentailing.

**dis'en-tan-gle** (-tān'g'l), *v. t.* To free from entanglement;

free from embarrassing connection or intermixture; set

free. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE. — **-tan'gle-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis'en-thrall'**, **dis'en-thral'** (dis-'ēn-thrōl'), *v. t.* To release

from thralldom; free.

**dis'en-throne'** (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone; depose.

**dis'en-ti-tle** (-tī't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.

**dis'en-tomb'** (-tōm'), *v. t.* To disinter. [cham'tment.]

**dis'en-trance'** (-trāns'), *v. t.* To free from a trance or en-

dis'en-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* To untwine.

**dis'es-tab'lish** (-ēs-tāb'lish), *v. t.* To break up (anything

established); deprive, as a church, of its connection with

the state. — **dis'es-tab'lish-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis'es-teem'** (dis-'ēs-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; disfavor.

— *v. t.* To hold in disesteem; slight.

**dis-fa'vor** (-fā'vēr), *n.* 1. Want of favor or favorable re-

dis-fa'vour' gard; disesteem. 2. State of not being in

favor. 3. An unkind or disobliging act. — *v. t.* To with-

hold or withdraw favor from; regard with disesteem.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. [ Foreign Word. ] + combined with = equals.



**dis-fea'ture** (dīs-fē'chūr), *v. t.* To deface.  
**dis-fig'ur-a'tion** (-fig'ū-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; disfigurement.  
**dis-fig'ur** (-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; -UREP (-fūr) -URING. [OF *desfigurare*, *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *figurare* to fashion, shape, fr. L. *figurare*, fr. *figura* figure.] To mar the figure or appearance of; render less complete, perfect, or beautiful in appearance. — **Syn.** See **DEFACE**. — **fig'ur-er**, *n.*  
**dis-fig'ure-ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured. 2. Something that disfigures (by its presence); a defacement.  
**dis-for'est** (-fōr'ēt), *v. t.* 1. To disafforest. 2. To deforest.  
**dis-fran'chise** (dīs-frān'chiz), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular privilege, as of voting.  
**dis-fran'chise-ment** (-chiz-mēt), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.  
**dis-fur'nish** (-fūr'nish), *v. t.* To deprive of that with which anything is furnished; strip; divest. — **nish-ment**, *n.*  
**dis-gav'el** (dīs-gāv'el), *v. t.* [See **GAVELKIND**.] *Eng. Law.* To deprive of, or relieve from, the tenure of gavelkind.  
**dis-gorge** (-gōrj), *v. t. & i.*; -GORGE (-gōrj) -GORC'ING. [OF *desgorger*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gorge* gorge.] 1. To discharge by the throat and mouth; vomit. 2. To give up unwillingly something wrongfully appropriated.  
**dis-grace** (-grās'), *n.* [F. *disgrâce*, It. *disgrazia*; *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *gratia* grace, L. *gratia*.] 1. Condition of being out of favor. 2. State of being dishonored; shame; ignominy. 3. Cause of dishonor or shame. — **Syn.** **Disfavor**, **discredit**, **infamy**, **humiliation**. See **DISHONOR**.  
— *v. t.* -GRACED' (-grāst') -GRAC'ING (-grās'ing). 1. To put out of favor; dismiss with dishonor. 2. To bring reproach or shame on; dishonor. — **Syn.** **Degrade**, **humble**, **humiliate**; **abuse**, **debase**. — **dis-grac'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**dis-grace'ful** (-fōl), *a.* Bringing or involving disgrace; shameful. — **dis-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-grun'tle** (-grūn'tl), *v. t.*; -TLED (-tl'd) -TLING (-tling). To put in bad humor; render dissatisfied.  
**dis-guise** (dīs-gīz'), *v. t.*; -GUISE' (-gīz'd') -GUIS'ING. [OF *desguiser*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *guise* guise.] 1. To change the appearance of so as to conceal or mislead, esp. by an unusual dress. 2. To hide or obscure by a counterfeit appearance; cloak; conceal; mask; as, to *disguise* one's feelings or an unpleasant taste. — **Syn.** **Dissimulate**. See **DISSEMBLE**.  
— *n.* 1. A dress put on for concealment or deception. 2. Artificial language or manner assumed for deception. 3. Any concealment of real by ostensible character; also, that which serves to disguise. — **dis-guis'er** (-gīz'ēr), *n.*  
**dis-gust** (-gūst'), *v. t.* [OF *desguster*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gustus* taste, L. *gustus*.] 1. To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; esp., to offend the taste, reason, or sensibilities of; — often used with *at*, *with*, or *by*. 2. To inspire with a disgust (*of*, *from*, or *against* anything).  
— *n.* Aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; loathing. — **Syn.** **Nausea**, **abomination**, **abhorrence**; **distaste**, **dislike**. See **ANTI-PATHY**.  
**dis-gust'ful** (-fōl), *a.* Exciting or feeling disgust.  
**dis-gust'ing**, *p. a.* Exciting disgust. — **ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**dish** (dīsh), *n.* [AS. *disc*, L. *discus*, fr. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, *δίσκος* to throw.] 1. A vessel, as a platter, used for serving food at table. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, a dish, as a shallow concave vessel or a natural hollow. 3. The food served in a dish; hence, any particular food; as, a dainty *dish*. 4. State of being concave, or like a dish, or the degree of such concavity; as, the *dish* of a wheel; also, a concavity. 5. The contents or capacity of a dish; a dishful.  
— *v. t.* 1. To put into a dish or dishes. 2. To make concave like a dish; as, to *dish* a wheel by inclining the spokes. 3. To make (a hole) like a dish; countersink (a hole). 4. To frustrate; cheat; circumvent; ruin. *Colloq.*  
**dis'ha-bille** (dīs'ā-bēl'; -bīl'), *des'ha-bille* (dēz'ā-bēl'), *n.* [F. *deshabillé*, prop., undressed.] A loose, negligent garment; state of being dressed in a loose or careless style.  
**dis-hal'low** (dīs-hāl'ō), *v. t.* To violate; profane.  
**dis-har-mo'ni-ous** (dīs-hār-mō'nī-ūs), *a.* Unharmonious.  
**dis-har-mo-nize** (dīs-hār-mō-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To put, or to be, out of harmony. — **dis-har-mo-niz'm** (-nīz'm), *n.*  
**dis-har-mo-ny** (-nī), *n.* Want of harmony; discord.  
**dish'cloth** (dīsh'klōth'; 62), *n.* A cloth for washing dishes.  
**dish'clout** (-klout'), *n.* A dishcloth. *Archaic* or *Dial.*  
**dis-heart'en** (dīs-hār't'ēn), *v. t.* To discourage; dispirit.  
**dis-helm** (-hēlm'), *v. t. & i.* To deprive of, or to remove, the helmet.  
**dis-her'i-son** (dīs-hēr'ī-zūn), *n.* [OF. *desheriteison*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A disinheriting; disinheritance.  
**dis-her'it** (-hēr'it), *v. t.* To disinheritor; dispossess. *Obs.*  
**di-shev'el** (dī-shēv'el'), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ēld) or -ELLED; -ELING or -EL-LING. [OF. *descheveler*, LL. *discapillare*; *dis-* + L. *capillus* hair of the head.] To permit or cause (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; hence: to spread or

throw (one's costume, etc.) in disorder or disarray; ruffle; touse. — **di-shev'el-ment** (-mēt), *n.* [Will hold.]  
**dish'ful** (dīsh'fōl), *n., pl.* -FULS (-fōlz). As much as a dish.  
**dis-hon'est** (dīs-on'ēt; 24), *a.* 1. Wanting in honesty or integrity; not trustworthy. 2. Characterized by fraud; knavish; unjust. — **dis-hon'est-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-hon'es-ty** (-ēs-tī), *n.* 1. Want of honesty, probity, or integrity. 2. A dishonest act; violation of trust or justice.  
**dis-hon'or** (-ōn'ēr), *n.* 1. The reverse of honor; as: a **dis-hon'or'** Disgrace; shame; ignominy. 2. Indignity; insult. 2. *Law.* The nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn. — **dis-hon'or-er**, **dis-hon'or-er**, *n.*  
**Syn.** **Indignity**, **opprobrium**, **disparagement**; **shame**, **obloquy**, **reproach**, **disgrace**, **ignominy**, **infamy**.  
**Dis-honor**, **disgrace**, **ignominy**, **infamy** express loss of good fame. **Dishonor** retains, to a greater degree than *disgrace*, a negative force, and expresses deprivation or violation of honor, reputation, or dignity. **Disgrace** expresses positive shame or reproach. **Ignominy** connotes public, **infamy**, notorious, **disgrace** or **dishonor**.  
— *v. t.* 1. To deprive of honor; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on. 2. To refuse to accept or pay (a draft, check, etc.). — **Syn.** **Shame**, **humble**, **humiliate**, **degrade**; **debauch**.  
**dis-hon'or-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Wanting in honor; bringing **dis-hon'or-er** or **disgrace** or **disgraceful**; base. 2. Wanting in honor or esteem; disesteemed; as, "dishonorable graves." — **a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.*  
**dis-horn'** (dīs-hōrn'), *v. t.* To remove the horns of.  
**dis'il-lu'sion** (dīs'ī-lū'zhūn), **dis'ī-lu'sion-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To free from illusion. — **dis'ī-lu'sion**, *n.*  
**dis'im-pas-sioned** (-im-pāsh'ūnd), *a.* Free from warmth of passion or feeling; unimpassioned.  
**dis'im-pris'on** (-prīz'n), *v. t.* To release from prison.  
**dis'in'cli-na'tion** (dīs-in'kli-nā'shūn), *n.* State of being disinclined. — **Syn.** **Unwillingness**, **disaffection**, **alienation**, **dislike**, **indisposition**, **distaste**, **aversion**, **repugnance**.  
**dis'in-cline** (-dīs'in-klin'), *v. t.* To incline away the affections of; alienate. — *v. i.* To be unwilling (to do something); be averse or indispensed.  
**dis'in-cor-po-rate** (-kōr-pō-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate powers, rights, or privileges. [A disinfectant.]  
**dis'in-fect'** (-fēkt'), *v. t.* To free from infection; treat with disinfectant.  
**dis'in-fect'an't** (-fēk'tānt), *n.* An agent, as lime, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, etc., used to destroy pathogenic or putrefactive bacteria. A *disinfectant* differs from an *antiseptic* in not being intended for use upon the living body.  
**dis'in-fec'tion** (-fēk'shūn), *n.* Act of disinfecting; state or fact of being disinfected.  
**dis'in-gen'u-ous** (-jēn'ū-ūs), *a.* Not ingenuous; artful. — **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**dis'in-her'i-son** (-hēr'ī-zūn), *n.* Disinheritance.  
**dis'in-her'it** (-hēr'it), *v. t.* To cut off from, or deprive of, an inheritance. — **dis'in-her'it-ance** (-ī-tāns), *n.*  
**dis'in'te-gra-ble** (dīs-in'tē-grā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disintegrated.  
**dis'in'te-grate** (-īn'tē-grāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ēd); -GRATING. [L. *dis-* + *integratus*, p. p. of *integrare* to repair, *integer* entire.] To separate or decompose into integral, or component, parts; reduce to fragments or powder.  
**dis'in'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; esp., the wearing away, or falling to pieces, of rocks by action of rain, frost, etc.  
**dis'in-ter'** (dīs'in-tūr'), *v. t.* 1. To take out of the grave or tomb. 2. To bring out from obscurity.  
**dis'in-ter-est'** (dīs-in'tēr-ēs-tē; 24), *a.* Not influenced by self-interest; free from selfish motive. — **Syn.** See **FAIR**. — **dis'in-ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.*  
**dis'in-ter-ment** (dīs'in-tēr'mēt), *n.* Act of disintering; state of being disinterred.  
**dis-ject'** (dīs-jēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *disjicere*, *disjectum*, to throw asunder, disperse; *dis-* + *jacere* to throw.] To separate by force; tear apart; scatter violently.  
**dis-join'** (-join'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *desjoindre*, fr. L. *disjungere*; *dis-* + *jungere* to join.] To dissolve or prevent the joining of; separate; sunder; disunite; disconnect.  
**dis-join't** (-join't'), *a.* [OF. *desjoint*, p. p. of *desjoindre*. See **DISJOIN**.] *Archaic.* 1. Disjointed; disconnected. 2. Disjoined; unconnected. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To separate the joints of; separate at the joints. 2. To break the natural order and relations of; make incoherent.  
**dis-join'tly**, *adv.* In a disjointed state; separately.  
**dis-junc't** (-jūkt'), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, p. p. of *disjungere*. See **DISJOIN**.] Characterized by disjunction.  
**dis-junc'tion** (-jūkt'shūn), *n.* Act of disjoining; state of being disjoined; disunion; separation. — **dis-junc'ture**, *n.*  
**dis-junc'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Tending to disjoin; involving disjunction. — *n.* 1. *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction, as *but*, *yet*, *although*. 2. *Logic.* A disjunctive proposition or one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions; as, it is *either* day or night.  
**disk** (dīsk), *n.* Also **disc**. [L. *discus*. See **DISH**.] 1. A

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'er; ice, ilk; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, ing; ōen, thin; nature, verdure (87);



flat circular plate. **2.** *Astron.* The seemingly flat figure of a celestial body. **3.** *Bot. & Zool.* Any of various disk-shaped structures, as the central portion of the head, composed of tubular flowers, in daisies, asters, etc.

**dis-leaf'** (dis-'lēf'), **dis-leave'** (-lēv'), *v. t.* To remove the leaves from; bare of leaves.

**dis-like'** (dis-'lik'), *v. t.* To regard with dislike; disapprove.

— *n.* A feeling of aversion to something uncongenial or offensive; repugnance; distaste. — **Syn.** Disinclination, disapprobation, disfavor, disaffection, displeasure, aversion, reluctance, disgust, antipathy. — **dis-lik'-a-ble**, *a.*

**dis-limn'** (-līm'), *v. t. & i.* To efface; fade, as a picture.

**dis-lo-cate** (dis-'lō-kāt), *v. t.* — **CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd) — **CAT'ING**. [*L.L. dislocatus*, *p. p.* of *dislocare*; *L. dis-* + *locare* to place, *locus* place.] **1.** To displace (esp. a bone from its natural connections with a neighboring bone); disjoint. **2.** To disarrange, as plans.

**dis-lo-ca'tion** (-kā'sh'ūn), *n.* Displacement, esp.: a *Surg.* The displacement of a bone, or the resulting condition; luxation. **b** *Geol.* The displacement of rocks or strata, resulting in a fissure or fault.

**dis-lodge'** (dis-'lōj'), *v. t. & i.* To drive from a lodge or place of rest; hence, to drive from a place of hiding or defense. — **dis-lodge'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis-loy'al** (-lōi'āl), *a.* Not loyal; false where allegiance is due to; faithless. — **dis-loy'al-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-loy'al-ty** (-tī), *n.* Quality of being disloyal; lack of loyalty; esp., violation of allegiance.

**Syn.** Untrue, recreant, traitorous; deceitful, insidious, treacherous, perfidious, perjured, inconstant, forsworn. — **Disloyal**, **traitorous**, **treacherous**, **perfidious**. One is **disloyal** who is untrue (it may be only passively) to one's allegiance; one is **traitorous** who is guilty of actual treason. Of persons, **treacherous** implies readiness to betray trust; of things, aptness to allure to peril or disaster by false or delusive appearances. **Perfidious** implies base and deliberate treachery.

**dis-mal** (diz'māl), *n.* [*Prob. fr. OF. di day (L. dies) + mal* bad, (*evil (L. malus)*)] **1.** In *pl.* The blues; low spirits; also, gloomy or depressing surroundings or circumstances. **2.** A swamp. *Southern U. S.*

— *a.* **1.** Unlucky; ill-omened; ill-boding; as, a *dismal* threatening sound. **2.** Disastrous or calamitous; dreadful; as, *dismal* accidents. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Gloomy to the eye or ear; cheerless; dreary. — **Syn.** Lonesome, gloomy, dark, fatal, doleful, lugubrious, funereal, dolorous, sorrowful, sad, melancholy, unhappy. — **dis-mal-ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

**dis-man'tle** (dis-mān'tl), *v. t.* — **MAN'TLED** (-t'ld) — **TLING** (-tling). **1.** To strip of dress or covering; divest; un-cloak. **2.** To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc., as a house or a fort. — **dis-man'tle-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis-mas't'** (-māst'), *v. t.* To deprive of a mast or masts.

**dis-may'** (-mā'), *v. t.* [*OF. esmaier*; *es-* (*L. ex*) + *OHG. magan* to be strong or able.] To disable with alarm; depress the spirits of; daunt; appall; terrify.

**Syn.** Alarm, fright, affright, frighten, scare, intimidate, daunt, appall, shock, horrify. — **Dismay**, **daunt**, **appall**. To **dismay** is to deprive of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; to **daunt** is to cow or intimidate, esp. by that which awes or subdues; to **appall** is to overwhelm or confound with sudden fear or horror.

— *n.* Loss of spirit through fear. — **Syn.** See **FEAR**.

**dis-mem'ber** (-mēm'bēr), *v. t.* [*OF. desmembrer*; *des-* (*L. dis-*) + *membre* limb.] To tear limb from limb; hence: to tear or cut in pieces; mangle; mutilate. — **Syn.** Dis-joint, dislocate, divide. — **dis-mem'ber-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**dis-miss'** (-mīs'), *v. t.* [*L. dis-* + *missus*, *p. p.* of *mittere* to send.] **1.** To send away; cause or permit to go. **2.** To send or remove from office, service, or employment; discharge. **3.** To put away; esp., to put out of consideration; as, to *dismiss* idle fears. **4.** *Law.* In practice, to put (an action or party) out of consideration; refuse to hear further; — said of the court.

**dis-miss'al** (-ā'l), *n.* Act of dismissing; state or fact of being dismissed.

**dis-mis'sion** (-mīsh'ūn), *n.* Dismissal.

**dis-mount'** (-mōnt'), *v. i.* **1.** To come down; descend. *Poetic.* **2.** To alight from a horse, camel, or the like (formerly from a vehicle). — *v. t.* **1.** To throw or remove from the carriage, or mount; — said esp. of artillery. **2.** To unhorse. **3.** To remove from a setting, as a jewel. **4.** *Mech.* To take apart (a machine).

— *n.* Act or method of dismounting. [*natural.*]

**dis-na-ture** (-nā'tūr), *v. t. & i.* To make or become un-dis-'o-be-di-ence (dis-'ō-be'di-ēns), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.

**dis-'o-be-di-ent** (-ēnt), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. — **dis-'o-be-di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-'o-bey'** (-ō-bē'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse or neglect to obey.

**dis-'o-bey'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who disobeys.

**dis-ob-'li-ga'tion** (dis-'ōb-'lī-gā'sh'ūn), *n.* Act of disobliging; offense; also, state of being disobliged; grudge.

**dis-'o-blige'** (dis-'ō-blij'), *v. t.* — **BLIGED'** (-blijd') — **BLIG'ING** (-blij'ing). To refuse to oblige; be unaccommodating to.

**dis-'o-blig'ing** (-blij'ing), *p. a.* Not obliging; unaccommodating. — **dis-'o-blig'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **blig'ing-ness**, *n.*

**dis-orb'** (dis-'ōrb'), *v. t.* To throw out of the proper orbit.

**dis-or'der** (-ōr'dēr), *v. t.* **1.** Want of order; confusion; disarray. **2.** Neglect of order or system; irregularity. **3.** Breach of public order; tumult. **4.** Disturbance of the functions of the bodily organs, or of the mind. — **Syn.** Disarrangement, bustle, commotion, disturbance; disease, illness, indisposition, sickness, ailment, malady, distemper.

— *v. i.* **1.** To disturb the order of; disarrange; confuse. **2.** To disturb the regular and natural functions of (either body or mind); derange.

**dis-or'dered** (-ōr'dēr), *p. a.* Thrown into disorder; affected with disorder or disease; specif., morbid; crazed.

**dis-or'der-ly** (-ōr'dēr-lī), *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or contributing to, disorder. **2.** *Law.* Offensive to good morals and public decency; notoriously offensive; as, *disorderly* conduct. **Disorderly** houses include common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, etc. A **disorderly** person is one guilty of any one of various acts (against the public peace, order, morals, or safety) declared by statute to be offenses. — **Syn.** Disarranged, immethodical, irregular, lawless, tumultuous, confused.

— *adv.* In a disorderly manner; confusedly. — **dis-or'der-li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

**dis-or'di-nate** (-dī-nāt), *a.* Immoderate; inordinate. *Obs.*

**dis-or-gan-i-za'tion** (dis-'ōr-gān-i-zā'sh'ūn), *n.* Act of disorganizing, or state of being disorganized.

**dis-or-gan-ize** (dis-'ōr-gān-ī-zē), *v. t.* To destroy the organic structure or regular system of; throw into disorder; disarrange. — **dis-or-gan-iz'er** (-ī-z'ēr), *n.*

**dis-own'** (-ōn'), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to or concerning one's self; repudiate; disavow. — **Syn.** Disclaim, deny, renounce.

**dis-par'age** (dis-pār'āj), *v. t.*; — **AGED** (-ājēd) — **AG-ING** (-āj-īng). [*OF. disparagier* to marry unequally; *des-* (*L. dis-*) + *F. parage* extraction, lineage, *L. par* equal.] To bring, or attempt to bring, discredit upon; speak slightingly of; depreciate. — **Syn.** Cheapen, degrade, debase; vilify, discredit, defame. See **DECRY**.

**dis-par'age-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* **1.** Diminution of esteem or standing; dishonor; disgrace. **2.** Act of expressing a low degree of estimation; detraction; depreciation. — **Syn.** Indignity, derogation, reproach; debasement, disgrace.

**dis-par'ag-er**, *n.* One who disparages.

**dis-par'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a disparaging manner.

**dis-pa-rate** (dis-pā-rāt), *a.* [*L. disparatus*, *p. p.* of *disparare* to part; *dis-* + *parare* to prepare.] Unequal; dissimilar; distinct in quality or ultimate character. — **Syn.** See **DIFFERENT**. — **rate-ly**, *adv.* — **rate-ness**, *n.*

**dis-par'i-ty** (dis-pār'i-tī), *n.*; — **PL. TIES** (-tīz). Inequality; difference in age, rank, condition, excellence, etc.

**Syn.** Disparity, inequality. **Disparity** adds to inequality the implication of unlikeness or incongruity.

**dis-park'** (-pārk'), *v. t.* To throw open (a park or inclosure); to treat (a private park) as a common.

**dis-part'** (-pārt'), *v. t. & i.* To part asunder; separate.

**dis-part'**, *n.* A piece of metal placed on the muzzle, or near the trunnions, on the top of a piece of ordnance, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore; — called also **dispart sight**, and **muzzle sight**.

**dis-part'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* A parting or division.

**dis-pas'sion** (-pāsh'ūn), *n.* Freedom from passion.

**dis-pas'sion-ate** (-āt), *a.* Free from passion; not warped, prejudiced, swerved, or carried away by passion. — **Syn.** Calm, cool, collected, composed, serene, unruffled; temperate, moderate, impartial, fair; sober, grave. — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

**dis-patch'** (-pāch'), *v. t.* [*Sp. despachar*.] **1.** To send off or away, as a message or messenger. **2.** To send out of the world; put to death. **3.** To dispose of speedily, as business; execute quickly; finish. — **Syn.** Expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate; conclude; slay. See **KILL**.

— *v. i.* To make haste; conclude an affair.

— *n.* **1.** A dispatching; specif.: **a** The sending of a message or messenger, usually on an affair of importance. **b** Dismissal or discharge, esp. official. **c** Act of putting to death; killing. **d** Prompt disposal; quick riddance; esp., the speedy finishing up of a business; hence: diligence; haste. **2.** A message dispatched or sent with speed; esp., an important official letter or a telegram. **3.** An agency, as a company or organization, for sending goods promptly to their destination. — **Syn.** Promptness, celerity, speed, hurry. See **HASTE**. — **dis-patch'er**, *n.*

**dis-pau'per** (dis-pō'pēr), *v. t.* To deprive of a pauper's claim to public support free from costs; deprive of the privilege of suing. [*pers.*]

**dis-pau'per-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To free from pauperism or pau-

**dis-peace'** (dis-pēs'), *n.* Lack of peace; dissension.

**dis-pel'** (dis-pēl'), *v. t.*; — **PELLED'** (-pēld') — **PEL'ING**. [*L.*



*dispellere*; *dis-* + *pellere* to drive.] To drive away by scattering; clear away; banish; dissipate.

**Syn.** *Dispel*, *dissipate*, *disperse*, *scatter*. To *dispel* (used only of vague or intangible objects) is to drive away, usually without violence; as, the incident *dispelled* his fears. *Dissipate* suggests more definitely the idea of vanishing, or of complete disintegration or dissolution; as, to *dissipate* mists, clouds, darkness. *Disperse*, the more formal, and *scatter*, the more vivid, stress the idea of separation, or of driving in different directions; as, to *disperse* a crowd; the wind *scattered* the leaves.

**dis-pend'** (-pénd'), *v. t.*: [OF. *despendere*, L. *dispendere*. See DISPENSE.] To expend; dispense. **Obs.** or **Archaic**.

**dis-pen'sa-ble** (-pén'sá-b'l'), *a.* 1. **Ecll.** Admitting dispensation; condonable. 2. Capable of being dispensed or administered. 3. Capable of being dispensed with. — **dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty** (-pén'sá-bil'í-tí), *n.*

**dis-pen'sa-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rĭz). 1. A place where medicines are dispensed, esp. gratuitously or at a nominal price. 2. In South Carolina, a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, not to be drunk on the premises.

**dis-pen-sa'tion** (-sá'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of dispensing; distribution; hence, esp., distribution of good and evil by God to man. 2. That which is dispensed or appointed; esp., *Theol.*, a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; as, the Christian *dispensation*. 3. A specific arrangement; provision; as, a *dispensation* of Providence. 4. A dispensing with, or doing without, something; exemption, as from an ecclesiastical law or an obligation. — **dis-pen-sa'tion-al** (-ŕl), *a.*

**dis-pen-sa'tor** (dis-pén-sá'tér), *n.* [L.] One who dispenses or distributes; also, rarely, an administrator.

**dis-pen'sa-to-ry** (dis-pén'sá-tó-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rĭz). 1. A book of systematic descriptions of drugs. 2. A dispensary. **dis-pense'** (-péns'), *v. t.*; -**PENSED'** (-pénts'); -**PENS'ING**. [F. *dispenser*, L. *dispensare*, intens. of *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense; *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh.] 1. To deal out in portions; distribute. 2. To apply, as laws; administer. 3. To exempt; absolve; — used with *from*. — *v. i.* To grant dispensation; make exemption or exception. To *dispense with*, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a form; to give up or do without; forego.

**dis-pens'er**, *n.* One who or that which dispenses, or deals out, etc.; specif., a steward of a household. **Archaic.** **b** *Wireless Teleg.* A transmitting instrument for converting the Morse signals made by the operator into a properly arranged series of wave trains.

**dis-peo'ple** (dis-pé'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate.

**dis-pers'al** (dis-púr'sál), *n.* Act or result of dispersing, or scattering; dispersion; distribution.

**dis-pers'e** (dis-púr's), *v. t.*; -**PERSED'** (-púr'st'); -**PERS'ING**. [L. *dispersus*, p. p. of *dispergere* to disperse; *dis-* + *spargere* to strew.] 1. To cause to separate and go different ways; scatter; distribute. 2. To distribute from a fixed or constant source; dispense; disseminate. 3. To dissipate or dispel, as a vapor. — **Syn.** See **DISPEL**. — *v. i.* To separate and go different ways; hence, be dispersed; vanish.

**dis-pers'ed-ly** (-púr'séd-lĭ), *adv.* In a dispersed manner. **dis-pers'er** (-púr'sér), *n.* One who disperses; that which disperses, as a revolving contact device in a kind of transmitter used in wireless telegraphy.

**dis-per'sion** (-púr'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of dispersing; state of being dispersed. 2. **Physics.** Separation of complex light, as by a prism, into its different-colored rays.

**dis-per'sive** (-sív), *a.* Tending to disperse.

**dis-pir'it** (-pír'it), *v. t.* To deprive of cheerful spirits; dishearten; discourage. — **Syn.** *Damp*, *depress*, *cast down*, *intimidate*, *daunt*, *cow*. — **pir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ed-ness**, *n.*

**dis-pir'it-ment** (-mént), *n.* State of being dispirited.

**dis-pit'e-ous** (dis-pít'é-ŭs), *a.* Full of despite; pitiless.

**dis-place'** (-plás'), *v. t.* 1. To remove from the usual or proper place. 2. To crowd out; take the place of. 3. To remove from a state, office, dignity, or the like; discharge. **Syn.** *Displace*, *misplace*, *mislay*. To *displace* is to put out of the usual or proper place, often by putting (or in order to put) something else in it; to *misplace*, to put in a wrong place, or (often) to set or fix on an unworthy object; to *mislay*, to put in a place which one cannot recollect.

**dis-place'ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. Act of displacing; state of being displaced. 2. The volume or weight of a fluid, as water, displaced by a floating body. 3. The difference between the initial position of a moving body and any later position, as of the rock masses in a geological fault. 4. **Elec.** An inductive transfer of electricity.

**dis-plant'** (-plánt'), *v. t.* To displace; dislodge. **Obs.**

**dis-plea'y** (-plá'y), *v. t.* [OF. *despleier*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *pleier* to fold, L. *plicare*.] 1. To unfold; spread out; expand. 2. To spread before the view; manifest. 3. **Print.** To make conspicuous by large or prominent type or varying length of lines. — **Syn.** *Show*, *parade*, *flaunt*. See **EXHIBIT**.

— *n.* 1. An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation. 2. Ostentatious show; parade. — **Syn.** See **PARADE**.

**dis-please'** (dis-pléz'), *v. t.* To incur the disapproval of; excite unpleasant feelings in; be offensive to. — **Syn.** *Offend*, *disgust*, *vex*, *annoy*, *dissatisfy*, *chafe*, *anger*, *provoke*, *af-front*. — *v. i.* To give displeasure or offense.

**dis-pleas'ed** (-plézd'), *a.* Not pleased; vexed; angry.

**dis-pleas'ure** (-plézh'ŭr), *n.* 1. The feeling of one displeased. 2. That which displeases; offense; injury. — **Syn.** *Disapprobation*, *distaste*, *hate*, *aversion*, *indignation*.

**dis-plode'** (-plód'), *v. t. & i.*; -**PLOD'ED** (-plód'éd); -**PLOD'ING**. To explode. — **dis-plo'sion** (-pló'zhŭn), *n.* **Both Obs.**

**dis-plume'** (-plóom'; 86), *v. t.* To strip of or as of plumes. **dis-pone'** (dis-pón'), *v. t. & i.*; -**PONED'** (-pónd'); -**PON'ING** (-pón'ing). [L. *disponere*. See DISPOSITION.] To dispose of; to make disposition. **Obs.** or **Scot.**

**dis-ponge'** (dis-púnj'), **Obs.** var. of **DISPUNGE**.

**dis-pope'** (-póp'), *v. t.* To deprive of the popedom.

**dis-port'** (-pórt'; 87), *n.* [OF. *desport*, fr. *desporter*, *v. t.*] Play, sport, or diversion; hence, a game; also, playfulness; merriment. **Archaic.**

— *v. t.* [OF. *desporter*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *porter* to carry, orig., to carry away from work.] To divert or amuse; make merry; — used reflexively, as in *to disport one's self, it-self*, etc. — *v. i.* To indulge in gaiety; to wanton; sport.

**dis-pos'a-ble** (-póz'á-b'l'), *a.* Subject to disposal.

**dis-pos'al** (-ŕl), *n.* 1. A disposing; arrangement. 2. Ordering; management. 3. Transfer or conveyance of anything, as of property. 4. Power or authority to dispose of; control; — used esp. in *at*, or *in*, the *disposal of*. **Syn.** *Disposal*, *disposition*. *Disposal* more commonly emphasizes the idea of disposing of, dealing with, settling (with special reference to the power of so doing); *disposi-tion*, that of arranging or ordering (with emphasis on the action, esp. regarded as the fulfillment of a plan); as, the *disposal* of one's books (their bestowal or assignment); my books are at your *disposal* (to use as you see fit); the *disposition* of one's library (the ordering of its distribution or destination); my library is at your *disposition* (subject to your direction or arrangement).

**dis-poser'** (-póz'), *v. t.*; -**POSED'** (-pózd'); -**POS'ING** (-póz'ing). [F. *disposer*; *dis-* + *poser* to place.] 1. To arrange; as, the ships were *disposed* in a half circle. 2. To regulate; determine. 3. To deal out; bestow for an object or purpose; employ; dispose of. 4. To give a tendency to; incline the mind of. — **Syn.** *Set*, *order*, *distribute*, *adjust*, *adapt*, *fit*; *incline*; *bestow*, *give*. — *v. i.* To arrange or settle matters finally; make disposition.

To *dispose of*, a. To determine the fate, condition, or use of. b. To get rid of; put out of the way.

— *n.* **Obs.** or **Archaic**. 1. Act of disposing. 2. Disposition; behavior; demeanor.

**dis-pos'ed-ness** (-éd-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being disposed; inclination; disposition.

**dis-pos'er** (-póz'ér), *n.* One who or that which disposes.

**dis-po-si'tion** (dis-póz-zísh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dispositio*, fr. *disponere* to dispose; *dis-* + *ponere* to place.] 1. Act or power of disposing; state of being disposed; as: a. The ordering, regulating, or administering of anything; management; often, esp., divine administration or dispensation. b. The getting rid, or making over, of anything, or the power to do so; control; as, money at one's *disposition*. c. The placing in order or arranging of anything, or the state of being ordered or arranged, esp. with reference to some general design; arrangement; as, the *disposition* of troops. 2. Tendency, resulting from natural constitution; aptitude. 3. a. Natural or prevailing spirit, or temper of mind. b. Mood; humor. c. Conscious inclination; propensity.

**Syn.** *Humor*, *temperament*, *temper*, *character*, *bent*, *turn*, *bias*; *idiosyncrasy*, *constitution*, *organization*, *nature*. — **Disposition**, **temperament**, **temper**, **character**. **Disposition** is the predominating bent or constitutional habit of one's mind; as, a cheerful *disposition*. **Temperament** is disposition regarded from the point of view of physical organization; as, a nervous, or a bilious, *temperament*.

**Temper** (esp. as applied to nations or periods) often adds the suggestion of mental or moral fiber; as, Elizabeth knew the national *temper*. More commonly *temper* suggests irascibility; as, a display of *temper*. **Character** is individual disposition, esp. in its ethical aspects, regarded as fixed or modified by training or the exercise of the will; as, *character* is largely determined by habits. See **DISPOSAL**.

**dis-pos'i-tive** (dis-póz'í-tív), *a.* Disposing, or having to do with the disposition or direction of something; or of pertaining to disposal or control.

**dis-pos'sess'** (-póz-zés'), *v. t.* To put out of possession, esp. of land; eject; oust. — **dis-pos'ses'sion** (-zész'ŭn), *n.*

**dis-pos'ses'sor** (-ér), *n.* One who dispossesses.

**dis-pos'ses'so-ry** (-ŕŭ), *a.* Of or pert. to dispossession.

**dis-po'sure** (dis-póz'zhŭr; 87), *n.* Disposal. **Now Rare.**

**dis-praise'** (-práz'), *v. t.* To notice with disapprobation or blame; disparage; depreciate. — *n.* Act of disparaging; disparagement. — **dis-prais'er**, *n.* — **dis-prais'ing-ly**, *adv.*

åle, senâte, câre, åm, åccount, årm, åsk, sofå; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; Ice, Ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;



**dis-pread'**, **dis-spread'** (dis-'préd'), *v. t.* To spread abroad, or different ways; spread apart; open; expand.  
**dis-prize'** ('priz'), *v. t.* To fail to prize; undervalue.  
**dis-profit'** ('prôf'it), *v. i. & t.* To be, or cause to be, without profit. *Archaic.* — *n.* Damage, detriment. *Archaic.*  
**dis-proof'** ('prôof'), *n.* A proving to be other than is maintained; confutation; refutation.  
**dis-pro-portion'** (dis-'prô-pôr-'shün; 57), *n.* Want of proportion; lack of symmetry or of due relation. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness; mismatch.  
**dis-pro-portion-al** (-äl), *a.* Not having due proportion; disproportionate. — **dis-pro-portion-ally**, *adv.*  
**dis-pro-portion-ate** (-ät), *a.* Not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value, or extent. — **dis-pro-portion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **-por-tion-ate-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-prov'a-ble** ('prôv'ä-b'l), *a.* That can be disproved.  
**dis-prov'al** (-äl), *n.* Act of disproving; disproof.  
**dis-prove'** (dis-'prôov'), *v. t.* To prove to be false.  
**dis-punge'** ('pünj'), *v. t.* To sprinkle as with water from a sponge; also, to expunge. *Archaic.*  
**dis-pu-ta-ble** (dis-'pü-tä-b'l; dis-'püt'ä-b'l), *a.* Liable to be disputed, controverted, or contested. — **-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*  
**dis-pu-tant** (dis-'pü-tänt), *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist.  
**dis-pu-ta-tion** (dis-'pü-tä'shün), *n.* 1. Act of disputing; controversy; debate. 2. Conversation. *Obs.*  
**dis-pu-ta-tious** (-shüs), *a.* Inclined to dispute; contentious. — **dis-pu-ta-tious-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-put'a-tive** (dis-'püt'ä-tiv), *a.* Disputatious.  
**dis-pute'** ('püt'), *v. i.*; — **-PUT'ED** ('püt'éd) + **-PUT'ING**. [OF. *desputer*, L. *disputare*, -*tatum*; *dis-* + *putare* to clear up, reckon, think.] To contend in argument; discuss; debate; often, to argue irritably; wrangle. — *v. t.* 1. To make (something) a subject of disputation; discuss. 2. To oppose by argument or assertion; controvert; as, to *dis-pute* assertions. 3. To contend about; contest; as, to *dis-pute* possession of the land. — **Syn.** Gainsay, doubt, question; impugn.  
— *n.* 1. Verbal controversy; controversial discussion; debate. 2. Contest; struggle; quarrel.  
**Syn.** Dispute, quarrel, altercation, controversy, wrangle, squabble, bicker, brawl, broil. A dispute is commonly a heated verbal contention; a controversy, a contention carried on in writing, or at some length. A quarrel is an angry or violent dispute, often resulting in strained or severed relations; an altercation, a quarrelsome bandying of words. A wrangle is an undignified, confused, and noisy, a squabble, a childish, unseemly, and petty, altercation; a bicker, a petulant interchange of sharp words on trivial provocation. A brawl is a turbulent quarrel, esp. in a public place; a broil is a more general disturbance than a brawl.  
**dis-put'er** ('püt'er), *n.* One who disputes.  
**dis-qual'i-fi-ca-tion** (dis-'kwôl'i-fi-kä'shün), *n.* 1. Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; incapacitation. 2. That which disqualifies.  
**dis-qual'i-fy** ('kwôl'i-fi), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of the qualities necessary for some purpose; render unfit; incapacitate. 2. To deprive of some power, right, or privilege, as by positive restriction; disable legally; as, to *disqualify* a voter.  
**dis-quiet** ('kwî'et), *v. t.* To render unequal; deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; disturb. — **Syn.** Harass, disturb, vex, fret, excite, agitate. — *a.* Unquiet. *Rare.* — *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness.  
**dis-quiet-ing**, *p. a.* Causing disquiet, uneasiness, or alarm.  
**dis-qui'e-tude** (-ët'üd), *n.* Want of quiet; disquiet.  
**dis-quis'i-tion** (dis-'kwî-zî'shün), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*, fr. *disquirere* to inquire diligently; *dis-* + *quaerere* to seek.] A formal inquiry or discussion; an elaborate dissertation.  
**dis-quis'i-tor** (dis-'kwî-z'ä-tër), *n.* One who makes disquisitions or dissertations; an investigator.  
**dis-rate'** ('rät'), *v. t.* To reduce to a lower rating or rank.  
**dis-re-gard'** (dis-'rê-gärd'), *v. t.* Not to regard, notice, or observe; hence, to slight as unworthy of regard. — **Syn.** See NEGLECT. — *n.* A disregarding; state of being disregarded; esp., intentional neglect; slight. — **gard'er**, *n.*  
**dis-re-gard'ful** ('fool), *a.* Neglectful; heedless.  
**dis-re-lish** (dis-'rêl'ish), *n.* Want of relish; distaste. — *v. t.* Not to relish; to feel disgust at. [*Dial.*]  
**dis-re-mem'ber** (dis-'rê-mêm'bër), *v. t.* To forget. [*Chiefly*]  
**dis-re-pair'** ('pärt'), *n.* State of being in need of repair.  
**dis-rep'u-ta-ble** (dis-'rêp'ü-tä-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; dishonorable; low; shameful. — **dis-rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty**, **dis-rep'u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-rep'u-ta-ble-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-rep'u-ta-tion** ('tä'shün), *n.* Disrepute. *Archaic.*  
**dis-re-pute'** (dis-'rê-püt'), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.  
**dis-re-spect'** ('rê-spêkt'), *n.* Want of respect; incivility. — *v. t.* To have or show disrespect for.  
**dis-re-spect'a-ble** ('spêkt'ä-b'l), *a.* Not worthy of respect. — **dis-re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** ('bil'i-ti), *n.*  
**dis-re-spect'ful** ('fool'), *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil. — **dis-re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

**dis-robe'** (dis-'rôb'), *v. t. & i.* To divest of a robe; undress.  
**dis-robe'ment** ('mënt), *n.* Action of disrobing.  
**dis-root'** ('rôot'), *v. t.* To uproot.  
**dis-rupt'** ('rüpt'), *a.* [L. *disruptus*, *diruptus*, p. p. of *dirumpere*, *dirumpere*, to break asunder; *dis-* + *rumpere* to break, burst.] Broken or burst asunder; disrupted. — *v. t. & i.* To break asunder; rend.  
**dis-rup'tion** ('rüp'shün), *n.* Act of rending asunder, or state of being rent asunder; breach; rupture.  
**dis-rup'tive** ('rüp'tiv), *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; also, caused by disruption. [*Rupt.* *Rare.*]  
**dis-rup'ture** ('tür), *n.* Disruption. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To dis-rupt.  
**dis-sat'is-fac-tion** (dis-'sät'is-fäk'shün), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented.  
**Syn.** Dissatisfaction, discontent. Dissatisfaction has usually a specific cause, and is often temporary; *discon-tent* is commonly more general and deep-rooted; as, *dissat-isfaction* with one's position, one's meals; a feverish restlessness and *discontent*; a fixed *discontent*.  
**dis-sat'is-fac-to-ry** ('tô-ri), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction.  
**dis-sat'is-fy** ('sät'is-fi), *v. t.*; — **-FI'ED** ('fid) — **-FY'ING**. To render unsatisfied; displease by lack of something.  
**dis-seat'** ('sët'), *v. t.* To unseat. *Rare.*  
**dis-sect'** ('di-sêkt'), *v. t.* [L. *dissectus*, p. p. of *dissecare*; *dis-* + *secare* to cut.] 1. To divide into separate parts, as an animal or plant, esp. for examination, anatomize. 2. To analyze, for purposes of science or criticism.  
**dis-sect'ed**, *p. a.* Cut into several parts; specif., a *Bot.* Cut deeply into many fine lobes or divisions; as, a *dissected* leaf. *b Phys.* Gorge. Divided into ridges, as by valleys or gorges; as, a *dissected* plateau.  
**dis-sec-tion** ('sêk'shün), *n.* 1. Act of dissecting. 2. Something dissected, as an anatomical specimen.  
**dis-sect'or** ('tër), *n.* One who dissects.  
**dis-seize'**, **dis-seise'** ('di-sëz'), *v. t.*; — **-SEIZED'** or **-SEISED'** ('sëz'd); — **-SEIZ'ING** or **-SEIS'ING**. [F. *dessaisir*, *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *saisir* to seize, put in possession.] To deprive of *sein*, or possession; usually, to oust wrongfully.  
**dis-sei'zee'**, **dis-sei'see'** (dis-'sëz'ëz'), *n.* *Law.* A person disseized; — correlative of *disseizor*.  
**dis-sei'zin**, **dis-sei'sin** ('sëz'in), *n.* Act of disseizing; state of being disseized. [disseizes another.]  
**dis-seiz'or**, **dis-sei'sor** ('zër; -zôr), *n.* *Law.* One who disseizes.  
**dis-sem'blance** ('sêm'bläns), *n.* Act or art of dissembling.  
**dis-sem'blance**, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.  
**dis-sem'ble** ('sêm'b'l), *v. t.*; — **-BLED** ('bl'd) — **-BLING** ('bl'ing). [*dis-* (L. *dis-*) + (prob.) *resemble*.] 1. To hide under a false semblance; disguise; mask; as, to *dissemble* one's purposes. 2. To simulate; feign; as, to *dissemble* fondness for one. 3. To pass as if unnoticed; ignore; as, to *dissemble* wrongs.  
**Syn.** Hide, conceal, cover, cloak, mask, disguise, counterfeit. — *Dissemble*, *disguise*, *cloak* agree in the idea of simulation in order to conceal. *Dissemble* implies an assumed or artfully feigned semblance or pretense; *dis-guise*, a more unequivocal counterfeiting or change of outward appearance. *Cloak* stresses the idea of hiding or concealment.  
— *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, intention, or sentiments by pretense; act the hypocrite. — **dis-sem'bler** ('blër), *n.*  
**dis-sem'i-nate** ('i-nät), *v. t. & i.*; — **-NAT'ED** ('nät'éd); — **-NAT'ING**. [L. *disseminare*, p. p. of *disseminare* to disseminate; *dis-* + *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed.] To sow broadcast or as seed; spread abroad; diffuse, as opinions or ideas. — **Syn.** Propagate, circulate, disperse, scatter. — **dis-sem'i-na'tor** ('nä-tër), *n.*  
**dis-sem'i-na-tion** ('nä'shün), *n.* Act of disseminating; state of being disseminated; diffusion.  
**dis-sem'i-na-tive** (dis-'sêm'i-nä-tiv), *a.* Tending to disseminate, or to become disseminated.  
**dis-sen'sion** (dis-'sên'shün), *n.* Disagreement in opinion; esp., partisan and contentious division; discord; quarrel.  
**dis-sen't'** ('sënt'), *v. i.* [L. *dissentire*, *dissentum*; *dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think.] 1. To differ in opinion; disagree; — used with *from*. 2. *Ecll.* To differ from an established church as to doctrines, rites, or government.  
— *n.* 1. Act of dissenting; disagreement. 2. *Ecll.* Separation from an established church, esp. that of England; nonconformity. — **Syn.** Difference, nonconcurrency.  
**dis-sen't'er** ('sënt'er), *n.* One who dissents; specif., one who separates from an established church; esp., in England, a Protestant (formerly also a Roman Catholic) who disputes the authority of the Church of England; a nonconformist.  
**dis-sen'tient** ('sên'shënt), *a.* Declaring dissent; dissenting. — *n.* One who dissents. — **dis-sen'tience** ('shéns), *n.*  
**dis-sen'tious** (-shüs), *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.  
**dis-sep'i-ment** (dis-'sêp'i-mënt), *n.* [L. *dissaepimentum*, fr. *dissaepire*; *dis-* + *saepire* to hedge in, inclose.] A separating tissue; a partition; a septum, as in a compound ovary of a flower.  
**dis-ser't'** ('sürt'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *dissertus*, p. p. of *disserere*; *dis-* + *serere* to join.] To discourse. *Rare.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
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**dis/ser-tate** (dís'ér-tāt), *v. i.* [*L. dissertatus*, p. p. of *dissertare* to discuss, freq. fr. *dissere*. See DISSERT.] To give a dissertation; discourse. **Rare.**  
**dis/ser-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse; a disquisition.  
**dis-serve** (dís-sér'vís), *v. t.* To serve badly; injure.  
**dis-ser/více** (-sér'vís), *v. t.* Injury; harm; mischief.  
**dis-serv/ice** (-sér'vís), *n.* Calculated to do disservice or harm; not serviceable; injurious; harmful.  
**dis-sev/er** (dís-sév'ér), *v. t. & i.* To sever thoroughly; disunite. — **dis-sev/er-ance** (-éns), **dis-sev/er-ment**, *n.*  
**dis/si-dence** (dís'í-déns), *n.* Disagreement; dissent.  
**dis/si-dent** (dís'í-dént), *a.* [*L. dissidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissidere* to sit apart, disagree; *dis-* + *sedere* to sit.] Not agreeing; different. — *n.* One who dissents; a dissenter.  
**dis-sil'i-ent** (dís-síl'í-ént), *a.* [*L. dissiliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissilire* to leap asunder; *dis-* + *salire* to leap.] Starting asunder; specif., *Bot.*, bursting open or dehiscing violently, as the ripe capsules of the garden balsam.  
**dis-sim'í-lar** (dís-sím'í-lár), *a.* Not similar; unlike.  
**dis-sim'í-lar'i-ty** (-lár'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Difference in appearance or nature; unlikeness; heterogeneity.  
**dis-sim'í-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.  
**dis-sim'í-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of making, or process of becoming, dissimilar.  
**dis/si-mil'i-tude** (dís'í-míl'í-túd), *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.  
**dis-sim'ú-late** (dís-sím'ú-lā), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ÉD (-lāt'éd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [*L. dissimulatus*, p. p. of *dissimulare*.] To dissimulate; feign; pretend.  
**dis-sim'ú-la'tion** (dís-sím'ú-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of dissimulating; hypocrisy. — **Syn.** See SIMULATION.  
**dis-sim'ú-la-tive** (-sím'ú-lā-tív), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissimulation.  
**dis-sim'ú-la'tor** (-lā'tér), *n.* One who dissimulates.  
**dis/si-pate** (dís'í-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ÉD (-pāt'éd); -PAT'ING. [*L. dissipatus*, p. p. of *dissipare*; *dis-* + *sipare*, *supare*, to throw.] 1. To break up and drive off; disperse; scatter; dispel. 2. To scatter aimlessly or foolishly; as, to *dissipate* one's energies. 3. To scatter or lose by extravagance; squander, as wealth. — **Syn.** Spend, expend, squander, waste, lavish. See DISPEL. — *v. i.* 1. To separate into parts and disappear; scatter; vanish. 2. To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in pursuit of pleasure.  
**dis/si-pat'ed** (-pāt'éd), *p. a.* 1. Scattered; esp., wasted. 2. Wasteful in pursuit of pleasure; dissolute; intemperate.  
**dis/si-pa'tion** (-pā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of dissipating; state of being dissipated; dispersion; diffusion; also, wasteful expenditure. 2. Diversion or distraction, esp. in frivolity. 3. A dissolute course of life; dissoluteness.  
**dis/si-pa-tive** (dís'í-pā-tív), *a.* Of or pertaining to dissipation; tending to dissipate.  
**dis-so'cia-ble** (dís-sō'shā-b'l), *a.* 1. Not well associated; incongruous. 2. Unsocial. 3. Separable.  
**dis-so'cial** (-shāl), *a.* Unfriendly to society; unsocial.  
**dis-so'ci-ate** (-shí-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ÉD (-āt'éd); -AT'ING. [*L. dissociatus*, p. p. of *dissociare*; *dis-* + *sociare* to associate, *socius* companion.] 1. To separate; disunite; disjoin. 2. *Chem.* To subject to, or undergo, dissociation.  
**dis-so'ci-a'tion** (-shí-ā'shūn; -sī-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of dissociating; state of being dissociated; separation; disunion. 2. *Chem.* The process by which a compound body breaks up into constituents; — said esp. of the action of heat, etc., on gaseous or volatile substances, and of solvents on certain substances. — **dis-so'ci-a-tive** (-shí-ā-tív), *a.*  
**dis-so-lu-ble** (dís'ō-lū-b'l; dís-sō'lū-b'l), *a.* Dissolvable.  
**dis-so-lute** (dís'ō-lūt), *a.* [*L. dissolutus*, p. p. of *dissolvere* to loosen, dissolve.] Loosed from restraint; esp., loose in morals and conduct; profligate. — **Syn.** Uncurbed, unbridled, wild; vicious, licentious, rakish. See ABANDONED. — **dis-so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-so-lute-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-so-lu'tion** (dís'ō-lū'shūn), *n.* Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; specif.: a Separation into component parts; disintegration; decay. b Destruction by breaking down, disrupting, disorganizing, invalidating, or the like; as, the *dissolution* of a republic, corporation, partnership, marriage, treaty, etc. c Separation of the soul from the body; death. d The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions.  
**dis-so-lu-tive** (dís'ō-lū-tív; dís-sō'lū-tív), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissolution. [*Solved.*]  
**dis-solv'a-ble** (dís-zōl'vā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dissolved. [*Solve.*]  
**dis-solve** (dís-zōlv'), *v. t.*; -SOLV'ÉD (-zōlv'éd); -SOLV'ING. [*L. dissolvere, solutus*; *dis-* + *solvere* to lose, free.] 1. To separate into component parts; break up; disintegrate; hence, to destroy. 2. To break the continuity of; destroy the binding force or validity of (a tie, organization, partnership, marriage, etc.); specif., *Law*, to annul; rescind; discharge; as, to *dissolve* an injunction. 3. To cause to pass, or to pass, into solution. 4. To bring to an end by dispersal, as an assembly. 5. To solve; clear up; as, to *dissolve* a mystery. — **Syn.** See ADJOURN. — *v. i.* 1. To

waste away; be dissipated; be decomposed. 2. To pass into solution; also, *Obsoles.*, to become melted or liquefied. 3. To fade away; fall to nothing; lose power.  
**dis-solv'ent** (-zōl'vént), *a.* Solvent. — *n.* A solvent.  
**dis-solv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, dissolves.  
**dis-solv'ing view**, *a.* A magic-lantern view which grows dim and is gradually replaced by another, from a separate lens.  
**dis-so-nance** (dís'ō-nāns), *n.* 1. A mingling of discordant tones or sounds; discord; a combination of tones giving beats. 2. Want of agreement; incongruity.  
**dis-so-nant** (-nānt), *a.* [*L. dissonans, -antis*, p. pr. of *dissonare* to disagree in sound, be discordant; *dis-* + *sonare* to sound.] 1. Marked by dissonance; discordant. 2. Disagreeing; incongruous; discrepant; as, *dissonant* faiths. — **dis-so-nant-ly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** Discordant, harsh, jarring, grating, jangling, unmelodious, inharmonious, out of tune; inconsistent, contradictory. — **Dissonant, discordant.** As applied to sounds, *dissonant* more often emphasizes the harshness or unmelodiousness of the sound considered in itself; *discordant*, its jarring quality with reference to one's sense of harmony or accord. In their general application, *dissonant* is more commonly used of the disagreement of one thing with another; *discordant*, of mutual variance or incongruity; as, opinions *dissonant* from truth, *discordant* views.  
**dis-suade** (dís-swād'), *v. t.*; -SUAD'ÉD (-swād'éd); -SUAD'ING. [*L. dissuadere, suasum*; *dis-* + *suadere* to advise.] 1. To advise or exhort against (a course or enterprise). *Obsoles.* 2. To sway by persuasion; turn from a purpose.  
**dis-sua-sion** (-swā'shūn), *n.* Act of dissuading.  
**dis-sua-sive** (-sív), *a.* Tending to dissuade.  
**dis-syl-la-ble** (dís-síl'ā-b'l), *n.* [*From F. fr. L., fr. Gr. δισύλλαβος*; *dis-* = *dis* twice + *συλλαβή* syllable.] A word of two syllables; — **dis'syl-lab'ic** (dís'í-lāb'ík), *a.*  
**dis-sym-me'try** (dís-sím'í-trí), *n.* Absence or defect of symmetry. — **dis'sym-met'r'i-cal** (dís'í-mét'r'í-kāl), *a.*  
**dis'taff** (dís'táf), *n.*; *pl.* -TAFES (-táfes), *rarely*, -TAVES (-tāvz). [*AS. distáf*.] 1. The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning. 2. Woman's work, authority, or domain; also, a woman or women collectively.  
**dis-tain'** (-tān'), *v. t.* [*OF. destaindre*; *des-* (*L. dis-*) + *F. teindre* to tinge, *L. tingere*.] To stain; discolor. *Archaic.*  
**dis'tal** (dís'tāl), *a.* [*FROM DISTANT.*] Remote from the point of attachment or origin; — opposed to *proximal*.  
**dis'tance** (-tāns), *n.* 1. Discard; quarrel. *Obs.* 2. The space between two objects; measure of separation in place; hence, length or interval of time. 3. Quality or condition of being distant, literally or figuratively; remoteness. 4. Representation of distance or spatial separation; perspective; as, the landscape is admirable for its *distances*. 5. Specif.: a *Musical*. The interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh. b *Racing*. An extent of track or a limit specially marked, as by a post or flag, in the last part of a race course which a horse in a heat race must have reached when the winner of the heat has covered the full course or be disqualified for later heats.  
— *v. t.*; -TANCED (-tānst); -TANC-ING (-tān-sing). 1. To place or keep at a distance. 2. To outstrip; leave far behind; surpass greatly. 3. To cause to appear remote.  
**dis'tant** (-tānt), *a.* [*F., fr. L. distans, -antis*, p. pr. of *distare* to stand apart, be distant; *dis-* + *stare* to stand.] 1. Separated; away. 2. Far off; not near; remote. 3. Different in kind; discrepant. 4. Reserved or repelling in manners; not cordial. 5. Indistinct; obscure, as from distance. 6. At, from, or into, a distance. — **dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** Distant, far, remote. **Distant** is opposed to *close*; it implies separation in space or time. **Far** (the native word) is opposed to *near*, and ordinarily applies to what is a long way off. **Remote** applies to what is far removed, esp. from something regarded as a center or vantage ground. *Fig.*, *distant* implies slightness of connection (so also, esp. in negative phrases, *remote*) or aloofness of manner.  
**dis-taste'** (dís-tást'), *v. t. & i.* To dislike the taste of; disrelish. 2. To cause distaste in; displease. — *n.* 1. Dislike of food or drink; disrelish. 2. Aversion; dislike; repugnance. — **Syn.** Disinclination, displeasure; dissatisfaction, disgust.  
**dis-taste'ful** (-fōl), *a.* 1. Unpleasant to the taste. 2. Displeasing to the feelings; disagreeable. — **Syn.** Nauseous, unsavory, unpalatable, offensive, displeasing. — **dis-taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-taste'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-tem'per** (dís-tém'pér), *n.* 1. An undue or unnatural temper, as showing loss of balance; disaffection. 2. A morbid state of the animal system; malady; esp., any of various infectious diseases of brutes, as, in horses, the strangles. 3. Political disorder; tumult.  
— *v. t.* 1. To derange the bodily, mental, or spiritual functions of; disorder; disease; also, to disarrange; disturb; as, "Sin, that first *distemper'd* all things." 2. To deprive of temper or moderation; disturb; ruffle; make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant; as, *distemper'd* spirits.  
**dis-tem'per**, *v. t.* [*OF. destemper, destremper*, to mix, soak; *des-* (*L. dis-*) + *temper, tremper*, to temper, *L. temperare* to mingle in due proportion.] 1. To dilute.

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ice, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòit, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chàir; go; sing, ìnk; then, thin; nature, verdùre (87);



soak, or the like. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** *Paint.* a. To mix (colors) in the way of distemper. **b.** To paint in distemper.

— *n.* Painting in which the pigments are mixed, or tempered, with size, the white of egg, or the like, as a vehicle, usually for scene painting or mural decoration. Also, the paint or the prepared ground so used, or a painting done in it.

**dis-tem-per-a-ture** (dis-tĕm'pĕr-ă-tŭr), *n.* A disordered condition; distemper; derangement. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **dis-tend'** (-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. distendere, -tentum, -tensum; dis- + tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To extend; stretch. **2.** To stretch out in all directions; enlarge; swell. — *Syn.* Expand, inflate. See **DILATE**.

**dis-ten'si-ble** (-tĕn'si-b'l), *a.* That can be distended.

**dis-ten't'** (-tĕnt'), *a.* [*L. distentus.*] Distended.

**dis-ten'tion, dis-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of distending; state of being distended.

**dis'tich** (dis'tĭk), *n.* [*From L., fr. G. διατιχος; di-* twice + *-tichos* row, verse.] *Pros.* A strophic group of two lines.

**dis'tich-ous** (-tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [*Gr. διατιχος.*] *Nat. Hist.* Disposed in two vertical rows. — **dis'tich-ous-ly, adv.**

**dis'till, dis'till'** (dis'tĭl'), *v. i.; -TILLED (-tĭld') — **TILL'** -ING. [*L. distillare; de + stillare* to drop, *stilla* drop.] To drop; trickle. — *v. t. 1.* To let fall in drops; let fall (drops). **2.** To obtain by or as by distillation; as, to *distill* brandy from wine. **3.** To subject to distillation; as, to *distill* wine in making brandy.*

**dis'till'a-ble** (-tĭl'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distilled.

**dis'till-ate** (dis'tĭl'ăt; dis'tĭ-lăt), *n.* *Chem.* A product of distillation; specif., a hydrocarbon, intermediate between kerosene and gasoline, distilled from crude petroleum.

**dis'til-la'tion** (dis'tĭ-lă'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of distilling. **2.** *Specif.* : The operation of driving off gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, in a retort and condensing the products in a receiver. **3.** Hence, the abstract or essence of anything.

**dis'till'er** (-tĭl'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, distills.

**dis'till'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.; pl. -ERIES* (-ĭz). The works where distilling is carried on.

**dis'till'ment, dis'till'mĕnt** (-mĕnt), *n.* Distillation.

**dis'tinct'** (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [*L. distinctus, p. p. of distinguere.* See **DISTINGUISH.**] **1.** Distinguished; marked out; as, a place *distinct* by name. **Obs.** **2.** Distinguished by nature or station; not the same; individual; as, he was charged with three *distinct* offenses; unlike others; distinctive; as, a *distinct* type of mind. **3.** That may be clearly seen or discerned; clear. **4.** Marked; variegated. *Poetic.*

**dis'tinc'tion** (-tĭŋk'tshŭn), *n.* **1.** Division; also, a section. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** Act of distinguishing a difference or differences; discrimination; also, the object or result of distinguishing; a difference. **3.** State or quality of being distinguishable or distinct; as, *distinction* of birth or breeding. **4.** A distinguishing quality or mark. **5.** Act of giving special recognition, or the mark of such recognition; state of being so recognized; eminence; honor; as, a man of *distinction*.

**6.** Regard to differences or distinguishing circumstances; as, to honor all without *distinction*. — *Syn.* See **DIFFERENCE, REPUTATION.**

**dis'tinc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Marking or expressing distinction; distinguishing. — **dis'tinc'tive-ly, adv.** — **-tive-ness, n.** *Syn.* Distinctive, characteristic. Distinctive refers primarily to that which marks or distinguishes one thing regarded in its relation to other things; characteristic, to that which constitutes or expresses the character or quality of the thing itself, without necessary reference to other things; as, they have *distinctive* traits of their own; he spoke with *characteristic* courtesy.

**dis'tinct'ly** (-tĭŋkt'ly), *adv.* With distinctness; clearly. *Syn.* Distinctly, clearly. Distinctly suggests sharpness of definition or freedom from confusion; clearly, absence of dimness, obscurity, or obstructing influence.

**dis'tinct'ness, n.** Quality or state of being distinct. — *Syn.* Plainness, clearness, precision, perspicuity.

|| **dis-tin'guĕ** (-tĕn'gă), *a., || dis-tin'guĕe* (-gă), *a. fem.* [*F.*] Distinguished; of superior manner or bearing.

**dis-tin'guish** (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [*L. distinguere, tinctum; di-* = *dis-* + *stingere* to extinguish.] **1.** To set apart by visible marks; mark off by some characteristic; as, the faculty of speech *distinguishes* man from the beasts. **2.** To separate mentally into kinds, classes, or categories; as, to *distinguish* sounds into high and low. **3.** To recognize or discriminate (one thing among or from others) by marks, signs, or characteristics; as, to *distinguish* good from evil. **4.** To perceive clearly; discern, esp. by a physical sense; as, I *distinguish* a light in the distance. **5.** To make eminent; confer distinction upon.

*Syn.* Distinguish, discriminate come into comparison in the sense of drawing or recognizing distinctions. **Dis-tin-guish** is the more general; **discriminate** often implies greater precision or nicer discernment.

— *v. i.* To make distinctions; exercise discrimination; — commonly used with *between*. — **dis-tin'guish-a-ble, a.** **dis-tin'guished** (-gwĭsh't), *p. a.* Marked; notable. — *Syn.* Noted, famous, celebrated, illustrious. See **EMINENT.**

**dis-tin'guish-er** (dis-tĭŋ'gwĭsh-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, distinguishes.

**dis-tin'guish-ing, p. a.** Distinctive; characteristic.

**dis-tort'** (-tŏrt'), *v. t.* [*L. distortus, p. p. of distortere* to twist, distort; *dis-* + *torquere* to twist.] **1.** To twist out of natural or regular shape physically; deform; hence, to twist aside mentally or morally. **2.** To pervert in meaning. — **dis-tort'er, n.**

**dis-tor'tion** (-tŏr'shŭn), *n.* Act of distorting; state of being distorted; degree to which a thing is distorted. — **dis-tor'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

**dis-tract'** (-trăkt'), *a.* [*L. distractus, p. p. of distrahere* to draw asunder; *dis-* + *trahere* to draw.] Distracted or distraught; hence: mad; insane. *Archaic.*

— *v. t. 1.* To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object or in different directions; divert. **2.** To agitate by conflicting passions; harass. **3.** To unsettle the reason of; craze. — *Syn.* See **PUZZLE.** — **dis-tract'ed-ly, adv.**

**dis-trac'tion** (dis-trăk'tshŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distracting; state of being distracted; confusion; disorder; violent agitation of feeling; — esp. in **to distraction**, that is, to madness; as, she loves him **to distraction**. **2.** That which diverts attention; a diversion. — *Syn.* Perplexity, disturbance, dissension, tumult, madness, raving.

**dis-trac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Distracting; perplexing.

**dis-train'** (-trăŋ'), *v. t.* [*OF. destreindre* to oppress, force, *L. distringere, -trictum*, to draw asunder, molest; *di-* = *dis-* + *stringere* to press together.] **1. Law.** a. Orig., to coerce or punish by levying a distress; later, to levy a distress upon (a person). **b.** To seize as security or for indemnification. — *v. i.* To levy a distress. — **dis-train'a-ble, a.** — **dis-train'er** (-ĕr), **dis-train'or** (-ĕr; -ŏr), *n.*

**dis-train't'** (-trănt'), *n.* *Law.* Act of distraining.

|| **dis'trait'** (dĕs'trăt'), *a.; F. fem. dis'traite'* (-trăt'). [*F.*] Absent-minded; abstracted.

**dis-traught'** (dis-trăt'), *p. a.* [*For distract.*] Distracted.

**dis-tress'** (-trĕs'), *n.* [*OF. destrece, fr. L. distressus, p. p. See DISTRAIN.*] **1.** Oppressed or distressed state; suffering; anguish. **2.** That which occasions suffering; misfortune; misery. **3.** A state of danger or necessity. **4. Law.** a. Seizure and detention of the goods of another as a security, in order to obtain satisfaction of a claim, as for rent, taxes, or injury by sale of the goods seized. **b.** That which is thus seized to procure satisfaction.

*Syn.* Affliction, sorrow, grief, anguish, pain, torture, torment, agony, pang, throes. — **Distress, anguish, agony.** Distress implies severe physical or mental strain or oppression; **anguish**, excruciating or torturing distress; **agony**, intense or acute anguish, under which one writhes or struggles. **Anguish** is now almost restricted to mental suffering.

— *v. t. 1.* To affect with distress; pain; afflict; harass. **2.** To compel by pain or suffering. **3. Law.** To levy a distress upon; distraint. — *Syn.* Pain, harass, trouble, perplex, afflict, worry, annoy.

**dis-tress'ful** (-fool), *a.* Full of distress; causing, indicating, or attended with, distress. — **dis-tress'ful-ly, adv.**

**dis-tress'ing, p. a.** Causing distress; painful. — **dis-tress'ing-ly, adv.**

**dis-trib'ut-a-ble** (-trib'ŭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distributed.

**dis-trib'ute** (dis-trib'ŭt), *v. t.; -UT-ED* (-ŭ-tĕd); -**UT-ING** (-ŭ-tĭŋ). [*L. distributus, p. p. of distribuere* to distribute; *dis-* + *tribuere* to allot.] **1.** To divide among several or many; apportion; allot. **2.** To dispense; administer, as justice. **3.** To spread out; as, to *distribute* ink over a pad. **4.** To divide or separate; classify; as, to *distribute* books into classes. **5. Print.** To separate (type which has been used) and return it to its compartments. **6. Logic.** To employ (a term) in its whole extent.

**dis-trib'ut'er** (-ŭ-tĕr), *n.* A distributor.

**dis'tri-bu'tion** (dis'tri-bŭ'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distributing; state of being distributed. **2.** That which is distributed. **3.** Mode or manner in which things are distributed. — *Syn.* Apportionment, allotment, division, dispensation, disposal, dispersion, classification, arrangement.

**dis-trib'u-tive** (dis-trib'ŭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to distribute. **2. Logic.** Taken in its full extension; — said of a term. **3. Gram.** Expressing separation among or into individuals or individual groups; as, a *distributive* adjective, as *either, every*. — *n.* A distributive word or numeral. — **dis-trib'u-tive-ly, adv.** — **-tive-ness, n.**

**dis-trib'u-tor** (dis-trib'ŭ-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, distributes.

**dis'trict** (dis'trĭkt), *n.* [*LL. districtus* district, *fr. L. distractus, p. p. See DISTRAIN.*] **1.** A defined portion of a state, city, etc., set apart for administrative or other purposes. **2.** Any portion of territory of undefined extent; region. — *Syn.* Circuit, quarter, province, tract, country.

— *v. t.* To divide or organize into districts.

**dis-trust'** (dis-trŭst'), *v. t.* To feel a lack or the absence of trust in; mistrust.

*Syn.* Distrust, mistrust. To distrust is to have no



trust or confidence in a person or thing. In this more positive sense it has almost displaced mistrust.  
 — *n.* Lack of trust, as in one's sincerity. — **Syn.** See **DOUBT**.  
**dis-trust'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Marked by or having distrust; self-distrusting; diffident; also, distrusting others; suspicious; mistrustful. — **dis-trust'ful-ly, adv.** — **trust'ful-ness, n.**  
**dis-turb** (-tŭrb'), *v. t.* [OF. *destorber, destorber*, fr. L. *disturbare, turbatum*; *dis-* + *turbare* to disturb, *turba* disorder, crowd.] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; interrupt the peace or quiet of; agitate; unsettle. **2.** To agitate the mind of; disquiet. **3.** To turn from a settled course; cause to shift, stop, or go awry; as, nothing *disturbed* the even tenor of his life.  
**Syn.** Upset, discompose, agitate, perturb. — **Disturb, perturb.** To **disturb** is to throw into either physical or mental confusion or disorder; as, do not *disturb* my papers; a piece of *disturbing* intelligence; **perturb** implies stronger agitation or disquietude than *disturb*, and is confined to mental disturbance; as, she was *perturbed* by his violence.  
**dis-turb'ance** (-tŭrb'āns), *n.* **1.** Act of disturbing; state or fact of being disturbed; uproar; confusion. **2.** Violent agitation in the body politic; public commotion or disorder; tumult. — **Syn.** Tumult, brawl, turmoil, hubbub; agitation, perturbation.  
**dis-turb'er** (-bĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, disturbs.  
**dis-ty'le** (dis'tīl; dī'stīl), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *στυλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having two columns across the front; as, a *distyle* portico. — *n.* A distyle building.  
**di-sul'phate** (dī-sŭl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of disulphuric acid; a pyrosulphate. **b** A bisulphate.  
**di-sul'phide** (-fid; -fid), *n.* Also **phid.** *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of sulphur combined with an element or radical.  
**di-sul'phu'ric** (dī'sŭl-fŭ'rik), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or acidating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, called also *pyrosulphuric acid*. The pure acid is crystalline, the commercial article is a thick, oily, fuming liquid.  
**dis-un'ion** (dis-ŭn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Termination of union; separation; disjunction. **2.** Dissension.  
**dis-un'ion-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who favors or promotes disunion; as: a *U. S. Hist.* A secessionist. **b** *Eng. Politics.* One opposed to the continuance of the Act of Union with Ireland. Cf. **UNIONIST**. — **dis-un'ion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**dis-ŭn-ite** (dis'ŭ-nī'tē), *v. t. i.* **1.** To destroy the union or unity of; divide. **2.** To alienate. — *v. i.* To part; fall asunder.  
**dis-use** (dis-ŭs'), *n.* Cessation of use; disuse. [Of.]  
**dis-use'** (-ŭz'), *v. t.* To cease to use; discontinue the practice of  
**dis-ŭn-til'ity** (dis'ŭn-tīl'itē), *n.* *Econ.* Quality of causing inconvenience, discomfort, or pain; the quality of thwarting the satisfaction of desires; — the opposite of *utility*.  
**dis-ŭn-til-ize** (dis-ŭn'tīl-iz), *v. t.* To deprive of utility.  
**dis-val'ue** (dis-vāl'ŭ), *v. t.* To undervalue; depreciate.  
**dis-war'ren** (dis-wŏr'rĕn), *v. t.* *Law.* To change (land) from use for a warren to some other use, as for tillage.  
**di-syl'la-b'ic** (dī'sī-lāb'ik; dī'sī-l'), **di-syl'la-b'ic**, etc. Vars. of DISSYLLABIC, DISSYLLABLE, etc.  
**dit** (dīt), *n.* [OF.] A ditty; a song. *Archaic.*  
**di'ta** (dĕ'tā), *n.* [Tag. *ditā*.] An apocynaceous forest tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of eastern Asia and the Philippines, with warty bark. Also, its bark, ditā bark, used as a tonic.  
**ditch** (ditch), *n.* [Orig. same word as *dike*.] A trench dug in the earth, as for drainage. — *v. t. i.* **1.** To dig a ditch or ditches in or around, as for drainage or defense. **2.** To throw into a ditch. *U. S.* — **ditch'er**, *n.*  
**di'the-ism** (dī'thē-iz'm), *n.* Belief in, or theory of, the existence of two gods or two original principles, one good and one evil. — **di'the-ist, n.** — **di'the-ist'ic** (dī'thē-ist'ik), *a.*  
**di'thi-on'ic** (dī'thī-ŏn'ik; dī'thī-'), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>6</sub>, known only in solution and in the form of salts.  
**dith'y-ramb** (dī'thī-rāmb; -rām), *n.* Also **dith'y-ram'bus**. [From L., fr. Gr. *δίθυραμβος* dithyramb (sense 1).] **1.** A kind of lyric poetry in honor of Dionysus. **2.** A poem in a wild, irregular strain. — **dith'y-ram'bic** (-rām'bik), *a.*  
**dit'ta-ny** (dīt'tā-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NTES (-nīz). [OF. *dittan*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *δίτανον*, *-nos*, a plant abundant on Mount Dicte in Crete.] Any of various herbs: a Cretan dittany (*Amaracus dictamnus*), a native of Crete, and the dittany of the United States (*Cumula origanoides*), bearing small purple or white flowers with two exerted stamens; — both plants of the mint family. **b** *Fraxinella* (*Dictamnus albus*) a plant of the rue family.  
**ditt'ied** (-id), *p. a.* Set, sung, or composed as a ditty.  
**ditt'io** (-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-ōz). [It. *dettio*, *dittio*, fr. L. *dictum dictum*.] The aforesaid thing; the same (as before); — often contracted to *do.*, or represented by two "turned commas" (") or small marks. Used in bills, tables, etc., to save repetition. — *adv.* As before; as aforesaid; in the same way, place, etc.; also; as, I will act *ditto*.  
**dit-tog'ra-phy** (dī-tŏg'rā-fī), *n.* The unintentional repetition of one or more letters or words in copying, as literature for literature. — **dit-to-graph'ic** (dīt'ō-grāf'ik), *a.*

**dīt'ty** (dīt'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-īz). [OF. *ditiē*, fr. L. *dictatum*, *p. p. neut. of dicere* to compose. See DICATE, *v. t.*] **1.** A saying; esp., a short and often repeated utterance; a theme. *Obs.* **2.** A song; a little simple poem, intended to be sung.  
**dīt'ty-bag**, or **dīt'ty-box** (dīt'tī-), *n.* A sailor's small bag or box to hold thread, needles, tape, etc.  
**dīt'tu're'sis** (dīt'tū-rĕ'sis), *n.* [NL. See DIURETIC.] *Med.* Free or excessive excretion of urine.  
**dīt'tu're'tic** (-rĕ't'ik), *a.* [L. *diureticus*, Gr. *διουρητικός*, deriv. of *διὰ* through + *οὐρίνη* to urinate, *οὐρός* urine.] Tending to increase secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A diuretic medicine.  
**di-urn'al** (dī-ŭr'nāl), *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr. *dies* day.] **1.** Daily, recurring every day. **2.** Relating to the daytime; — opp. to *nocturnal*. — **Syn.** See **DAILY**. — *n.* A daybook; journal; also, a newspaper. *Archaic.* — **di-urn'al-ly, adv.**  
**di-ŭr-tur'nal** (dī-ŭr-tŭr'nāl), *a.* [L. *diuturnus*, fr. *diu* a long time, by day.] Of long continuance; lasting. *Rare.* || **dī'vā** (dĕ'vā), *n.*; *pl.* *di-vĕ* (-vā). [It., prop. fem. of *divo* divine. L. *divus*.] A prima donna.  
**dī'vā-gate** (dī'vā-gāt), *v. i.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) -GAT'ING. [L. *divagari*; *di-* = *dis-* + *vagari* to stroll about.] To wander about; stray. — **dī'vā-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*  
**dī-van'** (dī-vān'); *tn* sense 3, commonly **dī-vān**, *n.* [Per. *dīvān* a book of many leaves, a senate, council.] **1.** In Turkey and other Oriental countries: A council of state; a royal court. **2.** A hall where a divan, or council, is held. **3.** A cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch. **4.** A coffee and smoking saloon. **5.** A book; esp., a collection of poems written by one author; as, the *divān* of Hafiz. *Persia.*  
**dī-var'i-ate** (dī-var'ī-kā), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) -CAT'ING. [L. *divariatus*, *p. p. of divariicare* to stretch apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *varicare* to straddle, *varicus* straddling, *varus* stretched outward.] To part into two branches; fork. — *a.* Forking widely. — **dī-var'ī-cate-ly, adv.**  
**dī-var'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A stretching apart; a straddling. **2.** A forking; divergence. **3.** Disagreement or difference in opinion.  
**dive** (dīv), *v. i.*; DIVED (dīvd); DIV'ING (dīv'ing); *Colloq. pret., chiefly U. S.*, DOVE (dŏv). [AS. *dýfan* to sink, *v. t.*, fr. *dýfan*, *v. i.*] **1.** To plunge into water, esp. headforemost. **2.** To penetrate into anything with the hand or hand, esp. hastily or suddenly. **3.** To plunge deeply into any subject, business, etc. [U. S.]  
 — *n.* Act of one who dives. **2.** A place of low resort. *Chiefly*  
**div'er** (dīv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, dives. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any species of loon; also, any of various other birds skillful in diving, as grebes, sea ducks, auks, penguins, etc.  
**di-verge** (dī-vĕr'j), *v. i.*; -VERGED (-vĕrj'd); -VERG'ING (-vĕr'j-ing). [*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vergere* to bend, incline.] **1.** To extend from a common point in different directions; deviate (as from a given direction); as, the rays of light *diverge*; — opp. to *converge*. **2.** To differ from a typical form; dissent from a (given) position, opinion, etc.  
**di-ver'gence** (dī-vĕr'jĕns) *n.*; *pl.* -GENCES (-jĕn-sĕz); 24;  
**di-ver'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sī) } -GENCIES (-sīz). Act of diverging; state of being divergent; disagreement; deviation.  
**di-ver'gent** (-jĕnt), *a.* **1.** That diverges; diverging. **2.** Relating to, or characterized by, divergence or disagreement.  
**dī'vĕrs** (dī'vĕr-z), *a.* [F. *divers*, L. *diversus* turned in different directions, different, *p. p.* See **DIVERT**.] **1.** Different in kind or species; diverse. *Obs.* **2.** Several; sundry; various; — used in *pl.*; as, "We have the *divers* statements of St. Paul and St. James — *divers* but not diverse." — **Syn.** See **DIFFERENT**.  
**di-verse** (dī-vĕr's; dī'vĕr-s), *a.* [Same word as *divers*.] **1.** Different; unlike; separate. **2.** Capable of various forms; multiform. — **Syn.** See **DIFFERENT**. — **di-verse'ly, adv.**  
**di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (dī-vĕr'sī-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of diversifying, or state of being diversified.  
**di-ver'si-form** (dī-vĕr'sī-fŏrm), *a.* [L. *diversus* different + *-form*.] Of a different form; of varied forms.  
**dī-ver'si-fy** (dī-vĕr'sī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid) -FY'ING (-fī-ing). To make diverse, or various, in form or quality; variegate; as, woods and lakes *diversify* the landscape.  
**di-ver'sion** (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of diverting. **2.** That which diverts, or relaxes and amuses; pastime. — **Syn.** Amusement, entertainment, recreation, sport, game, play.  
**di-ver'si-ty** (-sī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** A state of difference. **2.** Difference; variety. — **Syn.** See **VARIETY**.  
**di-vert'** (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [F. *divertir*, fr. L. *divertere*, *-versum*, to go different ways, turn aside; *di-* = *dis-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn aside (from or to); deflect. **2.** To turn away from any occupation, business, or study; amuse. — **Syn.** Entertain, recreate, delight. See **AMUSE**.  
**di-vert'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, diverts.  
**dī-ver'tic-ŭ-lum** (dī'vĕr-tīk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lā). [L. a bypath.] *Anat.* A blind tube or sac branching off from a cavity or canal; a cæcum. — **dī-ver'tic-ŭ-lar** (-lār), *a.* || **dī-ver'ti-men'to** (dĕ-vĕr'tĕ-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tĕ). [It.] = **DIVERTISSEMENT**, 2.  
**dī-ver'tisse'ment'** (dĕ'vĕr'tĕs'mĕn't'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An enter-

āle, senāte, cāre, ūm, accŭnt, ūrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnĕ, ūm, ūp, cĕrcŭs, menū; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



tainment; diversion; amusement. **2. a** A short ballet or other entertainment, between the acts of a play. **b** A light, diverting piece of music. **c** An episode in a fugue.

**di-ver'tive** (dī-vŕ'tiv), *n.* [From **DIVERT.**] Tending to divert; diverting; amusing; interesting.

**Di'ves** (dī'vez), *n.* [L., rich.] **1.** The rich man in the parable of "the rich man and Lazarus" (*Luke* xvi. 19-31); — commonly so called from the occurrence of the Latin adj. *dives* in this passage in the Vulgate. **2.** [*pl.* **DIVĒSES** (-ēz).] A rich man; rich worldly.

**di-vest'** (dī-vest'), *v. t.* [LL. *divestere*; *di-* = *dis-* + *L. vestire* to dress.] **1.** To unclothe; strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage. **2.** Fig., to deprive; dispossess, as of rights.

**di-vest'i-ture** (-vēs'ti-tŭr), *n.* Act of divesting (a person or thing); state of being divested.

**di-vest'ment** (-vēst'mĕnt), *n.* Divestiture.

**di-vid'a-ble** (dī-vid'ā-b'l), *a.* Divisible.

**di-vid'e** (dī-vid'), *v. t.*; **DI-VID'ED** (-vid'ĕd); **-VID'ING**. [L. *dividere*, *divisum*.] **1.** To part asunder (a whole); sever. **2.** To cause to be separate; keep apart by a partition, imaginary line, or limit. **3.** To make partition of among a number; apportion. **4.** To disunite; set at variance. **5.** To separate into classes or parts; classify, specif. in order to ascertain the votes for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house upon a question. **6.** *Math.* To subject to mathematical division. **7.** *Mech.* To mark divisions on; graduate; as, to *divide* a sextant.

**-v. i.** **1.** To be separated; branch. **2.** To have a share; partake. **3.** To vote, as in the British Parliament, by separating into two parties, that is, the "ayes" dividing from the "noes." [shed.]

**-n.** A dividing ridge between two drainage areas; a water-**di-vid'ed** (-ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Parted; disunited; distributed; as: *Bot.* Cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or midrib; — said of a leaf. See **LEAF**, *Illust.*

**di-vi'dend** (dī-vi'dĕnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum* thing to be divided.] **1.** A sum of money or quantity of commodities to be divided and distributed, or the share that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage. **2.** *Specif.:* *Life Insurance.* The share of surplus earned by, and allocated to, any policy. **3.** *Math.* A number or quantity that is to be divided.

**di-vid'er** (dī-vid'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, divides. **2.** An instrument for dividing lines, etc.; compasses; — usually in *pl.*

**di-vi'-div'i** (dī-vi'-dī-v'i), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** A small tree (*Cesalpinia coriaria*) of tropical America; also, its astringent pods, yielding a large proportion of tannic and gallic acids. **2.** A related species (*C. tinctoria*) or its pods.

**di-vid'u-al** (dī-vid'ŭ-āl), *a.* [L. *dividuis* divisible, divided.] **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Divided, shared, or participated in. *Rare.* — **di-vid'ŭ-al-ly**, *adv.*

**di-vi'na-tion** (dī-vi'nā-shĕn), *n.* [L. *divinatio*, fr. *divinare* -*natum*, to foresee, foretell, *divinus* divine.] **1.** Act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events or discovering of hidden knowledge. **2.** Augury; conjunctural presage; omen. — **Syn.** See **DISCERNMENT**. [to, divination.]

**di-vin'a-to-ry** (dī-vin'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Professing, or relating **di-vine'** (dī-vin'), *a.*; **-VIN'ER** (-vin'ĕr); **-VIN'EST**. [OF. *divin*, *devin*, L. *divinus* divine, divinely inspired, *divus*, *divus*, of a deity.] **1.** Of or pertaining to God. **2.** Proceeding from God; as, the fiction of the *divine* right of kings. **3.** Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; as, *divine* service. **4.** Pertaining to a deity; of the nature of a god or gods; as, the *divine* heroes of the ancients. **5.** Godlike; heavenly; apparently superhuman. **6.** Relating to divinity or theology. — **Syn.** Supernatural, celestial; pious, holy, sacred. — **n.** A priest; clergyman; theologian.

**-v. t.**; **-VINED'** (-vin'd'); **-VIN'ING** (-vin'ing). **1.** To perceive through reasoning, sympathy, or intuition; detect. **2.** To foretell; presage; portend. *Obs.* or *R.* — **Syn.** Guess, conjecture, surmise. — **v. i.** **1.** To use or practice divination; prophesy. **2.** To have or feel a foreboding. **3.** To conjecture or guess.

**di-vine'ly**, *adv.* In a divine manner.

**di-vine'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being divine.

**di-vin'er** (-vin'ĕr), *n.* One who divines.

**div'ing** (div'ing), *p. a.* That dives or is used for diving. **diving beetle**, any of various beetles that live habitually under water. — **d. bell**, a hollow inverted vessel in which men work under water.

**divining rod**. A rod, commonly of witch hazel, used by some to aid in discovering water or metals under ground; a dowser.

**di-vin'i-ty** (dī-vin'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). **1.** State or quality of being divine; deity; godhead. **2.** A deity; a god. **3.** [*cop.*] The Deity; God; — usually with *the*. **4.** A celestial being, inferior to God, but superior to man. **5.** Divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue. **6.** Theology. **di-vi-nize** (dī-vi-nīz), *v. t.* To deify. — **di-vi-ni-zation**, *n.* **di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (dī-viz'i-bil'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being divisible; capability of being divided into parts.

**di-vis'i-ble** (-viz'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divided. — **di-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **di-vis'i-bly** (-bilī), *adv.*

**di-vi'sion** (-viz'hĕn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of dividing; state of being divided; separation; partition. **2.** That which divides or keeps apart; a partition. **3.** The portion separated by dividing. **4.** Disunion; dissension; discord. **5.** Difference of condition; distinction; contrast. **6.** Separation of the members of a deliberative body, esp. of the Houses of Parliament, to ascertain the vote. **7.** *Math.* Process of, or rule for, finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. The sign of division is ÷, read *divided by*. **8.** *Mil.* Two or more brigades under a general officer. **9.** *Naval.* A one of the groups, usually of four vessels, into which a fleet or large squadron is divided. **b** A section of a ship's company detailed for a particular duty. — **Syn.** Compartment, section; share, allotment; distribution; disjunction, disconnection; difference, variance, discord, disunion. See **PART**.

**di-vi'sion-al** (-šl), *a.* Pertaining to division or a division. **di-vi'sive** (-vi'siv), *a.* Indicating, creating, or tending to create, division. [end is divided.]

**di-vi'sor** (-zĕr), *n.* *Math.* The number by which the **di-visor'** (-vōrs'; 57), *n.* [F., fr. *divortium*, fr. *divortere*, *divertere*. See **DIVERT.**] **1.** A legal dissolution of the marriage relation. **2.** Separation; disunion. — **v. t.**; **-VORCED'** (-vōrst'), **-VORC'ING** (-vōr'sing). **1.** To put away or separate by divorce. **2.** To disunite; sunder.

|| **dī'vor'cé'** (dē'vōr'sā'), *n. masc.*, || **dī'vor'cé'e'** (-sā'), *n. fem.* [F.] A divorcee.

**di-vor'cé'e'** (dī-vōr'sē'), *n.* A person divorced.

**di-vor'cement** (dī-vōrs'mĕnt), *n.* Divorce; separation. **di-vor'cer** (-vōr'sĕr), *n.* One who procures or produces a divorce.

**div'ot** (div'ŭt), *n.* **1.** A thin oblong or square turf. *Scot.* **2.** *Golf.* A piece of turf cut out in making a stroke.

**di-vul'gate** (dī-vŭl'gāt), *v. t.*; **-GAT-ED** (-gāt'ĕd); **-GAT-ING** (-gāt'ing). [L. *divulgatus*, p. p. of *divulgare*. See **DIVULGE**.] To publish abroad; disclose. — **di-vul'gat'er** (-gāt'ĕr), *n.* **di-vul'ga-tion** (dī-vŭl'gā-shĕn), *n.* Act of divulging; disclosure.

**di-vulge'** (dī-vŭlj'), *v. t.*; **-VULGED'** (-vŭlj'd'); **-VULG'ING** (-vŭl'ing). [L. *divulgare*; *di-* = *dis-* + *vulgare* to spread among the people, *vulgus* the populace.] **1.** To indicate publicly; proclaim. *Rare.* **2.** To make public; reveal; disclose. — **Syn.** Discover, uncover, communicate, impart, tell. See **REVEAL**.

**di-vulge'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Divulgence.

**di-vul'gence** (-vŭl'jĕns), *n.* Act of divulging; revelation; disclosure; publication abroad.

**di-vul'ger** (dī-vŭl'jĕr), *n.* One who divulges.

**di-vul'sion** (dī-vŭl'shĕn), *n.* [L. *divulsio*, fr. *divulsus*, p. p. of *divellere* to rend.] Act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder. — **di-vul'sive** (-siv), *a.*

**di-wan', de-wan'** (dē-wān', dē-wōn'), *n.* [See **DIVAN**.] **1.** A royal court, state council, or tribunal of justice. = **DIVAN**. **India.** **2.** A chief officer or steward; as: a minister of finance, or local fiscal governor, under the Mohammedan rule; the head native officer of certain government departments; a native chief steward of a business house, etc. **India.**

**Dix'ie** (dik'sī), *n.*, or **Dix'ie's Land** (-sīz). **1.** The Southern States of the United States. **2.** Any of various songs, esp. one composed in 1859 by D. D. Emmett, which became a popular Confederate war song.

**dix'it** (dik'sīt), *n.* [L., he has said. See **DICTION**.] A person's (unsupported) statement or affirmation.

**diz'en** (diz'ĕn; dī'z'n), *v. t.* To bedizen; deck out.

**diz'en-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being bedizened.

**diz'zi-ly** (diz'zī-lī), *adv.* In a dizzy manner.

**diz'zi-ness**, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.

**diz'zy** (zī), *a.*; **-ZI-ER** (-zī'ĕr); **-ZI-EST**. [AS. *dysig* foolish.] **1.** Giddy; hence, mentally confused or unsteady. **2.** Causing, or tending to cause, giddiness or vertigo; as, a *dizzy* height. **3.** Thoughtless; heedless. — **v. t.**; **-ZIED** (-zīd); **-ZY-ING**. To make dizzy. — **diz'zi-ly** (-lī), *adv.* — **diz'zi-ness**, *n.*

**Do**, or **do**. *Abbr.* Ditto; the same.

**do** (dō), *n.* *Music.* The first of the syllables used in solmi-zation; — applied to the first tone of the diatonic scale.

**do** (dō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; *pret.* **DD** (dīd); *p. p.* **DONE** (dŭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **DO'ING** (dō'ing). [AS. *dōn*.]

**1.** To bring about; produce, as an effect or result; render; pay; as, to *do* him reverence. **2.** To perform, as an action; execute; transact; administer. **3.** To bring to an end by action; finish; — used in the *p. n.* as, I have *done* weeping. **4.** To put forth; exert; as, to *do* one's best. **5.** To treat or deal with; as, to *do* one's hair, a room, a poem, a mile, etc. **6.** To serve; answer; as, this will *do* me very well. **Colloq.** **7.** To put or bring into a form or state; — esp. in: to *do* to death, to put to death; to *do* away (*often do away with*), to put away; to *do* for; to *do* up, etc.

Do is often used to add emphasis (as, but I *do* see; *do* help me) and is the normal form in inverted construc-

**K** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
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J  
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M



tion (as, rarely *atā* he sleep), and in negative sentences with *not* (as, we *do* not see), and in interrogative sentences (as, *atā* he go?). *Do* is often substituted for verbs to save repetition; as, "when beauty lived and died as flowers *do* now."

— *v. i.* 1. To act or behave; conduct one's self; as, *do* as you are told. 2. To fare; prosper; as, how do you *do*? 3. To act; work; achieve; as, to *do* or die. 4. To avail; answer the purpose; serve; as, I tried the key, but it would not *do*. — *n.* 1. *Ado*; bustle. *Obs.* 2. *Deed*; act; feat. *Rare.* 3. *A cheat*; swindle. *Slang, Eng.* — *do*'-a-ble (dō'ā-b'l'), *a.* *do*'-all' (dō's'āl'), *n.* General manager; factotum.

*doat'*'ish. Var. of *DOTISE*.

*doat'y*, or *dot'y* (dō't'y), *a.* Discolored by incipient or partial decay; — used of timber, esp., birch, beech, and oak. — *doat'y*-ness, *n.*

*dob'ber* (dōb'ēr), *n.* A float to a fishline. *Local, U. S.*

*dob'hin* (dōb'hīn), *n.* [For *Robin, Robert*.] A farm horse; a gentle farm horse; sometimes, a worn-out horse.

*dob'by*, *dob'bie* (dōb'by), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz). An imaginary spirit, similar to a brownie, but often malicious. *Scot.*

*do'bla* (dō'blā), *n.* [Sp., fr. *L. duplus* double.] An ancient Spanish gold coin.

*do-blon'* (dō-blōn'), *n.*; *Sp. pl.* DOBLONES (*Sp.* dō-blōn' -nās). [Sp. *doblón*.] A gold coin of Spain and Spanish America; a doubloon (see DOUBLOON). The present *doblon* (or ten-peso piece) of Chile is worth about \$3.65.

*do'bra* (dō'brā), *n.* [Pg.] Any of various former Portuguese coins; specif., a gold coin having twice the value of the *JOHANNES*. See *JOHANNES*.

*dob'son* (dōb's'n), *n.* = HELLGRAMITE. [Colloq., U. S.]

*do'by* (dō'by), *n.*; *pl.* DOBIES (-bīz). Short for *ADOBIE*. || *do-cent'* (dō-tsent'), *E.* dō's'ent), *n.* [G., fr. *L. docens*, p. pr.] Lit., a teacher or lecturer; — usually short for *PRIVATODOCENT*. — *do-cent*'ship, *n.*

*doch'mi-us* (dōk'mī-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī-ī). [L., fr. *Gr. δόκμος*.] *Gr. & Lat. Prop.* A foot of five syllables, typically having the first and fourth short, and the rest, long (— — — — —). — *doch'mi-ac* (-āk), *a.*

*doc'ile* (dōs'īl); *Brit. commonly* dō's'īl), *a.* [L. *docilis*, fr. *docere* to teach.] Disposed to be taught or trained; tractable; easily managed. — *doc'ile-ly*, *adv.*

*do-cil'i-ty* (dō-sil'i-tī), *n.* Tractableness.

*do-cil'i-ma-sy* (dōs'īl-mā-sī), *n.* [Gr. *δοκμασία* an assay, examination.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A judicial inquiry into the character of candidates for office or citizenship. 2. Art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, etc., as of metals, medicines, physiological facts, etc.

*dock* (dōk), *n.* [AS. *doce*.] Any of a genus (*Rumex*) of plants of the buckwheat family, as the sour dock, or common sorrel (*R. acetosa*), the yellow dock (*R. obtusifolius* or *R. crispus*). The docks are mostly troublesome weeds with long taproots.

*dock*, *n.* 1. An artificial basin to receive vessels, with gates to keep in, or shut out, the water. 2. A slip or waterway, as between two piers, for the reception of ships, sometimes including the piers themselves.

— *v. t.* To haul (a ship) into a dock. — *v. i.* To come or go into dock.

*dock*, *n.* The place in court where a prisoner is placed.

*dock*, *n.* The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting. — *v. t.*

1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; clip. 2. To shorten; deduct from. 3. To cut off, bar, or destroy; as, to *dock* an entail. [deduction.]

*dock'age* (-ā), *n.* Curtailment; *dock'age*, *n.* *Naut.* A charge for the use of a dock. *b* Docking facilities. *c* The docking of vessels.

*dock'er* (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, docks (in any sense); esp.: *a* A dock laborer; longshoreman. *b* One who lives on or near a dock.

*dock'et* (-ēt; 24), *n.* 1. *Law.* An abridged entry of a proceeding in an action, or a register of such entries; specif., a list of causes coming to trial (a *trial docket*). 2. A calendar of matters for action in an assembly. *U. S.* 3. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction; a label; ticket; on a document, a memorandum of its contents.

— *v. t.* 1. To indorse with an abstract, as a letter. 2. *Law.* To enter in a docket.

*dock'mack-ie* (dōk'māk-ī), *n.* A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*) with maplelike leaves and cymes of white flowers succeeded by red berries.

*dock'yard'* (dōk'yārd'), *n.* A yard or storage place for all sorts of naval stores and timber for shipbuilding, with facilities for repairing ships; in England, a navy yard.

*doc'tor* (dōk'tēr), *n.* [OF. *doctur*, L. *doctor*, teacher, fr. *docere* to teach.] 1. A teacher; learned man. *Archaic.* 2. One who has received the highest degree conferred by a university or college; orig., one competent to teach; — an academical title. 3. *a* One licensed to practice medicine; a physician or surgeon. *b* A wizard or medicine man in a savage tribe. 4. Any of various mechanical contrivances intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency, as a donkey engine, a thin blade to scrape off color, lint, etc., in calico printing, paper making, etc. 5. *A cook*, as on shipboard or in a camp. *Colloq.* 6. A loaded die. *Obs. Slang.* 7. *Angling.* Any of several brightly colored artificial flies.

— *v. t.* 1. To treat as a physician does; apply remedies to. *Colloq.* 2. To tamper with, and arrange for one's own purposes; falsify. *Slang.* — *v. i.* 1. To practice medicine. *Colloq.* 2. To take medicine or medical treatment. *Colloq.*

*doc'tor-ate* (-āt), *n.* The degree, title, or rank of doctor.

*doc'tor-ship*, *n.* 1. Doctorate. 2. The position, function, or characteristics of a doctor. 3. Learning; scholarship.

*doc'tress* (-trēs), *n.* A female doctor. *Now Rare.*

*doc'tri-naire'* (-trī-nā'r'), *n.* [F.] One who would apply to practical concerns abstract doctrines or theories without enough regard for actual conditions; a dogmatic theorist.

*doc'tri-nar'ism* (-nār'iz'm), *n.* The principles or practices of a doctrinaire.

*doc'tri-nal* (dōk'trī-nāl), *a.* Pert. to or containing doctrine.

*doc'tri-nal-ly*, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form; in respect of doctrine; by way of teaching.

*doc'trine* (-trīn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. doctrina*, fr. *doctor*. See *DOCTOR*.] 1. Teaching; instruction. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. That which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; tenet; a principle of faith.

*Syn.* Teaching, opinion, article, maxim, rule, dogma, tenet, precept. — *Doctrine, dogma, tenet, precept.* *Doctrine* applies to any speculative truth or working principle, esp. as taught or recommended to others; a *dogma* is a doctrine laid down with authority; as, the *doctrines* of Pythagoras; the *Monroe Doctrine*; theological *dogmas*. In their ecclesiastical usage, it is usual to distinguish between *doctrine*, any teaching, and *dogma*, such teaching as is part of the confession of a church; as, the *doctrines* of the New Testament; the *dogma* of the Trinity. *Dogma* often suggests an arrogant insistence on authority. *Tenet* stresses the idea of maintaining as true. A *precept* is a rule (esp. of conduct) laid down to be obeyed; as, observe the *precepts* of your parents.

*doc'u-ment* (dōk'ū-mēt), *n.* [[L. *documentum*, fr. *L. docere* to teach.] 1. An example or warning; also, evidence; proof. *Obs.* 2. An original or official paper relied on as a basis or support; any writing conveying information. — *v. t.* 1. To teach. *Obs.* 2. To evidence by documents; furnish documentary evidence of. 3. To furnish with documents.

*doc'u-men'tal* (-mēt'izl), *a.* Documentary.

*doc'u-men'ta-ry* (-mēt'ā-rī), *a.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; contained or certified in writing.

*doc'u-men-ta'tion* (-mēt-ā'shūn), *n.* The use of historical documents, or conformity to the facts established by the study of documents.

*do'der* (dōd'ēr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Cuscuta*) of leafless parasitic plants with yellow or whitish threadlike stems.

*do'der*, *v. i.* To shake; tremble; totter; pottle.

*do'dered* (-ērd), *a.* Deprived of branches through age or decay, as an oak; hence: shattered; infirm.

*do'der-ing*, *a.* Senile; foolish; inane. *Colloq.*

*do-dec'a-gon* (dō-dēk'ā-gōn), *n.* [From *Gr.* fr. *δώδεκα* twelve + *γωνία* angle.] *Geometry.* A polygon of twelve angles and therefore twelve sides.

*do-dec'a-he'dron* (dō-dēk'ā-hē'drōn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drōnz), L. -DRA (-drā). [From *Gr.* fr. *δώδεκα* twelve + *ἔδρα* seat, base.] A solid having twelve plane faces. — *he'dral* (-drāl), *a.*

*do-dec'a-style* (dō-dēk'ā-sīl'), *a.* [Gr. *δώδεκα* twelve + *στυλος* column, pillar.] *Arch. Lit.* twelve-columned; — said of a building having twelve columns across the front.

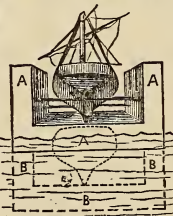
*dodge* (dōj), *v. i.* & *t.*; *DODGED* (dōjd); *DODGE* (-dōjd). 1. To start suddenly aside, or hedron, evade by so doing. 2. To evade, as a duty, by low craft; to use tricky devices; quibble. [ceive, or cheat.]

— *n.* Act of dodging; also, an artful device to evade, *de-dodge'r* (dōj'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dodges or evades; one who plays fast and loose, or uses tricky devices. 2. A small handbill. *U. S.* 3. = CORNDODGER.

*do'do* (dō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DOODES or -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. *doudo* silly.] A flightless bird (*Didus ineptus*), now extinct, related to the pigeons, but larger than a turkey. It was formerly found in great numbers on the island of Mauritius.

*Do'do-ne'an*, *Do'do-ne'an* (dō'dō-nē'ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dodona, in Epirus, the seat of a famous oracle of Zeus, where the responses were read in the rustling of the leaves of a sacred oak and the bubbling of a brook.

*doe* (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā*.] The female of various animals, esp. of the deer, antelope, hare, and rabbit.



Floating Dock, supporting a ship. *A A* Tanks filled with air; *B B B* Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.



Rhombic Dodecahedron.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**do'er** (doo'er), *n.* One who does; an actor; an agent.  
**does** (düz), *3d pers. sing. indicative pres. of do.*  
**doe'skin'** (doo'skin'), *n.* 1. The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it. 2. A kind of soft, firm woolen cloth.  
**doif** (döf), *v. t.* [do + of.] To put off, as dress; remove or lift (the headgear); fig., to put away; rid one's self of.  
**doif'er** (-ër), *n.* 1. *Mach.* In a carding machine, a device which doifs, or strips off, the fiber from the cards. 2. *Spinning.* A worker who replaces full bobbins by empty ones.  
**dog** (dög), *n.* [AS. *doega*.] 1. A carnivorous domesticated mammal (*Canis familiaris*), the type of the family (*Canidae*) which includes also the wolves, jackals, and foxes; also, in a wider sense, any member of the family. 2. A male dog; hence, used attributively to designate the male of other animals, as *dog fox*. 3. A mean, worthless fellow. 4. A fellow; — used humorously or contemptuously; as, a *sly dog*; a *lazy dog*. *Colloq.* 5. [cap.] *Astron.* Either *Canis Major* or *Canis Minor*. 6. Short for **DOG FISH**, **PRAIRIE DOG**, etc. 7. Any of various devices for holding, gripping, or fastening something, as a bar with a ring, hook, or claw at the end. 8. *Meteor.* A sundog, fog-dog, or the like. 9. An andrion; fire-dog.  
**dog in the manger**, an ill-natured person who willfully prevents others from enjoying something useless to himself.  
**— adv.** Extremely; very; — in combination; as, *dog-tired*.  
**— v. t.**; **DOGGED** (döggd); **DOGGING** (dög'ing). To hunt or track like a hound; to worry as if by dogs.

**dog ape**. A baboon or allied ape.  
**dog'bane'** (dög'bän'), 62). *n.* Any of a genus (*Apocynum*) of perennial flowering herbs with poisonous milky juice.  
**dog'ber-y** (-bër-y), *n.* 1. The fruit of the European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*); also, the tree or shrub itself. 2. Any of several other trees or shrubs or their fruit, as, in the United States, the chokeberry.  
**Dog'ber-ry**, *n.* An absurd, self-satisfied, and loquacious constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."  
**dog'cart'** (-kärt'), *n.* A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats set back to back.

**dog days**. A period variously placed between July and early September; popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer. Hence, *dog day*, one of these days.  
**dogs** (dög), *n.* [It., fr. *L. dur, ducis, leader*.] The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa.  
**— doge'dom, doge'ship, n.**



Dogcart.

**dog'-ear'**, *n.* & *v.* = **DOG'S-EAR**. [United States.]  
**dog fennel**. A Mayweed. **b** The heath aster of the eastern dogfish' (dög'fish'), *n.* Any of various species of small sharks, as the common piked, or spiny, dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), the smooth dogfish (*Cynias canis*), etc.  
**dog fox**. A male fox.  
**dog'ged** (-äd; 24), *a.* Obstensibly persistent. — **Syn.** See **OBSTINATE**. **dog'ged-ly, adv.** — **dog'ged-ness, n.**  
**dog'ger** (-ër), *n.* A broad-bowed, two-masted fishing vessel, used in the North Sea.

**dog'ger-el** (-ël), *a.* Also **dog'ger** (-rël). Of verse, low in style and often irregular in measure; trivial. — *n.* A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic. — **dog'ger-el, dog'ger-el-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.*  
**dog'ger-y** (dög'ër-y), *n.*; *pl.* **-GERIES** (-iz). 1. Doglike behavior; mean or mischievous action or doings. 2. Dogs collectively; rabble; canaille.

**dog'gish** (-ish), *a.* Like a dog; esp., currish; snarling.  
**dog'gy, dog'gie** (dög'gy), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-iz). A small dog; also, a pet name or calling name for any dog.  
**dog Latin**. Barbarous Latin; a jargon in imitation of Latin.  
**dog'ma** (dög'mä; 62), *n.*; *pl.* **E. DOGMAS** (-mäz), **L. -MATA** (-mä-tä). [L., fr. Gr. *dogma, pl. -mata, fr. dokëin* to think.] 1. That which is held as an opinion; tenet; doctrine. 2. A doctrine formally stated and authoritatively proclaimed or laid down, as by a church. 3. An arbitrary dictum. — **Syn.** See **DOCTRINE**.

**dog-mat'ic** (dög-mät'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to dogma. 2. **dog-mat'i-cal** (-i-käl) } Characterized by dogmatism; hence, positive, often unduly positive, in manner or utterance. — **Syn.** Magisterial, opinionated, pragmatic. See **DICTATORIAL**. — **dog-mat'i-cal-ly, adv.** — **i-cal-ness, n.** dogmatic theology. = **DOGMATICS**.  
**dog'ma-ti'cian** (dög-mä-tish'än), *n.* A dogmatist; a student of dogmatics.

**dog-mat'ics** (dög-mät'iks; 62), *n.* (See **-ics**.) The science which treats of religious, esp. Christian, doctrines; doctrinal theology.  
**dog'ma-tism** (dög-mä-tiz'm), *n.* Positiveness in assertion in matters of opinion; derogatorily, such positiveness when unwarranted or arrogant.  
**dog'ma-tist** (-tist), *n.* One who dogmatizes.  
**dog'ma-tize** (-tiz), *v. i.*; **-TIZED** (-tizd); **-tiz'ing** (-tiz'ing). To speak or write dogmatically. — **dog'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tizä'shün; -ti-zä'shün), *n.* — **dog'ma-tiz'er** (-tiz'ër), *n.*

**dog'-rose'**, *n.* A common European wild rose (*Rosa canina*); wild briar.  
**dog's'-ear'** (dögz'-), *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down. — *v. t.* To disfigure, as a book, by turning down leaves at the corner. [of it.]

**dog'skin'** (dög'skin'), *n.* Skin of a dog, or leather made dog'sleep' (dög'slep'), *n.* Pretended, seeming, or easily broken sleep such as a dog takes; fitful sleep or dozing.  
**dog's letter**. The letter *r*, esp. when trilled.  
**dog's-tail'**, *n.*; or **dog's-tail grass**. 1. Any of a small Old World genus (*Cynosurus*) of grasses having spike-like or capitate one-sided panicles; esp. the crested dog-tail (*C. cristatus*). 2. Yard grass (*Elyusine indica*).

**Dog Star**. Sirius, the brightest star in *Canis Major*.  
**dog's-tongue'**, *n.* Hound's-tongue.  
**dog'tooth'** (dög'töth'), *n.* or (in sense 1) **dog tooth**. 1. A canine, or eye, tooth. *Rare*. 2. *Arch.* An ornament common in early English Gothic, usually of four leaves radiating from a raised point at the center.

**dog'tooth' spar**. *Min.* A variety of calcite in acute crystals, resembling the tooth of a dog.  
**dog'tooth' vi'o-let**. Also **dog's'-tooth' vi'o-let**. a **A** European bulbous herb (*Erythronium dens-canis*) of the lily family with a single nodding purple flower. **b** Any of several related American species, esp. one (*E. americanum*) bearing a yellow flower and one (*E. albidum*) bearing a white flower. [of a dog.]



Dogtooth Violet. (†)

**dog'trot'** (-tröt'), *n.* A gentle trot, like that dog'vane' (-vän'), *n.* *Naut.* A small vane of any light material, carried on the weather rail to indicate the direction of the wind.  
**dog'watch'** (dög'wöch'), *n.* A watch of two hours on shipboard. There are two, from 4 to 6 P. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M.

**dog'wood'** (-wööd'), *n.* 1. Any tree or shrub of the genus (*Cornus*) including the European cornel (*C. sanguinea*) and the flowering cornel (*C. florida*) of the United States. 2. Any of various other plants resembling the dogwood (sense 1).

**doi'ly** (doi'li), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-liz). A small napkin, or ornamental piece of linen, lace, or the like, for a table.

**do'ing** (dög'ing), *n.* Anything done; a deed; an action, good or bad; hence, conduct; — usually in *pl.*  
**doit** (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, Icel. *þveit*, prop., piece cut off.] A former Dutch coin worth ¼ cent; hence, a trifle.  
**do-lab'ri-form** (dö-läb'r'i-för'm), *a.* [*L. dolabra* mattock + *-form*.] *Bot. & Zool.* Shaped like the head of an ax or hatchet, as some leaves, and the foot of certain bivalves.

**dol'ce** (döl'çä), *a.* [It., fr. *L. dulcis* sweet, soft.] *Music*. Soft; sweet; with soft, smooth execution.  
**dol'drums** (döl'drämz), *n. pl.* 1. Dullness; the dumps; as in: in the doldrums, in a state of listlessness, ennui, or tedium. 2. *Naut.* A part of the ocean, near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds.

**dole** (döl), *n.* [OF. *dol*, fr. *dolere* to suffer, *L. dolere*.] Grief; lamentation. *Archaic*.  
**dole, n.** [AS. *däl* portion; same word as *däl*. See **DEAL**.] 1. A part; share; lot; hence, a fate or destiny. 2. A distribution, esp. of gifts of charity; also, that which is so distributed; a portion of what is distributed, esp. a limited or sparing portion.  
**— v. t.**; **DOLED** (döld); **DOLE'ING** (döl'ing). To deal out in small portions; distribute, as a dole.

**dole'ful** (-fööl), *a.* Full of dole, or grief; sad; gloomy. — **dole'ful-ly, adv.** — **dole'ful-ness, n.**  
**Syn.** Dolorous, lugubrious, dreary, dismal, melancholy, rueful. — **Doleful, lugubrious, rueful** have all weakened from their original meaning, and are often used with a half-humorous connotation. **Doleful** and **lugubrious** are often applied to what is exaggeratedly dismal or dreary. **Rueful** often implies a somewhat quizzical self-pity or regret.

**dol'er-ite** (döl'ër-ti), *n.* [Gr. *doleros* deceptive, because easily confounded with *diorite*.] *Petrog.* A dark, crystalline, igneous rock, chiefly pyroxene with labradorite. **b** Coarse-grained basalt. **c** Diabase. **d** Any dark, igneous rock composed chiefly of silicates of iron and magnesium, with some feldspar. — **dol'er-it'ic** (-it'ik), *a.*

**dole'some** (döl'süm), *a.* Doleful.  
**dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic** (döl'i-kö-së-fäl'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dolichos* long dol'i-cho-ceph'al-ous (-sëf'äl'üs) } + *κεφαλή* head.] *Craniol.* Having the cranium, or skull, long in proportion to its breadth; long-headed. — **cho-ceph'al** (-sëf'äl), *a. & n.*  
**dol'i-cho-ceph'al-ism** (-sëf'äl'iz'm), **dol'i-cho-ceph'al-y** (-ä-l), *n.* Quality or state of being dolichocephalic.

**do-li-um** (döl'i-züm), *n.*; *pl.* **DOLIA** (-dö). [L., large jar.] *Class. Archaol.* An earthenware cask or jar, sometimes large enough to hold a man, anciently used by the Italians for storing wine, grain, corn, etc.  
**döll** (döll), *n.* [For *Dorothy*, the proper name.] 1. A

**k = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **boñ**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
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child's puppet; a toy baby for a child. **2.** A pretty but empty-headed woman.

**dol'lar** (dól'ér), *n.* [L.G., or OD. *daler*, fr. G. *thaler*, for *Joachimsthaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about 1518, in the valley (G. *thal*) of St. Joachim, in Bohemia.] **1.** Orig., the German thaler; hence, any of various similar large silver coins as in the following definitions. **2.** The former Spanish peso, or piece of eight (= 8 reals), or the modern Spanish peso (nominally worth \$965). **3.** A United States silver coin, since 1837 of 412.5 grains (26.730 grams) of silver .900 fine, of the legal value of 100 cents; also, a coin composed of 25.8 grains (1.6718 grams) of gold, .900 fine, formerly coined by the U. S. The value of the gold dollar is the monetary unit (since 1873) of the U. S. and of various other countries. **b** A bank note, treasury note, or the like, of the legal value of 100 cents. **4.** A U. S. coin similar to the standard silver dollar (3 a), but weighing 420 grains, issued for use in Oriental trade and called specif. *trade dollar*; — not coined since 1887. **5.** The Mexican peso, a silver coin, since 1904 of a legal value equivalent to 49.8 cents U. S. **6.** A silver coin, formerly legal tender in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, etc., equiv. to the Mexican dollar (def. 5); — called specif. *British dollar*. **7.** A silver coin of the Straits Settlements, superseding the British dollar as legal tender there, having a value of 56.77 cents U. S.; — called specif. *Straits Settlements dollar*. **8.** A coin of the same weight and fineness (nominally as the Mexican dollar (def. 5)), issued by some Chinese provinces. **9.** An Austrian silver coin issued for trade purposes from the year 1780; — called specif. *Levanti dollar*, *Maria Theresa dollar*. Also, its equivalent, the talari of Abyssinia. **10.** The gold monetary unit of Newfoundland, equivalent to about \$1.014 U. S. **11.** The value of a dollar; one hundred cents. Symbol, \$, usually placed before the sum; as, \$10. Abbr., *dol.*; pl. *dols.*

**dol'lar fish** (dól'lar fîsh), *n.* A small, laterally compressed marine food fish (*Poronotus triacanthus*); butterfish.

**doll'ish** (dól'ish), *a.* Doll-like; pretty but rather empty-headed. — **doll'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **doll'ish-ness**, *n.*

**doll'op** (dól'öp), *n.* A lump; large piece or quantity. *Colloq.*

**doll'y** (-i), *n.* pl. **DOLLIES**; (i. e. **DOLL**); — a child's name.

**2. a** *Mining*. A contrivance, turning on a vertical axis, for stirring ore; also, a large mortar and pestle for crushing ore. **b** *Mach.* A tool with a cupped head to hold against the made head of a rivet while the other end is headed. **c** A small platform on a wide roller, used as a truck for moving beams, logs, etc. **d** A compact, narrow-gauge loco. **Dolly**, 2 b, for motive. **e** A wooden instrument used to Round Swag-beat or stir clothes in the process of washing. **iron** Swag-beat or stir clothes in the process of washing. — *v. t.*; **DOLL'IED** (-id); **DOLL'Y-ING**. To treat in or with a dolly.

**Doll'y Var'den** (vär'dén), **1.** In Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," a beautiful, lively, and coquettish girl who wore a cherry-colored mantle and cherry-colored ribbons. **2.** A style of dress with pointed bodice and skirt of bright-colored flowered material draped over a skirt of plain color. **3.** A large flower-trimmed hat for women, having one side bent down.

**dol'man** (dól'mán), *n.*; pl. **-MANS**. [Turk. *dölâ*. *Dolly*, *mân*.] A woman's cloak with capelike pieces instead of sleeves.

**dol'men** (-mèn), *n.*; pl. **-MENS**. [F. *archæol.* A monument consisting of several huge stones forming a chamber, usually regarded as a tomb.

**dol'o-mite** (-ô-mît), *n.* [After the French geologist Dolomieu.] A carbonate of calcium and magnesium. Much of the common white marble is dolomite.

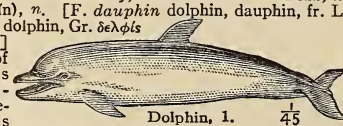
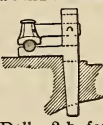
**do'lor, do'lour** (dô'ler), *n.* [OF. *dolor*, fr. L. *dolor*, fr. *do-lere* to suffer.] Grief; distress; anguish. *Poetic*.

**dol'or-ous** (dô'lor-üs), *a.* **1.** Grievous; painful. **2.** Full of grief; sad. — **dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dol'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

**dol'phin** (-fîn), *n.* [F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin, fr. L. *delphinus* dolphin, Gr. *delphis* dolphin.] **1.** Any of various small-toothed cetaceans (genus *Delphinus*, etc.). The common dolphin (*D. delphis*) reaches a length of about seven feet. The bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops tursis*) is commonly called *porpoise*. **2.** Either of two pelagic fishes (genus *Coryphæna*), noted for the brilliant and changing colors assumed when out of the water and dying. **3.** A mooring spar, buoy, or post.

**dolphin striker**. *Naut.* A vertical spar under the end of the bowsprit, to extend and support the martingale, or a stay supporting the jib boom; — called also *martingale*.

**dolt** (dôlt), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow. — **dolt'ish**, *a.*



**-dom** (-düm). [AS. *-döm*; from same root as *doom* judgment.] A suffix used to form nouns signifying: **1.** *Dignity, office, dominion, realm, world, or jurisdiction*.  
 Examples: earldom, the dignity, dominion, or jurisdiction of an earl; Yankeedom, the realm of Yankees; doll-dom, the realm or world of dolls, etc. **2.** *State, condition, or fact of being*.  
 Examples: martyrdom, state of being a martyr; serfdom, state or fact of being a serf. **3.** *Collectively, those having the office or character of, or those in the state of*.  
 Examples: officialdom, officials collectively; scoundrel-dom, scoundrels collectively.

**do-main'** (dô-mân'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, L. *dominus* of a lord or master, fr. *dominus* master, owner.] **1.** Possession, or right of possession; demesne; — now chiefly used in *eminent domain* (which see). **2.** An estate held in possession; landed estate; demesne of a lord. **3.** The territory over which dominion is exerted; hence, fig., sphere of action, thought, influence, or the like; scope.

**dome** (dôm), *n.* [L. *domus* a house.] **1.** A building; mansion. *Now Poetic or Rhetorical*. **2. [F. *dome*, fr. Pr., fr. L. *doma* a roof, house, Gr. *δῶμα*; akin to *δῆμιον*] *Arch.* A cupola, esp. one on a large scale. **3.** Any erection or natural formation resembling the cupola of a building. **4.** *Cryst.* A form composed of planes parallel to a lateral axis which meet above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house. If the planes are parallel to the longer lateral axis, it is called a *macrodome*; if parallel to the shorter, it is a *brachydome*. — *v. t.*; **DOMED** (dômd); **DOM'ING** (dôm'ing). To cover with or as with a dome. — *v. i.* To swell like a dome.**

**domed** (dômd), *a.* **1.** Dome-shaped; vaulted. **2.** Roofed with or having a dome.

**domes'day'** (dômz'dä'), *n.* A day of judgment; a day of DOOMSDAY, now chiefly used in: *Domesday Book*, the ancient record of the Grand, or Great, Inquest or Survey of the lands of England, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086.

**do-mes'tic** (dô-més'tik), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus* house.] **1.** Of or pert. to one's house, home, or family. **2.** Of, pert. to, or made in, a nation considered as a family or home, or one's own country; native; not foreign; as, *domestic manufactures*. **3.** Remaining much at, or devoted to, home. **4.** Living in association with man; domesticated; not wild; as, *domestic animals* (horse, dog, cow, etc.). — **n.** **1.** A hired household assistant. **2.** In *pl. Commerce*. Articles of home production or manufacture, esp., U. S., common cotton cloths. — **do-mes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**do-mes'ti-cate** (-tî-kät), *v. t. & i.*; — **CAT'ED** (-kät'éd); — **CAT'ING**. To make or become domestic.

**do-mes'ti-ca'tion** (-kät'shün), *n.* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated. [Being domestic.]

**do-mes'ti-ci-ty** (dô-més-tis'i-tî), *n.* State or character of **dom'i-cal** (dôm'i-käl; dôm'-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or shaped like a dome.

**dom'i-cile** (dôm'i-sil), **dom'i-cil**, *n.* [L. *domicilium*; *domus* house (perh.) root of *celare* to conceal.] A dwelling, place, residence. — *Syn.* See *HABITATION*. — *v. t. & i.*; — **CILED** (-sîld); — **CIL-ING**. To establish in a domicile, or fixed residence; as, many aliens are *domiciled* in America. — **dom'i-cil'i-a-ry** (-sîl'i-ä-rî; -i-ä-rî), *a.*

**dom'i-cil'i-ate** (-sîl'i-ät), *v. t. & i.* To domicile.

**dom'i-nance** (dôm'i-nâns), *n.* Quality or state of being **dom'i-nan-cy** (-nân-sî) dominant.

**dom'i-nant** (-nânt), *a.* [L. *dominans*, *antis*, p. pr. See *DOMINATE*.] **1.** Ruling; prevailing; controlling. **2.** *Musíc.* Based on, related to, or in the key of, the dominant. **Syn.** Ascendant, governing, predominant; superior, principal, preëminent, paramount, chief; preponderant, overbalancing, preponderating, outweighing. — **Dominant, predominant, paramount, preponderating**. That is dominant which is thought of as (esp. fig.) ruling or commanding; as, beauty is the *dominant* idea of his work. **Predominant** emphasizes ascendancy or prevailing influence; as, various subjects of which no one is *predominant*. **Paramount** implies rather preëminence or supremacy in order, rank, or jurisdiction; as, the influence of Napoleon became *paramount*. **Preponderating** applies to that which outweighs or overbalances; as, the *preponderating* tendency. — *n.* *Musíc.* The fifth note of the scale.

**dom'i-nate** (-nât), *v. t.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nät'éd); — **NAT'ING**. [L. *dominatus*, p. p. of *dominari* to dominate, *dominus* master, lord.] To predominate, or have controlling power, over; rule; govern. — *v. i.* To control; predominate.

**dom'i-na'tion** (-nät'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of dominating; dominion; sovereignty; supremacy; often, arbitrary or insolent sway. **2.** In *pl.* A high order of angels.

**dom'i-na-tive** (dôm'i-nät-iv), *a.* Ruling; imperious.

**dom'i-na'tor** (-nät'tér), *n.* One who dominates.

**dom'i-ne** (dôm'i-né; dô'mi-), *n.* [See *DOMINIE*.] **1.** A clergyman; minister; specif., a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. *Obs., except in U. S., where it is now chiefly colloq. and spelled dominie*. **2.** = *DOMINIE*, 1.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



dom'i-neer' (dóm'i-nēr'), v. i. & t. [OD. domineren to feast luxuriously, fr. F. dominer. See DOMINATE.] To rule insolently or arbitrarily; tyrannize; swagger.

dom'i-neer'ing, p. a. That domineers; tyrannical.—Syn. See MASTERFUL.—dom'i-neer'ing-ly, adv.

do-min'i-cal (dō-mín'i-kál), a. [LL. dominicalis, L. dominicus of a master or lord, dominus master, lord.] 1. Of or pert. to Jesus Christ as Lord. 2. Designating, or pert. to, the Lord's Day, or Sunday; as, the dominical letter in almanacs.—n. A dominical letter.

Do-min'i-can (-kún), a. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Domingo de Guzmán, 1170-1221), or the religious communities named after him.—n. R. C. Ch. One of an order of mendicant preaching friars, founded (1215) by St. Dominic.

dom'i-nie (dóm'i-nī; dō'mī-nī), n. [L. domine, vocative of dominus master.] 1. A schoolmaster. 2. = DOMINE, 1.

do-min'ion (dō-mín'yún), n. [LL. dominio, equiv. to L. dominium.] 1. Supreme authority; sovereignty; supremacy. 2. That which is subject to sovereignty or control; territory governed. 3. In pl. = DOMINATION, 2. 4. Law. Dominion.—Syn. Control, rule, jurisdiction.

Dom'i-nique' (dóm'i-nēk'), n. [F., Dominica.] One of a breed of domestic fowls, having a rose comb, yellow legs, and grayish white feathers with narrow dark bars, giving a bluish look to the plumage.

do-min'i-um (dō-mín'i-úm), n. [L. See DOMAIN.] Law. Ownership; control; authority.

dom'i-no (dóm'i-nō), n.; pl. -NOS or (esp. the game or pieces for it) -NOES (-nōz). [From F., It., or Sp., fr. L. dominus master. The domino was orig. a hood worn by cathedral canons.] 1. A masquerade costume consisting of a robe, with adjustable hood, and a light half mask. 2. A kind of mask, esp. a half mask. 3. [In form dominoes, but construed as a sing.] A well-known game played with, usually, flat, oblong pieces, or men, dotted on one side after the manner of dice. 4. One of the pieces, or men, used in playing the game of dominoes. 5. A person wearing a domino.

don (dōn), n. [Sp., fr. L. dominus master.] 1. [cap.] Sir; Mr.;—a title in Spain, now common to all classes. 2. A Spanish nobleman or gentleman. 3. A grand personage; esp., Eng. Univ. Cant., a college head or university fellow.

don, v. t. DONNED (dōnd); DON'NING. [do + on;—opposed to doff.] To put on; dress in.

Do'ña (dō'nā), Do'ña (dō'nā), n. [Sp. doña, Pg. dona.] 1. Lady;—prefixed to the Christian name of a lady in Spain and Portugal respectively. 2. [l. c.] A Spanish or Portuguese lady.

do'na'te (dō'nāt), v. t.; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ēd); -NAT-ING. [L. donatus, p. p. of donare to donate, donum gift.] To make a donation of; bestow. Chiefly U. S. The use of donate in a general sense as equivalent to give is contrary to good usage.

do-na'tion (dō-nā'shūn), n. Act of giving, or that which is given, as a present; a grant; gift.—Syn. See PRESENT. Do'nā-tis'm (dō'nā-tīz'm), n. Eccl. Hist. The tenets of the Donatists, a body of North African schismatics and purists, chiefly active in the 4th century.

don'a-tive (-tív), n. [L. donativum.] A gift; largess; present.—a. Of the nature of, or subject to, donation.

done (dūn), p. p. of do.

do-nee' (dō-nē'), n. One to whom a gift is made.

Don'go-la (dōngō-lā), n. 1. A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 2. Dongola kid.

Dongola kid, D. leather, leather made by the D. process, a process of tanning goatskin, and now also calfskin and sheepskin, so that it resembles kid.

don'jon (dūn'jūn; dōn'jōn), n. [See DUNGEON.] A massive chief tower in medieval castles. See CASTLE, Illust.

Don Ju'an (dōn jū'án; Sp. dōn hwan'). In Spanish legend, a profligate nobleman of Seville who kills in a duel the father of a lady whom he has wronged.

don'key (dōng'kī), n.; pl. -KEYS (-kīz). 1. The ass. 2. A stupid or obstinate fellow; an ass.

donkey engine. Mach. A small auxiliary engine.

Don'nā (dōn'nā; It. dōn'nā), n. [It., fr. L. domina. See DAME.] Lady;—title given to an Italian lady.

don'nish (dōn'ish), a. Pert. to, or thought to resemble, a university don; pedantic; formal.—don'nish-ness, a.

do'nor (dō'nōr), n. [OF. donear, fr. L. donator, fr. donare to give.] One who gives, or presents; a giver.

Don Quix'ote (dōn kwik'sót; Sp. dōn kē-hō'tā), n. [Sp.] The hero of a Spanish romance (1605 and 1615) by Cervantes parodying the romances of chivalry. He is a gaudy country gentleman, honorable, gentle, and lovable, but so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he goes forth to do deeds of knight-errantry.

don't (dōnt). Colloq. contraction of do not. Sometimes used incorrectly instead of doesn't, contr. of does not.

don'zel (dōn'zél), n. [See DAMESEL.] A young squire; a page. Archaic.

doo'ly, doo'lie (dōō'li), n.; pl. -LIES (-līz). [Hind. dōlī.] A kind of litter hung from men's shoulders. India.

doom (dōom), n. [AS. dōm.] 1. A statute; law; decree Obs. or Hist. 2. Judgment; sentence. 3. That to which one is doomed; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny; hence: ruin; death. 4. The final judgment, at the end of the world;—now chiefly in crack of doom and day of doom.—Syn. Fate, lot; ruin, destruction. See DESTINY.

—v. t. 1. To pronounce judgment upon; condemn. 2. To destine; fix; appoint, as by decree or by fate; ordain.

doom palm (dōom), [Ar. daum, dūm.] Also doom palm. A large African fan palm (Hyphæne thebaica) remarkable for its branching trunk. The fruit, about the size of an apple, has the flavor of gingerbread (whence the name ginger-bread tree).

dooms'day' (dōomz'dā'), n. [AS. dōmes dæg.] 1. The day of the final judgment of mankind. 2. A day of judgment. 3. = DOMESDAY.

Doomsday Book. = DUMESDAY BOOK.

door (dōr; 57), n. [AS. duru.] 1. The movable hinged or sliding frame or barrier by which an opening for access, as into a house, may be closed. 2. A doorway. 3. Passage; means of approach.

door'keep'er (-kēp'ēr), n. One who keeps or guards a door.

door'nail' (-nāl), n. A large-headed nail;—now chiefly in various phrases, as "dead as a doornail," etc.

door'plate' (-plāt), n. A plate on a door of a house or apartment, giving the occupant's name, etc.

door'post' (-pōst'), n. A jamb, or sidepiece, of a doorway.

door'sill' (-sīl'), n. The sill, or threshold, of a door.

door'way' (-wā), n. The passageway or opening which a door closes; entranceway into a house or a room; portal.

door'yard' (-yārd'), n. The yard about a house door. U. S.

dope (dōp), n. [D. doop a dipping, doopen to dip.] 1. Any thick liquid or pasty preparation, as of opium for medicinal purposes, of grease, etc. 2. Any preparation, as a drug, used to stupefy or, in the case of a race horse, to stimulate. Slang or Cant. 3. An absorbent material, as that mixed with some high explosives to render them less dangerous to transport. 4. Information concerning race horses which may be of assistance in judging of their chances of winning future races; also, similar information concerning other sports, contingencies, etc. Slang.

—v. t.; DOPED (dōpt); DOP'ING (dōp'ing). 1. To treat or affect with dope. 2. To judge or guess; predict the result of, as by the aid of dope. See DOPE, n., 4. Slang.

dop'ey (dōp'ī), a. Affected by "dope"; esp., sluggish or dull as though under the influence of a narcotic. Slang.

do'pel-gāng'er (dōp'el-gāng'ēr), n. [G.] A spiritual or ghostly double or counterpart; a doubleganger; wraith.

dor (dōr), n. A trick or deception; mockery. Archaic.

dor, n., or dor'bee'tle (dōr'bē't'l), n. A kind of beetle, esp. one that makes a buzzing noise when flying.

Do-ra'do (dō-rā'dō), n. [Sp. dorado gilt.] Astron. A small southern constellation, embracing the south pole of the ecliptic.

dor bug. A dor, as the June beetle. U. S.

Dor'cas (dōr'kās), n. [Gr. δορκάς gazelle.] Bib. A Christian woman who made "coats and garments" for the poor. See Acts ix. 36-41.

Do'ri-an (dō'ri-ān; 57), a. Pert. to the Dorians; Doric.—n. One of a race that invaded Greece about the 10th century B. C., settling in Doris, Laconia, etc.

Dor'ic (dōr'ik), a. 1. Pert. to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians. 2. Pert. to or designating the oldest and simplest of the three Greek architectural orders, or a modified Roman form of it.—n. The Doric dialect of Greek.

Dor'i-cism (dōr'i-sīz'm), n. A Doric phrase or idiom.

Dor'king (dōr'king), n. [From the town of Dorking in England.] One of an English breed of large-bodied domestic fowls, highly esteemed for the table.

dor'man-cy (dōr'mān-sī), n. Dormant state.

dor'mant (-mānt), a. [F., p. pr. of dormir to sleep, L. dormire.] 1. Sleeping; asleep, or as if asleep; hence: inactive; quiescent. 2. Her. In a sleeping posture; as, a lion dormant;—disting. from couchant in that the head of the dormant animal rest on the forepaws.—Syn. See LATENT.

dor'mer (-mēr), n., or dor'mer window. [Lit., the window of a sleeping apartment, OF. dormoir.] A vertical window in a sloping roof; also, the projecting part in which it is contained.

dor'mice' (-mīs), n., pl. of DORMOUSE.

dor'mi-ent (dōr'mī-ēnt), a. [L. dormiens, -entis, p. pr. of dormire to sleep.] Dormant; sleeping.

dor'mi-to-ry (-mī-tō-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [L. dormitorium, fr. dormi-



Dormer Window.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. = combined with. = equals.



*torium*, fr. *dormitorius* of or for sleeping ] A sleeping room, or a building containing sleeping rooms; a sleeping apartment capable of containing many beds.

**door'mouse'** (-mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). Any of a family (*Muscardinidae*) of small Old World rodents somewhat resembling small squirrels.

**door'my** (dōr'mī), *a.* *Golf.* Up, or ahead, as many holes as remain to be played; — said of a player or side.

**door'nick** (dōr'nīk), **door'nook** (-nūk), *n.* [From *Tournai* (Flemish *Doornick*), Belgium.] A coarse damask, used for hangings, carpets, etc.; also, a stout figured linen made in Scotland.



Dormouse.

**dorp** (dōrp), *n.* [LG. & D. *DORP*.] A hamlet.

**dorr**, **dorr'bee'tle**. Vars. of *DOR*, *DORBEETLE*.

**dors'al** (dōr'sāl), *a.* [*L. dorsal*, LL. *dorsalis*, fr. *L. dorsum* back.] 1. Pert. to, or situated near or on, the back, or dorsum, of an animal or of one of its parts; — opposed to *ventral*. 2. *Bot.* Designating, or pert. to, the surface turned away from the axis, as the under side of a leaf.

**dors'i-ven'tral** (-sī-vēn'trāl), *a.* [*L. dorsum* back + *E. ventral*.] 1. *Bot.* Having distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, as most foliage leaves. 2. *Zool.* = *DORSOVENTRAL*.

**dors'o-ven'tral** (-sō-vēn'trāl), *a.* [*L. dorsum* back + *E. ventral*.] 1. *Zool.* Extending from the dorsal toward the ventral side; as, the *dorsoventral* axis. 2. *Bot.* = *DORSOVENTRAL*.

**dors'um** (-sūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -sā (-sā). [*L.*] The back of an **dor'ry** (dōr'ri; 57); *n.*; *pl.* *DORIES* (-rīz). A kind of flat-bottomed boat.

**dor'ry**, *n.* [From its color, *F. dorée*, lit., gilded.] A John dory or an allied fish.



Dories.

|| **dōs'-à-dōs'** (dō'sā-dōs'), *adv.* [*F.*] Back to back. — *n.* A sofa, open carriage, or the like, so constructed that the occupants sit back to back.

**dōs'age** (dōs'āj), *n.* 1. *Med.* Administration of medicine in doses; specif., a scheme of grading doses of medicines according to age, etc. 2. The process of adding some ingredient, as to wine, to give flavor, character, or strength.

**dōse** (dōs), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Gr. dosis* a giving, dose, fr. *didōnai* to give.] 1. The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time or in a given period of time. 2. A definite quantity of anything regarded as having a beneficial influence. 3. Anything nauseous that one is obliged to take. 4. An ingredient added to wine in dosage.

— *v. t.*; *DOSĒD* (dōst); *DOS'ING* (dōs'īng). 1. To give doses or medicine to. 2. To give anything nauseous to. 3. To treat by dosage, as champagne. [*Slang. Chiefly Eng.*]

**dōss** (dōs), *n.* A place to sleep in; a bed; hence, sleep. **dōs'sal** (dōs'sāl), **dōs'sel**, *n.* [*OF. dossel*.] A cloth put over the back of a seat or altar as a cover.

**dōs'ser** (dōs'sēr), *n.* [*F. dossier* part of a basket resting on the back, fr. *L. dorsum* back.] 1. A basket to be carried on a person's back, or in pairs, by a beast of burden; a panier. 2. A cloth or tapestry for the back of a throne or chair or for a hanging; a dossal.

**dōs'sil** (-īl), *n.* [*OF. dosil*, spigot, deriv. of *L. dux* leader.] 1. A pledget of lint, for a sore, wound, etc.; a tent. 2. *Print.* A roll of cloth for wiping excess ink from a copperplate.

**dōst** (dōst), *2d pers. sing. indic. pres. of DO.* Now used only in the poetic or elevated style.

**dot** (dōt), *n.* 1. A small point or spot made with a pointed instrument. 2. Anything small; a speck. 3. *Music.* A point placed after a note or rest to indicate that its length is increased one half (two dots are used if the length is increased by three quarters).

— *v. t.*; *DOT'TED*; *DOT'TING*. 1. To mark with or as with dots. 2. To scatter or disperse like dots. — *v. i.* To make a dot or dots.

**dot**, *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. dos, dotis*, dowry.] *Civil Law.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry, the income of which belongs to the husband during coverture. — **dō'tal** (dō'tāl), *a.*

**dōt'age** (dōt'āj), *n.* [From *NOTE*, *v. i.*] 1. Feebleness of mind, esp. in old age; senility. 2. Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

**dō'tard** (dō'tārd), *n.* [From *NOTE*, *v. i.*] A foolish or imbecile person; esp., one whose mind is impaired by age. **dō-ta'tion** (dō-tā'shūn), *n.* [*LL. dotatio*.] Endowment.

**dōte** (dōt), *v. i.*; *DOT'ED* (dōt'ēd); *DOT'ING*. 1. To be weak-minded, esp. from age. 2. To be foolishly fond; love to excess; — used with *on* or *upon*. — **dōt'er** (dōt'ēr), *n.*

**dōth** (dōth), *3d pers. sing. indic. pres. of DO.* Now used only in the poetic or elevated style.

**dōt'ing** (dōt'īng), *a.* 1. That dates; silly; senile; imbecile; excessively fond. 2. Decaying from age, as trees or plants. — *Syn.* See *FOND*. — **dōt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dōt'ing-ness**, *n.*

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, soā; ēve, ēvent, mak'ē; Ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**dot'ted** (dōt'ēd), *p. a.* Marked with dots; diversified with small detached objects; scattered like dots.

**dotted** note, *d. rest*, *Music*, a note or rest lengthened by a dot. See 1st *DOT*, 3.

**dot'ter** (dōt'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, dots; specif., a tool or machine for making dots.

**dot'ter-el** (-ēl), *n.* Also **dot'trel**. [From *NOTE*, *v. i.*] 1. A kind of plover (*Eudromias morinellus*).

2. A silly fellow; dupe.

**dot'tle**, **dot'tel** (-l), *n.* A wad of half-smoked tobacco left in a pipe. *Brit.*

**dot'ty** (dōt'tī), *a.*; *-TI-ER* (-ī-ēr); *-TI-EST*. [From *DOT* a point.] 1. Composed of, or characterized by, dots. 2. Unsteady in gait; hence: feeble; half-witted. *Collog.*



Dotterel.

**dot'ty**. Var. of *DOATY*.

**dou'ble** (dūb'l), *a.* [*OF. doble*, *duble*, *double*, fr. *L. duplus*, fr. root of *duo* two.] 1. Two-fold; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, as many, as strong, as valuable, etc. 2. Being in pairs; coupled. 3. Two-fold in relation or character; as, a *double* meaning. 4. Folded; doubled. 5. Acting in two ways, or deceitfully; insincere. 6. *Bot.* Having the floral leaves considerably increased beyond the natural number, usually by cultivation; as, a *double* carnation. 7. *Music.* Sounding an octave below (the normal instrument or stop named); as, a *double* bassoon.

**double bass**, *Music*, the contrabass. — **d. bassoon**, *Music*, a bassoon an octave lower in pitch than the common bassoon. — **d. chin**, a fleshy or fatty fold under the chin. — **d. counterpoint**, *Music*, that in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. — **d. dagger**, a certain mark [∫] of reference, used next to the dagger [†] in order. — **d. entry**, a method of bookkeeping in which two entries of every transaction are made in the ledger, one on the debtor and one on the creditor side. — **d. first**, *Eng. Univ.*, the distinction of obtaining a first-class honors degree in two different subjects, esp. in classics and mathematics. — **d. salt**, *Chem.*

a A salt formed by any polybasic acid with two different bases or basic radicals. b A salt regarded as a molecular combination of two distinct salts. — **d. star**, *Astron.*, two stars very near to each other (actually or apparently), so as generally to be perceived as separate only by means of a telescope or by astrophotography. Cf. *BINARY STAR*. — **d. time**, *Mtl.*, a time or step in marching which is the quickest next to a run; — formerly called *double quick*.

— *adv.* Doubly; in a pair.

— **n.** 1. Twice as much; twice the number, quantity, value, or the like. 2. The counterpart of another; duplicate. 3. Thing doubled over or together; plait; fold. 4. A turn in running to escape; hence: a trick; shift. 5. A player or singer who prepares to act as a substitute; an understudy. 6. a *Sports*. (1) In lawn tennis and similar games, a match in which there are two players on each side; — usually in *pl.* (2) *Baseball*. A base hit that enables the batter to reach second base. b *Dominoes*. A domino of the same denomination on each half. c *Astron.* A double star.

— *v. t.*; *-BLED* (-līd); *-BLING* (dūb'līng). 1. To multiply by two; make twice as great. 2. To make of two thicknesses by bending together; fold. 3. To be the double of. 4. To pass around or by; as, to *double* the cape. 5. To avoid by doubling. — *v. i.* 1. To be doubled; as, the population *doubled* in ten years. 2. To return on one's track. 3. To bend over; become bent or folded together; as, his legs *doubled* up under him.

**dou'ble-banked**, *a.* Having two banks of rowers.

**dou'ble-breast'ed**, *a.* Folding or lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side; as, a *double-breasted* coat.

**dou'ble-deal'ing**, *n.*, or **double dealing**. Duplicity. — **dou'ble-deal'er**, *n.*, or **double dealer**.

**dou'ble-deck'er**, *n.* Something with two decks; as: a *Naut.* A man-of-war having two gun decks. b A ship, car, pier, building, etc., having two decks, floors, or stories.

|| **dou'ble-en'ten'āre** (dō'b'l-ēn'tān'dr'), *n.* [*F. double* double + *entendre* to mean (inf. used substantively); the usual form is *double entente* ambiguity.] A word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one often indelicate.

**dou'ble-faced**' (dūb'l-fāst'; 109), *a.* Hypocritical.

**dou'ble-gang'er** (-gāng'ēr), *n.* [*G. doppelgänger*; *doppel* double + *gänger* walker.] An apparition or double of a living person.

**dou'ble-mind'ed**, *a.* Having different "minds" at different times; vacillating.

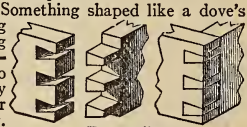
**dou'ble-ness** (dūb'l-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being double or doubled; specif., duplicity; insincerity.

**dou'ble-quick**, *a.* Of, or performed in, the fastest time, or step in marching next to a run. — *n.* Double-quick time, step, or march.



**dou'ble-rip'per**, *n.* A kind of coasting sled made of two sleds, one before the other, connected by a board. *U. S.*  
**dou'ble-sur'faced** (-sŭr'făst), *a.* Having two surfaces; — said specif. of aeroplane wings or aérocures that are covered on both sides with fabric, etc.  
**dou'blet** (düb'let; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of *double*.] **1.** A close-fitting body garment for men, worn in western Europe from about the 15th to the 17th century. **2.** A counterfeit gem, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, or of a piece of paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone. **3.** One of a pair; specif., one of two words in the same language derived from the same original; as, *crypt* and *grotto*. **4.** In pl. Two thrown dice each of which has the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost. **5.** A pair.  
**dou'ble-tongue**, *v. i.* *Music.* To play with a peculiar vibratory action of the tongue in articulating staccato or rapidly repeated notes, as in flute or cornet playing.  
**dou'ble-tongued'** (-tŭngd'), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject; deceitful; insincere.  
**dou'ble-tree'** (-trĕ'), *n.* The bar, or crosspiece, of a carriage, to which the singletrees are attached.  
**dou'bling** (düb'ling), *n.* **1.** Act of one that doubles. **2.** The process of redistilling spirits. **3.** A lining, as, *Her*, of a coat.  
**dou'blon'** (düb-loon'), *n.* [F. *doublon*, Sp. *doblón*, fr. *doble* double.] A Spanish gold coin orig. worth about \$16, but in 1853 reduced to \$5. It is no longer issued.  
**dou'blure'** (doo'blŭr'), *n.* [F.] *Bookbinding.* The lining of a book cover, esp. a lining of unusual sort, as of tooled leather, painted velum, rich brocade, or the like.  
**dou'bl'y** (düb'li), *adv.* **1.** In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. **2.** Deceitfully. *Archaic.* **3.** In a twofold manner; twice; in two degrees.  
**doubt** (dout), *v. i.* [OF. *duter*, *douter*, fr. L. *dubitare*.] To waver in opinion; hesitate in belief; be undecided. — *v. t.* **1.** To question or hold questionable; be inclined not to believe; distrust. **2.** To be apprehensive of; fear; also, to suspect. *Obsolescent or Dial.*  
— *n.* **1.** A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; unsettled state of opinion concerning the reality of an event, or the truth of an assertion, etc. hesitation. **2.** Uncertainty of condition; state of not being certainly known; question; as, to bring one's sincerity in *doubt*; the result is in *doubt*. **3.** Suspicion; fear; dread. *Obs.* **4.** A difficulty expressed or urged for solution; an uncertain matter.  
**Syn.** Uncertainty, mistrust, misgiving, distrust, suspicion. **Doubt**, **distrust**, **suspicion.** **Doubt** implies lack of certainty; **distrust**, want of confidence; **suspicion** is more or less hostile distrust, esp. on insufficient evidence; as, his mind was full of *doubt*; his *distrust* offended them; he was uneasy because of his *suspicion* that they doubted his loyalty.  
**doubt'a-ble** (-ă'b'l), *a.* Capable of being doubted.  
**doubt'er**, *n.* One who doubts.  
**doubt'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain. **2.** Characterized by ambiguity; dubious. **3.** Not settled in opinion; undetermined. **4.** Of uncertain issue or event. — **doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.*  
**Syn.** Wavering, vacillating, hesitating, distrustful, uncertain, dubious, problematical, questionable; equivocal, ambiguous. — **Doubtful**, **dubious.** **Doubtful** is commonly the more positive; **dubious** conveys an implication of vagueness, ambiguity, vacillation, or suspicion; as, a *doubtful* expression; *dubious* prospects, actions.  
**Doubling Castle.** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a castle belonging to Giant Despair, in which Christian and Hopeful were confined, and from which at last they made their escape by means of the key called Promise.  
**doubt'less**, *a.* **1.** Free from doubt. **2.** Free from fear. *Obs.* — *adv.* Undoubtedly. — **doubt'less-ly**, *adv.*  
**dou'cet** (doo'sĕt), *n.* [F., sweet, dim. of *doux*, masc., *douce*, fem.] **1.** A custard. *Obs.* **2.** In pl. The testicles of a deer.  
**dou'ceur'** (doo'sŭr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Gentleness of manner. *Obs.*, except as *French*. **2.** A gratuity; tip; bribe.  
**douche** (dooch), *n.* [F., fr. It. deriv. of L. *ducere* to lead.] A jet of water or vapor directed upon or into a part of the body; also, a bath taken by means of a *douche*. — *v. t. & i.*; **DOUCHED** (doocht); **DOUCH'ING.** To give or take a *douche*.  
**dough** (dō), *n.* [AS. *dāh*.] **1.** Paste of bread, pie, or the like. **2.** Anything of the consistency of such paste.  
**dough'boy'** (dō'boi'), *n.* **1.** A flour dumpling. *Colloq.* **2.** *Mil.* An infantryman. *Slang, U. S.*  
**dough'face'** (dō'fās'), *n.* A timid, yielding politician, or a person easily molded. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*  
**dough'nut'** (-nŭt'), *n.* A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, fried brown in deep fat.  
**dough'ty** (dou'ti), *a.* — **TI-ER** (-ĕr), — **TI-EST.** [AS. *dohtig*.] Able; strong; valiant. *Now Archaic or Humorous.* — **dough'ti-ly** (-ti-li), *adv.* — **dough'ti-ness**, *n.*  
**dough'ty** (dō'ti), *a.*; **DOUGH'T-ER** (-ĕr), **DOUGH'T-EST.** Like dough; soft and heavy; pasty; flabby and pale.  
**Douglas spruce** (dŭg'lās). [After David Douglas, Scottish botanist in America.] A pinaceous timber tree (*Pseu-*

*otsuga taxifolia*) of the western United States, reaching a height of 300 feet; — called also *Oregon pine*, *red fir*, *Douglas fir*, and *Douglas pine*.  
**Dou-kho-hors'** (doo-kō-bōrz'). Var. of ДУКHOБОРС.  
**dou'ma** (doo'mā). Var. of ДУМА.  
**dour** (dōor), *a.* [Cf. F. *dur*, L. *durus*.] Hard; fierce; bold; sour in aspect. *Scot.*  
**dou'ra** (doo'rā), **dou'rah**, **dour'ra.** Vars. of DURRA.  
**dou'rine** (doo'rĕn), *n.* *Veter.* A contagious disease of equines transmitted only by copulation and caused by an animal parasite (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*).  
**douse**, **dowse** (dous), *v. t. & i.* To duck; immerse.  
**douse**, **dowse**, *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To lower in haste, as a sail; to close, as a port. **2.** To take off; doff. *Colloq.* **3.** To extinguish. *Slang or Cant.* — *n.* A blow; stroke. *Rare.*  
**dou'ze-peers'** (doo'zĕ-pĕrz'), *n. pl.* Also **dou'se-peers'**. [F. *les douze pairs* (OF. *per*).] A body of twelve peers or companions in French romance and history. In the Charlemagne stories they are twelve paladins, or great warriors, who form Charlemagne's guard of honor.  
**dove** (dŭv), *n.* [From AS.] **1.** A pigeon; any of numerous birds of the pigeon family. **2.** One regarded as pure and gentle, as a woman or child. **3.** In Christian symbolism, the emblem of the Holy Spirit; [*cap.*] the Holy Spirit.  
**dove** (dōv), *colloq.* *pret. of DIVE.*  
**dove'cot'** (dŭv'kōt'), *n.* An elevated box, with compartment-dove'cote' (-kōt'; -kōt) ments, for doves.  
**dove'kie** (dŭv'ki), *n.* [Dim. of DOVE.] **1.** The black guillemot (*Cephus grylle*). **2.** The roche.  
**Do'ver's pow'der** (dō'vĕrz). [After Thomas Dover (1660-1742), English physician.] *Med.* An anodyne diaphoretic powder containing ipecac and opium.  
**dove'tail'** (dŭv'tā'l'), *n.* Something shaped like a dove's tail; in carpentry, a flaring tenon or a mortise making an interlocking joint. — *v. t.* **1.** *Carp.* **a.** To cut to a dovetail. **b.** To join by dovetails. **2.** To fit in or connect strongly or nicely.  
**dow'a-ble** (dow'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.  
**dow'a-ger** (dow'ă-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *douviere*, fr. *douage* dower. See DOWER.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A widow in the enjoyment of some property, esp. a life, coming from her deceased husband. **2.** A dignified elderly woman. *Colloq.*  
**dow'ly** (-dī), *a.*; — **DI-ER** (-ĕr); — **DI-EST.** [ME. *doude* a slovenly woman.] Untidy in dress; wearing dingy finery. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY. — *n.*; *pl.* — **DIES** (-dĭz). A dowdy woman. — **dow'di-ly**, *adv.* — **dow'di-ness**, *n.* — **dow'dy-ish, *a.*  
**dow'el** (-ĕl), *n.* Also **dowel pin**. A pin fitting into a hole in an abutting piece to prevent motion or slipping. — *v. t.*; — **ELED** (-ĕld) or — **ELED**; — **EL-ING** or — **EL-ING**. To fasten by, or furnish with, dowels.  
**dow'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [F. *douaire*, LL. *dotarium*, fr. L. *dos* dower.] **1.** *Law.* That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives for life to his widow. **2.** Dowry. **3.** That with which one is endowed; endowment. — *v. t.* To supply with a dower or dowry; endow.  
**dow'er-y** (-ĭ). Var. of DOWRY.  
**dow'itch'er** (dou'tĭch-ĕr), *n.* [From Amer. Ind.] An American long-billed snipe (genus *Macrorhamphus*) intermediate between the true snipe and the sandpipers.  
**dow'las** (dou'lās), *n.* [From *Daoulas*, in Brittany. *Orf. E. D.*] A kind of coarse linen cloth.  
**down** (doun), [Icel. *dunn*.] **1.** A covering of soft fluffy feathers, as of young birds or under the ordinary feathers of adult birds; also one of the soft feathers composing it. **2.** A soft hairy outgrowth, as on the face or on a plant; pubescence. **3.** Something leathery or fluffy.  
**down**, *n.* [AS. *dŭn*.] **1.** A hill; esp., a hillock of sand cast up by the wind along the shore; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A tract of open upland; — usually in *pl.*, esp., in *pl.*, treeless chalk uplands along the south coast of England. **3.** [*cap.*] In *pl.* A roadstead in the North Sea, near Deal.  
**down**, *adv.* [For older *adown*, AS. *adīn*, *adīne*, of *dune*; prop., from *of* or *off* the hill.] **1.** In the direction of gravity; toward or in a lower place or position, or one regarded as lower; below; — opposite of *up*. **2.** From a past or remote time or period. **3.** From a greater to a less bulk, amount, or strength, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence; as, to *boil down* in cookery.  
— *prep.* In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place, or to a place regarded as lower, on or within; as *down* a hill or a well.  
— *v. t.* To cause to go down; put or bring down; overthrow. *Archaic or Colloq.*  
— *a.* **1.** Downward; descending; sloping. **2.** *Golf.* Behind one's opponent one or more holes; — opposed to *up*. **3.****



E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bn* in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Football.** Of the ball, not in play because either (1) its holder cries "down," (2) its progress is wholly stopped, or (3) the officials stop the play for any reason. *U. S.*

— *n.* **1.** The refrain of a song. *Obs.* **2.** A descent; a reverse of fortune; low state. **3. Football.** The period between the beginning of a play and the moment when the ball is next declared down or the play ceases. *U. S.*

**down'cast'** (doun'kást'), *a.* **1.** Cast down; dejected. **2.** Of looks, cast downward, as from bashfulness or guilt. — *n.* A casting down or downward.

**down'come'** (-kúm'), *n.* **1.** A coming down; downfall; overthrow. **2.** = DOWNCOMER.

**down'com'er** (-kúm'ér), *n.* A pipe to conduct something downward, as hot gases from the top of a blast furnace.

**down'fall'** (-fál'), *n.* **1.** A sudden fall or descent; hence, ruin. **2.** A body falling. — **down'fall'en** (-fál'n), *a.*

**down'flow'** (doun'fló'), *n.* A flowing down; also, that which flows or runs down.

**down'haul'** (-hól'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope to haul down, or to assist in hauling down, a sail; as, a stay-sail *downhaul*.

**down'heart'ed** (-hár'téd; 109), *a.* Dejected; low-spirited.

**down'hill'** (-híl'), *adv.* Down the slope of a hill; downward. — (*pron.* doun'híl'), *n.* Declivity; slope. — *a.* Sloping

**down'pour'** (doun'pór'; 57), *n.* A pouring or streaming downward; esp., a heavy or continuous rain.

**down'right'** (doun'rit'; doun'rit'), *adv.* **1.** Straight down; perpendicularly. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **2.** In plain terms. **3.** Thoroughly; completely. — (*pron.* doun'rit'), *a.* **1.** Directed vertically downward; descending straight down. **2.** Plain; direct; positive. **3.** Absolute; thorough; as, a *down-right lie*. — **down'right'ly**, *adv.* — **down'right'ness**, *n.*

**down'stairs'** (-stáirz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — (*pron.* doun'stáirz'), *a.* Below stairs. — *n.* The part of the house below stairs; the lower floor or floors.

**down'take'** (-ták'), *n.* *Engin.* A pipe, duct, or flue, which leads downward, as for air, gas, or water.

**down'throw'** (-thró'), *n.* Act or process of throwing down; state of being overthrown; overthrow.

**down'trod'** (doun'tród') *a.* Trampled down; abused

**down'trod'den** (-tród'n; 87) by superior power.

**down'ward'** (-wérd'), *adv.* Also **-wards** (-wérdz). **1.** From a higher to a lower place, condition, etc.; in a descending course. **2.** From an earlier time; from an ancestor or predecessor. — *a.* **1.** Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place. **2.** Descending from a head or source. **3.** Tending to a lower state; dejected. — **down'ward'ly**, *adv.*

**down'ry** (doun'ri), *a.*; **DOWN'RY** (-í-ér); **-I-EST.** **1.** Covered with down. **2.** Made of or resembling down; hence: soft; quiet; as, "Time steals on with *downy feet*."

**dow'ry** (dou'ri), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-ríz). [*Contr.* from *dowery*. See **DOWER**.] **1.** A widow's dower. **2.** The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dot. **3.** A gift of property by a man to or for his bride; dower. **4.** Gift of nature; talent; endowment.

**dowse** (dous). *Obs.* or dial. *Eng.* var. of **DOUSE**.

**dowse** (douz), *v. i.*; **DOUSED** (douzd); **DOWS'ING.** To use the dipping or divining rod, as in search of water, ore, etc.

**dows'er** (douz'ér), *n.* A divining rod for dowsing; also, one who uses the divining rod.

**dox-o-log'i-cal** (dók'só-lój'í-kál), *a.* Pertaining to a doxology; giving praise to God. — **dox-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**dox-o-log-y** (dók-sól'ó-jí), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jíz). [*LL.* *doxologia*, *Gr.* *δοξολογία*; deriv. of *δόξα* opinion, glory, praise + *λέγειν* to speak.] A hymn or formula expressing praise to God; as: the *greater doxology* (the *Gloria in Excelsis*), the *lesser doxology* (the *Gloria Patri*), or the stanza beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" See **GLORIA**, 1.

**dox'y** (dók'st'), *n.*; *pl.* **DOXIES** (-síz). A loose wench. *Slang.*

**dox'y**, *n.* [See **ORTHODOXY**, **HETERODOXY**, etc.] Opinion; doctrine; esp., religious opinion. Cf. **ISM**, *n.*

**doy'en'** (F. dwa'yán'), *n.* [F. See **DEAN**.] Lit., a dean; the senior member of a body or group.

**doy'ley**, **doy'ly**. Vars. of **DOILY**.

**doze** (dóz), *v. i.*; **DOZED** (dózd); **DOZ'ING** (dóz'íng). To sleep lightly; be drowsy or dull. — *v. t.* To pass in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time. — *n.* A light sleep.

**doz'en** (dóz'n), *n.*; *pl.* **DOZEN** (before another noun) **DOZENS** (-nz). [*OF.* *doseine*, fr. *dozue* twelve, fr. *L.* *duodecim*; *duo* two + *decem* ten.] A collection of twelve objects.

**doz'enth** (dóz'enth), *a.* Twelfth.

**doz'er** (dóz'ér), *n.* One who dozes, or drowzes.

**doz'i-ness** (dóz'í-nés), *n.* State of being dozy.

**doz'y** (dóz'í), *a.*; **DOZ'Y-ER** (-í-ér); **DOZ'Y-EST.** Drowsy.

**drab** (dráb), *n.* [*SAS.* *drabbe* dregs, lees.] **1.** A slatternly woman. **2.** A strumpet. — *v. i.*; **DRABBED** (drábd); **DRAB'ING.** To associate with drabs.

**drab**, *n.* [*F.* *drap* cloth. *LL.* *drappus*.] **1.** A kind of thick woolen cloth of a dull brownish yellow, or yellowish gray, color. **2.** A dull brownish yellow or yellowish gray. — *a.* Of the color of drab.

**drab'bet** (-ét), *n.* [See **DRAB** cloth.] A coarse drab linen fabric, or duck, used for smock frocks, etc. *Eng.*

**drab'ble** (dráb'l), *v. t.* & *i.*; **-BLED** (-íld); **-BLING.** To drabble.

**drachm** (drám), *n.* **1.** A drachma. **2.** = **DRAM**.

**drach'ma** (drák'má), *n.*; *pl.* **E.-MAS** (-máz), **L.-MÆ** (-mē). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *δραχμή*. See **DRAM**.] **1.** a A small ancient Greek weight of various values. **b** Any of several modern weights; esp., a dram. **2.** An ancient Greek silver coin weighing a drachma. **3.** The gold monetary unit of modern Greece, worth 19.3 cents; also, a silver coin of this value.

**Dra'co** (drák'kó), *n.*; *gen.* **DRACONIS** (drá-kó'nís). [*L.* See **DRAGON**.] *Astron.* A northern circumpolar constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic; the Dragon.

**Dra-co'ni-an** (drá-kó'ní-án), *a.* Of or pertaining to Draco, an Athenian archon reputed to have framed (about 621 B. C.) a reformed code of laws which later seemed so severe that they were said to be written in blood; hence: barbarously severe; harsh; cruel.

**dra-con'ic** (-kón'ík), *a.* [*L.* *draco*, *-onis*, dragon, *Gr.* *δράκων*.] Pertaining to or like a dragon.

**Dra-con'ic** (drá-kón'ík), **-I-CAL** (-í-kál), *a.* Draconian.

**draff** (dráf), *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs. — **draff'y**, *a.*

**draft**, **draught** (dráft), *n.* [*SAS.* *dragan* to draw.] **1.** Act of drawing, or hauling; the thing or quantity drawn; a load. **2.** Act of drinking or inhaling, as liquor, smoke, etc. **3.** A current of any sort; current of air. **4.** Act of drawing a mark or stroke; the mark or stroke so made; hence, a representation, as a map or sketch; esp., a preliminary sketch or outline, whether in words or lines. **5.** Act of drawing out, or stretching, or that which is drawn out, as a thread. **6.** An allowance made from the gross weight of goods. **7.** A drawing of money from a fund or stock; an order directing the payment of money. **8.** A demand; claim. **9.** The detaching or selecting of any persons, animals, or things, from a mass, or those so detached or selected. **10.** Depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden. **11.** [In form **draughts** or, rarely, **drafts**, but construed as *sing.*] Checkers (the game). **12. Technical & Mech.** *a* Angle or taper; specif., *Pattern Making*, the taper given to a pattern to enable it to be easily withdrawn from the mold. *b* Any contrivance for regulating the draft of air in a furnace, stove, etc. *c Hydraul.* Area of the opening for the discharge of water. *d Masonry.* A narrow sunken border cut and dressed to a practically plane surface on the edge of a squared stone.

**on draft** or **draught**, so as to be drawn (from a cask, barrel, etc.), in distinction from being bottled; as, *on draft*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To draw the preliminary sketch or plan of. **2.** To draw by selection for a particular purpose; detach for service; select. **3.** To draw away or off. **4. Masonry.** To cut a draft or drafts upon.

**draft**, or **draught**, **horse.** A horse for drawing loads, esp. heavy loads, as disting, from a saddle or carriage horse.

**draft'i-ness**, or **draught'i-ness**, *n.* Drafty condition.

**drafts'man**, **draughts'man** (dráfts'mán), *n.* **1.** One who draws pleadings or other writings. **2.** One who makes mechanical plans or sketches, or other drawings.

**draft'y**, **draught'y** (dráft'í), *a.*; **-I-ER** (-í-ér); **-I-EST.** Pertaining to, or exposed to, a draft, or current of air.

**drag** (drág), *v. t.*; **DRAGGED** (drágd); **DRAG'GING** (-íng).

**1.** To draw slowly or heavily; haul. **2.** To dredge or search by means of a drag, grapnel, or the like. **3.** To draw along, as something burdensome; hence; to pass in pain or with difficulty; to continue tediously; — usually used with *on* or *out*. **4.** To catch with a dragnet or trawl. — **Syn.** See **DRAW**.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn along on the ground; trail. **2.** To move on heavily or slowly. **3.** To hang behind; lag.

— *n.* **1.** Act of dragging; anything dragged. **2.** A kind of heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. **3.** A device for dragging along the bottom under water, for dredging, etc. **4.** A kind of sledge. **5.** A kind of heavy coach with seats on top. **6.** Something used to drag a body with, as a dragrope of a gun. **7.** Something that retards; a clog. **8.** Motion effected with slowness and difficulty; as, a *drag* in one's walk. **9. Hunting.** *a* The scent; trail. *b* Something drawn over the ground to leave a scented trail.

**drag'gle** (drág'gl), *v. t.*; **-GLED** (-íld); **-GLING** (drág'íng). [*Freq.* of *drag*.] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground or in the wet; drabble; trail. — *v. i.* **1.** To be dragged. **2.** To follow slowly; straggle.

**drag'gle-tail'**, *n.* **1.** A slattern who allows her gown to trail in the mire. **2.** Skirts that drabble.

**drag'hound'** (-hound'), *n.* *Hunting.* A hound trained to follow a scent made with a "drag," or artificial scent.

**drag'line'**, *n.* *Aeronautics.* A guide rope; dragrope.

**drag link.** A link joining the cranks of two shafts.

**drag'net'** (-nét'), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water or along the ground to catch something.

**drag'o-man** (drág'ó-mán), *n.*; *pl.* **-MANS** (-mánz). [*Deriv.*

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofá; ève, èvent ènd, ènd, recènt, makér; íce, íll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sùft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, círcus, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;



of LGr. *δραγωναυος*, Ar. *tarjumān*.] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East.

**drag'on** (dräg'ün), *n.* [F., fr. L. *draco*, fr. Gr. *δράκων*.]

1. A huge serpent; python. 2. A fabulous animal, generally a monstrous, crested, winged, scaly serpent, lizard, or saurian. 3. A violent or very strict person, esp. such a woman; a duenna. 4. [cap.] Astron. Draco. 5. Mil. Antiq. a short musket carried hooked to a soldier's belt. 6. Any of several plants, of the arum family, popularly associated with dragons. 7. Any of a genus (*Draco*) of small arboreal lizards of the East Indies and southern Asia. Some of the hind ribs are prolonged and covered with weblike skin, aiding them in leaping from tree to tree; — called also *flying dragon*. 8. A word used in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by *jackal* or *serpent* in the Revised Version.



Dragon, 5.



Dragon (*Draco volans*).

**drag'on-et** (-ët), *n.* [OF.] 1. A little dragon. 2. A small gobylike British marine fish (*Callionymus draco*); also, any of various related fishes. **dragon fly**. Any of an order (*Odonata*) of large harmless insects that feed on gnats, mosquitoes, etc. **drag'on-head'** (-hëd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Dracocephalum*) of mints. **drag'on-nade'** (dräg'ö-näd'), *n.* [F., fr. *dragon* dragon.] The persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., usually by dragons; hence, persecution by troops; — usually in pl. **drag'on's blood** (dräg'önz). Any of several resinous substances, mostly dark red, derived from various trees or their fruits. It is used for coloring varnishes, etc. **dragon's head**, or, chiefly in sense 1, **drag'on's-head'**, *n.* = DRAGONHEAD. 2. Astron. The ascending node of the moon or a planet. Symbol, ♁. See DRAGON'S TAIL. **dragon's tail**. Astron. The descending node of the moon or a planet. Symbol, ♁. See DRAGON'S HEAD. **dragon tree**. A liliaceous tree (*Dracena draco*) of the Canary Islands. It yields a variety of dragon's blood. **dra-goon'** (drä-göön'), *n.* [F. *dragon* dragon, dragon. See DRAGON.] 1. An ancient form of musket; a dragon. 2. Formerly, a mounted infantryman; now, a cavalryman, usually heavily equipped. See SOLDIER, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* 1. To harass by dragons; persecute with troops. 2. To harass; persecute. **drag'rope'** (dräg'röp'), *n.* A rope with which anything is dragged or that drags from a thing; as: a rope sometimes used in dragging an artillery carriage. *b* *Aeronautics*. (1) The rope suspending the grappling iron from a balloon. (2) A guide rope. **drag sail**. A sea anchor made from a sail or piece of canvas. **drag-stone' mill**. *Metal*. A mill in which ores, etc., are ground by means of a heavy stone dragged around on a circular or annular stone bed. **drain** (drän), *v. t.* [AS. *drēhnigean*, *drēahnian*.] 1. To draw off by degrees; draw off utterly; exhaust. 2. To make gradually dry or empty; hence, to empty of wealth, resources, etc. — *v. i.* 1. To flow off gradually. 2. To become emptied or dry by the flowing or dripping off of contents. — *n.* 1. Act or process of draining. 2. That by means of which anything is drained; a channel, trench, or the like. **drain'age** (-äj), *n.* 1. Act, process, or mode of draining; also, that which is drained off. 2. A system of drains. 3. Area or district drained; as, the *drainage* of the Po. **drain'er** (drän'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, drains. **drain'pipe'** (-pīp'), *n.* A pipe for drainage. **drake** (dräk), *n.* The male of the duck; a male duck. **drake**, *n.* [AS. *draca* dragon, L. *draco*. See DRAGON.] 1. A dragon; a battle standard in the form of, or having the representation of, a dragon. *Archaic*. 2. A small piece of artillery anciently used. 3. Short for DRAKE FLY. **drake fly**. A May fly, sometimes used in angling. **dram** (dräm), *n.* [OF. *drame*, fr. L. *drachma* drachm, drachma, Gr. *δραχμή*, prop., a handful, *δράσασθαι* to grasp.] 1. a A weight: (1) In apothecaries' weight, 1-8th of an ounce, or 60 grains (3.888 grams); — denoted by the sign  $\mathfrak{z}$ . (2) In avoirdupois weight, 1-16th of an ounce, or

27.34 grains (1.77 grams). *b* Short for FLUID DRAM. 2. A small drink or draft, esp. of spirit. 3. A little; mite; bit. — *v. i. & t.*; DRAMMED (drämd); DRAMMING. To drink drams; ply with drams.

**dra'ma** (drä'mä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *δράμα*, fr. *δρᾶν* to do, act.] 1. A composition in prose or verse intended to portray life or character, esp. one designed to be performed on the stage. 2. Dramatic art, literature, or affairs. 3. A series of real events having dramatic unity and interest.

**dra-mat'ic** (drä-mät'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the drama; suited to the drama; vivid; theatrical.

**Syn. Dramatic, theatrical, melodramatic.** That is *dramatic* which is appropriate to the drama, esp. as suggesting vividly expressive action or gesture, unexpected conjunctions, or a striking dénouement; as, the *dramatic* struggle between Hildebrand and Henry IV. That is *theatrical* which is exaggerated, artificial, or tawdry in its dramatic effect; as, a *theatrical* display of grief. That is *melodramatic* which is sensationally dramatic.

**dra-mat'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* Dramatic. — *i-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**dra-mat'ics** (-iks), *n. pl.* (See -ICS.) Dramatic writings or performances.

**dram'a-tist** (dräm'ä-tist), *n.* A playwright.

**dram'a-ti-zä'tion** (-ti-zä'shün; -ti-zä'shün), *n.* Act of dramatizing; a dramatized version; as of a novel.

**dram'a-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ing).

1. To relate in the form of the drama; make into a drama.

2. To represent dramatically.

**dram'a-tur'gic** (-tür'jik), *a.* Relating to dramaturgy;

**dram'a-tur'gi-cal** (-ji-käl) dramatic; theatrical.

**dram'a-tur'gy** (dräm'ä-tür'ji), *n.* [Gr. *δραματουργία* dramatic composition.] Art of dramatic composition and representation. — **dram'a-tur'gist** (-jist), *n.*

**dräm'shop'** (dräm'shöp'), *n.* A barroom.

**dränk** (dränk), *pret.* OF DRINK.

**drape** (dräp), *v. t.*; DRAPED (dräpt); DRAP'ING (dräp'ing).

[F. *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth.] 1. To cover or adorn with or as with drapery. 2. To arrange in folds; hang. — *v. i.* To design or arrange drapery; hang.

**dra'per** (drä'për), *n.* [F. *drapier*.] Formerly, a maker of cloth; now, a dealer in cloths.

**dra'per-ied** (-id), *p. a.* Furnished with or as with drapery.

**dra'per-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-iz). 1. Cloth, or woollen stuffs in general. 2. The occupation of a draper. 3. A textile fabric for decorative purposes, esp. for hangings or loose vestments; hence, hangings or loose coverings. 4. The disposition of hangings, garments, etc., as in painting.

**dras'tic** (dräs'tik), *a.* [Gr. *δραστικός*, fr. *δρᾶν* to do, act.] Acting rapidly and violently; extreme in effect.

**draught** (dräit), *n. & v.*, **draught horse**, etc. See DRAFT, DRAFT HORSE, etc. [Checkers (the game).]

**draughts** (dräfts), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.*

**drave** (dräv), *Archaic* or dial. *pret.* OF DRIVE.

**Dra-vid'i-an** (drä-vid'i-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dra-vidians, or their languages. — *n.* 1. An individual of the oldest of the known races of India, numerous in the south.

2. The group of related tongues forming the speech of the Dravidians, including Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, etc.

**draw** (drö), *v. t.*; *pret.* DREW (dröö); *p. p.* DRAWN (drön); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAW'ING. [AS. *dragan*.] 1. To pull so as to cause to follow; haul; drag. 2. To pull off; remove; retire; withdraw; as, to *draw the cloth*, i. e., to remove the tablecloth. 3. To call toward itself; attract; allure; induce. 4. To inhale; also, to utter or produce with inhalation; heave; as, to *draw breath* or a sigh. 5. To cause to come out; extract; bring forth; take out; elicit; as, to *draw water*, lots, a card, (fig.) oaths from a person, etc.; specif., to receive from a lottery by the drawing out of the numbers for prizes or blanks; hence, to win; gain; as, he *drew a prize*. Hence: To select by the drawing of lots. 6. To derive, deduce, or take, as from premises, a source, a fund, etc. 7. To conduct, convey, bring, take, divert, etc., as if by pulling; hence, to bring about or bring on. 8. To disembowel; eviscerate; as, to *draw a chicken*. 9. To lengthen, protract, or stretch; specif., *Mech.*, to make (wire) by pulling a metal rod through a series of holes of diminishing size; also, to shape (metal) by passing through dies or by stamping successively, as with a series of dies. 10. To produce by or as by tracing a pen or pencil over a surface; hence: to represent by words; depict; describe. 11. To write in due form; as, to *draw a deed*. 12. To formulate; as, to *draw comparisons*. 13. To require (so great a depth) for floating; sink so deep; — of a vessel. 14. In various games: a *Cricket*. To play (a short-length ball directed at the leg stump) with an inclined bat so as to deflect the ball between the legs and the wicket. *b Golf*. To hit (the ball) with the toe of the club so that it is deflected toward the left. *c Billiards*. To strike (the cue ball) below the center so as to give it a backward rotation which causes it to take a backward direction on striking another ball. *d Curling*. To throw up (the stone) gently. 15. To leave (a contest) undecided.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**Syn.** Draw, drag, haul. Draw is the general term for traction of any sort. To drag is to draw with toil, difficulty, or violence, esp. against resistance; as, to drag a coach through the mire. To haul is to pull or tug, or (esp.) to transport by drawing; as, to haul down the sails, to haul in a net, to haul a load of wood.

to draw a, or the, long bow, to exaggerate. *Colloq.* — to d. back, to receive back, as duties on goods for export. — to d. (one) out, to lead (one) to speak out freely. — to d. up. A to compose in due form; draft; form in writing. b To arrange in order, as troops; array.

— v. i. 1. To move; come or go; literally, to draw one's self; — with prepositions and adverbs. 2. Of a hound, to track game by scent; also, to approach the game cautiously after pointing. 3. To pull; move something by pulling. 4. To contract; shrink. 5. To attract; entice. 6. To act as a blistering agent; — said of a plaster, poultice, etc. 7. To be drawn or pulled; admit of being drawn. 8. To delineate; sketch; practice drawing. 9. To make a written demand for payment of money deposited or due; — also used fig. 10. To get information, supplies, etc. 11. To sink (to a certain depth) in water when floating. 12. To produce, or admit of, a draft, or current, as a chimney.

— n. 1. Act or process of drawing. 2. The result of drawing; state of being drawn; a drawn battle, game, etc. 3. That which is drawn or is subject to drawing; as: a An amount drawn. b A lot or chance drawn. c The movable part of a drawbridge. U. S.

**drawback'** (-bäk'), n. 1. Money paid back or remitted after collection; esp., duties or customs (whether import duties or internal revenue taxes) remitted or paid back by the government on the exportation of that on which they were levied. 2. Loss; hindrance; objectionable feature.

**drawbar'** (-bär'), n. *Railroads.* A bar used to connect rolling stock, as a bar with a single eye at each end for coupling together a locomotive and its tender.

**drawbore'** (-bör'), n. *Joinery.* A hole bored through a tenon so that a tapering pin or bolt (draw-bore pin) will draw the shoulder of the tenon against the cheeks of the mortise.

**drawbridge'** (-brif'), n. A bridge of which all or part is made to be raised, drawn, or moved aside, to admit or hinder passage.

**draw-ee'** (drô-ê'), n. The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; — correlative of *drawer*.

**draw'er** (drô'er), n. 1. One who, or that which, draws; as: a One who draws liquor. b A draftsman. c One who issues an order or bill of exchange; — correlative of *drawee*. 2. A boxlike receptacle, as in a table or stand, arranged to be drawn out. 3. In pl. An undergarment for the legs and lower body.



Swing Drawbridge.

**drawing,** n. 1. Act of one that draws. 2. A picture or representation made by lines or, loosely, by shading or color; sketch. 3. A small portion of tea for steeping.

**drawing knife, or draw/knife'**, n. A woodworker's tool having a blade with a handle at each end, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one.

**drawing-room'**, n. [Abb. fr. *with-drawing room*.] 1. A room for the reception of company; the room to which the ladies withdraw from the dining room. 2. The company assembled, or a reception of company, in such a room.

**drawl** (drôl), v. t. & i. [Prob. fr. *draw*.] To speak in a slow, lengthened tone.

— n. A drawing utterance. — **draw'er**, n. *Draw* (drôn), *pret. & p. p.* of *DRAW*. Hence *p. a.*

**drawn butter**, butter melted and, usually, mixed with flour and hot water, for use as a sauce. — d. game or battle, one in which neither side wins; a draw.

**draw/plate'** (-plät'), n. A die plate through which wires are formed, lengthened, or shaped by drawing. See *DRAW*, v. t., 9.

**draw/shave'** (-shäv'), n. = DRAWING KNIFE.

**draw/tube'** (-tüb'), n. A double sliding or telescopic tube.

**dray** (drä), n. [AS. *dræge* a dragnet, *dragan* to draw.] A strong low cart or wagon, without fixed sides, used for carrying heavy loads.

— v. t. & i. To carry on a dray. [paid, for the use of a dray.]

**dray/age** (drä'äj), n. 1. Use of a dray. 2. Charge, or sum | **dray/man** (drä'män), n. A man in charge of a dray. **dray/dread** (dréd), v. t. & i. [AS. *drædan*, in comp.] 1. To fear greatly; also, to regard, or look forward to, with great ap-

prehension. 2. To stand in awe of. *Obs.* — n. 1. Great fear, esp. of impending evil. 2. Reverential or respectful fear; awe. 3. An object of dread, fear, or reverence. — **Syn.** See *FEAR*. — a. 1. Exciting great fear; dreadful. 2. Inspiring with reverential fear; venerable.

**drawful** (dréd'föö), a. 1. Fearful; inspiring dread; terrible. 2. Awful. — **Syn.** Frightful, terrific, terrible, horrible, horrid; formidable, tremendous, awful, venerable. See *FEARFUL*. — n. A morbidly sensational story or periodical; as, a penny *dreadful*. — **draw'ful-ly**, adv. — **draw'ful-ness**, n. **dread'naught'**, **dread'nought'** (-nôt'), n. 1. A fearless person; also, an outer garment of very thick cloth, or the cloth itself. 2. [In this sense *dreadnought*.] Any battleship having its main battery entirely of big guns all of one caliber; — so called from the British battleship "Dreadnought," completed in 1906-07, with a displacement of 17,900 tons, a main battery of ten 12-inch guns, and a speed of 21 knots. Since the "Dreadnought" was built the caliber of the heaviest guns and the displacement of the largest battleships have increased greatly. The term *superdreadnought* is popularly applied to battleships of this type with such increased displacement and gun caliber.

**dream** (drém), n. 1. A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep; any seeming of reality occurring to one sleeping. 2. Any experience of waking life suggestive of a dream (sense 1); esp., a visionary creation of the imagination; state of mind marked by abstraction or confusion of the sense of reality; reverie.

**Syn.** Dream, vision, reverie. Dream is the general term for the ideas or images present to the mind in sleep; a vision is an appearance (commonly thought of as supernatural, mysterious, or symbolic) presenting itself to the inner (or sometimes the bodily) eye, either in sleep or in an exalted waking mood. Fig. dream suggests vague or idle, commonly happy, anticipation; vision, more definite or elaborate pictures conjured up by the fancy. Reverie is a waking dream.

— v. i. DREAMED (drémd) or DREAMT (drémt); DREAM'ING. 1. To have a dream or dreams. 2. To indulge in daydreams or reverie. 3. To conceive or think (of), esp. as a plan or possibility. — v. t. 1. To have a dream of. 2. To fancy or think of as if in a dream. — **dream'er**, n. to dream away, out, through, etc., to pass in reverie or inaction; spend in idle vagaries; as, to dream away an hour.

**dream'ful** (drém'föö), a. Full of dreams; dreamy.

**dream'ful-ly** (-lî), adv. In a dreamy manner; as in a dream.

**dream'ful-ness** (-nês), n. State or quality of being dreamy.

**dream'land'** (-lând'), n. An unreal, delightful country such as is sometimes pictured in dreams; fairyland.

**dream'like'** (-lîk'), a. Like a dream; vague; unreal.

**dreamt** (drémt), *pret. & p. p.* of *DREAM*.

**dream'y** (drém'î), a.; **DREAM'Y-ER** (-î-ër); -EST. 1. Abounding in dreams or given to dreaming; causing dreams.

2. Like a dream; soft; languid; as, *dreamy* music, eyes.

**drear** (drér), a. [See *DREARY*.] Melancholy; gloomy.

**drear'i-ly** (-lî), a. In a dreary manner.

**drear'i-ness**, n. Quality or state of being dreary.

**drear'i-some** (-süm), a. Of a dreary nature.

**drear'y** (-î), a.; **DREAR'Y-ER** (-î-ër); -EST. [AS. *dréorig* sad.] 1. Sad; doleful. *Archaic.* 2. Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; dismal; gloomy.

**dredge** (dréd), n. 1. A dredging machine. 2. An oblong iron frame, with a net attached, for dragging over the sea bottom, as to gather shellfish. — v. t.; **DREDGED** (drédjd); **DREDGE'ING** (dréd'ing). To gather with a dredge; to excavate or deepen with a dredging machine.

**dredge**, v. t. To sprinkle (as a roast) with flour, etc.; also, to sift or sprinkle (flour, etc.).

**dredg'er**, n. A box with perforated lid to sprinkle flour, etc. **dredg'er** (drédj'ër), n. 1. One who uses a dredge. 2. A boat employed in dredging. 3. A dredging machine.

**dredging machine.** A machine to scoop up or remove earth, as in excavating or deepening stream channels, etc.

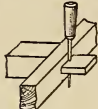
**dreë** (dré), v. t.; **DREED** (dréd); **DREE'ING**. [AS. *dréogan*.] To undergo; endure; suffer. *Scot. or Archaic.*

**drég** (drég), n. [Prob. fr. *Icel. drégg*.] 1. Corrupt matter in or from a liquid; grounds; lees; hence, the most worthless part of anything; — usually in pl. 2. Residue. — **drég'gy** (-j), a.

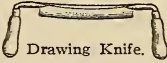
**Drei'bund'** (drî'böönt'), n. [G.; *drei* three + *bund* league.] A triple alliance; specif., the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed in 1882, and terminated on the part of Italy in 1915.

**drench** (drénch), v. t. [AS. *drēncan* to give to drink, to drench.] 1. To cause to drink; esp., to dose by force; also, to purge violently by physic; scour. 2. To wet through and through; soak. — **Syn.** See *SATURATE*. — n. 1. A draft, often one forced down the throat; also, a potion that causes purging. 2. Act of drenching. 3. Something that drenches, or wets through and through. — **Drench'er**, n.

**dress** (drês), v. t. [OF. *drécier* to make straight, prepare, arrange, fr. *L. dirigere, directum*, to direct; *dis-* + *regere* to rule.] 1. To arrange in exact line, as soldiers; align-



Drawbore.



Drawing Knife.



One form of Dray.

äle, senâte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'er; Ice, lîl; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnèct; üse, ünite, ärm, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**2.** To make ready; prepare (food, lumber, stone, etc.) for use, for the market, etc. **3.** To till, prune, or the like, as land, trees, etc. **4.** To curry (as a horse); comb and brush (the hair); do up. **5.** To prepare for display; array; deck; as to dress a shop window. **6.** To clothe; specif., to clothe in formal dress. **7.** To treat with remedies, bandages, etc., as a wound. **8.** To rebuke; scold; beat; — often used with *down*.

— **Syn.** Attire, apparel, accouter, robe, trim, embellish. **To dress a ship, Naut.,** to ornament her by hoisting the national colors and running lines of signal flags and other bunting from point to point. — **to d. up or out,** to dress elaborately, artificially, or pompously.

— **v. i. 1. Mil.** To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers; — the word of command to form alignment in ranks; as Right, *dress!* **2.** To make ready; arrange; specif., to clothe one's self.

— **n. 1.** Act of dressing. **2.** Attire; clothes; garments; esp., fine or distinctive apparel. **3.** A lady's gown. **4.** Attention to, or skill in, dress; as, "men of pleasure, dress, and gallantry." — **Syn.** Clothing, vesture, raiment, garb, costume.

**dress coat.** A man's coat with open front and with skirts behind only, worn in the evening.

**dress'er** (drēs'ēr), **n.** One who, or that which, dresses.

**dress'er, n.** [F. *dressoir*.] **1.** A bench on which something, as meat, is dressed. **2.** A cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils. **3.** Chest of drawers, or bureau, with mirror. **U. S. dress goods.** Fabrics for gowns.

**dress'ing, n. 1.** Act of one who dresses. **2.** That which is used to dress anything, as an application to a sore, manure for land, a condiment or sauce for food, stuffing, or forcemeat, for fowls or other baked meat, etc. **3.** Castigation; scolding; — often used with *down*.

**dressing gown,** a loose gown, such as is worn while making one's toilet or while resting.

**dress'mak'er** (drēs'māk'ēr), **n.** A maker of dresses.

**dress'mak'ing** (-māk'ing), **n.** Art, process, or occupation of making dresses.

**dress'y** (-ī), **a.**; **DRESS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** **1.** Attentive to dress. **2.** Of garments, etc., stylish; modish. **Colloq.**

**drew** (drōō), **pret.** of **DRAW**.

**drib** (drīb), **v. t.**; **DRIBBED** (drīb'd); **DRIB'BING.** [A modification of **DRIP**.] **To do, take, drop, etc., little by little. Obs. drib'ble** (drīb'bl), **v. t.**; **-BLED** (-l'd); **-BLING** (-l'ing). [Freq. of **DRIB**.] **1.** To let fall in drops. **2.** In various games, to propel (the ball) by successive slight hits or kicks so as to keep control of it. — **v. i. 1.** To fall in drops; trickle. **2.** To slaver; drivel. **3.** In football, etc., to dribble the ball.

— **n. 1.** A dribbling; a trickling stream; a small quantity of liquid. **2.** A drizzling shower. **Colloq. 3.** An act of dribbling a ball.

**drib'let, drib'blet** (-lēt; 24), **n.** A small piece or part; a small quantity or sum.

**dried** (drīd), **pret.** & **p. p.** of **DRY**.

**dri'er, dry'er** (drī'ēr), **n. 1.** One who, or that which, dries, etc., to make it dry more quickly.

**dri'er, compar., dri'est, superl.,** of **DRY, a.**

**drift** (drīft), **n.** [From *drive*.] **1.** Act of driving; propulsion; controlling influence. **2.** That which is forced or urged along; as: **a** Anything driven at random. **b** A mass of matter which has been driven onward or heaped up, etc., esp. by wind or water; as, a drift of snow, ice, sand, etc. **3.** Specif.: **Geol.** Material moved from one place and deposited in another, as by a river or glacier. **4.** State of being driven; act or motion of drifting. **5.** A Deviation of a ship from her course caused by currents. **6.** A slow movement of oceanic waters, esp. of surface waters, subject to diversion or reversal by the wind. **6.** Tendency of an act, argument, or the like; purport; also, meaning; aim. **7.** **a Civil Engin.** A small tunnel driven to connect two larger tunnels or shafts, or to serve as a guide for subsequent excavation. **b Mining.** A horizontal passage, excavated underground; strictly, one that follows the course of a vein or stratum. **8.** In South Africa, a ford in a river. — **Syn.** See **TENDENCY**.

— **v. i. & t. 1.** To float or drive along by or as by water or air. **2.** To heap up by the force of wind. **3. Mining.** To make a drift; drive.

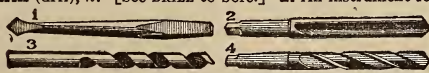
**drift'age** (-āj), **n. 1.** Process of drifting; drift. **2.** Anything that drifts or has drifted.

**drift'bolt'** (-bōlt'), **n.** A bolt for driving out other bolts.

**drift'wood'** (-wood'), **n.** Wood drifted by water; fig., whatever is drifting or floating as on water.

**drift'y** (drīft'ī), **a.** Full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow; also, of a motion, drifting or having a random direction.

**drill** (drīl), **n.** [See **DRILL** to bore.] **1.** An instrument for



1 Flat Drill; 2 Flute; 3 Single-twist; 4 Two-groove.

boring holes in hard substances. **2.** A marine gastropod (*Urosalpinx cinerea*) destructive of oysters. **3.** Act or exercise of training soldiers, as in the manual of arms, etc.; hence, art of drilling in anything. **4.** Any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity.

— **v. t. & i.** [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers).] **1.** To pierce or bore with or as with a drill. **2.** To train in the military art, as soldiers. **3.** To instruct or practice thoroughly in any art or branch of knowledge; discipline; hence, to impart (ideas) in this way.

**drill, n.** [Cf. **MANDRILL**.] A West African baboon (*Papio leucophaeus*), smaller than the mandrill.

**drill, v. t. 1.** To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along, esp. with a drill. **2.** To sow (ground) in drills.

— **n. 1.** A rill. **Obs. 2. Agric.** An implement for making holes or furrows into which it sows seeds. **3.** A light furrow into which seed is sown, or the row of sown seed.

**drill, n. = DRILLING,** a cloth.

**drill'er** (-ēr), **n.** One who, or that which, drills.

**drill'ing, n.** [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *trilix* having three threads.] A heavy twilled linen or cotton fabric.

**drill'ing, n.** Action of one who, or that which, drills.

**drill'mas'ter** (-mas'tēr), **n.** One who teaches drill or teaches by drilling; esp., one who directs military drill.

**drill press.** A machine for drilling holes in metal, the drill being pressed to the metal by the action of a screw.

**drill'stock'** (drīl'stōk'), **n. Mach.** A contrivance for holding a drill.

**drily** (drī'lī), **Var.** of **DRYLY**.

**drink** (drīnk), **v. t.**, **pret.** **DRANK** (drānk), formerly **DRUNK** (drūnk); **p. p.** **DRUNK** and (chiefly used as an adjective) **DRUNK'EN** (-n); **p. pr. & vb. n.** **DRINK'ING**. [AS. *drincan*.]

**1.** To swallow (a liquid); imbibe. **2.** To take in (a liquid) in any manner; absorb; imbibe. **3.** To take in through the senses; inhale, hear, see, etc.; as, to drink in the beauty of a scene. **4.** To drink a toast to; as, to drink the President.

— **v. i. 1.** To swallow anything liquid; imbibe; partake of something as if in satisfying thirst or taking a potion. **2.** To drink alcoholic liquors, esp. to excess; tipple; to drink to, to salute or pledge in drinking.

— **n. 1.** Liquid to be swallowed; beverage. **2.** Intoxicating liquor. **3.** Excessive drinking; as, he has taken to drink. **4.** A potion; draft. — **in drink, drunk.**

**drink'a-ble** (drīnk'ā-bl), **a.** Capable of being drunk; fit to drink. — **n.** A beverage; — usually in *pl.*

**drink'er** (-ēr), **n.** One who drinks; specif., one who drinks alcoholic liquors to excess; a drunkard.

**drink'-hail,** **n.** [Icel. *heilgud luck*.] The reply, drink good health or good luck, formerly made to a pledge of wassail (AS. *væs hāl*), that is, good health or good luck to you.

**drip** (drīp), **v. t.**; **DRIPPED** (drīpt) or **DRIPT**; **DRIP'PING.** **To let fall in drops. — v. i. 1.** To let fall drops of moisture or liquid. **2.** To fall in drops. — **n. 1.** Act of dripping; that which drips. **2. Arch.** That part of a cornice, sill course, etc., which projects to throw off the rain water; also, an overlapping metal strip for the same purpose.

**drip'ping, n. 1.** A falling in drops; the sound so made. **2.** That which so falls.

**dripping pan,** a pan for catching the drippings from meat in roasting.

**drip'stone'** (-stōn'), **n. 1. Arch.** A stone drip. **2.** Calcium carbonate in the form of stalactites or stalagmites.

**drive** (drīv), **v. t.**; **pret.** **DROVE** (drōv), **Archaic DRIVE** (drāv); **p. p.** **DRIV'EN** (drīv'n); **p. pr. & vb. n.** **DRIVING** (drīv'ing). [AS. *drifjan*.] **1.** To impel away from, or along before, the impelling force; to urge or push onward.

**2.** Specif., in tennis, baseball, etc., to propel (the ball) swiftly by a direct stroke or forcible throw. **3.** To clear, by forcing away, or rousing from covert, what is contained; esp., to search (a district) for game. **4.** To urge on and direct the motions of, as horses; hence, also, to convey in a vehicle. **5.** To advance by excavation or the like, as a tunnel. **6.** To carry on or through energetically, as a trade. **7.** To urge, press, or bring to a point or state; as, to drive one mad. **8.** To urge to effort; overtask.

— **v. i. 1.** To rush and press with violence. **2.** To be forced along; be driven. **3.** To go by, or pass in, a vehicle whose course is wholly or partly under one's direction. **4.** To aim, or tend, to a point; — usually used with *at*. **5. Golf.** To make a stroke from the tee. See **DRIVE, n., 6.** **6. Mining.** To cut a gallery or tunnel. — **Syn.** See **RIDE**.

— **n. 1.** Act of driving; esp., a trip in a vehicle wholly or partly under one's control. **2.** A road prepared esp. for driving. **3.** Violent or rapid motion; esp., a hurried dispatch of business. **4.** A collection of objects driven, as of animals or floating logs. **5.** In tennis, cricket, etc., the act of driving the ball; the stroke or blow; the fight of the ball so driven. See **DRIVE, v. i., 2.** **6. Golf.** A stroke from the tee, generally a full shot made with a driver; also, the distance covered by such a stroke. **7. Mining.** A driven passage or

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
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tunnel. **3. Mach.** A driving gear; as, a belt *drive*, a chain *drive*, etc. **9.** An offering of goods or stocks at a low price, as in attempting to force prices down. *Cont.*  
**driv'el** (driv'el), *v. i.*; -ELED (-ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-ING. [AS. *drifian*.] **1.** To slaver or slobber, like a child or an idiot. **2.** To flow from the mouth like spittle. **3.** To be silly in speech. — *v. t.* **1.** To make flow, or let flow, from the mouth. **2.** To utter in an infantile or imbecile way. — *n.* **1.** Slaver or slobber. **2.** Foolish talk; twaddle.  
**driv'el-er**, **driv'el-ler** (driv'el-ēr), *n.* One who drivels.  
**driven** (driv'n), *p. a.* Forced or urged on.  
**driven** well, a well made by driving a tube into the earth to an aqueous stratum.  
**driv'er** (driv'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who drives, as a coachman, an overseer, etc. **2. Mach.** A piece for imparting motion to another piece, either directly or indirectly; *specif.*: **a.** The first of a train of wheels, giving motion to the rest. **b.** A locomotive driving wheel. **3.** An implement used for driving, as a wooden-headed golf club for the longest strokes.  
**drive'way**' (driv'wā'), *n.* A passage, or way, along which vehicles or animals are driven.  
**driv'ing** (driv'ing), *p. a.* Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* wind; also, communicating force; impelling; as, a *driving* shaft.  
**driving** wheel, *Mach.*, a wheel that communicates motion; *specif.*, one of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the coupling rods are attached and which are driven by the engine connecting rods; *driv'er*.  
**driz'zle** (driz'z'l), *v. i.*; -ZLED (-ld); -ZLING (driz'z'ling). [Prob. freq. of ME. *dresen* to fall, AS. *drēosan*.] To rain in minute drops. — *v. t.* **1.** To shed in minute drops. **2.** To wet with minute drops. — *n.* Fine rain like mist.  
**driz'zly** (-ly), *a.* Characterized by fine rain or snow.  
**droit** (droit), *n.* [F. See DIRECT.] A right; also, that to which one has a right; a due; in *pl.*, dues; duties.  
**droit'u-ral** (droi'tū-rāl), *a.* [F. *droiture* straightforwardness.] *Law.* Relating to right or title of property, as distinguishing from right of possession; as, *droit'u-ral* actions.  
**droll** (drōl), *a.* [F. *drôle*.] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity. — *Syn.* Comic, comical, diverting, humorous, ridiculous, odd, facetious. See LAUGHABLE. — *n.* One who raises mirth by odd tricks; a buffoon. — *v. i.* To jest or make sport; play the buffoon.  
**droll'er-y** (drōl'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). **1.** A droll thing; as: **a.** A comic picture. *Obs.* or *R.* **b.** A comic entertainment, as a puppet show; also, a puppet. *Obs.* **c.** A jest. **2.** Jesting; buffoonery. **3.** Quality of being droll; humor.  
**drōme** (-drōm). [Gr. *δρόμος* a running, *δρομαίον* to run.] A suffix signifying a *running, course*; as in *hippodrome*.  
**drōm'e-dā-ry** (drōm'ē-dā-rī; drōm'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [F. *domadaire*, LL. *dromedarius*, fr. L. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), fr. Gr. *δρόμας* running.] Orig., any fleet camel bred esp. for riding; now, more often, the Arabian, or one-humped, camel (*Camelus dromedarius*).  
**drōm'ond** (drōm'ōnd; drōm'-), or **drōm'on** (-ōn), *n.* [OF. *dromont*, L. *dromo*, fr. Gr. *δρόμων* light vessel.] A large, swift galley or cutter of medieval times. *Hist.* or *Archaic*.  
**drōm'os** (drōm'ōs), *n.*; *pl.* DROMI (-i), or DROMOI (-oi). [L., fr. Gr. *δρόμος*, fr. root of *δρομαίον* to run.] **1.** *Class.* *Antiq.* A course for foot races. **2.** *Archaic*. A straight passage or avenue of approach, as to a temple or tomb.  
**drōm-ous**. [See -DROME.] A suffix signifying *running*.  
**drome** (drōn), *n.* [AS. *drān*.] **1.** The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee, which has no sting and gathers no honey. **2.** A sluggard. — *v. i.* To move sluggishly; live in idleness. — *v. t.* To spend in sluggish idleness.  
**drone**, *v. i. & t.*; DRONED (drōnd); DRON'ING (drōn'ing). To make, or sound with, a low, dull, monotonous, murmuring sound; to speak monotonously. — *n.* **1.** A bagpipe or similar instrument; also, one of the lowest tubes of a bagpipe, or its tone. **2.** One who speaks monotonously, as with a drawl. **3.** A humming; a deep sustained monotone.  
**drōn'go** (drōn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Native name in Madagascar.] Any of a family (*Dicruridae*) of oscine passerine birds native to Asia, Africa, and Australia; — called also *drōngo* shrike.  
**drōn'ish** (drōn'ish), *a.* Like a drone; indolent; slow.  
**drool** (drōol), *v. i.* [Contr. fr. DRIVEL.] To drible.  
**droop** (drōop), *v. i.* [Cel. *drūpa*.] **1.** To sink or hang down, as from exhaustion. **2.** To be dispirited or depressed; languish. **3.** To decline to its end or close, as the day. — *v. t.* To let droop or sink. — *n.* A drooping.  
**droop'y** (-i), *a.* Tending to droop; drooping.  
**drop** (drōp), *n.* [AS. *drōpa*.] **1.** The quantity of fluid that falls in one spherical mass; liquid globule. **2.** **a.** A modicum of drink. **b.** In *pl.* Any medicine measured by drops; as, eye *drops*. **c.** A minute quantity. **3.** That which resembles a liquid drop, as an earring, a sugarplum, etc. Cf. *GUTTA*, *n.*, **2**. **4.** A sudden fall; descent. **5.** Whatever is arranged to drop or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: **a.** A trapdoor. **b.** A curtain which drops in front of a stage. **c.** A kind of press or hammer. **6.**

Depth to which, or distance through which, one drops; *specif.*, *Naut.*, the distance from the head to the foot of a course; the height which is called *hoist* in all sails except courses. **7.** An abrupt fall in level.  
*v. t.* **1.** DROPPED (drōpt) or DROPT; DROPP'ING. **1.** To let fall in or like a drop or drops; release to a downward motion. **2.** To cover with drops; as, a coat *dropped* with gold. **3.** To let go; dismiss; also, to quit. **4.** To omit (as a letter) in writing or speaking. **5.** To give birth to; as, to *drop* a lamb. **6.** To fall or bring down, as by a blow. **7.** To lower, as one's eyes, voice, etc. **8.** *Naut.* To leave behind; — often with *astern*. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To fall, or fall away; sink. **3.** To lower, as the voice. **4.** To fall dead, or to fall as in death; die. **5.** To come unexpectedly or casually; as, my friend *dropped* in. **6.** To cease, as a quarrel. **7.** To be deep in extent; as, her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards. **8.** **a.** To move (easily) down a river or out to sea; — usually used with *down*. **b.** To fall to the rear; — used with *behind*, *astern*, or the like. **9.** To be born; also, to let young fall in giving birth; — said of animals.  
**drop curtain**. = *DROP*, *n.*, **5** b.  
**drop'forge**' (drōp'fōrj'), *v. t.* To forge between dies by a drop hammer or drop press. — *drop forging*.  
**drop hammer**. *Mech.* A hammer for forging, striking up metal, etc., the weight being raised and then released to drop on the metal resting on an anvil or die.  
**drop kick**. *Football*. A kick given to the ball as it rebounds after having been dropped from the hands; also, the resulting flight of a ball or the distance covered.  
**drop'let**, *n.* A little drop.  
**drop letter**. A letter to be delivered from the office where posted. *U. S.*  
**drop'light**' (drōp'līt'), *n.* An attachment to a gas fixture or electrolier for bringing light down nearer to a table or desk; a pendant.  
**drop'per** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, drops.  
**drop'ping** (drōp'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of causing to drop or of letting drop; falling. **2.** That which falls in drops, as fat from roasting meat, the dung of animals, etc.  
**drop press**. A drop hammer.  
**drop scene**. A drop curtain on which a scene is painted.  
**drop'si-cal** (drōp'si-kāl), *a.* Affected with, or subject to, dropsy; pertaining to dropsy. — *drop'si-cal-ly*, *adv.*  
**drop'sy** (drōp'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). [OF. *idropsie*, L. *hydropisis*, fr. Gr. *ὑδρῶσις*, fr. *ὑδωρ* water.] An unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any serous cavity of the body, or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. — *drop'sied* (-sīd), *a.*  
**drop'wort**' (drōp'wōrt'), *n.* **1.** A British rosaceous plant (*Filipendula filipendula*), with odorless white or reddish flowers. **2.** Any of a genus (*Cenanthe*) of apiaceous plants; — usually with an attributive word, as water *dropwort*.  
**drosh'ky** (drōsh'kī), **dro's'ky** (drōs'kī), *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kīz). [Russ. *дрозьки*.] A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia, in which the passengers ride as on a saddle.  
**drōss** (drōs; 62), *n.* [AS. *drōs* filth, lees.] **1.** The scum or refuse matter thrown off from molten ore or metal. **2.** Waste matter; leavings; refuse.  
**dross'y** (-i), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling *drōss*; full of *drōss*; worthless. — *dross'i-ness*, *n.*  
**drought** (drout), **drouth** (drouth), *n.* [AS. *drūgað*, fr. *drūgan* to dry.] **1.** Dryness; want of rain or water. **2.** Parched or desert land. *Rare.* **3.** Thirst. **4.** Lack.  
**drought'y** (drouth'y) *a.* Characterized by drought; wanting *drouth'y* (drouth'y) rain; arid; also, thirsty.  
**drove** (drōv), *n.* [AS. *drāf*, fr. *drifjan* to drive.] **1.** A collection of cattle driven or collected for driving. **2.** Any collection of animals or a crowd of people, esp. when moving along together. **3. Masonry.** A broad chisel used to bring stone to a nearly smooth surface; — called also *drove chisel*. **b.** The grooved surface of stone finished by the *drove chisel*; — called also *drove work*. — *Syn.* See *FLOCK*.  
**drove**, *pret.* of *DRIVE*.  
**dro'ver** (drōv'ēr), *n.* One who drives domestic animals to market; hence, a dealer in cattle.  
**drōwn** (droun), *v. i.* To be suffocated or to perish in water or other liquid. — *v. t.* **1.** To immerse in water or other liquid, or to kill by so doing. **2.** To overpower; overpower; as, cheers *drōwned* his voice.  
**drōwse** (drouz), *v. i. & t.*; DROWNSED (drouz); DROWN'SING. [AS. *drūsian*, *drūsian*, to sink, become inactive.] **1.** To be or make heavy with sleepiness; doze. **2.** To pass (time) as in drowsing. — *n.* A doze.  
**drow'si-head** (drou'zī-hēd), *n.* Drowsiness. *Archaic*.  
**drow'sy** (-zī), *a.*; -SI-ER (-zī-ēr); -SI-EST. **1.** Inclined to drowse. **2.** Disposing to sleep; soporific. — *Syn.* See *SLEEPY*. — *drow'si-ly* (-zī-ly), *adv.* — *drow'si-ness*, *n.*  
**drub** (drüb), *v. t.*; DRUBBED (drübd); DRUB'ING. **1.** To beat, as with a stick; thrash; cudgel. **2.** To stamp (the feet). — *v. i.* To tap or stamp; drum. — *n.* A blow with a cudgel; thump. — *drub'ber* (drüb'ēr), *n.*



Drove Chisel.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōift, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**drudge** (drūj), *v. i.*; DRUDGED (drūjd); DRUDGE'ING. To perform drudgery. — *n.* One who drudges; a servant; a hack. **drudge'er-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.* Work or toil that is mean, irksome, or distasteful. — **Syn.** See **WORK**.

**drug** (drūg), *n.* [*F. drogue.*] 1. Any substance used medicinally, or, formerly, in dyeing, chemistry, or the arts. 2. A commodity in little or no demand; as, a *drug* on the market. — *v. t.*; DRUGGED (drūgd); DRUG'GING (drūg'ing). To affect with drugs; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic.

**drug'get** (-ēt), *n.* [*F. droguet.*] 1. A Formerly, a woolen or mixed stuff for clothing. **2** Now, a coarse woolen felt or woven cloth. 2. Anything, as a floor covering, of drugget.

**drug'gist** (-jist), *n.* One who deals in drugs; an apothecary.

**druid** (drū'id), *n.* [*L. Druides, Druidae.*] One of a religious order among the ancient Celts. — **pl.**, *n.* *fem.* **druid'ic** (drū'id'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the druid'ic-cal (drū'id'kāl) *s.* druids.

**druid'ism** (drū'id'iz'm), *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction received and taught by the druids; the rites and ceremonies of the druids.

**drum** (drūm), *n.* [*Gael. druim* ridge of a hill.] 1. A long, narrow hill or ridge. *Ir. & Scot.* 2. **Geol.** = DRUMLIN.

**drum**, *n.* 1. A musical instrument having a stretched skin or vellum head or heads, beaten with a stick or pair of sticks in playing. 2. The sound of this instrument.

**3. Mil.** A drummer. 4. Anything suggestive of a drum, as the tympanum of the ear, a cylindrical part of a machine, etc. 5. A noisy, tumultuous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout. *Obs. or Hist.*

— *v. i.*; DRUMMED (drūmd); DRUM'MING. 1. To beat or play on a drum. 2. To beat with the fingers as with drumsticks; make a noise like that of a beaten drum. — *v. t.* 1. To assemble by or as by beat of drum; to collect; — used with *up*. 2. To expel ignominiously with beat of drum; — usually used with *out*. 3. To drive or force by reiteration. 4. To strike or thump as in beating a drum.

**drum'beat** (-bēt'), *n.* The sound of a beaten drum.

**drum'ble** (drūm'b'l; -l), *v. i.* To be sluggish or lazy; to be confused; move sluggishly. *Obs. or Dial.*

**drum'fish'** (drūm'fish'), *n.* Any of various fishes (family *Sciænidæ*) which are capable of making a drumming noise.

**drum'head'** (drūm'hēd'), *n.* 1. The parchment or skin stretched over one end of a drum. 2. The tympanic membrane. 3. The top of a capstan, which is pierced with sockets for levers used in turning it.

**drumhead court-martial.** *Mil.* A summary court-martial to try offenses on the battlefield or the line of march. It is sometimes held round a drumhead as table.

**drum'lin** (drūm'līn), *n.* [*Gael. druim* the ridge of a hill.] *Geol.* An elongate or oval hill of glacial drift.

**drum major.** The marching leader of a band or drum corps.

**drum'mer** (drūm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who beats or plays the drum, as in a band. 2. A commercial traveler. *Chiefly U. S.*

**Drum'mond light** (-ūnd). [*From Thomas Drummond, British naval officer.*] **a** = LIMELIGHT. **b** A kind of heliostat.

**drum'stick'** (-stīk'), *n.* 1. A stick for beating a drum. 2. The segment of a fowl's leg between thigh and tarsus.

**drunk** (drūnk), *p. p.* (formerly also *pret.*) of DRINK. Hence: **a** 1. Intoxicated with strong drink, or, fig., with a narcotic, with anger, etc. 2. Drenched with moisture or liquid.

**Syn.** Drunken, drunken, intoxicated, inebriated. **Drunk** is the plain-spoken, direct, and inclusive term; **intoxicated** may be exactly synonymous with **drunk**, but is often applied more or less euphemistically to one who is but slightly under the influence of liquor; **inebriated**, in common parlance, is chiefly euphemistic; as, (colloq.) **drunk** as a fiddler, **dead drunk**; he was slightly **intoxicated**.

**Drunk** and **drunken** differ in that **drunk** is commonly used predicatively, while **drunken** is chiefly attributive. **Drunk** often suggests habitual inebriation; it also applies to whatever pertains to, or proceeds from, intoxication; as, an idle, **drunken** loafer; **a drunken** sleep.

— *n.* A drunken condition; a spree; also, a drunken person. *Slang.* [*ally* drinks strong liquors to excess.]

**drunk'ard** (-ārd), *n.* [*drunk + -ard.*] One who habitually **drunk'en** (-'n), *a.* 1. Overcome by strong drink; drunk. 2. Saturated with liquid or moisture; drenched. 3. Pertaining to, or characterized by, intoxication. — **Syn.** See **DRUNK**. — **drunk'en-ly**, *adv.* — **drunk'en-ness**, *n.*

**drup'aceous** (drūp-ā'shūz), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, drupes; bearing drupes.

**drupe** (drūp), *n.* [*L. drupa* an overripe, wrinkled olive, *Gr. δρῦρα.*] A fruit consisting of a pulpy, leatherlike, or fibrous outer covering and a woody or bony inner shell, or stone, inclosing a single seed, as in the plum, cherry, and peach. See **FRUIT**, *Illust.*

**drupe'let** (-lēt), *n.* A small drupe, as one of the pulpy grains of the blackberry. See **FRUIT**, *Illust.*

**Druse** (drūz), *n.* [*Ar. durūz*, pl.] One of a people and religious sect of

Mohammedan origin, dwelling chiefly in the Lebanon Mountains of Syria. — **Druse'an** (drūz'ē-ān), or **Dru'si-an** (-zī-ān), *a.* — **Druse'dom** (drūz'dūm), *n.*

**druse** (drūz), *n.* [*G. druse* crystallized piece of ore, *Bohem. drusa.*] *Min.* **a** A surface covered with small projecting crystals. **b** A cavity in a rock, as in a geode, having its interior studded with crystals and sometimes filled with water.

— **drus'y** (drūz'zī), **drused** (drūz'd), *a.*

**dry** (dri), *a.*; **DRY'ER** (dri'ēr); **DRY'EST.** [*AS. drūge.*] 1. Free from moisture; not wet or moist. 2. Designating, pert. to, or characterized by, absence, dissipation, etc., of moisture or fluid; as: **a** Of animals, not giving milk. **b** Thirsty; needing drink. **c** Not shedding, or accompanied by, tears. **d** Of war, death, injuries, etc., without bloodshed.

**e** Of commodities, solid, as opposed to liquid. **f** Having the sale of intoxicating liquor prohibited; as, a *dry* town; **a dry** Sunday. *Slang, U. S.* **g** Of toast, without butter. **3.** Characterized by a quality somewhat severe, grave, or hard; hence: sharp; shrewd; quaint; as, *dry* wit. **4.** Barren; unembellished; jejune; plain; as, a *dry* speech. **5.** Free from sweetness; — said esp. of wines.

**Syn.** Uninteresting, insipid, vapid, jejune, sterile, dull, pointless, tiresome, fruitless, unprofitable, arid. — **Dry**, **arid.** **Dry** is the general term for what is destitute of moisture; **arid** suggests definitely a parched or dried-up condition, esp. with reference to regions or tracts of land; as, *dry* grass, eyes; **a dry** season; **a** *arid* waste, desert.

**dry battery, Elec.**, a battery of dry cells. — **dry cell, Elec.**, a primary cell, generally of the Leclanché type, in which the electrolyte is absorbed in a porous material, so that the contents of the cell are made practically solid. — **dry dock**, a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out; — used in constructing or repairing ships. The name includes several varieties, as *graving docks, floating docks, hydraulic docks*, etc. — **dry goods**, textile fabrics, — in distinction from *groceries*. *Chiefly U. S.* — **dry measure**, a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles, esp. the system in which 2 pints = 1 quart, 8 quarts = 1 peck, 4 pecks = 1 bushel. — **dry nurse**, a nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand. — **dry point, Fine Arts**, an engraving made with the needle instead of the burin, and finished without acid; also, the needle. — **dry rot**, **a** A decay of seasoned timber, caused esp. by any of several species of fungus. **b** Loosely, any of various fungous diseases of vegetables or fruits, or the fungus causing it.

— *v. t. & i.*; **DRIED** (driđ); **DRY'ING.** To make or become dry. — *n.*; **pl. DRIES** (driž). 1. Dry condition. 2. That which is dry. 3. A prohibitionist. *Slang, U. S.*

**dry'ad** (-ād), *n.* [*L. dryas*, pl. *-ades*, *Gr. δρῦάς*, fr. *δρῦς* oak, tree.] *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph; as, a nymph whose life is bound up with that of her tree. — **ad'ic** (-ād'ik), *a.* **dry'as** (dri'ās), *n.*; **pl. DRYADES** (-ā-dēz). [*L. See DRYAD.*] *Class. Myth.* A dryad.

**dry'-clean'** (v. t.) To cleanse (a garment) with gasoline, **dry'-cleanse'** benzine, or the like.

**dry'er.** Var. of **DRIER**.

**dry'ing, p. a.** 1. Adapted or tending to exhaust moisture; as, a *dry'ing* wind. 2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry, as certain oils.

**dry'ly** (dri'lī), *adv.* In a dry manner.

**dry'ness, n.** Quality or state of being dry.

**dry'nurse'** (dri'nūrs'), *v. t.* To tend as a dry nurse.

**dry'salt'er** (dri'sōl'tēr), *n.* A dealer in products that are salted or dried, or, also, in drugs, dyes, resins, etc. *Eng.*

**dry'salt'er-y** (-ī), *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; also, the business of a drysalter. *Eng.*

**dry'-shod,** *a.* Without wetting the shoes or the like.

**du'ad** (dū'ād), *n.* [*See DYAD.*] A union of two; a pair.

**du'al** (-āl), *a.* [*L. dualis*, fr. *duo* two.] 1. Pertaining to two; as, the *dual* number. 2. Twofold; double. — *n.* The dual number, as in Greek; a word in that form.

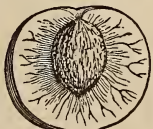
**du'al-in** (dū'āl'in), *n.* [*dual, a. + -in.*] A kind of dynamite consisting of nitroglycerin, sawdust, and saltpeter.

**du'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. State of being dual, or twofold; duality. 2. Any system founded on a dual principle, or a twofold distinction. 3. *Specif.* **a** *Theol.* (1) The doctrine that the universe is under the dominion of two opposing principles, a good and an evil. (2) A view of man as constituted of two original and independent elements, as matter and spirit. **b** *Philos.* Any theory which considers the ultimate nature of the universe to be twofold, or to be constituted by two mutually irreducible elements, as, for example, thought and matter; — contrasted with *monism* and *pluralism*. 4. *Gram.* Expression of duality, as by the dual. — **du'al-ist, n.** — **du'al-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**du'al-ity** (dū'āl'itī), *n.* Quality or state of being dual.

**dub** (dūb), *v. t.*; **DUBBED** (dūbd); **DUB'BING.** [*AS. dubban* to dub a knight, fr. *OF.*] 1. To confer knighthood on. See **ACCOLADE**. 2. To invest with any dignity or new character; call; style. 3. To dress or work smooth, as a timber.

**dub, v. t. & i.** To thrust or make a thrust; poke. — *n.* 1. A drumbeat or like sound. 2. A blow. *Rare.*



Drupe of Peach.

κ = ch in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**dub'-a-dub'** (düb'ä-düb'), *n.* The sound of drum beating; also, a drummer. — *v. i. & t.* To drum.

**dub'bing** (-ing), *n.* **1.** Act of dubbing. **2.** A dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of oil and tallow for dressing leather. **b** The body substance of an angler's fly.

**du-bi'e-ty** (dü-bi'ë-ti), **du'bi-os'i-ty** (dü'bi-ös'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TRES** (-tiz). Dubiousness or an instance of it.

**du'bi-ous** (dü'bi-üs), *a.* [*L. dubiosus, dubius, fr. duo* two.] **1.** Occasioning doubt; as, a *dubious* answer. **2.** Doubtful, or not settled in opinion. **3.** Of uncertain event or issue; as, in *dubious* battle. **4.** Of questionable character; as, a *dubious* transaction. — **Syn.** Doubting, undetermined; equivocal. See **DOUBTFUL**. — **du'bi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **du'bi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**du'bi-ta-ble** (dü'bi-tä'), *a.* Liable to be doubted; uncertain.

**du'bi-tate** (dü'bi-tät), *v. t.*; **-TAT'ED** (-tät'éd), **-TAT'ING**. [*L. dubitatus, p. p. of dubitare. See DOUBT.*] To doubt. **It.**

**du'bi-ta'tion** (-tä'shün), *n.* [*L. dubitatio.*] Act or state of doubting; doubt; an instance of doubting.

**du'bi-ta-tive** (dü'bi-tä-tiv), *a.* [*L. dubitativus.*] **1.** Tending or given to doubt; doubtful. **2.** Expressing doubt; as, a *dubitative* conjunction. — **ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**du'cal** (-käl), *a.* [*F.*] Of or pert. to a duke or dukedom.

**duc'at** (dük'ät), *n.* [*F., fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. dux leader.*] **1.** A former gold coin worth about \$2.28, first coined in Venice in 1284. **2.** An old Venetian money of account. **Obs.**

**duc'a-toon'** (dük'ä-töön'), *n.* [*F. or Sp. ducaton. See DUCAT.*] A silver coin of varying value, formerly current in Europe.

**duc'h-ess** (düch'ës), *n.* [*F. duchesse, fr. duc duke.*] The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

**duc'h-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* **DUCHIES** (-iz). [*F. duché, fr. L. dux leader.*] The territory of a duke or duchess; a dukedom.

**duck** (dük), *n.* [*D. doek cloth, canvas.*] **1.** A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas. **2.** In *pl.* Light clothes, esp. trousers, of duck. *Colloq.*

**duck, n.** [*AS. dūce.*] **1.** Any of numerous flat-billed waterfowl of the family (*Anatidae*) including the geese, swans, and mergansers. **2.** A female duck as distinguished from the male, or drake. **3.** A pet; darling. *Colloq.* **4.** A disabled person or thing; — in *pl.* in a *lame duck*.

**duck and drake, or ducks and drakes**, the sport or pastime of throwing flat stones or shells so that they will skim or bound along the surface of the water; hence: to play, or play at, ducks and drakes with, or to make ducks and drakes of, to throw away heedlessly or squander foolishly.

**duck, v. i. & t.** [*ME. duken, douken, to dive.*] **1.** To thrust or plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw. **2.** To bow; bob down, as one's head. **3.** To cringe or to avoid, as a blow, by ducking. *Colloq.* — *n.* A sudden inclination, as of the head; a dip or quick plunge.

**duck'bill'** (-bil'), *n.* A small aquatic monotreme (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) of Australia and Tasmania, having a bill resembling that of a duck.

**duck'er** (dük'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, ducks.

**duck'er, n. One who raises ducks; a hunter of ducks.**

**duck'-foot'ed, a.** *Poultry.* Having the hind toe more or less forwardly directed; — said of domestic fowls.

**ducking stool.** A stool or chair in which common scolds, disorderly women, or the like, were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment. See **CUCKING STOOL**.

**duck'ling, n.** A young or little duck.

**duck mole.** The duckbill.

**duck'pin'** (dük'pin'), *n.* *Tempins.* **a** A short, stout form of pin bowed at with small balls. **b** [In form *duckpins*, but construed as a *sing.*] The game played with such pins.

**duck'weed'** (dük'wed'), *n.* [So called because it is eaten by ducks.] Any of a family (*Lemnaceæ*) of very small, free-floating aquatic plants, esp. any of a genus (*Lemna*) which includes some of the smallest seed plants.

**duct** (dükt), *n.* [*L. ductus a conducting, conduit, fr. ducere, ductum, to lead.*] **1.** *Anatomy.* A tube or vessel, esp. one that carries off the secretion of a gland. **2.** Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substances is conducted or conveyed.

**duc'tile** (dük'til), *a.* [*L. ductilis, fr. ducere to lead.*] **1.** Capable of being perceptibly drawn out or hammered thin; — said esp. of metals, as gold. **2.** Easily led; tractable. — **Syn.** Pliant, pliable, flexible; compliant, docile, facile.

**duc-til'i-ty** (dük-til'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being ductile.

**dud** (düd), *n.* **1.** A garment or article of clothing; in *pl.*, clothes, esp. old or cast-off ones. *Colloq. or Slang.* **2.** In *pl.* Things in general; "traps"; belongings. *Slang or Dial.*

**dude** (düd), *n.* A dandy; exquisite; fop. *Colloq.*

**du-deen'** (dü-dë-n'), *n.* [*Ar. dū-dān.*] A short tobacco pipe.

**du'd-geon** (dü'jün), *n.* Anger; ill humor; as, in *dudgeon*; in high *dudgeon*, etc. — **Syn.** See **RESENTMENT**.

**du'd-geon, n.** A haft or handle of a dagger, made of a certain wood; also, a dagger with such a handle. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**du'd'ish** (düd'ish), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a dude.

**duds** (düdz), *n. pl.* See **DUD**.

**due** (dü), *a.* [*OF. deü, p. p. of devoir to owe, L. debere.*] **1.** Owed or owing as a debt, necessity, or right; inevitable; as, money *due*; death is *due* to mortals. **2.** Capable of satisfying an obligation; sufficient; as, in *due* time; also, appointed; regular; as, *due* process of law. **3.** Owning or attributable (to something); as, death *due* to pneumonia. **4.** Appointed to arrive (at a given time); as, the steamer is *due* to-morrow.

— *n.* That which is due or owed; as, to give one his *due*.

— *adv.* **1.** *Duly, Archaic.* **2.** Directly; as, *due* east.

**due'bill'** (dü'bül'), *n. Com.* A written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order like a promissory note.

**du'el** (dü'él), *n.* [*It. duello, fr. L. duellum, orig., a contest between two, duo two.*] A combat between two persons fought with deadly weapons by agreement, usually before witnesses (*seconds*) on each side. — *v. i. & t.*; **-ELED** (-éld) or **-ELLED**; **-EL-ING** or **-EL-LING**. To fight or kill in a duel. — **du'el-er**, **du'el-ler** (-ër), *n.*

**du'el-ist**, **du'el-ist**, *n.* One who fights in single combat, esp. in formal duels.

**du-el'io** (dü-él'ë), *n.*; *pl.* -**LOS** (-öz). [*It.*] **1.** A duel. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The rules of dueling.

**du-en'na** (dü-ën'nä), *n.* [*Sp. duëña, fr. L. domina. See DAME.*] **1.** An elderly lady in charge of the younger ladies in a Spanish family. **2.** A governess; chaperon.

**du-et'** (dü'ët), *n.* [*It. duetto, dim. of duo duet, It. & L. duo two.*] *Music.* A composition for two performers.

**duff** (düf), *n.* [Same word as *dough*.] A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag; as, plum *duff*.

**duff, n.** **1.** The ground covering of decayed vegetable matter in forests. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** Fine coal; slack.

**duff, v. t.** To give a specious appearance to; fake; to hack; to cheat. *Colloq. or Slang.*

**duf'fel** (düf'fël), *n.* [*D., fr. Dufel, a town near Antwerp.*] A kind of coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap.

**duff'er** (düf'ër), *n.* **1.** A peddler or hawker, esp. of cheap, flashy articles. *Slang, Eng.* **2.** A stupid, awkward, inefficient person. *Colloq.*

**du'g** (düg), *pret. & v. p. of DIG.*

**du'g, n.** A teat, pap.

**du'gong** (düg'gong), *n.* [*Malay dugong, or Jav. duyung.*] An aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Dugong dugong*), allied to the manatee, inhabiting the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, etc. The male has tuslike upper incisors.

**du'g-out'** (düg'out'), *n.* **1.** A boat made by hollowing out a log. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** A rude shelter, as one dug in a hillside. *U. S.*

**dui'ker**, **dui'ker-bok** (düi'kër-bök), *n.* [*D. duiker diver + bok a buck, lit., diver buck; — from its habit of diving suddenly into the bush.*] Any of a genus (*Cephalophus*) of African antelopes.

**duke** (dük), *n.* [*F. duc, fr. L. dux, ducis, leader, commander, duceus to lead.*] **1.** In some European countries, a sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy. **2.** In Great Britain and some other countries, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince. — *v. i.* To play the duke.

**duke'dom** (-düm), *n.* A duchy or the title of a duke.

**Du-kho-hors'** (dü-khö-börz'), **Du-kho-hor'tsy** (-bör'tsi), *n. pl.* [*Russ. dukhobortsy spirit wrestlers; dukh spirit + bortsy wrestlers.*] A Russian religious and communistic sect of peasants, many of whom have emigrated to Canada.

**dul'cet** (dü'l'sët), *a.* [*OF. doucet, dim. of dorz sweet, L. dulcis.*] **1.** Sweet to the taste. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Sweet to the eye, feeling, or, usually, the ear; melodious; soothing. — *n. Music.* **a** A wind instrument. **b** An organ stop like the dulciana, but an octave higher.

**dul'ci-an'a** (dü'l'si-än'ä), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. dulcis sweet.*] An organ stop having metal pipes, and a tone of soft, sweet, stringlike quality. [state of being dulcified.]

**dul'ci-fi-ca'tion** (-sif-fi-kä'shün), *n.* Act of dulcifying, or

**dul'ci-fi-y** (dü'l'si-fi), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. [*L. dulcis sweet + -fy.*] To sweeten, as to the taste or in temper.

**dul'ci-m'er** (-mër), *n.* [*OF. doulcemer, doulcemele, fr. L. dulcis sweet + melos song, Gr. μέλος.*] **1.** A musical instrument having metallic strings, played with two light hammers. **2.** An ancient Jewish musical instrument, thought to have been a kind of bagpipe.

**Dul-cin'e-a** (dü'l-sin'ë-ä; dü'l'si-në'ä), *n.* **1.** Short for *Dul-cin'e-a del To-bo-so* (dël tö-bö'sö), a name given by Don Quixote to his ladylove, Aldonza Lorenzo, a peasant girl of Toboso. **2.** A mistress; sweetheart.



Dugong (düg)



Dulcimer

äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, meni; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**du-li'a** (dū-lī'ā), *n.* [L.L., fr. Gr. δουλετα servitude, fr. δουλος slave.] *R. C. Ch.* An inferior kind of veneration given to the angels and saints;—distinguished from *latría*.  
**dull** (dül), *a.* 1. Slow of understanding; stupid. 2. Slow in perception or sensibility; hence: unfeeling; insensible; as, the *dull* clouds. 3. Slow in action; sluggish; as, *dull* trade; hence: heavy; listless; inert. 4. Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety; uninteresting; gloomy; as, a *dull* story; a *dull* day. 5. Not keen or sharp in edge or point. 6. Not bright or clear to the eye; obscure; dim; as, *dull* colors. 7. Muffled; not clear, as sounds.—*Syn.* Lifeless, inanimate, dead; gross, obtuse; sleepy, drowsy; tedious, irksome; clouded, tarnished. See BLUNT.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become dull.  
**dull'ard** (dül'ärd), *n.* A stupid person; a dunce.  
**dull'ness** (dül'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being dull.  
**dull'y** (-lī), *adv.* In a dull manner.

**dulse** (duls), *n.* [Gael. *duileasg*.] Any of several coarse red seaweeds (esp. *Rhodymenia palmata*) used as food, as in Scotland and Iceland.

**dul'y** (dül'y), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner.  
**du'ma** (doo'mä), *n.* In Russia, a council; specif. [*cap.*], the Russian parliament, created by imperial ukase in 1905.

**dumb** (düm), *a.* [AS. *dumb*.] 1. Destitute of the power of speech. 2. Not willing to speak; mute; silent. 3. Lacking in something usual or normal; as, a *dumb* piano, a keyboard instrument giving no notes; *dumb* chamber, one with no opening for light or air; *dumb* barge, one depending on outside power, as of a tow or the tide, for locomotion. 4. Dull; stupid. *Colloq.* *U. S.*

*Syn.* Silent, still, quiet, mute, speechless, inarticulate.—*Dumb*, *mute*, *speechless*, *inarticulate*. *Dumb* and *mute* are often used interchangeably; as, deaf and *dumb*, deaf *mutes*. *Dumb*, oftener than *mute*, implies lack of the power or ability to speak, esp. as in the case of brute animals and inanimate objects; *mute* emphasizes the fact of silence, from whatever cause; as, *dumb* brutes, idols, stones; he stood *mute* before his accusers. *Speechless* commonly implies deprivation of the power of speech. *Inarticulate* implies either lack of the power to speak at all, or (esp.) inability to speak intelligibly, on account of powerful emotion; as, *inarticulate* with rage.  
*dumb* ague, a form of intermittent fever with no well-defined "chill." *U. S.*—*d. show*, a formerly, a part of a dramatic representation shown in pantomime. *b* Signs and gestures without words. [*gymnastic exercise.*]

**dumb'-bell**, *n.* A kind of weight used (esp. in pairs) in **dumb'found'**, **dumb'found'er**. Vars. of DUMFOUND, DUMFOUNDER.

**dumb'y**, *adv.* In a dumb manner.  
**dumb'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being dumb.

**dumb'-wait'er**, *n.* 1. A portable serving table or stand. 2. A kind of lift, or elevator, for dishes, etc.

**dum'dum** (düm'düm), *n.*, or **dumdum bullet**. [From *Dumdum*, India.] A kind of expanding bullet.

**dum'found'**, **dumb'found'** (düm'fund'), *v. t.* [*dumb* + *confound*.] To strike dumb, as with astonishment.

**dum'found'er**, **dumb'found'er**, *v. t.* = DUMFOUND.

**dum'my** (düm'y), *a.* [From *dumb*.] 1. Silent; mute; noiseless; as, a *dummy* engine. 2. Fictitious or sham; feigned. 3. Apparently acting for one's self, but really for another; as, a *dummy* director. 4. *Card Playing*. Played with a *dummy*; as, *dummy* whist.

— *n. pl.* **MIES** (-iz). 1. One dumb; hence, one habitually silent and inactive. 2. In various four-handed card games, as bridge, an exposed hand played by the opposite player. 3. A dolt. *Colloq.* 4. One ostensibly acting for himself, but really acting for another. 5. An imitation or copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham. 6. Hence, variously: a *A* model or lay figure on which clothing is exhibited. *b* *Railroads*. A locomotive with condensing engines, and hence, without a blast pipe. *c* *Dummy* whist.

— *v. t. & i.* To get, take, or act as a dummy.

**dump** (dümp), *n.* 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; low spirits;—now only in *pl.* and often humorous. 2. A melancholy strain or tune in music; a tune. *Obs.*

**dump**, *n.* A thick, ill-shaped piece, as a clumsy leaden counter used by boys in games, or a globular confection.  
**dump**, *v. t.* 1. To drop or throw down; hence, to unload, as coal from a cart by tilting it. 2. *Com.* To offer for sale in quantity at a very low price or practically regardless of the price.—*v. i.* 1. To drop down. 2. To deposit something in a heap or mass, as from a cart. *Chiefly U. S.*—*n.* A place for dumping anything, as rubbish; also, that which is dumped. *Chiefly U. S.*—**dump'er**, *n.*

**dump'y-ness** (düm'pī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being dummy.

**dump'ish** (dümp'ish), *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy.  
**dump'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**dump'ish-ness**, *n.*

**dum'pling** (-līng), *n.* [*dump* an ill-shaped piece + *1st līng*.] 1. A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as

a sort of pudding; often, a cover of paste inclosing fruit and boiled or baked. 2. A fat dummy person or animal. *Colloq.*  
**dump'y** (düm'pī), *a.*, **DUMP'I-ER** (-pī-ēr), *n.* [From *DUMP* + *sadness*.] Sullen or discontented. *Colloq.*

**dump'y**, *a.* Short and thick; of proportionately low stature.

**dun** (dün), *v. t. & i.*; **DUNNED** (dünd); **DUN'NING**. To ask or beset for payment; urge importunately.—*n.* 1. One who duns. 2. An urgent request or demand of payment.

**dun**, *a.* [AS. *dunn*.] Yellowish or grayish brown.—*n.* 1. Dun color. 2. a *A* May fly. *b* *Angling*. A dun fly.  
**dunce** (düns), *n.* [From *Joannes Duns* Scotus, a Schoolman called the *Subtle Doctor*, who died in 1308.] One backward in book learning; a dullard; dolt;—alluding to the fact that the followers of Duns Scotus were violently opposed to the new studies in the Renaissance.

**Dun'ci-ad** (dün'sī-äd), *n.* The epic of dunces;—title of a famous satirical poem by Pope.

**dun'der-head'** (dün'dēr-héd'), **dun'der-pate'** (-pät'), *n.* A dunce; numskull.—**dun'der-head'**, *a.*

**dune** (dün), *n.* [F.] A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind. Dunes are common along shores.

**dun fly** (düñ). *Angling*. Any of various dun, or dark-colored flies, natural or artificial, used as bait.

**dung** (düng), *n.* [AS. *dung*.] Manure; feces.

**dun'g-ree** (düng'gä-rē), *n.* Also **dun'g-ri** (-rē). [Hind. *dungrī*.] A coarse kind of East Indian cotton stuff worn by the poorer classes, and also used for tents, sails, etc.

**dun'geon** (düñ'jün), *n.* [F. *donjon*, fr. LL. *domnio*, *domnio*, for L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus* lord.] 1. A donjon. 2. A close, dark prison or vault, commonly underground.

**dung'hill** (düng'hil'), *n.* 1. A heap of dung. 2. Any mean situation, condition, or thing; a vile abode.

**dun'gy** (-ī), *a.* Of the nature of dung; filthy; vile.

**dun'ite** (düñ'ī), *n.* [From *Dun Mountain*, New Zealand.] *Petrog.* A granitoid igneous rock consisting chiefly of olivine with a little chromite or other spinel.

**Dun'ker** (düñ'kēr), **Dun'kard** (-kärđ), *n.* [G. *tunken* to dip.] One of a religious denomination whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptists;—called officially *German Baptist Brethren*.

**dun'līn** (düñ'līn), *n.* A species (*Pelidna alpina*) of sandpiper.

**dun'nage** (düñ'näi), *n.* *Naut.* 1. Loose stuff used under or around the cargo to prevent injury. 2. Baggage or personal effects;—so called esp. by sailors.

**dunn'ite** (-īt), *n.* [After Major B. W. Dunn, the inventor.] An explosive resembling maxinite.

|| **du'o** (doo'ō), *n.*; *pl.* *ti*. *dui* (-ē), *E. duos* (-ōz). [It.] A duet, esp. an instrumental duet.

**du'o-** (dü'ō-). Combining form from Latin *duo*, or (irregularly) Greek *duo*, *two*.

**du'o-dec'i-mal** (dü'ō-dēs'ī-mäl), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Proceeding by, or expressed in the scale of, twelves.—*n.* 1. A twelfth part. 2. In *pl. Arith.* A system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves.

**du'o-dec'i-mo** (-mō), *a.* [L. *in duodecimo* in twelfth.] Having 12 leaves to a sheet, as a book.—*n.*; *pl.* **MOS** (-mōz). A size (commonly about 5×7½ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, originally, from folding each sheet into 12 leaves; also, a book of such size;—often written *12mo* or *12°*.

**du'o-de'nal** (-dē'näl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the duodenum.

**du'o-den'a-ry** (-dēn'ä-rī), *a.* [L. *duodenarius*, fr. *duo-deni* twelve each.] Containing twelve; twelffold; increasing by twelves; duodecimal; having the radix twelve.

**du'o-de-ni'tis** (-dē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL.; *duodenum* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the duodenum.

**du'o-de'num** (dü'ō-dē'nüm), *n.*; *pl.* **-NA** (-nä). [NL., fr. L. *duodeni* twelve each;—because about twelve fingers' breadth in length.] The part of the small intestine next below the stomach, that is, between the pylorus and jejunum.

**du'o-graph** (dü'ō-gräf), *n.* *Photo-engraving*. A picture printed from two half-tone plates made with the screen set at different angles, and usually printed in two shades of the same color or in black and one tint.

**du'o-logue** (dü'ō-lōg), *n.* [*duo* + *-logue*, as in *monologue*.] A dialogue between two. [Italian cathedral.]

|| **duo'mo** (dwoo'mō; It. *dwō'mō*), *n.*; *pl.* **-MI** (-mē). [It.] An **du'o-tone** (dü'ō-tōn), *n.* *Photo-engraving*. Any picture printed in two shades of the same color.

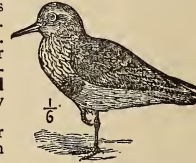
**du'o-type** (-tīp), *n.* *Photo-eng.* A print from two half-tone plates from the same negative, but etched differently.

**dup** (düp), *v. t.* [Contr. fr. *do up*, that is, to lift up the latch.] To open; as, to *dup* the door. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**dup'a-ble** (düp'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being duped.  
**dupe** (düp), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *duppe*, equiv. to F. *huppe* hoopoe, a foolish bird, easily caught.] One who has been deceived or one who is easily deceived; a gull.—*v. t.*;



Dumb-Bell.



Dunlin.

k = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**DUPED** (dūpt), **DUP'ING** (dūp'ing). To deceive; trick; gull. — **Syn.** See **CREAT.**

**dup'er** (dūp'ēr), **n.** One who dupes. [is duped.]  
**dup'er-y** (-ī), **n.** Act or practice of duping; state of one who  
**dup'le** (dūp'lē), **a.** [L. *duplus*.] Double.

**dup'lex** (-plēks), **a.** [L.; *duo* two + *plicare* to fold.]  
**1.** Double; twofold. **2.** **Machinery.** Having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way, where the simpler form has but one.

**duplex telegraphy**, a system for sending two messages over the same wire simultaneously in opposite directions.  
**dup-lex'i-ty** (dū-plēk'si-tī), **n.** Duplex quality or state.

**dup'li-cate** (dū'pli-kāt), **a.** [L. *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplex*. See **DUPLEX**.] Double; twofold; also, duplex.

**duplicate whist**, a form of whist in which the hands are preserved as dealt and played again by other players.  
**n.** That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; hence, a copy; counterpart.

**Syn.** Duplicate, copy, transcript, facsimile, replica. Duplicate may be used of that which exactly corresponds to, or is the counterpart of, any object; as, a duplicate key, book, bill. A copy is a reproduction of something else, often without exact correspondence; as, he made a rough copy of the design. Transcript is commonly confined to the copy of a writing. A facsimile is an exact reproduction; it differs from duplicate in implying that the one object is an imitation of the other; as, two First Folio Shakespeares may be duplicates, and two facsimiles of the First Folio may be duplicates, but the facsimiles are not duplicates of the original. A replica is a copy of a work of art, (properly) by the maker of the original.

— (kāt), **v. t.** -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd), -CAT'ING. **1.** To double; render double. **2.** To make a duplicate of (something).

**dup'li-ca'tion** (-kāt'shūn), **n.** Act of duplicating, or state of being duplicated; a doubling; a fold.

**dup'li-ca-tive** (dū'pli-kā-tīv), **a.** Having the quality of duplicating; tending to duplication.

**dup'li-ca'tor** (dū'pli-kā'tēr), **n.** [L., a doubler.] A copying machine, as a device for duplicating typewriting.

**dup-lic'i-ty** (dū-plis'i-tī), **n.**; **pl.** -TIES (-tiz). [F. *duplicité*, L. *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex*. See **DUPLEX**.] Doubleness; esp., deception by pretending to entertain one set of feelings while acting under the influence of another; double-dealing.

— **Syn.** Dissimulation, deception, falsehood. See **DECEIT**.

**du'ra** (dū'rā), **n.** Short for **DURA MATER**.

**du'ra-bil'i-ty** (dū'rā-bil'i-tī), **n.** State or quality of being durable; lastingness; durability.

**du'ra-ble** (dū'rā-blē), **a.** [F., fr. L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last. See **DURE**.] Able to endure; lasting; enduring. — **Syn.** Permanent, firm, stable, continuing, constant, persistent. See **LASTING**. — **ble-ness**, **n.** — **ra-bly**, **adv.**

**du'ra ma'ter** (dū'rā mā'tēr). Often called simply **du'ra**. [L., lit., hard mother; it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] The tough, fibrous outermost membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

**du-ra'men** (dū-rā'mēn), **n.** [L. hardness, a hardened, i. e., ligneous, vine branch, fr. *durare* to harden.] **Bot.** The hard, tough heartwood of dicotyledonous trees, consisting of compacted dead tissues, rendered darker by development of tannins and coloring matter. The duramen is surrounded by the living sapwood, or alburnum.

**dur'ance** (dūr'āns), **n.** [OF., duration.] **1.** Duration. **Archaic.** **2.** Imprisonment; duress.

**du-ra'tion** (dū-rā'shūn), **n.** [OF. See **DURE**.] State or quality of lasting; continuance; time during which anything exists.

**dur'bar** (dūr'bār), **n.** [Hind. *darbār*, fr. Per. *darbār* house, court, hall of audience; dar, door, gate + bār court, assembly.] An audience hall; the court of a native prince; a state levee; a formal reception of native princes, given by the governor general. **India.**

**dure** (dūr), **a.** [L. *durus*.] Hard; severe; rough. **Archaic.**  
**dure**, **v. t.** [F. *durer*, L. *durare* to harden, endure, last, *durus* hard.] To endure; last. **Archaic.**

**dur'ess** (dūr'ēs; dū-rēs'), **n.** [OF. *duresse*, *durece*, harshship, severity, L. *duritia*, durities, fr. *durus* hard.] Imprisonment; also, constraint.

**Dur'ham** (dūr'hām), **n.** One of a breed of heavy short-horned beef cattle, originating in Durham county, England.

**du'ri-an** (dūr'i-ān; dūr-rē'ān), or **du'ri-on** (-ōn), **n.** [Malay. *durian*, fr. *dūrī* thorn.] The large oval or globose fruit of a sterculiaceae tree (*Durio zibethinus*) of the East Indies; also, the tree. The fruit has a hard prickly rind, containing a pulp of delicious flavor, though unpleasant odor. The seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.

**dur'ing** (dūr'ing), **p. pr.** & **vb.** **n.** of **DURE**. **Inc.** **prep.** In the time of; as long as the action or existence of; as, *during* life. — **Syn.** See **PENDING**.

**dur'mast** (dūr'māst), **n.** Either of two European oaks



1 Durian; 2 Section. (½)

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōd, ōbey, ōrb, ōd, sēt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

(*Quercus sessiliflora* and *Q. pubescens*), having dark, heavy, tough, elastic wood of great economic value.

**du'ro** (dūrō), **n.**; **pl.** -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., short for *peso duro* hard peso.] The Spanish peso, or dollar. See **DOLLAR**, **2**.

**dur'ra** (dūr'rā), **n.** [Ar. *dhorra*.] A variety of a grain-yielding sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum*); — called also **Indian millet** and **Guinea corn**.

**durst** (dūrst), **pret.** of **DARE**.

**dusk** (dūsk), **a.** Tending to darkness; moderately dark; dusky. — **n.** **1.** The darker part of twilight or dawn. **2.** Quality of being, or that which is, dusk; dusk color or shade; gloom; duskiness. — **v. i.** To grow or appear dusk. — **v. t.** To make dusk; darken. **Archaic.**

**dusk'y** (dūs'kī), **a.**, **DUSK'Y-ER** (-kī-ēr); -I-EST. **1.** Somewhat dark, as in color or from lack of light. **2.** Gloomy; sad. — **dusk'i-ly** (-kī-lī), **adv.** — **i-ness**, **n.** — **dusk'ish**, **a.**

**Syn.** Dusky, swarthy, tawny. Dusky applies to what is somewhat dark whether with reference to light or color; as, *dusky* caves; a *dusky* hood. Swarthy and tawny apply to hue or color only; *swarthy*, to a shade verging on blackness; *tawny*, to a yellowish brown or tan color. *Swarthy* is commonly restricted to the complexion.

**dust** (dūst), **n.** [AS. *dūst*.] **1.** Fine, dry, powdery particles of earth; hence, any fine powder. **2.** The earthy remains of bodies once alive, esp. of human bodies. **3.** Fig.: **a.** Something worthless. **b.** A low or mean condition; as, to raise him from the *dust*. **4.** A cloud of dust in the air; as, to raise a *dust*. **5.** The earth; surface of the ground. **6.** A single particle, as of earth. **Rare.** **7.** Gold dust; hence, *Slang*, cash.

— **v. t.** **1.** To make dusty; soil with dust. **2.** To free from dust or the like. **3.** To strew or sprinkle as, or in the form of, dust.

**dust'er** (dūs'tēr), **n.** **1.** One who, or that which, dusts. **2.** A light overgarment to protect clothing from dust. **3.** A device, as a box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling a dust or powder; as, a pepper *duster*.

**dust'i-ly** (-tī-lī), **adv.** In a dusty manner or condition.

**dust'i-ness**, **n.** Dusty condition.

**dust'man** (dūs'tmān), **n.** **1.** One whose employment is to remove dirt and refuse. **2.** **Folklore.** The genius of sleep, whose coming is marked by one's winking or rubbing the eyes as if to remove dust.

**dust'pan'** (dūs'tpān'), **n.** A shovel-like utensil for receiving and conveying away dust brushed from the floor.

**dust storm.** A hot, dry, dust-laden whirlwind moving across an arid region.

**dusty** (dūs'tī), **a.**; **DUST'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. **1.** Filled, abounding, or covered, with dust; clouded with dust. **2.** Like dust; dust-colored. **3.** Powdery; dustlike.

**Dutch** (dūch), **a.** [D. *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch*, orig., popular, national, OHG. *diutisk*, fr. *diot*, *diota*, a people, nation.] **1.** German; Germanic; Teutonic. **Now Local or Slang.** **2.** Of or pertaining to the Netherlands, esp. Holland, or their inhabitants. **3.** Characteristic of the Dutch.

**Dutch cheese**, a small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk; also, cottage cheese. — **D. courage**, courage due to the influence of intoxicants. **Colloq.** — **D. foil**, leaf, or gold, tombac rolled or beaten into thin sheets, used in Holland to ornament toys and paper. — **D. oven**, a tin screen for roasting before an open fire, or kitchen range; also, (U. S. A.) a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — **D. treat**, one in which each person treats himself or pays his own way. **Colloq., U. S.**

— **n.** **1.** The language of the Dutch. **2.** **Collective pl.** Dutch people; — usually used with *the*.

**Dutch'man** (-mān), **n.** **1.** A man of Dutch birth. **2.** **Naut.** A Dutch vessel. **3.** In mechanics, carpentry, etc., an odd piece inserted to fill an opening, hide a defect, or strengthen a weak part.

**Dutch'man's-breech'es** (dūch'mānz-brīch'ēz; **24**). **n.** A delicate spring-flowering herb (*Bikukulla cucullaria*) of the poppy family, of the eastern U. S.

**Dutch'man's-pipe'**, **n.** An aristolochiaceae vine (*Aristolochia macrrophylla*), with large leaves, and flowers having the tube of the calyx curved like the bowl of a pipe.

**du'te-ous** (dū'tē-ūs), **a.** Fulfilling duty; dutiful; obedient. — **du'te-ous-ly**, **adv.** — **du'te-ous-ness**, **n.**

**du'ti-a-ble** (-tī-ā-blē), **a.** Subject to a duty, as imports.

**du'ti-ful** (-fūl), **a.** **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, duties; obedient, as to parents. **2.** Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; as, *dutiful* affection. — **Syn.** Duteous, submissive, docile, respectful. — **du'ti-ful-ly**, **adv.** — **du'ti-ful-ness**, **n.**

**du'ty** (-tī), **n.**; **pl.** -TIES (-tiz). [From **DUE**.] **1.** Conduct due to parents or superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect or an act of respect. **2.** That which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; as, the *duties* of a soldier. **3.** That which a person is morally obliged to do or forbear. **4.** Any payment, service, or other render, esp. to the government, imposed and recoverable by law, as a tax on imports. **5.** **Steam Engin.** The efficiency of an engine, boiler, and



furnace, considered as one machine, expressed as the work done by a definite amount of fuel. **6.** Generally, work done by a given machine under given conditions. **7.** Amount of water required per acre for irrigation; — called specif. **duty of water.**

**Syn. Duty, obligation.** In ordinary usage, differ chiefly in that **obligation** commonly implies a more immediate constraint or more specific reference than **duty**; as, a sense of **duty** (regarding what one in general ought to do), a sense of **obligation** (regarding what one feels bound to do for some particular reason or in some particular case).

**du-um/vir** (dū-um'vēr), *n.*; *pl. E.* -virs (-vēr), *L.* -viri (-vī-rī) [*L.*] *Roman Antiq.* Either member of a commission or board of two men.

**du-um/vi-rate** (-vī-rāt), *n.* The union of two men in the same office, also, office or company of two men so associated.

**dwarf** (dwōrf), *n.* [*AS. dwoorg.*] An animal (esp. a human being) or plant much below the normal size of its kind.

**Syn. Dwarf, pygmy.** Dwarf often (though not necessarily) suggests stunted growth; **pygmy** commonly implies merely diminutive size or insignificance.

— *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; stunted; hence, to diminish in real or apparent size, scope, importance, etc. — *v. i.* To become dwarfed or stunted.

— *a.* Of less than the usual or normal size; stunted; puny. **dwarf alder**, a small American buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*) with alderlike leaves. [*ish-ness, n.*]

**dwarf'ish** (dwōrf'ish), *a.* Like a dwarf; puny. — **dwarf'well** (dwēl), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* DWELT (dwēlt), now less usually DWELLED (dwēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWELL'ING.

[*AS. dwellan, dwelian*, to deceive, hinder, delay, err.] **1.** To delay; linger; pause or tarry. **2.** To abide; continue. *Archaic.* **3.** To abide as a resident; live; reside.

— **Syn.** Inhabit, sojourn, stay, rest. See RESIDE. **to dwell on or upon**, to continue long on or in, make much of; as, to dwell upon a subject; a singer dwells on a note.

— *n.* A short intermission in the motion of a part of a machine. **dwell'er, n.** One who dwells; esp., an inhabitant; resident.

**dwell'ing, n.** Habitation; abode. — **Syn.** See HABITATION. **dwell'ing house.** A house occupied as a residence, in distinction from a store, office, or other building.

**dwelt** (dwēlt), *pret. & p. p.* of DWELL. **dwin'dle** (dwin'dl), *v. i.*; — **DLED** (-d'ld) — **DLING** (-dl'ng). [*AS. dwīnan* to languish.] To diminish; become less; waste away or consume. — **Syn.** See DECREASE. — *v. i.* To make less; bring low.

**dy'ad** (dī'ād), *n.* [*L. dyas, dyadīs*, the number two, *Gr. dyās*.] **1.** Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair. **2. Chem.** A dyad element, atom, or radical. See VALENCE.

**3. Biol.** One of the groups of two chromosomes formed by the division of a tetrad (which see); also, in morphology, a secondary unit formed of an aggregate of monads.

— **a. 1.** Consisting of two; dyadic. **2. Chem.** Having a valence of two. See VALENCE.

**dy-ad'ic** (dī-ad'ik), *a.* Of two parts or elements; binary. **Dy'ak** (dī'āk), *n.* One of the aboriginal inhabitants of Borneo, a group of tribes of Malayan speech, but differing from the Malays in their greater stature, more Caucasian features, and lower civilization.

**dye** (dī), *n.* [*AS. deah.*] **1.** Color produced by dyeing. **2. Material** for dyeing; dyestuff. — *v. t.*, **DYED** (dīd); **DYE'ING.** **1.** To stain; color, esp. with dyestuffs. **2.** To impart (a given color) by dyeing. — *v. i.* To take or impart color in dyeing. — **dye'ing** (dī'ng), *n.* — **dy'er** (dī'ēr), *n.*

**dye'house** (-hous'), *n.* A building where dyeing is done. **dye'r's weed.** Any of several dye-yielding plants; as: the yellowweed (*Reseda luteola*); the dyeweed (*Genista tinctoria*); the dyer's woad.

**dye'stuff** (-stūf'), *n.* A dye, or a material that yields one. **dye'weed** (-wēd'), *n. 1.* The woadwaxen. **2.** A small cosmopolitan asteraceous herb (*Eclipta alba*).

**dye'wood** (-wōd'), *n.* Any wood, such as logwood, from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing.

**dy'ing** (dī'ng), *p. a. 1.* In the act of dying; moribund; mortal. **2.** Of or pertaining to dying or death.

**dyke** (dik). Var. of DIKE. **dy'na-graph** (dī'nā-grāf; dīn'ā-), *n.* [*Gr. δύναμις power + -graph.*] *Railroads.* An apparatus in a railroad car for exhibiting and recording the condition of a line of track and the resistance of a train, its speed, etc.

**dy-nam'e-ter** (dī-nām'ē-tēr; dī-), *n.* [*Gr. δύναμις power + -meter.*] *Optics.* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

**dy-nam'ic** (dī-nām'ik; dī-), *a.* [*Gr. δυναμικός powerful, δύναμις power, δύνασθαι to be able.*] **1. Physics.** *a.* Of or pertaining to physical forces or energy; as, the **dynamic** theory of heat. *b.* Of or pert. to dynamics; active; — opposed to **static** and **potential**. **2.** Belonging to or having energy or effective action; forcible.

**dy-nam'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Dynamic. — **dy-nam'ic-cal-ly, adv.** **dy-nam'ics** (-iks), *n.* (See -ics.) **1.** Mechanics treating of the motion of bodies (*kinematics*) and of the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (*kinetics*).

Some hold that dynamics includes statics but not kinematics. **2.** The moving forces, moral or physical, in any sphere, or the laws relating to them; as, the **dynamics** of politics.

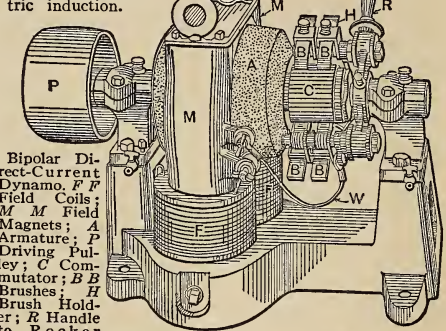
**dy'na-mism** (dī'nā-mīz'm; dīn'ā-), *n.* [*Philos.* Any theory which views the universe as essentially or immanently constituted by forces.

**dy'na-mite** (dī'nā-mīt; dīn'ā-), *n.* [*Gr. δύναμις power.*] An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in a porous material. — *v. i.* To shatter with dynamite.

**dy'na-mit'er** (-mīt'ēr), *n.* One who uses dynamite, esp. as a means of unlawful attack or destruction.

**dy'na-mit'ist** (-īst), *n.* A dynamiter.

**dy'na-mo** (dī'nā-mō; n., *pl.* -mos; -mōz). [*For dynamo-electric machine.*] A machine for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy by magneto-electric induction.



Bipolar Direct-Current Dynamo. *P P* Field Coils; *M M* Field Magnets; *A* Armature; *P* Driving Pulley; *C* Commutator; *B B* Brushes; *H* Brush Holder; *R* Handle to Rocker Arm; *W* Wire conveying current to Field Coils.

**dy'na-mo-** (dī'nā-mō; dīn'ā-). A combining form from Greek *dύναμις, power, force.*

**dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric** (-ē-lēk'trīk) *a.* Pertaining to converting mechanical energy into electrical energy, or vice versa.

**dy-nam'o-graph** (dī-nām'ō-grāf; dī-), *n.* *Physiol.* A dynamometer to which is attached a device for automatically registering muscular power. [*ratus* for measuring force.]

**dy'na-mom'e-try** (dī'nā-mōm'ē-tēr; dīn'ā-), *n.* An apparatus for measuring forces doing work. — **dy'na-mo-met'ric, -ri-cal, a.**

**dy'na-mo'tor** (dī'nā-mō'tōr; dīn'ā-), *n.* *Elec.* A special form of motor generator combining the motor and generator (dynamo) in a single machine.

**dy'nast** (dī'nāst; dīn'āst), *n.* [*L. dynastes, Gr. δυνάστης, fr. δύνασθαι to be able.*] A ruler; prince.

**dy'nas-ty** (dī'nās-tī; dīn'ās-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A race or succession of kings of the same line or family, or their continued lordship. — **dy-nas'tic** (dī-nās'tīk; dī-), **dy-nas'ti-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **dy-nas'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

**dyne** (dīn), *n.* [*Gr. δύναμις power.*] *Physics.* The force which, acting on a gram for a second, imparts to it a velocity of a centimeter per second, or, approximately, that exerted by a milligram weight under the influence of gravity.

**dys-** (dīs-). A prefix, coming from Greek *δυσ-, hard, ill*, and signifying *ill, bad, hard, difficult*, and the like.

**dys'as-the'si-a, -es-the'si-a** (dīs'ēs-thē'sī-ā; zhī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] *Med.* Impairment of any of the senses, esp. of touch.

**dys-cra'si-a** (dīs-krā'sī-ā; -zī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* *fr. Gr. δυσκράσια; dys- bad + κράσις mixture, fr. κρανίνα to mix.*] *Med.* Disordered bodily condition; distemper.

**dys-cra-si-te** (dīs-krā'sīt), *n.* [*dys- + Gr. κράσις compound.*] *Med.* A native compound of antimony and silver.

**dys-en-ter-y** (dīs'ēn'tēr-ī), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr. δυσεντερία; dys- bad + έντερον, pl. έντερα, intestines.*] *Med.* A specific disease, of several types, marked by inflammation of the large intestine, attended with griping pains and frequent bloody, mucous stools. — **dys'en-ter'ic** (-tēr'ik), *a.*

**dys-lo-gis'tic** (dīs'lō-jīs'tīk), *a.* [*dys- + Gr. λόγος discourse, fr. λέγειν to speak.*] Unfavorable; not commendatory; — opposed to **eulogistic**. — **gis'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

**dys-men'or-rhe-a, dys-men'or-rhoe-a** (dīs-mēn'ō-rē-ā), *n.* [*NL.; dys- + Gr. μην month + -rhea.*] *Med.* Difficult and painful menstruation.

**dys-pep'si-a** (dīs-pēp'sī-ā; -shā), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. δυσπεψία; dys- hard + πέπωσις to digest.*] Difficult or deranged digestion; indigestion.

**dys-pep'sy** (-sī), *n.* Dyspepsia. *Obsoles.* **dys-pep'tic** (-tik), *a.* Also **dys-pep'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl). Pert. to dyspepsia; having dyspepsia. — **dys-pep'ti-cal-ly, adv.** **dys-pep'tic, n.** A person having dyspepsia.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

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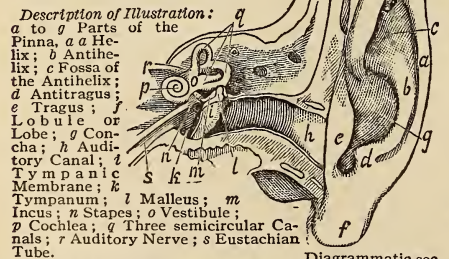
**dys-pha'gi-a** (dīs-fā'jī-à), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] *Med.* Difficulty in swallowing.  
**dys-pha'si-a** (dīs-fā'zhī-à; -zī-à), *n.* [NL.; *dys-* + Gr. φασία (as in ἀφασία aphasia), fr. φάσαι to speak.] *Med.* Imperfection of speech due to brain disease.  
**dys-pho'ni-a** (dīs-fō'nī-à), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. δυσφωνία; *dys-* hard + φωνή sound, voice.] *Med.* Difficulty in producing vocal sounds. — **dys-pho'nic** (-fōn'ik; -fō'n'ik), *a.*  
**dysp-no'e-a**, **dysp-ne'a** (disp-nē'á), *n.* [L. *dyspnoea*, fr. Gr. δύσπνοια, fr. δύσπνοος short of breath; *dys-* hard +

πνοή, πνοή, breathing.] *Med.* Difficult or painful breathing. — **dysp-no'e'al**, **dysp-ne'al** (-nē'ál), **dysp-no'e'ic**, **dysp-ne'ic** (-nē'ik), *a.*  
**dys-pro'si-um** (dīs-prō'shī-úm; -sī-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *δυσπρόσιτος* hard to get at.] *Chem.* An element of the rare earth group. Symbol, *Dy*; at. wt., 162.5.  
**dys-u'ri-a** (dīs-ū'rī-à), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *δυσουρία*; *dys-* + ούρον urine.] *Med.* Difficult or painful discharge of urine.  
**dzig'ge-tai** (dzǐg'gē-tī), *n.* [Mongolian *tchikhkhitei* long-eared. *Oxf. E. D.*] A wild ass of Mongolia.

E

**E** (ē). 1. The fifth letter of the English alphabet. It derives its form, name, and value from the Latin, the form and value being further derived from the Greek, into which it came from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. Etymologically *e* is most closely related to *i*, *a*, and *o*, as illustrated by fall, fell, man, men; drink, drank, drench; tint, dent; doom, dem; goose, gese; beef, OF. *boef*; L. *bos*; and *E*, cheer, OF. *chiere*, L. *cura*. *E* has in English several sounds, the two principal being its long *r* name sound, as in *eve*, *me*, and the short, as in *end*, *best*. For its other values and functions see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 21-32. 2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate *a* [cap. or l. c.]. The fifth in a series; fifth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 5; as, Company *E*, *b* *Musical*. The third tone of the model major scale (that in C), or the fifth tone in its relative minor scale (that in A minor).  
*e-*, Prefix meaning *out, out of, from*, etc. See EX-. [sound. **E** or *e*, *n.*; *pl.* EES, E'S, or ES (ēz). The letter *E*, *e*, or its each (ēch), *a*, or *a*. *pron.* [AS. *ēlc*; *ā* always + *gēlc* like.] Every (individual of two or more) considered separately. Each other, a phrase used as a reciprocal pronoun in oblique cases; as, we saw each other's faces. Each other is generally used of two; *one another*, of more than two.  
**ea'ger** (ē'gēr), *a.* [F. *âgre*, fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, spirited, zealous.] 1. Sharp; keen; — applied esp. to things affecting the senses. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 2. Spirited or strenuous; sharply contested, as a fight. 3. Keenly desirous to pursue, perform, or obtain; ardent. — **Syn.** Earnest, vehement, hot, impetuous, fervent, intense, zealous, forward.  
**ea'ger-ly**, *adv.* In an eager manner.  
**ea'ger-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being eager; ardor.  
**ea'gle** (ē'gl), *n.* [F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila*.] 1. A variety of various diurnal birds of prey of the falcon family, noted for their strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and powers of flight. The typical eagles constitute a genus (*Aquila*) in which the legs are feathered to the toes. See BALD EAGLE, *Illustr.* 2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars; — from the eagle on the reverse. 3. [cap.] *Astron.* = AQUILA. 4. A seal or standard bearing an eagle as emblem, esp. that of the ancient Romans.  
**ea'gle-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.  
**ea'gle-stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* *Min.* A concretionary nodule of clay ironstone.  
**ea'glet** (ē'glēt), *n.* A young eagle.  
**ea'gre** (ē'gēr; ā'gēr), *n.* See 2d BORE (tidal flood).  
**ear** (ēr), *n.* [AS. *ēare*.] 1. The organ of hearing. 2. The external ear,

almost overwhelmed; as, in trouble *up to one's ears*. *Colloq.*  
**ear**, *n.* [AS. *ēar*.] The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn, or maize, rye, etc.) including the kernels, or grains. — *v. i.* To put forth ears; form ears.  
**ear**, *v. t.* [AS. *erian*.] To plow; till. *Archaic* or *Dial.*  
**ear'drop'** (ēr'drōp'), *n.* A pendant for the ear.  
**ear'drum'** (-drūm'), *n.* The tympanum or tympanic membrane of the ear.  
**eared** (ērd), *a.* Having ears. [See lions and fur seals.]  
**earl** (ār), *n.* [AS. *eorl* man, noble.] In the United Kingdom, a nobleman next below a marquis. The rank of earl corresponds to that of count in France, and the wife of an earl is called *countess*. [For the ear. *U. S.*]  
**ear'lap'** (ēr'lāp'), *n.* 1. The lobe of the ear. 2. A cover.  
**ear'ldom** (ēr'lādm), *n.* The jurisdiction, territorial possessions, title, or dignity of an earl.  
**ear'li-ness** (ēr'lī-nēs), *n.* State of being early.  
**Earl Marshal**. The head of the Heralds' College in England, whose office is now hereditary in the line of the dukes of Norfolk. He arranges the order of state processions, and appoints kings-of-arms, etc.  
**ear'lock'** (ēr'lōk'), *n.* [AS. *ear-locca*.] A lock or curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock. See LOVELOCK.  
**ear'ly** (ēr'lī), *adv.* -LIER (-lī-ēr); -L-EST. [AS. *ēarlice*; *ēr* sooner + *-lice* -ly.] In a time or position that is early: *a* Near the beginning of a period or a series; hence, in history, etc., anciently; as, *early* in life, *early* in history. *b* In good season; betimes; as, to arrive *early*.  
**Syn.** Early, soon, betimes. That which happens early precedes, that which happens soon follows, the point of time referred to; as, come *early* (in advance of a set time); come *soon* (shortly after the present time). In its more general use, *early* applies to that which so far precedes the end of any division or period of time as to be near the beginning. *Betimes* (now somewhat bookish) has less specific reference to a given point of time.



— *a*. 1. Coming near or comparatively near the beginning of a period or series; specifically, belonging to remote past time; ancient; primitive; as, an *early* style of art. 2. Coming or occurring in advance of the usual or appointed time; in good season; prior in time; among or near the first; — opposed to *late*; as, the *early* bird; an *early* spring.  
**ear'mark'** (ēr'mārk'), *n.* A mark of identification on the ear; any mark of identification. — *v. t.* To put an earmark on.  
**ear'-mind'** (ēr'mīn/dēd), *a.* Having one's mental imagery predominantly auditory; thinking most readily in sounds, as of words. See AUDILE. — **ear'-mind'/ed-ness**, *n.*  
**earn** (ēr'n), *v. t.* [AS. *earnian*.] To merit, or to acquire, by labor or performance, as wages. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN.  
**earn**, *v. i. & t.* To yearn. *Obs.*  
**ear'nest** (ēr'nēst; 24), *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. F. *arrhes*, L. *arrha*, *arrhabo*, Gr. ἀρραβών, of Semitic origin.] 1. Something of value given by a buyer to a seller to bind the bargain; as, *earnest money*. 2. Something given beforehand as a pledge; *handsel*.  
**Syn.** Earnest, pledge (in their fig. uses). An earnest gives assurance, or establishes a strong probability, of something more to come, usually of the same kind; a *pledge* (the stronger term) affords security, often for something quite different; as, a rebuke may be an *earnest* of future punishment; a ring is a *pledge* of affection.  
**ear'nest, n.** [AS. *earnost*, *earnest*.] An aroused and intent mental state; — chiefly in the phrase *in earnest*. — *a*. 1. Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind; as, an *earnest* person or plea. 2. Important; not trivial; as, life is *earnest*. — **ear'nest-ly**, *adv.* — **ear'nest-ness**, *n.*  
**Syn.** Eager, zealous, ardent, sincere, hearty; staid, sedate, thoughtful, serious, sober, grave, solemn. — **Earnest, serious, sober, grave, solemn.** Earnest implies tempered or restrained eagerness; it always connotes sincerity; as, an *earnest* preacher; *earnest* prayers. **Serious** (opposed to *jocose*, *sportive*) implies an appearance of (sometimes troubled) thought or reflection; **sober** (opposed to *gay*, *volatile*), staidness, or the absence of exhilaration; **grave**

as of man and most mammals. 3. The sense or act of hearing; also, a discriminating, refined, or acute sense of hearing; as, an *ear* for music. 4. Something resembling an ear, as the tufts on the head of most owls. 5. That which resembles in shape or position the ear of an animal, as a projecting lug, plate, handle, etc. 6. Attention, esp. favorable attention; audience.  
*about one's ears*, all around one, as something falling. — *by the ears*, in close contest; at variance; as, to be *by the ears*; set *by the ears*. — *up to the ears*, deeply submerged;  
**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ȳll; āld, ābey, ārb, ādd, āđđ, āđđt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ȳrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



(opposed to *vicious, illarvous*), sobriety or austerity, as if from weighty interests; *solemn* suggests extreme or impressive gravity.

**earn'ing** (ūr'ning), *n.* Act or process of earning, or what is earned; esp., in *pl.*, money earned.

**ear'ring** (ēr'ring'), *n.* A ring through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant; loosely, an eardrop or the like.

**ear shell.** The abalone.

**ear'shot'** (-shōt'), *n.* Hearing distance.

**ear stone.** An otolith.

**earth** (ārth), *n.* [AS. *eorðe*.] 1. The globe or planet which we inhabit. 2. The world as the home of man, in distinction from heaven and hell. 3. The land as a mere solid surface, in distinction from the air or water. 4. The softer part of the land, in distinction from rock; soil or dirt. 5. A part of this globe; a country. *Obs. or R.*

6. Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual. 7. The people on the globe. 8. The hole of a burrowing animal. 9. *Chem.* Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as lumina, zirconia, yttria. Cf. ALKALINE EARTHS. The rare earths include scandia, yttria, zirconia, lanthana, ceria, gadolinia, etc. 10. *Elec.* = GROUND.

**Syn.** Earth, world. Earth commonly refers to the globe in its planetary relations, or as contrasted with heaven or hell; world usually suggests the sum of human concerns.

— *v. l. & i.* To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth.

**earth'born'** (-bōrn'), *a.* 1. Springing originally from the earth. 2. Born on the earth; human. 3. Relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects.

**earth'en** (ūr'th'n), *a.* Made of earth, as earthenware.

**earth'en-ware'** (-wār'), *n.* Vessels, ornaments, etc., made of baked clay, esp. the coarser and less artistic kinds.

**earth'i-ness** (-thi-nēs), *n.* Quality of being earthy.

**earth'light'** (ārth'līt'), *n.* *Astron.* The sunlight reflected from the earth to the moon, by which we see faintly that part of the moon's disk unilluminated by direct sunlight.

**earth'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being earthy.

**earth'ling** (ūrth'līng), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

**earth'ly** (-lī), *a.* [AS. *eorþlic*.] 1. Of, like, or pert. to, the earth or man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual. 2. Possible; conceivable; as, of what *earthly* uses it?

**Syn.** Earthly, terrestrial, mundane, worldly, secular, temporal. Earthly (opposed to *heavenly*) is the more homely and general, *terrestrial* (opposed to *celestial*), the more formal and sonorous, term; as, *earthly* dignities, to talk of *earthly* things; the *terrestrial* sphere. Mundane often connotes the transitoriness, *worldly* (under the influence of the New Testament sense of "world"), the pomp and vanity, of earthly things; as, *mundane* affairs; *worldly* amusements. Secular is opposed to *sacred, ecclesiastical, temporal*, to *eternal, spiritual*.

**earth'nut'** (-nūt'), *n.* 1. Any of various roots, tubers, or subterranean pods, as the peanut. 2. A truffle.

**earth'pea'** (-pē'), *n.* A fabaceous vine (*Falcatia comosa*) which ripens its pods underground like the peanut.

**earth plate.** = GROUND PLATE.

**earth'quake'** (-kwāk'), *n.* A trembling of the earth's surface, due esp. to faulting of rocks and volcanic explosions.

**earth'shine'** (-shīn'), *n.* = EARTHLIGHT.

**earth'star'** (-stār'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Geaster*) of fungi, the outer layer of whose peridium splits into the shape of a star, and the inner forms a ball containing the spores.

**earth'ward** (-wērd) *adv.* Toward the earth; — opposed

**earth'wards** (-wērdz) *adv.* toward *upward* or *skyward*.

**earth'work'** (-wūrkt'), *n.* 1. *Fort.* Any construction chiefly

of earth. 2. In engineering, the operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth.

**earth'worm'** (-wūrm'), *n.* 1. Any member of numerous genera (esp. *Lumbricus*) of hermaphroditic worms found in damp soil. 2. A mean, sordid person.

**earth'y** (ār'thī), *a.* 1. Consisting of or resembling earth; earthlike. 2. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; esp., worldly. 3. Gross; unrefined.

**ear'wax'** (ēr'wāks'), *n.* The waxlike secretion of the glands of the external ear.

**ear'wig'** (ēr'wīg'), *n.* [AS. *ēarwiga*; *ēare* ear + *wīga* beetle, worm.] Any of a numerous family (*Forficulidae*) of harmless beetlelike insects, popularly supposed to creep into the human ear. — *v. l.* To influence, or attempt to influence, by insinuations or private talk.

**ease** (ēz), *n.* [F. *aise*, OF. also, free space about one, elbowroom, LL. *atēis, aīace*.] 1. State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, effort, trouble, or the like; as, *ease* of body. 2. Freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, etc.; facility; liberty; naturalness, as of manner.

**Syn.** Rest, repose, quiet, satisfaction, content, comfort, enjoyment. — *Ease, comfort.* Ease implies freedom or relaxation from toil or strain; *comfort*, such positive well-being as results in quiet enjoyment or content.



Earwig. Enlarged.

— *v. l. & i.*; EASED (ēzd); EAS'ING (ēz'ing). 1. To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; relieve. 2. To render less painful or oppressive; alleviate. 3. To lessen the pressure or tension of, as by slackening, lifting, or shifting; as, to *ease* a bolt. 4. To make less difficult; facilitate. — **Syn.** Disburden, quiet, calm, tranquilize, assuage, allay, mitigate, pacify, soothe.

to *ease* a ship, *Naut.*, to put the helm alee, or regulate the sail, so as to meet a wave bow on. — to *ease* off or away, *Naut.*, to slacken a rope gradually. — to *ease* the helm, *Naut.*, to let the tiller come back a little after having been put hard over.

**ease'ful** (ēz'fūl), *a.* Full of ease; comfortable; restful.

**ea'sel** (ēz'zēl), *n.* [D. *ezel* ass, donkey, hence, easel (cf. similar use of *horse*); fr. L. *asinus* ass. See ASS.] A frame to support a painter's canvas, or on which to stand a picture or object of art.

**ease'ment** (ēz'mēnt), *n.* 1. That which gives ease. 2. *Law.* Any of several rights which one person may have in the land of another.

**ease'y-ly** (ēz'y-lī), *adv.* In an easy manner; readily.

**ease'i-ness** (-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being easy.

**east** (ēst), *n.* [AS. *ēast*, *adv.*] 1. The direction of sunrise; the direction to the right of one facing north; accurately, that point where the center of the sun is seen to rise at the equinox. 2. [*cap.*] Regions, countries, or peoples, lying to the east; specif., the countries of Asia and the Asiatic archipelagoes; the Orient; — so called as being east of Europe.

— *a.* 1. Toward or at the east; also, from the east, as a wind. 2. *Ecll.* Toward, or in the direction of, the altar as situated with respect to the nave; designating, or situated in, that part or end of a church containing the choir or chancel. — *adv.* Eastward.

**East'er** (ēs'tēr), *n.* [AS. *ēaster, ēastron*, pl., paschal feast, Easter, fr. *Ēastre* a goddess for whom a festival was celebrated in April.] An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on the Sunday following Good Friday and corresponding to the Jewish Passover; also, the festival day, the first Sunday after the full moon that falls on or next after the 21st of March.

**Easter egg.** An egg given as a present at, or used to celebrate, Easter.

**east'er-ling** (ēs'tēr-līng), *n.* A native of a country or region eastward of another. *Obs. or Hist.*

**east'er-ly, a. & adv.** Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; also, of winds, blowing from the east.

**east'ern** (ēs'tēr'n), *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pert. to, or characteristic of, the East; Oriental. 2. East or easterly.

**Eastern Church,** the Christian church prevailing in Russia, Greece, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, etc., which separated from the Roman Catholic Church in 1054. — *E.* Hemisphere. See HEMISPHERE. 2. — *E.* Question, the problem of international politics arising from the relations of the Turkish government with its Christian subjects and with the other European powers, and from Russia's need of a southern seaport.

**east'ern-er** (ēs'tēr-nēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. [*cap.*] of the eastern part of the United States.

**East'er-tide'** (ēs'tēr-tīd'), *n.* The period from Easter to Ascension Day (40 days), or, sometimes, to Whitsunday (50 days), or to Trinity Sunday (57 days).

**east'ing** (ēs'tīng), *n.* *Navig. & Surv.* Departure in an easterly direction. See DEPARTURE, 4.

**east'ward** (ēs'twērd) *adv.* Toward the east; in the direc-

**east'wards** (-wērdz) *tion* of east from some point or place.

**east'ward** (ēs'twērd), *a.* Moving or looking toward the east, or situated in an eastern part. [from the east.]

**east'ward-ly** (-lī), *adv. & a.* Toward the east, or, of winds,

**east'y** (ēz'y), *a.*; EAS'Y-ER (-y-ēr); -EST. [OF. *aisié*, prop. p. p. of *aisier* to ease.] 1. At ease; free from trouble, care, anxiety, constraint, etc. 2. Causing, or attended with, little difficulty or discomfort. 3. Of persons, moods, etc.: a Not difficult to influence; tractable. b Not harsh or exacting; lenient. 4. Supportable with ease; not burdensome or oppressive. 5. Giving ease, freedom from care, or comfort; as, *easy* circumstances. 6. Given to ease or to idleness. — **Syn.** Comfortable, quiet, tranquil, calm, unconcerned; yielding, compliant, complaisant, manageable; facile; unconstrained, smooth; mild, moderate.

**east'y-go'ing, a.** Moving easily; hence, getting along easily; not strenuous or exacting; ease-loving.

**eat** (ēt), *v. l.*; pret. ATE (āt); in *England, commonly* ēt), *Obsoles. & Colloq.* EAT (ēt); *p. p.* EAT'EN (ēt'n), *Obs. or Colloq.* EAT (ēt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EAT'ING. [AS. *etan*.] 1. To take in through the mouth as food; ordinarily, to chew and swallow, as solid food. 2. To devour; consume; destroy, as by eating; hence, to ravage. 3. To consume gradually; waste away; corrode; also, to form by corrosion. 4. To gnaw, perforate, or bore into.

to *eat* crow, to submit to, or put up with, something offensive, humiliating, or the like. — to *eat* humble pie to yield or retract submissively. — to *eat* one's words, to retract what one has said.



— *v. i.* **1.** To take food or a meal; hence, to board. **2.** To admit of being eaten. **3.** To wear or waste away; corrode. **eat'a-ble** (ē'tā-b'l), *a.* That may be, or is fit to be, eaten; edible. — *n.* Something fit to be eaten; — usually in *pl.* **eat'age** (-ā'), *n.* Eatable growth of grass for horses and cattle, esp. that of aftermath.

**eat'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, eats. **|| eau** (ō), *n., pl.* EAUX (ō). [F.] Water. **|| eau de Cologne** (dē kō-lōn'). See COLOGNE. — **eau de vie'** (vē') [Lit., water of life; *eau + de of + vie* (L. *vita*) life], French name for brandy. Cf. AQUA VITÆ.

**eaves** (ēvz), *n., pl.* [AS. *efes* eaves, brim, brink.] The projecting lower edges of a roof.

**eaves'drop'** (-drōp'), *older form eaves'drip', n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house; also, the space, on the ground, within which the water falls.

**eaves'drop'** (-drōp'), *v. i.* To stand under, or as if under, the eaves of a house, to listen; hence, to listen secretly. — **eaves'drop'per** (-ēr), *n.* — **eaves'drop'ping**, *n.*

**ebb** (ēb), *n.* [AS. *ebba*.] **1.** Reflux, or flowing back, of the tide toward the sea; — opposed to *flow*. **2.** State or time of passing away; low state; decline; decay. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow back; return, as the tide toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow*. **2.** To fall back to a worse state; decline; — sink; as, his *ebbing* fortunes. — **Syn.** Recede, retire, subside, with, draw, decrease, wane, lower. [Opp. to *flow* tide.]

**ebb tide.** The reflux of tide water; the outgoing tide; —

**eb'en-er'zer** (ēb'ēn-ēr'zēr), *n.* [Heb. *Eben-hā-erzer* stone of the help.] **Eccl. a** memorial stone (1 Sam. vii. 12); also, any commemoration of divine assistance. **b** Among dissenters, often, a house of worship. *England.*

**Eb'i-o-nite** (ēb'i-ō-nīt), *n.* [Heb. *eb'yōnīm* poor people.] **Eccl. Hist.** One of a sect of heretics which appeared in the 1st century and whose doctrine was a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. — **Eb'i-o-nit'ic** (-nīt'ik), *a.*

**Eb'lis** (ēb'līs), *n.* [Ar. *Abilis*.] *Arabian Myth.* The prince of the apostate angels, who had been turned into a devil for refusing to worship Adam at God's command; Satan. Before his fall he was called *Azazel* (which see).

**eb'on** (ēb'ōn), *a.* Consisting of or like ebony; esp., black; dark. — *n.* Ebony. *Both Now Poetic.*

**eb'on-ite** (-īt), *n.* A black variety of hard rubber.

**eb'on-ize** (-īz), *v. t., & i.* — **IZED** (-īz'd); — **IZ'ING** (-īz'ing). To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony.

**eb'on-y** (-y), *n., pl.* — **ONIES** (-īz). [L. *ebenus*, fr. Gr. *ēbēnos*.] A hard, heavy, durable wood, the most highly prized being black, yielded by various trees of tropical Asia and Africa; also, any of a genus (*Diospyros*) of trees yielding this wood. — *a.* Made of ebony; as, an *ebony* handle; resembling ebony; black; as, an *ebony* countenance.

**e-brac'te-ate** (ē-brāk'tē-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Without bracts.

**e-bul'licence** (ē-bū'l'yēns), *n.* A boiling up or over; effer-e-bul'lien-cy (-yēn-sī) } vescence.

**e-bul'lient** (ē-bū'l'yēnt), *a.* [L. *ebulliens*, -entis, p. pr. of *ebullire* to boil up; *e* out + *bullire* to boil.] Boiling up, or causing such action; hence, manifesting excitement.

**eb'ul-li'tion** (ēb'ū-līsh'ūn), *n.* Act, process, or state of boiling or bubbling up; hence, agitation or excitement.

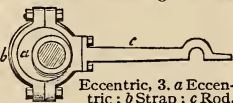
**eb'ur-na'tion** (ēb'ūr-nā'shūn; ēb'ūr-), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory, *ebur* ivory.] *Med.* A diseased condition of bone or cartilage marked by an unnatural, ivorylike density.

**eb'ur-ne-an** (ēb'ūr-nē-ān), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, fr. *ebur* ivory. See *ivory*.] Made of, relating to, or like, ivory.

**ē-car'té'** (ā'kār'tā'), *n.* [F.] A certain game at cards for two persons.

**|| ec'ce ho'mo** (ēk'sē hō'mō). [L.] Behold the man! — Pilate's words in presenting Christ, crowned with thorns, to the Jews (*John* xix. 5); also, a representation of this. **ec-cen'tric** (ēk-sēn'trīk), *a.* [From F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *ἐκκεντρος*; *ek* out of + *κέντρον* center.] **1.** Not having the same center; — opposed to *concentric*. **2.** Deviating from the center, or from the line of a circle, as an orbit. **3.** Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms; irregular; odd; as, an *eccentric* person or idea. — **Syn.** Peculiar, erratic, whimsical. See *STRANGE*.

— *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within it. **2.** One who, or that which, is eccentric. **3.** *Mach.* A device consisting of a disk through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically so that the disk gives a crank motion to an encircling strap that gives a reciprocating motion to an attached rod. — **ec-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*



**Eccentric, 3.** a Eccentric; b Strap; c Rod.

**ec-cen'tric'i-ty** (ēk'sēn-trīs'ī-tī), *n.; pl.* — **TIES** (-tīz). **1.** State of being eccentric; esp., deviation from customary conduct; oddity. **2.** *Math.* The ratio of the distances from any point of a conic to a focus and to the corresponding directrix, — in the ellipse, < 1; in the hyperbola, > 1; in the parabola, = 1; in the circle, = 0. **Syn.** Peculiarity, oddity, aberration, idiosyncrasy; idio-

syncrasy. — **Eccentricity, idiosyncrasy.** **Eccentricity** emphasizes divergence from the usual or customary; **idiosyncrasy** (properly one's own peculiar temperament or bent), that of the personal, characteristic, and individual, esp. in trait, trick, or habit.

**ec'chy-mose** (ēk'fī-mōz), *v. t., & i.* — **MOS-ED** (-mōz'd); — **MOS'ING** (-mōz'ing). *Med.* To discolor by the production of an ecchymosis, or effusion of blood, beneath the skin.

**ec'chy-mo'sis** (ēk'fī-mō'sīs), *n.; pl.* — **MOS-ES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐκχύσις*, deriv. of *ek* out of + *χέειν* to pour.] *Med.* A livid, or black-and-blue spot, produced by the extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue from a contusion. — **ec'chy-mot'ic** (-mōt'ik), *a.*

**ec-cle'si-a** (ē-klē'zī-ā; -zī-ā), *n.; pl.* — **SIX-Ē** (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησία*.] **1.** In ancient Greek states, a political assembly of the citizens. **2.** A church, either the body of members or the building.

**ec-cle'si-arch** (-zī-ārkh), *n.* [LL. *ecclesiarcha*, fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαρχα* church + *ἀρχειν* to rule.] A ruler of a church.

**Ec-cle'si-as-tēs** (ē-klē'zī-ās'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* a preacher.] A certain book of the Old Testament. **Abbr., Eccl., or Eccles.**

**ec-cle'si-as'tic** (-ās'tik), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, fr. *ἐκκλησία* assembly of citizens called out by the crier, also, the church, deriv. of *ek* out + *καλεῖν* to call.] Ecclesiastical. — *n.* A clergyman; priest; minister.

**ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the church or its organization or government; not secular.

**ec-cle'si-as'ti-cism** (-tī-sīz'm), *n.* Ecclesiastical principles, forms, or practices; also, attachment to these.

**Ec-cle'si-as'ti-cus** (-ās'tī-kūs), *n.* [L.] A book of the Apocrypha; — called also *Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach*. **Abbr., Eccclus.**

**ec-cle'si-o-la-try** (-ōl'ā-trī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησια* church + *-latry*.] Worship of the church; hence, excessive devotion to the authority, ceremonial, and traditions of the church.

**ec-cle'si-o-log-y** (-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησια* church + *-logy*.] Science or study of church institutions, functions, etc.; science or theory of church building and decoration. — **ec-cle'si-o-log'ic** (-ōl'ō'ik), **-log'ic-al** (-ōl'ō'ī-kāl), *a.*

**ec'dy-sis** (ēk'dī-sīs), *n., pl.* — **SSES** (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐκδύσις* a getting out.] *Zool.* Act of molting, or shedding an outer cuticular layer, as in the case of insects, crustaceans, etc.

**ech'e-lon** (ēsh'ē-lōn; F. *ā'sh-lōn'*), *n.* [F. *echelon*, fr. *échelle* ladder, fr. L. *scala*.] **1.** *Mil.* An arrangement of troops with the divisions in parallel lines each to the left or right of the one in the rear; also, one of the divisions. **2.** *Nav.* An arrangement of vessels in a line of bearing at an angle to the way the ship heads. See *ILLUSTR. 3.*

**Optics.** An apparatus, of high dispersive and resolving power, consisting of a series of plane parallel glass plates. — (ēsh'ē-lōn), *v. t. & i.* *Mil.* To place, arrange, or take position, in echelon.

**echelon lens.** *Optics.* A compound lens consisting of a succession of annular lenses, esp. used in large lenses to avoid aberration.

**e-chid'na** (ē-kīd'nā), *n.* [L., a viper; Gr. *ἐχίδνα*.] A toothless monotreme (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea, having spines mingled with the hair; the porcupine anteater.

**ech'i-nate** (ēk'ī-nāt) } *a.* [L. *echinatus*, fr. *echinus*.] Prickly, like a hedgehog; bristled.

**ech'i-nat'ed** (-nāt'ēd) } *natus.* See *ECHINUS*.

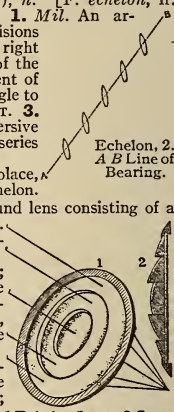
**ech'i-no-derm** (ē-kī'nō-dūrm; ēk'ī-nō-), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* hedgehog + *δέρμα*, -atos, skin.] Any of a phylum (*Echinodermata*) of marine animals including the starfishes and sea urchins. [Chin.]

**ech'i-noid** (ē-kī'nōid), *n.* [See *ECHINUS*; -oid.] A sea urchin. Gr. *ἐχίνος*.] **1.** A sea urchin. **2.** *Arch.* The rounded molding forming the bell of the capital in the Greek Doric order, where it has in profile a peculiar elastic curve; hence, a similar member in other orders.

**ech'o** (ēk'ō), *n.; pl.* — **OES** (-ōz). [L. *echo*, Gr. *ἠχώ* echo, sound.] **1.** Repetition of a sound, caused by the reflection of the sound waves. **2. [*cap.*] The personification of echo; esp., *Gr. Myth.*, a nymph, daughter of Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away until nothing was left of her but her voice. **3.** *Music.* A soft, echo-like repetition of a phrase. **b** An echo organ or echo stop.**

**4.** Any repetition, as of the style or thought of another; or also, one who imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts. **5.** Response, esp. as implying sympathetic appreciation. **6.** *Versification.* A line consisting of one or more syllables rimming with the last syllable of the preced-

ing line. — **ec'h'o-ly** (-lī), *n.* A line consisting of one or more syllables rimming with the last syllable of the preced-



**1** Echelon Lens; **2** Cross Section of same.

āle, senāte, cāre, ārm, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



ing line. 7. *Whist*. A signal, of various meanings, played in the same manner as a trumpet signal.

— *v. t.* 1. To send back or repeat (a sound). 2. To repeat or imitate, as words or thoughts. — *v. i.* To give an echo; re-sound. — *ech'o-er* (ĕk'ō-ĕr), *n.*

**e-cho'ic** (ĕ-kō'ik), *a.* Of the nature of an echo; imitative; onomatopœic; as, an *echoic* word.

**ech'o-ism** (ĕk'ō-'iz'm), *n.* Onomatopœia.

**ĕclair'** (ă'klār'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery*. A small oblong cake filled with flavored cream and glazed or, often, frosted.

|| **ĕclair-cisse'ment** (ă'klār-sēs'mān), *n.* [F., fr. *éclaircir* to explain.] An explanation or clearing up.

**ec-lamp'si-a** (ĕk-lāmp'sī-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐκλαμψία* a shining forth; *ek* out + *λαμπεω* to shine.] *Med.* A sudden attack of convulsions, esp. during pregnancy or parturition.

**ĕclat'** (ă'klăt'), *n.* [F. *éclat*, lit., fragment, explosion.] 1. Ostentation. 2. Brilliance of success or effort; glory.

**ec-lec'tic** (ĕk-lĕk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*, fr. *ἐκλέγειν* to pick out, choose out.] 1. Selecting; choosing from various sources or systems. 2. Consisting of what is selected; as, an *eclectic* magazine. — *n.* One who follows a selective method; esp., an eclectic philosopher, physician, or painter.

**ec-lec'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* In an eclectic manner.

**ec-lec'ti-cism** (ĕ-'sīz'm), *n.* The use of an eclectic method; the practice of choosing doctrines from various or diverse systems of thought in the formation of a body of acceptable doctrine, or the advocacy of this practice.

**e-clipse'** (ĕ-klīps'), *n.* [F. *éclipse*, L. *eclipsis*, fr. Gr. *ἔκλειψις*, prop., a forsaking, deriv. of *ek* out + *λείπειν* to

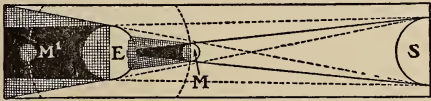


Diagram of Eclipses, showing the Sun, S, Earth, E, and Moon, the latter being at M in a Solar, and at M' in a Lunar, Eclipse.

leave.] 1. *Astron.* The interposition of a dark celestial body between a luminous one and the eye, or the passing of a luminous body into the shadow of another body. Thus, a solar eclipse is caused by the moon's passing between sun and earth; and a lunar eclipse, by the moon's entering the earth's shadow. 2. An obscuration; esp., a temporary obliteration; as, an *eclipse* of one's powers.

— *v. t.*, **E-CLIPSED'** (ĕ-klīps't'); **E-CLIPS'ING**. 1. To cause obscuration; to darken. 2. Fig.: To obscure the luster, etc., of; cloud; throw into the shade.

**e-clip'tic** (ĕ-klīp'tik), *a.* [L. *eclipticus* of an eclipse, Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός*.] Pert. to an eclipse or the ecliptic. — *n.* 1. *Astron.* That great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun or of the earth as seen from the sun; and the plane of the earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere and inclined to the celestial equator at an angle of about 23° 27'.

2. *Geog.* A great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe, making an angle of about 23° 27' with the equator, and used for illustrating and solving astronomical problems.

**ec'o-lō-gite** (ĕk'ō-lō-jīt), *n.* [See **E-COLOGUE**.] A beautiful crystalline schist consisting of a bright green amphibole or pyroxene, red garnet, and minor minerals.

**ec'logue** (ĕk'lōg), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. *ἐκλογή* a selection, choice extracts, *ἐκλέγειν* to select.] A poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing; bucolic; idyl.

**ec-col'o-gy** (ĕ-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *oikos* house + *-logy*.] Biology dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment; bionomics. — **ec'col'og'ic** (ĕk'ō-lō-jī'ik), **ec'col'og'i-cal** (ĕ-'kāl), *a.* — **ec-col'o-gist** (ĕ-kōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

**ec'co-nom'ic** (ĕk'ō-nōm'ik; ĕk'ō-), *a.* [L. *oeconomicus* orderly, methodical, Gr. *οικονομικός* economical. See **ECONOMY**.] 1. Of or pert. to the management of a household or a private estate or income; hence, *Rare or Obs.*, thrifty. = **ECONOMICAL**, *a* & *b*. 2. Of or pert. to the management of the affairs of a government or community with reference to its source of income, its expenditures, the development of its natural resources, etc.; hence, of or pert. to the science of economics; as, *economic* questions, policy, etc. 3. Of or pert. to the satisfaction of man's needs; utilitarian; as, *economic* botany.

**ec'onomic man**, *Econ.*, a hypothetical man supposed to be free from altruistic sentiments and motives interfering with the effects of a purely selfish pursuit of wealth.

**ec'co-nom'i-cal** (ĕ-'kāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, economy; specif.: *a* Of or pert. to the household; domestic. *Archaic.* *b* Managing or managed with frugality; frugal; saving; as, *economical* use of money or time.

*c Theol.* Pertaining to, or manifested in, the economy (or work) of creation and redemption. — **Syn.** See **FRUGAL**.

**ec'co-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In an economical manner.

**ec'co-nom'ics** (-iks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, dis-

tribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy.

**ec-con'o-mist** (ĕ-kōn'ō-mīst), *n.* 1. A manager, esp. a frugal one; one who economizes money, time, labor, etc. 2. One conversant with, or a student of, economics.

**ec-con'o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.*, **-MIZED** (-mīzd); **-MIZ'ING** (-mīz'ing). To manage with economy; use prudently, frugally, or the like. — *v. i.* To expend prudently; be frugal and saving.

— **ec-con'o-miz'er** (-mīz'ēr), *n.*

**ec-con'o-my** (-mī), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIES** (-mīz). [F. *économie*, L. *oeconomia* household management, Gr. *οικονομία* fr. *οἶκος* *oikos* one managing a household; *οἶκος* house + a derivative of *νέμειν* to manage.] 1. The management of domestic affairs, esp. as to disbursement. 2. Management of the affairs of a community, estate, or establishment, directly concerned with its maintenance or productiveness.

3. Thrifty administration; also, an economizing act, move, or means; economizing disposition or faculty. 4. The system by which anything is managed; system of operation; organization; as, the *economy* of nature. 5. The natural ordering, or system of operation, of the processes of assimilation and waste in organic bodies; also, the body of an animal or plant as an organized whole. 6. *Theol.* Divine government or regulation of human affairs; a dispensation; broadly, the divine plan of creation and redemption.

|| **ĕcra'seur'** (ă'kră'sūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *éraser* to crush.] *Surg.* An instrument for the amputation of parts, esp. the removal of certain tumors, by the gradual tightening of a steel chain, so that hemorrhage rarely follows.

|| **ĕcru** (ă'krōō; ĕk'rōō; *F.* *ĕkrū*), *a.* [F.] Having the nature, appearance, or pale brown color of raw or unbleached stuff, as of raw silk, linen, or the like.

— *n.* *Ēcru* cloth; also, its characteristic brownish color.

**ec'sta-sy** (ĕk'stă-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-sīz). [OF. *ecstasie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἔκστασις*, fr. *ἔκστασις* to put out of place, de-range; *ἔξ* = *ek* out + *ἵσταναι* to set, stand.] 1. State of being beside one's self, or beyond all reason and self-control, as when given over to an engrossing emotion. 2. Hence: *a* A mystic, prophetic, or poetic trance. *b* State of overmastering feeling, esp. joy; rapture.

**Syn.** *Ecstasy*, *rapture*, *transport* imply intense, sometimes excessive or extreme, mental exaltation. *Ecstasy* applies commonly to engrossing or entrancing joy, occasionally to other overmastering and violent emotions; *rapture*, to bliss, or to its enthusiastic expression, only; *transport*, to any vehement emotion that carries one out of one's self; as, an *ecstasy* of terror, grief, joy; he heard with speechless *rapture*; a *transport* of enthusiasm.

— *v. t.*, **-SIED** (-sīd); **-SY-ING** (-sī-ing). To fill with ecstasy.

**ec-stat'ic** (ĕk-stăt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, ecstasy; of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy. — *n.* 1. One subject to ecstasy. 2. In *pl.* Unduly emotional expressions. — **ec-stat'i-cal** (-'kāl), *a.* — **ec-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ec'to-** (ĕk'tō-). [Gr. *ἐκτός* outside.] Combining form signifying *without, outside, external*.

**ec'to-blast** (-blăst), *n.* *Biol.* The epiblast. *b* The outer envelope of a cell. — **ec'to-blas'tic** (-blăst'ik), *a.*

**ec'to-derm** (-dĕrm), *n.* The investing cellular membrane of a multicellular animal, including also any other tissue derived from the epiblast. — **der'mal** (-dĕr'măl), **der'mic**, *a.*

**ec'to-gen'ic** (ĕk'tō-jĕn'ik) *a.* *Bacteriol.* Capable of de-**ec'to-gog'e-nous** (ĕk'tō-jōg'e-nŭs) | velopment apart from the host; — said of certain pathogenic bacteria.

**ec'to-mer'e** (ĕk'tō-mĕr), *n.* *Embryol.* A blastomere that forms ectoderm. — **ec'to-mer'ic** (-mĕr'ik), *a.*

**ec'to-my** (ĕk'tō-mī). [Gr. *ἐκτομή*, fr. *ἐκτομή* excision, *ἐκτέμνειν* to excise; *ek* from + *τέμνειν* to cut.] A suffix used in surgery to denote *excision*; as, *gastroctomy*, etc.

**ec'to-par'a-site** (-păr'ă-sīt), *n.* *Zool.* Any parasite which lives on the exterior of animals; — opp. to *endoparasite*.

**ec'to-plasm** (ĕk'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [*ectō* + *protoplasm*.] *Biol.* An external or cortical modified layer of protoplasm in a cell. — **ec'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'm'ik), *a.*

**ec'to-sarc** (ĕk'tō-sărk), *n.* [*ectō* + Gr. *σάρξ*, *sarx*, flesh.] *Biol.* Ectoplasm, as in the amoeba.

**ec'tos-to'sis** (ĕk'tōs-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.; *ectō* + *ostosis*.] *Anat.* Ossification that begins under the perichondrium; bone formation from without.

**ec'tro-pi-on** (ĕk-trō'pī-ōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐκτροπιών*, fr. *ἐκτροπος* turning aside; *ek* from + *τρέπω* to turn.] *Med.* An abnormal eversion, esp. of the eyelid.

**ec'ty-pal** (ĕk'tī-păl), *a.* [L. *ectypus* worked in high relief, Gr. *ἐκτύπος*; *ek* out + *τύπος* stamp, figure. See **TYPE**.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an ectype, or copy.

**ec'type** (ĕk'tīp), *n.* A copy from an original; an imitation or reproduction of an archetype or prototype.

|| **ĕcu'** (ă'kü'), *n.*, *pl.* **ĕcus** (*F.* *ă'kü'*). [F., deriv. of L. *scutum* shield.] Any of several French gold and silver coins, esp. the large silver crown of the 17th and 18th centuries, or the current five-franc piece.

**Ec'ua-dō'ri-an** (ĕk'wă-dō'rī-ăn; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ecuador. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ecuador.

κ = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



ec'u-men'ic, œc'u-men'ic (ĕk'ŭ-mĕn'tĭk), *a.* Ecumenical. ec'u-men'i-cal, œc'u-men'i-cal (-i-kāl), *a.* [L. *oecumenicus*, Gr. *oikoumenikos*, fr. *oikoumenē* (sc. γῆ) the inhabited world *oikēnē* to inhabit, *oikos* dwelling.] General; universal; usually, *Ecll.*, pert. to or representing the whole church. ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zĕ-mā), *n.* [N.L., fr. Gr. *ἐκζεμα*; *ék* out + *zēv* to boil.] An inflammatory itching disease of the skin. ec-zem'a-tous (ĕk-zĕm'ā-tūs), *a.* Pertaining to eczema; having the characteristics of eczema.

-ed. [AS. *-ede*, *-ode*, *-ade*.] The ending of the preterit tense of regular, or weak, verbs in English. Some regular verbs ending in a surd (except *t*) and some others are often spelt with *-t* for *-ed* in both preterit and past participle.

-ed. [AS. *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od*.] A suffix forming: *a* The past participle of regular, or weak, verbs (see 1st -ED). *b* Analogous adjectives from nouns, having the sense of *possessed of, provided or furnished with, characterized by*; as, *cultured, moneyed, balconied*, etc.; sometimes also, *having the characteristics of*; as, *bigoted, wretched*.

e-da'cious (ĕ-dā'shūs), *a.* [L. *edax*, *edacis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Pert. to eating; devouring. — e-dac'i-ty (ĕ-dās'i-tī), *n.*

Ed'am (ĕd'ām), *n.*, or **Edam** cheese. A Dutch pressed cheese of yellow color, made in large balls and usually colored crimson outside; — from Edam, near Amsterdam.

Ed'da (ĕd'ā), *n.*; *pl.* EDAS (-āz). [Icel.] Either of two works in the Old Norse, or Icelandic, language; *a* The *Elder*, or *Poetic Edda*, consisting of mythological and heroic songs, probably composed bet. the 10th and 13th centuries. *b* The *Younger*, or *Prose Edda*, treating of the Norse mythology, language, etc., and usually ascribed to Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241). — Ed-da'ic (ĕ-dā'ĭk), Ed'dic, *a.*

ed'dish (ĕd'ĭsh), *n.* [AS. *edise* pasture.] Aftermath. *Dial.* ed'do (ĕd'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-ōz). The root of the taro; also, the edible root or stem of any of several related aroids.

ed'y (ĕd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. Icel. *íðja*.] A current of air or water running contrary to the main current; *a* body of air or water moving circularly; *a* whirlpool. — *v. i. & t.*; -DIED (-ĭd); -DY-ING. To move as an eddy or as in an eddy.

eddy current. *Elec.* An induced electric current circulating wholly within a mass of metal. Such currents are converted into heat, causing serious waste in dynamos, motors, and transformers; — called also *Foucault current*.

e'del-weiss (ā'dĕl-vĭs), *n.* [G., fr. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] A small Alpine perennial plant (*Leontopodium leontopodium*) of the aster family.

e-dĕ'ma (ĕ-dĕ'mā), *Var.* of GEDEMA.

E'den (ĕd'n), *n.* [L. *Eden*, fr. Heb. *Eden* delight, a place of pleasure, Eden.] *1. Bib.* The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; Paradise. See *Gen.* ii. 8. *2.* Hence, a place or state of bliss; *a* paradise.

e-den'tate (ĕ-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [L. *edentatus* rendered toothless; *e* out + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] *1.* Destitute of teeth. *2. Zoöl.* Belonging to the edentates. —

*n.* A member of an order (*Edentata*) of placental mammals, some toothless, consisting of the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters.

edge (ĕj), *n.* [AS. *ecg*.] *1.* The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument. *2.* Sharpness; hence: keenness, as of passion or language; penetrating force. *3.* Extreme verge, brink, crest, or the like, as of a cliff. *4.* Any sharp terminating border or the part adjacent; margin; as, the water's edge. — **Syn.** Margin, verge, rim, brim, brink. See BORDER.

on edge, eager, impatient, or anxious. — *v. t. & i.*; EDGED (ĕjd); EDGING (ĕj'ing). *1.* To furnish with an edge. *2.* To move by little and little or as by pressing forward edgeways.

edge tool. A tool having a sharp cutting edge, as a chisel, knife, etc.

edge'ways' (-wāz') *adv.* With the edge 'wise' (-wīz') *f* edge toward or foremost; on, by, or with, the edge.

edg'ing (ĕj'ing), *n.* That which forms an edge or border; lace or embroidery used for edge trimming.

edg'y (ĕj'ĭ), *a.* [From EDGE.] Having an edge or edges; sharp; of painting or sculpture, disagreeably sharp.

eth (ĕth), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon letter (ð, capital ð) formed *eth* with a stroke across the simple *d*, and answering in general to modern *th*.

ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-bĕl), *a.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; edible; esculent. — *n.* Anything edible. — ed'i-ble-ness, ed'i-bil'i-ty (-bil'ĭ-tī), *n.*

e'dict (ĕd'ĭkt), *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edicere*, *edictum*, to declare, proclaim; *e* out + *dicere* to say.] A public notice issued by official or state authority; the proclamation of a law or rule of conduct made by competent authority. —

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, cofet; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**Syn.** Decree, law, ordinance, order, manifesto, command. e-dic'tal (ĕ-dĭk'tāl), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, edicts; as, the Roman *edictal* law. — e-dic'tal-ly, *adv.* ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of edifying; state of being edified. [to edification.]

ed'i-fi-ca-to-ry (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tō-rĭ; ĕ-dĭf'ĭ-kā-), *a.* Tending ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F. *édifice*, fr. L. *aedificium*. See EDIFY.] A building; structure; esp., a large or elegant building. — **Syn.** See BUILDING. — ed'i-fi'cial (-fĭsh'āl), *a.*

ed'i-fi'er (-fĭ'ēr), *n.* One who edifies. ed'i-fi'ry (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-rĭ), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY-ING. [F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare*; *vedes* a building, house, or fire; *plac* a fireplace + *-ficare* to make.] *1.* To build; construct; hence: to organize; establish. *Archaic.* *2.* To instruct and improve, esp. morally, spiritually, or religiously; teach.

e'dile (ĕd'ĭl), e-dil'i-ty. *Var.* of EDILE, EDILITY. ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *editus*, p. p. of *edere* to give out, publish; *e* out + *tere* to give.] To superintend or direct the publication of; revise for publication.

e-di'tion (ĕ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* *1.* The form in which a literary work or group of works is published. *2.* The whole number of copies of a work published at one time. Cf. IMPRESSION. ed'i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tēr), *n.* One who edits, as a text, book, newspaper, etc.; also, one who writes editorials.

ed'i-to-ri-al (-tō'rĭ-āl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to, or sanctioned by, an editor. — *n.* An article in a newspaper or magazine giving the editor's views; a leading article. — al-ly, *adv.*

E'dom-ite (ĕd'ōm-ĭt), *n. Bib.* One of the descendants of Esau, or Edom, the brother of Jacob; an Idumean.

ed'u-ca-ble (ĕd'ŭ-kā-bĕl), *a.* Capable of being educated. ed'u-cate (ĕd'ŭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *educatus*, p. p. of *educare* to bring up a child, educate, fr. *educere*. See EDUCE.] To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; fit for a calling by systematic instruction; teach; develop; train; as, to educate a child, the eye.

ed'u-ca-tion (ĕd'ŭ-kā'shūn), *n.* *1.* Act or process of educating; the impartation or acquisition of knowledge, skill, or development of character, as by study or discipline. *2.* The sum of the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training. *3.* Pedagogics.

**Syn.** Education, training, discipline, breeding. Educa-tion is the general and formal word for schooling, esp. in an institution of learning; training suggests exercise or practice to gain skill, endurance, or facility; discipline, severe and systematic training, esp. with a view to right conduct or prompt and effective action; breeding, training in the amenities and courtesies of life (esp. through habitual intercourse with those who practice them).

ed'u-ca'tion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to education. ed'u-ca'tion-al-ist, *n.* An educationist.

ed'u-ca'tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in the theories of, or who advocates and promotes, education.

ed'u-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to educate; educating. ed'u-ca'tor (-kā'tēr), *n.* [L.] One who educates.

e-duce' (ĕ-dūs'), *v. t.*; E-DUCED' (-dūst'); E-DUC'ING (-dūs'ing). [L. *educere* to lead forth; *e* out + *ducere* to lead.] To bring or draw forth; elicit; evolve.

e-duc'i-ble (ĕ-dūs'ĭ-bĕl), *a.* That may be educed. ed'uct (ĕd'ŭkt), *n.* [L. *eductum*, fr. *educere*.] *1.* That which is educed, as by analysis. *2. Chem.* A substance separated from material in which it already existed, as distilling from a product, which is got through chemical change.

e-duc'tion (ĕ-dŭk'tshūn), *n.* *1.* Act of educing, or thing educed; *a* bringing or drawing forth. *2.* Exhaust, as of steam; — chiefly in *eduction* pipe, etc.

e-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to draw out; extractive. ed-ul'co-rate (ĕ-dŭl'kō-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *e* out + *dulcoratus*, p. p. of *dulcorare* to sweeten, *dulcor* sweetness, *dulcis* sweet.] *1.* To sweeten. *2. Chem.* To free from acids, salts, or other soluble substances, by washing; purify. — e-dul'co-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), *n.*

Ed-war'd/an (ĕd-wōr'd'ŭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Edward; as: *a* Edward I., as in relation to certain writs. *b* The first three Edwards, as in relation to architectural styles. *c* Edward VI., as in relation to church reforms.

-ee (-ē). [Formed on the F. p. p. ending *-ē*, masc.] A suffix used to indicate the object of an action, the one to whom an act is done or on whom a right is conferred; as, in assignee.

eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *ēl*.] *1.* Any of an order (*Apodes*) of numerous voracious, elongated, snakelike fishes having a smooth, slimy skin and no pelvic fins. *2.* Any of various other elongated fishes, as the electric eel (which see), or the lamprey, often called *lampet* eel; also, an eelworm.

eel'grass' (ĕl'grās'), *n.* A submerged plant (*Zostera marina*) with very long narrow leaves, abundant in shallow bays along the North Atlantic coast. *U. S.*



One of the Edentates. The two-toed Anteater (*Cyclops acedactylus*).



Common Eel.



eel'pout' (-pout'), *n.* [AS. *ælepute*.] Any of a family (*Zoaridae*) of marine blennylike fishes having, usually, the body laterally compressed and tapering behind.

eel'worm' (-würm'), *n.* Any of various small nematode worms, as the vinegar eel.

ee'ly (ē'lī), *a.* Resembling an eel; wriggling.

ee'en (ēn), *adv.* Even; — a contraction.

eer (-ēr). [F. -ier, fr. L. -arius.] A noun suffix denoting agency, and meaning *one who deals in or is concerned with, one who conducts, manages, or produces, professionally*; as in charioteer, muleteer, cannoneer; and (formed from English nouns) auctioneer, pamphleteer, sonneteer, often with a derogatory implication in the English formations. See -IER.

ee'er (ār; ā; 3), *adv.* Ever; — a contraction.

ee'rie (ē'ri), *a.* [Scot., fr. AS. *earh* timid.] 1. Affected with fear, as of ghosts; timid. 2. Serving to inspire fear, as of ghosts; weird; uncanny. — **Syn.** See WEIRD. —

ee'ri-ly (ē'ri-lī), *adv.* — ee'ri-ness, *n.*

ee'fa-ble (ē'fā'b'l), *a.* [L. *effabilis*; *ex* out + *fari* to speak.] Capable of being expressed. *Rare.* Cf. INEFFABLE.

ef-face' (ē'fās'), *v. t.*; -FACED' (-fāst'); -FAC'ING (-fās'ing). [F. *effacer*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *face* *face*; *prop.*, to deface.] To rub out, strike out, or erase (anything impressed or inscribed on or as on a surface). — **Syn.** Blot out, expunge, obliterate. See ERASE. [being effaced.]

ef-face'ment (-mēnt), *n.* Process of effacing; state of being effaced.

ef-fect' (ē'fēkt'), *n.* [L. *effectus*, fr. *efficere*, *effectum*, to effect; *ex* + *facere* to make.] 1. That which is produced by an agent or cause; immediate result. 2. Purport; intent; as, to this effect. 3. State or fact of being operative or realized; execution; performance; as, to give effect to, to take effect, etc. 4. A distinctive impression produced, as by a work of art, by conduct, etc.; as, to act for effect. 5. In *pl.* Goods; personal estate. — **Syn.** Consequence.

— *v. t.* 1. To produce; do; make. 2. To bring about or to pass; execute; accomplish. — **ef-fect'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** Execute, perform, discharge, accomplish, achieve, realize, consummate, compass, fulfill. — **Effect**, *execute*, *perform*, *discharge*, *accomplish*, *achieve* agree in the idea of carrying out to a proposed end. To effect is to bring about, often in the face of resistance or obstacles; as, the passage was effected by force. To execute is to carry into effect, often formally; as, to execute a decree. To perform (sometimes merely a formal synonym for *do*) often implies protracted or regular activity; as, to perform our duties well. **Discharge** implies an obligation; as, he discharged his duty as judge fairly. To accomplish is to complete, often by perseverance or skill. **Achieve** commonly suggests an undertaking of difficulty or importance.

**ef-fec-tive** (ē'fēkt'iv), *a.* Able to produce an effect; efficient; operative. — *n.* 1. One, esp. a soldier, fit for active service or duty. 2. The servicable soldiers of a country collectively; an army or military body; as, France's effective. 3. *Com.* Specie or coin, as distinguishing, from paper currency. — **ef-fec-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fec-tive-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Effectual, efficient, efficacious, active, operative, capable, competent, adequate. — **Effective**, *effectual*, *efficient*, *efficacious*. **Effective** emphasizes the actual production of an effect, whose continuance it often suggests; as, the law becomes effective at once, effective capital. **Effectual** also refers to a present result, but regards it more as adequately fulfilling a purpose, and so often becomes synonymous with "decisive" or "final," and looks backward rather than forward; as, an effectual measure, retort. **Efficient** applies to what is actively operative through the exercise of energy, so that it often is synonymous with "capable" or "competent"; as, an efficient cause, workman. **Efficacious** emphasizes the possession of such quality as renders effective; as, an efficacious remedy. **Efficacious** and **efficient** refer the result to some inherent power or quality; an object may be effective or effectual through some agency outside itself.

**ef-fec-tu-al** (-tū-ā), *a.* Producing, or able to produce, an intended effect. — **Syn.** See EFFECTIVE. — **ef-fec-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ef-fec-tual**, *Theol.*, the work of the Holy Spirit in producing conviction of sin and acceptance of salvation by Christ, — one of the five points of Calvinism.

**ef-fec-tu-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED' (-āt'ed'); -AT'ING. To effect.

**ef-fec-tu-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of effectuating.

**ef-fem'i-na-cy** (-fēm'ī-nā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Womanish quality, as softness or weakness, unbecoming a man.

**ef-fem'i-nate** (-nāt), *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, *p. p.* of *effeminare* to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* woman.] Having womanlike traits of character to an inappropriate degree; wanting in manly strength or aggressiveness; as, an effeminate man; esp., marked by weakness, softness, and love of voluptuous ease; as, an effeminate civilization. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.

— (-nāt) *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become womanish or weak.

**ef-fem'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* In an effeminate manner.

**ef-fen'di** (ē'fēn'dī), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, deriv. of Gr. *ἀβέρης* a chief.] Master; sir; — a Turkish title of respect.

**ef-fer-ent** (ē'fēr-ēnt), *a.* [L. *effereus*, *entis*, *p. pr.*, deriv. of

*ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] 1. Bearing out or away, or discharging, as certain blood vessels. 2. Conveyed outward, as a nerve impulse; — opposed to afferent.

**ef-fer-vesce'** (-vēs'), *v. i.*; -VESCED' (-vēst'); -VESC'ING. [L. *effervesce*; *ex* + *fervescere* to begin boiling, *fervere* to boil.] 1. To bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors.

2. To exhibit liveliness or exhilaration; be gay, merry, etc.

**ef-fer-ves-cence** (-vēs'ēns), *n.* Action or state of effervescence.

**ef-fer-ves-cen-cy** (-sēn-sī), *ing.*

**ef-fer-ves-cent** (-ēnt), *a.* Effervescing.

**ef-fete'** (ē'fēt'), *a.* [L. *effetus* that has brought forth, exhausted; *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth. See FETUS.] No longer capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth; hence: worn out, as with age; exhausted of energy.

**ef-fi-ca-cious** (ē'fī-kā'shūs), *a.* [L. *efficax*, *-acis*, fr. *efficere*. See EFFECT, *n.*] Productive of, or powerful to produce, the effect intended. — **Syn.** See EFFECTIVE. — **ef-fi-ca-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fi-ca-cious-ness**, *n.*

**ef-fi-ca-cy** (ē'fī-kā-sī), *n.* Power to produce effects; efficient action. — **Syn.** Virtue, potency, force, efficiency.

**ef-fi-ci-ent** (ē'fī-si-ēn-sī), *n.* 1. Quality or degree of being efficient; efficient power or action. 2. *Mech.* The ratio of the energy or work that is got out of a machine, a storage battery, etc., to the energy put in.

**ef-fi-cient** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *efficiens*, *-entis*, *p. pr.* of *efficere*. See EFFECT, *n.*] 1. Serving as, or characteristic of, the working or moving cause; causative; operant; as, the efficient action of heat. 2. Characterized by energetic and useful activity; as, an efficient officer. — **Syn.** See EFFECTIVE. — **ef-fi-cient-ly**, *adv.*

|| **ef-fi-gi-es** (ē'fī-gī-ēs), *n.* [L.] An effigy.

**ef-fi-gy** (ē'fī-gī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gīz). [L. -*effigies*, fr. *effingere* to form; *ex* + *ingere* to form.] An image or representation, esp. of a person. — **Syn.** See IMAGE.

**to burn, or hang, in effigy**, to burn, or hang, an image or picture of (a person), as a token of public odium.

**ef-flo-resce'** (ē'flō-rēs'), *v. i.*; -RESCED' (-rēs't'); -RESC'ING. [L. *efflorescere* to bloom; *ex* + *florescere*, deriv. of *flos* flower.] 1. To flower. 2. *Chem.* To change, as on the surface, to a powdery form from loss of water of crystallization. **b** To form, or become covered with, a powdery crust, as a saline solution by evaporation.

**ef-flo-res-cence** (-rēs'ēns), *n.* 1. Act, process, or result of efflorescing. 2. *Med.* A redness of the skin; eruption.

**ef-flo-res-cen-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.* Efflorescence.

**ef-flo-res-cent** (-ēnt), *a.* 1. That effloresces, or is liable to effloresce on exposure; as, an efflorescent salt. 2. Covered with or forming an efflorescence.

**ef-flu-ence** (ē'flō-ēns; 86), *n.* Outflow; emanation; efflux.

**ef-flu-ent** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *effluens*, *-entis*, *p. pr.*, deriv. of *ex* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing out. — *n.* Outflow; efflux.

**ef-flu-vi-um** (ē'flō-vī-ūm; 86), *n.*; *pl.* -VIA (-ā). [L., a flowing out, fr. *effluere*. See EFFLUENT.] 1. A subtle or invisible emanation, esp. a noxious one. 2. *Physics.* A hypothetical imponderable medium to the efflux of which from electrified bodies, magnets, etc., their powers of attraction and repulsion were formerly ascribed.

**ef-flux** (ē'flüks), *n.* [See EFFLUENT, FLUX.] Outflow; effusion; emanation.

**ef-fort** (ē'fört; -ērt), *n.* [F., deriv. of LL. *exfortiare*, fr. L. *ex* + *fortis* strong.] 1. Exertion of power, physical or mental. 2. A production, as of art or oratory.

**Syn.** Exertion, endeavor, attempt, essay, trial, application; struggle, strain, pains; labor, toil, trouble. — **Exertion**, **effort**, **application**, **pains**, **trouble**. **Exertion** is in general the active (often vigorous or laborious) exercise of any power or faculty; effort commonly suggests a single action (often with a definite object in view) rather than continued activity; as, to be wearied by exertion; to make a supreme effort. **Application** is assiduous exertion; as, intense application. **Pains** is toilsome or solicitous effort; trouble implies exertion that inconveniences or incommodes; as, the dumb may, by sufficient pains, be taught to speak; it was no trouble to do so.

**ef-front'er-y** (ē'frun'tēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). [F. *effronterie*, deriv. of L. *effrons*, *-ontis*, barefaced, shameless.] Impudent transgression of the bounds of duty or decorum; shameless boldness. — **Syn.** See AUDACITY.

**ef-fulge'** (ē'fūlj'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *effulgere*; *ex* + *fulgere* to shine.] To shine forth; beam. *Rare.*

**ef-ful-gence** (ē'fūlj'ēns), *n.* Effulgent quality or state.

**ef-ful-gent** (-jēnt), *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; shining; splendid; radiant. — **ef-ful-gent-ly**, *adv.*

**ef-fusus'** (ē'fūs'), *a.* [L. *effusus*, *p. p.* of *effundere* to pour out; *ex* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. Profuse. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. *Bot.* a Diffuse; loosely spreading. **b** Spread out flat without definite form. 3. *Zool.* Having the lips of the aperture separated by a gap; — said of certain shells.

— (ē'fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ing). To pour out or forth, as a liquid; hence, to disseminate. — *v. i.* 1. To emanate; issue. 2. *Physics.* To flow out through an aperture; — said of the passage of gases

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



through an opening of sufficient size to permit of a movement of the fluid as a mass.

**ef-fu'sion** (ĕ-fū'zhūn), *n.* 1. Act of effusing, or pouring out. 2. That which is effused; esp., an unrestrained utterance.

**ef-fu'sive** (-siv), *a.* 1. Pouring out; pouring forth freely.

2. Unduly emotional or demonstrative. 3. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the pouring forth of lava; as, *effusive* rocks (volcanic rocks or surface lavas as distinguished from so-called *intrusive* or *plutonic* rocks). — **ef-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**ef-fu'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being effusive.

**eff** (ĕt), *n.* [AS. *efete* lizard.] A newt.

**eff**, *adv.* [AS.] Again; afterwards. *Archaic.*

**eff-soon'** (-soōn'), *adv.* [ME. *eftsone*, *eftsones*; AS. *eft-soons'* (-soōnz')] *eft* + *sōna* soon.] Again; afterwards; also, forthwith; at once. *Archaic.*

**e-gad'** (ĕ-gād'), *interj.* Euphemism for "by God!"

**e-gal'**, **e-gall'** (ĕ-gāl'), *a.* [F. *égal*.] Equal. *Obs.*

**e-gest'** (ĕ-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *egestus*, p. p. of *egerere* to carry out, to discharge; *e* out + *gerere* to carry.] *Physiol.* To cast or throw out; void; excrete.

**e-ges'ta** (ĕ-jĕs'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. from p. p. of L. *egerere*. See *EGEST*.] *Physiol.* That which is egested; excrements; — opposed to *ingesta*.

**e-ges'tion** (-chūn), *n. Physiol.* Act or process of egesting.

**e-ges'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to egestion.

**egg** (ĕg), *v. t.* [Icel. *eggja*, fr. *egg* edge.] To urge (on).

**egg**, *n.* [Icel. *egg*.] 1. A the reproductive body of birds and many reptiles; esp., in common usage, that of the domestic hen. *Biol.* A female germ cell; an ovum. 2. Something egglike, as in form or function.

**egg and dart**, **anchor**, or **tongue**, *Arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament, alternating with another in the form of a dart, anchor, or tongue, used to enrich the ovolo. See *Illustr.*

— *v. t.* 1. To cover or mix with eggs, as for cooking. 2. To pelt with eggs. *Colloq.*

**eg'ger** (ĕg'ĕr), *n.* Any of various moths (*Leptocampa*) whose larvae are destructive to foliage.

**egg'nog'** (ĕg'nŏg'), *n.* A drink of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine or spirits.

**egg'plant'** (-plānt'), *n.* A solanaceous plant (*Solanum melongena*) producing a large ovoid fruit; also, the fruit, esteemed as a vegetable. [of an egg.]

**egg'shell'** (ĕg'shĕl'), *n.* The shell or hard exterior covering of eggs. [of 'jis.]

**eg'is** (ĕ'ĭs). Var. of *ÆGIS*.

**eg-lan-tine** (ĕg'lān-tĭn), *n.* [F. *églantine*.] Also. *Archaic*, **eg-la-tere'** (ĕg'lā-ter'), 1. The sweetbrier. 2. In Milton's "L'Allegro," perhaps, the honeysuckle.

**e'go** (ĕ'gŏ; ĕg'ŏ), *n.* [L., lit., I.] 1. *Schol. Philos.* The entire man considered as union of soul and body. 2. *Metaph.* The conscious and permanent subject of all psychical experiences. 3. *Psychol.* The self, whether as an organization or system of mental states, or as the consciousness of the individual's distinction from other selves.

**e'go-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *égoïsme*, fr. L. *ego* I.] 1. *Philos.* The doctrine that all the elements of knowledge are in the *ego* and the relations which it implies or provides for. 2. Excessive love and thought of self; also, the ethical theory that self-interest or self-development is the end of moral action; — opp. to *altruism*. 3. Excessive reference to one's own experience, customs, or opinions. 4. = *EGOTISM*, 1.

**Syn.** *Egoism*, *egotism* agree in implying intense concentration on one's self. But *egoism* (often opp. to *altruism*) is less likely than *egotism* to suggest offensive self-conceit.

**e'go-ist**, *n.* [F. *égoïste*. See *EGOISM*.] 1. One given over-much to *egoism*. 2. A believer in *egoism*.

**e'go-is'tic** (ĕg'ŏ-is'tĭk; ĕg'ŏ-) [*a.* 1. Pert. to *egoism*; *e'go-is'ti-cal* (ĕg'ŏ-is'tĭ-kāl; ĕg'ŏ-) imbued with self-love. 2. Of or pert. to an *ego*, self, or consciousness.

**e'go-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *ego* I + *tism* for *-ism*.] 1. The practice of too often using the word *I*; hence, self-exaltation; self-praise. 2. Living in and for one's own ideas, appetites, or interests. — **Syn.** See *EGOTISM*.

**e'go-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One addicted to *egotism*.

**e'go-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk) [*a.* Addicted to or manifesting *egoism*; *e'go-tis'ti-cal* (-tĭ-kāl)] *tism.* — **e'go-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**e-gre'gious** (ĕ-grĕ'ĭjus; -jĭ-ŭs), [*a.* L. *egregius*, lit. chosen from the herd; *e* out + *grex*, *gregis*, herd.] 1. Prominent; distinguished. *Obs.* 2. Remarkable for bad quality; flagrant; gross; as, an *egregious* fool; an *egregious* mistake. — **e-gre'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **e-gre'gious-ness**, *n.*

**Āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ān**, **āccōunt**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnt**, **makĕr**; **ĭce**, **ĭll**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menii**; **fōod**, **fōot**; **ōut**, **oil**; **chair**; **gō**; **sing**, **ĭnj**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);

**e'gress** (ĕ'grĕs), *n.* [L. *egressus*, fr. *egredi* to go out; *e* out + *gradi* to go.] 1. Act of going out, or leaving; departure; exit. 2. *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from eclipse, occultation, or transit. 3. A way of exit; outlet.

**e-gres'sion** (ĕ-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of going out; egress.

**e'gret** (ĕ'grĕt; ĕg'rĕt), *n.* [F. *agrĕt*.] 1. Any of various herons which, during the breeding season, bear long plumes (the *agrĕttes* of commerce). 2. An *agrĕtte*.

**E-gyp'tian** (ĕ-jĭp'shān), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Egypt or the Egyptians. 2. *Gypsy. Hist.* — *n.* 1. A native of Egypt. 2. The language of the ancient Egyptians. Demotic Egyptian was succeeded by Coptic. 3. A *gypsy*.

**E-gyp'tian-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make Egyptian, as in character.

**E'gyp-tol'o-ger** (ĕ-jĭp-tŏl'ŏ-jĕr), *n.* An Egyptologist.

**E'gyp-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in Egyptology.

**E'gyp-tol'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *Αἴγυπτος* Egypt + *logŭ*.] Science of Egyptian antiquities. — **E-gyp'to-log'i-cal**, *a.*

**eh** (ā; ĕ), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

**ei'der** (ĭ'dĕr), *n.*, or **eider duck**. Any of various large sea ducks (*genus Somateria* and allied genera) of northern Europe, Asia, and America. The female lines the nest with very soft down (*eider down*) plucked from her body.

**ei-do'lon** (ĭ-dŏ'lŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-lā). [NL., fr. Gr. *εἰδωλον* image. See *IDOL*.] An image; form; phantom.

**eight** (ā), *a.* [AS. *eahhta*.] Seven plus one; being one more than seven; as, *eight* boys; *eight* were present. — *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than seven. 2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii. 3. Something having as an essential feature eight units or members, as a playing card with eight pips, a crew of eight oarsmen, etc.

**eight'een'** (ā'tĕn; ā'tĕn'), *a.* [AS. *eahhtāte*, *eahhtātene*.] Eight plus ten. — *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than seventeen. 2. A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

**eight'een'mo'** (ā'tĕn'mŏ'), *a. & n.* = ΟΚΤΩΔΕΚΙΜΟ. *Count.*

**eight'eenth'** (ā'tĕnth; ā'tĕnth'), *a.* 1. Next in order after the seventeenth; — the ordinal of *eighteen*. *Abbr.*, 18th. See *ORDINAL*, *n.*, *Note*. 2. Constituting one of eighteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; an eighteenth part. 2. An eighteenth unit or object.

**eight'fold'** (ā'tfŏld'), *a.* Eight times a quantity or number; having eight parts or divisions. — **eight'fold'**, *adv.*

**eight** (āth), *a.* 1. Next in order after the seventh; — the ordinal of *eight*. *Abbr.*, 8th. See *ORDINAL*, *n.*, *Note*. 2. Constituting one of eight equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by eight; an eighth part. 2. An eighth unit or object.

**eight** *note*. *Music*. A quaver (which see).

**eight'y-eth** (ā'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* 1. Next in order after the seventy-ninth; — the ordinal of *eighty*. *Abbr.*, 80th. See *ORDINAL*, *n.*, *Note*. 2. Constituting one of eighty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by eighty; an eightieth part. 2. An eightieth unit or object.

**eight'score'** (ā't'skŏr'), *a. & n.* Eight times twenty.

**eight'y** (ā'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *eahhtāte*.] Eight times ten; four-score. — *n.* 1. The number equal to the sum of eight tens. 2. A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

**ei'kon** (ĭ'kŏn). Var. of *ICON*.

**ei-kon'o-gen** (ĭ-kŏn'ŏ-jĕn), [*Gr.* *εἰκόν* image + *-gen*.] *Photog.* The sodium salt of a sulphonic acid of amino naphthol, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)(NH<sub>2</sub>)SO<sub>3</sub>Na, used as a developer.

**eis-tedd'fod** (ā-s-tĕth'vŏd), *n.* [W., session, fr. *eistedd* to sit.] An annual congress of bards, minstrels, and literati of Wales; — in its present form a revival of an old custom.

**ei'ther** (ĕ'tĕr; ĭ'tĕr), *a. & pron.* [AS. *æghwæðer*, *æghwæðer*, each; *ā* always + *gehwhæðer* each.] 1. Each of two; the one and the other; *ās*, she kissed him on *either* cheek. 2. One of two; the one or the other; as, he did not play on *either* side.

— *conj.* A disjunctive connective used: a. Before two or more words or phrases indicated as coordinate alternatives, and joined by the correlative *or*; as, *either* he is busy *or* he is away. b. After an alternative to emphasize an expressed or implied negation; as, *nor* you, *either*.

**e-jac'u-late** (ĕ-jāk'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *ejaculatio*, p. p. of *ejaculārī* to throw out; *e* out + *jaculari* to throw, *jaculum* dart, *jacere* to throw.] 1. To eject suddenly or swiftly. *Archaic* or *Med.* 2. To throw out, as an exclamation; utter by a brief, sudden impulse.

**e-jac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An ejaculating; an ejaculated utterance, as of exclamation.

**e-jac'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* 1. Casting or throwing out. 2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejaculatory* prayer.

**e-ject'** (ĕ-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *ejectus*, p. p. of *ejicere*; *e* out + *jacere* to throw.] To throw, thrust, or drive out; expel.

**e'ject** (ĕ'jĕkt), *n.* *Psychol.* A mental state (of another) as directly inferred from physical action, or the like.

**e-jec'ta** (ĕ-jĕkt'ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ejectus* cast out.



See EJECT.] Matter ejected; material thrown out; as, the *ejecta* of a volcano or of the body.

**e-jec'tion** (ĕ-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of ejecting; state of being ejected. 2. Ejected matter, as lava.

**e-jec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to eject.

**e-jec'tment** (ĕ-jĕk'tmĕnt), *n.* 1. An ejecting; dispossession; ejection. 2. *Law.* A mixed action for the recovery of possession of real property and damages and costs.

**e-jec'tor** (ĕ-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, ejects.

**e'ka** (ĕ'ka-), [Sk. *eka* one.] *Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a known element to designate provisionally a predicted element which should stand in the same group in the table of the periodic system.

**eke** (ĕk), *v. t.*; EKED (ĕkt); EK'ING (ĕk'ing). [AS. *ĕcan*, *ĕcan*.] 1. To increase; enlarge. *Archaic.* 2. To add to, or piece out, by a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition; — used with *out*; as, to *eke out* a scanty supply.

**eke** (ĕk), *adv.* & *conj.* [AS. *ĕac*.] Also; too. *Archaic.*

**e-lab'o-rate** (ĕ-lăb'ō-răt), *a.* [*L. elaboratus*, *p. p.* of *elaborare* to work out; *e out* + *laborare* to labor, *labor*, *labor*.] Wrought out with great care or detail; studied; complicated; perfected; as, to make *elaborate* preparations. — (răt), *v. t.*, -RAT'ED (-răt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. 1. To produce with labor. 2. To work out in detail; perfect with painstaking care; as, a theory *elaborated* with great care. —

**e-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **e-lab'o-rate-ness**, *n.*

**e-lab'or-ation** (-ră'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of elaborating; improvement by successive operations.

**e-lab'o-ra-tive** (ĕ-lăb'ō-ră-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; constructing with labor and attention to details.

**e-lă'o-lite** (ĕ-lă'ō-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *ĕlaion* olive oil, oil + *-lite*.] *Min.* A variety of nephelite, usually massive.

**e-lă'op'tene** (ĕ-lă'ōp'tĕn), *n.* Also **e-lă'op'tene**. [Gr. *ĕlaion* olive oil, oil + *πτεροσ* winged, *fleeting*.] *Chem.* The liquid portion of natural essential oils, as distinguished from *stearoptene*, the part which solidifies.

**E-laine** (ĕ-lă'nĕ), *n.* Any of several ladies in Arthurian romance; esp., "the lily maid of Astolat," the story of whose unrequited love for Lancelot is told by Tennyson.

**E'lam-ite** (ĕ-lă'm-ĭt), *n.* A dweller in Elam, an ancient kingdom in the mountainous country east of Babylonia.

— **E'lam-ite**, **E'lam-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **E'lam-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.*

**e'land** (ĕ'lănd), *n.* [D., *elk*.] The largest of the South African antelopes, (*Taurotragus oryx*), now practically exterminated.

**e-lapse** (ĕ-lăps'), *v. i.*; E-LAPSED' (-lăps't'); E-LAPS'ING. [L. *elapsus*, *p. p.* of *elabi* to glide away; *e out* + *labi* to fall, slide.] To glide or pass away, as time.

**e-las'mo-branch** (ĕ-lăs'mō-brănk; ĕ-lăs'z'), *n.* [Gr. *ĕla-mos* a metal plate +

*L. brachia* a gill.] *Zoöl.* Any of a subclass, in some classifications a class (*Elasmobranchia*), of fishes having the skeleton mainly cartilaginous, comprising the sharks and rays, their extinct allies, and, according to the most recent views, the chimeras.

**e-las'tic** (ĕ-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [Formed fr. Gr. *ĕlastos* to drive.] 1. Springing back; springy; of solids, capable of recovering size and shape after deformation; of gases, indefinitely expansive. 2. Of temperaments, etc., able to recover quickly, after being depressed or overtaxed; buoyant. 3. *Eccon.* Enlarging or decreasing readily in response to a change in stimulus, demand, etc.; as, *elastic* prices.

**Syn.** *Elastic*, *buoyant* (in their fig. senses). *Elastic* suggests, more strongly than *buoyant*, recovery from depression, and implies swift response to removal of pressure; as, a boy of *elastic* spirits. *Buoyant* implies such lightness or vivacity of heart as is incapable of depression or else readily shakes it off; as, his *buoyant* hope cheered him in adversity.

— *n.* Fabric made elastic by the use of India rubber; also India rubber in cords or bands, or a piece of it in such form.

**e-las'tic-ly**, *adv.* In an elastic manner.

**e-las'tic'i-ty** (ĕ-lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being elastic; capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation. Popularly, a body is said to possess great elasticity when it is easily deformed and is quick in recovering. Scientifically, elasticity is that property of a body which causes it to resist deformation and afterwards to recover its original shape and size.

**e-late** (ĕ-lăt'), *a.* [L. *elatus* elevated, fig., elated, proud; *e out* + *latus*, used as *p. p.* of *ferre* to bear.] Elated; exultant. — **Syn.** See ELATED. — *v. t.*; E-LAT'ED (-lăt'ĕd); E-LAT'ING. To exalt the spirit of; elevate or flush with success.

**e-lat'ed** (-ĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* of ELATE. — **e-lat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Elated, elate, exultant. Elated commonly suggests excitement or exultation of spirit following upon success or good fortune; it often connotes undue self-satisfaction; exultant emphasizes rather the outward expression of triumph or joy; as, *elated* by success; his voice was *exultant* with victory. Elate is poetical or elevated.

**e-la'ter** (ĕ-lă'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ĕλατήρ* driver, fr. *ĕλαύνειν* to drive.] 1. Elasticity. *Obs.* 2. *Bot.* A filament or filamentous appendage for dispersing spores, as any of the elastic spirally thickened filaments in the capsule of a liverwort. 3. *Zoöl.* a Any of a family (*Elateridae*) of beetles of characteristic elongated tapering form, and, usually, serrate or pectinate antennæ; a snapping, or click, beetle. b One of the caudal springing organs of the springtails.

**e-la'ter-id** (ĕ-lăt'ĕr-ĭd), *a.* Of or pert. to a large family (*Elateridae*) of beetles, having an elongated tapering form. Most of them have the power to jump, with an accompanying slight noise, when laid on the back or held by the abdomen, whence they are called *snapping*, or *click*, beetles.

**e-la'ter-in** (ĕ-lăt'ĕr-ĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white, crystalline, neutral substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, with a slightly bitter taste. It is the active principle of elaterium.

**e-la'ter-ite** (-ĭt), *n.* *Min.* A dark brown elastic mineral resin, occurring in soft, flexible masses.

**e-lă'tĕr'i-um** (ĕ-lă'tĕr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ĕλατήριον*, neut. of *ĕλατήριος* driving.] A cathartic and diuretic substance obtained as the dried residue of the juice of the wild, or squirting, cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*).

**e-lă'tion** (ĕ-lă'shŭn), *n.* State of being elated; a lifting up of the mind or mood by success or hope of success; exaltation.

**e'l'bow** (ĕ'l'bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga*, *elmboga*; *eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending.] 1. The joint or bend of the arm; the outer curve in the bent arm. 2. Any bend like that of the elbow. — *v. t.* To hit, jostle, or force with or as with the elbow or elbows. — *v. i.* To elbow one's way.

**e'l'bow-room'** (-rōom'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; ample room; free scope.

**eld** (ĕld), *n.* [AS. *yldu*, *yldo*, *eldo*, old age, fr. *ald*, *eald*, old.] *Obs.* or *Poetic.* 1. Age; esp., old age; as, "Great Nature, ever young, yet full of *eld*." 2. Old times; former days; antiquity; as, "like Druids of *eld*."

**eld'er** (ĕl'dĕr), *a.* [AS. *yldra*, *eldra*, *yeldra*, compar. of *eald* old.] 1. Older; born, made, or having come into being, before another; as, an *elder* son. 2. Later; later on; later in life; as, a man's *elder* years. 3. Prior or above in rank, validity, etc., esp., as of longer standing; senior; as, an *elder* title. 4. Earlier or early; former; ancient; hence, of or pertaining to former time. — **Syn.** See OLD.

— *n.* 1. One who lived at an earlier period; esp., an ancestor. 2. A senior; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, to heed one's *elders*. 3. An aged person. 4. One who by reason of his age is a chief, ruler, or judge; hence, one holding an office, esp. a church office, suited to the experience and dignity that age confers.

**eld'er** (ĕl'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *ellen*, *ellern*.] Any of a genus (*Sambucus*) of caprifoliaceous shrubs, having pinnate leaves, broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red drupes, or berries, which are diaphoretic and aperient.

**eld'er-ber'y** (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The berry of the elder.

**eld'er-ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; also, of or pertaining to later life.

**eld'er-ship**, *n.* 1. State of being older; seniority. 2. Office of an elder; collectively, a body of elders.

**eld'est** (-dĕst; 2d), *a.* Oldest. — **eld'est-er**, or **elder hand**, *Card Playing*, the player on the dealer's left. See ACE, *n.* 10.

**El Do-ra'do** (ĕl dō-ră'dō); *pl.* -DORAS (-dōz). [Sp., lit., the gilded.] An imaginary place abounding in gold, located by the 16th-century Spaniards in South America.

**el'dritch** (ĕl'drĭch), *a.* Weird; eerie; uncanny.

**El'e-at'ic** (ĕ-lă'ĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *eleaticus*, from *Elea* (or *Velia*) in Italy.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a school of Greek philosophers, of the 6th century B. C., who taught the unity of being and the unreality of motion or change. — **El'e-at'ic**, *n.* — **El'e-at'i-cism** (-ĭ-zĭz'm), *n.*

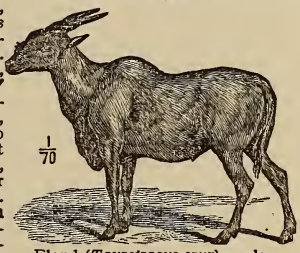
**el'e-cam-pane'** (ĕ-lă-kă'm-păn'), *n.* [L. *inula* elecampane + LL. *campana* (perh.) a bell.] A large, coarse herb (*Inula helenium*) of the aster family, with yellow-rayed heads of flowers.

**e-lect'** (ĕ-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *electus*, *p. p.* of *eligere* to elect; *e out* + *legere* to choose.] 1. Chosen; picked. 2. Chosen to an office, but not inducted. 3. *Theol.* Chosen by election, or divine choice. — **Syn.** See SELECT.

— *n.* One chosen or set apart.

— *v. t.* 1. To choose; select; specif., *Theol.*, to choose by election. 2. To select for an office by vote.

**e-lec'tion** (ĕ-lĕk'tshŭn), *n.* 1. Act of choosing; selection; choice, as between alternatives. 2. A choosing by vote, as to an office. 3. *Theol.* Divine choice; esp., as one of the "five points" of Calvinism, predestination of individuals as



Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*), male.



Elecampane.

F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



objects of divine mercy and salvation; also, those elected. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.

**e-lec'tion-eer'** (-ēr'), *v. i.* To work for, or in the interest of, a person, ticket, or the like, in an election.

**e-lec'tive** (ē-lēk'tiv), *a.* 1. Appointed or bestowed by election, as an office. 2. Exerting a power of choice; choosing. 3. Pert. to, or consisting in, choice; electoral; as, the *elective* franchise. 4. Tending to combine with, or act upon, one substance rather than another; as, chemical attraction is sometimes called *elective* affinity.

— *n.* A study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives. *U. S.* — **e-lec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**e-lec'tor** (-tēr), *n.* 1. One who elects, or has the right to elect. 2. In the Holy Roman Empire, a prince entitled to vote for the king. 3. One of the persons chosen, by popular vote, to form a body (the *electoral college*) which elects the president and vice president. *U. S.*

**e-lec'to-ral** (-tō-rāl), *a.* Pertaining to election, electors, or an elector; consisting of electors; as, *electoral* college.

**e-lec'to-rate** (-tō-rāt), *n.* 1. The jurisdiction or dignity of an elector of the Holy Roman Empire. 2. The whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct class or division of them; also, an electoral district.

**e-lec'tra** (ē-lēk'trā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρα.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Agamemnon. She urges Orestes to avenge the murder of Agamemnon. **b** One of the Pleiades.

**e-lec'tress** (-trēs; 24), *n.* 1. The wife or widow of an elector (sense 2). 2. A female voter.

**e-lec'tric** (-trik), *n.* 1. A nonconductor of electricity, as amber, glass, etc., used to excite or store electricity. 2. An electric vehicle. *Colloq.*

**e-lec'tric** (ē-lēk'trik) *a.* [L. *electrum* amber, Gr. ἤλεκτρον.] **e-lec'tri-cal** (-tri-kāl) *a.* From the production of electricity by rubbing amber. 1. Pert. to electricity; consisting of, containing, producing, or produced or operated by, electricity. 2. Designating any of several fishes capable of giving an electric shock; as, the *electric eel* (*Electrophorus electricus*, not a true eel), the *electric ray*, etc. **e-lec'tric candle**, an arc lamp in which the carbon rods are arranged side by side at a distance suitable for the formation of the arc at the tip; — called also *Jablochkoff candle*.

**e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.* In an electrical manner; also, with suddenness, as of electricity.

**e-lec'tri-cian** (ē-lēk-trīsh'ān), *n.* 1. One versed in the science or practice of electricity. 2. One who makes, repairs, or sets up, electric instruments, machinery, etc.

**e-lec'tri-ci-ty** (ē-lēk-trīsh'ī-tī), *n.* 1. The agency or force in nature, to which are due numerous phenomena, such as those observed when certain substances are rubbed or heated (attraction and repulsion), those in connection with moving magnets (as in the production of electric light), and metallic circuits (as in telegraphy), those connected with various chemical actions (as in electrolysis), etc. These phenomena were formerly ascribed to the action of certain hypothetical media, or "fluids," but are now regarded as arising from strains or displacements in the luminiferous ether. 2. Electrical science.

**e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion** (ē-lēk'tri-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of electrifying, or state of being electrified; also, a system of electrical equipment. [electrifies.]

**e-lec'tri-fi'er** (ē-lēk'tri-fi'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, **e-lec'tri-fi'es** (ē-lēk'tri-fi'), *v. t. & i.* FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [*electric* + -fy.] 1. To charge or shock with electricity. 2. To equip for using electric power. 3. To excite suddenly and violently; thrill; as, *electrified* by the news of war.

**e-lec'trize** (-trīz), *v. t. & i.* To electrify. — **e-lec'tri-za-tion** (-trī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **e-lec'trize-er** (-trīz-ēr), *n.*

**e-lec'tro-** (ē-lēk'trō-). Combining form for *electric*, *electrical*; as in *electronegative*, *electrometer*, etc. [TROPLATE.]

**e-lec'tro** (ē-lēk'trō), *n. & v.* Short for ELECTROTYPE, **e-lec'tro-cap'il-lar'i-ty** (-kăp'ī-lăr'ī-tī), *n.* *Physics.* The occurrence or production of certain capillary effects by the action of an electric current or charge.

**e-lec'tro-chem'i-s-try** (-kēm'is-trī), *n.* The science which treats of the relation of electricity to chemical changes. — **e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal** (-kēm'ī-kāl), *a.*

**e-lec'tro-cute** (ē-lēk'trō-kūt), *v. t. & i.* -CUT'ED (-kūt'ēd); -CUT'ING. [*electro* + *excute*.] To excute (a criminal) by electricity; hence, *Colloq.*, to kill by an electric shock. — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shūn), *n.*

**Electrocute** is a hybrid, and is considered inelegant by many, but it is widely used and has no accepted equivalent.

**e-lec'trode** (-trōd), *n.* [*electro* + Gr. *δῶς* way, path.] Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either conductor by which the current enters or leaves an electrolyte.

**e-lec'tro-de-pos'it** (-trō-dē-pōz'it), *n.* A deposit made by electrical action. — *v. t.* To deposit (copper, nickel, etc.) electrolytically. — **dep'o-si'tion** (-dēp'ō-zīsh'ūn; -dēp'ō-), *n.*

**e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ics** (-dī-nām'īks; -dī-), *n.* (See -ICS.) The dynamics of electricity; the science of the action of electric currents on themselves and on one another, and of the interaction of currents and magnets. — **dy-nam'ic**, *a.*

**e-lec'tro-dy-na-mom'e-ter** (-dī'nā-mōm'ē-tēr; -dīn'ā-), *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by its electrodynamic attraction or repulsion.

**e-lec'tro-graph** (ē-lēk'trō-grāf), *n.* 1. A record or tracing made by the action of electricity, as by an electrometer. 2. An apparatus, controlled by electric devices, used to trace designs for etching. 3. An instrument for the electric transmission of pictures, maps, etc. Cf. TELEUTOGRAPH. 4. An image made by the Röntgen rays; and a skiagraph. 5. A cinematograph using the arc light. — **e-lec'tro-graph'ic** (-grāf'īk), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-graph'ic** (ē-lēk'trō-grāf'īk), *n.*

**e-lec'tro-ki-net'ics** (ē-lēk'trō-kī-nēt'īks; -kī-nēt'īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Electrical science which treats of electricity in motion; — *contr.* with *electrostatics*. — **ki-net'ic** (-īk), *a.*

**e-lec'tro-lier'** (-lēr'), *n.* [*electro* + *chandelier*.] A support or fixture for electric lamps, esp. one like a chandelier.

**e-lec'tro-ly-sis** (ē-lēk'trō-lī-sīs), *n.* Chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current; subjection to such decomposition.

**e-lec'tro-lyte** (ē-lēk'trō-līt), *n.* [*electro* + Gr. *λύσις* dissoluble.] A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

**e-lec'tro-lytic** (-līt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis or **e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal** (-kāl) an electrolyte. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**e-lec'tro-lyze** (ē-lēk'trō-līz), *v. t. & i.* -LYZED (-līz); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ing). To subject to electrolysis. — **e-lec'tro-ly-za-tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.* — **e-lec'tro-lyz'er** (-līz'ēr), *n.*

**e-lec'tro-mag'net** (-măg'nēt; 24), *n.* A core of magnetic material (in practice soft iron) surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize it by induction. — **e-lec'tro-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nēt'īk), *a.*

**e-lec'tro-mag-net-ism** (-măg'nēt-iz'm), *n.* 1. Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. 2. Science of the physical relations of electricity and magnetism.

**e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'gy** (-mēt'āl-lūr'jī), *n.* That department of metallurgy employing the electric current, either for the electrolytic separation and deposition of metals from solutions, or as a source of heat in smelting, refining, welding, annealing, etc. — **e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'g'ic-al** (-lūr'jī-kāl), *a.* — **e-lec'tro-met'al-lur'g'ist** (-jīst), *n.*

**e-lec'tro-m'e-ter** (ē-lēk'trōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential; also, sometimes, an electroscope.

**e-lec'tro-m'e-try** (-trī), *n.* The art or process of making electrical measurements. — **e-lec'tro-met'ric** (ē-lēk'trō-mēt'īk), *a.* **e-lec'tro-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *a.*

**e-lec'tro-mo'tion** (-mō'shūn), *n.* 1. Motion of electricity as in a voltaic circuit. 2. Mechanical motion produced by electricity.

**e-lec'tro-mo'tive** (-mō'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to electromotion; producing, or tending to produce, electricity or an electric current, as, *electromotive* force.

**electromotive force**, *Elec.*, the force which, by reason of difference in potential, produces electric currents; difference in potential. *Abbr.*, *E. M. F.*

**e-lec'tro-mo'tor** (-mō'tēr), *n.* 1. An exciter of electricity; apparatus for generating electricity. 2. An electric motor.

**e-lec'tron** (ē-lēk'trōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See ELECTRIC.] 1. = ELECTRUM. 2. *Physics & Chem.* One of those particles (having about  $\frac{1}{1836}$  of the mass of a hydrogen atom) projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as the cathode rays and from radioactive substances as the beta rays. See ATOM. — **e-lec'tron'ic** (ē-lēk'trōn'īk), *a.*

**e-lec'tro-neg-a-tive** (-trō-nēg'ā-tiv), *a.* *Physics & Chem.* A charged with negative electricity; tending to pass to the anode in electrolysis; hence, acid, not basic. **b** Capable of acting as the negative element of a voltaic cell. — *n.* A body which passes to the anode in electrolysis, as oxygen.

**e-lec'tro-pho-rus** (ē-lēk'trōf'ō-rūs), *n.*; *pl.* -TROPHORI (-rī). [NL.; *electro* + -phorous.] *Physics.* An instrument for the induction of electric charges, consisting of a disk of shellac, ebonite, or the like, and a metal plate.

**e-lec'tro-plate'** (ē-lēk'trō-plăt'), *v. t.* To plate, as with silver, by electrolysis. — *n.* Electrophorus. Electroplated ware, or a piece of it.

**e-lec'tro-po'ion** (-pō'īōn), *n.*, or **electro-poison fluid**. [NL.; *electro* + Gr. *ποῖον*, *onite*.] *p. pr.* of *ποιεῖν* to make.] *Elec.* An exciting and depolarizing acid solution used in certain cells or batteries.

**e-lec'tro-pos'i-tive** (-pōz'ī-tiv), *a.* 1. Charged with positive electricity; tending to pass to the cathode in electrolysis; *Chem.*, basic. 2. Capable of acting as the positive element of a voltaic cell. — *n.* A body which passes to the cathode in electrolysis, as potassium.

**e-lec'tro-scope** (ē-lēk'trō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for detecting electricity, or the species of electricity present, or changes in electric state, by electric attraction and repulsion. — **e-lec'tro-scop'ic** (-skōp'īk), *a.*

**e-lec'tro-stat'ics** (-stăt'īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of static electricity; — *contr.* with *electrokinetics*. — **stat'ic**, *a.*



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**e-lec-tro-tar'is** (tăk'sis), *n.* [NL.; *electro* + *taxis*.] *Biol.* The responsive movement of small organisms to the stimulus of the electric current. — **e-lec-tro-tac'tic** (tăk'), *a.* **e-lec-tro-ther'a-peu'tics** (thêr'ă-pū'tiks), *n. Med.* Use or science of electricity as a curative agent. **e-lec-tro-ton'ic** (tôn'ik), *a.* **1. Physic.** Pertaining to or designating a supposed state of electric tension. *Obs.* **2. Physiol.** Relating to tetrotonus. **e-lec-tro'o-nus** (ê-lêk-trô'nus), *n.* [NL.; *electro* + *Gr. rōvos* tension.] *Physiol.* The modified condition of a nerve when a constant electric current passes through it. **e-lec-tro-type** (ê-lêk-trô'tîp), *n.* **1.** A facsimile plate for printing, made by electroplating a wax impression; also, a print from such a plate. **2.** Electrotypy. — *v. t.* To make facsimile plates of by electrotypy. — **e-lec'tro-ty'p'er** (tîp'êr), *n.* — **e-lec'tro-ty'p'ing**, *n.* [trotype plates.] **e-lec'tro-ty'p'y** (tîp'y), *n.* The process of producing electrotypy. **e-lec'trum** (trâm), *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. ἤλεκτρον*. See **ELECTRIC**.] **1.** Amber. *Obs.* **2.** An ancient alloy of gold and silver. **e-lec'tu-ary** (tû-ă-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). [L. *electuarius*, prob. fr. *Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, ἑλεγμα, a medicine that is licked away.] A medicine incorporated with honey or sirup so as to form a doughy or pasty mass. **el'ee-mos'y-na-ry** (êl'ê-môs'î-nă-ri), *a.* [LL. *elemosynarius*, fr. L., fr. *Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη*. See **ALMS**.] **1.** Relating or devoted to charity, alms, or almsgiving. **2.** Given in charity or alms. **3.** Supported by charity. **el'e-gance** (êl'ê-găns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being elegant. **2.** That which is elegant. **el'e-gan-cy** (găn-si), *n.*; *pl.* -GANCIES (-siz). Elegance. **el'e-gant** (gânt), *a.* [L. *elegans*, -antis.] **1.** Marked by niceties of manner, dress, or the like; as, *elegant* society. **2.** Characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement; as, an *elegant* vase. **3.** Neat or simple and apt; as, an *elegant* analysis. **4.** Keenly appreciative of what is elegant; as, a person of *elegant* tastes. **5.** Excellent; fine; as, *elegant* butter. *Vulgar.* — **Syn.** Tasteful, polished, refined, handsome, richly ornamental, fine. — **e-le-gant'ly**, *adv.* **e-le-gi-ac** (êl'ê-jî-ăk; êl'ê-jî-ăk'), *a.* **1.** Designating Greek poetry in a certain meter used chiefly in elegies. **2.** Pert. to, or written in, elegy or elegiacs; mournful. **3.** Used in, or suited to, elegies. — *n.* Elegiac verse; a The "elegiac pentameter," the second line of the elegiac distich, which has the scheme (anciently scanned: - - - | - - - | - - -) of a dactylic hexameter and consists of a (so-called) pentameter. **b** In *pl.* A series of, or a poem or poems in, such distichs. — **el'e-gi-a-cal** (êl'ê-jî-ă-kă'l), *a.* **el'e-gist** (êl'ê-jîst), *n.* The writer of an elegy. **el'e-git** (êl'ê-jît), *n.* [L., he has chosen, *eligere* to choose.] *Law.* A writ of execution for delivering a defendant's property to the plaintiff, to be held till the claim is satisfied. **el'e-gize** (êl'ê-jî-zîz), *v. t. & i.* To lament or celebrate in elegy. **el'e-gy** (-jî), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jîz). [L. *elegia*, fr. *Gr. ἔλεγεια*, fr. *ἔλεγιος* elegiac, ἔλεγος a song of mourning.] **1.** A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song. **2.** Elegiac verse, or any poem in such measure. **el'ek'tron**. Var. of **ELECTRON**. **e-le-m'ent** (êl'ê-mênt), *n.* [F. *élément*, L. *elementum*.] **1.** One of the simple substances (generally earth, air, fire, and water) formerly erroneously believed to compose the physical universe. **2. a** One of the four elements (def. 1) in its natural form; as, the watery *element*, or water. **b** In *pl.* Conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements; — now usually implying violent weather. **c** One of the four elements (def. 1) viewed as a natural habitat; as, water is the *element* of fishes; hence, the sphere suited to any person or thing. **3. Chem.** A substance not separable into substances different from itself, at least by ordinary chemical processes, as carbon, copper, gold, iron, lead, mercury, nitrogen, oxygen, silver, sulphur, tin, etc. Eighty-two such elements are now recognized. Every material substance consists of one or more elements. **4.** One of the constituent parts or principles of anything. **5.** In *pl.* **a** The fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. **b** The bread and wine used in the Eucharist. **6.** = **GENERATRIX**. **7. Kînematics.** Either component of a pair. **8. Elec.** Either of the pieces constituting a voltaic couple; also, the couple; a cell. — **Syn.** See **COMPONENT**. **el'e-men'tal** (mên'tăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the elements (See **ELEMENT**, 1, 2) or to one of them; hence: simple; pure; primal; as, *elemental* fire; ruling or animating the elemental or an element; as, *elemental* spirits; pertaining to the phenomena of physical nature in general; as, *elemental* worship. **2. Chem.** Elementary. **3.** Pert. to rudiments, or first principles; elementary. **4.** Forming a constituent. — **Syn.** See **ELEMENTARY**. — **el'e-men'tal'ly**, *adv.* **el'e-men'ta-ry** (tă-ri), *a.* **1.** = **ELEMENTAL**, 1. **2. Chem.** Of or pert. to an element or elements (See **ELEMENT**, 3); consisting of a single element. **3.** Pert. to, or treating of, the first principles of anything; introductory. — **el'e-men'ta-ri-ly** (ri-li), *adv.* — **el'e-men'ta-ri-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** **ELEMENTARY**, **elemental**. That is elementary

which pertains to rudiments, or first principles; that is **elemental** which pertains to ultimate constituents or forces; as, an *elementary* treatise; *elemental* passions. **el'e-mi** (êl'ê-mî), *n.* A fragrant oleoresin obtained from various tropical trees and used in making varnishes, also medicinally in ointments and plasters. **e-len'ch'** (ê-lên'k'), *n.*; *pl.* ELENCHES (-lên'k's). [L. *elenchus*, Gr. *ἔλεγχος*.] *Logic.* A refutation cast in syllogistic form; hence: an argument in refutation; a disproof. **e-len'ctic** (ê-lên'k'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός*.] *Logic.* Serving to refute; refutative; — applied to indirect modes of proof, and opposed to *direct*. **el'e-phant** (êl'ê-fănt), *n.* [OF. *olifant*, *elefant*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐλέφας*, -avros.] Any of various mammals (genus *Elephas*, group *Proboscidea*) of Africa and India, having the snout prolonged into a prehensile proboscis. There are two existing species (*E. indicus* and *E. africanus*); they are the largest existing land animals. **el'e-phan-ti-a-sis** (făn-tî-ă-sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἑλεφαντίασις*, fr. *ἐλέφας* elephant.] A disease of the skin, in which it becomes very thick and fissured. **el'e-phan'tine** (făn'tî-n, -tî-n), *a.* Like an elephant; hence: huge; very heavy. **el'e-phant's-ear'** (êl'ê-fănts-êr'), *n.* **1.** The begonia. **2. Hort.** The taro. **el'e-phant's-foot'** (fôot'), *n.* A South Fore part of Indian African plant (*Tesudinaria elephantipes*). It has a massive rootstock the edible interior of which is known as *Hottentot bread*. **El'eu-sin'i-a** (û-sîn'y-ă), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐλευθέρια*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A festival, with games, kept at Eleusis, in Attica, in honor of Demeter and Persephone; also, this festival with the Eleusinian mysteries. [Attica.] **El'eu-sin'i-an** (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Eleusis in Eleusinian mysteries, certain religious mysteries which originated at Eleusis and became part of the Athenian state religion. **El'eu-the-ri-a** (thê'rî-ă), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἐλευθερία* (ρά), fr. *ἐλευθερος* free.] *Gr. Relig.* A festival celebrated at Plataea with athletic contests. **el'e-vate** (êl'ê-văt), *a.* [L. *elevatus*, p. p. of *elevare*; *e* out + *levare* to lift up.] Elevated. *Obs.* or *Poetic*. — *v. t.*; -*vat*'ed (-văt'êd); -*vat*'ing. **1.** To lift up; raise. **2.** To raise in rank or station; exalt; ennoble. **3.** To raise (the voice). **4.** To elate; exhilarate. — **Syn.** Dignify, heighten; erect; hoist; cheer, flush, animate. See **RAISE**. **el'e-vat'ed** (-văt'êd), *p. a.* **1.** Raised up. **2.** Exalted; sublime; lofty; dignified; as, an *elevated* style. **el'e-va'tion** (-văt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elevating; state of being elevated; height; exaltation. **2.** An elevated place. **3. Astronomy.** Altitude. **4.** Height above sea level. **5. Drawing.** A geometrical projection on a vertical plane. — **Syn.** See **HEIGHT**. **el'e-va'tor** (êl'ê-văt'ôr), *n.* One who, or that which, raises anything; as: **a** A contrivance as an endless chain with buckets, for raising grain to a loft. **b** A cage or platform for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different levels; a lift. **c** A building for elevating, storing, and discharging grain. **d. Aeronautics.** A movable plane, or group of planes used to control the altitude or the fore-and-aft poise or inclination of an airship or flying machine. **e-lev'en** (êl'êv'n), *a.* [AS. *endloofan*, *endlofan*.] Being one more than ten. — *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one. **2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi. **3.** Eleven players forming a team or side, as in cricket or football. **e-lev'enth** (-nth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth; — the ordinal of eleven. *Abbr., 11th.* See **ORDINAL**, *n.*, **Note**. **2.** Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; an eleventh part. **2.** An eleventh unit or object. **elf** (êlf), *n.*; *pl.* ELVES (êlvz); *Rare*, ELFS (êlfs). [AS. *ælf*, *ylf*.] **1.** A mythical being, commonly a sprite. Fairies, pixies, mermen, mermaids, and nixes are elves. **2.** An elflike human being. [Dated or ruled by elves. — *n.* An elf.] **elf'in** (êlf'în), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling elves; pro-**elf'ish** (-fish), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the elves; mischievous; impish; weird. — **elf'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **elf'ish-ness**, *n.* **elf'lock'** (êlf'lôk'), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted into a knot. **E'ti** (ê'ti), *n.* [Heb., *Ēlî*.] *Bib.* A high priest of Israel, in whose care Samuel was trained. See **1 Sam. i. 25**. **e-lic'it** (ê-lis'it), *v. t.* [L. *elicitus*, p. p. of *elicere* to elicit; *e* out + *lacere* to entice.] To draw out or forth; educe; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion; draw or entice forth; evoke; as, to *elicit* a reply. **Syn.** Deduce, induce; extract, exact, extort, wrest, wring. — **Elicit**, **extract**, **exact**, **extort**. **Elicit** and **extract** have in common the idea of drawing out; *elicit* applying, without suggestion of force, to what is latent or implicit; *extract* implying (lit. or fig.) pressure, urgency, etc.; as,



**k = ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



you may elicit interest by a show of earnestness; the cross-examination failed to extract a single admission. To exact is rigorously to enforce a demand, esp. as for a thing due; to extort is to wring or wrest, esp. from one reluctant or resisting, as a tyrant exacts submission; his courage extorted admiration from his enemies.

**e-lic-i-ta'tion** (ē-lis'ī-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eliciting. **e-lide** (ē-lid'), *v. t.*; **E-LID'ED** (-lid'ēd); **E-LID'ING**. [*L. elidere* to strike out or off; *e + laedere* to hurt by striking.] **1.** To strike out; nullify. *Rare, exc. in Scots Law.* **2. Gram.** To cut off, as a syllable, usually the final one.

**el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (ē-lī'jī-bī'l'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being eligible. **el'i-gi-ble** (ē-lī'jī-b'l), *a.* [*F. éligible*, fr. *L. eligere*. See **ELECT.**] Fitted or qualified to be chosen. — **1.** One who, or that which, is eligible. — **el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

**El-ih'jah** (ē-lī'jā), *n.* [*Heb. Elyāh.*] *Bib.* A great Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. See **1 & 2 Kings**.

**e-lim'i-nate** (ē-lim'ī-nāt), *v. t.*; **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); **-NAT'ING**. [*L. eliminatus*, p. p. of *eliminare*; *e* out + *limen* threshold.] **1.** To expel; exclude. **2.** To set aside as unimportant or inapplicable; ignore. **3. Physiol.** To expel from the system; excrete. **4. Alg.** To cause (an unknown quantity) to disappear from an equation. — **SYN.** See **EXCLUDE**.

**e-lim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eliminating; state of being eliminated. [*or carrying on, elimination.*]

**e-lim'i-na-tive** (-lim'ī-nā-tīv), *a.* Relating to, tending to, **El-ih'shā** (-lī'shā), *n.* [*Heb. Elishā.*] *Bib.* A great prophet, disciple and successor of Elijah. See **1 & 2 Kings**.

**e-lis'ion** (ē-līz'hŭn), *n.* [*L. elisio*, fr. *elidere*, *elismus*, to strike out. See **ELIDE**.] A cutting off or suppression, esp. of a vowel or syllable, for meter or euphony; in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel before an initial vowel.

**él'élite** (ā'ēt'), *n.* [*F., fr. élire* to choose, *L. eligere*. See **ELECT.**] **1.** A choice or select body; the flower. **2.** [*cap.*] The active army of Switzerland.

**e-lix'ir** (ē-līk'sēr), *n.* [*LL., fr. Ar. el-iksīr* the philosopher's stone, prob. fr. Gr. *ἐπιός* dry, (hence probably) a dry powder.] **1. Alchemy.** A substance for transmuting metals into gold; also, one for prolonging life indefinitely. **2.** A strong extract or tincture. *Obs. or Hist.* **3. Pharm.** A compound tincture. **4.** Refined spirit; quintessence.

**El-iz'a-be'than** (ē-līz'ā-bē'thān; ē-līz'ā-bēth'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603) or her times.

**elk** (ēlk), *n.* **1.** The largest existing deer (*Alces alces*) of Europe and Asia, having broad palmate antlers. **2.** In America, the wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

**ell** (ēl), *n.* [*AS. elm.*] A measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used, varying, in different countries, from 27 to 48 inches.

**el-ipse'** (ē-līps'), *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλειψις* defect.] *Geom.* A plane curve which is the path of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (foci) is constant; a conic section, the closed intersection of a plane with a right circular cone.



**el-īp'sis** (ē-līp'sis), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIPSES** (-sēz). [*L., fr. Gr. ἔλλειψις* a leaving, defect, ἔλλειψαι to leave in, fall short; *ἔλ + λείπειν* to leave.] **1.** Ellipse. **F/F'** Foci; **PP'** any point in boundary curve. **PF + PF' = P'P' + P/P' = PP' = PF' + P/P'** obviously understood, but necessary to make the construction grammatically complete; as in "virtues I admire" for "virtues that I admire." **2. Print.** A mark or marks, as ... or \*\*\*, showing omission of letters or words.

**el-īp'soid** (-soid), *n.* A surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles; also, the solid bounded by such a surface. — **el-īp'soid**, **el-īp'soid'al** (ē-līp'sōid'al), *a.*

**el-īp'tic** (ē-līp'tīk) (*a.* **1.** Pert. to, or having the form of, **el-īp'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl)) an ellipse. **2. Gram.** Pert. to ellipsis; having a part omitted. — **el-īp'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**el-īp'tic'i-ty** (ē-līp'tīs'ī-tī), *n.* Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere, respectively.

**elm** (ēlm), *n.* [*AS. elm.*] **1.** A genus (*Ulmus*) of trees, mostly of large size and graceful habit. **2.** The hard, tough wood of the elm.

**elm'y** (ēl'mī), *a.* Abounding with elms.

**el'o-cu'tion** (ē-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [*L. elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*. See **ELOCUENT.**] **1.** Art of public speaking or reading, esp. with reference to the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.; style or manner of speaking or reading in public. **2.** Good literary expression or style. **Obs.**

**SYN.** **Elocution**, **oratory**, **eloquence**. **Elocution** emphasizes external graces of delivery, esp. of voice, sometimes also of gesture; **oratory** suggests persuasive or elaborate rhetoric in



Elm (*Ulmus americana*). *a* Mature Leaves; *b* Staminate Flowers; *c* Young Fruit.

public speech; **eloquence** is lofty, noble, or impassioned utterance, oral or written; it implies complete fusion of thought or feeling with verbal expression.

**el'o-cu'tion-a-ry** (ā-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to elocution.

**el'o-cu'tion-ist**, *n.* One versed in elocution; esp. a professional reciter or reader.

**El-lo'him** (ē-lō'hīm; -hēm), *n.* [*Heb. ʾēlōhīm.*] God, or the gods; — a term used in the Hebrew Scriptures.

**El-lo'hist** (-hīst), *n.* Formerly, the author of all Elohistic material in the Hexateuch; later, the Elohistic Prophetic Document or its author.

**El'o-his'tic** (ē-lō'hīs'tīk), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Elohim* as a name of God, and so distinguished from *Yahwistic*, as certain passages in the Old Testament, or a certain ancient document (the "Elohistic Prophetic Document") giving Jewish anecdotal history.

**e-loign'** (ē-loin'), *v. t.* Also **e-loin'**. [*F. eloigner*, OF. *esloigner*; *es-* (*L. ex*) + OF. & *F. loin*, far, far off, *L. longe*, fr. *longus* long.] **1.** To remove afar off; withdraw. *Obs. or R. 2. Law.* To convey beyond the jurisdiction, or to conceal, as goods liable to distress. — **e-loign'ment**, *n.*

**e-lon-gate** (ē-lōn'gāt; ē-lōn-gāt), *v. t. & i.*; **-GAT-ED** (-gāt'ēd); **-GAT-ING**. [*L. elongatus*, p. p. of *elongare* to prolong, remove; *e* + *L. longus* long, *longe* far off.] To lengthen; extend; stretch out. — (ē-lōn'gāt), *a.* Elongated.

**e-lon-ga'tion** (ē-lōn-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elongating; protraction. **2.** That which lengthens out; continuation.

**e-lope'** (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; **E-LOPE'D** (-lōp't'); **E-LOP'ING** (-lōp'īng). [*AF. aloper.*] **1.** To run away from one's spouse or home with a lover. **2.** To run away from one's place or duty. — **e-lope'ment** (-mēt), *n.* — **e-lōp'er** (-lōp'ēr), *n.*

**el'o-quence** (ē-lō-kwēns), *n.* Discourse characterized by force, art, and persuasiveness; also, the art of employing such discourse. — **SYN.** See **ELOCUTION**.

**el'o-quent** (-kwēt), *a.* [*F. eloquent*, *L. eloquens*, p. pr. of *eloqui* to declaim; *e* out + *loqui* to speak.] Expressing or able to express one's self eloquently; marked by eloquence.

**el'o-quent-ly**, *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

**else** (ēls), *a. & prom.* [*AS. elles* otherwise, gen. sing. of an adj. meaning other.] Other; or other one. When used with *anybody*, *everybody*, *some one*, etc., in the possessive, *else* usually takes the 's; as in, somebody *else's*; no one *else's*. — *adv.* **1.** In a different manner, place, time, or respect; as, to go somewhere *else*; how *else* can he do it? **2.** In another or a contrary case; or otherwise.

**else'where** (ēls'hwār), *adv.* In or to some other place.

**e-lu'ci-date** (ē-lū'sī-dāt), *v. t.*; **-DAT'ED** (-dāt'ēd); **-DAT'ING**. [*LL. elucidatus*, p. p. of *elucidare*; *e* + *lucidus* full of light, clear.] To make clear or manifest; illustrate. — **SYN.** See **EXPLAIN**. — **e-lu'ci-da'tor** (-dāt'ēr), *n.*

**e-lu'ci-da'tion** (-dāt'shŭn), *n.* A making clear; act of elucidating, or that which elucidates.

**e-lu'ci-da-tive** (ē-lū'sī-dā-tīv), *a.* Making clear; tending to elucidate; as, an *elucidative* note.

**e-lude'** (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; **E-LUD'ED** (-lūd'ēd); **E-LUD'ING**. [*L. eludere*, *elusum*; *e* + *ludere* to play.] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; as, to *elude* a blow, danger, pursuit, etc. **2.** To evade, or baffle, by reason of being recon-dite, inconspicuous, or the like; as, an idea *eludes* one; so small as to *elude* our observation. — **SYN.** See **EVADE**.

**E-lul'** (ē-lōl'), *n.* [*Heb.*] See **JEWISH CALENDAR**.

**e-lu'sion** (ē-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of eluding; evasion.

**e-lu'sive** (-sīv), *a.* Tending to elude; adroitly evading; of ideas, etc., not easily understood or defined; baffling. — **e-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

**e-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rī), *a.* Tending to elude; elusive; evasive.

**e-lu'tri-ate** (ē-lū'trī-āt), *v. i.* [*L. elutriatus*, p. p. of *elutriare*.] To cleanse or wash, or to purify by washing and straining or decanting. — **e-lu'tri-a'tion** (-āt'shŭn), *n.*

**elves** (ēlvz), *n., pl.* of **ELF**.

**elv'ish** (ēlv'ish), *a.* **1.** Elfish. **2.** Elfish; esp., mischievous.

**El-y'sian** (ē-līz'hŭn; ē-līz'ī-ān), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; delightful.

**El-y'si-um** (ē-līz'hŭn; ē-līz'ī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* **E.-UMS** (-ūmz), **L. ELYSIA** (-ā), *ūm*, fr. Gr. *Ἠλύσιον* (*ἠελίου*) Elysian field.] **1. Class Myth.** The dwelling place of the happy souls after death, placed by Homer on the western margin of the earth, by Hesiod and Pindar in the Isles of the Blessed in the Western Ocean, and by later poets in the lower world. **2.** Any similarly conceived place or state of delight; a paradise.

**el'y-troid** (ē-lī'trōid), *n.*; *Zool.* Resembling an elytrum.

**el'y-trum** (ē-lī'trūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TRA** (-trā). [*NL., fr. Gr. ελυτρον*, fr. *ἔλυναι* to roll round.] *Zool.* One of the anterior pair of wings in coleopterous and some other insects, protecting the posterior pair of wings.

**El'ze-vir** (ē-līz'ē-vēr; -vēr), *a.* *Bibliog.* Designating, or pertaining to, books or editions printed and published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam, Leiden, etc., from about 1592 to 1680; also, designating a round open type introduced by them. See **TYPE**.

**em** (ēm), *n.* [*L. em*, the letter.] **1.** The letter *m*. **2.** The

ēle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter m, then a square type, used as a unit to measure printed matter. em (ēm). Obs. or colloq. contr. of hem, them.

em-. See EN-. em-a'ci-ate (ē-mā'shī-āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. emaciatus, p. p. of emaciare to make lean; e + maciare to make lean, fr. macies leanness.] To cause to lose flesh so as to become very lean. [Citated condition.]

em-a'ci-a'tion (ē-mā'shūn), n. Process of emaciating; em-a'ci-a-nant (ēm'ā-nānt), a. [L. emanus, -antis, p. pr. of emanare.] Issuing or flowing forth; emanating.

em-a-nate (ēm'ā-nāt), v. i.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. [L. emanare, -atum; e out + manare to flow.] To issue from a source; arise; proceed; originate.

em-a-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. 1. Act of emanating. 2. That which emanates; efflux. 3. Philos. The process of creation conceived as a series of effluxes flowing forth from the God-head; also, that which has come into being by this process. 4. Chem. A gaseous substance produced by a radioactive transformation; as, the radium emanation.

em'a-na-tive (ēm'ā-nā-tiv), a. Causing, caused by, or relating to, emanation.

e-man'ci-pate (ē-mān'si-pāt), v. t.; -CI-PAT'ED (-pāt'ēd); -PAT'ING. [L. emancipatus, p. p. of emancipare; e out + mancipare to transfer ownership in, manceps purchaser; manus hand + capere to take.] 1. Law. a Roman Law. To free (a child) from paternal power. b To set free from paternal power; — chiefly used in Civil-law systems. 2. To free from power or control, esp. from bondage; liberate.

e-man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shūn), n. 1. Act or process of freeing; liberation. 2. Specif. [cap.], the freeing (1829) of the Roman Catholics in England from civil disabilities. — Syn. Release, freedom, manumission, enfranchisement.

e-man'ci-pa'tor (-pā'tēr), n. One who emancipates.

e-mar'gi-nate (ē-mār'jī-nāt), a. Having the margin notched; e-mar'gi-nat'ed (-nāt'ēd) } specif., Bot., notched at the apex. See LEAF, Illust.

e-mas'cu-late (ē-mās'kū-lāt), v. t.; -CU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [L. emascularē; e out, from + masculus male.] 1. To castrate; geld. 2. To deprive of masculine vigor or spirit; weaken. — (lāt), a. Deprived of virility or vigor.

e-mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shūn), n. Act or process of emasculating; state of being emasculated.

em-balm' (ēm-bām'), v. t. [F. embauer; em- (L. in) + baume balm.] 1. To treat (a dead body), as with aromatic oils, etc., to prevent decay. 2. To perfume. 3. To preserve as if with balm; keep in remembrance. — em-balm'er, n.

em-balm'ment (-mēt), n. Act or process of embalming; a preparation used in embalming.

em-bank' (-bānk'), v. t. To protect or confine by a bank. em-bank'ment (-mēt), n. 1. Act of banking. 2. A structure of earth, gravel, etc., raised to retain or hold back water, to carry a roadway, etc. [hinder; block up.]

em-bar' (ēm-bār'), v. t. 1. To bar or shut in. 2. To stop; em-bar-ca'tion. Var. of EMBARKATION.

em-bar-go (ēm-bār'gō), n., pl. -GOES (-gōz). [Sp., fr. embargar to restrain; em- (L. in) + barra bar.] 1. An edict of a government prohibiting the departure or entry of ships of commerce at a port or ports. 2. Any prohibition imposed by law on commerce. 3. Stoppage; impediment; prohibition. — v. t. To lay an embargo on, as on ships.

em-bark' (-bārk'), v. t. & i. [F. embarquer; em- (L. in) + barque bark.] 1. To put or go on shipboard for a voyage. 2. To engage, enlist, or invest (as persons, money, etc.) in any affair or business.

em-bar-ka'tion (ēm-bār-kā'shūn), n. Act of embarking; as, the embarkation of troops.

em-bar-rass (ēm-bār'ās), v. t. [F. embarrasser; em- (L. in) + LL. barra bar.] 1. To perplex; disconcert; non-plus. 2. To impede; complicate; as, affairs are embarrassed. 3. To involve in financial difficulties.

Syn. Mortify, shame; abash, disconcert, discomfit, confuse, confound, discompose, upset. — Embarrass, abash, disconcert, discomfit, confuse, confound imply a degrading, usually sudden, of one's mental processes. Embarrass implies some influence which impedes freedom, causing uneasiness or constraint; as, to be embarrassed before strangers. Abash implies also utter loss of self-possession, often from a sudden sense of inferiority or shame; as, he was abashed in the king's presence. Disconcert suggests such loss of presence of mind or disturbance of poise as leaves one for the moment nonplused; as, a disconcerting question. Discomfit regards as permanent the state which disconcert describes as momentary. Confuse and confound imply temporary (and in the case of confound, complete) suspension of one's powers (esp. speech), often from some overwhelming revelation; as, he was confused by contradictory signals; the accused was confounded by the evidence. Abash and confound are somewhat bookish. em-bar'rass-ment (-mēt), n. Embarrassed condition; that which embarrasses.

em-bas'sa-dor (ēm-bās'ā-dēr). Var. of AMBASSADOR.

em-bas'sage (ēm'bā-sāj), n. Embassy (defs. 1 & 2). Archaic.

em'bas-sy (-sī), n.; pl. -SIES (-sīz). [OF. ambassée, embasée, LL. ambasciata, fr. ambasciare for ambactiare to go on a mission, L. ambactus vassal, dependent.] 1. The function, business, or position of an ambassador; the sending of ambassadors. 2. The ambassador and his suite; envoys. 3. The residence or office of an ambassador.

em-bat'tle (ēm-bāt'tl), v. t.; -TTLED (-'līd); -TLING (-līng). [OF. embattailier; em- (L. in) + F. bataille. See BAT-TLE.] To arrange in order of battle; prepare for battle.

em-bat'tle, v. t. To furnish with battlements.

em-bay' (-bē'), v. t. To shut in or shelter as in a bay.

em-bay'ment (-mēt), n. Formation of a bay; also, a bay or a baylike conformation.

em-bed' (-bēd'), v. t. To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.

em-bel'lish (-bēl'ish), v. t. [F. embellir; em- (L. in) + bel, beau, beautiful.] 1. To make beautiful or elegant, as by ornaments; decorate; adorn. 2. Hence, to set out with fanciful enlargements, as a story. — Syn. See ADORN.

em-bel'lish-ment (-mēt), n. 1. Act of embellishing. 2. That which embellishes; ornament.

em'ber (ēm'ber), n. [AS. æmberge.] A lighted coal smoldering in ashes; in pl., smoldering ashes.

em'ber, a. [AS. ymbren, ymbrýne, prop., running around; ymbe around + ryne a running; rinnan to run.] R. C. & Ang. Ch. Designating, or pert. to, days (ember days) set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. The weeks in which these days fall are called ember weeks.

em-bez'zle (ēm-bēz'z'l), v. t.; -ZLED (-'līd); -ZLING (-līng). [AF. embeseller to destroy.] 1. To make away with; squander; dissipate. Obs. 2. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as property intrusted to one's care. — Syn. See STEAL. — em-bez'zler (-lēr), n.

em-bez'zle-ment (-mēt), n. Act of embezzling.

em-bit'ter (-bit'tēr), v. t. To make bitter or more bitter.

em-blaze' (-blāz'), v. t. [em- + blaze to make public.] To set forth in, or adorn with, heraldic devices; hence: to adorn sumptuously; embellish.

em-blaze' (-blāz'), v. t. To cause to blaze; kindle.

em-bla'zon (-blāz'n), v. t. 1. To depict (heraldic bearings). 2. To deck in bright colors; display sumptuously; also, to extol. — em-bla'zon-er, n. — em-bla'zon-ment, n.

em-bla'zon-ry (-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). Act or art of embellishing; brilliant decoration, as figures on standards, etc.

em'blem (ēm'blēm), n. [L. emblemata, -atis, thing put in, inlaid work. Gr. ἐμβλημα a thing put in; deriv. of ἐν in + βάλλειν to throw.] 1. Inlaid work. Obs. 2. A visible sign of an idea; symbol. 3. A picture with a motto, a set of verses, or the like, intended as a moral lesson. See SYN.

Syn. Symbol, type, token, device, badge, figure, image, prototype. — Emblem, symbol, type, token imply a significant representation. An emblem is a visible object representing another by a natural suggestion, or by a habitual or recognized association; as, the dove is an emblem of peace. A symbol may be entirely arbitrary or conventional (as in algebra, astronomy, etc.); as a synonym for emblem, symbol often suggests profounder or more recondite significance; as, the universe is a symbol of God. Type stresses the idea of representative character, and often implies prefigurement. A token is a symbol which serves esp. as a memorial or a guarantee; as, my gift is sent as a token of my respect.

— v. t. To represent by an emblem; image.

em'blem-a'tic (-āt'ik), a. Pert. to an emblem; sym-

em'blem-a'ti-cal (-ī-kāl), a. Pert. to an emblem; sym-

em'blem-a'tize (ēm-blēm'ā-tīz), v. t.; -TIZED (-tīz'd); -TIZ-ING (-tīz'ing). To represent by or as by an emblem.

em'ble-ment (ēm'blē-mēt), n. [OF. emblèment, deriv. of LL. imbladare to sow with grain; in- + LL. bladium grain.] Law. The growing crop, or profits of a crop, which has been sown or planted; — usually in the pl.

em-bod'y-ment (-bōd'y-mēt), n. An embodying; state of being embodied; thing embodying or embodied; incarnation.

em-bod'y (ēm-bōd'y), v. t. 1. To give a body to, as a spirit; incarnate. 2. To render concrete and definite; as, to embody ideas in words. 3. To cause to become a body or part of a body; incorporate; organize; as, to embody a treaty in a law; to embody a group of states in a federation.

em-bold'en (-bōl'd'n), v. t. To make bold or courageous.

em-bol'ic (ēm-bōl'ik), a. [See EMBOLUS, EMBOLISM.] 1. Med. Of or pertaining to an embolus or embolism. 2. Embryol. Pushing or growing in; — applied to typical invagination or gastrulation. See INVAGINATION.

em'bo-lism (ēm'bō-līz'm), n. [L. embolismus, fr. Gr. ἐμβολισμός intercalated, fr. ἐμβάλλειν to throw or put in.] 1. Intercalation, as of a day or month in the year. 2. Med. Occlusion of a blood vessel, as by a clot.

em'bo-lis'mic (-līz'mik), a. Pert. to, or formed by, intercalation; intercalated; as, an embolismic year, the period of 13 lunar months, or 384 days.

em'bo-lus (ēm'bō-lūs), n.; pl. -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ἐμβολος anything pointed so as to be put or thrust in, fr. ἐμβάλλειν.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



See EMBLEM.] *Med.* A plug, as a clot of fibrin, brought by the blood current and lodged in a blood vessel so as to obstruct the circulation.

|| **em'bon'point'** (än'bôn'pwän'), *n.* [F., fr. *en bon point* in good condition.] Plumpness of person; stoutness.

**em-bos'om** (äm-bôoz'üm), *v. t.* **1.** To take into the bosom; cherish; foster. **2.** To inclose; shelter closely.

**em-boss'** (-bôs'), *v. t.* **1.** To hide in a thicket. **Obs. 2.** To exhaust (a hunted animal) by the chase; also, to make frothy, as the mouth of a hunted beast. *Obs. or Poetic.*

**em-boss'er**, *v. t.* **1.** To raise bosses, or protuberances, on the surface of; esp., to ornament with bosses or raised work. **2.** To raise in relief from a surface. **3.** To adorn with rich ornamentation. — **boss'er**, *n.* — **boss'ment** (-mënt), *n.*

**em'bou'chure'** (än'bôo'shür'), *n.* [F., fr. *emboucher* to put to the mouth; *em-* (L. *in*) + *bouche* mouth.] **1.** The mouth of a river; and, also, mouth of a cannon, or the like. **2. Music.** The mouthpiece of a wind instrument.

**em-bow'** (äm-bô'), *v. t.* To bend into or like a bow.

**em-bowed'** (-bôd'), *p. a.* Curved; arched; vaulted.

**em-bow'el** (-bou'el), *v. t.*; — **ELED** (-êld) or **ELEDD**; — **E-LING** or **-EL-LING**. **1.** To disembowel. *Rare.* **2.** To embed; bury.

**em-bow'er** (-bou'er), **im-bow'er** (im-), *v. t. & i.* To shelter, lodge, or seclude, as in a bowyer.

**em-brace'** (-bräs'), *v. t.*; **EM-BRACER** (-bräst'), **-BRAC'ING**. [OF. *embracer*, fr. *em-* (L. *in*) + *braz* arm, L. *brachium*.] **1.** To clasp in the arms. **2.** To encircle; inclose. **3.** To undertake. **Obs. 4.** To take up; adopt; as, to *embrace* the profession of law. **5.** To accept; receive; welcome; avail one's self of, as an opportunity. **6.** To include as parts of a whole; comprehend; take in; as, his essay *embraces* many topics. — **Syn.** Hug; encompass; include, comprise, involve; espouse. See **CONTAIN**.

— *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

— *n.* An encircling with the arms; clasp; hug.

**em-brace'**, *v. t.* [See **2d EMBRACER**.] *Law.* To attempt, or act so as, to influence corruptly, as a jury or court.

**em-brace'ment** (-mënt), *n.* Act of embracing.

**em-brac'er** (-bräs'er), *n.* One who embraces, clasps, etc.

**em-brac'er** (-bräs'er), *n.* [OF. *embraseur* one who fires, *in-* **em-brace'or** (-ör) sigator, fr. *embraser* to set fire to.] *Law.* One who attempts, or acts so as, to influence a court, jury, etc., corruptly. — **em-brac'er-y** (-bräs'er-y), *n.*

**em-branch'ment** (äm-bränç'h'mënt), *n.* A branching forth, off, or out; a branch; division.

**em-bran'gle** (äm-brän'gl'), *v. t.* To confuse; entangle. — **em-bran'gle-ment** (-mënt), *n.*

**em-bras'ure** (äm-bräs'zhür; 87), *n.* [F., fr. *embraser* to widen an opening.] **1.** A splay of a door or window. **2. Fort.** An opening in a wall for cannon, with sides flaring outward.

**em-bro-cate** (äm-brô-kät), *v. t.*; — **CAT'ED** (-kät'éd); — **CAT'ING**. [LL. *embrocatus*, *p. p.* of *embrocare*, fr. Gr. *ἐμβροχῆ* lotion, fomentation, deriv. of *έιν* + *βροχῆν* to wet.] *Med.* To moisten and rub with *έιν*, as with spirit, oil, or the like.

**em-bro-ca'tion** (äm-brô-kä'shün), *n.* Act of embrocating (a diseased part); also, the liquid or lotion so used.

**em-broid'er** (äm-broid'er), *v. t. & i.* [See **EM-**; **BROIDER**.] **1.** To ornament or make with the needle; as, to *embroider* a scarf; to *embroider* a motto. **2.** To ornament; to embellish, as a story; hence, to exaggerate. — **em-broid'er-er**, *n.*

**em-broid'er-y** (-y), *n.*; *pl.* — **ERIES** (-ÿz). **1.** Needlework to enrich fabrics, etc.; also, art of embroidering. **2.** Diversified ornamentation, esp. by contrasted figures and colors.

**em-broil'** (-broil'), *v. t.* [F. *embrouiller*. See **1st BROIL**.] **1.** To confuse or stir up by discord; involve in difficulties by strife. **2.** To implicate in confusion; complicate; as, a history *embroiled* with legend. — **Syn.** Perplex, disorder, trouble.

**em-broil'ment**, *n.* Act of embroiling; state of being embroiled; uproar; commotion; quarrel.

**em-brown'** (-broun'), *v. t.* To brown; imbrown.

**em-brue'** (-brôö'). *Var.* of **IMBRUE**.

**em'bry-o** (äm'brî-ô), *n.*; *pl.* — **OS** (-ôz). [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*.] **1.** *Biol.* An organism in the early stages of development, as before hatching from an egg. When used of mammals, *embryo* is usually restricted to the earlier stages of uterine development; *fetus*, to the subsequent stages (in human embryology, usually those after the fifth week). **2. Bot.** In seed plants, the young sporophyte. **3.** A beginning or undeveloped stage of anything.

**in embryo**, in an incipient or undeveloped state.

— *a.* Incipient; undeveloped.

**em'bry-og'e-ny** (äm'brî-ôj'ë-nî), *n.* [*embryo* + root of Gr. *γενῆναι* to produce.] *Biol.* The formation of the embryo and its course of development. — **em-bry-o-ge-net'ic**, *a.*

**em'bry-ol'o-gy** (-ôl'ô-jî), *n.* Biology dealing with the embryo. — **em'bry-o-log'ic** (-ô-lôj'îk), **-log'ic-al** (-î-käl), *a.*

**em'bry-ol'o-gist** (-ôl'ô-jîst), *n.* One versed in embryology.

**em'bry-o-nal** (äm'brî-ô-näl), *a.* *Biol.* Pert to an embryo or the early stages of development; embryonic.

**em'bry-on'ic** (-ôn'îk), *a.* Of or pert. to an embryo; fig., undeveloped or rudimentary.

**embryo sac**, *Bot.* The megaspore in seed plants; a large cell within the nucellus of the ovule, in which the egg during fertilization becoming an embryo is developed.

**e-meer'** (ë-mër'). *Var.* of **EMIR**.

**e-mend'** (ë-mënd'), *v. t.* [L. *emendare*; *e* out + *menda*, *mendum*, fault.] To free from faults; specif., to correct (a literary work). — **Syn.** Amend, improve, rectify. See **MEND**. — **e-mend'a-ble** (ë-mënd'-dä-b'l), *a.*

**e'men-date** (ë'mën-dät), *v. t.* To rectify (a text) by removing errors, etc. — **e'men-da'tor** (ë'mën-dät'ôr; ëm'ën-), *n.*

**e'men-da'tion** (ë'mën-dät'shün; ëm'ën-), *n.* Act of emending; correction; specif., critical alteration or correction, as of a literary text. [tion.]

**e'mend'a-to-ry** (ë'mënd'-dät-tô-ry), *a.* Of or pert. to emending.

**em'er-ald** (ëm'er-äld), *n.* [OF. *esmeralde*, *esmeralde*, fr. L. *smaragdus*, Gr. *σμάραγδος*.] **1. Min.** A gem: a variety of beryl, of various shades of green. H. 7.5-8. **b** The *Oriental emerald*, a green variety of transparent corundum, differing from the sapphire in color only. **2. Print.** A size of type. See **TYPE**.

— *a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald.

**Emerald Isle**, Ireland; — so called from its verdure.

**e-merge'** (ë-mërj'), *v. i.*; **E-MERGENT** (-mürj'd); **E-MERG'ING** (-mürj'ing). [L. *emergere*, *emergsum*; *e* out + *mergere* to dip.] To rise from or as from an enveloping fluid; come out into view; as, the sun *emerged* from behind the clouds.

**e-mer'gence** (ë-mürj'jens), *n.* **1.** Act of emerging. **2.** An emergency. *Rare.* **3. Bot.** Any of various outgrowths, as a prickle, from the fundamental tissue below the epidermis.

**e-mer'gen-cy** (-jën-sî), *n.*; *pl.* — **CIES** (-sîz). **1.** An emerging; emergence. **2.** An unforeseen occurrence or condition calling for immediate action; exigency. — **Syn.** See **JUNCTURE**.

**e-mer'gent** (-jënt), *a.* **1.** Rising or emerging out of a fluid or out of anything that covers or conceals. **2.** Arising unexpectedly; calling for prompt action; urgent.

**e-mer'i-tus** (ë-mër'tîs), *a.* [L., having served out his time, *p. a.* *emerere*, *emereri*, to obtain by service, serve out one's time. See **E-**, **MERIT**.] Retired without change of rank from active duty, because of age, infirmity, or long faithful service; — esp. of a clergyman or college professor.

**em'er-ods** (ëm'er-ôdz), *n. pl.* [OF. *emmeroides*. See **HEM-** **em'er-oids** (-oidz) ORRHODS.] Hemorrhoids. *Archaic.*

**e-merged** (ë-mürst'), *a.* [L. *emergus*, *p. p.* See **EMERGE**.] Standing out, or rising above, a surface, as of water.

**e-mer'sion** (ë-mür'shün), *n.* Act of emerging; emergence.

**em'er-y** (ëm'er-y), *n.* [F. *émeri*, fr. It., fr. Gr. *εμπίρις*.] A dark granular variety of corundum, used as an abrasive.

**em'e-sis** (ëm'ë-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εμεσις*. See **EMETIC**.] *Med.* Vomiting.

**e-met'ic** (ë-mët'îk), *a.* [L. *emeticus*, Gr. *εμετικός*, fr. *έμειναι* to vomit.] Infecting to vomit. — *n.* An emetic agent.

**em'e-tine** (ëm'ët-tîn; -tën), *n.* Also **-tîn**. [See **EMETIC**.] *Chem.* An emetic alkaloid got from ipecacuanha root.

**e'meu** (ë'mü). *Var.* of **EMU**.

**e'mi-a**. *Var.* of **-EMIA**.

**em'i-grant** (ëm'i-gränt), *a.* Removing from one country to another; emigrating. — *n.* One who emigrates.

**Syn.** **Emigrant**, **immigrant**. **Emigrant** is used with reference to the country from which, **immigrant** with reference to the country into which, migration is made.

**em'i-grate** (-grät), *v. i.*; — **-GRAT'ED** (-grät'éd); — **-GRAT'ING**. [L. *emigratus*, *p. p.* of *emigrare* to remove; *e* out + *migrare* to migrate.] To remove from one country or state for life or residence in another; migrate.

**em'i-gra'tion** (-grät'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of emigrating. **2.** A body of emigrants; emigrants collectively; the whole body of those who emigrate, as from a particular country or within a specified time, etc.

|| **ë'mi'grät'** (ä'më'grät'), *n.*; *pl.* **ëMIGRÉS** (F. -grät'). [F.] An emigrant; specif., one of the Royalist fugitives from France at the time of the French Revolution.

**em'i-nence** (ëm'i-nëns), *n.* **1.** That which is eminent; a height; also, a projection. **2.** An elevated station; high rank; distinction. **3.** [cap.] *R. C. Ch.* A title of honor, borne by cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church.

**em'i-nen-cy** (-nën-sî), *n.* State of being eminent; eminence.

**em'i-nent** (-nënt), *a.* [L. *eminens*, *-entis*, *p. pr.* of *eminere* to stand out; *e* + *minere* (in comp.) to project.] **1.** lofty; prominent. **2.** Being above others by birth, merit, talent, or virtue; distinguished. **3.** Standing out clearly; signal; evident; as, *eminent* fairness. — **em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, noted, famous, renowned, marked, conspicuous, prominent, signal. — **Eminent**, distinguished, celebrated, illustrious. One is *eminent* who stands high as compared with others, esp. in his own calling; *distinguished*, who has received conspicuous public recognition; *celebrated*, who is widely and favorably spoken of (implying less discriminating judgment than *distinguished*); *illustrious*, who has achieved high prestige.

**eminent domain**, the sovereign power to take property for a necessary public use, with reasonable compensation.

äle, senâte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent, recënt, mak'er; ice, ìll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; öut, oil; chair; go; sing; injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**e-mir'** (ē-mēr'; ē'mēr), **e-meer'** (ē-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *emīr*, *amīr*, commander.] An Arabian chieftain or ruler; also, a title given to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; also, a Turkish title. See **AMBEER**.

**em'is-sa-ry** (ēm'is-sā'rī), *n.*; **pl.** -RIES (-rīz). [*L. emissarius*, fr. *emittere* to send out. See **EMIT**.] An agent employed to further certain interests or to gain information; esp., a secret agent. — **a.** Pert. to, or acting as, an emissary.

**e-mis'sion** (ē-mīsh'ūn), *n.* **1.** Act of emitting. **2.** That which is emitted; discharge; emanation.

**e-mis'sive** (ē-mīs'iv), *a.* Sending out; emitting.

**em'is-siv'i-ty** (ēm'is-siv'ī-tī), *n.* Tendency to emission; the comparative facility or the rate of emission.

**e-mit'** (ē-mīt'), *v. t.*; **-MIT'**TED; **-MIT'**TING. [*L. emittere* to send out; *e* out + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To throw or give out or off; eject; discharge. **2.** To issue, as an order; to print and send into circulation. — **e-mit'**ter, *n.*

**em-men'a-gogue** (ē-mēn'ā-gōg; ē-mē'nā-), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμμηνα*, *n. pl.*, menses (ēv in + *mēn* month) + *ἀγωγός* leading.] *Med.* Any agent that promotes the menstrual discharge.

**em'met** (ēm'mēt; 24), *n.* [AS. *æmete*.] An ant. *Archaic*.

**em-me-tro'pi-a** (ēm'mē-trō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL; Gr. *ἑμμετροπία* in measure, suitable (ēv in + *mētron* measure) + *ὥς*, *ὡρός*, eye.] *Med.* The normal refractive condition of the eye, in which vision is perfect; — opp. to *hypermetropia*, *myopia*, and *astigmatism*. — **em'me-trop'ic** (-trōp'ik), *a.*

**e-mol'lient** (ē-mōl'yēnt; -ī-ēnt), *a.* [*L. emolliens*, -entis, *p. pr.*, deriv. of *e* out + *mollire* to soften, *mollis* soft.] Softening; making supple. — **n.** An application to allay irritation, soreness, etc.

**e-mol'u-ment** (-ū-mēnt), *n.* [*L. emolumentum* exertion, profit.] Profit from office, employment, or labor; perquisites, fees, or salary. — **Syn.** See **WAGES**.

**e-mo'tion** (ē-mō'shūn), *n.* [*L. emovere*, *emotum*, to remove, shake, stir up; *e* out + *movere* to move.] **1.** Agitation; disturbance. *Obs.* **2.** Any of the feelings of joy, grief, fear, hate, love, awe, etc.; any of the feelings aroused by pleasure or pain, activity or repose, in their various forms, or the type of consciousness characterized by such feelings. — **Syn.** See **FEELING**.

**e-mo'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or characterized by, emotion; easily moved; as, an *emotional* nature. **2.** Appealing to or arousing emotion; as, an *emotional* play.

**e-mo'tion-al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Emotional character; tendency to, or cultivation of, morbid emotion.

**e-mo'tion-al-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who is excessively emotional. **2.** One who endeavors to arouse, or work upon, the emotions of others. **3.** One who employs emotional effects in art, or bases theory or practice, as in art, ethics, religion, etc., on emotional phenomena. [of being emotional.]

**e-mo'tion-al-ity** (ē-mō'shūn-āl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state

**e-mo'tion-al-ize** (ē-mō'shūn-āl-ī-zē), *v. t.* To make emotional; treat emotionally.

**e-mo'tive** (ē-mō'tiv), *a.* **1.** Attended by, having the character of, or causing emotion; as, *emotive* expression. **2.** Referring to or considering emotion; as, an *emotive* theory of art. — **e-mo'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-mo'tive-ness**, *n.*

**e-mo'tiv'i-ty** (ē-mō'tiv'ī-tī), *n.* Emotional capacity.

**em-pane'**, **em-pan'el**, *etc.* Vars. of **IMPANE**, **IMPANEL**, *etc.*

**em-pan-nage** (ēm'pē-nāj), *n.* [F.] *Aéronautics*. The arrangement of stabilizing planes fixed at the stern of a dirigible, and functioning as feathers do on an arrow; also, a fixed stabilizing tail of an airplane or flying machine.

**em-per-or** (ēm'pēr-ēr), *n.* [OF. *empereor*, *L. imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command; *in* in + *parare* to order.] The sovereign or monarch of an empire. — **em'per-or-ship'**, *n.*

**em-per-y** (ēm'pēr-ī), *n.* [*L. imperium*, influenced by OF. *empere*, *empire*. See **EMPIRE**.] State or dominion of an emperor; hence: sovereignty; empire. *Literary*.

**em'pha-sis** (ēm'fā-sīs), *n.*; **pl.** -SES (-sēz). [*L.*, fr. Gr. *ἐμφασία* significance, fr. *ἐμφανειν* to indicate; *ēv* in + *φανειν* to show.] **1.** In reading or speaking, a stress or force of utterance given to important words or syllables. **2.** Special impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.

**em'pha-size** (ēm'fā-sīz), *v. t.*; **-SIZED** (-sīzd); **-SIZ'**ING (-sīz'ing). To give emphasis to; stress.

**em-phat'ic** (ēm-fāt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφατικός*.] **1.** Uttered with emphasis; impressive; strong. **2.** Attracting special attention; striking; as, he received *emphatic* honors. **3.** Using emphasis or decisive action; as, an *emphatic* debater. — **Syn.** Forcible, earnest; important. — **em-phat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**em-phy-se-ma** (ēm'fī-sē'mā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐμφύσημα* inflation, deriv. of *ēv* in + *φύσσειν* to blow.] *Med.* **a.** A swelling produced by gas in the cellular tissue. **b.** *Veter.* Heaves.

**em-phy-teu'sis** (-tū'sis), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *ἐμφύτευσις*; deriv. of *ēv* in + *φύτευειν* to plant.] *Civil Law*. A kind of conditional grant of a right to the possession and enjoyment of land; also, the right so granted, or the tenure by which it is held.

**em'pire** (ēm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. *L. imperium* sovereignty, empire.] **1.** **a.** A group of nations or states under a single sovereign power; as, the *empire* of Alexander the Great; the *British Empire*. **b.** A state including broad territories

and various peoples united under one rule; as, the Russian *Empire*; a state having its ruler styled *emperor*; as, the (former) French *Empire*. **2.** Imperial organization, rule, or domain; hence, dominion; control.

— **a.** [*cap.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the first French Empire (1804–15); as, *Empire gown* (one with a short waist, short puffed sleeves, and long flowing drapery). **2.** *Furniture*. Designating a dignified style developed in France under Napoleon I.

**Empire Day**, May 24, birthday of Queen Victoria (d. 1901), extensively celebrated in the British Empire.

**em-pir'ic** (ēm-pīr'ik), *n.* [*L. empiricus*, Gr. *ἐμπειρικός* experienced; *ēv* in + *πείρα* experiment.] **1.** One who follows an empirical method or relies on practical experience. **2.** In medicine, a quack; charlatan.

**em-pir'ic** (ēm-pīr'ik), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or founded on, experience; as, *empiric* remedies. — **em-pir'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**em-pir'i-cism** (-ī-sīz'm), *n.* **1.** Method or practice of an empiric, esp. in medicine; hence, quackery. **2.** The philosophical theory which attributes the origin of all our knowledge to experience. — **em-pir'i-cist** (-sīst), *n.*

**em-place-ment** (-plās'mēnt), *n.* **1.** A putting in, or assigning to, a definite place; localization. **2.** **a.** A Space in a fortification assigned to a gun or group of guns. **b.** The gun platform, parapet, and accessories.

**em-ploy'** (-ploī'), *v. t.* [*F. employer*, *L. implicare* to unfold, involve, engage; *in* + *picare* to fold.] **1.** To make use of; use. **2.** To occupy; devote; as, to *employ* time advantageously. **3.** To give employment or work to.

**Syn.** **Employ**, **hire**. **Employ** is specifically used to emphasize the idea of service to be rendered; **hire**, of wages to be paid. See **USE**.

— **n.** State of being employed; employment.

**em-ploy-ee'** (ēm-ploī-ē'), **em'ploy-ee'** (F. *ān'plwā'yā'*; E. *ēm-ploī-ē'*), *n.* [*F. employé*, *p. p.* of *employer*.] One employed by another, as a clerk, workman, etc. [or others.]

**em-ploy-er** (ēm-ploī-ēr), *n.* One who employs another.

**em-plot-ment** (-mōnt), *n.* **1.** Act of employing; state of being employed. **2.** That which engages or occupies; occupation. — **Syn.** Work, business, vocation, calling, office, service, trade, profession. See **OCCUPATION**.

**em-po'ison** (-poi'z'n), *v. t.* To poison (*Archaic*); taint.

**em-po'ri-um** (-pō'rī-ūm; 57), *n.*; **pl.** E. -RIUMS (-ūmz), L. -RIA (-ā). [*L.*, fr. Gr. *ἐμποριον*, fr. *ἐμπορος* a commerce, *ἐμπορος* traveler, trader; *in* in + *πορος* way.] A place of trade; a market place; a mart; commercial center; often, esp., a principal center of trade.

**em-pow'er** (-pou-ēr'), *v. t.* To give power or authority to; authorize. — **Syn.** See **ENABLE**.

**em'press** (ēm'prēs), *n.* [OF. *emperresse*.] The consort of an emperor; a female sovereign of an empire; hence, fig., a sovereign mistress.

**em'presse-ment'** (ān'prēs'mēnt'), *n.* [F., fr. *s'empresser* to hasten.] Demonstrative warmth or cordiality.

**em-prise'**, **em-prize'** (ēm-prīz'), *n.* [OF. *emprise*, fr. *emprendre* to undertake; *em-* (L. *in*) + *F. prendre* to take, *L.prehendere*, *prehendere*.] *Archaic*. **1.** Enterprise; adventure. **2.** Chivalric devotion or prowess. — **Syn.** See **ENTERPRISE**.

**emp'ti-ly** (ēmp'tī-lī), *adv.* In an empty manner.

**emp'ti-ness** (-nēs), *n.* State of being empty; vacuity.

**emp'ty** (-tī), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-TI-EST**. [AS. *ēmtig* empty, idle, *āmta*, *āmetta*, quiet, leisure, rest.] **1.** Containing nothing. **2.** Vacant; unoccupied; as, an *empty* house; the *empty* desert. **3.** Hungry. *Colloq.* **4.** Having nothing to carry; unburdened. **5.** Destitute or devoid (of); hence, devoid of substance, effect, sense, feeling, sincerity, etc.; as, *empty* pleasure, words, brains, etc.

**Syn.** Unoccupied, unfilled, void, vacant, blank. — **Empty**, **vacant**, **blank**. That is *empty* (opposed to *full*) which has nothing in it; that is *vacant* (opposed to *occupied*) which has been, or is intended to be, occupied; as, an *empty* (never *vacant*) bucket, stomach; *empty*-handed; a *vacant* (it may be, also, *empty*) lot, house; cf. an *empty* room (without furniture), a *vacant* room (without inmates). That (esp. a surface) is *blank* which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in.

— **v. t.** & *i.*; **-TI-ED** (-tīd); **-TY-ING**. To make or become empty; of a river, or the like, to discharge (itself).

**emp'ty-ing**, *n.* A making empty, or that which is emptied.

**emp'ty-ings** (ēmp'tī-ingz), *n. pl.* Yeast. *U. S.*

**em-pur'ple** (ēm-pūr'pl), *v. t.*; **-PUR'PLED** (-pld); **-PUR'PLING** (-plīng). To tinge with or color purple.

**em-py-e'ma** (ēm'pī-ē'mā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, fr. *ἐμπύειν* to purify, *ēv* in + *πύον* pus.] *Med.* An accumulation of pus, usually in the pleural cavity.

**em-pyr'e-al** (ēm-pīr'ē-āl; ēm'pī-rē'āl), *a.* [*L. empyrius*, Gr. *ἐμπύριος*, *ἐμπυρος*, in fire, fiery; *ēv* in + *πύρ* fire.] **1.** Of or pert. to the empyrean; celestial; as, the *empyrean* blue. **2.** Composed of or like elemental fire; as, *empyrean* clouds.

**em'py-re'an** (ēm'pī-rē'ān), *n.* The highest heaven, an-

**K** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



ciently supposed to be composed of a kind of sublimated fire. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the empyrean; empyreal.

**em-py-reu'ma** (-rōō'mā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα* a live coal covered with ashes, *ἐμπύρεος* to set on fire, fr. *εἴμυρος*. See EMPYREAL.] The peculiar smell and taste of animal or vegetable substances burnt in close vessels. — **em-py-reu-mat'ic** (-rōō-māt'ik), **-mat'ical** (-i-kāl), *a.*

**e'mu**, e'meu (ē'mū), *n.* Either of two Australian ratite birds (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ* and *D. irroratus*). They have rudimentary wings and are the largest existing birds after the ostrich, to which they are closely related.

**em'u-late** (ēm'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *æmulatus*, p. p. of *æmulari*, fr. *æmulus* emulous.] Emulous. **Obs.** — (-lāt), *v. t.*; — **LAT'ED** (-lāt'ēd), — **LAT'ING**. To strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival. **Syn.** Emulate, vie with. **E**mulate emphasizes conscious effort to equal or surpass; **vie** with is also used often, in a fig. sense, of things.

**em'u-la'tion** (ēm'ū-lā'shūn), *n.* 1. Endeavor to equal or excel; rivalry. 2. Jealous rivalry. **Obs.** — **Syn.** See COMPETITION.

**em'u-la-tive** (ēm'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to emulation; emulating; rivaling; as, an **emulative** person or effort.

**em'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.* One who emulates. **em'u-lous** (-lūs), *a.* [L. *æmulus*.] 1. Ambitious to equal or excel another. 2. Jealously rivaling; envious. **Obs.**

**em'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* In an emulous manner. **e-mul'si-fy** (ē-mūl'si-fī), *v. t.* To convert into an emulsion; form an emulsion with. — **fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**e-mul'sin** (-sīn), *n.* [See EMULSION.] **Chem.** An enzyme occurring in certain fungi and in almonds, etc. **e-mul'sion** (-shūn), *n.* [From L. *emulgere*, *emulsum*, to milk out; *e* out + *mulgere* to milk.] A liquid preparation of the color and consistency of milk, or one in which minute particles, esp. of a liquid, remain in suspension as the fat globules do in milk. — **e-mul'sive** (-siv), *a.*

**e-munc'to-ry** (ē-mūnk'tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-rīz). [L. *emunctorium* a pair of snuffers, fr. *emungere*, *emunctum*, to blow the nose, hence, to cleanse; *e* out + *ungere* to blow the nose.] Any organ or part of the body (as the kidneys, skin, etc.) which carries off waste. — *a.* Excretory.

**en** (ēn), *n.* [Name of the letter *n*, L. *en*.] **Print.** Half of the width of an *em*. See *EM*.

**en-**. [F. *en*, L. *in*.] A prefix signifying *in*, *into*, or sometimes used as a mere intensive; — generally *em-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*.

**en-** (ēn-). A prefix from Greek *ἐν*, *in*, meaning *in*. **en-** (ēn-; 'n). [AS. *-an*.] A suffix forming the plural of nouns, as in *oxen* and in many words now obsolete or dialectal.

**-en**. [AS. *-en*.] The past-participle ending of many strong verbs; as in *broken*, *sunken*, *spoken*.

**-en**. [AS. *-en*.] An adjective suffix meaning *made of*, or, secondarily, *like* or *resembling*; as in *oaken*, *ashen*, etc.

**-en**. [AS. *-nian*.] A suffix meaning *to make*, *to render*; as in *blacken*, *redde*n, *whit*en, etc. **en-a-ble** (ēn-ā'b'l), *v. t.*; — **BL-ED** (-b'ld); — **BLING** (-blīng). 1. To make able; give (one) power, strength, or competency (to be or do something). 2. To make possible; as, *electricity enables* rapid transit. **Obsoles.**

**Syn.** Enable, empower. To enable is to provide with means or opportunity; to empower, to delegate power, or authority, to do something; as, his income *enabled* him to live in elegance; the letter *empowered* him to sell the horse.

**en-act'** (-ākt'), *v. t.* 1. To make into an act or law; decree. 2. To act; do. **Obs.** 3. To act the part of; represent.

**en-ac'tive** (ēn-āk'tiv), *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law; enacting.

**en-act'ment** (-ākt'mēt), *n.* 1. Act of enacting; state of being enacted. 2. Thing enacted; law; decree; requirement.

**en-ac'to-ry** (ēn-āk'tō-rī), *a.* **Law.** Enacting, or pertaining to enactment; specif., creating a new right or duty.

**en'a-ld** (ēn-ā'ld), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνάλιος* of the sea + 2d *-id*.] **Phytogeog.** A submerged marine plant growing in the loose soil of the sea bottom, or benthos, as eel grass.

**en-al-la-ge** (ēn-ā'lā-jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐναλλαγή* exchange, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] **Gram.** A substitution, as of one part of speech for another, or of one gender, number, tense, etc., of the same word for another.

**en-am'el** (-ām'ēl), *v. t.*; — **ELED** (-ēld) or **ELLED**; — **EL-ING** or **EL-LING**. [*en* + OF. *esmaltier* to enamel, *esmail* enamel.] 1. To lay enamel on; decorate with enamel. 2. To variegate with colors as if with enamel. 3. To form a glossy, enamel-like surface on.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ān**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **recēt**, **makēr**; **Ice**, **ill**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menū**; **fōod**, **fōot**; **out**, **oil**;

— *n.* 1. A glassy composition, usually opaque, for coating the surface of metal, glass, or pottery. Cf. GLAZE. 2. Any of various enamel-like varnishes, etc. 3. A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a smooth and beautiful complexion. 4. That which is enameled or like enamel; enameled ware. 5. The very hard calcareous outer layer of the teeth.

**en-am'el-er**, **en-am'el-ler**, *n.* One who enamels. **en-am'el-ist**, **en-am'el-ist**, *n.* An enameler.

**en-am'or**, **en-am'or** (-ām'ōr), *v. t.* [OF. *enamourer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *amour* love, L. *amor*.] To inflame with love; charm; captivate.

**en-am'ored**, **en-am'oured** (ēn-ām'ōrd), *p. a.* Much in love; charmed. — **Syn.** See FOND.

**en'ar-thro'sis** (ēn'ār-thrō'sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, fr. *ἐνάρθρω* jointed; *ἐν* in + *άρθρον* joint.] **Anat.** An articulation in which the rounded head of one bone fits into a cuplike cavity of the other; a ball-and-socket joint.

**en' bloc'** (ān' blōk'). [F.] In a lump; as a whole. **en-cæ'ni-a** (ēn-sē'nī-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκαινία* a feast of dedication; *ἐν* in + *καινός* new.] A festival commemorative of the founding of a city or consecration of a church; also [*cap.*], at Oxford University, England, the ceremonies held in June commemorative of founders. It corresponds to commencement at Cambridge and in America.

**en-cage'** (-kāj'). Var. of INCAGE. **en-camp'** (-kāmp'), *v. i. & t.* To form, or form into, a camp. **en-camp'ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of encamping; state of being encamped. 2. A camp.

**en-car-nal-ize** (-kārnāl-īz), *v. t.* To incarnate. **Rare.** **en-case'** (-kāś'). Var. of INCASE. **en-caus'tic** (-kōś'tīk), *a.* [L. *encausticus*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *καίω* to burn.] **Fine Arts.** Prepared by heat; burned in; having decorations burned in, as pottery.

— *n.* The method of painting in heated wax or in any way in which heat is used to fix the colors; also, material so made.

**en-cave'** (-kāv'), *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a cave. **-ence**. See **-ANCE**.

**en'ceinte'** (ān'sānt'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *in* not + *cingere*, p. p. of *cingere* to gird about.] Pregnant; with child.

**en'ceinte'**, *n.* [F., fr. *enceindre* to gird about, L. *incingere*; *in* (intens.) + *cingere* to gird.] The line of works inclosing a fortified place; also, the place inclosed.

**En-cel'a-dus** (ēn-sē'lā-dūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐγκέλαδος*.] **Gr. Myth.** One of the hundred-armed giants who fought the gods. Zeus killed him and buried him under Mt. Etna.

**en'ce-phal'ic** (ēn'sē-fāl'ik), *a.* **Anat.** A pertaining to the encephalon, or brain. **b** Situated in the cranial cavity.

**en-ceph'a-li'tis** (ēn-sēf'ā-lī'tīs), *n.* [NL.; *encephalon* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the brain. — **lit'ic** (-līt'ik), *a.*

**en-ceph'a-lon** (ēn-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*; *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head.] The brain.

**en-chain'** (-chān'), *v. t.* 1. To bind with, or hold in, chains; fetter. 2. To hold fast; restrain; confine; as, to *enchain* the attention. — **en-chain'ment** (-mēt), *n.*

**en-chant'** (-chānt'), *v. t.* **Fr.** *enchanter*, L. *incantare* to chant a magic formula against one, bewitch; *in* against + *cantare* to sing.] 1. To act on by charms or sorcery; esp., to lay under a spell; bewitch. 2. To delude. **Obs.** 3. To delight greatly; charm. — **Syn.** See CAPTIVATE.

**en-chant'er** (ēn-chānt'ēr), *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer; also, one who delights as by an enchantment.

**en-chant'er's night'shade'**. Any of a genus (*Circæa*, esp. *C. lutetiana*) of plants of the evening primrose family, fabled to have been used by the enchantress Circe.

**en-chant'ment** (-chānt'mēt), *n.* Act of enchanting; state of being enchanted; that which enchants. — **Syn.** Magic, sorcery, witchcraft; spell, charm, fascination, witchery.

**en-chant'ress** (-chānt'rēs), *n.* A sorceress; also, a fascinating woman.

**en-chase'** (-chās'), *v. t.*; — **CHAS-ED'** (-chāst'); — **CHAS'ING** (-chās'ing). [*F.* *enchâsser*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *châsse* frame, case, L. *capsa* box, case.] 1. To surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold; give a setting to. 2. To ornament by embossing, inlaying, or engraving; chase. 3. To incase; inclose. **Obs.**

**en'chon-dro'ma** (ēn'kōn-drō'mā), *n.*; *L. pl.* — **DROMATA** (-mā-tā). [NL.; Gr. *ἐν* in + *χόνδρος* cartilage + *-oma*.] **Med.** A tumor consisting of cartilaginous tissue. — **en'chon-drom'a-tous** (-drōm'ā-tūs; -drō'mā-tūs), *a.*

**en-cho'ri-al** (ēn-kō'rī-āl; 57), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνχώριος* domestic, native; *ἐν* in + *χώρα* place, country.] Belonging to, or used in, a country; native; domestic; — used esp. of demotic writing. See DEMOTIC, 2.

**en-ci'na** (ēn-sē'nā), *n.* [Sp.] The California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), or the common live oak (*Q. virginiana*).

**en-cir'cle** (-sīr'k'l), *v. t.* To circle, or form a circle, about; surround; move completely around.

**en-clasp'** (-klāśp'). Var. of INCASP. **en-clave'** (ēn-klav'), *n.* [F. *enclavé*.] A tract or territory inclosed within a foreign territory. See EXCLAVE.

**en-clit'ic** (-klīt'ik), *a.* [L. *encliticus*, Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, fr.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ān**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **recēt**, **makēr**; **Ice**, **ill**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menū**; **fōod**, **fōot**; **out**, **oil**;



ἐγκλίνειν to incline; ἐν in + κλίνειν to bend.] Grammar. Leaning or dependent (with reference to accent); — used of a word which, losing its own accent, is attached in pronunciation to a preceding word, as que in Latin hominesque, thee in English prithce, etc.

— *n.* An enclitic word or particle.
en-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [F. *enclos*, p. p. of *enclore* to enclose; *en-* (L. *in*) + *close* to close. See *CLOSE*, *a.*] To inclose.
en-clo-sure (-klōz'chūr), *n.* Var. of *INCLOSURE*.

en-co-mi-as't (-kō'mi-ast), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιστής. See *ENCO-MIUM*.] One who praises; a panegyrist; eulogist.

en-co-mi-as'tic (-ās'tik) *a.* Bestowing praise; praising;
en-co-mi-as'ti-cal (-ti-kāl) eulogistic; laudatory.

en-co-mi-um (-ēn-kō'mi-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκώμιον (a song) chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the god; ἐν in + κώμιος a revel.] Warm or high praise.

*Syn.* *Encomium*, *eulogy*, *panegyric* imply more or less formal expression of praise. *Encomium* may apply to either persons or things; *eulogy* implies warmer praise and (often) more studied form, esp. of persons. A *panegyric* is an elaborate public eulogy (often extravaganant).

en-com-pass (-kūm'pās), *v. t.* 1. To encircle; surround. 2. To inclose; contain. 3. To outwit. *Obs.* — *Syn.* *Include*, *environ*, *invest*, *inclose*. — *en-com-pass-ment, n.*

en-core' (ān'kōr'; ān-kōr'), *adv. & interj.* [F.] Once more; again; — used as a call for a repetition of a part of a play, concert, etc., or a song, etc. — (*pron.* ān'kōr'; ān'kōr), *n.* The demand for repetition, as by applause; also, the repetition or, now esp., something given in place of a repetition.

en-core' (ān-kōr'; ān'kōr'), *v. t.*; -CORED' (-kōrd'; ān'-); -COR'ING. To call for a repetition of or from.

en-coun-ter (-ēn-koun'tēr), *v. t. & t.* [OF. *encotr*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra*.] To meet, esp. in opposition with and hostile intent. — *n.* 1. A meeting face to face, esp. with hostile purpose; hence, a combat; battle. 2. Behavior on meeting; address. *Obs.* — *Syn.* *Contest*, *re-encounter*, *conflict*, *combat*, *fight*, *engagement*, *onset*, *attack*.

*Syn.* *Skirmish*, *brush*. *Encounter*, *skirmish*, *brush*. In their military senses, an *encounter* is a hostile meeting, often unexpected, a *skirmish*, a slight and desultory, often preliminary, *encounter*, commonly between light detachments of troops; and a *brush*, a short but brisk *skirmish*. All three words are used of other than military contests; as, a sharp *encounter* of wits, a *skirmish* preliminary to the Presidential campaign, a smart *brush* between opposing counsel. See *BATTLE*, *CONTEST*, *DISPUTE*.

en-cour-age (-ēn-kūr'āj), *v. t.*; -AGED (-ājđ); -AG-ING (-āj-ĭng). [F. *encourager*.] 1. To inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; inspirit; — opp. to *discourage*. 2. To give help or patronage to, as an industry; foster. — *Syn.* *Animate*, *hearten*, *incite*, *cheer*, *urge*, *impel*, *stimulate*, *instigate*, *countenance*, *promote*, *advance*, *forward*, *strengthen*.

en-cour-age-ment (-āj-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of encouraging; state of being encouraged. 2. That which encourages.

en-cour-ag-ing (-āj-ĭng), *p. a.* Giving hope; inspiriting; favoring. — *en-cour-ag-ing-ly, adv.*

en-crim-son (-krim'z'n), *v. t.* To make or dye crimson.

en-cris-nite (-ēn'kri-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐν in + κρίνον a lily.] A fossil crinoid; sometimes, in a general sense, any crinoid.

en-croach (-ēn-kroč'), *v. t.* [OF. *encrochier* to seize; *en-* in + source of F. *croc* hook.] 1. To enter gradually or by stealth into the rights of another; trespass; intrude; as, to *encroach* upon a neighbor's property; the sea is *encroaching* upon the land. 2. To advance beyond desirable or normal limits. — *Syn.* See *TRESPASS*. — *en-croach'er, n.*

en-croach-ment (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act or process of encroaching. 2. That which is taken by encroaching.

en-crust' (-krüst'). Var. of *INCRUST*.

en-cum-ber (-kūm'bēr), *in-cum-ber* (in-), *v. t.* [F. *encombrer*.] 1. To impede in motion or action; retard; embarrass. 2. To render awkward, obstructive, or disagreeable, by superfluous parts, etc. 3. To place a burden on, as a debt or legal claim. — *Syn.* *Load*, *clog*, *oppress*, *overload*, *burden*, *overburden*; *embarrass*, *perplex*, *hinder*, *obstruct*.

en-cum-brance (-brāns), *in-cum-brance* (in-), *n.* 1. That which encumbers. 2. A dependent person; specif., a child. 3. *Law*. A claim or lien on an estate.

en-cum-branc-er, *in-cum-branc-er* (-brān-sēr), *n.* *Law*. One who holds an encumbrance. [*state*. See *ANCE-*.]

en-cy. [L. *entia*.] A noun suffix signifying *quality* or *encyclic* (-ēn-sik'lik; -sī'klĭk), *a. & n.* Encyclical.

en-cy-clo'ic (-sĭk'ī-kāl; -sī'klī-), *a.* [L. *encyklios* of a circle, general, Gr. ἐγκύκλιος; ἐν in + κύκλος circle.] Sent to many persons or places; general. — *n.* An encyclical letter, from the Pope.

en-cy-clo-pe'di-a (-sī'klō-pē'dī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία in the circle of arts and sciences. See *CYCLOPEDIA*.] 1. The circle of arts and sciences; a summary of knowledge; esp., a work in which the branches of learning are treated in separate articles. 2. [*cap.*] *Specif.*, the work of the Encyclopedists, the *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers* (1751-65). The

editors were Diderot and d'Alembert. It exerted an almost revolutionary influence on the culture of Europe.

en-cy-clo-pe'dic, -pæ'dic (-ēn-sī'klō-pē'dĭk; -pē'd'ĭk) *a.* *Per-* en-cy-clo-pe'di-cal, -pæ'di-cal (-pē'dī-kāl; -pē'd'ī-) *taining* to, or of the nature of, an encyclopædia; embracing a wide range of subjects.

en-cy-clo-pe'dism, -pæ'dism (-pē'dĭz'm), *n.* 1. The art of writing or compiling encyclopedias; also, encyclopedic learning. 2. [*cap.*] The writings, views, and influence of the Encyclopedists.

en-cy-clo-pe'dist, -pæ'dist (-pē'dĭst), *n.* The compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation; also, one whose knowledge is encyclopedic.

the Encyclopedists, the writers of the great French Encyclopædia (see *ENCYCLOPEDIA*, 2).

en-cyst' (-sĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To form, or inclose or become inclosed in, a cyst, or capsule. — *en-cyst'ment* (-mēnt), *n.*

end (ēnd), *v. t.* To put (corn, hay, etc.) into a barn, stack, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

end, *n.* [AS. *ende*.] 1. A limit or boundary; esp., a limiting or extreme region or part; as, the *ends* of the earth. 2. Extreme or last point or part; conclusion; termination; as, the *end* of a road, sermon; hence: *issue*; *result*; also, *ultimate* state. 3. *Death*. 4. The object aimed at in any effort; purpose; aim. 5. That which is left; remnant; scrap. 6. A player stationed on the end of a line or team, as in football. — *Syn.* See *INTENTION*.

in the end, finally. — to the end that, in order that. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To bring or come to an end. 2. To form, or be at, the end of. 3. To destroy; die. — *Syn.* See *CLOSE*.

end-all', *n.* That which ends all.

en-dam-age (-ēn-dām'āj), *v. t.* To damage; harm; injure.

en-dan-ger (-dān'jēr), *v. t.* To bring into danger; imperil.

en-dear' (-dēr'), *v. t.* 1. To make or hold dear, or beloved. 2. To win the affection of. *Obs.* — *en-dear-ing-ly, adv.*

en-dear-ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act of endearing, or state of being endeared; also, that which endears; a caress.

en-deav-or' (-dēv'ēr), *v. t.* [From *en-* + F. *devoir* duty.]

en-deav-or' To strive to achieve or reach; try; attempt; as, to *endeavor* a cure. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To exert one's self for a certain end; attempt; — usually used with the infinitive; as, to *endeavor* to defeat an opponent. — *Syn.* *Strive*, *struggle*, *essay*. See *TRY*.

— *n.* A systematic or continuous attempt; an effort; a trial.

en-deav-or-er, -our-er, *n.* One who endeavors.

en-dem'ic (-dēm'ĭk), *a.* Also *en-dem'i-cal* (-ĭ-kāl). [Gr. ἐνδημος, ἐνδημος; ἐν in + δῆμος the people.] Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons; as, an *endemic* disease. — *n.* That which is endemic.

end'er, *n.* One who, or that which, ends.

en-der'mic (-ēn-dēr'mĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐν in + δέρμα skin.] *Med.* Acting through the skin, or by direct application to the skin; as, *endemic* medication.

end'ing (-ēn'dĭng), *n.* 1. Termination; conclusion; also, death. 2. *Gram.* The final syllable or letter of a word, esp. when inflectional. — *Syn.* See *TERMINATION*.

en'dive (-ēn'dĭv; -dĭv), *n.* [F., fr. a deriv. of L. *intibus* endive.] A salad herb (*Cichorium endivia*) related to chicory.

end'less (-ēn'dlēs), *a.* 1. Without end or ends; boundless; of time, eternal; of space, infinite. 2. Continuous by reason of the ends being united; as, an *endless* chain. — *Syn.* *Everlasting*, *interminable*, *perpetual*, *continual*, *unending*, *unlimited*, *undying*, *imperishable*. See *ETERNAL*. — *end'less-ly, adv.* — *end'less-ness, n.*

end'long' (-lōng'; 62), *adv.* 1. Lengthwise. 2. On end.

end man. The last man in a row; specif., the man at either end of the line of performers in a minstrel show.

end'most (-ēnd'mōst), *a.* Farthest; remotest.

en'do- (-ēn'dō-). Combining form from Greek ἐνδόν, within.

en'do-blast (-blāst), *n.* *Biol.* Hypoblast. — *blas'tic, a.*

en'do-car'di-al (-kār'dī-āl), *a.* [*endo-* + Gr. *kardia* the heart.] Within the heart; or of part, to the endocardium.

en'do-car'di'tis (-kār'dī-tĭs), *n.* [NL. See *-ITIS*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the endocardium. — *dit'ic* (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.*

en'do-car'di-um (-kār'dī-ūm), *n.* [NL.; *endo-* + Gr. *kardia* heart.] A thin membrane lining the heart cavities.

en'do-carp (-ēn'dō-kārp), *n.* The inner layer of the pericarp, as in the apple, plum, etc.

en'do-derm (-dēr'm), *n.* *Zool.* The epithelial membrane lining most of the digestive tract. — *en'do-der'mal* (-dēr'm-āl), *en'do-der'mic* (-mĭk), *a.*

en-dog'a-my (-ēn-dōg'-ā-mĭ), *n.* Marriage within the group or clan only; — opp. to *exogamy*. — *en'do-gam'ic* (-ēn'dō-gām'-ĭk), *en-dog'a-mous* (-ēn-dōg'-ā-mūs), *a.*

en'do-gen (-ēn'dō-jēn), *n.* *Bot.* Any of an obsolete class (*Endogenæ*) of seed plants including the monocotyledons, and so named by Lindley on the incorrect supposition that the growth of the stem proceeds from within.



Section of a Plum. a Epicarp; b Sarcocarp; c Endocarp; or Stone; d position that the growth of the stem proceeds from within.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**en-dog'e-nous** (ĕn-dŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* **1. Biology.** a Developed internally; growing from within. **b** Designating formation of new cells or spores within the wall of the parent cell. **2. Bot.** Belonging to the endogens. [noun cell formation.]  
**en-dog'e-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* **Biol.** Growth from within; endogeny.  
**en-dŏ-lymph** (ĕn'dŏ-lĭm'), *n.* **Anat.** The watery fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.  
**en-dŏ-morph** (-mŏr'), *n.* **Mĭn.** A crystal of one species inclosed within one of another.  
**en-dŏ-mor'phic** (-mŏr'fĭk), *a.* **1. Petrol.** Occurring within; internal. **2. Mĭn.** Of or pertaining to an endomorph.  
**en-dŏ-par'a-site** (-pār'ā-sĭt'), *n.* **Zool.** Any parasite which lives in the internal organs of an animal, as a tapeworm, trichina, etc.; — opp. to *ectoparasite*.  
**en-dŏ-phyte** (ĕn'dŏ-fĭt'), *n.* **Bot.** A plant which grows within another plant, upon which it may or may not be parasitic, as a fungus which develops its mycelia within the host.  
**en-dŏ-plasm** (ĕn'dŏ-plāz'm), *n.* **Biol.** The inner or central portion of the cytoplasm in a cell; — opposed to *ectoplasm*.  
**en-dŏ-plas'mic** (-plāz'mĭk), *a.*  
**end'-organ**, *n.* **Physiol.** An organ forming the terminus of a path of conduction for nervous excitations; esp., a peripheral terminus; as, the eye is the *end-organ* of sight.  
**en-dŏr-se'** (ĕn-dŏrs'), *v. t.* -DORSE'D' (-dŏrs't'), -DORS'ING. [From *F. endorser*, lit., to put on the back; *en-* (*L. in*) + *dos* back, *L. dorsum*.] To write on the back of; to sanction, etc. See **INDORSE**. — **en-dŏr's-a-ble**, -dŏr'se'ment, etc.  
**en-dŏ-sarc** (ĕn'dŏ-sārk'), *n.* [*endo* + *Gr. σάρξ, sarkōs*, flesh.] **Zool.** Endoplasm, as in the amoeba.  
**en-dŏ-scope** (-skŏp'), *n.* **Med.** An instrument for examining the interior of a hollow organ, as of the rectum, the urethra, or the bladder. — **en-dŏs'cŏ-py** (ĕn-dŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.*  
**en-dŏ-skel'e-ton** (ĕn'dŏ-skĕl'ĕ-tŏn), *n.* **Anat. & Zool.** An internal skeleton or supporting framework; — opp. to *exoskeleton*. The greater part of the skeleton of most vertebrates is of this nature.  
**en-dŏs-mŏs'is** (ĕn'dŏs-mŏ'sĭs), *n.* Also **en-dŏs-mose'** (ĕn'dŏs-mŏs' / ĕn'dŏs- /) [NL, *endosmosis*] See **OSMOSIS**. — **en-dŏs-mŏs'mic** (-mŏs'mĭk), -mŏt'ic (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*  
**en-dŏ-sperm** (ĕn'dŏ-spĕrm), *n.* **Bot.** The nutritive tissue formed within the embryo sac in seed plants.  
**en-dŏ-spore** (-spŏr; 57), *n.* **Bot. a** = **ENDOSPORUM**. **b** **Bacteriol.** An asexual spore developed within the cell; — opposed to *arthrospore*. — **en-dŏs'pŏ-rous** (ĕn-dŏs'pŏ-rŭs), *a.*  
**en-dŏ-spo'ri-um** (ĕn'dŏ-spŏ'ri-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rĭ). [NL.] **Bot.** The inner layer or coating of the spore wall.  
**en-dŏs'te-um** (ĕn-dŏs'tĕ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TEA (-tĕ). [NL.; *endo* + *Gr. στέον* a bone.] **Anat.** The layer of vascular connective tissue lining the medullary cavities of bone.  
**en-dŏs-to'sis** (ĕn'dŏs-tŏ'sĭs), *a.* [NL.; *endo* + *ostosis*.] **Anat.** Ossification beginning within the substance of a cartilage.  
**en-dŏ-the'ci-um** (ĕn'dŏ-thĕ'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CIA (-cĭ). [NL. See **ENDO**; **THECA**.] **Bot. a** The inner lining of an anther cell. **b** In **MOSSES**, the central mass of cells within the young sporogonium, giving rise to the archesporae.  
**en-dŏ-the'li-al** (-lĭ-āl), *a.* Relating to endothelium.  
**en-dŏ-the'li-oid** (-oid), *a.* Resembling endothelium.  
**en-dŏ-the'li-o'ma** (ĕn'dŏ-thĕ'li-ŏ'mā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-ŏmā-tā). [NL.; *endothelium* + *oma*.] A tumor, either benign or malignant, arising from the endothelium of the lesser blood or lymph channels.  
**en-dŏ-the'li-um** (-thĕ'li-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **ENDOTHELIA** (-tĕ). [NL.; *endo* + *Gr. θήλη* nipple.] **Anat.** A thin epithelium of mesoblastic origin lining the serous cavities, the interior of the heart, the blood vessels, lymphatics, etc.  
**en-dŏ-ther'mic** (ĕn'dŏ-thŭr'mĭk), *a.* **Chem.** Designating, or pert. to, a reaction which occurs with absorption of heat; formed by such a reaction; as, an *endothermic* substance; — opposed to *exothermic*.  
**en-dŏw'** (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* [OF. *endouer*; *en-* (*L. in*) + *F. dower* to endow, *L. dotare*.] **1.** To furnish with a permanent fund or source of income for support. **2.** To furnish with a dower or dowry. **3.** To enrich or furnish with anything of the nature of a gift, as a quality or faculty; as, man is *endowed* with reason.  
**Syn.** Invest, clothe, endue. — **Endow**, *endue* are often interchangeable. But **endow** emphasizes the idea of that which is bestowed on one (often permanently) as a gift; **endue**, the implication of something with which one is invested as a quality; as, a mind richly *endowed* by nature; work *endues* us with strength for enduring hardships.  
**en-dŏw'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of endowing. **2.** That which is settled on a person or an institution; property permanently devoted to any object. **3.** Natural capacity; talents; gifts; — usually in *pl.* — **Syn.** See **GIFT**.  
**endowment insurance.** Insurance providing for the payment of an endowment, or fixed sum, at the expiration of a fixed term of years or also, usually at prior, death.  
**en-due'** (ĕn-dŭ'), *v. t.*; -DUED' (-dŭd'), -DU'ING. [See **INDUE**.] To invest; endow; indue. — **Syn.** See **ENDOW**.  
**en-dŭr'a-ble** (-dŭr'ā-bĭl'), *a.* Capable of being endured.

**en-dur'ance** (-āns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of enduring, or lasting; continuance. **2.** Act of bearing or suffering; a continuing or the power of continuing under pain, hardship, or distress without being overcome; as, the *endurance* of seasoned troops; beyond *endurance*. **3.** A thing endured; hardship. *Now Rare*.  
**en-dure'** (-dŭr'), *v. t.*; -DURED' (-dŭrd') ; -DUR'ING (-dŭr'-ĭng). [*F. endurer*, fr. *L. indurare* to harden; *in* + *durare* to harden, *endure*.] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; last. **2.** To remain firm, as under trial; to suffer or bear up patiently. — *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; sustain; as, to *endure* hardship. **2.** To put up with; tolerate; as, to *endure* a nuisance. **3.** To be compatible with; allow. *Archaic*. — **Syn.** Abide, stand, brook, tolerate, suffer. See **BEAR**.  
**en-dur'ing**, *p. a.* Lasting; durable; long-suffering. — **en-dur'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ing-ness**, *n.*  
**end'ways'** (ĕnd'wāz'), **end'wise'** (-wĭz'), *adv.* **1.** On end; upright. **2.** With the end forward. **3.** Lengthwise.  
**En-dym'i-on** (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Ἐνδυμιών*.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by the moon goddess, Selene, by whom he was thrown into a sleep that he might not know of her caresses. One story makes him a shepherd or hunter who was given eternal youth and unbroken slumber by Zeus, and to whom Selene descended nightly.  
**en'e-ma** (ĕn'ĕ-mā; ĕ-nĕ'mā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-māz), L. ENEMATA (ĕ-nĕm'ā-tā). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. ἐνεμα*, fr. *ἐνίμαι* to send in.] *Med.* A fluid injected into the rectum.  
**en'e-my** (ĕn'ĕ-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [OF. *enemi*, fr. *L. inimicus*, *in-* (negative) + *amicus* friend.] **1.** One hostile to another; one who seeks the overthrow or failure of that to which he is opposed. **2.** A military foe. **Syn.** Adversary, antagonist, opponent, foe. — **Enemy**, *foe* imply hostility (often personal), and are now practically synonymous, *foe* being chiefly poetical or rhetorical.  
**the enemy**, *a. Mtl.* The hostile force (see **COLLECTIVE**, a., 4.); also, a hostile ship; as, we have sunk *the enemy*. **b** [*cap.*] The Devil.  
**— a. 1.** Hostile; inimical. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pertaining to a hostile force or nation; as, an *enemy* ship.  
**en'er-ge'sis** (ĕn'ĕr-jĕ'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. ἐνεργείν* to be in activity.] *Plant Physiol.* The chemical process or series of processes within the plant cell by which energy is released through katabolic changes.  
**en'er-get'ic** (-ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [See **ENERGY**.] **1.** Having energy or energies; active. **2.** Exhibiting energy; forcible; efficacious; as, *energetic* measures. — **Syn.** Potent, effective, strenuous. See **VIGOROUS**. — **en'er-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**en'er-get'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* (See **ICS**.) Theory or science of the conditions and laws governing manifestation of energy.  
**en'er-gize** (ĕn'ĕr-jĭz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-jĭzd); -GIZ'ING (-jĭz'-ĭng). To put forth energy. — *v. t.* To impart energy to.  
**en'er-gize'** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, energizes.  
**en'er-gu-men** (ĕn'ĕr-gŭ'mĕn), *n.* [From *L.*, fr. *Gr. ἐνεργούμενος* possessed by an evil spirit.] A demoniac.  
**en'er-gy** (ĕn'ĕr-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*L. energia*, fr. *Gr. ἐνέργεια*, fr. *ἐνεργός* active; *ἐν* in + *ἐργον* work.] **1.** Strength or vigor of expression. **2.** Internal or inherent power, as of the mind; capacity of acting, or producing an effect. **3.** Power forcibly exerted; force of action. **4. Physics.** Capacity for performing work. — **Syn.** See **POWER**.  
**en'er-vate** (ĕn'ĕr-vāt; ĕ-nŭr'vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [*L. enervatus*, *p. p.* of *enervare*, fr. *enervis* nerveless, weak; *e* out + *nervus* nerve.] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to effeminate; weaken morally. — **Syn.** Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See **UNNERVE**. — **en'er-va'tor** (ĕn'ĕr-vā'tŏr), *n.*  
**e-ner'vate** (ĕ-nŭr'vāt), *a.* Enervated.  
**en'er-va'tion** (ĕn'ĕr-vā'shĭn), *n.* Action or process of enervating; state of being enervated.  
**en-face'** (ĕn-fās'), *v. t.* To write or print on the face of (a draft, bill, etc.); also, to write or print (a memorandum, direction, etc.) on the face of a draft, bill, etc. — **en-face'ment** (ĕn-fās'mĕnt), *n.*  
**en-fee'ble** (ĕn-fĕ'b'l'), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To make feeble; weaken. — **en-fee'ble-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*  
**en-feoff'** (-fĕf'), *v. t.* **1. Law.** To invest with a fief, or fief; invest with a fiefhold by feoffment. **2.** To give in, or subject to, vassalage. — **en-feoff'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*  
**en-fet'ter** (-fĕt'ĕr), *v. t.* To bind in fetters; enchain.  
**en-fi-lade'** (ĕn'fĭ-lād'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *enfiler* to thread, rake with shot; *en-* (*L. in*) + *fil* thread, *L. filum*.] A firing along a trench, a line of troops, etc.; a raking fire. — *v. t.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING. To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gun fire in the direction of the length.  
**en'fleu'r'rage'** (ĕn'flŭ'rāzh'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *en-* (*L. in*) + *fleur* flower.] A process of extracting perfumes by exposing absorbents, as fixed oils, to the exhalations of the flowers.  
**en-fold'** (ĕn-fŏld'), *v. t.* To envelop; envelop. = **INFOLD**.  
**en-force'** (ĕn-fŏrs'; 57), *v. t.* [OF. *enforcier* to strengthen, force.] **1.** To force; compel. **2.** To make or gain by force.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārm, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; food, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre (57);



3. To drive by force. *Obs.* 4. To give force to. 5. To put in force or effect, as a law. 6. To urge; ply hard; lay much stress upon. — *Syn.* See EXECUTE.

**en-force/a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enforced. **en-force/ment** (-m'nt), *n.* Act or process of enforcing. **en-forc'er** (-fór'sér), *n.* One who, or that which, enforces. **en-fran'chise** (-én-frán'chíz; -chíz), *v. t.*; -CHISED (-chíz; -chíz); -CHIS-ING. [OF. *enfranchir*.] 1. To set free; release from slavery. 2. To endow with a franchise; admit to citizenship, esp. the right to vote. 3. *Feudal Law.* To make (lands) freehold. **en-fran'chise-ment** (-chíz-m'nt), *n.* Act of enfranchising; state of being enfranchised.

**en-gage'** (-én-gāj'), *v. t.*; -GAGED' (-gāj'd'); -GAG'ING (-gāj'ing). [*F. engager; en- (L. in) + gage* pledge, pawn. See GAGE.] 1. To deliver as a pledge. *Obs.* 2. To put under pledge; pledge, as by a promise. 3. To betroth. 4. To secure or bespeak (services, etc.). 5. To win and attach; draw. 6. To employ the attention and efforts of; as, to *engage* one in conversation. 7. To entangle; involve. *Archaic.* 8. To enter into contest with; also, to join or interlock (weapons). 9. *Machinery.* To come into gear with; interlock with. — *Syn.* See PROMISE.

— *v. i.* 1. To promise or pledge one's self; warrant. 2. To embark in a business; involve one's self. 3. To enter into conflict. 4. *Machinery.* To interlock and interact.

**en-gaged'** (-én-gāj'd'), *p. a.* 1. Occupied; employed. 2. Pledged; esp., betrothed. 3. Involved, esp. in a hostile encounter. 4. *Arch.* Partly embedded or bonded, as a column in a wall.

**en-gage'ment** (-gāj'm'nt), *n.* 1. Act of engaging; state of being engaged; as: a *Betrothal.* b *Hostile encounter.* c *Machinery.* State of being in gear. 2. That which engages, as an occupation, obligation, enterprise, etc. 3. A promise to be present at a specified time and place; appointment. 4. In *pl.* Pecuniary liabilities. 5. Employment, esp. for a stated time. — *Syn.* See BATTLE.

**en-gag'ing** (-gāj'ing), *p. a.* Tending to draw the attention or affections; attractive. — **en-gag'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-gar'land** (-én-gār'lánd), *v. t.* To encircle with a garland or garlands.

**en-gen'der** (-jén'dér), *v. t.* [*F. engendrer, L. ingenerare; in + generare* to beget.] 1. To beget. 2. To bear; bring forth; produce; as, angry words *engender* strife. — *Syn.* Breed, generate, procreate, propagate; occasion, cause, excite. — *v. i.* 1. To assume form; be produced.

**en-gine** (-én'jin), *n.* [*F. engin* skill, machine, engine, *L. ingenium* natural capacity, invention; *in* + root of *gignere* to produce.] 1. (In this sense pronounced én-jin'.) Natural capacity; ability. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 2. Any device, agent, means, or method. *Archaic.* 3. Any mechanical instrument; specif., an instrument of war (esp. a piece of artillery) or of torture. 4. Any of numerous machines for converting a physical force, as heat, into mechanical power. 5. Specif., a locomotive engine, as used on railroads.

**en-gi-neer'** (-én'ji-nér'), *n.* 1. One skilled in engineering. 2. One who manages a stationary or locomotive engine. 3. One of a corps of men in the army or navy who perform engineering work, as in building forts, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To lay out or manage as an engineer; as, to *engineer* a road. 2. To guide the course of; manage; as, to *engineer* a business deal.

**en-gi-neer'ing**, *n.* The art of managing engines; now usually, the art and science by which the mechanical properties of matter are utilized in structures and machines.

**en-gi-ne-er.** *Obs.* var. of ENGINEER.

**en-gi-ne-ry** (-én'ji-n-ri), *n.* Engines or machines in general, esp. instruments of war.

**en-gird'** (-én-gúrd'), *v. t.* To gird; encompass.

**en-gla'cial** (-én-glá'shál; -glá'sh'ál), *a.* [*F. en- in + gla-cier*.] *Phys. Geog.* Embedded in, or traversing the body of, a glacier; as, *glacial* drift or streams.

**Eng'land-er** (-ín'glán-dér), *n.* An Englishman.

**Eng'lish** (-ín'glísh), *a.* [*AS. Englisc, fr. Engle, Angle, Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from the southeast of Schleswig, Germany, who settled in Britain and gave it the name England.*] 1. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, England or its inhabitants or citizens. 2. In, or belonging to, the English language. — **English daisy.** = DAISY, 1. — **E. horn, Music,** the tenor oboe. Its tone has the reedy, pastoral quality of the oboe, but is fuller and less penetrating.

— *n.* 1. *Collective pl.* The people of England. 2. The language of the English and of the people of the United States and most of the British colonies. It is commonly divided by periods into *Anglo-Saxon*, or *Old English* (about 450-1150), *Middle English* (about 1150-1550), and *Modern English* (from about 1550). 3. An English translation or rendering, as an equivalent of a foreign word; also, the plain sense of something obscure or involved. 4. *Print.* A size of type. See *TYPE*. 5. [*Often l. c.*] *Billiards, etc.* A spinning or rotary motion round the vertical axis given to a ball by striking it to the right or left of its center. *U. S.*

— *v. t.* 1. To translate into English; hence, formerly, to interpret or set forth plainly. 2. [*Often l. c.*] *Billiards.* To impart English to (a ball). *U. S.*

**Eng'lish-er** (-ín'glísh-ér), *n.* An Englishman.

**Eng'lish-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* 1. A quality, characteristic, or method peculiar to the English. 2. A form of expression peculiar to English as spoken in England; an Anglicism. 3. Attachment to that which is English.

**Eng'lish-man** (-mán), *n.* A native-born or a naturalized citizen of England.

**Eng'lish-ry** (-rí), *n.* 1. State or fact of being of English birth. 2. People of English descent, esp. in Ireland. *Hist.*

**Eng'lish-wom'an** (-wóm'án), *n.* *Fem.* of ENGLISHMAN.

**en-glut'** (-én-glút'), *v. t.* [*F. engloutir, L. ingluttere.* See EN-; GLUT to swallow.] To swallow or gulp down. *Archaic.*

**en-gorge'** (-gór'), *v. t.* [*F. engorger* to cram, OF. also to devour, gorge. See GORGE, *n.*] 1. To gorge; glut; — chiefly reflexive. 2. To swallow greedily; devour. 3. To congest. — *v. i.* To feed voraciously.

**en-gorge'ment** (-m'nt), *n.* 1. Act of glutting. 2. An overfullness of bodily vessels; congestion.

**en-graft'** (-gráf'), *v. t.* To graft; ingraft.

**en-grail'** (-grál'), *v. t.* [*F. engrâier.*] To ornament, esp. with a pattern indented on the edge.

**en-grain'** (-én-grán'), *v. t.* [*ME. engraynen* to dye scarlet, OF. *en grainen*, fr. *graine* seed, kermes; confused with *E. grain* texture.] 1. To dye in grain. = *INGRAIN*. 2. To incorporate with the grain or texture (of); infuse deeply; — chiefly fig.; as, superstition was *engrained* in his character.

**en-grave'** (-én-gráv'), *v. t.*; -GRAVED' (-grávd'); -GRAV'ING (-gráv'ing); also, *p. -GRAV'EN* (-gráv'n). 1. To carve, or grave, figures, letters, or devices on; mark with incisions. 2. To form by incisions, as on wood, stone, or metal, esp. for printing. 3. To impress deeply; infix, as if with a graver.

**en-grav'er** (-gráv'ér), *n.* One who engraves; one whose business is engraving.

**en-grav'ing** (-ing), *n.* 1. Act or art of producing on hard material incised or raised figures, esp. on metal or wood. 2. An engraved plate or block. 3. An impression from an engraving, as an engraved plate; a print.

**en-gross'** (-grós'), *v. t.* [*F. en- (L. in) + gros* gross, *grosse*, *n.*, an engrossed document, writing in large letters. See *CROSS*.] 1. To copy or write in a large hand; to write a fair copy of, as of a decree. 2. To buy up (commodities) so as to control the market. 3. Hence, fig., to concentrate in one's possession; take the whole of; absorb; monopolize. — **en-gross'er**, *n.*

**en-gross'ing**, *p. a.* That engrosses; esp., absorbing the attention, faculties, etc. — **en-gross'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-gross'ment** (-m'nt), *n.* Act of engrossing; that which has been engrossed. [into or as into a gulf.]

**en-gulf'** (-gúlf'), *v. t.* To swallow up as in a gulf; plunge

**en-hance'** (-háns'), *v. t.* & *i.*; -HANCED' (-háns't'); -HANC'ING (-hán'sing). [*AF. enhauncer*, fr. OF., fr. *en- (L. in) + haucier* to lift, *L. altus* high.] To advance; augment; elevate; heighten; intensify. — *Syn.* See RAISE.

**en-hance'ment** (-m'nt), *n.* Increase; advance.

**en-har-mo-nic** (-én'hár-món'ík), *a.* [*L. enharmonicus, Gr. ἐναρμονικός, ἐναρμόνιος, fitting, accordant; év in + ἀρμονία harmony.*] 1. *Gr. Music.* Of or pert. to that kind of genus or scale which employed quarter tones. 2. *Music.* Of or pert. to intervals smaller than a semitone; esp., pert. to a change of notes to the eye where a keyed instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as Ab for G♯.

**enharmonic diests.** a *Gr. Music.* A quarter tone or quarter step. b *Modern Music.* The difference between three major thirds and an octave (ratio 125 : 128).

**en-har-mo-ni-cal** (-món'í-kál), *a.* Enharmonic.

**en-ig'ma** (-én'íg-má), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-máz). [*L. aenigma, Gr. αἰνίγμα, fr. αἰνίσσεται* to speak darkly, *αἶνος* tale, fable.] 1. An obscure or inexplicable saying; riddle. 2. Anything inexplicable; puzzle.

*Syn.* Enigma, riddle, conundrum. An enigma hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions; a riddle commonly involves paradoxical or contradictory statements, and is definitely proposed to be guessed; a *conundrum* is properly a riddle depending on a play on words. Fig., *enigma* suggests something inexplicable; riddle, something which mystifies or puzzles, esp. by its contradictions; *conundrum*, (often) a puzzle scarcely worth the guessing; as, Emerson is sometimes *enigmatical*; "Man ... the ... middle of the world"; metaphysical *conundrums*.

**en'ig-mat'ic** (-én'íg-mát'ík; -én'íg-), **en'ig-mat'i-cal** (-y-kál), *a.* Relating to or resembling an enigma; obscure; puzzling. — **en'ig-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**en-isle'** (-én-íl'), *v. t.*; -ISLED' (-íld'). -ISL'ING (-íl'ing). To isolate, as on an island; also, to make an island of.

**en-jamb'ment** (-jám'b'm'nt), *n.* Also **en-jambe'ment**. [*F. enjambement, fr. enjamber* to stride, encroach.] *Pros.* Continuation of a sentence beyond the end of a verse or couplet, so that closely related words fall in different lines.

**en-join'** (-én-join'), *v. t.* [*F. enjoindre, L. injungere* to join into, charge; *in + jungere* to join.] 1. To com-

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich** (50); **bon**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



mand; charge. **2.** To forbid; prohibit. — **Syn.** See **COMMAND.** — **en-join'er, n.**  
**en-joy'** (-joi'), *v. t.* [OF. *enjoir* to enjoy; *en-* (L. *in*) + *joir* to enjoy, L. *gaudere.*] **1.** To take pleasure in; feel or perceive with pleasure. **2.** To have and use with satisfaction. **3.** To have sexual intercourse with (a woman). — **en-joy'er, n.** [— **en-joy'a-bly, adv.**]  
**en-joy'a-ble, a.** Capable of being enjoyed or of giving joy.  
**en-joy'ment** (-en-joi'ment), *n.* Act or state of enjoying anything; that which gives pleasure. — **Syn.** Satisfaction, gratification, fruition, happiness, felicity. See **PLEASURE.**  
**en-kin'dle** (-kin'dl'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To kindle.  
**en-lace'** (-lās'), *v. t.* [F. *entlacier.*] **1.** To bind, encircle, or cover with lace; lace; encircle; enfold. **2.** To entangle; intertwine.  
**en-large'** (-lārj'), *v. t. & i.*; **-LARGED'** (-lārjd'); **-LARG'ING** (-lārj'ing). [OF. *enlargier*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *large* wide. See **LARGE.**] To increase in quantity, capacity, dimensions, or extent; extend in limits of space or time; dilate; expand. — **Syn.** Spread, magnify. See **INCREASE.**  
**en-large'ment** (-ment), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of enlarging; state of being enlarged; esp., increase in material extent or expansion of mental powers. **2.** That which enlarges or is enlarged; *Photog.*, an enlarged photograph.  
**en-lev'e'ment** (-en-lév'ment; *ān'lév'mān'), n.* [F. *enlèvement.*] *Scots Law.* Abduction.  
**en-light'en** (-en-līt'n), *v. t. 1.* To supply with light; light. *Archaic.* **2.** To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; instruct; also, to supply with spiritual light; give insight to. — **en-light'en'er, n.** [being enlightened.]  
**en-light'en-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.  
**en-link'** (-līnk'), *v. t.* To chain or link together.  
**en-list'** (-līst'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To enter on a list; enroll. **2.** To engage for military or naval service. **3.** To engage one's support and aid in behalf of, as if by enrolling; as, to *enlist* a person in a cause. [enlisted.]  
**en-list'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of enlisting; state of being enlisted.  
**en-liv'en** (-liv'n), *v. t.* [*en-* + *live*, *a.*, or *life*, *n.*] **1.** To give life, action, or motion to; excite; quicken. **2.** To give spirit or vivacity to; animate. — **Syn.** Rouse, inspire, cheer, exhilarate, inspirit, invigorate. — **en-liv'en'er, n.**  
**en-mesh'** (-mēsh'), *v. t.* To entangle in or as in meshes.  
**en-mi'ty** (-mī'ti), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). [OF. *enemistié, enemisté.* See **ENEMY.**] Quality or state of being hostile; hatred; ill will; animosity. — **Syn.** See **HOSTILITY.**  
**en'ne-ad** (-ēn'ē-ād), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα, -adós*, fr. *έννέα* nine.] The number nine or a group of nine.  
**en'ne-a-style'** (-ā-stīl'), *a.* [Gr. *έννέα* nine + *στυλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having nine columns across the front.  
**en-no'ble** (-nō'b'l'; *ēn-nō'-*), *v. t.*; **-BLEED** (-b'ld); **-BLING** (-blīng). **1.** To make noble; elevate; dignify. **2.** To raise to the nobility. — **Syn.** Raise, exalt. — **en-no'ble-ment, n.**  
**en'nu'i'** (-ān'nwē'; *ān-nwē'*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in odio* in hatred.] A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction arising from satiety; tedium. — (*ān-nwē'*), *v. t.*; **-NUED'** (-nwēd'); **-NUY'ING** (-nwē'ing). To afflict with ennui; bore.  
**en'nu'y'ē'** (-ān'nwē'yē'), *a. masc.*, **en'nu'y'ē'e'** (-yā'), *a. fem.*, [F., *p. p.* of *ennuyer.*] Affected with ennui.  
**En'no'ch** (-ēn'no'k), *n.* [Heb. *Khanōk*, through L. *Henoch*, or Gr. *Ἐνώχ.*] *Bib. a.* A patriarch said to have "walked with God." See *Gen. v. 24.* *b.* A son of Cain.  
**e-norm'** (-ē-nōrm'), *a.* Enormous; monstrous. *Archaic.*  
**e-norm'mi'ty** (-ē-nōr'mī'ti), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). [L. *enormitas*, fr. *enormis* enormous. See **ENORMOUS.**] **1.** State or quality of exceeding a measure or rule, or of being immoderate or outrageous; monstrousness. **2.** That which is enormous; esp., an atrocious offense or crime.  
**Syn.** **Enormity, enormousness.** **Enormity** applies to abnormal or monstrous wickedness; **enormousness**, to vast or excessive size or amount.  
**e-nor'mous** (-mūs), *a.* [L. *enormis*; *e* out + *norma* rule.] **1.** Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; monstrous. **2.** Greatly exceeding the usual size, number, or degree; immense. **3.** Exceedingly wicked; monstrous. *Now rare.* — **e-nor'mous-ly, adv.** — **e-nor'mous-ness, n.**  
**Syn.** Prodigious, stupendous, gigantic, colossal, excessive, immense, huge, vast. — **Enormous, immense, huge, vast.** That is **enormous** which is excessive, abnormal, or inordinate in size or degree; that is **immense** which exceeds ordinary measurements or standards; as, *enormous* strength, wickedness; *immense* height, sea. Commonly, *huge* suggests bulk and vast extent.  
**e-nough'** (-ē-nūf'), *a.* [AS. *genōh, genōg, a. & adv.*] Satisfying desire; giving content; adequate; sufficient. — **Syn.** Satisfactory, ample. See **ADEQUATE.** — *adv.* In a degree or quantity that satisfies; sufficiently; hence, tolerably. — *interj.* Short for *it is enough*, denoting sufficiency. — *n.* A sufficiency; an adequate quantity.  
**e-nounce'** (-ē-nōuns'), *v. t.* [F. *enoncer, L. enuntiare*; *e* out + *nuntiare* to announce, *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To set forth, as an argument; state formally or publicly. **2.** To utter; enunciate; pronounce.

**e-now'** (-ē-nou'), *a. & adv.* Enough. *Archaic or Poetic.*  
**en'pas'sant'** (-ān'pās'sān'), [F.] In passing; in the course of any procedure; — said specif., *Chess*, of the taking of an adverse pawn which makes a first move of two squares by a pawn already so advanced as to threaten the first of these squares. The pawn which takes *en passant* is advanced to the threatened square.  
**en-quire'** (-ēn-kwīr'), **en-qui'ry**, etc. Vars. of **INQUIRE**, to fill.  
**en-rage'** (-ēn-rāj'), *v. t.* [F. *enrager* to be enraged.] To fill with rage; infuriate; madden.  
**en-rapt'** (-ēn-rāpt'), *p. a.* Thrown into ecstasy; rapt.  
**en-rap'ture** (-ēn-rāpt'ūr), *v. t.*; **-TURED** (-tūr'd); **-TUR-ING.** To transport or delight beyond measure; enravish.  
**en-rav'ish** (-ēn-rāv'īsh), *v. t.* To enrapture.  
**en-reg'is-ter** (-ēn-rēj'is-tēr), *v. t.* To register; enroll.  
**en-rich'** (-ēn-rič'), *v. t.* [F. *enrichir.*] **1.** To make rich or richer. **2.** To ornament; adorn. **3.** To fertilize.  
**en-rich'ment, n.** Act or process of enriching; state of being enriched; also, that which enriches.  
**en-ring'** (-ēn-rīng'), *v. t.* To encircle.  
**en-robe'** (-rōb'), *v. t.* To invest or adorn with a robe; attire.  
**en-roll', en-rol'** (-ēn-rōl'), *v. t.*; **-ROLLED'** (-rōld'); **-ROLL'ING.** [F. *enrôler.*] **1.** To insert in a roll, list, or catalogue; hence, to record; as, to *enroll* men for service; also, to enlist (one's self). **2.** To engross (a document).  
**en-roll'ment, en-rol'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enrolling; registration. **2.** A writing in which anything is enrolled.  
**en-root'** (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To fix by the root; implant deep.  
**en' route'** (-ān' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.  
**ens** (ēnz), *n.*; *pl.* **ENTIA** (-ēn'shī-ā). [LL. *ens, entis*, a thing.] *Scholastic.* Being, in the most abstract sense; being which is not necessarily existent and which requires the addition of a category to yield reality.  
**en-sam'ple** (-ēn-sām'pl'), *n.* [OF. *ensample*, for *essample*. See **EXAMPLE.**] An example; pattern. *Archaic.* [blood.]  
**en-san'guine** (-sān'gwīn), *v. t.* To stain or cover with.  
**en-sconce'** (-s-kōns'), *v. t.* [*en-* + *sconce*.] **1.** To shelter, as with a fort; conceal. **2.** To establish or settle snugly.  
**en-seal'** (-sēl'), *v. t.* [OF. *enseeler.*] To seal up.  
**en'sem'ble** (-ān'sām'bl'), *n.* [F.] The whole; all the parts taken together, as in music; also, the total or general effect, as of a musical performance. [a sepulcher.]  
**en-sep'u-lcher, or -chre** (-ēn-sēp'ūl-kēr), *v. t.* To put into  
**en-shrine'** (-shrin'), *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine; hence, to reserve or cherish as sacred. — **en-shrine'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*  
**en-shroud'** (-ēn-shroud'), *v. t.* To shroud.  
**en'si-form** (-ēn'sī-fōrm'), *a.* [L. *ensis* sword + *-form*.] Sword-shaped, as a leaf.  
**en'sign** (-sīn), *n.* [F. *enseigne*, L. *insignia*, neut. pl. of *insignis* distinguished; *in* + *signum* mark, sign.] **1.** A flag; banner; esp., the national flag, or a banner indicating nationality. **2.** A signal displayed like a standard, to give notice. **3.** Sign; badge of office, rank, or power. **4. Mil. & Nav.** *a.* In the British army, prior to 1871, the standard bearer of a company or regiment. *b.* A commissioned officer in the United States navy, corresponding to second lieutenant in the army. See **NAVY.** — **en'sign-ship, n.**  
**en'sign-cy** (-sī), *n.* Rank or office of ensign.  
**en'si-lage** (-sī-lāj), *n.* [F.] Preservation of green fodder (as cornstalks) by compressing it in a silo; fodder thus preserved; silage.  
**en-sile'** (-ēn-sīl'; *ēn'sīl*), *v. t.*; **-SILED'** (-sīld'); *ēn-*; **-SIL'ING** (-sīl'ing; *ēn-*). [F. *ensiler*. See **SILO.**] To store (green fodder) in a silo.  
**en-slave'** (-ēn-slāv'), *v. t.* To make a slave or slaves of. [bondage.] **Enslaved** *en-*  
**en-slave'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of enslaving; [enslaved] *enslaving* (-slāv'ēr), *n.* One who enslaves. of *Iris*.  
**en-snare'** (-snār'), *v. t.* To catch in a snare. See **INSNARE.**  
**en-sor'cell, en-sor'cel** (-sōr'sēl'), *v. t.* [F. *ensorceler*. See **SORCERY.**] To bewitch; enchant. *Archaic.*  
**en-soul'** (-ēn-sōl'), **in-soul'** (-īn-), *v. t. 1.* To indue or imbue with a soul; animate. **2.** To receive or put in the soul.  
**en-sphere'** (-ēn-sfēr'), *v. t.* To place in a sphere; encircle.  
**en'sta-tite** (-ēn'stā-tīt'), *n.* [From Gr. *ἐστατός* an adversary, because infusible before the blowpipe.] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral of the pyroxene group, consisting of magnesium silicate, MgSiO<sub>3</sub>, usually occurring massive.  
**en-sue'** (-sū'), *v. t.*; **-SUED'** (-sūd'); **-SU'ING.** [OF. *ensivre* 3d sing. pres. *ensuit*, fr. L. *insequi*; *in* + *sequi* to pursue.] To follow; pursue; seek after. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To follow; to come afterwards or as a consequence; as, the *ensuing* year; silence *ensued*. — **Syn.** See **FOLLOW.**  
**en-sure'** (-ēn-shōōr'), *v. t.* [AF. *enseurer.*] = **INSURE.**  
**en-swathe'** (-swāth'), **in-swathe'** (-īn-), *v. t.* To swathe.  
**en-tab'la-ture** (-ēn-tāb'lā-tūr), *n.* [OF., deriv. of L. *in + tabula* a board.] *Arch.* The wall resting on the capitals of



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



the columns and consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice; the analogous part in post-and-lintel construction. **en-ta-ble-ment** (èn-tà'b'l-mènt), *n.* [F. *entablement*, LL. *intabulamentum*.] **1.** = ENTABLATURE. **2.** The platform or platform supporting a statue and above the dado. **en-tail'** (-tāl'), *v. i.* **1.** To settle, as lands, in fee tail, or inalienably on a person and his descendants. **2.** To impose as a necessary accompaniment or result; as, the work *entails* great expense.

— *n.* An entailing; something, as an estate, entailed; also, the rule by which the descent is fixed.

**en-tail'ment** (-mènt), *n.* **1.** Act of entailing, or state of being entailed. **2.** A thing entailed.

**en-tan'gle** (-tāŋ'g'l), *v. t.* **1.** To tangle. **2.** To involve; insnare; hence: to perplex; bewilder.

**en-tan'gle-ment** (-mènt), *n.* Act of entangling; state of being entangled; that which entangles.

**en-ta-sis** (èn'tà-sis), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ετασις* a stretching, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *ταίνω* to extend.] *Arch.* A slight convexity of the shaft of a column.

**en-tel'e-chy** (èn-tèl'è-ki), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kîz). [L. *entelēchia*, Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, prob. fr. *ἐν* τέλει *ἐχέω* to be complete.] *Metaph.* Realization of form-giving cause or energy, as contrasted with mere potential existence; a condition in which actuality or complete expression has succeeded potentiality.

**en-tel'us** (èn-tèl'ūs), *n.* [NL, the specific name.] An East Indian long-tailed bearded monkey (*Presbytis entellus*), held sacred by the natives.

**en-ter** (èn'tèr), *v. i.* [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*.] **1.** To go or come in, to a place or a condition; make or effect an entrance. **2.** To penetrate mentally; consider attentively; treat fully, as in discussion; — used with *into*. **3.** To make a beginning; engage; start; as, to *enter into* business; also, to get admission or to be admitted; as, to *enter into* society. **4.** To make one's self a party; — used with *into*; as, to *enter into* a treaty. **5.** To form a constituent part; become a part or partaker. **6.** *Drama.* To come upon the stage; as, *Enter* Sir Toby.

— *v. t.* **1.** To come or go into; penetrate; of time, to pass within the limits of; as, to *enter* a new era. **2.** To make a beginning in; take up; begin. **3.** To become a member of; join. **4.** To cause to go (into), or to be received (into) or admitted; put in; insert; as, to *enter* a boy at college, a horse for a race, etc. **5.** To instruct or exercise initially; train. **6.** To inscribe; enroll; record. **7.** *Law.* To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing. **8.** To make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the customhouse.

**en-ter'al-gi-a** (-āl'jī-ā), *n.* [NL; *entero-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Intestinal pain of a spasmodic character; colic.

**en-ter-ec-to-my** (-èk'tō-mī), *n.* *Surg.* Excision of a part of the intestine.

**en-ter'ic** (èn-tèr'îk), *a.* [Gr. *εντερικός*.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the alimentary canal; intestinal. *enteric fever*, *Med.*, typhoid fever.

**en-ter'itis** (èn'tèr-'î-tis), *n.* [NL; *entero-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the intestines. [*an intestine*.]

**en-ter-o-** (èn'tèr-ō), *a.* A combining form from Greek *εντερον*, *en-ter-o'-o-gy* (-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Anatomy treating of the viscera.

**en-ter-on** (èn'tèr-ōn), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *εντερον* an intestine.] *Anat. & Zool.* The alimentary, or enteric, canal, or cavity.

**en-ter-o'to-my** (-tō'tō-mī), *n.* *Surg.* Incision of the intestine.

**en-ter-prise** (èn'tèr-prîz), *n.* [F. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*.] **1.** That which is, or is to be, undertaken; project; esp., a bold or arduous attempt. **2.** Willingness or eagerness to engage in what requires boldness, energy, etc.

**Syn.** *Enterprise*, *emprise*. *Enterprise* is the general term; *emprise* is poetical or elevated, and suggests high or chivalrous essay or adventure.

**en-ter-pris'ing** (-prîz'îŋ), *p. a.* Having a disposition for enterprise; characterized by enterprise.

**en-ter-tain'** (-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *entretenir*; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*.] **1.** To keep up, as a correspondence. *Archaic.* **2.** To take or keep in one's service; harbor. *Obs.* **3.** To give hospitable reception or maintenance to. **4.** To receive. *Obs.* **5.** To receive and take into consideration; admit, as a proposal. **6.** To keep in the mind; harbor, as a grudge. **7.** To engage the attention of agreeably; amuse. — **Syn.** See AMUSE. — *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests.

**en-ter-tain'er** (-èr), *n.* One who entertains; specif., one who gives public or professional entertainments.

**en-ter-tain'ing**, *p. a.* Affording entertainment; amusing; pleasing. — **tain'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tain'ing-ness**, *n.*

**en-ter-tain'ment** (-mènt), *n.* **1.** Act of entertaining; reception; esp., act of receiving as host. **2.** State of being entertained; esp., *Obs.*, state of being in service; also, maintenance in service; pay. **3.** That which entertains, or diverts; that with which one is entertained: a Hospitality; hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; specif., a hospitable feast; banquet. **b** That which amuses or diverts, as a

public or private performance; amusement. — **Syn.** *Diversion*, *recreation*, *pastime*, *sport*.

**en-thet'ic** (èn-thèt'îk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθετικός* fit to insert; *ἐν* in + *τίθειν* to place.] *Med.* Caused by an implanted morbid virus; zymotic; as, an *enthetic* disease, like syphilis.

**en-thrall'**, **en-thrall'** (èn-thrōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold in thrall, or reduce to thralldom; enslave. **2.** To charm; hold spellbound. — **en-thrall'ment**, **en-thrall'ment** (-mènt), *n.*

**en-throne'** (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To seat on or as on a throne; invest with sovereignty. — **en-throne'ment** (-mènt), *n.*

**en-thuse'** (-thūz'), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, enthusiastic. *Collog.* *Chicfly* U. S.

**en-thu'si-asm** (-thū'zī-az'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, fr. *ἐνθουσιάζω* to be inspired by the god, *ἐνθεος*, *ἐθούος*, inspired. See EN-; THEISM.] **1.** Divine possession or inspiration. **2.** Impassioned emotion; exaltation of soul. **3.** Eagerness on behalf of a cause or a subject; fervor.

**en-thu'si-ast** (-ast), *n.* One moved by enthusiasm. **Syn.** *Enthusiast*, *fanatic*, *zealot*, *bigot*. An *enthusiast* is a person of keen and ardent interests; the term sometimes implies a subordination of judgment to enthusiasm; as, the dreams of an *enthusiast*. A *fanatic* is an extreme or unreasonable enthusiast, esp. in matters of religious belief or opinion; as, he is a *fanatic* in his zeal. A *zealot* is a fanatical devotee or partisan. A *bigot* is obstinately, often blindly, devoted to his own (esp. religious) beliefs or opinions; as compared with *fanatic* and *zealot*, *bigot* implies dogged intolerance rather than misguided zeal.

**en-thu'si-as'tic** (-as'tîk) *a.* Filled with, or characterized by, enthusiasm; **en-thu'si-as'ti-cal** (-as'tî-kāl) *terized* by, enthusiasm; ardent; as, an *enthusiastic* lover of art; also, inducing or expressing enthusiasm; as, *enthusiastic* poetry.

**en-thu'si-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner. **en-thy-meme** (èn'thi-mém), *n.* [L. *enthymema*, Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, fr. *ἐνθυμίαι* to keep in mind, conscious; *ἐν* in + *θυμός* mind, soul.] *Logic.* An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and its consequent.

**en-tice'** (èn-tîs'), *v. t.*; -TICED (-tîst'), -TIC'ING (-tîs'îŋ). [OF. *enticier*; *en-* (L. *in*) + deriv. of L. *titio* firebrand.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; lure; allure. Often in a bad sense; To induce to evil; tempt. — **Syn.** *Coax*, *decoy*,  *inveigle*. See ALLURE. — **en-tice'er**, *n.* — **en-tice'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-tice'ment** (-mènt), *n.* **1.** Act of enticing; state of being enticed. **2.** That which entices. — **Syn.** *Allurement*, *attraction*, *temptation*, *seduction*, *inveiglement*.

**en-tire'** (-tîr'), *a.* [F. *entier*, L. *integer* entire, lit., untouched. See TANGENT.] **1.** Complete in all parts; whole; full and perfect. **2.** Complete in one piece; continuous; one and undivided; having a margin not broken by teeth or serration. *Now Chicfly Bot.* See LEAF, *Illust.* **3.** Without mixture or alloy; unqualified. **4.** Not gelded; — said of male animals. **5.** Designating a kind of malt liquor. See ENTIRE, *n.* **2.** — **Syn.** *Total*, *perfect*, *see WHOLE*.

— *n.* **1.** Entirety; the whole. **2.** *Brewing.* Porter. *Eng.* — **en-tire'ly**, *adv.* — **en-tire'ness**, *n.*

**en-tire'ty** (-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). State of being entire; completeness; also, that which is entire; the whole.

**en-ti'tle** (èn-tî'tl'), *v. t.* -TILED (-tîld'), -TILING (-tîlîŋ). [OF. *entituler*.] **1.** To give a title to; hence: to dignify by an honorary designation; style; call. **2.** To give a right or title to; qualify for; as, an officer's knowledge *entitles* him to command. — **Syn.** *Name*, *designate*, *empower*, *enable*.

**en-ti'ty** (èn-tî'tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [LL. *entitas*, fr. *ens*, *entis*, thing, prop. p. pr. of *esse* to be.] Something that has a real existence; being; existence.

**en'to-** (èn'tō-). [Gr. *εντός* within, from *ἐν* in.] A combining form signifying *within*; as, *entozoa*.

**en'to-blast** (-blāst), *n.* *Biol.* A The endoderm. **b** A blastomere-forming endoderm. — **en'to-blas'tic** (-blās'tîk), *a.*

**en'to-derm** (-dûrm), *n.* *Biol.* = ENDODERM.

**en-toil'** (èn-toil'), *v. t.* To bring into toils; insnare.

**en-tomb'** (-tōom'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; bury.

**en-tomb'ment** (-mènt), *n.* Act of entombing; burial.

**en'to-mo-log'i-cal** (èn'tō-mō-lōj'î-kāl), *a.* Of or relating to entomology.

**en'to-mol'o-gist** (-mōl'ō-jîst), *n.* One versed in entomology.

**en'to-mol'o-gize** (-jîz), *v. i.* To study or practice entomology.

**en'to-mol'o-gy** (-mōl'ō-jî), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jîz). [Gr. *ἐντομος* insect (because nearly cut in two, *εντομος* cut); *ἐν* in + *τομειν* to cut) + *-logy*.] *Zoology* that treats of insects; also, a treatise on that subject.

**en'to-mos'tra-can** (-mōs'trā-kān), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντομος* cut in pieces + *στρακων* shell.] *Zool.* Belonging to a subclass (*Entomostraca*) which, together with another subclass (*Malacostraca*), constitutes the Crustacea. Its members are of comparatively simple organization, and usually of small, often minute, size. — **en'to-mos'tra-can**, *n.*

**en'to-phyte** (èn'tō-fî-t), *n.* *Bot.* A plant living within the body of an animal or of another plant. Entophytes are usually parasites, as various pathogenic bacteria and certain fungi. — **en'to-phyt'ic** (-fî-tîk), *a.*

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



**ent-op'tic** (ĕnt-ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + *optic.*] *Physiol.* Relating to objects situated within the eye; esp., relating to the perception of objects in one's own eye.

**en-to't'ic** (ĕn-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* [*ento-* + *Gr. ōs, ōros*, the ear.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear.

|| **en'tou'rage'** (ănt'oo'razh'), *n.* [F.] Surroundings; esp., collectively, one's attendants or associates.

**en-to-zo'a** (ĕn-tŏ-zŏ'a), *n. pl.; sing. -zo'ŏn* (-ŏn). [NL.; *ento-* + *-zoa.*] Internal parasites collectively; esp., the intestinal worms. The entozoa are not a natural group.

**en-to-zo'an** (-ŏn), *a. & n.*

|| **en'tr'acte'** (ănt'răkt'), *n.* [F.] The interval, or a dance, piece of music, or interlude, between two acts of a play.

**en'tr'ails** (ĕn'trălz), *n. pl.* [F. *entrailles*, LL. *intralia, intranea*, fr. *L. intraneum* intestine, *intraneus* inward, *inter* within.] Viscera; intestines; the bowels.

**en-train'** (ĕn-trăn'), *v. t.* [F. *entraîner.*] To draw along; bring on.

**en-train'**, *v. t. & i.* To put or go aboard a railroad train.

**en-tram'el** (-trăm'ĕl), *v. t.* To trammel; hamper.

**en'trance** (ĕn'trăns), *n.* [OF., fr. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] 1. Act of entering; ingress; *esp.*, the entering into or upon duties, an office, etc. 2. Beginning. 3. Means or place for entering, as a door. 4. Power or permission to enter; entrée.

**en-trance'** (ĕn-trăns'), *v. t.; -TRANCED' (-trănst'); **-TRANC'ING** (-trăns'ĭng). 1. To put into a trance. 2. To ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture. — **en-trance'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **en-tranc'ing-ly**, *adv.**

**en'trant** (ĕn'trănt), *n.* One who, or that which, enters.

**en-trap'** (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a trap; insnare. — *Syn.* Inveigle, tangle, decoy, entangle.

**en-treas'ure** (-trĕzh'ūr), *v. t.* To store in a treasury.

**en-treat'** (-trĕt'), *v. t.* [OF. *entraiter* to treat; *en-* (L. *in*) + *traiter* to treat.] 1. To treat; deal with; use. *Obs.* 2. To ask earnestly; beseech. 3. To prevail on by solicitation. *Obs.* — *Syn.* See BEG. — *v. i.* To make entreaty; plead. — **en-treat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-treat'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**en-treat'y** (-trĕt'ĭ), *n.* Act of entreating; earnest petition. — *Syn.* Suit, supplication, importunity.

**en'trĕe'** (ănt'rĕ'), *n.* [F.] 1. Entrance. 2. *Cookery.* In French usage, a dish served at the beginning of dinner to give zest to the appetite; in English usage, a side dish, served with a joint, or between courses.

|| **en'tre-mets'** (ănt'rĕ-mă'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.; *entre* between + *mets* a dish, mess. See MESS, *n.*] A side dish or dainty, usually eaten after the principal dish.

**en-trench'** (ĕn-trĕnch'), *v.* Var. of INTRENCH.

|| **en'tre-pôt'** (ănt'rĕ-pŏ'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; also, a mart or place where merchandise is deposited.

|| **en'tre-pre-neur'** (ănt'rĕ-prĕ-nūr'), *n.* [F. See ENTERPRISE.] 1. An employer in his character of one who assumes the risk and management of business. 2. A musical director or manager.

**en'tre-sol** (ĕn'tĕr-sŏl; *F. ănt'rĕ-sŏl'*), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A low story between two higher ones, usually between the ground floor and the first story; mezzanine.

**en-tro'pi-on** (ĕn-tro'pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. ἐντροπή* a turning towards.] *Med.* The inversion, or turning inward against the eyeball, of the border of the eyelids.

**en'tro-py** (ĕn'trŏ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντροπή* a turning in; *ἐν* in + *τροπή* a turn, fr. *τρέπω* to turn.] *Thermodyn.* A kind of conventional thermodynamic element relating to the property or condition of a substance.

**en-trust'** (ĕn-trŭst'). *Var.* of INTRUST.

**en'try** (ĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl. -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *entrée*, fr. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] 1. Act of entering; entrance; beginning or first attempt. 2. Act of making or entering a record or an item entered. 3. That by which entrance is made; a vestibule, adit, hallway, or the like. 4. *Lav.* The actual taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on them. 5. The exhibition or depositing by a ship's officer of the required papers, at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods.*

**en'try-man** (ĕn'trĭ-măn), *n.* One who enters upon public land with intent legally to secure an allotment.

**en'try-way'** (-wă'), *n.* A passage for entrance; an entry.

**en-twine'** (ĕn-twĭn'), **in-twine'** (ĭn-), *v. t. & i.; -TWINED' (-twĭnd'). — *TWIN'ING.* To twine together or round.*

**en-twist'** (ĕn-twĭst'), **in-twist'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* To entwine.

**e-nu'cle-ate** (ĕ-nŭ'klĕ-ăt), *v. t.* [L. *nucleatus*, *p. p.* of *nucleare* to enucleate; *e* out + *nucleus* kernel.] 1. To bring or peel out, as a kernel, from an enveloping cover. 2. To bring without cutting into it (as a tumor, the eyeball, etc.). 3. To bring to light; explain. 4. To deprive of a nucleus. [*cleated.*]

**e-nu'cle-ate'** (-ăt), *a. Biol.* Deprived of, or without, a nucleus; **e-nu'cle-a'tion** (-ăt'shŭn), *n.* Act of enucleating; elucidation; exposition.

**e-nu'mer-ate** (ĕ-nŭ'mĕr-ăt), *v. t.; -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); **-AT'ING.** [L. *enumeratus*, *p. p.* of *enumerare* to enumerate; *e* out + *numerare* to count.] To tell by numbers; number;*

count; hence: to mention one by one; name over. — *Syn.* Recount, relate, rehearse, recapitulate; detail.

**e-nu'mer-a'tion** (ĕ-nŭ'mĕr-ăt'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of enumerating. 2. A detailed account, in which each item is specified.

**e-nu'mer-a-tive** (ĕ-nŭ'mĕr-ăt'ĭv), *a.* Enumerating, or concerned with enumeration.

**e-nu'mer-a'tor** (-ăt'tĕr), *n.* One who enumerates, as a collector of data for a census.

**e-nun'ci-ate** (ĕ-nŭn'shĭ-ăt; **-sĭ-ăt**), *v. t. & i.; -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); **-AT'ING.** [L. *enunciatus*, *-ciatus*, *p. p.* of *enunciare*, *-ciare* See ENUNCIATE.] 1. To make a formal statement of; announce; declare. 2. To utter articulately; pronounce.*

**e-nun'ci-a'tion** (-sĭ-ăt'shŭn; **-sh-ĭ**), *n.* 1. Act or mode of enunciating. 2. Thing enunciated; announcement.

**e-nun'ci-a-tive** (ĕ-nŭn'shĭ-ăt'ĭv; **-sĭ-ăt'ĭv**), *a. Pert.* to enunciation; serving to enunciate; declarative. [*ates.*]

**e-nun'ci-a'tor** (-ăt'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, enunciates.

**en-ure'** (ĕn-ūr'), *v.* Var. of INURE.

**en-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [OF. *envoluper*, F. *envelopper*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *voloper*, *voloper*, envelop, wrap.] To put a covering about; wrap up or in.

**en-vel'ope** (ĕn-vĕ-lŏp; ănt'vĕ-lŏp'), *n.* [F. *enveloppe.*] 1. **en-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp; ănt'vĕ-lŏp) } That which envelops, surrounds, or wraps; a wrapper; cover; esp., the wrapper of a document, as of a letter. 2. *Astron.* A vaporous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet on the side toward the sun and appearing like a bow or parabola. It is considered a part of the coma. 3. *Geom.* The locus of the intersections of consecutive elements of a family of curves or surfaces.

**en-vel'op-ment** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enveloping; state of being enveloped; also, an envelope.

**en-ven'om** (ĕn-vĕn'ŏm), *v. t.* [F. *envenimer.*] To taint with venom; poison.

**en-ri-a-ble** (ĕn'vĭ-ăt'ĕ-bl'), *a.* Fitted to excite envy.

**en'vi-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who envies.

**en'vi-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *envios*, fr. L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia*. See ENVIOUS.] 1. Spiteful. *Obs.* 2. Feeling, or actuated by, envy; maliciously grudging; — used with *of*, *at*, or *against*. 3. Emulous. *Obs. or Poetic.* — **en'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Syn.* Suspicious, distrustful, jealous. — **En'vi-ous**, *jealous.* One is *envious* who discontentedly desires or covets the good fortune or attainments of others; one is *jealous* who suspects and resents the diversion to another (esp. to one regarded as a rival) of what one loves or prizes as one's own.

**en-vi'ron** (ĕn-vĭ'rŭn), *v. t.* [F. *environner*, fr. *environ* about; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *viron* circuit.] To form the environment of; surround; encompass; encircle; envelop.

**en-vi'ron-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of environing. 2. That which environs; the surrounding conditions, influences, or forces. — **en-vi'ron-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

**en-vi'rons** (ĕn-vĭ'rŭnz; ănt'vĭ-rŏnz), *n. pl.* [F.] The parts or places which surround another place; suburbs.

**en-vis'age** (ĕn-vĭz'ăj), *v. t.* [F. *envisager.*] 1. To confront; face. 2. To apprehend; see mentally; visualize.

**en'voy** (ĕn'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send; *en-* (L. *in*) + *voie* way, L. *via.*] 1. One dispatched on an errand or mission; a messenger; esp., a person deputed to represent one sovereign or government in its intercourse with another. 2. [F. *envoi*, fr. *envoyer* to send.] A postscript to a poem, essay, or book; esp., a short stanza concluding certain fixed metrical forms, as to point a moral.

**en'vy** (ĕn'vĭ), *n.; pl. -VIES (-vĭz). [F. *envie*, L. *invidia*, fr. *invidus* envious; *in* against + *videre* to see.] 1. Malice; spite. *Obs.* 2. Chagrin or discontent at another's excellence or good fortune; malicious grudging. 3. An object of envious notice or feeling; as, his dog is the *envy* of the neighborhood.*

— *v. t.; -VIED (-vĭd); **-VY-ING.** 1. To feel envy at or toward; be envious of. 2. To feel envy on account of; begrudge. 3. To long after; covet.*

*Syn.* Envy, covet, grudge. To *envy* is to be discontented at another's possessing what one would like for one's self; to *covet* is to long inordinately to have as one's own what belongs to another; to *grudge* is to grant unwillingly or to acquiesce in reluctantly.

— *v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings.

**en-wind'** (ĕn-wĭnd'), *v. t.* To wind about; encircle.

**en-womb'** (-wŏmb'), *v. t.* To bury or contain, as in a womb.

**en-wrap'** (-răp'). *Var.* of INWRAP.

**En-yo'** (ĕ-nĭ'ŏ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἔνυός*.] See GRÆÆ.

**en-zo-ŏ't'ic** (ĕnzŏ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν* in + *ζῷον* an animal.] Peculiar to a district or particular class; — corresponding to *endemic* as applied to diseases of man.

**en'zyme** (ĕn'zĭm), *n.* [L.Gr. *ἐνζυμος* leavened; Gr. *ἐν* in + *ζύμη* leaven.] Any of a number of complex organic substances, as diastase, pepsin, etc., capable of transforming by catalytic action some other compound; a soluble ferment.

**e'o-** (ĕ'ŏ), *a.* A combining form from Greek *ἠώς dawn, day-break*, used, as in paleontology and geology, to indicate *connection with, or relation to, an early period of time.*

**E'o-cene** (-sĕn), *a.* [*eo-* + *Gr. κενός recent.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the earliest principal subdivision of the Tertiary period or system, commonly the period preceding

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă, ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ăid, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnĕct; ũse, ũnite, ũrn, ũp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oŭ; chair; go; sing, ĩrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



the Oligocene, but sometimes all of the Cenozoic era preceding the Miocene. — *n.* Eocene epoch or series.

**E-o'lī-an, E-o'līc, e-o'nī-an.** Vars. of **EOLIAN, ÆOLIC**, etc.

**E-o'līth** (ē'ō-līth), *n.* *Archaeol.* The rudest type of celt; a stone implement characteristic ofolithic culture.

**e-o'līth'ic** (-līth'ik), *a.* [*eo-* + Gr. *lithos* stone.] *Archaeol.* Pert. to or designating the earliest stage of the paleolithic period represented by the use of worked stone implements.

**e'ōn** (ē'ōn), *n.* Var. of **zōn**.

**E'os** (ē'ōs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἥως*.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of dawn, corresponding to the Roman Aurora.

**e'o-sin** (ē'ō-sin), *n.* Also **e'o-sine** (-sīn; -sēn). [Gr. *ἠώς* dawn.] *Chem.* a Dyestuff, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>, obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescein, and named from the fine rose-red which it imparts to silk. b Any of several similar dyes got from fluorescein. — **e'o-sin'ic** (-sīn'ik), *a.*

**E'o-zo'ic** (-zō'ik), *a.* & *n.* [See **ezōōn**.] *Geol.* a Pre-Cambrian. b Proterozoic, or Algonkian.

**e'o-zo'ōn** (-zō'ōn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -zōōns (-ōnz), L. -zōa (-ā). [NL.; *eo-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Geol.* A peculiar arrangement of the components of certain limestones associated with the Laurentian gneiss of Canada, formerly considered to be the remains of an animal and the oldest known fossil.

**e'pact** (ē'pakt), *n.* [F. *épecte*, fr. Gr. *ἐπακτός* added, *ἐπάγειν* to bring in.] In chronology, the period which must be added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar.

**ep'arch** (ēp'ark), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχος*; *ἐπί* over + *ἀρχή* chief, *ἀρχή* supreme power, dominion.] In Greece: a Anciently, a Greek official answering to the Roman prefect; a prefect. b Now, the administrative official of an eparchy; a subprefect.

**ep'arch-y** (ēp'ar-kī), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kīz). A province or territory under an eparch; a prefecture; esp., in modern Greece, one of the larger subdivisions of a nomarchy.

**ep'au-let** (ēp'ō-lēt), *n.* [F. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule* epaulet.] shoulder, fr. L. *spatula*. See **SPATULA**. A shoulder ornament worn on uniforms, chiefly by military and naval officers. [See **ARMOR, Illustr.**]

**|| ep'au/lière'** (āp'ō'lyār'), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A shoulder piece.

**e-pe'i-ro-ge-net'ic** (ē-pī'rō-jē-nēt'ik), **e-pe'i-ro-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡπειρος* mainland + *-genetic, -genic*.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or designating, the rising or sinking of extensive tracts of the earth's crust.

**ep'ei-rog-e'ny** (ēp'i-rōj'ē-nī), *n.* *Geol.* The deformation of the earth's crust by which the broader features of relief, such as continents, ocean basins, and greater plateaus, are produced. See **DIASTROPHISM**.

**ep'en-ceph'a-lon** (ēp'ēn-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ἐπί* upon, near + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain, including the cerebellum and pons Varolii. — **ep'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-fāl'ik), *a.*

**ep-en-th'e-sis** (ēp'ēn-thē-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιθέσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἐπιτίθειν* to put or set in.] *Phon.* The insertion of a letter, syllable, or sound in the body of a word, as of the *b* in *nimble* from ME. *nīmel*. b The sound change which consists in the shifting of a semi-vowel from the syllable in which it originally occurred to the preceding syllable. — **ep'en-thet'ic** (ēp'ēn-thēt'ik), *a.*

**e-pergne'** (ē-pērn'), *a.* [F. *éparagne* a saving, a treasury.] A centerpiece, usually of several dishes, for table ornament.

**ep-ex'e-ge'sis** (ēp'ēk'sē-jē'sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπεξηγήσις* a detailed narrative; *ἐπί* + *ἐξηγεῖσθαι* to lead, point out. See **EXEGESIS**.] A full or additional explanation; the act of subjoining such an elucidation. — **ep-ex'e-ge't'ic** (-jēt'ik), **ep-ex'e-ge't'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**e'phah, e'pha** (ē'fā), *n.* [Heb. *ephāh*.] A Hebrew dry measure equal to a little more than a bushel.

**e-phe'bus** (ē-fē'būs), **e-phe'bos** (-bōs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī), -BOI (-boi). [L. *ephebus*, fr. Gr. *ἑφηβός*; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ἦβη* youth, puberty.] *Gr. Hist.* A youth entering manhood or just enrolled as a citizen. — **e-phe'bic** (-bīk), *a.*

**e-phem'er-a** (ē-fēm'ēr-ā), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ERÆ (-ē), E. -ERAS (-āz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐφήμερον* a day fly, *ἐφήμερος* daily; *ἐπί* over + *ἡμέρα* day.] Any of a family (*Ephemeredæ*) of very short-lived, delicate insects; hence, anything very short-lived.

**e-phem'er-al** (ē-fēm'ēr-āl), *a.* 1. Beginning and ending in a day; diurnal. 2. Short-lived; continuing for a short time only. — *Syn.* See **TRANSIENT**. — **e-phem'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

**e-phem'er-id** (-īd), *n.* An ephemeral fly; any of a group (*Ephemeridæ*) of slender, delicate insects with membranous wings. Their adult life is only a few hours or days, though the larval stages often last from one to three years.

**e-phem'er-is** (-īs), *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ēf'ēm'ēr'ī-dēz). [L., a diary, Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, also, a calendar, fr. *ἐφήμερος*. See **EPHEMERA**.] 1. A diary; also, an almanac. *Archaic.* 2. *Astron.* An astronomical almanac. b A tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body.

**e-phem'er-on** (-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ERA (-ā), E. -ERONS (-ōnz). [NL. See **EPHEMERA**.] 1. An ephemeral; an ephemeral. 2. Anything ephemeral, or short-lived, as *ephemeral* poems.

**E-phe'sian** (ē-fē'zhān), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Ephesus, in Asia Minor. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of

Ephesus. 2. A jolly companion. *Obs.* 3. In *pl.* The Epistle to the Ephesians, in the New Testament.

**ep'h'od** (ēp'ōd), *n.* [Heb. *ephōd*, fr. *āphad* to put on.] In Jewish antiquity, an official garment for the high priest.

**ep'h'or** (ēp'ōr), *n.*; *pl.* E. EPHORS (-ōrz), L. EPHORI (-ō-rī). [L. *ephorus*, Gr. *ἐφόρος*, fr. *ἐφορᾶν* to oversee; *ἐπί* + *δρᾶν* to see.] A kind of magistrate in various ancient Dorian states; esp., one of a body of five Spartan magistrates.

**E'phra-im** (ēf'rā-īm), *n.* [Heb. *Ephrayim*.] *Bib.* a The younger son of the patriarch Joseph. b The tribe Ephraim founded. c The Northern Kingdom, or Kingdom of Israel.

**ep'i-** (ēp'i-), [Gr. *ἐπί* upon, to.] A prefix meaning upon, beside, among, on the outside, the outer, over.

**ep'i-blast** (ēp'i-blāst), *n.* *Bot.* The outer layer of the blastoderm; the ectoderm, or outer germ layer, of the embryo.

— **ep'i-blast'ic** (-blāst'ik), *a.*

**ep'i-bol'ic** (-bōl'ik), *a.* *Embryol.* Characterized by epiboly.

**ep'ib'o-ly** (ēp'īb'ō-lī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιβόλη* a throwing upon, deriv. of *ἐπί* upon + *βάλλω* to throw.] *Embryol.* The growing of one part around another so as to inclose it, in gastrulation or invagination. See **GASTRULA**.

**ep'ic** (ēp'ik), *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr. *ἐπικός*, fr. *ἔπος* speech, tale, song.] Designating, pert. to, or characteristic of, narrative poetry treating a theme of action in heroic style. — *n.* An epic poem or an epiclike composition or subject.

**ep'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Epic; proper to or like epic poetry.

**ep'i-ca'lyx** (ēp'i-kā'lyks; ēp'i-kāl'yks), *n.* *Bot.* An involucre which resembles an exterior calyx.

**ep'i-car'di-um** (ēp'i-kār'dī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dī). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] *Anat.* The visceral part of the pericardium, closely investing the heart.

**ep'i-carp** (ēp'i-kārp), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* The outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit.

**ep'i-ce'di-um** (-sē'dī-ūm; -sē-dī'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* EPICEDIA (-dī). [L. *epicedion*, Gr. *ἐπικηδειον*, fr. *ἐπικηδεύω* funeral; *ἐπί* + *κηδός* sorrow.] A funeral song or ode; dirge; elegy.

**ep'i-cene** (-sēn), *a.* [L. *epicœnus*, Gr. *ἐπικœνος*; *ἐπί* in + *κωνός* common.] 1. Common to both sexes; specif., *Gram.*, having but one form to indicate both masculine and feminine genders. 2. Having characteristics of, or adapted to, both sexes; hence, neither one thing nor the other.

**ep'i-cen'ter, or cen'tre** (-sēn'tēr), *n.* *Seismol.* The earth's surface directly above the center of an earthquake.

**ep'i-cot'yl** (-kōt'yl), *n.* [*epi-* + *cotyledon*.] *Bot.* The upper portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling, above the cotyledons. Cf. **HYPOCOTYL**.

**ep'i-cure** (ēp'i-kūr), *n.* [From *Epicurus*, a famous Greek philosopher, who has been regarded, but erroneously, as teaching a doctrine of refined voluptuousness.] One devoted to luxurious sensual enjoyments, esp. of the table. — *Syn.* *Epicure, gourmet, gourmand, glutton.* An epicure is choice and dainty, and also voluptuous, in enjoyment (esp.) of food and drink; a *gourmet* is a connoisseur in delicate viands. A *gourmand* is less fastidious than a *gourmet*, less voracious than a *glutton*.

**ep'i-cu-re'an** (-kūr-ē'an), *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pert. to Epicurus or his philosophy. 2. Given or adapted to luxurious sensual enjoyments; esp., pert. to, or self-indulgent in, good eating. — *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A follower of Epicurus. 2. One given to epicurean indulgence. — **Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

**ep'i-cur-ism** (ēp'i-kūr'īz'm; in *sense* 1, *ep'i-kūr'īz'm*), *n.* 1. [*cap.*] Epicureanism. 2. Epicurean habits or tastes.

**ep'i-cy'cle** (ēp'i-sīk'l), *n.* 1. A circle whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle. 2. *Geom.* A circle which generates an epicycloid or hypocycloid.

**ep'i-cyc'lic** (ēp'i-sīk'lik; -sī'k'lik) {*a.* Pertaining to, re-  
**ep'i-cyc'lic** (-sīk'lik; -sī'k'lik-kāl) } sembling, or hav-  
ing the motion of an epicycle.

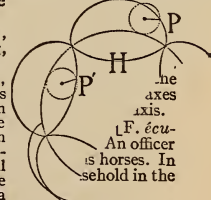
**epicyclic train, Mach.**, a train of spur or bevel wheels having one or more of the wheels constrained to move bodily around the circumference of another wheel, which may be fixed or moving. It is used in the planetary gear.

**ep'i-cy'cloid** (-sī'k'lōid), *n.* *Geom.* A curve traced by a point of a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle.

**ep'i-cy'cloi'dal** (-sī-k'lōi'dāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or describing, an epicycloid.

**epicycloidal wheel, Mach.**, a spur wheel which revolves inside the circumference of an annular gear wheel of twice its diameter and in gear with it. Any point in the pitch circle of the smaller wheel will move in a straight line, hence the device is used as a straight-line motion.

**ep'i-dem'ic** (-dēm'ik), *a.* [L. *epidēmos*, fr. *ἐπίδημος*, *ἐπί* on horseback; *δημός* a people.] 1. Pertaining to horses. 2. Pertaining to a people. 3. Representing a person as a people. Common to, or affecting a number of, knights. At the same time, many in a rider.



k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to See Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Forel; + combined with. = equals.

F  
G  
H  
I  
K  
L  
M



— *n.* 1. An epidemic disease. 2. A similarly general attack of anything, as of fever. — **ep'i-dem'i-cal** (-i-kəl), *a.* — **ep'i-dem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**ep'i-der'mal** (-dūr'məl) *a.* Pertaining to, or arising from, ep'i-der'mic (-dūr'm'k) the epidermis.  
**ep'i-der'mis** (-dūr'm'is), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιδερμῖς*; *ἐπι* + *δέρμα* skin.] 1. The outer epithelial layer of an animal's skin; in vertebrates, the nonsensitive and nonvascular layer over the dermis; in the higher animals and man, the cuticle. 2. Any of various other integuments; esp., the outer covering of the shells of many mollusks. 3. The thin layer of cells forming the outer integument in seed plants and ferns.  
**ep'i-der'moid** (-m'oid), *a.* Pert. to or resembling epidermis.  
**ep'i-did'y-mis** (-did'y-m'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμῖς*; *ἐπι* upon + *διδυμῖς* testicle.] *Anat.* An elongated mass at the back of the testicle, composed chiefly of the convoluted efferent tubes of that organ. — **ep'i-did'y-mal** (-məl), *a.*  
**ep'i-dio'o-rite** (-di'ō-rīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of diorite formed by metamorphism from pyroxenic igneous rocks.  
**ep'i-do'site** (-dō'sīt; -ē-pī'dō'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίδοσις* a giving besides (see EPIDOTE) + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* A schistose rock composed of bright green epidote, with some quartz.  
**ep'i-dote** (ē-pī'dōt), *n.* [F. *épidote*, fr. Gr. *ἐπίδοτα* to give besides; from the enlargement of the base in some crystal forms.] *Min.* A native silicate of calcium, aluminium, and iron, commonly of a yellowish green (pistachio) color.  
**ep'i-fo'cal** (-fō'kəl), *a.* *Seismol.* Over the focus of an earthquake; as, an *epifocal* district. Cf. EPICENTER.  
**ep'i-gas'tric** (-gās'tr'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγαστρικός* over the belly; *ἐπι* on + *γαστήρ* belly.] Lying upon or over the stomach; pertaining to the anterior walls of the abdomen.  
**ep'i-gas'tri-um** (-tri'ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιγαστριον*.] The epigastric region.  
**ep'i-gene** (ē-pī'jēn), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *γενεσθαι* to be born, grow.] 1. *Crysl.* Foreign; unusual; — said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found. 2. *Geol.* Formed, originating, or taking place, on the earth's surface; — opp. to *hypogene*; as, *epigene* rocks.  
**ep'i-gen'e-sis** (jēn'ē-s'is), *n.* *Biol.* The theory of generation holding that the germ or embryo is created entirely new, not merely expanded and unfolded by the procreative power; — opposed to *preformation*.  
**ep'i-ge'ous** (ē-pī'jē'ūs), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγῆος* of the earth.] *Bot.* A growing upon or above the surface of the ground. *b* Borne above ground after germination; — applied to cotyledons. Cf. HYPOGEOUS.  
**ep'i-glot'tis** (glōt't'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς*; fr. *ἐπι* on + *γλῶττα*, γλῶσσα, tongue.] *Anat. & Zool.* A thin plate of yellow elastic cartilage in front of the glottis, which folds back over and protects the glottis during swallowing.  
**ep'i-g'o-nus** (ē-pī'gō-nūs), *n.*; *pl.* -ni (-nī). [L., fr. Gr. *ἑπιγονός*, lit., born after.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the sons of the seven heroes defeated before Thebes (see SEVEN AGAINST THEBES). Thirty years after their fathers' defeat they conquered and destroyed the city. Usually in *pl.*  
**ep'i-gram** (ē-pī'grām), *n.* [L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. *ἐπιγράμμα* inscription, epigram, deriv. of *ἐπι* on + *γράφειν* to write.] 1. A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event, now usually ending with a witticism, and often satirical. 2. A witty thought tersely expressed; also, concise and pointed expression. — **ep'i-gram-ma'tic** (-grām-mā't'ik), **gram-ma'ti-cal** (-i-kəl), *a.*  
**ep'i-gram'ma-tism** (-grām-mā-tiz'm), *n.* The use of epigrams; epigrammatic style. — **gram'ma-tist** (-tist), *n.*  
**ep'i-gram'ma-tize** (-tiz), *v. t.* To make an epigram of; express epigrammatically. — *v. i.* To write epigrams.  
**ep'i-graph** (ē-pī'grāf), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*.] See EPIGRAM.] 1. An inscription, as on a building, a statue, etc. 2. A motto placed at the beginning of a book, chapter, etc.  
**ep'i-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik) *a.* Of or pert. to epigrams or epigraph'ic (-i-kəl) raphy. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**ep'ig-ra-phy** (ē-pī'grā-fī), *n.* Epigraphs or inscriptions collectively; also, the study or science of inscriptions.  
**ep'ig-y-nous** (ē-pī'j'ū-nūs), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman.] *Bot.* Adnate to the surface of the ovary, as if inserted on the g' of it, as stamens, petals, etc. — **ep'ig-y-ny** (-nī), *n.*  
**en-sy** (ē-pī'lēp'sī), *n.* [L. *epilepsia*, Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, (-tē) *ἐπι* on, besides + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] *Med.* A **en-ty** functional disease characterized by paroxysms or **en-nu'cle'** at intervals, and attended by sudden loss of **en-uclear** and convulsive motions of the muscles; the bring or pe." alluding to the (usual) sudden falling 2. To remove.  
**en-ty**, *n.* One having epilepsy. — *a.* Pert. nucleus. nature of, epilepsy.  
— (-ēt), *a.* *Biol.*, *a.* *Med.* Resembling epilepsy.  
**en-ty** cle-a'tion (-). [F. *épilegoue*, L. *epilogos*, fr. Gr. *ἐπιλογη*; *ἐπι* on, besides + *λέγειν* to say.] *n.* **en-ty** mer-ate (ē-nū'r'ion) of a discourse. 2. *Drama*. [L. *enumeratus*, p. p. *ed* by an actor after a play. + *numerare* to count.]

**Ep'i-me'theus** (ē-pī'mē'thūs; -thē'ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐπιμηθεύς*, lit., afterthought.] See PANDORA.  
**ep'i-nas'tic** (-nās't'ik), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, epinasty.  
**ep'i-nas'ty** (ē-pī'nās'tī), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. *ναστός* pressed close.] *Plant Physiol.* That state of a growing dorsiventral organ, as a foliage leaf, in which the upper surface develops more vigorously than the lower, causing a downward curvature; — opp. to *hyponasty*.  
**ep'i-neu'ri-um** (-nū'rī-ūm), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve.] *Anat.* The external connective-tissue sheath of a nerve trunk.  
**E-piph'a-ny** (ē-pīf'ā-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -nies (-nīz). [F. *épiphanie*, L. *ἐπιφάνια*, fr. Gr. *ἐπιφάνια* (sc. *ἐπαῖος* holy), for *ἐπιφάνεια* appearance, deriv. of *ἐπι* + *φάνειν* to show.] 1. A church festival, celebrated January 6th, commemorating the coming of the Magi to Jesus at Bethlehem T'welfth tide. 2. [i. e.] An appearance, or a becoming manifest, esp. of a deity.  
**ep'i-phe-nom'e-nou** (ē-pī'fē-nōm'ē-nōn), *n.*; *pl.* -NOMENA (-nā). [NL.] An attendant or secondary phenomenon; something that appears in connection with something else and is thought of as only indirectly occasioned by the latter.  
**ep'iph'y-sis** (ē-pī'fī's'is), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπιφύσις*, deriv. of *ἐπι* upon + *φύειν* to grow.] *Anat. & Zool.* A part or process of a bone, which ossifies separately and subsequently becomes ankylosed to the main part of the bone. Cf. DIAPHYSIS. — **ep'i-phy'se-al** (ē-pī'fīz'ē-āl), *a.*  
**ep'i-phyte** (ē-pī'fit), *n.* A plant, as a moss, lichen, etc., growing on other plants, but deriving the moisture for its development from the air; air plant.  
**ep'i-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik) *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or having the na-  
**ep'i-phyt'i-cal** (-i-kəl) ture of, an epiphyte.  
**ep-ip'o-dite** (ē-pī'pō-dīt), *n.* [See EPPODIUM.] *Zool.* A branch of the basal joint of the protopodite of the thoracic limbs of many crustaceans.  
**ep'i-po'di-um** (ē-pī'pō'dī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dī). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *ποῖς*, ποδός, foot.] *Zool.* In certain gastropods, a lateral lobe of the foot, sometimes developed into a broad swimming organ.  
**e-pis-co-pa-cy** (ē-pīs'kō-pō-sī), *n.* 1. Government of the church by bishops, priests, and deacons. 2. State of being a bishop; episcopal rank. 3. = EPISCOPATE, 2 & 3.  
**e-pis-co-pal** (-pəl), *a.* [L. *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus*. See BISHOP.] 1. Of or pert. to bishops; governed by bishops. 2. [*cap.*] Episcopalian.  
**e-pis-co-pa-li-an** (-pā'li-ān), *a.* Pert. to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. to the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to episcopal church government; *U. S.* [*cap.*], a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **e-pis-co-pa-li-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**e-pis-co-pal-ism** (ē-pīs'kō-pāl-iz'm), *n.* *Ecol.* The theory that in church government supreme authority resides in a body of bishops, and not in any individual, such as the Pope. This theory was rejected by the Roman Catholic Church at the Vatican Council (1869-70).  
**e-pis-co-pal-ly**, *adv.* In an episcopal manner.  
**e-pis-co-pate** (-pāt), *n.* 1. A bishopric. 2. The collective body of bishops. 3. Term of a bishop's office.  
**ep'i-sode** (ē-pī'sōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*, neut. of *ἐπεισόδιος* coming in besides; *ἐπι* + *εἰσόδος* a coming in; *eis* in + *όδος* way.] 1. *Gr. Drama.* The part of a tragedy between two choric songs. 2. A separate incident in narration; a digression naturally arising. 3. A prominent occurrence or incidental experience; as, an *episode* in history. 4. *Music.* A digressive subdivision in a musical composition. — **Syn.** See DIGRESSION.  
**ep'i-sod'ic** (-sōd'ik) *a.* Of or pert. to an episode; casual; **ep'i-sod'i-cal** (-i-kəl) adventitious. — **sod'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**ep'i-spas'tic** (-spās't'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, fr. *ἐπισπᾶν* to draw to attract; *ἐπι* upon, to + *σπᾶν* to draw.] *Med.* Causing a blister or producing a serous discharge by exciting inflammation. — *n.* A blistering agent; a vesicatory.  
**ep'i-stax'is** (-stāk's'is), *n.* [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *στάζειν* to drop.] *Med.* Bleeding at the nose; nosebleed.  
**ep'i-ste-mol'o-gy** (ē-pī'stē-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιστημολογία* knowledge + *-logy*.] The theory or science of the method and grounds of knowledge, esp. with reference to its limits and validity. — **ep'i-ste-mol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*  
**e-pis'tle** (ē-pīs'tl), *n.* [AS. *epistol*, L. *epistola*, fr. Gr. *ἐπιστολή* message, letter, *ἐπιστέλλειν* to send to; *ἐπι* to + *στέλλειν* to send.] 1. A writing directed or sent to a person; a letter. 2. [Usually *cap.*] One of the Apostles' letters in the New Testament. 3. [Usually *cap.*] *Ecol.* A selection, usually from the Epistles of the New Testament, appointed to be read or sung between the collect and the Gospel in the Communion service of liturgical churches.  
**e-pis'tler** (ē-pīs'tlēr; -tlēr), *n.* 1. A writer of epistles, or of an Epistle of the New Testament. 2. = EPISTOLER, 2.

— *m.* ask, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, m.



**e-pis-to-la-ry** (ĕ-pis'tō-lā-rĭ), *a.* 1. Pertaining or suitable to letters. 2. Contained in, or carried on by, letters.

**e-pis-to-ler** (-lĕr), *n.* 1. A letter writer. 2. The ecclesiastic who reads the Epistle in the Communion service.

**epi-style** (ĕp'i-sĭl), *n.* [L. *epistylum*, Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*; *ἐπί* upon + *στυλος* column.] *Arch.* = ARCHITRAVE, *a.*

**epi-taph** (-tāf), *n.* [F. *épitaphe*, L. *epitaphium* a funeral oration, fr. Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, orig. an adj., at a tomb; *ἐπί* on + *τάφος* tomb.] 1. An inscription on or at a tomb or grave in memory of the one buried there. 2. A brief writing of the nature of such inscriptions. — **epi-taph'ic**, *a.*

**ep-it-a-sis** (ĕp'it'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐπίτασις* a stretching; *ἐπί* upon + *τείνειν* to stretch.] That part of a play which develops the main action and leads on to the catastrophe; — opposed to *protasis*.

**epi-tha-la-mi-um** (ĕp'i-thā-lā'mi-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MUMS (-ŭmz), L. -MIA (-ā). Also — **mi-on** (-ŏn). [L., fr. Gr., fr. *ἐπί* at + *θάλαμος* bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in honor of the bride and bridegroom.

**epi-the-li-al** (-thĕ'li-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to epithelium.

**epi-the-li-oid** (-thĕ'li-oid), *a.* Resembling epithelium.

**epi-the-li-oma** (-ōmā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -OMATA (-tā). [NL.; *epithelium* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A malignant growth consisting mainly of epithelial cells; — called also *epithelial cancer*.

**epi-the-li-um** (-thĕ'li-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LIA (-ā). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *θηλή* nipple.] A cellular tissue or membrane, with little intercellular substance, covering a free surface or lining a cavity.

**epi-thet** (ĕp'i-thĕt), *n.* [L. *epitheton*, Gr. *ἐπιθετον*, deriv. of *ἐπιθερος* added, *ἐπί* on, to + *τίθεω* to put.] 1. An adjective expressing some quality or relation appropriate to a person or thing; as, a *just* man. 2. An appellative.

**epi-thet'ic** (-thĕ'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιθετικός* added.] Of, pert. to the *epi-thet'ic* (-kāl) to, or abounding with, epithets.

**Syn.** Epithet, adjective are often used interchangeably. More properly an epithet is an adjective regarded as fitly or aptly describing or characterizing its noun.

**epi-t'o-me** (ĕ-pit'ō-mĕ), *n.*; *pl.* -OMES (-mĕz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιτομή* incision, also, an abridgment, deriv. of *ἐπί* upon + *τέμνειν* to cut.] 1. A brief statement of the contents of a topic or a work; an abstract. 2. A compact representation of anything. — **Syn.** Synopsis, syllabus, brief. See COMPENDIUM. — **e-pit'ō-mist** (ĕ-pit'ō-mĭst), *n.*

**e-pit'ō-mize** (-mĭz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mĭzd); -MIZ'ING (-mĭz'ing). To make an epitome of; abridge; summarize.

**epi-trite** (ĕp'i-trĭt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιτριτος* containing one and one third; *ἐπί* upon, over + *τριτος* the third.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables and a short syllable.

**epi-t'och'le-a** (-trōk'lē-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The internal condyle at the distal end of the humerus.

**epi-zeux'is** (-zŭk'sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., deriv. of *ἐπι* + *ζευγνύω* to join.] *Rhet.* Emphatic repetition.

**epi-zo'ōn** (-zō'ōn), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOA (-ā). [NL.; *epi-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Zoöl.* An external parasite.

**epi-zo-ō'tic** (-zō-ō'tĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] Of the nature of a disease which attacks many animals at the same time; — corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases of man. — *n.* An epizootic disease; esp., an influenza among horses.

**ep'och** (ĕp'ōk; ĕ'pōk), *n.* [LL. *epocha*, Gr. *ἐποχή* stop, epoch, *ἐπέχειν* to hold on, check; *ἐπί* + *έχειν* to hold.] 1. Any event or time of an event marking the beginning of a period in reckoning or, usually, of relatively new development; as, Chaucer's poetry marks an *epoch* in English literature. 2. *Astron.* An instant of time or a date fixed as a point of reference in tabulating the elements of an orbit or a variable star; also, the orbit longitude of a planet at that date. 3. A period of time characterized by a distinctive development or by memorable events; as, the years 1861-65 form an important *epoch* in American history. 4. A minor subdivision of geologic time. See GEOLOGY.

**ep'och'al** (ĕp'ōk-āl), *a.* Belonging to, characterizing, or of the nature of, an epoch; as, *epochal* points.

**Syn.** Epoch, era, age. An epoch is properly the starting point of a new period, esp. as marked by striking events; an era is a period extending from an epoch and characterized esp. by a new order of things. But *epoch* and *era* are often used with little distinction. Age is commonly more specific and definite than *era*; it is often used of a period dominated by some central figure or clearly marked feature.

**ep'ode** (ĕp'ōd), *n.* [L. *epodos*, Gr. *ἐπῳδός* singing to, sung or said after; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ᾄδω* to sing.] *Anc. Pros.* A species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter. *b* Part of a lyric ode following the antistrophe.

**ep'o-ny-m** (ĕp'ō-nĭm), *n.* [See EPONYMIUM.] 1. The person from whom a family, race, city, or nation takes its name; also, such person's name. 2. *Assyriology.* An official whose name was used in chronology to designate his year of office.

**ep'o-ny-m'ic** (-nĭm'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as, an eponym; eponymous; as, *eponymy* myths.

**ep-on'y-mous** (ĕp-ōn'y-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ὄνομα* for *ὄνομα* name.] Giving name to a people, country, etc.

**ep-on'y-my** (-mĭ), *n.* 1. Derivation of the name of a race, tribe, etc., from an eponym. 2. *Assyriology.* The year of office of an eponym.

**ep'o-pee'** (ĕp'ō-pĕ'), *n.* [F. *Épopée*, fr. Gr. *ἐποποιία*; *ἔπος* song *ep'o-poe'ia* (-pŏy'ā) + *ποιεῖν* to make.] An epic poem.

**ep'opt** (ĕp'opt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπόπτis*.] An initiate in the highest grade of the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, one instructed in a secret system. — **ep-op'tic** (ĕp-ōp'tĭk), *a.*

**ep'os** (ĕp'ōs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἔπος*.] An epic.

**ep'si-lon** (ĕp'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἒ ψιλόν* a mere e.] The fifth letter [E, e] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English short *E, e*.

**ep'som salts** or **salt** (ĕp'sŭm). [From *Epsom*, Eng.] A hydrated magnesium sulphate, having cathartic qualities.

**e'qua-bil'i-ty** (ĕ'kwā-bĭl'i-tĭ; ĕk'wā-), *n.* Quality or condition of being equable.

**e'qua-ble** (ĕ'kwā-b'l; ĕk'wā-), *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequare* to make level or equal, *aequus* even, equal.] Uniform; even; as, an *equable* style; tranquil; as, an *equable* temper. — **e'qua-ble-ness**, *n.* — **e'qua-ble** (-blĭ), *adv.*

**Syn.** Equable, even, uniform, steady. Equable and even are often interchangeable. But *equable* frequently suggests an inherent quality, where *even* merely states a fact; as, an *equable* disposition; *equable* movement; an *even* voice, gait. Uniform emphasizes absence of variation of any sort, esp. with reference to an implied standard; steady, regularity and lack of deviation, esp. in movement.

**e'qual** (ĕ'kwāl), *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] 1. Exactly the same or equivalent in measure, amount, number, degree, value, quality, etc. 2. Characterized by justice; impartial. *Archaic.* 3. Uniform; equable; as, an *equal* motion. 4. Level; as, the *equal* plains of Sicily. 5. Evenly balanced or proportioned; as, an *equal* battle. 6. Adequate; hence, having competent power or means; as, *equal* to the task. — **Syn.** Even; fair, just, equitable. See IDENTICAL. — *n.* One having the same or a similar age, station, talents, or other quality or condition; an equal quantity. — *v. t.*; E'QUALED (ĕ'kwāld) or E'QUALED; E'QUAL-ING or E'QUAL-LING. 1. To make equal; hence : to regard as equals; put on equality. *Archaic.* 2. To have the same quantity, value, rank, or the like, with. 3. To recompense fully.

**e'qual-i-ty** (ĕ'kwāl'i-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-ĭtĭz). Character or condition of being equal. The sign of equality is =, read *equals* or (*is*) *equal* to.

**e'qual-ize** (ĕ'kwāl-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ing). 1. To make equal. 2. To make uniform; as, to *equalize* motion. — **e'qual-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

**e'qual-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, equalizes; specif.: a conductor of low resistance joining the armature ends of the series field coils of dynamos in parallel. *B. Aero-nautics.* A sliding plane to preserve the lateral stability of an aeroplane.

**e'qual-ly** (ĕ'kwāl-ĭ), *adv.* In an equal manner or degree.

**e'qua-nim'i-ty** (ĕ'kwā-nĭm'i-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aequanimitas*, fr. *aequanimus*; *aequus* equal + *animus* mind.] Evenness of mind; composure. — **e'quan-i-mous** (ĕ'kwān'i-mŭs), *a.* **Syn.** Evenness, equability, calmness, serenity, tranquillity, self-possession, composure. *Equanimity*, *composure*. *Equanimity* is a settled and equable temper of the mind; *composure* commonly implies the conquest of mental agitation; as, his placidity of demeanor arises from true *equanimity*; *composure* in an angry man is impressive.

**e-quate** (ĕ-kwāt'), *v. t.*; E-QUATED (-kwāt'ĕd); E-QUAT'ING. [L. *aequatus*, *p. p.* of *aequare* to make equal, *aequus* equal.] 1. To make equal, or to represent as equal or equivalent, as two propositions. 2. To correct so as to reduce to a common standard of comparison or to a mean.

**e-qua'tion** (ĕ-kwā'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of making, or state of being, equal; equilibrium. 2. In mathematics, etc., an expression of equality between two magnitudes or operations, the sign = being put between them. *equation of payments*, *Arith.*, the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times. — *e. of time*, *Astron.*, the difference between mean solar time and apparent or true solar time.

**e-qua'tor** (-tŏr), *n.* [L. *aequator* one who equalizes.] 1. An imaginary great circle on the earth, everywhere equally distant from the poles. 2. *Astron.* The great circle of the celestial sphere, in the same plane as the earth's equator.

**e'qua-tō'r'ial** (ĕ'kwā-tŏ'r'ĭ-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or near, the equator. — *n.* A telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles, one parallel to the earth's axis.

**eq'uer-ry** (ĕk'wĕr-ĭ; ĕ-kwĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [F. *écuerie* stable, deriv. of LL. *scutarius*. See EQUARE.] An officer of a prince or noble, charged with the care of his horses. In England *equerries* are officers of the royal household in the department of the Master of the Horse.

**e-ques'tri-an** (ĕ-kwĕs'trĭ-ān), *a.* [L. *equester*, fr. *equus* horseman, fr. *equus* horse.] 1. Of or pertaining to horses or horsemen, or horsemanship. 2. Being on horseback; mounted; of a statue or a portrait, representing a person as on horseback. 3. Of, pert. to, or composed of, knights. — *n.* One who rides on horseback; a rider.

κ = ch in G. Explanations: a, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



e-ques'tri-enne' (ê-kwès'trî-èn'), n. [After analogy of the French language.] A female equestrian.

e'qui- (ê'kwî-), a. A prefix from *L. aequus*, equal.

e'qui-an'gu-lar (ê'kwî-ân'gû-lâr), a. Having equal angles.

e'qui-dis'tance (dîs'tâns), n. Equal distance.

e'qui-dis'tant (tânt), a. Equally distant. — **tant-ly**, adv.

e'qui-lat'er-al (lât'er-âl), a. [From *L.*, fr. *aequus* equal + *latus*, lateris, side.] Having all the sides equal. — **n.** An equilateral figure, or one of its sides. — **lat'er-al-ly**, adv.

e'qui-li'brate (ê'kwî-lî-brât), v. t. [*L. aequilibratus* in equilibrium; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] 1. To balance, as two scales. 2. To be balanced with; counterbalance. — **e'qui-li'bra-tor**, n.

e'qui-li'bra'tion (lî-brâ'shûn), n. Act of keeping a balance; state of being balanced.

e-qui'l'i-brist (ê-kwî-lî-brîst), n. One who balances himself in unnatural positions or while making hazardous movements; a balancer. — **e-qui'l'i-bris'tic** (-brîs'tîk), a.

e'qui-lib'ri-um (ê'kwî-lî-brî-ûm), n.; pl. E. -UMS (-ûmz), L. -RIA (-â). [*L. aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibrium* in equilibrium, level; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] 1. *Phys. Science.* A state of balance between opposing forces or actions. 2. Hence, a state of balance, or even adjustment, between opposing forces, influences, interests, etc.



Equilibrium. 1 Stable; 2 Unstable; 3 Neutral; 0 Center of Gravity.

e'qui-mul'ti-ple (mûl'tî-p'l), n. *Math.* One of the products of two or more quantities multiplied by the same quantity. Thus, 14 and 35 are *equimultiples* of 2 and 5.

e'quine (ê'kwîn), a. [*L. equinus*, fr. *equus* horse.] Of, pert. to, or resembling a horse. — **n.** A horse.

e'qui-noc'tial (ê'kwî-nôk'shâl), a. 1. Pert. to the equinoxes, or to a state or the time of equal day and night.

2. Pert. to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line; in or near that line. 3. Pert. to the time when the sun's position coincides with either equinoctial point; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, that is, one occurring at or near the time of the equinox. 4. Opening at fixed periods, as certain flowers.

**equinoctial line**, the celestial equator. = EQUATOR, 2. When the sun is on it, night and day are equal all over the world. — **e. points**, the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic cross; — called respectively *vernal point* and *autumnal point*.

— **n.** 1. The equinoctial line. 2. An equinoctial storm.

e'qui-nox (ê'kwî-nôks), n. [*L. aequinoctium*; *aequus* equal + *nox*, noctis, night.] The time when the sun's center crosses the celestial equator, that is, about March 21 or Sept. 22. See *equinoctial points* under EQUINOCTIAL, a.

e-quip' (ê'kwîp), v. t.; e-QUIP'ED (ê'kwîp'îd), e-QUIP'ING. [*F. équiper* to supply fit out.] 1. To furnish for service; fit out. 2. To dress; array. — **Syn.** See FURNISH.

e'qui-page (ê'kwî-pâj), n. 1. Furniture or outfit, as of a vessel, an army, a single soldier / equipments; accommodations. 2. A set of small toilet or table articles, or the like; also, a case to hold them. 3. A carriage of state or of pleasure with its horses, liveried ser/vants, etc.; hence, a carriage.

e-quip'ment (ê'kwîp'mînt), n. 1. Act of equipping; state of being equipped. 2. Any thing used in equipping.

e'qui-poise (ê'kwî-pôiz), n. 1. Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium. 2. Counterpoise.

e'qui-pol'lence (pôl'îns), e'qui-pol'l'en-cy (-ên-sî), n. State or quality of being equipoient.

e'qui-pol'lent (pôl'înt), a. [From *L.*, fr. *aequus* equal + *pollens*, -eris, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong, able.] Equal in force, significance, etc.; equivalent. — **n.** An equivalent.

e'qui-pon'der-ant (pôn'dér-ânt), a. Being of the same weight; — used with *to* or *with*. — **pon'der-ance** (-âns), n.

e'qui-pon'der-ate (ât), v. i. & t. To be or make equal in weight; counterbalance. — (ât), a. Equiponderated.

e'qui-po-ten'tial (pô-tên'shâl), a. Having equal potentiality or capability.

e'qui-se'tum (ê'kwî-sê'tûm), n.; pl. E. -TUMS (-tûms), L. -TA (-tâ). [*L. equisetum*, *æskum*, the horsetail; *aequus* horse + *saeta*, *seta*, bristle.] Any of a genus (*Equisetum*) of perennial pteridophytic herbs, the horsetails or scouring rushes, with hollow, grooved, and jointed stems.

e'qui-so'nance (ê'kwî-sô'nâns; ê'kwîs'ô-), n. [*æqui* + *L. sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare* to sound.] *Music.* Consonance of the unison and its octaves. — **e'qui-so'nant** (-nânt), a.

e'qui-ta-ble (ê'kwî-tâ-b'l), a. 1. Possessing or exhibiting equity; fair; just. 2. *Law.* That can be sustained or made effective in a court of equity, or upon principles of equity jurisprudence; existing or valid in equity as distinguished from law. — **Syn.** Reasonable, right, honest, upright. — **equi-ta-ble-ness**, n. — **equi-ta-bly**, adv.

e'qui-tant (tânt), a. [*L. æquitans*, -antis, p. pr. of *æquare* to ride.] *Bot.* Overlapping each other; — said of leaves whose bases overlap and bestride the leaves within or above them, as in the iris. See ENSIFORM, *Illust.*

e'qui-ta'tion (tâ'shûn), n. [*L. æquitatio*, fr. *æquare* to ride, fr. *æquus* horse.] Horsemanship.

e'qui-tes (ê'kwî-têz), n. pl. [*L.*, pl. of *æques* a horseman.] *Roman Hist.* Members of a military order serving as cavalry and vested with special privileges and emoluments.

e'qui-ty (tî), n.; pl. -TIES (-tîz). [*F. équité*, *L. æquitas*, fr. *æquus* even, equal.] 1. State or quality of being equal or fair; fairness; impartiality. 2. That which is equitable or fair. 3. Equality of rights; natural justice or right.

4. *Law.* a A system of law originating in the extraordinary justice formerly administered by the chancellor of the English king, and developed into a body of rules supplementary to, but now often incorporated with, the common and statute law. b Any body of laws similarly developed. 5. *Law.* An equitable claim or right. — **Syn.** See JUSTICE.

**equity of redemption**, *Law*, the right, which is enforced in equity, of a mortgagor to redeem the mortgaged land by payment of the principal and interest.

e'qui-a-lence (ê'kwî-â-lîns), e'qui-a-l'en-cy (-lên-sî), n. 1. Condition or fact of being equivalent. 2. Equal power, force, or amount. 3. *Chem.* A equality of valence. b = VALENCE.

e'qui-a-lent (lênnt), a. [*L. æquivalens*, -entis, p. pr., deriv. of *aequus* equal + *valere* to be strong, be worth.] 1. Equal in worth, power, effect, import, etc. 2. *Geom.* Equal in measure but not superposable. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL.

— **n.** Something equivalent. — **e-qui-a-lent-ly**, adv.

e-qui-vo'cal (ô-kâl), a. [*L. æquivocus*; *aequus* equal + *vocare* to call.] 1. Having two or more significations equally applicable; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words; hence: suspicious; dubious; as, *equivocal* actions. 2. Uncertain as an indication or sign; doubtful; as, an *equivocal* test. — **e-qui-vo-cal-ly**, adv. — **-cal-ness**, n.

**Syn.** Indeterminate, uncertain, puzzling, perplexing, problematic, enigmatic, ambiguous. — **Equivocal, ambiguous.** That is *ambiguous* which admits of more than one interpretation; that is *equivocal* which conveys (often with intent to deceive), along with a given idea, another quite different one with equal clearness and propriety; and the responses of the Delphic oracle were often both *ambiguous* and *equivocal*.

e'qui-vo'cate (ô-kât), v. i.; -CAT'ED (-kât'îd); -CAT'ING. [*L. æquivocare*, p. p. of *æquivocare*, fr. *L. æquivocus*. See EQUIVOCAL.] To use equivocal language; be willfully misleading by double meanings.

**Syn.** Equivocate, prevaricate. To equivocate is properly to say one thing and mean another; to prevaricate is to evade the truth, esp. by shuffling or quibbling.

e-qui-vo-ca'tion (kâ'shûn), n. Use of equivocal expressions, esp. so as to mislead; prevarication; quibbling.

e'qui-vo-ca'tor (ê'kwî-ô-kâ'tîr), n. One who equivocates.

e'qui-voque (ê'kwî-vôk; ê'kwî-), n. [*L. æquivocus* equivocal + *voque* / cal.] 1. Double meaning; ambiguity; also, a case of this; an equivocation. 2. An equivocal term.

-er (-îr). 1. [*AS. -ere*.] A suffix forming nouns, and denoting: a *One who has to do with* (something indicated) *by way of occupation, trade, or the like.*

Examples: tinner, *one who has to do with tin by way of occupation or trade*; hatter, slater, potter, etc.

b *A thing related* (arbitrarily) *to* (a thing indicated).

Examples: five, a five-dollar bill; pounder, a thing that weighs a pound.

c *A resident or inhabitant of* (some place referred to).

Examples: southerner, a resident or inhabitant of the south; Londoner, a resident or inhabitant of London.

d *One who, one that* (does what is implied by the part of the word to which -er is affixed); *one who; an implement that; a device that; a machine that, etc.*

Examples: doer, *one who does*; binder, *one who, or an implement, device, or machine, that binds.*

☞ In words in -er naming implements the implement is often one used for doing what is implied by the first part of the word; as in *poker*, an *implement for use in poking*, as well as *one who, or an implement that, pokes.*

2. [*AF. -er*, *OF. -ier*, *L. -arius*, *-arium*.] A suffix forming nouns denoting a *person* (-arius) or *thing* (-arium) *connected with*; as in *mariner*, officer. 3. [*AS. -r* in adjectives; -or in adverbs.] A suffix forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as in *warmer*, sooner.

e'ra (ê'râ), n. [*LL. æra* an era, in *L.*, the items of an account, counters, pl. of *æres*, æris, brass, money.] 1. A point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; epoch. 2. A period of time reckoned from a given date as a basis; as, the *Christian Era*, computed from the assumed date of the birth of Christ. 3. A period of time during which certain influences, social conditions, or the like, prevail; epoch; as, the *era of Alexander*. 4. A major subdivision of geologic time, as the *Paleozoic era*. — **Syn.** See EPOCH.

e-ra'di-ate (ê-râ-dî-ât), v. i. & t. To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate. — **e-ra'di-a'tion** (-â'shûn), n.

e-rad'i-ca-ble (ê-râ-dî-kâ-b'l), a. That can be eradicated.

e-rad'i-cate (kât), v. t.; -CAT'ED (-kât'îd); -CAT'ING. [*L. eradicatus*, p. p. of *eradicare* to eradicate; e out + *radix*,

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùm, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thîn; nature, verdûre (87);



**radicis**, root.] To pluck up by the roots; hence: to destroy utterly; extirpate. — **Syn.** See **EXTERMINATE**.

**e-rad/i-ca'tion** (-kă'shŭn), *n.* Act of eradicating. [cate.]

**e-rad/i-ca-tive** (-kă'tiv), *a.* Eradicating or tending to eradicate.

**e-ras/a-ble** (-răs'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being erased.

**e-rase'** (-răs'), *v. t.*; **E-RASED'** (-răst'); **E-RAS'ING** (-răs'ing). [*L. erasus*, p. p. of *eradere* to erase; e out + *radere* to scrape.] To rub or scrape out, as written or engraved characters; efface; expunge.

**Syn.** Expunge, cancel, efface, obliterate, blot out, rub out, wipe out, cross out, strike out, delete. — **Erase**, **expunge**, **cancel**, **efface**, **obliterate** imply removal or deletion. To **erase** is to rub or scratch out. To **expunge** is to strike or blot out something wholly, so that it becomes as if it had never existed. To **cancel** is, literally, to cross out by lines. To **efface** is to make indistinct or illegible. **Obliterate** is a stronger synonym for **efface**.

**e-ras'er** (-răs'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, erases; specific, a sharp instrument or a piece of rubber or cloth used to erase marks made with ink, pencil, chalk, or the like.

**e-ras'ion** (-răz'hŭn), *n.* 1. Erasure. **Rare**. 2. **Surg.** The removal of diseased tissue by scraping or curetting.

**E-ras'tian** (-răs'chŭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thomas Erastus, a German physician and Zwinglian theologian of the 16th century, or his doctrines; pert. to or advocating the doctrine (attributed to Erastus) favoring state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs.

— *n.* A supporter or maintainer of (real or supposed) Erastian doctrines or tenets. — **E-ras'tian-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**e-ra'sure** (-ră-zhŭr), *n.* Act, or an instance, of erasing.

**Er'a-to** (-ēr'ă-tŏ), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Ἐρατώ*, fr. *ἐραθῶ* to love.] **Class. Myth.** The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

**er'bi-um** (ūr'bi-ŭm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Ytterby, in Sweden.] **Chem.** A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Er*; at. wt., 167.7.

**ere** (ăr), *prep. & conj.* [*AS. ær*, prep., adv., & conj., prop. adv. in the comparative.] 1. As a preposition: Before (in time); as, he was stirring ere daybreak. 2. As a conjunction: a Before; as, Come ere I die. b Sooner than; rather than; as, he will die, ere he will yield.

**Er'e-bus** (ēr'ē-bŭs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Ἔρεβος*.] **Gr. Myth.** The gloomy space through which the souls pass to Hades. Personified, Erebus was a son of Chaos and brother of Nox, and father by Nox of Æther (the pure air) and Day.

**Er'ech-the'um** (ēr'ek-thē'ŭm), **Er'ech-the'ion** (-thi'ŏn), *n.* [*Gr.* *Ἐρεχθειον*.] A temple of the tutelary deities of Athens, esp. Athena Polias, Poseidon, and Errechtheus, situated on the Acropolis, and noted as the best preserved and most conspicuous structure in the Ionic style. It was built toward the end of the 5th century, B. C.

**E-rech'theus** (-ē-rĕk'thŭs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Ἐρεχθεύς*, lit., the Render; *ἐρεχθεύω* to rend, break.] **Gr. Myth.** A king of Athens, son of Gæa and Hephestus. He was the reputed builder of the Erechtheum.

**e-rect'** (-ē-rĕkt'), *a.* [*L. erectus*, p. p. of *erigere* to erect; e out + *regere* to lead straight.] 1. Upright, or having a vertical position; not leaning, bent, or prone. 2. Directed upward; uplifted. 3. Free from depression; also, watchful. — *v. t.* 1. To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position. 2. To raise, as a building; construct. 3. *Mocho-n-ery.* To put together for use; set up. 4. To elevate; exalt. **Archaic.** 5. To set up or establish; found; institute; as, to erect a new commonwealth. 6. *Biol.* To remove to a higher category; as, to erect a species into a genus. b *Geom.* To draw or construct (a perpendicular or figure) upon a given base. c *Optics.* To change (an image) from an inverted to a normal position.

**e-rect'er** (-ē-rĕk'tēr), *n.* An erector.

**e-rect'ile** (-ē-rĕk'til), *a.* Susceptible of being erected.

**e-rect'il'i-ty** (-ē-rĕk'til'itē), *n.* State of being erectile.

**e-rect'ion** (-ē-rĕk'tshŭn), *n.* 1. Act of erecting; state of being erected. 2. Anything erected. 3. *Physiol.* The state of a part which has become hard and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue.

**e-rect'ly**, *adv.* In an erect manner.

**e-rect'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being erect.

**e-rect'tor** (-ē-rĕk'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, erects.

**ere'long'** (ăr'lŏng'; 62), *adv.* Before long; soon.

**er'e-mite** (ēr'ē-mit), *n.* [*L. eremita*. See **HERMIT**.] A hermit; religious recluse. — **er'e-mit'ic** (-mit'ik), **er'e-mit'-i-cal**, **er'e-mit'ish** (-mit'ish), *a.*

**ere'now'** (ăr'nou'), *adv.* Ere now; heretofore.

**er'e-thism** (ēr'ē-thiz'm), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐρεθισμός* irritation, fr. *ἐρεθίζω* to stir, rouse.] **Med.** Excessive irritability.

**ere'while'** (ăr'hwil'), **ere'whil'es'** (-hwil'z), *adv.* Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore. **Archaic.**

**erg** (ărġ), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἔργον* work.] **Physics.** A theoretical unit of work or energy, being the work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter.

**er'gal** (ăr'găl), *n.* [*G.*, fr. *Gr.* *ἔργον* work, action.] **Physics.** Potential energy; negative value of the force function.

**erg'me'ter** (ărġ'mĕ'tēr), *n.* **Physics.** An instrument for measuring energy in ergs.

**er'go** (ăr'gŏ), *conj. & adv.* [*L.*] Therefore; hence.

**er'go-graph** (ăr'gŏ-grăt), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἔργον* work + *γράφω*.] An instrument for measuring and recording the work done by a single muscle or set of muscles, the rate of fatigue, etc.

**er-gom'e-ter** (ēr-gŏm'ĕ-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἔργον* work + *μέτρον*.] **Physics.** A device for measuring, or an instrument for indicating, energy expended or work done; a dynamometer.

**er'gon** (ăr'gŏn), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *ἔργον* work.] **Physics.** a Work, measured in terms of the quantity of heat to which it is equivalent. b = **ERG**.

**er'got** (ăr'gŏt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *OF. ergot*, lit., a spur.] 1. A fungous disease of rye and other cereals, in which the grains are replaced by black or dark purple growths. 2. One of these growths. Ergot contains several poisonous compounds; it contracts unstripped muscle fibers, esp. those of the uterus.

**er'got-ism** (ăr'gŏt-iz'm), *n.* [*From* **ERGOT**, *n.*] 1. **Med.** A diseased condition produced by eating rye affected with the ergot fungus. 2. The diseased condition of grain or cereal grasses due to the ergot fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*).

**er'got-ize** (ăr'gŏt-iz), *v. t.* To infest or poison with ergot.

**er'i-ca'ceous** (ēr'ĭ-kă'shŭs), *a.* [*From* *L. erice* heath, *Gr.* *ἔρκεα*.] **Bot.** Belonging to a family (*Ericaceæ*), the heath family, of herbs, shrubs, or trees, including the rhododendrons, the azaleas, and, sometimes, the huckleberries and wintergreens.

**e-rig'er-on** (ē-rĭj'ēr-ŏn), *n.* [*L.*, the groundsel, *Gr.* *ἡριγέρων*; *ἡρι* early + *γέρων* old man; — from the hoary pubescence of many species.] **Bot.** Any of a large genus (*Erigeron*) of asteraceous plants, having white or purple flower rays, the flower heads resembling wild asters.

**Er'in** (ēr'in; ēr'in), *n.* Ireland. **Now Poetic.**

**e-rin'go** (ē-rĭn'gŏ), *n.* Var. of **ERYNGO**.

**Er-in'ys** (ēr-in'is; ē-rĭn'is; ēr-), *n.*; pl. **ERINYES** (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Ἐρινύς*.] **Gr. Religion.** One of the avenging spirits, snake-haired women who pursue evildoers and inflict madness. At first indefinite in number, they were finally three, Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone.

**Er'is** (ēr'is; ēr'is), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Ἔρις*.] **Gr. Myth.** See **APPLE OF DISCORD**.

**er-is'tic** (ēr-is'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἐριστικός*, fr. *ἐρίσσω* to strive, *ἔρις* strife.] **Conversational.** — *n.* A controversialist.

**erl'king'** (ăr'l'king'), *n.* [*G.* *erlkingna*, Dan. *ellekongne* elf-king.] A personification, in German and Scandinavian folklore, of a spirit or natural power supposed to work mischief and ruin, esp. to children.

**er'mine** (ăr'mĭn), *n.* [*OF.*] 1. Any of several species of weasels (genus *Putorius*), of the northern parts of both hemispheres, which assume a pure white coat in winter, except for the black tip of the tail; also, the fur when white. 2. Fig., the office or functions of a judge, whose state robe, lined with ermine, is emblematic of purity.

**er'mined** (-mĭnd), *a.* Clothed or adorned with ermine.

**ern**, **erne** (ărn), *n.* [*AS.* *earn* eagle.] A sea eagle.

**e-rod'e'** (ē-rŏd'), *v. t.*; **ROD'ED** (-rŏd'ĕd); **ROD'DING**. [*L. erodere*, *erosum*; e out + *rodere* to gnaw.] To eat into or away; destroy by slow disintegration; specif., **Geol.**, to wear away as land by the action of water; form by such action.

**E'ros** (ērŏs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *ἔρως* love, *Ἐρως* Eros.] **Gr. Myth.** The god of love; — by Hesiod represented as the first of the gods, by later writers as the son of Aphrodite, equivalent to the Latin god Cupid.

**e-rose'** (ē-rŏs'), *a.* [*L. erosus*, p. p. See **ERODE**.] 1. Irregular or uneven as if eaten or worn away. 2. **Bot.** Having the margin irregularly notched as if nibbled out.

**e-ro'sion** (ē-rŏz'hŭn), *n.* Act of eroding; state of being eroded.

**e-ro'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* That erodes, or eats away; tending to erode; corrosive.

**e-rot'ic** (ē-rŏt'ik; ē-rŏt'-), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἔρωτικός*.] Flower of **EROS**.] Of or pertaining to sexual love; **Fringed** amatory. — **e-rot'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.* Orchid, showing **Erose Lip**

**e-rot'i-cism** (-ĭsĭz'm), *n.* Erotic character of **Corolla**.

**err** (ăr), *v. i.* [*F. errer*, *L. errare*.] To go astray; fall into error.

**er'rand** (ēr'rănd), *n.* [*AS.* *ærende*.] 1. A special business entrusted to a messenger; a commission; also, one's purpose in going anywhere. 2. A trip to carry a message or do some special business.

**er'rant** (-ănt), *a.* [*F.*, p. pr., fr. *OF. errer* to travel, *LL. iterare*, fr. *L. iter* journey.] 1. Wandering, or given to wandering, esp. for adventure or on missions of chivalry; as, a knight-errant; hence: adventurous; chivalric; as, errant deeds. 2. Deviating from what is true or correct; as, errant conceptions. 3. **Arant.** **Obs.** — **er'rant-ly**, *adv.*

**er'rant-ry** (-ri), *n.*; pl. **-RIES** (-ri-z). Errant character, condition, or deed; conduct characteristic of knights-errant.

**er-ra'ta** (ēr-răt'ăt), *n.*, pl. of **ERRATUM**.

**er-rat'ic** (ēr-răt'ik), *a.* [*L. erraticus*, fr. *errare* to wander.] 1. Having no certain course; wandering; — hence, applied



Flower of **EROS**.] Fringed amatory. — **e-rot'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.* Orchid, showing **Erose Lip** of **Corolla**.

**k = ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars. **2.** Deviating from a wise or common course in opinion or conduct; eccentric; queer. **3. Geol.** Designating, or pertaining to, material, as masses of stone or gravel, transported from their original resting places by water, ice, etc. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **er-rat'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**er-ra'tum** (ĕ-ră'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tā). [*L.*, *p. p. neut. of errare to err.*] An error or mistake in writing or printing. **er-rhine** (ĕr'īn; -īn), *n.* [*Gr.* ἔρρινος; ἔρριν + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] *Med.* A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharge of mucus; a stertoratory. — *a.* Causing or increasing secretion of nasal mucus.

**err'ing-ly, adv.** In an erring manner.

**er-ro'ne-ous** (ĕ-rō'nē-ūs), *a.* [*L.* *erroneus.*] Containing error; incorrect. — **er-ro'ne-ous-ly, adv.** — **-ous-ness, n.**

**er'ror** (ĕr'ĕr), *n.* [*OF. & L.*, *fr. L. errare to err.*] **1.** Belief in what is untrue, state of holding such belief, or an instance of it. **2.** A moral offense; fault. **3.** An act involving a departure from truth or accuracy; a deviation from, or failure to achieve, the right course or standard; a mistake; an inaccuracy; as, an *error* in spelling, interpretation, etc.; a clerical *error*. **4. Baseball.** A fault of a player of the side in the field, which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to advance one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. Passed balls and wild pitches are not scored as errors.

**Syn. Error, mistake, blunder.** An error is a deviation from that which is right or correct; as, a typographical error; an error of judgment. **Mistake** implies misunderstanding or inadvertence; it expresses less severe judgment than error; as, he made a *mistake* in suspecting the judge. **Blunder** is harsher than *mistake* or *error*; it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blame; as, the wreck was due to the *blunder* of a switchman.

**Erse** (ĕrs), *n.* [*A var. of Irish.*] The language of the Scottish Highlanders; Gaelic; also, Irish. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Highland Celts of Scotland or their language; also, Irish.

**erst** (ĕrst), *adv.* [*Orig. superlative of ere; AS. ærest.*]

**1.** First; in the first place. **Archaic.** **2.** Erstwhile; in the distant past; sometimes, not long ago; in the time just past. **Archaic or Poetic.** — *a.* First; former. **Archaic.**

**erst'while** (ĕrst'hwil; first'hwil'), *adv.* Also, **Rare, erst'-whil'es** (-hwilz'; -hwiltz'). At a time past; formerly; heretofore. **Archaic or Poetic.**

**er-u-bes'cence** (ĕr'ŭb-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* Process of becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

**er-u-bes'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [*L. rubescens, p. pr. of rubescere to grow red; e out + rubescere.* See RUBESCENT.] Red, or reddish; blushing.

**er-u-bes'cite** (-ĕs'it), *n.* *Min.* Boromite.

**e-ruct'** (ĕ-rikt'), **e-ruct'ate** (ĕ-rikt'ăt), *v. t. & i.* [*L. eructare; e out + ructare to belch.*] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; belch; as a volcano.

**e-ruo-ta'tion** (ĕ-rikt-ăt'shŭn; ĕr'ŭk-), *n.* Act of eructating, or that which is eructated.

**er-u-dite** (ĕr'ŭd-it), *a.* [*L. eruditus, p. p. of erudire to free from rudeness, polish, instruct; e out + rudis rude.*] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned; scholarly. — **er-u-dite-ly, adv.** — **er-u-dite-ness, n.**

**er-u-dition** (-dish'ŭn), *n.* The result of thorough instruction; state of being erudite. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

**e-rum'pent** (ĕ-rŭm'pĕnt), *a.* [*L. erumpens, -entis, p. pr. of erumpere.*] *Bot.* Breaking out or bursting forth.

**e-rupt'** (ĕ-rŭpt'), *v. i.* [*L. eruptus, p. p. of erumpere to break out; e out + rumpere to break.*] To burst forth; break out. — *v. t.* To cause to burst forth, as lava.

**e-rup'tion** (ĕ-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of bursting out or forth; as: *a.* Ejection of lava, etc., from a volcano. *b.* A violent commotion; outbreak; also, (*now Rare*) a sudden hostile sallying forth of armed men. **2.** That which bursts forth. **3.** A rash breaking out on the skin or mucous membrane.

**e-rup'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Attended by, or inclined to, eruption.

**er-y** (-ĕr-i). [*ME. -erie, F. -erie, fr. -ier (L. -arius) + -ie (L. -ia).*] A suffix forming nouns, and signifying: **1.** Characteristics or qualities of, collectively; characteristic manners, conduct, practices, principles, or the like, of

Examples: grotesquery, grotesque qualities, manners, or practices; prudery, qualities or conduct of a prude; demagoguery, practices or principles of a demagogue. **2. Art, trade, occupation, or the like, of; exercise or practice of, as an art, trade, occupation, or the like.**

Examples: archery, art or practice of an archer; pottery, art, trade, or occupation of a potter.

**3. Place of business of; working place of; hence: breeding, growing, or gathering place, of; place where (something) is kept.**

Examples: pottery, printery, place of business, or working place, of a potter, printer; rookery, breeding place of rooks; piggery, place where pigs are kept.

**4. Products or wares of, collectively; a number of (things) of an indicated kind, collectively.**

Examples: care, ōm, āccout, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, rĕcĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōff, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

Examples: pottery, products or wares of a potter collectively; soldiery, a number of soldiers collectively.

**5. State or condition of.**

Examples: slavery, state of a slave; savagery, savage state.

**Er'y-man'thi-an** (ĕr'i-măn'thi-ăn), *a.* *Gr. Myth.* Denoting a devastating boar which wandered about Mount Erymanthus in Arcadia. Its capture was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

**e-ryn'go** (ĕ-rĭn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [*Gr.* ἔρυγγος sea holly.] **1.** A sweetest-consisting of candied sea-holly root, formerly regarded as an aphrodisiac. *Obs.* **2.** The plant itself, or any plant of the same genus (*Eryngium*).

**er'y-sip'e-las** (ĕr'i-sĭp'ĕ-lăs), *n.* [*L.*, *fr. Gr.* ἔρυσίπelas.] An acute, febrile, infectious disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes. It is caused by a bacterium (*Streptococcus pyogenes*).

**er'y-si-pe'l'a-tous** (-sĭ-pe'l'ăt-ŭs), *a.* Resembling erysipelas or partaking of its nature. [*DES.*]

**Er'y-the'a** (-thĕ'ă), *n.* [*L.* *fr. Gr.* Ἐρυθραία.] See HESPERIA.

**er'y-the'ma** (-thĕ'mă), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr. Gr.* ἐρυθμα, *fr.* ἐρυθμα to redder, *fr.* ἐρυθρός red.] *Med.* Abnormal redness of the skin due to capillary congestion, as in inflammation.

**er'y-the-mat'ic** (-thĕ-măt'ĭk), *a. Med.* Marked by, or causing, abnormal redness of the skin; relating to erythema.

**er'y-thræ'a** (-thĕr'ă), *n.* Any of a genus (*Erythraea*) of gentianaceous annual herbs, having showy pink or red flowers.

**er'y-thræ'an, thræ'an** (-ăn), *a.* [*L.* *Erythraeus, Gr.* ἐρυθραῖος, *fr.* ἐρυθρός red.] Red; also, of or designating the Red Sea.

**e-ryth'rĭn** (ĕ-rĭth'rĭn; ĕr'ĭth''), *n.* [*Gr.* ἐρυθρός red.]

*Chem.* **a.** A colorless crystalline substance,  $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$ , extracted from certain lichens and yielding certain red compounds. **b.** A methyl derivative of eosin, obtained as a green powder and used to dye silk a fluorescent red.

**e-ryth'rĭsm** (ĕ-rĭth'rĭz'm; ĕr'ĭth''), *n.* [*Gr.* ἐρυθρός red.]

A condition of excessive redness, esp. in the plumage of birds, or hair of mammals, independently of age, sex, or season. — **er'y-thrĭs'mal** (ĕr'ĭ-thrĭz'măl), *a.*

**e-ryth'rite** (-rĭt), *n.* [*Gr.* ἐρυθρός red.] **1. Chem.** A colorless crystalline substance,  $C_4H_2(OH)_4$ , of a sweet, cooling taste, extracted from certain lichens and algae, and obtained by the decomposition of erythrin. **2. Min.** A native red hydrous arsenate of cobalt,  $Co_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ .

**er'y-throl** (ĕr'ĭ-thrĭl; -thrŏl), *n.* [*Gr.* ἐρυθρός red + 2d -ol.] *Chem.* = ERYTHRITE, 1.

**E'sau** (ĕ'sŏ), *n.* [*Heb.* עֵשָׂו.] *Bib.* The elder son of Isaac and Rebekah, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. See *Gen.* xxv. 25-34.

**es'ca-lade'** (ĕs'kă-lăd'), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. Sp.* deriv. of *LL. scallare to scale, fr. L. scala ladder.*] A mounting by ladders; esp., an attack on a fortified place in which ladders are used. — *v. t.* To mount and pass or enter by ladders; scale.

**es'ca-la'tor** (ĕs'kă-lăt'ĕr), *n.* [*NL.*] A stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously; — a trade term.

**es-cal'op, es-cal'lop** (ĕs-kăl'ŏp; ĕs-kăl'-), *n.* [*OF. escalope shell.* See SCALLOP.] The scallop or its shell.

**es'ca-pade'** (ĕs'kă-păd'), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** Act of escaping from confinement or control. **2.** A prankish adventure; prank.

**es'cape'** (ĕs-kăp'), *v. i.*; -**CAPED'** (-kăpt'); -**CAP'ING.** [*OF. escaper, escaper, fr. LL. ex cappa out of one's cape or cloak; hence, to slip out of one's cape and escape.*]

**1.** To get away, as by flight. **2.** To issue from confinement or inclosure of any sort; as, gas *escapes*. **3.** To avoid a threatened ill; pass safely through peril; as, they *escaped* safely to land. — *v. t.* **1.** To issue from (one) involuntarily; as, a sigh *escaped* him. **2.** To get or be out of the way of; succeed in averting; avoid; elude; as, to *escape* an enemy; *escape* disease. **3.** To fail of (notice); fail of being noticed or recalled by (a person); as, his hint *escaped* me.

— *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; state of having escaped; evasion of harm or notice; deliverance from evil; also, means of escape; as, a fire *escape*. **2.** Leakage; outflow. **3.** A plant run wild from cultivation.

**es-cape'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; also, way of escape; vent. **Rare.** **2.** The contrivance in a time-piece through which the wheels impart the impulse to the pendulum or balance; — so called because it allows a

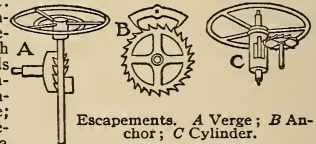
tooth to *escape* from a pallet at regular intervals.

**es-cap'ĕr** (-kăp'ĕr), *n.* One who escapes.

**es-carp'** (ĕs-kărp'), *n.* [*F. escarpe.*] *Fort.* The scarp.

**es-carp'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* A steep slope, esp. if wide; ground about a fortified place, cut away nearly vertically to prevent approach.

**-esce** (-ĕs). [*L. -escere.*] A suffix forming inchoative, or inceptive, verbs; as in *condesce, effervesce, etc.*



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**es-carp'** (ĕs-kărp'), *n.* [*F. escarpe.*] *Fort.* The scarp.

**es-carp'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* A steep slope, esp. if wide; ground about a fortified place, cut away nearly vertically to prevent approach.

**-esce** (-ĕs). [*L. -escere.*] A suffix forming inchoative, or inceptive, verbs; as in *condesce, effervesce, etc.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, rĕcĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōff, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩjk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre (87);



-es'cence (ĕs'ĕns). [L. -*escentia*.] A suffix of nouns; as in *convalescence*, *deliquescence*, *adolescence*.  
 -es'cent (ĕs'ĕnt). [L. -*escens*, -*escentis*, the p. pr. ending of Latin inchoative verbs.] An adjective suffix, denoting *beginning*, *beginning to be*, *slightly*; as in *adolescent*, *arborescent*, *effervescent*.  
 esch'a-lot' (ĕsh'á-lót'), *n.* Shallot. See SHALLOT.  
 es'char (ĕs'kár), *n.* *Geol.* = *ESKER*.  
 es'char (ĕs'kár), *n.* [L. *eschara*. See SCAR.] *Med.* A dry slough, crust, or scab.  
 es'cha-rot'ic (ĕs'ká-rót'ík), *a.* [L. *escharoticus*, Gr. *ἐσχάρωτικός*.] *Med.* Serving or tending to form an eschar; caustic; — *n.* An escharotic substance.  
 es'cha-to-log'y (ĕsh'á-tó-lŏj), *n.* [Gr. *ἐσχάρατος* the furthest, last + *-logŏy*.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, and the events connected therewith. —  
 es'cha-to-log'i-cal (ĕsh'á-tŏ-lŏj'í-kál), *a.* — es'cha-to-lŏ-g'ist (ĕsh'á-tŏ-j'ist), *n.*  
 es'-cheat' (ĕs'-chĕt'), *n.* [OF. *eschēite*, fr. *eschēir* to fall to, fall to the lot of; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cheir* to fall, L. *cadere*.] **1.** In the English feudal law, the reversion of lands to the lord of the fee on failure of heirs heritable under the original grant. **2.** Reversion of land to the crown, or the state, by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. **3.** Property falling to the lord, king, or state by escheat; also, the right of taking property by escheat. — *v. i.* To revert, lapse, or pass by escheat. — *v. t.* To cause to escheat. — es'-cheat'-a-ble (á-b'l'), *a.*  
 es'-chew' (ĕsh'ĕw'), *v. t.* [OF. *eschiver*, *eschiver*, fr. OHG. *scihuen*.] To avoid, as something wrong or distasteful.  
 es'-chew'al (-ál), *n.* Act of avoiding or shunning.  
 es'co-pette', es'co-pet' (ĕs'kŏ-pĕt'), *n.* [Sp. *escopeta*, cf. F. *escopette*.] A short rifle; a carbine.  
 Es'-cu'ri-al (ĕs'kŏ-rí-ál), *n.* [Sp. *escorial*, prop., a hill or heap of rubbish, earth, and stones brought out of a mine, fr. *escoria* dross of metal, L. *scoria*, fr. Gr. *σκωπία*.] A vast structure, twenty-seven miles northwest of Madrid, Spain, comprising a royal palace, a royal mausoleum, a church, a college, and a monastery, and containing many works of art. It was built in 1563-84.  
 es'cort (ĕs'kŏrt), *n.* [F. *escorte*, It. *scorta* guard, guide, fr. *scorgere* to discern, lead, L. *ex* out, quite + *corrige* to correct.] **1.** A body of persons (originally of armed men) or an individual accompanying or attending another or others for protection or as a mark of honor or courtesy. **2.** Protection, care, or safeguard on a journey.  
 es'-cort' (ĕs'-kŏrt'), *v. t.* To attend with a view to guard or to show civility. — *Syn.* See ACCOMPANY.  
 es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krí-twáir'), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *scriptorium*. See SCRIPTORIUM.] A secretary or writing desk.  
 es'-crol' (ĕs'krŏl'), *n.* [See ESCROW.] *Her.* A scroll.  
 es'crol' (ĕs'krŏl'; ĕs'krŏl'), *n.* [OF. *escroie*, *escroue*, a roll of writings, bond. See SCROLL.] *Law.* A deed, bond, or other written engagement, delivered to a third person, to be delivered by him to the grantee only upon the performance or fulfillment of some condition. The deposit of the escrow places it beyond the control of the grantor; but no title passes until the fulfillment of the condition.  
 es'cu-age (ĕs'kŏ-áj), *n.* [OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, from OF. *escu* shield, F. *écu*. See ESQUIRE.] *Feud. Law.* A The military service incident to a knight's fee. **B** = SCUTAGE.  
 es'-cu'do (ĕs'kŏd'thŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -dos (-thŏs). [Sp. & Pg., It., shield, L. *scutum*.] **1.** Any of several gold and silver coins of Spanish countries. **2.** (*pron.* ĕs'kŏd'dŏ). The gold monetary unit (since 1911) of Portugal, with the par value, \$1.08046, or  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a British sovereign; also, a silver coin of this value.  
 es'cu-lent (ĕs'kŏ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *esca* food, *edere* to eat.] Suitable for use by man as food; edible. — *n.* Anything fit for food, esp. human food.  
 Es'-cu'ri-al (ĕs'kŏ-rí-ál), *n.* Var. of ESCORIAL.  
 es'-cutch'oon (ĕskŏtch'ŏn), *n.* [OF. *escuchon*, *escuchon*, fr. *escu* shield, L. *scutum*.] **1.** *Her.* The variously shaped surface, usually a shield, on which armorial bearings are depicted and displayed. The surface of the escutcheon is the *field*. The upper part is the *chief*, the lower part the *base*, and the sides, *dexter* and *sinister*, respectively on the right and left of the wearer of the shield. **2.** *Zoöl.* On the left and right of the observer. Other points (see cut) are: A, B, C, *dexter*, respectively; D, *honor*, or *color*, *point*; E, *ess*, or *heart*, *point*; F, *nombil* or *navel*; G, H, I, *dexter*, *middle*, and *sinister*, *base* points, respectively. **3.** *Zoöl.* An area on the rump (extending forward on the belly) of many quadrupeds, distinguishing by its color or by the character and direction of the hair. **4.** The part of a vessel's stern on which her name is displayed. **5.** *Arch. & Carp.* A shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as the metal shield around a keyhole.  
 -ese (-ĕz; -ĕs). [OF. -*eis*, fr. L. -*ensis*.] A suffix signifying:

of, pertaining to, or originating in (a certain place or country); hence, having the (peculiar) literary style or diction of (a certain person); also, a native or an inhabitant, or the natives or inhabitants, or the language, of (a certain place or country).

Examples: *Cantonese*, of, pertaining to, or originating in, Canton; also, (*n. sing. & pl.*) a native or an inhabitant, or the natives or inhabitants, of Canton; *Johnsonese*, having the literary style or character peculiar to (Samuel) Johnson.  
 es'ker (ĕs'kĕr), *n.* [Ir. *eskar*.] Also *eskar*. *Geol.* A narrow ridge of gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream in association with glacier ice.  
 Es'ki-mau'an (ĕs'kí-mŏ'án; -mŏ'án), *a.* Of or pert. to the Eskimos, or designating their linguistic stock.  
 Es'ki-mŏ (ĕs'kí-mŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -mŏs (-mŏz). [Originally applied by Algonquins to northern Indians, and meaning *eaters of raw flesh*.] One of a race whose main habitat is the Arctic coasts of America. Eskimos have short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheek bones.  
 Eskimo dog, one of a breed of large dogs used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.  
 Es'ki-mŏ'an (-mŏ'án), *Var.* of ESKIMAUAN.  
 es'ne (ĕz'nĕ), *n.* [AS.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, a domestic slave of a certain class.  
 e'so-phag'e-al, e'so-phag'e-al (ĕs'ŏ-fáj'ĕ-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to the esophagus.  
 e-soph'a-gus, e-soph'a-gus (ĕ-sŏf'á-gŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *οισοφάγος*; root of *οισα* I will bear + *φαγείν* to eat.] The tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach; gullet.  
 E-so'pi-an, E-so'pic. Vars. of AESOPIAN, AESOPIC.  
 es'o-ter'ic (ĕs'ŏ-ter'ík), *a.* [Gr. *ἐσωτερικός*, fr. *ἐσῶτερος* inner.] Designed for, and understood by, the initiated only; secret; private; — *opp.* to *exoteric*. — *Syn.* See RECONDITE.  
 es-pal'ier (ĕs-pál'yĕr), *n.* [F., deriv. of It. *spalla* shoulder.] *Hort.* a A trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat. b A tree or row of trees so trained. — *v. t.* To form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.  
 es-par'to (-párt'), *n.*, *esparto grass*. [Sp.] A Spanish grass (*Stipa tenacissima*) used in making cordage, paper, shoes, baskets, coarse cloth, etc.  
 es'pe'cial (ĕsh'ĕsh'ál), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *specialis*, fr. *species*. See SPECIES.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; special; particular. — *Syn.* Peculiar, particular, uncommon, chief. — es'pe'cial-ly, *adv.*  
 Es'pe-ran'to (ĕs'pĕ-rán'tŏ), *n.* An artificial language, intended to be universal, devised by Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian, who adopted the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto" in his first pamphlet regarding it (1887). The vocabulary is based as far as possible upon words common to the chief European languages, and sounds peculiar to any one language are eliminated. — Es'pe-ran'tist (-tíst'), *n.*  
 es-pi'al (ĕs-pí'ál), *n.* **1.** Act of spying; notice; discovery. **2.** One who spies; a spy; a scouting party. *Obs.*  
 es'pi-o-nage (ĕs'pí-ŏ-náj; ĕs-pí'-), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espionner* to spy, *espion* spy, It. *spione*, augm. of *spia* spy.] The practice of spying, or the employment of spies.  
 es'pla-nade' (ĕs'plá-nád'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. *explanar* to level, L. *explanare* to flatten or spread out. See EXPLAIN.] Any clear, level space, esp. one for public walks or drives.  
 es-pous'al (ĕs-pouz'ál), *n.* [OF. *espousailles*, pl. L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* of espousal, fr. *sponsare*. See ESPOUSE.] **1.** Act of espousing; esp., in *pl.*, the plighting of troth between a man and woman; a wedding; also, a betrothal ceremony. **2.** Act of espousing, or taking up as a supporter; adoption.  
 es-pouse' (ĕs-pouz'), *v. t.*; -POUSED' (-pouz'd'); -POUS'ING. [OF. *espouser*, L. *sponsare* to betroth, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, *p. p.* of *spondere* to promise solemnly.] **1.** To betroth. **2.** To marry. **3.** To take to one's self with a view to maintain; adopt, as a cause; embrace. — es-pous'er, *n.*  
 es-prin'gal (ĕs-prín'gál), *n.* [See SPRINGAL.] *Mil. Antiq.* An engine of war used for throwing vines, large stones, etc.  
 es'prit' (ĕs'prĕt'), *n.* [F. See SPIRIT.] Spirit; sprightly wit; bright intelligence.  
 es'prit' de corps (ĕdĕ kŏr') [F.], the spirit of sympathy, enthusiasm, etc., pervading a corps of persons.  
 es-py' (ĕs-pí'), *v. t.*; -PIED' (-pid'd'); -PY'ING. [OF. *espier*, fr. OHG. *spĕhŏn* to watch, spy.] To catch sight of; perceive with the eyes; descry; spy. — *v. i.* To watch; spy. — *esque* (-ĕsk). [F., fr. It. -*esco*.] A suffix forming adjectives, and denoting; *after the manner or style of*; *like*; *having the characteristics of*; *appropriate to*, or *fitted to form*.  
 Examples: *Dantesque*, after the manner or style of Dante; *like*, or *having the characteristics of*, Dante (or his work); *picturesque*, *appropriate to*, or *fitted to form*, a picture.  
 Es'qui-line (ĕs'kwí-lĭn), *n.* [L. *Esquilinus*, *a.*] One of the seven hills of Rome. — Es'qui-line, *a.*  
 Es'qui-mau (-kí-mŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAUX (-mŏz; -mŏz). [F.] *Var.* of ESKIMO.



κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**es-quire'** (ēs-kwīr'), *n.* [OF. *escuyer*, *escuier*, fr. LL. *scutarius* shield bearer, L. *scutum* shield.] 1. Orig., a shield bearer; esp., in chivalry, a candidate for knighthood attendant on a knight. 2. A man of the English rank of gentry next below a knight. 3. A landed proprietor; as "country squire." *Archaic.* 4. [cap.] A title of courtesy (usually abbr. to *Esq.*) now written after the surname with no title, as *Mr., Dr.,* prefixed. 5. A gentleman publicly escorting a lady. — *v. t.* *Rare.* a To raise to esquire's rank. b To address as *Esquire.* c To wait on as an esquire; attend. *Colloq.*

**-ess** (-ēs). [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. *-ισσα*.] A suffix denoting the female corresponding to the male named by the noun to which the suffix is added; as in *authoress*, a female author; *huntress*, a female hunter; *lioness*, a female lion; *governess* (for *governor*), etc. See *-ER, -OR.*

**ess** (ēs), *n.*; *pl.* *esses* (ēs'ēz; 24). The letter *S*; also, something resembling that letter in shape.

**es'say** (ēs'ā; formerly often ē-sā'), *n.* [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, weight, balance; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do.] 1. An effort to do anything; trial; attempt. 2. A literary composition, analytical or interpretative, dealing with its subject from a more or less limited or personal standpoint. 3. A trial specimen, as of a coin. — *Syn.* Endeavor, effort; tract, dissertation, disquisition.

**es-say'** (ē-sā'), *v. t.* To exert one's power or faculties on; attempt; endeavor; test. — *Syn.* See *TRY.* — **es-say'er**, *n.* **es-say-ist** (ēs'ā-ēt'), *n.* A short essay.

**es-say-ist** (ēs'ā-ēt'), *n.* A writer of essays.

**es'sence** (-ēns), *n.* [F. fr. L. *essentia*, formed as if fr. a *pr.* of *esse* to be.] 1. That which makes a thing what it is; a necessary constituent; element; as, the *essence* of belief is faith. 2. A spiritual or immaterial being; as, "fanciful speculations on spiritual essences." 3. Fundamental or intrinsic being; prime or ultimate nature. 4. A substance having in a high degree the qualities or virtues of a plant, drug, or the like, from which it is extracted; specif., an alcoholic solution of an essential oil; as, *essence* of mint. 5. Perfume, or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

**Es-sene'** (ē-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. *Ἐσσηνός*, *pl.*, of Heb. or Aramaic origin.] One of a sort of brotherhood or monastic order among the Jews of Palestine from the 2d century b. c. to the 2d century A. d., characterized by strict asceticism, abstinence from marriage, and scrupulous observance of the Sabbath and rites of purification.

**es-sen'tial** (ē-sēn'shāl), *a.* [See *ESSENCE.*] 1. Having the character of an essence; as: a Being what it is in the most perfect degree; as, *essential* bliss of angels. b Existing. 2. Forming, or of or relating to, the inner or constituent character of anything; as, an *essential* right. 3. Most important; indispensable. 4. Containing, or of the nature of, an essence; as, an *essential* oil. — *Syn.* See *INTRINSIC, NECESSARY.*

**essential oil**, *Chem.*, any of a class of volatile odoriferous oils found in plants and used in essences, perfumery, etc. — *n.* That which is essential; first or constituent principle.

**-es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.* **es-sen'tial-ness**, *n.* **es-sen'tial-ty** (-shī-āl'tē-tē), *n.* Quality of being essential. **es-soin'** (ēs-sōin'), *v. t.* [OF. *essoigner*, *essonier*, LL. *essoniare*, *exoniare*; *ex-* + *sunnis*, *sunnia*, *sonia*, hindrance, excuse, of Germanic origin.] *Eng. Law.* To excuse, or make excuse in behalf of, for nonappearance in court.

**es-so-nite** (ēs'sō-nīt), *n.* Properly *hes'so-nite*. [From Gr. *ἥσσω* inferior, because not so hard as some minerals it resembles.] *Mfn.* A variety of garnet; cinnamon stone.

**-est** (-ēt). [AS. *-ost*, *-est*.] A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs. See *COMPARE, v. t.*, 3.

**es-tab'lish** (ēs-tāb'lish), *v. t.* [OF. *establi*, fr. L. *stabilire*, fr. *stabilis* stable.] 1. To make stable, or firm; fix firmly; settle; as, to *establish* one's health by diet. 2. To appoint, enact, or ordain for permanence, as officers, laws, etc. 3. To found; institute, as a colony, institution, etc. 4. To put on a firm basis; prove and cause to be accepted as true; as, to *establish* a reputation for honesty; to *establish* a fact. 5. To place advantageously in a fixed condition; — reflexive; as, the enemy *established* themselves in the town. 6. To make a national or state institution of (a church). 7. *Card Playing.* To gain complete control of (a plain suit). — *Syn.* See *FIX.* — **es-tab'lish-er**, *n.*

**es-tab'lish-ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of establishing; state or fact of being established. *Esp.*: a Permanent arrangement or constitution; organization. b Regular means of support or subsistence; settled income. 2. That which is established; as: a A settled arrangement or order; esp., a law or code of laws. b A form of government; esp., an established ecclesiastical system or church. c A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization. d Permanent place of residence or business; esp., a residence, including grounds, furniture, servants, etc.; hence, a household.

**es'ta-cade'** (ēs'tā-kād'; -kād'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A dike of piles or any arrangement of stakes or similar objects in the sea, a

river, etc., to check the approach of an enemy or to protect bridges against floating objects.

**es'ta-fette'** (ēs'tā-fēt'), *n.* Also **es'ta-fet'**. [F. *estafette*; fr. It. *staffetta*, fr. *staffa* stirrup, fr. OHG. *stapho* foot-step, footprint.] A courier; esp., a mounted messenger.

**es-tate'** (ēs-tāt'), *n.* [OF. *estat*, L. *status*, fr. *stare* to stand.] 1. State or condition of being; as, of man's *estate*. 2. Social standing or rank, esp. of a high order; quality. 3. Pomp; state. *Archaic.* 4. A social or political class; specif., one of the great classes (called *estates* of the realm) vested with distinct political powers. In England, historically, there are three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons, but practically only two, the lords and commons. 5. *Law.* The degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's interest in land or other tenements. 6. A person's property in lands or tenements or both; loosely, fortune; possessions.

**estate of inheritance**, *Law*, an estate capable of descending to one's heirs.

— *v. t.* To establish in, or endow with, an estate; as, "Estimate them with large land." *Archaic.*

**es-teem'** (-tēm'), *v. t.* [F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare* to value, estimate.] 1. To set a value on; appraise; hold; as, her poetry is lightly *esteemed*. 2. To set a high value on; prize. 3. To deem; think.

*Syn.* Appreciate, value, regard, respect, honor, revere, venerate, reverence. — *Esteem*, respect, regard apply commonly to persons or personal qualities. To *esteem* is to value or prize, esp. for real or intrinsic worth; it commonly implies some warmth of feeling or attachment; as, a noble generosity is an object of general *esteem*. *Respect* implies honor and deference, but less warmth than *esteem*; as, no one *respects* the sensual. *Regard* (often somewhat formal or conventional) implies perception or recognition of what is estimable or admirable; as, I *regard* him highly.

— *v. i.* To form an estimate; consider. *Obs.* — *n.* 1. Estimate; appraisal. *Obs.* 2. Opinion of merit or value; estimation. 3. High estimation; great regard. 4. Worth; value; standing; rank. *Archaic.*

**es'ter** (ēs'tēr), *n.* [Coined by L. Gmelin, a German chemist.] *Chem.* A compound which may be regarded as formed by replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid by a hydrocarbon radical. When the radical is not specified, *ethyl* is often understood; as, *acetic ester*, or ethyl acetate.

**Es'ther** (ēs'tēr), *n.* [From OF. or LL., fr. L. *Esther*, Heb. *Estēr*.] *Bib.* A Jewess in the Old Testament book of this name, who delivered her people. See *MORDECAI.*

**es-the'si-a**, **es-the'sis**, **es-the'te'**, **es-thet'ic**, etc. Vars. of *ÆSTHESIA*, etc.

**Es-tho'ni-an** (ēs-thō'nī-ān), *n.* A member of a Caucasian people dwelling chiefly in Esthonia and Livonia, in Russia; also, their language, a Finnish tongue. — **Es-tho'ni-a**, *a.* **es'ti-ma-ble** (ēs'tī-mā-b'l'), *a.* 1. That may be estimated. 2. Valuable. *Rare.* 3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion. — **es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

**es'ti-mate** (-māt), *v. t.*; **-MAT'ING** (-māt'ēd); **-MAT'ING**. [L. *aestimatus*, *p. p.* of *aestimare*.] 1. To form an opinion of; gauge; judge. 2. To fix the worth, size, etc., of, esp. roughly; appraise. 3. To calculate approximately some particulars of, as the cost of work, space to be filled, etc. *Syn.* Regard, rate, value, appreciate, prize. — *Estimate*, value, appreciate. To *estimate* is to place an (indeterminate) value on; to *value* is to prize or estimate highly; to *appreciate* is to exercise a nice perception of worth or value; as, you *estimate* his worth too highly; he *values* the vase chiefly for its associations, though he *appreciates* its excellence.

— (-māt), *n.* 1. A valuing or rating, esp. from incomplete data. 2. A statement of the amount for which certain work will be done by one who wishes to do it. 3. A judgment or opinion, usually implying careful consideration; as, to form an *estimate* of a person's character.

**es'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of estimating. 2. Result of estimating; a rough judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything. 3. Favorable opinion based on a recognition of value or worth; esteem; honor. — *Syn.* Calculation, computation, appraisal; esteem, regard.

**es'ti-ma-tive** (ēs'tī-mā-tiv), *a.* Inclined, or able, to estimate; serving for, or capable of being used in, estimating.

**es'ti-ma'tor** (-mā'tēr), *n.* One who estimates.

**e-stūp'u-late** (ē-stīp'ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Without stipules; as, an *estipulate* leaf.

**es'ti-val**, **es'ti-vate**, **es'ti-va'tion**. Vars. of *ESTIVAL*, etc. **es-toile'** (ēs-toil'; ēs-twāl'), *n.* [OF. *star*, F. *étolte*.] *Her.* A star conventionally represented.

**es-top'** (ēs-tōp'), *v. t.*; **-TOP'PING** (-tōpt'). [OF. *estoper* to stop, plug, LL. *stuppe* to close with tow, L. *stoppa* tow, oakum.] 1. To plug up; bar; stop. *Archaic.*

2. *Law.* To impede or bar by stoppel.

**es-top'pel** (-tōp'ēl), *n.* *Law.* A bar to one's alleging or denying a fact because of one's own previous action by which the contrary has been admitted, implied, or determined.

**es-to'vers** (ēs-tō'vērz), *n. pl.* [OF. *estoveir*, *estovoir*, *necte*, *recēt*, *makēre*; Ice, Ill; Old, Obey, Arb, Odd, Sōit, Connēct; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



essary, necessity, need, prop. an infin. meaning to suit, be fit, be necessary.] *Law*. Necessary supplies, as wood to a tenant for fuel, implements, repairs, etc.

**es-trange'** (-tránj'), *v. t.*; -**TRANGE'** (-tránj'd'); -**TRANG'-ING** (-trán'j'ing). [OF. *estrangier* to remove, *L. extraneare* to treat as a stranger, *extraneus* strange. See **STRANGE**.] **1.** To cause to be strange; keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold; as, long *estranged* from his native land. **2.** To divert from a given use, purpose, or possession; alienate. **3.** To alienate the affections or confidence of.

**es-trange'ment** (-mént), *n.* Act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation.

**es-tray'** (-trá'), *v. i.* [See **STRAY**.] To wander; stray. — *n.* **1.** *Law*. Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray. **2.** Anything that has gone out of its usual place.

**es-treat'** (-strét'), *n.* [OF. *estrate*, fr. p. of *estraise* to extract. See **EXTRACT**.] *Law*. A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record, esp. of amerements or penalties. — *v. t.* **1.** *Law*. To extract from the records of a court so as to enforce or prosecute. **2.** To exact or take by way of a levy, fine, etc.

**es'tu-a-ry** (és'tú-á-rí), *n., pl.* -**RIES** (-ríz). [*L. aestuarium*, fr. *aestus* swell of the sea, tide.] A passage where the tide meets a river current; esp., a narrow arm of the sea at the lower end of a river; a frith. — **es'tu-a-rine** (-á-rín; -rín), *a.*

**e-su'ri-ent** (é-sú'rí-ént), *a.* [*L. esuriens*, p. pr. of *esurire*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Inclined to eat; hungry; greedy. — **e-su'ri-ence** (-éns), *n.*

**-et** (-ét). [OF. *-et*, *etc.*, F. *-et*, *etc.*] A noun suffix, occurring in diminutives from the French; as, crotchet, islet, billet. In English the diminutive force is often lost; as, hatchet, pullet, pocket; cf. *hache*, *poule*, *poche*.

**e'ta** (é'tá; é'tá), *n.* [Gr. ἔτα.] The seventh letter (H, η) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. long *E, e*.

**e'ta'ri-o** (-é'té-rí-ó), *n., pl.* -**RI-OS** (-rí-óz). [Gr. *εἶρα* a club, an association.] *Bot.* An apocarpous fruit consisting of a mass of achenes, drupelets, or follicles, as that of the buttercup, strawberry, or magnolia, respectively. See **FRUIT**, *Illust.*

**é'ta'gère'** (é'tá'zhá'r'), *n.* [F.] An open shelved cabinet, like a fine bunting.

**é'tape'** (é'táp'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A public storehouse. **2.** Supplies issued to troops on the march; hence, *Mil.*, the place where troops on the march halt over night; also, by extension, the distance marched during a day. **3.** In Russia, a prison or stockade for prisoners in transit.

**et cæ'ter-a**, or **et cæ'ter-a** (ét sé'tér-á). [L. *et* and + *cætera* other things.] And others (of the like kind); and so on; and so forth; — sometimes written as one word; usually abbreviated to *etc.* or *&c.*

**etch** (étch), *v. t.* [D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen* to feed, corrode, etch, MHG. *etzen*, causative of *ezzen* to eat.] **1.** To produce, as designs, on metals, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by a corrosive, as nitric acid. **2.** To subject to etching, as a plate. — *v. i.* To practice etching. — **etch'er**, *n.*

**etch'ing**, *vb. n.* **1.** The art or process by which designs or pictures are etched; also, a picture or design so produced. **2.** An impression taken in ink from an etched plate.

**E-t'e-o-cles** (é-té'ó-klez), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐπεικλής.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Ædipus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes. See **SEVEN AGAINST THEBES**. Cf. **ANTIGONE**.

**E-t'e-o-clus** (-klüs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐπεικλος.] See **SEVEN AGAINST THEBES**.

**e-ter'nal** (é-túr'nál), *a.* [F. *éternel*, L. *æternalis*, fr. *æternus*. See **ETERNE**.] **1.** Of infinite duration; everlasting; as, life *eternal*. **2.** Continuous; perpetual; as, the fires *eternal* of Vesta. **3.** Valid or existing at all times; immutable; as, the *eternal* objects of poetry. **4.** Incessant; perpetual; — implying tediousness, monotony, or the like; as, *eternal* nonsense. *Colloq.* — **the Eternal City**, Rome. *Syn.* Caseless, unceasing, incessant, never-ending, everlasting, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, endless, boundless; immortal, imperishable, enduring. — *Eternal*, everlasting, endless. *Eternal*, as used of duration, strictly implies absence of either beginning or end, commonly as the result of inherent quality; everlasting, though often interchangeable with *eternal*, more often applies to future duration alone, and is less often thought of as implying essential quality; as, the *eternal* God; *everlasting* punishment. *Endless* applies to length as well as duration, and conveys least implication of inherent quality; as, an *endless* succession of waves. — *n.* **1.** [cap.] God; — with *the*. **2.** In *pl.* *Eternal* things. — **e-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **e-ter'nal-ness**, *n.*

**e-terne'** (é-túr'n'), *a.* [OF. *eterna*, L. *æternus*, fr. *ævi-ternus*, fr. *ævum* age.] *Eternal*. *Poetic*.

**e-ter'ni-ty** (é-túr'ní-tí), *n.; pl.* -**TIES** (-tíz). [F. *éternité*, L. *æternitas*, fr. *æternus*. See **ETERNE**.] **1.** Character or quality of being eternal; infinite duration. **2.** Condition which begins at death; immortality. **3.** Seeming endlessness; an age, or indefinite expanse of time.

**e-ter'nize** (é-túr'níz; also, *esp. formerly*, é'tér-), *v. t.* **1.** To make eternal; prolong everlastingly or indefinitely. **2.** To immortalize in fame.

**e-te'sian** (é-té'shän), *a.* [*L. ætesiae*, pl., periodic winds, Gr. *εἰρηλαί*, fr. *εἶρος* year.] [OfTen cap.] Periodical; annual; — applied to certain Mediterranean winds.

**-eth** (-éth; 24). [AS. -eð, -að; -ë.] The Middle English ending of the present indefinite third person singular. *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Poetic*.

**eth'ane** (éth'an), *n.* [From **ETHER**.] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, forming a constituent of natural and ordinary illuminating gas, and burning with a pale flame.

**eth'er** (éth'ér), *n.* [*L. aether*, Gr. *αἰθήρ*.] **1.** The upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill them; — often spelt *æther*. **2.** *Physics*. A medium supposed to fill all space, even that occupied by fluids and solids, and to transmit light waves, electric waves, etc. **3.** A volatile inflammable liquid, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O, of a peculiar aromatic odor, got by distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid. It is chiefly used as an anæsthetic.

**e-the're-al** (é-thé're-ál), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the ether (sense 1); celestial. **2.** Formed of ether; hence: exceedingly light; tenuous; extremely delicate; as, *ethereal* form, manner, thought, etc. **3.** Pert. to, containing, or resembling ether (sense 3). — **e-the're-al-ly**, *adv.* — **e-the're-ous** (-ús), *a.* — **e-the're-al'y-ty** (ál'y-tí), *n.*

**ethereal salt**, *Chem.*, an ester.

**e-the're-al-ize** (é-thé're-ál-íz), *v. t.* To render ethereal or spiritlike; spiritualize. — **e-the're-al-iza'tion** (-í-zá't'), *n.*

**e-ther'i-fi-ca'tion** (é-thér'y-fí-ká'shün; é'thér-), *n.* *Chem.* Act or process of making ether.

**e'ther-i-za'tion** (é'thér-í-zá'shün), *n.* Administration of ether to produce anæsthesia; also, the condition so produced.

**e'ther-ize** (é'thér-íz), *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ether. **2.** To render insensible with ether. — **e'ther-iz'er** (-íz'ér), *n.*

**eth'ic** (éth'ík), *a.* [*L. ethicus*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, fr. *ἦθος* usage, character.] *Ethical*. — *n.* Science of ethics; also, an ethical system; — the earlier term for *ethics*, still sometimes used.

**eth'i-cal** (-í-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to moral action, motive, or character; also, treating of moral feelings or conduct; moral. — *Syn.* — See **MORAL**. — **eth'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ethical dative**, *Gram.*, a colloquial use of the dative of a pronoun for the person regarded as having an interest in the matter in question; as, in Latin, *Quid mihi Celsus agit?* (How does my Celsus do?); "He pulled me ope his doublet and offered them his throat to cut."

**eth'i-cize** (éth'y-síz), *v. t. & i.* To make ethical; consider as an ethical being or in ethical relations.

**eth'ics** (-íks), *n.* (See **-ICS**). **1.** A treatise on morals. **2.** Science of moral duty; broadly, science of the ideal human character. **3.** Moral principles, quality, or practice.

**E'thi-op** (é'thi-óp), *n.* [*L. Aethiops*, Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*.] An Ethiopian.

**E'thi-op'i-an** (é'th'y-ín), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Ethiopia. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, one of the five divisions of mankind, the *Ethiopian* race. As now used, the term includes the Negro, Bantu, and Negrito peoples of Africa, together with their descendants, the darker races of Oceania, and (usually) the Australian and (extinct) Tasmanian blacks. — *n.* **1.** A native of Ethiopia. **2.** A negro; blackamoor. **3.** *Ethnol.* A member of the Ethiopian race.

**E'thi-op'ic** (-óp'ík), *a.* **1.** Ethiopian. **2.** Designating, or relating to, the language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia. — *n.* The Ethiopic language.

**eth'moid** (éth'moid), *a.* [Gr. *ἠμοειδής* like a sieve; *ἦθος* sieve + *εἶδος* form.] Designating one or more bones forming a part of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity. — *n.* An ethmoid bone. — **eth-moid'al** (éth-moid'ál), *a.*

**eth'narch** (éth'nárk), *n.* [Gr. *ἠθάρχης*; *ἦθος* nation + *ἀρχός* chief.] The governor of a province or people.

**eth'narch-y** (-nár-kí), *n.; pl.* -**NARCHIES** (-kíz). The dominion of an ethnarch, or his office or rank.

**eth'nic** (éth'ník), *a.* [*L. ethnicus*, fr. Gr. *ἠθικός*, fr. *ἦθος* eth'i-cal (-ní-kál)] nation, *rd* *ἔθνη* the nations, heathens, gentiles.] **1.** Heathen; pagan. **2.** Pert. or peculiar to race; pert. to groups of mankind discriminated by common customs and characters. — **eth'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.* [*phy.*]

**eth-nog'ra-pher** (-nóg'rá-fér), *n.* A specialist in ethnogra-  
**eth'no-graph'ic** (éth'nó-gráf'ík) *a.* Pertaining to ethnog-  
**eth'no-graph'ic-al** (-gráf'ík-ál) *f* raphy. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**eth-nog'ra-phy** (éth'nóg'rá-fí), *n.* [*ethnic* + *graphy*.]  
Descriptive anthropology; sometimes, loosely, ethnology.  
**eth'no-log'ic** (éth'nó-lój'ík) *a.* Of or pert. to ethnology. —  
**eth'no-log'ic-al** (-lój'ík-ál) *a.* **eth'no-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**eth'no'l'o-gist** (éth'nó'ló'j-íst), *n.* One versed in ethnology.  
**eth'no'l'o-gy** (éth'nó'ló-jí), *n.* [*ethnic* + *logy*.] The science which treats of races and peoples, their origin, distribution, relations, and peculiarities.

**eth'nos** (éth'nós), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* nation.] *Sociol.* A group of kindred in clan and tribal organization; — contrasted with *demos*.

**e'thos** (é'thós), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἦθος* character.] **1.** The character, sentiment, or disposition of a community or people,

k = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



considered as a natural endowment; also, the characteristic tone or genius of an institution or social organization. **2.** *Æsthetics.* The traits in a work of art which express ideal or typical character rather than realistic or emotional situations or individual character in a narrow sense; — opp. to *pathos*.

**ethyl** (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*ether* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

**ethyl-ate** (-ĭ-lăt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To treat so as to cause the introduction of one or more ethyl groups, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>; as, to *ethylate* alcohol.

**ethyl-ene** (-ĭ-lĕn), *n.* [From **ETHYL**.] *Chem.* A colorless, gaseous, unsaturated hydrocarbon, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, or CH<sub>2</sub>:CH<sub>2</sub>, forming an important ingredient of illuminating gas, and also obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on alcohol. It forms an explosive mixture with air.

**e'ti-o-late** (ĕ'tĭ-ō-lăt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lăt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lăt'ĭng). [*F. étiole* to bleach.] To whiten, pale, bleach, or blanch, as from exclusion of sunlight or from disease.

**e'ti-o-la'tion** (-lăt'shŭn), *n.* The operation or process of, or the condition produced by, etiolating.

**e'ti-o-log'i-cal**, **e'ti-ol'o-gy**. See **ETIOLOGICAL**, **ETIOLOGY**.

**e'ti-quette** (ĕ'tĭ-kĕt), *n.* [F., prop., a label, ticket, OF. *estiquette*. See **TICKET**.] The system of conventional forms required by good breeding, or to be observed in official or social life.

**et'na** (-nă), *n.* A vessel to heat liquids, consisting of a cup fixed in a saucer in which alcohol is burned.

**Et-ne'an** (ĕt-nĕ'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mt. Etna.

**E'ton coat** or **jack'et** (ĕ'tŭn). **1.** A kind of jacket having an open front and broad lapels and cut square at the hips. It was originally and is still worn by students at Eton College, England. A large stiff turnover collar is usually worn with the coat. **2.** A similar jacket worn by women.

**E-to'ni-an** (ĕ-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A student or former student of Eton College, England.

**E-tru'ri-an** (ĕ-trŭrĭ'ăn), *a. & n.* Etruscan.

**E-trus'can** (ĕ-trŭs'kăn), *a.* [L. *Etruscus*.] Of or pert. to ancient Etruria or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Etruria; also, the language (of unknown affinities) of the Etruscans.

**-ette** (-ĕt). [*F. -ette*, fem. of *-et*.] A diminutive suffix in nouns of recent borrowing from the French; as, cigarette, statuette, pianette. The diminutive force is often lost; as in *etiquette*, *serviette*. The suffix *-ette* has been added to some native words, and, as in *leatherette*, is sometimes used to form names of imitation or substitutive material.

**et'tle** (ĕt'ĭl), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'lĕd); -TLING. [*Ice. ætla*.] To intend, plan, or design. — *v. i.* To take aim (at). — *n.* An attempt; aim; intent. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**ĕ'tude'** (ă'tŭd'), *n.*; *pl.* *ĕTUDĒS* (*F. pron.* ă'tŭd'). [*F. See STUDY*.] A study; specif., *Music*, a piece for practice of some special point of technique.

**e-tu'ĭ**, or **et-wee'** (ă-twĕ'; ĕt-wĕ'), *n.* [*F. ĕtui*.] A case for small articles, as toilet articles.

**et'y-mo-log'i-cal** (ĕt'ĭ-mō-lōj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to etymology. — **-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Etymology or manual.]

**et'y-mo-log'i-con** (-ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [NL.] An etymological dictionary.

**et'y-mol'o-gist** (-mōl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A student of etymology.

**et'y-mol'o-gize** (-jĭz), *v. t.* To give the etymology of (a word). — *v. i.* To study or form etymologies.

**et'y-mol'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [*L. etymologia*, Gr. *ἐτυμολογία*. See **ETYMOLOGY**; **-LOGY**.] **1.** The origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis or by referring it to an earlier form or word; also, an account of such origin or derivation. **2.** The branch of philology concerned with etymologies.

**et'y-mon** (ĕt'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -MONS**, **L. -MA**. [L., fr. Gr. *ἔτυμον* the etymological sense of a word, an etymon, *ἔτυμος* true, real, *ἔτερος* true, real.] A primitive, or root word.

**Et'zel** (ĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a wise king representing the historical Attila. See **KRIEMHILD**.

**eu** (-ŭ). [Gr. *εὖ* well, orig. neut. of *εἶς* good.] A prefix meaning *well*, *good*, *advantageous*; — the opposite of *dys-*.

**eu-ca'ine** (ŭ'kă-in; -ĕn), *n.* [*eu* + *cocaine*.] *Pharm.* Either of two distinct artificial organic bases, distinguished as *eucaine A* (C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N) and *eucaine B* (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N) and used, in the form of hydrochlorides, as local anesthetics.

**eu-ca-lypt** (ŭ'kă-lĭpt), *n.* A eucalyptus. [*Chem.* Cineol. *eu-ca-lyp'tol* (-ĭp'tŏl; -tŏl), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-ol*, 2.]

**eu-ca-lyp'tol** (-ĭp'tŏs), *n.*; *pl.* **-TI** (-tĭ). [NL.; *eu* + Gr. *καλύπτω* covered, alluding to the covering of the buds.] Any of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of myrtaceous trees, including the most important trees of Australia.

**eu'cha-ris** (ŭ'kă-rĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *eucharis* agreeable, Gr. *εὐχαρισ*. See **EUCHARIST**.] *Bot.* Any of a small genus (*Eucharis*) of South American plants of the amaryllis family, bearing handsome white flowers; Amazon lily.

**Eu'cha-rist** (ŭ'kă-rĭst), *n.* [L. *eucharistia*, Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, deriv. of *εὖ* + *χαρίζομαι* to show favor, *χαρίς* favor, thanks.] **1.** *Ecccl.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion; also, the consecrated elements, esp. the bread. **2.** [*L. c.*] Act of giving thanks; thanksgiving. — **eu'cha-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), **-rĭs'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

**eu'chre** (ŭ'kĕr), *n.* **1.** A certain game at cards. **2.** Failure to take three tricks in a hand at euchre by a player who made the trump. — *v. t.*; **-CHRED** (-kĕrd); **-CHRRING** (-krĭng). To defeat in a hand at euchre (an opponent who named the trump); hence, *slang*, to defeat by scheming.

**eu'clase** (ŭ'klās), *n.* [*eu* + Gr. *κλάσις* a breaking.] *Min.* A brittle silicate of beryllium and aluminium, HBeAl<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub>, occurring in pale yellow, green, or blue prismatic crystals.

**Eu'clid** (ŭ'klĭd), *n.* A Greek geometer (flourished 300 B. C.); also, his treatise on geometry, and hence, the principles of geometry in general.

**Eu-clid'e-an** (ŭ'klĭd'ĕ-ăn); **ŭ'klĭ-dĕ'ăn**, **Eu-clid'ĭ-an** (ŭ'klĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Euclid; specif., *Geom.*, adopting Euclid's assumptions with respect to space; pert. to geometry as developed in Euclid's "Elements."

**eu-dæ'mon**, **eu-de'mon** (ŭ-dĕ'mŏn), *n.* [*eu* + Gr. *δαίμων* one's demon.] A good demon, or spirit.

**eu-dæ-mon'ic**, **eu-de-mon'ic** (ŭ-dĕ-mŏn'ĭk) *a.* [See **EUDÆMON'IC-CAL**, **eu-de-mon'ĭ-cal** (ŭ-dĕ-mŏn'ĭ-kăl)] **MONICS**.] Producing happiness; based on the idea of happiness as the proper end of conduct; pert. to eudæmonics.

**eu-dæ-mon'ics**, **eu-de-mon'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) [Gr. *εὐδαιμονικός* conducive to happiness. See **EUDÆMONISM**.] **1.** Practice of eudæmonism; art or means of attaining happiness. **2.** The science of happiness.

**eu-dæ'mon-ism**, **eu-de'mon-ism** (ŭ-dĕ'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονισμός* a thinking happy, fr. *εὐδαίμων* blessed with a good genius, happy. See **EU**; **DEMŌN**.] That system of ethics which defines and enforces moral obligation by its relation to happiness or personal well-being. — **-mon-ist**, *n.*

**eu-di-om'e-ter** (ŭ-dĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδία* clear weather (*εὐδός* fine, clear) + *-meter*.] *Chem.* An instrument for the volumetric measurement and analysis of gases; — so named because formerly used to determine the purity of the air. Cf. **BURETTE**. — **eu/di-o-met'ric** (-ŏ-mĕ't'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **eu/di-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ĕ-tĕ-rĭ).

**eu-gal'ol** (ŭ-găl'ŏl; -ŏl), *n.* [*eu* + *gallic* + *-ol*, 3.] *Pharm.* A brownish yellow sirupy mass, used externally (in acetone solution) in psoriasis. It is pyrogallol mono-acetate.

**eu-gen'ic** (ŭ-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *εὐγενής*.] Pertaining to improvement of offspring; also, well born; of high birth.

**eu-gen'ics** (ŭ-jĕn'ĭks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) The science which deals with the influences that improve the inborn or native qualities of a race or breed, esp. of the human race.

**eu'ge-nol** (ŭ-jĕ-nŏl; -nŏl), *n.* [NL. *Eugenia* caryophyllata, synonym of *Caryophyllus* aromaticus, the clove plant + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, related to phenol. It is a chief constituent of oil of cloves.

**eu-he'mer-ism** (ŭ-hĕ'mĕr-ĭz'm; ŭ-hĕm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *Euhemerus*, Gr. *Εὐήμερος*, a philosopher, about 300 B. C.] The theory that the gods of mythology were but deified mortals; hence, interpretation of myths as traditional accounts of historical personages and events. — **eu-he'mer-ist**, *n.* — **eu-he'mer-ist'ic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

**eu-he'mer-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzĕd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To interpret (mythology) on the theory of euhemerism.

**eu-lo-gist** (ŭ-lŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes; a panegyrist.

**eu-lo-gis't'ic** (-ĭs'tĭk) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of (a) eulogizing; eulogy; laudatory.

**eu-lo-gi-um** (ŭ-lŏ-jĭ-ŭm), *n. pl.*; **E. -UMS** (-ŭmz), **L. -GIA** (-ĝă). [LL. See **EULOGY**.] A eulogy; also, eulogy.

**eu-lo-gize** (ŭ-lŏ-jĭz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-ĭjĭzĕd); -GIZ'ING (-ĭjĭz'ĭng). To speak or write in strong commendation of; praise.

**eu-lo-giz'er** (-ĭjĭz'ĕr), *n.* A eulogist.

**eu-lo-gy** (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [Gr. *εὐλογία*, fr. *εὖλογος* well speaking; *εὖ* well + *λόγος* to speak.] A composition, esp. a set oration, in commendation of something, as of the character of a deceased person; also, expression characteristic of eulogies; praise. — **Syn.** See **ENCOMIUM**.

**Eu-men'i-des** (ŭ-mĕn'ĭ-dĕz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐεμβίες*.] *Gr. Relig.* Lit., gracious ones; — euphemistic for *Erinyes*.

**eu'nuch** (ŭ'nŭk), *n.* [L. *eunuchus*, Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, prop., guarding the couch; *εὐνή* couch + *εἶνα* to keep.] A castrated male person, orig. one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as chamberlain; hence, formerly, a chamberlain.

**eu'pa-to'ri-um** (ŭ'pă-tŏ'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐπατόριον* hemp agrimony, fr. *Eupator*, king of Pontus.] *Bot.* Any of an immense genus (*Eupatorium*) of asteraceous herbs, chiefly tropical, with white or purplish flowers in cymose clusters. The hemp agrimony (*E. cannabinum*) and the bonese (*E. perfoliatum*) are used medicinally.

**eu-pat'rid** (ŭ-păt'rĭd; ŭ'pă-trĭd), *n.* [Gr. *εὐπατριός*, fr. *εὖ* well + *πατήρ* father.] One of the eupatridæ. — **eu'pa-trid**, *a.*

**eu-pat'ri-dæ** (ŭ-păt'rĭ-dĕ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *εὐπατρίδα*, pl. of *εὐπατρίδης*.] The hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens and other states of Greece, who in early times exclusively made and administered the law.

**eu-pep'si-a** (ŭ-pĕp'sĭ-ă; -shă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *εὐπεψία*. See **EU**; **DYSPEPSIA**.] Good digestion; — opp. to *dyspepsia*.

**eu-pep't'ic** (ŭ-pĕp'tĭk), *a.* Oi, pertaining to, or having good digestion; easy of digestion.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, ăccout, ărm, ăsk, solă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăfft, ăconnect; ŭse, ŭnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;

chăir; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; natŭre, verdŭre (57);



**eu'phe-mism** (ū'fē-mīz'm), *n.* [Gr. εὐφημισμός, fr. εὐ-φμησεν to use words of a good omen; εὐ well + φάνα to speak.] A rhetorical figure in which an inoffensive word or expression is substituted for one unpleasant; a way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression; as, "passing away" for "dying." — **eu'phe-mist** (-mīst), *n.*

**eu'phe-mis'tic** (-mīst'īk) *a.* Pertaining to euphemism; **eu'phe-mis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl) *a.* containing a euphemism; softened in expression. — **eu'phe-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**eu'phe-mize** (ū'fē-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To express by a euphemism; to make use of euphemistic expressions.

**eu-pho-nic** (ū-fō-nīk) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consonant **eu-pho-ni-cal** (-ī-kāl) *a.* with, euphony. — **eu-pho-ni-ty**, *n.*

**eu-pho'ni-ous** (ū-fō-nī-ūs), *a.* Pleasing or sweet in sound; smooth-sounding. — **eu-pho'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**eu-pho'ni-um** (-ūm), *n.* [NL. See EUPHONY.] *Music.* **a.** An instrument consisting of glass tubes and graduated steel bars sounded by the moistened finger. **b.** A small brass instrument of the saxhorn class.

**eu-pho'ny** (ū-fō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [L. *euphonia*, Gr. εὐφωνία, fr. εὐφώνος sweet-voiced; εὐ well + φωνή sound, voice.] **1.** A pleasing or sweet sound; the acoustic effect produced by words so combined and uttered as to please the ear. **2. *Phon.* Tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, resulting in various combinatory changes, due to increased speed of utterance or economy of effort rather than to a striving after a pleasing effect, as formerly supposed.**

**eu-phor'bi-a** (ū-fōr'bī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *euphorbia*, *euphorbeum* an African plant, Gr. εὐφώβιον, named from *Euphorbus*, a Greek physician.] Any of the spurge, constituting an immense genus (*Euphorbia*) of herbs or shrubs of wide distribution.

**eu-phor'bi-a'ceous** (-ā'shūs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Euphorbiaceae*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees of which the euphorbias are the type.

**eu-phra-sy** (ū'frā-sī), *n.* [L. *euphrasia*, fr. Gr. εὐφρασία delight, deriv. of εὐ well + φράω hear, mind.] The eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*).

**eu-phroe** (ū'vrō; ū'vrō), *n.* Also **u'phroe**. [D. *juffrouw*, prop., young lady; *jong* young + *vrouw* lady, woman.] A block or long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the crowfoot, or cords, of an awning.

**Eu-phros'y-ne** (ū-frōs'ī-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Εὐφροσύνη.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the three Graces; — lit., mirth or joy.

**eu-phu-ism** (ū'fū-īz'm), *n.* **1.** Properly, the affected style of conversation and writing fashionable in the time of Elizabeth, imitating that of Lyly's "Euphues," and characterized by antithesis, alliteration, similes drawn from fabulous natural history, and a pervading effort after elegance. **2.** Hence, any similar affectation of speech; high-flown diction.

**eu-phu-ist**, *n.* One who practices euphuism.

**eu-phu-is'tic** (-is'tīk), *a.* Of the nature of euphuism; characterized by euphuism. — **eu-phu-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**eu-plas'tic** (ū-plās'tīk), *a.* *Physiol.* Having the capacity of becoming organized readily; adapted to the formation of tissue. — *n.* A euplastic substance.

**eu-pnō'a** (ūp-nē'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐπνοία easy breathing; εὐ well + πνέω to breathe.] *Physiol.* Normal respiration; — opposed to *dyspnoea*.

**Eur-a-sian** (ūr-ā'shān; zhān), *a.* Of or pert. to Eurasiā (Europe and Asia taken together) or Eurasians. — *n.* A person of mixed European and Asiatic descent.

**eu-re'ka** (ū-rē'kā), *interj.* [Gr. εὕρηκα.] "I have found (it)" — an exclamation attributed to Archimedes on finding a method of determining (by specific gravity) the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown. It is the motto of California.

**eu-rhyth'my**. Var. of **EURHYTHM**.

**eu-ri'pus** (ū-rī'pūs), *n.*; *pl.* EURIPPI (-pī). [L., fr. Gr. εὐρύπος; εὐ well + ῥῆπι a rushing motion.] A strait; a narrow road of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and refluxes with violence, as the ancient frith (*Eurypus*) between Eubœa and Bœotia; hence, a flux and reflux.

**Eu-ro-cy'lon** (ū-rōk'ī-lōn), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. εὐροκίλων.] A tempestuous northeast wind of the Mediterranean, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; hence, a tempestuous, esp. northeast, wind in general.

**Eu-ro'pa** (ū-rō'pā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐβρώπη.] *Class. Myth.* A Phœnician princess, whom Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried off, swimming with her to Crete, where she became mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon.

**Eu-ro-pe'an** (ū-rō-pe'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Europe or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

**European concert.** = Concert of Europe. — **E. plan**, in hotels, the plan of furnishing lodging, leaving to the guest the option of taking in the hotel such meals as he chooses. **Cl. AMERICAN PLAN.**

**Eu-ro-pe'an-ize** (-īz) *v. t.* To cause to become like Europeans in manners, character, or habits.

**eu-ro'pi-um** (ū-rō'pī-ūm), *n.* [NL.; *Europe* + *ium*.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Eu*; at. wt., 152.0.

**Eu-rus** (ū-rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐυρος.] The east wind.

**Eu-ry'a-le** (ū-rī'ā-lē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. Ἐβρώλη.] See GORGON.

**Eu-ryd'i-cœ** (ū-rīd'ī-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐβρύδικη.] See ORPHEUS.

**eu-ryp'ter-id** (ū-rīp'tēr-īd), *n.* [Gr. εὐρύς broad + πτερόν wing.] *Paleon.* Any of an order (*Eurypterida*) of remarkable aquatic, exclusively Paleozoic arthropods, related to the arachnids and especially to the king crabs. Some species were over six feet in length, being the largest known arthropods.

**Eu-rys'theus** (ū-rīs'thūs; -thē-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐβρύσθεος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Mycenaean king to whose service Hercules was bound. See HERCULES.

**eu-ryth'my**, **eu-rhyth'my** (ū-rīth'mī; ū-rīth-mī), *n.* [L. *eurythmia*, Gr. εὐρυθμία, εὐ well + ῥυθμός rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry.] *Fine Arts.* Just or harmonious proportion of movement.

**Eu-se'bi-an** (ū-sē'bī-ān), *a.* *Ecll. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia (d. 342), who was a friend and protector of Arius. — *n.* A follower of Eusebius.

**Eu-sta'chi-an** (ū-stā'kī-ān), *a.* [From *Eustachio*, an Italian physician (d. 1574).] Discovered by Eustachio; relating to the Eustachian tube, *Anat.*, a tube between the ear and the pharynx. See EAR, *Illustr.*

**eu-tec'tic** (ū-tēk'tīk), *a.* [Gr. εὐτεκτος easily melted; εὐ well + τεκνω to melt.] *Physics & Chem.* Of maximum fusibility; — said of an alloy or solution having the lowest melting point possible with the given components.

**eu-tec'toid** (-tōid), *a.* [eutectic + -oid.] Like a eutectic; — applied to pearlite, a certain alloy of carbon and iron. — *n.* Pearlite.

**Eu-ter'pe** (ū-tūr'pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐβήτηρπη.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of music. — **Eu-ter'pe-an** (-pē-ān), *a.*

**eu'tha-nā-si-a** (ū'thō-nā'zī-ā; -zī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. εὐθανασία; εὐ well + θάνατος death.] An easy death or mode of dying.

**eu-then'ics** (ū-thēn'īks), *n.* (See -ics.) [From Gr. εὐθηνέω to thrive; εὐ well + θηναί to set, place, make.] The science aiming at the betterment of living conditions, through conscious endeavor, in order to secure efficient human beings. *Euthenics* deals with race improvement through environment; *eugenics*, through heredity.

**eux'e-nite** (ūk'sē-nī), *n.* [Gr. εὐξενος hospitable; — so named because it contains a number of rare elements.] A brownish black mineral of metallic luster, containing niobium, titanium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, and uranium.

**e-vac'u-ant** (ē-vāk'ū-ānt), *a.* *Med.* Emetic, diuretic, or cathartic. — *n.* An evacuant agent, esp. a cathartic.

**e-vac'u-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *evacuatus*, p. p. of *evacuare* to empty, nullify; e out + *vacuus* empty.] **1.** To empty. **2.** To free or clear (a place), as of inhabitants. *Obs.* **3.** To discharge, as excrement; void. **4.** To withdraw from; quit (a country, town, fort, etc.).

**e-vac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of emptying, clearing of the contents, or discharging; specif.: *a Mil.* Withdrawal of troops from a town, fortress, etc. **b Med. Voidance of matter by the natural passages of the body or by an artificial opening or, also, by means of cathartics, venesection, etc. **2.** That which is evacuated or discharged.**

**Evacuation Day.** The anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1783. [evacuates.]

**e-vac'u-a'tor** (ē-vāk'ū-ā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, **e-vad'a-ble** (ē-vād'ā-b'l), **e-vad'ā-ble** (-ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being evaded.

**e-vade'** (ē-vād'), *v. i.*; **E-VAD'ED** (-vād'ēd); **E-VAD'ING**. [L. *evadere*, *evasum*; e out + *vadere* to go, walk.] **1.** To escape; slip away. *Rare.* **2.** To attempt to escape; practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding. — *v. t.* To get away from by artifice; escape from cleverly. **Syn.** Avoid, escape, elude, shun; baffle, foil. — *Evade*, elude. To evade is to escape or avoid, often by skill, dexterity, or contrivance; to elude (implying less of volition), to slip away from or baffle, often slyly, cunningly, or adroitly; as, *I evaded* a direct answer; the right word eludes me.

**e-vag'i-nate** (ē-vāj'ī-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *evaginato*, p. p. of *evaginare* to unsheath; e out + *vagina* sheath.] To turn inside out; protrude, or cause to protrude, by eversion of an inner surface. — **e-vag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**e-val'u-ate** (ē-vāl'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [See E-; VALUATION.] To ascertain the value or amount of; appraise carefully; specif., *Math.*, to express numerically.

**e-val'u-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Process or result of evaluating.

**ev'a-nesce'** (ē-vā-nēs'), *v. i.*; -NESCED' (-nēs't'); -NESC'ING (-nēs'īng). [L. *evanescere*; e out + *vanescere* to vanish, *vanus* empty, vain.] To vanish; dissipate and disappear.

**ev'a-nes'cence** (-nēs'ēns), *n.* Action of evanescing.

**ev'a-nes'cent** (-ēnt), *a.* Tending to evanesce; vanishing. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **ev'a-nes'cent-ly**, *adv.*

**e-van'gel** (ē-vān'jēl), *n.* [F. *évangile*, L. *evangelium*, Gr. εὐαγγέλιον glad tidings, fr. εὐ well + ἀγγέλλω to bear a message.] The message or "good news" of salvation

F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



through Christ; hence [*cap.*], any one of the four Gospels. 2. Good news; glad tidings. *Literary.* 3. One who proclaims the gospel message; an evangelist.

**e-van-gel-i-cal** (ē-vān-jel'ik; ēv'ān-), *a.* Evangelical.

**e-van-gel-i-cal** (-i-kāl), *n.* 1. Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. 2. Belonging to, agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel, or the truth taught in the New Testament; as, *evangelical* doctrines. 3. Attached to that interpretation of Christianity which emphasizes man's fallen condition, the atonement of Christ, necessity of new birth, and redemption through faith; as, the *evangelical* churches, in distinction from Unitarian, Universalist, etc.

**Evangelical Association**, a religious body, Methodist in polity and doctrine, founded in 1800 by Jacob Albright in Pennsylvania.

— *n.* One holding evangelical principles. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**e-van-gel-i-cal-ism** (-i-z'm), *n.* Evangelical principles or beliefs or adherence to the party or churches holding them.

**e-van-gel-ism** (ē-vān-jel'iz'm), *n.* Preaching or promulgation of the gospel.

**e-van-gel-ist** (ē-vān-jel'ist), *n.* A bringer of the gospel; specif.: **a** [*cap.*] A writer of any of the four Gospels. **b** A preacher of the gospel: (1) In the primitive church, a traveling missionary or teacher. (2) One who converts, as a nation, to Christianity. (3) An occasional preacher having no fixed charge; esp., a revivalist, either minister or layman. *c* *Mormon Ch.* A patriarch.

**e-van-gel-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the four evangelists; fitted to evangelize; evangelical.

**e-van-gel-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'sh'ūn; -i-zā'), *n.* Act of evangelizing; state of being evangelized.

**e-van-gel-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; convert to Christianity. — **e-van-gel-iz'er** (-iz'ēr), *n.*

**e-van-ish** (ē-vān'ish), *v. i.* To vanish; cease to be.

**e-vap'o-ra-ble** (ē-vāp'ō-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor or dissipated by evaporation.

**e-vap'o-rate** (ē-vāp'ō-rāt), *v. i.* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ēd); -RAT'ING. [*L.* *evaporatus*, *p. p.* of *evaporare*; *e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor.] 1. To pass off in, or change to, vapor, as a fluid; hence: to pass off without effect; be dissipated; as, his courage *evaporated*. 2. To give forth vapor.

— *v. t.* 1. To cause to evaporate; as, the sun *evaporates* water. 2. To expel moisture from, as by heat, leaving the solid portion; as, to *evaporate* fruit. — **e-vap'o-ra-tor**, *n.*

**e-vap'o-ra'tion** (-rā'sh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of evaporating. 2. The product or result of evaporating.

**e-vap'o-ra-tive** (ē-vāp'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

**e-vap'o-rim'e-ter** (-rīm'ē-tēr), **e-vap'o-rom'e-ter** (-rōm'-), *n.* [*L.* *evaporare* to evaporate + *-meter*.] = ATMOMETER.

**e-vā-shūn** (ē-vā'zhūn), *n.* Act of evading, esp. by an argument, charge, or interrogation; also, a means of evading; a subterfuge. — *Syn.* Shift, shuffling, equivocation.

**e-va-sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending to, or marked by, evasion; elusive. — **e-va-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-va-sive-ness**, *n.*

**eve** (ēv), *n.* [See EVEN, *n.*] 1. Evening. *Poet.* 2. The evening before a holiday, a saint's day, etc., as, Christmas *Eve*; also, the period preceding some event; as, on the *eve* of the battle.

**Eve** (ēv), *n.* [LL. *Eva*, *L.* *Heva* or Gr. *Ἔβα*, *Eba*; fr. Heb. *Khavvāh*.] *Bib.* The wife of Adam, and the mother of mankind.

**e-vec'tion** (ē-vēk'shūn), *n.* [*L.* *evectio* a going up, fr. *evēhere* to carry out; *e* out + *vehere* to carry.] 1. Elevation. *Obs.* 2. *Astron.* An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun. — **e-vec'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* [EVE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.* or *Dial.*]

**e'ven** (ēv'n), *n.* [AS. *æfen*.] 1. Evening. *Poetic.* 2. = **even**, *a.* [AS. *efen*, *efn*.] 1. Without elevation or depression; level. 2. Free from inequality, irregularity, or fluctuation; uniform; as, *even* motion; specif., equable; as, an *even* temper. 3. Hence: **a** Fair; equitable; impartial; as, an *even* trade. **b** Straightforward; direct. **c** Equal in quality or station. *Obs.* 4. Equal in size, number, or quantity; as, *even* shares. 5. Exact; precise; as, an *even* mile. 6. In the same plane, or in line (with); as, snow *even* with the eaves. 7. Of numbers, not odd; divisible by two without a remainder. — *Syn.* EQUABLE, LEVEL.

**even date**, of the same date.

— *adv.* [AS. *efne*.] 1. In an even manner; evenly. 2. In or to such (indicated) degree or kind; as: **a** Precisely; just; as, *even* so. **b** Fully; quite; as, faithful *even* to the end. **c** Of time; just; at the very time; as, *even* now. 3. As an intensive particle: **a** Emphasizing identity; as, I have debated *even* in my soul. **b** Serving to indicate what might not be expected; as, his work is admired *even* by his enemies. — *even* if, notwithstanding; although.

— *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To make, be, or become, even; level. 2. To equal or make equal; specif., to make even, or quits, with.

**e'ven-fall** (ēv'fāl), *n.* Beginning of evening.

**e'ven-hand'ed** (ēv'ān'hād'ēd; 109), *a.* Fair or impartial.

**eve'ning** (ēv'ning), *n.* [AS. *æfnung*, fr. *æfnian* to grow toward evening, *æfen* evening.] 1. The latter part and close

of the day and early part of darkness or night; specif.: **a** Locally in England and the Southern States of the United States, the period from noon to and including sunset and twilight. **b** The period from sunset or from the evening meal to ordinary bedtime, no definite later limit being fixed; — now the general use, esp. in cities and towns. 2. Latter portion, as of life; declining period, as of strength or glory.

**evening prayer**, *Ecl.* The evening service of the Anglican Communion; *even-song*.

**evening primrose**. An erect, biennial herb (*Onagra biennis*), type of a family (*Onagraceæ*), with yellow vesperine flowers. Also, any of various other related plants.

**evening star**. The bright star, esp. Venus, of early evening in the western sky; — called also *Vesper* and *Hesperus*.

**e'ven-ly** (ēv'n-lī), *adv.* In an even manner, spirit, etc. — *Syn.* Equally, uniformly, justly, serenely, equably.

**e'ven-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being even.

**e'ven-song** (-sōng'; 62), *n.* 1. *Ecl.* Vespers. 2. The time of evensong. 3. A song at evening.

**e-vent'** (ē-vēnt'), *n.* [*L.* *eventus*, fr. *evenire* to happen, come out; *e* out + *venire* to come.] 1. The fact of taking place or occurring; occurrence; as, in the *event* of his death, his wife will receive the insurance. 2. That which comes, arrives, or happens; any incident, esp. one of importance or note. 3. Consequence; issue; conclusion. 4. Any of the contests in a series or program of sports.

*Syn.* Occurrence, incident, circumstance, adventure; result, termination. — **Event**, **occurrence**, **incident**, **circumstance**. **Occurrence** is the general term for that which takes place; it implies no particular relation to other happenings; an *event* is a more or less important or noteworthy occurrence; as, the *day's occurrence*; the course of human events. An incident is commonly an occurrence of secondary importance; but an *incident* is often thought of as a detached event; as, the *incidents* of a journey; a mere *incident* in his career. A *circumstance* is esp. an incident or occurrence regarded as a detail; the word is often used as a synonym for *event* in its more general sense; as, curious *circumstances* in his history; an unforeseen *circumstance* intervened.

**e-vent'ful** (ē-vēnt'fūl), *a.* Full of events; also, momentous. — **e-vent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **e-vent'ful-ness**, *n.*

**e'ven-tid'd** (ēv'n-tid'd'), *n.* Evening. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**e-vent'less**, *a.* Uneventful.

**e-vent'u-al** (ē-vēnt'ū-āl), *a.* 1. Belonging to, or determined by, the outcome or issue; ultimate. 2. Dependent on events; contingent. — *Syn.* See LAST.

**e-ven'tu-al'i-ty** (-āl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). The coming as a consequence; a contingency; also, an event that comes as a consequence.

**e-ven'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* In the event; finally.

**e-ven'tu-ate** (ē-vēn'tū-āt), *v. i.* -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. To come out finally; result. — **e-ven'tu-a'tion** (-ā'sh'ūn), *a.*

**ev'er** (ēv'ēr), *adv.* [AS. *æfre*.] 1. At all times; always. 2. At any time; as, seldom if *ev'er*. 3. In any case; at all.

*Æfre*, as used in many idiomatic phrases and constructions with more or less modified sense, often constitutes no more than an intensive or emphatic particle. Thus *ev'er* and *anon*, for *ev'er* and *ev'er*, for *ev'er* and *a day*, etc., indicate indefinite repetition or continuation. In *or ev'er* (see under *1st OR*), *before ev'er*, *ev'er* so, etc., *ev'er* has chiefly an intensive force.

**ev'er-glade** (-glād), *n.* A low tract of swampy land; — chiefly in the Everglades, a great tract of this nature in Florida.

**ev'er-green** ('grēm'), *a.* *Bot.* Remaining verdant through the winter, or retaining leaves unwithered until the next season. Cf. DECEMUOUS. — *n.* 1. An evergreen plant. The word *evergreen* is often used loosely as a synonym of *conifer*; but many evergreens, as the laurel, are not conifers and some conifers, as the larch, are deciduous. 2. In *pl.* Twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decorations.

**ev'er-last'ing** (ēv'ēr-lās'ting), *a.* 1. Lasting forever. 2. Continuing long or indefinitely; hence, wearisome from repetition. — *Syn.* Endless, unceasing. See ETERNAL.

— *n.* 1. Eternal duration; eternity. 2. [*cap.*] God; — with *the*. 3. Any of various plants the flowers of which dry without losing form or color. 4. A stout cloth; lasting. 5. A certain game at cards which continues until one player has all the cards. — **ev'er-las'ting-ly**, *adv.*

**ev'er-more'** (-mōr'; sometimes ēv'ēr-mōr'), *adv.* Forever; at all times; — often used substitively with *for*; as, "I am alive for *ev'ermore*."

**e-vert'shūn** (ē-vēr'shūn), *n.* Act of turning, or state of being turned, inside out; as, *eversion* of the eyelids.

**e-vert'** (ē-vürt'), *v. t.* [*L.* *evertere*, *eversum*; *e* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn outward, or inside out.

**ev'er-y** (ēv'ēr-y; ēv'rī), *a.* & *a. pron.* [AS. *æfre* *ev'er* + *elic* each.] 1. Each (one), without exception, of a group; as, his *ev'ery* word. 2. All, taken severally; as, *ev'ery* of the said sums of money. *Obs.* or *Legal*.

**ev'ery-oth'er**, each alternate; as, *ev'ery other day*.

**ev'ery-body**' (ēv'ērī-bōdī), *n.* Every person.

**ev'ery-day**' (-dā; -dā'), *a.* Used or fit for, or coming, every day; usual; routine; as, *ev'eryday* affairs.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, āirm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ānd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

of the day and early part of darkness or night; specif.: **a** Locally in England and the Southern States of the United States, the period from noon to and including sunset and twilight. **b** The period from sunset or from the evening meal to ordinary bedtime, no definite later limit being fixed; — now the general use, esp. in cities and towns. 2. Latter portion, as of life; declining period, as of strength or glory.

**evening prayer**, *Ecl.* The evening service of the Anglican Communion; *even-song*.

**evening primrose**. An erect, biennial herb (*Onagra biennis*), type of a family (*Onagraceæ*), with yellow vesperine flowers. Also, any of various other related plants.

**evening star**. The bright star, esp. Venus, of early evening in the western sky; — called also *Vesper* and *Hesperus*.

**e'ven-ly** (ēv'n-lī), *adv.* In an even manner, spirit, etc. — *Syn.* Equally, uniformly, justly, serenely, equably.



**every one**, or **ev'er-y-one'** (-wĭn'), *n.* 1. Each; — used after a noun or pronoun, usually with distributive force; or with *of*; as, *every one* of us has faults. 2. Everybody; as, his words are *everyone's* mouth; — in this sense preferably written *everyone*.

**ev'er-y-thing'** (-thing'), *n.* All that pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

**ev'er-y-where'** (-hwâr'), *adv.* In every place; in all places; hence: in every part; thoroughly.

**e-vict'** (ĕ-vĭkt'), *v. t.* [*L. evictus*, p. p. of *evincere* to overcome completely, recover one's property by judicial decision. See **EVINCE**.] *Law.* To put out (a person) by legal process, or by virtue of a paramount right; eject; — often used with *of, from, out of*. [State of being evicted.]

**e-vic-tion'** (ĕ-vĭk'shŭn'), *n.* Act or process of evicting; or, affording evidence; also, relying on evidence.

**e-vi-dence'** (ĕv'ĭ-dĕns'), *n.* 1. State of being evident; clearness. 2. That which makes evident, or tends to prove or disprove something; proof. See **PROOF**, *n.* 3. One who bears witness. *Rare.* 4. *Law.* That which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth in any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it. In evidence, in a situation to be readily seen; conspicuous. — *v. t.* To render evident or clear.

**ev'i-dent** (-dĕnt'), *a.* [*L. evidens, -entis; e out + videns*, p. pr. of *videre* to see.] Clear to the vision or understanding, and satisfactory to the judgment. — **Syn.** Plain, obvious, manifest, visible, apparent, conclusive, indubitable, palpable, notorious. — **ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

**ev'i-den'tial** (-dĕn'shĭl'), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or affording evidence; also, relying on evidence.

**ev'vil** (ĕv'vĭl'), *a.* [*AS. yfel*.] 1. Injurious or mischievous; not good; as, an *evil* beast. 2. Bad morally; wicked; vicious; as, *evil* words. 3. Producing or threatening pain, injury, or calamity; calamitous; as, *evil* days. 4. Arising from bad character, actual or imputed; as, he has an *evil* name. *evil eye*, according to an ancient superstition, an eye which inflicts blight or injury by merely looking upon a person. — **the E. One**, the Devil; Satan.

**Syn.** Pernicious, hurtful; sinful, corrupt. See **BAD**. — *n.* 1. Anything impairing happiness or welfare; affliction; misfortune; — opposed to *good*. 2. Moral badness or offense; wickedness; sin. 3. A malady or disease, esp. scrofula, called *king's evil*. — *adv.* In an evil manner; badly.

**ev'vil-ly**, *adv.* In an evil manner.

**ev'vil-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being evil.

**e-vince'** (ĕ-vĭns'), *v. t.*; **E-VINCED'** (-vĭnst'); **E-VINC'ING** (-vĭn'sĭng'). [*L. evincere* to vanquish completely, prevail, prove; *e out, quite + vincere* to vanquish.] 1. To conquer. *Obs.* 2. To show clearly; prove beyond any reasonable doubt; make evident; as, experience will *evince* the truth of this. 3. To show forth, as a quality or trait; exhibit; display; as, his conversation *evinced* great learning. — **Syn.** See **EXHIBIT**.

**e-vin'cive** (ĕ-vĭn'sĭv'), *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate; demonstrative; indicative.

**ev'i-rate'** (ĕv'ĭ-rĕt', ĕv'ĭ-'), *v. t.* [*L. eviratus*, p. p. of *evirare* to castrate; *e out + vir* man.] To emasculate. *Obs.* or *R.*

**e-vis'cer-ate'** (ĕ-vĭs'ĕr-ĕt'), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-ĕt'ĕd'); **-AT'ING**. [*L. visceratus*, p. p. of *viscerare* to eviscerate; *e + viscera* bowels.] To disembowel. — **e-vis'cer-a-tion'** (-ĕshŭn'), *n.*

**ev'i-ta-ble** (ĕv'ĭ-tĕ-b'l'), *a.* [*L. evitabilis*.] Avoidable.

**e-vite'** (ĕ-vĭt'), *v. t.* [*L. evitare*.] To avoid. *Archaic.*

**ev'o-ca-ble** (ĕv'ō-kĕ-b'l'), *a.* That may be called forth.

**ev'o-cate** (-kĕt'), *v. t.* [*L. evocatus*, p. p. of *evocare*. See **EVOCATE**.] To evoke. *Rare.*

**ev'o-ca-tion'** (-kĕt'shŭn'), *n.* 1. Act of calling out or forth, as from seclusion or burial. 2. *Law.* The evoking, or summoning, of a cause from an inferior by a superior court, as on appeal. [serving to evoke; developing.]

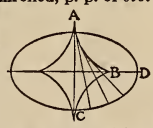
**e-voc'a-tive** (ĕ-vōk'ĕ-tĭv', ĕ-vō'kĕ-tĭv'), *a.* Calling forth; **ev'o-ca-tor'** (ĕv'ō-kĕ-tĕr'), *n.* One who calls forth; esp., one who summons spirits.

**ev'o-e** (ĕv'ō-ĕ), **ev'o-he**, *interj.* [*L. euho, evoe*, less correctly *evoe*; *Gr. ehoi*.] A cry or utterance of bacchanals.

**e-voke'** (ĕ-vōk'), *v. t.*; **E-VOKED'** (-vōkt'); **E-VOK'ING**. [*L. evocare*; *e out + vocare* to call, *vox, vocis*, voice.] To call out; summon forth, as from the grave.

**ev'o-lute** (ĕv'ō-lŭt'), *n.* [*L. evolutus* unrolled, p. p. of *evolvere*. See **EVOLVE**.] *Geom.* The locus of the center of curvature, or the envelope of the normals, of a related curve called the *involute*. See **INVOLUTE**.

**ev'o-lu-tion'** (ĕv'ō-lŭ'shŭn' or, *esp. Brit., ĕv'ō-*), *n.* [*L. evolutio* an unrolling. See **EVOLVE**.] 1. An unfolding; hence: a process of developing something contained or implied in something else; a development, esp. as leading up to a definite end or result; as, the *evolution* of the flower from the bud, or the butterfly from the caterpillar. 2. A thing evolved. 3. A pre-



Ellipse *ADC* with its Evolute *ABC*. *Acord* *A*, fastened at *A*; would, if swung so as to enwrap *AB*, describe the arc *CD* of the Ellipse.

scribed movement or one of a series; as, the *evolution* of troops or of a flying machine. 4. A process of "rolling out" or disengaging so as to expose or free; also, the product of such a process; as, the *evolution* of gas from limestone. 5. *Biol.* The development of a race, species, or other group; in general, the history of the steps by which any living organism or group of organisms has acquired its distinguishing characters; hence, the theory that the various types of animals and plants have developed from preëxisting types, as opp. to the theory of separate creation of each species.

**ev'o-lu-tion'al** (ĕv'ō-lŭ'shŭn-ĕl'), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, evolution. — **ev'o-lu-tion'al-ly**, *adv.*

**ev'o-lu-tion-a-ry** (-ĕ-rĭ'), *a.* 1. Evolutional. 2. Pertaining to evolutions or maneuvers.

**ev'o-lu-tion-ist**, *n.* One who holds a theory of evolution.

**e-volve'** (ĕ-vōlv'), *v. t.*; **E-VOLVED'** (-vōlv'd'); **E-VOLV'ING**. [*L. evolvere, evolutum; e out + volvere* to roll.] To throw out; emit; as, to *evolve* odors. — *v. i.* 1. To unfold or unroll; develop; educate; exhibit or produce by evolution. 2. To become open, disclosed, or developed; pass through a process of evolution. [evolved; evolution.]

**e-volve'ment** (-mĕnt'), *n.* Act of evolving, or state of being **e-volve'r**, *n.* One who, or that which, evolves.

**e-vul'sion** (ĕ-vŭl'shŭn'), *n.* [*L. evulsio, fr. evellere, evulsum*, to pluck out; *e out + vellere* to pluck.] Act of plucking out; a rooting out.

**ewe** (ŭ), *n.* [*AS. eowu, ewe*.] The female of the sheep.

**ewe neck**. In horses, a thin, insufficiently arched neck suggesting that of a sheep. — **ewe-necked'** (-nĕkt'), *a.*

**ew'er** (ŭĕr'), *n.* [*AS. ewer, L. aquaria, fem. of aquarius* relating to water, *aqua* water.] A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, esp. one to hold water for the toilet.

**ex** (ĕks), *prep.* [*L.*] Out; from; without; — used in commercial phrases; as: a Without the right to have (any dividend, bonus, or the like that has been declared on, or annexed to the stock); as, *ex* dividend. b Free out of that, is, free of charges until taken out of the vessel or other place referred to; as, *ex* ship, or free overside, *ex* store, etc.

**ex-**. [*L. ex* out of, from.] A prefix denoting: 1. a *Out of*, as in *exhale*. b *Off, from*, as in *exclude*. c *Beyond*; as in *exceed*, *excel*. d *Away from, out of*; as in *expatriate*, *exonerate*. e *Thoroughly, completely*; as in *excruciate*, *exasperate*. f *As annexed (with a hyphen) to a name implying officer or condition; formerly holding or in, but now out of*, the office, condition, class, or the like; *formerly, but not now*; as in: *ex-president*, *a person formerly president but now out of office*; *ex-convict*, *ex-mayor*, etc. 2. [*Gr. ĕx* out of.] In words from the Greek: *out of*; as, *exarch*, *exodus*.

**ex-ac'er-bate** (ĕg-zĕs'ĕr-bĕt'), *v. t.* [*L. exacerbatus*, p. p. of *exacerbare*; *ex out* (intens.) + *acerbare* to irritate.] To render more violent or bitter; irritate; exasperate.

**ex-ac'er-ba-tion'** (-ĕshŭn'), *n.* Act of exacerbating; state of being exacerbated; increase of violence, as in a disease.

**ex-act'** (ĕg-zĕkt'), *a.* [*L. exactus* precise, p. p. of *exigere* to drive out, demand, enforce, finish, determine, measure; *ex out + agere* to drive.] 1. Strict; undeviating; rigorous; as, *exact* laws. 2. Marked by agreement with fact, the truth, or a standard; precise or correct; as, *exact* knowledge of the law; an *exact* copy. 3. Capable of great nicety; as, *exact* instruments. — **Syn.** See **CORRECT**.

**exact science**, a mathematical science, or a science that admits of absolute precision in results.

— *v. t.* 1. To require authoritatively or preemptorily; compel to yield or furnish; hence, to extort; — usually used with *from or of*; as, to *exact* a ransom from a person. 2. To call for; require; as, gray hairs *exact* reverence. — **Syn.** See **ELICIT**. — *v. i.* To practice exactness. *Obs.*

**ex-act'a-ble** (-zĕkt'ĕ-b'l'), *a.* That may be exacted.

**ex-act'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, exacts.

**ex-act'ing**, *p. a.* Unreasonably severe in making demands or requiring the fulfillment of obligations.

**ex-ac'tion'** (-zĕkt'shŭn'), *n.* 1. Act or process of exacting; hence, extortion. 2. That which is exacted.

**ex-act'i-tude** (-zĕkt'ĭ-tŭd'), *n.* Quality of being exact.

**ex-act'ly**, *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely.

**ex-act'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being exact.

**ex-ac'tor** (-zĕkt'tĕr'), *n.* One who exacts, esp. by authority.

**ex-ag'ger-ate** (-zĕjĕr-ĕt'), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-ĕt'ĕd'); **-AT'ING**. [*L. exaggeratus*, p. p. of *exaggerare* to heap up; *ex out + aggerare* to heap up, *agger* heap.] 1. To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; overstate. 2. To enlarge beyond the normal; as, an *exaggerated* development.

**ex-ag'ger-a-tion'** (-ĕshŭn'), *n.* Act of exaggerating; state of being exaggerated; overstatement.

**ex-ag'ger-a-tive** (-zĕjĕr-ĕ-tĭv'), *a.* Tending to exaggerate; given to exaggeration; involving exaggeration; as, an *exaggerative* person or statement.

**ex-ag'ger-a-tor** (-ĕr'tĕr'), *n.* One who exaggerates.

**ex-ag'ger-a-to-ry** (-ĕ-tĕ-rĭ'), *a.* Exaggerative.

**ex-alt'** (ĕg-zōlt'), *v. t.* [*L. exaltare; ex out* (intens.) + *altus* high.] 1. To raise high; elevate; as, "I will *exalt* my throne above the stars of God." *Arch. or Rhetorical in*

**k = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



the *literal sense*. **2.** To elevate in rank, power, character, or the like; dignify; glorify; as, "Righteousness *exalteth* a nation." **3.** To elevate by praise or estimation; extol. **4.** To lift up with joy, pride, or success; elate. **5.** To raise in degree or power; to intensify; heighten; as, to *exalt* the imagination. — *Syn.* See RAISE.

**ex-al'ta-tion** (ĕg-zôl-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An exalting; state of being exalted; elevation. **2.** Specif.: a *Astrol.* That place of a planet in the zodiac where it exerts its strongest influence. **b** Abnormal intensification of a mental state or of the power of an organ or function.

**ex-alt'ed**, *p. a.* Raised to a state of exaltation; elevated, refined, dignified, sublime, etc.; as, an *exalted* mind; *exalted* thoughts, language, etc. — **ex-alt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-alt'ed-ness**, *n.*

**ex-alt'er** (ĕg-zôl'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, exalts.

**ex-am'en** (ĕg-zā'mĕn), *n.* [*L. examen, -aminis*, tongue of a balance, examination, for *examen*, fr. *exigere*. See EX-ACT, *a.*] Examination; inquiry; investigation.

**ex-am'in-a-ble** (-zām'in-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be examined.

**ex-am'i-nant** (ĕg-zām'ī-nānt), *n.* [*L. examīnans, -antis*, examining.] One who examines; an examiner.

**ex-am'i-na'tion** (ĕg-zām'ī-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of examining; state of being examined; investigation; inspection. **2.** The statements made in an examination.

*Syn.* Test, trial, interrogation, inquiry, inquisition, investigation, inspection, scrutiny, research; discussion, debate, consideration. — **Examination, inquiry, inquisition, investigation, inspection, scrutiny, research.** **Examina-tion** is the general term for testing or searching; an inquiry is a search for truth or information conducted by or as by questioning; an inquisition is (usually) a judicial inquiry, and often suggests severity or even hostility; as, the *examination* of a witness, an entrance *examination*. An *investigation* is a searching inquiry often to determine a given point, an *inspection*, an official examination; as, an *investigation* of a bankrupt's accounts; an *in-spection* of troops. **Scrutiny** suggests minute and critical inspection; **research**, laborious and (esp.) learned investigation; as, his conduct will not bear close *scrutiny*; **scientific research**.

**ex-am'ine** (ĕg-zām'īn), *v. t.*; -IN-ED (-ĭnd) -IN-ING. [*F. ex-aminer*, fr. *L. examinare, examinatum*, fr. *examen*. See EXAMEN.] **1.** To test by any appropriate method; inquire or search into; investigate; test. **2.** To interrogate closely, as in a judicial proceeding; try or test, as by question, as a student. — *Syn.* Search into, explore, inspect; discuss, debate, consider. — **ex-am'in-er** (ĭn-ēr), *n.*

**ex-am'plar, ex-am'pler.** Obs. vars. of EXEMPLAR. **ex-am'ple** (-zām'pl; -zām'pl), *n.* [*For example*, fr. *OF. example, essample*, fr. *L. exemplum*, orig., what is taken out, as a sample, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EX-EMPT.] **1.** One or a portion taken to show the quality of all; a sample; specimen. **2.** Something to be followed; pattern. **3.** A precedent, model, or parallel case. **4.** A warning case, esp. of punishment; as, to make an *example* of a person. **5.** An instance illustrating a rule or precept; esp., a problem to be solved, as in arithmetic.

*Syn.* Sample, specimen, instance, illustration, exemplification, case. — **Example, sample, specimen, instance.** An *example* is a typical, representative, or illustrative case; a *sample* is a part of a thing designed to show the quality of the whole; as, Kant's work is an *example* of abstract reasoning; *samples* of butter. A *specimen* is commonly representative of a class of things rather than of an individual object; but *sample* and *specimen* are often used without distinction; as, *specimens* of gold ore. *Instance* applies only to illustrative facts, cases, or occurrences, never to objects as such; as, the plot to murder Cæsar is a notable *instance* of conspiracy.

— *v. t.* To set, or act as, an example for; give a precedent for; exemplify; give an instance of; instance; — now chiefly in passive; as, he devoted himself to the task with a fervor not often *exemplified*.

**ex-an'ti-mate** (ĕg-zānt'ī-māt), *a.* [*L. exanimatus*, p. p. of *exanimare* to deprive of life or spirit; *ex* out + *anima* air, breath, life, spirit.] Inanimate; lifeless. *Now Rare.*

**ex-an'them** (ĕg-zān'thĕm; ĕk-sān't-), *n.* Exanthema.

**ex-an'the'ma** (ĕk-sān-thĕ'mā), *n.*; pl. -THEMATA (-thĕm'-ā-tā; -thĕ'mā-tā). [*L.*, fr. Gr. ἔκλυθημα, fr. ἔκλυθαι to burst forth as flowers, break out as ulcers; *ek*, ἔξ, out + *λυθῆναι* to bloom, ἄθος flower.] *Med.* a An eruption on the skin. **b** Any eruptive disease, esp. when febrile, as measles, smallpox, scarlatina, herpes, lichen, etc. — **ex-an'the-mat'ic** (ĕk-sān'thĕ-māt'ik; ĕg-zān't-), *ex-an'them'a-tous*, *a.*

**ex'arch** (ĕk'sārk), *n.* [*L. exarchus*, Gr. ἑξαρχος a commander; *ek*, ἔξ, out + *ἀρχαίνω* to rule.] **1.** A vicery of a Byzantine emperor. **2.** *Eastern Ch.* Orig., the head of a chief see; later, a bishop of high rank; now a deputy of a patriarch, usually a bishop. [*province* of an exarch.]

**ex'arch-ate** (ĕk'sār-kāt; ĕk-sār'kāt), *n.* The office or the *ex-as'per-ate* (ĕg-zās'pĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [*L. exasperatus*, p. p. of *exasperare*; *ex* out (intens.) + *asperare* to roughen, *asper* rough.] **1.** To excite the

anger of; irritate; enrage. **2.** To make grievous, or more grievous or malignant; to aggravate; embitter; as, to *exasperate* an enemy. — *Syn.* See IRRITATE. — **ex-as'per-ate** (-āt'ēr), *n.* — **ex-as'per-ate-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-as'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exasperating; state of being exasperated; keen anger; great irritation.

**Ex-cal'i-bur** (ĕks-kāl'ī-bŭr), *n.* [*OF. Escalibor*, of Celtic origin.] The name of two famous swords of King Arthur.

**ex-ca-the'dra** (ĕks-kā-thĕ'drā; kāth'ĕ-drā). [*L.*, from the chair.] By virtue of, or in the exercise of, one's office; with authority. — **ex-ca-the'dra**, *a.*

**ex'ca-vate** (ĕks-kā-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [*L. excavatus*, p. p. of *excavare* to excavate; *ex* out + *cavare* to hollow, *cavus* hollow.] **1.** To hollow out by cutting or digging. **2.** To form by hollowing, as a cellar. **3.** To cut or dig out, as earth. **4.** To expose by digging.

**ex'ca-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excavating; a cavity formed by excavating.

**ex'ca-va'tor** (ĕks-kā-vā'tŕ), *n.* One who, or that which, excavates, as a steam shovel, a dredger, etc.

**ex-ceed'** (ĕk-sĕd'), *v. t. & i.* [*F. excéder*, *L. excedere, ex-cessum*, to go beyond; *ex* out + *cedere* to go.] **1.** To go or be beyond the limit or measure of; overdo; as, to *exceed* one's authority. **2.** To be greater than or superior to; surpass.

*Syn.* Exceed, excel, surpass, transcend, outdo. **Ex-ceed** commonly suggests a going beyond in quantity or extent; **excel** implies superiority in quality or action; as, his cruelties *exceed* belief; woman *excels* in beauty, man in strength. **Surpass** applies oftener to quality than quantity; it implies comparison with a definite object; as, they *surpass* us in dexterity. **To transcend** is greatly to surpass or go beyond. **To outdo** is to surpass (esp.) in performance.

**ex-ceed'ing**, *a.* Extraordinary. — *adv.* In a very great degree. *Archaic.* — **ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-cel'** (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.*; -CELLED' (-sĕld'); -CEL'LING. [*L. excellere, -celsum*; *ex* out + root of *culmen* top.] To go beyond or surpass, esp. in good qualities. — *Syn.* See EXCEED.

**ex'cel-lence** (ĕk'sĕ-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being excellent; exalted merit. **2.** An excellent quality; a virtue. **3.** [*Usually cap.*] Excellency (sense 2). — *Syn.* Superiority, pre-eminence, worth, value, goodness, purity, greatness.

**ex'cel-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; pl. -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Excellency; virtue; worth. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, as viceroys and ambassadors.

**ex'cel-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. excellens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Excelling; superior. *Archaic.* **2.** Very good of its kind; first-class; hence: of great worth; eminently good. — *Syn.* Worthy, choice, prime, valuable, select, transcendent, admirable, first-rate. — *adv.* Excellently; eminently. *Archaic.* — **ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-cel'si-or** (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ŕ), *a.* [*L.*, compar. of *excelsus* elevated, lofty, p. p. of *excellere*. See EXCEL, *v. t.*] More lofty; still higher; ever upward; — used as a motto (as by the State of New York), and by various writers as an expression suggesting sustained aspiration. — *n.* A material of curled shreds of wood used for stuffing, packing, etc.

**ex-cept'** (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [*L. exceptus*, p. p. of *excipere* to take or draw out, except; *ex* out + *capere* to take.] To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; exclude; omit. — *v. i.* To take exception; object. — *prep.* With exclusion of; excepting.

*Syn.* Except, excepting, but, save. **Except** (less often **excepting**) marks exclusion more pointedly than **but**; **save** is chiefly poetical; as, I have finished all the letters *except* one (or, more casually, *but* one).

— *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

**ex-cept'ing**, *prep. & conj.* With rejection or exception of; excluding; *except.* — *Syn.* See EXCEPT.

**ex-cept'ion** (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of excepting; exclusion. **2.** That which is excepted, or taken out, from others. **3.** Objection; hence: disapproval; complaint; as, to take *exception* to an act.

**ex-cept'ion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to exception. — *Syn.* See EXCEPTIONAL. — **ex-cept'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

**ex-cept'ion-al** (-ŕl), *a.* Forming an exception; rare; hence, superior. — **ex-cept'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Exceptional, **exceptionable** are often confused. That is **exceptional** which is an exception, or out of the ordinary; that is **exceptionable** to which exception may be taken, and which is therefore objectionable.

**ex-cep'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Disposed to except; captious. *Rare.*

**ex-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to exception.

**ex-cept'or** (-tŕ; -tĕr), *n.* One who excepts.

**ex-cept'or** (-sŕpt'), *v. t.* [*L. excepturus*, p. p. of *excipere*; *ex* out + *capere* to pick.] To select, as a literary passage; extract; quote.

**ex'cerpt** (ĕk'sŕpt; ĕk-sŕpt'), *n.* An extract; a selected or copied passage.

**ex-cep'tion** (-sŕp'shŭn), *n.* An excepting, or selecting; also, that which is selected; an extract.

äle, senâte, càre, ãm, àck, soûf, ève, èvent ènd, recént, makêr; ice, ill; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cönnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, àrcûts, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil;



**ex-cess'** (-sés'), *n.* [F. *excès*, fr. L. *excessus* a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. *excedere*. See EXCEED.] 1. State of surpassing limits; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; immoderateness; as, *excess* of spirits; guilty of *excesses* in war. 2. Undue indulgence, esp. in gratifying carnal appetites; intemperance. 3. The amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another.

**Syn.** Superfluity, redundancy, exuberance, extravagance. — **Excess, superfluity, redundancy.** *Excess* is that which passes limits; it usually (but not always) conveys a derogatory implication; *superfluity* is more than is needed or desired; *redundancy* is superabundance without necessary implication (as commonly in the case of *superfluity*) of waste or uselessness; as, the medium between sufficiency and *excess*; *verbiage* consists in using a *superfluity* of words; in the tropics there is a *redundancy* of vegetation.

— *a.* More than or above the usual or specified amount.

**ex-cès'sive** (-sés'iv), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting excess; exceptional; very great. — **ex-cès'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Exorbitant, inordinate, extravagant, immoderate, extreme, intemperate, unreasonable. — **Excessive, exorbitant, inordinate, extravagant, immoderate.** *Excessive* is the general term for what goes beyond just measure or amount. *Exorbitant* applies to that (esp. price, charges, etc.) which is grossly excessive; *inordinate* often retains the implication of that which exceeds prescribed rules or limits; as, an *exorbitant* charge; *inordinate* desires. That is *extravagant* which passes the bounds of use or propriety, or which is prodigal in expenditure; as, to call Cowper a great poet is *extravagant* praise. *Immoderate* often implies lack of restraint, esp. in the feelings or their expression; as, *immoderate* zeal or laughter.

**ex-change'** (èks-chānj'), *n.* [OF. *eschange*, fr. *eschangier* to exchange; *es-* (L. *ex* out) + *F. changer*. See CHANGE.]

1. Act of giving or taking one thing in return for an equivalent. 2. *a.* The process of settling accounts by exchanging bills of exchange. *b.* A bill of exchange. *c.* The amount paid for the collection of a draft, check, etc. *d.* (1) Interchange or conversion of the money of two countries, or of current and uncurrent money, with allowance for difference in value. (2) Short for *rate, or course, of exchange*, that is the price or sum per unit at which the currency of one country is exchanged for that of another, or uncurrent money for current. (3) The amount of the difference in value between two currencies, or between values at two places. *e.* In *pl.* In a clearing house, the items (drafts, checks, etc.) which are presented for settlement by mutual interchange of credits and debits and payment of balances. 3. Act of substituting one thing for another; as, an *exchange* of grief for joy; also, act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of views or blows. 4. The thing given or received in return; esp., a publication exchanged for another. 5. A place where things or services are exchanged; *specif.*: *a.* The place where merchants, brokers, bankers, or the like, meet to do business; as, a stock *exchange*, cotton *exchange*, etc. *b.* A headquarters or central office or place of business (of a designated sort); as, a telephone *exchange*. — **Syn.** Barter, dealing, trade, traffic, interchange.

— *v. t.*; — **CHANGED'** (-chānj'ed); — **CHANG'ING** (-chānj'ing).

1. To part with, give, or transfer to another for an equivalent. 2. To lay aside, quit, or resign (one thing for another). 3. To give and receive or lose and take reciprocally, as things of the same kind; to barter; swap; as, to *exchange* prisoners.

**Syn.** Exchange, interchange. *Interchange*, as compared with *exchange*, emphasizes more strongly the mutual or reciprocal nature of the transaction.

— *v. i.* To make an exchange, or to pass in exchange. —

**ex-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **ex-change'a-ble**, *a.* exchange editor. An editor who culls items for his own publication from exchanges (see EXCHANGE, *n.* 4).

**ex-cheq'uér** (èks-chèk'èr), *n.* [OF. *eschekier*, *eschequier*, a chessboard. See CHECKER.] 1. [*cap.*] Formerly, in England, an office which managed the royal revenue and decided revenue cases. 2. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Short for *Court of Exchequer*, a court arising from the Exchequer Office, now merged in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. 3. [*Often cap.*] In the United Kingdom, the department of state in charge of the national revenue; hence, the national banking account or purse. 4. A treasury, esp. of a nation. 5. Pecuniary resources; purse; finances.

**ex-cide'** (èk-sid'), *v. t.*; — **cid'ED** (-sid'èd); — **cid'ING**. [L. *excidere*, *excisum*; *ex* out + *caedere* to cut.] To cut out; excise.

**ex-cip'i-ent** (-sip'i-ènt), *n.* [L. *excipiens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *excipere*. See EXCEPT, *v. t.*] 1. One who, or that which, receives. 2. *Pharm.* A substance used in preparing remedies to give them a suitable form or consistency.

**ex-cis'a-ble** (-siz'á-b'l), *a.* Liable to excise duty, or (of persons) the imposition of excise duty.

**ex-cise'** (-siz'), *n.* [Prob. under the influence of L. *excidere*, -*ctisum* (see EXCIDE), fr. an OF. word.] 1. An inland duty levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country; also, a tax on the pursuit

of certain sports or occupations. 2. The branch of the public service charged with the collection of excise taxes. *Eng.* — *v. t.* To impose an excise on.

**ex-cise'** (èk-siz'), *v. t.* [See EXCIDE.] To cut out or off. **ex-cise'man** (-mán), *n.* An officer who collects excise taxes and enforces excise laws. *British.*

**ex-ci'sion** (-sizh'zhn), *n.* Act or operation of excising, or cutting out or off; hence: extirpation; destruction.

**ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (-sit'á-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being readily excitable. 2. *Physiol.* Irritability, as of the nerves.

**ex-cit'a-ble** (-sit'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excited; easily stirred up. — **ex-cit'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**ex-cit'ant** (-ènt), *a.* Tending to excite; exciting. — *n.* Something that excites.

**ex-ci-ta'tion** (èk'si-tá'shzhn), *n.* Act of exciting; state of being excited; excitement.

**ex-cit'a-tive** (èk-sit'á-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to excite.

**ex-cit'a-to-ry** (èk-sit'á-tó-rí), *a.* Tending to excite; containing, or marked by, excitement; excitative.

**ex-cite'** (èk-sit'), *v. t.*; — **cit'ED** (-sit'èd); — **cit'ING**. [L. *excitare*; *ex* out + *citare* to move rapidly, rouse.] To call or stir to activity in any way; rouse. — **Syn.** Arouse, stir, stimulate, animate, kindle, inflame, provoke, impel, prompt, spur, instigate. — **ex-cit'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-cite'ment** (-mènt), *n.* 1. Act of exciting; state of being excited; agitation. 2. That which excites or rouses.

**ex-cit'er** (èk-sit'èr), *n.* One who, or that which, excites; *specif.*: *Elec.* *a.* A small auxiliary dynamo or other source of electricity used to excite the field magnets of some dynamos. *b.* A device for producing jump sparks to excite electric waves of definite and determinable wave length.

**ex-cit'ing** (èk-sit'ing), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; as, *exciting* events.

**ex-ci'to-** (èk-sit'ó-), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *excitare* to excite.] A combining form denoting *connection with, or relation to, excitation or stimulation*, esp. to reflex action, as in: **ex-ci'to-mo'tion**, *n.* *Physiol.*, reflex action; **ex-ci'to-mo'tor**, *a.*, etc.

**ex-ci'tor** (èk-sit'òr; -tèr), *n.* An exciter; *specif.*, *Physiol.*, an afferent nerve arousing reflex action.

**ex-claim'** (èks-klām'), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *exclamare*, -*clamatum*; *ex* out + *clamare* to cry out.] To cry out, utter, or speak, in strong or sudden emotion; as, to *exclaim* with wonder. — *n.* Outcry; clamor. *Archaic.* — **ex-claim'er**, *n.*

**ex-cla-ma'tion** (èks'klá-má'shzhn), *n.* 1. Act of exclaiming; a sharp utterance of strong feeling. 2. *Gram.* A word of outcry; an interjection. 3. *Punct.* A sign [!] by which outcry is marked; — called also *exclamation point*.

**ex-clam'a-to-ry** (èks-klām'á-tó-rí), *a.* Containing, expressing, using, or pertaining to, exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase or person.

**ex-clave** (èks'klāv), *n.* [Formed fr. *enclave* by substitution of *ex-* for *en-*.] A portion of a country which is separated from the main part and surrounded by politically alien territory. The same territory is an *enclave* in respect to the surrounding country and an *exclave* with respect to the country to which it is politically attached.

**ex-clude'** (èks-klóod'; 86), *v. t.*; — **ex-clud'ED** (-klóod'èd); — **clud'ING**. [L. *excludere*, *exclusum*; *ex* out + *cludere* to shut.] 1. To shut out; refuse enjoyment, consideration, or inclusion to. 2. To expel. — **ex-clud'er** (-klóod'èr), *n.*

**Syn.** Debar, shut out; eliminate, thrust out. — **Exclude**, eliminate. To *exclude*, as here compared, is to keep out what is already outside; to *eliminate* is to get rid of what is already in, esp. as a constituent element or part.

**ex-clu'sion** (-klóod'shzhn), *n.* Act of excluding; state of being excluded; debarring; rejection.

**ex-clu'sion-ist**, *n.* One who would exclude another from some right or privilege.

**ex-clu'sive** (-siv), *a.* 1. Able to prevent entrance; enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, *exclusive* privileges or circles. 2. Inclined to exclude outsiders; as, an *exclusive* clique. 3. Not taking into the account; — opposed to *inclusive*. — **Syn.** See SELECT. — **ex-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

**ex-cog'i-tate** (-kój'i-tát), *v. t.* [L. *excogitare*, *p. p.* of *excogitare*. See EX-; COGITATE.] To think out; contrive.

**ex-cog'i-ta'tion** (-tá'shzhn), *n.* [L. *excogitatio*.] Act of excogitating; *a.* devising in the thoughts; invention; contrivance; also, a thing thought out; *a.* contrivance.

**ex-cog'i-ta-tive** (-tá-tiv), *a.* Pert. to excogitation.

**ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ble** (èks'kóm-mú-ni-ká-b'l), *a.* Liable to, deserving of, or punishable by, excommunication.

**ex-com-mu-ni-cate** (-kát), *a.* [L. *excommunicatus*, *p. p.* of *excommunicare* to excommunicate. See EX-; COMMUNICATE.] Excommunicated. — *n.* One excommunicated. — (-kát), *v. t.* To cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by ecclesiastical sentence.

**ex-com-mu-ni-ca'tion** (-ká'shzhn), *n.* Act of excommunicating; an ecclesiastical censure whereby the person against whom it is pronounced is, for the time, cast out of the communion of the church.



**ex'com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (ĕks'kō-mū'nī-kā-tīv), *a.* Tending toward, decreasing, or favoring, excommunication. [Cates.]  
**ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-kā'tēr), *n.* One who excommunicates.  
**ex'com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or declaring, excommunication.  
**ex-co'ri-ate** (ĕks-kō'rī-āt; 57), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *excoriare*; *ex* out + *corium* hide.] To strip or wear off the skin of; skin; abrade; gall.  
**ex-co'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of excoxiating, or state of being excoxiated.  
**ex'cre-ment** (ĕks'krē-mēnt), *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excernere*. See EXCRETE.] Waste discharged from the body, esp. from the alimentary canal; fecal matter.  
**ex'cre-men'tal** (-mēn'tāl), **ex'cre-men-ti'tious** (-mēn'tīsh'ūs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement; like, or of the nature of, excrement.  
**ex-cres'cence** (ĕks-krēs'ĕns), *n.* 1. A growing out; esp., abnormal increase; hence, excess. 2. An outgrowth: a natural appendage. b An abnormal outgrowth, as a wart.  
**ex-cres'cent-cy** (-ĕn-sī), *n.*, pl. -CIES (-sīz). State of being ex-crescent; also, esp., an abnormal protrusion or growth.  
**ex-cres'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excresecens*, -entis, p. pr. of *excrecere*, *excretum*, to grow out; *ex* out + *crecere* to grow.] Growing out or forming an outgrowth; esp., forming an abnormal or useless outgrowth; superfluous.  
**ex-crete'** (-krēt'), *v. t.*; -CRET'ED (-krēt'ēd); -CRET'ING. [L. *excretus*, p. p. of *excernere* to sift out, discharge; *ex* out + *cernere* to sift.] To separate and eliminate or discharge (waste or harmful material) from the blood or tissues; as, sweat is *excreted* from the skin.  
**ex-cre'tion** (-krē'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of excreting. 2. That which is excreted; useless, superfluous, or harmful material (esp. sweat or urine) eliminated from the body. An *excretion* is a form of *secretion*, but differs from the ordinary form in not being produced to serve a useful function.  
**ex'cre-to-ry** (ĕks'krē-tō-rī; 6ks-krē'tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, excretion; as, *excretory* organs.  
**ex-cru'ci-ate** (ĕks-kroo'shl-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *excruciatuus*, p. p. of *excruciare* to excruciate; *ex* + *cruciare* to crucify, *crux* cross.] To inflict agonizing pain on; torture; rack; as, to *excruciate* the ears with discords. — **ex-cru'ci-a'ting-ly**, *adv.*  
**ex-cru'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of excruciating, or state of being excruciated; agony; torture; torment.  
**ex-cul'pate** (ĕks-kūlpāt; 6ks'kūlp-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ēd); -PAT'ING. [L. *ex* out + *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpāre* to find fault with, blame, *culpa* fault.] To clear from alleged fault or guilt; relieve of blame.  
**Syn.** Absolve, exonerate, release, discharge, remit; excuse, pardon, forgive; acquit, vindicate, justify. — **Exculpate**, *absolve*, *exonerate*, *acquit* agree in the idea of freeing from a charge or burden. **Exculpate** denotes simply a clearing from blame. **Absolve** implies a setting free either from obligations or responsibilities that bind the conscience, or from the consequences of their violation; as, to *absolve* from allegiance, from blame. **Exonerate** denotes relief, in a moral sense, from what is regarded as a burden; as, to *exonerate* from a charge of falsehood. **Acquit** implies a decision in one's favor, either by a jury or by disinterested persons, with reference to a specific charge; as, to *acquit* of murder. [That which *exculpates*; excuse.]  
**ex-cul'pa'tion** (ĕks'kūlp-pā'shūn), *n.* Act of exculpating; **ex-cul'pa-to-ry** (ĕks'kūlp-pā-tō-rī), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt; ex-cusing.  
**ex-cur'rent** (ĕks-kūr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excurrere*, p. pf. of *excurrere*, *excurrere*; *ex* out + *currere* to run.] *Bot.* a Having the axis prolonged, forming an undivided main stem, as in conifers. b Projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib of certain leaves. [excursion of a digression.]  
**ex-curse'** (ĕks-kūrs'), *v. i.* [See EXCURRENT.] To make an excursion.  
**ex-cur'sion** (-kūr'shūn; -zhūn), *n.* [L. *excursio*. See EXCURRENT.] 1. A going forth; expedition; sally. 2. A journey chiefly for recreation; pleasure trip. 3. Deviation; hence, a digression. 4. *Mech.* A movement outward, or from a mean position or axis; a single vibratory motion; also, the distance traversed in such a movement; amplitude; as, the *excursion* of a particle in a wave motion or of a piston rod. — **Syn.** Tour, ramble, jaunt, trip. See JOURNEY.  
**ex-cur'sion-ist**, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.  
**ex-cur'sive** (-siv), *a.* Prone to make excursions; digressive; wandering; as, an *excursive* fancy. — **ex-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.*  
**ex-cur'sive-ness**, *n.* All Now Chiefly Fig.  
**ex-cur'sus** (-sūs), *n.*; pl. E. EXCURSUSES (-ĕz; 24); L. (now less usual) EXCURSUS. [L. fr. *excurrere*, *excursus*. See EXCURRENT.] 1. An appended dissertation. 2. A digression. — **Syn.** See DIGRESSION.  
**ex-cus'a-ble** (ĕks-kūz'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be excused.  
**ex-cus'a-to-ry** (ĕks-kūz'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Apologetic.  
**ex-cuse'** (-kūz'), *v. t.*; -CUSED' (-kūzd'); -CUS'ING (-kūz'ing). [OF. *excuser*, *excuser*, fr. L. *excusare*; *ex* + *causa* cause.] 1. To offer excuse for; apologize for. 2. To serve as excuse for; excusate; justify; as, ignorance of the law *excuses* no one. 3. To pardon (a fault); forgive. 4. To seek or

obtain exemption or release for or from; as, to *excuse* one's self from attendance. 5. To free (from an obligation or duty); as, to *excuse* a pupil from reciting. 6. To remit; refrain from exacting; as, to *excuse* a fine.

**Syn.** Pardon, forgive, condone, exculpate, exonerate, absolve, acquit. — **Excuse**, **pardon**, **forgive**, **condone**. One *excuses* (either as a superior or as an equal) small faults, minor omissions, or neglects, esp. in social or conventional obligations; one *pardons* (as a superior or by an act of mercy or generosity) serious faults, crimes, or grave offenses, esp. against law or morals; as, he readily *excused* my oversight; the thief was *pardoned*. **Pardon** is often used as a conventional term of courtesy for *excuse*; as, *pardon* my interruption. **Forgive** applies to offenses against one's self, and emphasizes more strongly than *pardon* the element of personal feeling, often with the implication that resentment is extinguished; as, *forgive* your enemies. To *condone* is to forgive tacitly or by implication, or to overlook foibles; as, to *condone* a falsehood.

**ex-cuse'** (ĕks-kūs'), *n.* 1. Act of excusing. 2. Reason offered for being excused; apology. 3. That which excuses. — **Syn.** See APOLOGY.

**ex-cus'er** (ĕks-kūz'ēr), *n.* One who excuses.

**ex'e-cra-ble** (ĕk'sē-krā-b'l), *a.* 1. Deserving to be execrated; detestable. 2. Bad; wretched. — **ex'e-cra-bly**, *adv.*  
**ex'e-crate** (-sē-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ēd); -CRAT'ING. [L. *execratus*, p. p. of *execrare*, *execrare*, to execrate; *ex* out + *sacrare* to consecrate, curse, *sacer* sacred.] To curse; call down evil upon; hence: to detest utterly; abominate. — **ex'e-cra'tor** (-krāt'ēr), *n.*

**ex'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of execrating; also, a curse; imprecation. 2. That which is execrated; as, they are an *execration* and reproach. — **Syn.** See CURSE.  
**ex'e-cra-tive** (ĕk'sē-krā-tiv), *a.* Executory.  
**ex'e-cra-to-ry** (ĕk'sē-krā-tō-rī), *a.* Of the nature of execration; imprecatory; execrative.

**ex-ec'u-tant** (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tānt), *n.* One who executes, or performs; esp., a musical performer.

**ex'e-cute** (ĕk'sē-kūt), *v. t.*; -CUT'ED (-kūt'ēd); -CUT'ING. [F. *exécuteur*, L. *executus*, *executus*, p. p. of *exsequi* to follow to the end, pursue; *ex* out + *sequi* to follow.] 1.

To follow out or through to the end; complete; perform; as, to *execute* a plan, design, etc. 2. To produce by carrying out a design; as, a picture *executed* by an unknown artist; also, to perform, as music. 3. To give effect to; do what is provided or required by; as, to *execute* a decree.

4. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is necessary to make valid, as by signing; as, to *execute* a will.

5. To put to death in conformity to a legal sentence.

**Syn.** Carry out, accomplish, effect, manage, conduct, direct, administer, enforce. — **Execute**, **administer**, **enforce**. To *execute* is to carry out or into effect; to **administer**, to manage or direct the process of execution; to **enforce**, to bring about the execution of something; as, to *execute* a warrant; to *administer* a charity; to *enforce* the laws. See EFFECT. [perform, as musically.]

— *v. i.* To perform the work on a product of art or skill;

**ex'e-cut'er** (ĕk'sē-kūt'ēr), *n.* One who executes.

**ex'e-cut'ion** (-kū'shūn), *n.* 1. Act, process, or manner of executing. 2. Effective, esp. destructive, action; as, the enemy's guns did great *execution*. 3. *Law*. A judicial writ directing the enforcement of a judgment. 4. Formerly, any legal punishment; now, esp., capital punishment.

**ex'e-cut'ion-er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. An executor. *Rare*. 2. One who puts to death, esp. in conformity to legal warrant.

**ex-ec'u-tive** (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tiv; 6k-sĕk'), *a.* 1. Active or skillful in execution. *Chiefly U. S.* 2. Designed or fitted for, or pert. to, execution, or carrying into effect; as, *executive* talent; qualified for, or pert. to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs; as, *executive* power; an *executive* officer; *executive* duties. Cf. JUDICIAL, LEGISLATIVE.

— *n.* 1. The executive branch of a government, or those who administer the government. 2. Any person or body charged with administrative or executive work.

**ex-ec'u-tor** (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tēr; 6k-sĕk'; sense 1, 6k'sē-kūt'ēr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who executes something; a doer, performer, etc. 2. One appointed by a testator to execute his will.

**ex-ec'u-to-ri-al** (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tō-rī-āl; 6k-sĕk'; 57), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to an executor; executive. 2. Of or pert. to the execution of a mandate or of legal process. *Chiefly Scots Law*.

**ex-ec'u-to-ry** (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tō-rī; 6k-sĕk'), *a.* 1. Executive. 2. *Law*. Designed, or of such a nature as, to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* gift.

**ex-ec'u-trix** (-triks), *n.*; pl. L. -TRICES (-trī'sĕz), E. -TRICES (-trik'sĕz; 24). [LL.] A woman executor.

**ex'e-dra** (ĕk'sē-drā; 6k-sē'drā), *n.*; pl. -DRĒE (-drĕ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐξέδρα*; *ēx* out + *ēdō* seat.] 1. *Class. Antiq.* A room for conversation, more or less open, like a portico. 2. An out-of-door seat or bench, nearly semicircular and usually having a high, solid back.

**ex'e-ge'sis** (ĕk'sē-jĕ'sis), *n.*; pl. -GESĒS (-sĕz). [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐξηγησις*, fr. *ἐξηγείσθαι* to interpret; *ēx* out + *ἡγείσθαι* to guide.] Exposition; esp., critical explanation of Scripture.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, māg; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; īrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**ex'e-gete** (ék'sé-jét), *n.* One skilled in exegesis.  
**ex'e-get'ic** (-jét'ík) [*a.* [Gr. ἐξηγητικός.] Pertaining to ex'e-get'ic-al (-i-kál) exegesis; explanatory; expository. — **ex'e-get'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**ex'e-get'ics** (-jét'íks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of exegesis.  
**ex-em'plar** (ég-zém'plár) [*n.* [L. *exemplar*, fr. *exemplum*. See EXAMPLE.] 1. One that serves as a model or pattern; esp., an ideal model. 2. An instance or example; specimen. 3. A copy of a book or writing. — **Syn.** See PATTERN.  
**ex-em-pla-ry** (ég-zém-plá-rí; ég-zém'plá-rí), *a.* 1. Serving as a pattern; deserving imitation; commendable. 2. Serving as a warning; monitory; as, *exemplary* damages. 3. Serving as a type, instance, or illustration; exemplifying; as, an *exemplary* passage. — **ex'em-pla-ri-ly** (-rí-lí), *adv.* — **ex'em-pla-ri-ness**, *n.*  
**ex-em-pli-fi-ca'tion** (ég-zém'plí-fi-ká'shún), *n.* 1. Act of exemplifying; that which exemplifies; an example. 2. A copy legally attested.  
**ex-em-pli-fy** (-zém'plí-fi) *v. t.* -RIED (-fí-d); -FY'ING. [L. *exemplum* example + -fy.] 1. To show or illustrate by example. 2. To transcribe; make an attested copy of, under seal, as of a record. — **pli-fi-ca-tive** (-fí-ká-tív), *a.* — **ex-empt'** (-zémpt'), *a.* [L. *exemptus*, p. p. of *eximere* to take out, remove, free; *ex* out + *emere* to buy, take.] 1. Cut out; excepted. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Free or released from some liability. — *v. t.* 1. To set apart; except. *Obs.* 2. To release from some liability; grant immunity to; release. — *n.* One exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.  
**ex-emp'tion** (-zémpt'shún), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.  
**Syn.** Exemption, immunity. Exemption commonly suggests the act of freeing or releasing, esp. from some charge or obligation imposed by others; immunity emphasizes the state of freedom, esp. from some liability imposed by nature or general conditions; as, *exemption* from taxation; *immunity* from pain, disease, annoyance.  
**ex-em'ter-ate** (éks-én'tér-át), *v. t.* [From *L.*, fr. *Gr.* *ἐξ* out + *εμπερον* intestine.] To disembowel; eviscerate. *Rare.*  
**ex'e-qu'ator** (ék'sé-kwá'túr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, to perform, execute.] 1. A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government to which he is accredited granting him permission to act in the place to which he is assigned. 2. Similar permission granted by a sovereign to exercise a bishop's functions under papal authority, or for publication of papal bulls.  
**ex'e-qui** (ék'sé-kwí), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwíz). [L. *exequiae*, *exsequiae*, a funeral procession, fr. *exsequi* to follow out. See EXCURE.] A funeral rite or ceremony; obsequies; sometimes, funeral procession; — usually in *pl.*  
**ex'er-cis'a-ble** (ék'sér-sí-zá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced.  
**ex'er-cise** (-síz), *n.* [F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*, fr. *exercere*, *exercitum*, to drive on, keep busy; *ex* out + *arcere* to shut up, inclose.] 1. Act of exercising; a putting into action, use, or practice; use; habitual activity or practice; as, the *exercise* of religion, wit, one's trade or calling, etc. 2. Exertion for the sake of training or improvement; also, that which gives practice, training, etc.; as, physical *exercise*; a musical *exercise*. 3. Performance, as of an office, ceremony, or the like; as, graduating *exercises*.  
**Syn.** Effort, exertion, application, practice; custom, usage, habit, manner. — *Exercise*, *practice* come into comparison in the sense of activity or exertion for the sake of improvement, in either strength or health (as in the case of *exercise*) or in skill or dexterity (as implied in *practice*); as, *exercise* is good for the muscles; *practice* makes perfect. But the distinction does not always hold. As referring to the use of a given power or faculty, *practice* implies more often than *exercise* regular or habitual performance. — *v. t.*; -CISED (-síz-d); -CIS'ING. 1. To employ actively; use; train; exert repeatedly; as, to *exercise* the fingers, the judgment, authority, etc. 2. To practice in order to develop; as, to *exercise* troops. 3. To occupy the attention and effort of; task; harass; worry; as, he was greatly *exercised* over the affair. 4. To put in practice; perform the duties of, as an office. — *v. i.* 1. To drill; take exercise.  
**ex'er-cis'er** (-síz'é-r), *n.* One who takes exercise; also, an apparatus for use in physical exercise.  
**ex'er-ci-ta'tion** (ég-zúr-sí-tá'shún), *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, deriv. of *exercere* to exercise.] 1. Exercise; use, as of faculties, powers, etc. 2. An exercise; a performance, esp. literary or oratorical; an essay; discourse.  
**ex-er-gue'** (ég-zúr-g; ék-súr-g), *n.* [F., fr. *Gr.* *ἐξ* out + *εργον* work; lit., out work, i. e., accessory work.] *Numis.* The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, usually containing the date, place, engraver's name, etc.; also, the matter there inscribed.  
**ex-ert'** (-zúr't'), *v. t.* [L. *exertus*, *exertus*, p. p. of *exerere*, *exerere*, to thrust out; *ex* out + *serere* to join together.] 1. To thrust forth; emit; reveal. *Obs.* 2. To put forth, as strength, ability, etc.; to put in vigorous action.  
**to exert one's self**, to exercise one's powers; strive.

**ex-er'tion** (-zúr'shún), *n.* Act of exerting; exercise of any power; effort; esp. a perceptible effort. — **Syn.** See EFFORT.  
**ex-er'tive** (-tív), *a.* Having power or a tendency to exert. || **ex'e-unt** (ék'sé-únt). [L., 3d pers. pl. pres. indic. of *exire* to go out. Cf. 1st EXIT.] They go out.  
**ex'eunt omnes** (óm'néz). [L.] All go out, or retire.  
**ex-fo-li-ate** (éks-fó-lí-át), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exfoliare* to strip of leaves; *ex* from + *folium* leaf.] To split into, or throw off in, scales or splinters; scale or flake off.  
**ex-fo-li-a'tion** (-fó'shún), *n.* Process of exfoliating, or state of being exfoliated; also, an exfoliated piece.  
**ex-fo-li-a-tive** (-fó'shív), *a.* Causing exfoliation.  
**ex-hal'ant** (éks-hál-ánt; ég-zá), *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating; emissive; as, the *exhalant* siphon of a clam. — *n.* An exhaling duct.  
**ex-ha-la'tion** (éks'há-lá'shún; ék'sá-), *n.* 1. Act of exhaling; also, that which is exhaled; emanation. 2. A vaporous or luminous body; esp., a meteor. *Obs.*  
**ex-hale'** (éks-hál'; ég-z; -HALED' (-háld')) -HAL'ING (-há'l'ing). [OF. *exaler*, F. *exhaler*, or L. *exhalare*; *ex* out + *halare* to breathe.] 1. To breathe out; emit, as vapor. 2. To draw out; evaporate; as, the sun *exhales* the dew. — *v. i.* 1. To rise or pass off as vapor. 2. To emit breath or vapor.  
**ex-haust'** (ég-zóst'), *v. t.* [L. *exhaustus*, p. p. of *exaurire*; *ex* out + *aurire*, *haustum*, to draw, esp. water.] 1. To draw or let out wholly; drain off completely. 2. To empty by drawing out the contents; esp., to create a vacuum in. 3. To deprive wholly of strength or virtue; use up; wear out. 4. To develop completely; discuss thoroughly. 5. To subject to the action of various solvents in order to remove all soluble substances or extractives; as, to *exhaust* a drug successively with water, alcohol, and ether. — **Syn.** See TIRE.  
— *n.* 1. *Engin.* a The escape of the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder at the end of the stroke. b The exhaust port or ports leading from the cylinder. c The exhaust working fluid. 2. Generation of air currents by creating a partial vacuum; also, an exhausting apparatus for such a purpose; also, matter so carried off, as dust.  
**ex-haust'ed** (ég-zóst'éd), *p. a.* 1. Consumed; spent; as, his *exhausted* means; *exhausted* resources. 2. Emptied; as, an *exhausted* well. 3. Deprived of essential properties; as, *exhausted* tea. 4. Worn out; tired out.  
**ex-haust'er** (-tér), *n.* One who, or that which, exhausts.  
**ex-haust'i-ble** (-tí-b'l), *a.* That can be exhausted.  
**ex-haust'ing**, *p. a.* Producing exhaustion.  
**ex-haust'ion** (ég-zóst'chún), *n.* Act or process of exhausting; state of being exhausted.  
**ex-haust'ive** (-tív), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; hence, thorough. — **tive-ly**, *adv.* — **tive-ness**, *n.*  
**ex-haust'less**, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible.  
**ex-her'e-date** (éks-hér'é-dát), *v. t.* [L. *exheredatus*, p. p. of *exheredare*. See EX-; HEIR.] To disinherit.  
**ex-hib'it** (ég-zíb'ít), *v. t.* [L. *exhibitus*, p. p. of *exhibere* to hold forth, to tender, exhibit; *ex* out + *habere* to have.] 1. *Med.* To administer as a remedy. 2. To hold forth or present to view; show; display. 3. *Law.* To submit or present officially or in legal form to a court.  
**Syn.** Show, manifest, reveal, disclose, display, expose, evince. — *Exhibit*, *display*, *expose*, *evince* agree in the idea of presenting more or less prominently to view. *To exhibit* is to show so as to invite notice; to *display* is to exhibit conspicuously or ostentatiously; to *expose* is to display openly (esp.) something hitherto concealed. To *evince*, as here compared, is to exhibit or reveal (esp.) the presence of some quality.  
— *v. i.* 1. To make a public exhibition. — *n.* 1. An article, or articles exhibited; display. 2. A document identified in court for use as evidence. 3. Act of showing, as of the state of affairs under inquiry; as, an *exhibit* of account books. — **Syn.** See EXHIBITION. — **ex-hib'it'er** (-í-tér), *n.*  
**ex-hi-bi'tion** (ék'sí-bísh'ún), *n.* 1. Act of exhibiting. 2. That which is exhibited; also, any public show; a display, as of works of art, or of feats of skill, etc.  
**Syn.** Manifestation, show, display, exhibit, exposition. — **Exhibition**, **exhibit**, **exposition**. An exhibition is a public display, esp. of objects of art, commerce, etc. An exhibit is an object or objects displayed in an *exhibition*. **Exposition** is now often used for *exhibition*, esp. where the display is large.  
**ex-hi-bi'tion'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. *Eng. Univ.* One who has a pension or allowance granted for support. 2. An exhibitor.  
**ex-hib'it-ive** (ég-zíb'ítív), *a.* Characterized by exhibiting, or serving to exhibit; — used with *of*.  
**ex-hib'it-ór** (-tér), *n.* One who exhibits. [*Exhibition.*]  
**ex-hib'it-ór-y** (-tó-rí), *a.* Exhibiting; making or procuring.  
**ex-hil'a-rant** (ég-zíl'á-ránt), *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates.  
**ex-hil'a-rate** (-rát), *v. t.*; -RATED' (-rát'éd); -RAT'ING. [L. *exhilaratus*, p. p. of *exhilarare*; *ex* + *hilarare* make merry, *hilaris* merry.] To make merry; enliven; cheer.  
**ex-hil'a-ra'tion** (-rá'shún), *n.* Act of exhilarating; state of

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M



being exhilarated; enlivenment; high spirits. — Syn. Animation, gaiety, hilarity, merriment, jollity.

**ex-hil'a-ra-tive** (zīl'ā-rā-tiv), *a.* Producing exhilaration. **ex-hort'** (ĕg-zōrt'; ĕg-zōrt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exhortari*; *ex* out + *hortari* to incite, encourage.] To incite by words or advice; urge strongly, as to a good deed; hence: to advise; warn; caution.

**ex-hor'ta-tion** (ĕk'sōr-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or practice of exhorting; incitement to that which is good. 2. Language used in exhorting; advice; counsel.

**ex-hor'ta-tive** (ĕg-zōrt'ā-tiv), **ex-hor'ta-to-ry** (tō-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to exhortation.

**ex-hor'ter**, *n.* One who exhorts.

**ex-hu-ma'tion** (ĕk'shū-mā'shūn), *n.* Act of exhuming.

**ex-hume'** (ĕk's-hūm'), *v. t.*; -HUMED' (hūmd'), -HUM'ING (hūm'ing). [L. *exhumare*; *ex* out + *humus* ground.] To dig out of the ground; disinter.

**ex-i-gence** (ĕk'si-jēns), *n.* Exigency.

**ex-i-gent-cy** (ĕk'si-jēn-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). 1. State or quality of being exigent; urgent want; a case demanding immediate action or remedy; as, an unforeseen exigency.

2. Such need or necessity as belongs to the occasion; requirements. — Syn. Urgency, emergency. See URGENT.

**ex-i-gent** (jēnt), [L. *exigens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *exigere* to drive out, exact. See EXACT.] 1. Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical. 2. Requiring much; exacting.

**ex-i-gi-ble** (-jī-b'l'), *a.* [See EXIGENT.] That may be exacted; requireable; demandable; chargeable.

**ex-ig'u-ous** (ĕg-zīg'ū-ūs; ĕk-sīg'), *a.* [L. *exiguus*.] Scanty; small; slender. — **ex-i-gu'i-ty** (ĕk'si-gū'i-ti), *n.*

**ex-ile** (ĕk'sīl), *n.* [L. *exilium*, *exsilium*.] 1. Forced, or sometimes voluntary, separation from one's native country; banishment. 2. One expelled from his country; also, one who separates himself from his home. — *v. t.*; -ILED (-sīld); -IL-ING (-sīl'ing). To banish or expel from one's own country or home; drive away. — Syn. See BANISH.

the Exile, the captivity of the Jews deported by Nebuchadnezzar into Babylon in 597 and 586 B. C., terminating more than fifty years later with the return of many under Sheshbazzar and later under Ezra.

**ex-il'ic** (ĕg-zīl'ik; ĕk-sīl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to exile.

**ex-im'i-ous** (ĕg-zīm'i-ūs), *a.* [L. *eximius* taken out, i. e., select, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT.] Select; choice; hence: extraordinary; excellent. *Now Rare.*

**ex-in-a-ni'tion** (ĕg-zīn'ā-nīsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *exanimatio*. See EX-; INANE.] An emptying; an enfeebling; exhaustion; humiliation.

**ex-ist'** (ĕg-zīst'), *v. i.* [L. *existere*, *existere*, to emerge, appear, exist; *ex* out + *sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] 1. To have actual being; to be; as, the world has existed for ages. 2. To have being in any specified condition or place; as, the notion still exists in his mind; salt exists in solution in the sea. 3. To continue to be.

**ex-ist'ence** (-zīst'ēns), *n.* 1. Continuance in life; life; as, human existence. 2. Continued or repeated manifestation; actual occurrence; as, the existence of a state of war. 3. That which exists; as, "an Existence more exalted than man."

**ex-ist'ent** (-tēnt), *a.* Having being or existence. — *n.* An existing being or state; something that really exists.

|| **ex'it** (ĕk'sīt). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *exire* to go out. See EX-; ISSUE.] He (or she) goes out, or retires from the scene; as, *exiit* Macbeth.

**ex'it**, *n.* [From 1st *exiit*, or fr. L. *exitus* a going out.] 1. Departure of a player from the stage. 2. Any departure; death. 3. A passage out; way of egress.

**ex'o-** (ĕk'sō-). [Gr. ἔξω out of, outside, ἔξ out.] Prefix signifying out of, outside; as in *exocarp*, *exogenous*.

**ex'o-carp** (-kārp), *n.* Bot. = EPICARP.

**ex'o-dus** (-dūs), *n.* [L., the book of Exodus, Gr. ἔξοδος a going out; ἔξ out + ὁδός way.] 1. A going out; esp. (the Exodus), the journey of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; hence, any large migration. 2. [Cap.] The second book of the Old Testament.

|| **ex of-fi-ci-o** (ĕks ō-fīsh'ī-ō); *pl.* EX OFFICIIS (-īs). [L.] From office; by virtue or because of an office; officially.

**ex'o-gam'ic** (ĕk'sō-gām'ik), **ex-og'a-mous** (ĕk-sōg'ā-mūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, exogamy.

**ex-og'a-my** (ĕk-sōg'ā-mī), *n.* The custom, or tribal law, which prohibits marriage between members of the same group or clan; marriage outside of the tribe or clan; — opposed to *endogamy*.

**ex'o-gen** (ĕk'sō-jēn), *n.* Any of an obsolete class (*Exogenezis*) of seed plants, including the dicotyledons. The stem grows by annual outside rings.

**ex-og'e-nous** (ĕk-sōj'ē-nūs), *a.* Biol. Growing from or on the outside; growing by addition to the exterior; also, belonging to the exogens.

**ex'on** (ĕk'sōn), *n.* [F. *exempt* an under officer. See EXEMPT.] One of four officers of the Yeomen of the Guard ranking below ensign, who in turn act as resident commanders in the absence of superior officers.

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ām, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sofīt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meniī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**ex-on'er-ate** (ĕg-zōn'ēr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *exoneratus*, *p. p.* of *exonerare* to free from a burden; *ex* out, from + *onerare* to load, *onus* load.] 1. To relieve, as of a charge; clear. 2. To free from blame; exculpate. — Syn. Absolve, acquit. See EXCULPATE.

**ex-on'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of exonerating; state of being exonerated.

**ex-on'er-a-tive** (ĕg-zōn'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

**ex'o-path'ic** (ĕk'sō-pāth'ik), *a.* Med. Having its source external; as, an *exopathic* disease.

**ex'oph-thal'mic** (ĕk'sōf-thāl'mik), *a.* Of or pert. to exophthalmos. — *exophthalmic* goiter, Basedow's disease.

**ex'oph-thal'mos**, or -**mūs** (ĕk'sōf-thāl'mōs; -mūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔξοθαλμος with prominent eyes; ἔξ out + ὄφθαλμός the eye.] Med. Protrusion of the eyeball in consequence of disease.

**ex'o-ra-b-ile** (ĕk'sō-rā-b'l'), *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, fr. *exorare* to persuade by entreaty; *ex* + *orare* to pray.] Capable of being moved by entreaty. — **ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-ti), *n.*

**ex-or-bi-tance** (ĕg-zōrt'bi-tāns, *n.*; *pl.* -TANCES (-sēz)). An exorbitant action, procedure, state, or quality; excessiveness; greed; esp., excessiveness of demands, charges, prices, etc.

**ex-or-bi-tant** (-tānt), *a.* [L. *exorbitans*, -antis, *p. pr.* of *exorbitare* to go out of the track; *ex* out + *orbita* track.] 1. Law. Not within the orbit, or scope, of the law; illegal. *Rare.* 2. Going beyond established limits of right or propriety; inordinate. — Syn. See EXCESSIVE.

**ex-or-bi-tant-ly**, *adv.* In an exorbitant manner or degree.

**ex-or-cise**, -**cize** (ĕk'sōr-sīz; ĕg-zōr'sīz), *v. t.*; -CISED (-sīzd) or -CIZED; -CIS'ING or -CIZ'ING. [L. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἔξορκίζω; ἔξ out + ὄρκιον to bind by an oath, ὄρκος oath.] 1. To drive off (an evil spirit) by adjuration; hence, to deliver from an evil spirit. 2. To address, conjure, or conjure up, as an evil spirit. *R.*

**ex'or-cis'er**, -**ciz'er**, *n.* One who exorcises.

**ex'or-cism** (ĕk'sōr-sīz'm; ĕg-zōr'-), *n.* Act or process of exorcising; also, a formula used in exorcising.

**ex'or-cist** (-sīst), *n.* 1. One who exorcises. 2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a minor order, next below that of acolyte.

**ex-or-di-um** (ĕg-zōrd'i-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E.-DIUMS (-ūmz), (L. -DIA (-ā)). [L., fr. *exordiri* to begin a web, begin; *ex* out + *ordiri* to begin a web, begin.] A beginning; introduction, esp., of a discourse, treatise, etc. — **ex-or'di-āl** (-āl), *a.*

**ex'o-skel'e-ton** (ĕk'sō-skēl'ē-tūn), *n.* Zool. A hard supporting or protective structure developed on, or secreted by, the outside of the body, as the shell of a crustacean; — opposed to *endoskeleton*.

**ex'os-mō'sis** (ĕk'sōs-mō'sīs; ĕk'sōz-), *n.* Also **ex'os-mose** (ĕk'sōs-mōs; ĕk'sōz-). [NL. *exosmosis*.] See OSMOSIS.

— **ex'os-mot'ic** (-mōt'ik), **ex'os-m'ic** (ĕk'sōs'm'ik; -sōz'-), *a.*

**ex'os-to'sis** (ĕk'sōs-tō'sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ἔξοσθωσις; ἔξ out + ὀστέον bone.] Med. Any excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone.

**ex'o-ter'ic** (ĕk'sō-tēr'ik), *a.* [L. *exotericus*, Gr. ἑξωτερικός; ἔξ out + ἔξω outside, ἔξ out.] External; public; easily comprehended; — opp. to *esoteric*.

**ex'o-ther'mic** (ĕk'sō-thūr'mik), *a.* Chem. Characterized by, or formed with, evolution of heat; as, an *exothermic* reaction; — opposed to *endothermic*.

**ex'ot'ic** (ĕg-zōt'ik), *a.* [L. *exoticus*, Gr. ἑξωτικός, fr. ἔξω outside.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign. — *n.* An exotic thing, as a plant or a word.

**ex-pand'** (ĕks-pānd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *expandere*, *expandum*; *ex* out + *pandere* to spread out, open.] 1. To lay open by extending; open wide. 2. To make to occupy more space; dilate; distend; — opp. to *contract*. 3. To express in greater detail; develop, as in argument. — Syn. See DILATE.

**ex-pand'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, expands.

**ex-panse'** (ĕks-pāns'), *n.* That which is expanded or its extent; spread; a wide extent; esp., with *the*, the firmament.

**ex-pan'si-ble** (-pān'si-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being expanded.

**ex-pan'sile** (-sīl), *a.* 1. Expandible. 2. Pert. to, or characteristic of, expansion; as, *expandible* movements.

**ex-pan'sion** (-shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of expanding; state of being expanded; dilatation. 2. That which is expanded; expanse. 3. Extent of expansion; also, pure space. 4. Math. The developed result of an indicated operation; as, the expansion of  $(a + b)^2$  is  $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ . 5. Engin. The spreading out (increasing in volume) of the working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after cut-off, or, in an internal-combustion engine, after explosion.

**ex-pan'sive** (-siv), *a.* Having a capacity or tendency to expand; also, of wide expanse; wide-extending; hence, of persons, feelings, etc.; effusive; comprehensive; esp. in sympathies. — **ex-pan'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pan'sive-ness**, *n.*

|| **ex par'te** (ĕks pārt'ē). [L. See EX-; PART.] Upon, from, or in the interest of, one side only.

**ex-pa'ti-ate** (ĕks-pā'shī-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *expatiatus*, *expatiatus*, *p. p.* of *expatiari*, *expatiari*, to expatiate; *ex* out + *spatiari* to walk about, spa-

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ām, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sofīt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meniī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing; in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



*tium* space.] 1. To range at large, or without restraint. *Rare*. 2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in discussion or description; as, he *expatiated* on her charms. — *ex-pa'ti-a'tion* (ă'shün), *n.* **Syn.** *Expatriate, dilate, descant.* To *expatiate* is to wander at will over, or discourse copiously upon, a subject; to *dilate* is to enlarge upon it; to *descant*, to comment freely upon it.

*ex-pa'tri-ate* (-trî-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'êd); -AT'ING. [*L. expatriatus*, p. p. of *expatriare*; *L. ex* out + *patria* fatherland, *pater* father.] 1. To banish; exile. 2. To withdraw from one's native country; become a citizen of another country; — used reflexively; as, to *expatriate* one's self. — (ăt), *A.* Expatriated. — *n.* An exile.

*ex-pa'tri-a'tion* (ă'shün), *n.* Act of expatriating, or state of being expatriated.

*ex-pect'* (-pêkt'), *v. t.* [*L. expectare, expectare, -tatum*, to look out for, await, expect; *ex* out + *speciare* to look at.] 1. To wait for; await. *Obs.* 2. To look for (mentally); look forward to; look for with some confidence. **Syn.** *Expect, anticipate, hope,* regard some future event as about to take place. *Expect* is the strongest, and implies some ground or reason in the mind for considering the event as likely to happen; as, when we throw a stone, we *expect* it will fall. To *anticipate* is to look forward to, esp. in such fashion as to realize to one's self what is to come; as, he already *anticipates* the pleasure of coming. In a weaker sense, to *anticipate* is merely to look for, and implies less definite grounds than *expect*; as, I *anticipate* a pleasant time; but this use is less approved. *Hope* adds to expectation the implication of desire; as, the accused *hopes* for an acquittal.

— *v. i.* To await; stay. *Obs.*

*ex-pect'ance* (êks-pêk'tāns), *n.* Expectancy.

*ex-pect'an-cy* (-tān-si), *n.* 1. Act or state of expecting; expectation. 2. That which is expected, or that from which something is expected. 3. State of being expected or a subject of expectation.

*ex-pect'ant* (-tānt), *a.* Expecting; having expectations; prospective. — *n.* One who expects. — *ex-pect'ant-ly, adv.*

*ex-pec'ta'tion* (êks-pêk-tă'shün), *n.* 1. Act or state of expecting; anticipation. 2. That which is expected. 3. The prospect of the future; prospect of anything good to come, esp. in pl. of property or rank; as, he has *expectations*. 4. State of being expected; — used in *expectation*.

*expectation* of life, the average duration of the life of individuals, after any specified age, as shown by mortality tables.

*ex-pect'a-tive* (êks-pêk'tă-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or constituting an object of expectation; contingent.

*ex-pec'to-rant* (êks-pêk'tô-rānt), *n.* Tending to facilitate expectation or to promote discharges of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

*ex-pec'to-rate* (-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-răt'êd); -RAT'ING. [*L. expectorare* to drive from the breast; *ex* out + *pectus, -toris*, breast.] To eject, or discharge matter, from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm, by coughing, or hawking, and spitting.

**Syn.** *Expectorate, spit.* The use of expectorate for spit is common among those who regard the latter word as indelicate, but is contrary to good usage.

*ex-pec'to-ra'tion* (-ră'shün), *n.* Act of expectorating, or that which is expectorated.

*ex-pede'* (êks-pêd'), *v. t.* [*See EXPEDITE.*] *Scots Law.* To obtain, issue, or take out, officially, as a writ, summons, etc.

*ex-pe'di-ence* (êks-pê'di-êns), *n.* Expediency.

*ex-pe'di-en-cy* (-ên-si), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being expedient; fitness. 2. Cultivation of, or adherence to, expedient methods; subordination of moral principle to what is politic or advantageous for facilitating an end.

*ex-pe'di-ent* (-ênt), *a.* [*L. expedirens, -entis*, p. pr. of *expedire*] to be expedient, release, extricate. *See EXPEDITE.* 1. Fit or suitable to the end in view; advisable under the circumstances; as, it is *expedient* for us to go. 2. Of persons, guided by expediency rather than principle. — **Syn.** *See WISE.*

— *n.* 1. That which is expedient; suitable means for an end. 2. Means devised in an exigency; shift.

**Syn.** *Expedient, shift.* An *expedient* is a device or contrivance which serves (often in lieu of something better) to accomplish a given end; a shift is commonly more tentative or temporary than an *expedient*, and often implies evasiveness or trickery; as, his show of resentment was merely an *expedient* for disarming suspicion; he was put to awkward shifts to keep up appearances.

*ex-pe'di-en'tial* (-ên'shāl), *a.* Characterized or governed by expediency; as, an *expediential* policy.

*ex-pe'di-ent-ly, adv.* In an expedient manner; conveniently.

*ex-ped'i-tate* (êks-pêd'i-tăt), *v. t.* [*From LL., deriv. of L. ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot.] To deprive of three of the claws or of the ball of each of the fore feet; to law; as, to *expeditate* a dog that he might not chase deer. *Hist.* — *ex-ped'i-ta'tion* (-tăt'shün), *n.*

*ex-ped'ite* (êks-pê-dit), *v. t.*; -DIT'ED (-dit'êd); -DIT'ING. [*L. expeditus*, p. p. of *expedire* to free one caught by the

foot, extricate, make ready; *ex* out + *pes, pedis*, foot.] 1. To hasten the process or progress of; facilitate; help forward; as, to *expedite* the passage of the tariff bill. 2. To execute with dispatch; as, to *expedite* a piece of business. 3. To send forth; issue officially. *Rare.*

— *a.* Free of impediment; hence: *a* Free; easy. *b* Quick; prompt. *c* Handy; convenient. *All Obs.*

*ex-pe'di'tion* (-dish'ün), *n.* 1. Act of expediting; state of being expedited; efficient promptness; as, to carry the mail with *expedition*. 2. A sending forth or setting forth for some object; esp., an important journey or excursion for a particular purpose, as for war, trade, or exploration; also, the body of persons, etc., making such an excursion. — **Syn.** *See HASTE.*

*ex-pe'di'tion-ary* (-ă-rî), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an expedition; as, an *expeditionary* army.

*ex-pe'di'tious* (-dish'üz), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, efficiency and rapidity; speedy. — **Syn.** *Ready, quick.* *See PROMPT.* — *ex-pe'di'tious-ly, adv.* — *tious-ness, n.*

*ex-pel'* (êks-pêl'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pêld'); -PEI'LING. [*L. expellere, -pulsus*; *ex* out + *pellere* to drive.] 1. To drive or force out or away; eject; as, to *expel* air from a bellows. 2. To cut off from membership in, or from the privileges of, an institution or society; as, to *expel* a student from college. — **Syn.** *Exile, banish.* *See BANISH.*

*ex-pel'lant* (êks-pêl'ânt), *a.* Tending or serving to expel.

*ex-pel'lent* (êks-pêl'ênt), — *n.* An expellant medicine.

*ex-pend'* (-pênd'), *v. t.* [*L. expendere, -pensum*, to weigh out, pay out; *ex* out + *pendere* to weigh.] To lay out, put forth, or distribute so as to use up or consume; spend.

*ex-pend'i-ture* (-pênd'it'ür), *n.* 1. An expending; disbursement. 2. That which is expended; expense.

*ex-pense'* (-pêns'), *n.* [*L. expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, fr. *expensus*, p. p. of *expendere*. *See EXPEND.*] 1. Act of expending; disbursement; extravagance; hence, a using up. *Archaic.* 2. That which is expended; outlay; hence: charge; cost. 3. A source of expenditure; as, his automobile is a great *expense* to him. — **Syn.** *See PRICE.*

*ex-pen'sive* (-pên'siv), *a.* Occasioning expense; costly. — **Syn.** *See COSTLY.* — *ex-pen'sive-ly, adv.* — *sive-ness, n.*

*ex-pe'ri-ence* (-pêr'i-êns), *n.* [*F. expérience*, fr. *L. experientia*, fr. *expeririens, -entis*, p. pr. of *experiri, -pertus*, to try; *ex* out + root of *peritus* experienced.] 1. The actual living through an event or events; actual enjoyment or suffering; as, to know by *experience*. 2. Skill or practical wisdom gained by personal knowledge, feeling, or action; as, a man of *experience*. 3. Something experienced; as, an unpleasant *experience*. 4. The sum total of the conscious events which compose an individual life.

— *v. t.*; -ENCED (-ênt); -ENC-ING (-ên-sing). To have the lot or fortune of; undergo; feel.

To *experience* religion, to realize and appropriate the ideas and motives of religion; undergo conversion.

*ex-pe'ri-enced* (-ênt), *p. a.* Having experience; esp., made skillful or wise by trials, use, or observation.

*ex-pe'ri-en'tial* (-ên'shāl), *a.* Derived from, or pertaining to, experience; empirical. — *ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ly, adv.*

*ex-per'i-ment* (-pêr'i-mênt), *n.* [*L. experimentum*, fr. *experiri* to try. *See EXPERIENCE.*] 1. A trial made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; practical test; proof; as, an *experiment* in bread making. 2. The conducting of a test or tests; as, scientific knowledge is advanced by *experiment*. 3. Experience. *Obs.* — **Syn.** *See TRIAL.* — *v. i.* To make experiment.

*ex-per'i-men'tal* (-mên'täl), *a.* 1. Relating to, or based on, experience, esp. personal experience, as distinct from theory. 2. Of the nature of, pert. to, or founded on, experiment; as, *experimental* science. — *men'tal-ly, adv.*

*ex-per'i-men-ta'tion* (-mên-tă'shün), *n.* Act of experimenting; practice by experiment.

*ex-per'i-ment-er, n.* One who experiments.

*ex-pert'* (-pürt'), *a.* [*L. expertus*, p. p. of *experiri* to try. *See EXPERIENCE.*] Knowing and ready from much practice; clever. — **Syn.** *Adroit, dexterous, proficient, facile, ready.* *See SKILLFUL.*

*ex-pert* (êks'pürt), *n.* An expert or experienced person; hence, one having special skill in a subject; a specialist. **Syn.** *Expert, adept* agree in the idea of masterly proficiency. One is an *expert* whose knowledge and experience make him an authoritative specialist. *Adept* retains associations derived from his older sense of one who has penetrated the secrets of his art.

*ex-pert-ly, adv.* In an expert manner.

*ex-pert-ness, n.* Quality of being expert or an expert; skill.

*ex-pi-a-ble* (êks'pi-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expiated.

*ex-pi-ate* (-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'êd); -AT'ING. [*L. expiatus*, p. p. of *expiare* to expiate; *ex* out + *piare* to seek to appease, purify with sacred rites, *pius* pious.] To atone for, as a sin. — *ex-pi-a'tor* (-ă'tër), *n.*

*ex-pi-a'tion* (-ă'shün), *n.* 1. Act of expiating. 2. Means of atonement; expiatory sacrifice. — **Syn.** *See PROPITIATION.*

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**ex-pi-a-to-ry** (eks'pī-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Having power to make, or intended to make, expiation; atoning.

**ex-pi-ra'tion** (rā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of expiring; esp., the act or process of emitting air from the lungs; a breathing out; — opp. to *inspiration*. 2. A coming to a close; cessation; end. 3. That which is expired; matter breathed forth; that which is produced by breathing out, as a sound.

**ex-pir'a-to-ry** (ek-spir'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, expiration of air from the lungs.

**ex-pire'** (ek-spir'), *v. t.*; —PIRED' (-spīrd'); —PIRING (-spīr'ing). [*L. expirare, expirare, -atum; ex out + spirare to breathe.*] 1. To breathe out; emit from the lungs; — opp. to *inspire*. 2. To give forth, as an odor; emit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* 1. To emit the breath. 2. To die. 3. To come to an end; cease, terminate; as, the lease *expires* today.

**ex-pir'er** (ek-spir'er), *n.* One who expires.

**ex-pi-ry** (ek-spir'i; eks'pī-rī), *n.* 1. Death; hence: extinction. *Archaic.* 2. A coming to an end; termination.

**ex-plain'** (eks-plan'), *v. t.* [*L. explanare* to flatten, explain; *ex out + planare* to make level or plain, *planus* level or plain.] To make plain; clear of obscurity; expound. **Syn.** Expound, interpret, elucidate, unfold, develop, clear up. — **Explain, expound, interpret, elucidate.** To explain, the most general term, is to make plain or intelligible; to expound is to set forth, esp. learnedly, elaborately, or dogmatically; to interpret is to bring out the meaning of something, esp. by sympathetically entering into it; to elucidate is to throw light on, esp. by clear or luminous exposition or illustration.

— *v. i.* To give an explanation.

**ex-plai'a-ble** (ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being explained.

**ex-pla-na'tion** (eks'plā-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of explaining. 2. That which explains. 3. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to reconcile differences; reconciliation. — **Syn.** Definition, description, explication, exposition.

**ex-plan'a-to-ry** (eks-plan'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Serving to explain; as, *explanatory* notes. — **ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *a.*

**ex-ple-tive** (eks'plē-tiv), *a.* [*L. expletivus, fr. expletus, p. p. of explere* to fill up; *ex out + plere* to fill.] Filling up; hence: superfluous; redundant; — used esp. of words and phrases. — *n.* Something added merely as a filling, as a word, letter, or syllable; also, an oath.

**ex-ple-to-ry** (tō-rī), *a.* Expletive.

**ex-pli-ca-ble** (pli-kā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of explanation.

**ex-pli-cate** (kāt), *v. t.* [*L. explicare, p. p. of explicare.* See EXPLOIT.] To unfold the sense of; explain.

**ex-pli-ca'tion** (kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Explanation. 2. A detailed statement; full account.

**ex-pli-ca-tive** (eks'plī-kā-tiv), *a.* Serving to explicate; tending to lay open to the understanding; analytical.

**ex-pli-ca-to-ry** (eks'plī-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Expletive.

**ex-pli'it** (eks'plis'it), *a.* [*L. explicitus, p. p. of explicare* to unfold. See EXPLOIT.] 1. Having no folds; smooth. *Obs.* 2. Distinctly stated so as to leave nothing to be implied; express; unequivocal; as, an *explicit* reply. 3. Having no disguised meaning or reservation; unreserved; outspoken; — said of persons; as, he was earnest and *explicit* in his statement. 4. Clearly developed; with all its elements apparent; as, the conversion of implicit into *explicit* experience. — **Syn.** Open, unambiguous, precise, exact; fixed, absolute, unconditional, positive. — **ex-pli'it-ly, adv.** — **ex-pli'it-ness, n.**

**ex-plode'** (eks-plōd'), *v. t.*; —PLOD'ED (-plōd'ēd); —PLOD'ING. [*L. explodere, -plodium, to drive out, as a player by clapping; ex out + plaudere, plodere, to clap, applaud.*] 1. To drive from the stage by noisy disapprobation, as an actor. *Obs.* 2. To drive from notice and acceptance, as a theory. 3. To cause to burst noisily; detonate. — *v. i.* To burst; burst forth violently and noisily. — **ex-plod'er, n.**

**ex-plod'ent** (eks-plōd'ēnt), *n.* *Phon.* An explosive consonant.

**ex-ploit'** (-ploit'), *n.* [*OF. exploit, fr. L. explicatum, prop. p. p. neut. of explicare* to unfold, display; *ex + plicare* to fold.] A deed or act; esp., a heroic act; a deed of renown. — **Syn.** See FEAT. — *v. t.* 1. To utilize; get the value out of; as, to *exploit* a mine. 2. To draw an illegitimate profit from; as, to *exploit* a business or workers or an office.

**ex-ploit'a-ble** (-ploit'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exploited.

**ex-ploit'a-tion** (eks'ploit'ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of exploiting; utilization. 2. Selfish or unfair utilization.

**ex-ploit'a-tive** (eks-ploit'ā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to exploitation; exploiting. [*Illegitimately.*]

**ex-ploit'er** (-tēr), *v. t.* To exploit, esp. so as to profit.

**ex-ploit'er, n. One who exploits.**

**ex-plor'a'tion** (eks'plō-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of exploring, as new countries.

**ex-plor'a-tive** (eks-plōr'ā-tiv; 57), *a.* Exploratory.

**ex-plor'a-to-ry** (eks-plōr'ā-tō-rī; eks-plōr'-), *a.* Of or pert. to exploration; intended for exploration.

**ex-plore'** (-plōr'; 57), *v. t.*; —PLORED' (-plōrd'); —PLOOR'ING (-plōr'ing). [*L. explorare* to explore; *ex out + plorare* to cry out.] 1. To seek for or after. *Obs.* 2. To search

through or range over for discovery, as new countries or seas. — *v. i.* To make or conduct a systematic search.

**ex-plor'er, n.** One who, or that which, explores.

**ex-plo'sion** (eks-plō'zhūn), *n.* [See EXPLODE.] 1. Act of exploding; a violent bursting or expansion, with noise. 2. A violent outburst of feeling.

**ex-plo'sive** (-siv), *a.* 1. Pert. to, operated by, or suited to cause, explosion. 2. Tending to explosion; as, an *explosive* temper. 3. *Phon.* Characterized in pronunciation by a slight explosion of breath; as, *p, b, t, d, k, g* are *explosive* consonants.

— *n.* 1. An explosive agent, as gunpowder. 2. *Phon.* An explosive consonant; a stop. — **ex-plo'sive-ly, adv.** — **ex-plo'sive-ness, n.**

**ex-po'nent** (-pō'nēnt), *n.* [*L. exponens, -entis, p. pr. of exponere* to set forth. See EXPOUND.] 1. *Alg.* A symbol written above another symbol and on the right, denoting how many times the latter is taken as a factor; thus,  $a^2$  means  $a \times a$ . 2. One who expounds or explains, or that which explains. 3. One who, or that which, stands as a key or index; as, he is the *exponent* of his party.

**ex-po-nen'tial** (eks-pō-nēn'shāl), *a.* Of or pert. to exponents.

**ex-port'** (eks-pōrt'); often eks'pōrt, *esp. in contrast with import*, *v. t.* [*L. exportare, -atum; ex + portare* to carry.] To carry or send abroad in the way of commerce; — the opposite of *import*.

**ex-port** (eks'pōrt; 57), *n.* 1. Act of exporting; exportation. 2. That which is exported; — usually in *pl.*

**ex-port'a-ble** (eks-pōr'tā-b'l), *a.* Suitable for exportation.

**ex-port'a-tion** (eks-pōr'tā'shūn), *n.* Act of exporting.

**ex-port'er, n.** One who exports.

**ex-pos'al** (eks-pōz'āl), *n.* Exposure.

**ex-POSE'** (-pōz'), *v. t.*; —POSED' (-pōzd'); —POS'ING (-pōz'ing).

[*F. exposer; ex- (L. ex out) + poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] 1. To lay open, as to attack, danger, test; render accessible to something that may prove detrimental; hence, to submit or subject to any action or influence; as, to *expose* a photographic plate to the action of light. 2. To turn or cast out; abandon, as an infant. 3. To lay open to, or set out for, inspection; disclose; as, to *expose* goods for sale. 4. To deprive of concealment; disclose or unmask (something criminal, shameful, or the like); disclose the faults or crimes of (a person); as, to *expose* a sharper. — **Syn.** See EXHIBIT.

|| **ex'po'sé'** (eks'pō'zā'), *n.* [*F., p. p. of exposer.*] An exposure of something discreditable. — **Syn.** See EXPOSITION.

**ex-posed'** (eks-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. Open to view. 2. Unprotected, as from the weather, danger, etc.

**ex-POS'er** (eks-pōz'er), *n.* One who exposes.

**ex-po-si'tion** (eks'pō-zish'ūn), *n.* 1. A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, discourse, law, etc. 2. Hence, presentation of a subject matter in detail, apart from criticism, argument, or development; elucidation. 3. Act or practice of exposing; exposure. 4. Condition of being exposed; exposure. 5. A public exhibition or show.

**Syn.** Exposition, exposure, exposé. An exposition is particularly a setting forth for purposes of explanation or display; an *exposure* is particularly a laying bare, esp. to detrimental or injurious influences, or to reprobation or contempt; an *exposé* is a formal exposure. See EXHIBITION.

**ex-POS'i-tive** (eks-pōz'it-iv), *a.* Descriptive; expository.

**ex-POS'i-tor** (eks-pōs'it-ēr), *n.* [*L.* See EXPOUND.] One who explains; an expounder; also, that which explains, as a book.

**ex-POS'i-to-ry** (tō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to exposition.

|| **ex post fac'to**, or || **ex post'fac'to** (eks pōst'fāk'tō). [*L. ex post'facto* from what is done afterwards.] Done or made after a thing but retroacting on it; retrospective; — used adjectively, esp. in *ex post facto law*.

**ex-POS'tu-late** (eks-pōs'tū-lāt), *v. i.*; —TU-LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); —LAT'ING. [*L. expostulatus, p. p. of expostulare* to demand vehemently; *ex out + postulare* to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; remonstrate; — usually used with *with*. — **Syn.** See REMONSTRATE.

**ex-POS'tu-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest.

**ex-POS'tu-la-tive** (-lā-tiv), *a.* Expressing expostulation.

**ex-POS'tu-la'tor** (-lā-tēr), *n.* One who expostulates.

**ex-POS'tu-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to or containing expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* discourse.

**ex-PO'sure** (-pō'zhūr), *n.* [*FROM EXPOSE.*] 1. Act of exposing; state of being exposed; exposition. 2. Position as to points of the compass, influences of climate, etc.; as, a southern *exposure*. — **Syn.** See EXPOSITION.

**ex-pound'** (-pound'), *v. t.* [*FROM L. exponere* to set out, expose, expound; *ex out + ponere* to put.] 1. To set forth, as a theory. 2. To lay open the meaning of; interpret; as, to *expound* Scripture. 3. To give the motives of; as, to *expound* one's self. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See EXPLAIN.

**ex-pound'er, n.** One who expounds.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, māk'er; ice, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōfft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**ex-press'** (-prĕs'), *a.* [F. *express*, L. *expressus*, p. p. of *exprimere* to express; *ex* out + *premere* to press.] 1. Directly and distinctly stated, so that nothing is left to be inferred; definite; explicit; as, an *express* statement. 2. Specific; as, his *express* purpose. 3. Sent on a particular errand, or with special speed; specially quick or direct; as, an *express* train. 4. Of, pert. to, or controlling an express (see *EXPRESS*, *n.*, 2); as, an *express* company. 5. Exact; precise; as, "the *express* image of his person." 6. Adapted to its purpose. — **Syn.** Clear, unambiguous, outspoken. — **adv.** Expressly; by express; as, sent *express*.  
 — *n.* 1. A messenger or a dispatch specially sent. 2. A company or system for the transportation of parcels, money, or goods. 3. Short for *express* rifle, *express* train.  
 — *v. t.* [LL. *expressare*, fr. L. *expressus*, p. p. See *EXPRESS*, *a.*] 1. To press or press out, as fruit or its juice; hence, to extort. 2. To delineate; represent; make known, esp. by words. 3. To make known the opinions or feelings of; — used reflexively; as, he *expressed* himself freely. 4. To represent by a sign or symbol; as, the sign = *expresses* equality. 5. To send by express. — **Syn.** Declare, utter, signify.  
**ex-press'age** (-āj), *n.* The carrying of parcels by express; also, the charge for such carrying.  
**ex-press'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, expresses.  
**ex-press'i-ble** (-prĕs'f-i-b'l), *a.* That can be expressed. — **ex-press'i-bly**, *adv.*  
**ex-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŷn), *n.* 1. Act or product of pressing out. 2. Act or process of representing, esp. by language. 3. That which expresses or symbolizes a thought, feeling, or quality; as, a common *expression*. 4. Manner, means, or act of expressing, or representing; esp., expressive utterance or exposition of thoughts or ideas; as, to read with *expression*. 5. Quality or fact of being indicative of character, feeling, mood, or sentiment; as, his eyes possessed great *expression*; also, look or appearance as indicating thought or feeling; as, a smiling *expression*.  
**ex-pres'sive** (-prĕs'iv), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or marked by, expression. 2. Serving to express, or represent; indicative; as, words *expressive* of his feelings. 3. Full of expression; significant; as, *expressive* eyes. — **Syn.** See SIGNIFICANT. — **ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **sive-ness**, *n.*  
**express'ly**, *adv.* 1. In an express manner; explicitly. 2. For the express purpose; particularly.  
**express'man** (ĕks-prĕs'mĕn), *n.* One in the express business, esp. a man in charge of an express wagon.  
**express rifle.** A sporting rifle using a large charge of powder and a light (short) bullet.  
**ex-pres'sure** (-prĕsh'ŷr), *n.* Expression. *Obs.*  
**ex-pro'pri-ate** (-prŏ'pri-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *ex* out, from + *proprius* one's own.] 1. To deprive (a person) of property. 2. To take or transfer the ownership of from one owner to another. — **ex-pro'pri-a'tor**, *n.*  
**ex-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ā'shŷn), *n.* Act of expropriating, or state of being expropriated; specif., the action of the state in taking or modifying the property rights of individuals in the exercise of its sovereignty, as where property is sold under eminent domain.  
**ex-pul'sion** (-pŭl'shŷn), *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out.  
**ex-pul'sive** (-siv), *a.* Expelling, or tending to expel.  
**ex-pun'ction** (ĕks-pŭn'kshŷn), *n.* Act of expunging, or state of being expunged; erasure.  
**ex-punge'** (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v. t.*; -PUNGED' (-pŭnjgd'); -PUN-ING (-pŭnj'ŷŷg). [L. *expungere*, *punctum*, to prick out, mark for erasure by dots; *ex* out + *pungere* to prick.] To blot out, as with a pen; rub out; obliterate; strike out. — **Syn.** Efface, cancel; destroy, annihilate. See ERASE.  
**ex-pur-gate** (ĕks-pŭr-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *expurgatus*, p. p. of *expurgare* to purge, purify; *ex* out, from + *pur-gare* to cleanse.] To clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; cleanse; purge. — **ex-pur-ga'tor**, *n.*  
**ex-pur-ga'tion** (ĕks-pŭr-gā'shŷn), *n.* Act of expurgating, purging, or cleansing; purification.  
**ex-pur-ga-to-ri-al** (ĕks-pŭr-gā-tŏ-rĭ-āl; 57), *a.* Expurgatory; pertaining to expurgation or expurgators.  
**ex-pur-ga-to-ry** (ĕks-pŭr-gā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous; cleansing; purifying.  
**ex'qui-site** (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *equisitus*, p. p. of *equirere* to search out; *ex* out + *quaerere* to search.] 1. Select; choice. *Obs.* 2. Exact in operation; accurate. *Archaic.* 3. Carefully wrought; highly elaborated; hence, of surpassing quality. 4. Highly accomplished; perfected; as, an *exquisite* gentleman. 5. Keenly appreciative; delicate; as, *exquisite* taste. 6. Pleasing by reason of beauty, delicacy, or excellence. 7. Keen; intense; as, *exquisite* pain. — **Syn.** Refined, rare, consummate, perfect. See DAINTY.  
 — *n.* One overnice in dress, etc.; a fop. — **ex'qui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ex'qui-site-ness**, *n.*  
**ex-san'guine** (ĕks-sān'gwĭn), *a.* Bloodless; anæmic.  
**ex-scind'** (ĕk-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *excindere*; *ex* out, from + *scindere* to cut.] To cut off or out; excise; extirpate.

**ex-sect'** (ĕk-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *exsectio*, p. p. of *exsecare* to cut out.] To cut out. — **ex-sec'tion** (ĕk-sĕk'shŷn), *n.*  
**ex-sert'** (ĕks-sŭrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exsertus*, p. p. of *exserere* to stretch forth. See *EXPERT*.] To thrust out; protrude.  
**ex-sert'ed** (ĕk-sŭrt'ĕd), *p. a.* Bot. & Zool. Projecting beyond some enclosing organ or part; — opp. to *included*.  
**ex-ser'tile** (-sŭr'tĭl), *a.* Biol. Capable of being protruded.  
**ex-ser'tion** (ĕk-sŭr'tshŷn), *n.* Act of exerting, or state of being exerted; protrusion.  
**ex'sic-cate** (ĕk'sĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; **EX'SIC-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ĕd -āt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *exsiccatu*, p. p. of *exsiccare* to dry up; *ex* out + *siccus* to make dry, *siccus* dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; dry up.  
**ex'sic-ca'tion** (ĕk'sĭ-kā'shŷn), *n.* A drying; dryness.  
**ex-sic-ca-tive** (ĕk-sĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying. — *n.* An exsiccative agent.  
**ex'sic-ca'tor** (ĕk'sĭ-kā'tŏr), *n.* Chem. An apparatus for drying substances or preserving them from moisture.  
**ex-stĭp'u-late** (ĕks-stĭp'ŭ-lāt), *a.* Bot. Without stipules.  
**ex-suf'flate** (ĕks-sŭf'flāt), *v. t.* [L. *exsufflare* to blow at or upon; *ex* out + *sufflare*. See *SUFFLATE*.] *Ecol.* To excoriate or drive off (a demon) by blowing. *Obs. or Hist.*  
**ex'tant** (ĕks'ānt), *a.* [L. *extans*, *extans*, *antĭs*, p. pr. of *extare*, *extare*; to stand out; *ex* out + *stare* to stand.] 1. Projecting; hence, to stand out; conspicuous. *Now Rare.* 2. In existence or still existing; not destroyed, lost, or obsolete.  
**ex-tem'po-ral** (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rāl), *a.* [L. *extemporalis*, fr. *ex tempore*.] Extemporaneous. — **ex-tem'po-ral-ly**, *adv.*  
**ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous** (-rā'nĕ-ŷs), *a.* 1. Unpremeditated; extemporary, as a speech. 2. Made for the occasion, as a shelter. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORÉ. — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**ex-tem'po-ra-ry** (tĕm'pŏ-rā-rĭ), *a.* 1. Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated; impromptu, as a speech. 2. Originated for or at the occasion; hence, sudden or unexpected. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORÉ. — **ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ra-ri-ness**, *n.*  
**ex-tem'po-re** (-rĕ), *adv.* [L. *ex* out + *tempore*, abl. of *tempus* time.] Without previous study or meditation; extemporaneously; as, to speak *extempore*. — *a.* Extemporary. **Syn.** Extempore (extemporary, extemporaneous), impromptu, unpremeditated. *Extempore* (still often interchangeable with *impromptu*) is now more often applied to that which is spoken without the use of a manuscript, if it has not been memorized; the word does not necessarily exclude preparation; *impromptu* applies to that which is composed or uttered on the spur of the moment. *Unpremeditated* emphasizes less strongly than *extempore* and *impromptu* the immediate stimulus of an occasion; it often applies to action; as *unpremeditated* murder.  
**ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion** (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rĭ-zā'shŷn), *n.* Act or product of extemporizing; an extemporary performance.  
**ex-tem'po-rize** (-rĭz), *v. t. & i.*; -RIZED (-rĭzd); -RIZ'ING (-rĭz'ŷŷg). To do, make, speak, or perform extempore, or offhand; improvise. — **ex-tem'po-riz'er** (-rĭz'ĕr), *n.*  
**ex-tend'** (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *extendere*, *extentum*, *extensum*; *ex* out + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. To stretch or draw out; hence, to lengthen either in space or time. 2. To straighten out, as a limb; — opp. to *flex*. 3. To enlarge; expand, as a surface, or as power, influence, etc. 4. To exaggerate. *Obs.* 5. To hold out or reach forth; as, to *extend* the hand, sympathy, etc. 6. To increase in quantity by weakening or adulterating additions; as, to *extend* liquors. 7. *Law.* a In Great Britain, to assess or value; specif., to value the lord's rights in (a manor) by an extent. b To take, assign, or levy upon by, or in execution of, a writ of extent; to levy upon. 8. To take by force; seize. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Increase, enlarge, expand, widen, diffuse. — *v. i.* To stretch or stretch out; spread; reach.  
**ex-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.* In an extended manner.  
**ex-tend'i-ble** (tĕn'd-i-b'l), *a.* Extensible.  
**ex-ten'si-ble** (tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extended.  
**ex-ten'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Extensible.  
**ex-ten-sim'e-ter** (ĕks-tĕn-sĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* = EXTENSOMETER.  
**ex-ten'sion** (-shŷn), *n.* 1. Act of extending; state of being extended. 2. *Physics.* That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. 3. *Logic.* Applicability of a term to a greater or smaller number of objects; denotation. 4. *Surgery.* Operation of stretching a fractured or dislocated limb, so as to restore it to its natural position. 5. *Physiol.* The straightening of a limb, in distinction from *flexion*. See EXTEND, 2. 6. *Com.* A written engagement of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time in which to pay a debt.  
**extension table.** A table that can be lengthened by pulling the ends apart and inserting a leaf or leaves.  
**ex-ten'si-ty** (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. The quality of extension. 2. *Psychol.* Spatial quality or voluminousness attached to sensation and forming a part of its original character.  
**ex-ten'sive** (-siv), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or characterized by, extension. 2. Having wide extent; wide; comprehensive. 3. Designating, or pert. to, any system of land cultivation

F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M

**K** - **ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** - **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



in which large areas are used, with relatively little expense of capital and labor; — opposed to *intensive*. — **ex-tens-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tens-ive-ness**, *n.*

**ex-ten-som'e-ter** (eks'ten-sóm'fê-têr), *n.* [*extension* + *-meter*]. *Mech.* An instrument for measuring any more or less minute deformation of a test specimen as caused by tension, compression, bending, twisting, etc.

**ex-ten'sor** (eks'tên'sôr), *n.* [L., one who stretches.] A muscle which serves to extend or straighten a limb or part; — opposed to *flexor*.

**ex-ten't** (-tênt'), *n.* [LL. *extenta*, fr. L. *extendere*. See **EXTEND**.] 1. In Great Britain, valuation or assessment, esp. of land. 2. *Law*. a. In Great Britain, a certain writ to recover debts of record to the crown. b. A writ giving to a creditor temporary possession of his debtor's lands. *Local*. U. S. c. A levy or seizure made under a writ of extent. 3. Space or amount to which a thing is extended; hence: compass; size; length. 4. Degree; measure. 5. *Logic*. Extension; extension considered as a characteristic or function. 6. *Math.* Continuous magnitude, esp. geometrical, of any number of dimensions, as a line, surface, space; a spread. **ex-ten'u-ate** (-tên'ü-ät), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ät'êd); -AT'ING. [L. *extenuatus*, p. p. of *extenuare* to make thin, loosen, weaken; *ex* + *tenuare* to thin, *tenuis* thin.] 1. To attenuate. *Rare*. 2. To diminish; weaken. 3. To underrate; *Obs.*, to disparage. 4. Hence, to treat or represent (a fault, crime, or the like) as less than it appears; excuse. — **SYN**. See **PALLIATE**. — **ex-ten'u-a'tor** (-ät'êr), *n.*

**ex-ten'u-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.* An extenuating; state of being extenuated; esp., act of palliating or lessening; also, something urged or done in palliation of a fault or the like.

**ex-ten'u-a-to-ry** (eks'tên'ü-ä-tô-ri), *a.* Extenuating. **ex-te'r-i-or** (-têr'i-êr), *a.* [L. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *exterius* on the outside, foreign, a compar. fr. *ex* out.] 1. External; outward. 2. Being or occurring without; extrinsic. 3. Foreign. — **SYN**. See **OUTER**.

— *n.* 1. The outward surface or part of a thing; outside. 2. Outward or external department, form, or ceremony.

**ex-te'r-i-or-ly**, *adv.* On the outside; as regards the outside or externals; in an exterior position or direction.

**ex-ter'mi-nate** (eks'têr'mî-nät), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED; -NAT'ING. [L. *extermīnatus*, p. p. of *extermīnare* to abolish; *ex* out + *terminus* limit.] To destroy utterly; annihilate.

**Syn.** *Extirpate*, *eradicate*, *abolish*, *root out*, *uproot*. — **Extermīnate**, *extirpate*, *eradicate*. To *extermīnate* is to destroy utterly; to *extirpate* implies a violent and intentional rooting out; *eradicate* implies a less violent uprooting than *extirpate*.

**ex-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nä'shün), *n.* Act of exterminating; total destruction; eradication; extirpation.

**ex-ter'mi-na-tive** (eks'têr'mî-nät-iv), *a.* Exterminatory. **ex-ter'mi-na'tor** (-nä'têr), *n.* One who, or that which, exterminates; a destroyer. [tion; tending to exterminate.]

**ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry** (-nä-tô-ri), *a.* Of or pert. to extermination. **ex-tern'** (-têrn'), *a.* An outsider; specif., a person connected with an institution but not living or boarding in it.

**ex-tern'al** (-têrn'äl), *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter*, *exterius*, on the outside, outward. See **EXTERIOR**.] 1. Outward; exterior. 2. Outwardly perceptible; visible; corporeal; as disting. from mental or moral. 3. *Metaph.* Having existence apart from sensation or perception; existing independently of processes of experience. 4. Not intrinsic or essential; superficial. 5. Foreign; as, *external* trade. — **SYN**. See **OUTER**.

— *n.* Something external; — usually in *pl.*

**ex-tern'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being manifest to the senses. 2. Regard for, or absorption in, externals.

**ex-tern'al-ity** (eks'têrn'äl-iv-ty), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being external. 2. Externalism (in sense 2).

**ex-tern'al-ize** (eks'têrn'äl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To make external or externally manifest.

**ex-tern'al-ly**, *adv.* In an external manner. **ex-ter'ne**' (eks'têrn'), *n.* [F.] An extern; esp., a doctor or medical student who is in attendance upon, or is assisting at, a hospital, but who does not reside in it.

**ex-ter'i-to-ri-al** (-têr'i-tô-ri-äl; 57), *a.* Beyond the territorial limits or jurisdiction. [territorial.]

**ex-ter'i-to-ri-al-ty** (-äl'iv-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being extrinsic. [tink'tiv]. a. [L. *extinctus*, *extinctus*, p. p. See **EXTINGUISH**.] 1. Extinguished; quenched. 2. No longer living or active; obsolete; as, an *extinct* species; an *extinct* volcano. 3. Having no qualified heir; lapsed; as a title.

**ex-tinc'tion** (-tink'shün), *n.* 1. Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished. 2. Destruction; suppression.

**ex-tinc'tive** (-tink'tiv), *a.* Serving to extinguish. **ex-tin'guish** (-tîng'wîsh), *v. t.* [L. *extinguere*, *extinguere*, p. p. *-tinctus*; *ex* out + *stingere* to quench.] 1. To put out, as a light or fire; hence: to cause to die out; destroy. 2. *Law*. To nullify. 3. To obscure; eclipse; as by superior splendor. — **guish-a-ble**, *a.* — **guish-er**, *n.*

**ex-tin'guish-ment** (-mênt), *n.* Act or fact of extinguishing; state of being extinguished.

**ex'tir-pate** (eks'têr-pät; eks-têr'pät), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pät'êd; -pät'êd); -PAT'ING. [L. *extirpatus*, *extirpatus*, p. p. of *extirpare*, *extirpare*; *ex* out + *stirps* stem, root.] To pluck up by or as by the stem or root; eradicate; fig., to destroy. — See **EXTERMINATE**. — **ex'tir-pa-tive** (eks'têr-pät-iv), *a.* — **ex'tir-pa'tor** (eks'têr-pät-êr; eks-têr'pät-êr), *n.*

**ex'tir-pa'tion** (-pä'shün), *n.* Act of extirpating; eradication; total destruction.

**ex-tol'** (eks-tôl'; -tôl'), *v. t.*; -TOLLED' (-tôld'; -tôld'); -TOL'LING. [L. *extollere*; *ex* out + *tollere* to raise.] To elevate by praise; laud. — **Syn.** Praise, applaud, celebrate, glorify. — **ex-tol'ler** (-êr), *n.* — **ex-tol'ment**, *ex-tol'ment*, *n.*

**ex-tort'** (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *extortus*, p. p. of *extorquere* to twist out, extort; *ex* out + *torquere* to twist.] To wrest by force, duress, or any undue or illegal power or ingenuity; wring; exact. — **Syn.** See **ELICIT**. — **ex-tort'er**, *n.*

**ex-tor'tion** (-tôr'shün), *n.* 1. Act of extorting. 2. *Law*. The offense committed by an officer who unlawfully, by color of his office, claims and takes money or other thing of value that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due. 3. That which is extorted. — **Syn.** Oppression, rapacity, exaction, overcharge. — **ex-tor'tion-er** (-êr), *n.*

**ex-tor'tion-a-ry** (-ä-ri), *a.* Extortionate. **ex-tor'tion-ate** (-ät), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive; hard.

**ex-tor'tive** (-tîv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or using, extortion. **ex'tra** (eks'trä), *a.* or *adv.* Beyond what is due, usual, or necessary; additional; hence: superior; better or larger than the ordinary. — *n.* 1. Something in addition to what is due, expected, or usual. 2. An edition of a newspaper other than a regular one. 3. *Cricket*. A run made otherwise than from a hit. 4. Something of an extra quality or grade.

**ex'tra** (eks'trä-), [L., fr. *exter*. See **EXTERIOR**.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix to denote *beyond*, *outside of*, *outside the scope of*; as in *extramural*, *extrajudicial*.

**ex'tra-ca-non'i-cal** (-kâ-nôn'î-käl), *a.* *Ecll.* Not included in the canon, or list of authorized books.

**ex-tract'** (eks-träkt'), *v. t.* [L. *extractus*, p. p. of *extrahere* to extract; *ex* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. To draw out or forth; hence: to derive as if by drawing out; deduce. 2. To withdraw by expression, distillation, etc. 3. To select; cite; quote, as a text. — **Syn.** See **ELICIT**. — *v. i.* To yield to action for drawing out.

to *extract the root*, *Math.*, to find the root. **ex'tract** (eks'träkt), *n.* 1. Something extracted; esp., something prepared by expression, decoction, or the like. 2. *Specif.*: a. A selection from a writing or discourse; a quotation. b. *Pharm.* A solid preparation obtained by evaporating a solution of a drug, etc., or the fresh juice of a plant; — distinguished from *abstract*.

**ex-tract'a-ble** (eks-träkt'ä-b'l), **ex-tract'i-ble** (-tî-b'l), *a.* That may or can be extracted; suitable for extraction.

**ex-tract'ion** (eks-träkt'shün), *n.* 1. Act of extracting, or drawing out. 2. Derivation from a stock or family; lineage; birth. 3. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

**ex-tract'ive** (-tîv), *a.* 1. That can be extracted. 2. Tending or serving to extract. — *n.* A thing extracted; extract. **ex-tract'or** (-têr), *n.* One who, or that which, extracts.

**ex'tra-di'ta-ble** (eks'trä-dî'tä-b'l), *a.* Subject or liable to extradition; also, making liable to extradition.

**ex'tra-dite** (eks'trä-dît), *v. t.*; -DIT'ED (-dît'êd); -DIT'ING. To make or procure extradition of.

**ex'tra-di'tion** (-dîsh'ün), *n.* [L. *ex* out + *traditio* delivery.] Surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another; surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another.

**ex'tra-dos** (eks'trä'dôs), *n.* [F., fr. *extra* outside + *dos* (L. *dorsum*) back.] *Arch.* The exterior curve of an arch. Cf. **INTRADOS**.

**ex'tra-ju-di-cial** (eks'trä-jöö-dîsh'äl), *a.* Beyond the proper authority of a court or judge. — **ex'tra-ju-di-cial-ly**, *adv.*

**ex'tra-lat'er-al** (-lä'têr-äl), *a.* Designating that which is beyond the side; — in United States mining law, said of a mine owner's a *Intrados*, right in certain circumstances to parts of the *or* *Soffit*; b *Extrados*, vein beyond the side lines of his claim, but lying within vertical cross planes through the end lines.

**ex'tra-mun'dane** (-mün'dän), *a.* Beyond the material world. **ex'tra-mur'al** (-mür'äl), *a.* Outside of the walls, as of a university or a city or town; as, *extramural* instruction.

**ex'tra-ne-ous** (eks'trä-nê-üs), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra*. See **STRANGE**.] Not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; not essential or intrinsic; foreign. — **Syn.** See **EXTRINSIC**. — **ex'tra-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex'tra-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ex'tra-of-fi-cial** (eks'trä-ô-fîsh'äl), *a.* Outside the duties, rights, etc., of an office.

**ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly** (eks-trôr'dî-nä-rî-lî), *adv.* In an extraordinary manner or degree; exceptionally.

**ex-traor'di-na-ry** (-trôr'dî-nä-rî; eks'trä-ôr'dî-nä-rî), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*. See **EXTRA**; **ORDINARY**.] 1. Be-



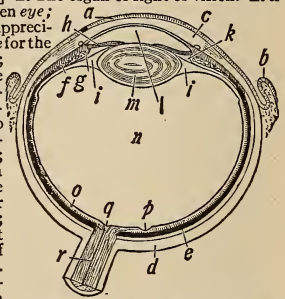
äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, ävent änd, recênt, makêr; äce, äll; äld, äbey, ärb, ädd, söft, cönnect; use, äüte, ärm, äp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, öil; chair; gö; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



yond, or out of, the common order or method; not ordinary.  
**2.** Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; uncommon; remarkable. **3.** Employed on a special service; as, an ambassador *extraordinary*.  
**ex-trā-pro-fes'sion-al** (p-rō-fēsh'ān-āl), *a.* Beyond the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.  
**ex-trā-red'**, *a.* *Physics.* Infra-red.  
**ex-trā-ter-ri-to-ri-al** (tēr'ī-tō'rī-āl; 57), *a.* Extraterritorial.  
**ex-trā-ter-ri-to-ri-al'i-ty** (āl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality, state, or privilege of being extraterritorial. See **EXTRATERRITORIALITY**.  
**ex-trā-uter-ine**, *a.* *Anat. & Med.* Outside the uterus.  
**ex-trāv'a-gance** (ēks-trāv'ā-gāns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being extravagant; excess; esp., undue expenditure of money. **2.** An instance of prodigality or excess; an extravagant action or thing. — **SYN.** Prodigality, waste, lavishness.  
**ex-trāv'a-gan-cy** (-gān-sī), *n., pl.* **CIES.** Extravagance.  
**ex-trāv'a-gant** (-gānt), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. extra* outside + *vagans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander, *vagus* wandering.] **1.** Straying; roving. **Obs.** **2.** Excessive; unrestrained; as, *extravagant* acts. **3.** Profuse in expenditure; prodigal. **4.** Excessively high; exorbitant; as, an *extravagant* price. — **SYN.** See **EXCESSIVE**. — **gant-ly**, *adv.*  
**ex-trāv'a-gan'za** (-gān'zā), *n.* [Extravagance with an Italian ending: cf. *It. stravaganza*.] **1.** A wildly irregular musical or dramatic composition; esp., a musical caricature. **2.** Extravagant flight of sentiment or language.  
**ex-trāv'a-gate** (-gāt), *v. i.* To rove; to be extravagant.  
**ex-trāv'a-sate** (-sāt), *v. t. & i.* [*Extra* + *L. vas* vessel.] To force, let, or pass, by infiltration or effusion, out of a normal channel, as a blood vessel or lymphatic, into surrounding tissue; — said of blood, lymph, etc.  
**ex-trāv'a-sa'tion** (-sā'shūn), *n.* Act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; effusion; also, the matter so discharged.  
**ex-treme'** (trēm'), *a., EX-TREM'ER* (-ēr); **-TREM'EST** (-ēst). [*L. extremus*, superl. of *exter, exterius*. See **EXTERIOR**.] **1.** At the utmost point or border; utmost; most remote. **2.** Last; final; as, *extreme* unction. **3.** Far out; far toward the extreme. **4.** Existing in, or going to, the greatest degree; greatest. **5.** Very great; hence: excessive; immoderate. **6.** Radical; as, *extreme* opinions. — **SYN.** See **LAST**.  
**extreme unction**, *R. C. Ch.*, the sacrament of anointing in the last hours of life or when a person is in imminent danger of death, — done for remission of sins.  
**— n.** **1.** The utmost point; extremity. **2.** Utmost limit; furthest degree; undue departure from the mean; esp., in *pl.*, things at an extreme distance from each other, etc.; as, *extremes* meet. **3.** An extreme condition; hence: danger, distress, etc. **4.** An excessive degree, measure, or expedient. **5.** *Math.* The first or the last term of a proportion or series. **6.** *Logic.* A term applied in only one of the premises of a syllogism. — **ex-treme'ly**, *adv.* — **ex-treme'ness**, *n.*  
**ex-trem'ism** (ēks-trēm'īz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being extreme or radical; tendency to go to extremes.  
**ex-trem'ist** (ēks-trēm'īst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.  
**ex-trem'ity** (trēm'ī-tī), *n.; pl.* **-ITIES** (-tiz). **1.** The utmost limit, point, or part. **2.** A limb of the body, or, esp., the end part of a limb; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Highest degree; most intense form. **4.** Utmost degree of intensity, pain, or the like; greatest peril or need; also, dying. **5.** An extremely severe act or measure; — usually in *pl.*; as, to resort to *extremities*.  
**ex'tri-ca-ble** (ēks'tri-kā-b'l), *a.* That can be extricated.  
**ex'tri-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.; -CAT'ED* (-kāt'ēd); **-CAT'ING**. [*L. extricatus*, p. p. of *extricare*; *ex* + *trica* trifles, impediments, perplexities.] **1.** To free, as from difficulties; disentangle. **2.** To cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to *extricate* heat. — **SYN.** See **DISENGAGE**.  
**ex'tri-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* An extricating or disentangling; disentanglement.  
**ex-trin'sic** (ēks-trīn'sīk), *a.* [*L. extrinsecus*, *adv.*, on the outside; *exter* outside + *secus* otherwise, beside.] Not in or of a body; belonging to what is foreign to, or outside of, what is under consideration; external; unessential. **SYN.** Outward, foreign, extraneous. — **Extrinsic, extraneous.** That is **extrinsic** (opposed to *intrinsic*) which is not inherent or essential; that is **extraneous** which is more definitely or concretely external or foreign; as, *extrinsic* advantages of birth; considerations *extraneous* to our subject.  
**ex-trin'si-cal** (-sī-kāl), *a.* **Extrinsic, — cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**ex-trorse'** (trōrs'), *a.* [*L. extrorsus* in an outward direction; *extra* on the outside + *versus* toward.] Facing or turned outward; specif., *Bot.*, turned away from the axis of growth.  
**ex'tro-ver'sion** (ēks'trō-vēr'shūn), *n.* *Med.* State of being turned inside out; as, *extroversion* of the bladder.  
**ex-trud'e** (ēks-trōd'), *v. t. -TRUD'ED* (-trōd'ēd); **-TRUD'ING**. [*L. extrudere, extrusum*; *ex* out + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** To force, press, or push out; expel. **2.** Specif.: *Metallurgy*. To shape or form by forcing metal heated to a semi-

plastic condition through dies by the use of hydraulic power; as, *extruded* rods. — *v. i.* To be extruded.  
**ex-tru'sion** (ēks-trōs'zhūn), *n.* Act of extruding.  
**ex-tru'sive** (-sīv), *a.* **1.** Extruding. **2.** *Geol.* Forced out at the surface; as, *extrusive* rocks. Cf. **INTRUSIVE**.  
**ex-u'ber-ance** (ēgz-ū'bēr-āns) *n.* **1.** State or quality of being *ex-uberant*. [*ex-uberant* (-bēr-ān-sī)] *ing exuberant*; copious supply. **2.** An instance of exuberant action, growth, or the like. — **SYN.** Abundance, plenty, copiousness, profusion, overflow, excess; rankness, wantonness, luxuriance.  
**ex-u'ber-ant** (-ānt), *a.* [*L. exuberans, antis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to be abundant; *ex* + *uberare* to be fruitful, *uber* fruitful.] Characterized by abundance or superabundance. — **SYN.** See **PLENTIFUL**. — **ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*  
**ex-u'ber-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To be in exuberance; abound.  
**ex-u-date** (ēks-ū-dāt), *n.* Exuded matter. [exuded.]  
**ex-u-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.* Act of exuding; that which is exuded. [*ex-ude'* (ēks-ūd'; ēgz-ūd'), *v. t. & i.*] [*L. exudare, exudare, -atum*, to sweat out; *ex* + *sudare* to sweat, *sudor* sweat.] To discharge from a body through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, or other liquid.  
**ex-ult'** (ēgz-ūlt'), *v. i.* [*L. exultare, exultare, -atum*, to leap vigorously, exult, intens. fr. *exsiliere* to spring out; *ex* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** To leap. **Obs.** **2.** To be in high spirits; rejoice exceedingly; triumph.  
**ex-ult'an-cy** (-zūlt'ān-sī), *n.* Exultation.  
**ex-ult'ant** (-zūlt'ānt), *a.* Characterized by or expressing exultation. — **SYN.** See **EXALTED**. — **ex-ult'ant-ly**, *adv.*  
**ex-ult'a'tion** (ēks-ūlt'ā'shūn; ēgz-ūlt'), *n.* Act of exulting; esp., lively joy at success or victory; delight; triumph.  
**ex-ult'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an exulting manner.  
**ex-u'vi-ate** (ēgz-ū'vī-ē), *n. pl.* [*L.*, fr. *exuere* to draw out or off.] Cast or molted integuments of animals, as skins of snakes, shells of lobsters, etc. — **ex-u'vi-al** (-āl), *a.*  
**ex-u'vi-ate** (-vī-āt), *v. t. & i.; -AT'ED* (-āt'ēd); **-AT'ING**. To shed an old covering; molt. — **ex-u'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*  
**ey'as** (ī'ās), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *niais* fresh from the nest, fr. *L. nidus* nest. *E. an eyas* stands for a *niais*.] A nestling.  
**eye** (ī), [*AS. ēage*]. **1.** The organ of sight or vision. **2. a**

**1.** Vision; as, he has a keen eye; often, trained or appreciated vision; as, an eye for the beautiful. **b** Look; glance; as, to make eye at one; close regard; hence: oversight; watch; as, keep an eye on him. **c** Discernment; judgment; estimation; as, a crime in the eye of the law. **3.** The field or range of vision; view; sight; as, the accident occurred in the eye of the whole audience. **4.** Fig., a seat of intellectual light. **5.** An object suggestive of the organ of sight; as, the bull's-eye of a target, a bud of a plant, the hole through a needle, etc.



Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. Somewhat enlarged. *a* Cornea; *b* Conjunctiva; *c* Sclerotic; *d* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *l*; *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow Spot; *q* Center of Blind Spot; *r* Artery of Retina in the center of the Optic Nerve.

**— v. t.; EYED** (īd); **EY'ING** (ī'īng) or **EYE'ING**. To view; esp., to watch narrowly. — *v. i.* To appear; look. **Obs.**  
**eye'ball'** (ī'bōl'), *n.* The ball, or globe, of the eye.  
**eye'bright'** (ī'brīt'), *n.* A small European herb (*Euphrasia officinalis*), of the figwort family, formerly used for diseases of the eye.  
**eye'brow'** (ī'brōw'), *n.* The arch or ridge over the eye; also, the hair growing on this ridge.  
**eye'cup'** (ī'kūp'), *n.* An oval porcelain or glass cup having a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye, and used in applying liquid remedies to the eyes; — called also *eyeglass*.  
**eyed** (īd), *a.* Having eyes or cyclic spots.  
**eye'glass'** (ī'glās'), *n.* **1.** A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; — when used in pairs, commonly called *eyeglasses* or *pince-nez*. Cf. **LOZINETTE**. **2.** The eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. **3.** = **EYECUP**.  
**eye'hole'** (ī'hōl'), *n.* **1.** The orbit of the eye. **2.** A peephole. **3.** A circular opening to receive something, as a hook, cord, or rope; an eyelet; an eye.  
**eye'lash'** (ī'lāsh'), *n.* The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid; also, a single hair of this fringe.

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. | Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**eye/less** (f'les), *a.* Without eyes; blind; as, "Eyeless rage."  
**eye/let** (f'let), *n.* [OF. *oillet*, F. *ailet*, dim. of *œil* eye, L. *oculus*.] 1. A small hole, to receive a cord. 2. A metal ring, used to line an eyelet hole. 3. A loophole. 4. A small eye; an ocellus. — *v. t.* To make or place eyelets in.  
**eye/let-er'** (f'let-er'), *n.* A stiletto; bodkin.  
**eye/lid** (f'lid'), *n.* The portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure.  
**ey/en** (f'en). Archaic or Scot. pl. of **eye**.  
**eye opener.** That which makes the eyes open, as startling news, or, *U. S.* *Stang*, a drink of liquor.  
**eye/piece** (f'pes'), *n.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of an optical instrument.  
**eye/serv'ant** (f'sur'vant), *n.* A servant who does his duty faithfully only when watched.  
**eye/serv'er**, *n.* An eyeservant.  
**eye/serv'ice** (-vís), *n.* 1. Service performed only under inspection. 2. Admiring looks; regard.  
**eye/shot** (f'shot'), *n.* Range or reach of the eye; view.  
**eye/sight** (f'sit'), *n.* Sight; view; observation.  
**eye/sore** (f'sor'), *n.* Something offensive to the sight.  
**eye/spot** (-spót'), *n.* 1. *Zool.* a A simple eye or visual organ, in many invertebrates, consisting of pigment cells covering a sensory nerve termination. b An eyelike spot of color. 2. An eyelike spot, as in a potato or coconut.  
**eye/stalk** (f'stok'), *n.* *Zool.* One of the movable peduncles

which, in lobsters, shrimps, and other decapod crustaceans, bear the eyes at the tip.  
**eye/stone** (f'stón'), *n.* A small lenticular calcareous body, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye.  
**eye/strings** (f'stringz'), *n. pl.* The muscles, tendons, or nerves of the eye, formerly thought to break at death or on loss of sight.  
**eye/tooth** (f'tooth'), *n.* An upper canine tooth.  
**eye/wash** (f'wosh'), *n.* Eyewater.  
**eye/wa'ter** (f'wó'tér), *n.* A wash or lotion for the eyes.  
**eye/wink** (f'wink'), *n.* 1. A wink. 2. A glance.  
**eye/wink'er**, *n.* An eyelash.  
**eye/wit'ness** (f'wit'nés; f'wit'nés), *n.* One who sees an object or act; esp., one who testifies to what he has seen.  
**ey'tra** (á'ra; f'ra), *n.* [Native South American name] *Zool.* A tropical American wild cat (*Felis eyra*).  
**eyre** (ár), *n.* [OF. *eirre*, *eire*, journey, way, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, way. See **ITINERARY**.] A journey in circuit; — used in *justices in eyre*, judges who, in the Middle Ages, rode circuit to hold courts.  
**ey'rie**, **ey'ry** (á'ri; é'ri). Vars. of **AERIE**.  
**Ez'e-ki-el** (é-zé-kí-él; -zék'yél), *n.* [L. *Ezechiel*, fr. Heb. *Yehhezqél*.] *Bib.* 1. A great Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. 2. The Book of Ezekiel in the Old Testament.  
**Ez'tra** (é'z'ra), *n.* [Heb. 'Ezrá.] *Bib.* 1. A famous Hebrew prophet of the 5th century B. C. 2. A certain book of the Old Testament.

## F

**F** (éf). 1. The sixth letter of the English, as also of the Roman, early Greek, and Semitic alphabets. Its present form and sound are from the Latin, which borrowed the form from the early Greek digamma, **Ɔ**. Etymologically **f** is most closely related to **p**, **k**, **v**, and **b**. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 35. 2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: a The sixth in a series; sixth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 6; as, Company **F**. b *Music*. The fourth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the sixth of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). Also, any key giving this tone. 3. As a medieval Roman numeral, **F** = 40, and **F** = 40,000.

**F** (éf), or **f**, *n.*; *pl.* **F's** or **Fs** (éfs). The letter **F** or **f**; also, an object shaped like an **F**.

**fa** (fá), *n.* [It.] *Music*. The fourth of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale.

**fa-ba'ceous** (fá-bá'shűs), *a.* [L. *fabaceus* of beans, fr. *fabá* bean.] Belonging to an immense family (*Fabaceae*) of plants, the bean family, including herbs, shrubs, and trees, the fruit of which is a true pod, or legume.

**Fa'bi-an** (fá'bi-án), *a.* 1. In the manner of the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, called *Cunctator*, who avoided decisive contests; cautious; dilatory. 2. Designating, or pertaining to, a society of socialists organized in England, in 1884, to spread socialistic principles gradually without violent agitation.

— *n.* A member of, or sympathizer with, the Fabian Society.

**fa'ble** (-b'l), *n.* [**F**, fr. L. *fabula*, fr. *fari* to speak, say.]

1. A fictitious narrative or statement; specif.: a Untruth. b A story of supernatural or marvelous happenings. c A narration enforcing some useful truth, esp. one in which animals speak and act like human beings. d Talk; common talk. 2. Plot or story of an epic or dramatic poem.

— *v. i.*; — **BLEED** (-b'ld); — **BLING** (-bling). To compose fables; write or speak fiction; talk idly; lie. — *v. t.* To feign; invent; tell of falsely. — **fa'bler** (fá'bler), *n.*

**fa'bled** (fá'b'ld), *p. a.* 1. Told in fable; mythical; legendary. 2. Having no real existence; fictitious.

|| **fa'bli'au'** (fá'blé'ó'), *n.*; *pl.* -aux (*E. -oéz*). [**F**] *F. Lit.* One of a kind of short metrical tales of the 12th-13th centuries. They are usually satirical and frankly coarse.

**fa'bric** (fá'brík), *n.* [L. *fabrica* fabric, workshop. See **FORGE**.] 1. A structure. 2. Act of constructing; erection; specif., construction and maintenance of churches. *Eng.* 3. The structure of anything; texture, as of goods, a rock, etc. 4. Cloth woven or knit from fibers.

**fab'ri-cant** (-ri-kánt), *n.* One who fabricates; manufacturer.

**fab'ri-cate** (-kát), *v. t.*; — **CAT'ING** (-kát'ing). [**L. fabricatus**, *p. p.* of *fabricari*, -*care*, to build, forge, fr. *fabra*, See **FABRIC**.] 1. To construct; manufacture; build. *Archaic*. 2. To form by art and labor; manufacture; produce; as, to fabricate woolens. 3. To invent (a fiction, legend, etc.); devise falsely, as a lie. — **SYN.** See **FASHION**. — **fab'ri-ca'tor** (-kát'ér), *n.*

**fab'ri-ca'tion** (-kát'shűn), *n.* 1. Act of fabricating. 2. That which is fabricated; a falsehood. — **SYN.** See **FICTION**.

**fab'u-list** (fáb'fű-líst), *n.* A writer or inventor of fables.

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcűs, menű; fűod, fűot; out, oil;

**fab'u-lous** (-lűs), *a.* [L. *fabulosus*.] 1. Feigned, as a fable; fictitious; legendary. 2. Like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; astonishing. — **fab'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **fab'u-lous-ness**, *n.* **SYN.** **Fabulous**, **mythical**, **apocryphal** are here compared in their secondary senses. **Fabulous** connotes that which is incredible or beyond sober reality; as, **fabulous** wealth. **Mythical** is often euphemistic for what is feigned or non-existent; as, a **mythical** tale. **Apocryphal** adds the implication of spuriousness or sham; as, **apocryphal** books.

**fa'cade'** (fá-sá'd'), *n.* [**F**, fr. It., fr. L. *facies*. See **FACE**.] *Arch.* Front of a building; esp., the principal front.

**face** (fás), *n.* [**F**, fr. LL. *facies*, L. *facies* form, shape, face.] 1. The front part of the head; of man, the part including the eyes, cheeks, nose, mouth, forehead, and chin. 2. Expression; look. 3. Boldness; effrontery. 4. Presence; view; sight. 5. Outside appearance; aspect; hence, pretense. 6. The physical features of a country. 7. A surface; esp., the front, upper, or outer part. 8. The principal side, as a front of a building, the marked side of a playing card, the "right," or finished, side, of cloth, leather, etc., the inscribed or printed side of a document. 9. Any bounding plane of a polyhedron. 10. The acting surface, esp. of a tool or implement; specif.: a The edge of a cutting implement. b The striking surface of the head of a hammer, a mallet, etc. c The grinding surface of a molar tooth. d The upper surface of an anvil. 11. *Print.* a The upper or printing surface of a type, plate, etc. b The style or cut of type. See **TYPE**. 12. *Mining*, a The end or wall of the tunnel, drift, or excavation at which work is progressing or was last done; breast. b The principal cleavage plane at right angles to the stratification. 13. The exact amount expressed on a note, bond, etc. 14. *Fort.* a The portion of a work forming one side of a salient angle. b The front between two neighboring bastions or other salient works. 15. *Mil.* One of the sides of a formation, esp. of a square.

**SYN.** **Face**, **countenance**, **visage**, **physiognomy**. **Face** is the simple and direct word; **countenance** is more elevated, and often retains the implication of looks or expression. **Visage** is now chiefly poetical; it often emphasizes outward appearance. **Physiognomy** denotes the face esp. as expressive of mind or disposition, or fig., significant aspect.

**in the face of**, a In the immediate presence of. b In opposition to; in defiance of; despite.

— *v. t.*; **FACED** (fást); **FAC'ING** (fás'ing). 1. To confront impudently. 2. To meet in front; oppose firmly; resist. 3. To stand with the face toward. 4. To cause to present a face, as in a certain direction. 5. *Card Playing*. To turn (a card) face upward so as to expose the markings. 6. To cover with anything, as for ornament or protection; put a face or facing on. 7. To line near the edge, esp. with a different material. 8. *Mech.* To make the surface of (anything) flat or smooth; to dress the face of (a stone, a casting, etc.); — often used with **up**. 9. To give a specious appearance, or "face," to; as, to **face** tea with coloring matter.

to **face down**, to put down by bold or impudent opposition; as, to **face** a person down. — to **f.** (a thing) out, to persist boldly or impudently in an assertion or in conduct.

— *v. t.* To present a face (in a certain direction).

**face card.** *Playing Cards.* A king, queen, or knave.

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcűs, menű; fűod, fűot; out, oil;

chár; go; síng, ín; then, thín; náture, verdűre (87);



**face**'hard'en, *v. t.* To harden the face or surface of (iron or steel), as by casehardening, casting in chills, or the like.

**face**'er (fās'ēr), *n.* 1. A blow in the face, as in boxing; — also fig. *Colloq.* 2. One who, or that which, faces; specif., *Mach.*, an attachment to a machine tool to hold a cutter for facing or surfacing.

**face**'et (fās'ēt), *n.* [F. *facette*.] 1. A little face; esp., one of the small plane surfaces of a cut gem. 2. *Arch.* The fillet between the flutes of a column. 3. *Zool.* The surface of one of the small eyes in a compound eye; also, one of the small eyes, or ocelli. — *v. t.* To cut facets on.

**face**'ete' (fā-sēt'), *a.* [L. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious.] Facetious; witty. *Archaic.*

**face**'ti-ōse (fā-sē'shī-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings.

**face**'ti-ōus (-shūs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, pleasantries; sportive; jocose; jocular. — *Syn.* See **WITTY**. — **face**'ti-ōus-ly, *adv.* — **face**'ti-ōus-ness, *n.*

**face**'cial (fās'shūl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the face.

**facial angle**, the angle made by the intersection of the axis of the face with the axis of the skull.

**face**'ci-ēnd (fās'shī-ēnd), *n.* [From neut. of L. *faciendus*, gerundive of *facere* to do.] *Math.* Multiplicand.

**face**'ile (fās'īl), *a.* [L. *facilis*, prop., capable of being done; hence, facile, fr. *facere* to do.] 1. Easily done; not difficult. 2. Easily surmounted, removed, or mastered. 3. Approachable; affable. 4. Easily persuaded; yielding; pliant. 5. Ready; fluent. — **face**'ile-ly, *adv.* — **face**'ile-ness, *n.*

**face**'cil'i-tate (fā-sīl'ī-tāt), *v. t.*; -**TAT**'ING (-tāt'īng); -**TAT**'ING. To make easy or less difficult. — **face**'cil'i-ta-tion (-tā'shūn), *n.*

**Facial Angles**, 1, of an **face**'cil'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). Orthognathous Skull (Camper) and 2, of a Prognathous Skull. *ad*

1. Quality of being easily done; ease. 2. Readiness from skill or practice; Axis of the Face; *c d* dexterity; address; expertness. 3. Axis of the Skull. The quality of being easily persuaded; pliancy. 4. That which facilitates any action; aid; — usually in *pl.*; as, *facilities* for trade, study, travel, etc.

**face**'ing (fās'īng), *n.* 1. A covering in front, for ornament or protection; exterior covering; as, a *facings* of stone over brick. 2. A lining near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection. 3. In *pl. Mil.* The collar, cuffs, and trimmings of a military coat.

**face**'in'o-rous (fā-sīn'ō-rūs), *a.* [L. *facinorosus*, fr. *facinus* bad deed, *facere* to do.] Very wicked. *Obs.* or *R.*

**face**'sim'i-le (fāk-sīm'ī-lē), *n.* [L. *fac simile* make like.] An exact copy or likeness. — *Syn.* See **DUPLICATE**. — *v. t.*; -**LED** (-lēd); -**LE**'ING. To make a facsimile of.

**facsimile telegraph**. A telegraphic apparatus reproducing messages in autograph, or transmitting to a distance a copy of drawings, pictures, etc. See **TELEAUTOGRAPH**.

**fact** (fākt), *n.* [L. *factum*, fr. *facere* to do.] 1. A thing done; deed; — now *Rare*, exc. in *accessories* after the *fact*, etc. 2. An event, occurrence, quality, or relation, manifestly real. 3. The quality of being actual; actuality; as, a question of *fact*. 4. The statement of a thing done or existing; loosely, the thing supposed to be done or to exist. 5. *Law*. *Specif.*: Any of the circumstances or matters of a case as alleged; also, that which is of actual occurrence; reality as an event or events; — usually in *pl.*

**fact**'ion (fāk'shūn), *n.* [L. *factio* a doing, faction. See **FACT**.] 1. A set or class of persons. 2. A combination or clique (generally contentious or self-seeking) in a state, party, etc. 3. Party in general; party tumult; dissension. — *Syn.* See **COMBINATION**. [by faction.]

**fact**'ion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a faction; characterized

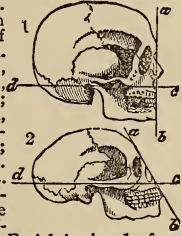
**fact**'i-ōus (-shūs), *a.* [L. *factiosus*.] 1. Given to faction, or dissension; seditious. 2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, faction; as, "*factious fury*." — **fact**'i-ōus-ly, *adv.* — **fact**'i-ōus-ness, *n.*

**fact**'iti-ōus (fāk-tī'shūs), *a.* [L. *factitious*, fr. *facere* to make.] 1. Artificial; sham. 2. Formed by, or adapted to, an artificial standard or rule; not natural; as, a *factitious* taste. — **fact**'iti-ōus-ly, *adv.* — **ti-ōus-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* **Factitious**, **unnatural**. That is **unnatural** which departs in any way from a normal state; that is **factitious** (see **ARTIFICIAL**) which is brought about or wrought up by labor and effort; as, a **factitious** demand (one "worked up"); **unnatural** excitement, **factitious** excitement.

**fact**'ti-tive (fāk'tī-tīv), *a.* [See **FACT**.] *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a verb which expresses an idea of making or rendering anything to be of a certain character; as in, *he made the water wine*; *ye call me chief*. — **ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**fact**'or (fāk'tēr), *n.* [L. *factor* a doer.] 1. One who does business for another; agent; esp., a commission merchant. 2. A steward or bailiff of an estate. *Obs.* or *Scot.* Hence, *Law*: a one appointed by law to have charge of forfeited



or sequestered property. *Scot.* & *Local U. S.* **b** The garnishee in the proceeding called factoring or, more commonly, garnishment. *U. S.* 3. The agent in charge of a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. 4. *Math.* Any of the quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. 5. One of the elements that contribute to produce a result; a constituent. — *v. t.* To resolve into factors.

**fact**'or-age (āj), *n.* Agency or commission of a factor.

**fact**'or-i-āl (fāk-tō'rī-āl; 57), *a.* Related to factors or factorials. — *n.* The product of an integer by all other smaller integers; as, *factorial* 4 (written 4!) equals 4 x 3 x 2 x 1.

**fact**'or-ize (fāk'tō'rī-zē), *v. t.*; -**IZED** (-īzəd); -**IZ**'ING. 1. *Law*, *Vi.* & *Conn.* To garnish. 2. *Math.* To bring into the form of a product of factors; resolve into factors.

**fact**'o-ry (fāk'tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rīz). 1. A trading station where factors, or agents, reside and transact business. 2. A building, or collection of buildings, usually with equipment, for the manufacture of goods; manufactory.

**fact**'o-tum (fāk-tō'tūm), *n.* [L., do everything; *fac*, imperative of *facere* to do + *totus* all.] 1. A busybody. *Obs.* 2. One employed to do all kinds of work.

**fact**'u-al (fāk'tū-āl), *a.* Relating to or containing facts; actual. — **fact**'u-al-ly, *adv.*

**fact**'ure (fāk'tūr), *n.* [L. *factura* a making.] Act or manner of making or doing anything; — now used esp. of an artistic production.

**fact**'u-la (-tū-lā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -**LÆ** (-læ). [L., dim. of *fac*, *facis*, a torch.] A spot or streak on the surface of the sun brighter than the surrounding regions of the photosphere.

**fact**'ul-ta-tive (-tī-tā-tīv), *a.* 1. Involving, bestowing, or having more or less freedom of choice, action, or the like; as, *facultative* enactments, or such as convey a "faculty," or permission; hence, optional; as, "*facultative* celibacy." 2. Of such a character as to admit of existing under various forms or conditions, or of happening or not happening, or the like; specif., *Biol.*, having the power to live under different conditions; — opp. to *obligate*. 3. Pert. to a faculty or faculties.

**fact**'ul-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). [F. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis* easy, *facere* to make.] 1. Ability to act or do. 2. a That in which one is trained; trade; profession. *Archaic.* b Special endowment; knack. 3. a One of the powers of mind or sense; as, in possession of one's *faculties*. b In *pl. Phrenol.* Aptitudes supposed to be indicated by the conformation of the skull. 4. Power, authority, or prerogative given or conferred. 5. A department of learning or instruction in a university. 6. The members of a profession or calling; as, the *legal faculty*. 7. The president, professors, and tutors in a university or college. *Chiefly U. S.* 8. Ability in property; means; resources; as, *the faculty* theory demands that every man should be taxed according to his ability. 9. Executive ability; efficiency. *Colloq.* — *Syn.* Talent, aptitude; dexterity; cleverness. See **CITIZEN**.

**fad** (fād), *n.* A custom, amusement, etc., followed for a time with exaggerated zeal; hobby; craze. — *Syn.* See **FASHION**. — **fad**'dist (fād'īst), *n.*

**fad**'dy (fād'tī), *a.* Addicted to fads; like a *fad*. *Colloq.*

**fade** (fād), *v. i.*; **FAD**'EN (fād'ēn; 24); **FAD**'ING. [Prob. fr. OF. *fader*, fr. *fade* feeble, pale.] 1. To grow weak; decay; wither. 2. To lose freshness or brightness; grow dim. 3. To sink away; vanish. — *v. t.* To cause to fade.

**fade** (fād; as *French* fād), *a.* [OF. *fade* feeble, languishing, pale, F. *fadé* insipid, prob. fr. L. *vapidius* vapid.] 1. Pale; wan; languishing. *Archaic.* 2. (*pron.* fād) Weak; insipid; commonplace. *A Gallicism.*

**fade**'less, *a.* Unfading. — **fade**'less-ly, *adv.*

**fadge** (fāj), *v. t.* To suit; succeed; thrive. *Obs.*

**face**'cal, **face**'ces. VARS. OF **FECAL**, **FECES**.

**fa**'ē-ry, **fa**'ēr-ie (fā'ēr-ī), *n.* 1. The world of fairies, esp. of such as were first depicted by Spenser. *Archaic.* 2. A fairy. *Obs.* — *a.* Of or like *faēry*. — *Syn.* See **FAIRY**.

**Faf**'nir (fāv'nēr), *n.* [Icel. *Fafnir*.] *Icel. Myth.* A treasure-guarding giant who, in dragon's form, was slain by Sigurd.

**fag** (fäg), *v. i.*; **FAGGED** (fägəd); **FAG**'GING. 1. To labor to weariness; drudge. 2. To become weary; to flag; droop. *Now Rare.* 3. To act as a *fag*. — *v. t.* 1. To tire by labor; exhaust. 2. To use or treat as a *fag*. — *Syn.* See **TIRE**. — *n.* 1. Toil; drudgery. *Colloq.*, *Eng.* 2. *Eng. Schools.* A boy who does service for another of a higher form; a *drudge*.

**fa**'ga'ceous (fā-gā'shūs), *a.* [L. *faagus* beech.] *Bot.* Belonging to an important family (*Fagaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the beech family. They have staminate flowers, usually in aments, and one-seeded nuts. The family contains the oak, beech, and chestnut.

**fag**'end', *n.* The end of a web of cloth, of a rope, etc.; an end of poorer quality; a remnant.

**fag**'ger, *n.* 1. One who fags another. 2. A hard worker.

**fag**'got, **fag**'got-ting. VARS. OF **FAGOT**, etc.

**Fa**'gin (fā'gin), *n.* In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a villainous old Jew who acts as a "fence," and who trains boys and girls to be pickpockets and sneak thieves.



**fag'ot, fag'got** (fäg'üt), *n.* [F.] 1. A bundle of sticks or twigs, as for fuel or a fascine. 2. *Iron Manuf.* A bundle of pieces of wrought iron to be worked over into bars or other shapes by rolling or hammering at a welding heat; a pile. — *v. t.* To make a fagot of; bind in a fagot, or bundle.

**fag'ot-ing, fag'got-ing**, *n.* *Embroidery.* A process of drawing out horizontal threads from a fabric, such as linen, and tying the remaining cross threads into hour-glass-shaped bunches; also, the work itself.

|| **fahl-band** (fähpänt'; -bänd'), *n.* [G. *fahl* dun-colored + *band* a band.] *Mining.* A band or stratum, in crystalline rock, containing metallic sulphides; — so called because by decomposition it assumes a pale color.

**Fah'renheit** (fä'rën-hit), *a.* Designating, or conforming to, the scale used by G. D. Fahrenheit (1686–1736) in graduating his thermometer. — *n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale (abbr., *F.*), so graduated that the freezing point of water is at 32° above 0°, the boiling point at 212° above.

|| **fa'ience** (fä'yän's), *n.* [F., fr. *faience*, a town in Italy.] Fine, richly colored, glazed earthenware.

**fail** (fäil), *v. i.* [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere*, *fallsum*, to deceive.] 1. To be wanting; fall short; come to an end. 2. To lose vigor, resources, etc.; become weaker. 3. To be found wanting or to come short, in an action, duty, result, etc. 4. To err in judgment. 5. To become bankrupt or insolvent. — *v. t.* 1. To be wanting to; disappoint; desert. 2. To omit or neglect; — now only with *to* and the infinitive; as, he failed to come. — *n.* Failure; — now *Rare*, exc. in *without fail*.

**fail'ing, vb. n.** A falling short; failure; hence: a deficiency; infirmity; weakness. — *Syn.* See **FAULT**.

**faile** (fä'y'; E. fäl), *n.* [F.] A soft corded silk, heavier than a foulard and not glossy.

**fail'ure** (fäil'ür), *n.* [Earlier *failer*, fr. F. *faillir*, the inf. used as *n.* *Orf. E. D.* See **FAIL**.] 1. A falling; default; deficiency. 2. Omission to perform; as, *failure* to keep a promise. 3. Want of success; state of having failed. 4. Breaking down; decline; decay; as, the *failure* of sight or memory. 5. A becoming insolvent or bankrupt. 6. One who, or that which, has failed.

**faïn** (fän), *a.* [AS. *fægen*.] 1. Well-pleased; glad. 2. Relatively contented; constrained. 3. Inclined; desirous. — *adv.* With joy; gladly; — now used with *would*.

**faï'ne-ance** (fä'në-äns), *n.* Do-nothingness; inactivity; **faï'ne-an-cy** (-än-si) | dolence.

|| **faï'ne-ant'** (fä'nä'än'), *a.* [F.; *faïre* to do + *néant* nothing.] Inactive; idle. — *n.* An idler; a sluggard.

**faïnt** (fänt), *a.* [F. *feint*, *p. p.* of *feindre* to feign, in OF. also to remain inactive. See **FEIGN**.] 1. Wanting in courage; timorous; depressed. 2. Lacking strength; weak; languid. 3. Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; as, a *faïnt* color. 4. Performed weakly or feebly; slight. 5. Producing a sensation of faintness; oppressive; as, *faïnt* air. — *n.* Act or state of fainting; swoon. — *v. i.* 1. To sink into dejection; lose courage or spirit. 2. To grow feeble. *Archaic.* 3. To swoon; — often used with *away*. 4. To decay; grow dim. — **faïnt'er, n.**

**faïnt'-heart'ed** (fänt'härt'ëd; 109), *a.* Cowardly; timorous.

**faïnt'ish, a.** Somewhat faint, or weak; having a feeling somewhat like that of fainting. — **faïnt'ish-ness, n.**

**faïnt'ly, adv.** In a faint manner.

**faïnt'ness, n.** Quality or state of being faint.

**faints** (fänts), *n. pl.* Also **feints**. [See **FAINT** weak.] The weak and impure spirit which comes over last in the distillation of whisky or other liquor.

**faïr** (fär), *a.* [AS. *fæger*.] 1. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 2. Elegant; desirable; favorable. 3. Free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished. 4. Distinct; legible, as writing. 5. Without irregularity or unevenness of surface or direction; smooth; flowing; — said of the figure of a vessel, and of surfaces, water lines, and other lines. 6. Characterized by frankness, honesty, or impartiality; open; just. 7. Open to legitimate pursuit; — chiefly in *faïr game*. 8. Light; blond; as, *faïr* skin. 9. Without marked merit or defect; average; middling. 10. Not stormy; favorable; also, clear; cloudless; — said of the sky, weather, etc. 11. *Meteorol.* Specif., free from rain, hail, or snow; — so used by the U. S. Weather Bureau. 12. Unobstructed; clear; as, a *faïr* view. 13. Promising; propitious.

*Syn.* Just, equitable, unprejudiced, impartial, unbiased, disinterested. — **Faïr, impartial, unbiased, disinterested** imply freedom from undue influence. **Faïr** implies, negatively, absence of injustice or fraud; positively, the putting of all things on an equitable footing. **Impartial** implies absence of favor for one party more than the other. **Unbiased** expresses even more strongly lack of prejudice or prepossession. **Disinterested** denotes that freedom from bias due to absence of selfish interest.

**faïr ball, Baseball,** a batted ball that first strikes the ground beyond first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that comes to rest before passing first or third base and within the foul lines, or a batted ball that

after striking the ground passes first or third base within the foul lines. — *f. catch, Football,* a catch made by a player on side who makes a prescribed signal that he will not attempt to advance the ball when caught. He may not then be interfered with. — *f. copy,* a perfect copy of a document; also, the condition of such a copy. — *f. green, Golf,* that part of the links or golf course between tees and putting greens (exclusive of long grass and hazards) where the grass is kept short either by mowing or grazing.

— *adv.* 1. In a fair manner. 2. Equitably; impartially. 3. Prosperously; promisingly; — now only in *to bid* (or *promise*) *faïr*. 4. Quietly; moderately. *Obs.* 5. Evenly; squarely; also, full; plump; as, he was struck *faïr* between the eyes. — **Syn.** Attractively, pleasantly, agreeably.

**faïr and square,** justly; honestly. *Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. Fairness; beauty. *Archaic.* 2. A fair woman; sweetheart. *Archaic.* 3. That which is fair or fortunate. — *v. i.* To clear; — said of the weather.

**faïr, n.** [OF. *feire*, fr. L. *feria* holiday, *pl. feriae* days of rest, holidays, festivals.] 1. A gathering of buyers and sellers at a stated season. 2. A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for charity. 3. A competitive exhibition of wares, products, etc.; as, an agricultural *faïr*.

**faïr'ground'** (-ground'), *n.* An inclosure where outdoor fairs, trotting races, etc., are held; — usually in *pl.* U. S.

**faïring, n.** A present; originally, one from a fair.

**faïr'-lead'** (fäir'led') *n.* *Naut.* A block, ring, or strip of **faïr'-lead'er** (-led'ër) plank with holes, serving as a guide for running rigging or for a rope, as to prevent fouling.

**faïr'ly, adv.** 1. In a fair manner; justly; equitably; impartially. 2. Handsomely; beautifully. *Obs.* 3. Courteously. 4. Suitably; auspiciously. 5. Peaceably; quietly. *Obs.* 6. Plainly; clearly; distinctly. 7. Actually; positively; completely; as, he *faïrly* gasped in surprise. 8. Tolerably; moderately; rather; as, she sings *faïrly* well.

**faïr'-minded** (-mïn'dëd; 24, 109), *a.* Unprejudiced; just; judicial; honest. — **faïr'-mind'ed-ness, n.**

**faïr'ness, n.** State or quality of being fair.

**faïr'-sp'oken** (-sp'ök'ën; 109), *a.* Using fair speech; uttered with fairness; courteous; plausible.

**faïr'way'** (-wëy'), *n.* The navigable and unobstructed part of a harbor, river, etc.

**faïry** (fä'ri), *n.; pl.* FAIRIES (-z). [OF. *faïerie, faïerie, faïerie*, enchantment, fairy folk, fr. LL. *faia* one of the Fates, hence, *faïr*, fr. L. *fatum* fate. See **FATE**.] 1. **Fäiry, Obs.** 2. An imaginary supernatural being, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), and to meddle in human affairs; a *faïy*. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, fairies.

*Syn.* **Fäiry, faïry.** Under the influence of the "Fäerie Queen," the spelling **faïry** has come to connote (as contrasted with the more concrete and definite implications of **faïry**) such an unreal, romantic, and visionary world as one associates with Spenser's poem.

**faïr'y-hood** (fä'ri'hööd), *n.* 1. **Fäiry** state or nature; enchantment. 2. **Fäiries** collectively.

**faïr'y-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. State of being a **faïry** or like one; **faïry** nature and power. 2. Belief in **faïries**; **faïry** tales.

**faïr'y-land'** (-län'd'), *n.* Land or abode of **faïries**; **faïry**.

**faïry ring,** In lawns and meadows, a circle formed of luxuriant grass or of certain mushroom fungi.

**faïth** (fäth), [OF. *faïd, faït, fei*, fr. L. *fidēs*.] 1. Firm belief or trust (in a person, thing, doctrine, statement, etc.); as, **faïth** in God; **faïth** in medicine. 2. Recognition of spiritual realities and moral principles as supreme. 3. *Theol.* a *Historical faïth*, or belief in the truthfulness and authority of the Scriptural narrative and teachings. **b Saving, or practical, faïth**, or the acceptance by the intellect, affection, and will of God's favor extended to man through Christ. 4. That which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs; as, the Christian **faïth**. 5. Quality or state of being faithful; fidelity; loyalty. — *Syn.* See **BELIEF**. — *interj.* By my **faïth**! verily!

**faïth cure.** A method of treating diseases by prayer and the exercise of faith in God; a cure wrought by this method.

**faïth'ful** (fäth'foöl), *a.* 1. Full of faith; disposed to believe, esp. in God. 2. Firm in adherence to promises and other engagements. 3. True in affection or allegiance. 4. Worthy of confidence and belief; accurate, as a story. — *Syn.* Trusty, honest, upright; trustworthy, steadfast, constant.

**faïth'ful-ly, adv.** In a faithful manner.

**faïth'ful-ness, n.** Quality or state of being faithful. — *Syn.* See **CONSTANCY**.

**faïth'less, a.** 1. Not believing, esp. in God or the Christian religion. 2. False to promises; disloyal. 3. False to duty or service. 4. Not to be relied on or trusted; delusive; unstable. — **faïth'less-ly, adv.** — **faïth'less-ness, n.**

*Syn.* Disloyal, treacherous, perfidious, false; inconstant, fickle, changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, wavering, fluctuating, vacillating, unsteady, unstable, volatile, mercurial, veering, shifting. — **Faïth'less, inconstant, fickle, Faith'less,** the strongest term, commonly connote deception or treachery. **Inconstant** implies changeableness and instability; **fickle** also the implication of capriciousness.

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, ävent, änd, recënt, mak'ër; ice, ïll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; use, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdüre (87);



**fai'tour** (fā'tēr; -tōr), *n.* [OF. *faitour* a doer, L. *factor*.]

A cheat; impostor. *Obs.*  
**fake** (fāk), *n.* *Naut.* A single turn or wind of a coiled rope, cable, etc. — *v. t.*; **FAKED** (fākt); **FAK'ING**. To coil in fakes.  
**fake**, *v. t.* To do, make, or work upon, in some way, esp. so as to invent fictitiously, falsify, or the like. — *v. i.* To practice faking anything. — *n.* Any person or thing that, through trickery or device, is made to appear otherwise than he or it really is. *All Colloq. or Slang.*

**fake'ment** (fāk'mént), *n.* A thing faked up; a contrivance or device used by way of deception, etc. *Slang.*

**fak'er** (fāk'ēr), *n.* *Erron. fakir. Slang.* One who fakes; as: a peddler at fairs, etc. **b** A fraud; petty swindler.  
**fa-kir'** (fā-kēr'; fāk'ēr), *n.* Also **fa-keer'** (fā-kēr'). [Ar. *faqīr* poor.] A dervish; a member of any of the religious orders of Islam; loosely, esp. in India, a beggar or itinerant wonder-worker of other religions.

**fa la, or fa-la** (fā lā), *n.* *Music.* a A refrain in old songs. **b** Hence, an old kind of part song with such a refrain.

**fal'ba-la** (fāl'bā-lā), **fal'be-lo** (fāl'bē-lō), *n.* A furberlow.  
**fal'cate** (fāl'kāt), *a.* [L. *falcatus*, fr. *falx, falcis*, sickle, scythe.] Hooked or curved like a sickle, as a claw.

**fal'chion** (fāl'chīn; -shūn), *n.* [OF. *faucon*, fr. LL, fr. L. *falx, falcis*, sickle.] A broad-bladed, medieval sword, slightly curved; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, any sword.

**fal'ci-form** (fāl'sī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *falx, falcis*, sickle + *-form*.] Having the shape of a scythe or sickle.

**fal'con** (fō'k'n; fōl'-), *n.* [OF. *faucon*, *falcon*, fr. L. *falco*.] Formerly, any of various hawks, prop. a female, used in hawking, esp. a peregrine hawk; now, any of various long-winged hawks with a notch and tooth on the edge of the upper mandible.

**fal'con-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who hunts with falcons; a breeder or trainer of hawks for hunting.

**fal'con-net** (fō'kō-nēt; fāl'kō-), *n.* [Dim. of *falcon*.] 1. One of the smaller cannon used in the 15th century and later. 2. Any of several small Asiatic falcons (genus *Microhierax*).

**fal'con-gen'til** (*n.* [F. *faucon-gentil*. See **FALCON**; **GEN'FALCON-gen'tle**]. *TEEL*.] The female peregrine falcon.

**fal'con-ry** (fō'k'n-rī), *n.* Art of training falcons to pursue game; also, the sport of hunting with falcons.

**fal'de-ral'** (fāl'dē-rāl'; fāl'dē-rāl'), **fal'de-rol'** (-rōl'), **fol'de-rol'** (fōl'-), *n.* 1. A meaningless word used as a refrain in old songs. 2. A trifle; bit of finery; nonsense.

**fal'd stool'** (fōld'stōol'), *n.* 1. A movable folding stool or small desk at which worshippers kneel during devotions. 2. In the practice of the Church of England, the reading desk from which the Litany is read; a Litany stool.

**fall** (fōl), *v. i.*; *pret.* **FELL** (fēll); *p. p.* **FALL'EN** (fōl'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **FALL'ING**. [AS. *feallan*.] 1. To pass downward freely; drop; hence, to hang or depend freely; as, his cloak falls from his shoulders. 2. Hence: **a** To lose dignity, character, or the like. **b** To come to pass as if by descending; as, night falls. **c** To be uttered, as words. **d** To be lowered, as the glance. **e** To be born or "dropped"; —said of the young of certain animals. **f** To sound less loud or high; to sound with lower pitch; as, his voice fell. **3.** To cease to be erect; become prostrate; as, a tree falls. **4.** Hence: **a** To stumble; be entrapped; and, to fall into error. **b** To die, esp. by violence. **c** To be captured or destroyed. **5.** To move or extend downward. **6.** Hence: **a** To subside, abate, decline, as flame; to ebb, as the tide. **b** To decline in activity, strength, price, etc., as stocks. **c** To become or appear dejected; —said of the face. **7.** To strike; impinge; as, the shot fell near him. **8.** To pass somewhat suddenly (into a new state); as, to fall asleep; hence, to begin; as, to fall to work. **9.** To come or become; occur; arrive; as, Christmas this year falls on Saturday. **10.** *Specif.*: **a** To happen; come by chance; light. **b** To come, pass, or be transferred, as by lot or inheritance. **c** To come in a fitting manner or order; as, the men fell into position. **11.** To find or have its place or station; as, the accent falls on the ultima. **12.** To be arranged or divisible (into).

**to fall aboard**, *Naut.*, to collide with; strike the side of; —usually used with *of*. — **to f. back**, to recede or retreat; give way. — **to f. behind** or **behindhand**, to drop to the rear; lag behind; be in arrears. — **to f. flat**, to fall of the intended effect; as, his speech fell flat. — **to f. foul of**, a *Naut.* To collide with; become entangled with.

**b** To attack; assault. **c** To quarrel with; have trouble with. — **to f. from**, to recede or depart from; not to adhere to. — **to f. home**, *Shipbuilding*, to curve inward; —said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's sides.

— **to f. in**, **a** To sink inward; as, the roof fell in. **b** *Mil.* To take one's proper or assigned place in line. **c** To come together; to meet; agree. — **to f. off**, **a** To drop; as, fruits fall off when ripe. **b** To withdraw; separate; step aside. **c** To become estranged; as, friends fall off. **d** To depreciate; deteriorate; become less valuable, abundant, etc.; as, a falling off in the wheat crop. — **to f. out**, **a** To quarrel. **b** To happen; chance; come to pass. **c** *Mil.* To leave one's place in the ranks. — **to f. through**, to come to nothing; fail. — **to f. to**, to begin; proceed. — **to f.**

**upon**. **a** To attack. **b** To hit upon; chance upon. **c** To devolve upon as a charge or responsibility.

— *n.* 1. Act of falling; a dropping, esp. by gravity; descent. 2. Downfall; destruction; overthrow; ruin. 3. A thing or quantity that falls or has fallen; as, a two-inch fall of snow. 4. A dropping or shedding, as of leaves. 5. Autumn. 6. Birth; "dropping"; as, the fall of lambs; also, the number born. 7. A sinking; subsidence, as of the tide. 8. The discharge of a river or current of water; as, the fall of the Po into the Gulf of Venice. 9. Descent of water; a cascade; — usually in *pl.* 10. A downward direction; declivity. 11. Distance which anything falls. 12. Decrease in price or value; depreciation. 13. Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, he slipped on the ice and had a fall. 14. Lapse from goodness; spiritual ruin; esp., the act (fall of man) of Adam and Eve in eating of the forbidden fruit. 15. Surrender of a besieged place; as, the fall of Troy. 16. a Formerly, a kind of neck ruff or band. **b** A woman's veil. 17. a That part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. **b** In *pl.* *Naut.* The tackle used to lower or hoist a ship's boat.

**fal-la'cious** (fā-lā'shūs), *a.* 1. Embodying a fallacy; misleading. 2. Disappointing; delusive; as, fallacious hopes. — **fal-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **fal-la'cious-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Misleading, deceptive, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, cheating, deceiving, guileful, crafty, wily. — **Falla-cious, misleading, deceptive, deceitful, fraudulent** imply delusion. That is fallacious which deludes (esp.) by false appearance or false reasoning; that is misleading which leads into error, esp. of judgment. **Deceptive** applies only to objects, **deceitful**, to either persons or things; the former does not always, the latter commonly does, imply intent to deceive. **Fraudulent** adds the implication of deliberate cheating or trickery.

**fal-la-cy** (fāl'ā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sīz). [L. *fallacia*, fr. *fallax* deceitful, *fallere* to deceive.] 1. False appearance or deception. 2. A false reasoning or idea; also, fallaciousness. *Syn.* Fallacy, sophism, sophistry (in their nontechnical senses). A fallacy is a misleading or illusory argument; a **sophism**, a fallacy designed to deceive; **sophistry** is intentionally fallacious reasoning, commonly subtle or specious.

**fal'-lal'** (fāl'lāl'; fāl'lāl'), *n.* A bit of finery; a falderal.

**fall dandelion**. A chioraceae scapose herb (*Leontodon autumnale*) with heads of yellow flowers.

**fall'en** (fōl'n), *p. a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded; ruined; shrunken; decreased; dead; etc.

**fall'er** (fōl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, falls. 2. *Mach.* A part or device that acts by falling.

**fall'fish'** (fōl'fīsh'), *n.* Any of several common North American cyprinoid fishes; esp.,

either of two chubs, one (*Semotilus corporalis*) of the streams of the Atlantic slope, and one (*S. bullaris*) of the Mississippi basin.

**fal'li-bil'i-ty** (fāl'ī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* State of being fallible; liability to deceive or to be deceived.

**fal'li-ble** (fāl'ī-bī-), *a.* [LL. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive.] 1. Liable to err or to be deceived. 2. Liable to be erroneous. — **fal'li-bly** (-bīl'), *adv.*

**fall'ing**, *p. a.* That falls.

**falling evil** or **sickness**, epilepsy. — **f. star**. A meteor.

**fall line**, *Phys. Geog.* A line characterized by numerous waterfalls; the edge of a plateau, in passing which the streams make a sudden descent.

**Fal-lo'pi-an tube** (fā-lō'pī-ān). In man and other mammals, one of the pair of tubes which conduct the egg from the ovary to the uterus; oviduct; — from the name of the discoverer, Fallopius of Modena (d. 1562).

**fal'low** (fāl'ō), *n.* [ME. *falow*, akin to AS. *fealh* a harrow, *falgung* fallow land.] 1. Land, ordinarily used for crops, when allowed to lie idle during the growing season. 2. The tilling of land without sowing it for a season. — **a**. Left untilled or unsowed after plowing; uncultivated. — **v. t.** To plow, harrow, and break up (land) without seeding, in order to destroy weeds and insects and render mellow.

**fal'low**, *a.* [AS. *fealu*, *fealo*.] Pale; pale yellow; — now chiefly in **fallow deer** [from its color], a European species of deer (*Cervus*, subgenus *Dama*, *dama*), much smaller than the red deer. In summer it is spotted with white.

**fall'way'** (fōl'wā'), *n.* A



Fallfish (*Semotilus blairi*), and one (*S. bullaris*) of the Mississippi basin.



Fallow Deer (male).

κ = **ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



well or opening, through successive floors, as of a warehouse, through which goods are raised or lowered. *U. S.*

**false** (fôls), *a.*; **FALS'ER** (fôl'sēr); **FALS'EST.** [*L. falsus*, *p. p.* of *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** Uttering falsehood; untruthful; dishonest. **2.** Not faithful or loyal; untrue; treacherous. **3.** Not according with truth or reality; not true. **4.** Not genuine or real; counterfeit; artificial; feigned; as, *false teeth*; *false modesty*. **5.** Not well founded; erroneous; wrong. **6.** Not essential or permanent, as temporary or supplemental structures. **7.** *Chiefly Mech.* Designating a part fastened to or fitting over a main part to strengthen or protect it; as, a *false deck*, *false keel*, etc. **8.** Not properly so called; apparent or imitating; pseudo; as, *false stratification*. **9.** *Music.* Not in time; wrong in pitch; as, a *false note*.

**false face**, a mask. — *f. glottis*, *Anat.*, the opening between the false vocal cords (see **VOCAL CORDS**). — *f. imprisonment*, *Law*, the imprisonment of a person contrary to law. — *f. keel*, *Naut.*, a thin keel, or strip, below the main keel. — *f. pretenses*, false representations concerning past or present facts or events, for defrauding another. — *f. ribs*, *Anat.*, those ribs the cartilages of which do not unite directly (or at all) with the sternum. They are the last five pairs in man, including the two pairs of floating ribs.

**false-heart'ed** (hâr'têd), *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.

**falsehood** (fôls'hôod), *n.* **1.** Want of truth or accuracy; falsity. **2.** A lie; lying. **3.** Treachery. *Obs.* or *R.* **4.** A counterfeit; forgery. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See **FALSITY**.

**false'ly**, *adv.* In a false manner; erroneously; perfidiously.

**false'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being false; inaccuracy; deceitfulness; treachery. — **Syn.** See **FALSITY**.

**false'to** (fôl-sêt'ô), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ôz). [*It.*, *dim.* fr. *L. falsus*. See **FALSO**.] **1.** A false or artificial voice; esp. that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice. **2.** A falsetto singer. — *a.* Of the quality and compass of falsetto. Also used adverbially; as, to sing *false'to*. — **false'tist**, *n.*

**false-sid'ed** (fôl-sîd'êd), *a.* [*L. falsidicus* speaking falsely.] Deceptive; illusory; — used esp. of false images, premonitions, etc., in contrast with *veridical*.

**false-si-fi-ca'tion** (fôl'sî-fî-kâ'shün), *n.* A falsifying.

**false-si-fi'er** (fôl'sî-fî-ēr), *n.* One who falsifies.

**false'sify** (fôl'sî-fî), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fîd); — **FYING**. [*F. falsifier*, *LL. falsificare*. See **FALSO**, *a.* -**FY**.] **1.** To make false; as: *a* To represent falsely. *b* To make false by change or addition. *c* To alter from the normal form or correct standard. **2.** To prove false; disprove. — *v. i.* To lie.

**false'sy** (-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). **1.** Quality or state of being false, or untrue. **2.** That which is false; a falsehood. **Syn.** **Falsity**, **falseness**, **falsehood**, **lie**, **untruth**, **mendacity**. **Falsity** and **falseness** both express lack of conformity to truth; but **falsity** may or may not suggest blame, **falseness** (sometimes a synonym for **falseness**) commonly does. A **falsehood** is a false declaration designedly made; a **lie** (a term of extreme opprobrium) is a gross falsehood; an **untruth** (sometimes euphemistic for **falsehood** or **lie**) may arise from ignorance or misconception; and the word is sometimes used (like **falseness**) in the sense of **unfalsifiability**. **Mendacity** is habitual lying.

**Fal-staff'i-an** (fôl-stâf'î-ăn), *n.* Like, or characteristic of, Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff, a fat, sensual, and cowardly soldier, of great wit and impudence; also, like the regiment of ragged rascals formed by him.

**false'ter** (fôl'têr), *v. i.* **1.** To move or act unsteadily or waveringly; hesitate; as, his step, tongue, courage *false'tered*. **2.** To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise; — said of the mind or of thought. — **Syn.** See **HESITATE**. — *v. t.* To utter hesitatingly or brokenly. — *n.* A broken sound; a quaver. — **false'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**fame** (fâm), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. fama*, *fr. fari* to speak.] **1.** Public report; common talk. **2.** General opinion; reputation. **3.** lofty reputation; renown. — **Syn.** **CELEBRITY**, **notoriety**. See **REPUTATION**. — *v. t.*; **FAMED** (fâmd); **FAM'ING** (fâm'ing). **1.** To report currently, widely, or honorably. **Rare.** **2.** To make famous by speech and report; — usually in the *p. p.*

**false'mouse'** (fâ'mûz'; *E. fâ-mûz'*), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *fameus* famous.] A late autumn apple, having deep red stripes and a spicy subacid flavor.

**false'mil'iar** (fâ-mil'yâr), *a.* [*F. familiar*, fr. *L. familiaris*, fr. *familia* family. See **FAMILY**.] **1.** Of or pert. to a family; domestic. *Archaic.* **2.** Closely acquainted; intimate. **3.** Like an intimate friend; hence: not formal; unconstrained. **4.** Well-known; common; frequent; as, a *familiar practice*; — opp. to *novel*. **5.** Unduly or wrongly intimate. **6.** Of animals: tame; domesticated.

**Syn.** **Familiar**, **intimate**. **Familiar**, as here compared, implies the informality and freedom of continued acquaintance or intercourse; it occasionally suggests the taking of undue liberties; **intimate** denotes close and confidential relations; as, though *intimate* for many years, they seldom addressed each other in *familiar* terms.

**familiar spirit**, a spirit in intimate relation with an individual; esp., in former use, an evil spirit more or less under the control of a witch.

— *n.* **1.** An intimate; a companion. **2.** A member of a family. *Obs.*, *exc. specif.*; *R. C. Ch.* A member of the household of a high church dignitary who renders domestic but not menial services. **3.** A familiar spirit. **4.** *Court of Inquisition.* A confidential officer of the tribunal, employed esp. in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.

**false'mil'iar'y** (-i-âr'y-î), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). **1.** State of being familiar; intimacy. **2.** Anything said or done in a familiar, or informal, manner; esp., in *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety does not warrant; liberties. **3.** Close acquaintance with, or knowledge of, anything.

**false'mil'iar-iz'a'tion** (fâ-mil'yâr-i-zâ'shün; -i-zâ'shün), *n.* Act or process of familiarizing; result of becoming familiar.

**false'mil'iar-ize** (-mil'yâr-îz), *v. t.*; — **IZED** (-îzd); — **IZ'ING** (-îz'ing). **1.** To make (a person or one's self) familiar or intimate (with); as, to *familiarize* one's self with poetry. **2.** To make well known, or familiar.

**false'mil'iar-ly** (-lî), *adv.* In a familiar manner.

|| **false'mil'iar'stère'** (fâ'mil'yâr'stâr'), *n.* [*F.*] An establishment where many families live together under one roof.

**false'mily** (fâm'y-lî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [*L. familia*, fr. *familus* servant.] **1.** The body of persons who live in one house, and under one head; a household; also, fig., of animals, as in *happy family* (see under **HAPPY**). **2.** A Those descended from a common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred. **3.** Lineage; esp., honorable lineage; noble stock. **3.** A group comprising immediate kindred, esp. of parents and children. **4.** Hence, a group of animals similarly related. **5.** A group of kindred things; as, a *family* of languages. **6.** *Biol.* A group of related plants or animals ranking in classification above a genus and below an order.

**famine** (-în), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. famēs* hunger.] **1.** General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution. **2.** Extreme scarcity of something; as, a coal *famine*. **3.** Lack of food; starvation.

**fam'ish** (-ish), *v. t.* To starve, destroy, or distress with hunger. — *v. i.* **1.** To die of hunger; starve. **2.** To suffer extreme hunger or deprivation. — **fam'ish-ment** (-mênt), *n.*

**famous** (fâ'mûs), *a.* [*L. famosus*, *fr. fama* fame. See **FAME**.] **1.** Celebrated in fame; renowned. **2.** Notorious. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **3.** Excellent; first-rate; as, a *famous dinner*. *Colloq.* — **famous-ly**, *adv.* — **famous-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** **Famous**, **notorious**. **Famous** is used in a good sense; **notorious**, now almost always in a bad; as, a *famous preacher*; a *notorious criminal*.

**fam'ulous** (fâm'û-lûs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lî). [*L.*] A servant or attendant, as upon a scholar or magician.

**fan** (fân), [*Prob. fr. fanatic*.] An enthusiastic devotee of any sport. *Slang.*

**fân** (fân), *n.* [*AS. fann*, fr. *L. vannus* fan, van for winnowing.] **1.** A basket or shovel used to toss grain into the air that the chaff might be blown away. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **2.** An instrument for producing currents of air by the motion of a broad surface; as: *a Mach.* A revolving vane or vanes. **b** An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, etc., and often mounted on sticks all turning about the same pivot, so as to become sector-shaped when opened. **3.** Something shaped like a fan (2 b). **4.** A small vane or sail used on smock windmills to keep the large sails in the direction of the wind. **5.** A propeller or one of its blades. — *v. t.*; **FANNED** (fând); **FAN'NING**. **1.** To winnow. **2.** To move or impel with a fan. **3.** To direct a current of air upon with or as with a fan, as upon a fire; hence: to stir to activity; stimulate. **4.** To blow or breathe upon; as, the breeze *fans* one. **5.** To spread out like a fan; widen.

**fana'tic** (fâ-nâ'tîk), *a.* [*L. fanaticus*, inspired by divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, fr. *fannum* fan.] Governed or produced by excessive and mistaken enthusiasm; excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — *n.* A fanatic person; a visionary zealot. — **Syn.** See **ENTHUSIAST**.

**fana'ti-cal** (-i-kâl), *a.* Fanatic. — **fana'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**fana'ti-cism** (-sîz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm or unreasoning zeal, esp. as to religion.

**fana'ti-cize** (-sîz), *v. t.* To imbue with fanaticism; infuriate. — *v. i.* To act or feel like a fanatic.

**fan blower**. A wheel with vanes on a rotating shaft in a case or chamber, used to create a blast of air; a fanter.

**fanc'ier** (fân'sî-ēr), *n.* **1.** One governed by fancy. **2.** One who fancies, or takes a special interest in, something, as birds; hence, one who breeds and keeps for sale birds or other animals; as, a *dog fancier*.

**fanc'iful** (-fôol), *a.* **1.** Full of, or guided by, or based on, fancy, rather than reason; whimsical. **2.** Curiously shaped or constructed. — **fanc'iful-ly**, *adv.* — **fanc'iful-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** **Imaginative**, **ideal**, **visionary**, **chimerical**, **odd**, **queer**, **fantastic**, **grotesque**, **bizarre**, **strange**, **wild**. — **Fanciful**, **fantastic**, **grotesque**, **bizarre**. **Fanciful** suggests such a license to one's conceits or fancies as subordinates taste and judgment to them. That is **fantastic** which is excessively or extravagantly **fanciful**; **grotesque** adds to **fantastic** the implication of violent incongruity or distortion; **bizarre** suggests rather oddness or eccentricity.

**fanc'iful-less**, *a.* Without ideas or imagination.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cõnnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôôt; out, oil;



**fan'cy** (fān'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). [Contr. fr. *fantasy*, fr. OF. *fantasie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *φαντασία* appearance, imagination, *φαντασάω* to make visible, *φάνειν* to show.] **1.** An apparition; illusion; hallucination. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** The faculty by which the mind forms an image of anything not present; the power of readily and happily creating and recalling imagery; imagination. **3.** An image formed in the mind; thought; idea. **4.** A caprice; whim; impression. **5.** A Inclination; liking formed by caprice; esp. in *to take a fancy to, to take, or catch, the fancy of*, etc. **6.** Specif., love; — now used only in *fancy-free*. **7.** Judgment or taste in art, dress, etc. **8.** That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value; as, the plant is a pretty *fancy* for borders. **9.** A Collectively (usually with *the*), those as a class who pursue, or are enthusiastic over, a particular art, practice, or amusement; also, the object of their pursuit or attachment; specif.: (1) Sporting characters, or sport in general. (2) The followers of pugilism. *Now Rare.* (3) The breeders of animals, esp. birds and dogs, for points, as of beauty or usefulness. **b** (1) The art and practice of fancy breeding. (2) Pugilism.

**Syn.** *Fancy, fantasy, phantasy*, originally the same word, have become differentiated in sense. *Fancy* (see IMAGINATION) denotes the faculty itself; *fantasy* implies its capricious exercise. In its learned spelling, *phantasy*, the word sometimes suggests the image-forming power. — *a.*, -CI-ER (-sī-ēr); -CI-EST. **1.** Adapted to please the fancy; not plain; as, *fancy goods*. **2.** Above real value; as, a *fancy price*. **3.** Bred for special points, as an animal. **4.** Based on conceptions of the fancy; as, a *fancy sketch*. **5.** Dependent on fancy; whimsical; irregular; as, *fancy steps, fancy skating*. **6.** Superior; selected, as fruits, etc. **fancy ball**, a ball in which persons appear in fancy dress. — **1.** dress, dress arranged according to fancy, generally representing the costume of some previous period or of a nation or noted character. — **2.** *f*, goods, fabrics of various colors, patterns, etc., as ribbons, silks, laces, etc., as distinguished from those of a simple or plain color or make. — *v. t.*, -CIED (-sīd); -CY-ING. **1.** To form a conception of; imagine. **2.** To have a fancy for; like; formerly, to be or fall in love with. **3.** To believe without being certain, as in *I fancy* (so and so).

**fan'cy-free'**, *a.* Free from the power of fancy, or love. **fan'cy-work'** (-wūr'k), *n.* Ornamental work done with a needle or hook, as embroidery, crocheting, netting, etc. **fan-dan'go** (fān-dān'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -gos (-gōz). [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance, or a tune with its rhythm.

**fan delta.** = ALLUVIAL FAN.  
**fane** (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum* a place dedicated to some deity, a sanctuary.] A temple; church. *Archaic or Poetic.* **fa-ne'ga** (fā-nā'gā), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A dry measure in Spain (1.58 bu.) and Spanish America (various). **2.** A Spanish land measure equal to about 1.6 acres, or 0.65 hectare. **fan'fare'** (fān'fār'), *n.* [F.] A flourish of trumpets. **fan'fa-ron** (-fā-rōn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp.] A braggart. **fan'fa-ron-ade'** (-rōn-ād'), *n.* [F. *fanfaronade*, fr. Sp., fr. *fanfarrón* braggart.] Brag; bluster; ostentation. **fang** (fāng), *v. t.* [AS. *fōn*.] **1.** To seize, as with the teeth. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** [From the *n.*] To strike fangs into; of an anchor, to catch. *Rare.*

— **n.** **1.** A long sharp tooth by which the prey of an animal is seized and held; any long pointed tooth; esp., one of the long hollow or grooved, and usually erectile, teeth of venomous serpents. **2.** The root of a tooth or one of the prongs into which it divides; of Rattlesnake, *f* Fangs; hence, fig., any sharp prolonga- Duct; *m m* Muscles.



**fanged** (fāngd), *a.* Furnished with fangs. **fan'gle** (fān'gl), *n.* Something new or novel; a novelty. **fan'gled** (-g'ld), *a.* Showily decorated; foppish; — usually used with *new*. See *NEWFANGLED*.

**fan'light'** (fān'līt'), *n.* *Arch.* A semicircular window with radiating sash bars like the ribs of a fan, over a door or window; loosely, any window over a door or window. **fan'ner** (fān'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who fans. **2.** A fan blower; a machine for separating seed from chaff, etc.

**fan'on** (fān'ōn), *n.* [F. *fanon*, LL. *fano*, fr. OHG. *fano* banner, cloth.] *Ecol.* Any of various articles, as: a A peculiar striped scarf worn by the Pope at Mass, and by Eastern bishops. **b** A maniple.

**fan palm.** *Bot.* Any palm having simple, fan-shaped leaves, as the cabbage palmetto (*Juncos palmetto*) of the southern United States, the Washington palm (*Neowashingtonia filamentosa*) of California, etc.

**fan'tail'** (fān'tāl'), *n.* **1.** A tail or end in the shape of a fan. **2.** A one of a fan-tailed variety of the domestic pigeon. **b** A one of a genus (*Rhipidura*) of Australian flycatchers having a fantail. **3.** *Arch.* A fan-shaped structural part; specif., a centering, as of an arch, of radiating struts.

**fan'-tailed'** (-tāld'), *a.* Having a broad rounded tail; — said of birds or fishes.

**fan'-tan'** (fān'tān'), *n.* [Chinese (of Canton), in *fan-tan-kun* gambling house.] **1.** A Chinese gambling game in which counters (as coins) are placed under a bowl and the players bet on what the remainder will be when the sum of the counters is divided by four. **2.** A game with playing cards in which the cards are played in sequence upon the table, the player who first gets rid of his cards being the winner.

**fan'ta-si'a'** (fān'tā-zē'ā; fān-tā'zē-ā'), *n.* [It. See FANCY.] *Music.* A composition in which the author's fancy roves unrestricted by set form; specif.: **a** An improvised prelude. **b** A kind of potpourri of familiar airs floridly set with interludes and embellishments.

**fan'tasm** (fān'tāz'm), *n.* Var. of PHANTASM. *Rare.* **fan'tast** (fān'tāst), *n.* **1.** A visionary; a dreamer. **2.** One who is fantastic or eccentric in thought or style.

**fan'tas'tic** (fān-tās'tik), *a.* [F. *fantastique*, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *φανταστικός* able to represent, *φαντασάω* to make visible. See FANCY.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, fantasy, or imagination. *Obs.* **2.** A Imaginary. **b** Grotesque; quaint; whimsical; extravagantly fanciful. **3.** Due to fancies; capricious; as, *fantastic acts*. — **Syn.** See FANCIFUL.

— *n.* One who indulges in fantastic ideas; one given to fantastic dress, manners, etc.

**fan'tas'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* **1.** = FANTASTIC, *a.*, **1.** **2.** Marked by fantasy; given to fantasies. — **fan-tas'ti-cal'i-ty** (-tī-kāl'i-tī), *n.* — **fan-tas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cal-ness**, *n.*

**fan'ta-sy** (fān'tā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -sies (-sīz). [See FANCY.] **1.** Imagination; fancy. **2.** A product of imagination, as: **a** A mental image; phantasm; hallucination. **b** An ingenious or fantastical design or invention. **3.** Whimsical or capricious mood. **4.** *Music.* = FANTASIA. — **Syn.** See FANCY.

— *v. t.*; -SED (-sīd); -SY-ING (-sī-īng). To fancy; imagine. **fan'toc-ti'ni** (fān'tōk-tē'nē), *n.* *pl.* [It., dim. fr. *fante* child.] Puppets in a puppet show; also, the representations in which they are used.

**fan'tom.** Var. of PHANTOM. *Rare or Reformed Spelling.* **fan tracery.** *Arch.* The decorative tracery on fan vaulting, a vaulting in which the ribs diverge like a fan.

**fan window.** A window, as a fanlight, with radiating sash bars, and usually, semicircular or semioval in shape.

**fan'wort'** (fān'wōrt'), *n.* A nymphæaceous plant (*Cabomba caroliniana*) of the eastern United States, common in aquariums.

**far** (fār), *adv.* [AS. *feor*.] **1.** At or to a great extent or distance of space or time; widely; remotely. **2.** In or to a great degree. **3.** In a great proportion; by a great interval; greatly. **4.** To or at a definite distance, point, or degree; as, so far I will go.

by far, by much; greatly. — **far and away**, by much. — *a.*; FAR'THER (fār'thēr); FAR'THEST (-thēst). **1.** Distant; hence, remote or widely different. **2.** Long; protracted. **3.** The more distant. **4.** Advanced, as in years. — **Syn.** See DISTANT.

☞ The distinction between the adjectival and adverbial use of *far* is sometimes not easily discriminated. a far cry, a long distance; a very long way.

**far'ad** (fār'ād), *n.* [After Michael Faraday, English electrician (1791-1867).] The practical unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser which, charged with one coulomb, gives a difference of potential of one volt.

**fa-rad'ic** (fā-rād'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Faraday (see FARAD, *Ety.*); — applied esp. to induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus.

**far'a-dism** (fār'ā-dīz'm), **far'a-di-zation** (-dī-zā'shūn; -dī-zā'sh'ūn), *n.* *Med.* The application of faradic electricity.

**far'a-dize** (-dīz), *v. t.* *Med.* To stimulate with, or subject to, faradic electric currents. — **far'a-diz'er** (-dīz'ēr), *n.*

|| **fa-ran'dole'** (fā-rān'dōl'; fā-rān'dōl), *n.* Also **fa-ran'do-la** (fā-rān'dō-lā). [F. *farandole*, fr. *farandoulo*.] A rapid dance in 6-8 time in which a large number join hands and execute various figures. It originated in Provence.

**far'-a-way'** (fār'ā-wā'), *a.* **1.** Distant in time, space, or kinship. **2.** Dreamy; abstracted; — said of a look or eyes.

**farce** (fārs), *v. t.*; FARCED (fārst); FAR'cing (fār'sīng). [OF. *farcir*, fr. L. *farcire*.] **1.** To stuff with forcemeat; stuff. *Obs.* **2.** To season, or "spice" (a book, speech, etc.).

— **n.** **1.** *Cookery.* Stuffing, or mixture of viands, like that used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat. **2.** A light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous cast. **3.** Ridiculous or empty show; mockery.

|| **far'ceur'** (fār'sūr'), *n.* [F.] A joker; wag; one who writes, or acts in, a farce.

**far'ci-cal** (fār'sī-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to farce; ludicrous; unreal. — **far'ci-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'i-tī), *n.* — **far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**far'cy** (fāsi), *n.* [F. *farcin*, deriv. of L. *farctimurum* a disease of horses.] *Veter.* A form of glanders characterized by hard, prominent cutaneous swellings (*farcy buds*).

**fard** (fārd), *n.* [F.] Paint for use on the face. — *v. t.* To paint; gloss over. *Both Obs. or Archaic.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.







sued.] 1. Firmly fixed; securely attached. 2. Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful. 3. Tenacious; retentive; as, he laid fast hold of the thief. 4. Permanent; not liable to fade, as a color. 5. Not easily disturbed; sound, as a sleep. 6. Moving, or capable of moving, rapidly; rapid; swift. 7. Indicating the time of day as more advanced than it is;—said of a timepiece. 8. Making quick action possible; as, a fast track. 9. Occupying comparatively little time; as, a fast trip. 10. Pleasure-seeking; dissipated; dissolute.

**Syn.** Firm, secure, durable, lasting; rapid, swift, fleet, quick, speedy, hasty, expeditious, brisk, nimble, lively, prompt, hurried. — **Fast, rapid, swift, fleet, quick, speedy, hasty.** **Fast and rapid** are often used without distinction; but **fast** often applies to the moving object, whereas **rapid** is apt to characterize or suggest the movement itself. **Swift** suggests great rapidity, often with ease or facility of movement; **fleet** (commonly poetical) connotes lightness or nimbleness. **Quick** applies esp. to that which happens promptly or occupies but little time; it suggests celerity rather than velocity. **Speedy** is opposed to dilatory; **hasty** suggests hurry rather than speed.

**fast and loose**, now cohering, now disjointed; inconstant; — esp. in to play at fast and loose, to play fast and loose, to act with reckless inconstancy or in a tricky manner; to say one thing and do another.

— **adv.** [AS. *fæste* firmly, strongly.] 1. In a fast or fixed manner. 2. Close; — now only in fast by, fast beside. 3. Immediately; hence, as fast as, as soon as. **Obs.** 4. Rapidly; swiftly; also, extravagantly; dissipated.

**fast day.** A day appointed for fasting, humiliation, and religious offices, as a means of invoking the favor of God. **fast/ten** (fäs'ten), *v. t.* [AS. *fæstnian.*] 1. To fix firmly; secure, as by a knot, lock, etc. 2. To cause to hold fast; attach or unite firmly. 3. To thrust; impose; as, to fasten a quarrel on some one. 4. To hold steadily and intently; as, to fasten the eyes on something.

— *v. i.* 1. To fix one's self; seize; cling; — used with *on*. 2. To become fast or fixed. 3. To become firm; set, as plaster. 4. To perform an act of fastening. — **fast/ten-er**, *n.* **fast/ten-ing**, *n. That which makes fast, as a lock, bolt, etc. **fast-tid-i-ous** (fäs-tid'ī-ūs), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus* disdainful, fr. *fastidium* loathing, aversion.] Difficult to please; squeamish; overnice. — **Syn.** Dainty, fìncal, critical. See **NICE**. — **fast-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fast-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n. **fast-tig'i-ate** (-tī'ġ-āt), *a.* [L. *fastigium* gable end, top, *fastig'i-at'ed* (-āt-ēd)] height, summit.] Narrowing toward the top; hence: *a. Bot.* Erect and parallel, as branches. *b. Zool.* United into a conical bundle.**

**fast/ness**, *n.* 1. State of being fast. 2. A stronghold. **fat**, *a.* **FAT'NER** (-ēr); **FEST**. [AS. *fætt.*] 1. Abounding with fat; as: *a.* fleshy; corpulent; plump. *b. Oily*; slow-witted; rich; — said of food. 2. Coarse; heavy; dull; unctuous. 3. Characterized by some element of richness, as, fat, or resinous, wood; fat coal (rich in volatile matter), etc. 4. Fertile; as, a fat soil. 5. Profitable; as, a fat office. 6. Rich; affluent. 7. Well stocked; as, a fat larder. 8. Thick; well filled out; extended; as, a fat-faced type.

— *n.* 1. Any animal tissue consisting chiefly of cells distended with greasy or oily matter, or the oily or greasy matter itself. 2. The best or richest productions; best part. 3. Especially lucrative or advantageous work.

— *v. t. & i.*; **FAT'TED**; **FAT'TING**. To make or grow fat. **fat'al** (fät'äl), *a.* [L. *fatalis*, fr. *fatum*. See **FATE**.] 1. Fated; inevitable. *Rare.* 2. Fateful. 3. Prophetic; esp., ominous. **Obs.** 4. Causing death; deadly; mortal. — **Syn.** See **DEADLY**.

**fat'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. The doctrine that all things are subject to fate. 2. Submission to fate. **fat'al-ist**, *n.* One who believes in fatalism. **fat'al-is'tic** (fät'äl-iz'tik), *a.* Relating to fatalism. **fat'al-i-ty** (fät'äl-ġ-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). 1. State of being fatal; invincible necessity free of rational control. 2. That which is decreed by fate; destiny. 3. State or quality of being fatal, or destructive; fatal influence; mortality. 4. A calamity; disaster, esp. one resulting in death.

**fa-tal'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate. 2. In a manner issuing in death or ruin. **Fa'ta Mor-ga'na** (fät'tä môr-gä'nä). [It., i. e., Morgan the fay.] 1. A fairy celebrated in the tales of chivalry and in medieval romances. 2. [l. c.] A miracle, particularly one noticed at the Strait of Messina; — so called because formerly regarded as the work of the fairy of this name. **fat/bird'** (fät'bürd'), *n.* The guacharo; also, locally, any of various other birds, as the pectoral sandpiper. **fat** (fät), *n.* [L. *fatum* an oracle, what is ordained by the gods, fate, *fari* to speak.] 1. The necessity, or compelling principle, of nature; destiny. 2. Appointed lot; predetermined event; esp., a disastrous lot; ruin; death. 3. Fortune as shaped by extraneous forces; as, his happy fate. 4. [cap.] *Class Myth.* The or a goddess of fate, or destiny; esp., in *pl.*, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life. In Greek mythology they are called the *Moiræ*, their names being *Clotho* (Spinner), who spins

the thread of life, *Lachesis* (Disposer of Lots), who determines its length, and *Atropos* (Inflexible One), who cuts it off. — **Syn.** See **DESTINY**.

— *v. t.* To foreordain; destine. **fat'ed** (fät'ēd; 24), *p. a.* Decreed by fate; destined; doomed. **fat'e/ful** (-foöl), *a.* 1. Fought with fate; momentous in consequences. 2. Significant of fate; ominous. 3. Controlled by irresistible, foreordained forces; as, the *fateful* Greek tragedies. — **fat'e/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fat'e/ful-ness**, *n.*

**fa'ther** (fä'tēr), *n.* [AS. *fæder.*] 1. One who has begot a child; a male parent. 2. A forefather; esp., a first ancestor; in *pl.*, ancestors. 3. One who gives origin; a producer, author, or contriver. 4. [cap.] The Supreme Being and Creator; God. 5. As a title: *a.* A dignitary of the church, as a bishop. *b.* A confessor; — called also *father confessor*. *c.* A priest. 6. [Often cap.] *Ecll.* Any early Christian writer accepted as an authentic source of the early history or teachings of the Church. 7. One who acts as a father or to whom filial affection and respect are due. 8. The oldest member of a profession or of a legislative assembly, etc.; as, the *father* of the bar or the Senate. 9. *a.* A senator of ancient Rome. *b.* In *pl.* The leading men of a city or council.

— *v. i.* 1. To beget. 2. To bring into existence; originate. 3. To take as one's own child; adopt; hence, to assume or acknowledge to be the result of one's own work or act. **to father on or upon**, to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or work; put or lay upon as being responsible.

**fa'ther-hood** (-hööd), *n.* State of being a father. **fa'ther-in-law** (-lâw), *n.*; *pl.* **FATHERS-IN-LAW** (fä'thēr-z). The father of one's husband or wife.

**fa'ther-land'** (-lând'), *n.* One's native land; the native land of one's fathers, or ancestors.

**fa'ther-less**, *a.* Destitute of a living father.

**fa'ther-like**, *a. & adv.* Fatherly.

**father longlegs.** A crane fly.

**fa'ther-ly**, *a.* Like or pertaining to a father, as in affection, care, or demeanor; paternal. — **adv.** In the manner of a father. *Archaic.* — **fa'ther-li-ness** (-lġ-ness), *n.* **fath/om** (fät'hüm), *n.* [AS. *fæðm.*] A measure of length containing six feet (orig., the space to which a man can extend his arms), used chiefly to measure cables, cordage, and depth of water by soundings.

— *v. t.* To measure by sounding; sound; hence: to get to the bottom of; comprehend; as, to fathom one's meaning.

**fath/om-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

**fath/om-less**, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed.

**fa-tid'ic** (fä-tid'ik) } *a.* [L. *fatidicus*; *fatum* fate + *fa-tid'i-cal* (-tid'i-käl)] } *dicere* to say, tell.] Prophetic.

**fat'i-ga-ble** (fät'ġ-gä-b'l), *a.* Easily fatigued.

**fa-tigue'** (fä-tġ-ġ'), *n.* [F., fr. *fatiguer* to fatigue, L. *fatigare*.] 1. Weariness from labor or exertion; also, a cause of weariness; labor. 2. *Physiol.* Condition of cells or organs which have undergone excessive activity with resulting loss of power. 3. *Mech.* Deterioration of a member in a structure or machine due to a continued repetition of stress.

— *v. t.*; **-TIGUE'** (-tġġd'); **-TI'GUNG** (-tġ'ġng). 1. To weary; tire. 2. *Mech.* To induce a condition of fatigue in (a material of construction). See **FATIGUE**, *n.* 4. — **Syn.** See **TIRE**. **fatigue duty.** *Mil.* Work (such as cleaning grounds, etc.) done by soldiers aside from strictly military duty.

**Fat'i-ma** (fät'ġ-mä; fät'tē-mä), *n.* See **BLUEBEARD**.

**fat/ling** (fät'ling), *n.* A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter.

**fat'ly**, *adv.* In a fat fashion; like a fat person.

**fat'ness**, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being fat; corpulency.

2. Richness or fertility, or a cause of it. *Archaic.*

**fat'ten** (fät'ten), *v. t.* 1. To make fat; to fat. 2. To enrich; fertilize. — *v. i.* To grow fat. — **fat'ten-er**, *n.*

**fat'tish** (fät'tġsh), *a.* Somewhat fat.

**fat'ty** (fät'tġ), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-ġ-ēr); **-TI-EST**. Containing fat; having the qualities of fat. — **fat'ti-ness** (-ġ-nēs), *n.*

**fatty acid**, *Chem.*, any one of a series of saturated acids the higher members of which, as stearic and palmitic acids, occur in the natural fats, and are fatlike. — *f.* *degeneration, Med.*, cell degeneration associated with the formation of fat. — *f.* *tumor, Med.*, lipoma.

**fa-tu'i-tous** (fä-tū'ġ-tūs), *a.* Characterized by fatuity.

**fa-tu'i-ty** (fä-tū'ġ-tġ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). [L. *fatuitas*, fr. *fatuus* foolish.] 1. Stupidity; folly; self-complacent dullness. 2. Imbecility; idiocy. *Rare.*

**fat'u-ous** (fät'ū-ūs), *a.* [L. *fatuus*.] 1. Silly; often, self-complacently stupid. 2. Without reality; illusory. — **Syn.** See **FOOLISH**. — **fat'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fat'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**fat'wit'ted**, *a.* Dull; stupid.

|| **fau'bourg'** (fö'büör'; *F.* fö'büörġ), *n.* [F.] A suburb.

**fau'cal** (fö'käl), *a.* [L. *faucis* throat.] Pertaining to the fauces; faucial.

**fau'ces** (fö'sez), *n. pl.* [L.] *Anat.* The narrow passage from mouth to pharynx.

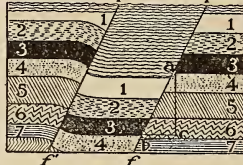
**fau'cet** (-set), *n.* [F. *fauisset*.] A fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, etc.; a tap; cock. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

**fau'cial** (-shäl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the fauces.

**k - ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bön**; yet; **zh - z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**faugh** (fô), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, contempt, etc. **fault** (fôlt), *n.* [*F. faulte*, deriv. of *L. fallere* to deceive.] **1.** Defect; lack. *Archaic.*



**Faults.** *F* Normal; *F'* Reverse. *Ff, Ff'* Fault Planes; the inclination in the direction *af*, measured by the angle *fac*, is the *Hade*; *ac* Throw; *bc* Heave; *ab* Displacement. Parts having the same number are of the same stratum.

**ball** legitimately into the proper court. **Syn.** Error, blemish, defect, flaw, imperfection; weakness, foible, peccadillo, frailty, failing, infirmity; blunder, delinquency, indiscretion, slip, lapse. — **Fault**, failing, foible, peccadillo. A fault is a defect or imperfection in character, disposition, or habits; failing is more negative, and implies shortcoming, often weakness; a foible is a harmless, and usually amiable, weakness or failing; a peccadillo is a petty or venial fault.

**at fault.** A Unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence: in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; puzzled; thrown off the track. **b** In fault. — in *f.*, culpable; having offended. — to *f.*, excessively; very; as, gentle to a fault.

— *v. t.* **1.** To find fault with; blame. **2. Geol.** To produce a fault. — *v. i.* To commit a fault; err. *Archaic.* **fault/ty** (fôl'ty), *adv.* In a faulty or blamable manner. **fault/ty-ness** (nēs), *n.* The state of being faulty. **fault/less**, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; perfect. — **fault/less-ly**, *adv.* — **fault/less-ness**, *n.* **fault/y** (fôl'ty), *a.* — **FAULT-Y-ER** (-t'ēr), —*EST.* **1.** Of the nature of, or marked by, fault or faults; imperfect. **2.** Culpable; blamable. *Rare.*

**faun** (fôn), *n.* [*L. Faunus*.] One of a class of rural Italian deities represented as of human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail, or as half goat and half man.

**faun'a** (fô'nâ), *n.*; *pl. E. -NAS* (-nâz), *L. -NE* (-nē). [*NL.*, *fr. Fauna*, a sister of *Faunus*.] **1.** The aggregate of the animals of a given region or geological period or formation.

**2.** A treatise upon the animals of a given area or period.

**faun'al** (-nâl), *a.* Of or pert. to a fauna or faunas.

**Fau'nus** (nūs), *n.* [*L.*] *Roman Relig.* A rural deity, god of animal life and fruitfulness, patron of husbandry, hunting, and herding, and guardian of the secret lore of nature. He was identified with Pan. Hence, [*l. c.*] a faun.

**Faust** (foust), *n.* The hero of a drama by Goethe. Faust is an elderly student who, weary of seeking knowledge, deserts his studies, and sells his soul to the Devil (Mephistopheles), who agrees to fulfill all his wishes.

**fau'teul'** (fô'tû'y'), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. LL.*, *fr. OHG. faldstuel*.] An armchair.

**faux' pas'** (fô' pâ'), *pl. FAUX PAS.* [*F.*] A false step; now, esp., an offense against social convention.

**fa-ve'o-late** (fâ-vê'ô-lâit), *a.* [*From* dim. of *L. favus* honeycomb.] Honeycombed; having cavities, or cells, somewhat resembling those of a honeycomb; alveolate.

**fa-vo'mi-an** (fâ-vô'mi-ân), *a.* [*L. Favonius* the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring.

**fa'vor**, **fa'vour** (fâ'vôr), *n.* [*OF.* & *L. favor*, *fr. L. favere* to be favorable.] **1.** Kind regard; commendation; approving disposition; as, to find favor in the sight of another. **2.** Act of countenancing; state of being countenanced; support; aid. **3.** A kind act; kindness; an act of grace or good will, as by way of privilege or permission. **4.** Partiality; as, without fear or favor. **5.** Beauty; charm. *Archaic.* **6.** Appearance; look. **7.** A gift or present; token, as of love, affection, loyalty. **8.** A letter; — complimentary and now chiefly in business correspondence.

**Syn.** Countenance, good will, patronage; grace, benefit, benevolence. — **Favor**, good will may often be used indistinguishably. But favor is often the manifestation of good will, and suggests graciousness, or even condescension; good will more commonly connotes heartiness or zeal; as, he was promoted by my favor; they owe us only good will. **in favor of.** a Favorable to; b Commerce. So as to be payable to; as, to draw a check *in favor of* John Doe.

— *v. t.* **1.** To regard with favor; countenance; show partiality to. **2.** To be advantageous to; facilitate. **3.** To tend to confirm or sustain; as, these facts favor his contention. **4.** To resemble in features. **5.** To oblige; show favor to.

**âle**, **senâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccount**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **sofâ**; **êve**, **êvent** **ënd**, **recënt**, **makêr**; **ice** **îll**; **ôld**, **ôbey**, **ôrb**, **ôdd**, **sôft**, **cônnect**; **ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûrn**, **ûp**, **circûs**, **menû**; **foöd**, **foöt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **înk**; **then**, **thin**; **thûr**, **thûr**, **verdure** (87);

**fa'vor-a-ble**, **fa'vour-a-ble** (-â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Full of favor; favoring; propitious; approving. **2.** Advantageous; tending to promote or facilitate. — **fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, **fa'vour-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fa'vor-a-bly**, **fa'vour-a-bly**, *adv.*

**fa'vored**, **fa'voured** (-vêrd), *a.* **1.** Countenanced; aided. **2.** Of a (certain) favor, or appearance; as, ill-favored.

**fa'vor-er**, **fa'vour-er** (-vêr-êr), *n.* One who favors, furthers, or promotes; a well-wisher; supporter.

**fa'vor-ite**, **fa'vour-ite** (-it), *n.* [*OF. favorit* favored, *fr. p. p.* of *It. favorire* to favor.] **1.** One regarded with peculiar favor, or partiality. **2. Sporting.** The competitor judged most likely to win. — *a.* Regarded with particular affection.

**fa'vor-it-ism**, **fa'vour-it-ism** (-it-iz'm), *n.* **1.** The disposition to favor one to the neglect of others; partiality. **2.** State of being a favorite.

**fa'vus** (fâ'vûs), *n.* [*LL.*, honeycomb.] *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin produced by a vegetable parasite.

**fawn** (fôn), *n.* [*OF. faon* young one of any beast, a fawn, deriv. of *L. fetus*. See *FETUS*.] **1.** A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. **2.** A fawn color. — *a.* Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

**fawn**, *v. i.* [*AS. fagnian*, *fahnian*, to rejoice; var. of *fagnian*. See *FAIN*.] **1.** To show delight or fondness by crouching, wagging the tail, etc.; — said of dogs. **2.** To court favor by a cringing and servile demeanor. — *n.* A fawning; a cringe. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Creep, crawl, crouch, cringe, cower, bow, stoop, truckle, curry favor. — **Fawn**, **cringe**, **cower** (in their significances). **Fawn** implies servile truckling or flattery, esp. in order to court favor; **cringe** adds to the idea of base humility or deference the implication of cowardly fear; **cower** suggests a timorous shrinking from danger or crouching for shelter. [light yellowish brown.]

**fawn'-col'ored**, or **-col'oured**, *a.* Of the color of a fawn;

**fawn'er**, *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant; toady.

**fay** (fâ), *n.* [*OF. fei*. See *FAITH*.] *Faith. Archaic* or *Scot.*

**fay**, *v. t. & i.* [*AS. fëgan* to join.] To fit; join or unite closely. *Obs.* or *Dial.*, exc. in *Shipbuilding*.

**fay**, *n.* [*AF. fate*.] A fairy; elf.

**fay'al-ite** (fâ'âl-it), *n.* [*From* the island *Fayal*.] *Min.* A silicate of iron,  $Fe_2SiO_4$ , belonging to the chrysolite group.

**faze** (fâz), *v. i.*; **FAZED** (fâzd); **FAZ'ING** (fâz'ing). To disconcert; worry; daunt. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*

**feal** (fêl), *a.* [*OF. feeil*, *L. fidelis* faithful, *fr. fides* faith.] Faithful; loyal. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**fe'al-ty** (fê'âl-ty), *n.* [*ME. feaute*, *OF. feauté*, *feuté*, *feulté*, *fr. L. fidelitas*, *fr. fidelis* faithful.] **1.** Fidelity to one's lord; the obligation or oath of a feudal tenant or vassal to be faithful to his lord. **2.** Fidelity; faithfulness. — **Syn.** See *LOYALTY*.

**fear** (fêr), *n.* [*AS. fêr* danger.] **1.** The painful emotion caused by a sense of impending danger or evil; apprehension; dread. **2.** Apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, the wrath or violence of someone, as of God; hence, the dread reverence felt toward God. **3.** That which causes, or is the object of, apprehension; danger. *Obs.* or *R.*, exc. in *no fear*; as, he will not fail, *no fear*. **Syn.** Fear, dread, fright, alarm, dismay, consternation, panic, terror, horror. **Fear** is the most general term. **Dread** emphasizes apprehension or anxiety; as, Dr. Johnson had an awful dread of death. **Fright** implies the shock of sudden, startling, and commonly short-lived fear; as, he fled shuddering, and died of fright. **Alarm** suggests the surprise and agitation excited by imminent or unexpected danger; as, he shook with vague alarms. **Dismay** implies deprivation of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; as, distracted with deep dismay. **Consternation** heightens the implication of prostration or confusion; as, dumb with consternation. **Panic** is overmastering and unreasoning, often groundless, fear or fright; as, he was in a perpetual panic lest I should expose his ignorance. **Terror** suggests the extremity of consternation or (often violent) dread; as, the "terror by night." **Horror** adds the implication of shuddering abhorrence or aversion; as, "the horror of supernatural darkness."

— *v. t.* **1.** To affright; terrify. *Archaic.* **2.** To be afraid; — used reflexively; as, I fear me he is gone. *Archaic.* **3.** To be afraid of. **4.** To have a reverential awe of (God). — **Syn.** Apprehend, dread, reverence, venerate.

— *v. i.* To be afraid; be fearful or apprehensive.

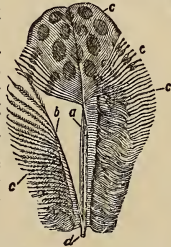
**fear'er**, *n.* One who fears.

**fear'ful** (-fôol), *a.* **1.** Full of fear; afraid. **2.** Inclined to fear; timid. **3.** Full of reverence and awe. **4.** Indicating, or caused by, fear. **5.** Inspiring fear; dreadful. **6.** Extremely bad, etc. See *Syn.* — **fear'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Apprehensive, timid, timorous; horrible, shocking. — **Fearful**, **dreadful**, **terrible**, **horrible**, **frightful**, **appalling**, **awful** are often used colloquially with little distinction as terms of extravagant hyperbole. See *AFRAID*.

**fear'less**, *a.* Free from fear; betraying no fear. — **Syn.** Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, brave, undaunted, dauntless. — **fear'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fear'less-ness**, *n.*



**fear'nought', fear'nought'** (fēr'nōt'), *n.* 1. A fearless person. 2. A kind of stout woolen cloth.  
**fear/some** (fēr'sūm), *a.* Frightful; causing fear.  
**fear/some** (fēr'sūm), *n.* [F. *faisance*.] *Law.* The doing or performance of a condition, duty, etc.  
**fea/si-bil'i-ty** (fē-zī-bil'i-ty), *n.* Quality of being feasible.  
**fea/si-ble** (fē-zī-b'l), *a.* [OF. *faissible*, fr. *faire* to make or do, *L. facere*. See **FACT**.] 1. Capable of being done, or effected; practicable. 2. Fit to be dealt with successfully; suitable. — **Syn.** See **POSSIBLE**. — **fea/si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fea/si-bly**, *adv.*  
**feast** (fēst), *n.* [OF. *feste* festival, fr. *L. festum*, pl.  *festa*, fr. *festus* joyful, festival.] 1. A festival; esp., a religious festival, as opposed to a *fast*. 2. Act or occasion of making an elaborate meal; banquet. 3. A meal, or repast, of abundant and satisfying food; hence, any rich treat. — **Syn.** **Feast, banquet, festival.** Feast suggests rich and abundant viands; **banquet** adds the implication of sumptuousness or ceremony; **festival** commonly implies the celebration of an anniversary or occasion of special moment.  
— *v. i.* To eat of a feast; — often fig. — *v. t.* 1. To entertain with sumptuous or abundant provisions. 2. Fig., to delight; gratify. — **feast'er** (fēs'tēr), *n.*  
**feast'ful** (fēs't'fūl), *a.* Festive; festal; fond of feasting.  
**feat** (fēt), *n.* [OF. *fet, fait*, fr. *L. factum*, prop. p. p. of *facere* to do.] 1. An act; deed. Obs. 2. A noble deed; exploit. 3. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning. — **Syn.** **Feat, exploit, achievement.** Feat commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity; an **exploit** is an adventurous, heroic, or brilliant *feat*; **achievement** emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor, commonly in the face of difficulty or opposition; as, *feats* of strength; the *exploits* of Achilles; the *achievements* of science.  
**feat, a. [F. *fait* made, shaped, fit, p. p. of *faire* to make or do. See **FEAT, n.**] 1. Skillful; apt; graceful. *Archaic.* 2. Becoming; well-fitting.  
**feather** (fēth'ēr), *n.* [AS. *feðer*.] 1. One of the light, horny, epidermal outgrowths which make up the external covering, or plumage, of birds. 2. Plumage; hence, attire. 3. Kind; nature: — from the phrase, *birds of a feather*, that is, of the same species. 4. A feathery tuft or fringe of hair. 5. In *pl.* Wings. Obs. 6. One of the fins or wings on the shaft of an arrow. 7. A projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange. 8. A flaw, in appearance suggestive of a feather, in the eye or in a precious stone. 9. Act of feathering an oar, etc.  
a feather in the cap, an honor, trophy, or mark of distinction.  
*Colloq.*  
— *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a feather or feathers, as an arrow. 2. To clothe or deck, as with feathers. 3. *Rowing.* To turn (an oar) after a stroke so that the blade is almost horizontal and carry it thus to the position for the next stroke. 4. To join by a groove and tongue.  
to feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, esp. from another's property confided to one's care.  
— *v. i.* 1. To grow feathers; become feathered; move, or float, like feathers. 2. To feather oars in rowing.  
**feather'ed** (fēth'ēr'd), *a.* 1. Clothed, covered, or fitted with or as with feathers or wings. 2. Winged; swift; fleet.  
**feath'er-edge'** (fē-ēr-ēj'), *n.* A very thin edge easily broken or bent. — **feath'er-edged'** (ēj'd'), *a.*  
**feath'er-head'** (hēd'), *n.* 1. A frivolous or light-headed person. 2. An empty or light head. — **feath'er-head'ed**, *a.*  
**feath'er-i-ness** (fēth'ēr-i-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being feathery or light.  
**feather star.** A comatula, (a kind of crinoid).  
**feath'er-veined'** (vānd'), *a.* Having veins diverging from the midrib to the margin. See **LEAF, Illust.**  
**feath'er-weight'** (wāt'), *n.* 1. A very light weight; specif.: a *Horse Racing.* In a handicap, the lightest weight that a horse may carry. *b Boating.* A boxer who is very light, not exceeding 126 lbs. under British rules, or 115 lbs., American rules. 2. A very small or insignificant thing or person.  
**feath'er-y** (-l), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling feathers; covered with or as with feathers.  
**feat'ly** (fē'tl), *a.* Neat; graceful. *Rare.* — *adv.* 1. Fitly. 2. Neatly; nimbly. *Archaic.* — **feat'i-ness**, *n.*  
**featur'e** (fē'tūr), *n.* [OF. *faiture* fashion, make, fr. *L. factura* a making, fr. *facere, factum*, to make.] 1. Make, form, or appearance, esp. of a person; esp., good appearance. *Archaic.* 2. The cast or appearance of the human face, esp. of a part of it, as the nose, mouth, etc.; in *pl.*, the face. 3. Any marked characteristic; anything especially prominent or important. — **Syn.** See **CHARACTERISTIC.****



Feather. a Shaft, from which part of the barbs have been cut away on the left; b Aftershaft with barbs cut away on the right; c c c Barbs; d Quill.

— *v. t.*; -**TURED** (-tūrd) -**TURING** (-tūr-īng). 1. To resemble in features; favor. *Colloq.* 2. To delineate the features of; also, to stand as a distinctive mark upon. 3. To give prominence to. *Cont.*  
**featur'ed** (-tūrd), *a.* 1. Shaped; fashioned. 2. Having formed into, or expressed by, features.  
**featur'e-less**, *a.* Having no distinct or distinctive features.  
**feaze** (fēz), *v. t. & i.*; **FEAZED** (fēzd); **FEAZ'ING** (fēz'īng). To untwist; to unravel.  
**feaze** (fēz; fāz). Var. of **FEEZE, v. & n.**  
**fe-bric'i-ty** (fē-bris'i-tī), *n. Med.* Quality or state of being feverish.  
**fe-bric'u-la** (fē-brīk'ū-lā), *n.* [L., dim. of *febris* fever.] *Med.* A slight and transient fever.  
**febr'if'e-ci-ent** (fēbr'i-fē'shēnt; fē'brī-), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *faciens* making.] *Pharmac.*  
**fe-brif'ic** (fē-brī'fīk), *a.* [L. *febris* fever + *-ficus* (in comp.) making.] Producing or causing fever.  
**febr'i-fuge** (fēbr'i-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. *L. febris* fever + *fugare* to put to flight.] A remedy serving to abate or remove fever.  
— **febr'i-fuge, fe-brif'u-gal** (fēbr'i-fū-jā; fēbr'i-fū-), *a.* **febr'ile** (fēbr'il; fēbr'īl), *a.* [F. *fébrile*.] Feverish.  
**Feb'ru-a-ry** (fēbr'oo-ā-rī), *a.* [F. *février*, fr. *februa*, pl., the Roman lustral festival on Feb. 15.] The second month in the year, having 28 days, or, in leap year, 29.  
**fe'cal, fæ'cal** (fē'kāl), *a.* Relating to or containing feces.  
**fec'es, fæ'ces** (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *faex*, pl. *faeces*, dregs.] 1. Sediment; dregs. 2. Excrement.  
**feck** (fēk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *effect*.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Efficacy; force; value. 2. Amount; quantity.  
**feck'less**, *a.* Spiritless; weak.  
**fec'u-la** (fēk'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -**LÆ** (-læ). [L. *faecula* burnt tar or salt of tartar, dim. of *faex, faecis*, dregs.] A starch obtained from plants by agitation with water, and subsidence; — called also *amylaceous fecula*.  
**fec'u-lence** (fēk'ū-lēns), *n.* State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; also, that which is feculent; dregs; feces.  
**fec'u-lent** (-lēnt), *a.* [L. *faeculentus*, fr. *faecula*. See **FECULA**.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; fetid.  
**fec'und** (fēk'ūnd; fē'kūnd), *a.* [F. *fécond*, fr. *L. fecundus*, fr. root of *felus*. See **FETUS**.] Fruitful; prolific; fertile.  
**fec'un-date** (fēk'ūn-dāt), *v. t.*; -**DAT'ED** (-dāt'ēd); -**DAT'ING**. [L. *fecundare*, fr. *fecundus*.] To make fruitful or prolific; fertilize; impregnate.  
**fec'un-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.* Process of fecundating; fertilization; impregnation.  
**fe-cun'di-ty** (fē-kūn'dī-tī), *n.* Fruitfulness; fertility.  
**fed** (fēd), *pret. & p. p.* of **FEEDE**.  
**fed'er-al** (fēd'ēr-āl), *a.* [L. *foedus* league, treaty, compact.] 1. Of or pertaining to a compact, esp. one between states surrendering their individual sovereignty and consolidating into a new state; as, a *federal* union. 2. A pertaining to a state consolidated of several states which retain limited powers; as, a *federal* government. *b* Hence: Of, pertaining to, or involving the principle of, the government of such a state; as, *federal* officers. 3. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* a Friendly to the principles of a federal government with strong centralized powers. *b* Of, pertaining to, or loyal to, the United States in the Civil War (1861-65); as, the *Federal* troops.  
**Federal party**, a name given to the group of men most prominent in urging the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and adopted by the political party favoring a strong centralized federal power.  
— *n.* [*cap.*] 1. A Federalist. *Rare.* 2. *U. S. Hist.* A supporter of the United States in the Civil War; specif., a soldier in the Federal armies.  
**Fed'er-al-ist**, *n.* *U. S. Hist.* An advocate of a federal union between the colonies after the War of Independence (1775-83). — **Fed'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**fed'er-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -**IZED** (-īzd); -**IZ'ING** (-īz'īng). To unite in compact, as different states; also, to bring under the sole jurisdiction of a federal government. — **fed'er-al-iz'a'tion** (-īz-ā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*  
**fed'er-ate** (-āt), *a.* [L. *foederatus*, p. p. of *foederare* to establish by league, fr. *foedus*. See **FEDERAL**.] Confederate. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -**AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); -**AT'ING**. To unite in a league or federation; organize under a federal government.  
**fed'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. A confederation; esp., act of uniting to form a sovereign power so that each of the uniting states remains self-governing in local affairs. 2. A confederacy, esp. of several states under a central government.  
**fed'er-a-tive** (fēd'ēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Of or pert. to a federation; based on or inclined to federation.  
**fee** (fē), *n.* [OF. *fiē, fief, fief*, payment.] 1. *Feudal Law.* Any feudal benefice, or estate in land held of a feudal lord. 2. *Common Law.* An estate of inheritance in land, being an absolute fee (fee simple) or a fee limited to a class of heirs (fee tail). 3. A territory held in fee. 4. A charge fixed by law for certain services or privileges; as, license *fees*. 5. Pay; wage; salary. Obs. 6. Reward or compensation. 7. A

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G  
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payment for admission to a place of amusement or instruction, an association, etc. **3.** A gratuity; tip.

— *v. t.*; FEED (fēd); FEED'ING. **1.** To give a fee to. **2.** To hire; employ. *Chieftly Scot.*

fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.*; —BLER (-blēr); —BLEST (-blēst). [OF. *feible*, *foible*, fr. L. *febilis* lamentable, *ferre* to weep.] **1.** Weak physically. **2.** Fragile; slight. **3.** Wanting force; vigor, or efficiency. — *Syn.* See WEAK. — fee'ble-ness, *n.* — fee'bly, *adv.*

fee'ble-mind'ed (-mīn'dēd; 24, 109), *a.* **1.** Wanting firmness; irresolute. **2.** Incapable of normal mental development, though not an idiot. — fee'ble-mind'ed-ness, *n.*

feed (fēd), *v. t.*; FEED (fēd); FEED'ING. [AS. *fēdan*, fr. *fōda* food.] **1.** To give food to. **2.** To gratify or minister to, as a sense, talent, or desire. **3.** To supply with that which is used or wanted; as, to feed a furnace. **4.** To nourish, in a general sense; to foster. **5.** To produce, or serve as, food for; as, the field will feed ten head of cattle. **6.** To give for food; furnish for consumption; as, to feed turnips to cows. **7.** To supply (material to be operated on) to a machine.

— *v. i.* **1.** To take food; eat. **2.** To feed one's self; prey; — used with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To be nourished or satisfied, as if by food; as "He feeds upon the cooling shade."

— *n.* **1.** Act of eating; hence, a meal. *Archaic* or *Colloq.* **2.** That which is eaten; esp., fodder. **3.** a The act of carrying forward the stuff to be operated on, as in a machine. **b** Material supplied, as coal to a furnace. **c** The mechanism for feeding, as in a machine.

feed'er, *n.* One who, or that which, feeds, as a steward, a tributary stream, a branch railroad, etc.

fee'-faw'-fum' (fē'fō'fūm'), *interj.* & *n.* Also *fee* (or *fe*), *fi*, *fo*, *fum*. A nonsensical exclamation attributed to giants and ogres; hence, a bogey.

feel (fēl), *v. t.*; FELT (fēlt); FEEL'ING. [AS. *fēlan*.] **1.** To perceive by the touch. **2.** To examine by touching; test. **3.** To be conscious of; experience, as pleasure, pain, etc. **4.** To be convinced of; believe; as, he felt the justice of it. — *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by touch. **2.** To have the sensibilities affected; as, to feel for another; to feel kindly toward a friend. **3.** To have a sense of being (in a certain state); as, to feel grieved, angry, etc. **4.** To grope. **5.** To appear; seem; as, it feels cold.

— *n.* **1.** Feeling. *Rare.* **2.** A sensation communicated by touch. **3.** Sense of touch; as, soft to the feel.

feel'er (fēl'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, feels; esp., a tactile organ of an animal, as a tentacle. **2.** Anything, as a remark, etc., put forth to ascertain the views of others.

feel'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sentient. **2.** Having or expressing great sensibility; as, a feeling heart, a feeling story.

— *n.* **1.** Act or condition of a person or animal that feels. **2.** That sense of which sensations of touch, temperature, pressure, etc., are characteristic; esp., touch. **3.** A sensation; perception; consciousness. **4.** Any emotional state; emotion; in *pl.*, general susceptibility; as, to hurt one's feelings. **5.** Susceptibility to emotion, esp. refined emotion. **6.** Emotional attitude in a matter of opinion; sentiment. **7.** State or quality of that which causes or expresses feeling conceived as embodying the feeling; objectified feeling; as, the feeling of a tomb, of a picture. **8.** *Psychol.* In the broadest sense, a state of consciousness, or consciousness in general considered in itself and apart from any reference to an object of perception or of thought. In a narrower sense, consciousness apart from conation and cognition. **9.** That quality of a work of art which embodies the emotion of the artist, and is calculated to affect similarly the spectator.

*Syn.* Feeling, emotion, sentiment, passion. Feeling, the general term, suggests less of agitation or excitement than emotion; it is often sharply contrasted with judgment, and often implies little more than susceptibility to, or capacity for, sympathetic emotion; as, a feeling of sadness. Sentiment connotes a larger intellectual element; it often suggests refined, sometimes romantic, occasionally affected, feeling; as, opinions due to sentiment rather than belief. Passion suggests powerful emotion; as, man's ruling passion.

feel'ing-ly, *adv.* In a feeling manner.

fee simple, *fee tail*. See FEE, *n.*, **2.**

feet (fēt), *n., pl.* of FOOT.

feeze (fēz; fāz), *v. t.* [AS. *fēzian*, *fīzian*.] **1.** To drive; put to flight. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* **2.** To frighten; worry; discomfit. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* & *Colloq.* *U. S.* — *n.* Fretful excitement or alarm. *Colloq.* *U. S.*

feign (fān), *v. t.* [F. *feindre* (p. pr. *feignant*), fr. L.  *fingere* to touch, form, arrange.] **1.** To imagine; hence: to pretend; imagine and relate as if true. **2.** To sham. — *v. i.* To pretend; dissemble. — *Syn.* See ASSUME.

feigned (fānd), *p. a.* Not real; counterfeit; insincere.

feign'er, *n.* One who feigns.

feint (fānt), *a.* [F., p. p. of *feindre* to feign.] Feigned; sham. *Obs.* or *R.* — *n.* [F. *feinte*, fr. *feindre*.] **1.** That which is feigned; pretense; stratagem. **2.** A mock attack

on one part when another part is the real object of attack. — *Syn.* See PRETENSE. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.

feints (fānts), *n., pl.* Var. of FAINTS.

feist (fist), *n.* *a. fice.* *U. S.*

feld'spar' (fēld'spār'), or, now *Rare*, feld'spath' (fēld'spāth'), *n.* [G. *feldspath*; *feld* field + *spath* spar.] *Min.* Any of a group of crystalline minerals, all silicates of aluminum, with potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium. — feld'spath'ic (fēld'spāth'ik), feld'spath'ose (-ōs), *a.*

feld'spath'oid (fēld'spāth'oid), *n.* Any of a group of minerals similar to the feldspars, as sodalite.

fe'li-ci'fic (fē'li-si'fik), *a.* [L. *felix*, -icis, happy + *facere* to make.] Making happy; causing happiness.

fe-li-ci'tate (fē'li-si'tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING. [L. *felicatus*, p. p. of *felicitare*, fr. *felix*, -icis, happy.] **1.** To make happy. *Rare.* **2.** To congratulate.

*Syn.* Felicitate, congratulate. Felicitate is the more formal term; congratulate commonly implies a heartier and more genuine expression of sympathetic joy.

fe-li-ci'tation (fē'li-si'tā'shūn), *n.* Act of felicitating; a wishing of joy or happiness; congratulation.

fe-li-ci'tous (fē'li-si'tūs), *a.* Happily expressed; apt. — fe-li-ci'tous-ly, *adv.* — fe-li-ci'tous-ness, *n.*

fe-li-ci'ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [F. *felicité*, fr. L. *felicitas*, fr. *felix*, -icis, happy, fruitful.] **1.** State of being happy; blessedness. **2.** That which promotes happiness; blessing; also (*now Rare*), prosperity. **3.** A pleasing faculty, esp. in art or language; aptness; grace. **4.** A happy achievement; an apt expression. — *Syn.* See HAPPINESS.

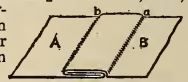
fe'line (fē'lin), *a.* [L. *felinus*, fr. *felis*, *felis*, cat.] **1.** Of or pert. to the cat family (*Felidae*). **2.** Catlike; sly; stealthy; treacherous; as, a *feline* nature. — *n.* An animal of the cat family; a cat. — fe'line-ly, *adv.*

fell (fēl), *pret.* of FALL.

fell, *n.* [AS. *fell*.] A skin or hide; pelt. — *Syn.* See SKIN.

fell, *n.* [Icel. *fjall*.] A moor; down. *Brit.*

fell, *v. t.* [AS. *fellan*, fr. *feallan* to fall.] **1.** To cut, beat, or knock down. **2.** [Perh. different word.] To sew or hem down in a certain way. — *n.* **1.** Timber cut down in one season. **2.** A seam formed by felling. See *Illustr.*



fell, *a.* [OF. *fell* cruel, fierce, per-*Fell*, *a* Original Seam fidious, fr. LL. *felo*, *fello*. See *2d* joining pieces *A* and *FELON*.] **1.** Cruel; ruthless; inhuman. **2.** *b* Hemmed-down man; fierce; savage. **2.** Deadly; *Fold*.

fell, *v. t.* [OF. *fell* cruel, fierce, per-*Fell*, *a* Original Seam fidious, fr. LL. *felo*, *fello*. See *2d* joining pieces *A* and *FELON*.] **1.** Cruel; ruthless; inhuman. **2.** *b* Hemmed-down man; fierce; savage. **2.** Deadly; *Fold*.

fell disease. *Poetic.* — *Syn.* See FEROCIOUS.

fel'lah (fē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* *AR. FELLAHIN* or *HEEN* (fē'lā-hēn'), *E. FELLAHS* (fē'lāz). [Ar. *fellāh*.] A peasant or cultivator in Egypt, Syria, or other Arabic-speaking country.

fell'er (fēl'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, fells; esp.: **a** A machine for felling trees. **b** A sewing-machine attachment for felling seams.

fell'mon'ger (-mūn'gēr), *n.* A dealer in skins or hides, esp. sheepskins. *Chieftly Brit.*

fell'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fell, or cruel; fierce barbarity; destructiveness.

fel'loe (fē'lō), *n.* Var. of FELLOW.

fel'low (fē'lō), *n.* [ME. *felawe*, *felaghe*, Icel. *felagi*.] **1.** A sharer; partner. *Obs.* **2.** A companion; comrade; associate; contemporary. **3.** An equal in power, rank, character, etc. **4.** One of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other; a mate. *Obs. as to man and animals.* **5.** A person; individual; one. *Chieftly Colloq.* **6.** A man of low breeding or of little worth. **7.** In English universities, an incorporated member of a college, or a scholar holding a fellowship. **8.** In American universities and colleges, a member of the corporation; also, a graduate appointed to a fellowship. **9.** A member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.

— *a.* Being a companion; associated; as, fellow citizens. — *v. t.* **1.** To produce a fellow or equal to; match. **2.** To represent as equal with. [by the same Creator.]

fellow creature. One of the same race or kind; one made fellow feeling. Sympathy; a like feeling.

fel'low-ship (-ship), *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a fellow or associate. **2.** Partnership; membership (in a society). **3.** Companionship; familiar intercourse; comradeship. **4.** An association; esp., a company of equals or friends. **5.** *Universities.* A foundation to maintain a scholar called a *fellow*; position and emoluments of a fellow. **6.** *Ecll.* Communion; mutual relation between members or branches of the same church. **7.** *Arith.* The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners, based on proportion by composition; — called also *partnership*, *company*, and *distributive proportion*.

— *v. t.* *Ecll.* To acknowledge as in communion according to standards of faith and practice; admit to Christian fellowship. — *v. i.* *Chieftly Ecll.* To join in fellowship; be in communion (with a church or church member).

fel'ly (fē'li), *adv.* In a fell manner; cruelly; savagely.

āle, senāte, cāre, ārm, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōld, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**fel'ly** (fĕl'y), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Also **fel'loe**. [AS. *felg*.] The exterior wooden rim, or a segment of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

[[ **fe'lo-de-se'** (fĕ'lō-dĕ-sĕ'), *n.*; *pl.* FELOS- (fĕ'lōz-). [LL. *felo*, E. *felon* + *de* of + *se* self.] One who commits suicide; a suicide.

**fel'on** (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* A kind of whitlow.

**fel'on**, *n.* [F. *fĕlon* traitor, in OF., also, villain, fr. LL. *felo*, better *fello*.] 1. One guilty of a felony. 2. A wicked person; a villain. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Criminal, convict, malefactor. — *a.* Characteristic of a felon; wicked; cruel.

**fe-lo'ni-ous** (fĕ-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the quality of, felony; malicious; villainous; traitorous. — **fe-lo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fe-lo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

**fel'on-ry** (fĕl'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* The class of felons; specif., the convict population of a penal colony.

**fel'o-ny** (fĕl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). 1. Any of various crimes more serious than those called *misdeemeanors*. 2. *Common Law*. *a* In the early common law (with possibly some small anomalies), any crime that could be prosecuted by an appeal. *b* An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt. With the abolition of forfeiture for crime there remained no serviceable criterion for distinguishing a felony from a misdemeanor; and in some States of the United States the distinction has been abolished by statute.

**fel'site** (sĭt), *n.* [G. *fĕlstein*, earlier *fĕlstein*, *fĕlsteinstein*.] A dense fine-grained igneous rock almost entirely feldspar and quartz in minute crystals. — **fel-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* [SPAR, FELDSPATH.]

**fel'spar'** (fĕl'spär'), **fel'spath'** (-späth'), etc. VARS. OF FELD-

**felt** (fĕlt), *pret.* & *p. p.* OF FEEL.

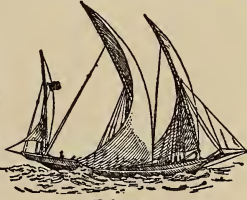
**felt**, *n.* [AS. *felt*.] 1. A stuff of matted wool, or wool and fur or hair, compacted by rolling and pressure. 2. Any article of felt, esp. a hat. 3. A material resembling felt, as a fireproof fabric of asbestos. — *v. t.* 1. To make into felt; to mat. 2. To cover with or as with felt.

**felt'ing**, *n.* The material of felt; also, felted cloth or the process by which it is made.

**fe-luc'ca** (fĕ-lŭk'ā), *n.* [It. *felucca*.] A fast, lateen-rigged vessel, used chiefly in the Mediterranean.

**fe'male** (fĕ'māl), *n.*

[F. *female*, fr. L. *fecula*, dim. of *femina* woman.] 1. A female human being; also, a female animal. 2. *Bot.* A pistillate plant. *☞* The symbol ♀ is used, as with an illustration, to indicate a female, whether animal or plant.



Felucca.

**Syn.** Female, woman, lady. Female (the correlative of male) emphasizes the idea of sex; it applies alike to human beings, animals, and plants. Its use as a synonym for woman, once frequent among good writers, is now commonly tabooed. As compared with woman (the correlative of man), which emphasizes essential qualities, lady (the correlative of gentleman) connotes rather the externals of social position or refinement. Lady is often used as a more courteous synonym for woman (as, Please allow these ladies to pass); but its indiscriminate substitution for woman is vulgar.

— *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or belonging to, the sex that bears offspring. 2. Characteristic of woman; feminine. 3. Effeminate. *Obs.* 4. *Bot.* *a* Pertaining to any reproductive organ or portion of a plant body in which large gametes requiring fertilization by smaller gametes are organized. *b* Pert. to any plant organ or reproductive body which produces, or is concerned in the production of, fruit after fecundation. Of seed plants, loosely, pistillate. 5. *Machinery*. Designating a hollow part, tool, etc., into which is inserted a corresponding or male, part; as, a female gauge.

**Syn.** Female, feminine, womanly, womanlike, womanish, effeminate, ladylike. Female (opposed to male) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; feminine (opposed to masculine) denotes that which belongs to, or is characteristic of, women, and often suggests gender rather than sex; it has now practically displaced all except the more strictly physiological senses of female; as, the female bee; the female ivy; a female slave; *femtrine*, maternal hands; *femtrine* virtues. Womanly (often opposed to girlish) suggests esp. a woman's deeper, tenderer, more gracious qualities; as, a womanly grace. Womanlike is more apt to suggest characteristically feminine faults or foibles; as, womanlike, she acted on impulse. Womanish (compare *mannish*, *childish*) is a term of contempt; as, your tears are womanish. Effeminate emphasizes unmanly delicacy, luxuriousness, or enervation; as, effeminate topertry. Lady-

like is often used sarcastically to imply a dainty and finical affectation of the proprieties; as, fops of ladylike mien.

**female rime**. = FEMININE RIME.

**feme** (fĕm), *n.* [OF. *feme*, F. *femme*, L. *femina*.] 1. *Law*. Wife; — chiefly in *baron and feme*. 2. A woman. *Obs.*

**feme covert** (kŭv'ĕrt) [OF. *coverte*, fem. of *covert* covered], *Law*, a married woman. — *f.* sole (sŏl) [OF. *sole* alone], *Law*, a single woman, whether spinster, widow, or a divorcee. — *f.* sole trader or merchant, *Law*, a married woman who engages in business independently of her husband and is, with respect to her trading, treated at law as a feme sole.

**fem'i-ne'i-ty** (fĕm'y-nĕ'y-tĭ), *n.* [L. *femineus* feminine, fr. *femina* woman.] Womanliness; femininity.

**fem'i-nie** (fĕm'y-nĭ), *n.* [OF. *femenie*, *feminie*, the female sex, realm of women.] Womankind; a class of women; specif., the Amazons or their country. *Archaic*.

**fem'i-nine** (-nĭn), *a.* [L. *femininus*.] 1. Female; of the female sex. 2. Of or pert. to a woman or woman. 3. *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting females. — **Syn.** See FEMALE, *a.*

**feminine rime**, *Pros.*, a double rime; one in which two syllables, one accented and one unaccented, correspond at the end of each line, as *motton, ocean*. [Ine gender.]

— *n.* *Gram.* A word or inflectional form or class of the feminine-*ly*, *adv.* In a feminine manner.

**fem'i-min'i-ty** (-nĭn'y-tĭ), *n.* Also **fem-in'i-ty** (fĕ-mĭn'y-tĭ). Quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

**fem'i-nism** (fĕm'y-nĭz'm), *n.* Feminine character or characteristics.

[[ **femme** (fām), *n.* [F.] A woman. [bermaid.]

**femme de chambre** (dĕ shān'br'), a lady's maid; cham-

**fem'o-ral** (fĕm'ŏ-rāl), *a.* [L. *femur*, *femoris*, thigh.]

Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the femoral artery.

**fem'ur** (fĕ'mŭr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MURS (-mŭrz), L. *FEMORA* (fĕm'ŏ-rā). [L., thigh.] The proximal bone of the hind limb; thigh bone.

**fen** (fĕn), *n.* [AS. *fen*, *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt.] Low swampy or boggy land; specif., the Fens, marshy, low-lying districts in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and some other English counties.

**fence** (fĕns), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *defence*.] 1. Act of defending; a defense; protection. *Archaic*. 2. Self-defense with the sword; fencing; hence, skill in debate and repartee. 3. An inclosure; esp., an inclosing barrier, as about a field, to prevent intrusion or egress. 4. A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received. *Colloq.*

To be on the fence, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* FENCED (fĕnst); FENCING (fĕn'sĭng). 1. To fend off danger from; protect; guard. 2. To keep out; repel. *Archaic*. 3. To inclose with or as with a fence. 4. To close; make prohibited, as a stream against fishing. *Brit.*

— *v. i.* 1. To guard; — used with *against*. 2. To practice fencing. 3. To contest like fencers; esp., to baffle, or try to baffle, inquiry or argument by equivocation or evasion.

**fence'less**, *a.* Without a fence; open; unfortified; defenceless. — **fence'less-ness**, *n.*

**fenc'er** (fĕn'sĕr), *n.* One who fences; esp., one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil.

**fenc'i-ble** (fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of defending or defense. *Archaic*. — *n.* A soldier enlisted for home service. *Hist.*

**fenc'ing** (fĕn'sĭng), *n.* 1. Art or practice of one who fences. 2. *a* Materials for fences. *U. S.* *b* Fences collectively.

**fend** (fĕnd), *v. t.* [F. *defend*.] 1. To defend. *Archaic*. 2. To keep or ward off. — *v. i.* 1. To act on the defensive; resist; parry. 2. To strive; make shift. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**fend'er** (fĕn'dĕr), *n.* One that defends by warding off harm; as: *a* A cushion or pad to deaden a shock. *b* The device in front of locomotives, electric cars, etc., to throw off obstructions or lessen injury in case of collision. *c* A low metal frame, often ornamental, placed in front of the hearth of an open fireplace to keep falling coals from rolling into the room, and to serve as a rest for fire irons.

**fen'es-tel'la** (fĕn'ĕs-tĕl'ā), *n.* [L., dim. of *fenestra* window.] A small window or windowlike opening; specif., one in an altar front, allowing the relics within to be seen.

**fe-nes'tra** (fĕ-nĕs'trā), *n.*; *pl.* -TRÆ (-trĕ). [L., window.] 1. *Anat.* A small opening; esp., either of two apertures in the bone between the tympanum and internal ear. 2. *Zoöl.* A transparent spot, as in the wing of a moth. — **fe-nes'tral** (-trāl), *a.*

**fe-nes'trate** (-trāt), **fe-nes'trat-ed** (-trāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *fenestratus*, *p. p.*, furnished with openings and windows.] Having numerous openings; irregularly reticulated.

**fen'es-tra'tion** (fĕn'ĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* 1. *Arch.* The arrangement and proportioning of windows. 2. State of being fenestrated.

**Fĕ'ni-an** (fĕ'nĭ-ān), *n.* [Ir. *fiann*.] 1. In Gaelic legend, one of a band of heroes; — from their leader *Finn*, or *Finn mac Coul*. 2. A member of a secret organization, mainly of

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + = equals.

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Irishmen, having for its aim the overthrow of English rule in Ireland. — **Fe'ni-an**, *a.* — **Fe'ni-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**fen'neec** (fĕn'ĕk), *n.* [*Ar. fanek.*] **Zoöl.** A small African fox (*Vulpes zerdā*) of a pale fawn color, remarkable for its large ears.



Fenec.

**fen'nel** (-ĕl), *n.* [*AS. fenol, finol*, deriv. of *L. feniculum, faeniculum*, dim. of *fenum, faenum*, hay.] A perennial apiceous plant (*Feniculum faeniculum*), with yellow flowers, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

**fen'nel flower.** Any of a genus (*Nigella*) of ranunculaceous herbs or its flower. One species (*N. sativa*) yields fen'nel seed, used as a condiment, etc., in India. These seeds are the "fitches" mentioned in *Isaiah* xxvii. 25.

**fen'ny** (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a fen; boggy.  
**fen'u-greek** (fĕn'ŭ-grek), *n.* [*L. faenum Graecum*, lit., Greek hay.] An Asiatic annual fabaceous plant (*Trigonella faenumgraecum*), cultivated for its aromatic mucilaginous seeds.

**feod** (fĕod), *n.* [*Var. of FEUD.*] A feudal estate; a fee. — **feod'al**, *a.* — **feod'al-ly**, **feod'a-to-ry**, *n.* See **FEUD**, etc.  
**feod'a-ry** (fĕod'ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). 1. A feudal tenant; vassal. 2. An accomplice. *Obs. or Hist.*

**feoff** (fĕof), *v. t.* [*Var. of FEUF.*] Law. To enfeoff. — **feoff-ee'** (-ĕ'), *n.* — **feoff'ment** (fĕof'mĕnt), *n.* — **feoff'or**, **feoff'fer** (-ĕr), *n.* — **fe'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [*L. fer, as in crucifer* cross bearer; *ferre* to bear.] A suffix denoting bearer, carrier. It forms nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-ferous*.

**fe-ra'cious** (fĕ-rā'shĭus), *a.* [*L. ferax, -acis*, fr. *ferre* to bear.] Fruitful; fertile. — **fe-ra'ci-ty** (fĕ-rās'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*  
**fer'al** (fĕr'āl), *a.* [*L. fera* a wild animal, fr. *ferus* wild.] Untamed or uncultivated; wild; savage.

**Fe-ra'li-a** (fĕ-rā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*prop. neut. pl. of feralis* belonging to the dead.] *Rom. Relig.* Public religious ceremonies held in honor of the dead upon the last day (Feb. 21) of the Parentalia. See **PARENTALIA**.

**fer-de-lance'** (fĕr'dĕ-lāns'), *n.* [*F.*, the iron of a lance.] **Zoöl.** A large venomous serpent (*Lachesis lanceolatus*) of tropical America. It is allied to the rattlesnake.

**ferē** (fĕr), *n.* [*ME., fr. AS. gefera*, fr. root of *faran* to travel.] Mate; companion. *Archaic or Scot.*

**fer'e-to-ry** (fĕr'ĕ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*ME. fertre, OF. fierre, L. feretrum* bier, Gr. *φερετρον*, fr. *φάω* to bear.] 1. A bier or shrine variously adorned, and usually adapted to be carried in ceremonial processions, used to inclose relics of saints. 2. A bier. *Rare.* 3. A room or chapel in which a feretory was kept.

**fer'i-a** (fĕr'ĭ-ā), *n.*; *pl.* FERIE (-ĕ). [*L.*] 1. In *pl.* As a Latin word, festival days; holidays; as, *fe'ri-æ Jo'vi* (jō'vĭ), festivals of Jupiter. 2. *Ecccl.* A week day, esp. one neither a festival nor a fast. — **fe'ri-al** (-ĕl), *a.*

**fe-rin'gi** (fĕ-rĭn'jĭ), *n.* [*L. ferinus*.] Feral; wild.  
**Fe-rin'gi** (fĕ-rĭn'gĭ), *n.* Also **Fe-rin'ghee**, **Fe-rin'gee**. [*Per. Farangi, or Ar. Firanji*, prop., a Frank.] In India, a European; also, a Eurasian, esp. one of Portuguese-Indian blood; — usually derogatory.

**fer'i-ty** (fĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*L. feritas*, fr. *ferus* wild.] Wild or untamed state; hence: savageness; fierceness; brutality.  
**fer'mail** (fĕr'māl), *n.* [*OF. fermail, fermaille.*] *Antiq. or Her.* A clasp; buckle; setting.

**fer'ment** (fĕr'mĕnt), *n.* [*L. fermentum.*] 1. An agent capable of producing fermentation, as yeast. 2. Fig.: Tumult; agitation. 3. Fermentation.

**fer-ment'** (fĕr'mĕnt'), *v. i.* 1. To undergo fermentation; "work." 2. Fig.: To be agitated or excited. — *v. t.* To cause fermentation in.

**fer-ment'a-ble** (-mĕn'tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of fermentation.  
**fer'men-ta'tion** (fĕr'mĕn-tā'shĭon), *n.* 1. A chemical change with effervescence, as that produced by yeast. 2. Agitation; excitement.

**fer-ment'a-tive** (fĕr'mĕn'tā-tĭv), *a.* Causing, having power to cause, or produced by, fermentation; fermenting.  
**fer'me-ture** (fĕr'mĕ-tŭr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *fermer* to close.] In breech-loading firearms, the breech-closing mechanism.

**fern** (fĕrn), *n.* [*AS. fearn.*] Any of an order (*Filicales*) of cryptogamic plants. Ferns, like seed plants, are differentiated into root, stem, and leaves (fronds) and have vascular tissue, but do not bear seeds. Cf. **FEEN SEED**.

**fern'er-y** (fĕr'nĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). An artificial plantation or collection of ferns.

**fern seed.** The dustlike asexual spores of ferns, formerly taken for seeds, and reputed to render one invisible.

**fern'wort'** (fĕrn'wŭrt'), *n.* *Bot.* Any pteridophytic plant; a fern or fern ally. See **PTERIDOPHYTE**.

**ferm'y** (fĕr'nĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or abounding in, ferns.  
**fe-ro'cious** (fĕ-rō'shĭus), *a.* [*L. ferox, -ocis*, fierce.] Fierce; savage; cruel. — **fe-ro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ci-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**Syn.** Fierce, savage, truculent, cruel, fell, barbarous, in-

human, brutal, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, remorseless, relentless, implacable, bloody, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, murderous, rapacious. — **Ferocious**, **fierce**, **savage**, **truculent**, **cruel**, **fell**. **Ferocious** is always unfavorable in sense, and implies rapacity, wanton cruelty, or (often) formidable aspect; **fierce** suggests excessive vehemence, sometimes pitilessness, of temper or action; it may also express extreme eagerness; **savage** implies also barbarity or inhumanity. **Truculent** often suggests ostentatious ferocity; it implies indifference to others' suffering, or even pleasure in it; **fell** (now poetical or rhetorical) connotes dire or baleful cruelty.

**fe-roo'ŭ-ty** (fĕ-rōs'ŭ-tĭ), *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty.  
**-fer-ous** (-fĕr'ŭs). [*L. fer, fr. ferre* to bear.] A suffix signifying bearing, producing, yielding.

**fer'rate** (fĕr'āt), *n.* [*L. ferrum* iron.] A salt of ferric acid.  
**fer'ret** (fĕr'ĕt; 24), *n.* [*It. fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower.] A kind of narrow tape; — called also **ferreting**.

**fer'ret**, *n.* [*F. furet*, *OF. also fuiret.*] An animal (*Putorius furo*), of the weasel family, native of Africa, but bred in Europe and America for hunting rabbits, etc. — *v. t.* To drive or hunt out of a lurking place; search out. — *v. i.* To hunt with ferrets; fig., to search about. — **fer'ret-er**, *n.* — **fer'ret-y**, *a.*



Ferret. (fo)

**fer'ri-** (fĕr'ĭ-), *Chem.* A combining form indicating ferric iron as an ingredient; as **ferricyanide**.

**fer'ri-age** (fĕr'ĭ-ājĭ), *n.* 1. The fare for passage over a ferry. 2. Conveyance over a ferry.

**fer'ric** (-ĭk), *a.* [*L. ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing iron; specif., *Chem.*, denoting those compounds of iron in which it has a higher valence than in the *ferrous* compounds, or iron with such a valence.

**ferric acid**, an acid, HFeO<sub>4</sub>, not known in the free state, but obtained as a red powder, potassium ferrate, by fusing a mixture of iron and saltpeter.

**fer'ri-cy-an'ic** (fĕr'ĭ-sĭ-ān'ĭk), *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a brown crystalline acid, H<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>, obtained by treating ferricyanides with strong acids.

**fer'ri-cy'a-nide** (-sĭ'ā-nĭd; -nĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of ferricyanic acid. [*Containing iron; ironbearing.*]

**fer-rif'er-ous** (fĕ-rĭf'ĕr'ŭs), *a.* [*L. ferrum* iron + *-ferous.*]

**Fer'ris wheel** (fĕr'ĭs). An amusement device consisting of a giant power-driven wheel, revolvable on a stationary axle, and carrying a number of swinging passenger cars on the rim; — so called after the inventor, G. W. G. Ferris.

**fer'rite** (fĕr'ĭt), *n.* [*L. ferrum* iron + *-ite.*] 1. *Microsc.* In rocks, any yellowish, reddish, or brownish amorphous substance, apparently of iron compounds, but not certainly referable to a particular mineral. 2. In iron and steel, pure metallic iron. 3. *Chem.* Any of several compounds which may be regarded as metallic derivatives of the ferric hydroxide, Fe<sub>2</sub>O(OH)<sub>2</sub>, analogous to aluminates; as, franklinite is zinc ferrite.

**fer-ro-** (fĕr'ō-), *a.* A combining form indicating: a In general, presence of, or connection with, iron; as, *ferronickel*, an alloy of iron and nickel; *ferrotype*. b *Specif., Chem.*, *ferrous iron* as an ingredient; as, *ferricyanide*.

**fer-ro-cal'cite** (-kāl'sĭt), *n.* *Min.* Calcite containing ferrous carbonate. It turns brown on exposure.  
**fer-ro-chrome** (fĕr'ō-krōm), **fer-ro-chro'mi-um** (-krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and chromium.

**fer-ro-con'crete** (-kōn'krĕt), *n.* Reinforced concrete.  
**fer-ro-cy-an'ic** (-sĭ-ān'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, H<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>, got by treating ferrocyanides with acids. [*rocyanic acid.*]

**fer-ro-cy'a-nide** (-sĭ'ā-nĭd; -nĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of ferrocyanic acid.

**fer-ro-mag-ne'sian** (-māg-nĕ'shĭān), *a.* *Min.* Containing iron and magnesium.

**fer-ro-mag-net'ic** (-māg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Physics.* a Formerly, paramagnetic, as distinguished from *diamagnetic*. b Now, usually, magnetic in a high degree, like iron, nickel, and cobalt; — distinguished from *paramagnetic*. — **fer-ro-mag-net-ism** (-māg-nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.*

**fer-ro-man'ga-nese** (-māng'gō-nĕz; -māng'gō-nĕs'), *n.* An alloy of iron and manganese usually containing 25-35 per cent of manganese and some carbon, used in steel making.

**fer-ro-mo-lyb-dē-num** (-mō-lĭb'dĕ-nŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and molybdenum, used in steel making.

**fer-ro-nick'el** (-nĭk'ĕl), *n.* An alloy of iron and nickel.

**fer-ro-sil'ic-on** (-sĭl'ĭ-kōn), *n.* An alloylike substance consisting of iron and silicon. It is added to molten iron to increase the percentage of silicon.

**fer-ro-tung'sten** (-tŭng'stĕn), *n.* An alloy of iron and tungsten, used in steel making.

**fer-ro-type** (-ĕ-tĭp), *n.* A photograph taken on a thin iron plate by a collodion process; a tintype; also, the process.  
**fer'rous** (fĕr'ŭs), *a.* [*L. ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to, or derived from, iron, esp., *Chem.*, in its lower valence.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, end, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nāture, verdure (87);



**fer-ro-va-na'di-um** (fēr'ō-vā-nā'dī-ŭm), *n.* An alloy of iron and vanadium, used in steel making.

**fer-ru'gi-nous** (fē-roō'jī-nŭs), *a.* [*L. ferruginus, -neus, fr. ferrugo, -ginis, iron rust, ferrum iron.*] 1. Of, pert. to, or containing iron. 2. Resembling iron rust; brownish red.

**fer'rule** (fēr'ool; -il), *n.* [*F. virole LL. viriola, L. viriōla* little bracelet, dim. of *viriae, pl., bracelets.*] A metal ring or cap on a cane, tool handle, etc., to strengthen it, or to prevent splitting. — *v. t.* To supply with a ferrule.

**fer'ry** (fēr'ī), *v. t.*; —**RIED** (-īd); —**RY-ING**. [*AS. ferian* to convey, fr. *fer* a journey.] To transport over a river, strait, etc., in a boat. — *v. t.* To pass over in a boat or by a ferry. — *n., pl. -RIES (-īz). 1. A place where, or a vessel in which, persons or things are carried across a river, etc. 2. A franchise or right to ferry passengers or goods, charging tolls. — **fer'ry-boat** (-bōt'), *n.* — **fer'ry-man**, *n.**

**fer'tile** (fūr'tīl; -tīl), *a.* [*L. fertilis, fr. ferre* to bear, produce.] 1. Producing in abundance; fruitful; prolific; — used chiefly of plants. 2. *Bot.* a Capable of producing fruit; as, *fertile* flowers. b Containing pollen; — used of anthers. c Developing spore-bearing organs; as, a *fertile* frond. 3. Produced in abundance. *Obs.* 4. a As applied to seeds or eggs, capable of growing or developing. b Capable of breeding, or producing offspring. 5. Causing fertility; promoting production or fecundity.

**Syn.** Fruitful, prolific, teeming, productive. — **Fertile, fruitful, prolific.** That is fertile (used esp. of soil or plants) which has the inherent power of producing; that is fruitful which actually does produce; that is prolific (used esp. of animals) which produces abundantly.

**fer-til'i-ty** (fēr-tīl'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being fertile; fecundity; richness; readiness; productive power.

**fer'ti-li-z'a-tion** (fūr'tī-lī-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of rendering fertile. 2. *Biol.* The union of a male germ cell with the female germ cell or egg; fecundation; impregnation. 3. *Bot.* Incorrectly, the process of pollination in seed plants. See **POLLINATION**.

**fer'ti-lize** (fūr'tī-līz; -līz), *v. t.*; —**LIZED** (-līzd); —**LIZ'ING**. To make fertile; enrich; to make fruitful or productive.

**fer'ti-liz'er** (-līz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, fertilizes; esp., a commercial manure for land, as guano or bone dust.

**fer'u-la** (fēr'oolā), *n.*; *pl.* *L. -LÆ* (-lē), *E. -LAS* (-lās). [*L. See FERULE.*] 1. Any of a very large genus (*Ferula*) of Old World apiceous plants, yielding various medicinal gum resins, as galbanum and asafetida. 2. A ferrule; a rod; hence, school discipline. 3. A scepter.

**fer'ule** (fēr'ool; -il), *n.* [*L. ferula* giant fennel (his stalks were used in punishing schoolboys), rod, whip.] A piece of wood, as a ruler, for striking children, esp. on the hand, in punishment. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferrule.

**fer'ven-cy** (fēr'ven-sī), *n.* State of being fervent; heat; ardor; eagerness.

**fer'vent** (-vĕnt), *a.* [*F., fr. L. fervens, -entis, p. pr. of fervere* to be boiling hot, glow.] 1. Hot; glowing; burning. 2. Warm in feeling; zealous. — **fer'vent-ly, adv.**

**Syn.** Fervid, ardent, fiery, vehement, impassioned, passionate, intense, eager, keen, fierce. — **Fervent, fervid, ardent.** Fervent suggests great warmth or earnestness of feeling (esp. as manifested in zeal, piety, etc.); fervid is stronger and expresses vehement, impassioned, or (often) overheated feeling (esp. with reference to imagination, eloquence, etc.); ardent connotes eagerness and fine enthusiasm; as, *fervent* prayers; *fervid* intensity of expression; *ardent* desires.

**fer'vid** (-vīd), *a.* [*L. fervidus, fr. fervere.* See **FERVENT.] 1. Very hot; burning; boiling. 2. Ardent; fervent. — **Syn.** See **FERVENT.** — **vid-ly, adv.** — **vid-ness, n.** [*ENDAR.*]**

**Fer'vi'dor'** (fēr've'dōr'), *n.* [*F.*] See **REVOLUTIONARY CAL-**

**fer'vor, fer'vour** (fūr'ver), *n.* [*OF. fervor, fervour, fr. L. fervor, fr. fervere.* See **FERVENT.**] 1. Heat; excessive warmth. 2. Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor. **Syn.** Fervor, ardor. Fervor suggests glow or ebullition; ardor, fiery, or burning heat. Fervor is often associated with zeal, devotion, piety, and connotes warmth rather than impetuosity; but ardor commonly suggests the eagerness and enthusiasm of high-minded impulses; as, exhorting with *fervor* to repentance; burning with *ardor* for the fight.

**Fes'cen-nine** (fēs'ĕ-nīn; -nīn), *a.* [*L. Fescenninus, fr. Fescennia, a city of Etruria.*] Pert. to or resembling the inhabitants of Fescennia; esp., scurrilous; obscene.

**fes'cue** (fēs'kū), *n.* [*OF. festu, deriv. of L. festuca* stalk, straw.] 1. A straw, wire, stick, or the like, used to point out letters to pupils. 2. Any of a certain genus (*Festuca*) of grasses; — called also *fescue* grass.

**fess** (fēs), *n.* Also *fesse*. [*OF. fesse, fr. L. fascia* band.] *Her.* A broad horizontal band across the middle of an escutcheon.

**fess point.** See **ESCUTCHEON, 1.**

**fess'wise, fesse'wise** (fēs'wīz'), *adv.*

*Her.* In the manner of a fess.

**fes'tal** (fēs'tāl), *a.* [*L. festum* holiday, feast.] Of or pertaining to a holiday or a feast; joyous; festive. — **fes'tal-ly, adv.**



**fes'ter** (fēs'tēr), *n.* [*OF. festre, L. fistula* a sort of ulcer.] 1. A small suppurating sore; pustule. 2. A festering or rankling. — *v. i.* 1. To generate pus; suppurate. 2. To cause increasing inflammation of surrounding parts; rankle. 3. To putrefy; rot. — *v. t.* To cause to fester.

**fes'ti-nate** (-tī-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. festinatus, p. p. of festinare* to hasten.] To hasten. — *a.* Hasty. *Rare.*

**fes'ti-na'tion** (fēs'tī-nā'shŭn), *n.* Haste.

**fes'ti-val** (fēs'tī-vāl), *a.* [*OF. festival, festivel, fr. L. festivum* festive jollity. See **FESTIVE.] 1. Of, pert. to, or appropriate to, a festival. 2. Festive. *Obs.* — *n.* 1. A time of feasting or celebration. 2. A periodical season of entertainment of some kind; as, a *musical festival*. — **Syn.** See **FEAST.****

**fes'tive** (-tīv), *a.* [*L. festivus, fr. festum* feast.] Pert. to or befitting a feast; festal; joyous; gay. — **live-ly, adv.**

**fes-tiv'i-ty** (fēs-tiv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tīz). 1. State of being festive; gaiety. 2. A festive celebration.

**fes'ti-voon** (fēs'tī-vŭn), *a.* Festive.

**fes-ton' (tōon'), n.** [*F. feston.*] A decorative garland hanging in a curve, or a carved or molded ornament representing one. — *v. t.* To form in, adorn with, or connect by, festoons.

**fet** (fēt), *v. t.* [*AS. fetian.*] To fetch. *Obs.*

**fe'tal, fœ'tal** (fē'tāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fetus.

**fe-ta'tion, fœ-ta'tion** (fē-tā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of a fetus in the womb; pregnancy.

**fetch** (fĕch), *v. t.* [*AS. feccan.*] 1. To bring, or to go and bring; get. 2. To cause to come; to bring down, or to a particular state. 3. To bring to accomplishment; achieve; hence, to draw (a breath); heave (a sigh). 4. To bring or get within reach by going; reach, as by sailing. 5. To bring as price or equivalent; sell for. 6. To interest; please. *Chiefly Collog.* 7. To derive; deduce. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See **BRING.** — *v. i.* 1. To get and bring things. 2. *Naut.* To go or come; make headway; hold a course.

— *n.* 1. Act of fetching or reaching after; also, the distance so spanned or the effort involved. 2. A stratagem; trick; sophism; as, a *fetch* of wit or of argument.

**fetch, n.** Apparition of a living person; wraith; double.

**fetch'er, n.** One who, or that which, fetches.

**fetch'ing, p. a.** Pleasing; attractive; fascinating.

|| **fête** (fât; F. fât), *n.* [*F. See FEAST.*] A festival; esp., an outdoor entertainment on a more or less lavish scale.

**fête** (fât), *v. t.*; **fê'ted** (fât'ĕd); **fê't'ing.** To feast; to honor with a festival or fête.

**fê'tal** (fê'shāl), *a.* [*L. fetialis.*] Of or pertaining to the fetiales; hence: heraldic; pertaining to declarations of war and treaties of peace. — *n.* One of the fetiales.

**fê'ti-a'les** (fê'shī-ālĕz), *n. pl.*; *sing. -LIS* (-līs). [*L. Rom. Relig.*] A college of twenty priests, whose office was the sanctioning of treaties and the declaration of war.

**fê'tich, fê'tich-ism, etc.** Vars. of **FETISH, etc.**

**fê'ti-cide, fê'ti-cide** (fē'tī-sīd), *n.* [*Fetus + -cide.*] Act of killing a fetus. — **fê'ti-cid-al, fœ'ti-cid-al** (-sīd'āl), *a.*

**fê'tid** (fē'tīd; fē'tīd), *a.* [*L. fetidus, foetidus, fr. fetere, foetere, to stink.*] Having an offensive smell; stinking. — **fê'tid-ly, adv.** — **fê'tid-ness, n.**

**fê'tish, fê'tich** (fē'tīsh; fē'tīsh'), *n.* [*F. fêtiche, fr. Pg. feitico, adj., artificial, n., charm, L. facticius* artificial.] 1. An inanimate object, supposed to possess magic powers, as in preserving from injury, disease, etc. 2. Any object of special or unreasoning devotion.

**fê'tish-ism, fê'tich-ism** Eskimo Whale Fetish of Wood. (-īz'm), *n.* Belief in, or devotion to, fetishes.

**fê'tish-ist, fê'tich-ist, n.** A believer in fetishes.

**fê'tish-is'tic, fê'tich-is'tic** (-īst'ik), *a.* Pert. to fetishism.

**fet'lock** (fē'tlŏk), *n.* The tufted cushionlike projection above the hoof of the horse and similar animals; also, the tuft of hair or the joint at this point.

**fet'or, fœ'tor** (fē'tōr), *n.* [*L. fetor, foetor.*] A stench.

**fet'ter** (fēt'tēr), *n.* [*AS. fetor, fetter.*] A chain or shackle for the feet; a shackle; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To put fetters on; shackle; enchain. — **Syn.** See **HAMPER.**

**fet'ter-bush'** (-bōsh'), *n.* A handsome evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Pieris nitida*) of the southern United States, bearing fragrant white flowers.

**fet'ter-lock** (-lŏk), *n.* [*For fetlock.*] A fetlock. *Obsoles.*

**fet'tle** (-lĕ), *v. t.* 1. To put in order. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. Metal.* To cover or line with a mixture of ore, cinders, etc., as the hearth of a puddling furnace. 3. To beat.

— *n.* 1. State of being fettled, or made ready; condition; trim; — esp. in in *fine fettle*, etc. 2. The fettling for a furnace.

**fet'tling** (-līng), *n.* Material used to line the hearth of a puddling furnace, as sand, or a mixture of ore, cinder, etc.

**fê'tus, fœ'tus** (fē'tŭs), *n.* [*L. fetus, a bringing forth, offspring.*] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb or egg.



**F = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**feu** (fū), *n.* [OF. *feu*, *fiou*, *fief*.] *Scots Law.* A fee, or feudal benefice. **b** A tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or money; also, a grant of land to be so held; hence, inaccurately, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent. **c** A piece of land held under one of these tenures.

— *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To grant (land) upon feu.  
**feu'ar** (fū'ār), *n.* *Scots Law.* One who holds a feu.  
**feud** (fūd), *n.* [An alteration of ME. *feide*, fr. OF. *faide*, *feide*, of G. origin.] A quarrel; esp., an inveterate strife between families, clans, or the like. — **Syn.** Affray, fray, broil, contest, dispute, strife; vendetta.

**feud, n.** [LL. *feudum*, *feodum*, prob. of same origin as E. *see a fief*.] *Law.* A fee; feudal benefice; fief.

**feud'al** (fūd'āl), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, feuds, fiefs, or fees. 2. Of or pert. to the feudal system.

**feudal system**, the system of polity in Europe, in the Middle Ages, based on the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feu; feudalism.

**feud'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The feudal system, or its principles, relations, or usages. — **feud'al-ist, n.** — **is'tic, a.**

**feud'al-i-ty** (fū-dāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES.** 1. Quality or state of being feudal; feudal principles or practice. 2. A fief.

**feud'al-ize** (fū-dāl-iz), *v. t.* To conform to, or bring under, feudalism. — **feud'al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

**feud'al-ly, adv.** In a feudal manner.

**feud'ar-y** (fūd'ār-ī), *Var.* of **FEODARY.**

**feud'a-to-ry** (-dā-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES.** 1. One holding lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal. 2. A feud or fief; a feodatory state. — *a.* Standing in, or pert. to, the relation of a feudal vassal to his lord. [feudal law.]

**feud'ist** (fūd'ist), *n.* *Law.* A writer on feuds; one versed in Feudallants' (fū'yān'), *n.* *pl.* [F.] 1. A branch of the Cistercians founded in 1577 at Feuillans, near Toulouse, France. 2. *Fr. Hist.* A political club of supporters of constitutional monarchy, formed in 1791, which met in the old convent of the Feuillants in Paris.

**feu'ille-ton'** (fū'yē-tōn'), *n.* [F., fr. *feuille* leaf.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page) devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.; also, an article in this section. — **feu'ille-ton-ism** (fū'yē-tōn-iz'm), *n.* — **feu'ille-ton-ist, n.** — **feu'ille-ton-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**fe'ver** (fē'vēr), *n.* [AS. *fefor*, fr. L. *febris*.] 1. A disease or morbid condition marked by increased heat, accelerated pulse, and general functional derangement, usually with thirst and loss of appetite. 2. Excessive excitement due to strong emotion. — *v. t.* To put into, or affect with, a fever.

**fe'ver-ful** (-fū), *n.* [AS. *feferjug*, fr. L. *febrisjugia*.] **FEVER**; **FUGITIVE.** A perennial plant (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) of the aster family, having finely divided leaves and small white flowers.

**fe'ver-ish, a.** 1. Having, indicating, pertaining to, or causing fever. 2. Disordered as by fever; excited; restless. — **fe'ver-ish-ly, adv.** — **fe'ver-ish-ness, n.**

**fe'ver-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Feverish.

**fe'ver-root'** (-rōōt'), *n.* An American herb (*Triosteum perfoliatum*) of the gentian family, with reddish flowers; — often called *horse gentian*.

**fever sore.** A carious ulcer or necrosis; also, a cold sore.

**fever tree, a.** The blue gum. **b** An ornamental rubaceous tree (*Pithecellobium*) of the southeastern U. S. Its bark (*Georgina bark*) is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

**fe'ver-weed'** (fē'vēr-wēd'), *n.* Any of several coarse thistle-like apiceous plants (genus *Eryngium*, esp. *E. aquaticum*); — so called from their use in medicine.

**fe'ver-wort'** (-wōrt'), *n.* = **FEVERROOT.**

**fev** (fē), *a.* [AS. *fēawe*, *pl.*] Not many; of small number. — **Syn.** See **LESS.**

**few'ness, n.** State of being few; paucity. [or *Scot.*]

**fey** (fē), *a.* [AS. *fāge*.] Fated to die; also, dying. **Archaic.**

**fez** (fēz), *n.*; *pl.* **FZZES** (fēz'ez; 24). [F., fr. *Fez*, town in Morocco.] A form of cap, usually red and having a tassel, the national head-dress of the Turks.

**fi'an'cē'** (fē'ān'sā'), *n. masc.*; **fi'an'cē'** (-sā'), *n. fem.* [F.] A betrothed person.

**fi'ar** (fē'ār), *n.* *Scots Law.* One in whom a fee simple is vested.

**fi-as'co** (fē-ās'kō), *n.*; *pl.* **-COES** or **-COS** (-kōz). [It., orig., bottle.] A complete or ridiculous failure, as of a play.

**fi'at** (fē'āt), *n.* [L., let it be done.] Originally, a sanction or indorsement consisting of or including the word *fiat*; hence, an authoritative sanction, order, or proclamation.

**fiat money.** Paper currency which is made legal tender by fiat or law, does not represent, or is not based upon, specie, and contains no promise of redemption. *U. S.*

**fib** (fīb), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fabile*.] A falsehood concerning a trivial matter. — *v. i.*; **FIBBED** (fībəd); **FIB'ING.** To tell a fib.

**fib'ber, n.** One who tells fibs.

**fib'er, fi'bre** (fī'bēr), *n.* [F. *fibre*, L. *fibra*.] 1. A thread

or threadlike structure or object. 2. *Bot.* a One of the elongated thick-walled cells forming the bast. **b** A slender threadlike root, as that of a grass. 3. Any tough threadlike substance capable of being spun and woven; as, silk *fiber*. 4. Fibrous structure; hence, texture.

**fi'bril** (-brīl), *n.* [NL. *fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra*, *fiber*.] A small fiber or thread.

**fi'bril-lar** (fī'brīl'ār) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, fibrils or fi'bril-la-ry (-ār-ī) fibers; as, *fibrillar* twitches.

**fi'bril-i-form** (fī'brīl'i-fōrm), *a.* Resembling a fibril.

**fi'bril-lose** (fī'brīl-lōs; fī'brīl'ōs), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with fibrils, or hairlike appendages.

**fi'brin** (fī'brīn), *n.* *Chem.* a A white insoluble fibrous proteid, formed esp. in the coagulation of blood. **b** *Gluten*; — called *plant* or *vegetable fibrin*.

**fi-brin'o-gen** (fī-brīn'ō-jēn; fī'brīn-ō-jēn'), *n.* [*fibrin* + *-gen*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble proteid existing in the blood, and in other animal fluids, which by the action of fibrin ferment, or thrombin, yields the insoluble substance fibrin, thus producing coagulation. — **fi'brinog'e-nous** (fī'brī-nōj'ē-nūs), **fi'brin'o-gen'ic** (-nō-jēn'ik), *a.*

**fi'brin-ous** (fī'brīn-ūs), *a.* Having, or partaking of the properties of, fibrin; as, *fibrinous* exudation.

**fi'broid** (-broid), *a.* Resembling or forming fibrous tissue; made up of fibers; as, a *fibroid* tumor.

**fi-bro'ma** (fī-brō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* **-MATAs** (-mā-tā). [NL.; *fibrous* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor consisting mainly of fibrous tissue, or of some modification of such tissue. — **fi-brom'a-tous** (fī-brōm'ā-tūs; fī-brō'mā-tūs), *a.*

**fi'brous** (fī'brūs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or like, fibers; as, a *fibrous* root. **See** **ROOT, ILLUST.**

**fib'ster** (fīb'stēr), *n.* One who fibs. **Jocular.**

**fib'u-la** (-ū-lā), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-læ). [L., *clasp*.] 1. *Antiq.* A brooch, clasp, or buckle. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* The outer, usually smaller, of the two bones of the human leg or an animal's hind limb, below the knee. — **fib'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

**-fic.** [L. *-ficus* (as in *somnificus* somnific), *fr. facere* to make.] A suffix signifying *making, causing*; as, *morbific*, *soporific*, etc.

**-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn). [L. *-ficatio*, *-onis*, fr. *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] A suffix denoting a *making, causing*.

**fice** (fīs), *n.*, or **fice dog.** [Prop. a fisting dog, from dial. or obs. *fist* to break wind.] A small, worthless dog; a cur. *U. S.*

**Fich'te-an** (fīk'tē-ān), *a.* Pertaining to Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814) or his Kantian philosophy. — *n.* An idealist of the school of Fichte. — **Fich'te-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**fic'h'u** (fīsh'oo; F. fē'shū), *n.* [F., neckerchief.] A light three-cornered cape for women's wear.

**fick'le** (fīk'lē), *a.* [AS. *ficol* cunning, tricky.] Not fixed or firm; of a changeable mind; inconstant. — **Syn.** Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeful, capricious, veering, shifting. **See** **FAITHLESS.** — **fick'le-ness, n.**

**fi'co** (fē'kō), *n.*; *pl.* **-COES** (-kōz). [It., a fig. fr. L. *ficus*.] A fig; an insignificant trifle; snap of one's thumb; a sign of contempt made with the fingers. **Obs.** or **Archaic.**

**fi'ctile** (fīk'tīl), *a.* [L. *fictilis*.] **See** **FICTITION.** Molded, or moldable, into form by art; relating to pottery, etc.

**fi'ction** (-shūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fictio*, fr. *ingere*, *ficium*, to form, invent, feign.] 1. Act of fashioning; hence: a fabric; device. **Obs.** 2. Deceit. **Obs.** 3. A feigning or imagining. 4. That which is feigned or imagined; esp., a feigned story. 5. Fictitious literature; esp., novels and romances. 6. *Law.* An assumption of a possible thing as a fact.

**Syn.** Invention, figment, fabrication, fable, coinage, forgery, falsehood. — **Fiction, figment, fabrication** (in the general sense of invention). **Fiction** (see **NOVEL**) suggests imaginative fashioning, whether with or without intent to deceive; it is opposed to *fact, truth, reality*; *figment* implies more irresponsible invention; it often suggests a somewhat transparent fiction, esp. to keep up appearances; *fabrication* commonly implies something made up to deceive.

**fi'ction-al** (-əl), *a.* Pert. to fiction; fictitious. — **-al-ly, adv.**

**fi'ction-ist, n.** A writer of fiction; a story-teller.

**fi'cti'tious** (fīk'tīsh'ūs), *a.* [L. *ficticius*.] **See** **FICTITION.** 1. Feigned; pretended; false. 2. Of, pert. to, or like, fiction. — **Syn.** See **ARTIFICIAL.** — **fi'cti'tious-ly, adv.** — **fi'cti'tious-ness, n.**

**fi'ctive** (fīk'tīv), *a.* 1. Capable of, or pertaining to, imaginative creation. 2. Imaginary; fictitious; sham.

**fid** (fīd), *n.* 1. A bar or pin to support or steady something, as *Naut.*, the topmast. 2. A pin of hard wood used to open rope strands in splicing, etc.

**-fid.** [L. *-fidus*, as in *bifidus* bifid, fr. root of *findere* to split.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *lobed* or *cleft*.

**fid'dle** (fīd'īl), *n.* [AS. *fīðele*.] 1. A violin; — now familiar or contemptuous. 2. *Naut.* A rack or light railing of cords, or the like, to keep dishes from sliding off a cabin table in rough weather. — *v. i. & t.*; **-DLED** (-ld); **-DLING** (-līng). 1. To play on a fiddle; — now **Fid.**



Turkish Fez.

**āle**, **senāte**, **ārn**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sōfā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **reccēt**, **mak'ēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **cīrcūs**, **menū**; **fōōd**, **fōōt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**; **īrk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



familiar or contemptuous. **2.** To make aimless or idle motions, as with the fingers; hence, to trifle; engage busily in trivial and ineffectual work or pursuits.

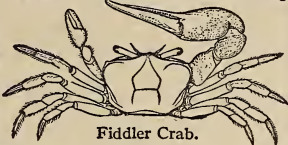
**fid'le-dee-dee'** (fid'le-dē-dē'), *interj.* An exclamatory word or phrase, equivalent to *nonsense!* *Colloq.*

**fid'le-fad'le,** *n.* A trifle; trifling talk; — also used as adj. and interj. — *v. i.* To fuss; fiddle with trifles. *Both Colloq.*

**fiddle head,** or **fid'dle-head'** (-hēd'), *n.* An ornament on a ship's bow, curved like the scroll at the head of a violin.

**fid'dler** (-lēr), *n.* One who fiddles; a violinist; — now familiar or contemptuous.

**fiddler crab.** Any of a genus (*Gelasimus*) of burrowing crabs of the Atlantic coast; — so called from the position in which the male often holds the enlarged claw.



Fiddler Crab.

**fid'dle-stick'** (fid'-stīk'), *n.* **1.** The bow used in playing the fiddle; — now familiar or contemptuous. **2.** A mere nothing; — used, esp. in *pl.*, as an interjection.

**fid'dle-wood'** (-wōd'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Citharexylum*) of verbenaceous West Indian trees, or its hard wood. **2.** Any of several other trees of the same family.

**fi'de-i-com'mis-sa-ry** (fi'dē-i-kōm'ī-sā-rī), *n.* [*L. fidei-commissarius.*] *Civil Law.* The beneficiary of a fideicommissum; — nearly equiv. to *cestui que trust* of common law. — *a.* *Civil Law.* Of or pertaining to a fideicommissum; taking or holding something by virtue of a fideicommissum. — **fi'de-i-com'mis-sa-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.*

**fi'de-i-com'mis'sion** (-kō-mīsh'ūn), *n.* *Civil Law.* The making of a fideicommissum.

**fi'de-i-com'mis'sum** (-kō-mīs'ūm), *n.* [*L.*] prop., a thing intrusted to faith. See **FAITH**; **COMMIT.** *Roman & Civil Law.* A bequest which a decedent effects by begging or requesting his heir (whether an heir by law or by testament) to turn over to another a portion of the decedent's estate.

**fi'de-ju-sion** (fi'dē-jūsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. fidejussio,* fr. *fide-jubere* to be surety; *fides* faith + *jubere* to order.] *Civil Law.* The contract of guaranty or suretyship.

**fi-del'i-ty** (fi-dēl'ī-tī; fi-dēl'), *n.* [*L. fidelitas,* fr. *fidelis* faithful.] Faithfulness; careful observance of duty or obligations; esp. **a** Loyalty. **b** Adherence to the marriage contract. **c** Exactness; accuracy. — **Syn.** See **CONSTANCY.**

**fi-dge** (fī), *v. t. & i.*; **fi-dged** (fījd); **fi-dging.** To fidget.

**fi-dg'et** (fīj'et; 24), *v. i.* To move about uneasily, as if restless. — **v. t.** To cause to fidget; make nervous. — **n.** **1.** Uneasiness; restlessness. **2.** In *pl.* A general nervous restlessness. **3.** A fidgety person. [**fi-dg'et-i-ness,** *n.*]

**fi-dg'et-y** (-ī), *a.* Restless; uneasy; inclined to fidget. — **fi-dū-ci-al** (fi-dū'shūl), *a.* [*L. fiducia* trust, confidence.]

**1.** Having faith or trust; confident. **2.** Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary, as a power. **3.** *Physics,* etc. Taken as a standard of reference; as, a *fiducial* line.

**fi-du'ci-a-ry** (-shī-ā-rī; -shā-rī), *a.* **1.** Holding, founded, or held, in trust; as, *fiduciary* estates. **2.** Of the nature of a trust; confidential; as, in a *fiduciary* capacity. **3.** Resting upon public confidence for value or currency; — used of fiat money and the like.

— **n.**; **pl.** **RIES** (-rīz). One in a fiduciary relation to another.

**fi-e** (fī), *interj.* An exclamation denoting disgust, etc.

**fief** (fēf), *n.* [*F.*] *Law.* A feudal estate; a fee; feud.

**field** (fīld), *n.* [*AS. feld.*] **1.** Open country. *Archaic. **2.** Cleared land; land suitable, and often inclosed, for tillage or pasture. **3.** A piece of land put to a special use or yielding particular products; as, gold *fields*; wheat *fields.* **4.** A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle; as, *Flodden Field.* **5.** A piece of land, usually inclosed, devoted to some sport, esp. the part used by the players; in *Baseball,* the infield and the outfield, esp. the latter. **6.** Collectively, all competitors in an athletic or sporting contest, or all except one or more specified. **7.** A sphere or range of activity, influence, observation, or opportunity; as, a scholar eminent in his *field.* **8.** An open space; extent; expanse; as, a *field* of ice. **9.** A surface or ground on which something is portrayed, as, *Her,*, that of an escutcheon. **10.** *Physics.* The region or space throughout which an exerted force is felt, as that exerted by a magnetic pole or electric current (magnetic force). **11.** *Elec.* Short for **FIELD MAGNET,** **FIELD WINDING.***

**Field** is often used attributively in the sense of *belonging to, or used in, the fields*; esp. with reference to the operations and equipments of an army away from permanent camps and fortifications. *Field sports* are hunting, fishing, athletic games, esp. those not contested on a track, etc.

**field of force.** *Physics.* = **FIELD,** *n.*, **10.** — **f.** of magnetic force. See **MAGNETIC FIELD.**

— **v. t. & i.** *Baseball & Cricket.* To catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball), as a fielder.

**field artillery.** Ordnance light or mobile enough to accompany an army in ordinary field operations.

**field battery.** A battery of field artillery.

**field colors** or **colours.** *Mil.* Small flags for marking out the positions for squadrons and battalions in camp, during parade or maneuvers or on the battlefield; camp colors; also, colors carried in the field or on parade.

**field day.** **1.** A day when troops are exercised in field evolutions. **2.** An open-air athletic meeting. — *U. S.*

**field'er** (fēl'dēr), *n.* *Baseball,* etc. A player stationed in the field.

**field'fare'** (fēld'fār'), *n.* A medium-sized European thrush (*Turdus pilaris*), in color partly ash-colored and partly chestnut.

**field glass.** A compact binocular telescope.

**field magnet.** A magnet used for producing and maintaining a magnetic field, esp. an exciting magnet of a dynamo or electric motor.

**field marshal.** *Mil.* In some armies, an officer next in rank below the commander in chief.

**field officer.** A military officer of the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major.

**field'piece'** (fēld'pēs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns.



Fieldfare.

**3-Inch Fieldpiece.**

**1** Shield; **2** Cannoner's Seat; **3** Trail; **4** Trail Spade; **5** Trail Hand-spoke; **6** Recoil Cylinder; **7** Panoramic Sight.

**field winding.** *Elec.* The winding of the field magnet of a dynamo or motor.

**field'work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field; — usually in *pl.* **2.** [In this sense better written *field work.*] Work in the field; esp., surveying, exploring, etc.

**fiend** (fēnd), *n.* [*AS. fēond.*] **1.** A malicious foe; one diabolically wicked; a monster; specif., the Devil; a demon. **2. a** A person hopelessly addicted to some harmful practice, as to the excessive use of a drug; as, an opium *fiend.* *Slang.* **b** In student slang, a student devoted to, or very clever in, some study; as, a *fiend* in mathematics. — *U. S.*

**fiend'ish,** *a.* Like a fiend; diabolically wicked or cruel.

— **fiend'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **fiend'ish-ness,** *n.*

**Syn.** **Fiendish,** devilish, diabolical, demoniac, demonic agree (except sometimes *demonic* in the idea of superhumanly evil qualities. **Fiendish** commonly implies excessive cruelty or malignity; as, *fiendish* tortures; *fiendish* glece. **Devilish,** which often suggests abnormal wickedness, is often loosely used as an intensive with a coarsely humorous connotation; as, a "*devilish* good dinner." **Diabolical** often (and sometimes *devilish*) connotes colder and more calculating malevolence than *fiendish*; as, *diabolical* ingenuity, crimes. **Demoniacal** often suggests frenzy or excesses; as, *demoniacal* laughter; **demonic** more often suggests the inexplicable or superhuman element in life or esp. genius; as, *demonic* power.

**fierce** (fērs), *a.*; **fi-er'cer** (fēr'sēr); **fi-er'cest** (-sēt). [*OF. fier,* nom. *fiers,* fr. *L. ferus* wild, savage, cruel.] **1.** Furious; violent; impetuous; as, a *fierce* wind. **2.** Vehement in anger or cruelty; of a nature to inspire terror; ferocious; as, a *fierce* tyrant; *fierce* looks. **3.** Eager; furiously ardent. — **Syn.** **Savage,** cruel, fell. See **FEROCIOUS.** — **fi-er'cy,** *adv.* — **fi-er'cess,** *n.*

**fi'e-ri-ty** (fī-er'ī-tī; fī-er'ī-tī), [*L.*] cause it to be done.] *Law.* A common-law writ lying for one who has recovered judgment in debt or damages.

**fi'er-i-ly** (fī-er'ī-lī), *adv.* In a fiery manner.

**fi'er-i-ness** (-nēs; 24), *n.* Quality or state of being fiery.

**fi'er-y** (fī-er'ī; fī-ŷ'), *a.*; **fi-er-i-er** (-ī-ēr); **-i-est.** **1.** Consisting of, containing, attended by, or resembling fire. **2.** Ardent; impetuous; passionate; as, a *fiery* spirit or temper. **3.** Heated by or as by fire; feverish; inflamed; as, a *fiery* face or boil. **4.** Inflammable. — **Syn.** See **SPURRED.**

**fi'es'ta** (fī-ēs'tā), *n.* [*Sp.* See **FEAST,** *n.*] A religious festival; as a saint's day; also, any holiday or festivity.

**fife** (fīf), *n.* [*F. fife,* OHG. *pfifa* pipe, fr. *LL.* fr. *L. pipare* to peep, chirp, as a chicken.] A small shrill musical pipe, of the flute class. — **v. i. & t.**; **fiefed** (fīft); **fif'ing** (fīf'ing). To play a fife. — **fif'er** (fīf'ēr), *n.*

**fife rail.** *Naut.* A rail about the mast, near the deck, to which running gear is belayed.

**fif'teen'** (fīf'tēn'), *a.* [*AS. fiftene, fiftene.*] Being five and ten. — **n.** **1.** The sum of five and ten; fifteen units or

κ = ch in **G. ich,** **ach** (50); **bon;** yet; **zh-z** in **azure.** Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



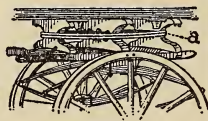
objects. 2. A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15 or xv. the fifteen, the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland in 1715. *Scot.*

**fif'teenth'** (fif'tēnth'; fíf'tēnth'), *a.* 1. Next in order after the fourteenth; — the ordinal of *fifteen*. *Abbr., 15th.* See *ORDINAL, n., Note.* 2. Constituting one of fifteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A fifteenth part. 2. *Eng. Hist.* A tax of one fifteenth forming part of a subsidy formerly (from about 1272 to 1626) granted annually to the king. The subsidy was a fifteenth and tenth, that is, a tenth of the value of all movables of the inhabitants of cities, boroughs, and ancient demesnes, a fifteenth from all others. 3. A fifteenth unit or object.

**fifth** (fifth), *a.* [*AS. fifta*] 1. Next in order after the fourth; — the ordinal of *five*. *Abbr., 5th.* See *ORDINAL, n., Note.* 2. Constituting one of five equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A fifth part. 2. A fifth unit or object. 3. *Music.* a The interval embracing five diatonic degrees. **b** The tone at this interval. **c** The fifth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the dominant. — *fifthly, adv.*

**fifth monarchy**, a universal monarchy, supposed to be prophesied in *Daniel* iii., the four preceding monarchies being the Assyrian, Persian, Greco-Macedonian (of Alexander the Great), and Roman. See *FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN.* — **F.—Monarchy Men, Hst.** A fanatical sect in England, of the time of the Commonwealth, who maintained that the fifth monarchy, during which Christ would reign on earth a thousand years, was at hand and that they must help establish it by force.

**wheel.** **a** A horizontal wheel or segment of two parts rotating on each other above the fore axle of a carriage, forming a support to prevent careening. **b** An extra wheel carried to replace a possible broken one; hence, *fig.*, a supernumerary or superfluous person or thing.



a Fifth Wheel, a.

**fif'ti-eth** (fif'ti-ēth; 24), *a.* 1. Next in order after the forty-ninth; — the ordinal of *fifty*. *Abbr., 50th.* See *ORDINAL, n., Note.* 2. Constituting one of fifty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A fiftieth part. 2. A fiftieth unit or object.

**fif'ty** (-tī), *a.* [*AS. fiftig*] Being five times ten. — *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tiz). 1. The sum of five tens; fifty units or objects. 2. A symbol representing fifty units, as 50 or l.

**fig** (fig), *n.* [*F. figue, fr. Pr., fr. L. ficus fig tree, fig.*] 1. An oblong or pear-shaped fruit, pulpy when ripe, and eaten raw or preserved or dried with sugar; also, the moraceous tree (*Ficus carica*) which bears this fruit, native of southwest-ern Asia. Cf. *CAPRIFIG.* 2. In Australia, any one of several trees resembling the true fig or having fig-like fruit. 3. In the West Indies: The cochineal fig. 4. The value of a fig, almost nothing; a fico. — *v. t.* To insult with a fico. *Obs.*



Common Fig. Leaves and Fruit.

**fig** (fig), *n.* Dress; array. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; *FIGGED* (figd); *FIGGING* (-ing). To dress; furbish; rig. **fig'eat'er** (fig'ēt'ēr), *n.* The becca-fico.

**fight** (fit), *n.* [*AS. feoht*] 1. Act or method of fighting. *Archaic.* 2. A battle; combat. 3. Any contest. 4. Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity; as, to show *fight*. 5. A screen for the combatants in ships. *Obs.* — *Syn.* Struggle, encounter, action. See *CONTEST.*

— *v. i.*; *FOUGHT* (fōt); *FIGHT'ING.* 1. To attempt to defeat or destroy an enemy, by either blows or weapons. 2. To act in opposition to anything. — *Syn.* Battle, struggle, contend, strive. — *to fight shy*, to avoid meeting fairly or at close quarters; — used with *of*.

— *v. t.* 1. To carry on or wage, as a conflict; sustain, win, or gain by fighting, as a cause or one's way. 2. To contend with in battle; war against. 3. To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks. — **fight'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**fig marigold.** Any of several plants (genus *Mesembryanthemum*) of the carpetweed family, cultivated for their showy white or pink flowers.

**fig'ment** (fig'mēt), *n.* [*L. figmentum, fr. fingere to invent; form.*] 1. Something fashioned or molded. *Obs.* 2. An invented statement, etc.; a fiction. — *Syn.* See *FICTION.*

**fig'u-line** (fig'ū-līn; -līn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. figulina pottery, figulinus fictile, figulus potter, fingere to shape.*] A piece of pottery. — *a.* 1. Suitable for pottery; fictile; as, *figu-line* earth. 2. Made of clay; as, *figuline* ware.

**fig'ur-ant** (fig'ū-rānt; fēg'ūr'ānt'), *n. masc.* [*F., prop. p. pr. of figurer to figure, represent, make a figure.*] One

who dances at the opera, not singly, but with others in groups or figures; an accessory character on the stage, who has nothing to say; hence, one who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

**fig'ur-ante** (fig'ūr-ānt'; fēg'ūr'ānt'), *n. fem.* [*F.*] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

**fig'ur-ate** (fig'ūr-āt), *a.* [*L. figuratus, p. p. of figurare.* See *FIGURE.*] 1. Of a definite form or figure. *Rare.* 2. Representing a geometrical figure or figures. *Rare.* 3. *Music.* Florid; involving passing discords by the freer melodic movement of one or more voice parts; — opposed to *simple*; as, *figurate* counterpoint or descant.

**fig'ur-a-tion** (fig'ūr-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of giving figure, or definite form. 2. Form; shape. 3. Act of representation in figures and shapes; emblematical or typical representation. 4. *Music.* a Mixture of concords and discords by the use of passing notes. **b** The figuring of a thorough bass.

**fig'ur-a-tive** (fig'ūr-ā-tiv), *a.* 1. Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; emblematical; as, a *figurative* ceremonial. 2. Metaphorical; not literal; also, abounding in figures of speech; florid; as, *figurative* language. 3. Relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc. — **fig'ur-a-tive-ly, adv.** — *five-ness, n.*

**figure** (fig'ūr; *Br., usually fig'ēr*), *n.* [*F., fr. L. figura.*] 1. A written symbol, esp. one representing a number; numeral; digit; as, 1, 2, 3, etc. 2. Hence, value as expressed in numbers; price. *Colloq.* 3. Form; shape; outline. 4. An object having shape or form. 5. A Appearance or impression made by a person's conduct or career; as, a sorry *figure*. **b** Distinguished appearance; show. **c** A personage; character. 6. An imagined form; phantasm. *Obs.* 7. The representation of any form, esp. of the human body; a likeness. 8. *Geom.* A drawing representing a magnitude or the relation of two or more magnitudes; an inclosed surface or space. 9. An analogue or type; as, the olive branch is a *figure* of peace. 10. *Rhet.* A mode of expressing abstract ideas by words which suggest pictures or images; pictorial language; a trope. 11. A diagram or drawing illustrating the text of a book; a cut; — *abbr., fig.* 12. *Astrol.* A horoscope; a diagram of the aspects of the houses. 13. *Logic.* The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. 14. A pattern or design, as in cloth or paper. 15. *Dancing.* A set of evolutions in a dance. 16. *Music.* A Any short succession of notes, either as melody or as a group of chords, which produces a single, complete impression. **b** A form of melody or accompaniment kept up through a strain or passage; a musical phrase or motive. — *Syn.* See *FORM.*

— *v. t.*; *-URED* (-ūrd); *-URING.* 1. To represent by a figure; specif., to form or mold. 2. To embellish with figures, or designs. 3. To indicate by numerals; also, to compute. 4. To express by a metaphor; symbolize. 5. *Music.* a To write figures over or under (the bass), in order to indicate the accompanying chords. **b** To embellish with passing notes or figures.

— *v. i.* 1. To make a figure; be conspicuous; appear. 2. To calculate; esp., to reckon in figures. *Colloq.* 3. To contrive; scheme; as, to *figure* for office. *Colloq.*

**fig'ured** (fig'ūr'd; cf. *FIGURE, n.*), *a.* 1. Adorned with, formed into, or marked with, a figure or figures. 2. Specif. *Music.* a = *FIGURATE, 3.* **b** Indicated by figures.

**fig'ure-head'** (-ūr-hēd'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* The figure on the prow of a ship. 2. A nominal head; esp., a person who holds an office in an enterprise but exercises no power.

**fig'ur-rine'** (fig'ūr-rēn'), *n.* [*F., fr. It. figurina.*] A small carved or molded figure; esp., a painted, ceramic statuette.

**fig'wort'** (fig'wūrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Scrophularia*) of plants, chiefly coarse herbs with small flowers; also, any plant of the family (*Scrophulariaceae*) including this genus.

**Fiji** (fē'jī), *n.* One of the native race of the Fiji Islands.

The Fijis are Melaneseans with Polynesian intermixture.

**Fī'ji-an** (fē'jē-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Fiji Islands or their inhabitants. — *n.* A native of the Fiji Islands; also, the language of the Fijis.

**fil'a-ment** (fil'ā-mēt), *n.* [*F., fr. L. filum thread.*] A thread or threadlike object; specif., *Bot.*, the anchor-bearing stalk of a stamen. — **fil'a-ment'a-ry** (-mēt'ā-rī), *a.*

**fil'a-men'tous** (-tūs), *a.* Threadlike; composed of filaments. [*Thread or line.*]

**fil'ar** (fī'lār), *a.* [*L. filum a thread.*] Of or pertaining to a **fil'a-ri-a** (fil'ā-rī-ā), *n.*; *pl. -RIÆ* (-ē). [*NL., fr. L., filum a thread.*] *Zool. & Med.* Any of a genus (*Filaria*) of slender nematode worms parasitic in the blood and tissues of vertebrates, having also various invertebrate animals as intermediate hosts. Also, any of various other genera, as the guinea worm (which see). — **fil'a-ri-al** (-āl), *a.*

**fil'a-ri-a-sis** (fil'ā-rī-ā-sīs), *n.* [*NL.] Med.* The presence of filariae in the blood; infection with filariae.

**fil'a-ture** (fil'ā-tūr), *n.* 1. A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons, or a reel for this purpose. 2. An establishment for reeling silk.

**fil'bert** (fil'bērt), *n.* [*F. dial.*] 1. Either of two European

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



hazels (*Corylus avellana* and *C. pontica*); also, in some parts of the United States, a native hazel. **2.** The fruit, or nut, of a filbert.

**filch** (fích), *v. t.* To pilfer; steal. — **Syn.** See STEAL.

**filch'er**, *n.* One who filches.

**file** (fil), *n.* [*F.*, row, prob. deriv. of *L. filum* thread.] **1.** A line, wire, or other contrivance by means of which papers may be kept in order. **2.** An orderly collection of papers. **3.** A roll; list. *Obs.* **4. Mil.** a A row of soldiers ranged one behind another; — opp. to *rank*. b A small number of soldiers detailed as a detachment. **5.** A row of objects arranged one behind the other. **6. Chess.** A row of squares from one player to his opponent across the chessboard.

— *v. t.*; **FILED** (fild); **FILE'ING** (fil'ing). To arrange, or lay away, as papers methodically for preservation and reference; place on file. — *v. i.* To march in a file, as soldiers, one after another.

**file** (fil), *n.* [*AS. feól.*] **1.** A hardened steel instrument with cutting ridges, or teeth, on its surface, for abrading substances. **2.** Anything used to smooth, polish, or rasp. — *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, or cut, with a file. **2.** To remove with a file; — used with *off*, *away*.

**file**, *v. t.* [*AS. fylan, fr. ful* foul.] To defile. *Rare* or *Scot.* **file'fish'** ('fish'), *n.* A member of any several genera (*Monacanthus*, *Alutera*, and allies) of plectognath fishes having roughly granulated, leathery skin.

**filer** (fil'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, files.

**filial** (fil'yál, -yál), *a.* [*L. filialis, fr. filius* son, *filia* daughter. Of pert. to a son or daughter; as, *filial* obedience. — *fil'ial-ly*, *adv.*

**fil'i-ate** (fil'y-át), *v. t.* To affiliate.

**fil'i-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* [*LL. filiatio*. See *FILIAL*.] **1.** The relationship of a son or child to a parent, esp. to a father. **2.** Descent from or as if from a parent; as, to determine the *filiation* of a language. **3.** The formation of branches or offshoots. **4. Law.** Act of fixing the paternity of an illegitimate child upon some person; affiliation.

**fil'y-beg** (fil'y-bég), *n.* [*Gael. feileadhbeg*, *i. e.*, little kilt; *feileadh* kilt + *beag* little, small.] A kilt. *Scot.*

**fil'y-bus'ter** (-bús'tér), *n.* [*Sp. deriv. of D. vrijbouter*. See *FREEBOOTER*.] **1.** An irregular military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder; freebooter. **2.** A member of a legislative or deliberative body who filibusters. *U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a filibuster, or military freebooter. **2.** To delay legislation by the use of extreme dilatory tactics. — *fil'y-bus'ter-er*, *n.* *U. S.*

**fil'y-cide** (fil'y-síd), *n.* [*L. filius* son, *filia* daughter + *-cide*.] Act of murdering a son or a daughter; also, the parent who does this. — *fil'y-cid'al* (-síd'ál), *a.*

**fil'y-form** (fil'y-fórm; fil'y-), *a.* [*L. filium* thread + *-form*.] Having the shape of a thread or filament.

**fil'y-grain** (fil'y-grán), *n.* [*F. filigrane*, *fr. It., fr. L. filum* fil'y-grane] thread + *granum* grain.] Filigree. *Archaic.*

**fil'y-gree** (-gré), *n.* [*Corrupted fr. filigrane*.] Ornamental work, formerly with grains or beads, but now composed of fine wire, and used chiefly in decorating gold and silver. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or work in, filigree.

**fil'ing** (fil'ing), *n.* A fragment filed off; as, iron *filings*.

**Fil'i-pi'no** (fil'i-pé'no), *n.*; *pl.* -nos (-nóz). *Fem.* **Fil'i-pi'na** (-ná); *pl.* -nás (-náz). [*Sp.*] A member of a native tribe, esp. of Christianized tribe, of the Philippine Islands.

**fill** (fil), *n.* [*See FILL.*] A thill of a vehicle. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**fill**, *v. t.* [*AS. fyllan, fr. full* full.] **1.** To make full; to put or pour into, till no more can be received. **2. a Naut.** (1) To dilate; distend, as a sail. (2) To trim (a yard) to the wind. **b** To make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), as with earth. **3.** To furnish an abundant supply to; pervade; occupy the whole of. **4.** To feed; satisfy; satiate.

**5.** To pour, or put in any way, into a receptacle as if to fill it; hence, to pour out; as, to fill the wine. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **6.** To stop up the crevices, pores, etc., of (cloth, wood, etc.) with a foreign substance. **7. a** To execute (a business order). **b Med.** To compound (a prescription). *U. S.* **8.** To have and perform the duties of; officiate in, as an incumbent; occupy. **9.** To supply with an incumbent, as an office.

**to fill in.** **a** To insert; as, he filled in the figures. **b** To complete by supplying omissions. — **to f. out**, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit; make complete. — **to f. up**, to make full; occupy completely; complete; fill (a vacancy, post, etc.); stop up, as a hole. [for drinking.]

— *v. i.* **1.** To become full; be filled. **2.** To fill a cup or glass. **to fill away**, *Naut.*, to trim the sails so that the wind will catch them full; to proceed on the course after having been brought up in the wind.

— *n.* A full supply; as much as supplies a want or need; as, to eat one's fill; a fill of tobacco.

**fil'la-gree.** Var. of *FILIGREE*.

**fill'er** (fil'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, fills; a filling; as: **a** The tobacco used for the inside of cigars. **b Arch. & Engin.** Any extra member, as an iron bar, introduced into a composite or conglomerate structure to strengthen it.

**c** A composition, as of silica and oil, to fill the pores of wood before applying paint, varnish, or the like.

**fil'let** (-ét; 24), *n.* [*F. filet* thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* thread, *L. filum*.] **1.** A little band, esp. one to encircle the hair. **2.** A thin narrow strip of any material, or a narrow flat part of ornament, as a border in bookbinding, any raised rim, etc. **3. Anat.** A band of fibers, esp. of white matter in the brain. **4. In pl.** The loins, esp. of a horse. **5. Cookery.** A piece of lean meat without bone; also, a long strip rolled up and tied. **6. Arch.** A narrow flat member; esp. a flat molding separating other moldings; also, the space between two flutings in a shaft. **7. Her.** An ordinary equaling in breadth one fourth of the chief, to the lowest portion of which it corresponds in position. **8.** A concave junction or molding of two surfaces forming a réentrant angle.

— *v. t.* To bind, furnish, or make, with or as with a fillet.

**fil'ling** (fil'ing), *vb. n.* That which is used to fill an empty space, or supply a deficiency.

**fil'lip** (-íp), *v. t.* **1.** To strike or snap in a certain quick way with the finger. **2.** To snap; project as by a fillip. **3.** To strike smartly; stimulate; urge. — *v. i.* To make a fillip. — *n.* **1.** A smart blow or tap with the finger. **2.** Something serving to rouse or excite.

**fil'i-peen'** (-i-péen'), *n.* See *ADJULOPENA*.

**fil'lis-ter** (fil'is-tér), *n.* See *AN adjustable rabbeting plane*; also, a rabbet, as on the outer edge of a window-sash bar.

**fil'y** (fil'y), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-iz). A female fowl or colt.

**film** (film), *n.* [*AS. fylmen, fr. fell* skin.] **1.** A thin skin. **2.** Any thin, slight covering, layer, or sheet, as the layer holding the sensitized salts of a glass photographic plate, or flexible sheet, as of celluloid, bearing such a layer. **3.** A slender thread, as that of a cobweb. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or become covered, with or as with a film.

**fil'm'y** (fil'mi), *a.*; **FILM'Y-ER** (-mí-ér); *-I-EST*. Of, resembling, or covered with, a film. — **fil'm'y-ness**, *n.*

**fil'o-plume** (fil'ó-plóm; fil'ó-; 86), *n.* [*L. filum* a thread + *pluma* a soft feather.] *Zool.* A hairlike feather.

**fil'lose** (fil'lós; fil'lós'), *a.* [*L. filum* a thread.] Terminating in a threadlike process.

**fil'o-selle'** (fil'ó-sél'; -sél'), *n.* [*F.*, floss silk.] A kind of silk thread, much used in embroidery instead of floss.

**fil'ter** (fil'tér), *n.* [*LL. filtrum, fetrum*, felt, felled wool, this being used for filters.] **1.** Anything porous through which liquid is passed to cleanse or strain it. **2.** Something which allows certain rays to pass but is impervious to others; as, a color filter.

— *v. t.* To subject to, or remove by, the action of a filter. — *v. i.* To pass through a filter; percolate.

**filth** (filth), *n.* [*AS. fylð, fr. ful* foul.] **1.** Foul matter; repulsive dirt; nastiness. **2.** Moral defilement; corruption.

**filth'y** (fil'thí), *a.*; **FILTH'Y-ER** (-thí-ér); *-I-EST*. Defiled with filth; foul; impure; obscene. — **Syn.** Unclean, squalid, nasty. See *DIRTY*. — **filth'y-ly**, *adv.* — **filth'y-ness**, *n.*

**fil'trate** (fil'trát), *v. t. & i.*; *-TRAT-ED* (-trát-éd); *-TRAT-ING*. To filter. — *n.* The liquid which has been filtered.

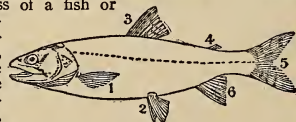
**fil-tra'tion** (fil-trá'shún), *n.* Act or process of filtering.

**fil'ium** (fil'ium), *n.*; *pl.* *FILA* (-láz). [*L.*, a thread.] *Anat.* A filament or threadlike structure.

**fil'm'br-i-ate** (fil'm-brí-át), *a.* Also **fil'm'br-i-at'ed** (-át'éd). [*L. fibriatus* fibrous, fringed, *fibria* fiber, fringed. *Bot. & Zool.* Fringed. — *v. t.*; *-AT'ED* (-át'éd); *-AT'ING* (-át'ing). To hem; fringe. — **fil'm'br-i-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.*

**fil'm'br-i-l'ate** (fil'm-brí-l'át), *a.* *Bot.* Having a fine fringe.

**fin** (fin), *n.* [*AS. finn*.] **1.** A membranous winglike or paddlelike process of a fish or



other aquatic animal, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body. **2.** A finlike organ, a attachment, appendage, or part; as: **a**

**Mech.** A feather 3 First Dorsal; 4 Second Dorsal; 5 Caudal; 6 Anal.

like appendage of a boat, esp. of submarine; also a fin keel. **c Mech.** Any of the projecting ribs on a radiator or on the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine. **d Aeronautics.** A fixed stabilizing surface, usually vertical, similar in purpose to a bilge keel on a ship.

— *v. t.*; **FINNED** (fínd); **FIN'NING**. To cut up, as a chub; to cut off the fins of. — *v. i.* To move, or to lash with, the fins.

**fin'al** (fin'ál), *a.* [*F.*, *fr. L. finalis, fr. finis* limit, end.] **1.** Pert. to, or occurring at, the end; last. **2.** Conclusive; decisive; as, *final* judgment. **3.** Respecting, or constituted by, an end or object in view; — used chiefly in *final cause*. — **Syn.** See *LAST*. — *n.* That which is final.

**fin'na'le** (fín-ná'le), *n.* [*It.*] Termination; concluding part.

**fin'al-ist** (fin'ál-íst), *n.* *Sports.* Any of the players who meet in the final round of a tournament.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**fi-nal'i-ty** (fī-nāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. State of being final, finished, or settled. 2. That which is final; a final action or state. 3. Relation of end to means; teleology. **fi-nal-ly** (fī-nāl-ly), *adv.* 1. At the end; ultimately. 2. Lastly; terminally. 3. Conclusively; beyond recovery. **fi-nance'** (fī-nāns'; fī-), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *finer* to finish, furnish, come to terms, pay, fin. end.] 1. Pecuniary resources, esp. of a ruler or of a state; — usually in *pl.* 2. The management of money or conduct of monetary affairs. — *v. t.*; -NANCED (-nānst'); -NANCING (-nān'sīng). To conduct the finances of; provide the capital for. **fi-nan'cial** (fī-nān'shāl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to finance, or money matters. 2. Of a member of a society, paying dues, in distinction from honorary; in good standing as to payment of dues. — **fi-nan'cial-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Financial, monetary, pecuniary. Financial is used of money matters in general, esp. as conducted on a large scale; monetary has more direct reference than financial to money as such; pecuniary suggests the application of money to practical ends.

**fin'an-cier'** (fīn'ān-sēr'; fī-nān'sī-ēr'), *n.* [F.] One having the administration of, or skilled in, finance. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations. — *v. t.* To finance. **fin'back'** (fīn'bāk'), *n.* Any of various whalebone whales having a prominent dorsal fin; a orqual. The common one (*Balænoptera physalis*)



Finback Whale.

on the Atlantic coast of the United States attains a length of 50 or 60 feet.

**finch** (fīnch), *n.* [AS. *finc*.] Any of a numerous family (*Fringillidæ*) of singing birds, including the sparrows, grosbeaks, crossbills, goldfinches, linnets, buntings, etc. **find** (fīnd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* FOUND (faund); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIND'ING. [AS. *findan*.] 1. To meet with, come upon, or light upon; as: a To discover by study or experiment; and, as water is found to be a compound substance. b To gain, as the object of desire or effort; procure; as, to find time. c To attain to; arrive at; reach; as, to find one's level. 2. To arrive at, as a conclusion; determine and declare; as, to find a verdict. 3. To learn by experience; perceive; experience; feel; as, he found the argument absurd. 4. To gain, or regain, the use of; as, to find one's tongue. 5. To provide; supply; maintain; as, to find food for workmen; to find a person in money. — **to find fault**, to discover and proclaim some defect or fault; criticize unfavorably. — **to f. one's self**. a To be; — often used in speaking of health. b To provide one's own living, or food and lodging. c To come to a consciousness of one's powers or capacities or into conditions that make possible the exercise of them. — **to f. out**, to detect (a thief); discover (a secret); understand. — *v. i.* **Law**. To determine and declare an issue of fact by its verdict or decision, as a jury or court.

— *n.* A finding, or something found. **find'er** (fīn'dēr), *n.* One who, or that which, finds; specif.: a **Astron.** A small telescope of low power and large field of view, attached to a larger telescope, for finding an object. b **Photog.** A camera attachment which shows in miniature the view thrown by the camera lens on the plate. || **fin' de siè'cle** (fān' dē syē'kl'), [F.] Lit., end of the century, esp. the 19th century; — used chiefly adjectively, in English, to signify: modern, "up-to-date"; as, *fin-de-siècle* ideas.

**find'ing**, *vb. n.* 1. That which is found, discovered, or provided; esp., in *pl.*, that which an artisan provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc.; as, shoemakers' findings include tools and materials except leather. 2. **Law**. The result of a judicial inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact.

**fine** (fīn), *a.*; **FIN'ER** (fīn'ēr); **FIN'EST** (fīn'ēst). [F. *fin*, prob. fr. L. *finis* end (followed by a genitive) in the sense of the *ne plus ultra* of a quality.] 1. Finished; refined; free from impurity; superior. 2. a Not coarse, gross, or heavy; as, fine sand; a fine thread; a fine edge; fine linen. b Of an athlete or animal, trained close to the limit of efficiency. 3. Of senses, emotions, etc.: subtle; sensitive; delicate; refined. 4. Of marked excellence or great merit; as, a fine man; a fine view.

**fine art**, art concerned with the creation of objects of imagination and taste for their own sake without relation to utility. — *f. arts*, painting, drawing, architecture, and sculpture. Poetry, music, dancing, and dramatic art are often included. — *f. gentleman*, a gentleman of fashion; now, esp., a fop; exquisite. — *f. lady*, a woman of fashion; esp., a showy woman or one who affects the habits and manners of a more fashionable class.

— *adv.* 1. Finely; well. **Obs., Dial., or Colloq.** 2. **Bil-liards & Pool**. In a manner so that the driven ball strikes the object ball so far to one side as to be deflected but little.

— *v. t.* & *i.*; **FINED** (fīnd); **FIN'ING** (fīn'īng). To make or grow finer; as, to fine the soil; the weather fined. **fine**, *n.* [OF. fin end, settlement, L. *finis* end, also in LL., a final agreement between a lord and vassal; money paid at the end so as to end a proceeding.] 1. End; conclusion. **Obs., except in: in fine**, in conclusion or in short. 2. A sum paid, as a form of composition, settlement, or punishment, as for an offense. 3. **Law**. A compromise of a fictitious suit used as a form of conveyance of lands.

— *v. t.* To set a fine on by decree or judgment of a court; punish by fine.

**fine'draw'** (fīn'drō'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see DRAW. 1. To draw or sew closely together two edges of (a fabric). 2. To draw out finely, or tenuously; as, to finedraw a wire.

**fine'drawn'** (fīn'drōn'), *p. a.* Drawn fine; drawn out to extreme thinness or subtlety; — often fig.; as, *finedrawn* speculations.

**fine'ly**, *adv.* In a fine manner or degree.

**fine'ness** (fīn'nēs), *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being fine. 2. The proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins, often expressed in parts per thousand. The fineness of United States coin is  $\frac{9}{10}$ , or 900 fine; that of English gold coin is  $\frac{11}{12}$ , or 917 fine; and that of English silver coin is  $\frac{325}{1000}$ , or 925 fine.

**fin'er-y** (fīn'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. Ornament; decoration; esp., showy dress. 2. In pl. Refinements.

**fin'er-y**, *n.* Ironworks. = REFINERY.

**fine'spun'** (fīn'spūn'), *a.* Spun or drawn so as to be fine; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; oversubtle; visionary; as, *finespun* theories.

**fin'-esse'** (fī-nēs'), *n.* [F., fr. *fin* fine.] 1. Delicate skill; refinement. 2. Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; stratagem. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE. — *v. i.*; -NESSED' (-nēs't'); -NESS'ING. 1. To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem. 2.

**Card Playing**. To attempt, when second or third player, to take a trick with a lower card, when a higher, not in sequence with it, is held, in the hope that the intermediate card or cards may be with the right-hand adversary. — *v. t.* **Card Playing**. To play (a card) as a finesse.

**fin'-foot'ed**, *a.* Having palmate feet or lobate toes.

**fin-gan'** (fīn-gān'), *n.* Var. of FINJAN.

**fin'ger** (fīn'gēr), *n.* [AS. *finger*.] 1. One of the five terminal members of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb.

2. Something that resembles, or does the work of, a finger, as a pointer, a pawl, etc. 3. The breadth, or the length, of a finger, or nearly an inch and about four and a half inches respectively. 4. A part of a glove into which a finger is inserted.

— *v. t.* 1. To touch with the fingers; handle. 2. To take thievlshly; pilfer; purloin. 3. **Music**. a To perform on (an instrument) with the fingers. b To perform with a certain fingering. c To mark the notes of (a piece) so as to guide the fingers in playing. — *v. i.* 1. **Mus.** To use the fingers in playing. 2. To touch or handle something with the fingers.

**finger board**. **Music**. a The part of a stringed instrument, usually a flat or slightly rounded wooden strip, against which the fingers press the strings to vary the tone. b The keyboard of a piano, etc.

**finger bowl or glass**. A bowl to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table.

**fin'ger-er**, *n.* One who fingers; specif., a pilferer.

**fin'ger-ling** (fīn'gēr-īng), *n.* [*finger* + 1st *-ling*.] Anything very small; specif., in Great Britain, the parr.

**finger post**. A guidepost bearing an index finger.

**fin'i-al** (fīn'i-āl), *n.* [L. *finis* end.] **Arch.** The ornament terminating a Gothic pinnacle, canopy, gable, etc.

**fin'i-cal** (kāl), *a.* [FROM FINE, *a.*] Affectively fine; unduly fastidious. — **fin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **fin'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Fastidious, finical, nice, dainty, effeminate, trim, spruce, dapper, jaunty, foppish, smug, brisk, smart, alert.

— **Finical**, spruce, dapper, jaunty, foppish (esp. with reference to costume or appearance). **Finical** (see NICE) suggests fussy or affected nicety of dress or manner. **Spruce** implies a somewhat vulgar neatness and smartness; **dapper** suggests a rather consequential trimness and briskness, esp. on the part of a small person. **Jaunty** connotes airy and complacent sprightliness; **foppish**, ostentatious and overnice finery of dress, etc.

**fin'i-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'i-tī), *n.* 1. Finical quality. 2. Something finical.

**fin'ick-ing** (fīn'ī-kīng), **fin'ick-y** (-kī), **fin'i-kin** (-kīn), *a.* Finical; unduly particular; mincing; trivial.

**fin'is** (fīn'is), *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.

**fin'ish** (fīn'ish), *v. t.* [F. *finir*, fr. L. *finire* to limit, finish, end, *finis* limit, end.] 1. To arrive at the end of; end; terminate. 2. To bestow the last required labor upon; complete; perfect; accomplish. 3. To dispose of completely. **Now Chiefly Colloq.** — **Syn.** Conclude, accomplish. See CLOSE. — *v. i.* 1. To come to an end; terminate; cease; to reach the end of a course, task, or undertaking; as, the favorite finished in front. 2. To end; die. **Rare.**

— *n.* 1. The conclusion; end. 2. That which finishes, completes, or perfects; as: a **Arch.** The joiner work and other

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, recēt, makēr; ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



finer work required for the completion of a building, esp. of the interior. **b** *Painting*. A material used in finishing; as, oil *finish*. **3** The condition resulting from completed labor, as on the surface of an object; manner or style of finishing.

**fin'ished** (-isht), *p. a.* 1. Concluded; perfected. **2** Polished to the highest degree of excellence; perfect.

**fin'ish-er** (-ish-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, finishes, completes, or perfects.

**finishing school**. A school where young women are prepared for entrance into society.

**fin'ite** (fī'nīt), *a.* [*L. finitus, p. p. of finire*. See FINISH.]

**1** Having definable limits. **2** Having a character or being completely determinable either as an object of thought, or as an object susceptible of complete enumeration or of physical measurement. **3 a** Of numbers, attainable or surpassed by counting; less than an integer that may be assigned. **b** Of a magnitude, neither infinite nor infinitesimal. — **fin'ite-ly**, *adv.* — **fin'ite-ness**, *n.*

**f. verb, Gram.**, the predicative forms of a verb, taken collectively, as opposed to the verbals; a verb form limited as to person and number. Cf. INFINITIVE VERB, INFINITIVE.

**fin'it-ude** (fin'ī-tūd), *n.* Finite state.

**fin-jan'** (fin-jān'), *n.* [*Ar. finjān*.] In the Levant, a small coffee cup without a handle.

**fin keel**. A projection downward from the keel of a yacht, resembling in shape the fin of a fish, though often with a cigar-shaped mass of lead at the bottom. Its use is to ballast the boat and enable her to sail close to the wind with little leeway. [Finland. Cf. FINN.]

**Fin'land-er** (fin'lān-dēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Finn (fin), *n.* A native of Finland; also, a member of any of various allied races or of races speaking tongues allied to the Finnish.

**fin'man had'die** or **had'dock** (fin'zān). A smoked haddock; — so called from Findon (or Finnan) or Findhorn, towns in Scotland.

**finned** (fīnd), *a.* Having a fin or fins.

**Fin'nic** (fin'nik), *a.* Of or pert. to the Finns, or of or designating Finnish or related languages.

**fin'nick-ing**, **fin'nick-y**. Vars. of FINICKING, FINICKY.

**Fin'nish** (fin'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* Language of the Finns of Finland.

**Fin'no-U'gric** (fin'ō-ōō'grīk), *a.* **1** Of or pert. to the Finns and the Ugrians. **2** Designating, or pert. to, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages containing the Finnish and Magyar languages.

**fin'ny** (fin'ny), *a.* Having, abounding in, or resembling, fins; hence, pertaining to, or abounding in, fishes.

**Fin'sen light** (fin'sēn). [After Prof. Niels R. Finsen (b. 1860), Danish physician.] *Med.* Highly actinic light, derived from sunlight or from some form of electric lamp, used in the treatment of lupus and other cutaneous affections.

**fiord** (fīōrd), *n.* Also fjord. [*Dan. & Norw. fiord*.] A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks.

**fi'p-pence** (fīp'ēns), *n.* Corruption of FIFTEEN. *Colloq., Eng.*

**fi'p-pen-ny** (fīp'ēn-y; fīp'ni), *a.* Five-penny; — a corruption. *Dial. U. S. & Eng.*

**fi'p-penny bit**. The Spanish half real, a silver coin taken at one sixteenth of a dollar (6.25 cents); — formerly so called in Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

**fir** (fīr), *n.* [*Dan. fyr, fyrr, or Icel. fjfri* (in comp.).] Any of a genus (*Abies*) of pinaceous trees, of graceful shape and often of large size; also, their wood.

**fire** (fīr), *n.* [*AS. fyr*.] **1** The principle of combustion as manifested in light and heat, esp. flame, formerly regarded as one of the elements. **2** Fuel in combustion, as on a hearth. **3** A destructive burning, as of a house. **4** Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Archaic*. **5** An inflammable composition or a device for producing a fiery display; as, red *fire*. **6** Torture by or as by burning; hence: severe trial; affliction. **7** Fever; inflammation. **8** A liveliness of imagination or fancy. **b** Ardor of passion. **c** Ardor of spirit or temperament; fervor. **9** Brilliance; hence, a glowing object, as a star. **10** The discharge of firearms; firing. **on fire**, burning; hence: ardent; passionate; eager. — **under f.**, exposed to an enemy's fire; in battle.

— **v. t.**; **FIR'ED** (fīrd); **FIR'ING** (fīr'ing). **1** To set on fire; kindle; ignite. **2** Hence: **a** To subject to intense heat; bake, as pottery. **b** To tend the fire of; as, to *fire* a boiler. **3 a** To animate; give life to; as, to *fire* the imagination. **b** To inflame; irritate, as the passions. **4** To light up; illuminate. **5** To drive away or out by or as by fire. *Obs.*



Western Balsam Fir (*Abies concolor*).

or *R.* **6**. To cause to explode, as a mine; discharge, as a gun; also, to project by discharging from a gun or firearm.

**7**. To project forcibly as if from a gun; hurl; throw. *Colloq.*

**8**. To eject; discharge from a position. *Slang.* — **v. i.** **1**. To take fire; hence: to glow; redden. **2**. To be inflamed with passion. **3**. To discharge artillery or firearms. **4**. To hurl. *Colloq.* [Irritated or angry.]

**to fire up**. **a** To kindle a fire, as in a furnace. **b** To grow fire action. *Mil.* Artillery or small-arm fire considered as an element of attack or defense. Cf. SHOCK TACTICS.

**fire'arm** (fir'ārm'), *n.* Any weapon, esp. one that is portable, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive.

**fire'ball'** (-bōl'), *n.* **1**. *Mil.* A ball filled with powder or other combustibles. **2** A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire, and sometimes exploding.

**fire beetle**. Any of various beetles having light-producing organs; popularly, any of a genus (*Pyrophorus*) of elaterid beetles (called also *cucujos*) of tropical America.

**fire'bird'** (fir'būrd'), *n.* The Baltimore oriole.

**fire box**. **a** A tinder box. *Obs.* **b** The chamber of a furnace, steam boiler, etc., for the fire.

**fire'brand'** (fir'brānd'), *n.* **1** A piece of burning wood. **2** One who inflames factions or causes contention.

**fire brick**. A refractory brick, capable of sustaining high heat without fusion, used for lining fire boxes, etc.

**fire bug**. An incendiary; a pyromaniac. *U. S.*

**fire clay**. Clay capable of standing high heat without fusing or softening, used for fire brick, crucibles, etc.

**fire company**. **a** A company of men organized for extinguishing fires. **b** A fire-insurance company. *Chiefly Eng.*

**fire'crack'er** (-krāk'ēr), *n.* A paper cylinder containing an explosive, discharged to make a noise, esp. on festivals.

**fire damp**. A combustible gas formed esp. in coal mines and consisting chiefly of methane; also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas with air.

**fire'dog'** (fir'dōg'; 62), *n.* An andiron.

**fire'drake'** (-drāk'), **fire'drag'on** (-drāg'ōn), *n.* A mythological fire-breathing drake or dragon.

**fire drill**. A practice drill with fire-extinguishing apparatus or in the conduct and manner of exit to be followed in case of fire.

**fire eater**. **a** A juggler who pretends to eat fire. **b** A quarrelsome person who seeks affairs; a hotspur.

**fire engine**. An apparatus for throwing a jet of water to extinguish fires, esp. a steam engine and pump on wheels.

**fire escape**. Any device for escape from a burning building.

**fire'flaugh't** (fir'flōt'; *Scot.* -flōt'), *n.* [*Fire + flaught* a flake, flash.] Lightning; a gleam; flash. *Chiefly Scot.*

**fire'fly'** (fir'flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). Any nocturnal winged light-producing insect, esp. any of either of two genera (*Photinus* and *Photuris*) of small soft-bodied beetles. The wingless females and luminescent larvæ are popularly called *glowworms*.

**fire'lock'** (fir'lōk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock, as the wheel lock or flintlock; hence, a gun having such a lock.

**fire'man** (-mān), *n.* **1** A man employed to extinguish fires. **2** A man who tends fires; stoker.

**fire'-new'**, *a.* Fresh from the forge; brand-new.

**fire pink**. A scarlet-flowered catchfly (*Silene virginica*) of the eastern United States.

**fire'place'** (fir'plās'), *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, usually an open recess in a wall; a hearth.

**fire'proof'** (-prōof'), *a.* Proof against fire; relatively incombustible. — **v. t.** To render fireproof. [Cendiary.]

**fir'er** (fir'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, fires; specif., an infantryman.

**fire'room'** (fir'rōom'), *n.* A room containing a fireplace or a furnace; a stovehole; also, a fire box or chamber.

**fire ship**. A vessel carrying combustibles or explosives, sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire.

**fire'side'** (-sīd'), *n.* Place near the fire or hearth; home.

**fire'stone'** (fir'stōn'), *n.* [*AS. fjirstān* flint; *fjir* fire + *stān* stone.] **1** Iron pyrites, formerly used for striking fire; also, a flint. **2** A stone that will endure high heat; esp. a certain sandstone found in the south of England.

**fire trap**. A place, esp. a building, so constructed as to make egress especially difficult or hazardous in case of fire.

**fire'ward'en** (-wōrd'n), **fire'ward'** (fir'wōrd'), *n.* An officer who has authority to order precautions against fires or to direct putting them out, as in towns or forests. *U. S.*

**fire water**. Ardent spirits; — a name attributed to the American Indians, commonly in jocular use.

**fire'weed'** (fir'wēd'), *n.* Any of several weeds troublesome in clearings or burned districts.

**fire'wood'** (-wōd'), *n.* **1** Wood for fuel. **2** The iron-wood (*Cyrilla racemiflora*) of the southern United States.

**fire'work'** (-wūrk'), *n.* **1** A device for producing a striking display of light or a figure or figures in fire; — usually in *pl.*

**2** In *pl.* A pyrotechnic exhibition. *Obs. in singular.*

**fire'worm'** (fir'wōrm'), *n.* **1** The larva of a small tortricid moth, which eats the leaves of the cranberry, so that the vines look as if burned. **2** A glowworm.

**fir'ing** (fir'ing), *n.* **1 a** Act of discharging a firearm, a mine, etc. **b** Act or mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and

κ = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); *bōn*; yet; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



working it. **c** Application of fire, or of a cautery. **d** *Ceram.* Exposure to intense heat in a kiln in order to harden or glaze. **2.** Fuel; firewood or coal. **firring line, Mil.,** the main body of troops engaged in fire action within effective range of the enemy, or the position held by such body at any given moment. — **f. pin,** in the breech mechanism of a firearm, the pin that strikes the head of the cartridge and explodes it.

**firkín** (fûr'kîn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *D. vierde* fourth + *-kin*.] **1.** A small wooden vessel or cask, for butter, lard, etc. **2.** A measure of capacity, usually one fourth of a barrel. **firm** (fîrm), *a.* [*F. ferme*, fr. *L. firmus*.] **1.** Fixed; hence: closely compressed; solid; unyielding; as, *firm* flesh, wood. **2.** Not easily moved or disturbed; steady; established; loyal. **3.** Solid; — opp. to *fluid*. **4.** Indicating firmness; as, a *firm* voice. **5.** Steady; not fluctuating markedly; — used of prices, etc.

**Syn.** Fixed, stable, steady, secure, immovable; hard, impenetrable, rigid, solid; resolute, constant, determined.

— **Firm, hard, solid.** **Firm** (opposed to *loose, flabby*) suggests steadiness or consistency under pressure; **hard** (opposed to *soft*) implies impenetrability or relatively complete resistance to pressure; **solid** (opposed to *fluid, open, hollow*) implies fixity of form and density of mass; it suggests the negation of empty space. **Fig.** **firm** implies stability, fixedness, or resolution; **hard**, obduracy or lack of feeling; **solid**, substantial or genuine qualities.

— **v. t. 1.** To make fast; to make solid or compact. **2.** To fix; confirm. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**firm** (fîrm), *n.* [*L.*, *Pg.*, or *Sp. firma* signature, *L.L. firmare* to sign, confirm, in *L.*, to make firm, *firmus*, adj., *firm*.] The name, title, or style under which a company transacts business; also, a partnership; commercial house.

**firmament** (fîr'mă-mĕnt), *n.* [*L. firmamentum*, fr. *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] The vault or arch of the sky; the heavens. — **firmamental** (mĕn'tăl), *a.*

**firmán** (fîr'măn; fĕr-măn'), *n., pl. -MANS (-mănz; -mănz')*. [*Per. fermán.*] In the Orient, a sovereign decree.

**firm'er** (fîr'mĕr), *a.* [*F. fermoir*.] *Mech.* Designating a chisel, gouge, or the like, short in length and adapted for heavier work than the longer paring tools.

**firm'ly, adv.** In a firm manner.

**firm'ness, n.** State or quality of being firm. **Syn.** Firmness, constancy. **Firmness** is esp. a quality of the will, and connotes resolution; **constancy** belongs rather to the affections and principles, and implies steadfastness and fidelity, often fortitude or endurance; as, *firmness* in discipline; the *constancy* of martyrs.

**firm** (fîrm), *n.* [*G.*, fr. *firm*, *a.*, of last year.] = **NÉVÉ**.

**fir'y** (fîr'ĭ), *a.* Made of fir; abounding in firs.

**first** (fîrst), *a.* [*AS. fyrst*.] Preceding all others; preceding all others in time or a series, position, or rank; — used as the ordinal of *one*. *Abbr., 1st.* See **ORDINAL, n., Note**.

**Syn.** Primary, primordial, primitive, primeval, pristine; highest, chief, principal, foremost. **at first blush, or at the first blush,** at the first appearance, view, or consideration. — **at f. hand,** from the original source. — **f. aid,** emergency treatment given to sufferers from accident, etc., before professional care can be given.

— **adv. 1.** Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc. **2.** For the first time. **3.** In preference to anything else; sooner.

— **n. 1.** Anything that is first. **2. a = FIRST CLASS;** as, he took a *first* in classics. **b** The winning place in a race or other athletic contest. **3. Music, a** The upper voice part of a duet, trio, etc. **b** The highest or chief voice or instrument of its class. **c** The prime, or unison. **4.** The first year of a reign or the first day of a month.

**at first, at the first,** at the beginning.

**first-born', a.** First brought forth; eldest; hence, most excellent. — *n.* One that is born first; hence, an heir.

**first-class', a.** Of the best or highest class, rank, or quality. — *adv.* By a first-class conveyance, etc.

**first-hand', a.** Obtained directly from the source.

**first'ling** (-lîng), *n.* The first of a class or kind; the first product, offspring, or result of anything.

**first'ly, adv.** In the first place; — commonly used in connection with *secondly*, etc. Many prefer *first* in this use.

**first-rate'** (-răt'; 109), *a.* Of the first rate; hence, very efficient or good. — *adv.* Very or quite well. *Colloq.*

**firth** (fîrth), *n.* [See **FRITH**.] A narrow arm of the sea; a frith.

**fisc** (fîsk), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury.] Any state or royal treasury; an exchequer.

**fisc'al** (fîs'kăl), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. See fisc*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. **2.** Financial. — *n.* In some European countries and their colonies, any of various officials acting in part as public prosecutors.

**fish** (fîsh), *n., pl. FISHES (-ĕz; 24), or, collectively, **FISH** (see **PLURAL, n., Note**). [*AS. fisc*.] **1.** Broadly, any animal living in the water. **2.** Specifically, any completely aquatic, water-breathing vertebrate having the limbs (when present)*

developed as fins and, typically, a scaly, somewhat spindle-shaped body. **3.** [*cap.*] In *pl. Astron.* = **FISCES**. **4.** The flesh of fish used as food. **5.** A rigid strip used to strengthen a part, as a mast, rail joint, etc., or to join two meeting pieces.

— **v. i. 1.** To attempt to catch fish, as by angling or drawing a net; — often used with *for*. **2.** To search (for anything submerged or hid) with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc. **3.** To seek to get by artifice or indirectly; — often used with *for*; as, to *fish* for compliments.

— **v. t. 1.** To catch or try to catch; draw (out or up); as, to *fish* pearls; to *fish* out a coin. **2.** To fish in, as a stream. **3.** To strengthen (a mast, rail, etc.) by a fish.

**fish'a-ble** (fîsh'ă-blĭ), *a.* That may be fished in.

**fish ball.** Shredded fish, mixed with mashed potato, and fried in the form of a round or flat cake. *U. S.*

**fish'bolt'** (-bôlt'), *n.* A bolt for securing a fish or fishplate.

**fish'er** (fîsh'ĕr), *n. 1.* One who, or that which, fishes. **2.** A carnivorous animal (*Mustela pennanti*) of the weasel family, of eastern North America.

**fish'er-man** (-măn), *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish; also, a ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.

**fish'er-y** (fîsh'ĕr-ĭ), *n., pl. -ERIES (-ĭz). Act, process, occupation, right, season, or place of fishing.*

**fish hawk.** The osprey.

**fish'hook'** (fîsh'hôok'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

**fish'ly, adv.** In a fishy manner.

**fish'iness, n.** Fact or quality of being fishy.

**fish'ing, n.** Act of one who fishes; also, a fishery.

**fish'line', n.** A line used in fishing.

**fish'mon'ger** (-mü'jĕr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

**fish'plate'** (-plăt'), *n. Mech.* A plate used as a fish (see **FISH, n., 5**), esp. in joining abutting railroad rails.

**fish story.** An extravagant or incredible story. *Colloq.*

**fish tackle.** A tackle or purchase used to raise the flukes of the anchor up to the gunwale.

**fish'wife'** (fîsh'wîf'), *n., pl. -WIVES (-wîvz'). Also, **fish'wom'an** (-wôom'ăn). A woman who sells fish at retail.*

**fish'y** (fîsh'ĭ), *a.; FISH'Y-ER* (-ĭ-ĕr); -EST. **1.** Consisting of, or having the qualities, taste, or odor of, fish; abounding in fish. **2.** Questionable; improbable; as, a *fishy* story. *Colloq.* **3.** Dull; lusterless, as the eye, or a jewel.

**fis'sile** (fîs'ĭl), *a.* [*L. fissilis*, fr. *fissus*, p. p. of *findere* to split.] Capable of being split; cleavable.

**fis-sil'ĭ-ty** (fĭ-sil'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fissile.

**fis'sion** (fîsh'ŭn), *n.* [*L. fissio*. See **FISSURE**.] **1.** A cleaving into parts. **2. Biol.** Reproduction by spontaneous division of the body into two parts, each of which becomes a complete organism. [*fission*.]

**fis-sip'a-rism** (fĭ-sip'ă-rĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Reproduction by *fi-si-par'i-ty* (fĭs'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fissioniparism.

**fis-sip'a-rous** (fĭ-sip'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*L. fissus* cleft + *-parous*.] Reproducing by fission.

**fis'sure** (fîsh'ŭr; 87), *n.* [*L. fissura*, fr. *findere*, *fissum*, to split.] **1.** A narrow opening made by separation of parts; cleft. **2.** A cleaving; state of being cleft. — *v. t. & i.; -SURED* (-ŭrd); -SUR-ING. To break into fissures; cleave.

**fiſt** (fĭst), *n.* A fice. *U. S.*

**fiſt** (fĭst), *n.* [*AS. fĭst*.] **1.** The closed hand, esp. as clenched for a blow. **2.** The hand when closed as if to grasp; hence: clutch; grasp. *Archaic or Colloq.* **3.** The hand. *Colloq.* **4.** Handwriting. *Colloq.* **5. Print.** The index mark [☞]. — *v. t.* To strike or grip with the fist.

**fiſt'ic** (fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic. *Colloq.*

**fiſt'ic-cuff'** (-tĭ-kŭf'), *v. t. & i.* To cuff or strike with the fist; to resort to fistcuffs. — **fiſt'ic-cuff'er** (-kŭf'ĕr), *n.*

**fiſt'ic-cuffs** (-kŭf's), *n. pl.* A fight with the fists.

**fiſ'tu-lar** (fĭs'tŭ-lăr), *n., pl. E. -LAS (-lăz), L. -LÆ (-læ). [*L.*]*

**1.** A reed; a pipe. **2. Med.** An abnormal opening or narrow cavity in a normal canal, organ, or other part of the body. **3. Veter.** An external but deep-seated ulcerous lesion connected with some internal cavity; specif., such lesion on the withers. [*lar corolla*.]

**fiſ'tu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Fistular. **2. Med.** Having the form or nature of a fistula. [*a canto. Archaic*.]

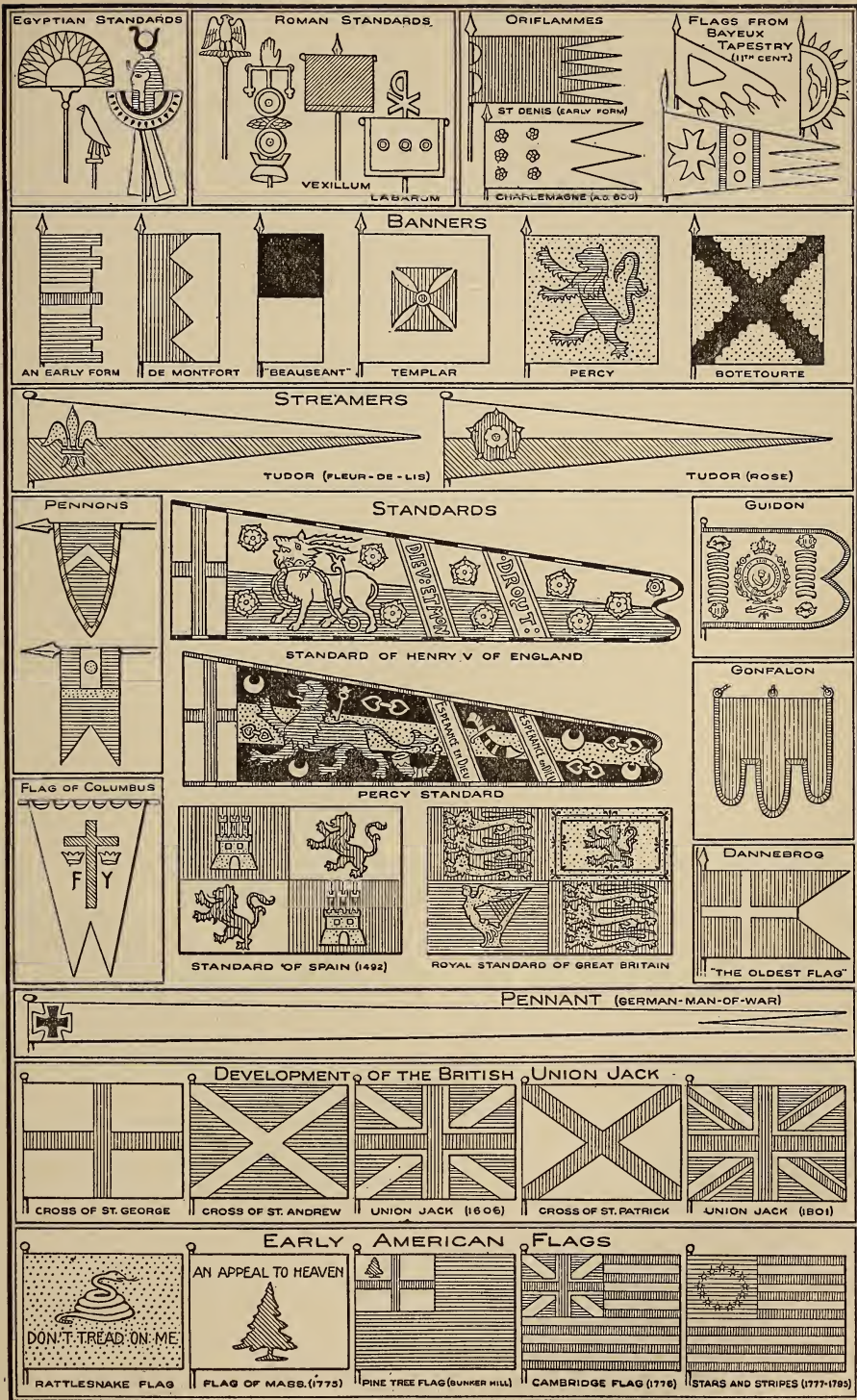
**fiſt** (fĭt), *n.* [*AS. fiſt* a song.] A division of a poem or song; **fiſt, a.; FĪT'TER** (-ĕr); -TEST. [*ME. fiſt*; of uncertain origin.]

**1.** Adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified. **2.** Convenient; meet; proper; becoming. **3.** Prepared; ready; — commonly used with *to* or *for*. **4.** In fine physical condition and training; — said of an athlete, race horse, etc.; hence, in good health.

**Syn.** Suitable, appropriate, proper, becoming, seemly, congruous, consonant, correspondent, adapted, competent, adequate; apt, pertinent, apposite. **Fit, suitable, appropriate, proper.** **Fit** implies adaptation, competence, or (often) conformity to a standard; **suitable** suggests that which accords with or becomes (esp.) a position, occasion, or apt; **appropriate** emphasizes more strongly fitness or propriety as to taste or good judgment; that is **proper**

ăle, senătê, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; Ice, Ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăđit, cĂnnect; ŭse, ŭnĭte, ŭrn, ŭp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fĂod, fĂot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdŭre (87);





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**flagellum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS, L. -LA. [L., a whip.] *Biol.* A whiplike process or appendage, as of a cell. **flag'eo-let'** (flăj'ô-lët'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *flag'eolet* flagoelet, deception.] *Music.* A small shrill-sounding wooden pipe having six or more holes and a mouthpiece.



Flagoelet.

**flag'ging** (flăg'ing), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones collectively.

**flag'ging**, *p. a.* Languid; weak; spiritless; drooping.

**flag'gy** (flăg'i), *a.* Abounding with, or like, the flag (plant).

**flag'gy**, *a.* [From FLAG the stone.] Pert. to flagstone; like flags; laminate; as, stone with *flaggy* structure.

**flag'gy**, *a.* [From FLAG to hang loose.] Drooping; limp.

**flag'itious** (flă-jish'us), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* a shameful act.] 1. Grossly wicked; shamefully criminal; — said of acts, crimes, etc. 2. Guilty of, or characterized by, enormous crimes or scandalous vices; villainous; corrupt.

— *Syn.* See FLAGRANT. — **flag'itious-ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

**flag'man** (flăg'măn), *n.* One who carries a flag or signals with a flag.

**flag officer**, *Naval.* An officer commanding a fleet or squadron, or one entitled to display a flag indicative of his command rank, as an admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral.

**flag'on** (flăg'un), *n.* [F. *flacon*, OF. also *flagon*, fr. LL. *flasco*.] A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout and, usually, a lid, but sometimes merely a large bulging bottle.

**flag'gran-cy** (flă-grăn-sŷ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sŷz). Also, *Rare*, **flag'rance** (-grăn-s). State or quality of being fragrant.

**flag'grant** (-grăn't), *a.* [L. *flagrans*, -antis, *p. pr.* of *flagrare* to burn.] 1. Flaming; burning. *Rare*. 2. Flaming into notice; notorious; heinous; glaringly wicked.

*Syn.* Glaring, nefarious; flagitious, heinous, atrocious, villainous, profligate, abandoned, hateful, odious, monstrous, wanton, violent, outrageous. — **Flagrant**, **flagitious**, **heinous**, **atrocious**, **outrageous**. That is **flagrant** which is glaring or notorious; that is **flagitious** which is grossly or scandalously wicked; as, **flagrant** affronts; **flagitious** crimes. **Heinous** suggests hateful and (often) monstrous, atrocious, violent or wantonly savage, wickedness; as, **heinous** sins; **atrocious** cruelty. **Outrageous** suggests gross violation of right or decency.

**flag'grant-ly**, *adv.* In a flagrant manner.

**flag'ship** (flăg'ship'), *n.* *Naval.* The ship that carries the command of a fleet or squadron and flies his flag.

**flag'staff'** (flăg'staf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAFFS (-staf's) or -STAVES (-stav'z). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

**flag'stone'** (-stôn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving; a flag.

**flail** (flăil), *n.* [From L. *flagellum* whip, scourge, flail, dim. of *flagrum* whip, scourge.] An instrument for threshing grain by hand. — *v. t. & i.* To beat with or as with a flail.

**flair** (flăir), *n.* [OF. & F. *flair* odor, deriv. of L. *fragrare*. See FRAGRANT.] Sense of smell; scent; fig., discriminating or sagacious sense; instinctive discernment.

**flake** (flăk), *n.* A rack or stage, esp. for drying fish.

**flake**, *n.* 1. A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike layer of anything. 2. *Hort.* Any of a race of carnations having only two colors in the flower, the petals having large stripes. — *v. t. & i.*; **FLAKED** (flăkt); **FLAK'ING** (flăk'ing). To form or separate into, or to cover or mark with, flakes.

**flake** (flăk), *n.* A flat layer, or flake, of a coiled cable.

**flak'er** (flăk'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, flakes.

**flake white**. Pure white lead deposited in flakes, and ground with oil or gum water as a pigment for artists.

**flak'y** (flăk'y), *a.*; **FLAK'Y-ER**; -I-EST. Consisting of, lying in, or cleaving off in, flakes, or layers. — **flak'y-ness**, *n.*

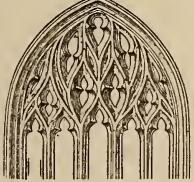
**flam** (flăm), *n.* 1. A falsehood; a piece of deception. 2. Humbug. — *v. t.*; **FLAMMED** (flămd); **FLAM'MING**. To deceive, as by lying; trick; cheat.

**flam**, *n.* A drumbeat executed after the manner of a grace note, by allowing the sticks to strike the drumhead so nearly at the same time as just to be heard separately.

**flam'beau** (flămb'ô), *n.*; *pl.* -BEAUX (-bôz) or -BEAUS (-bôz). [F., fr. OF. *flambe* flame, fr. L. *flamma*, dim. of *flamma* flame.] A flaming torch.

**flam-boy'ant** (flăm-boi'ănt), *a.* [F.] 1. *Arch.* Marked by waving or flamelike curves, as the tracery of the later French Gothic windows. 2. Gorgeous; showy. — **flam-boy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**flame** (flăm), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *flamma*.] 1. A body of burning gas or vapor, as from wood or other substance undergoing combustion. 2. State of blazing combustion; blaze; also, any flame-flamboyant tracery from like state or appearance; glow. Church at Rouen, France. 3. Burning zeal; passion; ardor. 4. A sweetheart. *Colloq.* *Syn.* **Flame**, **blaze**, **flare**, **glare**, **glow** (esp. in their fig. senses). **Flame** suggests a sudden or violent (often inter-



mittent) outburst, as of anger or zeal; **blaze** commonly connotes greater steadiness and intensity. To **flare** is to shine or (esp.) burst out with a spreading, unsteady, and often unpleasant light; to **glare** is to shine with a lurid or painfully dazzling light; as, the torches **flared**; the sun **glared** on the white sand. In their adj. uses, **flaring** connotes gaudy, ostentatious, or flaunting display; **glaring**, whatever is flagrant or notorious; **flaming** often suggests vividness, sometimes gaudiness, of color. **Glow** suggests strong and continued heat, and (often) heightened color; fig., it suggests fervor or strong emotion.

— *v. i.*, **FLAMED** (flămd); **FLAM'ING** (flăm'ing). 1. To burn with a flame. 2. To burst forth like flame, or with zeal or ardor. 3. To have a flamelike appearance; glow. — *v. t.* To kindle; inflame; excite.

**flam'en** (flă'mën), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MENS (-mënz), L. **FLAMINES** (flăm'i-nëz). [L.] *Roman Relig.* A priest.

**fla-min'go** (flă-mîn'gô), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gôz). [Sp. *flamenco*.] Any of a family (*Phœnicopteridæ*) of tropical or semitropical aquatic birds with very long legs and neck.

**fla-min'i-an** (flă-mîn'i-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Roman censor Caius Flaminius (d. 217 B. C.) or his public works; as, the *Flaminian Way*.

**flam'y** (flăm'y), *a.* Flaming or flamelike.

**flan** (flăn; F. flăn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *flado* a sort of pancake.] 1. A cake with a filling of cheese, fruit, or cream. 2. *Numis.* A blank. || **flă-ne-rië'** (flă'n-rië'), *n.* [F.] Strolling; Flamingo.

hence: aimlessness; idleness.

|| **flă-neur'** (flă'nür'), *n.* [F., fr. *flaner* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a stroller.

**flange** (flănj), *n.* A rib or rim for strength, for a guide, or for attachment to another object. — *v. t.*; **FLANGED** (flănjd); **FLANG'ING** (flăn'ing). *Mach.* To make a flange on; to furnish with a flange.

**flank** (flănk), *n.* [F. *flanc*.] 1. The side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. 2. Hence, the side of anything. 3. *Mil. & Naval.* a The right or left of an army, fleet, or any command. b *Fort.* That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. c The right or left side of a fortification.

— *v. t.* 1. *Mil.* a To command or guard the flank of. b To attack the flank of. c To pass around, or turn, the flank of. 2. To be situated at the flank, or side, of; border.

— *v. i.* To be placed, or to act, at the flank.

**flank'er** (flănk'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, flanks.

**flan'nel** (flăn'ël), *n.* [W. *gulanen* flannel, *gulan* wool.] 1. A soft woolen cloth, of loose texture. 2. In pl. Flannel clothing. — *v. t.* To clothe in, or rub with, flannel.

**flan'nel-ette'**, **flan'nel-et'** (flăn'ël-ët'), *n.* A soft narrow flannel; also, a cotton imitation of flannel.

**flan'nel-ly** (flăn'ël-i), *a.* Resembling flannel.

**flap** (flăp), *n.* [ME. *flappe*, *flap*, blow, fly flap.] 1. Anything broad and limber, or flat and thin, that hangs loose, as a hinged leaf of a table. 2. *Surg.* A portion of flesh, partly severed from the adjoining tissues, as for covering a denuded surface. 3. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it.

— *v. t. & i.*; **FLAPPED** (flăpt); **FLAP'PING**. 1. To beat or rouse with a flap. 2. To move with a beating motion; as, to **flap** the wings. 3. To turn, fold, or throw suddenly or violently. 4. To furnish with a flap or flaps.

**flap'doo'dle** (flăp'doo'd'l), *n.* Food for fools; hence: specious talk; nonsense. *Colloq.*

**flap'drag'on** (-drag'un), *n.* A game in which tidbits are caught out of burning brandy and put blazing into the mouth; a thing so caught and eaten.

**flap'jack'** (-jăk'), *n.* A griddlecake. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

**flap'per** (flăp'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, flaps.

**flare** (flăr), *v. i.*; **FLARED** (flărd); **FLAR'ING**. 1. To burn or blaze out with a sudden unsteady light. 2. To open or spread outward, as the bows of a ship. — *Syn.* See FLAME. To **flare up**, to show sudden excitement or passion. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To cause to flare; display flaringly; also, to signal by means of fires or flares.

— *n.* 1. An unsteady, glaring light. 2. A blaze of fire or light, usually brief, used as a signal, often repeated at intervals. 3. A spreading outward, or a place or part that spreads. 4. *Photog.* A defect in a photographic objective such that an image of the stop, or diaphragm, appears as a fogged spot in the center of the developed negative.

**flare'-up'**, *n.* A bursting into flame, or fig., into anger.

**flash** (flăsh), *v. i.* 1. To dash or splash, as waves. *Archaic.* 2. To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to gleam; light up. 3. To come or pass like a flash. 4. To break suddenly into intense action, consciousness, or the like; to break forth or out in a sudden or unexpected display.

*Syn.* **Flash**, **sparkle**, **gitter**, **gleam**, **glance**, **glint**, **glimmer**, **shimmer**, **glisten**. **Flash** implies a sudden and transient outburst of light; **sparkle** suggests quick, bright flashes or scintillation; **gitter** connotes greater

**k** = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, **Signs**, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G

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brilliance or showiness than *sparkle*, sometimes with the implication of something sinister. *Gleam* commonly applies to light which shines through a medium, or against a background of relative darkness. *Glance* implies darting or obliquely reflected light; *glint*, quickly glancing or gleaming light. *Glimmer* suggests faint and wavering light; *shimmer*, soft, tremulous, and lustrous light; *glisten*, faintly scintillating light.

— *v. t.* **1.** To dash or splash (water). *Archaic.* **2.** To send out or in as in, or by, flashes; as, the news was *flashed* from town to town. **3.** To display showily. *Colloq.* **4. a.** To coat (glass) with a film of tinted glass. **b** To apply (this colored glass) to glass or glassware; — often used with *on*. **5. Arch.** To protect against rain, by sheet metal or a substitute, laid under or over the roofing, such as tiles or slate; as, to *flash* the valley or the edge of a roof. Cf. FLASHING, 2.

— *n.* **1.** A sudden burst or blaze of light. **2.** A sudden brilliant burst, as of wit. **3.** The duration of a flash; a brief time. **4.** Show; display, esp. when vulgar or ostentatious; also, a "flashy" person. *Obsol.* **5.** [From FLASH, *a.*] The slang or cant of thieves and prostitutes. **6. a.** A stream or rush of water, as at a shoal or weir for letting a boat descend. **b** A device used to procure a flash of water, as a sluiceway. **7.** A layer of glass flashed on. **8.** A preparation for coloring liquors.

**flash in the pan**, the flashing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock without discharging the piece; hence, sudden, spasmodic effort that accomplishes nothing.

— *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to thieves, tramps, and the like; as, *flash* language. **2.** Showy; cheap, pretentious, and vulgar; as, *flash* jewelry. **3.** Wearing showy, counterfeit ornaments; vulgarly pretentious; — applied esp. to thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes.

**flash/board'** (flāsh'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board placed on a milldam to increase the depth of the water.

**flash'er** (flāsh'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, flashes.

**flash'i-ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a flashy manner.

**flash'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being flashy.

**flash'ing**, *n.* **1. Engineering.** The creation of an artificial flood by the sudden letting in of a body of water; — called also *flushing*. **2. Arch.** Covering material of metal or, loosely, of other waterproofing used to protect the joints of a wall, the valleys of roofs, etc.

**flash light**, A flash of light or a light that flashes, as a kind of revolving light for lighthouses, a sudden or intermittent light used as a signal, etc. — **flash-'light'**, *a.*

**flash'y** (flāsh'ī), *a.*; **FLASH'Y-ER**; -I-EST. **1.** Flashing; dazzling for a moment. **2.** Showy; gaudy. — **Syn.** See GAUDY.

**flask** (flāsk), *n.* [*F. flasque* powder flask, deriv. of LL. *flasca*.] **1.** A narrow-necked or bottle-shaped vessel, variously used; as, a powder *flask*, oil *flask*. **2. Founding.** The frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry.



One form of Flask, 2.

**flask**, *n.* [*F. flasque* cheek of a gun carriage.] **Ordnance.** Formerly, the bed of a gun carriage; now, the plates forming the sides of the trail of a gun carriage.

**flask'et** (flāsk'ēt; 24), *n.* **1.** A long, shallow basket. *Eng.* **flāt** (flāt), *n.* [*Scot. flat*, fr. AS. *flæt* ground, floor. *Ox. E. D.*] A story in a building; esp., a story, or suite of rooms in one story, forming a complete residence.

**flat**, *a.*; **FLAT'TER** (-ēr); **FLAT'TER**. [Akin to Icel. *flatur*, and AS. *flæt* floor.] **1.** Having a surface level and smooth, or relatively so. **2.** Lying spread out; prostrate; hence: laid low; ruined. **3.** Having a smooth or even surface, whether horizontal or not; as, the *flat* face of a rock; also, having relatively even surface. **4.** In painting, uniform or monotonous in light and shade or in color; also, free from gloss. **5.** Having broad smooth surfaces and little thickness; as, a *flat* bone; to be *squeezed flat*. **6. a.** Clear; positive; downright; as, a *flat* decision; hence: unvarying; esp., without discount; as, a *flat* rate. **b** Dull; uninteresting; monotonous. **c** Commercially inactive; dull; as, a *flat* market. **d** Tasteless; insipid; as, a drink. **7. a.** Lacking clearness or sonority; — said esp. of sounds. **b** Of consonant sounds, soft or voiced. **8. Music.** Below the true pitch; hence, minor, or lower by a half step; as, *a flat*. **9. Shipbuilding.** Without bevel; — said of timbers. **10. Gram.** Not having an inflectional ending or sign, as a noun used as an adjective, or an adjective used as an adverb, without the addition of a formative suffix, or an infinitive used without *to*. Many flat adverbs, as in *run fast*, *buy cheap*, are from AS. adverbs in -ē, the loss of this ending having made them like the adjectives. Some, as *exceeding*, *wonderful*, are archaic, the forms in -ly being used. — **Syn.** See LEVEL, INSPID.

**flat foot**. *Med. a* A foot in which the arch of the instep is flattened so that the entire sole rests on the ground. **b** [*Written flatfoot*.] The deformity exhibited by such a foot. — **adv. **1.** Flatly. **2. Finance.** Without interest. **3.** Without excess; exactly; as, to run 100 yards in ten seconds *flat*.**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

— *n.* **1.** A level surface; a plain. **2.** A shoal; shallow. **3.** Something flat or the flat part of anything, as of a sword blade. **4. Music.** A flat tone or note. **5.** A surface of paint that is not glossy. [flat.]

— *v. t. & i.*; **FLAT'TED**; **FLAT'TING**. To make or become flat/boat' (flāt'bōt'), *n.* A boat with a flat bottom and square ends, used esp. in shallow waters.

**flat'fish'** (-fish'), *n.* Any of a large group of fishes, including the flounder, halibut, sole, etc., that swim on one side, and, in the adults, have both eyes on the upper side.

**flat'-foot'ed**, *a.* **1.** Having a flat foot (see under FLAT, *a.*). **2.** Firm-footed; determined. *Slang, U. S.*

**Flat'head'** (-héd'), *n.* **1.** One of a small tribe of American Indians, specifically so called. **2.** A Chinook Indian.

**flat'i'ron** (-ī'ŕm), *n.* An iron for ironing clothes; a sadiron.

**flat'ling** (-līng), *a.* Dealt with the flat side of a weapon; hence, falling or pressing down on one.

**flat'ling**, *adv.* Also **flat'lings**, and, *Obs.*, **flat'long**. Flat; with the flat side. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

**flat'ly**, *adv.* In a flat manner.

**flat'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being flat.

**flat'ten** (-'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make flat. **2.** To throw down; prostrate; hence: to depress; deject. — *v. i.* To become or grow flat. — **flat'ten-er**, *n.*

**flat'ter** (flāt'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes flat; specifi- **a** *Smithing.* A flat-faced swage. **b** *Metal Working.* A drawplate for drawing flat strips.

**flat'ter**, *v. t.* [*ME. flateren*: cf. *F. flatter*.] **1.** To treat with flattery. **2.** To encourage with flattering, but sometimes unfounded, representations; beguile; charm. **3.** To represent too favorably, as a portrait. — *v. i.* To use flattery.

**flat'ter-er**, *n.* One who flatters.

**flat'ter-ing**, *pr. & vb. n.* of FLATTER. — **ing-ly**, *adv.*

**flat'ter-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-īz). [*OF. flaterie, F. flatterie, fr. flater* to flatter, *F. flatter*.] Act of pleasing by artful compliments; false, insincere, or excessive praise; also, blandishment. — **Syn.** See COMPLIMENT.

**flat'ting**, *pr. & vb. n.* of FLAT.

**flat'tish** (flāt'tish), *a.* Somewhat flat.

**flat'u-lence** (flāt'ū-lēns), *n.* State of being flatulent.

**flat'u-len-cy** (-lēn-sī), *n.* Flatulence.

**flat'u-lent** (-lēt), *a.* [*F. fr. L. flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris* windiness.] **1.** Generating gas in the alimentary canal; marked by or affected with flatus. **2.** Pretentious without substance; inflated. — **flat'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**flat'us** (flāt'ūs), *n.*; *pl. E.* -TUSES (-ēz; 24), *L.* -TUS. [*L. fr. flare* to blow.] **1.** A puff of wind. **2.** Gas generated in the stomach, intestines, or other body cavity.

**flat'ware'** (flāt'wār'), *n.* Articles, as of china or silver, for the table that are more or less flat, as plates, saucers, etc.; — *disting.* from *hollow ware*, as bowls, tumblers, etc.

**flat'ways'** (flāt'wāz'), **flat'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object.

**flat'worm'** (-wŕm'), *n.* *Zōöl.* A any platyhelminth. **b** In a narrower sense, any planarian.

**flaught** (flōt'; *Scot.* flākt), *a.* A flake; esp., a flake, or flash, of fire. *Archaic or Scot.*

**flaunt** (flānt; flōnt), *v. i. & t.* To wave, flutter, or move ostentatiously; display obtrusively or ostentatiously. — **Syn.** See BRANDISH. — *n.* Act of flaunting; *Obs.*, anything flaunted. — **flaunt'er**, *n.* — **flaunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**flaunt'y** (flānt'ī; flōn'-), *a.* Boastfully showy; flaunting.

**flau'tist** (flō'tīst), *n.* [*It. flautista*. See FLUTE.] A flutist.

**flav-es-cent** (flāv-ēs'ēt), *a.* [*L. flavescens* turning yellow, *flavus* yellow.] Turning yellow; yellowish.

**Flav'i-an** (flāv'ī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the house of Flavius; specifi., designating three Roman emperors, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

**flav'in** (flāv'īn), *n.* [*L. flavus* yellow.] *Chem.* A preparation of the coloring matter of quercitron.

**flav'one** (flāv'ōn), *n.* [*L. flavus* yellow + *-one*.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. It is the parent substance of various yellow dyestuffs. **b** By extension, any of the derivatives of the above compound.

**flav'opur'pu-rin** (flāv'ō-pŭr'pŭ-rīn), *n.* [*L. flavus* yellow + *E. purpurin*.] A yellowish red dye found in commercial alizarin, and closely related to it.

**flav'or**, **flav'our** (flāv'ēr), *n.* [*OF. fleur, flavor* (two syllables), odor.] **1.** Odor; fragrance. **2.** That quality of anything which affects the taste, or gratifies the palate; relish; savor. **3.** A flavoring substance. **4.** A predominant or characterizing quality of anything. — **Syn.** See TASTE. — *v. t.* To give flavor, relish, or savor to.

**flav'or-ing**, **flav'our-ing**, *n.* Anything, as an essence or extract, used to give a particular flavor.

**flav'or-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant in taste.

**flaw** (flō), *n.* **1.** A crack; gap; fissure. **2.** A defect; a



fault; esp., in a legal paper, a fault that may nullify it. — **Syn.** Fracture, breach, rift, cleft; spot, speck. See BLEMISH. — *v. t.* To make a flaw in. — *v. i.* To become defective; crack. — **flaw/less**, *a.* — **flaw'y** (i), *a.*  
**flaw**, *n.* 1. A sudden gust of wind. 2. A sudden tumult; uproar. **Obs.** — **Syn.** See WIND. — **flaw'y** (i), *a.*  
**flax** (fläk's), *n.* [AS. *flæx*.] 1. A slender erect annual plant (*Linum usitatissimum*), with blue flowers, commonly cultivated for its fiber and seed; also, its fiber prepared for spinning. The fiber is used in the manufacture of linen thread, cloth, etc. 2. Any of several plants resembling flax; — usually with qualifying word, as *toad/flax*, *white flax*.  
**flax/en** (fläk's'n), *a.* 1. A Made of flax; as, *flaxen* thread. **b** Resembling flax; of a light straw color. 2. Pert. to flax; as, *flaxen* manufacture.



Common Flax (1). 1 Section of Flower; 2 Capsule.

**flax/seed'** (fläk's'ed'; commonly fläk's'ed'), *n.* The seed of flax, widely used in medicine, and yielding an oil (*linseed oil*) used in paints, printer's ink, linoleum, etc.  
**flax'y** (fläk's'i), *a.* Like flax; flaxen; as, *flaxy* filaments.  
**flay** (flä), *v. t.* [AS. *fléan*.] To strip off the skin or surface of; fig., to criticize severely; also, to pillage. — **flay'er**, *n.*  
**flæa** (flæ), *n.* [AS. *flæa*, *flæah*.] Any of an order (*Siphonaptera*, syn. *Aphaniptera*), sometimes regarded as a single family (*Pulicidae*), of hard-bodied wingless bloodsucking insects with extraordinary powers of leaping.  
**a flea in the ear**, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea; an irritating repulse.  
**flea/bane'** (flæ'bän'), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family, supposed to drive away fleas.  
**flea/bite'** (flæ'bít'), *n.* 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite. 2. A trifling wound or pain.  
**flea/bit/ten** (-bit'n), *a.* 1. Bitten by a flea. 2. White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel; — said of a horse.  
**fleam** (flém), *n.* [OF. *fième*, fr. LL. *fledomum*, *flevotomum*, *phlebotomum*. See PHLEBOTOMY.] 1. *Surg.* A kind of lancet. 2. Angle of bevel of the edge of a saw tooth with respect to the plane of the blade.  
**flea/wort'** (flæ'wört'), *n.* 1. A European asteraceous aromatic herb (*Inula squarrosa*) with rough leaves and corymbose flower heads. 2. A southern European plantain (*Plantago psyllium*), whose seeds are used in medicine.  
**flèche** (flësh), *n.* [F. *flèche*, prop., an arrow.] 1. *Fort.* A salient outwork of two faces with an open gorge. 2. *Arch.* A spire, esp. a slender one above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church.  
**fleck** (fläk), *n.* 1. A spot, as a freckle; a streak; speckle. 2. A flake; particle. — *v. t.* To spot; streak; stripe; dapple.  
**fleck'y** (i), *a.* Having flecks; also, wavy.  
**flect/ion** (fläk'shün), *n.* 1. Act of flexing. 2. A bend; a part bent. 3. *Gram.* Inflection. [Inflection.]  
**flect/ion-al** (-äl), *a.* Capable of, or pert. to, flexion or inflection (fläd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of FLEE.  
**fledge** (flēj), *a.* [AS. *flēpe*.] Feathered; equipped or able to fly. **Obs.** — *v. i.*; FLEDGED (flēj'd); FLEEC'ING (flēj'ing). To acquire the feathers necessary for flight. — *v. t.* 1. To care for (a bird) until its plumage is developed. — 2. To provide or cover with mature plumage, or with something feathery, as pubescent down. 3. To feather (an arrow).  
**fledg/ling**, **fledge/ling** (flēj'ling), *n.* A bird just fledged.  
**fledg'y** (flēj'i), *a.* [See FLEDGE, *a.*] Feathered; downy.  
**flea** (flæ), *v. i.*; FLED (fläd); FLEE'ING. [AS. *fléan*.] 1. To run away, as from danger; — often used with *from*. 2. To pass away swiftly; vanish; as, the shadows *flee* away. 3. To fly, as a bird or an arrow; speed. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To run away from; shun; as, fortune *fled* her favorite child.  
**fleece** (flēs), *n.* [AS. *fléas*.] 1. The coat of wool that covers a sheep; the wool shorn from a sheep at one time. 2. A fleecelike covering. 3. A textile fabric having a silky pile, used for linings; also, the pile or nap. — *v. t.*; FLEECED (flēst); FLEE'ING (flēs'ing). 1. To shear (sheep). 2. To strip of money or other property. 3. To spread over, or fleck, as with wool. — **fleec'er** (flēs'ēr), *n.*  
**fleece/a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being fleeced.  
**fleeced** (flēst), *a.* Furnished with a fleece, as a sheep.  
**fleec'y** (flēs'i), *a.*; FLEE'Y-ER (-i-ēr); -I-EST. Of, like, or covered with, a fleece. — **fleec'y-ly** (-i-li), *adv.*  
**flee'er** (flēs'ēr), *n.* One who flees.  
**flee'er** (flēr), *v. i.* & *t.* To laugh, grin, or grimace, coarsely; mock; gibe. — **Syn.** See SCOFF. — *n.* 1. A word or look of derision or mockery. 2. A leer. **Obs.** — **flee'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**fleet** (flēt), *n.* [AS. *fléot* place where vessels float.] 1. A creek, inlet, or river. **Obs.** or *Dial.*, *exc.* in place names; as, *Fleet Street* in London. 2. [*cap.*] A former prison in London, long used as a debtors' prison.

**fleet**, *n.* [AS. *fléot*, ship, fr. *fléotan* to float, swim.] 1. A number of war vessels under one command; also, the navy of a country. 2. Any group of vessels in company.  
**fleet**, *v. i.* 1. To float; sail. **Obs.** 2. To glide along or away; hence: to flit; vanish. 3. To fly swiftly; hasten. 4. *Naut.* To move, shift, or change in position; as, the crew *fleeted* aft. — *v. t.* 1. To pass (time). 2. *Naut.* To move or change (in some certain way); as, to *fleet* aft the crew.  
— *a.* 1. Swift in motion; quick; hence: evanescent; fleeting. 2. Shallow. **Obs.** — **Syn.** See FAST. — **fleet'y**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.  
**fleet'ing**, *p. a.* Passing swiftly. — **Syn.** See TRANSCIENT.  
**Flem'ing** (flēm'ing), *n.* A Flemish-speaking Belgian.  
**Flem'ish**, *a.* Pert. to Flanders, the Flemings, or Flemish. — *n.* The Low German language of northern Belgium. It is closely related to Dutch. [from a whale.]  
**flense** (flēns), *v. t.* To strip the blubber or skin from, as flesh (flësh), *n.* [AS. *flæsc*.] 1. Broadly, the soft parts of an animal, esp. a vertebrate animal, usually excluding the skin and most viscera. 2. Animal food; meat; esp., the body of beasts and birds used as food, as *disting.* from *fish*, and sometimes excluding *fowl*. 3. The surface or external appearance of the body, esp. as to color; as, a person of fair *flesh*. 4. The human body, as distinguished from the soul. 5. Human nature: *a* In a good sense, tenderness of feeling; gentleness. *b* In a bad sense, desire for sensual gratification; carnality. 6. Kindred; race. 7. Mankind. 8. Living beings generally; animal life. 9. The pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, etc., which is fit to be eaten.  
— *v. t.* 1. To feed (as dogs) with flesh so as to incite to exertion. 2. To initiate in, or inflame with a desire for, bloodshed; hence, to incite to passion, lust, etc., by a foretaste of it. Also, to thrust into flesh, as a sword. 3. To glut; hence: to harden; accustom. 4. To clothe or cover with or as with flesh; hence, to fatten. 5. *Leather Manuf.* To remove flesh, membrane, etc., from, as *from* hides.  
**flesh'er** (flësh'ēr), *n.* A butcher. *Chiefly Scot.*  
**flesh fly**. Any of a genus (*Sarcophaga*) or family (*Sarcophagidae*) of true flies, whose larvæ or maggots feed on flesh.  
**flesh'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* State of being fleshy.  
**flesh'ings** (-ingz), *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights.  
**flesh'less**, *a.* Destitute of flesh; emaciated; lean.  
**flesh'ly** (-li), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the flesh or body; corporeal; carnal; sensual. 2. Having, or composed of, flesh; also, **Obs.**, having much flesh. — **flesh'i-ness**, *n.*  
**flesh'pot'** (-pôt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, in *pl.*: plenty; high living.  
**flesh'y** (i), *a.*; FLESH'Y-ER (-i-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, flesh; marked by abundant or excessive flesh; plump; fat. 2. Human; carnal. **Obs.***  
**fletch** (flësh), *v. t.* To feather, as an arrow; fledge.  
**fletch'er** (-ēr), *n.* [OF. *fletchier*, fr. *flèche* arrow.] One who fletches arrows; a maker of arrows or of bows and arrows. *Hist.* or *Archaic.*  
**fletch'er-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The practice of thorough mastication of the food advocated by Horace Fletcher (b. 1849). — **Fletch'er-ize**, *v. t.*  
**fléur-de-lis'** (flūr-dē-lē'), *n.*; *pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flūr-'). [F., flower of the lily.] 1. The iris. 2. *Her.* A conventionalized flower (see *Illustr.*), perhaps suggested by the iris.  
**fléur'ton'** (flūr-tōn'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *floron*.] A flower-shaped ornament.  
**fléur'try** (flūr'tri), *a.* [F. *fléuri* covered with Fleur-de-fleurs, *p. p.* of *fléurir*. See FLOURISH.] *Her.* *lis*, 2. **a** Semé with fleurs-de-lis; — said of the field. **b** Of a cross, having a fleur-de-lis issuing from each of its arms.  
**flew** (flō), *pret.* of FLY.  
**flews** (flōz), *n. pl.* The chaps, or pendulous lateral parts of the upper lip, of dogs, esp. hounds.  
**flex** (flēks), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *flexus*, *p. p.* of *flectere* to bend.] To bend; as, to *flex* an arm; — opp. to *extend*.  
**flex'i-bil'i-ty** (fläk'si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being flexible; pliancy; pliability.  
**flex'i-ble** (fläk'si-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being flexed; pliable; not stiff. 2. Ready to yield; tractable; compliant. 3. Capable of being adapted or molded; pliant; plastic; as, a *flexible* language. 4. Responsive to, or readily adjustable to meet the requirements of, changing conditions; as, gas is more *flexible* than electric light. — **flex'i-bly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** *Flexile*, elastic; pliable, pliant, yielding, ductile, complaisant, docile, facile, supple, limber, lithe, lissom. — **Flexible**, pliable, pliant, supple, limber, lithe, lissom. That is *flexible* (opposed esp. to *rigid*, *brittle*) which is easily bent, or which adapts itself readily to change of shape; that is *pliable* (opposed esp. to *stiff*, *hard*) which is easily bent, folded, or (esp.) worked; **pliant** suggests more of inherent quality, less of susceptibility to external influence; as *flexible* leather made *pliable* by soaking. **Fig.**, *flexible* connotes susceptibility to impression, modification, or adaptation; **pliable**, esp. susceptibility to (often evil) influence or control; **pliant** often adds the implication of complaisance. **Supple** suggests esp. ease or

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



freedom of movement; **limber** is chiefly used in reference to bodily movements; **litho** often connotes grace and activity; **lissom** is poetical. **Fig.**, **supple** connotes obsequiousness and fawning; **limber**, weak compliance.

**flex'ile** (fleks'sil), *a.* Flexible; pliant; tractable.  
**flex'ion**, **flex'ion'al**. Vars. of FLECTION, FLECTIONAL.  
**flex'or** (-sör), *n.* [NL.] A muscle which bends a limb; — opp. to **extensor**.

**flex'u-os-i-ty** (fleks'shü-ös'ti; fleks'ü-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tifz). State of being flexuous; a winding part.

**flex'u-ous** (fleks'shü-üs; fleks'ü-), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus* a bending.] 1. Having turns or windings; sinuous. 2. Wavering; undulating.

**flex'ur'al** (fleks'shür-äl; fleks'ür-), *a.* Of or pert. to flexure. **flex'ure** (fleks'shür; fleks'ür), *n.* [L. *flexura*.] 1. A flexing, or state of being flexed; flexion. 2. A turn; bend; fold.

**flib'ber-ti-gib'bet** (flib'er-ti-jib'et; 24), *n.* A gossip or chatterer; one who is giddy or frivolous, esp. a woman.

**flie'flac'** (fliek'fläk'), *n.* [F., of imitative origin.] The noise of repeated light blows, or the repeated motion accompanying them, as of steps in dancing.

**flick** (flik), *v. t.* 1. To whip lightly or with a quick jerk. 2. To snap or toss with a jerk; flirt. — *v. i.* To flutter; flit. — *n.* A flicking stroke, or the sound of it.

**flick'er** (flik'er), *v. i.* [AS. *flicerian*, *flicorian*, to flutter, hover.] 1. To flutter; flap the wings without flying. 2. To waver unsteadily like a dying flame; flutter. — *v. t.* To cause to flicker, waver, or palpitate. — **Syn.** See FLIT.

— *n.* 1. A flickering; a sudden and brief increase of brightness. 2. A rapidly intermittent or scintillating light. — **flick'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**flick'er, n.** A well-known woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern North America; — called also **yellow-hammer**.



Flicker, male.

**flie'r** (flie'r), *n.* One who, or that which, flies. — **FLYER**.

**flight** (flit), *n.* [AS. *fliht*, *fliht*, a flying, *fléogan* to fly.] 1. Act or mode of flying; as, the **flight** of a bird, kite, time, etc. 2. Power of flying or distance covered at a flight. 3. A passing above or beyond ordinary bounds; as, a **flight** of wit. 4. A number of beings or things passing through the air together; as, a **flight** of arrows; a **flight** of birds. 5. A light arrow for long-distance shooting; a contest with such arrows. 6. The stairs from one landing to the next. 7. *Angling*. Any arrangement for causing the bait to spin or revolve rapidly.

**flight, n.** [ME. *fliht*, *flucht*, fr. AS. *fléon* to flee.] Act of fleeing; hasty departure. — *v. i.* To take flight; move in flights; as, wild ducks **flight** thither.

**flight'y** (-i-ly), *adv.* In a flighty manner.

**flight'i-ness, n.** Quality or state of being flighty. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

**flight'less, a.** Incapable of flying.

**flight'y** (flit'y), *a.*; **FLIGHT'ER** (-y-ër); -I-EST. 1. Fleeting; swift. *Rare*. 2. Indulging in flights, or sallies, of imagination, caprice, etc.; volatile. 3. Mildly insane.

**flim'flam'** (flim'fläm'), *n.* 1. A trifle or conceit; also, a trick. 2. Nonsense; deception; humbug. — *a.* Tricky; deceptive; nonsensical. — *v. t.* To trick. *Colloq.* — **flim'flam'mer** (-ër), *n.* *Colloq.*

**flim'si-ly** (flim'zi-ly), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

**flim'sy** (flim'zi), *a.*; -SI-ER (-zi-ër); -SI-EST. Weak; slight; vain; unsubstantial. — **Syn.** Feeble, superficial, shallow. See LIMP. — *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-ziz). Thin or transfer paper, or manuscript on such paper. *Newspaper Cant.*

**flinch** (flinch), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. OF. *fleschir* to bend, give way.] To draw back, as from pain or danger; wince. — **Syn.** See SHRINK. — *v. t.* To draw back from; as, to **flinch** the flagon, that is, to refrain from drinking. — *n.* Act of flinching.

**flin'der** (flin'dër), *n.* [Scot. *flenders*, *flendris*.] A splinter; fragment; — usually in *pl.*

**fling** (fling), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* FLUNG (flüng); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLING'ING. 1. To cast from or as from the hand; throw; hurl. 2. To put or send violently or suddenly; as, to **fling** one into prison. 3. To project or extend suddenly or impetuously; toss; as, to **fling** back the head. 4. To throw off or down; as, the rider was **flung** by his horse.

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5. To send forth; emit. 6. To throw aside; cast off. — **Syn.** See THROW.

— *v. i.* 1. To throw one's self violently or hastily; rush. 2. To utter abusive language.

— *n.* 1. A throw; flounce; kick. 2. A harsh or contemptuous remark. 3. A lively gesticulatory dance; as, the Highland **fling**. 4. Unconstrained, esp. violent, action; a time of indulgence; as, to have one's **fling**. — **fling'er, n.**

**flint** (flint), *n.* [AS.] 1. A massive, very hard kind of quartz, which strikes fire with steel. 2. A piece of flint for striking fire. 3. Anything hard and unyielding, like flint. — *v. t.* To supply with flint.

**flint glass.** A heavy brilliant glass, essentially a silicate of lead and potassium or sodium.

**flint'i-ness** (flint'ti-nës), *n.* Quality of being flinty.

**flint'lock** (flint'lök'), *n.* 1. An old-fashioned gun or pistol lock having a flint in the cock, or hammer, for striking a spark to ignite the charge. 2. A firearm with such a lock.

**flint'y** (flint'y), *a.*; **FLINT'-ER** (-ti-ër); -I-EST. Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling flint.

**flip** (flip), *n.* A beverage of spiced and sweetened liquor, sometimes with egg in it, heated, as with a hot iron.

**flip, v. t.**; **FLIPPED** (flipt); **FLIP'PING**. 1. To toss; flip. 2. To flick; flit. — *v. i.* 1. To snap, as with a finger. 2. To move with a jerk or flit; flap. — *n.* Act of flipping.

**flip'pan-cy** (flip'an-si), *n.* Quality or state of being flip-pant. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

**flip'pant** (-ánt), *a.* [Cf. dial. E. *flip* nimble, plant, smooth-spoken.] 1. Of fluent speech; talkative. *Obs.* 2. Speaking confidently without knowledge or consideration; shallow and impertinent; trifling; pert. — **flip'pant-ly, adv.** — **flip'pant-ness, n.**

**flip'per** (-ër), *n.* 1. A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as of seals, whales, etc. 2. The hand. *Slang.*

**flirt** (flirt), *v. t.* 1. To throw with a jerk; fling suddenly; flip. 2. To toss about jerkily; open out or close briskly; as, to **flirt** a fan. — *v. i.* 1. To move jerkily; dart; hence, to trifle. 2. To play at courtship; coquet. — *n.* 1. A sudden jerk; quick throw. 2. One who flirts, or coquets.

**flir-ta'tion** (flir-tä'shün), *n.* A flirting; coquetry.

**flir-ta'tious** (-shüs), *a.* Inclined to flirt; coquettish.

**flit** (flit), *v. i.*; **FLIT'TED**; **FLIT'TING**. 1. To move rapidly; dart along; fleet. 2. To flutter; rove on the wing. 3. To be unstable, shifting, evanescent, or the like.

**Syn.** Flit, flutter, flicker, hover. To flit is to pass (esp. to fly) lightly and swiftly; to **flutter**, to move (esp. the wings) rapidly, with little or no forward movement; the word often connotes agitation; to **flicker** (once common of birds, now chiefly of light or flame) is to flutter lightly or (esp.) to waver fitfully; to **hover** is to hang suspended, or fluttering, over something; the word often connotes irresolution; sometimes menace, sometimes solicitude; as, the bat **flitted**; by the fledgling **fluttered** its wings; the flame **flickered** and went out; the humming bird **hovered** over the flower; to **hover** betwixt hope and despair.

— *v. t.* To change the place or direction of. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

— *n.* Act or motion of flitting; flutter.

**flitch** (flitch), *n.* [AS. *flitce*.] 1. The side of a hog salted and cured; side of bacon. 2. One of the parts secured together, side by side, to make a large girder or built beam.

— *v. t.* To cut into, or off in, flitches or strips.

**flite, flyte** (flit), *v. i.*; **FLIT'ED**, **FLY'TED** (flit'ed; 24); **FLIT'ING**, **FLY'TING** (flit'ing). [AS. *flitan* to strive, contend, quarrel.] To contend or quarrel, esp. in words; scold; wrangle. — *v. t.* To quarrel with; scold.

— *n.* Strife; a scolding match. *All Archaic* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

**flit'ter** (flit'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, flits. *Rare* or *Scot.*

**flit'ter, v. i.** & *t.* [Freq. of *flit*.] To flutter. *Rare* or *Scot.*

**flit'ter-mouse** (-mous'), *n.* [flitter, *v. i.* + mouse.] A bat. *Now Dial.*

**float** (flot), *n.* [AS. *flota* ship, *flotan* to float.] 1. Act or state of floating. *Now Rare*. 2. Anything that floats on a fluid, as: a hollow metallic ball, at the end of a lever, in a cistern for regulating the level of the water; also, a similar device in a carburetor. See CARBURETOR, *Illustr.* 3. a A flat-topped vehicle without sides for carrying a display; also, the vehicle with the display. b A trowel, file, or rasp, for smoothing. 4. The footlights in a theater.

— *v. i.* 1. To rest on the surface of a fluid. 2. To move quietly or gently on or as on the water; drift along; also, to be suspended, or move within, a fluid; as, specks **floating** in water. 3. *Com.* To be or become current; receive public support; as, the stock of the company would not **float**.

**Syn.** Float, sail, soar. In their associations, float suggests light and buoyant, sail, smooth and gliding (sometimes ostentatious), soar, loftily rising or exalted, movement.

— *v. t.* 1. To cause to float. 2. To flood. 3. To get (a scheme or company) started. 4. To grind and pass through running water, as pigments, as a refining or levigating process.

**float'age, float'a'tion, n.** See FLOTAGE, FLOTATION.

**float'er** (flot'ër), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, floats.

äle, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sòfà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'ër; Ice, ill; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnèct; ùse, ùnite, ùn, ùp, circüs, menü; food, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



2. U. S. a Voter who shifts from party to party, esp. one who is venal. b One who votes illegally in various places. float'-feed', a. *Mech.* Having a feed (as in a carburetor) regulated by a float. — See **FLOAT**, n. 2.

**float'ing**, p. a. 1. Buoyed on or in a fluid. 2. Free or loose from attachment. 3. Shifting from place to place; not permanent. 4. Variable; not funded; as, a *floating* debt. **float'ing axle**, *Vehicles*, a live axle for a self-propelled vehicle, in which the revolving part serves only to turn the wheels, the dead weight of the vehicle being carried on the ends of a fixed axle housing or casing. — f. dock, a dock which floats on the water and can be partially submerged to permit a ship to enter it and afterwards floated to raise the ship high and dry as in a dry dock; — called also *float'ing dry dock*. — f. heart, a small aquatic menyanthaceous plant (*Limnanthemum lacunosum*) of the eastern United States; — so called from its heart-shaped leaves. — f. island, a dessert, consisting of custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of eggs. — f. kidney, = **WANDERING KIDNEY**. — f. ribs, *Anat.*, ribs whose ventral ends are not connected with the sternum or cartilages of other ribs. In man they are the last two (11th and 12th) pairs. **float'y** (fłot'ī), a. Floating readily; buoyant; light.

**float'cil-la'tion** (fłok'si-lā'shūn), n. [*L. floccus* a flock of wool.] A delicious picking of bedclothes by a sick person. **floc'cose** (fłok'ōs; fłok-ōs'), a. [*L. floccosus*.] Woolly; flocculent; specif., *Bot.*, having tufts of soft woolly hairs. **floc'cule** (fłok'ūl), n. [*See FLOCCULUS*.] A detached mass of loosely fibrous structure like a shredded tuft of wool; one of the flakes of a flocculent precipitate.

**floc'cu-lence** (fłok'ū-lēns), n. State of being flocculent. **floc'cu-lent** (fłok'ū-lēnt), a. 1. Like wool. 2. Containing, or consisting of, soft flakes or floccs; as, a *flocculent* precipitate. 3. Covered with tufts of woolly material.

**floc'cu-lus** (-lūs), n.; pl. -ī (-ī). [*NL*, dim. of *L. floccus* flock of wool.] 1. A small tuft or bunch, as of wool; flake; floccule. 2. *Astron.* One of the tufty masses or cloudlike shapes in the solar atmosphere.

**flock** (fłok), n. [*ME. flokke*.] 1. A lock of wool or hair. 2. Woolen or cotton refuse, etc., cut up and used in upholstering, etc. 3. Fine sifted woolen refuse, or dust of vegetable fiber, used as a coating for wall paper to give it a clothlike appearance. 4. A tuftlike mass, as of a chemical precipitate. — v. t. 1. To fill with flock, as a bed. 2. To coat with flock, as wall paper.

**flock**, n. [*AS. flocc* flock, company.] 1. A company of people; in pl., multitudes. 2. A number of birds or of animals of one kind living or herded together. See **SVN**. 3. All Christians in their relation to Christ, the "Good Shepherd," or a congregation in relation to the pastor.

**Syn.** Flock, herd, drove, pack, bevy, covey, swarm, shoal (in their transferred senses). Flock (lit. chiefly of sheep, goats, or geese) commonly connotes care and guidance; it also suggests a large company or crowd. Herd (lit. chiefly of cattle or larger animals), drove (lit. chiefly of hounds or wolves) are terms of derogation or contempt; as, "the common herd"; a drove of heresies; a pack of fools. Bevy (lit. of quails, roes, larks) — less often covey (lit. of partridges) — is applied esp. to a band or galaxy of ladies. Swarm (lit. of insects, esp. in motion) and shoal (esp. of fish) connote thronging numbers; as, a *swarm* of flatterers beset him. [*Flock* to hear him.]

— v. t. To gather or move in companies or crowds; as, people flock'y (-ī), a. Resembling, or abounding with, flock or floccs (see 1st **FLOCK**); floccose.

**floe** (fłō), n. The floating ice formed in a sheet or field on the sea, etc.; also, a low, flat, free mass of floating ice. **flog** (fłog), v. t.; **FLOGGED** (fłoggd); **FLOG'GING** (fłog'ing). To beat or strike with a rod or whip; whip. — n. Act of flogging; also, the sound or impact as of a blow in flogging.

**flog'ger** (fłog'ēr), n. One who, or that which, flogs. **flood** (fłūd), n. [*AS. flōd*.] 1. A great flow of water; body of water overflowing land not usually covered; a deluge; inundation. 2. The flowing in of the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. 3. The watery element; specif., the sea; — often contrasted with *fire* and *field*. 4. A great stream of or as of a fluid; as, a *flood* of light; a great quantity widely diffused; a superabundance; as, a *flood* of catchpenny literature. **the Flood**, the Deluge (*Gen. vii*).

— v. t. 1. To overflow; inundate; deluge. 2. To cause or permit to be inundated; fill full or to excess. — v. i. To pour or issue like a flood.

**flood'gate'** (fłūd'gāt'), n. A gate for shutting off, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; — often used figuratively. **flood tide**. The rising tide; — opposed to *ebb tide*. **floor** (fłōr; fłōr'), n. [*AS. flōr*.] 1. The bottom or lower part of a room, on which one treads. 2. Hence, any ground surface, as the bottom of the sea. 3. The structure dividing a building horizontally into stories; hence, a story of a building. 4. The surface of a structure, as a bridge, on which to walk or travel. 5. *Shipbuilding*. The bottom of a vessel on either side of the keelson or vertical keel; esp., the flat part of the hull next to the keel. 6. The main part of an ex-

change, legislative chamber, etc., in distinction from a platform or gallery; hence, the right to speak from the floor of a legislative chamber at a given time in preference to other members.

— v. t. 1. To furnish with a floor. 2. To lay level with the floor; knock down; hence, to silence or defeat.

**floor'age** (fłōr'āj), n. Floor space. **floor'cloth'** (fłōr'kloth'; fłōr'kloth'; 62), n. Any of various kinds of heavy fabrics for covering floors, as oilcloth, linoleum, etc.

**floor'walk'er** (fłōr'wōk'ēr), n. One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director. U. S.

**flip** (fłip), v. t.; **FLOPPED** (fłōpt); **FLOPP'ING**. [*Variant of flap*.] 1. To strike about with something broad and flat, as a fish with its tail; rise and fall loosely, as the brim of a hat. 2. To throw one's self heavily. 3. To change over suddenly, as from one party to another. — v. t. 1. To flap or strike heavily or clumsily. 2. To turn or drop suddenly and heavily. — n. Act or sound of flopping. *All Colloq.* **flip'py** (-ī), a.; **-PI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-PI-EST**. Flopping; tending to flop. — **flip'pi-ly** (-ī-lī), adv. — **pi-ness**, n. *All Colloq.* **Flo'ra** (fłō'rā; fłōr'), n. [*L., fr. flos, floris, flower*.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of flowers. 2. [*L. c.*] The aggregate of the native plants of a given region or period; also, a book describing such plants in systematic order.

**flo'ral** (fłō'rāl; fłōr'), a. [*L. floralis* belonging to *Flora*.] 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to *Flora*. 2. Of or pertain to flowers.

**Flo're'al'** (fłō'rē'al'), n. [*F*] See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**. **Flor'ence flask** (fłōr'ēns), n. A round or pear-shaped glass flask with a long neck, in which olive oil or wine is brought from Italy; also, a chemist's vessel of similar shape.

**Flor'en-tine** (fłōr'ēn-tēn; -tīn), a. Pertaining to Florence, in Italy. — n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Florence. 2. [*L. c.*] A kind of twilled silk dress fabric.

**flo-res'cence** (fłō-rēs'ēns), n. [*L. florescens*, p. pr. of *florescere* to begin to blossom, fr. *florere* to blossom, *flos, floris*, flower.] State of bloom.

**flo-res'cent** (-ēnt), a. Flowering; blooming.

**flo'ret** (fłōr'ēt; fłōr'), n. [*OF. florete*, dim. of *OF. flor* flower.] A small flower; esp., one of the numerous small flowers which form the head in composite plants, as the daisy.

**flo'ri-at'ed** (fłōr'i-āt'ēd; 24), a. Having floral ornaments. **flo'ri-cul'ture** (fłōr'i-kul'tūr; fłōr'; fłōr'), n. [*L. flos, floris*, flower + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of ornamental flowering plants. — **flo'ri-cul'tur-ist**, n.

**flor'id** (fłōr'id), a. [*L. floridus*, fr. *flos, floris*, flower.] 1. Flowery. *Rare*. 2. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate. 3. *Musical*. Flowery; embellished. 4. Bright in color; flushed with red; as, a *florid* face.

**Syn.** Florid, flowery (in their rhetorical uses). A florid style is excessively, often heavily, ornate; a flowery style abounds in (esp.) romantic or sentimental figures of speech. But the words are often indistinguishable in meaning.

**Flo'ri-da moss** (fłōr'i-dā), n. The long moss. **flo-rid'y-ty** (fłō-rīd'ī-tī), n. Floridness.

**flor'id-ly** (fłōr'id-lī), adv. In a florid manner. **flor'id-ness** (-nēs; 24), n. Quality or state of being florid.

**flo-rifer'ous** (fłō-rīfēr'ūs), a. [*L. florifer*; *flos, floris*, flower + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing flowers.

**flor'in** (fłōr'in), n. [*F., fr. It. fiorino*, orig., a Florentine coin with a lily on it, fr. *fiore* a flower, fr. *L. flos* flower.] Orig. a gold coin with a lily on it, first struck in Florence in 1252. Later: a

An English gold six-shilling coin of Edward III. b An Austrian silver coin worth 48.2 cents, last coined in 1892. c The Dutch gulden. d A British silver coin worth 2 shillings (48.7 cents). [*In flowers.*]

**flo'rist** (fłō'rīst; fłōr'īst; 57), n. A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers. [*L. -florus*, fr. *flos, floris*, flower.] A suffix used to signify *having* (such or so many) *flowers*; *flowered*; as, *multiflorous*, *uniflorous*.

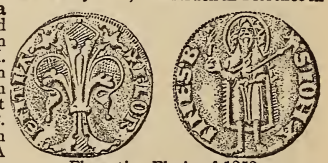
**flos fer'ri** (fłōs fēr'ī). [*L.*, flower of iron.] *Min.* A variety of argonite, occurring in delicate white coralloid forms. It is common in beds of iron ore.

**floss** (fłōs; 62), n. [*Prob. fr. It. floscio* flabby, soft, *seta floscia* floss silk.] 1. Waste silk fibers, esp. the short loose threads forming the outer part of a cocoon. 2. The styles of the pistillate flowers of maize. 3. = **FLOSS SILK**. 4. A fluffy substance or surface. [*broidery.*]

**floss silk**. Lustrous untwisted silk thread used in embroidery (fłōs'ī), a.; **FLOSS'ER** (-ī-ēr); **-EST**. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling floss; hence: light; downy.

**flo'tage** (fłō'tāj), n. [*CF. OF. flotage*, *F. flottage*, fr. *flotter* to float.] 1. Act or state of floating; capacity for floating or buoying up. 2. That which floats.

k - ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh - z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.





**flo-ta'tion** (fłō-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act, process, or state of floating. 2. Specif.: a *Com. & Finance*. Act of floating, or financing, a commercial venture or an issue of bonds, stock, or the like. **b Ore Dressing**. The separation of the particles of a mass of finely pulverized ore according to their relative capacity for floating on a given liquid.

**flo-til'la** (-tī'lā), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *flota* fleet.] A small fleet or a fleet of small vessels.

**flo't'sam** (fłōt'sām), *n.* [OF. *flotaison*, prop., a floating.] Wreckage of a ship or its cargo float on floating on the sea.

**flounce** (floun's), *v. i.*; **FLOUNCED** (flounst); **FLOUNC'ING** (floun'sing), *n.* To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to flounder; flop, often as in displeasure. — *n.* A flouncing; a sudden jerking of the body.

**flounce, n.** [See **FROUNCE**.] A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge only, as on a woman's skirt. — *v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces. — **flounc'ing** (floun'sing), *n.*

**floun'der** (floun'dēr), *n.* Any of many species of flatfishes. **floun'der, v. i.** To struggle, as a horse in mire or a fish on land.

— *n.* Act of floundering.

**flour** (flour), *n.*

[OF. *flor*, *F. fleur* de farine the flower (i. e., the best) of meal. See **FLOW-ER**.] Finely ground meal of grain; esp., fine meal separated by bolting; hence, any fine soft powder. — *v. t.* 1. To grind and bolt; convert into flour. 2. To sprinkle with flour.

**flour'ish** (flūr'ish), *v. i.* [From OF., fr. L. *florere* to bloom, *flor*, *floris*, flower.] 1. To bear flowers; blossom. **Obs.** 2. To grow luxuriantly; thrive. 3. To increase in wealth, honor, etc.; to be in one's prime, as an author, or at its best, as an art. 4. To make bold and sweeping or fanciful movements, for show, bravado, etc. 5. To make ornamental strokes with the pen. 6. To execute irregular or fanciful music, as for a prelude. 7. To boast; brag.

— *v. t.* 1. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; ornament. 2. To swing about; brandish. — **Syn.** See **BRANDISH**.

— *n.* 1. Act or state of blooming; luxuriant growth. **Obs.** 2. Flourishing condition; prosperity. 3. Ostentatious embellishment; parade; show. 4. A fanciful stroke, as of the pen. 5. A fantastic or showy musical passage; a fanfare. 6. A waving, as of a weapon; a brandishing.

**flour'ish-er, n.** One who, or that which, flourishes.

**flour'ish-ing-ly, adv.** In a flourishing manner.

**flour'y** (flour'ī), *a.* Of, like, or covered with, flour; mealy.

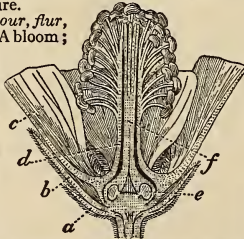
**flout** (flout), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. ME. *flouten* to play the flute.] To mock; insult; treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To practice mocking; behave with contempt; sneer. — *n.* An insult; jeer; mockery. — **flout'er, n.**

**flow** (flō), *v. i.* [AS. *flōwan*.] 1. To move or circulate, as a liquid; to run. 2. To liquify. **Obs.** 3. To proceed; issue forth. 4. To glide along smoothly; sound smoothly; be uttered easily. 5. To hang loose and waving. 6. To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. 7. To abound; be full, so as to run over. — *v. t.* To cause to flow; and, to flood.

— *n.* 1. Act or manner of flowing or streaming. 2. **Physics**. The type of motion characteristic of fluids. 3. A stream of water or other fluid, or a mass of matter that has flowed when molten, as of lava. 4. The quantity that flows in a certain time, as of water; hence, rate of flowing. 5. The tidal flood. 6. Any gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, music, etc.; also, a copious outpouring, as of words, distinguished from fracture.

**flow'age** (flō'āj), *n.* 1. Act of flowing or flooding, or state of being flooded; also, the liquid that flows or overflows. 2. **Mech.** Flow; deformation by intermolecular shear, as distinguished from fracture.

**flow'er** (flou'ēr), *n.* [OF. *flour*, *flor*, fr. L. *flor*, *floris*.] 1. A bloom; blossom. 2. Any plant grown or esteemed for its blossoms. 3. **Bot.** That part of a plant destined to produce seed. 4. An ornament, as a floral design; hence, a figure of speech. 5. The choicest part of anything; state or time of freshness, bloom, or vigor; prime. 6. In *pl. Old Chem.* A substance in the form of a powder, esp. when condensed from sublimation; as, *flowers of sulphur*. 7. In



Flower of Marshmallow in Section. *a* Epicalyx; *b* Calyx; *c* Petal; *d* Stamens and their Appendages; *e* Ovule; *f* Pistils.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ānd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

*pl.* [OF. *flours*, *F. fleurs*, *L. fluor* a flowing. See **FLUOR**.] Menstrual discharges.

— *v. i.* 1. To blossom; produce flowers. 2. To come into the finest or fairest condition. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with flowers. [floral ornament.]

**flow'er-age** (-āj), *n.* State of flowering; [flowers in general.]

**flow'er-de-luce'** (-dē-lūs'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *flor-de-lis*.] The iris; and, specif., the form chosen for the royal emblem of France by Charles V.

**flow'er-er, n.** A plant that flowers.

**flow'er-et, n.** A small flower; a floret.

**flower head.** *Bot.* A capitulum.

**flow'er-ily, adv.** In a flowery manner.

**flow'er-i-ness, n.** Quality of being flowery.

**flowering maple.** See **ABUTILON**.

**flow'er-pot'** (-pōt'), *n.* A vessel, esp. of pottery, for earth in which to grow plants.

**flow'er-y** (-ī), *a.* 1. Full of flowers or blossoms. 2. Of language, florid. — **Syn.** See **FLORID**.

**flow'ing-ly, adv.** In a flowing manner.

**flow'ing-ness, n.** Quality of being flowing. **Flower-de-luce.**

**flown** (flōn), *p. p.* of **FLY**. Inflated.

**flown, p. a.** [Prop. p. p. of **FLOW**.]

**flu'c-tu-ant** (flūk'tū-ānt), *a.* [L. *fluctuans* fluctuating.] Moving like a wave; wavering; undulating.

**flu'c-tu-ate** (-āt), *v. i.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **-AT'ING**. [L. *fluctuare* to wave, move as waves, *fluctus* wave, *fluere*, *fluctum*, to flow.] 1. To move as a wave; roll back and forth. 2. To waver; vacillate. — *v. t.* To cause to move as a wave or to waver.

**Syn.** *Fluctuate, oscillate, vibrate, undulate, vacillate, waver.* *Fluctuate* suggests irregular or alternating movement (esp. up and down); to *oscillate* is to swing within or between relatively fixed limits; to *vibrate* is to oscillate rapidly, or to quiver; fig., all three words connote irresolution or instability; *vibrate* also often suggests responsiveness; as, the *fluctuation* of prices; the *oscillation* of a pendulum; the *vibration* of a bowstring. *Undulate* usually suggests a waving or wavelike surface. *Vacillate* and *waver* are now used chiefly of persons; to *vacillate* is to fluctuate weakly between two opinions, courses, or states of mind; to *waver* is to hesitate or shrink back, esp. with implication of the shaking of previous determination; as, *vacillating* between hope and fear; to *waver* in purpose.

**flu'c-tu-a-tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of fluctuating.

**flue** (flō; 86), *n.* A fluke or barb, as of an anchor or harpoon; also, a barb of a feather.

**flue** (flō; 86), *n.* Light down; fluff.

**flue, n.** An inclosed passage for a current of air, gases, etc., as in a chimney; specif.: **a** In a steam boiler, a pipe for conveying flame and hot gases around or through water. **b** In an organ flue pipe, the opening between the lower lip and the languet. See **BLUE PIPE**.

**flue** (flō; 86), *n.* A kind of fishing net, fixed or dragged.

**flu'en-cy** (flō'ēn-sī; 86), *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility.

**flu'ent** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *fluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] 1. Flowing, or capable of flowing; easily moving; unstable; as, a *fluent* stream; public opinion is *fluent*. 2. Ready in the use of words; voluble; hence: flowing; smooth; as, a *fluent* speaker or speech. — **Syn.** See **TALKATIVE**. — **flu'ent-ly, adv.**

**flue pipe.** *Music.* A pipe, esp. an organ pipe, whose tone is produced by the impinging of a current of air upon an edge, or lip, causing a wave motion in the air within.

**flue'y** (flō'y), *a.* [From 2d *flue*.] Downy; fluffy.

**fluff** (flūf), *n.* Nap; down, as from cotton, fur, etc.; flue. — *v. t.* To become fluffy; move lightly like fluff.

**fluffy** (flūf'ī), *a.* **FLUFFY** (*flūf'ī*); *-fluff-ier* (-ē-ēr); *-fluff-est*. Soft and downy; also, covered with fluff. — **fluff'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

**flu'id** (flō'id; 86), *a.* [L. *fluidus*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

**Syn.** *Fluid, liquid.* Taken strictly, *fluid* and *liquid* are both opposed to *solid*; but *liquid* is also opposed to *gaseous*, whereas *fluid* applies to both liquid and gaseous substances. *Liquid*, more often than *fluid* (which suggests esp. freedom of flow or movement), is associated with drinking. Fig., *fluid* is opposed to *rigid*; *liquid*, to *harsh*.

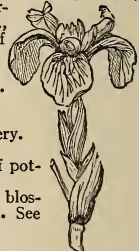
**fluid dram, or f. drachm,**  $\frac{1}{8}$  fluid ounce. — **f. ounce,** a measure for liquid medicines, etc.; 8 fluid drams. In the U. S. it equals  $\frac{1}{16}$  pint (29.6 c. c.); in Great Britain,  $\frac{1}{16}$  imperial pint (28.4 c. c.). — **f. pressure,** pressure of the nature of that exerted by a fluid. It is a thrust which is everywhere normal and of equal intensity.

— *n.* A fluid substance. Fluids include liquids (which are nearly incompressible) and gases (which are compressible).

**flu-id'ic** (flō-id'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a fluid; fluid.

**flu-id'i-ty** (flō-id'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being fluid.

**flu'ī-drachm'** (flō-ī-drām'), *n.* A fluid dram.





**fluke** (flōok; 86), *n.* [AS. *flōc.*] 1. A flatfish or flounder. 2. Any of various flattened, parasitic, trematode worms.

**fluke**, *n.* 1. That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. 2. The barbed head or one of the barbs of a harpoon, lance, arrow, etc. 3. A lobe of a whale's tail.

**fluke**, *n.* An accidentally successful stroke, as at billiards; hence, any chance advantage. *Can't or Slang.*

**fluke/worm'** (-wŭrm') *n.* = 1st FLUKE, 2.

**fluk'ey** (flŭk'y). Var. of FLUKE.

**fluk'y** (flōok'y; 86), *a.* *Slang.* 1. Happening or got by chance. 2. Uncertain; capricious; as, a *fluky* wind.

**flume** (flōom; 86), *n.* [OF. *flum* river, fr. L. *flumen*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] 1. A mill tail. 2. An inclined channel, usually of wood, to convey water from a distance. 3. A ravine or gorge with a stream running through it. *U. S.* — *v. t.* 1. To transport in a flume. 2. To divert by a flume, as a stream.

**flum'mer-y** (flŭm'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -MERIES (-iz). [W. *Uymru* a food made of steeped oatmeal.] 1. A sort of pap. 2. A kind of custard or blancmange. 3. Trash; nonsense.

**flump** (flŭmp), *v. t. & i.* [Imitative.] To set, move, or fall, suddenly and heavily; to plump. — *n.* Act of flumping; the dull sound or thud caused by the act.

**flung** (flŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of FLING.

**flunk** (flŭnk), *v. i.* To fail, as on examination; to back out through fear. — *v. t.* 1. To fail in; shirk. 2. To cause to flunk. — *n.* A failure or backing out. *All Colloq., U. S.*

**flunk'y**, **flunk'ey** (flŭnk'y), *n.*; *pl.* FLUNKIES, -EYS (-iz). 1. A liveried servant; esp., a footman. *Contemptuous.* 2. A person who is obsequious or cringing; a toady. — **flunk'y-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* [taining fluorine, as fluorapatite.]

**flu'o-phos'phate** (flōō'ō-fōs'fāt), *n.* *Min.* A phosphate compound (flōō'ōr; 86), *n.* [L., *flux*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Fluorite.

**flu'or-ap'a-tite** (-āp'ā-tīt), *n.* *Min.* Common apatite, containing fluorine but little or no chlorine.

**flu'o-resce'** (flōō'ō-rēs'; 86), *v. i.*; -RESCED' (-rēs't') -RESC'ING (-rēs'ing). To produce or exhibit fluorescence.

**flu'o-res-cen'ine** (-rēs'ēn), *n.* Also -*ine*. *Chem.* A yellowish red crystalline substance,  $\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_8$ , giving a very brilliant yellowish green fluorescence to its alkaline solutions; also, any of several compounds of which this is a type.

**flu'o-res'cence** (-ēns), *n.* [From FLUOR.] *Physics.* That property which some bodies have of emitting light while exposed to the action of certain rays of the spectrum, or of Röntgen rays, etc.; also, the light so produced. The light of fluorescence is distinct from that reflected at the surface of the body, which gives it its surface color, and also from that transmitted by the body.

**flu'o-res'cent** (-ēnt), *a.* Having or showing fluorescence.

**flu-or'ic** (flōō-ōr'ik; 86), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, obtained from, or containing fluorine.

**flu'or-ide** (flōō-ōr'id; -id; 86), *n.* Also -*id*. *Chem.* A compound of fluorine with an element or radical.

**flu'or-ine** (-in; -ēn), *n.* [NL. *fluorina*; — from its occurrence in *fluorite*.] *Chem.* An element of the chlorine family, isolated as a pungent, corrosive, pale greenish yellow gas. Symbol, *F*; at. wt., 19.0. It combines with every element except oxygen.

**flu'or-ite** (-it), *n.* [From FLUOR.] *Min.* Native calcium fluoride,  $\text{CaF}_2$ , a transparent or translucent mineral of many colors, used as a flux.

**flu-or'o-scope** (flōō-ōr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Fluorescence + -scope.] An instrument for observing or exhibiting fluorescence, esp. in fluoroscopy.

**flu'or-os'co-py** (flōō-ōr'ōs'kō-pi), *n.* Examination of an object, as the hand, by exposing it to the Röntgen, or X, rays.

**fluor spar.** The mineral fluorite.

**flu'o-sil'i-cate** (flōō'ō-sil'ikāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of fluosilicic acid.

**flu'o-sil'ic'ic** (-sil'is'ik), *a.* [Fluorine + silicic.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable dibasic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$ , known only in aqueous solution, being formed by the action of silicon fluoride,  $\text{SiF}_4$ , on water.

**flur'ry** (flŭr'y), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). 1. A sudden, brief commotion of the air. 2. A light shower or snowfall with wind. 3. Nervous commotion; flutter. 4. The spasms of a dying whale. — *v. t.*; To agitate; excite; as by haste.

**flush** (flŭsh), *v. i.* 1. To flow and spread suddenly and freely; as, blood *flushes* into the face. 2. To turn red or hot; blush; glow; as, her face *flushed*. — *v. t.* 1. To animate; encourage; as, *flushed* with victory. 2. To draw water from, or pour it over or through (a meadow, sewer, etc.); cleanse, overflow, fill, or the like, by a rush of water. 3. To make suddenly or temporarily red, rosy, or glowing. — *n.* 1. A sudden flowing; a rush, as of water, which fills or overflows. 2. A sudden increase or expansion; esp., a sudden or abundant growth; as, the *flush* of grass. 3. A sudden rush of feeling; a thrill. 4. Any tinge of red, as due to blushing; glow; vigor.



**flush**, *v. i.* To start up suddenly; fly like a startled bird. — *v. t.* To cause to start up and fly, as a startled bird.

**flush**, *a.* 1. Fully supplied; well-filled; affluent. 2. Full of vigor; hence, ruddy. 3. Abundant; lavish; prosperous. 4. Unbroken in surface; level with the adjacent surface; as, a *flush* panel, joint, or deck. 5. *Naut.* Of a vessel, having a flush deck. 6. Direct; full; unwavering; as, a *flush* bow. — *adv.* So as to be level or even; in the same plane. — *n.* A flush surface. See FLUSH, *a.*, 4.

— *v. t.* To make flush or level, as joints in masonry by pointing; — sometimes used with *up*. [the same suit.]

**flush**, *n.* [From *F.* or *Sp. flux.*] A hand of cards all of *flush'ter* (flŭs'tēr), *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; fuddle; confuse. — *v. i.* To be agitated. — *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking; confused agitation.

**flush'ter-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **flush'tra'tion** (flŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of flushing, or state of being flushed. *Colloq.*

**flute** (flōōt; 80), *n.* [OF. *flute*, *flaute*] 1. *Music.* A



Flute.

kind of wind instrument having smooth, sweet, and full tones in the lower register, brilliant or shrill in the higher.

2. A groove or channel of curved section. — *v. i.*; FLUT'ED (flōōt'ēd; 24); FLUT'ING. To play on or as on a flute. — *v. t.* 1. To play, whistle, or sing, with a flute-like note. 2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column.

**flut'ed** (flōōt'ēd; 24, 86), *p. a.* 1. Thin; flutelike; as, *fluted* notes. 2. Decorated with or as with flutes; channeled; grooved; as, a *fluted* column.

**flut'er** (flōōt'ēr; 86), *n.* 1. A flutist, or flautist. 2. One who, or that which, makes grooves or flutings.

**flut'ing**, *n.* Decoration with flutes; flutes collectively.

**flut'ist** (flōōt'ist; 86), *n.* A performer on the flute; flautist.

**flut'ter** (flŭt'ēr), *v. i.* [AS. *flotorian* to float about.] 1. To flap the wings rapidly, without flying. 2. To move with quick vibrations; as, a flag *flutters*. 3. To move about agitatedly, with little rest. 4. To be agitated; quiver with excitement or indecision. — *Syn.* See FLIT. — *v. t.* 1. To vibrate or move quickly. 2. To throw into confusion. — *n.* 1. A fluttering; quick and irregular motion. 2. Agitation; confusion. — **flut'ter-er**, *n.*

**flut'ter-y** (flŭt'ēr-y), *a.* Fluttering; apt to flutter.

**flut'y** (flōōt'y; 86), *a.* Having a tone like that of a flute.

**flu'vi-al** (flōō'vī-āl; 86), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius* river, *fluere* to flow.] Of or pertaining to rivers; living in streams or ponds; produced by river action.

**flu'vi-a-tile** (-ā-til), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius* river.] Belonging to, or produced by, river action; fluvial.

**flu'vi-o-graph** (-ō-grāf), *n.* [L. *fluvius* river + *E. -graph*.] An instrument for measuring and recording automatically the rise and fall of a river.

**flu'vi-o-ma-rine'** (-mā-rēn'), *a.* [L. *fluvius* river + *E. marine*.] *Geol.* Formed by the joint action of a river and the sea, as deposits at the mouths of rivers.

**flux** (flŭks), *n.* [L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow.] 1. An excessive and morbid fluid discharge, as from the bowels. 2. A flowing; constant succession; change. Hence, *Physics*, flow or rate of flow of a fluid, or, by analogy, the transfer or rate of transfer of energy either by conduction in the form of heat, or by radiation. 3. Inflow of the tide. 4. State of being liquid through heat; fusion. 5. *Chem. & Metal.* Any substance, as borax, lime, alkalies, etc., used to promote fusion of metals or minerals. 6. A fusible glass used as a base for enamels; also, an easily fusible enamel used as a ground for enamel painting. — *a.* Flowing; unstable; variable. — *v. t.* 1. To fuse; treat with a flux. 2. To purge. — *v. i.* To flow freely. *Archaic.*

**flux density.** *Elec.* The number of lines of force per unit area of cross section normal to the lines.

**flux'ion** (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A flowing. 2. A flux (def. 2).

3. *Med.* An unnatural or excessive flow of blood or fluid toward any organ. 4. *Math.* A differential.

**flux'ion-al** (-āl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, fluxion or fluxions; variable; inconstant. — **flux'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**flux'ion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Fluxional.

**fly** (flī), *v. i.*; *pret.* FLEW (flōō); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLY'ING. [AS. *flōagan*.] 1. To move in the air with wings, as a bird. 2. To move or be driven through the air, as before the wind. 3. To move or pass swiftly. 4. To float, wave, or soar in the air, as a kite or flag. 5. To be rapidly spent, as money; to seem to pass rapidly, as time. 6. *Hawking.* To hunt with a hawk; to be engaged in hunting, as a hawk. 7. To run from danger; flee. — *to fly in the face of*, to act in direct opposition to; resist. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to fly or float in the air, as a kite, flag, etc. 2. To fly or flee from; shun. 3. To hunt with a hawk; hunt in the air, as a hawk. 4. To manage (an aircraft) in flight. — *n.*; *pl.* FLIES (flīz). 1. The course through the air of anything projected, as, esp., a batted ball; also, the ball in

κ = ch in C. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



flight. **2. a** A passenger coach or parcels cart. *Obs. or Hist.*  
**b** A public covered one-horse carriage. *Eng.* **3. Mach. a** A contrivance of radial vanes, capable of rotating on an axis, to act as a fanner, or to govern motion, as of clockwork. **b** A flywheel. **c** The arrangement consisting of a lever with end weights used to operate fly presses by its momentum when turned rapidly at the end of the screw; also, a fly press. **4.** Length of an extended flag. **5.** The outer canvas of a tent with a double top. **6.** A lap on a garment, to conceal buttons. **7.** In *pl.* The space over a stage with paraphernalia for handling scenery, etc.

**on the fly, flying**; hence: moving; without coming to a rest, or of a batted ball, before it strikes the ground.  
**fly, n.** [AS. *floga*, *floga*, fr. *flogan* to fly.] **1.** Originally, any winged insect; — now only in *butterfly, firefly*, etc. **2.** A two-winged insect of a family (*Muscidae*) of which the house fly (*Musca domestica*) is the most familiar form, or any of a closely allied family; popularly, almost any flylike insect; as, a dragon fly. **3.** A fish hook dressed with feathers, tinsel, etc., to imitate a fly. **4. Print.** A vibrating frame with fingers for taking the printed sheets from a power printing press.

**fly, a.** Knowing; wide-awake; keen; artful. *Slang.*  
**fly agaric or amanita.** A common very poisonous mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*) of Europe and America having a warty white or yellow pileus.

**fly'a-way'** (fī'á-wá'), *a.* Flighty; unrestrained.  
**fly'blow'** (fī'blō'), *n.* An egg or young larva deposited by a blowfly. — *v. t.* To deposit eggs on, as a blowfly does on meat; hence, to taint. — **fly'blown'** (-blōn'), *a.*

**fly'boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* Any of various fast vessels, including frigates, fishing boats, and ship's boats.

**fly'catch'er** (-käch'ēr), *n.* Any of numerous small birds that feed on insects, which they take on the wing.

**fly'er, flie'r** (fī'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, flies; specif., an aeroplane or flying machine. **2. Arch.** Any of a flight of steps parallel to each other. **3.** An operation not in the line of one's ordinary business; a venture. *Can.*

**fly'-fish'**, *v. i.* To angle with flies, real or artificial.

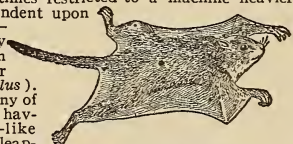
**fly'ing, pp. pr., p. a., & vb. n.** of FLY, *v.* — **flying artillery,** artillery trained to rapid evolutions. — **f. boat, Aeronautics,** a compact hydro-aeroplane having one central body, or hull. — **f. buttress, Arch.,** a masonry structure, typically a straight inclined bar carried on an arch and a solid pier or buttress against which it abuts, for bracing a roof or vault. — **f. column, Mil.,** a strong detachment, equipped lightly to insure rapid movement, which operates at a distance from the main force. — **f. Dutchman, 2.** A fabled Dutch mariner condemned for his crimes to sail the seas till the judgment day. **b** His spectral ship, the seeing of which is considered a bad omen by sailors. — **f. fish,** any of certain fishes (genus *Ereocetus* and allied genera) having winglike pectoral fins, and capable of moving some distance through the air. — **f. fox,** any of various large fruit-eating bats, esp. those of two genera

(*Pteropus* and *Epomorphus*), having a foxlike face. — **f. gurnard,** any of several gurnardlike fishes (genus *Cephalo-canthus*) having very large pectoral fins, said to be able to fly like the flying fish, but not for so great a distance. — **f. jib, Naut.,** a sail set outside the standing jib, on the flying jib boom, an extension of the jib boom. **f. lemur, an** East Indian mammal (genus *Cynocephalus*) of the size of a cat, having a broad fold of skin, from the neck to the tail on each side, used in making long sailing leaps. — **f. machine,** an apparatus designed for navigating the air. The term is sometimes restricted to a machine heavier than air and dependent upon its own motors. — **f. mouse,** a very small Australian flying phalanger (*Acrobates pulchellus*). — **f. phalanger,** any of various phalangers having a parachute-like membrane used in leaping. — **f. squirrel.** Any of certain squirrels having folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling them to make very long leaps.

**fly'leaf'** (fī'lēf'), *n.* An unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book, circular, program, etc.  
**fly'speck'** (-spēk'), *n.* A spot made by the excrement of a fly; any insignificant dot. — *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.  
**flyte.** Var. of ELITE. *Archaic or Scot.*  
**fly'trap'** (fī'trāp'), *n.* A trap for catching flies; also, a fly-catching plant, as the Venus's-flytrap.  
**fly'wheel'** (-hwēl'), *n.* A heavy wheel for equalizing by its inertia the speed of machinery with which it revolves.



Flying Fish (*Cypselurus robustus*).

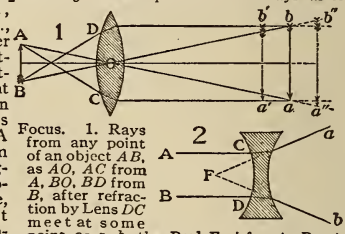


African Flying Squirrel.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meniū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; iŋk; ōen, ōid; nature, verdure (87);

**foal** (fōl), *n.* [AS. *fola*.] The young of the horse family; a colt; filly. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (a colt or foal).  
**foam** (fōm), [AS. *fām*.] The white substance, of minute bubbles, formed on liquids, or in the mouth or on the skin of an animal, by violent agitation, fermentation, or perspiration; froth; spume. — *v. i.* To gather or form foam; froth. — *v. t.* To cause to foam; cover with foam.  
**foam'y** (-ī), *a.*; **foam'y-er** (-ī-ēr); **-EST.** **1.** Covered with foam; frothy. **2.** Full of, consisting of, or like, foam.  
**fo'f** (fōf), *n.* **1.** A little pocket in men's trousers for a watch, etc. **2.** A short watch chain or ribbon. *U. S.*  
**fo'b, v. t.;** **FOBBED** (fōbd); **fo'b'ing.** To trick. *Archaic.*  
**to fo'b off,** to shift off by an artifice; put aside.  
**fo'cal** (fō'kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a focus.

**f. distance, or length, of a lens or mirror, Optics,** the distance of the focus from the surface of the lens or mirror, or more exactly, in the case of a lens, from its optical center.  
**fo'cal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ing). To bring to a focus. — **fo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'sh'ūn; -ī-zā's'), *n.*  
**fo'cus** (-kūs), *n.*; *pl. E.* -cuses (-ēz; 24); *L.* -ci (fō'sī). [L. *focus* hearth.] **1. Physics.** A point in which rays as of light, heat, sound, etc., meet, after being refracted or reflected; the point at which an image is formed. **2.** A point from which diverging rays appear to issue, or a point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it; — called *virtual focus*, as distinguished from the *true, or real, focus*. **3.** A focal length. **b** Adjustment, as of the eye or an eyepiece, requisite for distinct vision. **3. Math.** A Either of two certain points on the principal axis of an ellipse. **b** Any analogous point in other conic sections. **4.** A central point; point of concentration.



— *v. t.*; **-CUSED** (fō'kūst), or **-CUSSED**; **-CUS-ING** or **-CUS-SING.**  
**1.** To bring to a focus; focalize. **2.** To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.).  
**fo'd'der** (fōd'ēr), *n.* [AS. *fōdder, fōddor*.] Coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, vegetables, etc.  
— *v. t.* To feed with or as with fodder.  
**fo'e** (fō), *n.* [AS. *fāh* hostile.] **1.** One who has personal enmity, hatred, or malice, against another; an enemy. **2.** An enemy in war; adversary. **3.** One who opposes on principle; an ill-wisher; as, a foe to religion. **4.** Anything prejudicial or injurious; as, bad drainage is a foe to health. — **Syn.** See ENEMY.

**foehn** (fōn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), fr. L. *Favonius* west wind.] A warm dry wind of the northern Alpine valleys.  
**foe'man** (fō'mān), *n.* A foe in war.  
**foe'tal, foe'ta'tion, foe'tus,** etc. Vars. of FETAL, FETUS, etc.  
**fog** (fōg), *n.* **1.** Aftermath; rowen. **2. Moss. Scot.**  
**fog, n.** **1.** Vapor condensed to fine particles of water near the ground. **2.** Any murky condition of the atmosphere, or any substance causing it. **3.** State of mental confusion. — **Syn.** See HAZE. — *v. t.*; **FOGGED** (fōgd); **FOG'GING** (fōg'ing). **1.** To envelop with or as with fog; hence: to perplex; confuse. **2. Photog.** To render semiopaque or cloudy, as a plate, by exposure to stray light, overexposure to developer, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To become obscured with or as with fog. **2. Photog.** To show indistinctly or become indistinct, as the image on a negative.

**fog'dog'** (-dōg'; 62), *n.* A luminous spot sometimes seen in fog near the horizon; — called also *sea dog*.  
**fog'fruit'** (-frōot'; 86), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lippia*, esp. *L. lanceolata* and *L. nodiflora*) of mainly tropical American verbenaceous shrubs, having small spicate flowers.  
**fog'gy** (-ī), *a.*; **-GI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-GI-EST.** **1.** Filled or abounding with fog; misty. **2.** Beclouded; muddled. **3. Photog.** Fogged. See FOG, *v. t.* **2.** — **fog'gy-ly, adv.** — **fog'gy-ness, n.**  
**fog'horn'** (-hōrn'), *n.* A horn sounded as a warning signal during a fog.

**fo'gram** (fō'grām), **fo'grum** (-grūm), *a.* Old-fashioned; behind the times. *Colloq.* — *n.* A foggy. *Colloq.*  
**fo'gy** (fō'gī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-gīz). Also **fo'gey.** A dull fellow; one behind the times, or overconservative. *Colloq.* — **fo'gy-ish, a.** — **fo'gy-ism, n.**

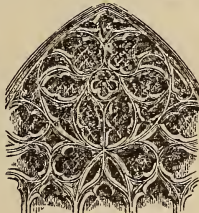


**foh** (fō), *interj.* Poh! bah! — an exclamation of disgust.  
**foi'ble** (foi'b'l), *n.* [OF. *foible* feeble. See **FEEDLE**.] **1.** A failing; weak point; frailty. **2.** The part of a sword blade or foil blade between the middle and point; — opposed to *forte*. — **Syn.** See **FAULT**.  
**foil** (foil), *v. t.* [F. *fouler* to trample, press, oppress.] **1.** To trample. *Obs.* or *Hunting*. **2.** To defeat; overthrow; baff-  
 le; frustrate. — **Syn.** See **FRUSTRATE**. — *n.* **1.** Failure; frustration. **2.** A light blunt sword with a button at the point, for fencing. **3.** The track or trail of an animal.  
**foil**, *n.* [OF., leaf, fr. L. *folium*.] **1.** A leaf, or very thin sheet, of metal; as, gold foil, tin foil. **2.** Jewelry. A thin leaf of silvered, burnished, and colored metal. used to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones; formerly, a setting. **3.** Anything that adorns or sets off by contrast. **4.** The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaflike ornament, in windows, niches, etc.



Foils, 4.

— *v. t.* **1.** To back, or cover, with foil. **2.** To enhance, or set off, by contrast. **3.** Arch. To adorn with foils.  
**foin** (foin), *v. i.* To thrust with a sword or spear; lunge. *Archaic*. — *n.* A lunge. *Obs.*  
**Fo'ism** (fō'iz'm), *n.* [From *Fo*, the Chinese name of Buddha.] Chinese Buddhism. — **Fo'tist**, *n.*  
**foi'son** (foi'z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fusio*. See **FUSION**.] **1.** Rich harvest; plenty. *Archaic*. **2.** Strength; in *pl.*, resources. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
**foist** (foist), *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously; interpolate; pass off (something spurious) as genuine; — usually used with *on*, *into*, or *in*.  
**fold** (fōld), *v. t.* [AS. *fealdan*.] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds. **2.** To lay or clasp together; lay close to the body; as, the bird folds its wings. **3.** To be inclosed within or as within folds; envelope; embrace; as, hills folded in mist. — *v. i.* To become folded or doubled.  
 — *n.* **1.** A doubling; plait. **2.** That which is folded together, or which infolds; embrace.  
**fold**, *n.* [AS. *fald*, *faldō*.] **1.** An inclosure for sheep. **2.** A flock of sheep; fig., the church or a church. **3.** Farmyard; yard. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To confine in a fold, as sheep.  
**fold**, [AS. *feald*.] A suffix meaning *times*; — used with numerals to denote multiplication; as, *twofold* (double), etc.  
**fold'er** (fōld'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, folds. **2.** A circular, as a time-table, of one or more folded sheets.  
**fol'de-rol'** (fōld'ēr-ōl'). Var. of **FALDERAL**.  
**fold'ing**, *n.* [From **FOLD** an inclosure.] The keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, etc.  
**fo'li-a** (fō'li-ā), *n.*, *Lat.* *pl.* of **FOLIUM**.  
**fo'li-a'ceous** (fō'li-ā'shū-s), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] **1.** Bot. Belonging to or like a foliage leaf. **2.** Consisting of leaves; having the form of a leaf.  
**fo'li-age** (fō'li-āj), *n.* [OF. *foillage*, fr. *feuille* leaf, L. *folium*.] **1.** The leaves of a plant collectively; leafage. **2.** The representation of leaves and branches for ornamentation or decoration. — **fo'li-age** (āj), *a.*  
**fo'li-ar** (fō'li-ār), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, leaves.  
**fo'li-ate** (āj), *a.* [L. *foliatus* leaved, leafy, *folium* leaf.] Furnished with leaves; leafy. — (āj), *v. i.*; — **AT'ED** (āj'ēd); — **AT'ING**. **1.** To coat with tin amalgam or foil. **2.** Arch. To ornament with foils. — *v. i.* **1.** To divide into laminae or leaves. **2.** To put forth leaves.  
**fo'li-at'ed** (āj'ēd), *a.* Resembling a leaf; having leaves, laminae, or leaflike projections; separable into thin plates.  
**fo'li-a'tion** (āj'shū-n), *n.* **1.** Act of foliating. **2.** Process of forming into a leaf or leaves; state of being in leaf. **3.** Act of beating metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. **4.** Bot. Vernation. **5.** Arch. Ornamentation with foils, as in trefolls, or with foliage; also, one of these ornaments. **6.** *Petrog.* Foliated structure; division into laminae or plates. **7.** The numbering of the leaves of a book, etc., (rather than the pages).  
**fo'li-a-ture** (fō'li-ā-tūr), *n.* Foilage, in reality or ornamental representation.  
**fo'li-o** (fō'li-ō; fō'lyō), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ōz; -yōz). [Abstrative of L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript. **2.** A sheet of paper once folded. **3.** A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (4 pages to the sheet); a book of the largest-sized pages. **4.** The size or form of a folio book. *Abbr., fol.* **5.** The page number in a book. **6.** A page in an account book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number. **7.** *Law*. In a document, a certain number of words taken as a unit or division for measurement or reference.



Foliations, 5.

— *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages; as, a *folio* edition. See **FOLIO**, *n.*, **3.**  
 — *v. t.* To mark with its number each folio or page (of a book or manuscript).  
**fo'li-o-late** (fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [From *foliole*, dim. of L. *folium* leaf.] Bot. Pert. to, or consisting of, leaflets; — in composition, as in *bifoliate*.  
**fo'li-ous** (fō'li-ūs), *a.* An adjective suffix fr. L. *folium*, leaf.  
**fo'li-um** (fō'li-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* **FOLIA** (-ā). [L., a leaf.] *Geol.* A very thin stratum or layer; — usually in *pl.*  
**folk** (fōk), *n.*, [AS. *folc*.] **1.** [Pl. **FOLKS**.] A group of kindred people forming a tribe or nation. **2.** [Now only in *pl.* **FOLK** (*Archaic*) or **FOLKS** (*Colloq.*)] People in general or of a special class; as, fine folks; folks say. **3.** [Only in *pl.* **FOLKS**.] The persons of one's own family; relatives. *Colloq.*  
**Fol'ke-thing'** (fōl'kē-ting'), *n.* [Dan. See **FOLK**; **THING**.] The lower house of the Danish legislature.  
**folk etymology.** The popular transformation of words so as to give them an apparent relationship to better known or better understood words, as the dialectal change of *asparagus* to *sparrowgrass*. — **folk'e-ty-mo-log'i-cal**, *a.*  
**folk'land'** (fōk'lānd'), *n.* [AS. *folcland*.] *O. Eng. Law*. Land held by folkright, that is, by customary law, without written title, as opposed to *bookland*.  
**folk laws.** The customary laws of the Germanic peoples of western Europe.  
**folk'lore'** (fōk'lōr'; 57), *n.*, or **folk lore**. Traditional customs, beliefs, etc., of a people, or the study of them.  
**folk'moot'** (fōk'moot'), **folk'mote'** (-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *folmōt* folk meeting.] An assembly of the people. *Hist.*  
**folk'right'** (-rit'), *n.* *O. Eng. Hist.* The public right, that is, the right of the people under the folk laws.  
**folk song.** **a** A song originating and traditional among the common people. **b** A song imitating such a song.  
**fol'li-cle** (fōl'i-k'l), *n.* [L. *folliculus* small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *foliis* bellows, inflated ball.] **1.** Bot. A one-celled simple fruit, dehiscent by one suture only, as the fruits of the milkweed. See **FRUIT**, *Illustr.* **2.** *Anat.* A small, nearly or entirely closed, cavity or gland.  
**fol'lic'u-lar** (fōl'ik'ū-lār), *a.* **1.** Like, pert. to, or consisting of, follicles. **2.** *Med.* Affecting the follicles.  
**fol'lic'u-late** (-l'ik'ū-lāt) *a.* Having, consisting of, or in-  
**fol'lic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd) *a.* closed in, a follicle or follicles.  
**fol'low** (fōl'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *folgjan*, *fulgean*, *fulgan*.] **1.** To go or come after; attend. **2.** To succeed in order of time, rank, etc. **3.** To result from; as, punishment follows wrongdoing. **4.** To walk in or proceed along, as a road or course; attend on closely, as a calling. **5.** To endeavor to overtake; pursue; strive after. **6.** To pursue with hostility; punish; press to a conclusion. *Obs.* or *R.* **7.** To accept as authority; obey; as, to follow good advice. **8.** To copy after; take as an example. **9.** To watch, as a receding object; keep the mind on while in progress, as a speech.  
**Syn.** Follow, pursue, chase are often interchangeable. Follow is the general term; to pursue is to attempt to overtake, esp. eagerly, persistently, or in enmity; to chase is to pursue in order to, or as if to, catch or drive away.  
**to follow out**, to follow to a conclusion; as, he determined to follow out his own ideas. — *to f. suit*, *Card Playing*, to play a card of the same suit as the card led; hence, colloquially, to follow an example set. — *to f. up*, to pursue closely or indefatigably; to strengthen the effect of by further action; as, to follow up a victory.  
 — *v. i.* **1.** To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence; hence, to attend. **2.** To result or occur as a consequence. **3.** To pursue; strive for attainment.  
**Syn.** Follow, succeed, ensue. Follow is the general term for the idea of coming after; succeed commonly implies a regular order or succession; ensue, some logical connection or principle of sequence; as, night follows day; a new love succeeded the old; misery ensued from his failure.  
 — *n.* Act or process of following; specif., *Billiards*, a stroke made by hitting the cue ball so that it will follow the object ball after hitting it.  
**fol'low-er** (fōl'ō-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who follows; pursuer; adherent; retainer. **2.** A sweetheart; beau. *Colloq.* **3.** A part of a machine that receives motion from another part.  
**Syn.** Follower, disciple, adherent, partisan, satellite. Follower is any one who attaches himself to another or his opinions; disciple implies esp. allegiance to the doctrines of one looked on as a master; adherent connotes closer attachment than follower; a partisan is a zealous, often prejudiced, adherent, esp. of a party or interest; a satellite, an obsequious, often sycophantic, follower.  
**fol'low-ing**, *n.* One's followers collectively. — *p. a.* **1.** Next after; succeeding. **2.** That is now immediately to follow or be mentioned, treated of, or the like.  
**fol'ly** (fōl'i), *n.*, *pl.* -lies (-iz). [F. *folie*, fr. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad. See **FOOL**.] **1.** Want of good sense; levity or weakness of mind. **2.** A foolish act or idea; light-minded conduct. **3.** Scandalous crime; sin; lewdness. *Archaic*. **4.** An excessively costly or unprofitable undertaking; esp., a building left unfinished because its expense proved too great for the builder's resources.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G  
H  
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**Syn.** Folly, infatuation. Folly implies lack of sense; infatuation, blind and insensate folly, esp. with reference to opinions or personal attachments.

**fo-ment'** (fô-mënt'), *v. t.* [*F. fomentare*, fr. *L. fomentare*, fr. *fomentum* a warm application, *fovere* to warm.] 1. To apply a warm lotion, heated cloths, or the like, to. 2. To nurse to life or activity; cherish, or stir up, by excitements; rouse; instigate; as, to *foment* rebellion.

**fo'men-ta'tion** (fô'mên-tâ'shün), *n.* 1. *Med.* a Act of fomenting; the application of warm, moist substances to the body for easing pain. *b* The lotion thus applied. 2. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

**fo-ment'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, foments.

**fond** (fônd), *a.* [*For foned*, p. p. of *ME. fonnere* to be foolish.] 1. Foolish; simple; weak. *Archaic.* 2. Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent. 3. Affectionate; tender; — in a good sense. 4. Greatly pleased; prizing highly; desirous; much inclined to; — used with *of*, or (*Chiefly Scot.*) with *to* and the infinitive (formerly also with *on*); as, *fond* of sports; *fond* to whistle. 5. Doted on; cherished; as, his *fondest* wishes.

**Syn.** Loving, amorous, enamored, doting, ardent, passionate. — *Fond* loving, amorous, enamored, doting. *Fond* (sometimes connoting foolish tenderness) implies affectionate attachment; *loving* implies stronger affection than *fond*; *amorous*, a propensity to love. One is *enamored* who is inflamed with love; one is *doting* who is excessively or weakly *fond*.

**fond** (fôn; *E. fônd*), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. fundus*. See *FUND*.] Groundwork; basis; fundamental character. *Obs.*, or used as a *French word*.

**fond'dant** (fôn'dânt; *F. fôn'dânt'*), *n.* [*F.*, lit., melting, p. pr. of *fondre* to melt, *L. fundere*. See *FOUND* to cast.] A creamy, moldable preparation of sugar, used as the basis of much confectionery.

**fond'le** (fôn'dl'), *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-d'ling). [*Freq.* of *obs. fond* to dote.] 1. To coddle. *Archaic.* 2. To treat or handle tenderly or lovingly; caress. — **Syn.** See *CARESS*. — *v. i.* To show fondness, esp. by caresses.

**fond'ler** (-dlër), *n.* One who fondles.

**fond'ling** (fôn'd'ling), *n.* One fondly treated; a pet.

**fond'ly** (-lî), *adv.* 1. Foolishly. *Archaic.* 2. Affectionately; tenderly. 3. In a willingly credulous manner; as, he *fondly* expected peace.

**fond'ness**, *n.* 1. Foolishness; folly. *Obs.* 2. Doting affection; also, appetite, propensity, or relish.

**fond'le** (fôn'dü'), *a.* [*F. fondre*, p. p. of *fondre* to melt, blend. See *FOUND* to cast.] Blended; — said of colors or of the surface or material on which the colors are laid.

**fond'ue'** (fôn'dü'), *n.* Also, erroneously, *fon'dü'*. [*F.* See *FONDUE*.] *Cookery.* A dish made of cheese, eggs, butter, etc., melted together.

**font** (fônt), *n.* [*F. fonte*, fr. *fondre*. See *FOUND* to cast.] A full assortment of type of one size and style; fount.

**font**, *n.* [*AS.*, fr. *L. fons, fontis*, spring, fountain.] 1. A vessel to hold water for baptizing. 2. A fountain; spring. 3. A receptacle for holy water.

**font'al** (fôn'tâl), *a.* Pertaining to a font, source, or origin; original; primary. *Rare.*

**fon'ta-nel**, or **fon'ta-nelle'** (fôn'tâ-nël'), *n.* [*F. fontanelle*, prop., a little fountain, fr. *fontaine* fountain. See *FOUNTAIN*.] 1. *Anat.* One of the intervals closed by membranous structures between the incompletely fused angles of the parietal bones and the neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull; — so called from its rhythmic pulsation. 2. An opening for the discharge of secretions; — often used fig.

**food** (fôod), *n.* [*AS. fôda*.] 1. Nutritive taken into an organism for growth or repair and to maintain life. 2. Nutritive in solid form, as opp. to *drink*. 3. Something that nourishes, develops, or sustains. 4. Act of eating. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Food, victuals. Food is the generic term; victuals (now rare in elegant use) applies esp. to prepared food.

**fool** (fôol), *n.* [*OF. fol* foolish, mad, a fool, fr. *L. follis* a bellows, wind bag, an inflated ball.] 1. One deficient in judgment; one who acts absurdly or stupidly; a simpleton; dolt; — in Biblical use often implying impiety. 2. A professional jester, formerly kept as a retainer and dressed in motley with cap and bells and bauble. 3. One made to appear foolish; butt; dupe. 4. An imbecile or idiot. *Now Chiefly Collog.* 5. [*Perh. a different word.*] A compound of fruit scalded and crushed, with cream.

— *v. t.* To play the fool. — *v. i.* To make a fool of; dupe.

to fool away, to spend foolishly or unprofitably.

**fool'er-y** (fôol'ër-î), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-îz). Habit or practice of fooling; behavior of a fool; foolish act or thing.

**fool'har'dy** (-hâr'dî), *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly bold. — **Syn.** Venturesome, reckless, incautious. See *RASH*. — **fool'har'di-ly**, *adv.* — **fool'har'di-ness**, *n.*

**fool'ing**, *n.* Act of fooling or jesting; humor for fooling.

**fool'ish**, *a.* 1. Exhibiting folly; unwise. 2. Proceeding from folly, weakness of mind, or silliness. 3. Paltry; humble. *Archaic.* — **fool'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fool'ish-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Irrational, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious; silly,

fatuous, senseless, brainless, witless, shallow, shallow-brained, simple; laughable, ridiculous, nonsensical. — **Foolish**, **silly**, **fatuous**. **Foolish** implies lack of judgment; **silly** adds the implication of weakness of intellect, witlessness, or pointlessness; that is **fatuous** which is vacantly or stupidly silly.

**fool's'cap** ('fôolz'kâp'), *n.* 1. [Often **fool's cap**.] A cap or hood, usually with bells, worn by fools (see *FOOL*, *n.*, 2). 2. [Often **fool's cap**.] A cone-shaped cap, sometimes worn as a punishment by school children. 3. Paper for writing, printing, etc., in sheets about 13 X 16 or 17 inches; — from the old watermark of a fool's cap and bells.

**fool's gold**. Iron or copper pyrites; — from its color.

**fool's paradise**. A state of illusive or deceptive happiness; pleasure based on unreal conditions or false hopes.

**fool's parsley**. A European apiaceous weed (*Éthusa cynapium*) resembling parsley, but nauseous and poisonous.

**foot** (fôot), *n.*; *pl.* FEET (fët). [*AS. fôt*, *pl. fët*.] 1. The terminal part of the leg; that part of an animal on which it stands or moves. 2. The foot as the organ of locomotion; hence, fig.: motion or power of walking or running; tread; step; pace. 3. Soldiers who go on foot; infantry; — now always used as a collective plural. *Cf.* HORSE. 4. That part of anything designed to accommodate the body that is in proximity to or covers the feet; as, the *foot* of a stocking; the *foot* of a bed. 5. Something resembling an animal's foot in position or use; lowest part or base; also, the last of a row; end or extremity. 6. *Specif.* *Mech.* a In a sewing machine, the piece that holds the cloth steady; — called also *presser foot*. *b* *Naut.* The lower edge (of a sail). 7. That which is placed or appears at the bottom or foot, as the sum of an account. 8. [*pl.* FEET] In refining processes, the bottom portion; sediment; dregs; residue. 9. A measure of length derived from the length of the human foot; in English-speaking countries,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a yard, or 12 inches, 30.48 cm. *Abbr.*, *ft.* In this sense *foot* is used as a collective plural when preceded by a designation of the number taken; as, a ten-foot pole. 10. A group of syllables constituting a metrical unit of verse, corresponding to a *measure* in music. **on foot**. a Walking or running; afoot. *b* In motion; *astir*. — **under f.**, under the feet; *fig.*, in subjection. — *v. i.* 1. To tread to measure or music; dance. 2. To walk, as *disting.* from *ride* or *fly*; — usually used with *it*. 3. To move, esp. as a ship; as, the yacht *foots fast*. — *v. t.* 1. To tread on, over, or through. 2. To kick; spurn. *Obs.* or *R.* 3. To seize or strike with the talons, as does a hawk, etc. 4. To make or renew the foot of, as of a stocking. 5. To sum up, as the numbers in a column. 6. To pay (a bill, expenses, etc.). *Collog.*

**foot-and-mouth disease**. A contagious disease (*eczema epizootica*) of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., marked by the formation of vesicles and ulcers in the mouth and about the hoofs.

**foot'ball'** ('fôot'bôl'), *n.* 1. An inflated ball to be kicked in sport. 2. A field game played with a football, in which each of two contesting teams tries to kick or carry the ball to or through their opponent's goal or goal line. There are three principal varieties: **Rugby football**, in which the ball may be carried, or kicked, or thrown backward, and a player holding it may be tackled bodily; **Association football**, in which all use of the arms or hands is prohibited except to the goal keeper; and **American football**, which is a development of the Rugby game.

**foot'board'** (-bôrd'; 57), *n.* 1. A board or narrow platform to support the feet. 2. A board across the foot of a bedstead.

**foot'boy'** (-bôy'), *n.* A page; lackey; attendant in livery.

**foot'bridge'** (-brîj'), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers only.

**foot candle**. *Photometry.* The amount of illumination produced by a standard candle at a distance of one foot.

**foot'cloth'** (-klôth'; 62), *n.* 1. Formerly, a caparison for a horse. 2. A carpet; rug.

**foot'ed**, *a.* Having a foot or feet, or (such or so many) feet.

**foot'er** ('fôot'ër), *n.* One who goes on foot; a walker.

**foot'fall'** (-fôl'), *n.* A footstep; sound of a footstep.

**foot'gear'** (-gër'), *n.* Covering for the feet, as stockings, shoes, or boots. [*regiments called the Guards. British.*]

**Foot Guards** (gârdz). Infantry soldiers belonging to select

**foot'hill'** (-hîl'), *n.* A hill at the foot of mountains.

**foot'hold'** (-hôld'), *n.* A hold for the feet; footing.

**foot'ing**, *n.* 1. Standing; stable position of the feet. 2. Place for the foot to rest on; foothold. 3. Relative position; condition; as, on a friendly *footing*. 4. A moving on foot, as in walking or dancing. 5. Act of one who, or that which, *foots*. 6. The amount of a column of figures as *footed* up. 7. *Arch.* A course or series of courses projecting at the base of a wall, abutment, etc.

**foot'less** ('fôot'lës), *a.* 1. Having no feet; hence: without foundation; unsubstantial. 2. Clumsy; stupid; inapt. *Slang* or *Collog.*

**foot'lick'er** ('fôot'lik'ër), *n.* A sycophant; toady.

**foot'lights'** (-lîts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights at the front of the stage, and on a level therewith, in a theater, etc.

**foot'ling** (-lîng), *adv.* & *a.* [*foot* + 2d *-ling*.] With or having the feet foremost.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârn, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recên't, mak'ër; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; food, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**foot/man** (fōt-măn), *n.* 1. A man on foot; pedestrian. *Archaic.* 2. A foot soldier. *Rare.* 3. A male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc. 4. Formerly, a servant who ran before his master's carriage. 5. A metallic stand for holding anything before a fire.

**foot/mark** (fōt-mărk'), *n.* A footprint.  
**foot/note** (fōt-nōt'), *n.* A note at the foot of a page.  
**foot/pace** (fōt-pās'), *n.* A walking pace or step.  
**foot/pad** (fōt-păd'), *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.  
**foot/path** (fōt-păth'), *n.* A narrow path, for pedestrians only.  
**foot/pound**, *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity to the height of one foot.

**foot/poundal**. An absolute unit of energy, the energy of a pound avoirdupois moving uniformly one foot per second.  
**foot/print** (fōt-prînt'), *n.* An impression of the foot; footmark.  
**foot/rope** (fōt-rōp'), *n.* *Naut.* A The rope rigged below a yard, on which men stand when reefing or furling. b That part of the boltrope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed.

**foot/sore** (fōt-sōr'), *n.* Having sore or tender feet.  
**foot/stalk** (fōt-stōk'), *n.* *Bot.* A petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.  
**foot/stall** (fōt-stōl'), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle. 2. *Arch.* The plinth, base, or pedestal of a pillar.  
**foot/step** (fōt-stēp'), *n.* 1. A footfall; length of a step. 2. Footprint; track. 3. A step on which to go up or down.  
**foot/stock** (fōt-stōk'), *n.* *Mach.* A tailstock or loose headstock, as of a lathe.

**foot/stool** (fōt-stōol'), *n.* A low stool to support the feet.  
**foot ton**, *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being equal to the work done in raising one ton against the force of gravity to the height of one foot.

**foot/way** (fōt-wā'), *n.* A way for persons going on foot.  
**foot/wear** (fōt-wār'), *n.* Clothing for the feet, as shoes and stockings. *Colloq.*

**foot/worn** (fōt-wōrn'), *n.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet.  
**foot/y** (fōt-ī), *a.* [Cf. FOOTER.] Poor; mean; paltry; insignificant. *Dial. Eng.*

**foozle** (fōz'z'l), *v. t. & i.* -ZLED (-z'ld); -ZLING (-z'ling). To tangle; manage or play unskillfully; as, to *foozle* a stroke in golf. — *n.* 1. A foggy. 2. Act of fozzling.

**fop** (fōp), *n.* 1. A foolish person. *Obs.* 2. A coxcomb; dandy. — *v. l.* To fool. *Obs.* [Other indication of a fop.]  
**fop/per-y** (fōp-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-ī-z). Behavior, dress, or  
**fop/pish** (-īsh), *a.* Like a fop; dandyness. — *Syn.* See FINICAL. — **fop/pish-ly**, *adv.* — **pish-mess**, *n.*

**for** (fōr), *prep.* [AS. *for*, *fore*.] In the most general sense, indicating that with reference to which anything is, is done, or takes place; as: 1. Before. *Obs.* 2. With reference to (something) as an end or goal; in connection with (something) as to use, being, etc. 3. Instead of; in requital of. 4. In behalf of; in support of; in honor of. 5. Used with an object followed by an infinitive to form an idiomatic equivalent of a noun clause; as, *for* him to submit (that he should submit) would be shameful. 6. As being; as, to take *for* granted. 7. Because of; on account of; also, because of the lack of; as, to be pinched *for* room. 8. Notwithstanding; in spite of; — usually used with *all*. 9. In equality or proportion to; as, *for* one hero there are a dozen cowards. 10. As regards; concerning; as far as concerns; as, so much *for* that. 11. During; throughout. 12. For all the world, wholly; exactly. — **for** as much as, or **forasmuch** as, in consideration that; seeing that; since. — **for ever**, eternally. See FOREVER. — **for ever and a day**, emphatically forever. — *Syn.* See BECAUSE.

**for-**. [AS. *for-*.] A prefix, no longer active in English, denoting *off*, *away*. It sometimes indicates prohibition, neglect, or refusal to do, and may imply affliction, detriment, or intensity.

**for/age** (fōr'āj), *n.* [OF. *fourage*, *forrage*, fr. *forre*, *fuerre*, fodder, straw, LL. *foderum*, *fodrum*.] 1. Food for animals, esp. for horses and cattle. 2. A foraging; search for provisions, etc. — *v. t.*; -AGED (-āj'd); -AG-ING (-āj'ing). 1. To strip of provisions; collect forage from; ravage. 2. To supply with forage. 3. To get by foraging. — *v. i.* To wander in search of forage; secure forage; ravage; raid.

**for/ag-er** (fōr'āj-ēr), *n.* One who forages.

**for-ra'men** (fō-rā'mēn), *n.*; *pl. l.* -RAMINA (-rām'ī-nā), E. -RAMENS (-rām'ēnz). [L., fr. *forare* to pierce.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice.  
**for-ra'men mag'num** [L., great opening]. *Anat.* the opening in the skull through which the spinal cord passes.

**for-a-min'ī-fer** (fōr'ā-mīn'ī-fer), *n.* [L. *foramen*, -aminis, foramen + *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* [Any of an order (*Foraminifera*) of rhizopods, having a calcareous shell, often pierced with minute holes for protrusion of slender pseudopodia. They are mostly marine and very small. — **fo-ram-i-nif'er-al** (fō-rām'ī-nīf'ēr-āl), — **er-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

**for/as-much'** (fōr'āz-much'), *conj.* Used with *as* to denote: In consideration that; because. See under *for*, *prep.*  
**for/ay** (fōr'ā), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. deriv. fr. OF. *forrer* to pillage.] To ravage in search of spoils; pillage. — *n.* A sud-

den or irregular incursion for war or for spoils; a raid.  
**for/ay-er** (ēr), *n.* One who forays; a raider.

**for-bade'**, **for-bad'** (fōr-bād'), *pret.* of FORBID.  
**for-bear'** (fōr-bār'; fōr'bār), **fore/bear'** (fōr'bār; fōr-bār'), *n.* [*fore* + *be* + *-er*.] An ancestor; forbear.

**for-bear'** (fōr-bār'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -BORE' (-bōr'), *Archaic* -BARE' (-bār); *p. p.* -BORNE' (-bōrn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BEAR'ING. [AS. *forberan*; *for-off* + *be* as to bear.] 1. To endure. *Obs.* 2. To do without; give up; abstain or refrain from. — *v. i.* 1. To refrain; abstain; hold back. 2. To control one's self; be patient.

**for-bear'ance** (-bār'āns), *n.* 1. Act of forbearing; exercise of patience. 2. A refraining from enforcement of what is due. 3. Quality of being forbearing; long-suffering. — *Syn.* Abstinence, self-restraint; mildness. See PATIENCE.

**for-bid'** (fōr-bīd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -BADE' (-bād'), -BAD'; *p. p.* -BIDDEN' (-bīd'n); *Archaic* *p. p.* -BID'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -BID'DING. [AS. *forbōdan*; *for-off* + *bēodan* to bid.] 1. To prohibit; interdict. 2. To exclude from, or warn off, by express command. 3. To oppose or prevent; as, a river *forbade* further advance. 4. To curse. *Obs.*

*Syn.* Prohibit, interdict, inhibit, debar, preclude, disallow, proscribe. — **Forbid**, prohibit, interdict, inhibit. **Forbid** (the Saxon term) is the more direct and familiar; **prohibit** (the Latin term), the more formal or official; as, he *forbade* me to go; the law *prohibits* gambling. To *interdict* is to debar, cut off, or preclude, esp. by authoritative command. **Inhibit** now always connotes a checking or restraint; as, to *inhibit* desires; to *inhibit* reflex action by pressure on a nerve.

**for-bid'dance** (-bīd'āns), *n.* A forbidding; prohibition.  
**for-bid'der** (ēr), *n.* One who forbids.

**for-bid'ding**, *p. a.* Repellent; prohibiting or interdicting. — *Syn.* Offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent. — **for-bid'ding-ly**, *adv.* — **for-bid'ding-ness**, *n.*

**for-bore'** (fōr-bōr'; 57), *pret.*, **for-borne'**, *p. p.* of FORBEAR.  
**for-by'**, **for-bye'** (fōr-bī'; 57), *prep. & adv.* [*for* + *by*.]  
**fore-by'**, **fore-bye'** (fōr-bī'; 57), *Archaic or Scol. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Close by; near; past or close past. 2. Besides.

**force** (fōrs; 57), *n.* [F. *force*, LL. *fortia*, *fortia*, fr. L. *fortis* strong.] 1. Strength or energy; active power; vigor; as: a Physical strength or vigor. b Power to affect strongly in physical relations or conditions. c Power to persuade or convince or impose obligation; validity; special signification. 2. Strength for war; hence, any body of soldiers or sailors; — often in the *pl.* Hence, a body of men prepared for action; as, the police *force* (often, *Colloq.*, called the *force*). 3. Power, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted on a person or thing. 4. *Physics.* Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, their relative condition as to rest or motion, or as to any physical interrelation; as, the *force* of gravity; cohesive *force*.

*Syn.* Force, violence, compulsion, coercion, constraint, restraint imply the exertion of power against will, wish, or consent. *Force* and *violence*, regularly in this connection physical, may be used on either persons or things; *compulsion*, *coercion*, *constraint*, *restraint*, either physical or moral, on personal agents only (except in certain figurative uses) — *compulsion* and *coercion* being usually exercised on others than one's self, *constraint* or *restraint* on either. *Force* (see POWER), the most general term, implies physical power exerted on persons or things. *Violence* denotes unjust or unwarranted exercise of force, usually with vehemence or outrage. *Compulsion* and, still more, *coercion* imply the application, usually by an active agent, of physical or (in case of *coercion* more often) moral force to control the action of a voluntary agent. *Constraint* and *restraint* may be exercised either by an active agent or by force of circumstances; *constraint* sometimes denotes driving to action, but more often its forcible restriction or confinement; *restraint* suggests its hindrance or curbing.

— *v. t.*; **FORCED** (fōrst); **FORC'ING** (fōr's'ing). 1. To do violence to; esp., ravish; violate. 2. To constrain or compel; coerce. 3. To exert to the utmost; urge; hence: to strain; to urge to, or produce, by unnatural effort; as, to *force* a metaphor, a smile. 4. To get by strength; take by violence; pass through by force; as, to *force* a door. 5. To impel, wrest, extort, etc., by violence; — used with *along*, *away*, *from*, etc.; as, to *force* confession from a prisoner. 6. To impose or cause by necessity. 7. To enforce. *Obs.* 8. To reinforce; strengthen. *Obs.* 9. To allow the force of; care for. *Obs.* 10. *Card Playing.* To cause (a player) to trump by leading a suit of which he has no cards, or to cause a player to play (a particular card). 11. To cause (flowers or fruits) to develop by artificial means. — *Syn.* Oblige, necessitate, drive, press.

**forced** (fōrst; 57), *p. a.* 1. Compelled by force; compulsory; as, *forced* labor. 2. Done or produced laboriously; strained; as, a *forced* march; a *forced* smile.  
**force/ful** (fōrs'fōol), *a.* Full of force; forcible; effective.  
**force/meat'** (fōrs'mēt'; 57), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *farce-meat*, fr. F. *farce* stuffing.] *Cookery.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, served alone or used as a stuffing.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**for'ceps** (fôr'sêps), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CEPS or, rarely, -CEPSES (-ĕz), L. FORCIPES (-sî-pĕz). [*L. forceps, -cipis.*] A pair of pincers or tongs, esp. for delicate operations.

**force pump.** A pump with a solid plunger for drawing a liquid on the upstroke and, on the return, forcing it through valves; — *disting.* from a *lift pump* with a valved plunger. It is adapted for delivering liquid at a height above the pump or under pressure.

**forc'er** (fôr'sîr'; 57), *n.* One who, or that which, forces.

**forc'i-ble** (fôr'sî-b'l), *a.* 1. Effected by force used against resistance; got by compulsion; as, *forcible* entry. 2. Characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; powerful. — **Syn.** Strong, energetic, mighty; potent, impressive, convincing.

**forc'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **forc'i-bly**, *adv.*

**forc'ite** (fôr'sî't; 57), *n.* [*From FORCE strength.*] A gelatin dynamite in which the base is a low explosive composed principally of sodium nitrate.

**ford** (fôrd), *n.* [*AS.*] Place where a river, or other water, may be crossed by wading. — *v. t.* To cross by a ford.

**ford'a-ble** (fôr'dă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being forded.

**for-dô'** (fôr-dô'), **fore-dô'** (fôr-; 57), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see *do*. [*AS. fordōn.*] *Archaic.* 1. To kill or destroy; undo. 2. To fatigue utterly; exhaust; — only in *p. p.*

**fore** (fôr; 57), *interj.* [*Short for BEFORE.*] *Golf.* A word cried by a player when about to strike the ball, to warn the persons in the probable line of its flight.

**fore** (fôr; 57), *adv.* [*AS. fore, adv. & prep., another form of for.*] 1. In the part that precedes or goes first; — now only as opposed to *aft*. 2. Formerly; afore. *Obs.*

**fore and aft.** *Naut.* A from stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel. **b** In, at, or toward bow and stern. — **fore-and-aft rigged.** *Naut.*, not rigged with square sails attached to yards, but with sails bent to gaffs or set on stays in the midship line of the vessel, as a schooner. — *prep. & conj.* Before; — sometimes written *fore*, as if a contraction of *afore* or *before*. *Obs.*

— *a.* Advanced; toward the front; first; earlier; forward. — *n.* The front; hence, that which is in front.

**fore-** (fôr-; 57). [*See FORE, adv.*] A prefix denoting *before*, in either position or time; used: 1. (*Accent usually on verbal element.*) In verbs, verbal adjectives and nouns, and nouns of agency or action, with the sense of: **a** *In front*; as, *forerunner*. **b** *Forehand*; as, *foretell*. 2. (*Accent usually on prefix.*) In other nouns, with the sense of: **a** *Front*; as, *forelock* or *forearm*. **b** *Preceding in time*; as, *forelather*.

**fore-and-aft'**, *a.* *Naut.* Lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a vessel; as, *fore-and-aft* sails.

**fore-and-aft'er**, *n.* *Naut.* a A vessel, esp. a schooner, with a fore-and-aft rig. **b** Anything arranged fore and aft, as a longitudinal timber dividing a hatchway.

**fore'arm'** (fôr'ărm'; 57), *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

**fore-arm'** (fôr'ărm'), *v. t.* To arm beforehand.

**fore'bear'** (fôr-bĕar'; 57), *n.* An ancestor.

**fore-bode'** (fôr-bôd'; 57), *v. t. & i.*; -*BOD'ED* (-bôd'ĕd); -*BOD'ING*. 1. To foretell; portend. 2. To have a premonition or presentiment of; augur despondingly. — **Syn.** Predict, prognosticate, presage, betoken. See *FORETELL*.

**fore-bod'ement** (mĕnt), *n.* — **fore-bod'er** (fôr-bôd'ĕr), *n.*

**fore-bod'ing** (bôd'ing), *n.* Presage, prediction, or presentiment, esp. of evil; portent. — **Syn.** See *APPREHENSION*.

**fore'brain'** (fôr-brăin'), *n.* *Anat.* **a** The anterior of the three primary vesicles or divisions of the developing brain of vertebrates; also, that part of the brain of the adult (the prosencephalon and thalamencephalon) which develops from it. **b** In a narrower sense, the prosencephalon only.

**fore-by'** (fôr-bî'; 57), *var.* of *FORBY*.

**fore-cast'** (kăst'; 57), *v. t. & i.*; -*CAST'*, *also* -*CAST'ED*; -*CAST'ING*. 1. To plan beforehand; project. 2. To foresee; calculate beforehand. 3. To serve as a forecast of; as, these events *forecast* war. — **Syn.** See *FORETELL*.

**fore'cast'** (fôr-kăst'), *n.* 1. Previous contrivance; hence, plan. *Obs. or E.* 2. Foresight; forethought. *Now Rare.* 3. A prophecy or estimate of a future happening or state.

**fore-cast'er** (fôr-kăst'ĕr'; 57), *n.* One who forecasts; esp., one who forecasts the weather officially.

**fore-cas-tle** (fôr-kă-s'l; *naut.* fôk's'l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremost, or of the fore channels. **b** In merchant vessels, the forward part or compartment where the sailors live.

**fore'cit'ed** (fôr-sî't'ĕd), *a.* Cited or quoted before.

**fore-close'** (fôr-klôz'; *v. t.*; -*CLOSED'* (klôzd'); -*CLOS'ING*. [*F. foreclos, p. p. of forclore* to exclude; *OF. fors* outside (*L. foris*) + *clore* to close. See *CLOSE.*] 1. To shut out; bar. 2. *Law.* To subject to foreclosure.

**fore-clo'sure** (-klôz'hûr), *n.* *Law.* A proceeding, which extinguishes a mortgagor's right to redeem a mortgaged estate.

**fore'course'** (fôr-kôrs'; 57), *n.* *Naut.* The lowermost sail on the foremost of a square-rigged vessel; the foresail.

**fore'date'** (-dăt'), *v. t.* To antedate. [*the main deck.*]

**fore'deck'** (-dĕk'), *n.* *Naut.* The fore part of a deck, esp.

**fore-do'** (-dô'), *var.* of *FORDO*.

**fore'doom'** (fôr-dôom'), *n.* Doom or sentence in advance.

**fore-doom'** (fôr-dôom'; 57), *v. t.* 1. To doom beforehand; predestinate. 2. To predict as a doom; forecast. *Rare.*

**fore'fa'ther** (fôr-fă'tĕr; 57), *n.* An ancestor.

**Fore'fa'thers' Day.** The anniversary of the day (December 21, 1620) on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the New England coast where the town of Plymouth, Mass., now stands. Owing to a mistake in changing from Old to New Style, it has generally been celebrated on December 22. *U. S.*

**fore-feel'** (fôr-fĕl'), *v. t.* To feel beforehand.

**fore-fend'**. *Var.* of *FORFEND*.

**fore'fin'ger** (fôr-fîng'ĕr), *n.* The finger next the thumb.

**fore'foot'** (-fôot'), *n.*; *pl.* -*FEET* (-fĕt'). 1. One of the front feet of a quadruped or multiped. 2. In wooden ships, a timber connecting the forward end of the keel to the stem.

**fore'front'** (-frunt'), *n.* Foremost part or place.

**fore-gath'er.** (*Var.* of *FORGATHER*).

**fore-go'** (fôr-gô'; 57), *v. t. & i.* To leave etc. See *FORGO*.

**fore-go', v. t. & i.; for prin. parts see *go*. [*AS. foregān; fore + gān to go.*] To go before; precede. — **fore-go'er**, *n.***

**fore-go'ing**, *p. a.* Preceding. — **Syn.** See *ANTECEDENT*.

**fore-gone'** (fôr-gôn'; 62), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous; past. — **fore-gone'ness**, *n.*

**foregone conclusion.** A predetermined conclusion. **b** A result that was inevitable.

**fore'ground'** (fôr'grôund'), *n.* In nature or art, that part of the scene nearest to, and in front of, the spectator.

**fore'hand'** (fôr'hănd'), *n.* 1. Superior position; advantage. 2. That part of a horse which is before the rider. — *a.* 1. Done beforehand; anticipative. 2. Heading; front.

**fore'hand'ed**, *a.* Mindful of the future; thrifty; well-to-do. *Now U. S.* — **fore'hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

**fore'head** (fôr'hĕd), *n.* [*AS. forhĕafod.*] 1. The part of the face above the eyes. 2. Front, or fore, part of anything.

**fore'ign** (fôr'in), *a.* [*F. forain, fr. L. foras, foris, out of doors, abroad, without.*] 1. Outside of a place or country, esp. of one's own country. 2. Not of, or not pertaining to, one's home or household. *Obs.* 3. Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, some other person or thing; as, a man cannot save himself by *foreign* aid. 4. Not native or domestic; as, our *foreign* population. 5. Related to, or dealing with, other countries; as, *foreign* trade. 6. Alien in character; not connected; not pertinent; not appropriate; — now used only with *to* or *from*; as, *foreign* to the purpose. 7. Not organically connected or naturally related; as, a *foreign* body. 8. *Law.* Not within the sphere of operation of the laws of the country under consideration; — opposed to *domestic*. — **Syn.** *Outlandish, alien, exotic; remote, distant; extraneous, extrinsic.*

**foreign attachment.** *Law,* a process by which the property of a foreign or absent debtor is attached for the satisfaction of a debt due from him to the plaintiff.

**foreign'er** (-ĕr), *n.* One not native in the country or jurisdiction under consideration or not naturalized there.

**foreign-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Anything peculiar to a foreign language or people; the imitation of foreign usage.

**foreign-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of relation or appropriateness.

**fore-judge'** (fôr-jûj'; 57), *v. t.* To judge beforehand.

**fore-know'** (nô'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see *KNOW*. To know beforehand. — **fore-know'a-ble** (fôr-nô'-ă-b'l), *a.*

**fore-know'ledge** (-nô'lĕj; 24), *n.* Previous knowledge.

**fore'land** (fôr'lănd), *n.* 1. A promontory; headland. 2. Land in front; — in political use, opposed to *hinterland*.

**fore'leg'** (-lĕg'), *n.* A fore or forward leg.

**fore'lock'** (fôr'lôk'; 57), *n.* A cotten or split pin; a linchpin.

**fore'lock'**, *n.* The lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head.

**fore'man** (fôr'măn; 57), *n.* The chief man; specif.: **a** The chief man of a jury, who acts as its speaker and chairman. **b** A head; overseer. — **fore'man-ship**, *n.*

**fore'mast** (fôr'măst), *n.* *Naut.* The mast nearest the bow.

**fore'most** (fôr'môst), *a.* [*AS. formest, fymrest, superl. of forme* first, which is a superl. fr. *fore* fore.] First in time or place; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity. — *adv.* First; in the first place.

**fore'name'** (-năm'), *n.* A name that precedes the family name, or surname; a first name; Christian name.

**fore'noon'** (fôr'nôon'), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

**fore'n'sic** (fôr-rĕn'sĭk), *a.* [*L. forensis, fr. forum* a public place, market place.] Belonging to law courts or to public debate; argumentative; rhetorical. — **fore'n'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**fore-or-dain'** (fôr-ôrdăn'), *v. t.* To ordain beforehand; predestinate. — **fore-or-dain'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**fore-or'di-nate** (fôr-ôrdĭ-năt; 57), *v. t.* To foreordain.

**fore-or'di-na'tion** (-dĭ-nă'shĭn'), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predestination.

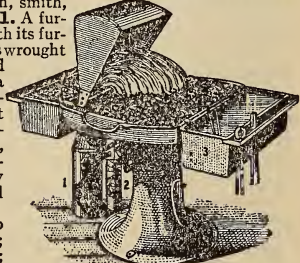
**fore part, or fore'part'** (fôr'părt'; 57), *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, ask, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recĕnt, makĕr; Ice, Ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, meniŭ; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**fore-passed'**, **fore-past'** (-pást'), *a.* Bygone. *Obs. or R.*  
**fore-rank'** (fór-ránk'), *n.* The first rank; the front.  
**fore-reach'** (fór-réach'; 57), *v. t.* To pass; gain on.  
**fore-run'** (fór-rún'; 57), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see **RUN**. 1. To run before; outrun; precede. 2. To come before as an earnest of something; announce.  
**fore-run'ner** (-ér), *n.* 1. A messenger to give notice of the approach of others; harbinger. 2. A predecessor; ancestor. **Syn.** Prognostic omen, sign. — **Forerunner**, precursor, harbinger, herald. **Forerunner** (Saxon) and **precursor** (Latin) apply to both persons and things; *forerunner*, more frequently to the former; *precursor* (often in the sense of prognostic omen), to the latter; as, John the Baptist was a *forerunner* of Christ; lightning is the *precursor* of thunder. A *harbinger* is one who goes before, esp. to provide lodgings; the word is now chiefly used fig. of things. **Herald** connotes proclamation or announcement.  
**fore-sail'** (fór-sál'; *naut.* fór's'l or fò's'l), *n.* **Naut.** a The lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel. **b** The gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner. **c** The forestaysail of a sloop, yawl, etc.  
**fore-see'** (fór-sé'; 57), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see **SEE**. [**AS. foreséan**; *fore* + *seon* to see.] To see or have knowledge of beforehand. — **fore-se'er**, *n.*  
**fore-shad'ow** (-shád'ò), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; prefigure. — **fore-shad'ow'er** (-ér), *n.*  
**fore-sheét'**, *n.* **Naut.** a One of the sheets of a foresail. **b** In *pl.* The forward part of an open boat.  
**fore-shore'** (fór-shòr'; 57), *n.* The part of the shore between high- and low-water marks.  
**fore-short'en** (fór-shòr't'n), *v. t.* **Fine Arts.** To shorten, or to represent as shortened, as the effect of perspective.  
**fore-show'** (fór-shò'; 57), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see **SHOW**. To show beforehand; foretell.  
**fore-side'** (fór-síd'), *n.* 1. Front side or part. 2. A stretch of country fronting the sea; as, Falmouth **Fore-side**.  
**fore-sight'** (-sít'), *n.* 1. Act or power of foreseeing. 2. Act of looking forward. 3. Action in reference to the future; provident care. — **Syn.** See **PRUDENCE**.  
**fore-skin'** (fór'skín'; 57), *n.* **Anat.** The prepuce.  
**fore'est** (fór'ést; 24), *n.* [**OF.** fr. **LL. forestis**, prop., open ground for the chase, **L. foris, foras**, out of doors.] 1. A large tract of woodland. 2. **Eng. Law.** A tract of woodland and waste, usually belonging to the sovereign, set apart for game. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a forest; sylvan. — *v. t.* To cover with trees.  
**fore-stall'** (fór-stól'; 57), *v. t.* [From **ME. forstal** obstruction, **AS. forsteal, forestall**, prop., a placing one's self before another. See **FORE**; **STALL**.] 1. To intercept; obstruct. *Obs.* 2. **Law.** To prevent the normal trading in (goods or a market) by buying up or diverting goods, or persuading others to enhance the price. 3. To exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior measures or occupation. 4. To get ahead of; anticipate. — **fore-stall'er**, *n.*  
**Syn.** **Forestall**, anticipate have the idea of being (or getting) ahead, or of prior action; **forestall** often emphasizes more than **anticipate** the implication of precluding, preventing, or rendering nugatory or useless; as he *anticipates* my purpose; to *forestall* criticism by making excuses.  
**for'est-a-tion** (fór'ést-á'sh'ún), *n.* 1. Practical application of the study of forestry. 2. Establishment of new forests.  
**fore'stay'** (fór'stá'; 57), *n.* **Naut.** A stay reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit, to support the mast.  
**fore'stay'sail** (fór'stá'sál'; -s'l), *n.* **Naut.** A triangular head sail directly forward of the foremast, set on the fore-stay; in a sloop, yawl, etc., usually called **foresail**.  
**for'est-er** (fór'ést-ér), *n.* 1. One trained in forestry, esp. one in charge of forest trees. 2. A denizen of a forest.  
**for'est-ry** (fór'ést-rí), *n.* 1. Forest land; forest. 2. The science and art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests.  
**fore'taste'** (fór-tást'), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.  
**fore-taste'** (fór-tást'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand; anticipate.  
**fore-tell'** (fór-tél'; 57), *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see **TELL**. To tell beforehand; prophesy; foreshow. — **fore-tell'er**, *n.*  
**Syn.** **Foretell**, **predict**, **prophesy**, **forecast**, **presage**, **forebode**, **portend**, **augur**, **prognosticate**. **Foretell** (Saxon) and **predict** (Latin) are often interchangeable; but **predict** is now commonly used when inference from facts (rather than occult processes) is involved. **Prophesy** connotes inspired, or mysterious knowledge, or great assurance of prediction. **Forecast** connotes conjecture rather than inference; **presage**, **shrewd forecast**, sometimes pre-ment or warning. **Forebode** implies obscure pre- sence or premonition (esp. of evil); **portend**, threatening or ominous foretoking. To **augur** is to presage from or as from omens; to **prognosticate**, from or as from symptoms.  
**fore'thought'** (fór-thòt'), *a.* Thought of, or planned, beforehand. *Now Rare.* — *n.* A thinking, or planning beforehand; provident care. — **Syn.** See **PRUDENCE**.  
**fore'thought'ful** (fór-thòt'fú), *a.* Full of, or having, forethought; provident. — **ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.*  
**fore'time'** (fór'tím'), *n.* Former or past time.  
**fore-to'ken** (-tò'k'n), *n.* Foremost; premonitory sign.  
**fore-to'ken** (fór-tò'k'n; 57), *v. t.* To prognosticate.

**fore'-tooth'**, *n.* Tooth in the fore part of the mouth; incisor.  
**fore'top'** (fór'tóp'), *n.* 1. Forelock; fore part of a wig. *Obs.*  
**2. Naut.** The platform at the head of the foremast.  
**fore'-top-gal'iant** (-tóp-gál'ánt; *naut.* -t'gál'ánt), *a.* Designating mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the fore-topmast.  
**fore'-top'mast**, *n.* A mast next above the foremast.  
**fore'-top'sail**, *n.* The sail set on the fore-topmast.  
**for-ev'er** (fór-év'ér), *adv.* In *England* usually written **for ever**. 1. Through eternity; eternally. 2. At all times; incessantly. — **Syn.** Constantly, continually, always, perpetually, unceasingly, everlastingly, endlessly.  
**for-ev'er-more** (-mòr; 57), *adv.* Forever; — emphatic.  
**fore-warn'** (fór-wòrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.  
**fore'wom'an** (fór-wòom'án), *n.* A woman at the head of other women, as in a workshop.  
**fore'word'** (-wúrd'), *n.* A word said beforehand; preface.  
**fore-worn'** (fór-wòrn'; 57), *p. a.* See **FORWORN**.  
**fore'yard'** (-yárd'), *n.* **Naut.** Lowest yard on a foremast.  
**for'feit** (fór'fít), *n.* [**F. forfait** crime, prop. *p. p.* of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, fr. **LL. forisfacere**, prop., to act beyond; **L. foris** abroad, beyond + *facere* to do.] 1. A crime. *Obs.* 2. A thing forfeited; what is, or may be, taken in requital of a misdeed; fine; penalty. 3. In play, something deposited for making some mistake and redeemable by a sportive fine; — hence the game of **forfeits**. 4. Forfeiture. — *a.* Forfeited; as, "Thy wealth being forfeit to the state." — *v. t.* To lose, or lose the right to, by error, fault, or offense. — **for'feit'er**, *n.* [forfeiture.]  
**for'feit-a-ble** (-á-b'l'), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to **for'fei-ture** (fór-fí-tú'r), *n.* 1. Act of forfeiting. 2. That which is forfeited; a penalty; fine; mulct.  
**for-fend'** (fór-fénd'), *v. t.* Also **for-fend'**. To prohibit; forbid; also, to avert; prevent. *Archaic.*  
**for'fi-cate** (fór'fí-kát), *a.* [**L. forficis, forficis**, shears.] **Zool.** Deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds.  
**for-gath'er** (fór-gáth'ér), **for-gath'er** (fór; 57), *v. i. 1.* To convene; assemble. 2. To meet, esp. accidentally. 3. To fraternize; consort socially.  
**for-gave'** (fór-gáv'), *pret.* of **FORGIVE**.  
**forge** (fór; 57), *n.* [**F.** fr. **L. fabrica** artisan's workshop, **faber** artisan, smith, as *adj.*, skillful.] 1. A furnace, or a place with its furnace where metals wrought by heating and hammering; and a smithy. 2. A workshop where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling.  
— *v. t.*, **FORGED** (fór'jéd; fórjéd; fòr'jéng; fòr'jé), [**F. forger**, fr. **Down-draft Forge**. 1 Down-draft **L. fabricare, fabricare**, pipe for hot gases, etc. 2 Pipe for *carri*, to fashion, fr. blast to quicken combustion. 3 **Wafabrica**. See **FORGE**, **Iron Tank**.] 1. To form by heating and hammering, as a metal. 2. To form, or shape out, in any way; produce; invent; devise; as, to *forge* a lie. 3. To make or imitate falsely; fabricate; counterfeit, as a signature. — **Syn.** **Feign**, falsify. — *v. i. 1.* To forge metals; work as a smith. 2. To fabricate falsely; commit forgery. 3. To move forward; — esp. in *to forge ahead*. 4. To make a clicking noise by overreaching so that a hind shoe hits a fore shoe; click; — said of horses.  
**for'ger** (fór'jér; fór'-), *n.* One who forges; as: a Formerly, an author or maker, now a fabricator; falsifier. **b** One who forges metals. **c** One guilty of the crime of forgery.  
**for'ger-y** (fór'jér-i; fór'; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-jéz). 1. Act of inventing; esp., feigning; fiction. *Obs. or Poetic.* 2. Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely. 3. That which is forged, or counterfeited. — **Syn.** See **COUNTERFEIT**.  
**for-get'** (fór-gét'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -GOT' (-gòt'), *Archaic*, -GAT' (-gát'), *p. p.* -GOT'TEN (-gòt't'n), -GOT'; *p. p. & vb. n.* -GETTING. [**AS. forgietan, forgiatan; for + gietan, gitan** (only in comp.), to get.] 1. To lose the remembrance of; be unable to recall; as, to *forget* a name; also, to lose the power or use of; cease from doing; as, "Hath thy knee *forgot* to bow?" 2. To omit or disregard unintentionally; hence: to neglect; slight.  
**to forget one's self.** **a** To become unmindful of one's self. **b** To become absent-minded. **c** To be guilty of what is unworthy of one. **d** To become unconscious, as in sleep. — *v. i.* To cease remembering or noticing.  
**for-get'ful** (-fú), *a.* 1. Apt to forget. 2. Heedless; neglectful. 3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion. *Poetic.* — **for-get'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **for-get'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**Syn.** **Forgetfulness**, **oblivion**. **Forgetfulness** (Saxon)



G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M

κ = ch in **C. ich, ach** (50); bon; yet; zh = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



otfener signifies aptness to forget or the state of forgetting; oblivion (Latin), the state of being forgotten. Forgetful oftener than *oblivious* suggests defective memory; *oblivious* commonly implies profound forgetfulness (its use, however, as an exact synonym for *unconscious* is erroneous.)

**for-ge-tive** (fôr-jê-tîv; fôr-; 57), *a.* [From FORGE.] Inventive; imaginative; — a Shakespearean word.  
**for-get-me-not** (fôr-gêt'mê-nôt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of small herbs, of the borage family, having bright blue or white flowers, widely treated as the emblem of friendship and fidelity. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*  
**for-get'ta-ble** (-gêt'â-b'l), *a.* Liable to be forgotten.  
**for-get'ter**, *n.* One who forgets.

**for-giv'a-ble** (fôr-giv'â-b'l), *a.* That may or can be forgiven.  
**for-give'** (fôr-giv'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -GAVE' (-gâv'); *p. p.* -GIV'EN (-giv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GIV'ING. [AS. *for-giefan*, *for-gifan*; *for-* + *giefan*, *gifan*, to give.] 1. To give up resentment or claim to requital for (an offense or wrong); pardon. 2. To cease to feel resentment against (a person) for wrong committed; absolve; pardon. — *v. i.* To grant forgiveness. — *Syn.* See EXCUSE. — **for-giv'er**, *n.*

**for-give'ness**, *n.* Act of forgiving; state of being forgiven.  
**for-giv'ing**, *p. a.* That forgives or shows forgiveness; plausible. — **for-giv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **for-giv'ing-ness**, *n.*  
**for-go'** (fôr-gô'), **fore-go'** (fôr-gô'; 57), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see GO. [AS. *for-gân* prop., to go past; *for-* + *gân* to go.] 1. To go past; pass by; hence: to neglect; overlook. *Archaic.* 2. To depart from; leave; forsake. *Archaic.* 3. To abstain from; resign; renounce. — *Syn.* See RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To refrain; forbear. — **for-go'er**, **fore-go'er**, *n.*  
**for-got'**, **for-got'ten**. See FORGET.

**for-judge'** (fôr-jûj'), **fore-judge'** (fôr-), *v. t.* [OF. *for(s)-jugier*; *for* outside + *jugier* to judge.] To expel, oust, or put out by judgment of a court; — used with *from*, or *of*, or with a double object. *Obs. exc. Law.*

**fork** (fôrk), *n.* [AS. *forc*, fr. *L. furca*.] 1. An implement having two or more prongs, or tines, for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything. 2. Anything like, or suggestive of, a fork in shape. 3. A barbed point, as of an arrow. 4. One of the parts into which anything divides or branches; the place where anything branches. 5. A choice of alternatives; a dilemma.

— *v. i.* To divide into branches. — *v. t.* 1. To make fork-shaped. 2. To raise, pitch, dig, or turn over, with a fork. **to fork over or out**, to hand or pay over.  *slang.*

**forked** (fôrkt; *poet. or rhet. often fôr'kêd*), *p. a.* Formed into a forklike shape; having a fork; zigzag; as, *forked lightning*. — **fork'ed-ly** (fôr'kêd-lî), *adv.* — **ed-ness**, *n.*  
**fork'y** (fôr'k'î), *a.* Dividing into two or more branches.

**for-lorn'** (fôr-lôr'n'), *a.* [AS. *forloren*, *p. p.* of *forlôran* to lose utterly.] 1. Deserted; forsaken. 2. In pitiful plight; wretched. 3. Almost hopeless; desperate. — *Syn.* Lost, abandoned, helpless, friendless, abject, wretched, miserable. — **for-lorn'ly**, *adv.* — **for-lorn'ness**, *n.*

**forlorn hope**. [D. *verloren hoop*, prop., a lost band, or troop.] 1. A body of men selected for very perilous service; hence, a desperate enterprise. 2. Hence, by a play upon, or misunderstanding of, words: A vain or faint hope; an almost hopeless undertaking.

**form** (fôr'm), *n.* [E. *forma*, fr. *L. forma*.] 1. An image; likeness. *Obs.* 2. The shape and structure of anything; configuration; figure. 3. A body, esp. of a human being. b Pleasing external appearance; beauty. *Archaic.* 4. One of the different modes or aspects of existence, action, or manifestation of the same thing or substance; a kind; variety; as, graphite, soot, and the diamond are *forms* of carbon. 5. *Specif., Gram.*, one of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection or change in spelling or pronunciation; as, an obsolete *form*; participial *forms*; verbal *forms*. 6. A manner or method, esp. as regulative or prescriptive; as, a matter of *form*. 7. A conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc.; often, mere empty ceremony; hence: a formality, ceremony, or conventionality; as, social *forms*. b Manner or conduct as tested by a prescribed standard; as, such behavior is very bad *form*. *Society Cant.* c Manner of performing something. 8. Physical and mental condition; esp., fitness to do anything; condition; as, an athlete or a race horse is in or out of *form* or in bad *form*. *Sporting or Colloq.* 9. The ideal or intrinsic character of anything, or that which imposes this character; hence, a pattern or schema; *specif., Metaph.*, that assemblage or disposition of qualities which makes a conception, or that internal constitution which makes an existing thing, to be what it is; — called *essential* or *substantial form*, and contradistinguished from *matter*; hence, active or formative nature. 10. Order, as in presenting ideas; orderly arrangement; also, a particular species of such arrangement; as, the sonnet is a poetical *form*. 11. The seat, bed, or lair of a hare. 12. A long seat; bench. 13. A rank of students in a school; class. 14. That by which shape is given or determined; mold; pattern. 15. *Print.* Matter, as type, secured in a frame so that an impression may be taken therefrom.

*Syn.* Form, figure, shape, conformation, configuration, outline, contour, profile. *Form, figure, and shape* (in their nontechnical uses) are constantly interchanged. In general, *form* is the aspect under which a thing appears, esp. as distinguished from substance or color; *figure* is oftener form as defined by outline; *shape* is more familiar and colloquial than *form*; it often suggests form as given or acquired. Conformation and configuration denote form as dependent on arrangement or disposition of parts. *Outline* suggests the bounding line of a figure; *contour* connotes rather body or mass (esp. gracefully) outlined. *Profile* is esp. outline in side view. See CEREMONY.

— *v. t.* 1. To give form to; make; fashion. 2. To give a particular form to; hence, to train. 3. To develop; contract, as a habit. 4. To go to make up; act as constituent of; as, a club *formed* of actors. 5. *Gram.* To derive by grammatical rules; as, the past tense of regular verbs is *formed* by adding -ed to the present. 6. *Mil. & Nav.* To arrange in order; draw up as a line of battle.

— *v. i.* 1. To become formed or shaped. 2. To take form; arise. 3. To take a form, definite shape, or arrangement. **form** (-fôr'm). A suffix denoting *form, shape, resemblance*.  
**for'mal** (fôr'mäl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to form, or a form, esp. established form or custom; conventional. 2. Of the nature of form; of the nature of the inner form or reality; essential; of the nature of the external form or appearance; apparent. 3. *Metaph.* Belonging to the essential constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it; constituent; essential. 4. A characterized by due form or order; regular. b Done in due form, or with solemnity; ceremonial. 5. Devoted to forms or rules; orderly; exact; prim; stiff. 6. Having the form without the substance; external; as, *formal* worship. — *Syn.* Precise, punctilious, affected, ceremonious, outward. See CEREMONIAL.

**for'mal-de-hyde** (fôr-mäl'dê-hîd), *n.* [formic + aldehyde.] *Chem.* A pungent gaseous compound, H·CHO, formed by the partial combustion of methyl alcohol and in other ways. It is an effective preservative and disinfectant, often used in aqueous solution. [dehydrate.]

**for'ma-lin** (fôr'mä-lîn), *n.* An aqueous solution of formalin.  
**for'mal-ism** (fôr'mäl-îz'm), *n.* Practice or doctrine of strict adherence to prescribed forms, as in religion, art, etc.; also, an instance of it. — **for'mal-ist** (-îst), *n.*

**for'mal-i'ty** (fôr-mäl'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). 1. Condition or quality of being formal; esp., ceremonious, precise, etc. 2. Form without substance; external form. 3. Compliance with formal rules; form; ceremony. 4. An established order or form; a ceremony. 5. That which is formal; a form.  
**for'mal-ize** (fôr'mäl-îz), *v. t.* 1. To give definite form to; shape. 2. To render formal. — **for'mal-i-za'tion**, *n.*

**for'mal-ly**, *adv.* In a formal manner.  
**for'mat'** (fôr'mä'; fôr-mät'), *n.* [F. or G.] Shape and size of a book; general style or set-up of a book.

**for'ma'tion** (fôr-mä'shün), *n.* 1. Act of forming, or shaping. 2. That which is formed. 3. The manner in which a thing is formed; conformation; structure. 4. *Mil.* The arrangement of a body of troops, as in a line, square, column, etc. 5. *Geol.* An aggregate of mineral deposits or rock masses of similar origin or composition.

**form'a-tive** (fôr'mä-tîv), *a.* 1. Giving, or tending to give, form; plastic. 2. *Gram.* Serving to form. — *n.* *Gram.* a That which serves merely to give form and is no part of the radical, as a prefix or termination. b A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

**form'er** (fôr'mêr), *n.* One who, or that which, forms.  
**form'er** (fôr'mêr), *a.* [A compar. due to ME. *formest*. See FOREMOST.] 1. Preceding in time or order; previous; earlier. 2. Anterior in place; forward; foremost. *Obs.* — *Syn.* Prior, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.

**form'er-ly**, *adv.* 1. In time past; of old; heretofore. 2. In time just preceding; just before. *Obs.*

**form'ic** (fôr'mîk), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, H·CO<sub>2</sub>H, a colorless, mobile, vesicatory liquid, of pungent odor, occurring in various insects, as ants, and in plants.

**for'mi-ca-ry** (fôr'mî-kä-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [L. *formicarius*, fr. *L. formica* ant.] An ant's nest; ant hill.  
**for'mi-ca'tion** (-kä'shün), *n.* [L. *formicatio*, fr. *formica* ant.] *Med.* A sensation as of ants creeping on the skin.

**for'mi-da-ble** (fôr'mî-dä-b'l), *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear.] Exciting fear or dread; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; alarming. — *Syn.* Dreadful, fearful, menacing, threatening, redoubtable. — **for'mi-da-ble-ness**, *n.* — **da-ibly**, *adv.*

**form'less**, *a.* Without determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. — **form'less-ly**, *adv.* — **less-ness**, *n.*

**for'mu-la** (fôr'mü-lä), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lâz), L. -LÆ (-læ). [L., dim. of *forma* form.] 1. A set form; established rule; conventional method; a set form of words for usein any ceremony; a form; — often somewhat derogatory. 2. *Ecll.* A formal statement of doctrines. 3. A prescription or recipe, esp. for a medicinal compound. 4. *Math.* Any general fact,

âl, êsnâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makê; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôdd, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; îpk; then, thên; nature, verdure (87);



rule, or principle expressed in algebraic symbols. **5. Chem.** A symbolic expression of the composition of a substance. **for'mu-la-ry** (fôr'mû-lâ-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to formulas. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). **1.** A book of prescribed forms, as of oaths, prayers, etc. **2.** Prescribed form; formula. **for'mu-late** (-lât), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lât'éd); -LAT'ING. To express in or as in a formula; state definitely and clearly. **for'mu-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.* Act or result of formulating. **for'mu-lism** (fôr'mû-lîz'm), *n.* Attachment to, or reliance on, formulas; a system of formulas.

**for'mu-lize** (-lîz), *v. t.*; -LIZED; -LIZ'ING. To formulate. **for'myl** (fôr'mil), *n.* [fôr'mic + -yl.] *Chem.* The radical (H·C·O) of formic acid. See BENZOYL.

**for-ment'** (fôr-nent'), (-nênt'), *prep.* [fore, adv. + -ment.] **1.** Opposite to; facing; over against; alongside. **2.** For; respecting. **3.** Opposed to; against. **4.** Toward; in connection with. *All Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

**for-ni-cate** (fôr'nî-kât), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kât'éd); -CAT'ING. [*L. fornicatus*, *p. p.* of *fornicare* to fornicate, fr. *fornix*, -îcis, vault, underground brothel.] To commit fornication.

**for-ni-ca'tion** (-kâ'shûn), *n.* **1.** Unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person; — sometimes, esp. in the Bible, used to include adultery. **2. Fig., esp. in Scripture, idolatry. — **for-ni-ca'tor** (fôr'nî-kâ'tër), *n.***

**for-nix** (-nîks), *n.*; *pl.* FORNICES (-nî-sêz). [*L.*, an arch or vault.] *Anat.* **a** An arch or fold. **b** A lamella composed of longitudinal white fibers, beneath the corpus callosum.

**for-sake'** (fôr-sâk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* FOR-SOOK' (-sôok'); *p. p.* -SÂK'EN (-sâk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SÂK'ING. [*AS. forsaccan* to oppose, refuse; *for-* + *sacan* to contend. See FOR-; SÂK-.] **1.** To reject. *Obs.* **2.** To renounce; surrender. **3.** To desert; abandon. — *Syn.* See ABANDON.

**for-sooth'** (-sôoth'), *adv.* [*AS. forsôð*; *for*, prep. + *sôð* sooth.] In truth; indeed. *Now Ironical or Contemptuous.*

**for-spend'** (-spênd'), **for-spend'** (fôr-s'), *v. t.* [*AS. forspendan* to consume.] To waste in strength. *Archaic.*

**for-swear'** (-swâr'), *v. t.* [*AS. forswuerian*.] **1.** To reject or renounce on oath; hence, to renounce earnestly. **2.** To deny on oath. — *Syn.* See RENOUNCE, PERJURE.

**for-swear'** one's self, to swear falsely; perjure one's self. — *v. i.* To swear falsely; commit perjury. — **for-swear'er**, *n.*

**for-syth'a** (fôr-sîth'î-â; -sîth'î-â), *n.* [*NL.*, after William Forsyth, who brought it from China.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Forsythia*) of oleaceous shrubs. Two species (*F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*) are cultivated for their yellow bell-shaped flowers appearing in earliest spring, before the leaves.

**fort** (fôr't), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *fort* strong, *L. fortis*.] A strong or fortified place, esp. one occupied only by troops, surrounded with a ditch, rampart, parapet, or the like; a fortification.

**fort-a-lice** (fôr'tâ-lîs), *n.* [*LL. fortalicia* or *OF. fortelesce*.] *Mil.* A fort; now, a small fort.

**forte** (fôr'te), *n.* [*F. fort*.] **1.** Strong point; that in which one excels. **2.** The part of a sword blade nearest the hilt; — opposed to *foible*. [*Loud. Abbr., f.*]

**for'te** (fôr'tâ), *a. & adv.* [*It. forte*, *a. & adv.*] *Music.* **for'te**, *n.* A tone or a passage played forte.

**forth** (fôrth; 57), *adv.* [*AS. forð*, fr. *for*. See FOR.] **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order. **2.** Out, as from concealment. **3.** Away; out. *Obs.* — *prep.* Forth from. *Archaic.*

**forth-com'ing** (fôrth'kûm'ing; fôrth'kûm'-; 109), *p. a.* About to appear; making appearance; approaching.

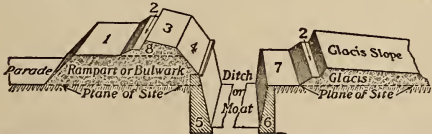
**forth-com'ing** (-kûm'ing), *n.* A coming forth; approach. **forth'right'** (fôrth'rîv'; fôrth'rîv'), **forth'right's'** (-rîts'; -rîts'), *adv.* **1.** Directly forth or ahead. **2.** Immediately.

**forth'right'** (fôrth'rîv'; fôrth'rîv'; 57), *a.* Going straight on; direct. *Archaic.* — *n.* A straight path. *Archaic.*

**forth'with'** (fôrth'wîth'; -wîth'; 57), *adv.* Immediately; directly; with reasonable dispatch.

**for'ti-eth** (fôr'tî-êth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the thirty-ninth; — the ordinal of *forty*. *Abbr., 40th.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of forty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by forty; a fortieth part. **2.** A fortieth unit or object.

**for'ti-fi-ca'tion** (fî-kâ'shûn), *n.* **1.** Act of fortifying.



**Section of Fortification.** **1** Ternple (connected with the Parade by the Interior Slope); **2** Banquette (connected with **1** by the Banquette Slope); **3** Superior Slope; **4** Exterior Slope (between **3** and **4** is the Exterior Crest); **5** Scarp Wall surmounted by the Berm; **6** Counterscarp Wall; **7** Covered Way; **8** Parapet. **2.** That which fortifies, defends, or strengthens; esp., a work erected to defend a place against attack.

**for'ti-fi'er** (fôr'tî-fî-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, fortifies. **for'ti-fy** (fôr'tî-fî), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [*F.*, *fortifier*. *L. fortificare*; *fortis* strong + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To strengthen, as : **a** To give physical strength to; invigorate. **b** To add mental or moral strength to; confirm; corroborate. **c** To strengthen by forts or batteries; render defensible against attack.

**for-tis'si-mo** (fôr-tîs'î-mô), *a. & adv.* [*It.*] *Music.* Very loud. *Abbr., ff.*

**for'ti-tude** (fôr'tî-tûd), *n.* [*L. fortitudo*, fr. *fortis* strong.] **1.** Strength; firmness. *Obs.* **2.** Passive courage; firmness in confronting danger or enduring trouble. — *Syn.* Resolute, resolute, bravery, See COURAGE.

**fort'night** (fôr'tnit; -nit), *n.* [*Contr.* fr. *fourteen nights*.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

**fort'night-ly** (-nit-lî), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight; biweekly. — *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

**fort'tress** (fôr'trés), *n.* [*F. forteresse*, *OF. fortierce*, *fortice*, fr. *L. fortis* strong.] A fortified place; a fort. — *v. t.* To fortify.

**for-tu-tism** (fôr-tû'tîz'm), *n.* The doctrine or belief that evolutionary adaptations are the chance results of the operations of natural law. — **for-tu-tist** (-tîst), *n.*

**for-tu-tous** (fôr-tû'tîs), *a.* [*L. fortuitus*; fr. *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fortis*, chance.] Happening by chance or accident; chance. — *Syn.* Casual. See ACCIDENTAL. — **for-tu-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **for-tu-tous-ness**, *n.*

**for-tu-ty** (-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). Fortuitousness; accident; chance; casualty.

**For-tu'na** (-nâ), *n.* [*LL. Roman Relig.*] Goddess of fortune. **for-tu-nate** (fôr'tû-nât), *a.* [*L. fortunatus*, *p. p.* of *fortunare* to make fortunate, *Fortuna* fortune.] **1.** Coming by good fortune; bringing good not foreseen as certain; auspicious; as, a *fortunate* event, investment, etc. **2.** Receiving some unexpected good; favored by fortune; lucky. — *Syn.* Prosperous, successful, happy. See LUCKY.

**for-tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **for-tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

**for'tune** (-tûn), [*F. fortune*, *L. fortuna*.] **1.** The arrival of something, or that which arrives or happens, in a sudden or unexpected manner; luck; hap; also, the personified or deified power of chance. **2.** That which falls to one; luck; esp., favorable issue; success. **3.** That which is to befall one; destiny; as, to tell one's *fortune*. **4.** Condition in life as indicated by wealth; wealth; also, a more or less ample stock or amount of wealth. — *Syn.* Chance, accident, fate.

— *v. t.* To provide with a fortune or dower. — *v. i.* To happen. **fortune hunter.** One who seeks to win a fortune, esp. by marriage.

**fortune teller.** One who professes to tell future events in the life of another.

**for'ty** (fôr'tî), [*AS. fêwertig*; *fêower* four + suff. -*tig* ten.] Being thirty-nine and one more; four times ten. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). **1.** The number equal to the sum of four tens. **2.** A symbol representing forty units, as 40 or xl.

**Forty Thieves.** See ALI BABA.

**fo'tum** (fôr'tûm), *n.*; *pl.* E.-RUMS (-rûmz), *L.* -RA (-râ). [*AS. Roman Antiq.*] The market place or public place of a city. It was the center of judicial and other public business, and a place of popular assembly. **2.** Tribunal; court.

**for'ward** (fôr'wêrd), *a.* [*AS. foreward*, *forward*, *a. & adv.*; *for*, *fore* + *ward*-ward.] **1.** Near, at, or belonging to, the fore part; in advance. **2.** Moving, tending, or leading to the front; onward. **3.** *Com. Of.* pertaining to, or for, the future; as, *forward* buying; *forward* produce. **4.** Advanced, esp. beyond the usual degree; specif., precocious. **5.** Ready; prompt; also, overready. **6.** Ardent; eager; also, bold; confident; pert. **7.** Extreme; ultra; radical; as, *forward* statesmen or measures.

— *adv.* Toward what is before or in front; on or onward. — *Syn.* See ONWARD.

— *v. t.* **1.** To help onward; advance; promote; also, hasten. **2.** To send forward; transmit. **3.** Specif.: To send onward from an intermediate post or station in transit; or of a letter, to send from the post office of address to another. **4.** *Book-binding.* To put (a book) into its cover and otherwise prepare for the finisher by trimming, lining, etc.

— *n.* In certain games, as football, polo, hockey, etc., one of the players who are stationed at, or relatively near, the front of their side or team, and whose chief duty is to carry on the offensive play. Cf. **2d BACK**, **5 d.**

**for'ward-er** (-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, forwards; esp., one who sends forward anything; *Com.*, one who receives goods for transportation and delivers them to the carrier by whom they are to be transported, but does not assume, and is not paid for, the transportation.

**for'ward-ly**, *adv.* In a forward manner; readily; promptly; eagerly; boldly; presumptuously.

**for'ward-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being forward; as : **a** Readiness; promptness; eagerness. **b** Advancement; earliness; precocity. **c** Boldness; confidence; assurance.

**for'wards** (fôr'wêrdz), *adv.* [*See -WARDS.*] Forward.

ƕ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**for-why'** (fôr-hwî'), *adv. & conj.* [AS. for hwî; for for + hwî, hwî. See WHY.] *Archaic, Colloq., or Dial.* 1. As an adverb: Why; wherefore. 2. As a conjunction: Because; for; since. [wasted; hackneyed. *Archaic.*]

**for-worm'** (fôr-wôr'n'), **fore-worm'** (fôr-; 57), *a.* Worm out.]

**fôr'sa** (fôs'â), *n.*; *pl.* -sæ (-ë). [L., a ditch.] *Anat.* A pit, cavity, or depression, as of the skull.

**fosse** (fôs), *n.* Also **foss**. [F. *fosse*, fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere*, *focsum*, to dig.] A canal; a ditch, esp. in a fortification.

**fôs-sette'** (fôs-sët'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse* a fosse.] A little hollow; hence: a dimple; depression.

**fôs/sick** (fôs'îk), *v. i.* [Dial. E. *fussick* to pottor over one's work; *fussock* to bustle about.] 1. *Mining.* To search for gold by picking in isolated spots or over abandoned workings, etc. 2. To search about; rummage. — *v. t.* To hunt; dig. *All Australian.*

**fôs/sil** (fôs'sîl), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere* to dig.] 1. Of the nature of a fossil. 2. Antiquated; dead to change or progress. — *n.* 1. Originally, any rock, mineral, or other object dug out of the earth. 2. Now, any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or plant of past geological ages, preserved in a stratified deposit or in a cave. The term includes footprints and other tracks left on the surface of the strata. 3. A person with antiquated opinions; also, a fossilized thing. *Chiefly Colloq.*

**fôs/sil-if-er-ous** (-îf'ër-üs), *a.* Containing fossils.

**fôs/sil-ize** (fôs'sîl-îz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-îzd) ; -IZ'ING (-îz'îng). 1. To convert into, or to become, a fossil; petrify. 2. To cause to become, or to become, antiquated, rigid, or fixed; mummify. — **fôs/sil-i-ze**'tion (-î-zä'shîz'n; -î-zä'-), *n.*

**fôs-so'ri-al** (fôs-sô'ri-äl; 57), *a.* [L. *fossor* a digger.] Fitted for digging; adapted for burrowing or digging, as a foot.

**fôs'ter** (fôs'tër), *n.* [AS. *fôstre*, fr. *fôster*, *fôstor*, nourishment, fr. *fôda* food.] A foster parent; a fosterer. *Archaic.* — *a.* Affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not related by blood; as, *fôster* parent, child, brother, nurse, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To nourish; support; rear. 2. To cherish; sustain and promote. **Syn.** Cherish, indulge, encourage, gratify, nurse, harbor. — **Foster, cherish, harbor** (in their fig. senses). **Foster** commonly implies the promotion of growth; **cherish**, fondness or indulgence; **harbor**, entertainment or lodging (esp. of evil thoughts or designs); as, *courage fosters* other virtues; the mother *cherishes* her child; he *harbors* a spirit of resentment.

**fôs'ter-age** (-äj), *n.* 1. Care of, or state of being, a foster child. 2. Act of encouraging or promoting.

**fôs'ter-er** (-ër), *n.* One who fosters.

**fôs'ter-ling**, *n.* [AS. *fôstoring*.] A foster child.

**fôs'tress** (fôs'trës), *n.* A woman who fosters; a nurse.

**Fou'cault'** (fôo'kôl'), *n.* [After J. B. L. Foucault (1819-68), French physicist.] *Elec.* An eddy current.

**fou-droy'ant** (fôo-droî'ânt; F. fôo'drôw'ân'), *a.* [F.] 1. Thundering; stunning; dazzling. 2. *Med.* Fulminant.

**fought** (fôt), *pret. & p. p.* of FIGHT.

**fought'en** (-n), *Archaic p. p.* of FIGHT.

**foul** (foul), *a.* [AS. *fûl*.] 1. Very offensive to the senses; loathsome; hence, charged or clogged with filth; as, a *foul* sewer; *foul* air. 2. Covered with or containing dirt, etc.; soiled; smeared. 3. a Disfigured. *Obs.* b Defaced, as by changes or markings; covered with corrections of errors; as, *foul* proof. *Obs. or Cant.* 4. hateful; odious. 5. Scurrilous; obscene or profane. 6. Unfavorable; unpropitious; stormy, as weather. 7. Unattractive; ugly. *R.* 8. Entangled, as a rope; — opp. to *clear*. 9. Not conforming to the rules of a game, test, etc.; also, unfair; dishonorable. 10. *Baseball.* That is not fair (see FAIR BALL); as, a *foul* ball; pertaining to, or having to do with, fouls; as, the *foul* lines. — **Syn.** See DIRTY.

**foul play**, unfair play, conduct, or dealing; specif., implying murder, as in to *meet with foul play*.

— *adv.* In a foul manner; foully. *Now Rare.*

— *n.* 1. That which is foul. 2. A foul hit, play, or the like. See *ROUT*, *a.*, 9 & 10.

— *v. t.* 1. To make foul; soil. 2. To disgrace; dishonor. 3. To incrust (the bore of a gun) with burnt powder in the process of firing. 4. To cover (a ship's bottom) with anything that impedes its sailing; as, a bottom *fouled* with barnacles. 5. To entangle, as a rope; collide with; as, one boat *fouled* another. — *v. i.* 1. To become foul. 2. To become entangled, as ropes; to collide, as boats. 3. To make a foul (see *FOUL*, *n.*, 2).

**fou-lard'** (fôo-lârd'; F. fôo'lâr'), *n.* [F.] A thin, soft material of silk, or silk and cotton, having a satin finish.

**fou'ly** (fou'li), *adv.* In a foul manner.

**fou'l-mouthed'** (-môuth'd'; -môuth't'), *a.* Using scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane language; abusive.

**fou'lness**, *n.* Quality or state of being foul; also, that which is foul or which defiles.

**fou'mart** (fôo'märt), *n.* [ME. *fôlmard*; AS. *fûl* foul + *meard* martēn.] The European polecat.

**fou'nd** (found), *pret. & p. p.* of FIND.

**found**, *v. t.* [F. *fondre*, L. *fundero* to found, pour.] To melt and pour into a mold, or to form thus; cast.

**found**, *n. t.* [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom.] 1. To set or place, as on something solid, for support; ground; establish; fix. 2. To take the first steps in erecting; to furnish the materials for beginning; originate; as, to *found* a college. — *v. i.* To be founded or based.

**foun-da'tion** (foun-dä'shün), *n.* 1. Act of founding, or establishing, fixing, etc.; state of being founded. 2. That on which anything is founded; groundwork. 3. *Arch.* The supporting part of a wall or structure, including the base course and footing courses; in a frame house, the whole substructure of masonry. 4. A donation to support a charitable institution; endowment. 5. An endowed institution or charity. 6. A body, stock, or ground material, upon which something is built up or by the modification of which something is formed. — **Syn.** See BASE.

**found'er** (foun'dër), *n.* One who founds, or establishes.

**found'er**, *n.* One who founds, or casts, metals.

**found'er** (foun'dër), *v. i.* [OF. *founder* to fall in.] 1. To fall; stumble; esp., to stumble and go lame, as a horse. 2. *Naut.* To fill with water and sink, as a ship. 3. To fail; miscarry. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to become disabled; esp., to cause (a horse) to become affected with founder. 2. To dismay; dumbofounder.

**found'er**, *n.* Act of foundering, or sliding away.

**found'er**, *n.* *Veter.* = LAMINITIS.

**foun'der-ous** (-üs), *a.* Causing foundering; likely to founder an animal, as because of mud, holes, or the like.

**found'ing** (foun'dîng), *n.* [ME. See FIND; -ING.] An infant found after its (unknown) parents have deserted it.

**found'ry** (foun'dri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-drîz). [F. *fonderie*.] 1. Act, process, or art of casting metals; also, founders' work; castings. 2. A building or works where founding is done.

**fount** (fount), *n.* *Print.* A font; — usual British spelling.

**fount**, *n.* [OF. *font*, *funt*, fr. L. *fons*, *fontis*, fountain.] Fountain; source.

**foun'tain** (foun'tîn), *n.* [F. *fontaine*, L. *fontana*, fr. *fontanus* of a spring, L. *fons*, *fontis*, a fountain.] 1. A spring of water. 2. An artificial jet of water or the structure from which it flows. 3. A reservoir for a liquid, as ink, which can be drawn off as needed. 4. Spring; source.

**foun'tain-head'** (-héd'), *n.* 1. A fountain, or spring, which is the source of a stream. 2. Primary or principal source.

**four** (fôr; 57), *a.* [AS. *féower*.] Being one more than three; twice two. — *n.* 1. The number equal to the sum of four units. 2. A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv. 3. Something having as an essential feature four units or members, as a playing card with four pips, crew of four oarsmen.

**four'chee'**, **four'ché'** (fôo'shü'), *a.* [F., fr. *fourche* fork, L. *furca*.] *Her.* Forked, or divided into two parts at or near the end or ends, as a tail.

**four'chette'** (fôo'shët'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, fr. L. *furca* fork.] 1. A fork; — a sense not naturalized. 2. Hence: *a. Anat.* (1) A small fold of membrane forming the posterior junction of the labia majora. (2) The wishbone, or furculum, of birds. (3) The frog of a hoof. **b** *Glove Making.* The bifurcated piece between two adjacent fingers. **c** *Card Playing.* The combination of the card next above and the one next below a given card.

**four'-cycle**, *n.* *Thermodyn.* A cycle for an internal-combustion engine comprising four strokes for each piston (1, intake; 2, compression; 3, explosion; 4, exhaust) performed during two revolutions of the crank shaft. — **four'-cycle**, *a.*

**Four-drin'ler** (fôo-drîn'lër), *n.* Designating, or pertaining to, a machine for making paper in an endless web, developed in England by Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, assisted by Bryan Donkin, and since improved and developed by others. — *n.* A Fourdrinier machine.

**four'fold'** (fôr'fôld'), *a.* Consisting of four things or parts; quadruple. — *adv.* In quadruple degree; four times. — *n.* An amount four times as many or as much. [wagon.]

**four'gon'** (fôo'gôn'), *n.* [F.] An ammunition or baggage.

**Fou'ri-er-ism** (fôo'ri-ër-îz'm), *n.* The cooperative socialist system of F. M. Charles Fourier (1772-1837), a French socialist who recommended the reorganization of society into small communities.

**Fou'ri-er-ist** (fôo'ri-ër-îst'), *n.* A believer, advocate, or practitioner of Fourierism.

**Fou'ri-er-ite** (fôo'ri-ër-ît'), *n.* ticer of Fourierism.

**four'-in-hand'**, *a.* 1. Consisting of, or drawn by, four horses controlled by one person. 2. Designating a kind of necktie tied with a slipknot. — *n.* 1. A four-in-hand team or vehicle. 2. A four-in-hand necktie.

**four'-o'clock'**, *n.* Any of a genus (*Mirabilis*) of nyctaginaceae plants, esp. the common garden species (*M. jalapa*) having flowers which open late in the afternoon.

**four'pence** (fôr'pëns; 57), *n.* The sum of four pence, or a British silver coin of this value. — **four'pen-ny**, *a. & n.*

**four'-post'er**, *n.* A large bedstead with tall posts at the corners to support curtains.

**four'score'** (fôr'skôr'; 57), *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units, objects, or years.

åle, senâte, câre, ãm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; öve, èvent ènd, recènt, makër; ice, ill; äld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (57);



**four'some** (-süm), *a.* Consisting of four; requiring four participants. *Scot. or Golf.* — *n.* *Golf.* A game between four players, with two on each side and each side playing but one ball, the partners striking alternately.

**four'square** ('skwær), *a. & adv.* Square; in a square form. — *n.* A foursquare figure; square.

**fourteen** ('fôr'tēn; 'fôr'tēn; 57), *a.* [AS. *fówertýne*, *fówertēne*.] Being four and ten more; twice seven. — *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than thirteen. 2. A symbol representing fourteen units, as 14 or xiv.

**four'teenth** ('fôr'tēnth; 'fôr'tēnth; 57), *a.* 1. Next in order after the thirteenth; — the ordinal of *fourteen*. Abbr., *14th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. 2. Constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by fourteen; a fourteenth part. 2. A fourteenth unit or object.

**fourth** (fôrth; 57), *a.* [From FOUR.] 1. Next in order after the third; — the ordinal of *four*. Abbr., *4th*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. 2. Constituting one of four equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

— *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by four; a fourth part. 2. A fourth unit or object. 3. *Music.* A the interval embracing four diatonic degrees. *b* The tone at this interval. *c* The harmonic combination of two tones a fourth apart. *d* The fourth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the subdominant. 4. [*cap.*] In the United States, the fourth day of July, which is the anniversary of the declaration, in 1776, of American independence.

**four'way**, *a.* Allowing passage in any of four directions; as, a *four-way* cock, or valve.

**four-wheel'er**, *n.* A vehicle with four wheels; specif., *Eng.*, a public cab with four wheels. *Colloq.*

**four'tre** (fôo'tēr), *n.* [F. *fourte* to lecher, L. *furtuere*.] Used only in: a *fouter* for; a *fig* for; a *straw* for; (to care) not a *t.*, (to care) not a *fig*.

**fo've-a** (fô've-â), *n.*; *pl.* -æ (-ē). [L., a small pit.] A small depression or pit; a fossa; specif., in the human retina, the central depression (*fovea centralis retinae*) of the yellow spot (*macula lutea*).

**fo've-al** (-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fovea; in the fovea.

**fo've-ate** (-ät), *a.* [L. *fovea* a pit.] Pitted; having foveae.

**fo've-o-la** (fô've-ô-lâ), *n.*; *pl.* -iæ (-iē). [NL., dim. of L. *fovea*.] A very small depression or pit; a small fovea.

**fo've-o-late** (fô've-ô-lät), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Having small fo've-o-lat'ed (-lät'ed) pits, or depressions.

**fowl** (foul), *n.*; *pl.* FOWLS, or, collectively, FOWL. (See PLURAL, *Note*.) [AS. *fugol*.] 1. A bird; esp., a large or edible bird; — now chiefly in combination, as in *wild fowl*, *waterfowl*, etc. 2. When used alone, commonly, the domestic cock or hen. 3. The meat of fowls, esp. of the domestic fowl, used as food; often, in cookery, the flesh of a mature fowl.

— *v. i.* To take or kill wild fowl. — **fowl'er** (foul'ēr), *n.*

**fowling piece.** A light gun, esp. for shooting birds, etc.

**fox** (föks), *n.* [AS.] 1. Any of certain carnivorous mammals of different genera (esp. *Vulpes*) of the dog family, smaller than the *wolves* and noted for craftiness. 2. A sly, cunning fellow. 3. *Naut.* Rope yarn twisted and tarred, for seizings, mats, etc. 4. A kind of sword. *Obs.* 5. [*cap.*] An Indian of an Algonquin tribe formerly dwelling about Green Bay, Wisconsin. The Foxes were eventually combined with the Sac Indians.

— *v. t.* 1. To discolor by decay, etc., as book leaves. 2. To make sour, as beer, by causing it to ferment. — *v. i.* To become discolored by decay, etc., as book leaves.

**fox-glove** (föks'glöv), *n.* Any of a genus (*Digitalis*) of herbs of the figwort family. The common foxglove (*D. purpurea*) is an ornamental European plant with dotted white or purple flowers. See DIGITALIS.

**fox'y**-ness (föks'i-nēs), *n.* Quality of being foxy.

**fox'tail** (föks'täl), *n.* 1. The tail or brush of a fox. 2. Any of several grasses with brushlike spikes.

**fox terrier.** One of a breed of small active terriers, developed for use in fox hunting to drive the fox from his hole.

**fox trot.** A An easy pace, or gait, in which the steps are short, as those of a horse when passing from a walk into a trot, or from a trot into a walk. *b* A modern dance in 4-4 time including walking steps, short quick running (trotting) steps, balance steps, etc.

**fox'y** (föks'yi), *a.*; **FOX'Y-ER** (-s'i-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Like or pert. to the fox; esp., wily; cunning. 2. Having the color of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish brown; as, a *foxy* painting. 3. Defective as to color or quality, as from age.

**foy** (foi), *n.* [OD.] A feast, gift, etc., given by or to one about to leave a place. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

|| **foyer**' (fwa'yä'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *fovarium* fireplace.] A lobby, as in a theater.

**fra** (frä), *n.* [It., for *frate*, fr. L. *frater*.] Brother; — a title of a monk or friar; as, *Fra Angelo*.

**fra'cas** (frä'käs; F. frä'kä'; the first is usual in the U. S.; the second, in England), *n.* [F., crash, din, tumult, It. *fracasso*, fr. *fraccassare* to shatter.] Up roar; brawl.

**frac'tion** (fräk'shün), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fractio* a breaking, fr.

*frangere, fractum, to break.*] 1. A breaking. 2. A part or piece broken off; hence: a separate portion; a fragment; scrap. 3. One or more aliquot parts of a unit or integer; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude, or for any indicated but unexecuted division. — *v. t.* To separate into fractions; fractionate.

**frac'tion-al** (-äl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to fractions or a fraction. 2. Relatively small; inconsiderable. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* **fractional curren-cy**, small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. — **f. distilla-tion**, a method of gradually separating the constituents of a mixture, as of water and alcohol, by subjecting it to distillation, collecting the distillate in several portions, or fractions, as the temperature rises, and repeating the process with these.

**frac'tion-a-ry** (-ä-ri), *a.* Fractional.

**frac'tion-ate** (-ät), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ät'ed); -AT'ING (-ät'ing).

To separate into different portions or fractions, as in the distillation of liquids; to subject to fractional distillation, crystallization, or the like. — **frac'tion-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.*

**frac'tion-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To separate into fractions.

**frac'tious** (-shüs), *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; cross; ugly unruly. — *Syn.* Peevish, waspish, irritable, perverse, peevish. — **frac'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **frac'tious-ness**, *n.*

**frac'ture** (fä'tür), *n.* [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere, fractum, to break.*] 1. Act of breaking; state of being broken; breach. 2. The breaking of a bone or (less often) a cartilage. In a **compound frac-ture** an open wound is produced through which the bone often protrudes. 3. That which is produced by breaking; crack. 4. The texture, etc., of a freshly broken surface, as of glass or a mineral.

**Syn.** **Fracture, rupture.** **Fracture** commonly applies to hard, **rupture** to soft, objects. **Rupture** alone is used fig. — *v. t. & i.*; -TURED (-türd); -TUR-ING (-tü-üring). To break; crack; burst asunder.

**fræ'num**, or **fræ'nium** (frē'nüm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUMS (-nümz), L. -NA (-nä). [L., a bridle.] *Anat.* A supporting or restraining fold of membrane, as that which binds down the under side of the tongue.

**frä'gile** (frä'jil), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere* to break.] Easily broken; frail; delicate. — *Syn.* See BRITTLE.

**frä-gil-i-ty** (frä'jil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being fragile.

**frag'ment** (fräg'mēnt), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break.] A part broken off; a small detached portion. — *Syn.* See PART.

**frag-men'tal** (fräg-mēn'täl; fräg'mēn-täl), *a.* Fragmentary.

**frag-men-ta-ry** (fräg'mēn-tä-ri), *a.* Composed of fragments; not complete. — **-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

**frä-grän-cy** (frä'grän-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). Fragrance; sweetness of smell; a pleasing odor. — *Syn.* See SMELL.

**frä-gran-cy** (frä'grän-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). Fragrance. **frä-grant** (-gränt), *a.* [L. *fragrans, -antis*, *pr. of fragrare* to emit a fragrance.] Sweet of smell; of an agreeable perfume. — *Syn.* Odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, balmy, spicy, aromatic. See REDOLENT.

**frä-grant-ly**, *adv.* With fragrance.

**frail** (fräl), *n.* [OF. *fraiel, freel, frael*.] A rush basket; also, the quantity, as of figs or raisins, in such a basket.

**frail**, *a.* [OF. *fraile, frele*, fr. L. *fragilis*. See FRAGILE.] 1. Fragile; weak. 2. Liable to be led into sin. — *Syn.* See BRITTLE. — **frail-ly**, *adv.* — **frail'ness**, *n.*

**frail'ty** (-ti), *n.*; -RIES (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being frail; frailness. 2. A fault or sin due to weakness.

**fräise** (fräzi), *n.* [F. *fräise*, orig., a ruff.] 1. A ruff for the neck. 2. *Fort.* A defense consisting of pointed stakes fixed in the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

**fram-bö'st-a**, **fram-bö'st-a** (främ-bö'st-ä; -bö'z-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *framboise* raspberry.] *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin, which occurs in tropical countries, esp. in the Antilles and in Africa; — called also *yaws*.

**frame** (främ), *v. i.*; **FRAMED** (-främd); **FRAM'ING** (främ'ing). [ME. *framen, framien*, to profit, to be of use, to fashion (in building), AS. *framian* to profit, fr. *fram, from, forth, from*.] *Obs. or Dial.* 1. To resort; proceed; go. 2. To be capable; to contrive; manage.

— *v. t.* 1. To shape or fashion; also, to fit or adjust, esp. to a specific end. 2. To direct, as one's steps. *Obs.* 3. To construct; make. 4. To plan, devise, or compose; as, to *frame* a law. 5. To provide with a frame, as a picture. — *Syn.* See FASHION.

— *n.* 1. Anything composed of parts fitted together; a structure; esp., the skeleton of a building, vessel, etc. 2. The bodily structure; make or build of a person. 3. A kind of open case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting something, as a window, picture, etc. 4. *Mach.* Formerly, a loom; now, any of certain machines built upon or within framework; as, a spinning *frame*. 5. An inclosing border. 6. In games; a In pool, the triangular form used in setting up the balls. *b* In bowling, one of the several innings forming a game. 7. The form in which anything is framed; shape. 8. Particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; mood.

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**frame house.** A house of which the form and support is made of framed timbers, whether filled in or sheathed.  
**fram'er** (frám'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, frames.  
**frame'-up'**, *n.* A conspiracy or plot, esp. for an evil purpose, as to incriminate a person on false evidence. *Slang.*  
**frame'work'** (frám'wúrk'), *n.* The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame, or skeleton, of anything.  
**fram'ing** (frám'ing), *n.* 1. Act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything. 2. A framework, or a system of frames.  
**franc** (fránk), *n.* [F., fr. *Franc* a Frank. See FRANK.] 1. An old French gold coin; also, an old French silver coin. 2. A silver coin and the monetary unit of France, now worth 19.3 cents. It equals 100 centimes.  
**fran'chise** (frán'chíz; -chíz), *n.* [F., fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, free. See FRANK.] 1. Immunity from some burden, restriction, or the like; an exemption; hence, a particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or government, and vested in an individual or individuals; usually a positive right or privilege to do something in respect to which they are otherwise legally incompetent, as the right to operate a ferry or a railroad. 2. Jurisdiction over which a franchise or privilege extends; hence, an asylum or sanctuary. 3. A constitutional or statutory right or privilege, esp. a political one, as the right to vote. [Obs.]  
**—v. t.** CHISED (-chíz; -chíz); CHISING. To enfranchise.  
**Franc'is-can** (frán-sis'kán), *a.* R. C. Ch. Of or pert. to the Order of St. Francis. — *n.* A monk or friar of the Order of St. Francis, a large and widely distributed mendicant order founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi.  
**Frán-co-** (frán'kó-), [L. *francus* a Frank.] A combining form signifying *Frankish* or *French*, pert. to the *French* or *France*; as: **Frán-co-Ghi-nese'**, pert. to France and China; **Frán-co-Ger'man**, pert. to France and Germany; as, the *Franco-German* war of 1870-71.  
**frán-co-lin** (frán'kó-lín), *n.* [F., fr. It. *francolino*.] Any of numerous partridges of Asia and Africa (genus *Francolinus* and allied genera).  
**frán-co-tí-veur** (frán'té'vú'r), *n.*; pl. **FRANCS-TIREURS** (frán'té'vú'r). [F., lit., free shooter.] *Mil.* A French partisan soldier, or one belonging to a corps of detached light troops engaged in forays, skirmishes, scouting, etc.  
**frán-gi-bíl'i-ty** (frán'jí-bíl'i-tí), *n.* Frangible quality.  
**frán-gi-ble** (frán'jí-b'l), *a.* That can be broken; breakable.  
**frán-gi-pane** (frán'jí-pán), *n.* [F. *frangipane*; — supposedly so called from the inventor, Marquis *Frangipani*, major general under Louis XIV.] *Frangipani*.  
**frán-gi-pan'í** (frán'jí-pán'í; -jí-pán'ní), **frán-gi-pan'ní** (-pán'ní), *n.* [See FRANGIPANE.] A perfume derived from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of the red jasmine.  
**frank** (fránk), *a.* [F. *franc* free, frank, L. *francus* a Frank, OHG. *Franko* a member of the Germanic people on the Rhine who afterwards founded the French monarchy.] 1. Free (in any of various senses). *Obs.* 2. Liberal; generous. *Now Rare.* 3. Free in uttering one's real sentiments; candid; open.  
**Syn.** Candid, open, plain, free, outspoken, straightforward, direct, unreserved, honest, sincere, artless, ingenuous, naïve, unsophisticated. — **Frank, candid, open, plain, ingenuous, naïve** agree in the idea of freedom in speech. **Frank**, the most general term, implies freedom in expressing one's real sentiments; as, a *frank* manner, reproof. **Candid** implies particularly freedom from bias or partiality (cf. FAIR); as, a *candid* opinion, account, friend. **Open** suggests freedom from reserve or concealment; as, an *open* avowal. **Plain** connotes freedom from disguise or affectation; as, to be *plain* with one. **Ingenuous** implies freedom of speech arising from a generous and honorable, sometimes artless or innocent, simplicity of nature; as, an *ingenuous* confession, an *ingenuous* youth. **Naïve** adds to *ingenuous* a suggestion of something unsophisticated or unconventional; as, a *naïve* remark, question.  
**—v. t.** 1. To send by public conveyance free of expense, as a letter, telegram, etc. 2. To facilitate the passage of; enable to pass easily. 3. To exempt; free.  
**—n.** 1. The signature, mark, or sign of a franked letter, package, etc.; also, a letter, etc., having such an indication. 2. Privilege of franking letters, packages, etc.  
**Frank, n.** [See FRANK, a.] 1. A member of the confederated Germanic tribes that founded the Frankish empire, which in the 9th century broke up into parts forming the foundations of the modern states of France, Germany, and Italy. 2. A native or inhabitant of western Europe; a European; — a term used in the Levant.  
**fránk'al-moign'**, **fránk'al-moin'** (fránk'ál-moin'), *n.* [Frank free + *almoign*, *almoim* (Obs.) alms, fr. OF. *almoine* alms (see ALMONER).] *Eng. Law.* A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands, usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs; — called also *tenure in, or by, free alms*.  
**Fránk'en-stéin** (fránk'én-stéin), *n.* A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of the same name, who constructed a monster and gave him a sort of life. The monster

inflicted the most dreadful retribution upon his creator. Hence, one destroyed by his own works. The name is often incorrectly used allusively as if it were that of the monster himself.  
**fránk'er, n.** One who franks something, as a letter.  
**Fránk'furt-er** (fránk'fú'r-tér), *n.* Also **Fránk'fort-er**. [G. prop. a., pertaining to Frankfurt, Germany.] A kind of highly seasoned sausage, usually of a reddish color; — called also **Fránk'furt**, or **Fránk'fort**, sau'sage.  
**fránk'in-cense** (fránk'in-sén's), *n.* [OF. *franc* free, pure + *encens* incense.] A fragrant gum resin obtained from various balsameous trees (genus *Boswellia*) of India and northern Africa. It is burned as incense.  
**Fránk'ish, a.** Like, or pertaining to, the Franks. — *n.* The language of the Franks, a Teutonic tongue.  
**fránk'lin** (-lín), *n.* [ME. *frankeleyn*.] Formerly, in England, a freeholder, or substantial householder; in the 14th and 15th centuries, a middle-class landowner.  
**fránk'lin-ite** (-ít), *n.* [From *Franklin*, N. J., its locality.] *Min.* An iron-black slightly magnetic oxide of iron, zinc, and manganese. It is a valuable ore. Cf. FERRITE, 2.  
**fránk'ly** (-lí), *adv.* In a frank manner; freely.  
**fránk'ness, n.** Quality or state of being frank.  
**fránk'pledge'** (fránk'pléj'), *n.* [Frank free + *pledge*.] *O. Eng. Law.* The system under which, with certain exceptions, each male member of a tithing of 12 years of age or upward was responsible for the conduct of other members of the tithing; also, the member himself, or the tithing.  
**frán'tic** (frán'tík), *a.* [OF. *frenetique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. φρενιτικός. See FRENZY.] Frenzied; distracted. — **frán'ti-cal-ly** (-tí-kál-i), *adv.* — **frán'tic-ly, adv.** — **tic-ness, n.**  
**fráp** (fráp), *v. t.*; ERAPPED (fráp); FRÁP'PING. [F. *frapper* to strike, bind.] *Naut.* To draw or bind tightly together. || **fráp'pé'** (fráp'pá'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *frapper* to strike, chill.] Iced; frozen. — *n.* A frapped mixture or beverage.  
**fratch** (frách), *v. i. & n.* Dispute, quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*  
**frá'ter** (frá'tér), *n.* [L.] Lit., brother; hence, comrade.  
**frá'ter, n.** [OF. *freitor*, refrator, refeitor. See REFECTORIUM.] A refectory of a monastery. *Obs.* or *Hist.*  
**frá'ter-nal** (frá-túr'nál), *a.* [LL. *fraternalis*, fr. L. *fraternus*, fr. *frater* brother.] Of, pert. to, or involving brethren; brotherly; or of pert. to a fraternal society. — *Syn.* See BROTHERLY. — **frá'ter-nal-ism, n.** — **nal-ly, adv.**  
**frá'ter-ni-ty** (-ní-tí), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tíz). [F. *fraternité*, L. *fraternitas*.] 1. State of being brothers or a brother; state or quality of being fraternal. 2. A body of men associated together, as for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood.  
**frát'er-nize** (frát'ér-níz), *v. i. & t.*; -NIZED (-nízd); -NIZ'ING. To associate, or bring into fellowship, as brothers. — **frát'er-ni-za'tion** (frát'ér-ni-zá'shún; -ní-zá'), *n.* [ernizes.]  
**frát'er-niz'er** (-niz'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, frat-  
**Frá'tres Ar-va'les** (frá'trés ár-vá'lez). See ARVAL, a.  
**frát'ri-cid'al** (frát'rí-síd'ál; frát' trí'), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, fratricide.  
**frát'ri-cide** (frát'rí-sid; frát' trí'), *n.* [L. *fratricidium* a brother's murder, *fratricida* a brother's murderer; *frater*, *fratris*, brother + *caedere* to kill.] 1. Act of one who kills his own brother. 2. One who kills his own brother.  
**|| Frau** (frou), *n.*; pl. **FRAUEN** (frou'én). [G.] A married woman; a wife; — as a title, equiv. to Mrs., Madam.  
**fraud** (fród), *n.* [F. *fraude*, L. *fraus*, *fraudis*.] 1. Deceitfulness; trickery. 2. Artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; trick. 3. Cheat; humbug. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Deception, deceit, guile, craft; wile, sham, stratagem, imposition, cheat.  
**fraud'ful** (fród'fúól), *a.* Full of fraud; trickish; treacherous; fraudulent. — **fraud'ful-ly, adv.**  
**fraud'u-lence** (fród'ú-lén's), *n.* Quality or state of being fraudulent; deliberate deceit; trickishness.  
**fraud'u-len-cy** (-lén-sí), *n.*; pl. -CIES (-síz). Fraudulence.  
**fraud'u-lent** (-lén't), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus*.] 1. Using fraud; deceitful. 2. Characterized by fraud; as, a *fraudulent* description; obtained or proceeding from fraud; as, *fraudulent* gains. — **Syn.** Guileful, crafty, wily, cunning, deceiving, cheating, treacherous, dishonest, designing. See FALLACIOUS. — **fraud'u-lent-ly, adv.**  
**fraught** (frót), *n.* Freight; load; burden. *Obs.* or *Scot.* — *v. t.* To freight; load. *Obs.* — *p. a.* Freightened; laden.  
**|| Fräu'lein** (frou'lin), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., dim. of *frau* woman.] A young lady; an unmarried woman; — as a title, equivalent to Miss.  
**Fraun'ho-fer lines** (frou'nhó-fér). *Physics.* The lines of the spectrum; properly, the dark lines of the solar spectrum, first accurately observed by J. von Fraunhofer.  
**frax'i-nel'ia** (frák'sí-nél'á), *n.* [NL. dim. of L. *fraxinus* the ash tree; — alluding to its leaves.] A perennial rutaceous herb (*Dictamnus albus*), with pinnate leaves and white flowers; — called also *gas plant* and *ditany*.  
**fray** (frá), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *affray*.] A commotion; affray; fight. — **Syn.** See CONTEST. — *v. t.* To frighten. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To brawl; fight; attack. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccout, àrm, àsk, sofá; ève, èvent, àl; úse, únite, àrn, úp, circús, menú; fúod, fúot; out, oil;

recént, makér; ice, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);



**fray**, *v. t. & i.* [OF. *freier*, *fraier*, fr. L. *fricare*.] To rub; wear, wear off, or wear into shreds, by rubbing.

**frizzle** (*fráz'l*), *v. t. & i.*; -ZED (-'ld); -ZING (-'lŋg). To fray; tatter. — *n.* Act or result of frizzling; state or quality of being frizzled. *All Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

**freak** (*frék*), *v. t.* To variegate; streak. *R.* — *n.* Streak. *R.*

**freak**, *n.* 1. A whim; fancy; vagary. 2. Freakish quality or disposition; caprice. 3. An irregular or abnormal product of some process, or, esp., of nature; a monstrosity. — *Syn.* Crotchety, sport. See CAPRICE.

**freak'ish**, *a.* 1. Full of freaks; capricious; queer. 2. Of the nature of a freak. — **freak'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

**freak'y** (*frék'y*), *a.*; -I-ER (-'ĕr); -I-EST. Freakish.

**freck** (*frék*), *v. t.* To checker; dapple. *Rare & Poetic.*

**freck'le** (*frék'li*), *n.* A small yellowish or brownish spot of pigment in the skin, esp. on the face, neck, or hands. — *v. t.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING. To mark with or as with freckles. — *v. i.* To become marked with or as with freckles.

**freck'ly**, *a.* Full of freckles; freckled.

**free** (*frĕ*), *a.*; **FRĒ'ER** (-'ĕr); **FRĒ'EST**. [AS. *frĕo*, *frĕoh*, *frĕ*.]

1. Not subject to an arbitrary external power or authority; independent; as: a Not held in slavery; having the rights of a citizen. b Not subject to a parent or guardian. c Enjoying civil and political liberty. d Enjoying political independence, as a nation. 2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, that which is free, or independent; specif., *O. Eng. Law.*, of or belonging to a man who was called free; — the opposite of *base*; as, *free service*; *free socage*.

3. Not subject to some particular authority, obligation, or restriction; exempt or released, as from a tax, duty, etc. 4. a Invested with a particular franchise or use; admitted to special rights; — usually used with *of*. b Without cost or payment; free of charge; gratuitous; as, *free admission*; a *free seat*.

5. Not determined by anything beyond its own nature or being; choosing or capable of choosing for itself; spontaneous or independent. 6. Not held in forcible restraint. 7. Not united or combined with anything else; severed; unattached. 8. Not obstructed; clear; unimpeded; as, a *free passage*. 9. Not held to strict laws of form; allowing latitude, as of form, expression, etc.; as, *free verse*; a *free translation*.

10. Devoid; without; void; also, outside; beyond; — used with *from* or *of*. 11. *Naut.* Favorable; — said of a wind blowing from a direction more than six points from straight ahead. 12. Characteristic of one not under restraint; unconstrained; as: a Voluntary; spontaneous. b Not close or parsimonious; liberal; also, not gained by impurity, as a gift. c Profuse; copious. d Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; frank; often, bold; forward. e Outspoken; hence, immoderate.

**free coinage**, in the fullest sense, the conversion of bullion (of any specified metal) into legal-tender coins for any person who chooses to bring it to the mintage; in a modified sense, such coinage when done at a certain fixed charge proportionate to the cost of the operation. — *f. companion*, in the Middle Ages, one of a band of mercenaries who could be hired by any prince or country. — *f. company*, a band of free companions. — *f. grace*, the undeserved and unrestrictedly bestowed grace of God. — *f. lance*, formerly, a knight or roving soldier whose services were purchasable by any state or leader; hence, a person who acts on his own responsibility without regard to party lines or deference to authority. — *f. list*, a The schedule of commodities admitted to a country free of duty. b A list of persons entitled to something, as admission, a periodical, etc., without payment. — *f. love*, the doctrine or practice of living openly with one of the opposite sex at pleasure, without marriage. — *f. port*. *Com.* a A port where goods may be received and shipped free of customs duty. b A port where goods are received from ships of all nations under equal conditions as respects rates of duty, etc. — *f. silver*, *Economics*, the free coinage of silver; often, specif., the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold, as at the ratio of 16 to 1, which for some time represented nearly or exactly the ratio of their market values. — *f. Thought*, *f. trade*. See in Vocabulary.

— *adv.* 1. Freely. 2. Without charge; as, admitted *free*. 3. *Naut.* With the wind more than six points from dead ahead; as, sailing *free*. Cf. **FREE**, *a.*, 11.

— *v. t.*; **FREED** (*frĕd*); **FREED'ING**. To make free; set at liberty; exempt; relieve; discharge; clear; — often used with *from* or *of*. — *Syn.* See **RELEASE**.

**free'board'** (*frĕ'bōrd'*; 57), *n.* *Naut.* A vessel's side, or the distance between water line and gunwale.

**free'boot'er** (*bōōt'ĕr*), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiten*, fr. *vrijbuiten* to plunder; *vrij* free + *buit* booty.] One who goes about plundering as a pirate; buccaneer. — **free'boot'**, *v. i.*

**free'-born'**, *a.* Born free; not born in vassalage; also, pertaining or suitable to one born free. [from slavery.]

**freed'man** (*frĕd'mān*), *n.* A man who has been set free.

**freed'dom** (*frĕd'dm*), *n.* [AS. *frĕodm*.] Quality or state of being free; as: a Liberty; independence. b Exemption from necessity in choice or action; as, *freedom of the will*. c Frankness; unreservedness. d Improper familiarity; undue liberty. e Facility; as, to speak with *freedom*. f Bold-

ness of conception or performance. g Exemption; immunity; as, *freedom from error*. h An exemption; a franchise. i Possession of the privileges of a member, as of a company, or of a citizen, as of a city, conferred on one not a member or resident as a mark of honor; also, a document conferring it. j Unrestricted use; as, the *freedom of my house* is his.

**Syn.** Freedom, liberty, independence, license. *Freedom* and *liberty* are often interchanged. But *Freedom* often implies absence of restraint or repression; *liberty* commonly suggests previous restraint; as, the *freedom of the press*; to set a slave at *liberty*. **Independence** is freedom from dependence or subjection; as, the Declaration of *Independence*. **License** is freedom regarded as permission or concession; it sometimes denotes the abuse of freedom; as, *liberty* is too often taken to mean *license*.

**free'dom'an** (-'wōōm'ān), *n.* *Jem.* A woman freed from slavery.

**free'-hand'**, *a.* Done by the hand without support, the guidance of instruments, measurements, or the like.

**free'-hand'ed** (-hān'dĕd); 24, 109), *a.* Generous; liberal.

**free'-heart'ed**, *a.* Having a free heart; frank; spontaneous.

**free'hold'** (*frĕ'hōld'*), *n.* *Law.* A tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance or for life is held, or the estate itself. — **free'hold'er** (-hōl'dĕr), *n.*

**free liver**. One who gratifies his appetites without stint.

**free'-liv'ing**, *a.* Given to free gratification of the appetites.

**free'ly** (*frĕ'li*), *adv.* In a free manner. — *Syn.* Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, unconditionally, unobstructedly, readily; liberally, munificently, bounteously, bountifully, largely, copiously, plentifully, plentifully.

**free'man** (-mān), *n.* 1. One who enjoys liberty, esp. civil or political liberty. 2. A citizen.

**free'mar'tin** (-mār'tĭn), *n.* A sexually imperfect female calf, twinborn with a male.

**Free'ma'son** (-mā's'n), *n.* A member of a well-known secret society (called more fully *Free and Accepted Masons*), consisting of persons united for fraternal purposes. — **free'ma-son'ic** (-mā-sōn'ĭk), *a.*

**Free'ma-son'ry** (-mā's'n-rĭ), *n.* 1. The principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons. 2. [I. c.] Fig., natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy.

**free'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being free. *Now Rare.*

**free'si-a** (*frĕ'zhi-ā*; -sĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., after E. M. Fries, Swedish botanist.] Any of a genus (*Nymarina*) of South African iridaceous plants; also, a bulb of this genus.

**free'-soil'**, *a.* *U. S. Hist.* Pert. to or advocating the non-extension of slavery; — applied esp. [cap.] to a political party active during the period 1846-56. — **free'-soil'er**, *n.*

**free'-spo'ken**, *a.* Outspoken. — **free'-spo'ken-ness**, *n.*

**free'stone'** (*frĕ'stōn'*), *n.* 1. Any stone, esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely without splitting. 2. A peach of the freestone type. — *a.* Having the flesh readily separating from the stone, as in certain peaches.

**free'-swim'ming**, *a.* *Zool.* Able to swim about; — opposed to *attached*. — **free'-swim'mer**, *n.*

**free'think'er** (*frĕ'thŋk'ĕr*), *n.* One who forms opinions independently, esp. independently of the authority of revelation or of the church. — *Syn.* Sceptic, unbeliever. See **INFDEL**. — **free'think'ing**, *n. & a.*

**free thought**. **Think'ing** of traditional or external authority in matters of opinion, esp. in respect of religion.

**free trade**. a Commerce not subjected to burdens or restrictions of any kind. b Specif., trade free from any governmental restrictions, burdens, or differences in treatment intended to change its natural course; also, the system, policy, or maintenance of this state of trade; — opposed to *protection*. c Smuggling. *Archaic.*

**free trader**, or **free'trad'er** (*frĕ'trad'ĕr*), *n.* One who practices, supports, or advocates free trade.

**free'wheel'** (*frĕ'hwĕl'*), *n.* *Mach.* A clutch fitted in the rear hub of a cycle, which engages the rear sprocket with the rear wheel when the pedals are rotated forward, but permits the rear wheel to run on free from the rear sprocket when the pedals are stopped or rotated backward.

**free'will'** (*frĕ'wil'*), *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

**freeze** (*frĕz*), *v. i.*; *pret.* **FROZE** (*froz*); *p. p.* **FRO'ZEN** (*frōz'n*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FREEZ'ING**. [AS. *frĕosan*.] 1. To become congealed by cold; harden into ice or a similar solid. 2. To become chilled with or as with cold. 3. To adhere by or as by freezing. — *v. t.* 1. To congeal; harden into ice. 2. To chill; hence, to paralyze as with fear. 3. To harden, damage, kill, or the like, by frost.

— *n.* Act of freezing; state of being frozen. — **freeze'r**, *n.*

**freezing point**. That degree of temperature at which a fluid begins to freeze; — used esp. of water, of which the freezing point is at 32° F., or 0° C.

**freight** (*frāt*). [F. *frēt*.] 1. The compensation paid for the transport of goods. 2. That with which anything is laden for or as for transportation; lading; cargo. 3. a Freight transportation, or freight line; esp., the ordinary transportation of goods afforded by a common carrier, as distinguished from *express*. b A freight train.

**Syn.** Freight, cargo, lading. Freight is goods, orig. as carried by sea, now also as transported by land; cargo is

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



the freight of a ship; lading (now chiefly poetic, or in *bill of lading*) applies to either freight or cargo. Fig. freight is poetic or elevated for *load*; cargo is often humorous.  
 — *v. t.* 1. To load with goods for transportation; in general, to load or burden. 2. To transport by freight.  
**freight'age** (frá'táj), *n.* 1. Charge for transportation. 2. Freight; cargo. 3. The transportation of freight.  
**freight'er** (ér), *n.* 1. One who loads a ship. 2. One who receives and forwards freight. 3. One for whom freight is transported. 4. A vessel used mainly to carry freight.  
**fre-mes'cent** (fré-més'ént), *a.* [L. *frémere* to roar, murmur + *E. -escent*.] Becoming murmurous, or noisy. *R. frem'í-tus* (frém'í-tús), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a murmuring, roaring.] *Med.* Palpable vibration or thrill.  
**French** (fré'ch), *a.* [AS. *frencisc*.] Of or pert. to France or its inhabitants; like the French people.  
**French chalk**, a soft variety of stearite used for marking on cloth, etc. — **F. horn**, a kind of metallic wind instrument. — **F. leave**, a hasty or secret departure. *Colloq. or Jocular.* — **F. pancake**, a kind of pancake, fried thin and rolled up, often being spread with jelly or jam before rolling. — **F. roof**, *Arch.*, a form of curb roof much like the mansard, having a nearly flat deck for the upper slope.



French Horn.

— *n.* 1. *Collective pl.* The people of France. 2. The chief language of the French people, descended from Latin. — **French'man**, *n.* — **French'wom'**, *n. fem.*

**French'y** (frén'chí-fí), *v. t.* To make or become French. **French'y** (-chí), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, the French.  
**fre-net'ic** (fré-nét'ík), *formerly* frén'č-tík), *a.* Also **frén'tí-cal**. **Frantic**. — *n.* A frantic person. See **PHRENETIC**, **frén'num**. *Var.* of **FRENUM**.

**frén'zy** (frén'zí), *n.*; *pl.* -ZIES (-zíz). [OF. *frenesic*, L. *phrenesis*, fr. Gr. *φρενίσις* disease of the mind, *φρην* mind.] Any violent mental agitation approaching to distraction; delirious rage, excitement, or enthusiasm. — **Syn.** Madness, delirium. See **MANIA**. — *v. t.* -ZIED (-zíd); -ZY-ING. To affect with frenzy; drive to madness. — **frén'zied**, *p. a.*  
**fré-quence** (fré'kwé'ns), *n.* Frequency.

**fré-quent-ly** (kwén'sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). 1. A crowded state; also, a crowd. *Archaic.* 2. Fact or condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated.

**fré-quent** (kwén't), *a.* [L. *frequens*, -entis, crowded, frequent.] 1. Of a place, thronged. **Obs.** 2. Often met with; happening at short intervals. 3. Common; familiar. **Obs. or R.** 4. Habitual; persistent; iterative.

**fré-quent'** (fré'kwén't'), *v. t. & i.* To visit often; associate with, be in, or resort to, often or habitually.  
**Syn.** **Frequent**, **haunt**. To frequent is to resort to frequently or habitually; to **haunt** (often of ghosts or apparitions), to frequent continually or (esp.) pertinaciously. In present usage **frequent** is commonly restricted to places.

**fré-quen-ta'tion** (fré'kwén-tá'shún), *n.* Act or habit of frequenting; visiting often; resort.

**fré-quen-ta-tive** (fré'kwén-tá-tív), *a.* *Gram.* Denoting frequent repetition of an action. — *n.* A frequentative verb.

**fré-quent'er**, *n.* One who frequents.  
**fré-quent-ly**, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals.

**frés'co** (frés'kó), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kóz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh.] 1. Coolness; shade. **Obs.** 2. *Fine Arts*, a Art or method of painting on plaster, esp. when not yet dried. **b** A fresco painting.

— *v. t.* To paint in fresco, as walls. — **frés'co-er**, *n.*  
**frésh** (frésh), *a.* [ME. *fresch*, *fersch*; the latter fr. AS. *fersc*; the former fr. OF. *fresch*, *freis*, fem. *fresche*.] 1. Newly produced, gathered, or made. 2. Not salt; as, *fresh water*. 3. Pure; refreshing; cool; brisk; as, *fresh air*. 4. Having its original qualities unimpaired; as: a Not stale, sour, decayed, etc. **b** Not faded, worn, obliterated, etc. **c** Not exhausted or fatigued; vigorous; active. 5. Refreshed; freshened; as, *fresh for combat*. 6. Newly met with or experienced; novel; recent; hence: additional; further. 7. Inexperienced; unpracticed. 8. Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.* 9. Presumptuous; forward. *Slang. U. S.* — **Syn.** Sound; unfaded, ruddy, sweet, good; unpracticed, unused; lively, strong. See **NEW**.

**frésh breeze**, *Naut.*, a breeze between a stiff breeze and a moderate gale; one blowing about twenty miles an hour. — **f. gale**, *Naut.*, a gale blowing about thirty miles an hour.

— *n.* 1. A freshet. 2. A stream, spring, or pool of fresh water. 3. A stream of fresh water running into salt water; the mingling or mingling place of such waters.

— *v. t. & i.* To refresh; recruit; increase; freshen. *Archaic.*  
**frésh'en** (frésh'n), *v. t.* 1. To make fresh; esp., to refresh; revive. 2. *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by change of place where friction wears it. — *v. i.* 1. To grow or become fresh, brisk, or strong; as, the wind *freshens*. 2. To become fresh in appearance; brighten. — **frésh'en-er**, *n.*

**frésh'ing**, *ad.* Freshly.  
**frésh'ly**, *adv.* In a fresh manner. [first year, as in a college.]  
**frésh'man** (-mán), *n.* A novice; esp., a student during the *fresh'ness*, *n.* Quality or state of being fresh.  
**frésh'-wa'ter**, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or living in, water not salt. 2. Accustomed to navigate fresh waters only; unskilled as a seaman. 3. Untrained; raw. **Obs.**

**frét** (frét), *v. t.* **FRET'**; **FRET'**ING. [AS. *fretan*, for *foretan*; *for-* + *etan* to eat.] 1. To eat away; gnaw; wear away; rub. 2. To make by wearing away a substance; as, to *fret* a passage. 3. To roughen; agitate; disturb; as, to *fret* the surface of water. 4. To tease; irritate; vex. — **Syn.** See **HARASS**.

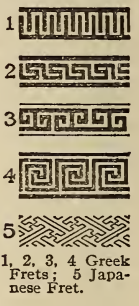
— *v. i.* 1. To be worn away; chafe; fray; as, a cuff *frets* at the edge. 2. To be agitated or in commotion; as, the brook *frets* between the rocks. 3. To be vexed, chafed, or irritated; to utter peevish expressions.

— *n.* 1. Act or state of erosion; a wasting away. 2. A worn or eroded spot. 3. Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; irritation.

**frét**, *n.* [OF. *frete* interlaced work.] 1. Ornamental network, esp. a kind of headdress for women. 2. Any of the ridges, as of wire, fixed across the finger board of a guitar or similar instrument. 3. **Fret-work**. 4. An ornamental pattern characterized by lines or bars. — *v. t.* 1. To adorn with interlacing lines or figures; hence: to variegate; diversify. 2. To enrich or furnish with frets.

**frét'ful** (frét'fúol), *a.* Disposed to fret, or such as to cause fretting; peevish. — **Syn.** Irritable, waspish, capacious, petulant, spleeny. See **PEEVISH**. — **frét'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **frét'-ness**, *n.*  
**frét'ry** (frét'í), *a.* 1. **Fretful**. 2. **Festering**; inflamed, as a sore. *Colloq.*  
**frét'work** (-wúrk'), *n.* Ornamental open-work or work in relief, esp. when elaborate; hence, any intricate play of light and shade or the like.

**Frey** (frá), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* One of the Vanir, a deity of fruitfulness, love, prosperity, and peace. See **VANIR**.  
**Frey'a** (frá'd), **Frey'ja** (frá'yá), *n.* [Icel. *Freja*.] *Norse Myth.* The goddess of love and beauty, who also presides over the regions of the dead. She is one of the Vanir and daughter of Njorth and sister of Frey. She has a jewel, or necklace, Brisingamen, obtained from the dwarfs, which Loki tried to steal and Heimdall defended. See **VANIR**.  
**frí-a-blí'l-y** (frí'á-blí'l-y), *n.* Friable quality.  
**frí-a-ble** (frí'á-b'l'), *a.* [L. *friabilis*, fr. *fricare* to rub or crumble into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized.  
**frí-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Friability.  
**frí'ar** (ér), *n.* [OF. *frère*, L. *frater* brother.] *R. C. Ch.* A brother of a religious order, esp. of one of the four mendicant orders, viz: the Franciscans, Augustinians, Dominicans, and Carmelites. — **Syn.** See **MONK**.  
**frí'ar bird**. An Australian honey eater (*Philemon corniculatus*), having no feathers on the head.  
**frí'ar's lantern**. The ignis fatuus.  
**Frí'ar Tuck** (túk). A fat and jovial friar, a constant associate of Robin Hood, to whom he acted as father confessor.  
**frí'ar-y** (frí'ér-í), *a.* Like or pertaining to friars or a convent. — *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-íz). A convent or brotherhood of friars.  
**frí'b'le** (frí'b'l'), *a.* Frivolous; trifling.  
 — *n.* A frivolous person or thing. — *v. i.* 1. To act frivolously. 2. To totter; falter. **Obs.** — **frí'b'ler** (-lér), *n.*  
**frí'c'an-deau'**, or -do' (frí'án-dó'), *n.* [F. *fricandeau*.] A ragout or fricasse of veal.  
**frí'c'as-see'** (-á-sé'), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, fricassée.] A dish of meat cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy. — *v. t.*; -SEED'; -SEE'ING. To cook as a fricasse.  
**frí'c'a-tive** (frí'cá-tív), *a.* [See **FRICTION**.] Characterized by frictional rustling of the breath in utterance; — used of certain consonants, as *f, v, s, z, etc.* — *n.* A fricative consonant.  
**frí'c'tion** (-shún), *n.* [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub.] 1. Act of rubbing one body on another. 2. *Mechanics*. A resistance to motion between two surfaces in contact. 3. A clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work.  
**frí'c'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, friction; as, *frictional* electricity. — **frí'c'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**Frí'day** (frí'dá), *n.* [AS. *frígedæg*, fr. *Fríg*, name of a goddess + *dæg* day. Cf. **FRIGG**.] The sixth day of the week.  
**fríed** (fríd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **FRY**.  
**fríend** (frénd), *n.* [AS. *fréond*, prop. *p. pr.* of *fréon*, rént, makér; íce, íll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; use, únite, úrn, úp, círcúts, menú; fúod, fúot; out, oil;



1, 2, 3, 4 Greek frets; 5 Japanese fret.



1/6 Friar Bird.



*fréogan*, to love.] 1. One attached to another by esteem and affection; an intimate. 2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, kin, etc. 3. A favorer; promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce. 4. A kinsman; — now only in *pl.* 5. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect popularly called *Quakers*.

**friendless**, *a.* Having no friend; forsaken.  
**friend'ly** (frénd'li), *adv.* [AS. *fréondlice.*] Amicably.  
**friend'ly** (frénd'li), *a.* [AS. *fréondlic.*] 1. Amicable; kind; favorable; not hostile. 2. Favorable; propitious. — **Syn.** See **AMICABLE**. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-liz). A friendly person; — usually applied to natives friendly to settlers or invaders. — **friend'li-ly**, *adv.* — **friend'li-ness**, *n.*  
**friendly society.** See **BENEFIT SOCIETY**.

**friend'ship**, *n.* State of being friends; friendly attachment; friendliness; amity.

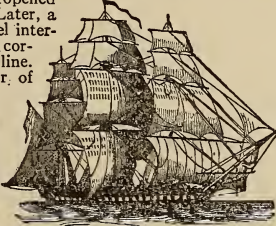
**fri'er** (frí'ér), *n.* Var. of **FRYER**.

**Fries'ic** (frés'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to Friesland or the Frisians or their language. — *n.* The language of the Frisians, a Low German tongue. [with a shaggy nap on one side.]

**frieze** (fréz), *n.* [F. *frise.*] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, *gr.* **frieze**, *n.* [F. *frise.*] 1. That part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice. It is a flat member, either uniform or broken by triglyphs, and often enriched with sculpture. See **COLUMN**, *Illust.* 2. An ornamental band, as on a wall.

**frig'ate** (fríg'ät), *n.* [F. *frégate*, fr. It. *fregata.*] Originally, a light vessel propelled by sails and oars. Later, a ship-rigged war vessel intermediate between a corvette and a ship of the line.

**frigate bird.** Either of two species of long-winged totipalmate sea birds (genus *Fregata*) noted for rapacious habits and great powers of flight; — called also *man-of-war bird*.



**Frigg** (fríg) [*icel.* *Frígg.*] *n.* Sailing Frigate (1800-40).

**Frig'ga** (fríg'gä), *n.* [*icel.* *Frígg.*] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Odin, and goddess of the sky. She presides over marriage and domestic life, and has dominion in heaven and in the abode of the dead. She was often confused with Freya.

**fright** (frít), *n.* [AS. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu.*] 1. Sudden and violent fear; a sudden alarm. 2. A thing that frightens; hence, something ugly or shocking. — **Syn.** See **FEAR**.

— *v. t.* To alarm suddenly; terrify; affright; scare. — **Syn.** Affright, dismay. [fright; to affright; terrify.]

**fright'en** (frít'n), *v. t.* To throw into a state of alarm or **Syn.** Frighten, scare, intimidate, cow. To frighten is to alarm suddenly; scare is more colloq., less dignified, than *frighten*, or else is felt to be archaic; to *intimidate* is esp. to awe or deter by a display of force; *cow* heightens the implication of disheartenment or broken spirit.

**fright'ened** (-'nd), *p. a.* Alarmed. — **Syn.** See **AFRAID**.

**fright'en-er** (-én-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, frightens.

**fright'ful** (-fúol), *a.* Terrifying; shocking. — **Syn.** Terrible, dreadful, alarming, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible. See **FEARFUL**. — **fright'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fright'ful-ness**, *n.*

**frig'id** (frí'íd), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold.] 1. Very cold; as, a *frigid* climate. 2. Wanting warmth, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; stiff and formal; as, a *frigid* look or manner. — **frig'id-ly**, *adv.* — **frig'id-ness**, *n.*

**frigid zone.** See **ZONE**. [frigid; coldness.]

**frigid'i-ty** (frí-jíd'í-tí), *n.* Condition or quality of being

**frig'o-ri'fic** (fríg'ó-rí'fik), *a.* [L. *frigorificus*; *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold + *facere* to make.] Causing cold; cooling.

**frí'jok**, **frí'jole** (fré'hól; fré'hól'), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (fré-hól'läs). [*Sp.* *fríjol.*] Any of various beans, esp. a certain black bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) used in Mexico, etc.

**frill** (fríl), *n.* 1. A border or edging usually fluted or crimped. 2. A showy accomplishment, mannerism, or the like; useless adornment; as, *frills* of style. 3. A fold of membrane or fringe of hair or feathers on an animal, as about the neck. 4. *Photog.* A wrinkling of the edge of the gelatin film, as of a plate.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To decorate with a frill. 2. *Photog.* To wrinkle at the edge, as the gelatin film.

**frill'ing**, *n.* Strips with a gathered edge for frills.

**Fri'maire'** (fré'mär'), *n.* [F., fr. *frimas* hoarfrost.] See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

**fringe** (frínj), *n.* [OF. *frenge*, *fringe*, fr. L. *frimbria* fiber, fringe.] 1. A trimming consisting of projecting ends of a fabric twisted or plaited together, or of loose threads or strips, etc. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, a fringe; a border; margin; as, a *fringe* of houses, of hair, etc. 3. *Optics.* One of a number of light or dark bands, produced by the interference of light; a diffraction band.

— *v. t.*; **FRINGED** (frínjd); **FRING'ING** (frín'jínj). To furnish with or as with a fringe; also, to serve as a fringe for, **fringe tree**, A small oleaceous tree (*Chionanthus virginica*) of the southern United States, bearing white flowers with long slender petals.

**frin-gil'ine** (frín-jíl'in; -ín), *a.* [L. *fringilla* a chaffinch.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to the family (*Fringillidae*) of birds including the finches; finchlike.

**fring'y** (frín'jí), *a.* Adorned with fringes; like fringe.

**frip'per-y** (fríp'é-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-íz). [F. *friperie.*] 1. Cast-off clothes, or a place for their sale. *Obs.* 2. Second-hand finery; cheap tawdry ornament; affected elegance or ostentation.

**fri-sette'** (frí-zét'), *n.* [F., a curl.] A fringe of hair or curls worn about the forehead by women. [dresser.]

**frí'seur'** (fré'zúr'), *n.* [F., fr. *friser* to curl.] A hair-

**Frí'sian** (frí'zh'in), *a.* Of or pert. to Friesland, the Frisians, or Frisic. — *n.* 1. One of an ancient Teutonic tribe of Holland; also, an inhabitant of Friesland. 2. = **FRIESTIC**.

**frisk** (frísk), *a.* [OF. *frisque*,] Frisky. — *n.* 1. A carole; caper. *Obs.* 2. A frolic; fit of wanton gayer. — *v. i.* To skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic. — **frisk'er**, *n.*

**frisk'y** (frísk'í), *a.*; **FRISK'Y-ER** (-kí-ér); -EST. Inclined to frisk; frolicsome. — **frisk'ily**, *adv.* — **frisk'iness**, *n.*

**frit** (frít), *n.* [F. *fritte*, fr. *frít* tried.] 1. Material of which glass is made, after it is calcined, but before vitrification. 2. *Ceramics.* A partially fused composition used as a basis for glazes. b The composition from which soft porcelain is made.

— *v. t. & i.*; **FRIT'TED**; **FRIT'TING**. To prepare by heat (materials for glass); fuse partially.

**frit fly.** Any of certain members of a genus (*Oscinis*, esp. *O. frit*) of small dipterous flies, injurious to grain in Europe.

**frith** (fríth), *n.* [*icel.* *fríðr*.] An estuary; firth.

**frít'il-la-ry** (frít'í-lá-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [L. *frítillus* dicebox, from the checkered markings of the petals.]

1. Any of a genus (*Fritillaria*) of liliaceous herbs, bearing nodding flowers with the corolla often curiously mottled.

2. Any of certain genera (*Argynnis* and allied genera) of butterflies; — so called from their spotted coloration.

**frit'ter** (-ér), *n.* [F. *friture* frying, a thing fried, *frire* to fry. See **FRY**.] A small quantity, or little cake, of batter (often including another substance, as fruit, meat, etc.) fried in deep fat or in a frying pan.

**frit'ter** (frít'ér), *n.* A fragment; shred; trifle. — *v. t.* To cut or break into fritters; hence: to disperse; scatter; waste. to fritter away, to diminish; waste piecemeal.

**frív'ol** (frív'ól), *v. i.* To act frivolously; trifle. — **frív'ol-er**, **frív'ol-er** (-ér), *n.* All **Collog.**

**frí-vol'i-ty** (frí-vól'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Condition or quality of being frivolous. 2. An act or thing that is frivolous. — **Syn.** See **LIGHTNESS**.

**frív'o-lous** (frív'ó-lüs), *a.* [L. *frivolus*.] 1. Of little weight or importance; not worth notice. 2. Given to trifling; marked with unbecoming levity; silly; interested esp. in trifles. — **Syn.** Trifling, trivial, petty. — **frív'o-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **frív'o-lous-ness**, *n.*

**fríz**, **frízz** (fríz), *v. t. & i.*; **FRIZZED** (frízd); **FRÍZZ'ING**. 1. To curl closely, as hair; to crisp. 2. To form into little burrs or tufts, as the nap of cloth. — *n.* State of being frizzed; something frizzed, as a wig or hair. [sizzle.]

**frízz**, *v. t. & i.* To fry, cook, or sear with a sizzling noise; **frízz'le** (fríz'li), *v. t. & i.*; -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-líng). To cook with a sputtering or sizzling noise; — also used fig.

**frízz'le** (fríz'li), *v. & n.* **Fríz**; -**fríz'zly** (fríz'zli), *a.*

**fríz'zy** (-í), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling a friz.

**fro** (fró), *adv.* [Of Scand. origin.] From; away; back; — now only in *to and fro*. — *prep.* = **FROM**. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

**frock** (frók), *n.* [F. *froc* a monk's cowl, coat, garment, LL. *frocus*.] 1. A monk's coarse gown, having a hood and girded by a cord; hence, clerical office. 2. a A tunic or mantle. b A smock frock. c A sailor's woolen jersey. d A frock coat. e A military coat like a frock coat. 3. A gown; dress.

— *v. t.* 1. To clothe in a frock. 2. To make a monk of; to invest with priestly office.

**frock coat.** A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, having long skirts of an equal length before and behind.

**frog** (fróg), *n.* [AS. *frogga*, *frogga* (in sense 1).] 1. Any of numerous webfooted tailless amphibians (genus *Rana* and allied genera) of aquatic habits. The young hatch out as tadpoles. 2. The triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse. 3. *Railroads.* A device for connecting one track with another branching from or crossing it. 4. [Perh. a different word.] An oblong covered cloak button fastening into a loop. 5. The loop, as on a belt, for receiving a sword, bayonet, etc.

— *v. i.* To catch, or look for, frogs.

**frog'bit** (fríg'bít'), *n.* Also **frog's-bit**. 1. A European valisneriaceae plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*), floating on still water and propagating by runners. 2. A related American plant (*Limnobium spongia*) of similar habit.

**k** = **ch** in **C. ich**, **ach** (50); **bón**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

G  
H  
I  
J  
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L  
M



**frog-eye'** (frôg'î), *n.* A disease of tobacco due to a parasitic fungus (*Cercospora nicotianae*), causing white spots on the leaves. — **frog-eyed'** (-îd'), *a.*  
**frog/fish'** (-fîsh'), *n.* Any of certain fishes, as the angler, so called from their broad mouth and limblike fins.  
**frog/ger-y** (frôg'êr-î), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-îz). A gathering of frogs; also, a place where frogs abound.  
**frog/gy** (-î), *a.*; **FROG/GI-ER** (-î-êr); -GI-EST. Abounding in frogs; of, like, or pertaining to, frogs.  
**frog/hop** (-hôp'êr), *n.* A spittle insect; also, any of the small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family (*Cercopidae*) to which the spittle insects belong. They feed upon the juices of plants.  
**frog lily.** The yellow water lily.  
**frog/mouth'** (frôg'mouth'), *n.* Any of a subfamily (*Podarginae*) of the goatsuckers of the Oriental and Australian regions. They are so called from their broad, flat bill.  
**frog spit, or frog spittle.** See CUCKOO SPIT.  
**frôlic** (frôl'îk), *a.* [*D. vrolijk.*] Full of fun or mirth; frolicsome; merry. — *v. i.* 1. A prank; flight of gaiety or mirth. 2. A merrymaking. — *v. i.*; -ICKED (-îkt); -ICK-ING. To play wild pranks; sport; make merry. — **frôlic'er**, *n.* **frôlic-y** (frôl'îk-î), *a.* Frolicsome.  
**frôlic-some** (frôl'îk-sûm), *a.* Full of gaiety; sportive.  
**from** (frôm), *prep.* [*AS. fram, from.*] Forth out of; away from contact with or proximity to; out of (whether with an idea of motion or of origin, source, or cause); as, released from prison; 100 miles from here; three years from now; to hang from a limb; excluded from the plan; to rouse from lethargy; a present from him; suffering from neglect.  
**frômen-ty** (frô'mên-tî). Var. of FRUMENTY.  
**frond** (frônd), *n.* [*L. frons, frondis, a leafy branch.*] **Bot.** a A compound leaf, esp. that of a palm. *Obs. or Poetic.* b A leadlike expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage. c Specif., the leaf of a fern, including both stipe and blade; — used both of foliage leaves and of sporophylls.  
**Fronda** (frônd), *n.* [*F. French Hist.*] A political party in France, during the minority of Louis XIV., which opposed the government and made war upon the court party.  
**frond'ed**, *a.* Furnished with fronds; as, fronded palms.  
**fron-des'cence** (frôn-dês'sênz), *n.* [*L. frondescere, incho. of frondere to put forth leaves.*] The period or condition of developing leaves; also, foliage.  
**front** (frünt), *n.* [*F. front forehead, L. frons, frontis.*] **1.** The forehead or brow; sometimes, the whole face. **2.** The countenance or personal bearing, as expressive of character and esp. of boldness; as, a bold front. **3.** A part that is foremost or that faces in a given direction; — opp. to *back* or *rear*; as: a *Mil.* The foremost rank; van; also, most advanced position or field of operations. b Any face of a building; esp., the face containing the principal entrance. c Land which faces or abuts on a piece of water, a river, a road, etc.; frontage. **4.** A position directly before one; as, to go in front of a person. **5.** The beginning; as, summer's front. **6.** A thing attached in front; as: a A shirt front, or dicky, b A cravat. **7.** A call boy. *Hotel Cant.*  
— *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the front, or forward part; foremost; as, a front view; front seats. **2. Phon.** Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at the front of the mouth, or between the tongue and the front, or hard, palate, as are the sounds of *p, b, ð* (*ève*), *â* (*âle*), etc.  
— *v. t.* 1. To oppose face to face; confront. **2.** To appear before; meet. **3.** To face toward. **4.** To adorn in front; give a front to. — *v. i.* To have or turn the face or front (in a named direction); face.  
**front'age** (frün'tâj), *n.* **1.** The front part of a building or lot; extent of front, as of land along a road. **2.** Act or fact of fronting or facing a given way; exposure.  
**front'al** (frün'täl; frôn'-), *n.* [*O.F. frontel, frontal, fr. L. frontale* an ornament for the forehead, frontlet.] **1.** A frontlet. **2.** A decorative covering for the front of an altar. **3.** A façade. *Rare.* **4.** The bone of the forehead.  
— *a.* Belonging to the front part or to the forehead.  
**front'ed** (frün'têd; 24), *p. a.* 1. Formed with a front; drawn up in line. **2.** Having (such) a front, or brow.  
**front'ier** (frôn'tîr; frün'tîr), *n.* [*F. frontière, LL. frontaria.* See FRONT.] **1.** That part of a country facing another country or an unsettled region; the border or extreme part of a country. **2.** A stronghold or protecting settlement on a frontier. *Obs.* — *a.* 1. Lying on the exterior part; bordering. **2.** Of or relating to a frontier.  
**front'iers-man** (-têrz-mân), *n.* A man living on the frontier.  
**front'is-piece** (frün'tis-pîs; frôn'-), *n.* [*F. frontispice. LL. frontispicium* beginning, front of a church, *L. frons* front + *spicere, specere*, to view.] The part which first meets the eye; as: a *Arch.* (1) The principal front of a building. (2) A pediment over a door, gate, window, or the like. b An illustration fronting the first page, or title-page, of a book; formerly, the first page itself. c A forehead. *Jocular.*

**front'less** (frünt'lês), *a.* Shameless; impudent. *Now Rare.*  
**front'let** (-lêt), *n.* [*OF. frontelet.*] **1.** A band for the forehead.  
**2.** The forehead, esp. of an animal. **3.** In birds, the forehead, when distinguished by difference in color or texture of plumage. **4. Horse Armor.** A frontstall.  
**fron'to-** (frôn'tô-). [*L. frons, frontis, the forehead.*] *Zoöl. & Anat.* A combining form used to designate connection with the frontal bone or region, as **fron'to-ma'lar**, pert. to the frontal and malar bones or regions.  
**fron't'all** (frünt'stôl'), *n.* *Horse Armor.* A plate attached to the bridle, with holes for eyes and nostrils. *Hist.*  
**frôre** (frôr), *p. a.* [*AS. froren.*] Frozen; frosty. *Archaic.*  
**frôst** (frôst; 62), *n.* [*AS. forst, frost, fr. frôsan to freeze.*] **1.** Act or process of freezing. **2.** Temperature which occasions freezing; freezing weather. **3.** Frozen dew; — called also *hoar frost* or *white frost*. **4.** Coldness of temperament; severity; *Colloq.*, an indifference; a coolness.  
— *v. t.* 1. To injure by frost; freeze. **2.** To cover with hoar-frost; produce a frostlike surface on.  
**frôst'bite'** (frôst'bit'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see BITE. To blight or nip with frost. — *n.* The freezing, or effect of a freezing, of some part of the body.  
**frôst'ed** (frôs'têd; 24), *p. a.* Covered with or as with hoar-frost; ornamented with frosting; also, frostitben.  
**frôst'fish'** (frôs'tîsh'), *n.* The tomcod (*Microgadus tomcod*), abundant on the New England coast in early winter.  
**frôst'flower** (-flou'êr), *n.* A small liliaceous bulbous plant (*Millia biflora*); also, its white star-shaped flower.  
**frôst'i-ly** (frôs'tî-lî), *adv.* In a frosty manner.  
**frôst'i-ness** (-nês), *n.* Quality or state of being frosty.  
**frôst'ing**, *n.* 1. A composition of sugar, as with beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc. **2.** A lusterless finish of metal or glass; mat.  
**frôst'weed'** (frôs'twêd'), *n.* Any American plant of a genus (*Helianthemum*, esp. *H. canadense*) of the rockrose family.  
**frôst'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Delicate figurework formed by frost, esp. on glass; also, an imitation of this, as on silver.  
**frôst'y** (frôs'tî), *a.*; **FROST'Y-ER** (-tî-êr); -Y-EST. **1.** Attended with or producing frost; freezing. **2.** Covered with frost. **3.** Without warmth of feeling. **4.** Hoary; gray; hence, belonging to, or characteristic of, old age.  
**frôth** (frôth; 62), *n.* 1. Bubbles collected on liquids from fermentation, agitation, etc.; spume; foam; esp., a spume of saliva from disease or excitement. **2.** Something light or unsubstantial, as words without thought.  
— *v. t.* 1. To cause to foam. **2.** To eject as froth. **3.** To cover with froth. — *v. i.* To throw up or throw out froth; foam.  
**frôth'y** (-î), *a.*; **FROTH'Y-ER** (-î-êr); -Y-EST. **1.** Full of or consisting of froth; foamy. **2.** Of the nature of froth; light; unsubstantial. — **frôth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **frôth'i-ness**, *n.*  
**frôu'frou'** (frôo'frôo'), *n.* [*F.*] A rustling, esp. of a skirt.  
**frounce** (frouns), *v. t. & i.*; **FROUNCED** (frounst); **FROUNC-ING**. [*OF. froncier.*] To gather into folds; curl; frizzle, as hair. — *n.* An empty or showy affectation.  
**frou'zy.** Var. of FROWZY. [hence: a woman; wife.]  
**frow** (frou), *n.* [*D. vrouw.*] A Dutch or German woman;  
**frow'ard** (frô'wêrd), *a.* [*fro + ward.*] **1.** Perverse; obstinately willful. **2.** Adverse. *Obs.* — *Syn.* Untoward, ungenerable, refractory, obstinate; petulant, cross, peevish. See WAYWARD. — **frow'ard-ly**, *adv.* — **frow'ard-ness**, *n.*  
**frown** (froun), *v. i.* 1. To contract the brow, as in displeasure or sternness; scowl. **2.** To look with disfavor or threateningly; lower.  
*Syn.* Frown, scowl, lower. Frown commonly implies disapprobation, severity, or anger; scowl, ill humor, sullenness, or discontent; lower, menace or gloom.  
— *v. t.* To affect, express, or drive, by a frown; as, he was frowned down.  
— *n.* 1. A wrinkling of the brow, as in anger; a sour or stern look; scowl. **2.** Any expression of displeasure.  
**frown'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a frowning manner.  
**frow'y** (frou'î), *a.* Musty; stale; rancid. *Dial.*  
**frow'zy, frou'zy** (frou'zî), *a.*; -ZY-ER (-zî-êr); -ZY-EST. Offensive to the smell or sight; musty; slovenly; unkempt. — *Syn.* See SLOVELLY.  
**froz'e, pret. of FREEZE.** [and severe cold.]  
**froz'en** (frôz'n), *a.* Congealed with, or subject to, long.  
**Fruc'ti'dor'** (frük'tî-ê'dôr'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. fructus* fruit + *Gr. dôpon* gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.  
**fruc'ti-fer-ous** (frük-tî-êr-îs), *a.* [*L. fructifer; fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.  
**fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion** (frük'tî-fî-kâ'shün), *n.* 1. Action of producing or bearing fruit; a fruiting. **2. Bot.** A fruit.  
**fruc'ti-ty** (frük'tî-tî), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fîd); -FY'ING. [*F. fructifier, L. fructificare; fructus* fruit + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To bear fruit. — *v. t.* To make fruitful; fertilize.  
**fruc'tose'** (frük-tôs'; frük'tôs), *n.* [*L. fructus* fruit.] *Chem.* A sugar,  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ , occurring in three optically different forms, the best known being dextro fructose, or fruit sugar.  
**fruc'tu-ous** (frük'tû-îs), *a.* [*OF. fructuosus, F. fructueux, L. fructuosus.*] Fruitful; productive; profitable.  
**fru'gal** (frô'gäl), *a.* [*L. frugalis, fr. frugi* for fruit; hence, fit for food, useful, fit, temperate, the dative of *frux, frugis, fruit.*] **1.** Economical in using resources; saving; sparing;

âle, senâte, câre, âm, account, îrm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent end, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, meniî; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);





G  
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**2.** Got by, or appropriate to, economy; as, *frugal fare*. **Syn.** Saving, provident, careful.—**Frugal, thrifty, chary, sparing, economical.** Frugal is opposed to wasteful, luxurious, or lavish; **thrifty** implies industry, good management, and prosperity; as, though affluent, he is *frugal*; he has a *thrifty* habit of saving. **Chary** implies a cautious, discriminating, sometimes unwilling, attitude; **sparing** connotes abstention or restraint; as, he is *chary* of recommending others; a sentimentous man is *sparing* of words. **Economical** (opposed to *extravagant*) implies esp. the use of money or resources to the best advantage.

**fru-gal'i-ty** (frō-gāl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being frugal; thrift. **fru-gal'ly, adv.** In a frugal manner.

**fru-gal'ness, n.** Frugality.

**fru-iv'o-rous** (frō-jiv'ō-rūs), *a.* [L. *frux, frugis, fruit* + *E. -ivorous*] Feeding on fruit.

**fruit** (frūt; 86), *n.* [F., fr. *L. fructus* enjoyment, product, fruit, fr. *frui, p. p. fructus, to enjoy*.] **1.** Any product of plant growth useful to man or animals, as grain, vegetables, cotton, flax, etc.; — usually in the *pl.* **2.** The edible product of a perennial or woody plant, consisting of the ripened seeds and adjacent or surrounding tissues, or of the latter alone. In popular use, there is no exact distinction between a *fruit* and a *vegetable*, except where the latter consists of the stem, leaves, or root of the plant. **3. Bot.** In general, any product of fertilization with its modified envelopes or appendages; esp., the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents, as the pod of a pea, a nut, grain, berry, etc. See *Illust.*, p. 405. **4. Offspring. Archaic.** **5. Effect;** consequence; product; advantage; profit; as, *the fruits of labor*. — *v. t. & i.* To bear or cause to bear fruit; to develop fruit on.

**fruit'age** (āj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Fruit collectively. **2.** The state or process of bearing fruit. **3.** Product of any action.

**fruit'er, n.** **1.** A ship to carry fruit. **2.** A tree that bears fruit.

**fruit'er-er, n.** One who deals in fruit. — **-er-ess, n. fem.**

**fruit'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl. -ERIES* (-īz). [F. *fruiterie* place where fruit is kept, in OF, also, fruitage.] **1.** Place where fruit is stored. **Obs.** **2.** Fruit collectively; fruitage. *Now Rare.*

**fruit'ful** (-fūl), *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; bearing results; prolific. — **Syn.** See FERTILE. — **fruit'ful-ly, adv.** — **fruit'ful-ness, n.**

**fruit'ion** (frō-jish'ūn), *n.* [OF. *fruition, L. fruitio* enjoyment, fr. *L. frui, p. p. fructus, to use or enjoy*.] Use or possession of anything; pleasure from possession or use.

**fruit'less, a.** **1.** Lacking or not bearing fruit; barren. **2.** Vain; idle; unprofitable. — **Syn.** Abortive, profitless. See USELESS. — **fruit'less-ly, adv.** — **fruit'less-ness, n.**

**fruit sugar.** *Chem.* A kind of sugar, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, occurring in honey and in most sweet fruits. It is a form of fructose.

**fruit tree.** A tree cultivated for its edible fruit. [of fruit.]

**fruit'y** (frūt'ī), *a.* Having the odor, taste, or appearance.

**fru'men-ta'ceous** (frō-mēn-tā'shūs), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus* fr. *frumentum* corn or grain.] Made of or resembling wheat or other grain.

**fru'men-ty** (frō-mēn-tī), *n.* [OF. *fromentē, fr. L. frumentum* grain.] Hulled wheat boiled in milk with sugar, plums, etc.

**frump** (frūmp), *n.* **1.** In *pl.* Sulky actions; sulks. *Now Dial.* **2.** A cross, old-fashioned person, esp. an old woman; a dowdy. *Colloq.* — **frump'ish, a.** — **frump'y** (frūmp'ī), *a.*

**frush** (frūsh), *n.* The frog of a horse's foot; also, a discharge from it; thrush.

**frush** (frūsh; frōsh), *v. t.* [F. *froisser* to bruise, OF. *froissier*.] To batter; crush; break. **Obs.**

**frus'trate** (frūs'trāt), *a.* [L. *frustratus, p. p. of frustrare* to deceive, frustrate, *frustra* in vain.] Frustrated. — *v. t.*; —**TRAT-ED** (-trāt-ēd); —**TRAT-ING.** **1.** To prevent from attaining a purpose; balk. **2.** To bring to naught; defeat; nullify. **Syn.** Thwart, foil, baffle, balk, circumvent, outwit, check, disappoint, cross, hinder, checkmate. — **Frustrate, thwart, foil, baffle, balk, circumvent, outwit.** To frustrate, is to render vain or ineffectual; to thwart is to frustrate, esp. by crossing or running counter to; foil commonly implies repulse or discomfiture. To baffle is to frustrate, esp. by confusing or puzzling; to balk, by interposing obstacles.

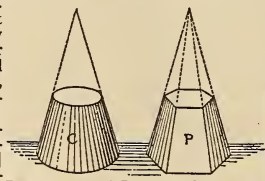
**Circumvent** implies stratagem; **outwit, craft or cunning, frus-trat'ion** (frūs-trā'tshūn), *n.* A frustrating; defeat.

**frus'tule** (-tūl), *n.* [L. *frustulum, dim. of frustum* a piece.] **Bot.** The siliceous shell of a diatom.

**frus'tum** (frūs'tūm), *n.*; *pl. E. -TUMS* (-tūmz), *L. -TA* (-tā). [L., piece, bit.] *Geom.*

The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or the part of any solid (cone, pyramid, etc.), between any two cutting planes.

**fru-tes'cent** (frō-tēs'-ēnt), *a.* [L. *frutex, fruticis, s h r u b*, bush.] Shrubby. — **fru-tes'cence** (-ēns), *n.*



Frustums: C of Cone; P of Pyramid.

**fru'ti-cose** (frō'tī-kōs), *a.* [L. *fruticosus, fr. frutex, fruticis, shrub*.] Pertaining to or resembling a shrub.

**fr'y** (frī), *n. sing. & pl. 1.* Offspring; seed. **Obs.** **2.** The young of fishes; — used chiefly as a collective. Also, occasionally, the young of other animals, or of man. **3.** Very small adult fishes, esp. in schools. **4.** A swarm or brood of young; a crowd of small creatures, persons, or things.

**fr'y, v. t.**; **FRID** (frīd); **FRY'ING.** [F. *frire, fr. L. frigere* to roast, parch, fry.] To cook in a pan with fat over a fire; cook in boiling fat; — **disting.** from *broil*. — *v. i. 1.* To undergo the process of frying. **2.** To burn with passion; as, to *fr'y* with vexation.

— *n.*; *pl. FRIES* (frīz). **1.** A dish of anything fried. **2.** An internal part or organ of an animal that is usually eaten fried, as pig's liver, calf's pluck, or lamb's testicles; — usually in *pl. Local*.

**fr'y'er, fri'er** (frī'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, fries; also, something intended for frying.

**fu** (fū), *n.* [Chin.] A department or prefecture in China; also, the chief city of a department; — often forming the last part of a place name; as, Paotingfu.

**fub** (fūb), *v. t.*; **FUBBED** (fūbd); —**BING.** **1.** To trick; cheat. **2.** To put off deceitfully or with a pretense. *Archaic.*

**fub'sy** (fūb'zī), *a.* Plump; chubby; short and stuffy; as, a *fubsy sofa*. *Colloq., Eng.*

**fuch'sia** (fū'shī-ā; fū'shā; as a Latin genus name, fōok'-sī-ā), *n.*; *E. pl. -SIAS* (fū'shāz). [NL., after Leonhard Fuchs, German botanist.] Any plant of a large genus (*Fuchsia*) of the evening primrose family, having handsome nodding flowers, usually red or pink.

**fuch'sine** (fōok'sīn; -sēn), **fuch'sin, n.** [*Fuchsia* + *-ine*; named from its color in solution.] A dyestuff produced by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidines. It is metallic green superficially, but when dissolved yields a brilliant dark red.

**fu'coid** (fū'koid), *a.* [*Fucus* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* **Fuchsia.** Pert. to or resembling seaweeds, esp. algae of the family (*Fucaceæ*) containing the rockweeds and gulfweed. — *n.* A fucoid seaweed.

**fu'cus** (fū'kūs), *n.*; *pl. FUCI* (-sī). [L., orchil, used as a red dye.] **1.** A paint; dye. **Obs.** **2.** Any of a certain genus (*Fucus*) of olive-green or brown algae; a rockweed.

**fud'dle** (fūd'dl), *v. t.*; —**DLED** (-ld); —**DLING.** To make foolish or confused, as with drink; muddle; confuse. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To tittle. *Colloq.*

**fudge** (fūj), *n.* **1.** A made-up story; nonsense; bosh; — often an exclamation of contempt. **2.** A patch of print, as of colored print or a piece of late matter, inserted in a newspaper page; also, a machine or cylinder for printing such patches. **3.** A kind of soft candy.

**fudge, v. t.**; **FUDGED** (fūjd); **FUDG'ING.** To devise; concoct.

**Fu-ē-gi-an** (fū-ē'jī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Tierra del Fuego, or its native Indians. — *n.* An Indian of Tierra del Fuego.

**fu'el** (fū'ēl), *n.* [OF. *foivelle, fuville, LL. focabia, fr. L. focus* fireplace, in LL., fire.] Anything that feeds fire; hence, that which increases passion or the like. — *v. t.* To feed or furnish with fuel.

**fu-ga'cious** (fū-gā'shūs), *a.* [L. *fugax, fugacis, fr. fugere* to flee.] **1.** Flying, or disposed to fly; lasting but a short time; fleeting. **2. Bot.** Fading soon after full bloom.

**fu-ga'civ'e** (fū-gā'sīv'ē), *n.* Quality of being fugacious.

**fu'gi-tive** (fū'jī-tīv), *a.* [F. *fugitif, fr. L. fugitivus, fr. fugere* to flee.] **1.** Fleeing, as from danger. **2.** Strolling; roaming; vagabond. **3.** Not fixed; not durable; evanescent; liable to fade; as, *fugitive colors*. **4.** Dealing with topics of temporary interest; occasional; as, *fugitive verse*. — **Syn.** Fleeting, unstable, uncertain, volatile, fugacious. See TRANSIENT.

— *n. 1.* One who flees from pursuit, danger, service, etc. **2.** A deserter. **Obs. b** A refugee. — **fu'gi-tive-ly, adv.** — **fu'gi-tive-ness, n.**

**fu'gle** (fū'gl), *v. i.* To act as fogleman, guide, or model; also, to make motions as if signaling. *Colloq.*

**fu'gle-man** (fū'gl-mān), *n.* [G. *Flügelmann* file leader; *Flügel* wing + *mann* man.] A well-drilled soldier placed in front of a company, as a guide for the others in their exercises.

**fugue** (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga, fr. L. fuga* a fleeing, flight.] A musical composition in several parts, simultaneous and harmonizing, but independent in melody.

**-ful** (-fūl). [See FULL, a.] **1.** A suffix forming adjectives, and denoting full of, abounding in, characterized by, also able to, or tending to. **2.** A suffix forming nouns, and denoting quantity that would fill; as in *cupful*.

**Fu'lah** (fō'lä), *n.* A Sudanese of a race of Hamitic stock with Negro admixture.

**ful'crum** (fūl'krūm), *n.*; *pl. E. -CRUMS* (-krūmz), *L. -CRA* (-krā). [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] **1.** A prop. **2.** The support, as a wedge, about which a lever turns.

**ful-fill', ful-fil'** (fūl-fīl), *v. t.*; —**FILLED'** (-fīld'); —**FILL'ING.**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makēř; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chāir; gō; sĭng, ĩnk; then, thĭn; natŭre, verdŭre (37);



[AS. *fulfyllan*.] To accomplish or carry out, as a promise; satisfy, as a desire; perform; bring to pass, as a purpose. **ful-fill-ment, ful-fill-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of fulfilling; accomplishment; completion; execution; performance. **ful-gent** (fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* [*L. fulgens, -entis*, p. pr.] Shining brightly; resplendent. — **ful-gent-ly**, *adv.* **ful-gid** (-jĭd), *a.* [*L. fulgidus*.] Shining; glittering. **ful-gor, ful-gour** (fŭl'gŏr; -gĕr), *n.* [*L. fulgor*, fr. *fulgere* to shine.] Dazzling brightness; splendor. *Rare.* **ful-gu-rant** (fŭl'gŭ-rĕnt), *a.* [*L. fulgurans*, p. pr. of *fulgurare*.] Resembling lightning; flashing. **ful-gu-rate** (fŭl'gŭ-rĕt), *v. i.* [*L. fulgurare* to flash, fr. *fulgur* lightning, fr. *fulgere* to shine.] To flash as lightning. **ful-gu-rat'ing** (-rĕt'ing), *p. a. Med.* Resembling lightning; — used to describe sudden intense lancinating pains. **ful-gu-rat'ion** (-rĕt'shĭn), *n.* Act of flashing or lightening; a lightning flash. *Now Rare.* **ful-gu-rite** (fŭl'gŭ-rĭt), *n.* [*L. fulgur* lightning.] *Geol.* A glassy irregular tube produced by the passage of lightning through loose sand, or even compact rock. **ful-gu-rous** (fŭl'gŭ-rŭs), *a.* [*L. fulgur* lightning.] Emitting lightning; flashing; fulgurant. **ful-ham** (fŭl'hĕm), *n.* A loaded die. *Slang.* **ful-hig'uous** (fŭl'hĭ'gŭs), *a.* [*L. fuliginosus*, fr. *fuligo* soot.] Smoky; sooty; dusky. — **ful-hig'uously**, *adv.* **full** (fŭl), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *fuler, fouler*, fr. *L. ful*, fr. *L. fullo* a fuller.] To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill. **full**, *a.* [AS. *ful*.] 1. Filled; abundantly supplied. 2. Satisfied in appetite; sated; also, satisfying; as, a *full* meal. 3. Absorbed in and enthusiastic over (something); as, to be *full* of a plan. 4. Occupying completely the space or accommodation; as, a *full* audience; a *full* cargo. 5. Complete; entire; of maximum quality, force, development, etc.; as, a *full* jury; *full* weight; the *full* moon, etc. 6. Rounded or plump. 7. a Of sounds, having volume or depth. b Of colors, pure. c Of wines, etc., having good body. 8. Plentiful; copious; as, *full* notes. 9. Having the mind filled with information. 10. Having so much material that it hangs in folds; as, *full* sleeves. 11. Filled or distended by wind; as, *full* sails. **Syn.** Full, replete. Replete (with), the more bookish term, as compared with full (of), heightens the implication of abundant supply or of being fraught with something; as, full of ambition; replete with anecdote. **full back.** Football. See BACK, *n.* 5 d. — *f. blood.* A Unmixed descent; as, a negro of *full blood*. b Relationship through both parents. — *f. dress.* the style of dress prescribed for occasions of ceremony; esp. the customary formal dress for evening. — *f. hand, or f. house, Poker.* a hand containing three of a kind and a pair, as three kings and two tens. — *f. stop, Punct.* a period.

— *n.* Complete measure; highest state or degree. — *adv.* 1. Quite; entirely. 2. To the utmost; — chiefly in combination; as, *full-blown*. — *v. t.* To make full, as a garment; to sew with gathers, as trimming. — *v. i.* 1. To be or become full; as, the moon *fills* to-night. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* 2. To have fullness; gather; pucker. **full'er** (fŭl'ĕr), *n.* [From FULL to make full.] A set hammer for grooving and spreading iron. **full'er, n.** One whose occupation is to full cloth. **full'er's earth** (-ĕrz). A soft earthy substance, resembling clay, used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease. **full'er-y** (fŭl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on. **full'ing, n.** Process of cleansing, shrinking, and thickening cloth by moisture, heat, and pressure. **full'ness, n.** State or quality of being full. **full'ly** (fŭl'ĭ; -lĭ), *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely. — **Syn.** Entirely; maturely; plentifully, abundantly, plentifully, copiously, amply, sufficiently. **ful-mar** (fŭl'mār), *n.* [Prob. fr. Icel. *full* foul + *mār* sea mew.] An Arctic sea bird (*Fulmarus glacialis*) of the petrel family.

**ful-mi-nant** (fŭl'mĭ-nĕnt), *a.* [*L. fulminans*, p. pr. of *fulminare* to lighten.] 1. Fulminating. 2. *Med.* Coming on suddenly with great severity; foudroyant. **ful-mi-nate** (-nĕt), *v. i. & t.*; -NĀT'ĒD (-nĕt'ĕd); -NĀT'ING. [*L. fulminatus*, p. p. of *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, *fulmen* thunderbolt, *fulgere* to shine.] 1. To thunder and lighten. *Rare.* 2. To detonate; explode violently. 3. To issue (decrees, etc.) authoritatively; thunder forth (menaces). [a fulminate, **fulminating powder**, any violently explosive powder, esp. — *n.* 1. A salt of fulminic acid. 2. A fulminating powder.



**ful-mi-na'tion** (-nĕ'shĭn), *n.* 1. Act of fulminating. 2. That which is fulminated, or thundered forth. **ful-mi-na-to-ry** (-nĕ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Thundering; striking terror. **ful-mine** (fŭl'mĭn), *v. i. & t.* To fulminate. **ful-min'ic** (fŭl'mĭn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a strong acid, C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, the salts of which explode on percussion. **ful-mi-nous** (fŭl'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*L. fulmen* thunderbolt.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling thunder and lightning. **ful'some** (fŭl'sŭm), *a.* [*Full*, *a.* + *-some*.] 1. Offensive; repulsive; esp., offensive from excess of display or from insincerity. 2. Lustful; obscene. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See SAVAGE. — **ful'some-ly, adv.** — **ful'some-ness, n.** **ful'vous** (fŭl'vŭs), *a.* [*L. fulvus*.] Tawny; dull yellow. **fu-mar'ic** (fŭ-mār'ĭk), *a.* [*L. fumus* smoke, fume.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, occurring in fumitory and other plants. **fu-ma-role** (fŭ-mārŏl), *n.* [It. *fumaruolo*, fr. *fumo* smoke, *L. fumus*.] A hole or spot, as in a volcanic region, emitting fumes. **fu-ma-tŏ-ri-um** (fŭ-mĕ-tŏ-rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ĕ). [NL., fr. *L. fumare*, *fumatum*, to smoke.] An air-tight compartment in which vapor may be generated to destroy germs or insects, as scale insects on nursery stock. **fu-ma-to-ry** (fŭ-mĕ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [See FUMATORIUM.] Pert. to, or concerned with, smoking. — *n.*, *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for subjecting things to the action of smoke or vapor. **fum'ble** (fŭm'b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To feel or grope about clumsily; seek awkwardly. — *v. i.* To handle or manage awkwardly; in ball games, to fail to handle (the ball) properly. — *n.* Act of fumbling. **fum'bler** (-blĕr), *n.* One who fumbles. **fume** (fŭm), *n.* [*L. fumus*.] 1. Aromatic smoke, as of incense. 2. A vaporous or odorous exhalation, esp. if offensive; reek; as, sulphurous *fumes*. 3. Anything unsubstantial or airy; idle conceit. 4. An emotional outburst; esp., a fit of anger or vexation; as, to be in a *fume*. — *v. i.*; FUMED (fŭmd); FUM'ING (fŭm'ing). 1. To smoke; throw off fumes; rise up, as vapor. 2. To show anger or irritation. — *v. t.* 1. To fill or treat with fumes. 2. To burn incense in or to. 3. To throw off as in vapor. **fu-met** (fŭ'mĕt) } *n.* [*F. fumet* odor, fume of wine or **fu-mette'** (fŭ-mĕt') meat, fr. *L. fumus* smoke.] Odor of game, etc., that has been kept long, or of meat in cooking. **fu-mi-gate** (fŭm'ĭ-gĕt), *v. t.*; -GĀT'ĒD; -GĀT'ING. [*L. fumigatus*, p. p. of *fumigare*, fr. *fumus* smoke.] 1. To apply smoke or vapor to, esp. for disinfecting. 2. To perfume. **fu-mi-gat'ion** (-gĕt'shĭn), *n.* 1. Act of making or using fumes or perfume, as in incantation. 2. Act of fumigating, as for disinfection. 3. Vapor raised in the process of fumigating; also, a preparation used for fumigating purposes. **fu-mi-ga'tor** (fŭm'ĭ-gĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, fumigates; an apparatus for fumigating. **fuming box.** *Photog.* A box or chamber in which sensitized paper is subjected to action of ammonia fumes, to improve color and increase speed in printing. **fu-mi-to-ry** (fŭmĭ-tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*F. fumeterre*; *L. fumus* smoke + *terra* earth.] Any of a genus (*Fumaria*) of erect or climbing papaveraceous herbs, with small irregular flowers; esp., a delicate purple-flowered garden annual (*F. officinalis*). **fum'y** (fŭm'y), *a.* Producing fumes; vaporous. **fun** (fŭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *fonnen* to be foolish, to act foolishly. Cf. FOND.] Sport; merriment; playful action or speech. — *v. i.* To act in fun; to make fun; joke; fool. *Colloq.* **fu-nam'bu-list** (fŭ-nĕm'bŭ-lĭst), *n.* [*L. funambulus*; *funis* rope + *ambulare* to walk.] A ropewalker or rope-dancer. — **fu-nam'bŭ-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* **func'tion** (fŭnk'shĭn), *n.* [*L. functio*, fr. *fungi* to perform.] 1. The proper action of anything; office; duty; specif., the normal and characteristic action of any organ or part of an animal or plant; as, the *function* of the lungs. 2. Power of acting; faculty. 3. Activity; performance. *Obs.* or *R.* 4. A religious, public, or social ceremony or gathering, esp. if elaborate or formal. 5. *Math.* A magnitude so related to another magnitude that to values of the latter there correspond values of the former; as, *x* is a *function* of *x*<sup>2</sup>. — *v. t.* To fulfill a function; act; operate. **func'tion-al** (-ĕl), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or connected with, a function or functions. 2. *Biol.* Performing its regular function, as an organ. **functional disease, Med.**, a disease of which the symptoms cannot be referred to any organic lesion or change of structure; — opposed to *organic disease*. **func'tion-a-ry** (-ĕrĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One charged with the performance of a function. **fund** (fŭnd), *n.* [*F. fond* bottom, foundation, *fonds* fund, deriv. of *L. fundus* bottom.] 1. Bottom; foundation. *Obs.* 2. An accumulation or deposit of resources; stock; supply. 3. A sum of money, esp. one the principal or interest of which is appropriated to a specific object, as the carrying on of a commercial undertaking; stock or capital; in *pl.*,

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



available pecuniary resources. **4.** In *pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities; — with *the*.  
 — *v. t.* **1.** To provide a fund to pay interest or principal of.  
**2.** To convert into a more or less permanent debt at interest.  
**3.** To place in a fund; accumulate.  
**4.** To provide funds or means for carrying on; finance.  
**fun'da-ment** (fün'dá-mént), *n.* [OF. *fundement*, *fondement*, fr. *L. fundamentum* foundation, *fundus* bottom.]  
**1.** Foundation. *Obs.* **2.** The buttocks; anus.  
**fun'da-men'tal** (-mén'tál), *a.* Of or pert. to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary; primary; basal. — *n.* A principle, rule, law, or article which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part. — **men'tal-ly**, *adv.*  
**fun'dus** (fün'düs), *n.* [L., bottom.] The bottom or base of (or part opposite the aperture of) the internal surface of a hollow bodily organ, as of the bladder or the eye.  
**fun'ner-al** (fün'nér-ál), *n.* [LL. *funeralia*, prop. neut. pl. of *funeralis* of a funeral, fr. *L. funus, funeris*, funeral.]  
**1.** The rites used in the disposition, as by interment, of a dead human body; obsequies; burial. **2.** A procession attending the burial of the dead. — *a.* Pert. to or befitting a funeral; used at the burial of the dead.  
**fun-ne-rál** (fün-nér-ál), *a.* [L. *funerarius*.] Appropriate to a funeral; sad and solemn. — **fun-ne-rál-ly**, *adv.*  
**fun-ness** (fün-nést'), *a.* [L. *funestus*, fr. *funus* a funeral, destruction.] Portentous; lamentable; doleful. *Rare.*  
**fun'gal** (fün'gál), *n.* *Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a fungus or fungi.  
**fun'gi** (fün'jí), *n.*, *L. pl.* of FUNGUS. [Ibid.]  
**fun'gi-bil'i-ty** (-jí-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being fungible.  
**fun'gi-ble** (fün'jí-b'l), *n.* [LL. (*res*) *fungibiles*, fr. *L. fungi* to discharge.] A thing that is fungible. — *a.* *Civil Law.* Such that one specimen or part may be used in place of another in the satisfaction of an obligation, as money, food, etc.  
**fun'gi-cide** (fün'jí-síd'), *n.* [fungus + *-cide*.] Any substance that destroys fungi. — **fun'gi-cid'al** (-síd'ál), *a.*  
**fun'gi-form** (-fórm), *a.* [fungus + *-form*.] Shaped like a fungus or mushroom.  
**fun'goid** (fün'goid), *a.* [fungus + *-oid*.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a fungus; fungal. — *n.* A fungus.  
**fun-gos'i-ty** (fün-gós'í-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Fungous quality; a fungous excrescence.  
**fun'gous** (fün'güs), *a.* [L. *fungosus*.] Pert. to, relating to, or resembling a fungus, its texture, or its growth.  
**fun'gus** (-güs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CI (fün'jí), E. -CUSES (fün'güs-éz; 24). [L., a mushroom.] **1.** Any of a group of thallophytic plants comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, mushrooms, etc. They are destitute of chlorophyll and reproduce mainly by means of asexual spores. **2. Med.** A morbid spongy growth, esp. of granulations.  
**fun'ni-cle** (fün'ní-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* cord.] **1.** A small cord. **2. Bot.** The stalk of an ovule or seed.  
**fun-nic'u-lar** (fün-ník'ú-lár), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or pert. to, a funicle. **2.** Pert. to, or dependent on, the tension of a cord.  
**fun-nic'u-lus** (-lús), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lí). [L., a little cord. See FUNICLE.] **1. Anat.** A cord, band, or bundle of fibers. **b** The umbilical cord. **2. Bot.** A funicle.  
**funk** (fünk), *v. i.* To shrink back through fear; flinch. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* *Colloq.* **1.** To funk at; flinch at; shrink from; as, to funk a task. **2.** To frighten; cause to flinch. — *n.* A shrinking back through fear; panic. *Colloq.*  
**fun'nel** (fün'nel), *n.* [From *L. fundibulum, infundibulum*, funnel, deriv. of *in* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** A vessel shaped like a hollow cone, tapering into a tube, through which liquids, powders, etc., may be run into another vessel. **2.** A flue, or passageway for air, light, smoke, or vapor; a smokestack, esp. of a steamship.  
**fun'ni-ly** (-í-ly), *adv.* In a funny manner. Common  
**fun'ny** (-í), *a.*; *-NI-ER* (-í-ér); *-NI-EST*. [From FUN.] **Funnel.**  
**1.** Droll; comical; laughable. **2.** Strange; queer; odd. *Colloq.* — *Syn.* See LAUGHABLE.  
**funny bone.** See CRAZY BONE.  
**fur** (fúr), *v. t.*; *FURRED* (fúrd); *FUR'RING*. [OF. *forrer*, fr. *furra*, *forra*, sheath, case, of G. origin.] **1.** To line, face, cover, or clothe with fur. **2. Arch.** To apply furring to. — *n.* **1.** A piece of the dressed pelt of any of certain animals (as the seal, beaver, mink, etc.) worn as a trimming or lining to a garment; hence, such a dressed pelt or pelts as a material. **2.** An article of clothing made of, or trimmed or lined with, fur; as, a set of furs. **3.** The hairy coat of a mammal, when fine, soft, and thick. **4.** In *pl.* Skins of animals with the fur; peltry. **5. Her. Any of several patterns or diapers used as tinctures. See TINCTURE. **6.** Any coating like, or suggestive of, fur, as of morbid matter on the tongue.  
**fur-be-low** (fúr'bé-ló), *n.* A plaited or gathered flounce on a woman's garment; hence, any showy or fussy trimming. — *v. t.* To ornament, as with a furbelow.  
**fur'bish** (-bísh), *v. t.* [OF. *forbir*, *furbir*, fr. OHG. *furban***

to clean.] To scour to brightness; burnish; cause to look fresh; renovate. — *Syn.* See POLISH. — **fur'bish-er**, *n.*  
**fur'cate** (fúr'kát), *a.* [L. *furca* fork.] Forked; branching. — (-kát), *v. i.* To branch like a fork.  
**fur-ca'tion** (fúr-ká'tshún), *n.* A branching like a fork.  
**fur'cu-lum** (fúr'kú-lúm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lá). [NL, dim. of *L. furca* a fork.] *Anat.* A forked part; esp., the wishbone.  
**fur'fur** (fúr'fúr), *n.* [L.] Scuri; dandruff.  
**fur'fu-ra'ceous** (-fú-rá'shús), *a.* Of or like bran; scurvy.  
**fur'fu-rane** (fúr'fú-rán), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran.] *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O, of peculiar odor, obtained from wood tar by distillation, and in other ways.  
**fu'ri-bund** (fú'ri-búnd), *a.* [L. *furibundus*, fr. *furere* to rage.] Full of fury; raging; frenzied.  
**fu'ri-ous** (fú'ri-ús), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage, fury.] **1.** Full of, or transported with, passion or fury; frantic; raging. **2.** Moving with violence or impetuosity; rushing; violent. — *Syn.* Vehement, fierce, turbulent, angry, mad, frenzied. — **fu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**furl** (fúrl), *v. t.* [Contracted fr. obs. *furdle*, fr. *fardel* bundle.] To draw up into close compass; wrap or roll (a sail) close to a spar.  
**fur'long** (fúr'lóng; 62), *n.* [AS. *furlang*, *furlung*; *furh* furrow + *lang* long.] A measure of length, now legally  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile; that is, 40 rods or 220 yards (201.16 meters).  
**fur'lough** (-ló), *n.* [Prob. fr. *D. verlof*, fr. *a* prefix akin to *E. for* + the root of *E. lief*.] Leave of absence, esp. to a soldier. — *v. t.* To grant a furlough to.  
**fur'men-ty** (fúr'mén-ti), *fur'me-ty*. Vars. of FURNACE.  
**fur'nace** (-nás), *n.* [OF. *foinais*, *foinaise*, fr. *L. fornax*.] An apparatus or structure in which heat is produced for reducing ores, warming a house, baking pottery, or the like.  
**fur'nish** (-nish), *v. t.* [OF. *furnir*, *fornir*, fr. OHG. *frumjan* to further, execute, do.] **1.** To provide for; equip; fit out or fit up. **2.** To provide; supply; give; afford. *Syn.* Furnish, equip, appoint. To furnish is to provide with whatever is necessary, esp. for use; to equip is to furnish with appliances or instruments, esp. for action; *appoint* suggests complete or elegant equipment, and is now rare, except in *p. p.*; as, to furnish a house; to equip an expedition; to a house beautifully appointed.  
**fur'nish-er**, *n.* One who furnishes.  
**fur'nish-ings**, *n. pl.* Furniture, fixtures, apparatus, etc.  
**fur'nish-ment** (-mént), *n.* **1.** Act of furnishing, or state of being furnished. **2.** A supply of furniture or equipment; in *pl.*, supplies; equipments. *Now Rare.*  
**fur'ni-ture** (fúr'ní-túr), *n.* [F. *fourniture*.] **1.** Act of furnishing; state of being furnished. *Archaic.* **2.** That with which anything is furnished; supplies; outfit; equipment. **3.** The necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, ship, etc. **4.** Household furnishings.  
**fu'r'or** (fú'rór), *n.* [L.] **1.** Fury; frenzy; also, madness. **2.** A prevalent and excited admiration; "rage"; craze.  
**fu'r'i-er** (fú'r'i-ér), *n.* A dealer in furs.  
**fu'r'i-er-y** (-í), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-íz). **1.** Furs, in general. **2.** The business of a furrier; trade in furs.  
**fur'ring** (fúr'ring), *n.* **1.** Fur trimmings or lining. **2. Arch.** A The application of thin strips, as of wood, to a surface to level it, as for lathing, plastering, etc., or to make an air space, etc. **b** The material so applied.  
**fur'row** (fúr'ró), *n.* [AS. *furh*.] **1.** A trench made by or as by a plow. **2.** Plowed land; field. *Poetic.* **3.** Any narrow channel, or groove; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow in; to plow. — *v. i.* To make furrows; to plow.  
**fur'ry** (fúr'ri), *a.* **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur; furred. **2.** Consisting of or resembling fur.  
**fur seal.** Any of certain eared seals having under the hair a dense soft coat of fur, which, being highly valued, has caused the practical extermination of the animals except at certain breeding places (called *rookeries*) where they are under a certain amount of government protection.  
**fur'ther** (fúr'thér), *a. compar.*; *positive wanting*; *superl.* **FUR'THER.** [A comparative from *fore*; AS. *furðra*.] **1.** More remote; farther. **2.** Beyond; additional. — *adv.* **1.** To or at a greater distance; to a greater extent or degree. **2.** In addition; furthermore. — *v. t.* To promote; forward. [☞] *Further* usually refers to time, quantity, or degree; *farther*, to space. They are not always differentiated.  
**fur'ther-ance** (-áns), *n.* Act of furthering, or helping forward; promotion; advancement; progress.  
**fur'ther-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, furthers.  
**fur'ther-more** (-mór'), *adv. & conj.* Moreover; besides.  
**fur'ther-most** (-móst), *a.* Most remote; furthest.  
**fur'thest** (-thést), *a. & adv. superl.* [Formed as a superlative, under influence of *farther*.] Most remote; farthest.  
**fur'tive** (fúr'tív), *a.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum* theft, *furt* thief.] Done by stealth; hence: sly; secret; stealthy. — *Syn.* See STEALTHY. — **fur'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **fur'tive-ness**, *n.*  
**fu'run-cle** (fú'rún-k'l), *n.* [L. *furunculus* a petty thief, a boil, dim of *fur* thief.] A boil. — **fu-run'cu-lar**, *a.*  
**fu'ry** (fú'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [L. *furia*, fr. *furere* to rage.] **1.** Violent anger; rage. **2.** Fierceness; violence. **3.**



ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccout, àrm, àsk, solâ; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'ér; íce, ìl; òld, àgey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



Overmastering agitation or enthusiasm; frenzy. 4. [cap.] *Class. Myth.* One of the Erinyes; hence, any avenging spirit. 5. A turbulent person, esp. a woman; and virago; termagant. — *Syn.* Indignation, wrath, ire. See ANGER.

**furze** (fūr'z), *n.* [AS. *fyrz*.] A spiny evergreen fabaceous shrub (*Ulex europæus*) with yellow flowers, common in Europe; — called also *gorse* and *whin*. — *Furze* (*fūr'z*), *a.*

|| **fu'saim'** (fū'zān'), *n.* [F., the spindle tree; also, charcoal made from it.] *Fine Arts.* Fine charcoal used in drawing, or a drawing made with it.

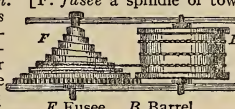
**fu'sa-rolé** (fū'zā-rōl; -sā-rōl), *n.* [F. *fusarolle*, *fr.* *fusaro*, *fr.* *fuso* spindle, shaft of a column. See FUSEE.] Arch. A rounded and usually beaded convex molding, generally placed under the echinus of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian capitals.

**fus'cous** (fūs'kūs), *a.* [L. *fuscus*.] Brown or grayish black; darkish.

**fuse** (fūz), *v. t. & i.*; FUSED (fūzd); FUS'ING (fūz'ing). [L. *fusus* p. p. of *fundere* to pour.] 1. To liquefy by heat; melt. 2. To unite or blend, as if melted together.

**fuse, fuze, n.** [See FUSEE.] 1. A tube, cord, or the like, filled or impregnated with combustible matter, for igniting an explosive. 2. A strip or piece of fusible metal inserted in an electric circuit. When the current increases beyond safety, the metal melts, thus interrupting the circuit.

**fu-see', fu-zee'** (fū-zē'), *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindle of tow, fusee, *fr.* LL., *fr.* L. *fusus* spindle.] 1. *Horol.* A conoidal spirally grooved pulley from which a chain or gut is unwound on to the barrel which contains the spring. The lessening of the power of the spring is compensated for by the increasing diameter of the fusee. 2. *Railroads.* A signal consisting of a tube filled with a composition which burns with a bright colored light for a definite time. 3. A kind of friction match with a bulbous head, not easily blown out.



F Fusee. B Barrel.

**fu'sel** (fū'zēl), *n.*, **fusel oil.** [G. *fusel* bad liquor.] An acid, oily liquid, often occurring in distilled alcoholic liquors consisting chiefly of amyl alcohol; hence, amyl alcohol.

**fu'se-lage** (fū'zē-lāj), *n.* [F.] *Aeronautics.* An elongated body or frame of an aeroplane or flying machine; sometimes, erroneously, any kind of frame or body. Many aeroplanes have no fuselage, properly so called.

**fu'si-bil'i-ty** (fū'zī-bīl'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being fusible, or degree of this quality.

**fu'si-ble** (fū'zī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted. **fusible metal or alloy,** any easily fusible metal or alloy, as those composed of bismuth, lead, and tin, or of these three metals and cadmium. They are used for soft solders, etc.

**fu'si-form** (fū'zī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + E. *-form*.] Spindle-shaped; tapering at each end, as certain rods. See ROOT, *Illust.*

**fu'sil** (fū'zīl), *n.* [F. *fusil*, OF. also *foisil*, *fuisil*, steel for striking fire, deriv. of L. *focus* hearth, in LL., fire.] A light flintlock musket. *Obs. or Hist.*

**fu'sil, fu'sile** (fū'zīl), *a.* [L. *fusilis* molten, fluid, *fr.* *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour.] 1. Fusible; also, fusing; melting; flowing. *Rare.* 2. Made liquid or fluid by heat.

**fu'sil-er'** (-zī-lēr'), *n.* 1. Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil. See SOLDIER, *Illust.* 2. Hence: in *pl.* A title now borne by some British regiments.

**fu'sil-lade'** (-lād'), *n.* [F. See FUSIL, *n.*] A simultaneous or rapidly repeated discharge of firearms. — *v. t.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ēd); -LAD'ING. To shoot down or attack by a fusillade.



Fusiform Root of Radish.

**fu'sion** (fū'zhñ), *n.* [L. *fusio*, *fr.* *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt.] 1. Act or operation of melting, or of melting together. 2. State of fluidity or flowing from heat. 3. Union or blending of things melted or as if melted together. 4. *Politics.* Coalition (of parties or factions).

**fu'sion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Politics.* Policy, advocacy, or practice of fusion. — **fu'sion-ist**, *n.* **fuss** (fūs), *n.* 1. A tumult; unshoesingly ado. 2. A fussy person. — *Syn.* See STR. — *v. i.* To be overbusy or unduly anxious about trifles. — *v. t.* To put into a fuss; to disturb or annoy with trifles; bother. *Colloq.*

**fuss'er**, *n.* One who fuses. **fuss'y** (fūs'y), *a.*; FUS'S'ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Disposed to fuss; overnice; fidgety. 2. Showing much detail or nicety. **fus'tian** (fūs'chñ), *n.* [OF. *fustaigne*, *fr.* *Fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, where it was made.] 1. Formerly, a cotton-and-linen cloth; now, a kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, as corduroy, velveteen, etc. 2. Inflated style of discourse or writing; bombast; claptrap. — *a.* 1. Made of fustian. 2. Pompous; bombastic. 3. Worthless.

**fus'tic** (-tik), *n.* [F. *fustoc*, *fr.* Ar. *fustuq* pistachio, *fr.* Per. *pistah*.] 1. The wood of a moraceous tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) of Mexico and the West Indies, yielding a light yellow dye much used in the arts; also, the tree itself. 2. Any of several other dyewoods.

**fus'ti-gate** (fūs'tī-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ēd); -GAT'ING (-gāt'ing). [L. *fustigare*, *fr.* *fustus* stick.] To cudgel.

**fus'ti-gation** (-gāt'shñ), *n.* A cudgeling.

**fust'y** (fūs'ti), *a.*; FUST'Y-ER (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. [OF. *fust* cask, wood, *fr.* L. *fustus* stick.] 1. Moldy; musty. 2. Old-fashioned; obstinately foggyish. — **fust'y-ness**, *n.*

**fu'thore** (fū'θōrk), *n.* Also **fu'thark**, **fu'thark** (-thārk), **fu'thork**. The runic alphabet; — so called from the first six letters, *f, u, þ (th), o (or a), r, c (= h)*.

**fu'tile** (fū'tīl), *a.* [L. *futilis*, *futilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless.] 1. Useless; vain; as, a futile struggle. 2. Of no importance; trifling; frivolous; as, futile talk. — *Syn.* See VAIN. — **fu'tile-ly**, *adv.*

**fu'til'i-ty** (fū'tīl'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being futile.

**fu'tock** (fū'tōk), *n.* [Prob. from *foothook*.] *Naut.* One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a vessel.

**futtock shroud.** One of the short, usually iron, shrouds connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.

**fu'ture** (fū'tūr), *a.* [F. *futur*, L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be.] 1. That is to be or come hereafter; as, at some future day. 2. Expressing futurity; as, the future tense. — *n.* 1. Time to come. 2. The period or condition following mortal life; the future state; life to come. 3. *Gram.* The future tense, or a verb in it. 4. In *pl.* Things bought and sold for future delivery, esp. in speculation, as in grain, cotton, or stocks.

**fu'ture-less**, *a.* Without prospect of future achievement. **fu'tur-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Painting.* A movement or phase of postimpressionism (which see). — **fu'tur-ist**, *n.*

**fu-tū-ri-ty** (fū-tū'rī-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. State of being yet to come; future state. 2. Future time; time to come. 3. An event to come.

**futurity race.** *Racing.* A race for futurity stakes. **futurity stakes.** *Racing.* Stakes to be raced for long after the nominations or entries are made; also, loosely, a race for such stakes.

**fuze, fu-zee'.** Vars. of FUSE, FUSEE. **fuzz** (fūz), *n.* Fine, light particles or fibers; loose volatile matter. — *v. i. & t.* To fly off in, or cover with, minute particles; to become, or cause to be, fuzzy.

**-fy** (-fi). [Through F. verbs in *-fier*, L. *-ficare*, akin to *facere* to do, make.] Suffix meaning to make, form into, etc. **fy, fye** (fi). Obs. vars. of FIE.

**fyke** (fik), *n.* [D. *fuik* a bow net.] A long bag net for catching fish.

**fyf'iot** (fi'fīot), *n.* The swastika.

G

**G** (jē); *pl.* c's, GS, GEES (jēz). 1. The seventh letter of the English, as of the Latin, alphabet. It was originally a differentiated form of C, devised by the Romans when the sounds of *g* "hard" (as in *go*) and *k* (as in *king*), both until then represented by C, became distinguished. G has in modern English two chief sounds, commonly called "hard" *g* and "soft" *g*. See *Guide to Pron.* §§ 36-39. Etymologically, G is most closely related to *c* "hard," *k*, *y*, and *w*; as in *corn*, *grain*, *kernel*; *kin*, L. *genus*, Gr. *gēvos*; E. *garden*, *yard*; *drag*, *draw*; also to *ch* and *h*; as in *yet*, *prehensile*; *quest*, *host* (an army); *quill*, *cholera*; *quest*, *choose*. 2. As a *symbol* [no period], used to denote or indicate: a. The seventh in a series; seventh in order or class; some-

times, the numeral 7; as, Company G. **b Music.** The fifth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the seventh tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor).

**gab** (gāb), *n. & v.* Prate; chatter. *Colloq.*

**gab'bard** (gāb'ārd), **gab'bart** (-ārt), *n.* [F. *gabare*, *gabarro*.] A lighter, barge, or similar vessel. *Obs. or Scot.*

**gab'ble** (gāb'l), *v. i. & t.*; -BLED (-l'd); -BLING (-ling). [Freq. of *gab* to prate.] 1. To chatter; jabber. 2. To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as geese. — *n.* Act of gabbling, or the sound so made. — **gab'bler** (-lēr), *n.*

**gab'bro** (gāb'rō), *n.* [It.] Any of various granular, igneous rocks, essentially plagioclase feldspar rich in lime.

κ = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**ga-belle'** (gá-bél'), *n.* Also **ga-bel'** (gá-bél'; gáb'él), **ga-bell**, **gabie**. [F. *gabelle*.] A tax; specif. the impost levied on salt in France for several centuries until finally abolished in 1790. — **ga-belled'** (gá-béld'), *a.*

**gab'er-dine', gab'ar-dine'** (gáb'ér-dén' or gáb'ér-dén'), *n.* [*Sp. gabardina*.] A coarse loose frock or coat, chiefly in medieval costume, as of the Jews.

**ga'bi-on** (gá'bi-ún), *n.* [F., fr. *gabbione*, fr. *gabbia* cage, *L. caeva*.] A hollow cylinder of wickerwork, strap iron, or the like, to be filled with earth and used in building field-works, in mining, etc.

**ga'bi-on-ade'** (gá'bi-ún-ád'; gáb'í-ún-ád'), *n.* [F. *gabionnade*.] A work made with gabions.

**ga'ble** (gá'bl'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof. Also, a similar end when not triangular in shape. **b** The end wall of a building, as distinguished from the front or rear side. **c** A decorative member having the shape of a triangular gable, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway, or above a form of window.



Gable.

— *v. t. & i.* To furnish with gables; terminate in a gable; as, a *gabled roof*.

**gable roof**. A roof forming a gable at each end.

**gable window**. A window in a gable, or one with a gable. **Ga'brí-el** (gá'brí-él), *n.* [Heb. *Gabriel*.] *Bib.* An angel of comfort and sympathy to man (*Dan. viii, ix.*); the herald of good tidings, declaring the coming of the predicted Messiah (*Luke i.*). In Jewish and Christian tradition he is one of the seven archangels. He is believed by Mohammedans to have dictated the Koran to the Prophet.

**ga'by** (gá'bi), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bíz). A simoleon. *Colloq.*

**gad** (gád), *n.* [Icel. *gaddr* good, sting.] **1.** A metal spike or bar. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** A pointed metal tool for breaking ore; etc. **3.** A goad; as, upon the *gad*, that is, suddenly, as if goaded; as, "Done upon the *gad*." Cf. *gad*, *n.*, below.

**gad**, *v. i.* To wander about idly. — *n.* A gadding, or rambling; — used in *on*, or *upon*, the *gad*. *Colloq.*

**Gad**, *n.* *Bib.* A son of Jacob and Zilpah. **b** One of the twelve tribes of Israel. [Oath.]

**Gad**, *n.* A minced form of the word *God*; — used as a mild *gad'a-bout'* (gád'á-bout'), *a.* Gadding; roving. *Colloq.* — *n.* One who gads about. *Colloq.*

**gad'hes'** (-b'z'), *n.* A gadfly.

**gad'her** (-tér), *n.* One who roves about idly; a gadabout.

**gad'fly** (-flí'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flíz'). A fly that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze fly or horsefly.

**Ga-dhé'lic** (gá-dé'lik; gád'él'ik), *a.* [See *Gael*.] Of, belonging to, or designating that division of the Celtic languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

**ga'doid** (gá'doid), *a.* [NL. *gadus* cod + *-oid*.] Like or pert. to the cod family. — *n.* Any fish of the cod family.

**gad'o-lin'i-a'** (gád'ó-lín'í-á'), *n.* [NL. See *GADOLINITE*.] A rare earth regarded as the oxide of gadolinium.

**gad'o-lin-ite** (gád'ó-lín'ít), *n.* [After *J. Gadolin* (1760-1852), Finnish chemist.] *Min.* A black or brown vitreous silicate of iron, beryllium, yttrium, cerium, erbium, etc. *H.*, 6.5-7. *Sp. gr.*, 4-4.5. It is a source of rare earths.

**gad'o-lin'i-um** (-lín'í-úm), *n.* [NL.] A metallic element with an assigned atomic weight of 157.3. Symbol, *Gd*.

**ga-droon'** (gá-droón'), *n.* A gadroon.

**Gads'woons'** (gádz'wóonz'), **Gad'zooks'** (gád'zóoks'), *interjections.* Euphemistic for *God's wounds!* — chiefly used as a mild oath.

**gad'wall** (gád'wól), *n.* A wild duck (*Chaulestasmus streperus*), of about the same size as the mallard, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere.

**Gæ'a** (gá'á), *n.* [Gr. *Gaia*.] *Gr. Myth.* The earth as a goddess, the eldest-born of Chaos.

**Gæk'war** (gík'wár), [Marathi *gækwar*, prop., a cow-herd.] The title of the ruling prince of Baroda, India.

**Gael** (gál), *n.* [Gael. *Gaidheal*.] Originally, a Scottish Highlander, esp. one of Celtic speech; now, any Gaelic Celt.

**Gael'ic** (gál'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to the Gaels, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; also, of or designating their language. — *n.* The Celtic speech of the Scottish Highlanders; Erse; loosely, any Gaelic language.

**gaff** (gáf), *n.* [F. *gaffe*.] **1.** A barbed spear or a hook used in securing heavy fish. **2.** *Naut.* The upper spar of a fore-and-aft sail. **3.** A metal spur for a gamecock. — *v. t.* To strike or secure with a gaff; as, to *gaff* a salmon.

**gaff**, *n.* A cheap place of amusement. *Slang, Eng.*

**gaff'er** (gáf'tér), *n.* [Prob. fr. *gramfer*, for *grandfather*.] An old man; aged rustic; a master. *Dial, Eng.*

**gaff'-top/sail**, *n.* *Naut.* A topsail, usually triangular, having its foot extended upon the gaff and its luff upon the topmast.

**gag** (gág), *v. t.*; *GAGGED* (gágd); *GAG'GING* (-íng). To stop the mouth of, by something thrust in, and hinder speaking; hence: to silence by authority or by violence; to prevent from free speech. — *v. i.* To heave as with nausea; retch.

**gáe**, **senáe**, **cháe**, **áe**, **áccout**, **árrn**, **ásk**, **sofá**; **éve**, **évent** **énd**, **recént**, **mák'ér**; **íce**, **íll**; **óid**, **óibey**, **órb**, **ódd**, **óff**, **cónnect**; **úse**, **únite**, **úrn**, **úp**, **círcúts**, **menú**; **foód**, **foót**; **out**, **oil**;

— *n.* **1.** Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; — often used fig. **2.** A mouthful that makes one retch; a choking bit.

**gag**, *n.* **1.** A joke or hoax. **2.** An offhand interpolation by an actor in his part; hence, a joke of this sort. — *v. t.* **1.** To perpetrate a gag or gags upon; impose upon; hoax. **2.** To use gags in; as to *gag* a part in a play. — *v. i.* To introduce gags, or interpolations, in acting. *All Slang.*

**gage** (gáj), *n.* [F. *gage*, OF. also *guage*, *wage*, LL. *wadum*.] **1.** A security; pledge. **2.** A pledge (as a glove, cast on the ground) of one's intention to fight to support his claims; hence: a challenge; defiance. — *v. t.*; *GAGED* (gájd); *GAG'ING* (gáj'íng). **1.** To deposit as a pledge. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **2.** To wager. *Archaic.* **3.** To bind as by a pledge. *Archaic.*

**gage**, *n.* [An English family named *Gage* imported the greengage from France, in the 18th century.] A type of plum, including the greengage.

**gage**, **gag'er** (gáj'ér). Vars. of *GAUGE*, *GAUGER*.

**gag'gor** (gág'ér), *n.* One who gags.

**gag'gío** (gág'í'), *v. t.* [Imitative.] To make a noise like a goose; cackle; gabble; babble.

**gahn'ite** (gán'ít), *n.* [After *Gahn*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A mineral of the spinel group, varying from dark green or gray to black. It is essentially a zinc aluminate, ZnAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, but often contains manganese and iron.

**gá'e-ty**. Var. of *GAUETY*.

**gail-lar'di-a'** (gá-lár'dí-á'), *n.* [NL., after *Gaillard* de Marentonnieu, French botanist.] Any of a genus (*Gaillardia*) of American asteraceous plants, having hairy foliage and long-peduncled heads of flowers with showy rays.

**gá'ily**. Var. of *GAILEY*.

**gain** (gán), *n.* A notch, mortise, or groove, as in a timber, wall, etc., to receive and support the end of a joist, girder, or the like. — *v. t.* To make a gain or gains in; to support with, or fit into, gains, or notches; to join or secure by means of a gain or gains; — used with *into*, etc.; as, to *gain* stringers into girders and joists of a floor.

**gain**, *n.* [Icel. *gagn*; — influenced by F. *gain gain*.] **1.** Increase or addition to what one has of that which is of profit, advantage, or benefit; profit; — opposed to *loss*.

**2.** Act of gaining something; acquisition; accumulation.

**gain**, *v. t.* [F. *gagner*, fr. OF. *gaignier* to cultivate, OHG. *widenen* to pasture, hunt, weida pasturage.] **1.** To get; acquire; procure; primarily, to get (a profit or advantage) as by earning. **2.** Ironically, to incur; as, to *gain* harm.

**3.** To get in competition; come off winner or victor in; as, to *gain* a battle. **4.** To win an interest or party; — often used with *over*. **5.** To reach; attain to; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain. **6.** To get as by development, increment, etc.; as, to *gain* ten pounds. — *Syn.* Secure, earn, attain, achieve. See *OBTAIN*.

**gain ground**, to make progress; to advance in any undertaking; also, to encroach or make gains (on or upon).

— to *e. time*, to obtain or effect a delay, as by pretenses.

— *v. i.* **1.** To secure advantage or profit; acquire gain. **2.** To gain ground; also, to encroach.

**to gain on or upon**. **a** To encroach on; as, the ocean *gains on* the land. **b** To obtain influence with. **c** To win ground upon; move faster than. **d** To get the better of.

**gáin'er**, *n.* One who gains.

**gáin'ful** (gáin'fúl), *a.* Profitable; advantageous. — **gáin'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **gáin'ful-ness**, *n.*

**gáin'gí'ving** (-gí'v'íng), *n.* A misgiving. *Archaic.*

**gáin'less**, *a.* Producing no gain; unprofitable; unavailing.

**gáin'ly** (gán'í'), *a.* [ME. *gain* good, near, quick + *-ly*, *l.*] Having good form or appearance; shapely; graceful; as, a *gainly* person; *gainly* action.

**gáin'sá'y** (gán'sá'), *n.* Contradiction. *Rare.*

**gáin'st** (génst), *prep.* Against; — now commonly *gainst*.

**gáit** (gát), *n.* [See *GATE* a way.] **1.** A going; walk; way. **2.** Manner of walking or otherwise moving on foot. — *v. t.* **1.** To train so as to have a regular gait; as, to *gait* a horse. **2.** To prepare for work; as, to *gait* a loom.

**gáit'ed**, *a.* Having a (certain) gait; as, slow-*gaited*.

**gáit'er** (gáit'ér), *n.* [F. *gütre*.] **1.** A covering for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from knee to instep. **2.** A kind of shoe with elastic strips at the sides. *U. S.*

**gá'la** (gá'lá), *n.* [F. *gala* show, pomp, *It. gala* finery.] **1.** A festive dress; — now only in *in gala*. **b** *Festivity*. *Obs.* **2. A festival; — chiefly attrib., as in *gala day*, etc.**

**ga-lac'ta-gogue** (gá-lák'tá-góg), *a.* [Gr. *γάλα*, -aktos, milk + *ἀγαγός* leading.] *Med.* Galactopoietic. — *n.* Any galactagogue agent.

**ga-lac'tic** (-tík), *a.* [Gr. *γαλακτικός* milky, fr. *γάλα*, -aktos, milk.] **1.** = *LACTIC*. **2.** Pert. to the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

**gal'ac-tom'e-ter** (gál'ák-tóm'è-tér), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk + *-meter*.] A hydrometer specially designed for testing milk; a form of lactometer.

**ga-lac'to-poi-et'ic** (gá-lák'tó-poi-ét'ík), *a.* [Gr. *γάλα*, -aktos, milk + *ποιητικός* creative.] Increasing the flow of milk.

**gáin'gí'ving** (-gí'v'íng), *n.* A misgiving. *Archaic.*

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**ga-lac'to-poi-et'ic** (gá-lák'tó-poi-ét'ík), *a.* [Gr. *γάλα*, -aktos, milk + *ποιητικός* creative.] Increasing the flow of milk.



**ga-lac'tose** (gá-lák'tōs), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk + -ose.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline sugar, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, one form of which is obtained by decomposition of milk sugar and also from certain gums.

**Gal'a-had, Sir** (gál'á-hád). A knight of the Round Table, called "the chaste," who achieved the quest of the Grail.

**gal-lan'gal** (gá-lán'gál) *n.* [OF. *galingal*, fr. *Ar. khalan-gal'an-gale (gál'án-gál)] *fém.*] The rootstock of various plants of the ginger family.*

**gal'an-tine** (gál'án-tín; -tén), *n.* [F.] Veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

**gal-lan'ty show** (gá-lán'tí; gál'án-tí). A kind of pantomime made by throwing shadows of puppets on a wall or screen.

**gal'a-te'a** (gál'á-té'á), *n.* [After the *Galatee*, a British man-of-war, the material being used for children's sailor suits (*Oxf. E. D.*)] A kind of striped cotton fabric.

**Gal'a-te'a, n.** [L., fr. Gr. Γαλατεία.] *Class. Myth.* a A Nereid beloved by Polyphemus. b An ivory statue of a maiden, by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with it, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life.

**Gal-la'tian** (gá-lá'shún), *n.* Of or pert. to Galatia, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. — **n.** 1. A native of Galatia. 2. In *pl.* The Epistle to the Galatians, in the New Testament.

**gal'a-vant'** (gál'á-vánt'). *Var.* of GALLIVANT.

**gal'ax** (gál'áks), *n.* [NL.] A low evergreen shrub (*Galax aphylla*) having a slender raceme of small white flowers. Its leaves are used by florists for decoration.

**gal'ax-y** (gál'áks-í), *n.*; *pl.* -AXIES (-síz). [F. *galaxie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. γαλαξίας (sc. κύκλος circle), fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] 1. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The Milky Way. 2. An assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things.

**gal'ba-num** (-bá-núm), *n.* [L. *galbanum*, Gr. γαλβάνη.] A fetid yellowish or brownish gum resin, derived from certain Asiatic plants. It resembles asafetida, and is used for similar medicinal purposes, also in making varnish, etc.

**gale** (gál), *n.* 1. A strong wind, between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. Its velocity lies between 25 and 75 miles an hour. 2. A breeze. *Chiefly Poetic.* 3. A state of excitement, passion, or hilarity.

**gale, n.** [AS. *gael*.] A myricaceous shrub (*Myrica gale*), having bitter fragrant leaves; — often called *sweet gale*.

**gale, n.** 1. A periodical payment, or the amount paid. *Rare, or Local, U. S.* 2. *Specif.* An amount paid periodically as rent. *Eng.*

**gal'e-a** (gá'lé-á), *n.*; *pl.* -LEÆ (-é). [L., a helmet.] Any helmet-shaped part, as the upper lip of a labiate corolla.

**gal'e-até** (-át), **gal'e-at'ed** (-át'éd), *a.* Helmet-shaped; also, having a helmet.

**gal'e-i'form** (gá-lé'í-fórm), *a.* [L. *galea* helmet + *-form*.] Helmet-shaped.

**Gal'en** (gá'lén), *n.* A famous ancient Greek physician (A. D. 130 or 131–200); hence, humorously, a physician.

**gal'e-ma** (gá-lé-má), *n.* [L. *galena* lead ore.] Native lead sulphide, PbS, a bluish Galeate Coral-gray mineral occurring in crystals or masses of Aconite. sive. It is the chief ore of lead, and often contains enough silver to rank as a silver ore. — **gal-len'ic** (gá-lén'ík), *a.*

**Gal-len'ic** (gá-lén'ík) *a.* Of or pert. to Galen; relating to Gal-en'i-cal (-í-kál) } his medicinal principles or method.

**gal'e-nite** (gá-lé'nít), *n.* = GALENA.

**Gal-i'cian** (gá-lísh'án), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galicia, Spain, or its inhabitants; also, designating, or relating to, the dialect of the Galicians. — *n.* A native of Galicia; also, the language of the Galicians, a dialect of Portuguese.

**Gal-i'cian, a.** Of or pert. to Galicia, Austria.

**Gal-i'le'an** (gál'í-lé'án), *a.* Of or pert. to Galileo Galilei (1564–1642), who was the founder of experimental physics and astronomy.

**Gal-i'le'an** (-lé'án), *a.* Also **Gal'i-lé'an.** Of or pert. to Galilee, the northern province of Palestine under the Romans. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee; hence, contemptuously, a Christian.

**gal'i-lee** (gál'í-lé), *n.* *Arch.* In certain English churches, a chapel or porch at the entrance.

**gal'i-ma'ti-ás** (gál'í-má'shí-ás; -mát'í-ás), *n.* [F.] Nonsense; gibberish; confused and unmeaning talk; jargon.

**gal'in-gale** (gál'in-gál), *n.* 1. = GALANGAL. 2. An English sedge (*Cyperus longus*) with an aromatic root.

**gal'i-ot, gal'li-ot** (gál'í-ót), *n.* [F. *galiote*. See GALLEY.] *Naut.* a A small swift galley, formerly used in the Mediterranean. b A long, narrow, light-draft Dutch merchant vessel. c A Roman galley. *Obs.*

**gal'i-pot, gal'li-pot** (gál'í-pót), *n.* [F. *galipot*.] The crude turpentine resin exuded from a pine (*Pinus pinaster*) of southern Europe, esp. France.

**gall** (gól), *n.* [AS. *gealla*.] 1. Bile, esp. that from the ox, used in the arts and in medicine. 2. The gall bladder. 3. Anything extremely bitter to endure. 4. Bitterness of spirit; rancor. 5. Impudence; effrontery. *Slang, U. S.*

**gall, n.** [AS. *gealla* a sore spot.] 1. A sore in the skin

from chafing, esp. on a horse's back. 2. A cause or a state of irritation. 3. A bare or weak spot; flaw. — *v. t.* 1. To wear away by friction; chafe. 2. To vex. 3. To injure. — *v. i.* To become sore or worn by chafing.

**gall, n.** [F. *galle*, noix de *galle*, fr. L. *galla*.] A swelling or excrescence on plants due to certain parasites, esp. larvae of gallflies and gall gnats and certain aphids. Many galls contain much tannic acid, as those on certain oaks.

**gal'lant** (gál'ánt), *a.* [F. *gallant*, fr. OF. *galer* to rejoice.] 1. Showy; gay, esp. in dress. 2. Stately; grand; as, a *gallant ship*. 3. Noble in bearing or spirit; brave. 4. (*pron.*, usually *gá-lánt'*). Polite and attentive to ladies; hence, amorous; amatory.

**Syn.** Gallant, chivalrous. Gallant, as here compared (see COURAGE), suggests attentive, sometimes rather ornate or florid, courtesy to women; chivalrous often adds the implication of high-minded and disinterested, sometimes self-sacrificing, devotion.

— (gá-lánt'; gál'ánt), *n.* 1. A gay, fashionable man; a young blood. 2. One gallant to ladies; hence: a lover; paramour.

**gal-lant'** (gá-lánt'), *v. t.* 1. To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady). 2. To escort; conduct. — *v. i.* To act the gallant.

**gal'lant-ly** (gál'ánt-lí; gá-lánt'lí), *adv.* In a gallant manner.

**gal'lant-ness, n.** Quality or state of being gallant.

**gal'lant-ry** (gál'ánt-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). 1. Gallants collectively; people of style. *Obs.* 2. Gallant appearance; ostentatious finery; display; hence: something showy; a bit of finery. *Archaic.* 3. Bravery. 4. A gallant action or speech.

**5.** Life or conduct of a gallant. **6.** Civility or polite attention to ladies; also, amorous intrigue. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

**gall bladder.** The sac which receives the bile. In man it is lodged on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

**gal'le-ase** (gál'lé-ás), *n.* [F. *galéasse*, fr. It. See GALLEY.] A large galley mounting heavy guns in broadside, now obsolete.

**gal'le-on** (-ún), *n.* [Sp. *galéon*, fr. LL. *galeo, galio*.] A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, used, for war or commerce, esp. by the Spaniards.

**gal'ler-y** (gál'lér-í), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-íz). [F. *galerie*, fr. LL. *galateria*.] 1. A long, narrow room, hall, or passage, orig. one open at the sides; hence, a room (usually long and narrow) for showing pictures, shooting, taking photographs, etc.; also, an important collection, as of pictures. 2. In an auditorium, a platform, supported on brackets or columns, usually for part of the audience; specif., in a theater, the highest of such platforms. 3. The occupants of a gallery (sense 2); esp., the part of the audience in the cheapest seats of a theater; hence, the less refined or educated part of the public; also, any body of spectators at a game, as of golf or tennis, or of auditors of a speech or debate. 4. *Naut.* A platform at the quarters or around the stern (the *quarter gallery* and *stern gallery*), common in old-time vessels; — called also *balcony*. 5. *Specif.* a *Mining.* A working drift or level. b A passage made by an animal, as by moles or ants underground. c *Fort.* Any sunken cut passageway which is covered overhead as well as at the sides. 6. A roofed promenade; esp. in the Southern United States, a veranda.

**gal'ley** (-í), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-íz). [OF. *galie, galée*, fr. LL., fr. L. Gr. γαλέα.] 1. An ancient or medieval vessel, usually low and one-decked, propelled orig. by oars, or, later, by oars and sails. 2. A large row boat. 3. The cookroom of a vessel. 4.

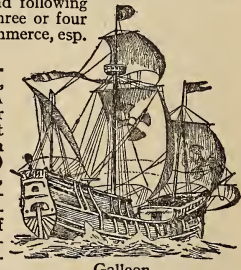
[F. *galée*.] *Printing.* a An oblong tray to hold type set but not made up into pages. b A galley proof.

**galley proof.** *Printing.* A proof from type on a galley, galley slave. A slave who works at the oar on board a galley; also, a criminal condemned to such work.

**gal'ly'** (gól'lí'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flíz'). An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls.

**gal'liard** (gál'yárd), *a.* [F. *gaillard*.] *Archaic.* 1. Gay; lively. 2. Hardy; valiant. — **n.** 1. A galliard man. *Archaic.* 2. An old gay and lively dance, or its music.

**gal'liard-ise'** (-é'z'), *n.* [F. *gaillardise*. See GALLIARD, a.] Excessive gayety; merriment. *Archaic.*



K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**gal'i-ass** (gál'y-ás). Var. of GALLEASS.  
**gal'ic** (gál'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing gallium.  
**gal'ic**, *a.* [From 3d GALL.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline astringent acid,  $\text{CaH}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , widely distributed among plants, esp. in galls.  
**Gal'ic** (gál'ík), *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, fr. *Galli* Gauls, *Gallia* Gaul.] Of or pert. to Gaul or France; Gallican; French.  
**Gal'li-can** (-i-kán), *n.* Gallic.  
**Gal'li-can-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The theory, esp. as formerly held in the French church, that the church has only spiritual jurisdiction and that the Pope's judgments are not irreversible until confirmed by the church.  
**Gal'li-cism** (-síz'm), *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French; a French idiom; also, a French mode or custom.  
**Gal'li-cize** (-síz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Gallic.  
**gal'li-gas'kin** (-gás'kín), *n.* 1. In *pl.* Loose hose or breeches. Often *Jocose*. 2. A gaiter or legging. *Dial.*  
**gal'li-mau'fry** (-mó'fri), *n.*; *pl.* -FRIES (-fríz). [F. *galima-frie* a ragout of meats.] Any absurd medley; hodgepodge.  
**gal'li-na'coan** (-ná'shán), *n.* A gallinaceous bird.  
**gal'li-na'coous** (-ná'shús), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, fr. *gallina* hen, fr. *gallus* cock.] Resembling domestic fowls; or pert. to an order (*Gallinae*) of birds including the barnyard fowls, and, also, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quails, etc.  
**gal'li-nip'per** (gál'y-níp'ér), *n.* A large mosquito or other biting or stinging insect. *Colloq.*  
**gal'li-nule** (-núl), *n.* [L. *gallinula* chicken, dim. of *gallina* hen.] Any of certain birds of the rail family, related to the coots, as the water (or moor) hen (*Gallinula chloropus*) of Europe.  
**gal'li-ot** (-ót). Var. of GALIOT, a galley.  
**gal'li-pot** (-pót), *n.* A resin; — var. of GALIPOP.  
**gal'li-pot** (gál'y-pót), *n.* [Prob. *galley* + *pot*, as being brought in galleys.] A small earthen pot, esp. as used by druggists and apothecaries to hold medicines, etc.; hence, a nickname for a druggist.  
**gal'li-um** (-úm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, found combined in certain zinc ores, remarkable for its low melting point (80° F., 30° C.). Symbol, *Ga*; at. wt., 69.9.  
**gal'li-vant** (gál'y-vánt'), *v. i.* 1. To play the gallant. 2. Hence, to roam about for pleasure.  
**gal'li-wasp** ('wósp'), *n.* 1. A lizard (*Diploglossus monotropis*) of Jamaica and eastern Central America. It is about a foot long and harmless. 2. A lizard fish (*Synodus fatens*) of the southern United States and West Indies.  
**gallnut** (gól'nút'), *n.* A nutlike gall.  
**gal'lo-glass**, **gal'low-glass** (gál'ó-glás'), *n.* [Fr. *gall-oplach*; *gall* foreigner + *oplach* servant, youth, soldier.] An armed follower of an Irish or Gaelic chief. *Obs.* or *Hist.*  
**gal'lo-ma'ni-a** (-má'ní-á), *n.* [L. *Galli* Gauls + *mania* madness.] A strong prejudice in favor of what is French.  
**gal'lion** (gál'íon), *n.* [OF. *galion*, *jalion*, fr. LL. *galo*, *galona*, fr. *galum* a liquid measure.] A measure of capacity, containing four quarts. The standard gallon of the United States is the old English wine gallon, containing 231 cubic inches (3.7853 liters); the old ale gallon or beer gallon contained 282 cubic inches (4.62 liters); the English imperial gallon contains about 277.42 cubic inches (4.5436 liters). Abbr., *gal*. In apothecaries' measure, it is denoted by the sign *C* (*L. Coniugis*).  
**gal'loon** (gá-lóon'), *n.* [F. *galon*.] A narrow binding or trimming, esp. one of rich material, as silk or gold lace.  
**gal-looned** (-lóond'), *a.*  
**gal'lop** (gál'óp), *v. i.* [F. *galoper*.] To go or ride at or as at a gallop. — *v. t.* To cause to gallop. — *n.* 1. A springing gait of various quadrupeds, esp. the horse. 2. A ride on a galloping animal. 3. Rapid or hasty progression, as if by springs or leaps. — **gal'lop-er**, *n.*  
**gal'lo-pade** ('ó-pád' -pád'), *n.* [F. *galopade*. See GAL-POP, *n.*] A kind of lively dance or music for it; a galop.  
**Gal'lo-way** (-ó-wá), *n.* 1. One of a breed of small hardy horses originating in Galloway; hence, a small horse. 2. One of a breed of medium-sized, hornless, usually chiefly black, beef cattle, native to southwestern Scotland.  
**gal'lows** (gál'ó; -ús), *n. sing.*; *pl.* GALLOWSES (-éz; 24), or, *Archaic*, GALLOWES. [ME. *galwes*, pl. AS. *galga*, *gealga*, *galga*, *cross*.] 1. A frame, in simplest form a crossbar on two posts, on which criminals are hanged. 2. A gallows bird. *Obs.* 3. Any frame with uprights and crosspiece. — (*dial.* gál'ús), *a.* Deserving the gallows; hence: villainous; rascally; bad; mischievous; wild; impudent; or the like. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* — *adv.* Extremely; very. *Slang* or *Dial.*  
**gallows bird.** A person who deserves hanging. *Colloq.*  
**gallows, or gal'low** (gál'ó), *tree.* The gallows.  
**gall'stone** (gól'stón'), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages.  
**gal'li-gas'kin** (gál'y-gás'kín). Var. of GALLIGASKIN.  
**gal'op** (gál'óp; gál'ó), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A kind of lively dance in 2-4 time; also, the music for the dance.  
**ga-lore** (gá-lór'; 57), *adv.* [Gael. *gu leòr* enough, or *Ir. galeor*.] In abundance; plentifully. *Chiefly Colloq.*

åle, senåte, cåre, åm, åccount, årm, åsk, sofå; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ìee, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;

**ga-losh', ga-loche'** (gá-lósh'), *n.* [F. *galoché*.] 1. A clog; a shoe with a heavy sole; hence, a boot or shoe of any sort. *Obs.* 2. An overshoe, now of rubber, worn in wet weather. *Rare in U. S.*  
**gal-van'ic** (gál-ván'ík), *n.* [After Luigi *Galvani*, of Bologna, because of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical electricity.] 1. Of, pert. to, or exhibiting galvanism; voltaic. *Rare or Hist.* 2. Affected or affecting as by an electric shock or stimulus. — **gal-van'ic, adv.**  
**galvanic battery.** = BATTERY, *n.*, 6 *a.*  
**gal'va-nism** (gál'vá-níz'm), *n.* 1. *Physics.* Dynamical, or current, electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action; also, the science treating of this. *Rare or Hist.* 2. *Med.* The use of the uninterrupted electric current for therapeutic purposes, as in treating nervous disorders.  
**gal'va-ni-za'tion** (gál'vá-ni-zá'shün; -ni-zá'shün), *n.* Act or process of galvanizing.  
**gal'va-nize** (-niz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nizd); -NIZ'ING (-niz'ing). 1. To affect with galvanism; hence: to excite as if by an electric shock; electrify. *Chiefly Med., Hist., or Fig.* 2. To plate, as with gold, silver, etc., by means of an electric current; by extension, to coat (iron) with zinc by means of heat. — **gal'va-niz'er** (-niz'ér), *n.*  
**gal'va-no-cau'ter-y** (gál'vá-nó-kó'tér'y), *n.* *Med.* Caution effected by a wire heated by an electric current.  
**gal'va-nom'e-ter** (-nóm'è-tér), *n.* [*Galvanic* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument to determine the intensity of an electric current or its presence or direction, usually by deflection of a magnetic needle. — **gal'va-no-met'ric** (-nó-mét'rik), *a.* — **gal'va-nom'e-try** (-nóm'è-trí), *n.*  
**gal'va-no-plas'ty** (gál'vá-nó-plás'tí; gál-ván'ó-), *n.* [*Galvanic* + *-plasty*.] Electrometallurgy, esp. that branch of it known as electrolysis. — **gal'va-no-plas'tic**, *a.*  
**gal'va-no-scope** (gál'vá-nó-skóp; gál-ván'ó-), *n.* [*Galvanic* + *-scope*.] *Elec.* An instrument or apparatus, as a magnetic needle, for detecting the presence and direction of electric currents, esp. feeble ones. — **gal'va-no-scop'ic** (-skóp'ík), *a.* — **gal'va-nos'co-py** (-nós'kó-pí), *n.*  
**Gal'ways** (gól'wá;), *n. pl.* [Prob. fr. *Galway*, county in Ireland.] Whiskers following the line of the chin from ear to ear. *Slang, U. S.*  
**gam** (gám), *n.* *Naut.* *a.* A herd, or school, of whales. *b.* A visit between whalers at sea, or *Local, U. S.*, between persons ashore. — *v. i.*; GAMMED (gámd); GAMMING. *Naut.* *a.* To gather in a gam; — said of whales. *b.* To engage in a gam, or *Local, U. S.*, in social intercourse anywhere. — *v. t. Naut.* To have a gam with; to pay a visit, as to sea, among whalers at sea.  
**ga-mash'es** (gá-másh'éz; gám'ish-), *n. pl.* [F. *gamaches*.] A kind of protective leggings or gaiters. *Archaic* or *Dial.*  
**gam-be, gam-be** (gám'bé;), *n.* [OF. *gambe*, variant of OF. & F. *jambe* leg.] A leg or shank; specif., *Her.*, the foreleg of a beast; also, the leg of an eagle, etc.  
**gam-ba'do** (gám-bá'dó), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS or -DOES (-dóz). [See GAMBOL.] 1. A spring or bound of a horse. 2. A caper, as in dancing.  
**gam-ba'dó, n. pl.** -DOES or -DOES (-dóz). [It. or Sp. *gamba* leg.] A kind of long boot attached to a saddle instead of stirrups; any long gaiter; — usually in *pl.*  
**gam-be-son** (gám'bé-són), *n.* [OF. *gambeson*, *gambaison*, fr. *gambis*, *wambais*, of Ger. origin.] A medieval garment of cloth or leather, stuffed and quilted, orig. worn under the haubergeon, later as the principal defensive garment.  
**gam'bier** (-bér), *n.* [Malayan *gambir*, name of the plant.] A yellowish catechu derived from a Malayan rubiaceous climbing shrub (*Ourouparia gambir*). It is used for chewing with the betel nut, and for tanning and dyeing.  
**gam'bit** (-bí), *n.* [It. *gambitto* gambit, *gambetto* gambit, a tripping up, fr. *gamba* leg.] A chess opening in which the first player voluntarily gives up a pawn or a piece, or several successively, for the sake of an advantage in position.  
**gam'ble** (-bl), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-bling). 1. To game for money or other stake. 2. To hazard something on a chance; wager. — *v. t.* To lose by gaming. — *n.* A transaction involving gambling or similar risk. *Colloq.*  
**gam'bler**, *n.* One who gambles, esp. habitually.  
**gam'bling** (-bling), *n.* The action of one who gambles; the act of playing or gaming for stakes; loosely, any wagering.  
**gam-boge'** (gám-bój'; -bój'), *n.* [From *Cambodia*, *Indo-China*.] A gum resin used as a yellow pigment and in medicine as a strong emetic and cathartic.  
**gam'bol** (gám'ból), *n.* [F. *gambade* gambol, *It. gambata* kick, *gamba* leg.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop. — *v. i.*; -BOLED (-bóld) or -BOLLED; -BOL-ING or -BOL-LING. To bound or spring as in dancing or play; frisk.  
**gam'brél** (gám'brél), *n.* [OF. *gamberel* a crooked stick or iron used by butchers, fr. *gambe*, *jambe*, leg.] 1. The hook of an animal, esp. of a horse. 2. A gambrel roof.  
**gambrel roof.** A form of curb roof (See CURB ROOF, *Illust.*).  
**game** (gám), *a.* Lame; — said of a leg, arm, etc. *Colloq.*  
**game, n.** [AS. *gamen*, *gomen*, play, sport, etc.] 1. Sport of any kind; fun; also, playful ridicule. *Obs.* or *Rare* except

chair; gok; 'sing; ink; then; thin; nature, verdure (87);



in to make game of. Sport, fun, and jest are now otherwise the common words in this sense. 2. An amusement or diversion; any systematic action carried on for sport; Obs. 3. A contest according to set rules, for amusement or for a stake. 4. In games: a A single contest lasting until a definite limit is reached. b The number of points to be scored to win a contest. 5. A scheme; plan; project. 6. An animal or animals hunted; also, their flesh considered as food. 7. Pluck or intrepidity, like that of a game animal. — Syn. See PLAY.

— v. i.; GAMED (gāmd); GAM'ING. To play for a wager; gamble. — v. t. To lose, pass, or dispose of by gaming; — usually used with away.

— a.; GAM'ER (gām'ēr); GAM'EST. Having a resolute spirit; plucky.

game bird. A bird considered a proper object of pursuit game fowl. One of a breed of domestic fowls bred largely for fighting. The male is the game'cock'.

game'keeper (-kēp'ēr), n. One in charge of game.

game'ly, adv. In a game manner; pluckily.

game'ness, n. Quality of being game; pluck.

game'some (-sūm), a. Gay; sportive; playful; merry. game'ster (-stēr), n. 1. A person who plays at games; esp., a habitual gambler. 2. A merry, frolicsome person. Obs. 3. A lewd person. Obs.

gam'e-tan'gi-um (gām'ē-tān'jī-ūm, n.; pl. -GIA (-ā) [NL., fr. E. gamete + Gr. ἀγγείον vessel.] Bot. The cell or organ in which gametes are developed.

gam'ete (gām'ēt; gā-mēt'), n. [Gr. γαμήη wife, γαμήηη husband.] Biol. A sexual cell or germ cell.

ga-me'to-phore (gā-mē'tō-fōr; gām'ē-tō-fōr'; 57), n. Bot. A modified branch bearing sex organs, or gametangia, as in the thalloid liverworts.

ga-me'to-phyte (gā-mē'tō-fit), n. Bot. In the alternation of generations in plants, that generation or phase which bears sex organs. Cf. SPOROPHYTE.

gam'ie (gām'īk), a. [Gr. γάμος marriage.] Biol. Sexual; — said esp. of eggs developing only after fertilization.

gam'in (gām'in; F. gā'mān'), n. [F.] A neglected, untrained city boy; a young street Arab. [stakes; gambling.]

gam'ing (gām'ing), n. Act or practice of playing games for the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. G, g (as in go).

gam-ma (gām'ā), n. [Gr. γάμμα.] The third letter [Γ, γ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. G, g (as in go).

gam-ma'di-on (gā-mā'dī-ōn), n., pl. -DIA (-dī-ā). [L. Gr. γαμμαδιον, γαμμαδιον, dim. of γάμμα.] Γ Δ Γ A cross formed of four capital gammas (Γ), esp. 1 2 in the figure of a swastika (see 1) or in that of a Gamma-voided Greek cross (fig. 2). See CROSS, SWASTIKA. dia.

gamma rays. Physics. Very penetrating radioactive rays not appreciably deflected by a magnetic or electric field, probably differing from Röntgen rays only in penetration.

gam'mer (gām'ēr), n. [Prob. fr. grammar for grandmother.] An old woman; — correl. of gaffer. Dial. Eng.

gam'mon (-ūn), n. [OF. gambon, fr. gamble leg.] A smoked or dried ham; also, the lower end of a side of bacon.

gam'mon, n. [See GAME sport.] 1. Backgammon. R. 2. A victory at backgammon obtained before the opponent has thrown off a man. — v. t. To beat by getting a gammon.

gam'mon, n. Nonsense; bosh. — v. i. To talk gammon; to feign. — v. t. To influence with gammon. All Colloq.

gam'mon, v. t. Naut. To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel by lashings of rope or chain, or by a band of iron.

gam'mon-er, n. One who gammons.

gam'o-gen'e-sis (gām'ō-jēn'ē-sis), n. [Gr. γάμος marriage + genesis.] Biol. Sexual reproduction. — gam'o-gene'tic (-jē-nēt'ik), a. — ge-net'i-cal-ly (-ī-kāl'ly), adv.

gam'o-petal-ous (-pēt'āl-ūs), a. [Gr. γάμος marriage + petalous.] Bot. Having the corolla composed of united petals.

gam'o-phyll'ous (-fil'ūs), a. [Gr. γάμος marriage + -phyllous.] Bot. Having the perianth leaves united.

gam'o-sepal-ous (-sēp'āl-ūs), a. [Gr. γάμος marriage + sepalous.] Bot. Having the calyx composed of united sepals.

gam'ous. [Gr. γάμος, fr. γάμος marriage.] Suffix signifying marrying, uniting for propagation; as in monogamous.

gamp (gāmp), n. A large umbrella; — said to allude to Mrs. Gamp's umbrella, in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

gam'ut (gām'ūt), n. [gamma, a name formerly used for the first note of the early scale + ut.] 1. The whole series of recognized musical notes; esp., the major scale. 2. Hence, an entire range or series.

gam'y (gām'y), a.; GAM'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); GAM'Y-EST. 1. Abounding in game. 2. Plucky; spirited; game. 3. Having the flavor of game, esp. when "high," or slightly tainted.

gam-y. [Gr. γαμία (as in μονογαμία monogamy), fr. γάμος marriage.] A suffix denoting marriage, union for propagation or reproduction; as in polygamy.

gan (gān), pret. of GIN, begin; — formerly used with the

infinitive to form preterits, as did is now used; as, "This man gan fall (i. e., fell) in great suspicion." gan'der (gān'dēr), n. [AS. gandra.] A male goose.

gang (gāng), n. [AS.] 1. Act, manner, or means of going. Obs. or Dial. 2. A walk for cattle; pasturage. Scot. 3. A set; outfit. 4. Machinery. A group or set of similar implements arranged to act together; as, a gang of saws. 5. A group; company; specif.: a A group of persons associated under the same direction, esp. in doing the same work; as, a gang of pavers. b A company of persons acting together for some more or less questionable purpose; as, a gang of politicians. — Syn. See COMPANY.

gang, v. i. [AS. gangan.] To go; walk. — gang'er, n. Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

gang'er (gāng'ēr), n. Foreman over a gang of workmen.

gan'gli-at'ed (gān'glī-āt'ēd), a. Anat. & Zool. Furnished with ganglia; as, gangliated nerves.

gan'gli-on (-ōn), n.; pl. L. -GLIA (-ā), E. -GLIONS (-ōnz). [L., a sort of swelling, Gr. γάγγλιον.] 1. Med. A small hard tumor, connected with either a joint or a tendon sheath, due to chronic irritation or inflammation. 2. Anat. A nerve center; as: a An aggregation of nerve cells forming an enlargement on a nerve or on two or more nerves where they join or separate. b A mass of gray matter in the brain or spinal cord. — gan'gli-on'ic (-ōn'ik), a.

gang'plank' (gāng'plānk'), n. A long, narrow, portable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel.

gan'grel (gān'grēl), n. A vagabond. Archaic or Scot.

gan'grene (-grēn), n. [L. gangraena, fr. Gr. γάγγραινα.] Med. The dying of tissue due to interference with local nutrition. — v. t. & i.; -GRENE'd (-grēnd); -GREN'ING (-grēn'ing). To produce gangrene in; be affected with gangrene.

gan'gre-nous (-grē-nūs), a. Affected by, due to, or of the nature of, gangrene.

gang'ster (gāng'stēr), n. A member of a gang of roughs, hiring criminals, thieves, or the like. Colloq., U. S.

gangue (gāng), n. [F., fr. G. ganga a metallic vein.] Mining. The stony or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

gang'way' (gāng'wā'), n. [AS. gangweg.] 1. A passageway from one place to another; esp., a temporary way of planks. 2. Naut. a Either of the sides of the upper deck between the deck house and the rail and the quarter-deck and forecastle. b A passageway through the bulwarks of a vessel. c A gangplank. 3. Mining. A main level.

gan'is-ter (gān'is-tēr), n. 1. A siliceous clay rock, of England, used to make a material for lining furnace hearths, etc. 2. A mixture of crushed siliceous stone and fire clay, similarly used.

gan'ter (gān'tēr), 24, n. [AS. ganot a sea fowl.] Any of a genus (Sula) of large tropicpalate sea birds, esp. the common species (S. bassana) of the North Atlantic, which measures about six feet in extent of wings.

gan'oid (gān'oid), a. [Gr. γάνος brightness + -oid.] Zool. Of or pertaining to a subclass (Ganoidei) of fishes including the sturgeons, garfishes, etc., many of which have scales (ganoid scales) composed of an inner layer of bone with

an outer layer of enamel, and articulating edge to edge. — n. A ganoid fish.

gan'tlet (gānt'lēt; gānt'lēt), n. A gauntlet, or glove.

gan'tlet, n., or, Obs., gan'tlope' (gānt'lōp'), gan'te-lope (gānt'tē-lōp; gānt'lōp'), n. [From Sw. gallopp, orig., a running down a lane; gata lane + lopp carter.] An obsolete military punishment wherein the offender ran between two files of men, who struck at him with switches, clubs, etc.; — often used fig.

gan'try (gān'trī) } n.; pl. -TRIES (-trīz). [Prob. fr. OF. gaun'try (gōn'trī) gantier, fr. LL., fr. L. canterius trelis.] 1. A frame for supporting barrels. 2. Engin. A frame structure, raised on side supports so as to span over something, and usually of large dimensions.

gan'y-me'de (gān'y-mēd), n. [L. Ganymedes, Gr. Γανυμήδης.] 1. Class. Myth. A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia who was carried to Olympus by Zeus in the form of an eagle, to be the cupbearer of the gods. Cf. HERB. 2. A youth who serves liquors; a cupbearer; a potboy. 3. Astron. A satellite of Jupiter, the largest satellite in the solar system.

gan'y-me'des (-mē'dēz), n. = GANYMEDE, 1.

gaol (jāl), gan'ler, etc. Vars. of JAIL, etc.

These forms are still current in Great Britain, esp. in official use.

gap (gāp), n. 1. An opening in anything made by or as by breaking or parting. 2. A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine. 3. Any breach of continuity; an interval; a hiatus. 4.

Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.

Common Gannet.



Gamopetalous Corolla.

H  
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**Aëronautics.** The vertical distance between two superposed surfaces, esp. in a biplane. [breach.] — *v. t.*; **GAPED** (gäpt); **GAP'ING**. To make an opening in; **gape** (gäp; gäp; colloq. gäp), *v. i.*; **GAPED** (gäpt or gäpt); **GAP'ING** (gäp'ing; gäp'-). [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To open the mouth wide, as in hunger, surprise, sleepiness, astonishment, or hostility; yawn. **2.** To open or part widely. **3.** To stare with open mouth. — **Syn.** See **GAZE**.

— *n.* **1.** Act of gaping; stare. **2.** The width of the opened mouth. **3.** A gap. — **gar'per, n.**

**the gapes.** a Afitt of yawning. b A disease of young poultry and other birds, attended with much gaping. It is caused by the gapeworm, which obstructs the breathing and frequently causes death. See **GAPWORM**.

**gape'seed'** (gäp'sëd; gäp'-). n. Anything that causes gaping looks; also, a person who looks or stares gapingly; — a term used humorously or in sarcasm.

**gape'worm'** (gäp'würm'; gäp'-). n. A parasitic nematode worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) infesting the trachea and bronchi of birds and causing the gapes.

**gaping-stock'** (gäp'ing-stök'; gäp'-). n. An object of open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

**gap'py** (gäp'pī), *a.* Having gaps; broken; unconnected. **gap'y** (gäp'y; gäp'y), *a.* Affected with the gapes.

**gar** (gär), *n.* The garfish.

**gar'rage'** (gä'rázh'; gä'räj), *n.* [F.] A place for housing automobiles or an airship or flying machine.

**garb** (gärb), *n.* [OF. *garbe* looks, grace, ornament, fr. It. *garbo* grace.] **1.** Personal bearing. **Obs.** **2.** Custom; fashion. **Obs.** **3.** Fashion or style of dress, esp. that distinctive of rank or standing; clothing; dress.

— *v. t.* To clothe; array; as, *garbed* in silk.

**gar'bage** (gä'r'bäj), *n.* Offal; refuse animal or vegetable matter; hence: something worthless or filthy; refuse.

**gar'ble** (-b'l), *v. t.*; — **BLED** (-b'ld); — **BLING** (-bling). [OF. *garbeler* to pick out, sort, for *garbeler* to examine precisely, garble spices, fr. Ar. *gharbal* sieve.] **1.** To cull; sift; as, to *garble* coins. **Rare.** **2.** To sift or bolt; remove dross or dirt from; as, to *garble* spices. **Obs. or Cant.** **3.** To pick out such parts as may serve a (usually unfair) purpose; mutilate misleadingly; pervert; as, to *garble* news.

— *n.* **1.** Refuse, esp. of spices; rubbish; also, goods containing refuse. **Obs. or Cant.** **2.** Act of garbling, as a work of literature. — **gar'bler** (-blër), *n.*

**gar'board** (-börd; 57), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* One of the outside planks or plates next the keel.

**gar'boil'** (boil), *n.* [OF. *garbouil*.] Tumult; disturbance.

**gar'gon'** (gär'sön'), *n.*; *pl.* -gons (F. -sön'). [F.] A boy; fellow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter.

**gar'den** (gär'd'n), *n.* [OF. *gardin, jardin*, of C. origin.] **1.** A piece of ground used for cultivating herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; commonly, such a piece adjoining a dwelling, and inclosed. **2.** Hence, a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country. — *v. i.* & *t.* To cultivate, or labor in, a garden; practice horticulture.

**gar'den-er** (-ër), *n.* One who makes and tends a garden; one whose occupation is gardening.

**gar-de-ni-a** (gär-dë'nī-ä), *n.* [NL., after Alexander Garden (1730-91), Amer. botanist.] Any of a large genus (*Gardenia*) of rubiaceous trees and shrubs of the Old World tropics, having showy fragrant white or yellow flowers.

**gar'den-ing, n.** The art of making and cultivating gardens.

**gar'de-robe'** (gärd'röb), *n.* [F. See **WARDROBE**.] **Obs. or Hist.** **1.** A wardrobe, or its contents. **2.** Hence, a private room, as a storeroom or bedchamber.

**gar'dy-loo'** (gär'dī-löö'), *n.* [Cf. F. *gare l'eau* beware of the water.] A warning cry uttered on throwing water, etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.

**gar'fish'** (gär'fīsh'), *n.* [The first part is fr. AS. *gār* spear.]



A Fresh-water Garfish.

Any of certain fishes having an elongated pike-like body and both jaws long and narrow, including marine teleost fishes (chiefly of the family *Belontiæ*), which are good food fishes, and, in America, fresh-water ganoid fishes (family *Leptosteiæ*), the flesh of which is tough and rank; — called also *gar* and *gar pike*.

**gar'ca-ney** (gär'gä-nī), *n.* A European teal (*Querquedula circaea*) having, in the male, a white stripe over the eye.

**Gar-gan'tu-a** (gär-gän'tū-ä; F. gärgän'twä'), *n.* [F.] In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a gigantic king, of great learning and voracity.

— **Gar-gan'tu-an** (gär-gän'tū-än), *a.* **gar'get'** (gär'gët), *n.* **1.** A disease in swine and cattle marked by inflammation of the head or throat; also, a distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite. **2.** A diseased condition of the udders of cows, etc., arising from an inflammation of the mammary glands.

**gar'gle** (gär'gl'), *v. t.*; — **GLEED** (-g'ld); — **GLING**. [F. *gargouiller* to dabble, gargle.] To rinse, as the throat, agitating the liquid by expulsion of air from the lungs. — *v. i.* To use a gargle. — *n.* A liquid used in gargling.

**gar'goyle** (-göyl), *n.* [F. *gargouille*, OF. *gargoule*.] **Arch.** A waterspout, often grotesquely carved, projecting at the upper part, usually from the roof gutter, of a building.

— **gar'goyled** (-göyd), *a.* **gar'i-bal'di** (gär'i-bäl'dī; gä'r-bäl'dī), *n.* A shirt waist worn by women; — so called from its resemblance in shape to the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi.

**gar'ish** (gär'īsh), *a.* **1.** Showy; dazzling; harsh and glaring. **2.** Gay to extravagance; flighty. — **Syn.** See **GAUDY**. — **gar'ish-ly, adv.** — **gar'ish-ness, n.**

**gar'land** (gär'länd), *n.* [OF. *garlande*.] **1.** A wreath, as of flowers; chaplet. **2.** A book of extracts; an anthology; esp., a chapbook or broadside containing one or more ballads or songs. — *v. t.* To form into, or deck with, a garland.

**gar'lie** (-lik), *n.* [AS. *gārlic*; *gār* spear, lance + *lic* leek.] A European plant (*Allium sativum*) of the lily family; also, its bulb, which has a characteristic strong scent and pungent flavor.

**gar'lick-y** (-lik-y), *a.* Like or containing garlic.

**gar'ment** (gär'mënt), *n.* [OF. *garnement, garniment*, fr. *garnir* to garnish.] Any article of clothing. — *v. t.* To clothe; — chiefly in *p. p.*

**gar'ner** (-nër), *n.* [OF. *gernier, grenier*, fr. L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A granary; fig., a collection; store. — *v. t.* To gather for preservation; store.

**gar'net** (gär'nët; 24), *n.* [F. *grenat*, fr. LL., fr. L. *granatum* pomegranate; — from its resemblance to pomegranate seeds.] **1.** A hard mineral of several varieties differing in composition and color, but with the same crystallization. The precious garnet is deep red in color. **2.** The deep red color of the precious garnet.

**gar'net, n.** *Naut.* A kind of hoisting tackle.

**gar'ni-er-ite** (-ni-ër-ī-tē), *n.* [After Jules Garnier, French geologist.] *Min.* A soft, amorphous, hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, of pale green color. It is an important ore of nickel.

**gar'nish** (-nish), *v. t.* [OF. *garnir, garnir*, to provide, prepare, garnish, warn; of German origin.] **1.** To decorate; set off; adorn; embellish. **2. Law.** To warn by garnishment; garnishes. — *n.* **1.** A decoration; ornament; also, dress. **2. Cookery.** Something set round or on a dish as an embellishment, or added for flavor or relish. **3.** A fee; in English jails, a fee formerly demanded by old prisoners of a newcomer.

**gar'nish-ee'** (gär'nīsh-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One who is garnished. — *v. t.*; — **EEPI** (-ëd'); — **EE'ING.** *Law.* A to make (a person) a garnishes. **b** To attach (property) by garnishment.

**gar'nish-er, n.** One who garnishes.

**gar'nish-ment** (gär'nīsh-mënt), *n.* **1.** Ornament; embellishment; decoration. **2. Law.** Warning to appear in court; as: **a** A notice to a third party to appear in a suit. **b** Warning to a person holding another's attached property not to deliver it to him, but to account for it in court.

**gar'ni-ture** (-ni-tür), *n.* [F.] Embellishment; garnish.

**gar-rotte'**, *Var.* of **GARROTE**. [gar'fishes.]

**gar'pike.** A garfish; esp., in America, one of the fresh-water

**gar'ran** (gär'rän), *n.* [Gael. *garran* gelding, work horse, hack.] **1.** A breed of small horses used for rough work, esp. in Ireland and Scotland; hence, an inferior kind of horse. *British.*

**gar'ret** (gär'ët; 24), *n.* [OF. *garite* watchtower, place of refuge, *garir, quarrir*, to preserve, defend.] That part of a house which is immediately under or within the roof.

**gar'ret-ee'** (gär'ët-ër'), *n.* One who lives in a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.

**gar'ri-son** (gär'ī-s'n), *n.* [OF. *garison, fr. garir*. See **GARRISON**.] A body of troops stationed in a fortified place; also, a place where troops are thus stationed. — *v. t.* *Mil.* **a** To furnish with soldiers, as a fort. **b** To defend by fortresses manned with troops. **c** To place on duty in a garrison.

**gar'ron** (gär'rön), *Var.* of **GARRAN**.

**gar-rote'** (gär-röt'; -röt'), **-rotte'** (-röt'), *n.* [Sp. *garrote*.] **1.** A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar tightened by a screw; also, the instrument. **2.** Throttling as if with the garrote, esp. for robbery.

— *v. t.*; — **ROT-ED**, — **ROT'TED**; — **ROT'ING**, — **ROT'TING**. To strangle with or as with the garrote. — **gar-rot'er**, — **rot'ter, n.**

**gar'ru-li-ty** (-rō'lī-tī), *n.* [L. *garrulitas*.] Talkativeness.

**gar'ru-lous** (gär'rō-lūs), *a.* [L. *garrulus*, fr. *garrare* to chatter.] Talking much, esp. about trifles; also, wordy; diffuse; as, a *garrulous* story. — **Syn.** See **TALKATIVE**. — **gar'ru-lous-ly, adv.** — **gar'ru-lous-ness, n.**

**gar'ter** (gär'tër), *n.* [OF. *gartier*, fr. *garet* bend of the knee.] **1.** A band or strap worn round the leg to hold up a stocking. **2.** The badge of the Order of the Garter, the high-

äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makër; ice, ìll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



est order of British knighthood; also [*cap.*], the order or membership in it. — *v. t.* To bind or support with a garter.

**garth** (gáth), *n.* [*Icel. garðr* yard.] A close; yard; croft; — now chiefly *Local Eng.*, except in *cloister garth*.

**gas** (gás), *n.* [Coined by van Helmont of Brussels (d. 1644).] 1. An aeriform fluid having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to expand indefinitely. Cf. *VAPOR*. 2. In popular usage, any gaseous mixture except atmospheric air; as: *a* Laughing gas. *b* Any combustible gaseous mixture for illumination or for fuel. 3. Empty, boasting, or humbugging talk; bombast. *Slang.* 4. Gasoline. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.*; *GASSED* (gást); *GAS/SING*. To affect or treat with gas; as: *a* *Vegetables*. To singe, as in a gas flame, so as to remove loose fibres. *b* To impregnate with gas; as, to gas lime with chlorine in making bleaching powder. *c* To poison or asphyxiate with gas; as, the British were gassed in Flanders. — *v. i.* 1. To give off gas, as a storage battery when nearly charged. 2. To indulge in idle or boastful talk. *Slang.*

**gas burner**. The jet piece of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices.

**Gas/con** (gás/kón), *a.* [*F.*] Of or pert. to Gasconne, or Gascony, in France, or its people, who were noted for boasting; also [*L. c.*], braggart; swaggering. — *n.* A native of Gasconne; hence [*L. c.*]: a boaster; swashbuckler.

**gas/con-ade'** (-ád'), *n.* [*F. gasconnade*.] A boast or boasting; *v. a.*; — *v. i.*; —*AD/ED* (-ád'éd); —*AD/ING*. To boast; bluster. — **gas/con-ad'er** (-ád'ér'), *n.*

**gas/e-lier'** (gás'è-lér'), *n.* [Formed from *gas*, in imitation of *chandelier*.] A chandelier arranged to burn gas.

**gas engine**. A kind of internal-combustion engine using a permanent gas; broadly, any internal-combustion engine.

**gas/e-ous** (gás'è-ús), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, gas; of steam, superheated. 2. Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

**gas fixture**. A fixture for illuminating or combustible gas.

**gash** (gásh), *v. t.* [From *OF. gasher* to scarify.] To make a gash in. — *n.* A deep long cut, esp. in flesh.

**gas/i-fi-ca'tion** (gás'í-fí-ká'shún), *n.* Act or process of converting into gas.

**gas/i-form** (gás'í-fórm), *a.* In the form of gas; gaseous.

**gas/i-ty** (-fít), *v. t.*; —*FIED* (-fít); —*FY/ING*. To convert into gas or aeriform fluid, as by heat. — *v. i.* To become gas.

**gas/ket** (gás'két; 24), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. 2. A packing for a joint, or between sliding parts, as for a piston, pipe joint, etc.

**gas/kin** (-kín), *n.* A gasket. *Rare.*

**gas/light'** (-lít'), *n.* 1. The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas. 2. A gas jet or gas burner.

**gas/o-line** (gás'ò-lén; -lín), **gas/o-lene** (-lèn), [*gas* + *L. oleum* oil + *-ine*.] A volatile inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum and variously used, as to dissolve fats, etc., to produce heat and motive power.

**gas-om'e-ter** (gás-óm'è-tér), *n.* A tank or apparatus for holding gas; properly, one for holding and measuring gas. — **gas-om'e-try** (-trí), *n.*

**gasp** (gásp), *v. i.* [*Icel. gæispa* to yawn.] 1. To catch the breath convulsively, or in laborious respiration, with wide open mouth; labor for breath. 2. To pant eagerly; show vehement desire. — *v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps; — used with *out*, *away*, etc.

— *n.* Act of opening the mouth convulsively to catch the breath, as from distress, surprise, etc.

**gas/sing** (gás'íng), *n.* Act or process of subjecting to the action of gas.

**gas/sy** (gás'í), *a.*; —*SI-ER* (-í-ét); —*SI-EST*. Full of gas; like gas; hence: *Colloq.*, inflated; full of boastful or insincere talk; as, a *gassy* demagogue.

**gas/tral-gi-a** (gás-trál'jí-á), *n.* [*NL.*; *gastro-* + *Gr. ἀλγος* pain.] Pain, esp. neuralgia, in the stomach or epigastrium.

**gas/tré-to-my** (gás-trék'tó-mí), *n.* *Surg.* Excision of a portion of the stomach.

**gas/tric** (gás'trík), *a.* [*Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός*, stomach.] Of or pertaining to the stomach.

**gastric fever**, *Med.*, a fever attended with prominent gastric symptoms; typhoid fever. — *g. juice*, the digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach. It is a thin watery fluid with an acid reaction, and contains several enzymes, esp. pepsin and rennin.

**gas-tri/tis** (gás-trí'tís), *n.* [*NL.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane.

**gas/tro-** (gás'tró-), **gastr-**. A combining form from Greek *γαστήρ, γαστρός*, stomach, belly; as in: *gas'tro-col/ic*, *Anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and colon; *gas'tro-intes'ti-nal*, pert. to the stomach and intestines; *gas'tro-he-pat/ic*, pert. to the stomach and liver.

**gas/trol'o-gy** (gás'tró-l'ò-jí), *n.* [*Gr. γαστρολογία*.] Science of the structure and functions of the stomach.

**gas/tro-nome** (gás'tró-nóm), **gas/tro-nomer** (gás'tró-nóm-ér), **gas/tro-nom'i-st** (-míst), *n.* One fond of good living; an epicure.

**gas/tro-nom'ic** (gás'tró-nóm'ík), **gas/tro-nom'í-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

**gas-iron'o-my** (gás-trón'ò-mí), *n.* [*Gr. γαστρονομία; γαστήρ* stomach + *νόμος* law.] Art of good eating.

**gas'tro-pod** (gás'tró-pód), *n.* *Zool.* Any of a class (*Gastropoda*) of mollusks comprising most existing forms with a univalve shell and many shell-less forms. The snails, whelks, and slugs are examples. — **gas'tro-p'o-dous** (-tróp'ò-dús), *a.*

**gas'tro-scope** (-skóp), *n.* *Med.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the stomach. — **gas'tro-scop'ic** (-skóp'ík), *a.* — **gas'tros-co-py** (gás'trós'kò-pí), *n.*

**gas'tro'i-o-my** (gás'tró-í-ò-mí), *n.* *Surg.* A cutting into, or opening of, the abdomen or the stomach.

**gas'tro-vas/cu-lar** (gás'tró-vás'kú-lár), *a.* *Zool.* Functioning as both a digestive and a circulatory organ.

**gas'tru-la** (gás'tró-lá), *n.*; *pl.* -læ (-læ). [*NL.*, dim. fr. *Gr. γαστήρ* stomach.] A form of embryo consisting typically of a cup or open-mouthed sac with walls composed of two layers of cells. A gastrula stage occurs in the development of most animals. [*Gastrula*.]

**gas'tru-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* The process of forming a gat (gät).

**gat** (gät), *n.* Archaic *pref.* of *GET*.

**gat** (gät), *n.* A natural or artificial channel or passage from a shore inland, as between high banks or cliffs.

**gate** (gät), *n.* [*AS. gæat, gat, gate*, door.] 1. An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or barrier, esp. such an opening with a movable frame or door to close it. 2. A structure comprising a passageway, often with towers, etc. 3. A pass or defile in mountains as a way of entrance into a country; also, any similar passage. 4. The frame or door which closes a gate (def. 1). 5. A door, valve, or the like, for stopping the passage of a dam, pipe, etc. 6. A stretching frame for a saw or gang of saws.

— *v. t.*; *GAT/ED* (gät'éd; 24); *GAT/ING* (gät'íng). To punish by confinement to the grounds. *Eng. Univ.*

**gate**, *n.* [Of *Scand.* origin.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* 1. A way; road. 2. Manner or mode of doing; way; method. Cf. *GAIT*.

**gate**, *n.* *Founding.* *a* A channel or opening through which metal is poured into the mold. *b* The waste piece of metal cast in the opening.

**gate/age** (gät'áj), *n.* [*1st gate* + *-age*.] Use of gates, or the gates used, as in controlling flow of water; area of gate opening, as of a turbine gate.

**gate/house'** (gät'hous'), *n.* Any house connected or associated with a gate, as a keeper's lodge; as: *a* A houselike part of the gate of a city wall, a palace, etc., often formerly used as a prison. *b* An erection, usually the power station, over a dam, from which the gates are controlled.

**gate/keep'er** (-kép'ér), *n.* A person in charge at a gate.

**gate/man** (gät'mán), *n.* A gatekeeper.

**gate/post'** (-póst'), *n.* 1. A post to which a gate is hung. 2. A post against which a gate closes.

**gate/way'** (-wá'), *n.* 1. = *1st GATE*, 1 & 2. 2. A passage.

**gath'er** (gät'hér), *v. t.* [*AS. gaderian*, fr. *gador* together, *gæd* fellowship.] 1. To bring together; assemble; muster; congregate. 2. To pick out and bring together from among what is of less value; to collect, as a harvest. 3. To accumulate little by little; amass; gain. 4. To summon up a reserve of (strength, breath, voice, etc.) preparatory to exertion; also, to draw (one's limbs or one's self) up or together. 5. To gain or win (ground, way, etc.) as by gradual increase. 6. To derive, or deduce, as an inference; infer; conclude. 7. To compress; bring together in folds, plaits, or puckers, as a garment or cloth.

*Syn.* Gather, collect. Gather commonly suggests little more than the act of bringing together; collect emphasizes rather the implication of choice or selection, resulting in a more ordered or unified assemblage; as, a rolling stone gathers no moss; to collect postage stamps.

— *v. i.* 1. To come together; collect; congregate. 2. To grow larger by accretion; increase; as, a tree gathered in his eye. 3. To come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus. 4. To bring things together; gain.

— *n.* A drawing together; a plait or fold, as in cloth.

**gath'er-er** (-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, gathers; *specif.*: *a* A collector of money, fees, etc.; as, a tax gatherer. *b* A sewing-machine attachment for making gathers.

**gath'er-ing**, *n.* 1. A crowd; assembly. 2. A collection; contribution. 3. A boil; abscess.

**gat'ing** (gät'íng), *n.* [From *GATE*, *v. t.*] 1. Compulsory confinement of an undergraduate within the university or school grounds. *Eng.* 2. A gate in a lock tumbler.

**Gat'ling gun** (gät'líng). [After the American inventor, R. J. Gatling.] A machine gun consisting of a cluster of barrels, usually ten, revolved by a crank and loaded and fired once each during the revolution of the group.

|| **gauche** (gòsh), *a.* [*F.*] Left-handed; awkward; clumsy.

|| **gauche/rie'** (gòsh'rè'), *n.* [*F.*] Awkwardness; tactlessness; also, an awkward or tactless action.

**Gau'cho** (gou'chò), *n.*; *pl.* -chos (-chòs). [*Sp.*] One of the native inhabitants of the pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. They are restless cattle breeders.

**gaud** (gòd), *n.* [*ME. gaude* jest, trick, *prob. fr. L. gaudium* joy, gladness.] An ornament; gewgaw; trinket.

**K** = **ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **BO** = **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in *Guide to Pronunciation*. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**gaud'er-y** (gôd'êr-î), *n.* Finery; ostentatious display.  
**gaud'y** (-î), *a.*; **GAUD'Y-ER** (-î-êr); -I-EST. Ostentatiously fine; showy; tawdry. — **gaud'i-ly** (-î-lî), *adv.* — **i-ness**, *n.*  
**Syn.** Gay, ostentatious, flaunting; flimsy, tawdry, tinsel; garish, dazzling, glaring, flashy; spurious, sham. — **Gaudy, tawdry, garish, flashy.** That is **gaudy** which is ostentatiously or tastelessly gay or showy, esp. in color; **tawdry** adds the implication of cheapness or flimsiness; as, a bonnet set with **gaudy** flowers; **tawdry** ribbons. That is **garish** which is dazzling or offensively bright; **flashy** adds the implication of vulgarity and shallow display; as the **garish** noon; a crowd of **flashy** gamblers.

**gaud'y, n.** [Prob. fr. *L. gaudium* joy.] A feast; an annual college dinner. *Eng.*

**gauge, gage** (gâ), *v. t.*; **GAUGED, GAGED** (gâjd); **GAUC'ING, GAUC'ING** (gâj'ing). [OF. *gaugier*.] **1.** To find the exact measurement of, as of rainfall. **2.** To measure or ascertain the amount of contents of, as of a barrel or keg. **3.** To measure the capacity, character, or ability of; estimate; judge of. **4.** To measure or limit by or as by a gauge, esp. so as to conform to a standard; as, to **gauge** a wire. **5.** To render (bricks or stones) of a uniform size by cutting or rubbing. **6.** To mix (plaster) in certain definite proportions, as for quick drying.

— **n.** **1.** A standard measure. **2.** Measure; dimensions; extent; as, the **gauge** of a cask, gun, etc. **3.** An instrument or apparatus for gauging; as, a wire **gauge**; a wind **gauge**. **4.** *Naut.* Relative position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind. **5.** a The distance between the rails of a railroad. **Standard gauge** in most countries is now 4 feet 8½ inches; **broad or wide gauge** is any larger gauge than this, and **narrow gauge** is any smaller gauge. **b** The distance between the opposite wheels of a vehicle, usually about 56 inches. **6.** That part of a shingle, slate, or tile exposed to the weather when laid; also, one course as laid. **7.** The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting.

**gaug'er, gag'er** (gâj'êr), *n.* One who, or that which, gauges; hence: an officer who gauges casks; an exciseman.

**Gaul** (gôl), *n.* [F. *Gaule*; cf. *L. Gallia*, fr. *Callus* a Gaul.] One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged.

**gaul'the'ri-a** (gôl-thê'rî-â), *n.* [NL., after M. Gauthier, Canadian botanist and physician.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Gaultheria*) of ericaceous shrubs having evergreen foliage, white bell-shaped flowers, and, often, edible berries. The genus includes the American wintergreen (*G. procumbens*). **2.** *Pharm.* Oil of wintergreen.

**gaum** (gôm), *v. t.* To smear or daub, as with grease, tar, etc.

**gaunt** (gânt; gônt), *a.* **1.** Attenuated, as with fasting; lean. **2.** Forbidding; grim. — **Syn.** See **THIN**.

**gaunt'let** (gânt'lêt; gônt'-), *n.* The gauntlet.

**gaunt'let, n.** [F. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant* glove, LL. *wantus*.] **1.** A glove to defend the hand from wounds. **2.** a A long stout glove, covering part of the arm. **b** The part of a glove that covers the wrist. — **gaunt'let-ed, a.**

**gaunt'ly, adv.** In a gaunt manner.

**gaunt'ness, n.** State or condition of being gaunt.

**gaunt'ry.** Var. of **GANTRY**.

**gauss** (gous), *n.* [After Karl F. Gauss, German mathematician.] *Elec.* A unit of density of magnetic flux or of intensity of magnetic field, equal to a field of one line of force per square centimeter, or to the intensity of magnetic field one centimeter distant from a unit pole.

**gauze** (gôz), *n.* [F. *gaze*.] **1.** A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also, a fabric resembling silk gauze; as, wire or cotton gauze. **2.** A haze or mist.

**gauz'y** (gôz'î), *a.*; **GAUZ'Y-ER** (-î-êr); -I-EST. Pert. to or like gauze; thin and slight as gauze. — **gauz'i-ness, n.**

**ga'vage'** (gâ'vâzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *gaver* to gorge.] Forced feeding (as of poultry or infants) by means of a tube passed through the mouth down to the stomach.

**gave** (gâv), *pret.* of **GIVE**.

**gav'el** (gâv'êl), *n.* The mallet of a presiding officer. *U. S.*

**gav'el** (gâv'êl), *n.* [AS. *gafol*.] Tribute or rent. *Hist.*

**gav'el-kind** (-êl-kînd), *n.* [ME. *gavelkynde, gavelkende*.] See **GAVEL** tribute; **KIND, n.** **1.** *Law.* a A common-law land tenure, existing (perhaps exclusively) in Kent from Anglo-Saxon times, by which, upon the death of the tenant in fee in testate, the land is divided equally among all the sons, or among brothers or other collateral heirs on failure of direct or nearer heirs. **b** The custom of dividing an intestate's estate equally among the sons, or other heirs.

**ga'vi-al** (gâ'vî-âl), *n.* [Hind. *gharîyâli*.] A large crocodilian (*Gavialis gangeticus*) of India. It is harmless to man.

**ga-vot'** (gâ-vôt'; gâ'vôt') *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fr. Pr. *gavoto*, fr. *gavotte* (gâ-vôt') *n.* *Gavots*, the Alpine mountaineers.] A kind of lively dance of French peasant origin.

Its music, in quick common time, has two strains, brisk yet dignified, and usually of four and eight bars, each repeated. It often was a movement of the classic suite.

**gawk** (gôk), *n.* [E. dial. *gawk* left, left-handed.] Simpleton; booby; gawky. — **v. i.** To act like a gawk. *Colloq.*

**gawk'y** (-î), *a.*; **GAWK'Y-ER** (-î-êr); -I-EST. Foolish and awkward; clumsy. — **n.** A gawk. — **gawk'i-ness, n.**

**gay** (gâ), *a.* [F. *gai*.] **1.** Excited with merriment; manifesting or inspiring delight; merry. **2.** Bright; brilliant. **3.** Given to social pleasures or indulgence; hence: loose; licentious. — **Syn.** Gleeful, blithe, sprightly, vivacious; sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, jolly, jovial; showy, gaudy. See **LIVELY**.

**gay'e-ty, gai'e-ty** (gâ'ê-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [F. *gaieté*.] **1.** State of being gay; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by or inspiring merry delight; — often in *pl.*; as, the *gayeties* of the season. **2. Finery; show; as, *gayety* of dress. **Syn.** Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blitheness, sprightliness, jollity.**

**gay'ly, gai'ly** (-lî), *adv.* In a gay manner.

**gay'ness, n.** Quality or state of being gay.

**gaze** (gâz), *v. i.*; **GAZED** (gâzd); **GAZ'ING** (gâz'ing). [ME. *gazen*.] To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; look with eagerness, or with studious attention.

**Syn.** Gaze, gape, stare, glare, glower, gloat. **Gaze** implies fixed and prolonged attention, esp. as in admiration or wonder. **Gape** implies stupid and open-mouthed wonder; **stare**, esp. insolence, or vacant fixedness; **glare**, fierceness or anger; **glower**, scowling or lowering ill temper. To **gloat** is to gaze with profound, often malignant or unhalloved, satisfaction.

— **v. t.** To view with attention; gaze on. *Poetic.*

— **n.** **1.** An object gazed on. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A looking fixedly; a fixed, intent look.

at **gaze, Her.**, depicted with the face turned directly to the front; — said of beasts of chase.

**ga-z'e'bo** (gâ-zê'bô), *n.*; *pl.* -BOES (-bôz). **1.** A turret on a roof, or a summer house combining an extensive prospect. **2.** A projecting balcony closed with windows.

**gaze'hound'** (gâz'hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by sight, rather than by scent.

**gazelle'** (gâz-êl'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ghazâl* a wild goat.] Any of various small graceful and very swift antelopes (genus *Gazella* and allied genera), noted for their soft, lustrous eyes.

**gaz'er** (gâz'êr), *n.* One who gazes.

**gaz-zette'** (gâz-zê't'), *n.* [F., fr. It.] **1.** A newspaper. *Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.*

**2.** An official journal containing lists of honors, bankrupts, etc. *Brit.*

— **v. t.**; -ZET'TED; -ZET'TING. To publish in a gazette.

**gaz'et-ter'** (gâz'ê-têr'), *n.* **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news. **2.** A geographical dictionary.

**gaz'ing-stock'** (gâz'ing-stôk'), *n.* A person or thing gazed at by many, esp. with curiosity or contempt.

**ge'an'ti-cline** (jê'an'tî-kîn), **ge'an-ti-clî'nal** (jê'an-tî-kîl'nal), *n.* [See **GEO**; **ANTICLINAL**.] *Geol.* A great upward flexure of the earth's crust; — opposed to *geosyncline*. — **ge'an-ti-cline, a.**

**gear** (gêr), *n.* [ME. *gere, ger*.] **1.** Clothing; garments; vestments. **2.** Warlike accoutrements. *Archaic.* **3.** Harness of horses or cattle; trappings. **4.** Tools; implements. **5.** a A composite piece of mechanism for a specific use. **b** A toothed wheel or cogwheel; as, a bevel *gear*. **c** Working relation or adjustment; as, in *gear*. **6.** Goods; movables; things. **7.** Business; affair; concern; doings. *Archaic.*

— **v. t.** *Machinery.* To provide with gear or gearing; connect by gearing; put into gear. — **v. i.** To be in, or come into, gear.

**gear'ing** (gêr'ing), *n.* The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted in machinery; gear.

**geck** (gêk), *n.* [D. *gek* fool, pop.] A fool; gull. *Obs. or Dial.*

**geck'o** (gêk'ô), *n.*; *pl.* -OS, -OES (-ôz). [Malay *gêkoq*; — from its cry.] Any of a family (*Geckonidæ*) of small harmless lizards.

**gee** (jê), *interj.* In driving oxen, etc., a word usually meaning: Turn to the right. — **v. t. & i.** To turn to the right.

**geese** (gês), *n.*; *pl.* of **GOOSE**.

**geest** (gêst), *n.* [I.G. *geest, geestland*, sandy, dry land.] *Geol.* a Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. **b** Loose material, earth or soil, formed by decay of rocks in place.

**Ge-oz'** (gê-êz'; gêz'), *n.* An archaic Semitic dialect surviving as the liturgical language of the Abyssinian Christians.

**gee'zer** (gêz'er), *n.* [Dial. corrupt. of *guiser* a mummer.] A queer old fellow; old chap; old woman. *Slang or Dial.*



Gazelle.

**âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menî; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, îrk; then, thî; nature, verdûre (87);**



**Ge/gen-schein'** (gā'gēn-shīn'), *n.* [G.] *Astron.* = COUNTERGLOW.

**Ge-hen'na** (gē-hēn'ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γέννα, Heb. גֵּהֶנְנָא *Hinnom*.] The Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, used as a dumping ground for refuse, perpetual fires being kept up to prevent pestilence. In the New Testament, fig., hell.

**gei'sha** (gā'shā), *n.*; *pl.* GEISHA (-shā), GEISHAS (-shāz). [Jap.] A Japanese singing and dancing girl.

**Geissler tube** (gēs'lēr), [After Heinrich Geissler, German mechanic.] A glass tube with platinum electrodes, containing a highly rarefied gas, which an electrical discharge makes luminous.

**gel'a-tin, gel'a-tine** (jēl'ā-tīn), *n.* [F. *gélatine*, fr. L. *gelare* to congeal.] Animal jelly; glutinous material (as in singlass or glue) got from animal tissues.

**ge-lat'i-nate** (jē-lāt'ī-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'īng). To turn to gelatin or a jellylike substance; gelatinize. — **gel'a-tin-a-tion** (jēl'ā-tīn-ā'shūn), *n.*

**ge-lat'i-nize** (jē-lāt'ī-nīz), *v. t. 1.* To convert into gelatin or jelly; gelatinize. **2. Photog.** To coat, or otherwise treat, with gelatin.

**ge-lat'i-noid** (jē-lāt'ī-noid; jēl'ā-tī-noid'), *a.* Resembling gelatin; gelatinous; as, *gelatinoid* degeneration. — *n.* A gelatinoid substance.

**ge-lat'i-nous** (jē-lāt'ī-nūs), *a. 1.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or jelly; resembling jelly; viscous. **2.** Of, pert. to, or containing gelatin.

**ge-la'tion** (jē-lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *gelatio* a freezing, fr. *gelare* to freeze.] A cooling and solidifying.

**geld** (gēld), *v. t.*; GELD'ED or GELT (gēlt); GELD'ING. [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To castrate; — said esp. of horses. **2.** To deprive of anything essential; lessen the force of. *Obs.* **geld** (gēld), *n.* [AS. *gild, gield, geld*, tribute, payment, fr. *gieldan* to pay, render.] *Eng. Hist. Lit.*, a payment or tax; specif., the crown tax paid under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings.

**geld'ing** (gēld'īng), *n.* A castrated animal; specif., a castrated horse; formerly, also, a eunuch.

**gel'id** (jēl'īd), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelum, gelu*, frost, cold.] Cold; frozen; icy. — **gel'id-ly, adv.**

**ge-lid'i-ty** (jē-līd'ī-tī), *n.* State of being cold; frigidty.

**gel-se'mi-um** (jēl-sē'mī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *gelsomino* 'jessamine'.] *Pharm.* The root of the Carolina, or yellow, jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) of the southern United States, used for its relaxing effects, as in neuralgic affections, malarial fever, etc.

**gem** (jēm), *n.* [F. *gemme*, fr. L. *gemma*, a gem, bud.] **1.** A precious stone, esp. when cut and polished; a jewel. **2.** A semiprecious stone, carved or engraved. **3.** Something prized for beauty, perfection, etc., esp. when small or brief, as a work of art, etc. **4. Cookery.** A kind of light muffin.

**5. Print.** A size of type. See TYPE.

**Syn.** Gem, jewel. Gem oftener suggests a precious stone as cut or polished; jewel, one as set and worn for ornament.

— *v. t.*; GEMMED (jēmd); GEM'MING. **1.** To put forth in the form of buds. *Rare.* **2.** To adorn with or as with gems.

**Ge-ma'ra** (gē-mā'rā), *n.* [Aramaic *gemārā* completion.] *Jewish Lit.* The commentary of the Talmud. See TALMUD.

**gem'el** (jēm'ēl), *a.* [OF. *gemel* twin, F. *jumeau*, L. *gemellus* twin, doubled, dim. of *geminus* a twin.] Coupled; paired; twin; as, a *gemel* arch.

**gem'i-nate** (jēm'ī-nāt), *a.* [L. *geminatus*, p. p. of *geminare* to double, fr. *geminus* a twin.] In pairs; coupled.

— *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. To double; become double or paired. [repetition.]

**gem'i-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *a.* A doubling; duplication;

**Gem'ī-ni** (jēm'ī-nī), *n. pl.*; *gen. GEMINORUM* (-nō'rūm; 57). [L., twins.] *Astron.* a A constellation between Taurus and Cancer, pictured as Castor and Pollux sitting together; the Twins. See DIOSCURI.

**gem'ma** (-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-ē). [L., bud, gem.] A bud or budlike body; sometimes, specif., a leaf bud.

**gem'mate** (-āt), *a.* [L. *gemma*, p. p. of *gemma* to bud.] *Biol.* Having, or reproducing by, buds or gemmæ.

**gem'ma'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Reproduction by gemmæ.

**gem-mip'a-rous** (jēm-īp'ā-rūs), *a. Biol.* Producing buds; reproducing by buds. — **gem-mip'a-rous-ly, adv.**

**gem'mu-la'tion** (jēm'ū-lā'shūn), *n.* [See GEMMULE.] *Biol.* The formation of, or reproduction by, gemmules.



Gemini, a.

**gem'mule** (jēm'ūl), *n.* [L. *gemma*, dim. of *gemma* gem, bud.] *Biol.* a One of the hypothetical supramolecular units assumed in Darwin's theory of pangenesis. They correspond in some respects to Weismann's biophores. **b** A bud produced in gemmation.

**gem'my** (jēm'ī), *a.* Full of gems; glittering like a gem.

**ge-mot'** (gē-mōt'), **ge-mote'**, *n.* [AS. *gemōt* an assembly. See MEET, *v. t.*] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* A meeting or assembly; a court. Cf. FOLKMOOT, WITENAGEMOT.

**gems'bok'** (gēms'bōk'), *n.* [D.] The largest and handsomest species of oryx (*Oryx gazella*).

**-gen** (jēn). [From Gr. -γενής born.] A suffix used in forming nouns, and signifying: **a** Producing, generating; as, *oxygen*. **b** Produced, generated; as, *exogen*.

**gen'darme'** (zhān'dārm'; jēn-dārm'), *n.*; *pl.* -DARMES (-dārm'; -dārmz). [F.] One of a body of military police, esp. in France.

**gen-darm'er-y** (jēn-dārm'ēr-ī), **gen'dar-me-riē'** (zhān'dārm'ēr-ē), *n.* [F. *gendarme-rie*.] The body of gendarmes.

**gen'der** (jēn'dēr), *n.* [OF. *genre, gendre*, fr. L. *genus, generis*, birth, race, kind, gender.] **1.** Kind; sort; genus. *Obs.* **2.** Sex, male or female. *Obs. or Colloq.* **3. Gram.** Distinction of a word or words, as by inflection, according to the (actual or imputed) sex denoted; also, the distinctive form itself, or a class so distinguished. — **Syn.** SEX.

— *v. t.* To beget; generate. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To breed. *Obs.*

**gen'e-a-log'i-cal** (jēn'ē-ā-lōg'ī-kāl; jē'nē-), *a.* Of or pertaining to genealogy.

**gen'e-al'o-gist** (-āl'ō-jīst), *n.* One who traces genealogies or studies the descent of persons or families.

**gen'e-al'o-gy** (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [OF. *genealogie*, fr. L. fr. Gr. γενεαλογία; γενεά birth, descent + λόγος discourse.] **1.** A history of the descent of an individual or family from an ancestor; pedigree. **2.** Lineage. **3.** Art or science of tracing and recording pedigrees.

**gen'e-ra** (jēn'ēr-ā), *n., pl.* of GENUS. [or produced.]

**gen'er-a-ble** (jēn'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being generated.

**gen'er-al** (-āl), *a.* [F. *général*, fr. L. *generalis*. See GENUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole; not local; as, a *general* election; also, taken as a whole. **2.** Pertaining to or affecting each and all of a class or kind; not particular. **3.** Not limited to a precise import or application; not specific, or in detail; as, a *general* plan. **4.** Of or pert. to what is typical or generic; not concrete. **5.** Common to many; prevalent; extensive, though not universal; as, a *general* rule. **6.** Of or pert. to a heterogeneous or miscellaneous group; broad; catholic; not special or specialized; as, a *general* store. **7.** Not precise or definite. **3.** Chief; superior; as, attorney-*general*, etc.

**Syn.** Common, general, universal. **Common** suggests primarily that in which many share, and hence, that which is usual or often met with; as, rice is a *common* food. **General** denotes that which pertains to all, or almost all; **universal**, to all without exception; as, a *general* practice; the desire to have is *universal*.

**general agent.** See AGENT. — **G. Assembly.** See ASSEMBLY, 1. — **G. Court.** The legislature of a State. In the colonial days it had judicial power. *Obsol., exc. in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.* — **G. officer, Mil.,** any officer, having a rank above that of colonel, entitled to command a force comprising more than a single regiment and constituting a brigade, division, corps, or army. In the United States army, staff officers are not, strictly speaking, general officers.

— *n.* **1.** The whole; total; hence, a general fact, principle, etc.; — opp. to *particular*. *Archaic.* **2.** The general public; the people. **3. Mil.** A signal on drums, trumpets, or the like, which calls the troops together preparatory to a general movement; as, to beat the *general*. **4. Eccl.** The chief of an order of monks or of those under one rule. **5. Mil.** An officer of rank higher than that of colonel, or one having *general* as his title or as part of it; specif.: **a** The commander (under the President) of all the military forces of the United States. See ARMY. **b** In British usage, the commander of an independent army, usually next above a lieutenant general and below a field marshal.

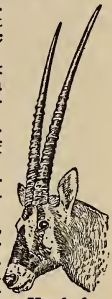
**in general, generally;** for the most part.

**gen'er-al-is'si-mo** (-īs'ī-mō), *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or a combined force. *Rare or Hist.*

**gen'er-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being general. **2.** That which is general; a vague statement or phrase. Cf. PARTICULARITY. **3.** Main body; greatest part.

**gen'er-al-i-za'tion** (-āl-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of generalizing. **2.** A general inference.

**gen'er-al-ize** (jēn'ēr-āl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzəd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). **1.** To make general; reduce to general laws. **2.** To



Head of Gemsbok.

H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M

κ = ch in G. ich, och (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



derive (a general conception or principle) from particulars. **3.** To derive a general conception or principle from. — *v. i.* To form generalizations. — *gen'er-al-iz'er* (-iz'ēr), *n.* **gen'er-al-ly** (-i), *adv.* In a general manner; as: a As a whole. **Obs.** b Universally. c Commonly; extensively, though not universally. d In a general way; on the whole. **gen'er-al-ship** (-shīp'), *n.* **1.** Office of, or exercise of the functions of, a general. **2.** Military skill in a general officer. **3.** Fig., leadership; management. **gen'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [*L. generatus*, p. p. of *generare* to generate, fr. *genus*. See *GENUS*.] **1.** To beget; produce (offspring). **2.** To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; produce. **3.** *Math.* To trace out, as a line, figure, or solid, by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order. **gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of producing offspring; reproduction. **2.** Descent; genealogy. **Obs.** or *R.* **3.** Originating by some mathematical, chemical, or other process; production; formation; specif., *Geom.*, the formation of any geometrical figure, as a line, surface, or solid, by the motion, in accordance with a mathematical law, of some other figure; as, the *generation* of a line by a point. **4.** Progeny; offspring; descendants. **Obs.** or *R.* **5.** A step, stage, or remove in natural descent; hence, the body of men, animals, or plants of the same remove from an ancestor, or living at one period; also, the average lifetime of man. **6.** Race; family. **Obs.** or *R.* **gen'er-a-tive** (jēn'ēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Having the power or function of generating, or propagating; pert. to generation. **gen'er-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, generates. **2.** An apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed. **3.** *Electricity.* Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy; a dynamo, esp. a large one. **gen'er-a'trix** (-ā'trīks), *n.*; *pl.* -ATRICES (-ā'trī'sēz). [*L.*] **1.** A female that generates. **Obs.** **2.** *Geom.* That which generates, as a point, line, or surface which, by its motion, generates a line, surface, or solid. **ge-ner'ic** (jē-nēr'īk), *a.* [*L. genus, generis*, race, kind.] **1.** *Biol.* Pert. to, or having the rank of, a genus. **2. Pert. to beings of the same kind or class; characteristic of, or dealing with, groups rather than individuals; — *opp.* to *specific*. — **ge-ner'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *n.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* **gen'er-os'i-ty** (jēn'ēr-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being generous; also, an act or instance of magnanimity or munificence. **gen'er-ous** (jēn'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*F. généreux*, fr. *L. generosus* of noble birth, magnanimous, *genus* birth, race.] **1.** Of honorable birth or origin. *Archaic.* **2.** Exhibiting qualities natural or appropriate to high birth; noble; magnanimous; courageous. **3.** Liberal; munificent; as, a *generous* giver. **4.** Characterized by generosity; abundant; ample; fertile; as, a *generous* table; *generous* fields. **5.** Full of spirit or strength; stimulating; rich; as, *generous* wine. — *Syn.* See *LIBERAL*. — **gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **gen'er-ous-ness**, *n.* **gen'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *γένεσις*, fr. root of *γενεσθαι* to be born.] [*cap.*] **1.** The first book of the Pentateuch, narrating the creation of the world. **2.** Origination or coming into being; mode of originating, esp. by growth. **3.** *Geom.* = *GENERATION*, **3.** **gen'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sīs). [See *GENESIS*, *n.*] A suffix used to signify *genesis, generation, development, evolution*. **gen'et.** Var. of *JENNET*, horse. **gen'et** (jēn'ēt; jē-nēt'), *ge-net'te'* (jē-nēt'), *n.* [*F. genette*, fr. Sp., fr. Ar. *jamet*.] Any of a genus (*Genetta*) of small Old World carnivores, allied to the civets, but without a scent pouch and with perfectly retractile claws. **ge-neth'i-ac** (jē-nēth'ī-āk), *a.* [*L. genethiacus*, Gr. *γενεθλιακός*, fr. *γενεθλιος* of one's birth.] Pert. to nativities; showing position and influence of stars at one's birth. — *n.* One skilled in genethiology. **ge-net'ic** (jē-nēt'īk), *a.* Pertaining to the genesis of anything, or its natural development. — **ge-net'ī-cal**, *a.* **ge-net'ic** (-jē-nēt'īk). A suffix signifying *pertaining to generation or genesis*. [With heredity and variation.] **ge-net'ics** (-īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Branch of biology dealing with heredity. **ge-ne'va** (jē-nē'vā), *n.* [*F. Genève*, fr. OF., fr. *L. juniperus* juniper tree.] Holland gin. **Geneva cross.** A red Greek cross on a white ground; — more commonly called *red cross*. **Geneva gown.** The large-sleeved, black gown adopted as a vestment by the Calvinistic clergy of Geneva, and widely used by Protestants. **Ge-ne'van** (-vān), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland; Genevese. **2.** Of or pert. to ecclesiastical authorities in control in Geneva about the time of Calvin and after; Calvinistic. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva. **2.** A supporter of Geneva doctrines. **Gen'e-ve-se'** (jēn'ē-vēz'; -vēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Geneva. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Geneva. **ge-ni-al** (jē-nī-āl; jēn'yāl), *a.* [*L. genialis*. See *GENIUS*.] **1.** Nuptial; generative. **2.** Favorable to growth or com-**

fort; hence; sympathetically cheerful and cheering; kindly. **3.** Belonging to one's genius; natural. **Obs.** **ge-ni'al** (jē-nī'āl), *a.* [From Gr. *γένεσις* chin.] *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the chin; mental. **ge-ni-al-i-ty** (jē-nī-āl'ī-tī; jēn-yāl'), *n.* Quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness; warmth. **ge-ni-al-ly**, *adv.* In a genial manner. **gen'ic** (-jēn'īk). [-*gen* + *-ic*.] A suffix denoting *pertaining to generation or genesis*; as, *pathogenic*; *generating*, *producing*, *yielding*; *generated*, *produced*. **ge-nic'u-late** (jē-nīk'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. geniculatus*, fr. *geniculum* little knee, knot or joint, dim. of *genus* knee.] Bent abruptly at an angle, like the bent knee. **ge-nic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* [*L. geniculatio* a kneeling.] **1.** State of being bent abruptly at an angle. **2.** A geniculate part, process, or formation. **ge'nie** (jē'nī), *n.* [*F. génie*.] A genius, or jinni. = *GENIUS*, **2.** **ge-ni-i** (jē'nī-ī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of *GENIUS*. **gen'i-pap** (jēn'ī-pāp), *n.* The acidulous fruit of a West Indian rubiaceous tree (*Genipa americana*), about the size of an orange; also, the tree. **gen'i-tal** (jēn'ī-tāl), *a.* [*L. genitalis*, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation or to the sexual organs. **gen'i-tals** (-tālz), *n. pl.* The sexual organs, esp. external. **gen'i-tival** (-tī'vāl), *a.* Possessing genitive form; pert. to the genitive case. **gen'i-tive** (-tīv), *a.* [*L. genitivus*.] *Gram.* Designating the case, as the second of Latin and Greek nouns, expressing primarily the relation of source or possession, in which use it corresponds to the English possessive. — *n.* The genitive case; also, a word in that case. **gen'i-tor** (jēn'ī-tōr), *n.* One who begets; a parent. *Rare.* **gen'i-to-u-ri-nar-y** (jēn'ī-tō-ūrī-nār-ī), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the genital and urinary organs or functions. **gen'ius** (jēn'yūs or, esp. in 1 & 2, jē'nī-ūs), *n.*; *pl.*, senses 1-2, *L. GENIUS* (jē'nī-ī), senses 3-7, *E. GENIUSES* (-ēz). [*L. genius* tutelary deity, taste, talent, genius, *genere, gignere*, to beget.] **1.** [Often *cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* An attendant spirit; tutelary deity. **2.** Hence: a [Often *cap.*] A spirit presiding over the destiny of a person or place. b A nature spirit or an elemental spirit, as of fire or air; specif., a jinni. **3.** The mental endowment peculiar to an individual; natural disposition or bent; as, a *genius* for painting. **4. Peculiar character; animating spirit, as of a nation or a language. **5.** The associations, traditions, and influences (of a place). **6.** Uncommon native intellectual power, esp. in invention or origination. **7.** One endowed with genius. *Syn.* *Genius, talent* are variously, but sharply, distinguished; as exalted, often supreme native endowment, in contrast with a high degree of mere aptitude; as original creative power, frequently working through the imagination, in contradistinction to a faculty for effective dealing with existent material; as the intuitive and spontaneous, in opposition to the merely disciplined and trained; as the inexplicable, unanalyzable, and as it were inspired, over against what works by rule and line. See *GIFT*. **Gen'o-ese'** (jēn'ō-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Genoa. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Genoa. **ge-nous** (-jē-nūs). [-*gen* + *-ous*.] A suffix signifying: a *Producing, yielding, b Generated, produced, yielded*. **Gen'o-ve-se'** (jēn'ō-vēz'; -vēs'). Var. of *GENOESE*. **gen'tle** (zhān'r'), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** A kind; sort; species; category. **2.** *Fine Arts.* A style or subject matter, esp. of painting, dealing realistically with scenes from everyday life. **gen'tle** (jēnz), *n.*; *pl.* *GENTES* (jēn'tēz'). [*L.* See *GENTLE*, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A clan embracing the families of the same stock in the male line. **2.** = *CLAN*, **2.** **gent** (jēnt), *a.* [*OF.*] **1.** Of gentle birth; noble; gentle. **Obs.** **2.** Graceful; pretty; — of women and children. **Obs.** **3.** Short form of *GENTLEMAN*. *Now Vulgar, exc. as used humorously or derisively.* **gen-teel'** (jēn-tēl'), *a.* [*F. gentil*. See *GENTLE*.] **1.** Having the qualities becoming to high birth and breeding; polite; well-bred. **2.** Graceful; elegant. **3.** Suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman; stylish; fashionable. — *Syn.* See *POLITE*. — **gen-teel'ly**, *adv.* — **gen-teel'-ness**, *n.* **Gen'teel** is now used by careful writers humorously or sarcastically only. **gen'tian** (jēn'shān), *n.* [*F. gentiane*, *L. gentiana*, fr. *Genitius*, an Illyrian king.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Gentiana*) of plants prized for their handsome flowers, usually blue. **2.** The bitter root of a species of gentian (*G. lutea*), used as a tonic and stomachic. **Gen'tian.** **gen'ti-a-na-ce-ous** (-shī-ā-nā'shūs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Gentianaceæ*) of opposite-leaved and mostly bitter herbs, with regular, often showy, flowers.**





**gen'tian-el'ia** (jěn'shǎn-ě'l'á), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gentian.*] **1.** A kind of blue color. **2.** (*pron.* jěn'shǎ-á-ně'l'á) Any of several species belonging to a subgenus (*Gentianella*) of gentians, esp. an alpine species (*G. acutis*) having large blue flowers.

**gen'tile** (jěn'tíl), *n.* [L. *gentilis* of the same race.] **1.** Among Jews, one not Jewish in nationality or faith; among Christians, one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a heathen; — in Biblical usage, generally capitalized. **2.** Among the Mormons, a person not a Mormon.

— *a.* **1.** [Often *cap.*] Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews. **2.** Heathen; pagan. **3.** Belonging or pertaining to those not Mormons. **4.** Pert. to a nation, tribe, or clan; esp., pert. to the Roman gens. **5.** *Gram.* Denoting a race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

**gen'ti-lesse'** (jěn'tí-lēs'), *n.* [OF. *gentilesece*, *gentelise*. See *GENTILE*, *a.*] Gentleness; courtesy; kindness; nobility; elegance. *Archaic.*

**gen'til-ism** (jěn'tíl-iz'm; -tíl-iz'm), *n.* Heathenism; paganism; — chiefly used as opposed to *Judaism*.

**gen'til-ty** (jěn'tíl-tí-tí), *n.* **1.** Gentle birth. **2.** A quality or the qualities appropriate to those well born, as self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, etc.; the status or rank of a person well born. **3.** The *genty*. *Rare.*

**gen'tle** (jěn'tlí), *a.*; -TLER (-tlér); -TLEST (-tlést). [F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful, L. *gentilis* of the same clan, *gens*, *gentis*, tribe, race.] **1.** Well-born; of good, though not noble, family. **2.** Of animals, being of fine breed. *Obs.*, etc. of falcons, etc. **3.** Of or appropriate to good birth or position; as, a *gentle* occupation; hence, chivalrous. **4.** Refined; mild; amiable; — often used, esp. formerly, as an appellative; as *gentle* reader. **5.** Tamed; docile; also, *Rare*, of fruit, etc. cultivated. **6.** Soft; easy; soothing; as, a *gentle* touch. **7.** Moderate; as, a *gentle* slope.

**Syn.** Mild, kind, tender, meek, peaceful, bland, soothing, clement. — **Gentle, mild, meek.** *Gentle* has more positive connotations (esp. quietness, kindness, tenderness, refinement) than *mild*, which often suggests little more than the negation of harshness or violence; one is *meek* who is patient under provocation, or who has become mild through discipline or suffering; *meek* is now often mildly contemptuous; as, *gentle* care; *mild* rebuke; *meek* submission. See *POLITE*, the *gentle* craft. **a** The art or trade of shoemaking. **b** Angling, as a sport. — **the g. passion**, love. — **the g. sex**, the female sex; womankind.

— *n.* **1.** One well born; gentleman. *Archaic.* **2.** A maggot. — *v. t.* **1.** To ennoble. *Obs.* **2.** To make gentle, smooth, or easy. **3.** To make tame and docile, as a horse.

**gen'tle-folk'** (-fók'), **gen'tle-folks'** (-fóks'), *pl.* Persons of gentle, or good, family and breeding.

**gen'tle-man** (-mán), *n.* **1.** A man well born; one of good family; sometimes, any one above a yeoman. *Now R. or Hist.* **2.** A man of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man of fine feelings. Cf. *LADY*. **3.** A man, irrespective of condition; — used esp. in *pl.*, in address. **4.** A servant; esp., a valet of a man of rank; — used esp. in *gentleman's gentleman*.

**gentleman-at-arms**, one of a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions. *Emp.*

**gentleman commoner**, One of a privileged class of commoners paying higher fees at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, now practically abolished.

**gen'tle-man-like'** } *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman-like man; courteous; polite.

**gen'tle-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle; esp., softness of manners, disposition, etc.; mildness.

**gen'tle-wom'an** (-wóm'án), *n.* A woman of good family or breeding; also, *Hist.*, a woman who attends a lady of rank.

**gen'tly** (jěn'tlí), *adv.* In a gentle manner.

**Gen'too'** (jěn'too'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOOS (-tooz'). [Pg. *gentio* gentle, heathen. See *GENTILE*.] A Hindu; specif., a Telugu.

**gen'trice** (jěn'trís), *n.* [OF. *genterise*.] *Archaic.* **1.** Gentility of birth; rank. **2.** The *genty* feeling; good breeding.

**gen'try** (trí), *n.* [ME. *genterie*, *gentrie*, noble birth, nobility.] **1.** Rank by birth; esp., gentle birth. *Obs.* **2.** People of education and breeding; specif., in England, those between the yeomanry and the nobility. **3.** Courtesy; generosity; good breeding. *Obs.* **4.** People; persons of a class; — usually contemptuous or humorous.

**gen'u-flect'** (jěn'tú-flékt'; jěn'tú-flékt), *v. i.* [See *GENUFLECTION*.] To bend the knee, as in worship.

**gen'u-flection**, **gen'u-flex'ion** (jěn'tú-flék'shǎn), *n.* [F. *genuflexion* or LL. *genuflexio*, fr. L. *genu* knee + *flexio* a bending.] Act of bending the knee, esp. in worship.

**gen'u-ine** (jěn'tú-ín), *a.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. *genere* to beget.] **1.** Actually from the reputed source or author; authentic; not counterfeit, false, or adulterated; real. **2.** Of or pertaining to the original stock. **3.** Sincere; frank. — **gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.* — **gen'u-ine-ness**, *n.*

**ge'nus** (jěn'nús), *n.*; *pl.* GENESEA (jěn'ér-á). [L., birth, race, kind, sort.] **1.** *Logic.* A class of objects divided into subordinate species. **2.** *Biol.* A category of classification between family and species; a group of structurally or phylo-

genetically related species, or an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation. The genus name is the first word of a binomial scientific name and is capitalized. **3.** A class; order; kind; sort.

**gen'y**. [Gr. *γενεα*, fr. root of *γενεσθαι* to be born.] A suffix denoting *generation*, *production*, *development*.

**ge'o-** (jě'ó-). [Gr. *γεω*, fr. *γαια*, *γη*, the earth.] Combining forms signifying *earth*, *ground*, *soil*.

**ge'o-cen'tric** (-sěn'trík), *a.* [*Geo-* + Gr. *κέντρον* center.] Pertaining to, or measured from, the earth's center; having, or pertaining to, the earth as a center.

**ge'o-cen'tri-cism** (-sěn'trí-síz'm), *n.* Theory or belief that the earth is the center, or central object, of the universe, of divine plans, or the like.

**ge'o-chem'is-try** (jě'ó-kēm'ís-trí), *n.* The study of the chemical composition of, and of actual or possible chemical changes in, the crust of the earth. — **ge'o-chem'í-cal**, *a.*

**ge'ode** (jě'ód), *n.* [F. *gode*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *γεωδός* earthlike; *γαια*, *γη*, earth + *εδος* form.] *Geol.* A nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter.

**ge'o-des'ic** (jě'ó-dēs'ík) *a.* *Math.* Of or pert. to geodesy; **ge'o-des'í-cal** (-í-kál) *a.* geodesic. [*dic* surveyor.]

**ge'od'e-sist** (jě'ód'ě-síst), *n.* One versed in geodesy; a **ge'od'a-sy** (jě'ód'ě-sí), *n.* [Gr. *γεωδασία*; *γαια*, *γη*, earth + *δασω* to divide.] Mathematics dealing with the determination of the location or shape of large portions of the earth's surface, the shape of the earth, etc.; also, surveying that takes account of the curvature of the earth.

**ge'o-det'ic** (jě'ó-dět'ík) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or deterring **ge'o-det'í-cal** (-í-kál) *a.* mined by, geodesy; engaged in geodesy; geodesic; *as*, *geodetic* surveying.

**ge'og-nost** (jě'óg-nóst), *n.* One versed in geognosy.

**ge'og-nos'tic** (-nós'tík) *a.* Of or pertaining to geognosy.

**ge'og-nos'ti-cal** (-tí-kál) *f.* — **ge'og-nos'tí-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge'og-no-sy** (jě'óg'nó-sí), *n.* [*Geo-* + Gr. *γινωσκω* knowl- edge, *γινωσκω* to know.] That part of geology treating of the materials of the earth and its constitution.

**ge'og'o-ny** (-ó-ní), *n.* The science, or a theory, of the formation of the earth.

**ge'og'ra-pher** (jě'óg'rá-fér), *n.* One versed in geography.

**ge'o-graph'ic** (jě'ó-gráf'ík) *a.* Of or pert. to geography.

**ge'o-graph'í-cal** (-í-kál) *f.* — **ge'o-graph'í-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge'og'ra-phy** (jě'óg'rá-fí), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fíz). [F. *géographie*, L. *geographia*, fr. Gr. *γεωγραφία*; *γαια*, *γη*, earth + *γραφω* description.] **1.** The science of the earth and its life; esp., the description of the earth, or a portion thereof, its climate and its products, its inhabitants, including man and his industries, etc. **2.** A treatise on this science; also, a geographic description.

**ge'oid** (jě'oid), *n.* The figure of the earth; the mean sea level conceived as extended continuously through all the continents. The figure of the geoid approximates closely to a spheroid of revolution.

**ge'o-log'ic** (jě'ó-lój'ík) *a.* Of or pert. to geology; as, a **ge'o-log'í-cal** (-í-kál) *f.* *logic* epoch. — **log'í-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge'ol'o-gist** (jě'ól'ó-jíst), *n.* One versed in geology.

**ge'ol'o-gize** (jě'ól'ó-jíz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jízd); -GIZ'ING. To study geology or make geological investigations.

**ge'ol'o-gy** (-jí), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jíz). **1.** The science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in the rocks. **2.** A treatise on this science.

**ge'o-man'cer** (jě'ó-mán'sér), *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, geomancy.

**ge'o-man'cy** (jě'ó-mán'sí), *n.* [F. *gémancie*, LL. *geomantia*, fr. Gr. *γαια*, *γη*, earth + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by means of figures or lines. — **ge'o-man'tic** (-mán'tík), *a.*

**ge'om'e-ter** (jě'óm'ě-tér), *n.* [L. *geometres*, *geometra*, fr. Gr. *γεωμετρης*; *γαια*, *γη*, earth + *μετρον* measure.] A geometer.

**ge'o-met'ric** (jě'ó-mět'rík) *a.* Of or pertaining to geometry.

**ge'o-met'ri-cal** (-mět'rí-kál) *f.* try; determined by geometry.

**geometrical curve** = ALGEBRAIC CURVE.

**ge'om'e-trí-cian** (jě'óm'ě-trísh'án), *n.* One skilled in geometry; geometer.

**ge'om'e-trid** (jě'óm'ě-tríd), *n.* [L. *geometra* geometer.] Any of a large and widely distributed family (*Geometridæ*) of moths. The larvæ progress by a looping movement, and hence are called *measuring worms*, etc. Many are injurious to trees and cultivated plants.

**ge'om'e-trize** (-tríz), *v. i.* To investigate or make geometrical constructions; work by geometrical principles or laws.

**ge'om'e-try** (-trí), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-tríz). [F. *géométrie*, L. *geometria*, fr. Gr. *γεωμετρία*, fr. *γεωμετρον* to measure land; *γαια*, *γη*, earth + *μετρον* to measure.] **1.** Mathematics that investigates the relations and properties of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles; the theory of space and of figures in space. **2.** A treatise on this science.

**ge'o-mor'phic** (jě'ó-mór'fík), *a.* Of or pertaining to the figure of the earth or the form of its surface; resembling the earth; as, *geomorphic* contour.



ge-oph'a-gy (jē-ōf'ā-jī), n. Also ge-oph'a-gism (-jīz'm). [geo- + Gr. φαγεῖν to eat.] The practice of eating earthy substances, esp. clay. The practice is found among peoples of low culture throughout the world.

ge-o-physics (jē-ō-fīz'īks), n. (See -ics.) Geol. The physics of the earth, or the science treating of the agencies which modify the earth. — ge-o-physics-cal (-i-kəl), a. — ge-o-physics-tist (-i-sīst), n.

ge-o-pon'ic (-pōn'ik), a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, earth + πόνος toilsome, fr. πόνος labor.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture; agricultural; also, rustic. [culture.]

ge-o-pon'ics (-īks), n. (See -ics.) The art or science of agriculture. — ge-o-ra'ma (-rā'mā), n. [Geo- + Gr. ὄραμα sight, view, ὄρα to see, view.] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted, to be examined by one standing inside.

George (jōrj), n. 1. A jewel showing a mounted figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) and forming part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter. 2. Obs. Slang. An English coin bearing St. George's image; as: a A half crown. b A guinea; — called also yellow George.

Georg'ian (jōrj'ān), a. 1. Of or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain (1714-1830). 2. Of or pert. to Georgia, one of the United States. — n. A native or inhabitant of the State of Georgia.

Georg'ian, a. Of or pert. to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Caucasus, noted for their beauty. They speak an agglutinative language not known to be related to any other.

georg'ic (jōrj'ik), a. [L. georgicus, Gr. γεωργικός, fr. γεωργία tillage.] Agricultural. — n. A poem on husbandry.

ge-o-static (jē-ō-stāt'īk), a. Civil Engin. Relating to the pressure exerted by earth etc.

ge-o-statics (-īks), n. (See -ics.) Physics. That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with balanced forces; statics as applied to rigid bodies.

ge-o-syn'cline (-sīn'klīn), ge-o-syn-clī'nal (-sīn-klī'nəl), n. A great downward flexure of the earth's crust; — opp. to anticline. — ge-o-syn-clī'nal, a.

ge-o-tec-ton'ic (-tēk-tōn'īk), a. Pert. to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust.

ge-o-trop'ic (jē-ō-trōp'īk), a. Pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, geotropism. — ge-o-trop'ic-al-ly, adv.

ge-o-tro-pism (jē-ō-trō-pīz'm), n. Biol. In a broad sense, the influence of gravity in determining the direction of growth of a part, or the movements, of an organism; specif., Plant Physiol., tendency of growing organs to assume a definite position in response to this stimulus. When not qualified (as negative geotropism), the word refers to organs growing toward the earth, as roots.

ge'rah (gē'rā), n. [Heb. גֶּרַח, lit., a bean.] Jewish Antiq. A small coin and weight; 1-20th of a shekel.

Ge-rain't (gē-rānt'), n. See ENRD.

ge-ra-ni-a'ceous (jē-rā-nī-ā'shūz), a. Belonging to a family (Geraniaceæ) of herbs, including the geraniums.

ge-ra-ni-um (jē-rā-nī-ūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. γέρανιον, fr. γέρανος crane.] 1. Any of a genus (Geranium) of plants typifying a family (Geraniaceæ) and having, usually, pink or purple flowers and leaves with a pungent odor. 2. Any of numerous garden plants or flowers of an allied genus (Pelargonium), nearly all of which have petalate leaves.



Geranium, 1, or Wild Crane's-bill.

ger'bil (jūr'bīl), n. [F. ger-bille] Any of numerous small jerboa-like rodents of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia, forming a subfamily (Gerbillinæ) of the mouse family.

ge'rent (jē'rēnt), n. [L. gerens bearing, managing.] Ruler; manager; one holding an office of power.

ger-fal'con (jūr'fōk'n; jūr-fōk'n). Var. of GYRFALCON.

germ (jūrm), n. [F. germe, fr. L. germen, -minis, sprout, germ.] 1. An embryo in its early stages; a sprout; bud; seed. 2. Biol. The germ cells collectively. 3. Popularly, any microorganism, esp. any of the pathogenic bacteria; a microbe. 4. That from which anything springs; beginning; rudiment.

Ger'man (jūr'mān), n.; pl. -MANS. [L. Germanus; prob. of Celtic origin.] 1. A native or one of the people of Germany. 2. a The Teutonic language of the Germans, including High and Low German. b The literary and official language of Germany; High German. 3. [L. c.] a A kind of intricate dance; cotillon. b A party at which it is danced. — a. Of or pert. to Germany or the Germans.

German measles, Med., rubella. — G. silver, a silver-white alloy, essentially copper, zinc, and nickel. — G. text, the modern German type; also, a type resembling it. See TYPE. — G. tinder. See AMADOU.

ger'man, a. [F. germain, fr. L. germanus own (brother or sister).] Lit., near of kin; as: a Of the same parentage; own (brother or sister); — in brother-german and sister-german. b Own, or first; — now only in cousin-german.

ger-man'der (jēr-mān'dēr), n. [From L. chamaedrys, fr. Gr. χαμαίδρις; χαμαλ on the ground + δρις tree.] Any of a large genus (Teucrium) of plants of the mint family.

ger-mane' (jēr-mān'; jūr'mān), a. 1. = GERMAN, near akin. 2. Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

Ger-man'ic (jēr-mān'īk), a. 1. German. 2. Teutonic. Ger-man-ism (jūr'mān-iz'm), n. 1. An idiom of the German language. 2. A characteristic of the Germans.

ger-mā-ni-um (jēr-mā-nī-ūm), n. [NL., fr. L. Germania Germany.] Chem. A grayish white rare metallic element. Symbol, Ge; atomic weight, 72.5. It resembles carbon and silicon in some respects and tin in others.

Ger-man-ize (jūr'mān-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To make German, or like what is peculiarly German. [Cell.]

germ cell. Biol. An egg or sperm cell; — opp. to somatic germ (jūr'mēn), n. [L.] A germ. Obs. or Fig. ger'mi-cide (jūr'mī-sīd'āl), a. Destructive to germs.

ger'mi-cide (jūr'mī-sīd), n. Any substance or agent that destroys germs or microorganisms.

ger'mi-nal (-nəl), a. Pert. to a germ; incipient; esp., Biol., pert. to a germ cell or an early stage of an embryo.

germinal disk. Embryol. A disklike area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniotic vertebrates, in which the embryo proper first appears. b In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protoplasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. — g. vesicle, a Embryol. The nucleus of the egg before the formation of the polar bodies. b Bot. = OÖSPHERE.

Ger'mi-nal' (zhār'mē'nāl'), n. [F.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

ger'mi-nant (jūr'mī-nānt), a. Germinating; sprouting.

ger'mi-nate (-nāt), v. i. & t.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. [L. germinatus, p. p. of germinare, fr. germen germ.] To begin to grow or develop; said esp. of a spore or seed and, by extension, of a bud or plant; to sprout.

ger'mi-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. Process of germinating; beginning of vegetation or growth.

ger'mi-na-tive (jūr'mī-nā-tīv), a. Pertaining to germination; having power to grow or develop.

germ plasma, or germ plasma. Biol. The substance contained in the germ cells, by which hereditary characters are transmitted; idioplasm (which see).

germ theory, a Biol. The theory that living organisms can be produced only by the development of living germs. Cf. GENESIS, ABIOTIC GENESIS. b Med. The established theory which attributes contagious and infectious diseases, suppuration, etc., to the agency of microparasites.

-gerous. [L. -ger, fr. gerere to bear, carry.] A suffix signifying bearing, producing; as, crystalligerous.

Ger'ry-man'der (jēr'y-mān'dēr), v. t. [Gerry + salaman-der; fr. Governor Gerry, whose party, in 1812, divided Essex Co., Mass., so as to form a dragon-shaped district.] To divide (a State, county, etc.) into civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way. Polit. Cant, U. S.

— (jēr'y-mān'dēr), n. Act, method, or result of gerry-mandering.

ger'und (jēr'ünd), n. [L. gerundium, fr. gerere to bear, carry.] Gram. a kind of verbal noun in Latin, expressing the uncompleted action of the verb; as in: ars vivendi, the art of living. Hence, any of certain analogous forms in other languages, as in: the modern English verbal noun in -ing in certain uses; as in: he is famous for scaling mountains. — ge-run'di-al (jēr-rūn'dī-əl), a.

ge-run'dive (-dīv), a. [L. gerundivus.] Gram. Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of the gerund; gerundial. — n. Orig., the Latin future passive participle, a verbal adjective having the same suffix as the gerund, and expressing necessity, fitness, etc.; as in: studium agri colendi, the occupation of land tilling. Applied also to analogous verbal adjectives in other languages.

Ger'y-on (jēr'y-ōn), n. [L., fr. Gr. Γηρύων.] Gr. Myth. A winged monster having three bodies, slain by Hercules, one of whose "labors" was to carry off Geryon's cattle. || ges'so (jēs'sō), n. [It., chalk, plaster.] Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, esp. as prepared for use in painting, in making bas-reliefs, etc.

gest (jēst), n. A stage in traveling; a rest in a journey; — usually in pl. Obs.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menti; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**gest, geste** (jést), *n.* [OF. *geste*. See **JEST**.] 1. A deed; adventure; exploit. 2. A tale or romance, esp. in meter.  
**gest, geste, n.** [F. *geste*, L. *gestus*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry, conduct (one's self).] Gesture; bearing; deportment. *Archaic*.

**ges'tate** (jés'tát), *v. t.*; **GES'TAT-ED** (-tát-éd); **-TAT-ING** (-tát-ing). [See **GESTATION**.] To carry in the womb during pregnancy; to carry in the womb during development.  
**ges-ta'tion** (jés-tá'shún), *n.* [L. *gestatio* a bearing, fr. *gestare* to bear, carry, fr. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear.] Act or period of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy.

**ges'tic** (jés'tík), *a.* [See **GEST** *gesture*.] Relating to bodily motion, esp. dancing; as, the *gestec* art.

**ges-tic'u-late** (jés-tík'ú-lát), *v. i.*; **-LAT-ED**; **-LAT-ING**. [L. *gesticulatus*, *p. p.* of *gesticulari* to gesticulate, fr. *gesticulus* gesticulation, dim. of *gestus* gesture.] To gesture, esp. when speaking. — **ges-tic'u-la-tive, a.** — **-la'tor, n.**

**ges-tic'u-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* 1. A gesticulating. 2. A gesture, esp. an undignified one. — **Syn.** See **GESTURE**.  
**ges-tic'u-la-to-ry** (-lá-tó-rí), *a.* Representing by, or belonging to, gestures.

**ges'tion** (jés'chún), *n.* [L. *gestio* a managing, fr. *gerere* to bear, manage.] Management; conduct. *Archaic*.

**ges'ture** (jés'túr), *n.* [LL. *gestura* mode of action, L. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, act.] 1. Carriage; posture. *Obs.* 2. A bodily motion or posture intended to express or emphasize something. 3. Use of bodily movements as a mode of expression.

**Syn.** *Gesture, gesticulation.* *Gesture* applies to any expressive bodily movement; *gesticulation* commonly suggests (esp., rapid, unrestrained, or undignified *gestures*); as, the *gestures* of an orator; the *gesticulations* of a madman. — *v. i.*; **GES'TURED** (-túrd); **-TUR-ING** (-túr-ing). To make gestures; gesticulate. — **ges'tur-er, n.**

**get** (gét), *v. t.*; *pret. cor* (gót), *Archaic* **GAT** (gát); *p. p. cor*, or, *esp. in U. S.*, **got'ten** (gót'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **GETTING**. [Of Scand. origin.] 1. To come by; come to have or realize; hence, to obtain, ascertain, learn, gain, win, etc. 2. In idiomatic uses. **a** To capture. **b** To receive a sentence of; as, to get three months. *Colloq. c* To corner; pose. *Colloq. d* To be obliged (to); as, he has got to do it; — used with *to*. *Colloq. e* To procure or cause to be (in some position or condition); as, to get one's feet wet. **5** To induce; persuade. **6** To betake; remove; — in a reflexive use. **7** To beget; procreate; — now usually of animals. — **Syn.** Acquire; procure; secure. — *to get up*, to prepare; arrange.

— *v. i.* To arrive at, or bring one's self into, a state, condition, or position; to come to be; become; — with a modifying word or phrase, often one indicating motion or activity as belonging to the subject; as, to get home, get free, get to sleep, to get on, get out, etc.

to get along, to manage or fare successfully; as, he got along with little money. — *to get off*, to evade consequences; as, he got off easily. — *to get on*. **a** To prosper; fare; get along. **b** To keep on civil or friendly terms. — *to get round*, to circumvent; cajole; as, to get round a questioner. — **1** Offspring; progeny (of an animal). 2. Begetting; as, colts of Eclips's get.

**Get'sem'a-ne** (gét'sém'á-né), *n.* [Gr. Γεθσημανιμ, fr. *Aramaic gath shemānī* (m) oil press.] The inclosure or garden, outside Jerusalem, which was the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus. See *Math.* xvi. 36.

**get'ta-ble** (gét'tá-b'l), *a.* That can be got.

**get'ter** (gét'tér), *n.* One who gets.

**get'-up, n.** General composition or structure; make-up; style of dress, etc.; as, an elaborate get-up. *Colloq.*

**gew'gaw** (gú'gò), *n.* A showy trifle; a toy. — *a.* Showy; pretentious, but of small worth.

**gey'ser** (gí'sér; gí'zér), *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, name of a certain hot spring, *geysa* to rush furiously.] A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam.

**gey'ser-ite** (-ít), *n.* [From **GEYSER**.] *Min.* Hydrated silica, a variety of opal, deposited in white or grayish concretionary masses around some hot springs and geysers.

**ghar'ri, ghar'ry** (gár'rí), *n.* [Hind. *gārī*.] Any wheeled cart or carriage; commonly, a boxlike vehicle. *India.*

**ghast** (gást), *a.* Ghastly. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**ghast'ful, gást'ful** (gást'fúól), *a.* [See **GHASTLY, a.**] Fit to make one aghast; dreadful. *Archaic*.

**ghast'li-ness, n.** Quality or state of being ghastly.

**ghast'ly** (gást'lí), *a.*; **-LIER** (-lí-ér); **-LI-EST**. [ME. *gastlich, gastli*, fearful, causing fear, *gasten* to terrify, AS. *gāstan*.] 1. Horrible; shocking; dreadful. 2. Ghostlike in appearance; deathly; pallid; pale. 3. Terrified. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Grisly, gruesome, wan, cadaverous, hideous, frightful, terrible. — **Ghastly, grisly, gruesome.** **Ghastly** suggests esp. the terrifying aspects of death or bloodshed; as, *ghastly* pallor; the gallows is a *ghastly* thing; a *ghastly* joke. That is *grisly*, more commonly *gruesome*, which inspires shuddering or uncanny horror; as, the *gruesome* details of a murder.

— *adv.* In a ghastly manner; deathly; as, *ghastly* pale.

**ghat** (gót), *n.* [Hind. *ghāṭ*.] In India: **a** A mountain pass. **b** A mountain range; — an erroneous use among Europeans. **c** A landing place, with descending stairs.

**ghaz'al** (gáz'él), **ghaz'el** (gáz'èl), *n.* [Ar. *ghazal*.] A kind of Oriental lyric, and usually erotic, poetry.

**gha'zi** (gá'zè), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzī*.] Among Moslems, a warrior champion or veteran, esp. in the destruction of infidels; a fanatic slayer of infidels. — **gha'zism** (gá'zíz'm), *n.*

**Ghe'ber** (gè'bèr; gá'bèr), *n.* [Per. *gebr*.] One of the Zoroastrian fire worshippers remaining in Persia after the Moslem conquest. Cf. **PARSI**.

**ghee** (gè), *n.* [Hind. *ghī* clarified butter, Skr. *ghṛta*.] Butter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. *India, etc.*

**gher'kin** (gúr'kín), *n.* [D. *gurkje*.] 1. The small prickly fruit of a species (*Cucumis anguria*) of cucumber, used for pickling; also, the plant producing it. 2. The immature common garden cucumber, used similarly.

**ghet'to** (gét'tò), *n.*; *pl. It.* -tì (-tè), *E.* -tos (-òz). [It.] A quarter to which Jews are restricted for residence, or where they live in greatest numbers.

**Ghib'el-line** (gíb'èl'in), *n.* [It. *Ghibellino*.] *Hist.* A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. Cf. **GUELPH, b.** — *a.* Of or pert. to this faction.

**ghost** (göst), *n.* [AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul.] 1. A disembodied soul; the soul or spirit of a deceased person conceived either as a denizen of the unseen world or as appearing to the living in bodily likeness; hence: an apparition; specter; spook. 2. A spirit or demon. 3. The soul; hence, the spirit of man as distinguished from the body.

*Archaic.* 4. The Divine Spirit; — now only in *Holy Ghost*. 5. Any faint, shadowy semblance; a phantom; glimmering; as, not a ghost of a chance.

**Syn.** *Ghost, specter, phantom, apparition, shade, phantasm, spirit.* **Ghost** is the general term for a disembodied spirit; **specter** connotes more of the mysterious or terrifying; **phantom** emphasizes intangibility or illusion; as, the *ghosts* of the dead; *grisly specters* raised by magic; *phantom* shadows. **Apparition** is applicable to preternatural appearances of whatever sort. **Shade** is commonly used with reference to ancient classical conceptions.

**Phantasm** may denote an illusion of any sort, esp. (in recent technical usage) the apparition of an absent person, living or dead. **Spirit** is often synonymous with *ghost* or *specter*.

**ghost dance.** A religious dance of the North American Indians, participated in by both sexes, and looked upon as a rite of invocation to bring the dancer into communion with the spirits of departed friends.

**ghost'like** (göst'lík'), *a. & adv.* Like a ghost.

**ghost'ly** (göst'lí), *a.*; **-LIER** (-lí-ér); **-LI-EST**. 1. Relating to the soul; spiritual. 2. Of or pertaining to a ghost or apparition; like a ghost; spectral. — **ghost'li-ness, n.**

**ghoul** (gool), *n.* [Ar. *ghūl*.] Among Eastern nations, a demon who robs graves and feeds on corpses. — **ghoul'ish, a.**

**Giam'schid** (jám-shéd'). *Var.* of **JAMSHID**.

**gi'ant** (jí'ánt), *n.* [OF. *jaiant, geant*, fr. L. *gigas*, fr. Gr. *γίγας, γίγαντος*.] 1. A mythical manlike or monstrous being of huge stature, and of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment. 2. A person, or an animal, plant, or thing, of extraordinary size or power.

— *a.* Like a giant; immense; gigantic. — **gi-ant-ess, n. fem.** giant fennel, a tall apiceous garden plant (*Ferula communis*). — *g. hyssop*, any of a genus (*Agastache*) of menthaceous plants. — *g. powder*, a form of dynamite.

**Giant Despair.** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, the owner of Doubting Castle, who, finding Christian and Hopeful asleep on his grounds, imprisons them in a dungeon.

**gi'ant-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being a giant; peculiarity, or practices, of a giant. 2. *Med.* Development to abnormal size accompanied by stigmata such as disproportionately large extremities or marked facial asymmetry, and, usually, by constitutional weaknesses.

**gi'aur** (jaur), *n.* [Turk. *giaur* infidel, Per. *gaur*, var. of *gebr* fire worshiper.] An infidel; — applied by Turks to disbelievers in Mohammedanism, esp. to Christians.

**gib** (gíb), *n.* A piece or slip of metal to hold in place parts of a machine, or to afford a bearing. — *v. t.*, **GIBBED** (gíbd); **gib'bing**. To fasten with a gib or gibs.

**gib** (gíb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *Gilbert*, the proper name.] A cat, esp. a male cat. *Rare*.

**gibbed cat** (gíbd). A gib, or male cat, esp. one castrated.

**gib'ber** (jíb'èr; gíb'èr), *v. i. & t.* [Prob. imitative.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; chatter. — *n.* The utterance of one who gibbers. [con.]

**gib'ber-ish** (gíb'èr-ish), *n.* Rapid, inarticulate talk; *jar-gib'bet* (jíb'èt; 24), *n.* [F. *gibet*.] A kind of gallows from which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution. — *v. t.* 1. To execute by hanging. 2. **a** To hang on a gibbet. **b** *Fig.* to hold up to public scorn or ridicule.

**gib'bon** (gíb'ún), *n.* Any of several apes (genus *Hylobates*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies, the lowest, smallest, and most perfectly arboreal of the anthropoid apes.

**gib-bos'i-ty** (gí-bòs'í-tí), *n.*; **-RIES** (-tíz). 1. State or quality of being gibbous. 2. A protuberance; swelling.

**k = ch** in **C. ich, ach** (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**gib'bous** (gĭb'ūs), *a.* Also **gib'bouse'** (gĭ'bōs'). [*L. gibbus* humped, or *gibbus, gibba*, hump.] 1. Protuberant; convex, as the moon when between half-moon and full. 2. Hunched; humpbacked. — **bous-ly**, *adv.* — **bous-ness**, *n.*

**gibe, jibe** (jĭb), *v. i.*; **GIRED** (jĭbd); **GI'ING** (jĭb'ing). To utter taunting, sarcastic words; flout; flatter; scoff. — **Syn.** See **SCOFF**. — *v. t.* To reproach contemptuously; mock. — *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; a sneer.

**Gib'e-on-ites** (gĭb'ē-ŭn-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.* Inhabitants of Gibeon, a town in Palestine, near Jerusalem, who asked for alliance with Joshua, pretending to have come a great distance, and were condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water because of their deceptions.

**gib'er, jib'er** (jĭb'ēr), *n.* One who gibes.

**gib'lets** (jĭb'lets; 24), *n. pl.* [*OF. gibelet* game.] The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. the liver, gizzard, and heart; — sometimes in *sing.*

**Gi-bral'tar** (jĭ-brəl'tār), *n. 1.* A strongly fortified rock and town on the south coast of Spain, held by the British since 1704; hence, an impregnable stronghold. 2. A kind of candy, or a piece of it; — called, in full, *Gi-bral'tar rock*.

**gib'us** (jĭb'ūs; *F. pron. zhē'būs*), *n.*, or **gibus hat**. An opera hat; — so named from the original maker in Paris.

**gid** (gĭd), *n.* [*See GIDDY, a.*] A disease, chiefly of sheep, caused by a larval form of a tapeworm (*Tænia cæmurus*) in the brain.

**gid'di-ly** (gĭd'y-lĭ), *adv.* In a giddy manner.

**gid'di-ness**, *n.* State of being giddy.

**gid'dy** (gĭd'y), *a.*; — **DI-ER** (-ĭ-ēr); — **DI-EST**. [*ME. gidī* mad, silly, *AS. gidig*.] 1. Having a sensation of whirling in the head; dizzy. 2. a Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a giddy height. b Turning with bewildering rapidity; as, a giddy whirl. 3. Characterized by inconstancy; flighty.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become giddy.

**Gid'e-on** (gĭd'ē-ŭn), *n.* [*Heb. Gid'on*.] *Bib.* An Israelitish hero who defeated the Midianites. *Judges* vi.—viii.

**gier'-ea'gle** (jĭr'-), *n.* [*D. gier* vulture.] A bird referred to in the Bible (*Lev. xi. 18* and *Deut. xiv. 17*) as unclean; — probably the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron perenopterus*).

**gift** (gĭft), *n.* [*ME., prob. of Scand. origin.*] 1. The act, right, or power of giving; as, the office is not in his gift. 2. Anything given, or transferred to another without compensation; a present. 3. A bribe. *Obs.* 4. A natural endowment or ability; special talent; as, the gift of wit.

**Syn.** Endowment, faculty, talent, ability, capacity; aptitude, bent, turn, bias, tendency. — **Gift, endowment, faculty, aptitude, talent** agree in the idea of ability, esp. as exercised with ease. **Gift** connotes a quality conferred by nature or fortune, and is less formal than **endowment** or (*oftener*) **endowments**; as, "though the knack of verifying is a gift, the art is an acquirement"; a mind of high **endowments**. **Faculty** implies native address or ability, happily or easily employed, whereas **aptitude** denotes a bent or turn, native or acquired, for some particular activity or pursuit; as, the happy **faculty** of ignoring rebuffs; and an **aptitude** for affairs. **Talent** combines with the implication of specific direction, as in **aptitude**, the suggestion of large capacity for cultivation and achievement; as, a rare **talent** for music. See **PRESENT**.

**gift of gab**, the gift of facile expression. *Slang.* — *g. of tongues*, a charisma attributed to some Christians of New Testament times, which was apparently a kind of ecstatic utterance usually unintelligible to the hearers and even to the speakers, therefore requiring interpretation.

— *v. t. 1.* To endow with a gift, esp. of power or faculty; — chiefly in *p. p.* 2. To make a gift of. *Chiefly Scot.*

**gig** (gĭg), *n.* 1. Anything that whirls; esp., a top. 2. Something odd, grotesque, or laughable; as: a An odd person or idea; an oddity. b A joke; a whim. *Obs. or R.*

**gig, n. 1.** A light two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. 2. A light ship's boat for oars or sail; also, a kind of rowboat.

— *v. t.* To travel in a gig; — often used with *it*.

**gig, n. 1.** A kind of fish spear or harpoon. 2. An arrangement of hooks to be drawn through a school of fish to hook them in the bodies. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a gig; to spear with a gig.

**gig-gan-tesque** (jĭ-gān-tĕsk'), *a.* [*F.*] Like or befitting a giant.

**gig-gan'tic** (jĭ-gān'tĭk), *a.* [*L. gigas, antis, giant.*] 1. Of pertaining to, or like, a giant. 2. Immense; tremendous.

**gig-gan'tism** (jĭ-gān'tĭz-m), *n.* [*See GIGANTIC.*] Gigantism.

**gig-gan-tom'a-cly** (jĭ-gān-tōm'ā-kĭ), *n.* [*L. gigantomachia, fr. Gr. γίγαντομαχία; γίγας, giant, glass + μάχη, battle.*] A war of giants; specif. [*cap.*] *Giant* class. *Myth.*, the war between the Olympians and the giants.

**gig-gle** (gĭg'gl), *v. i.*; — **GLED** (-l'd) — **GELING** (-lĭng). [*Of imitative origin.*] To laugh with short catches of the breath; laugh in an affected or silly manner. — *n.* Act of giggling.

**gig-gler** (jĭr), *n.* One who giggles.

**gig-gly** (gĭg'gl), *a.* Prone to giggling.

**gig-let** (gĭg'let) } *n. 1.* A wanton; lewd woman. *Obs.* 2.

**gig-lot** (gĭg'lōt) } A giddy, frivolous girl.

**gig-ot** (jĭg'ōt), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A leg, as of mutton, venison, or veal, ready for the table. 2. A leg-of-mutton sleeve.

**Gi'la mon'ster** (hĕ'lā). [*From the Gila River.*] A large orange-and-black poisonous lizard (*Holodroma suspectum*), of Arizona, New Mexico, etc. A closely allied form, the caltepon (*H. horridum*), occurs in Mexico.

**gil'bert** (gĭl'bĕrt), *n.* [*After Dr. William Gilbert, English physicist.*] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, equiv. to 0.7958 ampere of current flowing through one complete turn or convolution of an electromagnet.

**gild**. Var. of **GILD**.

**gild** (gĭld), *v. t.*; **GILD'ED** or **GILT** (gĭlt); **GILD'ING**. [*AS. gyldan, fr. old gold.*] 1. To overlay thinly with gold; cover or tinge with a golden color. 2. To make attractive; brighten. 3. To make outwardly fair; embellish. 4. To make ruddy or smear (with blood). *Obs. or Poetic.*

**gild'ed** (gĭl'dĕd; 24), *p. a. 1.* Covered, or tinged, as with gold. 2. Wealthy, or of a wealthy family. *Collog.*

**gil'der**. Var. of **GULDER**.

**gil'der** (gĭl'dĕr), *n.* One who gilds.

**gil'ding**, *n. 1.* Art or practice of overlaying with gold or gilt, or the material used. 2. A golden surface or coating.

**Gil'e-ad-ites** (gĭl'ē-ăd-ĭts), *n. pl. Bib.* A branch of the tribe of Manasseh; also, the inhabitants of Gilead.

**Gil'ga-mesh**, or **Gil'ga-mes** (gā-mĕsh), *n. Babylonian Myth.* A legendary king, hero of the greatest Babylonian epic, the *Gilgamesh Epic*.

**gill** (jĭl), *n.* [*OF. gille* a wine measure.] A liquid measure; one-fourth of a pint.

**gill** (jĭl), *n. 1.* A gill; wench. 2. The ground ivy.

**gill** (jĭl), *n.* [*Ice. gil.*] 1. A woody glen; a narrow valley through which a stream flows; a ravine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. A stream in a ravine; a brook.

**gill** (jĭl), *n. 1.* An organ for respiration under water, as in fishes; brachia. 2. In *pl.* The gill-shaped plates forming the under part of the cap in some fungi. 3. A fowl's wattle. 4. In *pl.* The flesh about the chin or jaws.

— *v. t. 1.* To gut (fish). 2. To catch (fish) by the gills in a gill net.

**gill'-flirt'** (jĭl'flĭrt'), *n.* A giddy young woman. *Archaic.*

**gil'lie** (gĭl'y), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [*Cacl. gille, giolla, boy, gil'ly* ] *lad.*] In the Scottish Highlands, a male attendant formerly on a chieftain, now, esp., on a sportsman.

**gil'li-flow'er**. Var. of **GILLYFLOWER**.

**gill net** (gĭl). A flat net suspended vertically in the water, with meshes of a size that allows the heads of fishes to pass but prevents their withdrawal by catching in the gills.

**gil'ly-flow'er** (jĭl'y-flōw'ēr), *n.* [*OF. girofle, girofle, clove, Gr. καρδόφυλλον clove tree; κάρων nut + φύλλον leaf.*] 1. a The clove pink, *Now Rare.* b The wallflower or the common stock (*Matthiola incana*). 2. A purplish red variety of apple, of a roundish conical shape.

**gil'son-ite** (gĭl'sŭn-ĭt), *n.* [*After S. H. Gilson, owner of a large deposit.*] *Min.* = **UNTAHITE**.

**gilt** (gĭlt), *p. a.* Gilded; golden yellow. — *n.* Gold or gold-like material spread over a surface; gilding.

**gilt'head'** (gĭl'hĕd'), *n.* Any of several marine fishes, esp. a sparioid food fish (*Sparus auratus*) common in the Mediterranean, and the cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*) of the British coasts.

**gim'bals** (gĭm'bālz; jĭm'bālz), *n. pl.* [*See GIMMAL, n.*] A contrivance consisting of a combination of pivoted rings for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it will remain level when its support is tipped.

**gim'crack'** (jĭm'krāk'), *n.* A fanciful trifle; a toy; gewgaw.

**gim'crack'er-y** (-ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Showy unsubstantiality; gim-Compass hung in cracks collectively. Gimballs.

**gim'let** (gĭm'lĕt; 24), *n.* [*OF. guimbelet, quibelet.*] A small boring tool with a screw point and cross handle. — *v. t.* To pierce with a gimlet.

**gim'mal** (gĭm'āl; jĭm'āl), *n.* [*See GEMEL.*] A pair or series of interlocked rings.

**gimp** (gĭmp), *n.* A narrow fabric, used for trimming, often having a wire or coarse cord running through it.

**gimp, n.** Spirit; vim.

**gin** (jĭn), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **GAN** (gān), **GON** (gōn), or **GUN** (gŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **GIN'NING**. [*ME. ginnen, for be-ginnen.* See **BEGIN**.] To begin. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**gin** (jĭn), *n.* [*Contr. from geneva.*] A strong alcoholic liquor made in Holland by distilling a grain (esp. rye) mash in pot stills with juniper berries; — called also *Hollands* and *Holland gin*. Also, any of various similar liquors.

**gin** (jĭn), *n.* [*Contr. of engine.*] 1. Artifice; trick; scheme. *Obs.* 2. A mechanical device, as: a A trap. b A kind of machine for moving heavy weights. c A cotton gin. — *v. t.*; **GINNED** (jĭnd); **GIN'NING**. 1. To trap; snare. 2. To clear of seeds by a gin, as cotton.

**gin'ger** (jĭn'jĕr), *n.* [*OF. gengibre, gingimbre, fr. L. zingiber, fr. Gr. ζιγγίβειος.*] Any of a genus (*Zingiber*, *gen. Z.*



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, meni; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre (87);



*zinziber*) of tropical Asiatic and Polynesian herbs, typifying a family (*Zingiberaceae*), and having pungent, aromatic rootstocks, much used as a condiment; also, the rootstock.



Ginger. (♁)

— *v. t.* **1.** To treat or impregnate with ginger. **2.** To make lively, mettlesome, or animated.

**gin'ger-bread** ('bréd'), *n.* [OF. *gingebras*, *gingembras*, *gingimbrat*, a derivative of *L. zingiber*. *Oxf. E. D.* See **GINGER**.] **1.** A kind of plain cake flavored with ginger. **2.** Fig., something tawdry and unsubstantial.

**gin'ger-ly** (-lī), *adv.* **1.** Daintily. *Obs.* **2.** Very cautiously; timidly.

— *a.* Cautious; wary.

**gin'ger-snap** ('snáp'), *n.* A thin brittle cake flavored with ginger. [Ivored with ginger; sharp; spicy.]

**gin'ger-y** (-ī), *a.* Having the characteristics of ginger; flagging-ham (ging'ám), *n.* [*F. guinpan*.] A cotton or linen cloth, woven of dyed yarn, usually in stripes or checks.

**gin'gi-li** (jin'jī-lī), **gin'gel-ly** (jin'jē-lī), *n.* [A corruption of *Ar. juljānī*.] Sesame.

**gin'gi-val** (jin'jī-vál; jin'jī-vál), *a.* [*L. gingiva* a gum (of the mouth).] Of or pertaining to the gums; alveolar.

**ging'ko** (ging'kō), *n.* Var. of **GINKGO**.

**gin'gly-mus** (jin'gī-mūs; gin'gī-mūs), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. γίγγλυμος* a hingelike joint.] *Anat.* A hinge joint admitting of motion in one plane only, as the elbow.

**gink'go** (gin'k'gō; jink'k'gō), *n.* [*Jap. ginkgo*.] An ornamental gymnospermous tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) with fan-shaped leaves, native to China and Japan.

**gin'seng** (jin'séng), *n.* [*From Chin.*] An araliaceous Chinese plant (*Panax ginseng*) or a related North American species (*P. quinquefolium*), the aromatic root of which is prized in China as a drug; also, the root, which has little real medicinal value except as a demulcent.

**gip**, **gip'sy**, **gip'sy-ism**, etc. Vars. of **GYP**, **GYPSE**, etc. **gi-pon'** (ji-pón'), *n.* [*See JUPON*.] A medieval tunic.

**gi-raffe** (ji-ráf'), *n.* [*F. girafe*, fr. *Ar. zaráfah*, *zaráfah*.] **1.** A large ruminant mammal (*Giraffa giraffa*) of Africa; the camelopard. It has a very long neck and is the tallest of quadrupeds. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = **CAMELOPARD**.

**gir'an-dole** (jir'án-dōl), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It. girandola*. See **CYRATE**.] A radiating and showy or ornamental composition, as a cluster of skyrockets fired together, a fountain with a column of water which spreads, a candelabrum, etc.

**gir'a-sol**, **gir'a-sole** (jir'á-sól; söl), *n.* [*It. girasole*, or *F. girasol*, fr. *L. gyrrare* to turn around + *sol* sun.] *Mín.* An opal of varying color, which gives out firelike reflections in a bright light; — hence called also *fire opal*.

**gird** (gúrd), *v. t. & i. & n.* Mock; gibe. *Obs.* or *R.* **gird** (gúrd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **GIRT** (gúrt) or **GIRD'ED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GIRD'ING**. [*AS. gyrðan*.] **1.** To encircle with any flexible band, as a belt; make fast or secure, as clothing with a cord. **2. a** To clothe or invest, as with a robe confined by a girdle, or, fig., with powers or attributes. **b** To prepare; make ready; brace. **3.** To surround.

**gird'er** (gúrd'ér), *n.* Any heavy, strong, or principal beam, of wood, iron, or steel, for spanning an opening or carrying the weight of a floor or partition.

**gir'dle** (gúrd'l), *n.* [*AS. gyrðel*, fr. *gyrdan* to gird.] **1.** That which girds or encircles; esp., a belt or sash about the waist. **2.** In various technical senses, as: **a** A belt or ring on a tree, twig, etc., made by removal of the bark. **b** That edge of a gem which is grasped by the setting.

— *v. t.*; —*DLED* (-d'ld); —*DLING*. **1.** To bind with or as with a belt. **2.** To remove a ring of bark around (a tree, etc.).

**gir'dler** (-dlér), *n.* **1.** A maker of girdles. **2.** One who girdles or encircles. **3.** A small beetle (*Oncideres cingulata*) that girdles twigs on which it has laid its eggs.

**girl** (gúrl), *n.* [*ME. girle*, *gerle*, *gurl*, a child.] **1.** A female child; a maiden. **2.** A female servant. **3.** A sweetheart. *Slang* or *Colloq.*

**girl'hood** (gúrl'hóod), *n.* State or period of being a girl.

**girl'ish**, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a girl; of or pert. to a girl or girlhood. — **girl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **girl'ish-ness**, *n.*

**girn** (gúrn; gírn), *v. i.* [*See GRIN*, *v. i.*] **1.** To show the teeth, as in rage; snarl. **2.** To grin. *Both Archaic* or *Scot.*

**Gi-ron'dist** (jī-rón'díst), *n.* A member of the moderate republican party in the French legislative assembly in 1791. The leaders were from the department of Gironde.

**girt** (gúrt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **GIRD**.

**girt**, *v. t.* To gird. — *v. i.* To measure in girth. — *n.* Girth. **girth** (gúrt), *n.* [*Icel. gýrð* girdle, or *gerð* girth.] **1.** A band or strap which encircles the body of a horse or other animal, to fasten on a saddle, etc.; a bellyband, as of a harness. **2.** That which girdles; a girdle. **3.** Measure around the body; circumference, as of a tree or barrel.

— *v. t.* **1.** To girdle. **2.** To fasten or equip with a girth.

**girth**. Var. of **GRITH**. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**gi-sarme'** (gī-zárm'), *n.* [*OF.*] A kind of battle-ax.

**gist** (jíst), *n.* [*OF. gist*, *F. gít*, 3d pers. sing. ind. of *gésir* to lie, fr. *L. jacere* to lie.] The ground of a legal action; hence: the main point; pith; as, the *gist* of a question.

|| **git'ter** (gít'ér), *n.* [*G.*, lit., grating.] A diffraction grating.

**git'tern** (gít'érn), *n.* [*OF. giterne*.] An old-time wire-strung instrument like a guitar.

**git'tith** (gít'íth), *n.* [*Heb.*] A musical instrument, or, possibly, a mode or key, of unknown character; or, as interpreted by some, a tune, perhaps that of a vintage song; — in the title of *Psalms* viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.

**giust** (júst), *Obs.* var. of **JUST**.

|| **gius'to** (joo's'tó), *a. & adv.* [*It.*] *Music.* In just, strict, or suitable time.

**give** (gív), *v. t.*; *pret.* **GAVE** (gāv); *p. p.* **GIV'EN** (gív'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GIV'ING**. [*ME. given*, prob. of Scand. origin.]

**1.** To bestow without a return; confer without compensation; make a present of; grant; accord; as trust. **2.** To deliver or hand over; pay, as money. **3.** To proffer, present, or furnish; as, to give one's hand. **4.** To deliver, deal, or execute by bodily action; as, to give a blow; to give a start; utter; as, to give a shout; to give a song. **5.** To produce; emit; as, flint and steel give sparks. **6.** To cause or occasion; as, to give pleasure. **7.** To devote, surrender, or apply; as, to give one's life for one's country. **8.** To yield or occasion to itself; esp., to misgive or forebode; — said of the mind, heart, etc. *Archaic*. **9.** To communicate; impart; as, to give a cold to another. **10.** To grant; permit; allow; concede; as, it is given me to again see him.

*Syn.* Present, bestow, confer, grant, furnish, supply, vouchsafe, accord. — *Give*, present, bestow, confer, grant. *Give* is the general term. *Present* is more formal or ceremonious; as, he presented the trophy to the victor. *Bestow* implies the settling of something on one as a gift; as, the king bestowed the spoils upon his favorites. *To confer* is esp. to give graciously, or as a favor or honor; to grant is to give in answer to a request, or to a dependent or inferior; as, a favor freely conferred; he granted them liberty.

**To give a good account** of (one's self), to bear (one's self) with credit. — **to g. chase**, to pursue. — **to g. off**. **a** To emit, as steam, vapor, odor, etc. **b** To throw off or send out, as branches. — **to g. place**, to retire; give way. — **to g. rise**, to originate; result in; as, his story gave rise to suspicions. — **to g. up**. **a** To abandon; part with. **b** To cease from; relinquish; as, to give up work. **c** To devote or add to; as, he gave himself up to business. **d** To pronounce incurable or insoluble; as, to give up a sick person or a conundrum. **e** To renounce the hope of seeing; as, to give up an invited guest. — **to g. way**. **a** To withdraw; retire. **b** To yield; break down. **c** To lose control of one's self.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make gifts. **2.** To yield to force; relax. **3.** To accommodate one's self or itself; yield. **4.** To open; look; — used with *on*, *upon*, *into*, etc.; as, a window gave on the garden. *A Gallicism.*

**to give in**, to yield; succumb. — **to g. out**, to break down; fail; become exhausted. — **to g. over**, to cease; desist. — **to g. up**, to cease from effort; yield.

— *n.* Act of giving, esp. of yielding or giving way.

**giv'en** (gív'n), *p. a.* **1.** Disposed; addicted; — with *to*. **2.** Stated; fixed; as, in a given time. **3.** Granted; assumed.

**given name**, the Christian name. *Colloq.*

**giv'er** (-ér), *n.* One who gives; a donor; grantor.

**giz'zard** (giz'zárd), *n.* [*OF. quisier*, *gesier*, fr. *L. gigeria*, pl., cooked entrails of poultry.] The second (posterior) stomach of birds, having thick walls and a horny lining for grinding food.

**gla-bel'la** (glá-bél'á), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [*NL.*, fr. *L. glabellus* hairless, fr. *glaber* bald.] *Anat.* The smooth prominence of the forehead just between the eyebrows.

**gla'brate** (glá'brát), *a.* **1.** Bot. Becoming smooth, or glabrous, from age. **2.** Zool. Glabrous, or nearly so.

**gla'brous** (glá'brūs), *a.* [*L. glaber*.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or projections.

|| **gla'ce'** (glá'sé'), *a.* [*F.*, *p. p.* of *glacer* to freeze, to ice.] **1.** Smooth and glossy. **2.** Coated with ice; iced; — used of fruits, cake, etc.

**glac'ial** (glá'shúal), *a.* [*L. glacialis*, fr. *glacies* ice.] **1.** Pert. to ice or its action; esp., pert. to glaciers. **2.** Of or pert. to the glacial period; as, *glacial* man.

**glacial period** [*Often cap.*], *Geol.*, a period just before the present, or recent, period, during which ice covered large portions of Europe and North America; — called also *Pleistocene period*, *ice age*. — *g. theory* = **GLACIER THEORY**.

**glac'ial-ist** (-íst), *n.* **1.** A supporter of the glacier theory. **2.** One who makes a special study of glaciers and their work.

**glac'ial-ly**, *adv.* By glacial action.

**glac'iate** (-sh-ít), *v. t.*; —*AT'ED* (-át'éd); —*AT'ING*. To subject to glacial action, as rocks. — **glac'ia-tion**, *n.*

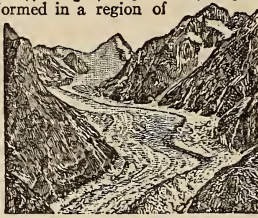


Gittern.

κ = ch in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**glac'ier** (glā'shēr; glās'y-ēr), *n.* [F., fr. *glace* ice, L. *glac'ies*.] A body of ice formed in a region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, as in the Alps, or over an extended area, as in Greenland.



Viesch Glacier, with Medial Moraine.

**glacier theory.** Also **glacial theory.** *Geol.* The theory that the drift was deposited by the agency of glaciers during the glacial period.

**glac'is** (glā'sis; glās'is), *n.* [F.; — so named from its smoothness. See **GLACIER**.] A gentle slope; *Fort.*, the outward slope from the top of the counterscarp.

**glad** (glād), *a.*; **GLAD'DER** (ēr); **-DEST**. [AS. *glæd* bright, glad.] 1. Characterized by joy or pleasure; cheerful; pleased; happy. 2. Expressive of, caused by, or exciting, gladness; as, a *glad* song; *glad* tidings. 3. Characterized by brightness and beauty; gay; as, the *glad* earth. — **Syn.** Delighted, joyous, joyful; cheering, pleasing, gladsome. — *v. i.* To gladden. *Archaic.*

**glad'den** (glād'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become, glad.

**glad'den-er**, *n.* One who gladdens.

**glade** (glād), *n.* A grassy open space in a forest.

**glad'i-ate** (glād'y-āt; glād'y-āt), *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] *Bot.* Sword-shaped; ensiform.

**glad'i-a-tor** (glād'y-ā'tēr), *n.* [L., fr. *gladius* sword.] *Roman Hist.* One who fought with a weapon for the amusement of the people, as at a festival.

**glad'i-a-to-ri-al** (glād'y-ā-tō'r'y-āl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to gladiators, combatants, or combats or controversies.

**gladi-o-lus** (glā-dī'ō-lūs; glād'y-ō'lūs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -OLI (-LI), E. -OLUSES (-lūs-ēz; 24). [L. lit., a small sword.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Gladiolus*) of plants of the iris family, natives chiefly of Africa with erect sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliant flowers. 2. A corn or flower of this plant. 3. *Anat.* In man, the mesosternum.

**glad'ly** (glād'y), *adv.* With gladness or joy; cheerfully.

**glad'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being glad; pleasure; joy. — **Syn.** See PLEASURE.

**glad'some** (-sŭm), *a.* 1. Causing joy; expressive of gladness; gay. 2. Pleased; cheerful. — **glad'some-ly**, *adv.*

**Glad'stone** (glād'stŭn), *n.* [After W. E. Gladstone.] 1. A kind of four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats. 2. Short for Gladstone bag, a kind of light portmanteau or traveling bag.

**Glag'o-lit'ic** (glāg'ō-lit'ik), *a.* [OSlav. *glagol* word.] Designating the ancient alphabet of the western Slavs, still used in some Roman Catholic service books, as in Dalmatia.

**glair** (glār), *n.* [F. *glatre*.] 1. White of egg, or a size or glaze made from it. 2. A similarly viscous substance.

**glair'e-ous** (-ē-ŭs), *a.* Glairy; covered with glair.

**glair'y** (glār'y), *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair. — **glair'i-ness** (-y-ŭs), *n.*

**glai'v** (glāv), *n.* [F.] sword; esp., a broadsword. *Archaic.*

**glam'or-ous** (glām'ō-rŭs), *a.* Full of glamour.

**glam'our** (glām'ŭr), *n.* [Scot. corrupt. of E. *gramarye*, *grammar*.] 1. Magic; enchantment; a spell or charm. 2. A magical or fictitious glory or beauty; a deceptive or alluring charm; witchery. — *v. i.* To affect with glamour; charm; fascinate.

**glance** (glāns), *v. i.*; **GLANCED** (glānst); **GLANC'ING** (glān'sing). 1. To strike obliquely and fly off or turn aside.

2. To refer casually; allude; hint; — often used with *at*.

3. To shoot or emit a flash of light; flash.

4. To look with a sudden, rapid cast; flash; — of the eye. — *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; catch a glimpse of.

— *n.* 1. A rapid oblique movement or impact. 2. A movement causing a flash of light; a flash so produced.

3. A quick, transitory, or cursory look; a glimpse.

**Syn.** Glance, glimpse. A glance is commonly a brief or hasty look at something; a glimpse, a momentary or casual sight or view of it. See FLASH.

**glance**, *n.* [G. *glanz*, prop. brightness, or D. *glans*.] Any of several mineral sulphides having a brilliant metallic luster.

**gland**, *n.* [F. *glande*, fr. L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*, acorn.] *Anat.* A secreting organ of the body.

**gländ** (gländ), *n.* *Mach.* The movable part of a stuffing box by which the packing is compressed.

**glan'dered** (glān'dĕrd), *a.* Affected with glanders.

**glan'ders** (glān'dĕrz), *n.* [OF. *glandres*, *pl.*, glands.] A contagious, destructive, and fatal disease of horses, asses, etc., caused by a microorganism (*Bacillus mallei*). It may be transmitted to certain other animals and to man.

**glan'du-lar** (-dŭ-lār), *a.* Containing or bearing glands or gland cells; of, pertaining to, or like, a gland.

**glan'du-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *glandulosus*.] Of or pertaining to a gland; glandular.

**glans** (glānz), *n.*; *pl.* GLANDES (glān'dĕz). [L. See GLAND.] *Anat.* The conical vascular body which forms the extremity of the penis and clitoris.

**glare** (glār), *v. i.*; **GLARED** (glārd); **GLAR'ING** (glār'ing). 1. To shine dazzlingly. 2. To be bright and intense, as certain colors; be ostentatiously splendid. 3. To stare with fierce or piercing eyes. — **Syn.** See FLAME, GAZE. — *v. t.* To shoot out or express with a glare.

— *n.* 1. A bright, dazzling light; shine; luster. 2. Ostentatious splendor; showiness. 3. A fierce or piercing stare.

**glare**, *n.* A bright, glassy surface; as, a *glare* of ice. — *a.* Smooth and bright; — chiefly of ice. *Both U. S.*

**glar'ing** (glār'ing), *p. a.* 1. Fierce or piercing; — said of eyes. 2. Dazzling. 3. Open and bold; notorious.

**glar'y** (-y), *a.* Of a dazzling luster; glaring; shining.

**glar'y**, *a.* Very smooth; slippery. *U. S.*

**glass** (glās), *n.* [AS. *glæs*.] 1. A hard, brittle, and commonly transparent, amorphous substance made by fusing together some form of silica, as sand, an alkali, as potash or soda, and some other base, as lime or lead oxide. 2. Collectively, articles made of glass. 3. Anything of glass; as: a A glass vessel, specif., a tumbler; a goblet; hence: the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; a drink. b An hourglass or the like. c A pane or plate of glass. d A looking-glass. e A lens; telescope; microscope; in *pl.*, eyeglasses; spectacles. f A weatherglass; barometer; thermometer.

— *v. t.* 1. To cover or protect with glass. *Rare.* 2. To make glassy. *Rare.* 3. To mirror.

**glass'ful** (glās'fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fŭl). The contents of a glass; as much as a glass will hold.

**glass'i-ly** (-i-ly), *adv.* In a glassy manner.

**glass'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being glassy.

**glass snake**. A harmless limbless lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*) superficially resembling a snake; — so called from the fragility of its tail.

**glass'ware** (glās'wār), *n.* Articles of glass.

**glass'work** (-wŭrk), *n.* 1. A glass factory; — usually in *pl.* 2. Manufacture of glass or glassware; also, glazier. 3. Articles, collectively, or ornamentation made of glass.

**glass'wort** (-wŭrt'), *n.* Any of various alkaline plants of the goosefoot family, formerly used in making glass: a Any of a genus (*Salicornia*, esp. *S. herbacea*) of maritime plants, having succulent, brittle, jointed stems. b A prickly plant (*Salsola kali*).

**glass'y** (-y) *a.*; **GLASS'Y-ER** (-y-ēr); **-I-EST**. 1. Resembling glass, as in smoothness. 2. Dull; — of the eye or look.

**Glauber**, or **Glauber's salt** (glou'bĕrz). Often also **Glauber**, or **Glauber's salts**. [After J. R. Glauber, German chemist.] Sodium sulphate; properly, the form, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, which is used as a cathartic.

**glau-co'ma** (glō-kō'mā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *γλαυκωμα*, fr. *γλαυκός* blue gray.] A condition of the eye marked by increased tension within and resulting in impairment of vision or ultimately in blindness. — **glau-co'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

**glau'co-nite** (glō'kō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *γλαυκός* bluish green or gray.] *Min.* A dull green amorphous silicate of iron and potassium occurring abundantly in greensand.

**glau'cous** (glō'kŭs), *a.* [L. *glauucus*, Gr. *γλαυκός*.] Of a bluish green or greenish blue color; also, specif., *Bot.*, overcast with a whitish bloom, as a plum.

**glaze** (glāz), *v. t.*; **GLAZED** (glāzd); **GLAZ'ING** (glāz'ing). [ME. *glasen*, fr. *glas* glass.] 1. To furnish or fit (a window, etc.) with glass. 2. To overlay with a surface of or like glass; to make glossy. — *v. i.* To become glazed.

— *n.* 1. Vitreous coating of pottery, esp. one that is transparent, as disting. from *enamel*. 2. A substance for glazing. 3. A smooth, glossy surface. — **glaz'er**, *n.*

**glaz'ier** (glāz'hēr; -zĭ-ēr), *n.* [For *glazer*, fr. *glaze*.] One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.

**glaz'ing** (glāz'ing), *vb. n.* 1. Act of furnishing or fitting with glass. 2. The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc. 3. Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze applied.

**glaz'y** (-y), *a.* Having a glazed appearance; glassy.

**gleam** (glĕm), *n.* [AS. *glām*.] A moderate brightness or a transient illumination; a beam; glow. — *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light; send out gleams. — *v. t.* To emit (flashes of light, etc.). — **Syn.** See FLASH.

**gleam'y**, *a.* 1. Flashing; coruscating; gleaming. 2. Lighted up by gleams; fitful and uncertain, as weather.

**glean** (glĕn), *v. t.* [OF. *gleaner*, *gleaner*, fr. LL. *glanare*.] 1. To gather (as grain or grapes) after a reaper or the like.

2. To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left, as by reapers. 3. To collect with patient labor; pick out. — *v. i.* 1. To gather what is left by reapers. 2. To pick up or gather anything by degrees. — **glean'er**, *n.*

**glean'ing**, *n.* Act of one who gleams; also, usually in *pl.*, that which is collected by gleaming.

**glebe** (glĕb), *n.* [L. *gleba*, *gleaba*, land, soil.] 1. Ground; soil. 2. A plot of cultivated ground, and field. *Archaic.* 3. A piece of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice.

āle, senāte, cāre, ūm, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, cōnect, makĕr; Ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**glede** (glĕd), *n.* Also, *Scot.*, **glĕd** (glĕd). [AS. *glīda*.] The common European kite (*Milvus icĭtinus*).

**glee** (glĕ), *n.* [AS. *glĕo* music, minstrelsy, mirth.] 1. *Music.* An unaccompanied song for three or more solo voices. It is not necessarily gleesome. 2. Joy; merriment. — *Syn.* See CHEERFULNESS.

**glĕed** (glĕd), *n.* [AS. *glĕd*, fr. *glōwan* to glow as a fire.] A live or glowing coal. *Archaic or Dial.*

**glĕe'ful** (glĕ'fūl), *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay.

**gleek** (glĕk), *n.* A jest or scoff; gibe; trick. *Obs. or Scot.*

**gleek**, *n.* [OF. *glīc*.] An old three-handed game at cards.

**glĕe'man** (glĕ'mān), *n.* [*glĕe* + *man*; AS. *glĕoman*.] A minstrel or musician. *Archaic.*

**glĕe'some** (glĕ'sūm), *a.* Merry; joyous; gleeful.

**glĕet** (glĕt), *n.* [ME. *glĕtte*, *glĕt*, *glat*, mucus, pus, filth, OF. *glĕte*, F. *glĕtte* litharge.] 1. Slime; slimy or greasy filth. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. *Med.* A persistent transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; a chronic urethritis, with mucopurulent discharge; formerly, any morbid discharge. 3. *Veter.* A chronic inflammation of the nasal cavities accompanied with nasal discharge.

— *v. i.* To discharge a thin, limpid humor. — **glĕet'y**, *a.*

**glĕn** (glĕn), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] A secluded, narrow valley.

**Glĕn-garry** ('gār'y), *n.* [After a valley in Scotland.] A kind of Highland Scottish cap for men.

**glĕ'no'id** (glĕ'no'id), *a.* [Gr. *γλῆνοειδής*; *γλῆνν* socket of a joint + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat.* Having the form of a smooth and shallow depression, as the articular cavity in the head of the scapula.

**glĕb** (glĕb), *a.*; **GLĒB'BER** ('bĕr); — *BEST.* 1. Smooth; slippery. *Now Rare or Dial.* 2. Characterized by facility, as action or manner; ready. 3. Flippantly smooth; fluent. — *Syn.* See TALKATIVE. — *adv.* Smoothly; easily. *Obs. or R.*

— **glĕb'y**, *adv.* — **glĕb'ness**, *n.*

**glĕdĕ** (glĕd), *v. i.*; **GLĒD'ED** (glĕd'ĕd); 24); **GLĒD'ING**. [AS. *glīdan*.] 1. To move gently and smoothly; pass smoothly and silently. 2. To pass gradually; shade; grade. 3. *Aeronautics.* To move through the air by virtue of gravity or, usually, gravity and momentum; volplane. — *Syn.* See SLIDE. — *v. t.* To cause to glide.

— *n.* 1. Act of gliding. 2. *Phon.* A transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a definite speech sound (such as is represented by a letter of the alphabet). 3. *Aeronautics.* Movement of a glider, aeroplane, etc., in gliding.

**glĕd'er** (glĕd'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, glides; specific, a gliding machine.

**glĕd'ing** (-īng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **GLĒDĒ**. — **glĕd'ing boat**, a boat, usually a kind of motor boat, designed to glide on water.

— *g. machine*, *Aeronautics*, a structure consisting essentially of one or more aeroplane.

**glĕm** (glĕm), *n.* 1. A glimmer; bit. *Scot.* 2. A light, as a lamp. *Slang or Dial.*

**glĕm'mer** (glĕm'ĕr), *v. i.* To give out feeble or scattered rays of light; show a faint, unsteady light. — *Syn.* See FLASH. — *n.* 1. A faint, unsteady light; a gleam; shimmer. 2. A slight perception; a bit; glimpse.

**glĕm'mer-ing** (glĕm'ĕr-īng), *vb. n.* A faint, unsteady light; hence: a faint view or idea; an inkling.

**glĕmpse** (glĕmps), *n.* 1. A sudden flash; transient luster. 2. A faint passing appearance; a trace; tinge. 3. A short, hurried, or fragmentary view; a quick sight. 4. An inkling. — *Syn.* See GLANCE. — *v. i.*; **GLĒMPSED** (glĕmpst); **GLĒMP'SING**. 1. To shine faintly or unsteadily; glimmer. 2. To take a glimpse; glance. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of.

**glĕnt** (glĕnt), *v. i. & t.* 1. To dart; shoot; glance. 2. To flash; to gleam; glitter. — *Syn.* See FLASH. — *n.* 1. A gleam; flash; shine. 2. A glimpse; glance. *Chiefly Scot.*

**glĕ'o'ma** (glĕ'ō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -*MATA* (-mā-tā). [NL.; Gr. *γλῆα* glue + *-oma*.] A tumor springing from the neuroglia, esp. of the brain.

**glĕis-sade'** (glĕ-'sād'; -sād'), *n.* [F., fr. *glisser* to slip.] 1. A sliding, as down a snow slope. 2. A dance step consisting of a glide or slide to one side. — *v. i.* To slide; glide.

**glĕis-san'do** (glĕ-sān'dō), *n. & a.* [As if It. = F. *glissant* sliding.] *Music.* A gliding effect, as one made on the piano by sliding the finger tip quickly over the white keys.

**glĕis'ten** (glĕs'tĕn), *v. i.* [AS. *glīsanian*.] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a fitful luster. — *Syn.* See FLASH. — *n.* A glistening; a shining brightness. — **glĕis'ten-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**glĕis'ter** (-tĕr), *v. i.* To glitter. — *n.* Glitter.

**glĕit'ter** (glĕt'tĕr), *v. i.* 1. To sparkle with light; gleam. 2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attrac-

tive. — *Syn.* See FLASH. — *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy.

**glĕit'ter-y** (-y), *a.* Full of glitter; as, *glĕit'tery eyes*.

**glĕoam** (glĕōm), *n.* The twilight; gloaming. *Rare.*

**glĕoam'ing** (glĕōm'īng), *n.* [AS. *glōmung*.] Twilight; dusk.

**glĕoat** (glĕōt), *v. i.* To gaze or to meditate, esp. with malignant satisfaction, lust, or avarice. — *Syn.* See GAZE.

**glĕobe** (glĕōb), *n.* [L. *globus*.] 1. A round or spherical body; ball; sphere; orb. 2. a The earth; — usually with *the*. b Hence, any planet. 3. A spherical representation of the earth or heavens. 4. A golden ball borne as an emblem of authority. 5. Something nearly spherical or globular, as a kind of lamp shade or a hollow vessel for live fish.

— *v. t. & i.*; **GLĒOBED** (glĕōbd); **GLĒOB'ING** (glĕōb'īng). To gather or form into a globe.

**glĕob'e'fish'** (glĕōb'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes (genera *Diodon*, *Tetraodon*, etc.) that can assume a globular form by sucking in water or air.

**glĕob'e'flow'er** (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Trollius*) of ranunculaceous plants having handsome globe flowers.

**glĕo-big'er-i'na** (-bĭj'ĕr-ī'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -*NĒ* (-nĕ). [NL.; L. *globus* a round body + *gerere* to bear.] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Globigerina*) of small foraminifers with calcareous shells, which live abundantly at or near the surface of the sea. Their dead shells, falling to the bottom, make up a large part of the soft mud (**globigerina ooze**) that covers vast areas of the deep-sea bottom.

**glĕo'bin** (glĕō'bĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A histone formed as a cleavage product of hæmoglobin. [*globoid figure*.]

**glĕo'bo'id** (glĕō'bo'id), *a.* Approximately globular. — *n.* A [*globe*'hose' (glĕō'bōs'; glĕō'bōs'), *a.* [L. *globosus*.] Globular, or nearly so. — **glĕo'bōs'i-ty** (glĕō'bōs'ī-tĭ), *n.*

**glĕo'bōus** (glĕō'bōūs), *a.* Globose.

**glĕob'u-lar** (glĕōb'ū-lār), *a.* 1. Globe-shaped; spherical, or nearly so. 2. Composed of globules.

**glĕob'ule** (-ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus* globe.] 1. A little globe; a spherical particle. 2. A pellet.

**glĕob'ū-lin** (glĕōb'ū-lĭn), *n.* [From **GLĒOBULE**.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of proteids that are insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of neutral salts.

**glĕo-chid'i-ate** (glĕō-kĭd'ī-āt), *a.* [Gr. *γλωχίς* point of an arrow.] *Bot.* Bearing barbs.

**glĕock'en-spiel'** (glĕōk'ĕn-spĕl'), *n.* [G.; *glocke* bell + *spiel* play.] *Music.* An instrument, originally a series of bells on an iron rod, now a set of flat metal bars, diatonically tuned, giving a bell-like tone when played with small steel-headed mallets; a carillon.

**glĕom'er-ate** (glĕōm'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus*, *p. p.*, collected into a ball or mass.] Agglomerated; conglomerate.

**glĕom'er-a'tion** (-ĕr'shŭn), *n.* 1. Conglomeration; agglomeration. 2. A ball or gathered mass.

**glĕom'er-ule** (-ool), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *glomus* ball.] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a compacted or sessile cyme, as that of the box (the shrub).

**glĕon'o-in** (glĕōn'ō-īn), *n.* [*glycerin* + *oxygen* + *nitroglon'o-ine* (*gen* + *-ine*).] *Pharm.* A dilute solution of nitroglycerin.

**glĕoom** (glĕōm), *n.* 1. A frown, scowl, or sullen look. *Scot.* 2. Partial or total darkness; deep shade. 3. A shady or gloomy place. 4. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; low spirits. — *Syn.* Dimness, obscurity; depression, dejection, sadness. See MELANCHOLY.

— *v. i.* 1. To frown; scowl; also, to look dismal or melancholy. 2. To become dark or threatening, as the sky; lower. 3. To be or appear gloomy. — *v. t.* To render gloomy.

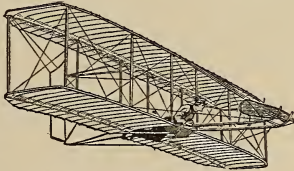
**glĕom'i-ly** (-ī-lĭ), *adv.* In a gloomy manner.

**glĕom'i-ness**, *n.* Condition of being gloomy.

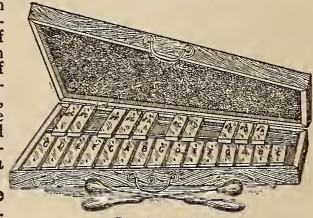
**glĕom'ing**, *n.* 1. A scowl; a sullen fit. 2. Twilight (of morning or evening); gloaming. *Poetic.*

**glĕom'y** (glĕōm'y), *a.*; **GLĒOM'Y** (-ī-ĕr); **GLĒOM'Y-EST**. 1. Dusky; dim. 2. Affected with or expressing gloom; melancholy. 3. Producing, or characterized by, gloom or melancholy; dismal. — *Syn.* Dark, cloudy; sullen, morose, sad, dejected.

**Glō'ri-a** (glō'rĭ-ā; 57), *n.* [L., *glory*.] 1. *Ecll.* a The "greater doxology," beginning *Gloria in Excelsis* (*Deo*) (*Glory be to God on high*) (*Luke* ii. 14). b The "lesser doxology," beginning *Gloria Patri* (*Glory be to the Father*). c The short doxology, *Gloria Tibi, Domine* (*Glory be to thee, O Lord*). 2. [*l. c.*] A nimbus; aureole; also, an imi-



A form of Gliding Machine.



Glockenspiel.

**k = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



tation of one. **3.** [*l. c.*] A glossy fabric of mixed silk and wool, used for umbrellas, dresses, etc.

**glō'ri-fi-ca'tion** (fī-kā'shūn), *n.* A glorifying, or state of being glorified.

**glō'ri-fi'er**, *n.* One who glorifies.

**glō'ri-fy** (glō'ri-fī; 57), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [*F. glorifier*, fr. *L. glorificare*; *gloria* glory + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make glorious; specif.: **a.** To bestow honor and distinction upon. **b.** To shed radiance or splendor upon. **c.** To exalt; transform into something more splendid; as, to glorify everyday life. **d.** To ascribe glory to; promote the glory of; adore; and, to glorify God.

**glō'ri-ole** (glō'ri-ōl), *n.* [*L. gloria*] a small glory, dim. of *gloria* glory.] An aureole.

**glō'ri-ous** (-ūs; 57), *a.* [*OF. glorios*, *glorious*, fr. *L. gloriosus*.] **1.** Vainglorious. **Obs.** 2. Exhibiting qualities or performing acts that deserve or receive glory; illustrious. **3.** Splendid; resplendent; as, the sky was glorious with stars. **4.** Delightful; admirable; as, a glorious dinner. **Colloq.** — **Syn.** Eminent, noble, magnificent, grand. — **glō'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **glō'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**glō'ry** (glō'ri; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). [*OF. glorie*, *gloire*, fr. *L. gloria*.] **1.** Praise, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent; renown. **2.** That which secures praise or renown; an object of pride or boast. **3.** Honor and praise accorded in worship. **4.** Brilliancy; radiant beauty; resplendence. **5.** Celestial honor or splendor; heaven. **6.** Height of prosperity or splendor, esp. in *one's* glory. **7.** An emanation of light supposed to proceed from beings of peculiar sanctity; also, in art, a representation of such light by rays of gold, a golden circle, disk, etc., around the head or body. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION.

— *v. i.*; -RIED (-rid); -RY-ING. **1.** To exult; rejoice; also, to be proud or boastful. **2.** To form, or spread, like a glory.

**gloss** (glōs; 62), *n.* **1.** Luster; polish. **2.** A specious appearance; superficial quality or show. — **Syn.** See LUSTER.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give luster or gloss to; glaze. **2.** To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to; color; — often with *over*. **gloss**, *n.* [*F. glose*, *L. glossa* a word needing explanation, Gr. γλῶσσα, lit., tongue.] **1.** An interlinear, marginal, or glossarial note of explanation or interpretation; loosely, a running commentary. **2. a.** A glossary. **b.** An interlinear translation. — **Syn.** See REMARK.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with glosses; annotate. **2.** To interpret speciously, or pervert in this way. — *v. i.* To make glosses; explain.

**glos'sal** (glōs'āl), *a.* Of or pert. to the tongue; lingual.

**glos-sa'ri-al** (glō-sā'ri-āl; 3), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a glossary.

**glos'sa-rist** (glōs'ā-rīst), *n.* A writer of glosses or compiler of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast.

**glos'sa-ry** (glōs'ā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). [*L. glossarium*.] A collection of glosses; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, etc., explaining the harder words.

**glos-sa'tor** (glō-sā'tōr), *n.* A writer of glosses, or comments; a commentator, esp. on the texts of the civil or canon law.

**gloss'er** (glōs'ēr), *n.* A polisher; one who gives a luster.

**gloss'er**, *n.* A writer of glosses; a glossator.

**gloss'y-ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

**gloss'y-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being glossy.

**gloss-sol'o-gy** (glō-sōl'ō-jī), *n.* See GLOTTOLOGY.

**gloss'y** (glōs'y; 62), *a.*; **gloss'y-er** (-ī-ēr); -EST. **1.** Smooth and shining; reflecting luster; polished. **2.** Smooth; specious; plausible; as, *glossy* deceit. — **Syn.** See SMOOTH.

**glost** (glōst), *n.* *Ceramics.* The lead glaze used for pottery.

**glost-oven**. An oven in which glazed pottery is fired.

**glōt'tal** (glōt'tāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced in, the glottis.

**glōt'tic** (glōt'tīk), *a.* **1.** Glottal. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or based upon, language; linguistic.

**glōt'tis** (glōt'tīs), *n.* [*NL.* fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωττίς, fr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the tongue.] The opening from the pharynx into the larynx.

**glōt-to'l'o-gy** (glō-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue + *logy*.] The science of language; comparative philology; glossology. — **glōt-to'lō-gic** (glōt'ō-lō-jīk), **glōt-to'lō-gic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **glōt-to'lō-gist** (glō-tōl'ō-gīst), *n.*

**glove** (glōv), *n.* [*AS.* glōf.] A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.*; **GLOVED** (glōvd); **glōv'ing** (glōv'īng). To cover with or as with a glove.

**glōv'er** (glōv'ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

**glōw** (glō), *v. t.* [*AS.* glōwan.] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat. **2.** To exhibit a strong, bright color; be brilliant or red. **3.** To feel hot; burn. **4.** To feel the heat of passion; be animated; as, *glowing* with enthusiasm. — **Syn.** See FLAME. — *v. i.* To glow with; express by glowing; as, *glowing* welcome. *Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity; incandescence. **2.** Brightness or warmth of color; redness. **3.** Earnestness; heat of passion; ardor. **4.** Bodily heat or warmth, as from exercise, etc.

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**glōw'er** (glōw'ēr), *v. i.* **1.** To look intently; stare. *Scot.* **2.** To stare angrily or with a scowl. — **Syn.** See GAZE.

— *n.* Act of glowering; an angry or lowering stare.

**glōw'lamp'** (glō'lāmp'), *n.* **1.** An aphlogistic lamp. **2.** An incandescent electric lamp.

**glōw'worm'** (glō'wūrm'), *n.* Any of various luminous insects or insect larvae.

**glōx-in'ia** (glōk-sīn'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, after B. P. Glözin, German botanist.] A popular greenhouse plant (*Sinningia speciosa* or related species) with large bell-shaped flowers, often finely spotted.

**glōze** (glōz), *v. t.*; **GLOZED** (glōzd); **glōz'ING** (glōz'īng). [*ME.* glösen, fr. *F. glöser*. See GLOSS note.] **1.** To make glosses on; expound. **Obs.** **2.** To smooth over; palliate. — *v. i.* To make a gloss; comment. — *n.* **1.** A note or gloss. *Archaic.* **2.** Specious show; gloss. *Rare.*

**glōze**, *v. t.* & *i.* To make shine; glow; gleam.

**glū'case** (glōw'kāz), *n.* [*Gr.* γλυκός sweet.] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of converting maltose into glucose and of decomposing certain glucosides. It is present in blood serum and other animal fluids, and also in yeast, maize, etc.

**glū-ci'nium** (glōs-sī'nīm; 86), *n.* [*NL.*, deriv. of *Gr.* γλυκός sweet.] *Chem.* Beryllium. Symbol, *Gl* (no period).

**glū-co-pro'te-id** (glōw'kō-prō'tē-īd; 86), *n.* [*Glucose* + *protein*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds, as the mucins, amyloid, etc., made up of some form of proteid matter united to a carbohydrate group.

**glū'cose** (glōw'kōz; 86), *n.* [*F.*] **1. Chem.** A sugar, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, occurring in three optically different forms, of which one is grape sugar, or glucose proper, which is about half as sweet as cane sugar. **2.** An uncrystallizable sirup got by imperfect conversion of starch into glucose.

**glū'co-side** (glōw'kō-sīd; -sīd; 86), *n.* Also **glū'co-sid**. [*See* GLUCOSE.] *Org. Chem.* Any compound which by hydrolytic decomposition yields sugar (specif., the sugar glucose) and one or more other substances.

**glūe** (glō; 86), *n.* [*F. glu*, *L. glu*.] **1.** A brownish gelatin got by boiling skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used when heated with water as a cement. **2.** Any of various viscous substances. — *v. t.*; **GLUED** (glōd); **glū'ING**. To join or fix with or as with glue; fix; fasten. — **glū'ey** (-ī), *a.*

**glūm** (glūm), *a.*; **glūm'mer** (-ēr); -MEST. Moody; sullen; gloomy. — **Syn.** See SULEN.

**glū-ma'ceous** (glō-mā'shūs; 86), *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, glumes.

**glūme** (glōm; 86), *n.* [*L. gluma* husk, fr. *glūbere* to bark or peel.] One of the chaffy scales or bracts of the spikelet in sedges and, esp., grasses.

**glūm'ly** (glūm'lī), *adv.* In a glum manner.

**glūm'ness**, *n.* Moodiness; sullenness.

**glūmp'y** (glūm'pī), *a.* Glum; sullen; sulky. *Colloq.*

**glūt** (glūt), *v. t.*; **GLUT'TED**; **glūt'ING**. [*OF.* glutir, *glutir*, *L. gluttere*.] To swallow greedily; gorge; gulp. — *n.* A gulp; a swallow; a full draft. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**glūt**, *v. t.* [*ME.* glotten.] **1.** To fill to satiety; satiate; also, to overload; surfeit. **2.** To overstock; as, to *glut* the market. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — *v. i.* To eat gluttonously or to satiety.

— *n.* Act of glutting; state of being glutted; a full supply; often, a supply to excess or loathing; surfeit. **2.** A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price. **3.** An excess.

**glū-te'al** (glō-tē-āl; glō-tē-āl; 86), *a.* [*Gr.* γλουτός rump, pl., buttocks.] Pertaining to the buttocks.

**glū'ten** (glō'tēn; 86), *n.* [*L.* glue.] The viscid, tenacious, nutritious substance giving adhesiveness to dough.

**glū-te'us** (glō-tē'ūs; 86), *n.*; *pl.* -TEI (-ī). [*NL.*] *Anat.* Any of three muscles of the buttocks.

**glū'ti-nous** (glō'tī-nūs), *a.* [*L. glutinosus*, fr. *gluten* glue.] Of the nature of, or resembling glue; viscous; gluey.

**glū'tin** (glūt'n), *n.* [*F. gluton*, fr. *L. glutio*, *glutit*.] **1.** A voracious eater; gormandizer; one who gluts himself in any way. **2.** A shaggy, thickset, carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*), about 30 inches long, related to the martens and sables. — **Syn.** See EPICURE.

**glūt-ton-ize** (glūt'n-īz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). To eat to excess; eat voraciously; gormandize.

**glūt-ton-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Given to gluttony; voracious. — **glūt-ton-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**glūt-ton-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TONIES (-īz). *Exc.*-s in eating.

**glū-cer'ic** (glī-sēr'īk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, glycerin. — **glyceric acid**, an acid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, got by partly oxidizing glycerin, and in other ways.

**glūc'er-ide** (glī's-ēr-īd; -īd), *n.* Also -*īd*. [*See* GLYCERIN.] *Chem.* An ester of glycerin, either natural, as various fats, or artificial.

**glūc'er-in**, **glūc'er-ine** (-ēr-īn), *n.* [*F. glycérine*, fr. *Gr.* γλυκερός, γλυκός, sweet.] A sweet, sirupy, colorless liquid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, got by saponification of natural fats and oils. It is an alcohol.

**glūc'er-ite** (-īt), *n.* *Pharm.* A medicinal preparation made by mixing or dissolving a substance in glycerin.

chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);







**gob** (gɒb), *n.* A mass or lump. *Now Dial. or Vulgar.*  
**gō-bang** (gō-bāng), *n.* Also **gō-ban'** (gō-bān'). [Jap. *goban* checkerboard.] A Japanese game, played on a board marked in squares like a checkerboard.  
**gobbie** (gɒb), *n.* A tropical creeping fabaceous herb (*Voandzeia subterranea*) which ripens its fruit underground.  
**gob/bet** (gɒb'et; 24), *n.* [F. *gobet*.] 1. A portion or fragment; — now only of flesh. 2. A lump. *Obs. or Archaic.*  
**gob/ble** (-lɪ), *v. t.*; -BLEED (-lɪd); -BLING (-lɪŋ). To swallow or eat greedily or hastily; gulp. — *v. i.* To eat greedily.  
**gob/ble**, *v. t. & i.* To utter (the cry of a turkey cock or a sound like it). — *n.* A noise, such as that of a turkey cock.  
**gob/bler** (gɒb'lɛr), *n.* A turkey cock.  
**Gob'le-lin** (gɒb'lɛ-lɪn; gɒb'lān'), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, tapestry produced in the famous Gobelin works in Paris.  
**gō'-be-tween'**, *n.* An intermediary; broker; procurer.  
**gō'bi-oid** (gō'bi-oid), *a.* [See *goby*; -oid.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the gobies. — *n.* A gobioid fish.  
**gob/tet** (gɒb'tet; 24), *n.* [F. *gobete*, dim. of OF. *gobel* cup.] 1. A kind of cup without a handle; any wine cup. *Archaic.* 2. A drinking glass with a foot and stem.  
**gob/lin** (-lɪn), *n.* [F. *gobelin*, LL. *gobelinus*.] A sprite usually conceived as ugly or grotesque and as mischievous or evil and malicious.  
**gob/stick'** (gɒb'stɪk'), *n.* [Dial. or Slang *gob* mouth + *stick*.] A stick for removing the hook from a fish's gullet.  
**gō'by** (gō'bi), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bɪz). [L. *gobius*, *gobio*, a kind of fish, Gr. *καβίός*.] Any of numerous spiny-rayed fishes, constituting a family (*Gobiidae*).



Goby.

**gō'-by'** (-bi'), *n.* A neglecting.  
**gō'cart'** (-kärt'), *n.* 1. A framework on casters, to support a child learning to walk. 2. A kind of small baby carriage. 3. A litter, jinrikisha, or the like; also, a handcart. 4. A kind of light carriage.  
**god** (gɒd; 62), *n.* [AS. *god*.] 1. A being conceived as having more than human attributes and powers; a deity, esp. a male deity. 2. An idol. 3. [cap.] The Supreme Being; the eternal and infinite Spirit, Creator, and Sovereign of the universe; Jehovah. 4. The ruler or sovereign embodiment of some aspect, attribute, or department of reality; as, the *god* of love, of justice, of nature; also, a supreme being conceived as a world soul; as, the pantheistic *god*. — *v. t.* To treat as a god; deity; idolize.  
**god'child'** (-chɪld'), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.  
**god'daugh'ter** (-dɔ'tɛr), *n.* A female godchild.  
**god-den'**, *Obs.* Scot., or dial. Eng. form of GOOD EVEN.  
**god'dess** (gɒd'ɛs), *n.* 1. A female god. 2. A woman of great charms, or whom one adores. — **god'dess-ship**, *n.*  
**god'fa'ther** (-fɑ'thɛr), *n.* 1. A male sponsor for a child at baptism. 2. A male sponsor, as at confirmation. 3. In *pl.* Jurymen. *Humorous & Obs.* — *v. t.* To act as godfather to.  
**god/head** (-hɛd), *n.* 1. Godship; deity; divinity; godhood. 2. [cap.] The Deity; God. 3. A divinity. *Now Rare.*  
**god'hood** (-hʊd), *n.* Godhead; godship.  
**Go-di'va** (gō-dɪ'vɑ), *n.* A Saxon lady who, according to legend, rode naked through Coventry in fulfillment of the condition upon which her husband had promised to relieve the town of a tax. See PEEPING TOM.  
**god'less**, *a.* Having or acknowledging no God; without reverence for God; impious. — **god'less-ness**, *n.*  
**god'like'** (gɒd'lɪk'), *a.* Like or befitting a god or God; divine; hence, preëminently good. — **god'like'ness**, *n.*  
**god/ly** (-lɪŋ), *n.* A small or inferior deity.  
**god'ly** (-lɪ), *a.* 1. Divine. 2. Pious; reverencing God; devout; righteous. — **god'ly-ly** (-lɪ-lɪ), *adv.* — **li-ness**, *n.*  
**god'moth'er** (mʊθ'ɛr), *n.* A woman sponsor at baptism.  
**go-down'** (gō-dəʊn'), *n.* [Corrupt. of Malay *gādong* warehouse.] In eastern Asia, the Philippines, etc., a warehouse.  
**god'par'ent** (gɒd'pɑr'ɛnt), *n.* A godfather or godmother.  
**god'proun'** (gɒd'prəʊn'), *n.* [F. *godron* a round plait, *godron*.] *A Arch.* An ornament produced by notching or carving a rounded molding, *b Decorative Art.* A fluting or reeding, often approaching an oval form or almond shape, used in silverware, etc. — **go-drooned'** (-drəʊnd'), *a.*  
**God's acre**, *a.* A churchyard; a burying ground.  
**god'send'** (gɒd'sɛnd'; 62), *n.* [For *God's send*, ME. *sande*, *sonde*, a sending, message, AS. *sand*.] Some desirable or needed thing coming unexpectedly, as if sent by God.  
**god'ship**, *n.* Character, state, or personality of a god.  
**god'son'** (-sʊn'), *n.* A male godchild.  
**God'speed'** (-spɛd'), *n.* Success; prosperous journeying; — contraction of, "God speed you."  
**God'ward** (gɒd'wɔrd) } *adv.* Toward God; — originally to  
**God'wards** (-wɔrdz) } *Godward*.  
**god'wit** (gɒd'wɪt), *n.* Any of a genus (*Limosa*) of long-billed wading birds of the snipe family.

**gō'er** (gō'ɛr), *n.* One who, or that which, goes.  
**gōe'thite**, *Var.* of GŌTHITE.  
**gō'f'er** (gō'fɛr), *v. t.* [F. *gouffrer* to figure cloth, velvet, etc., *gouffre* honeycomb, waffle.] To plait, crimp, or flute, as lace, paper, etc. — *n.* 1. A goffering tool. 2. A goffering; a crimping or fluting.  
**gōg'gle** (gog'gl), *v. i.*; -GLED (-lɪd); -GLING (-glɪŋ). 1. To squint; roll the eyes; stare. 2. To turn to one side; squint; roll; — of the eyes. — *v. t.* To turn (the eyes) to one side or from side to side; roll.  
— *n. pl.* Any of several kinds of protective spectacles.  
— *a.* Protruding; staring; — of the eyes.  
**gōg'tet** (-lɛt), *n.* [Pg. *gorgoleta*.] A long-necked water vessel, usually of porous earthenware, for cooling water by evaporation. *Anglo-Ind.*  
**gō'ing** (gō'ɪŋ), *v. i.* 1. Departure. 2. Course of life; behavior; way; — usually in *pl.* 3. Gait. *Obs.* 4. Condition of the ground or of a road, etc., as for traveling. — *p. a.* That goes; in existence; as, he is one of the brightest men *going*; current; departing; also, moving; working; in (esp. successful) operation; as, a *going* business.  
**gō't'er** (gō'tɛr), *n.* [F. *gottre*, deriv. of L. *guttur* throat.]  
**gō't're** (gō'trɛ), *n.* [F. *gorgoleta*.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck, often associated with cretinism and myxœdema; bronchocele. — **gō'trous** (-trɪs), *a.*  
**gold** (gɒld), *n.* [AS. *gold*.] 1. A yellow metallic element, the most precious metal used as a common commercial medium of exchange. It is the most malleable and ductile metal, and one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr. 19.27). Symbol, *Au* (*aurum*); at. wt., 197.2. 2. Gold coin; riches. 3. The yellow color of the metal. [leaves.]  
**gold'beater** (-bɛt'ɛr), *n.* One who beats gold into thin goldbeater's skin. The prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in goldbeating, or hammering pieces of gold into extremely thin leaves. [golden luster.]  
**gold beetle**, Any of various leaf beetles having a brilliant gold brick. A pretended or real brick or bar of gold, sold by a swindler to his victim, to whom is given the spurious brick or some substitute for the genuine one. *Colloq., U. S.*  
**gold'bug'** (gɒld'bʊg'), *n.* U. S. 1. A gold beetle. 2. An advocate of the gold standard. *Political Slang.*  
**gold'en** (gɒld'n), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to gold. 2. Containing, or abounding in, gold. 3. Of the color of gold. 4. Precious; excellent. 5. Prosperous and happy; as, *golden days*.  
**golden age**, a period of great prosperity and progress or of the flowering of civilization or art; in classical mythology, an era of perfect happiness, identified with the reign of Cronus and the elder gods. — **g. buck**, *Cookery*, a Welsh rabbit with a poached egg upon it. — **g. eagle**, a large and powerful eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) of the Northern Hemisphere. — **G. Fleece**, *Gr. Myth.* a fleece of gold placed by King Æetes in a sacred grove, where it was guarded by a dragon. See PHRIXUS; JASON. — **g. mean** [a translation of L. *aurus mediocritas*], the way of wisdom and safety between extremes; *moderation*. — **g. number** [L. *aurus numerus*], the number of any year in the Metonic lunar cycle of 19 years; — so named as important in fixing the date of Easter. For any year of the Christian era the golden number is obtained by adding 1 to the number of the year and dividing by 19, the remainder being the number sought. If there is no remainder, the number is 19. — **g. robin**, the Baltimore oriole. — **g. rule**, the rule of doing to others as we would have them do to us (*Matt. vii. 12; Luke vi. 31*).  
**gold'en-eye'**, *a.* A duck (*Clangula clangula*) of Europe, Asia, and North America, noted for its swift whistling flight and expert diving.  
**gold'en-ly**, *adv.* In a golden manner.  
**gold'en-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being golden.  
**gold'en-rod'** (-rɒd'), *n.* Any of a certain genus (*Solidago*) or of several related genera (as *Brachychata*) of asteraceous plants, with heads of small yellow-rayed flowers.  
**gold'en-seal'** (gɒld'n-sɛl'), *n.* A perennial American ranunculaceous herb (*Hydrastis canadensis*), with a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.  
**gold'-filled'** (gɒld'fɪld'), *a.* Jewelry. Covered with a layer of gold of appreciable thickness mechanically put on.  
**gold'finch'** (gɒld'fɪnʃ'), *n.* 1. A small European finch (*Carduelis elegans*) having a patch of yellow on the wings. 2. In America, any of various small finches of two genera



Golden Eagle.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ɛ; ɪce, ɪll; ɔld, ɔbey, ɔrb, ɔdd, ɔff, cɔnnect; ūse, ūnthe, ūrn, ūp, cɪrcŭs, menŭ; food, foōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, tɪk; then, thɪn; nature, verdŭre (87);



(*Astragalinus* and *Spinus*, esp. *A. tristis*). In summer, the male is bright yellow with black wings, tail, and crown. **gold'fin'ny** (-fin'ny, *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-iz)). A small brightly colored European labroid fish (*Ctenolabrus rupestris*); also, any of several other related European labroids. **gold'fish'** (-fish'), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish (*Carassius auratus*), usually golden yellow or orange in color, often kept in aquariums.

**gold'i-locks'** (gōl'd'i-lōks'), *n.* **1.** A person with golden hair. **2.** Any of various yellow-flowered plants, esp. a European buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*).

**gold leaf.** Gold foil, or a leaf of gold, of extreme thinness. **gold'-of-pleas'ure, n.** Any of a genus (*Camelina*) of brassicaceous plants; esp., the wild flax (*C. sativa*).

**gold point.** *Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate of exchange at which it is as cheap to settle accounts by the shipment of gold as it is to do so by buying exchange.

**gold'smith'** (gōld'smīth'), *n.* A worker in gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bankers as late as the 18th century.

**goldsmith beetle.** A large, bright yellow, American scarabaeid beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).

**gold standard.** See STANDARD, *n.*, **4 b.**

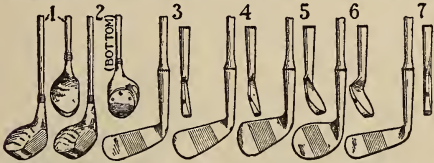
**gold stick.** The gilt rod carried on state occasions by the colonel of a regiment of Life Guards or the captain of the Gentlemen-at-arms; also, one who carries this rod. *Eng.*

**gold'stone'** (gōld'stōn'), *n.* A venturine in which the gold spangles are very close and fine, giving it the appearance of a natural jewel. See AVENTURINE, **1.**

**gold'thread'** (gōld'thrēd'), *n.* *Bot.* A small ranunculaceous plant (*Coptis trifolia*), with white flowers and trifoliate leaves; — so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

**gold'y-locks'** (gōl'd'i-lōks'). Var. of GOLDLOCKS.

**golf** (gōlf; sometimes gōf), *n.* A game which consists in striking a small resilient ball with clubs (called **golf clubs**)



Heads (Front and Side view) of a typical set of Golf Clubs. 1 Driver; 2 Brassy; 3 Cleek; 4 Mid-iron; 5 Mashie; 6 Niblick; 7 Putter.

having heads (wooden or metal), so as to drive it into a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen) at varying distances on a course (links), with natural or artificial obstacles (hazards). The object is to hole the ball in as few strokes as possible. — *v. i.* To play golf. — **golf'er, n.**

**Gol'-go-tha** (gōl'gō-thā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γολγοθά, fr. Aramaic or Heb.; Heb. *gulgōleth* skull.] **1.** Calvary. *John* xix. 17. **2.** [L. c.] A burial place.

**Gol'iard** (gōl'yārd), *n.* [LL. *goliardus* or OF. *goliart*.] One of a class of wandering students, chiefly of the 12th and 13th centuries, who composed loose and satirical Latin verse, and served as jesters or minstrels. — **gol-iar'der-y** (gōl-yār'dēr-y), *n.* — **gol-iar'dic** (-dik), *a.*

**Gol-i'ath** (gō-lī'āth), *n.* [Heb. *Golyath*.] *Bib.* The Philistine giant killed by David with a sling. *1 Sam.* xvii.

**go-losh', go-loshe'.** Vars. of GALOSH.

**gom-broon'** (gōm-brōōn'), *n.*, or **gombroon ware.** A kind of white semiporcelain, made originally in Persia.

**Go'mer** (gō'mēr), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** A son of Japheth. **2.** Wife of the prophet Hosea.

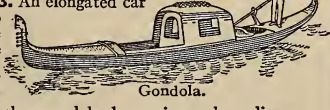
**Go-mor'rah, or Go-mor'tha** (gō-mōr'ā), *n.* See Sodom.

**gom-pho'sis** (gōm-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. γόμφωσις, prop., a bolting together, deriv. of γόμφος bolt, nail.] *Anat.* A form of union or immovable articulation where a hard part is received into a bone cavity, as the teeth into the jaws.

**go-mu'ti** (gō-mōō'tē), *n.* [Malayan *gumuti*.] **1.** A Malayan palm (*Saguerus pinnatus*) having large pinnate leaves whose bases are densely clothed with fibers. **2.** The black, wiry fiber obtained from this palm.

**Gond** (gōnd), *n.* A member of an important Dravidian people, mainly of the Central Provinces and Berar, India. Many of them are in the lowest stage of culture.

**gon'do-la** (gōn'dō-lā), *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda* a gondola.] **1.** A kind of boat used in the canals of Venice. **2.** A kind of heavy barge, used esp. in New England. *U. S.* **3.** An elongated car



attached to the underside of a dirigible balloon.

**gon'do-lier'** (-liēr'), *n.* A man who propels a gondola, by rowing or by poling.

**gone** (gōn; 62), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of *go*. *Specif.*: **1. p. a.** Lost;

undone. **2.** Departed, as because of death. **3.** Infatuated; with *on* or *upon*, enamored of; violently in love with. *Colloq.* **4.** With *far*, much advanced; deeply engaged or involved; also, much wearied or fatigued. **5.** With an expression denoting a space of time, ago; since; as, these ten years *gone*.

**gone'ness, n.** A state of exhaustion; faintness. **Gon'er-il** (gōn'ēr-il), *n.* See LEAR.

**gon'fa-lon** (-fā-lōn), *n.* [F. *gonfalon* or It. *gonfalone*. See GONFANON.] **1.** The design or standard of certain princes or states, as the mediæval Italian republics. **2.** Popularly, any flag that hangs from a crosspiece or frame. See FLAG, *Illustr.*

**gon'fa-lon-ier'** (-ēr'), *n.* He who bears the gonfalon; a standard bearer; specif., the chief magistrate or some other official of any of several republics in mediæval Italy.

**gon'fa-non, gon'fan-non** (gōn'fā-nōn), *n.* [OF. *gonfanon*, fr. OHG. *gunfano* war flag.] A gonfalon. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**gong** (gōng), *n.* [Malayan *gōng*.] **1.** A metallic disk with upturned rim, producing, when struck, a harsh, resounding tone. **2.** A kind of saucer-shaped bell.

**go-mid'i-um** (gō-nīd'i-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* GONIDIA (-ā). [NL.; Gr. γόνος, γονή, reproduction, offspring, semen + dim. suffix -ιδιον, -ιδιον.] *Bot.* Asexual reproductive cell or spore arising on the gametophyte. **b** One of the green chlorophyll-bearing cells found within the thallus of a lichen. — **go-mid'i-al** (-i-āl), *a.*

**go'ni-om'e-ter** (gō-nī-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. γωνία angle + -meter.] An instrument for measuring (solid) angles, as of crystals, etc. — **go'ni-o-met'ric, go'ni-o-met'ri-cal, a.** — **go'ni-om'e-try** (-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.*

**go'ni-on** (gō-nī-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* GONIA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. γωνία angle.] *Craniol.* The point at the angle of the lower jaw on either side.

**gon'o-coc'cus** (gōn'ō-kōk'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* GONOCOCCI (-kōk'st). [NL.; γόνος, γονή semen + coccus.] The microorganism (*Micrococcus gonorrhæe*) that causes gonorrhæa.

**gon'oph, gon'of** (gōn'ōf), *n.* [Heb. *gannābh* thief.] A pickpocket or thief. *Slang, Eng.*

**gon'o-phore** (gōn'ō-fōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. γόνος, γονή, semen + -phore.] *Bot.* Any sporophyll-bearing prolongation of the axis, as the stipe above the torus in some capparidaceous flowers.

**gon'or-rhe'a** } (gōn'ō-rē'ā), *n.* [L. *gonorrhoea*, Gr. γονόρροια; γόνος, γονή, semen + ῥέω to flow.] *Med.* A contagious inflammatory disease of the genito-urinary tract caused by the gonococcus and characterized by a mucopurulent discharge. — **gon'or-rhe'al, a.**

**gon'or-rhe'al, a.**

**-gony** (-gō-nī). [L. *-gonia*, Gr. *-γονία*, fr. root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] A suffix used to signify generation, production, development. Cf. -GENY.

**goo'ber** (gōō'bēr), *n.* The peanut. *Southern U. S.*

**good** (gōod), *a.*; *compar.* BETTER (bēt'tēr); *superl.* BEST (bēst). [AS. *gōd*.] **1.** Sufficient or satisfactory. **2.** Favorable; beneficial; fortunate; as, *good* advice; *good* luck. **3.** Agreeable; pleasant; cheerful; as, *good* company; *good* spirits. **4.** Of comparative excellence; commendable; as, *good* drawing; of persons, capable, efficient, skillful; as, *a good* scholar; also, marked by approval or conveying commendation; as, to have a *good* opinion of one; in a stronger sense, highly commendable; admirable; as, *a good* plan or story. **5. a** Proper; fit. **b** Virtuous; also, pious or devout. **6. a** Kind; benevolent. **b** Well-behaved; decorous. **c** Courageous. **7.** Socially in good repute; fair; honorable; as, *a good* family. **8.** Sound or reliable; valid; genuine; not depreciated, counterfeit, etc.; hence: honest; sincere. **9.** Ample; full; thorough; as, *a good* day's work. **10.** Considerable; — esp. in the phrases *a good* deal, *a good* while, etc.

for good, or for g. and all, completely and finally. — **g. book** (often *caps.*), the Bible. — **G.** Friday, the Friday of Holy Week, kept as the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion. — **g. graces, favor; friendship.** — **g. Samaritan,** the principal character in a well-known parable, *Luke* x. 30-37; hence: one similarly compassionate. — **G. Shepherd, Christ;** — often so called. *John* x. 11, 14. — **g. speed, good** luck; *Godspeed;* — an old form of wishing success.

— **n. 1.** That which is good; — opposed to *ill, evil*. **2.** Welfare; prosperity; benefit; — opp. to *harm, etc.* **3.** Anything beneficial; a benefit. **4.** In *pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels.

— *interj.* An expression of satisfaction; — often with *very*. — *adv.* Well. *Rare in literary English.*

as good as, in effect, virtually.

**good'-by'** } (gōod'bi'), *n.* or *interj.* [A contraction of *Good good'-bye'*] *be with ye.*] Farewell.

**good fellow.** A companionable fellow; boon companion. — **good'-fel'low-hood, good'-fel'low-ship, n.**

**good humor or humour.** A cheerful or pleasant temper or state of mind. — *Syn.* See GOOD NATURE. — **good'-hu'mored, a.** — **good'-hu'mored-ly, adv.**

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



good/ish, *a.* Somewhat good; rather good.  
**good/ly** (gōd'li), *a.*; -LI-ER (-li-ēr); -LI-EST. 1. Of pleasing appearance, or quality; comely; excellent. 2. Large; considerable. — **good/li-ness** (gōd'li-nēs), *n.*  
**good/man** (-mān), *n.* A householder; husband; also, an appellation of civility applied to those below the rank of gentleman. *Archaic or Scot.*  
**good nature.** Pleasant or kindly nature or disposition. — **good-na'tured** (-nā'tūrd), *a.* — **good-na'tured-ly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** Good nature, good humor, good temper. **Good nature** implies a disposition to please and be pleased; **good humor**, a spirit of ease and cheerfulness, esp. as displayed in one's demeanor or in social intercourse; **good temper**, a habit of mind not easily ruffled or provoked.  
**good/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue; kindness; beneficence.  
**Syn.** Goodness, virtue agree in the idea of excellence. In their nonmoral senses, **goodness** is of general application, **virtue** connotes efficacy or potency; as, the **goodness** of his land; the **virtue** of a talisman. In their common ethical uses, **goodness** (opposed to *evil*) is apt to suggest inherent quality or the more human and kindly moral attributes; **virtue** (opposed to *vice*) is rather **goodness** in its formal aspects; as, there is some **goodness** in everyone; men's vices are often more conspicuous than their **virtues**.  
**goods** (gōdz), *n. pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels; — often (*British*) used attributively in relation to transportation, as **goods train**, **goods shed**, etc.  
**good-tem'pered**, *a.* Having a good temper (see **GOOD NATURE**, *Syn.*). — **good-tem'pered-ly**, *adv.*  
**good/wife'** (gōd'wif'), *n.* The mistress of a household or other establishment; also, the equiv. of *Mrs.* as an appellation. *Archaic or Scot.*  
**good will**, or (*esp. in sense 3*) **good/will'**, *n.* 1. Benevolence. 2. Cheerful consent; heartiness. 3. The advantage in custom which a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells. — **Syn.** See FAVOR.  
**good'y** (gōd'y), *n., pl.* GOODIES (-iz). Anything regarded as especially good to eat, as a bonbon, cake, etc.; — usually in *pl.* *Colloq.* — *a.* Sentimentally or affectedly good; — often in the form **good'y-good'y**. *Colloq.*  
**good'y, n.** [Prob. for *goodwife*.] A term of civility for a woman, esp. a lowly one; hence, such a woman.  
**goos-an'der** (gōs-ān'dēr; gōs'ān'dēr), *n.* A merganser.  
**goose** (gōs), *n.*; *pl.* GESE (gēs), *n.* [AS. *gōs*, *pl.* *gēs*.] 1. Any of a subfamily (*Anserinae*) of large web-footed birds intermediate between the swans and ducks. 2. A simpleton. 3. A game played with counters. *Obs.* 4. [*pl.* GOOSSES.] A tailor's smoothing iron; — from its bent handle.  
**goose/ber-ry** (gōoz'bēr-y; gōōs'-), *n.* The acid, usually hairy, berry of any of several shrubs of a genus (*Ribes*) which also includes the currants; also, any shrub (*esp. R. grossularia*) that bears it.  
**goose flesh.** Also **goose skin.** The peculiar roughness of the skin often produced by cold or fear.  
**goose'foot'** (gōōs'fōōt'), *n.*; *pl.* -FOOTS. Any of a genus (*Chenopodium*) of glabrous or mealy herbs; — from the shape of the leaves. By extension, any plant of a family (*Chenopodiaceae*) of which this genus is the type.  
**goose/herd'** (gōōs'hūrd'), *n.* One who tends geese.  
**goose/neck'** (-nēk'), *n.* Anything curved like the neck of a goose, as a rod of iron for various purposes, a piece of pipe, a kind of frame for a ratchet brace, etc.  
**goose step.** *Mil.* A An elementary drill in which the soldier stands alternately on each foot and swings or sharply raises the other, as in marking time. *b* The straight-legged, stiff-kneed parade step of German infantry; — so called by English and Americans.  
**go'pher** (gō'fēr), *n.* [*F. gopher* waffle, honeycomb; — from their burrows.] 1. Any member of certain genera (*Geomys*, *Thomomys*, etc.) of American burrowing rodents the size of a rat or larger, having very large outside cheek pouches; — called also **pocket gopher** and **pouched rat**. 2. Any of numerous small, striped ground squirrels (genus *Citellus*) of the North American prairies, closely allied to the chipmunks. 3. An edible burrowing land tortoise (*Xerobates polyphemus*) of the southern United States.  
**go'pher wood** (gō'fēr), [*Heb. gopher*]. An unidentified wood used in constructing Noah's ark. *Gen. vi. 14.*  
**gor'-bel/ied** (gōr'bēl'ied), *a.* [See 1st **CORE**.] Having a prominent belly. *Obs.*  
**gor'cock'** (-kōk'), *n.* The moor cock, or male red grouse.  
**gor'crow'** (-krō'), *n.* [See 1st **CORE**.] The common European black crow (*Corvus corone*). *Scot. & Local Eng.*  
**Gor'di-an** (-dī-ān), *a.* Pert. to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him; hence: intricate; complicated.  
**Gordian knot.** *Class. Myth.*, an intricate knot tied by Gordius. An oracle having declared that he who should untie it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great, unable to untie it, cut it with his sword.  
**gore** (gōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *gōr* dirt.] Blood; esp., clotted blood.  
**gore, n.** [AS. *gāra* point of land, *gār* spear.] 1. A triangular piece of land. 2. Any triangular piece of cloth used in a garment, sail, etc., to vary the width. — *v. t.*; **GORED**

(gōrd); **GOR'ING.** To cut into a tapering or triangular form; to piece with a gore or provide with a gore.  
**gore, v. t. & i.** To pierce or stab, esp. deeply, as with a spear, spike, or the like; — now, mostly, of certain animals: to pierce with a horn or tusk.  
**gorge** (gōrj), *n.* [F.] 1. The throat. *Archaic or Poetic.*  
**2.** A hawk's crop; hence, stomach. *Archaic.* 3. A hawk's meal; hence, a meal. *Archaic.* 4. That which is gorged, or swallowed. 5. A narrow passage; as: a A defile, pass, or steep rocky ravine. *b* (1) The rear entrance into an out-work of a fort. (2) The rear part of any fortification. 6. *Angling.* A primitive device used instead of a fishhook, as a pointed piece of bone or stone. 7. A mass that fills or chokes up a passage or channel; as, an ice **gorge** in a river. 8. [From **GORGE, v.**] Act of gorging, or eating greedily.  
— *v. i.*; **GORGED** (gōrd); **GORG'ING** (gōr'jīng). To fill the gorge; eat greedily. — *v. t.* 1. To fill the gorge or crop of; glut. 2. To swallow, esp. greedily. — **Syn.** See SATIATE.  
**gor'geous** (gōr'jūs), *a.* [OF. *gorgeus*.] Imposing through splendid or various coloring; magnificent; dazzling. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **gor'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **geous-ness**, *n.*  
**gorger** (gōr'jēr), *n.* One that gorges, or eats to satiety.  
**gorger-in** (gōr'jēr-in), *n.* [F. fr. *gorge* neck.] *Arch.* The neck of a column, or the space between two neck moldings; — called also **necking**.  
**gor'get** (-jēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *gorgete*, dim. of *gorge* throat.] 1. A piece of armor for the throat. 2. a A collar. *b* A kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women. 3. *Zool.* A specially colored or otherwise distinguishable patch on the throat.  
**Gor'gon** (-gōn), *n.* [L., *Gorgo*, -onis, Gr. Γοργώ, fr. γοργός terrible.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* Any of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, which turned the beholder to stone. 2. [l. c.] A GORGONEUM. 3. [l. c.] A very ugly or terrible woman.  
**gor'go-ne-um** (gōr'gō-nē-um), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ā). [Gr. Γοργόνηστρον.] A representation of a Gorgon's head, esp. Medusa's. See **ÆGIS**.  
**Gor'go-ni-an** (gōr-gō-nī-ān), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a Gorgon; petrifying.  
**Gor'gon-zo'la** (gōr-gōn-zō-lā), *n.*, or **GORGONZOLA** cheese. [It.] A kind of Italian pressed milk cheese resembling Roquefort; — from a village near Milan.  
**gor/hen'** (gōr'hēn'), *n.* [*gor* as in *gorcock* + *hen*.] The female of the red grouse.  
**gor-il'la** (gō-ril'ā), *n.* [An African word.] The largest anthropoid ape (*Gorilla gorilla*), native to western equatorial Africa. It is closely related to the chimpanzee, and is very fierce.  
**gor'mand** (gōr'mānd). *Var.* of GOURMAND.  
**gor'mand-ize** (-mān-dīz), *v. i. & t.*; -IZED (-dīzəd); -IZ'ING. [*F. gourmandise* gluttony.] To eat greedily or ravenously. — **gor'mand-iz'er** (-dīz'ēr), *n.*  
**gors** (gōrs), *n.* [AS. *gorst*.] Furze. *Eng.* — **gors'y, a.**  
**gor'y** (gōr'y; 57), *a.* Covered with gore, or clotted blood; bloody; sanguinary.  
**gos'hawk'** (gōs'hōk'), *n.* [AS. *gōshafuc*, lit., goose hawk; or Icel. *gāshaukr*.] Any of a genus or subgenus (*Astur*) of rather large short-winged hawks, noted for activity.  
**Go'shen** (gō'shēn), *n.* *Bib.* The land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt.  
**gos'ling** (gōz'ling), *n.* [AS. *gōs* goose + -ling.] A young goose.  
**gos'pel** (gōs'pēl), *n.* [AS. *godspell*; *god* God (prob. for *gōd* god) + *spell* story, tale.] 1. Glad tidings; esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation; hence: the teachings of Christ and the apostles; the Christian faith, revelation, or dispensation. 2. A record or narrative of Christ's life and doctrines, esp. [usually *cap.*] that contained in the New Testament books "Matthew," "Mark," "Luke," and "John"; also, one of these books. 3. [Usually *cap.*] A selection from one of the four Gospels, used in a religious service. 4. Something propounded or accepted as infallibly true; as, they took his words for **gospel**. 5.



Gorilla.



American Goshawk. Adult plumage.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccoutant, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, mentū; āōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; gō; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



A guiding principle for action; often, a doctrine of political or social philosophy fervently maintained or preached.

**gos'pel-er, gos'pel-ler** (-ēr), *n.* 1. *Ecol.* One who reads or sings the Gospel. 2. One who professes belief in the gospel, or who maintains that his party alone has the true gospel.

**gos'sa-mer** (gōs'ā-mēr), *n.* [M.E. *gossomer*, perh. fr. *goose summer*, and referring to a period of mild weather in November, when geese were eaten.] 1. A film of cobwebs, floating in the air in calm, clear weather. 2. Any gauzelike fabric. 3. A thin water-proof stuff, or a garment of it. U. S.

— **gos'sa-mer-y** (-ī), *a.*  
**gos'san** (gōs'ān; gōs'ā-), *n.* [Cornish.] *Mining.* Decomposed rock of reddish or ferruginous color (owing to oxidized pyrites), indicating an underlying metallic vein.

**gos'sip** (gōs'ip), *n.* [AS. *godsbib*; god God + *sib* related, a relation.] 1. A godparent. *Archaic.* 2. Friend; comrade; companion. *Obs.* or (of women) *Archaic.* 3. An idle tattler. 4. Tattle; idle personal talk; groundless rumor. — *v. i.* 1. To act as a gossip, or familiar friend. *Obs.* 2. To run about and tell idle tales. — **gos'sip-er**, *n.*

**gos'sip-ing**, *vb. n.* 1. A christening or christening feast. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* 2. A meeting of friends, as at a lying-in; also, a merry-making. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* 3. Idle talking of gossip.

**gos'sip-red** (gōs'ip-rēd), *n.* The relationship between a person and his sponsors; spiritual affinity. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**gos'sip-ry** (-rī), *n.* 1. = **GOSSSIPRED**. *Archaic* or *Hist.* 2. Gossip; also, a body of gossips.

**gos'sip-y** (-ī), *a.* Full of, or given to, gossip.

**got** (gōt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **GET**.

**Goth** (gōth), *n.* [L. *Gothi*, pl.] 1. One of a Teutonic race (divided into two groups, *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*, or *East Goths* and *West Goths*) which early in the Christian era overran the greater part of the Roman Empire. 2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian.

**Got'ham**, *n.* 1. (gōt'hām; gōth'hām) A village in England whose people were proverbial for their follies. 2. (gō'thām; gōth'ām) New York City. *Jocular.* — **Got'ham-ite**, *n.*

**Goth'ic** (gōth'ik), *a.* [L. *Gothicus*.] 1. Of or pert. to the Goths or their language. 2. Teutonic; Germanic. *Obs.* 3. [Often *l. c.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages; medieval; derogatorily, of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Dark Ages; hence: rude; barbarous. 4. *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating a style of building and ornament. See **GOthic ARCHITECTURE**. 5. Designating, or pert. to a certain style of type. See **GOthic**, *n.*, 3.

— *n.* 1. The Gothic language. 2. Gothic style or decoration. 3. *Print.* A style of type. See **TYPE**.

**Gothic arch**, the pointed arch, esp. one with a joint instead of a keystone at its apex. See **ARCH**, *Illustr.*, 3. — **G. architecture**, the architectural style developed in northern France and spreading through western Europe from about 1160 to the 15th century. In this style, weights and strains converge at isolated points upon slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses, and pointed arches and vaulting replace the round of the Romanesque.

**Goth'ic-ism** (gōth'ik-sīz'm), *n.* 1. Rudeness; barbarity; inelegance or an inelegance. 2. A Gothic idiom.

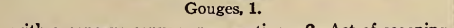
**Goth'ic-ize** (-sīz), *v. t.* — **CIZED** (-sīzd); — **-CIZ'ING** (-sīz'ing). To make Gothic or medieval in aspect, character, or style.

**got'hitte**, or **goe'thite** (gō'thit), *n.* [After the poet *Goethe*.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of iron, FeO<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O.

**got'ten** (gōt'n), *p. p.* of **GET**; — now rarely used in England except in *ill-gotten*. [RAGNAROK.]

**Göt'ter-däm-mer-ung** (gōt'ēr-dēm'ēr-dōng), *n.* [G.] See **|| gouache** (gwāsh), *n.* [F., fr. *It. guazzo*.] A method of painting with opaque colors that have been ground in water and mixed with a preparation of gum; also, a picture painted by this method, or the pigment.

**gouge** (gouj; gōōj), *n.* [F., fr. LL.] 1. A kind of chisel



with a concavo-convex cross section. 2. Act of scooping out with or as with a gouge; a groove or cavity so made. *Colloq.*, U. S. 3. A cheat; fraud. *Slang*, U. S.

— *v. t.*; **gouged** (goujd; gōū'ing). 1. To scoop out with or as with a gouge. 2. To scoop out, as an eye, with the thumb nail; force out the eye of (a person) with the thumb. 3. To cheat. *Colloq.*, U. S. — **goug'er**, *n.*

**gou'lash** (gō'lash), *n.*, or **Hungarian goulash**. [Hung. *gulyásus*, lit., herdsman's meat.] A ragout of steak flavored with paprika and vegetables.

**gourd** (gōrd; gōörd), *n.* [F. *gone*, fr. L. *Cucurbita* gourd.] 1. The fleshy, many-seeded fruit, usually with a hard rind, of any of a genus (*Cucurbita*) of herbaceous vines, as the pumpkin and squash, or the hard-shelled fruit of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*); also, any plant bearing such fruit. 2. The dried rind or shell of the fruit, used as a dipper, etc.

**gourde** (gōörd), *n.* The monetary unit of Haiti, equivalent

to five francs, or 96.5 cents U. S. The paper gourde is worth about 24 cents.

**gour'mand** (gōor'mānd; F. gōor'mān'), *n.* [F.] 1. A glutton. *Obs.* 2. A luxurious eater. — **Syn.** See **EPICURE**. || **gour'met'** (gōor'mē'), *n.* [F.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure. — **Syn.** See **EPICURE**.

**|| goût** (gōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gustus* taste.] Taste.

**gout** (gout), *n.* [F. *goutte*, fr. L. *gutta* drop.] 1. A drop; clot. 2. A constitutional disease marked by painful inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints, and an excess of uric acid in the blood.

**gout'y** (gout'ī), *a.*; **gout'ier** (-ī-ēr); — **-ness**. 1. Diseased with gout. 2. Swollen as if from gout. 3. Of, like, or causing, gout. — **gout'ī-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

**|| gout'v'er'nante'** (gōō'vēr'nānt'), *n.* [F.] Housekeeper; chaperon; governess.

**gov'ern** (gōv'ēr), *v. t.* [OF. *governer*, fr. L. *gubernare*, to steer govern, Gr. κυβερνάω.] 1. To direct and control. 2. To restrain; manage. 3. To be a rule, or law, for. 4. *Gram.* To require to be (in a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb governs a noun in the objective case; or to require (a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb governs the objective case.

**Syn.** Rule, regulate, direct, conduct, supervise. — **Gov-ern, rule.** Govern, the more general term, implies direction, control, or restraint; rule often suggests more immediate, commanding, or arbitrary authority or influence.

— *v. i.* To administer the laws; to rule.

**gov'ern-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being governed.

**gov'ern-ance** (-ēr-nāns), *n.* 1. Exercise of authority; control. 2. Method or system of government or regulation.

**gov'ern-ess** (-ēr-nēs), *n.* 1. Female governor. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. A woman teacher, esp. in a private household. 3. The wife of a governor. *Now Jocular.* — *v. t.* & *i.* To act or serve as governess.

**gov'ern-ment** (-ēr-nēm't), *n.* 1. A governing; control; regulation; direction of affairs of state. 2. Mode or system of governing; system of polity in a state; as, a democratic government. 3. Demeanor; conduct. *Obs.* 4. Function, office, right, or power of governing. 5. A country governed. 6. The person or persons authorized to administer the laws; administrative body; the administration. 7. Body politic; state. 8. *Gram.* The influence of a word, as to construction, requiring another word to be in a particular case or mood.

**gov'ern-men'tal** (-nēm'tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to government; made by government.

**gov'er-nor** (-ēr-nēr), *n.* 1. One who governs; a ruler; specif., a person appointed to govern a province, territory, town, fortress, etc.; esp.: *a* The official representing the crown in a British colony or dependency. *b* The person elected as chief executive official of a State in the United States. 2. A tutor. *Obs.* 3. One looked upon as governing, as an employer, one's father, an elderly person, etc. *Slang.* 4. An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed.

**gov'er-nor-gen'er-al**, *n.* A governor who has lieutenant or deputy governors under him, as of Canada, India (cf. **VICEROY**), the Australian Commonwealth, the Philippine Islands. — **gov'er-nor-gen'er-al-ship**, *n.* [nor.]

**gov'er-nor-ship**, *n.* Office, function, or territory of a governor. **gov'ain** (gōv'āin), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. The common daisy (*Bellis perennis*) of Great Britain. 2. Any of various white or yellow field flowers; — usually with attributive, as *ewe gowan*, *horse gowan*, etc. — **gov'ain-y** (-ī), *a.*

**gowl** (gōk; gōuk), *n.* 1. A simpleton; fool. **gown** (goun), *n.* [OF. *gone*, LL. *gunna*.] A loose, flowing outer garment; as: *a* The ordinary outer dress of a woman. *b* A garment of this kind worn by the ancients, as the toga; hence, *Poetic*, the dress of peace. *c* A dressing gown; a nightgown. *d* Official or distinctive robe of certain officers, professional men, or scholars.

— *v. t.* To clothe in, or invest with, a gown.

**gowns'man** (gounz'mān), *n.*, or **Obs.**, **gown'man**. 1. A civilian, in distinction from a soldier. *Rare.* 2. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, divine, member of a university, etc. 3. A beadsman. *Scot.*

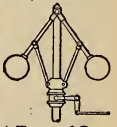
**Graaf'i-an** (grāf'ī-ān), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to, or discovered by, Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician of the 17th century. **Graafian follicle**, or **vesicle**, *Anat.*, one of the small sacs or follicles in which the eggs are included in the ovary.

**grab** (grāb), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ghurāb* crow, raven, a kind of Arab ship.] *Naut.* A coasting vessel of light draft having a bow with long overhang, used in the East. It has lateen sails and, usually, two masts.

**grab** (grāb), *v. t.* & *i.*; **GRABBED** (grābd); **GRAB'ING**. To snatch; seize; hence, to take unscrupulously.

— *n.* 1. Act of grabbing. 2. Act or practice of appropriating unscrupulously, as in politics. 3. *Mech.* An

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M



instrument or device for clutching objects, as for hauling or hoisting them. — **grab'ber**, *n.*

**grab'ble** (grăb'bl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *grab*.] To move the hand in a groping or clutching fashion; grope.

**grab rope**. See *GUEST-ROPE*, *b*.

**grace** (grās), *n.* [*F. grâce*, *L. gratia*, fr. *gratus* beloved, agreeable.] **1. a** The mercy of God. **b** Enjoyment of divine favor. **c** A Christian virtue; as, the *graces* of humility, meekness, temperance, etc. **2.** A petition for grace; blessing asked, or thanks rendered, at a meal. **3.** Good will; favor; disposition to show mercy, etc. **4.** A kindness; a favor; specif., temporary exemption, postponement of an action, etc.; as, a day of *grace*. **5.** [Usually *cap.*] Title given to a duke, duchess, or archbishop, and, formerly, to the sovereign of England. **6.** Fate; luck. *Obs.* **7.** Virtue; efficacy. **8.** A pleasing or attractive characteristic, feature, or manner. **9.** Attractiveness; charm; easy elegance; propriety. **10.** Music. An embellishment consisting of notes not essential to the melody or harmony, as the *trill*, *turn*, etc., indicated by special symbols and written small. **11.** In *pl.* [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Graceful and beautiful maidens, sister goddesses, intimate with the Muses, and attendants of Eros, Aphrodite, and Dionysus. Three were commonly mentioned: Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom). — **Syn.** See *MERCY*. — *v. t.*, *GRACED* (grāst); *GRAC'ING* (grās'ing). **1.** To endow with grace or graces; adorn; embellish. **2.** Music. To add grace notes, cadenzas, etc., to. **3.** To dignify by an act of favor; honor. **4.** To call by way of honor. *Obs.*

**grace cup**. A cup or vessel used in drinking a final health after the grace at the end of a meal, or a health drunk from it; the last drink before parting or before retiring.

**grace'ful** (-fūol), *a.* Displaying grace; elegant; felicitous; tactful. — **grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

**grace'less**, *a.* Lacking in grace; hence: depraved; corrupt. — **grace'less-ly**, *adv.* — **less-ness**, *n.* [*GRACE*, *n.*, 10.]

**grace note**. *Music.* A grace, esp. an appoggiatura. See *grace'ful*.

**grace'ful** (grās'fl), *a.* [*L. gracilis*.] Slender; thin; slight.

**grac'i-ous'ly** (grā'shī-ōs'ī-tī), *n.* Graciousness.

**grac'i-o'so** (grā'shī-ō'sō); *Sp.* grā'thē-ō'sō), *n.* [*Sp.* See *GRACIOUS*.] **1.** A favorite; a person in favor. **2.** A clown character of Spanish comedy.

**grac'ious** (grā'shūs), *a.* [*OF. gracios*, *L. graciosus*.] **1.** Finding grace. *Obs.* **2.** Attractive; pleasing; as, a *grac'ious* gift. **3.** Abounding in grace, or mercy; kindly; benignant; merciful. — **Syn.** Favorable, kind, benevolent, friendly. See *CIVIL*. — **grac'iously**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

**grack'le** (grāk'li), *n.* [*L. graculus* jackdaw.] Any of certain birds of the starling family (*Sturnidae*) of the Old World, and of certain genera of an American family (*Icteriidae*) including the crow blackbirds (genus *Quiscalus*), the redwing, or red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), the rusty grackle (*Euphagus ferrugineus*), etc.

**grac'ate** (grā'dāt), *v. i. & t.*; -*DAT-ED* (-dāt-ēd); -*DAT-ING*.

To shade into another or each other, as colors; blend.

**grac'a'tion** (grā-dā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Gradual advance. *Rare.* **2.** A series forming successive stages or grades. **3.** Act or process of grading; state of being graded. **4.** Any degree or relative position in an order or series. **5.** *Fine Arts.* A gradual passing from one tint or shade to another.

**grac'a'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* By regular steps or gradations; of or pertaining to gradation. — **grac'a'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**grade** (grād), *n.* [*F. fr. L. gradus* step, grade.] **1.** A step or degree in any series or order; relative position; a class of things of the same relative position, quality, or value. *Specif.*, *U. S.*, in elementary schools, a division of the course; also, the pupils working in any division. **2.** Of animals, a hybrid; specif., *Stock Breeding*, the result of crossing a native stock with some better breed. **3.** Rate of ascent or descent of a road, etc.; also, an ascending or descending portion of a road; *gradient*.

**at grade**, on the same level; — said of the crossing of a railroad with another railroad or a highway, when they are on the same line at the point of crossing. *U. S.*

— *v. t.*; *GRAD'ED* (grād'ēd); *24*; *GRAD'ING*. **1.** To arrange in grades; class; sort. **2.** To unite by gradations; blend, as light or colors. **3.** To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive grade, as a road. **4.** *Stock Breeding*. To cross with some better breed; to improve the blood of; — often used with *up*. — *v. i.* To be graded; be of a grade.

**grade**. [*L. gradi* to step, to walk.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoology, to signify *walking, going* (in a certain manner); as in *digitigrade, plantigrade*.

**grade crossing**. A crossing at grade; — called in Eng. *level crossing*. See *at grade*, under *GRADE*, *n.*

**grad'i-ent** (grād'ī-ēnt), *a.* [*L. gradiens*, *p. pr.*] **1.** Moving by steps; walking; as, *gradient* automata. **2.** Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds. — *n.* **1.** The rate of regular ascent or descent in a road; *grade*. *Chiefly Brit.* **2.** A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade.

[*Ing.* establishing grades, etc.]

**grad'i-ent-er** (-ēn-tēr), *n.* *Surv.* An instrument for level-

**grad'in** (grā'dīn); *F.* grā'dān'), **grad'ine'** (grā-dēn'), *n.* [*F. gradin*, fr. It. *gradino*, dim. of *grado*, *L. gradus* step, grade.] **1.** One of a series of low steps or seats raised one over another. **2.** *Ecll.* A shelf, or one of the shelves, at the back of the altar.

**grad'u-al** (grād'ū-āl), *a.* Proceeding or changing by steps or degrees. — *n.* **1.** *Ecll.* An antiphon or responsory after the Epistle, in the eucharistic service, — formerly sung on the steps of the altar or while the deacon ascended the ambo. **b** A service book containing the musical portion of the Mass sung by the choir. — **grad'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **grad'u-al-ness**, *n.*

**grad'u-ate** (-āt), *n.* [*LL. graduatus*, *p. p.* of *graduare* to admit to a degree, fr. *L. gradus* grade.] **1.** One who has received an academic or professional degree; *U. S.*, one who has completed the prescribed course of study in a school or institution of learning. **2.** A graduated cup, tube, or flask, usually of glass, used for measuring.

— (grād'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -*AT'ED* (-āt-ēd); -*AT'ING*. **1.** To admit to a certain grade or degree; esp., in schools, colleges, etc., to admit, at the close of a course of study, to a standing defined by a diploma. **2.** To mark with, or divide into, degrees or grades, as the scale of a thermometer; grade; make progressive, as an income tax.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become a graduate, as of a college. **2.** To pass or change by degrees.

— *a.* That has been graduated; of or pert. to graduates.

**grad'u-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of graduating; state of being graduated. **2.** A mark or marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity; also, these marks collectively.

**grad'u-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, determines or indicates graduation, as on a glass vessel, etc.

**grad'us** (grād'ūs), *n.* [*L. gradus* step, grade.] A dictionary of Greek words to aid in Latin or Greek versification.

**Græ'æ** (grē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. ai Graiæ*.] *Gr. Myth.* Three daughters of a sea deity, who served as watchers for the Gorgons. They had but one eye and one tooth among them.

**Græ'cism**, **Græ'cize**. Vars. of *GRECISM*, *GRECIZE*.

**graf** (gräf), *n.*; *pl.* *GRAF'EN* (gräf'ēn). [*G.*] A German, Austrian, and Swedish title of nobility, equivalent to *earl* or *count*. See *EARL*.

**graf** (gräf), *n.* & *v.* = *GRAFT*, in horticulture. *Archaic.*

**graf'it** to (gräf'itō), *n.*; *pl.* -*IT* (-tē). [*It.*, fr. *grafito* a scratching.] A rude inscription, figure drawing, etc., esp. as found on the walls of ancient sepulchers or ruins.

**graf** (gräf), *n.* [*F. greffe*, orig. same word as *OF. grafe* pencil, *L. graphium*, *Gr.*

*γραφον*, fr. *γράφω* to write; from the shape of a scion or shoot.] **1.** *Horticulture*. **a** A scion. **b** A grafted plant or tree. **c**

The point of insertion of a scion on a stock. **2.** Act of grafting; that which is grafted; position; that which is grafted. **3.** A portion of living tissue used in grafting. **4.** Acquisition of money, position, etc., by dishonest, unjust, or parasitic means; also, anything thus gained. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To insert (a graft) in or on. **2.** To join as if by grafting. **3.** *Surg.* To implant (a portion of living tissue) in a lesion so as to form an organic union. **4.** To get by graft. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To be or become grafted. **2.** To insert a graft or grafts, in horticulture or surgery. **3.** To practice graft. *Colloq.*

**graftage** (gräf'tāj), *n.* *Hort.* The science and art of grafting.

**graft'er** (-tēr), *n.* **1.** One who grafts. **2.** The original plant from which a scion has been taken for grafting. **3.** One who practices graft or gets money in that way. See *GRAFT*, *n.* *4.* *Colloq.*

**Grā'ham bread** (grā'ām). See *BROWN BREAD*, *a*.

**Grā'ham flour** (grā'ām). [After Sylvester Graham (1794–1851), a physician and vegetarian.] Unbolted wheat flour.

**grail** (grāl), *n.* [*OF. grail*.] A platter; a chalice; — used only [*cap.*] of the *Holy Grail*, which in some medieval legends was the platter, in others the chalice, used by Christ at the Last Supper, and which was brought to England. Its keepers becoming impure, it vanished, and search for it was undertaken by many knights. They could approach it only if chaste in thought, word, and act. *Perceval*, *Galahad*, and *Bors* achieved the quest.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out; oil; chair; go; sing; iŕk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**grain** (grān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *granum* grain, seed; in sense 6, fr. OF. *graine* crimson dye, kermes, prop., seed, fr. L.]

1. The seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, oats, rice, etc. 2. Collectively: the seeds or fruits of various food plants, now usually of the cereal grasses; also, the plants themselves; — in British usage, usually called *corn*. 3. In *pl.* Remains of grain after brewing or distilling. 4. Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, etc.; hence, any minute portion. 5. The unit of the English system of weights, derived from the weight of a grain of wheat. The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains, and the pound troy, 5,760 grains. A grain = .0048 gram. 6. Kermes or, sometimes, cochineal; also, a reddish dye made from either of them; hence, any red color; also, any dye; color, esp. a fast one. *Obs., eac. Hist. or Poetic.* 7. A granulated surface or appearance. 8. The hair side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side. 9. The composite particles of any substance; texture. 10. a The fiber which forms the substance of wood, etc. b The direction, arrangement, or appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc. 11. Temper; natural disposition. **grains of paradise**, the pungent seeds of a West African zinziberaceous plant (*Amomum melegueta*), formerly much used medicinally and as a spice. — **in grain**, dyed in grain, or scarlet or crimson; of a fast color; hence deeply seated; fixed; thorough; in essence or character. — **with a grain** (L. *cum grano salis*), with some reservation or allowance; with caution.

— *v. i. & t.* 1. To form grains or into grains; granulate: give a grain to. 2. To take the hair off (skins); soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.). 3. To dye in grain; ingrain. 4. To paint, etc., in imitation of the grain of wood, etc. — **grain'er**, *n.*

**grains** (grānz), *n. pl.* An iron fish spear or harpoon, having four or more barbed points; — often used as a singular.

**grain'y** (grān'y), *a.*; **GRAIN'YER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. 1. Resembling, or consisting of, grains; granular. 2. Full of grain. 3. Resembling the grain of wood.

**gral'la-to-ri-al** (grā'lā-tō'rī-āl; 57), *a.* [From L. *grallator* one who runs on stilts, fr. *grallae* stilts.] Of or pertaining to the wading birds (*Grallatores*).

**gram** (grām), *n.* [Pg. *grão* grain. See **GRAIN**.] 1. The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used in India for food. 2. A kind of bean (*Phaseolus mungo*), similarly used.

**gram, gramme** (grām), *n.* [F. *gramme*, fr. Gr. *γράμμα* that which is written, letter, small weight, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] The unit of weight in the metric system, equivalent to 15.432 + grains. *Abbr., g.*

**-gram** (-grām). [Gr. *γράφω* a thing written, letter, *γράφειν* to write.] A suffix indicating *drawing, writing*.

**grama** (grā'mā), *n.*, or **grama grass**. [Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] Any of various pasture grasses (esp. *Bouteloua oblongistachya*), of the western United States.

**gram-a-rye, -a-ry** (grām'ā-rī), *n.* [From OF. See **GRAMMAR**.] 1. Grammar; learning. *Obs.* 2. Magic. *Archaic.* **gram, or gramme, atom.** *Chem.* The quantity of an element which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the atomic weight of the element; as, sixteen grams is the *gram atom* of oxygen.

**gra-mer'cy** (grā-mēr'si), *interj.* [F. *grand-merci*.] A word expressing thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion.

**gram-mi-ne-ous** (-mīn'ē-ūs), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen*, *-mīnis*, grass.] Grasslike; resembling, or pert. to, grass.

**gram'f-niv'o-rous** (grām'f-nīv'ō-rūs), *a.* [L. *gramen*, *-mīnis*, grass + *-vorous*.] Feeding on grass and like food.

**gram'mar** (grām'ēr), *n.* [OF. *gramaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. *γραμματική*, fem. of *γραμματικός* skilled in grammar, fr. *γράφω* letter.] 1. The science or art treating of the classes of words, their inflections, syntax, etc. 2. A treatise or book on grammar. 3. Manner of speaking or writing, in reference to conformity to grammatical rules; as, his *grammar* is bad. 4. Those phenomena of language with which the science of grammar deals; characteristic system of inflections and syntax. 5. The elements of any science or art. *Now Rare.*

**gram-ma'ti-an** (grā-mā'tī-ān; 3), *n.* One versed in grammar school. 1. *Orig.*, a school for the teaching of Latin; now, esp. in England, a school in which Latin, Greek, etc., are taught. 2. A graded school, intermediate between the primary school and the high school. *U. S.*

**gram-mat'i-cal** (grā-māt'ī-kāl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to grammar. 2. According to the rules of grammar. — **gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**gram-mat'i-cas'ter** (-ī-kās'tēr), *n.* [LL.] A petty grammarian; a grammatical pedant or pretender.

**gramme**, *Var.* of **GRAM**, weight.

**gram, or gramme, molecule.** *Chem.* The quantity of a compound which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the molecular weight of the compound; as, eighteen grams is the *gram molecule* of water; — called also **gram, or gramme, molecular weight**.

**gram'ō-phon** (grām'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *γράμμα* a thing drawn or written (fr. *γράφειν* to write) + *-phone*.] A kind of phonograph. See **PHONOGRAPH**.

**gram'pus** (grām'pūs), *n.* A small whale (*Grampus griseus*) allied to the blackfish.

**gran'a-dil'la** (grān'ā-dīl'ā; Sp. grā-nā-dē'l'yā), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada*, pomegranate. See **GRENADE**, GAR-NET.] *Grampus* (*G. arctus*). (57)



The fruit of certain species of passion flower (esp. *Passiflora quadrangularis*) of Brazil and the West Indies, esteemed as a dessert fruit, also, the vine.

**gran'a-ry** (grān'ā-rī), *n.*; **pl.** -RIES (-rīz). [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A storehouse for grain, esp. after it is threshed or husked; fig., a region fertile in grain.

**grand** (grānd), *a.* [OF. *grand*, fr. L. *grandis*.] 1. Pre-eminent; chief; hence: great; eminent; prominent; — often used in titles. 2. Of large size, extent, value, or consequence; great. 3. Main; principal; as, a *grand staircase*. 4. *Music.* Complete in all its parts; of full dimensions, or for full orchestra; as, a *grand sonata*; a *grand chorus*. 5. Marked by great magnificence, display, or formality; also, indicating the possession of wealth or high social standing; belonging to the highest society; as, *grand manners*; a *grand lady*. 6. Fine or imposing; noble; magnificent; sublime. 7. Standing in the second or some more remote degree of ancestry or descent; — chiefly in composition; as, *grandchild*, etc.

**Syn.** *Grand, grandiose, magnificent, gorgeous, splendid, superb, sublime.* That is *grand* which is of imposing magnitude, majesty, or nobility; *grandiose* (used esp. of literary or artistic style), in a good sense, adds to *grand* the implication of staidness or becoming pomp; in a bad sense, implies affectation or mere outward appearance of grandeur; as, the *grand music* of Haydn; "wooden verse, occasionally *grandiose*, but never *grand*." *Magnificent* implies imposing beauty, amplitude, or power; *gorgeous*, sumptuousness, sometimes showiness; *splendid*, brilliancy or luster; *superb*, commanding staidness or opulence. That is *sublime* which awakens mingled admiration and awe.

**grand climacteric.** See **CLIMACTERIC** — *g. duchess.* A The wife or widow of a grand duke. b A lady having the sovereignty of a grand duchy in her own right. c In Russia, a daughter of a czar. — *g. duchy*, a territory of which a grand duke or grand duchess is sovereign. — *g. duke.* a A sovereign duke, one degree inferior in rank to a king. b In Russia, a son of a czar. — *g. jury*, a jury that examines into accusations of crime and indicts accused persons, if the evidence warrants. — *g. lama.* See **LAMAISM**. — *g. larceny.* See **LARCENY**. — *g. opera*, opera in which the plot is elaborated as in serious drama, and the entire text is set to music. — *g. piano.* See **PIANO**. — *g. stand*, the principal stand, or erection for spectators, at a race course, athletic field, etc. — *g. tour*, an extended tour on the Continent, formerly commonly taken as a part of their education by youth of the British aristocracy. — *g. vizier*, the chief officer of state of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of Turkey.

**gran'dam** (grān'dām), *n.* Also **gran'dame**. [F. *grande* + *dame*.] An old woman, esp., a grandmother.

**gran'daunt'** (grān'dānt'), *n.* An aunt of one's father or mother; a great-aunt.

**gran'dchild'** (-chīld'), *n.* Child of one's son or daughter.

**gran'daugh'ter** (-dō'tēr), *n.* A female grandchild.

**gran-dee'** (grān-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande*.] A man of eminence. In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank.

**gran'deur** (grān'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. *grand* grand.] State, quality, or instance of being grand. — **Syn.** Greatness, eminence, magnificence, nobility, majesty, staidness.

**gran'dfa'ther** (grān'dfā'tēr), *n.* Father of one's father or mother; also, any forefather. — **gran'dfa'ther-ly**, *a.*

**gran-dil'o-quence** (grān-dīl'ō-kwēns), *n.* Quality of being grandiloquent; bombast.

**gran-dil'o-quent** (grān-dīl'ō-kwēnt), *a.* [L. *grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style; pompous; bombastic. — **Syn.** See **TURGID**. — **gran-dil'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

**gran-dil'o-quous** (-kwūs), *a.* Grandiloquent.

**gran'di-ose** (grān-dī-ōs), *a.* [F., fr. *it.*] 1. Impressive or elevating in effect. 2. Affectedly grand or splendid; flaunting; turgid. — **Syn.** See **GRAND**, **TURGID**. — **gran'di-ose-ly**, *adv.* — **gran'di-os'i-ty** (-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*

|| **grān'di-ōsō** (grān'dē-ōsō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* In a broad and grand style.

**gran'dly**, *adv.* In a grand manner.

**gran'dmoth'er** (grān'dmōth'ēr), *n.*, or, *familiarly*, **gran'd-ma'** (grān'dmā'; grān'mā'), **-mam-ma'** (-mā-mā'; mām-mā). Mother of one's father or mother; also, any female ancestor more remote than a mother. — **moth'er-ly**, *a.*

**gran'dneph'ew** (-nēf'ū; -nēv'ū), *n.* A grandson of one's brother or sister.

**gran'dness**, *n.* State or quality of being grand; grandeur.

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**grand'niece'** (gránd'nēs'), *n.* A granddaughter of one's brother or sister.

**grand'pa'** (gránd'pá'; grán'pá') *n.* Grandfather. *Fa-*

**grand'pa-pa'** (-pá-pá'; -pá'pá') *n.* *miliar.*

**grand'par'ent** (gránd'pár'ént), *n.* A parent's parent.

**grand'sire'** (gránd'sír'), *n.* 1. A grandfather; an aged man. 2. An ancestor; a forefather. *Both Archaic.*

**grand'son'** (gránd'sún'), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

**grand'un'cle** (gránd'ún'kl'), *n.* A father's or mother's uncle; a great-uncle.

**grange** (grán'), *n.* [*F., barn, LL. granea, fr. L. granum grain.*] 1. A granary. *Archaic.* 2. A farm; esp., a farmhouse with its outbuildings. 3. An outlying farmhouse, with barns, etc., belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord, where the rents and tithes, paid in grain, were deposited. *Obs. or Hist.* 4. A one of the lodges of the Patrons of Husbandry, a secret association of farmers. *b* [*cap.*] Popularly, the association itself. *Both U. S.*

**grang'er** (grán'jēr), *n.* *U. S.* 1. A member of a grange. 2. A farmer; countryman. *Often Humorous or Derogatory.*

**grang'er-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The policy or methods of the grangers. See *GRANGE, n., 4. U. S.*

**grang'er-ism, n.** Practice of grangerizing.

**grang'er-ize** (-jēr-iz), *v. t. & i.* [*After the Rev. James Granger, whose "Biographical History of England" (1769) was a favorite book for illustration in this manner.*] To illustrate (a book) by inserting engravings, etc., collected from other books, etc.

**gran'ite** (grán'it), *n.* [*It. granito granite, adj., grainy, deriv. of L. granum grain.*] A very hard crystalline granular rock, mainly of plutonic origin, consisting essentially of quartz and feldspar. — **gran'it'ic** (grán-it'ik), *a.*

**granite ware.** A kind of enameled ironware.

**gran'it'oid** (grán'it'oid), *a.* Resembling granite in granular appearance; granitic.

**gran'ny, gran'nie** (grán'nī), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-iz). 1. Grandmother; — used familiarly or affectionately; also, loosely, an old woman. 2. A nurse. *Local, U. S.* 3. A simpleton; a fussy person; an "old woman." *Dial. or Slang.*

**gran'ny knot, gran'ny's bend, gran'ny's knot** (grán'nīz). A kind of readily jammed and insecure knot often made by the inexperienced instead of a reef knot. See *KNOT, 1.*

**gran'o-phyre** (-ōfir), *n.* [*L. granum a grain (or E. granite) + -phyre.*] *Petrog.* A kind of porphyritic igneous rock, chiefly composed of feldspar and quartz.

**grant** (gránt), *v. t.* [*OF. grantier, creanter, to promise, yield, fr. L. credens. See CREDESCE.*] 1. To agree to; allow to be fulfilled; accord. 2. To give. 3. To give or bestow formally, usually in answer to a petition, as a privilege; to make conveyance of; give the possession or title of, esp. by a deed or formal writing; convey. 4. To admit as true (what is not yet satisfactorily proved); concede to be. *Syn.* Grant, concede agree in the idea of bestowal or acknowledgment in response to a petition or a claim. Of the two, grant often implies the more voluntary, concede, the more forced or reluctant, yielding. See *GIVE.*

— *n.* 1. Act of granting; concession; allowance; gift; bestowal. 2. Thing or property granted; gift; esp., a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by a government; specif., in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, a kind of minor territorial division, originally granted to some individual or individuals and usually unincorporated. 3. A transfer of property by deed or writing.

**grant'a-ble** (grán'tá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being granted.

**grant'ee'** (-tē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a grant is made.

**grant'er** (grán'tēr), *n.* One who grants. [*a grant is made.*]

**grant'or** (grán'tōr; grán-tōr'), *n.* *Law.* The one by whom

**gran'u-lar** (grán'ū-lār), *a.* 1. Consisting of grains or granules; granulated. 2. Of the nature of granules.

**gran'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'éd); -LAT'ING. 1. To form or collect into grains or granules. 2. To raise in granules; make rough. — **gran'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'éd), *p. a.*

**gran'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of granulating; state of being granulated. 2. One of the grains of a granulated surface, or something resembling one. 3. *Med.* A one of the small, red, grainlike prominences which form on a raw surface (that of wounds or ulcers), and are the efficient agents in the process of healing. *b* Act or process of the formation of such prominences.

**gran'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, granulates, as a rotating cylinder for granulating sugar.

**gran'ule** (grán'ūl), *n.* [*L. granulum.*] A little grain; pellet.

**gran'u-lite** (-ūlit), *n.* *Petrog.* Any of several rocks, esp. a whitish, granular rock, consisting of mingled feldspar, quartz, and small red garnets. — **gran'u-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*

**gran'u-lose** (-lōs), *n.* That constituent of starch granules soluble in saliva and dilute acids. See *STARCH CELLULOSE.*

**grape** (grāp), *n.* [*OF., bunch or cluster of grapes.*] 1. The berry of the grapevine. 2. A grapevine. 3. Grapeshot. 4. *In pl. Veter.* A cluster of warty nodules in the hollow of the fetlock of horses. [*And acid pulp.*]

**grape'fruit'** (-frōōt'), *n.* A variety of shaddock with bitter

**grape hyacinth.** Any of a genus (*Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides* and *M. racemosum*) of liliaceous plants, having dense racemes of small oblong or globose blue flowers.

**grap'er-y** (gráp'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl. -ERIES* (-iz). A building or inclosure for the cultivation of grapes.

**grape'shot'** (gráp'shōt'), *n.* A cluster of small iron balls, to be shot from a cannon.

**grape'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape.

**grape sugar.** Dextroglucose; — so called because found in ripe grapes.

**grape'vine'** (gráp'vīn'), *n.* 1. Any of a certain genus (*Vitis*) of vines typifying a family (*Vitaceae*) and bearing smooth berries in clusters. 2. Also **grapevine step.** *Dancing.* A kind of movement consisting of a cross step with a step back and a cross step with a step forward.



Grapeshot.

**graph** (grāb), *n.* [*See -GRAPH.*] *Math.* 1. A curve or surface which is the locus of a point whose coordinates are the variables in the equation of the locus. 2. A diagram symbolizing a system of interrelations by spots, all distinguishable and some connected by lines of the same kind. — *v. t.* To plot or trace, as a curve from its equation.

**-graph** (-grāf). [*Gr. γραφος, fr. γραφειν to write.*] A suffix signifying *writing, writer.*

**-grapher.** A suffix forming nouns denoting an (or the) agent, and corresponding to nouns in *-graph* or *-graphy.*

**graph'ic** (gráf'ik) [*a.* [*L. graphicus, Gr. γραφικός, fr.*

**graph'ic-cal** (-i-kāl) γραφειν to write.] 1. Of or pert. to the arts of painting, drawing, and writing. 2. Well delineated; vividly described. 3. Having on the surface or in transverse section the appearance of written or printed characters; as, **graphic granite.** 4. Pert. to or designating representation by diagrams, lines, etc. — **-i-cal-ly, adv.**

*Syn.* — **Graphic, vivid, picturesque** (as to language). **Graphic** suggests telling and lifelike; **vivid**, salient, forcible, and intense, reproduction in words; as, a **graphic** account of an accident; the **vivid** portrayal of joy or sorrow. That is **picturesque** which is strikingly graphic or vivid.

**graphic accent, Gram.,** a written accent [*], as in Spanish Córdoba, etc. — g. arts, those fine arts, as drawing, painting, engraving, etc., which pertain to the representation on a flat surface of natural objects. — g., or graphical, method, a method making use of graphic figures, as diagrams, tracings, etc.*

**graph'ics** (-iks), *n.* (See *-ICS*.) Art or science of drawing, esp. according to mathematical rules, as in perspective, projection, and the like; specif., calculation, as of stresses in engineering, by the use of geometrical constructions.

**graph'ite** (-it), *n.* [*Gr. γραφειν to write.*] Soft, black native carbon of metallic luster; plumbago; black lead. It is used for lead pencils, crucibles, as a lubricator, etc.

**graph'it-ize** (gráf'it-iz), *v. t.* To convert into graphite, as by treatment in the electric furnace.

**graph'o-phon** (gráf'ō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. γραφειν to write + -phone.*] A kind of phonograph.

**-graphy.** [*Gr. γραφια, fr. γραφειν to write.*] A suffix denoting the art of writing or describing; also, the writing or description itself; a treatise. [*graphnel.*]

**grap'lin, grap'line** (gráp'lin). Corrupt. of GRAPPLING, a

**grap'nel** (gráp'nēl), *n.* [*ME. grapnel, dim. fr. F. grappin grapnel, OF. gravin a kind of hook; of German origin.*] An instrument for grappling something, as a hooked instrument for throwing and catching in a ship's rigging; specif., a kind of small anchor.

**grap'ple** (-l), *n.* [*OF. grappil a grapnel, Grapnel. fr. graper to seize; of German origin.*] 1. A grapnel. 2. A seizing or seizure; close hug in contest. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-ld)

-PLING (-līng). To seize, hold, or fasten, as with a grapnel; lay fast hold of. — *v. i.* 1. To use a grapnel; contend in close fight; seize one another. 2. To make grasping motions; grope. *Obs. or R.* [*a grapnel.*]

**grap'pler** (-lēr), *n.* One who, or that which, grapples, as

**grap'pling** (-līng), *n.* A grapnel.

**grap'to-lite** (gráp'tō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. γραφίς engraved, written (γραφειν to write) + λίθος stone.*] *Paleont.* Any of numerous fossils found from the Upper Cambrian through the Silurian. They are regarded as constituting an extinct order of hydrozoans.

**grap'y** (gráp'y), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling grapes.

**grasp** (grāsp), *v. i.* [*ME. graspen to grope, grasp at.*] To make the motion of seizing; clutch; — now used only with *at*; as, to grasp at a straw. — *v. t.* 1. To seize and hold by or as by clasping; catch. 2. To lay hold of with the mind; comprehend; as, to grasp the meaning of a remark.

— *n.* 1. A grasping; embrace. 2. Reach; power of seizing and holding; power of seizing and holding physically or mentally; as, it was beyond my grasp. 3. Forcible holding; possession; hold; as, in the tyrant's grasp. 4. Mental hold, or comprehension, esp. when broad. — **grasp'er, n.**

**grasp'ing, p. a.** Avaricious; greedy; as, a grasping miser.



Grapnel.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**grass** (grás), *n.* [AS. *græs, gærs.*] 1. Green herbage affording food for grazing animals, esp. that of certain plants (the true grasses). 2. Any monocotyledonous plant of the grass family (*Poaceae*), having jointed stems, narrow sheathing leaves, flowers in spikelets composed of bracts, and fruit consisting of a seedlike grain. Popularly, also, any of many sedges, rushes, etc., of similar aspect. 3. A blade of grass; — now only in *pl.* 4. Pasture land. 5. Turf; hence, specif., *Mnang*, the surface of the ground. — *v. t.* 1. To graze (as cattle). 2. To cover with grass. 3. To expose, as flax, on the grass for bleaching, etc. 4. To bring to the grass or ground. *Slang or Colloq.* — *v. i.* To graze; as, the horses were *grassing* near by.

**grass of Parnassus**, any of a genus (*Parnassia*) of smooth bog herbs, having long-peduncled handsome white flowers. **grass/hop/pep** (-hóp/ép), *n.* Any of numerous leaping orthopteran insects belonging to a family (*Acrididae*) including the ordinary grasshopper (often called *locust*) or to a family (*Locustidae*) including the katydid.

**grass/plot'** (grás/plót'), **grass/plat'** (-plát'), *n.* A plot or space covered with grass; a lawn.

**grass snipe**. The pectoral sandpiper.

**grass tree**. A Any of various Australian liliaceous plants (genus *Xanthorrhoea*). They have thick trunks crowned with a dense tuft of pendulous, grasslike leaves. They are often called *blackboys*, from the large trunks denuded and blackened by fire. They yield the fragrant resin known as *acaroid*, or *Botany Bay, gum*. b Any of several other Australasian trees with grasslike foliage.

**grass widow**. A woman divorced or legally or otherwise separated from her husband; also, a woman whose husband is temporarily away from her.

**grass'y** (grás'í), *a.*; GRASS'Y-ER (-í-ér); -I-EST. 1. Covered with grass. 2. Resembling grass; green.

**grate** (grát), *v. t.*; GRAT'ED (grát'éd); 24; GRAT'ING. [OF. *grater* to scrape, scratch, fr. LL. *gratere, eratere*; of German origin.] 1. To scrape; abrade. *Archaic.* 2. To reduce to particles by rubbing with something rough. 3. To produce (a harsh sound) as by grinding; utter in a harsh voice. 4. To fret; irritate; offend. — *v. i.* To make a harsh sound by friction; to have a harsh or rasping effect. **grate**, *n.* [LL. *grata*, fr. L. *crates* hurdle.] 1. A frame of parallel or crossed bars, as in a window. 2. A frame of iron bars for holding burning fuel. 3. *Mining & Metal.* A screen for use with stamp mortars for grading ore. 4. A grate cage; hence, a prison. *Obs.*

— *v. t.* To furnish with a grate or grates.

**grate'ful** (grát'fúl), *a.* [Obs. *grate* agreeable (L. *gratus*) + *full*.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits received. 2. Affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying. 3. Expressing gratitude; as, *grate'ful* acknowledgments. — *grate'ful-ly*, *adv.* — *grate'ful-ness*, *n.*

**Syn.** Grateful, thankful. Grateful more commonly expresses a proper sense of favors received (esp. from one's fellow men); thankful, acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential.

**grat'er** (grát'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, grates; esp., a utensil with a rough, indented surface, for abrading a substance.

**grat'i-fi-ca'tion** (grát'í-fí-ká'shún), *n.* 1. A gratifying or state of being gratified. 2. Something that gratifies, or pleases. 3. A reward; recompense; gratuity.

**grat'i-fier** (grát'í-fí-ér), *n.* One who gratifies.

**grat'i-fy** (grát'í-fí), *v. t.*; -FI-ED (-fí-d); -FY-ING. [F., *gratifier*, L. *gratificari*; *gratus* pleasing + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To requite; reward. *Obs. or R.* 2. To give or afford pleasure or satisfaction to; as, beauty *gratifies* the eye; hence: to oblige; favor; indulge; humor. — **Gratify**, *indulge*, *humor*. To *gratify* is to give pleasure or satisfaction to; *indulge* implies a concession, sometimes through weakness, to wishes or desires; *humor* suggests adaptation to the varying moods or caprices (esp. of others).

|| **grat'form'** (grát'tán'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery*. The brown crust formed upon a gratinated dish; also, the dish itself, or the process of preparing it.

**grat'i-nate** (grát'í-nát), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nát'éd); -NAT'ING (-nát'ing). [F. *gratiner*, *v. i.*, to form a crust.] *Cookery*. To cook, as with a covering of buttered crumbs, until a crust or crisp surface forms.

**grat'ing** (grát'ing), *n.* 1. A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a grate. 2. *Optics*. A system of close equidistant and parallel lines or bars, esp. lines ruled on a polished surface, for producing spectra by diffraction.

**grat'is** (grát'ís), *adv.* [L., *contr. fr. gratis* by way of favor, fr. *gratia* favor.] For nothing; freely. — *a.* Gratuitous.

**grat'i-tude** (grát'í-túd), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *gratitudo*, fr. *gratus* agreeable, grateful.] State of being grateful; thankfulness.

**grat'u-i-tous** (grát-tú'í-tús), *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, fr. *gratus* pleasing.] 1. Given without, or not involving, recompense or pay; free. 2. Not based upon reason, cause, or proof. — *grat'u-i-tous-ly*, *adv.* — *grat'u-i-tous-ness*, *n.*

**Syn.** Groundless, baseless, unwarranted, uncalled-for,

wanton. — **Gratuitous**, uncalled-for, wanton. That is **gratuitous** which is unwarranted or has no reason for its existence; **uncalled-for** often adds the implication of impertinence; **wanton** suggests reckless, willful, or malicious disregard for rights or restraints.

**grat'u-i-ty** (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). 1. Something given without recompense; a gift. 2. Something given in return for a favor or service; a tip. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.

**grat'u-late** (grát'ú-lát), *v. t.* [L. *gratulatus*, *p. p.* of *gratulari* to congratulate, fr. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable.] To congratulate. *Rare.* — *a.* Worthy of gratulation. *Obs. & R.*

**grat'u-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* 1. Gratification; rejoicing. *Rare.* 2. Congratulation. 3. Thanks. *Obs.*

**grat'u-la-to-ry** (-lá-tó-rí), *a.* Expressing gratulation.

**gra-va'men** (grá-vá'mén), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VAMINA (-vám'í-ná), E. -MENS (-vá'ménz). [L., fr. *gravare* to load, *gravis* heavy.] The material part of a grievance, charge, complaint, etc.

**grave** (gráv), *v. t.*; GRAVED (grávd); GRAV'ING. *Naut.* To clean and pay with pitch (a vessel's bottom or of a vessel).

**grave**, *a.*; GRAV'ER (gráv'ér); GRAV'EST. [F., fr. L. *gravis* heavy.] 1. Deserving serious consideration; weight; dignified. 2. Not light or gay; sober; somber; as, *grave* colors.

3. *Music*. a Not acute or sharp; low; deep; — of sound. b Slow; solemn; — used as a direction and also adverbially.

4. a Characterized by the tone or quality indicated by the *grave accent*; marked with this accent; as, *grave* e (è). b Entirely unaccented; as, a *grave* syllable. 5. Characterized by serious or sedate and dignified aspect or demeanor. — **Syn.** Serious, sage, staid, demure, sedate, momentous. See EARNEST.

— *n.* *Music*. A passage or movement in slow tempo.

**grave**, *v. t.*; *pret.* GRAVED (grávd); *p. p.* GRAV'EN (gráv'n) or GRAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAV'ING (gráv'ing). [AS. *grafan*.] 1. To dig. *Archaic.* 2. To bury. 3. To engrave; carve with a chisel; sculpture. 4. To impress deeply (on the mind).

**grave**, *n.* [AS. *graf*.] An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; sepulcher. — **grave'less**, *a.*

**grave'clothes'** (gráv'klóthz'), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

**grav'el** (gráv'él), *n.* [OF. *gravelle*, dim. of F. *grève* sandy shore; of Celtic origin.] 1. Sand. *Obs.* 2. Small stones and pebbles, often mingled with sand. 3. *Med.* A deposit of small concretions in the kidneys or bladder; the disease which they indicate. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-él-d) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. 1. To cover with gravel. 2. To run aground; cause to stick fast in gravel. 3. To embarrass; perplex. *Colloq.*

**grav'el-blind'**, *a.* Having very dim sight, as more than sand-blind; — originally jocular.

**grav'el-ly** (gráv'él-lí), *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of, or containing, gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil.

**grav'ely**, *adv.* In a grave manner.

**grav'en** (gráv'n), *p. p.* of GRAVE.

**graven image**, a graven or carved idol.

**grav'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being grave.

**Grav'en-stein'** (gráv'én-stín'), *n.* [From *Gravenstein*, Germany.] A large apple with streaks of deep red and orange.

**grav'er** (gráv'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, graves; as: a An engraver or a sculptor. b Any of various cutting or shaving tools, as a burin or a metal turner's diamond point.

**grave'stone'** (gráv'stón'), *n.* A stone marking a grave.

**grave'yard'** (-yárd'), *n.* A yard for burial; cemetery.

**grav'id** (gráv'id), *a.* [L. *gravidus*, fr. *gravis* heavy, loaded.] Pregnant. — **grav'id-i-ty** (grá-vid'í-tí), *n.*

**gra-vim'e-try** (grá-vím'è-trí), *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy + *-metry*.] The measurement of weight or density.

**grav'i-met'ric** (gráv'í-mèt'rík) *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to

**grav'i-met'ri-cal** (-mèt'rí-kál) measurement by weight; measured by weight. — **grav'i-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**graving dock**. A dock for holding a ship while being

graved; a dry dock. See 1st GRAVE, *v. t.*

**grav'i-tate** (gráv'í-tát), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tát'éd); -TAT'ING. To

obey the law of gravitation; tend toward any object.

**grav'i-ta'tion** (-tá'shún), *n.* 1. Act or process of gravitating. 2. The attraction by which all bodies or particles of

matter tend toward each other.

**grav'i-ta'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to gravitation. —

**grav'i-ta'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**grav'i-ta-tive** (gráv'í-tá-tív), *a.* Causing to gravitate;

tending to a center.

**grav'i-ty** (gráv'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [L. *gravitas*.] 1.

Quality or state of being grave; solemnity. 2. Something

grave or serious. 3. Staidness; weighty dignity. 4. Low-

ness of pitch; — opp. to *acuteness*. 5. a Terrestrial gravi-

tation; esp., the attraction of bodies toward the center of

the earth. b Loosely, gravitation in general.

**grá'vy** (grá'ví), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-víz). 1. A liquid dressing for

meat, etc. 2. The juice that drips from flesh in cooking.

**gray**, **grey** (grá), *a.* [AS. *græg, græg*.] 1. Of the color gray;

hence: dull; not bright. 2. Gray-haired; hence, elderly or

mature. 3. Clothed or habited in gray; as, the *Gray Friars*.

**gray**, or **grey**, *matter*. *Anat.* A Nerve tissue (esp. of the

k = ch in G. *ich, ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

H

I

J

K

L

M



brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and so is brownish gray. **b** Brains; intellect. *Colloq.*  
 — **g.** mullet. See **MULLET**.  
 — **n.** **1.** Any color formed by blending white and black.  
**2.** An animal or thing of a gray color; as, I rode the *gray*.  
 — **v. t. & i.** To cause to appear, or to become, gray.  
**gray'back', grey'back'** (grā'bak'), **n.** **1.** [*cap.*] A Confederate soldier (in 1861-65); — so called by the Federals from the gray uniform. *Colloq., U. S. **2.** Any of various animals, as the gray whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*), the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*), etc.  
**gray'beard', grey'beard'** (-berd'), **n.** **1.** A gray-bearded man; hence, an old man. **2.** A bellarmine.*

**gray'ish, grey'ish, a.** Somewhat gray.  
**gray'lag, grey'lag'** (grā'læg'), **n.** The common gray wild goose (*Anser cinereus*) of Europe.  
**gray'ling, grey'ling** (grā'ling), **n.** Any of a genus (*Thymallus*) of fishes allied to the trouts.  
**gray'ly, grey'ly, adv.** With a gray tinge or hue.  
**gray'ness, grey'ness, n.** Quality or state of being gray.  
**gray'wacke', grey'wacke'** (grā'wāk'), (grā'wāk'ē), **n.** [*G. grauwacke; grau* + *wacke*, wacke.], *Petroq.* A coarse sandstone or fine-grained conglomerate, usually dark gray, composed of rounded fragments of quartz feldspars, etc., firmly cemented.



Graylag.

**graze** (grāz), **v. t., GRAZED** (grāzd); **GRAZ'ING** (grāz'ing). [*AS. grastian, fr. græs*, grass.]  
**1.** To feed (cattle, sheep, etc.) on pasture. **2.** To feed on (growing herbage); browse. **3.** To tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing. — **v. i.** To feed on growing herbage.  
 — **n.** An act of grazing, or cropping grass.  
**graze, v. t. 1.** To touch lightly in passing. **2.** To scratch or abrade. — **v. i.** To touch or rub against something in passing. — **n.** A scraping, or an abrasion made by scraping.  
**graz'er** (-grāz'ēr), **n.** An animal that grazes.  
**graz'ier** (-grāz'hēr), **n.** **1.** One who grazes cattle, as for market. **2.** In Australia, a pastoralist occupying land for sheep raising under a lease or license. Cf. **SQUATTER**.  
**graz'ing** (grāz'ing), **n.** A pasture; growing grass.  
**grease** (grēs), **n.** [*F. graisse*.] **1.** Fat or fatness in an animal body. *Obs., exc. in hunting.* **2.** Animal fat, esp. when soft; hence, oily matter. **3.** Wool as shorn, before cleansing. **4. Veter.** An inflammation of the skin in the hollow of the fetlock of horses, marked by a secretion of oily matter, followed by the formation of transverse fissures, ulceration, and nodular excrescences.

— (grēz; grēs), **v. t.; GREASED** (grēzd; grēst); **GREAS'ING**. **1.** To smear or anoint with grease; lubricate. **2.** To bribe; influence by presents; as, to *grease* one's hand or palm.  
**grease'bush'** (-böosh'), **n.** Greasewood.  
**greas'er** (grēz'ēr; grēs'ēr), **n.** **1.** One who, or that which, greases. **2.** A Mexican or Spanish American. *Slang, U. S.*  
**grease'wood'** (grēs'wōd'), **n.** A low stiff chenopodiaceous shrub (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) common in alkaline soils in the western United States.

**greas'y** (grēz'y; grēs'y), **a.; GREAS'Y-ER** (-y-ēr); **-I-EST**. **1.** Smear'd with grease. **2.** Containing much grease; oily. **3.** Like grease; smooth; slippery. **4. Veter.** Affected with the disease called *grease*, as the heels of a horse. See **GREASE, n., 4.** — **greas'y-ly** (-y-ly), **adv.** — **greas'y-ness, n.**  
**great** (grāt), **a.** [*AS. grāt.*] **1.** Large in size; big; — opposed to *small* and *little*; specif., pregnant. **2.** Numerous; as, a *great* company. **3.** Long continued; as, a *great* while. **4.** Considerable in degree; — of qualities, feelings, etc.; as, *great* pain. **5.** Eminent; elevated; important; specif.: **a** Important as weighty or distinguished. **b** Eminent by birth, rank, or position. **c** Remarkable in knowledge of, skill in, or as addicted to, something; — used esp. with *at, on, or in*; as, he is *great* at checkers. Also, attributively, much given to; assiduous; as, a *great* talker. *Colloq.* **6.** More remote by a single generation; — often used before *grand*; as, a *great-grandfather*; also with repetition of *great*; as, a *great-great-grandchild*.  
**Syn.** Great, large, big. As applied to material objects, *great* has been practically displaced by *large* or (*Colloq.*) *big*. Where *great* is used of physical magnitude, it now regularly connotes some impression (as of wonder, amusement, annoyance) associated with the size. *Great* also expresses degree. *Fig.* *great* suggests importance, eminence, distinction; *large*, breadth, comprehensiveness, generosity; *big* implies mere extent or bulk.  
**Great Bear, Ursa Major.** — **g. calorie.** *Physics.* See **CALORIE, b.** — **g. circle** of a sphere, a circle the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere. — **g. Dane,** one of a breed of very large smooth-coated dogs of muscular build, combining great strength with speed and activity. — **g. go,** in an English university, the final examination for a degree. — called also *greats*. *Slang.* — **g. gross,** 12 gross.

**G. Mogul,** the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols, in the 16th century; hence [*i. e.*]: a very important personage; a lord. — **G. Mother.** See **MAGNA MATER.** — **g. mullein,** the common mullein. — **g. primer,** a size of type. See **TYPE.** — **g. seal.** The principal seal of a kingdom or state.

— **n.** **1.** The whole; the gross; as, a contract to build a ship by the *great*. **2.** In *pl.* In an English university, a *great* go. See under **GREAT, a.**, above. *Slang.*  
**great'aunt', n.** A grandaunt.  
**great'coat'** (grāt'kōt'), **n.** An overcoat.  
**great'en** (-n), **v. t. & i.** To make or become *greater*.  
**great-grand'child', n., great-grand'daugh'ter, n., great-grand'fa'ther, n.,** etc. See **GREAT, a., 7.**  
**great'heart'ed, a.** Generous; magnanimous.  
**great'ly, adv. 1.** In a great manner. **2.** In a great degree.  
**great'ness, n.** Quality or state of being great.  
**great'un'cle, n.** A granduncle. [*knee*; — usually in *pl.*]  
**greave** (grēv), **n.** [*OF. grēves.*] Armor for the leg below the greaves (grēvz), **n. pl.** The sediment of melted tallow.  
**grebe** (grēb), **n.** [*F. grèbe.*] Any of a family (*Podiceps*) of swimming birds, related to the loons, but having lobate toes. They are most expert divers.  
**Gre'cian** (grē'shān), **a. Greek.** — **n. 1.** A Greek. **2.** A Hellenized Jew. **3.** One versed in Greek or its literature.  
**Gre'cism, Græ'cism** (-sīz'm), **n. 1.** An idiom of the Greek language. **2.** The spirit of Greek art or culture.  
**Gre'cize, Græ'cize** (grē'sīz), **v. t.; -CIZED** (-sīzd); **-CIZ-ING** (-sīz-ing). To render Greek; give a Greek form or character to; Hellenize. — **v. i.** To conform to the Greek custom or idiom, esp. in speech. [*Grecian*.]  
**Gre'co-, Græ'co-** (grē'kō-). Combining form for *Greek* or *Gre'co-Ro'man, Græ'co-Ro'man, a.* Having characteristics that are partly Greek and partly Roman; specif., *Art*, having the character of Roman work done under strong Greek influence.

**gree** (grē), **n.** [*OF. grē, L. gradus* grade.] Grade; rank; hence: superiority; mastery; also, a prize. *Obs. or Scot.*  
**gree, v. i. & t.** [*FOR AGREE.*] To agree; harmonize. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
**gree** (grē), **n.** [*F. gré, L. gratus*. See **GRATEFUL.**] Good will; favor; pleasure; satisfaction; as, to take or accept in *gree*, to take favorably. *Obs. or Archaic.*  
**greed** (grēd), **n.** [*See GREEDY.*] Eager desire or longing; greediness. — **Syn.** See **CUPIDITY**.  
**greed'y** (-y), **a.; GREED'Y-ER** (-y-ēr); **-I-EST**. [*AS. grædig, grēdig*.] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; — used with *of*. **2.** Having eager desire; avaricious. — **greed'y-ly, adv.** — **greed'y-ness, n.**  
**Syn.** Voracious, ravenous, rapacious, insatiate, gluttonous, avid, edacious, devouring; grasping. — **Greedy, voracious, ravenous, rapacious.** *Greedy* implies keen and excessive appetite for food or (fig.) gain; voracious, rather excess or gluttony in eating or (fig.) acquiring; as, to be *greedy* of praise; voracious as a cormorant. *Ravenous* suggests violent or grasping voracity (often due to hunger); *rapacious* a violent tendency to appropriate to one's self.  
**gree'gree', gri'gri'** (grē'grē'), **n.** An African talisman charm, or fetich.

**Greek** (grēk), **n.** [*AS. Grēcas, Crēcas, pl., L. Graecus, sing., Gr. Γραικός*.] **1.** A native or citizen of Greece, or, specif., of ancient Greece. **2.** One using the Greek language as his native tongue. **3.** [*i. c.*] A swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat. **4.** A jovial fellow; boon companion; — used with *merry, mad*. **5.** The language of the Greeks, primarily of the classical Greeks. **6.** Something unintelligible, esp. speech; as, it was *Greek* to me.  
 — **a.** Of or pert. to Greece, the Greeks, or their language.  
**Greek calends or kalends,** a time that will never come, as the Greeks had no calends. — **G. Church, or G. Orthodox Church, a** The Eastern Church. **b** The established church in Greece, forming part of the Eastern Church. — **G. cross.** See **CROSS, Illust., 6.** — **G. fire,** a combustible composition which burns under water.  
**green** (grēn), **a.** [*AS. grēna*.] **1.** Of the color green. **2.** Characterized by green growth; verdant. **3.** Full of life and vigor; fresh. **4.** Not ripened or matured. **5.** Young; raw; not trained; hence: ignorant; simple. **6.** Not baked or roasted; raw or partly raw; as, *green* meat; hence, unfired; as, *green* bricks. **7.** Not seasoned, dried, matured, or cured; raw. **8.** Having a sickly color, as from fear or jealousy.

— **n.** **1.** The characteristic color of growing herbage; the color of the spectrum intermediate between yellow and blue. **2.** A grassy plain or plot; specif.: **a** A common. **b** *Gal.* The whole links; also, a putting green. **3.** A fresh leaves or branches; wreaths; — usually in *pl.* **4.** In *pl.* Green vegetables that are boiled for food. **4.** Something green or of which green is a symbol or emblem; as, victory was with the *green*. **5.** Any pigment or dye that colors green. — **v. t. & i.** To make or grow green.  
**green'back'** (-bāk'), **n.** Any United States legal-tender note having the devices on the back printed in green.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Green'back'er** (-ĕr), *n.* *U. S. Polit. Hist.* A member or adherent of the so-called Greenback party.

**Greenback party.** *U. S. Polit. Hist.* A former party, officially the Independent party, opposed to the retirement, or reduction in amount, of the greenbacks, and to all currency except government paper "based on the faith and resources of the nation." Its first convention was in 1874.

**green'br'er** (-br'ĕr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Smilax*) of plants bearing small greenish flowers; esp., a thorny climbing shrub (*S. rotundifolia*) of the eastern United States.

**green dragon.** An American araceous plant (*Arisæma dracontium*) related to the jack-in-the-pulpit.

**green'er-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). 1. Verdure. 2. A place for raising or keeping plants, as a greenhouse.

**green'-eyed'** (-ĭd'), *a.* Having green eyes; seeing with jealous eyes; biased by jealousy. Cf. GREEN, *a.*, 8.

**green'finch'** (grĕn'fĭnch'), *n.* 1. A very common European finch (*Ligurinus chloris*) having olive-green and yellow plumage. 2. The Texas sparrow.

**green'gag'e'** (grĕn'gāj'), *n.* [green + gage a plum.] A kind of plum of greenish flesh, and fine flavor. See GAGE.

**green'gro'cer** (-grō'sĕr), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit. — **green'gro'cer-y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz).

**green'heart'** (-hārt'), *n.* The wood of the beeberry, used for shipbuilding, turnery, fishing rods, etc.; also, the tree.

**green'horn'** (-hōrn'), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person.

**green'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants.

**green'ing.** *n.* Any of several kinds of green-skinned apple; esp., the Rhode Island greening, noted for keeping qualities.

**green'ish.** *a.* Somewhat green.

**green'land'er** (grĕn'lān-dĕr'), *n.* A native of Greenland.

**green lead ore** (lĕd). See PYROMORPHITE.

**green'let** (grĕn'lĕt'), *n.* A viroo. [fully. *Archaic.*]

**green'ly.** *adv.* 1. With a green color; newly. 2. Unskillful.

**green monkey.** 1. A West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) whose hair is slightly greenish.

**green'ock-ite** (grĕn'ŏk-ĭt'), *n.* [After C. M. Cathcart, Lord Greenock (1783-1859).] *Min.* Native cadmium sulphide, CdS, occurring in yellow, translucent, hexagonal crystals, and as an earthy incrustation.

**green'room'** (-rōom'), *n.* Retiring room for actors and actresses in a theater.

**green'sand'** (-sānd'), *n.* A sedimentary deposit consisting, when pure, of dark, greenish grains of glauconite. It is often called *marl*, because considered useful as a fertilizer.

**green'shank'** (-shānk'), *n.* An Old World sandpiper (*Totanus nebularius*) related to the yellowlegs of America.

**green'stick'ness.** *n. Med.* Chlorosis. — **green'sick'**, *a.*

**green'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* 1. *Geol.* Any of various dark green compact rocks, usually altered, including diorite, diabase, etc. 2. Nephrite.

**green'sward'** (-swōrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

**greenth** (grĕnth), *n.* Green growth; verdure. *Rare.*

**green vitriol.** *Chem.* Coppers.

**green'wood'** (grĕn'wōd'), *n.* A forest in foliage.

**greet** (grĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *grĕtan* to address, approach.] 1. To address, esp. with expressions of kind wishes; accost; welcome. 2. To meet or receive (with a demonstration or the like); as, the candidate was greeted with cheers; also ironically; as, jeers greeted the speaker. 3. To appear or present itself to. — *v. i.* To meet and give salutations.

**greet'ing** (grĕt'ing), *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; a salutation; a compliment from one absent.

**greg'a-rine** (grĕg'ā-rĭn; -rĭn), *n.* [*L. gregarĭus* gregarious.] Any of an order (*Gregarinida*) of minute, wormlike protozoans parasitic on earthworms, crustaceans, insects, etc.

**gre-ga'ri-ous** (grĕ-gā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [*L. gregarĭus*, fr. *grex*, *greġis*, herd.] 1. Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock together. 2. Pert. to or affecting a flock, crowd, or community. 3. *Bot.* Growing in clusters or colonies. — **gre-ga'ri-ous-ly.** *adv.* — **-ous-ness.** *n.*

**gre'go** (grĕgō; grāgō), *n.* [Prob. fr. *It. Greco* Greek, or Sp. *Grego*, or Pg. *Grego*.] A short jacket or cloak, of thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn in the Levant; hence, *Obs.*, a rough greatcoat.

**Gre-go'ri-an** (grĕ-gō'rĭ-ān; 57), *a.* Pertaining to, or originated by, Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name; as, the *Gregorian Calendar*, now generally used, established by Gregory XIII.; the *Gregorian Chant*, after Gregory I.

**gre'l'sen** (grĭz'n), *n.* [G.] A crystalline rock of quartz and mica, common in the tin regions of Cornwall and Saxony.

**gre'mi-al** (grĕ'mĭ-āl), *n.* [*L. gremĭum* lap, bosom.] *Ecol.* A cloth, of silk or damask, placed on a bishop's lap while he sits in celebrating Mass, or in ordaining priests.

**gre-nade'** (grĕ-nād'), *n.* [F., a pomegranate, grenade, or Sp. *granada*; from its resemblance in shape to a pomegranate. See GARNET.] 1. *Mil.* A shell filled with an explosive, to be thrown by hand (called also *hand grenade*); — originally applied also to shells fired from guns. 2. A glass flask, containing volatile chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

**gren'a-dier'** (grĕn'ā-dĕr'), *n.* [F.] 1. Orig., a soldier armed with grenades; later, one of a company wearing a peculiar uniform; now, a member of a special regiment or corps. See SOLDIER, *Illustr.* 2. Any of a family (*Macrouridæ*) of marine soft-rayed fishes, mostly of the deep sea.

**gren'a-dine** (grĕn'ā-dĕn), *n.* [F.] A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.

**Gresh'am's law.** *or, sometimes, Gresh'am's the'o-rem (grĕsh'āmz). [After Sir Thomas Gresham (d. 1579), English financier.] *Economics.* The tendency which exists when two or more coins are equal in debt-paying power, but unequal in utility in other than monetary respects, for the one having the least utility other than in paying debts to be used as money to the exclusion of the rest.*

**gres-so'ri-al** (grĕ-sō'rĭ-āl), **gres-so'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [*L. gressus*, p. p. of *gradi* to step.] Adapted for walking, as the feet of some birds.

**Gretna Green marriage.** A runaway marriage; — from Gretna Green, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, just across the English border, formerly much resorted to by runaway couples from England.

**grew** (grōō), *pret.* of GROW.

**grew'some**, etc. Var. of GRUESOME.

**grey** (grā), *a. & n.* See GRAY.

**greyhound'** (-hound'), *n.* [AS. *grĭghund*.] One of a breed of slender dogs, remarkable for swiftness and keen sight.



**grib'ble** (grĭb'bl), *n. Zoöl.* A small marine isopod crustacean (*Limnoria limnoria* or *L. terebrans*), which burrows into and rapidly destroys submerged timber.

**grice** (grĭs), *n.* [From Scand.] A young pig. *Archaic or Scot.*

**grid** (grĭd), *n.* [See GRIDIRON.] A grating or gridiron, or something suggestive of one; as: a Greyhound.

**Elec.** A perforated or ridged plate of lead for use in a storage battery. **b Railroads.** A gridiron.

**grid'dle** (grĭd'ld), *n.* A plate for cooking griddlecakes. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-ling). To cook on a griddle.

**grid'dle-cake'** (-kāk'), *n.* A batter cake baked on a griddle.

**gride** (grĭd), *v. t. & i.*; **GRID'ED** (grĭd'ĕd; 24); *Obs.*, **GRIDE**; **GRID'ING** (grĭd'ing). To cut; pierce; hence, to cut or scrape raspily. — *n.* A harsh scraping or cutting.

**grid'ron** (grĭd'rŏn), *n.* [*ME. gredire, gredirre*, the ending was confused with *E. iron*.] 1. A grated iron utensil to broil food on. 2. Something likened to a gridiron; as: a A network of railroad tracks. b A football field for the American game. *Cont.*

**grief** (grĕf), *n.* [OF., fr. *grever* to distress, burden. See GRIEVE, *v. t.*] 1. Suffering; distress; also, a cause thereof, as a hurt, disease, injury, or grievance. *Obs.* 2. Mental suffering, as from affliction, remorse, etc., or a cause of it. 3. A mishap; disaster; failure; — esp. in *to come, or bring, to grief*. — *Syn.* See SORROW. — **grief'less**, *a.* — **grief'less-ness**, *n.*

**griev'ance** (grĕv'āns), *n.* 1. Suffering; grief; affliction. *Obs.* 2. Aggrieved state; anger. *Obs.* 3. A cause of uneasiness and complaint; a wrong; an injury.

**grieve** (grĕv), *v. t.*; **GRIEVED** (grĕvĕd); **GRIEV'ING** (grĕv'ing). [*OF. grever*, fr. *L. gravare* to burden, *gravis* heavy.] 1. To injure. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. To occasion grief to; afflict. — *v. i.* To feel grief; sorrow; mourn; lament.

**Syn.** Grieve, **mourn.** Grieve implies deeper mental suffering than **mourn**, which oftener refers to external, sometimes conventional, evidences of sorrow.

**griev'ous** (grĕv'ŭs), *a.* [*OF. grevous, grevos*.] 1. Heavy; hence: burdensome; oppressive. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Causing, or characterized by, physical pain or suffering; distressing; hence: severe; intense; as, a *grievous* wound. 3. Atrocious; heinous; as, a *grievous* sin. 4. Full of or expressing grief; as, a *grievous* cry. — **griev'ous-ly.** *adv.* — **griev'ous-ness**, *n.*

**griff** (grĭf), *n.* A griffin, or newcomer. *Anglo-Indian.*

**griff** (grĭf), *n.* 1. A claw. *Rare.* 2. *Weaving.* An arrangement of parallel bars for lifting the hooked wires which raise the warp threads in a loom.

**griffe** (grĭf), *n.* [F.] 1. The offspring of a mulatto woman and a negro; also, mulatto. *Local. U. S.* 2. A person of mixed negro and American Indian blood.

**griffe**, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A clawlike ornament projecting from the round base of a column upon the angle formed by a corner of the plinth; — called also *spur*.



**grif'fin** (grĭf'ĭn), *n.* A white person new to the East; one recently come from the Occident. *Anglo-Indian.* — **grif'fin-age** (-āġ), *n.*

**grif'fin**, *n.* A griffe, or mulatto. *Local, U. S.*

**Griffe**, *Arch.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bōn; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Sigs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

H  
I  
J  
K  
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**grif/fin** (grif'fin) } *n.* [F. *griffon*, fr. L. *gryphus*, deriv. of **grif/fo** (grif'fōn) } Gr. γρύψ.] A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle. — **grif/fin-esque** (-čšk'k), *a.*

**grif/fo**, *n.* [F.] One of a European breed of rough-coated dogs, somewhat taller than the setter and of a grizzly liver color.

**grig** (grig), *n.* 1. A cricket or grasshopper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. A lively person; — usually used with *merry*.

**grig/gri** (grē'grē'), *n.* Var. of GREGREE.

**grig/palm** (grē'grē'). Var. of GRUGU PALM.

**grill** (gril), *n.* [F. *gril*, fr. L. *craticulum*, dim. of *crates* hurdle.] 1. A gridiron. 2. That which is broiled on a gridiron, as meat, fish, etc. 3. A grillroom. 4. Act of grilling. 5. A figure of crossed bars with interstices. — *v. t.* 1. To broil on a grill. 2. To torment by or as by broiling. 3. To stamp or mark with a grill, or figure of crossbars; as, certain postage stamps are *grilled*. — *v. i.* To undergo the process of being grilled or broiled; *broil*.

**grill/age** (gril'āj), *n.* [F.] *Arch. & Engin.* A framework of sleepers and crossbeams of timber or steel forming a foundation in marshy or treacherous soil.

**grille** (gril), *n.* [F.] A lattice; grating, esp. of wrought iron.

**grilled** (grild), *a.* Provided with, or separated by, a grille.

**grill'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, grills.

**grill/room'** (gril'room'), *n.* A room fitted for broiling food, esp. one in a restaurant, arranged for prompt service.

**grilse** (grils), *n.* A young salmon after its first return to the river from the sea.

**grim** (grim), *a.*; **GRIM/MER** (-čr); **-MEST**. [AS.] 1. Savage and merciless; fierce. 2. Unyielding; relentless; stern. 3. Harsh and forbidding; grisly; horrible.

**grim-mace'** (grī-mās'), *n.* [F.] A distortion of the countenance, as a wry or made-up face. — *v. t.* To make grimaces.

**grī-māl'kin** (grī-māl'kin; -mōl'kin), *n.* [For *graymalkin*; *gray* + *malkin*.] A cat; esp., an old she-cat.

**grime** (grim), *n.* Smut or dirt, rubbed in. — *v. t.*; **GRIMED** (grimd); **GRIM/ING** (grim'ing). To soil deeply; begrime.

**grim/ly** (grim'li), *adv.* In a grim manner.

**grim/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being grim; sternness.

**grim'y** (grim'i), *a.*; **GRIM'I-ER** (-i-čr); **-I-EST**. Full of grime; begrimed; dirty. — **grim'i-ly** (grim'i-li), *adv.* — **grim'i-ness**, *n.*

**grin** (grin), *v. i.*; **GRINNED** (grind); **-NING**. [AS. *grennian*.] To show the teeth, as a dog in snarling, a person in pain, or a person wearing a forced or broad smile indicative of derision, merriment, etc. — *v. t.* To make or express by grinning. — *n.* An act of grinning.

**grin** (grin), *n.* [AS.] A snare; a gin; a noose. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**grind** (grind), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **GROUND** (ground), **GRIND/ED** (*Rare*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **GRIND/ING**. [AS. *grindan*.] 1. To powder by friction; crush into bits. 2. To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction. 3. To rub together with a grating noise; grate; grit; as, to *grind* the teeth. 4. To operate or produce by turning a crank. 5. To oppress; harass. 6. To study hard. *College Slang.* — *v. i.* 1. To perform the operation of grinding. 2. To become ground. 3. To grate. 4. To drudge, esp. in study. — *n.* 1. Act of grinding. 2. Any severe continuous work; esp., hard uninteresting study. *Colloq.* 3. A hard student. *College Slang.* U. S.

**grin-de-li-a** (grīn-dē-li-ā), *n.* [NL., after D. H. *Grindel*, a Russian.] *Pharm.* The dried stems and leaves of certain coarse asteraceous herbs (genus *Grindelia*) chiefly of western North America; — used as an antispasmodic in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough.

**grind'er** (grīn'dēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, grinds, as an emery wheel for grinding tools, etc. 2. A molar tooth.

**grind'er-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-iz). 1. Leather workers' materials. *Eng.* 2. A place where tools, etc., are ground.

**grind'stone'** (grīn'dstōn'), *n.* A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding or sharpening tools, etc.

**grin/go** (grīn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOS** (-gōz). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *gringo* gibberish.] Among Spanish Americans, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman or American; — chiefly contemptuous.

**grip** (grīp), *n.* [AS. *gripe*.] 1. A strong grasp. 2. A mode of clasping the hand used in greeting by members of a secret association. 3. Power or force of hold or domination; as, the *grip* of disease; of the mind, power of apprehension; grasp. 4. A handle or part adapted to grasping. 5. A device for grasping or holding fast. 6. [See **GRIPPE**.] Influenza; gripe. 7. A gripsack. *Colloq.* U. S. — *v. t.*; **GRIPPED** (grīpt) or **GRIPPT**; **GRIP/PING**. 1. To grasp firmly; gripe. 2. To impress deeply. 3. To fasten or attach by a grip or clutch. — *v. i.* To take firm hold.

**gripe** (grīp), *v. t.*; **GRIPPED** (grīpt); **GRIP/ING** (grīp'ing). [AS. *gripan*.] 1. To grasp; esp., to seize and hold; clasp closely. 2. To distress; afflict. 3. To cause spasmodic pain in the bowels of. — *v. i.* To grasp. *Archaic.* — *n.* 1. Act of gripping; hence, control. 2. Oppression; affliction; distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty. 3. Spasmodic

intestinal pain; — chiefly in *pl.* 4. That which is adapted to be grasped; a handle; a grip; as, the *gripe* of a sword.

**gripe**, *n.* [L. *gryps* griffin, Gr. γρύψ.] A vulture; also, a griffin. *Obs.*

**grippe** (grīp), *n.* [F.] Influenza, or epidemic catarrh; the grip. — **grip/pal** (grīp'āl), *a.* [gripping device.]

**grip/per** (grīp'čr), *n.* One who, or that which, grips; as, a **grip/ple** (grīp'pl), *a.* [AS. *gripul*.] Grasping. *Archaic or Scot.*

**grip/sack'** (-sāk'), *n.* A traveler's hand bag. *Colloq.* U. S.

**Gri/qua** (grē'kwā), *n.* One of a mixed race of South Africa, resulting from alliances of the Boers with women of the Hottentots or the Bushmen.

**gri-saille'** (grī-zāl', F. grē-zā'y'), *n.* [F., fr. *gris* gray.] Decorative painting in gray monochrome; — used in English esp. for such painting on glass.

**Gri-sel'da** (grī-zēl'dā; -sēl'dā), *n.* [It., of G. origin.] A lady in old romance, proverbial for virtue and patience.

**gris/e-ous** (grīs'č-ūs; grīz'č-ūs), *a.* [LL. *griseus*.] Grayish; grizzled or grizzly.

**gri-sette'** (grī-zēt'), *n.* [F., lit., a gray woolen cloth, *gris* gray; — orig. from their goods of this stuff.] A French girl of the working class, of lively and free manners.

**gris/ly** (grīz'li). Var. of GRIZZLY.

**gris/ly**, *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-li-čr); **-LI-EST**. [AS. *grislīc*, fr. *grīsan* (in comp.) to shudder.] Horrible; grim and ghastly. — **Syn.** See **GHASTLY**. — **gris/li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*

**grī'son** (grī'sūn; *Obs. E. D.*, grīz'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. *grison* gray, gray-haired, *gris* gray.] A small South American mammal (*Grison vittatus*) related to the badger and the skunk. It is black below and light-colored above.

**grist** (grīst), *n.* [AS. *grīst*, fr. *grīdan* to grind.] 1. Grain to be, or that has been, ground; esp., as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces. 2. A lot; quantity; as, a *grist* of bees. *Colloq.* U. S.

**grīst/le** (grīs'tl), *n.* [AS. *grīstl*.] Cartilage; also, a cartilaginous part or structure. — **grīst/ly** (-li), *a.*

**grīst/mill'** (grīst'mil'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

**grit** (grīt), *n.* [AS. *grēot* grit, sand, dust.] 1. Sand; gravel; rough, hard particles. 2. A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone. 3. Structure of a stone that fits it for grinding. 4. Firmness; unyielding courage. — **Syn.** See **DECISION**. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **GRIT/TED**; **GRIT/TING**. To grind; grate.

**grith** (grīth), *n.* [AS. *grīth* peace; of Scand. origin.] 1. Peace; security; defense; safe conduct. *Obs. or Hist.* 2. *O. Eng. Law.* Peace or security imposed or guaranteed by conditions arising out of associations of time and place or person. 3. A place of security; an asylum or sanctuary.

**grits** (grīts), *n. pl.* [AS. *grytla*, *grytlan*, pl.] Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and, usually, coarsely ground.

**grit/i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being gritty.

**grit/ty** (grīt'ti), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-ti-čr); **-TI-EST**. 1. Containing or resembling sand, or grit. 2. Plucky. *Colloq.* U. S.

**griv'et** (grīv'čt; 24), *n.* A monkey (*Cercopithecus griseo-ventris*) of the upper Nile and Abyssinia, having the back dull olive-green and the lower parts white.

**griz/zle** (grīz'zl), *a.* [OF. *grisel*, fr. *gris* gray.] Gray; grizzled. — *n.* 1. Gray hair; a gray wig. 2. The color gray. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **-ZLED** (-zld); **-ZLING**. To make or become grizzly.

**griz/zle**, *v. i.* & *t.* To fret; whimper; complain.

**griz/zled** (-ld), *a.* Gray.

**griz/zly** (-li), *a.*; **-ZLI-ER** (-li-čr); **-ZLI-EST**. Somewhat gray; grizzled.

**grizzly bear**, a large, powerful bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of western North America. It is usually brownish yellow. — *n.*; *pl.* **-ZLIES** (-liz). A grizzly bear.

**groan** (grōn), *v. i.* [AS. *grānian*.] 1. To utter a deep, moaning sound, as in misery or grief. 2. To be afflicted to the point of groaning; hence, of things, to creak, as from a burden. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with groans. — *n.* A sound uttered in groaning. — **groan'er**, *n.* **Syn.** **Groan**, **moan**. **Groan** applies to a deep, often spasmodic, sound indicative of suffering; **moan**, to a low and continuous one. **Groan** may also indicate a feeling of oppression or disapprobation; **moaning** is esp. associated with weakness or grief; as, to *groan* with pain; to *moan* in sleep.

**groat** (grōt; grōt), *n.* [LG. *grōte*, or OD. *groot*, fr. the word for *great*, hence a *great* coin.] An old English silver coin worth fourpence.

**groats** (grōts; grōts), *n. pl.* [AS. *gratan*.] Groats.

**gro'cer** (grō'čr), *n.* [Formerly written *grossier*, orig., one who sells by the *gross*, or deals by wholesale, fr. F. *grossier*, marchand *grossier*, *gross* large, *great*.] A dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, and other foodstuffs.

**gro'cer-y** (-čr-i), *n.*; *pl.* **-CERIES** (-iz). 1. The commodities sold by grocers; — usually in *pl.* 2. A retail grocer's shop. U. S. 3. A barroom. *Local, Southern U. S.*

**grog** (grōg), *n.* [From "Old Grog," a nickname of Admiral Edward Vernon, alluding to his *program* cloak. He diluted the rum served to his sailors.] An unsweetened mixture of spirit and water; hence, any intoxicating liquor.

**grog'ger-y** (-čr-i), *n.*; *pl.* **-GERIES** (-iz). A grogshop. U. S.

**āle**, senāte, čare, ām, āccount, ārm, āšk, sofā; ēve, ēvent end

chair; go; sing; in; then; thin; nature, verdure (87);



**groggy** (grög'ī), *a.*: —**GI-ER** (-ī-ēr) —**GI-EST**. Tippy; hence, unsteady. *Colloq.* — **groggy-ness**, *n.*  
**grog'ram** (grög'rām), *n.* [OF. *gros-grain*, lit., grosgrain.] A coarse stuff of silk and mohair, or of silk alone.

**grog'shop'** (-shōp'), *n.* A drapshop.  
**groin** (grōin), *n.* [ME. *grynde*.] 1. The junction of the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region about it. 2. *Arch.* The projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults, growing obtuse as it approaches to the summit.

— *v. t.* *Arch.* To build with groins.

**Grolier'** (grō'lyā'; grō'lyā), *n.* The name by which Jean Grolier de Servières (1479-1565), a French bibliophile, is commonly known; — used in naming a style of bookbinding.

**Grolier design** or **scroll**, a pattern of interlacing bars, bands, or ribbons, with delicate scrolls of slender gold lines.

**grom'met** (grōm'ēt) *n.* [F. *grum'met* (grūm'ēt) *gour-mette* curb, curb chain.] 1.

*Naut.* A ring of rope. 2. A metal, or metal-lined, eyelet.

**grom'well** (grōm'wēl), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lithospermum*, esp. *L. officinale*) of boraginaceous plants, having regular tubular corollas and polished white, stony nutlets.

**groom** (grōom), *n.* 1. A man, esp. of inferior station. *Archaic.* 2. A manservant, now, esp., one in charge of horses. 3. One of several officers of the English royal household. 4. A bridegroom.

— *v. t.* 1. To tend (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc. 2. To make neat, smart, or tidy.

**grooms'man** (grōomz'mān), *n.* A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding.

**groove** (grōov), *n.* [D. *groef*, *groeve* pit, trench.] 1. A channel; furrow; rut. 2. Hence, a fixed routine. — *v. t.*; **GROOVED** (grōovd); **GROOV'ING**. To form a groove or grooves in.

**grope** (grōp), *v. i. & t.*; **GROPED** (grōpt); **GROP'ING** (grōp'ing). [AS. *grōpian*, fr. *grōpan* to gripe.] To search out by feeling, as in the dark; feel one's way. — **grop'er**, *n.*  
**gros'beak'** (grōs'bek'), *n.* [grōs + beak.] Any of various finches, or allied birds, with large, stout conical bill.

**gros'schen** (grō'shēn), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A silver coin of Germany, worth variously  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a thaler, not used since 1876; *Colloq.*, the current 10-pennig piece.

**gros'grain'** (grōs'grān'), *a.* [F.] Of a large grain or cord, as certain silk fabrics. — *n.* Grosgrain silk or ribbon.

**gross** (grōs), *a.* [F. *gros*, L. *grossus*.] 1. Big; thick; bulky; coarse. 2. Rank; dense; heavy; as, gross vegetation. 3. Burly; fat. 4. Plain; obvious. *Archaic.* 5. Coarse; as, gross food or diet; not fine. 6. Compact; close; dense. *Obs. or Rare.* 7. Whole; entire; total; — opposed to *net*. 8. Wanting delicacy or nice discrimination; dull; witless. 9. Sensual; hence: vulgar; low; obscene. 10. Flagrant; shameful; as, gross carelessness.

**gross** (grōs), *n.* [F. *gros*, gross (in sense 2).] 1. The main body; bulk; mass. 2. *sing. & pl.* Twelve dozen. *in gross*, in the bulk, or the undivided whole.

**gross'ly**, *adv.* In a gross manner.

**gross'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being gross.

**grot** (grōt), *n.* [F. *grotte*. See **GROTTO**.] A grotto. *Now R.*  
**gro-tesque'** (grō-tēsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It., fr. *grotta* grotto. See **GROTTO**.] 1. Characterized by fantastic exaggeration or combination, esp. of human and animal figures. 2. Absurdly incongruous or awkward. — *Syn.* See **FANCIFUL**.

— *n.* That which is grotesque. — **gro-tesque'ly**, *adv.* — **gro-tesque'ness**, *n.*

**gro-tes'quer-y** (-tēs'kēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-QUERIES** (-īz). Also **gro-tes'quer-ie**. Grotesque quality, action, speech, or manners; also, grotesque objects or works.

**grot'to** (grōt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOES** or **-TOS** (-ōz). [It. *grotta*, LL. *grupta*, fr. L. *crypta*. See **CRYPT**.] A cave; also, an artificial recess or cavernlike apartment.

**grouch** (grōuch), *n.* A fit of ill temper or sulkiness. *Slang.*

— **grouch'y** (-ī), *a.* *Slang.*

**ground** (grōund), *n.* [AS. *grund* bottom, earth.] 1. The surface of the earth, or the earth as a basis or abode. 2. A region, territory, or piece of land resorted to for a particular purpose; as, a hunting ground. 3. Land; estate; esp., in *pl.*, the gardens, lawns, etc., of a homestead. 4. An extent of land; an area or distance; as, to gain ground. 5. The



Groined Vault.



Book Cover with a Grolier Design.

soil; soil; earth. 6. The bottom of the sea or a body of water; solid bottom; as, the boat struck ground. 7. Basis; foundation; reason; as, a ground for complaint. 8. A point of view; opinion. 9. The surface or background on which anything is wrought or displayed, as in painting, decorative art, lace making, etc. 10. *Elec.* The connection of an electric conductor with or as with the ground. 11. In *pl.* Sediment; dregs; lees.

— *v. t.* 1. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, reason, or principle; to furnish a ground for; fix firmly. 2. To instruct in first principles; as, well grounded in arithmetic. 3. To cover with a ground or background. 4. To place on, or cause to touch, the ground; as, to ground a ship. 5. *Elec.* To connect in circuit with the ground.

— *v. i.* 1. To have a ground, or basis; rely; found; — usually used with *in* or *upon*. 2. To come to the ground; fall or light on the ground. 3. To run aground.

**ground, pret. & p. p.** of **GRIND**.

**ground bait.** Bits of bread, boiled barley, or worms, etc., cast into the water to draw fish.

**ground bass** (bās). *Music.* Fundamental bass; a fundamental bass of four or eight bars, continually repeated to a varied melody.

**ground floor.** The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground; — in America often called also *first floor*.

**ground hog.** The woodchuck.

**ground'-hog' day.** See **CANDLEMAS**, 2.

**ground ivy.** A trailing menthaceous plant (*Glechoma hederacea*) with round leaves and blue-purple flowers.

**ground'less**, *a.* Without ground, foundation, or reason.

**ground'ling** (-ling), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, keeps close to the ground, as a fish that keeps to the bottom. 2. A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was on the ground.

**ground'nut'** (-nūt'), *n.* 1. = **EARTHNUIT**. 2. Any of several plants having edible tuberous roots, as a certain American labaceous vine (*Aptios aptios*); also, any of the roots.

**ground pine.** 1. A European menthaceous herb (*Ajuga reptans*), having a resinous odor. 2. A club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*), with erect branches, or an allied species (*L. complanatum*), with fan-shaped branches.

**ground pink.** The moss pink (*Phlox subulata*).

**ground plan.** A plan of the ground floor of any building or of any floor; hence, any first, or basic, plan.

**ground plate.** *a Arch.* A timber laid horizontally on or near the ground to support the uprights. *b Railroads.* A bedplate for sleepers or ties; a mudsill. *c Elec.* A metallic plate buried in the ground to ground a circuit.

**ground plum.** *a* A milk vetch of the western United States (*Stragalus crassecarpus*); also, its thick fleshy globe-pod, which resembles a plum. *b* Any of several related species (as *A. mexicanus*).

**ground rent.** A price per year or term of years paid for the right to occupy and improve a piece of land; also, money or compensation so paid. Ordinary rent is paid for the use of land and the improvements thereon.

**ground'sel** (ground'sēl; *colloq.* grōun'sīl), *n.* [AS. *grundeswylige*, *grundeswelge*.] Any of an immense genus (*Senecio*, esp. *S. vulgaris* and *S. aureus*) of asteraceous herbs or shrubs, with mostly yellow flowers. In the United States they are chiefly common weeds.

**ground'sel** (ground'sēl), **ground'sill** (-sīl), *n.* [*ground* + *sill*.] A foundation timber; foundation; sill.

**ground squirrel.** Any of various burrowing rodents of the squirrel family; — applied especially to the chipmunks, but broadly including also the gophers.

**ground swell.** A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a distant storm or seismic disturbance.

**ground'work'** (ground'wŭrk'), *n.* Foundation; basis.

**group** (grōop), *n.* [F. *groupe*, It. *gruppo*, *gruppo*, cluster, packet, group; of G. origin.] 1. *Fine Arts.* Two or more figures forming a design or a unit in a design. 2. An assemblage regarded as a unit; a cluster; aggregation. 3. An assemblage of objects having some common characteristic.

4. *Chem.* An assemblage of atoms forming part (esp. a minor part) of a molecule; a radical, as a methyl group (CH<sub>3</sub>); the alcohol group (OH). 5. *Biol.* Any assemblage of animals or plants having natural relationship to each other.

— *v. t.* To arrange or combine in a group. — *v. i.* To form a group; be a member of a group.

**group'er** (grōop'ēr), *n.* [Pg. *garupa* crupper.] Any of numerous serranoid fishes (genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, etc.) of warm seas. Many are important food fishes.

**grouse** (grōus), *n.* (See **PLURAL, Note**.) Any of a subfamily (*Tetraoninae*) of gallinaceous game birds.

**grout** (grōut), *n.* [AS. *grūt*.] 1. Coarse meal; in *pl.*, groats. 2. Lees; grounds; — usually in *pl.* *Eng.* 3. *a* Thin mortar. *b* A kind of plaster or cement. — *v. t.* To fill up or finish with or as with grout.

**grout'y** (grōut'y), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen. *Colloq.* *U. S.*  
**grove** (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grāf*.] A group of trees without underwood, planted or growing naturally; a small wood.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



*Grove* is used erroneously in the Authorized Version of the Bible: a As a translation of Hebrew *asherah*. b For Hebrew *eshel*, rendered "tamarisk tree" in Revised Version. **grovel** (grōv'el), *v. i.*; —ELED (-'ld), or —ELLED; —EL-ING or —EL-LING. [From ME. *grovelinge*, adv., on the face, prone.] **1.** To creep; lie flat, face downward; crawl. **2.** To tend toward, or delight in, what is sensual or base. — **Syn.** Cringe, fawn. — **grovel'er, grovel'ler, n.**

**grow** (grō), *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW (grōō); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROW'ING. [AS. *grōwan*.] **1.** To spring up and mature; to be developed; hence: to thrive; flourish; as, rice *grows* in warm countries. **2.** To increase by gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism; — said of animals, plants, and their organs. **3.** To increase; develop; become larger; extend; wax; as, his library is *growing*; to *grow* in wisdom. **4.** To come to be by degrees; become; as, it *grows* cold, dark, etc. **5.** To become united by or as by growth; as, to *grow* together. — **Syn.** Enlarge, augment, expand.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to grow; cultivate; produce. **2.** In the passive, to be covered with a growth; as, land well *grown* with trees.

**growing pains**, neuralgic or muscular pains in the limbs, associated with the rapid growth of children.

**grow'er, n.** One who, or that which, grows.

**growl** (grōul), *v. i. & t.* To utter or express with a growl or growls. — *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog, a wolf, etc.; hence, a muttering complaint.

**growler** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, growls. **2.** A four-wheeled cab. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** A can, pitcher, etc., in which beer is bought by measure. *Slang, U. S.*

**grown** (grōn), *p. a.* Full-grown; matured.

**growth** (grōth), *n.* **1.** Act or process of growing; development. **2.** That which has grown or is growing; product. **3.** *Med.* A morbid formation.

**grub** (grūb), *v. i.*; CRUBBED (grūbd); GRUB'ING. **1.** To dig; root; rummage. **2.** To drudge. **3.** To eat; feed. *Slang.* — *v. t.* **1.** To clear or break up (land) by digging. **2.** To root out by digging; — used with up; as, to *grub* up trees. **3.** To supply with food. *Slang.*

— *n.* **1.** Any thick wormlike larva, esp. of a beetle. **2.** A drudge; a plodder. **3.** Food. *Slang.*

**grub'ber** (grūb'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, grubs.

**grub'by** (grūb'ī), *a.* [From *grub*.] Infested with grubs; specif., *Western U. S.*, of cattle or sheep, affected by the larvæ of botflies or warble flies. **2.** Dirty; slovenly.

**grub'stake** (-stāk'), *n.* Supplies furnished to a prospector in consideration of the promise of a share in his finds. *Mining Slang, U. S.* — **grub'stake', v. t.**

**Grub Street.** Also **Grubs'treet'**, or, as adjective, **grub'street'**. A London street (now *Milton Street*), described by Dr. Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*"; hence, petty and needy writers, and literary hacks, collectively.

**grudge** (grūj), *v. t.*; GRUDGED (grūjd); GRUDGE'ING. [ME. *grutchen*, to grumble, OF. *grouchie*.] To be loath to give, or to give with reluctance, or with desire to get back again; begrudge; envy. — **Syn.** SEE ENVY. — *v. i.* To complain. *Obs.* — *n.* Sullen malice or malevolence; enmity of heart; ill will; old cause of quarrel. — **Syn.** SEE RESENTMENT.

**grudge'ing, p. pr. & vb. n.** OF GRUDGE. — **grudge'ing-ly, adv.**

**gruel** (grōō'el), *n.* [OF.] A kind of thin porridge made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk.

**grue'some, grew'some** (grōō'sūm), *a.* [From a word akin to Dan. *gru* horror, terror + 1st *-some*.] Inspiring fear or horror; horrid; grisly. **Syn.** SEE HASTILY. — **grue'some-ly, grew'some-ly, adv.** — **grue'some-ness, n.**

**gruff** (grūf), *a.* [D. *grof*.] **1.** Of rough manner, speech, or countenance; sour; surly; harsh. **2.** Hoarse; deep and harsh; — said of the voice. — **gruff'ly, adv.** — **gruff'ness, n.**

**gru'geru** (grōō'grōō), *n.* **1.** Also **grugru palm**. Any of several West Indian spiny palms (*Acrocomia Jusiformis*, *Curatna corallina*, etc.). **2.** Also **grugru worm**. The wormlike larva of a large weevil (*Rhynchophorus palmarum* or allied species) which lives in the pith of palm trees in tropical America and is considered a great delicacy.

**grum** (grūm), *a.*; GRUM'MER (-ēr); —MEST. Morose; surly.

**grum'ble** (grūm'b'l), *v. i. & t.*; —BLEED (-'blēd); —BLING (-bling). **1.** To murmur or mutter with discontent. **2.** To growl. **3.** To rumble; mutter. — *n.* Act of grumbling; growl; rumble. — **grum'bler** (-blēr), *n.* — **grum'bling-ly, adv.**

**Grum'ble-to-ni-an** (-b'l-tō-ni-ān), *n.* [From *grumble, v.*] *Eng. Politics.* A nickname given by the court party to the country party in the 17th century; — later applied to supporters of the opposition. *Obs. or Hist.*

**grume** (grōōm), *n.* [L. *grumus* a little heap, hillock.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood.

**grum'met** (grūm'mēt); **24.** Var. of GROMMET.

**grum'mous** (grōō'mūs), *a.* [SEE GRUME.] **1.** Resembling or containing grume; thick; clotted; as, *grum'mous* blood. **2.** Bot. Formed of clustered grains or granules.

**grump'y** (grūm'pī), *a.*; GRUMP'Y-ER; -I-EST. Surly; dissatisfied; grouchy. — **grump'y-ly** (-pī-lī), *adv.* — **i-ness, n.**

**Grun'dy, Mrs.** (grūn'dī). A person referred to in an old play, whose name has become proverbial for that part of society which is narrowly conventional as to the proprieties.

**grunt** (grūnt), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *grunnetan*, fr. *grunian* to grunt.] **1.** To make, or utter with, a grunt. **2.** To groan.

*Obs.* — **1.** A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. **2.** Any of numerous mostly marine fishes (genus *Hæmulon* and allied genera) allied to the snappers. They make a grunting noise when taken from the water. — **grunt'er, n.**

**grutch** (grūch; *dial.* grōōch), *v. t. & i.* [SEE GRUDGE.] To murmur; grudge. *Archaic or Dial.* — *n.* A complaint; also, a grudge. *Obs. or Dial, Eng.*

**Gru'yère' cheese, or Gru'yère** (grū'yār'), *n.* A cheese made of cow's milk, originally at Gru'yère, Switzerland; — called also, in the United States, *Schweizerkase* or *Schweizer*.

**gr'y'fon, gry'fon** (grīf'ūn) *Obs.* vars. OF GRIFFIN.

**gr'iph'on** (grīf'ūn). Var. of GRIFFIN; — sometimes used where classical associations are emphasized.

**gua'cha-ro** (gwā'chā-rō), *n.* [Sp. *gudcharo*.] A remarkable fruit-eating nocturnal bird (*Steatornis caripensis*) of northern South America and Trinidad; — called also *oilbird*, from the fact that the nestlings, which are very fat, are slaughtered by the natives for their grease.

**gua'co** (gwā'kō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A tropical American asteraceous vine (*Willughbeya amara*); also, its aromatic dried leaves, used as a remedy for snake bites, etc. **2.** A South American plant (*Aristolochia anguicida*), also used as a remedy for snake bites.

**gua'iac** (gwā'āk), *n.* [SEE GUAIACUM.] **1.** = GUAIACUM, **2.** The Tonka bean. *French Guiana.*

**gua'i-a-col** (gwā'ā-kōl; -kōl), *n.* [Guaiaicum + -ol.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, with a peculiar odor, got by distilling guaiacum from wood-tar creosote, and otherwise. It has been used in treating pulmonary tuberculosis.

**gua'i-a-cum** (gwā'ā-kūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *guayaco*, from native name in Haiti.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Guaiaicum*) of zygomorphic trees and shrubs of tropical America; esp., the lignum-vitæ (*G. officinale*). **2.** A greenish resin with a faint balsamic odor, obtained from the trunk of lignum-vitæ, used medicinally as a remedy for gout, rheumatism, and skin diseases. Also, the resin from related species.

**guan** (gwān), *n.* Any of a subfamily (*Penelopinae*) of large gallinaceous birds of Central and South America.

**gua-na'co** (gwā-nā'kō), *n.*; pl. -NACOS (-kōz). [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanacu*.] A South American mammal (*Lama huanacos*) of the camel family, larger than the llama.

**gua'ni-dine** (gwā'nī-dēn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* A strong base, NH<sub>2</sub>C(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, formed by the oxidation of guanine, and in other ways.

**gua'nine** (gwā'nīn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Chem.* A white basic substance, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>5</sub>, occurring in guano, in the liver, pancreas, and other glands of mammals, and in many plants. It is closely related to uric acid.

**gua'no** (gwā'nō), *n.*; pl. -NOS (-nōz). [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanu dung*.] **1.** A substance composed chiefly of the excrement of sea fowl, much used as a fertilizer. **2.** Any similar manure.

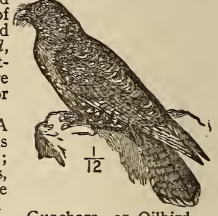
**gua-ra'na** (gwā-rā'nā), *n.* [Tupi *guaraná*, name of the plant.] *Pharm.* A preparation from the seeds of a Brazilian climbing sapindaceous shrub (*Paullinia cupana*), used in making an astringent drink and as a nerve tonic.

**guar'an-tee** (gār'ān-tē), *n.* **1.** A guarantor. **2.** Act of guaranteeing. = GUARANTY, *n.*, **1.** **3.** = GUARANTY, *n.*, **2.** — *v. t.*; —TIED' (-tēd'); —TEE'ING. **1.** To undertake to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of (another). **2.** To engage for the existence, performance, nature, or the like, of (something); warrant. **3.** To give security to; secure; — used with *against*, *from*, *in*.

**guar'an-tor** (gār'ān-tōr), *n.* One who gives a guaranty.

**guar'an-ty** (-ī), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [OF. *guarantie, garantie*.] SEE WARRANT.] **1.** An undertaking or agreement by which a person guarantees something; a warranty; security; guarantee. **2.** Something given or had to secure the existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security. — *t.*; —TIED' (-tīd'); —TY-ING' (-ī-īng). To guarantee.

**guard** (gārd), *v. t.* [OF. *garder, garder, warder*; of G. origin.] **1.** To protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border. **2.** To protect from danger; defend; safeguard; as, troops *guard* the city. **3.** To escort. *Archaic.* **4.** To watch over in order to prevent escape, violence, indiscretion, etc.; restrain; as, to *guard* a prisoner, an insane person, the tongue, etc. — **Syn.** SEE DEFEND. — *v. i.* To watch; stand guard; take precautions.



Guacharo, or Oilbird.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārrm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circōz, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; naty, verdure (87);



—*n.* **1.** Guardianship. *Obs.* **2.** Protection; defense; also, state or act of keeping watch. **3. a** The duties of one who keeps military watch. **b** A posture of defense, as in fencing. **4.** Caution; also, a safeguard. *Archaic.* **5.** That which serves as a guard against injury or danger, as any of various fixtures or attachments designed to protect against injury, soiling, de-facement, theft, or loss. **6. a** A watch; sentinel. **b** In *pl.* In the British army, certain troops attached to the sovereign's person. **c** A railroad conductor. *Gr. Brit.* **d** A brakeman or gateman, as on an elevated railroad. *U. S.* **e** *American Football.* Either of two players, right guard and left guard, next to the center in the line-up. **7.** A border trimming on a garment, generally of lace or embroidery. *Obs. or Hist.*



On Guard, 3 b.

**guard/ant** (gär'dänt), *a.* Acting as a guard or guardian. **guard/ed**, *p. a.* Protected; also, cautious; circumspect. **guard'er**, *n.* One who or that which, guards. **guard/house** (gär'd'hous'), *n.* A building occupied by a guard, usually one for prisoners; hence, a military lockup. **guard'i-an** (gär'di-än), *n.* [*F. gardien.*] **1.** One who guards or secures; a warden. **2. Law.** One who has, or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor or of a person incapable of managing his own affairs.

—*a.* Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector. **guard'i-an-ship**, *n.* Office, duty, or care of a guardian. **guard/room** (gär'd'room'), *n.* *Mil.* a The room occupied by the guard on duty. **b** Room where prisoners are confined. **guards/man** (gärdz'män), *n.* **1.** A guard. **2.** A member of any military body called *Guards*, or of the National Guard of a State of the United States.

**Gua'te-ma'lan** (gwä'te-mälän), *a.* Of or pertaining to Guatemala or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Guatemala.

**gua'va** (gwä'vä), *n.* [*Sp. guayaba* guava fruit, *guayabo* guava tree.] A tropical American myrtaceous shrub or small tree (*Psidium guayaba*), bearing a mildly acid fruit used in making jelly, jam, etc.; also, the fruit.

**gu'ber-na-to'ri-al** (gü'bër-nä-tö'ri-äl; 57), *a.* [*L. gubernator* governor.] Pert. to a governor or government.

**gud/geon** (güj'in), *n.* [*F. goujon*, fr. *L. gobio.*] **1. a** A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio gobio*), of the carp family. It is easily caught and often used for food and for bait. **b** In America, a minnow. **2. a** A person easily duped. **b** A bait. — *v. t.* To cheat; dupe.



Gudgeon, 1 a. (1/2)

**gud/geon**, *n.* [*F. goujon.*] A pivot or journal. **gud/run** (güüd'röön), *n.* **1.** [*Icel. Guðrún.*] See *BRYNHILD*, *ATL.* **2. Teut. Myth.** A maiden rescued from captivity by her lover and her brother.

**Gue'ber**, **Gue'bre** (gë'bër; gä'bër). Vars. of *GHEBER*. **guel'der-rose** (gël'dër-röz'), *n.* [Supposed to be brought fr. *Gelderland* (*F. Guelderland*)] A cultivated variety of cranberry tree (*Viburnum opulus*), with sterile flowers forming large globose heads.

**Guelph** (gwëlf), *n.* [*It. Guelfo*, or *LL. Guelphus.*] **1.** A **Guelph** member of a German princely family, so called from *Welf*, its founder. **2.** A member of a medieval faction in Italy which opposed the authority of the Holy Roman emperors in Italy, the upholders of which, the Ghibellines, were the other faction. — **Guelph'ic**, **Guelf'ic**, *a.* **gue-non'** (gë-nön'), *n.* [*F.*] Any of numerous long-tailed African monkeys constituting a genus (*Cercoptes*), as the grivet.

**guer'don** (gür'dün), *n.* & *v. t.* [*OF.*, fr. *LL. widerdonum*, fr. *OHG. widadlön*; *widar* again, against + *lön* reward.] A reward; requital; recompense.

**guern'sey** (gürn'zë), *n.*; *pl.* -seys (-zëz). [From the island of *Guernsey*.] **1.** A kind of close-fitting knitted woolen vest or shirt. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a breed of dairy cattle originating in Guernsey, larger and coarser than Jerseys.

**guer-ri'l'a** (gë-ri'lä), *n.* Also **gue-ri'l'a**. [*Sp. guerrilla* lit., little war, dim. of *guerra* war, fr. *OHG.*] **1.** An irregular war waged by independent bands. *R.* **2.** One who carries on irregular warfare, esp., a member of a predatory band in war time.

**Guesd'ism** (gëd'iz'm), *n.* The Marxian socialism and program of reform through revolution as advocated by the French political leader Jules Basile Guesde (*pron. gëd*) (1845—). — **Guesd'ist** (-ist), *n.* & *a.*

**guess** (gës), *v. t.* & *i.* [*Prob. orig.* "to try to get," and akin to *E. get.*] **1.** To form an opinion of from good, but not decisive, reasons. **2.** To judge of at random; conjecture. **3.** To hit or solve by conjecture; as, to guess a riddle. **4.**

To suppose; believe. This use of *guess* is now colloquial; its use (as often in the U. S.) where no uncertainty is involved, is a vulgarism; as, I guess I'll go to bed. — **Syn.** Surmise, suspect, divine, fancy. See *CONJECTURE*.

— *n.* A conjecture; surmise. **guess'er**, *n.* **guess/work** (gës'wörk'), *n.* Work done, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.

**guest** (gëst), *n.* [*AS. gæst*, *gest.*] **1.** A stranger. *Obs.* **2.** A person entertained in one's house or at one's table; a visitor entertained without pay; hence, a person to whom the hospitality of a home, club, etc., is extended. **3.** Any person who lodges, boards, or receives refreshment, for pay, at a hotel, etc. **4. Biol.** An inquiline; — used esp. of insects inhabiting or breeding in the nests or galls of other insects, and more fully termed *guest ants*, *guest bees*, etc. — **Syn.** See *VISITOR*.

— *v. t.* To receive or entertain as a guest; give refreshment to. — *v. i.* To be a guest; lodge.

**guest'-rope**, *n.* *Naut.* An additional line from a ship to a boat being towed astern, to keep the latter steady. **b** A line run along a vessel's side or out to the end of a boom for small boats to hold to; — in the U. S. navy called *grab rope*.

**|| Gueux** (gü), *n. pl.* [*F.*, lit., beggars, a term first applied to them in contempt.] The league of patriotic nobles and gentlemen of the Netherlands formed in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition by Philip II. of Spain. **guf-faw'** (gü-fö'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter. — *v. i.* To laugh noisily or coarsely.

**gug'gle** (güg'gl), *v. i.*; -GLING. To gurgle. **guid'a-ble** (gid'ä-b'l), *a.* That may be guided.

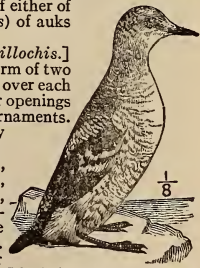
**guid'ance** (gid'äns), *n.* A guiding; direction; also, a guide. **guide** (gid), *v. t.*; **GUID'ED** (gid'ëd); **GUID'ING**. [*F. guider*, fr. *Pr. guidar* or *It. guidare*; prob. of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To act as a guide to; lead or direct in a way; conduct; pilot. **2.** To regulate and manage; direct; order; as, to guide one's affairs; hence, to instruct and influence; train. **Syn.** **Guide**, *direct.* **Guide** commonly implies more immediate or personal conduct or supervision than *direct*; as, we were guided by a boy; he directed us by letters.

— *n.* **1.** One who leads or directs another; also, that which guides or directs, as a guidebook. **2.** Any contrivance serving to steady or to direct the motion of something, or to guide a tool, or to mark a position, etc. **guide/board** (gid'börd'), *n.* A board, as upon a guidepost, having upon it directions or information as to the way. **guide/book**, *n.* Handbook of information for travelers, etc. **guide/post** (gid'pöst'), *n.* A post to direct travelers. **guide'er** (gid'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, guides. **guide rope**, *a* A rope leading laterally from a rope by which any object is lifted or hauled, for directing its motion. **b** *Aeronautics.* A rope hung from a balloon or dirigible so as to trail along the ground for about half its length, used to preserve altitude automatically, by variation of the length dragging, without loss of ballast or gas.

**gü'don** (gü'dün), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It.*] A small flag or streamer carried by troops to indicate where the guide is, and to mark the line of formation; also, one who carries such a flag. See *FLAG*, *Illust.* **guild**, **gild** (gild), *n.* [*Icel. gildi* guild, tribute.] **1.** An association of persons with kindred pursuits or common interests, formed for furthering some common purpose. **2. Phytogeog.** An ecological group of plants distinguished by a special mode of life from the ordinary herbs, shrubs, and trees, which form *plant societies*. The four recognized guilds are *saprophytes*, *parasites*, *epiphytes*, and *lianas*. **guild'er** (gild'ër), *n.* [*D. guilden*, orig., golden.] The golden. **guild/hall** (gild'höl'), *n.* Hall where a guild, or corporation, usually assembles; specif., a town hall. *Chiefly Hist.* **guile** (gil), *n.* [*OF.*, of German origin, and same word as *E. wile.*] **1.** Crafty cunning; treachery. **2.** A stratagem; trick. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See *DECEIT*. — *v. t.* To beguile. *Archaic.* — **guile'ful** (-fööl), *a.* — **guile'less**, *a.* **guil'le-mot** (gil'ë-möt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Guillaume*, the proper name William.] Any member of either of two genera (*Uria* and *Cephus*) of auks of northern seas.

**guil-loche** (gi-lösh'), *n.* [*F. guillichis.*] **1. Arch.** An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisted over each other in a series, leaving circular openings which are filled with round ornaments. **2.** Hence, any pattern made by interlacing curved lines.

**guil'lo-tine** (gil'ö-tën), *n.* [*F.*, after J. I. *Guillotin* (1738-1814), French physician, who, in 1789, proposed to abolish decapitation with the ax or sword. The instrument was invented by Dr. Antoine Louis.] A machine for beheading persons by means of a Black Guillemot (*Cephus grylle*), in winter plumage.



1/8

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

H  
J  
K  
L  
M



vertical guides. — *v. t.*; **TINED'** (-tēnd'), **TIN'ING** (-tēn'ing). To behead with the guillotine.

**guilt** (gilt), *n.* [AS. *gyllt* crime.] The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and incurs a penalty; also, guilty conduct or state.

**guilt'i-ly** (gilt'i-lī), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

**guilt'i-ness, n.** State or quality of being guilty.

**guilt'less, a.** 1. Innocent. 2. Without experience (of).

**guilt'y** (gilt'i), *a.*; **GUILT'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr), **-I-EST.** [AS. *gyllig* liable.] 1. Having incurred guilt; justly chargeable with a delinquency, crime, or sin. 2. Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt; sensible of guilt. 3. Justly liable (to) or deserving (of); — used with *to* or *of*. *Obs.*

**guimpe** (gānp; gāmp), *n.* [F.] A kind of chemisette.

**guin'ea** (gin'i), *n.* 1. **a** An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813, first struck out of gold from Guinea. In 1717 its value was fixed at 21 shillings. **b** The sum of 21 shillings (\$5.11). 2. Short for **GUINEA FOWL**.

**Guinea corn.** Durra. **Guinea fowl, guinea hen.** A gallinaceous bird (*Numida meleagris*) having a dark slaty plumage finely speckled with white.

**Guinea grains.** Grains of paradise.

**guinea pig.** [In 1607 called *pig cony*; *guinea pig* is prob. a corrupt. of *cony pig*.] A stout, short-tailed, short-eared cavy, said to be a domesticated form of the restless cavy (*Cavia porcellus*). It is usually black, white, and tawny.

**guinea worm.** A long, slender nematode worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) of warm countries. It infests the subcutaneous tissues, esp. of the legs, in horse, dog, and man.

**Guin'e-vere** (gin'ē-vēr), *n.* Also **Guin'e-ver** (-ē-vēr). Queen to King Arthur. See **LANCELOT**.

**gui-pure'** (gē-pūr'; F. gē'pūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *guiper* to cover with silk.] Any of various kinds of lace; properly, a heavy lace with a large pattern held together by bars.

**guise** (giz), *n.* [F., way, fr. OHG. *wiſa*.] 1. Customary way of speaking or acting; fashion; behavior. 2. Appearance, esp. as to dress; shape; aspect. 3. Cover; cloak. — *v. t.*; **GUISED** (gizd); **GUIS'ING** (giz'ing). 1. To dress, attire, or arrange, as in a certain manner or fashion. 2. To disguise. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. i.* To appear in disguise, esp. as a guiser, or mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

**guis'er** (giz'ēr), *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer; esp., a Christmas mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

**gui-tar'** (gī-tār'), *n.* [F. *guitare*, fr. Sp. *guitarra*, fr. Gr. *κithāra*.] *Music.* An instrument of the lute class, with long fretted neck and six strings plucked with the fingers.

**gui't'gui'** (gwīt'gwīt'), *n.* [So called from its note.] Any of several species of small tropical American honey creepers.

**Gu'ja-ra'ti** (gōō'jā-rā'tī), *n.* The Sanskrit language of Gujarat and neighboring native states of India.

**gu'lar** (gū'lār), *a.* [L. *gula* throat.] Of or pert. to the throat.

**gu'lash** (gōō'lāsh). Var. of **COULASH**. **gulch** (gūlch), *n.* A small precipitous valley or gorge, esp. one at the bottom of which lies the bed of a stream or torrent; ravine. *Western U. S.*

**gul'den** (gōō'dēn), *n.* [D. & G.] A coin, and money of account; — called also **gullder** and **florin**; as: **a** Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins. **b** The Dutch gold monetary unit = 40.2 cents; also, a current silver coin of this value. **c** The Austrian florin, worth 48.2 cents.

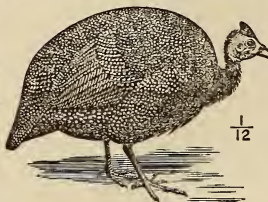
**gules** (gūlz), *n.* [From OF. ; perh. deriv. of L. *gula* throat.] *Her. Red.* — represented in engraving by vertical lines.

**gulf** (gūlf), *n.* [F. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, fr. LGr., fr. Gr. *κόλπος* bosom, gulf.] 1. A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land. 2. A hollow place in the earth; abyss; hence, a wide separation. 3. A whirlpool; sucking eddy. — *v. t.* 1. To engulf. 2. To place in the gulf. *Eng. University Slang.* — **gulfy** (gūlf'i), *a.*

**gulf weed'** (gūlf'wēd'), *n.* [From the *Gulf Stream*.] A tropical Atlantic olive-brown seaweed (*Sargassum baccat-*



Guillotine.



Guinea Fowl.



Guitar.

*ferum*) with berrylike air vessels; also, any of several similar species of the same genus.

**gull** (gūl), *v. t.* To deceive; cheat; defraud. — *n.* 1. One easily cheated; a dupe. 2. A trick; fraud.

**gull, n.** [Of Celtic origin.] Any of a certain genus (*Larus*) or allied genera, or, in a broad sense, of a family (*Laridae*) of web-footed aquatic birds. In the broad sense, the gulls include the terns and jaegers.

**gull'a-ble, gull'a-bil'i-ty, etc.** Vars. of **GULLIBLE, etc.**

**gull'let** (gūl'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *goulet*, dim. of *gole, goule*, throat, L. *gula*.] 1. The esophagus; loosely, the neck. 2. Something shaped like the food passage, or performing similar functions, as a channel for water, a preparatory cut or channel in excavations, etc. 3. A gully. *Now Rare.*

**gull'i-bil'i-ty** (-i-bil'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being gullible.

**gull'i-ble** (-i-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled.

**Gul'li-ver, Lemuel** (-i-vēr). The hero of Swift's satirical romance of "Culliver's Travels," who made four extraordinary voyages. See **BROBINGNAC, LILLIPUTIAN, YAHOO, GULL'Y** (-i), *n.*; **pl. -LIES** (-iz). [For *gullit*.] A miniature valley or gorge, esp. one excavated by a temporary stream.

— *v. t. & i.* — **LIED** (-id) — **LYING**. To wear a gully or gullies in;

**gulp** (gūlp), *v. t.* 1. To swallow eagerly, or at one swallow; — often used with *down*. 2. To suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty; as, to *gulp* down a sob. — *v. i.* To catch the breath as if in taking a long drink.

— *n.* Act of one who gulps; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once; mouthful. — **gulp'er, n.**

**gum** (gūm), *n.* [AS. *gōma* palate.] The dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth, and cover the alveolar ridge.

**gum, n.** [F. *gomme*, L. *gummi* and *commis*, fr. Gr. *κόμμη*.] 1. Any of various amorphous substances, exuded by plants, hardening on exposure to the air, and soluble in water; loosely, resin, gum resin (essentially a mixture of gum and resin), or the like. 2. A natural gum prepared for industrial or other use. 3. Short for **GUM ELASTIC, GUM TREE**. 4. A rubber overshoe. *Local, U. S.* 5. A hive made of a section of a hollow gum tree; hence, any roughly made hive; also, a vessel made of a hollow log. *Southern U. S.*

— *v. t.* To smear, unite, or stiffen by gum or a gumlike substance. — *v. i.* To exude or form gum; become gummy.

**gum ar'a-bic.** A gum, consisting essentially of salts of arabic acid, obtained from either of two acacias (*Acacia senegal* and *A. scoprioides*).

**gum'bo** (gūm'bō), *n.* 1. A soup thickened with okra pods; okra soup. 2. The okra plant or its pods. 3. Gumbo soil. — *a. Lit.*, of, pert. to, or like, gumbo; — *specif.* applied, esp. in the western United States, to a class of silty alkaline soils which become very sticky when wet. *U. S.*

**gum'boil'** (-boil'), *n.* A small abscess on the gums.

**gum'drop'** (gūm'drōp'), *n.* A confection of sweetened gum arabic, gelatin, or the like, made in drops or small molds.

**gum elastic, Caoutchouc**; India rubber.

**gum'ma** (gūm'ā), *n.*; **pl. -MATA** (-tā). [NL. So called from its gummy contents. See **GUM**.] *Med.* A kind of soft tumor, a manifestation of tertiary syphilis.

**gum'ma-tous** (gūm'ā-tūs), *a.* Of the nature of a gumma; of or pertaining to a gumma.

**gum'mer** (gūm'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, gums.

**gum'mi-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being gummy, or viscous.

**gum'mo'sis** (gūm-ō'sis), *n.* [NL. See 2d **GUM**; -OSIS.] *Bot.* A pathological condition of the cell walls in certain plants, as the cherry and acacia, in which they are replaced by masses of gum.

**gum'mous** (gūm'ūs), *a.* [L. *gummosus*.] Gumlike; composed of gum; gummy.

**gum'mous, gum'my** (-i), *a. Med.* Gummatous.

**gum'my** (gūm'i), *a.*; **MI-ER** (-i-ēr); **-MI-EST.** Consisting of, covered with, or abounding in, gum; viscous.

**gump'tion** (gūmp'shūn), *n.* Shrewdness; common sense; cleverness. *Colloq.*

**gum resin.** A product consisting essentially of a mixture of gum and resin, usually obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the juice which exudes to solidify.

**gum tree.** 1. In the United States, any of several gum-yielding trees, as the sour gum and sweet gum. 2. In Australia, any eucalyptus.

**gun** (gūn), *n.* [ME. *gonne, gunne*.] 1. *Mil.* A piece of ordnance; a cannon. 2. Any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver. 3. Any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile; as, an *air gun*. 4. A discharge of a cannon, as in a salute. 5. A revolver or pistol. *Western U. S., or Colloq.* — *v. i.*; **GUNNED** (gūnd); **GUN'NING**. To hunt with a gun.

**gun'boat'** (gūn'bōt'), *n.* An armed vessel of light draft.

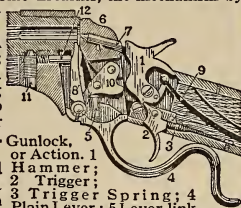
**gun'cot'ton** ('kōt'n), *n.* An explosive substance of variable composition, obtained by soaking cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids mixed.

**gun'fire'** (-fīr), *n. Mil. & Nav.* A the firing of a gun, as the morning gun, or the time of firing. **b** *Chiefly Mil.* Use of artillery, rifles, etc., as weapons of war, as *distin-*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, mak'ēr; Ice, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



gushed from the use of the bayonet, sword, torpedoes, etc., and esp. as disting. from *shock tactics* or the *charge*.  
**gun'flint'** (-flint'), *n.* A small, sharp flint for use in a flint-lock, to produce a spark of fire to ignite the priming.  
**gun'lock'** (-lɒk'), *n.* In some firearms, the mechanism by which the charge is ignited.



**gun'man** (-mən), *n.* **1.** A man armed with a gun; specif. *Colloq., U. S.*, a man, usually one of a gang of roughs, who is ready to use a pistol in assault or assassination for hire. **2.** A gunmaker.  
**gun metal.** A metal used for guns; esp., a bronze at one time much used as a material for cannon. **b** Any of various alloys or metals made to imitate nearly black tar-nish copper-alloy gun metal, usually by treating with sulphur or the like.

**Gun'nar** (gʊn'nār), *n.* [Icel. *Gunnarr*.] See **BRUNHILD**.  
**gun'nel** (gʊn'əl), *n.* Var. of **GUNWALE**.  
**gun'nel** (gʊn'əl), *n.* A small, slimy marine fish (*Pholis gunnellus*) found on both sides of the northern Atlantic.  
**gun'ner** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** A cannoner. **2.** A naval officer in charge of the ship's ordnance. **3.** One who hunts with a gun.  
**gun'ner-y** (-i), *n.* **1.** Science of the flight of projectiles and use of guns. **2.** Practical use of guns or cannon.  
**gun'ning** (-ɪŋ), *n.* Hunting of game with a gun.  
**gun'ny** (-i), *n.* [Hind. *gōṇ, gōṇi*, a sack, sacking.] A coarse jute sacking.

**gun'pa'per** (-pā'pēr), *n.* Paper converted by nitric acid into a substance of the same composition as gun cotton.  
**gun'pow'der** (-pou'dēr), *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery and blasting; also, any of various other explosive powders.

**gun room.** *Nav.* In the British navy, an apartment, usually aft on the berth deck, orig. used by the gunner and his mates, now by the midshipmen and junior officers; — called in the U. S. navy *steerage* or *junior officers' quarters*.  
**gun'shot'** (gʊn'shɒt'), *n.* **1.** Act of firing a gun; a shot. **2.** Effective range or reach of a gun.

**gun'smith'** (gʊn'smɪθ'), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms; an armorer.  
**gun'stock'** (-stɒk'), *n.* The wooden stock of a firearm.  
**gun'ter's chain** (gʊn'tērz), *n.* See **CHAIN, n., 4**.  
**Gun'ther** (gʊn'tēr), *n.* See **BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED**.

**gun'wale** (gʊn'wāl), *n.* Also **gun'nel**. [*gun + wale*; because the upper guns were pointed from it.] *Naut.* The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side.  
**gurge** (gɜrj), *n.* [*L. gurgēs*.] A whirlpool. *Rare*.  
**gur'gle** (gɜr'gl), *v. i.*; **GUR'GLED** (-gl'd); **-GLING** (-glɪŋ). **1.** To flow in a broken, noisy, current, as water from a bottle. **2.** To sound like gurgling liquid. — *v. t.* To utter with a gurgle. — *n.* Act or sound of gurgling.

**gur'glet.** Var. of **GOOGLER**.  
**gur'gyle** (gɜr'gɔɪl). Var. of **GARGOYLE**.  
**gun'nard** (-nārd), *n.* [OF. *gornart*.] Any of a family (*Triglidæ*) of spiny-rayed sea fishes having the head armored.

**gush** (gʊʃ), *v. i.* [*ME. guschen*.] **1.** To issue copiously or violently, as a fluid. **2.** To give vent to a free flow of tears, blood, etc.; — used with *forth, out*, etc. **3.** To show effusive affection, enthusiasm, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To emit freely. — *n.* **1.** A gushing; also, the fluid emitted in an act of gushing; hence, a free outpouring. **2.** Effusive display of affection, enthusiasm, etc. *Colloq.* — **gush'ing-ly, adv.**

**gush'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, gushes; specif., an oil well with a large natural flow.  
**gus'set** (gʊs'ɛt; 24), *n.* [*F. gousset* armpit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse* pod, husk.] **1.** In medieval armor, a piece of chain mail at the openings of the joints of plate armor, as at the armpits. **2.** A small tapering piece inserted in a garment, glove, etc., to give width or strength. — *v. t.* To provide with a gusset or gussets.

**gust** (gʊst), *n.* [Icel. *gustr*.] **1.** A sudden blast of wind. **2.** A sudden outburst, esp. of temper. — **SYN.** See **WIND**.  
**gust, n.** [*L. gustus*.] *Rare* or *Archaic*. **1.** Taste; relish. **2.** Savor; flavor. **3.** Gratification; enjoyment.  
**gust'a-ble** (gʊs'tā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Tastable; also, savory. **2.** Gustatory. — *n.* A thing that can be tasted.

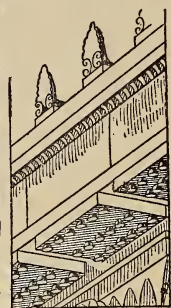
**gus-ta'tion** (gʊs-tā'shən), *n.* Act or faculty of tasting.  
**gus'ta-tive** (gʊs'tā-tɪv), *a.* [*L. gustare, gustatum*, to taste.] Of, pert. to, or affecting the sense of taste; gustatory. — **gus'ta-tive-ness, n.** [sense of taste.]  
**gus'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rɪ), *a.* Pert. to, or subservient to, the gust to (gʊs'tō), *n.* [*It. or Sp. fr. L. gustus*.] **1.** Taste; liking. **2.** Keen or zestful appreciation. — **SYN.** See **RELISH**.

**κ** = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); **β** = on; yet; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

**gust'y** (-tɪ), *a.*; **GUST'Y-ER** (-tɪ-ēr); **-I-EST.** Windy; stormy.  
**gut** (gʊt), *n.* [*AS. gut*.] **1.** An intestine; the alimentary canal, or a part of it; in *pl.*, bowels. **2.** Prepared entrails of an animal; as, *catgut*. **3.** A narrow passage, as of water, or a defile between hills. **4.** The sac of silk taken from a silkworm ready to spin its cocoon, and drawn out into a thread. It is used for snells.

— *v. t.*; **GUT'TED** (-éd; 24); **GUT'TING.** **1.** To disembowel. **2.** To destroy or remove the interior or contents of; plunder of contents.

**Gu-tru'ne** (gʊ-troʊ'nē), *n.* See **SIEGFRIED**.  
**gut'ta** (gʊt'tā), *n.*; *pl.* -tæ (-tē). [*L.*] **1.** A drop. **2.** *Arch.* One of a series of ornaments,



Guttæ attached to Mutules.

generally in the form of a frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, in the under end of the triglyphs, and the lower faces of the mutules, in the Doric entablature.  
**gut'ta-per'cha** (-pɜr'çhā), *n.* [*Malay gatah gum + percha* the tree from which it is got.] A thick juice, nearly white when pure, yielded by various Malaysian sapotaceous trees (esp. *Palaquium gutta*). In many ways it resembles caoutchouc.

**gut'tate** (gʊt'tāt) [*a.* [*L. guttatus*.]]  
**gut'tat-ed** (-āt-éd) Spotted with droplike spots.

**gut'ter** (gʊt'tēr), *n.* [*OF. goutiere, fr. goutte* drop, *L. gutta*.] **1.** A channel worn by running water. **2.** A channel at the eaves; eaves trough. **3.** Any narrow channel or groove. **4.** A small channel, as at the road side, to lead off surface water; specif., that between sidewalk and carriage road, — sometimes taken as a suggestion of low life; as, a *gutter urchin*. — *v. t.* To form gutters in. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow in streams. **2.** To become channeled, as a flaring candle.

**gut'ter-snipe'** (-snɪp'), *n.* A person of the gutter, as a rag-picker or a street Arab. *Colloq. or Slang*.  
**gut'tle** (gʊt'tl), *v. t. & i.*; **-TLED** (-lɪd); **-TLING** (-lɪŋ). [*From gut, n.*] To gormandise.

**gut'tu-la** (gʊt'tū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -læ (-lē). [*L., dim. of gutta* drop.] *Bot. & Zool.* A small droplike spot. — **gut'tu-lar, a.**  
**gut'tur-al** (gʊt'tūr-əl), *a.* [*L. gutturalis*.] **1.** Of or pert. to the throat. **2.** Of vocal sounds, produced, or thought to be produced, in the throat; *Phon.*, articulated between the tongue and the back, or soft, palate; — said of certain sounds, as *g* in *go*. Popularly, any palatal or throat articulation that seems harsh or grating is often called "guttural."

— *n.* A guttural sound or its symbol. — **gut'tur-al-ly, adv.**  
**gut'tur-al-ize, v. t.** To pronounce or make guttural.  
**gut'tur-o-** (gʊt'tūr-ō-), *a.* A combining form denoting relation to the throat; as: **gut'tur-o-na'sal**, *Phon.*, having both a guttural and a nasal character; **gut'tur-o-pal'at-al**, having both a guttural and a palatal character, etc.  
**gut'ty** (gʊt'tɪ), *a.* [*F. goutté, OF. goté* spotted, *L. guttatus*.] *Her.* Sprinkled with drops. [*Colloq.*]

**gut'ty** (-tɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tɪz). *Golf.* A gutta-percha ball.  
**guy** (gɪ), *n.* [*OF. qui* a guide.] A rope, chain, or rod attached to a thing to steady it. — *v. t.* To steady with a guy.  
**guy, n.** **1.** In England, an effigy of Guy Fawkes, paraded and burnt, esp. formerly, on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (a plot to blow up the King and Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605). **2.** A person of grotesque appearance or dress. — *v. t.* To ridicule (a person); poke fun at. *Colloq.*  
**guz'zle** (gʊz'zəl), *v. i. & t.*; **-ZLED** (-lɪd); **-ZLING** (-zlɪŋ). To drink to excess or overrepeatedly. — **guz'zler** (-lēr), *n.*

**gybe** (jɪb), *v. i.*; **CYBED** (jɪb); **CYB'ING** (jɪb'ɪŋ). Also **jibe**. **1.** To shift from one side to the other by a following wind; — said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom. **2.** To change the course of a vessel so that the sail gybes. — *v. t.* To cause (a vessel, a sail, or its boom) to gybe.

**Gy'ges** (jɪ'jɛz), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Γύγης*.] A king of Lydia fabled to have had a ring by which he could make himself invisible. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A hundred-handed giant.

**gym-kha'na** (jɪm-kā'nā), *n.* [*Prob. fr. E. gymnastics + Hind. & Per. khana* house.] A meeting for athletic contests, mainly of a racing kind. *Orig. Anglo-Indian*.

**gym-na'si-arch** (-nā'zɪ-ər̩k), *n.* [*L. gymnasiarchus, Gr. γυμνασιάρχος; γυμνάσιον + ἀρχων* to govern.] *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian official who superintended the gymnasia and athletic games.

**gym-na'si-ast** (-āst), *n.* A student or graduate of a Gymnasium, or classical preparatory school, as in Europe.  
**gym-na'si-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -siums (-ūmz), L. -sia (-sɪ). [*L., fr. Gr. γυμνάσιον, fr. γυμνάειν* to exercise (naked), γυμνός naked.] **1.** A place or building for athletic exercises; a school for gymnastics. **2.** [*cap.*] (*Ger. pron. gym-nā'zɪ-ōm; gym-*). In Continental Europe, esp. Germany, a

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H  
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school preparing for the university, the classical languages being an essential part of the curriculum.

**gym'nast** (jím'nást), *n.* [Gr. γυμναστής a trainer of athletes.] A teacher of, or an expert in, gymnastic exercises.

**gym-nas'tic** (jím-nás'tík), **gym-nas'ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to athletic exercises; athletic.

**gym-nas'tics** (-nás'tíks), *n. pl.* (See -ICS.) Bodily exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium.

**gym-nos'o-phist** (jím-nós'ò-físt), *n.* [L. *gymnosophistae*, *pl.*, Gr. γυμνοσοφιστής; γυμνός naked + σοφιστής philosopher.] One of a sect of philosophers, said to have been found in India by Alexander the Great. They went naked, ate no flesh, and devoted themselves to meditation.

**gym'no-sper'm** (jím'nò-spér'm), *n.* A gymnospermous plant.

**gym'no-sper'mous** (-spér'mús), *a.* [Gr. γυμνοσπέρμος; γυμνός naked + σπέρμα seed.] Bot. Having seeds not enclosed in an ovary or carpel.

**gym'æ-ce-um** (jím'è-sè-'úm; jím'è-), *n.*; *pl.* -CEA (-à). Also -CI-UM (-sít'úm; jím'è-sít-'úm). [L., fr. Gr. γυμνακίον, fr. γυμνή a woman.] 1. *Anat.* The women's apartments in a house. 2. Bot. Var. of GYNÆCIUM.

**gy-nan'drous** (jì-nán'drús; jì-), *a.* [Gr. γυναιδρος of doubtful sex; γυνή a woman + άνδρ, άνδρός, man.] Bot. Having the androecium and gynoecium united in a column, as orchids.

**gy-narch-y** (jím'ár-kí; jím'ár-kí), *n.* [Gr. γυνή a woman + -archy.] Government by a woman or women.

**gy-næ-coc'ra-cy**, **gy-næ-coc'ra-cy** (jím'è-kòk'rà-sí; jím'è-), *n.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατία; γυνή, γυναίκα, a woman + κρατέω to rule.] Government by women; in a depreciative sense, patriarchal. See MATRIARCHY.

**gy-næ-col'o-gy**, **gy-næ-col'o-gy** (jím'è-kòl'ò-jí; jím'è-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή, γυναίκα, a woman + -logy.] The science which treats of the diseases peculiar to women. — **gy-næ-col'og'i-cal** (-kòl'ò-jí-kál), *a.* — **gy-næ-col'o-gist** (-kòl'ò-jíst), *n.*

**gy-næ-co-mor'phous**, **gy-næ-co-mor'phous** (jím'è-kò-mòr'fús; jím'è-), *a.* [Gr. γυναικομορφός in woman's shape; γυνή, γυναίκα woman + -morphous.] Having the form or morphological characters of a woman or female.

**gy-næ-ol'a-try**, **gy-næ-ol'a-try** (jím'è-òl'à-trí; jím'è-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή a woman + -latry.] The adoration or worship of a woman.

**gy-ni-at'rics** (-jít'ríks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. γυνή a woman + -iatric.] Med. Treatment of diseases of women; gynecological therapeutics.

**gy-nics** (jím'tíks; jím'níks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. γυνή a woman.] The department of knowledge having specific relation to women; — used in library cataloguing.

**gy-no'-base** (jím'ò-bás; jím'ò-), *n.* Bot. [Gr. γυνή a woman + -base.] A dilated base or receptacle bearing the gynoecium, as in the hound's-tongue.

**gy-no'e-ci-um** (jím'è-sít-'úm; jím-), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-à). Also **gy-no'e-ci-um**. [NL.; Gr. γυνή a woman + οίκος house.] Bot. The aggregate of carpels in the flower of a seed plant; pistils collectively. See FLOWER. Cf. ANDROECIUM.

**gy-no'-phore** (jím'ò-fòr; jím'ò-; 57), *n.* [Gr. γυνή a woman + -phore.] Bot. A stipe bearing the gynoecium, as in the passion flower. Cf. GONOPHORE, ANTHOPHORE.

**-gynous**. [L. -gynus, fr. Gr. γυνος, fr. γυνή a woman.] A combining form signifying woman, female; — chiefly used in botany, to indicate the nature, number, or position of the pistils, formerly considered the female plant organs.

**gyp**, **gip** (jíp), *n.* A college servant. *Can't.* See SCOUT, *n.*, 3.

**gyp'se-ous** (jíp'sè-'ús), *a.* [L. *gypsæus*. See GYPSUM.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of, gypsum.

**gyp-sif'er-ous** (jíp-sí'f'èr-'ús), *a.* [Gypsum + -ferous.] Bearing gypsum; as, *gypsiferous soil*.

**gyp'sum** (jíp'súm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γύψος.] Hydrous sulphate of calcium CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O. It is used as a dressing for soils, for making plaster of Paris, etc.

**gyp'sy**, **gip'sy** (-sì), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-síz). [F. *égyptien* Egyptian, *gypsy*, L. *Ægyptius*.] 1. [Often *cap.*] One of a wandering Caucasian race, coming originally from India.

2. [*cap.*] The language of the gypsies; Romany. — *v. i.*; -SIED (-síd), -SY-ING. To play the gypsy. — **gyp'sy-dom**, **gip'sy-dom**, *n.* [Gypsy; make gypsylíke.]

**gyp'sy-fy**, **gip'sy-fy** (-fí), *v. t.* To cause to become a gyp'sy.

**gyp'sy-hood**, **gip'sy-hood** (-hòòd), *n.* State of a gyp'sy.

**gyp'sy**, or **gipsy**, **moth**. An Old World tussock moth (*Oenertia dispar*) accidentally introduced, about 1869, into eastern Massachusetts, where its caterpillars have done great damage to trees.

**gy'ral** (jír'rál), *a.* Whirling; gyratory.

**gy'rate** (-rát), *a.* [L. *gyratus* made in a circular form, *p. p.* of *gyrare* to gyrate.] Winding or coiled round; gyrating. — *v. i.*; -RAT-ED (-rát-éd); -RAT-ING (-rát-ing). To revolve round a central point; move spirally about an axis, as a tornado.

**gy-ra'tion** (jì-rà'shún), *n.* Act of turning or whirling, as around a center; rotation; revolution.

**gy-ra-to-ry** (jír'rá-tò-rí), *a.* Whirling; gyrating.

**gy're** (jír), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, Gr. γύρος ring.] 1. A circular motion; a turn or revolution; circuit. 2. A circular or spiral form; also, a vortex.

**gyr'fal'con**, **ger'fal'con** (júr'fòk'n; -fòl'k'n), *n.* [OF. *ger-falcon*, of which *ger-* is of German origin.] Any of a subgenus (*Hierofalco*) of large falcons of the Arctic regions and cold parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

**gy'ron** (jír'rón), *n.* [F. *gyron*; of German origin.] Her. A subsidiary of triangular form having one of its angles at the fess point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon.

**gy'ro-scope** (-rò-skòp), *n.* [F. See GYRE; -SCOPE.] Apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel free to rotate at great speed on bearings contained in, usually, a ring or gimbal so as to have freedom of movement in one or more directions. It is used to illustrate the laws of rotating bodies and as a steering apparatus, balancing device, etc. — **gy'ro-scop'ic** (-skòp'ík), *a.*

**gy'ro-stat** (-stát), *n.* [Gr. γύρος ring, circle + *istána* to cause to stand.] Physics. A modification of the gyroscope. It is used in studying the dynamics of rotation. — **gy'ro-stat'ic** (-stát'ík), *a.* — **gy'ro-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**gy'ro-stat'ics** (-íks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of physics which deals with the phenomena of rotating bodies, as their resistance to any change of the plane of rotation.

**gy'rus** (jír'rús), *n.*; *pl.* GYRI (-rí). [L. See GYRE, *n.*] *Anat.* A convolution, esp. of the brain.

**gyve** (jív), *n.* [ME. *gyves*, *pl.*] A shackle, esp. for the legs; a fetter; — usually in *pl.* *Archaic or Poet.* — *v. t.* To shackle. *Archaic or Poet.*



Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*).



Gyroscope.

H

**H** (ách). 1. The eighth letter of the English alphabet, classed with the consonants. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with only enough narrowing of the glottis to produce audibility. It is combined with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as *ph* (= *f*) *th* (= *θ*), *sh*, *th*, *th*, and *wh*, as in *phase*, *rhetoric*, *shall*, *thing*, *then*, *where* (for the sound "zh" see *Guide*, § 106); also, with *c* to form the consonantal diphthong *ch* (= *tsh*), as in *charm* (written also *ch*, as in *catch*). In some words, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages, *h* following *c* or *g* indicates that the *c* or *g* has its "hard" sound before *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *chemistry*, *chromancy*, *chyle*, *Ghent*, etc.; in some others, *ch* has the sound of *sh*, as in *chicane*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 41. The name (*aitch*) is from the French *ache*; the form is from the Latin, and this from the Greek *H*, once used as the sign of the rough breathing. The Greek *H* is from Phœnician, the ultimate origin perhaps being Egyptian. Etymologically, *H* is most closely related to *c*; as in *E. horn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *κέρας*; *E.*

*hide*, L. *cutis*, Gr. *κέρως*; *E. hundred*, L. *centum*, Gr. *ἑκατόν*, Skr. *gata*. 2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: a The eighth in a series; eighth in class or order; sometimes, the numeral 8; as, *quire h*; *Company H*. b [*cap.*] Hydrogen.

**H**, or **h** (ách), *n.*; *pl.* H's or HS (ách'íz). The letter *H*, *h*, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital *H*.

**H**, *a.* Of the general shape of the letter *H*; as, an *H* frame, or *H*-frame.

**ha** (há), *interj.* & *n.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief: Repeated, *ha, ha*, it expresses laughter or triumph.

**ha-bak'kuk** (há-bák'kúk; há'bá-kúk), *n.* *Bib.* 1. A Hebrew prophet. 2. A certain Old Testament book.

**ha'be-as cor'pus** (há'bè-'ás kòr'pús), [L., (that) you have the body.] *Law*. Any of several common-law writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge; esp., a writ for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; íce, íll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, círcùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;

chàir; go; síng, íq; then, thín; natùre, verdùre (87);



of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another's custody.

**hab'er-dash'er** (hăb'ēr-dăsh'ēr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in small wares, as tapes, pins, needles, etc., and formerly hats; now, esp., a dealer in trimmings, etc. **2.** One who keeps a men's furnishing store, selling neckwear, hats, etc. *U. S.*  
**hab'er-dash'er-y** (ĕ), *n.* A haberdasher's goods or his shop.  
**hab'er-geon** (hăb'ēr-jēon; hă-bŭr'jēon), *n.* [*F. haubergeon*, dim. of *OF. hauberc* hauberk.] A coat of mail, shorter than a hauberk; loosely, the hauberk.

**hab'ile** (hăb'īl), *a.* [*F. habile*, *L. habilis*. See **ABLE**, **HABIT**.] **1.** Fit; suitable. *Obs.* **2.** Able; adroit; skillful.

**hab'il'i-ment** (hă-bil'ī-mĕnt), *n.* [*F. habillement*, *fr. habiliter* to dress.] Dress; attire; clothes; — chiefly in *pl.*  
**hab'il'i-tate** (-tăt), *v. t.*, *-TĀT'ĒD* (-tăt'ĕd); *-TĀT'ĪNG* (-tăt'īng). **1.** To qualify; entitle. *Obs.* **2.** To fit out, or equip for working, as a mine. *Local, U. S.* **3.** To clothe; dress.

— *v. t.* [*G. habiliteren*.] To qualify one's self, as for teaching in a university. **hab'il'i-ta'tion** (-tăt'shŭn), *n.*

**hab'it** (hăb'it), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. habitus* state, appearance, dress, *habere* to have.] **1.** Dress; garb; clothes. **2.** A costume indicative of rank, profession, or occupation; or, as a spare habit. **4.** Mental or moral constitution or bearing; mental make-up. **5.** A custom or practice; esp., an aptitude or inclination acquired by repetition and marked by facility of performance or decreased power of resistance. **6. *Nat. Hist.* Characteristic form or mode of occurrence or growth; as, elms have a spreading habit. **7. Familiarity or terms of familiarity; close acquaintance; as, an intimate habit. *Obsoles.*****

**Syn.** Custom, usage, practice, use, rule, consuetude, wont. — **Habit, custom, usage, practice, use, wont.** **Habit** implies a settled disposition or tendency due to repetition; **custom** suggests the fact of repetition rather than the tendency to repeat; **usage** (applying only to a considerable body of people) adds the implication of long acceptance or standing; both **custom** and (*esp.*) **usage** often suggest authority; as, we do many things mechanically from force of habit; "a custom more honored in the breach than the observance"; the habit of smoking; the custom of smoking after dinner; "Usages . . . have become a kind of common law." **Use** and **wont** are chiefly poetical for **custom**. **Practice** suggests esp. habitual performance or mode of action.

— *v. t.* [*F. habiter*, fr. *L. habitare*, intens. fr. *habere* to have.] **1.** To dress; clothe. **2.** To inhabit. *Archaic.*

**hab'it-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

**hab'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bil'ī-tī), **hab'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **hab'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

**hab'it-an-cy** (-ăn-sī), *n.* Residence; inhabitaney.

**hab'it-ant** (hăb'ī-tănt), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** An inhabitant. **2.** (*F. pron.* *ă-bĕ'tănt*). One of the French settlers (or their descendants) in Canada or Louisiana, of the farming class.

**hab'it-tat** (hăb'ī-tăt), *n.* [*L.*, it dwells.] **1.** Natural abode of a plant or animal. **2.** Place where a thing commonly is.

**hab'it-ta'tion** (-tăt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inhabiting; state of inhabiting or dwelling, or of being inhabited; occupancy. **2.** Place of abode; a residence.

**Syn.** Habitation, dwelling, residence, domicile, home. **Habitation** and **dwelling**, both general terms, are now almost exclusively bookish or elevated in connotation. **Residence** denotes a settled or permanent home; as used of a dwelling house, it suggests pretension or dignity. **Domicile** is chiefly legal. **Home** denotes a dwelling place, but connotes esp. the sentiment and feeling associated with it.

**habit cloth.** A light, thin broadcloth, so called because riding habits are usually made of it.

**hab'it'u-al** (hă-bit'ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a habit; according to habit; customary; as, *habitual* actions. **2.** Doing, practicing, or acting in some manner by force of habit; as, a *habitual* drunkard. **3.** Usual; commonly used; customary; as, a *habitual* chair, topic, etc. — **Syn.** See **USUAL**. — **hab'it'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **hit'u-al-ness**, *n.*

**hab'it'u-ate** (-ăt), *v. t.*; *-AT'ĒD* (-ăt'ĕd); *-AT'ĪNG*. [*L. habituatus*, p. p. of *habitare* to bring into a habit of body.] To accustom; familiarize. — **hab'it'u-a'tion** (-ăt'shŭn), *n.*

**hab'it-tude** (hăb'ī-tŭd), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. habituudo* condition.] **1.** Native character; hence, habitual attitude. **2.** Habitual association or intercourse. **3.** Habit of body or of action.

**hab'it'u-ĕ** (hă-bit'ū-ĕ); *F. ă-bĕ'tū-ĕ*), *n.* [*F.*, p. p.] One who habitually frequents a place or class of places.

**ha-chure'** (hă-shŭr'; hăsh'ŭr), *n.* [*F.* fr. *hacher* to hack.] A short line used in drawing and engraving, esp. in shading and denoting different surfaces. Cf. **CONTOUR LINE**. — (*hă-shŭr'*), *v. t.*; *-CHURED'* (-shŭrd'); *-CHUR'ING*. To shade with, or show by, hachures.

**ha-cien'da** (ă-syĕn'dă; hă-sĭ-ĕn'dă), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *Osp. hacienda* employment, estate, fr. *L. faciĕnda* (things) to be done, fr. *facere* to do.] A large estate, or a works or establishment. *Sp. Amer.*

**hack** (hăk), *v. t.* [*AS. haccian* (in comp.).] **1.** To cut irregularly; haggled. **2.** *Football*. To kick the shins of (an opposing player). **3.** To roughen or dress (stone) with a hack hammer. **4.** *Agric.* **a.** To break up the surface of (land, or ground). **b.** To break up the soil and sow (seed) at the same operation; — used with *in*; as, to *hack* in wheat. **c.** To cut, trim, or uproot, with a hack, hook, or sickle. *Eng.* — *v. i.* **1.** To make hacks, or rough cuts or notches. **2.** To cough in a short, broken manner. **3.** To kick an opponent's shins in football or basketball.

— *n.* **1.** A tool or implement for hacking or cutting, as a pick, hoe, etc. **2.** A notch; cut; nick. **3.** *Football*. A kick on the shins, or a cut from a kick. **4.** A breaking or stumbling in speech. **5.** A short, broken cough.

**hack** (hăk), *n.* [*For Hackney*.] **1.** A horse for common hire, or for all kinds of work, or, specif., a saddle horse. **2.** A coach or carriage for hire; a hackney. **3.** One who hires out, esp. for literary work; a drudge.

— *v. t.* **1.** To use often, so as to render trite or stale. **2.** To use as a hack; let out for hire. — *v. i.* To ride or drive at an ordinary pace, or over the roads, as distinguished from riding across country.

— *a.* Hackneyed; hired. [*Western U. S.*]

**hack'a-more** (-ă-mŏr), *n.* Any of several kinds of halter.

**hack'ber-ry** (-bĕr-ī), *n.* Any of a genus (*Celtis*) of ulmaceous trees bearing small reddish drupaceous fruit.

**hack'but** (-bŭt), **hag'but** (-bŭt), *n.* [*OF. haquebute*, prob. a corruption of *D. haakbus*; *haak* hook + *bus* gun barrel.] A harquebus of which the butt was bent down or hooked for convenience in taking aim. — **hack'but-ĕer'**, **hack'but-ter**, *n.*

**hack'er**, *n.* One who, or that which hacks.

**hack hammer.** An adzlike hammer used in dressing stone.

**hack'le** (hăk'li), *n.* [*See HECKLE*.] **1.** A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a hatchel. **2.** A one of the long, narrow feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the domestic fowl. See **POULTRY, Illustr.** **b.** The neck plumage collectively of the domestic fowl. **c.** *Angling*. The loose tuft, usually made from the hackle of a fowl, projecting down from near the head of an artificial fly and imitating an insect's legs.

— *v. t.*; *-LED* (-lĕd); *-LING* (-līng). **1.** To comb out (flax or hemp) with a hackle. **2.** To furnish with a hackle for fishing.

**hack'le**, *v. t.* & *i.* [*Freq. of hack*.] To hack; haggled.

**hack'ly** (hăk'li), *a.* [*From HACKLE* to *hack*.] Rough, jagged, or broken, as if hacked; as, a *hackly* fracture.

**hack'man** (-măn), *n.* A driver of a hack.

**hack'ma-tack'** (-mă-tăk'), *n.* [*Of American Indian origin*.] The American larch, or tamarack; also, its wood.

**hack'ney** (-nī), *n.*; *pl.* *-NEYS* (-nĭz). [*ME. hakeney, hakenay*; cf. *F. haquenée* an ambling horse.] **1.** A horse for ordinary riding or driving. **2.** A hired carriage. **3.** A hired drudge. *Obs.* — *a.* Let out for hire; hence; much used; trite. — *v. t.* To devote to, or wear out in, common or frequent use, as a horse; hence, to make trite or stale.

**hack'neyed** (-nĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Commonplace; trite; as, *hackneyed* phrases. **2.** Worn, or habituated, by long use or practice; practiced; as, *hackneyed* statesmen. — **Syn.** See **TRITE**.

**hack saw, or hack'saw'** (hăk'sŏ'), *n.* A narrow-bladed, fine-toothed saw stretched in a frame, for cutting metal.

**had** (hăd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **HAVE**. [*AS. hæfde*, in p. d. *hæfed, gehæfed*.] See **HAVE**.

**had better, had as lief, etc.** See **HAVE, v. l.** Note. — **had like to.** Cf. **1st LIKE, v. l.**

**had'dock** (hăd'ŭk), *n.* [*ME. hadok, haddok*.] An important food fish (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) of the Atlantic Ocean, allied to, but smaller than, the cod.

**had'e** (hăd), *n.* *Mining & Geol.* The angle made by a fault plane or a vein with the vertical. See **FAULT, Illustr.**

— *v. i.* To deviate from the vertical; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.

**Ha'des** (hă'dĕz), *n.* [*Gr. Ἅιδης, ἄδης*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a.** The grim god of the lower world, a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother of Zeus. Cf. **PLUTO**. **b.** The abode of the dead, — a gloomy subterranean realm or an island beyond the Western Ocean. **2.** The abode or state of the dead, or departed spirits; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the New Testament.

**hadj** (hăj), *n.* [*Ar. hajj*, fr. *hajja* to set out, walk, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage of a Moslem to Mecca.

**hadj'i** (-ĕ), *n.* [*Ar. hajj*.] **1.** A Moslem who has made his hadj; — sometimes prefixed as a title. **2.** A Greek or Armenian who has visited the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem.

**hæ'ma, he'ma** (hĕ'mă; hĕm'ă), *n.* An irregular combining form for *hæmo-*, signifying blood.

**hæ'ma-chrome, he'ma** (-krŏm), *n.* [*hæma-* + *Gr. χρωμα* color.] *Chem.* Coloring matter of the blood; hæmatin.

**hæ'mal, he'mal** (hĕ'măl), *a.* [*Gr. αἷμα* blood.] Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels.

**hæ'ma-poi-et'ic, he'ma-poi-et'ic** (hĕ'mă-poi-ĕt'ĭk;



Hack Saw.

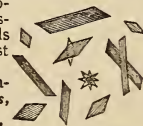
κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



hēm'ā), a. [Gr. αἷμα blood + ποιητικός creative.] *Physiol.* Bloodforming; as, the hæmopoietic function of the spleen.  
**hæ'ma-tem'e-sis, hæ'ma-** (hēm'ā-tēm'ē-sis; hēm'ā-), n. [NL. See HÆMATO-; EMESIS.] *Med.* A vomiting of blood.  
**hæ'ma'tic, hæ'ma'tic** (hēm'māt'ik), a. [Gr. αἷματός.] 1. Of, pert. to, containing, full of, or of the color of, blood. 2. *Med.* Acting on the blood. — n. A hæmatic medicine.  
**hæ'ma-ti-dro'sis, hæ'ma-ti-dro'sis** (hēm'mā-ti-drō'sis; hēm'ā-), n. [NL. See HÆMATO-; HİDROSIS.] *Med.* The excretion of bloody perspiration.  
**hæ'ma-tim'e-ter, hæ'ma-** (tīm'ē-tēr), n. [hæmatin, hæmatin + meter.] *Physiol.* An instrument for counting corpuscles in blood.  
**hæ'ma-tin, hæ'ma-tin** (hēm'mā-tin; hēm'ā-), n. [Gr. αἷμα, αἷματος, blood.] A bluish black substance containing iron, formed by decomposition of hæmoglobin.  
**hæ'ma-tin'ic, hæ'ma-** (tīm'ik), n. [From HÆMATIN.] *Med.* Any substance, such as an iron salt, which, when ingested, tends to increase the hæmoglobin of the blood.  
**hæ'ma-tin-om'e-ter, or hæ'ma-** (ōm'ē-tēr), n. *Physiol.* An instrument for estimating by colorimetry the hæmoglobin in the blood. — **tin'o-met'ic** (tīm'ō-mēt'ik), a.  
**hæ'ma-tite.** Var. of HEMATITE.  
**hæ'm'a-to-, hæ'm'a-to-** (hēm'ā-tō-; hēm'mā-tō-). Combining form from Gr. αἷμα, αἷματος, blood.  
**hæ'm'a-to-blast', hæ'm'a-to-** (blāst'), n. *Anat.* A cell or element which develops, or is supposed to develop, into a red blood corpuscle. [with blood.]  
**hæ'm'a-to-cele', hæ'm'a-to-** (sēl'), n. *Med.* A tumor filled with hæmoglobin.  
**hæ'm'a-to-cri't', hæ'm'a-to-cri't'** (kri't'), n. Also hæ'm'a-to-cri't', etc. [hæmato-, hæmato- + Gr. κριτής judge.] *Physiol.* A centrifugal apparatus for determining the relative amounts of plasma and corpuscles in blood.  
**hæ'm'a-to-gen, hæ'm'a-to-gen** (tō-jēn), n. 1. *Physiol. Chem.* A paraneuclein containing iron, obtained by peptic digestion of vitellin. 2. *Med.* Any of several preparations, as a liquid one of ferric citrate, acetic acid, and albumin, used in the treatment of anæmia, etc.  
**hæ'm'a-to-gen'e-sis, hæ'm'a-to-gen'e-sis** (jēn'ē-sis), n. *Physiol.* The formation of blood. — **ge-net'ic** (jē-nēt'ik), **gen'ic**, a.  
**hæ'm'a-toid, hæ'ma-toid** (hēm'mā-toid; hēm'ā-), a. *Physiol.* Resembling blood.  
**hæ'ma-to'l'y-sis, hæ'ma-to'l'y-sis** (tō'l'i-sis), n. [NL.] *Physiol.* Dissolution of the red blood corpuscles with diminished coagulability of the blood. — **hæ'm'a-to-ly'tic, hæ'm'a-to-ly'tic** (tō-lī't'ik), a.  
**hæ'm'a-to'ma, hæ'ma-to'ma** (tō'mā), n.; *L. pl.* -TOMATA (tō'mā-tā). [NL.; hæmato- + oma.] *Med.* A circumscribed tumor due to effusion of blood beneath the skin.  
**hæ'ma-tom'e-ter, hæ'ma-tom'e-ter** (tōm'ē-tēr), n. *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in blood.  
**hæ'ma-tose, hæ'ma-tose** (hēm'mā-tōs; hēm'ā-tōs), a. [hæmato-, hæmato- + ose.] *Med.* Full of blood.  
**hæ'ma-to'sis, hæ'ma-to'sis** (tō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. αἱμάσις, fr. αἷμα to change into blood.] *Physiol.* A formation of blood. b. Aëration of the blood in the lungs.  
**hæ'ma-tox'y-lin, hæ'ma-tox'y-lin** (tōk'si-lin), n. [hæmato- + Gr. ἔλκω wood.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O, the coloring principle of logwood (*Hæmatoxylin campechianum*). It becomes intensely violet-blue on the addition of an alkali. It is used as a stain in microscopy.  
**hæ'm'a-to-zō'on** (hēm'ā-tō-zō'on; hēm'mā-), n.; *pl.* -ZOA (zō-ā). [NL.] *Zool.* Any animal parasite inhabiting the blood. — **hæ'm'a-to-zō'ic**, a.  
**-hæ'mi-a** (hēm'mi-ā). Var. of -ÆMIA. [to the blood.]  
**hæ'mic, hæ'mic** (hēm'mik; hēm'ik), a. Of or pertaining to hæmin.  
**hæ'min, hæ'min** (hēm'min), n. [Gr. αἷμα blood.] *Physiol. Chem.* Hydrochloride of hæmatin, obtained in the form of microscopic crystals. The obtaining of these crystals from suspected stains is one of the best evidences of the presence of blood.  
**hæ'mo-, hæ'mo-** (hēm'mō-, hēm'ō-). Combining form from Greek αἷμα, αἷματος, blood.  
**hæ'mo-glo'bin, hæ'mo-glo'bin** (glō'bīn), n. *Physiol. Chem.* The normal hæmin Crystals. coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrates. It is a compound of hæmatin and globin. It crystallizes in different forms from different animals.  
**hæ'mo-glo'bi-nu'ri-a, hæ'mo-glo'bi-nu'ri-a** (glō'b'i-nū'ri-ā), n. [NL.] *Med.* The presence of hæmoglobin in the urine. — **glo'bi-nu'ric**, a.  
**hæ'moid, hæ'moid** (hēm'moid), a. *Physiol.* Resembling blood; hæmatoid.  
**hæ'mo-ly'sin, hæ'mo-ly'sin** (hēm'mō-lī'sin; hēm'ō-), n. Æle, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofã; êve, êvent ênd, ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circũs, menũ; fõod, fõot; out, oil;

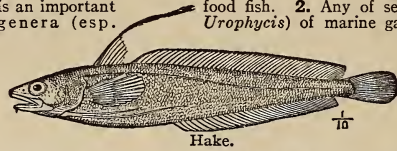
*Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum, capable of destroying red corpuscles, esp. those from another animal.  
**hæ'mo-ly'y-sis, hæ'mo-ly'** (hēm'mō-lī'y-sis), n., **hæ'mo-ly'tic, or hæ'mo-** (hēm'mō-lī't'ik; hēm'ō-), a. *Physiol.* = HÆMATOLYSIS, HÆMATOLYTIC.  
**hæ'mo-phil'i-a, hæ'mo-phil'i-a** (hēm'mō-fil'i-ā; hēm'ō-), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hemo- + -phil + -ia.] *Med.* A tendency, usually hereditary, to profuse bleeding, even from very slight wounds. — **phil'ic** (ik), a.  
**hæ'mop'y-tis, hæ'mop'y-tis** (hēm'mōp'i-tis), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hemo-, + Gr. πύρω to spit.] *Med.* Expectoration of blood, due usually to hemorrhage of the lungs.  
**hæ'm'or-rhage** (hēm'mō-rā), **hæ'm'or-rhoid**, etc. Vars. of HEMORRHAGE, etc.  
**hæ'mo-spa'si-a, hæ'mo-spa'si-a** (spā'zhī-ā; -sī-ā), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hemo- + Gr. σπᾶω to draw.] *Med.* The drawing of blood to a part, as by cupping.  
**hæ'mo-sta'si-a, hæ'mo-sta'si-a** (stā'zhī-ā; -sī-ā), **hæ'mo'sta-sis, hæ'mo'sta-sis** (hēm'mōstā-sis), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hemo- + Gr. στασις a standing still.] *Med.* A stagnation of blood. b Arrest of a hemorrhage, as by the ligation of arteries.  
**hæ'mo-stat'ic, hæ'mo-stat'ic** (hēm'mō-stāt'ik; hēm'ō-), a. [hæmo-, hemo- + Gr. στατικός causing to stand.] *Med.* a Of or relating to stagnation of the blood. b Serving to arrest hemorrhage; styptic. — n. A styptic agent.  
**hæ'mo-tho'rax, hæ'mo-tho'rax** (thō'rāks), n. Extravasation of blood into the pleural cavity.  
**hæ'fiz** (hā'fiz), n. [Ar. hæfiz.] A Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart; — a title of respect.  
**haft** (häft), n. [AS. hæft.] A handle; the hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger. — *v. t.* To set in, or furnish with, a haft.  
**hag** (häg), n. [ME. *hagge, hegge, AS. hægtessa*.] 1. A shedemon, ghost, or goblin. *Archaic.* 2. A witch. 3. An ugly old woman. 4. = HAEFISH.  
**Hä'gar** (häg'är), n. *Bib.* An Egyptian concubine of Abraham and slave of Sarah (Sara), who was driven into the desert with Ishmael, because of Sarah's (Sara's) jealousy.  
**hag'ber-ry** (häg'bēr-i), n. The hackberry.  
**hag'but** (bü't). Var. of HACKBUT. *Archaic.*  
**hag'don** (häg'dän), n. A shearwater; — applied to the several species of the North Atlantic.  
**Hä'gen** (häg'gen), n. [G.] *Ger. Myth.* Gunther's uncle, who murders Siegfried. See BRUNHILDE. Wagner makes him Gunther's half brother, who tries to get Siegfried's ring.  
**hag'fish'** (häg'fīsh'), n. Any of an order (*Hyperotreta*) of marine cyclostomes, which bore into the bodies of fishes, and devour their viscera and flesh. They are the lowest existing craniate vertebrates. Hagfish (*Myxine glutinosa*). (†)  
**hag-ga'da** (hä-gä'dä), n.; *pl.* -DOTH (-dōth). [Rabbinic hag-ga'dah] *haggadä*, fr. *higgid* to relate.] 1. In rabbinical literature, a story, anecdote, legend, or explanatory narration; hence [*cap.*], collectively, the nonlegal portion of rabbinical literature. 2. [*cap.*] In a restricted sense, the exegesis or exposition of the Scriptures consisting chiefly in imaginative developments of thoughts suggested by the text, or a didactic or homiletic exposition. Cf. HALACHA, MIDRASH. — **hag-gad'ic** (hä-gäd'ik; -gäd'ik), **hag-gad'i-cal** (-gäd'i-käl; -gäd'i-käl), a.  
**hag-gad'ist** (hä-gäd'ist), n. A haggadic writer, or a student of the Haggada. — **hag-ga-dis'tic** (hä-gä-dis'tik), a.  
**Häg'gä-i** (häg'gä-i), n. *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. b A certain book of the Old Testament.  
**häg'gard** (ärd), a. [F. *hagard*.] 1. Wild; untamed; — said esp., *Falconry*, of a hawk caught after acquiring adult plumage. Cf. EYAS. 2. Having the look of one wasted by want, suffering, etc.; gaunt. — *Syn.* See THIN.  
— n. A haggard hawk. — **häg'gard-ness**, n.  
**hagged** (häg; häg'ed), a. 1. Bewitched; haglike. 2. *Haggard*. Both *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*  
**häg'gis** (häg'gis), n. A pudding made of the pluck of a sheep or a calf. *Scot. & Eng.*  
**häg'gish** (-ish), a. Like, or characteristic of, a hag.  
**häg'gle** (-'ly), *v. t.*; -GLING (-'ling), -GLING (-'ling). [Freq. of *Scot. hag* to cut.] 1. To cut roughly; hack. 2. To subject to caviling or chaffering. — *v. i.* To dispute; stickle. — n. Act of haggling. — **häg'gler** (-lēr), n.  
**häg'i-o-** (hä'jī-ō-; hä'jī-ō-). Combining form from Greek αἷος, sacred, holy.  
**häg'i-oc'e-ra-cy** (hä'jī-ōk'rä-sī; hä'jī-), n.; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Government by a body of persons regarded as holy.  
**Häg'i-og'ra-pha** (-ög'rä-ä), n. *pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀγιόγραφα (sc. βιβλία), fr. ἀγιόγραφος written by inspiration; αἷος holy + γράφω to write.] The portion of the Old Testament not in the Law and the Prophets.





**hag'i-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* One of the writers of the Hagio-grapha; also, a writer of lives of the saints.  
**hag'i-og'ra-phy** (häg'i-ög'rá-fī, hä'jī-), *n.* Biography of saints; saints' lives; hagiology. — **hag'i-o-graph'ic** (-ög'gräf'ik), -**graph'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.*  
**hag'i-ol'a-try** (-öl'á-trī), *n.* The invocation or worship of saints. — **hag'i-ol'a-ter** (-tēr), *n.*  
**hag'i-ol'o-gy** (-öl'ö-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -**GIES** (-jīz). History of sacred writings or of sacred persons; a narrative or catalogue of saints. — **hag'i-o-log'ic** (-ög'lög'ik), -**log'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* — **hag'i-ol'o-gist** (-öl'ö-jīst), *n.*  
**hag'i-o-scope** (häg'i-ög-sköp'; hä'jī-ög), *n.* An opening in the interior walls of a cruciform church to afford a view of the altar to those in the transepts. — **hag'i-o-scop'ic** (-sköp'ik), *a.*  
**hag'ride** (häg'rid'), *v. t.* To ride or harass (a person), after the manner ascribed to hags and witches afflict with nightmare; — used chiefly in *p. p.*, **hag'rid'den**.  
**Hague Tribunal** (häg). The permanent court of arbitration created by the "International Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," adopted by the International Peace Conference of 1899.  
**hah** (hä), *interj.* = HA.  
**ha-ha'** (hä-hä'), *n.* [*F. haha.*] A sunk fence, wall, or ditch.  
**Hah'ne-man'ni-an** (hä'nē-mán'ni-än), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755-1843), founder of homeopathy. — **Hah'ne-mann-ism** (hä'nē-mán-iz-m), *n.*  
**Hai'duk** (hi'dök'), *n.* [*G. haiduck, heiduck, fr. Hung. hajdu.*] One of the bandit mountaineers among the Balkan Slavs, who did much to bring on the struggle resulting in independence from Turkish rule; also, in Hungary, one of a class of mercenary foot soldiers who received privileges of nobility, etc., in 1605; hence, in Hungary and Poland, a domestic in the household of a noble.  
**haik** (hik; häk), *n.* Also **haick**. [*Ar. haik, fr. haka* to weave.] A woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs as an outer garment.  
**hai'kwan'** (hi'kwän'), *n.* [*Chin. 'hai-kuan.*] Chinese maritime customs.  
**haikwan tael**. A Chinese weight (10 catty) equivalent to 1½ oz., or 37.801 g. See **TAEL**.  
**hail** (hāl), *n.* [*AS. hægel, hagol.*] **1.** Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds. **2.** A hailstorm. *Rare.* **3.** Hence, a shower of anything likened to hail; as, a *hail* of bullets — *v. i.* & *t.* To precipitate hail, or as hail.  
**hail, v. t.** [*From ME. heil, hail, n. & a., used in greeting, Icel. heill hale, sound.*] **1.** To salute; greet. **2.** To call loudly to or after; accost. — *v. i.* To call out in order to attract attention, etc.  
**to hail from**, to announce as the port from which a vessel sails; hence, to come from.  
*— interj.* An exclamation of salutation or greeting.  
**Hail Mary**, = AVE MARIA.  
*— n.* Act of hailing; salutation. — **hai'er**, *n.*  
**hail fellow**, or **hail'-fel'low**. A phrase used as an adjective, noun, or adverb, originating in the old greeting "Hail, fellow!" and hence signifying intimacy or comradeship.  
**hail'stone'** (-stön'), *n.* A pellet of hail.  
**hail'storm'** (-störm'), *n.* A storm accompanied with hail; a shower of hail.  
**hair** (hâr), *n.* [*AS. hâr.*] **1.** A slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; esp., one of the filaments of the coat of mammals; also, this coat or a part of it, esp. that of the human head. **2. Bot.** A very slender, flexible outgrowth of the epidermis. **3.** Fabric made of hair; haircloth; a mat or wrap of such fabric. **4.** A hairbreadth.  
**hair'breadth'** (-brëdth'), *n.* Also **hair's breadth** (hârz). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.  
**hair'breadth', a.** Very narrow; as, a *hairbreadth* escape.  
**hair'brush'** (-brüş'), *n.* A brush for the hair.  
**hair'cloth'** (-klöth'; 62), *n.* A fabric made wholly or in part of camel's hair or horsehair, used to cover furniture, etc.  
**hair'dress'er** (-drës'ër), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber. — **hair'dress'ing**, *n.* [*with hair.*]  
**hair'i-ness** (hâr'i-nës), *n.* State of being hairy, or covered.  
**hair'pin'** (-pin'), *n.* A pin to fasten the hair or a headdress.  
**hair shirt**. A shirt, or a band for the loins, made of horsehair, and worn for a penance.  
**hair'split'ter** (-splīt'ër), *n.* One who makes overnice or needless distinctions in reasoning; one who quibbles.  
**hair'split'ting**, *a. & n.* Making overnice distinctions.  
**hair'spring'** (-spring'), *n.* The slender spring which regulates the motion of the balance in many timepieces.  
**hair stroke**. A delicate stroke in writing or printing.  
**hair trigger**. *Firearms.* A trigger so adjusted that a slight pressure on it actuates the firing mechanism.  
**hair'y** (hâr'y), *a.*; **hair'y-er** (-i-ër); -**EST**. Bearing, or covered with, hair; made of or resembling hair; hirsute.  
**Hai'ti-an** (hä'ti-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to Haiti. — *n.* A native or citizen of Haiti.  
**haj'y, haj'ji**. Vars. of **HADJI**.  
**hake** (häk), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Merluccius*) of marine

fishes allied to the cods. The *silver hake* (*M. bilinearis*) is an important food fish. **2.** Any of several genera (esp. *Urophycis*) of marine gadoid



Hake.

fishes. The *white hake* (*U. tenuis*) and the common *squirrel hake* (*U. chuss*) are food fishes.  
**ha-keem', ha-kim'** (hä-kēm'), *n.* [*Ar. hakim, lit., wise one.*] In India and Mohammedan countries, a physician.  
**ha'kim** (hä'kim), *n.* [*Ar. häkim.*] A Mohammedan title for a ruler or judge.

**ha-la'cha** (hä-lä'kä), *n.*; *pl.* -**CHOTH**, -**KOTH** (-köth).  
**ha-la'kah** [*Heb. háläkhäh.*] *Lit.*, usage or traditional custom; hence: a [*cap.*] The Jewish oral laws supplementing or explaining the law of the Scriptures, or these laws as later reduced to writing, b [*L. c.*] A single tradition or law. — **ha-la'chist** (hä-lä'kīst), *n.*  
**ha-la'tion** (hä-lä'shün), *n.* [*See HALO.*] *Photog.* A spreading of light beyond its proper boundaries, such as may appear, in an interior view, around a window facing the sky.  
**hal'berd** (häl'bërd; formerly höl'bërd), **hal'bert** (-bërt), *n.* [*F. halberde; of G. origin.*] A kind of obsolete long-handled weapon. See *Illust.* — **hal'berd-ier'** (häl'bërd-ër'), *n.*



**hal'cy-on** (häl'sī-ün), *n.* [*L., fr. G. ἀλκυών, better ἀλκυών.*] A bird, identified with the kingfisher, fabled to nest on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and calm the waves; hence, *Poetic*, the kingfisher. — *a.* Of or pert. to the halcyon; hence: calm; peaceful.  
**Hal'cy-o-ne** (häl-sī'ö-nē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἁλκυώνη.*] *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus. In grief for her drowned husband, Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea. The gods changed them both into kingfishers.

**hale** (hāl), *v. t.* **HALED** (hāld); **HAL'ING** (hāl-ing). To haul; pull; drag. — **hal'er** (häl'ër), *n.* (*time of hale, a.* [*AS. hāl.*] Free from defect, disease, Charles II.) or infirmity; sound; healthy; robust; also, characterized by health and vigor, as, a *hale* old age.

**half** (häf), *a.* [*AS. healf, half.*] **1.** Consisting of a moiety, or one of two equal parts. **2.** Consisting of about a half; hence: partial; imperfect.  
*— adv.* **1.** In equal part or degree; approximately half; imperfectly. **2.** With a negative: Not by a great deal; very little or not at all; as, *not half* bad.  
*— n.*; *pl.* **HALVES** (häv). **1.** One of two equal parts of a (whole) thing. **2.** A part of anything approximately equal to the remainder; as, the larger *half* of a fortune.

**half-and-half'**, *n.* Also **half and half**. A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts.  
**half'-and-half', a.** Half one thing and half another, or half one thing and half its negative; as, a *half-and-half* enthusiasm. — *adv.* In equal measure or in equal parts.  
**half back**. *Football.* See **BACK, n., 5 d.**  
**half'-baked'** (-bäk't'), *a. Baked imperfectly; underdone; hence, *Colloq.*: incomplete; deficient, esp. in intelligence.  
**half'beak'** (häl'bëk'), *n.* Any of various elongated marine fishes (genera *Hemiramphus*, etc.) resembling garfishes, but having the upper jaw much shorter.*



Halfbeak (*Hemiramphus unifasciatus*) of the American Atlantic Coast.

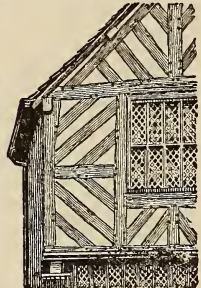
**half binding**. A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners are in leather.  
**half blood, or half'-blood', n.** **1.** [*In this sense always half blood.*] The relation between persons having one parent, but not both, in common; as, a brother or sister of the *half blood*. See **BLOOD, n., 3.** **2.** A person so related to another. **3.** A person whose father and mother are of different races; a half-breed.  
**half'-blood'ed, a.** Having half blood; also, having parents of different breeds; esp., having one parent of good and one of inferior stock.  
**half'-boot', n.** A boot reaching somewhat above the ankle.  
**half'-breed', n.** **1.** The offspring of parents of different races, esp. of the American Indian and the white race. **2.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.* A member of that faction of the Republican party which favored civil service reform, opposed the strong Republican machine, and supported President Garfield in his controversy in 1881 with Senators Conkling and Platt of New York; — so called in derision by the other faction, the *Stalwarts*. — *a.* Half-blooded.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



**half brother.** A brother by one parent only.  
**half-caste', n.** 1. One born of, or descended from, a European parent on the one side and a Hindu or Mohamadan on the other. 2. One born of two distinct races; a half-breed. — *a.* Of or pert. to a half-caste or half-castes.  
**half cock.** The position of the hammer of a gun when half retracted so that the trigger cannot operate.  
**half-hearted, a.** Wanting in heart, spirit, or interest; lukewarm. — *half-hearted-ly, adv.* — *-ed-ness, n.*  
**half hitch.** See **HITCH, KNOT, n.** 1.  
**half-mast', n.** A point some distance, not necessarily halfway, below the top of a mast or staff or the peak of a gaff; as, a flag at *half-mast* (a token of mourning or distress). — *v. t.* To hang at half-mast, as a flag.  
**half-moon', n.** 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. 2. Something shaped like the half-moon or like a crescent.  
**half note.** *Music.* A minim.  
**half-pace' (hā'f'pās'), n.** 1. A raised floor or dais, or a platform at the top of steps, as for a throne or an altar. 2. A landing of a staircase, between two half flights.  
**half-pen-ny (hā'pēn-ī; hā'pēn'ī), n.;** for *pl.* see **PENNY.** Half a penny, or a coin of this value. *England.*  
**half sister.** A sister by one parent only.  
**half step.** a See **STEP, n., 10. b Mil.** In the United States infantry, a step of fifteen inches, or, in double time, of eighteen inches; — called *short step* in the navy.  
**half-tim'bered (-tīm'bērd), a.** *Arch.* Constructed of a timber frame having the spaces filled in with masonry or with plaster on oak laths.  
**half tint.** Demitint.  
**half tone, or half-tone', n.** a An intermediate tone in a painting, engraving, photograph, etc.; middle tint, not very dark nor very light. b A half-tone photo-engraving.  
**half-tone', a.** Of or pert. to half tones; specif., *Photo-engraving,* designating a plate, process, or picture, in which the gradations of tone, or the half tones, in the photograph are reproduced by spots produced by a screen.  
**half-way' (hā'f'wā'), adv.** In the middle; partially. — *a.* Midway. **Half-timbered.**  
**half-wit'ted, a.** Mentally deficient; imbecile.  
**hal'ly-but (hā'f'ly-būt; hō'l-), n.** Also **hol'ly-but.** [*ME. hali holi + but, butte, flounder; — as being eaten on holy days.*] The largest species of flatfish (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), one of the finest of food fishes. The female sometimes weighs several hundred pounds; the male, rarely more than fifty.  
**hal'ide (hā'f'īd; -īd; hā'f'īd; -īfd), n.** Also **hal'īd.** [*Gr. ἅλς salt + -ide, -id.*] *Chem.* A binary compound (a chloride, bromide, iodide, or fluoride) of a halogen with an element or radical. — *a.* Haloid.  
**hal'i-dom (hā'f'ī-dŏm), hal'i-dome (-dŏm), n.** [*AS. hālig-dŏm; hālig holy + -dŏm, E. -dom.*] Holiness; also, a sanctuary or a holy relic. *Archaic.*  
**hal'ite (hā'f'īt; hā'f'īt), n.** [*Gr. ἅλς salt.*] Native salt.  
**hal'ly-tus (hā'f'ly-tŭs), n.** [*L., fr. halare to breathe.*] Exhalation; breath; vapor.  
**hall (hōl), n.** [*AS. heal, heall.*] 1. The public dwelling of a Teutonic chieftain. 2. a The residence of a landed proprietor. *Chiefly British.* b Hence, a residence or abode; as, *bachelor's hall*. 3. A public or semipublic building of considerable size or stateliness. 4. An assembly room. 5. a In English universities, a building for residence, instruction, or the like; now, esp. such an establishment for certain students having or not having university privileges; as, *theological halls; halls* for women; hence, the body formed by the officers and members or residents of such a hall. b In North America, a college building devoted to any special purpose; as *Divinity Hall*. 6. The common dining apartment in an English college; the dinner itself. 7. The entrance room of a building; also, a corridor or passage. 8. Cleared space in a crowd; — formerly an exclamation. *Obs.*  
**hal-lal' (hā-lāl'; hā'l'el), n.** [*Heb. hallēl praise.*] *Jewish Ritual.* A selection of certain psalms of praise.  
**hal'le-lu'jah (hā'l'ē-lŏ'yā), interj.** [See **ALLELUIA.**] Praise hal'le-lu'jah | ye Jehovah! Praise ye the Lord! — *n.* A song or exclamation of gratitude or praise to God.  
**hall'iard (hā'l'yērd), v.** Var. of **HAILYARD.**  
**hall mark, or hall/mark', n.** An official stamp of purity put on gold and silver articles at Goldsmiths' Hall, London.  
**hal-lo', hal-loa' (hā-lŏ'), n., v., & interj.** See **HOLLO.**  
**hal-loo' (hā-lŏŏ'), interj. & n.** An exclamation or call to incite an animal or attract attention; shout. — *v. i.* To



Half-timbered.

shout a halloo. — *v. t.* 1. To encourage, or incite, with shouts. 2. To call or shout to. 3. To call out loudly.  
**hal-low' (-lŏ'), n., v., & interj.** Halloo. *Obs.*  
**hal'low (hā'lŏ'), v. t.** [*AS. hāligian, fr. hālig holy.*] To set apart for holy or religious use; consecrate.  
**Hal'low-ēen' (-ēn'), n.** The evening preceding Allhallows, or All Saints' Day; the evening of October 31.  
**Hal'low-mas (hā'lŏ-mās), n.** The feast of Allhallows.  
**Hal'lstatt (hāl'stāt; -shtāt), Hall-stāt'ī-an (hāl'stāt'ī-ān), a.** Of or pert. to Hallstatt, Austria, or the Hallstatt, or Hallstattian, civilization, a prehistoric civilization of central Europe, variously dated at from 1000 to 1500 B. C., characterized by expert use of bronze, a knowledge of iron, possession of domestic animals, agriculture, and artistic skill in manufacturing pottery, etc.  
**hal-lu'ci-nate (hā-lŭ'sī-nāt), v. t.** [*L. hallucinatus, alucinatus, p. p. of hallucinari, alucinari, to wander in mind, dream.*] To wander mentally; suffer illusion. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To affect with visions or imaginary perceptions.  
**hal-lu'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), n.** 1. Wandering of the mind. 2. Perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause, usually due to disorder of the nerves. — *Syn.* See **DELUSION.**  
**hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry (hā-lŭ'sī-nā-tŏ-rī), a.** Pertaining of, or tending to produce, hallucination.  
**hal'lux (hā'lŭks), n.;** *pl.* -lucēs (-ŭ-sēz). [*NL., fr. L. hallex, allex.*] *Anat. & Zool.* The digit of the hind limb corresponding to the pollex in the fore limb; in man, the great toe; in the hind toe of birds.  
**hall'way' (hō'l'wā'), n.** An entrance hall or corridor. *U. S.*  
**halm.** Var. of **HAULM.**  
**hal'mā (hā'l'mā), n.** [*NL., fr. Gr. ἄλμα, fr. ἄλλεσθαι to leap.*] 1. *Greek Antiq.* The long jump, with weights in the hands, — the leading exercise of the Pentathlon. 2. A game played on a board having 256 squares, by two persons with 19 men each, or by four with 13 men each.  
**hal'o (hā'lŏ'), n.;** *pl.* -lŏs, -lŏēs (-lŏz). [*L. halos, acc. halo, Gr. ἅλος a threshing floor, disk or halo of the sun or moon.*] 1. A circle of light appearing to surround a luminous body. 2. *Art.* A circle or disk of light around the head; a form of glory or nimbus. 3. The glow or glory investing an object idealized. — *n. t. & i.* To form, or encircle with, a halo.  
**hal'o-gen (hā'lŏ-jēn), n.** [*Gr. ἅλς, ἅλς, salt + -gen.*] *Chem.* An element or radical that forms salts by direct union with metals; — applied to chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, and, sometimes, cyanogen.  
**hal'oid (hā'lŏid; hā'lŏid), a.** [*Gr. ἅλς, ἅλς, salt + -oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling salt; halide. — *n.* A haloid substance.  
**hal'o-phyte (hā'lŏ-fīt), n.** [*Gr. ἅλς, ἅλς, salt + -phyte.*] *Bot.* A plant which grows naturally in soil impregnated with salts, as those of the seacoast or of the alkaline deserts. They are largely chenopods. Cf. *μεσορριζιτε, χερσορριζιτε.* — **hal'o-phytic (-fīt'īk), a.**  
**halt (hōlt), n.** Formerly *alt*, *It.* or *Sp. alto*, *fr. G. halt, fr. halten* to hold. 1. A stop, as in marching; arrest of progress. — *v. i. & t.* To cease progress; stop; stand still.  
**halt, a.** [*AS. healt.*] Having a halting walk; lame. — *n.* Act of limping; lameness. — *v. i. t.* 1. To limp. 2. To hesitate. 3. To be faulty in sequence, as an argument.  
**hal'ter (hōlt'ēr), n.** [*AS. hæltere.*] 1. A rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying an animal. 2. A rope or hanging malefactor; a noose; hence, death by hanging. — *v. t. i.* To catch with or as with a halter; put a halter on. 2. To hang.  
**halve (hāv), v. t.** 1. HALVED (hāvvd); HALV'ING. 1. To divide into halves; be or form half of. 2. *Golf.* Of a hole, match, etc., to play in the same number of strokes as an opponent.  
**halves (hāvz), n., pl.** of **HALF.**  
**hal'yard (hā'l'yērd), n.** [*For hallier a hauler, fr. hale, v.*] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering sails, flags, etc.  
**ham (hām), n.** [*AS.*] 1. The region back of the knee joint; in quadrupeds, the hock. 2. The thigh and foot; — esp. in *pl.* 3. The thigh of a hog prepared for food.  
**Ham, n. Bib.** The second son of Noah.  
**ham'a-dry'ad (hām'ā-drī'ād), n.;** *pl.* E. -ADS (-ādz), L. -ADES (-drī'ā-dēz). [*L. Hamadryas, -adis, Gr. ἡμαδρύας; ἄμα together + δρύς oak, tree.*] *Class. Myth.* A dryad.  
**ha-mal' (hā-māl'; -mōl'), n.** Also **ham-mal', hum-maul', ha-maul', etc.** [*Turk. & Ar. hammāl, fr. Ar. hamala* to carry.] A porter; palanquin bearer; specif., in western India, a male house servant.  
**ham'a-me'li-dā'ceous (hām'ā-mē'lī-dā'shŭs), a.** [See **HAMAMELIS.**] Bot. Belonging to a family (*Hamamelidaceæ*) of shrubs and trees (order *Rosales*), having alternate leaves, small, often clustered, flowers, and a woody or cartilaginous capsular fruit.  
**ham'a-me'lis (hām'ā-mē'līs), n.** [*NL., fr. Gr. ἡμαμηλῆς a medlar.*] The witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*).  
**Ha'man (hā'mān), n. Bib.** An enemy of the Jews, hanged on the gallows prepared for Mordecai. *Esther* vii.  
**Ham'ble-to'ni-an (hām'b'l-tŏ'nī-ān), a.** Of, pert. to, or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ĩrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makē; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ānite, ārn, ūp, cĩrcūs, menū; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĩn; natŭre, verdŭre (87);



designating a superior race or strain of American trotting horses descended from a stallion called Hambletonian (1849-76). — *n.* A horse of this race.

**Ham/burg** (hám'búrg; *G.* hám'bóork), *n.* **1.** A German city. **2.** One of a breed of domestic fowls, of rather small size, somewhat resembling Leghorns and having a rose comb and leaden blue legs.

**hame** (hám), *n.* Either of two curved pieces (bearing on the collar) to which the traces are fastened. See **HARNESSES**.

**Ham/let-to-ni-an** (hám'lít-tó'ní-án), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, following, or in accord with the doctrines of, Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804). **2.** Pert. to Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856), Scottish philosopher and logician.

**Ham/ite** (hám'ít), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A descendant of Ham, Noah's second son. *Gen. x. 6-20.* **2.** *Ethnol.* A member of the chief native race of North Africa. The Hamites are Caucasians, and have dark or even black skin, wavy hair, and oval face.

**Ham-itic** (-ít'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to the Hamites, or the family of languages, **Hamitic Languages**, including ancient Egyptian and Coptic and various modern languages.

**ham/let** (hám'lét), *n.* [*OF. hamelet*, dim. of *hamel*, *LL. hamellum*, a dim. of German origin.] A little cluster of houses in the country; or village, a small group of houses belonging to a parish or seignior.

**Ham/let**, *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a prince of Denmark, whose father has been secretly murdered by Claudius, Hamlet's uncle, who assumes the throne and marries the queen. The ghost of the murdered king enjoins Hamlet to avenge him, and, finally, Hamlet, when at the point of death, stabs Claudius. See **OPHELIA**.

**ham/mer** (-ér), *n.* [*AS. hamer, hamor.*] **1.** An implement for pounding, beating, driving nails, etc. **2.** Something in form or action resembling or likened to a hammer; as: **a.** A lever with a striking head for ringing a bell. **b.** Any of the padded mallets in a piano action; also, a hand mallet for playing on the xylophone, etc. **c.** *Anat.* The malleus. **d.** *Firearms.* That part of a gunlock which strikes the percussion cap, or firing-pin; the cock. **3.** An auctioneer's gavel. **4.** *Athletics.* A spherical weight attached to a long flexible handle and hurled from a circle.

— *v. t.* **1.** To beat or strike with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows. **2.** To fasten or build with a hammer, as by nailing. **3.** Fig., to assail or work at assiduously. — *v. i.* To strike repeated blows with or as with a hammer; also, to labor persistently on one thing; make reiterated efforts.

**ham/mer-cloth** ('klóth; 62), *n.* The cloth covering the driver's seat or box in a coach of ceremony.

**ham/mer-er** (-ér), *n.* One who works with a hammer.

**ham/mer-head** (-héd'), *n.* Any of a family (*Sphyrnidæ*) of sharks having the head extended sidewise into long processes at the end of which are the eyes.

**ham/mer-less**, *a.* *Firearms.* Without a visible hammer; — said of a gun having a firing pin or striker inside the lock.

**ham/mock** (hám'úk), *n.* [*Of Amer. Indian origin.*] **1.** A swinging bed, suspended by cords. **2.** An area characterized by hardwood vegetation. *Southern U. S.*

**ham/per** (-pér), *n.* [*For hanaper.*] A large basket, usually with a cover.

**ham/per**, *v. t.* To fetter; embarrass, confound.

**Syn.** Impede, hinder, clog, restrict, confine, bind, trammel, fetter, curb, chain, tie. — **Hamper, trammel, clog, fetter.** To hamper is to encumber or embarrass as by an impediment or restraining influence; to trammel is more specifically to entangle or confine as if in a net; clog emphasizes the idea of something which weighs upon or clings to one. **Fetter** (primarily to chain the feet) suggests relatively complete confinement or restraint; as, *fettered* by superstition.

— *n.* *Naut.* Articles ordinarily indispensable, but in the way at certain times. See **TOP-HAMPER**.

**ham/ster** (-stér), *n.* [*G.*] A ratlike burrowing rodent (*Cricetus cricetus*) found in parts of Europe and Asia.

**ham/string** ('string'), *n.* In man, either of the great tendons back of the knee. In quadrupeds, the large tendon above and behind the hock. — *v. t.* To cut the hamstring or hamstrings of; hence: to cripple; disable.

**ham/u-late** (-ú-lát), *a.* Having a small hook; hook-shaped.

**ham'u-lus** (-lús), *n.*; *pl.* -i (-lí). [*L.*, a little hook.] *Anat. & Zool.* A hook, or hooklike process.

**han/ap** (hán'áp), *n.* [*F.*] A goblet; cup. *Obs. or Hist.*

**han'a-per** (-á-pér), *n.* [*OF. hanapier*, fr. *hanap* a drinking vessel; of Ger. origin.] **1.** A case or basket to hold plate, as drinking cups or goblets. **2.** A kind of small hamper in which documents were kept. **3.** [*cap.*] The former department of the English Court of Chancery into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolling of documents, as charters, etc.

**hance** (hans), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A sudden fall or break, as the fall of the file rail down to the gangway. **2.** *Arch.* The arc of minimum radius at the springing of an elliptical or similar arch; hence, the haunch of an arch.

**hand** (hánd), *n.* [*AS.*] **1.** The terminal part of the arm when modified, as in man and apes, as a grasping organ. **2.** Any of certain parts serving the function of or resembling a hand; as: **a.** The foot of an ape. **b.** The chela of a crustacean. **c.** *Falconry.* The foot of a hawk. **3.** Personal possession; ownership; hence, control; — usually in *pl.* **4.** *Civil Law.* = **MANUS**. **5.** Agency; part in any action. **6.** Ability; skill. **7.** Handwriting; style of penmanship; hence, a signature. **8.** A performer of work; a hired worker at manual labor; member of a crew. **9.** Handiwork; also, touch or touches. *Archaic.* **10.** Side; direction; also, fig., side or aspect of a subject, argument, or the like. **11.** A person considered as the source or medium, esp. in a series, from whom something is derived; as, a knowledge got at first *hand*; he heard it at second *hand*. **12.** Something likened to a hand, as a pointer on a dial, a cluster of bananas containing from 8 to 20 fruits or "fingers," etc. **13.** A hand's breath, or 4 inches (10.16 cm.); as, a horse 15 hands high. **14.** A round of applause. **15.** An inning or turn of play, as in rackets, billiards, and cricket. **16.** *Card Playing.* **a.** A player. **b.** A single round in a game. **c.** The quota of cards received by a player at one deal.

**Hand** is used figuratively as a symbol for: **a.** Ability or skill; as, to try one's *hand* at a thing. **b.** Activity; agency; operation; work; — in distinction from the *head*, which implies thought, and the *heart*, which implies affection; as, "his *hand* will be against every man." **c.** Power; might; as, to rule with a strong *hand*. **d.** Pledge; contract; — usually in reference to marriage; as, to ask the *hand*.

at hand, near; within easy reach. — at the *h. of*, by the act of; from. — by *h.*, with the hands; by manual labor. — *h. to h.*, in close proximity; at close quarters; as, a *hand-to-hand* conflict. — in *h.* **a.** In actual possession or charge. **b.** In preparation or process; as, the work is now well *in hand*. **c.** Under control or effective management. — off one's *hands*, out of one's charge or care; as, I will take the *property off your hands*. — on *h.* **a.** In present possession; as, goods *on hand*. **b.** Pending; as, there is work *on hand*. **c.** Present; as, I shall be *on hand*. **U. S.** — on one's *hands*, resting on one as a responsibility, burden, or the like; as, he has a large family on *his hands*. — out of *h.*, forthwith; without delay; as, she married him *out of hand*; also, beyond control. — to *h.*, within reach or into possession; as, his letter is *to hand*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To manipulate; deal with. *Obs.* **2.** To lead, guide, or assist with the hand; conduct; as, to *hand* a lady into a carriage. **3.** To give, pass, or transmit with the hand; as, he *handed* them the letter. **4.** *Naut.* To furl, as a sail. — to *hand down*, to transmit to a later generation or age. — to *h. on*, to transmit in succession. — to *h. over*, to yield control of; surrender.

**hand/ball** ('hánd'ból'), *n.* A game played in a walled court with a ball which is struck with the hands.

**hand/bar/row** (-báro), *n.* A frame or flat barrow, without a wheel, carried by handles.

**hand/bill** ('bíl'), *n.* A printed sheet to be handed out.

**hand/book** ('bóok'), *n.* A manual; guidebook.

**hand/breadth** (-brédth'), *n.* A linear measure varying from about 2½ to 4 inches; a palm. [*hand*.]

**hand/cart** ('hánd'kárt'), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

**hand/cuff** ('kúf'), *n.* A manacle; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To manacle.

**hand/ed**, *a.* **1.** Having a hand or hands, esp. of a specified sort or number. **2.** Hand in hand. *Rare.*

**hand/fast** ('hánd'fást'), *n.* *Archaic.* **1.** Hold; grasp. **2.** A contract; covenant, esp. of betrothal or marriage.

**hand/fast'ing**, *n.* **1.** A betrothal. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** An old form of irregular or probationary marriage contracted by the parties joining hands and agreeing to live together as man and wife.

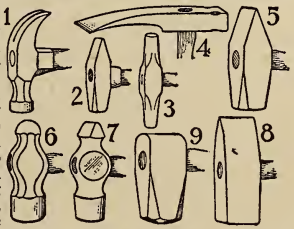
**hand/ful** (-fóol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fóólz). **1.** As much or many as the hand will grasp. **2.** A small quantity or number.

**hand gallop.** A moderate gallop with the horse well in hand.

**hand glass.** **1.** A glass, or small glazed frame, for the protection of plants. **2.** A small mirror with a handle. **3.** A magnifying reading glass held in the hand.

**hand/grip** ('gríp'), *n.* [*AS. handgripe.*] **1.** A grasping with the hand; a grip. **2.** In *pl.* Hand-to-hand combat.

**hand/i-cap** (hánd'í-káp), *n.* [*From hand in cap*, in allusion to a certain old sport.] **1.** A race or contest, in which



Various Hammers. 1 Claw; 2 Riveting; 3 Boiler Maker's; 4 Brick-layer's; 5 Blacksmith's; 6, 7 Machinist's (6 with Ball Peen, 7 with Cross Peen); 8 Stone or Spalling Hammer; 9 Prospecting.

**K** = **ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (60); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

K  
L  
M



a disadvantage is imposed on a supposedly superior contestant or an advantage is given to one supposedly inferior in order to equalize their chances of winning. 2. Any artificial advantage granted to, or disadvantage imposed on, a contestant in such a race or contest. 3. Fig., any disadvantage that renders achievement more difficult.

— *v. t.*; -CAPPED (-kăpt) - CAP'PING. To encumber with a handicap; assign a handicap to. — **hand'i-cap'per**, *n.*

**hand'i-craft** (-krăft), *n.* [For *handcraft*.] 1. A trade requiring skill of hand; manual skill. 2. A craftsman. *Rare.* — **hand'i-crafts'man** (-krăfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mën).

**hand'i-ly** (hănd'i-lī), *adv.* In a handy manner.

**hand'i-ness** (-nēs), *n.* Quality of being handy.

**hand'i-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* [AS. *handgeworc*.] Work done with the hands; hence, any work done personally.

**hand'ker-chief** (hănk'kēr-chīf), *n.* 1. A cloth carried for wiping the face, nose, etc. 2. A neckerchief; neckcloth.

**hand'lian** (hănd'li), *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld) -DLING. [AS. *handliān*.] 1. To touch, feel, hold, take up, move, etc., with the hand. 2. To manage in using with the hands, as a spade or weapon; manipulate. 3. To manage; direct; as, to *handle* a regiment. 4. To deal with; act upon; as, much mail matter was *handled*. 5. To treat; as, he was *handled* cruelly. 6. To deal with or manage in writing or speaking or in the arts. 7. To deal or trade in. — *v. i.*

1. To use the hands. 2. To act or behave in a certain way.

— *n.* That part of a vessel, instrument, etc., to be held in the hand; — often used fig. — **hand'dler** (-d'ler), *n.*

**hand'le-bar'** (-băr), *n.* A bar with a handle or handles, esp. one used to steer a bicycle, or either half of such a one.

**hand'ling** (hănd'liŋ), *n.* 1. A touching, controlling, using, etc., with the hand or hands, or as with the hands. 2. The mode of treatment or representation, as in writing, speaking, or the arts; style of touch or treatment.

**hand'made'** (hănd'măd'), *a.* Made by hand, as disting., formerly, from natural objects, now, from manufactured.

**hand'maid'** (-măd'), *n.* Also, *Archaic*, **hand'maid'en** (-măd'n). A female servant or attendant.

**hand organ.** A barrel organ cranked by hand.

**hand'rail'** (hănd'răil'), *n.* A rail to be grasped by the hand as a support; a railing serving as a guard.

**hand'saw'** (-sô'), *n.* A saw used with one hand.

**hand'sel** (hănd'sël; hăn's'), or **han'sel**, *n.* 1. Something given or received for good luck, esp. in a new enterprise or experience; hence, an earnest. 2. A first installment of payment. — *v. t.*; -SELED (-s'ld) -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. 1. To give a handsel to. 2. To inaugurate auspiciously. 3. To use or do for the first time.

**hand'some** (hăns'ŭm), *a.*; -SOM-ER (-ēr) -SOM-EST. [*hand + some*.] 1. Dexterous. *Obs.* or *Colloq.* 2. Suitable. *Obs.* or *Colloq.* 3. Ample; as, a *handsome* fortune. 4. Gracious; liberal; generous; as, *handsome* conduct. 5. Having a pleasing appearance, esp. with dignity and symmetry. — **hand'some-ly**, *adv.* — **hand'some-ness**, *n.*

**hand'spike'** (hănd'spik'), *n.* [D. *handspijk*, lit., hand pole.] A bar, as of wood, used as a lever, as in a capstan.

**hand'spring'** (-sprīŋ'), *n.* A feat of tumbling, consisting in turning in the air as in a somersault, placing both hands simultaneously, or one hand, on the ground in turning.

**hand'work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work done with the hands.

**hand'writ'ing** (-rit'ing), *n.* 1. Form of writing peculiar to a particular hand or person. 2. Manuscript. *Archaic.*

**hand'y** (hănd'i), *a.*; **HAND'I-ER** (-dī-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Performed by the hand. *Obs.* 2. Ready to hand; convenient.

3. Skillful with the hand; dexterous. 4. *Nautical.* Easily managed; as, the yacht is *handy*.

**hand'y-dan'dy**, *n.* A child's play in which one child guesses in which closed hand another holds some small object. — *interj.* Guess if you can. *Obs.* or *R.*

**hang** (hăŋ), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* HUNG (hŭŋg) or HANGED (hăŋgd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HANG'ING. With reference to the death penalty *hanged* is preferred to *hung*. [AS. *hangian*, *v. i.*, fr. *hōn*, *v. t.*] 1. To fasten to a point above without support from below; suspend. 2. To put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows; specif., to suspend by the neck till dead. 3. To fasten so as to allow free motion; as, to *hang* a door. 4. To affix in position, as a scythe to its snath or an ax to its helve. 5. To droop; incline; as, to *hang* one's head. 6. To cover, decorate, or furnish by suspending something; as, the walls were *hung* with pictures. 7. To prevent from reaching a decision; as, one obstinate juror can *hang* a jury.

to *hang* fire, to be slow in explosion; as, the cannon *hangs* fire; hence, fig.: to hesitate; be reluctant. — to *h. up*, to postpone; delay; as, the bills were *hung up* in committee.

— *v. i.* 1. To dangle; depend. 2. To die by hanging. 3. To lean or incline over or downward. 4. To hover; impend. 5. To depend; — used with *on* or *upon* or, formerly, with *by*. 6. To be in rapid attention; — often used with *on*; as, he *hung* on her words. 7. To cling; stick. 8. To be in suspense; be in doubt. 9. To linger; loiter; — often used with *about*, *around*, *by*.

to *hang* together. **a** To remain united. **b** To be consistent. *Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. Manner in which a thing hangs; as, the *hang* of a gown. 2. Meaning; method of use; knack; as, he couldn't get the *hang* of it. *Colloq. U. S.*

**han'gar'** (hăŋ'găr; *F. pron.* ăŋ'găr'), *n.* [F.] A coach shelter; a shed, esp. one for vehicles, aircraft, etc.

**hang'bird'** (hăŋ'bdŭrd'), *n.* See BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

**hang'dog'** (-dôg; /62), *n.* A person fit only to hang a dog or to be hanged like a dog. — *a.* Sneaking; ashamed; base.

**hang'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who hangs. 2. That which hangs, or is suspended; specif., a short, usually slightly curved, sword. 3. A hanging device, esp. to support something.

**hang'er-on'**, *n.*; *pl.* HANGERS-ON. A dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.

**hang'ing** (hăŋ'ing), *n.* 1. A suspending or state of being suspended. 2. Execution by hanging. 3. That which is hung, as drapery, tapestry, wall paper, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* — *p. a.* 1. Suspended; pendant. 2. Adapted to sustain a hanging object. 3. Downcast in appearance. 4. Deserving, or likely to cause, death by hanging. 5. Overhanging; situated on a steep slope; as, *hanging* gardens.

**hang'man** (hăŋ'măn), *n.* One who hangs another; esp. an official who executes by hanging.

**hang'mail'** (-năil'), *n.* [A corruption of *agnail*.] A sliver of skin which hangs loose at the side of a finger nail.

**hank** (hăŋk), *n.* A coil or loop; specif., a coil or skein of yarn. A cotton hank has usually 840 yds., a linen, 300 yds.

**han'ker** (hăŋ'kēr), *v. i.* To long (for); — usually used with *after*, *for*, or an infinitive. — *Syn.* See LONG. — **han'ker-er**, *n.* Act of hankering; a longing or yearning. — **han'ker-er**, *n.*

**Han'o-ve'ri-an** (hăŋ'vēr'i-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Hanover in Germany or to the ducal house of Hanover, founded about 1125, to which belonged the four Georges and William IV., of England, and, by birth, Victoria. — **Han'o-ve'ri-an**, *n.*

**hanse** (hăns), *n.* [LL. *hansa*, or *F. hanse*, both of G. origin.] 1. A merchant guild. *Hist.* 2. A fee paid to a trading guild. 3. [*cap.*] A medieval league (the *Hanseatic League*) of merchants of free Germanic towns, later of the towns themselves, formed to protect their trade.

**Han'se-at'ic** (hăns'ēt'ăt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

**han'sel**. Var. of HANSEL.

**han'som** (hăns'ŭm), *n.*, **hansom cab**. [After J. A. Hansom, Eng. inventor.] A kind of carriage. See *Illustr.*

**Ha'nuk-kă**, **Ha'nuk-kah** (hă'nŭk-kă), *n.* [Heb. *khanukkah*.] The Jewish Feast of the Dedication (commemorating the dedication of the new altar set up at the purification of the temple of Jerusalem (1 *Maccabees* i. 59, iv. 59), held for eight days beginning with the 25th day of Kislev.

**Ha'n'u-ma'n'** (hŭn'ŭ-măn'), *n.* [Hind. *hanumân*, Skr. *hanumant* a sacred monkey.] 1. *Hindu Myth.* A monkey god, the son of the wind and a monkey nymph. 2. [*i. e.*] The entellus monkey.

**hap** (hăp), *n.* [From Scand.] Chance; happening; luck. — *v. i.*; HAPPED (hăpd); HAP'PING. To happen.

**hap'haz'ard** (hăp'hăz'ărd), *n.* [*hap + hazard*.] Chance; accident; random; — used chiefly in *at*, or *by*, *haphazard*.

— *a.* Determined by chance; accidental. — *Syn.* See RANDOM. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner.

**haph-tă'rah** (hăf-tă'ră), *n.*; *pl.* -TAROTH (-rôth). [Heb. *haph-tărâh*, prop., valedictory, fr. *pârâh* to depart.] One of the lessons from the Nebim (or Prophets) read in the Jewish synagogue after the parashoth. See PARASHAH.

**hap'less**, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky.

**hap'ly**, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

**hap'pen** (hăp'n), *v. i.* [See HAP chance.] 1. To occur by chance or without previous design; fall out; hence, to come to pass. 2. To be (in, at, etc.) by chance. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 3. To come (on) by chance. 4. To come or go casually. *Colloq.* 5. To fall; come; used with *to* or *unto*; as, it *happened* to my lot to go. *Archaic* or *Colloq.*

*Syn.* Happen, chance. Happen has nearly lost the implication of chance, signifying merely to take place, occur; chance more definitely suggests fortuitousness. See OCCUR.

**hap'pen-ing**, *n.* An occurrence; event.

**hap'pi-ly** (hăp'i-lī), *adv.* 1. By chance; haply. *Archaic.* 2. By good fortune; luckily. 3. In a happy manner or state. 4. With dexterity; gracefully; felicitously; aptly. — *Syn.* Fortunately, successfully, prosperously.

**hap'pi-ness** (-nēs), *n.* 1. Good fortune; prosperity. 2. A state of pleasurable content with one's condition of life.

to hang together. **a** To remain united. **b** To be consistent. *Colloq.*

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**hang'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who hangs. 2. That which hangs, or is suspended; specif., a short, usually slightly curved, sword. 3. A hanging device, esp. to support something.

**hang'er-on'**, *n.*; *pl.* HANGERS-ON. A dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.

**hang'ing** (hăŋ'ing), *n.* 1. A suspending or state of being suspended. 2. Execution by hanging. 3. That which is hung, as drapery, tapestry, wall paper, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* — *p. a.* 1. Suspended; pendant. 2. Adapted to sustain a hanging object. 3. Downcast in appearance. 4. Deserving, or likely to cause, death by hanging. 5. Overhanging; situated on a steep slope; as, *hanging* gardens.

**hang'man** (hăŋ'măn), *n.* One who hangs another; esp. an official who executes by hanging.

**hang'mail'** (-năil'), *n.* [A corruption of *agnail*.] A sliver of skin which hangs loose at the side of a finger nail.

**hank** (hăŋk), *n.* A coil or loop; specif., a coil or skein of yarn. A cotton hank has usually 840 yds., a linen, 300 yds.

**han'ker** (hăŋ'kēr), *v. i.* To long (for); — usually used with *after*, *for*, or an infinitive. — *Syn.* See LONG. — **han'ker-er**, *n.* Act of hankering; a longing or yearning. — **han'ker-er**, *n.*

**Han'o-ve'ri-an** (hăŋ'vēr'i-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Hanover in Germany or to the ducal house of Hanover, founded about 1125, to which belonged the four Georges and William IV., of England, and, by birth, Victoria. — **Han'o-ve'ri-an**, *n.*

**hanse** (hăns), *n.* [LL. *hansa*, or *F. hanse*, both of G. origin.] 1. A merchant guild. *Hist.* 2. A fee paid to a trading guild. 3. [*cap.*] A medieval league (the *Hanseatic League*) of merchants of free Germanic towns, later of the towns themselves, formed to protect their trade.

**Han'se-at'ic** (hăns'ēt'ăt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

**han'sel**. Var. of HANSEL.

**han'som** (hăns'ŭm), *n.*, **hansom cab**. [After J. A. Hansom, Eng. inventor.] A kind of carriage. See *Illustr.*

**Ha'nuk-kă**, **Ha'nuk-kah** (hă'nŭk-kă), *n.* [Heb. *khanukkah*.] The Jewish Feast of the Dedication (commemorating the dedication of the new altar set up at the purification of the temple of Jerusalem (1 *Maccabees* i. 59, iv. 59), held for eight days beginning with the 25th day of Kislev.

**Ha'n'u-ma'n'** (hŭn'ŭ-măn'), *n.* [Hind. *hanumân*, Skr. *hanumant* a sacred monkey.] 1. *Hindu Myth.* A monkey god, the son of the wind and a monkey nymph. 2. [*i. e.*] The entellus monkey.

**hap** (hăp), *n.* [From Scand.] Chance; happening; luck. — *v. i.*; HAPPED (hăpd); HAP'PING. To happen.

**hap'haz'ard** (hăp'hăz'ărd), *n.* [*hap + hazard*.] Chance; accident; random; — used chiefly in *at*, or *by*, *haphazard*.

— *a.* Determined by chance; accidental. — *Syn.* See RANDOM. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner.

**haph-tă'rah** (hăf-tă'ră), *n.*; *pl.* -TAROTH (-rôth). [Heb. *haph-tărâh*, prop., valedictory, fr. *pârâh* to depart.] One of the lessons from the Nebim (or Prophets) read in the Jewish synagogue after the parashoth. See PARASHAH.

**hap'less**, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky.

**hap'ly**, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

**hap'pen** (hăp'n), *v. i.* [See HAP chance.] 1. To occur by chance or without previous design; fall out; hence, to come to pass. 2. To be (in, at, etc.) by chance. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 3. To come (on) by chance. 4. To come or go casually. *Colloq.* 5. To fall; come; used with *to* or *unto*; as, it *happened* to my lot to go. *Archaic* or *Colloq.*

*Syn.* Happen, chance. Happen has nearly lost the implication of chance, signifying merely to take place, occur; chance more definitely suggests fortuitousness. See OCCUR.

**hap'pen-ing**, *n.* An occurrence; event.

**hap'pi-ly** (hăp'i-lī), *adv.* 1. By chance; haply. *Archaic.* 2. By good fortune; luckily. 3. In a happy manner or state. 4. With dexterity; gracefully; felicitously; aptly. — *Syn.* Fortunately, successfully, prosperously.

**hap'pi-ness** (-nēs), *n.* 1. Good fortune; prosperity. 2. A state of pleasurable content with one's condition of life.



A form of Hansom.

ăle, senâte, căre, ărn, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recănt, makăr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cōnăct; ăse, ănite, ărn, ăp, circăș, menii; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ină; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**3.** Graceful aptitude; felicity; — used esp. of language. **Syn.** Happiness, felicity, beatitude, blessedness, bliss. **Happiness** applies to the enjoyment or pleasurable satisfaction attendant on welfare; **felicity**, denoting intense happiness, has more formal or elevated connotations; **beatitude** is supreme felicity. **Blessedness** suggests deep or refined enjoyment arising from the purest affections; **bliss** denotes even more exalted felicity; **both blessedness and bliss**, like **beatitude**, often refer to the joys of heaven.

**hap'py** (hăp'î), *a.*; — **PI-ER** (-î-ër); — **PI-EST**. **1.** Favored by hap, or fortune; lucky; prosperous. **2.** Contented; jovious; also, in conventional usage, pleased; as, I am **happy** to accept your invitation. **3.** Dexterous; apt; felicitous; as, the artist is **happy** in depicting children. **4.** Expressing happiness; as, **happy** laughter. — **Syn.** See **LUCKY**.

**hap'py-go-luck'y**, *a.* Trusting to hap or luck; easy-going.

**Haps'burg** (hăps'bürg; *G.* hăps'böörk), *n.* [From *Habsburg*, Aargau, Switzerland.] A member of a German family, founded about 1100, to which have belonged the rulers of Austria since 1276 (Rudolph I.), of Spain from 1516 (Charles I.) to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman emperors.

**ha'ta-ki'ri** (hă'tă-kĕ'rĕ), *n.* Also, incorrectly, **hari-kari**. [Jap., stomach cutting.] Suicide by piercing the abdomen, formerly practiced in Japan by the nobles and samurai in case of disgrace, often at the command of the government.

**ha-rangue'** (hă-răng'), *n.* [F., fr. OHG. *hring* ring, ring of people.] A loud address to a multitude; a noisy, ranting speech. — **Syn.** See **SPEECH**. — *v. i. & t.*; — **RANGUED'** (-răng'); — **RANGU'ING**. To make, or address in, a harangue.

**ha-rangu'er** (hă-răng'ër), *n.* One who harangues.

**har'ass** (hăr'ăs), *v. t.* [F. *harasser*.] **1.** To fatigue; hence, to weary by importunity or fretting. **2.** To harry; lay waste; raid. **3.** *Mil.* To worry and impede by repeated attacks. — **har'ass-er**, *n.* — **har'ass-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **Syn.** Annoy, vex, fret, worry, plague, torment, molest, tease, tantalize, trouble, distress, chafe, irritate, bother, pester, badge, harry. — **Har'ass**, annoy, vex, fret, worry, plague, torment, molest, tease, tantalize. To **harass** is to weary, esp. by whatever is importunate or burdensome; to **annoy** is to irritate, esp. with reference to the susceptibilities; **vex** suggests stronger mental disturbance than **annoy**, and often implies slight anger; to **fret** is to chafe into (often querulous) irritation; **worry** connotes undue or wearing solicitude or borrowing of trouble. **Plague** and **torment** are used colloquially in a weakened sense. To **molest** is to annoy or disturb, esp. in malice or hostility. To **tease** is to annoy, esp. by nagging; to **tantalize** is to torment by awakening and then frustrating expectations.

**har'bin-ger** (hăr'bin-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *herbergeor* a provider of lodging, deriv. of *herberge* lodging, inn.] **1.** One sent before to provide lodgings; esp., an officer of the English royal household who formerly preceded the court when traveling, to prepare lodgings. *Arch. or Hist.* **2.** A forerunner. — **Syn.** See **FORERUNNER**.

— *v. t.* To be a harbinger of; presage.

**har'bor**, **har'bour** (-bĕr), *n.* **1.** A place of security and comfort; refuge; shelter. **2.** A portion of a body of water so protected as to afford a refuge for vessels; port; haven. — *v. t.* To entertain as a guest; shelter; indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought). — **Syn.** See **FOSTER**. — *v. i.* To lodge, or abide for a time; take shelter, as in a harbor. — **har'bor-er**, **har'bour-er**, *n.*

**har'bor-age**, **har'bour-age** (-ăj), *n.* Shelter; harbor.

**har'bor**, or **har'bour**, **master**. An officer charged with the duty of executing the regulations respecting the use of a harbor, esp. as to berthing and mooring.

**hard** (hărd), *a.* [AS. *heard*.] **1.** Not easily penetrated; firm; solid; — opposed to **soft**. **2.** Difficult to exhaust; enduring; as, the athlete looked **hard**, or in **hard** condition. **3.** Difficult to impress or influence; unsympathetic; unfeeling; close in money matters. **4.** Difficult to bear or endure; hence: severe; rigorous; oppressive. **5.** Difficult to accomplish; laborious; arduous. **6.** Difficult mentally or judicially; perplexing. **7.** Having difficulty in doing something or in exercising some faculty. *Rare*, exc. in **hard of hearing**. **8.** Persevering; energetic; violent; as, a **hard** worker. **9.** Difficult to manage, resist, or deal with. **10.** Disreputable; incorrigible; reprobate; as, a **hard** character or gang. *Colloq.* **11.** Not agreeable to the sensibilities; harsh; as, a **hard** face; specif.: **a** Acid; sour, as liquors. **b** Strong; spirituous, as distilled liquors. *U. S.* **12.** Containing substances that interfere with the action of soap; — said of water. **13.** *Pron.* An explosive in utterance; — said of certain consonant sounds, as *c* in *came*, and *g* in *go*, as disting. from other sounds (called **soft**) of the same letters, as in *center*, *general*, etc. **b** Voiceless, or surd, as *p*, *t*, *k*; — contrasted with **soft**, that is, voiced, or sonant, as *b*, *a*, *g*.

**Syn.** Hard, difficult, arduous. **Hard** is the simpler, blunter, and more general term; **difficult** is esp. used of that which demands skill or sagacity; **arduous** suggests the necessity of laborious or persevering exertion. See **FIRM**.

**hard and fast**, strict; undeviating; as, a **hard and fast** rule. — **h.** coal, anthracite.

— **adv.** **1.** With pressure, tension, or strain; with energy; earnestly; vigorously; as, to run **hard**. **2.** So as to involve pain or trouble; severely; as, I was **hard** put to it. **3.** With difficulty; as, prejudice dies **hard**. **4.** Tightly; firmly; fast; as, to hold **hard**. **5.** So as to be hard; as, a **hard-frozen** river. **6.** Close or near; as, they waited **hard** by. **7.** *Naut.* With the utmost energy, or to the extreme limit; as, **Hard** aport!

**hard'en** (hăr'd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make hard or harder; make hardy or robust; make firm, tight, or compact; indurate. **2.** To make unimpressionable or callous; as, to **harden** one's heart. — *v. i.* **1.** To become hard or harder. **2.** To become confirmed or strengthened; esp., to become hard in disposition. **3.** Of prices, the market, etc., to become higher or less subject to depression; stiffen. *Com. Cant.*

**hard'en-er** (-d'n-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, hardens; specif., one who hardens and tempers tools.

**hard'-fa'vored**, -**fa'voured** (hărd'fă'vĕrd; 109), *a.* Hard-featured; ill-looking; as, Vulcan was **hard-favored**.

**hard'-fist'ed**, *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer; also, close-fisted; niggardly. — **hard'-fist'ed-ness**, *n.*

**hard'hack'** (hărd'hăk'), *n.* An American rosaceous shrub (*Spiræa tomentosa*) with rusty hairy leaves and panicles of pink or, rarely, white flowers.

**hard'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A shrewd, unfeeling person; also, a blockhead. **2.** Any of various fishes, as the menhaden or any of certain gunnards or sculpins.

**hard'-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Of sound judgment; shrewd.

**hard'-heart'ed** (-hărt'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Unfeeling; cruel. — **hard'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **hard'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

**hard'i-hood** (hăr'dĭ-hōod), *n.* Boldness with firmness; intrepidity; also, impudence. — **Syn.** Courage, pluck, stoutness; audacity, effrontery. See **CONFIDENCE**.

**hard'i-ly**, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

**hard'i-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Hardihood. *Archaic.*

**hard'i-ness**, *n.* **1.** Physical vigor. **2.** Hardihood.

**hard'ly** (hăr'dĭ), *adv.* **1.** Severely; harshly. **2.** With difficulty; by hard work. **3.** Scarcely; barely; not probably. **Syn.** Hardly, scarcely, barely are often interchangeable. **Hardly** suggests difficulty; **scarcely**, scant margin; **barely** implies that there is nothing to spare.

**hard'ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being hard. **2.** The peculiar quality shown by water containing certain dissolved salts (see **HARD**, *a.*, 12).

**hard'pan'** (hăr'd'păn'), *n.* Chiefly *U. S.* **1.** Any earth, not popularly recognized as rock, which it is hard to dig into or excavate. **2.** Hard unbroken ground.

**hards** (hărdz) *n. pl.* [ME. *herdes*, AS. *heorðan*.] The huds (hürdz) *v.* refuse or coarse part of flax or hemp; tow.

**hard'-set'**, *a.* **1.** Hard put to it; in a hard position. **2.** Hard; firm; hence: obstinate; resolved.

**hard'-shell'**, *a.* **1.** Having a hard shell. **2.** Unyielding; uncompromising; strict. *Colloq. U. S.*

**hard-shell crab**, a crab which has not recently molted, and hence has the shell rigid; — disting. from a **soft-shell crab**, and used chiefly of edible species.

**hard'ship** (hărd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Hardness. **2.** That which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc.

**hard'-tack'**, *n.* A kind of hard biscuit or sea bread.

**hard'ware'** (-wăr'), *n.* Metal ware, as cutlery, tools, etc.

**hard wood**, or **hard'wood'**, *n.* **1.** Any wood which is heavy, close-grained, and resistant, as opp. to **soft wood**. **2.** *Forestry.* The wood of any broad-leaved tree as disting. from that of a conifer; hence, any broad-leaved tree.

**hard'y** (hăr'dĭ), *a.*; — **DI-ER** (-dĭ-ër); — **DI-EST**. [F. *hardi*, *p. fr.* OF. *hardir* to make bold.] **1.** Bold; brave; resolute. **2.** Confident; full of assurance. **3.** Strong; firm. **4.** Inured to fatigue or hardships; enduring. **5.** Able to withstand the cold of winter; — used of plants.

**hard'y**, *n.* A blacksmith's fuller or chisel with a shank to fit into the anvil.

**hare** (hăr), *n.* [AS. *hara*.] Any of certain swift, timid rodents (mostly genus *Lepus*), having a divided upper lip, long hind legs, a short cocked-up tail, and long ears.

**hare and hounds.** A sport in which two players, the **hares**, having a few minutes' start, and scattering bits of paper, called "scents," are chased by others, the **hounds**.

**hare'bell'** (hăr'hĕl'), *n.* A small slender campanulaceous plant (*Campanula rotundifolia*), having blue bell-shaped flowers; — often called **bluebell**.

**hare'brained'** (-brănd'), *a.* **Gid-dy**; volatile; heedless.



Harebell.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



**hare/lip** (-lip/), *n.* A congenital deformity of the lip, commonly the upper one, marked by a split.  
**har'trem** (hā'rēm), *n.* [Ar. *ḥarām*, orig., anything forbidden or sacred.] The women's apartments in a Mohammedan residence; also, the occupants of a harem.  
**har'i-cot** (hār'i-kō; -kōt), *n.* [F.] 1. A ragout of meat with beans and other vegetables. 2. The seed or unripe pod of the string bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*, etc.).  
**hark** (härk), *v. i.* [See HEARKEN.] To listen; hearken. *Rare, etc. in the imperative as interj. Hark*, as an interjection, was formerly often used with *ye*, whence the contraction *harkee*. [to revert.]  
**to hark back**, to go back a little for a fresh start; hence, — *v. t.* To listen to; give ear to.  
**— n.** A shout of encouragement or guidance to hounds.  
**hark'en.** Var. of HEARKEN.

**harl** (här'l), *n.* 1. A filamentous substance; esp., the filaments of flax or hemp. 2. A barb, or barbs, of a feather, much used in dressing artificial flies; also, a fly so dressed.  
**Har-le'tian** (här-lē'än; här-lē'-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to Robert Harley (1661–1724) and his son Edward (1689–1741), or their collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, now in the British Museum.  
**Har-le'quin** (här-lē-kwīn; -kīn), *n.* [F. *arlequin*, obs. *harlequin*.] A character in comedy and pantomime with shaven head, masked face, party-colored tights, and sword of lath. Also [l. c.], a buffoon. — *a.* [l. c.] Party-colored; fantastic.  
**har-le'quin-ade'** (-kwīn-ād'), *n.* [F. *arlequinade*.] 1. A play or part of a play in which the Harlequin is conspicuous. 2. Buffoonery; fooling. [prostitute.]  
**har'lot** (-lōt), *n.* [OF. *harlot*, *herlot*, *arlot*, a rascal.] A har'lot (-rī), *n.* 1. Prostitution; lewdness. 2. A harlot.  
**harm** (härm), *n.* [AS. *hærm*.] 1. Injury; hurt; misfortune. 2. Evil; wrong. — *Syn.* Mischief, loss. See INJURY. — *v. t.* To hurt; injure; damage.

**har-mat'tian** (här-mät'än), *n.* [Ashanti *haramata*.] A dry, dust-laden wind on the Atlantic coast of Africa.  
**harm'ful** (härm'fūl), *a.* Hurtful; mischievous.  
**harm'less**, *a.* 1. Free from harm; unhurt. 2. Not harmful; innocuous. — *harm'less-ly*, *adv.* — *less-ness*, *n.*  
**har-mo'n'ic** (här-mōn'ik), *a.* [L. *harmonicus*, Gr. *ἀρμονικός*. See HARMONY.] 1. Musical. *Rare*. 2. Concordant; consonant. 3. Relating to harmony as distinguishing from melody or rhythm. 4. Pert. to harmonics. 5. *Math.* Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances; — used of certain numbers, ratios, etc. — *n.* A tone accompanying a fundamental tone and produced by the concurrent vibration of the aliquot parts of the string or vibrating medium; also, such a tone produced separately, as by touching a vibrating string.

**har-mo'n'i-ca** (-i-kā), *n.* [Fem. fr. L. *harmonicus* harmonic.] *Musical.* a An instrument consisting of rotating glasses played by touching the edges with the dampened finger. b An instrument of graduated strips of glass or metal which are struck with hammers. c A harmonic (b). d An organ stop of delicate tone.

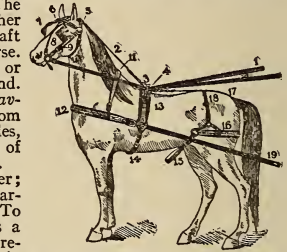
**har-mo'n'i-con** (-kōn), *n.*; *pl.* -i-ca (-kā). [Gr. *ἀρμονικόν*, neut. of *ἀρμονικός* harmonic. *Musical.* a = HARMONICA, a & b. b A small flat wind instrument, played by the mouth, containing metallic reeds, one set sounded by exhaling, another by inhaling; a mouth organ. c An orchestration.  
**har-mo'n'ics** (-iks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of musical sounds.  
**har-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'n'i-ūs), *a.* 1. Having parts adapted and proportioned to each other; symmetrical; congruous. 2. Marked by harmony; free from discord; pleasant-sounding. — *har-mo'ni-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *har-mo'ni-ous-ness*, *n.*  
**har-mo-nist** (här-mō-nist), *n.* 1. One who shows the agreement of parallel passages of different authors, as of the Gospels. 2. *Musical.* a A composer or performer. b One expert or skilled in harmony. 3. A harmonizer.

**har-mo-nis'tic** (-nis'tik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a harmony or harmonist; as, *harmonicistic* methods.  
**har-mo'ni-um** (här-mō'n'i-üm), *n.* [NL.] A reed instrument resembling a small organ. [harmonizing.]  
**har-mo-ni-za'tion** (här-mō-ni-zā'shūn; -nī-), *n.* Act of **har-mo-nize** (här-mō-nīz), *v. i. & t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd) -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ing). To be or make harmonious. — *niz'er*, *n.*  
**har-mo'ny** (här-mō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [OF. *armonie*, L. *harmonia*, Gr. *ἀρμονία* joint, proportion, concord, ἀρμός a fitting.] 1. Just adaptation of parts to each other; agreement between the parts of a design or composition, giving unity or a pleasing whole. 2. Concord in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; peace and friendship. 3. *Musical.* a Musical consonance; tuneful sound. b Combination of tones into a chord; triad. c Structure of a piece of music according to the composition, progression, and modulation of its chords; — *disting.* from *melody* and *rhythm*. d Science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords. 4. A literary work which brings together or arranges systematically parallel passages respecting the same events and shows their consistency.

**Syn. Harmony, melody.** **Harmony** suggests the pleasing concord of simultaneous sounds or strains differing in pitch or quality; **melody**, the agreeable arrangement of successive musical sounds in a single strain.

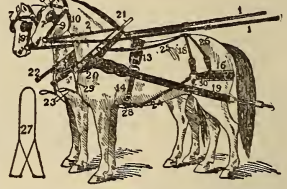
**har'mo-tome** (-mō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρμός* joint + *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Min.* A native hydrous silicate of aluminium, barium, and potassium.

**har'ness** (-nēs), *n.* [OF. *harnes*.] 1. The complete dress, armor, or trappings, esp. in a military sense, of a man or a horse. *Hist.* 2. The gear or tackle (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, as of a horse. 3. Tackle, gear, or equipment of any kind. *Now Rare*. 4. *Weaving.* The part of a loom comprising the heddles, with their means of support and motion.



Single Harness. 1 Rein; 2 Overcheck Rein; 3 Check hook; 4 Terret; 5 Crownpiece; 6 Front; 7 Blind; 8 Face Piece of Overcheck; 9 Check Piece; 10 Throatlatch; 11 Neck Strap; 12 Breastband, or Breast Collar; 13 Saddle; 14 Bellyband; 15 Breaching Strap; 16 Breaching, or Breaching Body; 17 Crupper; 18 Hip Strap; 19 Trace.

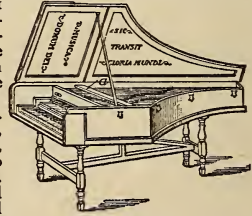
— *v. t.* 1. To accouter; arm; to mount; apparel. *Archaic.* 2. To put harness on, as a horse; hence, to prepare for, or constrain to, work. — **har'ness-er**, *n.*  
**harnessed antelope**, any of several striped antelopes of the genus (*Tragelaphus*) containing the bushbuck.  
**harp** (härp), *n.* [AS. *hearpe*.] 1. A stringed instrument generally having strings set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers. 2. [cap.] *Astron.* The constellation Lyra. 3. Any of various contrivances like, or suggestive of, a harp.



Double Harness. 1, 1 Reins; 2 Check, or Side Rein; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19 same as in Single Harness; 13 Collar Pad; 14 Billet; 20 Collar; 21 Name; 22 Breast Strap; 23 Chokestrap (22 & 23 fasten to the Neck Yoke supporting the Pole); 24 Side Strap; 25 Back Strap; 26 Breaching Stay; 27 Diagram showing Crossing of Reins; 28 Bellyband; 29 Collar Strap; 30 Lazy Strap.

**Harp of Arthur**, a star, perh. Vega, the "Harp star," in the constellation Lyra.  
 — *v. t.* 1. To express; voice. 2. To effect or affect by harping. — *v. i.* 1. To play the harp; sound like a harp. 2. To dwell on, or recur to, a subject tediously or monotonously; — used with *on* or *upon*. — **harp'er**, *n.*  
**to harp on one**, the same, etc., *string*, to dwell persistently upon one subject.

**harp'ings** (här'pīngz), **harp'ins** (-pīnz), *n. pl.* The wales round the bow of a ship, made stout to sustain shocks.  
**harp'ist**, *n.* A harp player; harper.  
**har-poon'** (här-pōon'), *n.* [F. *harpon*.] A barbed spear or javelin used to strike large fish, whales, etc. — *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. — **har-poon'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**harp'si-chord** (härp'si-kōrd), *n.* [OF. *harpechorde*, in which the *harpe* is of Ger. origin.] A harp-shaped wire-stringed instrument, the immediate precursor of the piano, in use from the 16th to the 18th century.



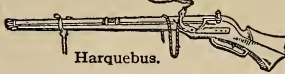
Harpsichord.

**Harpy** (här'pī), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pīz). [F. *harpie*, L. *harpusia*, Gr. *ἁρπυγία* snatch, fr. root of *ἁρπάζειν* to snatch.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A monster usually figured as having a woman's head and upper part of the body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws. The Harpies are usually malign creatures who snatch away the souls of the dead, seize or defile the food of their victims, etc. Their number is differently stated; as three, they were Aello, Ocypete, and Celaeno, or Podarge. 2. [l. c.] A rapacious person; an extortioner. 3. [l. c.] Short for HARPY EAGLE.  
**harpy eagle**. A large and powerful double-crested eagle (*Thrasaetus harpyia*) of tropical America.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, èvent ènd, recènt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; use, ünite, ärm, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**har'que-bus** (här'kwê-bûs), **ar'que-bus** (är'-), *n.* [F. *arquebuse*, OF. *harquebuse*, fr. D. or G., prop., a gun with a hook.] **1.** An obsolete portable firearm, at first having a matchlock operated by a trigger. **2.** A soldier, or soldiery, armed with the harquebus.



**har'que-bus-ier'** (här'kwê-bûs-ēr'), **ar'que-** (är'kwê-), *n.* A soldier armed with a harquebus. See **SOLDIER**, *Illustr.*

**har'ri-dan** (här'ri-dän), *n.* [F. *haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade.] A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman; a hag.

**har'ri-er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who harries. **2.** Any of a genus (*Circus*) of hawks, feeding on small animals and insects.

**har'ri-er**, *n.* [From **HARE**, *n.*] One of a breed of small hounds used for hunting hares.

**har'row** (här'ō), *v. t.* [See **HARRY**.] To harry. *Archaic.*

**har'row**, *n.* [ME. *harowe*, *harue*.] An agricultural implement set with iron or wooden teeth and drawn over plowed land to level it, break the clods, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw a harrow over (land). **2.** To torment or distress; vex; — often used with *up*. — *v. i.* To be affected by harrowing; as, light soil *harrows* well. — **har'row-er**, *n.*

**har'ry** (här'ri), *v. t. & i.*; — **RIED** (-id); — **RY-ING**. [AS. *hergian* to act as an army, ravage, here army.] **1.** To ravage; pillage; plunder. **2.** To harrow; harass. **3.** To steal; take in a raid or foray. *Obs.* or *Scot.*

**harsh** (härsh), *a.* [ME. *harsk*.] **1.** Offensive to sense or feeling as being coarse, rough, discordant, astringent, stern, severe, sour, etc.; lacking harmony or smoothness; rasping; repellent; as, *harsh* fabrics, colors, sounds, climate, etc. **2.** Unfeeling; severe; cruel; as, a *harsh* master, punishment, etc. — **harsh'ly**, *adv.* — **harsh'ness**, *n.*

**harsh'en** (härsh'ēn), *v. t.* To make harsh. *Rare.*

**harsh'let**. Var. of **HASLET**.

**hart** (härt), *n.* [AS. *heort*.] A stag; male red deer.

**hart'beest'** (här'tbēst'; här'tē-), *n.* [D. *heert hart + beest* beast.] A large South African antelope (*Bubalis caama*), formerly numerous from the Cape Province to Mashonaland.

**harts'horn'** (härts'hörn'), *n.* **1.** A hart's horn, or antler. **2.** A spirit of hartshorn, a solution of ammonia in water; aqua ammonia. **b** Carbonate of ammonium; — called also *volatile salt* and *sal volatile*.

**harts'tongue'** (-tūng'), *n.*, or **hart's-tongue fern**. Also **harts'tongue'**. Any of several ferns, esp. a species (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) with simple lanceolate fronds, often auriculate at the base.

**har'tum-scar'um** (här'ūm-skâr'ūm), *a.* Reckless; wild. — *n.* Harum-scarum person or conduct. *Both Colloq.*

**har'rus'pex** (här-rûs'pēs), *n., pl.* — **PICES** (-pi-sēz). [L. *haruspex, aruspex*.] *Rom. Relig.* A diviner or soothsayer of a class not official priests of the state religion. Cf. **AVGUR**.

**har'rus'pi-cy** (-pī-sī), *n.* [L. *haruspicium*.] The art or practices of haruspices. See **HARUSPEX**.

**har'vest** (här'vest), *n.* [AS. *harfest*.] **1.** The season of gathering grain and fruits; late summer or early autumn; also, the gathering of a crop or crops. **2.** Crop; yield, as of grain, fruit, or honey. **3.** Product or outcome of any exertion. [*crop*.] — *v. t.* To reap or gather, as a crop. — *v. i.* To gather in a, **har'vest-er** (-vēs-tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, harvests, as; **a** A harvestman. **b** Any of various machines for harvesting; esp., a reaper or binder for harvesting grain.

**harvest bug**. = **HARVEST TICK**.

**harvest fly**. Any of certain cicadas, whose note is heard chiefly about harvest time; often any cicada.

**harvest home**. The gathering and bringing home of the harvest; the time of harvest; also, a feast made at the close of the harvest; hence, the song sung by the reapers.

**har'vest-man** (här'vest-män), *n.* **1.** A man engaged in harvesting. **2.** Any of an order (*Phalangida*) of arachnids resembling the true spiders. Most forms have very long slender legs, and are popularly called *daddy longlegs*.

**harvest moon**. The moon near the full at harvest time, or just after the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle between the moon's orbit and the horizon, it rises only a few minutes later each day.

**harvest tick**. The six-legged larval forms of certain ticks, which are found in grass and bushes, and attach themselves to men and animals, burrowing under the skin, and causing intense itching.

**Har'vey** (här'vei), *v. t.* To treat by, or subject to, the Harvey process. — **Har'vey-ize** (-īz), *v.*

**Harvey process**. [After H. A. Harvey (1824-93), American inventor.] *Metall.* A process for hardening the surface of steel, esp. armor plate.

**has** (häs), *3d pers. sing. pres. of HAVE*.

**hash** (häs), *v. t.* [F. *hacher*, fr. *hache* hatchet.] To mince and mix; slash; mangle. — *n.* **1.** That which is hashed;

meat and vegetables, esp. when already cooked, minced and mixed. **2.** A mixture; jumble; mess.

**hash'ish** (häs'hēsh; hä-shēsh'), *n.* Also **hash'eesh**. [Ar. *hashish*.] A narcotic preparation of hemp used in the Orient for its intoxicating effect when chewed or smoked.

**has'let** (häs'lēt; 24), *n.* [F. *hâtelettes* broil, fr. *haste* spit.] The edible viscera (heart, liver, etc.) of a beast, esp. of a hog.

**Has'mo-næ'an** (häs'mō-nē'än), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating the family or dynasty of the Maccabees (see **MACCABEES**); — partly derived from the name of an ancestor of Mattathias.

**hasp** (häs'p), *n.* [AS. *hæpsa*.] A clasp or fastening, as for a door; esp., a hinged metal strap secured by a staple and pin, padlock, or the like, or by snapping into the lock. — *v. t.* To shut or fasten with or as with a hasp.

**has'sock** (häs'sök), *n.* [AS. *hasucc* tussock.] **1.** A rank tuft of bog grass or sedge; tussock. **2.** A cushion footstool.

**hast** (häst), *3d pers. sing. pres. of HAVE*; — contr. of *havest*. *Archaic.*

**has'tate** (häs'tät), *a.* [L. *hastatus*, fr. *hasta* spear.] Spear-shaped or shaped like the head of a halberd; of leaves, triangular, with spreading basal lobes. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.*

**haste** (häst), *n.* [OF., of G. origin.] **1.** Celerity of motion; swiftness; dispatch; — used of voluntary action. **2.** Undue celerity; unthinking or rash hurry. **3.** Urgency; hurry. **Syn.** Quickness, nimbleness; impetuosity, precipitancy, precipitation; hurry, hurry, bustle; expedition, dispatch, alacrity, alertness; speed, velocity, rapidity. — **Haste**, **hurry**, **speed**, **expedition**, **dispatch**. **Haste** denotes quickness, often urgency, sometimes precipitancy, of (esp. voluntary) action; **hurry** connotes confusion and want of collected thought; **speed** denotes swiftness of (esp. forward) movement; it is not (like *haste* and *hurry*) confined to voluntary agents, and it sometimes retains its original implication of prosperity or success. **Expedition** and **dispatch** suggest promptitude, esp. in the setting forward or conclusion of a business or affair.

**haste**, *v. t. & i.*; **HAST'ED** (häs'tēd; 24); **HAST'ING** (häs'tīng). To hasten; hurry. *Now Chiefly Literary.*

**has'ten** (häs'tēn), *v. t.* To drive or urge forward; expedite; hurry. — *v. i.* To make haste; hurry. — **has'ten'er**, *n.* **has'ti-ly** (-tī-lī) *adv.* In a hasty manner. — **has'ten-er**, *n.* **has'ti-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being hasty.

**hasty** (häs'tī), *a.*; **HAST'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); — **EST**. **1.** Done or made quickly; swift; hurried. **2.** In a hurry; impatient. *Obs.* **3.** Made or done without due deliberation; as, a *hasty* remark, marriage. **4.** Not deliberative or cautious; precipitate; as, a man *hasty* in his words. **5.** Having, proceeding from, or indicating a quick temper. — **Syn.** See **FAST**.

**hasty pudding**, *a* A batter or pudding of flour or oatmeal stirred into boiling water or milk. *Eng. & Local, U. S.* **b** Indian meal mush. *U. S.*

**hat** (hät), *n.* [AS. *hæt, hætt*.] **1.** A covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and brim. **2.** The red hat of a cardinal in the Church of Rome; hence, the office of cardinal. — *v. t.*; **HAT'TED**; — **TING**. To furnish with a hat; put a hat on.

**hat'a-ble** (hät'ä-b'l), *a.* Also **hate'a-ble**. [From **HATE**.] Capable of being, or deserving to be, hated; odious.

**hat'band'** (hät'bänd'), *n.* A band round the crown of a hat; sometimes, a black band worn as a badge of mourning.

**hat'box'** (-böks'), *n.* A box for holding a hat or hats.

**hatch** (häch), *n.* [AS. *hæc*.] **1.** A door, gate, or wicket, with an opening over it; lower half of a divided door. **2.** *Naut.* **a** An arrangement of planks over portions of a wholly or partially undecked ship; — usually in *pl.* **b** The covering of an opening in the deck of a vessel, in a floor, etc. **c** Hatchway. **3.** A floodgate; sluice gate.

**hatch**, *v. t.* [F. *hacher* to hack. See **HASH**.] **1.** To mark with hatching. **2.** To inlay in fine lines. — *n.* **Fine Arts.** A stroke or line, esp. for shading.

**hatch**, *v. t.* **1.** To produce (young) from an egg or eggs; also, to produce young from (an egg or eggs). **2.** To concoct; contrive. — *v. i.* To produce young; — said of eggs; to come forth from the egg; — of the young. — *n.* Act of hatching; also, that which is hatched; hence, outcome.

**hatch'el** (häch'ēl), *n.* [ME. *hechele*.] A toothed instrument for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part; hackle; heckle. — *v. t.*; — **ELED** (-ēld) or — **ELED**; — **EL-ING** or — **EL-ING**. To dress with a hatchel. — **hatch'el-er**, **hatch'el-ler** (-ēr), *n.*

**hatch'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, hatches eggs, as a bird or an incubator. **2.** A contriver; a plotter.

**hatch'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* — **ERIES** (-īz). A place for hatching eggs, esp. of fish.

**hatch'et** (häch'ēt; 24), *n.* [F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache* ax, of G. origin.] A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand; sometimes, a tomahawk, esp. in to dig up the hatchet, to go to war; to bury the h., to make peace.

**hatch'et-tine** (häch'ēt-tīn'), *n.* [After the discoverer, English chemist.] *Min.* Mineral tallow; a waxy or spermacetlike fossil hydrocarbon, commonly greenish yellow.

κ = ch in C. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**hatch'ing**, *n.* In engraving, drawing, etc., the process or result of making close fine lines, to give shading.

**hatch'ment** (häch'měnt), *n.* [For *achivement*.] *Her.* A sort of panel on which a decedent's arms are temporarily displayed.

**hatch'way'** (-wā'), *n.* An opening, usually square or oblong, in a deck, floor, roof, etc.; also, any similar opening, as to a cellar.

**hate** (hāt), *v. t.*; **HAT'ED** (hāt'ēd; 24); **HAT'ING**. [AS. *hatan*.] **1.** To dislike intensely; detest; abhor; as, *to hate* deceit. **2.** To have aversion to; in a weakened sense, to dislike; as, *to hate* to write.

**Syn.** Hate, detest, abhor, abominate, loathe. **Hate**, the general term, implies extreme aversion, esp. with enmity or malice; **detest** connotes violent or intense antipathy or dislike. **Abhor** suggests profound repugnance; **abominate**, strong detestation, as of something ill-omened or shameful; **loathe** implies utter disgust.

— *v. i.* To feel hate or hatred. [Object of hatred.]  
— *n.* [AS. *hete*.] **1.** Intense aversion; detestation. **2.** An hate'a-ble, *a.* See **HATABLE**.

**hate'ful** (hāt'fūl), *a.* **1.** Full of hate or ill will; malevolent. **2.** Exciting or deserving hate; odious; as, *hateful* crimes. — **hate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **hate'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Odious, obnoxious, offensive, repulsive, repellent, repugnant, abhorrent, disgusting, revolting, loathsome, invidious. — **Hateful, odious, obnoxious, offensive, invidious.** *Hateful* and *odious* are sometimes used with little distinction. But *hateful* oftener applies to what excites actual hatred; **odious**, to what is excessively disagreeable, or awakens repugnance. That is **obnoxious** which is highly objectionable; that is **offensive** which is actively annoying, insulting, or repulsive. That is **invidious** which procures or entails odium, ill will, or envy.

**hat'er** (hāt'ēr), *n.* One who hates.

**hath** (hāth). = **HAS**, *3d pers. sing. pres.* of **HAVE**, contracted from *hæth*. *Archaic*.

**Hat'hör** (hät'hör), *n.* [Gr. *Ἄθωρ*, fr. Egypt. *Het-Herh* the house above, or *Het-Heru* house of Horus.] *Egypt. Mythology.* The goddess of love, mirth, and social joy. She is often represented with a cow's head or ears.

**Hathoric** (hät'hör'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hathor; esp., in *Arch.*, pertaining to or designating a type of Egyptian column having the capital sculptured with heads or masks supposed to represent Hathor.

**hat'red** (hät'réd), *n.* [ME. *hatred*, *hatreden*, -*reden* being fr. AS. *ræden* condition.] Strong aversion or detestation with ill will. — **Syn.** Enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, loathing, abhorrence, repugnance. See **ODIUM**.

**hat'ter** (hät'tēr), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

**hat'tree'**, *n.* A stand with spreading arms for hats.

**hau'berk** (hō'bērk), *n.* [OF. *hauberc*, fr. OHG. *halsberc*; *hals* neck + *bergan* to protect.] A coat of mail.

**haught** (hōt), *a.* [See **HAUGHTY**.] *Haughty. Archaic*.

**haught'y** (hō'ti), *a.*; **-T-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-T-EST**. [F. *haut* high, OF. also *halt*, fr. L. *altus*.] **1.** Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; supercilious. **2.** Exalted; lofty in nature; noble; bold. *Archaic*. — **Syn.** See **ARROGANT**. — **haught'i-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* — **haught'i-ness**, *n.*

**haul** (hōl), *v. t.* [F. *haler*.] **1.** To pull; drag; transport by drawing. **2.** To call to account; check and reprimand; — usually used with *up*. **3.** To shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind. — **Syn.** See **DRAW**.

**to haul over the coals**, to criticize severely; censure; call to account. — **to haul the, or one's, wind.** *Naut.* To turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows.

— *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* To shift the course of a ship, esp. closer to the wind. **2.** To pull; tug; drag. **3.** To change direction, as the wind; shift; hence, to change one's attitude or course of action; — often used with *around*.

— *n.* **1.** A violent pull; a tug. **2.** A single draft of a net. **3.** That which is caught or gained at once, as by hauling a net. **4.** Distance through which anything is hauled, as freight.

**haul'age** (-āj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of hauling, or the force expended in hauling; also, charge for hauling. **2.** A charge made by a railroad for the use of a line of track.

**haul'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, hauls.

**haulm** (hōm), *n.* Also **halm** (hōm). [AS. *healm*.] **1.** Collectively, stems or stalks, as of cereals; straw or litter. *Eng.* **2.** A culm or stem of a plant. — **haulm'y** (-ī), *a.*

**haunch** (hānch; hōnch), *n.* [F. *hanche*.] **1.** The hip; the projecting region about the hip; loosely, in *pl.*, the hind quarters. **2.** Of meats, the leg and loin taken together. **3.** *Arch.* Either of the parts of an arch at the sides of the crown between the crown and the springings.

**haunt** (hānt; hōnt), *v. t.* [F. *hanter*.] **1.** To frequent; frequent the company of; visit intrusively. **2.** To inhabit or frequent as a ghost or specter. **3.** To recur to (the mind, etc.) often and spontaneously; as, *haunted* by regrets. — **Syn.** See **FREQUENT**. — *v. i.* **1.** *To haunt, visit, or associate persistently or habitually.*

— *n.* **1.** Habit; custom; usage; esp., the habit of resorting

to a place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A place to which one often resorts; resort. — **haunt'er**, *n.*

**Hau'sa** (hou'sā), *n.* A member of a large and important Negroid race of northern Nigeria.

**hau'sen** (hō'sēn; G. hou'z'n), *n.* [G.] A large sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) of the region of the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and tributary rivers. It is sometimes 12 feet long.

**haus'mann-ite** (hous'mān-īte), *n.* [After J. F. L. *Hausmann*, Ger. mineralogist.] *Min.* A native oxide of manganese, Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, in brownish black crystals or massive.

**haus-tel'ium** (hōs-tēl'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ā). [NL., fr. L. *haurire*, *haustum*, to drink.] *Zoöl.* A proboscis adapted to suck blood or juices of plants, as in many insects and some crustaceans.

**haus-to'ri-um** (-tō'rī-ūm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). [LL., a well, fr. L. *haurire*, *haustum*, to drink.] In parasitic plants, a specialized outgrowth serving to absorb food.

**haut'boy** (hō'boi), *n.* [F. *hautbois*, lit. high wood; *haut* high + *bois* wood; — from its high tone.] *Music.* An oboe.

**haut-teur'** (hō-tūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high.] Haughtiness.

**ha'tyne** (hā'tīn), **ha'ty-nite** (hā'tī-nīte), *n.* [After R. J. *Haüy*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* An isometric mineral, occurring commonly as rounded grains in certain igneous rocks. It is usually blue, and is a silicate and sulphate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium.

**Ha-van'a** (hā-vān'ā), *n.* Also **Ha-van'na**, **Ha-van'nah**. A kind of cigar made in Cuba; also, one made elsewhere of Cuban tobacco.

**have** (hāv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **HAD** (hād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **HAV'ING**. *Indic. present*, I *have*, *thou hast*, *he has*, or (archaic) *hath*; *we, ye, they have*. [AS. *habban* (imperf. *hæfde*, *p. p. gehæfd*).] **1.** To hold in possession or control; possess; own. **2.** To know; understand; as, *he had* some Latin. **3.** To be compelled; — used with *to* and the infinitive; as, *he had* to leave. **4.** To keep or cherish in the mind; as, *have* no fear. **5.** To be in a certain relation to; as, *we had* the river on our right. **6.** To give expression to, or to exercise (a feeling, opinion, or the like); as, *he had* the kindness to assent. **7.** To perform; experience; engage in; — in the widest sense; as, *to have* an experience; *have* to do with. **8.** To maintain; assert; as, *rumor had* it so. **9.** To obtain or get; accept; learn; as, *he must have* food or starve. **10.** To obtain an advantage over; hold in one's power; as, *you have* me there. *Often Colloq.* **11.** To effect; exact. **12.** To take or hold (one's self); proceed promptly; — used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun; as, *to have* at one, *i. e.*, to aim at one; attack. **13.** To suffer or experience from an exterior source; as, *he had* his leg broken.

☞ *Have*, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle of any verb to form its perfect tenses, or express completed action; as, *I have loved*; *I shall have eaten*. *Had* is used, esp. in poetry, for *would have* or *should have*, and for *would* or *would have* with adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison, as *as well, as lief, rather, better, liefer, best, liefest*, to indicate preference or advisability.

**Syn.** *Have*, *hold*, *own*, *possess*. *Have* is the general term; *hold* is stronger, and often implies retention or occupancy; *to own* is *to have* or *hold* as property; *possess* implies esp. ownership with full right, title, or control; as, *to have* a house; *to hold* a fort, one's own; *he owns* the book *he has* in his hand; *he has* or *possesses* great wealth.

**have'lock** (hāv'lōk), *n.* [After Sir Henry *Havelock*.] A light cloth covering for the cap, hanging over the neck.

**hav'en** (hāv'n), *n.* [AS. *hæfene*.] **1.** A harbor; port. **2.** A place of safety; an asylum. — *v. t. & i.* To shelter, or take refuge, in a haven.

**hav'er** (hāv'ēr), *n.* A possessor. *Obs. or R.*

**hav'er** (hāv'ēr; hāv'ēr), *n.* The oat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**hav'er-sack** (hāv'ēr-sāk), *n.* [F. *havresac*, G. *habersack* sack for oats.] A bag or case, usually of cloth, for carrying provisions on a march; — distinguished from *knapsack*.

**Ha-ver'sian** (hā-vēr'shān), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, Clopton Havers, an English physician of the 17th century.

*Haverstian canals, Arac.*, the small canals through which the blood vessels ramify in bone.

**hav'ior**, **hav'ior** (hāv'yēr), *n.* [From OF. *aveir*, *avoir*, a having, prop. to have.] Behavior; demeanor. *Archaic*.

**hav'oc** (hāv'ōk), *n.* [OF. *havot* plunder, *crier havot* to cry havoc.] **1.** In edieval warfare, the order to fall to pillage; — in *to cry havoc*. **2.** Wide and general destruction; waste. — *v. t. & i.* -**OCKED** (-ōkt) -**OCK-ING**. To devastate.

**haw** (hō), *n.* [AS. *haga*.] The hawthorn or its fruit.

**haw, n. & interj.** A certain hesitation of speech, or its sound. — *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking, as with a sound like *haw*; — esp., *in to hum (or hem) and haw*.

**haw, n.** The nictitating membrane, esp. of a horse.

**haw, interj.** A word of command used in guiding teams driven without reins, generally to direct them to turn to the near (or left) side. — *v. i. & t.* To turn (a team or cattle) to the near side.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūn, ūp, circūs, meni; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Ha-wai'ian** (hā-wī'yān), *n.* A native or citizen of Hawaii; esp., a member of the native race of Hawaii — *a.* Of or pertaining to Hawaii or the Hawaiians.

**haw'finch'** (hō'fīnch'), *n.* The common European grosbeak (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*).

**haw-haw'** (hō-hō'), *n.* [Imitative.] A boisterous laugh; a guffaw. — *v. i.* To laugh boisterously.

**hawk** (hōk), *n.* [AS. *hafoc*, *heafoc*.] Any of a family (*Falconidae*) of diurnal birds of prey excepting eagles and vultures. It includes the falcons, buzzards, harriers, kites, and caracaras. Typically, any of a genus (*Accipiter*) which includes the European sparrow hawk and the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks of America, or of a genus (*Astur*) which consists of the goshawks. Hawks were formerly extensively trained for use in hunting (*falconry*). Though some occasionally destroy poultry, they feed largely on field mice, reptiles, insects, etc., and are often more useful than harmful.

— *v. t.* 1. To pursue birds by means of trained hawks. 2. To attack while on the wing; soar and strike like a hawk.

**hawk, v. i.** To clear the throat, as of phlegm, noisily. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm; — often with *up*.

— *n.* An audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat.

**hawk, n. Masonry.** A small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar.

**hawk, v. t.** To offer for sale by outcry in the street; peddle. — *v. i.* To cry, or peddle, goods about as a hawker.

**hawk'er** (hōk'ēr), *n.* One who hawks wares; a peddler.

**hawk'er, n. Falconer;** one who follows the sport of hawking.

**hawk-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.* Having a keen eye; sharp-sighted.

**hawk'ing, n.** Falconry; the sport of hunting with hawks.

**hawk moth.** Any of a numerous family (*Sphingidae*) of large moths, with stout body and long slender proboscis. They suck the juices of flowers.

**hawk's-beard'** (hōks'berd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Crepis*) of cichoriaceous plants, with heads of yellow or orange flowers; — so called from the copious bristly pappus.

**hawk's-bill'** tur'tle or tor'toise (hōks'bīl'). A sea turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*), found in all tropical and subtropical seas. It furnishes the best tortoise shell of commerce. Called also, simply, hawkbill.

**hawk's-eye'**, *n.* See TIGER-EYE.

**hawk'weed'** (hōk'wēd'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Hieracium*) of cichoriaceous plants, having heads of flowers with yellow or red rays. 2. Any of certain other cichoriaceous or asteraceous plants (*Picris hieracioides*, *Senecio hieracifolius*, etc.).

**hawse** (hōz; hōs), *n. Naut.* 1. A hawse hole; also, that part of the bow where the hawse holes are. 2. The distance between a vessel's bow and her anchor. 3. The situation of the cables of a vessel when two anchors port and starboard, are used.

**hawse hole, or hawse'hole', n. Naut.** One of the holes, in a ship's bow, through which a cable passes.

**haw'ser** (hōz'ēr; -sēr), *n.* [From F. *hausser* to raise, OF. *haucier*, LL. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high.] A large rope for towing or securing a ship.

**haw'ser-laid', a.** Made in the manner of a hawser. Cf. CABLE-LAID, and see CORDAGE, *Illust.*

**haw'thorn** (hō'thōrn), *n.* [AS. *hagaþorn*.] Any of a genus (*Crataegus*, esp. the European *C. oxyacantha* and the American *C. coccinea*) of usually spiny malaceous shrubs and small trees, having shining, often lobed, leaves, fragrant white or pink flowers, and small red fruits called *haws*. Various species are planted for hedges, etc.

**hay** (hā), *n.* A country dance with interweaving of couples.

**hay, n.** [AS. *hæg*, *hæg*, *hæg*.] Grass mowed or ready for mowing; esp., grass cut and cured for fodder. — *v. i.* To cut and cure grass for hay.

**hay, n.** [AS. *hege*.] 1. A hedge; an inclosing fence. *Obs.* 2. A place inclosed with a hay; a park. 3. [Perh. a different word.] A net for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, as by being set in their haunts.



Cooper's Hawk.



Hawksbill Turtle.



Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). 1 Leaves and flowers; 2 Haws.

**hay'cock'** (hā'kōk'), *n.* A conical pile of hay in the field.

**hay fever.** A catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, usually occurring in spring or late summer.

**hay'loft'** (-lōft'; 62), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

**hay'mow'** (-mou'), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn; also, the part of a barn where hay is kept.

**hay'rack'** (hā'rāk'), *n.* 1. A frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon, and used in hauling hay, straw, etc. 2. A feeding rack to hold hay for cattle or horses.

**hay'rick'** (-rīk'), *n.* A pile of hay; haystack.

**hay'seed'** (-sēd'), *n.* Grass seed, esp. that gathered from a haymow; also, the bits of straw, chaff, etc., from hay, such as cling to the clothes.

**hay'stack'** (-stāk'), *n.* A pile, or stack, of hay.

**Hay'ti-an** (hā'tī-ān), *n.* Var. of HAITIAN.

**hay'ward** (hā'wōrd), *n.* [hay a hedge + ward.] An officer appointed to look after hedges and fences to keep cattle from breaking in, and to impound strays.

**haz'ard** (hāz'ārd), *n.* [F. *hasard*, Sp. *azar* an unforeseen disaster, an unfortunate card or throw at dice.] 1. An old game of chance played with dice. 2. The uncertain result of throwing a die; hence: chance; accident. 3. Risk; danger; peril. 4. Anything hazarded or risked, as stakes in gaming. 5. *Eng. Billiards.* A stroke by which a ball is holed after contact with another ball; — called winning hazard, or losing hazard, according as an object ball or the cue ball is pocketed. 6. *Court Tennis.* One of the winning openings in a court (in modern courts the dedans, grille, and winning gallery). 7. *Golf.* Any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush, or rushes. — *Syn.* See DANGER.

— *v. t.* 1. To venture; risk. 2. To run or take the risk of; venture to offer (a conjecture, explanation, etc.). — *Syn.* Jeopard, peril, endanger.

**haz'ard-ous** (-ār-dūs), *a.* 1. Fortuitous. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky. — **haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **haz'ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

**haze** (hāz), *n.* Light vapor or smoke in the air; lack of transparency in the air; hence, fig.: obscurity; dimness. — *Syn.* Haze, fog, mist. Haze suggests a lack (often pleasing) of transparency; mist always suggests moisture; fog is thick or dense mist. Fig., haze and mist suggest vagueness or indefiniteness; fog connotes great mental confusion or obscurity.

**haze, v. t.** 1. To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work. *Chiefly Naut.* 2. To play abusive or ridiculous tricks on; — used esp. of college students. *Chiefly U. S.*

**haz'el** (hāz'ēl), *n.* [AS. *hæsel*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Corylus*) of betulaceous shrubs or small trees bearing nuts, called hazelnuts or filberts, inclosed in a leafy involucre. 2. The wood of the hazel tree, or a stick of this wood. 3. A light reddish brown color.

— *a.* 1. Consisting of hazels, or of the wood of the hazel; pert. to, or derived from, the hazel; as, a hazel wand. 2. Of the color hazel. — **haz'el-ly** (-lī), *a.*

**haz'er** (hāz'ēr), *n.* One who hazes.

**haz'i-ly** (hāz'i-lī), *adv.* In a hazy manner.

**haz'i-ness, n.** Quality of being hazy; mistiness; uncertainty.

**haz'ing** (hāz'ing), *vb. n.* 1. A beating. 2. Infliction of unnecessary or excessive work, esp. on sailors. 3. Harassment by abusive or ridiculous treatment, as of freshmen at some schools and colleges. *Chiefly U. S.*

**haz'y** (hāz'y), *a.*; **zI-ER** (-zī-ēr); **zI-EST**. 1. Characterized by haze; formerly, foggy or misty. 2. Obscure in thought or sense; vague.

**he** (hē), *pron.*; *nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS (hīz); *obj.* HIM (hīm); *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thār) or THEIRS (thārz); *obj.* THEM (thēm). [AS. *hē*, masc., *héo*, fem., *hit*, neut.; pl. *hī* or *hīe*.] 1. The man or male being previously designated. 2. Any one; the man or person; as, *he* who wins will receive a prize. 3. Man; any male person; — in this sense used substantively.

☞ Used in composition or attributively, *he* denotes a male; as, a *he-gat*.

**head** (hēd), *n.* [AS. *hēafod*.] 1. The upper part of the human body containing the brain, mouth, etc.; also, the corresponding anterior division of the body of animals. 2. The hair as a head covering, esp. when dressed. 3. The seat of the intellect; the understanding; as, *he* has a good head; hence, a person; as, wise heads. 4. Director; leader; chief. 5. Chief position; front. 6. An individual;



Hazel (*Corylus americana*). 1 Twig with Leaves and Nuts; 2 Ament.

Ɓ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



—often used as a plural; as, a thousand *head* of cattle. **7.**—A the top part of a plant, esp. when compact. **b Bot.** = CAPITULUM, **2.** **8.** Some part suggestive of an animal's head; as, the *head* of a cane. **9.** A heading; a separate part, or topic; as, the *heads* of a sermon. **10.** Source, as of a stream; hence, altitude of the source, or height of the surface, as of water, above a given place; as, a 20-foot *head* of water. **11.** The end of anything regarded as the upper end, through being higher on a slope being associated with the head of a person, being opposite to the end called the *foot*, or the like; as, the *head* of a bed; the *head* of a valley; hence, either end when there is no reason to distinguish them; as, the *heads* of a bridge or a hall. **12.** The foremost, or front, part; as, the *head*, or outer end, of a pier, or of a fortification; specif.: **a Mil.** The leading element of a column. **b Naut.** The fore end of a ship, i. e., the bows and adjacent parts. **c** A headland, as a promontory, or a protecting sand bar. **13.** Culminating point or crisis; hence: strength; force; as, the many revolts gathered to a *head*. **14.** The foam or scum on a fermenting or effervescing liquor. **15.** The part of a boil, pimple, abscess, or the like, at which it is likely to break. **16. Mach.** A more or less adjustable, or automatic, part or attachment of a machine or machine tool, containing the cutter or cutters; as, the turret *head* of a lathe. — **Syn.** See CHIEF. **by, or down by, the head, Naut.,** having the bows lower in the water than the stern; —said of a vessel. If the stern is lower than the bows she is *by the stern*, — **h.** or tail. **a** This side or that side; — a phrase, often in *pl.*, used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, question, or stake, *head* being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure (or, in case there is no head or face on either side, that side which has the date on it), and *tail* the other side. **b** Beginning or end; one thing or another; something definite; as, I could not make *head* or *tail* of what he was saying. — **out of one's head,** wandering mentally; delirious. **Colla.** — **over one's head.** **a** Beyond one's comprehension. **b** Ignoring, or passing over, one with a higher position; — said of promotions, as of juniors over seniors in a service, or of the exercise of official authority. — **v. t.** **1.** Principal; chief; leading. **2.** Situated at the head. **3.** Coming from in front; as, a *head* sea. — **v. i.** **1.** To behead. **Obs. or R.** **2.** To lop off the top branches of; poll. **3.** To fit or furnish with a head; form the head of. **4.** To put something at the head of; begin; lead. **5.** To be or put one's self at the head of; act as leader to. **6.** To get in front of; hence: to check; restrain; — often used with *off*; as, I *headed* him off. **7.** To shape the course of; as, to *head* one's boat for shore. **8.** To go round the head or source of (a stream or other body of water). — **v. i.** **1.** To form a head. **2.** To go or have direction; tend. **3.** To originate; have its source, as a river.

**head** (-héd). A suffix denoting *state, character*. = -HOOD. *Now Rare.*

**head/ache** (héd'ák'), *n.* Pain in the head.

**head/band** (-bánd'), *n.* **1.** *Costume.* A band for the head; a fillet. **2. Books.** **a** A decorative printed or engraved band at the head of a page or chapter. *Chiefly U. S.* **b** A decorative sewed band attached to the head and tail of the inner back of a bound book.

**head/board** (-börd'; 57), *n.* A board or boarding which marks or forms the head of anything, as of a bed.

**head/borough** (-bü'ró), *n.* [See BORROW, *v.* & *n.*] **1.** The chief of a frankpledge or tithing. **2.** In England, a parish officer corresponding to a petty constable; hence, a similar official in other countries.

**head/cheese** (héd'chéz'), *n.* Portions of the head, or the head and feet, of swine, cut up fine, seasoned, boiled, and pressed into a cheeselike mass; brawn. *Chiefly U. S.*

**head/dress** (-drés'), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; also, a manner of dressing or adorning the hair.

**head/ed** (héd'éd; 24), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a head; having (such) a head; — often in composition; as, white-headed. **2.** Formed into a head; matured.

**head/er** (-ér), *n.* **1.** One who heads a movement, party, or the like. **2.** A fall or plunge headforemost. **3.** One who, or that which, heads nails, rivets, etc. **4.** **a** A brick laid so that its shorter face, or head, shows in the surface. **b** In framing, a timber fitted between two long timbers (trimmers), to carry the ends of the short pieces (tailpieces).

**head/first** (-fírst'), **head/fore** most (-fór'móst; 57), *adv.* With the head foremost; headlong.

**head gate.** **a** An upper canal-lock gate. **b** A gate by which water is admitted to a race, sluice, or the like.

**head/gear** (-gér'), *n.* Headdress; specif., harness for a horse's head.

**head-hunter, n.** A member of a head-hunting tribe.

**head-hunt'ing, n.** The custom, characteristic esp. of

heathen Malayan peoples, of decapitating enemies and preserving their heads as trophies. — **head-hunt'ing, a.** **head'ly** (-lí), *adv.* In a heady manner; headlong.

**head'ness, n.** Quality or state of being heady.

**head'ing, n.** **1.** Act or state of one that heads; formation of a head. **2.** That which serves as a head; title. **3.** A horizontal passage, or drift, in a mine; also, the end of a drift.

**head/land** (-lánd), *n.* **1.** A cape or promontory. **2.** Unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

**head/less, a.** [AS. *heafodless*.] **1.** Having no head; also, beheaded. **2.** Destitute of a chief or leader. **3.** Destitute of brains or prudence; foolish.

**head/light** (héd'lít'), *n.* A light at the head or in front. **head/line** (-lí'n'), *n.* *Print.* The line at the head, or top, of a page, used for the running title, pagination, etc.; also, a title line over an article, as in a newspaper.

**head/long** (-lóng; 62), *adv.* [ME. *hedling*.] **1.** Headforemost. **2.** Rashly. **3.** Hastily. — **a.** **1.** Rash; precipitate. **2.** Plunging headforemost. **3.** Precipitous. *Poetic.*

**head/man** (héd'mán), *n. [AS. *heafodman*.] **1.** A chief. **2.** An executioner; headsman.*

**head money.** **1.** A capitation tax. **2.** Prize money for a person captured or for the head of an outlaw or enemy.

**head/most** (-móst), *a.* Most advanced; foremost. **head/piece** (-pés'), *n.* **1.** A covering or fitting for the head, as a helmet, hat, etc. **2.** The head; the understanding. **3.** An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter or page.

**head/quarters** (-kwó'té'z), *n. pl.*; sometimes used as a *sing.* Quarters or residence of a chief officer; place from which orders are issued; center of authority or order.

**head/race** (-rás'), *n.* A race or flume for conveying water to a water wheel, an engine, or the like.

**head/ship, n.** Chief authority; primacy; chief place.

**heads'man** (hédz'mán), *n.* An executioner who beheads.

**head/spring** (héd'spríng'), *n.* Fountain; source.

**head/stall** (-stól'), *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

**head/stock** (-stók'), *n.* *Mach.* A bearing or pedestal for a revolving or moving part; specif., the part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments.

**head/stone** (-stón'), *n.* **1.** The principal stone in a foundation; corner stone. **2.** The stone at the head of a grave.

**head/strong** (-stróng; 62), *a.* **1.** Not easily restrained; stubborn. **2.** Directed by ungovernable will or proceeding from obstinacy. — **Syn.** Violent, unruly, heady, intractable. See WAYWARD. — **head/strong-ness, n.**

**head/tire** (-tír'), *n.* Headress. *Archaic.*

**head voice.** The head-register voice. See REGISTER, *n.* **7.**

**head/water** (héd'wó'tér), *n.* The source and upper part of a stream; — chiefly in the *pl.*

**head'way** (-wá'), *n.* **1.** Motion forward, as of a ship; advance. **2.** Clear space under an arch, girder, etc. **3.** The interval between two cars or trains traveling in the same direction on the same route.

**head/work** (-wórk'), *n.* Mental labor. — **head/work'er, n.**

**head'y** (héd'th'), *a.*; **HEAD'IER** (-í-ér); **HEAD'EST.** [FROM HEAD.] **1.** Willful; rash. **2.** Apt to affect the head; intoxicating. **3.** Violent; impetuous.

**health** (hél), *n.* [AS. *hælu, hæl*, fr. *hāl*. See WHOLE.] Health; cure; well-being; welfare. *Obs.*

**heal** (hél), *v. t.* [AS. *hælan, fr. hāl* hale, sound, whole.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; restore to health; cure. **2.** To cure or restore to a sound or healthy condition (a disease, ailment, or wound); to remedy or amend; repair; as, time will *heal* his grief. **3.** To restore to original purity or integrity; free from guilt. — **Syn.** See CURE.

— **v. i.** **1.** To grow sound; return to a sound state; as, the wound *heals*; — sometimes used with *up* or *over*. **2.** To effect a cure.

**heal/-all** (-ól'), *n.* **1.** A universal remedy; a panacea. **2.** Self-heal. [beddle.]

**heald** (hæld), [AS. *hefeld*.] *Weaving.* A harness or **heal'er** (hél'ér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, heals. **2.** A Christian Science practitioner; — not so called by the Christian Scientists themselves.

**heal'ing-ly, adv.** In a healing manner.

**health** (hélth), *n.* [AS. *hælp, fr. hāl* hale.] **1.** State of being hale or sound in body, mind, or soul; esp., freedom from physical disease or pain. **2.** A wish of health and happiness.

**health'ful** (-fóol'), *a.* **1.** Promotive of health; wholesome; salutary. **2.** Full of health; well; sound; healthy. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **health'ful-ly, adv.** — **ful-ness, n.**

**health'ly** (-lí), *a.* In a healthy manner.

**health'ly-ness, n.** Quality or state of being healthy. **health'y** (hél'th'), *a.*; **HEALTH'IER** (-thí-ér); **-EST.** **1.** Enjoying health; free from disease. **2.** Evincing health; as, a *healthy* complexion. **3.** Conducive to health; wholesome; as, a *healthy* climate.

**Syn.** Invigorating, bracing; nutritious, nourishing; healthful, salubrious, wholesome, beneficial, salutary. — **Healthy,**

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; íce, íll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùm, ùp, cìrcùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; gò; síng, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);



**healthful, salubrious, wholesome, salutary.** Healthy and healthful are interchangeable within certain limits. But healthy oftener applies to that which is in a state of health or vigor; as, a *healthy* (not *healthful*) man; *healthful* (not *healthy*) food; a *healthful* (or *healthy*) climate. **Salubrious** is a bookish synonym for *healthful*. **Wholesome** applies to that which is good for one physically or morally; that is *salutary* (the more abstract term) which promotes esp. moral welfare.

**heap** (hēp), *n.* [AS. *hēap* troop, multitude.] **1.** A pile; mass. **2. a** A crowd; throng; multitude. **b** A great number or quantity. *Both Now Chiefly Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To throw or lay in a heap; pile; amass; lay up; — usually used with up; as, to *heap up* treasures. **2.** To bestow large quantities of; used with *on* or *upon*; as, to *heap blessings upon* (or *on*) *one*. **3.** To fill more than even full.

**hear** (hēr), *v. t.*; HEARD (hūrd); HEAR'ING. [AS. *hēran*, *hīran*, *hēran*.] **1.** To perceive by the ear. **2.** To gain knowledge or appreciation of by hearing; as, to *hear* the news. **3.** To listen to; heed. **4.** To examine or judge in hearing; to try judicially; as, to *hear* a recitation, a case, etc. **5.** To accede to the demand or wishes of. **6.** To attend, or be present at, as a hearer or worshiper.

**Syn.** Hear, hearken, listen. Hear does not necessarily imply attention or application, as *hearken* (now poetical) and *listen* always do.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. **2.** To attend; listen. **3.** To receive information; as, to *hear* of an accident; *hear* from a friend.

**heard** (hūrd), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAR.

**hear'er**, *n.* One who hears; auditor.

**hear'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act or power of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived; audition. **2.** Attention; audience; as, to get a *hearing*. **3.** A listening to evidence for adjudication. **4.** Earshot. **5.** A thing heard; report. *Now Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

**heark'en, hark'en** (hār'k'n), *v. i.* [AS. *hercian*, *heorcnian*.] **1.** To listen; esp., to give heed. **2.** To inquire. *Obs.* **3.** To wait. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See HEAR. — *v. t.* *Archaic.* **1.** To hear by listening. **2.** To heed; hear attentively.

**hear'say'** (hēr'sā'), *n.* **1.** Report; rumor; common talk; something heard from another. **2.** *Law.* Hearsay evidence or testimony. *Colloq.*

**hearsay evidence.** *Law.* Primarily, testimony by one person of matters told him by another; in a wider sense, such evidence as does not derive its value solely from the credit given to the witness himself as such, but rests in part on the veracity and competency of some other person, or, as sometimes used, of the witness at another time. It is, with a few exceptions, inadmissible as testimony.

**hearse** (hārs), *n.* [OF. *herce* harrow, *hearse* (sense 1), fr. L. (*hīrpe*, harrow.)] **1.** A harrowlike triangular frame bearing candles, used at Tenebræ in Holy Week; hence, a temporary framework bearing wax lights and set up in a church, under which the coffin was placed during the funeral ceremonies; also, a framework of wood or metal placed over the coffin, bier, or tomb of a deceased person, and covered with a pall; later, a temple-shaped or archlike structure decorated with heraldic devices, banners, etc., and set up, often in the streets, for noble or royal funerals. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A grave, coffin, or tomb. *Archaic.* **3.** Formerly, a bier, now, a kind of wagon, for conveying the dead to the grave. [shroud as with a hearse.]

— *v. t.* **1.** To place on or in a hearse; bury; entomb. **2.** To **heart** (hārt), *n.* [AS. *heorte*.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A hollow muscular organ which, by contracting rhythmically, keeps up the circulation of the blood. See LUNG, *Illustr.* **2.** The heart as the seat of life or strength; hence: mind; soul; spirit. **3.** Hence: **a** The emotional nature. **b** Courage; spirit; ardor. **c** The understanding. **d** Purpose; desire. **Heart**, **11.** *Obs., exc. in:* after one's own heart, that is, in accordance with one's desires. **e** Conscience; moral sensibility. **f** Temperament; mood. **4.** A term of endearment. Cf. SWEETHEART. **5.** A man; person; — usually with an epithet of commendation, sometimes in address; as, they were stout *hearts* and true. **6.** Bosom; breast. **7.** The inmost or essential part, esp. as the source of life or motion. **8.** Specif.: The solid central part or core of a tree; also, the pith of wood, the core of an apple, or the like. **9.** Vital part; secret meaning. **10.** Vigorous and efficient activity; power of fertile production. **11.** Something resembling a heart in shape; esp., a conventionalized representation of a heart. See *Illustr.* **12.** *Cards.* A one of a suit of playing cards distinguished by the conventionalized figure of the heart in red. **b** In *pl.* This suit. **c** [In form *hearts*, but construed as *sing.*] *Card Playing.* A game, somewhat like whist, in which the object is to avoid taking tricks containing hearts.

**at heart**, in one's inmost character; at bottom; as, he is *at heart* a good man. — **from one's h.**, from one's inmost soul; sincerely. — **with all one's h.**, very earnestly or sincerely.

— *v. t.* **1.** To encourage. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To fix in the heart; take to heart.

**heart'ache'** (hārt'āk'), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

**heart'beat'** (-bēt'), *n.* A pulsation of the heart; hence, a throbbing feeling; an emotion.

**heart'break'** (-brāk'), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief.

**heart'break'ing**, *a.* Causing overpowering sorrow, grief, or despair; crushing.

**heart'bro'ken**, *a.* Broken-hearted.

**heart'burn'** (-būrn'), *n.* **1.** Burning sensation in the stomach, often with inclination to vomit; cardialgia. **2.** Discontent or enmity; envy; jealousy.

**heart'burn'ing**, *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

**heart cherry.** One of a race of heart-shaped sweet cherries derived from the wild gean (*Prunus avium*).

**heart'ed**, *a.* **1.** Having a specified kind of heart; — chiefly in combination; as, warm-*hearted*; faint-*hearted*. **2.** Seated, or laid up, in the heart.

**heart'en** (hārt'n), *v. t.* To give heart to; encourage. — **heart'en-er**, *n.*

**heart'felt'** (hārt'fēlt'), *a.* Profoundly felt; sincere.

**heart'free'**, *a.* Having the affections disengaged.

**hearth** (hārth), *n.* [AS. *heorð*.] **1.** The pavement or floor, as of brick, stone, or metal, on which a fire is made, usually in a chimney; the floor of a fireplace; also, a corresponding part of a stove. **2.** The fireside; the house or home itself. **3.** *Metall.* **a** The crucible, or lowest section, of a blast furnace, where the molten metal and slag are collected. **b** The bottom of a finery, reverberatory, or open-hearth furnace, on which ore or metal is exposed to the flame. **c** A bloomery. **d** The inside bottom of a cupola.

**hearth money,** a *Hearth penny.* **A** tax levied in England from 1662 to 1689, each hearth (in all houses paying the church and poor rates) being taxed at two shillings; — called also *chimney money*, *hearth tax*, etc.

**hearth'pen'ny** (-pēn'tī), *n.* Peter penny. *Obs. or Hist.*

**hearth'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** The stone forming the hearth; hence: fireside; home. **2.** A soft stone, or composition of powdered stone and pipe clay, used to whiten or scour hearths, doorsteps, etc.

**heart'i-ly** (hārt'tī-lī), *adv.* **1.** From the heart; sincerely. **2.** With zest or zeal; warmly. **3.** Abundantly; completely.

**heart'i-ness** (-nēs), *n.* Quality of being hearty.

**heart'less**, *a.* Without heart or a heart; specif.: **a** Spiritless; despondent. **b** Unsympathetic; cruel. — **heart'less-ly**, *adv.* — **heart'less-ness**, *n.*

**heart'quake'** (hārt'kwāk'), *n.* Trepidation; fear; also, sudden tremor, as of delight.

**heart'rend'ing** (-rēn'dīng; 109), *a.* Causing intense grief.

**hearts'ease'** (hārts'ēz'), *n.* Also **hearts'-ease'**. **1.** Peace of mind or feeling. **2.** Any of several plants; esp., the pansy.

**heart'sick'** (hārt'sīk'), *a.* Sick at heart; very despondent.

**heart'some** (hārt'sūm), *a.* *Chiefly Scot.* Animating; giving heart or cheer; also, merry; lively.

**heart'sore'** (hārt'sōr'; 57), *a.* Grieved; indicative of grief.

**heart'strick'en** (hārt'strīk'n), *a.* Struck to the heart with grief, dismay, or the like.

**heart'string'** (-string'), *n.* A nerve or tendon once supposed to brace the heart; hence, usually in *pl.*, deepest emotions or affections.

**heart'struck'** (-strūk'), *a.* Heartstricken.

**heart'whole'**, *a.* **1.** Having the heart or affections free; not in love. **2.** Whole-hearted; sincere; genuine.

**heart'wood'** (hārt'wōd'), *n.* The hard central part of the trunk of a dicotyledonous tree. See DURAMEN.

**heart'y** (hārt'ī), *a.*; HEART'Y-ER (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. **1.** Pert to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm; cordial; also, active; eager. **2.** Exhibiting strength; sound; firm; as, a *heart'y* man, appetite, etc. **3.** Promoting strength; nourishing; abundant; as, a *heart'y* meal. — **Syn.** Sincere, real; cordial, earnest, warm, zealous, ardent; vigorous. See **COR-DIAL**.

— *n.*; *pl.* **HEARTIES** (-tīz). Comrade; good fellow; — used esp. in addressing sailors; hence, a sailor. *Archaic.*

**heat** (hēt), *n.* [AS. *hætu*, *hæto*, fr. *hāl* hot.] **1.** A form of energy variously manifested to sense, as, esp. in the effects of fire, the sun's rays, or friction. The theoretical lower limit of temperature is the *absolute zero* (which see). There is no theoretical upper limit, but the highest artificially obtained temperature is that of the electric arc (about 3600° C. = 6512° F.). **2.** High temperature; also, a period of heat; a hot place. **3.** *Physiol.* **a** The sensation of warmth caused by the stimulation of special sensory end organs. **b** *Old Physiol.* One of the fundamental qualities of bodies, elements, or humors; — opposed to *cold*. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Appearance, condition, or color as indicating temperature; redness; flush; degree to which a thing is heated. **5.** Intensity of feeling; as, a *Rage*; vehemence. **6.** *Agitation*; exasperation. **c** Animation, as in discourse; fervency. **6.** A single complete operation of heating, as at a *forge* or in a furnace; also, the quantity so heated. **7.** A single effort; specif., *Sports*, a single course in a race or other contest. **8.**

**h** = **ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



The height or stress of an action. **9.** Sexual excitement, esp. in the female.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hot; hence: to excite; inflame. **heather** (hēt'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, heats; a contrivance or implement to impart heat or hold a thing to be heated; as, esp., a stove, furnace, steam radiator, etc.

**heath** (hēth), *n.* [AS. hæð.] **1.** A tract of waste land; esp., in Great Britain, an open, level area with a characteristic vegetation of heath or heather. **2.** A large genus (*Erica*) of low evergreen shrubs having whorls of needlelike leaves and clusters of small white, pink, or yellow flowers; often, any plant of the family (*Ericaceæ*) typified by this genus. **3.** The common heather, or ling (*Calluna vulgaris*). **4.** Any of several heathlike but not ericaceous plants; — used with a characterizing word; as, sea heath (*Frankenia levis*). **5.** *Bib.* A kind of desert plant, variously identified.

**heath/ber-ry** (hēt'hēr-ī), *n.* Any berry growing on a heath; esp., the crowberry or bilberry.

**heath bird**. A large grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) common on British heaths; the black grouse. **The male is the heath cock or blackcock; the female, the heath hen, or gray hen.**

**heath cook**. The blackcock.

**heath/then** (hēt'h'n), *n.*; *pl.* — **THENS** (-th'nz), *collectively*. — **THEN**. [AS. hæðen, supposed to have meant orig. one who lives in the country or on the heaths and in the woods.] **1.** An unconverted individual of a people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible; a pagan; specif., in the Bible, an idolater; a Gentile. **2.** An unenlightened or irreligious person. — **Syn.** See PAGAN.

— *a.* **1.** Gentle; pagan; hence: unenlightened; irreligious. **2.** Pertaining to the heathen, their religions, customs, etc.

**heath-then-dom** (-dūm), *n.* **1.** Region where heathenism prevails; also, heathens collectively. **2.** Heathenism.

**heath-then-ess** (-ēs'), *n.* [AS. hæðennes, *i. e.*, heathenness.] Heathendom. *Archaic.*

**heath-then-ish**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the heathen. **2.** Of heathen race or belief; heathen. *Obs.* — **heath-then-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **heath-then-ish-ness**, *n.*

**heath-then-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The rites of heathens; idolatry; paganism; also, heathenlike manners or morals; barbarism.

**heath-then-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become heathen or heathenish; practice heathenism.

**heath-then-ry** (-rī), *n.* Heathenism; heathendom.

**heather** (hēt'hēr), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A species of heath (*Calluna vulgaris*); ling. It differs from other heaths chiefly in being astringent, being used by both fullers and dyers. *Scot., but now in general use.* Also, any of several other British heaths (genus *Erica*). Cf. HEATE, **2.**

**heather-y** (-ī), *a.* Abounding in, or covered with, heather; like heather.

**heath, or heather, grass.** A European perennial grass (*Steganota decumbens*) growing commonly on heaths and moors.

**heath hen.** A The female of the black grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*). **b** A grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido*) closely related to the prairie chicken.

**heath/y** (hēt'hī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land.

**heath lightning.** More or less vivid and extensive flashes of electrical light, without thunder, seen near the horizon, esp. at the close of a hot day. It is ascribed to far-off lightning flashes, reflected from the higher strata of clouds.

**heauine** (hōm), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A great helmet, chiefly of the 13th century, worn over a hood of mail or close-fitting steel cap and frequently resting upon the shoulders. See HELMET, *Illust.*

**heave** (hēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HEAVED (hēvd), *HOVE* (hōv), *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEAV'ING. [AS. hebban (*pret. hōf, p. p. hafan*).] **1.** To lift; raise, usually with exertion. **2.** To cause to swell or rise, as the breast. **3.** To force from the breast; utter with effort, as a sigh or groan. **4.** To throw; cast. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.* **5.** *Naut.* To draw or pull; haul on. — *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up or raised; rise. **2.** To rise and fall alternately. **3.** To labor; struggle. **4.** To pant. **5.** *Naut.* To haul, pull, or push; cause a vessel to move in a specified direction or manner; of the vessel, to move.

**to heave in sight,** to seem to rise above the horizon and come in sight, as a ship or other object at sea. *Naut. or Colloq.* — **to h. to,** to stop a vessel by bringing her head into the wind, with a sail or sails aback; cause a vessel to lie to; — said also of the vessel; as, *the ship hove to.*

— *n.* **1.** An effort to raise something. **2.** An upward motion; a rising, esp. rhythmically. **3.** [In form heaves construed as *sing.*] *Veter.* A disease, esp. of horses, marked by permanent distention of the air vesicles, heav-

ing of the flanks, and a persistent cough; broken wind. **4.** *Mining.* The horizontal component of the displacement of a vein or body of rock, caused by a fault. See FAULT, *Illust.* **heav'en** (hēv'n), *n.* [AS. heofon.] **1.** The expanse of space around the earth, esp. that seeming to dome over the earth; firmament; sky; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** The dwelling place of the Deity; place or state of the blessed dead. **3.** [*cap.*] The sovereign of heaven; God; also, heavenly beings. **4.** Any place of supreme happiness; also, felicity; bliss. **5.** The sky as clear or cloudy; hence, the climate of a particular region; as, *flowers of all heavens.*

**heav'en-ly**, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to heaven or the heavens; celestial. **2.** Appropriate to heaven; divine. — **Syn.** See CELESTIAL. — **heav'en-ly, adv.** — **heav'en-li-ness**, *n.*

**heav'en-ward** (hēv'n-wērd), *a. & adv.* Toward heaven. — **heav'en-wards, adv.**

**heav' offering.** *Jew. Antiq.* In a peace offering, the portion of the animal lifted up by the officiating priest.

**heav'or** (hēv'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, heaves.

**heaves** (hēvz), *n.* A disease. See HEAVE, *n.*, **3.**

**heav'y-ly** (hēv'ī-lī), *adv.* In a heavy, slow, difficult, or suffering manner.

**heav'y-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being heavy.

**heav'y** (hēv'ī), *a.*; **HEAV'Y-ER** (-ēr), *-I-EST*. [AS. hefig, *fr. hefe* weight, *hebban* to lift, *heave*.] **1.** Lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; hence, of high specific gravity. **2.** Burdensome; oppressive; hard; as, *heavy* expenses; a *heavy* hand. **3.** Of weighty import; serious; grave; as, *heavy* news. **4.** Profound; intense; as, a *heavy* silence. **5.** Burdened; bowed down, as with care; also, doleful. **6.** Great with young; gravid. **7.** Slow or dull; sluggish; stupid; drowsy; as, a *heavy* writer or book. **8.** Of more than the usual amount or quantity; as, a *heavy* rain. **9.** A Violent; as, a *heavy* storm. **10.** Gloomy; overcast; as, a *heavy* sky. **c** Cloggy; as, a *heavy* road. **d** Grave; loud; deep; as, a *heavy* sound. **e** Thick; massive; as, *heavy* features. **f** Oppressive; as, a *heavy* odor. **g** Steep; as, a *heavy* grade. **10.** Of foods, etc.: a Not easily digested. **b** Of wines, etc., strong. **c** Not raised or made light; as, *heavy* bread. **11.** Of or pert. to goods, animals, etc., above a certain usual weight; as, *heavy* freight. **12. *Mil.* Having, or characterized by, heavy arms or equipment; as, *heavy* marching order. **13. *Theat.* Pertaining, or assigned, to parts or scenes of a grave or somber nature; as, the *heavy* villain.****

**Syn.** *Heavy*, *weighty*, *burdensome*, *onerous*. **Heavy**, in its fig. senses, connotes oppressiveness, often dullness or stupidity; **weighty**, that which is momentous or important; as, *heavy* sorrow, a *heavy* wit; **weighty** remarks, opinions. **Burdensome** and **onerous** imply oppressiveness, as of something heavy to bear; **burdensome** suggesting more definitely an actual burden, **onerous** often implying little more than what is troublesome, irksome, or annoying.

**heavy artillery.** *Mil.* A Guns that are not ordinarily used in field operations, esp. siege and sea-coast guns. **b** Troops that serve heavy guns. — **h. earth,** *baryta* or barium oxide. — **h. marching order.** *Mil.* Equipment for continuous field service, including shelter tents, blankets, provisions, etc. — **h. spar,** *barite.*

— *adv.* [AS. hefige.] **Heavyly.**

**heavy-hearted**, *a.* Despondent; sad.

**heavy-weight**' (hēv'ī-wāt'), *n.* One of more than average weight; specif., a wrestler or boxer of the heaviest class.

**heb'do-mad** (hēb'dō-mād), *n.* [From *L. hebdomas, -adis*, Gr. ἑβδομάς the number seven, seven days, *fr. ἑβρά seven*.] **1.** The number seven; seven. **2.** A week; a period of seven days.

**heb-dom'a-dal** (hēb-dōm'ā-dāl), *a.* [*L. hebdomadalis*.] Occurring, appearing, or meeting at weekly intervals.

**heb-dom'a-da-ry** (-dā-rī), *n.* [*LL. hebdomadarius*.] *R. C. Ch.* A member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to preside at the sacred offices. — *a.* = **HEBDOMADAL.**

**He'be** (hē'bē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἥβη* youth, Ἥβη *Hebe*.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede.

**heb'e-tate** (hēb'ētāt), *v. t.* [*L. hebetatus*, *p. p.* of *hebetare* to dull, *hebes, hebetis*, dull, stupid.] To dull; blunt in sensitivity or mental keenness. — **heb'e-ta'tion**, *n.*

**heb'e-tude** (-tūd), *n.* [*L. hebetudo*.] Dullness; stupidity.

**He-bra'ic** (hē-brā'īk), *a.* [*L. Hebraicus*, Gr. Ἑβραϊκός.] Pert. to the Hebrews or to Hebrew.

**He'bra-ism** (hē'brā-iz'm), *n.* **1.** A Hebrew idiom or custom. **2.** Hebrew institutions or character.

**He'bra-ist**, *n.* **1.** One versed in the Hebrew language and learning. **2.** One having the qualities of Hebraism; also, an adherent of Judaism. **3.** Among the ancient Jews, one of those, as the Jews of Palestine, who retained Hebrew as their native tongue; — opposed to *Hellenist*.

**He'bra-is'tic** (hē'brā-īs'tīk), *-is'ti-cal* (-tī-kāl), *a.* Hebraic; marked by Hebraism or characteristic of Hebraists.

**He'bra-ize** (hē'brā-īz), *v. t. & i.* [*Gr. ἑβραϊζέω* to speak Hebrew.] To make or become Hebrew or Hebraic; to speak Hebrew or use a Hebraism.

**He'brew** (hē'brōō), *n.* [*F. Hébreu*, *L. Hebraicus*, *Gr.*



Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). Reduced.

ñe, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; Ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



'Εβραϊσ, Heb. 'ibhrī.] 1. A member of one of a group of northern Semitic tribes including the Israelites; usually, specif., an Israelite. Cf. Jew. 2. The most ancient language of the Hebrews. 3. In pl. The New Testament Epistle to the Hebrews.

— a. Of or pertaining to the Hebrews or Hebrew.

Hebrew calendar. = JEWISH CALENDAR.

hec'a-te, Hek'a-te (hěk'á-tē, formerly hęc'át), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑκάτη.] Class. Relig. A goddess of the moon, earth, and underworld; later, the dark goddess of magic. Hecate was merged more or less with Selene and Artemis.

hec'a-tomb (hěk'á-tŏm; -tŏm), n. [From L., fr. Gr. ἑκατόβιον, ἑκατόν hundred + βίος ox.] Antiq. A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at one time; hence, a great slaughter.

heck'le (hěk'lē), v. t.; -LED (-lĭd); -LING. [ME. hekelen, hechelen. See HATCHEL.] 1. = HACKLE. 2. To badger with questions or gibes. — n. = HACKLE. — heck'ler, n.

hec'tare (hěk'tár; f. ěk'tár), n. See HECTO-.

hec'tic (hěk'tik; a. [f. hectique, Gr. ἑκταὶς habitual, consumptive.] 1. Habitual; constitutional; pertaining esp. to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption. 2. In a hectic condition; having hectic fever; consumptive. hectic fever, Med., a type of fever occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as pulmonary tuberculosis. — h. flush, Med., the peculiar flush of the countenance occurring in hectic fever.

— n. 1. Hectic fever; also, a consumptive. 2. A hectic flush.

hec'to-, hec't- (hěk'tŏ-). A combining form fr. Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred; as in: hec'tare (abbr., ha.), 100 acres; hec'togram, -gramme (abbr., hg.), 100 grams; hec'to-li'ter, -li'tre (abbr., hl.), 100 liters or 26.417 U. S. gallons; hec'to-me'ter, -me'tre (abbr., hm.), 100 meters; hec'to-sterē (abbr., hs. or hst.), 100 steres.

hec'to-cot'y-lus (-kŏt'ŭ-lŭs), n.; pl. -YLII (-lĭ). [NL.; hec'to- + Gr. κοτύλη a hollow vessel.] Zool. One of the arms of the male of most cephalopods, which is modified in various ways to effect the fertilization of the eggs.

hec'to-gram, -gramme, (hěk'tŏ-grám), n. See HECTO-.

hec'to-gráf (-gráf), n. A manifold device using a slab of gelatin to print from.

hec'to-li'ter, -li'tre (-lě'tĕr), n. See HECTO-.

hec'to-me'ter, -me'tre (-mě'tĕr), n. See HECTO-.

Hec'tor (hěk'tŏr), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑκτορ, prop., holding fast.] 1. In Homer's "Iliad," a son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and bravest of the Trojans. He slew Patroclus, and was slain by Achilles. 2. [l. c.] One who hectors; a bully; blusterer.

— v. t. & i. [l. c.] To bully; bluster.

hec'to-sterē (-tŏ-stĕr), n. See HECTO-.

Hec'u-ba (hěk'ŭ-bá), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑκάβη.] In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Priam.

hed'dle (hĕd'pl), n. One of the sets of cords or wires composing the harness guiding the warp threads in a loom.

hedgē (hĕj), n. [AS. hecg.] 1. A thicket, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary. 2. A barrier; a limit.

— v. t.; HEDGED (hĕjd); HEDG'ING (hĕj'ing). 1. To inclose or separate with a hedge. 2. To obstruct; hinder. 3. To guard; protect; hem (in). 4. To surround so as to prevent escape. — v. i. 1. To shelter one's self; skulk; slink. 2. To arrange a way of escape or retreat; specif.: a Betting. To reduce the risk by betting against the side one has previously bet on. b Stocks, etc. To lessen one's holdings or obligations so as to minimize loss. c To avoid committing one's self definitely.

hedgē garlic. A kind of wild mustard (Alliaria alliaria) with a strong garliclike odor.

hedgē-hog (hĕj'hŏg'), n. 1. Any of a genus (Erinaceus) of Old World insectivorous mammals, having hair mixed with spines which they present outwardly by rolling themselves up. 2. In America, popularly, the porcupine.



European Hedgehog. (½)

hedgē hyssop. a Any of a genus (Gratiola) of scrophulariaceous herbs, having white or yellow flowers, esp. a European species (G. officinalis) used medicinally. b In Great Britain, any of several plants more or less resembling the above.

hedgē priest. A poor, illiterate priest.

hedg'er (hĕj'ĕr), n. One who makes or mends hedges; also, one who hedges, as in betting, etc.

hedgē-row' (hĕj'rŏ'), n. A row of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure or separation of fields.

hedgē sparrow. A common European warbler (Accentor modularis) which frequents hedges. Its color is reddish brown and ash.

hedg'y (hĕj'ĭ), a. Having many hedges.

he-don'ic (hĕ-dŏn'ĭk), a. [Gr. ἡδονικός, fr. ἡδονή pleasure, ἡδύς sweet, pleasant.] 1. Pert. to, or consisting in, pleasure. 2. Of or pert. to hedonism, hedonists, or hedonics.

he-don'ics (-ĭks), n. (See -ICS.) 1. Ethics which treats of the relation of duty to pleasure. 2. Psychology which treats of pleasurable and painful states of consciousness.

he'don-ism (hĕ'dŏn-'ĭz'm; hĕd'ŏn-), n. 1. Ethics. The doctrine that pleasure is the sole or chief good in life and that moral duty is fulfilled in the gratification of pleasure-seeking instincts and dispositions. In modern times, utilitarianism, seeking the good in the greatest happiness of the community as a whole, is the chief hedonistic doctrine. Cf. EUDONISM, EPICUREANISM. 2. The manner of life of a hedonist; living for pleasure. — he'don-ist (-ĭst), n. — he'dŏ-nis'tic (hĕ'dŏ-nis'tĭk; hĕd'ŏ-), a. — he'dŏ-nis'ti-cal-ly, adv.

heed (hĕd), v. t. [AS. hēdam.] To regard with care; take notice of. — Syn. Notice, note, observe, mind, attend.

— v. i. To pay attention; have a care. — n. Attention; regard; — often used with give or take. — heed'er, n.

heed'ful (-fŏol), a. Full of heed; attentive; mindful. — heed'ful-ly, adv. — heed'ful-ness, n.

heed'less, a. Without heed; inattentive; careless. — heed'less-ly, adv. — heed'less-ness, n.

hee'haw' (hĕ'hŏ'), n. [Imitative.] The bray of an ass; a guffaw. — v. i. To bray, or utter hehaws.

heel (hĕl), v. t. & i. [AS. hēldan, hylldan, fr. heald inclined.] To tilt or incline; tip; — used chiefly of ships. — n. Chiefly Naut. Act or amount of heeling, or canting.

heel, n. [AS. hēla.] 1. The hinder part of the foot in man or in quadrupeds. 2. The hinder part of any covering for the foot, as of a shoe, sock, etc.; specif., a solid part projecting downward from the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe. 3. Something like, or suggestive of, the human heel, as in shape, position, etc., as the bottom or end crust of bread, rind of a cheese, etc., a knob, the after end of a ship's keel, the lower end of a mast, the part of a tool next the handle, etc.

at one's heels, in close pursuit of one. — down at the heel, or down at heels, in a poor plight; in a slovenly, slipshod, or embarrassed condition. — to heel, close at the heels, as in the case of a hunting dog following the hunter; close behind; hence, obediently following.

— v. t. 1. To add a heel to. 2. To arm with a gaff, as a cock for fighting. 3. To supply or equip, as with money; as, well heeled. Slang, U. S.

— v. i. 1. To move the heel, or in dancing to touch or tap the ground with it. 2. Of a dog, to follow at the heels.

heel'-and-toe', a. Lit., with the heel and toe; — used of a form of speed walking in which each step begins on the heel and ends on the toe.

heel'er (hĕl'ĕr), n. One who heels, esp. one who follows at the heels; hence, U. S. Polit. Cant, a subservient hanger-on of a politician.

heel'piece' (-pĕs'), n. A piece at or for the heel of something; as: a The heel of a shoe, or a repairing piece added to it. b Teleg. An iron bar connecting the soft-iron cores of an electromagnet.

heel'post' (-post'), n. A post supporting the heel or end of something, as one to which a gate or door is hinged.

heel'tap' (-tăp), n. 1. Shoemaking. A lift for the heel. 2. A small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking.

heft (hĕft), n. [From HEAVE.] 1. Violent strain. Obs. or Dial. 2. Weight; ponderousness. Colloq. 3. Greater part; bulk. Colloq., U. S. — v. t. 1. To heave up; raise. 2. To try the weight of by raising. Colloq. [U. S.]

heft'y (hĕft'ĭ), a. Moderately heavy; weighty. Colloq.,

He-ge'li-an (hĕ-gĕ-lĭ-'ān; hĕ-gĕ'-), a. Of or pert. to Hegel or his philosophy. See HEGELIANISM.

He-ge'li-an-ism (-ĭz'm), n. The philosophy of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831). His system is noteworthy as an attempt to unite and harmonize the Greek ontology with the Kantian psychology.

he-gem'o-ny (hĕ-jĕm'ŏ-nĭ; hĕj'ĕ-mŏ-nĭ; hĕj'jĕ-), n.; pl. -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἡγεμονία, deriv. of ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] Leadership; preponderant ascendancy or authority, as among states. — he-g'e-mon'ic (hĕj'ĕ-mŏn'ĭk; hĕj'ĕ-), a.

heg'i-ra (hĕj'ĭ-rá; hĕj'ĭ'rā), n. [Ar. hijrah fight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in A. D. 622, from which the Mohammedan Era is reckoned.

he-gu'men (hĕ-gŭ'mĕn), n. [Gr. ἡγουμενος, p. pr. of ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] East. Ch. The head of a religious community; specif., in a monastery, the first or second person in authority, corresponding to abbot or prior.

Hei'duc, Hei'duk. Vars. of HAIDUK.

heif'er (hĕf'ĕr), n. [AS. hēahfore, hēahfore.] A young cow that has not had a calf.

heigh (hĭ; hā), interj. An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, to express exultation, etc.; hey!

heigh'-ho' (hĭ'hŏ'; hā'hŏ'), interj. An emotional exclamation, as of surprise, joy, dejection, weariness, etc.

height (hit), n. [AS. hēahþu, hēahþu, fr. hēah high.] 1. Condition of being high; high point or position. 2. Altitude; stature. Abbr., ht. 3. An eminence; a hill or mountain. 4. Hauteur; also, magnanimity. Archaic. 5.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.







ANCIENT

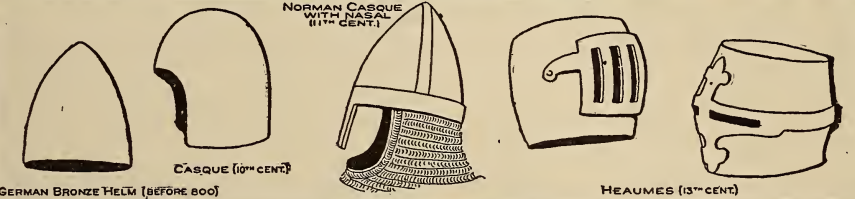


ASSYRIAN

GREEK

ROMAN

EARLY MEDIEVAL FORMS



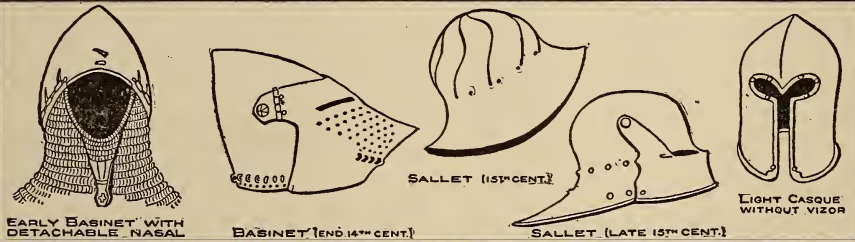
GERMAN BRONZE HELM (BEFORE 800)

CASQUE (10<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

NORMAN CASQUE WITH NASAL (11<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

HEAUMES (13<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

14<sup>TH</sup> AND 15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES



EARLY BASINET WITH DETACHABLE NASAL

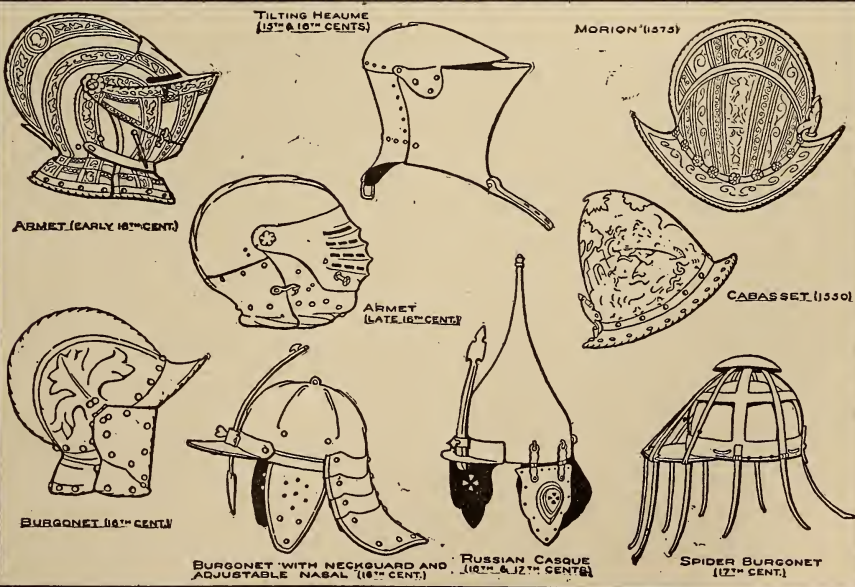
BASINET (END 14<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

SALLET (15<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

SALLET (LATE 15<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

LIGHT CASQUE WITHOUT VIZOR

16<sup>TH</sup> AND 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES



ARMET (EARLY 16<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

TILTING HEAUME (15<sup>TH</sup> & 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTS)

ARMET (LATE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

MORION (1575)

CABASSET (1550)

BURGONET (16<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

BURGONET WITH NECKGUARD AND ADJUSTABLE NASAL (16<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

RUSSIAN CASQUE (16<sup>TH</sup> & 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTS)

SPIDER BURGONET (17<sup>TH</sup> CENT.)

HELMET

I  
J  
K  
L  
M



**Hel'lene** (hél'ēn), *n.*; *pl.* HELLENES (-ēnz). [Gr. Ἑλλην.]

A Greek.

**Hel-len'ic** (hē-lēn'ik; -lē'nik), *a.* Pert. to the Hellenes. — *n.* Classical Greek, esp. of the later period.

**Hel-len-ism** (hē-lēn-'iz-m), *n.* 1. A Greek phrase or idiom. 2. Greek character, spirit, or civilization; esp., the culture represented by the ideals of the classical Greeks. 3. Adoption of the Greek language and thought; conformity to Greek ideals.

**Hel-len-ist** (-'ist), *n.* [Gr. Ἑλλητιστής.] 1. One who affiliates with Greeks, or imitates Greek manners; esp., a person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue, as did Jews of Asia Minor, Greece, Syria, and Egypt. Cf. HEBRAIST. 2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature. 3. One of the Greek scholars who disseminated Byzantine culture in the Renaissance.

**Hel-len-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Greek history, culture, or art after the time of Alexander the Great, when Hellenic and foreign characteristics blended. 2. Of or pert. to the Hellenists. — **Hel-len-is'ti-cal**, *a.*

**Hel-len-ize** (hē-lēn-'iz), *v. i.* [Gr. Ἑλληνίζω.] To use the Greek language; play the Greek; Grecize. — *v. t.* To give a Greek form or character to. — **Hel-len-i-za'tion** (-i-za'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **Hel-len-iz'er** (-'iz'ēr), *n.*

**Hel'ler** (hél'ēr), *n.*; *G. pl.* HELLER. [G.] 1. A small German copper coin, value  $\frac{1}{2}$  pfennig. *Obs.* 2. An Austrian copper coin,  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a krone, worth 0.2 cent.

**hell-gra-mite** (hél'grā-mīt), *n.* The aquatic larva of a large North American neuropterous insect (*Corydalis cornuta*), much used as a fish bait; the dobson.

**hell/hound'** (-hound'), *n.* A dog of hell;

hence, a fiend.

**hell'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to hell; like hell; infernal; diabolical.

— **hell'ish-ly**, *adv.*

— **hell'ish-ness**, *n.*

**hell'ite'** (hél'kit'), *n.* One who shows hellish cruelty.

**hell-iv'** (hē-lō'), *interj.*, *n.*, & *v. t.* A common modern spelling of HOLLOW, first appearing in literature about A Helligramme (*Corydalis cornuta*); 1880; — especially B Adult insect (male). Reduced. used in connection with the telephone as the common form of call.

**helm** (hēlm), *n.* [AS. *hēlma* rudder.] 1. The apparatus for steering a vessel, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc.; commonly, the tiller or wheel alone. 2. Anything having a similar function; administration or an administrator.

— *v. t.* To steer; direct; as, "the business he hath *helmed*." — *n.* [AS.] A helmet. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a helmet. *Both Archaic or Poetic.*

**hel'met** (hēlm'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. dim. of *helme*; of Teutonic origin.] 1. A defensive covering for the head; specif.: a The headpiece in armor. See ILLUSTR., preceding page. b The military hat, often made of, or strengthened with, metal, now worn as a guard against sword thrusts or bursting shrapnel. c *Fencing, Singletick, etc.* A head covering with a mesh, usually of wire, to protect the face. d A domed hat with a visor and a neckguard, as those worn by policemen and firemen. e The headpiece of a diver's armor. 2. Something resembling a helmet, as in form or position.

**hel'met-ed** (-ēd), *a.* Wearing a helmet; furnished with or having a helmet or helmetlike shield on the head.

**hel'minth** (-mīnth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινθ, -ινθος, worm.] A worm; esp., an intestinal worm.

**hel-min'thic** (hēl-mīn'thik), *a.* Of, relating to, or expelling worms, or helminths.

**hel-min-thol'o-gy** (hēl-mīn-thōl'ō-jī), *n.* The natural history, or study, of worms, esp. parasitic worms.

**helms'man** (hēlmz'mān), *n.* The man at the helm, who steers the vessel; a steersman; a pilot.

**Hel'ot** (hél'ōt; hē'lōt), *n.* [L. *Helotes, Hilotae*, *pl.*, fr. Gr. ἑλωτ and ἑλωτῆς.] 1. One of the lowest class (serfs) of the ancient Spartans. 2. [Often *l. c.*] A slave; serf.

**hel'ot-ism** (-'iz-m), *n.* Serfdom, as of the Spartan Helot.

**hel'ot-ry** (-ri), *n.* Helots collectively; slaves; bondsmen; also, slavery; serfdom.

**help** (hēlp), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* HELPED (hēlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HELP'ING; *Archaic pret.* HOLP (hōlp), *p. p.* HOLPEN (hōlp'n). [AS. *helpan*.] 1. To aid; assist. 2. To furnish with relief, as from distress; succor; be of avail against (an ill). 3. To aid in bringing about. 4. To change for the better; ameliorate; remedy. 5. To prevent; as, he must

die, it cannot be *helped*. 6. To forbear; avoid; as, we cannot *help* but grieve. 7. To wait upon, as at table, by carving and passing food; to serve (food), as at table.

**Syn.** Aid, assist, support, sustain, relieve, promote. — **Help, aid, assist** are often used with little distinction. **Help** emphasizes that which, or the one who, furnishes relief or support; **aid** implies more strongly cooperation on the part of the one relieved; to **assist** is esp. to support with aid.

— *v. i.* 1. To lend aid; contribute strength or means; avail; assist. 2. To serve food, as at table. — *n.* 1. Aid; assistance; also, one furnishing aid. 2. Remedy; relief.

3. a A helper; assistant, esp. a hired one. b Collectively, hired helpers. c A domestic servant or farm hand. *Local, U. S.* 4. A portion of food.

**help'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, helps.

**help'ful** (hēlp'fōol), *a.* Furnishing help; assistant; useful; salutary. — **help'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **help'ful-ness**, *n.*

**help'less**, *a.* 1. Destitute of help or strength; unable to help one's self; feeble. 2. Bringing no help. *Obs. or R.* — **help'less-ly**, *adv.* — **help'less-ness**, *n.*

**help'mate'** (-māt'), **help'meet'** (-mēt'), *n.* [Corruption of the "help meet for him" of Genesis ii. 18.] A helper; a companion; esp., a wife.

**hel'ter-skel'ter** (hél'tēr-skēl'tēr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion; in disorder. *Colloq.* — *a.* Characterized by confused hurry. — *n.* Anything that is helter-skelter.

**helve** (hēlv), *n.* [AS. *hēlf, helf*.] The handle of a tool or weapon, as an ax, hatchet, or adz.

— *v. t.*; **HELVED** (hēlvd); **HELV'ING**. To furnish with a helve.

**Hel-ve'tian** (hēl-vē'shūn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Helvetii or Helvetia; Swiss. — *n.* One of the Helvetii; a Swiss.

**Hel-vet'ic** (-vē'tik), *a.* Helvetian; Swiss. — *n.* A Swiss Protestant; a follower of the reformer Zwingli (1484-1531).

**Hel-ve'ti-i** (-vē'shī-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] In the time of Julius Cæsar, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

**hem** (hēm), *interj.* A word used to call attention, to warn, to express hesitation, doubt, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat. — *n.* An uttering of *hem!*; the sound of *hem!* — *v. i.*; **HEMMED** (hēmd); **HEM'M'ING**. To utter "hem!"; hence, to hesitate in speaking. Cf. HAW.

**hem**, *n.* [AS.] 1. The edge or border of a garment or cloth, esp. when formed by doubling back the cloth and sewing it. 2. Border; edge. — *v. t.* 1. To fold and sew down the edge of; hence: to border; edge. 2. To inclose and confine; surround; — nearly always used with an adverb, esp. *in, about*.

**he'mal** (hē'māl), *a.* Var. of HEMAL.

**hem'a-tite**, **hem'a-tite** (hēm-'ā-tīt; hē'mā-), *n.* [L. *hæmatites*, Gr. *αἱματῆς* bloodlike, fr. *αἷμα, αἷματος*, blood.] An important ore of iron, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, red when powdered. Limonite is sometimes called *brown hematite*. — **hem'a-tit'ic**, **hem'a-tit'ic** (-tit'ik), *a.*

**hem'a-to-** (hēm-'ā-tō; hē'mō-tō). See HEMATO-.

**hem-el'y-tral** (hēm-ēl'y-trāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hemelytron.

**hem-el'y-tron** (hēm-ēl'y-trōn), **hem-el'y-trum** (-trūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trā). [NL. See HEMI-; ELYTRUM.]

*Zool.* One of the partially thickened anterior wings of certain insects, as of many hemipters, the earwigs, etc.

**hem'er-a-lo-pi-a** (hēm-'ēr-ā-lō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἡμεράλωψ*, the opposite of *νυκτάλωψ*; *ἡμέρα* day + *-άλωψ* of *νυκτάλωψ*. See NYCTALOPIA.] *Med.* A condition of the eyes in which one can see, or see clearly or without pain, only at night or in a dull light.

**Hem'er-o-bap'tist** (-ō-bā'ptist), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτιστής* one of a Christian sect who were baptized daily; *ἡμέρα* day + *βαπτιστής* baptizer.] *Ecccl. Hist.* A member of an ancient Jewish sect which practiced daily ceremonial ablution; also, a member of a similar early Christian sect.

**hem'ī** (hēm'ī). [Gr. *ἡμι-*] A prefix, signifying *half*.

**hem'ia**. Var. of -EMIA.

**hem'i-al'gi-a** (hēm'ī-āl'jī-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Pain upon only one side of the body.

**hem'i-cra-ni-a** (-krā'nī-ā), *n.* [L. See HEMI-; CRANIUM.] *Med.* Hemialgia of the head.

**hem'ī-cy-cle** (hēm'ī-sī'kl'), *n.* [L. *hemicyclus*, Gr. *ἡμικύκλος*; *ἡμι* + *κύκλος*.] 1. A half circle; a semicircle. 2. A curved or approximately semicircular structure.

**hem'ī-dēm'ī-sem'ī-qua-ver** (-dēm'ī-sēm'ī-kwā'ver), *n.* *Musical.* A sixty-fourth note.

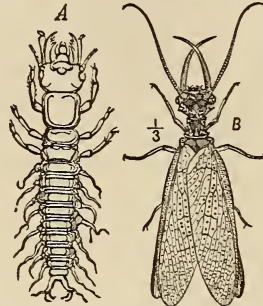
**hem'ī-el'y-tron**, **trum**. Vars. of HEMELYTRON, etc.

**hem'ī-he'dral** (-hē'drāl), *a.* [*Hemi-* + Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἕζεσθαι* to sit.] *Cryst.* Having half instead of all the similar parts of a crystal form; consisting of half the faces which full symmetry would require. — **dral-ly**, *adv.*

**hem'ī-he'dron** (-drān), *n.* *Cryst.* A hemihedral form or crystal. The tetrahedron is a *hemihedron*.

**hem'ī-mor'phic** (-mōr'fik), *a.* *Cryst.* Unsymmetrical in form as regards the two ends of an axis. Cf. HOMOMORPHIC. — **hem'ī-mor'phism** (-fiz'm), *n.*

**hem'ī-mor'phite** (-fīt), *n.* *Min.* Calamine, or hydrous zinc silicate; — so called from its hemimorphic crystals.



āle, senāte, chāc, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circ'ūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

die, it cannot be *helped*. 6. To forbear; avoid; as, we cannot *help* but grieve. 7. To wait upon, as at table, by carving and passing food; to serve (food), as at table.



hem/i-ol'ic (-ôl'ik), a. [Gr. ἡμιόλιος half as much again; ἡμι- (see HEMI-) + ὀλιος whole.] Gr. & Lat. Pros. Of (the proportion) three to two; characterized by such a proportion between thesis and arsis. See PÆONIC.

hem/i-par'a-site (-pâr'â-sit), n. Bot. A parasitic plant containing chlorophyll and therefore capable of performing photosynthesis, as the mistletoe. — par-a-sit'ic (-sit'ik), a.

hem/i-ple'gi-a (-plé'ji-â), n. [NL.; hemi- + Gr. πλεγγή stroke.] A palsy that affects but one side of the body.

he-mip'ter (hê-mîp'tér), n. A hemipterous insect.

he-mip'ter-al (-âl), -ter-an (-ân), n. Hemipterous.

he-mip'ter-ous (hê-mîp'tér-ús), a. [hemi- + Gr. πτερόν wing.] Belonging to a large order (Hemiptera) of true insects, including the bugs proper, lice, plant lice, etc., having a jointed proboscis adapted for piercing the tissues and sucking the blood or juices of animals and plants.

hem/i-sphere (hêm'î-sfēr), n. [From L., fr. Gr., fr. ἡμ- half + σφαῖρα sphere.] 1. A half sphere. 2. Half of the celestial or terrestrial globe, or a projection of it as in a map. The terrestrial hemispheres are customarily considered as divided (1) by the equator, into Northern and Southern, or (2) by a meridian, so that North and South America are contained in the Western Hemisphere, and the other continents chiefly in the Eastern Hemisphere. The celestial hemispheres are customarily divided by the horizon, the equinoctial, or the ecliptic. 3. Either of the two parts (1) chiefly composing the cerebrum. They are separated at the surface by a longitudinal fissure below which they are joined by the corpus callosum.

hem/i-spher'ic (-sfēr'ik) } a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a hemisphere.

hem/i-spher'i-cal (-i-kâl) } b. A hemisphere.

hem/i-sphe'roid (-sfê'roid), n. A half spheroid.

hem/i-stich (hêm'î-stîk), n. [From L., fr. Gr., fr. ἡμι- half + στίχος line, verse.] Half a poetic verse, or line, esp. as divided by a caesura, etc.; an incomplete line.

hem/i-sys'to-le (-sîs'tô-lê), n. Physiol. Contraction of only one ventricle of the heart.

hem/i-trope (hêm'î-trôp), a. Half turned round; half inverted; Cryst., having a twinned structure. See TWIN, n., 3.

hem/i-trop'ic (hêm'î-trôp'ik), a. Cryst. Hemitrope.

hem'lock (hêm'lôk), n. [AS. hemic, hymlic.] 1. Any of several apiceous poisonous herbs (see Conium maculatum and species of Cicuto), having finely cut leaves and small white flowers. 2. [More fully hemlock spruce.] Any of a genus (Tsuga) of pinaceous trees, esp. a handsome forest tree (T. canadensis) of the eastern United States. 3. The wood of the hemlock tree.

hem'mer (hêm'ér), n. One who, or that which, hems.

hemo-. Var. of HÆMO-, combining form fr. Gr. αἷμα, blood.

he-mo'glo-bin. Var. of HÆMOGLOBIN.

hem/or-rhage (hêm'ô-râj), n. [F. hemorrhagie, fr. L., fr. Gr. αἱμορραγία, αἷμα blood + ῥήγναι to burst.] Any discharge of blood from wounded or ruptured blood vessels. — hem/or-rhag'ic (-râj'ik), a.

hem/or-rhoids, hæm/or-rhoids (-roidz), n. pl. [F. hémorrhoides, fr. L., fr. Gr. deriv. of αἷμα blood + ῥέειν to flow.] Livid and painful swellings formed by dilatation of blood vessels at the anus; piles; — rarely, in sing., a single swelling. — hem/or-rhoi'dal, hæm/or-rhoi'dal (-roi'dâl), a.

he'mo-tho'rax. Var. of HÆMOTHORAX.

hemp (hêmp), n. [AS. heneþ, hænep.] 1. A tall Asiatic mucaceous herb (Cannabis sativa) cultivated for its tough fiber and as the source of the drug bháng, or hashish. 2. The fiber of this plant, prepared for use. 3. The narcotic drug from the hemp. See HEMP.



Hemp (Cannabis sativa). 1. 2 Flowering shoots. 1 of Staminate, 2 of Pistillate Plant; 3 Staminate Flower; 4 Pistillate Flower; 5 Fruit.

4. A gallsome rope. Jocular or Cant.

hemp agrimony. See EUPATORIUM.

hemp'en (hêm'p'n), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, hemp.

hemp nettle. A coarse bristly menthaceous plant (Galeopsis tetrahit) with foliage resembling that of the nettle; also, loosely, any plant of the same genus.

hemp'seed' (hêmp'sêd'), n. The seed of hemp; fig., Slang, a rogue; a gallsome bird.

hem'stitch' (hêm'stîch'), v. t. To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in small groups. — n. Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching, or the stitch used in doing it.

hen (hên), n. [AS. henn, hen, hæp.] The female of the domestic fowl, or of any of various other birds.

hen'bane' (hên'bân'), n. A fetid Old World solanaceous herb (Hyoscyamus niger), with sticky, hairy, dentate leaves and yellowish brown flowers. It is a deadly poison, esp. to fowls.

hen'bit' (-bit'), n. A plant (Lamium amplexicaule), having leaves like those of the nettle but without stinging hairs.

hence (hêns), adv. [ME. hennes, hens (the s is prop. a genitive ending), AS. heonan.] 1. From this place; away; from this world or life. 2. From this time; in the future. 3. From this reason; therefore. 4. From this source.

hence'forth' (hêns'fôrth'), hence'for'ward' (-fôr'wârd'), adv. From this time forward.

hench'man' (hênc'h'mân'), n. [ME. hencheman, henzman; prob. fr. AS. hengeþ horse + E. man, and meaning a groom.]

1. An attendant, squire, or page. Obs. 2. A trusted follower. 3. A political supporter, esp. one who is self-seeking.

hen-dec'a-gon (hên-dêk'â-gôn), n. [Gr. ἑνδεκα eleven + γωνία angle.] Geom. A (plane) polygon of 11 angles and 11 sides. — hen-de-cag'o-nal (hên-dê-kâg'ô-nâl), a.

hen-dec'a-syl'la-ble (-sîl'â-b'l), n. [From L., fr. Gr. deriv. of Gr. ἑνδεκα eleven + συλλαβή syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables. — syl-lab'ic (-sî-lâb'ik), a. & n.

hen-di'a-dys (-dî'â-dîs), n. [LL., fr. Gr. ἑν δὲ δύοιν one by two.] Gram. A figure expressing an idea by two nouns connected by and, instead of by a noun and a limiting adjective; as, we drink from cups and gold (for golden cups).

hen'e-quen (hên'é-kên), n. [Sp. jeníquen, henequen, fr. hen'e-quin (hên'é-kin) a native name.] Sisal hemp.

hen'na (hên'â), n. [Ar. hinnâ.] An Asiatic thorny tree or shrub (Lawsonia inermis) of the loosestrife family. Its leaves yield a reddish orange dye and a cosmetic.

hen'ner-y (-ér-y), n.; pl. -IES (-iz). A place for keeping hens.

hen'o-the-ism (hên'ô-thê-'îz'm), n. [Gr. εἶς, éois, one + theism.] 1. The tendency to make different gods in a pantheon supreme, one after the other. This is characteristic of Vedic religion. 2. Belief in one god, not to the exclusion of belief in other gods. — the-ist, n. — hen'o-the-ist'ic, a.

hen'peck' (hên'pêk'), v. t. To subject to petty attempts to rule; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband.

Hen'ri-et'ta cloth, (hên'rî-êt'tâ). A fine wide woolen fabric, sometimes with a warp of silk, used for women's dresses.

hen'ry (-rî), n.; pl. -RYS, -RIES (-rîz). [From Joseph Henry, Amer. physicist.] Elec. The unit of inductance; inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of 1 volt is induced by a current varying at the rate of 1 ampere per second.

hent (hênt), v. t. [AS. hentan.] To seize. Archaic.

he'par (hê'pâr), n. [L. hepar, hepatis, the liver, Gr. ἥπαρ.] 1. Old Chem. A liver-brown colored mixture sometimes used in medicine, obtained by fusing sulphur with potassium carbonate. 2. In homeopathy, calcium sulphide, resembling hepar (sense 1) in color.

he-pat'ic (hê-pât'ik), a. [L. hepaticus, Gr. ἥπατικός, fr. ἥπαρ liver.] 1. Of or pert. to the liver; as, hepatic duct or veins; also, resembling the liver, as in color; as, hepatic aloes. 2. Bot. Pert. to or resembling the class Hepaticæ. — n. Bot. A plant of the class Hepaticæ.

he-pat'i-ca (-i-kâ), n.; pl. L. -cæ (-sê), E. -CAS (-kâz).

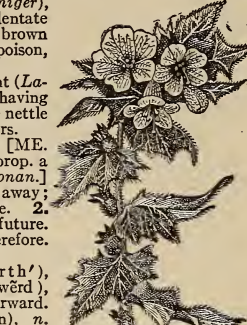
[NL.; from the lobed basal leaves. See HEPATIC.] A plant or flower of a genus (Hepatica) of American ranunculaceous herbs, with white, pink, or purplish flowers.

he-pat'i-cæ (-sê), n. pl. [NL. See HEPATICA.] Bot. One of the two classes of plants into which the bryophytes are usually divided. It includes the true liverworts and scale mosses.

hep'a-ti'tis (hêp'â-tî-tîs), n. [NL.; hepato- + itis.] Med. Inflammation of the liver.

hep'a-ti-z'a'tion (-tî-zâ-'shûn; -tî-zâ't'), n. Med.

Hepatica (H. hepatica). (‡)



Henbane. Flowering Shoot. Reduced.



Hepatica (H. hepatica). (‡)

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Conversion of tissue into a substance resembling the liver, as of the lungs in pneumonia, in which the affected tissue by engorgement with effused matter becomes solidified and impervious to air.

**hep'a-to-** (*hĕp'ă-tō*). Combining form from Greek *ἥπαρ*, *hĕpatos*, the liver.  
**hep'a-to-gen'ic** (*-jĕn'ĭk*) *a.* *Med.* Arising from the hep'a-to-g'e-nous (*-tōj'ĕ-nūs*) liver; due to a condition of the liver.

**He-phæus'tus** (*hĕ-fĕs'tūs*). **He-phais'tos** (*-fĭs'tōs*), *n.* [*Gr.* *Ἡφαίστος*.] *Gr. Relig.* The god of fire and of metal working, son of Zeus and Hera and husband of Aphrodite. See **VULCAN**, **CYCLOPS**. [*seven.*]

**hep'ta-** (*hĕp'tă*). Combining form from Greek *ἑπτά*, *hep'ta-chord* (*-kōrd*), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἑπτάχορδος* seven-stringed; *ἑπτά* seven + *χορδή* chord.] *Gr. Music.* **a** A lyre of seven strings. **b** A diatonic system of seven tones. **c** The interval of a major seventh.

**hep'tad** (*-tăd*), *a.* [*L.* *heptas* the number seven, *Gr.* *ἑπτὰς*, *-ados*, fr. *ἑπτά* seven.] *Chem.* Having a valence of seven. See **VALENCE**. — *n.* **1.** The sum or number, or a group, of seven. **2.** *Chem.* A heptad atom or element.

**hep'ta-gon** (*-tă-gŏn*), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἑπτάγωνος* seven-cornered; *ἑπτά* seven + *γωνία* angle.] *A* (plane) polygon of seven angles and therefore seven sides. — **hep-tag'o-nal** (*hĕp-tăg'ō-nĭl*), *a.*

**hep'ta-he'dron** (*-hĕ'drŏn*), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* **-DRONS** (*-drŏnz*), *L.* **-DRA** (*-dră*). [*hepta* + *Gr.* *δῶρα* seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron with seven faces. — **hep'ta-he'dral** (*-drăl*), *a.*  
**hep'tam'er-ous** (*hĕp-tăm'ĕr-ūs*), *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of seven parts, or having the parts of the flower in sevens; — usually written *7-merous*.

**hep'tam'e-ter** (*hĕp-tăm'ĕ-tĕr*), *n.* *Pros.* A verse of seven metrical feet.

**hep'tane** (*hĕp'tăn*), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἑπτά* seven.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, *C*<sub>7</sub>*H*<sub>16</sub>, of the paraffin series.  
**hep'tan'gu-lar** (*hĕp-tăp'gŭ-lăr*), *a.* Having seven angles.

**hep'tarch-y** (*hĕp'tăr-kĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* **-TARCHIES** (*-kĭz*). A government by seven persons; a country under seven rulers.

**hep'ta-stich** (*-tă-stĭk*), *n.* [*hepta* + *Gr.* *στίχος* line, verse.] *Pros.* A poem or strophe of seven lines or verses.

**hep'ta-teuch** (*-tŭk*), *n.* [*L.* *heptateuchos*; *Gr.* *ἑπτά* + *τεῦχος* tool, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

**her** (*hĕr*), *pron.* & *a.* [*AS.* *hire*, gen. and dat. sing. of *hĕo she*.] The objective and the possessive case of *she*. When the noun it qualifies is omitted, it takes the form *hers*. Like *his*, *her* is used in obs. and dial. Eng. to make the possessive of a given noun; as, "Haunted Lucilla *her* company."

**He'ra** (*hĕ'ră*), **He're** (*hĕ'rĕ*), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Ἥρα*, *Ἥρα*.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus. She is goddess of women and marriage.

**Her'a-cles**, **Her'a-kles** (*hĕr'ă-klēz*), *n.* [*Gr.* *Ἡρακλῆς*.] Hercules; — the Greek form of the name.

**Her'a-clĭ'dæ** (*-klĭ'dæ*), *n.* *pl.*; *sing.* **Her'a-clĭd** (*hĕr'ă-klĭd*). [*Gr.* *Ἡρακλειδαί.*] *Gr. Myth.* The descendants of Hercules. They conquered the Peloponnesus. — **Her'a-clĭ'dan** (*-klĭ'dăn*), *a.*

**her'ald** (*hĕr'ăld*), *n.* [*OF.* *heralt*, *heraut*, *LL.* *heraldus*.] **1.** Anciently: **a** An officer who proclaimed war or peace, bore messages between rulers or commanders, made solemn announcements, etc. **b** In tournaments, an official who issued challenges, marshaled combatants, etc. **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a similar officer charged also with the care of genealogies, etc., and esp. of armorial bearings. **3.** One who proclaims or announces; a messenger; forerunner; harbinger. — **Syn.** See **FORERUNNER**.

— *v. t.* To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; proclaim; announce; usher in.

**he-răld'ic** (*hĕ-răld'ĭk*), *a.* Pert. to heralds or heraldry.

**her'ald-ry** (*hĕr'ăld-rĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (*-rĭz*). **1.** The art or office of a herald; science of genealogies and armorial bearings. **2.** An emblazonment; a heraldic symbol or symbols. **3.** Heraldic pomp or ceremony.

**herb** (*ărb*; *hărb*), *n.* [*OF.* *herbe*, *erbe*, *L.* *herba*.] **1.** A seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, but persists only long enough to bear fruit; specif., one whose leaves, or stem and leaves, are used for food, for medicinal purposes, or for their scent or flavor. **2.** Grass; herbage.

**her-bă'ceous** (*hĕr-bă'shŭs*), *a.* [*L.* *herbacæus* grassy.] **1.** Pert. to, or having the characteristics of, an herb; herblike. **2.** Of the texture, color, or appearance of an ordinary foliage leaf; as, *herbacæous* sepals.

**herb'age** (*ărb'ăj*; *hŭr'ŭ*), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** Herbaceous vegetation; green plants collectively, esp. those used for pasturage. **2.** The succulent parts of herbaceous plants, esp. the foliage and young stems.

**herb'al** (*hŭr'bĕl*), *n.* **1.** A book describing plants. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **2.** A herbarium. *Rare.* — *a.* Of or pert. to herbs.

**herb'al-ist**, *n.* Originally, a botanist; later, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs.

**her-bă'ri-um** (*hĕr-bă'rĭ-ŭm*; *3*), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* **-RIUMS** (*-ŭmz*), *L.* **-RIA** (*-ă*). [*LL.*, fr. *L.* *herba* herb.] A collection of

dried plants, usually mounted and classified; also, the room or building where the collection is kept.

**Her-bar'ti-an-ism** (*bărt'tĭ-ăn-ĭz'm*), *n.* The philosophy of Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776–1841), esp. the educational system of Herbart and his disciples, in which the process of apperception is made of first importance.

**herb bennet**. A European rosaceous herb (*Geum urbanum*) with yellow flowers and aromatic astringent root.

**her-biv'o-rous** (*hĕr-bĭv'ō-rŭs*), *a.* [*L.* *herba* herb + *vorare* to devour.] **1.** Eating, or living on, plants. **2.** Belonging to a group or division (*Herbivora*) of mammals (now generally called *Ungulata*) that feed mainly on herbage.

**herb Paris**. A European liliaceous herb (*Paris quadrifolia*) resembling trillium, commonly reputed poisonous.

**herb Robert**. A European small-flowered geranium (*Geranium robertianum*).

**herb'y** (*ărb'ĭ*; *hŭr'bĭ*), *a.* **1.** Abounding in herbaceous vegetation; grassy. **2.** Pert. to or resembling an herb.

**Her-cu'le-an** (*hĕr-kŭ'lĕ-ăn*), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Hercules. **2. [*Often l. c.*] Requiring or having the strength or size of Hercules; hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous.**

**Her'cu-les** (*hŭr'kŭ-lĕz*), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Ἡρακλῆς*; *Ἥρα* Hera + *κλῆος* glory.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A hero, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmena, celebrated for his strength, and for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors," imposed by Eurystheus as a result of the hatred of Hera (Juno) for Hercules. See **EURYSTHEUS**, **NESSUS**, **OMPHALE**. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation between Boötes and Lyra.

**Her'cu-les'-club'** (*hŭr'kŭ-lĕz'*), *n.* A small prickly tree (*Aralia spinosa*) of the eastern United States, with handsome bipinnate leaves, cultivated as the *angelica tree*.

**Her-cyn'i-an** (*hĕr-sĭn'ĭ-ăn*), *a.* [*L.* *Hercynia* silva, the Hercynian forest.] Designating, or pert. to, an extensive mountain range covered with forests in ancient Germany.

**her'cy-nite** (*hŭr'sĭ-nĭt*), *n.* [See **HERCYNIAN**.] So named because found on Ronsberg, in the Bohemian forest.] *Min.* A black mineral, *FeAlO<sub>4</sub>*; — called also *iron spinel*.

**herd** (*hŭrd*), *n.* [*AS.* *heord*.] **1.** A number of beasts, esp. large ones, assembled together. **2.** A crowd of common people; esp., with *the*, the rabble. — **Syn.** See **FLOCK**. — *v. i.* **1.** To unite or associate in a herd. **2.** To associate; ally one's self with, or join, a group or company. — *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

**herd**, *n.* [*AS.* *hĕrde*, *hĕrde*, *hyrde*, *heorde*.] A herdsman; — now chiefly in composition, as *shepherd*, *goat-herd*.

— *v. t.* To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsman.

**herd'book'** (*-bŏŏk'*), *n.* A book containing the list and pedigrees of one or more herds, as of choice breeds of cattle.

**herd'er** (*hŭr'dĕr*), *n.* One who herds; a herdsman.

**her'dic** (*-dĭk*), *n.* [After *P.* *Herdic*, the inventor.] A kind of low-hung cab, usually with two wheels, but sometimes four, with side seats and entrance at the back.

**herd'man** (*hŭrd'măn*), *n.* A herdsman. *Obs.* or *R.*

**herd's grass** (*hŭrdz*). **a.** Timothy. **b.** Redtop.

**herds'man** (*hŭrdz'măn*), *n.* One who owns, keeps, or tends a herd or herds.

**here** (*hĕr*), *adv.* [*AS.* *hĕr*.] **1.** In this place; — opposed to *there*. **2.** In the present life or state. **3.** To or into this place; hither. **4.** At this point of time; now. — **Syn.** See **HITHER**.

**here and there**, in one place and another; irregularly. — **neither b. nor there**, to no purpose; irrelevant.

**here'a-bout'** (*-ă-bout'*) *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity.

**here'a-bouts'** (*-bouts'*) *city.*

**here-aft'er** (*hĕr-ăf'tĕr*), *adv.* In some future time or state; after this. — *n.* A future existence or state; with *the*, the world to come.

**here-at'** (*ăt'*), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

**here-by'** (*-bĭ*), *adv.* **1.** Close by. *Obs.* **2.** By this means.

**he-red'i-tă-ble** (*hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tă-bl*), *a.* [*LL.* *hereditabilis*, fr. *hereditare* to inherit, fr. *L.* *heres* heir.] Heritable. — **he-red'i-tă-bil'ity** (*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* — **he-red'i-tă-bly** (*-blĭ*), *adv.*

**he-rĕ-dĭ-tă-ment** (*hĕr'ĕ-dĭ-tă-mĕnt*), *n.* [*L.* *hereditamentum*.] *Law.* Any inheritable property. [manner.]

**he-red'i-tă-ri-ly** (*hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tă-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* In a hereditary

**he-red'i-tă-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality of being hereditary.

**he-red'i-tă-ry** (*-rĭ*), *a.* [*LL.* *hereditarius*, fr. *hereditas* inheritance, *heres* heir.] **1.** Descended, or capable of legally descending, from ancestor to heir; as, a *hereditary* office. **2.** Having title or possession by inheritance; as, a *hereditary* prince. **3.** Transmitted or transmissible by heredity, as diseases, instincts, etc. **4.** Pert. to inheritance or heredity; as, *hereditary* transmission.

**he-red'ĭ-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* [*L.* *hereditas* heirship.] *Biol.* The transmission of the physical and psychological characters of parents to their offspring.

**Her'e-ford** (*hĕr'ĕ-fĕrd*), *n.* One of a breed of beef cattle originating in Herefordshire, England. Herefords are usually red with white face, and white on the under parts.

**here-in'** (*hĕr-in'*), *adv.* [*AS.* *hĕrinne*.] In this.

**here-in-aft'er** (*hĕr-in-ăf'tĕr*), *adv.* In the following part of this (writing, document, speech, or the like).

ăle, senătĕ, căre, ăm, ăccŏunt, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ănite, ărn, ăp, cĭrcŭs, menĭi; fŏod, fŏot; ăut, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; ăthen; natŭre, verdŭre (87);



**here-in-be-fore'** (hēr'īn-bē-fōr'), *adv.* In the preceding part of this (writing, document, speech, or the like).  
**here-in'to'** (hēr'īn-tōo'), *adv.* Into this.  
**here-of'** (-ōv'; -ōf'), *adv.* Of this; from this; hence.  
**here-on'** (-ōn'), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.  
**her'e-si-arch** (hēr'ē-sī-ārk; hēr'ē-sī-ā), *n.* [*L. haeresiarcha, Gr. αἱρεσιάρχης; αἱρεσις* heresy + *ἀρχή* leader.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.  
**her'e-sy** (hēr'ē-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -sies (-sīz). [*OF. heresie, fr. L., fr. Gr. αἱρεσις* a taking, choice, sect, heresy, *αἱεῖν* to take, choose.] 1. Unorthodox religious opinion tending to promote schism. 2. An opinion opposed to the commonly received doctrine, and tending to division or dissension.  
**her'e-tic** (hēr'ē-tīk), *n.* [*F. hérétique, fr. L., fr. Gr. αἱρετικός* able to choose, heretical.] One who holds to a heresy; esp., one who, having professed Christianity, deliberately upholds a doctrine at variance with that of his church, or rejects one prescribed by his church.  
**he-ri-t'i-cal** (hē-rēt'ī-kāl), *a.* Of the nature of, or marked by, heresy. — *Syn.* See HETERODOX. — *i-cal-ly, adv.*  
**here-to'** (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* To this; heretofore.  
**here-to-fore'** (hēr-tōō-fōr'; fōr'), *adv.* Hitherto; in time past.  
**here-un-to'** (hēr'ūn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; up to this time.  
**here-up-on'** (-ū-pōn'), *adv.* On this; hereon.  
**here-with'** (hēr-wīth'; -wīth'), *adv.* With this.  
**her'i-ot** (hēr'ī-ōt), *n.* [*AS. heregata; here* army + *geatwe* equipments.] A feudal tribute due to a lord on a tenant's death.  
**her'i-ta-ble** (-īt-ā-b'l), *a.* [*OF.*] 1. Inheritable. 2. Capable of inheriting. — **her'i-ta-ble-ly** (-b'l-ī-ty), *adv.*  
**her'i-ta-bly** (-b'l-ī), *adv.* By way or right of inheritance.  
**her'i-tage** (hēr'ī-tāj), *n.* [*OF., fr. heritier* to inherit, *LL. hereditare, fr. L. heres* heir.] 1. That which is inherited; inheritance; birthright. 2. *Bib.* God's chosen people; Israel; the Christian church.  
**Syn.** Heritage, inheritance, patrimony. Heritage is poetical or elevated for inheritance, in the sense of that which is inherited; inheritance alone applies to the act or state of inheriting. Patrimony is strictly an inheritance from one's father.  
**her'i-tor** (-ī-tōr), *n.* [*F. héritier.*] An inheritor; specif., *Scots Law*, the owner in fee of heritable, taxable property in a parish.  
**herm** (hūrm), *n.* A herma.  
**her'ma** (hūr'mā), *n.*; *pl.* HERMAE (hūr'mē), HERMAI (-mī). [*L. Herma, fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς, pl. Ἑρμαί.*] *Gr. Archaeol.* An image in the form of a stone pillar, generally square, surmounted by a head of Hermes, generally bearded.  
**her-ma'ic** (hēr-mā'īk), *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pert. to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic. 2. Of or pert. to herma or Hermes.  
**her-maph-ro-dite** (-māf-rō-dīt), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr.; alluding to Hermaphroditus.*] 1. *Biol.* An individual having both male and female reproductive organs. 2. *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig.  
— *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a hermaphrodite.  
**hermaphrodite brig, Naut.,** a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.  
**her-maph-ro-dit'ic** (-dīt'īk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, hermaphroditism. — **-dit'ī-cal-ly, adv.**  
**her-maph-ro-dit-ism** (-dīt-īz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The union of the two sexes in the same individual.  
**Her-maph-ro-dit'us** (-dīt'ūs), *n.* [*Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Hermes and Aphrodite. While bathing he became fused in body with the nymph Salmacis.  
**her-me-neu'tic** (hūr'mē-nū'tīk) *a.* [*Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός, fr. ἑρμηνεύω (-ī-kāl) / ἑρμηνεύω* to interpret.] Unfolding the signification; interpretative.  
**her-me-neu'tics** (-tīks), *n.* (See -ics.) The science of interpretation and explanation; esp., that branch of theology which defines the laws applied by exegesis.  
**Her'mes** (hūr'mēz), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς.*] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia. He was herald and messenger of the gods, giver of increase to herds, and guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce. He was also god of science and invention, of eloquence, of cunning and theft, of luck and treasure-trove, and was conductor of the dead to Hades. Hermes is usually represented as a slightly draped, beardless youth with the winged sandals (talaria), caduceus, and winged hat (petasus). See MERCURY, 1.  
**Her'mes Tris'me-gis'tus** (trīs'mē-jīs'tūs) [*Gr. Ἑρμῆς τρισημῆτρος, lit., Hermes thrice greatest,*] a late name of Hermes, as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth. He was the fabled author of works embodying magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines or lore.  
**her-met'ic** (hēr-mēt'īk) *a.* 1. [*Usually cap.*] Of or pertaining to hermet'ic (-ī-kāl) / relating to Hermes Trismegistus or the teachings, etc., attributed to him; magical. 2. Made air-tight by fusion or soldering. — **her-met'ī-cal-ly, adv.**  
**Her-mi'o-ne** (hēr-mī'ō-nē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμιόνη.*] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She became the wife of Neoptolemus and, later, of Orestes.  
**her'mit** (hūr'mīt), *n.* [*F. hermite, ermite, L. eremita, Gr.*

*ἐρημῆς, fr. ἐρήμος* lonely, solitary.] 1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. from religious motives; recluse; anchorite. 2. A beadsman. *Obs.* 3. *Cookery.* A spiced molasses cooky, often containing chopped raisins and nuts.  
**Syn.** Hermit, anchorite, recluse, ascetic. Hermit and anchorite apply to one who retires to a life of solitude, esp. from religious motives; but anchorite commonly connotes greater austerity than hermit. A recluse is one who lives in seclusion, originally for religious reasons, in modern usage oftener because of love of solitude or aversion to society. Ascetic adds to the idea of solitary life the implication of extreme rigor or self-mortification.  
**her'mit-age** (hūr'mīt-āj), *n.* 1. The habitation of a hermit; a secluded residence. 2. [*cap.*] [*F. Vin de l'Hermitage.*] Wine made in a certain locality in the department of the Drôme, France.  
**hermit crab.** Any of numerous mostly marine decapod crustaceans (families Paguridae and Parapaguridae), which occupy the empty shells of gastropods.  
**her-mit'ic** (hēr-mīt'īk), **her-mit'ī-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit. — **her-mit'ī-cal-ly, adv.**  
**hern** (hūrn). Archaic or Scot. var. of HERON.  
**her'ni-a** (hūr'nī-ā), *n.*; *pl. E.* -NIAS (-āz), *L.* -NIÆ (-ē). [*L.*] *Med.* Protrusion of an organ or part through some opening in the walls of its cavity; rupture. — **her'ni-al** (-āl), *a.*  
**her'ni-ot'o-my** (-ōt'ō-mī), *n.* *Surg.* A cutting operation for the cure of hernia.  
**he'ro** (hē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROES (-rōz). [*L. heros, Gr. ἦρως.*] 1. *Myth. & Relig.* a A man, esp. a warrior, of the Greek epic or heroic age. b A man honored after death by public worship, for exceptional service to mankind, and usually held to be, in part at least, of divine descent. 2. The principal personage in a poem, story, or the like. 3. A person of distinguished valor or fortitude. 4. A prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; hence one regarded as a model of noble qualities.  
**He'ro, n.** [*L., fr. Gr. Ἥρώ.*] In Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, visited nightly by Leander, who swam the Hellespont to reach her. Leander was finally drowned, and Hero cast herself into the sea.  
**he-ro'di-an** (hē-rō-dī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Herod, specif. to Herod, king of Judea (40-4 B. C.).  
**He-ro'di-as** (hē-rō-dī-ās), *n.* *Bib.* The wife of Herod Antipas. She caused the death of John the Baptist. See SALOME.  
**he-ro'ic** (-īk), *a.* 1. Pert. to, like, or marked by, a hero or heroes; of the nature of a hero; as, the heroic age; heroic poetry. 2. Worthy of a hero; brave; illustrious. 3. *Fine Art.* Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal. — **Syn.** Intrepid, courageous, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless, heroic age, in classical mythology, according to Hesiod, that period of the world's history wherein heroes and demigods fought at Troy and Thebes. — *h. poetry*, poetry that celebrates the deeds of a hero; epic poetry. — *h. treatment or remedies*, severe treatment or remedies, suited to a desperate case. — *h. verse, Pros.*, the verse of heroic or epic poetry, being in English, German, and Italian the iambic pentameter, in French the iambic of twelve syllables (see ALEXANDRINE), and in classic poetry the dactylic hexameter. — *n.* 1. A heroic verse or poem. 2. In *pl.* Extravagant expressions; bombast.  
**he-ro'ī-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Heroic. *Rare.* — **he-ro'ī-cal-ly, he-ro'īn** (hē-rō'īn; hēr'ō'īn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N, an acetyl derivative of morphine. It is an anodyne and sedative and one of the most powerful habit-forming drugs.  
**her'o-ine** (hēr'ō-īn), *n.* [*L. heroina, Gr. ἡρωίνη.*] A woman of heroic character or qualities.  
**her'o-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Qualities characteristic of a hero or heroine; display of such qualities. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.  
**her'on** (-ūn), *n.* [*OF. hairon, F. héron, fr. OHG. heigr.*] Any of a family (Ardeidae) of wading birds with long neck and legs, long tapering bill, large wings, and soft plumage. See EGRET.  
**her'on-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A place where herons breed.  
**her'on-sew** (hēr'ūn-sō; -sū), *n.* [*OF. heroncel, later -ceau, dim. of héron.*] See HERON.] A heron. *Obs. or Dial.*  
**her'pes** (hūr'pēz), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ἕρπης, fr. ἑρπεῖν* to creep.] *Med.* Any of various acute inflammatory affections of the skin and mucous membrane, marked by clusters of vesicles which tend to spread; now, esp., shingles, technically distinguished as her'pes zos'ter, — **her-pet'ic** (hēr-pēt'īk), *a.* **her'pe-to'l'o-gy** (hūr'pē-tō'l'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἑρπετόν* reptile (*fr. ἑρπεῖν* to creep) + *-logy.*] Zoology relating to reptiles. — **her'pe-to-log'ī-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **to'l'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*



Heron, (27)

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. | Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



Herrenhaus (hēr'ēn-haus'), n. [G., House of Lords.] The upper house of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Prussian Landtag.

her'ring (hēr'ing), n. [AS. haring.] A small fish (Clupea harengus) caught in great numbers in the North Atlantic; also, any of various fishes related to the above.



her'ring-bone' (-bōn'), a. Resembling the spine of a herring; esp., characterized by rows of parallel lines, which in any two successive rows slope in reverse directions.

Herringbone Masonry. A kind of cross-stitch used to fasten down material too thick to be hemmed; also, an ornamental embroidery stitch.

hers (hürz), pron. The form of the possessive her used without a governed noun following; — often used with of preceding; as, this book of hers.



herse (hürs), n. [F. herse harrow, portucullis. See HEARSE.] Mil. Antiq. A battle formation somewhat similar to the Greek phalanx.

her-self' (hēr-sel'f'), pron. An emphasized form for her, she. Archaic as a Subject Nominative.

Hertzian waves (hértz'i-án), Electric waves; — so called from the German physicist Heinrich Hertz (1857-94), who was the first to investigate them systematically.

Hesh'yan (hesh'yan), n. [Heb.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

He'si-od'ic (hēs'i-ōd'ik), a. Pert. to the Greek poet Hesiod.

He-si-o-ne (hēs'i-ō-nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἡσιών.] Gr. Myth. A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea monster by Hercules.

hes'i-tance (hész'i-táns), n. Hesitancy. [See HESITATION.]

hes'i-tan-cy (tán-si), n. Hesitation; indecision. — Syn., hes'i-tant (-tánt), a. Hesitating. — hes'i-tant-ly, adv.

hes'i-tate (hész'i-tát), v. i.; -TATED (-tát'éd); -TAT'ING. [L. haesitare, intens. fr. haerere to hesitate, stick fast.] 1. To stop; pause; be in uncertainty. 2. To falter in speaking.

Syn. Hesitate, falter, demur imply irresolution or uncertainty. Hesitate is the general term; falter (often used of a hesitating brokenness of speech) suggests wavering in purpose or action; demur now implies a taking exception to something.

— v. t. To utter with, or intimate by, hesitation.

hes'i-ta'tion (hész'i-tá'shün), n. 1. Act of hesitating; doubt; vacillation. 2. A faltering in speech; stammering. Syn. Hesitation, hesitancy are often indistinguishable. But hesitation oftener applies to the action, hesitancy to the condition, or quality, of hesitating. See HESITATE.

hes'i-ta-tive (hész'i-tá-tiv), a. Showing, or characterized by, hesitation. — hes'i-ta-tive-ly, adv.

Hes'per (hēs'pēr), n. Hesperus.

Hes'per-a (-á), n. See HESPERIDES, 1.

Hes'per-i-a (hēs'pēr-i-á), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερία.] The Western Land; — a name given by Greek poets to Italy and by Roman poets to Spain and sometimes to Italy.

Hes'per-i-an (-án), a. [L. hesperus, fr. hesperus evening star, Gr. ἑσπερος evening, ἑσπερος ἄσπρην evening star.] Poetic. 1. Western; Occidental; specif., of or pert. to Hesperia. 2. Of or pert. to the Hesperides.

Hes'per-id (hēs'pēr-id), n. One of the Hesperides.

Hes'per'i-des (-pēr'i-déz), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερίδες.] Class. Myth. 1. The nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a dragon, the garden containing the golden apples given by Gaia as a wedding present to Hera. Their names, as often given, are Aegle, Arethusa, Erythea, Hespera, Hestia. 2. The garden of the golden apples, in the extreme West.

hes'per-orn'is (hēs'pēr-ōr'nis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἑσπερος western + ὄρνις, -idos, a bird.] Paleon. Any of a genus (Hesperornis) of remarkable swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, having teeth and rudimentary wings. The best-known species (H. regalis) was over five feet long.

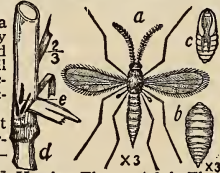
Hes'per-us (-üs), n. [L.] The evening star. See VENUS.

Hes'sian (hesh'än), a. Of or pertaining to Hesse, in Germany, or the Hessians.

Hessian boots, boots of a kind worn in England, early in the 19th century, tasseled in front. — H. fly, a small dipterous fly or midge (Meteorus destructor) very destructive to wheat in America.

— n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Hesse, Germany. 2. A mercenary or venal person; — alluding to Hessian mercenaries in the British army in the Revolutionary War. U. S. 3. In pl. Hessian boots. Larvæ (e) in place.

4. [L. c.] A coarse sacking of hemp or hemp and jute.



Hessian Fly. a Adult Fly; b Larva; c Pupa; d Stalk of Wheat, showing three Larvæ (e) in place.

hess'ite (hēs'ti), n. [After G. H. Hess, of Petrograd.] Min. A sectile silver telluride, Ag<sub>2</sub>Te, often auriferous.

hes/so-nite (hēs'sō-nit), n. = ESSONITE.

hest (hést), n. [AS. hæst, fr. hātan to bid.] 1. Command; precept. Archaic. 2. A promise; pledge. Obs.

Hes'ti-a (hēs'ti-á), n. [Gr. Ἥστια.] 1. Gr. Relig. Goddess of the hearth, daughter of Cronus and Rhea; — identified with the Roman Vesta. 2. See HESPERIDES, 1.

Hes'y-chast (-i-kást), n. [Gr. ἡσυχαστής hermit, fr. ἡσυχάζω to be still or quiet, fr. ἡσυχος still, calm.] One of a sect of mystics or quietists in the Eastern Church, which originated in the 14th century. — Hes'y-chas'tic, a.

he-tæ'ra (hē-tēr-á) n.; pl. -RÆ (-ræ), RAI (-ri). [NL., fr. he-tai'ra (hē-ti'r-á)] Gr. éralpa. Gr. Antiq. A female paramour of the better class. Hetærae were usually slaves.

he-tæ'rism (hē-tēr'riz'm) n. [Gr. éralpa a companion, a he-tai'rism (-ti'ríz'm)] concubine, fem. of éralpos a comrade.] 1. Concubinage. 2. A supposed primitive tribal condition in which all the women were held in common.

het'er-o (hēt'ēr-ō), [Gr. ἕτερος other.] A combining form signifying other, other than usual, different.

het'er-o-chro-mous (-krō'mūs), a. [hetero- + Gr. χρῶμα color.] Of different colors, as the discoid and radiate florets of daisies and asters. Cf. HOMOCROMOUS.

het'er-o-clite' (hēt'ēr-ō-klit'), a. [L. heteroclitus, Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος; ἕτερος other + κλίβω to lean, incline, inflect.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal. — n. 1. Gram. A word, esp. a noun, irregularly inflected. 2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule, or from common forms.

het'er-o-dox (-dōks), a. [Gr. ἑτεροδόξος; ἕτερος other + δόξα opinion.] 1. Differing from some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, a creed, etc.; not orthodox; heretical. 2. Holding heterodox opinions or doctrines.

Syn. Heterodox, heretical. That is heterodox which is at variance with accepted doctrines (esp. religious); that is heretical which is perniciously heterodox or erroneous.

het'er-o-dox'y (-dōk'si), n. pl. -DOXIES (-síz). 1. Quality of being heterodox. 2. A heterodox opinion, doctrine, etc.

het'er-ō-cious (-ēs'hūs), a. [hetero- + Gr. οἴα house.] Bot. Parasitic on an alternation of hosts, as the wheat-rust fungus; — opp. to auto-cious. — het'er-ō-cism (-síz'm), n.

het'er-og'a-mous (-ōg'a-mūs), a. Bot. a Having unlike gametes; — opp. to isogamous. b Bearing flowers of two different kinds; — opp. to homogamous. c Characterized by indirect methods of pollination; — opp. to orthogamous.

het'er-og'a-my (-mī), n. 1. Bot. State of being heterogamous. 2. Biol. That form of alternation of generations in which two kinds of sexual generation (esp. a dioecious and a parthenogenetic generation) alternate.

het'er-ō-gē-ne'ti-ty (-jē-nēt'i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). Heterogeneous state or quality.

het'er-ō-gē-ne-ous (jē'nē-ūs), a. [From LL., fr. Gr. ἑτερογενής; ἕτερος other + γένος race, kind.] Differing in kind; unlike in qualities; dissimilar; — opp. to homogeneous.

het'er-ō-gen'e-sis (-jē'nē-sis), n. Biol. a Spontaneous generation. b Alternation of generations; esp., heterogamy. — het'er-ō-gē-net'ic (-jē-nēt'ik), a.

het'er-og'e-ny (-ōj'ē-nī), n. Biol. Heterogenesis.

het'er-og'o-nous (-ōg'ō-nūs), a. Characterized by heterogony. — het'er-og'o-nous-ly, adv.

het'er-og'o-ny (hēt'ēr-ōg'ō-nī), n. 1. Bot. State of having two or more kinds of perfect flowers; — opposed to homogony. 2. Biol. Alternation of generations; esp., alternation of a dioecious and a hermaphroditic generation.

het'er-ō-graph'ic (-ō-gráf'ik), a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, heterography.

het'er-og-ra-phy (-ōg'r-á-fī), n. 1. Spelling differing from standard current usage. 2. Spelling in which the same letters represent different sounds, as in English; e. g., g in get and in ginger.

het'er-og'y-nous (-ōj'ē-nūs), a. Zool. Having females of more than one kind, as bees.

het'er-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jī), n. Biol. Lack of correspondence between parts, from being composed of different elements or from having a different origin; — opp. to homology. — het'er-ol'o-gous (-gūs), a.

het'er-om'er-ous (-ōm'ēr-ūs), a. Bot. Having one or more whorls the number of whose members differs from that of the remaining whorls; — said of a flower, and opposed to isomèrous.

het'er-o-mor'phic (-ō-mōr'fik), a. Zool. Having different forms at different stages, as insects which undergo complete metamorphosis. — het'er-o-mor'phism (-fíz'm), n.

het'er-on-ō-mous (-ōn'ō-mūs), a. [hetero- + Gr. νόμος law.] 1. Subject to the law of another. 2. Biol. Subject to or involving different laws of growth; specialized along different lines.

het'er-on-ō-my (-mī), n. Subordination or subjection to the law or domination of another; — opp. to autonomy.

het'er-ō-nym' (hēt'ēr-ō-nīm'), n. A word spelt like another, but differing in sound and sense; — opp. to homonym.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārrn, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);







ican trees, of the walnut family; esp., the shagbark (*H. ovata*) or one of its allies. Many species yield valuable hard wood and sweet edible nuts. 2. The wood of any of these trees. 3. A switch, cane, etc., of hickory wood.

**hick'wall'** (hik'wól'), n. The European green woodpecker (*Cecinus viridis*); sometimes, any of certain other European woodpeckers.

**hid** (híd), pret. & p. p. of HIDE. See HIDDEN.

**hi-dál-go** (hi-dál'gō), n.; pl. -gos (-gōz). [Sp., contr. fr. *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something.] A title denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class.

**hid'den** (híd'n), p. a. Concealed; secret; mysterious.

**hid'den-ite** (híd'n-ti), n. [After one W. E. *Hidden* (b. 1853).] *Min.* A yellow to green variety of spodumene found in North Carolina; lithia emerald. It is used as a gem.

**hide** (híd), n. [AS. *hīd*.] *Hist.* A measure of land, varying from 80 to 120 acres; — common in old English charters.

**hide, n.** [AS. *hīd*.] 1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed. 2. The human skin. *Contemptuous or Humorous.* — *Syn.* See SKIN.

— *v. t.*; **hid'ed** (híd'éd); 24; **hid'ing**. To flog, as with a cowhide. *Colloq.*

**hide** (híd), *v. t.*; pret. **HID** (híd); *p. p.* **HID'DEN** (híd'n), **HID**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **HID'ING** (híd'ing). [AS. *hīdan*.] 1. To conceal; put out of view; secrete. 2. To withhold from knowledge; keep secret; as, he cannot *hide* the truth. 3. To shelter. *Archaic.* 4.

*Bib.* To turn away, as the eyes or ears, in inattention or displeasure.

*Syn.* Conceal, secrete, cover, mask, veil, cloak, shroud, bury, screen. — *Etide*, conceal, secrete. *Hide* (the general term) and *conceal* are often interchangeable. But *conceal* often emphasizes more strongly the element of intention or the effectiveness of the result, and is oftener used of a refusal to divulge; as, the bonnet *hid* her face; the papers were *concealed* in a secret drawer. To *secrete* is to deposit in close hiding.

— *v. i.* To lie concealed; keep out of view.

**hide'bound'** (híd'bound'), a. 1. Having the skin closely adhering to the ribs and back; — said of an animal. 2. Of trees, having the bark so tight that it impedes growth. 3. Fig., obstinately or stupidly narrow in thought.

**hid'e-ús** (híd'ē-ús), a. [Of. *hiduos*.] 1. Dreadful. *Archaic.* 2. Revolting; horribly ugly or discordant; morally shocking or detestable. — **hid'e-ús-ly**, *adv.* — **u-ess**, n.

**hid'er** (híd'ēr), n. One who hides.

**hi-dro'sis** (hi-drō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ἵδρῶσις* to sweat, *ἵδρῶς* sweat.] 1. *Physiol.* Perspiration. 2. *Med.* Excessive perspiration, or any skin disease characterized by it.

**hie** (hī), *v. i.*; **hied** (híd); **hiv'ing** (hiv'ing). [AS. *hīgian*.] To hasten; go in haste; — often with adverbial accusative; as, to *hie* one's way.

**hiel'a-man** (hēl'ā-mān), n.; pl. -MANS (-mānz). [Native name.] A kind of wooden shield used by the Australian aborigines for warding off spears.

**hi'e-mal** (hī'ē-māl), a. [L. *hiemalis*, fr. *hiems* winter.] Of or belonging to winter.

**hi'er-arch** (hī'ēr-ārk), n. [LL. *hierarcha*, fr. Gr. *ἱεράρχης*; *ἱερός* sacred + *ἀρχός* ruler, *ἀρχαίω* to rule.] A ruler in sacred things; a chief priest.

**hi'er-ar'chal** (-ār'kāl), **hi'er-ar'chic** (-īk), **hi'er-ar'chical** (-kī-kāl), a. Pertaining to a hierarchy or hierarchy.

**hi'er-ar'chism** (hī'ēr-ār'kīz'm), n. The principles or authority of a hierarchy. — **hi'er-ar'chist** (-kīst), n.

**hi'er-arch'y** (hī'ēr-ār'kī), n.; pl. -ARCHIES (-kīz). 1. A rank or order of holy beings, as angels. 2. Dominion or authority in sacred things. 3. A body of officials (esp. ecclesiastical) in successive ranks, or government by such a body. 4. A series divided or classified in ranks or orders, esp. in natural science or logic.

**hi'er-at'ic** (-āt'ik), a. Also **hi'er-at'i-cal** (-āt'ī-kāl), a. [L. *hieraticus*, Gr. *ἱερατικός*.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; specif. *Archæol.*, designating an abridged form of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing which assumed a cursive character. Cf. DEMOTIC.

**hi'er-oc'ra-cy** (-ōk'rā-sī), n.; pl. -CIES (-sīz). [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-cracy*.] Government by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy. — **hi'er-o-ura'tic** (-ōkrāt'ik), **-ura'ti-cal** (-ī-kāl), a.

**hi'er-o-dūle** (hī'ēr-ō-dūl), n. [From L., fr. Gr. *ἱερόδουλος*; *ἱερός* temple or *ἱερός* sacred + *δοῦλος* slave.] Gr. *Antiq.* A slave dedicated to, and dwelling in the temple of, a deity.

**hi'er-o-glyph'** (hī'ēr-ō-glīf'), n. A hieroglyphic.

**hi'er-o-glyph'ic** (-glīf'ik), a. [From L., fr. Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός*; *ἱερός* sacred + *γλυφῆναι* to carve.] Pertaining to a hieroglyph or hieroglyphics; also, inscribed with hieroglyphics.

— n. 1. A sacred character; esp., chiefly in pl., a character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc., or the mode of writing in such characters. 2. A figure of hidden significance; in pl., humorous, illegible writing. — **hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), a.



Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Cartouche of Cleopatra.

— **hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**hi'er-o-gram'** (hī'ēr-ō-grām'), n. [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-gram*.] A sacred or hieratic symbol; a hieroglyph.

**hi'er-ol'o-gy** (-ōl'ō-jī), n.; pl. -GRES (-jīz). [Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-logy*.] A body of knowledge of sacred things; sacred lore; literary or traditional embodiment of religious beliefs.

**Hi'er-on'y-mite** (-ōn'ī-mīt), n. [L. *Hieronymus* Jerome.] *Ecccl. Hist.* A member of any of various hermit orders named in honor of St. Jerome.

**hi'er-o-phānt** (hī'ēr-ō-fānt; hī'ēr'-), n. [From L., fr. Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*; *ἱερός* sacred + *φάνειν* to show.] 1. Gr. *Antiq.* A priest; specif., the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries. 2. Hence, an expositor of sacred mysteries. [plants.]

**hi'er-o-phānt'ic** (-fānt'ik), a. Of, like, or pert. to, hieroglyphic. — **hi'g'ler** (hīg'ler), *v. i.*; -GLING. 1. To stickle for advantage; haggle. 2. To peddle provisions. — **hi'g'ler**, n.

**hi'g'le-dy-pig'le-dy** (-dī-pīg'l-dī), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. — a. Confused; jumbled.

**high** (hī), a. [AS. *hēah*, *hēh*.] 1. Lifted up; lofty; tall; elevated. 2. a *Geog.* Far toward one of the poles (with the equator as base); — chiefly used in *high latitude*. b Of season: advanced to or toward its culmination; as, *high noon*. c Of time: ancient; remote; as, *high antiquity*. d Of sound: loud; shrill; in music, acute; sharp; — opp. to *grave* or *low*. e *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the high position of the tongue in relation to the palate; as, *ē* (ēve) is a *high* front vowel. Cf. *low*, a. 3. Chief; as, a *high* exalted in rank, dignity, etc. b *Grave*; serious; as, *high crimes*. 4. Elevated in character; lofty; also, abstruse. 5. A arrogant; boastful. b Showing elation; as, in *high spirits*. c Intoxicated. *Slang.* d Extreme, esp. in doctrine or ceremony; as, *High Church*. 6. Strong; mighty; powerful; majestic, etc. 7. Having a quality in a superior degree; as *high* (i. e., intense) heat; *high* (i. e., rich or spicy) seasoning; *high* (i. e., deep or vivid) color, etc. 8. Strong-scented; slightly tainted. 9. Containing a relatively great amount; as, iron *high* in phosphorus. 10. *Biol.* Complex in organization; — usually in the comparative degree; as, the *higher* apes. 11. Dear; costly; of a price, *high*.

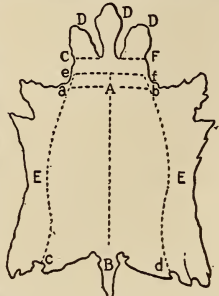
*Syn.* High, tall, lofty. **High**, the general term (opposed to *low*), applies to extension upward; that is tall (often opposed to *short*) which is *high* as compared with others of its kind, esp. when its breadth or diameter is relatively small; that is *lofty* (often poetical for *high*) which is of great or imposing altitude; as, a *high* (not *tall*) hill; a *high* (or *tall*) tree, building; a *tall* (not *high*) man; a *lofty* mountain. *High* and *lofty* (not *tall*) also apply to that which is at great or considerable height; as, a *high* (or *lofty*) cloud. *High* alone is used to express degree or intensity; as, *high speed*, power, color. Fig., *high* connotes distinction, elegrandeur or dignity; it may also imply haughtiness.

**high ball**. See BALL, n. 6. — **h. blower**. See BLOWING, n.

— **H. Church** and **Low Church**, two parties in the Anglican Church. High-Churchmen emphasize the doctrine of apostolic succession and the saving grace of the sacraments, and attach much importance to ceremonies and symbols. Low-Churchmen lay less stress on these points.

— **h. day**, *Bib.*, a holy or feast day. *John* xix. 31. — **h. explosive**, an explosive compound, as nitroglycerin, dynamite, gun cotton, picric acid, etc., which, by the transmission of an initial shock, is converted into gas in so short a period that the reaction is considered as practically instantaneous. — **H. German**. See GERMAN, n. 2, b. — **h. jinks**, wild behavior; boisterous sport or merrymaking.

— **h. life**, life among the aristocracy or the rich. — **h. light**, *Art.*, an effect as of bright light, as in a picture. — **h. living**, a feeding on rich, pampering food. — **H. Mass**, R. C. Ch., Mass with incense, music, the assistance of a deacon, sub-deacon, etc. — **h. place**, in ancient Semitic religions, a temple or altar, or place of worship, usually on a hill or elevation. — **h. priest**, *Ecccl.*, a chief priest, esp. the head of the Jewish priesthood. — **h. relief**. See RELIEF. — **h. school**, in the U. S., a free public school of more advanced grade than the grammar school, and offering courses either preparatory to college, or in technical, manual, or business preparation, etc. — **h. seas**, the open, uninclosed portion of the sea or ocean. — **h. tea**, tea (a meal) with meats and extra relishes. — **h. time**, a Quite time; full time for the occasion. b A time of great excitement or enjoyment; carousal. — **h. treason**, treason.



Hide, 1. a b d c Butt; A B c a, A B d b Bends; a b F C Shoulder; a b F Range; E E Belly Offal; D, D, D Cheeks and Faces.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



against the sovereign or the state, — the highest civil offense. — **h. wine**, distilled spirits with a high alcohol content; — usually in the *pl.* — with a **h. hand**, a With power; triumphantly. **b** Overbearingly; arbitrarily. — *adv.* **1.** At or to a high place, altitude, degree. **2.** Abstrusely. **3.** At or to a high pitch. **4.** Richly; luxuriously.

**high/bind'er** (-bin'dēr) *n.* **U. S.** A member of a band of Chinese criminals in the Chinese quarter of an American city who hire out as braves to commit crimes.

**high/born'** (hī'born'), *a.* Of noble birth.

**high/boy'**, *n.* A tall, commodious, sometimes double, chest of drawers mounted on legs. Cf. **LOWBOY**.

**high-bred'**, *a.* Of superior blood; also, characteristic of, or having the characteristics of, those who are high-bred.

**high'er** (hī'ēr), *a.*, *compar.* of HIGH.

**higher algebra**, *Math.*, the more advanced algebra. — **H.** Thought. See **NEW THOUGHT**.

**high-fa-lu'ting** (hī'fā-lū'ting), **high-fa-lu'tin** (-tīn), *n.* High-flown, bombastic language. — **a.** High-flown.

**high-flown'** (hī'flōn'; 109), *a.* **1.** Elevated; proud. **2.** Turgid; extravagant; bombastic; inflated.

**high-fly'er**, **high-flī'er** (hī'flī'ēr; hī'flī'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, flies high; hence: **a** One extravagant in pretensions, mode of living, etc. **b** An extreme partisan, as a Tory of the 18th century. *Obs.* **c** A fast stagecoach. *Obs.*

**high-fly'ing**, *a.* Extravagant in opinions or ambition.

**high-hand'ed** (hī'hān'dēd), *a.* Overbearing; arbitrary.

**high-hold'er** (-hōl'dēr), *n.* The flicker (a bird).

**high/land** (hī'lānd), *n.* Elevated or mountainous land; often, in *pl.* [usually *cap.*], an elevated region or country.

**high/land'er**, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, esp. [*cap.*] of the Highlands of Scotland. [landers; a sort of hornpipe.]

**Highland fling**, A dance peculiar to the Scottish High-

**high-low'**, *n.* A laced boot, ankle high.

**high/ly**, *adv.* In a high degree; very much.

**high-mind'ed**, *a.* **1.** Proud, arrogant. **2.** Having honorable pride; of or marked by elevated principles and feelings.

**high/ness** (hī'nēs), *n.* **1.** Elevation; loftiness. **2.** [*cap.*] A title of honor given to princes, etc.

**high-pres'sure**, *a.* Having or involving a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere.

**high-proof'**, *a.* Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits; — also used figuratively.

**high/road'** (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway; main road.

**high-sea-soned** (-sē'znd; 109), *a.* Enriched with spice and condiments; hence: exciting; piquant.

**high-souled'** (hī'sōld'; 109), *a.* Having a lofty spirit.

**high-spir'it-ed**, *a.* Bold or lofty in spirit; having mettle or fire; hery.

**high-strung'**, *a.* In a state of tense or quick sensibility; highly sensitive or nervous.

**hight** (hit), *p. p.* [From AS. *hātan* to call.] Called or named. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**hight** (hit), **hight** (hit), *Vars.* of HEIGHT.

**high-toned'**, *a.* **1.** High in tone or sound. **2.** High-principled; elevated; dignified. **3.** Stylish; fashionable. *Uncultivated* or *Derisive*. **U. S.**

**high-ty-high-ty'** (hī'tī-tī'tī'), *interj.* and *a.* Hoity-toity.

**high-way'** (hī'wā'), *n.* A main road or thoroughfare; hence, any way open to the public. — **Syn.** See **WAY**.

**high-way/man** (-mān), *n.* A highway robber.

**high-wrought'** (hī'rōt'), *a.* **1.** Wrought with fine art or skill; elaborate. **2.** Worked up, or swollen, to a high degree; as, a *high-wrought* passion.

**hike** (hik), *v. t.*; **HIKED** (hikt); **HIK'ING** (hik'ing). To move with a swing, throw, jerk, or the like. — *v. i.* To hike one's self; specif., to tramp; march laboriously. — *n.* Act of hiking; a tramp. *All Dial.* or *Colloq.*

**hi-lar'i-ous** (hī-lār'ī-ūs; hī; 3), *a.* [*L. hilaris, hilarus, Gr. ἰαρός.*] Mirthful; noisy; boisterous; merry. — **hi-lar'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**hi-lar'y-ty** (hī-lār'ī-tī; hī; -), *n.* Boisterous mirth. — **Syn.** Glee, mirth, merriment, joyousness, gayety, joviality. See **CHEERFULNESS**.

**Hil'a-ry sitting or term** (hī'l'ā-rī). *Law.* Orig., in England, the first (Jan. 11th-31st) of four terms during which the superior courts were in session; now, one of the sittings of the Supreme Court in the same part of the year.

**hil'ding** (hīl'ding), *n.* A base wretch or jade. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. — **a.** Base; spiritless. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

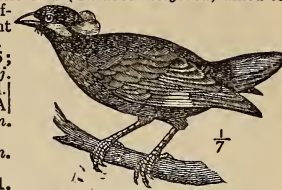
**hill** (hil), *n.* [*AS. hyl.*] **1.** A natural elevation of land, now one less than a mountain. **2.** An artificial heap or mound, as of earth; as, an ant *hill*. **3.** Specif., a heap of earth raised about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants; also, the plant or cluster so cultivated; as, a *hill* of corn. — *v. t.* **1.** To form into a hill, heap, or mound. **2.** To surround with earth; as, to *hill* corn.

**hill'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, hills; specif., an attachment to a cultivator or plow for hilling plants.

**hill'i-ness** (hīl'ī-nēs), *n.* State of being hilly.

**hill/man** (hīl'mān), *n.* A man of the hills; as: **a** A mountaineer. **b** A Cameronian. **c** One who climbs hills.

**hill myna**. An Asiatic bird (*Eulabes religiosa*) allied to the starlings. It is often tamed and taught to pronounce words.



**hil'lo**, **hil'loa** (hī'lō; hī-lō'), *n.* & *interj.* Hullo. [small hill.]

**hill'ock** (hīl'ōk), *n.* A hill.

**hill'side'** (-sīd'), *n.* The side of a hill.

**hill/top'** (-tōp'), *n.* The top of a hill.

**hill'y** (-ī), *a.* **1.** Abounding with hills. **2.** Steep. **Hill Myna.**

**hilt** (hilt), *n.* [*AS.*] A handle, esp. of a sword, dagger, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with a hilt. — **hilt'ed**, *p. a.*

**hil'tum** (hīl'tūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* HILIA (-lā). [*L.*, a little thing.] **Bot.** **a** The mark at the point of attachment of an ovule, forming the "eye." **b** The nucleus of a starch grain.

**him** (him), *pron.* [*AS.*, dat. of hē.] Objective case of *he*.

**Him-mā-lā-yān** (hī-mā'lā-yān; less correctly, *but still often*, hīm'ā-lā-yān), *a.* [*Skr. himālaya; hima snow + āyāya abode.*] Cf. pertaining to, or designating the Himalayas.

**hi-mat'i-ōn** (hī-mā'tī-ōn), *n.*; *L. pl.* HIMATIATA (-ā). [*Gr. ἱμάτιον.*] *Gr. Antig.* A garment consisting of a rectangular cloth draped over the left shoulder and about the body.

**Him'a-vat** (hīm'ā-vāt), *n.* See **DEVI**.

**him-self'** (hīm-sēlf), *pron.* An emphasized form for *he*, *him*. It is used: **1.** For emphasis: **a** As a simple objective. **b** In apposition with *he* or with a nominative or objective noun. **c** As a subject nominative. *Archaic.* **d** As a predicate nominative. **2.** Specif., esp. after *be*, *become*, etc.: His normal, proper, or true self; as, he has come to *himself*. **3.** As a reflexive; as, he hurt *himself*.

**Him'yar-ite** (hīm'yār-it), *n.* [After *Himyar*, king of Yemen, Arabia.] **1.** One of an important Arab tribe of antiquity dwelling in southern Arabia. **2.** An Arab of a group of tribes (including the above), or of their descendants. — **Him'yar-it'ic** (-it'ik), *a.*

**hind** (hind), *n.* [*AS. hīne, hīna, orig. gen. pl. of hīwan domestics.*] **1.** A farm servant or assistant. **2.** A peasant; a rustic. *Eng.*

**hind** (hind), *n.* [*AS.*] The female of the deer. Cf. **STAG**.

**hind** (hind), *a.*; **HIND'ER**; **HIND'MOST**, or **HIND'ER-MOST**. In the rear; — opp. to *front*; pert. to the part or end which follows, or is behind. — **Syn.** See **POSTERIOR**.

**hind'-brain'** (hind'brān'), *n.* *Embryol.* & *Anat.* The posterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles (imperfectly divided parts of the rudimentary vertebrate brain); also, the parts of the brain (encephalon and metencephalon) which develop from them. Sometimes restricted to encephalon, the metencephalon being called *afterbrain*.

**hind'er** (hīn'dēr), *a.* Pertaining to the part or end that follows, or is in the rear. — **Syn.** See **POSTERIOR**.

**hind'er** (hīn'dēr), *v. t.* [*AS. hindrian, fr. hinder* behind.] **1.** To keep back or behind; check; obstruct. **2.** To prevent; embarrass; debar; shut out. — **Syn.** Retard, impede, delay, block, clog, prevent. — *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments; be a hindrance. — **hind'er-er**, *n.*

**hind'er-ance** (-āns), *n.* Hindrance.

**hind'er-most** (hīn'dēr-mōst), *a.* Hindmost.

**Hin'dī** (hīn'dē), *n.* [*Hind. hindī, fr. Hind* India, fr. *Per.*] A Sanskrit language, the chief vernacular of northern India. It is divided into Western Hindi (of which the chief dialect is Hindustani) and Eastern Hindi. [*last.*]

**hind'most** (hīn'dēr-mōst), *a.* Farthest in or toward the rear; hindrance; that which hinders; impeding. — **Syn.** Obstruction, obstacle, check, delay, restraint. See **DIFFICULTY**.

**hind'sight'** (hīnd'sīt'), *n.* **1.** The rear sight of a firearm. **2.** Perception of the nature and demands of an event after it has happened; — opposed to *foresight*. *Humorous*.

**Hin'dū**, **Hin'doo** (hīn'dō; hīn-dō'), *n.* [*Per. Hindū, fr. Hind* India.] A member of one of the Aryan races of India; also, an adherent of Hinduism. — **Hin'dū**, **Hin'doo**, *a.*

**Hin'dū-ism**, or **Hin'doo-ism** (hīn'dō-iz'm), *n.* The religious (polytheistic) and social systems of the Hindus, developed from Brahmanism, and embodying animistic beliefs. The caste system is the chief characteristic.

**Hin'dū-ize**, or **Hin'doo-ize** (hīn'dō-iz), *v. t.* To subject or conform to Hindu culture and beliefs.

**Hin'dū-stā'ni**, **Hin'doo-stā'ni** (-stā'ne), *a.* [*Hind. Hindūstāni, an Indian, fr. Per. Hindūstān* India.] Of or pertaining to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani.

**Hin'dū-stā'ni** (-stā'ne), **Hin'do-stā'ni** (hīn'dō-), *n.* Also **Hin'doo-stā'ni**. The most important dialect of Hindi, written in both the Persian and the Devanagari character; Urdu. It is current as a lingua franca over nearly all India.

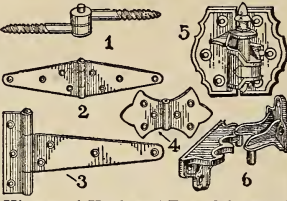
**κ = ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. [ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Sophocles** wearing a **Himation**.



**hinge** (hínj), *n.* [ME. *heng, heeng.*] **1.** The joint on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings. **2.** An articulated joint, as of a bivalve shell. **3.** That on which anything turns or depends. **4.** The earth's axis, or a cardinal point of the compass. **Obs.**



— *v. t.*; HINGED

Hinges. 1 Hook and Eye; 2 Strap; 3 Blind; 4 Flap; 5 Blind; 6 Gate. To attach by, or furnish with, hinges. — *v. i.* To stand, depend, hang, or turn, as on a hinge.

**hin'ny** (hín'ny), *n.*; *pl.* -nies (-iz). [L. *hinnus.*] A hybrid between a stallion and a she-ass.

**hint** (hínt), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *hentien* to catch, AS. *hentan.*]

**1.** An occasion; moment; time; turn. **Obs.** **2.** A remote allusion; intimation; a suggestion or reminder without a full declaration. — **Syn.** See SUGGESTION. — *v. t.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; suggest indirectly. — *v. i.* To make an indirect allusion.

**Syn.** Hint, intimate, insinuate, imply imply suggestion. To hint is to suggest indirectly or by covert allusion. The word often implies lack of candor or straightforwardness; as, some darkly *hinted* of treachery. Intimate often implies a lighter or more elusive suggestion than *hint*, but does not connote lack of frankness; to insinuate is to hint artfully or to convey an underhand suggestion; as, cowardly insinuations. Imply is in general opposed to express.

**hin'ter-land'** (hín'tér-lánd'), *n.* [G.] The inland district.

**hip** (híp), *n.* [AS. *hype.*] **1.** The laterally projecting region of each side of the body below the waist; thigh joint; haunch. **2.** The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. — **hip and thigh**, overwhelmingly; unsparingly. — **on, or upon, the hip**, at a disadvantage; as, to take or have one on the hip; — a phrase derived from wrestling. — *v. t.*; HIPPED (hípt); HIP'PING. To make with a hip or hips, as a roof.

**hip, n.** [AS. *heope.*] The ripened fruit of a rosebush.

**hip, interj.** A word used to excite attention or as a signal; as, *hip, hip, hurrah!*

**hip bone.** The innominate bone.

**hip'parch** (híp'árk), *n.* [Gr. *ἵππαρχος*; ἵππος horse + ἀρχαῖος to lead, rule.] Gr. *Antig.* A commander of cavalry.

**hipped** (hípt), *a.* **1.** Having (such or so many) hips. **2.** Injured or dislocated in the hip; hipshot.

**hip'pish** (híp'ísh), *a.* Hypochondriac. *Colloq.*

**hip'po-cam'pus** (híp'ó-kám'pús), *n.*; *pl.* -pi (-pí). [L. the sea horse, Gr. *ἵπποκαμπος*; ἵππος horse + κάμπος sea monster.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A sea monster with head and fore quarters like a horse and tail like a dolphin or fish. **2.** The sea horse (genus *Hippocampus*). **3.** *Anat.* One of the ridges in each lateral ventricle of the brain.

**hip'po-cen'taur** (-sén'tór), *n.* [L. *hippocentaurus*, Gr. *ἵπποκένταυρος*; ἵππος horse + κένταυρος centaur.] A centaur.

**hip'po-cras** (híp'ó-krás), *n.* [OF. *hipocras*, F. *hippocras*, *hipocras*, prop. the name *Hippocrates*.] A cordial made of spiced wine.

**hip'po-crat'ic** (-krát'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hippocrates of Cos, a celebrated Greek physician, born about 460 B. C., or the school of medicine which took his name.

**Hippocratic oath**, an oath, embodying a code of medical ethics, anciently taken by men beginning medical practice.

**hip'po-crene** (híp'ó-krén; L. híp'ó-kre'né), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *ἵπποκρήνη*; ἵππος horse + κρήνη a fountain.] A fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, fabled to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus; also, its waters, supposed to impart poetic inspiration.

**hip'po-drome** (híp'ó-dróm), *n.* [L. *hippodromos*, fr. Gr. *ἵπποδρόμος*; ἵππος horse + δρόμος course.] **1.** Gr. *Antiq.* An oval track for horse races, with tiers of seats for spectators. **2.** An arena for equestrian performances; a circus.

**hip'po-griff**, **hip'po-gryph** (-gríf), *n.* [F. *hippogriffe*.] A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

**hip-pol'y-te** (hí-pól'y'té), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *ἵππολύτης*.] The queen of the Amazons. The procuring of her girdle was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

**hip-pol'y-tus** (-tús), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *ἵππολύτος*.] Gr. *Myth.* A son of Theseus by an Amazon, Antiope (or her sister, Hippolyte). Phædra, Theseus's wife, fell in love with Hippolytus, and he being approached in her behalf, without her knowledge, publicly doubted her, and she hanged herself, accusing him of ravishment. Poseidon, answering an imprecation of Theseus, sent a sea monster which terrified the horses of Hippolytus so that they dragged him to death.

**hip-pom'e-don** (hí-póm'è-dón), *n.* [Gr. *ἵππομόδων*.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES. [ATALANTA.]

**hip-pom'e-nes** (-néz), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *ἵππομήνης*.] See

**hip-poph'a-gous** (-pól'á-gús), *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse + φαγῶν Eating horseflesh. — **hip-poph'a-gy** (-jí), *n.* **hip'po-pot'a-mus** (híp'ó-pót'á-mús), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MUSES (-éz; 24), L. -MI (-mí).] [L. fr. Gr. fr. ἵππος horse + ποταμῶν river.] An amphibious, herbivorous mammal (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), allied to the hogs, found in rivers of Africa.



Hippopotamus.

**hip roof.** A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides; a hipped roof.

**hip'shot'** (híp'shót'), *a.* Having the hip dislocated; having one hip lower than the other.

**hir'cine** (hír'sín; -sín), *a.* [L. *hircinus*, fr. *hircus* he-goat.] Goatlike, esp. in smell; goatish.

**hire** (hír), *n.* [AS. *hír.*] **1.** The price paid for the use of a thing or a place, or for service or labor; pay. **2.** Act of hiring something. — **Syn.** See WAGES.

— *v. t.*; HIRED (hírd); HIR'ING (hír'íng). **1.** To engage the labor or services of for hire. **2.** To procure for temporary use for a compensation. **3.** To grant temporary use of for compensation; as, he *hired* himself out to work.

**Syn.** Hire, let. The use of *hire* for *let* (as, he *hired* me a house) is now incorrect. See EMPLOY.

— *v. i.* To engage one's self for compensation; — used with *out*. U. S. and Brit. Colonies.

**hir'ing** (-íng), *n.* One hired; a mercenary. — *a.* Serving for hire, esp. mercenarily. — **Syn.** See MERCENARY.

**hir'er** (hír'ér), *n.* One who hires.

**hir'sute** (hír'sút; hēr-sút'), *a.* [L. *hirsutus*.] Rough with hair or bristles; shaggy. — **hir'sute-ness**, *n.*

**hi-run'dine** (hí-rún'dín; -dín), *a.* [L. *hirundo* swallow.]

*Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to the swallows.

**his** (híz), *pron. & a.* [AS. *his* of him, his, gen. masc. & neut. of *hē*, neut. *hit*. See HE.] Belonging or pertaining to him; of him; — used as the possessive case of *he* or (*Obs.*) *it*, or as a possessive adjective, or as the possessive of *he* without the accompanying noun (as, the book is *his*).

**His-pa'ni-a** (his-pá'ní-á; his-pá'-), *n.* In Latin, the peninsula Spain and Portugal; now, sometimes (*Poetic*), Spain.

**His-pan'ic** (-pán'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to Spain or its language.

**His-pan'i-cism** (-i-slz'm), *n.* A Spanish idiom or phrase.

**his'pid** (his'píd), *a.* [L. *hispidus*.] Rough with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines.

**hiss** (híz), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make the sharp sibilant sound represented by *s*, or that emitted by an angry goose or snake, etc., as to express hatred or disapproval. — *v. t.*

**1.** To condemn by hissing. **2.** To utter with a hiss. — *n.*

The sound made in hissing, esp. as a token of anger, etc.

**hiss'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting a hiss or hisses. **2.** An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn. *Archaic.*

**hist** (híst), *interj.* Hush! Be silent! — *v. t.* To say "hist" to, or urge by or as by that sound.

**his'to-gen'e-sis** (-jén'è-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* web, tissue + *genesis*.] *Biol.* Origin and development of organic tissues.

**his'tog'e-my** (his'tój'è-mí), *n.* Histogenesis.

**his'toid** (his'toid), *a.* [Gr. *ἱστός* web, tissue + *-oid*.] Resembling the normal tissues; as, *histoid* tumors.

**his'tol'o-gy** (his'tól'ó-jí), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* web, tissue + *-logy*.] The science of the minute (microscopical) structure of organic tissues. — **his'to-log'í-cal** (his'tól'ój'í-kál), *a.* — **his'tol'o-gist** (his'tól'ój'í-jíst), *n.*

**his'tone** (his'tón), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός* tissue.] *Physiol. Chem.*

**a** An albumose or peptonelike body, with strongly basic properties, which, injected into a living animal, prevents coagulation of the blood when drawn from the body. **b** Any of several substances resembling the above.

**his'to-ri-an** (his-tó'rí-án; 57), *n.* **1.** A writer of history; chronicler; annalist. **2.** One versed in history.

**his'tor'ic** (-tór'ík) } *a.* [L. *historicus*, Gr. *ἱστορικός*.] See **his'tor'í-cal** (-í-kál) HISTOR'Y.

**his'tor'í-cal** (-í-kál) HISTOR'Y, *n.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, history; narrating, dealing with, or based upon, history; true to history; as, *historical* evidence; *historical* fidelity; — in this sense *historical* is usual. **2.** Constituting history; associated with, or famous in, history; — in this sense *historic* is usual. **3. Gram.** Used in telling past events; as, the *historical* tenses; — in this sense *historical* is used. — **his'tor'í-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**historical present, Gram.** the present tense used in telling of past events, as if they were taking place at the time of the recital; — called also the *present of vivid narration*. — **h. school, Economies**, a number of writers and teachers who have been variously classed together as pursuing the *historical method*, that is, basing their work and teach-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (57);



ing, more or less fundamentally, upon the facts shown by historical research; — opp. to *classical school*.

**his-tor'i-cal-ness, n.** Quality of being historical.

**his-tor'ied** (hîs'tô-rî-îd), *a.* Related in history; having a history; historic; storied.

**his-tor'i-fy** (-tôr'i-fî), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fîd); -FY'ING. To record in or as history.

**his-tor'i-og'ra-pher** (-tôr'i-ôg'râ-fēr), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἱστοριογράφος; *istoria* history + γράφειν to write.] A historian; esp., one officially appointed or designated to write a history. — **his-tor'i-og'ra-phy** (-fî), *n.*

**his-tor'y** (hîs'tô-rî), *n. pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [L. *historia*, Gr. ἱστορία history, information, ἱστωρ, *istorop*, learned.] 1. A narrative of events; a tale; story. 2. Specif., a systematic written account of events, esp. of those affecting a nation, institution, science, or art, usually connected with a philosophical explanation of their causes. 3. The branch of knowledge that records and explains past events. 4. The events which form the subject matter of a history.

**his'tri-on'ic** (hîs'trî-ôn'îk), *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histrion* an actor.] Pertaining to the stage or to actors; theatrical. — **his'tri-on'i-cal** (-î-kâl), *a.* — **on'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**his'tri-on'ics** (-îks), *n. pl.* (See -ICS.) Dramatic representation; theatricals.

**hit** (hît), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HIT; *pp. & vb. n.* HIT'ING. [Of Scand. origin.] 1. To come upon (esp. a thing sought); meet with; reach; find. 2. To strike or touch (esp. an object aimed at). 3. Hence: a To bring into violent contact; knock; as, to *hit* one's head in falling, b To deliver; as, to *hit* a blow. 4. To affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or discomfiture; as, the taunt *hit* him hard. 5. To accord with; suit; as, that *hits* my idea. 6. To represent, mimic, reproduce, or the like, precisely; as, to *hit* the right note. — **Syn.** See STRIKE.

**to hit off. a** To do easily and neatly; improvise; as, to *hit off* a sonnet. **b** To reproduce; imitate; as, to *hit off* a character.

— *v. i.* 1. To succeed in finding, getting, reaching, or the like, something aimed at or desired, often with implied chance or luck; as, to *hit* upon a solution. 2. To strike; — often used with *against*, *upon*, or *on*. 3. To deliver a blow; strike; as, he *hit* out with his fist. 4. To suit; agree. *Obs. or Colloq.* **hit or miss**, at random.

— *n.* 1. A blow striking the object aimed at. 2. In various ball games, a stroke by which the ball is hit so as to result in a certain score; specif., *Baseball*, a base hit. 3. A stroke of success; a successful effort or production. 4. Apt expression; a pertinent, sarcastic, or censorious remark. 5. *Backgammon*. A game won after the adversary has removed some of his men, counting less than a *gammon*; sometimes, any game won.

**hitch** (hîch), *v. i.* 1. To move interruptedly or with halts or jerks; hobble. 2. To become entangled or caught; catch; as, the rope *hitched* on a bush. 3. To agree. *Colloq.*

**to hitch up.** To harness a horse or horses for driving. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* 1. To move with jerks. 2. To catch or fasten as by a hook or knot; make fast; unite; yoke.

**to hitch up. a** To fasten up. **b** To pull or raise with a jerk. **c** To attach, as a horse, to a vehicle.

— *n.* 1. A sudden movement or pull; jerk. 2. A hobble; limp. 3. A stop or sudden halt; impediment; obstacle. 4. *Naut.* A knot or noose, esp. as a temporary fastening. See KNOT, *Illust.*

**hith'er** (hîth'ēr), *adv.* [AS. *hider*.] To this place.

**Syn.** *Hither*, *here*. *Hither* was formerly used with verbs of motion; *here*, with verbs of rest. *Here* has now displaced *hither*, except in poetic or elevated style.

— *a.* Being on the side next to or toward the person speaking; nearer; also, fig., of time, earlier.

**hith'er-most** (-môst), *a.* Nearest on this side.

**hith'er-to** (-tôô'), **hith'er-toô'**, *adv.* 1. To this place. *Archaic.* 2. Up to this time; as yet; until now.

**hith'er-ward** (-wêrd), *adv.* Toward this place; *hither*.

**hith'er-wards** (-wêrdz), *adv.* *Hitherward*.

**hit'ter** (hî'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, hits.

**Hit'tite** (hî'tî't), *n.* [From Heb. *Khittîm* Hittites.] One of an ancient people (or group of peoples), of undetermined race, whose settlements extended from Armenia into Asia Minor and Palestine.

**Hit'tor'f rays** (hî'tôr'f), *Elec.* Rays (chiefly cathode rays) developed by the electric discharge in Hit'tor'f tubes.

**Hit'tor'f tube, Elec.** A highly exhausted glass tube with metallic electrodes nearly in contact so as to exhibit the insulating effects of a vacuum. It was used by the Ger. physicist J. W. Hit'tor'f (b. 1824). **b** A Crookes tube.

**hive** (hîv), *n.* [AS. *hūf*.] 1. A beehive; also, a swarm of bees. 2. Something suggestive of a beehive, as a place swarming with busy occupants. — *v. t.*; HIVED (hîvd); HIV'ING (hîv'îng). 1. To collect into, or cause to enter, a hive. 2. To store up in a hive, as honey; lay up in store. — *v. i.* To enter a hive together, as bees; reside in a body.

**hives** (hîvz), *n. pl.* [Scot.] 1. Nettle rash. 2. An eruptive disease allied to the chicken pox.

**ho** (hō), *interj.* Also **hoa**, **whoa**. Stop! Stand still! Hold! — a word now used only by drivers or teamsters.

**ho, interj.** Also **ho**. 1. A cry of surprise, delight, etc., or, repeated, of derisive laughter. 2. Halloo! Attend!

**ho-ac'tzin** (hō-âk'tsîn), *n.* A peculiar bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus*) of tropical South America, somewhat smaller than a pheasant. It has a crested head.

**hoar** (hōr; 57), *a.* [AS. *hār*.] 1. White, or grayish white. 2. Gray or white with age; hoary; venerable. 3. Gray with mold; hence: musty; stale. *Obs. or Dial.* — *n.* 1. Hoariness. 2. Hoarfrost; rime.

**hoard** (hōrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *hord*.] A store laid up; hidden supply; treasure. — *v. t.* To collect and lay up. — *v. i.* 1. To lay up a store or hoard, as of money. — **hoard'er**, *n.*

**hoard'ing** (hōrd'îng), *n.* Act of one who hoards; also, in *pl.*, that which is hoarded.

**hoard'ing, n.** [From OF. *hourd*, *hourt*, barrier, palisade, of German or Dutch origin.] A temporary fence of boards inclosing a construction; hence, a billboard.

**hoar'frost'** (hōr'frōst'; 57), *n.* White particles, usually crystalline, of ice formed on objects exposed to cold air; rime.

**hoar'hound'** Var. of HOREHOUND.

**hoar'i-ness** (-î-nēs), *n.* Hoary state or quality.

**hoarse** (hōrs; 57), *a.*; HOARS'ER (hōrs'ēr); HOARS'EST. [ME. *hors*, *hos*, *has*, AS. *hās*.] 1. Harsh; discordant; raucous; — said of sounds. 2. Having a grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound. — **hoarse'ly**, *adv.* — **hoarse'ness**, *n.*

**hoars'en** (hōrs'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become hoarse.

**hoar'y** (hōr'y), *a.*; HOAR'Y-ER (-î-ēr); -î-EST. 1. White or whitish; white or gray with age. 2. Ancient; venerable.

**hoax** (hōks), *n.* [Prob. contr. fr. *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus*.] A mocking or mischievous deception or story; practical joke. — *v. t.* To deceive by a hoax.

**hob** (hōb), *n.* [Orig. familiar for *Robin*, *Robert*, the proper names.] 1. A rustic; clown. *Obs.* 2. A fairy; sprite; elf. *Orig.* [cap.] = ROBIN GODFRELOW. 3. The male ferret.

**hob, n.** 1. A projection at the back or side of a fireplace on which something may be kept warm. 2. Peg, pin, or mark used as a target in some games; also, any of the games.

**hob, v.** Prob., to have; also, apparently, to give; — only in phrases or in combination. See HOBNOB.

**hob and nob, hob a nob, hob or nob, prob.** give and take; give or take; — used by persons drinking together. — **to drink hob or nob or hob a nob**, to drink alternately to each other.

**hob-and-nob, a., or hob and nob.** On familiar terms; in close companionship; intimate.

**Hob'bism** (hōb'îz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), English materialist and sensationalist; esp., his political theory that the most perfect form of civil government is an absolute monarchy.

**hob'ble** (hōb'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-lîd); -BLING (-lîng). 1. To go unevenly; wobble. 2. To walk lame; limp. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to limp; make lame. 2. To fetter; hobble; clog. — *n.* 1. An unequal gait; limp. 2. Difficulty. *Colloq. or Dial.* 3. A fetter; hobble; clog.

**hob'ble-bush** (-bōōsh), *n.* A shrub (*Viburnum alnifolium*), of the honeysuckle family, having cymes of white flowers succeeded by red, berrylike fruits.

**hob'ble-de-hoy'** (-dē-hō'y'), *n.* A youth between boy and man; an awkward, gawky young fellow.

**hobble skirt.** A woman's skirt so scant at the bottom as to restrain freedom of movement like a hobble.

**hob'by** (hōb'y), *n. & pl.* -BIES (-îz). [ME. *hoby*, fr. OF. *hobē*.] A small Old World falcon (*Falco subbuteo*), formerly flown at small birds.

**hob'by, n.** [ME. *hoby* a nag.] 1. A strong, medium-sized horse; an ambling nag. *Now chiefly Dial. Eng.* 2. A subject to which one constantly reverts; favorite subject of discourse, thought, or effort. — **Syn.** See VOCATION.

**hob'by-horse'** (-hōrs'), *n.* 1. A figure of a horse fastened about the waist of a performer in the morris dance, pantomimes, etc.; also, the performer. 2. **a** A buffoon. **b** A prostitute. *Both Obs.* 3. A stick, often with a horse's head or figure, which boys pretend to ride; any imitation horse.

**hob'gob'lin** (-gōb'lîn), *n.* 1. A mischievous sprite; specif. [cap.], Robin Goodfellow, or Puck. 2. A bogey; bugbear.

**hob'nail'** (-nâ'l), *n.* [*hob* peg + *nail*.] 1. A short, large-headed nail, for studding shoe soles. 2. A clown; rustic.

**hob'nob'** (hōb'nōb'), *adv.* [AS. *habban* to have + *nabban* to have not; *ne* not + *habban* to have.] At random.

**hob'nob', v. i.**; -NOBBED' (-nōbd'); -NOB'ING. To drink or associate familiarly (with). — *n.* A drinking together; hence, a familiar chat.

**ho'bo** (hō'bō), *n.*; *pl.* HOBOS or HOBOS (-bōz). A professional tramp. *U. S.* — **ho'bo-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* *U. S.*

**Hob'son's choice** (hōb'sŏnz). A choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing; — so called in allusion to the practice of Thomas Hobson (d. 1631), at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and required every customer to take the horse which stood nearest the door.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**hock** (hök), *n.* & *v.* Pawn; pledge. *Slang, U. S.*  
**hock, n.** A white or light yellow Rhine wine from *Hochheim*, near Mainz, Germany; hence, any white Rhine wine.  
**hock, n.** [AS. *hōh heel*.] The tarsal joint in the hind limb of digitigrade quadrupeds, as the horse, corresponding to the ankle of man, but elevated from the ground and bending backward. Also, the corresponding joint in a fowl's leg.  
 — *v. t.* To hamstring.

**hock'ey** (-ī), *n.* A well-known game played by driving a ball or disk (see *ruck, n., 2*) with a bent stick (*hockey stick*); also, the stick.

**ho'cus** (hō'kūs), *v. t.* 1. To deceive or cheat. 2. To drug, as liquor; also, to stupefy with drugged liquor.

**ho'cus-po'cus** (-pō'kūs), *n.* [Prob. orig., a juggler's pseudo-Latin term used in incantation.] 1. A juggler; trickster. 2. A juggler's trick; sleight of hand. — *v. t. & i.* To cheat. *Colloq.*

**hod** (hōd), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *hotte* a large basket carried on the back.] 1. A wooden tray or trough with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying mortar, bricks, etc. 2. A kind of bucket for coal; coal scuttle.

**hod'car'ri-er** (-kār'ī-ēr), *n.* A laborer whose duty it is to carry mortar, bricks, etc., in a hod; a mason's tender.

**hod'den** (hōd'dēn), *n.* Coarse cloth of undyed wool. *Scot.*

**hoden** gray or grey, gray hoden; — a poetic inversion.

**hodge'podge'** (hōj'pōj'), *n.* [See *HOCHPOT.*] A stew of various ingredients; hence: a mixture; medley.

**hod'man** (hōd'mān), *n.* A hodcarrier. [*Dial. Eng.*]

**hod'man-dod'** (-dōd'), *n.* A dodman; a snail shell. *Obs. or hoe* (hō), *n.* [OF.] A long-handled implement, with a thin, flat blade set transversely, for weeding, etc.

— *v. t. & i.*; **HOED** (hōd); **HOE'ING.** To dig, cut, etc., with a hoe.

**hoe'cake'** (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal; — so called because originally cooked on a hoe. *Southern U. S.*

**hog** (hōg), *n.* [AS. *hogga* (gen. pl.) of hogs.] 1. A swine; a pig, sow, or boar, esp. an adult one suitable for market. The domestic hogs are derived from the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). 2. A dodman; a snail shell. *Obs. or* **HOE** (hō), *n.* [OF.] A long-handled implement, with a thin, flat blade set transversely, for weeding, etc.

— *v. t.*; **HOGGED** (hōgd); **HOG'GING.** 1. To cause to arch like a hog's back; as, to *hog* one's back. 2. To cut short (a horse's mane) so as to make it bristly. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To become curved upward like a hog's back, as a ship's bottom when broken or strained.

**hog'back'** (hōg'bāk'), *n.* *Geol.* A ridge formed by the outcropping edge of tilted strata; hence, any ridge with a sharp summit and steep sides, as an esker.

**hog'fish'** (hōg'fīsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes usually so called from some fancied resemblance to a hog; as: a large West Indian and Florida food fish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*) of the wrasse family. **b** The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*).

**hog'gish** (-īsh), *a.* Hogfish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*). Swinish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish.

**hog'nose' snake** (hōg'nōz'). Any of several rather small, stout-bodied, harmless North American snakes constituting a genus (*Heterodon*); — called also *puffing adder*, *blowing adder*, *sand viper*, etc.

**hog'nut'** (-nūt'), *n.* 1. The earthnut (*Conopodium denudatum*). 2. In the United States, the pignut.

**hog peanut.** A fabaceous vine (*Falcatia comosa*) of eastern North America, with trifoliate leaves, purple, usually sterile flowers above the ground, and inconspicuous flowers at the base of the stem, producing 1-seeded pods.

**hogs'head** (hōgz'hēd), *n.* [That is, *hog's head*; why so called is unknown.] 1. A large cask, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons. 2. A large measure for liquids, esp. one of 63 wine gallons, or 238.5 liters. *Abbr., hhd.*

**hog'wash'** (hōg'wōsh'), *n.* Swill for hogs; hence, worthless stuff. *Colloq.*

**hog'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds or coarse plants, as ragweed, knotweed, soft thistle, dog fennel, etc.

**Hoh'en-zol'tern** (hō'ēn-tsōl'ēr'n), *n.* One of a princely

family, founded about the 11th c., whence have come the Prussian kings since 1701 and German emperors since 1871. **hoicks** (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *interj.* *Hunting.* A call used to incite the hounds. — *v. t. & i.* To urge by or as if by the cry "hoicks."

**hoi' pol-loi'** (hoi' pō-loi'). [Gr. αὐτολλοί.] The many; the multitude, masses, or populace.

**hoise** (hoiz), *v. t.* [Early form of *hoist*.] To hoist. — *v. i.* To rise. *Both Archaic or Scot.*

**hoist** (hoist), *v. t.* To raise; elevate; esp., to lift with tackle. — *n.* 1. Act of hoisting; lift; boost. *Colloq.* 2. *Chiefly Naut.* a Perpendicular edge or height of a flag, as when flying from a staff, as opposed to the horizontal extent, or *fly*. **b** The height or depth of any sail except a course, in which it is termed *drop*. 3. A lifting apparatus, esp. an elevator, or lift, for heavy loads.

**hoist'er, n.** One who, or that which, hoists.

**hoi'ty-toi'ty** (hoi'ī-toi'tī), *a.* Thoughtless; giddy; also, haughty; patronizing. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

**ho'key-po'key** (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS. *Slang or Colloq.* 1. Hocus-pocus. 2. Cheap ice cream peddled in the street.

**hol-arc'tic** (hōl-ār'k'īk; hō-lār'k'), *a.* [*holo-* + *arctic*.] Of or pertaining to the arctic regions collectively.

**hold** (hōld), *n.* [For earlier *hol*, *holl*. See *SOLE*.] *Naut.* The whole interior of a vessel below decks, or, strictly, below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed.

**hold, v. t.**; *pret. & p. p.* **HELD** (hēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **HOLD'ING.** **HOLD'EN** (hōl'd'ēn), *p. p.*, is now rare, archaic, or legal. [AS. *healdan*, *haldan*.] 1. To keep in a given situation, relation, or the like; retain; sustain; support. 2. To contain; have capacity for; as, this pail *holds* water, or *holds* ten quarts. 3. To maintain possession of, or authority over; retain by force; as, the garrison *held* the fort. 4. To own or possess; occupy; as, to *hold* property or office. 5. To impose restraint upon; specif.: a To keep, detain, or restrain, as the attention, one's tongue, etc. **b** To keep from advance or attack; to keep (a contestant) from gaining an advantage. **c** To oblige; constrain; as, to *hold* one to his word. 6. To keep or maintain in being; also, to have or maintain, as in a particular state; keep; as, to *hold* one's self in readiness; to *hold* one's course; to *hold* a conversation. 7. To undergo; bear; endure. *Obs. or Archaic.* 8. To have or join in, as something involving united action (a meeting, session, etc.). 9. To entertain; accept, as an opinion. 10. To consider; judge; esp., to decide as a judicial ruling. 11. To carry or manage; as, to *hold* one's self erect. — **Syn.** See *HAVE*, *CONTAIN*.

— **hold in**, to restrain; curb. — **to h. one's own**, to maintain one's position or condition. — **to h. one's peace**, to h. one's tongue, to keep silent. — **to h. out**, to offer, as a reward. — **to h. over**, to postpone; keep for future action. — **to h. up**, 2 To exhibit; display; as he was *held up* as an example. **b** To stop in order to rob. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* 1. To maintain a grasp on, or a connection with, something; remain fixed. 2. To remain unbroken or unsubdued; not to part or become separated. 3. To endure; continue; last; persist. 4. To remain steadfast or faithful; cleave; — often used with *with, to, or for*. 5. To derive right or title; — generally used with *of or from*. 6. To be valid; as, the rule *holds* in most cases. 7. To continue, obtain, or occur, as a state or event; as, winter *holds* till late. 8. To restrain one's self; forbear; halt; stop; — mostly used in the imperative; as, "*Hold, enough!*"

**hold forth**, to preach; harangue; — often contemptuous. — **to h. in**, to restrain one's self. — **to h. off**, to keep at a distance; delay; as, the rain *holds off*. — **to h. on**, to keep fast hold; continue; as, the hot weather *holds on*. — **to h. out**, to last; endure; as, the garrison *held out* till relief came. — **to h. over**, to continue in occupation or in office beyond the set term.

— *n.* 1. Act of holding; seizure; grasp; possession. 2. Authority or ground to take or keep; claim; as, the law had no *hold* upon him. 3. Something that may be grasped; means of physical support. 4. A prison. 5. A fortified place; stronghold.

**Hold'a** (hōl'dā), *n.* [*G. Frau Holda* or *Holle*.] *German Folklore.* A female spirit who leads the host of the dead in the Wild Hunt.

**hold'all'** (hōld'āl'), *n.* A kind of portable case, as of canvas or leather, used by tourists, soldiers, etc.

**hold'back'** (-bāk'), *n.* 1. Check; hindrance; obstacle. 2. A device to enable a horse to back or hold back a vehicle, usually an iron catch on the shaft with the looped strap which snaps or buckles on the breeching.

**hold'en.** A *p. p.* of *HOLD*. *Obs. or Legal.*

**hold'er** (hōl'd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, holds. 2. A tenant. 3. The person in possession of, and legally entitled to receive payment of, a bill, note, or check.

**hold'fast'** (hōld'fāst'), *n.* Something used to hold a thing in place, as a long, flat-headed nail, a clinch, or a clamp.

**hold'ing, vb. n.** 1. Land held, esp. of a superior. 2. Property owned, as bonds or stocks.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdūre (87);



**hold'up'** (-ùp'), *n.* An assault on a traveler or passenger for the purpose of robbery. *Slang, U. S.*

**hole** (hól), *n.* [AS. *hol* hole, cavern fr. *hol*, a., hollow.] **1.** An opening into or through anything. **2.** A hollow place; excavation; pit. **3.** A den or burrow. **4.** Fig., an embarrassing position; a fix. *Colloq.* **5. Games.** A small cavity into which a marble or ball is to be played; hence, a score made by so playing.

**Syn.** **Hole, cavity.** **Hole** may apply either to a recess or depression or to an aperture or perforation. **Cavity** is a more learned word, and applies only to a recess or a depression within a body; it connotes particularly hollowness or emptiness; as, a *cavity* in a tooth; the abdominal *cavity*.

— *v. t.*; **HOLED** (hól'd); **HOL'ING** (hól'ing). **1.** To cut, dig, or bore a hole or holes in. **2.** To drive into a hole, as an animal; to cause to drop into a hole, as a golf ball. — *v. i.* To go or get into a hole. — **to hole out, Golf,** to hole the ball.

**hol'ey** (hól'y), *a.* Having a hole or holes.

**hol'y-but** (hól'y-bút). *Var.* of **HALLIBUT.**

**hol'y-day** (hól'y-dá), *n.* [*holy* + *day*.] **1.** A religious anniversary or festival; — now usually *holyday* or *holy day*. **2.** Any day of exemption from work; a day or time of recreation. **3.** A day fixed by law for suspension of business. — *a.* Joyous; gay; as, *holiday* attire.

**hol'y-li** (hól'y-lí), *adv.* In a holy manner.

**hol'y-ness** (-nēs), *n.* **1.** State or character of being holy. **2.** [*cap.*] A title of the Pope; — used with *his* or *your*.

**Syn.** **Holiness, sanctity, righteousness.** **Holiness** suggests oftener inherent or intrinsic state or quality; **sanctity** (the more formal term), a state regarded rather as acquired or conferred; it often suggests sacredness or inviolability. **Righteousness** differs from **holiness** in connoting rather unswerving rectitude or conformity to the divine law than spiritual purity or freedom from sin.

**hol'y** (hól'y), *var.* of **HOLLO.**

**hol'ya** (hól'yá); *interj.* usually *hó-l'ya*'), *interj.* [F. *hold*; *ho ho* + *lá* there.] Stop! cease! give over! etc. Cf. **HOLLO**. — *n.* A shout or cry to arrest attention, etc.

**hol'land** (hól'ánd), *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a fabric of cotton or linen, glazed or unglazed; — also used in form **holland**, construed as *sing.*

**Hol'land-er** (-án-dēr), *n.* A native of Holland; a Dutchman.

**Hol'lands** (hól'ándz), *n.* **1.** See **GIN**, distilled spirit. **2.** [L. *c.*] See **HOLLAND.**

**hol'lo** (hól'ó); *hó-l'ó*; *interj.* usually *hó-l'ó*'), *interj.* & *n.* Also **hol'loa**, **hol'la**. Ho there! stop! attend! Hence, a call to attract attention, etc.; also, an exclamation of greeting, now commonly *hello*. — (hól'ó), *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; halloo. — *v. t.* **1.** To shout aloud. **2.** To chase or incite with shouts; to shout to.

**hol'low** (hól'ó), *a.* [AS. *holh* a hollow, hole.] **1.** Having a cavity within a solid substance; not solid; hence: vacant; empty; void. **2.** Depressed; sunken; as, *hollow* cheeks. **3.** Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling a sound so reverberated; deep; muffled; as, a *hollow* roar. **4.** False; deceitful; faithless; as, *hollow* assurances; also, worthless, vain; as, a *hollow* victory.

— *adv.* Wholly; utterly; — chiefly after *to beat*, and often used with *all*. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A cavity; hole. **2.** A depression; concavity; a channel, basin, or valley.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become hollow. — **hol'low-ly**, *adv.* — **hol'low-ness**, *n.*

**hol'low-heart'ed**, *a.* Insincere; deceitful.

**hol'low-chick'ie** (hól'ús-chík'i), *n., sing. & pl.* [Prob. fr. Russ. *golyshka* bare of possessions, fr. *golyi* naked.] A young male fur seal; — called also *bachelor*.

**hol'y** (hól'y), *n.; pl. -lies* (-líz). [AS. *holen*, *hologn*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Ilex*) of trees and shrubs having glossy, spiny-margined leaves and bright red berries. **2.** The foliage or branches of the holly.

**hol'y-hock** (-hók), *n.* [ME. *holi-hoc*; *holi* holy + *hoc* mallow, AS. *hoc*.] A tall perennial malvaceous herb (*Althæa rosea*), native to China; also, its flower. The plant has a terminal spike of single or double white, yellow, pink, or purple flowers.

**holm** (hóm), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *holen* holly.] **1.** The holly. **Obs.** or *Dial. Eng.* **2.** The *holm oak*.

**holm**, *n.* [AS. *holm* sea, water, island in a river.] **1.** An islet, esp. in a river or lake or near the mainland; — common in English place names. **2.** Low, flat land near a river; bottom. *Eng.*

**holm oak** (hóm), *n.* An evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*), of southern Europe, with hollylike leaves.

**hol'o-** (hól'ó-). A combining form from Greek *ὅλος*, *whole*.

**hol'o-blas'tic** (-blás'tík), *a.* [*holo-* + *blast* + *-ic*.] *Embryol.* Undergoing total or complete cleavage; — said of certain eggs, as opposed to *meroblastic*.

**hol'o-ca'ine** (hól'ó-ká'in; -én), *n.* Also **-in**. *Pharm.* A crystallized derivative of phenacetin and (parath) phenetidine, used in ophthalmology as a local anesthetic.

**hol'o-caust** (hól'ó-kóst), *n.* [L. *holocaustum*, Gr. *δλόκαυρον*; *ὅλος* whole + *καυρός* burnt.] **1.** A burnt sacrifice. **2.** A complete or thorough destruction, esp. by fire, as of many human beings.

**hol'o-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [L. *holographus* entirely autograph, Gr. *δλόγραφος*.] See **HOLO-**; **-GRAPH**.] A document, as a will, wholly in the handwriting of the purported author. — **hol'o-graph, hol'o-graph'ic** (-gráf'ík), *a.*

**hol'o-he'dral** (-hé'drál), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. *ἔδρα* seat, base.] *Cryst.* Having all the faces required by complete symmetry; — opposed to *hemihedral* and *tetartohedral*.

**hol'o-mor'phic** (hól'ó-mór'fík), *a.* *Cryst.* Symmetrical in form as regard the two ends.

**hol'o-photo** (-fót), *n.* [*holo-* + Gr. *φός*, *φωρίς*, light.] An apparatus used in lighthouses, etc., in which, by lenses or reflectors, or both, practically all of the light from the lamp is thrown in the desired direction. — **hol'o-pho'tal**, *a.*

**hol'o-phras'tic** (-frás'tík), *a.* [*holo-* + Gr. *φραστικός* suited for expressing, *φράζω* to speak.] Expressing a phrase or sentence in a single word.

**hol'o-thu'ri-an** (-thú'ri-án), *n.* [From L. *holothuria*, pl., a sort of water polyp, Gr. *ὀλοθούριον*.] *Zool.* Any of a class (*Holothuroidea*) of echinoderms, including the *bêche de mer*, or trepan; a sea cucumber.

**holp** (hól'p), **holp'en** (hól'p'en). See **HELP**.

**Hol'stein-Frie'sian** (hól'stín-fré'zhán), *a.* Also **Holstein**. [From *Holstein*, duchy in Prussia, and *Friesland*, province in the Netherlands.] Designating a breed of large dairy cattle, orig. from North Holland and Friesland. — *n.* One of this breed of cattle.

**hol'ster** (hól'stēr), *n.* A leather case for a pistol. [*Dial.*]

**holt** (hólt), *n.* [AS.] A wood; copse; wooded hill. *Poetic* or *hol'us-hó'lus* (hól'ús-bó'l'ús), *adv.* All at once; altogether.

**hol'y** (hól'y), *a.; -lier* (-lí-ēr); *-li-est*. [AS. *hālig*, fr. *hāl* whole, well.] **1.** Set apart to the service of deity; hallowed; sacred; — opp. to *profane*. **2. Spiritually perfect, whole, or sound; pure in heart; godly. — **Syn.** See **SACRED**.**

**Holy Father**, a title of the Pope. — **H. Ghost**, or **H. Spirit**, *Theol.*, the third person of the Trinity; the Comforter. — **H. Land**, Palestine. *Zech.* ii. 12. — **H. Office**, *R. C. Ch.* See **INQUISITION**, *n.*, 3. — **H. One**, a God; Jehovah; the Supreme Being; — so called by way of emphasis. *Is.* xliii. 14. **H. Christ**, *Mark* i. 24. — **h. order**, *Ecccl.* A any of the different ranks, or grades, or of the major, greater, or sacred ranks, or grades, of the Christian ministry; — usually in the *pl.* See **ORDER**, *n.*, 3 a b = **ORDER**, *n.*, 3 b; — usually in *pl.* **c** = **ORDER**, *n.*, 3 c; — usually in *pl.* — **h. place**, a place set apart for religious rites; a sanctuary or shrine; also, a place made sacred by association; specif., *Bib.*, the larger chamber of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated from the holy of holies by a veil. *Ex.* xxvi. 33. — **h. road**, the cross or crucifix, esp. over the entrance to a church. — **H. -road Day**, the 14th day of September. — **H. Saturday**, *Ecccl.*, the Saturday immediately preceding the festival of Easter; the vigil of Easter. — **H. Spirit**, or *the Spirit*, *Theol.*, the Holy Ghost. — **H. Thursday**, *Ecccl.* A In the churches of the Anglican Communion, Ascension Day. **b R. C. Ch.** The Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. — **h. water**, *R. C. Ch.*, water blessed by a priest. — **H. Week**, the week before Easter. — **h. writ**, the Scriptures. — *n.; pl. -lies* (-líz). A holy thing or place.

**holy of holies**, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, where the ark was kept.

**hol'y-day'** (-dā'), *n., or holy day*. **1.** A religious festival. **2.** = **HOLIDAY**. *Obsoles.*

**hol'y-stone'** (-stón'), *n.* *Naut.* A soft sandstone used to scrub decks. — *v. t. & i.* To scrub with a holystone.

**hol'y-tide'** (-tí'd'), *n.* A time devoted to religion. *Now Rare.*

**hom'age** (hóm'áj), *n.* [OF. fr. LL. fr. L. *homo* a man, LL. also, a vassal.] **1.** A ceremony by which a man acknowledged himself the vassal of a lord; the relation so established. **2.** An act done or thing rendered as an acknowledgment of, or as part of the services required by, vassalage. **3.** Respect or reverential regard; deference; esp., respect paid by external action; obeisance. — **Syn.** See **LOYALTY**.

**hom'ag-er** (-áj-ēr), *n.* One who does homage, or holds lands by homage; a vassal.

**hom-mat'ro-pine** (hóm-mát'ró-pín; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin**. [*homo* + *atropine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, prepared from atropine and from other sources.

**hom'bre**, *var.* of **OMBER**.

**home** (hóm), *n.* [AS. *hām*.] **1.** One's dwelling place; abode of one's family. **2.** One's native place or land. **3.** The abiding place of the affections, esp. domestic affections. **4.** The locality where a thing is usually or naturally abundant; habitat; seat. **5.** An asylum; hence, the grave or



European Holly.  
Reduced.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

M



final abode of the soul. **6.** In various games, the goal, as, in baseball, the plate at which the batter stands. — **Syn.** See HABITATION.

— **a.** 1. Of or pert. to one's home; domestic. **2.** Poignant; intimate; effective; as, a *home* thrust.

— **adv.** **1.** To one's home or country. **2.** To the heart or core; intimately; effectively; close. **3.** To the place where it belongs; to the point or limit aimed at; as, to drive a spike *home*. **4.** *Naut.* To or toward the ship or its interior; as, the anchor came *home* slowly.

— **v. t. & v. i.** **HOMED** (hōmd); **HOM'ING** (hōm'ing). To send to or place in a home, or to go to or be in a home.

**home'-bred'**, *a.* **1.** Bred at home; domestic. **2.** Not polished; rude; uncultivated.

**home'less**, *a.* Destitute of a home. — **home'less'ness**, *n.* **home'like'** (hōm'lik'), *a.* Like a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; friendly. — **home'like'ness**, *n.*

**home'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.* Quality of being homely.

**home'ly** (-lī), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST**. **1.** Belonging to the home; hence: familiar; intimate. *Rare* or *Archaic*. **2.** Characteristic of home life; simple; plain; as, *homely* fare; also, wanting polish; rude; as, *homely* manners. **3.** Of plain or coarse features; plain; ugly.

**home'lo-**. See HOMEO-.

**home'o-path**, **home'o-path** (hō'mē-ō-pāth; hōm'ē-), *n.* A practitioner of homeopathy.

**home'o-path'ic**, **home'o-** (-pāth'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy.

**home-op'a-thist**, **home-op'a-thist** (-ōp'ā-thīst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

**home-op'a-thy**, **home-op'a-thy** (-ōp'ā-thī), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμοιοπάθεια* likeness of feeling; *ἡμός* like + *πάθος* suffering.] *Med.* The theory holding that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the malady to be cured, the remedies being usually given in minute doses; also, the system or practice based on this theory.

**home'r** (hō'mēr), *n.* [Heb. *khōmer*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to ten ephabs (between ten and twelve bushels, or 369.2 and 405 liters); a kor. [or his poetry.]

**Home'ric** (hō-mēr'ik), *a.* Pert. to Homer, the Greek poet.

**home rule**. Rule or government of a country, province, etc., by its own citizens. — **home ruler**.

**home'sick'** (hōm'sik'), *a.* Pining for home; nostalgic. — **home'sick'ness**, *n.*

**home'spun'** (-spūn'), *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain. — *n.* **1.** Cloth made at home, or of yarn spun at home, or like that of home make. **2.** A rustic. *Obs.*

**home'stead** (-stēd), *n.* [AS. *hāmstede*.] **1.** The place, as a town, where one's home is. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** The home place; a home and the ground immediately connected with it. **3.** *Specif.*: *U. S. Law.* The land and buildings thereon occupied by the owner as a home, and in most States protected by statute from the claims of creditors.

**home'stead-er**, *n.* One who holds a homestead; *specif.*: *U. S.*, one who has entered upon or acquired a homestead under provisions of homestead laws.

**home'ward** (-wērd), *adv.* Also **home'wards** (-wērdz). Toward home. — *a.* Being in the direction of home.

**home'icide** (hōm'ī-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. *L. homicidium*, fr. *homicida* manslayer.] **1.** The killing of one human being by another. **2.** [F., fr. *L. homicida*; *homo* man + *caedere* to kill.] A manslayer. *Now Rare*. — **home'icid'al** (-sīd'əl), *a.*

**home'i-let'ic** (-lēt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμιλητικός*, fr. *ἡμιλεῖν* to accompany.] Of or pertaining to homiletics.

**home'i-let'i-cal** (-lēt'ikāl), *a.* Homiletic.

**home'i-let'ics** (-lēt'iks), *n.* (See -ics.) Art of preaching; theology treating of homilies or sermons.

**home'i-list** (hōm'ī-līst), *n.* One who delivers homilies.

**home'ly** (-lī), *n.*, *pl.* -LIES (-līz). [OF. *omelia*, LL. *homilia*, fr. Gr. *ὁμιλία* assembly, converse, sermon, *ὁμιλος* assembly; *ὁμός* same + *ἄλη* crowd.] **1.** A discourse or sermon delivered to an audience. **2.** A serious or tedious exhortation in private.

**home'ing** (hōm'ing), *v. a.* Home-returning. — **home'ing** pigeon, a pigeon trained to return home from a distance.

**home'ly** (hōm'ī-nī), *n.* [From North American Indian.] Maize hulled, and often broken, for food. *U. S.*

**home'mo** (hō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [L.] Man; a man.

**home'mo-** (hō'mō-; hōm'ō-). A combining form from Greek *ἡμός*, one and the same, common, joint.

**home'o-cen'tric** (-sēn'trīk), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμοκεντρος*; *ὁμός* the same + *κέντρον* center.] Having the same center.

**home'o-cer'cal** (-sūr'kāl), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] *Zool.* Having or designating a tail nearly or quite symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating at the middle of the base of the caudal fin.

**home'o-chro'mous** (-krō'mūs), *a.* [*homo-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Of uniform color; *specif.*: *Bot.*, hav-



Homocercal Tail.

ing all the florets in a capitulum of the same color. Cf. HETEROCHROMOUS.

**home'o-**, **home'o-** (hō'mē-ō-; hōm'ē-ō-), **home'oi'o-** (hō-moi'ō-). Combining forms from Greek *ἡμός*, like, similar.

**home'o-mor'phism**, or **home'o-** (-mōr'fiz'm), *n.* A close similarity of crystalline forms between unlike chemical compounds. See ISOMORPHISM. — **home'ophis** (-fīz), *a.*

**home'o-path**, **path'ic**, etc. Vars. of HOMEOPATH, etc.

**home'og'a-mous** (hō-mōg'ā-mūs), *a.* *Bot.*. Characterized by homogamy.

**home'og'a-my** (-mī), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμόγαμος* married together.] *Bot.* A state of having flowers alike throughout, as in the heads of cichoriaceous plants; — opposed to *heterogamy*.

**b** Maturation of the stamens and pistils at the same period; — opposed to *dichogamy*.

**home'og'e-ne'i-ty** (hō'mō-jē-nē'i-tī; hōm'ō-), *n.* Homogeneous character or quality.

**home'og'e-neous** (hō'mō-jē-nē-ūs; hōm'ō-), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμογενής*; *ὁμός* same + *γενός* kind.] **1.** Of the same kind or nature; of similar parts or elements; — opposed to *heterogeneous*. **2.** *Math.* A like in nature and so comparable in size. **b** Of the same degree or dimensions. — **home'ly**, *adv.*

**home'og'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sīs; hōm'ō-), *n.* *Biol.* That method of reproduction in which the successive generations are alike, no alteration of generations taking place.

**home'og'e-nous** (hō-mōj'ē-nūs), *a.* *Biol.* Having a resemblance in structure due to descent from a common progenitor.

[*easy*.] **home'og'e-ny** (-nī), *n.* *Biol.* Homology; — opp. to *homop-*

**home'og'o-ny** (-nī), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμόγονος* of the same family.] *Bot.* The condition of having one kind of flowers with the andræcium and gynoecium of uniform relative length; — opposed to *heterogony*. — **home'og'o-nous** (-nūs), *a.* — **home'og'o-nously**, *adv.*

**home'o-graph** (hōm'ō-grāf; hō'mō-), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμόγραφος* with the same letters. See HOMO-; -GRAPH.] Any of two or more words identical in spelling, but different in derivation and meaning; as, *fair*, a market, and *fair*, beautiful.

**home'oi-ou'si-an** (hō'moi-ōō'sī-ān; -ōu'sī-ān), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμοιοούσιος* of like substance; *ἡμός* like + *οἴσια* the substance, being, essence.] *Ecccl. Hist.* Holding, or pert. to, the belief that the Son is of like, but not of the same, essence or substance with the Father; — opp. to *homoiousian*. — *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Semi-Arians of the 4th century, who were homoiousian in faith.

**home'ol'o-gate** (hō-mōl'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; **-GAT'ED** (-gāt'ēd); **GAT'ING** (-gāt'ing). [LL. *homologatus*, p. p. of *homologare* to homologate, fr. Gr. *ὁμολογεῖν* to assent, agree. See HOMOLOGOUS.] *Civil Law.* To approve; allow; confirm.

— *v. i.* To be or act in accord or agreement.

**home'ol-log'i-cal** (hō'mōl'ōj'ī-kāl; hōm'ō-), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, homology; homologous. — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**home'ol'o-gize** (hō-mōl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* To make homologous.

**home'ol'o-gous** (-gūs), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμολόγος* agreeing; *ὁμός* same + *λόγος* speech, proportion.] Having the same or a like relative position, proportion, value, or structure.

**home'ol-ogue** (hōm'ō-lōg), *n.* A homologous thing, or part.

**home'ol'o-gy** (hō-mōl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [Gr. *ὁμολογία* agreement. See HOMOLOGOUS.] **1.** Quality of being homologous; sameness of relation; correspondence. **2.** *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure between parts or organs of different organisms due to evolutionary differentiation from the same or a corresponding part or organ of some remote ancestor.

**home'ol-mor'phism** (hō'mōl-mōr'fiz'm; hōm'ō-), *n.* Lit., likeness in form; as: *a Biol.* = HOMOMORPHY. **b Bot. State of having perfect flowers of only one type or kind. *C Zool.* Similarity of the larva and the adult. — **home'ol-mor'phic** (-fik), **home'ol-mor'phious** (-fīz), *a.***

**home'ol-mor'phy** (hō'mōl-mōr'fī; hōm'ō-), *n.* *Biol.* Similarity of form with different fundamental structure; superficial resemblance between organisms of different groups.

**home'ol-nym** (hōm'ō-nīm; hōm'ō-), *n.* **1.** Any of two or more words alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *bare* and *bear*. **2.** One of two or more persons or things having the same name. **3.** *Biol.* A name preoccupied by its earlier application to a different group of the same category and hence untenable under the law of priority. — **home'ol-nym'ic** (-nīm'ik), *a.*

**home'ol-ny-mous** (hō-mōn'ī-mūs), *a.* [L. *homonymus*, Gr. *ὁμόνυμος*, fr. *ὁμός* same + *ὄνομα*, for *ὄνομα* name.] **1.** Having the same name. **2.** Of the same sound, but different meaning; hence, ambiguous. — **home'ol-ny-my** (-mī), *n.*

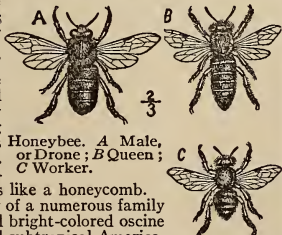
**home'ol-ou'si-an** (hō'mōl-ōō'sī-ān; -ōu'sī-ān; hōm'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμοιοούσιος*; *ὁμός* same + *οἴσια* being, substance.] *Ecccl. Hist.* Holding, in accordance with the Nicene Creed, that the Son is consubstantial with the Father; also, pertaining to the belief that so holds; — opposed to *homoiousian*.

— *n.* [*cap.*] One of those who, in the 4th century, held the homoiousian doctrine.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makē; īce, īll; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; ount, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**hom'o-phon** (hóm'ô-fôn; hóm'ô-), *n.* [Usually in *pl.*]  
**1.** A character expressing a like sound with another character. **2.** A homonym (sense 1).  
**ho-mo-pho'n'ic** (hóm'ô-fôn'ík; hóm'ô-), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*;  
**ho-moph'o-nous** (hóm'ô-fôn'ús) } ómós same + φωνή  
 sound.] **1.** *Musíc.* Orig., unisonous; now, of or pert. to  
 the style of music which has one predominate voice part  
 or melody; monodic; — opp. to *polyphonic*. **2.** Having  
 or representing the same sound; as, *bare* and *bear*, etc. —  
**ho-moph'o-ny** (hóm'ô-fôn'í), *n.* [homoplasy.]  
**ho-mo-plas'tic** (hóm'ô-plás'tík; hóm'ô-), *a.* Of or pert. to  
**ho-mop'la-s'y** (hóm'ô-p'lás-sí; hóm'ô-plás'í; hóm'ô-), *n.*  
 [homoplasy + Gr. *πλάσις* conformation.] *Biol.* Correspondence  
 between parts or organs not due to their modification from  
 a common ancestral type, but acquired independently;  
 analogy; — opp. to *homogeny*.  
**ho-mop'ter-ous** (hóm'ô-p'tér'ús), *a.* [homoplasy + Gr. *πτερόν*  
 wing.] *Zool.* Belonging to a sorder (*Homoptera*) of  
 hemipterous insects, comprising the cicadas, aphids, scale  
 insects, etc. — **ho-mop'ter-an** (hóm'ô-p'tér'án), *a.* & *n.*  
**ho-mos'po-trous** (hóm'ô-mós'pó-trús; hóm'ô-spó'trús; s7), *a.*  
*Bot.* Having asexual spores of one kind only; — opp. to  
*heterosporous*. — **ho-mos'po-ry** (hóm'ô-mós'pó-rí), *n.*  
**ho-mo-tax'is** (hóm'ô-ták'sís; hóm'ô-), *n.* [NL.; homo- +  
 Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] Similarity in arrangement; esp.,  
*Geol.*, similarity in arrangement of fossiliferous deposits  
 which are not necessarily contemporaneous. — **ho-mo-tax'-**  
**ial** (-ták'sí-ál), *a.* — **-tax'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **-tax'ic** (-sík), *a.*  
**hom'o-type** (hóm'ô-típ; hóm'mé-), *n.* *Biol.* That which has  
 the same fundamental type of structure with something  
 else; a homologue. — **hom'o-ty-p'ic** (-típ'ík), *-ty-p'ic-al*, *a.*  
**ho-mo-ty-p'y** (hóm'ô-típ'í; hóm'ô-), *n.* *Biol.* The relation  
 existing between homotypes.  
**ho-mo-zy-gote** (-zí'gót; -zíg'ót), *n.* *Biol.* An animal or  
 plant in which the characters are stable, having been  
 received in the dominant form from both parents, or in the  
 recessive form from both parents. Such an individual breeds true  
 to its type. Cf. *HETEROZYGOTE*. — **zy-gote** (-zíg'ót), *a.*  
**ho-mun'cu-lus** (hóm'mún'kú-lús), *n.*; *pl.* -culi (-lí). [L.,  
 dim. of *homo* man.] A little man; dwarf; manikin.  
**hone** (hón), *n.* [AS. *hān* stone.] A fine whetstone, esp. one  
 for razors. — *v. t.*; **HONED** (hónd); **HON'ING** (hón'íng). To  
 sharpen or set with a hone. [Eng. & Southern U. S.]  
**hone** (hón), *v. i.* To grumble; pine; lament; long. *Dial.*  
**hon'est** (hón'íst), *a.* [OF. *honeste*, *oneste*, fr. L. *honestus*,  
 fr. *honos*, *honor*, *honor*.] **1.** Honorable; hence: creditable;  
 suitable. *Obs.* **2.** Fair and straightforward in conduct,  
 thought, etc. **3.** Free from deception or fraud; genuine;  
 full; unadulterated, etc.; as, *honest* measure. **4.** Open;  
 frank; as, an *honest* face. **5.** Chaste; faithful; virtuous; —  
 usually said of a woman. *Archaic.* — **hon'est-ly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** Upright; equitable; just; sincere; candid, ingenuous.  
 — **Honest**, *sincere* express freedom from deceit, esp. in  
 speech. **Honest** expresses absence of intent to deceive,  
 and implies candor, fairness, straightforwardness. **Sincere**  
 suggests more strongly desire to conform to the truth, and  
 characterizes an object as heartfelt, often as genuine.  
**hon'es-ty** (-ést'í), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being honest;  
**2.** a Freedom from guile or fraud. **b** Chastity. *Archaic.*  
**Syn.** Uprightness, honor, integrity, probity, trustworthiness,  
 fairness. — **Honesty**, *honor*, *integrity*, *probity*.  
**Honesty** is the general term for freedom from fraud;  
*honor* adds the implication of high-mindedness or a nice  
 sense of allegiance to one's standards. **Integrity** denotes  
 uprightness or incorruptibility, esp. in the execution of  
 trusts; **probity** is tried integrity. [as the stone parsley.]  
**hone'wort'** (hón'wúrt'), *n.* Any of several apiaceous plants,  
**hon'ey** (hún'y), *n.* [AS. *hūmīg*.] **1.** A sweet viscid fluid,  
 esp. that elaborated by bees out of the nectar of flowers.  
**2.** Honeylike quality or character. **3.** Sweet one; — a  
 term of endearment. — *v. t.*; **SWEE** or **WED** (íd); **SWEE**, **WED**. **1.** To sweeten, as  
 with honey. **2.** To make (language) sweet or agreeable;  
 address with fond language. — *v. i.* To be gentle, agree-  
 able, or coaxing, as with language or endearments.  
**hon'ey-bee'** (-bē'), *n.* Any of certain social honey-produc-  
 ing bees, esp. those of the species (*Apis mellifera*) kept for  
 their honey and wax.  
**hon'ey-comb'** (-kóm'), *n.* **1.** The mass of hexagonal  
 cells of wax built by bees. **2.** Something  
 likened to a bee's Honeybee. **A** Male,  
 honeycomb. — *v. t.* or **D**rone; **B** Queen;  
 & **C**. To make or be-  
 come full of cavities like a honeycomb.  
**honey creeper.** Any of a numerous family  
 (*Cerebidae*) of small bright-colored oscine  
 birds of tropical and subtropical America.



**hon'ey-dew'** (-dū'), *n.* **1.** The sweet material exuding from  
 the leaves of many plants in hot weather. **2.** A honeylike  
 secretion of many homopterous insects.  
**honey eater, or honey sucker.** Any of a numerous family  
 (*Meliphagidae*) of oscine birds of Australasia which extract  
 nectar and small insects from flowers. Well-known species  
 are the wattlebirds and the friar bird.  
**hon'eyed** (hún'íd), *a.* Abounding with honey; sweet; dulcet.  
**honey guide.** Any of two genera (*Indicator* and *Proditis-*  
*cus*) of small plainly col-  
 ored nonpasserine birds of  
 Africa, the Himalayas,  
 and the East Indies. They  
 lead men or animals to the  
 nests of bees.



Honey Guide (*Indicator major*), and bearing large flat pods.

**honey locust.** An ornamental North American  
 caesalpinia ceous tree  
 (*Gleditsia triacanthos*),  
 having spines on the trunk  
 and bearing large flat pods.  
**hon'ey-moon'** (-mún'), *n.* The first month or so after mar-  
 riage; esp., the holiday spent by a couple after marriage.  
**honey sucker.** See **HONEY EATER**.  
**honey-suck'le** (-súk'l), *n.* [*OF. hunisuce* privet. See  
**HONEY**; **SUCK**.] **1.** Clover. *Obs.* **2.** Any of a genus (*Lonicera*)  
 of caprifoliaceous shrubs, mostly ornamental twining  
 vines having tubular white, yellow, or red fragrant flowers.  
**3.** Any of several other fragrant-flowered shrubs; — usually  
 used with a qualifying word; as, the swamp *honey-*  
*suckle*.  
**hong** (hóng), *n.* [*Chin. hong*, Canton dialect *hong*, a mer-  
 cantile house, factory.] An establishment or factory for  
 foreign trade in China, as formerly at Canton.  
**hon'ied** (hún'íd), *a.* Var. of **HONEYED**.  
**honk** (hónk), *n.* The cry of a wild goose, or a sound likened  
 to it. — *v. i.* To utter a honk or honks.  
**hon'or, hon'our** (hón'ér), *n.* [*OF. honor*, fr. L. *honor*,  
*honos*.] **1.** Esteem due or paid to worth; manifestation of  
 respect or reverence; as, to hold a man in *honor*; hence:  
 fame; reputation. **2.** That which rightfully attracts es-  
 teem, respect, or consideration, as dignity, courage, fidel-  
 ity; esp., high moral worth; nobleness; specif., in men,  
 integrity or uprightness; in women, purity or chastity. **3.**  
 A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with strict con-  
 formity thereto. **4.** Distinguished position; high rank. **5.**  
 A token of esteem paid to worth; a mark of respect; as,  
*civil honors*. **6.** A title given to the holders of certain  
 honorable civil offices, as a mayor or judge; — used with  
*his* or *your*. **7.** A cause of respect and fame; a glory; an  
 ornament. **8.** In *pl.* Academic distinctions. **9.** In *pl.* In  
 whist, the ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps. In bridge  
 and auction, the ten of trumps also is an honor; as "no  
 trumps," only the four aces are honors. — **Syn.** REPUTA-  
 TION, HONESTY.

**honors, or honours, are easy.** *Whist*, each side has an  
 equal number of honors, in which case no points are counted  
 for them; fig., there is no advantage between rivals or con-  
 testants. — **honors, or honours, of war**, *Mil.*, distinctions  
 or privileges granted to a vanquished enemy, as of march-  
 ing out from a camp or fort armed and with colors flying.  
 — *v. t.* **1.** To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect;  
 also, of God, to adore, worship. **2.** To bestow honor on;  
 elevate in rank; dignify; hence, to treat in a complimen-  
 tary manner or with civility. **3.** To accept and pay when  
 due; as, to *honor* a draft.

**hon'or-a-ble, hon'our-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of hon-  
 or; noble; illustrious; estimable. **2.** Actuated by, or con-  
 sonant with, honor. **3.** Conferring honor; as, *honorable*  
 wounds. **4.** Accompanied with marks of honor; as, an  
*honorable* burial. **5.** Of reputable association or use;  
 respectable. **6.** A title of distinction given to certain offi-  
 cials and others. — **a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-ble-ly** (-blí), *adv.*  
**hon'o-ra-ri-um** (hón'ô-rá-rí-úm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-á). [L.  
*honorarium* (sc. *donum*).] An honorary payment or re-  
 ward, usually for gratuitous or professional services on  
 which a price may not be set.

**hon'or-a-ry** (hón'ér-á-rí), *a.* [*L. honorarius*.] **1.** Done or  
 conferred as a token of honor. **2.** Designating a title or  
 place held without rendering service or receiving the emol-  
 uments or privileges usual to it; also, holding such a title  
 or place. **3.** Depending on one's honor, as for fulfillment;  
 as, an *honorary* debt.  
**hon'or-er, hon'our-er** (-ér), *n.* One who honors.  
**hon'or-if'ic** (hón'ér-í'f'ík), *a.* [*See HONOR, FY, -IC*.] Con-  
 ferring or importing honor or respect; esp., designating a  
 class of epithets in Chinese, Japanese, etc., used in re-  
 spectful address and signifying *august, reverend, vener-*  
*able*, etc. — *n.* An honorific word or phrase.  
**hon'our, hon'our-a-ble**, etc. Vars. of **HONOR, HONORABLE**,  
 etc.

**hoo** (hōō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, triumph,  
 etc.; a call, an imitation of an owl's cry, etc.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh-z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



**hood** (hōd), *n.* [AS. *hōd*.] **1.** A flexible protective covering for the head and neck, as on a robe. **2.** *Falconry.* A covering for a hawk's head and eyes. **3.** Something suggestive of a hood; as: **a** A carriage top. **b** A chimney top. **c** A projecting cover to a hearth. **d** The cover over the engine of an automobile. **e** *Bot.* A hood-shaped petal. **f** *Zool.* A crest.

— *v. t.* To cover with, or as with, a hood; furnish with **hood** (-hood). [ME. *-hod*, *-had*, fr. *hod*, *had*, rank, condition, AS. *hōd*.] A suffix forming nouns and denoting: **1.** *State, condition, quality, or character, of being; as, knighthood, state or character of being a knight; falsehood, quality of being false.* **2.** *A thing that embodies, or is a concrete instance or example of (the quality or state primarily denoted by the word); as, falsehood, a thing that embodies falsehood; a statement that is false.* **b** *A collective total of (those having the given character or state), a body of; as, knighthood, a body of knights.*

**hood'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Covered or furnished with a hood. **2.** Hood-shaped; cucullate. **3.** *Zool.* **a** Having the head conspicuously different in color from the rest of the plumage; — said of birds. **b** Having a hoodlike crest or expansion on the head; as, the *hooded* seal. **c** Having folds of skin at each side of the neck capable of expansion by movements of the ribs, as the cobra and other snakes.

**hood'lum** (hōd'lūm), *n.* A young rowdy. *Colloq.*

**hood'man** (hōd'mān), *n.* The person blinded from

**hood'man-blind'**, or blindman's buff. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**hood'doo** (hōd'dōo), *n.* **1.** = *vooodoo*. **2.** One who, or that which, brings bad luck. *Colloq.*

**hood'wink** (hōd'wīnk), *v. t.* [*hood* + *wink*.] **1.** To blind by covering the eyes. **2.** To cover; hide, as by dissembeling. **3.** To deceive; impose on. — **hood'wink'er**, *n.*

**hoof** (hōf), *n.*; *pl.* **HOOF** (hōofs), rarely **hooves** (hōovz). [AS. *hōf*.] **1.** The covering of horn which protects the front of the digits of horses, oxen, etc.; also, the foot as a whole, esp. of a horse. **2.** A hoofed animal; beast.

— *v. t.* **1.** To foot. **2.** To strike with the hoofs. — *v. i.* To walk; foot; tramp; — usually used with *it*.

**hoof'bound'** (-bound'), *n.* Having a dry and contracted hoof.

**hoofed** (hōft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs; ungulate.

**hoof'print'** (hōf'prīnt'), *n.* An impression made by a hoof.

**hook** (hōk), *n.* [AS. *hōc*.] **1.** A curved or bent piece, as for catching something. **2.** An implement for cutting or lopping, as a sickle. **3.** Something curved or bent like a hook; as: **a** A spit, as of sand or gravel, turned landward at the outer end; as, *Sandy Hook*. **b** An angular or recurved mark, as a written character. **c** *Music.* One of the short lines at the end of the stem of a quaver (♩), semiquaver (♪), etc.; as a pennant. **d** A recurved part or appendage of a plant or animal. **e** An act of hooking.

— *by hook or by crook*, one way or other; by any means.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give the form of a hook to; crook. **2.** To catch, or fasten, or seize and draw, with or as with a hook; hence: to steal; pilfer. — *v. i.* **1.** To curve as a hook. **2.** To be caught or fastened by or as by a hook.

**hook'ah**, **hook'a** (hōk'ā), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *hūqqa* a bottle through which tobacco fumes pass.] A tobacco pipe in which the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

**hooked** (hōkt; hōk'ēd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a hook. **2.** Provided with a hook or hooks. — **hook'ed-ness**, *n.*

**hook'er** (hōk'ēr), *n.* [*D. hoker*, fr. *hook* hook.] **1.** A kind of fishing vessel. **2.** Any antiquated or clumsy craft. *Contemptuous.*

**hook'worm'** (-wōrm'), *n.* Any of certain nematode worms (genera *Achyllostoma*, *Uncinaria*, etc.), with hooks or spines about the mouth, parasitic in the small intestine.

**hookworm disease**, *Med.* Ankylostomiasis.

**hook'y** (hōk'y), *n.* A word used only in: **to play hooky**, to run away; to play truant.

**hook'y**, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

**hoop** (hōop), *n.* **1.** A circular band to hold together the staves of a cask, tub, etc., or for any of various purposes, as for use as a child's plaything. **2.** Something resembling a hoop, as a finger ring, an arch in croquet, etc. **3.** A circle, or set framework of circles, of elastic material to expand a woman's skirts; — chiefly in *pl.*

— *v. t.* To bind with hoops; encircle.

**hoop'er** (ēr), *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

**hoop'poe** (hōop'pōo; -pō), *n.* [*F. huppe*,



Hoopoe. (♀)

*L. upupa*.] Any of a family (*Upupidae*) of Old World non-passerine birds, with slender curved bill. [Nickname.]

**Hoo'sier** (hōo'zhēr), *n.* An inhabitant of Indiana; — a

**hoot** (hōot), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a loud shout; usually, to cry out in contempt. **2.** Of an owl, to utter its cry, suggestive of "hoot"; hence, to utter a similar cry. — *v. t.* **1.** To assail with contemptuous cries. **2.** To express in hoofs.

— *n.* **1.** A loud inarticulate shout or noise; esp., a derisive shout. **2.** The cry of an owl.

**hop** (hōp), *v. i.*; **HOPPED** (hōpt); **HOP'PING**. [AS. *hoppian* to leap, dance.] **1.** To move, as a bird, by short brisk leaps; also, to jump on one foot. **2.** To dance. *Now Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To hop about or over. **2.** To give a hopping motion to; as, to *hop* a ball.

— *n.* **1.** A short brisk leap, esp. on one leg. **2.** An informal dance or ball. *Colloq.*

**hop**, *n.* [OD. *hoppe*, D. *hop*.] **1.**

A twining moraceous vine (*Humulus lupulus*) with greenish flowers, the pistillate flowers growing in cones, or strobiles. **2.** A cone of this plant; — usually in *pl.* **3.** In *pl.* The dried ripe cones, used to bitter beer, in medicine, etc.

**hop clover**. Any of a genus (*Chrysopsis*) of fabaceous herbs, having hoplike heads of yellow flowers; hop trefoil.

**hope** (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hōpa*.] **1.** Desire, with expectation of getting what is desired or belief that it is obtainable. **2.** Trust; reliance. **3.** Ground of hope; as, it is their only hope. **4.** That which is hoped for. — *in hopes*, hopeful.

— *v. i.*; **HOPED** (hōpt); **HOP'ING** (hōp'īng). **1.** To entertain hope; — usually used with *for*. **2.** To confide; trust; — usually used with *in*. — *v. t.* **1.** To cherish hope of. **2.** To desire; wish; — often used colloquially regarding uncertainties. — *Syn.* See EXPECT. [which excite hope.]

**hope'ful** (-fōl), *a.* **1.** Full of hope. **2.** Having qualities. *Syn.* Hopeful, sanguine, confident. Hopeful applies to that which is full of or inspires hope; that is sanguine which is habitually or confidently hopeful. Confident adds the implication of assurance or positive expectation.

— *n.* A young person ironically or humorously considered as promising. — **hope'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.*

**hope'less**, *a.* **1.** Without hope; despairing. **2.** Affording no hope; desperate. — **hope'less-ly**, *adv.* — **hope'less-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Desponding, despondent, disconsolate, forlorn, desperate, despairing; ir retrievable, irremediable, incurable.

— **Hopeless, desperate, despairing.** Hopeless implies the abandonment of hope; desperate connotes the recklessness, despairing, the utter hopelessness, of despair or extremity. Hopeless also applies to what is beyond hope; desperate, to what is extremely perilous or past retrieving.

**hop'lite** (hōp'līt), *n.* [*Gr. ὁπλίτης*, fr. ὅπλον weapon.] *Gr. Antig.* Heavy-armed infantry soldier. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

**hop'-o'-my-thumb'**, *n.* A very diminutive person; dwarf.

**hop'per** (hōp'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, hops. **2.** The larva of a fly that infests cheese; also, any of various other leaping insects. **3.** A chute, box, or receptacle, usually more or less funnel-shaped, for delivering or feeding any material which passes through it, there being no bottom or a collapsible one. **4.** A scow, dredger, or car, the receiving part of which is a hopper.

**hop'ple** (-pl), *v. t. & n.* Hobble; fetter.

**hop'scotch'** (-skōch'), *n.* [From the figure scotched, or traced, on the ground.] A child's game in which a player, hopping on one foot, drives with that foot a block or small stone from one compartment to another of a figure scotched on the ground.

**hop trefoil.** A Hop clover. **b** Black medic.

**Ho'rae** (hō'rē), *n. pl.* [*L. fr. Gr. ὥραι*.] *Gr. Relig.* The three goddesses of the seasons, and hence of orderliness.

**ho'ral** (-rāl; 57), *a.* [*L. horalis*, fr. *hora* hour.] Of or relating to an hour or hours; hourly.

**ho'ra-ry** (-rā-rī), *a.* [*LL. horarius*.] **1.** Of or pert. to an hour; noting the hours. **2.** Occurring once an hour; hourly.

**Ho-ra'ti-i** (hō-rā'shī-tī), *n. pl.* In Roman legend, three brothers who fought with and killed the three Curiatii, brothers from Alba Longa. Two of the Horatii were killed.

**Ho-ra'ti-o** (-shī-ō; -shō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Hamlet's calm, well-balanced friend.

**Ho-ra'ti-us Co'cles** (hō-rā'shī-ūs kō'klēz; hō-rā'shūs). In Roman legend, a famous hero who defended a bridge at Rome against the Etruscan army.

**hordé** (hōrd; 57), *n.* [*F. fr. Turk. ordā, ordī, camp*.] **1.** A clan or tribal group of nomad Mongolians; hence, any loosely organized nomadic group. **2.** A crowd; pack.

**hore'hound'** (hōr'hound'; 57), *n.* [AS. *hār'hūne*, *hārēhūne*, fr. *hār* hoar, gray + *hūne*, name of a plant.] **1.** A bitter mint (*Marrubium vulgare*) with hoary downy leaves. **2.**



Hop Leaves and Strobiles.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūm, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (57);



An extract or confection made from, or flavored with, this plant. 3. Any of several other mints.

hor-i'zon (hō-rī'zŏn; -z'n), n. [F. & L., fr. Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κῆλος), fr. ὁρίζω to bound, ὄρος boundary.] 1. The apparent junction of earth and sky; — the apparent, or visible, horizon. Fig. limit or range of perception or experience. 2. Astron. a. A plane passing through the observer's eye at right angles to the vertical; — the sensible horizon. b. A plane parallel to the sensible horizon and passing through its center, or the great circle formed by its intersection with the celestial sphere; — the rational, or celestial, horizon. 3. Geol. The deposit of a particular time, usually identified by distinctive fossils. 4. In a picture, the imaginary line on which is projected the point of sight, or station point, of the spectator, esp. in landscapes, where this horizon replaces the natural horizon. See PERSPECTIVE, Illust.

hor-i'zon'tal (hō-rī'zŏn'tŕl), a. Pertaining to, near, in or parallel to, or measured in a plane of, the horizon. — n. A horizontal thing; esp., a horizontal line or plane. — hor-i'zon-tal'i-ty (-tŕl'i-ti), n. — hor-i'zon'tal-ly, adv.

hor-mone (hōr'mŏn), n. [Gr. ὁρμῶν exciting, p. pr. of ὁρμῶναι to excite.] Physiol. Chem. A chemical substance formed in one organ and carried in the circulation to another organ on which it exerts a stimulating effect.

horn (hŏrn), n. [AS.] 1. One of the hard, projecting processes borne on the head of many hoofed mammals, including the permanent horns of cattle, sheep, etc. (often called true horns), and the solid bony horns of deer, usually shed annually (specif. called antlers). 2. A natural projection from an animal suggestive of a horn, as a tuft of feathers on the head of certain birds, or of the tentacles of a snail, etc. 3. Something made of, or suggestive of, a horn; as: a. A wind instrument of music, orig. one made of a horn. b. A drinking cup, or beaker, as having been originally made of a horn; hence, a drink. c. The cornucopia (sense 1). d. A vessel made of a horn, esp. one for powder. e. The pointed beak of an anvil. f. The high pommel of a saddle. 4. One of the ends of a crescent. 5. The tough, fibrous material, keratin, of which true horns are composed; also, any similar substance. 6. Bib. A symbol of strength, power, glory, or pride. 7. An emblem of a cuckold.

horn of plenty, a cornucopia. — v. t. 1. To furnish with horns. 2. To cuckold. Obs. 3. To gore with the horns.

horn'beam' (hŏrn'bēm'), n. Any of a genus (Carpinus) of small trees of the birch family, resembling the beech and having hard, strong, white wood.

horn'bill' (-bĭl'), n. Any of a family (Bucerotidæ) of large, nonpasserine Old World birds with enormous bills.

horn'blende' (hŏrn'bĕnd'), n. [G., fr. horn horn + blende blende.] Amphibole, properly the common, dark aluminous variety. — horn-blend'ic (hŏrn-blĕnd'ĭk), a.

hornblende schist. Petrog. See AMPHIBOLITE.

horn'book' (-bŏk'), n. A kind of primer formerly in use, typically a single sheet, protected by a transparent sheet of horn. Hence, a primer.

horned (hŏrn'd, or, esp. poetic or rhetorical, hŏr'nĕd), a. Furnished with a horn or horns.

horned pout, a bull-head, esp. the common species (Ameiurus nebulosus) of the eastern United States. — h. toad, any of certain small, harmless, scaly, insectivorous lizards (genera Phrynosoma and Anolis) having hornlike spines. — h. viper. See VIPER.



Horned Toad. (4)

horn'net (hŏr'nĕt; 24), n. [AS. hyrnet.] A large, strong, pugnacious wasp whose sting is very severe; esp., a European species (Vespa crabro) or the American white-faced hornet, or yellow jacket (V. maculata).



White-faced Hornet.

horn'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HORN. Specif.: n. a Scots Law. The act of proclaiming a person an outlaw by blowing three blasts upon a horn. b. A callithumpian serenade with tin horns, etc.

horn-m'to (hŏr-nĕ'tŏ; Sp. ōr-), n. [A dim. fr. Sp. horno oven, L. furnus.] Geol. A low, oven-shaped, volcanic mound, emitting smoke and vapors.

horn'-mad', a. Raving mad.

horn'pipe' (hŏrn'pĭp'), n. 1. A kind of musical wind instrument formerly popular in Wales, having a reed mouthpiece. 2. A lively dance, orig. to hornpipe playing, popular among sailors. 3. A tune adapted for such a dance.

horn'pout, a. Raving mad.

horn pout. The horned pout. See under HORNED.

horn silver. = CERARGYRITE.

horn'stone' (-stŏn'), n. Min. A variety of quartz closely resembling flint, but more brittle.

horn'tail' (-tŕl'), n. Any of certain hymenopterous insects (family Siricidæ, or superfamily Siricoidea) related to the sawflies, the females commonly having a stout ovipositor. Their larvæ burrow in plants, often in trees.

horn'worm' (-wŭrm'), n. The larva of any of various hawk moths, having a hornlike process on the back, as the tobacco worm.

horn'y (hŏr'nĭ), a.; HORN'Y-ER (-nĭ-ĕr); -EST. 1. Of horn or a hornlike substance. 2. Having horns or hornlike projections. 3. Hard, callous, or semipaque, like horn.

hor'o-loge (hŏr'ŏ-lŏj; -lŏj), n. [OF. horloge, L. horologium, fr. Gr. ὁρολόγιον; ὅρα hour + λέγω to say, tell.] A timepiece.

hor'o-lo-ger (hŏ-rŏ-lŏ-jĕr), n. One skilled in horology.

hor'o-log'ic (hŏr'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), a. Of or pertaining to a horo-

hor'o-log'ic-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kŕl), n. Logic or horology.

hor'o-log'y (hŏ-rŏ-lŏ-jĭ), n. Science or art of measuring time or of constructing timepieces. — hor'o-lo-gist' (-jĭst), n.

hor'o-scope (hŏr'ŏ-skŏp), n. [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ὁρασκῶπος, lit., observing times, esp. the hour of birth; ὅρα hour + σκοπέω watcher.] 1. The representation of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, used by the astrologer; esp., the zodiac sign then rising. 2. The diagram or scheme of 12 houses, or signs of the zodiac, into which the circuit of the heavens is divided for such prediction.

hor-os'co-py (hŏ-rŏs'kŏ-pĭ), n. The casting of horoscopes.

hor-ren'dous (hŏ-rĕn'dĭs), a. [L. horrendus.] Fearful; frightful; horrible.

hor'rent (hŏr'ĕnt), a. [L. horrens, p. pr. of horrere to bristle.] 1. Standing erect, as bristles; bristling. 2. Horrified; horrible; expressing horror. Rare.

hor'ri-ble (-ĭ-bĭl'), a. [OF., fr. L. horribilis.] Exciting horror; dreadful; hideous. — hor'ri-ble-ness, n. — hor'ri-bly, adv.

Syn. Horrid, horrific, frightful, dreadful, awful, terrific, abominable. — Horrible, horrid, horrific. Horrible is the general term for that which inspires horror; horrid sometimes carries a stronger implication of inherent repulsiveness; in colloquial usage it is attenuated to a general term of aversion; horrific is a bookish synonym for horrifying. See FEARFUL.

hor'rid (-ĭd), a. [L. horridus.] 1. Rough; bristling. Archaic. 2. Hideous; shocking; very offensive. — Syn.

See HORRIBLE. — hor'rid-ly, adv. — hor'rid-ness, n.

hor-rif'ic (hŏ-rĭf'ĭk), a. [L. horrificus; horrere to be horrible + ficare (in comp.) to make.] Horrifying; frightful. — Syn. See HORRIBLE.

hor-rif-y (hŏr'ĭ-fĭ), v. t., -FIED (-ĭd); -FY-ING. [L. horrificare.] To strike with horror. — hor'ri-fi-ca'tion, n.

hor-rip'i-la'tion (hŏ-rĭp'ĭ-lŕ-shŭn), n. [L. horripilatio, fr. horripilare to bristle; horrere to bristle + pilus the hair.] Med. A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease, terror, chilliness, etc.; "goose flesh."

hor'ror (hŏr'ŕ), n. [OF., fr. L., fr. horrere to bristle, shiver, be dreadful.] 1. A bristling up; roughness. Archaic. 2. A shivering as in the chill before a fever. 3. A painful emotion of fear and abhorrence; also, great aversion and repugnance. 4. Horrible nature or condition; that which is horrible. — Syn. See FEAR.

the horrors. a. Extreme depression; the blues. b. A spasm, or spasms, of horror, esp. in delirium tremens. Colloq.

horse (hŏrs), n.; pl. HORSES (hŏr'sĕz; 24), or, collectively (in sense 4), HORSE. [AS. hors.] 1. A large hoofed quadruped (Equus caballus), domesticated since a prehistoric period, and used for drawing, carrying, bearing a rider, etc.; by extension, any of certain allied extinct species. 2. The male of the horse genus; usually, a gelding. 3. Zoöl. In a broad sense, any member of the horse family, which includes the asses, zebras, and extinct types. 4. Cavalry, as disting. from foot; — now always used as a collective. 5. A man; — used in contempt or jocularly. 6. Anything on which one rides, sits, or exercises as on a horse. 7. A supporting frame, usually with legs; as, a clotheshorse. 8. Mining. A mass of earthy matter, or rock of the same character as the wall rock, occurring in a vein. 9. Student Slang. A translation or other illegitimate aid in study or examination; — called also trot, pony, Dobbin.

— v. t.; HORSED (hŏrst); HORSE'ING. 1. To provide with a horse or horses; to mount on or as on a horse. 2. To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc., to be flogged; hence, to flog. — v. i. To get or go on horseback.

— a. Large or coarse of its kind or genus; as, the horse bean (Faba vulgaris), the horse balm (Collinsonia canadensis), horse gentian (see FEVERROOT), etc.

horse'back' (hŏrs'bŕk'), n. The back of a horse. — adv. On horseback; as, to ride horseback.

horse car. A street car or railroad car drawn by a horse or by horses. U. S.

κ - ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh - z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**horse'-chest'nut** (-chēs'nūt), *n.* The large nutlike seed (said to have been formerly fed to horses) of a tree (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) brought from Constantinople in the 16th century, and now common in the temperate zones; also, the tree.

**horse'/flesh'** (hōrs'flesh'), *n.* 1. The flesh of the horse. 2. Horses collectively, esp. for riding or driving. *Colloq.*

**horse'/fly'** (-flī), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). 1. Any of a family (*Tabanidae*) of dipterous flies, some of large size; — called also *gadfly*, *breeze fly*. The females suck the blood of animals. 2. Any of various other flies annoying to horses.

**Horse Guards.** *Mil.* 1. A picked body of cavalry so called; esp., the cavalry brigade of the English household troops which furnishes guards of state for the sovereign. 2. The personnel of the military authorities at the head of the British army.

**horse'/hair'** (-hār'), *n.* A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail; a fabric or tuft made of such hairs.

**horse'/hide'** (-hīd'), *n.* A horse's hide, or leather made of it.

**horse'/jock'ey** (-jōk'ēy), *n.* A professional rider or driver of race horses; — usually merely *jockey*.

**horse latitudes.** *Naut.* Either of two belts or regions in the neighborhood of 30° N. and 30° S. latitude, characterized by high pressure, calms, and light baffling winds.

**horse'/laugh'** (-lāf'), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.

**horse'/leech'** (-lēch'), *n.* Also, formerly, **horse'/leach'**. 1. A veterinary surgeon. *Obs. or R.* 2. A common European leech (*Hæmopsis gulo*). It feeds chiefly on worms, etc., but is said (perh. incorrectly) to attack the nose and mouth of horses when drinking. 3. *Fig.*, one who makes inordinate and endless demands. *Cf. Prov.* xxx. 15.

**horse'/less,** *a.* Without a horse; specif., not requiring a horse; — said of certain self-propelled vehicles.

**horse mackerel.** The common tunny; locally, any of various other fishes; as, the bluefish, saurel, etc.

**horse'/man** (hōrs'mān), *n.* A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses; specif., *Obs.*, a cavalryman. — **horse'/man-ship** (-shīp), *n.*

**horse marine.** One of a mythical body of marine cavalry; also, a marine or sailor on mounted duty ashore or a cavalryman on shipboard; hence, a man out of his element.

**horse'/mint'** (hōrs'mīnt'), *n.* 1. Either of two European mints (*Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatic*). 2. A coarse menthaceous plant (*Monarda punctata*). *U. S.*

**horse nettle.** A coarse prickly weed (*Solanum carolinense*), of the nightshade family, with yellow berrylike fruit.

**horse'/play'** (hōrs'plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

**horse power, or horse'/pow'er** (-pou'ēr), *n.* 1. The power which a horse exerts. 2. *Mechanics.* A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute (= 550 foot pounds per second).

**horse'-rad'ish** (-rād'īsh), *n.* A tall white-flowered brassiaceous plant (*Rorippa armoracica*), the pungent root of which is used as a condiment.

**horse'/rake'** (-rāk'), *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.

**horse sense.** Strong common sense. *Colloq. U. S.*

**horse'/shoe'** (hōrs'shō'), *n.* 1. A shoe for horses. 2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe. 3. Short for **horseshoe crab**, the king crab.

**horse'/tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* 1. A Turkish standard denoting a pasha's rank. 2. Any of a genus (*Equisetum*) of perennial flowerless plants, allied to the ferns.

**horse'/weed'** (hōrs'wēd'), *n.* A North American asteraceous weed (*Leptilon canadense*) with yellowish flowers.

**horse'/whip'** (-hwīp'), *n.* A whip for horses. — *v. t.* To flog with a horsewhip. [*horseback*.]

**horse'/wom'an** (-wōom'ān), *n.* A woman who rides on horse's/y (hōr'sī), *a.*; HORS'T-ER (-sī'ēr); -I-EST. Pert. to, or suggestive of, a horse, horses, or horse racing; characteristic of horsemen. — **hors'i-ness**, *n.*

**hor'ta-tive** (hōr'tā-tīv), *a.* [*L. hortativus*, fr. *hortari* to incite, *hori* to urge.] Hortatory.

**hor'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. hortatorius*.] Giving, or characterized by, exhortation; exhortatory; hortative.

**hor'ti-cul-tur'al** (-tī-kūl'tūr-āl), *a.* Pert. to horticulture.

**hor'ti-cul-ture** (-tī-kūl'tūr), *n.* [*L. hortū* (gen. of *hortus*) *cultura* cultivation of a garden.] Cultivation of a garden or orchard; art of growing fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants. [*title*.]

**hor'ti-cul-tur-ist**, *n.* One who is trained or expert in hor'ti-cul-tur'cus (hōr'tīs sīk'ūs). [*L.*, a dry garden.] *A herb*arium.

**Hō'r'us** (hō'r'ūs; 57), *n.* [*L.*, Gr. Ὅρος, fr. Egypt. *Hor*.] *Egypt. Myth.* The hawk-headed god of day.

**ho-san'na** (hō-zān'ā), *interj.* *h. d. n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. ὡσαννα fr. Heb. *hōshānā nānā* save now, save, we pray.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings.

**hose** (hōz), *n.*; *pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN (hōz'n). [*AS. hose*.] 1. A leg covering in modern use covering also the foot; a stocking, or stockings, of any length. 2. Close-fitting coverings for the legs and waist as formerly worn;

later, breeches reaching only to the knee. 3. [*pl.* sometimes HOSES.] A flexible pipe for conveying fluids, esp. water.

**Ho-se'a** (hō-zē'ā), *n.* [*Heb. Hōshēā'*.] 1. A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. 2. A book of the Old Testament.

**ho'sier** (hō'zhēr), *n.* A dealer in hose or stockings, etc.

**ho'sier-y** (-y), *n.* Stockings; goods knit like hose.

**hos'pice** (hōs'pīs; -pēs), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. hospitium* hospital-ity, an inn, fr. *hos*; *spēs* stranger, guest.] An inn for travelers or strangers, esp. one kept by members of a religious order.

**hos'pi-ta-ble** (-pī-tā-b'l), *a.* 1. Extending, showing, or characterized by, hospitality. 2. Proceeding from hospital-ity. 3. *Fig.*, generously receptive. — **hos'pi-ta-ble-y**, *adv.*

**hos'pi-tal** (-tāl), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *LL. hospitale*, fr. *L. hospitalis* relating to a guest, fr. *hospes* guest.] 1. A place for shelter or entertainment of travelers, strangers, etc.; a hospice. *Obs. or Hist.* 2. A charitable institution for the refuge, maintenance, or education of needy, aged, infirm, or young persons; as, Christ's Hospital, a famous English public school, originally a London hospital for orphans and foundlings. *Obs. or Hist.* 3. An institution in which the sick or injured are given medical or surgical care.

**hos'pi-tal-er, hos'pi-tal-er** (-ēr), *n.* [*F. hospitalier*. See HOSPITAL.] 1. One living in a hospital for the poor, the sick, and strangers; in some London hospitals, once religious establishments, the title of a chief religious officer. 2. A member of any of many religious orders whose chief purpose was to care for the sick or needy. *Obs. or Hist.* 3. [*cap.*] One of a medieval religious military order, called in full *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*, growing out of a hospital at Jerusalem.

**hos'pi-tal'i-ty** (-tāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests.

**hos'po-dar** (hōs'pō-dār), *n.* [*Roumanian*.] An old title of vassal princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia.

**host** (hōst), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. hostis* enemy, *LL.*, army.] 1. An army; army. 2. A multitude; throng.

**host**, *n.* [*OF*, *hoste*, fr. *L. hospes* a stranger treated as a guest, also, *host*.] 1. One who receives or entertains another; specif., a landlord. 2. Any animal or plant affording lodgment or food to a parasite.

**Host**, *n.* [*OF*, *oiste*, *LL. hostia*, fr. *L. hostia* sacrifice.] *R. C. Ch.* The consecrated wafer used in the Mass; also, the bread before consecration.

**hos'tage** (hōs'tāj), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *LL. hostaticus*, prob. for *hospitaticum*, fr. *L. hospes* guest.] 1. A person given as a pledge. 2. Any pledge or guarantee.

**hos'tel** (-tēl), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. hospitalis*. See HOSPITAL.] A hostelry. *Archaic.*

**hos'tel-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who lodges or entertains guests; the keeper of a hostel. *Rare or Hist.*

**hos'tel-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*OF. hostellerie*. See HOSTEL.] Place of lodging; inn; lodging house. *Archaic.*

**hos'tess** (hōs'tēs), *n.* A female host. — **hos'tess-ship**, *n.*

**hos'tile** (hōs'tīl or, esp. *British*, -tīl), *a.* [*L. hostilis*, fr. *hostis* enemy.] Belonging or appropriate to an enemy; showing ill will; unfriendly. — **Syn.** Warlike, inimical, antagonistic, opposed. — **n.** An enemy; esp., an American Indian in arms against the whites. — **hos'tile-ly**, *adv.*

**hos-til'i-ty** (hōs-tīl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. State of being hostile; enmity. 2. An act of open enmity; hostile deed; esp., *pl.*, acts of warfare.

**Syn.** Hostility, enmity, animosity. Hostility is (commonly open) antagonism, esp. as manifested in action; enmity is oftener the feeling (sometimes the state) of hatred or ill will; animosity is active enmity, often with bitterness; as, the protectionists' hostility to free trade; to harbor enmity; vindictive animosity.

**hos'tler** (hōs'tēr; hōs'-), *n.* [*OF. hostelier* innkeeper.] One in charge of horses at an inn or stable; hence, anyone who takes care of horses; groom.

**hot** (hōt), *a.*; HÖT-TER (-ēr); -TEST. [*AS. hāt*.] 1. Much above normal temperature; — opp. to *cold*. Specif., characterized by great or unusual heat; as, a hot climate. 2. Characterized by violent activity or emotion; as: *a* Ardent; fiery. *b* Violent; raging; as, a hot fight. *c* Excited; impatient; urgent; as, hot haste. *d* Lustful. 3. *a* Pressing hard; as, a hot chase. *b* Producing an effect as of heat; biting; pungent. 4. Fresh; recent; strong; as, a hot trail; hence: close; very near (to a quarry or something sought). — **Syn.** Burning, fervid, glowing, eager, brisk, vehement; impetuous, irascible, passionate.

**hot'bed** (hōt'bed), *n.* 1. *Hort.* A bed of earth inclosed in glass, heated by fermenting manure, etc., for growing plants. 2. A place favoring rapid growth or development.

**hotch'pot** (hōch'pōt'), *n.* [*F. hochepot; hochoer* to shake + *pot* pot.] 1. A hotchpotch. 2. *Law.* A throwing of property into one stock for equal division.

**hotch'potch'** (-pōch'), *n.* [*Corrupt. of hotchpot.*] 1. A dish of many ingredients, esp. a stew; hence: a confused mixture; medley; hodgepodge. 2. *Law.* Hotchpot. *Rare.*

**hot cockles.** A rustic or childish play, in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; tee, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in;k; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**ho-tel'** (hō-tél'), *n.* [F. *hôtel*, OF. *hostel*. See **HOSTEL**.]  
 1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn.  
 2. In French usage: a mansion or imposing town residence. **b** A public building; as: *hôtel de ville* (ô'tél' de vél'), a town hall.  
**hot-foot'** (hôt'fôot'), *adv.* In eager haste. *Colloq.*  
**hot-head'** (-héd'), *n.* A hasty or impetuous person.  
**hot-head'ed**, *a.* Fiery; impetuous; hasty.  
**hot-house'** (-hous'), *n.* 1. = **BATH**. *Obs.* 2. A glass-house warmed for growing or keeping tender plants.  
**hot'ly**, *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; hastily.  
**hot'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being hot; heat.  
**hot'-pot'**, *n.* Mutton or beef cooked with potatoes in a tight-covered pot.  
**hot'-press'**, *v. t.* To gloss (paper or cloth), or to express (oil) by combined heat and pressure. — **hot'-press'er**, *n.*  
**hot'spur'** (hôt'spûr'), *n.* A rash, hot-headed man.  
**Hot'ten-tô't'** (hôt'n-tôt'), *n.* 1. A member of a degraded race of South Africa, apparently allied to both Bushmen and Bantus. 2. The language of the Hotentots.  
**Hou'dan** (hoo'dân), *n.* [F., fr. *Houdan*, town in Seine-et-Oise, France.] One of a French breed of domestic fowls, with a thick globular crest and black and white mottled plumage.  
**hough** (hök). *Var.* of **HOCK**.  
**hound** (hound), *n.* [AS. *hund*.] 1. Orig., a dog; now, specif., a dog of any of certain breeds used in the chase. The typical hounds hunt by scent. 2. A despicable person. — *v. t.* 1. To hunt with or as with hounds; esp., fig., to pursue unrelentingly. 2. To incite to pursuit; — often with *on*.  
**hounds** (houndz), *n. pl.* 1. *Naut.* Projections at the mast-head, supporting the trestletrees or, in small vessels, the rigging. 2. Certain side bars in a vehicle, as those connecting the tongue of a wagon with the fore carriage, or the reach with the hind carriage, to give rigidity.  
**hound's-tongue'** (houndz'ting'), *n.* [AS. *hundes tunge*.] A coarse boraginaceous weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*) with tongue-shaped leaves. Also, any of certain other species of the same genus.  
**hour** (our), *n.* [OF. *hore*, fr. L. *hora*, fr. Gr. *ōra* a season, hour.] 1. The 24th part of a day; 60 minutes. 2. Time of day, as by a timepiece. 3. Set or particular time or occasion. 4. In *pl. R. C. Ch.* Times of the day set for prayer, or the prayers to be said. 5. *Astron.* A sixty minutes of sidereal time. **b** An angular unit of right ascension; 15 degrees (measured along the equinoctial). 6. [Cap.] In *pl. Myth.* = **HORÆ**.  
**hour-glass'** (our'gläs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, by sand or mercury running through an aperture.  
**hou'ri** (hoo'ri; hou'ri), *n.; pl.* -ris (-rîz). [F., fr. *hūrī*, deriv. of *Ar.* *ahwar* black-eyed.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.  
**hour'ly** (our'li), *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually. — *a.* Happening or done hourly.  
**house** (hous), *n.* [AS. *hūs*.] 1. A structure, esp. a fixed one, for human habitation. 2. With qualifying term, a building for a purpose other than human habitation; as, *bakehouse*, *warehouse*, etc. 3. Anything serving an animal for shelter or habitation, as a nest. 4. Any place of abode, investment, or deposit, as the grave, etc. 5. A household. 6. A family of kindred; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race. 7. A religious fraternity or its place of abode. 8. A college in a university or a boarding house in a public school; also, the body of students in either. *Eng.* 9. One of the estates of a government assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in a legislative capacity; also, a quorum of such a body; also, the place where it meets. 10. A body of men forming a deliberative or consultative assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a collegiate character; as, the *house* of bishops; a *house* of Convocation. 11. A place of business; hence, a firm or commercial establishment. 12. A theater; hence, an audience, as at a theater, etc. 13. *Astrol.* A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by six circles intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon, used by astrologers in noting the positions of the heavenly bodies, and casting horoscopes or nativities. **b** A zodiacal sign regarded as the seat of a planet's greatest influence. Cf. **ROSCOPES**.  
**House of Burgesses**. See **BURGESS**. — **H. of Commons**. The lower house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, the upper house being the **H. of Lords**. — **H. of Keys**, the representative branch of the legislature of the Isle of Man. — **H. of Representatives**, the lower, or popular, branch of a legislature, as of the United States Congress.  
— (houz), *v. t.*; **HOUSED** (houzd); **HOUS'ING**. 1. To take or put into a house. 2. To drive to shelter. *Obs.* 3. To harbor. 4. *Naut.* To stow safely. — *v. i.* To take shelter.



Hourglass.

large, flat-bottomed boat with a superstructure much like a house, used for leisurely cruising in quiet waters.  
**house-breaking**, *n.* Act of breaking open and entering another's dwelling with felonious intent. — **break'er**, *n.*  
**house'carl'** (-kār'), *n.* [AS. *hūscarl*, fr. *Scand.* See **HOUSE**; **CARL**.] A member of the household or bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble.  
**house fly**, A dipterous fly (*Musca domestica*) found in all habitable parts of the world. It is a frequent agent in transmitting diseases, esp. typhoid fever.  
**house-hold** (-hōld), *n.* Those who dwell as a family under one roof; family. — *a.* Pert. to a household; domestic.  
**house'hold'er** (hous'hōl'dēr), *n.* The master or head of a family; one who occupies a house with his family or alone; specif., in Great Britain, one who occupies such a dwelling as to qualify him to exercise the franchise.  
**house'keep'er** (-kēp'ēr), *n.* One who does or oversees the work of keeping house. — **house'keep'ing**, *n.* [*chaic.*]  
**hou'sel** (hou'zēl), *n.* [AS. *hūsel*.] The Eucharist. **Ar.**  
**house'leek'** (hous'lēk'), *n.* A pink-flowered crassulaceous plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*) of Europe, found on old walls and roofs.  
**house'line'** (hous'līn'), *n.* *Naut.* A small line of three strands laid left-handed, for seizing; — called also *housing*.  
**house'maid'** (hous'mād'), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework, esp. to take care of the rooms.  
**house'maid's knee** (-mādz'). *Med.* Inflammation and swelling of the bursa over the patella.  
**house party**. **a** A gathering and entertainment, lasting over one or more nights, of a party of guests in a house, usually in the country. **b** The guests collectively.  
**house physician or surgeon**. The senior resident physician (or surgeon) of a hospital or other public institution.  
**house'room'** (hous'room'), *n.* Room or shelter in a house.  
**house'warm'ing** (-wōr'ming), *n.* A merry-making made by or for those taking possession of a new house or premises.  
**house'wife'** (hous'wīf'), *n. sense 3 usually hūz'fī*, *n.* 1. The female head of a household. 2. A hussy; — usually *huswife*. *Obs.* 3. A small case or bag for sewing materials, etc.; — called also *hussy*.  
— (hous'wīf'), *v. t. & i.* To manage with skill and economy, as a housewife or other female manager; economize.  
**house'wife'ly** (hous'wīf'li), *a.* Pertaining to a housewife; domestic; thrifty. — *adv.* In a housewifely manner. — **house'wife'li-ness**, *n.*  
**house'wif'er-y** (-ēr-i), *n.* Business of a housewife; thrift.  
**house'work'** (hous'wōrk'), *n.* The work of housekeeping; esp., kitchen work, sweeping, scrubbing, bed making, etc.  
**houz'ing** (houz'ing), *n.* 1. Act of putting or receiving under shelter; dwelling in a house. 2. That which shelters. 3. *Arch.* **a** The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of part of another, as the end of one timber in the side of another. Cf. **MORTISE**. **b** A niche, as for a piece of sculpture. 4. *Naut.* **a** The part of a mast which is beneath the deck, or of a bowsprit which is inboard. **b** A covering or protection, as of boards over the deck of a ship when laid up. **c** A house-line. 5. *Mach.* A support to hold a thing in place, as journal boxes.  
**houz'ing**, *n.* [From *house* cover, *F. housse*.] 1. A cover, esp. of cloth for a horse's saddle; saddlecloth; in *pl.*, trappings. 2. An appendage to the hames or collar of a harness, that can be turned over the horse's back when it rains.  
**Hous-sain'** (hoo-sān'), *n.* A prince in the "Arabian Nights" who had a magic carpet.  
**housto'ni-a** (hous-tō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Wm. Houston (1695?–1733), Eng. botanist.] Any of a genus (*Houstonia*) of rubiaceaceous plants including the common bluets.  
**Hou-yhn'nm** (hoo-yn'm; hwin'm), *n.* See **YABOO**.  
**hove** (hōv), *pret. & p. p.* of **HEAVE**.  
**hov'el** (hōv'ēl), *n.* 1. An open shed to shelter cattle, or protect produce, etc. 2. A shed or shelter for human beings; also, a small, mean house; hut.  
**hov'er** (hūv'ēr), *v. i.* [From ME. *hoven* to hover.] 1. To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing. 2. To hang about; move to and fro near a place. — *Syn.* See **FLIT**. — *v. t.* 1. To move (the wings) so as to remain suspended in the air. 2. To brood over; as, a hen *hovers* her chicks. — *n.* 1. Act or state of hovering. 2. A device affording shelter and warmth for young chickens hatched in an incubator. It is usually a part of the brooder.  
**hov'er'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, hovers.  
**how** (hou), *adv.* [AS. *hū*.] 1. In what manner or way. 2. To what degree, extent, number, amount. 3. In what state or condition. 4. For what reason; why. 5. By what name or designation; with what meaning; to what effect. 6. At what price or rate. 7. What. — *n.* Way or manner, or a question in regard to it.  
**how-be'it** (hou-bē'it), *conj. or adv.* Be it as it may; nevertheless; although; albeit; yet; but; however.  
**how'dah** (hou'dā), *n.* [Hind. *haudah*, *Ar.* *hauḍaj*.] A seat or pavilion, usually covered, on the back of an elephant.

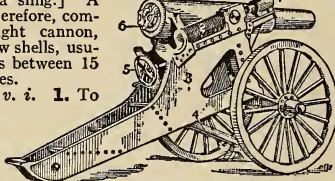
**K** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh-z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



**how'ev'er** (hou'ev'ér), *adv.* Contracted **how'er'er** (-âr'; -âr'). 1. In whatever manner, way, or degree; by whatever means or to whatever extent. 2. Although. *Obs.* — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding. — *Syn.* See *but*.

**how'itz'er** (hou'ít-sér), *n.* [*G. haubitze*, fr. Bohem. *houfnice*, orig., a sling.] A short and, therefore, comparatively light cannon, used to throw shells, usually at angles between 15 and 45 degrees.



**howl** (hou), *v. i.* 1. To utter a loud, long, mournful cry, as dogs and wolves often do. 2. To 7-inch Siege Breech-loading Howitzer. 1 Re- l a m e n t ; 2 coil Cylinder; 2 Springs; 3 Flask; 4 Hy- draulic Buffer; 5 Elevating Wheel; 6 Lever making a noise resembling the cry of a wild beast. — *v. t.* 1. To utter with howling or outcry. 2. To affect, effect, or bring by howling; as, they *howled* the speaker down. — *n.* 1. The cry of a dog or wolf in howling, or a like sound. 2. A prolonged cry of distress, rage, etc.

**howl'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, howls. 2. A howling monkey. [*Scot.*]

**howl'et** (hou'lét; *Scot.* hōl'ēt), *n.* An owl. *Archaic* or

**howl'ing**, *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of *HOWL*.

**howling monkey**, any of a genus (*Alouatta*) of South and Central American monkeys

having a long prehensile tail, and making remarkable

howling noises, as the ursine

howler of Brazil. See *Illustr.*

**how-so-ev'er** (hou'sō-ev'ér),

*adv. & conj.* In what manner soever; to whatever degree or extent; however.

**hoy** (hoi), *n.* [*D. heu*, or

Flem. *hui*.] A kind of small coasting vessel formerly used; now, a heavy barge.

**hoy, interj.** Ho! halloo! stop!

— *n.* A call of "hoy."

**hoy'den**, **hoi'den** (hoi'd'n),

*a.* A rude, bold girl; a romp.

— *a.* Rude; roistering. — *v. i.* To act like a hoyden.

**hsien** (shyén), *n.* [*Chin.*] An administrative subdivision of a fu, or department, or of an independent chow; also, the seat of government of such a district.

**hub** (hüb), *n.* Central part of a wheel; nave.

**hub'ble-bub'ble** (hüb'l-büb'l), *n.* 1. A tobacco pipe in which the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise. 2. A bubbling sound; a confused unmeaning noise.

**hub'hub** (-üb), *n.* A loud noise as of many voices shouting at once; an uproar; tumult.

**huck'a-back** (hük'á-bák), *n.* A rough-surfaced fabric of linen, or linen and cotton, much used for towels.

**huck'le** (hük'l), *n.* The hip; the haunch; also, a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

**huck'le-ber'ry** (hük'l-bér'l), *n.* [See *WHORTLEBERRY*.] 1.

The edible black or dark blue berry of any of a genus (*Gaylussacia*) of vacciniaceae American shrubs, esp. the common market berry (*G. resinosa*); also, any shrub bearing this fruit. 2. Error, a blueberry. *U. S.*

**huckle bone.** *a.* The hip bone. *b.* The ankle bone.

**huck'ster** (-stér), *n.* 1. A peddler; hawkker. 2. A mean, mercenary person. — *v. i. & t.* To deal petty; haggle.

**huck'ster-ess**, **huck'sstress**, *n., fem.* of *HUCKSTER*.

**huddie** (hüd'l), *v. i. & t.*; — *DLED* (-'ld); — *DLING* (-líng).

1. To crowd together, from confusion, fear, etc. 2. To draw (one's self) into a heap; — used esp. with *up*.

3. To drive, push, or thrust, hurriedly or in disorder; bundle. 4. To do, make, or put, in haste or roughly; hence, to do imperfectly.

— *n.* A jumble; disorder; confusion; conglomeration.

**Hu'di-bras'tic** (hü'dí-brás'tík), *a.* Similar to, or in the style of, Butler's "Hudibras," a satire against the Puritans published in 1663-78; mock-heroic.

**hue** (hü), *n.* [*AS. hiew*, *híu*, *hēow*.] 1. Appearance; form. *Obs.* 2. Color; tint. 3. Specific, color quality proper; also, any of the varieties of a color differing from one another in this quality; as, a greenish *hue* of blue. — *Syn.* See *COLOR*.

**hue, n.** [*OF. hu*, fr. *huer* to shout.] A shouting; outcry, esp. in the chase. *Obs., exc. in:* *hue and cry*, a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued; also, the pursuit so made. Hence, any clamor of alarm, pursuit, etc.

**hued** (hüd), *p. a.* Having color; — usually in combination.

**huff** (hüf), *v. t.* [*Imitative*.] 1. To swell; puff up. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. To hector; bully. 3. To offend; anger. 4.

*Checkers.* To remove from the board (a man which could have jumped). — *v. i.* 1. To blow; puff; puff up. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. To bluster; swagger. *Obs.* 3. To take offense. 4. *Checkers.* To remove from the board a man which could have jumped but did not; — so called from the habit of blowing upon the piece.

— *n.* 1. A fit of petulance or resentment; a sulky passion. 2. *Checkers.* Act of huffing.

**huff'i-ly** (-í-lí), *adv.* In a huffy manner.

**huff'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being huffy.

**huff'ish**, *a.* Somewhat huffy; petulant.

**huff'y** (hüf'y), *a.*; **HUFF'Y** (-í-ér); — *EST.* 1. Conceited; arrogant. *Obs.* 2. Easily offended; pettish.

**hug** (hüg), *v. t.*; **HUGGED** (hüg'd); **HUG'GING** (-íng). 1. To embrace. 2. To hold fast; cherish. 3. To keep very close to, as a shore in sailing. — *n.* A close embrace.

**huge** (hüj), *a.*; **HUG'ER** (hüg'ér); **HUG'EST** (hüg'ést). [*ME. huge*, *hög*.] Very large; immense. — *Syn.* Gigantic, colossal, vast. See *ENORMOUS*. — **huge'ly**, *adv.* — **huge-ness**, *n.*

**huge'ous** (hüg'üs), *a.* Huge. *Now Colloq. or Humorous.*

**hug'er-mug'ger** (hüg'ér-müg'ér), *n.* 1. Privacy; secrecy. *Archaic.* 2. Confusion. — *a.* 1. Secret. 2. Confused.

— *v. i.* To act or confer stealthily. — *v. t.* To keep secret; hush up.

**Hu'gue-not** (hüg'gē-nōt), *n.* [*F., earlier eigenot.*] A French Protestant of the 16th or 17th century, of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion. — **Hu'gue-not'ic** (-nōt'ík), *a.* — **Hu'gue-not'ism** (hüg'gē-nōt-íz'm), *n.*

**hulk** (hüg), *n.* [*AS. hulc* a light, swift ship.] 1. A ship; now, a heavy clumsy ship. 2. The body or hull of a ship. *Obs. or R.* 3. *a.* The body of an old vessel laid by as unseaworthy. *b.* A vessel built for other purposes than seagoing; specif., one used as a prison; — usually in *pl.*

4. A bulky or unwieldy thing, or person.

— *v. t. Obs. or Hist.* To condemn to the prison hulks. *b.* To lodge in a hulk vessel, as sailors.

— *v. i.* 1. To act, go, or linger, in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. *Dial.* 2. To grow or rise in bulky form; — usually with *up*.

**hulk'ing**, **hulk'y** (-í), *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; loutish.

**hull** (hül), *n.* [*AS. hulu*.] 1. The outer covering or husk of any fruit or seed; the calyx or involucre of certain fruits, as the strawberry. 2. Hence, any covering or casing, in *pl.*, clothes. 3. [*Prob. a different word.*] The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, yards, sails, and rigging.

— *v. t.* 1. To strip or take off the hull or hulls of, as corn; to free from integument. 2. To pierce or strike the hull of a (ship) with a shot, torpedo, or the like.

**hul'la-ba-loo'** (hül'á-bá-lōō'), *n.* A clamor; uproar.

**hull'er** (hül'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, hulls.

**hul-lo'** (hül-lō'), *Var.* of *HOLLO*.

**hum** (hüm), *interj.* Ahem! hem! — *v. i.*; **HUMMED** (hümd); **HUMMING**. To utter a hum or inarticulate sound, like *h'm*. — *n.* An inarticulate nasal sound, like *h'm*, as one uttered by a speaker in pauses, from affectation, etc.

**hum** (hüm), *v. i.* [*Imitative*.] 1. To utter a sound suggestive of that of the letter *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth. 2. To make a sound like that of a bee in flight; drone; buzz. 3. To sing with closed lips. 4. To give forth a low, indistinct sound, as from the blending of many voices. 5. To be very active or spirited; as, he made things *hum*.

*Colloq.* — *v. t.* To sing, affect, or effect by humming.

— *n.* Act of humming or sound made by humming.

**hum, n.** Imposition; an instance of imposition; hoax. — *v. t.* To impose on; humbug. *Both Slang or Colloq.*

**hu'man** (hü'mán), *a.* [*F. humain*, *L. humanus*.] 1. Be- longing or relating to man; characteristic of man. 2. Designating, or being, a man; consisting of men; having human form or attributes; as, a *human* being; *human* sacrifices; the *human* race.

*Syn.* *Human, humane.* *Human* applies to whatever is characteristic of man as man; it frequently connotes the common sympathies, passions, or failings of men; as, *human* forms, actions, ambitions. *Humane* now commonly refers to that which evinces active sympathy or compassion for others, esp. for the lower animals.

— *n.* A human being. *Now Chiefly Humorous.*

**hu-mane'** (hü-mán'), *a.* [*L. humanus*. See *HUMAN*.]

1. Having feelings and inclinations creditable to man; benevolent. 2. Humanizing; refining. — **hu-mane'ly**, *adv.* — **hu-mane'ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Kind, merciful, compassionate, sympathetic, tender-hearted, lenient, clement, forgiving. — *Humane, merciful, humane* (see *HUMAN*) emphasizes kindness, benevolence, or sympathy, without necessary implication of a possible conflict between these and opposite feelings; *merciful* oftener implies forbearing treatment, esp. of those who have offended or who merit (or are defenseless against) severity.

**hu'man-ism** (hü'mán-íz'm), *n.* 1. Humanity. 2. Study

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūm, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sĭng, ĭnk; then, thĭn; human; nature, verdure (87);



of the humanities; polite learning. **3.** Thought or action centering upon distinctively human interests.

**hu'man-ist**, *n.* A student of the humanities.

**hu'man-is'tic** (hŭ-'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to humanity.

**2.** Of or pertaining to humanism or humanists.

**hu'man-i'ta-ri-an** (hŭ-măn-'tā-rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** An adherent of humanitarianism.

**2.** A philanthropist.

**hu'man-i'ta-ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The tenet denying the divinity of Christ.

**2.** *Ethics.* A The doctrine that man's obligations are limited to, and dependent alone on, man and human relations.

**b** The doctrine that man's nature is perfectible through his own efforts without divine grace.

**3.** Regard for the interests of mankind; broad philanthropy.

**hu'man-i'ty** (hŭ-măn-'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [*F. humanité*, fr. *L. humanitas*.]

**1.** Quality or condition of being human; peculiar nature distinguishing man from other beings.

**2.** Quality of being humane; kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies.

**3. a** Mental cultivation; liberal education.

*Archaic.* **b** The branches of polite learning, esp. the ancient classics; — usually in *pl.*, with *the*.

**4.** Mankind; the human race.

**hu'man-ize** (hŭ-'mān-ī-zĕ), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īz'd); -IZ'ING (-īz-'ing).

**1.** To make human. **2.** To render human; soften.

**hu'man-i-za'tion** (hŭ-'mān-ī-zā-'shŭn; -ī-zā-'shŭn), *n.*

**hu'man-kind'** (-kĭnd'), *n.* Mankind; the human race.

**hu'man-ly**, *adv.* In a human manner; according to the knowledge, wisdom, or experience of men.

**hu'man-ness**, *n.* Human quality or state.

**hum'ble** (hŭm-'b'l; formerly, and still occas., ŭm-'b'l), *a.*; -BLER (-bl'ēr); -BLEST (-blĕst). [*F. fr. L. humilis* on the ground, low, *humus* ground.]

**1.** Not proud or assertive; lowly; meek.

**2.** Not high or lofty; unpretending.

*Syn.* Lowly, low, unassuming, modest; poor, mean, plain.

**Humble**, *lowly*, **low**, **humble** (opposed to *proud*) and *lowly* (often opposed to *lofty*) are frequently interchangeable.

**Humble** now often connotes undue self-depreciation, sometimes verging on abjectness; lowly less often applies to persons, and is not derogatory.

**Low**, from its common implication of inferiority, is rare as a synonym for *humble* or *lowly*.

**humble pie**, *umble pie*, or *pie* made of the inferior parts of a deer for the servants. — **to eat humble pie**, to be submissive; to apologize or yield.

— *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. **1.** To bring low; humiliate.

**2.** To make humble in mind. — *Syn.* See **ABASE**.

**hum'ble-bee'** (-bĕ'), *n.* The bumblebee.

**hum'ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being humble.

**hum'bler** (hŭm-'blĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, humbles.

**hum'bles**. *Obs.* var. of **UMBLE**s.

**hum'bly**, *adv.* In a humble manner.

**hum'bug'** (-bŭg'), *n.* **1.** An imposition made by means of fair pretenses; something contrived to deceive; fraud.

**2.** A spirit of deception; imposture.

**3.** An impostor. — *v. t.*; -BUGGED (-bŭgd'g); -BUG'GING (-bŭg'gĭng).

To deceive; impose on; hoax. — **hum'bug'ger** (-ĕr), *n.* — **hum'bug'-ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

**hum'drum'** (-drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull. — *Syn.* See **IRKSOME**.

— *n.* **1.** A dull fellow; bore. **2.** Tedious commonplaceness; dull talk or action; anything humdrum.

**hu'mer-al** (hŭm-'mĕr-əl), *a.* [*L. humerus* shoulder.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the humerus; brachial. **2.** Of or pertaining to the shoulder.

**hu'mer-us** (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MERI (-tĭ). [*L.*, better *umerus*.]

*Anat.* A The bone of the brachium, or upper part of the arm or fore limb. **b** The brachium.

**hu'mid** (hŭ-'mĭd), *a.* [*L. humidus, umidus*, fr. *humere, umere* to be moist.] Damp; moist. — *Syn.* See **MOIST**.

**hu'mid-i-ty** (hŭ-'mĭd-'tĭ-tĭ), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fĭ-'ing). [*humid* + *-fy*.]

To render humid, as the atmosphere; moisten; damp. — **hu-mid-i-ty'er**, *n.*

**hu'mid-i-ty** (hŭ-'mĭd-'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Moisture; dampness.

**hu'mi-dor** (hŭ-'mĭ-dŏr), *n.* A case as for storing cigars, in which the air is kept properly humidified; also, a contrivance, as a tube containing moistened sponges, placed in a case to keep the air moist.

**hu-mil'i-ate** (-mĭl-'i-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [*L. humiliatus*, p. p. of *humiliare*, fr. *humilis*. See **HUMBLE**.]

To humble; mortify. — *Syn.* See **ABASE**.

**hu-mil'i-a-tion** (-ăt-'shŭn), *n.* Act of humiliating or state of being humiliated; abasement of pride.

**hu-mil'i-a-to-ry** (-ăt-tŏ-'rĭ), *a.* Tending to humiliate.

**hu-mil'i-ty** (-mĭl-'i-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [*OF. humilitĕ*, fr. *L. humilitas*.]

**1.** State or quality of being humble in spirit; freedom from pride and arrogance. **2.** Act of submission or of humble courtesy. **3.** Humbleness. *Obs.* or *E.*

— *Syn.* Lowliness, meekness.

**hum'mer** (hŭm-'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, hums.

**hum'ming** (-ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Droning; buzzing. **2.** Active or spirited; big; extraordinary. *Colloq.* **3.** Frothing; seething; strong; — said of liquor. *Colloq.*

**humming bird**, any of a numerous family (*Trochilidae*) of American, mostly tropical, nonpasserine birds, of remarkably small size and brilliant plumage, whose wings produce a humming sound in vibrating.



**hum'mock** (-ŭk), *n.* **1.** A rounded knoll or hillock. **2.** A ridge of ice on an ice field. **3.** = **HAM-MOCK**, *2.* *Southern U. S.*

**hum'mock-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in hummocks; uneven; resembling hummocks.

Ruby-and-topaz Humming Bird. (*Chrysotampis mosquitos*.)

**hu'mor, hu'mour** (hŭ-'mĕr; ŭ-'), *n.* [*OF. humor, umor, L. humor, umor*, moisture, *humere, umere*, to be moist.]

**1.** Moisture; vapor. *Obs.* **2.** In old physiology, a fluid or juice, esp. one of the four bodily fluids (blood, phlegm, choler, or yellow bile, and melancholy, or black bile) conceived as determining a person's health and temperament; hence; disposition; temperament; mood. **3. Med. a** A morbid animal fluid. **b** Any chronic cutaneous affection due to a morbid state of the blood. **4.** An uncertain state of mind; caprice; in *pl.*, freakish or whimsical doings. **5. a** The faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous or the incongruous, etc. **b** That quality in a situation or expression that appeals to a sense of the ludicrous.

— *Syn.* See **WIT**, **MOOD**.

**out of humor or humour**, displeased; dissatisfied; in an unpleasant frame of mind.

— *v. t.* **1.** To comply with the humor of; indulge. **2.** To comply with the exigencies of; adapt one's self to. — *Syn.* See **GRATIFY**.

**hu'mor-al** (hŭ-'mĕr-əl), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors; as, a *humoral fever*.

**hu'mor-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** An eccentric or whimsical person. **2.** One who displays humor or has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag; one apt in the expression of humor.

**hu'mor-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a humorist.

**hu'mor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* **1. a** Capricious; whimsical. *Obs.* or *R.* **b** Peevish; ill-humored. *Obs.* **2.** Characterized by humor; jocular; funny; facetious. — **hu'mor-ous-ly**, *adv.*

— **hu'mor-ous-ness**, *n.*

**hu'mor-some, hu'mour** (-sŭm), *a.* Moody; whimsical.

**hu'mour**. *Var.* of **HUMOR**.

**hump** (hŭmp), *n.* **1.** A protuberance, esp. that formed by a crooked back in man, or that on the back of the camel, bison, etc. **2.** A fit of the blues or ill-temper; sulks. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** A long tramp with a bundle on one's back; as, a *hump* of fifty miles. *Slang, Australia.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To make hump-shaped; hunch. **2.** To put or carry on the (humped) back; shoulder; hence, to carry in general. *Slang, Australia.* **3.** To bend or gather together for strenuous effort, as in running; do or effect by such effort; exert; — usually used reflexively; as, *hump yourself*. *Slang, U. S.*

— *v. i.* To make a strenuous effort, as in running; — usually used with *it*. *Slang, U. S.*

**hump'back'** (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A humped back. **2.** A hump-backed person; hunchback. **3.** Any of a genus (*Megaptera*) of whalebone whales, related to the orquals.

**hump'backed'** (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

**humped** (hŭmp't), *a.* Having a hump; humpbacked.

**humph** (hŭmf), *interj.* An exclamation, or grunt, of doubt, contempt, etc. — *v. i.* To ejaculate "humph!"

**Kump'ty Dump'ty** (hŭmp-'tĭ dŭmp-'tĭ). The hero of a well-known riming nursery riddle, to which the answer is commonly said to be "an egg."

**hump'y** (hŭm-'pĭ), *a.*; **HUMP'I-ER** (-pĭ-'ĕr); **HUMP'I-EST**. Full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances.

**hu'mus** (hŭ-'mŭs), *n.* [*L.* the earth, soil.] A brown or black material formed by partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter; the organic part of soil.

**Hun** (hŭn), *n.* [*L. Hunni*, *pl.*] **1.** One of a barbarous Asiatic people that invaded Europe about A. D. 450, forcing Rome to pay tribute. **2.** One wantonly destructive; a vandal.

**hunch** (hŭnch), *v. t.* **1.** To push or jostle, esp. with the elbow. *Obs.* or *Dial.* **2.** To thrust out in a hump. — *n.* **1.** A hump; thick piece. **2.** A hump; protuberance. **3.** A strong, intuitive impression that a (certain) thing will happen; — from the gambler's superstition that it brings luck to touch the hump of a hunchback. *Colloq.* or *Slang.*

**hunch'back'** (-băk'), *n.* A back with a hunch, or hump; also, a person with such a back. — **hunch'backed'** (-băkt'), *a.*

**hun'dred** (hŭn-'drĕd), *n.* [*AS.*, a territorial division; *hund* hundred + a word akin to Goth. *ga-raþjan* to count.]

**1.** The product of ten multiplied by ten; five score. Also, a symbol for one hundred units, as 100 or c. **2.** In England, later also in Ireland, a division of a county. **3. U. S.**

**K** = **ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **boN**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ *Foreign Word.* + combined with = equals.



*Hist.* A small political division, now surviving only in Delaware. — *a.* Ten times ten; being five score.

**hun/dred-er, hun/dred-or (-ēr), n.** 1. The chief officer or magistrate, or the bailiff, of a hundred. 2. An inhabitant of a hundred, esp. a freeman liable to service on a jury.

**hun/dred-fold' (-föld'), adv.** A hundred times (in amount); — with *a* or *an*. — *n.* A hundred times as much or many.

**hun/dredth (-drēth), a.** 1. Next in order after the ninety-ninth; — the ordinal of *hundred*. Abbr., *100th*. See *ORDINAL, n., Note*. 2. Constituting one of a hundred equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A hundredth part. 2. A hundredth unit or object.

**hun/dred-weight' (hūn'drēd-wāt), n.** A denomination of weight (avoirdupois), commonly 112 lbs. in England, and 100 lbs. in the United States. Abbr., *cwt.* Cf. *TON*.

**hung (hūng), pret. & p. p.** of *HANG*.

**Hun-ga'ri-an (hūn-gā'ri-ān; 3), a.** 1. Of or pert. to Hungary or its people. 2. Thievish; beggarly. *Obs. Slang.*

— *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Hungary, which is occupied by Magyars, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Roumanians, Servo-Croatians, etc.; esp., a Magyar. 2. The Magyar language.

**hun-ger (hūn'gēr), n.** [*AS. hungor*.] 1. A craving or desire for food. 2. Any strong or eager desire. — *v. i.* 1. To feel, or be oppressed, by hunger. 2. To have an eager desire; long. — *v. t.* To make hungry; famish.

**hun-ger-ly (-gēr-lī), a.** Hungry; hungry-looking. *Archaic.*

**hunger strike.** The action of one, esp. a prisoner, who refuses to eat anything, or enough to sustain life, in order to enforce compliance with his demands, as for release.

**hun'gry (hūn'grī), a.; -GRY-ER (-grī-ēr); -GRY-EST.** [*AS. hungriō*.] 1. Feeling or showing hunger. 2. Causing, or marked by, hunger; as, a *hungry time*. *Rare.* 3. Poor; barren, as land. — **hun'gri-ly (-lī), adv.**

**hunk (hūnk), n.** A chunk; a lump. *Colloq.*

**Hun'ker (hūn'kēr), n.** Orig., as a nickname, a conservative of the Democratic party in New York; hence: one opposed to progress in general; a fogy. Cf. *BARNBURNER. Polit. Cant., U. S.* — **Hun'ker-ism (-iz'm), n.**

**hunks (hūnks), n.** A covetous, sordid man; miser. [*U. S. Slang.*]

**hunk'y (hūn'ki), a.** All right; also, even; square. *Slang.*

**hunt (hūnt), v. t.** [*AS. huntian*.] 1. To follow or search for (game) for the purpose of capturing or killing; pursue (game). 2. To seek; pursue; follow; as, to *hunt up* evidence. 3. To drive; chase; persecute; as, he was *hunted* out of the country. 4. To traverse in pursuit of game; search carefully; as, to *hunt a wood*. 5. To use or manage in the chase, as hounds. — *v. i.* 1. To follow the chase; pursue game. 2. To seek; pursue; search; — used with *for* or *after*. 3. *Mach.* To be in a state of instability of movement or forced oscillation, as a delicate governor, an arc-lamp clutch mechanism which moves rapidly up and down with variations of current, or the like.

— *n.* 1. Act or practice of hunting; chase; pursuit; search. 2. An association of huntsmen. 3. A region hunted over.

**hun't'er (hūn'tēr), n.** 1. One who hunts wild animals; a huntsman. 2. One who hunts, or seeks after, anything. 3. A dog or a horse trained for hunting. [Cover the crystal.]

**hunting case.** A watch case with a hinged metal cover.

**hun't'ress (hūn'trēs), n.** A woman who hunts.

**hun'ts'man (hūnts'mān), n.** 1. A man who hunts; a hunter. 2. A manager of a hunt or chase.

**hun't's'-up', n.** A tune played on the horn very early, to call the hunters; hence, any arousing call. *Archaic.*

**Hu'on pine (hū'ōn).** [From the river *Huon* in Tasmania, named after a French officer.] A large taxaceous timber tree (*Dacrydium frankittii*) of Tasmania.

**hur'dle (hūr'dl), n.** [*AS. hyrdel*.] 1. A movable frame, as of wattled twigs, for folding sheep, for gates, etc. 2. A sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution. 3. An artificial barrier to be leaped in a race. 4. In *pl.* A race in which hurdles are leaped; — used with *the*.

— *v. t. & i.*; — **DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlīng).** To leap over while running, as a hurdle. — **hur'dler (-dlēr), n.**

**hur'dy-gur'dy (-dī-gūr'dī), n.; pl. -DIES (-dīz).** *Music.* a. A lute-shaped stringed instrument, sounded by the friction of a wheel turned by a crank at the end. b. An instrument, esp. of street music, played by turning a handle.

**hurl (hūr), v. t.** 1. To throw or cast with violence. 2. To overthrow; cast down. 3. To utter vehemently; as, to *hurl* reproaches. — *Syn.* See *THROW*. — *v. i.* 1. To rush. *Archaic.* 2. To throw something. — *n.* A violent throw; cast; fling. — **hur'ler, n.**

**hur'ry (hūr'ri), n.; pl. HURRIES (-rīz).** Turmoil; confusion.

**hur'ry-hur'ry (-būr'ri), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz).** Tumult; uproar.

**Hu'ron (hūr'ōn), n.** One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly occupying the country between Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.



**hur-rah' (hūr-rā'; hūr-rā'), interj.** A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, etc. — *n.* A cheer; shout of joy, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To applaud with hurrahs; cheer.

**hur'ri-cane (hūr'tī-kān), n.** [*Sp. huracán*; orig. a Carib word.] A violent whirlwind, generally accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning.

**hurricane deck.** *River Steamers, etc.* The upper deck, usually not constructed to support a heavy weight.

**hur'ried (hūr'īd), p. a.** Urged on; hastened; also, hasty.

**hur'ried-ly, adv.** **hur'ried-ness, n.**

**hur'ry (-rī), v. t.; -RIED (-rīd); -RY-ING.** 1. To move, carry, or make to move, with great or hurried haste; as, *hurry* this package forward. 2. To impel to precipitate action. 3. To hasten; urge on. — *Syn.* Precipitate, expedite, quicken. — *v. i.* To move or act hastily.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). 1. Quick, hurried motion; rush. 2. Act of hurrying; state of being obliged to hurry; undue haste; need of haste. — *Syn.* See *HASTE*.

**hur'ry-scurry, hur'ry-skurry (-skūr'ī), n.** [*hurry* + *scurry*.] Flustered haste; disorderly confusion. — *v. t. & i.* To move or act hurry-scurry. — *a.* Hasty and confused. — *adv.* Confusedly; bustlingly; pell-mell.

**hurt (hūr't), v. t.; HURT; HURTING.** [*Prob. fr. OF hurtier* to knock, thrust, etc.] 1. To pain; wound or bruise painfully. 2. To damage; injure; harm. 3. To wound the feelings of; grieve; distress. — *v. i.* 1. To cause pain or injury. 2. To suffer from pain or injury; as, my teeth *hurt*. *Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. A wounding blow; a wound, bruise, or the like, or the pain caused by it. 2. An injury affecting the mind or conscience, as a slight. 3. Injury; damage; harm. — *Syn.* Loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage. — **hur't'er, n.**

**hur't'er (hūr'tēr), n.** [*F. heurtoir*, lit., a striker, *OF. hurtoir*.] A butting piece; a strengthening piece; esp., *Ordinance*, a buffer or the like to check the motion of a gun carriage as the piece is run into battery.

**hur't'ful (hūr't'fūl), a.** Tending to impair or damage; injurious. — *Syn.* Pernicious, baneful, detrimental, noxious, unwholesome. — **hur't'ful-ly, adv.** — **hur't'ful-ness, n.**

**hur't'le (hūr't'l), v. t.; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlīng).** [*ME. hurtlen*, freq. of *hurten* to hurt.] 1. To meet with a shock; clash; jostle. 2. To rush suddenly. 3. To make a sound as of clashing; resound. — *v. i.* 1. To strike against; collide with. *Archaic.* 2. To drive violently; fling.

**hur'tle-ber'y (hūr't'l-bēr'ī), n.** = *WHORTLEBERRY*.

**hur't'less (hūr't'ls), a.** Harmless; also, unhurt.

**hus'band (hūz'bānd), n.** [*AS. hūsbanda* master of the house; *hūs* house + *banda* householder, husband.] 1. A man who has a wife; — correlative of *wife*. 2. A steward or manager. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* 1. To direct and manage with frugality. 2. To furnish with a husband. *Archaic.* 3. To marry; espouse; act as the husband of.

**hus'band-mān (-mān), n.** A farmer.

**hus'band-ry (-rī), n.** 1. Care of domestic affairs; hence, thrift. 2. The business of a husbandman; farming. 3. Management (good or bad) of one's affairs.

**hush (hūsh), v. t.** [*ME. hussht* silent, taken as a p. p.; of interjectional origin.] 1. To make quiet, still, or calm. 2. To allay; soothe. 3. To procure silence concerning; — usually used with *up*; as, the deal was *hushed up*. — *v. i.* To become or keep still or quiet; — used esp. in the imperative, as an exclamation: be still; be silent or quiet. — *a.* Still; hushed; as, "*Hush* as death."

**hush money.** Money paid to hush up something.

**husk (hūsk), n.** 1. The outer coating, or envelope, of various seeds or fruits; *U. S.* the envelope of an ear of Indian corn. 2. Outside covering, esp. when rough or worthless. — *v. t.* To strip the husk from. — **husk'er, n.**

**husk'y (-hūs'ki), adv.** In a husky manner.

**husk'y-ness, n.** Quality or state of being husky.

**husk'ing, n.** A meeting of neighbors or friends to husk Indian corn; — called also *husking bee*. *U. S.*

**husk'y (hūs'ki), a.; HUSK'Y-ER (-kī-ēr); -EST.** 1. Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling, husks. 2. Rough in tone; harsh; hoarse.

**hus'ky (hūs'ki), a.** Powerful; strong. *Colloq., U. S.*

**Hus'ky, n.; pl. -KIES (-kīz).** 1. An Eskimo. 2. [*i. c.*] An Eskimo dog. 3. The Eskimo language.

**hus-sar' (hūz-zār'), n.** [*Hung. huszár*, orig., a freebooter, through *Slavic*, fr. *LL. cursarius* or a corresponding *It. form.*] Orig., one of the light cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of a class of cavalry of European armies, usually brilliantly uniformed. See *SOLDIER, Illust.*

**Huss'ite (hūs'īt), n.** *Ecl. Hist.* A follower of John Huss, Bohemian reformer, who was adjudged a heretic by the Council of Constance and burned alive in 1415. He taught the doctrines of Wycliffe, except as to the Eucharist, wherein he was orthodox. — **Huss'it-ism (-it-iz'm), n.**

**hus'sy (hūs'ī), n.; pl. -SIES (-īz).** [*Contr. fr. huswife*.] 1. A worthless woman or girl. 2. A pert girl; — used jocosely. 3. A case or bag. See *HOUSEWIFE, 3*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, flī; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menti; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**hustings** (hüs'tingz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but usually construed as *sing.* [AS. *husting* assembly, tribunal.] **1.** A borough or city court, now abolished except in London. *Eng. 2.* Formerly, the platform (esp. a temporary one) from which candidates for Parliament were nominated; also, the proceedings at an election; now, any platform from which campaign speeches are made; hence, a political campaign.

**hust/le** (hüs'l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'lɪd); -TLING (-lɪŋg). [D. *hustelen* to shake.] **1.** To shake together in confusion; push or crowd rudely. **2.** To force on or onward rapidly or roughly. *Colloq. 3.* To move or work rapidly and indefatigably. *Colloq. — n. 1.* The act of one who hustles. **2.** Energetic activity; "push." *Colloq.*

**hust/ler** (hüs'lər), *n.* One who hustles.

**hus/wife** (hüz'fɪ). Obs. var. of **HOUSEWIFE** (exc. in sense 3).

**hut** (hüt), *n.* [F. *hutte*, fr. G. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*.] A rude small house, hovel, or cabin. — *v. t. & i.* To live in a hut or huts; furnish with huts.

**hutch** (hüch), *n.* [F. *huche*, fr. LL. *hutica*.] **1.** A chest, bin, cupboard, or the like; as, a grain *hutch*; a rabbit *hutch*. **2.** A hut; hovel. — *v. t.* To store in a hutch.

**huz-zä'** (hüz-zä'; hōō-), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement. — *n.* A shout of "huzza!"; a hurrah. — *v. i. & t.* To shout "huzza!"; cheer.

**hy'a-cinth** (hī'ä-sinth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a kind of flower, also a proper name. See **HYACINTHUS**.] **1.** A precious stone of the ancients, of a blue color, perhaps the sapphire. **2.** A transparent red or brownish zircon sometimes used as a gem. **3.** A plant fabled in classic myth to have sprung from the blood of the youth Hyacinthus; — variously identified as the Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*), the iris, larkspur, or gladiolus. **4.** A well-known liliaceous plant (genus *Hyacinthus*) with spikes of bell-shaped flowers; also, the bulb or flower of the plant.

**hy'a-cin/thine** (-sɪn'thɪn), *a.* Of or decked with the hyacinth; resembling the hyacinth, as in color.

**Hy'a-cin/thus** (chɪsɪs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑκάνθος.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo and (in one version) accidentally killed by him. From his blood Apollo caused the hyacinth to grow.

**Hy'a-des** (hī'ä-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑάδες.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Nymphs, daughters of Atlas and nurses of Dionysus, placed by Zeus in the sky. **2. *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the head of Taurus, anciently supposed to presage rain when they rose with the sun.**

**hy'æ-na** (hī-ē'nä). Var. of **HYENA**.

**hy'a-line** (hī'ä-lɪn), *a.* [L. *hyalinus*, fr. Gr. ὑάλινος, fr. ὑάλος glass.] Glassy; transparent. — *n. 1.* The sea or the atmosphere when smooth or clear; anything transparent. *Poetic. 2.* (In this sense also hy'a-lin.) *Physiol. Chem.* a A nitrogenous substance closely related to chitin, forming the main constituent of the walls of hydatid cysts. **b** Any of several similar substances.

**hy'a-lite** (-lɪt), *n.* [Gr. ὑάλος glass + *-ite*.] *Min.* A colorless variety of opal, clear as glass, or translucent or whitish. It occurs as globules or crusts lining cavities in rocks.

**hy'a-loid** (-loɪd), *a.* [Gr. ὑαλοειδής glassy.] Hyaline; — of a membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

**hy'a-lo-plasm** (-lɒ-pläz'm), *n.* [Gr. ὑάλος glass + *-plasm*.] *Biol.* The clear, more fluid ground substance of protoplasm, considered the primary motile and living part.

**Hy-blæ'an** (hī-blæ'än), *a.* Also **Hy-blæ'an**. [L. *Hyblaenus*.] Of or pertaining to Hybla, an ancient town of Sicily, famous for its honey; hence: honeyed; mellifluous.

**hy/brid** (hī'brɪd), *n.* [L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, the offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar.] **1.** The offspring of two animals or plants of different races, varieties, species, or genera. **2.** Anything of heterogeneous origin or composition, as a word having elements from different languages. — *a. 1.* Bred of two species or races; half-bred. **2.** From unlike sources.

**hy/brid-ism** (-ɪz'm), *n. 1.* Hybridity. **2.** Production of hybrids; crossbreeding; interbreeding.

**hy/brid-iz'e** (-brɪd'ɪ-zɪ), *n.* Quality of being hybrid.

**hy/brid-ize** (hī'brɪd-ɪz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-ɪzɪd); -IZ'ING. To produce, or to cause to produce, hybrid offspring, as, *Bot.*, by cross-pollination; interbreed; cross. — **hy/brid-iz'er**, *n.*

**hy/da-til** (hī'dä-tɪl), *n.* [Gr. ὑδαρίς, -ιδος, a watery vesicle, fr. ἕδωρ, ἕδατος, water.] *Zoöl. & Med.* A sac, filled with a clear fluid, found in various parts of the body of man and animals, consisting of encysted larval tape-worms (esp. *Tænia echinococcus*).

**Hy'dra** (hī'drā), *n.*; *pl. E.* -DRAS (-drāz), *L.* -DRÆ (-dræ). [L. *hydra*, Gr. ἕδρα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A serpent or monster slain by Hercules. It had nine heads; if one was cut off, two took its place, unless the wound was cauterized. **2.** [L. c.] Hence, an evil persistent because of having many sources or a source difficult to remove. **3.** [L. c.] *Zoöl.* Any of a genus (*Hydra*) of small, typically fresh-water polyps. **4.** *Astron.* [gen. **HYDRÆ** (-dræ).] A southern

constellation of great length south of Cancer and Virgo. It is represented on old maps by a serpent.

**hy-drac'id** (hī-drās'ɪd), *n.* [**hydrogen** + *acid*.] An acid containing no oxygen.

**hy'dra-gogue** (hī'drā-gōg), *a.* [L. *hydragogus* conveying off water, Gr. ὑδραγωγός; ἕδωρ water + ἄγω to lead.] *Med.* Causing a discharge of water; expelling serum effused into any part of the body, as in dropsy. — *n.* A dragogue medicine, usually a cathartic or diuretic.

**hy-dran'ge-a** (hī-drān'jē-ä), *n.* [**hydro-** + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel, capsule.] Any of a large genus (*Hydrangea*) of shrubs or small trees, typifying a family (*Hydrangeaceæ*) including various species cultivated for their ample white or tinted flowers.

**hy'drant** (hī'drānt), *n.* [Gr. ἕδωρ water.] A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks.

**hy'dranth** (hī'drānth), *n.* [**hydra** + Gr. ἄθος a flower.] *Zoöl.* One of the nutritive zooids of a hydroid colony.

**hy'drar-gyr'ic** (hī'drār-jɪr'ɪk), *a.* [See **HYDRARGYRUM**.] Pert. to, or containing, mercury; caused by mercury.

**hy-drar'gy-rol** (hī-drār-jɪr'ɪ-rol; -rɔl), *n.* [**hydrargyrum** + *-ol*, l.] *Pharm.* An organic salt of mercury, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·OH·SO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Hg, used as a substitute for corrosive sublimate.

**hy-drar'gy-rum** (-rūm), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *hydrargyrum*, fr. Gr. ὑδραργυρος; ἕδωρ water + ἀργυρος silver.] *Chem.* Mercury.

**hy-dras'tine** (hī-drās'tɪn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin**. [NL. *Hydrastis*, fr. Gr. ἕδωρ water.] *Chem.* A bitter alkaloid, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N, found in the rootstock of goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). It is a tonic and febrifuge.

**hy-dras'tin-ine** (-tɪ-nɪn; -nēn), *n.* Also **-in**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, obtained by oxidation of hydrastine. It is used in place of ergot in dysmenorrhæa, etc.

**hy'drate** (hī'drät), *n.* [Gr. ἕδωρ water.] *Chem.* A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance. — *v. t. & i.*; -DRAT-ED; -DRAT-ING. To become, or cause to become, a hydrate; combine with water or its elements.

**hy-dran'tic** (hī-drɔnt'ɪk), *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gr. ὑδραυλικός, fr. ὑδραυλ-, ἕδωρ water organ; ἕδωρ water + αἰδός fluted.] **1.** Of or pert. to hydraulics; conveying, or acting by, water; operated or effected by water. **2.** Hardening or setting under water; as, *hydraulic cement*.

**hydraulic press**, a hydrostatic press. — **n. ram**, a machine in which the energy of descending water raises a portion of the water higher than its source.

— *v. t.*; -LICKED (-lɪkt); -LICK-ING. *Mining.* To subject to the action of a powerful stream or jets of water; to excavate by such means, as in mining. — **hy-drau'ti-cal** (-ɪ-kəl), *a.* — **hy-drau'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [lic.]

**hy'drau'ti'cian** (hī'drɔt-lɪsh'ən), *n.* One skilled in hydraulics.

**hy-drau'tics** (hī-drɔt'ɪks), *n.* (See **-ics**.) The science dealing with water or other fluid in motion, its action, etc.

**hy'dra-zine** (-zɪn; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin**. [**hydrogen** + *azo-* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Any of a series of nitrogenous bases resembling the amines and produced by reduction of certain nitroso and diazo compounds. They are derivatives of hydrazine proper, H<sub>2</sub>N·NH<sub>2</sub>, a stable, colorless gas, with a peculiar, irritating odor.

**hy-draz'o-** (hī-drāz'ō-), [**hydrogen** + *azo-*.] *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively, **hydrazo**) denoting the presence of the group -HNNH- united to two hydrocarbon radicals; as in *hydrazobenzene* C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·HNNH·C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

**hy'dra-zo'ic** (hī'drā-zō'ɪk), *a.* [**hydrogen** + *azo-* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, resembling hydrochloric acid, and forming extremely explosive salts.

**hy'dric** (hī'drɪk), *a.* Pert. to or containing hydrogen.

**hy'dride** (hī'drɪd; -drɪd), *n.* Also **hy'drid**. [**hydrogen** + *-ide*.] *Chem.* a Formerly, a hydroxide. **b** A compound of hydrogen with some element or radical.

**hy'dri-od'ic** (hī'drɪ-ɔd'ɪk), *a.* [**hydrogen** + *-iodic*.] Pert. to or designating an acid HI, a gas resembling hydrochloric acid, but less stable. It is used in medicine.

**hy'dro** (hī'drō), *n.* Hydro-aéroplane. *Colloq.*

**hy'dro-** (hī'drō-), Combining form fr. Greek ἕδωρ water.

**hy'dro-a'ër-o-plane'**, *n.* *Aeronautics.* An aeroplane with a boatlike or other understructure that enables it to travel on, or to rise from the surface of, a body of water by its own motive power. [two supporting planes.]

**hy'dro-bi'plane'** (-bɪ'plān'), *n.* A hydro-aéroplane having

**hy'dro-bro'mic** (-brɔm'ɪk), *a.* [**hydrogen** + *bromic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, HBr, formed by the direct union of hydrogen and bromine, and in other ways. The acid resembles hydrochloric acid, but is weaker and less stable.

**hy'dro-car'bon** (-kär'bɔn), *n.* [**hydrogen** + *carbon*.] *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon only, as acetylene, benzene, etc.

**hy'dro-cele** (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροκήλη; ἕδωρ water + κήλη tumor.] Dropsy of the testicle or scrotum.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



**hy/dro-ceph/a-lus** (hī/drō-sēf'ā-lūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑδροκεφαλον; ὕδωρ + κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Dropsy of the brain.

**hy/dro-chlo/ric** (hīō'fē'rik; 57), *a.* [hydrogen + chloric.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, HCl, called also *muratic acid*, formed by combination of hydrogen and chlorine.

**hy/dro-chlo/ride** (hī/drō-kīō'rid; -rīd; 57), *n.* Also **rid.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrochloric acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from a *chloride*.

**hy/dro-cy-an/ic** (sī-ān'fīk), *a.* [hydrogen + cyanic.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a deadly poisonous acid, H·N·C, called also *prussic acid*, formed by combination of hydrogen and cyanogen, and in other ways.

**hy/dro-dy-nam/ic** (dī-nām'fīk; -ī-kāl; -dī-), *a.* Pert. to or derived from, to, or derived from, the dynamic action of water or other liquid.

**hy/dro-dy-nam/ics** (-īks), *n.* (See -ics.) The science dealing with fluids, or, usually, the laws of motion and action of liquids (or incompressible fluids).

**hy/dro-e-lec/tric** (ē-lēk'trīk), *a.* Pert. to the production of electricity by water power or the friction of water, steam, etc.

**hy/dro-flu-or/ic** (floo-ōr'fīk; 86), *a.* [hydrogen + fluoric.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>, a compound of hydrogen and fluorine. It is very corrosive and attacks glass, etc.

**hy/dro-gen** (hī/drō-jēn), *n.* [F. *hydrogène*; — because water is generated by its combustion. See HYDRO-; -GEN.] *Chem.* A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable, and lighter than any other known substance. Sp. gr., compared with air, 0.0695; symbol, H; at. wt., 1.008.

**hy/dro-gen-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To combine with hydrogen; to treat with, or expose to, hydrogen; reduce; — contr. with *oxidize*.

**hy/dro-g'e-nous** (hī-drō-jē-nūs), *a.* Of or pert. to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

**hy/dro-gra-pher** (fēr), *n.* An expert in hydrography.

**hy-drog-ra-phy** (hī-drōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art of describing the sea and other waters, with their phenomena, and mapping or charting their forms, contours, shallows, etc. — **hy/dro-graph/ic** (hī/drō-grāf'fīk), **hy/dro-graph/i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**hy/droid** (hī'droid), *a.* [Hydra + -oid.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to an order (*Hydroidea*) of acalephs, resembling the hydras; polyplike. — *n.* *Zoöl.* A hydrozoan. **b** The polyf form of a hydrozoan, as distinguished from the *medusa* form. Cf. HYDROMEDUSA.

**hy/dro-ki-net/ic** (hī/drō-kī-nēt'fīk; -ī-kāl; -kī-nēt'-), **hy/dro-ki-net/i-cal** *a.* *Physics.* Of or pert. to the motions of fluids, or the forces which produce or affect such motions; — opp. to *hydrostatic*.

**hy/dro-ki-net/ics** (-īks), *n.* (See -ics.) That branch of kinetics which relates to liquids. Cf. HYDRAULICS.

**hy-drol'o-gy** (hī-drōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science treating of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution over the earth, esp. with reference to underground water sources. — **hy-drol'og-ic**, **-log/i-cal**, *a.* — **hy-drol'o-gist**, *n.*

**hy-drol'y-sis** (hī-drōl'ī-sīs), *n.* A chemical decomposition involving addition of the elements of water. [hydrolysis.]

**hy/dro-lyte** (hī/drō-līt), *n.* Any substance subjected to, **hy/dro-lyt/ic** (-līt'fīk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or causing, hydrolysis, as do nearly all of the digestive ferments.

**hy/dro-lyze** (hī/drō-līz), *v. t.* To subject to hydrolysis.

**hy/dro-man/cy** (hī/drō-mān'sī), *n.* [L. *hydromantia*. See HYDRO-; -MANCY.] Divination by means of water or other liquid. — **hy/dro-manc'er** (-mān'sēr), *n.*

**hy/dro-me-chan/ics** (-mē-kān'fīks), *n.* (See -ics.) That branch of physics which treats of the mechanics, or laws of equilibrium and motion, of liquids. See HYDRAULICS.

**hy/dro-me-du/sa** (-mē-dū'sā), *n.*; *pl.* s-ē (sē). [NL. See HYDRA; MEDUSA.] *Zoöl.* Any medusa, or jellyfish, produced by budding from a hydroid.

**hy/dro-mel** (hī/drō-mēl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδρομελι; ὕδωρ water + μέλι honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and, after fermentation, called *mead*.

**hy/dro-met'al-lur'gy** (-mēt'āl-lūr'jī), *n.* The assay or reduction of ores by wet processes. — **hy/dro-met'al-lur'gi-cal**, *a.*

**hy-drom'e-ter** (hī-drōm'ē-tēr), *n.* **1.** A floating instrument for determining specific gravities, esp. of liquids, and so the strength of liquors, solutions, etc. **2.** Any instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers. — **hy/dro-met'ric** (hī/drō-mēt'fīk), **-met'ri-cal**, *a.*

**hy-drom'e-try** (hī-drōm'ē-trī), *n.* The art or operation of using the hydrometer; hence, formerly, hydrodynamics.

**hy-dro-p'a-thy** (hī-drōp'ā-thī), *n.* Treatment of disease by the application of water, internally and externally. — **hy/dro-path/ic** (-pāth'fīk), **hy/dro-path/i-cal**, *a.* — **hy-drop-a-thist**, *n.*

**hy/dro-phane** (hī/drō-fān), *n.* [Hydra + Gr. *Hydromphaneus* to show.] *Min.* A semitranslucent.

variety of opal that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water. — **hy-droph'a-nous** (hī-drōf'ā-nūs), *a.*

**hy/dro-pho-bi-a** (hī/drō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροφοβία; ὕδωρ water + φόβος fear.] *Med.* **a** Morbid dread of water. **b** An acute infectious disease occurring epidemically chiefly among carnivores, esp. the dog and wolf; rabies. — **hy-dro-pho-bic** (-fō'bīk; -fōb'fīk), *a.*

**hy/dro-phon/e** (hī/drō-fōn), *n.* **1.** *Water Supply.* An instrument, embodying a microphone, for detecting, by sound, a flow of water in a pipe. **2.** An instrument, used in auscultation, to convey sound through a column of water.

**hy/dro-phyte** (hī/drō-fīt), *n.* A plant which grows in water or in wet soil. — **hy/dro-phyt/ic** (-fīt'fīk), *a.*

**hy-drop/ic** (-drōp'fīk) *a.* [OF. *idropique*, L. *hydropticus*, **hy-drop/i-cal** (-ī-kāl)] fr. Gr. ὑδρωτικός. See DROPSY.] *Dropsical.*

**hy/dro-plane** (hī/drō-plān), *n.* **1.** A projecting plane, or any of a number of projecting planes, on the hull of a submarine boat, serving, according to the angle at which it is set, to sink or raise the boat when in motion. **2.** A projecting plane or fin on a gliding boat to lift the moving boat on the water; also, a gliding boat.

**hy/dro-quin'one** (-kwīn'ōn; -kwī-nōn'), *n.* [hydrogen + quinone.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, obtained by reduction of quinone and otherwise. It is used as a photographic developer and as an antiseptic and antipyretic agent.

**hy/dro-scope** (hī/drō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for enabling a person to see the bed of the sea at considerable depths.

**hy/dro-some** (-sōm), *n.* [NL. *hydrosoma*; *hydra* + Gr. *sōma* body.] *Zoöl.* The entire colony of a compound hydrozoan; a hydroid. [earth.]

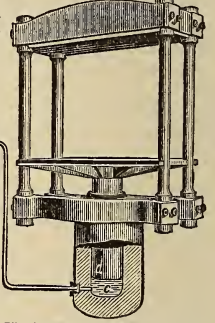
**hy/dro-sphere** (-sfer), *n.* The aqueous envelope of the **hy/dro-stat** (hī/drō-stāt), *n.* **1.** A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers. **2.** A device, usually electrical, for indicating or regulating the height of water in a reservoir or receptacle.

**hy/dro-stat/ic** (-stāt'fīk), *a.* [hydro + Gr. *statikos* causing to stand.] Of or pert. to hydrostatics.

**hydrostatic**, or **hydraulic**, press, a powerful machine in which a large plunger is actuated by water forced into the cylinder by a small forcing pump.

**hy/dro-stat/i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Hydrostatic.

**hy/dro-statics** (-stāt'fīks), *n.* (See -ics.) Science of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids (or incompressible fluids), as, water, mercury, etc.



Hydrostatic Press. *a* Pump; *b* Small Plunger; *c* Cylinder; *d* Large Plunger of Press.

**hy/dro-sul'phide** (-sūl'fīd; -fīd), *n.* Also, **-phid**, **-fid**. [hydrogen + sulphide.] *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen sulphide by the replacement of half its hydrogen by an element or radical.

**hy/dro-sul'phite** (-fīt), *n.* [hydrogen + sulphite.] *Chem.* A salt of hyposulphurous acid. Sodium hyposulphite is used as a bleaching agent.

**hy/dro-sul'phur/ic** (-sūl'fūr'fīk), *a.* [hydrogen + sulphuric.] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, hydrogen and sulphur; as, *hydrosulphuric acid*, or hydrogen sulphide.

**hy/dro-sul'phur-ous** (-sūl'fūr'ūs; -sūl'fūr'ūs), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, hyposulphurous acid.

**hy/dro-ther'a-peu'tics** (-thēr'ā-pē'fīks), *n.* (See -ics.) *Med.* A system of treating disease by baths and mineral waters. — **hy/dro-ther'a-peu'tic** (-tik), *a.*

**hy/dro-ther'a-py** (-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* *Med.* = HYDROPATHY.

**hy/dro-ther'mal** (-thēr'māl), *a.* Of or pert. to hot water; — used esp. with reference to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise changing the minerals within the earth's crust.

**hy/dro-tho/rax** (-thō'rāks), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A diseased condition characterized by an accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural cavity. — **hy/dro-tho-rac/ic** (-thō-rās'fīk), *a.*

**hy-drot'ro-pism** (hī-drōt'rō-pīz'm), *n.* *Biol.*, esp. *Plant Physiol.* Tendency of growing organs to curve toward, or in some cases, away from, moisture. — **hy/drot'rop/ic**, *a.*

**hy/drous** (hī/drūs), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] Containing water; specifically, containing water chemically combined.

**hy-drox'ide** (hī-drōk'īd; -sīd), *n.* Also **-id**. [hydrogen + oxide.] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with hydrogen and oxygen, not regarded as containing water.

**hy-drox'y** (hī-drōk'sī-), *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively), **hydroxy** indicating hydroxyl as an in-



ale, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menī; food, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ūl; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (87);



gradient; as: **hy-drox'y-an'thra-qui-none'**, anthraquinone in which hydroxyl has replaced a hydrogen atom.

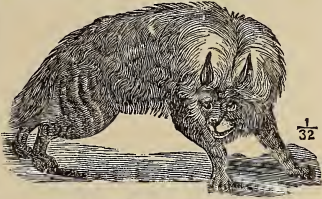
**hy-drox'yl** (hī-drōk'sīl), *n.* [*Hydrogen* + *oxygen* + *-yl*.]

*Chem.* The univalent radical OH, consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen. It is a characteristic part of bases, alcohols, oxygen acids, etc. See **HYDROXIDE**.

**hy-drox'yl-am'ine** (hī-drōk'sīl-ām'in; -ā-mēn'), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, NH<sub>2</sub>OH, resembling ammonia. It is a strong reducing agent.

**hy-dro-zo'an** (hī-drō-zō'ān), *n.* [*Hydra* + *Gr. ζῷον* an animal.] *Zool.* Any of a class (*Hydrozoa*) of celerentates including various simple and compound polyps and jellyfishes. — **hy-dro-zo'an, a.**

**hy-e'ma, hy-æ'ma** (hī-ē'nā), *n.* [*L. hyæna, Gr. ὕαινα*, orig., a sow, but usually a Libyan wild beast, prob., the hyena, fr. ὕαι hog.] Any of a family (*Hyænidæ*) of large, strong but cowardly, nocturnal carnivorous mammals of Asia and Africa.



Striped Hyæna (*Hyæna hyæna*).

**hy'e-to-graph** (hī-ē-tō-grāf'), *n.* [*Gr. βέροσ* rain + *-graph*.] A chart showing the average annual rainfall.

**hy'e-to-graph'ic** (-tō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. βέροσ* rain + *-graphy*.] Scientific description of the geographical distribution of rain. — **hy'e-to-graph'ic** (-tō-grāf'ik), *i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**hy'e-to-lo-gy** (tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. βέροσ* rain + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc. — **hy'e-to-lo-g'i-cal** (-tō-lō-jī-kāl), *a.*

**Hy-g'e'ia** (hī-jē'yā), **-ge'a** (-jē'ā), **-gi'a** (hī-jī'ā), *n.* [*L. Hygea, Hygiea, fr. Gr. ὕγεια, ὕγεια*, health, *Ἑγεία* Hygeia, *ὑγιής* healthy.] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius; health personified.

**Hy-g'e'ian** (-yān), *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; or of pertaining to health or its preservation.

**hy-g'e-ist** (hī-jē-ist), *n.* Also **hy-g'e-ist**. A hygienist.

**hy-g'i-ene** (hī-jī-ēn; hī-jen'), *n.* [*F. hygiène, fr. Gr. ὑγιεινός* healthful.] Science of preserving health; sanitary science.

**hy-g'i-en'ic** (hī-jī-ēn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to health or hygiene; sanitary. — **hy-g'i-en'ic-al-ly, adv.** [hygiēne.]

**hy-g'i-en'ics** (-iks), *n.* (See **-ics**.) The science of health; **hy-g'i-en-ist** (hī-jī-ēn-ist), *n.* One versed in hygiene.

**hy-grō-** (hī-grō-). Combining form fr. *Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist*.

**hy-grom'e-ter** (hī-grōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. — **hy-grom'e'tric, a.** — **hy-grom'e-try** (-tri), *n.*

**hy-grō-scope** (hī-grō-skōp), *n.* An instrument showing merely variations in atmospheric moisture.

**hy-gro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hygroscope. 2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

**Hyk'sos** (hīk'sōs; -sōs), *n.* [*Gr. ἑκείνος, fr. Egypt. hikshasu* chief of the Bedouins, shepherds.] A dynasty of Egyptian kings, the "Shepherd Kings," of foreign origin. It is supposed that they were Asiatic Semites.

**Hy'las** (hī'lās), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ἕλας, Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth loved by Hercules. While drawing water he was drawn down into a spring by the enamored nymphs.]

**hy'lic** (hī'lik), *a.* [*Gr. ἕλη* matter.] Pert. to matter.

**hy'li-cism** (hī'li-sīz'm), *n.* = **HYLISM**. — **hy'li-cist, n.**

**hy'lism** (hī'līz'm), *n.* [*Gr. ἕλη* matter.] Materialism.

**hy'lo-** Combining form from *Gr. ἕλη, wood, stuff, matter*.

**hy'lo-zo'ism** (-zō'iz'm), *n.* [*Hylo-* + *Gr. ζῷή* life, fr. ζῆν to live.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life or sensation, or that matter and life are inseparable; — often applied specif. to the crude theories of the early Ionian philosophers. — **hy'lo-zo'ic** (-zō'ik), *a.* — **zo'ist, n.** — **zo-is'tic** (-zō-is'tik), *a.* — **is'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

**hy'men** (hī'mēn), *n.* [*Gr. ὑμῆν* skin, membrane.] A fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina.

**Hy'men, n.** [*L., fr. Gr. Ἑμῆν*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* God of marriage, son of Apollo and Urania (or Bacchus and Venus). 2. [*L. c.*] Marriage; also, a wedding song.

**hy'me-ne'al** (hī'mē-nē'āl), *a.* Pertaining to marriage. — *n.* A marriage song. — **hy'me-ne'an** (-ān), *a.*

**hy'men-op'ter** (hī'mēn-ōp'tēr), *n.* A hymenopterous insect.

**hy'men-op'ter-an** (hī'mēn-ōp'tēr-ān), *a.* Hymenopterous. — *n.* A hymenopterous insect.

**hy'men-op'ter-ous** (hī'mēn-ōp'tēr-ūs), *a.* [*Gr. ὑμενόπτερος* membrane-winged; *ὑμῆν* membrane + *πτερόν* wing.] *Zool.* Belonging to an extensive and highly specialized order (*Hymenoptera*) of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, true gallflies, etc. They are the highest group of invertebrates in structure and instincts.

**κ = ch** in **C. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

**hymn** (hīm), *n.* [*F. hymne, L. hymnus, Gr. ὕμνος*.] An ode or song of praise or adoration of God, a deity, etc.; sacred lyric. — *v. i. & t.*; **HYMNED** (hīmd); **HYMNING** (hīm'ing; hīm'ning). To praise in song.

**hym'nal** (hīm'nāl), *n.* A collection of hymns; hymn book.

**hym'nist** (hīm'nist), *n.* A writer of hymns.

**hym'no-dy** (-nō-dī), *n.* [*Gr. ὕμνοδία; ὕμνος* a hymn + *ὀδῆ* a song, a singing.] 1. Act or art of singing hymns. 2. Hymns collectively; hymnology. — **hym'no-dist, n.**

**hym-nol'o-gy** (hīm-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ὕμνος* hymn + *-logy*.] 1. The composition, study, or science of hymns. 2. Hymns collectively. — **hym-nol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**hy'oid** (hī'oid), *a.* [*Gr. βωοειδής, fr. letter T + εἶδος* form.] Designating, or pert. to, a bone (U-shaped in man) or bones at the base of the tongue. — *n.* The hyoid bone.

**hy'os-cine** (hī'ō-sin; -sēn), *n.* Also **-cin**. [*See hyoscyamine*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid (perh. identical with scopolamine) found with hyoscyamine in henbane, and sold as *amorphous hyoscyamine*. It is a powerful nerve depressant, mydriatic, and hypnotic.

**hy'os-cy'a-mine** (hī'ō-sī'ā-mīn; -mēn), *n.* Also **-min.** *Chem.* [*L. hyoscyamus* henbane, *Gr. ὕοσκάμος; ὕς* sow, *ἄσκαμος* bean.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, found in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and other solanaceous plants. It is very poisonous, and is used as a hypnotic and sedative and locally as a mydriatic.

**hyp** (hīp), *n.* Short for **HYPOCHONDRIA**; — usually in *pl.* *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To make melancholy. *Colloq.*

**hyp'æsthe'si-a**, **hyp'æsthe'si-a** (-ēs-thē'sī-ā; -zī-ā), *a.* [*NL.; hypo-* + *æsthesia*.] *Med.* Imperfect power of sensation. — **hyp'æsthe'sic**, **hyp'æsthe'sic** (-sīk), *a.*

**hyp'æ'thral**, **hyp'æ'thral** (hī-p'ē'thrāl; hī-p'ē'tr-ā), *a.* [*L. hypææthrus* in the open air, uncovered, *Gr. ὑπαέρος; ὑπὸ* under + *αἶθρo* ether, the clear sky.] Open to the sky; not roofed over; — applied, *Class. Arch.*, to a building, court, etc. Opposed to *cleithral*.

**hyp'al-la-gē** (hī-pāl'ā-jē; hī-pāl'ā-), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ὑπαλλάγη, prop., interchange, exchange*.] *Gram. & Rhet.* A figure consisting of an interchange in the syntactic relationship between two terms; as, "to apply the wound to water" in place of "to apply water to the wound."

**hy'per-** (hī-pēr-), [*Gr. ὑπέρ* over, above.] A prefix denoting: 1. *Over, above, beyond, over or above in place or, usually, in degree, force, intensity, number, or the like.* Examples: *Hyperborean*, lit. *beyond the north*; *hyper-conscious, above or beyond what is conscious.*

2. *Abnormally much, large, or great; excessive; excessively.*

Examples: *hyperæsthesia, abnormally great, or excessive, æsthesia; hyperacid, excessively acid.*

3. *Chem.* A prefix equivalent to *super-* or *per-*, and now generally replaced by *per-*; as, *hyperoxide*. See **PER-**.

**hy'per-ac'id** (-ās'id), *a.* See **HYPER-**. 2. — **a-cid'i-ty, n.**

**hy'per-æ'mi-a**, or **-æ'mi-a** (-ē'mī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] *Med.* A superabundance or congestion of blood. — **hy'per-æ'mic** or **-e'mic** (-ē'mīk; -ēm'ik), *a.*

**hy'per-æsthe'si-a**, or **-esthe'si-a** (-ēs-thē'sī-ā; -zī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] *Med. & Physiol.* A state of exalted or morbidly increased sensibility.

**hy'per-æsthe'tic**, or **-æsthe'tic** (-ēs-thē'tīk), *a.* 1. Affected by, or pertaining to, hyperæsthesia. 2. Unduly influenced by æsthetic feelings or views.

**hy'per-al-ge'si-a** (-āl-jē'sī-ā; -zī-ā), **hy'per-al-ge'sis** (-sīs), *n.* [*NL.; hyper-* + *Gr. ἀλγος* sense of pain.] *Med.* Morbid sensitiveness to pain. — **hy'per-al-ge'sic** (-sīk), *a.*

**hy'per'ba-ton** (hī-pūr'bā-tōn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-BATA** (-tā), [*L., fr. Gr. ὑπερβατον, fr. ὑπερβατός* transposed.] *Gram.* A figurative construction, transposing or inverting the natural order; as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

**hy'per'bo-la** (hī-pūr'bō-lā), *n.* [*Gr. ὑπερβολή, prop., an overshooting, excess.* See **HYPERBOLE**.] *Geom.* A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes.

**hy'per'bo-le** (-lē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ὑπερβολή, prop., an overshooting, excess, deriv. of Gr. ὑπέρ* over + *βάλλω* to throw.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration.

**hy'per-bol'ic** (hī-pēr-bōl'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the **hy'per-bol'ic** (-ī-kāl) **hyperbola**. 2. Relating to, containing, or like, hyperbole. — **i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**hy'per-bo-lism** (hī-pūr'bō-līz'm), *n.* Use of hyperbole.

**hy'per-bo-lize** (hī-pūr'bō-līz), *v. t. & i.* To state in, or use, hyperbole.

**Hy'per-bo're-an** (hī-pēr-bō'rē-ān; 57), *a.* [*L. hyperboreus, Gr. ὑπερβόρεος*; apparently fr. ὑπέρ over, beyond + *βορέας* boreas.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* Pertaining to the Hyperboreans. 2. [*L. c.*] Northern; most northern; hence, very cold. — *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of a people placed by Herodotus in the extreme north; — probably northern Greeks or Macedonians.

**hy'per-cat'a-lect'ic** (-kāt'ā-lēk'tīk), *a.* [*From L., fr. Gr.*

M



*ὑπερκατάληκτος*. See HYPER-; CATALECTIC.] *Pros.* Having a syllable or two beyond the last measure; — applied to verse measured by dipodes.

**hy-per-cat'a-lex'is** (-lĕk'sis), *n.* [NL.] *Pros.* Hypercatalectic excess of a syllable or syllables.

**hy-per-crit'ic** (-krít'ík), *n.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; carping critic.

**hy-per-crit'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* Over critical; captious; also, excessively nice or exact. — **hy-per-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-per-crit'i-cism** (-i-síz'm), *n.* Criticism that is excessive or unduly severe.

**hy-per-du-li'a** (-dú-lí'á), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* The veneration given to the Blessed Virgin Mary as the most exalted of mere creatures; higher veneration than *dulia*.

**hy-per-e'mi-a**, **hy-per-e'mic**, **hy-per-es-the'si-a**, **hy-per-es-thet'ic**, etc. See *HYPEREMIA*, etc.

**hy-per-euc'tic** (-ú-tĕk'tík), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 4.30 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

**hy-per-euc'toid** (-toid), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectoid; — said of steels.

**hy-per-i-dro'sis** (-i-drŏ'sis), *n.* [NL. See *HYPER-*; *HYDRO-SIS*.] Also **hy-per-hi-dro'sis** (-hi-drŏ'sis). *Med.* Excessive sweating.

**Hy-pe'ri-on** (hĭ-pĕ'ri-ŏn; hĭ-pĕ'r-i'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἥπειρον.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, father of Helios; also (as a patronymic), Helios. In later myth, Apollo.

**hy-per-ki-ne'si-a** (-ki-nĕ'si-á; -zĭ-á; -kĭ-) *n.* [NL.; *hy-per-ki-ne'sis* (-kĭ-nĕ'sis; -zĭ-nĕ'sis)] *per* + Gr. κίνησις motion.] *Med.* Abnormally increased muscular movement; spasm. — **hy-per-ki-net'ic** (-nĕt'ík), *a.*

**hy-per-me'ter** (hĭ-pŭr'mĕ-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. ὑπερμετρος going beyond the meter, beyond measure; ὑπέρ over, beyond + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* A verse which has a redundant syllable at the end, as, in the classic hexameter, a syllable connected by elision with the first word of the following line. ♪ A period comprising more than two or three cola. — **hy-per-met'ric** (hĭ-pĕr-mĕt'rik), **-met'ri-cal**, *a.*

**hy-per-met'rop'e** (hĭ-pĕr-mĕt'rŏp), *n.* A person affected with hypermetropia; a farsighted person.

**hy-per-me-tro'pi-a** (-mĕ-t'rŏp'i-á), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ὑπερμετρος excessive + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] A condition of the eye in which the rays of light focus behind the retina; farsightedness.

**hy-per-me-trop'ic** (-mĕ-t'rŏp'ík), *a.* Affected with hypermetropia; farsighted.

**Hy-perm-nes'tra** (hĭ-pĕrm-nĕs'trā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμηνίστρα.] *Gr. Myth.* The only daughter of Danaüs who disobeyed her father and spared her husband (Lyncæus). She became ancestress of the Argive race of kings.

**hy-per-op'i-a** (hĭ-pĕr-ŏp'i-á), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] Hypermetropia. — **hy-per-op'ic** (-ŏp'ík), *a.*

**hy-per-os-to'sis** (-ŏs-tŏ'sis), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. ὀστέον bone + ὄσις.] *Med.* Outgrowth or marked local thickening of bony tissue, normal or abnormal.

**hy-per-phe-nom'e-nal** (-fĕ-nŏm'ĕ-nál), *a.* Transcending the phenomenal; noumenal or transcendental.

**hy-per-phys'i-cal** (-fiz't-kál), *a.* 1. Beyond, or more than, the physical. 2. Independent of the physical.

**hy-per-pla'si-a** (hĭ-pĕr-plā'zĭ-á; -zĭ-á), *n.* [NL.] *Med. & Biol.* An abnormal or unusual increase in the elements composing a part, as of the cells of a tissue. — **hy-per-plas'ic** (-plās'ík), **hy-per-plas'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

**hy-perp-ne'a**, or **ne'a** (hĭ-pĕrp-nĕ'á; hĭ-pĕr-nĕ'á), *n.* [NL.; *hyper-* + Gr. πνοή, πνοή, breath.] *Physiol.* Abnormally rapid breathing, due to deficient arterialization of the blood. See *EUPNEA*, *DYS-PNEA*.

**hy-per-py-rex'i-a** (hĭ-pĕr-pĭ-rĕk'si-á), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally high fever (for a given disease). — **hy-per-py-ret'ic** (-pĭ-rĕt'ík), **-py-rex'i-al** (-rĕk'si-ál), *a.*

**hy-per-sthene** (-sthĕn), *n.* [*hyper-* + Gr. σθένος strength.] *Min.* An orthorhombic grayish or greenish black or dark brown mineral of the pyroxene group, often with a peculiar bronzelike luster. — **hy-per-sthen'ic** (-sthĕn'ík), *a.*

**hy-per-tro-phy** (hĭ-pŭr'trŏ-fĭ), *n.* *Med. & Biol.* A condition of excessive development of an organ or part, as from excessive use; — opp. to *atrophy*. — *v. i.* To develop to an unusual or abnormal degree. — **hy-per-troph'ic** (-trŏf'ík), **hy-per-troph'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* [*HYPER-THESIA*, etc.]

**hyp'es-the'si-a**, **hyp'es-thet'ic**, **hyp'e-thral**, etc. Vars. of *hyp'pha* (hĭ'fá), *n.*; *L. pl.* -phĕe (-fĕ). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑφή a web.] *Bot.* One of the threadlike elements of the vegetative body, or mycelium, of a fungus. — **hyp'phal** (-fál), *a.*

**hyp'phen** (hĭ'fĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑφή, fr. ὑφ'ε under one, into one, together, ὑπό under + εἷν, neut. of εἶς one.] *Print.* A mark [-] placed between the syllables of a divided word or between the parts of a compound word. — *v. t.* To connect or mark with a hyphen. [-'á'shŭn], *n.*

**hyp'phen-at-ed** (-át), *v. t.* To hyphen. — **hyp'phen-a'tion**, **hyp'phen-at'ed** (-át'ĕd), *a.* Belonging or pert. to naturalized Americans (inhabitants of the United States),

whose status or character as naturalized immigrants is often designated by hyphenated words, as in *German-American*, *Anglo-American*, etc.; — chiefly used opprobriously as implying a withholding of full allegiance to their adopted country. *Vant.*

**hyp'phen-ize** (hĭ'fĕn-ĭz), *v. t.* To hyphen. — **i-za'tion**, *n.*

**hyp'nic** (hĭp'ník), *a.* [Gr. ὑπνικός.] *Med.* Tending to produce sleep; soporific. — *n.* A soporific.

**hyp'no-** (hĭp'nŏ-), **hyp'n-** Combining form from Greek ὕπνος, sleep; as in *hypnospor*, *hypnology*; — sometimes used specif. to signify *hypnotism*; as in *hypnogenesis*.

**hyp'no-ge-sis** (-jĕn'ĕ-sis), *n.* The production of the hypnotic state. — **hyp'no-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ík), **-net'i-cal** (-i-kál), **hyp-nog'e-nous** (hĭp'nŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.*

**hyp'no-l'ogy** (hĭp'nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science of sleep, esp. of hypnotic sleep. — **hyp'no-log'ic** (hĭp'nŏlŏj'ík), **-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **hyp'no-l'og-ist** (hĭp'nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

**hyp'none** (hĭp'nŏn), *n.* [*hypno-* + *one*.] Acetophenone.

**Hyp'nos** (hĭp'nŏs), **Hyp'nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. ὕπνος Sleep.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of sleep, identified with *Somnus*.

**hyp'no'sis** (hĭp'nŏ'sis), *n.* [NL. See *HYPNOSIS*.] 1. Superintention of sleep. 2. The condition of being hypnotized. See *HYPNOTISM*.

**hyp'no-ther'a-py** (hĭp'nŏ-thĕr'á-pĭ), *n.* *Med.* The treatment of disease by hypnotism.

**hyp'not'ic** (-nŏt'ík), *a.* [Gr. ὑπνωτικός sleepy, fr. ὑπνόν to lull to sleep, ὕπνος sleep.] 1. Soporific. 2. Pert. to hypnotism; in a state of, or liable to, hypnotism. — *n.* 1. An agent for producing sleep; opiate; soporific; narcotic. 2. One subject to hypnotism. — **hyp'not'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hyp'no-tism** (hĭp'nŏ-tĭz'm), *n.* The partial or complete induction of a state (called *hypnosis*, or *hypnotic sleep*) resembling sleep or somnambulism; loosely, the induced state; hypnosis. [the use of, hypnotism.]

**hyp'no-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices, or advocates [hyp'no-tize (-tĭz), *v. t.*; -tĭzĕd (-tĭz'd); -tĭz'ing (-tĭz'ĭng)]. To induce hypnotism in. — **hyp'no-tiz'a-ble** (-á-bl), *a.* — **hyp'no-tiz'a'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **hyp'no-tiz'er**, *n.*

**hyp'po** (hĭ'pŏ), *n.* Short for *HYPOSUBDRIA*. *Colloq.*

**hyp'po** (hĭ'pŏ), *n.* Short for *HYPOSUBDRIA*.

**hyp'po** (hĭ'pŏ; hĭp'ŏ), **hyp'p-** [Gr. ὑπό under.] A prefix signifying *under*, *beneath*, or *a less quantity*, or *a low state* or *deficient degree* of, that denoted by the word to which it is joined; specif., *Chem.*, indicating a *lower state of oxidation*, or a *low* (usually, *lowest*) *position in a series of compounds*.

**hyp'po-blast** (hĭ'pŏ-blást; hĭp'ŏ-), *n.* *Embryol. & Zool.* The inner or lower layer of the blastoderm; the inner of the germ layers of the embryo; the endoderm. — **blas'tic**, *a.*

**hyp'po-caust** (hĭp'ŏ-kŏst; hĭp'ŏ-), *n.* [*L. hypocaustum*, fr. Gr. ὑποκαύω; ὑπό under + καύω to burn.] *Anc. Arch.* A series of small masonry chambers and flues through which the heat of a fire was distributed to rooms.

**hyp'po-chlo'rous** (hĭp'ŏ-klŏ'rŭs; 57), *a.* Pert. to or designating an acid obtained by the action of chlorine on mercurous oxide and water, and otherwise. Its salts, the **hyp'ochlo'rites** (-rĭts), are easily decomposed.

**hyp'po-chon'dri-a** (hĭp'ŏ-kŏn'drĭ-á; hĭ'pŏ-), *n.* [L., pl., the abdomen, supposed formerly to be the seat of hypochondria, fr. Gr. ὑποχόνδρια, pl. fr. ὑποχόνδριον, *a.*, under the cartilage of the breastbone; ὑπό under + χόνδριον cartilage.] Morbid depression of mind or spirits; specif., *Med.*, a mental disorder characterized by morbid anxiety as to the patient's health, often with simulation of diseases.

**hyp'po-chon'dri-ac** (-ák), *a.* 1. *Anat.* Below the costal cartilages; designating the region on either side of the abdomen beside the epigastric region and above the lumbar. 2. Affected by hypochondria. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.

**hyp'po-chon-dri-a-cal** (-kŏn-drĭ-á-kál), *a.* Hypochondriac. — **hyp'po-chon-dri-a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hyp'po-chon-dri-a-sis** (-kŏn-drĭ-á-sĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Hypochondria in its pathological aspect.

**hyp'po-chon'dri-um** (-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; [*L. pl.* -DRIA (-á)]. [NL.] *Anat.* Either hypochondriac region.

**hyp'po-co-ris'tic** (-kŏ-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ὑποκοριστικός; ὑπό under + κορῖσθαι to caress.] Endearing; diminutive; as, the *hypocoristic* form of a name.

**hyp'po-cot'y-l'y** (hĭ'pŏ-kŏt'ŭl'ĭ; hĭp'ŏ-), [*hyp* + *cotyle-don*]. *Bot.* That portion of the stem below the cotyledons in the embryo of a seed plant. — **hyp'po-cot'y-l'ous**, *a.*

**hyp'po-cra-ter'i-form** (-krá-tĕr'ĭ-fŏrm), *a.* [*hyp* + Gr. κρατήρ cup + *form*]. *Bot.* Hypocraterimorphous.

**hyp'po-cra-ter'i-mor-phous** (-mŏr'fŭs), *a.* [*hyp* + Gr. κρατήρ cup + *mor-phous*]. *Bot.* Salver-shaped; having a corolla with a slender tube and spreading border, as the phlox.

**hyp'poc'ri-sy** (hĭ'pŏk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -sĭs (-sĭz). [*OF. hypocrisie, ypocrisie*, fr. *L. hypocrisis*, fr. Gr. ὑποκρίσις acting on the stage, simulation, deriv. of ὑπό + κρίνειν to decide; in middle voice, to dispute.] Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel; esp.,

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccout, àrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ìce, ìll; òid, òibey, òrb, òdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; use, únite, àrm, ùp, àccurs, menù; fŏod, fŏot; out, oíl; chàir; gŏ; sĭng, ìng; then, thĭn; natŭre, verdŭre (87);



false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion; canting simulation of goodness. — **Syn.** See SIMULATION.  
**hyp'o-crite** (hĭp'ō-krit), *n.* [OF. *ipocrite*, *ypocrite*, fr. L., fr. Gr. ὑποκριτής one who plays a part upon the stage, a dissembler. See HYPOCRISY.] One who feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety. — **Syn.** Deceiver, cheat, dissembler.

**hyp'o-crit'i-cal** (-krit'i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a hypocrite or hypocrisy. — **hyp'o-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hyp'po-cy'clōid** (hĭp'ō-sī'klōid; hĭp'ō-), *n. Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID.

**hyp'po-der'ma** (-dūr'mā), *n.* [NL., *hypo-* + *derma*.] 1. *Bot.* Any layer of tissue beneath, and serving to strengthen, the epidermis. In seed plants it is usually developed as *colleenchyma*. 2. *Zool.* = HYPODERMIS.

**hyp'po-der'mal** (-māl), *a.* 1. *Zool.* Hypodermic. 2. *Bot.* a Being beneath the epidermis. **b** Pert. to the hypoderma.

**hyp'po-der'mic** (-dūr'mik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the parts under the skin. 2. *Zool.* Pert. to the hypodermis.

**hypodermic injection**, *Med.*, an injection made into the subcutaneous tissues. — **h. medication**, application of remedies under the epidermis, usually by hypodermic injection. — **h. syringe**, a small syringe with a hollow needlelike point, used in hypodermic medication.

— *n.* A hypodermic injection.

**hyp'po-der'mis** (-mĭs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The cellular layer which lies beneath, and which secretes, the chitinous cuticle of arthropods, annelids, etc.

**hyp'po-eu-ter'ic** (-ū-tēr'ik), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing carbon in smaller proportion than that (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

**hyp'po-gas'tric** (-gās'trik), *a.* *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the lower median region of the abdomen.

**hyp'po-gas'tri-um** (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRIA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπογάστρον; ὑπό under + γαστήρ belly.] *Anat.* The hypogastric region.

**hyp'po-ge'al** (hĭp'ō-jē'al; hĭp'ō-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. γῆ the earth.] 1. Of, pert. to, or occurring in, the interior of the earth; subterranean. 2. *Bot.* Hypogeous.

**hyp'po-gene** (hĭp'ō-jēn; hĭp'ō-jēn), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. γενής born.] *Geol.* Formed or crystallized at depths beneath the earth's surface; also, plutonic; — said of granite, gneiss, etc. Opposed to *epigene*.

**hyp-pog'e-nous** (hĭ-pōj'ē-nūs; hĭ-), *a.* *Bot.* Growing on the lower side of anything, as fungi on the under surface of leaves. Cf. EPIGENOUS.

**hyp'po-ge'ous** (hĭp'ō-jē'ūs; hĭp'ō-), *a.* Also **hyp'po-gæ'ous**. [*hypo-* + Gr. γῆ the earth.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Growing or ripening under ground, as the peanut. Cf. EPIGEOUS.

**hyp'po-ge'um** (hĭp'ō-jē'ŭm; hĭp'ō-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GEA (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. ὑπόγειος, ὑπόγειος, subterranean; ὑπό under + γαῖα, γῆ, the earth.] *Arch.* The subterranean portion of a building; a cellar.

**hyp'po-glos'sal** (hĭp'ō-glōs'āl; hĭp'ō-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. γλῶσσα the tongue.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* In reptiles, birds, and mammals, the twelfth and last pair of cranial nerves, distributed to the region of the base of the tongue, of which they are the motor nerves. — *n.* A hypoglossal nerve.

**hyp-pog'y-nous** (hĭ-pōj'i-nūs; hĭ-), *a.* [*hypo-* + Gr. γυνή woman.] *Bot.* a Inserted upon the torus or axis below the gynoecium and free from it; — said of sepals, petals, and stamens. Cf. EPIGYNOUS. **b** Having these parts so inserted; — said of a flower. — **hyp-pog'y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

**hyp'po-nas'ty** (hĭp'ō-nās'tĭ; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + Gr. ναστία close-pressed.] *Plant Physiol.* That state of a growing dorsiventral organ, as a leaf, in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper, causing upward curvature; — opposed to *epinasty*.

**hyp'po-nas'tic** (-nās'tik), *a.* — **nas'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kāl-ĭ), *adv.*

**hyp'po-ni'trous** (-nĭ'trūs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline nitrogenous acid, H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (probably HON.NOH). As a solid, hyponitrous acid is explosive; in solution, it is more stable. Its salts, the **hyp'po-ni'trites** (-trĭts), are prepared by reducing nitrates or nitrites.

**hyp'po-phos'phate** (hĭp'ō-fōs'fāt; hĭp'ō-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphoric acid. [phorous acid.]

**hyp'po-phos'phite** (-fōs'fĭt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

**hyp'po-phos-phor'ic** (-fōs-fōr'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a tetrabasic acid, H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. It forms small colorless hygroscopic crystals.

**hyp'po-phos-phor-ous** (-fōs-fōr'ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monobasic acid of phosphorus, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>. It is a white crystalline solid, and has a powerful reducing action.

**hyp'poph'y-ge** (hĭ-pōf'i-jē; hĭ-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὑποφυγή, lit., a refuge; ὑπό under + φεύγειν, φυγεῖν, to flee.] *Arch.* A hollow curvature, esp. that under the Doric capital in some Greek buildings. Cf. APOPHYGE.

**hyp'po-pō'di-um** (hĭp'ō-pō'dĭ-ŭm; hĭp'ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ā). [NL.] *Bot.* The base of a foliage or floral leaf, including the stalk or petiole if present.



Section of Hypogynous Flower.

**hyp'po-scope** (hĭp'ō-skōp; hĭp'ō-), *n.* A kind of altscope, used either as an attachment to a rifle, or as a hand instrument for observation.

**hyp-pos'ta-sis** (hĭ-pōs'tā-sĭs; hĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ὑπόστασις subsistence, substance; ὑπό to under + ἵστασθαι to stand, middle voice of ἵσταναι to cause to stand.] 1. That which forms a basis or support. 2. *Theol.* Personal subject; person; personality; substance; subsistence; any of the three personalities of the Godhead; also, the whole personality of Christ as distinguished from his two natures, human and divine. 3. Substance, subsistent principle, or essential nature, of anything; a subject in which attributes are conceived to inhere, or a self-subsistent reality or mode of existence. 4. A hypothetical or hypostatized substance; a conceptual being considered as a real subject or essence. 5. *Med.*, a deposit; sediment, esp. of urine. **b** Hyperemia caused by setting of blood in the dependent parts of an organ.

**hyp'po-stat'ic** (hĭp'ō-stāt'ik; hĭp'ō-), *a.* [Gr. ὑποστατικός.] **hyp'po-stat'ic-al** (-stāt'ik-āl) } 1. Of or relating to hypostasis; hence, constitutive or elementary. 2. Personal, or distinctly personal; relating to the divine hypostases, or substances. 3. *Med.* Depending on, or due to, deposition; as, *hypostatic* congestion.

**hyp-pos'ta-tize** (hĭ-pōs'tā-tĭz; hĭ-), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tĭzd); -TIZ'ING (-tĭz'ing). To make into, or regard as, a separate and distinct substance; to attribute actual or personal existence to; as, to *hypostatize* an idea.

**hyp'po-style** (hĭp'ō-stĭl; hĭp'ō-), *a.* [Gr. ὑπόστυλος resting on pillars; ὑπό under + στυλος a pillar.] *Arch.* Having the roof resting upon rows of columns; constructed by means of columns; as, the *hypostyle* hall of Karnak.

**hyp'po-sul'phite** (hĭp'ō-sul'fĭt; hĭp'ō-), *n.* *Chem.* a A thio-sulphate; esp. sodium thiosulphate, Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a crystalline salt used in photography as a fixing agent. **b** A salt of hyposulphurous acid (H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).

**hyp'po-sul'phur-ous** (-sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; -sŭl-fŭ'rŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid, specif. formerly the acid H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, now called thiosulphuric acid, and now an imperfectly known acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(?), which is obtained by reducing sulphurous acid, and is a strong reducing and bleaching agent.

**hyp'po-tax'is** (-tāk'sĭs), *n.* [NL., *hypo-* + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] *Gram.* Subordinative relation of construction between clauses. Cf. PARATAXIS. — **hyp'po-tac'tic** (-tāk'tik), *a.*

**hyp-pot'e-nuse** (hĭ-pōt'ē-nūs; hĭ-), **hyp'poth'e-nuse** (-pōth'-), *n.* [L. *hypotenusa*, fr. Gr. ὑποτείνουσα, prop., subtending (sc. γωνιῆ), deriv. of ὑπό under + τείνειν to stretch.] The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.

**hyp'poth'ec** (hĭ-pōth'ĕk; hĭ-), *n.* [F. *hypothèque*, or L. *hypotheca*, fr. Gr. ὑπόθηκη a thing subject to some obligation. See HYPOTHEOSIS.] *Roman* & *Civil Law*. An obligation, right, or security given to a creditor over property of the debtor without transfer of possession or title to the creditor; — distinguished from a *pignus* or *pledge*.

**hyp'poth'e-ca-ry** (pōth'ĕ-kā-rĭ), *a.* *Law*. Of or pert. to, or created or secured by, a hypothec; as, *hypothecary* right.

**hyp'poth'e-cate** (-pōth'ĕ-kāt; hĭ-), *v. t.*, -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [LL. *hypothecatus*, p. p. of *hypothecare*, fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge.] *Law*. To pledge, as a vessel by contract of bottomry, without delivery of title or possession.

**hyp'poth'e-ca'tion** (-kāt'shŭn), *n.* Act of hypothecating.

**hyp'poth'e-ca'tor** (-kāt'tēr), *n.* One who hypothecates.

**hyp'poth'e-nuse** (-nūs). Var. of HYPOTENUSE.

**hyp'poth'e-sis** (-pōth'ĕ-sĭs; hĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. ὑπόθεσις foundation, supposition, ὑποθέσθαι to place under; ὑπό + θέσθαι to put.] A proposition, condition, principle, or theory not proved, but assumed for argument, or to explain certain facts. — **Syn.** See THEORY.

**hyp'poth'e-size** (-sĭz), *v. t.* & *t.*; -SIZED (-sĭzd); -SIZ'ING. To make a hypothesis; make a hypothesis of; assume.

**hyp'po-thet'ic** (hĭp'ō-thĕt'ik; hĭp'ō-), *a.* Hypothetical.

**hyp'po-thet'ic-al** (-thĕt'ik-āl; hĭp'ō-), *a.* [L. *hypotheticus*, Gr. ὑποθετικός.] 1. Involving a formal hypothesis or condition; as, a *hypothetical* proposition or judgment; — in logic as applied to propositions, contrasted with *categorical* and *disjunctive*. 2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, a hypothesis; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof or of accounting for some fact. 3. Concerned with hypotheses; given to making hypotheses; as, a *hypothetical* thinker. [Hypothesis.]

**hyp'po-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a hypothetical manner; by **hyp'po-tro'choid** (hĭp'ō-trō'kōid; hĭp'ō-; hĭ-pōt'rō-kōid, hĭ-), *n.* *Geom.* A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID.

**hyp'po-xan'thine** (hĭp'ō-zān'thĭn; hĭp'ō-; -thĕn), *n.* Also **-thin**. *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, one of the nuclein bases, closely related to xanthine and occurring with it, as in muscle tissue, various seeds, etc. — **hyp'po-xan'thĭc** (-zān'thĭk), *a.*

**hyp'pish** (hĭp'ĭsh), *a.* Affected with the hyps, or hypochondria. *Rare*.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



**hyp-sog'ra-phy** (hip-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hypsos* height + *-graphy*.] *Geog.* a Topographic relief. **b** The observation or description of topographic relief. **c** The parts of a map, collectively, which represent topographic relief. **d** Hypsometry, or the measurements of heights. — **hyp-sog'raph'ic** (hip-sog-gra'fik), **-graph'ic-al** (-i-kal), *a.*  
**hyp-som'e-ter** (hip-som'e-ter), *n.* [Gr. *hypsos* height + *-meter*.] An apparatus for taking heights, as of mountains, by determining the boiling point of a liquid.  
**hyp-som'e-try** (-tri), *n.* In geodesy, the measurement of heights, as from the sea level. — **hyp-so-me'tric** (hip-som'e'trik), **-me'tri-cal** (-ri-kal), *a.* — **-me'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**hy'ra-coi'de-an** (hi'ra-koi'de-an), *n.* [See **HYRAX**; **-oid**.] A hyrax. — **-coi'de-an**, *a.* — **hy'ra-coi'd** (hi'ra-koid), *a.* & *n.*  
**hy'rax** (hi'raks), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑραξ* the shrew.] Any of various small, thickest, hoofed mammals (suborder *Hyracoidae*) including the conies, rock rabbits, etc., of Africa and Asia.

**Hy'r-ca'ni-an** (hēr-kā'ni-ān) } *a.* Pertaining to Hyrcania.  
**Hy'r-can** (hūr'kän) } an ancient country or province of Asia, southeast of the Caspian Sea.

**hy'son** (hi'sn), *n.* [Chin. *hsi ch' un*, lit., blooming spring.] A kind of green tea from China. The early crop (called *yü ch' ten*, lit., "before the rains") is **young hy'son**.

**hy'sop** (hi'sop), *n.* [OF. *ysope*, fr. L. *hyssopus*, *-pus*, fr. Gr. *ὑσώπος*, *-mos*, an aromatic plant, Heb. *esōb*.] **1.** An aromatic European mint (*Hyssopus officinalis*). The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper (*Capparis spinosa*). **2.** With a qualifying word, any of numerous other plants, as hedge *hy'sop*, giant *hy'sop*, etc.

**hy's-ec'to-my** (hi's'te-ek'tō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *ὑστερα* uterus + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of the uterus.

**hy's-ter-ic** (s'tē'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὑστερίτις* to be behind, to lag.] *Psych.* **a.** A lagging or retardation of the effect, when the forces acting upon a body are changed, as if from viscosity or internal friction. **b** In a magnetic material, as iron, a lagging in the values of resulting

magnetization due to a changing magnetizing force. The resulting loss (**hysteretic loss**) is due to molecular change manifest in heat.

**hy's-ter-ic** (s'tē'ik), *a.* *Elec.* Of or pert. to hysteresis.

**hysteretic constant**, the hysteretic loss in ergs per cubic centimeter per cycle. — **h.** *loss.* See **HYSTERESIS**, **b**.

**hy's-ter'i-a** (hi's-ter'i-ā), *n.* [NL. See **HYSTERICAL**.] **1.** A nervous affection, occurring chiefly in women, in which the patient loses control over the emotions, has imaginary sensations, and often falls into paroxysms or fits. **2.** Morbid or convulsive emotionalism or excitement.

**hy's-ter'ic** (hi's-ter'ik), *a.* *Hysterical*.

**hy's-ter'ic-al** (-i-kal), *a.* [L. *hystericus*, Gr. *ὑστερικός*, fr. *ὑστερα* the womb.] Of or pertaining to hysteria; affected with, or suffering from, hysterics; convulsive. — **hy's-ter'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**hy's-ter'ics** (-iks), *n. pl.* (See **-ICS**.) Hysteria.

**hy's-ter'i-tis** (hi's-ter'i-tis), *n.* [NL.; *hystero-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

**hy's-ter-o-** (hi's-ter-ō-), [Gr. *ὑστερα* the womb.] Combining form denoting *connection with, or relation to, the uterus or hysteria*.

**hy's-ter-o-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), *a.* *Med.* Producing hysteria.

**hy's-ter-oid** (hi's-ter-oid), *a.* *Med.* Resembling hysteria; as, **hysteroid** convulsions.

**hy's-ter-on** **prot'er-on** (hi's-ter-ōn prōt'er-ōn). [NL.; Gr. *ὑστερον* the latter + *πρότερον* before others; sooner.] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure in which the natural order of the sense is reversed; as, "he is well and lives." **2.** *Logic.* The fallacy of explaining a thing by that which presupposes it and so inverting the natural order of reason.

**hy's-ter-ot'o-my** (-ōt'ō-mī), *n.* *Surg.* a The Cesarean operation. **b** Incision or section of the uterus, esp. of its neck.

**hy's-tri-co-mor'phic** (hi's-tri-kō-mōr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *ὑστρίκοπος* porcupine + *-morphic*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a division (*Hystricomorpha*) of rodents, comprising the porcupines, cavies, chinchillas, etc.

I

**I** (ī). **1.** The ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet. The character comes from the Phœnician, through the Greek and the Latin, being perh. ultimately of Egyptian origin. In modern English I has two principal vowel sounds: the "long" sound, as in *pine, ice*, and the "short" sound, as in *pin*. It has also three other sounds. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42-47. Etymologically I is most closely related to *e, u, j, g*; as in *dint, dent*; beverage, L. *bibere*; E. *kin, AS. cynn*; E. *thin, AS. þynn*; E. *dominton, donjon, dungoon*. The sounds of I and J were formerly represented by the same character (I, i), and even after the introduction of the differentiated form (see **J**), words containing these letters were classed together in dictionaries, etc., down to the 19th century. **2.** As a *symbol* [no period], used for or to denote: The ninth in a series; ninth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 9; as, *Company I*. **3.** As a *numeral*, I stands for 1, II for 2, III for 3, and IIII sometimes for 4. When prefixed, I denotes that 1 is to be subtracted; thus, IV means 4.

**I, or i** (ī), *n.*; *pl.* I's or IS (iz). The letter I, i, or its sound. **1.** Having a shape or a cross section resembling the letter I: as, **I** bar or **I**-bar, **I** beam or **I**-beam, **I** girder, **I** iron, **I** rail, etc.

**I** (ī), *pron.*; *poss.* MY (mī) or MINE (mīn); *object.* ME (mē); *pl. nom.* WE (wē); *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *object.* US (ūs). [AS. *ic*.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person (by which a person denotes himself). — *n.* *Metaph.* The ego.

**I** (ī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **AYE**, **yes**.

**I-**. [ME. *y-*; AS. *ge-*.] A prefix of obscure meaning, chiefly used in Middle English with past participles. See **y-**, **-ia**. [L. *-ia*, Gr. *-ia*, an ending of fem. nouns, usually abstract, and of neut. plurals.] A noun suffix occurring in: **a** Names of diseases; as in *neuralgia*. **b** Names of countries; as in *Tasmania*. **c** Names of alkaloïds; as in *morphia*. **d** Generic names of plants; as in *Fuchsia*. **e** Names of classical festivals, mostly plural; as in *Saturnalia*. **f** Names of classes of animals, all plural; as in *Mammalia*. **g** Various other words from Latin or Greek; as in *sepias, militia, magnesia*, and the plurals *memorabilia, bacteria*, etc.

**I-a'go** (ē-ā'gō), *n.* See **OTHELLO**.

**I-amb** (ī-āmb), *n.* An **iambus** or **iambic**.

**i-amb'ic** (ī-āmb'ik), *a.* [L. *iambicus*, Gr. *ἰαμβικός*.] **1.** *Pros.* Consisting of one **iambus** or of **iambics**. **2.** *Gr. Lit.* Designating, or pertaining to, a type of poetry, chiefly satirical, characterized by iambic meter. — *n.* **1.** An iambic foot. **2.** A verse of iambic feet.

**i-amb'us** (-būs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-BI** (-bī), E. **-BUSES** (-būs-ēz; -āz). [L. *iambus*, Gr. *ἰαμβος*.] *Pros.* A foot consisting of

a short syllable followed by a long one, as in *āmāns* (L., loving), or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as *invēnt*; an iambic.

**i-a-sis** (-ī-ā-sis), [Gr. *-iaosis*, as in *ελεφαντίασις* elephantiasis.] A combining form signifying *state, condition*; — used esp. in medicine to indicate a *morbid or diseased condition*; as, *ankylostomiasis*.

**i-a't'ric** (ī-āt'rik) } *a.* [Gr. *ιατρικός* healing, *ιατρός* physi-  
**i-a't'ri-cal** (ī-āt'ri-kal) } cian, *īāthai* to heal.] Of or relating to  
 medicine or medical men.

**i'a-trol** (ī-ā-trōl; -trōl), *n.* *Pharm.* An odorless antiseptic powder,  $C_6H_5O_2N_2$ , containing iodine.

**I-be'r-i-a** (ī-bē'r-i-ā), *n.* [L. *Iberia, Hiberia*.] The ancient name of the Spanish peninsula (Spain and Portugal).

**I-be'r-i-an** (-ān), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Iberia, its inhabitants, or the race named from it. **2.** Of or pert. to the ancient Iberians of the Caucasus.

— *n.* **1.** One of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia, early known to the Greeks and conquered by the Romans. **2.** Hence, a member of the **Iberian race**, a short, dark dolichocephalic race, prob. the neolithic inhabitants of western Europe. Cf. **MEDITERRANEAN RACE**. **3.** One of an ancient tribe or people of the Caucasus.

**i'box** (ī'bēks), *n.*; *pl.* E. **IBEXES** (-bēk-sēz; 24), L. **IBICES** (īb'ī-sēz; ī'bī-). [L., the chamois.] Any of certain Old World wild goats with large recurved horns.

**i-bi'dēm** (ī-bī'dēm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place.

**i'bis** (ī'bis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰβίς*; cf. **Egypt** origin.] Any of a subfamily (*Ibidinæ*) of carnivorous wading birds of warm regions, related to the herons.

**-ible**. [L. *-ibilis*.] See **-ABLE**.

**Ib'sen-ism** (īb'sēn-iz'm), *n.* The dramatic method or purpose characteristic of the writings of Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906), a Norwegian poet and dramatist, whose plays often deal with conventional hypocrisies.

**-ic** (-ik). [L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ικός*.] A suffix signifying in general of or *pertain-ing to* and used: **1.** To form adjectives, in which it denotes: **a** *Of, of the nature of, constituting, characterized by, belonging or pertaining to*.

Examples: angelic, of, of the nature of, or belonging to, an angel or angels; eponymic, belonging to or constituting



Sacred Ibis.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbely, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



an eponym; volcanic, of pertaining to, or of the nature of, a volcano; Icelandic, of pertaining to Iceland.

**b** Due to, arising from, produced by, or the like.

**c** Examples: volcanic, due to, or arising from, a volcano. After the manner, style, doctrines, or the like, of characteristic of, appropriate to, like, or resembling.

Examples: Byronic, after the manner or style of Byron; angelic, characteristic of or resembling angels; dramatic, characteristic of, or appropriate to, the drama.

**d** Connected with, dealing with, having to do with.

Examples: dramatic, connected or dealing with the drama; Germanic, connected, or having to do, with the Germans.

**e** Chem. Specif., denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with its highest valence, or with a valence relatively higher than in compounds designated with an adjective ending in -ous; as in ferric, sulphuric.

Between adjectives in -ic and -ical there is sometimes a distinction in meaning, the form in -ic denoting the senses having closer relation to the subject denoted by the root (as in **a** and **b**, above) and the form in -ical denoting the remoter senses (as in **c** and **d**, above). Thus, a historic event is a part of history; a historical treatise deals with history; the Stoic philosophy is the philosophy of the Stoics, stoical fortitude is fortitude appropriate to the Stoic philosophy; a comic opera, a comical grimace; a dramatic gesture or effect, a dramatical performance. **2**. In a Nouns formed by the use of adjectives in -ic as substantives, and meaning: that which is; an individual (of a particular kind) that is, works in, or the like.

Examples: classic, a work that is classic; mechanic, one who works in the mechanic arts; Icelandic, the language that is Icelandic.

**b** Greek or Latin nouns that were originally adjectives used substantively and were adopted into English; as in music, rhetoric, public. Also, see -ics.

**-ical** (-i-kəl). [*-ic* + *-al*.] A suffix forming: **a** Adjectives having the same general senses as adjectives in -ic; as, spherical, comical, apostolical. **b** Adjectives from nouns in -ic, -ics; as, musical, rhetorical, ethical. See -ic, -ics. **1** **-ic** **-ri** **-an** (-i-kā'ri-ān; -3), **a**. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Icarus; soaring too high for safety.

**1c** **-a** **-rus** (ik'ā-rūs), **n**. [*L*, fr. Gr. Ἰκαρος.] See DÆDALUS.

**ice** (is), **n**. [*AS*, *īs*.] **1**. Frozen water. **2**. A sweetened mixture, usually fruit juice and water, flavored, and artificially frozen. **3**. A substance looking like ice; as, camphor ice. **4**. = ICING. — *v. t.*; *ICED* (is) *IC'ING* (is'ing). **1**. To cover or supply with ice; convert into ice. **2**. To frost (cakes, etc.). **3**. To chill; cool; as, to ice wine.

**ice age**. *Geol.* The glacial period.

**ice berg**' (is'burg'), **n**. A large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier.

**ice blink**' (-blink'), **n**. A white streak on the horizon, caused by reflection of light from ice not yet in sight.

**ice boat**. **1**. A skeleton boat or frame on three runners propelled on ice by sails. **2**. A strong steam vessel for breaking through ice.

**ice bound**' (is'bound'), **a**. Surrounded with ice so as to be incapable of advancing; as, an icebound vessel; also, obstructed with ice so as to hinder access; as, an icebound harbor.

**ice cream**. Sweetened cream or custard flavored, beaten, and frozen.

**ice foot**. A wall or belt of ice along the shore in arctic regions. It breaks up more or less in summer.

**Ice land**-er (is'län-dēr), **n**. A native of Iceland.

**Ice lan'dic** (is'län'dik), **a**. Of or pert. to Iceland, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n*. The language of the inhabitants of Iceland, a Scandinavian tongue.

**Iceland moss**. An edible lichen (*Cetraria islandica*) of northern regions.

**Iceland spar**. A doubly-refracting, transparent variety of calcite. The best is from Iceland.

**ice man** (is'män), **n**. **1**. A man skilled in traveling on ice, as among glaciers. **2**. One who sells or delivers ice. **3**. A man in charge of ice or employed on the ice.

**ice plant**. An Old World plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), of the carpetweed family, the foliage of which is covered with glistening papillose dots or vesicles.

**ice quake**' (is'kwäk'), **n**. The crash or concussion attending the breaking up of masses of ice, as from great cold.

**ice water**. Water cooled by ice or formed by melting ice.

**ich-neu'mon** (ik-nū'mön), **n**. [*L*, fr. Gr. ἰχθυόμων, lit., the tracker;] — so called because it hunts out eggs of the crocodile.] **1**. A mongoose, supposed by the ancient Egyptians to devour crocodiles' eggs. **2**. An ichneumon fly.

**ichneumon fly**. Any of a large group (mostly of the family *Ichneumonidae*) of hymenopterous insects the larvæ of which are commonly parasites on other larvæ.

**ich-nog'ra-phy** (ik-nög'rá-fi), **n**. [*Gr*. ἰχθυογραφία; *ichnos* track, footprint + *γράφειν* to describe.] *Drawing*. A horizontal section, as of a building, drawn to scale; ground plan; map; also, the art of making such plans. — **ich-nograph'ic** (ik'nō-gráf'ik), **-graph'ic** (-i-kəl), **a**.

**ich'or** (i'kōr), **n**. [*NL*, fr. Gr. ἰχθῶρ.] **1**. *Class. Myth.* An ethereal fluid that flows in the veins of the gods. **2**. A thin acid discharge, as from an ulcer. — **ich'or-ous** (i'kōr'ūs), **a**.

**ich'thy-ic** (ik'thi-ik), **a**. [*Gr*. ἰχθῆς, -ios, a fish.] *Zool.* Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish.

**ich'thy-oid** (-oid), **a**. [*Gr*. ἰχθυοειδής.] *Zool.* Resembling a fish. — *n*. A fishlike animal. — **ich'thy-oid'al** (-oi'dəl), **a**.

**ich'thy-ol** (-öl; -öl), **n**. [*Gr*. ἰχθυόλιον fish + (prob.) *L*. oleum oil.] *Pharm.* A brown syrupy liquid prepared from a bituminous mineral containing fossil fishes. It is used externally as an alterative and discutient.

**ich'thy-ol'o-gy** (-ō-jī), **n**. [*Gr*. ἰχθῆς; *ως*, fish + *-logia*.] The branch of zoology treating of fishes. — **ich'thy-ol'o-gist** (-jist), **n**.

**ich'thy-oph'a-gous** (-ō'tā-gūs), **a**. [*From L*, fr. Gr. ἰχθυοφάγος; *ichthos* a fish + *φαγέειν* to eat.] Eating fish.

**ich'thy-oph'a-gy** (-jī), **n**. [*Gr*. ἰχθυοφάγία.] The practice of eating, or living on, fish.

**ich'thy-or'nis** (-ōr'nis), **n**. [*NL*; *Gr*. ἰχθῆς fish + *ὄρνις* bird.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Ichthyornis*) of extinct toothed birds. The best-known species (*I. victor*) was about the size of a gull.

**ich'thy-o-saur** (-ō-sōr), **n**. [*Gr*. ἰχθῆς, -ios, fish + *σαῦρος* lizard.] *Paleon.* Any of an order or subclass (*Ichthyosauria*) of extinct marine reptiles whose body somewhat resembled that of a porpoise in form.

**ich'thy-o'sis** (-ō'sis), **n**. [*NL*; *Gr*. ἰχθῆς fish + *-osis*.] *Med.* A disease, usually congenital, in which the skin is thick, rough, and scaly; fishskin. — **ich'thy-ot'ic** (-ō't'ik), **a**.

**i'ci-cle** (i'si-k'l), **n**. [*ME*. *isikel*, *AS*. *tsice* + *gicel* icicle.] A pendant mass of ice formed from dripping water.

**i'ci-ly** (-li), *adv.* In an icy manner.

**i'ci-ness** (-nēs), **n**. Quality or state of being icy.

**ic'ing** (is'ing), **n**. A composition of sugar, as with white of egg, applied to the surface of pastry, etc.; frosting.

**i'con** (i'kōn), **n**; *pl.* **E**. **ICONS** (i'kōnz), **L**. **ICONES** (i'kō-nēs). [*L*, fr. Gr. εἰκών.] **1**. An image or representation. **2**. *East. Ch.* A figure of the Virgin Mary, Christ, a saint, or a martyr.

**i-con'ic** (i-kōn'ik), **a**. [*L*. *iconicus*, Gr. εἰκωνικός, fr. εἰκών image.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, picture, or the like; of the nature of a portrait or of portraiture; — applied specif. to any statue sculptured according to conventional representation or symbolism.

**i-con'o-clasm** (i-kōn'ō-k'lāz'm), **n**. The doctrine or practice of iconoclasts; image breaking.

**i-con'o-clast** (-ō-k'lāst), **n**. [*Gr*. εἰκωνάριος image + κλάω to break.] **1**. A breaker of icons, or images; a determined enemy of image worship. **2**. One who attacks cherished beliefs as shams; a radical. — **i-con'o-clas'tic** (-k'lās'tik), **a**.

**i-con'o-graph'ic** (i-kōn'ō-gráf'ik), **a**. Of or pert. to iconography; as, iconographic studies; representing by pictures or diagrams; as, an iconographic encyclopedia.

**i-co-nog'ra-phy** (i'kō-nōg'rá-fi), **n**. [*Gr*. εἰκονογραφία a sketch or description; εἰκών an image + γράφειν to describe.] **1**. Art of representation by pictures or images; the description or study of portraiture or representation.

**2**. An iconographic record or illustration.

**i-co-nol'a-try** (i'kō-nōl'ā-trī), **n**. [*Gr*. εἰκὼν an image + *-latry*.] The worship of icons, or images; — applied esp. to the use of icons in the Eastern Church. — **no-l'a-ter** (-tēr), **n**.

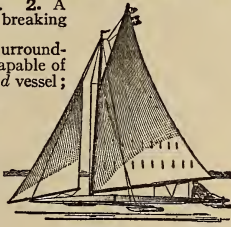
**i'co-nol'o-gy** (-ō-jī), **n**. [*Gr*. εἰκὼν an image + *-logia*.] Science or study of icons; symbolism; also, icons collectively. — **i-con'o-log'ic** (-i-kōn'ō-lōj'i-kəl), **a**.

**i'co-nos'ta-sis** (-nōs'tā-sis), **n**; *pl.* -SES (-sēs). [*NL*, fr. Modern Gr. εἰκονοστάσις; *Gr*. εἰκὼν image + *στάσις* a standing.] *East. Ch.* The partition with doors, adorned with icons, which separates the sanctuary from the main part of the church.

**i'co-sa-he'dron** (i'kō-sā-hē'drōn), **n**; *L*. *pl.* -DRA (-drā). [*Gr*. εἰκοσάεδρον; *εἰκοσι* twenty + *ἔδρα* seat, base.] A polyhedron of twenty faces. — **i'co-sa-he'dral** (-drāl), **a**.

**i'co-si-tet-ra-he'dron** (si-tēt'rā-hē'drōn), **n**; *L*. *pl.* -DRA (-drā). [*Gr*. εἰκοσι twenty + *τέτρα*, combining form of *τέσσαρες* four + *ἔδρα* seat, base.] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-sided solid; a tetragonal trisectahedron or trapezohedron. See TRISOCTAHEDRON. — **i'co-si-tet-ra-he'dral** (-drāl) (-drāl), **a**.

**-ics** (-iks). [*See* -ic.] A suffix forming names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoustics, mathematics, statistics, politics. Such names originally ended in -ic, the singular, as still in music, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic; but, since about 1600, -ics, the plural form, has been preferred. When denoting a scientific treatise or its subject matter, forms in -ics are construed as singular; as, mathematics,



Ice Boat.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equala.



physics; but those denoting matters of practice, as gymnastics, tactics, are often construed as plurals.

**ic-ter'ic** (ik-tēr'ik), *a.* [L. *ictericus*, fr. Gr. *ικτερός*, fr. *ικτερος* jaundice.] Pertaining to, affected with, or good against, jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

**ic-ter-us** (ik-tēr-'ūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ικτερος* jaundice.] 1. *Med.* The jaundice. 2. *Bot.* A diseased condition marked by the foliage turning yellow.

**ic'tus** (ik'tūs), *n.*; *pl. E.* -TUSES (-tēz; 24), L. ICTUS. [L., fr. *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] 1. *Pros.* Metrical or rhythmic stress, or accent. 2. *Med.* A stroke or blow, as in a sunstroke; pulsation. **b** A fit.

**i'cy** ('yzi), *a.*; *i'*CI-ER ('sī-'ēr); *i'*CI-EST. 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. 2. Characterized by coldness, as of manner, etc.; chilling; frigid.

**I'd** (īd). Colloq. contraction of *I would, I should, or I had.*

**id** (-īd). [L. -is, pl. -ides, patronymic suffix, daughter, or, pl., daughters, of, fr. Gr. -is, pl. -ides.] 1. *Astron.* A suffix used with the name of a constellation in naming meteors; as, *Leonid, Perseid*. 2. A suffix used in names of epic poems; as, *Aeneid*.

**id** (-īd). *Zool.* A suffix, derived from *-ida*, used to form English substantives and adjectives designating members of zoological families; thus from *Clupeidae* (the herring family), *clupeid*, *a.* (belonging to the herring family), and *clupeid*, *n.* (a fish of the herring family).

**id-ē** (-ī-dē). [Pl. of *-ides*, patronymic suffix, son of, fr. Gr. -ōrys.] *Zool.* The suffix with which, in modern classifications, names of families of animals are formed.

**id-ē'an** (-ī-dē-'ān), *a.* [L. *idæus*, Gr. *ἰδαίος*, fr. Gr. *ἰδῶν*, L. *Ida*.] *Gr. Myth.* Pert. to, or dwelling on, Mt. Ida.

**id-ē** (-īd); -īd). Also **id-**. *Chem.* A suffix used in forming names of compounds; as in chloride, glucoside. In binary compounds it denotes the nonmetallic or negative element or radical, as in hydrogen sulphide, lead oxide.

**id-ē'a** (-ī-dē-'ā), *n.*; *pl. IDEAS* (-āz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἰδέω*, fr. *ἰδέναι* to see.] 1. An archetype or pattern; an ideal; hence: a plan or outline; an intention or design. 2. A real likeness; or representation; also, an embodiment of the essence of something. *Archaic*. 3. A mental image or picture of an object, sensible or spiritual; as, an *idea* of happiness. 4. A fiction; fantasy; hence: imagination; fancy. 5. A notion, thought, or mental impression; as, he had no *idea* I was going. 6. A general notion; indefinite conception. 7. A belief, opinion, or doctrine; also, a supposition or impression. — *Syn.* Opinion, fancy, conception; concept; notion.

**id-ē'al** (-ā'), *a.* [L. *idealis*.] 1. Existing as an archetypal idea. 2. Existing as a perfect exemplar; embodying or symbolizing an ideal; as, *ideal* beauty. 3. Existing in imagination only; visionary; unreal; as, *ideal* fancies. 4. Pert. to, or of the nature of, mental images, ideas, or conceptions. 5. Pert. to idealism. — *Syn.* Intellectual, mental; fanciful, imaginary; impracticable, utopian.

— *n.* A standard of perfection, beauty, or excellence; a perfect type. — *Syn.* See PATTERN.

**id-ē'al-ism** (-īz-'m), *n.* 1. *Philos.* Any theory which affirms the universe to be an embodiment of mind, or denies the possibility of knowing aught save psychical reality. Cf. MATERIALISM. 2. The practice of idealizing; tendency to idealize; also, that which is idealized. 3. In literature and art, the theory or practice which values ideal or subjective types or aspects of beauty more than formal or sensible qualities, or that which affirms the preëminent value of imagination as compared with faithful copying of nature; — opposed to realism.

**id-ē'al-ist**, *n.* 1. One who holds a doctrine of idealism. 2. An artist or author who advocates or practices idealism. 3. One who idealizes, or who seeks the ideal.

**id-ē'al-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to idealists or idealism.

**id-ē'al-ist'ic-al** (-is'tī-kāl), *a.* Idealistic. — **ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**id-ē'al-ity** (ī-dē-'āl-tī), *n.*; *pl. -ITIES* (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being ideal. 2. Capacity to idealize.

**id-ē'al-iz'a'tion** (-ī-zā-'shūn), *n.* Act or product of idealizing.

**id-ē'al-ize** (ī-dē-'āl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īz); -IZ'ING. To make ideal; attribute ideal characteristics to. — *v. i.* To form ideals; work idealistically. — **id-ē'al-ize'r** (-īz-'ēr), *n.*

**id-ē'al-ly** (-lī), *adv.* 1. In idea or imagination; mentally. 2. Conformably to an ideal; perfectly.

**id-ē'ate** (ī-dē-'āt), *n.* [LL. *ideatum*. See IDEA.] *Metaph.* The actual existence supposed to correspond with an idea.

**id-ē'ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT-ED (-āt-ēd); -AT-ING (-āt-īng). 1. To form in idea; conceive; esp., to preconceive or prefigure. 2. To have ideas, thoughts, or impressions of.

**id-ē'a'tion** (ī-dē-'ā-shūn), *n.* Function or capacity of the mind whereby it forms or entertains ideas; the process of entertaining and relating ideas. — **id-ē'a'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**id-ē'm** (ī-dēm), *pron. or adj.* [L.] The same; the same as above; — often abbreviated *id*.

**id-ēn'tic** (ī-dēn'tik), *a.* Identical; in diplomacy, designating an action or expression in which two or more governments follow the same course or employ the same form; — distinguished from *joint*; as, an *identic* note.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōll, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūš, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**id-ēn'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* [See IDENTIFY.] 1. The same; the very same. 2. Exactly alike or equal. — **id-ēn'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cal-ness**, *n.*

**Syn. Identical, same, equivalent, equal, tantamount.** **Identical** is the strictest term for entire and absolute agreement; as, no two leaves are *identical*. **Same** (which may be exactly synonymous with *identical*) is often used more loosely; either in the sense of that which itself does not change, or of that which is of like sort, character, or quality; as, the *same* words, he manifests the *same* spirit. Things are *equal* which are the same, esp. in number, amount, magnitude, value, or the like; they are *equivalent* when they amount to the same thing, esp. in worth, force, or import. **Tantamount** is commonly applied to other than material things; as, his statement was *tantamount* to a confession.

**id-ēn'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā-'shūn), *n.* Act of identifying, or state of being identified.

**id-ēn'ti-fy** (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. 1. To make to be the same; consider as the same. 2. To establish the identity of; prove to be the same (as something described, claimed, or asserted). — **id-ēn'ti-fy'er** (-fī-dēn'tī-fī-'ēr), *n.*

**id-ēn'ti-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tiz). [F. *identité*, LL. *identitas*, irregularly formed fr. L. *idem* the same.] 1. The extreme case of resemblance; absolute likeness of two or more things in the respect considered. 2. Sameness with itself; selfsameness; oneness. 3. Unity and persistence of personality; individuality, or an individual; as, to lose one's *identity*. 4. Sameness with something described or asserted; as, to establish the *identity* of a person or thing.

**id-ē-o-gram'** (ī-dē-'ō-grām'; īd'ē-), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέω* idea + *-gram*.] 1. An original pictorial element of writing; an early hieroglyph symbolizing the idea of a thing, but not the name of it. 2. A symbol used for convenience or for abbreviation; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

**id-ē-o-graph'** (-grāf'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέω*, idea + *-graph*.] An ideogram. — **id-ē-o-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), **graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **id-ē-o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [grams.]

**id-ē-og-ra-phy** (-ōg-'rā-fī), *n.* Employment or study of ideography. — **id-ē-og-raph'ic** (-grāf'ik), **graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **id-ē-og-raph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [grams.]

**id-ē-ol'o-gy** (-ōl'ō-jī); īd'ē-), *n.*; *pl. -GIES* (-jiz). [Gr. *ἰδέω* idea + *-logy*.] 1. *Metaph.* The science of ideas; specif., a theory of the origin of ideas deriving them exclusively from sensation. 2. Visionary speculation; idle theorizing.

**id-ē-o-mo'tor** (-ō-mō'tēr), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδέω* idea + *motor*.] *Psychol.* Acting, or tending to produce action (specif., nonvoluntary action) in connection with or following thought.

**ides** (īdz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus*.] In the old Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months.

**id'i-o-blast** (īd'ī-'ō-blāst), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδίος* personal, peculiar + *-blast*.] 1. *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit of the cell; — practically equiv. to *biophore*. 2. *Bot.* An isolated cell differing from neighboring cells.

**id'i-oc'ra-sy** (īd'ī-'ō-rā-sī), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοκρασία*; *ἰδίος* peculiar + *κράσις* a mixing, combination.] Peculiarity of constitution or temperament; idiosyncrasy.

**id'i-o-cy** (īd'ī-'ō-sī), *n.* [From *IDIOT*.] Extreme deficiency in intelligence due to incomplete or abnormal development of the brain and mind.

**id'i-o-e-lec'tric** (īd'ī-'ē-lēk'trīk), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδίος* personal, private + *electric*.] *Physics.* Capable of becoming electrified by friction; — opposed to *anelectric*. — *n.* An idioelectric substance. — **id'ī-o-e-lec'tric-al**, *a.*

**id'i-o-graph'** (-grāf'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιογραφος* autographic; *ἰδίος* one's own + *γράφω* to write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; trade-mark. — **id'ī-o-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), **id'ī-o-graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**id'ī-om** (-ūm), *n.* [F. *idiome*, fr. L. *idioma*, fr. Gr. *ἰδιωμα* fr. *ἰδένω* to make one's own, *ἴδιος* one's own, proper.] 1. The language peculiar to a people (a tongue), or to a district or community (a dialect). 2. The structural form peculiar to any language; the genius or cast of a language. 3. **a** An expression conforming or appropriate to the peculiar structural form of a language. **b** An expression peculiar to itself in grammatical construction; an expression the meaning of which as a whole cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements. 4. Form of expression characteristic of an author; as, Browning's *idiom* is often difficult.

**id'ī-o-mat'ic** (-ō-māt'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conforming to an individual; trade-mark. — **id'ī-o-mat'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**id'ī-o-mor'phic** (-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἰδίος* peculiar + *-morphic*.] 1. Having a form of its own. 2. *Cryst.* Having its proper crystallographic form or shape; as, an *idiomorphic* mineral. — opposed to *xenomorph*. — **id'ī-o-mor'phi-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-lī), *adv.*

**id'ī-op'a-thy** (-ōp'ā-thī), *n.*; *pl. -THIES* (-thīz). [Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*; *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar + *πάθειν*, *πάσχειν* to suffer.] *Med.* A morbid state not preceded or caused by any other disease; a primary disease.

**id'ī-o-plasm** (īd'ī-'ō-plāz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar + *-plasm*.] *Biol.* That portion of the cell protoplasm



which is supposed to determine the character and heredity of the species; germ plasm. It is commonly identified with chromatin. — **id/i-o-plas-mat'ic** (plaz-mat'ik), a. [**id/i-o-stat'ic** (stat'ik), n. [**Gr.** *idios* proper, peculiar + *static*.] **Elec.** Pert. to a method of measurement of electricity without employing auxiliary electrification; — opposed to *heterostatic*.

**id/i-o-syn/cra-sy** (sin'krasi), n.; pl. -SIES (-siz). [**Gr.** *idiosyncrastia*; *idios* peculiar + *synkrasis* a mixing together.] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a characteristic distinguishing an individual; eccentricity. — **Syn.** See **ECCENTRICITY**. — **syn-crat'ic** (sin'krat'ik), a.

**id/i-ot** (id'i-ot), n. [**F.** *idiote*, *idiote*, fr. L. *idiota* an ignorant person, **Gr.** *idios*, also and orig., a private person, fr. *idios* proper, peculiar.] 1. A person afflicted with idiocy. 2. A fool; simpleton; — in reproach. 3. A professional fool; jester. **Obs.** — **Syn.** Imbecile, blockhead, dolt, dunce, dullard, booby.

**id/i-ot-ey** (-si), n.; pl. -CIES (-siz). 1. Idiocy or idiotism. **Rare.** 2. Utter folly.

**id/i-ot'ic** (-ot'ik) } a. [**L.** *idioticus* ignorant, **Gr.** *idiōtikos*.] **id/i-ot'ic-al** (-i-kāl) } See **IDIOI**.] Pertaining to or like an idiot; foolish; senseless. — **id/i-ot'ic-al-ly**, adv.

**id/i-ot-ism** (id'i-ot'iz-m), n. [**F.** *idiotisme*, L. *idiotismus*, fr. **Gr.** *idiōtismos* the way of a common person, a homely or vulgar phrase, fr. *idiōtēs*. See **IDIOI**.] 1. = **IDIOI**. **Obs.** or **R.** 2. = **IDIOCY**. **Rare.** 3. A foolish or senseless act or line of conduct.

**idle** (i'dl), a.; **i'dLER** (i'dlēr); **i'DLEST** (i'dlēst). [**AS.** *idel* vain, useless.] 1. Without worth or basis; groundless; useless; vain; as, an *idle* rumor. 2. Not occupied or employed; inactive; as, *idle* hours; *idle* capital. 3. Lazy; slothful. **Syn.** Unoccupied, unemployed, inactive, lazy, indolent, slothful, vacant, trifling, futile, frivolous. — **Idle**, lazy, indolent, slothful. **Idle** (opposed to *busy*) emphasizes the fact of inactivity or lack of occupation; it may or may not imply disparagement; lazy, suggesting disinclination to effort or work, is commonly derogatory. **Indolent** implies a habitual love of ease and a settled dislike of activity. **Slothful** (now bookish) implies excessive and sluggish indolence.

**idle pulley**, **Mach.**, a guide or tightening pulley for a belt. — **i.** wheel. **Mach.** a gear wheel placed between two others to transfer motion from one to the other without changing the direction of revolution or the velocity ratio. **b** An idle pulley.



C Idle Wheel a.

— **v. i.**; **i'dLED** (i'dlēd); **i'DLING** (i'dlīng). To lose or spend time in idleness; esp., to saunter idly. — **v. t.** To spend in idleness; waste; — often used with *away*.

**id/le-ness**, n. Quality or state of being idle; inactivity or laziness. — **Syn.** Inaction, indolence, sloth.

**i/dler** (i'dlēr), n. 1. One who idles; a lazy person. 2. **Naut.** One who has constant day duties on board ship, and hence keeps no night watch. 3. **Mach.** An idle wheel or pulley. **i/dless**, **i/dlesse** (i'dlēss), n. Idleness. **Archaic** or **Poetic**. **i/dly** (i'dli), adv. In an idle manner; ineffectually; lazily.

**i'do** (ē'dō), n. An artificial international language, made public in 1907. *Ido* means in the language itself "offspring."

**i'do-crase** (i'dō-krās; i'dō-), n. [**Gr.** *ēidos* form + *krāsis* mixture, fr. *kerannivai* to mix.] **Min.** = **VESUVIANITE**.

**i'dol** (i'dōl), n. [**F.** *idole*, L. *idolum*, fr. **Gr.** *είδωλον* image, phantom, idol, fr. *ēidos* that which is seen, form, shape, fr. *ēdein* to see.] 1. A representation of a deity or other being or thing, made or used as an object of worship; in Scriptural language, a false god; heathen deity. 2. Any image or representation. 3. Object of strong affection or devotion. 4. A form or appearance without substance; an image, as in a mirror. 5. A pretender; sham; impostor; as, "the *idol* shepherd" (*Zech.* xi. 17; *R. V.*, "worthless shepherd"). **Obs.**

**i'dol-a-ter** (i-dōl'a-tēr), n. [**F.** *idolâtre*, fr. L. fr. **Gr.** *είδωλόατρος*.] See **IDOLATRY**.] 1. A worshiper of idols; a pagan. 2. A great admirer. — **i'dol-a-tress** (-trēs), n. **fem.**

**i'dol-a-trize** (-triz), v. *t.* To worship idols; pay idolatrous worship. — **v. i.** To idolize.

**i'dol'a-trous** (-trūs), a. 1. Of pert. to idolatry; of the nature of idolatry; given to idolatry; as, *idolatrous* sacrifices. 2. Consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence; as, *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity. — **i'dol'a-trous-ly**, adv. — **i'dol'a-trous-ness**, n.

**i'dol'a-try** (-tri), n.; pl. -TRIES (-trīz). [**F.** *idolâtrie*, L. *idolatriā*, deriv. of **Gr.** *είδωλόατροι*, *είδωλον* idol + *ατρο* service.] 1. Worship of idols, images, or anything not God. 2. Excessive attachment or veneration for anything.

**i'dol-ism** (i'dōl'iz-m), n. 1. The worship of idols. 2. Idolization. 3. A fallacy.

**i'dol-ize** (-iz), v. *t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING. To make an idol of; love or reverence to excess; as, to *idolize* a hero. — **v. i.**

To practice idolatry. — **i'dol-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-shūn), n. — **i'dol-iz'er** (i'dōl'iz'ēr), n.

**i'dol-o-clast** (i-dōl'ō-klast), n. [**Gr.** *είδωλον* idol + *κλάω* to break.] Breaker of idols; iconoclast. — **clast'ic**, a.

**i'dom'e-neus** (i-dōm'ē-nūs), n. [**L.**, fr. **Gr.** *Ίδομενεύς*.] **Gr. Myth.** A king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy. To fulfill a rash vow, he sacrificed his son to Poseidon. [**apt. Rare.**]

**i'do'me-ous** (i-dō'mē-ūs), a. [**L.** *idoneus*.] Suitable; fit; **id/or'gan** (id'ōr'gān), n. [**Gr.** *idea* + *organ*.] **Biol.** A morphological unit of two or more cells, not possessing the positive characters of an individual or colony.

**id'u-me'an**, **id'u-mē'an** (id'ū-mē'ān), a. Of or pert. to ancient Idumea, or Edom. — **n.** An Edomite.

**i/dyl**, **i'dyll** (i'dil), n. [**L.** *idyllium*, fr. **Gr.** *εἰδύλλιον*, lit., a little image, fr. *ēidos* form.] 1. A short descriptive poem, esp. one dealing with rural life; also, any artless and easily flowing description of rustic life, pastoral scenes, or the like. 2. An episode, series of events, or the like, forming a fit subject for an idyl. — **i'dyl-ist**, **i'dyll-ist**, n.

**i-dyl'lic** (i-dil'ik), a. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an idyl; such as to be a fit subject for an idyl; pleasing or picturesque in its natural simplicity. — **i-dyl'lic-al-ly**, adv.

**-ie** (-ī). [**See** 2d -x-.] A diminutive suffix denoting *endearment*, *playfulness*; as, *birdie*, *dearie*, *Jeanie*. A final consonant of a preceding short syllable is doubled; as, *doggie*.

**-ier'** (-ēr'). [**F.** *-ier*, fr. L. *-arius*.] A noun suffix equivalent to *-eer*; as in *gondolier*, *cashier*, *grenadier*. See **-ER**.

**if** (if), conj. [**AS.** *if*.] 1. In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; — introducing a condition or supposition; as, *if* I am well, I shall go; this is important, *if* true. 2. Whether; — in dependent or indirect questions; as, he asked *if* his son was there.

**Syn.** *if*, *provided*. *if* implies a condition; *provided* always adds the implication of a stipulation or proviso.

— **n.** The conjunction *if*; hence, a condition; supposition.

**Ig'dra-sil**, **Ig'dra-syl**, **Igg'dra-sil**. Incorrect vars. of **YGGDRASIL**.

**ig'loo**, **ig'lū** (ig'loo), n. [**Eskimo** *iglu*.] An Eskimo hut, as of snow blocks.

**ig'ne-ous** (-nē-ūs), a. [**L.** *igneus*, fr. *ignis* fire.] 1. Pertaining to, like, or containing fire. 2. **Geol.** Resulting from the action of intense heat; as, *igneous* rocks.

**ig-nes'cent** (ig-nēs'ēnt), a. [**L.** *ignescens*, p. pr. of *ignescere* to become inflamed, fr. *ignis* fire.] Emitting sparks when struck with steel; becoming inflamed, lit. or fig.

**ig'ni-fy** (ig'nī-fi), v. *t.* [**L.** *ignis* fire + *-fy*.] To set on fire; burn. **Rare.**

**ig'nis fat'u-us** (ig'nīs fāt'ū-ūs); pl. **IGNES FATUI** (ig'nēz fāt'ū-i). [**L.** *ignis* fire + *fatuus* foolish; from its tendency to mislead travelers.] 1. A phosphorescent light appearing at night, over marshy grounds; will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-o'-lantern. 2. A misleading influence or thing.

**ig-nit'a-ble** (ig-nit'ā-b'l), a. Ignitable.

**ig-nite'** (ig-nit'), v. *t.*; -NIT'ED (-nit'ēd); -NIT'ING. [**L.** *ignitus*, p. p. of *ignire* to ignite, *ignis* fire.] 1. To heat strongly; render luminous by heat. 2. To kindle. — **Syn.** See **KINDLE**. — **v. i.** To take fire; begin to burn. — **ig-nit'er**, n.

**ig-nit'i-ble** (-nit'i-b'l), a. Capable of being ignited.

**ig-nit'ion** (-nish'ūn), n. Act of igniting; state of being ignited; also, means of igniting.

**ig-no'ble** (-nō'b'l), a. [**L.** *ignobilis*; *in-* not + *nobilis* noble.] 1. Of low birth or family; not noble; humble. 2. Base; mean. 3. **Falconry.** Designating the short-winged hawks (as the *goshawk*) which rake for their prey instead of pouncing upon it; — distinguishing from the true (or noble) falcons. — **Syn.** Degraded, low, vile, dishonorable, infamous. — **ig-no'ble-ness**, n. — **ig-no'ti-ly**, a.

**ig-no-mim'i-ous** (ig-nō-mīn'i-ūs), a. [**L.** *ignominiosus*.] 1. Marked with, or full of, ignominy; dishonorable. 2. Deserving ignominy; despicable. 3. Humiliating; degrading; as, an *ignominious* sentence. — **ous-ly**, adv.

**ig-no-mim'y** (ig-nō-mīn'i), n.; pl. -IES (-īz). [**L.** *ignominia* ignominy (derivation of one's good name); *in-* not + *nomen* name.] 1. Disgrace or dishonor; infamy. 2. Conduct deserving disgrace; infamous action. — **Syn.** See **DISHONOR**.

**ig-no-ra'mus** (-rā'mūs), n.; pl. -MUSES (-ēz; 24). [**L.**, we do not know. See **IGNORE**.] An ignorant person; a dunce.

**ig-no-rance** (ig-nō-rāns), n. State or fact of being ignorant.

**ig-no-rant** (-rānt), a. [**F.** fr. L. *ignorans*, *anti-*, p. pr. See **IGNORE**.] 1. Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed; uninformed. 2. Unaware (of). 3. Resulting from or exhibiting ignorance; as, an *ignorant* statement.

**Syn.** Unlearned, uneducated, illiterate, unlettered, untutored. **Ignorant**, illiterate, unlettered, untutored. One is ignorant who is without knowledge in general or in a particular matter; one is illiterate who is without knowledge acquired by reading or study (the word applying especially to one who cannot read and write); **unlettered** is chiefly literary or rhetorical. **Untutored** suggests unsophisticatedness or intellectual crudeness.

**Ig-no-ran'tine** (-rān'tin), a. [**F.** *ignorantin*.] Designating

κ = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Friars of the order Brethren of St. Jean-de-Dieu (founded 1495); — self-assumed in humility.

**ig-nor-ant-ly**, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.

**ig-nor-er'** (ig-nŏr'; 57), *v. t.*; **ig-NORÉD'** (-nŏrd'), — **NOR'ING** (-nŏring'). [*L. ignorare; in-* not + *root of gnarus* knowing, *noscere* to become acquainted with.] **1. Law.** To reject (a bill of indictment) for want of evidence. **2.** To refuse to notice; disregard willfully. — **Syn.** See **OVERLOOK**. — **ig-nor-er'** (ig-nŏr-er'), *n.*

**Igor-ro'te** (é-gŏr-rŏ'tā), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROTÉS** (*Sp.* -rŏ'tās) } [*Sp. Igo-ro'te* (é-gŏ-rŏ't), *n.* *pl.* -rŏ't) (-rŏ't), -rŏ'ts (-rŏ'ts')] *Igor-ro'te*, *r.* a native name.] A member of any of the wild head-hunting tribes of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

**I-graine'** (é-grān'; é-grān-é), *n.* The mother of King Arthur by Uther, King of Britain, taken by Uther as his queen, after the death of Gorlois, her first husband.

**i-gua'na** (i-gwā'nā), *n.* [*Sp.* fr. native name in Haiti.]

Any of several large tropical American lizards (genera *Iguana* and *Metopocoeros*). The best-known species (*I. Iguana tuberculata*) attains a length of five or six feet. It is inoffensive and herbivorous, and is esteemed as food.



**i-guan-o-don** (i-gwān-ŏ-dŏn; i-gwā'nŏ-dŏn), *n.* [*NL.*; *iguana* + *Gr.* *ōdōs*, *ōdōros*, a tooth.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Iguanodon*) of extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs. Some became 30 feet long.

**ih-ram'** (é-rām'), *n.* [*Ar.* *ihram* interdiction.] The dress worn by pilgrims to Mecca. It consists of two white cotton cloths, one thrown over the back and left shoulder, the other wrapped round the loins.

**IHS.** A symbol or monogram representing the Greek ΙΗΣ, contraction of ΙΗ(Σ)ΟΥΣ, Jesus.

**il-** (ĭl'). An assimilated form of *in-* not, and *in-* in.

**i-lang'-i-lang'**. Var. of **YLANG-YLANG**.

**il'e-ac** (il'ē-āk), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the ileum.

**il'e-os-to-my** (il'ē-ŏs'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*ileum* + *-stomy*.] *Surg.* An operation for making a permanent opening into the ileum.

**il'e-um** (il'ē-ŭm), *n.* [*L.* *ileum*, *ilium*, *pl.* *ilia*, groin, flank.] *Anat.* The division of the small intestine between the jejunum and large intestine.

**il'e-us'** (-ŭs), *n.* [*NL.*; *L.* *ileos*, fr. *Gr.* *ēlēōs*, *Dēōs*.] A painful morbid condition due to intestinal obstruction, marked by complete constipation.

**Ilex** (i'lĕks), *n.* [*L.* *holm oak*.] **1.** Holm oak. **2.** Holly.

**il'i-ac** (il'ĭ-āk), *a.* [*F.* *iliaque*, or *L.* *iliacus* relating to the colic, fr. *ileos* colic, confused with *ileum*.] **1. Anat.** Pert. to, or in the region of, the ilium. **2.** = **ILEAC**. *Obs.*

**il'i-os'(-ād)**, *n.* [*L.* *Iliās*, *-ādīs*, fr. *Gr.* *Ἰλιάς*, *-ādōs* (*sc.* *ποῖνός*), fr. *Ἰλιού* Ilium, city of Ilius, son of Tros, founder of Ilium (Troy).] **1.** A celebrated Greek epic poem, ascribed to Homer, narrating events of the last year of the siege of Troy. **2.** Fig., an epic resembling Homer's "Iliad"; also, a long series, as of miseries or woes; a long account.

**il'i-um** (-ŭm), *n.* [See **ILEUM**.] The dorsal, or upper, one of the three chief bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis.

**ilk** (ĭlk), *prom.* [*AS.* *ilca*.] With the *or that*, the same person or persons; the same thing. *Obs.*

of that ilk, of the same name, surname, place, or territorial designation; as, Guthrie, of that ilk, that is, Guthrie of Guthrie. *Scot.*

— *n.* Family; kind; breed; class; — an erroneous use due to misunderstanding "of that ilk."

**I'll** (ĭl'). Colloquial contraction of *I will* or *I shall*.

**ill** (ĭl), *a.*; *compar.* **WORSE** (wŭrs); *superl.* **WORST** (wŭrst). [*Of Scand. origin.*] **1.** Evil; iniquitous. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**2.** Characterized by bad intention; malevolent; unjust; unkind; harsh; as, *ill* treatment. **3.** Contrary to advantage, happiness, etc.; bad; evil; as, an *ill* effect. **4.** Defective; faulty; incorrect; improper; as, an *ill* use of money. **5.** Not healthy; sick; indisposed; unwell. — **Syn.** See **BAD**, **STCK**. — *ill* will, unkindness; malevolence.

— *adv.* In an ill manner; badly.

**Ill** is the accepted form, though *illy* is sometimes found in good authors.

— *n.* **1.** Whatever impairs happiness or prevents success. **2.** Wickedness; wrong; evil. *Archaic.*

**il-lapse'** (ĭ-lāps'), *v. i.* [*L.* *illapsus*, *p. p.* of *illabi*: *il-* in + *labi* to fall, slide.] To fall or glide; slip. *Now Rare.*

— *n.* A gliding in; a gentle immission. *Now Rare.*

**il-lat-ive** (ĭ-lā'tĭv), *n.* [*L.* *illatio*, fr. *illatus*, used as *p. p.* of *inferre* to carry or bring in.] Act or process of inferring from premises or reasons; hence; that which is inferred or deduced; inference; deduction.

**il'la-tive** (ĭ-lā'tĭv; ĭ-lā'tĭv), *a.* [*L.* *illativus*.] Inferential; conclusive; as, an *illative* consequence; an *illative* word, as *then*, *therefore*, etc. — **il'la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**il-laud'a-ble** (ĭ-lŏd'ā-b'l), *a.* Not laudable.

**ill'-bred'**, *a.* Badly brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude.

**il-le'gal** (ĭ-lĕ-gāl), *a.* Unlawful; illicit. — **il-le'gal-ly**, *adv.*

**il-le'gal-i-ty** (ĭ-lĕ-gāl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness; an illegal act.

**il-le'gal-ize** (ĭ-lĕ-gāl'ĭ-z), *v. t.* To make or declare illegal.

**il-leg-i-bil'i-ty** (ĭ-lĕ-g'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State or quality of being illegible.

**il-leg'i-ble** (ĭ-lĕ-g'ĭ-b'l), *n.* Not legible. — **il-leg'ĭ-bly**, *adv.*

**il-le-git'i-ma-cy** (ĭ-lĕ-g'ĭt'ĭ-mā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). State or quality of being illegitimate; specif., bastardy.

**il-le-git'i-mate** (-māt), *a.* **1.** Not legitimate; unlawful; improper. **2.** Bastard. **3.** Illogical; as, *illegitimate* inference. **4.** Not authorized by good usage; spurious. — (-māt), *v. t.* To render or declare illegitimate. — **il-le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

**il-le-git'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illegitimizing; bastardizing; also, state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

**ill'-fa'vored**, or **ill'-fa'voured** (ĭll'fā'vĕrd), *a.* **1.** Ugly; ill-looking. **2.** Offensive; unpleasant.

**il-lib'er-al** (ĭ-lĭb'ĕr-ĕl), *a.* [*L.* *illiberalis*.] Not liberal; as: **a** Ungentlemanly; vulgar. **b** Indicating or showing a lack of culture or breadth of view; bigoted. **c** Close; stingy. — **il-lib'er-al-i-ty** (-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **il-lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

**il-lic'it** (ĭ-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [*L.* *illicitus*; *il-* not + *licitus*, *p. p.* of *licere* to be allowed.] Not allowed; improper; unlawful. — **il-lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lic'it-ness**, *n.*

**il-lim'it-a-ble** (ĭ-lĭm'ĭt-ā-b'l), *a.* Immeasurable; boundless. — **il-lim'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **il-lim'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

**Il'i-nois'** (ĭl'ĭ-noĭ'; -noĭz'), *n.* [*F.*, of Am. Indian origin.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe which formerly occupied the region between the Wabash and Mississippi rivers.

**il-liq'uid** (ĭ-lĭk'wĭd), *a.* *Law.* That has not been made clear and certain; not fixed by a written instrument or by a decree of the court; as, an *illiquid* right or claim.

**il-lit'er-a-cy** (ĭ-lĭt'ĕr-ā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being illiterate; ignorance of learning; specif., inability to read. **2.** An error due to such ignorance.

**il-lit'er-ate** (-ĭt), *a.* [*L.* *illiteratus*; *il-* not + *litteratus* learned.] Ignorant of letters or books; uneducated; specif., unable to read; unlearned; unrefined. — **Syn.** See **IGNORANT**. — *n.* One who is illiterate. — **-ate-ness**, *n.*

**ill'-na'tured**, *a.* Of a bad temper; cross; surly; spiteful. — **ill'-na'tured-ly**, *adv.* — **ill'-na'tured-ness**, *n.*

**ill'ness** (ĭl'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Wickedness; disagreeableness. *Obs.* **2.** State of being ill or sick; disease; sickness; malady; indisposition.

**il-lo'cal** (ĭ-lŏ'kāl), *a.* [*L.* *illocalis*.] Not local; not located in space. — **il-lo'cal-i-ty** (ĭ-lŏ'kāl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**il-log'i-cal** (ĭ-lŏg'ĭ-kāl), *a.* Not observing the rules of logic or correct reasoning. — **il-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**ill'-starred'**, *a.* Born under, or having one's affairs controlled by, an evil star; unlucky; disastrous; — a word arising out of astrological beliefs.

**ill'-tem'pered**, *a.* **1.** Unhealthy. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **2.** Of bad temper; morose; quarrelsome.

**ill'-timed'** (ĭl'tĭmd'), *a.* Done, attempted, or said at an unsuitable or unpropitious time; unseasonable.

**ill'treat'** (ĭl'trĕt'), *v. t.* To treat cruelly or improperly.

**il-lude'** (ĭ-lŭd'), *v. t.*; **il-LUD'ED**; **il-LUD'ING**. [*L.* *illudere*, *illusum*; *il-* in + *ludere* to play.] To play upon by artifice; deceive; delude. *Rare.*

**il-lume'** (ĭ-lŭm'), *v. t.*; **il-LUM'ED** (-lŭmd'); **il-LUM'ING** (-lŭm'ĭng). To illuminate. *Poetic.*

**il-lu'mi-na-ble** (ĭ-lŭ'mĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being illuminated or illuminated.

**il-lu'mi-nant** (ĭ-lŭ'mĭ-nānt), *n.* That which gives light, esp. a material, as oil, from which light is produced. — *a.* Illuminating; enlightening.

**il-lu'mi-nate** (-mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd); **-NAT'ING**. [*L.* *illuminate*, *p. p.* of *illuminare*; *il-* in + *luminare* to enlighten, *lumen* light.] **1.** To make light; light up; enlighten. **2.** To make plain or clear; as, to *illuminate* a problem. **3.** To render illustrious. **4.** To decorate with artificial lights. **5.** To adorn, as an initial letter or word with fanciful flourishes, etc., or a book or page with borders, initial letters, or miniature pictures, in colors and gold, as in medieval manuscripts. — *v. i.* To light up in token of rejoicing.

— (-nāt), *a.* Illuminated; enlightened.

— *n.* One who is enlightened; one of the illuminati.

**il-lu'mi-na'ti** (-nāt'ĭ; -nāt'ĕ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **ILLUMINATO** (-nāt'ŏ). [*L.* *illuminatus* or *it. illuminato*. See **ILLUMINATE**, *v. t.*] Those having or claiming enlightenment; as: **a** [*cap.*] *Écl. Hist.* Members of a sect which sprang up in Spain about the year 1575, claiming especial spiritual perfection. **b** [*cap.*] Members of certain associations in modern Europe, who expected by social reforms to perfect men and society. **c** [*cap.*] The Hesychasts, Mystics, and Quietists. **d** [*cap.*] The Rosicrucians.

**il-lu'mi-na'tion** (-mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illuminating; state of being illuminated; enlightenment; specif.: **a** Spiritual or mental enlightenment. **b** Adornment of a letter, manuscript, book, etc., with brilliant colors, gold, etc.;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, rĕcĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



also, the colors, designs, etc., used. **c** Festive lighting up of buildings, towns, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the lights, etc., used.

**il-lu-mi-na-tive** (i-lū'mī-nā-tiv), *a.* Tending to illuminate.

**il-lu-mi-na-tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, illuminates; as, a One who illuminates books, etc. **b** A condenser or reflector of light.

**il-lu-mine** (i-lū'mīn), *v. t. & i.*; -MINED (-mīnd); -MIN-ING.

[*F. illuminer.*] To illuminate or to be illuminated.

**il-lu-mi-nism** (i-lū'mī-nīz-m), *n.* The principles of the illuminati. — **il-lu'mi-nist**, *n.*

**il-lu-se'** (il'ūz'), *v. t.* To abuse; misuse.

**il-lu-sion** (i-lū'zhūn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. illusio, fr. illudere, illusum, to deceive.*] 1. An unreal or misleading image presented to the vision; a deceptive appearance. 2. Specif.:

*Psychol.* A perception which fails to give the true character of an object perceived. Psychologists recognize *normal illusions* and *pathological illusions*, the latter often not distinguishable from hallucinations. 3. State or fact of being deceived; false impression; delusion. 4. A delicate lace, for veils, etc.; tulle. — **Syn.** See DELUSION.

**il-lu-sion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of the nature of illusion.

**il-lu-sion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Any doctrine which affirms that the phenomenal world is wholly illusory.

**il-lu-sion-ist** (-ist), *n.* 1. One given to illusion; a visionary. 2. An adherent of illusionism. 3. A conjurer.

**il-lu-sive** (i-lū'siv), *a.* Deceiving by false show; unreal.

**il-lu-so-ry** (-sō-ri), *a.* Deceiving; fallacious; illusive.

**il-lu-strate** (i-lūs'trāt; i-lūs'trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ēd); -TRAT-ING. [*L. illustratus, p. p. of illustrare to illustrate, illustris bright.*] 1. To make bright or clear; illuminate.

*Obs.* 2. To make clear or explain, as by figures or examples. 3. To make illustrious. *Obs. or E.* 4. To provide or adorn, as a book, with pictures, etc.; of pictures, etc., to elucidate or adorn.

**il-lus-tra-tion** (i-lūs'trā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of illustrating; state of being illustrated; specif., a making illustrious; elucidation. 2. That which illustrates; a comparison or example. 3. A picture to elucidate or decorate a book, etc.

**il-lus-tra-tive** (i-lūs'trā-tiv; i-lūs'trā-tiv), *a.* Tending or designed to illustrate. — **il-lus'tra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**il-lus'tra-tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, illustrates.

**il-lus'tri-ous** (i-lūs'trī-ŭs), [*L. illustris*] 1. Lustrous; splendid. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. Characterized by greatness, nobleness, or the like; eminent; famous; as, *illustrious men* or deeds. — **Syn.** See EMINENT.

**il-lus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.* — **il-lus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* Badly; ill. See ILL, *adv.*

**il-lyr'i-an** (i-līr'i-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Ilyria, or its inhabitants. — *n.* 1. One of the race inhabiting ancient Ilyria. 2. The language of the Ilyrians.

**il-men-ite** (i-lmēn-īt), *n.* [*From Ilimen, a chain of the Ural Mountains.*] *Min.* An iron-black mineral, FeTiO<sub>3</sub>, a compound of iron, titanium, and oxygen.

**I-lus** (ī'lūs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Ἴλος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The grandfather of Priam, and founder of Troy, or Ilium.

**I'm** (im). Colloquial contraction of *I am*.

**im-**. An assimilated form of *in-*, not, or of *L.* or *E. in-*; sometimes for earlier *em-*.

**im-age** (im'āj), *n.* [*F., fr. L. imago, imaginis.*] 1. A representation or similitude; esp., an imitation of a person or thing in the solid form; effigy; statue. Hence, abstractly: form; appearance; likeness. 2. Something representing another thing; symbol; representation. 3. A type; embodiment; as, she was the *image* of devotion. 4. A mental representation or picture; conception; idea. 5. An illusion; apparition. *Archaic.* 6. A picture or optical counterpart of an object, such as is formed by reflection or refraction. A real *image* is formed by the light rays themselves and can be received on a screen; a *virtual image* is formed at an imaginary focus by prolongations of the rays.

**Syn.** *image*, *effigy* (in the sense of a sculptured, cast, or modeled representation or likeness, esp. of a person). *Image* now commonly suggests religious veneration; *effigy* is commonly limited to images as sculptured (esp. on sepulchral monuments) or engraved (esp., on coins), and to the phrase "to burn (or hang) in *effigy*." Otherwise, both words have been practically displaced by *statue*.

— *v. t.*; -AGED (-āj-d); -AG-ING (-āj-ing). 1. To represent or form an image of; reflect; as, the mirror *imaged* her figure. 2. To conceive; imagine. 3. To describe or portray, esp. in a lively or graphic manner. 4. To typify; as, the stream *images* our life.

**im-age-ry** (-rī), *n.* 1. Images in general or in mass. 2. Mental images taken collectively; broadly, work of the imagination or fancy. 3. Rhetorical decoration; figures of speech collectively.

**im-ag'i-na-ble** (i-māj'i-nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imagined; conceivable. — **im-ag'i-na-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**im-ag'i-nal** (-nāl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to an imago.

**im-ag'i-na-ry** (-nā-rī), *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; fancied; ideal; — opposed to *real*. — **im-ag'i-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **ri-ness**, *n.*

**im-ag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. That power or function of the mind whereby we have ideal experience; power or process of having mental images or of forming ideal constructions from images, concepts, and feelings. 2. A conception or imaging of some event; a plot or scheme; esp., a plotting or devising of evil. *Archaic.* 3. A mental image, conception, or notion; a creation of the mind; esp., an idealized or poetic creation; also, a fanciful or vain notion. **Syn.** *imagination, fancy* (in their application to artistic, esp. poetical, composition). Formerly, *imagination* and *fancy* were used without distinction. In present usage, *imagination* connotes esp. the exercise of plastic or creative power; *fancy* suggests the play of associations more remote, arbitrary, or capricious.

**im-ag'i-na'tion-al** (i-māj'i-nā'shūn-āl), *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or caused by, the imagination.

**im-ag'i-na-tive** (i-māj'i-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Pert. to, proceeding from, or characterized by, imagination. 2. Given to imagining. — **im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **tive-ness**, *n.*

**im-ag'ine** (i-māj'in), *v. t.*; -INED (-īnd); -IN-ING. [*F. imaginer, L. imaginari, p. p. natus, fr. imago image.*] 1. To form a notion, or a mental image, of; conceive. 2. To scheme; devise; purpose. 3. To suppose; guess; fancy; as, he *imagined* they were friends. — **Syn.** Believe, opine, deem. See CONCEIVE. — *v. i.* 1. To form images or conceptions; conceive; exercise the imagination. 2. To fancy; think; suppose.

**i-ma-go** (i-mā'gō), *n.*; *pl. E.* -GOES (-gōz), *L.* IMAGINES (i-māj'i-nēz). [*L.*] 1. Image. 2. Final adult, and usually winged, state of an insect.

**i-mam'** (i-mām'), **i-maum'** (i-mām'; -mōm'), *n.* [*Ar. imām leader.*] 1. A Mohammedan priest. 2. Title of any of various Moslem leaders; as, a The head of Islam, successor of Mohammed. **b** The caliph. **c** Any of the twelve heads of the Shiites, beginning with Ali.

**i-ma'ret** (i-mā'rēt), *n.* [*Turk., fr. Ar. 'imārat.*] In Turkey, a hospice. [EMBARK, etc.]

**im-balm'** (im-bām'), **im-bark'**, etc. Vars. of EMBALM.

**im-bathe'** (-bāth'), *v. t.* To bathe; wash freely; drench.

**im'be-cile** (im'bē-sil or, *esp. British*, im'bē-sēl, im'bē-sēl'), *a.* [*L. imbecillus, imbecillus.*] 1. Destitute of strength; feeble; esp., feeble-minded. 2. Stupid; fatuous; idiotic; as, *imbecile* conduct. — *n.* An imbecile person.

**im'be-cil'i-ty** (-sil'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Quality of being imbecile; weakness, esp. of mind. 2. Incapacity; inability. 3. Foolishness; absurdity; fatuity.

**im-bed'**, *v. t.* To sink or lay as in a bed. See EMBED.

**im-bibe'** (im-bīb'), *v. t.*; -IM-BIBED' (-bīb'd'); -BIB'ING (-bīb-ing). [*L. imbibere; im- in + bibere to drink.*] 1. To saturate; imbue; soak; steep. *Obs.* 2. To receive or absorb into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* knowledge. 3. To drink or drink in; absorb; assimilate.

**im-bib'er** (-bīb'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, imbibes or drinks; esp., a drinker of spirituous liquors. [ing.]

**im'bi-ti-tion** (im'bi-ti-shūn), *n.* Act or process of imbibing.

**im-bit'er** (im-bit'ēr), **im-bod'y** (-bōd'y), **im-bos'om** (-bōz'ŭm), **im-bow'er** (-bow'ēr), etc. See EMBITTER, etc.

**im'br-i-cate** (im'brī-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ing). [*L. imbricare, p. p. of imbricare to tile, fr. imbrex, imbricis, a hollow tile, fr. imber rain.*] To lay or lie in order, one lapping over another, as scales, involucre bracts, etc.; overlap like tiles or shingles.

**im'br-i-cate** (-kāt'), *a.* Overlapping after the manner of tiles.

**im'br-i-cat'ed** (-kāt'ēd) the manner of tiles; characterized by overlapping scales, bracts, or leaves; as, *imbricate* aestivation. — **im'br-i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

**im'br-i-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* An imbricating; also, a part or decoration so formed.

**im-brō'glio** (im-brōl'yō), *n.* *pl.* -GLIOS (-yōz). [*It.*] 1. A confused pile. *Rare.* 2. An intricate or complicated situation; also, a complicated and embarrassing state of things; serious misunderstanding.

**im-brown'** (-brōun'), *v. t.* To make brown.

**im-brue'** (im-brōō'), *v. t.*; -BRUED' (-brōōd'); -BRU'ING. [*OF. embruver, embruver to give to drink, soak.* See EN-, IN- in; BEVERAGE.] To stain; drench; — now of blood, gore, etc.

**im-brute'** (im-brōōt'), *v. t. & i.*; -BRUT'ED (-brōōt'ēd); -BRUT'ING. To degrade or sink to the state of a brute.

**im-bue'** (im-bū'), *v. t.*; -BUE'D' (-būd'); -BU'ING. [*L. imbuere.*] To saturate; imbue; permeate.

**im-burse'** (im-būrs'), *v. t.* [*im- in + burse.*] To put into or as if into a purse; store up. *Rare.*

**im'ide** (im'id; im'īd), *n.* Also *imid*. [*From AMIDE.*] *Chem.* A compound of imidogen; specif., a compound of imidogen with a bivalent acid radical.

**im'i-do** (im'i-dō; i-mē'dō), **im'i-do-**, *a. & pref. Chem.* Pert. to, containing, or combined with, the bivalent radical NH, or imidogen (often called *imido* group).



Imbricate  
Bud Scales



**i-mid'o-gen** (i-mīd'ō-jēn), *n.* [*imido-* + *hydrogen.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical NH, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which two hydrogen atoms have been removed. [copied.]  
**im'i-ta-ble** (im'ī-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imitated or imitated. [*tāt*], *v. t.*; -*TAT'ED* (-tāt'ēd); -*TAT'ING*. [*L. imitatus*, p. p. of *imitari* to imitate.] **1.** To copy, or strive to copy; assume the form or likeness of. **2.** To be or appear like; resemble externally. **3.** To mimic; as, to imitate another's intonations; specif., *Biol.*, to mimic.  
**Syn.** Imitate, mimic, mock, ape (in the sense of copying). Imitate is the general term; mimic implies exact imitation, esp. of voice, gesture, manner, etc., often in sport or ridicule; to mock commonly adds the implication of derision or contempt; to ape is to imitate servilely or with absurd pretension; as, an affected *imitating* of Shakespeare; she *mimics* his manly stride; they provoke him and *mock* his rage; to *ape* the manners of the rich.  
**im'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of imitating. **2.** That which is made or produced as a copy; an artificial likeness; a counterfeit. **3.** *Mus.* The repetition of essentially the same melodic theme, phrase, or motive, on different degrees of pitch, in a different key, by one or more of the other voice parts, or with some modification of rhythm or intervals. — *a.* Imitating something superior; as, *imitation* lace.  
**im'i-ta-tive** (im'ī-tā-tīv), *a.* **1.** Marked by imitation. **2.** Inclined to imitate, or copy; given to imitation; not original. **3.** Imitation; counterfeit. **4.** *Zool.* Mimicking another species or certain of its characters, or an inanimate object. See *MIMIC*, *v. t.* — **im'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**im'i-tā'tor** (-tā'tēr), *n.* One who imitates.  
**im-mac'u-late** (i-māk'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. immaculatus*; *im-* not + *maculatus*, p. p., spotted.] **1.** Spotless; pure. **2.** Without flaw, fault, or error. **3.** Without spot or spots; spotlessly clean; as, his linen was *immaculate*. — **im-mac'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **late-ness**, *n.*  
**Immaculate Conception**, *R. C. Ch.*, the miraculous conception by which the Virgin Mary is held to have been conceived without original sin, or the doctrine affirming this.  
**im-mane'** (i-mān'), *a.* [*L. immanis*.] Very great; huge; vast; also, monstrous in character; inhuman. *Archaic.*  
**im-ma-nence** (im'ā-nēns), *n.* Immanent state, fact, or quality.  
**im-ma-nen-cy** (-nēn-sī) / *ity*; inherence; an indwelling.  
**im-ma-nent** (im'ā-nēnt), *a.* [*L. immanens*, p. pr. of *immanere* to remain in; *im-* in + *manere* to remain.] Remaining or operating within; actually present in; indwelling; inherent; often, of a mental act, confined to the consciousness or the mind; subjective.  
**im-mān'u-el** (i-mān'ū-ēl), *n.* [*Heb. immānū'el*; 'im with + *ānū* with + *ēl* God.] Lit., God with us; — a designation of Christ *Is. vii. 14*; *Matt. i. 23*.  
**im-ma-te'ri-al** (im'ā-tē'rī-āl), *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual. **2.** Of no substantial consequence; unimportant. — **im-ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-ma-te'ri-al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* **1.** Immaterial state or being. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that external bodies are of the essence of mind. — **im-ma-te'ri-al-ist**, *n.*  
**im-ma-te'ri-al-i-ty** (-āl'tī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tīz). State or quality of being immaterial; also, something immaterial.  
**im-ma-te'ri-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To render immaterial.  
**im-ma-ture'** (-tūr), *a.* **1.** Premature. *Archaic.* **2.** Not mature; not developed; crude. **3.** *Phys. Geog.* Youthful; not yet advanced to a mature stage; — said of topography and topographic features, esp. valleys, drainage, etc., so long as most of the area concerned is well above base level. — **im-ma-ture-ly**, *adv.* — **im-ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rī-tī), *n.*  
**im-meas'ur-a-ble** (i-mēzh'ūr-ā-b'l; im-mēzh'-; 87), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable. — **a-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-me-di-a-cy** (i-mē'dī-ā-sī), *n.* **1.** A being immediate; freedom from intervention of a medium; directness. **2.** *Philos.* That which is not determined by previous experience or by performed ideas; also, the sensations, thoughts, and feelings of the moment.  
**im-me-di-ate** (-āt), *a.* **1.** Not mediate; having no intermediary or intermediation; as: *a* Next in line or relation. **b** Acting without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency; as, an *immediate* cause. **c** Direct; intuitive; as, *immediate* knowledge. **d** Intimately affecting; primary; as, *immediate* wants. **2.** Not distant or separated in time or space; hence: present; instant; also, *Colloq.*, not far distant; near. — **Syn.** Proximate, close. See *DIRECT*.  
**im-me-di-ate-ly**, *adv.* In an immediate manner; — opp. to *mediately*. Specif.: *a* Without intermediary or intervention; directly; closely. *b* Without delay; at once. — **Syn.** See *DIRECTLY*. — *conj.* As soon as; — elliptical for *immediately* that.  
**im-me-di-ate-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being immediate.  
**im-med'i-ca-ble** (i-mēd'ī-kā-b'l), *a.* Incurable.  
**im-me-mo'ri-al** (im'ē-mō'rī-āl; 57), *a.* Ancient beyond memory or record; indefinitely ancient. — **al-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-mense'** (i-mēns'), *a.* [*L. immensus*; *im-* not + *mensus*, p. p. of *metiri* to measure.] Immeasurable; hence: vast;

huge. — **Syn.** See *ENORMOUS*. — *n.* Immense space, extent, or number. — **im-mense-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-men'si-ty** (i-mēn'sī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tīz). State or quality of being immense; hugeness; vastness.  
**im-men-su-ra-ble** (i-mēn'shōō-rā-b'l), *a.* [*im-* not + *L. mensurabilis* measurable.] Immeasurable.  
**im-merge'** (i-mūrj'), *v. t. & i.*; -*MERGED'* (-mūrjd'); -*MERG'ING* (-mūr'jīng). [*L. immergere* immersing; *im-* in + *mergere* to dip.] To plunge into or under (a fluid, etc.).  
**im-merse'** (i-mūr's'), *v. t.*; -*MERSED'* (-mūr'st'); -*MERS'ING*. [*See IMMERGE.*] **1.** To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); dip; sink. **2.** To baptize by immersion. **3.** To engage deeply; absorb.  
**im-merged'** (i-mūr'st'), *p. a.* **1.** *Bot.* Growing wholly under water. **2.** *Biol.* Embedded in, or sunk below the surface of, another part or organ.  
**im-mer'sion** (i-mūr'shūn), *n.* **1.** An immersing. **2.** Baptism by submersion of the person in water. **3.** *Astron.* Disappearance of a celestial body, by passing either behind another or into its shadow.  
**im-mer'sion-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Doctrine that immersion is essential in baptism; practice of baptism by immersion.  
**im-mesh'** (i-mēsh'; im-mēsh'). See *ENMESH*.  
**im-me-thod'i-cal** (im'ē-thōd'ī-kāl; im'mē-), *a.* Not methodical; confused.  
**im-mi-grant** (im'ī-grānt), *n.* One who immigrates. — **Syn.** See *EMIGRANT*. — *a.* Immigrating.  
**im-mi-grate** (-grāt), *v. i.*; -*GRAT'ED* (-grāt'ēd); -*GRAT'ING*. [*L. immigrare*, *gratum*, to immigrate; *im-* in + *migrare* to migrate.] To come into a country of which one is not a native, for permanent residence. Cf. *EMIGRATE*.  
**im-mi-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of immigrating; entrance into a country for permanent residence. **2.** Immigrants collectively; also, the number of immigrants arriving during a given period.  
**im-mi-nence** (im'ī-nēns), *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being imminent; a threatening, as of something about to happen. **2.** That which is imminent; as evil or danger.  
**im-mi-nen-cy** (-nēn-sī), *n.* Quality of being imminent.  
**im-mi-nent** (-nēnt), *a.* [*L. imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere* to project; *im-* in + *minere* (in comp.) to project.] **1.** Threatening to occur immediately; impending; — usually used of evil or danger. **2.** Overhanging. — **im-mi-ly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** Imminent, impending. Imminent applies to that (esp. an evil) which threatens to happen immediately, or is about to happen; that is impending which hangs suspended, it may be indefinitely, over one; as, discovery was *imminent*; an *impending* storm. [intermingle.]  
**im-mix'gle** (i-mīn'g'l; im-mīn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To blend; [*im-* mis'ci-ble (i-mīs'ī-b'l), *n.* Not miscible.  
**im-mis'sion** (i-mīsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. immissio*. See *IMMIT.*] Act of immitting; — correlative of *emission*.  
**im-mit'i-ga-ble** (i-mīt'ī-gā-b'l), *a.* [*L. immitigabilis*; fr. *im-* not + *mitigare* to mitigate.] Not capable of being mitigated. — **im-mit'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-mix'** (i-mīks'; im-mīks'), *v. t. & i.* [From *immixt*, p. p.] To mix intimately; mingle.  
**im-mix't** (i-mīkst'), *p. a.* [*L. immixtus*, p. p. of *immiscere*; *im-* in + *miscere* to mix.] Mixed intimately. *Rare.*  
**im-mix-ture** (i-mīks'tūr), *n.* An immixing; an intimate mixture or mingling; commingling.  
**im-mo'bile** (i-mō'bīl), *a.* [*L. immobilis*.] Immoveable; fixed; also, motionless. — **im-mo-bil'i-ty** (im'ō-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*  
**im-mo-bi-li-za'tion** (i-mō'bī-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'shūn), *n.* Act of immobilizing; also, *Finance*, immobilized specie.  
**im-mo-bi-lize** (i-mō'bī-līz), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *mobilize*.] To make immobile; specif.: *a* *Surg.* To make immovable, as a joint, by the use of splints or stiffened bandages. *b* *Finance*. To withhold (specie) from circulation as security for other money; convert (circulating capital) into fixed capital.  
**im-mod-er-ate** (i-mōd'ēr-āt), *a.* Not moderate; unreasonable; extreme. — **Syn.** Exorbitant, extravagant, intemperate, inordinate. — **ate-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-mod-er-a'tion** (i-mōd'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.* Want of moderation; excess.  
**im-mod-est** (i-mōd'ēst), *a.* Not modest; forward; bold; indecent; indelicate; lewd. — **Syn.** Indecorous, shameless, shameful, impudent, impure, unchaste, obscene. — **im-mod-est-ly**, *adv.* — **im-mod-est-y** (-ēs-tī), *n.*  
**im-mo-late** (im'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -*LAT'ED* (-lāt'ēd); -*LAT'ING*. [*L. immolatus*, p. p. of *immolare* to sacrifice, orig., to sprinkle with sacrificial meal; *im-* in + *mola* meal mixed with salt.] To sacrifice; now used only in the sense, to kill as a sacrificial victim.  
**im-mo-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* An immolating; state of being immolated; also, that which is immolated.  
**im-mo-la'tor** (im'ō-lā'tēr), *n.* One who immolates.  
**im-mor-al** (i-mōr'āl), *a.* Not moral; contrary to conscience or morality; licentious. — **im-mor-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-mor-al'i-ty** (im'ō-rāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tīz). Quality or state of being immoral; vice; wickedness; specif., unchastity; also, an immoral act or practice; a vice.  
**im-mor'tal** (i-mōr'tāl), *a.* **1.** Not mortal; undying; ever-

live, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, māng; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnīte, ūn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; food, fōot; out, oīl; chair; go; sīng, īn; then, thīn; natūre, vōdure (87);



lasting. **2.** Of or pert. to immortality. **3.** Imperishable. — **Syn.** Eternal, continual, enduring, endless, deathless.

— **n.** **1.** An immortal being; esp., in *pl.*, *Class. Myth.*, the gods. **2.** a In *pl.* Troops regarded as immortal in some way, as the royal bodyguard of ancient Persia, whose number was always kept full. b One, esp. an author, whose fame is lasting. — **im-mor'tal-ly, adv.**

**im-mor-tal'i-ty** (im-'môr-täl'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being immortal; unending life or existence.

**im-mor-tal-ize** (î-môr-täl-î-z), *v. t.* To render immortal.

**im-mor-telle'** (im-'môr-têl'), *n.* [F.] = EVERLASTING, *n.*, **3.**

**im-mor-tile** (î-môrtîl), *n.* Incapable of movement.

**im-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (î-môov'â-bîl'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being immovable.

**im-mov'a-ble** (î-môov'â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being moved; as: a Stationary. b Steadfast; unyielding. c Impassive. **2.** *Law.* Not liable to be removed; permanent; fixed. — **n.** **1.** That which cannot be moved. **2.** In *pl.* *Law.* Lands and things adherent thereto.

**im-mov'a-ble-ness, n.** Immutability.

**im-mov'a-bly, adv.** In an immovable manner; so as to be or become immovable.

**im-mune'** (î-mûn'), *a.* [L. *immunis* free, as from a tax; *im-not + munis* complaisant.] Exempt; specif., protected against some disease, as by inoculation. — **n.** One who is immune; esp., a person who is immune from a (certain) disease.

**im-mu-ni-ty** (î-mûn'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). **1.** Freedom or exemption, esp. from a charge, duty, tax, or service; also, a particular privilege. **2.** State of resisting the development of disease. — **Syn.** See EXEMPTION.

**im-mun-ize** (î-mûn'î-z; im-'û-nî-z), *v. t.*; -IZED (-îzd; nîzd), -IZ-ING (-îz-îng; -nîz'îng). To render immune. — **im-mun'î-za-tion** (î-mûn'î-zâ'shûn; î-zâ'shûn), *n.*

**im-mu-nol'o-gy** (im-'û-nôl'ô-jî), *n.* The study or science of producing immunity to disease.

**im-mure'** (î-mûr'), *v. t.*; -MURED' (-mûrd'); -MUR'ING' (-mûr'îng). [LL. *immurare*; *im-in* + L. *murus* wall.] **1.** To inclose within walls; shut up. **2.** To build into a wall; entomb. — **Syn.** See IMPRISON. — **mure-ment** (-mênt), *n.*

**im-mu'si-cal** (î-mûz'î-kâl; im-mûs'), *a.* Unmusical.

**im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (î-mû'tâ-bîl'î-tî), *n.* State or quality of being immutable.

**im-mu'ta-ble** (î-mû'tâ-b'l), *a.* Notmutable; unchangeable. — **im-mu'ta-ble-ness, n.** — **im-mu'ta-bly, adv.**

**imp** (împ), *n.* [ME., a graft, AS. *impa*.] **1.** An offspring; child; scion. *Archaic.* **2.** A little or inferior devil; a little, malignant spirit. **3.** A mischievous child. — **v. t.** **1.** To ingraft. *Archaic.* **2.** *Falconry.* To graft or repair (a wing, tail, or feather) with a feather or feathers. **3.** To fasten (wings) on, or equip (one) with wings. *Archaic.*

**im-pact'** (îm-pâkt'), *v. t.* [L. *impactus*, p. p. of *impingere*. See IMPINGE.] To drive or press close; pack; wedge.

**im-pact** (îm-pâkt), *n.* **1.** An impinging; a striking together. **2.** Specif.: *Mech.* Act of impinging, as of a stream of water against a vane; also, the single instantaneous stroke of a body in motion against another body.

**im-pac'tion** (îm-pâk'shûn), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, impacted.

**im-pair'** (îm-pâr'), *v. t.* [OF. *empeirier*, fr. LL. *impejorare*; L. *im-in* + *pejorare* to make worse, *pejor* worse.] To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength. — **Syn.** Decrease, deteriorate, reduce, weaken; damage, mar. — **n.** Impairment; deterioration; *Archaic.*

**im-pair-ment** (-mênt), *n.* Act of impairing; also, state or fact of being impaired.

**im-pale'** (îm-pâl'), *v. t.*; *IM-PALED'* (-pâld') -*PAL'ING* (-pâl'îng). [OF. & F. *empaler*, *em-(L. in) + pal* a pale, stake.] **1.** To inclose with pales; surround; hem in. *Now Rare.* **2.** To surround or encircle by way of adornment. *Archaic.* **3.** *Her.* To join or conjoin (two coats of arms) on one shield side by side, separated palewise. **4.** To pierce as with a pale; torture or punish by fixing on a sharp stake.

**im-pale-ment** (-mênt), *n.* Act of impaling; state or fact of being impaled.

**im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (îpâl'pâ-bîl'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being palpable.

**im-pal'pa-ble** (îm-pâl'pâ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not palpable; that cannot be felt; also, extremely fine. **2.** Incorporeal. **3.** Not readily apprehensible; as, *im-pal-pable* distinctions. — **Syn.** See INTANGIBLE. — **im-pal'pa-bly, adv.**

**im-pa-nate** (îm-pâ'nât), *a.* [LL. *impanatus*, p. p. of *impanare* to impanate; L. *im-in* + *panis* bread.] Embodied in bread, esp. of the Eucharist.

**im-pa-na'tion** (îm-pâ-nâ'shûn), *n.* *Ecol.* The presence or inclusion of Christ's material body in the bread of the Eucharist without change in its nature; — distinguished from *transubstantiation* and akin to *consubstantiation*.

**im-pan'el** (-pân'êl), *v. t.* To enter in or on a panel (list); enroll. — *v. i.* To make supremely happy; transport.

**im-par'a-dise** (îm-pâr'â-dis), *v. t.* To put in paradise; **im-par'i-ty** (îm-pâr'î-tî), *n.* Inequality; disparity.

**im-park'** (îm-pârk'), *v. t.* [*im-in* + *park*.] **1.** To inclose or confine in a park; inclose or shut up. **2.** To inclose for a park, as woods. — **im-park'a-tion** (îm-pâr-kâ'shûn), *n.*

**im-par'l'** (îm-pâr'l'), *v. i.* [OF. *emparler*; *em-(L. in) + parler* to speak. See *IN, prep.*; *PARLEY*.] **1.** To hold discourse; parley. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* To have an imparlance.

**im-par'lance** (-pâr'lâns), *n.* **1.** Mutual discourse; conference. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* Time given to a party before pleading, originally for amicable adjustment; hence: the delay or continuance of a suit, or a petition or leave for such a delay.

**im-part'** (-pâr't'), *v. t.* [OF. *impartir*, L. *impartire*; *im-in* + *partire*. See *PART, v.*] **1.** To bestow a share of; allow another to partake in; share; communicate; as, the sun *imparts* warmth. **2.** To communicate the knowledge of; tell; as, to *impart* news. — **v. i.** To give a part or share; give. [partment.]

**im-par'ta-tion** (îm-pâr-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of imparting; **im-par'ter, n.** One who, or that which, imparts.

**im-par'tial** (-pâr'shâd), *a.* Not partial; unbiased; just. — **Syn.** See FAIR. — **im-par'tial-ly, adv.**

**im-par'ti-al'i-ty** (îm-pâr'shî-âil'î-tî; im-pâr-shâil'î-tî), *n.* Quality of being impartial; fairness. — **im-par'tial-ness, n.**

**im-par'ti-ble** (îm-pâr'tî-b'l), *a.* [*im-not* + *partible*.] Not subject to partition; indivisible, as an estate. — **im-par'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.*

**im-par'ti-ble, a.** [From *IMPART*.] Capable of being imparted. — **im-par'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.* [tion.]

**im-part'ment** (-pâr't'mênt), *n.* Act of imparting; **im-parta-ment** (-pâr'tâ-mênt), *n.* Quality or state of being impassable, or an instance of it.

**im-pass'a-ble** (-pâs'â-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed or traversed; not admitting a passage. — **im-pass-ness, n.**

|| **im-passe'** (ân'pâs'; E. *im-pâs'*), *n.*; *pl.* *IMPASSES* (ân'pâs'; im-pâs'êz; 24). [F.] An impassable road or way; a blind alley; fig., a position affording no escape.

**im-pas'si-bil'i-ty** (îm-pâs'î-bîl'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being impassible.

**im-pas'si-ble** (-pâs'î-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impassibilis*; *im-not* + *passibilis* passible.] **1.** Incapable of suffering; inaccessible to pain or harm. **2.** Unfeeling; impassive. — **im-pas'si-ble-ness, n.** — **im-pas'si-bly, adv.**

**Syn.** *Impassible*, *impassive* are often used without distinction. But *impassible* oftener suggests incapability of injury, feeling, or emotion; *impassive* emphasizes rather the condition of one who feels or shows no emotion, without necessary implication of insusceptibility; as, he is utterly *impassible*, cold and resolute, like fate; his *impassive* face betrayed no anger. See *PASSIVE*. [passion.]

**im-pas'sion** (-pâsh'ûn), *v. t.* To fill or affect strongly with passion or feeling. *Rare.*

**im-pas'sion-ate, a.** [*im-not* + *passionate*.] Without passion or feeling. *Rare.*

**im-pas'sioned** (-înd), *p. a.* Ardent. — **Syn.** See *PASSION*.

**im-pas'sive** (-pâs'îv), *a.* **1.** Insusceptible of pain or suffering. **2.** Insensible; inanimate. **3.** Insusceptible of injury; invulnerable. **4.** Unimpressionable; apathetic. — **Syn.** See *IMPASSIBLE, PASSIVE*. — **im-pas'sive-ly, adv.** — **im-pas'sive-ness, im-pas-siv'i-ty** (îm-pâs'îv'î-tî), *n.*

**im-paste'** (îm-pâst'), *v. t.* [It. *impastare*. See *IN-; PASTE*.] **1.** To inclose as in a paste. **2.** To make into paste; to concrete. **3.** To lay on or spread thickly, as color.

**im-pas'to** (îm-pâs'tô), *n.* [It.] *Paint.* The layer of pigment as laid on the canvas or panel; hence, the handling or manner of painting peculiar to an artist. [paint.]

**im-pa'tience** (-pâ'shîns), *n.* Quality or state of being impatient. — **im-pa'ti-ens** (-shî-ênz), *n.* [L., impatient.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Impatiens*) of annual balsaminaceous plants, having very irregular flowers, as the common, or garden, balsam. The capsule has five elastic valves, which burst with great force when ripe.

**im-pa'tient** (-shênt), *a.* **1.** Not patient; esp., restless because of pain, delay, or opposition; uneasy. **2.** Prompted by or indicating impatience. — **Syn.** Restless, eager, precipitate, hasty, intolerant; irritable, fretful, peevish, testy, choleric. — **im-pa'tient-ly, adv.**

**im-pav'id** (îm-pâv'îd), *a.* [L. *impavidus*; *im-not* + *pavidus* timid.] Fearless. *Rare.* — **im-pav'id-ly, adv.** *Rare.*

**im-pawn'** (îm-pôn'), *v. t.* To put in pawn; pledge.

**im-peach'** (-pêch'), *v. t.* [OF. *empêchie* to prevent, hinder, L. *impedicare* to entangle; *im-in* + *pedica* fetter, *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** To bring an accusation against; specif., to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office. **2.** To impute some fault to; as, to *impeach* one's motives; specif., to challenge or discredit the credibility of, as a witness.

— **n.** = *IMPEACHMENT*. *Rare.* — **im-peach'a-bil'i-ty, n.**

**im-peach'a-ble, a.** Capable of being impeached; liable to impeachment.

**im-peach'er, n.** One who impeaches.

**im-peach-ment** (-mênt), *n.* Act of impeaching.

**im-pearl'** (-pûrl'), *v. t.* To form into or as into pearls; form of pearls; adorn with or as with pearls. *Poetic.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. | Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

J  
K  
L  
M



**im-pec/ca-bil'i-ty** (im-pék'á-bíl'i-tí), *n.* Quality of being impeccable.  
**im-pec/ca-ble** (im-pék'á-b'l), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis*; *im-not* + *peccare* to err, sin.] Not liable to sin; incapable of wrong; free from fault or error. — *n.* One who is impeccable. — **im-pec/ca-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-pec/cant** (-pék'ánt), *a.* Sinless; inerrant.  
**im-pec/can-cy** (-án-sí), *n.* Quality of being impeccable; inerrancy. [ *ey*; poverty.]  
**im-pe-cu/ni-os'i-ty** (im-pék'ú-ní-ós'i-tí), *n.* Lack of money.  
**im-pe-cu/ni-ous** (-ní-ús), *a.* [L. *im* + *pecunia* money.] Not having money; habitually without money; penniless.  
**im-ped'ance** (im-péd'áns), *n.* *Elec.* In an electric circuit, the apparent resistance to the flow of an alternating current, analogous to the actual resistance to a direct current.  
**im-pede'** (im-péd'), *v. t.*; -PED'ED (-péd'éd); -PED'ING. [L. *impedire*, lit., to entangle the feet; *im-* in + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] To obstruct; hinder. — **im-ped'er** (im-péd'ér), *n.*  
**im-ped'i-ent** (im-péd'i-ént), *a.* Impeding; hindering; obstructive.  
**im-ped'i-ment** (-péd'i-mént), *n.* [L. *impedimentum*.] 1. Obstruction; that which impedes. 2. *Law.* A cause or fact which prevents the formation of a valid marriage. 3. A bodily defect. *Obs.*, *etc.* of obstructions to speech. — **Syn.** Hindrance, obstacle. See DIFFICULTY.  
**im-ped'i-men'ta** (-péd'i-mén'tá), *n. pl.* [L.] Things that impede; encumbrances; baggage; *Mil.*, supply trains.  
**im-ped'i-tive** (im-péd'i-tív), *a.* Hindering; obstructive.  
**im-pel'** (im-pél'), *v. t.*; -PELLED (-pél'éd); -PEL'LING. [L. *impellere*; *im-* in + *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive.] To urge forward or on; give an impulse to; drive; force. — **Syn.** Instigate, induce, influence, actuate. See MOVE. — **im-pel'er**, *n.*  
**im-pel'lent** (-ént), *a.* Impelling. — *n.* An impelling agent, force, or the like.  
**im-pend'** (-pénd'), *v. i.* [L. *impendere*; *im-* in + *pendere* to hang.] To hang or be suspended (over); be imminent.  
**im-pend'ence** (-pénd'éns), **im-pend'en-cy** (-dén-sí), *n.* Quality or state of impending also, that which impends.  
**im-pend'ing** (-dént), *a.* Impending; threatening. *Rare.*  
**im-pend'ing, p. a.** Threatening. — **Syn.** See IMMINENT.  
**im-pen-e-tra-bil'i-ty** (-pén'é-trá-bíl'i-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being impenetrable; specif., *Physics*, that property in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot occupy the same portion of space at the same time.  
**im-pen-e-tra-ble** (-pén'é-trá-b'l), *a.* 1. Incapable of being pierced; impervious. 2. Incapable of being comprehended; unapproachable. 3. Inaccessible, as to reason, sympathy, etc.; as, an *impenetrable* mind or heart. 4. *Physics.* Having the property of impenetrability. — **im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pen-e-tra-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-pen'i-tence** (-pén'i-téns), **im-pen'i-ten-cy** (-tén-sí), *n.* Fact, quality, or state of being penitent.  
**im-pen'i-tent** (-pén'i-tént), *a.* Not penitent; not contrite; having no sorrow for sin. — **im-pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-pen'ate** (im-pén'át), *a.* *Zool.* Having rudimentary wings, as the penguins.  
**im-per'a-tive** (-pér'á-tív), *a.* [L. *imperativus*, fr. *imperare* to command.] 1. *Gram.* Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, the *imperative* mood. 2. Expressive of, or of the nature of, command; directive; commanding; authoritative. 3. Not to be avoided or evaded; urgent; obligatory; binding; as, an *imperative* duty. **Syn.** Peremptory, imperious, dictatorial, positive, overbearing, domineering, arrogant. — **Imperative**, **peremptory**, **imperious**. That is *imperative* which expresses command; that is **peremptory** which is positive or dictatorial, esp. in command; **imperious** emphasizes the idea of arrogance; as, conscience is *imperative*; the judge, *peremptorily* forbade talking; "*imperious* old Louis XIV."  
— *n.* 1. *Gram.* The imperative mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it. 2. Something, as an act, speech, or condition, which is imperative; a command.  
**im-per'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In an imperative manner.  
**im-per'a-tive-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being imperative.  
**im-pe-ra'tor** (im-pé-rá'tór), *n.* [L.] Commander; emperor.  
**im-pe-ra'to-ri-al** (im-pé-rá'tó-ri-ál; 57), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or befitting an emperor; imperial.  
**im-per-cep'ti-ble** (im-pér-sép'tí-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible, physically or mentally; hence, very slight, gradual, or subtle. — **im-per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'i-tí), **im-per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-per-cep'tive** (-tív), *a.* Not perceptive; unperceptive; defective. 2. *Law.* Not enforceable; having no sanction.  
**im-per-fect flower**, *Zool.*, a diclinous flower. — *t.* *tense*, *Gram.*, a tense expressing action or state (esp. past) as incomplete or in continuance at the time denoted.  
— *n.* *Gram.* The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.  
**im-per-fec'tion** (im-pér-fék'shún), *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect; deficiency; fault; blemish. — **Syn.** Defect, incompleteness, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, flaw.  
**im-per'fect-ly** (-púr'fekt-lí), *adv.* In an imperfect manner.

**im-per'fect-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect.  
**im-per'fo-rate** (im-púr'fó-rát), *a.* Not perforated; having  
**im-per'fo-rat'ed** (-rát'éd) } no aperture.  
**im-per'fo-ra'tion** (-rá'shún), *n.* State of being without perforation, or a case of it.  
**im-pe'ri-al** (im-pé-ri-ál), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *imperialis*, fr. *imperium*. See EMPIRE.] 1. Of or pert. to an empire or emperor. 2. Of or pert. to a state as sovereign and as supreme over colonies, etc. 3. Sovereign; supreme. 4. Of superior size or excellence. 5. Designating the weights and measures established by law in the United Kingdom.  
— *n.* 1. [*cap.*] An adherent of the Holy Roman emperor, or a soldier of his troops. 2. A Russian gold coin now worth 15 rubles (\$7.718). 3. An article of unusual size or excellence, esp.: a size of paper. b Size or kind of slate. 4. The top or roof of a carriage, esp. of a diligence. 5. A pointed tuft of hair on a man's chin.  
**im-pe'ri-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. Imperial government, authority, or system. 2. The policy or practice of seeking to extend the control or empire of a nation.  
**im-pe'ri-al-ist**, *n.* An adherent of an emperor; an advocate of imperialism. — **im-pe'ri-al-ist'ic** (-is'tík), *a.*  
**im-pe'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In an imperial manner.  
**im-per'il** (-pér'í), *v. i.*; -ILED (-íled) or -ILED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING. To bring into peril; endanger.  
**im-pe'ri-ous** (-pé-ri-ús), *a.* [L. *imperiösus*.] 1. Arrogant; overbearing. 2. Imperative; urgent; compelling. — **Syn.** See IMPERATIVE. — **im-pe'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*  
**im-per'ish-a-ble** (im-pér'ish-á-b'l), *a.* Not perishable; indestructible. — **im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'i-tí), **im-per'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-pe'ri-um** (im-pé-ri-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIA (-á). [L. command; empire.] 1. Supreme power; absolute dominion; empire. 2. *Law.* Right to command; right to employ the force of the state to enforce the laws.  
**im-per'ma-nence** (-púr'má-néns) } *n.* Quality or state of be-  
**im-per'ma-nen-cy** (-má-nén-sí) } ing impermanent; also, something that is impermanent.  
**im-per'ma-nent**, *a.* Not permanent.  
**im-per-me-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* Not permeable; impervious.  
**im-per-me-a-bil'i-ty** (-mé-á-bíl'i-tí), *n.*  
**im-per'son-al** (-sén-ál), *a.* Not personal; as: a *Gram.* Of verbs, denoting the action of an unspecified agent, and hence used with no subject or an indefinite one; as, *it snows*. b Without personal reference or connection; as, *impersonal* love. c Not representing, or existing as, a person; as, an *impersonal* deity.  
— *n.* That which is impersonal; an impersonal verb. — **im-per'son-al'i-ty** (-ál'i-tí), *n.* — **im-per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-per'son-ate** (-át), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. 1. To personify; typify. 2. To assume or act the person or character of; personate. — *a.* Invested with personality; embodied in a person.  
**im-per'son-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* An impersonating; state of being impersonated; dramatic representation; acting.  
**im-per'son-a'tor**, *n.* One who impersonates.  
**im-per'ti-nence** (im-púr'tí-néns), *n.* 1. Fact, state, or quality of being impertinent; as: a *Irrelevance*; unfitness; impropriety. b *Incivility*; insolence. 2. That which is impertinent; a case or instance lacking pertinence; as: a *Something irrelevant or trivial*. b An impertinent or uncivil act. [pertinence.]  
**im-per'ti-nen-cy** (-nén-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -NENCIES (-síz). **Im-**  
**im-per'ti-nent** (-nént), *a.* 1. Not pertinent; not to the point; irrelevant. 2. Incongruous; inappropriate. 3. Guilty of, or prone to, rudeness; insolent. — **Syn.** Rude, saucy, unmanly, disrespectful, impudent. See OFFICIOUS. — **im-per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-per'turb-a-bil'i-ty** (im-pér-túr'bá-bíl'i-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being imperturbable.  
**im-per'turb-a-ble** (im-pér-túr'bá-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being disturbed; calm; serene. — **Syn.** See COOL. — **im-per'turb-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per'turb-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-per'tur-ba'tion** (im-pér-túr'bá'shún), *n.* Freedom from agitation or perturbation; calmness; quietude.  
**im-per'vi-a-ble** (im-púr'vi-á-b'l), *a.* Impervious.  
**im-per'vi-ous** (im-púr'vi-ús), *a.* Not pervious; impenetrable. — **im-per'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**im-pe'ti-go** (im-pé'tí-gó), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to attack.] *Med.* A cutaneous pustular eruption; usually, a kind of eczema with pustulation. — **im-pe'tig'i-ous** (-tíj'i-nús), *a.*  
**im-pe'trate** (im-pé-trát), *v. t.*; -TRAT'ED (-trát'éd); -TRAT'ING. [L. *impetratus*, p. p. of *impetrare* to obtain; *im-* in + *patrare* to bring to pass.] 1. To obtain by entreaty. 2. To entreat; beseech. — **im-pe'tra'tion** (-trá'shún), *n.*  
**im-pet'u-os'i-ty** (im-pét'ú-ós'i-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tíz). Impetuous state or quality; an impetuous action.  
**im-pet'u-ous** (-pét'ú-ús). [F. *impétueux*, fr. L. *impetuosus*. See IMPETUS.] 1. Rushing with violence; furious; violent. 2. Vehement in feeling; hastily or rashly energetic; passionate. — **im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*  
**Syn.** Eager, precipitate, hasty, headlong; vehement,

áse, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, máker; Ice, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóit, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, mení; food, fóot; out, oil;



fierce, raging, ardent, fervid. — **Impetuous, vehement** agree in the idea of energetic action. **Impetuous** emphasizes the idea of eager, hasty, or headlong impulse; **vehement**, that of ardent, violent, or passionate feeling; as, for his *impetuous* blow, he later felt *vehement* regret.

**im'pe-tus** (im'pē-tūs), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to rush upon, attack; *im-* in + *petere* to fall upon, seek.] 1. The property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; momentum. 2. Impulse; incentive; stimulus. **Syn.** *Impetus, momentum.* **Momentum** is the technical, **impetus** the popular, term, but *impetus* commonly indicates the origin and intensity of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness. [Africa.]

**im'pi** (pī), *n.* [Zulu.] A body of Kafir warriors. **South im-pi-e-ty** (im-pi-ē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality of being impious; irreverence; ungodliness. 2. An impious act. **im-pig'no-rate** (im-pig'no-rāt), *v. t.* [LL. *impignoratus*, *p. p.* of *impignorare*. See *IGNORATE*.] To pledge; pawn; mortgage. — **im-pig'no-ra'tion** (im-pig'no-rā'shūn), *n.*

**im-pinge'** (im-pinj'), *v. i.*; -PINGS' (-pinj'ng) -PINGS'ING (-pinj'ing). [L. *impingere*; *im-* in + *pingere* to fix, strike.] 1. To strike or dash (on, upon, against), esp. with sharp collision of waves of sound, light, etc.; to come sharply (on or upon). 2. To encroach; infringe; as, to *impinge* on justice. — **im-pingement**, *n.*

**im'pi-ous** (im'pi-ūs), *a.* Not pious; wanting in reverence for the Supreme Being; profane. — **Syn.** See *IRRELIGIOUS*. — **im'pi-ous-ly, adv.** — **im'pi-ous-ness, n.** **imp'ish** (im'pish), *a.* Having the characteristics of an imp; esp., mischievous. — **imp'ish-ly, adv.** — **imp'ish-ness, n.**

**im-pla'ca-ble** (im-plā'kā-b'l), *a.* Not placable; inexorable; relentless. — **im-pla-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), **im-pla'ca-ble-ness, n.** — **im-pla'ca-bly, adv.**

**im-pla-cent'al** (im-plā-sen'tāl), *a.* Zool. a Having no placenta. b Belonging to a primary division (*Implacentalia*) of the mammals, including the monotremes and marsupials, most of which have no placenta.

**im-plant'** (im-plānt'), *v. t.* To plant or set securely or deeply; hence, to instill or inculcate thoroughly. — **Syn.** Introduce, ingraft, infix, impress, insinuate, inspire, infuse.

**im-plan-ta'tion** (im-plān-tā'shūn), *n.* An implanting; grafting. [ble. — **im-plaus'i-bly, adv.**

**im-plau'si-ble** (im-plō'zī-b'l), *a.* Not plausible or acceptable. — **im-plead'** (-plēd'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To sue at law; accuse. 2. To plead, as a plea or a cause.

**im-pledge'** (im-plēj'), *v. t.* To pledge; pawn.

**im-ple-ment** (im'plē-mēt), *n.* (LL. *implementum* accomplishment. L. *implere*, -pletum, to fill up, finish; *im-* in + *plere* to fill.) That which fulfills or supplies a want or use; esp., an instrument, tool, or utensil used by man to accomplish a given work; as, the *implements* of trade, of husbandry, or of war.

**Syn.** *Implement, tool, utensil, instrument* suggest relatively simple construction and personal manipulation. *Implement and tool* are often interchangeable. But *implement* is the broader term, often implying that by which any operation is carried on; *tool* commonly suggests the implements of a craftsman or laborer. *Utensil* applies esp. to the implements of the kitchen; as, cooking *utensils*. *Instrument* implies more delicate operations than *tool*; as, surgical *instruments*, astronomical *instruments*, a draftsman's *instruments*. *Instrument and tool* (the latter in this sense always a term of contempt) are also applied fig. to one made use of to serve another's purpose.

— *v. t.* 1. To accomplish; fulfill; complete; carry out. 2. To provide with an implement or implements.

**im-ple-tion** (im-plē'shūn), *n.* [L. *impletio*. See *IMPLE-MENT*.] A filling; state of being full; that which fills.

**im-plic-i-ate** (im'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING. [L. *implicatus*, *p. p.* of *implicare* to involve; *im-* in + *plicare* to fold.] 1. To fold or twist together; interweave. 2. To imply. 3. To bring into intimate or incriminating connection; involve. — **Syn.** See *INVOLVE*.

**im-plic-a'tion** (im'pli-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of implicating; state of being implicated. 2. That which is implied or involved; inference. — **im-plic-a'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**im-plic-a-tive** (kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to implicate or imply.

**im-plic'it** (im-plis'it), *a.* [L. *implicitus*, *p. p.* of *implicare* to entwine.] 1. Entangled; involved. **Obs.** 2. Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied; as an *implicit* agreement. 3. Involved in the nature or being of something, though not shown or expressed; existing but not clear or formulated; as, *implicit* desires. 4. Unquestioning; unreserved; as, *implicit* faith. — **im-plic'it-ly, adv.** — **im-plic'it-ness, n.**

**im-plied'** (im-plīd'), *p. a.* Virtually involved or included; inferential; — correlative of *express* or *expressed*.

**im-plode'** (-plōd'), *v. i.* [*im-* in + L. *plodere, plaudere*, to clap.] To burst inward. — *v. t.* *Phon.* To form or utter with implosion. [supplication.]

**im-plo-ra'tion** (im'plō-rā'shūn), *n.* An imploring; earnest **im-plore'** (im-plōr'; 57), *v. t.*; -PLORED' (-plōrd') -PLOR'ING (-plōr'ing). [L. *implorare*; *im-* in + *plorare* to cry

aloud.] To call upon or for in supplication; beseech; entreat; beg. — **Syn.** *Supplicate, crave, pray, adjure*. See *BEG.* — **im-plor'er** (-plōr'ēr), *n.*

**im-plor'ing, p. a.** That implores. — **im-plor'ing-ly, adv.** **im-plor'ing-ness, n.**

**im-plō'sion** (im-plō'shūn), *n.* [*im-* + *explosion*.] 1. A bursting inward; — contr. with *explosion*. 2. *Phon.* A sudden percussive compression of the air in the mouth, as in uttering *p, t, or k* at the end of a syllable. — **im-plō'sive** (-siv), *a. & n.*

**im-plū'vi-um** (im-plōō'vī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -VIA (-vā). [L., fr. *impluere* to rain into; *im-* in + *pluere* to rain.] *Rom. Antiq.* A cistern or tank in the atrium or peristyle to receive the rain water falling through the compluvium.

**im-ply'** (im-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIES' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. [From same source as *employ*.] 1. To unfold. **Obs.** 2. To involve in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressly stated; contain by implication; include virtually; as, war *implies* fighting. 3. To express indirectly; insinuate.

**Syn.** *ImPLY, involve* are sometimes interchangeable. But to *imply* is commonly to include virtually or carry as an inference; to *involve* is to include necessarily or carry as a consequence; as, your answer *implies* that you agreed to his scheme, which *involves* your disgrace. See *HINT*.

**im-poli'ty** (-pōl'i-tī), *n.* Inexpediency; bad policy. **im'po-lite'** (im'pō-lit'), *a.* Not polite; uncivil; rude. — **im'po-lite-ly, adv.** — **im'po-lite'ness, n.**

**im-poli'tic** (im-pōl'i-tik), *a.* Not politic; unwise; inexpedient; indiscreet. — **im-poli'tic-ly, adv.**

**im-pom'der-a-ble** (im-pōm'dēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight. — **im-pom'der-a-bil'i-ty, n.**

**im-pone'** (-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *imponere*, -positum, to place on.] To stake; wager; pledge. **Obs.**

**im-port'** (im-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [L. *importare* to bring in, occasion, cause; *im-* in + *portare* to bear. Sense 3 comes through F.] 1. a To purport; mean; signify. b To express or state. c To imply. 2. To introduce from without; esp., to bring (wares) into a place from a foreign country in commerce; — opposed to *export*. 3. To be of importance to; concern; as, the question *imports* ourselves. — **Syn.** Denote, indicate, betoken.

**im'port** (im'pōrt; formerly im-pōrt'), *n.* 1. Meaning; hence, application or interpretation. 2. Importance. 3. Merchandise imported; — used esp. in *pl.* — **Syn.** See *MEANING*. [ported.]

**im-port-a-ble** (im-pōrt-ā-b'l), *a.* That may or can be **im-portance** (im-pōrt'āns), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being important; as: a Consequence; weight; moment; significance. b Consequentiality; pomposity. 2. Import; meaning. **Obs.**

**Syn.** *Importance, consequence, moment, importance* is the general term; *consequence*, chiefly in the phrase of (*esp. great, small, any, no, etc.*) *consequence*, suggests that which involves results; it is often applied — as is also, less often, *importance* — to social rank or distinction, sometimes with the implication of pomposity or self-importance. *moment*, now only in (*of great, small, no, etc.*) *moment*, suggests weight, influence, or value.

**im-por-tan-cy** (im-pōrt-ān-sī), *n.* Importance. **Obs.**

**im-por'tant** (-tānt), *a.* 1. Having consequence; significant; weighty. 2. Consequential; pompous. 3. Important; urgent. **Obs.** — **Syn.** *Momentous, considerable, influential.* — **im-por'tant-ly, adv.**

**im-por-ta'tion** (im'pōrt-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of importing, esp. of merchandise from abroad; that which is imported.

**im-por'ter** (im-pōrt'ēr; 57), *n.* One who imports.

**im-por-tu-na-cy** (-pōr'tū-nā-sī), *n.* Importunity. **Rare.**

**im-por'tu-nate** (-nāt), *a.* 1. Troublesome. **Obs.** 2. Troublesomely urgent; pressing in demand. — **nate-ly, adv.**

**im-por-tune'** (im'pōr-tūn'; im-pōr'tūn), *a.* [*F. importun, L. importunus*, *im-* not + a deriv. of root of *portus* harbor, *importunus*, orig. meaning, hard of access.] 1. a Inopportune. **Obs.** b Troublesome. **Obs.** 2. Urgent; importunate.

— *v. t.* -TUNED' (-tūnd'); -TUN'ING (-tūn'ing). 1. **Obs.** a To annoy. b To press on; impel. 2. To urge persistently; ply or press with requests. 3. To beg for, as a favor, urgently or repeatedly. **Rare.** — *v. i.* To be importunate. — **Syn.** See *BEG.* — **im-por-tune-ly, adv.** — **im-por-tun'er** (-tūn'ēr), *n.*

**im-por-tu-ni-ty** (im'pōr-tū-nī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality of being importunate; troublesome pertinacity.

**im-pose'** (im-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSES' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING. [*F. imposer*; *im-* in + *poser* to place.] 1. To place; put. **Rare.** 2. To lay on (the hands), as in confirmation. 3. To lay, as a charge, tax, penalty, etc.; inflict. 4. To subject (one) to a charge, penalty, etc. **Rare.** 5. To palm off; pass off; as, to *impose* inferior goods upon one. 6. To obtrude; as, to *impose* one's self upon others. 7. *Print.* To arrange in proper order on a table of stone or metal (the *imposing stone or table*) and lock up in a chase for printing; — said of pages, forms, etc. — *v. i.* 1. To impress one's self or itself, as by reason of authority. 2. To obtrude; presume; as,

κ = ch in G. *ich, ach* (50); *bon*; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



to impose upon good nature. **3.** To deceive by false representation; — used with *on* or *upon*. — **im-pos'er** (im-pōz'ēr), *n.*

**im-pōs'ing** (im-pōz'ing), *p. a.* Impressive; commanding. **im-po-si'tion** (im-pō-zish'ūn), *n.* **1.** Act of imposing; as: **a** Act of laying on, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, deceiving, etc. **b** A laying on of the hands, in blessing, confirmation, etc. **2.** That which is imposed; as: **a** A charge; burden; tax. **b** An unwarranted requirement. **c** A trick or deception; imposture. — **Syn.** Deceit, fraud.

**im-pos'si-bil'i-ty** (im-pōs'i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). **1.** Quality of being impossible. **2.** An impossible thing.

**im-pos'si-ble** (-pōs'i-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not possible; incapable of being or occurring. **2.** Utterly impracticable or hopeless. **3.** Hopelessly incongruous or unsuitable; as, an impossible hat. *Colloq.* — **im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.*

**im-pōst** (im-pōst), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *impostus*, fr. L. *impositus*, *p. p.* of *imponere* to impose.] **1.** A tax; esp., a customs duty; excise. **2.** *Arch.* The top member of a pillar, pier, etc., supporting an arch. See ARCH, *Illust.* **3.** *Horse Racing.* The weight carried by a horse in a handicap. *Can.* — **Syn.** Tribute, custom, duty. — *v. t.* *U. S. Customs.* To classify (imports) in order to fix the import duties.

**im-pōs'thume** (im-pōs'tūm). *Var.* of IMPOSTUME.

**im-pōs'tor** (-tēr), *n.* [L.] One who imposes on others. **Syn.** Pretender, mountebank, charlatan. — **Im-postor**, *mountebank*, *charlatan.* **Im-postor** is the generic term, denoting esp. one who passes himself off for some one else. *Mountebank* and *charlatan* originally denoted pretenders to medical knowledge or skill. *Mountebank* often carries a suggestion of buffoonery. *Charlatan* adds the implication of pretentious, flashy, or magniloquent display.

**im-pōs'tu-mate**, **-thu-mate** (-tū-māt), *v. i. & t.* [See IMPOSTUME.] To form or affect with an abscess. — **im-pōs'tu-ma'tion**, **-thu-ma'tion** (-mā'shūn), *n.* *All Obsoles.*

**im-pōs'tume**, **-thume** (-tūm), *n.* [Corrupt. of *aposteme*.] Abscess. — *v. t. & i.* = IMPOSTUMATE. *All Obsoles.*

**im-pōs'ture** (-tūr), *n.* [L. *impostura*.] Act or conduct of an impostor; fraud or imposition. — **Syn.** Cheat, fraud, trick, imposition, delusion.

**im-pō-tence** (im-pō-tēns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being **im-im-pō-ten-cy** (-tēn-si) } potent; weakness. **2.** Want of self-control. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Absence of procreative power.

**im-pō-tent** (-tēt), *a.* **1.** Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; weak; feeble; infirm. **2.** Ungovernable. *Obs.* **3.** Wanting the power of procreation; sometimes, barren. — **Syn.** See POWERLESS. — **im-pō-tent-ly**, *adv.*

**im-pound'** (im-pound'), *v. t. i.* **1.** To shut up or place in or as in a pound; hence, to seize and hold in legal custody. **2.** To collect (water) for irrigation purposes, or the like.

**im-pov'er-ish** (-pōv'ēr-ish), *v. t.* [OF. *empovir*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *porre* poor.] To make poor (lit. or fig.).

**im-pov'er-ish-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of impoverishing or process of becoming impoverished; state or condition of being impoverished.

**im-pow'er** (-pou'ēr). *Var.* of EMPOWER.

**im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (im-prāk'ti-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being impracticable.

**im-prac'ti-ca-ble** (im-prāk'ti-kā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not practicable. **2.** Not to be persuaded or controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable. **3.** Incapable of being used or availed of. — **ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ca-bly**, *adv.*

**im-pre-cate** (im-prē-kāt), *v. t.*; **IM-PRE-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd); **-CAT'ING**. [L. *imprecatus*, *p. p.* of *imprecari*; *im-* in, on + *precari* to pray.] To call down or invoke by prayer (usually some evil); curse. — **im-pre-ca'tor** (-kā'tēr), *n.*

**im-pre-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of imprecating; esp., the act of invoking evil upon any one; curse. — **Syn.** See CURSE.

**im-pre-ca-to-ry** (im-prē-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Of the nature of or containing imprecation; invoking evil.

**im-pregn'** (im-prēn'), *v. t.* To impregnate. *Obs. or Poet.*

**im-preg-na-bil'i-ty** (im-prēg-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impregnable.

**im-preg-na-ble** (im-prēg-nā-b'l), *a.* [F. *imprenable*; *im-* not + *prenable* prenable.] Able to resist attack or assault; unconquerable. — **im-preg-na-bly**, *adv.*

**im-preg-nate** (-prēg'nāt), *v. t.*; **-NAT-ED** (-nāt'ēd); **-NAT-ING**. [LL. *impraegnatus*, *p. p.* of *impraegnare*; L. *im-* in + *praegnans* pregnant.] **1.** To make pregnant; get with child or young. **2.** To infuse an active principle into; render fruitful or fertile; fertilize. **3.** To infuse particles of another substance into; saturate. — (-nāt), *n.* Impregnated.

**im-preg-na'tion** (im-prēg-nā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of impregnating; state of being impregnated. **2.** That with which anything is impregnated.

**im-prē-sa'ri-o** (im-prā-sā'rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIOS (-ōz); It. -SARI (-sā'rē). [It., fr. *impresa* enterprise.] The projector or manager of an opera or concert company.

**im-pre-scrip'ti-ble** (im-prē-skrīp'ti-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not subject to prescription. **2.** Inalienable; absolute.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ām**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **recēt**, **makēr**; **ice**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **ōfēt**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menū**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**;

**im-prese'** (im-prēs'), *n.* [From It. *impresa*, perh. through OF. *imprese*.] Device; emblem. *Obs.*

**im-press'** (im-prēs'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + 1st pres.] To levy for public service; esp., to force into the naval service.

**im-press'** (-prēs'), *v. t.* [L. *impressus*, *p. p.* of *imprimere* to impress; *im-* in, on + *primere* to press.] **1.** To press, stamp, or print something in or upon. **2.** To imprint upon (something). **3.** To apply with pressure or so as to press or imprint. **4. a.** To cause a vivid impression of; stamp; as, to **impress** ideas upon the mind. **b.** To produce an impression upon; affect, esp. deeply; as, to **impress** one favorably. **5. Elec.** To create or establish (an electromotive force or difference of potential) in a conductor by means of a battery, dynamo, or other electric generator.

**im'press** (im'prēs), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing. **2.** A mark made by pressure; impression; imprint; result of pressure or influence. **3.** Characteristic; mark of distinction; stamp; as, the work bears the **impress** of a great mind.

**im'press** (im'prēs; formerly im-prēs'), *n.* Impression.

**im-press'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, impresses.

**im-press'i-ble** (-prēs'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive. — **im-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**im-press'ion** (-prēs'hūn), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing; state of being impressed. **2.** Effect of impressing; as an indentation, stamp, or figure; a trait or feature resulting from indirect influence. **3.** Influence or effect on feeling, sense, or intellect; keen sense or concern. **4.** An indistinct notion, remembrance, or opinion; as, a general **impress-ion**.

**5. Psychol.** The immediate effect produced on consciousness by stimulation of the senses; also, such stimulation. **6. Print.** A Pressure of type, plates, etc., on paper, or its result as to appearance; as, a clear **impress-ion**.

**b** A printed copy from type, an engraved block, etc. **7. Publishing.** The whole number of copies, as of a book, printed for one issue; esp., those reprinted without alteration, as distinguished from an **edition**.

**im-press'ion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to impression; susceptible. — **im-press'ion-a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**im-press'ion-al** (-dī), *a.* Of or pert. to impression; showing or making impression; also, impressionable.

**im-press'ion-ism** (iz'iz'm), *n.* **1.** The theory and practice of a school of painting the fundamental idea of which is to render the immediate sense impression of the artist, without minute analysis and detail. **2.** In literature, the depiction of scene, emotion, or character with broad simplicity and little detail.

**im-press'ion-ist** (im-prēs'hūn-ist), *n.* An adherent or follower of the theory, method, or practice of impressionism. — *a.* Characterized by impressionism.

**im-press'ion-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* Tending toward, pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism (which see).

**im-press'ive** (-prēs'iv), *a.* Making, or tending to make, an impression; adapted to affect the sensibilities or conscience. — **im-press'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-press'ive-ness**, *n.*

**im-press'ment** (-prēs'mēt), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.

**im-press'ure** (-prēs'hūr), *n.* Impression.

**im-press't** (-prēs't'), *p. a.* from IMPRESS, Impressed. *Obs.*, *Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*

**im'prest** (im'prēst), *n.* [*im-* + *prest*. See PREST, *n.*] A loan or advance of money; esp. an advance from government funds to enable a person to discharge his duties. — *a.* Advanced; lent; — used esp. of advances to sailors, soldiers, and government employees. *Obs.*

**im'pri-ma'tur** (im'prī-mā'tūr), *n.* [NL, let it be printed.] *Law.* A license to print or publish a book, paper, etc.

**im-prim'is** (im-prī'mīs), *adv.* [L., for *in primis* among the first, chiefly; *in* in + *primus* first.] In the first place.

**im-print'** (-prīnt'), *v. t.* [F. *imprimer*, *p. p.* of *imprimer*, fr. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint. See *IN-*; *PRINT*.] **1.** To impress; mark by pressure; stamp. **2.** To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, stamps, etc. **3.** To fix indelibly, as in the memory; impress.

**im'print** (im'prīnt), *n.* **1.** Whatever is imprinted; impress. **2.** The name of the publisher of a book, commonly with the time and place of issue and now usually on the title-page, or that of the printer on any printed sheet.

**im-pris'on** (im-prīz'ōn), *v. t.* To put in prison; confine. **Syn.** Imprison, incarcerate, **im-mure**. **Imprison** is the general term, **incarcerate**, **im-mure**, more bookish, **im-mure** (commonly elevated) retains its implication of inclosure within walls.

**im-pris'on-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of imprisoning; state of being imprisoned; confinement; incarceration; restraint.

**im-prob'a-bil'i-ty** (-prōb'ā-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable; an improbable event or result.

**im-prob'a-ble** (-prōb'ā-b'l), *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur; not to be expected. — **im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

**im-prob'i-ty** (-ī-ti), *n.* [L. *improbitas*; *im-* not + *probitas* probity.] Lack of probity.

**im-promp'tu** (-prōmp'tū), *adv. or a.* [F., fr. L. *in promptu*

**ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menū**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**;

**chair**; **go**; **sing**; **īll**; **then**; **thin**; **nādd**, **verdure** (87);



in readiness; *in* + *promptus* visibility, readiness.] Off-hand; extemporaneous; extempore. — *n.* Something made or done impromptu. — **Syn.** See **EXTEMPORE**.

**im-prop'er** (im-prŏp'ĕr), *a.* Not proper; specific: **1.** Not suitable or appropriate; as, *improper* dress. **2.** Not accordant with fact, truth, or right procedure; incorrect; as, an *improper* conclusion. **3.** Not normally formed, or not properly so called; as: **improper** fractions, fractions in which the numerator is greater than the denominator. **4.** Not fitting; indecorous; indecent; as, *improper* language. — **er-ly, adv.** **Syn.** **Improper, indecent, unseemly, indecorous, unbecoming, indelicate.** That is *improper* which in any way violates propriety; **unseemly** is stronger; **indecent**, the strongest term, applies to that which is grossly offensive to modesty or propriety; as, *improper* conduct; an *unseemly* quarrel; *indelicate* language. That is *indecorous* which transgresses etiquette or civility, esp. in public; that is *unbecoming* which does not bear one's character or standing; that is *indelicate* which verges upon immodesty, or (sometimes) which betrays lack of tact or of refined perceptions; as, he was so *indecorous* as to talk during the sermon; sentiments *unbecoming* to her; it often is *indelicate* to praise a person in the presence of others.

**im-prop'ri-ate** (im-prŏp'ri-ĕt), *v. t.*; -**AT'ĒD** (-ĕt'ĕd); -**AT'ING** (-ĕt'ing). [*im* + *L. propriatus*, *p. p.* of *propriare*. See **APPROPRIATE**.] **1.** To appropriate. **Obs.** **2. Eng. Eccl. Law.** To place the profits of (ecclesiastical) property in the hands of a layman for care and disbursement. — (**-ĕt**), *a.* Impropriated. — **im-prop'ri-a'tor** (-ĕt'ŏr), *n.*

**im-prop'ri-a'tion** (-ĕt'shŏn), *n.* Act of impropriating; also, that which is impropriated.

**im-pro-pr'i-e-ty** (im-prŏp'ri-ĕ-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or fact of being improper. **2.** That which is improper; an improper act, use, or the like. — **Syn.** See **SOLECISM**. [**proved**.]

**im-prov'a-ble** (im-prŏv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being improved. — **im-prov'ed** (-prŏv'ĕd), *v. t.*; **IM-PROV'ED** (-prŏv'ĕd); -**PROV'ING** (-prŏv'ing). [For earlier *improve*; **OF. en** in (*L. in*) + *pro* profit, *L. pro, prod.* in *prodesse* to be useful.] **1.** To turn to profit of good account; use to good purpose or advantage; as, to *improve* one's time. **2.** To make use of; employ; as, to *improve* an attic as a storeroom. **Obs.** **3. Dial.** **3.** To augment or enhance in value or good quality; make better; as, to *improve* one's health; to *improve* virgin land. **4.** To raise the value of (land) by erection of improvements or betterments, esp. houses, stores, or the like. *U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To increase; rise in value. **2.** To grow better. **3.** To make improvements; — usually with *on* or *upon*. **Syn.** Mend, amend; better; ameliorate; rectify, correct; advance, promote. — **Improve**, better, ameliorate. **Improve** (the general term) and **better** (more vigorous and homely) apply to objects and conditions, and do not necessarily imply that these are bad to begin with; **ameliorate** now applies chiefly to conditions (commonly unfavorable); as, the mind is *improved* by exercise; a good essay is *bettered* by revision; his misery cannot be *ameliorated*. **Improve** alone is used in the sense of "turn to advantage"; as, to *improve* an opportunity.

**im-prove'ment** (im-prŏv'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or process of improving; as: profitable employment or use; cultivation; development, esp. betterment. **2.** State of being improved; esp., enhanced value or excellence. **3.** A result of improving, or that which constitutes it; as, the electric light is an *improvement* on gas. **4.** **Specif.** A valuable addition, or betterment, as a building, clearing, drain, fence, etc., on land.

**im-prov'er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, improves. **im-prov'i-dence** (-prŏv'i-dĕns), *n.* The fact or quality of being improvident.

**im-prov'i-dent** (-dĕnt), *a.* Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought; thriftless. — **Syn.** Inconsiderate, heedless, shiftless, prodigal, wasteful. — **im-prov'i-dent-ly, adv.**

**im-prov'i-sa'tion** (im-prŏv'i-sā'shŏn; -zā'shŏn), *n.* Act or art of improvising; that which is improvised; impromptu. **im-prov'i-sa'tor** (-prŏv'i-sā'tŏr; -zā'tŏr), *n.* An improviser. **im-prov'i-sa'to-ri-al** (-zā-tŏ'rĭ-āl; 57), *a.* Of or pert to *im-prov'i-sa'to-ry* (im-prŏv'i-zā-tŏ-rĭ) improvisation. **im-pro-vise'** (im-prŏ-vĭz'), *v. t. & i.*; -**VISED'** (-vĭz'd); -**VIS'ING** (-vĭz'ing). [**F. improviser**, fr. *It.* fr. *improvviso* unprovided, sudden, extempore, *L. improvisus*; *im* not + *provisus* foreseen, provided.] **1.** To compose, recite, sing, etc., extemporaneously; extemporize. **2.** To make, do, or provide offhand. — **im-pro-vise'er** (-vĭz'er), *n.*

**im-prov-vi'sa-to-ry** (ĕm-prŏv-vĕ-zā-tŏ'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**TORI** (-tŏrĭ). [**It.**] One who composes and sings or recites short poems extempore; an improvisator.

**im-prov-vi'sa-tri'ce** (-trĕ'chā), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -**TRICI** (-chĕ).

[**It.**] A female improvisator.

**im-pru'dence** (im-prŏv'dĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being imprudent; want of caution; indiscretion. **im-pru'dent** (-dĕnt), *a.* [**L. imprudens**; *im* not + *prudens* prudent.] Not prudent; indiscreet; injudicious. **im-pru'dent-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* In an imprudent manner.

**im-pu-dence** (im-pŭ-dĕns), *n.* Quality of being impudent; esp., pert assurance; insolence; effrontery. — **Syn.** Audacity, sauciness, impertinence, pertness, rudeness. **im-pu-den-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**CIES** (-sĭz). Impudence. **im-pu-dent** (-dĕnt), *a.* [**L. impudens**, -*entis*; *im* not + *prudens* ashamed, modest, *p. pr.* of *prudere* to feel shame.] **1.** Immodest; indecent. **Obs.** **2.** Bold or pert, with contempt or disregard of others; impertinent; insolent. — **Syn.** Audacious, brazen, saucy. See **OFFICIOUS**. — **im-pu-dent-ly, adv.**

**im-pu-dic'i-ty** (im-pŭ-dĭs'i-ti), *n.* [**L. impudicus** immodest; *im* not + *prudicus* shamefaced, modest.] Immodesty.

**im-pugn'** (im-pŭn'), *v. t.* [**F. impugner**, fr. *L. impugnare*; *in* against + *pugnare* to fight.] To assail by words or arguments; call in question; oppose as false. [**questioned**.]

**im-pugn'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be impugned or **im-pugn'a-ble** (im-pŭg'nā-b'l), *a.* [*im* not + *L. pugnare* to fight + *-able*.] Unassailable or unconquerable.

**im-pug-na'tion** (im-pŭg-nā'shŏn), *n.* Impugnment.

**im-pugn'er** (im-pŭn'ĕr), *n.* One who impugns.

**im-pugn'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of impugning.

**im-pu'is-sant** (im-pŭ'i-sānt), *a.* [**F.** See **IN-not** + **PUISSANT**.] Powerless; impotent; feeble. — **im-pu'is-sance** (-sāns), *n.*

**im-pulse** (im-pŭls), *n.* [**L. impulsus**, fr. *impellere*. See **IMPEL**.] **1.** Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; effect or motion so produced. **2.** A spontaneous inclination. **3.** A motive or natural tendency other than rational or instinctive; as, he acts from *impulse*. **4. Mech.** The product of the average value of a force by the time during which it acts, a quantity equal to the momentum produced by the force. — **Syn.** Incentive, influence, instigation. See **MOTIVE**.

**im-pul'sion** (im-pŭl'shŏn), *n.* [**L. impulsio**. See **IMPEL**.]

**1.** Act of impelling; state of being impelled; also, the impelling force, or impulse. **2.** Mental impulse. **3.** Onward tendency derived from an impulsion; impetus.

**im-pul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling; giving an impulse; moving; impellent. **2.** Actuated or characterized by impulse. **3. Mech.** Acting momentarily, or by impulse; not continuous; — used of forces. — **im-pul'sive-ly, adv.** — **im-pul'sive-ness, n.**

**im-pu'ni-ty** (-pŭ-nĭ-ti), *n.* [**L. impunitus**, fr. *impuni* without punishment; *im* not + *poena* punishment.] Exemption from punishment, harm, or loss.

**im-pure'** (-pŭr'), *a.* [**L. impurus**; *im* not + *purus* pure.] Not pure; as: **a.** Containing something unclean; dirty; as, an unwholesome. **b.** Adulterated. **c.** Of art, etc.: mixed; as, an *impure* style of ornamentation. **d.** Unclean, ceremonially; hence: defiled; unholy. **e.** Unchaste; lewd. **f.** Of language: not accurate; not idiomatic. — **im-pure-ly, adv.** — **im-pure'ness, n.**

**im-pu'ri-ty** (-pŭ-rĭ-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being impure. **2.** That which is or renders impure.

**im-pur'ple** (-pŭr'pl), *Var.* OF **EMPURPLE**.

**im-pu't'a-ble** (im-pŭt'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be imputed; attributable; referable. — **im-pu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**im-pu'ta'tion** (im-pŭ-tā'shŏn), *n.* Act of imputing; thing imputed; attribution of evil; censure; insinuation.

**im-pu't'a-tive** (im-pŭt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Transferred by imputation; also, given to imputation. — **im-pu't'a-tive-ly, adv.**

**im-put'e'** (im-pŭt'), *v. t.*; -**PUT'ĒD** (-pŭt'ĕd); -**PUT'ING**. [**F. imputer**, fr. *L. imputare* to reckon in, charge, impute; *im* in + *putare* to reckon, think.] **1.** To ascribe (to one as author, originator, or possessor); charge or credit, as a fault or virtue. **2.** Hence, to charge or arraign formally. **Chiefly Civil Law.** **3. Theol.** To ascribe vicariously. — **Syn.** Attribute; imply, insinuate. See **REFER**. — **im-put'er, n.**

**in** (ĭn), *prep.* [**AS.**] Primarily, *in* denotes situation or position with respect to surrounding, encompassment, or inclosure. It may indicate either simple location, or direction, the latter being now generally distinguished by the use of *into*, although *in* is still commonly used with some verbs, as *cast, put, split, etc.* *In* is used **specif.** as: **1.** Indicating inclusion in space, time, or physical surrounding; as, to travel *in* France *in* May; dressed *in* silk. **2.** Indicating inclusion in a whole; as, the tallest boy *in* the class. **3.** Indicating inclusion, encompassment, or engrossment as to scope, influence, character, state or condition, attribute, degree, activity, etc.; as, to be *in* difficulties; *in* hope of reward; engaged *in* business; *in* proof of his statement; sold *in* the lump; sketches *in* oil. — **Syn.** See **AT**. **in as much as, or inasmuch as**, in the degree that; in like manner as; in consideration that; because that; since. — **adv.** [**AS.**] **1.** Indicating a direction of entering; as, come *in*. **2.** Indicating a position as to surroundings, encompassment, inclosure, inclusion, etc. — **a.** Internal; inward. — **n.** [**Usually in pl.**] **1.** One that is in, esp. one in office. **2.** A reëntrant angle; corner.

**ins** and **outs**, nooks and corners; twists and turns.

— *v. t.* To inclose; take in; harvest. **Obs.** or **Dial. Eng.**

**in-** (ĭn-), *A* prefix from Eng. prep. and *adv.* *in*, also from Lat. prep. *in*, meaning *in, within, into, toward, on*. *In-* is

**k = ch** in **G. ick, ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

J  
K  
L  
M



often merely intensive; sometimes its force is not apparent or is entirely lost.

**I** In words from the Latin, *in-* regularly appears as *u-* before *l*, *r* before *r*, and *u-* before a labial; as, *illusion*, *trruption*, *imbue*, *immigrate*, *impart*. In native English words, *in-* is generally unchanged by the following consonant, as in *inland*, *inroad*, *innate*, *inbred*.

**in-** (in-). [*in-*, *in-*] An inseparable prefix, or particle, meaning *not*, *non-*, *un-*; as, *inactive*, *not active*; *uncontrollable*. See note under *1st in-*; cf. *NON-*.

**-in.** *Chem.* A suffix. See *2d -INE*.

**in-a-bil'i-ty** (in-'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being unable; insufficiency of power, strength, resources, or capacity. **Syn.** Incompetence, impotence, incapacity; disability; disqualification. — **Inability**, **disability**. **Inability** ordinarily suggests inherent lack of power to perform something; **disability** now commonly implies some loss of the needed competence or qualification.

**in-'ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty** (in-'ak-sēs'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inaccessible.

**in-'ac-ces'si-ble** (in-'ak-sēs'i-b'l), *a.* Not accessible. — **in-'ac-ces'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-'ac-ces'si-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'ac-cu-ra-cy** (in-'ak-'ū-rā-si), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sīz). Quality or fact of being inaccurate; also, a mistake; an error.

**in-'ac-cu-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; inexact; incorrect; erroneous. — **in-'ac-cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'ac-tion** (-'ak-'shūn), *n.* Lack of action; idleness; inertness.

**in-'ac-tive** (-tīv), *a.* Not active; as: **a** Having no power to move; inert; as, *inactive* machinery. **b** Imposed to action; sluggish; as, an *inactive* officer, liver, etc. — **Syn.** Dull, sluggish, slothful, lazy. See **INERT**. — **in-'ac-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.* [inactive; idleness.]

**in-'ac-tiv'i-ty** (in-'ak-'tīv'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being inactive.

**in-'ad-e-quate** (in-'ad-'ē-kwāt), *a.* Not adequate; insufficient. — **in-'ad-e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **-quate-ness**, *n.*

**in-'ad-mis'si-ble** (in-'ad-'mīs'i-b'l), *a.* Not admissible. — **in-'ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-'ad-mis'si-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'ad-vert'ence** (-vūr'tēns); *pl.* **-cies** (-sēz) *n.* **1.** Quality of **ad-vert'en-cy** (-tēn-sī) and **pl. -cies** (-sīz) } of being inadvertent; inattention; negligence. **2.** An effect of inattention; an oversight. — **Syn.** See **NEGLIGENCE**.

**in-'ad-vert'ent** (-vūr'tēt), *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; negligent; inattentive. — **in-'ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'ad-vis'a-ble** (-viz-'ā-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient. — **in-'ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-'ad-vis'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-i-ness** (-T'ne). [*L. fem. pl. ending of adjectives in -inus.*]

**Zoöl.** A termination in which (in recent classifications) names of subfamilies of animals end. Cf. **-IDÆ**.

**in-'al'ien-a-ble** (in-'āl'yēn-'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being alienated. — **a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-'al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**in-'al'ter-a-ble** (in-'āl'tēr-'ā-b'l), *a.* [in- not + alterable.] Not alterable; unalterable. — **in-'al'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-'al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-'a-mis'si-ble** (in-'ā-'mīs'i-b'l), *a.* [*L. inamissibilis.*] Incapable of being lost. *Rare*.

**in-'am'o-ra'ta** (in-'ām'ō-rā'tā), *n.* [It. *innamorata.*] A woman in love or beloved; a sweetheart.

**in-'am'o-ra'to** (-rā'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-ros** (-tōz). [It. *innamorato.*] A male lover. *R.*

**in-'and-in'**, *a.* Designating mating, breeding, etc., that is done or takes place in **and in**, that is, repeatedly in the same or closely related stocks.

**in-'ane** (in-'ān'), *a.* [*L. inanīs.*] Without contents; empty; esp., void of sense or intelligence; silly. — *n.* That which is inane; specif., the void of space. — **in-'ane-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'an'i-mate** (in-'ān'i-'māt), *a.* Not animate; lifeless; dull. — **Syn.** See **LIFELESS**. — **in-'an'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

**in-'a-ni'tion** (in-'ā-nīsh'ūn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. inanītio* emptiness, *inanire* to empty, *inanīs* empty.] State of being inane; emptiness; specif., exhaustion from lack of food.

**in-'an'i-ty** (-ān'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being inane. **2.** An inane thing; a vanity; — used esp. in *pl.*

**in-'ap-peas'a-ble** (-ā-'pēz-'ā-b'l), *a.* Not appeasable.

**in-'ap-pe-tence** (in-'āp-'tēns), *n.* Want of appetite or desire.

**in-'ap-pe-ten-cy** (-tēn-si) } — **in-'ap-pe-tent** (-tēt), *a.*

**in-'ap-plic-a-ble** (-āp-'lī-kā-b'l), *a.* Not applicable. — **in-'ap-plic-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-'ap-plic-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-'ap-plic'a-tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* Want of application; also, want of applicability.

**in-'ap-po-site** (-āp'ō-zīt), *a.* Not opposite, or pertinent.

**in-'ap-pre-ci-a-ble** (in-'ā-'prē'shī-'ā-b'l), *a.* Not appreciable; too small to be perceived. — **in-'ap-pre-ci-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-'ap-pre-ci-a-tive** (-tīv), *a.* Not appreciative.

**in-'ap-pre-hen'si-ble** (in-'āp'rē'hēn'sī-b'l), *a.* Not apprehensible, unthinkable.

**in-'ap-pre-hen'sion** (-hēn'shūn), *n.* Want of apprehension.

**in-'ap-pre-hen'sive** (-hēn'sīv), *a.* **1.** Deficient in power of apprehension. **2.** Without apprehension of danger.

**in-'ap-proach'a-ble** (in-'ā-'prōch-'ā-b'l), *a.* Not approachable; also, unvisited. — **in-'ap-proach'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

**in-'ap-pro'pri-ate** (in-'ā-'prō'prī-āt), *a.* Not appropriate. — **in-'ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-'ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

**in-'apt'** (-āpt'), *a.* Not apt, or not suitable; also, not apt, or not ready; inept. — **in-'apt-ly**, *adv.* — **in-'apt'ness**, *n.*

**in-'apt'i-tude** (-āp'tī-tūd), *n.* Want of aptitude.

**in-'arch'** (in-'ārch'), *v. i.* To graft by bringing scion and stock into contact while both are growing on their own roots.

**in-'arm'** (in-'ārm'), *v. t.* To clasp in or as in the arms; embrace; surround.

**in-'ar-tic'u-late** (in-'ār-tīk'ū-lāt), *a.* **1.** Of sounds, words, etc., uttered without the articulations of intelligible speech. **2.** Unable to articulate; dumb. **3.** Not jointed or articulated; without distinct body segments; as, an *inarticulate* worm. — **Syn.** See **DUMB**. — **in-'ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **in-'ar-tic'u-late-ness**, *n.*

**in-'ar-ti-fi-cial** (in-'ār-tī-'fīsh'āl), *a.* **1.** Not artificial; natural; artless; simple; direct. **2.** Inartistic; clumsy. — **in-'ar-ti-fi-cial-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'ar-tis'tic** (in-'ār-tīs'tīk), *a.* Not artistic.

**in-'ar-tis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* Inartistic. — **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'as-much'** (in-'āz-'mūch'), *adv.* In as much; — used with *as*. See *in as much as*, under **IN**. — **Syn.** See **BECAUSE**.

**in-'at-ten'tion** (in-'ā-tēn'shūn), *n.* Want of attention; disregard; heedlessness. — **Syn.** See **NEGLIGENCE**.

**in-'at-ten'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; negligent. — **Syn.** Careless, regardless, thoughtless. — **-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in-'au-di-ble** (in-'ā-'dī-b'l), *a.* Not audible. — **in-'au-di-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-'au-di-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'au-gu-ral** (in-'ō-'gūr-āl), *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. *U. S.*

**in-'au-gu-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.*; **-RAT'ED** (-rāt'ēd); **-RAT'ING**. [*L. inauguratus*, *p. p. of inaugurare* to take omens; hence, to consecrate, inaugurate; *in-* + *augurare* to augur.]

**1.** To admit or induct into an office formally; install.

**2.** To begin or initiate, esp. under favorable circumstances or with ceremony; esp., to celebrate the first public use of.

**3.** To commence or enter upon (esp. something beneficial); set in motion. — **Syn.** See **INITIATE**.

**in-'au-gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of inaugurating; formal opening or beginning.

**Inauguration Day.** The day on which the President of the United States is inaugurated, the 4th of March in every year next after a year divisible by four.

**in-'au-gu-ra'tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who inaugurates.

**in-'aus-pi-cious** (in-'ōs-'pīsh'ūs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfavorable. — **-ci-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ci-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-'be'ing** (in-'bē'ing), *n.* **1.** Inherence; immanence. **2.** Inward board; essence.

**in-'board'** (in-'bōrd'; 57), *a.* & *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Inside or inwardly. **2.** From without inward; toward the inside.

**in-'born'** (-bōrn'), *a.* Born in or with one; innate. — **Syn.** Inbred, inherent, natural. See **INNATE**.

**in-'bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Inward bound.

**in-'breathe'** (in-'brēth'), *v. t.* **1.** To breathe (something) in; inhale. **2.** To infuse by breathing; inspire.

**in-'bred'** (in-'brēd'; 109), *a.* **1.** Bred within; innate. **2.** (in-'brēd') Subjected to inbreeding. — **Syn.** See **INNATE**.

**in-'breed'** (in-'brēd'), *v. t.*; **-BREED'** (-brēd'; cf. the *adj.*); **-BREED'ING**. **1.** To produce or generate within. **2.** To breed with each other (animals closely related).

**in-'burst'** (-būrst'), *n.* A bursting in or into; an eruption.

**in-'ca** (in-'kā), [*Peruvian*, through *Sp.*] **1.** One of a South American tribe of Indians whose supremacy was acknowledged by most of the cultured tribes at the advent of the Spaniards. **2.** Specif., one of the ruling family of the Incas; esp., the ruling chief, or emperor.

**in-'cage'** (in-'kāj'), *v. t.* To cage; coop up.

**in-'cal'cu-la-ble** (-kāl'kū-lā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being calculated; very great. — **in-'cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**in-'cal'cu-la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-'cal'cu-la-bly**, *adv.*

**in-'cal-les-cent** (in-'kāl-lēs-'ēnt), *a.* [*L. incallescens*, *-entis*, *p. pr. of incallescere* to grow hot.] Growing warm. — **in-'cal-les-cence** (-ēns), *n.* *Both Rare.*

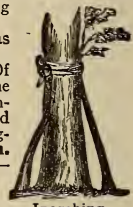
**in-'can-desce'** (in-'kān-dēs'), *v. i. & t.*; **-DESCED'** (-dēs't); **-DESC'ING** (-dēs'ing). [*L. incandescere.*] To be or become, or cause to become, incandescent.

**in-'can-des-cence** (-kān-dēs-'ēns), *n.* Glowing due to heat.

**in-'can-des-cent** (-ēnt), *a.* [*L. incandescens*, *-entis*, *p. pr. of incandescere* to become hot; *in-* + *candescere* to be incandescent, *candere* to be glittering white.] **1.** White or glowing with intense heat; hence: clear; shining; brilliant. **2.** Pert. to or designating a lamp whose light is produced by incandescence. — **in-'can-des-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-'can-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. incantatio*, *fr. incantare* to chant a magic formula over one. See **ENCHANT.**]

The use of spells or charms, spoken or sung, as a part of the ritual of magic; also, the formula of words used; loosely, magic; sorcery; enchantment.



Inarching.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, account, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōff, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; rōd, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŕk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**in-ca/pa-bil'i-ty** (in-ká/pá-bil'y-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being incapable; incapacity.

**in-ca/pa-ble** (in-ká/pá-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable; wanting in capacity, ability, or qualification. **2.** Not able to admit; — used with *of*; as, *incapable of measurement*. **3.** Not to be brought to do (some evil thing); not having the depravity, weakness, or the like for the doing (of a specified evil thing); — used with *of*; as, *incapable of sin*. **4. Law.** Wanting legal power. **5.** Not in a state to receive so as to be affected or moved by or so as to be sensible; not susceptible; — used with *of*; as, *incapable of pain or pleasure*. *Obs. or Archaic.* **6.** Not able or fit for the doing or performance (of some specified action); — now used only with *of*; as, *incapable of doing the work*. — **in-ca/pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ca/pa-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Unable, unqualified, disqualified, inefficient. — **Incapable, unable.** **Incapable** commonly implies inherent or permanent lack of power to do or bear something; **unable**, want of ability to meet or perform a specific requirement or task.

— *n.* One morally or mentally weak or inefficient.

**in-ca/pa'cious** (in-ká-pá'sh'ús), *a.* Not capacious; of insufficient capacity; of the mind, etc., incapable; deficient.

**in-ca-pac'i-tate** (in-ká-pás'tá-té), *v. t.*; — **-TAT'ED** (-tát'éd); — **-TAT'ING**. To deprive of capacity; disable; disqualify.

**in-ca-pac'i-ta'tion** (-tá'sh'ún), *n.* Act of incapacitating, or state of being incapacitated; incapacity.

**in-ca-pac'i-ty** (-tí), *n.* Want of capacity; inability; disability. — **Syn.** Incapability, incompetency, disqualification.

**in-car'cer-ate** (in-kár'sér-át), *v. t.*; — **-AT'ED** (-át'éd); — **-AT'ING**. [*in* + *L. carceratus*, *p. p.* of *carcerare* to imprison, *carcer* prison.] To imprison; hence: to confine; hem in. — **Syn.** See IMPRISON.

(-át), *a.* Imprisoned. *Now Rare.*

**in-car'cer-a'tion** (-á'sh'ún), *n.* Act of confining; state of being confined; imprisonment. — **in-car'cer-a'tor** (-át'ér), *n.*

**in-car'di-nate** (in-kár'dí-nát), *v. t.*; — **-NAT'ED** (-nát'éd); — **-NAT'ING** (-nát'ing). [*L. incarnáre*, etc.] *R. C. Ch.* Orig., to establish as a chief presbyter, deacon, etc., in, or attach, as a priest, corporately to, a certain church, diocese, or place; now, usually, to make a cardinal.

**in-car'na-dine** (in-kár'ná-dín), *a.* [*F. incarnadin*, *It. incarnadino*; *L. in* + *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Of a reddish hue; properly, flesh-colored; also, blood-colored; crimson. — *v. t.*; — **-DINED** (-dín'd); — **-DIN-ING**. To make incarnadine.

**in-car'na-te** (-nát), *a.* [*L. incarnatus*, *p. p.* of *incarnare* to incarnate; *in* + *caro* flesh.] **1.** Invested with flesh or bodily nature and form; esp., embodied in human form; hence, personified. **2.** Flesh-colored; rosy; red. — (-nát), *v. t.*; — **-NAT'ED** (-nát'éd); — **-NAT-ING**. **1.** To make incarnate; embody. **2.** To give a concrete or actual form to, as theories, ideals, etc. **3.** To show itself as the embodiment of.

**in-car-na'tion** (in-kár'ná'sh'ún), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of incarnating; state of being incarnated. **2. Theol.** Of Christ, the union of Godhead with manhood. **3.** An incarnated being or idea; specif.: **a.** A person or other creature embodying a spirit or deity. **b.** Any concrete or actual form incorporating or exemplifying a principle, ideal, or the like; esp., a person exhibiting markedly some trait or quality.

**in-case'** (in-kás'), *v. t.*; — **-CASED'** (-kást'); — **-CAS'ING**. [*F. encaisser*; *en* (*L. in*) + *caisse* case.] To inclose in a case or in something solid; encase.

**in-cas'e-ment** (-mént), *n.* **1.** Act or process of incasing; state of being incased; also, a case; covering. **2. Biol.** The supposed inclosure of the germs of future generations one within the other in the body of a parent organism.

**in-cau'tion** (in-kó'sh'ún), *n.* Want of caution.

**in-cau'tious** (in-kó'sh'ús), *a.* Not cautious; heedless; rash. — **Syn.** Unwary, indiscreet, imprudent, reckless, thoughtless. — **in-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*

**in-cen'di-a-rism** (in-sén'dí-á-ríz'm), *n.* Incendiary action or practice. Cf. ARSON.

**in-cen'di-a-ry** (-á-rí), *a.* [*L. incendiarius*, *fr. incendium* a fire. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1.** Of or pert. to the malicious burning of property. **2.** Tending to excite faction, sedition, or quarrels; inflammatory; seditious. — *n.*; — **pl. -RIES** (-ríz). **1.** One who maliciously sets fire to a building or other property. **2.** One who excites faction, quarrels, or sedition; an agitator.

**in-cense'** (in-séns'), *v. t.*; — **-CENSED'** (-séns't'); — **-CENS'ING**. [*L. incensus*, *p. p.* of *incendere* to burn; *in* + root of *candere* to glow.] **1.** To enkindle or excite, as a passion. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To inflame with anger; heat; madden. — **Syn.** Enrage, exasperate, provoke, anger. See IRRITATE.

**in-cense** (in'séns), *n.* [*F. encens*, *L. incensum*, *fr. incensus*, *p. p.* of *incendere* to burn.] **1.** Material used to produce a perfume when burned. **2.** Perfume or smoke exhaled from spices or gums when burned in celebrating religious rites; hence, any pleasing fragrance.

— *v. t.* **1.** To burn incense before. **2.** To perfume as with incense. — *v. i.* To burn or offer incense.

**in-cense-ment** (-mént), *n.* Fact of being incensed; anger.

**in-cen'tive** (in-sén'tív), *a.* [*L. incensivus*, *fr. incinere* to strike up the tune; *in* + *canere* to sing.] **1.** Inciting; stimulative. **2.** Kindling. *Obs.* — *n.* That which incites, or tends to incite, to determination or action; motive. — **Syn.** Spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement. See MOTIVE.

**in-cept'** (in-sépt'), *v. t.* [*L. inceptare* to undertake, to begin, *v. freq.* of *incipere* to begin.] **1.** To begin; commence; undertake. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To take in; to intussuscept; — *v. t.* To complete the taking of a degree; to commence; — now used only at Cambridge University, England.

**in-cep'tion** (-séps'hún), *n.* [*L. inceptio*, *fr. incipere* to begin; *in* + *capere* to take.] Beginning; commencement; initiation. — **Syn.** See ORIGIN.

**in-cep'tive** (-tív), *a.* **1.** Beginning, or relating to a beginning. **2. Gram.** Denoting the beginning of an action; — said of a verb. — *n.* An inceptive verb or phrase.

**in-cer'tain** (in-súr'tín), *a.* [*F.*] Uncertain. *Obs.*

**in-cer'ti-tude** (-súr'tí-túd), *n.* Doubtfulness; indecision.

**in-ces'sant** (in-sés'ánt), *a.* [*L. incessans, -antis*; *in* + *cessare* to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; uninterrupted. — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — **in-ces'san-cy** (-én-sí), *n.* — **in-ces'sant-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cest** (in'sést), *n.* [*L. incestus, -tum*, unchastity, incest, *incestus* unchaste; *in* + *castus* chaste.] **1.** The crime of cohabitation between persons so closely related that marriage is prohibited. **2. Eccl.** Spiritual incest.

**in-ces'tu-ous** (in-sés'tú-ús), *a.* Guilty of incest; also, involving, or pert. to, incest. — **in-ces'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**inch** (ínch), *n.* [*AS. ynce*, *L. uncia* one twelfth, inch, ounce.] **1.** A measure of length, 1-12th of a foot (= 2.54 centimeters). **2.** Hence; **a.** Of rain, snow, etc.: a fall sufficient to cover the surface or to fill a gauge to the depth of one inch; as, two inches of rain. **b.** A degree of (atmospheric or other) pressure sufficient to balance the weight of a liquid column one inch high in a barometer or manometer (when the liquid is not named, mercury is understood); as, an atmospheric pressure of thirty inches. **c.** Short for WATER INCH.

— *v. t.* To drive or move by inches or small degrees. — *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees; move slowly.

**inch'meal'** (ínch'mé'l'), *adv.* [*See* MEAL.] By inches; little by little; gradually. Also by **inchmeal** (*ínchmeál*) being given the force of a noun.

**in'cho-ate** (in'kó-át), *a.* [*L. inchoatus*, better *inchoatus*, *p. p.* of *inchoare* to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; beginning; incipient; incomplete. — (-át), *v. t. & i.* To begin or cause to begin; initiate; commence. — **in'cho-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'cho-a'tion** (-á'sh'ún), *n.*

**in-cho'a-tive** (in-kó-á'tív), *a.* **1.** Inchoate. **2.** Expressing, or pertaining to, a beginning; inceptive. — *n.* An inchoative, or inceptive, verb (see INCEPTIVE, *a.*, 2).

**inch'worm'** (ínch'wúrm'), *n.* = MEASURING WORM.

**in'ci-dence** (in'sí-déns), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or manner of falling upon or affecting; also, range of occurrence or influence. **2. Physics.** The falling of a projectile, ray of light, etc., on a surface.

The term **angle of incidence** was formerly applied to the angle between the line of projection, ray of light, etc., and the surface impinged upon, but is now applied to the complement of this angle.

**in'ci-dent** (-dént), *a.* [*L. incidens, -entis*, *p. pr.* of *incidere* to fall into or on; *in* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining, esp. as a subordinate feature. **2. Law.** Dependent on, or appertaining to, another thing (the *principal*); directly and immediately pert. to, or involved in, something else, though not an essential part of it. **3.** Incidental; fortuitous. **4.** Falling or striking, as a light ray on a surface. — **Syn.** See SUBJECT.

— *n.* **1.** That which falls out or takes place; event; occurrence. **2.** An accidental or subordinate action or event. **3. Law.** Something appertaining to, passing with, or depending on, another, called the *principal*; something incidental to another. — **Syn.** Circumstance, event, fact, adventure, contingency. See EVENT.

**in'ci-den'tal** (-sí-dén'tál), *a.* **1.** Happening as a chance or undesigned feature of something else; casual; subordinate. **2.** Liable to happen or to follow as a chance feature or incidental. — **Syn.** See ACCIDENTAL. — *n.* That which is incidental; esp., in *pl.*, subordinate or incidental items not particularized. — **in'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cin'er-ate** (in-sín'ér-át), *v. t. & i.*; — **-AT'ED** (-át'éd); — **-AT'ING**. [*L. incineratus*, *p. p.* of *incinerare*; *L. in* + *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes; cremate.

**in-cin'er-a'tion** (-á'sh'ún), *n.* Act of incinerating; state of being incinerated; cremation.

**in-cin'er-a'tor** (in-sín'ér-á'tér), *n.* One who, or that which, incinerates; esp., a furnace or oven for incinerating substances, as garbage, or for cremating bodies.

**in-cip'i-ence** (-síp'y-éns), *n.* Incipient state or quality; — **in-cip'i-ency** (-én-sí) } beginning; commencement.

K — ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh — z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

J  
K  
L  
M



**in-cip'i-ent** (-ént), *a.* [*L. incipiens*, *p. pr.* of *incipere* to begin.] Beginning to be, or to appear. — **ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cise'** (-síz'), *v. t.*; **-cised'** (-síz'd'), **-cis'ING** (-síz'ing). [*L. incisus*, *p. p.* of *incidere* to incise; *in-* + *caedere* to cut.] To cut in or into; carve; engrave.

**in-cised'** (-síz'd'), *p. a.* 1. Carved; engraved. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Having the margin deeply notched. See *LEAF, Illust.*

**in-ci'sion** (-síz'hún), *n.* 1. Act of incising. 2. A cut; gash. 3. Fig., penetration; incisiveness.

**in-ci'sive** (-sí'sív), *a.* Cutting; penetrating; sharp; hence: acute; clear-cut; sarcastic; biting. — **Syn.** See *SHARP*. — **in-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-ci'sor** (-sí'sér; -sér), *n.* [*NL.*] A tooth adapted for cutting; specif., any of the cutting teeth in front of the canines in either jaw.

**in-ci'so-ry** (-sí'só-rí), *a.* Adapted to cut.

**in-ci'ta'tion** (ín'sí-tá'shún), *n.* An inciting; stimulation; also, that which incites to action.

**in-cite'** (ín-sít'), *v. t.*; **-cited'** (-sít'éd); **-cIT'ING**. [*L. incitare*; *in-* + *citare* to rouse, stir up.] To spur or urge on. — **Syn.** Stimulate, instigate, goad, arouse, provoke, encourage, prompt. See *MOVE*. — **in-cit'er** (-ér), *n.*

**in-cite'ment** (-mément), *n.* Act of inciting; that which incites; incentive. — **Syn.** Motive, spur, stimulus, impulse.

**in-ci-vil'i-ty** (ín'sí-víl'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being uncivil; rudeness. 2. Any uncivil act. — **Syn.** Impoliteness, disrespect, discourtesy.

**in-ci-vism** (ín'sí-víz'm), *n.* Want of civism. [encircle.]

**in-clasp'** (ín-klásp'), *v. t.* To clasp within; embrace or in-clave' (-kláv'), *a. Her.* Resembling a series of dovetail; — said of the border of an ordinary.

**in-clem'en-cy** (ín-klém'én-sí), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-síz). State, quality, or fact of being inelement.

**in-clem'ent** (-ént), *a.* Not clement; severe; harsh; rough. — **Syn.** Cruel; rigorous, boisterous. — **in-clem'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-clin'a-ble** (-klín'á-b'l), *a.* Inclined; favorably disposed.

**in-clin'a-tion** (ín'klí-ná'shún), *n.* [*F., fr. L. inclinatio.*] 1. A particular disposition; leaning; tendency; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another; propensity. 2. Act of inclining, or bending; obeisance; nod. 3. A direction or tendency, or amount or degree of deviation, from the true vertical or horizontal. 4. Inclined surface; slope. 5. *Geom.* The angle determined by two lines or planes; as, the inclination of two rays of light. — **Syn.** Bent, proneness, bias, proclivity, predilection.

**in-clin'a-to-ry** (ín-klí-ná-tó-rí), *a.* Leaning or inclining.

**in-cline'** (ín-klín'), *v. i.*; **-CLINED'** (-klínd'); **-CLIN'ING**. [*OF. incliner, incliner, L. inclinare*; *in-* + *clinare* to bend, incline.] 1. To bow; incline the head or body forward; bend. 2. To lean or tend, mentally or morally; be disposed; as, he inclines to our opinion. 3. To deviate from a line, direction, or course; slope; slant. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to incline. 2. To turn; dispose.

**to incline one's ear**, to listen favorably.

**in-clined** (ín-klínd'), *a.* 1. Having inclination; as: a Disposed, esp. favorably. b Sloping. 2. *Math.* Making an angle with some line or plane.

**inclined plane**, a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon. When used to produce pressure or to move bodies, it is classed as a *simple machine* or *mechanical power*.

**in-clin'er** (ín-klín'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, inclines.

**in-clin'ing** (-klín'ing), *n.* 1. Inclination; disposition. 2. Party or following. *Obs. or Archaic.*

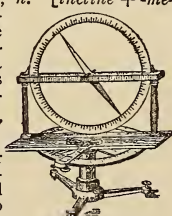
**in-clin'om'e-ter** (ín'klí-nóm'è-tér), *n.* [*incline* + *meter*.] 1. *Magnetism.* An apparatus to determine the direction of the earth's magnetic force with relation to the plane of the horizon; a dipping needle with its accessories (see *DIPPING NEEDLE*). 2. A machinist's clinometer.

**in-close'** (ín-klóz'), *v. t.*; **-CLOSED'** (-klózd'); **-CLOS'ING**. [*See ENCLOSE.*] 1. To shut up or in. 2. To shut or envelop in a receptacle; esp., to insert (something) in the same parcel or envelope with another. 3. To surround, or shut in, as with a fence. 4. *Specif.*: To fence off or in (common land) in order to appropriate it to individual use.

**in-clos'er** (ín-klóz'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, incloses.

**in-clo'sure** (ín-klóz'zhúr), *n.* 1. Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed. 2. That which is inclosed, as a field, a letter with another, etc. 3. That which incloses, as a fence.

**in-clude'** (ín-klóod'; 86), *v. t.*; **in-clud'ED** (-klóod'éd); **-CLUD'ING**. [*L. includere, inclusum*; *in-* + *cludere* to shut in.] 1. To confine; shut up; inclose. 2. To comprehend or comprise, as a whole the part; contain; embrace. — **Syn.** See *CONTAIN*. — **in-clud'a-ble**, **in-clud'i-ble**, **in-clud'ed** (ín-klóod'éd), *p. a.* 1. Inclosed; embraced. 2.



Inclinometer. 1.

**in-clud'ed** (ín-klóod'éd), *p. a.* 1. Inclosed; embraced. 2.

*Bot.* Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla; — said of stamens and pistils. Opposed to *exserted*.

**in-clu'sion** (-klóó'zhún; 86), *n.* 1. Act of including; state of being included. 2. *Min.* A foreign body, gaseous, liquid, or solid, usually of minute size, inclosed in a mineral.

**in-clu'sive** (-sív), *a.* 1. Inclosing; surrounding; containing; comprising. 2. Comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Friday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Friday; — opposed to *exclusive*.

**in-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-co-er'ci-ble** (ín'kó-úr'sí-b'l), *a.* Not coercible.

**in-cog'** (-ín-kóg'), *a., adv., & n.* Incognito. *Colloq.*

**in-cog'i-ta-ble** (ín-kó'í-tá-b'l), *a.* [*L. incogitabilis*; *in-* + *cogitabilis* cogitable.] Inconceivable.

**in-cog'i-tant** (-tánt), *a.* Thoughtless.

**in-cog'ni-ta** (-kóg'ní-tá), *a. & n.* Feminine of *incognito*.

**in-cog'ni-to** (-ní-tó), *a. or adv.* [*It. incognito*, *masc., -ta, fem., L. incognitus* unknown; *in-* + *cognitus* known.] With (one's) identity concealed; esp., in a capacity other than one's official capacity, or under a name or title not calling for special recognition. — *n.*; *pl.* **-TOS** (-tóz). One appearing incognito; also, state or disguise of such a one.

**in-co-her'ence** (ín'kó-her'éns), *n.*; *pl.* **-ENCES** (-én-séz), **in-co-her'ency** (-hér'én-sí) } **-ENCIES** (-síz). 1. Quality or fact of being incoherent. 2. That which is incoherent.

**in-co-her'ent** (-ént), *a.* Not coherent; as: a Wanting cohesion; loose. b Wanting agreement or coordination; incongruous; inconsistent. — **in-co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-com-bus'ti-ble** (ín'kóm-bús'tí-b'l), *a.* Not combustible. — *n.* An incombustible substance. — **in-com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **-bus'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-bus'ti-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com'e** (ín'kóm), *n.* 1. A coming in. 2. Something that comes in by way of addition. 3. That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property; revenue; receipts; wages or salary. Cf. *PRINCIPAL*, *n.* 3 b. — **Syn.** Profit, proceeds, interest, emolument, produce.

**in-com'er** (ín'kóm'ér), *n.* One who comes in.

**income tax**. A tax on a person's income, emoluments, profits, etc., or on the excess over a certain amount. See *TAX*.

**in-com'ing**, *a.* Coming in; accruing, as profit; taking possession, as a tenant; beginning, as a year. — *n.* 1. A coming in. 2. That which comes in; income; — usually in *pl.*

**in-com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (ín'kóm-mén'shóó-rá-bíl'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

**in-com-men'su-ra-ble** (ín'kóm-mén'shóó-rá-b'l), *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure or basis of comparison. In arithmetic, having no common divisor but 1. — *n.* 1. That which is incommensurable, as a quantity. 2. One of two or more quantities that have no common measure. — **in-com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-men'su-rate** (-rát), *a.* Not commensurate; as: a Incommensurable. b Inadequate. — **in-com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*

**in-com-mo'd'** (ín'kóm-mód'), *v. t.*; **-MOD'ED** (-mód'éd); **-MOD'ING**. [*F. incommoder, L. incommodare, fr. incommodus* inconvenient; *in-* + *commodus* convenient.] To give inconvenience; put out; discommode. — **Syn.** Annoy, disturb, trouble, molest, inconvenience, disquiet, vex.

**in-com-mo'di-ous** (-mó'dí-ús), *a.* Not commodious; not affording ease or advantage; inconvenient. — **in-com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.* [*vantage.*]

**in-com-mo'd'i-ty** (-mód'í-tí), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; incapability of being communicated, told, or imparted. — **in-com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (ín'kóm-mú'ní-ká-bíl'í-tí), **in-com-mu'ni-ca-ble** (-ká-b'l), *a.* Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted. — **in-com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (ín'kóm-mú'ní-ká-bíl'í-tí), **in-com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (-ká-tív), *a.* Not communicative; reserved; exclusive. — **in-com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in-com-mut'a-ble** (-mút'á-b'l), *a.* Not commutable; a Unchangeable. b Unexchangeable. — **in-com-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.* — **-mut'a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-pact'** (ín'kóm-pákt'), *a.* Not compact; not solid; loose. — **in-com-pact-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-pact'ness**, *n.*

**in-com'pa-ra-ble** (ín'kóm-pá-rá-b'l), *a.* 1. Beyond comparison; without a peer or equal; matchless. 2. Not suitable for comparison; — used with *with* or *to*. — **in-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (ín'kóm-pát'í-bíl'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tíz). Quality or state of being incompatible; also, an incompatible thing or quality.

**in-com-pat'i-ble** (ín'kóm-pát'í-b'l), *a.* Not compatible; mutually inconsistent; incongruous; incapable of harmonious association or of acting in accord; discordant. — **Syn.** See *INCONSISTENT*. — **in-com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com'pe-tence** (ín'kóm-pé-téns), **in-com'pe-ten-cy** (-tén-sí), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being incompetent; want of ability. — **Syn.** Inability, disqualification, incapability.

**in-com'pe-tent** (-tént), *a.* Not competent; wanting adequate power, capacity, means, etc.; incapable; specif., without legal qualifications; disqualified. — *n.* One who is incompetent; one mentally deficient. — **tent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-com-plet'** (ín'kóm-plét'), *a.* Not complete; not finished, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árrn, ásk, solá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circúš, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



ished; imperfect; defective. — **in-com-plete-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-plete-ness**, **in-com-ple-tion** (-plé'shún), *n.* — **in-com-ple-ance** (ín-kóm-plí'áns), *n.* Quality or state of being incomplete; obstinacy. — **in-com-pli-ant** (-ánt), *a.* Not compliant; unyielding. — **in-com-pre-hen-si-ble** (ín-kóm-pré-hén-sí-b'l), *a.* 1. Not capable of being contained within limits; boundless. *Archaic.* 2. Not capable of being comprehended or understood; beyond ordinary comprehension. — **in-com-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-com-pre-hen-si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-pre-hen-si-bly**, *adv.* — **in-com-press-i-ble** (-sív), *a.* Not compressible. — **in-com-press-i-ble** (ín-kóm-prés'í-b'l), *a.* Not compressible. — **in-com-press-i-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.* — **in-com-pu-able** (ín-kóm-pút'á-b'l), *a.* That cannot be reckoned; incalculable. — **in-com-cep-i-ble** (ín-kóm-sév'á-b'l), *a.* Not conceivable; unimaginable; unthinkable; incredible; unbelievable. — **a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **-cep-i-able-ness**, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-com-clu-sive** (kló'sív; 86), *a.* Not conclusive; not leading to a definite conclusion or result. — **in-com-clu-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-clu-sive-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-den-sa-ble** (dén'sá-b'l), *a.* Also **-si-ble** (-sí-b'l). Not condensable; incapable of being condensed. — **in-com-den-sa-bil'i-ty**, **-si-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.* — **in-com-dite** (ín-kóm'dít), *a.* [*L. inconditus; in-not + conditus*, p. p. of *condere* to put or join together.] Badly put together; hence: crude; unrefined. *Rare.* — **in-com-form-i-ty** (ín-kóm-fór'mí-tí), *n.* Nonconformity. — **in-com-gru-ence** (ín-kóm-grú-éns), *n.* Incongruity. *Rare.* — **in-com-gru-ent** (-ént), *a.* Incongruous. — **ent-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-gru-i-ty** (ín-kóm-grú-í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being incongruous; inconsistency; impropriety; inharmony. 2. That which is incongruous. — **in-com-gru-ous** (ín-kóm-grú-ús), *a.* Not congruous; inharmonious; inconsistent; unsuitable; inappropriate; absurd; disagreeing; unfit; improper. — **Syn.** See INCONSISTENT. — **in-com-gru-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-gru-ous-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-sec-u-tive** (ín-kóm-sék'ú-tív), *a.* Not consecutive. — **in-com-se-quence** (ín-kóm-sék-wéns), *n.* Quality or state of being insequent; illogicality; irrelevance. — **in-com-se-quant** (-kwént), *a.* [*L. insequens*. See IN-not; CONSEQUENT.] 1. Not following from the premises; illogical. 2. Disconnected; irrelevant. 3. Characterized by insequence; as, an *insequent* mind. — **in-com-se-quant-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-se-quant-ial** (-kwént'shál), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; irrelevant; hence, unimportant. — **in-com-sid-er-a-ble** (ín-kóm-síd'é-rá-b'l), *a.* Not considerable; trivial. — **in-com-sid-er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-com-sid-er-ate** (-át), *a.* Not considerate; not regarding the rights or feelings of others; hasty; careless. — **Syn.** Inattentive, negligent, improvident, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash. — **in-com-sid-er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-sid-er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-sid-er-a-tion** (-á'shún), *n.* Want of due consideration; inattention to consequences; inconsiderateness; also, an instance or display of this. — **in-com-sist-ence** (-sís'téns), *n.* Inconsistency. — **in-com-sist-ent-ly** (-sís'tén-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CES (-síz). 1. Quality or state of being inconsistent; discordance; contrariety; incompatibility. 2. That which is inconsistent. — **in-com-sist-ent** (-ént), *a.* Not consistent; **a** Contradictory or inconsistent; illogical; incongruous; incompatible; irreconcilable. **b** Not uniform in sentiment; not steady to principle, etc.; fickle. — **in-com-sist-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Syn.** Incongruous, incompatible, discordant, dissonant, repugnant, incoherent, discrepant. — **Inconsistent**, **incongruous**, **incompatible**. **Inconsistent** implies contradiction or discrepancy; **incongruous**, lack of harmony, or reciprocal unsuitability, often verging on absurdity; **incompatible** suggests positive opposition or contrariety; as, innocence and vice are *inconsistent*; the lamb and the lion are *incongruous* companions; his hatred is *incompatible* with any kindly interest. — **in-com-sol-a-ble** (-sól'á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being consoled; disconsolate. — **sol-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sol-a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-com-so-nant** (ín-kóm-só-nánt), *a.* Not consonant; discordant. — **in-com-so-nance** (-náns), *n.* — **-nant-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-spic-u-ous** (ín-kóm-spík'ú-ús), *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible; not prominent or striking. — **in-com-spic-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-spic-u-ous-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-stan-ty** (ín-kóm-stán-sí), *n.* Want of constancy; fickleness; want of uniformity. — **in-com-stant** (-stánt), *a.* Not constant; not stable or uniform; fickle; changeable. — **Syn.** Unsteady, variable, wavering, fluctuating. See FAITHLESS. — **-stant-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-sum-a-ble** (ín-kóm-súm'á-b'l), *a.* Not consumable; that cannot be wasted or spent. — **in-com-test-a-ble** (ín-kóm-tés'tá-b'l), *a.* Not contestable; not to be disputed or controverted. — **Syn.** Incontrovert-

ible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable, certain. — **in-con-test-a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-con-ti-nence** (ín-kóm-tí-néns), *n.* Quality or state of being incontinent; esp., indulgence of lust; unchastity. — **in-con-ti-nent** (-nént), *a.* [*L. incontinentes*. See IN-not; CONTINENT.] Not continent; as: **a** Uncontrolled; indulging unlawful lust; lewd. **b** Unable to retain or contain; — usually with *of*. — **in-con-ti-nent**, *adv.* [*F. incontinent*, fr. *L. in continenti* (sc. *tempore*), lit., in continuous (time).] Immediately; at once. *Archaic.* — **in-con-ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* Incontinent. *Archaic.* — **in-con-ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* In an incontinent, or unrestrained, manner; specif., lewdly; loosely. — **in-con-trol-la-ble** (ín-kóm-tról'á-b'l), *a.* Uncontrollable. — **in-con-tro-vert-i-ble** (ín-kóm-tróv'é-rí-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; indisputable. — **in-con-tro-vert-i-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **-vert-i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-vert-i-bly**, *adv.* — **in-con-ven-i-ence** (ín-kóm-vén'yéns), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being inconvenient; disadvantage; discomfort; incommodity. 2. That which is inconvenient; esp., that which gives trouble, embarrassment, or uneasiness. — **Syn.** Incommodiousness, awkwardness, disquiet, uneasiness, disturbance, annoyance. — *v. t.*; -IENCED (-yénst); -IENC-ING (-yén-síng). To put to inconvenience; incommode. — **in-con-ven-i-ent-ly** (-yén-sí), *n.* Inconvenience. — **in-con-ven-i-ent** (-yén), *a.* 1. Not suitable; unfit. *Obs.* 2. Not convenient; giving trouble or annoyance; hindering progress or success. — **Syn.** Unsuitable, uncomfortable, awkward, unseasonable, inopportune, incommodious, disadvantageous, troublesome, cumbersome, embarrassing, annoying. — **in-con-ven-i-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **in-con-vert-i-ble** (-vúr'tí-b'l), *a.* Not convertible; specif., of paper money, not exchangeable on demand for specie. — **in-con-vert-i-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **-vert-i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-con-vin-ci-ble** (-vín'sí-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being convinced. — **vin-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.* — **vin-ci-bly**, *adv.* — **in-co-ór-di-nate** (ín-kóm-ór'dí-nát), *a.* Not coordinate. — **in-co-ór-di-na-tion** (-ná'shún), *n.* Want of coordination; lack of harmonious adjustment or action. — **in-cor-po-rate** (ín-kór-pó-rát), *a.* [*L. incorporatus*. See IN-not; CORPORATE.] Incorporal; spiritual. *Rare.* — **in-cor-po-rate**, *a.* [*L. incorporare*, p. p. of *incorporare* to incorporate; *in-* + *corporare*. See CORPORATE.] 1. Made one in body; intimately united or blended. 2. Incorporated; also, united with others in a corporation; as, an *incorporate* town; an *incorporate* member. — (*rát*), *v. t.*; -RATED (-rát'éd); -RATING. 1. To form into a body; combine, as ingredients, into one consistent mass; unite. 2. To unite with, or introduce into, a mass already formed. 3. To unite intimately; blend; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver. 4. To form into a corporation; as, to *incorporate* a city or a bank. 5. To unite with a material body; embody. — *v. i.* To unite in or as one body. — **in-cor-po-ra-tion** (-rá'shún), *n.* 1. An incorporating; state of being incorporated. 2. A body incorporated; corporation. — **in-cor-po-ra-tor** (ín-kór-pó-rá'tér), *n.* 1. One who incorporates. 2. One of the original members of a corporation. — **in-cor-po-re-al** (ín-kór-pó-ré-ál; 57), *a.* 1. Not corporeal; immaterial. 2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, immaterial beings. 3. *Law*. Existing only in contemplation of law, as an immaterial right. — **Syn.** Unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual. — **in-cor-po-re-al-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cor-po-re-i-ty** (ín-kór-pó-ré'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tíz). Quality or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; also, an incorporeal attribute or entity. — **in-cor-rect** (ín-kór-rékt'), *a.* 1. Not correct; faulty. 2. Unbecoming; improper. 3. Untrue; inaccurate. — **Syn.** Errorneous, wrong. — **in-cor-rect-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cor-rect-ness**, *n.* — **in-cor-ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (ín-kór'í-jí-bíl'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being incorrigible. — **in-cor-ri-gi-ble** (ín-kór'í-jí-b'l), *a.* Not corrigible; bad beyond correction; irreclaimable. — *n.* One who is incorrigible. — **-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cor-ri-gi-bly**, *adv.* — **in-cor-rupt** (ín-kór-rúpt'), *a.* Not corrupt; sound; pure; untainted; upright; honest. — **in-cor-rupt-i-ble** (-rúpt'í-b'l), *a.* Not corruptible; specif., incapable of being bribed or morally corrupted. — **in-cor-rupt-i-bil'i-ty** (-rúpt'í-bíl'í-tí), *n.* — **-rupt-i-bly**, *adv.* — **in-cor-rupt-ion** (-rúpt'shún), *n.* Condition or quality of being incorrupt or incorruptible. *Archaic.* — **in-cor-rupt-ly**, *adv.* In an incorrupt manner. — **in-cor-rupt-ness**, *n.* Quality of being incorrupt. — **in-cras-sate** (ín-krás'át), *v. t. & i.* [*L. incrassatus*, p. p. of *incrassare*; *in-* + *crassus* thick.] To thicken; inspissate; esp., *Pharm.*, to thicken (a liquid) by admixture of another substance, or by evaporating. — (*át*), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Thickened or swollen. — **in-creas-a-ble** (ín-krés'á-b'l), *a.* That can be increased. — **in-creas-e'** (ín-krés'), *v. i.*; -CREASED' (-krést'); -CREAS-ING.

κ = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



[OF. *encresitre*, fr. *L. increscere*; *in-* + *crecere* to grow.] **1.** To become greater; grow; advance; wax; — opposed to *decrease*. **2.** To multiply by propagation; be fertile or prolific. — *v. t.* To augment; add to; enhance.

**Syn.** Increase, enlarge, augment. Increase, the general term, applies to number, size, duration, intensity, value; enlarge applies chiefly to that which has (lit. or fig.) capacity, scope, magnitude, or dimensions; as, to increase (not enlarge) one's weight, one's speed; to increase (or enlarge) one's income, one's capacity for enjoyment; to enlarge (not increase) one's house, one's circle of acquaintances. Augment is more frequent in literary than in popular usage; it often implies a substantial increase or enlargement.

**in'crease** (in'krēs), *n.* **1.** Act of increasing; as: **a** Addition or enlargement; augmentation; growth. **b** Multiplication by propagation; production of young; generation. **2.** That which results from increasing; addition; increment; offspring; produce; profit. — **Syn.** Enlargement, growth, development, accession, extension, production.

**in-creas'er** (in'krēs'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, increases; specif.: **a** A person or thing that augments or makes to grow. **b** A promoter or furtherer. *Archaic.*

**in-creas'ing-ly**, *adv.* More and more.

**in'cre-ate** (in'krē-āt), *n.* Not created; self-existent.

**in'cre-d'i-bil'i-ty** (in'krēd'ī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being incredible; also, that which is incredible.

**in'cre-d'i-ble** (in'krēd'ī-b'l), *a.* Not credible; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief. — **cred'ibly**, *adv.*

**in'cre-du'l'i-ty** (in'krē-dū'l'ī-tī), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being incredulous; skepticism. — **Syn.** See UNBELIEF.

**in'cred'u-ous** (in'krēd'ū-ūs), *a.* **1.** Not credulous; skeptical; unbelieving. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, disbelief or incredulity; as, an incredulous smile. — **lous-ly**, *adv.*

**in'cre-ment** (in'krē-mēt), *n.* [*L. incrementum*. See INCREASE.] **1.** An increasing; enlargement; increase. **2.** That which is gained or added; specif., one of a series of minute additions or augmentations; — opp. to *decrement*. **3. Math.** A change, either positive or negative, in the value of an independent variable; also, the corresponding change in the value of the dependent function. — **in'cremen'tal** (mēn'tāl), *a.*

**in-cre-s'cent** (in'krēs'sēt), *a.* [*L. increscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *increscere* to increase.] Increasing; waxing.

**in-crim'i-nate** (in'krīm'ī-nāt), *v. t.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); — **NAT'ING**. [*LL. incriminatus*, p. p. of *incriminare*; *in-* + *criminare, -nari*, to accuse of a crime. See CRIMINATE.] To charge with, or involve in, a crime or offense. — **in-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**in-crim'i-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to incriminate.

**[in'croy'a-ble** (ān'krwā'yā'bl'), *n.* [*F., lit., incredible*.] A French dandy of the time of the Directory; hence, any fop. The name has reference to the frequent use of *C'est vraiment incroyable* (That is really incredible).

**in-crust'** (in'krüst'), *v. t.* [*L. incrustare*; *in-* + *crustare* to crust.] To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat; state of being incrustrated. **2.** A crust or hard coating.

**in'cu-bate** (in'kū-bāt), *v. t.*; — **BAT'ED** (-bāt'ēd); — **BAT'ING**. [*L. incubatus*, p. p. of *incubare* to lie on; *in-* + *cupare* to lie down.] To sit on (eggs) to hatch them; brood; hence, to maintain (eggs, bacteria, etc.) under conditions favorable to hatching or development, as in an incubator. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit on eggs; brood. **2.** To undergo incubation; develop or hatch, as eggs.

**in'cu-ba'tion** (-bā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of incubating. **2.** A brooding or brooding upon. **3. Med.** Development of an infectious disease up to the appearance of symptoms; also, the period of such development.

**in'cu-ba-tive** (in'kū-bā-tīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation; characteristic of, or marked by, incubation.

**in'cu-ba'tor** (in'kū-bā'tēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, incubates; esp., an apparatus for hatching eggs. **2. Med.** An apparatus for rearing babies prematurely born.

**in'cu-bus** (in'kū-būs), *n.*; *pl. E.* -BUSSES (-ēz); **24.** *L.* -BI (-bī). [*L., nightmare*.] **1.** An evil spirit supposed to lie on persons asleep. Cf. SUCCEBUS. **2.** Nightmare. **3.** Any person or thing that oppresses or burdens.

**in-cul'cate** (in'kūl'kāt; in'kūl'), *v. t.*; — **CAT-ED**; — **CAT-ING**. [*L. inculcatus*, p. p. of *inculcare* to tread on; *in-* + *calcare* to tread, *calx* heel.] To teach and impress by repetition or repeated admonition; to urge on the mind; — used with *on* or *upon*. — **Syn.** Instill, infuse, ingraft.

**in-cul-ca'tion** (in'kūl'kā'tiōn), *n.* A teaching and impressing by repetitions or admonitions. [*inculcates*.]

**in-cul'ca-tor** (in'kūl'kā-tēr; in'kūl'kā'tēr), *n.* One who in-culcates.

**in-cul'cate** (in'kūl'pāt; in'kūl'pāt), *v. t.*; — **PAT'ED** (-pāt'ēd); — **PAT'ING**. [*LL. inculpatus*, p. p. of *inculpare* to blame; *L. in-* + *culpa* fault.] To impute guilt to; blame; incriminate.

**in-cul'pa'tion** (in'kūl'pā'shūn), *n.* Blame; censure.

**in-cul'pa-to-ry** (in'kūl'pā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to inculcate; imputing blame; criminatory; implicating, sofig.

**in-cult'** (in-kūlt'), *a.* [*L. incultus*; *in-* + *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to cultivate.] Uncultivated; rough. *Now Rare.*

**in-cum'ben-cy** (-kūm'bēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Quality or state of being incumbent; that which is incumbent; as: **a** A duty; obligation. **b** Full possession and exercise of an office. **c** An incumbent, or overlying, weight or mass.

**in-cum'bent** (-bēnt), *a.* [*L. incumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie or press upon.] **1.** Lying or reclining, esp. with downward pressure. **2.** Lying, resting, or imposed, as a duty; obligatory; — used with *on* or *upon*. — *n.* One holding a benefice or an office. [**BER**, etc.]

**in-cum'ber** (-bēr), *in-cum'brance*, etc. Vars. of ENCUM-.

**in'cu-nab'u-la** (in'kū-nāb'ū-lā), *n. pl.* [*L. incunabula*, *pl.*, cradle, birthplace, origin.] **1.** Cradle period or state; beginnings; the phases marking infancy. **2.** [*With Rare, sing. -LUM* (-lūm).] *Bibliography.* Works of an early epoch; esp., books printed before A. D. 1500.

**in-cur'** (in-kūr'), *v. t.*; — **CURRED** (-kūr'd); — **CUR'RING** (-kūr'ing). [*L. incurere* to run into or toward; *in-* + *currere* to run.] To meet or fall in with, as a thing inconvenient, harmful, etc.; become liable to; bring down upon one's self. **Syn.** incur, contract agree in the idea of bringing upon one's self something unpleasant, onerous, or injurious. **Incur** emphasizes the idea of liability, and commonly implies voluntary action; contract often suggests actual, often involuntary, acquisition; as, to incur an obligation, a penalty, risk, criticism; to contract a disease, a bad habit.

**in-cur'a-ble** (in-kūr'ā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being cured; irremediable. — **Syn.** Irretrievable, irreparable, hopeless. — *n.* One diseased beyond cure. — **in-cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

**in-cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cur'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cu'ri-ous** (in-kūr'ī-ūs), *a.* Not curious, or inquisitive; indifferent; careless. — **in-cu'ri-ous'i-ty** (-ōs'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-cur'sion** (-kūr'shūn), *n.* [*L. incurso*. See INCUR.] A running in, into, or against; hence, a hostile entrance into a territory; sudden invasion; raid; foray.

**in-cur'sive** (-sīv), *a.* Making incursions; invasive.

**in-cur'vate** (-vāt), *a.* [*L. incurvatus*, p. p. of *incurvare* to crook; *in-* + *curvus* bent.] Curved inward. — (-vāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To curve; bend; specif., to curve inward.

**in-cur'va'tion** (in-kūr-vā'shūn), *n.* Act, fact, or process of incurvating; state of being incurvated.

**in'curve'** (in'kūr'v'), *n.* Also **in'-curve, n., or in curve.** A curving in; Baseball, a ball that curves in. See CURVE, *n.*

**in-cur've** (in-kūr'v'), *v. t.* & *i.* To curve, esp. inward.

**in'cus** (in'kūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* INCUSSES (in-kū'dēz). [*L. incus, incudis*, anvil.] *Anat.* The middle one of the chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals; the anvil (bone). See EAR.

**in-cuse'** (in-kūz'), *a.* [*L. incusus*, p. p. of *incudere* to forge with the hammer.] Struck or stamped in; — esp. in numismatics. — *n.* An incuse figure, as a design.

**Ind** (īnd), *n.* **1.** India. *Poet. or Archaic.* **2.** Indies. *Obs.*

**in-dū-la** (in-dū'blā), *n.* [*Zulu in-daba*.] A conference between or with South African natives.

**in'da-gate** (in'dā-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. indagatus*, p. p. of *indagare* to seek.] To investigate. *Obs. or R.*

**in-dam'ine** (in-dām'in; in'dā-mēn'), *n.* Also **in-**. [*Prob. indigo + amine*.] *Chem.* Any of a series of weak organic bases, artificially prepared, the simplest of which is phenylene blue, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH)<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.

**in'da-zol** (in'dā-zōl; in'dā-zōl), *in'da-zole* (in'dū-zōl), *n.* [*indol + azole*.] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous compound, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N, related to indol; also, any compound of which indazol proper is the type.

**in-debt'** (in-dēt'), *v. t.* [*F. endetter*; *en-* (*L. in*) + *F. dette* debt. See DEBT.] To bring into debt; place under obligation. [*owed*; debts collectively.]

**in-debt'ed-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being indebted. **2.** Sum in debt; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). **1.** Quality or state of being indecent; unseemliness; immodesty; obscenity. **2.** That which is indecent; an indecent word or act.

**in-de'cent** (-sēt), *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy. — **Syn.** Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, impure, obscene, vile. See IMPROPER. — **in-de'cent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-de'cid'u-ate** (in'dē-sīd'ū-āt), *a.* Having no decidua.

**in-de'cid'u-ous** (-ūs), *a.* *Bot.* Not deciduous, as leaves; evergreen, as trees.

**in-de-ci'pher-a-ble** (-sī'fēr-ā-b'l), *a.* That cannot be deciphered. — **in-de-ci-pher-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

**in-de-ci'sion** (-sīzh'ūn), *n.* Want of decision; hesitation.

**in-de-ci'sive** (-dē-sī'v), *a.* Not decisive; as: **a** Undetermined; irresolute. **b** Uncertain; dubious. — **sive-ly**, *adv.*

**in-de-clin'a-ble** (-klīn'ā-b'l), *a.* *Gram.* Not declinable.

**in-de-co'rous** (in'dē-kō'rūs; in-dēk'ō-rūs), *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners; unbecoming; improper. — **Syn.** Impolite, uncivil, ill-bred. See IMPROPER. — **in-de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

**in-de-co'rum** (in'dē-kō'rūm), *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior; also, an indecorous action.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofig; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrēs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; natūre, verdure (87);



**in-deed'** (in-dēd'), *adv.* [*in*, prep. + *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact; verily; truly; to be sure.

**in-de-fat'i-ga-ble** (in-dē-fāt'ī-gā-b'l'), *a.* [*L. indefatigabilis*.] Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearied; tireless. — **in-de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *-ga-ble-ness, n.* — **-fat'i-ga-ble, adv.**

**in-de-fea'si-ble** (-fē'zī-b'l'), *a.* Not defeasible; that cannot be annulled or forfeited. — **in-de-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-de-fea'si-bly, adv.**

**in-de-fect'i-ble** (-fēk'tī-b'l'), *a.* Not liable to defect; failure, or decay; also, faultless. — **in-de-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-de-fect'i-bly, adv.**

**in-de-fen'si-ble** (-fēn'sī-b'l'), *a.* Not defensible; unjustifiable. — **in-de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *-fen'si-ble-ness, n.*

**in-de-fin'a-ble** (-fīn'ā-b'l'), *a.* Incapable of being defined. — **in-de-fin'a-ble-ness, n. — **in-de-fin'a-bly, adv.****

**in-def'i-nite** (-dēf'ī-nīt), *a.* 1. Not definite; undetermined or indeterminate; as: **a** Vague or general; as, an *indefinite* plan. **b** Having no prescribed limit; as, an *indefinite* supply. 2. Unmeasured or unmeasurable; as, an *indefinite* area. 3. *Gram.* Not defining or determining. 4. *Bot.* Very numerous or not easily counted; — applied to the members of a floral whorl, as stamens. — **Syn.** Uncertain, unsettled, indeterminate, loose, equivocal, inexact. — **in-def'i-nite-ly, adv.** — **in-def'i-nite-ness, n.**

**in-de-his'cence** (in-dē-hīs'čēns), *n.* Quality or state of being indehiscent.

**in-de-his'cent** (-hīs'čēnt), *a.* *Bot.* Remaining closed at maturity; not dehiscent. See *FRUIT, Illust.*

**in-del'i-ble** (in-dēl'ī-b'l'), [*L. indelebilis*; *in-* not + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed.] That cannot be removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced. — **Syn.** Fixed, fast, permanent, ineffaceable. — **in-del'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-del'ī-bly, adv.**

**in-del'i-ca-cy** (-kā-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sīz). Quality of being indelicate; coarseness; also, that which is indelicate.

**in-del'i-cate** (-kā-t), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners or to purity of mind; rude. — **Syn.** Coarse, broad, impolite, immodest, gross, offensive, unchaste, impure, unrefined. See *IMPROPER*. — **in-del'ī-cate-ly, adv.**

**in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-dēm'nī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of indemnifying against loss, etc.; state of being indemnified. 2. That which indemnifies.

**in-dem'ni-fy** (-dēm'nī-fī), *v. t.; -NI-FIED* (-fīd); *-NI-FY'ING*. [*L. indemnitas* unhurt (*in-* not + *damnum* hurt, damage) + *-fy*.] 1. To secure against loss or damage. 2. To make restitution or compensation to, as for loss, damage, etc.; reimburse; also, to make good (a loss). — **Syn.** See *PAY*.

**in-dem'ni-tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who gives indemnity.

**in-dem'ni-ty** (-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tīz). [*L. indemnitas*, fr. *indemnitas* uninjured.] 1. Protection or exemption from loss or damage; security; insurance; specif., immunity from penalty for past offenses; amnesty. 2. Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss or injury sustained.

**in-de-mon'stra-ble** (in-dē-mōn'strā-b'l'), *a.* Incapable of being demonstrated. — **in-de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

**in-dent'** (-dēnt'), *v. t.* [*OF. endenter*, fr. *LL. indentare*, fr. *L. in* + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] 1. To make a notch or a series of notches in the border of; make jagged or serrate. 2. To cut into (a board, etc.) for mortising or dovetailing; join together by so doing. 3. *Print.* To set (a line or lines) with indentation; form an indentation in (a paragraph, etc.). See *INDENTATION*. 4. To sever the parts of (a document) by way of indenture (see *INDENTURE*, *n.* 2); hence, to draw up (an agreement or the like) in duplicate. 5. To indenture. 6. To make an order upon; draw upon, as for stores; also, *Com.*, to make an indent, or order, for (goods). — *v. i.* 1. To form a recess. 2. To agree by indenture; contract. 3. To make out a written order with a duplicate or counterfoil; hence: to make a requisition; draw (on or upon). — (in-dēnt'; in-dēnt'), *n.* 1. A notch in a margin, or a recess like a notch; *Print.*, an indentation. 2. An indented writing; indenture. 3. A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. 4. An official requisition or order for supplies. *Eng.* 5. *Com.* A foreign order for goods.

**in-dent'** (in-dēnt'), *v. t.* To dent; impress; stamp or press in; also, to form a dent or dents in.

**in-dent'a-tion** (in-dēn-tā'shūn), *n.* An indenting; state of being indented; result of indenting; as: **a** A notch or recess in a margin. **b** *Print.* An indentation. — **Syn.** See *DENT*.

**in-dent'ed**, *p. a.* 1. Jagged; notched. 2. Indentured. 3. *Print.* Set in from the margin. 4. Dented; impressed.

**in-den'tion** (-dēn'shūn), *n.* 1. An indenting. 2. *Print.* A act of setting a line or lines (esp. the first line of a paragraph) in from the margin. **b** The blank space so left.

**in-den'ture** (-tūr), *n.* [*F. endenture*.] 1. An indenting; state of being indented. 2. *Law.* An agreement in writing (usually in duplicate, the parts originally being notched or cut so as to correspond to each other). 3. *Specif.*, a contract

binding an apprentice to a master, a servant to service in a colony, etc.; — usually in *pl.* 4. A formal or official document, as a certificate or an inventory (originally one prepared in duplicate).

— *v. t.*; **-TURED** (-tūr'd); **-TUR-ING**. To bind by an indenture.

**in-de-pend'ence** (in-dē-pēn'dēns), *n.* 1. State or quality of being independent; power to direct one's own affairs without interference. 2. A sufficiency of means for a livelihood; a competency. — **Syn.** See *FREEDOM*.

**Independence Day.** In the United States, a holiday, the 4th of July, commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on that day in 1776. See *HOLIDAY*, 3.

**in-de-pend'en-ry** (-dēn-sī), *n.* Independence. *Now Rare.*

**in-de-pend'ent** (-dēnt), *a.* 1. Not dependent; free from external control; self-governing; as, an *independent* state. 2. [*cap.*] *Ecc.* Of or pertaining to the Independents. 3. Not dependent for support; having a competency; hence: 2. Obtained by one's own exertion. **b** Affording a comfortable livelihood; forming a competency. 4. Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; unconstrained. 5. *Politics.* Not bound by party; exercising a free choice in voting. 6. Declining assistance from others, through self-respect. 7. *Math.* Not dependent on another quantity in respect of value or rate of variation; — said of quantities and functions. — **Syn.** Uncontrolled, uncoerced, self-reliant, unrestricted, bold.

— *n.* 1. [*cap.*] *Ecc.* One who believes that an organized Christian church is independent of all external ecclesiastical authority; in England, often, a Congregationalist; — usually in *pl.* 2. A person or thing independent in some way; *specif.*, *Politics*, one who exercises liberty of choice in voting. — **in-de-pend'ent-ly** (in-dē-pēnd'ēnt-lī), *adv.*

**in-de-scrib'a-ble** (-skrib'ā-b'l'), *a.* Incapable of being described; beyond description. — **in-de-scrib'a-bly, adv.**

**in-de-struct'i-ble** (-strūkt'ī-b'l'), *a.* Not destructible. — **in-de-struct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *-struct'ī-ble-ness, n.*

**in-de-ter'mi-na-ble** (-tēr'mī-nā-b'l'), *a.* Not determinable; impossible to be definitely known, defined, or limited.

**in-de-ter'mi-nate** (-nāt), *a.* 1. Not determinate; indefinite; not distinct or precise; vague; unsettled; uncertain; not leading to a definite end or result. 2. *Bot.* A of inflorescence, having the flowers arising from axillary buds instead of terminating the axes, and opening successively upward or inward toward the summit or center. See *INFLORESCENCE, Illust.* **b** Having the parts of the perianth separate and not overlapping in the bud; — said of aestivation. — **in-de-ter'mi-nate-ly, adv.** — **in-de-ter'mi-nate-ness, n.**

**in-de-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

**in-de-ter'min-ism** (in-dē-tēr'mīn-iz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that man is able to will or choose without being compelled to this choice by external causes, and that motives are not externally determining causes; also, the theory that the will itself may determine the strength of motives or may be its own motive. — **in-de-ter'min-ist, n.**

**in-de-vo'tion** (-vō'shūn), *n.* Want of devotion; impiety; irreligion.

**in-de-vout'** (-vout'), *a.* Not devoted; irreverent.

**in-dex** (in-dēks), *n.; pl. E. INDEXES (-dēk-sēz; 24), *L. INDICES* (in-dī-sēz). [*L.* See *INDICATE*.] 1. The index finger. 2. A pointer or indicator. 3. *Print.* A sign [*cap.*] used to direct attention to a note or paragraph; a "fist." 4. That which points out, indicates, or discloses; indication. 5. Table of contents, argument, preface, or prologue. *Obs.* 6. [*pl.* commonly *indexes*.] A table or list for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc., in a book. 7. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A list of books the reading of which is prohibited or restricted by the church authorities. The *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (lī-brō'rūm prō-hīb'ī-tō'rūm) [*L.*], or *Prohibitory Index*, is a catalogue of books the reading of which is forbidden. The *Index Expurgatorius* (ēks-pūr-gā-tō'rī-ūs) [*LL.*], or *Expurgatory Index*, is a catalogue of books from which passages marked as against faith or morals must be removed before Catholics may read the books. 8. [*pl.* always *indices*.] *Math.* The figure, letter, or expression showing the power or root of a quantity, as the figure 3 in *a*<sup>3</sup>, *√*<sub>27</sub>; exponent.*

— *v. t.* 1. To provide with an index, or reference list; put into an index. 2. To put on the Index (see *INDEX*, *n.* 7). 3. To indicate.

**in-dex'er, n.** One who indexes; esp., one who makes an index, as to a book or of objects.

**index finger.** The forefinger; — because used in pointing.

**in'di-a** (in-dī-ā), *n.* A country in southern Asia.

**India ink,** a black pigment (formerly sepia, now lamp-black or ivory black) brought chiefly from China and Japan. — **I. paper.** A kind of Chinese paper used for prints of engravings, etc. **b** A very thin, opaque printing paper. — **I. rubber.** See in *Vocabulary*, below.

**in'di-a-man** (-mān), *n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). *Naut.* A vessel in the India trade, esp. a large one of the East India Company.*



**In/di-an** (-án), *a.* [From *India*, *L. India*, and this fr. *In-dus*, the name of a river in Asia, *L. Indus*, Gr. *Ἰνδός*, OPer. *Hindu*, name of the land on the Indus, Skr. *sínahu* river, the Indus.] 1. Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, India, the Indies, or the Indians. 2. Of, pert. to, or designating the aborigines, or Indians, of America. 3. Made of Indian corn; as, *Indian* pudding.

**Indian club**, a form of wooden club for gymnastic exercise. — 1. **corn**. A well-known cereal (*Zea mays*) native to North America (called corn in the United States); maize.—1. **file**, single file. — 1. **hemp**. **a** An American apocynaceous plant (*Apocynum cannabinum*) having a milky juice and a tough, fibrous bark. The root is both emetic and cathartic. **b** The common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), esp. the variety cultivated in India. — 1. **licorice**, the plant which produces the jquirity bean. Its root is a substitute for licorice. — 1. **mallow**, an East Indian yellow-flowered malvaceous plant (*Abutilon abutilon*) naturalized as a weed in many places. — 1. **meal**, ground Indian corn, or maize. — 1. **millet**. See **PURRA**. — 1. **physic**, either of two American rosaceous herbs (*Porteranthus trifloratus* and *P. stipulatus*) the roots of which are emetic. — 1. **pipe**, a common waxy-white leafless saprophytic herb (*Monotropa uniflora*), of Asia and the United States. — 1. **summer**, a period of mild weather in late autumn or early winter, usually characterized by haze or smokiness in the atmosphere. — 1. **tobacco**, an American wild lobelia (*Lobelia inflata*) with small blue flowers. — 1. **turnip**, the jack-in-the-pulpit.

— **n.** 1. A native of India or Farther India; specif., a Hindu. 2. A European associated with long residence with Indian life and affairs; esp., an Anglo-Indian. 3. A member of any aboriginal American stock other than an Eskimo; an American, or Red, Indian. 4. An American Indian language.

**India rubber**, *or*, often, **in/di-a-rub/ber**, *n.* 1. A tough, elastic substance got from the milky juice of various tropical plants. See **CAOUTCHOUC** and **RUBBER**. 2. A piece of this substance or an article made from it; a rubber.

**Indic** (in'dík), *a.* [L. *Indicus* fr. Gr. *Ἰνδικός* Indian.] 1. Of or pert. to India; Indian. 2. Designating, or belonging to, the Indian branch of the Indo-Iranian languages.

**in/di-can** (in'dí-kán), *n.* [See **INDIGO**.] 1. **Chem.** A glucoside obtained from woad (indigo plant) and other plants, as a yellow or light brown bitter sirup. 2. **Physiol. Chem.** An indigo-forming substance found (as a salt) in urine and other animal fluids. Chemically it is indoxyl sulphuric acid,  $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_6 \cdot OH$ . Called also *uroxanthin*.

**in/di-cant** (kánt), *a.* Serving to point out; indicating. — **n.** That which indicates or points out.

**in/di-cate** (-kát), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kát'éd); -CAT'ING. [L. *indicatus*, p. p. of *indicare* to indicate; *in-* + *dicare* to proclaim. See **DICTION**.] 1. To point out or to; make known; betoken. 2. To state or sketch briefly; intimate or show indirectly or without detail. 3. **Med.** To manifest by symptoms; also, to point to as the proper remedy. — **Syn.** Show, signify, denote, evidence, evince, exhibit, present, reveal, disclose.

**in/di-ca-tion** (-kás'shún), *n.* 1. Act of indicating. 2. That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; sign; symptom. — **Syn.** Evidence, signal.

**in/dic-a-tive** (in-dík'á-tív), *a.* 1. **Gram.** Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of the verb which represents the denoted act or state as an objective fact, as distinguished from an act or state merely thought of. 2. Pointing out; giving information or knowledge (of something not visible or obvious); suggestive. — **n. Gram.** The indicative mood, or a verbal form denoting it. — **in/dic-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**in/di-ca-tor** (in'dí-ká'tér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, shows or points out. 2. Specif.: A device for indicating something; as: **a** An index hand or pointer. **b** A pressure gauge. **c** A water gauge, as for a steam boiler. **d** An apparatus for registering the number of fares collected on a street car. 3. **Mach.** An instrument for automatically drawing a diagram showing the pressure of the working fluid in an engine at every point of the stroke. 4. **Chem.** Any substance used to indicate, to the eye, the condition of a solution as to the presence of free acid, alkali, or other substance. Thus, indicator litmus is blue in the presence of alkalies, violet in neutral solutions, and red with acids.

**in/di-ca-to-ry** (-ká-tó-rí), *a.* Serving to indicate.

**in/di-ces** (in'dí-séz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of **INDEX**.

**in/di-ci-a** (in'dísh'i-á), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **INDICIUM** (-ú'm). [L. fr. *index* index.] Signs; indications; appearances.

**in/di-ct'** (-dí't'), *v. t.* [See **INDITE**.] To charge with an offense; law, to find an indictment against. — **in/di-ct'er**, *n.*

**in/di-ct'a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* 1. Liable to be indicted; subject to indictment. 2. That renders one liable to indictment.

**in/di-ct'ion** (-dí't'shún), *n.* [L. *indictio*, fr. *indicare* to announce, appoint. See **DICTION**.] 1. Proclamation; public notice or appointment. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. The proclamation of a Roman emperor fixing the valuation of property for assessment every 15 years; hence, a tax so levied. 3. A cycle of 15 years, called in full the *cycle*, or *era*, of *indiction* or *indictions*; also, a specific year in the cycle.

**äle**, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, árm, ásk, sófá; éve, évent énd, recént, makêr; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, meniú; food, fôot; out, oil;

**in/di-ct'ment** (-dí't'mént), *n.* 1. Act of indicting; state of being indicted; formal accusation. 2. **Law.** The formal written statement of an offense as found by a grand jury.

**in/di-ct'or** (-dí't'), *n. Law.* One who indicts.

**in/dies** (in'díz), *n. pl.*, with **the**. The East Indies; formerly also, the West Indies.

**in/dif-fer-ence** (in-dí'fêr-éns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being indifferent; indifferent character, insignificance.

**Syn.** Insensibility, coldness, lukewarmness, unconcern. — **Indifference** implies lack of interest or feeling; **unconcern**, freedom from solicitude or anxiety.

**in/dif-fer-en-cy** (-ên-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). Indifference.

**in/dif-fer-ent** (-ént), *a.* [L. *indifferens*.] 1. Having an unbiased disposition; specif.: **a** Not inclined or affected to one side, party, or cause more to another; disinterested; impartial. **Chiefly Legal.** **b** Not interested or concerned for one thing, or alternative, more than another; without predilection or choice; hence: apathetic; heedless. 2. Having a neutral relation or application; specif.: **a** Neutral with respect to intensity, range, size, etc.; medium; moderate; as, an *indifferent* fortune. **b** Not predetermined, or having no marked tendency. **c** Neither particularly good nor very bad; hence: passable; mediocre. 3. Equal or equivalent in effect or value; specif.: **a** Having no preponderating weight or influence; hence: unimportant; immaterial. **b** Of a rite, custom, action, etc.: that may be either performed or neglected without dereliction of duty; not essential. 4. Characterized by lack of active quality; neutral; as, the *indifferent* part of a magnet.

**in/dif-fer-ent-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* State of indifference; systematic want of interest or earnestness, esp. regarding what is true or false. — **in/dif-fer-ent-ist**, *n.*

**in/dif-fer-ent-ly**, *adv.* In an indifferent manner or degree.

**in/di-gence** (in'dí-jéns), *n.* Condition of being indigent; poverty. — **Syn.** Penury, destitution, lack. See **POVERTY**.

**in/di-gene** (in'dí-jén), *n.* [L. *indigenus*.] An indigenous animal or plant; an autochthon.

**in/dig-e-nous** (in-dí-jê-nús), *a.* [L. *indigenus*; OL *indu* (fr. *in* + *nu*) root of *L. gnare* to beget.] 1. Produced or living naturally in a place or climate; not exotic, immigrant, or imported; native. 2. Inherent; innate. — **Syn.** See **NATIVE**. — **in/dig-e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**in/di-gent** (in'dí-jént), *a.* [F. fr. *L. indigens*, p. pr. of *indigere* to need; OL *indu* (fr. *in* + *nu*) + *L. egere* to need.] 1. Wanting; lacking. **Archaic.** 2. Needy; poor.

**in/di-gest'ed** (-jê's'téd), *a.* Not digested; undigested; fig.: confused; ill-considered.

**in/di-gest'i-ble** (-jê's'tí-b'l), *a.* Not digestible; not readily digestible. — **in/di-gest'i-bil'i-ty**, *in/di-gest'i-ble-ness*, *n.*

**in/di-ges'tion** (-jê's'chún), *n.* Lack of digestion; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion.

**in/di-ges'tive** (-tív), *a.* Dyspeptic.

**in/dign'** (in-dín'), *a.* [L. *indignus*; *in-* + *dignus* worthy.] Unworthy; disgraceful; degrading. *Obs.* or *Poetic.*

**in/dign'ant** (-dígn'ánt), *a.* [L. *indignans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *indignari* to be indignant, disdain, *indignus* unworthy.] Affected with indignation; wrathful because of unjust treatment, mean action, or the like. — **in/dign'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**in/dig-na'tion** (in'dígn-ná'shún), *n.* Anger with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; righteous anger. — **Syn.** See **ANGER**.

**in/dig-ni-ty** (in-dígn'ní-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [L. *indignitas*.] 1. Indign quality or state. *Obs.* 2. Any action toward another which shows contempt for him; offense against personal dignity; contumely; incivility or injury, with insult. — **Syn.** See **AFFRONT**.

**in/di-go** (in'dí-gó), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [Sp. or Pg., fr. *L. indicum* indigo, *Indicus* Indian.] 1. A blue dyestuff got from any of several plants and also made artificially. 2. A deep violet-blue, one of the chief prismatic colors.

— **a.** Of, pert. to, or of the color of, indigo.

**indigo bird**, *a.* **bunting**, a common small finch (*Cyanospiza cyanea*) of the eastern portion of the United States. The male is of an indigo-blue color and is a sweet singer.

— 1. **blue**, *a Chem.*, the essential principle of commercial indigo, from which it is obtained as a dark blue earthy powder,  $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_6$ . It is also made synthetically. **b** A dark dull blue color like the indigo of commerce. — **i.** plants, any plant which yields indigo; specif., any of a genus (*Indigofera*) of fabaceous herbs and shrubs, esp. the indigo-producing species.

**in/di-go-tin** (in'dí-gó-tín), *n. Chem.* Indigo blue.

**in/di-rect'** (-rêkt'), *a.* Not direct; as: **a** Not straight or rectilinear; circuitous. **b** Not straightforward; unfair; tending to deceive; as, *indirect* dealing. **c** Not leading to a result by the plainest course or method, but by remote means; as, an *indirect* accusation. **d** Not resulting directly from an act or cause, although more or less remotely connected with, or growing out of, it; as, an *indirect* result.

**indirect tax**, *Econ.*, a tax exacted from a person other than the one on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall. Thus, a customs duty is an *indirect tax*, the burden of it being shifted by the importer to the consumer by including it in the price demanded for the goods.

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**in/di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŷn), *n.* 1. Indirect procedure; an indirect act. 2. Act or practice not fair or open; deceit.

**in/di-rect'ly**, *adv.* In an indirect manner.

**in/di-rect'ness**, *n.* Quality of being indirect.

**in/dis-cern'i-ble** (in'di-zŷr'n'b'l), *a.* Imperceptible.

**in/dis-cern'ti-ble** (in'di-sŷr'p'ti'b'l), *a.* Not discernible; not subject to dissolution. — **in/dis-cern'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

**in/dis-cov'er-a-ble** (in'dis-kŷv'ĕr-ā'b'l), *a.* Undiscoverable.

**in/dis-creat'** (in'dis-krĕt'), *a.* Not discreet; lacking discretion. — **Syn.** Imprudent, rash, hasty, heedless; undiscerning, foolish. — **in/dis-creat'ly**, *adv.* — **in/dis-creat'ness**, *n.*

**in/dis-crete'** (-krĕt'), *a.* Not discrete or separate; compact.

**in/dis-cre'tion** (in'dis-krĕsh'ŷn), *n.* Quality or state of being indiscreet; imprudence; an indiscreet act.

**in/dis-crim'i-nate** (-krĭm'ŷ-nāt), *a.* Not discriminate; wanting, or not making, discrimination; confused; promiscuous. — **in/dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **nate-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Confused, heterogeneous, miscellaneous, promiscuous. — **Indiscriminate**, **miscellaneous**, **promiscuous**. That is **indiscriminate** which lacks selection or discrimination; **miscellaneous** suggests such heterogeneous mixture as results from indiscriminate choice or fortuitous conjunction; **promiscuous** is apt to imply the (often objectionable) community of use or absence of restriction.

**in/dis-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŷn), *n.* Want of discrimination, distinction, or discernment.

**in/dis-pen'sa-ble** (-pĕn'sā'b'l), *a.* Not dispensable; absolutely necessary or requisite. — *n.* One who, or that which, is indispensable. — **in/dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty**, **in/dis-pen'sa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in/dis-pen'sa-bly**, *adv.*

**in/dis-pose'** (-pōz'), *v. t.*; — **POSEP'** (-pōzd') — **POS'ING** (-pōz'ing). [OF. *indispos* indisposed, feeble, or F. *indisposé* indisposed. See **IN** -not; **DISPOSE**.] 1. To render unfit; disqualify. 2. To disorder as regards health; make sick or ill. 3. To render averse or unfavorable; disincite.

**in/dis-posed'** (-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. Disordered as to health; sick; ill; often, slightly out of disorder. 2. Not having a favorable disposition; disinclined; unwilling; unfriendly.

**in/dis-po-si'tion** (in'dis-pō-zish'ŷn), *n.* State of being indisposed; as: a Disorder as regards health; illness; often, a slight or temporary illness. b Aversion; disinclination.

**in/dis-pu-ta-ble** (in'dis-pŷt-ā'b'l), *a.* Not disputable; incontestable. — **in/dis-pu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ŷ-ti), **in/dis-pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in/dis-pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**in/dis-so-lu-ble** (in'dis-sō-lŷ'b'l), *a.* Not dissoluble; not capable of being dissolved, undone, broken, or the like; as, an *indissoluble* substance, the *indissoluble* union of music and rhythm. — **in/dis-so-lu-bil'i-ty**, **in/dis-so-lu-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in/dis-so-lu-bly**, *adv.*

**in/dis-tinct'** (in'dis-tĭŷkt'), *a.* 1. Not clear; difficult to distinguish, as from obscurity; confused; faint. 2. Not separate or separable; not distinguished or readily distinguishable. — **Syn.** Undefined, blurred, obscure, indefinite, vague.

**in/dis-tin'ction** (-tĭŷk'shŷn), *n.* Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; uncertainty; failure to distinguish; indiscriminate.

**in/dis-tin'ctive** (-tĭŷk'tiv), *a.* Not distinctive; without distinction. — **in/dis-tin'ctive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in/dis-tin'ctly**, *adv.* Not clearly; dimly; confusedly.

**in/dis-tin'ctness**, *n.* Quality or state of being indistinct.

**in/dis-tin'guish-a-ble** (-tĭŷ'gwi'sh-ā'b'l), *a.* Not distinguishable. — **in/dis-tin'guish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.*

**in/dite'** (in'dit'), *v. t.*; — **DIT'ED** (-dit'ĕd); — **DIT'ING**. [ME. *enditen* to write down, dictate, accuse, OF. *enditier*, *enditer*, to indicate, dictate, write, inform, L. *indicere* to proclaim; *in*-in + *dicere* to say.] 1. To compose, or to compose and write; hence, to describe or phrase; also, to put in writing; inscribe. 2. To dictate; suggest; prompt. Obs. — **in/dite-ment**, *n.* Rare. — **in/diter** (-dit'ĕr), *n.*

**in/di-um** (in'di-ŷm), *n.* [NL. See **INDIGO**.] *Chem.* A white, malleable, and easily fusible metallic element combined in many ores, esp. in zinc blends. It has two indigo-blue lines in its spectrum. *Symbol, In*; at. wt., 114.8.

**in/di-vert'i-ble** (in'di-vŷr'ti'b'l), *a.* Not to be diverted.

**in/di-vid'u-al** (-vid'ŷ-ā-l), *a.* [L. *individuus* indivisible; *in*-not + *dividuus* divisible.] 1. Not divisible. *Obs.* 2. Existing as a distinct entity; particular; — opp. to *general* and *universal*. 3. Having marked individuality; as, an *individual* style; also, distinguished by form or markings; as, *individual* figures. 4. Arising from, belonging to, or used by, an individual; as, *individual* cups. 5. Of the character of an individual; possessing the distinctness and complexity in unity characteristic of organized things, concepts, persons, etc. — **Syn.** See **SPECIAL**.

— *n.* 1. A single or particular being or group of beings; esp., a person. 2. A thing incapable of being divided without losing its identity.

**in/di-vid'u-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being individual; individuality; personality. 2. Selfishness; egoism. 3. A theory or policy having primary regard for individual rights, specif. one maintaining the political and

economic independence of the individual. Cf. **SOCIALISM**, **COLLECTIVISM**, **PATERNALISM**. 4. The theory that society exists for the sake of its individual members.

**in/di-vid'u-al-ist**, *n.* 1. One who acts or thinks independently or with individuality; also, one who practices egoism. 2. An adherent of individualism. — **u-al-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**in/di-vid'u-al'i-ty** (-ā-l'ŷ-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tĭz). 1. Character peculiar to an individual; the sum of characteristic traits. 2. Quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual; oneness; unity. 3. Indivisibility; inseparability. *Obs.* or *R.* 4. An individual. 5. *Phrenol.* The faculty of knowing individual objects.

**in/di-vid'u-al-ize** (-vid'ŷ-ā-l-ĭz), *v. t.*; — **IZED** (-ĭzd); — **IZ'ING** (-iz'ing). 1. To make individual; mark as an individual. 2. To treat or notice individually; particularize. — **in/di-vid'u-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭz-ā'shŷn), *n.*

**in/di-vid'u-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In an individual or distinct manner; each by itself. 2. As an individual; personally.

**in/di-vid'u-ate** (in'di-vid'ŷ-āt), *v. t.*; [LL. *individuat*, *p. p.* of *individuare* to individuate. See **INDIVIDUAL**.] 1. To distinguish from others of the species; form into an individual. 2. To endow with individuality; make distinctive or peculiar to itself; mark as individual.

**in/di-vid'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŷn), *n.* 1. Act of individuating, or state of being individuated. 2. *Metaph.* The development of the individual from the universal, or the determination of the individual in the general. 3. Individuality; personal or individual existence.

**in/di-vis'i-ble** (-vĭz'ŷ'b'l), *a.* 1. Not divisible or separable into parts. 2. *Math.* Not capable of exact division. — *n.* That which is indivisible. — **in/di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ŷ-ti), **in/di-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in/di-vis'i-bly** (-bly), *adv.*

**in/do-** (in'dō-). [From L. *Indus* (East) Indian, Gr. *Ἰνδός*. See **INDIAN**.] Combining form for *Indian* (East Indian), signifying *pertaining or belonging to India, derived from India, of Indian (or Hindu) stock, etc.*

**in/do-Af'ri-can**, *a.* Of or pertaining to India and Africa.

**in/do-Ar'ryan**, *a.* Pert. to the Indo-Aryans, or designating, or of, the Aryan languages of India (See **INDO-EUROPEAN**). — *n.* A member of one of the native races of India of Aryan speech and blood, characterized by tall stature, dolichocephaly, fair complexion with dark hair and eyes, plentiful beard, and narrow and prominent nose.

**in/do-Chi-nese'**, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Indo-China. 2. Of or pert. to the Mongoloid races of India, esp. Farther India, or designating a family of languages spoken by them.

**in/doc'ile** (in-dōs'fl), *a.* Inapt; not easily instructed or governed; unruly. — **in/doc'il'i-ty** (in'dō-sil'ŷ-ti), *n.*

**in/doc'tri-nate** (in-dōk'tri-nāt), *v. t.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd); — **NAT'ING**. [*in*-in + L. *doctrina* doctrine.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; imbue with learning; teach.

**in/doc'tri-na'tion** (-nā'shŷn), *n.* Act of indoctrinating; state of being indoctrinated.

**in/do-Eu-ro-pe'an**, *a.* Designating, or belonging to, certain languages constituting a linguistic family comprising languages spoken in India and other parts of Asia and the chief languages of Europe; Aryan; Indo-Germanic.

**in/do-Ger-man'ic**, *a.* = **INDO-EUROPEAN**.

**in/do-I-ra-ni-an**, *a.* Belonging to or designating the subfamily of Indo-European languages of India and Persia.

**in/dol** (in'dōl; -dōl), *n.* [*indigo* + *-ol* of *phenol*.] *Chem.*

**in/dole** (in'dōl) } A white, crystalline, feebly basic substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, obtained by reduction from indigo blue and in other ways; also, a derivative of this substance.

**in/do-lence** (-dō-lĕns), *n.* [L. *indolentia* freedom from pain.] Quality or state of being indolent; habitual idleness.

**in/do-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* [*in*-not + L. *dolens*, *-entis*, *p. pr.* of *dolere* to feel pain.] 1. Causing little or no pain; as, an *indolent* tumor. 2. Indulging in ease; avoiding exertion; habitually idle. — **Syn.** See **IDLE**. — **in/do-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**in/dom'i-ta-ble** (in-dōm'ŷ-tā'b'l), *a.* [L. *indomitabilis*; *in*-not + *domitare*, intens. fr. *domare* to tame.] Not to be subdued; untamable; unconquerable. — **-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Indomitable*, *invincible*. *Indomitable* connotes stubborn determination or endurance; that is *invincible* which cannot be overcome or displaced; as, an *indomitable* will; an *invincible* argument; *invincible* stupidity.

**in/dō-ne'sian** (in'dō-nĕ'shŷn), *a.* [*Indo*- + Gr. *νήσος* island.] Of or pertaining to the Malay Archipelago or the Indonesians.

— *n.* A member of a race forming the chief part of the population of the Malay Archipelago preceding the Malays, and probably sprung from a mixture of Polynesian and Mongoloid immigrants.

**in/door'** (in'dōr'; 57), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the interior of a building. 2. Done, living, belonging, or given within doors.

**in/doors'** (in'dōrz'; 57), *adv.* In or into the house.

**in/do-phe'nol** (in'dō-fĕ'nōl; -nōl), *n.* [*indigo* + *phenol*.] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial blue dyestuffs, resembling indigo in appearance, and having the character of phenols. They are nitrogen derivatives of quinone.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**in-dors'a-ble**, *a.* Also **en-dors'a-ble**. That may be indorsed.

**in-dorse'** (in-dôrs'), *v. t.*; **IN-DORSE'** (-dôrst'), **-DORS'ING**. Also **en-dorse'**. [LL. *indorsare*. See **ENDORSE**.] **1.** To inscribe something on the back of (a document). **2.** To write one's name on the back of (a paper) in order to transfer it or to secure its payment or performance; to certify something upon the back of (a draft, writ, etc.). **3.** To give support to; sanction; as, to *indorse* an opinion.

**in-dor-see'** (in-dôr-sē'), *n.* Also **en-dor-see'**. One to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

**in-dorse-ment** (in-dôrs'mënt), *n.* Also **en-dorse-ment**. **1.** Act of indorsing, or writing on the back of a note, bill, etc., or that which is so written. **2.** Sanction, support, or approval. [dorses.]

**in-dors'er** (in-dôr'sēr), *n.* Also **en-dors'er**. One who indorses.

**in-dox'yl** (in-dôk'sîl), *n.* [*indigo* + *hydroxyl*.] *Chem.* An unstable oil, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO, a hydroxyl derivative of indol.

**in'dra** (in'drâ), *n.* [Skr.] In Vedic mythology, the great national god of the Aryans. He later sinks to secondary rank.

**in'draft'**, **in'draught'** (in-draft'), *n.* **1.** A drawing or pulling in. **2.** Inflow or inrush.

**in'drawn'** (in'drôn'; in-drôn'), *p. a.* Drawn in.

**in'dri** (in'drî), *n.* [F.] The largest of the lemurs of Madagascar (*Indris brevicaudata*), about two feet long.

**in-du'bi-ta-ble** (in-dû'bî-tâ-b'l), *a.* Not dubitable or doubtful; unquestionable. — **Syn.** Evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable, certain, sure. — **in-du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**in-duc'e** (-dûs'), *v. t.*; **-DUCED'** (-dûst') ; **-DUC'ING** (-dûs'ing). [*L. inducere, inductum*; *in-* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead on; influence, as by argument or offer of advantage. **2.** To lead or bring in; introduce. **Obs.** **3.** To bring on or about; cause. **4.** To produce by induction, as an electric current. **5. Logic.** To infer by induction; — *opp. of deduce*. **6.** To draw on or over; overstep. **Obs.** — **Syn.** Move, instigate, incite, impel, urge, prevail on, entice, allure.

**in-duc'e-ment** (-dûs'mënt), *n.* **1.** Act of inducing; state of being induced. **2.** That which induces; motive; consideration. **3. Law.** Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the main allegations of a pleading. — **Syn.** Incentive, reason, influence. See **MOTIVE**.

**in-duc'er** (in-dûs'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, induces.

**in-duct'** (-dûkt'), *v. t.* [*L. inductus, p. p. of inducere*. See **INDUCE**.] **1.** To put formally in possession of a benefice or office; install. **2.** To bring in; introduce; hence, to initiate.

**in-duc'tance** (in-dûk'tâns), *n.* **Elec.** A that property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or a neighboring one. **b** *Specif.*, as a measure of self-induction or mutual induction, a quantity which, measured in henrys, is numerically equal to the electromotive force induced by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second.

**in-duc'tile** (-dûk'tîl), *a.* Not ductile; inflexible; unyielding.

**in-duc-tîl'i-ty** (in-dûk-tîl'i-tî), *n.* Inductile quality.

**in-duc'tion** (in-dûk'shûn), *n.* **1.** An inducting, or bringing in; esp. installation; hence: *Obs. or R.*; introduction; entrance; initiation; beginning. **2. Eng. Eccl. Law.** The formality of giving the actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or its temporalities to a clergyman. **3.** Act of bringing forward, as of evidence. **4.** Preface; prelude. *Archaic.* **5. Logic.** Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; the inference so reached. **6. Elec. & Magnetism.** Act or process by which an electrical conductor or a magnetizable body becomes itself electrified or magnetized in the presence, but not necessarily with actual contact, of an electrically charged body, a magnet, or in a magnetic field produced by an electric current. — **Syn.** See **DEDUCTION**.

**induction coil.** *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an ordinary battery current by induction into an alternating current of high potential; — called also *Ruhmkorff's coil, spark coil*. It consists of a coil or helix of stout insulated wire (the *primary*) surrounded by another coil of many turns of fine insulated wire (the *secondary*), and is provided also with a core built up of soft iron wire or laminae, an interrupter, and, usually, a small condenser connected with the primary.

**in-duc'tive** (-tîv), *a.* **1.** Leading or drawing; persuasive; — usually used with *to*. **2.** Of, pert. to, or using, logical induction. **3. Physics.** Pert. to, produced by, or operating by, induction. — **in-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in-duc-tiv'i-ty** (in-dûk-tîv'i-tî), *n.* **Elec.** Capacity for induction; specific inductance (cf. **INDUCTANCE**, **b**).

**in-duc'tor** (in-dûk'tēr), *n.* **1.** One who inducts. **2. Elec.**

A part of an electrical apparatus which acts on another part, or is itself acted on, by induction.

**in-duc-to-ri-um** (in-dûk-tō'rî-ûm; 57), *n.* [NL., fr. *E. induction*.] *Elec.* = **INDUCTION COIL**.

**in-due'** (-dû'), *v. t.*; **-DUE'** (-dûd') ; **-DUI'ING**. [*L. induere* to put on, clothe.] **1.** To assume; put on, as clothes; draw on. **2.** To clothe; invest; hence: to endow; furnish.

**in-dulge'** (in-dûlj'), *v. t.*; **-DULGED'** (-dûlj'd') ; **-DULG'ING** (-dûlj'ing). [*L. indulgere* to be indulgent.] **1.** To be complaisant toward; specif.: **a** Of a habit, desire, etc.: to give free course to; give one's self up to. **b** Of a person: to yield to the desire of; humor. **2.** To grant as by favor. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See **GRATIFY**. — *v. i.* To indulge one's self; esp., to give one's self up (to).

**in-dul'gence** (-dûlj'jens), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or practice of indulging; state or quality of being indulgent; gratification; specif., self-gratification. **2.** A favor or privilege granted. **3. R. C. Ch.** Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after sincere repentance. **4. Eng. & Scot. Hist.** a The grant or offer of certain religious liberties as special favors, made by Charles II. and James II. to Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics. **b** The permission given during the same reigns to Scottish Presbyterian ministers to hold services under certain conditions. **5. Com. & Law.** An extension of the time for payment or performance, granted as a favor. Cf. **MORATORIUM**.

**in-dul'gen-cy** (-jên-sî), *n.* Indulgence. *Now Rare.*

**in-dul'gent** (-jënt), *a.* [*L. indulgens, -entis, p. pr.*] Indulging or prone to indulge; compliant. — **-gent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-dul'ger** (in-dûlj'jēr), *n.* One who indulges.

**in-du-line** (in'dû-lîn; -lën), *n.* Also **-lin**. [From *indigo*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a large series of blue or violet dyes which are complex derivatives of quinone.

**in-dul't** (in-dûlt'), *n.* [*L. indultum* indulgence, favor, fr. *indultus, p. p. of indulgere*. See **INDULGE**.] *R. C. Ch.* A dispensation granted by the Pope. [Kafir or Zulu king.]

**in-du'na** (in-dû-nâ), *n.* [Zulu.] A chief officer under a

**in-du'pli-cate** (in-dû'plî-kât), *a.* [*in-* + *duplicate*.] *Bot.* **a** Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis; — said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in aestivation. **b** Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping; — said of leaves in vernation. — **in-du'pli-ca-tion** (-kâ'shûn), *n.*

**in-du-rate** (in'dû-rât), *a.* [*L. induratus, p. p. of indurare*. See **ENDURE**.] Hardened, physically or morally; indurated. — (*rât*), *v. t. & i.*; **-RAT'ED** (-rât'ed) ; **-RAT'ING**. **1.** To make hard; harden. **2.** To make unfeeling or stubborn. **3.** To make hardy or enduring; inure.

**in-du-ra'tion** (-rât'shûn), *n.* **1.** A growing or being hard. **2.** A hardened mass or formation. **3.** Want of pliancy or feeling; callousness. — **in-du-ra-tive** (in'dû-râ-tîv), *a.*

**in-du'si-al** (in-dû-zî-âl), *a.* [See **INDUSIUM**.] Of, pertaining to, or containing larval cases of insects.

**in-du'si-um** (in-dû-zî-ûm), *n.*; *L. pl. -sIA (-â)*. [*L.*, an undergarment, fr. *inducere* to put on.] **1. Bot.** In ferns, an outgrowth of the leaf, covering or investing the sori. **2. Zool.** The larval case of an insect.

**in-dus'tri-al** (-dûs'trî-âl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or constituting an industry or industries; engaged in, or derived from, industries, esp. the manual labor of industries, as, the *industrial* classes; *industrial* wealth. **2.** Devoted to industrial training or development. **3.** Belonging to industrial life insurance; as, *industrial* policies.

**industrial insurance.** a form of life insurance arranged to place insurance within the reach of the poorer classes, by means of policies of insurance placed upon the lives of minors as well as adults in sums of \$15 to \$500, with premiums payable weekly. — **1. school.** a school for training pupils in the industrial arts; often, such a school for young persons committed to it by legal proceedings.

— *n.* **1.** A person employed in an industrial pursuit; esp., one engaged in manufacturing industry. **2. Finance.** A stock, bond, or other security based upon the assets of an industrial corporation or enterprise. *Cont.*

**in-dus'tri-al-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* A social system founded on, or made with reference to, industrial occupations.

**in-dus'tri-al-ist**, *n.* A person engaged in, or connected with, some industry; a manufacturer or operative.

**in-dus'tri-al-ize** (-îz), *v. t.* To make industrial; affect with, or give over to, industrialism.

**in-dus'tri-al-ly**, *adv.* With respect to industry.

**in-dus'tri-ous** (-ûs), *a.* [*L. industrius, industrius*. See **INDUSTRY**.] **1.** Exhibiting, or marked by, intelligent work; skillful; clever; ingenious. **Obs.** **2.** Given to, or characterized by, industry; busy; assiduous. — **Syn.** See **BUSY**. — **in-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-dus'tri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-dus'tri-ous-ness**, *n.* [*L. industria*.] **1.** Skill; cleverness. **Obs.** **2.** Steady application to labor or business; habitual diligence; assiduity. **3.** Systematic labor or habitual employment. **4.** Any department or branch of art, occupation, or business, esp. one that employs much labor and capital; as, the sugar *industry*.



Indra.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccout, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôfît, cônnect; ùse, ûnâte, ûrn, ûp, circ, menû; fôod, fôôt; ont, oil; chair; go; sing; îpk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**in'dwell** (in'dwél'), *v. t. & i.* To dwell in; abide within; inhabit. — **in'dwell'er**, *n.* — **in'dwelling**, *n.*  
**ine**. [L. *-inus, -ina, -inum*, an adj. ending; sometimes through *F. -in, -ine*.] **1.** A suffix of adjectives, denoting of, pertaining to, like, characterized by; as in feminine, canine, Florentine, bovine. **2.** [L. *-ina*, an abstract fem. ending.] A noun suffix; as in discipline, rapine, medicine, doctrine. **3.** A feminine suffix, commonly from French *-ine*, of varying origin; cf. heroine, Caroline, landgravine.  
**ine** (in; -én). **Chem.** A suffix used in forming the names of certain elements, as chlorine, and of compounds, as arsine. Names of basic organic substances, as alkaloids, are systematically written with the ending *-ine*; those of neutral substances, as proteids, glucosides, etc., should commonly be spelled with *-in*, as gelatin. This rule does not apply to the many commercial or popular names in *-ine*; as, gasoline, vaseline, etc. Some chemists prefer *-in* for basic substances also.  
**in-earth** (in-éth'), *v. t.* To enter.  
**in-e'bri-ant** (in-é'bri-ánt), *a.* [L. *inebrians*, p. pr. of *inebriare*. See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating. — **n.** An intoxicant.  
**in-e'bri-ate** (éth'), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-éthéd); -AT'ING. [L. *inebriatus*, p. p. of *inebriare* to inebriate; *in-* + *ebriare* to make drunk, *ebrius* drunk.] **1.** To intoxicate. **2.** To exhilarate or stupefy as if by liquor. — (-át), *a.* Intoxicated; drunken; stupefied. — **Syn.** See DRUNK.  
 — **n.** One who is intoxicated; esp., a habitual drunkard.  
**in-e'bri-ation** (á'sh'ún), *n.* Act of inebriating, or condition of being inebriated; intoxication.  
**in-e'bri-e-ty** (in-é'bri-é-ti), *n.* Inebriation; intoxication; drunkenness, esp. when habitual.  
**in-ed'i-ble** (in-éd'i-b'l), *a.* Not edible. — **in-ed'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*  
**in-ed'it-able** (-i-téd; 24), *a.* Not edited; unpublished.  
**in-ef-fa-ble** (in-é'f-á-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineffabilis*. See IN-not; EFFABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being expressed in words; unutterable; — usually in a pleasing sense; as, ineffable joy. **2.** Not to be uttered; such as should not be uttered. — **in-ef-fa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ef-fa-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ef-face'a-ble** (in-é'f-á-s-á-b'l), *a.* Not effaceable. — **in-ef-face'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-ef-face'a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ef-fec'tive** (-fék'tiv), *a.* Not effective; failing to produce any, or the intended, effect; ineffectual; inefficient. — **in-ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ef-fec'tive-ness**, *n.*  
**in-ef-fec'tu-al** (-tú-ál), *a.* Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; inefficient; useless. — **Syn.** Inefficacious, vain, fruitless, unavailing, futile. See USELESS. — **in-ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*  
**in-ef-fi-ca'cious** (in-é'f-i-ká'sh'ús), *a.* Not efficacious; inadequate. — **in-ef-fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-ef-fi-ca-cy** (in-é'f-i-ká-si), *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency.  
**in-ef-fi-cien-cy** (in-é'f-i-sh'én-si), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being inefficient; inefficacy; incapacity.  
**in-ef-fi'cient** (in-é'f-i-sh'ént), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; inefficacious. **2.** Incapable of, or indisposed to, the effective performance of duties. — **in-ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-e-las'tic** (-é-lás'tik), *a.* Not having elasticity; not being elastic. — **in-e-las-tic'i-ty** (-lás-tis'i-ti), *n.*  
**in-el'e-gance** (in-él'é-gáns), *n.* **1.** Quality or fact of being inelegant; want of elegance; an instance of being inelegant. **2.** Anything inelegant; as, inelegances of style.  
**in-el'e-gan-cy** (-gán-si), *n.*; **pl.** INELEGANCIES (-gán-síz). Inelegance.  
**in-el'e-gant** (in-él'é-gánt), *a.* Not elegant; wanting in something which correct taste requires. — **gant-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-i-jí-bil'i-ti), *n.* Fact or quality of being ineligible.  
**in-el'i-gi-ble** (in-él'i-jí-b'l), *a.* Not eligible; not qualified for election.  
**in-el'o-quent** (-é-kwént), *a.* Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence. — **in-el'o-quence** (-kwéns), *n.*  
**in-e-luc'a-ta-ble** (in-é-lúk'tá-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis*; *in-* not + *eluctari* to struggle out of, to surmount.] Not to be overcome; irresistible; inevitable. — **luc'a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-e-lud'i-ble** (-lúd'i-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eluded.  
**in-e-pt** (-épt'), *a.* [L. *ineptus*; *in-* not + *aptus* apt, fit.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unsuited; unsuitable; unfit. **2.** Absurd; foolish. — **in-e-pt-ly**, *adv.* — **in-e-pt-ness**, *n.*  
**in-e-pt'i-tude** (-épt'i-túd), *n.* Quality of being inept.  
**in-e-qual'i-ty** (in-é-kwól'i-ti), *n.*; **pl.** -TIES (-tiz). **1.** Quality of being unequal; want of equality; disproportion; unevenness; diversity. **2.** Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy. **3.** Lack of proper proportion or distribution, or a case of it. **4.** Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface. **5. Math.** An expression consisting of two unequal quantities with a sign of inequality between them; as,  $a > b$  ( $a$  is greater than  $b$ );  $a < b$  ( $a$  is less than  $b$ ). **6.** Variableness; inconsistency. — **Syn.** See DISPARITY.  
**in-eq'ui-ta-ble** (in-ék'wi-tá-b'l), *a.* Not equitable.  
**in-eq'ui-ty** (-wi-ti), *n.*; **pl.** -TIES (-tiz). Want of equity; injustice; unfairness, or a case of it.

**in-e-rad'i-ca-ble** (in-é-rád'i-ká-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated, or rooted out. — **in-e-rad'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-e-ras'a-ble** (-rás'á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being erased.  
**in-er-ra-ble** (in-ér-á-b'l), *a.* [L. *inerrabilis*.] Incapable of erring; infallible; unerring. — **in-er-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-er-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-er-ra-bly**, *adv.* [ity.]  
**in-er-ran-cy** (-án-si), *n.* Exemption from error; infallibility.  
**in-er-rant** (-ánt), *a.* [L. *inerrans, -antis*, not wandering. See IN-not; ERR.] Free from error or mistake; unerring; infallible. — **Syn.** See INFALLIBLE.  
**in-er't** (-úr't), *a.* [L. *iners, inertis*, unskilled, idle; *in-* not + *ars* art.] **1.** Powerless to move itself, or actively to resist motion impressed; having inertia; as, inert matter. **2.** Not having active properties; powerless for a desired effect, as a drug. **3.** Inactive; sluggish; as, an inert person. **Syn.** Dull, passive, idle, lazy, indolent, supine, inactive, sluggish, slothful, stupid, lethargic, torpid, phlegmatic, apathetic, lifeless, dead. — **Inert, inactive, sluggish, phlegmatic, torpid.** One is inactive who for any reason is not busy or active; inert always suggests inherent or habitual disposition to activity. That is sluggish which is not only hard to rouse, but it is also slow or heavy in motion; as, the sluggish brain of a sot. **Phlegmatic** connotes constitutional heaviness or stolidity; as, a phlegmatic temperament. **Torpid** adds the implication of apathy or the sluggishness of that which is, as it were, benumbed; as, a torpid snake; torpid from grief.  
**in-er'ti-a** (in-úr'shi-á), *n.* [L., idleness, fr. *iners* idle.] **1. Physics.** A that property of matter by which it tends to remain in an existing state of rest, or of motion in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by an external force. **2.** Inertness; want of energy; sluggishness.  
**in-er'tly**, *adv.* In an inert manner; inactively.  
**in-er'tness**, *n.* Quality or state of being inert.  
**in-ess'en-tial** (in-é-sén'shál), *a.* **1.** Having no essence or being. **2.** Not essential; unessential.  
**in-es'ti-ma-ble** (in-és'ti-má-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being estimated; esp., too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated; above all price. — **Syn.** Incalculable, invaluable, priceless. — **in-es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-év'i-tá-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inevitable; certainty; also, something inevitable.  
**in-ev'i-ta-ble** (in-év'i-tá-b'l), *a.* [L. *inevitabilis*; *in-* not + *evitare* to avoid.] That cannot be avoided or shunned; admitting of no evasion; unavoidable. — **in-ev'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex-act** (in-é-g-zákt'), *a.* Not exact; inaccurate; loose. — **in-ex-act-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ex-act-ness**, *n.*  
**in-ex-act'i-tude** (-zákt'i-túd), *n.* Want of exactitude or precision; inaccuracy; inexactness.  
**in-ex-cus'a-ble** (-éks-kúz'á-b'l), *a.* Not excusable; not admitting of excuse or justification. — **in-ex-cus'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cus'a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex-e-cu'tion** (in-éks'ék'ú'sh'ún), *n.* Neglect of execution; nonperformance.  
**in-ex-er'tion** (in-é-g-zúr'sh'ún), *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action; indolence; laziness.  
**in-ex-haust'ed** (-zós'téd), *a.* Not exhausted.  
**in-ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty** (in-éks-zós'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inexhaustible; inexhaustibleness.  
**in-ex-haust'i-ble** (-ti-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted; as, an Unfailing, **I**ndefatigable. — **in-ex-haust'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex-haust'i-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex-ist'ence** (-é-g-zís'téns), *n.* Want of existence; non-existence.  
**in-ex-ist'ent** (-tént), *a.* Not having being; not existing. **R.**  
**in-ex'o-ra-ble** (in-éks'ó-rá-b'l), *a.* Not exorable; not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; relentless. — **Syn.** See INFLEXIBLE. — **in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-ex'o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex-pe'di-ence** (in-éks-pé'di-éns), *n.* Inexpediency.  
**in-ex-pe'di-en-cy** (in-éks-pé'di-én-si), *n.* Quality or state of being inexpedient; inadvisableness.  
**in-ex-pe'di-ent** (in-éks-pé'di-ént), *a.* Not expedient; not tending, or unsuited, to the end desired; impolitic. — **Syn.** Unwise, unprofitable, inadvisable, disadvantageous.  
**in-ex-pen'sive** (-pén'siv), *a.* Not expensive. — **in-ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ex-pen'sive-ness**, *n.*  
**in-ex-pe'r-i-ence** (-pé'r-i-éns), *n.* Want of experience; lack of experimental knowledge. — **in-ex-pe'r-i-enced** (-énts), *a.* — **in-ex-per't** (-púr't), *a.* Not expert; unskilled.  
**in-ex-pi-a-ble** (in-éks'pi-á-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not admitting of expiation or atonement. **2.** Implacable. **Rare.** — **in-ex'pi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex'pi-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex-plain'a-ble** (in-éks-plán'á-b'l), *a.* Inexplicable.  
**in-ex-pli-ca-ble** (in-éks'pli-ká-b'l), *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained. — **in-ex-pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (in-éks'pli-ká-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-ex'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex-pli-cit** (in-éks-plis'it), *a.* Not explicit; not clearly, or not fully, expressed or developed.  
**in-ex-press'a-ble** (-prés'á-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being

**κ = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work; Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



expressed; ineffable; indescribable. — **press-i-bil'i-ty** (-i-bil'i-ti), **press-i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **press-i-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex-pres'i-ble** (-i-b'lez), *n. pl.* Breeches. *Humorous.*  
**in-ex-pres'sive** (-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Inexpressible. *Rare.* 2. Not expressive; dull. — **in-ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ex-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*  
**in-ex-pug-na-ble** (-pug'ná-b'l; -pin'á-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexpugnabilis*.] Impregnable; unconquerable. — **in-ex-pug-na-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-ex-pug-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex-pug-na-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex-ten'si-ble** (-tén'si-b'l), *a.* Not extensible; not elastic. — **in-ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*  
**in-ex-ten'sion** (-shún), *n.* Want of extension.  
**in-ex-tin'guish-a-ble** (in-éks-tin'gwish-á-b'l), *a.* Not extinguishable; unquenchable. — **in-ex-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ex'tri-ca-ble** (in-éks'tri-ká-b'l), *a.* 1. Not permitting extrication. 2. Incapable of being disentangled or untied; hence, unsolvable. — **in-ex'tri-ca-bil'i-ty** (in-éks'tri-ká-bil'i-ti), **in-ex'tri-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-fal'l-i-bil'i-ty** (in-fál'l-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being infallible.  
**in-fal'l-i-ble** (in-fál'l-i-b'l), *a.* 1. Not fallible; not capable of erring; unerring. 2. Not liable to fail, deceive, or disappoint; indubitable; certain.  
**Syn.** Infallible, inerrant, unerring. Infallible is popular, inerrant (a word of recent origin) is learned; that is infallible which makes, or is capable of making, no mistakes; that is inerrant which contains no errors; as, to speak of an authority as *infallible* is to emphasize the unflinching truth or certainty of its knowledge, judgments, doctrines, and the like; to assert that an authority is *inerrant* is to claim for it absolute freedom from error in matters of fact. **Unerring** has lost its negative implication, and applies to that which is sure or certain in its operations, or (esp.) which always hits the mark; as, an *unerring* aim.  
*n.* One who is, or is regarded as, infallible. — **in-fal'l-i-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-fa-mous** (in'fá-müs), *a.* [L. *infamis*; *in-* not + *fama* fame.] 1. Of very bad report; notoriously vile or evil; held in abhorrence; as, an *infamous* criminal or traitor; an *infamous* region. 2. Causing infamy; deserving detestation; as, an *infamous* act. 3. *Law.* Branded with infamy by conviction. — **Syn.** Odious, disgraceful, abominable, shameful. — **in-fa-mously**, *adv.*  
**in-fa-my** (-mi), *n.*; *pl.* **MIES** (-míz). [L. *infamia*, fr. *infamis* infamous.] 1. Evil fame or reputation; public disgrace, dishonor, or reproach. 2. Extreme baseness or villainess; an infamous act. 3. *Law.* That public disgrace or loss of character incurred by a person convicted of any of certain crimes. — **Syn.** See **DISHONOR**.  
**in-fan-cy** (-fán-sí), *n.* [L. *infantia*. See **INFANT**.] 1. Early childhood; babyhood. 2. *Law.* The status of an infant, or one under age, or under the age of 21 years; minority.  
**in-fant** (-fánt), *n.* [L. *infans*; *in-* not + *fari* to speak.] 1. A child in the first period of life; a babe. 2. *Law.* A person not of full age; a minor. — *a.* 1. Pert. to, or being in, infancy; immature; as, *infant* industries. 2. Intended for young children; as, *infant* food, class, etc.  
**in-fan'ta** (in-fán'tá), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] Any daughter of a king and queen of Spain or Portugal; — also as a title.  
**in-fan'te** (-tá), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] Any son, except the eldest, of a king and queen of Spain or Portugal; — also as a title.  
**in-fan'ti-cide** (-fán'ti-síd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium*; *infans* child + *caedere* to kill.] 1. The killing of a recently born child. 2. [L. *infanticida*.] One guilty of infanticide.  
**in-fan-tile** (in'fán-tíl; -tíl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to infancy or an infant; childish. 2. *Phys. Geog.* In an early stage of development, following an uplift or equivalent change with respect to base level; — said of topography and topographic features. — **Syn.** See **CHILDLIKE**.  
**infantile paralysis**, *Med.*, an acute specific disease, mostly infantile, characterized by inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray substance of the spinal cord. It is attended with febrile symptoms, motor paralysis, and muscular atrophy, often producing permanent deformities. Called also *acute anterior poliomyelitis*.  
**in-fan'ti-lism** (in-fán'ti-líz'm), *n.* *Med.* Condition of being abnormally infantile or childlike; retardation of mental and physical development. [See **CHILDLIKE**.]  
**in-fan-tine** (in'fán-tín; -tín), *a.* Infantile; childish. — **Syn.** **in-fan-try** (-trí), *n.* [F. *infanterie*, It. *infanteria*, fr. *infans* infant, boy, servant, foot soldier, fr. L. *infans*, *an-fans*, child; foot, soldiers being formerly the servants of knights.] *Mil.* A body of foot soldiers; — disting. from *cavalry* and *artillery*.  
**in-fan-try-man** (-mán), *n.* An infantry soldier.  
**in-farct'** (in-fárkt'), *n.* [LL. *infarctus*, fr. L. *infartus*, p. p. of *infarcire*; *in-* in + *farcire* to stuff.] *Med.* A an obstruction or embolus. *b* The morbid condition of a limited area resulting from such obstruction.  
**in-farction** (in-fárk'shún), *n.* *Med.* a The formation of an infarct. *b* Infarct.

**in'fare'** (in'fár'), *n.* [AS. *infær* entrance.] A housewarming; esp., a party or entertainment given at the reception of a bride to her new home. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & Local, U. S.*  
**in-fat'u-ate** (in-fát'ú-át), *a.* [L. *infatuatus*, p. p. of *infatuare*; *in-* in + *fatuus* foolish.] Infatuated; marked by infatuation. — (*-át*), *v. t.*; *-AT'ED* (-át'éd); *-AT'ING*. 1. To make foolish; affect with folly; deprive of sound judgment. 2. To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion. — **in-fat'u-at'ed** (-át'éd), *p. a.*  
**in-fat'u-ation** (-á'shún), *n.* Act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; that which infatuates. — **Syn.** See **FOLLY**.  
**in-faust'** (in-fóst'), *a.* [L. *infustus*; *in-* not + *faustus* lucky.] Not favorable; unlucky; unpropitious. *Rare.*  
**in-fea'si-ble** (in-fez'zi-b'l), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable.  
**in-fect'** (-fèkt'), *v. t.* [L. *infectus*, p. p. of *inficere* to put or dip into, to stain, infect; *in-* in + *facere* to make.] 1. To taint with morbid matter; contaminate with any disease-producing substance, germs, or bacteria; as, to *infect* a wound. 2. To affect with infectious disease; as, *infected* with the plague. 3. *a* To contaminate; corrupt. *b* To imbue with some feeling, as from sympathetic influence or example; as, to *infect* one with gayety, enthusiasm, etc. *c* *Law.* To contaminate with illegality or to expose to penalty. — **Syn.** Poison, pollute, defile.  
**in-fec'tion** (-fèk'shún), *n.* 1. Act or process of infecting, esp. with disease. 2. That which infects, or causes the communicated disease. 3. State of being infected; the state due to microorganisms within the body multiplying and producing toxin; result of infecting influence; a prevailing germ disease; epidemic. 4. Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; contagion. 5. Affection. *Humorous Misuse.*  
**in-fec'tious** (-shüs), *a.* 1. Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection; as, an *infectious* fever. 2. Infected. *Obs.* 3. Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; demoralizing. 4. *Law.* Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture or other penalty. 5. Capable of being easily diffused; sympathetic; "catching"; as, *infectious* mirth. — **Syn.** See **CONTAGIOUS**. — **in-fec'tiously**, *adv.* — **in-fec'tious-ness**, *n.*  
**infectious disease**. *a* Any disease caused by the entrance, growth, and multiplication of bacteria or protozoans in the body; a germ disease. It may or may not be contagious. *b* Sometimes, as distinguished from *contagious disease*, such a disease communicated by germs carried in the air or water, and thus spread without contact with the patient, as measles.  
**in-fec'tive** (-tív), *a.* Producing infection; infectious.  
**in-fec'tor** (-tér), *n.* One who infects.  
**in-fec'und** (in-fèk'ünd; in-fè'künd), *a.* Not fecund or fruitful; barren. — **in-fe-cun'di-ty** (in-fè-kün'di-ti), *n.*  
**in-fe-lic'i-tous** (in-fè-lis'i-tüs), *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; not well expressed. — **in-fe-lic'i-tously**, *adv.*  
**in-fe-lic'i-ty** (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). 1. State or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness; misfortune. 2. That (as a word, expression, etc.) which is infelicitous.  
**in-felt'** (in'fèlt'), *a.* Felt inwardly; heartfelt.  
**in-feoff'** (in-feoff'ment). VARS. OF ENFEOFF, ENFEOFFMENT.  
**in-fer'** (-fír'), *v. t.*; *-FERRED* (-fírd'); *-FER'RING*. [L. *inferre* to bring into, occasion, infer; *in-* in + *ferre* to bring.] 1. To bring on; induce; inflict. *Obs.* 2. To bring forward; adduce; allege. *Obs.* 3. To derive by reasoning or implication; conclude from acts or premises; *Colloq.*, to surmise; guess. 4. To lead to as a conclusion or consequence; hence: to indicate; point out; as, opportunities *infer* obligations. — *v. i.* To draw inferences.  
**Syn.** Infer, deduce, conclude (as agreeing in the idea of reasoning from premises). Infer is the general term; it often implies little more than surmise; deduce emphasizes more than *infer* the formal processes involved; conclude suggests the arrival at the logical result of an act or process of inference; as, I *infer* that from what you say; I *deduce* my conviction of your absence from the failure of your account to tally with the facts; I *conclude*, upon a careful examination of the evidence, that I was mistaken.  
**in-fer-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* That may be inferred; deducible.  
**in-fer-ence** (in'fèr-éns), *n.* 1. Act or process of inferring. 2. That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted; conclusion; deduction.  
**in-fer-en-tial** (-én'shál), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. — **in-fer-en-tial-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-fer'i-or** (in-fèr'i-ér), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* that is below, underneath.] 1. Situated lower down; lower; nether. 2. Specific: *a* *Astron.* Nearer the sun than the earth is; as, the *inferior* or interior planets. *b* *Print.* Standing at the bottom of the line, as small figures or letters; as, in A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>, 2 and *n* are *inferior*. *c* *Bot.* (1) Situated below some other organ. (2) On that side of a flower which is next the bract; opposite or farthest from the axis; anterior. 3. Of lower degree or rank. 4. Of less importance, value, or merit; of poorer quality; as, the *inferior* poets.

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makër; tce, Ill; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcüs, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdúre (87);



5. Of poor quality; mediocre; second-rate; as, *inferior goods*. — *n.* One who, or that which, is inferior to another. **in-fe'ri-or'i-ty** (-ōr'i-tī), *n.* Inferior quality or state. **in-fe'ri-or-ly**, *adv.* In an inferior manner, position, or degree. **in-fer'nal** (-fūr'nāl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *infernalis*, fr. *infernus* that which lies beneath, the lower. See **INFERIOR**.] **1.** Of pert. to the nether world. **2.** Of, pert. to, or inhabiting hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish. — **Syn.** Tartarean, Stygian, devilish, satanic, malicious. — **in-fer'nal-ly**, *adv.* **infernal machine**, a machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and to destroy life or property. **in-fer'no** (-nō), *n.; pl.* -nos (-nōz). [It.] The infernal regions; hell; hence, a place likened to it. **in-fer'ri-ble** (in-fūr'i-b'l), *a.* Inferable. **in-fer'tile** (-fūr'tīl), *a.* Not fertile; barren; sterile. **in-fer'til'i-ty** (in-fēr-tīl'i-tī), *n.* Infertile quality or state. **in-fest'** (in-fēs't'), *v. t.* [L. *infestare*, fr. *infestus* disturbed, hostile; *in-* in, against + root of *defendere* to defend.] To trouble by numbers or by frequency of presence; visit persistently and molest. **in-fes'ta'tion** (in-fēs-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of infesting, or state of being infested; molestation; vexation; annoyance. **in-fest'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, infests. **in-feu'da'tion** (in-fū-dā'shūn), *n.* [LL. *infuedatio*, fr. *infuendare* to enfeoff. See **FEUD** a feif.] *Eng. Law.* Grant of an estate in fee, or the deed granting it; enfeoffment. **in-fi'del** (in-fī-dēl), *a.* [L. *infidelis*; *in-* not + *fidelis* faithful, *fides* faith.] **1.** Not holding to the faith; esp., not Christian; also, opposing or (regarded as) traitorous to Christianity. **2.** Of or pertaining to infidels or infidelity. — *n.* **1.** A disbeliever; esp., **a.** One not a Christian. **b.** One not a Mohammedan. **2.** One who does not believe (in some understood or specified); as, an *infidel* as regards spirit writings. **Syn.** Infidel, freethinker, skeptic, agnostic, unbeliever, atheist. **Infidel** in modern popular usage is a term of reproach for one who avowedly denies the tenets of Christianity and the truth of the Scriptures. **Freethinker** varies, and may imply warranted freedom of thought or pernicious license of opinion. **Skeptic** emphasizes the suggestion of doubt; **agnostic**, that of suspended judgment. **Unbeliever** is commonly opposed to *believer*; and is virtually equivalent to *disbeliever*, as it suggests more a personal, less a purely intellectual, attitude toward Christianity than *skeptic*, *agnostic*, or *freethinker*. An *atheist* is one who denies the existence of God. **in-fi'del'i-ty** (-dēl'i-tī), *n.; pl.* -ties (-tīz). **1.** Want of belief (in a certain) religion. **2.** Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; also, an unfaithful act. **3.** Adultery. **in'field'** (in-fīld'), *n.* **1.** A field near a farmhouse, as distinguished from outlying fields; — opp. to *outfield*. **2.** *Baseball.* The diamond; also, the players on the infield, collectively; — opp. to *outfield*. [the infield.] **in'field'er** (-fīld'ēr), *n.* *Baseball.* Any of the players on **in-fil'trate** (in-fīl'trāt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to penetrate gradually. **2.** To pass through or into as in filtering. — *v. i.* To filter into or through something. — *n.* That which infiltrates; specif., *Med.*, a substance passing into the tissues and forming an abnormal accumulation. **in-fil'tra'tion** (in-fīl-trā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of infiltrating; also, the infiltrating substance; an infiltrate. **in-fin'i-tate** (in-fīn'i-tāt), *v. t.* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'īng). [LL. *infinitare*.] *Logic.* To render infinite or indefinite by changing from positive to negative; thus, *not-A* or *non-A* is the *infinitated* correlative of *A*. — **in-fin'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* **in-fi-nite** (in-fī-nīt), *a.* [L. *infinitus*. See **IN-** not; **FINITE**.] **1.** Unlimited or boundless, as in time or space. **2.** Indefinitely large or extensive; immeasurable; hence: vast; immense; also, inexhaustible. **3.** Without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence; boundless; perfect; — opposed to *finite*. **4.** *Math.* Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; — said esp. of a variable to which a value may be assigned greater than any pre-assigned value. — **Syn.** Illimitable, interminable, unlimited, endless, eternal. — *n.* That which is infinite; as: **a.** Boundless space or duration; infinity; — usually with *the*. **b.** *Math.* An infinite quantity or magnitude; — denoted by *co.* **c.** [cap.] The Infinite Being; God; — with *the*. — **in-fi-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **in-fi-nite-ness**, *n.* **in-fin-i-tes'i-mal** (in-fīn'i-tēs'i-māl), *a.* **1.** Arbitrarily or indefinitely small. **2.** Immeasurably or incalculably small; very minute. **3.** Relating to infinitesimal quantities. — *n.* An infinitesimal quantity. — **in-fin-i-tes'i-mal-ly**, *adv.* **in-fin'i-ti-val** (in-fīn'i-tī-vāl); **in-fin'i-tiv-āl**, *a.* Pertaining to the infinitive mood. — **in-fin'i-tiv-ly**, *adv.* **in-fin'i-tive** (-fīn'i-tīv), *a.* [L. *infinitivus*. See **FINITE**.] *Gram.* Unlimited; undefined; — applied to a certain verb form often, though inaccurately, classed as a mood. — *n.* *Gram.* That form (commonly with *to* in English, except with the auxiliary verbs *may*, *can*, *might*, etc.) of the verb which simply names the action without predi-

cating it of a subject, being itself a noun with certain features of the verb, esp. that of taking an object and adverbial qualifiers. The verbal noun in *-ing*, though an infinitive by the definition and sometimes called one, is now generally classed as a gerund. It has the important distinction that it can be used after prepositions generally, as in "the pleasure of *knowing* him." **in-fin'i-tude** (in-fīn'i-tūd), *n.* **1.** Quality of being infinite; also, that which is infinite. **2.** Innumerable quantity. **in-fin'i-ty** (-tī), *n.; pl.* -ties (-tīz). [F. *infinité*, L. *infinitas*.] **1.** Quality of being infinite; that which is infinite, as unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity. **2.** Indefinite number. **3.** *Math.* An infinite. **4.** *Geom.* That region of a line, plane, or space, infinitely distant from the finite region regarded. **in-firm'** (-fūr'm'), *a.* **1.** Not firm, or sound, physically; weak; feeble. **2.** Weak; irresolute; vacillating. **3.** Not solid or stable, precarious. — *v. t.* To invalidate. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** See **WEAK**. **in-fir'ma'ri-an** (in-fēr-mā'rī-ān; 3), *n.* A person having charge of an infirmary, esp. in a monastic institution. **in-fir'ma-ry** (in-fūr'mā-rī), *n.; pl.* -ries (-rīz). A hospital, or place for the infirm or sick. **in-fir'mi-ty** (-mī-tī), *n.; pl.* -ties (-tīz). Character or state of being infirm; feebleness, or an instance of it; as: **a.** An unsound state; disease. **b.** A personal failing; defect. — **Syn.** Debility, weakness, feebleness; failing; foible. **in-firm'ly**, *adv.* In an infirm manner. **in-fix'** (-fīks'), *v. t.* [L. *infixus*, p. p. of *infigere* to infix; *in-* in + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To set; fasten, or fix by piercing or thrusting in. **2.** To implant or fix; inculcate. **in'fix** (in-fīks), *n.* *Gram.* A derivative or formative element, analogous to a prefix or suffix, inserted in the body of a word, as *n* in L. *frango* from root *frag*. **in-flame'** (-flām'), *v. t.*; **in-flamed'** (-flām'd'); -FLAM'ING (-flām'īng). [OF. *enflamer*, L. *inflammare*, *matum*; *in-* in + *flammare* to flame, *flamma* flame.] **1.** To set on fire; cause to burn or glow. *Now Rare.* **2.** To kindle or intensify, as passion. **3.** To incense; enrage; also, to cause to redden, as from anger. **4.** *Med.* To cause inflammation in. — **Syn.** Fire, irritate, exasperate, anger, excite, arouse. See **KINDLE**. — *v. i.* To burst into flame; become inflamed; esp.: **a.** To become excited or angered. **b.** To become morbidly congested or affected with inflammation. **in-flam'er** (-flām'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, inflames; esp., an exciter or instigator. [inflammable.] **in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-flām'ā-bīl'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being **in-flam'ma-ble** (-flām'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being easily set on fire; combustible. **2.** Excitable; irritable. — **in-flam'ma-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-flam'ma-ble-ly**, *adv.* **in-flam'ma'tion** (in-flā-mā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflaming; state of being inflamed. **2.** *Med.* A morbid condition consisting in congestion of blood vessels and exudation of serum and blood corpuscles. It is manifested by redness and swelling, with heat and pain. **in-flam'ma-to-ry** (in-flām'ā-tō-rī), *a.* **1.** Tending to inflame, kindle, or irritate. **2.** Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious; as, an *inflammationary* speech or writing. **3.** *Med.* Accompanied with, or tending to cause, inflammation. **in-flate'** (-flāt'), *v. t. & i.*; -FLAT'ED (in-flāt'ēd); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'īng). [L. *inflatus*, p. p. of *inflare* to inflate; *in-* in + *flare* to blow.] **1.** To swell with air or gas; expand; distend. **2.** To puff up; elate. **3.** To expand or increase unduly, as the currency, credit, etc. — **Syn.** See **DILATE**. **in-flat'ed** (in-flāt'ēd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Distended, as with air or gas. **2.** Turgid; pompous. **3.** *Bot.* Hollow and distended, as a stem or capsule; open and swelled out, as a perianth. **4.** Expanded or increased abnormally or improperly, as prices. **in-flat'er** (in-flāt'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, inflates, as an air pump. **in-fla'tion** (-flā'shūn), *n.* An inflating; inflated condition; as: **a.** Distention. **b.** Pomposity; turgidity; also, great conceit. **c.** Undue expansion or increase, as in prices, etc. **in-fla'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors inflation, esp. of the currency by the issue of paper money. **in-fla'tor**, *n.* An inflater. **in-flect'** (-flēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inflectere*, *-flexum*; *in-* in + *flectere* to bend.] **1.** To turn from a direct line; bend; deflect. **2.** *Gram.* To vary (a word) by inflection; decline, as a noun or adjective; conjugate, as a verb. **in-flec'tion** (-flēk'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflecting; state of being inflected; result of inflection; a bending or bend; angle. **2.** Modulation of the voice; change in pitch or tone of the voice. **3.** *Gram.* A The variation which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc., or to mark comparison. **b.** An inflectional form, suffix, or element. **in-flec'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to inflection; having, or characterized by, inflection. **in-flec'tive** (-tīv), *a.* **1.** Deflecting. **2.** Inflectional. **in-flexed'** (in-flēkst'), *p. a.* **1.** Turned; bent. **2.** *Bot. &*

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bo*; *yet*; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

J  
K  
L  
M



*Zoöl.* Bent or turned abruptly inward or downward, or toward the axis, as the petals of a flower.

**in-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (in-flek-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inflexible.

**in-flex'i-ble** (flek-si-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being bent; stiff; unyielding. **2.** Firm in will or purpose; not to be turned, changed, or altered; resolute; determined. — **in-flex'i-blely**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Unbending, rigid, rigorous; inexorable, obstinate, stubborn. — **Inflexible**, **inflexorable** imply immovability in purpose or execution. That is **inflexible** which cannot be bent, turned, or modified; that is **inexorable** which is deaf to prayer or entreaty; as, the **inflexible** integrity of Lincoln; **inflexible** decision; "the **inexorable** voice of necessity."

**in-flex'ion, in-flex'ion-al.** Vars. of INFLECTION, INFLECTIONAL. *British.*

**in-flict'** (-flikt'), *v. t.* [*L. inflicto*, p. p. of *infligere* to strike on, inflict; *in-* in, on + *fligere* to strike.] To give or cause by, or as by, striking; cause to bear or suffer (something painful or unpleasant); impose, as a penalty. **in-flict'er, n.** One who inflicts; an inflictor.

**in-flic'tion** (-flikt'shün), *n.* Act of inflicting; something inflicted, as punishment, disgrace, etc. [*fliction*.]

**in-flic'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Causing inflection; acting as an **in-flict'or** (-tër), *n.* An inflictor.

**in-flo-res'cence** (in-flo-rës'sëns), *n.* [*L. inflorescens*, p. pr. of *inflorescere* to begin to blossom; *in-* in + *florescere* to begin to blossom.] **1.** A flowering. **2. Bot.** A General arrangement and disposition of flowers on an axis; mode of development of the flowers. See *Illust.* p. 513. **b** A floral axis; a flower cluster.

**in-flow'** (in-flo'), *n.* An inflowing; influx.

**in-flu-ence** (in-floo-ëns; 86), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. influens, -entis*, p. p. of *influere, infuzum*, to flow in. See *IN-* and *FLEUNT*.] **1. Astrol.** Orig., a stream of ethereal fluid thought to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of men; later, exercise of occult power by stars. **2.** Emanation or infusion, esp. of a spiritual or moral force. *Now Rare.* **3.** An insensible or indirect altering of anything, esp. gradually, or power or capacity to effect this; as, the *influence* of a good man. **4.** Power arising from station, intellect, wealth, etc. **5.** Something that exerts influence; an influential person; as, he is an *influence* in politics. **6. Elec.** Induction. — **Syn.** Ascendancy, supremacy, sway, control, mastery, rule. — *v. t.*; -**ENCED** (-ënst); -**ENCING** (-ëns-ing). To exert influence upon; as: **a** To alter or move; swing; persuade; as, to *influence* a person for good. **b** To affect; modify; determine; as, mountains *influence* climate. [*ences*.]

**in-flu-enc-er** (-ën-sër), *n.* One who, or that which, **in-flu-ent** (in-floo-ënt; 86), *a.* Flowing in.

**in-flu-ent'ial** (-ën'shül), *a.* Exerting or possessing influence; hence: potent; effective. — **in-flu-ent'ial-ly**, *adv.*

**in-flu-ent'za** (-zä), *n.* [*It. influenza* influence, influenza (formerly attributed by astrologers to astral influence).]

**1.** An epidemic, usually febrile, affection with acute nasal catarrh, or inflammation of the throat or bronchi; gripe. It is caused by a microorganism (*Bacillus influenzae*). **2. Veter.** A contagious specific fever of horses, marked by alterations of the blood, depression of the vital forces, and stupor, and often attended with inflammatory complications of the lungs, intestines, brain, etc.

**in-flux'** (in-flüks'), *n.* [*L. influxus, fr. influere.* See *INFLEUENCE*.] **1.** A flowing in; inflow; inpouring. **2.** The mouth or debouchment of a river.

**in-fold'** (in-föld'), *v. t.* **1.** To wrap up or cover with folds; envelop; inclose; involve. **2.** To embrace.

**in-form'** (in-förm'), *a.* [*L. informis; in-* not + *forma* form.] **1.** Shapeless; deformed. **2.** Without form or an informing principle; unformed; as, the *inform* chaos.

**in-form', v. t.** [*OF. enformer, L. informare; in-* in + *formare* to form, *forma* form.] **1.** To give form to; be the formative principle of; hence: to animate; inspire. **2.** To train; instruct. *Now Rare.* **3.** To communicate knowledge of; give instruction in (a truth, belief, or the like). *Obs.* **4.** To communicate knowledge, news, or alleged facts, to; acquaint; tell; enlighten. — **Syn.** Apprise, notify, advise. — *v. i.* To give information, esp. in accusation.

**in-for'mal** (förm'äl), *a.* Not in the usual or established form; hence, without ceremony. — **in-for'mal-ly**, *adv.*

**in-for-mal'i-ty** (in-för-mäl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being informal; want of prescribed or customary form; also, an informal proceeding.

**in-form'ant** (in-för'mänt), *n.* One who gives information. **Syn.** Accuser, informer, complainant. — **Informer, informer.** An informant is one who gives information of whatever sort; an **informer** is one who informs against another by way of accusation or complaint. *Informer* is often, *informant* never, a term of opprobrium.

**in-for-ma'tion** (in-för-mä'shün), *n.* **1.** Act or process of informing; communication of intelligence; instruction. **2.** Knowledge communicated by others or obtained by study and investigation; intelligence. **3.** Act of informing against

a person or party. **4. Law.** A kind of public prosecution for an offense. It differs from the indictment in not being based on the finding of a grand jury. — **Syn.** See *KNOWLEDGE*.

**in-form'a-tive** (in-för'mä-tiv), *a.* Instructive.

**in-form'er** (-mër), *n.* **1.** One who imparts knowledge or news. **2.** One who informs against another; specif., one who informs of violations of law. — **Syn.** See *INFORMANT*.

**in-form'ing, p. a.** **1.** That gives form; animating. **2.** Instructive. — **in-form'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**in-for'tune** (in-för'tün), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. infortunium*. See *IN-* not; *FORTUNE*.] **1.** Misfortune. *Obs.* **2. Astrol.** The planet Saturn, Mars, or sometimes Mercury; — so called because of its supposed evil influence.

**in-fra'** (in-frä-). [*L.*] A prefix denoting *below, lower than*; as in *infrasternal, situated below the sternum*.

**in-fra-ost'al** (-öst'äl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath the costæ, or ribs.

**in-fract'** (in-fräkt'), *v. t.* [*L. infractus*, p. p. of *infringere*. See *INFRICT*.] To break; infringe; violate, as a right.

**in-frac'tion** (in-fräkt'shün), *n.* [*L. infractio*. See *INFRICT*.] Act of breaking; breach, esp. of a law or obligation; violation; infringement; transgression.

**in-frac'tor** (-tër), *n.* An infringer; violator; breaker.

**in-fra-lap-sa'ri-an** (in-frä-läp-sä-ri-än; 3), *n.* [*in-fra-* + *L. lapsus* a falling, fall. See *LAPSE*.] *Ecccl. Hist.* A Calvinist who considers the decree of election as contemplating the "fall" as past and the elect as being fallen and guilty when elected; one who considers the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil. Cf. *SUPRALAPSARIAN*.

**in-fra-lap-sa'ri-an, a.** — **an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **in-fra-max'il-la-ry** (-mäkt'si-lä-ri), *a.* *Anat.* Under the lower jaw, as *inframaxillary* nerves.

**in-fra-me'di-an** (-mä'di-än), *a.* *Zoögeog.* Designating a zone of the sea bottom lying at the depth of between fifty and one hundred fathoms. — **in-fra-me'di-an, n.**

**in-fran'gi-ble** (in-frän'ji-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms.

**2.** Not to be infringed, or violated. — **in-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-fran'gi-ble-ness, n.** — **in-fran'gi-bly**, *adv.*

**in-fra-or-bit'al** (in-frä-ör-bit'äl), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the orbit.

**in-fra-red', a.** Pert. to or designating that part of the spectrum lying outside of the visible spectrum at its red end.

**in-fre-quence** (in-frë'kwëns), *n.* Infrequency.

**in-fre-quen-cy** (-kwën-si), *n.* State of rarely happening; rareness.

**in-fre-quent** (in-frë'kwënt), *a.* **1.** Seldom happening; rare. **2.** Occurring at considerable distances or intervals; occasional. — **in-fre-quent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-fringe'** (in-frin'j), *v. t.*; -**FRINGED'** (-frin'jid'); -**FRINGING** (-frin'j-ing). [*L. infringere; in-* in + *frangere* to break.] **1.** To break or break down; destroy; frustrate; impair. *Obs.* **2.** To commit a breach of; violate; commit an infringement of. — **Syn.** See *TRANSPASS*. — *v. i.* To encroach; trespass; — used with *on* or *upon*.

**in-fringe'ment** (-mënt), *n.* **1.** Act of infringing. **2.** A breach of, or an encroachment or trespass on, a right or privilege, as of a patent, copyright, or trade-mark.

**in-fring'er** (-frin'jër), *n.* One who infringes.

**in-fun-dib'u-lar** (in-fün-dib'ü-lär) *a.* Having the form of a **in-fun-dib'u-late** (-lät)

funnel; also, pertaining to or having an infundibulum.

**in-fun-dib'u-li-form'** (-fü-ly-förm'), *a.* [*L. infundibulum* funnel + *-form*.] Infundibular; funnel-shaped.

**in-fun-dib'u-lum** (-läm; *n.*, *a.* *pl.* -**DIBULA** (-lä). [*L.*, a funnel.] Any of various funnel-shaped or dilated organs or parts; as: *Anat.* A The hollow, conical process of gray matter, to which the pituitary body is attached. **B** The small spaces (having walls beset with air sacs) in which the bronchial tubes terminate in the lungs.

**in-fu'ri-ate** (in-fü'ri-ät), *a.* [*It. infuriato*, p. p., or *LL. infuriatus*, p. p. of *injurare; in-* in + *L. furia* fury.] Furiously angry; enraged. — (**-ät**), *v. t.*; -**AT'ED** (-ät'äd); -**AT'ING**. To render furious; enrage; madden. — **in-fu'ri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-fu'ri-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.*

**in-fus'cate** (-füs'käät), -**cat-ed** (-käät-äd), *a.* [*L. infuscatus* darkened; *in-* in + *fuscus* dark.] *Zoöl.* Darkened with a brownish tinge; — said of the wings of insects.

**in-fuse'** (-füz'), *v. t.*; -**FUSED'** (-füzd'); -**FUS'ING** (-füz'ing). [*L. infusus*, p. p. of *infundere* to pour in; *in-* in + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon). **2.** To instill, as principles or qualities; introduce; insinuate. **3.** To inspire or imbue (with); animate; fill. **4.** To steep without boiling.

**in-fus'er** (-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, infuses.

**in-fu'si-ble** (-fü'zi-b'l), *a.* Not fusible; hardly fusible. — **in-fu'si-bil'i-ty, in-fu'si-ble-ness, n.**

**in-fu'sion** (-zhün), *n.* **1.** Act or process of infusing; instillation; also, that which is infused or is got by infusing; quality or element introduced; tincture; admixture. **2.** Specif., *Surg.*, the introduction of a solution, esp. a saline solution, into the veins.



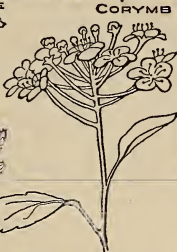






äle, senâte, càre, ärm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'ër; Ice, ìll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

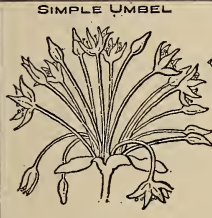
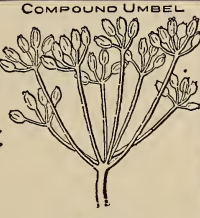


INDETERMINATE OR RACEMOSE INFLORESCENCE





FORMS WITH ELONGATED AXES

<p>RACEME</p> <p>SIMPLE RACEME OR PANICLE</p>  <p>LILY OF THE VALLEY</p>			<p>COMPOUND RACEME</p>  <p>AMERICAN WHITE HELLEBORE</p>			<p>CORYMB</p>  <p>HAWTHORN</p>			<p>SPIKE</p> <p>SIMPLE SPIKE</p>  <p>PLANTAIN</p>			<p>SPADIX</p>  <p>JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT</p>			<p>AMENT</p>  <p>BIRCH</p>			<p>COMPOUND SPIKE</p>  <p>COUCH GRASS</p>		
<p>STROBILE</p>  <p>HOP</p>						<p>EACH SPIKELET IS A LOGUETA</p> 														





FORM WITH ABBREVIATED AXIS

<p>UMBEL</p> <p>SIMPLE UMBEL</p>  <p>ONION</p>		<p>COMPOUND UMBEL</p>  <p>FENNEL</p>	
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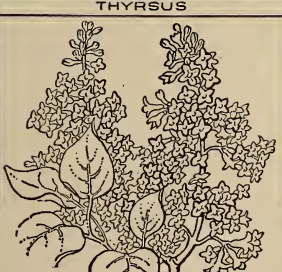

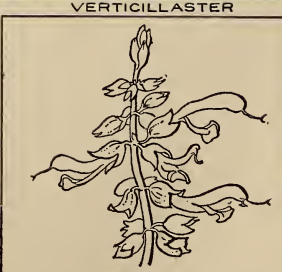
FORM WITH DILATED AXIS

<p>CAPITULUM OR HEAD</p> <p>DANDELION</p> 			<p>CLOVER</p> 			<p>BLACK-EYED SUSAN</p> 					
<p>FIG</p> 						<p>THE FLOWERS ARE BORN WITHIN THE RECEPTACLE</p>					

DETERMINATE OR CYMOSE INFLORESCENCE

<p>SOLITARY TERMINAL FLOWER</p>  <p>WAKE-ROBIN</p>		<p>DICHASIAM</p>  <p>A CHICKWEED</p>		<p>POLYCHASIAM</p>  <p>A SPURGE</p>		<p>MONOCHASIAM</p>  <p>FORGET-ME-NOT, HELIOTROPE</p>	
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MIXED INFLORESCENCE

<p>THYRSUS</p>  <p>LILAC</p>			<p>MIXED PANICLE</p>  <p>PRIVET</p>			<p>VERTICILLASTER</p>  <p>SALVIA</p>		
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INFLORESCENCE

J  
K  
L  
M



**in-fu/sion-ism** (in-fu/'zhün-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the soul is preëxistent to the body, and is infused into it at conception or birth; — opposed to *traductarianism* and *creationism*. — **in-fu/sion-ist**, *n.*

**in-fu/sive** (-siv), *a.* Having the power of infusion; specif., inspiring; influencing.

**in-fu-so'ri-a** (in-fü-sö'ri-ä; 57), *n. pl.* [NL.; — because found in *infusions*.] 1. *Nat. Hist. Orig.*, a heterogeneous group comprising most minute plants and animals (mostly microscopic) found in decomposing infusions of organic matter, in stagnant water, etc. 2. *Zool.* Now, a class generally regarded as the most highly organized of the protozoans and characterized by the presence of cilia. They may be found in any exposed body of water; only the largest are visible to the naked eye.

**in-fu-so'ri-al** (-äl), *a.* *Zool.* 1. Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Infusoria. 2. Composed of or containing Infusoria; as: **infusorial earth**, or kieselguhr (so called from sense 1 of *Infusoria*). [FUSORIAL, 1.]

**in-fu-so'ri-an** (-än), *n.* One of the Infusoria. — *a.* = **in-fu-sive** (-ing). 1. [For ME. *-end*, *-and*, *-ind*, AS. *-ende*.] The suffix of the present participle, as in *singing birds*.

[*Inf*] This ending later became confused with *-ing* of the verbal noun (see def. 2 below). The attributive use of the verbal noun, however, is in general easily distinguished from that of the participle. Thus, drinking water is not "water that drinks," but "water for drinking."

2. [ME. *-ing*, AS. *-ing*, *-ung*.] A suffix used to form nouns, primarily abstract nouns of action from verbs, and also, by analogy, from nouns, adverbs, and other words.

**in/gath'er** (in-'gäth'ér), *v. t. & i.* To gather in or together; collect; esp., to harvest.

**in-gem'i-nate** (in-jém'i-nät), *v. t.* [L. *ingeminatus*, *p. p.* *ingeminare* to double. See **GEMINATE**.] To redouble or repeat; reiterate. — **in-gem'i-na'tion** (-nä'shün), *n.*

**in-gen'er-a-ble** (in-jén-'ér-ä-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being engendered or produced; original. *Rare*.

**in-gen'er-ate** (-ät), *a.* [L. *ingeneratus*, *p. p.* of *ingere-re*. See **ENGENER**.] Generated within; inborn; innate. — (-ät), *v. t.* To generate or produce within; beget; engender; cause. *Both Now Rare*. [ate.]

**in-gen'er-ate** (-ät), *a.* Not generated; as, God is *ingenere- ingenuous* (in-jén-'yüs), *a.* [L. *ingenüus*, fr. *ingenium* natural quality or capacity, genius.] 1. Possessed of genius or unusual mental powers; talented; clever; intelligent. *Obs.* 2. Possessed of ingenuity; inventive. 3. Proceeding from, or characterized by, cleverness or ingenuity; having a curious design; of ideas, etc., adroit, shrewd, or witty. — **in-gen'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-gen'ious-ness**, *n.*

|| **in/gé'nu'e** (än'zhä-nü'), *n.*; *pl.* -**NUES** (F.-nü'). [F., fem. of *ingenuus* ingenuous.] An ingenuous, or naïve, girl or young woman, or an actress representing such a person.

**in/ge-nu'i-ty** (in-'jé-nü'-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). [L. *ingenuitas* ingenuousness.] 1. Ingenuous character; candor. *Archaic*. 2. Ingeniousness; as: *a* Inventiveness. *b* Cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance.

**in-gen'u-ous** (-jén'ü-üs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus* inborn, free-born, noble, frank.] 1. Of a superior character; noble; generous. 2. Free from reserve, disguise, or dissimulation; open; frank; also, artlessly frank or free. 3. Error. for **INGENIOUS**. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Unreserved; plain, sincere, candid. See **FRANK**. — **in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-gen'ess**, *n.*

**in-gest'** (-jést'), *v. t.* [L. *ingestus*, *p. p.* of *ingerere* to put in; *in-* + *gerere* to bear.] To take into the alimentary canal or digestive cavity.

**in-ges'ta** (in-jés'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Physiol.* That which is introduced into the body by the stomach or alimentary canal; — opposed to *egesta*.

**in-ges'tion** (-chün), *n.* [L. *ingestio* a pouring in, introduction.] Act or process of ingesting; act of taking or putting into the stomach or digestive cavity, as food.

**in-ges'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, the function of ingestion.

**in/gle** (in-'glé), *n.* Flame; blaze; fire; fireplace.

**in/gle-nook'** (-nök'), *n.*, or **ingle** *nook*. Chimney corner.

**in/gle-side'** (-sid'), *n.* A fireside.

**in-glo'ri-ous** (in-glö'ri-üs; 57), *a.* 1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; obscure; humble; as, an *inglorious* life of ease. 2. Shameful; ignominious; as, an *inglorious* defeat. — **in-glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in/got** (in-'göt; in-'), *n.* 1. A mold to cast metals in. *Obs.* 2. A mass of metal cast into a convenient shape, as a bar, block, etc.; — said esp. of precious metals and of steel.

**in-graft'** (in-gräft'), *v. t.* 1. To insert, as a scion of one tree in another for propagation; graft; fig., to introduce so as to make a part of something. 2. To subject to grafting.

**in/grain'** (in-'grän'; in-'grän'), *v. t.* 1. To dye with or in grain, or kermes. 2. To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. 3. To work into the natural texture of; saturate; imbue. — (in-'grän'), *a.* 1. Dyed before manufacture or in the fiber; as, an *ingrain* carpet. 2. Thoroughly inwrought; ingrained. — *n.* Ingrain yarn; an ingrain carpet.

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**in/grained'** (in-'gränd'; in-'gränd'), *p. a.* Wrought into the grain or fiber; deep-seated; as, a cat's *ingrained* aversion to water. — **Syn.** See **INVERTERATE**.

**in/grate** (in-'grät), *a.* [L. *ingratus*. See **IN-** NOT; **GRATEFUL**.] Showing ingratitude; ungrateful. — *n.* An ingrate person.

**in-gra'ti-ate** (in-grä'shí-ät), *v. t.*; -**AT'ED** (-ät'éd); -**AT'ING**. [*in-* + L. *gratia* favor.] To bring into favor; insinuate. **Syn.** *Ingratiate*, *insinuate*. To *ingratiate* one's self is to win one's way into favor, esp. by seditious (often servile) effort to please; *insinuate* implies also subtle and suave persistence; as, he *ingratiated* himself with them by his attentions and a show of deference; a sly, polite, *insinuating* address.

**in-gra'ti-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.* Act of ingratiating.

**in-gra'ti-a-to-ry** (in-grä'shí-ä-tö-ri), *a.* That tends to ingratiate; ingratiating.

**in-grat'i-tude** (in-'grät'i-tüd), *n.* Want of gratitude; insensibility to, forgetfulness of, or ill return for, kindness or favors received; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.

**in-gra-ves-cent** (in-'grä-vés'ént), *a.* [L. *ingravesco*, *p. pr.* of *ingravescere* to grow heavier or worse; *in-* + *gravis* heavy.] *Med.* Gradually increasing in severity or gravity. — **in-gra-ves'cence** (-éns), *n.*

**in-gre'di-ent** (in-'gréd'i-ént), *n.* [L. *ingrediens*, *-entis*, entering into, *p. pr.* of *ingredi* to enter; *in-* + *gradi* to walk, go.] A component part of a combination or mixture; element; constituent. — **Syn.** See **COMPONENT**.

**in-gress** (in-'grés), *n.* [L. *ingressus*, fr. *ingredi*. See **INGREDIENT**.] 1. Act of entering; entrance. 2. Power or liberty of access. 3. A place for entering; a way of entrance.

**in-gres'sion** (in-'grés'hün), *n.* Ingress. *Rare*.

**in-gres'sive** (in-'grés'iv), *a.* Of or pert. to ingress; entering; specif., *Gram.*, inceptive. — **in-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-grow'ing** (in-'grö'ing), *a.* Growing into some other substance; as, an *ingrowing* nail on the toe.

**in-grow'n** (in-'grön'), *p. a.* 1. Grown in or within something; specif., of immaterial things, innate. 2. That has grown into the adjacent flesh; — said of a nail.

**in-growth'** (-gröth'), *n.* A growth or development inward.

**in/gui-nal** (in-'gwi-näl), *a.* [L. *inguinalis*, fr. *inguen*, *inguinis*, groin.] Of, pert. to, or in the region of, the groin.

**in-gur'gi-tate** (-gür'ji-tät), *v. t.*; -**TAT'ED** (-tät'éd); -**TAT'ING**. [L. *ingurgitatus* poured in; *in-* + *gurgis* whirlpool.] To swallow. — **in-gur'gi-ta'tion** (-tä'shün), *n.*

**in-hab'it** (-häb'it), *v. t.* [OF. *habitare*, L. *inhabitare*; *in-* + *habitare* to dwell.] 1. To live in; occupy permanently. 2. To settle as resident. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To live; dwell. *Archaic*.

**in-hab'it-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

**in-hab'it-ance** (-ä-töns), *n.* 1. Inhabitation. 2. An abode.

**in-hab'it-an-cy** (-tän-si), *n.*; *pl.* -**CIES** (-siz). Act of inhabiting; state of being inhabited; residence; occupancy.

**in-hab'it-ant** (-tänt), *n.* [L. *inhabitans*, *-antis*, *p. pr.* of *inhabitare*.] One who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from a transient lodger or visitor.

**Syn.** *Inhabitant*, *citizen*, *denizen* (esp. in their literary implications). *Inhabitant*, the general term, implies permanent abode; *citizen*, enjoyment of the full rights and privileges of allegiance; *denizen* (sometimes merely poetical or elevated for *inhabitant*) often suggests admission by favor to privileges not claimable as rights.

**in-hab'it-a'tion** (-i-tä'shün), *n.* An inhabiting; dwelling.

**in-hab'it-ed**, *v. a.* Having one or more inhabitants.

**in-häl'ant** (in-häl'ánt), *a.* Inhaling; used for inhaling. — *n.* 1. An inhaler. 2. That which is to be inhaled, as a medicinal preparation.

**in/ha-la'tion** (in'hä-lä'shün), *n.* Act of inhaling; also, something to be inhaled.

**in-hale'** (in-häl'), *v. t.*; -**HALED'** (-hald') -**HAL'ING** (-häl'-). [*in-* + *halare* to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; inspire; — opp. to *exhale*.

**in-häl'er** (-häll'ér), *n.* 1. One who inhales. 2. An apparatus for administering a vapor or volatile substance for anæsthetic or medicinal purposes, or one for filtering air.

**in/har-mon'ic** (in-'här-mön'ik), *a.* Not harmonic; dis-

**in/har-mon'i-cal** (-här-mön'ik-äl), *c.* discordant; inharmonic.

**in/har-mo'ni-ous** (in-mö'n'üs), *a.* Not harmonious; discordant. — **in/har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in/haul'** (in'höl'), *n.* [L. *haurire* (-ér), *n.* *Naut.* A rope used to draw in a sail, esp. a jib, or to draw in the boom.

**in-her'e** (in-'hër'), *v. i.*; -**HERED'** (-hërd') -**HER'ING** (-hër'-ing). [L. *inherere*; *in-* + *herere* to stick, hang.] To be inherent; to be a fixed element or attribute; cleave (to); belong, as attributes, qualities, etc.

**in-her'ence** (-hër'éns), *n.* State, quality, or fact of inhering or of being inherent.

**in-her'ent-cy** (-én-si), *n.*; *pl.* -**ENCIES** (-siz). Inherence; an inherent character, attribute or the like.

**in-her'ent** (-ént), *a.* [L. *inherens*, *-entis*, *p. pr.* See **INHERERE**.] Permanently existing as an attribute in something; belonging by nature; inalienable; inseparable. — **Syn.** See **INTRINSIC**. — **in-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

äle, senâte, càre, äm, äccout, ärm, äsk, söft; äve, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'èr; Ìce, Ìll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circüs, menü; föod, fööt; out, oil; chair; gör, siag, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdüre (87);



**in-her-it** (-hēr'it), *v. t.* [OF. *enheriter* to appoint as heir, L. *inhereditare*; *in-in* + *hereditare* to inherit, *heres* heir.] **1.** To make heir; put in possession. *Obs.* **2.** To take by descent or inheritance; receive by birth. **3.** To have in turn or receive as if from an ancestor; as, the administration *inherited* this problem. **4.** To come into possession of; possess; receive; obtain. **5.** To be heir to (another); succeed. — *v. i.* **1.** To take or hold a possession, property, estate, or rights by inheritance. **2.** To derive its nature or character (from).

**in-her-it-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited; transmissible; descendible. **2.** Capable of taking, or having the right to take, by inheritance or as heir. — **in-her-it-a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bil'i-tī), *n.* **in-her-it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**in-her-it-ance** (-i-tāns), *n.* **1.** An inheriting. **2.** That which is or may be inherited; possession passing by descent; heritage. **3.** A valuable possession or blessing, esp. one received by gift; benefaction. **4.** Possession; ownership. — **Syn.** See **HERITAGE**.

**in-her'i-tor** (-i-tēr), *n.* One who inherits; an heir. — **in-her'i-tress** (-trēs), **in-her'i-trix** (-triks), *n. fem.*

**in-he'sion** (in-hē'shūn), *n.* [L. *inheasio*. See **INHERE**.] State of being inherent in something; inherence.

**in-hib'it** (-hib'it), *v. t.* [L. *inhibitus*, p. p. of *inhibere*; *in-in* + *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** To forbid; interdict. **2.** To check; restrain, as in activity. — **Syn.** See **FORBID**.

**in-hib'it-er**, or **i-tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, inhibits. **in-hi-bi'tion** (in-hi-bi'shūn), *n.* Act of inhibiting, or state of being inhibited; restraint; prohibition; embargo.

**in-hib'i-to-ry** (in-hib'i-tō-rī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or producing inhibition; tending or serving to inhibit.

**in-hos'pi-ta-ble** (-hōs'pī-tā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not hospitable. **2.** Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; wild. — **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty** (-tāl'i-tī), *n.* Quality or fact of being inhospitable.

**in-hu'man** (-hū'mān), *a.* **1.** Destitute of human kindness; cruel; unfeeling. **2.** Unlike what is normally human; non-human. — **in-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

**in-hu-mane'** (in-hū-mān'), *a.* Inhuman; cruel; brutal; lacking humanity; not humane. — **in-hu-mane-ly**, *adv.*

**in-hu-man'i-ty** (-mān'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tiz). Quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty; also, an inhuman act. **in-hu-ma'tion** (in-hū-mā'shūn), *n.* Act of inhoming.

**in-hume'** (in-hūm'), *v. t.*; **IN-HUMED'** (-hūm'd) ; **-HUM'ING** (-hūm'ing). [L. *inhumare*; *in-in* + *humare* to bury.] To deposit in the earth; bury; inter.

**in-im'i-cal** (-im'i-kāl), *a.* [L. *inimicalis*, fr. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile; *in-* not + *amicus* friendly.] **1.** Having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly. **2.** Opposed in tendency or effects; antagonistic. — **in-im'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**in-im'i-ta-ble** (-i-tā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imitated; matchless. — **in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-i-tā-bil'i-tī), **in-im'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**in-i-on** (in-i-on), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ion* back of the head.] **Cranial.** The external occipital protuberance of the skull.

**in-iq'u-i-tous** (-ik'wī-tūs), *a.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked. — **in-iq'u-i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tous-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Nefarious, criminal, unrighteous, flagitious, heinous, atrocious. — **Iniquitous**, **nefarious**. **Iniquitous** suggests gross injustice; **nefarious** implies extreme wickedness, esp. such as is involved in the breach of sacred obligations.

**in-iq'ui-ty** (-itī), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tiz). [F. *iniquité*, L. *iniquitas* inequality, injustice, *iniquus* uneven, unjust; *in-* not + *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing; unrighteousness; wickedness. **2.** An iniquitous thing; sin; crime.

**in-i'tial** (-ish'āl), *a.* [L. *initialis*, fr. *initium* entrance, beginning, *inire* to enter; *in-* in + *ire* to go.] **1.** Of or pert. to the beginning; commencing. **2.** Standing at the beginning; first. — **n.** **1.** The first letter of a word or name. **2.** A large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph. — *v. t.*; **-TIALED** (-shāld) or **-TIALED**; **-TIAL-ING** or **-TIAL-LING**. To mark with an initial or initials. — **in-i'tial-ly**, *adv.*

**in-i'ti-ate** (-i-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd) ; **-AT'ING**. [L. *initiatum*, p. p. of *initiare* to begin, *initium* beginning. See **INITIAL**.] **1.** To introduce by a first act; originate; begin. **2.** To instruct in the rudiments or principles. **3.** To introduce into a society, club, etc., as by formal rites. **Syn.** Admit, instate, induct; commence, inaugurate, open. — **Initiate**, **inaugurate**. Both words emphasize the act (often formal) of beginning. **Initiate** is the more general term; **inaugurate**, in the sense of *begin*, heightens the implication of formality or ceremony, and properly applies only to something of dignity or importance; **inaugurate** is often misused as a grandiloquent synonym for *begin* or *open*; as, the new method of procedure was *initiated* under favorable conditions; the French Revolution was felt by many to have *inaugurated* a new era.

**in-i'ti-ate** (-āt), *a.* **1.** Initiated; also, pertaining to an initiate. **2.** In the initial stage; begun; commenced.

**initiate tenant** by curtesy, or **tenant by the curtesy initiate**, *Law*, a husband vested with an inchoate right (*curtesy initiate*) in his wife's estate of inheritance by the birth of a child. His estate is not consummated till the death of the wife.

— *n.* One who is, or is to be, initiated.

**in-i'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of initiating, or process of being initiated. **2.** The rites, ceremonies, or instructions with which one is made a member of a society, etc.

**in-i'ti-a-tive** (-ish'i-ā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate, or begin; preliminary. — *n.* **1.** An introductory step. **2.** The right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action; specif., *Political Science*, the right or procedure by which legislation may be introduced or enacted directly by the people, as in the Swiss Confederation and in many of the States of the United States; — chiefly used with *the*. **3.** Energy or aptitude displayed in the initiation of action; self-reliant enterprise; as, a man of marked *initiative*. — **in-i'ti-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**in-i'ti-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, initiates. **in-i'ti-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* **1.** Suitable for beginning; introductory; prefatory. **2.** Tending or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies; as, *initiatory* rites.

**in-ject'** (-jēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *innectus*, p. p. of *innectere*; *in-* in + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To throw or force in; **2.** To throw in by way of suggestion, etc.; interject.

**in-ject'ion** (in-jēkt'shūn), *n.* **1.** An injecting. **2. Med.** State of being injected; congestion. **3.** That which is injected; esp., a liquid medicine injected into the body.

**in-ject'or** (-tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, injects; specif., a device for injecting feed water into a steam boiler by the direct action of live steam.

**in'ju-di'cious** (in'jū-dī'sh'ūs; 86), *a.* Not judicious; indiscreet; unwise. **Syn.** Inconsiderate, rash, hasty, imprudent. — **in'ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

**in-junc'tion** (in-jūnk'tshūn), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, fr. *injungere*, *injunctum*, to join into, enjoin. See **ENJOIN**.] **1.** Act of enjoining. **2.** An order; precept; direction. **3. Law.** A writ or process granted by a court of equity and requiring a party to do or forbear some act. — **Syn.** See **MANDATE**.

**in'jure** (in'jūr), *v. t.*; **IN-JURED** (-jōrd) ; **-JUR-ING**. [From E. *injury*, or F. *injure* injury. See **INJURY**.] To do harm to; hurt; damage; hurt or wound, as the person; impair the soundness of, as health; give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings. — **Syn.** Damage, mar, spoil, harm, sully, wrong; maltreat, insult, affront, dishonor.

**in'jur-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who injures or wrongs. **in-ju'ri-ous** (in-jū-rī-ūs; 86), *a.* [L. *injurius*. See **INJURY**.] **1.** Inflicting or tending to inflict injury; hurtful; mischievous; as, a diet *injurious* to health. **2.** Slanderous; abusive; as, *injurious* language. — **Syn.** Harmful, pernicious, baneful, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, ruinous. — **in-ju'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in'ju-ry** (in'jū-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). [L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius* injurious, unjust; *in-* not + *ius*, *juris*, right, law, justice.] **1.** Damage or hurt done or suffered; detriment to, or violation of, person, character, feelings, rights, property, or interest, or the value of a thing. **2.** An act which damages or hurts. **3. Law.** An actionable wrong. **4.** Abusive speech; insult. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Damage, harm, detriment, hurt, mischief, loss, impairment; prejudice, evil, ill, injustice, wrong. — **Injury**, **damage**, **harm**, **mischief** agree in the idea of detriment. **Injury** is the general term; **damage** is esp. an injury which impairs value or involves loss; **harm** is the more popular and colloq. term for *injury*; **mischief** is troublesome or vexatious harm or injury, worked esp. by a personal or living agent; it often suggests petty annoyance due to sport or thoughtlessness.

**in-just'ice** (in-jūs'tīs), *n.* **1.** Want of justice; violation of another's rights; wrong. **2.** An unjust act; a wrong. **Syn.** Inequity, unfairness, wrong; hardship, injury. — **Injustice**, **wrong**. **Injustice** applies to whatever is not just; **wrong** is stronger, more positive and personal; as, I have met with much *injustice*; our *wrongs* are greater than we can bear.

**ink** (ɪŋk), *n.* [OF. *enque*, L. *encaustum* the purple-red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Gr. *ἐγκαυστρον*, fr. *ἐγκαυστρον* burnt in, encaustic. See **ENCAUSTIC**.] **1.** A fluid, or a viscous material used for writing and printing. **2. Zool.** The black protective secretion of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish. See **SEPIA**.

— *v. t.* To put ink upon.

**ink'ber-ry** (ɪŋk'bēr-ī), *n.* **1.** A species (*Ilex glabra*) of holly with evergreen oblong leathery leaves and small black berries. **2.** The pokeweed. **3.** The fruit of either of these plants.

**ink'er** (ɪŋk'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, inks.

**ink'horn'** (ɪŋk'hōrn'), *n.* A small bottle of horn or other material formerly used for holding ink.

**ink'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being inky.



**in'kle** (in'k'l), *n.* A kind of linen tape or braid; also, the thread or yarn from which inkle is made.

**ink'ling** (in'k'ling), *n.* 1. A partial revelation; a slight knowledge. 2. A reason to suspect or infer; a hint.

**ink'stand'** (in'k'stând'), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into; also, a device for holding ink, pens, etc.

**ink'wood'** (-wôd'), *n.* A reservoir for ink.

**ink'wood'** (-wôd'), *n.* A small tree (*Ecothea paniculata*) of Florida and the West Indies, having dark-colored wood.

**ink'y** (in'k'i), *a.*, **ink'y-er** (-i-z'), **ink'y-est**. Consisting of, using, or resembling ink; soiled with ink; black.

**in-lace'** (in-lâs'). **Var. of ENLACE.**

**in-laid'** (in-lâd'), *n.* 1. Set into a surface so as to form a decorative design; decorated with such a design.

**in-land** (in-lând'), *a.* 1. Interior; not on, or belonging to, the frontier. 2. Within the land; not bordering the sea. 3. Limited to the inland or interior, or to inland routes; as, *inland* commerce. 4. Confined to a country or state; domestic. — *adv.* Away from the frontier or coast.

**in-lan'e** (in-lân'd'), *n.* The interior of a country, or the part or parts near the centers of population.

**in-land-er** (in-lân-dêr'), *n.* One who lives inland.

**in-law'** (in-lâw'), *v. t.* [**AS. inlagian**. See **LAW**; **LAW**.] *O. Eng. Law.* To clear of outlawry or attainder; place under the protection of the law. — **in-law-ry'** (in-lâw-rî'), *n.*

**in-lay'** (in-lâ'), *v. t.*; for **prin.** parts see **LAY**. 1. To set into the body of a surface; also, to adorn (a surface) by inlaying (with). 2. To cast (a print, a printed page, etc.) in a heavier or stouter sheet serving as a mat or frame for it; also to provide (a book) with inlaid illustrations.

**in-lay'** (in-lâ'), *n.* Material inlaid; inlaid work.

**in-lay-er**, *n.* One who does, or works at, inlaying.

**in-let'** (in-lêt'), *n.* 1. Act of letting in. **Rare.** 2. A passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; entrance. 3. A recess in a shore; a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands. 4. That which is let in or inlaid.

**in-let'** (in-lêt'), *v. t.*; **-LET'**; **-LET'ING**. To insert; inlay.

**in-ly** (in-lî'), *adv.* 1. Internally; inwardly; in the heart. 2. Heartily; intimately. **a.** Internal; secret. **Obs.**

**in-mate** (in-mât'), *n.* [**in** + *mate* associate.] 1. One who lives in the same house or apartment with another. 2. One of a family or community occupying a single dwelling; also, one kept in an asylum, prison, etc. 3. An inhabitant.

**in-mesh'**. **Var. of ENMESH.**

**in-most'** (-môst'), *a.* [**AS. inmest**, a double superlative form fr. *inne* within, in, in.] Deepest within; innermost.

**inn** (in), *n.* [**AS. in, inn**, house, inn, fr. *in*, in.] 1. A place of shelter; hence, dwelling; residence; abode. **Obs.** 2. A public house for lodging and entertaining travelers or wayfarers; hotel; hostelry. 3. A residence or hotel for students; — now used only in names of certain buildings in England and Ireland (esp. the **Inns of Court** in England), or of the societies that occupy them. [**Obs. or R.**]

— *v. t. & t.* To lodge, stop, or put up (at or as at an inn).

**in-nate** (in-nât'), *n.* [**in**, *innatus*; *in* + *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] Inborn; native; natural; belonging by nature. — **in-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-nate-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Inborn, congenital, inbred, original, inherent, constitutional, intrinsic, inherited, ancestral. — **Innate**, inborn, inbred, congenital. **Innate** (the Latin term) and **inborn** (the Saxon term) are often used without distinction, but **inborn** retains more specific reference to that which is actually born in one; **inbred** suggests qualities deeply rooted or firmly ingrained; as, *innate* ideas; *inbred* sentiments. That is **congenital** which exists from birth.

**in-nav'i-ga-ble** (in-nâv'i-gâ-b'l'), *a.* Not navigable.

**in-ner** (in-êr'), *a.* [**AS. innera**, a compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in*, in.] 1. Farther in; interior; internal; not outer. 2. Of or pert. to the mind or spirit or its phenomena. — **n.** A certain division of a target. See **TARGET**, **Illustr.**

**in-ner-most** (-môst'), *a.* [**For inmost**.] Farthest inward; innermost. — *n.* Innermost part or being.

**in-ner-vate** (in-nêr-vât'), *v. t.* [**See INNERVE**.] 1. To supply with nerves. 2. To stimulate (a nerve or an organ) to activity.

**in-ner-va-tion** (in-êr-vâ'sh'yun), *n.* 1. **Physiol.** The nervous excitation necessary for the maintenance of the life and functions of the various organs. 2. **Anat.** The distribution of nerves to or in a part.

**in-ner-ve'** (in-nêr-v'), *n.* [**in** + *nerve*.] To give nervous energy or power to; invigorate; stimulate.

**inn'hold'er** (in-hôld'êr'), *n.* An innkeeper.

**in-ning** (in-ning), *n.* 1. Act of taking in, gathering, inclosing, reclaiming, or the like. 2. In *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea, a marsh, etc. 3. In cricket, baseball, etc., one of the turns of a side or a player to bat; hence, in some other games, a similar turn with the object of scoring; — often, usually in British use, in *pl.* form but construed as a *sing.* 4. The turn of a person or a party in power.

**inn'keep'er** (in-kêp'êr'), *n.* One who keeps an inn.

**in-no-cence** (in-nô-sên's), *n.* 1. State or quality of being innocent; as, a Purity of heart; blamelessness. **b** Guileless-

ness; artlessness. **c** Freedom from guilt. 2. Something that is innocent; esp., an innocent person. 3. **a** The common bluet (*Houstonia cœrulea*). **b** A small scrophulariaceous herb (*Collinsia verna*) of the eastern United States; also, a related species (*C. bicolor*) of California. — **Syn.** Harmlessness, sinlessness, guiltlessness.

**in-no-cen-cy** (sên-sî'), *n.*; **pl.** -cies (-sîz'). Innocence.

**in-no-cen-tis** (-sên-tis), *a.* [**Fr.**, fr. *L. innocens, -entis*; *in* + *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to harm.] 1. Free from guilt or sin, or from evil action or effect; specif.: **a** Of persons; guileless; sinless; pure; also, blameless. **b** Of actions and things; without evil influence or effect, or not arising from evil intention. 2. **a** Guileless, ignorant, or simple. **b** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or offense. **c** Blamelessly free or devoid of; without; as, to be *innocent* of clothes; — usually *colof.* 3. Harmless; innoxious; as, an *innocent* medicine. 4. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade; specif., *Internal Law*, not contraband. — **Syn.** Inoffensive, immaculate, pure. See **SIMPLE**.

— *n.* 1. **a** An innocent one; esp., a young child. **b** An unsophisticated person; a simpleton; also, a natural fool; an idiot. 2. In *pl.* Bluets. See **INNOCENCE**, 3. **a**. *U. S.*

**in-no-cen-ty**, *adv.* In an innocent manner.

**in-noc'u-ous** (in-nôk'û-ûs'), *a.* [**L. innocuus**; *in* + *nocuus* hurtful, nocere to hurt.] Harmless; producing no ill effect. — **in-noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-nom'i-nate** (in-nôm'i-nâ'; in-nôm''), *a.* [**L. innominatus**; *in* + *nominare* to name.] Having no name.

**innominate bone**, *Anat.*, either of the two bones which together form the sides and anterior wall of the pelvic cavity, each consisting of three parts, ilium, ischium, and pubis, consolidated into one in the adult; the hip bone.

**in-no-vate** (in-nô-vât'), *v. t.*; **-VAT'ED** (-vât'êd); **-VAT'ING**. [**L. innovatus**, p. p. of *innovare* to renew; *in* + *novare* to make new, novus new.] To make innovations in; change. **Obs.** — *v. i.* To make changes.

**in-no-va'tion** (-vâ'sh'yun), *n.* 1. Act of innovating. 2. **a** change or novelty, esp. in customs, manners, or rites.

**in-no-va-tive** (in-nô-vâ-tiv'), *a.* Characterized by, tending to, or introducing, innovations.

**in-no-va'tor** (-vâ'têr'), *n.* One who innovates.

**in-nox'ious** (in-nôk'sh'ûs'), *a.* Harmless.

**in-nu-er'endo** (in-nû-êr'ên-dô'), *n.*; **pl.** -DOES (-dôz'). [**L.**, by imitation, by giving, gerund of *innuere, innutium*, to give a nod, intimate; *in* + *nuere* (in comp.) to nod.]

1. *Law*. A parenthetical explanation or interpretation of words in a text, esp. of words alleged to be injurious or libelous; — so called from the former use of *innuendo*, with the force of "meaning" or "that is to say," to introduce such explanations. 2. A remote allusion or reference, usually derogatory. — **Syn.** See **INSINUATION**.

**in-nu'it** (in-nû-i'), *n. pl.* The Eskimos of America, as distinguished from the *Yuit*, or Eskimos of Asia; sometimes, the Arctic Eskimos, as distinguished from the Aleuts. *Innuit* (as also *Yuit*) means "men," and is the name these Eskimos give themselves.

**in-nu'mer-a-ble** (in-nû'mêr-â-b'l'; in-nû'), *a.* 1. Too many to be counted; indefinitely numerous; numberless. 2. Characterized by vast or countless number. — **in-nu'mer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-nu'mer-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-nu'mer-ous** (-ûs'), *a.* Numberless; innumerable.

**in-nu'tri-tious** (in-nû-trîsh'ûs'; in-nû'), *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

**in-nu'tri-tious** (in-nû-trîsh'ûs'; in-nû'), *a.* Not nutritious.

**in-ob-serve'ance** (in-ôb-zêr'vâns'), *n.* 1. Want of attention. 2. Nonobservance. [**Less.**]

**in-ob-serve'ant** (-vânt'), *a.* Not observant; regardless; heed-

**in-oc'u-la-ble** (in-ôk'û-lâ-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being inoculated. — **in-oc'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tî'), *n.*

**in-oc'u-late** (in-ôk'û-lât'), *v. t.*; **-LAT'ED** (-lât'êd); **-LAT'ING**. [**L. inoculatus**, p. p. of *inoculare* to ingraft; *in* + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, *oculus* eye, also, bud.]

1. To graft by budding. **Obs.** 2. *Med.* To infect with a disease by inserting its virus in the flesh. **b** To introduce (a virus or infection) by inoculation. 3. *Fig.* To introduce something into the mind of; — used esp. of harmful ideas or principles; as, to *inoculate* one with immoralities.

**in-oc'u-la'tion** (-lâ'sh'yun), *n.* 1. Act, process, or art of inoculating. 2. The introduction of bacteria or other organisms into surroundings suited to their growth; esp., the communication of a disease by inserting its virus in the skin or flesh in order to induce a mild form of the disease and so secure future immunity.

**in-oc'u-la'tor** (-lâ'têr'), *n.* One who, or that which, inoculates.

**in-o-dor-ous** (-ô-dêr'ûs'), *a.* Not odorous; odorless.

**in-of-fen'sive** (in-ô-fên'siv'), *a.* 1. Giving no offense, or provocation; causing no annoyance. 2. Harmless; unoffending.

— **in-of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-of-fi'cious** (in-ô-fîsh'ûs'), *a.* Not officious; esp., *Law*, regardless of, or contrary to, natural duty; unfruitful.

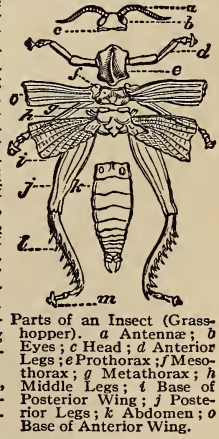
**in-op'er-a-ble** (in-ôp'êr-â-b'l'), *a. Surg.* Not suitable to be operated on; as, an *inoperable* tumor; *inoperable* cases.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôkd, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, îll; then, thîn; nature, verdure (87);



**in-op'er-a-tive** (in-öp'ër-ä-tiv), *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect.  
**in-op'por-tune** (in-öp'ör-tün'), *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable.—**in-op'por-tune'ly, adv.**—**in-op'por-tune'ness, n.**  
**in-op'por-tunist** (-tün'ist), *n.* A person who holds that a course of action or policy is inopportune; esp. [*cap.*], *Ecc. Hist.*, one of those members of the Vatican Council (1870) who opposed, as inopportune, the promulgation of the dogma of papal infallibility. [*inopportune*.]  
**in-op'por-tu-ni-ty** (-tün'ni-ti), *n.* State or quality of being in-op'por-tune (in-öp'ör-tü-ni-si), *n.* Quality or state of being inordinate; also, an inordinate act. *Rare.*  
**in-or'di-nat** (-ör'di-nät), *a.* Not limited to rules or to usual bounds; excessive; intemperate.—**Syn.** See *EXCESSIVE*.—**in-or'di-nate-ly, adv.**—**in-or'di-nate-ness, n.**  
**in-or-gan'ic** (in'ör-gän'ik), *a.* Not organic; as: **a** Designating, or composed of, matter other than animal or vegetable. **b** Not forming, or not characteristic of, an organism.  
**in-os'cu-late** (in-ös'kü-lät), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lä't'äd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To unite, as arteries, by apposition or contact. **2.** To unite so as to become or make continuous; blend.  
**in-os'cu-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.* Act or process of inosculation, as of blood vessels; anastomosis; blending.  
**in'o-site** (in'ö-sit), *n.* [*Gr. is, ivös, muscle, fiber.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance,  $C_6H_6(OH)_6$ , existing in three optically different modifications. The inactive variety is found in certain animal tissues and fluids, esp. in the muscles of the heart and lungs, also in some plants.  
**in-ox'i-dize** (in-ök'si-diz), *v. t.* To prevent or hinder from oxidation, rust, or decay.  
**in'pa-tient** (in'pä'shënt), *n.* A patient who receives lodging and food, as well as treatment, in a hospital.  
**in'quest** (in'kwést), *n.* [*OF. enqueste, LL. inquesta, fr. L. inquirere.* See *INQUIRE*.] **1. Law.** A judicial or official inquiry, esp. before a jury. **b** A body of men assembled to hold such an inquiry. **c** The finding made on such inquiry. **2. Inquiry;** investigation; a quest; a search. *Obs. or R.*  
**in-qui'e-tude** (in-kwi'e-tüd), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness; restlessness; also, in *pl.*, disquieting thoughts.  
**in-qui-line** (in'kwi-lin; -lin), *n.* [*L. inquilinus* a tenant, lodger.] *Zool.* An animal, esp. one of certain hymenopters, that lives habitually in the nest or abode of some other species, in many cases causing little or no inconvenience to the host; a guest; a commensal.  
**in-quire** (in'kwir'), *v. t.*; IN-QUIRED' (-kwir'd); IN-QUIR'ING (-kwir'ing). [*OF. enquerre, L. inquirere, quisitum; in-in+querere* to seek.] **1.** To ask about or ask; make examination or inquiry respecting. **2.** To interrogate; question. *Obs.* **3.** To seek; — often used with *out*. *Obs.* **Syn.** Ask, interrogate, question, query, catechize, examine, interpellate. — **Ask, inquire, interrogate, question, query.** Ask is the general term for putting a question; as, he asked me about you. To inquire is to ask for information; it may or may not imply authority. To question is to inquire by putting repeated questions; as, we questioned the prisoner about the knife. To interrogate is to question formally or systematically, esp. in order to elicit information. To query (occasionally formal or bookish for ask) is in modern usage to call tentatively in question, or to mark as doubtful. [*Interrogate*.]  
*v. i.* **1.** To ask a question; ask. **2.** To examine; investigate; inquire (in'kwir'ing), *p. a.* Given to inquiry; inquisitive. — **in-quir'ing-ly, adv.**  
**in-quir'y** (in'kwir'i), *n.*; *pl.* **QUIRIES** (-iz). An inquiring; specif. **a** Seeking; search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; investigation. **b** Interrogation; a question or questioning. — **Syn.** Interrogatory, question, query, scrutiny, investigation, research. See *EXAMINATION*.  
**in-qui-si'tion** (in'kwi-zish'ün), *n.* [*L. inquisitio.* See *INQUIRE*.] **1.** Act of inquiring; search; examination. **2.** A judicial inquiry before a jury; also, the finding of the jury. **3. [cap.] R. C. Ch.** A tribunal for the discovery, trial, and punishment of heretics. — **Syn.** See *EXAMINATION*.  
**in-qui-si'tion-al** (-äl), *a.* Relating to inquiry or investigation; inquisitorial; also, of or pert. to, or characteristic of, the Inquisition. [*of its methods; an inquisitor.*]  
**in-qui-si'tion-ist, n.** An officer of the Inquisition, or user in-quis'i-tive (in'kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* **1.** Given to inquiry; curious about knowledge. **2.** Disposed to ask questions, esp. about matters which do not concern the inquirer. — **Syn.** Prying, meddling, meddlesome. See *CURIUS*. — **in-quis'i-tive-ly, adv.** — **in-quis'i-tive-ness, n.**  
**in-quis'i-tor** (-tör), *n.* One who inquires or makes investigation, esp. officially, as a coroner, sheriff, etc., or a member of the Inquisition.  
**in-quis'i-to'ri-al** (-tör'i-äl; -57), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, inquisition or inquisitors; searching; prying. **2. Law.** Designating, or pertaining to, that system of criminal procedure in which the judge acts also as prosecutor, or in which the proceedings are conducted secretly; — opposed to *accusatorial*. — **in-quis'i-to'ri-al-ly, adv.**

**in'ro'** (in'rö'), *n.* [*Jap. inrö; in seal + rö box.*] A small closed receptacle or set of receptacles carried at the girdle by the Japanese to hold medicines, perfumes, etc.  
**in'road** (in'röd), *n.* A hostile incursion or invasion; raid; hence: an encroachment; invasion.  
**in'rush'** (in'rüsh'), *n.* A rush inward.  
**in-sal'i-vate** (in-säl'i-vät), *v. t. Physiol.* To mix with saliva.  
**in-sa-lu'br-i-ous** (in'sä-lü'br-i-üs), *a.* Not salubrious; unwholesome; unhealthful. — **in-sa-lu'br-i-ty** (-br-i-ti), *n.*  
**in-sane'** (in-sän'), *a.* [*L. insanus.* See *IN-not*; *SANE*.] **1. a** Unsound; — said of the mind. **b** Of persons, exhibiting unsoundness or derangement of mind; not sane; mad; deranged. **2.** Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons. **3.** Characterized by insanity or gross folly; chimerical. — **in-sane'ly, adv.** — **in-sane'ness, n.**  
**Syn.** Insane, mad, crazy (here compared in their secondary senses only). **Insane** implies utter folly or irrationality; **mad** adds the implication of extravagance or rashness; that is crazy which is wild or distracted, as with joy, excitement, etc.; as, an insane scheme; a mad career; a crazy notion.  
**in-san'i-ta-ry** (-sän'i-tä-ri), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthful.  
**in-san'i-ta'tion** (-tä'shün), *n.* Lack of sanitation.  
**in-san'i-ty** (-ti), *n.* **1.** State of being insane; madness; lunacy. The four principal types are *melancholia, mania, delusional insanity, and dementia*. **2. Law.** Such unsoundness of mental condition as, with regard to any matter under action, nullifies or modifies individual legal responsibility or capacity. **3.** Extravagant foolishness or folly, or an example of it. — **Syn.** Lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, delirium, frenzy, monomania.  
**in-sa'ti-a-ble** (-sä'shi-ä-b'l; -shä-b'l), *a.* Not satiable. — **in-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **in-sa'ti-a-ble-ness, n.** — **in-sa'ti-a-bly, adv.** [*table*].  
**in-sa'ti-ate** (-ät), *a.* That is not satiate, or satisfied; insatiable.  
**in-sconce'** (-sköns'). *Obs. var.* of *ENSCONCE*.  
**in-scribe'** (-skrib'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrib'd); -SCRIB'ING (-skrib'ing). [*L. inscribere.* See *IN-in*; *SCRIBE*.] **1.** To write or engrave (words or characters); also, to mark or engrave (as a tablet) with recording characters. **2.** Hence: to stamp deeply; impress. **3.** To enter the name of, as in a list; enroll; specif., *Finance*, to register the names of the holders of (securities, as stocks, etc.). *British.* **4.** To address; dedicate informally. **5. Geom.** To draw (one figure within another) so that as many points as possible of the inner figure lie in the boundary of the outer figure.  
**in-scrib'er** (-scrib'ër), *n.* One who inscribes.  
**in-scrip'tion** (-skrip'shün), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inscribing. **2.** That which is inscribed; something written or engraved for preservation. **3.** An address or informal dedication, as of a book. **4. Finance.** Act of inscribing securities; in *pl.*, inscribed securities, as stocks or bonds. *British.*  
**in-scrip'tion-al** (-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to an inscription.  
**in-scrip'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, an inscription.  
**in-scroll'** (-skröl'), *v. t.* To write on a scroll; record.  
**in-scu'ra-bil'i-ty** (-skrü'ä-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inscrutable.  
**in-scu'ra-ble** (-skrü'ä-b'l), *a.* [*L. inscrutabilis.* See *IN-not*; *SCRUTINY*.] **1.** Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study; incomprehensible. **2.** Unfathomable. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See *MYSTERIOUS*. — **ble-ness, n.** — **in-scu'ra-bly, adv.** [*sculpture. Obs. or R.*]  
**in-sculp'** (-skulp'), *v. t.* [*L. insculpere.*] To engrave; in'sect (in'sekt), *n.* [*L. insectum, fr. insectus, p. p. of insectare* to cut in; — because they appear cut in, or nearly divided.] **1.** Popularly, any of numerous small invertebrate animals belonging to a class (*Insecta*) comprising beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc. (all having three clearly defined body regions, head, thorax, and abdomen, and only three pairs of legs, and usually two pairs of wings), and to other allied classes of arthropods, as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, wood lice, etc. **2. Zool.** Any member of the class *Insecta* (See *DEF. 1*).  
**in'sec-ta-ry** (in'sék-tä-ri), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-ri-z), **in'sec-ta-ri-um** (-tä-ri-üm; -3), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIA** (-ä). [*NL. insectarium.*] A place for keeping living insects; also, the collection contained therein.  
**in'sec'ti-cide** (in-sék'ti-sid), *n.* [*insect + -cide.*] A powder or other agent used to destroy insects.



Parts of an Insect (Grasshopper). *a* Antennae; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e* Prothorax; *f* Mesothorax; *g* Metathorax; *h* Middle Legs; *i* Base of Posterior Wing; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *l* Base of Anterior Wing.

**k = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.

M



**in-sec'tile** (in-sék'til), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, an insect; consisting of insects. [or plant.]

**in-sec'ti-vore** (in-sék'ti-vör), *n.* An insectivorous animal.

**in-sec'tiv'o-rous** (in-sék'tiv'ö-rüs), *a.* [L. *insectum* insect + *vorare* to devour.] 1. Feeding on or consuming insects; as, *insectivorous* birds, *insectivorous* plants. 2. *Zoöl.* Belonging to an order (*Insectivora*) of mammals including the moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and their allies, which are mostly small, insectivorous, terrestrial, and nocturnal.

**in-se-cure'** (in-sék-kür'), *n.* Not secure; not effectually protected; unsafe. — **in-se-cure'ly**, *adv.*

**in-se-cu'ri-ty** (in-sék'ri-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tíz). State or quality of being insecure; want of safety; risk.

**in-sem'i-nate** (in-sém'i-nät), *v. t.*; -NÄT'ED (-nät'éd); -NÄT'ING (-nät'ing). [L. *inseminatus*, p. p. of *inseminare* to sow; *in* in + *seminatus*, p. p. of *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed.] To sow or sow in; to implant; impregnate. — **in-sem'i-na'tion** (-näs'hün), *n.*

**in-sen'sate** (in-sén'sät), *a.* 1. Without sensation; inanimate; as, *insensate* stones. 2. Without sense, or intelligence; as, an *insensate* project. 3. Without sensibility; unfeeling; brutal. — **Syn.** See **INSENSIBLE**.

**in-sen'si-bil'i-ty** (in-sén'si-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility.

**in-sen'si-ble** (sén'si-b'l), *a.* 1. Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; specif.: **a** Nonconscious or inanimate; insentient; as, *insensible* earth. **b** Deprived of consciousness; unconscious; as, to fall *insensible*. 2. Incapable of being perceived by the senses, or perceptible only with difficulty; imperceptible; hence: slow; gradual. 3. Devoid or insusceptible of emotion or passion; apathetic; also, unaware (of something which should arouse one); as, *insensible* to fear, love, etc. — **in-sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Insensate*, dull, numb, unfeeling, stupid, stolid, torpid, apathetic, impassive, indifferent. — **insensible**, *insensate*. *Insensible* applies chiefly to persons; *insensate*, to both persons (or personal qualities) and things. *Insensible* implies insusceptibility to feeling, sometimes entire unconsciousness; *insensate* suggests incapability of sensation or feeling, sometimes utter senselessness; as, *insensible* to praise, gratitude; an *insensate* block; *insensate* folly.

**in-sen'si-tive** (-tiv), *a.* Not sensitive; insensible; unimpressible. — **in-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in-sen'ti-ence** (-shí-éns), *n.* State of being insentient.

**in-sen'ti-ent** (-shí-ént; -shént), *a.* Not sentient; not having perception or feeling; nonconscious or inanimate.

**in-sep'a-ra-ble** (-sép'a-rä-b'l), *a.* Not separable. — **in-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**in-sert'** (-sürt'), *v. t.* [L. *inserere*, p. p. of *inserere* to insert; *in*-in + *serere* to join, connect.] To set, put, or thrust in; cause to enter, or be included, or contained; as, to *insert* a peg in a hole; to *insert* a letter in a word, a page in a book, etc. — **in-sert'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Insert*, *intercalate*, *interpolate*. To *insert* (the general term) is to introduce esp. between or among other things; to *intercalate* (primarily to make an insertion in the calendar) is to insert esp. between the members of a series; to *interpolate* is to insert esp. extraneous or spurious matter; as, an *inserted* stanza (implying only its introduction); an *intercalated* stanza (suggesting an intrusion into a sequence); an *interpolated* (i. e., spurious) stanza.

**in'sert** (in'sürt), *n.* A thing inserted or to be inserted; esp., U. S., an extra leaf or leaves, or the like, placed within the leaves of a periodical, etc., or the folds of a newspaper.

**in-sert'ed** (in-sürt'éd), *p. a.* Set in; fitted in; specif., *Zoöl.*, *Bot.*, etc., attached by natural growth, as the parts of a flower (thus, the calyx is *inserted* upon the receptacle), or a muscle or tendon (see **INSERTION**, 3 *a*).

**in-ser'tion** (in-sür'shün), *n.* 1. Act or process of inserting. 2. That which is inserted; specif., embroidery or needlework to be inserted in plain material; a piece of such work; a narrow strip of embroidered lace, muslin, etc. 3. *Zoöl.*, *Bot.*, etc. a The mode or place of attachment of an organ or part. **b Anat.** The end or part of a muscle or tendon by which it is attached to the part to be moved.

**in-ses-so'ri-al** (in-sés-sö'ri-äl; 57), *a.* [From L. *insessor* a sinner in, fr. *insidere*, *insessum*, to sit in or down. See **INSIDIOUS**.] *Zoöl.* Perching, or adapted for perching.

**in-set'** (in-sét'), *v. t.* To set in; insert as an inset.

**in'set** (in'sét), *n.* 1. Act of setting in; inflow. 2. That which is inserted, or set in; an insertion. 3. One or more separate leaves inserted in a volume, esp. before binding.

**in'shore'** (in'shör'; in'shör'), *a.* Near, or directed toward, the shore. — *adv.* (*pron.* in'shör'). In toward the shore.

**in-shrine'** (in-shrin'), *v. t.* Var. of **ENSERINE**.

**in'side'** (in'sid'), *n.* 1. The inner side, surface, or part; interior. 2. Entrails; — usually in *pl. Colloq.* 3. Inward nature. 4. An inside passenger. *Colloq.* 5. **a** In *pl.* Sheets of paper that do not include any from the outside of original packages. **b Print.** The side of a sheet that contains the second page.

**in'side'** (in'sid'), *a.* Internal; interior. — (in'sid'; in'sid'), *adv.* Within; internally. — *prep.* Inside of; within.

äle, senâte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, üp, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil;

**in'sid'er** (in'sid'ër), *n.* A person inside; hence, one in a position to have first-hand information; — opp. to *outsider*.

**in-sid'i-ous** (in-sid'i-üs), *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiare* ambush, *insidere* to sit in; *in*- + *sedere* to sit.] Lying in wait to insnare, or intended to entrap; characterized by treachery and deceit; sly; crafty; wily. — **in-sid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in'sight'** (in'sit'), *n.* 1. Mental vision; discernment; intuition. 2. Act or fact of apprehending the inner nature of things. — **Syn.** See **DISCERNMENT**.

**in-sig'ne** (in-sig'nè), *n.* [L.] *Sing.* of **INSIGNIA**.

**in-sig'ni-a** (-ni-ä), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **INSIGNE** (-sig'nè). [L., fr. *insignis* distinguished by a mark; *in*- in + *signum* a mark.] 1. Distinguishing marks of authority, office, or honor; badges; emblems. 2. Typical and characteristic marks or signs, by which anything is distinguished; as, the *insignia* of a trade.



Insignia of the United States Army. 1. General Staff Corps. Star, silver; Coat of arms, gold and enamel. 2. Adjutant General's Dept. (From 1904 to 1907 called Military Secretary's Dept.) Gold. 3. Inspector General's Dept. Gold. 4. Judge Advocate General's Dept. Gold. 5. Quartermaster's Dept. Gold, platinum, and enamel. 6. Substistence Dept. Silver. 7. Pay Dept. Gold. 8. Medical Dept. Gold. 9. Corps of Engineers. Silver. 10. Ordnance Dept. Gold.



Insignia of the United States Army, Continued. 11. Signal Corps. Gold and silver. 12. Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs. Gold. 13. Professors and Associate Professors of the U. S. Military Academy. Gold. 14. Cavalry (the large number indicating the regiment). Gold. 15. Coast Artillery. Gold. 16. Field Artillery. Gold. 17. Infantry (the large number indicating the regiment). Gold. 18. Aid-de-camp. Shield enameled in proper colors; Eagle, gold.

**in-sig'nif'i-cance** (in'sig-nif'i-käns), *n.* Condition or quality of being insignificant; want of significance.

**in-sig'nif'i-can-cy** (-kän-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). Insignificance; also, an insignificant thing or person.

**in-sig'nif'i-kan't** (-kánt), *a.* Not significant; as: **a** Meaningless; as, *insignificant* words. **b** Having no weight; unimportant; trifling; small; mean. **c** Small; of little size; of no importance; as, an *insignificant* town. — **Syn.** Immaterial, inconsiderable, inferior, trivial, contemptible. — **in-sig'nif'i-can't-ly**, *adv.*

**in-sin-cere'** (in-sin-sér'), *a.* Not sincere; dissembling; deceitful; false. — **Syn.** Hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, disingenuous, untruthworthy. — **in-sin-cere'ly**, *adv.*

**in-sin-cer'i-ty** (-sér'i-ti), *n.* Hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

**in-sin'u-ate** (in-sin'ü-ät), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ät'éd); -ÄT'ING. [L. *insinuat*, p. p. of *insinuare* to insinuate; *in*-in + *sinus* bosom.] 1. To introduce gently, slowly, or artfully.

2. To work or introduce (a person or one's self) gently or artfully, as into some relation; ingratiate. 3. To hint indirectly; suggest; imply, esp. with a malicious or underhanded purpose. — **Syn.** Instill, suggest, intimate. See **HINT**, **INGRATIATE**. — *v. i.* 1. To creep, wind, or flow in. *Obs.* 2. To ingratiate one's self. *Obs.*

**in-sin'u-a'tion** (-äs'hün), *n.* 1. Act or process of insinuating. 2. That which is insinuated: **a** An ingratiating act or speech. **b** An indirect hint; a suggestion.

**Syn.** Ingratiation; hinting, suggestion, implication, innuendo. — **Insinuation**, **innuendo** agree in the sense of covert suggestion, usually to a person's discredit. But **innuendo** often adds to **insinuation** the idea of an ambiguous or equivocal allusion so framed as to point to something injurious to the character or reputation of the person referred to; as, covert **innuendos** insinuating evil.

**in-sin'u-a-tive** (-sin'ü-ä-tiv), *a.* 1. Stealing into the confidence or affections; ingratiating. 2. Hinting; insinuating.

**in-sin'u-a'tor** (-ät'ër), *n.* One who insinuates.

**in-sip'id** (-sip'id'), *a.* [L. *insipidus*; *in*-not + *sapidus*

chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



savory, *sapere* to taste.] **1.** Without savor; tasteless; flat. **2.** Wanting in animation; uninteresting; dull. **Syn.** Vapid, flat, stale, lifeless, dead, pointless, monotonous, tame, heavy, prosy, prosaic. — **Insipid, vapid, flat** apply in their physical senses to food or drink. That is insipid which is without taste or marked flavor; that is vapid which has lost its life or spirit; flat implies still more strongly deadness or staleness.

**in'si-pid'i-ty** (in'si-pid'i-ti), *n.*, *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being insipid; also, something insipid.

**in-sip'id-ly, adv.** In an insipid manner or condition.

**in-sip'id-ness, n.** Quality or state of being insipid.

**in-sip'ere** (in-sip'i-ens), *n.* [*L. insipientia; in-* not + *sapiens* wise.] Want of intelligence; stupidity.

**in-sist'** (in-sist'), *v. i.* [*L. insistere* to set foot on, follow, persist; *in-* + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand.] To take a stand and refuse to give way; hold to something firmly or determinedly; be persistent.

**in-sist'ence** (-sis'tens), *n.* Act of insisting; state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.

**in-sist'en-cy** (-tén-si), *n.* Insistent quality; insistence.

**in-sist'ent** (-tént), *a.* Insisting or disposed to insist; persistent; hence, compelling attention. — **in-sist'ent-ly, adv.**

**in si'tu** (in si'tü). [*L.*] In its natural or original position.

**in-sna're'** (snär'), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a snare; entrap.

**in-snar'er** (in-snär'ér), *n.* One who insnares.

**in-so-br'e-ty** (in-sö-br'i-ti), *n.* Want of sobriety, moderation, or calmness; intemperance; drunkenness.

**in-so-cia-bil'i-ty** (in-sö-shä-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being insocial; want of sociability.

**in-so-cia-ble** (in-sö-shä-b'l), *a.* Unsocial.

**in-so-la'tion** (in-sö-lä'shün), *n.* [*L. insolatio*; deriv. of *in* + *sol* the sun.] **1.** Exposure to the rays of the sun.

**2.** Specif. : a Act or process of exposing to the sun's rays for drying or maturing, as fruits. **b Med.** (1) A sunstroke.

(2) Treatment of disease by sun baths.

**in-sol'e'** (in'söl'), *n.* The inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a loose thin strip of leather, felt, or the like, placed inside a shoe for warmth or ease.

**in-so-lence** (-sö-léns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being insolent; overbearing demeanor; brutal impudence. **2.** An insult.

**in-so-lent** (-lént), *a.* [*L. insolens, -entis; in-* not + *solens* accustomed, *p. pr.* of *solere* to be accustomed.] **1.** Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; overbearing; grossly disrespectful; as, an insolent servant. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, insolence; insulting; as, insolent words. — **Syn.** Abusive, impertinent, impudent, saucy. See ARROGANT. — *n.* One who is insolent. — **in-so-lent-ly, adv.** [being insoluble.]

**in-sol'u-bil'i-ty** (in-söl'ü-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of insolubility.

**in-sol'u-ble** (in-söl'ü-b'l), *a.* Not soluble; as : a Indissoluble. **b** Not to be solved or explained; insolvable. **c** Incapable of being dissolved (in a liquid); also, very difficult to dissolve. — **in-sol'u-ble-ness, n.**

**in-solv'a-ble** (-söl'vä-b'l), *a.* Not solvable; insoluble.

**in-sol'ven-cy** (-söl'ven-si), *n.* State of being insolvent.

**in-sol'vent** (-vént), *a.* **1.** A not solvent; unable to pay one's debts. **b** Not sufficient to pay all the enforceable debts against it; as, an insolvent estate. **2.** Relating to persons unable to pay their debts; as, an insolvent law.

— *n.* An insolvent debtor.

**in-som'ni-a** (-söm'ni-ä), *n.* [*L. fr. insomnis* sleepless; *in-* not + *somnus* sleep.] Prolonged inability to obtain due sleep; sleeplessness. — **in-som'ni-ous** (-üs), *a. Rare.*

**in-so-much'** (in-sö-much'), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; in such wise; so; — usually used with *that* or *as*.

**in-sou'ciance'** (än'söö'syän's; in-söö'si-äns), *n.* [*F.*] Want of care or concern; indifference.

**in-sou'ci-ant** (in-söö'si-änt; *F. ään'söö'syän'*), *a.* [*F.*] Characterized by insouciance; indifferent; unconcerned.

**in-soul'** (in-söl'), *v. t.* **1.** To put or absorb into the soul. **2.** To set a soul in; fill with soul; animate; ensoul.

**in-span'** (in-spän'), *v. t. & i.* [*D. inspannen.*] To yoke or harness, as oxen to a wagon. **S. Africa.**

**in-spect'** (in-spekt'), *v. t.* [*L. inspectus*, *p. p.* of *inspicere* to inspect; *in-* + *specere* to look at.] **1.** To look upon; view critically; examine; investigate. **2.** To view and examine officially, as troops, a public work, etc.; oversee.

**in-spec'tion** (in-spekt'shün), *n.* Act or process of inspecting. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

**in-spec'tion-al** (-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to inspection; also, possible to be mentally grasped at once without study.

**in-spec'tive** (in-spekt'iv), *a.* Engaged in, or given to, inspection; inspecting; involving inspection.

**in-spec'tor** (-tér), *n.* **1.** One who inspects; overseer. **2.** A police officer next below a superintendent. [*a sphere.*]

**in-sphere'** (-sfér'), *v. t.* To place or inclose in, or form into, a sphere.

**in-spi'a-ble** (in-spi'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired.

**in'spi-ra'tion** (in'spi-rä'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing in; specif., the drawing of air into the lungs; — opp. to *expira-tion*. **2. Theol.** A supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the

truth so communicated. **3. Act, power, or result of stimulating the intellect or emotions; as, the inspiration of art.** **Syn.** Inspiration, *afflatus*. Inspiration denotes the awakening, quickening, or creative impulse, esp. as manifested in high artistic achievement; *afflatus* (usually in the somewhat bookish phrase *divine afflatus*) is overwhelming or compelling inspiration.

**in'spi-ra'tion-al** (-äl), *a.* **1.** Produced or moved by inspiration; inspired; as, an inspirational state. **2.** Of or pertaining to inspiration. **3.** Communicating inspiration; as, an inspirational book. — **in'spi-ra'tion-al-ly, adv.**

**in-spir'a-to-ry** (in-spir'ä-tör-i), *a.* Pert. to, aiding, used for, or marked by, inspiration; as, *inspiratory* muscles.

**in-spire'** (in-spir'), *v. t.*; -INSPIRED' (-spird'); -SPIR'ING (-spir'ing). [*OF. enspirer, inspirer, L. inspirare; in-* + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To blow or breathe into or upon. **Obs. or Arch.** **2.** To infuse by breathing. **Archaic.** **3.** To inhale; — opp. to *expire*. **4.** To infuse into as if by breathing; affect as with a supernatural influence; give inspiration to; as, to *inspire* one with patriotism. **5.** To infuse into the mind; convey as by a divine influence; produce as by inspiration; as, his manner *inspires* confidence. — *v. i.*

**1.** To inhale air. **2.** To impart inspiration.

**in-spired'** (in-spir'd'), *p. a.* **1.** Breathed in. **2.** Animated or affected by or as by a supernatural influence. **3.** Suggested by some one in power or in an influential position.

**in-spir'er** (-spir'ér), *n.* One who inspires.

**in-spir'it** (in-spir'it), *v. t.* To infuse life or spirit into; animate; encourage; cheer.

**in-spis'sate** (in-spis'ät), *v. t. & i.*; -SAT-ED (-ät-éd); -SAT-ING. [*L. inspissatus, p. p.* of *inspissare* to thicken; *in-* + *spissare* to thicken, *spissus* thick.] To thicken, esp. by evaporation.

**in'spis-sa'tion** (in'spi-sä'shün), *n.* Act or process of inspissating, or state of being inspissated.

**in'sta-bil'i-ty** (in'stä-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being unstable, or of *in* : as : a Want of firmness or security. **b** Lack of determination or fixedness; inconstancy. — **Syn.** Fickleness, changeableness, changeability, wavering, unsteadiness, unstableness.

**in-sta'ble** (in-stä'b'l), *a.* Unstable.

**in-stall'** (-stöl'), *v. t.* [*F. installer, LL. installare, fr. in-* + *OHG. stal* a place, stall.] **1.** To place in office by seating in a stall, or official seat; hence : to place formally in an office, etc.; instate; induct. **2.** To set in a seat; give a place to. **3.** To set up or fix in position for use or service; as, to *install* a heating system.

**in-stal-la'tion** (in'stä-lä'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of installing; state of being installed. **2.** A system of machines, apparatus, etc., as set up for use, as in electric lighting, etc.

**in-stall'ment, in-stal'mént** (in-stöl'mént), *n.* **1.** Installation. **2.** [Prob. a different word.] Any portion of a debt or a sum of money that has been divided into portions payable at different times.

**in'stance** (in'stáns), *n.* [*Fr. fr. L. instantia, fr. instans.* See INSTANT.] **1.** Urgent solicitation; hence : urgency; insistence. **Archaic.** **2.** Instigation; request; as, he wrote at the *instance* of the publishers. **3.** That which urges, as a motive. **Obs.** **4.** That which offers itself or is offered as an illustrative case; something cited in proof; example. **5.** Step in an action; occasion; as, in the first *instance*. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE.

— *v. t.*; -STANCED (-stáns); -STANC-ING (-stán-sing). **1.** To demonstrate or show by an instance, or example; exemplify; illustrate. **2.** To mention as an example; cite.

**in'stan-cy** (-stán-si), *n.* Quality or state of being instant; as : a Urgency; pressure. **b** Immediateness in action; instantaneity.

**in'stánt** (-stánt), *a.* [*L. instans, -antis, p. pr. of instare* to stand or press upon; *in-* in, on + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Pressing; urgent; earnest. **2.** Present; current; — now rare, exc. as used with dates to indicate the current month (commonly abbr. *inst.*); as, the 10th *inst.* **3.** Closely pressing in time; immediate. **4.** Direct.

— *adv.* Instantly. **Poetic.**

— *n.* **1.** A point in duration; moment; esp., an infinitesimal portion of time; also, any particular moment. **2.** The present or current month; — an elliptical use. See INSTANT, *a.*, **2.** **Syn.** Moment, minute, second, flash, trice, jiffy. — **Instant, moment, minute.** **Instant** emphasizes the idea of inappreciable duration; **moment** is often interchangeable with *instant*, but sometimes suggests slightly longer continuance; **minute**, though often equivalent to *moment* or *instant*, ordinarily suggests somewhat definitely the measured fraction of an hour.

**in'stan-ta'ne-ous** (in'stán-tä'né-üs), *a.* **1.** Done or occurring in an instant. **2.** At or during a given instant.

**in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly, adv.** In an instantaneous manner. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY.

**in-stan'ter** (in'stán'tér), *adv.* [*L. earnestly.*] Immediately.

**in'stán't-ly** (in'stánt-ly), *adv.* **1.** With urgency or importunity; earnestly; pressingly. **Archaic.** **2.** Without the



least delay; at once. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY. — *conj.* As soon as; immediately; directly.

**in-star'** (in-stár'), *v. t.* 1. To place as a star; turn into a star. 2. To adorn or stud with or as with stars.

**in-state'** (-stát'), *v. t.*; **-STAT'ED** (-stát'éd); **-STAT'ING.** 1. To set or establish, as in a rank, office, or status; install. 2. To invest; endow. *Obs.*

**in'stau-ra'tion** (in-stò-rá'shún), *n.* [*L. instauratio, fr. instauratus, p. p. of instaurare to renew.*] Restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal.

**in-stead'** (-stéd'), *adv.* [*in- + stead place.*] 1. In the place; in lieu; — used esp. with *of*. 2. In its stead; rather.

**in'step** (in'stép), *n.* [Formerly also *instop, insteep*; prob. fr. *in- + step.*] 1. The arched part of the human foot in front of the ankle joint. 2. That part of the hind leg of the horse between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint. 3. That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep.

**in'sti-gate** (in'stí-gát), *v. t.*; **-GAT'ED** (-gát'éd); **-GAT'ING.** [*L. instigare, p. p. of instigare to instigate; in- in + a root akin to E. stick.*] To urge forward; set on; provoke; incite; — chiefly with reference to evil actions. — **Syn.** Stimulate, spur, tempt, impel. See *MOVE*.

**in'sti-ga'tion** (in'stí-gá'shún), *n.* Act of instigating, or state of being instigated; incitement, esp. to evil or wickedness; also, an incentive or spur.

**in'sti-ga'tor,** *n.* One who instigates or incites.

**in'still'** (in-stíl') (in-stíl'), *v. t.*; **IN-STILLED'** (-stíld'); **-STILL'ING.** [*L. instillare, -lutum; in- in + stillare to drop, stilla drop.*] To drop in; pour in drop by drop; hence: to impart gradually; infuse slowly; as, to instill obedience into a child. — **in-still'ment**, *n.*

**in'still-la'tion** (in'stí-lá'shún), *n.* Act of instilling; also, that which is instilled.

**in-stinct'** (in-stíntk't'), *a.* [*L. instinctus, p. p. of instingere to instigate, incite.*] 1. Impelled by an inner or an exciting agency. 2. Imbued; charged; — used with *with*.

**in'stinct** (in'stíntk't'), *n.* 1. Natural inward impulse; involuntary or unreasoning prompting to any action, bodily or mental; esp., any inherited tendency, characteristic of a group or race of related animals, to perform a specific action in a specific way when the appropriate situation occurs. 2. A natural aptitude or knack; predilection.

**in'stinct'ive** (-stíntk'tív), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; determined by natural impulse. — **in-stinct'ive-ly,** *adv.*

**Syn.** Intuitive, natural, involuntary, spontaneous, automatic, original, innate, inherent. — **Instinctive,** intuitive. **Instinctive** connotes innate impulse or spontaneous aptitude; **intuitive** implies direct perception or apprehension, without reasoning; as, an *instinctive* dread; *intuitive* ideas.

**in'sti-tute** (in'stí-tút), *v. t.*; **-TUT'ED** (-tút'éd); **-TUT'ING.** [*L. institutus, p. p. of instituire to institute, instruct; in- in + statuire to cause to stand.*] 1. To set up; originate and establish; hence: to set on foot; inaugurate. 2. To install or appoint, as to office. *Obs.* 3. *Eccel. Law.* To invest with the spiritual charge of a benefice. — **Syn.** Begin, commence; found, erect, organize, constitute.

*n.* That which is instituted; as: a An elementary principle; an authoritative precept or rule; usually, in *pl.*, a collection of such principles or precepts, esp. of legal principles. b An institution; an organization to promote learning, art, etc., as a society or a college; also, a building devoted to the work of such an organization. c More fully **teachers' institute.** An occasional meeting of school teachers for normal instruction.

**in'sti-tu'er** (-tút'ér), *n.* = **INSTITUTOR.**

**in'sti-tu'tion** (-tút'shún), *n.* 1. Act or process of instituting; as: a Establishment; foundation. b *Eccel.* The investing of a clergyman with the spiritual charge of a benefice. 2. A textbook; an institute. *Obs., etc. in Law.* 3. That which is instituted, or established; as: a An established social, political, or national practice, law, custom, characteristic, etc. b An organized society or corporation; an establishment, esp. one of a public character, or one affecting a community; a foundation; as, a literary *institution*; a charitable *institution*.

**in'sti-tu'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or initiated by, institution; specific, having institutions of a charitable and educational character in connection with religious work; as, an *institutional* church. 2. *Eccel.* Of or pertaining to the institution of a sacrament. 3. Pertaining to, or treating of, legal institutes, or elements or rudiments. 4. Of or pert. to institutions or their buildings; as, *institutional* life. — **in'sti-tu'tion-al-ism** (-íz'm), *n.*

**in'sti-tu'tion-a-ry** (-á-rí), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to legal institutes. 2. *Eccel.* Of or pertaining to institution in office. 3. Of or pertaining to an institution or institutions.

**in'sti-tu'tive** (in'stí-tútív), *a.* 1. Tending or intended to institute; of or pertaining to institution. 2. Established; of, or characterized by, institution; conventional.

**in'sti-tu'tor** (in'stí-tút'ér), *n.* One who institutes.

**in-struct'** (in-strúkt'), *v. t.* [*L. instructus, p. p. of instruere to furnish, provide, construct, instruct; in- in, on + struere to build.*] 1. To impart knowledge to, esp. methodically; teach; discipline. 2. To inform; apprise. 3. To furnish with directions; direct. — **Syn.** See **COMMAND.**

**in-struc'tion** (-strúk'shún), *n.* 1. Act, practice, or profession of one who instructs. 2. That which instructs or is imparted to instruct; as: a Knowledge or discipline given. b A teaching; precept; thing taught. c Orders, esp. as to duty or procedure; — usually in *pl.*

**Syn.** Instruction, teaching, tuition. **Instruction** emphasizes the imparting of information, knowledge, or skill; **teaching** suggests more the personal relation of master and pupil; **tuition**, the most formal term, implies superintendence or (esp.) remuneration for instruction.

**in-struc'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* Pert. to or promoting instruction; containing or conveying instruction.

**in-struc'tive** (-strúk'tív), *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. — **in-struc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-struc'tive-ness,** *n.*

**in-struc'tor** (-tér), *n.* 1. One who instructs; a teacher. 2. Specific, in American colleges and universities, a teacher of a rank inferior to that of professor. — **in-struc'tor-ship,** *n.*

**in-struc'tress** (-trés), *n. fem.*

**in'stru-ment** (in'stróo-mént), *n.* [*F., fr. L. instrumentum.* See **INSTRUCT.**] 1. That by means of which something is performed or effected; medium; agent. 2. A device for doing work or producing an effect; tool; implement. 3. A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; as, wind *instruments.* 4. A legal writing, as a deed, writ, etc. — **Syn.** Utensil, machine, apparatus. See **IMPLEMENT.**

**in'stru-men'tal** (in'stróo-mén'tál), *a.* 1. Acting as an instrument; helpful; serviceable. 2. Of or pert. to an instrument, esp. a musical instrument; designed for, or performed with or on, an instrument. 3. *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, a case expressing means or agency. In Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, it was a separate case, but it has now disappeared from English, leaving only a few anomalous forms.

**in'stru-men'tal-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The view that the sanction of truth is its utility, or that truth is genuine only when it is a valuable instrument. Cf. **PRAGMATISM.**

**in'stru-men'tal-ist,** *n.* 1. One who plays upon an instrument of music, as distinguished from a *vocalist.* 2. *Philos.* A believer in, or advocate of, instrumentalism.

**in'stru-men'tal'ity** (-mèn-tál'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tíz). Quality or state of being instrumental; an agency.

**in'stru-men'tal-ly** (-mèn'tál-í), *adv.* In an instrumental manner; as, by, or with, an instrument.

**in'stru-men'ta'tion** (-tá'shún), *n.* 1. Arrangement or composition of music for instruments, esp. for the orchestra; orchestration. 2. A use of, or operation with, instruments.

**in'sub-or-di-nate** (in'súb-ór-dí-nát), *a.* Not subordinate; disobedient; mutinous. — *n.* An subordinate person.

**in'sub-or-di-na'tion** (-ná'shún), *n.* Quality or state of being insubordinate; disobedience to authority.

**in'sub-stan'tial** (in'súb-stán'shún), *a.* Not substantial; as: a Unreal; apparitional. b Unsubstantial.

**in-suf-fer-a-ble** (in-súf'ér-á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being suffered or endured; intolerable; as, *insufferable* wrongs. — **in-suf-fer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-suf-fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

**in'suf-fi-cient** (-sú-fish'én), *n.* Insufficiency. *Obs. or R.*

**in'suf-fi-cient-cy** (-én-sí), *n.* Insufficient quality or state.

**in'suf-fi-cient** (-fish'én't), *a.* Not sufficient; wanting in strength, power, capacity, or skill; inadequate. — **Syn.** Scanty, incommensurate; incompetent, incapable. — **in'suf-fi-cient-ly,** *adv.*

**in-sufflate** (in-súf'lát; in'sú-flát), *v. t.*; **-SUF-FLAT-ED** (-lát'éd; -flát'éd); **-FLAT-ING** (-íng). [*L. insufflare.*] To blow upon or breathe upon; use insufflation upon; blow into.

**in-suff-la'tion** (in'sú-flá'shún), *n.* [*L. insufflatio.* See **IN- in; SUFFLATE.**] Act of breathing or blowing on, into, or in, as, *Eccel.*, upon a person to symbolize the inspiration of a new spiritual life and the expulsion of evil spirits, or, *Med.*, into the lungs in cases of asphyxia.

**in'su-lar** (in'sú-lár), *a.* [*L. insularis, fr. insula island.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, an island; dwelling or situated on or forming an island. 2. Insulated; isolated. 3. Pertaining to the people of an island; hence: narrow; illiberal.

4. *Med.* Arranged in, or marked by, isolated patches or spots; as: *insular* sclerosis, cerebrospinal sclerosis.

**in'su-lar'i-ty** (lá-rí-tí), *n.* State or quality of being insular.

**in'su-late** (in'sú-lát), *v. t.*; **-LAT'ED** (lát'éd); **-LAT'ING.** [*L. insulatus insulated, insula island.*] To place in a detached position; isolate; as, to prevent transfer of electricity or heat.

**insulated wire,** wire covered with nonconducting material for electrical use.

**in'su-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated; material used for or use in insulating.

**in'su-la'tor** (in'sú-lá'tér), *n.* One who, or that which, insulates, as in insulating electric wires, etc.

**in-sult'** (in-súlt'), *v. t.* [*L. insultare, freq. fr. insultare to leap into or upon; in- + saltare to leap.*] 1. To treat

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; íce, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; gò; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdùre (87);



with insolence; affront wantonly. **2.** To assail; assault; specif., *Mil.*, to attack suddenly. *Obs.* or *Fig.* — *v. i.* To behave with pride or insolence; exult insolently. *Archaic.*  
**in'sult** (in'sült), *n.* **1.** Act of attacking or assailing; attack. *Archaic.* **2.** Gross indignity offered to another; an affront. — *Syn.* Outrage, contumely. See **AFFRONT.**  
**in'sul-ta'tion** (in'sül-tä'shün), *n.* Act of insulting; insult. *Archaic.*  
**in-sult'er** (in-sül'tēr), *n.* One who insults.  
**in-sult'ing**, *p. a.* Containing insult. — *Syn.* See **ARROGANT.**  
**in-su'per-a-bil'i-ty** (in-sü'pēr-ä-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being insuperable; insuperableness.  
**in-su'per-a-ble** (in-sü'pēr-ä-b'l), *a.* Not superable; incapable of being surmounted; insurmountable; specif.: **a.** Incapable of being overcome; invincible; — now said only of difficulties, hindrances, etc. **b.** Incapable of being passed over; impassable; as, an *insuperable* barrier. —  
**in-su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-sup-port'a-ble** (in'sü-pör'tä-b'l; 57), *a.* Not supportable; insufferable. — **in-sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-sup-press'i-ble** (in-sü'p-rēs's'i-b'l), *a.* That cannot be suppressed; irpressible. — **in-sup-press'i-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-sur'a-bil'i-ty** (in-shöör'ä-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or condition of being insurable.  
**in-sur'a-ble** (in-shöör'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.; proper to be insured.  
**in-sur'ance** (-äns), *n.* **1.** Act of insuring against loss by a contingent event; also, the business of making insurance contracts; — called also *assurance*. **2.** Premium paid for insuring anything. **3.** Sum for which anything is insured.  
**in-sur'ant** (in-shöör'änt), *n.* The person who takes out a policy of insurance; the beneficiary of an insurance policy.  
**in-sure'** (in-shöör'), *v. t.*; -**SURED'** (-shöörd'); -**SUR'ING**. [*ME. ensure*, prob. for *assure*, by change of prefix.] **1.** To make sure or secure; guarantee. **2.** To secure against loss (as from fire, accident, death, etc.), on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium. — *v. i.* To contract to give insurance; underwrite; also, to procure or effect insurance. [*used chiefly with the.*]  
**in-sured'** (-shöörd'), *n.* A person or persons insured; —  
**in-sur'er** (-shöör'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, insures.  
**in-sur'gence** (-sür'jēns), *n.* An uprising; insurrection.  
**in-sur'gen-cy** (-jēn-si), *n.* Quality or state of being insurgent; tendency to spring up or to revolt; insurgency.  
**in-sur'gent** (-jēnt), *a.* [*L. insurgens*, *p. pr.* of *insurgere*, *insurrectum*, to rise up; *in-* + *urgere* to rise.] Rising against authority or established government; rebellious. *Syn.* **Insurgent**, **rebel**. **Insurgent** implies arising against constituted authority; **rebel**, open and armed resistance. — *n.* One who revolts; a rebel, esp. one not recognized as a belligerent. *Specif.* [*cap.*], in United States politics, after about 1905, a member of a section of the Republican party which demanded a more radical policy than that formerly adopted by the party.  
**in-sur-moun't-a-ble** (in'sür-moun'tä-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being surmounted; insuperable. — **in-moun't-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-sur-rec'tion** (in'sür-rēk'shün), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*. See **INSURGENT.**] A rising against civil or political authority. — *Syn.* See **REBELLION.**  
**in-sur-rec'tion-al** (-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to insurrection.  
**in-sur-rec'tion-a-ry** (-ä-ri), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or given to, insurrection; rebellious. — *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-ri-z). One who makes insurrection; an insurgent.  
**in-sur-rec'tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who favors, or takes part in, insurrection; an insurgent. — **in-sur-rec'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**in-su-scep'ti-ble** (in'sü-sēp'ti-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible; not immissible. — **in-su-scep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*  
**in-swathe'** (in-swäth'), *n.* Var. of **ENSWATHÉ.**  
**in'swept'** (in'swēpt'), *a.* Narrowed at the forward end; — said of an automobile frame when the side members are closer together at the forward end than at the rear.  
**in-tact'** (in-täkt'), *a.* [*L. intactus*; *in-* not + *tactus*, *p. p.* of *tangere* to touch.] Untouched, esp. by anything that harms; uninjured; left entire. — *Syn.* See **WHOLE.**  
**in-taglio** (in-täl'yō; *It.* ĕn-täl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* *E. TAGLIOS* (in-täl'yō), *It.* -**TAGLI** (ĕn-täl'yē). [*It.*, fr. *intagliare* to engrave, carve; *in-* + *tagliare* to cut. See **TALON.**] **1.** An engraving; esp., a figure depressed below the surface of the material; also, the art or process of executing intaglios; — chiefly in *in-taglio*. **2.** Anything, esp. a gem, carved in intaglio. Cf. **CAMEO.**  
— *v. t.* To cut or represent in intaglio.  
**in'take'** (in'täk'), *n.* **1.** A taking in; thing taken in. **2.** Place where a fluid is taken into a channel, conduit, etc. **3.** A narrowing or contraction. **4. Mech.** Energy taken in.  
**in-tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (in-tän'ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being intangible.  
**in-tan'gi-ble** (-tän'ji-b'l), *a.* Not tangible, lit. or fig.; impalpable. — **in-tan'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **gi-ble**, *adv.* *Syn.* Imperceptible; shadowy, vague, dim, insubstantial, impalpable. — **Intangible**, **impalpable**. That is **intangible** which cannot be touched or grasped; that is **im-**

pable which cannot be distinguished by feeling; fig., both connote insubstantiality, attenuation, vagueness; as, an *intangible* ether; an *impalpable* powder; a *finespun* and *intangible* argument.

**in'te-ger** (in'tē-jēr), *n.* [*L. integer* untouched.] A complete entity; esp., a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.  
**in'te-gra-ble** (in'tē-grä-b'l), *a.* *Math.* That may be integrated, as a function or differential equation.  
**in'te-gral** (-gräl), *a.* **1.** Essential to completeness; integrant. **2.** Complete; entire. **3. Math.** **a.** Of, being, or pertaining to, an integer; not fractional. **b.** Relating to, or concerned with, integration. — *n.* **1.** A whole; an entire thing; a whole number. **2. Math.** The result of an integration of a function or of an equation; an expression whose derivative is the integrand. — **in'te-gral-ly**, *adv.*  
**in'te-gral'i-ty** (-gräl'i-ti), *n.* Integral state or quality.  
**in'te-grand'** (in'tē-gränd'), *n.* [*L. integrandus*, gerundive of *integrare* to make whole.] *Math.* The expression to be integrated; the function; under the integral sign.  
**in'te-grant** (-gränt), *a.* [*L. integrans*, -antis, *p. pr.*] Making part of a whole. — *n.* An integrant part; component.  
**in'te-grate** (-grät), *v. t. & i.*; -**GRATED** (-grät'äd); -**GRATING**. [*L. integratus*, *p. p.* of *integrare* to make whole, renew. See **INTEGER.**] **1.** To form into one whole; make entire; perfect. **2.** To indicate the whole of; give the sum or total of. **3. Math.** To subject to integration.  
**in'te-gra'tion** (-grä'shün), *n.* [*L. integratio* a renewing, restoring.] **1.** Act or process of integrating; specif., act or process of making whole or entire; formation of a whole from constituent parts. **2. Math.** The inverse of differentiation or derivation; the operation of finding a function of which the integrand is the derivative. The sign of integration is *∫* (for the Latin *summa*, sum). See **INTEGRAL.**  
**in'te-gra'tor** (in'tē-grä'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, integrates; esp., *Math. & Mech.*, an instrument which mechanically registers the result of a definite integration, as a planimeter.  
**in-teg'ri-ty** (in-tēg'ri-ti), *n.* [*L. integritas*. See **INTEGER.**] **1.** State or quality of being complete; wholeness; entirety. **2.** Unimpaired state; soundness; purity. **3.** Moral soundness; uprightness; rectitude. — *Syn.* See **HONESTY.**  
**in-teg'u-ment** (-ü-mēnt), *n.* [*L. integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover; *in-* + *tegere* to cover.] A covering; investment; coat; skin.  
**in-teg'u-men'ta-ry** (in-tēg'ü-mēntä-ri), *a.* Belonging to, or composed of, integument; cutaneous.  
**in'tel-lect** (in'tē-lēkt'), *n.* [*L. intellectus*, fr. *intelligere*, -legere, *intellectum*, to understand; *inter* between + *legere* to collect, choose.] **1.** Power or faculty of knowing, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the understanding. **2.** A mind or intelligence; hence: mind as embodied; a person of intellectual power. — *Syn.* See **MIND.**  
**in'tel-lec'tion** (in'tē-lēk'shün), *n.* Exercise of the intellect; cognition; also, a particular act of the intellect.  
**in'tel-lec'tive** (in'tē-lēk'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, the intellect; intelligent; rational.  
**in'tel-lec'tu-al** (-tü-äl), *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding; as, *intellectual* powers; quality of being intellectual.  
**in'tel-lec'tu-al-ize** (in'tē-lēk'tü-äl-iz), *v. t.* **1.** To express intellectually; idealize. **2.** To endow with intellect. — *v. i.* To think.  
**in'tel-lec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* In an intellectual manner.  
**in'tel-li-gence** (in-tēl'i-jēns), *n.* **1.** The faculty of understanding; the intellect. **2.** Mental acuteness; sagacity. **3.** An intelligent being or spirit. **4.** Information communicated; news; advice; notice. **5.** Knowledge; particular or general information. — *Syn.* See **MIND**, **NEWS**.  
**intelligence bureau.** A bureau for collecting information or compiling statistics of a particular character, esp. one dealing with military or naval information.  
**intelligence office.** An office or agency where servants, farm hands, etc., may be hired. *U. S.*  
**in-tel-li-genc-er** (-tēl'i-jēn-sēr), *n.* One who, or that which, conveys intelligence or news; esp., an informer or spy.  
**in-tel-li-gent** (-jēnt), *a.* [*L. intelligens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *intelligere* to perceive; *inter* between + *legere* to gather, choose.] **1.** Endowed with intelligence or intellect. **2.** Possessed of a high or fitting degree of understanding; know-

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



ing; sensible. 3. Skilled or versed; cognizant. — Syn. Sensible, understanding. See MENTAL. — in-tel'li-gent-ly, adv. in-tel'li-gen'tial (-jén'shál), a. Of, like, pertaining to, or having intelligence; intellectual.

in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty (in-tél'j-i-bil'i-tí), n. Quality or state of being intelligible. in-tel'li-gi-bile (in-tél'j-i-bí-lé), a. [L. intelligibilis.] 1. Understandable; comprehensible. 2. Philos. Apprehensible by the intellect only; — opposed to sensible. — in-tel'li-gi-bly, adv.

in-tem-per-ate (in-tém'pér-át), a. [L. intemperatus; in-not + temeratus defiled.] Involuate; pure; undefiled. Rare.

in-tem-per-ance (-tém'pér-áns), n. 1. Quality or state of being intemperate; want of temperance; any immoderate indulgence of appetites or passions; excess. 2. Esp., excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

in-tem-per-ate (-át), a. Not temperate; as: a Excessive; extreme; as, intemperate weather. b Ungovernable; immoderate; as, intemperate language, zeal, etc. c Indulging any appetite or passion to excess. d Esp., given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. — in-tem-per-ate-ly, adv. — in-tem-per-ate-ness, n.

in-tem-pes'tive (in-tém'pés'tív), a. [L. intempesivus; in-not + tempesivus seasonable.] Out of season; untimely; inopportune.

in-tend' (ténd'), v. t. [F. entendre, fr. L. intendere, -tendum, -tensum, to intend, attend, extend; in- + tendere to stretch.] 1. To mean; signify. 2. To have in mind as a purpose; mean; plan; purpose. 3. To direct the mind on; attend to. Obs. or R. 4. To direct, as one's course; proceed on. Archaic. 5. To stretch; strain; make tense; expand. Obs. 6. Law. To give effect or construction to as having a certain meaning; construe by intendment. — v. i. To direct or bend one's course or way.

in-tend'an-cy (-tén'dán-sí), n.; pl. -CIES (-síz). 1. The office or employment of an intendand; also, a body of intendants. 2. A territorial district under an intendand.

in-tend'ant (-dánt), n. [F. intendant, fr. L. intendere to direct (one's thoughts) to a thing. See INTEND.] One in charge of some public business; a superintendent, a colonial treasury official or governor, or the like; as, an intend'ant of marine; an intend'ant of finance.

in-tend'ed (-tén'déd; 24), p. p. of INTEND. Hence: p. a. Betrothed. Colloq. — n. An affianced lover. Colloq.

in-tend'ment (-ténd'mént), n. 1. Meaning; significance. Obs. or Legal. 2. Intention; design; purpose. Obs.

in-tense' (-téns'), a. [F., fr. L. intensus stretched, tight, p. p. of intendere to stretch.] 1. In a strained or extreme degree; also, having or showing its characteristic attribute in a high degree; as, intense heat. 2. Strained or straining; high-wrought; profoundly earnest or intent; as, intense thought. 3. Photog. Intensified; dense. 4. Feeling deeply; characterized by, or expressive of, strong emotion, earnest purpose, or the like; as, an intense person or expression. — Syn. See TENSE. — in-tense'ly, adv. — in-tense'ness, n.

in-ten'si-fi-ca'tion (in-tén'sí-fí-ká'shún), n. Act or process of intensifying, or state of being intensified.

in-ten'si-f'er (in-tén'sí-fí'ér), n. One who, or that which, intensifies.

in-ten'si-fy (-tén'sí-fí), v. t.; -FYED (-fíd); -FY'ING. 1. To render intense. 2. Specif., Photog., to increase the density of (an image) or of an image on (a plate), as by treating with any of various solutions, called intensifiers.

Syn. Intensify, aggravate. To intensify is to heighten in intensity; to aggravate is to increase in gravity; as, his grief was intensified by their suffering; the malady was aggravated by his exertions. The use of aggravate in the sense of provoke, exasperate, is contrary to good usage.

— v. i. To become intense or more intense; act with increasing power or energy.

in-ten'sion (-shún), n. 1. A straining or strain. Obs. or R. 2. Intensity; determination. 3. Increase of power or energy. 4. Intensity; fervency; strength. 5. Logic. The collective attributes that make up a complex general notion; — correlative of extension, extent, or sphere.

in-ten'si-ty (-tén'sí-tí), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being intense; extreme or high degree. 2. Degree or amount; strength; energy. 3. Physics & Mech. Magnitude, as of a force or quality, per unit of surface, volume, etc.; as, the intensity of magnetization. 4. Photog. = DENSITY. 5. Elec. a Current strength. b Current density. c Potential, or electromotive force.

in-ten'sive (in-tén'sív), a. 1. Of, pert. to, or marked by intensity or intensification. 2. Gram. Tending to make intense; esp., serving to give force or emphasis; as, an intensive verb. 3. Designating or pert. to a method of cultivating land designed to increase the productivity of a given area by the expenditure of more capital and labor on it; — opp. to extensive. 4. Med. Marked by increased intensity or strength of matter inoculated in successive operations.

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofá; ève, èvent ènd, ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;

— n. That which intensifies; Gram., an intensive word, prefix, etc. — in-ten'sive-ly, adv.

in-ten't' (in-tént'), a. [L. intentus, p. p. See INTEND.] 1. Directed with, or giving, keen attention; hence: earnest; intense. 2. Having the mind or attention closely directed; sedulous; determined. — Syn. See TENSE.

in-ten't', n. [OF. entent, entente, fr. L. intendere, intantum. See INTEND.] 1. A turning of the mind toward an object; hence: a design; purpose. 2. Meaning; import.

Syn. View, drift, object, end, aim, plan. See INTENTION. in-ten'tion (in-tén'shún), n. 1. Close attention. Obs. 2. That which is, or is intended to be, conveyed to the understanding; meaning; import. 3. Purpose; design; in pl., Colloq., purpose as to marriage. 4. Med. & Surg. A process or manner of healing of wounds or fractures; — esp. in: healing by first intention, the healing of a wound or fracture without granulation; healing by second intention, healing of a wound by granulation of the surfaces following suppuration. 5. Logic. A concept or notion; esp., a concept considered as a product of attention directed to the object conceived.

Syn. Intention, intent, purpose, design, aim, object, end. Intention, which often suggests little more than what one means to do, implies less settled determination than purpose, less definite prearrangement than design, which often implies artful scheming; as, his intentions are good; there was no purpose in his actions; designs accidentally discovered. Intent is chiefly legal or poetical; as, intent to deceive, to kill. Aim emphasizes directness of purpose; object, that on which activities are focused; end, that toward which they tend as their final cause; as, singleness of aim; the object of education, a man without an object in life; the chief end of society.

in-ten'tion-al (-ál), a. Done by intention; intended; designed. — Syn. See VOLUNTARY. — in-ten'tion-al-ly, adv.

in-ten'tioned (-shún), a. Having designs; — chiefly in composition; as, well-intentioned, having good designs.

in-ten'tly (in-tén'tl), adv. In an intent manner. — Syn. Fixedly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, eagerly.

in-ten'tness, n. Condition or quality of being intent.

in-ter' (-tér), v. t.; -TERRED' (-túrd); -TER'RING. [OF. enterer, enterer, L. interrare; L. in- + terra the earth.] To deposit (a corpse) in the earth or in a tomb; bury.

in-ter' (in-tér-), L. Inter among, between, compar. of in. in.] A prefix meaning among, between, amid, mutually; as: a In verbs, among, together, mutually. Examples: interflow, to flow together; interact, to act mutually; intermix, to mix among or together.

b In nouns, one that is intermediate or intervening. Example: interagent, an intermediate agent.

c In adjectives, situated or being between. Examples: interatomic, situated or being between atoms; interaxial, situated or being between axes.

in-ter-act' (-ákt'), v. i. To act upon each other or reciprocally. — in-ter-act'ion (-ákt'shún), n.

in-ter-a'gent (-á'jént), n. An intermediate agent; an intermediary. — in-ter-a'gen-cy (-jén-sí), n.

in-ter-bed'ded, p. a. Geol. Occurring between beds, or lying in a bed parallel to other beds of a different material.

in-ter-bor'ough (-búrbú), a. Situated, or forming a communication, between boroughs; as, an interborough railway or telephone system.

in-ter-brain' (in-tér-brán'), v. i. & t. To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species.

in-ter-ca-lary (in-túr'ká-lá-rí), a. [L. intercalaris, intercalarius.] 1. Intercalated in the calendar; as, an intercalary month, day, etc. 2. Inserted; interpolated.

inter-ca-late (-lát), v. t.; -LAT'ED (-lát'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. intercalatus, p. p. of intercalare to intercalate; inter + calare to proclaim.] 1. To insert, as a day, in a calendar. 2. To insert among others; interpolate. — Syn. See INSERT. — in-ter-ca-la'tion (lá'shún), n.

in-ter-cede' (in-tér-séd'), v. t.; -CED'ED (-séd'éd); -CED'ING. [L. intercedere, -cessum; inter + cedere to pass.] 1. Rom. Hist. To interpose a veto; — said of a magistrate, esp. a tribune. 2. To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; — usually used with with or for. — Syn. Mediate, arbitrate. See INTERPOSE.

in-ter-ced'er (-séd'ér), n. One who intercedes.

in-ter-cel'lular (-sél'lú-lár), a. Lying between cells.

in-ter-cept' (-sépt'), n. 1. [L. interceptus, p. p. of interceptare; inter + capere to take, seize.] 1. To take or seize by the way; stop; check; as, to intercept a letter. 2. To interrupt communication with; cut off from view, approach, etc. 3. Math. To include between; as, the part intercepted between two points. — in-ter-cept'er, n.

in-ter-cept' (in-tér-sépt'), n. Math. A part cut off, or intercepted, as between two points.

in-ter-cep'tion (-sép'shún), n. Act of intercepting, or state of being intercepted.

in-ter-cep'tor (-tér), n. One who, or that which, intercepts.

álé, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofá; ève, èvent ènd, ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing. inq; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**in/ter-ces/sion** (-sesh/ün), *n.* [L. *intercessio* an intervention, a becoming surety. See INTERCEDE.] Act of interceding; mediation; petition or entreaty in favor of another or others. — **in/ter-ces/sion-al** (-äl), *a.*  
**in/ter-ces/sor** (-ses/er), *n.* One who intercedes; mediator.  
**in/ter-ces/sor-ry** (-s-r), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or making, intercession; interceding.  
**in/ter-change/er** (-chan/er), *v. t.* [OF. *entrechangier*. See INTER-; CHANGE.] 1. To put each in the place of the other; exchange; reciprocate. 2. To alternate; vary. — **Syn.** See EXCHANGE.  
**in/ter-change/er** (in/ter-chan/er), *n.* 1. Mutual exchange. 2. Alternate succession; alternation.  
**in/ter-change/a-ble** (in/ter-chan/jä-bil/yi-ti), *n.* Quality of being interchangeable.  
**in/ter-change/a-ble** (-chan/jä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange, or mutual substitution. — **in/ter-change/a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-ably**, *adv.*  
**in/ter-change/er** (-chan/er), *n.* One who, or that which, interchanges.  
**in/ter-col-le-gi-ate** (-kö-lé/ji-ät), *a.* Existing, or carried on, between colleges or universities.  
**in/ter-co-lum/nar** (-kö-lüm/när), *a.* Between columns.  
**in/ter-co-lum/nia-tion** (-kö-lüm/nia-shün), *n.* [L. *intercolumnium*.] *Arch.* a The clear space between two columns. *b* A (given) system of spacing between columns.  
**in/ter-com-mon** (-köm/ün), *v. i.* *Eng. Law.* To enjoy a right of common together; — said esp. of inhabitants of adjacent townships, manors, etc.  
**in/ter-com-mu-ni-cate** (-kö-mü/ný-kät), *v. t. & i.* To communicate mutually. — **mu-ni-ca-tion** (-kä/shün), *n.*  
**in/ter-com-mun-ion** (-mün/yün), *n.* Mutual communion; mutual connection or action.  
**in/ter-com-mu-ni-ty** (-mü/ní-tí), *n.* Community between two or more persons or parties, as of property, religion, etc.  
**in/ter-con-nect/er** (-kö-nékt/er), *v. t.* To connect mutually or with one another. — **in/ter-con-nect-ion** (-nék/shün), *n.*  
**in/ter-con/ti-nen-tal** (in/ter-kön/tí-nén/täl), *a.* Between or among continents; subsisting between continents.  
**in/ter-con-vert/i-ble** (in/ter-kön-vür/tí-b'l), *a.* Convertible the one into the other; interchangeable.  
**in/ter-cos/tal** (-köstäl), *a.* Between the ribs.  
**in/ter-course** (in/ter-körs; 57), *n.* [OF. *entrecours* commerce, exchange, L. *intercursus* a running between, *intercurrere* to run between. See INTER-; CURRENT.] 1. Communication; commerce; esp., interchange of thought and feeling. 2. Sexual connection. — **Syn.** Communion, commerce, fellowship, acquaintance, connection.  
**in/ter-crop/er** (in/ter-króp/er), *v. t. & i.* *Agric.* To cultivate by planting simultaneous crops in alternate rows; to use for catch crops. — *n.* A crop grown between the rows of another crop; a catch crop. [lines. 2. To interbreed.]  
**in/ter-cross/er** (-krös/er), *v. t. & i.* 1. To cross each other, as in/ter-curr/ent (-kür/ént), *a.* [L. *intercurrere*, *p. pr.* of *intercurrere*. See INTERCURRE.] Running or coming between or among. *Specif.:* *a Med.* Occurring during the progress of another disease; — said of a disease. *b* Intervening.  
**in/ter-de-nom/i-na-tion-al** (-dén-nóm/i-nä/shün-äl), *a.* Occurring between or among, or common to, different denominations; as, *interdenominational* fellowship or belief.  
**in/ter-den-tal** (-dén/täl), *a.* 1. Situated between teeth. 2. *Phon.* Articulated with the tongue between the upper and lower teeth; as, *interdental* consonants.  
**in/ter-de-pend/ent** (-pén/dént), *a.* Mutually or reciprocally dependent. — **in/ter-de-pend/en-ce** (-dépén/déns), *n.*  
**in/ter-de-pend/en-cy** (-dén-sí), *n.*  
**in/ter-dict** (in/ter-díkt), *n.* [OF. *entredit*, L. *interdictum*, *fr. interdiceré* to prohibit; *inter- + dicere* to say.] 1. A prohibitory decree; prohibition. 2. *a Civil Law.* An administrative order of the praetor. *b* In the Dutch law, Scots law, etc., an order answering to the English injunction. 3. *R. C. Ch.* A papal prohibition restraining from ecclesiastical functions, etc.  
**in/ter-dict/er** (-díkt/er), *v. t.* To forbid; debar; lay under an interdict. — **Syn.** See FORBID.  
**in/ter-dic-tion** (-dik/shün), *n.* Act of interdicting; state of being interdicted; also, an interdict.  
**in/ter-dic-tive** (-dik/tív), *a.* Having the power or effect of interdicting; as, an *interdictive* sentence.  
**in/ter-dic-to-ry** (-dik/tó-rí), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to interdiction; interdictive; prohibitory.  
**in/ter-est** (in/ter-ést), *n.* [LL. *interesse* usury, compensation, L. *interesse* to be between, be different, be of importance; *inter* between + *esse* to be; influenced by OF. *interest*, *fr. L. interest* it interests, is of interest, 3d sing. pres. indic. of *interesse*.] 1. Participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility; hence: that in which one has such an interest; business. 2. Advantage; profit; benefit. 3. Influence due to personal position, connections, or the like. 4. Those interested in any particular affair, taken collectively; as, the *iron interest*. 5. Excitement of feeling

accompanying special attention to some object; concern; as, an *interest* in botany; questions of *interest*. 6. The price or rate of premium per unit of time that is paid by a borrower for the use of what he borrows; *specif.*, a rate per cent of money paid for the use of money; also, the money so paid. 7. Any excess above an exact equivalent; — chiefly in *with interest*.  
 — *v. t.* 1. To involve the interest or welfare of; affect. 2. To cause or induce to have a share or interest. 3. To engage the attention of; awaken interest in. — **Syn.** Excite, entertain, occupy, hold.  
**in/ter-est-ed** (in/ter-és-téd), *p. a.* 1. Having the attention or feelings engaged or excited. 2. Having an interest or concern; involved; concerned. — **in/ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **in/ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.*  
**in/ter-est-ing**, *p. a.* Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion. — **in/ter-est-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in/ter-est-ing-ness**, *n.*  
**in/ter-fa/cial** (-fä/shäl), *a. Geom.* Included between two plane surfaces or faces; as, an *interfacial* angle.  
**in/ter-fer-e** (in/ter-fér/er), *v. i.*; -FERRED' (-féréd'); -FER'ING (-féri'ng). [OF. *interferir* to strike (each other); *entre* (L. *inter*) + *ferir* to strike, *fr. L. ferire*.] 1. To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in going; — said esp. of a horse. 2. To collide; clash. 3. To take a part in the concerns of others; interpose. 4. *Physics.* To act reciprocally so as to affect one another; — said of waves, rays, etc. See INTERFERENCE. 5. *Patent Law.* To claim substantially the same invention so that the question of the priority of invention is involved between the claimants; — *disting.* from *infringe*. 6. *Football.* When off side, to check with the body an opposing player who is attempting to tackle the runner with the ball. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE.  
**in/ter-fer-ence** (in/ter-fér/éns), *n.* 1. Act, process, or state of interfering. 2. *Physics.* The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two waves or vibrations, as two beams of light or two series of sound pulsations, producing certain characteristic phenomena, as colored fringes, dark bands, or darkness, in the case of light, silences, increased intensity, or beats, in the case of sound. 3. *Wireless Teleg.* The intermixing of electric waves or signals meeting in space, causing them to be undecipherable.  
**in/ter-fer-ent-ial** (in/ter-fér-ént/shäl), *a. Physics.* Of, pert. to, or depending on, interference, as of light; — said esp. with reference to the use of the interferometer.  
**in/ter-fer/er** (-fér/er), *n.* One who, or that which, interferes.  
**in/ter-fer-om-e-ter** (in/ter-fér-óm/é-tér), *n.* [See INTERFERE; -METER.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring small movements, distances, or displacements by means of the interference of two beams of light.  
**in/ter-flu-ent** (in/ter-flü-ént), *a.* [L. *interfluens*, *p. pr.* of *interfluere*, *fr. L. interfluere*, *p. pr.* of *interfluere*. See INTER-; FLUENT.] 1. Flowing between or among. 2. Intermingling without dissonance or friction.  
**in/ter-fuse/er** (in/ter-füz/er), *v. t.* [L. *interfusio*, *p. p.* of *interfundere* to pour between; *inter + fundere* to pour.] 1. To combine, as by scattering or mixing; intermingle. 2. To infuse or diffuse. 3. To permeate; penetrate; pervade. — *v. i.* To blend; fuse. [being interfused.]  
**in/ter-fu/sion** (-füzhün), *n.* Act of interfusing, or state of interfusing.  
**in/ter-gla/cial** (in/ter-glä/shäl), *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a comparatively warm epoch occurring between two glacial epochs.  
**in/ter-gra-da-tion** (-grä-dä/shün), *n.* Transition through a series of grades, forms, or kinds, varying only by related differences; also, an intermediate form in such a series.  
**in/ter-grade/er** (-gräd/er), *n.* An intergradation.  
**in/ter-grade/er** (-gräd/er), *v. i.* To exhibit intergradation.  
**in/ter-growth/er** (in/ter-gröth/er), *n.* A growth between.  
**in/ter-im** (in/ter-im), *n.* [L., *fr. inter* between.] The meantime; time intervening; interval between events, etc.  
**in/te-ri-or** (in/te-rí-er), *a.* [L., *compar. fr. inter* between.] 1. Being within; inside; inner; internal; inward; — opp. to *exterior*. 2. Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland. 3. Belonging to the mental or spiritual life; not bodily or worldly.  
**interior planet**, a planet whose path is within the orbit of the earth.  
 — *n.* 1. The internal or inner part of a thing; inside. 2. The inland part of a country. 3. Inner nature or character. 4. The domestic affairs of a state or nation; as, the Department of the *Interior*. — **in-te-ri-or-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-te-ri-or-i-ty** (-ör/tí-tí), *n.* State of being interior.  
**in/ter-ja-cent** (in/ter-jä-sént), *a.* [L. *interjacens*, *-entis*, *p. pr.* of *interjacere*; *inter + jacere* to lie.] Lying or being between or among; intervening. — **ja-cen-cy** (-sén-sí), *n.*  
**in/ter-ject/er** (-jékt/er), *v. t. & i.* [L. *interjectus*, *p. p.* of *interjicere*; *inter + jacere* to throw.] To insert; interpose.  
**in/ter-ject-ion** (-jék/shün), *n.* 1. An interjecting; also, that which is interjected; as: a Utterance of exclamations; ejaculation. *b* An interposing; something interposed, as a

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



remark. 2. *Gram.* An ejaculatory word or form, usually thrown in without grammatical connection, as *O! Alas! Ha ha!* etc. Cf. EXCLAMATION.

**in-ter-jec-tion-al** (-äl), *a.* 1. Thrown in between other words; parenthetical; as, an *interjectional* remark. 2. Pert. to, or of the nature of, an interjection; ejaculatory. — **in-ter-jec-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-jec-to-ry** (-jék-tó-rí), *a.* Characterized by interjection; thrust in between. — **in-ter-jec-to-ri-ly** (-rí-lí), *adv.*

**in-ter-knit'** (-ní't), *v. t. & i.* To intertwine.

**in-ter-lace'** (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To unite as by lacing together; interweave; cross each other; as, *interlacing* arches. 2. To alternate; intersperse; mix; as, a dialogue *interlaced* with songs. — **in-ter-lace-ment** (-mēt), *n.*

**in-ter-lam'i-nate** (-lām'í-nāt), *v. t.* To insert between laminae; also, to arrange in alternate laminae.

**in-ter-lard'** (ín-tér-lárd'), *v. t.* [*F. entrelarder.* See **INTER-LARD.**] To insert between; mix or mingle; esp., to introduce that which is foreign or irrelevant into.

**in-ter-lay'** (-lā'), *v. t.* To lay or place among or between.

**in-ter-leaf'** (ín-tér-lēf'), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAVES (-lēvz'). A leaf inserted between other leaves, as a blank for notes, etc.

**in-ter-leave'** (-lēv'), *v. t.*; -LEAVED' (-lēvd') ; -LEAV'ING. To insert a leaf or leaves in; bind with blank interleaves.

**in-ter-line'** (-lín'), *v. t.*; -LINED' (-lind') ; -LIN'ING (-lín'ing). To write or insert between lines, as for correction; write or print something between the lines of.

**in-ter-line'** (ín-tér-lín'), *v. t.* To insert an inner lining (in a garment). [*alternate lines.*]

**in-ter-lin'e-al** (-lín'ē-äl), *a.* 1. Interlinear. 2. Disposed in lines; containing interlineations. 3. Contained or inserted between lines; containing interlineations. 4. Contained or inserted between lines; containing interlineations.

**in-ter-lin'e-a-tion** (-lín'ē-ā-shún), *n.* Act of interlining; also, that which is interlined.

**in-ter-lin'ing** (-lín'ing), *n.* Interlineation.

**in-ter-lin'ing** (ín-tér-lín'ing), *n.* A lining between the ordinary lining and the outside fabric.

**in-ter-link'** (-línk'), *v. t.* To link together; link.

**in-ter-lo'cate** (-lō'kāt), *v. t.* To place between; interpose.

**in-ter-lock'** (-lōk'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To unite, engage, or interrelate with one another; lock into one another. 2. *Railroads.* To arrange the connections of (switches, signals, etc.) so that one lever cannot be worked independently, but only as a part of predetermined combinations.

**in-ter-lo'cu-tion** (-lō-kū'shún), *n.* [*L. interlocutio, fr. interloqui, locutus, to speak between; inter + loqui to speak.*] Interchange of speech; conference.

**in-ter-loc'u-tor** (-lōk'ū-tér), *n.* 1. One who takes part in conversation; interpreter; questioner. 2. *Negro Minstrels.* The man in the middle of the line, who questions the end men.

**in-ter-loc'u-to-ry** (-tō-rí), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, dialogue; conversational. 2. Spoken as an interlocution. 3. *Law.* Intermediate; not final or definitive.

**in-ter-loc'u-tress** (-trēs), **in-ter-loc'u-trice** (-trís), **in-ter-loc'u-trix** (-tríks), *n.* A female interlocutor.

**in-ter-lope'** (ín-tér-lōp'), *v. i.*; -LOPED' (-lōpt') ; -LOP'ING (-lōp'ing). [*Prob. inter + a dial. form (lope) of leap. Oxf. E. D.*] To run or come between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; hence, to intrude; intermeddle.

**in-ter-lop'er** (ín-tér-lōp'ér), *n.* One who interlopes, or interferences wrongfully or officiously.

**in-ter-lude** (-lūd), *n.* [*L. interludium; L. inter between + ludus play, ludere to play.*] 1. A light or farcical entertainment introduced between the acts of the old mystery and morality plays or forming a feature of a festival, fête, etc.; hence, one of the farces or comedies to which these entertainments gave rise; also, formerly, any popular drama. 2. An entertainment between the acts of a play. 3. A piece of music played between the parts of a song, of a church service, etc. 4. An intervening or interruptive space, feature, or event.

**in-ter-lu'nar** (-lū'nār), *a.* Relating to the interval between the old and the new moon.

**in-ter-mar'riage** (-mār'íj), *n.* 1. Reciprocal marriage; giving and taking in marriage, as between two families, tribes, etc. 2. Marriage between blood relations.

**in-ter-mar'ty** (-mār'tí), *v. i. & t.* To become connected by marriage between their members; — said of tribes, families, ranks, castes, etc.

**in-ter-med'dle** (-méd'dl'), *v. i.* To meddle with others' affairs; interpose; interfere. — **in-ter-med'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

**intermediate agent; mediate.** — **in-ter-me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ter-me'di-a'tor** (-ā-tér), *n.*

**in-ter-me'di-a'tion** (-ā-shún), *n.* Act of coming between.

**in-ter-ment** (ín-tér-mēt), *n.* Act of interring; burial.

**in-ter-mez-zo** (ín-tér-méz-zō), *n.*; *pl.* -MEZZI (-zē). [*It.*] 1. A short and light piece between the acts of serious drama or opera. 2. *Music.* A short piece played in an interval of an extended musical work, or independently.

**in-ter-mi-na-ble** (ín-tér-mí-nā-b'l), *a.* [*L. interminabilis.*] Without termination; endless. — **Syn.** Boundless, illimitable, immeasurable, infinite. — **in-ter-mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-mi-nate** (-nāt), *a.* [*L. interminatus; in- not + terminatus terminated.*] Without end; boundless.

**in-ter-min'gle** (ín-tér-mín-g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together.

**in-ter-mis'sion** (-mísh'ún), *v. t. & i.* To interrupt. See **INTERMIT.** 1. Act or state of interrupting; state of being interrupted; interruption; discontinuance. 2. Cessation for a time; interval; temporary pause.

**in-ter-mis'sive** (-mís'iv), *a.* Not continual; intermittent.

**in-ter-mit'** (-mít'), *v. t. & i.*; -MIT'TED'; -MIT'TING. [*L. intermittere; inter between + mittere, missum, to send.*] To discontinue; interrupt; suspend intermittently.

**in-ter-mit'tence** (-šns), *n.* Act or state of interrupting; intermission. — **in-ter-mit'ten-ey** (-šn-sí), *n.*

**in-ter-mit'tent** (-šnt), *a.* Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic. — **mit'tent-ly**, *adv.*

**intermittent current, Elec.** a current that flows and ceases to flow at intervals, but is not reversed in direction. — *i. fever, Med.*, a form of fever in which there is a fall of temperature to the normal point at periodical intervals.

**in-ter-mix'** (-míks'), *v. t. & i.* To mix together.

**in-ter-mix'ture** (-míks'túr), *n.* A mixing together; also, a mass of ingredients mixed.

**in-ter-mo-lec'u-lar** (ín-tér-mō-lēk'ū-lár), *a.* Situated or occurring between the molecules of a body.

**in-ter-mun'dane** (-mūn'dán), *a.* Being between worlds.

**in-tern'** (ín-térn'), *a.* [*L. internus.*] Internal. *Archaic.*

**in-tern'** (ín-térn'), *v. t.* [*F. interner.*] To confine to one locality; as, to *intern* a vessel in a neutral port.

**in-tern'**, *n.* = **INTERNE**, 2.

**in-tern'al** (-tér'nál), *a.* [*L. internus, fr. in in.*] 1. Enclosed; inward; interior; — opp. to *external*. Also, designating that which is to be inwardly applied. 2. Inherent; intrinsic. 3. Domestic, as opp. to *foreign*. 4. Pertaining to the inner being or consciousness; spiritual. 5. *Psychol.* Existing solely in the individual consciousness, as direct and immediate experience. — **Syn.** Inside, inland. — *n.* 1. In *pl.* The internal organs of the body. 2. The inner or essential nature or quality.

**in-tern'al-com-bus-tion**, *a. Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, any engine (called an *internal-combustion engine*) in which the heat or pressure energy necessary to produce motion is developed in the engine cylinder, as by the explosion of a gas or volatilized fluid, and not in a separate chamber, as in a steam-engine boiler. Cf. **TWO-CYCLE, FOUR-CYCLE.**

**in-ter-nal'i-ty** (ín-tér-nāl'í-tí), *n.* State or quality of being internal.

**in-ter-nal'ity** (ín-tér'nāl-í), *adv.* 1. Inwardly; within the boundary of a thing; within the body. 2. Hence: Mentally; spiritually. 3. In, or with respect to, the inner constitution or affairs of anything.

**in-ter-na'tion-al** (ín-tér-nāsh'ūn-äl), *a.* Between or among nations or their citizens; common to or affecting two or more nations. — **al-ly, adv.** — **na'tion-al'í-ty** (-äl'í-tí), *n.*

**in-ter-na'tion-al-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* International character or sentiments; also, international organization.

**in-ter-na'tion-al-ize** (-äl-íz), *v. t.* To make international in relations, effect, etc.

**in-terne'** (ín-térn'), *n.* 1. That which is within; internal nature. *Poetic.* 2. [*F. tron. ân'tárn'*] A resident physician or surgeon in a hospital.

**in-ter-ne'cine** (ín-tér-nēs'sín; -sín), *a.* [*L. internecinus* deadly, fr. *internecare* to kill, slaughter; *inter* between + *necare* to kill.] 1. Deadly; destructive of life. 2. Involving mutual slaughter; mutually destructive.

**in-tern'ment** (ín-tér'n'mēt), *n.* An interring; state of being interred.

**in-ter-node'** (ín-tér-nōd'), *n.* [*L. internodium; inter + nodus knot.*] The interval or part between two nodes or joints. — **in-ter-nod'al** (ín-tér-nōd'äl), *a.*

**in-ter-nun'ci-o** (-nūn'shí-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). [*L. internuntius*; *inter* between + *nuntius, nuntius, messenger.*] 1. A messenger between two parties. 2. A representative of the Pope at a seat of government where there is no nuncio.

**in-ter-o-ce-an'ic** (-ō-shē-ān'ík), *a.* Between oceans.

**in-ter-os-cu-late** (-lāt), *v. i.* To osculate with each other; specifi., *Biol.*, of species, etc., to have characters in common. — **in-ter-os-cu-lat-ion** (-lā'shún), *n.*

**in-ter-pel'lant** (-pél'ánt), *a.* [*L. interpellans, p. pr. See INTERPELLATE.*] Interrupting. — *n.* One who interpellates.

**in-ter-pel'lare** (ín-tér-pél'át), *v. t.* [*L. interpellare, -atum; inter + pellare (in comp.), akin to pellere to*

áile, senáte, cáre, árm, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fód, fód; out, oil;

recént, máker; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; chair; go; síng, ínj; then, thín; natúre, verdúre (87);



drive.] To question formally for explanation, as an executive officer in explanation of a government policy, etc.; — generally on the part of a legislator.

**in-ter-pel-la-tion** (pě-lă'shūn), *n.* 1. An interrupting; interruption. 2. Act of formally bringing into question, as a ministerial policy or action.

**in-ter-pen-e-trate** (pě-n'ē-trā), *v. t. & i.* 1. To penetrate between, within, or throughout. 2. To penetrate mutually or reciprocally. — **in-ter-pen-e-tration** (tră'shūn), *n.*

**in-ter-phon** (in'tēr-fōn). A form of automatic telephone used for inside communication in dwellings, offices, etc.

**in-ter-plan-et-a-ry** (plăn'ēt-ă-rĭ), *a.* Astron. Between or in the region of the planets; as, *interplanetary* spaces.

**in-ter-play'** (in'tēr-plă'), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction; reciprocal or contrasting action or effect.

**in-ter-plead'** (plēd'), *v. i.* Law. To plead, or go to trial, with each other in order to determine a right affecting the action of a third party. See **INTERPLEADER**.

**in-ter-plead'er**, *n.* Law. A proceeding to enable a person to compel parties making the same claim against him to litigate the matter between themselves.

**in-ter-pole'lar** (pō'lăr), *a.* Between the poles, as of a galvanic battery.

**in-ter-pole-late** (in-tūr-pō-lăt), *v. t.*; **-PO-LAR'ED** (lăt'ēd); **-LAT'ING**. [L. *interpolutus*, p. p. of *interpolare* to form anew, interpolate, fr. *interpolus*, *interpōlis*, falsified, vamped up; *inter* between + root of *polare* to polish.] 1. To alter or corrupt, esp. a text, by inserting new or foreign matter. 2. To insert between other things or parts; intercalate. 3. Math. To insert intermediate terms in, as a series according to the law of the series. — **Syn.** See **INSERT**. — *v. i.* To make interpolations. — **in-ter-pole-la-tion** (lăt'ēf), **in-ter-pole-la'ter** (lăt'ēr), *n.* [which is interpolated.]

**in-ter-pole-la-tion** (lăt'shūn), *n.* Act of interpolating; that

**in-ter-pos'al** (pōz'ăl), *n.* Interposition; intervention.

**in-ter-poser'** (in'tēr-pōz'er), *v. t.*; **-POSER'** (pōzd'), **-POS'ING** (pōz'ing). [F. *interposer*. See **INTER-**; **POSE**; *v. t.*] 1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a screen between the eyes and the fire. 2. To thrust in; intrude. 3. To introduce or interpose between the parts of a conversation or argument. — *v. i.* 1. To be or come between; as, hills *interpose*. 2. To mediate; intervene. 3. To interrupt.

**Syn.** *Interpose*, *interfere*, *intervene*, *mediate*, *intercede*. To *interpose* is to put one's self forward in the affairs of others, with or without propriety; to *interfere* is to interpose either impudently and officiously or in the exercise of right or authority; to *intervene* is esp. to interpose with aid or as an intermediary; as, I shall not *interpose* in their quarrel; to *interfere* in another's business; some trick of fortune *intervened* in her favor. To *mediate* is to intervene esp. in order to effect a reconciliation; to *intercede* is to interpose on another's behalf; as, to *mediate* between belligerents; *intercede* with the king. [poses.]

**in-ter-poser** (pōz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, inter-

**in-ter-po-si'tion** (pō-zish'ŷŷn), *n.* Act of interposing; state of being interposed; intervention; the thing interposed.

**in-ter-pret** (in-tūr'prēt), *v. t.* [L. *interpretari*, p. p. of *interpretari*, fr. *interpret*, interpreter, negotiator.] 1. To explain or tell the meaning of; translate; elucidate. 2. To construe or give (a particular) force or meaning to, as in the light of individual belief or judgment; as, to *interpret* a poem. 3. To apprehend and represent by art; show by illustrative representation. — **Syn.** Solve, render, expound, unfold, unravel. See **EXPLAIN**. — *v. i.* To act as an interpreter; translate.

**in-ter-pret-a-ble** (ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being interpreted or explained. — **in-ter-pret-a-ble-ness** (bil'ŷŷ-ŷŷ), *n.*

**in-ter-pret-a-tion** (prē-tă'shūn), *n.* 1. An interpreting. 2. Exposition or explanation given; meaning. 3. An artist's way of expressing his thought or conception of a subject. — **Syn.** Translation, version, rendering, construction.

**in-ter-pret-a-tive** (tūr'prēt-tĭv), *a.* 1. Designed to interpret; explanatory. 2. According to interpretation; constructive. — **in-ter-pret-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-pret'er** (prēt'ēr), *n.* One who interprets or explains.

**in-ter-reg-num** (in'tēr-rēg'nūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* REGNA (nă). [L.; *inter* between + *regnum* dominion.] 1. The time during which a throne is vacant between the reigns of two successive sovereigns. 2. Any period during which the functions of government are suspended or vested in a temporary executive. 3. Hence, a break in continuity.

**in-ter-re-la-tion** (rē-lă'shūn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal relation; correlation. — **in-ter-re-la-ted** (rē-lăt'ēd), *p. a.*

**in-ter-rex** (in'tēr-rēks), *n.*; *L. pl.* REGES (rē'jēs). [L.; *inter* between + *rex* king.] One who exercises supreme or kingly power during an interregnum.

**in-ter-ro-gate** (in-tēr'ō-găt), *v. t. & i.*; **-GAT'ED** (găt'ēd); **-GAT'ING**. [L. *interrogatus*, p. p. of *interrogare* to ask; *inter* between + *rogare* to ask.] To examine by questioning; question. — **Syn.** See **INQUIRE**.

**in-ter-ro-ga-tion** (găt'shūn), *n.* 1. An interrogating; inquiry. 2. Short for *interrogation point*, a mark [?] indicating that the preceding sentence is interrogatory.

**in-ter-ro-g'a-tive** (in'tēr-rōg'ă-tĭv), *a.* Interrogatory. — *n.* Gram. A word used in asking questions, as *who*, *what*, *which*. — **in-ter-ro-g'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-ro-ga'tor** (in'tēr'ō-găt'ēr), *n.* One who interrogates.

**in-ter-ro-g'a-to-ry** (in'tēr-rōg'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, or implying (a) question; interrogative. — *n.*, *pl.* -ORIES (rĭj). A formal question or inquiry.

**in-ter-rupt'** (in'tēr-rŷp't), *v. t.* [L. *interruptus*, p. p. of *inter-rumpere* to interrupt; *inter* + *rumpere* to break.] 1. To break into or between; hinder by or as by breaking in. 2. To break the continuity or uniformity of; as, to *interrupt* a friendship. — *v. i.* To break in on some action or discourse, esp. with questions or remarks.

**interrupted screw**, a screw whose surface is divided longitudinally into several blank or cut-away sections so that the screw may be slipped into a reciprocally made nut, and locked by a fraction of a turn, as in a gun breech.

**in-ter-rupt'ed-ly**, *adv.* With interruptions.

**in-ter-rupt'er** (in'tēr-rŷp't'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, interrupts. 2. Specif., *Elec.*, any of various devices to interrupt or make and break an electric current, usually automatically and at rapidly recurring intervals.

**in-ter-rupt'ion** (in'tēr-rŷp'shŷn), *n.* 1. An interrupting. 2. A break caused by the abrupt intervention of something. 3. Stop; hindrance. 4. Temporary cessation; suspension.

**in-ter-rupt'ive** (rŷp'tĭv), *a.* Tending to interrupt.

**in-ter-rupt'or** (r'ēr), *n.* = **INTERRUPTER**.

**in-ter-scap'u-lar** (skăp'ŷ-lăr), *a.* Anat. & Zool. Situated between the scapulae or the shoulders.

**in-ter-scho-las'tic** (in'tēr-skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Between schools; as, *interscholastic* competitions.

**in-ter-sect'** (sĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *intersectus*, p. p. of *intersecare*; *inter* + *secare* to cut.] To pierce, divide, or cut by passing through or athwart; cut across; cross.

**in-ter-sec'tion** (sĕk'shŷn), *n.* Act or place of intersecting.

**in-ter-sep'tal** (sĕp'tăl), *a.* Situated between septa.

**in-ter-space'** (in'tēr-spăs'), *n.* Intervening space.

**in-ter-spere'** (spŷrs'), *v. t.*; **-SPERSED'** (spŷrst'), **-SPERS'ING**. [L. *interspersus* interspersed; *inter* + *spargere* to scatter.] 1. To scatter or set here and there among other things. 2. To place something at intervals in or among.

**in-ter-spers'ion** (spŷrs'shŷn), *n.* Act of interspersing, or state of being interspersed.

**in-ter-state'** (in'tēr-stăt'), *a.* Pert. to mutual relations of States; existing between, or including, different States.

**Interstate Commerce Act**, an act of the United States Congress (Feb. 4, 1887) regulating commerce between the States when carried on wholly or partly by rail.

**in-ter-stel'lar** (stĕl'ăr), *a.* Being outside of the solar system; located among the stars or passing from one to another.

**in-ter-stice** (in-tūr'stis), *n.*; *pl.* -STICES (stĭ-sĕz). [L. *interstitium* pause, interval; *inter* + *sistere* to set.] A space between one thing and another, esp. between things closely set, or between the parts of a body; chink; crevice.

**in-ter-sti'tial** (in'tēr-stĭsh'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to interstices; within the tissues. — **in-ter-sti'tial-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-strat'i-fy** (străt'ŷ-fĭ), *v. t. & i.* To insert, or lie, between other strata; arrange, or lie, in alternate strata. — **in-ter-strat'i-fi-ca-tion** (străt'ŷ-fĭ-kă'shŷn), *n.*

**in-ter-tex'ture** (tĕks'tŷr), *n.* Act of interweaving; state of being interwoven; that which is interwoven.

**in-ter-trib'al** (trĭb'ăl), *a.* Occurring between, or common to, different tribes; as, *intertribal* commerce or customs.

**in-ter-trop'ical** (trōp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Situated between or within the tropics; relating to regions within the tropics; tropical.

**in-ter-twine'** (twĭn'), *v. t. & i.* To twine one with another.

**in-ter-twist'** (twĭst'), *v. t.* To twist one with another.

**in-ter-ur'ban** (ŷr'băn), *a.* Going between, or connecting, cities or towns; as, *interurban* electric railways.

**in-ter-val** (in'tēr-văl), *n.* [OF. *entreval*, *intervale*, L. *intervalum*; *inter* + *vallum* a wall.] 1. Space of time between any two points or events; space of time between the recurrence of similar conditions. 2. A space, gap, or distance between objects, qualities, states, etc. 3. Music. Difference in pitch between any two tones. An interval is *harmonic* if between simultaneous tones; *melodic* if between successive tones.

**in-ter-vale** (văl), *n.* [Same word as *interval*, but influenced by E. *vale*. Oxf. E. D.] A tract of low ground between hills, or along the banks of a stream. *Local, U. S. & Canada*.

**in-ter-vein'** (in'tēr-văn'), *v. t.* To intersect with veins.

**in-ter-vene'** (vĕn'), *v. i.*; **-VENED'** (vĕnd'), **-VEN'ING** (vĕn'ing). [L. *intervenire*, *-venire*, to intervene, hinder; *inter* + *venire* to come.] 1. To enter as something extraneous; come in (between or among). 2. To occur, fall, or come, between points of time or space or between events; as, a second *intervened* between the flash and the report. 3. To come in between by way of hindrance or modification; make intervention; interpose. 4. Law. To become a party to an action or other legal proceeding, for the protection of an alleged interest therein; — said of a third person

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bön; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work; works, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



not originally a party thereto. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE.  
**in-ter-ven'er** (in-tér-vén'ér), *n.* One who intervenes.  
**in-ter-ven'ient** (-vén'yént), *a.* Being or coming between, incidentally or extraneously; intervening.  
**in-ter-ven'tion** (-vén'shún), *n.* 1. Act or fact of intervening; interposition. 2. Any interference affecting the interests of others; esp., the interference by one state in the affairs of another state in order to enforce some action or forbearance. [vention or treatment.]  
**in-ter-ven'tion-ist** (-Yst), *n.* One who favors active inter-  
**in-ter-view** (in-tér-vü), *n.* [F. *entrevue*, fr. *entrevoir* to see imperfectly, have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to visit each other. See INTER-; VIEW.] A mutual sight or view; a meeting face to face; conference; esp., a meeting between a representative of the press and another person to enable the former to get information for publication; also, the published statement of the information so obtained.  
 — *v. t.* To have an interview with, esp. in order to get information for publication. — **in-ter-view'er** (-vü'ér), *n.*  
**in-ter-volve**' (-völv'), *v. t. & i.* -VOLVED' (-völdv') ; -VOLV'ING. [*inter-* + L. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] To involve one within another; twist or coil together.  
**in-ter-weave**' (in-tér-wév'), *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see WEAVE. 1. To unite by or as by weaving together; intertwine. 2. To intermingle.  
**in-ter-wind**' (-wínd'), *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see WIND. To wind together or through each other; intertwine.  
**in-ter-work**' (-wúrk'), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -WROUGHT' (-róft') or -WORKED' (-wúrk't'), *v. pr. & vb. n.* -WORK'ING. To work or act upon each other, or mutually or reciprocally. [intertwine.]  
**in-ter-wreath**' (in-tér-réth'), *v. t.* To weave into a wreath; in-tes-ta-cy (in-tés-tá-sí), *n.* State of dying intestate.  
**in-tes'tate** (-tát), *a.* [L. *intestatus*; *in-* not + *testatus*, p. p. of *testari* to make a will.] 1. Not having made a will. 2. Not disposed of by will. — *n.* One who dies intestate.  
**in-tes'ti-nal** (-tí-nál), *a.* Of or pertaining to the intestine.  
**in-tes'tine** (-tín), *a.* [L. *intestinus*, fr. *intus* within, *in* in.] Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; — usually applied to that which is evil. — *n.* The tubular portion of the alimentary canal from stomach to anus; the bowels; — in popular use generally in *pl.* The *small intestine*, beginning at the pylorus, consists of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; the *large intestine*, of the cæcum, colon, and rectum. [ENTERAL, etc.]  
**in-thrall**', **in-thral'**, **in-thrall-ment**, **in-thral'ment**. See in-throne' (-thron'). — See ENTERONE.  
**in-ti-ma**' (in-tí-má), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-mæ). [NL., fr. L. *intimus* innermost.] *Anat. & Zool.* The innermost coat or membrane of an organ, esp. of a blood vessel or lymphatic.  
**in-ti-ma-cy** (in-tí-má-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). State or fact of being intimate. — **Syn.** Acquaintance, familiarity, fellowship, friendship.  
**in-ti-mate** (in-tí-mát), *a.* [Formerly *intime*, L. *intimus*, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *interior*. The form *intimate* is due to confusion with L. *intimatus*, p. p. See INTIMATE, *v. t.*] 1. Deep-seated; innermost; intrinsic. 2. Characterized by, or arising from, close association, acquaintance, investigation, or the like; as, an *intimate friend*; *intimate knowledge*. 3. Closely united; as, an *intimate mixture*. — **Syn.** See FAMILIAR.  
 — *n.* An intimate friend or associate; a confidant.  
**in-ti-mate** (-mát), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-mát'éd) ; -MAT'ING. [L. *intimatus*, p. p. of *intimare* to put, drive, or press into, announce, *intimus* inmost. See INTIMATE, *a.*] 1. To announce; declare. 2. To suggest indirectly; hint. — **Syn.** See HINT. — **in-ti-mat'er** (-mát'ér), *n.*  
**in-ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* In an intimate manner.  
**in-ti-ma-tion** (-má'shún), *n.* Act of intimating; also, the thing intimated, as an announcement; declaration; hint.  
**in-tim'i-date** (in-tím'y-dát), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dát'éd) ; -DAT'ING. [LL. *intimidatus*, p. p. of *intimidare* to frighten; *in-* in + *timidus* timid.] To make timid or fearful; specify, to deter, as by threats; overawe; cow. — **Syn.** Abash, terrify, daunt. See FRIGHTEN. — **in-tim'i-da-tion** (-dát'shún), *n.* Act of intimidating, or state of being intimidated.  
**in-tinc'tion** (in-típk'shún), *n.* [L. *intinctio*.] *Ecdl.* Administration of the sacrament by dipping the bread or wafer in the wine and administering both together.  
**in-ti-tle** (in-tí-t'ül), See ENTITLE.  
**in-ti-tle** (in-tí-t'ül), *v. t.* To give a title to; entitle.  
**in'to** (in'too), *prep.* 1. To the inside of; within. See IN. 2. *Math.* By; together with; — with *multiply* expressed or understood; as, in *a* × *b*, *a* is multiplied into *b*.  
**in-tol'er-a-ble** (in-tól'ér-á-b'l), *a.* Not tolerable; insufferable. — *adv.* Intolerably. — **in-tol'er-a-ble-ty** (-bíl'y-tí), *n.*  
**in-tol'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-tol'er-a-ble-ty**, *adv.*  
**in-tol'er-ance** (-áns), *n.* Quality or state of being intolerant; esp., refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, etc.; bigotry.

**in-tol'er-ant** (-ánt), *a.* 1. Not enduring; unable to endure. 2. Not tolerant; not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. as to religion; bigoted. — **in-tol'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-tomb'** (-tóm'), **in-tomb'ment**. See ENTOMB, etc.  
**in-to-nate** (in-tó-nát), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nát'éd) ; -NAT'ING. [See INTONE.] 1. To pronounce or recite in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner, as in reading the liturgy; intone. 2. To pronounce with a certain musical pitch or modulation of the voice. 3. To utter with voice, or vocal tone.  
**in-to-na'tion** (-nát'shún), *n.* 1. An intoning; a Act of musically reciting, usually in monotone, as part of a liturgy. **b** Act of sounding musical tones, as of a scale. 2. Manner of playing or uttering tones, esp. as to pitch or modulation.  
**in-tone'** (in-tón'), *v. t. & i.*; -TONED' (-tón'd') ; -TON'ING. [LL. *intonare*, -*natum*; *in-* in + L. *tonus* tone.] To utter with musical or prolonged tones; chant; recite in monotone. — **in-ton'er** (in-tón'ér), *n.*  
**in-tort'** (in-tórt'), *v. t.* [L. *intortus*, p. p. of *intorquere* to twist; *in-* in + *torquere* to twist.] To twist inward or in and out; twine; wreath; complicate.  
**in-tox'i-cant** (in-tók'sí-kánt), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent, as alcohol, opium, etc.  
**in-tox'i-cate** (-kát), *a.* [LL. *intoxicatus*, p. p. of *intoxicare* to drug, poison; *in-* in + L. *toxicum* arrow poison, Gr. *toxikon*. See TOXIC.] Intoxicated. *Obs. or Poetic.* — (-kát), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kát'éd) ; -CAT'ING. 1. To make drunk; inebriate; excite or stupefy by strong drink or a narcotic. 2. To excite to a transport; frenzy.  
**in-tox'i-cat'ed** (-kát'éd), *p. a.* Affected by an intoxicant; also, emotionally wrought up. — **Syn.** See DRUNK.  
**in-tox'i-cat'ing** (-kát'ing), *p. a.* Producing, or tending to produce, intoxication.  
**in-tox'i-ca'tion** (-kát'shún), *n.* 1. *Med.* A poisoning. 2. State of being intoxicated, or drunk; inebriation; act of intoxicating, or making drunk. 3. Frenzy; transport. — **Syn.** Inebriety, drunkenness; infatuation, delirium.  
**in-tra**' (in-trá-), *Prefix* fr. L. *intra*, within, inside.  
**in-tra-cell'u-lar** (-sél'yú-lár), *a.* Within a cell or cells.  
**in-trac'ta-ble** (in-trák'tá-b'l), *a.* Not tractable; not easily governed, managed, or directed; obstinate; refractory. — **Syn.** Perverse, unmanageable, unruly, headstrong, ungovernable, restive. See OBSTINATE. — **in-trac'ta-ble-ty** (-bíl'y-tí), *n.*  
**in-trac'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-trac'ta-ble-ty**, *adv.*  
**in-tra'dos** (-trádós), *n.* [F.; L. *intra* within + F. *dos* the back, L. *dorsum*.] *Arch.* The interior curve of an arch. [margin.]  
**in-tra-mar-gin-al** (-márg'ín-ál), *a.* Situated within the  
**in-tra-mo-lec'u-lar** (-mól'ék'yú-lár), *a.* Existing or acting within the molecule; formed by reaction between different parts of the same molecule.  
**in-tra-mu'ral** (-mú'rál), *a.* 1. Within the walls, as of a city. 2. *Anat. & Med.* Within the substance of the walls or boundaries of an organ.  
**in-tran'si-gent'** (án-trán'sé-zhán'), *n.* [F.] One who refuses to compromise; an intransigent. — **in-tran'si-gent'**, *a.* — **in-tran'si-gence'** (-zháns'), *n.*  
**in-tran'si-gence** (in-trán'sí-jéns) } *n.* Quality of being in-  
**in-tran'si-gen-y** (-jén-sí) } *transigent*, or action of intransigents; irreconcilability.  
**in-tran'si-gent** (-jént), *a.* [F. *intransigent*; *in-* not + L. *transigere* come to an agreement; *trans* across + *agere* to lead.] Refusing compromise; irreconcilable. — *n.* A radical or irreconcilable (in politics). — **in-tran'si-gent-ism** (-jén-tíz'm), *n.*  
**in-tran'si-tive** (-tív), *a.* Not transitive; not passing over to an object; expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-trant** (in-tránt), *a.* [L. *intrans*, p. pr. of *intrare* to enter. See ENTER.] Entering. — *n.* One who enters; esp., a person entering upon some office, order, or association.  
**in-tra-tel-lu'ric** (in-trá-tél'yú'rík), *a.* *Petrol. & Geog.* Situated, formed, or occurring deep within the earth; — said esp. of such minerals of an igneous rock as originated before eruption. Also, designating the period or stage of crystallization of such rocks before eruption.  
**in-tra-ter-ine** (in-trá-tér'in-; -ín), *a.* Situated or occurring within the uterus. [veins.]  
**in-tra-ve'nous** (-vén'ús), *a.* Taking place within a vein or  
**in-treat'** (-trét'). See ENTREAT.  
**in-trench'** (-trénch'), *v. t.* 1. To cut in; furrow. 2. To surround with a trench or intrenchments; fortify with a ditch and parapet. — *v. i.* To encroach; infringe; — usually with *on* or *upon*. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS.  
**in-trench'ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. An intrenching; state of being intrenched. 2. *Mil.* Any defensive work consisting of at least a trench and a parapet of the earth thrown up.  
**in-trep'id** (in-trép'íd), *a.* [L. *intrepidus*. See IN-; TREPIDATION.] Not trembling or shaking with fear; fearless; brave; undaunted. — **Syn.** Dauntless, valiant, heroic.  
**in-tre-pid'i-ty** (in-trép'id'y-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being intrepid; fearless bravery; valor. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.  
**in-trep'id-ly**, *adv.* In an intrepid manner.

ále, senáte, càre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makêr; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; ñse, áñite, úrn, úp, círcús, menú; fòod, fòot; out, oíl; chair; go; síng, ípk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);



**in'tri-ca-cy** (in'trĭ-ká-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sĭz). State or quality of being intricate; that which is intricate.

**in'tri-cate** (-kát), *a.* [L. *intricatus*, *p. p.* of *intricare* to entangle, perplex.] Entangled; complicated; involved; difficult to understand, follow, etc. — **in'tri-cate-ly**, *adv.*

**in'tri-gant** (in'trĭ-gánt; *F.* ǎn'trĕ'gán'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -gants (-gántz; *F.* -gán') / **in'tri-gante'** (-gánt'; -gánt'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -gantes (-gántz; *F.* -gánt'). [F., fr. It. *intrigante*.] An intriguing person. [GANTE.]

**in'tri-guant**, **in'tri-guante'**. Vars. of INTRIGANT, INTRIGUANT.

**in'tri-gue'** (in-trĕ'g), *v. i.*; -trĕ'g' (-trĕ'g'), -trĭ'GUING (-trĕ'gĭng). [F. *intriguer*, fr. It. *intrigare*, L. *intricare*. See INTRICATE.] **1.** To carry on a secret and illicit amour. **2.** To contrive by secret artifice; plot; scheme. — *v. t.* **1.** To cheat; trick; contrive by intrigue; also, to bring about or get by intrigue. **2.** To fill with artifice and duplicity; complicate.

— (in-trĕ'g; in'trĕ'g), *n.* **1.** A plot; conspiracy. **2.** An amour. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY. — **in'tri-guer** (-trĕ'gĕr), *n.*

**in'trin'sic** (-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*, *adv.*, inward, fr. a word akin to *intra* within + *secus* otherwise, beside.] **1.** Essential; inherent; true; — opposed to *extrinsic*. **2.** *Anat.* Included wholly within an organ or limb, as certain groups of muscles; — opposed to *extrinsic*. — **in'trin'sical** (-sĭ-kál), *a.* — **si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Inherent, essential, natural, inseparable; real, genuine. — **Intrinsic**, **inherent**, **essential**. That is *intrinsic* (opposed to *extrinsic*) which belongs to, or is a property of, a thing considered in itself, as opposed to what is accidental or adventitious; that is *inherent* which subsists as a permanent or inalienable element or quality of a thing; that is *essential* which belongs to the very nature of a thing or is indispensable to its being what it is; as, symbols have both an extrinsic and *intrinsic* value; *intrinsic* worth, dignity; *inherent* qualities of the human mind; an *essential* feature of a painting.

**in'tro-** (in'trŏ-). [L. *intro*, *adv.*, inwardly, within. See INTRO-] A prefix signifying *within*, *into*, *in*, *inward*; as, *introduce*, *introspect*, *introvert*.

**in'tro-duce'** (in'trŏ-dŭs'), *v. t.* -DUCED' (-dŭst') -DUC'ING (-dŭs'ĭng). [L. *introducere*, -*ductum*; *intro* within + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To bring into knowledge or understanding of something; instruct; as, to *introduce* a reader to a poem. **2.** To bring into play; bring into practice or use; institute; as, to *introduce* a new fashion. **3.** To lead, bring, conduct, or usher in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room. **4.** To put (something into a place); insert; as, to *introduce* a probe into a wound. **5.** To open to notice; begin; present; as, to *introduce* a matter awkwardly. **6.** To make known, as a person, by formal announcement; cause to be acquainted. **7.** To bring forward, as a resolution, formally or officially. [DUCES.]

**in'tro-duce'r** (-dŭs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, introduces.

**in'tro-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An introducing. **2.** That part of a book or discourse introducing the main subject; preface. **b** Formal preliminary treatise; guide. **3.** Act of formally making persons known to each other.

**in'tro-duc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory. — **in'tro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**in'tro-duc-to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory.

**in'tro-ít** (in-trŏ'it), *n.* [L. *introitus*, fr. *introire* to enter; *intro* + *ire* to go.] **1.** *E. C. Church.* In the Mass, a part of a psalm with its antiphon sung while the celebrant and ministers approach the altar, and afterwards read by the celebrant from the Epistle side of the altar. **2. In the Anglican churches, a psalm or anthem sung while the priest or clergy are entering the sanctuary or approaching the altar to celebrate the Eucharist; less properly, a composition sung or played at the beginning of the Communion service.**

**in'tro-mis'sion** (in'trŏ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of intruding.

**in'tro-mit'** (-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *intrimittere*, -*missum*; *intro* + *mittere* to send.] To send or put in; introduce; also, to admit.

**in'tro-rorse'** (in-trŏ-rŏs'), *a.* [L. *introrsus* inward, *constr.* fr. *intro* + *ire* to go.] *Bot.* Facing inward, or toward the axis of growth, as anthers dehiscing toward the gynoecium. Cf. **EXTRO-RORSE**. — **in'tro-rorse-ly**, *adv.*

**in'tro-spect'** (in'trŏ-spĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *introspectus*, *p. p.* of *introspicere* to look into; *intro* + *specere* to look.] To look into or within; examine by consideration of one's inner self; practice introspection.

**in'tro-spect'ion** (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A looking inward; esp. self-examination, or inspection of one's own mind.

**in'tro-spect'ive** (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Seeing inwardly; given to, or using, introspection. — **in'tro-spect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

**in'tro-ver'sion** (-vŭr'shŭn), *n.* Act of introverting; state of being introverted.

**in'tro-vert'** (-vŭrt'), *v. t.* [L. *intro* within + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn (the mind) inward upon itself. **2.** To turn or bend inward. **3.** *Zool.* To draw in or invaginate (one tubular part or organ within another).

**in-trude'** (in-trŏd'), *v. t.*; -TRUD'ED (-trŏd'ĕd); -TRUD'ING. [L. *intrudere*, -*trusum*; *in-* + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** To thrust or force in or on; esp., to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome. **2.** *Geol.* To enter, or cause to enter, by force. Cf. **INTRUSIVE ROCKS**.

**Syn.** Encroach, infringe, trespass, obtrude. — **Intrude**, **obtrude**. To intrude is to force one's self in (often officiously) undesired, uninvited, or without right; to **obtrude** is to force or impose one's self, one's company, or one's affairs, unduly on others; as, to *intrude* upon another's privacy; *pedantry* is an ostentatious *obtrusion* of knowledge.

— *v. i.* To thrust one's self in; encroach; trespass.

**in-trud'er** (-trŏd'ĕr), *n.* One who intrudes; trespasser.

**in-tru'sion** (in-trŏ-shŭn), *n.* Act of intruding; esp. act of forcing one's self in without right or welcome.

**in-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion; as, *intrusive* thoughts. **2.** Intruded, or thrust in, as a foreign element; also, intruding. — **in-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

**intrusive rocks**, *Geol.*, rocks which have been forced, while plastic or liquid, into or between other rocks.

**in-trust'** (-trŭst'), *v. t.* To confer a trust upon; esp., to deliver to (another) something in trust, or to commit or surrender (something) to another with a certain confidence regarding his care, use, or disposal of it.

**in'tu-bate** (in'tŭ-bát), *v. t.* *Med.* To treat by intubation.

**in'tu-ba'tion** (-bā'shŭn), *n.* [in-in + *tube*.] *Surg.* The introduction of a tube into a hollow organ to keep the latter open, esp. into the larynx through the glottis.

**in'tu-ít** (in'tŭ-ít), *v. i. & t.* To know or apprehend directly or by intuition.

**in'tu-ítion** (-ish'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intuitus*, *p. p.* of *intueri* to look on; *in-* in, on + *tueri*. See TUITION.] **1.** *Philos.* Immediate apprehension or cognition; either the faculty or the power of such apprehension or a particular act or instance of it. **2.** Innate or instinctive knowledge; insight; familiarly, ready insight or apprehension. **3.** Anything discerned by intuition; esp., a primary truth.

**in'tu-ítion-al** (-ál), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, characterized by, or perceived by, intuition; intuitive. — **tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in'tu-ítion-ism** (-ish'ŭn-iz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that moral values are intuitively apprehended. **2.** *Metaph.* a The doctrine that there are self-evident truths, intuitively known, which form the basis of human knowledge. **b** The doctrine that absolute reality may be known by intellectual intuition. — **in'tu-ítion-ist**, *n.*

**in'tu-ít-ive** (in-tŭ-ítĭv), *a.* **1.** Knowing or perceiving, or received or perceived, by intuition. **2.** Having, or working by, intuition. — **Syn.** See **INSTINCTIVE**. — **in'tu-ít-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'tu-ít-ive-ness**, *n.*

**in'tu-ít-iv-ism** (-tĭv-iz'm), *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* = **INTUITIONISM**. **2.** Intuitive character, quality, or faculty. — **in'tu-ít-iv-ist**, *n.*

**in'tu-mesce'** (in'tŭ-mĕs'), *v. t.*; -MESCED' (-mĕst'); -MESCE'ING (-mĕs'ĭng). [L. *intumescere*; *in-* in + *tumescere* to swell up, *incho.* fr. *tumere* to swell.] To swell, dilate, or bubble up, as with heat, liquid, or air.

**in'tu-mes'cence** (-mĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** A swelling or bubbling up, esp. under the action of heat; also, state of being swollen; inflation. **2.** Anything swollen or enlarged, as a tumor.

**in'tu-mes'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.* Intumescing; becoming tumid.

**in'turn'** (in'tŭrn'), *n.* An inward turn or bend, as of the toes.

**in'tus-sus-cept'** (in'tĭs-sŭs'ĕpt'), *v. t.* To receive into some other thing or part; invaginate.

**in'tus-sus-cep'tion** (-ĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intus* within + *E. susception*.] **1.** The reception of one part within another; specif., *Med.*, the slipping of one portion of the intestinal canal into an adjacent portion. **2.** *Biol.* The deposition of new particles of formative material in a tissue or structure.

**in-twine'**, **in-twist'**. See **ENTWINE**, **ENTWIST**.

**in'u-en-dŏ'**. Erroneous var. of **INUENDUO**.

**in'u-lase** (in'ŭ-lās), *n.* [inulin + *-ase*.] *Chem.* An enzyme capable of converting inulin into fruit sugar, but without action on starch. It frequently accompanies inulin.

**in'ŭ-lin** (-lĭn), *n.* [From L. *inula* the elecampane.] A tasteless, white substance, resembling starch, and found dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of elecampane (*Inula helenium*) and certain other plants.

**in-unc'tion** (in-ŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inunctio*, fr. *inunquere*, *inunctum*, to anoint. See **IN-**; **UNCTIO**.] Act of anointing, or state of being anointed; specif., *Med.*, the rubbing of ointments into the pores of the skin.

**in-un'dant** (in-ŭn'dánt), *a.* Overflowing; inundating.

**in-un-date** (in-ŭn-dát; in-ŭn'dát), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED; -DAT'ING. [L. *inundatus*, *p. p.* of *inundare* to inundate; *in-* in + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, *unda* wave.] To overflow; deluge; flood.

**in-un-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Process or act of inundating; state of being inundated; overflow; flood.

**in'ur-bane'** (-ŭr-bán'), *a.* Not urbane; impolite; rude; discourteous. — **in'ur-ban-ít-y** (-bān'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

k = ch in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



**in-ure'** (in-ūr'), *v. t.*; -UREP' (-ūr'd'); -UR'ING (-ūr'ing). [*in- + ure* (use, work, fr. OF. *oeuvre, uevre, L. opere*.) To accustom or discipline; harden; habituate. — *v. i.* To pass into use; be applied. — **in-ure/ment** (-mēt), *n.*  
**in-urn'** (-ūr'm'), *v. t.* To put into an urn; hence, to entomb.  
**in-utile** (-ū'til), *a.* [*L. inutilis*.] Useless; unprofitable.  
**in-ū-ti-li-ty** (in-ū-tīl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Unprofitableness; uselessness; also, a useless thing or factor.  
**in-vade'** (in-vād'), *v. t.*; -VAD'ED (-vād'ēd); -VAD'ING. [*L. invadere, invasum; in- + vadere* to go.] 1. To enter for conquest or plunder. 2. To infringe; encroach on; as, to invade the rights of the people. 3. To spread over or through, esp. injudiciously. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS.  
 — *v. i.* To make an invasion. — **in-vad'er** (-vād'ēr), *n.*  
**in-vag/i-nate** (-vāj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. [*L. in- + vagina* sheath.] To insert as in a sheath; cause to fold in so that an outer becomes an inner surface. — *v. i.* To have one portion (of a hollow organ) drawn back within another; undergo invagination.  
 — (-nāt), *a.* Showing invagination.  
**in-vag/i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of invaginating, or state of being invaginated; also, an invaginated part. 2. *Embryol.* Formation of a gastrula by ingrowth or infolding of part of the wall of the blastula; — in full termed *embolic invagination*. 3. *Med.* Intussusception.  
**in-val'id** (in-vāl'id), *n.* [*L. invalidus*, *in-vā-lēd'*], *n.* [*F. invalide, n. & a., L. invalidus, a.* See INVALID null.] A person weak and infirm, esp. one in chronic ill health; specif., one disabled for active service. — *a.* 1. Not well; infirm. 2. Adapted for a sick person; as, *invalid diet*; an *invalid table*.  
 — *v. t.* 1. To make or render invalid, or infirm. 2. To classify or enroll, or to dismiss from duty, as being an invalid. — *v. i.* 1. To lose health. 2. Of a soldier or sailor, to retire because of ill health.  
**in-val'id** (in-vāl'id), *a.* [*L. invalidus* not strong, infirm, inadequate. See IN-not; VALID.] Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; void; null.  
**in-val'i-date** (-ī-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ēd); -DAT'ING. To render invalid or null. — **in-val'i-da'tor**, *n.*  
**in-val'i-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.* Act of invalidating, or state of being invalidated. [*chronic ill health*.]  
**in-val'id-ism** (in-vāl'id-īz'm), *n.* Sickness; infirmity;  
**in-val'id-i-ty** (-īd'ī-tī), *n.* Want of validity or cogency.  
**in-val'u-a-ble** (in-vāl'ū-ā-b'l), *a.* Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; precious. — **in-val'u-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*  
**in-var'** (in-vār'), *n.* [*From invariable*.] An alloy of nickel (35.7 per cent) and steel, which expands practically not at all when heated. It is used for standard measures and for instruments of precision.  
**in-var'i-a-bil'i-ty** (in-vār'ī-ā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Fact or quality of being invariable; uniformity.  
**in-var'i-a-ble** (in-vār'ī-ā-b'l); 3), *a.* Not variable; constant; uniform. — **in-var'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-var'i-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-var'i-ant** (-ānt), *a.* Not variant; constant. — *n.* *Math.* An invariable quantity.  
**in-va'sion** (-vā'shūn), *n.* [*F. invasion, L. invasio. See INVADE*.] 1. Act of invading; incursion for conquest or plunder. 2. The incoming, or first attack, of anything hurtful.  
**in-va'sive** (-siv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, invasion; tending to invade; aggressive.  
**in-veck'd** (in-vēkt'), *a.* *Her.* = INVECTED.  
**in-vect'ed** (in-vēkt'ēd), *a.* [*L. invecutus* carried in. See INVEIGH.] *Her.* Edged by convex semicircles or arcs.  
**in-vec'tive** (-vēk'tiv), *a.* [*F. invecitif, L. invecitivus. See INVEIGH*.] Characterized by, using, or given to using, invective. — *n.* A violent or railing denunciation or accusation; hence, harsh, censorious, or denunciatory expression. — **Syn.** Railing, diatribe. See ABUSE. — **in-vec'tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-veigh'** (in-vā'), *v. i.* [*L. invehere, vectum*, to carry or bring into or against; in passive, to attack with words, inveigh; *in- in + vehere* to carry.] To declaim or rail; use invectives; — used with *against*. — **in-veigh'er**, *n.*  
**in-veig'le** (-vē'gl), *v. t.*; -VEIG'LED (-ē'ld); -VEIG'LING (-gling). [*F. aveugler* to blind, delude, OF. *avugler*, fr. *avugle, avugle*, blind, LL. *abocutus; L. ab + oculer*, to eye.] To lead astray as if blind; entice; insnare; beguile; cajole. — **Syn.** See ALLURE.  
**in-veig'le-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of inveigling; cajolery.  
**in-veig'ler** (-glēr) *n.* One who inveigles.  
**in-vent'** (-vēnt'), *v. t.* [*L. inventus*, p. p. of *invenire* to come upon, find, invent; *in- in + venire* to come.] 1. To find. *Obs.* 2. To frame by thought or imagination; devise; contrive; as, to *invent* a plausible story. 3. To discover, as by study or inquiry; find out; devise or produce for the first time; as, to *invent* a new process or a machine. — **Syn.** Design, fabricate, concoct. See DISCOVER.  
**in-vent'er**, *n.* An inventor.  
**in-vent'i-ble** (-vēnt'ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being invented.  
**in-vent'ion** (-vēn'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of finding; discovery. *Arch.* 2. Act of inventing; esp., original contrivance; construction of something new; as, the *invention* of printing.

3. That which is invented; as: **a** A contrivance, plan, or device; esp., an original contrivance or apparatus. **b** A fabrication to deceive; falsehood. **4.** Faculty of constructing or creating; inventive power. **5.** *Fine Arts, Rhet., etc.* Selection and arrangement of a theme, or originality in its choice or treatment.  
**Invention of the Cross, Ecll.**, a festival celebrated May 3d, in honor of the alleged finding of the cross by St. Helena.  
**in-ven'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Able and apt to invent; ingenious; original. — **in-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ven'tive-ness**, *n.*  
**in-ven'tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who invents; a contriver; esp., one who invents some new process, device, or machine.  
**in-ven'to-ri-al** (in-vēn-tō'ri-āl); 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory. — **in-ven'to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-ven'to-ry** (in-vēn-tō'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*LL. inventorium. See INVENT*.] 1. A catalogue or schedule of an estate; an itemized list of goods with their estimated worth. 2. Things that are or may be inventoried. — **Syn.** See LIST. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rīd); -RY-ING. To make an inventory of.  
**in-ven'tress** (in-vēn'trēs), *n.*, *fem.* of INVENTOR.  
**in-ver-ac'i-ty** (in-vē-rās'ī-tī), *n.* Want of veracity.  
**in-ver-ness'** (in-vē-rēs'), *n.*, or **Inverness cape**. [*From Inverness in Scotland*.] A full sleeveless cape, fitting closely about the neck.  
**in-verse'** (in-vēr's; in-vēr's), *a.* [*L. inversus*, p. p. of *invertere*. See INVERT.] Opposite in order, relation, or effect; reversed; inverted. — *n.* That which is inverse. — (in-vēr's), *v. t.*; -VERSED' (-vēr'st'); -VERS'ING. To invert or reverse. — **in-verse-ly** (in-vēr's'īl), *adv.*  
**in-ver'sion** (in-vēr'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of inverting; state or position of being inverted; also, thing inverted. 2. *Rhet.* A change of the normal order of words or phrases. 3. *Music.* Process or result of inverting an interval, a chord, phrase, etc.; also, the interval, chord, etc., so produced. 4. *Org. Chem.* Hydrolysis (of a carbohydrate) resulting in an inversion of the rotary power, as in the case of cane sugar; less properly, hydrolysis of any carbohydrate. See HYDROLYSIS.  
**in-vert'** (-vūrt'), *v. t.* [*L. invertere, inversum; in- in + vertere* to turn.] 1. To reverse; turn upside down, outside in, or inside out; reverse the order of the members of, etc. 2. To reverse in meaning, sense, or application. 3. *Music.* To change or reverse the relative positions of the elements of an interval, chord, phrase, or voice part, as by raising the lower or dropping the upper tone of an interval by an octave, or by repeating a phrase with its intervals in the contrary direction, etc. — **Syn.** See REVERSE.  
**in-vert** (in-vūrt'), *a.* *Chem.* Inverted.  
**invert sugar**, a mixture of grape sugar and fruit sugar found naturally in fruits, and artificially formed by the inversion of cane sugar; also, less properly, grape sugar obtained from starch. See INVERSION, 4.  
**in-vert'ase** (in-vēr'tās), *n.* *Chem.* An enzyme capable of effecting inversion of cane sugar, producing invert sugar. It is found in many plants and in the intestines of animals.  
**in-vert'e-brate** (-vūrt'ē-brāt), *n.* 1. *Zool.* Having no backbone; of or pertaining to the invertebrates. 2. *Fig.*, lacking will or resolution. — *n.* 1. Any of an obsolete division (*Invertebrata*) of the animal kingdom including all except the vertebrates. 2. *Fig.*, a person lacking in resolution.  
**in-vert'ed** (in-vūrt'ēd), *p. a.* 1. Changed to a contrary or reverse position, order, meaning, etc.; characterized by inversion. 2. *Phon.* Of the tip of the tongue, turned up and back, as in forming the cerebral, or caudinal, letters, or, often, in pronouncing an untrilled; hence, formed thus. — **inverted arch, Arch.**, an arch with crown downward; — much used in foundations, etc. — **i. mordent.** See PRALL-TRILLER.  
**in-vert'i-ble** (in-vūrt'ī-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being inverted or turned; tending to invert. 2. *Chem.* Capable of undergoing inversion.  
**in-vest'** (-vēst'), *v. t.* [*L. investire, vestitum; in- in + vestire* to clothe, *vestis* clothing.] 1. To clothe, as with insignia of office or with the office itself; install in possession of rank, dignity, or estate. 2. To confer; endow; also, to settle or vest (in). 3. To clothe, dress, or array. 4. To put on; don. *Arch.* 5. To envelop or cover as with a garment; imbue. 6. *Mil.* To inclose with hostile intent; besiege; as, to *invest* a town. 7. To lay out (money or capital) in business with the view of obtaining an income or profit; as, to *invest* money in bank stock. — *v. i.* To make an investment. [*gated*.]  
**in-ves'ti-ga-ble** (in-vēs'tī-gā-b'l), *a.* That can be investigated.  
**in-ves'ti-gate** (-vēs'tī-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ēd); -GAT'ING. [*L. investigatus*, p. p. of *investigare* to investigate; *in- in + vestigare* to track, trace.] To follow up by patient inquiry or observation. — *v. i.* To make investigation.  
**in-ves'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of investigating. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.  
**in-ves'ti-ga'tive** (in-vēs'tī-gā-tiv), *a.* Given to, or marked by, investigation. [*investigates*.]  
**in-ves'ti-ga'tor** (-gā'tār), *n.* One who, or that which, in-  
**in-ves'ti-ga-to-ry** (-gā-tō'ri), *a.* Of or pert. to investigation.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, ārk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōdd, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōd, fōot; ōve, fōot; ōil;



**in-ves'ti-tive** (in-vēs'tī-tiv), *a.* *Law.* Operating to vest (a right); of or pert. to such vesting.

**in-ves'ti-ture** (-tūr), *n.* 1. Act or right of investing, as with an office; state of being invested. 2. Vestment; covering. 3. *Feudal Law.* Livery of seisin.

**in-ves'tment** (-vēst'mēt), *n.* 1. Act of investing; state of being invested. 2. That with which one is invested; a vestment. 3. The laying out of money in the purchase of property, esp. for income or profit; the amount of money invested, or property in which money is invested.

**in-ves'tor** (-vēst'ēr), *n.* One who invests. [erate.]

**in-vest'er-a-cy** (in-vēt'ēr-ā-sī), *n.* Quality of being invested.

**in-vest'er-ate** (-āt), *a.* [*L. inveteratus*, p. p. of *inveterare* to render old; *in-* + *vetus, veteris*, old.] 1. Established by long continuance; deep-rooted; long-standing. 2. Confirmed in habit; habitual. — **in-vest'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Confirmed, chronic, ingrained, obstinate, deep-seated, besetting, hardened. — **Inveterate**, confirmed, chronic, ingrained. **Inveterate** (chiefly used of what is bad or hurtful) applies to that which is firmly established (esp. by or as by long continuance) or obstinately persisted in; that is confirmed which is fixed or settled, sometimes from a rooted aversion to change; **chronic** emphasizes the idea of long continuance or lingering character; as, an *inveterate* foe; *confirmed* mannerisms; *chronic* mental restlessness. That is ingrained which has been wrought into the very constitution (esp. mental or moral) of something; as, an *ingrained* prejudice, repugnance. All four adjectives may also be used of persons; as, an *inveterate* smoker; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *chronic* invalid; an *ingrained* pessimist.

**in-vid'i-ous** (in-vid'ī-ūs), *a.* [*L. invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy.] 1. Tending to excite odium, ill will, or envy; likely to give offense; also, unjustly discriminating. 2. *Envious.* *Rare.* — **Syn.** See HATEFUL. — **in-vid'ī-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vid'ī-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-vig'or-ate** (-vig'ōr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. To give vigor or life and energy to. — **Syn.** Refresh, animate, vivify, stimulate. — **in-vig'or-at'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**in-vig'or-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of invigorating, or state of being invigorated. [invincible.]

**in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (in-vin'sī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being invincible. [*in-* + *vincibilis*, fr. *L. invincibilis*.] Incapable of being conquered; unconquerable; insuperable. — **Syn.** See INDOMITABLE. — **ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ci-bly**, *adv.*

**in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty** (-vī'ō-lā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being inviolable.

**in-vi'o-la-ble** (-vī'ō-lā-b'l), *a.* Not violable; not susceptible of hurt or harm; not to be violated; sacred; holy. — **in-vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.* In an inviolable manner.

**in-vi'o-la-cy** (-lā-sī), *n.* Inviolable state or quality.

**in-vi'o-late** (-lāt), *a.* 1. Not violated; uninjured; unbroken. 2. Not defiled or profaned; unmarred; pure. — **in-vi'o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vi'o-late-ness**, *n.*

**in-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (in-vīz'ī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being invisible.

**in-vis'i-ble** (-vīz'ī-b'l), *a.* 1. Not visible; incapable of being seen. 2. *Com. & Finance.* Not appearing in the regular statements; as, the *invisible* supply of grain. — *n.* An invisible person or thing; specif., with the, the unseen world or [cap.] God. — **in-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **i-bly**, *adv.*

**in-vi-ta'tion** (in-vī-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of inviting; solicitation; also, the expression by which one is invited. 2. The offering of attractions to draw one on; enticement.

**in-vi-ta-to-ry** (in-vī-tā-tō-rī), *a.* Containing invitation.

**in-vite'** (-vit'), *v. t.*; -VIT'ED (-vit'ēd); -VIT'ING. [*L. invitare*.] 1. To request graciously to do or forbear some act; to ask by way of favor, as to come as a guest, etc. 2. To attract; tempt; as, the sunshine *invites* us to go out. 3. To give occasion for or opening to. — **in-vit'er** (-vit'ēr), *n.* **Syn.** Bid, call, summon, request; persuade, solicit, allure, entice. — **Invite**, solicit. To *invite* is to ask to come to some (supposedly agreeable) place or to engage in some (presumably attractive) proceeding; solicit adds the implication of earnestness, often of allurements (sometimes to evil); as, he *invited* us to tea; he *solicited* their costumes.

**in-vit'ing** (-vit'ing), *p. a.* Offering invitation; alluring; tempting. — **in-vit'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vit'ing-ness**, *n.*

**in-vo-cate** (in-vō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING. [*L. invocatus*, p. p. of *invocare*. See INVOKE.] To invoke.

**in-vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or form of calling for the assistance or presence of some superior being; solemn entreaty; esp., prayer offered to a divine being. 2. Act of, or formula for, conjuring, or calling forth, evil spirits.

**in-voc'a-to-ry** (in-vō-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Making or containing invocation; invoking.

**in-voice** (in'vois), *n.* [*F. envois* things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, fr. *envoyer* to send. See ENVOY.] 1. A priced list of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, or the like. 2. A lot or set of goods as shipped or received. — *v. t.*; -VOICED (-voist); -VOIC-ING (-vois-ing). To make an invoice of; insert in a priced list.

**in-voke'** (in-vōk'), *v. t.*; -VOKED' (-vōkt'); -VOK'ING (-vōk'ing). [*F. invoquer*, *L. invocare*; *in-* + *vocare* to call, vox voice.] 1. To call on for aid or protection; invoke earnestly, as in prayer. 2. To call forth or upon by incantation; conjure; as, to *invoke* a spirit.

**in-vok'er** (-vōk'ēr), *n.* One who invokes.

**in-vol'u-cel** (-vōlv'ū-sēl), *n.* A secondary or small involucre.

**in'vo-lu'cral** (in'vō-lū'krāl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling an involucre.

**in'vo-lu'crate** (-lū'krāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having an involucre.

**in'vo-lu'cre** (in'vō-lū'kēr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. involucreum* a covering, fr. *involvere*. See INVOLVE.] *Bot.* In seed plants, a whorl or rosette of bracts, often resembling an ordinary calyx, subtending or supporting a flower cluster or fruit, as in all composites.

**in'vo-lu'crum** (-lū'krŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRA (-krā). [*L.* See INVOLUCRE.] *Bot.* An involucre.

**in-vol'un-ta-ri-ly** (in-vōlv'ūn-tā-rī-lī), *adv.* In an involuntary manner.

**in-vol'un-ta-ri-ness** (-rī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being involuntary.

**in-vol'un-ta-ry** (-tā-rī), *a.* Not voluntary; not under the influence or control of the will; not done willingly or by choice; unintentional; compulsory.

**in'vo-lute** (-vōlv'ūt), *a.* [*L. involutus*, p. p. See INVOLVE.] 1. Intricate. 2. Rolled inward, as a leaf, at the margin. 3. *Zool.* Having the whorls closely coiled, as certain shells. — *n.* Something intricate or involved; specif., *Geom.*, a curve traced by any point of a perfectly flexible inextensible thread kept taut as it is wound upon, or unwound from, another curve.

**in'vo-lu'ted** (-lū'tēd), *a.* Involute.

**in-vol'u'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of involving. 2. That which is involved. 3. State of being involved; complication; entanglement; hence, something entangled. 4. In technical use: *a Gram.* The insertion of one or more clauses between the subject and the verb, causing a complicated construction. *b Biol.* Retrograde development; degeneration. *c Physiol.* The return of an enlarged part or organ to its normal size, as of the uterus after pregnancy. *d Math.* Act or process of raising a quantity or symbol to any assigned power; — the inverse of *evolution*.

**in-volve'** (in-vōlv'), *v. t.*; -VOLVED' (-vōlvd'); -VOLV'ING. [*L. involvere, -volutum*, to roll about, wrap up; *in-* + *volvere* to roll.] 1. To roll about, or infold, so as to conceal or obscure; envelop; surround. 2. To wind; coil; entwine. 3. To complicate or make intricate, as in grammatical structure; as, an *involved* sentence. 4. To draw into a complication; embarrass; implicate; as, to *involve* a person in debt. 5. To roll up in itself; gather in; as, they were *involved* in the passing throng. 6. To include or contain; esp., to contain implicitly; imply; as, the task *involves* great care. 7. To engage thoroughly; occupy or absorb; as, *involved* in study. 8. *Math.* To raise to any assigned power; multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times.

**Syn.** Involve, implicate. **Involve**, as here compared (see IMPLY), suggests complication or embarrassment; **implicate** implies close, often entangling, connection with something, usually (but not always) unpleasant or disgraceful; as, he was *involved* in a quarrel; *implicated* in a crime.

**in-volved'** (-vōlvd'), *p. a.* Complicated; intricate.

**in-volve'ment** (-vōlv'mēt), *n.* Act of involving, or fact of being involved.

**in-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (in-vūl'nēr-ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

**in-vul'ner-a-ble** (in-vūl'nēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or injured. — **a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-wall'** (in-wōl'), *v. t.* To inclose with or as with a wall.

**in'ward** (in'wērd), *adv.* [*AS. inward*.] 1. Toward the interior. 2. In or on the inside; internally. *Obs.* or *R.* 3. Into or toward the mind or thoughts; inwardly.

**inward, a.** 1. Being or placed within; inner; — opposed to *outward*. 2. *a In* the mind, heart, or soul; as, *inward* beauty. *b Situated*, existing, or performed, inside the body; — of the mind, thoughts, etc.; hence: mental; spiritual; as, *inward* peace. 3. Going or proceeding inward. 4. Intimate; familiar; also, secret; private. *Obs.* 5. Domestic; intestine; as, *inward* war or peace. *Archaic.*

— *n.* 1. The inside. *Obs.* or *R.*, *ecc.*, in *pl.*, the entrails. 2. In *pl.* Imports, or dues on imports. *Eng.*

**in'ward-ly**, *adv.* 1. In the inner part or parts; internally. 2. In spirit; secretly. 3. Toward the center; inward.

**in'ward-ness**, *n.* 1. Internal or true state; intrinsic nature. 2. Quality or state of being inward or internal. 3. Intimacy. *Obs.* 4. Earnestness; also, spirituality.

**in'wards** (in'wērdz), *adv.* 1. Inward. 2. *Com.* In transit from a foreign country; as, duties to be paid *inwards*.

**in-weave'** (in-wēv'), *v. t.* To weave in or together.



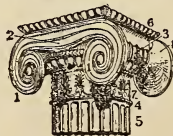
κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); βον; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

M



**in-wind'** (-wɪnd'), *v. t.* To wind in or about; entwine.  
**in-wov'en** (-wɒv'n), *p. a.* Woven in; interwoven.  
**in-wrap'** (-rɒp'), *v. t. l.* To cover by wrapping; involve; infold. **2.** To involve or imply; also, to absorb or engross.  
**in-wreath'** (-rɛθ'), *v. t.* To encompass as with a wreath.  
**in-wrought'** (-ɪn-rɒt'; ɪn'rɒt'), *p. a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; worked into any fabric.  
**Io** (i'ɔ), *interj.* [L.] A Latin and Greek exclamation of joy or triumph, also of pain, vehemence, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* **ios** (i'ɔz). The sound made in uttering this exclamation.  
**Io** (i'ɔ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰώ*.] *Gr. Myth.* A maiden loved by Zeus. Hera, from jealousy, changed her into a heifer, set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her, and when Argus was killed by Hermes, sent a gadfly to sting her. Io was finally restored to her original shape.  
**Io-date** (i'ɔ-dāt), *v. t.*; **-DAT'ING** (-dāt'ɪŋ). To impregnate or treat with iodine. — *n.* **Chem.** A salt of iodic acid. — **Io-da'tion** (-dāt'shən), *n.*  
**Io-do'** (i'ɔ-dɔ'), *n.* Pert. to, caused by, or containing, iodine; specific. **Chem.**, denoting those compounds in which iodine has a valence of five.  
**Io-dide** (i'ɔ-dɪd'; -dɪd'), *n.* Also **-did**. **Chem.** A compound of iodine with another element or radical; a salt or ester of hydroiodic acid.  
**Io-dine** (i'ɔ-dɪn'; -dɪn'). Also **-din**. [Gr. *ἰώδης* violet-like; *ἰώ* a violet + *είδος* form; — from its violet-colored vapor.] **Chem.** A nonmetallic element of the halogen group, isolated as a shining, blackish gray, crystalline solid of peculiar chlorinlike odor. Symbol, *I*; at. wt., 126.92.  
**Io-dize** (i'ɔ-dɪz'), *v. t.* To treat or impregnate with iodine or an iodide; as, to *iodize* a plate for photography.  
**Io-do-cre'sol** (-dɔ-kre'sɒl'; -sɒl'), *n.* [iodine + *eresol*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of several isomeric iodine derivatives, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>I(CH<sub>2</sub>)OH, of the cresols, esp. one, an odorless amorphous powder, used as a substitute for iodoform.  
**Io-do-form** (i'ɔ-dɔ-fɔrm'; -fɔrm'), *n.* [iodine + *formyl*.] **Chem.** A crystalline, volatile antiseptic, CHI<sub>3</sub>, analogous to chloroform and having a pungent, unpleasant odor.  
**Io-dol** (i'ɔ-dɔl'; -dɔl'), *n.* [iodine + *pyrral*.] **Chem.** A crystallized substance, C<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, used like iodoform.  
**Io-dous** (i'ɔ-dɔs'; -dɔs'), *n.* **Chem.** Pertaining to, or containing, iodine; as, *iodous acid* (a hypothetical acid, HIO<sub>2</sub>).  
**Io-lite** (i'ɔ-lɪt'; -lɪt'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰώ* a violet + *λίτη*.] *Min.* An orthorhombic mineral of various shades of blue, with vitreous luster and strong dichroism. It is a silicate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium, easily altered by exposure.  
**Io** (i'ɔn'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰών*, neut. of *ἰών*, *p. pr.* of *ἰών* to go.] **1.** One of the substances which appear at the respective poles in electrolysis. See **ANION**; **CATION**. **2.** One of the electrified particles into which, according to the electrolytic dissociation theory, the molecules of electrolytes are divided by water and other solvents. An *ion* consists of one or more atoms. Those positively electrified (hydrogen and metals) are called *cations*; negative ions (as acidic atoms or groups) are called *anions*. **3.** One of the electrified particles into which the molecules of a gas are broken up by the electric current, by ultraviolet and certain other rays, and by high temperatures.  
**-ion**. See **-ATION**.  
**Io-ni-an** (i'ɔ-ni-ən'), *a.* Of or pert. to Ionia or Ionians; Ionic. — **1.** One of the people, esp. Greek colonists, of Ionia.  
**Io-nic** (i'ɔ-nɪk'), *a.* [ion + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ions.  
**Io-nic** (i'ɔ-nɪk'), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians. **2.** *Arch.* Pertaining to or designating the **Ionic order** of architecture, distinguished esp. by the spiral volutes of its capital. **3.** *Pros.* A Designating a kind of foot. See **IONIC**, *n.* **b.** Consisting of, or pertaining to, such feet.  
**-n.** **1.** *Pros.* **a.** A foot of four syllables: either two long and two short, the *greater Ionic*, or two short and two long, the *lesser Ionic*. **b.** A verse or meter of Ionic feet. **2.** [Often *l. c.*] *Print.* **a.** style of type. See **TYPE**.  
**Io-ni-um** (i'ɔ-ni-əm'), *n.* **Chem.** A supposed radioactive element resembling thorium in its reactions, announced by Boltwood in 1907.  
**Io-nize** (i'ɔ-nɪz'), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-ɪzd); **-IZ'ING** (-ɪz'ɪŋ). [ion + *-ize*.] To separate or convert into ions; dissociate. — **Io-ni-za'tion** (-ɪ-zə'shən'; -ɪ-zə'), *n.* — **Io-ni-ze'**, *n.*  
**Io-ta** (i'ɔ-tə'), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰωτά*.] **1.** The ninth (smallest) letter [I, i] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *I, i*. **2.** A very small quantity or degree; jot; particle.  
**IO U** (i'ɔ u). [I owe you.] A paper bearing the letters *I O U*, with a sum named, and signed in evidence of debt.  
**Io-wa** (i'ɔ-wə'), *n.* An Indian of a Siouan tribe formerly in Minnesota and Iowa, now in Kansas and Oklahoma.  
**Ip'e-cac** (ɪp'e-kāk'), *or, technically, ip'e-cac'u-an'ha (-kāk'u-ən'ə'), *n.* [Pg. *ipecaacanha*, fr. Braz. *ipeka-ãle*, senâte, câre, âm, âccoutat, âm, âsk, sofd; éve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; tce, ill; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, soft, cõnnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, fôot; out, oil;*

*guena*, prop., a creeping plant that nauseates.] **1.** A tropical South American rubiacious creeping plant (*Urugoga ipecaacanha*) the root of which is emetic. **2.** *Pharm.* The root of this plant, or a tincture or extract of it, largely employed in medicine.  
**Ip'h'i-g'e-ni'a** (ɪf'i-jē-nɪ'ə'), *n.* [L., fr. G. *Ἰφίγενεια*.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She was offered by her father as a sacrifice to Artemis, who saved her and made her a priestess.  
**Ip'o-moe'a** (ɪp'ɔ-mœ'ə'), *n.* Also **Ip'o-me'a**. [NL.; Gr. *ἵψ*, *ipsos*, a kind of worm + *μοῖος* like.] Any of a genus (*Ipomoea*) of convolvulaceous plants, having showy flowers.  
**Ip'se dix'it** (ɪp'se dɪk'sɪt'); *occasional pl.* **IPSE DIXITS**. [L.] Lit., he himself has said (it); hence, an unproved assertion on the mere authority of some speaker; a dictum.  
**Ir-** (ɪr-). An assimilated form of **IN-**.  
**Ir-a-cund** (ɪr-ə-kʊnd'), *a.* [L. *iracundus*, fr. *ira* anger.] Irascible; choleric.  
**Ir-a'de** (ɪr-ə'de'), *n.* [Turk., fr. Ar. *irādah* will, desire.] A decree of the Sultan of Turkey.  
**Iran'** (ɪ'ræn'; Eng. *ɪ-ræn'*), *n.* [Per. *Īrān*.] Persia.  
**Ir-a-ni-an** (ɪ-rā-ni-ən'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iran, the Iranians, or their speech; Persian. — **1.** A native of Iran; specific, a Caucasian of Iranian speech. **2.** A branch of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of languages.  
**Ir-as'ci-bil'i-ty** (ɪ-rās'ci-bɪl'i-ti'; ɪ-rās'-), *n.* Quality or state of being irascible.  
**Ir-as'ci-ble** (ɪ-rās'ci-bəl'; ɪ-rās'-), *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci* to be angry, *ira* anger.] Prone to anger; choleric; irritable. — **Ir-as'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir-as'ci-bly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** Choleric, peppery, waspish, hot, fiery, hasty, hot-tempered, splenetic, testy, techy, touchy, peevish, petulant, snappish. — **Ir-ascible, choleric, testy, techy, touchy.** One is *irascible* who is by temperament prone to anger; as, a peppery and *irascible* old gentleman. One is *choleric* who is fiery or hot-tempered; as, a *choleric* disposition. **Testy** implies peevish or petulant irritability; **techy** (now oftener **touchy**) suggests esp. readiness to flare up or take offense; as, a *techy* waspish little fellow; to be *touchy* under criticism. See **ANGRY**.  
**Ir-ate'** (ɪ-rāt'; ɪ-rāt'), *a.* [L. *iratus*, fr. *irasci* to be angry.] Angry; incensed. — **Ir-ate'ly**, *adv.* [LANGER.]  
**ire** (ɪr'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *ira*.] Anger; wrath. — **Syn.** See **ire'ful** (ɪr'fʊl'), *a.* Full of ire; irascible. — **ire'ful-ly**, *adv.*  
**Ir-e'ne** (ɪr-ē-ne'), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εἰρήνη*, fr. *εἰρήνη* peace.] *Class. Myth.* The goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis and one of the Hours. The Romans called her *Pax*.  
**Ir-en'ic** (ɪ-rɛn'ɪk') } *a.* [Gr. *εἰρηικός*, fr. *εἰρήνη* peace.]  
**Ir-en't-cal** (ɪ-rɛn't-kəl') } Pacific; pacificatory; peaceful.  
**Ir-en'ics** (ɪ-rɛn'ɪks), *n.* (See **-ICS**). That branch of theology which treats of the methods of securing unity among Christians or harmony and union among the churches.  
**Ir-i-da'ceous** (ɪr-i-də'shəs'), *a.* [See **IRIS**.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Iridaceæ*) of perennial herbs, the iris family, including the iris, crocus, gladiolus, etc.  
**Ir-i-dec'to-my** (ɪr-i-dɛk'tɔ-mɪ'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰρις*, *iridos*, iris + *ἐκτομή* excision.] *Surg.* Act or process of cutting out a portion of the iris.  
**Ir-i-des'cence** (ɪr-i-dɛs'ɛns), *n.* The rainbowlike play of colors as in a soap bubble, mother-of-pearl, etc.  
**Ir-i-des'cent** (-ɛnt'), *a.* [L. *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow; exhibiting iridescence; prismatic.  
**Ir-i-dum** (ɪr-i-dəm'), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow. It is iridescent in some solutions.] **Chem.** A rare, silver-white, metallic element, resembling platinum, but harder and brittle. It is one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr. 21–22.4). Symbol, *Ir*; at. wt., 193.1.  
**Ir-i-dos'mine** (ɪr-i-dɔz'mɪn'; ɪr-i-dɔs'-), } *n.* [Iridium  
**Ir-i-dos'mi-um** (ɪr-i-dɔz'mɪ-əm'; ɪr-i-dɔs'-), } + *osmium*.]  
*Min.* A native alloy of iridium and osmium, usually containing some rhodium, platinum, etc. It is used for pen points, compass bearings, etc.  
**Ir-i-dot'o-my** (ɪr-i-dɔt'ɔ-mɪ'; ɪr-i-), *n.* [Gr. *ἰρις*, *iridos*, iris + *-otomy*.] *Surg.* Incision into the iris.  
**iris** (ɪr'ɪs), *n.*; *pl.* **E.** **IRISES** (-ɛs; 24). **L.** **IRIDES** (ɪr'i-dɛz; ɪr'i-). [L. *iris*, *iridis*, the goddess, the rainbow, a sweet-smelling plant, Gr. *ἰρις*, *iridos*, also (l. c.) iris of the eye.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of the rainbow in Homer's "Iliad," messenger of Zeus and Hera. **2.** The rainbow, or an appearance like it. **3.** The opaque, contractile diaphragm perforated by the pupil and forming the colored portion of the eye. **4.** Any of a large genus (*Iris*) of plants, typifying a family (*Iridaceæ*) and including the American species called *flags*. Many are cultivated for their flowers.  
**iris diaphragm.** An adjustable diaphragm for regulating the aperture of a lens, consisting of a number of thin pieces fastened to a ring; — used in cameras and in microscopes.  
**Ir-ish** (ɪr'ɪʃ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Ireland or its inhabitants. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to the Irish, or Erse, language.  
**Irish moss**, carrageen; also, a blanchange made of it. — **1.** *potato*, the ordinary white potato.  
**-n.** **1.** *Collective pl.* Natives or inhabitants of Ireland or



Greek Ionic Capital.  
 1 Volute; 2 Listel; 3 Baluster or Bolster; 4 Necking; 5 Shaft; 6 Abacus.

chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



their immediate descendants, esp. those of Celtic race. **2.** The Irish language; **a** The Celtic speech of Ireland. **b** English as spoken by the Irish.

**Irish-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* An action, expression, idiom, etc., peculiar to the Irish; **a** a Hibernicism.

**Irish-man** (-măn), *n.* A man born in Ireland or of the Irish race; **a** a Hibernian.

**Irish-ry** (-rî), *n.* **1.** The Celtic people of Ireland. **2.** Irish quality or character; **a** an Irish peculiarity or trait.

**Irish-woman** (-wôom'ăn), *n.* A woman born in Ireland or of the Irish race.

**i-ri-tis** (î-rî'tîs), *n.* [NL. See IRIS; -TTIS.] *Med.* An inflammation of the iris of the eye. — **i-ri-tic** (î-rî'tîk), *a.*

**irk** (îrk), *v. t.* [ME. *irken.*] To weary or trouble; annoy; bore; — now chiefly impersonally with *it*; **a**, as *it irks me*.

**irk-some** (-sîm), *a.* Wearisome; tedious; also, formerly, painful; disgusting. — **irk-some-ly**, *adv.* — **some-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Fatiguing, exhausting, burdensome, monotonous, tiresome, tedious, wearisome, humdrum, vexatious, annoying.

— **Irksome, tiresome, wearisome, tedious, humdrum.**

That which is irksome inspires distaste, reluctance, or impatience; **a**, *irksome drudgery.* That is tiresome which actually tires or (esp.) which bores one; wearisome implies greater fatigue or more settled ennui; that is tedious which is tiresomely monotonous, slow, or prolix; **a**, "It is tiresome to be funny for a whole evening"; **a**, *wearisome eternity*; shoveling gravel becomes both tedious and tiresome. **Humdrum** implies commonplace and monotonous routine; **a**, *humdrum domestic life.*

**iron** (îr'n), *n.* [AS. *îren, îsen, îserr.*] **1.** A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, strongly attracted by the magnet, and readily oxidized (rusted) in moist air. Symbol, *Fe* (Lat. *ferrum*); **a**, wt., 55.84. **Cast iron** is fusible and brittle; **wrought iron** is a sluggy, malleable iron which cannot be hardened by sudden cooling; **steel** is iron malleable between certain (variable) limits of temperature, and may either be cast into a malleable mass or be tempered. **2.** A particular variety of commercial iron; iron that cannot be tempered, **a**, contrasted with *steel.* See above. **3.** Strength; power; firmness; inflexibility. **4.** An instrument, utensil, or appliance of iron; **a**, **a** *harpoon.* **b** An iron for smoothing or pressing cloth, clothes, etc.; **a** *flatiron, etc.* **c** *Golf.* A golf club with an iron head, of medium depth and loft, between a cleveland and a mashie. **d** (1) *A sword.* **Obs.** (2) *A portable firearm; a pistol; — more fully shooting iron.* **Slang.** **e** Allusively, the use of the sword; warfare. **f** *In pl.* Iron fetters; shackles; handcuffs.

**in irons**, *Verb.*, incapable of coming about or filling away.

— **a.** **1.** Of, or made of, iron. **2.** Resembling iron in appearance or in hardness, strength, insensibility, etc. **3.** Of or pert. to the iron age; degenerate; wicked; **a**, *iron times.*

**iron age.** **a** *Class. Myth.* The last and worst age of the world, marked by toil, selfishness, and degeneracy. **b** The prehistoric culture period which merges into historic times and is marked by the coming of iron into general use.

— **i.** *glancee, Mtn., hematite.* — **i.** *pyrites, Mtn., common pyrites, or pyrite.*

— **v. t.** **1.** To furnish, arm, or cover with iron. **2.** To shackle with irons; fetter; handcuff. **3.** To smooth with an iron instrument; **esp.**, to press with a heated flatiron.

**iron-bark** (î'r'n-bărk'), *n.*, or **ironbark tree.** Any of several Australian eucalypts (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. paniculata*, etc.) having hard gray bark and useful timber.

**iron-clad** (-klăd'), *a.* **1.** Clad in iron. **2.** Rigorous; exacting. *Collog.* — **n.** An ironclad or armored naval vessel. *Hist.*

**iron-er** (-êr), *n.* One who, or that which, irons.

**iron-gray**, **iron-grey**, *a.* Of a gray color somewhat resembling that of iron freshly broken.

**iron-i-cal** (î-rôn'î-kăl), *a.* Also **iron-ic** (-îk). [LL. *ironicus*, Gr. *εἰρωνικός* dissembling. See IRONY.] **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, irony. **2.** Addicted to the use of irony. — **iron-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **iron-i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**iron-ing** (î'r-nîng), *n.* Act or process of smoothing or pressing, **a**, as clothes, with hot flatirons.

**iron-mas'ter** (î'r'n-măs'têr), *n.* One who conducts or manages the founding or manufacture of iron, **esp.** on an extensive scale; **a** manufacturer of iron.

**iron-mon'ger** (-môn'jêr), *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware. — **iron-mon'ger-ing**, *n.* *Both Chiefly British.*

**iron-mon'ger-ry** (-rî), *n.* *Chiefly British.* **1.** Hardware; iron articles collectively. **2.** The shop or place of business of an ironmonger; **a** hardware store. **3.** An ironmonger's trade or business; **a** smith's work.

**iron-side** (î'r'n-sîd'), *n.* **1.** A man of great strength or bravery. **2.** [*cap.*] *In pl.* Cromwell's cavalry in the English Civil War; **hence**, any of various other bodies of hardy veteran troops. **3.** [*In form iron-sides*, construed as *sing.*] *Nav.* An ironclad; **a**, "Old Ironsides."

**iron-smith** (-smîth'), *n.* An ironworker; **a** blacksmith.

**iron-stone** (-stôn'), *n.* Any hard, earthy ore of iron; — **in coal regions**, generally siderite; **in other regions**, commonly hematite or limonite.

**iron-ware** ('-wâr'), *n.* Articles of iron; hardware.

**iron-weed** ('-wêd'), *n.* In the United States, any of a genus (*Vernonia*) of asteraceous plants bearing cymes of tubular flowers, mostly red or purple.

**iron-wood** ('-wôod'), *n.* Any of certain trees of various genera with unusually hard, strong, or heavy wood; also, the wood itself.

**iron-work** ('-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work in iron. **2.** [Now only in *pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.*] A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry where it is made into heavy work. — **iron-work'er** (-wûr'kêr), *n.*

**iron-y** (î'r-nî), *a.* [FROM IRON.] **1.** Made of iron; containing, or abounding in, iron; iron. **2.** Resembling iron.

**iron-y** (î'r-nî), *n.* [L. *ironia*, Gr. *εἰρωνεία* dissimulation, *εἰρων* a dissembler in speech.] **1.** Dissimulation, as in Socratic irony. Cf. SOCRATIC IRONY. **2.** **a** A sort of humor or light sarcasm in which the intended implication is the opposite of the literal sense of the words; also, the figure of speech using this. **b** An ironical utterance or expression.

**3.** A state of affairs or events the reverse of what was, or was to be, expected; **a**, as the *irony of fate.*

**Syn.** Irony, sarcasm, satire. The distinguishing quality of irony is that the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed. Irony may be gentle or cutting. The essential quality of sarcasm is bitterness or taunting reproachfulness; it may or may not be ironical, but it is always cutting or ill-natured; **a**, his disposition to petulance and sarcasm; *sarcastic humor.* **Satire** is (a commonly) formal or elaborate holding up of (esp. public) vice or folly, always as colored or pervaded by the satirist's feeling, to ridicule or reprobation; it is not necessarily ironical; **a**, Juvenal's relentless *satire.*

**Ir'o-quo'ian** (îr'ô-kwoi'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating one of the principal linguistic stocks of the North American Indians. Some of the principal tribes are the Cayuga, Cherokee, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Wyandot, and Huron. See IROQUOIS.

**Ir'o-quo'is** (îr'ô-kwoi'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. native name.] An Indian of a powerful and warlike confederacy (the Five Nations) formerly inhabiting central New York. The original tribes were the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca; later the Tuscarora were admitted.

**ir-ra'di-ant** (î-ră'dî-ănt), *a.* Irradiating or illuminating.

— **ir-ra'di-ance** (-ăns), *n.* — **ir-ra'di-an-cy** (-ăns-î), *n.*

**ir-ra'di-ate** (-ă), *v. t.*; — **ir-ra'di-ate** (-ă'têd); — **ir-ra'di-ate**, *p. p.* of *irradiate* to irradiate. **1.** To throw rays of light on; illuminate; brighten. **2.** To enlighten intellectually or spiritually; illuminate. **3.** To radiate, shed, or diffuse. — **v. i.** To emit rays; to radiate; shine.

— (ă't), *a.* Illuminated; irradiated.

**ir-ra'di-ation** (-ă-shăn), *n.* **1.** An irradiating; state of being irradiated; illumination; irradiance. **2.** A ray of light; beam. **3.** Fig., mental light or illumination. **4.** *Physics.* The apparent enlargement of a bright object seen upon a dark ground, due to stimulation by the bright light of the retina around the image.

**ir-ra'di-a-tive** (î-ră'dî-ă-tîv), *a.* Tending to irradiate.

**ir-ra'tion-al** (î-răsh'ăn-ăl), *a.* Not rational; **a**, **a** Not endowed with reason or understanding. **b** Not according to reason; absurd. **c** *Math.* Not exactly expressible by an integer nor by a vulgar fraction; surd; — said esp. of roots. **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Not preserving the normal ratio between arsis and thesis (see RATIONAL); — applied to (1) a long syllable used where the normal measure calls for a short; or (2) a foot containing such a syllable.

**Syn.** Irrational, unreasonable. That is irrational which is contrary to reason regarded as a faculty of the mind, and which is therefore foolish or absurd; that is unreasonable which is not in accordance with reason in its relation to practical affairs, and which is accordingly extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; **a**, as an *irrational fear, belief, opinion*; *unreasonable demands.*

**ir-ra'tion-al-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* An irrational system of belief or action; quality of being irrational; irrationality.

**ir-ra'tion-al-ity** (-ăl'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being irrational.

**ir-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In an irrational manner.

**ir-re-claim'a-ble** (îr'ê-klăm'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed. — **ir-re-claim'a-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *ir-re-claim'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — **ir-re-claim'a-bly**, *adv.*

**ir-rec-on-cil'a-bil'i-ty** (î-rêk'ăn-sîl'ă-bîl'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being irrecconcilable; irrecconcilableness.

**ir-rec-on-cil'a-ble** (î-rêk'ăn-sîl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not reconcilable; implacable; incompatible. — **n.** One who is irrecconcilable; one who refuses compromise. — **ir-rec-on-cil'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rec-on-cil'a-bly**, *adv.*

**ir-rec-ov'er-a-ble** (îr'ê-kîv'êr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered or rectified; irreparable. — **Syn.** Irrecoverable, irremediable. — **ir-rec-ov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

**ir-re-cu'sa-ble** (î-rê-ză-b'l), *a.* [L. *recusabilis*; *ir*-not + *recusabilis* that should be rejected, fr. *recusare* to reject.] Not liable to exception or rejection. — **cu'sa-bly**, *adv.*

**ir-re-deem'a-ble** (-dê'm'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not redeemable; spe-

**k** = **ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



cf. : a Not convertible into specie at the holder's pleasure ; — of paper money. b Not terminable by payment of the principal ; as, an *irredeemable* annuity or debt. 2. Admitting of no change or release ; hopeless. b Irclaimable ; beyond redemption. — *ir-re-deem'a-bly*, adv.

**Ir-re-den'tism** (ir'è-dèn'tiz'm), *n.* *It. Politics.* The principles, policy, or practice of the Irredentists.

**Ir-re-den'tist** (tist), *n.* [*It. irredentista*, fr. *irredento* unredeemed, fr. *l. in-* not + *redemptus* redeemed. See *REDEMPTION*.] *It. Politics.* One of a party, formed about 1878, for incorporating with Italy neighboring regions (called *Italia irredenta*, unredeemed Italy) subject to other governments, but largely Italian in population.

**ir-re-du'ci-ble** (ir'è-dü'si-b'l), *a.* Not reducible.

**ir-ref'ra-ga-ble** (ir'è-rä-gä-b'l), *a.* Not refragable ; unanswerable ; undeniable. — *ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — *ir-ref'ra-ga-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-fran'gi-ble** (ir'è-frän'ji-b'l), *a.* 1. Inviolable. 2. Not refrangible ; that cannot be refracted in passing from one medium to another. — *ir-re-fran'gi-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-fut'a-ble** (ir'è-füt'ä-b'l ; ir'è-füt'ä-b'l), *a.* Incapable of refutation ; indisputable. — *ir-re-fut'a-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — *ir-re-fut'a-bly*, adv.

**ir-reg'u-lar** (ir-rég'ü-lär), *a.* 1. Not regular ; not according to established law, method, usage, or principles ; not normal ; unnatural ; unsymmetrical ; not straight ; not uniform. 2. *Specif.* : a Not belonging to, or not having conformed to, the requirements of some (particular) group or organized body ; as, an *irregular* physician. b *Mil.* Not belonging to the regular army organization, but raised for a special purpose. c *Gram.* (1) Of a word or inflection, not conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection ; as, sell, cast, feed are *irregular* verbs. (2) Sometimes, *specif.* : = *STRONG*. d *Bot.* Showing a lack of uniformity ; — said *specif.* of flowers in which one or more of the members of a whorl differ in size or form from the others or are wanting ; as, an *irregular* corolla. — *Syn.* Immethodical, unsystematic, desultory ; abnormal, erratic, eccentric ; changeable, mutable ; devious, crooked ; intemperate, disorderly.

— *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is not regular. 2. *Mil.* A soldier not in regular service ; — *usu.* in *pl.* — *lar-ly*, adv.

**ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lä'r'i-ti), *n.*, *pl.* -*TIES* (-tiz). Quality or state of being irregular ; that which is irregular.

**ir-re-la'tion** (ir'è-lä'shün), *n.* Want of connection or relation ; unrelatedness.

**ir-rel'a-tive** (ir'è-lä-tiv), *a.* Not relative ; unrelated ; also, irrelevant. — *ir-rel'a-tive-ly*, adv. — *a-tive-ness*, *n.*

**ir-rel'e-vance** (ir'è-lè-väns), *n.* Want of relevancy ; also, that which is irrelevant.

**ir-rel'e-van-cy** (-vän-si), *n.*, *pl.* -*CIES* (-siz). Irrelevance.

**ir-rel'e-vant** (-è-vänt), *a.* Not relevant ; not applicable or pertinent ; extraneous. — *ir-rel'e-vant-ly*, adv.

**ir-re-liev'a-ble** (ir'è-liv'ä-b'l), *a.* Not relievable.

**ir-re-li-gion** (ir'è-lij'ün), *n.* State of being irreligious ; want of religion ; impiety. — *ir-re-li-gion-ist*, *n.*

**ir-re-li-gious** (-üs), *a.* 1. Destitute of religion ; ungodly. 2. Indicating irreligion ; profane. — *ir-re-li-gious-ly*, adv. *Syn.* Irreligious, profane, impious. *Irreligious* is negative, *profane* and *impious* are positive. *Irreligious* often connotes mere indifference to sacred things ; *profane* implies irreverence ; *impious*, open or defiant contempt.

**ir-rem'e-a-ble** (ir-rém'è-ä-b'l ; ir-rém'è-ä-b'l), *a.* [*L. irremediabilis* ; *ir-* not + *remediabilis* returning, fr. *remare* to go or come back.] Admitting no return. — *ir-rem'e-a-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-me'di-a-ble** (ir'è-mè'di-ä-b'l), *a.* Not remediable ; incurable. — *me'di-a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *me'di-a-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-mis'si-ble** (ir'è-mis'i-b'l), *a.* 1. Not remissible ; unpardonable ; as, *irremissible* crimes. 2. Obligatory ; binding ; as, *irremissible* duties. — *ir-re-mis'si-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *ir-re-mis'si-ble-ness*, *n.* — *si-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-mov'a-ble** (ir-rémöv'ä-b'l), *a.* Not removable. — *ir-re-mov'a-bil'i-ty*, *n.* — *ir-re-mov'a-bly*, adv.

**ir-rep'a-ra-ble** (ir-rép'ä-rä-b'l), *a.* Not repairable ; irremediable ; irremediable. — *Syn.* See *IRRETRIEVABLE*.

**ir-rep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — *ir-rep'a-ra-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-peal'a-ble** (ir'è-pèl'ä-b'l), *a.* Not repealable.

**ir-re-place-a-ble** (-pläs'ä-b'l), *a.* That cannot be replaced.

**ir-re-plev'i-a-ble** (-plèv'i-ä-b'l), *a.* *Law.* Not subject to ir-re-plev'i-sa-ble (-sä-b'l) { *replevin*.

**ir-re-press'i-ble** (-près'i-b'l), *a.* Not repressible. — *ir-re-press'i-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — *ir-re-press'i-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-proach'a-ble** (-pröch'ä-b'l), *a.* Not reproachable ; blameless. — *ir-re-proach'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *a-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-sist'i-ble** (-zis'ti-b'l), *a.* That cannot be successfully opposed ; overpowering. — *ir-re-sist'i-bil'i-ty* (ir'è-zis'ti-bil'i-ti), *ir-re-sist'i-ble-ness*, *n.* — *i-bly*, adv.

**ir-res'o-lu-ble** (ir-réz'è-lü-b'l), *a.* 1. Irresolvable ; insoluble. 2. Incapable of being relieved or loosened.

**ir-res'o-lute** (ir-réz'è-lüt), *a.* Not resolute ; wavering ; vacillating. — *Syn.* Undecided, fickle, changeable, inconstant, unstable. — *ir-res'o-lute-ly*, adv. — *lute-ness*, *n.*

**ir-res'o-lu'tion** (-lü'shün), *n.* Want of resolution ; irresoluteness ; indecision ; vacillation.

**ir-re-solv'a-ble** (ir'è-zöl'v-ä-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being resolved ; not soluble ; insoluble ; not separable into component parts ; inextricable ; not analyzable.

**ir-re-spec'tive** (ir'è-spèk'tiv), *a.* Disregarding particular persons, conditions, etc. ; independent ; impartial. *Rare.* — *ir-re-spec'tive-ly*, adv.

**ir-respec'tive** of, regardless of ; independent of.

**ir-re-spir'a-ble** (ir'è-spír'ä-b'l ; ir'è-spi-rä-b'l), *a.* Not respirable (so as to sustain life). — *ir-re-spir'a-ble-ness*, *n.*

**ir-re-spon-si-bil'i-ty** (ir'è-spon'si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Want of, or freedom from, responsibility.

**ir-re-spon-si-ble** (-spön'si-b'l), *a.* Not responsible ; not answerable for consequences. — *n.* One who is irresponsible. — *ir-re-spon'si-bly*, adv.

**ir-re-spon-sive** (-spön'siv), *a.* Not responsive ; not able, ready, or inclined to respond. — *ir-re-spon-sive-ness*, *n.*

**ir-re-ten'tive** (-tèn'tiv), *a.* Not retentive. — *tive-ness*, *n.*

**ir-re-trace'a-ble** (-träs'ä-b'l), *a.* Not retracable.

**ir-re-triev'a-ble** (-trév'ä-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable ; irrecoverable. — *ir-re-triev'a-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), — *ir-re-triev'a-bly*, adv. *Syn.* Irremediable, irreparable, incurable. *Irretrievable*, *irreparable* are often used without distinction. But *irretrievable* applies to that which cannot be recovered or recalled ; *irreparable*, to what cannot be repaired or made good.

**ir-rev'er-ence** (ir-rév'èr-èns), *n.* 1. State or quality of being irreverent ; want of reverence ; an irreverent act or utterance. 2. State of not being revered ; dishonor.

**ir-rev'er-ent** (-ènt), *a.* Not reverent ; showing a want of reverence. — *ir-rev'er-ent-ly*, adv.

**ir-re-vers'i-ble** (ir'è-vür'si-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reversed. — *i-bly*, adv. — *vers'i-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**ir-rev'o-ca-ble** (ir-rév'ö-kä-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being revoked ; unalterable. — *ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty* (ir-rév'ö-kä-bil'i-ti), *ir-rev'o-ca-ble-ness*, *n.* — *ir-rev'o-ca-bly*, adv.

**ir-ri-gate** (ir'i-gät), *v. t. & i.* ; — *GAT'ED* (-gät'èd) ; — *GAT'ING*. [*L. irrigatus*, p. p. of *irrigare* to irrigate ; *ir-* in + *rigare* to water.] 1. To supply (land) with water by canals, ditches, etc., for nourishing plants. 2. *Med.* To supply (as a wound) with a stream or sprinkling of some liquid for antiseptic, cleansing, or cooling purposes. — *ir-ri-ga'tor*, *n.*

**ir-ri-ga'tion** (ir'i-gät'shün), *n.* Act or process of irrigating ; state of being irrigated. — *ir-ri-ga'tion-al* (-äl), *a.*

**ir-ri-ga'tion-ist**, *n.* One interested in, or who carries on or favors, irrigation.

**ir-ri-gu-ous** (ir-rig'ü-üs), *a.* [*L. irriguus*.] 1. Irrigated ; well-watered. *Rare.* 2. Watering. *Rare.*

**ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (ir'i-tä-bil'i-ti), *n.* ; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tiz). [*L. irritabilis*.] Quality or state of being irritable ; *specif.* : a Quick excitability to annoyance, impatience, or anger ; petulance ; fretfulness. b *Med.* A condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part ; undue susceptibility. See *IRRITATION*. c *Physiol.* The quality in living matter of responding by change of form, motion, or other manifestation of vitality to more or less sudden changes of external conditions or influences, called *stimuli*. Irritability is a characteristic property of living protoplasm.

**ir-ri-ta-ble** (ir'i-tä-b'l), *a.* [*L. irritabilis*.] Capable of being irritated ; as : a Easily inflamed, angered, or exasperated ; irascible. b Easily excited. c *Med.* Susceptible of irritation ; unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. See *IRRITATION*. d *Physiol.* Responsive to stimuli. See *IRRITABILITY*. c. — *ir-ri-ta-ble-ness*, *n.* — *ir-ri-ta-bly*, adv.

**ir-ri-tan-cy** (-täns-si), *n.*, *pl.* -*CIES* (-siz). Quality or state of being irritating ; irritation.

**ir-ri-tant** (-tänt), *a.* [*L. irritans, -antis*, p. pr.] Irritating. — *n.* That which irritates or excites or produces irritation.

**ir-ri-tate** (-tät), *v. t.* ; — *TAT'ED* (-tät'èd) ; — *TAT'ING*. [*L. iritatus*, p. p. of *irritare*.] 1. To excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in ; provoke ; exasperate. 2. *Med.* To excite to morbid sensitiveness or activity. 3. *Physiol.* To excite to its characteristic action or function. *Syn.* Fret, inflame, excite, tease, pique, ruffle, chafe, gall, nettle, sting, provoke, vex, anger, incense, exasperate, enrage. — *ir-ri-tate*, *exasperate*, *nettle*, *provoke*, *incense*. To irritate is to excite to momentary impatience or anger ; to *nettle* is to irritate so as to cause pique ; *exasperate* commonly implies bitter or intense irritation or keen vexation ; as, to be *irritated* at suspicion ; to *exasperate* a hasty temper ; *netted* at neglect. To *provoke* is to awaken strong annoyance or vexation or (esp. in the form *provoking*) to tease or tantalize ; *incense* implies quick-flaming or slow-burning anger or irritation ; as, a *provoking* little laugh ; *provoking* to dignity ; *incensed* at insults.

**ir-ri-ta'tion** (-tä'shün), *n.* An irritating ; state of being irritated ; *specif.*, *Med.*, a condition of morbid excitability or oversensitiveness of an organ or part of the body.

**ir-ri-ta-tive** (ir'i-tä-tiv), *a.* 1. Serving to excite or irritate ; irritating. 2. Accompanied with, or produced by, irritation ; as, an *irritative* fever.

**ir-rupt'ion** (ir-rüp'shün), *n.* [*L. irruptio*, fr. *irrumperè*,

äre, scänte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä ; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr ; ice, ìl ; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, ömnect ; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü ; food, föot ; out, oil ;

ènd, recènt, makèr ; ice, ìl ; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, ömnect ; chair ; go ; sing, injk ; then, thin ; nature, verdure (87) ;



irruptum, to burst into; ir- in + rumpere to break.] 1. A bursting in. 2. A sudden and violent inroad or invasion. ir-ruptive (i-rup'tiv), a. Rushing in or upon. is (īz), v. i. [AS.] The third person singular present indicative of the verb be.

I'saac (ī'zāk), n. [L., fr. Heb. Yītskhāq.] Bib. A Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah, husband of Rebekah, and father of Jacob and Esau. See Gen. xv.-xxv.

i'sa-cous'tic (ī'sā-kōōs'tik; -kōus'tik), a. [iso- + acous-tic.] Of or pertaining to equal intensity of sound.

i'sa-go'ge (ī'sā-gō'jē), n. [L., fr. Gr. εἰσαγωγή, fr. εἰσάγειν to introduce; εἰς into + ἀγειν to lead.] An introduction, as to a study, a treatise, etc. — i'sa-gog'ic (-gōj'ik), a. i'sa-gog'ics (-īks), n. (See -ICS.) Also i'sa-gog'ic. Introductory study; esp., Theol., that part of theology directly preliminary to actual exegesis, and concerned with the literary history of the Bible.

I'sa'iah (ī-zā'yā; ī-zī'ā), n. [Heb. Yeshayāh.] Bib. a The greatest of the Hebrew prophets, active about 740 to 701 B. C. b A certain book of the Old Testament.

I'sa'ian (ī-zā'yān; ī-zī'ān), I'sa-ian'ic (ī-zā-yān'ik; ī-zī-ān'ik), a. Of or pert. to Isaiah.

I'sa-tin (ī'sā-tin), n. Also, less properly, i'sa-tine. [NL. Isatis a genus of plants which yield indigo, L. isatis a kind of plant, Gr. ἰσάτις wood.] Chem. An orange-red crystalline substance. C8H6O2N, obtained by oxidation of indigo blue, and, as a source of synthetic (artificial) indigo, from other compounds.

Is-car'i-ot (is-kār'i-ōt), n. Bib. Surname of Judas: — generally regarded as meaning "man of Karioth" or "Kerioth." See JUDAS, 1.

is'chi-um (ī'skī-ūm), n.; L. pl. -CHIA (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. ἰσχίον.] The ventral and posterior of the three bones composing either innominate bone; the seat bone. — is'chi-al (-āl), is'chi-ad'ic (-ād'ik), is'chi-at'ic (-āt'ik), a.

I-senult' (ī-sōōlt'), n. [F.] Same as ISOLDE.

-ish (-ish). [AS. -isc.] A suffix used to form adjectives: 1. On nouns, and with the sense of: belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of, like.

Examples: Turkish, belonging to, or characteristic of, the Turks; bookish, girlish, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a book, a girl. Except in names of peoples, this sense of -ish is now often derogatory, having the sense of, showing the faults, weaknesses, or the like, of; as in boyish, belonging to a boy, esp., showing the faults or weaknesses of boys.

2. On adjectives, and with the sense of: somewhat (of the nature indicated by the adjective to which -ish is affixed).

Examples: dullish, somewhat dull; tallish, somewhat tall. -ish (-ish). [F. -is, -iss- (found in the p. pr. indic. pl. etc., of certain verbs, as finir to finish, fleurir to flourish.) A verb ending, originally appearing in certain verbs of French origin; as in abolish, cherish, finish, furnish, garnish.]

Ish-mā-el (īsh-mā-ēl), n. [Heb. Yīsh-mā-ēl, i. e., God hears.] 1. Bib. The son of Abraham and Hagar. Of him it was predicted, "His hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him." (Gen. xvi. 12.) 2. Hence, a social outcast.

Ish'ma-el-ite (-īte), n. 1. A descendant of Ishmael. 2. A social outcast. — Ish'ma-el-ite'ish (-īsh'ish), a.

Ish'tar (īsh'tār), n. Babylon. & Assy. Myth. The goddess of the reproductive forces of nature, the chief of the pantheon; also, esp. with the Assyrians, a goddess of war.

I'si-ac (ī'sī-āk), a. [L. Isiacus, Gr. Ἰσιακός, fr. Ἴσις.] Of or pert. to the goddess Isis.

i'sin-glass (ī'zīn-glās), n. [Prob. corrupted fr. OD. hūzenblas, lit., bladder of the huso (a large sturgeon).] 1. A very pure gelatin, chiefly from sturgeons' air bladders. 2. Mica, esp. in thin sheets.

I'sis (ī'sīs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἴσις.] Egypt. Myth. An Egyptian goddess of fecundity, sometimes represented as cow-headed. She is sister and wife of Osiris.

Is'lām (ī'slām; īz'-; īs-lām'm), n. [Ar. Islām obedience to the will of God.] 1. Mohammedanism. 2. The whole body of Mohammedans; the Mohammedan world.

Is-lām'ic (īs-lām'ik; īz'-; īs-lām-it'ic (īs-lām-īt'ik; īz'-; īz'-), a. Of or pert. to Islam; Mohammedan.

Is'lām-ism (īs-lām-īz'm; īz'-), n. Mohammedanism. Is'lām-ite (-īte), n. A Mohammedan.

Is'lām-ize (-īz), v. i. & t. To conform, or to convert, to Islam.

is'land (ī'lānd), n. [AS. ēpland, ēpland, ēplond; ēg, ēg, ēeg island + land, lond, land. The s is due to confusion with isle.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent. 2. Something suggestive of an island in position, as an isolated hill. — v. t. 1. To isolate; insulate. 2. To furnish with or as with islands.

Islands, or Isles, of the Blessed, Class. Myth. Islands supposed to lie in the Western Ocean, where the favorites of the gods dwell, after death, in everlasting joy.

is'land-er (lān-dēr), n. A native or inhabitant of an island.

isle (īl), n. [OF. isle, L. insula.] An island; now, usually, a small island. Chiefly Poetic. — v. t.; ISLED (īld); ISL'ING (īl'ing). To island. — v. i. To stay in an isle. is'let (ī'lēt), n. [OF. islette, dim. of isle.] A little island. -ism (-īz'm). [F. -isme, or L. -ismus, fr. Gr. -ισμός.] A suffix used to form nouns, and denoting: 1. Act of.

Example: baptism, act of baptizing. 2. a State, condition, or quality of being.

Example: secularism, state or quality of being secular. b Med. Morbid condition induced by excessive use of.

Example: morphinism, morbid condition induced by excessive use of morphine.

3. Conduct, policy, doctrine, principles, practice, or the like, characteristic of (that which is indicated in the first part of the word), often implying the sympathy, adherence, or attachment of a follower.

Examples: Quakerism, conduct or doctrines characteristic of the Quakers; stoicism, conduct or practices of the Stoics; jingoism, conduct or policy characteristic of the jingoes; Americanism, attachment to America (the United States).

4. A characteristic or peculiarity (of that, esp. a language, which is indicated by the first or main part of the word).

Examples: Gallicism, a Gallic (French) characteristic or peculiarity; colloquialism; pedantism, etc.

ism (īz'm), n. [See -ISM.] A distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice; — usually disparaging.

Is'ma-eli-an (īsmā-ēl-ān), Is'ma-īl-ān (īl'ī-ān), n. One of a Mohammedan sect composed of those Shiites who hold that at the death (765) of Jafar, the sixth imam, the office of imam should have gone to the posterity of his dead eldest son, Ismail, instead of to Musa, a younger son.

Is'ma-el-ite (īsmā-ēl-īte), n. 1. Var. of ISHMAELITE. 2. = ISMAELIAN.

i'so- (ī'sō-). [Gr. ἴσος equal.] A prefix denoting equal, same; esp., Chem., denoting isomerism; as, isocyanic acid, which is isomeric with cyanic acid. Cf. NEO-

i'so-bar (ī'sō-bār), n. [iso- + Gr. βάρος weight.] Phys. Geog. An imaginary line connecting or marking places on the earth's surface where the barometric height reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time or for a certain period. — i'so-bar'ic (-bār'ik), a.

i'so-cheim (ī'sō-kīm), n. Also i'so-chime. [iso- + Gr. χεῖμα winter.] Phys. Geog. An imaginary line connecting places on the earth having the same mean winter temperature. Cf. ISOTHERE. — i'so-chei'm'al (-kī'māl), a.

i'so-chro-mat'ic (-krō-māt'ik), a. 1. Optics. Of the same color; — said of lines or curves of the same tint produced by interference of luminous waves in biaxial crystals. 2. Photog. = ORTHOCROMATIC.

i'soch'ro-nal (ī-sōk'rō-nāl), a. Isochronous.

i'soch'ro-nism (-nīz'm), n. The character of being isochronous; the property of oscillating in equal times.

i'soch'ro-nize (-nīz), v. t. To render isochronous.

i'soch'ro-nous (-nūs), a. [Gr. ἰσόχρονος; ἴσος equal + χρόνος time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; recurring at regular intervals; vibrating uniformly. — nous-ly, adv.

i'so-clī'n'al (ī'sō-klē'nāl), a. [iso- + Gr. κλίβω to incline.] Of, pert. to, having, or indicating equality of inclination or dip; as, isoclinical lines, imaginary lines joining points on the earth's surface at which a dipping needle has the same inclination. — n. An isoclinical line.

i'so-clīne (ī'sō-klēn), n. [See ISOCLINICAL.] Geol. An anticline or syncline so closely folded that the rock beds of the two sides or limbs have the same dip.

i'so-clīn'ic (ī-klēn'ik), a. & n. Isoclinical.

i'soc'ra-cy (ī-sōk'rā-sī), n. [Gr. ἰσοκρατία; ἴσος equal + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength.] A government in which all have equal political power. — i'so-crat'ic (ī'sō-krāt'), n. — i'so-crat'ic (-krāt'ik), a.

i'so-di-a-met'ric (ī'sō-dī-ā-mēt'rīk), a. Having the diameters equal; as, isodiametric cells.

i'so-di-mor'phism (-dī-mōr'fīz'm), n. Min. Isomorphism between the two forms, severally, of two dimorphic substances. — i'so-di-mor'phous (-fūs), a.

i'so-dy-nam'ic (-dī-nām'ik), a. Of, pert. to, having, or denoting equality of force.

i'so-dy-nam'ic-al (-ī-kāl), n. Noting equality of force. isodyname lines, Magnetism, imaginary lines connecting points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic intensity is the same.

i'sog'a-mous (ī-sōg'ā-mūs), a. Biol. Reproducing through the conjugation of similar gametes. Cf. HETEROGAMOUS, OOGAMOUS. — i'sog'a-my (-mī), n.

i'sog'e-nous (ī-sōj'ē-nūs), a. Biol. Having the same origin. — i'sog'e-ny (-nī), n.

i'so-ge'o-therm (ī'sō-jē'ō-thēr'm), n. [iso- + geo- + Gr. θερμη heat.] An imaginary line or surface beneath the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature. — i'so-ge'o-ther'm'al (-thēr'māl), i'so-ge'o-ther'm'ic (-mīk), a.

i'sog'o-nal (ī-sōg'ō-nāl), a. Having equal angles; isogonic.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**i'so-gon'ic** (i'sō-gōn'ik), *a.* [ISO + Gr. γωνία angle.] Of, pert. to, or noting equal angles.  
**isogonic lines**, *Magnetism*, imaginary lines joining places on the earth's surface at which the variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is the same.

— *n.* An isogonic line.  
**i'so-late** (i'sō-lāt; i'sō-), *v. t.*, —LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); —LAT'ING. [F. *isolé*, fr. It. *isolato*, p. p. of *isolare* to isolate, *isola* island, L. *insula*.] **1.** To place by itself; insulate. **2.** *Chem.* To separate from all foreign substances.

**i'so-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; insulation; loneliness. — **Syn.** See SOLITUDE.  
**i'so-la'tion-ist**, *n.* A person who favors or advocates isolation; esp., one who favors what is considered to be a policy of isolation in national affairs. [isolates.]

**i'so-la'tor** (i'sō-lā'tēr; i'sō-), *n.* One who, or that which, isolates.  
**i'sol'de'** (i'sōld'), *n.* See TRISTRAM.

**i-sol'o-gous** (i-sōl'ō-gūs), *a.* [ISO + Gr. λόγος proportion.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any series of compounds of related structure and a regular difference of composition other than CH<sub>2</sub>; — applied esp. to series in which the difference is H<sub>2</sub>; as, ethane, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>; ethylene, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>; acetylene, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>. Cf. HOMOLOGOUS.

**i'so-mag-net'ic** (i'sō-māg-nēt'ik), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, lines connecting points of equal magnetic force. — *n.* An isomagnetic line. [another or others.]

**i'so-mer** (i'sō-mēr), *n.* *Chem.* A compound isomeric with **i'so-mer'ic** (i'sō-mēr'ik), *a.* [ISO + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties owing to difference in structure. [of being isomeric.]

**i-som'er-ism** (i-sōm'er-iz'm), *n.* State, quality, or relation  
**i-som'er-ous** (i-sōm'er-ūs), *a.* Having an equal number of parts, ridges, markings, etc.; as: *Bol.* Having the members of each focal whorl equal in number. Cf. HETEROMEROUS.

**i'so-met'ric** (i'sō-mēt'r'ik), *a.* [ISO + Gr. μέτρον measure.] Pert. to, or characterized by, equality of measure. — *n.* *Thermodynamics.* An isometric line, or line of equal volumes in a pressure-volume diagram. — **i'so-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *a.* — **i'so-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**i'so-me-tro'pi-a** (-mē-trō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL.; ISO + Gr. μέτρον measure + -opia.] Equality in refraction in the two eyes.  
**i-som'e-try** (i-sōm'ē-trī), *n.* Equality of, or in respect of, measure; specif., *Geog.*, equality of elevation.

**i'so-morph** (i'sō-mōrf), *n.* One of two or more substances or organisms exhibiting isomorphism.  
**i'so-mor'phic** (-mōrf'ik), *a.* **1.** *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline form. **2.** *Biol.* Showing isomorphism.

**i'so-mor'phism** (-fiz'm), *n.* **1.** *Cryst.* A similarity of crystalline form, esp. between substances of similar composition. **2.** *Biol.* Similarity in organisms of different ancestry, due usually to similarity in habits or environment.

**i'so-mor'phous** (-fūs), *a.* Isomorphic.  
**i-son'o-my** (i-sōn'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. ἰσωνμία; ἴσος equal + νόμος law.] Equality of laws or rights; equal distribution of rights and privileges. — **i'so-nom'ic** (i'sō-nōm'ik), *a.*

**i'so-ni-es'tic** (i'sō-nī-ēs'tik), *a.* [ISO + Gr. πίεσθαι to press.] Isobaric. — *n.* An isobar.  
**i'so-pod** (i'sō-pōd), *n.* [ISO + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] Any of a suborder (*Isopoda*) of crustaceans in which the body is composed of seven free thoracic segments, each of which bears a pair of legs similar in size and direction.

**i'so-pol'i-ty** (i'sō-pōl'i-tī), *n.* [Gr. ἰσοπολιτεία. See ISO-; POLITY.] Equality of political rights.  
**i'so-pyre** (i'sō-pīr), *n.* [ISO + Gr. πῦρ fire.] *Min.* An impure opal containing iron, alumina, etc.

**i'so-s'ce-les** (i'sōs'ē-lez), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰσοκέλης; ἴσος equal + σκέλος leg.] *Geom.* Having two equal sides; — said of a triangle.

**i'so-seis'mal** (i'sō-sīs'māl), *n.* An isoseismal line.  
**i'so-seis'mal** (-māl), *a.* Affected with, or pert.  
**i'so-seis'mic** (-mīk) *to*, equal force by an earthquake shock.

**isoseismal line**, an imaginary line connecting points where an earthquake shock has the same intensity.

**i-sos'ta-sy** (i-sōs'tā-sī), *n.* [ISO + Gr. στάσις a standing still.] State or quality of being isostatic; specif., *Geol.*, general equilibrium in the earth's crust, supposed to be maintained by the yielding or flow of rock material beneath the surface under gravitative stress.

**i'so-stat'ic** (i'sō-stāt'ik), *a.* Subjected to equal pressure from every side; being in hydrostatic equilibrium; pertaining to, or characterized by, isostasy.  
**i'so-stem'o-nous** (-stēm'ō-nūs; -stēm'ō-), *a.* [ISO + Gr. στήμων thread.] *Bot.* Having stemens equal in number to the perianth divisions. — **i'so-stem'o-ny** (-stēm'ō-nī), *n.*

**i'so-th'er** (i'sō-thēr), **i-soth'er-al** (i-sōth'er-āl; i'sō-thēr-āl), *n.* [ISO + Gr. θερος summer.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line joining points on the earth's surface having the same mean summer temperature. — **i-soth'er-al**, *a.*

**i'so-therm** (i'sō-thūrm), *n.* [ISO + Gr. θερμη heat.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line joining points on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time, or for a given period.

**i'so-ther'mal** (i'sō-thūr'māl), *a.* Pert. to or indicating equality of temperature; of or pert. to isotherms.  
**i'so-ton'ic** (-tōn'ik), *a.* **1.** Having or indicating equal tones or tension. **2.** *Physiol.* Having the same or equal osmotic pressure; — said of solutions.

**i'so-trop'ic** (-trōp'ik), *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Having the **i-sot'ro-pous** (i-sōt'rō-pūs) same properties in all directions. **2.** *Biol.* Not having predetermined axes, as certain eggs.

**i-sot'ro-py** (-pī), *n.* State or quality of being isotropic.  
**Is'ra-el** (iz'rā-ēl), *n.* [L. *Israel* or Gr. Ἰσραήλ, fr. Heb. *Yisrā'el*, i. e., champion of God; *sārāh* to fight + *ēl* God.] **1.** *Bib.* Jacob. See *Gen.* xxxii. 23. **2.** Jacob's descendants; the children of Israel; the Jews. **3.** Fig.: God's chosen people; the elect; the Christian church.

**Is'ra-el-ite** (-ēl-īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew. **2.** Fig., one of God's chosen people; a real Christian. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Israel; Jewish.  
**Is'ra-el-it'ic** (-ēl-īt'ik), *a.* Israelitish. [Israelites.]

**Is'ra-el-it'ish** (iz'rā-ēl-īt'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to Israel or the **is'su-a-ble** (is'h'ū-ā-b'l), *a.* [FROM ISSUE.] **1.** Leading to, producing, or relating to, an issue; capable of being made an issue at law. **2.** That may be issued or that may issue.

**is'su-ance** (-āns), *n.* Act of issuing or giving out; issue.  
**is'su-ant** (-ānt), *a.* Issuing; proceeding; — in *Her.* said of a beast with only the upper part visible.

**is'sue** (-ū), *n.* [OF, fr. *issir*, *essir*, to go out, L. *exire*; *ex* from + *ire* to go.] **1.** A passing or flowing out; egress; exit. **2.** A discharge or flux, as of blood. **3.** *Med.* An artificial ulcer to produce secretion and discharge of pus for relief of some affected part. **4.** A means or place of issue; an exit, outlet, or vent. **5.** Progeny; offspring. **6.** Produce; profits. **7.** Outcome or result; also, *Obs.*, an action or deed. **8.** A point in debate; the point at which a matter is ready for, or admits of, decision; as, to put to the *issue*. **9.** Act of sending out; delivery; issuance; as, the *issue* of money from a treasury. **10.** That which is issued, or sent out; the quantity sent forth at one time; as, an *issue* of bank notes.

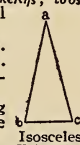
**at, or in, issue**, in controversy; disputed; in question. — *v. i.*, — **ISSUE** (-ūd); — **SU-ING.** **1.** To go, pass, or flow out. **2.** To come out; sally forth. **3.** To proceed as progeny; to be descended. *Archaic or Legal.* **4.** To grow; accrue. **5.** To proceed as from a source; to be derived; result. **6.** To close; end; turn out. **7.** To be given or sent out officially or publicly. — *v. t.* **1.** To send or let out; emit; discharge. **2.** To deliver, or give out. **3.** To send out officially; publish; utter. — **IS-SU-ER** (is'h'ū-ēr), *n.*

**issue** — **IS-SU-ER** (is'h'ū-ēr), *n.*  
**issue** — **IS-SU-ER** (is'h'ū-ēr), *n.* A pea, or a similar body, used to maintain irritation in a wound and promote the discharge of pus.  
**-ist** (-ist), [Gr. -ιστής.] A noun suffix denoting: **a** *One who does, or makes a practice of*, (1) a given action, commonly expressed by a corresponding verb in *-ize*; as in *moralist, theorist*; or (2) a specified class of conduct; as in *bigamist, sensualist*. **b** *One who practices* a given art; as in *rhapsodist, artist*; *one professionally or particularly occupied with, or skilled in*, a given department of knowledge; as in *botanist, physicist*; or a given subject or thing; as, in *humorist, oculist, novelist, balloonist*. **c** *One who professes, or adheres to*, a given doctrine, system, or cult, commonly denoted by a corresponding noun in *-ism*; as, in *atheist*.

**isth'mi-an** (is'mī-ān; isth'-; Ist'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus, as [*cap.*] the Isthmus of Corinth, Greece, or the games anciently celebrated there, or the Isthmus of Panama. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of an isthmus.  
**isth'mus** (-mūs), [L., fr. Gr. ἰσθμὸς neck, neck of land between two seas, isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth.] **1.** *Geog.* A strip of land connecting two larger portions of land. **2.** *Anal. & Zool.* A contracted part or passage connecting two larger structures or cavities. **B** *Anal.* In the brain, the narrow portion which connects the pons Varolii with the interbrain and hemispheres.

**Is'tri-an** (is'trī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Istria, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Istria.

**it** (it), *pron.* [ME. *it*, *hit*, AS. *hit*, neut. of *hē*.] The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to *he* and *she*, and having the same plural (*they, their or theirs, them*). **It** is used: **1.** As a substitute for any neuter noun or noun phrase in the nominative or the objective case. **2.** As a demonstrative; as, *it is I*; what is *it*? **3.** As an indefinite nominative; as, *it snows*; also, *Archaic or Colloq.*, *it says, it tells* (in a book, etc.). **4.** As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the circumstances, or the like; as, *how fares it with the sick man*? **5.** As a grammatical (usually anticipatory) subject or object of a verb of which the logical subject or object is an infinitive phrase or a clause; as, *it is hard to believe what one hears*. **6.** As an indefinite object; as, *to foot it* (i. e., to walk); *to*



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōfīt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



lord it (i. e., to play the lord). *Now often Colloq.* **7.** As a possessive. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**i-tab'ri-rite** (i-tāb'ri-rit), *n.* Also **-ryte**. [From *Itabira*, a town in Minas Geraes, Brazil.] *Petrog.* A quartzite containing micaceous hematite; — called also *specular schist*. **it'a-col'u-mite** (it'ā-kōl'ū-mīt), *n.* [From *Itacolumi*, a mountain of Brazil.] *Petrog.* A schistose quartzite. In thin layers it is often flexible, and is then called also *flexible sandstone*.

**I-tal'ian** (i-tāl'yān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy or its people or their language or literature.

**Italian** millet, a coarse, rank-growing annual grass (*Chæthochloa italica*) valuable for fodder when cut young. The grain is used in southern Europe and elsewhere as food. — **n.** **1.** A native or citizen of Italy, or a member of one of its native races. **2.** The language of the Italians, which is developed from the vulgar, or popular, Latin of ancient times. The standard dialect is the Tuscan.

**I-tal'ian-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To Italianize. — **a-t'ion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**I-tal'ian-esque** (-ēsk'), *a.* In the Italian manner or style.

**I-tal'ian-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** A practice, word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Italians. **2.** Italian quality, spirit, etc.; attachment to, or sympathy with, Italy or Italian ideas, etc.

**I-tal'ian-ize**, *v. t.* To render Italian in any respect; Italianate. — **I-tal'ian-i-za-t'ion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), *n.*

**I-tal'ic** (-īk), *a.* [L. *Italicus*.] **1.** Of or pert. to Italy, esp. ancient Italy, or its peoples; specif., pert. to parts of Italy other than Rome. **2.** [Now usually *l. c.*] Designating, or pert. to, type in which the letters slope up toward the right, as in *these words*. — **n.** [Now usually *l. c.*] An italic letter or type, or such letters, etc., collectively.

**I-tal'i-cism** (-i-siz'm), *n.* An Italianism.

**i-tal'i-cize** (-i-siz), *v. t. & v. i.*; — **-cized** (-sīzd); — **-ciz'ing** (-sīz'ing). [Sometimes *cap.*] To print in italics; underline (written letters or words) with a single line; use italics.

**I-tal'i-ote** (-ī-ōt), **I-tal'i-ot** (-ōt), *n.* [Gr. Ἰταλιώτης, fr. Ἰταλία Italy.] *anc. Hist.* A Greek inhabitant of Italy.

**itch** (īch), *v. t.* [ME. *ischen*, *ichen*, AS. *giccan*.] **1.** To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part affected. **2.** To have a constant desire; long; as, *itching for a fight*. — **n.** **1.** An itching contagious eruption of the skin; specif., *Med.*, one caused by any of certain parasitic mites (esp. *Sarcoptes scabiei*); scabies. **2.** A sensation in the skin due to the eruption, or like that occasioned by it. **3.** A constant irritating desire.

**itch'y** (-ī), *a.*; **ITCH'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); — **-EST**. Having the itch, or an itching sensation; of the nature of the itch.

**-ite** (-īt). [From Gr. ἴτης, fem. ἴτις.] **1.** A suffix denoting one of a party, a sympathizer with or adherent of, a native or citizen of, or the like; as in *Millerite*; *Benthamite*; *Canaanite*. **2.** In various technical terms used to name: *a.* A *Min.* & *Petrog.* A mineral or rock; as in *barite*, *wernerite*, *syenite*, *granite*. See **-YTE**, *Note*. **b.** [Cf. **-ATE**, **b.**] *Chem.* (1) A salt formed from an acid whose name ends in *-ous*; as in *sulphate*, from *sulphurous acid*; *nitrite*, from *nitrous acid*, etc. (2) Any one of certain organic compounds, chiefly higher alcohols related to the sugars; as in *mannite*. **c.** A *fossil*; as in *trilobite*, *ammonite*, etc. **d.** An *explosive* or any of various other manufactured substances; as, in *lyddite*, *melinite*, *ebonite*, etc. **e.** *Zool.* A segment or division of the body or of a part; as in *somite*.

**3.** [L. *-itus* an ending of past participles.] A suffix of adjectives (*pron.* -it) and of verbs (*pron.* -it) formed from *L. p. p.* stems; as in *favorite*, *exquisite*, *expedite*, *unite*.

**it'em** (ī'tēm), *adv.* [L.] Also; — used to introduce each separate article in an enumeration or a new fact or statement. — **n.** **1.** A saying, warning, etc., introduced by *item*; a hint. *Obs.* **2.** An article; separate particular; detail. **3.** A separate piece of news or information; a paragraph. — *v. t.* To set or note down as an item, or by or in items.

**it'em-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; — **-IZED** (-īzd); — **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ing). To state in items, or by particulars. *Chiefly U. S.*

**it'em-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.* One who itemizes.

**it'er-ance** (it'ēr-āns), *n.* Iteration; repetition.

**it'er-ant** (-ānt), *a.* [L. *iterans*, p. pr.] Repeating; iterating.

**it'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; — **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); — **-AT'ING**. [L. *iteratus*, p. p. of *iterare* to repeat, *iterum* again.] To utter or do a second time or many times; repeat. [Time; repetition.]

**it'er-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Recital or performance a second time.

**it'er-a-tive** (it'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Repeating; repeated; repetitious; as, an *iterative* person.

**It'hunn**, **It'hun** (ē'thōon), *n.* [Icel. *Íðunn*.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Bragi, having the golden apples of youth in her keeping. She was taken to the underworld, but the Æsir, growing gray, compelled Loki to bring her back.

**I-thu'ri-el** (i-thū'ri-ēl), *n.* [Heb., the discovery of God.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel who found Satan "squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve," and transformed him by a touch of his spear into his proper shape.

**ith'y-phal'lic** (ith'y-fāl'ik), *a.* [L. *ithyphallicus*, fr. *ithyphallus*, Gr. ἰθυφαλλος, membrum virile erectum, or a figure thereof carried in the festivals of Bacchus.] **1.** Of or

pertaining to the phallus carried in the festivals of Bacchus. **2.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Designating one of several meters used in songs for phallic processions.

**i-tin'er-a-cy** (i-tin'ēr-ā-sī; ī-), *n.* Itinerary (in sense 1).

**i-tin'er-an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.* **1.** Act of itinerating; state of being itinerant. **2.** A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; custom of so discharging official duty; also, an itinerant body of officials.

**i-tin'er-ant** (-ānt), *a.* [LL. *itinerans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *itinerare* to journey, L. *iter*, *itineris*, a walk, journey.] Traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering. — **n.** One who travels about, esp. a preacher. — **i-tin'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**i-tin'er-a-ry** (-ār-ī), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a journey or route, or journeying. **2.** Itinerant. — **n.**; **pl.** -RIES (-rīz). **1.** A route. **2.** Account of travels. **3.** Travelers' guidebook or route.

**i-tin'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To travel about or on a circuit, esp. to preach, lecture, etc. — **i-tin'er-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**-it'is** (-ī'tis). [Gr. ἴτις.] *Med.* A suffix used to denote an *inflammatory disease of*; as in *bronchitis*, *phrenitis*.

**I'to** (ē'tō), *n.* Short form, and formed from the initials (see *J*) of *Jewish Territorial Organization*, an organization for the furtherance of the aims of Territorialism (which see). — **I'to-ism**, *n.* — **I'to-ist**, *n.*

**its** (its), *pron. & a.* Possessive case or possessive adjective of *it*. Of or belonging to it; as, the box and *its* cover.

**it's** (its), *contraction of it is*; as, *it's* growing dark.

**it-self** (it-sēlf), *pron.* Emphasized or reflexive form of *it*.

**-ive** (-iv). [L. *-ivus*.] A suffix used to form adjectives, and denoting *relating or belonging to*; *tending to*; *servicing to*; *of the nature of*; *involving*.

Examples: *selective, relating or belonging to selection; tending or serving to select; appreciative, of the nature of or involving appreciation (i. e., showing appreciation).*

**I've** (iv), *Colloq.* for *I have*.

**iv'ied** (ī'vīd), *a.* [From *iv.*] Overgrown with ivy.

**iv'o-ry** (iv'ō-ri), *n.*; **pl.** -RIES (-rīz). [OF. *ivoire*, L. *eboreus* made of ivory, *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory.] **1.** Hard, creamy-white dentine, composing elephants' tusks; also, the dentine of the tusks of other large mammals, or of a tooth. **2.** A tusk, esp. of the elephant; also, *Slang* or *Colloq.* (chiefly in the *pl.*), a tooth. **3.** The color of ivory; whiteness, as of the skin. **4.** Any article made of ivory; as: *a.* A carving. **b.** A billiard ball. *Colloq.* **c.** In *pl.* The keys of a piano. **Slang.** **5.** An ivory-like substance; as, vegetable ivory.

**iv'o-ry-bill'** (-bīl'), *n.* A large handsome North American woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) having a large ivory-white bill. It is now nearly extinct. [*ivory*.]

**ivory black**. A fine black pigment prepared by calcining **ivory nut**. The nutlike seed of a South American palm (*Phytelphas macrocarpa*). Its hard endosperm (called *vegetable ivory*) is used for buttons, etc. Also, the similar seed of a palm (*Calococcus amtarum* of the Caroline Islands).

**iv'vy** (ī'vī), *n.*; **pl.** IVIES (ī'vīz). [AS. *ifig*.] **1.** A well-known evergreen araliaceous climbing shrub (*Hedera helix*). **2.** Any of various plants more or less like the true ivy; as, *American ivy* (the Virginia creeper), *Japanese ivy*, etc.

**ivy tod**. The ivy plant. See **TOD**.

**ivy vine**. **1.** An American vitaceous plant (*Ampelopsis cordata*) with cordate leaves. **2.** The Virginia creeper.

**i-wis'**, **y-wis'** (ī-wis'), *adv.* [AS. *gewis* certain. The common form *i-wis* was often written *I wis*. The prefix was mistaken for the pronoun *I*, and *wis* for a form of the verb *wit* to know.] Certainly; indeed. *Archaic*.

**ix'i-a** (īk'sī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἴξις birdlime; — from the viscid nature of some species.] Any of a genus (*Ixia*) of South African bulbous iridaceous plants (sometimes called *corn lilies*) having showy flowers, mostly pink or purple.

**Ix-i'on** (īk-sī'on), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴξίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, bound in Tartarus to a revolving wheel for aspiring to Hera's love and boasting of his (by him falsely supposed) success.

**ix'tle** (īks'tlē; -tlī; īs'-), *n.* [Mex. *istle*.] The fiber ob-**ix'til** tained from various tropical American plants (as *Bromelia sylvestris* and *Agave heteracantha*).

**Iyar'** (ē'yār'), *n.* [Heb. *yār*.] See **JEWISH CALENDAR**.

**-ize** (-īz). [F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, Gr. *-ίζειν*.] A suffix forming transitive and intransitive verbs, and denoting: *to subject to*; *render, make into, conform to, make like; impregnate, treat, or combine with; act in the way of, or practice*.

☞ Certain words ending with the sound of *ize* are spelt with *-ise* after the French *-iser* or *-ise*; as, *devise*, *surprise*. But the great body of words so ending are spelt either *-ize* or *-ise*, though most authorities now spell them with *-ize*, as in this Dictionary; and there is a tendency to extend this spelling to all of these words.

**iz'zard** (iz'zārd), *n.* [Formerly *ezed*.] The letter *z*. [*Dial.* or *Obs.*]

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **boN**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. **||** Foreign Word. **+** combined with. **=** equals.



Ivy.

J  
K  
L  
M



**J** (jā). The tenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a comparatively late variant form of the Latin I, which was used indifferently as a vowel or as a consonant, its consonantal value being that of English *y* in *yet*. The *j* gradually became differentiated from *i* in function as well as form, but it was not until the 17th century that the distinction of *j* as consonant and *i* as vowel was fully established and the capital forms of *J* introduced. Cf. I. In English, the regular and practically uniform sound of *j* is as in *jet* (= *zh*), the same as *gin gem*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 48. *J* is etymologically most closely related to *t, y, g*; as in *jet, jota; jest, gesture; join, jugular, yoke*. See I.

**J, j, n.**; *pl.* *js* or *j's* (*jāz*). **1.** The letter *J, j*, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter *J*.

**jab** (jāb), *v. t. & i.*; **JABBED** (-jābd); **JAB'RING**. To thrust abruptly with something sharp. — *n.* A jabbing. *Both Colloq.*

**jab'ber** (jāb'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; chatter; gabble. — *n.* Act of jabbering; gibberish; chatter. — **jab'ber-er**, *n.*

**jab'i-ru** (jāb'i-rō), *n.* [*Braz. jabirā, jaburā*.] A very large stork (*Mycteria americana*) of tropical America.

**jab'o-ran'di** (jāb'ō-rān'dī), *n.* [*Fig. jaborandi*, fr. native name in Brazil.] Any of several South American rutaceous shrubs (genus *Pilocarpus*); also, the drug obtained from the leaves, used as a diaphoretic and sialagogue.

**ja'bot'** (zhā'bōt'), *n.*; *pl.* -bōts (*F. zhā'bōt'*). [*J.*] A trimming, as a ruffe on a shirt front, or lace for a dress front.

**jac'a-mar** (jāk'ā-mār), *n.* [*F. jacamar, Braz. jacamarica*.] Any of a large subfamily (*Galbulinæ*) of picarian insectivorous birds, of tropical American forests. They are usually brilliant metallic green or bronze above and rufescent below, with a white throat.

**jac'a-na** (jāk'ā-nā), *n.* [*Pg., fr. native name in Brazil*.] Any of a genus (*Jacana*) or family (*Jacaniidæ*) of wading birds, having, usually, extremely long toes and a spur at the bend of the wing.

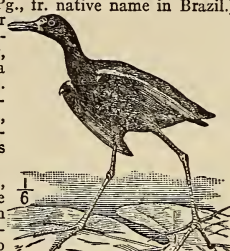
**ja'cinth** (jā'sinth), *n.* [*F. jacinthe, L. hyacinthus*.] The hyacinth; — now used only as the name of a gem.

**jack** (jāk), *n.* [*Pg. jaca, Malayalam chakka*.] The fruit of a large East Indian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), allied to the breadfruit; also, the tree or its yellow wood.

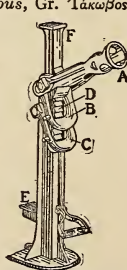
**jack, j.** [*F. jaque*.] **1.** A coarse coat of defense, esp. one of leather. **2.** [*Perh. fr. its resemblance to a jackboot*.] A pitcher or can for liquor, as of waxed leather. *Archaic.*

**jack, n.** [*F. Jacques James, L. Jacobus, Gr. Ἰακώβος, Heb. Ya'aqōb Jacob*; prop., seizing by the heel; hence, a supplanter. But *perh. orig.*, in English, a familiar form of *John*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A nickname for *JOHN*. **2.** [*cap.*] A common fellow; boor. *Obs.* **3.** [*Often cap.*] A sailor. *Colloq.* **4.** [*Sometimes cap.*] Any of various serving men or attendants; as, a body servant, a laborer, etc. **5. Playing Cards.** Any of the four knaves. **6.** A figure, usually of a man, esp. on old clocks, which strikes the time on the bell. **7.** Any of various mechanical devices; as: **a** A contrivance to turn a spit. **b** A bootjack. **c** A portable machine for exerting great force through a small distance. **d** In various keyboard instruments, an intermediate upright piece of wood at the inner end of each key communicating its action to the string; — erroneously used by Shakespeare and others for *key*. **e** A hood or other device placed over a chimney or vent pipe to prevent a back draft. **f** In hunting and fishing, the pan or frame holding the fuel of the torch used to attract game at night; also, the light itself.

**g. Naut.** A crossbar of iron at a topgallant masthead, to support a royal mast and spread the royal shrouds; — called also *jack cross-tree*. **B. Bowls.** The small bowl used as a mark. **9. Naut.** A small flag used as a signal, usually the same as the union (and called more fully *union*



Mexican Jacana (*J. spinosa*).



Ratchet Jack. **A** Socket telescope Lever; **B** Pawl to lift Rack; **C** Detent to keep Rack from slipping back; **D** Rack; **E** Lifting Foot; **F** Lifting Head.

āle, senāte, cāre, ārn, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent end, recēt, mak'ēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**jack**). See **FLAG, Illustr. 10. a** The male of certain animals **b** Short for JACKASS.

— *v. t.* **1.** To move or lift by or as by a jack or jacks; — usually with *up*. **2.** To hunt or seek (game or fish) with a jack.

**jack'a-dan'dy, n.** A little dandy; a conceited fellow.

**jack'al** (jāk'āl), *n.* [*Turk. chakāl, fr. Perh. shaghāl*.] Any of several wild dogs (esp. *Canis aureus*) of the Old World. They are smaller and much more cowardly than wolves, and hunt in packs by night.



Jackal.

**Jack'-a-Lent', n.** A puppet set up to be pelted as a sport in Lent; hence: a simpleton; puppet; butt. *Archaic.*

**jack'a-napes'** (-ā-nāps'), *n.* [*For Jack o' (= of) Napes* (for *Naptes*), a Jack (monkey) from Naples in Italy.]

**1.** A monkey; an ape. *Archaic.* **2.** A coxcomb; an impertinent or conceited fellow.

**Jack and Gill** (jil) or **Jill**, proper names for any lad and lass, as in "Jack and Jill went up the hill," etc.

**jack'a-roo'** (jāk'ā-rōō'), *n.* [*Jack + kangaroo*.] A young man engaged in acquainting himself with colonial life. *Colloq., Australia.*

**jack'ass'** (jāk'ās'), *n.* **1.** A male ass; a donkey. **2.** A conceited dolt; perverse blockhead; an ass.

**jack boot, or jack'boot', n.** A kind of large boot reaching above the knee.

**jack'daw'** (jāk'dō'), *n.* A common corvine bird (*Corvus monedula*) of Europe, smaller than a crow; a daw.

**jack'er** (jāk'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, jacks.

**jack'et** (jāk'ēt; 24), *n.* [*F. jaquette, dim. of jaque*. See 2d **JACK**.] **1.** A short coat without skirts, usually with sleeves. **2.** Any of various outer coverings or casings, esp. one to prevent heat radiation, as from a steam pipe, etc.

**jack-in-a-box', n.** **1.** = **JACK-IN-THE-BOX**. **2.** A tropical tree (*Hernandia peltata*) which bears a drupe that rattles in the inflated calyx when dry.

**jack-in-the-box', n.** **1.** [*cap.*] A sharper; cheat. **2.** A child's toy consisting of a box out of which, when the lid is raised, a figure springs.

**jack-in-the-pul'pit, n.** An American arum (*Arisæma triphyllum*) bearing an upright club-shaped spadix with an overarching green-and-purple spathe.

**Jack Ketch** (kēch). [*After a notorious executioner*.] An executioner or hangman; — a popular appellation. *Eng.*

**jack'knife'** (jāk'nīf'), *n.* A large, strong pocketknife.

**Jack'-of-all'-trades', n.** A person who can do passable work at various trades; a handy man.

**jack'-o'-lan'tern, n.** **1.** An ignis fatuus. **2.** A lantern made, as of a pumpkin, to show features of a human face.

**jack pot, Poker.** A pot or pool which cannot be opened until some player has a pair of jacks or better; also, a round, hand, or game in which this condition is imposed.

**jack'pud'ding** (-pōod'fng), *n.* A merry-andrew. *Archaic.*

**jack rabbit.** Any of several large hares (subgenus *Macrotolagus*) of western North America having very large ears and long hind legs. [*For exerting pressure*.]

**jack'screw'** (-skrōō'), *n.* A jack in which a screw is used.

**jack'snipe'** (-snīp'), *n.* **1.** A small true snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*) of the Old World. **2.** The pectoral sandpiper (*Psobria maculata*).

**Jack-so-ni-an** (jāk-sō'nī-ān), *a. Of* or *pert.* to Jackson, as Andrew Jackson, seventh President (1829-37) of the United States, a Democratic leader. — *n.* A follower of Jackson.

**Jack Sprat.** **a** A diminutive chap or fellow. **b** A character in a familiar English nursery rhyme which relates that "Jack Sprat could eat no fat; his wife could eat no lean."

**jack'stay'** (jāk'stā'), *n. Naut.* A rod stretching along a yard of a vessel, to which the sails are fastened. **b** A traveler of wood, iron, or rope running up and down the mast, on which a yard travels; — called also *parrel*.

**jack'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** One of the pebbles or pieces tossed up and caught in playing a certain game. **2.** [*In form jackstones, construed as sing.*] The game so played.

**jack'staw'** (-strō'), *n.* **1.** A man of straw; a man without property, worth, or influence. **2.** A one of a set of straws or strips, as of wood, used in a certain game. **b** [*In form jack-staws, construed as sing.*] The game itself.

**jack'-tar', n.** A sailor. *Humorous or Affected.*

**Jack'y** (jāk'y), *n.*; *pl.* JACKIES (-iz). *Dim. or pet. form* from JACK; hence: [*l. c.*] a landsman's nickname for a seaman, resented by the latter. *B. English gen. Dial. Eng.*

end, recēt, mak'ēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Jacob** (jāk'əb), *n.* [L. *Jacob* (or Gr. *Ἰακώβ*), fr. L. *Jacobus*. See 3d JACK.] *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, younger son of Isaac and Rebecca, and father of the twelve patriarchs. *Gen.* xxv-1.

**Jac'o-be'an** (jāk'ə-bē'ān; jā-kō'bē'ān), *a.* [L. *Jacobus* James.] 1. Of or pert. to James I. of England, his reign or times; specif., designating, or pert. to, a style of architecture and decoration prevailing in England in the early 17th century, a continuation of the Elizabethan, with freer use of the classical orders. 2. *Bib.* Of or pert. to St. James the Less or the Epistle of James.

**Jac'o-bin** (jāk'ə-bīn), *n.* [F.] 1. *Ecl. Hist.* A Dominican friar. 2. One of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the revolution of 1789; hence: a plotter against an existing government; a violent radical; demagogue. 3. [L. c.] One of a breed of fancy pigeons having the neck feathers reversed, forming a fluffy hood.

**Jac'o-bin'ic** (-bīn'ik) (*a.* Pert. to the Jacobins of France; **Jac'o-bin'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl) / violently radical.—**i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Jac'o-bin-ism** (jāk'ə-bīn-'iz'm), *n.* 1. The principles of the French Jacobins; violent radicalism, esp. in politics. 2. A Jacobinic idea or trait.—**Jac'o-bin-ize'** (-īz'), *v. t.*

**Jac'o-bite** (-bīt), *n.* [L. *Jacobus* James.] *Eng. Hist.* A partisan or adherent of James II. or of his descendants.

**Jac'o-bit'ic-cal** (-bīt'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the Jacobites; characterized by Jacobitism. [Jacobites.]

**Jac'o-bit-ism** (jāk'ə-bīt-'iz'm), *n.* The principles of the **Jac'o-b's lad'der** (jāk'əbz), *n.* In senses 2 & 3, also **Jac'o-b's-ladder**, *n.* 1. *Bib.* The ladder which Jacob saw in his dream. *Gen.* xxviii. 12. 2. A European polemoniaceous herb (*Polemonium caeruleum*) with bright blue or white flowers; also, any of several related American species. 3. *Naut.* A rope or wire ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

**ja-co'bus** (jā-kō'būs), *n.* [See JACOBITE.] An English gold coin of James I., issued in 1603 at 20s., afterward raised to 22s. [made in India.]

**jac'o-net** (jāk'ə-nēt), *n.* A kind of thin cotton fabric, orig.

**Jac-quard'** (jāk-kārd'), *a.* Pert. to, or invented by, J. M. Jacquard (1752-1834), a French mechanician who invented an apparatus applied to looms for weaving figured goods.

**Jacque'mi-not** (jāk'mī-nō; F. zhāk'mē'nō'), *n.* [After a French general.] A well-known deep crimson rose.

**Jacque'rie'** (zhāk'rē'), *n.* [F.] A revolt of French peasants against the nobles in 1358;—from the contemptuous title, *Jacques Bonhomme*, given by the nobles to the peasantry. Hence, any revolt of peasants.

**jac-ta'tion** (jāk-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *jaculatio*, fr. *jaculare* to throw, boast, freq. fr. *jacere* to throw.] 1. *Med.* Jactitation. 2. Boasting; ostentation.

**jac-ti-ta'tion** (jāk'tī-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *jacitare* to utter in public, freq. fr. *jaculare*. See JACTATION.] 1. Boasting; bragging; specif., *Lau*, false boasting or assertions to another's prejudice; false claim. 2. *Med.* Excessive restlessness, as in delirium.

**jac'u-late** (jāk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *jaculatus*, p. p. of *jaculari*. See EJACULATE.] To hurl; dart. *Rare.*—**jac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

**jade** (jād), *n.* 1. A horse; contemptuously, a mean, vicious, or worn-out horse. 2. A woman; contemptuously, a disreputable or vicious woman; rarely, a worthless man.—*v. t. & i.* **JAD'ED** (jād'əd; 24); **JAD'ING**. To tire or wear out.—*Syn.* Fatigue, weary. See TIRE.

**jade** (jād), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *pedra de ijada* stone of the side, fr. *ijada* side, pain in the side, the stone being supposed to cure this pain, fr. L. *ilia* flanks.] A compact stone, commonly green, capable of a fine polish. True jade is composed of interlaced fibers of jadeite.

**jade'ite** (jād'tē), *n.* *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, constituting the more valuable variety of jade. See JADE.

**jade'stone** (-stōn'), *n.* = JADE, the stone.

**jad'ish** (jād'ish), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a jade; vicious; lewd.—**jad'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**jad'ish-ness**, *n.*

**jae'ger** (yā'gēr; *in sense 2 also* jā'gēr), *n.* 1. *Var.* of JAGER. 2. Any of several rapacious, gull-like birds (genera *Stercorarius* and *Megalestris*).

**Ja'el** (jā'ēl), *n.* See SISERA.

**jae** (jāe), *v. t.* **JAGGED** (jāgd); **JAG'GING** (jāg'ing). 1. To prick. 2. To pink or slash, as a garment; cut into teeth as those of a saw; cut indentations in; notch. [barb.]

**jae** (jāe), *n.* Also **JAGE**. A sharp projecting part; tooth; jag, *n.* Also **JAGE**. 1. A small load. *Distl. or Colloq.* 2. Enough liquor to make a man noticeably drunk;—esp. in: to have a jae on, to be drunk. *Slang, U. S.*

**Jag'an-nath** (jāg'ā-nāt; -nēt), **Jag'an-na'tha** (-nāt'hā), *n.* Also **Jug'ger-naut** (which see). [Hind. *Jagannāth*, lord of the world, Skr. *Jagannātha*.] *Hinduism.* A form of Vishnu, or of Krishna. Formerly, it was erroneously supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed under the wheels of the car in which his idol is drawn.

**jā'ger** (yā'gēr), *n.* [G. *jäger*.] 1. A hunter. 2. A German or Austrian rifleman. 3. (yā'gēr; jā'-) = JAEGER, bird.

**jag'ged** (jāg'əd; 24), *p. a.* Having jags, or sharp notches; sharply pointed.—**jag'ged-ly**, *adv.*—**jag'ged-ness**, *n.*

**jag'ger-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.* [Hind. *jāgrī*, fr. Skr. *carakāra*.] A kind of coarse palm sugar made in the East Indies.

**jag'gy** (-ī), *a.*; -**GI-ER** (-ī-ēr); -**GI-EST**. Jagged; notched.

**jag'uar** (jāg'wār; jā-gwār'), *n.* [Tupi *yaguara*, *yaguara*.] A large feline animal (*Felis onca*), marked with black spots. It ranges from Texas to Paraguay.

**Jah've**, **Jah'veh** (yā'vē), **Jah'-vism** (-vīz'm), **Jah'weh** (yā'wē), etc. Vars. of YAHWEH, etc.

**jail** (jāl), *n.* Also **GAOL**. [OF. *jai-ole*, fr. LL. dim. of *gabia* cage, L. *cavea* cavity, cage.] A prison, esp. one for persons held for minor offenses or pending judicial proceedings.—*v. t.* To confine in or as in a jail; imprison.

**jail'bird'** (-būrd'), *n.* Also **GAOL'-bird'**. A prisoner in jail; a habitual criminal.

**jail delivery**. Also **GAOL delivery**. *a Eng. Law.* The clearing of a jail by bringing the prisoners to trial, esp. at the assizes. **b** Deliverance from a jail or imprisonment, by force or otherwise.

**jail'er** (jāl'ēr), *n.* Also **jail'or**, **GAOL'er**. The keeper of a jail.

**Jain** (jān; jān) } *n.* [Skr. *Jaina*, fr. *Jina* a (Jain) saint, **Jai'nā** (jā'nā; jā'-) fr. *Jina* victorious.] An adherent of Jainism.

**Jain'ism** (jān-'iz'm; jān'-), *n.* A heterodox Hindu religion intermediate between Brahmanism and Buddhism, founded about the 6th century B. C.

**jakes** (jāks), *n.* A privy. *Now Rare.*

**jal'ap** (jāl'āp), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jalapa*;—from *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico.] 1. The purgative tuberous root of any of several Mexican convolvulaceous plants (see *Excozonium purga*), or a drug from it. 2. Any plant yielding jalap.

**jal'a-pin** (-ā-pīn), *n.* A purgative glucoside, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>16</sub>, found in jalap and scammony.

**ja'lon'sie'** (zhā'lōn'sē'), *n.* [F., prop., jealousy.] A fixed blind or shutter, usually having slats arranged like louver boards.

**jam** (jām), *v. t.*; **JAMMED** (jāmd); **JAM'MING**. Also **jamb**. 1. To press closely or tightly; crowd; wedge in. 2. To crush or bruise. 3. To cause to be wedged or fixed so as to be unworkable, as some movable part of a machine.

—*v. i.* 1. To become wedged or fixed; stick fast. 2. To become unworkable through the wedging or fixing of some part or parts; as, the gun **jammed**.

—*n.* Act of jamming; state of being jammed; a crush. **jam**, *n.* A thick preserve made of fruit boiled with sugar.

**Ja-mai'can** (jā-mā'kān), *a.* Of or pert. to Jamaica.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

**jamb** (jām), *n.* Also **JAMBE**. [F. *jambe* a leg, *jambe de force* a principal rafter.] 1. A jambau. 2. An upright piece forming the side of an opening, as a doorway.

**jam'beau** (jām'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -**BEAUX** (-bōz). [From F. *jambe* a leg.] In medieval armor, a leg piece.

**jam'bo-ree'** (jām'bō-rē'), *n.* A noisy or unrestrained carousal; a spree. *Slang.*

**James** (jāms), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Jacobus*, *Jacob*.] *Bib. a* One of the twelve apostles, a son of Zebedee. **b** One of the twelve apostles, son of Alphaeus. **c** James the Less, often identified with James, son of Alphaeus. **d** The James called the Lord's brother in Gal. i. 19. **e** The Epistle of James in the New Testament.

**James'town weed** (jāms'town). *Orig.* form of **JIMSON WEED**. *Now Rare.*

**Jam-shīd'**, **Jam-shyd'** (jām-shēd'), *n.* [Per. *Jamshīd*.] *Persian Myth.* The king of the peris, who, for a boast of immortality, was compelled to assume a human form and live on earth, where he became a mighty king of Persia.

**jan'gle** (jān'g'l), *v. i.*; -**CLED** (-g'ld); -**GLING** (-gling). [OF. *jangler*.] 1. To talk idly; chatter; gossip. 2. To quarrel; wrangle. 3. To sound discordantly, as bells out of tune.—*v. t.* To cause to jangle.—*n.* Act or sound of jangling.

**jan'gler**, *n.* One who jangles.

**jan'is-sa-ry**. *Var.* of **JANIZARY**.

**jan'is-tor** (jān'tēr), *n.* [L., fr. *janua* door.] 1. A door-keeper; porter. 2. One having the care of a building, offices, apartments, etc.—**jan'is-tress** (-trēs), *n. fem.*

**Jan'i-za-ry** (jān'ī-zā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rīz). [F. *janissaire*, fr. Turk. *yeni-cheri* new soldiers.] [Often *l. c.*] A soldier of a body of Turkish infantry that existed from the 14th century to 1826, and consisted at first of slaves. They had special privileges, and formed the main fighting force of the Turks. Often, any Turkish soldier.

**Jan'sen-ism** (jān'sēn-'iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Cornelius



Jaguar. (25)

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

K  
L  
M



Jansen (1585-1638) Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, and his followers; also, their ecclesiastical agitation, esp. against the Jesuits. The Jansenists denied the ability for good of the natural human will and the possibility of resisting divine grace. — **Jan'sen-ist, n.** — **Jan'sen-is'tic** (-is'tik), **Jan'sen-is'ti-cal** (-ti-kəl), *a.*

**Jan'u-a-ry** (jăn'ü-ä-ri), *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus*, the Latin god to whom the month was sacred.] The first month of the year, having 31 days.

**Ja'nus** (jă'nŭs), *n.* [L. *Roman Relig.* An ancient Roman deity, primarily god of gates and doors, hence, of all beginnings. He was represented with two opposite faces, prob. symbolizing the two faces of a door. — **Ja'nus-faced**, *a.*

**ja-pan'** (jă-păn'), *n.* [From *Japan*, the country.] **1.** A brilliant hard varnish or lacquer. **2.** Work varnished and figured in the Japanese style. — **a. [cap.] Of or pert. to Japan, the Japanese, or Japanese lacquered work.**

**Japan clover**, a bush clover (*Lespedeza striata*) of eastern Asia, where it is a useful forage plant. It is often a common weed in the United States.

— *v. t.*; —**PANNED'** (jă-pänd'); —**PAN'NING.** To cover with Japan or the like; lacquer.

**Jap'a-nes'e**' (jăp'ä-nēs'-, -nēs'), *n.* **1. sing. & pl.** A member of the native race of Japan. **2.** The language of the Japanese, an agglutinative tongue. — **a. Of or pertaining to Japan, its people or their language.**

**Japanese ivy**, a vitaceous climbing plant (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*) having 3-lobed leaves and clinging to walls by its disk-bearing tendrils.

**jape** (jăp), *v. t.*; **JAPED** (jăpt); **JAP'ING** (jăp'ing). To jest; play tricks; jeer. — *v. t.* To trick; fool; mock. — *n.* A jest; trick; deception; fraud; now, usually, a joke; jibe.

**Ja'pheth** (jă'fēth), *n.* [L. *Japheth* or Gr. *Ἰάφεθ*, fr. Heb. *Yepheth*.] *Bib.* One of the sons of Noah.

**Ja-phet'ic** (jă-fēt'ik), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, Japheth; — formerly used vaguely as an ethnological epithet for the Caucasians of Europe and some adjacent parts of Asia.

**ja-pon'-i-ca** (jă-pôn'i-kă), *n.* [From *Nip.* *Japonia* Japan.] The common camellia (*Thea japonica*); also, the Japanese quince (*Cydonia japonica*).

**Jap'o-nism**' (jăp'ō-niz'm), *n.* [F. *japonisme*, fr. *Japon* Japan.] A characteristic of the Japanese, esp. in art.

**Ja'ques** (jă'kwēz; jăk'wēs; zhăk'), *n.* In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a lord who affects a cynical philosophy, and is called "the melancholy Jaques."

**jar** (jăr), *n.* [F. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, fr. Ar. *jarrah* ewer.] **1.** A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass. **2.** Such a vessel and its contents; a jarful; as, *a jar of oil*.

**jar, n.** [See **AJAR**.] A turn; — only in: **on the jar, ajar**.

**jar, v. t.**; **JARRED** (jărd); **JAR'RING**. **1.** To sound harshly, esp. with a grating noise; be discordant. **2.** To make a jarring sound, esp. by shaking; hence: to shake violently or unexpectedly; shiver. **3.** To have a discordant effect; as, his manner *jarred* on my feelings. **4.** To clash; quarrel. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to shake, esp. with harsh discordance. **2.** To affect painfully; shock.

— *n.* **1.** A harshly discordant sound; a shaking or vibration. **2.** A painful effect, as of discord; a shock. **3.** Clash, as of opinions; esp., a petty dispute; as, family  *jars*.

**jar'di-ni-ère**' (zhăr'dē-nyăr'), *n.* [F., fem., a gardener.] An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, etc.

**jar'gon** (jăr'gōn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Chatter or twitter, as of a bird. **Rare.** **2.** Confused, unintelligible language or utterance; hence (often contemptuously) **1.** A language, speech, or dialect that is barbarous or outlandish (in respect of a particular individual or another language); esp., a speech or dialect arising from a mixture of languages, as a lingua franca. **b** Any form or part of language that uses many terms that are meaningless and strange to people in general, as cant, slang, etc.; a lingo. — **Syn.** See **CANT**.

**jar'gon** (jăr'gōn), **jar-goon'** (jăr-gōon'), *n.* [F. *jarçon*, It. *giarcone*.] *Min.* A variety of zircon. See **ZIRCON**.

**jar-go-nelle**' (-gō-nē'l'), *n.* [F.] An early variety of pear.

**jar-gon-ize** (jăr'gōn-iz), *v. i. & t.* To utter, or render into, jargon. [chieftain below the king.]

**jarl** (jărl), *n.* [Icel., nobleman.] An old Norse or Danish jar'o-si'te (jăr'ō-sit; jă-rō'sit), *n.* [From *Barranco Jarosa*, in Spain.] *Min.* A native basic sulphate of ferric iron and potassium.

**jar'vey** (jăr'vi), *n.*; *pl.* -VEYS (-vŷz). [From the proper name *Jarvis*, *Jervis*.] The driver of a hackney coach or of a jaunting car. *Slang, Eng.*

**ja'sey** (jă'zi), *n.* A wig, esp. a worsted one. *Humorous, Eng.*

**jas'mine** (jăs'min), *n.* Also **jas'min**. [F. *jasmin*, Sp. *jasmín*, Ar. *yāsmīn*, Per. *yāsmīn*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Jasminum*) of apocynaceous shrubs with fragrant flowers. **2.** An American loganiaceous climbing shrub (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) with evergreen leaves and handsome fragrant yellow flowers; — usually called **Carolina**, or **yellow jasmine** or **jessamine**. **3.** With qualifying word, any of various other plants having sweet-scented flowers; as, *Cape jasmine* (*Gardenia florida*). **4.** Papaw. *Local, U. S.*

**äle**, senä'te, că're, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; **ëve**, ëvent **ënd**, recēt, makër; **Ice**, ill; **öid**, öbey, örb, ödd, söit, cönnect; **üse**, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; **foöd**, fööt; **out**, oil; **chair**; **go**; **sing**; **inj**; **then**, thin; **nature**, verdure (87);

**Ja'son** (jăs'sŏn), *n.* [L. *Iason*, fr. Gr. *Ἴάσων*.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Æson, and nephew of Pelias, king of Iolcus, who, to keep him from the throne, sent him in quest of the Golden Fleece (which see), kept by Æëtes, king of Colchis. Æëtes set him the task of harnessing two fire-breathing bulls to a plow, and of sowing dragon's teeth, and destroying the crop of armed men which would spring up. All this he accomplished, and secured the fleece, by the help of Medea. See **MEDEA**; **ARGONAUT**.

**jas'per** (jăs'pēr), *n.* [OF. *jaspre*, L. *iaspis*, Gr. *ἰάσπης*.] An impure quartz of dull red, yellow, and other colors, used for vases, seals, etc. The Jasper of the Bible (*Ex. xviii. 20*; *Rev. xxi. 18*) was probably a dark green or opalescent stone.

**jas-pid'ë-ous** (jăs-pid'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of Jasper.

**Jat** (jôt), *n.* [Hind. *Jāt*.] A member of an Indo-Aryan tribe or caste, dwelling chiefly in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces.

**jaun'dice** (jăn'dis; jôn'-), *n.* [F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune* yellow, fr. L. *galbinus* yellowish, *galbus* yellow.] *Med.* A disease caused by absorption of bile into the blood, and characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., and by languor. — *v. t.*; **-DICED** (-dĭst); **-DIC-ING** (-dĭ-sing). To affect with or as with jaundice; to color by prejudice or envy.

**jaunt** (jânt; jônt), *v. t.* **1.** To go to and fro wearily; trudge about. **Obs.** **2.** To ramble, esp. for pleasure; stroll. — *n.* **1.** A wearisome journey. *Now Rare. **2.** A short excursion for pleasure; a short journey. — **Syn.** See **JOURNEY**.*

**jaun'ti-ly** (-ti-li), *adv.* In a jaunty manner.

**jaun'ti-ness**, *n.* The quality of being jaunty.

**jaunt'ing car**. A low open vehicle, common in Ireland, in which passengers sit sidewise, back to back or face to face.

**jaun'ty** (jăn'ti; jôn'-), *a.*; **-TI-ER**; **-TI-EST**. [From *F. gentil*. See **GENTLE**.] **1.** Genteel; gentlemanly. **Obs.** **2.** Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness. — **Syn.** See **FINICAL**.

**Ja'va** (jă'vă), *n.* A variety of coffee.

**Java man**. See **PITHECANTHROPUS**.

**Java-nes'e**' (jăv'ä-nēs'-, -nēs'), *n.* **1. sing. & pl.** A member of the native Malayan race of Java. **2.** The language of middle Java, closely akin to Malay. — **a.** Of or pertaining to Java, its people, or their language.

**Java sparrow**. A finchlike weaver bird (*Munia oryzivora*), a native of Java, but a common cage bird.

**Jave'line** (jăv'lin; jăv'ē-), *n.* [F. *javeline*.] A light spear for hurling.

**jaw** (jô), *n.* **1.** One of the structures that border the mouth and serve to open and close it; hence, the mouth or fauces. **2.** Something suggesting an animal's jaw; as: Either of two or more opposing parts movable so as to open and close for holding, etc.; as, the  *jaws* of a vise, etc. **3.** Talk, esp. when offensive or impudent. *Low.*

**Jay** (jă), *n.* [F. *geai*, *OF. gai*, *Jai*.] **1.** A European bird (*Garrulus glandarius*), type of a subfamily (*Garrulinae*) of the crow family; hence, any of numerous birds of this subfamily. The best-known North American forms are the blue jays (esp. *Cyanocitta cristata*) and the Canada jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). **2.** A n. impertinent chatterer. **b** A stupid or glib person. *Slang.*

**Jay'hawk'er** (jă'hôk'ēr), *n.* A member of a band of antislavery guerrillas, esp. in Kansas and Missouri, before and during the Civil War; an irregular soldier. *Slang, U. S.*

**Jaz'er-ant** (jăz'ēr-ânt), *n.* [OF.] A coat of defense of small overlapping metal plates mounted on a lining, as of linen.

**jeal'ous** (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *jalous*, *gelos*, L.L. *zelosus* zealous, *zelus* zeal, jealousy, Gr. *ζῆλος*. See **ZEAL**.] **1.** Zealous; solicitous. *Archaic. **2.** Apprehensively vigilant in care; anxious; as, jealousy of one's honor. **3.** Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest or affection; distrustful; as, a *jealous* lover. **4.** Intolerant of rivalry; as, a *jealous* God. **5.** Vigilant or exact in observation, scrutiny, etc. — **Syn.** See **ENVIIOUS**. — **jeal'ous-ly, adv.** — **-ous-ness, n.** *Now Rare.**

**jeal'ous-y** (jĕl'ŭs-ŷ), *n.*; *pl.* -OUSIES (-ŷz). State or quality of being jealous; the distress due to being jealous.

**jean** (jĕn; jăn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Genoa*.] A kind of twilled cotton cloth; in *pl.*, a garment of it.

**jeer** (jĕr), *n.* *Naut.* An assemblage of tackles for hoisting or lowering the lower yards; — usually in *pl.*

**jeer** (jĕr), *v. i. & t.* To utter, or treat with, sarcastic or scoffing remarks; taunt. — **Syn.** See **SCOFF**. — *n.* A jeering utterance; a taunt; a biting jest. — **jeer'er, n.**

**Jef'fer-so-ni-an** (jĕf'ēr-sō-nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Thomas Jefferson (3d President of United States) or his political doctrines, which were those of the Republicans of his time, as opposed to those of the Federalists.



European Jay.



**Jeffersonian simplicity**, the absence of pomp or display which Jefferson aimed at in his administration (1801-1809). **Je-hosh'a-phat** (jě-hōsh'á-fát), *n.* *Bib.* A king of Judah of the 9th century B. C. See 2 *Chron.* xvii.

**Je-ho'vah** (hō'vá), *n.* [Heb. *Yēhōvāh.*] God;—a Christian form given to the Hebrew divine name, considered by the Jews too sacred for utterance. — **Je-ho'v'ic** (-v'ik), *a.*

**Je-ho'vist** (-v'ist), *n.* 1. One who maintains that the vowel points of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* are the proper vowels of that word; — opposed to *Adonist*. *Hist.* 2. The author (or authors) of the passages, esp. in the Hexateuch, in which God is styled *Jehovah* (more properly *Yahweh*). Cf. *ELOHIST*.

**Je-ho-vis'tic** (jě'hō-vis't'ik), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Jehovah* (more properly *Yahweh*) as a name of God; Yahwistic (which see).

**Je'hu** (jě'hū), *n.* 1. *Bib.* Son of Jehoshaphat. 2 *Kings* ix.

2. [*l. c.*] A driver; esp., a fast driver. *Humorous.*

**Je-june'** (jě-jōn'), *a.* [*L. jejūnus* hungry, dry, barren.] 1. Lacking nourishing quality or substance. 2. Void of interest; dry; insipid. — **Je-june'ly**, *adv.* — **Je-june'ness**, *n.* **Je-ju'num** (-jōn'ūm), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *L. jejūnus* empty.] The division of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum; — so called because formerly supposed to be empty after death.

**jel'lied** (jě'l'id), *a.* Brought to the state or consistence of jelly; furnished or covered with jelly.

**jel'li-fy** (jě'l'i-fi), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, gelatinous; jelly. — **jel'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-ká'shūn), *n.*

**jel'ly** (jě'l'i), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-iz). [*F. gelée* jelly, frost, *geler* to freeze, *L. gelare.*] A food preparation of a soft homogeneous consistency due to its containing gelatin; a similar preparation or substance. — *v. i. & t.*; -LIED (-id); -LY-ING. To come, or to bring, to the consistency of jelly.

**jel'ly-fish'** (-f'ish'), *n.* Any of various marine free-swimming celerates having a jellylike body; a medusa. Many have long extensible marginal tentacles with stinging hairs.

**jem'a-dar** (jěm'á-dár), *n.* [*Per. & Hind. jam'dār.*] In the Indian army, a native officer of a rank corresponding to lieutenant in the English army, and second to the subahdar; also, one of several Indian government officials, or, sometimes, a head servant who has charge of others.

**jem'my** (jěm't), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-miz). [*Var. from Jimmy*, a familiar form of *James*.] A short crowsbar; a jimmy.

**jen'net** (jě'n'et), *n.* [*F. jenet*, Sp. *jinete*, orig., a mounted soldier.] A small Spanish horse.

**jen'net-ing**, *n.* A variety of early apple.

**jen'ny** (jě'n'i), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-iz). 1. [*cap.*] A familiar or pet form of *JANE*. 2. With names of animals, often used to denote a female, as in "*jenny wren*." 3. = SPINNING JENNY.

**jeop'ard** (jěp'árd), *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; imperil; hazard; risk.

**jeop'ard-ize** (-ár-díz), *v. t.* To jeopard.

**jeop'ard-y** (-d'í), *n.* [*OF. jeu parti* an even game; *jeu, ju* (*L. jocus* jest) + *partir* to divide, *L. partire*.] 1. Hazard; danger. 2. *Law.* The danger that an accused person is subjected to when put on trial for a crime. — *Syn.* See DANGER.

**Jeph'than** (jěf'thá), *n.* *Bib.* A judge of Israel who sacrificed his only daughter to Jehovah. See *Judges* xi. 30-40.

**je-quir'i-ty** (jě-kwír'í-ti), *n.*, or **jequirity bean**. The seed of the Indian *licorice* (*Abrus abrus*) used for beads, as a weight, etc.

**jer-bo'a** (jěr-bō'á), *n.* [*Ar. yarbū'*.] Any of several Old World nocturnal, jumping rodents (family *Dipodidae*).

**je-red'** (jě-réd'), *n.* [*Ar. jerūd.*] A blunt javelin used in military games in Moslem countries.

**jer'e-mi'ad** (jě'r'ě-mí'ád), *n.* [*Alluding to the Old Testament "Lamentations of Jeremiah."*] A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint.

**Jer'e-mi'ah** (-á), **Jer'e-mi'as** (-ás), *n.* [*L. Jeremias*, fr. Heb. *Yirmeyāh.*]

*Bib.* a A great Hebrew prophet of denunciation and judgment whose preaching is recorded in the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah and the Lamentations of Jeremiah. b The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah, in the Old Testament.

**jer-rid'** (jě-réd'). *Var.* of JEREED.

**jerk** (jürk), *v. t. & i.* 1. To give a short sharp thrust, push, pull, or twist. 2. To throw with a short quick motion; as, to *jerk* a ball. 3. To utter in a snappy manner; speak shortly; as, to *jerk* out words. — *n.* 1. A sharp, suddenly arrested motion. 2. *Physiol.* An involuntary spasmodic muscular movement due to reflex action; as, the knee *jerk*.

**jerk**, *v. t.* [*From Peruv. charqui* dried beef.] To cut (meat) into long slices or strips and dry in the sun.

**jer'kin** (jür'kín), *n.* A jacket or short coat. *Hist. or Dial.*

**jerk'y** (jür'ki), *a.*; **JERK'Y-ER** (-kí-ēr); **JERK'Y-EST**. Moving by jerks and starts. — **jerk'y-ly**, *adv.* — **jerk'y-ness**, *n.*

**Jer'o-ho'am** (jěr'ō-bō'ám), *n.* *Bib.* a A "mighty man of valor," first king of (north) Israel (937-915 B. C.). 1 *Kings* xii-xiv. b Son of Joash and king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xiii.

**jer'try** (jěr'ti), *a.* Flimsy; jerry-built.

**jer'try-build'**, *v. t.*; -BUILT'; -BULD'ING. To build cheaply and unsubstantially. — **jer'try-build'er**, *n.*

**jer'sey** (jür'zi), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-ziz). [*From Jersey*, one of the Channel Islands.] 1. A kind of knitted jacket; hence, a close-fitting jacket or upper garment of an elastic fabric.

2. [*cap.*] One of a breed of dairy cattle originating on the island of Jersey. They are noted for their rich milk.

**Je-ru'sa-lem** (jě-roo'sá-lēm). The chief city of Palestine.

**Jerusalem artichoke** [*perh. a corrupt. of *It. girasole*, i. e., sunflower, or turnsole; see *GYRE, SOLAR*], a perennial American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*); also, its tuber, which is eaten as a vegetable.*

**Jess** (jēs), *n.* [*OF. gies, giez*, prop. *pl. of giet, get, jet*. See *JET* a shooting forth.] *Falconry.* A short strap, as of leather, secured round the leg of a hawk, for attaching the leash.

**jes'sa-mine** (jěs'á-mīn). *Var.* of JASMINE.

**jes'sant** (jěs'ánt), *a.* *Her.* a Emerging or shooting forth; — said of a charge depicted as issuing from another. b [*OF. gesant*, *p. p. of gesir* to lie, *L. jacere.*] Of a charge, lying over so as partly to cover another.

**Jes'se** (jěs'ě), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. *Ἰεσσα*, fr. Heb. *Yishay*.] *Bib.* David's father. *Ruth* iv. 17-22.*

**Jes'si-ca** (-i-ká), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Shylock's daughter, who elopes with a Christian.

**jest** (jěst), *n.* [*OF. geste* deed, tale, *LL. gesta*, orig. exploits fr. *L. gestus*, *p. p. of gerere* to bear, accomplish.] 1. A story of action; a tale; an idle tale. *Obs.* 2. A jeer; taunt; also, something said or done in banter or raillery; sport; fun. 3. A practical joke; prank. *Obs. or R.* 4. A laughing-stock.

*Syn.* Jest, joke are often interchangeable. But jest (less colloq. than joke) commonly implies raillery, sometimes taunting or ill-natured; joke oftener suggests a sportive sally to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object; as, bitter jests; cheap jokes.

— *v. i.* To joke; make light of anything. — *v. t.* 1. To ridicule; banter; rally. *Rare.* 2. To affect by jesting. *Rare.*

**jest'er** (jěs'tēr), *n.* 1. One who tells of exploit or romance. *Hist.* 2. Buffoon; court fool. 3. One given to jesting; jokers.

**jest'ing**, *n.* Joking; pleasantry. — *p. a.* Sportive.

**Jes'u** (jě'si; yá'sōo), *n.* [*LL.* vocative and oblique cases of *Jesus*.] *Jesus. Poetical.*

**Jes'u-it** (jěz'ū-ít), *n.* 1. *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, under the title of the Society (or Company) of Jesus. 2. A crafty person; an intriguer; — an opprobrious use of the term arising from the use of art and intrigue generally attributed to the Jesuits by their enemies or opponents.

**Jes'u-it-ic** (jěz'ū-ít'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the Jesuits

**Jes'u-it-i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to their principles, practices, or methods. 2. [*l. c.*] Designing; cunning; crafty; — an opprobrious use of the word.

**Jes'u-it-ism** (jěz'ū-ít'iz'm), *n.* 1. The principles, doctrines, or practices of the Jesuits. 2. [*l. c.*] Jesuitry; hence: a quibble; equivocal act or statement; — an opprobrious use of the word. — **Jes'u-it-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.*

**Jes'u-it-ry** (-ri), *n.* Such principles or practices as have been ascribed to the Jesuits; subtle or dissembling argument or practices, etc.

**Jes'us** (jě'zūs), *n.* [*L. Jesus*, Gr. *Ἰησοῦς*, fr. Heb. *Yēshūa'*; *Yāh* Jehovah + *hōshūa'* to help.] 1. *Bib.* The son of Mary, and founder of the Christian religion; the Savior.

2. Any of several other Biblical characters (*Acts* vii. 45; *Col.* iv. 11); esp., the author of the deutero-canonical book *Ecclesiasticus*.

**jet** (jět), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. gages*, fr. Gr. *γαγάρις*, fr. *Γάγας* or *Γάγυρα*, a town and river in Lycia. *l. c.*] 1. A velvet-black mineral of the nature of coal, susceptible of a good polish.

2. The color of jet; velvet black.

**jet**, *v. i.*; **JET'TED**; **JET'TING**. [*F. jeter*, fr. *LL. jectare* for *L. jacitare*, fr. *q. jacere* to throw.] To spout into a stream; shoot forth; spurt. — *v. t.* To spout; emit in a stream or jet. — *n.* [*OF. get, giet*, a throw, cast, *jet* to throw.] 1. A shooting forth; spurt; sudden gush. 2. A spout or nozzle for a jet of gas, water, or the like.

**jet'sam** (-sám), *n.* [*See JETTRISON.*] Goods cast overboard to lighten a vessel in distress; such goods when washed ashore.

**jet'ti-son** (-i-sún), *n.* [*OF. getaison* a throwing, *geter*, *jet*, to throw.] 1. The throwing overboard of goods, esp. in order to lighten a vessel in danger. 2. = JETSAM.

**jet'ty** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-iz). [*F. jette* a pier, jetty, causeway. See *JET*, *v. i.*] 1. A structure, as of wood or stone, extended into a sea, lake, etc., to influence the current or tide or to protect a harbor; also, a starling, or protecting frame of a pier. 2. A landing wharf or pier.



Jerboa. (†)



**jet'ty**, *a.* Made of jet; like jet in color. — **jet'ti-ness**, *n.* **jeu** (zhú), *n.*; *pl.* JEUX (zhú). [F.] Amusement; play. **jeu d'es'prit'** (dés'pré'). [F., play of mind.] A witicism. **Jew** (ju; joo; 86), *n.* [OF. *Jüeu*, *Jüeu*, through L. & Gr. fr. Heb. *Yehūdāh* Judah.] 1. Orig., one of the tribe of Judah. 2. Anyone of the Hebrew race or whose religion is Judaism.

— *v. t.* To overreach by sharp practice, cheating, or trickery; to practice imposition or extortion upon; — used opprobriously in allusion to practices imputed to the Jews by those who dislike them, or now sometimes colloquially without conscious reference to the Jews.

**jewel'** (jū'el; joo'el; 86), *n.* [OF. *juel*, *joel*, dim. of *ju*, *jeu*, sport, L. *jocus*.] 1. An ornament of gold, silver, or the like, usually one having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design. 2. A precious stone; gem. 3. A bearing for a pivot in a watch, formed of a crystal or precious stone, as a ruby. 4. An object of special affection; a precious thing. 5. An ornamental boss of glass or glaze, as in a stained-glass window. — **Syn.** See GEM. — *v. t.* — **ELED** (-ēld) or **-ELLED**; **-ELING** or **-EL-LING**. To adorn with jewels.

**jewel'er**, **jewel'er-ler** (jū'el-ēr; joo'-), *n.* A maker of jewels or jewelry, or a dealer in jewels, precious stones, etc.

**jewel'ry** (-rī), *or*, **British**, **jewel'ler-y** (-ēr-y), *n.* Art or trade of the jeweler; also, jewels collectively.

**Jew'ess** (jū'ēs; joo'ēs), *n.* A Jewish girl or woman.

**jew'fish'** (-fish'), *n.* Any of certain large sea basses. **Jew'ish**, *a.* Of or pert. to Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish. **Jewish calendar**, a lunisolar calendar in use among Hebrew peoples, reckoning from the year 3761 B. C., the date traditionally given for the Creation.

MONTHS OF THE JEWISH YEAR.

DAYS.		DAYS.		DAYS.
1 Tishri.....30	5 Shebat.....30	7 Nisan.....30		
2 Heshvan.....29	6 Adar.....29	8 Iyar.....29		
or 30	or 30	9 Sivan.....30		
3 Kislev.....29	—Veadar.....29	10 Tammuz.29		
or 30	(occurring only in leap years)	11 Ab.....30		
4 Tebet.....29		12 Elul.....29		

**Jew'ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). 1. Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews; ghetto. 2. The Jewish people or race.

**jew's-harp'**, or **jews'-harp'**, *n.* [*Jew* + *harp*.] A lyre-shaped instrument which, when held between the teeth, gives tones from a bent metal tongue struck by the finger.

**Jew'sh**, or **Jews' pitch**. Asphalt; bitumen of Judea.

**je-zail'** (jē-zīl'), *n.* [Per. *jazail*.] A heavy Afghan musket. **Jeze'bel** (jēz'é-bēl), *n.* 1. *Bib.* The infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel. Her name became a term of reproach. See 2 Kings ix. 30. 2. [often l. c.] A wicked, bold, or abandoned woman, esp. one who paints her face.

**JHS**. *Abbr.* = IHS.

**JHVE**, or **JHWH**. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

**jib** (jīb), *n.* A triangular sail, set on a stay or halyard, extending from the head of the foremast. See SAIL, *Illustr.*

**jib**, *n.* The projecting arm of a crane, supporting the load.

**jib**, *v. i.*; **JIBBED** (jīb); **JIB'ING**. Of an animal in harness, to move restively backward or sidewise; refuse to go; balk.

— *n.* One that jibs, or balks; a jibber. — **jib'ber**, *n.*

**jib boom**. A spar serving as an extension of the bowsprit.

**jib crane**. *Mach.* A crane with a jib, esp. a horizontal jib on which a trolley runs, bearing the load. See CRANE, *Illustr.*

**jibe** (jīb), *v. i.*; **JIBED** (jīb); **JIB'ING** (jīb'ing). To agree; harmonize. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*, U. S.

**jibe**, **jiber**. Vars. of GIBE, GYBE, GIBER. [*loq.*]

**jib'ty** (jīb'ty), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A moment; instant. *Colloq.*

**jig** (jig), *n.* 1. A brisk dance movement, in a rhythm of triplets, commonly six eighths; also, a dance to it. 2. A piece of sport; a prank; — chiefly in the (*his*, etc.) *jig* is up. *Obs.* or *Slang*. 3. A kind of trolling bait. 4. A small machine or handy tool; esp., *Metal Working*, a contrivance having hard steel surfaces to guide a tool, as a drill, or to form a shield or template to work to, as in filing.

5. An apparatus for separating impurities from ore or coal by agitating it in water.

— *v. t.*; **JIGGED** (jīgd); **JIG'GING** (jīg'ing). 1. To sing, play, or dance as a jig. 2. To move jerkily. 3. *Mach.*, *Dyeing*, etc. To treat, cut, or form, in or with a jig. — *v. i.* 1. To dance a jig. 2. To move jerkily. 3. *a* To fish with a jig. *b Mach.* To work with the aid of a jig, as in filing.

**jig'ger** (jīg'ēr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *chigoge*.] 1. The chigoge. 2. Any of the larval forms of certain mites which burrow under the skin. *Southern U. S.*

**jig'ger**, *n.* 1. One who jigs. 2. Any of various devices, as a jig to catch fish, or a jig for washing ore or coal. 3. *Naut.* a A light tackle, used for various purposes. b A small vessel, rigged like a yawl. c = JIGGER MAST. d A small stern sail. 4. *Golf*. An iron-headed club with narrow blade and lofted face, used for making an approach. 5. *Billiards*. A kind of cue rest or bridge.

**jigger mast**. *Naut.* 1. The after mast of a four-masted vessel. 2. A small mast at the stern of a yawl-rigged vessel.

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**jig'gle** (jīg'gl), *v. i.* & *t.*; **-GLED** (-'līd); **-GLING** (-līng). [Freq. of jig.] To move with quick little jerks. — *n.* Light, rapidly repeating, jerky motion.

**jig saw**. A sawing machine with a narrow, vertically reciprocating saw, used to cut curved and irregular lines, or ornamental patterns in openwork; a scroll saw.

**ji-had'** (jē-hād'), *n.* [Ar. *jihad*.] *Moham.* A religious war against infidels; any crusade for a principle or belief.

**jill** (jīl), *n.* [Dim. of *Juliana*, fem. prop. name.] A young woman; a sweetheart. See GILL.

**jill'-flirt'**, *n.* A gill-flirt.

**jilt** (jīlt), *n.* A woman who capriciously casts off a lover. — *v. t.* To cast off capriciously, as a lover. — *v. i.* To play the jilt. — **jilt'er**, *n.*

**Jim Crow**. A negro. *Slang*, U. S.

**Jim'my** (jīm'tī), *n.* A short crowbar used by burglars.

**Jim'son weed** (jīm'sn). Orig., **James'town' weed**. A very poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of the nightshade family. It is a tall coarse perennial with rank-smelling foliage and large white trumpet-shaped flowers.

**jin'gal** (jīn'gōl), *n.* [Hind. *janggal* a swivel, a large musket.] A heavy musket, or rude cannon, fired from a rest, often with a swivel, used in China and India.

**jin'gle** (jīn'gl), *v. i.* & *t.*; **-GLED** (-g'ld); **-GLING** (-glīng).

1. To sound with clinking or mingled tinkling sounds, as coins; tinkle. 2. To rime or sound with a jingling effect.

— *n.* 1. A clinking or tinkling sound; also, that which makes a jingling sound. 2. A catchy repetition or correspondence of sounds in verse, or the verse itself. 3. A two-wheeled covered car used in Ireland and Australia.

**jin'go** (jīn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). 1. A word used as a jocular or euphemistic oath; — chiefly in *vingo*.

2. One who boastfully favors an aggressive foreign policy. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, jingoes.

**jin'go-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Belief, policy, or practice of, or characteristic of, jingoes.

**jin'go-ist**, *n.* A jingo. — **jin'go-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**jink** (jīnk), *n.* 1. A quick turn, as to escape pursuit. *Scot.* or *Eng.* 2. In pl. Pranks; frolics; — chiefly in *high jinks*.

**jinn** (jīn), *n.* 1. *pl.* of JINNI, JINNEE. 2. [*pl.* JINNS.] Improperly, a jinni.

**jin'ni**, **jin'nee'** (jī-nē'), *n.*; *pl.* JINN (jīn). [Ar. *jinnī*, *pl.* *jinn*.] In Mohammedan belief, one of a class of supernatural beings, subject to magic control.

**jin'ny** (jīn'y), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-īz). [From *Jinny*, a pet form of the name *Jane*.] *Mining*. a A stationary engine for hauling on an incline. b A jinny road.

**jinny road**. *Mining*. An incline on which loaded cars usually descend by gravity, drawing up empty ones.

**jin-rik'i-sha** (jīn-rik'ī-shā), *n.* Also **jin-rik'ik'sha**. [Jap. *jin* man + *riki* power + *sha* carriage.] A small two-wheeled hooded Oriental vehicle drawn by a man or men.

**jinx** (jīnks), *n.* A person, object, influence, or supernatural being supposed to bring bad luck. Cf. HOODOO. *Slang*.

**jit'ney** (jīt'nē), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nēz). 1. Five cents; a nickel. *Slang*. 2. An automobile vehicle which carries passengers for a five-cent fare. Jitneys are commonly of moderate size, and follow a regular route, but not a regular schedule. The name is now applied to such vehicles, even when the fare is more than five cents. *Colloq.*

**jit-jit'su**, **jit-jit'su**. Vars. of JUJUTSU.

**Jo'ab** (jō'áb), *n.* *Bib.* The chief captain of David's army. See 1 Kings ii. 5-6, 28-34.

**Jo'ash** (jō'ášh), *n.* *Bib.* The king of Israel 798-790 B. C.

**Job** (jōb), *v. t.*; **JOBBED** (jōbd); **JOB'ING**. [ME. *jobben* to peck.] To strike or stab with something pointed, esp. a knife; jab. — *v. i.* To dart or thrust a pointed instrument; jab; of a bird, to peck. — *n.* A sudden thrust; jab.

**job** (jōb), *n.* 1. A piece of work; specif. any definite piece of work, such as is undertaken for a fixed price or that is in the way of one's special trade or occupation. 2. A corrupt piece of official business. 3. An affair; event. *Colloq.* 4. A situation or employment. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* 1. To subcontract (work). 2. To hire or let by the job or for a period of service; as, to job a carriage. *Eng.* 3. To buy and sell as a broker or middleman. 4. To deal with or effect by jobbery. — *v. i.* 1. To do odd pieces of work for hire; work by the piece. 2. To do business as a jobber, or middleman. 3. To carry on jobbery in public positions.

**Job** (jōb), *n.* [L. *Job* or Gr. *Iōb*, fr. Heb. *Iyōb*.] *Bib.* The patient hero of the Old Testament book of Job.

**job'ber** (jōb'ēr), *n.* One who jobs; as: a A worker by the job or on job work. b One who jobs horses, etc. *Eng.* c A middleman. d A dealer in stock exchange securities; a stockjobber; an intermediary between brokers. *Eng.* e A corrupt official or politician.

**job'ber-now!** (-noul'), *n.* [ME. *jobarde* a stupid fellow (F. *jobard*) + E. *noll*.] A blockhead. *Colloq.*, *Eng.*

**job'ber-y** (-y), *n.* The conduct of a public office or trust for private gain; official corruption or graft.

**Job's com'fort-er** (jōbz), *n.* A tactless or malicious person who, under pretense of sympathy, insinuates rebukes.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārrn, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; iche, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; food, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyc; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Job's-tears'**, *n. pl.* The hard, pearly white, capsulike sheaths of an Asiatic grass (*Coxia la-cryma-jobi*) often used as beads also, the plant itself.

**Job-cas'ta** (jō-kās'tā), *n.* See **CEPRUS**.  
**Job'ey** (jōk'i), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-īz). [Dim. of *Jack*, *Scot. Jock*; orig., a boy who rides horses.] **1.** A fellow; lad. **Scot. 2.** A wandering minstrel; vagabond. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **3.** One who handles, or deals in, horses. *Obs.*, *Dial. Eng.*, or *U. S.* **4.** A professional rider of race horses. — *v. t.* **1.** To play the jockey toward; cheat. **2.** To treat or manipulate trickily. — *v. i.* To play or act the jockey; cheat; also, to maneuver skillfully for a legitimate advantage; as, to *jockey* for position. — **jock'ey-ing**, *n.* — **jock'ey-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*



**Job'k'o** (jōk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **JOCKOS** (-ōz). [F., fr. the native African *n'djeko*, *n'chejo*.] The chimpanzee, or any ape.  
**jo-cose'** (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocusus*, fr. *jocus* joke.] Given to jesting; full of jokes; merry. — **Syn.** See **JOCULAR**. — **jo-cose'ly**, *adv.* — **jo-cose'ness**, *n.* [or saying; jocoseness.]

**jo-cos'i-ty** (-kōs'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-īz). A jocose act  
**jo-cu-lar** (jōk'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke.] **1.** Given to jesting; acting in jest; jocose. **2.** Said or done in joke; sportive. **Syn.** *Jocose*, witty, facetious, waggish, playful, funny, comical, droll; *jocund*, jovial, jolly, gay, merry, mirthful, blithe, hilarious, joyful, joyous. — **Jocular**, *jocose*, *jocund*, *jovial*, *jolly*, *merry*, *blithe*, *joyful*, *joyous*. That is *jocular* which is sportive or given to jest; *jocose* often adds the implication of waggishness or facetiousness. *Jocund* is chiefly poetical for *merry* or *cheerful*; *jovial* connotes esp. good fellowship or conviviality; *jolly* often suggests higher spirits than *jovial*; as, such a *jocund* company; *jovial* meetings, fellows; a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. *Merry* suggests laughter and gayer; *blithe* (chiefly poetical) connotes rather freshness and buoyancy of spirit; as, a *merry* farce; *blithe* as a bird. *Joyful* implies keen pleasure; *joyous* connotes greater spontaneity or light-heartedness; as, the *joyful* news of a victory; the *joyous* laughter of a child.

**jo-cu-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-tī), *n.* Jest; jocosity; merriment.  
**jo-cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a jocular manner.  
**jo-cund** (jōk'ūnd), *a.* [L. *jocundus*, *jucundus*, orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help.] Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of, mirth or good cheer; merry; gay; sportive. — **Syn.** See **JOCULAR**. — **jo-cund-ly**, *adv.* [Jocund; gayer.]

**Jo-cun'di-ty** (jō-kūn'di-tī), *n.* State or quality of being  
**Jo'el** (jō'el), *n.* [Heb. *Yōēl*.] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **b** A certain book of the Old Testament.  
**Jo'e-pyot** weed (jō'pīt). Any of several members of a genus (*Eupatorium*) of tall asteraceous American weeds (as *E. maculatum* and *E. purpureum*), having terminal clusters of pink or red tubular flower heads.

**Jo'ey** (jō'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-īz). [Australian *jōē*. *Oxf. E. D.*] Young of an animal; esp., a young kangaroo. *Australia*.  
**jog** (jōg), *v. t.*; **JOGGED** (jōgd); **jo'ging** (jōg'ing). **1.** To push, jostle, or nudge, esp. in order to rouse, notify, warn, etc. **2.** To remind; call the attention of; as, to *jog* one's memory. — *v. i.* To move by jogs or jolts, like those of a slow trot; to move slowly, leisurely, or monotonously.

— *n.* **1.** A slight shake; push; jolt. **2.** Act of moving with jogs, or jolts; a slow, steady walk, trot, etc. **3.** Any irregularity of line or surface, as in a wall. *Chiefly U. S.*  
**jog'ger** (jōg'ēr), *n.* One who or that which jogs.

**jog'gle** (-l), *v. t. & i.*; -GLED (-l'd); -GLING. [Freq. of *jog*.] To shake slightly; jostle; jog; totter. — *n.* **1.** A jog; jolt; jog trot. **2.** A notch in a joining surface to prevent slipping.  
**jog trot.** A slow, regular, jolting gait; hence; a routine habit; a slow, easy-going way.

**jo-han'nes** (jō-hān'ez), *n.* Also **jo-an'nes** (jō-ān'ez). [NL. See **JOHN**.] A Portuguese gold coin worth about \$8.81, issued from 1722 to 1835, and named from John V.

**John** (jōn), *n.* [L. *Joannes*, *Johannes*, Gr. *Ἰωάννης*, fr. Heb. *Yehōkhanān*.] **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2.** A Any of various Biblical characters; as: (1) **John the Baptist**, who preceded Jesus, preaching repentance (*Matt. iii.*). (2) **John the Apostle**, brother of James, son of Zebedee. His name is attached to the Fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation. **b** (1) The Gospel of John. (2) One of the three Epistles of John. [man.]

**John Bull.** The English personified, or a typical English-  
**John dory**, also **john doree**. [*John* + *dory*, *doree*, the fish.] Any of a family (*Zetidae*) of fishes, esp. a highly colored European marine food fish (*Zeus faber*).

**John'ny-cake'** (jōn'i-kāk'), *n.* A kind of bread made of Indian corn meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc. *U. S.*  
**John'son-ese'** (jōn'sūn-ēz'), (-ēs'), *n.* The diction or liter-

ary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson, or an imitation of it; — used derogatorily of stilted or pompous style.

**John-so'ni-an** (jōn-sō'ni-ān), *a.* Pert. to or resembling Samuel Johnson or his style; pompous; inflated. — *n.* A follower or copier of Dr. Johnson. — **John-so'ni-an-ism** (-īz'm), **John'son-ism** (jōn'sūn-īz'm), *n.*

**join** (join), *v. t.* [F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere* to yoke, join.] **1.** To unite; connect; couple; combine. **2. a** To associate one's self with; unite with; as, to *join* a party. **b** To unite in marriage. **3.** To adjoin. *Colloq.* **4.** To engage in; meet in opposition upon; as, to *join* battle; to *join* issue. — *v. i.* To come together so as to be united; be close or in contact; mingle; unite; form a union.

**Syn.** *Join*, combine, unite, consolidate, amalgamate agree in denoting the association, with varying degrees of closeness, of two or more objects. *Join* may express connection of any degree of closeness. *Combine*, rather more than *unite*, keeps in mind the elements associated; *unite* lays slightly greater emphasis on the resulting unity; as, the combined forces of the allies; the two companies united in one, a united family. *Consolidate* emphasizes the compactness or stability arising from the association of the parts; *amalgamate* emphasizes the closeness of their union; as, to *consolidate* two railroads; an *amalgamation* of races. — *n.* Act of joining, or place or point of a joining.

**join'der** (join'dēr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf. as.n.] **1.** A joining. **2.** Law. A joining of parties in a suit. **b** Acceptance of an issue tendered. **c** A joining of causes of action or defense.

**join'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, joins. **2.** A mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) necessary for the finishing of buildings.

**join'er-y** (-ī), *n.* Art, trade, or work of a joiner; things made by a joiner.

**joint** (joint), *n.* [F. *joint*, OF. also *jointe* (LL. *juncta*), fr. L. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join.] **1.** The part, or the arrangement of the part, where two bones of an animal's body, or parts of an invertebrate's body, are joined, esp. so as to admit of motion; hence, a part in a plant where branches give off. **2.** The place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; junction; specif., *Geol.*, a plane of fracture transverse to the stratification. **3.** The part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes. **4.** Any of the large pieces of meat as cut for roasting. **5.** A place of low resort, as for smoking opium. *Slang.*

— *a.* [F., *p. p.*] **1.** Joined; united; combined; as, during their *joint* lives. **2.** Involving the united activity of, or shared by or affecting, two or more; as, *joint* action or ownership. **3.** United, joined, or sharing with another or with others; acting together; as, a *joint* heir; *joint* owners.

**joint stock**, capital held as a common stock or fund. — **j.-stock company**, *Law*, a company or association consisting of individuals organized to conduct a business for gain with a joint stock, the shares owned by any member being transferable without the consent of the rest; — called also a *joint-stock association*. It approaches more or less closely to the corporation.

— *v. t.* **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; fit together; as, to *joint* boards. **2.** To provide with a joint or joints; articulate. **3.** To separate at the joints; disjoint; as a fowl.

**joint'ed** (join'tēd); **24**, *a.* Having joints; articulated.  
**joint'er** (join'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, joints; as, specif.: a Any of various tools or implements used in preparing or making joints. **b** A colter. See **FLOW**, *Illust.*

**joint'ly**, *adv.* Together; unitedly; not separately.  
**joint'ness** (join'trēs), *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

**joint'ure** (join'tūr), *n.* [F., a joint, a joining, L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join.] **1.** A joining; union. *Rare.* **2.** An estate settled on a wife to be taken in lieu of dower. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING. To settle a jointure upon.

**joint'weed'** (join'twēd'), *n.* An American polygonaceous herb (*Polygonella articulatum*) with jointed spikelike racemes of small white flowers.

**joint'worm'** (join'twūrm'), *n.* The larva of any of several small hymenopterous flies (genus *Isosoma*) which attack the stems of grain.

**joist** (joist), *n.* [OF. *giste*, fr. *gestr* to lie. See **GIST**.] Any of the small timbers or beams laid horizontally in a building to support the flooring or the laths or furring strips of a ceiling.

**joke** (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus*.] **1.** Something witty or sportive; jest; witticism. **2.** Something not said seriously; something done in sport. **3.** A laughing stock. — **Syn.** See **JEST**. — *v. t.*; **JOKED** (jōkt); **jo'king** (jōk'ing). To make merry with; make jokes on; banter. — *v. i.* To do something for sport, or as a joke; be merry; jest. — **Syn.** Rally, banter.

**jo'ker** (jōk'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who jokes; a jester. **2.** A clause that is ambiguous or apparently immaterial inserted in a legislative bill to render it inoperative or uncertain in some way, but without arousing opposition at the time of the bill's passage. *Political Cant.* **3.** *Card Playing*. An extra card sometimes added to the pack, counting as a trump, usually of the highest.

**jole**, *Var.* of *jowl*.

**K** = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

K

L

M



**jol'li-fi-ca'tion** (jöl'i-fi-kä'shän), *n.* [Jolly + -fication.] A merrymaking. *Colloq.*

**jol'li-ty** (jöl'i-ti), *v. t. & i.* To make, or to be, jolly. *Colloq.*

**jol'li-ty** (jöl'i-ti), *adv.* In a jolly manner.

**jol'li-ness**, *n.* Jollity.

**jol'li-ty** (-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State or quality of being jolly; gaiety. — **Syn.** Merriment, mirth, festivity, hilarity.

**jol'ly** (jöl't), *a.*; -LI-ER (-i-er); -LI-EST. [OF. *joli*, *jolii*, joyful, merry.] 1. In high spirits; joyful. 2. Full of life and mirth; jovial; merry. 3. Expressing or inspiring mirth and gaiety. 4. Of fine appearance; excellent; pleasant. *Mostly Colloq.* — **Syn.** See JOCLAR.

**jolly**, *n.*; *pl.* JOLLIES (-iz). [Prob. fr. JOLLY, *a.*] 1. A British marine. *Sailors' Slang.* 2. Something said or done to keep a person or people in good humor, often insincerely or to aid in a hoax or cheat. *Slang or Colloq.*

**jol'ly** (jöl't), *v. t.*; -LI-ED (-id); -LY-ING. To cause to be jolly; encourage to feel pleasant or cheerful; — often implying an insincere or bantering spirit; hence, to poke fun at. *Slang or Colloq.* — *v. i.* 1. To be or act jolly; make merry. 2. To jolly a person or persons. *Slang or Colloq.* — **jol'li-er**, *n.*

**jol'ly-boat**, *n.* *Naut.* A ship's boat of medium size.

**jolt** (jölt), *v. i. & t.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. — *n.* A sudden shock or jerk. — **jolt'er**, *n.*

**Jo'nah** (jō'nā), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāh* dove.] 1. *Bible.* A Hebrew prophet, who, during a tempest, sent by the Lord because of Jonah's disobedience, was cast overboard from a ship in which he was fleeing, and being swallowed by a great fish (in *Matt. xii. 40*, a "whale") was in its belly three days and nights. 2. Hence, one whose presence brings ill luck. 3. A certain book of the Old Testament.

**Jon'a-than** (jōn'ā-thān), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāthān.*] *Bib.* The son of Saul, and friend of David. See DAVID.

**jon'gleur'** (zhōn'glūr'; jōn'glēr), *n.* [F. See JUGGLER.] In the Middle Ages, in France and Norman England, an itinerant minstrel who recited or sang verses, etc., as at courts.

**jon'quill** (jōn'kwil'; jūn'-), *n.* [F. *Jonquille*, fr. L. *juncus* a rush.] A species of narcissus (*Narcissus jonquilla*) with yellow or white fragrant flowers.

**jo'rūm** (jō'rūm; 57), *n.* [Perh. from *Joram*, in 2 Sam. viii. 10, who brought vessels of silver, etc.] A large drinking vessel, or its contents. *Colloq.*

**Jos'eph** (jō'zēf), *n.* [Heb. *Yōsēph.*] 1. *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob, who gave him a "coat of many colors." See *Gen. xxx. 23* to the end. **b** The husband of Mary, mother of Jesus. **c** The rich man of Arimathea who placed the body of Jesus in his tomb. 2. [L. *ca.*] A riding cloak worn in the 18th century, chiefly by women.

**josh** (jōsh), *v. t.* To make fun of; chaff; banter. — *n.* A bantering joke. *Both Slang, U. S.*

**Josh'u'a** (jōsh'ū-ā), *n.* [Heb. *Yēshū'ā.*] *Bible.* A the son of Nun, and successor of Moses. He led the Israelites into Canaan. **b** A certain book of the Old Testament.

**Jo-si'ah** (jō-sī-ā), **Jo-si-as** (-ās), *n.* [Heb. *Yōshiyāh.*] *Bib.* King of Judah 639-608 (?) B. C. **joss** (jōs), *n.* [From *Pg. deos* God, L. *deus.*] A Chinese household divinity; Chinese idol.

**joss house**, A Chinese temple. *Colloq.*

**joss stick**, A reed covered with a paste, or a cylinder of the paste, burned as incense, etc.

**jost'le** (jōst'l), *v. t. & i.*; **JOST'LED** (-ld); -TING (-līng). [Dim. of *joust*, *just*, *v.* See 2d *JUST*.] To run against and shake; elbow; crowd against; hustle. — *n.* A crowding or bumping together, as in passing.

**jot** (jōt), *n.* [L. *iota*, Gr. *iōta* the letter *ι*.] An iota; a point; tittle. — *v. t.*; **JOT'TED**; -TING. To set down; note.

**Jo'tunn** (yō'tōon), **Jō'tunn** (yū'tōon), *n.* [Icel. *jötunn.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant.

**Jo'tunnheim** or **heimr**, **Jō'tunnheim** or **heimr** (yō'tōon-hām; yū'tōon; -hām'r), *n.* [Icel. *jötunheimar*, pl.] *Norse Myth.* Abode of the giants, in the far north-west where the ocean joined the world's edge.

**joule** (jou; commonly jool), *n.* [After James P. Joule, English physicist.] *Physics.* A unit of work or energy, approximately equal to .738 foot pound or .24 small calorie, or approximately the energy expended in one second by an electric current of one ampere in a resistance of one ohm.

**ounce** (ouns), *v. t. & i.*; **JOUNCED** (jounst); **JOUNC'ING** (joun'sīng). To jolt; shake, esp. by rough riding or driving. — *n.* A jolt; shake.

**journal** (jūr'nāl), *n.* [F. fr. L. *diurnalis* diurnal, *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day.] 1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; specif.: **a** *Bookkeeping.* (1) A daybook. (2) In double entry, a book of condensed and grouped accounts of the daily transactions. **b** *Naut.* A

log book; in the log. **c** The record of the daily proceedings of a legislative body. **d** A daily newspaper; hence: a periodical; magazine. 2. *Mach.* The portion of a rotating shaft, spindle, etc., that turns in a bearing.

**jour'nal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The business or profession of publishing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers; also, journals or newspapers collectively; the press.

**jour'nal-ist** (-ist), *n.* 1. One whose business or profession is journalism. 2. One who keeps a journal, or diary.

**jour'nal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'īng). To enter or record in a journal, or book of records.

**jour'ney** (-ni), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-niz). [OF. *jornée*, *ournée*, a day, a day's work or journey, fr. *jorn*, *urn*, a day, fr. L. *diurnus*. See JOURNAL.] 1. A day's travel (in the Middle Ages estimated commonly at 20 miles). *Obs.* 2. Travel or passage from place to place; fig., a passage through life.

**Syn.** Journey, tour, trip, jaunt, excursion, pilgrimage. Journey often suggests somewhat prolonged traveling (cf. VOYAGE), esp. to a particular destination or for a specific object; tour implies a circuitous course from place to place, esp. for pleasure; a trip is a relatively brief or expeditious journey, whether for business or pleasure; a jaunt is a pleasure trip, commonly short, often impromptu; excursion suggests rather more formality than *journey*, and often implies a number of participants; pilgrimage suggests a destination hallowed by religious or other associations.

— *v. i.* To travel from place to place; go on a journey.

**jour'ney-er**, *n.* One who journeys; a traveler.

**jour'ney-man** (-mān), *n.* One who has learned a handicraft or trade and works, esp. for day's wages, for another.

**jour'ney-work'** (-wūrk'), *n.* Work done by a journeyman.

**joust** (jūst; jōst), *v. & n.*; **joust'er**, *n.* See 2d *JUST*, etc.

**Jove** (jōv), *n.* [L. (gen.) *Jovis*, *Ol. Jovis*, nom. & gen. Cf. JUPITER.] 1. Jupiter. 2. The planet Jupiter. *Poetic.*

**jo'vi-al** (jō'vi-āl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis*. The planet Jupiter was thought to make those born under it joyful or jovial.] 1. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Jove, the god or the planet. 2. [*cap.*] *Astrol.* Having Jupiter as a natal planet; having the characteristics or destiny belonging to those whose natal planet is Jupiter. 3. Joyous; jolly; merry. — **Syn.** Gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful. See JOCLAR. — **jo'vi-al-ly**, *adv.* — **jo'vi-al-ness**, *n.*

**jo'vi-al-ty** (-āl'ti), *n.* Quality or state of being jovial.

**Jo'vi-an** (jō'vi-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, Jupiter.

**jowl** (jōl), *n.* [For older *chole*, *chaul*, A. *caeli* jaw.] 1. A jaw, esp. the under jaw. 2. The cheek.

**jowl**, *n.* The hanging part of a double chin; dewlap (of cattle); wattle (of a fowl).

**jowl**, *n.* The head, or head and adjacent parts, of a fish.

**joy** (joi), *n.* [OF. *joie*, L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium* joy, *gaudere* to rejoice, be glad.] 1. The emotion excited by acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; delight; happiness. 2. That which causes joy or happiness. 3. The sign or exhibition of joy; gaiety; mirth. — **Syn.** Exultation, rapture, bliss, merriment, festivity, hilarity. See PLEASURE.

— *v. i.* To rejoice; be glad; exult. — *v. t.* 1. To gladden. 2. To enjoy. *Obs. or Poetic.*

**joy'ance** (-āns), *n.* Enjoyment; delight; gaiety.

**joy'ful** (joi'fūl), *a.* Full of joy; causing joy; very glad. — **Syn.** See JOCLAR. — **joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'ful-ness**, *n.*

**joy'less**, *a.* Not having or causing joy; unenjoyable. — **joy'less-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'less-ness**, *n.*

**joy'ous** (-ūs), *a.* Glad; joyful; affording or inspiring joy. — **Syn.** See JOCLAR. — **joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'ous-ness**, *n.*

**Ju'bal** (jū'bāl), *n.* *Bib.* A son of Lamech, and father of "all such as handle the harp and organ." *Gen. iv. 21.*

**jub'bah** (jūb'ā), *n.* [Hind. *jubba*, fr. Ar. *jubbah*.] A long outer garment worn by Mohammedans of the better class.

**ju'be** (jū'bē), *n.* [L. *jube*, the first word of a prayer, imper. of *jubere* to order.] *Arch.* A chancel screen or rood screen.

**ju'bi-lance** (jū'bi-lāns), **ju'bi-lan-cy** (-lān-sī), *n.* State of being jubilant.

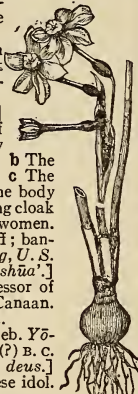
**ju'bi-lant** (-lānt), *a.* [L. *jubilans*, -antis, *pl. pr.*] Shouting with joy; exulting.

**ju'bi-late** (-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [L. *jubilatus*, *p. p.* of *jubilare*, fr. *jubilum* a wild cry, shout.] To shout for joy; exult; rejoice.

**Ju'bi-la'tic** (jū'bi-lā'tē; jū'bē-lā'tā), *n.* [L. imper. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] 1. The 100th Psalm (99th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version); — from its first word in the Latin versions. Also, a musical setting of this psalm. 2. The third Sunday after Easter; — the introit is the 66th Psalm (65th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version), beginning in the Latin version with *Jubilante Deo*. [*exultation*; rejoicing.]

**ju'bi-la'tion** (jū'bi-lā'shūn), *n.* A triumphant shouting;

**ju'bi-lee** (jū'bi-lē; 86), *n.* [F. *jubilé*, L. *jubilaeus*, Gr.



Jonquill.



Jubbah.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ām**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent**, **ēnd**, **recēt**, **mak'ēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **ōff**, **ōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **mentī**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **īrk**; **then**, **thīn**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



λωβηλαίος, fr. Heb. *yōbēl* trumpet blast.] **1.** Also jubile. *Jewish Hist.* An institution (*Lev.* xxv. 8-17) to be observed every fiftieth year by the liberation of all Hebrew slaves, restoration of alienated lands, etc. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A year of remission of the penal consequences of sin, proclaimed from time to time by the Pope. **3.** The 50th (sometimes 25th) anniversary of an event, or its commemoration. **4.** A season or occasion of general joy. **5.** Jubilation.

**Ju'dah** (joo'dā), *n.* [Heb. *Yehūdāh*.] *Bib.* A son of Jacob, and the ancestor of the tribe of Judah in southern Palestine, the most powerful of the twelve tribes of Israel. **Ju-da'ic** (joo-dā'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jews; **Ju-da'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *n.* Jewish.

**Ju-da-ism** (joo-dā-iz'm), *n.* **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. **2.** Conformity to Jewish rites and ceremonies. — **Ju-da-ist**, *n.* — **Ju-da-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* **Ju-da-ize** (-iz), *v. i. & t.*; —**DA-IZED** (-izd); —**IZ'ING**. To conform, or convert, to Judaism. — **Ju-da-iz'er** (-iz'er), *n.*

**Ju'das** (joo'dās), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The disciple who betrayed Christ. See *ISCARIOT*. **2.** A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship. **3.** *Bib.* a One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot. *John* xiv. 22. **b** A brother of James (see *JAMES*, *d*), by some identified with Judas, *3 a. Matt.* xiii. 55. See *JUDE*.

**Judas tree.** Any of a genus (*Cercis*) of caesalpiniaceous trees. Judas is said to have hanged himself on a tree of the European species (*C. siliquastrum*).

**Jude** (joo'd), or **Ju'das** (joo'dās), *n.* [*L. Judas*, Gr. *Ἰουδᾶς*; same name as *Judah*.] The author of the Epistle of Jude, in the New Testament.

**Ju-de'an**, **Ju-dæ'an** (joo-dē'an), *a.* [*L. Judæus*.] Of or pertaining to Judea or the Jews. — *n.* A Jew.

**judge** (jūj), *n.* [*F. juge*, fr. *L. judex, judicis*; *jus* law + root of *dicere* to say.] **1.** An officer authorized to decide litigated questions; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice. **2.** A *Jewish Hist.* One of the magistrates who long governed Israel, after Joshua's death. **b** *In pl. [cap.]* The seventh book of the Old Testament, called in full the *Book of Judges*. It records the history of the judges. **3.** An umpire; as, a *judge* in a race. **4.** One who has the knowledge or skill necessary to decide on the merits or value of something; a connoisseur; critic; as, a *judge* of old china. — *v. t. & i.*; **JUDGED** (jūjd); **JUDGE'ING** (jūj'ing). **1.** To hear and determine as a judge; pass judgment on; also, to decree. **2.** To sit in judgment on; criticize; as, "*Judge* not, that ye be not *judged*." **3.** To conclude or determine by exercise of the judgment; esteem; deem; think; as, to *judge* one honest; to *judge* according to appearances. **4.** To govern; — said of a Hebrew judge. *Archaic*.

**Judge Advocate.** *Mil. & Nav.* An officer appointed to act as prosecutor at a court-martial.

**judge-made**, *a.* Created by judges or judicial decision; as, *judge-made* law; — often used opprobriously.

**judge'er** (jūj'er), *n.* One who judges.

**judge'ship**, *n.* The office or function of a judge. **judg-mat'ic** (jūj-māt'ik), **judg-mat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* [*judicium* + *-matic* as in *dogmatic*.] Showing good judgment; judicious. — **judg-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *All Colloq.*

**judgment**, **judg'ment** (jūj'mēt), *n.* **1.** The pronouncing of a formal opinion or decision; also, the opinion or decision given. **2. Law.** A act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice; also, the decree or sentence of a court. **b** The obligation, esp. a debt, created by decree of court; also, the certificate evidencing such a decree; as, to obtain a *judgment* against one. **3.** The sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., final award; as, the *Last Judgment*. **4.** A calamity regarded as sent by God. **5.** Justice; righteousness. *Archaic*. **6.** The mental act of judging; the operation of the mind, involving comparison and discrimination, by which knowledge of the values and relations of things is mentally asserted or formulated. **7.** Power or faculty of judging wisely; good sense; as, a man of *judgment*. **8.** Result of judging; opinion; decision.

**Syn.** *Judgment, sensibility, taste* (esp. in their æsthetic relations). *Judgment* implies nice and discriminating perception or discernment; *sensibility* connotes delicacy and susceptibility of feeling; *taste* includes both; as, the faculty of *taste* or correct *judgment*; "*A rectitude of judgment in the arts, which may be called a good taste, does in a great measure depend upon sensibility*." "Persons of much *sensibility* are always persons of *taste*."

**judgment, or judgement, day.** [*Often caps.*] *Theol.* The day of the Last Judgment; the last day; doomsday.

**Ju'di-ca-tive** (joo'di-kā-tiv; 86), *a.* Having power to judge; judicial; juridical; as, the *judicative* faculty.

**Ju'di-ca-to-ry** (joo'di-kā-tō-rī; 86), *a.* Of or pert. to judgment; dispensing justice; judicial. — *n.*; *pl.* —**RIES** (-rīz).

**Ju'di-ca-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [*F.*, or *L.L. judicatoria*.] **1.** State, profession, or function of those who administer justice; also, the administration of justice. **2.** Judges collectively; a court of justice. **3.** Right of judicial action; jurisdiction.

**Ju-di'cial** (joo-dīsh'āl; 86), *a.* [*L. judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, *judex* judge.] **1.** Of or pert., or appropriate to the administration of justice, courts of justice, or a judge thereof; as, *judicial* power; *judicial* proceedings; — dising. in general from *legislative, executive, administrative, ministerial*. **2.** Specific, sanctioned, ordered, or enforced, by a court; as, *judicial* sale. **3.** Fitted for judging or deciding; exercising, involving, or relative to, judgment; as, a *judicial* mind. — **Ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Judicial, judicious.* That is *judicial* which pertains to, or is characteristic of, a judge, or implies the passing of a judgment; that is *judicious* which exercises or shows sound judgment; as, a *judicial* decision (one by a judge); a *judicious* decision (one showing good judgment).

**Ju-di'ci-a-ry** (-i-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to courts, judges, or judicial procedure; judicial. — *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the system of courts of justice in a country, or the judges collectively.

**Ju-di'cious** (-dīsh'ūs; 86), *a.* [*F. judicieux*.] Directed by sound judgment; wise; discreet; sagacious. — **Syn.** See *JUDICIAL, WISE*. — **Ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

**Ju'dith** (joo'dith), *n.* [*L. Judith* or Gr. *Ἰουδῖθ*, fr. Heb. *Yehūdith*.] The heroine of the book of the same name in the Apocrypha. She was a beautiful Jewess, who attended Holofernes, an Assyrian general, in his tent, killed him when he was drunk, and saved her town.

**Ju'dy** (-dī), *n.*; *pl.* —**DIES** (-dīz). [*Corrupt.* of *Judith*.] A character in the show of "Punch and Judy." See *PUNCH*.

**Jug** (jūg), *n.* [*A corruption* of, or nickname for, *Joan*, or *Joanna*.] **1.** A pitcher or ewer; specifi., *U. S.*, a deep vessel with a narrow mouth and a handle on one side. **2.** A prison; jail. *Slang.* — *v. t.*; **JUGGED** (jūgd); **JUG'GING** (jūg'ing). **1.** To stew, as a hare, in a jug or jar placed in water. **2.** To commit to jail; imprison. *Slang.*

**Ju'gal** (joo'gāl; 86), *a.* [*L. jugalis*, fr. *jugum* yoke.] *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to or designating a bone of the lateral part of the face below the eye.

**Jug'ger-naut** (jūg'er-nōt), *n.* **1.** A Hindu god. Var. of *JAGANNATH*. **2.** An object of blind devotion or ruthless sacrifice, as an institution or belief. Cf. *JAGANNATH*.

**Jug'gle** (-l), *v. i.* —**GLEED** (-līd) —**GLING** (-ling). [*OF. juggler, jügler*. See *JUGGLER*.] **1.** To perform the tricks of a juggler. **2.** To practice artifice or imposture. — *v. t.* **1.** To beguile or deceive, as by jugglery. **2.** To perform juggling tricks with; as, to *juggle* knives. — *n.* **1.** An act or piece of juggling. **2.** An imposture; deception.

**Jug'glar** (-lār), *n.* [*OF. juggleur, jugleor, jongleur*, fr. *L. jocolator* jester, *joculari* to jest, *joculus* a little jest, dim. of *jocus* jest, joke.] **1.** One skilled in tricks of illusion, esp. sleight of hand, or in feats of dexterity. **2.** Deceiver; cheat.

**Jug'gler-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* —**GLERIES** (-īz). **1.** Art or act of a juggler; sleight of hand. **2.** Trickery; imposture.

**Jug'gling** (-ling), *n.* Jugglery. — *p. a.* Cheating; tricky.

**Ju'glan-da-ceous** (joo'glān-dā'shūs; 86), *a.* [*L. juglans* walnut.] *Bot.* Belonging to an important family (*Juglans* *daceæ*) of trees including the walnut, hickory, and pecan.

**Ju'gular** (joo'gū-lār; 86), *n.* [*L. jugulum* collar, bone.] **1. Anat.** **a** Of or pertaining to the throat or neck. **b** Of or pertaining to the jugular vein. **2. Zool.** **a** Having the ventral fins beneath the throat in front of the pectorals. **b** Designating a ventral fin so situated. — *n.* Short for *jugular vein*, one of the large veins returning the blood from the head.

**Ju'gu-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. jugulatus*, p. p. of *jugulare*, fr. *jugulum*. See *JUGULAR*.] To cut the throat of; strangle.

**juice** (jooz; 86), *n.* [*F. jus* broth, juice, *L. jus*.] **1.** The fluid contents of plant or animal substance; in *pl.*, all the fluids in the animal body. **2.** Any liquid extracted from a body.

**Juic'y** (jooz'ī), *a.*; **JUIC'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **JUIC'I-EST**. Abounding with juice; succulent. — **Juic'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

**Ju'ju** (joo'joo), *n.* **1.** A fetish, charm, or amulet of West African tribes, or the magic power attributed to it. **2.** The beliefs and superstitions connected with the use of *juju*.

**Ju'jube** (joo'joo'b; 86), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. zizyphum*, Gr. *ζίζυφον*, Per. *zīzūm*.] **1.** The drupaceous fruit of any of several trees (genus *Zizyphus*) of the buckthorn family, of the Mediterranean region; also, any of the trees. **2. a** A jelly made from jujubes. **b** A lozenge flavored with, or in imitation of, the jujube fruit.

**Ju'ju-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* = *JUJU*, **2.**

**Ju'jut'su** (joo'joo't'soo), *n.* Also **Ju'jit'su** (-jīt'soo), **Ju'jut'su**, **Ju'jit'su** (joo'joo't'su). [*Japan. jūjutsu*; *jū* soft + *jutsu* art.] The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons, depending largely on the turning to use of an opponent's own strength and weight to disable him.

**Ju'lep** (joo'lēp; 86), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Sp. julepe*, fr. *Ar. & Per. julāb, jullāb*, fr. *Per. gulāb*, rose water julep; *gul* rose + *āb* water.] **1.** A drink flavored with aromatic herbs; esp., *Med.*, a sweet, demulcent mixture, used as a vehicle. **2.** A beverage of brandy or whisky with sugar, ice, and sprigs of mint; — called also *mint julep*. *U. S.*

**Jul'ian** (joo'l'yān), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, *Julius*

κ = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

K  
L  
M



Cæsar; as, the **Julian Calendar**, in which the astronomical year was taken as 365 days, 6 hours, and the civil year was made to consist of 365 days with 366 days in every fourth, or leap, year, with the months as now.

|| **ju'lienne'** (zhü'lyén'; joo'li-én'), *n.* [F.] A clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc.

**Ju'liet'** (joo'li-ét), *n.* See **ROMEO**.

**Ju'ly'** (joo'li'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-liz'). [L. *Julius*; — from *Julius Cæsar*, born in this month.] The seventh month of the year, having 31 days.

**jum'ble** (jüm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; **JUM'BLE** (-b'ld); -**BLING** (-blng). To mix confusedly. — *n.* 1. A confused mixture. 2. A small, thin, sugared cake, usually ring-shaped.

**jum'bo** (jüm'bō), *n.* A big, clumsy thing or person; — from *Jumbo*, an African elephant of great size, once in the London Zoological Gardens, later sold to P. T. Barnum, and killed in a train accident in Canada in 1885.

**jump** (jümp), *n.* *Obs. or Dial.* 1. A kind of loose jacket for men. 2. In *pl.* A kind of under bodice, worn, usually, instead of stays.

**jump, v. i. 1.** To spring free from the ground; bound; leap. 2. To bounce; jolt. 3. To pass abruptly as if by a leap; as, a price **jumps**. 4. To coincide; tally; — used with *with*. — *v. t. 1.* To pass over or across by a spring or leap; over-leap. 2. **a** To leap abroad of; as, to **jump** a train. *U. S.* **b** To leave as if by a leap; as, to **jump** the track. 3. To cause to jump; as, to **jump** a horse. 4. *Sporting.* To cause to break cover; start. 5. To seize suddenly or fraudulently, as a mining claim, as on the plea of a flaw in title. 6. To hazard. *Obs.* 7. *Smithwork.* **a** To join by a butt weld. **b** To thicken or enlarge by endwise blows.

— *n.* 1. Act of jumping; leap; bound. 2. Space cleared by a leap. 3. A sudden involuntary movement; a start. 4. A sudden abrupt rise or transition, as: **a** A dislocation in a stratum; fault. **b** An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brickwork or masonry.

**jump'er** (jüm'pēr), *n.* A loose upper garment; esp., a loose jacket worn by workmen over their ordinary dress.

**jump'er, n.** One who, or that which, jumps; specif.: **a** A long drilling tool, used in mining, quarrying, etc. **b** Any of several kinds of sleds.

**jumping jack.** A toy figure of a man, jointed and made to jump or dance on strings or a sliding stick.

**jump spark.** A spark produced by the jumping of electricity across a permanent gap. Cf. **MAKE-AND-BREAK**.

**jun'co** (jün'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *junco* a rush, *L. junco*.] Any of numerous small American finches (genus *Junco*); **a** snowbird.

**junction** (jünk'shün), *n.* [L. *junctione*, fr. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join.] 1. Act of joining; state of being joined; union; coalition. 2. Place or point of meeting; specif., the place where railroad lines meet or cross.

**junction** (-tūr), *n.* [L. *junctiona*.] 1. A junction. 2. The line or point where, or that by which, two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; seam. 3. Point of time; crisis.

**Syn.** Conjunction, exigency, emergency, crisis, pass, strait, pinch, quandary, predicament. — **Juncture, exigency, emergency, crisis** agree in the idea of an important or crucial point of time or combination of circumstances. **Juncture** emphasizes the concurrence or convergence of events; **exigency** implies urgency or the pressure of necessity; an **emergency** is an (esp.) unforeseen or sudden exigency; **a crisis** is a decisive juncture, or a turning point; it often implies suspense; as, a critical juncture; the exigency of the occasion forced him to act; we cannot foresee every emergency; affairs have come to a crisis.

**June** (jōōn; 86), *n.* [L. *Junius*, fr. name of a Roman gens.] The sixth month of the year, having thirty days.

**June beetle** or **bug.** In the northern U. S., any of several large brown beetles that begin to fly about the first of June.

**June berry.** The small berrylike pome fruit of the shadbush (*Amelanchier*); also, the tree itself.

**jun'gle** (jün'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *jungle*; Skr. *jaṅgala* desert.] An impenetrable thicket, esp. one characteristic of the lowlands of India; hence, any tangled mass of vegetation.

**jungle fowl.** Any of several Asiatic wild birds (genus *Gallus*), esp. a species (*G. bankiva*) of India from which domestic fowls are believed to have descended.

**jun'gly** (jün'gli), *a.* Consisting of, or pert. to, jungles; abounding with jungles; junglelike.

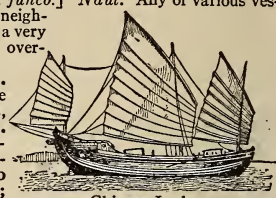
**jun'ior** (jōōn'yēr; 86), *a.* [L., compar. of *juvenis* young.] 1. Younger. *Abbr., Jr. or jr.*; as, John Smith, Jr. 2. Lower in standing or in rank; later in office; as, a *junior* partner. Composed of juniors; as, a *junior* class. 3. Of more recent date; more modern; as, his mortgage is *junior* to mine.

— *n.* 1. A younger person. 2. One of a lower or later standing; in American colleges and schools, one in the year next to the senior, or last, year. [being junior.]

**jun'ior'i-ty** (jōōn-yōr'i-ti), *n.* State, quality, or relation of **jun'i-ner** (jōōn'i-pēr; 86), *n.* [L. *juniperus*.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Juniperus*) of evergreen pineaceous shrubs or small trees having globose, berrylike cones. The blue

fruits of the common juniper (*J. communis*) have a warm, pungent taste and are used to flavor gin. 2. In the Old Testament, a leafless fabaceous shrub (*Genista veltam*).

**junk** (jünk), *n.* [Pg. *junco*.] *Naut.* Any of various vessels of Chinese and neighboring waters having a very high poop and an overhanging stem.



Chinese Junk.

**junk** (jünk), *n.* 1. Pieces of old cordage used to make gaskets, mats, oakum, etc. 2. Old metal, glass, paper, etc. 3. Hard salted beef supplied to ships. 4. A chunk; lump.

|| **Jun'ker** (yōōn'kēr), *n.* [G.] A young German noble or squire; esp., a member of the conservative or reactionary aristocratic party in Prussia; — often used with implication of overbearing haughtiness, social exclusiveness, etc.

**jun'ket** (jün'kēt; 24), *n.* 1. A cream cheese, or a dish of curds and cream, or of milk coagulated and flavored. 2. A sweetmeat, or feast. 3. A talk; an outing or excursion, esp. at public cost. — *v. t. & i.* To feast; go on or take a junket.

**Ju'nō** (jōō'nō), *n.* [L. *Roman Relig.*] An ancient Italian goddess, consort of Jupiter, whose attributes she largely shared. She was goddess of marriage and childbirth. By the Romans Juno was identified with the Greek *Hera*.

**jun'ta** (jün'tá), *n.* [Sp., fr. *L. jungere, junctum*, to join.] 1. A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or administration, as in Spain, etc. 2. A junto.

**jun'to** (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz) [Corrupt. of *junta*.] A number of men combined for some purpose, as party intrigue; a faction; cabal; clique. — **Syn.** COMBINATION.

**jupe** (jōōp; F. žüp), *n.* [OF., in F., a skirt. See **JUPON**.] 1. A man's coat, jacket, or tunic. *Obs.* 2. A woman's tunic, jacket, or bodice; in *pl.*, stays. *Scot.* 3. A woman's skirt; — in this sense a Gallicism.

**Ju'pi-ter** (jōō'pi-tēr; 86), *n.* [L. *Jupiter, Juppiter* (gen. *Jovis*) fr. *Jovis* + *pater* father. See **JOVE**.] 1. *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian god of the heavens, corresponding to the Greek *Zeus*. See **ZEUS**. 2. The largest planet, and the brightest except Venus. Its mean distance from the sun is 5,2028, the earth's mean distance being unity; its period of revolution is 4332.6 days, and its mean diameter about 87,000 miles.

**ju'pon** (jōō'pōn; jōō'pōn'), *n.* [F. *jupeon*, fr. *jupe* skirt, Sp. *jubba* a Moorish garment, Ar. *jubbah*. See **JUBBAH**.] A surcoat or long sleeveless coat worn over the armor.

**Ju'ra** (jōō'rá), *n.* *Geol.* = **JURASSIC**.

**ju'ral** (jōō'rál; 86), *a.* [L. *ius, juris*, right.] Of or pert. to law; legal; also, of or pert. to rights or obligations.

**ju'rant** (-ránt), *a.* [L. *jurans, -antis*, p. pr. See **JURAT**.] Making oath; swearing; — specif. opposed to *nonjurant*.

**Ju-ras'sic** (jōō-rás'sik), *a.* [From the *Jura* Mountains between France and Switzerland.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the Mesozoic period succeeding the Triassic, marked by the presence of gigantic saurians and by the first appearance of birds. — *n.* The Jurassic period or system; — called also the *Jura*.

**ju'rat** (jōō'rát; F. žü'rát'), *n.* [L. *juratus*, fr. *L. juratus* sworn, p. p. of *jurare* to swear.] 1. A person under oath, as a juror. *Obs. or Hist.* 2. Any of various public officials; as: **a** A municipal officer, similar to an alderman, in some English towns. **b** A magistrate in the Channel Islands. **c** In France, etc.: (1) A municipal magistrate. (2) An officer sworn to enforce the corporate law. 3. [L. *juratum*, neut. p. p.] *Law.* A memorandum added to an affidavit stating when and before whom it was made.

**ju-rel'** (hōō-rél'), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several carangoid food fishes of warm seas (as *Carangus chrysoides* of the Atlantic).

**ju-rid'i-cal** (jōō-ríd'i-kál), *a.* [L. *juridicus; jus, juris*, right, law + root of *dicere* to say.] 1. Of or pert. to the administration of justice or the office of a judge. 2. Of or pert. to law or jurisprudence; legal. — *i-cal-ly, adv.*

**ju'ris-con'sult** (jōō-ris-kōn'sült; -kōn-sült'), *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus; jus, juris*, right + *consultus* skillful, p. p. of *consulere* to consult.] A man learned in law, esp. in the Civil law; a jurist.

**ju'ris-dic'tion** (-dik'shün), *n.* [F. *jurisdiction*, L. *jurisdictio; jus, juris*, right, law + *dictio* a saying, speaking.] 1. *Law.* Right or power to exercise judicial authority. 2. Authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate; authority; control. 3. Sphere of authority. — **ju'ris-dic'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* — **ju'ris-dic'tion-al-ly, adv.**

**ju'ris-pru'dence** (-prōō'dēns), *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia; jus* right, law + *prudentia* a foreseeing, prudence.] 1. The science or philosophy of law. 2. Law, or a system of laws; a department of law. — **ju'ris-pru-den'tial** (-dēn'shāl), *a.* **ju'ris-pru'dent** (-dēnt), *a.* Understanding law; skilled in jurisprudence. — *n.* A jurist.

äle, senâte, càre, àrm, àccount, àrm, àsk, solá'; éve, évent énd, énd, récent, makér; ice, ìll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, círcüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**jurist** (joo'rist; 86), *n.* [*F. juriste, LL. jurista, fr. L. jus, juris, law.*] One versed in the law, esp. civil law.  
**juris'tic** (joo-ris'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to a jurist or jurisprudence; pert. to, created by, or recognized in, law; legal. — **ju-ris'ti-cal** (-ti-käl), *a.* — **ju-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**juristic act**, an act of a private individual directed to the origin, termination, or alteration of a right.  
**jur'or** (joo'rör; 86), *n.* [*OF. juror* one who takes oath, *L. jurator* swearer, *fr. jurare* to swear.] A member of a jury; also, a person duly summoned to serve on a jury.  
**jur'ry** (-ri), *n.*; *pl. -ries* (-ri:z). [*OF. jurée* an oath, judicial inquiry, *fr. jurer* to swear, *L. jurare, jurari.*] 1. *Law.* A body of men sworn to give a true answer, or verdict, on some matter submitted to them, esp. such a body legally chosen to inquire into any matter of fact, and to render a verdict according to the evidence. 2. A committee to determine relative merit or award prizes at a competition.  
**jur'y, a.** *Naut.* For temporary use, usually in an emergency; as, a *jury mast*.  
**jur'y-man** (-män), *n.* A juror.  
**jus** (jüs), *n.*; *pl. JURES* (joo'rëz). [*L. Jus, Law; laws collectively; a rule or principle of law; also, legal right.*]  
**jus'sive** (jüs'tiv), *a.* [*L. jubere, jussum, to command.*] Expressing, or having the effect of, a command; — chiefly a grammatical term.  
**just** (jüst), *a.* [*F. juste, L. justus, fr. jus* right, law, justice.] 1. Conforming to the spiritual law; righteous before God. *Now Chiefly Biblical.* 2. Righteous; violating no right or obligation; fair; impartial; hence, as of punishments, deserved. 3. Legally right; lawful; as, a *just title* to property. 4. Conformed to truth or a proper standard; reasonable; right; due; as, a *just suspicion*. 5. Exact; accurate; as, *just measurements*. — **Syn.** Equitable, upright, honest, true, normal.  
*— adv.* 1. Precisely; exactly; neither more nor less; as, *just enough*. 2. Closely; almost. 3. Precisely at the time referred to or implied; now, or but a moment ago; as, he *just went*. 4. Barely; merely; only; by a very little; as, he *just missed it*. 5. Simply; quite; — intensive; as, the game was *just splendid*. *Collog.*  
**just now**, the least possible time since; a moment ago.  
**just** (jüst), **joust** (jüst; joo'st), *v. i.* [*OF. juster, joster, joster, fr. L. iuxta* near to, *nigh.*] 1. To join battle; engage, esp. on horseback, as men at arms. *Obs.* 2. To engage in a just; tilt. — *n.* A combat on horseback between two knights with lances; a combat (often, a mock combat) of this kind as part of a tournament; a tilt; often, in *pl.*, a tournament. — **just'er** (jüs'tër), **joust'er**, *n.*  
**just'au'corps'** (zhüs'tö'kör'), *n.* [*F. lit., close to the body.*] A tight-fitting garment for the body; esp., in the dress of the 17th century and later, a variety of the doublet.  
**just'ice** (jüs'tis), *n.* [*OF., fr. L. justitia, fr. justus just.*] 1. Quality of being just. 2. The principle or practice of just dealing; rectitude; integrity. 3. Uprightness; equitableness; fairness. 4. The rendering to every one his due; just treatment; also, merited reward or punishment. 5. Administration of law; as, a court of *justice*. 6. A court of justice, or its jurisdiction. 7. A judge; magistrate.  
**Syn.** Justice, equity. In ordinary usage, justice implies the strict and judicial rendering of what is due; equity emphasizes rather the idea of fairness or even-handed impartiality; as, a judge should administer *justice* with equity.  
**justice of the peace, Law,** a subordinate magistrate appointed (first in 1327) esp. for the conservation of the peace in a specified district, originally with power to administer summary justice in minor cases, commit for trial

in a superior court, etc. In the States of the United States his powers and duties vary widely, being largely regulated by statute.  
**jus'tic-er** (-ti-sër), *n.* [*F. justicier.*] A judge. *Archaic.*  
**jus'tice-ship**, *n.* The office or function of a justice.  
**jus'ti-ci-ar** (jüs-tish'i-är), **jus'ti-ci-a-ry** (-ä-ri), *n.* [*LL. justitarius.*] *Eng. Hist.* 1. The chief political and judicial officer of the king until the 13th century. 2. A high royal judicial officer.  
**jus'ti-fi-a-ble** (jüs'ti-fi-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being justified, or shown to be just. — **Syn.** Defensible, warrantable, excusable. — **jus'ti-fi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **jus'ti-fi-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**jus'ti-fi-ca-tion** (-fi-kä'shün), *n.* Act of justifying; state of being justified; also, that which justifies; defense; vindication. — **jus'ti-fi-ca-tive** (jüs'ti-fi-kä-tiv), *a.*  
**jus'ti-fi-ca-to-ry** (jüs'ti-fi-kä-tö-ri; jüs-tif-i-kä-tö-ri), *a.* Tending or serving to justify; vindictory.  
**jus'ti-fi'er** (jüs'ti-fi-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, justifies.  
**jus'ti-fy** (-fi), *v. i.*; — **FIED** (-fid); — **FY'ING**. [*F. justifier, L. justificare; justus just + facere* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To prove or show to be just; vindicate; warrant. 2. To pronounce free from guilt or blame; absolve; exonerate. 3. To adjust or arrange exactly; make even or true, as, *Print.*, lines of type, by proper spacing; adjust, as type.  
**Syn.** Justify, warrant. To justify is to vindicate or to show sufficient grounds for; to warrant is to justify, esp. by sanction or authority. See **VINDICATE**.  
*— v. i.* 1. *Law.* a To show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done. b To qualify as bail or surety. 2. *Print.* To form an even surface or true line; fit exactly; — of type.  
**Jus-tin'i-a-ni-an** (jüs-tin'i-ä-ni-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to Justinian (A. D. 483-565), the Byzantine emperor under whom the laws were codified in what is called the **Jus-tin'i-an** (jüs-tin'i-än), *or, rarely, Justinianian, Code.*  
**jus'tle** (jüs'tl), *var.* of **JOSTLE**.  
**just'ly** (jüst'li), *adv.* In a just manner.  
**just'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being just.  
**jut** (jüt), *v. i.*; **JUT'TED**; **JUT'TING**. [*Corrupt of jet.*] To shoot out or forward; project; protrude; — often used with *out, up, etc.* — *n.* That which projects or juts; a projection.  
**jute** (joot; 86), *n.* [*Beng. jüt, Skr. jüta* matted hair.] 1. The glossy fiber of either of two East Indian tillaceous plants (*Corchorus olitoricus* and *C. capsularis*). It is used for sacking, twine, etc. 2. Either plant producing this fiber.  
**Jute, n.** A member of one of the Low German tribes of Jutland, some of whom settled in Kent, England, in the 5th century. — **Jut'ish** (joot'ish), *a.*  
**jut'ty** (jüt'ti), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tiz). [*See JETTY.*] A projection in a building; also, pier; jetty. — *v. t. & i.* To jut. *Obs.*  
**ju've-nal** (joo've-näl; 86), *a.* [*L. juvenalis, fr. juvenis young.*] Juvenile. — *n.* A youth. *Obs.*  
**ju've-nes-cent** (-nës'ënt; 86), *a.* [*L. juvenescens, p. pr. of juvenescere* to grow young again, *fr. juvenis young.*] Growing or becoming young. — **ju've-nes-cence** (-ëns), *n.*  
**ju've-nile** (joo've-nil; -nil), *a.* [*L. juvenilis, fr. juvenis young.*] 1. Young; youthful; immature or undeveloped. 2. Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or suitable for, youth. — **Syn.** Puerile, boyish, childish. See **YOUTHFUL**. — *n.* 1. A young person or youth. 2. A book for children.  
**ju've-nil'i-ty** (-nil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tiz). 1. Youthfulness. 2. Juveniles collectively; in *pl.*, juvenile traits, acts, etc.  
**jux'ta-pose'** (jüks'tä-pöz'), *v. t.* To place side by side.  
**jux'ta-po-si-tion** (-pö-zish'ün), *n.* [*L. iuxta* near + *positio* position.] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side; as, a *juxtaposition* of words.

K

**K** (kä). 1. The eleventh letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless stopped, or mute, consonant, classed as a guttural. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 49. Its form and sound are from the Latin, into which it came from the Greek, which took it from the Phœnician and general Semitic letter *Kaph*. Etymologically K is most nearly related to *c, g, h, 2*. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: The tenth or when I is used for the tenth, the eleventh in a series; tenth (or eleventh) in order or class; as, Company **K**.  
**K, or k** (kä), *n.*; *pl. K's* or *Ks* (küz). The letter K, k, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital K.  
**K, adj.** Of the general shape of the letter K; as, a **K** frame, or **K**-frame.  
**Ka'a-ba** (kä-ä-bä; kä'bä). *Var.* of **CAABA**.  
**Ka-byle'** (kä-bil'), *n.* [*Ar. qabīlah* tribe, *pl. qabā'il.*] A Berber of Algeria or Tunis. See **BERBER**.  
**Ka'fir** (kä'fër) } *n.* [*Ar. kāfir* infidel, pagan, *fr. kafara* to  
**Ka'fir** (kä'fër) } be skeptical in religious matters.] 1. A

native of Kafristan, in Asia. 2. A member of an intelligent and powerful negroid race of South Africa.  
**Kafir, or Kaffir, corn.** A grain-yielding sorghum, a variety of durra, or Indian millet.  
**kail, kail'yard'**. *Vars.* of **KALE, KALEYARD**.  
**kai'nite** (kī'nit), *n.* Also **kai'nit** (kī'nit). [*Gr. κάλιος* recent.] *Min.* A natural salt consisting of potassium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, magnesium chloride, and water of hydration. It is used as a fertilizer, etc.  
**kai'ser** (kī'zër), *n.* [*G, fr. L. Caesar.*] Emperor; — a title of: a Holy Roman emperors. *Obs. or Hist.* b Austrian emperors. c Esp. [*cap.*], German emperors (since 1871).  
**kaj'e-put**. *Var.* of **CAJUPUT**.  
**ka'ka** (kä'kä), *n.* [*Maori kaka* a parrot; — so named from its note.] A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*). It is olive-brown marked with gray and red.  
**ka'ka-po'** (kä'kä-pö'), *n.* [*Maori.*] A singular parrot (*Strigops habrotilus*) peculiar to New Zealand. Although it has well-developed wings, it can fly but little.

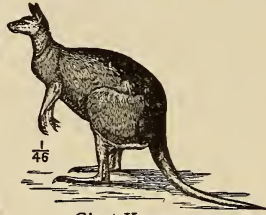
L

**K = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in *Guide to Pronunciation*. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, **Signs, etc.**, precede **Vocabulary**. || **Foreign Word.** + combined with = equals.

M



**kale, kail** (kāl), *n.* [Scot. *kale*, *kail*, *cale*, northern form of *cole*.] 1. Cole or colewort; in Scotland, *Colloq.*, any plant of the cabbage tribe. 2. A variety of cabbage with curled leaves. 3. A broth or soup of kale; vegetable soup. *Scot.*  
**ka-lei-do-scope** (ká-l'í-dó-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *εἶδος* form + *-scope*.] An instrument containing loose pieces of colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged as to exhibit symmetrical varicolored forms, changing as the position of the instrument is changed.  
**ka-lei-do-scop'ic** (-skóp'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to a kaleidoscope; hence: varying; variegated.  
**kal'ends.** Var. of CALEND.  
**kale worm.** The larva of a cabbage butterfly.  
**kale'yard', kail'yard'** (ká'l'yárd'), *n.* A kale garden. *Scot.*  
**kailyard school,** a school of writers who describe common Scottish life with much use of the vernacular.  
**kal'í** (ká'l'í), *n.* [Ar. *قال*.] Glasswort.  
**kal'mi-a** (ká'l'mí-á), *n.* [NL., after Peter *Kalm*, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Any of a small genus (*Kalmia*) of North American laurel-like evergreen shrubs with handsome corymbose flowers, including mountain laurel (*K. latifolia*) and sheep laurel (*K. angustifolia*).  
**Kal'muck, Kal'muk** (ká'l'múk), *n.* 1. A member of any of a confederacy of Buddhist Mongol tribes, mostly of western China. 2. The language of the Kalmucks.  
**kal'pak.** Var. of CALPAC.  
**kal'so-mine** (ká'l'só-mín), Var. of CALCIMINE.  
**kame** (kám), *n.* 1. Scot. & Northern Eng. var. of COMB. 2. A short ridge, hill, or hillock of stratified drift.  
**kam'sin.** Var. of KHAM-SIN.  
**Kan'a-ka** (ká'n'á-ká; ká-nák'á), *n.* [Native name, prop. a man.] A member of the native race of Hawaii; hence, a Polynesian or Melanesian.  
**Ka'na-rese'** (ká'ná-réz'; -rés'), *a.* Of or pert. to Kanara, in India. — *n.* One of a civilized Dravidian people of southern India; also, their language.  
**kan'ga-roo'** (ká'n'gá-róo'), *n.*; *pl.* -roos (-róoz'). Any of a family (*Macropodidae*, esp. genus *Macropus*) of herbivorous leaping marsupials of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands.  
**kan-garoo rat.** Any of numerous pouched, nocturnal, burrowing rodents (genera *Dipodomys* and *Perodipus*) of parts of the western United States and Mexico.  
**kan-tar'** (ká'n-tár'), *n.* [Ar. *قنطار*.] A varying weight of Syria, Egypt, etc., corresponding to the hundredweight.  
**Kant'ian** (ká'n'tí-án), *a.* Of or pertaining to Immanuel Kant; conformed or relating to the doctrine of Kant. — *n.* A follower of Kant.  
**Kant'ian-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), who held that the content of experience comes from sense perception, but that its form is given a priori and comes from the activity of the mind itself.  
**ka'o-lin** (ká'ó-lín; ká'-), *n.* [Chin. *kaoling*, prop., high ka'o-line] hill; — from the place where first found.] A pure white clay used to form the paste of porcelain.  
**|| Ka-pell'meis'ter** (ká-pél'mís'tér), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., fr. *kapelle* chapel, private band of a prince + *meister* a master.] *Musíc.* A leader or conductor, as of a chapel choir.  
**ka'pok** (ká'pók), *n.* [Javanese.] The mass of silky fibers about the seeds of the silk-cotton tree (*Ceiba pentandra*).  
**kap'pa** (ká'p'á), *n.* [Gr. *κάππα*.] The tenth letter [Κ, κ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *k*, but often transliterated by *c*.  
**ka'ra-kul'** (ká'rá-kóol'), *n.* [Russ. *karakul'* curly fleece, of certain sheep.] Astrakhan, esp. in the fine grades.  
**kar'ma** (ká'r'má; Skr. *kár'má*), *n.* [Skr.] 1. *Buddhism.* The effect of a person's acts on his lot in the future existence. 2. *Theos.* The doctrine of fate as the inflexible result of cause and effect; the law of retribution.  
**ka-roo'** (ká-róo'), *n.*; *pl.* -roos' (-róoz'). [Hottentot *karó* dry, arid.] One of the dry table-lands of South Africa.  
**— a. [cap.] Geol.** Designating, or belonging to, a great series (the *Karoo system*), of shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in South Africa, which includes the Permian and Triassic systems of that region.  
**ka-ross'** (ká-rós'), *n.* [Native name.] A square garment or rug of skins worn by the native blacks. *South Africa.*  
**kar'y-o** (-í-ó), *a.* A combining form from Greek *κάρυον*, *nút.* used specif. in biology to denote *nucleus* of a cell.  
**kar'y-o-ki-ne'sis** (-kí-né'sís; -kí-né'sís), *n.* [NL.; *karyo-* + Gr. *κινέω* to move.] *Biol.* = MITOSIS. — **ki-net'ic, a.**  
**kar'y-om'i-tome** (ká'r'í-óm'í-tóm), *n. Biol.* The network of fibers of which the nucleus of a cell is in part composed.



Giant Kangaroo.

**kar'y-o-plasm** (ká'r'í-ó-pláz'm), *n. Biol.* The protoplasm of the nucleus. — **kar'y-o-plas'mic, a.**  
**kar'y-o-some** (-ó-sóm'), *n.* [*karyo-* + 2d *-some*.] *Biol.* A nucleoluslike body in the chromatin network of the cell nucleus; — opp. to *plasmosome*. See CELL, *Illust.* **b** Nucleus of a cell.  
**Kash-mir'í-an** (kásh-mér'í-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Kashmir or its people. — *n.* A native of Kashmir.  
**ka-tab'a-sis** (ká-táb'á-sís), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-séz). [Gr. *κατάβασις*, fr. *καταβαίνω* to go down.] *Lit.*, a going down; [*cap.*] the return march to the sea of the Greek auxiliaries of the Anabasis; hence, any similar retreat.  
**kat'a-bol'ic** (ká't'á-ból'ík), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, katabolism. — **kat'a-bol'í-cal-ly** (-í-kál-ly), *a.*  
**ka-tab'o-lism** (ká-táb'ó-líz'm), *n.* [Gr. *κατάβω* + *βάλλω* to throw.] *Biol. & Physiol.* Destructive metabolism; — opposed to *anabolism*. It involves release of energy and results in excretion products.  
**ka-tal'y-sis, kat'a-lyt'ic,** etc. Vars. of CATALYSIS, -LYTIC, etc.  
**kat'a-mor'phism** (ká't'á-mór'fíz'm), *n.* See METAMORPHISM.  
**ka-thar'sis** (ká-thár'sís), *n.* [Gr. *κάθαρσις*, fr. *καθαίρω* to cleanse.] The effects produced on the spectator through pity and fear working a purification of the emotions; — a term used by Aristotle.  
**kath'o-dal, kath'ode,** etc. Vars. of CATHODAL, etc.  
**ka'ty-did'** (ká'tí-díd'), *n.* Any of several large green, arboreal, American orthopterous insects of the grasshopper family (*Locustidae*); — so called from the shrill sounds made by the males by means of stridulating organs at the bases of the front wings.  
**kau'ri** (kou'rí), *n.* [Native name.] 1. A large New Zealand timber tree (*Dammara australis*) of the pine family. 2. Its wood. 3. Any other species of the same genus.  
**kauri resin, gum, or copal.** A resinous product of the kauri, found in the form of yellow or brown lumps in the ground where the trees have grown. It is used for making varnish, and as a substitute for amber. See COPAL.  
**ka'va** (ká'vá), *n.* [Polynesian.] A shrubby species of pepper (*Piper methysticum*), from the root of which an intoxicating beverage is made by the Polynesians; also, the beverage.  
**Kay, Sir** (ká). A rude, boastful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of Arthur.  
**kay'ak** (ké'yák), *n.* [Eskimo.] An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin with a covering to lace about the paddler.  
**Kayles** (káyl), *n. pl.* 1. The set of pins used in a kind of ninepins or skittles. 2. [Construed as a *sing.*] The game itself. *Both Dial. Eng. & Ir.*  
**ke'a** (ká'á; *collq.* ké'tá), *n.* [Maori.] A large New Zealand parrot (*Nestor notabilis*), chiefly dull green in color, which kills sheep for the fat about the kidneys.  
**keck** (kék), *v. i.* To heave or retch; feel nausea.  
**keck'le** (kék'lé), *v. t.*; -LED (-ld) — LING (-líng). *Naut.* To wind with rope, chain, or the like, to prevent chafing.  
**keck'sy** (kék'sí), *n.*; *pl.* -sies (-síz) = KEX.  
**Ke'dar** (ké'dár), *n. Bib.* A tribe of tent dwellers of Arabia; later, a tribal confederacy ruled by kings, destroyed by the Assyrians under Assurbanipal. — **Ke'dar-ite, a.**  
**ked'dah** (kéd'á), *n.* [Malay *kedah*, fr. Ar. *qadah* hole.] An inclosure constructed to entrap wild elephants. *India.*  
**kedge** (kéj), *v. t. & i.*; KEGGED (kéjd); KEGG'ING. *Naut.* To move (a vessel) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it, and hauling the vessel up to it. — *n.* Also *kedge anchor*. A small anchor, used in light work, as *kedging*.  
**ke-ef'** (ké-é'), Var. of KEF.  
**keel** (kél), *n.* 1. A longitudinal single or built-up timber (or, in an iron vessel, a combination of plates) extending along the middle of the bottom of a vessel. 2. A ship. *Poetic.* 3. Something suggestive of a ship's keel; as: a *Bot. & Zool.* Any ridgelike process; a carina. *b. Aeronautics.* In a dirigible, a construction analogous to a ship's keel; in an aeroplane, a fin or fixed surface, serving merely to increase stability and hold the machine to its course.  
**— v. t. & i.** To turn up the keel of; turn over.  
**to keel over,** to upset; capsized; fall suddenly, as in a swoon. *Colloq.*  
**keel, n.** 1. A flat-bottomed ship, esp. a barge or lighter used on the Tyne for carrying coal; also, a barge load of coal; hence, a British weight for coal, equal to 2½ tons.  
**keel, n.** [Ir. & Gael. *cil* ruddle.] A red ochre; ruddle.  
**keel, v. t. & i.** [AS. *cēlan* to cool.] To cool; skim or stir to prevent boiling over. *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.*  
**keel'er** (kél'ér), *n.* A small or shallow tub. *Obs. or Dial.*  
**keel'haul'** (-hól'), *v. t. Naut.* To haul (a person) under the keel of a ship, by ropes, as by way of punishment.  
**keel'son** (kél'sín), **ke'l'son, n.** A strengthening structure in a ship above the keel and fixed to it.  
**keen** (kēn), *a.* [AS. *cēne* bold, wise.] 1. Sharp; having a fine edge or point. 2. Sharply painful; bitter; cutting; piercing; as, *keen sarcasm*; a *keen wind*; hence: a *Pungent* or *stinging*. *b* Vivid; shrill. 3. Eager; as, a *keen interest*; *keen sportsman*. 4. Sharp; acute; — said of sight, hearing,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



smell, etc. **5.** Acute of mind; having or showing mental acuteness; as, a *keen wit*. — **Syn.** Ardent; shrewd; biting, sarcastic. See **SHARP**.

**keen** (kēn), *n.* [*Fr. caoine*.] A wailing lamentation or dirge. — *v. t. & i.* To wail or bewail with the keen.

**keen'er** (kēn'ēr), *n.* A professional mourner who wails the keen at a funeral. *Ireland*.

**keen'y**, *adv.* In keen manner.

**keen'ness**, *n.* Keen quality; acuteness.

**keep** (kēp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. KEPT (kēpt); *v. pr. & vb. n. KEEP'ING*. [*AS. cēpan*.] **1.** To care; desire. **Obs.** **2.** To observe (something prescribed or obligatory); perform, as duty; celebrate, as a festival. **3.** To conform one's habits or conduct to (some prescribed routine, duty, etc.); attend; as, to *keep chapel*; *keep good hours*. **4.** To preserve or maintain; — variously, as: **a** To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; guard. **b** To attend on; have the care of; tend. **c** To hold; maintain; as, to *keep silence*; *keep watch*. **d** To cause to remain; maintain unchanged; as, to *keep away*, down, in, out, etc. **e** To support; as, to *keep a family*. **f** To have in one's service; maintain, as a servant, etc.; also, to lodge or feed for pay; as, to *keep boarders*. **g** To maintain a record of transactions, accounts, etc., in a book. **h** To have habitually for sale. **5.** To hold; retain; detain; as, to *keep a matter in mind*. **6.** **a** To reserve; withhold; as, to *keep one's counsel*. **b** To refrain from divulging, as a secret; conceal. **c** To remain or continue in; as, to *keep one's room*, etc.; frequent. **7.** To conduct or carry on; maintain; manage; continue; as, to *keep house* or school. — **Syn.** Confine, restrain; husband, preserve. See **CELEBRATE**. **to keep** (one) **company**, to pass time (with one) as for companionship or courtship. — **to k. one's distance**, to stand aloof; refrain from familiarity. — **to k. tab**, to keep count (of). — **to k. time**. **a** To run on time, as a watch. **b** To perform rhythmic movements in unison. — **to k. track** of, to keep one's self informed of.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To lodge. *Now Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* **2.** To continue; persevere; stay; as, *to keep to the right*. **3.** To last; endure; remain unimpaired or sweet; as, the milk had not *kept*. **4.** To be in session; as, school *keeps* today. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Guard; care; charge. *Archaic*. **2.** State of being kept; hence, resulting condition; as, to be in good *keep*. *Rare*. **3.** That which protects; stronghold; fortress; castle, etc.; specif., the donjon of a medieval castle. See **CASTLE**, *Illustr.* **4.** Maintenance; support; as, a horse's *keep*.

**keep'er** (kēp'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who watches, guards, maintains, etc., as one in charge of a prison, or a gamekeeper. **2.** Any of various devices to keep something in position. **3.** A fruit that keeps (esp. well).

**keep'ing** (kēp'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who keeps; observance; custody; also, retention; preservation. **2.** Maintenance; keep; support. **3.** Conformity; harmony; consistency; as, it is in *keeping* with his character. — **Syn.** Care, guardianship, custody, possession.

**keep'sake** (kēp'sāk'), *n.* Something kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

**keve** (kēv), *n.* [*AS. cyf*.] A vat or tub, as for mash.

**kef** (kēf), *n.* [*Ar. kaif*, vulgarly *kef*.] **1.** Langor; dreamy tranquillity, as from drugs. **2.** The smoking material producing this state, esp. Indian hemp; — in this sense usually spelt *keef*. [*In the Caucasus.*]

**kef'ir** (kēf'ēr), *n.* An effervescent liquor like kumis, used, *keg* (kēg), *n.* A small cask, usually of ten gallons or less.

**keit'lo-a** (kēit'lo-ā; kāt'-), *n.* [*Native name.*] The two-horned rhinoceros, of Bechuanaland, supposed by some to be a distinct species (*Rhinoceros keitloa*).

**ke'loid** (kē'loid), *a.* [*Gr. χηλή crab's claw + -oid-*.] *Med.* Of a tumor, forming hard, flat, irregular excrescences upon the skin. — *n.* A keloid tumor.

**kelp** (kēlp), *n.* **1.** Any of various large brown seaweeds (families *Fuaceae* and, esp., *Laminariaceae*). **2.** The ashes of seaweed, formerly much used in making glass and soap, now in making iodine.

**kel'pie**, **kel'py** (kēl'pī), *n.; pl. -PIES* (-pīz). *Scot. Myth.* A water spirit, usually horselike in form, believed to warn, as by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned, or to assist in their drowning.

**kel'son**, **Kelt**, **Kelt'ic**, **kel'ter**. Vars. of **KEELSON**, **CELT**, **CELTIC**, **KILTTER**.

**kel'ter**. Var. of **KILTTER**.

**ken** (kēn), *v. t.; KENNED (kēnd); **KEN'NING**. [*AS. cennan* to proclaim, or fr. related Icel. *kenna* to know.] **1.** To discern. *Archaic* or *Scot.* **2.** To know; understand. *Chiefly Scot.* **3.** To admit. *Obs., exc. Scots Law.* — *v. i.* To know (of or about). *Archaic* or *Scot.* — *n.* Cognizance; view; esp., reach of sight; range of perception; insight.*



Head of Keitloa. (44)

**kench** (kēnch), *n.* A bin in which fish or skins are salted. — *v. t.* To place or treat in a kench. *Both U. S.*

**Kenil-worth** H'vy (kēn'il-würth). [*From Kenilworth Castle, the ruins of which it overruns.*] A delicate trailing scrophulariaceous Old World plant (*Cymbalaria cymbalaria*) having ivylike leaves and small solitary lilac flowers.

**ken'nel** (kēn'ēl), *n.* The watercourse of a street; gutter.

**ken'nel**, *n.* [*F. chenil*, *LL. canile*, fr. *L. canis* dog.] **1.** A house for a dog or dogs; also (often in *pl.*), an establishment where dogs are bred. **2.** A pack of dogs. — *v. i.; -NELED* (-léd) or *-NELLED*; *-NEL-ING* or *-NEL-LING*. To lie or lodge in a kennel; to retire into a kennel or lair. — *v. t.* To put or keep in a kennel.

**ke'no** (kē'nō), *n.* A form of lotto used in gambling.

**ke-no'sis** (kē-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κενωσις* an emptying, fr. *kenos* empty.] *Theol.* Christ's action of "emptying himself" (*Phil. ii. 7, R. V.*) on becoming man, interpreted as the self-renunciation of the divine nature, wholly or in part; also, any of various theories based upon this.

**Kent'ish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Kent, in England.

**ken'tledge** (kēn'tlēj), *n.* *Naut.* Pig-iron ballast.

**Ken-tuck'y** (kēn-tūk'ī), *n.* One of the United States.

**Kentucky blue grass**, a valuable pasture and meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*), reaching its finest development in the central United States, esp. in Kentucky. — **K. coffee bean**, the seed of the Kentucky coffee tree; also, the tree itself. — **K. coffee tree**, a tall North American casalpiniaceous tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

**kep'ī** (kēp'ē), *n.* [*F. képi*, of G. origin.] A military cap having a round flat top sloping to the front, and a visor.

**kept** (kēpt), *pret. & p. p.* of **KEEP**.

**ke-ram'ic** (kē-rām'ik), **ke-ram'ics**. Vars. of **CERAMIC**, etc.

**ker'a-tin** (kēr'ā-tin), *n.* [*Gr. κέρας, -aros*, horn.] The nitrogenous basis of such tissues as horn, hair, feathers, etc.

**ker'a-toid** (kēr'ā-toid), *a.* [*Gr. κέρας, -aros*, horn + *-oid-*.] Resembling a horn or horny tissue.

**ker'a-tol** (kēr'ā-tōl; -tōl), *n.* [*Gr. κέρας, κέρατος*, horn.] A kind of artificial leather having a hard surface. *Trade Name.*

**ke-rau'no-graph** (kē-rō'nō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. κεραυνος thunder-bolt + -graph.*] *Meteor.* An apparatus for autographically recording the existence of a distant thunderstorm.

**kerb** (kūrb). Var. of **CURE**. — **kerb'stone**, *n.* *Both Brit.*

**ker'chief** (kūr'chif), *n.* [*OF. cuevrechif* head covering; *covrir* to cover + *chief* head. See **COVER**; **CHIEF**.] **1.** A cloth worn as a covering for the head, or otherwise for protection or ornament. **2.** A handkerchief.

**kerf** (kūrf), *n.* [*AS. cyrf* a cutting off, *ceorfan* to cut, carve.] **1.** Act of cutting; a cut or stroke. **2.** The slit or notch made in cutting or sawing. **3.** Something cut off; a cutting.

**ker'rite** (kē'rīt), *n.* [*Gr. κηρός wax.*] An insulating material made of tar or asphaltum, oils, and sulphur.

**ker'mes** (kūr'mēz), *n.* [*F. kermès*, fr. *Ar. & Per. qirmiz*.] **1.** The dried bodies of the females of certain scale insects (genus *Kermes*) allied to the cochineal insects. They contain coloring matter analogous to carmine. **2.** A dwarf European evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) on which kermes insects feed.

**ker'mis** (kūr'mis), **ker'mess** (-mēs), *n.* [*D. kermis*, prop., church Mass.] **1.** In and near the Low countries (Netherlands, Belgium, etc.), a local outdoor festival and fair. **2.** An indoor entertainment and fair. *U. S.*

**kern** (kūr'n), *n.* [*F. carne* a projecting angle, *L. cardo, cardinis*, a hinge. *Oxf. E. D.*] A part of the face of a printing type which projects beyond the body, or shank. — *v. t.* To form with a kern; also, to smooth (type) about the kern.

**kern**, **kerne**, *n.* [*Ir. ceatharnach* foot soldier, *ceatharn* band of soldiers.] **1.** A light-armed (esp. medieval) Celtic foot soldier of Ireland or Scotland; also, a body of kerns. **2.** A rude peasant of the wilder parts of Ireland.

**ker'nel** (kūr'nēl), *n.* [*AS. cyrnēl*, fr. *corn* grain.] **1.** A seed, as of an apple. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A whole grain or seed of a cereal, as of wheat or corn. **3.** The part of a seed within the integuments; hence, the endocarp in nuts, drupes, or other seedlike fruits. **4.** The central or essential part of anything; gist; core; as, the *kernel* of an argument.

**ker'o-sene** (kēr'ō-sēn'), *n.* [*Gr. κηρός wax.*] An illuminating oil formerly distilled from bituminous shale etc. (hence called *coal oil*), but now chiefly from petroleum.

**Ker'ry** (kēr'ī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). [*From Kerry, county in Ireland.*] One of an Irish breed of small, entirely black cattle, noted for the quality of their milk.

**ker'sey** (kūr'sī), *n.; pl. -SEYS* (-sīz). [*Prob. fr. Kersey* in Eng.] **1.** A kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed. **2. In *pl.* Varieties of kersey; or trousers made of kersey.**

**ker'sey-mere** (-mēr), *n.* [*For cassimere*, confounded with *kersey*.] A kind of woolen cloth. = **CASSIMERE**.

**kes'trel** (kēs'trēl), *n.* A small European falcon (*Cerchneis tinnunculus*) noted for its hovering against a wind.

**ketch** (kēch), *n.* [*Prob. fr. catch*, *n.* or *v.*] *Naut.* A kind of strongly built, two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged or, formerly, square-rigged vessel.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**ketch'up** (kěch'úp), *n.* [Malay *kěchap*.] Catchup.  
**ke'tene** (kě'tén), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless gas, H<sub>2</sub>C:CO, of penetrating odor, got by decomposing acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydride by high heat, as in the electric arc.  
**ke'tone** (kě'tón), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any of an important group of compounds including acetone. They are related to the aldehydes and are either colorless volatile liquids of ethereal odor, or crystalline solids.—**ke-ton'ic** (kě-tón'ík), *a.*  
**ket'le** (kě'tl'), *n.* [ME. *ketel*.] **1.** A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; pot; esp., a teakettle. **2.** A kettledrum.  
**ket'le-drum'** (-drúm'), *n.* A drum with a hollow hemisphere of thin copper or brass for the body.  
**kettle hole.** *Geol.* A steep-sided hollow without surface drainage, esp. in glacial drift.  
**kev'el** (kěv'el), *n.* *Naut.* A strong cleat or peg, usually used in pairs, to which sheets, etc., are belayed.



**kex** (kěks), *n.* The dry stalk of various low-stemmed plants, as cow parsnip. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*  
**key** (kē), *n.* [Sp. *cayo*.] A low island or reef.  
**key**, *n.* [AS. *cæg*.] **1.** An instrument to shoot or draw the bolt of a lock. **2.** That which affords or prevents entrance, control, etc.; as, the *key* of a defense; hence; that which serves to solve or explain; as, the *key* to a riddle, a map, etc.; specif., a word-for-word translation, a book or table containing solutions to problems, etc. **3.** Something resembling a key in form or function, as a watch key; specif., *Mach.*, etc., a wedge or pin fitting into a space so as to hold parts in place, as the keystone of an arch. **4.** In various instruments and machines, as a piano, typewriter, etc., a lever actuating the mechanism or regulating the action. **5. Music.** **a** The keynote of a scale. *Obs.* **b** A system of tones based on their relation to a keynote, from which it is named; the tonality of a certain scale; as the key of C major. **6.** Tone of voice; as, a plaintive key. **7.** Hence, characteristic style, tone, or intensity of thought, expression, etc. **8. Bot.** = KEY FRUIT. **9. Advertising.** The matter used to key an advertisement. See *KEY*, *v. t.*, 4.  
**— v. t.** **1.** To lock with or as with a key. **2. Specif.:** *Mach.* **a** To secure by means of a key, as a hammer head, a pulley on a shaft, etc. **b** To finish off (an arch) by inserting the keystone; — sometimes with *in* or *up*. **3. Music.** To regulate the pitch of; also fig., esp. with *up*; as, *keyed up* to a high pitch of excitement. **4. Advertising.** To insert in (an advertisement) matter intended to identify answers to it.  
**key'board'** (kě'bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** The bank or row of keys on an organ, pianoforte, etc. **2.** The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, etc.  
**keyed** (kēd), *a.* **1.** Having keys, as a musical instrument. **2.** Fastened by a key or keystone. **3.** Set to a key, as a tune.  
**key fruit.** A samara, or winged fruit, as that of the maple.  
**key'hole'** (kě'hōl'), *n.* A hole for receiving a key.  
**key'note'** (-nōt'), *n.* **1. Music.** The tonic, or fundamental tone, of a key or tonality. **2.** Fundamental fact or idea.  
**Keys** (kēz), *n. pl.* The officials (twenty-four) constituting the House of Keys, the representative assembly of the Isle of Man.  
**key'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* **1. Arch.** The wedge-shaped piece at the center of the crown of an arch. **2.** Fig., a part or force on which associated things depend.  
**key'way'** (kě'wā'), *n.* **1. Mach.** A groove or channel for a key, as in a shaft or in the hub of a pulley. **2.** The aperture for the key in locks having flat steel keys, as distinguished from the *keyhole* of an ordinary lock.  
**kha'ki** (kă'kē), *a.* [Hind. *khākī*, lit., dusty, dust-colored, fr. Per. *khāk* dust.] Dull brownish yellow or drab; — applied to cloth, orig., a stout cotton cloth.—*n.* Any kind of khaki cloth or a uniform of it.  
**kham'sin** (kăm'sin; kăm-sēn'), *n.* [Ar. *kham'sin*, fr. *kham'sin*, oblique case *kham'sin*, fifty; — it blows for about fifty days, from March till May.] A hot southerly periodical wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara.  
**khan** (kăn; kân), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *khān*.] In the Orient, a caravansary or resthouse.  
**khan**, *n.* [Per. & Tatar *khān*.] Literally, lord; prince; — a Tatar title of rulers of Mongol, Tatar, and Turkish tribes, and of dignitaries in Persia, Afghanistan, etc.  
**khan'ate** (-āt), *n.* Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.  
**khed'ah** (kě'dāh). Var. of KEDDAH.  
**khe-dive'** (kě-dēv'), *n.* [F. *khédive*, Per. *khedīw* prince.] The title of Turkish viceroys in Egypt from 1807 to 1914.  
**khid'mat-gar**, **khid'mut-gar** (kíd'mūt-găr), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *khidmatgār*.] A male waiter. *India*.  
**Khomd** (kōnd), *n.* A Dravidian of a group of tribes of Orissa, India, a section of whom were noted for human sacrifices.  
**kibe** (kīb), *n.* A chapped or ulcerated chilblain.  
**kib'lāh** (kīb'lā), *n.* [Ar. *qiblah*, prop., anything opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer.  
**ki'bosh** (kīb'ōsh; kīb-'bōsh'), *n.* Nonsense; stuff; also, fashion; style. *Slang*.  
**to put the kibosh on**, to do for; dispose of. *Slang*.

**kick** (kĭk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *kiken*.] **1.** To strike, thrust, or hit, with or as with the foot or feet; of a horse, ass, etc., specif., to have a habit of kicking. **2.** To object strenuously or grumblingly. **3.** Of a firearm, to recoil, or recoil against, when fired. **4. Football.** To score (a goal) by kicking.  
**— n.** **1.** Act of one who, or that which, kicks; also, power or aptness to kick. **2.** The indentation at the bottom of a molded glass bottle. **3.** The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocketknife, keeping the edge of the blade from the spring. See *POCKETKNIFE*, *Illust.*

**kick'er** (kĭk'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, kicks.  
**kick'off**, *n.* *Amer. Football.* Act of making a place kick down the field from the 40-yard mark of the side kicking, in commencing play at certain stages.  
**kick'shaw'** (kĭk'shō'), **kick'shaws'** (-shōz'), *n.* [F. *quelque chose* something.] **1.** Any trifling, trumpery thing; a toy. **2.** A fancy dish; tidbit.  
**kid** (kĭd), *n.* A small wooden tub, esp. a sailors' mess tub.  
**kid**, *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** A young goat. **2.** Flesh or skin of a kid; a thing made of kid; as: **a** A kind of leather. **b** In *pl. kid* gloves. **3.** A child. *Colloq. or Slang.* — *v. i.*; *KID'DED*; *KID'DING*. To bring forth young; — said of a goat or an antelope. — *v. t.* To hoax; to humbug; make fun of. *Slang*.  
**Kid'der-min'ster** (kĭd'ēr-min'stēr), *n.* A kind of ingrain carpet, named from an English town.  
**kid'nap'** (kĭd'năp'), *v. t.*; -NAP'ED (-năpt') or -NAP'PED'; -NAP'ING or -NAP'PING. [kĭd a child + E. dial. *nap* to seize.] To carry (any one) away by unlawful force or by fraud, and against his will, or to detain (one) for that purpose. — **kid'nap'er** (-ēr), **kid'nap'per**, *n.*  
**kid'ney** (kĭd'nē), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nēz). **1. Anat.** Either of the pair of glandular organs, situated in the body cavity near the spinal column and behind the peritoneum, that excrete urea, uric acid, etc., as a urinary or renal organ. **2.** Temperament; disposition; sort; kind; as, "spendthrifts, and other fools of that *kidney*."  
**kidney bean.** The common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). There are numerous varieties.  
**kidney vetch.** A perennial fabaceous herb of Europe and Asia (*Anthyllus vulneraria*), once used as a remedy for renal disorders. It is frequently cultivated for sheep fodder.  
**kief.** See *KEEF*. [bleached, etc.]  
**kier** (kēr), *n.* A large vat in which goods are boiled.  
**kie'sel-guhr'** (kē'zēl-gōor'), *n.* [G., fr. *kiesel* flint + *guhr* sediment.] A deposit of fine, usually white, siliceous powder, composed chiefly or wholly of the remains of diatoms, used esp. as an absorbent in making dynamite.  
**kil'der-kiln** (kĭl'dēr-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *kindeken*, *kinneken*, small barrel.] A cask, or small barrel; hence, an old English measure, usually equal to 18 (formerly beer, now imperial) gallons, or two firkins.  
**kil'erg'** (kĭl'erg'), *n.* [*kilo-* + *erg*.] One thousand ergs.  
**kill** (kĭl), *n.* [D. *kil*.] A channel; creek; river; stream; — used also in comb., as in *Catskill*. *Local*, U. S.  
**kill** (kĭl), *v. t.* [ME. *killen*, *kellen*, *cullen*, to kill, strike.] **1.** To deprive of life; slay. **2.** To deprive of vital or active quality; destroy; ruin; neutralize; put an end to. **3.** To consume (time). **b** To defeat or veto, as a bill. *c Print.* To mark or designate (matter) as not to be used.  
**Syn.** Kill, slay, dispatch, slaughter, murder, assassinate. Kill is the general term for depriving of life; slay is now elevated or poetic; dispatch emphasizes the idea of making quickly away with; to slaughter is to kill with savage or bloody violence; to murder is to kill with malicious forethought and intention; to assassinate is to murder suddenly, treacherously, or by stealth.  
**— n.** Act of killing; also, an animal killed, esp. as prey.  
**kill'deer'** (-dēr'), *n.* Also **kill'dee** (kĭl'dē). A species of plover (*Oxyechus vociferus*); — so named from its cry.  
**kill'er** (kĭl'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, kills. **2.** Any of several rapacious gregarious cetaceans (esp. *Orca gladiator*) of the dolphin family, found mostly in northern seas.  
**kil'lick** (kĭl'ĭk), *n.* A small anchor; also, a kind of anchor formed by a stone, usually inclosed by pieces of wood fastened together; sometimes, loosely, any anchor.  
**kil'li-fish'** (kĭl'ĭ-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several small American cyprinodont fishes (genus *Fundulus* and allied genera), usually marked with black, much used as bait.  
**kil'li-ki-nick'** (-ĭ-kĭ-nĭk'). Var. of *KINKINKINC*.  
**kill'ing**, *n.* Captivating; irresistible. *Colloq.*  
**kiln** (kĭl; kĭln), *n.* [AS. *cyln*, *cylen*, L. *culina* kitchen.] A furnace or heated chamber for burning or heating something, as brick or lime.  
**kiln'dry'**, *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.  
**kil'o** (kĭl'ō), *n.*, *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [F.] Short for KILOGRAM.  
**kil'o-** (kĭl'ō-). [F. *kilo-*. See *KILOGRAM*.] A prefix meaning thousand, used in names of units of measurement as in *kil'o-cal'o* (die) (-kăl'ō-rĭ), a great calorie (see *CALORIE*), *kil'o-dyne* (-dĭn), *kilovolt*, *kilowatt*, etc., a unit of 1,000 dynes, volts, watts, respectively, etc.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nat'ure, verd'ure (87);



**kil'o-gram, kil'o-gramme** (-grām), *n.* [F. *kilogramme*; *kilo-* (fr. Gr. *χίλιοι* a thousand) + *gramme* gram.] *Metric System.* A measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.34 grains). *Abbr., kg.*

**kil'o-gram-me'ter, or -me'tre** (-grām-mē'tēr), *n.* *Mech.* A unit (about 7½ foot pounds) of energy or work, being the amount expended in raising one kilogram one meter.

**kil'o-li'ter, kil'o-li'tre** (-lē'tēr), *n.* [F. *kilolitre*. See **KILO-GRAM**; **LITER**.] A thousand liters, or a cubic meter. *Abbr., kl.*

**kil'o-me'ter, kil'o-me'tre** (-mē'tēr), *n.* [F. *kilomètre*. See **KILOGRAM**; **METER**.] One thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, nearly five eighths of a mile). *Abbr., km. — kil'o-me'tric* (-mēt'rik), *kil'o-me'tri-cal* (-rī-kāl), *a.*

**kilt** (kilt), *n.* A kind of short plaited petticoat worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men; hence, any similar garment. — *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin.] To tuck up, as the clothes. *Chiefly Scot.*

**kilt'ed** (kilt'ēd; 24), *p. a.* 1. Wearing a kilt. 2. Plaited like kilted. 3. Tucked or fastened up; — said of petticoats, etc.

**kil'ter** (kil'tēr), **kel'ter** (kēl'tēr), *n.* Order; proper condition; — esp. in *out of, or in, kiltter*. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**kilt'ing, n.** *Dressmaking.* A series of perpendicular flat plaits, each covering about half the preceding one.

**kim'ber-lite** (kim'bēr-līt), *n.* [From *Kimberley*.] *Petrog.* A greenish blue diamond-bearing claylike peridotite, of South Africa.

**ki-mo'no** (kī-mō'nō; *Jap.* kim'fō-nō), *n.*; *pl. -nos* (-nōz). [Jap.] A kind of loose Japanese gown, or one imitating it.

**kin** (kīn), *n.* Also **kinge** (kīn). [Gr. *κινεῖν* to move.] *Physics.* The unit velocity in the C. G. S. system. It is a velocity of one centimeter per second.

**kin** (kīn), *n.* [AS. *cynn* kin, race, people.] 1. A group of persons of the same stock, race, or family; a sept, clan, tribe, or people. *Archaic.* 2. Relatives collectively; kindred; also, a kinsman or relative. 3. Relationship; connection by birth or marriage. — *a.* Kindred; related; akin.

**-kin** (-kīn). [Of LG. origin.] A suffix forming nouns, and denoting *little*, as in *lambkin, little lamb; ladykin*, etc.

**kin'ēs-the'si-a, kin'ēs-the'si-a** (kīn'ēs-thē'sī-ā; kī'nēs-), *n.* Kinesthesia.

**kin'ēs-the'sis, kin'ēs-the'sis** (kīn'ēs-thē'sīs; kī'nēs-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *κινεῖν* to move + *αἰσθησις* perception.] The sense of muscular effort. — **the'tic** (-thēt'ik), *a.*

**kind** (kīnd), *n.* [AS. *cynd, gecynd, geynde*.] 1. Nature; as, the law of *kind*. *Archaic.* 2. Character; style; way. *Archaic.* 3. A natural group, class, or division; as, the bird *kind*. 4. A class; sort; description; as, several *kindsof* men. **Syn.** Species, genus, sort, nature, style, character. — **Kind, sort** are often used without distinction. But sort sometimes implies some disparagement or contempt.

**in kind**, in the produce or designated commodity itself, as distinguishing from its value in money; as, the revenues were paid *in kind*.

— *a.* [AS. *cynde, gecynde*, natural, innate. See **KIND, n.**] 1. Natural; native; also, of good nature. *Obs. or Dial.* 2. Having feelings befitting our common nature; benevolent; sympathetic; gracious; also, proceeding from, or characterized by, such feelings. 3. Loving, affectionate. *Rare.* 4. Gentle; tractable; as a horse. — **Syn.** Benign, beneficent, bounteous, forbearing, tender, humane, good, lenient, clement, mild, obliging, friendly, amicable.

**kin'der-gar'ten** (kīn'dēr-gār'tēr), *n.* [G., lit., children's garden.] A school for beginning the education of children by gratifying and cultivating their normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, etc. — **gart'ner** (-gār'tnēr), *n.*

**kind'-heart'ed** (kīnd'hār'tēd), *a.* Having kindness of nature; humane; sympathetic. — **kind'-heart'ed-ness, n.**

**kind'le** (kīn'dl), *v. t.*; **kind'led** (-dld); **-ding** (-dlīng). [Of Scand. origin.] 1. To set on fire; ignite; light. 2. To inflame, as the passions; rouse; incite. 3. To light up or inflame as if with flame.

**Syn.** Kindle, ignite, inflame. **Kindle** is used in both lit. and fig. senses; to **ignite** is now popularly used in the sense of *kindle*, and is rarely fig.; to **inflame**, now chiefly fig., is to kindle to excessive or violent heat or passion.

— *v. i.* 1. To take fire. 2. To grow warm or animated.

**kind'li-ness** (kīnd'lī-nēs), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; also, a kindly deed. 2. Propitious or favorable character.

**kind'ling** (kīnd'dlīng), *n.* 1. Act of igniting or inflaming. 2. Combustible material for starting a fire; — often in *pl.*

**kind'ly** (kīnd'ly), *a.*; **-li-er** (-lī-ēr); **-li-est**. [AS. *cyndelic, geyndelic*.] 1. Natural; native; hereditary. *Obs. or Scots Law.* 2. Humane; sympathetic; hence; benevolent; gra-



1 Kilt; 2 Plaid; 3 Brooch; 4 Sporrans; 5 Glenangary Bonnet; 6 Dirk.

**cious.** 3. Favorable; mild; agreeable; beneficent. — *adv.* [AS. *gecyndelīce*.] In a kind manner; affectionately; with good will.

**kind'ness** (kīnd'nēs), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being kind; beneficence; rarely, kind feeling; affection. 2. A kind act. — **Syn.** Good will, benignity, grace, tenderness, compassion, clemency, mildness, gentleness, favor.

**kind'dred** (kīn'drēd), *n.* [ME. *kinrede, kynrede, kyndreden*; AS. *cynn kin, race + ræden* rule, condition.] 1. Relationship; affinity; kinship. 2. The family or stock to which one belongs. — **Syn.** Kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen. — *a.* Of the same family or race; related; of the like nature or properties; cognate. — **Syn.** See **CONGENIAL**.

**kinge** (kīn), *n. pl.* [For older *kyen*, formed like *oxen*, fr. AS. *cū, pl. of cū cōw*.] Cows. *Archaic or Poetic.*

**kin'e-mat'ics** (kīn'ē-māt'iks; kī'nē-), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) [Gr. *κίνημα, κίνηματος*, motion.] *Physics.* Science of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes. — **kin'e-mat'ic** (-ik), **kin'e-mat'i-cal** (-kāl), *a.*

**kin'e-mat'o-graph** (kīn'ē-māt'ō-grāf; kī'nē-), **kin'e-o-graph** (kīn'ē-ō-grāf; kī'nē-). Vars. of **CINEMATOGRAPH, CINEOGRAPH.**

**kin'ēs-the'si-a, -the'sis, -thet'ic.** Vars. of **KINÆSTHESIA**, etc.

**ki-net'ic** (kī-nēt'ik; kī-), *a.* [Gr. *κινητικός*, fr. *κινεῖν* to move.] *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or due to, motion; — often contrasted with *potential*; as, *kinetic energy*.

**ki-net'ics** (-nēt'iks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) The branch of dynamics treating of the changes of motion produced by forces.

**ki-ne'to-graph** (kī-nē'tō-grāf; kī-), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *-graph*.] A cinematograph.

**ki-ne'to-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *-scope*.] 1. A machine for producing moving pictures, using a moving film carrying instantaneous views of a changing scene. 2. = **CINEMATOGRAPH.**

**king** (kīng), *n.* [AS. *cyng, cyning*.] 1. A male sovereign; monarch. 2. In *pl.* [*cap.*] The historical books in the Old Testament recording the reigns of the kings of Israel and Judah. 3. A person likened to a king as being supreme or chief. 4. In games: *a Chess.* The principal piece, moving ordinarily one square in any direction, but obliged never to enter or remain in check. *Cl. CASTLING.* *b Cards.* A card bearing a picture of a king. *c Checkers.* A man that has moved entirely across the board.

**King Arthur.** A legendary king of Britain of the 6th century, who became the central figure of a great cycle of romance. He was said to have lived, with his wife, Guinevere, at Caerleon on the Usk, whence knights set out on chivalrous exploits.

**king'bird'** (kīng'būrd'), *n.* Any of several American flycatchers (genus *Tyrannus*), some of which are noted for their pugnacity.

**king'bolt'** (kīng'bōlt'), *n.* A vertical bolt holding in place the forward axle of a vehicle or a truck of a railroad car.

**king crab.** Any of several species of large marine arthropods (esp. genus *Xiphosurus*, syn. *Limulus*); a horseshoe crab. See *Illust.*

**king'craft'** (kīng'krāft'), *n.* The art of governing as a king.

**king'cup'** (-kūp'), *n.* Any of several common buttercups.

**king'dom** (-dūm), *n.* 1. The rank or attributes of a king; dominion. *Archaic.* 2. A state or territory. **King Crab.** ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) subject to a king or queen; also, the sphere in which one has control; domain. 3. The spiritual realm, having God as its head. 4. *Nat. Hist.* One of the three grand divisions including all natural objects: **mineral kingdom**, unorganized and lifeless substance and animals; **vegetable kingdom**, plants; **animal kingdom**, animals.

**king'fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Menticirrhus*) of American marine scianoid food fishes, esp. any of a species (*M. saxatilis*) of the Atlantic coast; — called also *whiting*. 2. The opah. 3. The pintado, or sierra.

**king'fish'er** (-fīsh'ēr), *n.* Any of a numerous family (*Alcedinidae*) of nonpasserine birds, mostly crested, bright-colored, and having a long, stout, sharp bill.

**King Horn.** The hero of various romances, a Christian prince, who is driven from his realm to a foreign country, and finally marries a king's daughter.

**king'let** (-lēt), *n.* 1. A little or insignificant king. 2. Any of several tiny birds (genus *Regulus*) resembling the warblers.

**king'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.* Kingly character or quality.

**king'ly** (-lī), *a.*; **-li-er** (-lī-ēr); **-li-est**. Of or becoming a king; royal; sovereign; regal. — *adv.* In a kingly manner. **Syn.** Royal, regal, imperial, majestic, august. — **Kingly, regal, royal.** *Kingly* and *regal* are often interchanged. But *kingly* oftener refers to the character of a king, or to dispositions, feelings, or purposes, which are kingly; *regal* relates rather to the office of a king, or (esp.) to its exter-

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.

L  
M



nal state or pomp; as, *kingly* courtesy, *kingly* condescension; *regal* state. *Regal* and *royal* are often interchanged; but *royal* commonly applies to that which is in any way associated with the crown.

**king-of-arms', king-at-arms', n., pl. KINGS-OF-ARMS, KINGS-AT-ARMS.** A chief heraldic officer of a country, as, in England, the Garter King-of-Arms, who regulates the arms of the peers and knights of the Garter (see GARTER, n., 2), and the provincial Clarenceux King-of-Arms and Norroy (lit. north roy or north king) King-of-Arms, having jurisdiction respectively south and north of the Trent.

**king'-pin', n. 1.** In bowling games: A pin in the center of the frame. **2.** The pin at the front apex of the frame. **2.** Hence, the principal or most important person in a group or an undertaking. *Colloq.* **3.** A kingbolt.

**king'-post', n. Carp.** A vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss with the base.

**king's, or queen's, English.** Correct or pure English.

**king's, or queen's, evidence.** *Eng. Law.* Evidence for the king or queen, that is, the crown or state; esp., the evidence voluntarily given by an accomplice who confesses the crime and testifies against his accomplices. Such evidence is called **state's evidence** in the United States.

**king's evil.** Scrofula; — so called because formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

**king'ship** (king'shîp), *n.* 1. State, office, or dignity of a king. **2.** Royal rule or government. **3.** Majesty.

**king truss.** *Carp.* A truss with a king-post.

**kink** (kînk), *n.* [From D. or Sw.] **1.** A twist or loop in a rope, thread, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself. **2.** A cramp or crick, as in the neck. **3.** An odd or unreasonable notion; crocheted; whim. — *v. i.* To form a kink, as a rope. — *v. t.* To cause to kink; make a kink in.

**kin'ka-jou'** (kîŋ'kâ-jôŋ'), *n.* [F., fr. native name.] A nocturnal, arboreal, prehensile-tailed, carnivorous mammal (*Potos caudivolutus*) of tropical America. It reaches three feet in length; it is easily tamed.

**kin'kle** (kîŋ'k'l), *n.* A little kink. — **kin'kled** (-k'ld), *a.*

**kin'ky** (kîŋ'k'y), *a.* Full of or having kinks; as, *kinky* hair.

**kin'ni-kin-nick', kin'ni-ki-nie'** (kîŋ'ni-kî-nîk'), *n.* [Indian, lit., a mixture.] A mixture consisting of leaves and bark, used by the American Indians for smoking.

**ki'no** (kî'no; kî'nô), *n.* A dark red or blackish product similar to catechu, used in medicine and in dyeing.

**kins'folk'** (kînz'fôk'), *n.* Relatives; kindred; kin.

**kin'ship** (kîŋ'shîp), *n.* Quality or state of being kin; relationship. — *Syn.* See AFFINITY.

**kins'man** (kînz'mân), *n.* One related by blood or (loosely) by marriage; a relative. — **kins'wom'an** (-wôom'ân), *n. fem.*

**ki-osc'** (kî-ôsk'), *n.* [Turk. *kiushk, kiöshk*, Per. *küshk*.] **1.** A Turkish open summerhouse or pavilion. **2.** A similar structure, as one used for a news stand, for a band stand, for the display of posters, bulletins, etc.

**kip** (kîp), *n. 1.* Hide or leather from a young or small beast. **2.** A set of such hides, the number varying with the beast.

**kip'per** (kîp'êr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *cypepera*.] **1.** A malesalmon or sea trout during or after spawning. **2.** A kippered salmon or herring. — *v. t.* To cure, by cleaning, salting, etc., and then drying or smoking.

**Kir-ghez'** (kîr-gêz'), *n., pl. -GHEZ (-gêz') or **-GHIZES** (-gêz'êz').*

A member of a widespread race of Turkic speech and Mongolian stock, chiefly of the steppe regions of Central Asia.

**kirk** (kîrk), *n.* [Scot. See CHURCH.] **1.** = CHURCH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2.* [Usually *cap.*, and with *the*.] Esp., in English usage, the Church of Scotland, as disting. from the Church of England or from the Scottish Episcopal Church.

**kirk'man** (kîrk'mân), *n. 1.* An ecclesiastic. *Chiefly Scot. 2.* A member or adherent of the Kirk (def. 2).

**kir'mess.** Var. of KERMSIS.

**kirn** (kîrn; kîrn), *n. Scot.* A harvest home.

**kirsch** (kêrsh), **kirsch'was'er** (-väs'êr), *n.* [G. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] A liquor distilled from the fermented juice of a European wild cherry (*Cerasus avium*).

**kir'tle** (kîr't'l), *n.* [AS. *cyrtel*.] *Archaic.* **1.** A man's tunic or coat. **2.** A woman's gown. — **kir'tled** (-t'ld), *a.*

**Kis'lev** (kîs'lêf), *n.* [Heb. *Kîstêv*.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**kiss'met** (kîs'mêt), *n.* [Per. & Ar. *qismat*.] Fate. *Oriental.*

**kiss** (kîs), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cyssan*, fr. *cois* a kiss.] **1. To touch or press with the lips, as a mark of greeting, forgiveness, farewell, etc.; salute with the lips. **2.** To touch gently or lightly. **3.** Specif.: *a Eng. Billiards.* To touch; as, the cue ball is *kissing* the red ball. *b Billiards, Pool, etc.* To collide, or collide with, very lightly, as one ball with another. — *n.* **1.** Act of kissing; a salute or caress with the lips. **2.** A gentle touch or contact. **3.** A small piece of confectionery.**

**kiss'er, n.** One who kisses.

**kissing bug.** Any of several species of blood-sucking, venomous hemipterous insects that sometimes bite the lips, causing painful sores, as is the cone-nose (which see).

**krist** (kîst), *n. Archaic.* = *cistr*.

**kit** (kîf), *n.* A kitten.

**kit, n.** A small violin.

**kit, n. 1.** A wooden tub, pail, or circular vessel, made of

staves bound with hoops, and of various sizes, kinds, and uses. **2.** A set or collection of tools or implements; an outfit; also, the box, bag, etc., in which such a set is carried, or the box, bag, etc., with the contents. **3.** A set; collection; — generally contemptuous; as, *the whole kit of them.* *Colloq.*

**kit'ch'en** (kîch'ên), *n.* [AS. *cyceene*, L. *coquina*, fr. *coquere* to cook.] **1.** A room fitted up for, or appropriated to, cookery. **2.** Looking department; cuisine. [kitchen.]

**kit'ch'en-er** (-ên-êr), *n.* One employed in, or in charge of, a kitchen.

**kit'ch'en-ette'** (-ê't'), *n.* A room combining a very small kitchen and a pantry, compactly fitted up.

**kitchen midden.** [Dan. *kjøkkenmøddings* kitchen leavings.] A refuse heap, mainly of the shells of edible mollusks, but usually with fragments of bone, implements, etc., marking the site of a primitive human habitation.

**kite** (kîf), *n.* [AS. *çifta*.] **1.** Any of certain birds of the hawk family (*Falconidae*), mostly small or medium-sized, with long narrow wings. **2.** One who is rapacious; a sharper, rogue, or rascal. **3.** A light frame covered, usually, with paper or cloth, for flying in the air at the end of a string. **4.** A piece of fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit. *Cant.* **5.** In *pl. Naut.* The lightest and, usually, loftiest sails, for use in light breezes, as skysails, flying-jib topsails, etc.

— *v. i.* To get money or credit by using "kites." *Cant.*

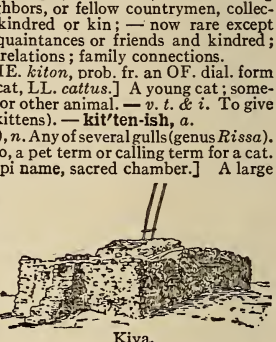
**kit'h** (kîth), *n.* [AS. *çifðe, çifð*, native land, fr. *cið* known.] Familiar friends, neighbors, or fellow countrymen, collectively; by confusion, kindred or kin; — now rare except in *kit'h* and *kin*, acquaintances or friends and kindred; now, often, kindred; relations; family connections.

**kit'ten** (kî't'n), *n.* [IME. *kiton*, prob. fr. an OF. dial. form of F. *chaton*, fr. *chat* cat, LL. *cautus*.] A young cat; sometimes, a young rabbit or other animal. — *v. t. & i.* To give birth to (a kitten or kittens). — **kit'ten-ish, a.**

**kit'ti-wake** (kî'ti-wâk), *n.* Any of several gulls (genus *Rissa*).

**kit'ty, n.** A kitten; also, a pet term or calling term for a cat.

**ki'va** (kî'vá), *n.* [Hopi name, sacred chamber.] A large chamber built under, or in, the houses of a Pueblo village, and used as an assembly room in religious rites or as a men's dormitory.



**ki'wi** (kî'wi), *n.* [Maori.] An apteryx.

**klep'to-ma'ni, a** (kîp'tô-mâ'nî-â), *n.* [Gr. *κλέπτει* thief + *μανία*.] An insane propensity to steal.

**klep'to-ma'ni-ac** (-âk), *n.* One affected with kleptomania.

**Kling'sor** (klîŋ'sôr), *n.* In Wagner's "Parsifal," a magician who sets fair women to beguile the knights. He thus takes the sacred spear from their chief, Amfortas, but loses it, and is destroyed upon his failure to enthrall Parsifal.

**knack** (nâk), *n.* A sharp sound; a snap; a crack.

**knack** (nâk), *n. 1.* A clever way of doing something; an ingenious device or expedient; formerly, often, a crafty device; trick. **2.** Aptness; skill; dexterity. **3.** A clever contrivance; toy; knickknack.

**knack'er** (nâk'êr), *n. 1.* One who slaughters worn-out or useless horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat, etc. **2.** A buyer of old houses, ships, etc., for their materials.

**knap** (nâp), *n.* [AS. *cnæp, cnæpp*, top, knob, button.] A top or crest (of a hill); a summit; hill; knoll.

**knap, v. t. & i.; KNAPPED** (nâpt); — **PING.** *Obs. or Dial. 1.* To strike smartly; rap. **2. To break or snap sharply; shape or dress by breaking off pieces, as flints; strike or knock off. **3. To snap; nibble; crop. — *n.* A sharp or abrupt blow; a rap or knock. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*****

**knap'sack'** (nâp'sâk'), *n.* [D. *knapsak*; *knappen* to eat + *zak* bag.] A soldier's or traveler's case of canvas or leather for carrying necessities on the back. Cf. HAVESACK.

**knap'weed'** (nâp'wêd'), *n.* [From KNAP a knob.] Any of a genus (*Centaurea*) of asteraceous plants, esp. a common European species (*C. nigra*) having knobbly purple flowers.

**knar** (nâr), *n.* A knot or burr in wood. — **knarred** (nâr'd), *a.*

**knave** (nâv), *n.* [AS. *cnafa* boy.] **1.** A boy or male servant or menial; hence, a man of humble birth or position. *Archaic. 2. A tricky fellow; rogue. **3.** A playing card bearing the picture of a servant or a soldier; a jack.*

**knave'ry** (nâv'êr-y), *n., pl. -ERIES (-îz). **1.** Practices of a knave; trickery; petty villainy; fraud; rascality. **2.** Roguishness; sportive mischief. *Obs.**

**knave'ish** (-ish), *a.* Like or characteristic of a knave. — **knave'ish-ly, adv.** — **knave'ish-ness, n.**

**knead** (nêd), *v. t.* [AS. *cnedan*.] **1.** To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands. **2.** To treat or form as by kneading; as, to *knead* a pillow. — **knead'er, n.**

**knee** (nê), *n.* [AS. *cnêo, cnêow*.] **1.** In man, the joint, or the region of the joint, in the middle part of the leg. **2.** In animals: A the joint in the hind limbs of vertebrates homol-

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofd; êve, êvent ênd; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûts, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil;

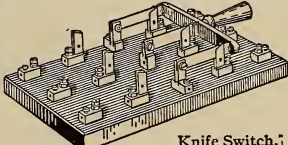
chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



ogous with the knee of man. **b** In the fore limb of hoofed quadrupeds, the carpal joint (corresponding to the wrist in man). **c** In birds, the tarsal joint. **3** Something suggestive of the human knee, esp. when bent, as a curved support or brace in a frame. **4** A bending of the knee, as in courtesy. **5** A rounded or spurlike process rising from the roots of certain swamp-growing trees, esp. the bald cypress.

— *v. i.*; **KNEED** (nēd); **KNEE'ING**. To kneel; bow. **knee'cap'** (nē'kăp'), *n.* The patella; kneecap. **knee'-deep'**, *a.* Rising, or sunk, to the knees. **knee'-high'**, *a.* Rising or reaching upward to the knees. **knee jerk**. *Physiol.* A jerk or kick produced by a blow or sudden strain upon the patellar tendon of the knee. **kneel** (nēl), *v. i.*; **KNELT** (nēlt) or **KNEELED** (nēld); **KNEEL'ING**. [*AS. cneōwlian.* See **KNEE**.] To bend the knee; fall or rest on the knees. — **kneel'er**, *n.* **knee'pan'** (nē'păn'), *n.* The patella; kneecap. **knell** (nēl), *v. i.* [*AS. cnyllan.*] To summon, announce, or proclaim by or as by a knell. — *v. i.* To ring; esp., to toll at a death or funeral; sound as a knell or as a warning or evil omen. — *n.* The stroke of a bell, esp. when tolled at a funeral or death; hence, a warning of, or a sound indicating, the passing away of anything. **knelt** (nēlt), *pret. & p. p.* of **KNEEL**.

**knew** (nū), *pret.* of **KNOW**. **Knicker-bocker** (nik'ēr-bōk'ēr), *n.* [From *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, pretended author of Irving's "History of New York," taken as a typical Dutchman.] **1** A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; hence, any New Yorker. **2** [*L. c.*] A kind of short breeches gathered at the knee; a costume including these; — chiefly in *pl.* **knick'knack'** (-năk'), *n.* A trifle or toy; gimcrack; bawble. **knife** (nif), *n., pl.* **KNIVES** (nīvz). [*AS. cnif.*] **1** An instrument consisting (in its modern form) of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge, fastened to a handle. **2** A knifelike weapon; a sword or dagger. *Chiefly Rhetorical or Poetic.* **3** A cutting blade or tool in a machine. — *v. t.*; **KNIFED** (nift); **KNIF'ING**. **1** To cut, stab, etc., with a knife. **2** To try to defeat secretly or underhandedly, as a candidate of one's own party. *Slang, U. S.* **knife'-edge'**, *n.* **1** Edge of or as of a knife. **2** *Mech.* A sharp steel wedge for a fulcrum or axis, as of a scale beam. **knife switch**. *Elec.* A switch consisting of one or more knifelike pieces making contact with flat gripping springs.



Knife Switch.

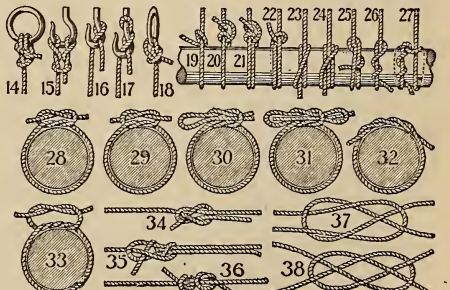
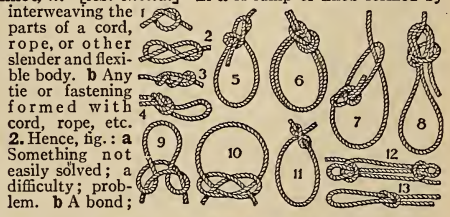
**knight** (nīt), *n.* [*AS. cniht, cneohht, boy, youth, attendant, military follower.*] **1** A military attendant or follower; hence, one devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion. **2** *a* In feudal times, a mounted man at arms serving a superior; esp., one who, after serving as page and squire, was admitted to a special military rank and bound to chivalrous conduct. See **SOLDIER, Illust.** **b** In modern times, a man on whom knight-hood has been conferred by a sovereign, in the United Kingdom ranking next below a baronet and having the title *Sir*. **c** A knightlike person of ancient history or mythology; specif.: (1) One of the Roman equites. (2) In Solon's constitution of Athens, a citizen of the second class; — translating Greek *τετρευς*, horseman. **3** *a* A member of an order or society, or the holder of a degree or rank in such an order or society, the official title of whom is "knight"; as, a *Knight Templar* (*Freemasonry*); the *Knights of Pythias*; the *Knights of Labor*. **4** *Chess.* A certain piece usually bearing a horse's head.

— *v. t.* To dub or create (one) a knight. [*of knights.*] **knight'age** (-ăj), *n.* The body of knights; also, a register **knight bachelor**; *pl.* **KNIGHTS BACHELORS**. A knight of the most ancient, but lowest, order of knights in the United Kingdom; one knighted, but not of any order of chivalry. **knight'-er'rant**, *n., pl.* **KNIGHTS-ERRANT**. A knight who traveled in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity. **knight'-er'rant-ry**, *n., pl.* **KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES** (-rīz). The character or actions of knights-errant; practice of wandering in quest of adventures; quixotic act or conduct. **knight'head'** (-hēd'), *n.* *Naut.* One of two supporting bollard timbers rising in the bows just within the stem. **knight'hood** (nīt'hōod), *n.* **1** The rank, profession, or character of a knight. **2** The, or a, body of knights; knightage. **knight'ly**, *a.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or becoming a knight; chivalrous. **2** Consisting, or made up, of knights. — *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. — **knight'li-ness**, *n.* **Knight Templar**; *pl.* **KNIGHTS TEMPLARS**. **1** See **TEMPLAR**. **2** A member of an order of Freemasonry reputed to be directly descended from the ancient Templars. **knit** (nīt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **KNIT** or **KNIT'TED**; *p. pr. &*

*vb. n.* **KNIT'TING**. [*AS. cnyttan, fr. cnotta knot.*] **1** To tie. *Archaic.* **2** To form, as a textile fabric, by interlacing yarn or thread in loops with needles. **3** To bring or bind together as by knitting; unite firmly; often, to develop in strength or sturdiness; as, a well-*knit* man. **4** To draw together; wrinkle; as, the brows. — *v. i.* **1** To weave by making knots or loops. **2** To become compact; consolidate, as the limbs. **3** To grow together, as fractured bones. **knit'ter**, *n.* One who, or that which, knits.

**knit'ting** (nīt'ing), *n.* Action or work of one who knits. **knives** (nīvz), *n., pl.* of **KNIFE**. **knob** (nōb), *n.* **1** A rounded protuberance or mass; bunch; lump. **2** A knoblike ornament or handle. **3** A rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one. — **knob'by** (-ī), *a.* **knob'ker'rie** (-kēr'ī), *n.* [*Boer D. knopkirie; D. knophout,* knotty stick + *Hottentot kīrri club.*] A club with a knob on the end, used as a missile weapon by natives of South Africa. **knock** (nōk), *v. i. & t.* [*AS. cnoecian, cnuccian.*] **1** To strike with something hard or heavy; rap. **2** To drive or be driven against something; collide. **3** To rap upon for admittance, as a door. **4** Of machinery: to rattle, as from backlash, from advancing the ignition too far in an internal-combustion engine, etc.; pound.

to knock down, to assign to a bidder at an auction by or as by the fall of the hammer. — to k. off, to cease; desist. — to k. out, to defeat; vanquish. — to k. under, to yield. — *n.* An act of knocking; a blow; rap. **knock'a-bout'** (nōk'ă-bout'), *n.* A kind of small yacht, having a mainsail and a jib but no bowsprit. **knock'down'** (nōk'doun'), *a.* **1** Of such force as to fell or overthrow; overwhelming. **2** Made or constructed so as to be capable of being knocked down, or taken apart. **knock'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, knocks; specif., a kind of hammer hinged to a door, for knocking. **knock'-knee'**, *n.* A condition in which the knees bend in so as to touch each other in walking. — **knock'-kneed'**, *a.* **knock'-out'**, *a.* That knocks out; as, a *knock-out* blow. — *n.* Act of knocking out, or state of being knocked out. **knoll** (nōl), *n.* [*AS. cnoll.*] A small round hill; mound. **knoll, v. t. & i.** [*ME. knollen.* See **KNEEL**.] To ring, as a bell; toll; proclaim or summon by ringing. — *n.* Act of knolling; knell. *All Archaic or Dial. Eng.* **knop** (nōp), *n.* A knob; a bud; a stud, boss, or bunch. **knosp** (nōsp), *n.* [*G. knosp bud.*] A knop; boss. **knot** (nōt), *n.* A species (*Tringa canutus*) of sandpiper. **knot, n.** [*AS. cnotta.*] **1** *a* A lump or knob formed by



Principal Knots used by Seamen, Mechanics, and the like. (K. = Knot; B. = Bend; H. = Hitch.) **1** Overhand K.; **2** Figure-of-eight K.; **3** Stevedore's K.; **4** Loop K.; **5** Bowline (Knob); **6** Bowline on a Bight; **7** Running Bowline; **8** Bowline with a Bight; **9** Harness H.; **10** Prolong K.; **11** Slide K.; **12** Sheepshank; **13** Slip, or Running, K.; **14** Anchor K. or Fisherman's B.; **15** Cat's-paw; **16** Single; **17** Double, Blackwall H.; **18** Studding-sail Tack B.; **19**, **20** Half Hitches; **21** Rolling H.; **22** Round Turn and Half H.; **23** Clove H., or Builder's K.; **24** Magnus H.; **25** Studding-sail Halyard B.; **26** Timber H.; **27** Timber and a Half H.; **28** Reef, Square, or Flat, K.; **29** Granny K.; **30** Single, **31** Double, Bowknot; **32**, **33**, Surgeon's K.; **34** Becket, Sheet, or Hawser B., or Weaver's K.; **35** Double Sheet B.; **36** Englishman's Tie; **37** Single, **38** Double, Carrick B.

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. // Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



tie; specif., the marriage tie. **3.** A bow, cockade, or epaulet. **4.** A cluster; group, as of people, trees, or the like. **5.** A knob; lump. **6.** A Any swelling or protuberance in the tissues of a plant, as the node of a grass; hence, any unusual excrescence, esp. the hard lump at the point of insertion of a branch. **b** Any fungous disease of trees characterized by the development of abnormal excrescences; — usually with attributive; as, black *knob*. **7.** A figure of interlaced or interwoven lines, as in embroidery. **8.** A place or point where several or many lines, nerves, etc., meet or intersect. **9. Naut.** **a** A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion. **b** A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile (6,080.27 feet) an hour; as, when a ship goes eight nautical miles an hour, her speed is eight *knobs*. **c** Loosely, in reference to speed, a nautical mile. — *v. t.*; **KNOT'TED**; **-ING**. **1.** To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots. **2.** To unite closely or intricately; entangle. — *v. i.* **1.** To form knots, as in a cord; tangle. **2.** To knit knots for fringe or trimming.

**knob'grass** (nɒt'græs'), *n.* **1.** A polygonaceous weed (*Polygonum aviculare*). **2.** Any of several grasses, as oat grass. **knob'ted** (-əd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Tied in or with a knot or knots. **2.** Knotty. **3.** Decorated with knobs or bosses.

**knob'ter** (nɒt'ɛr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, knots. **2.** A person or machine employed to remove knots.

**knobby** (-i), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-i-ɛr); **-TI-EST**. **1.** Full of knots; knotted; gnarled. **2.** Intricate; puzzling. **3.** Hard and rough; rugged. — **knob'ti-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.*

**knob'weed**' (-wəd'), *n.* Knawweed; knotgrass.

**knout** (nout; nɒt), *n.* [Russ. *knut*.] A kind of whip for flogging criminals. — *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

**know** (nɒ), *v. t.*; *pret.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nɒn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOW'ING. [AS. *cniawan*.] **1.** To perceive; recognize; as, to *know* as distinct; distinguish; as, I did not *know* you. **2.** To perceive or apprehend as true; perceive with understanding and conviction; as, I *know* the right answer. **3.** To be convinced or assured of; as, I *know* it is here, but cannot find it. **4.** To have or acquire information about; as, did you *know* about this? **5.** To be acquainted with; as, to *know* an author. **6. a** To have sexual intercourse with. *Archaic.* **b** To have practical knowledge or information of; be skilled in; as, to *know* the printer's art. — *v. i.* **1.** To have knowledge; have a clear and certain perception. **2.** To be certain or confident. — **know'er**, *n.*

**know'a-ble** (nɒ'ə-bl'), *a.* That can be known. — **ble-ness**, *n.* **know'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Informed; intelligent. **2.** Artful; cunning; shrewd; often, having the air of possessing special information; as, a *knowing* rascal. — **SYN.** See SHREWD. — **know'ing-ly** (nɒ'ing-li), *adv.* — **know'ing-ness**, *n.*

**know'ledge** (nɒl'ɛdʒ; 24), *n.* **1.** Recognition; cognizance; — *esp. in to take knowledge of. Archaic.* **2.** Familiarity from actual experience; practical skill. **3.** Sexual intercourse; — usually in *carнал knowledge*. **4.** Acquaintance with fact; hence: scope of information; as, it has not come to my *knowledge*; his *knowledge* is very wide. **5.** Act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty; as, he has an intuitive *knowledge* of some things. **6.** That which is gained and preserved by knowing; enlightenment; learning; the sum of information conserved by civilization. **7.** That which is or may be known; the subject to which an act of knowledge relates; — chiefly in the *pl.*; as, his *knowledges* are curiously unrelated.

**SYN.** Knowledge, wisdom, science, information. *Knowledge* denotes acquaintance with, or clear perception of, facts; *wisdom* is the capacity of judging soundly and dealing broadly with facts; *esp.* in their practical relations to life and conduct; it often implies depth of insight or ripeness of experience. *Science* is exact, organized, and classified knowledge, *esp.* in relation to the physical world. *Information* is knowledge communicated or acquired, *esp.* by reading or observation.

**know'ledge-a-ble** (nɒl'ɛdʒ-ə-bl'), *a.* Intelligent; well-informed; knowing. *Collq.*

**known** (nɒn), *p. p.* of KNOW. Hence: *p. a.* Apprehended or understood mentally; learned; hence, generally known. **known quantity**, *Alg., etc.*, a quantity whose value is given; — usually denoted by *a, b, c, d, etc.*


**know'nothing**, *n.* **1.** An ignoramus. **2.** [cap.] *U. S. Hist.* A member of a political party (the *American party*), most active from 1853 to 1856, which aimed to render the foreign-born population politically powerless. Its members replied "I don't know" to questions about the party.

**knock'le** (nɒk'l), *n.* [AS. *cnucl*.] **1.** A rounded prominence at a finger joint; also, the joint. **2.** The knee or hock joint of a quadruped, with the adjacent parts, used in cookery. **3.** Something shaped or projecting like a knuckle, as one of the parts of a hinge through which the pin passes. **4.** In *pl.* A metal device, covering the knuckles of the hand, used as a weapon; — called also *brass knuckles*.

— *v. i.*; **-LED** (-lɛd); **-LING** (-lɪŋ). **To yield; submit;** — usually used with *down* or *under*.

**knock'le-bone** (nɒk'l-bɒn'), *n.* **1.** The bone of a knuckle  
āle, senāte, cāre, ārn, āccount, ārn, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meniū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

joint; — in man, now only of a finger; in an animal, a limb bone with a knob at the joint end, or the knob itself. **2.** Specif.: **a** *Cookery.* = KNUCKLE, **2.** **b** A metacarpal or a metatarsal bone, as of a sheep, *esp.* as used in playing a game; hence, usually in *pl.*, the game played with these. **knuckle joint.** **a** A knuckle. **b** *Mach.* A kind of hinge joint.

**knur** (nūr), *n.* [ME. *knorre*.] A hard excrescence or concretion; knot;  gnarl; knurl.

**knurl** (nūr), *n.* A knot, knob, or node. — **Knuckle Joint, b.** ule, a small ridge or bead, *esp.* one of a series on a metal surface, as on the rim of a circular nut, the edge of a milled coin, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with ridges or beading; mill. **knurl'y** (-lɪ), *a.*; **KNURL'I-ER** (-lɪ-ɛr); **KNURL'I-EST**. Full of knurls, or knots; gnarly.

**ko'bang** (kɔ'bɑŋ), *n.* Also **co'bang**. [Jap. *ko-ban*.] A Japanese gold coin in general circulation up to 1870. Its value in the 19th century was about \$5.62.

**ko'hold** (kɔ'hold), *n.* [G.] In German folklore: **a** A kind of domestic spirit or brownie. **b** A kind of gnome.

**ko'dak** (kɔ'dæk), *n.* [An invented name.] **1.** A kind of portable photographic camera. **2.** A photograph taken with a kodak. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph with a kodak.

**Koh'i-noor'** (kɔ'hɪ-nɔor'; kɔ'ɪ-), *n.* [Persian *kōh-i-nūr*, lit., mountain of light.] A famous diamond of great size, surrendered to the British crown on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. As now cut, it weighs 106½ carats.

**kohl** (kɔl; kɔ'hɪ), *n.* [See ALCOHOL.] A preparation used by Eastern women to darken the edges of the eyelids.

**kohl'-ra'bi** (kɔl'rā'bi; kɔl'rā'bi), *n.*; *pl.* -RES (-bɪz). [G. fr. It. *cavoli rape* (pl).] A race of cabbage in which the stem is greatly enlarged and is eaten like cauliflower.

**ko'la** (kɔ'lə), *n.* The kola nut or an extract from it.

**kola nut.** The brown bitter nut of an African sterclious tree (*Cola acuminata*) cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil. It contains much caffeine.

**ko'o'doo** (kɔ'o'doo), *n.*; *pl.* -DOOS (-dooz). [Hottentot *ku-du*.] A large African antelope (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*, *syn. S. kudu*).

|| **kop** (kɔp), *n.* [South African D., fr. D. *kop* head.] Hill; mountain. *South Africa.*

**ko'peck** (kɔ'pɛk), *n.* [Russ. *kopeka*.] A small Russian copper (orig. silver) coin and money of account. It is the 100th part of a ruble, and is now worth about half a cent.

|| **kop'f** (kɔp'f), *n.* [S. African D.] A small kop. *South Africa.*

**kor** (kɔr), *n.* [Heb. *kōr*.] An ancient Hebrew measure; — called also, in dry measure, *homer*.

**ko-ran'** (kɔ-rän'; kɔ'rän'), *n.* [Ar. *qorān*.] The scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed.

**ko-re'an** (kɔ-rɛ'an), *a.* Of or pert. to Korea or the Koreans or their language. — **n.** **1.** A member of the native race of Korea, a mixed race of Mongoloid type. **2.** The language of the Koreans, distantly related to Japanese.

**kos** (kɔs), *n.* [Hind. *kōs*, fr. Skr. *kṛṣṇā*.] A measure of distance, varying from 1½ to 2½ miles. *India.*

**ko'sher** (kɔ'shɛr), *a.* [Heb. *koshér* fit.] Ceremonially clean according to Jewish law; — used of food, *esp.* meat. — *n.* Kosher food; also, a kosher shop.

**ko-tow'** (kɔ-tow'), *v. i.* Also **kow-tow'**. [Chin. *k'ou t'ou* knock head.] To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground in homage or worship. — *n.* Act of kowtowing.

**kou'miss**, **kou'bash**. Vars. of KUMISS, KURBASE.

**kous'so** (koo'sɔ). Var. of CUSO.

**kraal** (krāl), *n.* [D., fr. Pg. *curral* cattle pen.] **1.** A form of stockaded village of South African natives; also, the village community. **2.** A stockade or pen for cattle or sheep. *South Africa.* — *v. t.* To confine in a kraal.

**krait** (krɪt), *n.* [Hind. *karāit*.] A very venomous snake (*Bungarus caeruleus*) of India, allied to the cobra.

**krak'en** (krāk'ɛn; krāk'), *n.* [Norw. dial. *krake* (the final *n* is the article).] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster.

**kran** (krän), *n.* [Per. *qrān*.] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Persia, now equivalent to about 8 cents.

**krem'lın** (krɛm'lın), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *krem'l*.] The citadel of a Russian town or city. *cap.* that of Moscow, which contains imperial palaces, churches, arsenal, etc.

**kreut'zer** (kroit'sɛr), *n.* [G. *kreuzer*.] An old German or Austrian copper coin worth about half a cent.

**krieg'spiel'** (krɛg'spɛl'), or || **Kriegs'spiel'** (krɛgz'spɛl'); G. *krɛks'spɛl'*, *n.* [G. *kriegsspiel*; *krieg* war + *spiel* play.] A game in which blocks or pins representing contending

chair; go; sing; injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



Koodoo (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*)



forces, guns, etc., are moved about on maps or a table for instruction in the principles of warfare.

**Kriem'hild** (krēm'hilt), *n.* [MHG. *Chriemhilt, Kriemhilt.*] *Ger. Myth.* In the Nibelungenlied, the wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel, and instigates the slaughter of her kinsmen in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. See BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED.

**kris** (krēs). *Var. of CREESE.*

**Krish'nā** (krīsh'nā), *n.* [Skr. *Krishna.*] *Hindu Myth.* The eighth reincarnation of Vishnu, personifying the fructifying and reproductive aspect of nature.

**Kris Kring'le** (kris kring'g'l). [G. *Christkindl, -del, Christ child, Christmas gift, a dim. of Christkind.*] St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus.

**kro'na** (krō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* KRONOR (krō'nōr). [Sw.] The Scandinavian krone; — so called in Sweden.

**kro'ne** (krō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* KRONER (-nēr). [Dan.] The Scandinavian monetary unit, also a silver coin, equal to 100 øre, or 26.8 cents; — so called in Denmark and Norway.

**kro'ne** (krō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* KRONEN (-nēn). [G.] 1. A German gold coin, equal to 10 marks, or about \$2.38. 2. The monetary unit of Austria-Hungary or the corresponding silver coin, equal to 100 heller, or 20.3 cents.

**kryp'ton** (krip'tŏn), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *κρυπτόν*, neut. of *κρυπτός* hidden.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element, occurring in air to the extent of about one volume in a million. Symbol, Kr; at. wt., 82.92; liquefying point, —152°C. (—241.6° F.).

**Kshat'ri-ya** (kshāt'rī-yā), *n.* Also **Kshat'ru-ya** (-rū-yā). [Skr. *kshatriya.*] One belonging to the military caste, the second of the four great Hindu castes.

**ku'du**, *Var. of KOODOO.*

**Ku'fic** (kū'fik), *a.* Also **Cu'fic**. Of or pert. to Kufa, or Cu'fa, a town near the lower Euphrates; — used esp. to designate an Arabic alphabet, early employed there.

**Ku'-Klux', or Ku'klux'** (kū'klūks'), *n.* *U. S. Hist.* 1. A secret political organization in the South, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and aiming chiefly to repress the political power of the freedmen; — called also **Ku-Klux Klan**. 2. A member of the organization.

**Kul-tur'kampf'** (kool-tōōr'kämpf'), *n.* [G.; *kultur, cult, culture + kampff* fight.] *Ger. Hist. Lit., culture war*; — a name given to a struggle (beginning May, 1873) between the Roman Catholic Church and the German government, chiefly over the latter's efforts to control educational and ecclesiastical appointments in the interests of the political policy of centralization.

**ku'miss, kou'miss** (kōō'mīs), *n.* Also **kou'myss, ku'mys**. [Russ. *kumys.*] A fermented (or distilled) liquor made from milk, originally by the Tatars from mare's or camel's milk, now frequently from cow's milk.

**kūim'mel** (kūim'ēl), *n.* [G. *kümmel* cumin, caraway seed, *L. cuminum.*] A liqueur flavored with caraway seed, anise, etc. It is made chiefly at Riga in Russia.

**kum'mer-bund'**. *Var. of CUMMERBUND.*

**kum'quat** (kūm'kwōt), *n.* [Chin. *kam-kwat* gold orange.] A small Chinese citrus fruit, having a sweet rind and acid pulp; also, the tree (*Citrus japonica*) that bears it.

**Kun'dry** (kōōn'drī), *n.* [G.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," a woman doomed to wander in helpless remorse. Klingsor forces her to beguile Amfortas. Parsifal lifts the curse from her by resisting her wiles.

**kunz'ite** (kōōnts'it), *n.* [After George F. Kunz, American gem expert.] *Min.* A variety of spodumene occurring in beautiful amethystine crystals.

**kur'bash** (kōōr'bāsh; kōōr-bāsh'), *n.* [Turk. *qırbāch.*] A lash or whip of hide used as an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, etc. — *v. t.* To lash with the kurbash.

**Kurd** (kōōrd), *n.* A member of a fierce, dark race dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan. — **Kurd'ish** (kōōr'dish), *a. & n.*

**Ku-ri'i-an** (kōō-ri'i-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Kurile Islands. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

**kur'ra-jong'** (kūr'ā-jōng'), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several malvaceous and sterculiaceus trees or shrubs from whose fiber Australian aborigines make cordage, nets, etc.

**kus'so, ky'a-nite**. *Vars. of CUSSO, CYANITE.*

**ky'an-ize** (kī'an-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). [From J. H. Kyan, inventor of the process.] To render (wood) proof against decay by saturating with corrosive sublimate. — **ky'an-i-za'tion** (kī'an-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'), *n.*

**ky'lix** (kī'liks). *Var. of CYLIX.*

**Ky'loe** (kī'lō), *n.* One of a breed of Highland cattle.

**ky'mo-graph** (kī'mō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *kūma* wave + *-graph.*] An automatic apparatus for recording pulse waves, respiratory movements, etc. — **ky'mo-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

**Kym'ri, Kym'ry** (kīm'rī), *Kym'ric*. *Vars. of CYMRX, etc.*

**Kyr'i-e e-lei'son** (kī'rī-ē ē-lī'sōn; kē'rī-ā ē-lā'y-sōn). [Gr. *κύριε ἐλέησον.*] 1. *Ecll. Lit.* "Lord, have mercy upon us": a short petition used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman churches. 2 In the Anglican service, (1) a response, or (2) a petition, beginning with the words, *Lord, have mercy upon us*. 2. A musical setting of either of the foregoing.

L

**L** (ēl). 1. The twelfth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced, or sonant, "liquid" consonant. Its form and value are from the Greek, through the Latin, the form of the Greek letter (*lambda*) being from the Phœnician, and the ultimate origin perhaps Egyptian. Etymologically *l* is most closely related to *r* and *n*; as in *pilgrim, peregrine, couch* (fr. *collocare*), *auburn* (fr. LL. *alburnus*). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 51. 2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate the eleventh or (cf. K, 2 a) the twelfth in a series; eleventh (or twelfth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral eleven (or twelve); as, *Company L*. 3. As a *numeral*, L stands for 50, L for 50,000.

**l, or l, n.**; *pl.* l's or l's (ēlz). 1. The letter L, l, or its sound; an ell. 2. Something suggestive of the letter L; esp., an extension at right angles to the length of a main building; a wing.

**l, a.** 1. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter L; as, an L beam, or L-beam. 2. Elevated; — for *el.*, abbr. of *elevated in elevated road or railroad*. — *n.* An elevated road. *Colloq., U. S.*

**la** (lō; lā), *interj.* 1. Look! *Archaic.* 2. An exclamation of surprise; — commonly used with *me*. *Dial. or Vulgar.*

**la** (lā), *n.* *Musical.* The sixth of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale.

**laa'ger** (lā'gēr; lō'gēr), *n.* [D. (in South Africa), also *teger.*] A camp, esp. one with a defensive barrier of travelers' wagons. *South Africa.* — *v. t. & i.* To form into, or camp in, a laager. *South Africa.*

**La'ban** (lā'bān), *n.* [Heb. *Lābān.*] *Bib.* The father of Leah and Rachel, the wives of Jacob. See *Gen. xxix.*

**lab'a-rum** (lāb'ā-rūm), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rā). [L.] The standard of the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. It bore a monogram of the first two letters (XP) of the name Christ in its Greek form. Also, any symbolical standard or banner. See FLAG, *Illust.*

**lab'da-num** (lāb'dā-nūm), *n.* Also **lad'a-num**. [L. *ladanum*, Gr. *λάδανον, λήδανον*, fr. *λήδω* name of a shrub, *maistic.*] A soft dark oleoresin derived from various species of rockrose (genus *Cistus*), used in plasters.

**lab'e-fac'tion** (-ē-fāk'shūn), *n.* [L. *labefacere* to weaken; *labare* to totter + *facere* to make.] A weakening; ruin.

**la'bel** (lā'bēl), *n.* [OF.] 1. A band or fillet. *Obs.* 2. A slip of silk, paper, parchment, metal, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating the contents, ownership, destination, etc. 3. *Arch.* A projecting molding by the sides, and over the top of an opening; a dripstone.

— *v. t.*; -BELED (-bēld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. 1. To affix a label to. 2. To describe or designate as by a label; tag. — **la'bel-er, la'bel-er, n.**

**la-bel'lum** (lā-bēl'lūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ā). [L., dim. of *labrum* lip.] *Bot.* The lip, or median member of the inner perianth or corolla, of plants of the orchid family.

**la'bi-a** (lā'bī-ā), *n.*, *L. pl.* of LABIUM.

**la'bi-al** (lā'bī-āl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the lips, or labia. 2. *Phon.* a Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips, as *b, p, m*. b Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lips, as *oo* (foōd), *ō* (ōld), etc. — *n.* A labial consonant.

**la'bi-al-ism** (lā'bī-āl-īz'm), *n.* *Phon.* Quality or characteristic of being labial; tendency to labialize sounds. [el.]

**la'bi-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* *Phon.* To make labial; round (a vowel) *la'bi-ate* (-āt), *a.* Having lips or liplike parts.

**la'bile** (lā'bīl; lāb'il), *a.* [L. *labilis* apt to slip, fr. *labi* to slip.] Liable or prone to slip or lapse; hence, *a Elec.* Gliding; as, a *labile* application of an electrode. Cf. STABILE. b *Chem. & Physics.* Readily changing; unstable.

**la'bi-o-den'tal** (lā'bī-ō-dēn'tāl), *a.* *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the cooperation of the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

**la'bi-um** (lā'bī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* LABIA (-ā). [L.] 1. A lip. 2. *Specif.* : a In *pl. Anat.* The folds of integument at the opening of the vulva. The outer lips of the vulva are the *labia majora*; the inner, *labia minora*. b *Zool.* The lower lip of an insect, formed by the second pair of maxillæ.

**la'bor, la'bour** (-bēr), *n.* [OF. *labour, labor, labur, L. labor.*] 1. Physical or mental toil; exertion, esp. when fatiguing, painful, or irksome; work. 2. Laborers, operatives, and artisans as a body or class. 3. An act of laboring; a work; task. 4. Travail; childbirth. — *Syn.* See WORK.

**κ = ch** in G. *ich, ach* (50); **bon**; *yet*; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



— *v. i.* 1. To perform labor; work; toil. 2. To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; move slowly, as under a burden; *Naut.*, to pitch or roll heavily. 3. To be in travail, or childbirth. — *v. t.* 1. To expend labor on; specif., to till; cultivate. *Chiefly Poetic.* 2. To form, perform, or bring, with labor. *Archaic.* 3. To work out with effort and in detail; elaborate; as, to labor a point.

**lab'o-ra-to-ry** (lăb'ô-ră-tô-rî), *n.*; *pl.* RIES (-rîz). Originally, the workshop of a chemist; hence, a place devoted to experimental study in natural science, or to testing, analyzing, or preparing drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.

**Labor Day.** In most States of the United States, a legal holiday, usually the first Monday of September, in honor of, or in the interests of, workmen as a class.

**lab'ored, lab'oured** (lă'bêrd), *p. a.* Produced or performed with labor; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural.

**lab'or-er, lab'our-er** (-bêr-êr), *n.* One who labors; esp., one who does physical labor or work that requires strength rather than skill. — *Syn.* See WORKMAN.

**lab'o-ri-ous** (lă-bô-rî-ûs; 57), *a.* [OF. *laborios*, L. *laboriosus*, fr. *labor* labor.] 1. Requiring labor; toilsome. 2. Diligent; industrious. — **lab'o-ri-ous-ly, adv.** — **ri-ous-ness, n.**

**lab'our, lab'our-er, etc.** Vars. of LABOR, LABORER, etc.

**lab'ra-dor'ite** (lăb'ră-dôr'it; lăb'rô-dôr'it), *n.* *Min.* A triclinic feldspar showing a beautiful play of blue, green, and other colors. The finest specimens come from Labrador. **lab'ret** (lă'bret), *n.* [L. *labrum* lip.] A piece of wood, shell, or stone, etc., worn in a perforation of the lip, as among Eskimos, certain Negroes of West Africa, etc.

**lab'roid** (-broid), *a.* [L. *labrus, labros*, a kind of fish.] Belonging to an important family (*Labridæ*) of fishes, the wrasse family, including the wrasses, tautog, cunner, etc.

**lab'rum** (lă'b'rûm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRA (-bră). [L.] A lip or edge; esp., *Zool.*: a The upper lip of arthropods. b The external margin of a gastropod shell.

**lab-ur'num** (lă-bûr'nûm), *n.* [L.] Any of a genus (*Laburnum*) of European fabaceous poisonous shrubs, having pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers.

**lab'y-rinth** (lăb'y-rînth), *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, Gr. *λαβύρινθος*.] 1. A place full of intricate passageways; a maze. 2. An intricate inclosure; esp., a maze of paths in a park or garden. 3. An inextricable or bewildering state of things, etc.; a perplexity; a maze. 4. The internal ear.

*Syn.* Labyrinth, maze are often used with little distinction. Labyrinth emphasizes the idea of structural intricacy; maze, which often applies to what is shifting, heightens the implication of confusion or bewilderment.

**lab'y-rin'thi-an** (-rîn'thî-ăn), **lab'y-rin'thic** (-thîk), *a.* Labyrinthine.

**lab'y-rin'thine** (-thîn), *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; **lac, lakh** (lăk), *n.* [Hind. *lak, lakh, laksh*, Skr. *laksha* mark, sign, lac.] One hundred thousand; a great number; specif., 100,000 rupees (written Rs. 1,00,000). *India.*

**lac** (lăk), *n.* [Per. *lak*.] A resinous substance secreted by a certain scale insect (*Carteria lacca*). When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, lac is called *shellac*.

**lac-co-lith** (lăk'ô-lîth), **lac-co-lite** (-lît), *n.* [Gr. *λάκκος* a cistern + *-lith, -lite*.] *Geol.* A mass of igneous rock intruded between sedimentary beds and resulting in a bulging of the overlying strata.

**lace** (lăs), *n.* [OF. *laz*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose, snare.] 1. Originally, any cord, line, or tie; now, a string, cord, or band, passing through holes, and used to draw and hold together parts, as of a garment, a shoe, etc. 2. An ornamental braid for trimming men's hats, uniforms, etc.; — now only in *gold lace, silver lace*. 3. Openwork fabric of fine threads, usually figured, much worn as an ornament of dress. 4. A dash of spirits (or, formerly, sugar) added to a beverage.

— *v. t. & i.*; LACED (lăst); LAC'ING (lăs'îng). 1. To fasten, unite, compress, adorn, or trim with a lace. 2. To beat; make stripes on. 3. To add a dash of spirits, or, formerly, sugar, to a beverage.

**Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-an** (lăs'ê-dê-mô'nî-ăn), *a.* Also **Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-an**. Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia. — *n.* A Spartan.

**lacer-ate** (lăs'êr-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'êd); -AT'ING. [L. *laceratus*, *p. p.* of *lacerare* to lacerate, *lacer* lacerated.] To tear; rend; mangle; hence: To afflict; harrow.

**lac'er-a'tion** (-ă'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of lacerating. 2. A wound made by lacerating.

**lac'er-ti-an** (lă-sûr'shî-ăn; -tî-ăn), *a.* [L. *lacerta* lizard.] *Zool.* Of or pert. to an order or suborder (*Lacertilia*) of reptiles including lizards, geckos, etc. — **lac'er-ti-an, n.**

**lace'wing** (lăs'wîng'), *n.* Any of certain neuropterous insects (esp. genus *Chrysopa*) having lacelike wings.

**lach'es** (lăch'êz), *n.* [OF. *lachesse*, deriv. of L. *laxus* loose, lax.] *Law.* Neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

**Lach'e-sis** (lăk'ê-sîs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Λάχαις*, lit., lot, fr. *λαχάειν, λαχέειν*, to obtain by lot.] See FATE, *n.* 4.

**lach'ry-mal** (lăk'rî-măl), *a.* Better, but unusual, **lac'rî-mal**. [See LACHRYMOSE.] 1. Of or pertaining to tears. 2.

*Anal.* Designating, pertaining to, or situated near, the organs producing tears. — *n.* = LACHRYMATORY.

**lach'ry-ma-to-ry** (-mă-tô-rî), *n.*; *pl.* RIES (-rîz). One of a class of small vessels found in ancient tombs. It was once believed that tears of mourners were collected in them. — *a.* Of or pert. to tears; designed to contain tears; lachrymal.

**lach'ry-mose** (-môs), *a.* [L. *lacrymosus*, better *lacrimosus*, fr. *lacrima, lacruma*, a tear.] Generating or shedding tears; given to shedding tears; tearful.

**lac'ing** (lăs'îng), *vb. n.* 1. Act of one that laces. 2. A lace. **la-cin'i-ate** (lă-sîn'î-ăt) *a.* [L. *lacinia* the lappet of a garment.] Fringed; *Bot.*, cut into deep irregular lobes; narrowly incised.

**lack** (lăk), *n.* [ME. *lac*.] 1. Deficiency; want; need. 2. That which is lacking; thing needed.

*Syn.* Lack, want (often interchangeable) agree in the idea of deficiency. But lack often merely states the fact of absence or defect; want commonly implies that what is lacking is desirable or necessary.

— *v. i.* 1. To be wanting; — chiefly in *p. pr.*; as, funds were lacking. 2. To have need; be short; — with *of* or *in*.

— *v. t.* 1. To be without or deficient in. 2. To want; need.

**lack'a-dai'si-cal** (-ă-dă'zî-kăl), *a.* Affectedly languid; listless; languidly sentimental. — **cal-ly, adv.** — **cal-ness, n.**

**lack'a-day, interj.** Short for LACKADAY. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. **lack'er.** Var. of LACQUER.

**lack'ey** (lăk'î), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-îz). [F. *laquais*.] A footman; valet; fig., a servile follower; toady. — *v. i. & t.* To act, serve, or attend as a lackey.

**lack'us'ter** (-lûs'têr), *n.* A want of luster. — *a.* Wanting luster or brightness; as, *lackluster* eyes.

**La-co'ni-an** (lă-kô'nî-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Laconia, in Greece. Its capital was Sparta. — *n.* One of the people of Laconia.

**La-con'ic** (lă-kôn'îk), *a.* 1. Spartan. *Rare.* 2. [L. c.] Expressing much in few words, as did the Spartans; concise; sententious. — *Syn.* See CONCISE. — **la-con'ic-ally, adv.**

**la-con'ic-ism** (lă-kôn'î-sîz'm), *n.* = LACONISM.

**lac'o-nism** (lăk'ô-nîz'm), *n.* [Gr. *λακωνισμός*, fr. *λακωνίζω* to imitate Lacedæmonian manners, to speak laconically.] A laconic style, or an instance of it.

**lac'quer** (lăk'êr), *n.* [F. *laque* a sort of sealing wax, Pg. *laque*, fr. *lacca* lac. See LAC the resin.] 1. *a.* A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol. *b.* Any of various varnishes with a resin as the base; specif., the natural varnish got in Japan from the sap of a species (*Rhus vernicifera*) of sumac. 2. A decorative article of wood coated with Oriental lacquer and often inlaid; collectively, such work or articles. — *v. t.* To cover or coat with lacquer; varnish.

**lac'quey** (lăk'êy). Var. of LACKEY.

**lac'ri-mal, lac'ry-mal, lac'rî-mose, etc.** Vars. of LACHRY-  
**la-crosse'** (lă-krôs'; 62), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, lit., the crosier, hooked stick.] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, now the popular field sport of Canada. It is played with long-handled rackets, called *crosses*.

**lac'ta-ry** (lăk'tă-rî), *a.* [L. *lactarius*, fr. *lac, lactis*, milk.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, milk.

**lac'tase** (-tăs), *n.* [See LACTOSE; -ASE.] *Chem.* An enzyme, found in certain yeasts and in the animal body, which decomposes lactose into glucose and galactose.

**lac'tate** (lăk'tăt), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of lactic acid.

**lac'ta-tion** (lăk'tă-shûn), *n.* The secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.

**lac'te-al** (lăk'tê-ăl), *a.* [L. *lacteus* milky, *lac, lactis* milk.] 1. Pert. to, consisting of, or like, milk; milky. 2. Conveying or containing chyle; as, the *lacteal* vessels.

— *n.* One of the lymphatics of the small intestine which convey chyle through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.

**lac'te-ous** (-ûs), *a.* Milky.

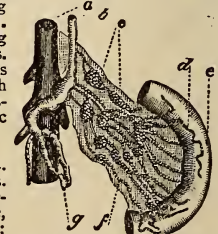
**lac'tes-cence** (lăk-tês'êns), *a.* A becoming milky; milkiness.

**lac'tes-cent** (-ênt), *a.* [L. *lactescens*, *p. pr.*, deriv. of *lac, lactis*, milk.] 1. Milky; becoming milky. 2. Secreting or concerned in secreting milk.

**lac'tic** (lăk'tîk), *a.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk.] Of or pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk or whey; as, *lactic* acid.

**lac'tide** (lăk'tîd; -tîd), *n.* Also **-tid**. [Lact + *-anhydride*.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, obtained by heating lactic acid; by extension, any analogous substance.

*CF.* LACTONE.



Lacteals and Adjacent Parts. *a* Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic Glands in the Mesentery, connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f*; *d* Radicles, or rootlike beginnings of the Lacteals in the wall of the Intestine *e*; *g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

lăe, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofi; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; food, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, îrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**lac-tif'er-ous** (lák-tíf'ér-üs), *a.* [*L. lac, lactis, milk + -ferous.*] Secreting or conveying milk, or a milky fluid.

**lac'to-** (lák'tó-), **lac'ti-** (lák'ti-). Combining forms from Latin *lac, lactis, meaning milk.*

**lac-tom'e-ter** (lák-tóm'è-ter), *n.* An instrument for estimating the richness of milk.

**lac'tone** (lák'tón), *n.* *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of anhydrides of certain hydroxy acids, formed by the elimination of water from the hydroxyl and carboxyl groups of the same molecule. — **lac-ton'ic** (lák-tón'ik), *a.*

**lac'to-pro'te'id** (lák'tó-prót'è-íd), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the proteins in milk.

**lac'to-scope** (lák'tó-skóp), *n.* An instrument for estimating the amount of cream in milk.

**lac'tose** (lák'tós), *n.* [*L. lac, lactis, milk + -ose.*] *Chem.* A hard, crystalline sugar, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, present in milk. Called also *milk sugar* or *sugar of milk.*

**la-cu'na** (lá-kü'ná), *n.; pl. L. -NAE (-næ), E. -NAS (-náz).* [*L., ditch, pit, lake.*] **1.** A blank space; hiatus; gap; break. **2.** *Biol.* An intercellular or interstitial space; specif., one of the minute cavities in bone occupied by the bone cells.

**la-cu'nal** (lá-kü'nál), **la-cu'nar** (-nár), *a.* Lacunary.

**la-cu'nar** (lá-kü'nár), *n.; pl. E. LACUNARS (-nárz), L. LACUNARIA (lák'ü-ná'ri-á); 3.* [*L.*] *Arch.* A ceiling, esp. one of sunk panels; also, in *pl.*, the panels in such a ceiling.

**lac'u-na-ry** (lák'ü-ná-ri), **lá-kü'ná-á**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a lacuna; having lacunae.

**la-cu'nose** (lá-kü'nós), *a.* Having, or full of, lacunae.

**la-cus'trine** (-küs'trín), *a.* [*L. lacus lake.*] Of or pertaining to lakes; formed in, or living in, lakes.

**lac'y** (lák'y), *a.*; **LAC't'ER** (-y-ér); **LAC't-EST.** Resembling, or consisting of, lace; lacelike.

**lad** (lád), *n.* A boy; youth; often, in familiarity or endearment, a man of any age.

**lad'a-num** (lád'a-núm), *n.* [*L.*] = LABDANUM.

**lad'der** (lád'èr), *n.* [*AS. hláder, hládder.*] An appliance consisting of two long side pieces joined at intervals by rungs forming steps for ascent or descent; also, an assemblage of such appliances used together.

**lad'die** (lád'di), *n.* A lad; male sweetheart. *Chiefly Scot.*

**lade** (lád), *v. t.; pret. LAD'ED (lád'èd); p. p. LAD'EN, LAD'EN (lád'n); p. pr. & vb. n. LAD'ING.* [*AS. hladan* to load, draw (water).] **1.** To load; put a burden or load on or in. **2.** To throw or lift in or out with a ladle, etc.; dip; bail. — *v. i.* **1.** To load; take on cargo. **2.** To dip up a liquid.

**lad'en** (lád'n), *p. a.* [*From LADE, v. t.*] Loaded; burdened.

**lad'en, v. t.** To lade.

**lad-din'** (lád-dén'), *p. a.* [*From L. Latinus* Latin. See **LATIN.] A Rhaeto-Romanic dialect spoken in parts of Switzerland and Tirol; also, one speaking it as his mother tongue.**

**lad'ing** (lád'ing), *n.* **1.** A loading. **2.** Load; cargo; freight; burden. — **Syn.** See **FREIGHT.**

**lad-i'no** (lá-dé'nó), *n.; pl. -NOS (-nóz); Sp. -nós.* [*Sp., cunning, learned, lit., Latin, fr. L. Latinus* Latin.] **1.** The mixed Spanish and Hebrew language spoken by Sephardim. **2.** In Spanish America and Spanish colonies, a mestizo.

**lad'dle** (lád'dl), *n.* [*AS. hládel, fr. hladan* to load, drain.] A long-handled cuplike spoon, often large, used in lading or dipping. — *v. t.*; **-DLED** (-d'lid); **-DLING** (-dlíng). To take up and convey in a ladle; dip with or as with a ladle.

**la-drone'** (lá-drón'), *n.* [*Sp. ladrón, L. latro* robber.] A thief or robber; esp., a highwayman; brigand.

**la-dron'ism** (lá-drón'íz'm), *n.* Robbery or intimidation by ladrones; — used chiefly with respect to the Philippines.

**lad'y** (lád'y), *n.; pl. -DIES (-díz).* [*ME. lady, lafdi, AS. hláfdige, hláfdiæ.*] **1.** The mistress of a household. *Obs.* **2.** A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority; mistress; — correlative of *lord*. **3.** A sweetheart; ladylove. **4.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary; — usually with *Our*. **5.** A woman of social distinction or position; a well-bred woman; — correlative of *gentleman*.

**LADY** In addressing women, the *stng., lady*, is now confined to poetic, rhetorical, or uneducated use, the ordinary form being *madam*; but in the *pl., ladies* is the ordinary term. **6.** [*cap.*] In England, a title prefixed to the names of women of certain ranks, as that of: (1) a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness; (2) the daughter of a nobleman not lower than earl; (3) the wife of a baronet or knight. **7.** *Wife. Obs. or uncultivated.* **8.** The triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster. — **Syn.** See **FEMALE, n.**

**lady in waiting**, a lady of a queen's or a princess's household, appointed to wait upon or attend her.

— *a.* **1.** Belonging or becoming to, or characteristic of, a lady; ladylike. **2.** Female; as, *lady doctor, lady friend*, etc.; — also used humorously or affectedly of animals; as, *lady dog*.

**lad'y-bird'** (-búrd'), *n.* [*Equiv. to, bird of Our Lady.*] Any of a family (*Coccinellidae*) of small, roundish, often brightly colored beetles, mostly feeding on insects and insects' eggs.

**lad'y-bug'** (-büg'), *n.* A ladybird. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

**Lady Day.** A day kept to commemorate an event in the life of the Virgin Mary; now, the Annunciation, March 25.

**lady finger.** *Cookery.* A variety of small cake of a shape suggestive of a finger.

**lad'y-kill'er**, *n.* A man who captivates, or has the reputation of fascinating, women. — **lad'y-kill'ing**, *a. & n.*

**lad'y-kin** (-kín), *n.* [*lady + -kin.*] A little lady.

**lad'y-like'** (-lík'), *a.* Like a lady; esp., becoming or suitable to a lady; hence, effeminate. — **Syn.** See **FEMALE, a.**

**lad'y-love'** (-lív'), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

**lad'y's-bed'straw'** (lád'íz-), *n.* A common European bedstraw (*Galium verum*) with small yellow flowers.

**lad'y's-fin'ger**, *n.* Var. of **LADY FINGER.**

**lad'y-ship** (-shíp), *n.* Rank, position, or personality of a lady; — used (when preceded by *her* or *your*) to designate or address one having the title of *Lady*.

**lad'y-slip'per**. Var. of **LADY'S-SLIPPER.**

**lad'y's-slip'per** (lád'íz-), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids whose pouch-shaped labellum somewhat resembles a slipper. **2.** Any of certain other orchids having flowers somewhat resembling a slipper.

**lad'y's-smock', lad'y-smock'**, *n.* The cuckoo-flower.

**La-er'tes** (lá-úr'téz), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Λαέρτης.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ithaca, father of Ulysses. **2.** The brother of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." [*LEVOROTATION, etc.*]

**la'vo-ro-ta'tion, la'v'u-lin** (lév'ü-lín; lé'vü-). Vars. of **lag** (lág), *n.* A stave of a cask, drum, etc.; esp., *Mach.*, one of the narrow boards or staves covering a boiler, arch, etc. — *v. t.*; **LAGED** (lád); **LAC'GING** (lág'ing). *Mach.* To cover with lags or lagging.

**lag, v. t.** To transport; send to penal servitude. — *n.* **1.** One transported or sentenced to penal servitude. **2.** A term of transportation or penal servitude. *All Cant.*

**lag, a. **1.** Last; — now only in *lag end*. **2.** Belated; sluggish; tardy. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* **1.** One who lags or is last. *Now Rare.* **2.** The lowest class. *Obs.* **3.** Act or condition of lagging; hence, a falling behind or retardation, as in a current. — *v. i.* To move slowly; loiter.**

**lag'an** (lág'an), *n.* Var. of **LIGAN.**

**lager beer, or lager** (lád'èr), *n.* [*G. lager* bed, storehouse + *bier* beer.] A kind of beer made originally in Germany, but now also elsewhere; — so called from its being stored for some months before use.

**lag'gard** (lág'árd), *n.* Lagging; loitering. — *n.* One who lags; a loiterer. — **lag'gard-ly, adv.** — **lag'gard-mess, n.**

**lag'ger** (lág'èr), *n.* One who lags; a laggard; a loiterer.

**lag'ging** (-ing), *n.* **1.** Action of covering something, as a boiler, with lags, or with a covering of felt, asbestos, etc. **2.** The material so used; also, a lag, as the bearing strips in an arch or vault centering.

**la-goon'** (lá-goon'), *n.* Also **la-gune'**. [*It. or Sp. laguna, L. lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, *lacus* lake.] A shallow channel, pond, or lake, esp. one near, or communicating with, the sea.

**la'ic** (lá'ik), *a.* [*L. laicus.*] Also **la'ic-cal** (-i-kál). *Of or pert. to a layman or the laity; lay; secular.* — *n.* A layman.

**laid** (lád), *pret. & p. p.* of **LAY.**

**laid paper**, paper marked with parallel lines or water marks, as if ribbed, from parallel wires in the mold.

**lair** (láir), *p. p.* of **LIE.**

**lair** (láir), *n.* [*AS. leger.*] A place in which to lie or rest; a bed or couch; esp., the bed of a wild beast. — *v. i.* To go to one's lair; lie; rest. — *v. t.* To provide with a lair.

**laird** (láird), *n.* [*See LORD.*] A landholder. *Scot.*

**lais'sez' faire'** (lá'sé' fáir'). [*F.*] Lit., let (people) do, or make (what they choose); hence, noninterference; — a phrase deprecating governmental interference intended to foster or regulate labor, manufactures, etc.

**la'i-ty** (lá'y-tí), *n.* [*See LAY, a.*] **1.** The people, as distinguished from the clergy; laymen. **2.** Those not of a certain profession.

**La'i-us** (lá'y-üs; -yüs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Λαῖος.*] See **ŒDIPUS.**

**lake** (lák), *n.* [*F. lague, fr. same source as lac* a resin.] **1.** A purplish red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal; also, the color of this pigment. **2.** Any of many insoluble metallic compounds of coloring matter.

**lake, n.** [*OF. lac, L. lacus.*] A considerable inland body of standing water; also, an expanded part of a river.

**lake dweller.** One whose habitation is a lake dwelling.

**lake dwelling.** A dwelling built over a lake, either on piles or on a rude foundation kept in place by piles; specif., such a dwelling of prehistoric times. *CF. CRANNOG.*

**lake herring.** A whitefish (*Argyrosomus arcti*) found from Lake Memphremagog to Lake Superior and northward; — called also *cisco*.

**lak'er** (lák'èr), *n.* One connected with a lake or lakes; as: a visitor to the English Lake District. *Obs.* **b** A fish of or from a lake, esp. a laketrout. *c* A vessel for lake navigation.

**lakh** (lák). Var. of **LAC**, one hundred thousand.

**lak'kin** (lák'kín). *Obs.* contraction of **LADYKIN.**

**lak'y** (lák'y), *n.* Of, pert. to, or like, a lake.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**lak'y** (lāk'y), *a.* Of or pert. to lake, the pigment; lake-colored, as blood when the hæmoglobin has been dissolved.

**lal-la'tion** (lāl-ā'shūn), *n.* [*L. lallare* to sing lalla, or lullaby.] An imperfect enunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it sounds like *l*.

**la'ma** (lā'mā), *n.* [Tibetan *blama*.] A priest or monk of Lamaism; — so called by foreigners. Among the Tibetans, a monk famed for wisdom and saintliness.

**La'ma-ism** (lā'mā-īz'm), *n.* The Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia, the tenets of which are those of Buddhism coupled with corrupted Sivaism and native shamanistic beliefs and practices. The head of its hierarchal organization is the **Grand Lama**, or **Dalai Lama** (lit., the *Ocean Lama*). — **La'ma-ist**, *n.*

**La-marck'i-an** (lā-mār'kī-ān), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, Lamarckism. — *n.* One who holds this theory.

**La-marck'ism** (-kīz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The theory or doctrine of evolution as propounded by Lamarck (1744–1829), the French naturalist who founded the modern idea of evolution as opposed to the old theory of separate creation of each species. Lamarck held that habit, desire, and environment produced in individual plants and animals changes in structure (acquired characters) inheritable by their offspring. Cf. DARWINISM, NEO-LAMARCKISM.

**la'ma-ser-y** (lā'mā-sēr-ī; lā-mā'sēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -SERIES (-īz'). A monastery of lamas, in Tibet, Mongolia, etc.

**lamb** (lām), *n.* [*AS. lamb*.] 1. A young sheep. 2. A person like a lamb in being innocent, gentle, weak, or the like. 3. One who speculates amateurishly. *Stock Exchange Cant.*

4. Lamb's flesh, esp. as used for food.

**Lamb of God**, the **Lamb**, *Bib.*, Christ, in allusion to the paschal lamb. *John* i. 29.

— *v. i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs.

**lamb'da** (lām'dā), *n.* [*NL. fr. Gr. λάμβδα*.] The eleventh letter [A, X] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *L, l*.

**lamb'doid** (lām'doid), *a.* [*Gr. λαμβδοειδής, fr. λάμβδα* the letter lambda (A) + *είδος* shape.] Of the general shape of the Greek lambda [A]; hence, *Anat.*, designating the suture connecting the occipital and parietal bones.

**lamb-ben-cy** (lām'bēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Quality, state, or fact of being lambent; that which is lambent.

**lamb'bent** (-bēnt), *a.* [*L. lambens*, *pr. pr. of lambere* to lick.] 1. Playing or touching lightly, as over a surface. 2. Softly bright or radiant. — **Syn.** See **DIAMANT**. — **bent-ly**, *adv.*

**lamb'kin** (lām'kīn), *n.* 1. A small or young lamb. 2. A child, or a young or tender person.

**lamb'like** (-līk'), *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; meek.

**lamb'bre-quin** (lām'brē-kīn; lām'brē-'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A kind of pendent scarf or covering for the helmet. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

2. A drapery pendent from a shelf or window casing. *U. S.*

**lamb'skin** (lām'skīn), *n.* A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on.

**lame** (lām), *a.*; **LAM'ER** (lām'ēr); **LAM'EST**. [*AS. lama*.] 1. Disabled physically, esp. in the leg or foot so that the power of walking is impaired; crippled. 2. Fig., halting; inefficient; defective; as, a *lame* argument.

— *v. t.*; **LAMED** (lām'd); **LAM'ING** (lām'īng). To make lame; cripple. — *v. i.* To become lame.

**la-mel'la** (lā-mē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* *L. -LÆ (-ē), E. -LAS (-āz)*. [*L. lamella*, dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer.] A thin plate, leaf, or layer; a platelike organ, process, or part.

**la-mel'lar** (lā-mē'lār; lām'ē-lār), *a.* Composed of, arranged in, or characterized by, lamellæ; lamellate.

**lam'el-la'te** (lām'ē-lā'tē; lā-mē'lā'tē), *a.* 1. Composed of, or lam'el-la'ted (lām'ē-lā'tēd) furnished with, thin plates, or lamellæ. 2. Composed of a flat plate or leaf.

**la-mel'li-branch** (lā-mē'lī-brānjk), *n.* [See **LAMELLA**; **BRANCHIA**.] *Zool.* Any of a class (*Lamellibranchia*, or *Lamellibranchiata*) of mollusks, including the clams, oysters, mussels, etc., distinguished by having the bilaterally symmetrical body inclosed within the mantle, which secretes a bivalved shell. — **bran'chi-ate** (-brān'kī-āt), *a.* & *n.*

**la-mel'li-corn** (-kōrn), *a.* [*lamella* + *L. cornu* a horn.] *Zool.* a Having or designating antennæ terminating in a group of flattened plates. **b** Belonging to a group of beetles (*Lamellicornia*) having such antennæ, as the stag beetles, dung beetles, and leaf beetles. — *n.* A lamellicorn beetle.

**lam'el-lose** (lām'ē-lōs; lā-mē'lōs), *a.* Lamellar.

**lame'ly**, *adv.* In a lame manner.

**lame'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being lame.

**la-ment'** (lā-mēnt'), *v. i.* [*L. lamentari*, *fr. lamentum* a lament.] To express or feel sorrow; weep; wail; mourn greatly. — *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for or about; mourn for; bemoan; bewail. — **Syn.** See **DEPLORE**. — *n.* 1. Expression of grief or sorrow in complaints or cries; lamentation; weeping. 2. An expression of lamentation in a literary form, as an elegy, ballad, or dirge.

**lam'en-ta-ble** (lām'ēn-tā-b'l), *a.* 1. Mourning; expressing grief; doleful; as, a *lamentable* countenance. 2. Fitted to awaken lament; pitiable; deplorable; as, a *lamentable* error. — **lam'en-ta-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**lam'en-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of lamenting; audible expression of sorrow. 2. [*cap.*] In *pl.* A book of the Old Testament, attributed to the prophet Jeremiah.

**la-ment'ed** (lā-mēn'tēd), *p. a.* Mourned for; bewailed.

**la-ment'er**, *n.* One who laments.

**la'mi-a** (lā'mī-ā), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Λάμια*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* One of a class of man-devouring monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent. 2. Hence: A vampire; witch; sorceress.

**lam'i-na** (lām'ī-nā), *n.*; *pl.* *L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nāz)*. [*L.*] 1. A thin plate or scale; a layer; flake. 2. *Bot.* The blade of a foliage leaf, or the similar part of a petal. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.* — **lam'ī-nar** (-nār), *a.*

**lam'ī-na-ble** (-nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being formed into a lamina or laminae, as by splitting or pressure.

**lam'ī-nate** (-nāt), *a.* Shaped like, or made up of, a lamina or laminae. — (*nāt*), *v. t. & i.*; -**NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); -**NAT'ING**. 1. To divide into laminae. 2. To form into a thin plate, as by rolling. 3. To cover or construct with laminae; plate.

**lam'ī-na'ted** (lām'ī-nāt'ēd), *a.* Laminated.

**lam'ī-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated; also, a laminated structure; a lamina.

**lam'ī-ni'tis** (-ni'tīs), *n.* [*NL. lamina* + *-itis*.] *Veter.* Inflammation of the sensitive laminae of a horse's foot, resulting from overfeeding, drafts, etc.; founder.

**Lam'mas** (lām'dās), *n.* [*AS. hlāmnesse, hlāfmæsse*, loaf Mass, bread feast; *hlāf* loaf + *mæsse* Mass.] 1. The first day of August (**Lammas Day**). 2. The time of year (**Lammas-tide**) about Lammas Day.

**lam'mer-ge'er** (-ēr-gē'ēr), *n.* [*G. lämmergeier; lamm, lam'mer-goy'er* pl. *lämmer*, lamb + *geier* vulture.] The largest European bird of prey (*Gypæus barbatus*), found in mountain regions from the Pyrenees to northern India.

**lamp** (lāmp), *n.* [*F. lampe, L. lampas, -adis*, *fr. Gr. λαμπάς, -adōs*, torch, *fr. λαμπειν* to shine.] 1. A vessel with a wick for burning oil or the like to produce artificial light; hence, any of various devices for producing light or heat; as, an arc lamp, incandescent lamp, etc. 2. A torch. *Rare* or *Poetic*. 3. A heavenly body; also, a flash.

**lamp'pad** (lām'pād), *n.* [*Gr. λαμπάς, λαμπάδος*. See **LAMP**.] A lamp or candlestick; — referring to *Rev.* iv. 5. *Rare*.

**lamp'pas** (lām'pās), *n.* [*F.*] In horses, congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate.

**lamp'black**' (lām'blāk'), *n.* Fine soot from the smoke of carbonaceous substances. It is used as a pigment.

**lamp'per eel** (lām'pēr). A lamprey. [*tions.*]

**lamp'pi-on** (-pī-ūn), *n.* [*F.*] A small lamp, as for illumination.

**lamp'light**' (lām'p'līt'), *n.* Light from a lamp or lamps.

**lamp'tight'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. A person who lights street lamps. 2. *U. S.* A spill of paper, wood, etc., for lighting lamps.

**lam-poon'** (lām-pōon'), *n.* [*F. lampoon*.] A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive. — *v. t.* To make the subject of a lampoon. — **Syn.** Libel, defame, satirize, lash. — **lam-poon'er**, *n.*

**lamp'prey** (lām'prī), *n.*; *pl.* -PREYS (-prīz). [*F. lamproie, LL. lampreda*.] Any of an order (*Hyperoartia*) of cyclostomes, cellole, aquatic vertebrates having the mouth large, suctional, and jawless.

**la'nate** (lā'nāt), *a.* [*L. lanatus*, *fr. lana* wool, down.] Woolly; covered with fine, long hair, or hairlike filaments.

**lan-cas'te'ri-an** (lān'kās-tēr'ī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the system of instruction of Joseph Lancaster (1778–1838), of England, in which advanced pupils teach pupils below them.

**lan-cas'tri-an** (lān'kās'trī-ān), *a.* *Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the English royal house of Lancaster. — *n.* A member or supporter of the house of Lancaster, esp. in the Wars of the Roses, in which its symbol was the red rose. Its reigning members were Henry IV., V., and VI.

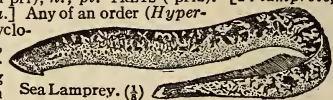
**lance** (lāns), *n.* [*F., fr. L. lancea*.] 1. A weapon with a long shaft and a sharp steel head, carried by light cavalry. 2. A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer. 3. A spear used by whalers to kill a harpooned whale; also, a similar implement used to spear fish. — *v. t.*; **LANCED** (lānst); **LANCING** (lān'sīng). 1. To pierce, cut, or the like, with or as with a lancet. 2. To hurl; launch. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**lance'let**, *n.* [*lance* + *-let*.] Any of certain small transparent marine animals (esp. genus *Branchiostoma*), the lowest existing vertebrates.

**Lan'ce-lot** (lān'sē-lōt), *n.* [*F. Lançolot*.] The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the paragon of Queen Guinevere. Although the handsomest, most generous, and bravest of knights, he falls in the quest of the Holy Grail because of his sin. See **ELAINE**.

**lan'ce-o-late** (lān'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*L. lanceolatus*, *fr. lanceola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea* lance.] Lance-shaped; narrow, tapering to a point. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.*

**lanc'er** (lān'sēr), *n.* 1. A one who lances. **b** One who



See **LAMP**. (3)

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ārn**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **ēccell**, **makēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **ōff**, **ōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menii**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **īnk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



carries a lance; a light cavalry soldier armed with the lance. **2.** In pl. *Dancing*. A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement; also, the music for these dances.

**lan'cet** (län'sët; 24), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* lance.] **1.** A surgical instrument, commonly pointed and two-edged, used in opening abscesses, etc. **2.** Short for **lan'cet arch**, an acutely pointed arch (see *ARCH, Illustr.*), or **lan'cet window**, a window terminating in a lancet arch.

**lan'cet wood'** (läns'wööd'), *n.* A tough, elastic wood, used for bows, cabinetwork, etc.; also, any of several trees yielding it, esp. a tropical American tree (*Abermooa quitarensis*).

**lan'ci-nate** (läns'i-sä-nä), *v. t.*; -NÄT'ED (-nä't'äd); -NÄT'ING. [*L. lancinatus*, *p. p.* of *lancinare* to tear.] To tear; stab.

**lan'ci-na'ting** (-nä't'ing), *p. a.* Piercing; darting; — used chiefly of pains, as often in cancer.

**lan'ci-na'tion** (-nä'shün), *n.* A tearing; laceration; cutting into; hence, sharp, piercing pain.

**land** (länd), *n.* [AS. *land, lond*.] **1.** The solid part of the surface of the earth. **2.** Any part of the surface of the earth, as a country, estate, etc.; hence: a nation; a people. **3.** Ground, esp. as to its situation, nature, or quality; soil; as, bad *land*; timber *land*. **4. Law.** a) Any ground regarded as the subject of ownership, with its appurtenances. b) An interest or estate in land; loosely, any tenement or hereditament. **5.** The surface between the furrows of a millstone, between the grooves of a rifle bore, etc.

**land of Beulah.** See *BEULAH*. — **1.** of the *leal*, the realm of the blessed dead. *Scot. L. of Promise*, in Bible history, Canaan; hence, a better country or condition, of which one has hopes.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put on shore from a vessel; disembark. **2.** To catch and bring to shore into a boat or the like; capture; — also fig. **3.** To set down after conveying; cause to reach; or come to rest (in a particular place, position, or condition). — *v. i.* **1.** To disembark; also, of a vessel, to come to shore. **2.** To come to rest or to a halt, as at a particular stage of a journey; arrive; alight.

**lan'dau** (länd'dö; -dou), *n.* [From *Landau*, a town in Germany.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle with the top divided so that the vehicle can be used open or closed.

**lan'dau-let'** (-dö-lët'), *n.* A small landau.

**land'ed** (länd'äd; 24), *a.* **1.** Owning land. **2.** Consisting in, or derived from, land; as, *land'ed* property.

**land'fall'** (länd'föll'), *n.* *Naut.* Sighting or making land.

**land'grave'** (länd'gräv'), *n.* [G. *landgraf*, lit., land count.] A German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction; later, the title of certain German princes.

**land-gra'vi-ate** (länd-grä'vi-ät), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

**land-gra-vine** (länd'grä-vën), *n.* [G. *landgräfin*.] Wife of a landgrave; woman holding the rank of a landgrave.

**land'hold'er** (-höld'ër), *n.* A holder or owner of land.

**land'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, lands. **2.** A place for landing, as from a ship, a carriage, etc. **3. Arch.** The level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs.

**land'la'dy** (länd'läd'y), *n.* **1.** A woman who holds and leases land. **2.** The mistress of an inn, lodging house, etc.

**land'locked'** (-lökt'), *a.* **1.** Inclosed, or nearly so, by land. **2.** Confined to fresh water, as a fish, by some barrier.

**land'lop'er** (-löp'ër), *n.* Var. of *LANDLOUPER*.

**land'lord'** (-lörd'), *n.* **1.** The lord of land; one who lets land to another. **2.** The master of an inn or lodging house, etc.

**land'lord'ism** (-iz'm), *n.* State or characteristics of a landlord; the relations of landlords to tenants, esp. as to agricultural lands; the system or doctrine of the ownership of the soil being vested in one who leases it to tenants.

**land'loup'er** (-loup'ër; -lööp'ër), *n.* A vagabond; vagrant.

**land'lub'ber** (-lüb'ër), *n.* *Naut.* One who passes his life on land; hence, any one who is clumsy on shipboard.

**land'man** (-män), *n.* A man who lives, or serves, on land.

**land'mark'** (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land. **2.** Any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality or serves as a guide, esp. to navigation. **3.** Any event which marks a turning point or a stage.

**land'own'er** (länd'ön'ër), *n.* An owner of land.

**land'-poor'**, *a.* Peculiarly embarrassed through or while owning much unprofitable or encumbered land. *Colloq.*

**land'scape** (länd'skäp), *n.* [D. *landschap*; *land* land + *-schap*, equiv. to E. *-ship*.] **1.** A portion of land comprehended in one view, esp. in its pictorial aspect. **2.** A picture representing natural scenery; — generally disting. from a sea picture.

**land'side'** (-sid'), *n.* On a plow, the sidepiece that presses against the unplowed land to steady the plow. See *FLOW*.

**land'slip**. Obs. or archaic var. of *LANDSCAPE*.

**land'slide'** (-slid'), *n.* The slipping down of a considerable **land'slip'** (-slip') (mass of earth or rock on any steep slope; also, the mass which slips down. *Landslide* is the more common in the United States; *land'slip*, in England).

**land'sman** (länd'smän), *n.* **1.** One who lives on the land; — opp. to *seaman*. **2. Naut.** a) A sailor on his first voyage. b) An inexperienced sailor, rated below an ordinary seaman.

**Lands'thing'** (läns'ting'), *n.* [Dan. *landsting*, *landsting*; *land* land + *thing*, *ting*, parliament.] The upper house of the Danish legislature.

**Land'sturm'** (länt'stöör'm; -shöörm'), *n.* [G.; *land* land, country + *sturm* storm.] In various countries, esp. Germany: a) A general levy in time of war. b) The forces called out on such a levy, composed of men not in the army, navy, or Landwehr, and supposed to be called out only in case of grave emergency. [Prussian legislature.]

**Land'tag'** (länt'täk'), *n.* [G.; *land* land + *tag* day.] The **land'ward'** (länd'wärd), *adv.* Also **land'wards'** (-wärdz). Toward the land. — *a.* Lying or being toward the land.

**Land'wehr'** (länt'vä'r'), *n.* [G., lit., land defense.] That part of the army, in various countries, which has (usually) completed the required service with the colors and is exempt from duty during peace, except for occasional drill.

**lane** (län), *n.* [AS. *lane, lone*.] **1.** A narrow way between fences or hedges, not traveled as a highway; an alley between buildings; any narrow passageway or track. **2.** An ocean route prescribed for steamers traveling in the same direction, to prevent collisions with those going in the opposite direction, which travel in another route; called also **lane route**.

**lan'grage** (läng'gräj'), *n.* A kind of shot formerly used for **lan'grel** (läng'gräl') tearing sails and rigging. It consisted of bolts, nails, etc., fastened together or in a canister.

**lan'guage** (läng'gwäj), *n.* [F. *langage*, fr. L. *lingua* tongue, hence speech, language.] **1.** The body of words and forms of speech used by a considerable community, esp. when established by long usage; a tongue; as, the Latin *language*. **2.** Any means of expressing feeling or thought, as human speech, or its written or printed representation, or a system of signs or gestures. **3.** Specif., the faculty of verbal expression and the use of words in human intercourse, or the words themselves in their grammatical relationships as given or preserved in literary embodiments. **4.** The power, use, or manner of use of expression, esp. verbal expression; specif.: a) Form, manner, or style of expression, esp. verbal expression; as, strong *language*; simple *language*. b) The vocabulary and phraseology pertaining to an art or a department of knowledge; as, medical *language*.

**Syn.** *Language, speech* are often interchangeable. **Language** is the more general term, while **speech** retains more explicitly the fundamental suggestion of vocal utterance.

**lan'gue' d'oc'** (läng'dök'), [F., prop., language of "oc" (Pr. oc yes).] The Romance dialects of the southerly provinces of France; — so called from *oc* (yes) in contrast with the **lan'gue' d'o'oil'** (läng'dö'öl') [F., prop., language of "oil" (OF. *oil* yes, F. *oui*)], the dialects of the basin of the Loire and north, which use *oil* or *oui*.

**lan'guet, lan'guette** (läng'gwët), *n.* [F. *langnette*, dim. of *lanque* tongue, L. *lingua*.] A tonguelike part, implement, or process; a tongue.

**lan'guid** (-gwüd), *a.* [L. *languidus*, fr. *languere* to be languid.] **1.** Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; weak. **2.** Sluggish; apathetic; listless. **3.** Slow; without force; as, a *languid* interest. — **lan'guid-ly, adv.** — **lan'guid-ness, n.** **Syn.** Feeble, faint, heavy, torpid, sluggish; spiritless, supine. — **Languid, listless** are often used without distinction. But **languid** emphasizes the idea of weakness or faintness; **listless**, that of mere indifference or inertia; as, a sick bird with a *languid* eye; a dreamy, *listless* mood.

**lan'guish** (-gwich), *v. i.* [F. *languir*, L. *languere*.] **1.** To become languid; lose strength or animation. **2.** To droop or pine with longing. **3.** To assume an appealing expression of weariness or emotion. — *n.* Act or state of languishing; a languishing look. — **lan'guish-er** (-ër), *n.*

**lan'guish-ing, p. a.** **1.** Becoming languid. **2.** Amorously pensive. **3.** Slow; without force or interest. — **ing-ly, adv.**

**lan'guish-ment** (-mënt), *n.* **1.** Act or state of languishing. **2.** Tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

**lan'guor** (-gër; -gwër), *n.* [OF. *langour*, L. *langour*.] **1.** A languid state; lassitude. **2.** Listless indolence; tender dreaminess. **3.** Dullness; stagnation. — **Syn.** See *LISSITUDE*.

**lan'guor-ous** (-üs), *a.* Producing, or tending to produce, languor; characterized by languor.

**lan'gur'** (läng'göör'), *n.* [Hind. *langür*, fr. Skr. *längülin*.] Any of many species of Asiatic long-tailed monkeys (genus *Presbytis*). They are of slender build, and have bushy eyebrows and a chin tuft.

**lan'iard**, *n.* Var. of *LANYARD*.

**läni-a-ry** (läni'ä-rä; läni'y'), *a.* [L. *lanarius*, fr. *lanius* butcher, *laniare* to tear in pieces.] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary*, or canine, teeth.

**lä-nif'er-ous** (lä-nif'ër-üs) *a.* [L. *lanifer* or *laniger*; *lana* la-nig'er-ous (-ni'j'ër-üs)] wool + *ferre*, or *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing wool; woolly.

**lank** (länk), *a.* [AS. *hlanc*.] **1.** Slender and thin; lean; shrunken. **2.** Of hair, without curl or wave. — **Syn.** See *THIN*. — **lank'ness, n.**

**lank'y** (länk'y), *a.*; -I-ER; -I-EST. Lank; esp., of a person, tall, spare, and, usually, loose-jointed. — **lank'i-ness, n.**

κ = ch in G. *ich, ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word, + combined with. = equals.



**lan'ner** (län'ēr), *n.* [*F. lanier.*] 1. A falcon (*Falco seldeggii*) of countries bordering on the Mediterranean. 2. *Falconry*, *Specific*, the female lanner falcon, the male being called *lan'ner-et* (-ēt).

**lan'o-lin, lan'o-line** (län'ō-līn), *n.* [*L. lana wool.*] Wool fat or wool grease, esp. in a purified condition.

**lans'downe** (länz'doun), *n.* A fine, closely woven dress fabric of silk and wool.

**lans'que-net** (länsk'ē-nēt), *n.* [*F., fr. G. landsknecht* a foot soldier, a game of cards; *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant.] 1. A German mercenary foot soldier of the 15th, 16th, or 17th century; a mercenary foot soldier, esp. one armed with a pike. 2. A gambling game at cards.

**lant** (lānt), *n.* [*AS. lant.*] Urine, esp. stale urine.

**lan-ta'na** (län-tā'nā; län-tā'nā), *n.* [*NL.*] Any of a large genus (*Lantana*) of tropical verbenaceous shrubs.

**lan'ter-loo'** (län'tēr-lōō'), *n.* [*See LOO.*] An early form of loo (the game). *Obs.*

**lan'tern** (län'tēr), *n.* [*F. lanterne, L. lanterna, fr. G. λαμπτήρ* light, torch, λαμπεύω to shine.] 1. Something inclosing a light and protecting it from wind, rain, etc., sometimes portable. Sometimes fixed (as in a street light or light-house). 2. *Arch.* a. An open structure on a roof, to give light and air to the interior. b. A cupola or towerlike member crowning a larger one.

**lantern fly**, Any of a subfamily (*Fulgoroidea*) of homopterous insects, mostly large and handsome. The prolonged front of the head was formerly supposed to be luminous.

**lantern jaws**, Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage.

**lantern pinion, lantern wheel**, *Mach.* A kind of pinion or wheel having cylindrical bars or trundles instead of teeth.

**lan'tha-num** (län'thā-nūm), *n.* [*NL., fr. G. λανθάνω* to hide.] *Chem.* A rare element, allied to aluminium. Symbol, *La*; at. wt., 139.0.

**lan'thorn** (län'thōrn; län'tēr'n). Archaic var. of LANTERN.

**lan-ug'i-nose** (lā-nū'jī-nōs) [*a.* [*L. lanuginosus, fr. lanua-lu-gi-nosus* (-nūs) *go, qinis, down, lana wool.*]] Covered with down, or fine soft hair; downy.

**lan-ug'o** (lā-nū'gō), *n.* [*See LANUGINOSE.*] A dense cottony or downy growth; specif., *Anat.*, the soft woolly hair covering the human fetus and shed before or soon after birth.

**lan'yard**, *lan'iard* (län'yārd), *n.* [*F. lanrière* thong, strap, *OF. lasniere, fr. lasne* strap, thong.] 1. *Naut.* A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; esp., one of the pieces passing through deadeyes and used to draw tight shrouds, stays, etc. 2. *Mil.* A strong cord with a hook at one end, used in firing certain kinds of cannon.

**La-o'o-ōn** (lā-ōk'ō-ōn), *n.* [*L., fr. G. Λαοοβίων.*] *Class. Myth.* A priest of Apollo at Troy, who incurred the enmity of Athena. He was destroyed, with his two sons, by two serpents, which the goddess caused to come out of the sea.

**La-od'i-ce'an** (-ōd'i-sē'an), *a.* Of or pert. to Laodicea, a city in Phrygia Major (*Rev. iii. 14-16*); lukewarm in religion; hence, indifferent. — *n.* An inhabitant of Laodicea, esp. one of the early Christians, supposed to be lukewarm in their religion; hence, one indifferent or lukewarm.

**La-om'e-don** (lā-ōm'ē-dōn), *n.* [*L., fr. G. Λαομέδων.*] A king of Troy, father of Priam.

**lap** (lāp), *n.* [*AS. læppa.*] 1. A loose or lower part of a garment, that may be folded over; specif., a skirt of a coat or of a gown. 2. A fold of a garment, used as a receptacle. 3. The part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the body as one sits; that part of the person so covered; fig., place of rearing and fostering.

**lap, v. i.**; LAPPED (lāpt) or, *Rare*, LAPT; LAP'PING. 1. To fold; bend and lay (over or on something); wrap or wind (around something). 2. To wrap; wrap up; cover; clothe. *Archaic.* 3. To infold; hold as in the lap; cuddle. 4. To lay over or by the side of anything so as partly or wholly to cover it; also, to be partly over, or by the side of (something). 5. *Mach.* To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, etc. 6. *Racing.* To get or be a lap in the lead of (a competitor). 7. *Carp.* To unite, as timbers, so as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout, as in scarfing. — *v. t.* To be turned or folded; lie partly on or by the side of something, or of one another; project (over, beyond, or into something).

— *n.* 1. That part of a thing that overlaps another; also, the measure or extent of such overlapping. 2. State of overlapping. 3. One circuit around a race track, esp. when that is a fraction of the distance to be traversed. 4. A sheet, layer, or bat, of cotton, wool, or flax, usually as wrapped on a cylinder at certain stages of manufacture. 5. *Mach.* A revolving disk of brass, lead, or the like, used to hold an abrasive or polishing powder on its surface.

**lap, v. i.** [*AS. lapian.*] To make a sound as of taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* 1. To lick up with a quick motion of the tongue. 2. Of water, to wash with a sound as of licking up liquid; splash gently. — *n.* 1. Act of lapping with or as with the tongue. 2. A sound of lapping or as of lapping; as, the lap of waves. 3. That which is lapped, as liquid food for dogs.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meniū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**lap'a-rot'o-my** (lāp'ā-rōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*Gr. λαπάρα loins + -otomy.*] *Surg.* Incision into the abdominal cavity.

**lap'board'** (lāp'bōrd'; 24), *n.* A board used on the lap as a substitute for a table, as by tailors, seamstresses, etc.

**lap dog**, A small pet dog which may be held in the lap.

**la-pel'** (lā-pēl'), *n.* [*Dim. of lap a fold.*] That part of a garment which is turned back; specif., the fold of the front of a coat continuing the collar; — usually in *pl.* [holds.]

**lap'ful** (lāp'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fūlz). As much as the lap

**lap'i-da-ry** (lāp'i-dā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*L. lapidarius, fr. lapis stone.*] 1. An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones. 2. A connoisseur of gems or precious stones or of lapidary work. — *a.* 1. Pert. to the art of cutting or engraving stones. 2. Engraved on stone.

**lap'i-date** (-dāt), *v. t.* [*L. lapidatus, p. p. of lapidare, fr. lapis stone.*] To stone; kill by stoning.

**la-pid'i-ty** (lā-pid'i-tī), *v. t. & i.* [*L. lapis, -idis, stone + -ty.*] To petrify. — *la-pid'i-fi-ca'tion* (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**la-pil'lus** (-pil'lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [*L.*] A small stone; specif., in *pl.*, small volcanic stony or glassy fragments.

**la'pis** (lā'pīs; lāp'īs), *n.*; *pl.* LAPIDES (lāp'i-dēz). [*L.*] A stone; — chiefly used in Latin phrases; as: *la'pis la'zu-li* (lāz'ū-lī), a stone of a rich azure blue (probably the sapphire of the ancients); also, its color.

**Lap'i-thæ** (lāp'i-thē), *n. pl.* [*L., fr. G. Λαρθαί.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian people whose king, Pirithous, invited the centaurs to his wedding. The centaurs, inflamed with wine, attempted to seize the bride and other maidens, but were defeated by the Lapithæ aided by Theseus.

**lap joint**, A joint made by one layer, part, or piece overlapping another.

**Lap'land-er** (lāp'lān-dēr), *n.* A Lapp.

**Lapp** (lāp), *n.* 1. One of a Mongoloid race, of northern Scandinavia and parts of Russia, very short and extremely brachycephalous. 2. The language of the Lapps, a Finnic tongue.

**lap'per** (lāp'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, laps.

**lap'pet** (-ēt; 24), *n.* [*Dim. of lap a fold.*] 1. A loose fold or flap of a garment or headress. 2. Anything in a fold or loosely pending, as a flap of flesh, a lobe of the ear, etc.

**laps'a-ble** (lāp'sā-b'l), *a.* Liable to lapse.

**lapse** (lāps), *n.* [*L. lapsus, fr. labi, p. p. lapsus, to slide, fall.*] 1. A slip, as of tongue or pen; a fault; a slight deviation from truth, accuracy, etc. 2. *Theol.* A fall or apostasy. 3. *Law.* The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it or failure of contingency. 4. A gliding or slipping; a gradual passing, esp. from a higher to a lower state, or in time; — usually of immaterial things or fig.; as, the lapse of centuries. 5. A falling into ruin or disuse.

— *v. i.*; LAPSED (lāpst); LAPS'ING. 1. To pass, fall, or slip by lapse. 2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. 3. *Law.* To fall or pass from one to another by lapse. 4. To fall into disuse or ruin.

**laps'i-ble, a.** Lapsable. [shoemakers beat leather.]

**lap'stone'** (lāp'stōn'), *n.* A stone held in the lap, on which

**lap'streak'** (-strēk'), *a.* Clinker-built; — said of boats.

**lap'wing** (lāp'wīng'), *n.* [*AS. hlæpewince.*] An Old World plover (*Vanellus vanellus*) noted for its slow, irregular flight and shrill, wailing cry.

**lar** (lār), *n.* See LARES.

**lar'board'** (lār'bōrd; -bērd), *n.* [*ME. laddborde.*] *Naut.* The port side of a ship; — superseded by *port* because of confusion with *starboard*. — **lar'board, adv.**

**lar'ce-ner** (lār'sē-nēr), *n.* One who commits larceny.

**lar'ce-nous** (-nūs), *a.* Having the character of larceny; committing larceny.

**lar'ce-ny** (lār'sē-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [*F. larcin, OF. larrecin, L. latrocinium, fr. latro robber.*] *Law.* The unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; theft. The common law distinguished *grand larceny* and *petit, or petty, larceny* according to the value of the property stolen, but this distinction is generally abolished.

**larch** (lārč), *n.* [*Deriv. of L. larix, laticis, larch.*] 1. Any of a genus (*Larix*) of pinaceous trees, having short, fasciated, deciduous leaves; also, their wood, usually tough and durable. 2. Any of several conifers of related genera.

**lard** (lārd), *n.* [*F., bacon, pig's fat, L. lardum, lardum.*] The rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal abdominal fat. — *v. t.* 1. To stuff or enrich with pork or



Lapwing.



Branch of Larch (reduced) showing Leaves and mature Cones.

Branch of Larch (reduced) showing Leaves and mature Cones.



bacon. 2. To fatten; enrich with fat. 3. To smear with lard, fat, or grease. 4. To garnish; bedeck; interlard.

lar-da'ccous (lär-dä'shūs), a. Consisting of or like lard.

lard'er (lär'dēr), n. [OF. lardier.] A place where meat and other articles of food are kept.

lar'don (lär'dōn) n. [F. lardon, fr. lard lard.] A strip

lar'doon' (lär-dōon') of pork or bacon used in larding.

lar'dy' (lär'dī), a. Containing or resembling lard.

lar'res (lär'rēs; 3), n. pl.; sing. lār (lär); E. pl. LARS (lärz).

[L.] [Often cap.] Roman Religion. Orig. gods or spirits

of particular localities, as of the house, fields, etc., later

regarded as beneficent ancestral spirits.

large (lärj), a.; LARG'ER (lär'jēr); LARG'EST (-jēs't). [F.,

fr. L. largus.] 1. Liberal; lavish. Obs. 2. Abundant; ample;

great; — opposed to small; as, a large house, army, sum.

The word great, and not large, is used to qualify words

denoting linear extent; as, great length; a great distance.

5. Full in statement; diffuse; prolix. Archaic. 6. Lax;

unrestrained; of speech or language, loose; broad. Ar-

chaic. 7. Naut. Of the wind, free; fair; favorable, esp.

when on the quarter or abeam. — Syn. See GREAT.

— adv. 1. Amply; fully; liberally; freely. Obs. 2. Naut.

— adv. The wind free, or abaft the beam; as, to sail large.

— n. Liberty; freedom. Obs., exc. in: at large. a With-

out restraint or confinement; as, to go at large. b Of

representatives, etc., for the whole of a State, or other division

having subdivisions. U. S. — large'y, adv. — ness, n.

lar'gesse (lär'jēs), n. [F. largesse, fr. large large.] Lib-

lar'gesse' eral giving; a liberal gift; a bounty bestowed.

|| lar'get'to (lär-gēt'tō), a. & adv. [It.] Music. Less slow

than largo, and rather more so than adagio.

|| lar'go (lär'gō), a. & adv. [It., fr. L. largus.] Music.

Slow or slowly; — more so than adagio.

lar'i-at (lär'i-ät), n. [Sp. la reata the rope.] 1. A long,

small rope with a running noose, for catching cattle, etc.; a

lasso. 2. A rope for picketing horses. Western U. S.

lar'ine (lär'in; lär'in), a. [L. larina a sea bird, perh. good.]

Zoöl. Of or pert. to the gull family (Laridae).

lark (lärk), n. [AS. lāwerce, lāferce.] 1. Any of numer-

ous singing birds (family Alaudidae), mostly of Europe,

Asia, and northern Africa; esp., the skylark. 2. Any of

various more or less similar birds, as the meadow larks,

titlarks, etc.

lark, v. i. To sport; frolic; also, to ride across country or

over obstacles. — v. t. To make sport of. — n. A frolic;

merry adventure. — lark'er, n. All Colloq.

lark'er, n. A catcher of larks.

lark'spur (lärk'spür), n. Any of a genus (Delphinium) of

ranunculaceous plants, many of

which are cultivated for their

showy flowers with spurred calyx.

lar'rī-kin (lär'i-kīn), n. [Cf. E.

dial. larrīkin a mischievous or

frolicsome youth, larrick lively,

careless, larrack careless.] A

rowdy street loafer. — a. Rowdy;

rough. Both Australia & Eng.

lar'rūp (lär'rūp), v. t. To beat or

flog soundly. Colloq.

lar'um (lär'üm; lär'rüm). Short

for ALARUM. Archaic.

lar'va (lär'vä), n.; L. pl. -væ

(-vë). [L. larva ghost, mask.]

Zoöl. a The immature, wingless,

often wormlike form (as the cater-

pillar, grub, etc.) in which insects

that undergo metamorphosis

hatch from the egg, and in which

they remain prior to the pupa or

chrysalis stage. b The

early form of any animal which

must pass through a meta-

morphosis, as the tadpole of a frog.

lar'val (-vdl), a. Of, pert. to, or

in the stage of, a larva.

lar'vat-éd (lär'vāt-éd), a. [L. larvatus

bewitched. See

LARVA.] Masked; clothed as with

a mask; concealed.

la-ryn'ge-al (lä-rīn'jē-äl; lär'in-jē-äl), a. [From LARYNX.]

Of, pertaining to, or used on, the larynx.

lar'yn-gi'tis (lär'in-jī'tis), n. [NL. See LARYNX; -ITIS.]

Inflammation of the larynx. — lar'yn-gi'tic (-jī'tik), a.

lar'yn-go'l-o-gy (lär'in-gō'lō-jī), n. [See LARYNX; -LOGY.]

Systematized knowledge of the larynx; pathology of the

larynx. — la-ryn-go-log'i-cal (lä-rīn'gō-lōj'ī-käl), a. —

lar'yn-go'l-o-gist (lär'in-gō'lō-jīst), n.

la-ryn'go-scope (lä-rīn'gō-skōp), n. [See LARYNX; -SCOPE.]

An apparatus for examining the interior of the larynx.

lar'yn-go'to-my (lär'in-gō'tō-mī), n. [From Gr. See LAR-

YNX; -TOMY.] Surg. Operation of cutting into the larynx.

lar'ynx (lär'īŋks), n.; pl. LARYNGES (lä-rīn'jēs). [NL., fr.

Gr. λάρυγξ, -γγος.] The modified upper part of the tra-

chea, or windpipe. In man and other mammals, and in

amphibians, it is the organ of voice. Cf. SYRNX.

las'car (läs'kär; läs-kär'), n. [Per. & Hind. laskhar

an army.] An East Indian native sailor employed on a

European vessel.

las-civ'i-ous (läs-siv'ī-ūs), a. [L. lascivus wantonness, fr.

lascivus wanton.] 1. Wanton; lewd; lustful. 2. Tending

to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions. — las-civ'i-ous-

ly, adv. — las-civ'i-ous-ness, n.

lash (läsh), n. [ME. lasche whiplash, blow.] 1. A stroke

with a whip or anything pliant and tough; hence, a sweep-

ing stroke. 2. The thong or cord of a whip; also, anything

used for whipping. 3. A stroke of satire, sarcasm, denun-

ciation, or the like; a cut. 4. An eyelash.

— v. t. 1. To whip, scourge, strike, drive, or impel, with

or as with a lash. 2. To labor with words; berate. 3. To

throw with a jerk or quickly and impetuously; as, to lash

out scornful words. Obs. or R. — v. i. 1. To rush; dash;

of rain, tears, etc., to pour; of light, to flash. 2. To ply the

whip; strike; to direct censure or sarcasm.

lash, v. t. To bind fast with a cord, thong, or chain.

lash'er (läsh'ēr), n. 1. One who lashes, or whips. 2. The

water rushing through the opening of a weir; also, the pool

into which the water falls. Eng. Chiefly Local.

lash'er, n. One who, or that which, lashes, or fastens.

lash'ing, vb. n. 1. A act of one who lashes, or binds. b That

which is used in binding, as a cord. 2. Act of one who

lashes, or strikes with or as with a lash; castigation.

lass (läs), n. [ME. lasse, lasce.] 1. A young woman; girl;

sweetheart. 2. A maidservant. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

las'sie (läs'ī), n. A young girl; lass. Chiefly Scot.

las'si-tude (läs'ī-tūd), n. [L. lassitudo, fr. lassus faint,

wear.] Condition of body or mind when its voluntary

functions are performed with difficulty, and only by strong

exertion of will; debility; weariness.

Syn. Lassitude, languor are often interchangeable. But

languor is apt to imply real or affected want of energy or

interest; lassitude, rather relaxation or flagging of energy.

las'so (-ō), n.; pl. -sos (-ōz). [Sp. lazo, L. laqueus. See

LACE.] A rope or long thong with a running noose, used to

catch horses, etc. Chiefly Sp. Amer. or Southwestern

U. S. — v. t. To catch with a lasso. — las'so-er, n.

lasso cell. Zoöl. A nematocyst.

last (läst), n. [AS. hlæst, fr. hladen to lade.] A certain

(varying) weight or measure, formerly much used in com-

merce, often estimated at 4,000 lbs.

last, n. [AS. läst trace, footstep.] A wooden block shaped

like the human foot, on which boots or shoes are formed.

— v. t. To shape with a last; fasten or fit to a last.

last, a. [Contr. of latest, superl. of late.] 1. Being or re-

maining after all others; final; hindmost; farthest. 2. Most

recent; as, last week. 3. Lowest in rank or degree; as, the

last prize. 4. Furthest from a given quality, character, or

condition; most unlikely; least fit; as, he is the last person

to suspect. 5. Conclusive; final; as, the last word on a sub-

ject. 6. Supreme; utmost; as, of the last importance.

Syn. Last, latest, final, ultimate, eventual, extreme.

That is last which follows all others, esp. of the same sort;

that is latest which is furthest advanced toward a given or

set time, or is nearest to the present time; as, the last

page, the latest train. That is final which definitely closes

a series or process; that is ultimate which comes, or is at-

tained, at last; as, a final decision; ultimate success. But

ultimate is also used of that beyond which one cannot go,

as in tracing a process; as, ultimate constituents. That is

eventual which ultimately falls out or results; as, there

will come eventual rest. Extreme is now synonymous with

last only in "extreme unktion."

Last Judgment, Theol., God's final judgment of

mankind; also, the time of it. — L. Supper, the supper

which was partaken of by Christ and his disciples on the

night of his betrayal.

— adv. 1. After all others; at the end. 2. At a time or on

an occasion which is last. 3. In conclusion; lastly. 4. In

the end; finally; at last.

— n. That which is last; end.

last, v. i. [AS. læstan to perform, follow, last, fr. läst, läst,

footstep, course.] 1. To continue in time; endure. 2.

To endure in a given use; continue unimpaired, unex-

hausted, or the like; as, this cloth lasts well. — n. En-

durance.

last'er (läs'tēr), n. One who, or that which, endures.

last'er, n. A workman who shapes boots or shoes on lasts;

a tool for stretching leather on a last.

last'ing, n. 1. Continuance; endurance. 2. A durable

woolen stuff, used for women's shoes, etc.; everlasting.

last'ing, p. a. Existing or continuing a long while; endur-

ing; durable. — last'ing-ly, adv. — last'ing-ness, n.

Syn. Lasting, permanent, durable, stable. Lasting

(sometimes equivalent to everlasting) implies long contin-

uance; that is permanent (opposed to temporary) which

is fixed or established, especially in a given state or position.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Larkspur.



**Durable** commonly implies power of resistance to destructive agencies. That is **stable** which is firmly fixed.

**lastly**, *adv.* **1.** In conclusion; at last. **2.** Finally. *Obs.*  
**Lat'a-ki'a** (lät'ä-ke'ä), *n.* [Turk.] A superior kind of Turkish smoking tobacco.

**latch** (läch), *n.* [M.E. *læche*, prob. fr. *laccen* to seize, AS. *laccan*.] A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; esp., the catch which holds a door or gate closed, though it be not bolted. — *v. t. & i.* To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

**latch'et** (läch'ët), *n.* [OF. *lacet*, dial. form of F. *lacet* lace, dim. of *lacs*. See LACE.] A string fastening a shoe.

**latch'key** (läch'ke'), *n.* A key used to lift or pull back a latch of a door, loosely, a front-door key.

**latch'string** (-string'), *n.* A string passed through a hole in a door to permit the raising of the latch from outside.

**late** (lä), *a.*; **LAT'ER** (lä'tër), or **LAT'TER** (lä't'tër); **LAT'EST** (lä't'ët), or **LAST** (läst). [AS. *læt*.] **1.** Coming or doing after the usual or proper time; tardy. **2.** Far advanced toward the end or close; as, *late* in the day. **3.** Existing, or holding some position or relationship, recently, but not now; lately deceased, or gone out of office. **4.** Recent; as, *late* rains. **5.** Continuing or doing until an advanced hour; as, *late* revels. — **SYN.** See **NEW**, **SLOW**.

**Late Latin**, **Low Latin**, Latin in the latest stages, including the barbarous coinages from other languages, as German, French, etc., made after the classic Latin had become a dead language for the people.

— *adv.* **1.** After the usual, proper, or appointed time; after delay; — opposed to *early*. **2.** Far on in the night, day, week, etc. **3.** Not long ago; recently.

— *n.* Recentness; — only in : of *late*, in time not long past, or near the present; lately.

**lat'ed** (lä't'äd), *a.* Belated. *Poetic.*

**lat-teen** (lä-t'ën'), *a.* [F. *voile latine* a lateen sail; prop., a Latin sail.] *Naut.* Designating, or pert. to, a peculiar rig common in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters.

**lateen sail**, *Naut.*, a triangular sail extended by a long yard slung to the mast, which is usually low. See **DHOW**, **ILLUST.**

**late'ly** (lä't'li), *adv.* Not long ago; recently; of late.

**lat'en-cy** (lä-t'ën-si), *n.* State or quality of being latent.

**lat'ness** (lä't'nës), *n.* State or quality of being late.

**lat'ent** (lä't'ënt), *a.* [L. *latens*, -entis, fr. *latere* to lie hid.]

Not visible or apparent; hidden; concealed.

**SYN.** **Latent**, **dormant**, **quiescent**, **potential**. **Latent** applies to that which is present without showing itself; **dormant** to that which is present without manifesting activity; as, *latent* ambiguities, a *latent* meaning; **dormant** energy. **Quiescent** emphasizes rather the cessation of action than the presence of energy; as, after a violent eruption the volcano became *quiescent*. That is **potential** which, though not actually existing now, may come into existence at some future time (which exists not *in esse*, but *in posse*); as, a *potential* artist, *potential* energy; "The apple already lies *potentially* in the blossom."

**latent heat**, *Physics*, the thermal equivalent of the energy expended in melting unit mass of a solid or vaporizing unit mass of a liquid; or, conversely, the thermal equivalent of the energy set free in the process of solidification or of liquefaction.

**lat'ent-ly**, *adv.* In a latent manner.

**lat'ér** (lä't'ër), *a. & adv.*, *compar.* of **LATE**.

**lat'er-al** (lä't'ër-äl), *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, directed toward or coming from, the side. — **lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Lat'er-an** (-än), *n.* [L. *Lateranum*.] **1.** The church of St. John Lateran, the cathedral church of Rome and the highest in rank of all Roman Catholic churches. In this church several ecclesiastical councils (hence called *Lateran councils*) have been held. **2.** The palace (Palazzo del Laterano) adjoining the basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome.

**lat'er-ite** (-it), *n.* [L. *later* brick, tile.] *Petrog.* A porous, reddish, usually ferruginous, earth formed by decomposition of certain rocks in tropical regions; hence, any surface soil similarly formed.

**lat'er-i-tious** (-ish'üz), *a.* [L. *latericius*, fr. *later* a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of (red) bricks.

**la-tes-cent** (lä-tës'ënt), *a.* [L. *latescens*, -entis, p. pr. of *latescere* to be concealed, fr. *latere* to be hid.] Becoming concealed, hidden, or latent. — **la-tes'cence** (-ëns), *n.*

**lat'est** (lä't'ët), *a.* **1.** Last. *Archaic.* **2.** Superlative of **LATE**. — **SYN.** See **LAST**.

**lat'ex** (lä't'ëks), *n.* [L., a fluid.] *Bot.* A milky fluid found in certain cells, as of the milkweeds, euphorbias, etc.

**lath** (läth), *n.*; *pl.* **LATHS** (läthz). [AS. *lætt*.] **1.** A narrow strip of wood used to nail to the framework of a building as a groundwork to support plastering, etc. **2.** Laths collectively; lath work; hence, sheet metal, wire cloth, etc., used for the same purpose. — *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

**lath'e** (läth'), *n.* **1.** A machine by which a piece of hard material is held and rotated while being shaped by a tool. **2.** A form of potter's wheel. — *v. t.* **LATHED** (läthäd); **LATH'ING** (läth'ing). To cut or shape with a lath.

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärrn, äsk, sofä; éve, èvent ènd, üse, ünite, ürrn, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil;

**lath'e**, *n.* The movable frame of a loom, carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft.

**lath'er** (läth'ër), *n.* One who places laths for the plaster.

**lath'er** (läth'ër), *n.* [AS. *læðor* washing soda.] **1.** Foam or froth with soap and water. **2.** Foam from profuse sweating. — *v. t.* **1.** To spread over with lather. **2.** To beat; flog. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To form lather, or a froth like lather. —

**lath'er-er**, *n.* — **lath'er-y**, *a.*

**lath'ing** (läth'ing), *n.* **1.** Act or process of putting laths in position. **2.** Laths collectively; lath work.

**lath'y** (läth'y), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender; thin.

**lat'i-dif'er-ous** (lä't'y-sif'ër-üs), *a.* [L. *latez*, *laticis*, a liquid + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Containing latex.

**Lat'in** (lä't'in), *a.* [L. *Latinus*.] **1. Of or pert. to Latium, a country of ancient Italy, or its people, the Latins, or the language used by the Romans, or Latins. **2.** Designating, or belonging to, the Roman Catholic Church, its rites, etc., esp. as opposed to the Greek Church. **3.** Designating, or pert. to, the peoples (French, Italian, Spanish, etc.) whose languages are descended from the Latin.**

— *n.* **1.** The language of ancient Latium and Rome, and until the 17th century the general language of learning and diplomacy in western Europe. **2.** One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome.

**Lat'in-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* A Latin idiom or mode of speech.

**Lat'in-ist**, *n.* A Latin scholar.

**La-tin'y** (lä-tin'y-ti), *n.* The use of the Latin tongue, style, or idiom; style in writing or speaking Latin.

**Lat'in-ize** (lä't'in-iz), *v. t.* To translate into, or express in, Latin; conform to the Latin form or character. — *v. i.* To use Latinisms.

**lat'ish** (lä't'ish), *a.* Somewhat late.

**lat'i-tude** (lä't'y-tüd), *n.* [L. *latitudo* breadth, fr. *latus* broad.] **1.** Breadth; width; extent; scope. *Now Rare.* **2.** Freedom from narrow restrictions; independence of action, thought, opinion, etc.; liberality of interpretation.

**3. Geog.** Angular distance on a meridian; now, angular distance, north or south, from the equator. **4.** A region or locality as marked by its latitude; as, cold *latitudes*. **5. Astron.** Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic; — in full *celestial latitude*. — **lat'i-tu'di-nal**, *a.*

**lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an** (-nä'ri-än); **3.** a. Indifferent or opposed to a strict application of any particular standard of belief or opinion, esp. in religion. — *n.* One who practices or approves latitude in belief, esp. religious belief, or conduct, as a member of the Broad Church party in the Church of England. — **lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**La-to'na** (lä-tö'nä), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* Leto.

**la-tri'a** (lä-tri'ä), *n.* [L., fr. *laetitia*, fr. *laetare* to serve.] *R. C. Ch.* The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God only; — distinguishing from *dulia* and *hyperdulia*.

**la-trine** (lä-tr'ën'), *n.* [L. *latrina*.] A privy, as in a camp.

**-latry**. [Gr. *laetia* service.] A suffix denoting *worship of*; as in *demonolatry*, *worship of demons*.

**lat'ten** (lä't'ën), *n.* [OF. *laton*.] A kind of brass or brasslike alloy hammered into thin sheets, formerly much used for church utensils; hence, any metal in thin sheets, as sheet tin.

**lat'ter** (-ër), *a.* [ME. *later*, *latter* (AS. *lætra*), *compar.* of *lat* late.] **1.** More recent; later; esp., being of, or pert. to, the end of a period; as, the *latter* part of the week. **2.** Of two things, being the one mentioned second; — opp. to *former*. **3.** Last; final; — now rare exc. in *latter days*.

**Latter-day Saint**, a Mormon.

**lat'ter-ly**, *adv.* Lately; recently; at a later period.

**lat'ter-most** (-möst), *a.* Last; hindmost.

**lat'tice** (lä't'is), *n.* [F. *lattis* lathwork, fr. *latte* lath.] **1.** A kind of wood or metal network of strips; — called also *latticework*; hence, any window, gate, or the like, having a lattice. **2.** A lattice or an imitation of one, usually painted red, used as the sign of an alehouse or inn. *Obs. or Hist.*

— *v. t.*, **-TICED** (-ist); **-TIC-ING** (-i-s'ing). **1.** To make a lattice of; give the appearance of a lattice to. **2.** To close or inclose with latticework; furnish with a lattice.

**lat'tice-work** ('-würk'), *n.* A lattice, or lattices collectively.

**lat'tic-ing** (lä't'y-s'ing), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making a lattice, or of fitting a lattice. **2.** A lattice; latticework.

**laud** (läd), *n.* [L. *laus*, *laudis*.] **1.** High commendation; praise; exaltation. **2.** In *pl. Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic Church and with some Anglicans, a religious service chiefly of praise, usually at daybreak. **3.** A song of praise; specif., an ascription or hymn of praise to God. — *v. t.* To praise; celebrate; extol.

**laud'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti'), *n.* Quality of being laudable.

**laud'a-ble** (läd'ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Praiseworthy; commendable. **2. Old Med.** Healthy; not noxious; as, *laudable* pus. — **laud'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **laud'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**laud'a-nium** (läd'dä-nüm), *n.* [Prob. orig. same word as *labdanum*. See **LABDANUM**.] Formerly, any of various preparations of opium; now, tincture of opium.

**lau-da'tion** (lä-dä'shün), *n.* Act of lauding; praise.

**laud'a-to-ry** (läd'ä-tö-r'i), *a.* Pert. to or expressing praise.

**laud'er** (-ër), *n.* One who lauds.

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärrn, äsk, sofä; éve, èvent ènd, üse, ünite, ürrn, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil;

äle, recënt, mak'ër; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**laugh** (läf), *v. i.* [AS. *hleahhan, hlyhhan, hliehhan.*] **1.** To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by peculiar movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the mouth, and usually by the emission of explosive or chuckling sounds from the throat; to have the emotion characteristic of laughter; — often used with *over, about, at, etc.* **2.** To be or appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, mirthful, lively, or brilliant; sparkle; sport; as, waters *laughing* in the sun. *Poetic.*

**to laugh in one's sleeve**, to regard a person with amusement while preserving a serious demeanor.

— *v. t.* To affect or influence (in a specified manner), or to effect, express, or utter, by means of laughter or ridicule.

— *n.* Act of laughing; expression of mirth, gaiety, ridicule, etc., peculiar to man; the sound of laughing.

**laugh'a-ble** (läf'a-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter. — **laugh'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **laugh'a-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Ludicrous, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll, funny, amusing, humorous, witty, merry, facetious, waggish, sportive. — **Laughable, ludicrous, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll, funny.** Laughable applies to whatever is fit to provoke laughter; ludicrous commonly suggests the implication of absurdity or incongruity; ridiculous often adds the implication of contempt or derision; as, a *laughable* incident; a *ludicrous* predicament; a *ridiculous* gesticulation. **Comical and comic** apply to that which is mirth-provoking, *comic* being chiefly used of literary compositions intended to excite laughter. **Droll** implies laughable oddity; as, Thackeray's names are often inimitably *droll*. **Funny** applies in general to that which is amusing.

**laugh'er**, *n.* One who laughs.

**laugh'ing**, *p. a.* Fit to be treated or accompanied with laughter; — in phrases such as *this is no laughing matter*.

**laughing gas**, nitrous oxide, N<sub>2</sub>O, a colorless, sweetish gas much used as an anæsthetic. It sometimes produces exhilaration and laughter. — **L. jackass**, a kingfisher (*Dacellogigas*) of Australia, about the size of a crow.

**laugh'ing-stock'** (-stök'), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt. **laugh'ter** (-tër), *n.* [AS. *hleahtr.*] **1.** The movement of the muscles of the face, esp. of the lips, with interrupted (often noisy) expulsion of air from the lungs, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision; also, an expression of the eyes or countenance indicative of merriment or keen amusement. **2.** A cause of, or subject for, laughter.

**launch** (länch; löñch), *v. t.* [OF. *lancier, lancier, fr. lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1.** To throw, as a lance; hurl. **2.** To cause to slide into the water; set afloat. **3.** To send out; start (one) on a career; set going; as, to *launch* an enterprise. — *v. i.* **1.** To move with force and swiftness, like a ship sliding into the water; plunge; as, to *launch* into extravagance. **2.** To set out, as on the sea; — often used with *forth* or *out*.

— *n.* **1.** The movement of a vessel from the land into the water, esp. by sliding from the stocks; the act or process causing this movement; — often used fig. **2.** *Naut.* a The largest boat of a ship of war. **b** Any open, or largely undecked, power-driven boat.

**launch'er**, *n.* One who launches.

**laun'der** (lä'n'dër; lö'n'dër), *v. t.* [From obs. *launder* a washerwoman, *F. lavandière*, *fr. L. lavandus* to be washed, *lavare* to wash.] To wash, as clothes; wash and iron. — *n.* A sluice; trough. — **laun'der-er**, *n.* [laundering.]

**laun'dress** (-drës), *n.* A woman whose employment is **laun'dry** (-drî), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIES (-drîz). **1.** Act of laundering; a washing. **2.** A place where laundering is done. **3.** Articles sent to a laundry to be washed. *Colloq.*

**laun'dry-man** (-mân), *n.* A man whose business is **laun'dry**.

**Laun'fal, Sir** (-fâl). A knight of the Round Table, steward of King Arthur. He had an inexhaustible purse.

**lau-ra'ceous** (lö-rä'shüs), *a.* [L. *laurus* laurel.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Lauraceæ*) of shrubs and trees, including the laurel, sassafras, cinnamon, and other plants, noted for their aromatic or medicinal properties.

**lau're-ate** (lö-rë-ät), *a.* [L. *laureatus*, *fr. laurea* laurel tree, *laureus* of laurel, *laurus* laurel.] **1.** Crowned with laurel as a mark of honor; hence: distinguished; worthy of honor, esp. for poetic excellence. **2.** Composed of laurel.

— *n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate. — (lö-rë-ät), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ät'ëd); -AT'ING (-ät'ing). **1.** To honor by crowning with a wreath of laurel. **2.** *Specif.*: a To confer a university degree upon. **b** To appoint as poet laureate.

— **lau're-ate-ship'**, *n.* — **lau're-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.*

**lau'rel** (lö-rël; lö-r'ël), *n.* [OF. *lorier, lawrier*, deriv. of *L. laurus*.] **1.** Either of two species of trees or shrubs constituting a genus (*Laurus*); esp., the bay laurel, or bay tree (*L. nobilis*), of southern Europe. Its foliage was used by the ancient Greeks as a mark of distinction; later, a crown of laurel indicated academic honors. **2.** Any of various trees or shrubs resembling the true laurel. See KALMITA. **3.** A crown of laurel; hence: honor; distinction; — esp. in the *pl.*; as, to win *laurels*.

— *v. t.*; -RELED (-rëld); -ËLD) or -RELLED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING. To deck or crown with laurel.

**Lau-ren'ti-an** (lö-rën'sh'än; -shün), *a.* Pertaining to or near the St. Lawrence River; *specif.*, *Geol.*, pert. to or designating a series of granitoid rocks included in the Archaean.

**lau'rus-tine** (lö'rüs-tîn), *n.* [NL. *laurustinus*; *L. laurus* laurel + *tinus* laurustine.] A European caprifoliaceous evergreen, spring-blooming shrub (*Viburnum tinus*).

**lau'wine** (lö'wîn), *n.* [G.] An avalanche.

**la'va** (lä'vä), *n.* [It. orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, *fr. It. & L. lavare* to wash.] Fluid rock such as issues from a volcano, or such rock solidified.

**la-va'bo** (lä-vä'bö), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* a A passage (*Ps.* xxv. 6-12 in the Douay version; xxvi. 6-12 in other Bibles) recited by the priest in the Mass, after the offertory, while washing his hands; — from *L. lavabo* (I will wash) the first word in the Vulgate version. **b** More esp., the ritual act itself. **c** The towel or basin used in this washing.

**lav'age** (läv'äj; *F. lä-väzh'*), *n.* [F. See LAVE to wash.] A washing; esp., *Med.*, the washing out of the stomach.

|| **la val'lière** or || **la val'lière'** (lä'välyär'; *colloq. lä'vä-lër'*), *n.* [F., a sort of necktie, perh. from Louise de La Val-lière, mistress of Louis XIV.] A neck ornament consisting of a chain and single pendant, or drop.

**la-va'tion** (lä-vä'shün), *n.* A washing; cleansing.

**lav'a-to-ry** (läv'ä-tö-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rîz). [L. *lavatorium*. See LAVE to wash.] **1.** A basin or other vessel for washing. **2. *Eccl.* A ritual washing of the hands by a celebrant of the Eucharist. Cf. LAVABO, **b**. **3.** a A place for washing the hands and face, as in hotels, schools, etc. **b** A laundry. *Rare.***

**lave** (läv), *v. l.*; LAVED (lävd); LAV'ING (läv'ing). [AS. *lafian*.] To lade or pour, as with a ladle.

**lave**, *v. l.* [F. *laver, L. lavare*.] To wash; bathe; wash or flow along or against. — *v. i.* To bathe; wash one's self.

**la-veer'** (lä-vër'), *v. i.* [D. *laveren*.] *Naut.* To beat; tack. *Obs. or R.*

**lav'en-der** (läv'en-dër), *n.* [Prob. through OF., *fr. LL. lavendula*.] **1.** A European mint (*Lavandula vera*) bearing spikes of pale purple flowers. **2.** The fragrant dried leaves and flowers of this plant. **3.** The pale purplish color of lavender flowers. — *a.* Of the color lavender.

**lav'er** (lä'vër), *n.* [L., a water plant.] Any of several common purple edible seaweeds (as *Porphyra laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*).

**lav'er**, *n.* [OF. *lavoir, L. lavatorium* a washing place.]

**1.** A vessel for washing; basin or bowl for water. *Now Poetic.* **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* a A large brazen vessel in which the priests washed their hands and feet. **b** One of several vessels in Solomon's Temple in which the offerings for burnt sacrifices were washed. **3.** That which washes or cleanses; esp., the water of baptism.

**lav'ish** (läv'ish), *a.* [OF. *lavasse, lavache*, a deluge of rain. *Orig. E. D.*] **1.** Expending or bestowing profusely; prodigal; — often used with *of* or *in*; as, *lavish* of, or in, praise. **2.** Expended or produced profusely; excessive; as, *lavish* expenditure. — **Syn.** Wasteful, extravagant, exuberant, unstinted. See PROFUSE.

— *v. t.* To use lavishly; squander. — **lav'ish-er**, *n.* — **lav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lav'ish-ment**, *n.* — **lav'ish-ness**, *n.*

**lav'rock** (läv'rök; läv'rük). *Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of LARK.*

**law** (lö), *n.* [AS. *lagu, fr. Scand.*] **1.** Binding custom or rule of conduct, or the whole body of such customs and rules; also, the regulation or state of society brought about by their existence and enforcement. **2.** A Legal science; jurisprudence. **b** Trial or remedial justice under the laws; litigation; as, to go to *law*. **c** In England and many British colonies, the system of rules expounded and remedies administered by the common-law courts, as distinct from courts of *equity* (which see). **d** The legal profession as a whole; — usually with *the*. **3.** The Jewish or Mosaic law, — contained in the Pentateuch, Joshua, and Ezekiel (xl-xlviii.); also, this part of the Scriptures; hence, the Old Testament. **4.** A divine commandment or revelation; God's will. **5.** Collectively, the whole body of rules relating to one subject, or emanating from one source; as, *divine law*; *Roman law*; the *law* of real property. **6.** In arts, works, games, etc.: the rules of construction, or of procedure; a principle, maxim, or usage. **7.** *Philos. & Science.* A statement of an order or relation of phenomena invariable under the given conditions. **8.** *Math.* The rule or formula according to which anything, as the terms of a series, proceeds or comes into being. **9.** In certain sports, an allowance of time or distance given to a weaker competitor, an animal in the chase, or the like; a start; hence, mercy or indulgence.

— *v. i.* To go to law; litigate; — sometimes followed by *it*. *Colloq. or Dial.* [Prise. *Archaic or Vulgar.*]

**law** (lö), **laws** (löz), *interj.* An exclamation of mild sur-

**law'-a-bid'ing**, *a.* Obedient to the law.

**law'ful** (-föö'l), *a.* **1.** Conformable to law; legitimate. **2.** Constituted, authorized, or established, by law; rightful.

— **law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **law'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Lawful, legal, legitimate. That is *lawful* which is in conformity with the principle or spirit of the law, moral

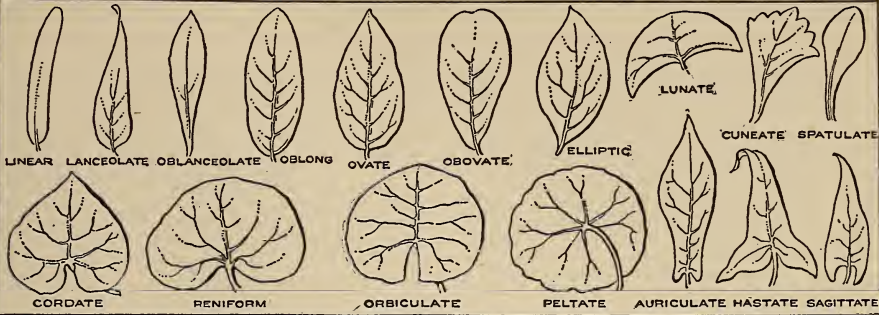
K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.







GENERAL OUTLINE



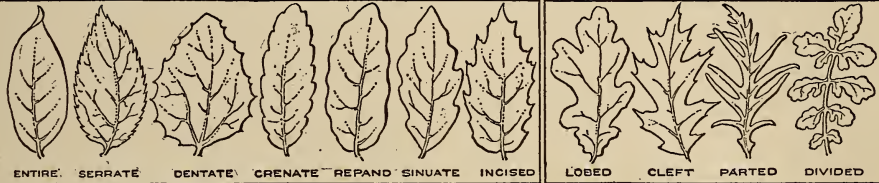
FORMS OF APEX



DENTATION

FORMS OF MARGIN

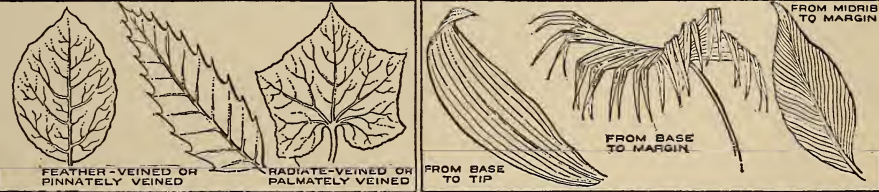
LOBATION



RETICULATE

VENATION

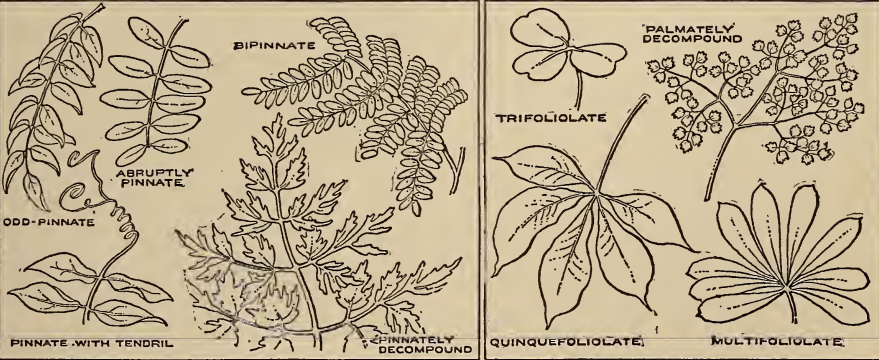
PARALLEL



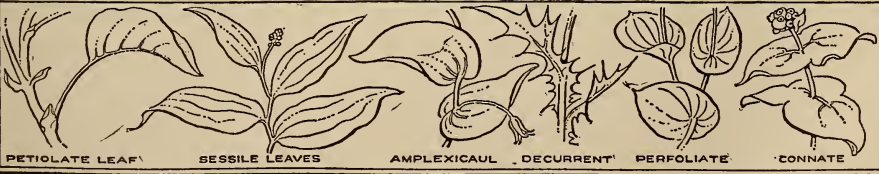
PINNATE

COMPOUND LEAVES

PALMATE



FORMS OF GROWTH



LEAF



in a passage or course; hence: to proceed on, along, or in the way of; pass; spend; as, to *lead* a quiet life. **8.** To begin a game, round, or trick, with.

**to lead off**, to begin or take the lead in.  
— *v. i.* **1.** To guide or conduct; be first; — in most of the analogous senses of *lead*, *v. t.* **2.** To be led; admit of being led. **3.** To tend or reach; take its course.

— *n.* **1.** Action of one that leads; guidance; direction. **2.** Precedence; also, measure of precedence. **3.** Act or right of playing first in a game, round, or trick; card, suit, or piece so played. **4. a** That which leads or acts as a guide. **b** An open channel in an ice field. **5. Naut.** The course of a rope from end to end. **6. Mining.** **a** A lode. **b** An alluvial deposit, as of gold, in an old river bed.

**lead'en** (léd'n), *a.* **1.** Made of lead; of the nature of lead; — often with special allusion to its qualities (as softness, heaviness, etc.). **2.** Hence: **a** Like lead in color; dull gray. **b** Base in quality; cheap. **3.** Heavy or dull; sluggish.

**lead'er** (léd'ér), *n.* One that leads; as: **1.** A guide; conductor. **2.** A chief; commander. **3. Music.** A conductor or director of a band or choir; in an orchestra, the player at the head of the first violins; also, the first soprano in a chorus, or the first cornetist in a band. **4.** A horse harnessed in front of others. **5. In pl. Print.** A row of dots or hyphens to lead the eye across a space. **6.** A line of gut to which the snell of a fly hook is attached. **7.** A pipe to conduct water or other fluid. **8.** A chief article of trade, esp. one sold cheap to bring trade. **9.** An editorial article. *Chiefly Eng.*  
— *Syn.* See **CHIEF**. [ability to lead.]

**lead'er-ship**, *n.* Office, position, or dignity of a leader; also, **lead'ing** (léd'ing), *n.* Action of one that leads; guidance; — *p. a.* Guiding; directing; foremost. — **lead'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**leading article**, an editorial article; a leader.  
**lead pencil** (léd), A pencil of which the marking material is graphite (black lead).

**lead plant** (léd). Any of several fabaceous shrubs (genus *Amorpha*, esp. *A. canescens*) of the western U. S., where their presence is supposed to indicate lead ore. [lead.]

**leads'man** (lédz'mán), *n.* *Naut.* The man who heaves the

**lead'y** (léd'y), *a.* Containing or resembling lead.

**leaf** (léd), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lédvz). [AS. *leaf*.] **1. a** One of the lateral outgrowths of a stem; esp., one of the green expanded organs (**foliage leaves**) of plants. See *Illust.* *p.* 563. **b** A petal.

**Colloq.** **2.** Tobacco leaves collectively. **3.** Collectively, the leaves of any plant as an article of commerce, as those of the tea plant.

**4.** Something suggestive of a foliage leaf; as:

**a** A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side. **b** A part that slides or is hinged, as of shutters, doors, etc.

**c** A movable part of a table top. **d** Metal or other substance in a thin sheet or plate.

**e** One of the layers of fat (**leaf fat**) about the kidneys of a hog, from which **leaf lard** is made.

**f** One of the flat superposed strips which constitute certain springs.

— *v. i.* To produce leaves; leave.

**leafage** (léd'áj), *n.* Foliage; leaves collectively.

**leafed** (léd't), *a.* Having (such) a leaf or (so many) leaves; — used in composition.

**leaf'iness** (léd'y-nés), *n.* State of being leafy.

**leaf'let** (léd'let), *n.* **1. Bot.** A division of a compound leaf.

**2.** A small foliage leaf. **3.** A leaflike organ or part. **4.** A sheet of small pages folded, but not stitched; a folder.

**leaf'stalk'** (léd'stók'), *n.* A petiole. See **LEAF**, *Illust.*

**leaf'y** (-y), *a.*; **LEAF'Y-ER** (-i-ér); -*I-EST*. **1.** Having, consisting of, or abounding in, leaves. **2.** Of the nature of a leaf.

**league** (lég), *n.* [L.L. *leuga*, *leuca*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** A measure of distance varying for different times and countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 miles (3.9–7.4 kilometers). In English-speaking countries it is estimated at three miles, either statute (**land league**, 4.83 km.) or nautical (**marine league**, 5.56 km.), but is usually employed indefinitely or poetically. **2.** A measure of area; a square league (5,760 acres for the English land league; about 4,409 acres, or 1,785 hectares, for the old Spanish land league).

**league** (lég), *n.* [F. *ligue*, It. *liga*, *lega*, fr. *L. ligare* to bind.] A covenant between two or more nations, parties, or persons for the accomplishment of some purpose by continued united action, as mutual defense, etc.; also, the alliance so formed; a confederacy. — *Syn.* See **ALLIANCE**.

— *v. i.* & *t.*; **LEAGUED** (lédgd); **LEA'GUING** (léd'ging). To unite in a league; confederate. — **lea'guer** (léd'gér), *n.*

**lea'guer**, *n.* [D. *leger*.] **1.** A camp, orig. of a besieging army. *Hist.* **2.** A siege or beleaguering. — *v. t.* To besiege.

**Le'ah** (léd'á), See **LABAN**.

**leak** (lék), *n.* **1.** A crack or hole which (contrary to intention) admits or lets out water or other fluid; — also used fig.; as, a *leak* in the treasury. **2.** Act of leaking; leakage. **3. Elec.** A loss of electricity through imperfect insulation, or the point where it occurs.

— *v. i.* To let water or other fluid enter or escape (contrary to intention), as through a hole; also, to enter or escape in this manner, as a fluid; also, fig., to be divulged gradually; become known; — usually used with *out*. — *v. t.* To permit to enter or escape through a leak.

**leak'age** (lék'áj), *n.* **1.** A leaking; an entering or escaping by a leak. **2.** That which leaks in or out.

**leak'y** (-y), *a.*; **LEAK'Y-ER** (-i-ér); -*I-EST*. **1.** Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out. **2.** Tattling; not close.

**Colloq.** — **leak'i-ness** (-i-nés), *n.*

**leal** (lé), *a.* [OF. *leial*. See **LOYAL**.] Faithful; loyal; true.

— **leal'ly** (lé'ly), *adv.* Both *Now Poetic* or *Dial*.

**lean** (lén), *v. i.*; **LEANED** (léd), sometimes **LEANT** (lédnt); **LEAN'ING**. [AS. *hlintan*, *hleontan*.] **1.** To lie down or recline. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** To incline or bend so as to receive support; as, he *leaned* on his staff. **3.** To incline or bend from a vertical position; as, a *leaning* column. **4.** To incline in opinion or desire; tend; — used with *to*, *toward*, etc. **5.** To rely for support, comfort, etc.; — used with *on*, *upon*, or *against*. — *v. t.* To cause to lean; support or rest.

— *n.* Act of leaning; slope or inclination.

**lean** (lén), *a.* [AS. *hlæne*.] **1.** Wanting flesh; destitute of, or deficient in, fat; thin. **2.** Wanting fullness, richness, productiveness, etc.; scant. — *Syn.* Spare, meager, lank, gaunt. See **THIN**. — *n.* That part of flesh which is chiefly muscle without fat. — **lean'ly**, *adv.* — **lean'ness**, *n.*

**Le-an'der** (lé-an'dér), *n.* See **HERO**, **1.**

**lean'to'** (lén'tó'), *a.* Having only one slope or pitch; — of a roof. — *n.* A wing or extension with a lean-to roof.

**leap** (lép), *v. i.*; **LEAPED** (lépt) or, *Chiefly Poet.*, **LEAPT** (lépt); **LEAP'ING** (lép'ing). [AS. *hleanan* to leap, jump, run.] **1.** To run; rush. *Obs.* **2.** To spring clear of the ground; jump; vault. **3.** To spring; bound; move swiftly; — also used fig., as, his heart *leaped* for joy. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by a leap or jump. **2.** To cause to leap.

— *n.* **1.** Act of leaping; jump; spring; bound. **2.** A place that is, or must be, leaped over; distance covered by a leap.

— **leap'er**, *n.*

**leap'frog'** (lép'fróg'), *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps or vaults over him.

**leapt** (lépt), *pret. & p. p.* of **LEAP**. *Chiefly Poet.*

**leap year**. A year of 366 days; every fourth year, in which any fixed date after February *leaps* over a day and falls on the next week day but one to that on which it fell the year before; a year in which February has 29 days. Years exactly divisible by 4, as 1920, are leap years except the last years of the centuries, as 1900, which are leap years only if exactly divisible by 400. See **FEBRUARY**.

**Le'ar** (lér), *n.* A legendary king of Britain. In Shakespeare's "King Lear" he divides his kingdom between his two elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, and disinherits his youngest daughter, Cordelia, who loves him according to her "bond, nor more nor less." When driven to madness by the abuse of the elder sisters, he is tenderly cared for by Cordelia, who is murdered at her sisters' orders.

**learn** (lúrn), *v. t.*; **LEARNED** (lúrn'd) or **LEARNT** (lúrn't); **LEARN'ING**. [AS. *leornian*.] **1.** To gain knowledge or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or investigation; fix in the mind. **2.** To ascertain; hear. **3.** To teach. *Now Vulgar.* — *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; receive instruction or information. — **learn'er**, *n.*

**learn'ed** (lúrn'éd), *a.* Of or pert. to learning; characterized by learning; erudite. — **learn'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**learn'ing**, *n.* Acquisition of knowledge or skill; knowledge or skill got by instruction or study; erudition.

**Syn.** Learning, lore, scholarship, erudition. Learning is knowledge esp. as acquired by study. Lore (often poetical for learning) is esp. the body of knowledge (often traditional) on a particular subject. Scholarship implies proficiency or adeptness in the learning of the schools. Erudition is esp. profound or recondite learning.

**lease** (lés), *v. t.*; **LEASED** (léd); **LEASE'ING** (lés'ing). [F. *laisser*, OF. *laisier* to leave, transmit, L. *laxare* to loose, *laxus* loose.] **1.** To grant or convey by lease; let; demise. **2.** To hold or take a lease of. — *n.* A contract by which one conveys real estate for life or for a term of years, usually for a specified rent or compensation; also, the act of such conveyance or the term for which it is made.

**lease'hold'** (lés'hóld'), *a.* Held by lease. — *n.* A tenure by lease, or the land held. — **lease'hold'er** (-hóld'ér), *n.*

**leash** (lész), *n.* [OF. *lesse*, F. *laisse*, LL. *laxa*, fr. L. *laxus* loose.] **1.** A thong or cord, as for a hawk or dog. **2. Sport.** A brace and a half; hence, three. — *v. t.* To tie together or hold with a leash.

**leas'ing** (lész'ing), *n.* [AS. *leasung*, fr. *leas* destitute of, false.] Act of lying; a lie or lies. *Archaic* or *Dial. Eng.*

**least** (lést), *a.* [AS. *læst*, *læstest*, superl. of *læssa* less.] The superlative for *little*. Smallest, in size or degree; shortest; slightest; lowest.

**least flycatcher**, a small plainly colored flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) common in eastern North America.

— *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.



Foliage Leaf.  
b Blade; c Petiole, or Leafstalk; d Stipule.



**least'ways'** (lēst'wāz'), *adv.* Leastwise. *Dial. or Illit.*  
**least'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* At least; — orig. two words in the phrase at least wise. *Obsoles.*  
**leath'er** (lēth'ēr), *n.* [AS. *leðer.*] 1. The skin of an animal, tanned or otherwise dressed for use; also, material consisting of such skin. 2. Something made of leather. — *v. t. & i.*  
 1. To apply or supply leather to. 2. To beat with a thong; hence, to thrash. *Colloq. or Slang.*  
**leath'er-back** (-ēr-bāk'), *n.* The largest existing sea turtle (*Dermodochelys coriacea*). It has a flexible carapace of small bones in a leathery skin. [of leather.]  
**leath'er-et** (lēth'ēr-ēt), **leath'er-ette'** (-ēt'), *n.* A paper imitation  
**leath'ern** (lēth'ēr-n), *a.* Of or like leather.  
**leath'er-oid** (-ēr-oid), *n.* [Leather + -oid.] A tough fibrous material made in boards or sheets, from paper stock, leather scraps, etc., used in making suit cases, trunks, etc.  
**leath'er-wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* A small thymelaeaceous tree or shrub (*Dicra palustris*) of the United States, with tough, plant stems.  
**leath'ery** (-ī), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.  
**leave** (lēv), *n.* [AS. *leaf.*] 1. Liberty granted; permission; allowance; specif., leave of absence, as from military duty. 2. A formal parting; farewell; — chiefly in to take leave. — *Syn.* See PERMISSION.  
**leave** (lēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LEFT (lēft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAVING (lēv'ing). [AS. *leafan.*] 1. To allow or cause to remain; as, a wound leaves a scar; have remaining at death; hence, to bequeath; devise. 2. To let remain unremoved or undone. 3. To let be without interference; permit to be done, controlled, or the like, by another; hence, to commit; refer. 4. To put, place, deposit, or the like, so as to allow to remain. 5. To withdraw or depart from. 6. To desert; forsake; hence, to relinquish. 7. To cease from; desist from; stop; as, to leave complaining.  
 ☞ The use of *leave* for *let* in to leave (one) be, to leave go (of), etc., is contrary to good usage.  
*Syn.* Quit; resign, surrender, forego. — **Leave, quit.** Leave signifies merely an act of departure; quit implies a going without intention of return, or a final abandonment.  
 — **to leave off.** a To desist from; stop. b To cease wearing or using. c To forsake, as a habit.  
 — *v. i.* 1. To depart; set out. *Colloq.* 2. To cease; desist. **leave** (lēv), *v. i.*; LEAVED (lēvd); LEAVING. [See LEAF.] To send out leaves; leaf; — often used with *out*.  
**leaved** (lēvd), *a.* Having (such or so many) leaves; — used chiefly in composition.  
**leav'ing** (lēv'ing), *n.* [F. *levain, L. levamen* alleviation; but taken as meaning a raising, that which raises, fr. *levare* to raise.] 1. Any substance used to produce fermentation, as in dough; esp., a portion of fermenting dough reserved for this use; yeast. 2. Sometimes, any ferment. 3. An admixture or element that modifies or tempers the whole.  
 — *v. t.* 1. To make light with leaven; cause to ferment. 2. To permeate with a transforming element or admixture; imbue; impregnate; — sometimes implying corruption.  
**leav'ing** (-n'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LEAVE. *Specif.:* of *vb. n.* 1. Act of making light, or causing to ferment, by means of leaven. 2. That which leavens, or makes light.  
**leav'er** (lēv'ēr), *n.* One who leaves.  
**leaves** (lēvz), *n., pl.* of LEAF.  
**leav'ing** (lēv'ing), *vb. n.* 1. Thing left; remnant; residue; — usually in *pl.* 2. In *pl.* Refuse; offal.  
**leav'y** (lēv'y), *a.* Leafy. *Chiefly Poetic.*  
**lech'er** (lēch'ēr), *n.* [OF. *lechere, -eur, glutton, libertine, lechier* to lick.] A man given to lewdness; a debauchee.  
**lech'er-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, lechery; lustful; also, inciting to lechery. — **lech'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **lech'er-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**lech'er-y** (lēch'ēr-y), *n.* Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.  
**lec'i-thin** (lēs'ī-thīn), *n.* [Gr. *λεκίθος* the yolk of an egg.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several complex nitrogenous substances found esp. in the brain and nerve tissue, in yolk of eggs, and in the white blood corpuscles. Lecithin is used in medicine for its phosphorous content.  
**lect'ern** (lēk'tēr-n), *n.* [OF. *lectrum, LL. lectrum*, fr. *L. legere, lectum*, to read.] A reading desk, in some churches, from which the lectures, or lessons, are read.  
**lect'ion** (-shūn), *n.* [L. *lectio*, fr. *legere, lectum*, to read.] 1. A reading; a variation in the text. 2. A lesson or selection, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service.  
**lect'ion-a-ry** (lēk'shūn-ā-ry), *n., pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A book, or a list, of lectures, for reading in divine service.  
**lect'or** (-tōr), *n.* [L.] *Ecccl. Orig.*, one who read the lessons; now, *R. C. Ch.*, one ordained to a minor order, regarded chiefly as a step to the priesthood.  
**lect'ure** (-tūr), *n.* [LL. *lectura*, fr. *L. legere, lectum*, to read.] 1. A reading; a lecture. *Archaic.* 2. A discourse; esp., a formal discourse for instruction. 3. A reprimand from one in authority. — *v. i.*; -TURED (-tūrd), -TUR-ING (-tūr-ing). To deliver a lecture or lectures. — *v. t.* 1. To read or deliver a lecture to; instruct by lectures. 2. To reprove formally; reprimand; rebuke.

**lec'tur-er** (-tūr-ēr), *n.* One who lectures, as to classes in a college, or before the public.  
**led** (lēd), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAD.  
**Le'da** (lē'dā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Λήδα.*] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of a king of Sparta, and mother of Castor and Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen of Troy. See these terms.  
**ledge** (lēj), *n.* [ME. *legge* a bar.] 1. A projecting ridge or raised edge; shelf. 2. A narrow flat surface or shelf, esp. one that projects, as from a wall of rock. 3. A ridge or reef of rock. 4. A lode or vein.  
**ledg'er** (lēj'ēr), *n.* 1. *Bookkeeping.* A book in which a summary of accounts is preserved; the final book of record in business transactions. 2. *Arch.* a A large flat stone, esp. one laid over a tomb. b A horizontal piece of timber secured to the uprights supporting the putlogs in a scaffolding, etc. 3. (In this sense sometimes *leger*.) A ledger bait or line. — *a.* Also *leg'er*. Lying or remaining in a place; — now used only in: *ledger line, ledger bait, fishing bait* attached to a floating line fastened to the bank, etc.  
**ledg'y** (-ī), *a.* Abounding in ledges; consisting of a ledge.  
**lee** (lē), *n.* [AS. *hléo, hléow*, shelter.] 1. Shelter; protection; a sheltered place; esp., *Chiefly Naut.*, a place or side protected from the wind. 2. *Naut.* The quarter toward which the wind blows; that side, as of a ship, farthest from the point from which the wind blows. — *a.* *Naut.* Designating, or pert. to, the lee, as of a ship; — opp. to *weather, lee shore*, a shore that the wind blows toward — *lee tide*, a tide running in the same direction in which the wind blows.  
**lee, n., pl.** LEES (lēz). [F. *lie.*] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor (esp. wine); sediment; dregs; — now used only in *pl.*  
**lee'an'gle, li'an'gle** (lē'an'g'l), *n.* [From native name.] A heavy weapon of the Australian aborigines with a sharp-pointed end projecting at right angles from the main part.  
**lee'board'** (lē'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A board, or frame of planks, lowered over the lee side of a vessel when close-hauled, to lessen her leeway by giving her greater draft.  
**leech** (lēch), *n.* *Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; the after edge of any fore-and-aft sail.  
**leech, n.** [AS. *læcc.*] 1. A physician or surgeon. *Archaic.* 2. Any of a numerous class (*Hirudinea*) of carnivorous or bloodsucking worms, including a European fresh-water species (*Hirudo medicinalis*) used by physicians, esp. formerly, to bleed patients. 3. *Med.* An apparatus for drawing blood by suction. 4. One who clings to another to draw gain from him. [means of leeches.]  
 — *v. t.* 1. To cure; heal; doctor. *Archaic.* 2. To bleed by  
**leek** (lēk), *n.* [AS. *lēac.*] A liliaceous plant (*Allium porrum*), in flavor resembling the onion, but with a smaller bulb and edible leaves. [plexion; aspect. *Obs.*  
**leer** (lēr), *n.* [AS. *hléor* cheek, face.] The cheek; also, *com-*  
**leer, a.** Empty; void; unladen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*  
**leer, v. i.** To look askance or obliquely, esp. lustfully or malignly. — *n.* A look or cast of the eye conveying a sly, sinister, or immodest suggestion. — **leer'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**leer'y** (lēr'y), *a.* Knowing; suspicious. *Slang.*  
**leer'y, a.** Leer, or empty. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*  
**lees** (lēz), *n., pl.* Dregs. See 2d LEE.  
**leet** (lēt), *n.* [LL. *leta*] *Eng. Hist.* A kind of manor court, or its jurisdiction, or a day on which it was held.  
**leeward** (lē'wērd; *naut.* lē'wērd), *a.* *Naut.* Pert. to, or in the direction of, the lee; — opp. to *windward*. — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.  
**leew'ay'** (lē'wā'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Lateral movement or deviation of a ship to leeward. 2. Margin or room, as for action. *Colloq.*  
**left** (lēft), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAVE.  
**left, a.** [ME. *left, lift, luft.*] 1. Designating, or pert. to, that side of the body on which, in man, muscular action is generally weaker than on the other side; — opp. to *right*. Used also of the corresponding side of any other animal and of the side of any object that is or would be on this side of a person facing its front. 2. Situated to the left; as, the left side of a deliberative meeting is that to the left of the presiding officer; the left bank of a river is that to the left of a person facing downstream.  
 — *n.* 1. That part of space toward which the left side of one's body is turned; the part on the left side. 2. [Usually *cap. as used of a particular group.*] Those members of a European legislature who have seats to the left; hence, the liberal, radical, or democratic party, whose representatives commonly occupy those seats. See CENTER, n., 6.  
**left'-hand', a.** 1. Situated on the left. 2. Left-handed.  
**left'-hand'ed** (-hān'dēd; 24, 109), *a.* 1. Having the left hand more dexterous than the right; using the left hand in preference to the right. 2. Done or made with the left hand instead of the right. 3. Morganatic. 4. Clumsy; awkward; unlucky; insincere; as, a left-handed compliment. 5. Having a contraclockwise direction. — **left'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**leg** (lēg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] 1. A limb of an animal supporting the body; specif., that part of the limb between the knee and foot. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, a

κ = ch in G. *ich, ach* (50); bon; yct; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



leg in form or use; as: **a** One of the supports of a piece of furniture. **b** One of the sides of a pair of compasses. **c** *Naut.* The course and distance made by a vessel on one tack. **d** *Math.* Either side of a triangle as disting. from the base or, in a right triangle, from the hypotenuse. **3** The part of a garment covering the leg. **4** A bow or obeisance; a scrape; — esp. in *to make a leg*. *Obs., Archaic, or Jocular.* **5** *Cricket.* That part of the on side of the field near, and in a line with, the batsman.

— *v. i. & t.*; LEGGED (lēgd); LEG'GING (lēg'gīng). To use the legs, as in walking or running; — usually used with *it*.

**leg'a-cy** (lēg'ā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). [OF. *legacie* office of a legate, *legal* legate, *L. legatus*.] **1** The office, function, or commission of a legate or delegate. *Obs. or Rare.* **2** A gift of property, esp. personal property, by will; bequest. **3** That which comes from an ancestor or predecessor; as, a *legacy* of shame.

**leg'al** (lē'gāl), *a.* [*L. legalis*, fr. *lex, legis*, law.] **1** Of, pert. to, or based on, law. **2** In conformity with law; lawful. **3** Enforced; protected, etc., in courts of law; — disting. from *equitable*. **4** *Theol.* **a** According to the Mosaic law or dispensation. **b** According or pert. to salvation by works, as disting. from free grace. — *Syn.* See **LAWFUL**.

**legal memory**, the legal recognition of past events or facts as affecting rights. *Cl. TIME IMMEMORIAL.* — **1** separation. See **A. MENSA ET TIBRO.** — **1** tender, that currency of money which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive in payment of money obligations.

**leg'al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Strictness, or the doctrine of strictness, in conforming to law, or, in theology, in adhering to the doctrine of justification by works (see **LEGAL**, 4). — **leg'al-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **leg'al-istic** (-īst'īk), *a.*

**leg'al-i-ty** (lē-gāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1** Conformity to, or observance of, law. **2** Quality of being legal; lawfulness. **3** The spirit or a characteristic of the legal profession.

**leg'al-ize** (lē'gāl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). To make legal; give legal sanction to. — **leg'al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

**leg'al-ly**, *adv.* In a legal manner; according to law. **leg'ate** (lēg'āt), *n.* [*L. legatus*, fr. *legare* to commission, depute, fr. *lex, legis*, law.] **1** An ecclesiastic representing the Pope. **2** Ambassador, envoy, or delegate. **3** *Roman Hist.* **a** An official assistant of a general or provincial governor. **b** Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province. — **leg'ate-ship**, *n.*

**leg'a-tee'** (-ā-tē'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

**leg'a-tine** (-tīn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a legate.

**leg'a-tion** (lē-gā'shūn), *n.* [*L. legatio*.] **1** The commission of one person to act for another. **2** A legate and his associates; embassy; deputation; now, esp., a diplomatic minister and his suite when not of the first rank (embassy). **3** The place of business or official residence of a diplomatic minister. **4** The office and dignity of a legate.

**leg'a-to** (lē-gā'tō), *a. & adv.* [*It.* tied.] *Music.* Connected without breaks between the tones; — opposed to *staccato*.

**leg bye**, *Cricket.* A run made on a ball that has touched the batsman, but not his hand or the bat. *Cl. BYE.*

**leg'end** (lēj'ēnd; lēj'ēnd), *n.* [OF. *legende*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. legendus* to be read, *legere* to read.] **1** A story of life, as of a saint; hence: a history; a story, as a story of a saint. *Obs. or Hist.* **2** Any story coming down from the past, esp. one popularly taken as historical though not verifiable; a tradition. **3** An inscription, motto, or title, as on a coin. — *Syn.* See **MYTH**.

**leg'end-a-ry** (lēj'ēn-dā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to a legend or legends; like a legend; fabulous. — *Syn.* See **TRADITIONAL**.

**leg'er** (lēj'ēr), *a.* Remaining in place. *Var.* of **LEDGER**.

**leg'er-de-main'** (-dē-mān'), *n.* [*F. léger* light + *de* + *main* hand, *L. manus*.] Sleight of hand; a trick of sleight of hand; any artful deception or trick. — **de-main'ist**, *n.*

**legged** (lēgd; *in comb.*, -lēg'ed or -lēgd), *a.* Having legs; — chiefly in combination; as, a long-legged man.

**leg'ging** (lēg'gīng), *n.* Also **leg'gin**. [From **LEG**.] A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter; — chiefly in *pl.*

**leg'gy** (lēg'ī), *a.* Having long legs.

**leg'horn** (lēg'hörn), *n.* **1** A plaiting made from a straw grown in Tuscany, Italy; — from Leghorn, the place of exportation; also, a hat or bonnet of it. **2** [*cap.*] One of an important breed of rather small hardy domestic fowls.

**leg'i-bil'i-ty** (lēj'ī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being legible.

**leg'i-ble** (lēj'ī-b'l), *a.* [*L. legibilis*, fr. *legere* to read.] Capable of being read or deciphered; plain. — **leg'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

**leg'ion** (lēj'jūn), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. legio*, fr. *legere* to gather, collect.] **1** *Roman Antig.* A body of soldiers forming the principal army unit, varying from 3,000 foot soldiers and 300 knights, or cavalrymen, in early times, to 6,000 foot soldiers under the empire. **2** Any of certain military bodies; a military force; an army. **3** A multitude. **Legion of Honor or Honour**, an order instituted by the French government in 1802, when Bonaparte was First Consul, as a reward for meritorious services, either civil or military.

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**le'gion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Of, or consisting of, a legion or legions. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A member of a legion. See **SOLDIER**, **ILLUST.**

**leg'is-late** (lēj'īs-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. To make or enact a law or laws. — *v. i.* To cause to be, become, go, pass, or the like, by legislation.

**leg'is-la-tive** (-lāt'īv), *n.* [*L. legis latio*.] See **LEGISLATOR**.] Act of legislating; preparation and enactment of laws; also, the laws thus enacted.

**leg'is-la-tive** (lēj'īs-lā-tīv), *a.* **1** Making laws; — disting. from *executive* or *administrative* and *judicial*. **2** Of, pert. to, or suitable to, legislation or the legislature. — *n.* The legislative power, body, or department; the legislature; — opposed to *executive*. — **leg'is-la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**leg'is-la'tor** (lēj'īs-lā'tēr), *n.* [*L. legis lator* proposer of a law; *lex, legis*, law + *lator* proposer.] One who makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislature.

**leg'is-la'ture** (-tūr), *n.* The body of persons in a state invested with power to make the laws.

**leg'ist** (lēj'īst), *n.* One skilled in law. [Legitimate.]

**leg-it'i-ma-cy** (lē-jīt'ī-mā-sī), *n.* State or quality of being

**leg-it'i-mate** (-māt), *a.* [*LL. legitimatus*, p. p. of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr. *L. legitimus* legitimate, fr. *lex, legis*, law.] **1** Lawfully begotten. **2** Real; genuine; not false. **3** Accordant with law; lawful; hence, existing or ruling by hereditary right, as a monarch. **4** Conforming to recognized principles or accepted rules or standards; logically admissible; reasonable. — *Syn.* See **LAWFUL**.

— (-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ēd); -MAT'ING. To make legitimate; hence: to authorize; justify. — **leg-it'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **mate-ness**, *n.* [mating.]

**leg-it'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of legitimating.

**leg-it'i-ma-tize** (lē-jīt'ī-mā-tīz), *v. t.* To legitimate.

**leg-it'i-mist** (-mīst), *n.* One who supports legitimate or hereditary authority, esp. a monarchy; specif. [*cap.*] a supporter of the claims to the crown of France of the elder branch of the Bourbons. — **leg-it'i-mism** (-mīz'm), *n.*

**leg-it'i-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To legitimate. — **leg-it'i-mi-za'tion** (-mī-zā'shūn; -mī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**leg-of-mut'ton**, *a.* Having the general shape or outline of a leg of mutton. — **leg-of-mutton sail**, a triangular sail with its apex at the masthead, used on small boats.

**leg'ume** (lēg'ūm; lē-gūm'), *n.* [*F. légume*, *L. legumen*, fr. *legere* to gather; because they may be picked without cutting.] **1** The fruit or seed of a leguminous plant, as the pea, bean, etc., used for food. **2** A leguminous plant. **3** A pod, usually dehiscent into two parts, having seeds attached along the ventral suture, as in the pea. See **FRUIT**, **ILLUST.**

**leg'u-min** (lē-gū'mīn), *n.* *Chem.* A protein, resembling casein, in seeds of leguminous and grain-bearing plants.

**leg'u-mi-nous** (-mī-nūs), *a.* **1** Pert. to, or of the nature of, legumes, as peas, beans, vetch, clover, alfalfa, etc. **2** *Bot.* Belonging to a large order or family (*Leguminosæ*) of dicotyledonous legume-bearing plants.

**leg'sure** (lēj'zhūr; lēj'zhūr), *n.* [*OF. leisir*, orig., permission, fr. *L. licere* to be permitted.] **1** Freedom or opportunity afforded by exemption from occupation or business. **2** Time free from engagement or occupation; hence: convenience; ease. — *a.* Free; as *leisure* hours.

**leis'ure-ly**, *a.* Characterized by leisure; not hurried. — *adv.* In a leisurely manner. — **leis'ure-li-ness**, *n.*

**leit'mo-tiv'** (līt'mō-tēf), or **leit'mo-tiv'** (-tēf'), *n.* [*G. leit-leitend + motiv* motive.] *Music.* In music drama, a marked melodic phrase or short passage, expressive of, or associated with, a certain idea, person, or situation, and accompanying its reappearance in the play.

**lem'an** (lēm'ān; lē'mān), *n.* [*ME. lemman*, *lefman*; *AS. leof* dear + *mann* man.] A sweetheart or lover; specif., a paramour; esp., in later use, a mistress. *Archaic.*

**lem'ma** (lēm'ā), *n.*; *pl.* **LEMMA** (-ā-tā), *F. LEMMAS* (-āz). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. λήμμα* anything assumed, *λαμβάνω* to take, assume.] A preliminary or auxiliary proposition used in a demonstration of some other proposition, as in mathematics, etc.

**lem'ming** (-īng), [*Norw.*] Any of several small arctic rodents (genera *Lemmus* and *Dicrostonyx*), having a very short tail, furry feet, and small ears.

**lem'ni-an** (lēm'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the isle of Lemnos. — **Lemnian bole**, *L. earth*, a grayish yellow aluminous earth; sphragide. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lemnos; also, *Poet.*, Hephaestus.

**lem'on** (lēm'ūn), *n.* [*F. limon*, *Per. līmān*.] A light-yellow acid fruit related to the orange; also, the tree (*Citrus medica limon*) that bears it. — *a.* Lemon-colored.

**lem'on-ade'** (-ād'), *n.* [*F. limonade*.] A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

**le'mur** (lē'mūr), *n.* [*L.*, a ghost, specter.] Any of numerous arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals, mostly native to Madagascar and adjacent islands. They are allied to the monkeys, but are usually regarded as constituting a distinct suborder (*Lemuroidea*). Nearly all have a foxlike muzzle, large eyes, and soft woolly fur.

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recēt, makēr; Ice, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect;

chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdūr (87);



**lem'u-res** (lēm'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L. See LEMUR.] *Roman Relig.* Spirits of the dead; ghosts.  
**lem'u-rine** (lēm'ū-rīn; -rīn) *a.* Like or pertaining to the lem'uroid (lēm'ū-roīd) *lemurs.* — *n.* A lemur.  
**Le-nard's rays** (lē-nārt'). *Physics.* Rays emanating from the outer surface of a plate composed of any material permeable by cathode rays, as aluminium, which forms a portion of a wall of a vacuum tube, or which is mounted within the tube and is exposed to radiation from the cathode. They are similar in all their known properties to cathode rays. The German physicist Philipp Lenard (b. 1862) first described them.

**Lenard tube.** *Elec.* A tube for producing Lenard rays.  
**lend** (lēnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LENT (lēnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEND'ING. [AS. *lēnan*, fr. *lēn* loan.] **1.** To allow the use of, on condition of the return of the same or an equivalent in kind; as, to *lend* a book or money; — opposed to *borrow*. **2.** To afford; grant; furnish; as, to *lend* assistance. **3.** To let for hire; — mostly used of money. — *v. i.* To make a loan or loans. — *lend'er*, *n.*

**Syn.** Lend, loan. **lend'er**, for *lend*, is not in approved use, except sometimes in financial language.

**length** (lēngth), *n.* [AS. *lēngð*, fr. *lang*, long, lang.] **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, in distinction from *breadth* or *width*; extent from end to end. **2.** Extent in time, number, or quantity; as, *length* of life. **3.** Quality or state of being long, in space or time; extent; duration. **4.** A space considered as a measure; as, a race won by two *lengths*. **5.** *Phon. & Pros.* Of a vowel or syllable, quantity as long or short. See *LONG*, *a.*, 8. **6.** A single piece or subdivision of a series; as, a *length* of pipe; a *length* of fence. **7.** Detail or amplification; continuance; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*.

at *length*, *a* At or in the full extent; without abbreviation. *b* At the end or conclusion; after a long period.

**length'en** (lēng'th'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become longer.

**length'i-ly** (lēng'thī-lī), *adv.* In a lengthy manner.

**length'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being lengthy.

**length'wise'** (lēng'thī'wīz'), *adv. & a.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally. — **length'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.*

**length'y** (lēng'thī), *a.*; **LENGTH'Y-ER** (-thī-ēr); -I-EST. Having length; of discourse, long; prolix; or of actions, *Chiefly* [duct.]

**le'ni-ence** (lē'nī-ēns; lē'nī-ēns), *n.* Lenient action or conle'ni-ence (-ēn-sī; -yēn-sī), *n.* Quality of being lenient; lenity. — **Syn.** See MERCY.

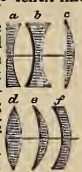
**le'ni-ent** (lē'nī-ēnt; lē'nī-ēnt), *a.* [L. *leniens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] **1.** Relaxing; emollient; softening. **2.** Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe. — **le'ni-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**le'ni-tive** (lē'nī-tīv), *a.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient. — *n.* **1.** A lenitive medicine or application; specific, a laxative. **2.** That which softens or mitigates; a palliative.

**le'ni-ty** (-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *lenitas*, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] State or quality of being lenient; mildness; tenderness; clemency; also, a lenient act or action. — **Syn.** Gentleness, kindness, softness, humanity. See MERCY.

**Len'i-ni-Len'a-pe** (lē'nī-lēn'ā-pe), *n. pl.* The Delaware Indians; sometimes, the Delaware and allied Algonquian tribes of the eastern United States.

**lens** (lēnz), *n.* [L. *lens* a lentil; — from the lentil-like shape of a double convex lens.] **1.** A piece of transparent substance having two opposite regular surfaces, both curved, or one curved and one plane, used for changing the direction of rays of light. Of spherical lenses there are six varieties, as here shown in section: *a* plano-convex; *b* double concave, or concavo-concave; *c* plano-convex; *d* double convex; *e* converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus; *f* diverging concavo-convex, or diverging meniscus. **b** A combination of two or more simple lenses. **2.** In the eyes of animals with well-developed visual organs, a transparent body of double convex (in many cases nearly spherical) form, serving to focus the light on the retina. See EYE.



**lent**, *pret. & p. p.* of LEND.

**Lent** (lēnt), *n.* [AS. *lēngen*, *lēnten*, spring, Lent.] **1.** An annual season of fasting, consisting, in the Western Church, of the 40 week days (Sunday being always a feast) preceding Easter, the first being Ash Wednesday. **2.** A period of fasting, as, in the Middle Ages, one before Christmas.

**len'ta-men'te** (lēn'tā-mēn'tā), *adv.* [It.] *Musicaly*. Slowly.

**len'tan'do** (lēn-tān'dō), *a.* [It.] *Musicaly*. Slackening; retarding. = RALLENTANDO.

**Len'ten** (lēn'tēn), *a.* [Often *l. c.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable to, Lent. **2.** Spare; meager; plain; somber.

**len'ti-cel** (-tī-sēl), *n.* [F. *lenticelle*, dim. fr. *l. lens*, *lenticis*, a lentil.] *Bot.* One of the cortical pores in the stems of woody plants by means of which air penetrates to the interior. On the surface they appear as lens-shaped spots.

**len-tic'u-lar** (lēn-tīk'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *lenticularis*.] **1.** Resembling a lentil in size or form; of the form of a double convex lens. **2.** Of or pert. to a lens. [Scurfy.]

**len-tig'i-nous** (-tīj'i-nūs), *a.* Of or pert. to lentigo; freckly; [Scurfy.]

**len-ti-go** (lēn-tī'gō), *n. pl.*; -TIGINES (-tīj'i-nēz). [L., fr. *lens*, *lenticis*, lentil.] A freckly eruption on the skin; freckle.

**len'til** (lēn'tīl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, *lenticis*, lentil.] [Usually in *pl.*] **1.** A fabaceous annual plant (*Lentilla lens*), cultivated in southern Europe and the Orient for its edible seeds. **2.** A seed of this plant.

**len'to** (lēn'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Musicaly*. Slowly; slowly.

**len'toid** (lēn'tōid), *a.* [See LENS; -oid.] Lens-shaped.

**l'en-voi'**, or **l'en-vo-y'** (lēn-voī'; F. lān'vwā'), *n.* [F. *le* the + *envoi* a sending.] = ENVOY, *n.*, 2.

**Le'o** (lē'ō), *n.; gen.* LEONIS (lē-ō'nīs). [L. See LION.] *Astron.* **a** A northern constellation, between Cancer and Virgo, pictured as a lion; the Lion. **b** The fifth sign [♌] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about July 22d.

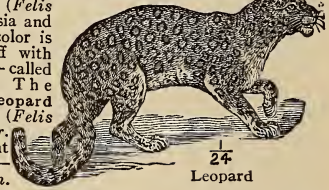
**Le'o-nid** (lē-ō-nīd), *n.; pl.* E. LEONIDS (-nīdz), L. LEONIDES (lē-ōn'ī-dēz). [From LEO.] *Astron.* Any of certain shooting stars of a recurrent star shower that appear to move in lines directed from the constellation Leo.

**le'o-nine** (-ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo*, *leonis*, lion.] Pert. to, or characteristic of, the lion.

**Le'o-nine**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a person named Leo or Leoninus, as one of the thirteen popes named Leo.

**Leonine** *verse*, a kind of Latin verse, in which the end of the line rhimes with the word just before the middle caesura.

**leop'ard** (lēp'ārd), *n.* [OF., fr. L., fr. G. λέπάρδος; λέων lion + πάρδος pard.] **1.** A large and ferocious spotted cat (*Felis pardus*) of Asia and Africa. Its color is tawny or buff with black spots; — called also *panther*. The American leopard is the jaguar (*Felis onca*). **2. Her.**



A lion passant guardant. — **leop'ard-ess**, *n.* *fem.*

**lep'er** (lēp'ēr), *n.* [F. *lèpre* leprosy, L. *lepra*, fr. Gr. λέπρα, fr. *λεπρός* scaly, *lénos* scale.] A person afflicted with leprosy.

**lep'er-ous** (-ūs), *Obs.* var. of LEPROUS.

**lep'i-dop'ter** (lēp'i-dōp'tēr), *n.* A lepidopter.

**lep'i-dop'ter-an** (-ān), *a.* Lepidopterous. — *n.* A lepidopterous insect.

**lep'i-dop'ter-ous** (lēp'i-dōp'tēr-ūs), *a.* [Gr. *λεπίς*, *λεπίδος*, a scale + *πεπρω* a feather, wing.] Belonging to a large order (*Lepidoptera*) of insects consisting of the butterflies and the moths. They have when adult four broad wings which are usually covered with minute, overlapping, often brightly colored scales. The larvæ are commonly called *caterpillars*.

**lep'i-do-si'ren** (-dō-sī'rēn), *n.* [Gr. *λεπίς*, *λεπίδος* scale + Gr. *σειρήν* a siren.] An eel-shaped dipnoan fish (*Lepidosiren paradoxa*) inhabiting the swamps of the Amazon.

**lep'i-dote** (lēp'i-dōt), *a.* [Gr. *λεπίδοτός*, fr. *λεπίς*, -idos, a scale.] *Bot.* Covered with scurfy scales, as oleaster leaves.

**lep'o-rine** (-ō-rīn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *leporinus*, fr. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare.] Of, like, or pert. to, a hare. [Scales.]

**lep'rose** (-rōs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* Covered with thin, scurfy

**lep'ro-sy** (-rō-sī), *n.* [See LEPROUS.] *Med.* A chronic endemic infectious disease caused by a microorganism (*Bacillus lepræ*), and marked by tubercular nodules, ulcerations, and disturbances of sensation. It is nearly always fatal.

**lep'rous** (-rūs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *leprosus*, fr. *lepra*. See LEPER.] **1.** Infected with, pertaining to, or resembling leprosy. **2.** Causing leprosy. *Obs.* **3.** *Nat. Hist.* Leprose.

**Ler-næ'an** (lē-nē-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lerna, a lake or swamp near Argos; as, the *Lernæan* hydra.

**lese maj'es-ty** (lēz mā-jēs-tī), *Also* *lese majesty*. [F. *lèse-majesté*, fr. L. *laesus*, *fem. laesa*, injured + *majestas* majesty.] *Law.* Any crime committed against the sovereign power; often, specific, any of various offenses violating the dignity of a ruler as representing the sovereign power.

**Les'ghi-an**. Var. of LEZGHIAN.

**le'sion** (lē'zhūn), *n.* [F. *lésion*, L. *laesio*, fr. *laedere*, *laesum*, to injure.] A hurt; injury; specific, *Med.*, any morbid change in exercise of function or in texture of an organ.

**less** (lēz), *a.* [AS. *læssa*.] Used as the comparative of *little*. **1.** Smaller; not so great; not so much. **2.** Reduced by subtraction or omission; as, nine *less* three. **3.** In respect of age, rank, importance, etc.: Secondary; inferior; minor. *Obs.* or *R.*, except as in "James the *Less*."

**Syn.** Less, smaller, fewer. *Less* (opposed to *greater*, *more*) refers esp. to degree, value, or amount; smaller (opposed to *larger*), esp. to size, dimensions, or amount; fewer (opposed to *more*), esp. to number; as, *less* noise, trouble, room, money; a *smaller* quantity, number, company; he has *fewer* (not *less*) pupils than formerly.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bōn*; yet; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. + Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



— *adv.* Not so much; in a less degree; as, *less bright*.  
 — *n.* 1. A less amount. 2. The inferior, younger, or smaller.  
 -less (-lēś). [AS. *-lēas*, also separately *lēas* free from, without, deceitful, false.] A privative suffix used to form adjectives: 1. From nouns, and denoting: *being without, free from, lacking, destitute of*.  
 Examples: childless, homeless, *being without, or destitute of*, a child, a home; *seamless, free from a seam*.  
 2. From verbs, and denoting: *exempt from or not subject to* (the action indicated by the verb); *incapable of* (being acted upon in the manner indicated by the verb).  
 Example: *resistless, incapable of being resisted*.

☞ In some words formed with -less, the suffix has little more than the force of an emphatic *not, non-, or un-*; as in, *fadeless, not fading, un fading; ceaseless, unceasing, less-see' (lēś-ē'), n. Law.* One to whom a lease is given.  
*less'en (lēś'n), v. t. & i.* 1. To make or become less; reduce; shrink; diminish. 2. To represent as less; esp., to disparage. — *Syn.* Decrease; lower, impair, weaken.  
*less'er (lēś'ēr), a.* [See LESS, *a., -ER.*] Smaller; inferior.  
*Lesser Bear.* = URSA MINOR. — *L. Dog.* = CANIS MINOR. — *1. doxology.* See GLORIA.

*less'son (lēś'n), n.* [F. *leçon* lesson, reading, fr. L. *lectio* a reading, *legere* to read.] 1. *Ecol.* A portion of Scripture read at divine service. 2. A reading or exercise assigned to a pupil for study. 3. That which is learned or taught by an express effort; instruction from precept, observation, etc. 4. A severe lecture; rebuke; warning. — *v. t.* To teach; instruct; also, to rebuke; hence, to punish as a lesson.  
*less'son (lēś'ōr; lēś-ōr'), n. Law.* One who grants by lease.  
*lest (lēst), conj.* [AS. *lēst lēst ðe* the lest that.] 1. For fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not; as, he would not speak, *lest* he might wake me; do not be idle, *lest* you come to want. 2. That (without the negative particle); — after certain expressions denoting *fear or apprehension*; as, I feared *lest* I might anger him.

*let (lēt), v. t.* [AS. *lettan*, fr. *let* slow.] To hinder; impede; prevent. *Archaic.* — *n.* 1. A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; delay; — now archaic, exc. in *without let or hindrance*. 2. *Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* An obstruction of the ball in some way specified as such in the rules. It results in the replaying of the stroke.

*let, v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LET (*Obs.*, LET/TED); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETTING. [AS. *lētan* (past tense *lēt, p. p. lēten*)] 1. To leave; abandon; — now archaic, exc. with *alone* or *be*. 2. To cause; make; — now only in *let (one) know*. 3. To permit; allow; as, *to let go*, as, *to let go*, to let fly, to let loose, also (the verb, as *guff*; or, as *let* being omitted), to let out, etc. 4. To make escape, as a fluid; discharge (a gun); — now rare exc. in: *to let blood*, to bleed. 5. To lease; rent; hire out; also, to give or assign, as a contract; — often used with *out*. — *Syn.* See HIRE.

*to let alone*, to leave alone; to refrain from interfering with; also, in the imperative, not to mention; as, honesty, *let alone* honor, was not in him.  
 — *v. i.* To be let or leased; as, the farm *lets* for \$500.  
 -let (-lēt). [From two French dim. endings -el (L. -ellus) and -et, as in bracelet.] A suffix with a diminutive force, forming nouns, and meaning *little*.

Examples: *kinglet, little king; streamlet, little stream*.  
*le'thal (lē'thāl), a.* [L. *lethalis, letalis*, fr. *letum* death.] 1. Deadly; mortal; fatal. 2. Of or relating to death.  
*le-thar'gic (lē-thār'jīk), a.* Pertaining to, affected with, causing, or resembling lethargy; morbidly drowsy; dull; heavy. — *Syn.* See SLEEPY. — *le-thar'gi-cal (-jī-kāl), a.* — *le-thar'gi-cal-ly, adv.*

*leth'ar-gy (lēth'ār-jī), n.* [OF. *lithargie*, L. *lethargia*, fr. Gr. *ληθαργία*, fr. *λήθαργος* forgetful, *λήθη* forgetfulness.] 1. Morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which one can scarcely be awakened. 2. A state of inaction or apathy.  
*Syn.* Lethargy, torpor, stupor. Lethargy connotes drowsiness or apathy; torpor suggests extreme sluggishness or suspended animation; stupor denotes, even more emphatically, heaviness and deadening of the faculties, even amounting to complete unconsciousness.

*Le'the (lē'thē), n.* [L., fr. Gr. *λήθη*, prop., forgetfulness.] 1. *Myth.* A river of Hades whose water, when drunk, caused one to forget the past. 2. Oblivion. — *Le-the'an (lē-thē'an), a.*  
*le-thif'er-ous (lē-thīf'ēr-ūs), a.* [L. *lethifer, letifer; letum* death + *ferre* to bear.] Deadly; bringing death.  
*Le'to (lē'tō), n.* [Gr. *Λητώ*.] *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus. In later myths she is the mistress of Zeus, and wanders about persecuted by Hera until she comes to Delos, where her children are born.

*Lett (lēt), n.* One of a people, akin to the Lithuanians, whose main habitat is the Kurland peninsula of Russia.  
*let'ter (lē'tēr), n.* One who lets or permits.  
*let'ter, n.* [F. *lettre*, OF. *lettre*, fr. L. *littera, litera*, a letter; pl., an epistle, a writing, literature.] 1. An alphabetic symbol; one of the characters used in writing or print to represent speech sounds. 2. A written or printed communication of a direct or personal nature, as a *letter of*

credit, or one authorizing a person named, or the addressee, to receive funds upon the account or credit of the writer. The plural was formerly used in the singular sense, and is still in many phrases, as *letters of administration*, etc. *b* In *pl. literature*; belles-lettres; learning; erudition; as, a man of letters. 3. Verbal expression; literal statement or meaning; exact significance or requirement; as, the *letter of the law*. 4. *Prinl.* A single type; type collectively; a style of type. 5. A size of paper, 10 by 16 inches.

*letters of marque (and reprisal)*, a license granted by a sovereign authorizing seizure of foreigners or their goods in reprisal; later, a commission authorizing privateering.  
 — *v. t. & i.* To mark with letters or words. — *let'ter-er, n.*  
*let'tered (-ērd), p. a.* 1. Literate; educated. 2. Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. 3. Inscribed, stamped, or marked with or as with letters.

*let'ter-gram (lē'tēr-grām), n. Teleg.* A telegram (*day telegram or night telegram*), longer than an ordinary message, sent at special low rates because subject to priority in service of regular messages; — so called by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. Such telegrams are called by the Western Union Telegraph Company *day letters or night letters*, respectively.  
*let'ter-head' (-ēr-hēd'), n.* A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; a sheet of paper having such heading.  
*let'ter-ing, n.* 1. Act or business of making, or marking with, letters. 2. The letters made.

*let'ter-per'fect, a.* Knowing the words or lines of a (player's) part, recitation, or the like, perfectly.  
*let'ter-press' (-prēs'), n.* Print; — often used of reading matter in distinction from illustrations.  
*Let'tic (lē'tīk), a.* 1. Designating, or belonging to, that branch of the Balto-Slavic subfamily of the Indo-European languages consisting of the Lithuanian and Lettish languages. 2. = LETTISH, *a.* — *Let'tic, n.*  
*Let'tish (-īsh), a.* Of or pert. to the Letts or their language. — *n.* The language of the Letts, a member of the Lettic branch of languages.

*let'tuce (lē'tīs), n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *laitues*, pl. of *laitue*, fr. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] Any of a genus (*Lactuca*) of cichoriaceous plants; esp., the common garden species (*L. sativa*).  
*let'-up', n.* [See LET to forbid.] Abatement; relaxation; cessation; as, it rained a week without *let-up*. *Collog.*  
*le'u (lē'oo), n.; pl. LET (lē')*. [Roumanian *leu*, pl. *lei*, lit., lion. See LION.] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Roumania, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents).  
*leu'cine (lē'ū'sīn; -sēn) n.* Also *-cin*. [Gr. *λευκός* white.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub>H, formed in decomposition of albuminous matter by pancreatic digestion and otherwise.

*leu'cite (lē'ū'sīt), n.* [Gr. *λευκός* white.] *Min.* A white or gray mineral found in igneous rocks, esp. recent lavas. It is a silicate of potassium and aluminum, KAl(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.  
*leu'co- (lē'kō-), [Gr. λευκός white.]* Combining form signifying *white, colorless*.

*leu'co-cyte (lē'kō-sīt), n. Anat.* A white blood corpuscle. Leucocytes are nucleated, amœbaliike cells, and destroy foreign organisms, as bacteria.  
*leu'co-cy-the'mi-a (-sī-thēmī-ā), n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *leu'co-cy-the'mi-a* -*hemia*.] *Med.* A disease in which the leucocytes are largely increased in number, the spleen or lymphatic glands are enlarged, etc.  
*leu'co-cyt'ic (-sīt'īk), a. Physiol. & Med.* Of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by an excess of leucocytes.  
*leu'co-cy-to'sis (-sī-tō'sīs), n.* [NL.; *leucocyte* + *-osis*.] *Physiol. & Med.* An increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood. — *leu'co-cy-to't'ic (-tō't'īk), a.*

*leu'co-plast (lē'kō-plāst), n. Bot.* One of the colorless plastids in the cytoplasm in the interior of tissues where light cannot penetrate.  
*leu'cor-rhe'a (lē'kō-rē-ā), n. Med.* A morbid discharge of leu'cor-rhœ'a] mucus from the vagina; the whites.  
*lev (lēf), n., pl. LEVUS (lē'vūs).* [Bulgarian *lev*.] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Bulgaria, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents).

*Le-vant' (lē-vānt'), n.* [It. *levant* the east (where the sun rises), the Levant, deriv. of L. *levare* to raise.] 1. The East; Orient. *Obs., exc. specif.*, the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters. 2. [l. c.] A leverter (the wind). 3. [l. c.] Levant morocco. — (lē-vānt'; *earlier, also lē-vānt*), *a.* [Often l. c.] Oriental; eastern.

*Levant dollar.* See DOLLAR, 9. — *L. morocco*, a large-grained variety of morocco leather, prized for bookbinding.  
*le-vant' (lē-vānt'), v. i.* To run away from debts; decamp. — *le-variant, n.* *Both slang, Eng.*  
*le-vant'er (lē-vānt'ēr), n.* [Sometimes *cap.*] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.  
*Le-variant' (lē-vānt'īn; lē-vānt'īn), a.* [F. *levantin*, or It. *levantino*.] Of or pert. to the Levant. — *n.* 1. A native of the Levant. 2. [l. c.] A stout twilled silk fabric, formerly made in the Levant.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

credit, or one authorizing a person named, or the addressee, to receive funds upon the account or credit of the writer. The plural was formerly used in the singular sense, and is still in many phrases, as *letters of administration*, etc. *b* In *pl. literature*; belles-lettres; learning; erudition; as, a man of letters. 3. Verbal expression; literal statement or meaning; exact significance or requirement; as, the *letter of the law*. 4. *Prinl.* A single type; type collectively; a style of type. 5. A size of paper, 10 by 16 inches.



**lev'ee** (lěv'ē; lěv-ē'), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] An embankment to prevent inundation; also, a landing place or quay. *Southern & West. U. S.* — *v. t.*; — **EED** (lěv'ēd; lěv-ēd'); — **EE-ING**. To make levees on or along. *U. S.*  
**lev-ee'** (lěv-ē' or, esp. *Brit.*, lěv'ē'), *n.* [F. *lever*, fr. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] 1. A morning reception, esp. one held by a person of distinction. 2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a court assembly (held in the early afternoon) for men only. 3. Any miscellaneous gathering of guests; — applied esp. (*U. S.*) to the President's receptions.

**lev'el** (lěv'ēl), *n.* [OF. *livel*, L. *libella* level, water level, plumb level, dim. of *libra* pound, measure for liquids, level.] 1. A An instrument for finding, or adjusting by, a horizontal line or plane. b A measurement, with a level, of the difference of altitude of two points. 2. Horizontal condition; uniform altitude. 3. A horizontal surface. 4. A horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude, or distance above the sea level. 5. A certain position, rank, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation; as, to find one's level.

— *v. t.* 1. Having no part higher than another; having, or conforming to, the surface of the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface. 2. Horizontal. 3. *Physic.* Perpendicular to all lines of force in a field of force; equipotential. 4. Of the same rank, condition, etc.; specif.: a Even with anything else; on the same footing; of equal importance. b *Phon.* Without rising or falling inflection or accent. 5. Well-balanced; just; steady; as, a level head. *Colloq.*

**Syn.** Level, flat, even, smooth (esp. as applying to surfaces). That is level which is without inclination; flat emphasizes rather the absence of marked curvature, prominences, or depressions, and often implies monotony; as, level as a floor; the flat surface of a table, flat and uninteresting country. Even suggests esp. uniformity; smooth implies evenness without appreciable break to sight or touch; a surface may be even or smooth without being level or flat.

— *adv.* In a straight or level line; directly.

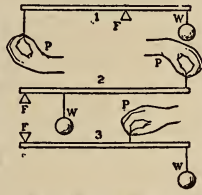
— *v. t.*; — **ELED** (-ēld) or — **ELED**; — **EL-ING** or — **EL-ING**. 1. To make level, flat, or even. 2. To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to aim. 3. To bring to a common level or plane, esp. as to rank, privilege, etc.; also, to bring to a level with. 4. To bring to a lower level; overthrow; lower. 5. *Surv.* To find the heights of different points in (a piece of land), as with a surveyor's level. 6. To make even, equal, or uniform, as in color. — *v. i.* 1. To aim a gun, etc.; direct the eye, mind, or effort to an object. 2. To bring persons or things to a level.

**lev'el-er**, **lev'el-er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, levels. 2. One who would remove social or political inequalities or distinctions.

**levelling rod**, **levelling rod**. *Surv.* A graduated rod used in measuring distance between points on the ground and the line of sight of a surveyor's level.

**lev'el-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being level.

**lev'er** (lěv'ēr; lěv'ēr'), *n.* [OF. *leveor*, prop., a lifter, fr. F. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] A rigid piece capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and having two or more other points where forces are applied; — used for transmitting and modifying force and motion. Specif., a bar used to exert force at one point of its length, by application of a force at a second, and turning at a third (fixed) point called the fulcrum.



— *v. t.* To raise, move, etc., with a lever. **The Three Classes of Levers.** F Fulcrum; P Power; W Weight.

**lev'er-age** (-āj), *n.* Action of a lever, or mechanical advantage gained by the lever.

**lev'er-et** (lěv'ēr-ēt), *n.* [Dim. of F. *livère* here.] A hare in its first year. [LEVITE.]

**lev'i** (lěv'ī), *n.* [Heb. *Lēvī*.] *Bib.* A son of Jacob. See **lev'i-a-ble** (lěv'ī-ā-b'l'), *a.* That may be levied or levied on.

**lev'i-a-than** (lěv'ī-ā-thān), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *livyāthān*.] 1. An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament, the Hebrew word probably denoting a crocodile (*Job* xli. 1-8; *Ps.* lxxiv. 14), a whale (*Ps.* civ. 26), or elsewhere a dragon. 2. Something huge and formidable of its kind; — applied esp. to ships. 3. The political organism; the commonwealth; — introduced by Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679).

**lev'i-er** (lěv'ī-ēr), *n.* One who levies.

**lev'i-gate** (-gāt), *v. t.*; — **GAT'ED** (-gāt'ēd), — **GAT'ING**. [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to make smooth, *levis* smooth.] To make smooth; as: a To free from grit; reduce to an impalpable powder or paste. b To mix thoroughly, as liquids. c To polish. — *a.* Smooth, as if polished.

**lev'i-gation** (-gā'shūn), *n.* Act of levigating.

**lev'in** (-in), *n.* Lightning. *Now Literary.*  
**lev'i-rate** (lěv'ī-rāt; lěv'ī-), *n.* [L. *levir* a husband's

brother.] A custom, as among the ancient Hebrews, according to which the brother of a man who dies leaving a widow but no children (or no male child) is obliged to marry the widow (cf. *Gen.* xxxiii., *Deut.* xxv.).

**lev'i-tate** (lěv'ī-tāt), *v. i.*; — **TAT'ED** (-tāt'ēd); — **TAT'ING**. [See **LEVITY**.] To rise by or as if by lightness or buoyancy.

**lev'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* [See **LEVITY**.] 1. Act or process of levitating. 2. The phenomena or illusion of maintaining or moving heavy objects, as the human body, in the air without support; also, the subjective illusion of rising into or moving through the air without support, as in dreams. **Lev'ite** (lěv'īt), *n.* *Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe or family of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests in the care of the tabernacle, sacred vessels, and Temple.

**Lev'i-ti-cal** (lěv'ī-tī-kāl), *a.* [L. *Leviticus*, Gr. *Λευιτικός*.] Of or pert. to a Levite or Levites, or the law contained in the book of Leviticus.

**Levitical degrees**, the degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden in *Lev.* xviii.

**Lev'i-ti-cus** (-kūs), *n.* The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the ceremonial laws for the priests and Levites. **lev'i-ty** (lěv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). [L. *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight.] 1. Lightness; buoyancy. 2. Lack of gravity in deportment or character; unseemly frivolity. 3. Instability; fickleness. — **Syn.** Thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, volatility, flightiness. See **LIGHTNESS**.

**lev'ro-ro-ta'tion**, **lev'ro-ro-ta'tion** (lěv'rō-rō-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *laevus* left + *E. rotation*.] *Physic.* Left-handed, or counter-clockwise, rotation, as in polarization of light.

**lev'ro-ro'ta-to-ry**, **lev'ro-ro'ta-to-ry** (-rō'tā-tō-rī), *a.* *Physic.* Turning or rotating the plane of polarization toward the left, as certain compounds, crystals, etc.

**lev'u-lin** (lěv'ū-līn), *n.* *Chem.* A substance resembling dextrin. By decomposition it yields levulose. [sugar.]

**lev'u-lose** (-lōs), *n.* [L. *laevus* left + *-ose*.] *Chem.* Fruit **lev'y** (lěv'ī), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise, See **LEVER**.] Act or process of levying or that which is levied.

**levy in mass**, *Mil.*, a levy of all able-bodied men; also, the body of men liable to service in the final reserve, in countries where the system of a regular army with various classes of reserves prevails.

— *v. t.*; **LEV'IED** (-īd); **LEV'Y-ING** (-ī-īng). 1. To raise or collect, as by assessment or execution. 2. *Law.* In the phrase to levy a fine, to establish a fine, or compromise, esp. of a suit for lands. See **FINE**, *n.* 3. To raise or collect (as troops) for service. 4. To make or carry on (war). — *v. i.* To make a levy, as on property.

**lewd** (lūd), *a.* [M.E. *lewed*, *lewd*, lay, ignorant, vile, AS. *lāwede* laical.] 1. Wicked; bad; vicious. *Archaic.* 2. Lustful; unchaste. — **Syn.** Libidinous, licentious, sensual, impure, lascivious. — **lewd'ly**, *adv.* — **lewd'ness**, *n.* **lew'is** (lū'īs), *n.* Also **lew'is-son** (-ī-sūn). An iron tenon in sections which fit into a dovetail mortise, — to hoist stones, etc.

|| **lex** (lēks), *n.*; *pl.* **LEXES** (lēj'ēz). [L.] Law. **lex'i-cal** (lēk'sī-kāl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the vocabulary of a language. 2. Of or pert. to a lexicon or lexicography.

**lex'i-cog-ra-pher** (-kōg'rā-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *λεξικογράφος*; *λεξικός* dictionary and *γράφειν* to write.] An author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

**lex'i-cog-ra-phy** (-kōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art, process, Lewis, *a a* or work of making a lexicon or dictionary. — **lex'i-co-graph'ic**, **lex'i-co-graph'ic-al**, *a.* Key; *c* Bolt.

**lex'i-con** (lēk'sī-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *λεξικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), neut. of *λεξικός* of words, *λέξις* a speaking, fr. *λέγειν* to speak.] A dictionary, esp. one of Greek, Hebrew, or Latin.

**Lev'den jar** (lěv'dēn). *Elec.* A glass jar coated inside and out with tinfoil, for about three fourths of its height, used to accumulate electricity; — invented in Leiden (or Leyden), Holland.

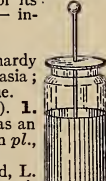
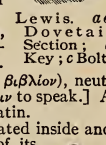
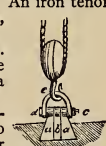
**leza maj'es-ty**. Var. of **LESE MAJESTY**.

**Lez'ghi-an** (lēz'gī-ān), *n.* One of the hardy mountaineers of Dagestan, eastern Caucasia; also, their language, an agglutinative tongue.

**li'a-bil'i-ty** (lī'ā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). 1. State or quality of being liable. 2. That, as an obligation, for which one is liable; specif., in *pl.*, debts collectively; — opp. to *assets*.

**li'a-ble** (lī'ā-b'l'), *a.* [From F. *liar* to bind, L. *ligare*.] 1. Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable. 2. Exposed to a certain undesirable and more or less probable contingency or casualty; — used with *to*. — **Syn.** See **APT**, **RESPONSIBLE**.

|| **li'ai'son** (lī'ā'zōn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] 1. *Cookery.* A thickening, usually of eggs, for sauces, soups, etc. 2. An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman. 3. *Phon.* In spoken French, the joining of adjacent words by carrying over a final consonant to a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* not "aspirate," as in *aux armes* (pron. *ō-zārm*'), to arms!



κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**li-a'na** (lĕ-ă'nă; lĭ-ăn'ă), *n.* Also **li-ane'** (lĭ-ăn'ă). [*F. liane.*] Any climbing perennial plant having woody stems, as a grapevine. Lianas are characteristic of certain tropical regions, as the forests of the Amazon.

**li'ar** (lĭ'ăr), *n.* A person who knowingly utters a falsehood; one who lies; an untruthful person.

**li'as** (lĭ'ās), *n.* [*F. lias* sort of limestone.] *Geol.* The oldest division of the European Jurassic system, being a series of argillaceous limestone. — **Li-as'sic** (lĭ-ās'sĭk), *a. & n.*

**li-ha'tion** (lĭ-hă'shŭn), *n.* [*L. libatio*, fr. *libare* to taste, pour out as an offering.] **1.** Act of pouring out a liquid, as wine, in honor of a deity; the liquid poured; a drink offering. **2.** A potation; a drinking. *Affected or Humorous.*

**li-bee'cio** (lĕ-bĕt'chĕ), *n.* Incorrectly also **li-bee'chio**. [*It. libeccio*, fr. Gr. λῆψ, λῆβός.] The southwest wind.

**li'bel** (lĭ'bĕl), *n.* [*L. libellus* a little book, pamphlet, libel, lampoon, dim. of *liber* book.] **1.** A brief writing. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Any public defamatory writing, as a handbill. *Obs. or R.* **3. Law.** Any representation wrongfully published and tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; also, the act, tort, or crime of so publishing it.

**4. Law.** In some jurisdictions, as under the civil law or in admiralty or ecclesiastical courts, a written complaint beginning an action, and demanding relief. **5.** Any defamatory or unjustly unfavorable statement or representation.

— *v. t.*; — **BELED** (-bĕld) or — **BELLED**; — **BEL-ING** or — **BEL-LING**.

**1.** To make or publish a libel against. **2. Law.** To proceed against by filing a libel.

**li'bel-ant**, **li'bel-lant** (lĭ'bĕl-ănt), *n.* One who institutes a suit by a libel. See **LIBEL**, *n.*, **4.**

**li'bel-ee'**, **li'bel-lee'** (-ĕ), *n. Law.* One against whom a libel has been filed; — *corresp. to defendant* in common law.

**li'bel-er**, **li'bel-ler**, *n.* One who libels.

**li'bel-ous**, **li'bel-lous** (-ŭs), *a.* Including or involving a libel; defamatory. — **li'bel-ous-ly**, **li'bel-lous-ly**, *adv.*

**li'ber-al** (lĭ'bĕr-ăl), *a.* [*F. libéral*, *L. liberalis*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** Befitting a man of free birth; not servile or mean; esp., not narrowly restricted by pecuniary or utilitarian considerations; as, a *liberal* education. **2.** Bestowing, or bestowed, in a large and noble way; generous; ample; as, a *liberal* gift. **3.** Free from restraint; hence, licentious. *Archaic.* **4.** Not strict or rigorous; free, as a translation. **5.** Broad-minded; not bigoted; catholic. **6.** Not bound by established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; often, specif., having tendency toward democratic or republican, as distinguished from monarchical or aristocratic, forms. Hence [*cap.*], designating a political party in some countries, notably England. Cf. **CONSERVATIVE**.

**Syn.** *liberal, generous, bountiful, munificent.* As applied to giving, *liberal* suggests freedom or abundance, *generous* emphasizes the idea of warm-hearted readiness to give; as, a *liberal* allowance (one that is plentiful); a *generous* allowance (one that shows readiness to give, though perhaps small in itself). *Liberal* also suggests freedom from prejudice or narrowness; *generous*, magnanimity, esp. in judging; as, *liberal* opinions; a *generous* opponent. *Bountiful* suggests abounding liberality; *munificent*, splendid or princely generosity.

**liberal arts** [*L. artes liberales*, the higher arts, which the Romans allowed only freemen to pursue], in the Middle Ages, the seven branches of learning, — grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. The *liberal arts* now include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., composing the course of academical or collegiate education. Hence, master of *arts*; bachelor of *arts*, etc.

— *n.* **1.** One liberal in thought or principle; one who favors greater freedom in political or religious matters. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Liberal party.

**li'b'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Liberal principles and theories. — **li'b'er-al-ist**, *n.* — **li'b'er-al-ist'ic** (-is'tĭk), *a.*

**li'b'er-al-ty** (lĭ'bĕr-ăl'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). **1.** Quality or state of being liberal. **2.** A gift; gratuity.

**li'b'er-al-ize** (lĭ'bĕr-ăl-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become liberal. — **li'b'er-al-iz'er**, *n.* **li'b'er-al-iz'a'tion**, *n.*

**li'b'er-al-ly**, *adv.* In a liberal manner.

**li'b'er-ate** (-ăt), *v. t.* -**AT'ED** (-ăt'ĕd) -**AT'ING**. [*L. liberatus*, p. p. of *liberare* to free, *liber* free.] **1.** To release from restraint; free. **2.** To disengage; free from combination, as gases. — **Syn.** Deliver, emancipate. See **RELEASE**.

**li'b'er-a'tion** (-ăt'shŭn), *n.* A liberating; state of being liberated. [*er*]

**li'b'er-a'tor** (lĭ'bĕr-ăt'ŕ), *n.* One who liberates; a deliverer. — **li'b'er-a'tion** (lĭ'bĕr-ăt'ŕ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Liberia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Liberia.

**li'b'er-ta'ri-an** (lĭ'bĕr-tă'rĭ-ăn); **3**), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of free will; also, one who upholds the principles of liberty, esp. individual liberty of thought and action.

**li'b'er-tine-age** (lĭ'bĕr-tĭn-ăj), *n.* Libertinism in conduct.

**li'b'er-tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [*L. libertinus* freedman, fr. *libertus* one made free, *liber* free.] **1. Roman Antiq.** A freedman. **2.** One free from restraint or self-restraint; now, specif., a rake; debauchee. — *a.* **1.** Freed from slavery. *Hist.* **2.**

Free from restraint. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Dissolute, profligate. **li'b'er-tin-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Licentious conduct; lewdness. **2.** Freedom in religious matters, regarded as excessive; freethinking. *Obsolus.*

**li'b'er-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). [*F. liberté*, fr. *L. libertas*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** FREEDOM. — *opposed to slavery, serfdom, subjection*, etc. **2.** State, or sum of the rights and immunities, of those whose rights and privileges are protected by an organized civil community (*civil liberty*), or of those who share effectually in their government (*political liberty*), or of those who are free to exercise their individual rights (*individual liberty*). **3.** Freedom from external restraint or compulsion; power to do as one pleases; state of being disengaged. **4.** Power of choice; freedom in willing. **5.** A privilege or license in violation of propriety; as, to take a *liberty*. **6.** Place in which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised. **7.** Privilege; franchise; right or immunity. **8.** A certain amount of freedom; the limits within which such freedom is exercised; as, the *liberties* of a prison. — **Syn.** See **FREEDOM**.

[*Symbol of liberty.*]

**liberty cap.** A kind of close-fitting cap often used as a **li-bid'i-nous** (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*L. libidinosis*, fr. *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases.] Lustful; lascivious. — **Syn.** Lecherous, salacious. — **li-bid'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **li-bid'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

**li'bra** (lĭ'bră), *n.* [*L.*, a balance.] **1. Rom. Antiq.** A pound, = 0.718 lb., avoirdupois. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.*; *gen.* **LIBRÆ** (-brĕ) **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio, pictured as a balance, or scales; the Balance. **b** The seventh sign (♎) of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, about September 22d.

**li'bra** (lĕ'bră), *n.* [*Sp.*] A gold coin of Peru, equal to ten soles, or the pound sterling \$4.8665.

**li-bra'ri-an** (lĭ-bră'rĭ-ăn); **3**), *n.* One in charge of a library.

**li-bra-ry** (lĭ-bră'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-riz). [*F. librairie* bookseller's shop, formerly, a library, *libraire* bookseller, *L. librarius*, fr. *liber* book.] **1.** An apartment or building devoted to collected books; also, an establishment for the custody, control and circulation of a collection of books. **2.** A collection of books for study or reading. **3.** A commercial establishment for the renting of books, etc. **4.** A series of books, similar in some way, issued by the same publishing house.

**li'brate** (-brăt), *v. i.*; — **BRAT'ED** (lĭ'brăt-ĕd) — **BRAT-ING**. [*L. libratus*, p. p. of *librare* to balance, *libra* balance.] To vibrate as a balance does; hence, to be poised.

**li-bra'tion** (lĭ-bră'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of vibrating, or of being balanced or poised. **2. Astron.** A real or apparent oscillatory motion, like that of a balance.

**libration of the moon**, a slow apparent axial swinging of the visible half of the moon's surface, causing parts near the limb or edge to be alternately visible and invisible.

**li-bra'to-ry** (lĭ-bră-tŕ-ŕ), *a.* Balancing; vibrating.

**li-bret'tist** (lĭ-brĕt'tĭst), *n.* A libretto writer.

**li-bret'to** (-tŕ), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -**TOS** (-ŕ), *It.* -**TI** (-tĕ). [*It.*, dim. of *libro* book.] *Music.* **a** The text of an opera or for an extended piece of music. **b** The book containing the text.

**li'bri-form** (lĭ'brĭ-fŕm), *a.* [*L. liber* inner bark of a tree + *-form*.] *Bot.* Having the form of or resembling bast.

**Lib'y-an** (lĭ'b'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Libya. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Libya. **2.** The Libyan language.

**lice** (lĭs), *n.*, *pl.* of **LOUSE**.

**li'cense**, **li'cense** (lĭ'sĕns), *n.* [*F. licence*, *L. licentia*, fr. *licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Authority or permission given to do or forbear any act; also, the document embodying such permission. **2.** Any permitted unusual freedom of action. **3.** Excess of liberty; disregard of law or propriety. **4.** Deviation from strict fact, form, or rule by an artist or writer for effect. — **Syn.** See **FREEDOM**.

— *v. t.*; — **CENSED** or — **CENCED** (-sĕnst) — **CENS-ING**, — **CENC-ING**. To permit or authorize, esp. by formal license; give license to. — **li'cens'er**, — **cenc'er**, *n.*

**li'cen-see'**, **li'cen-see'** (lĭ'sĕn-sĕ'), *n.* A person licensed.

**li-cen'ti-ate** (lĭ-sĕn'tĭ-ăt), *n.* **1.** One licensed, as by a university, to practice a profession or calling, as medicine. **2.** On the continent of Europe, a university degree intermediate between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

**li-cen'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Characterized by license; lawless; immoral. **2.** Lewd; dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, unruly, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste. — **li-cen'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **li-cen'tious-ness**, *n.*

**lich** (lĭch), *n.* [*AS. lĭc* body.] A corpse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **li'chee'** (lĕ'chĕ'). *Var.* of **LITCH**.

**li'chen** (lĭ'kĕn), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. λειχῶν.] **1.** One of a group of plants growing as epiphytes on rocks, bark, etc. A lichen is a composite organism, consisting of an ascomycetous (rarely basidiomycetous) fungus living symbiotically with an alga. **2. Med.** An eruptive skin disease.

— *v. t.* To cover with lichens. — **li'chen-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

**li'chen-o'lo-gy** (-ŕlŕj-ŕj), *n.* Botany treating of lichens.

**lich gate** (lĭch). A covered gate, as to a churchyard, through

ăle, senătĕ, cĂre, Ăm, Ăccount, Ărm, Ăsk, sofĂ; Ăve, Ăvent Ănd, recĂnt, makĂr; ĭce, ĭll; Ăen, Ăbey, Ărb, Ădd, sĂft, cĂnnect; Ăuse, Ănĭte, Ărm, Ăp, ĂrcĂts, menĂ; fĂod, fĂot; Ăut, Ăil; Ăair; gĂ; sĂng, ĭrk; Ăld, Ăn, Ăn; Ăture, verdĂre (87);



which the corpse is carried to the church or burial place, and where the bier is placed to await the clergyman. Many such gates still remain in England.

**lic'it** (lĭs'it), *a.* [L. *licitus* permitted, lawful, fr. *licere* to be permitted.] Lawful; permitted.

**lick** (lĭk), *n.* [See *Lick*, *v.*] 1. A stroke of the tongue in licking. 2. A small quantity such as might be taken upon the tongue. 3. A quick, careless stroke or application, as if by a stroke of the tongue. *Colloq.* 4. A place where natural salt is found and where wild animals resort to lick it up. 5. A burst of energy; a spell (of work); also, speed; — as in *at full lick*. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* [AS. *liccian*.] 1. To draw or pass the tongue over. 2. To pass or play over or about, like a tongue, as flames. 3. *Colloq.* a To strike repeatedly for punishment. b To conquer, as in a fight.

to lick the dust, to bite the dust; to be slain.  
**lick'er-ish**, **liq'uor-ish** (lĭk'ēr-ish), *a.* [From an OF. form, influenced by E. *lick*.] 1. Eager; craving; esp. eager to taste or enjoy, as food. 2. Tempting the appetite; dainty. *Obs.* or *R.* 3. Lustful. — *-ish-ness*, *n.*

**lick'ing**, *n.* 1. A lapping with the tongue. 2. A flogging; a thrashing. *Colloq.* 3. A putting into shape.

**lick'-spit'tle**, *n.* An abject parasite or toady.  
**lick'o-ric**, **liq'uo-ric** (lĭk'ō-rĭs), *n.* [ME. *licoris*, through OF. fr. L. *liquiritia*, fr. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. γλυκύριζα; γλυκός sweet + ῥίζα root.] 1. A European fabaceous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. 2. Its dried root or an extract from it.

**lic'tor** (lĭk'tōr), *n.* [L.] *Roman Antiq.* An officer (attendant on chief magistrates) who bore the fasces.

**lid** (lĭd), *n.* [AS. *hlīd*.] 1. That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, etc.; a movable cover. 2. An eyelid. 3. Either cover of a book. *Colloq.* 4. *Bot.* a In mosses, the operculum. b The upper half of a pyxidium. — **lid'ded**, *a.* **lid'less**, *a.* Having no lid; hence: sleepless; watchful.

**lie** (lĭ), *n.* [AS. *lyge*.] 1. A falsehood uttered or acted to deceive. 2. Something which misleads or deceives; as, his cordiality was a lie. 3. A charge of lying. — **Syn.** Untruth. **See FALSITY**. — *v. i.*; **LIED** (lĭd); **LY'ING** (lĭ'ing). [AS. *lōagan*.] To utter falsehood with intent to deceive; or tell or act a lie; — also used fig.; as, figures do not lie.

**lie**, *v. i.* *pret.* LAY (lā); *p. p.* LAIN (lān); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LY'ING. [AS. *licgan*.] 1. To have a recumbent position on a support, as the ground or a bed; be stretched out. 2. To assume such a position; as, lie down and rest. 3. Of inanimate things: to rest unattached in a flat or horizontal position; as, the book lies on the table. 4. To be, or remain for a time, in a condition, position, etc., esp. of inactivity, concealment, disuse, etc.; as, to lie low; to lie in prison; the fields lie fallow. 5. To be situated; to occupy a certain position; as, Ireland lies west of England. 6. To sojourn; lodge; as, he will lie at our house to-night. 7. To be; consist; — used with *in*; as, remedy lies in rest. 8. *Law.* To be sustainable, as an action.

☞ The forms of *lie* are often ignorantly or carelessly confounded with those of the transitive verb *lay*.

to lie to, *Naut.* Of a vessel, to lie as nearly stationary as feasible with head to windward.

— *n.* 1. The lay, as of land. 2. An animal's haunt; covert. || **LIED** (lēt), *n.*; *pl.* LIEDER (lē'dēr). [G.] *Music.* A German song or lyric.

**lief** (lē), *a.* [AS. *lōef*.] Dear; precious; also, willing; glad. *Archaic.* — *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now only in *had or would as lief, had or would liefer*, etc.

**liege** (lē), *a.* [OF. *liege, lige*.] 1. *Feudalism.* a Entitled to, or pert. to, allegiance and service; as, a liege lord. b Bound to service and allegiance, as to a liege lord; as, a liege man. 2. Bound to loyalty or fidelity; hence: loyal; faithful. — *n.* 1. A liege lord. 2. A liege subject.

**liege man**, or **liege'man** (lēj'mān), *n.* A vassal; hence, a devoted adherent.

**li'en** (lē'n; lēn), *n.* [F., band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] *Law.* A legal claim; a charge on property for satisfaction of a debt or duty.

**li'er** (lĭ'ēr), *n.* One who lies down.

**li-erne'** (lĭ-ēr'n), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* In Gothic vaulting, any rib which does not spring from the impost and is not a ridge rib, but passes from one boss of the main ribs to another.

**lieu** (lĭ), *n.* [F., OF, also *lieu, leu*, fr. L. *locus* place.] Place;stead; — chiefly in *in lieu of*.

**lieu-ten'an-cy** (lĭ-tēn'ān-sĭ); **See** LEUTENANT, *n.* Office, rank, or commission of a lieutenant.

**lieu-ten'ant** (lĭ-tēn'ānt); *British usually, in U. S. occas., lēf-tēn'ānt*, *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, *p. pr. of tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*.] 1. An officer who acts in place of an absent superior. 2. a A commissioned officer in an army. *Abbr., Lt.* See ARMY. b A commissioned officer in the British navy, ranking next below a commander. c A commissioned officer in the United States navy. See NAVY.

**lieutenant colonel, general.** Army officers. See ARMY.

**Lieutenant commander.** A naval officer. See NAVY.

**lieutenant governor.** A deputy governor; specif.: a An officer of a State, next in rank to the governor. *U. S.* b A governor of a district or province, subordinate to a governor-general. *British.*

**life** (lĭf), *n.*; *pl.* LIVES (lĭvz). [AS. *līf*.] 1. The quality or character which distinguishes an animal or a plant from inorganic, or dead organic, bodies. 2. State of that which is alive; fact of being alive; hence: a Exercise of vital activities; as, to bring to life. b A living being; esp., a person. c Living beings or organisms collectively; as, marine life. 3. Quality or fact of animate existence conceived as a part of an animal's being or as a separable attribute of the body; hence, the vital force distinguishing organic from inorganic matter. 4. Existence, esp. conscious existence, conceived as a quality of the soul. 5. The series of experiences, of body and mind, which an animal or other organism passes through during its life, constituting its life history. 6. An individual human existence; as, each day of one's life. b A biography. 7. The duration of a life. 8. Way or manner of living; hence, human affairs; also, lives considered collectively as forming a class or type; as, city life. 9. The living form or semblance, also, animation; spirit, as of a work of art. 10. That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor. 11. The period of duration of anything conceived to be analogous to a natural organism in structure, functions, force, etc.; as, the life of a state, of a statute, of an iron girder.

**life belt.** A life preserver in the form of a buoyant belt.

**life/blood** (lĭf'blūd'), *n.* 1. The blood necessary to life. 2. Fig., that which gives strength.

**life/boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A strong, buoyant boat for rescuing shipwrecked persons.

**life buoy.** A float, usually a buoyant ring, intended to support persons who have fallen into the water.



Lifeboat.

**life/ful** (lĭf'fūl), *a.* Full of, or giving, vitality. — **ful-ly**, *adv.*

**life insurance or assurance.** A contract of insurance based upon the life of a person. It insures one person or party against loss by the death of some person.

**life/less**, *a.* Destitute or deprived of life; dead, or apparently dead; not giving or sustaining life; hence: spiritless; dull. — **life/less-ly**, *adv.* — **life/less-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Inert, inactive, torpid, dull, heavy, unanimated, dead, inanimate. — **Lifeless, dead, inanimate.** Lit., lifeless and dead often differ merely in emphasis, *lifeless* laying stress on the (sometimes only apparent) absence of life; *dead*, on the presence of death; *inanimate* (less often *lifeless* and *dead*) often applies to that which has never had life; as, *inanimate* objects. Fig., *lifeless* and (the stronger) *dead*, less often *inanimate*, connote absence of vitality, spirits, or activity. [resembling life.]

**life/like'** (lĭf'lĭk'), *a.* Like a living being or a real object; **life/long'** (-lōng'; 62), *a.* Lasting through life.

**life preserver.** An apparatus, as a cork-filled jacket, for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body.

**lift'ing** (lĭf'tĭng), *n.* The time that life continues.

**lift** (lĭt), *n.* [AS. *lyft* air.] The sky. *Archaic* or *Scott.*

**lift**, *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin.] 1. To bring, or cause to move, up higher; raise; elevate. 2. To exalt in rank, condition, estimation, spirits, etc.; also, to exalt unduly; puff up. 3. To pick up, as a ball from the ground. *Scot. & Golf.* 4. To collect, as moneys due; raise. *Obs., Dial., or R.* 5. To steal. *Colloq.* 6. To pay and so take up, as a mortgage. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See RAISE. — *v. i.* 1. To try to raise something. 2. To rise; become or appear raised or elevated.

— *n.* 1. Act of lifting, or raising; also, act of rising as if lifting something; upward movement; hence, elevated carriage, as of the head. 2. a A rise in position or condition. b Assistance, as by lifting; help. c Lifting force; hence, fig., elevating power or effect. 3. That which is lifted, as a load. 4. That by means of which something lifts or is lifted, as: a *Shoemaking.* A layer of leather in the heel. b A hoisting machine; an elevator. *Chiefly Eng.* c A set of pumps in a mine. 5. The distance through which something is lifted. 6. Degree of elevation; rise.

**lift'er** (lĭf'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, lifts.

**lift pump.** *Mach.* A pump that lifts a fluid and discharges it without forcing it out under pressure; — distinguished from *force pump*.

**lig'a-ment** (lĭg'ā-mēt), *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] 1. Anything that binds one thing to another; bandage; bond. 2. *Anat.* A tough band of, usually, white fibrous, inextensible tissue serving to connect parts, as the articular extremities of bones, or to hold an organ in place.

**lig'a-men'tous** (-mēt'tūs), *a.* Of or pert. to a ligament; forming, or formed of, a ligament.

**li'gan** (lĭ'gān), or **lag'an** (lāg'ān), *n.* [OF. *lagan, lagand*.] *Law.* Goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached.



**ligate** (lĭ'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ēd); -GAT-ING. [*L. ligatus*, p. p. of *ligare* to bind.] To tie with a ligature; bandage. **li-ga'tion** (lĭ-gā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of binding; state of being bound; also, that which binds; ligature; bond. **lig'a-ture** (lĭg'ā-tūr), *n.* [*L. ligatura*, fr. *ligare*, *ligatum*, to bind.] 1. Act of binding. 2. Anything that binds; bandage. 3. *Surg.* A thread or string for tying the blood vessels to prevent hemorrhage. **b** A thread or wire to remove tumors, etc. 4. *Music.* A tie; slur; also, a group of notes connected by a slur. 5. *Print.* A double character, as *x*; also, a connecting stroke; tie. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūr-d); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To bind, fasten, or furnish with a ligature; specif., *surg.*, to ligate; tie.

**lig'ancee** (lĭ'jāns; lĕ'-), *n.* [OF.] 1. Allegiance. 2. The jurisdiction or territory of a liege lord or of a sovereign.

**light** (līt), *n.* [AS. *leoht*.] 1. The essential condition of vision; the opposite of darkness; hence: **a** An emanation from a light-giving body; as, flames give *light*. **b** The sensation aroused by stimulation of the visual centers in the brain. **c** *Physics.* (1) That form of energy which, by its action upon the organs of vision, produces sight. Light is transmitted by undulations of the ether, at a velocity of 186,300 miles a second. (2) Radiation or radiant energy incapable of affecting the retina, but resembling true light in other respects. 2. The sun's light; daylight; also, day; esp., dawn; as, he rose before *light*. 3. A radiance; brightness; glowing; as, the picture hung in a good *light*. 4. That which furnishes light, as the sun, a candle, a firework, etc. 5. Mental or spiritual enlightenment, or its source. 6. One who is noteworthy; a model or example. 7. A visible state; hence, state of exposure to public observation; as, to bring a matter to *light*. **b** Power of vision; eyesight. *Poetic.* 8. The medium through which light is admitted, as a window or a pane in a window. 9. Appearance due to the particular facts presented to view; as, to put things in the right *light*. 10. *Paint.* The more illuminated part of a scene, surface, etc., or its representation in a picture; — opp. to *shade*. 11. Something with which a light may be produced, or by which something may be lighted.

— *a.* 1. Having light; not dark or obscure; bright. 2. White or whitish; not of a deep shade; blond.

— *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **LIGHT'ED** (-ēd; 24) or **LIT** (līt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **LIGHT'ING**. 1. To set fire to; ignite; kindle. 2. To give light to; illuminate; hence: to cause to glow; animate; brighten; — often used with *up*; as, *joy lit up* her eyes. 3. To attend or conduct with a light. — *v. i.* 1. To become ignited. 2. To be illuminated; receive light; to brighten; — usually used with *up*.

**light, a.** [AS. *liht*, *leoht*.] 1. Having little, or comparatively little, weight or force; not heavy. 2. Below the legal, standard, or usual weight; as, *light coin*. 3. Not massive in construction or appearance; as, a *light* bridge; *light* tracery. 4. Slight; not important; as, he was held in *light* esteem. 5. Not burdensome or severe; easily endured, performed, understood, etc.; not difficult; as, *light* work; *light* novels. 6. **a** Easy to be digested; hence: moderate; slight; as, *light* food. **b** *Cookery.* Well leavened; as, *light* biscuit. **c** Of wines, beers, etc., not heavy or strong. 7. Not heavily burdened; carrying a relatively small cargo, or load, or none at all; as, *light* cavalry. 8. Not burdened by care; happy; as, a *light* heart. 9. Not heavy or violent in movement or pressure; as, a *light* touch. 10. Active; nimble; swift; as, *light* of foot. 11. Indulging in, inclined to, or marked by, levity; trifling; frivolous. 12. Unsteady; volatile; fickle; as, a girl's *light* fancy. 13. Wanton; unchaste. 14. **a** Not copious or heavy; as, a *light* rain. **b** Loose; easily pulverized, as soil. 15. Dizzy; giddy; delirious; as, to be *light* in the head. 16. *Phon. & Pros.* Of a syllable, unaccented, weak; of a vowel, unaccented and lightly or obscurely pronounced.

— *adv.* Lightly; cheaply; easily; as, "*light come, light go.*"

— *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **LIGHT'ED** (lĭt'ēd; 24) or **LIT** (līt); **LIGHT'ING** (lĭt'ĭng). 1. To dismount, as from a horse; alight; — used with *from*, *off*, *on*, *at*, *in*. 2. To descend and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird. 3. To come down suddenly and forcibly; fall, as a blow. 4. To come by chance; fall; happen; — used with *on* or *upon*.

**light'en** (lĭt'n), *v. t.* 1. To relieve of a load in whole or in part; make lighter. 2. To make less burdensome, as cares or grief. 3. To cheer; gladden.

**light'en** (lĭt'n), *v. i.* 1. **a** To flash or shine brightly. **b** To grow lighter; brighten. 2. To shine with or like lightning. — *v. t.* 1. To make light or clear; illuminate; also, to brighten. 2. To illuminate intellectually or spiritually; enlighten. 3. To flash out or disclose in or as in lightning.

**light'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, lightens.

**light'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, lights.

**light'er, n.** [*D. lichter*, fr. *lichten* to make light, unload.] *Naut.* A large barge, usually flat-bottomed, used in unloading or loading vessels not lying at wharves, or in transporting freight about a harbor. — *v. t.* To convey by a lighter.

**light'er-age** (-āj), *n.* 1. Price paid for lightering. 2. Act of unloading into a lighter, or of conveying by a lighter.

**light'er-man** (-mān), *n.* One who is employed on, or who manages, a lighter.

**light'-in-g'er-ets** (lĭt'ĭn'g'ēr-ēts), *n.* Dexterous in stealing, esp. by picking pockets; thiefish; pilfering.

**light'-foot'** /a. Having a light, spry step; nimble;

**light'-foot'** /ed/ active. — **light'-foot'** /ed-ly, adv.

**light'head'** (-hēd'), *n.* A light-headed, or frivolous, person.

**light'-head'ed** (-hēd'ēd; 24, 109), *a.* 1. Dizzy; delirious, as with fever. 2. Thoughtless; frivolous; fickle.

**light'-heart'ed**, *a.* Free from anxiety; gay; merry. — **light'-heart'ed-ly, adv.** — **light'-heart'ed-ness, n.**

**light'-horse'man** (-hōrs'mān), *n.* A soldier of light cavalry.

**light'house** (lĭt'hōus'), *n.* A tower or other building with a light at the top, for guiding sailors at night.

**light'ly** (lĭt'lĭ), *adv.* 1. With little weight or force; gently. 2. In a small degree; in small quantity; as, to eat *lightly*. 3. With little or no reason. 4. Easily. *Archaic.* 5. Swiftly; nimbly. 6. Without care; indifferently; slightly. 7. Lightheous. 1 Stone Tower; 2 Iron

Cheerfully; gayly. 8. Pile; 3 Iron Cylinder.

Not chastely; wantonly.

**light'-mind'ed**, *a.* Frivolous; volatile; trifling.

**light'ness** (lĭt'nēs), *n.* 1. State, quality, or degree, of being illuminated. 2. Absence of depth or of duskiness in color.

**light'ness, n.** State or quality of being light, or not heavy; hence: buoyancy; levity; fickleness; nimbleness, etc.

**Syn.** Levity, frivolity, flippancy, volatility, flightiness, thoughtlessness, inconstancy, unsteadiness, instability, giddiness, gayer, airiness. — **Lightheadness, levity, frivolity, flippancy, volatility, flightiness.** Lightness implies a general lack of weight or seriousness in character, conduct, or speech; levity usually suggests more specifically trifling or unseasonable gaiety; as, he made *light* of his loss; politics cannot be treated with *levity*. Frivolity adds to *lightness* the implication of empty or idle speech or conduct; flippancy is esp. unbecoming levity or pertness in speaking of serious or sacred things. Volatility is such lightness or fickleness of disposition as precludes long or serious dwelling upon one idea or plan; flightiness is extreme volatility; it sometimes implies lack of mental balance; as, savages are notable for their *volatility*; distracted with pain, he was *flighty* in his talk.

**light'ning** (lĭt'nĭng), *n.* [For *lightening*, fr. *lighten* to flash.] The flashing of light caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; hence, the discharge itself.

**lightning bug.** A firefly.

**lightning rod.** A metal rod connected with the earth or water, as on a house or vessel to protect it from lightning.

**lights** (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness*.] The lungs; — not now used of human lungs by cultured people.

**light'ship'** (lĭt'shĭp'), *n.* A vessel with a brilliant light or lights, moored off a dangerous place as a guide for sailors.

**light'some** (-sūm), *a.* Luminous; light; bright.

**light'some, a.** 1. Light; airy; nimble. 2. Cheerful; gay. 3. Frivolous. — **light'some-ly, adv.** — **-some-ness, n.**

**light'weight'** (lĭt'wā't'), *n.* One of less than average weight; specif.: **a** In boxing, wrestling, etc., one weighing not more than 133 pounds (U. S. amateur rules 135 pounds, Eng. 140 pounds). **b** A person of little importance or mental ability.

*Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* — *a.* Light or deficient in weight.

**light'wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* Pitchy pine wood. *Southern U. S.*

**light year.** *Astron.* The distance over which light can travel in a year; — a unit in expressing stellar distances.

It is more than 63,000 times the distance from the earth to the sun.

**lign'-al'o'es** (lĭn'āl'ōz; lĭg-nāl'ōz), *n.* [OF. *lignales*, *L. lignum aloës*, wood of aloë.] 1. The resinous wood of an East Indian thymeleaceous tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*). It is burnt as a perfume by the Orientals. 2. The drug aloës.

**lign'e-ous** (lĭg'nē-ūs), *a.* [*L. ligneus*, fr. *lignum* wood.] Of, of the nature of, or like, wood; woody.

**lign'i-fy** (lĭg'nĭ-fĭ), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fĭ'ĭng). [*L. lignum* wood + *-fy*.] To change into wood; make or become woody. — **lign'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shūn), *n.*

**lign'in** (-nĭn), *n.* A substance or mixture of substances which, with cellulose, is the essential part of woody tissue.

**lign'ite** (-nĭt), *n.* [*L. lignum* wood.] A variety of coal between peat and bituminous coal, esp. one in which the woody texture is distinct; — called also *brown coal* or *wood coal*. — **lign'it'ic** (lĭg-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

**lign'ose** (lĭg'nōs), *n.* [*L. lignum* wood + *-ose*.] 1. *Bot.* Cellulose or a variety of lignin. 2. An explosive compound consisting of wood fiber and nitroglycerin.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, mak'er; ice, ĩll; ēid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, vōrd, cōnnect; ūse, ūrte, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; ōut, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nature, verd'ure (87);



lig'num-vi'tæ (lĭg'nĭm-vĭ'tē), n. [L., wood of life; lig-num wood + vita, gen. vitæ, life.] Any of various tropical American trees (genus Guaiacum) with hard, heavy wood; also, the wood.

lig'ro-ine, lig'ro-in (lĭg'rō-ĭn), n. A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent and illuminant.

lig'u-la (lĭg'ŭ-lā), n.; pl. L. -LÆ (-læ), E. -LAS (-lāz). [L., a little tongue. See LIGULE.] Bot. A ligule.

lig'u-late (-lāt) a. [See LIGULE.] 1. Strap-shaped. 2. Bot. Furnished with ligules.

lig'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ēd) 2. Bot. Furnished with ligules.

lig'u-le (-ŭl), n. [L. ligula, lingua, dim. of lingua tongue.] Bot. A thin appendage of a leaf at the junction of blade and petiole, as in grasses. b A ligulate corolla of a ray flower.

lig'ure (lĭg'ŭr), n. [L. liquorius, Gr. λυγίριος, λυγίριον, λυγίριον, λυγίριον, equiv. to Heb. leshem.] A kind of precious stone, perhaps the jacinth. Ex. xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12.

Li-gu'ri-an (lĭ-gŭ'rĭ-ān), a. Of or pert. to Liguria or the Ligurians. — n. A native or inhabitant of Liguria.

lik'a-ble, like'a-ble (lĭk'ā-b'l), a. Such as attracts liking.

like (lĭk), a.; LIK'ER (lĭk'ēr); LIK'EST (-ēst). [AS. gēlic, fr. ge- + lic body, and orig. meaning, having the same body or shape.] 1. Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics; similar; also, now rarely, alike; as, no two were like. 2. Indicative of; as, it looks like good fishing. 3. Inclined toward; as, to feel like taking a walk. 4. = LIKELY; — now chiefly in colloquial use: (a) with the infinitive; as, they're like to meet again; (b) chiefly with the perfect infinitive; as, he had like to have died (or was like to have died).

☞ Like is used as will as a suffix with nouns to form adjectives expressing resemblance; as, manlike, like a man.

— n. That which is like another; counterpart; copy; equal.

— adv. or prep. 1. In the manner of or to the same extent as. 2. Alike; equally. Archaic. 3. In the manner of one that is; — now only in: like mad, in a furious manner.

4. Likely; probably; — now chiefly in like enough, very like, and (Colloq. or Dial.) as like as not.

— conj. As; like as; as if; as, do like I do. This use is provincial and contrary to good usage, though occasionally found in good writers.

— v. t., LIKEN (lĭkt); LIK'ING (lĭk'ĭng). To come near; — escape narrowly; as, he liked to have died. Now Dial. or Uncultivated.

like, n. i. [AS. lician, gēlician, to please.] To be suitable or pleasing; — chiefly with dative object. Archaic. — v. t. To have a liking for; enjoy.

Syn. Like, love. As applied to persons, like suggests varying degrees of attraction; love implies deep or strong attachment. The habitual use of love for like, with reference to trivial objects (as, I love ice cream), is a vulgarism.

— n. A liking; preference; fancy; — usually in pl.

like'a-ble. Var. of LIKABLE.

like'lĭ-hood (lĭk'lĭ-hōod), n. 1. Probability; as, in all like-li-hood. 2. A probability; also, a sign; indication.

like'ly (-lĭ), a.; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ēr); -LI-EST. 1. Appearing like truth; probable; credible. 2. So circumstanced as to render something probable; as, he is likely to go. 3. Suitable; as, a likely place to fish. 4. Promising; also (R. or Dial.), comely; as, a likely boy. — adv. Probably.

Syn. Likely, probable. That is likely which there is good reason to expect or believe; probable, which there is more reason to expect or believe than not. See APT.

lik'en (lĭk'n), v. t. To represent as like; compare.

like'ness (lĭk'nēs), n. 1. State or quality of being like. 2. Appearance; guise; shape. 3. A copy; effigy; portrait; as, it is a good, or bad, likeness. — Syn. See RESEMBLANCE.

lik'er (lĭk'ēr), n. One who likes.

like'wise' (-wĭz'), adv. & conj. [See WISE, n.] In like manner; also; moreover; too. — Syn. See ALSO.

li'kin' (lĭ'kĭn'), n. [Chin., from (Pekingese) li one thousandth of a tael + ch'ien money.] A Chinese provincial tax levied at inland stations on imports or articles in transit.

lik'ing (lĭk'ĭng), n. State of being pleased with a thing or person; hence: inclination; desire.

li'lac (lĭ'lāk), n. [Sp., fr. Ar. lilak, fr. Per. lilaj, lilanj, indigo plant, or fr. the kindred lilak bluish.] 1. A well-known garden shrub (Syringa vulgaris) with pink-purple fragrant flowers; also, any other species of the genus, as that one (S. persica) from which the white-flowered garden lilac has been derived. See INFLORESCENCE, Illust. 2. A light purplish color like that of the common lilac flower.

li'lĭ-a-ceous (lĭ'lĭ-ā-sĕsh'ŭs), a. [L. lilicæus, fr. lilium lily.] 1. Bot. Belonging to the lily family (Liliaceæ), a large family of monocotyledonous plants, the stems of which usually have a bulbous base. 2. Like or pertaining to lilies.

li'lĭ'ed (lĭ'lĭ'd), a. 1. Like a lily; fair as a lily. 2. Covered or decorated with, or having many, lilies.

li'lĭth (lĭ'lĭth; lĭ'lĭth), n. [Heb. Lilith.] Jewish Folk-lore. A female demon worshipped by the Jews during the Babylonian captivity. Later, she is represented as a night demon or vampire in the form of a seductive woman, the first wife of Adam, or, in medieval demonology, a witch.

li'lĭ-bul-le-ro (lĭ'lĭ-bŭ-lē'rō), n. Part of the refrain of a song mocking the Irish Catholics, popular in England during the revolution of 1688; hence, the song itself.

li'lĭ-pu'tĭan (lĭ'lĭ-pŭ-sh'ŭn), a. Of or pertaining to Lilliput, the island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" inhabited by tiny people; hence, very small. — n. One of the people of Lilliput; hence, a tiny creature, esp. a pompous one.

lilt (lĭlt), n. 1. A lively, buoyant song or air. 2. Rhythmical swing or cadence. 3. A swinging or springy movement.

— v. i. & t. To sing a lilt; sing merrily.

li'lĭ'y (lĭlĭ'y), n.; pl. -IES (-ĭz). [AS. lĭlie, L. lilium, Gr. λείριον.] 1. Any plant, flower, or bulb of a genus (Lilium) of herbaceous plants, having scaly bulbs, whorled or scattered leaves, and showy flowers; as, the common white lily (Lilium candidum). 2. Any of numerous plants related to or resembling the lily; also, any of the flowers of these plants. 3. The heraldic fleur-de-lis, as the symbol of France or its kings; — chiefly in pl. 4. Auction Bridge. A royal spade. Obsolete.

lily of the valley, a low perennial convallariaceous herb (Conwallaria majalis) bearing white flowers. See INFLORESCENCE, Illust.

— a. Pure, white, pale, or delicate, as a lily; like a lily.

li'm'a-cine (lĭm'ā-sĭn; -sĭn; lĭm'ā-), n. [L. limax, limacis, slug, snail.] Zool. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the slugs (genus Limax and its allies).

limb (lĭm), n. [AS. lĭm.] 1. A leg, arm, or wing. 2. A thing or person regarded as a part or agent of something else; as, a limb of the law. 3. Hence: a limb of the Devil; a young scamp; an imp. Colloq. 4. A large primary branch or bough of a tree. 5. Something suggestive of a leg, arm, or branch; as, a limb of the sea. — Syn. See BOUGH.

— v. t. To dismember.

limb, n. [L. limbus border.] 1. A border or edge, as of certain corollas, of the disk of a heavenly body, etc. 2. The graduated margin of an arc or circle in an instrument for measuring angles.

lim'bate (lĭm'bāt), a. [L. limbatas, fr. limbus border, edge.] Bot. & Zool. Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another.

limbed (lĭmd), a. Having limbs; — chiefly in combination.

lim'ber (lĭm'bēr), a. 1. Easily bent; flexible; pliant. 2. Supple; lithe. — Syn. See FLEXIBLE. — v. t. To cause to become limber. — lim'ber-ness, n.

lim'ber, n. Mil. The detachable fore wheels, axle, and pole of a gun carriage. — v. t. & i. Mil. To attach the limber to (the gun carriage); — often used with up.

lim'bers (lĭm'bērz), n. pl. Shipbuilding. Gutters or conduits on each side of the keelson to carry water to the pump well; — used attributively in sing.; as, limber hole.

lim'bic (-bĭk), a. [See LIMB.] Of, pert. to, or forming, a border; marginal; as, the limbic lobes of the brain.

lim'bo (-bō), n. [L. limbus border, edge, in limbo on the border.] 1. [Often cap.] A region supposed by some Scholastic theologians to lie on the edge of hell. 2. A place or condition of restraint or confinement, or a place or condition of neglect or oblivion.

Lim'burg cheese (lĭm'bŭrg; -ēr). A soft cheese made in the Belgian province of Limburg.

Lim'burg-er, n. (Limbourg). The curing develops a peculiar and, to most people, unpleasant odor.

lim'bus (lĭm'bŭs). = LIMBO.

lime (lĭm), n. [AS. lĭm.] 1. Birdlime. 2. Calcium oxide, CaO, a caustic, highly infusible substance, white when pure, obtained by calcining limestone, shells, etc.; — called also quicklime. Quicklime when treated with water develops great heat, forming slaked lime, or calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>.

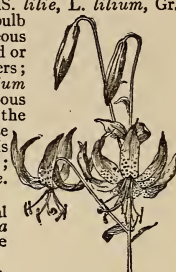
— v. t.; LIMED (lĭmd); LIM'ING (lĭm'ĭng). 1. To cement. 2. To smear or entangle as with a viscous substance. 3. To treat with lime; apply lime to, as land.

lime, n. [Obs. lĭne, fr. lĭnd linden.] Linden tree.

lime, n. [F., the fruit, fr. Ar. lĭmah.] A rutaceous tree (Citrus medica acida) closely related to the lemon; also, its small, greenish yellow, very acid fruit.

lime'kiln' (-kĭl'; -kĭl'n'), n. A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned to produce lime.

lime'light' (-lĭt'), n. 1. A An intense light produced by incandescence of a piece of lime in an intensely hot flame; — called also calcium light. It is used esp. to illuminate portions of a stage or objects or persons on the stage. b Hence, any bright light similarly used. 2. A Theat. That part of the stage upon which the limelight is cast and the attention of the spectators concentrated. b Hence, conspicuous position before the public.



κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); won; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**l'im'en** (lím'én), *n.* [L.] *Psychol.* = THRESHOLD.  
**l'im'er-ick** (lím'ér-ík), *n.* A nonsense poem of five lines of which 1, 2, and 5 rime, and also 3 and 4.  
**lime'stone'** (lím'stón'), *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and yielding lime when burned. It is formed chiefly of organic remains, as shells, coral, etc.  
**lime tree,** a The linden tree. **b** A tupelo, or sour gum (*Nyssa ogeche*), of the southern United States.  
**lime twig,** A twig smeared with birdlime; hence, a snare.  
**lime'wa'ter** (-wó'tér), *n.* **1.** A water solution of slaked lime. **2.** Water holding much calcium carbonate or sulphate in solution.  
**li-mic'o-line** (lí-mík'ò-lín; -lín), *a.* [L. *limicola* a dweller in the mud; *limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] Shore-inhabiting; belonging to a family (*Limicolæ*) of gallatorial birds including sandpipers, snipes, plovers, curlews, avocets, etc.  
**lim'i-nal** (lím'i-nál), *a.* [L. *limen, liminis*, threshold.] *Psychol.* Pertaining to the limen, or threshold (which see).  
**lim'it** (lím'ít), *n.* [From L. *limes, limitis*.] **1.** That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound; border; edge. **2.** A period, space, or thing defined by limits. **3. Math.** A fixed value or form which a variable may approach indefinitely, but cannot reach. **4.** In poker and other betting games, the sum agreed on as the greatest by which stakes may be increased at one time. — **Syn.** Boundary, termination, confine.  
— *v. t.* **1.** To assign to or within certain limits. *Chiefly Law.*  
**2.** To set a limit to; terminate or restrict by a limit or limits.  
**lim'it-a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* That may be limited.  
**lim'it-a-ry** (lím'ít-à-rí), *a.* **1.** Limited, as in authority. **2.** Of, pert. to, or serving as, a boundary; limiting.  
**lim'it-a'tion** (-tá'shún), *n.* **1.** Act of limiting; state of being limited. **2.** That which limits; restriction; qualification. **3. Law.** A certain statutory period after which a claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.  
**lim'it-a-tive** (lím'ít-tív), *a.* Limiting; restrictive.  
**lim'it-ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Confined within limits; restricted. **2.** Of a railroad train, accommodating a limited number or class of passengers. **3.** Designating a government having constitutional limitations placed upon the scope of action of one or more of its branches; as, a *limited* monarchy.  
**lim'it-er** (-tér), *n.* One who, or that which, limits.  
**lim'it-less**, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.  
**limn** (lím), *v. t.* [F. *enluminer* to illuminate, limn, LL. *illuminare* to paint.] To draw or paint, as a picture; hence: to depict; express. — **lim'ner** (lím'nér), *n.*  
**lim-nol'o-gy** (lím-nól'ò-jí), *n.* [Gr. *λίμνη* pool, marsh + *-logy*.] The scientific study of fresh waters, esp. that of ponds and lakes, including their biological conditions.  
**lim'o-nene** (lím'ò-nén), *n.* [From NL. *Citrus medica limon* the lemon tree.] *Org. Chem.* A widely distributed terpene, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, of an agreeable lemonlike odor.  
**lim'o-nite** (lím'ò-nít), *n.* [Gr. *λεμόν* a moist grassy place, a meadow.] *Min.* Hydrous ferric oxide, 2FeO·3H<sub>2</sub>O, an important ore of iron, occurring as a yellowish brown powder and otherwise, including bog ore and ochre; — called also *brown hematite*. — **lim'o-nitic** (-nít'ík), *a.*  
**lim'mou-sine** (lím'móo-zén'), *n.* [From *Limosin*, an old province in France.] An automobile body with permanent inclosed top like a coupe; an automobile with such a body.  
**limp** (lím-p), *a.* **1.** Lacking stiffness, flaccid, flexible. **2.** Lacking firmness, as of character.  
**Syn.** flaccid, flabby, flimsy, limber, loose, drooping, soft, inelastic. — **limp**, flaccid, flabby, flimsy. **limp** implies lack of stiffness; flaccid, want of firmness or elasticity; that is flabby which hangs loose of its own weight (as esp. flesh or tissues); that is flimsy which is loose and unsubstantial in texture or structure; as, a *limp* collar; a *flaccid* and wrinkled skin; *flabby* muscles.  
— *v. i.* To halt; walk lamely. — *n.* A halt in one's walk; act of limping. — **limp'er**, *n.*  
**lim'pet** (lím'pét; 24), *n.* [AS. *lempedu*, fr. LL. *lampreda* lamprey.] Any of numerous marine gastropod mollusks having a low conical shell, found adhering to rocks or timbers.  
**lim'pid** (-píd), *a.* [L. *limpidus*.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; clear; translucent. — **Syn.** Pellucid, lucid, crystal. See TRANSPARENT. — **lim'pid-ly**, *adv.* — **lim'pid-ness**, *n.* [limpid.]  
**lim-pid'i-ty** (lím-píd'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being limpid.  
**limp'ly** (lím'pí), *adv.* In a limp manner.  
**limp'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being limp.  
**limp'sy** (lím'pí), **lim'sy** (lím'sí), *a.* Limp. *U. S. & Dial.*  
**lim'u-loid** (lím'ú-loid), *a.* [*limulus* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, the king crabs. — *n.* A king crab.  
**lim'u-lus** (-lús), *n.*; *pl.* LIMULI (-lí). [L., somewhat askance, dim. of *limus* sidelong, askance.] Any of the genus (*Xiphosurus*) consisting of the king, or horseshoe, crabs.  
**lim'y** (lím'í), *a.*; **lim'i-er** (-í-ér); **lim'i-est**. **1.** Smeared with, or consisting of, lime; viscous. **2.** Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, lime (calcium oxide).  
**linch'pin'** (línch'pín'), *n.* [AS. *lynis* axletree.] A pin inserted in the end of an axletree to hold the wheel on.

**äle**, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, èvent ènd, ènt, recènt, makèr; ice, ñl; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnèct; ìse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circüs, menü; food, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**lin'den** (lín'dén), *n.* [Orig. an adj. from *lind* linden tree, AS. *lind*.] Any of a genus (*Tilia*) of large and handsome trees, with cordate leaves and cymose yellow flowers; the basswood. The lindens typify a family (*Tiliaceae*).

**line** (lín), *n.* [ME. *lin*. See LINEN.] Flax. *Obsoles.* or *Dial.*  
*v. t.*; **LINED** (lín'd); **LIN'ING** (lín'ing). [See LINE FLAX.]  
**1.** To cover the inner surface of, as a cloak. **2.** To put something in the inside of; fill; as, to *line* one's purse with money. **3.** To serve as the lining of.

**line**, *n.* [AS. *līne* cable, hawser, *līn* flax; influenced by F. *ligne* line, fr. L. *linea*.] **1.** A thread, cord, or rope; esp., a strong slender cord; specif.: **a** In *pl.* The reins used in driving. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* **b** A cord, wire, steel tape, or the like, used as a measure or guide. **c** A fishing line. **2.** A more or less threadlike mark, crease, or the like; as, a chalk *line*; the *lines* in stratified rock; specif.: a crease on the face or hand. **3.** A mark of division or outline, as on a map; hence: a limit; boundary; — often used fig.; as, to draw a *line* between liberty and license. **4. Geog.** A circle of latitude or longitude. **b** The equator; — called the *line* or *equinoctial line*. **5. Math.** That which has length but not breadth or thickness. **6.** A straight line; fig., agreement; harmony; as, to be in *line* with the party. **7. Music.** One of the straight horizontal and parallel strokes of the staff. **8.** Lineament; outline; hence: plan; method; as, a poem on the *lines* of the "Iliad." **9.** In *pl.* Fortune; lot. **10. Fine Arts.** A mark made by a pencil, brush, graver's tool, etc., forming a part of the design, as disting. from shading or coloring; as, the *lines* of an etching. **b** The general character or style of a composition with respect to its formal elements; — chiefly in *pl.* **11.** A series, rank, or row of objects; specif.: a row of letters, words, etc.; hence: **a** A verse of a poem. **b** A short letter; a note. **c** In *pl.* Marriage lines; that is, a marriage certificate. *Colloq.* **d** In *pl.* *Drama.* The spoken words of a play or part. **12.** A number of conveyances plying regularly under one management, or a system of transportation; also, the operating organization; as, a *line* of stages; the Pennsylvania *line*. **13. Mil. & Nav.** **a** A trench; a rampart. **b** In *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions; as, in the enemy's *lines*. **c** A body or formation of troops abreast; — opp. to *column*. **d** The regular troops of an army, as disting. from militia, etc. **e** The purely combative forces of an army, as disting. from the commissariat, etc. **f** In the U. S. navy, the officers who have to do with the fighting of a war vessel and its motive power. **g** An arrangement of ships in regular order, esp. abreast. **14.** A series of ancestors or descendants. **15.** Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy. **16.** A rule or standard of conduct; a precept. **Obs.** **17.** A department of industry or activity; as, skillful in his own *line*. **18. Trade.** A supply of articles of the same general class. **19.** Course or direction; hence, a road. **20.** **a** The track and roadbed of a railway. **b** The connecting wire or wires between telegraph or telephone stations. **21.** A measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch.

— *v. t.* **1.** To represent by lines; outline. **2.** To mark with a line or lines. **3.** To align, as troops. **4.** To place, be placed, or be, in a line along; to place a line along, as of trees along a street. — *v. i.* To take position in a line; form a line; — often used with *up*.

**lin'e-age** (lín'è-áj), *n.* [F. *lignage*, L. *linea* line.] Descendant in a line from a common progenitor; race; family.

**lin'e-al** (-ál), *a.* [L. *linealis*, fr. *linea* line.] **1.** Of or pert. to a line or lines; linear. **2.** In or consisting of a direct line of ancestry or descent; — opposed to *collateral*. **3.** Hereditary; as, a *lineal* feud. — **lin'e-al-ly**, *adv.*

**lin'e-a-ment** (-á-mént), *n.* [L. *lineamentum*, fr. *linea* line.] One of the outlines or exterior features of a body or figure, esp. of the face; distinctive feature; — usually in *pl.*

**lin'e-ar** (-è-ár), *a.* [L. *linearis*, fr. *linea* line.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a line of lines; lineal. **2.** Narrow; elongated; threadlike; as, a *linear* leaf. See LEAF, *Illust.*

**lin'e-ate** (lín'è-át), *a.* [L. *lineatus*, p. p. of *lineare* to reduce to a straight line, fr. *linea* line.] Marked with lines.

**lin'e-at-ed** (-át'éd), *a.* Lineate.

**lin'e-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* **1.** Delineation; hence, an outline. **2.** An arrangement of lines; markings.

**lin'e-man** (lín'mán), *n.* **1.** One who carries the line in surveying, etc. **2.** A man employed to inspect the rails of a railroad. **3.** A man employed to set up or repair telegraph or telephone lines, or electric light or power wires.

**lin'en** (lín'èn; 24), *n.* [Prop. an adj., fr. ME. *līn* or *līn*, AS. *līn* flax, whence *līnan* made of flax.] **1.** Thread or cloth of flax or (rarely) hemp; collectively, linen fabrics; articles of linen. **2.** Garments usually or chiefly of linen, esp. shirts, collars, and cuffs. — *a.* Made of flax or linen.

**line of force.** The line of direction in which a force acts, or the force acting along such a line.

**lin'e-o-la'te** (lín'è-ò-lát), *a.* [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* line.] *Zoöl. & Bot.* Marked with fine lines.



lin'er (lín'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, lines.  
**lin'er, n.** 1. A vessel of a regular line of vessels; as, a transatlantic liner. Also, now rarely, a ship of the line. 2. Baseball. A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground. 3. One who, or that which, makes lines on anything.  
**line-up, line-up'** (lín'úp'), *n.* The formation of football players before play; hence, *Colloq.* used figuratively.  
**ling** (línġ), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] Heather.  
**ling, n.** [ME. *lengē*; — from its being long. See LONG.] 1. A large marine gadoid fish (*Molva molva*) of northern Europe and Greenland, resembling the cod. 2. Any of several other fishes.



European Ling.

**-ling.** [AS. *-ling*.] A suffix used to form nouns: 1. Chiefly from nouns or adjectives, and denoting one that belongs to, or, in some way, is concerned with (the thing denoted by the noun), or is (of the quality denoted by the adjective).  
 Examples: *hireling, one who receives hire or pay; yearling, one that is a year old; firstling, one that is first.*  
 2. In-forming diminutives, and denoting little.  
 Example: *lordling, a little (petty or young) lord.*  
**-ling.** [AS. *-ling*, a suffix expressing direction.] A suffix used to form adverbs of manner; as, *darkling, flatling.*  
**lin'ger** (lín'ġér), *v. i.* [Freq. of ME. *lengen* to tarry, AS. *lengan* to prolong, put off, lang long.] 1. To delay; loiter; be slow in parting, going, coming, acting, etc.; dawdle. 2. To remain alive or existent, although suffering, waning, or dying; as, old customs linger in quiet places. 3. To move slowly; saunter; as, they were lingering homeward.  
**Syn.** Linger, loiter. To linger is to remain long or to be slow in going, esp. from reluctance to depart; to loiter is to linger idly or aimlessly, esp. on the way.  
 — *v. t.* To spend or pass in a lingering manner; — often used with *out*. — **lin'ger-er, n.**  
**lin'ge-rie'** (lín'zh-ré'), *n.* [F.] Linen goods collectively; linen or muslin underclothes, esp. of women.  
**lin'go** (lín'ġó), *n.*; *pl.* — GOES (-gōz). [Pr. *lingo* language, or Pg. *lingua*; both fr. L. *lingua* tongue.] Language; dialect; — chiefly in humorous or contemptuous use for a foreign language or style of speech. — **Syn.** See CANE.  
**lin'gua fran'ca** (lín'gwá frán'ká), [*lit.* prop., language of the Franks.] A hybrid language, fundamentally Italian, used by the Latin races in intercourse with Greeks and Levantines; hence, any language similarly used.  
**lin'gual** (-gwál), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue.] Of or pert. to the tongue or a tongue-like part; *Phon.*, formed with the aid of the tongue, as *t, d, n*. — *n.* A lingual sound or letter.  
**lin'gui-form** (lín'gwí-fórm), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + *-form*.] Having the form of the tongue; tongue-shaped.  
**lin'guist** (-gwíst), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, speech, language.] A person skilled in languages, esp. living languages.  
**lin'guis'tic** (lín'gwí's'tík), *a.* Of or pert. to language or **lin'guis'ti-cal** (-fí-kál) } languages or linguistics. — **lin'guis'ti-cal-ly, adv.**  
**lin'guis'tics** (-tíks), *n.* (See -ics.) The science of languages or of the origin, signification, and application of words.  
**lin'gu-late** (lín'gú-lát), *a.* [L. *lingulatus* fr. *lingula* a little tongue.] Tongue-shaped; ligulate.  
**ling'y** (lín'ġy), *a.* [Ist *ling* + *-y*.] Heathy; heathery.  
**lin'i-ment** (lín'i-mént), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linire*, *linere*, to besmear, anoint.] A preparation thinner than an ointment, for frictional application to the skin, esp. as a sedative or a stimulant.  
**lin'in** (lín'ín), *n.* [L. *linum* flax.] 1. *Chem.* A bitter, purgative substance derived from the purging flax (*Linum catharticum*). 2. *Biol.* The substance of the achromatic fibrous network of a cell nucleus.  
**lin'ing** (lín'ínġ), *n. 1. That which lines anything, as a box; also, fig., content. 2. Act of providing a lining.  
**link** (línġ), *n.* A torch of tow, pitch, or the like.  
**link, n.** [Of Scand. origin.] 1. A single ring of a chain. 2. One of the links of a surveyor's chain used as a measure, 7.92 inches. 3. A tie; bond. 4. Something suggestive of a link of a chain; specif.: a) A sausage as a division of a chain. *Colloq. or Dial.* b) A winding of a stream; also, the adjacent ground; — usually in *pl.* *Scot.* c) *Mach.* Any intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion. See LINK MOTION, d) *Kinematics.* A constructive part of a mechanism, having at least two elements belonging to different pairs. See CHAIN, *n.*, 6.  
 — *v. t. & i.* To unite with or as with a link; couple.  
**link'age** (línġ'áj), *n. 1. Act of linking, or state of being linked; also, a system of links. 2. *Mech.* Any system of links or bars jointed together and more or less constrained**

by having a link or links fixed, by means of which straight or approximately straight lines, or other point paths, may be traced. See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION. 3. *Elec.* The linking together of magnetic lines of force and the coils or turns of the conductor through which they pass.  
**link'boy'** (línġ'boi'), *n.* A boy or man that carries a link, **link'man** (-mán) } or torch, to light passengers.  
**link motion.** *Mach.* A kind of valve gear or reversing gear for a steam engine, in which the valve rod is connected to a block (called the **link block**) sliding in a slotted link.  
**links, n. pl.** 1. Gently undulating, sandy land. *Scot.* 2. [Sometimes construed as a singular.] A golf course.  
**link'work'** (línġ'wúrk'), *n.* A fabric of links of metal or other material fastened together; also, a chain.  
**linn** (lín), *n.* [Ir. *linn*, or Gael. *linne*; in senses 2 & 3 prob. fr. AS. *hlynn* torrent.] Chiefly *Scot.* 1. A pool, esp. one beneath a waterfall. 2. A waterfall. 3. A steep ravine.  
**Lin-na'e'an, Lin-ne'an** (lín-né'án), *a.* Pertaining to, or after the method of, Karl von Linné, Latinized *Linnaeus* (1707-78), the Swedish naturalist who established the binomial system of nomenclature. He proposed (1735) an artificial classification of plants which was long the standard.  
**lin'net** (lín'net; 24), *n.* [OF. *linette*, L. *linum* flax; it feeds on flaxseed and hempseed.] A small Old World finch (*Linnaea cannabina*) often termed, according to its varying plumage, *gray linnet, red linnet*, etc.  
**lin'ole-um** (lín-ó'lé-úm), *n.* [L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] 1. Linseed oil hardened by oxidizing. 2. A floor cloth with a surface of hardened linseed oil and ground cork.  
**lin'o-type** (lín-ó'típ'; lín'ó-), *n.* *Print.* A typesetting machine which casts each line of type in one piece.  
**lin'seed'** (lín'séd'), *n.* [AS. *līnsæd*.] Flaxseed.  
**linseed oil.** See FLAXSEED.  
**lin'sey-wool'sey** (lín'zī-wóol'zī; lín'sī-wóol'sī), *n.* [See LINEN; and wool.] 1. Coarse cloth of linen and wool, or cotton and wool. 2. Jargon; nonsense. *Obs.*  
**lin'stock** (lín'stók), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. D. *lontstok*; *lont* slow match + *stok* stick.] A pointed, iron-shod, forked staff, to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*  
**lint** (lín), *n.* [L. *linteum* linen, *linteus* made of linen, *linum* flax, lint.] 1. Flax. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. Linen scraped or otherwise made into a downy or fleecy substance for dressing wounds, etc.; also, fluff from yarn or fabrics.  
**lin'tel** (lín'tél), *n.* [OF., fr. a. LL. dim. of L. *limes* limit.] A horizontal architectural member spanning an opening, as a door or window, to carry a superstructure.  
**lint'white'** (lín'thwít'), *n.* [AS. *līnetwige*.] The linnnet.  
**lin'ty** (lín'ty), *a.* Like lint; full of, or covered with, lint.  
**lin'y, lin'ey** (lín'y), *a.* Like a line or streak; marked with, or full of, lines.  
**li'on** (lí'ún), *n.* [F., fr. L. *leo*, -onis, fr. Gr. λέων.] 1. A large carnivorous mammal (*Felis leo*), of the cat family, inhabiting sandy or rocky wastes of Africa and southern Asia to western India. 2. [cap.] *Astron.* = LEO. 3. An object of interest and curiosity, esp. a person so regarded.  
**li'on-ess** (-és), *n.* A female lion.  
**li'on-et** (-ét), *n.* [OF., dim. of *lion*.] A young or small lion.  
**li'on-heart'**, *n.* A lion-hearted person; see [cap.], Richard I. of England, called *Cœur de Lion*.  
**li'on-i-za'tion** (-f-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), *n.* Act of lionizing.  
**li'on-ize** (lí'ún-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZING (-íz'ínġ). 1. To treat or regard as a "lion," or celebrity. 2. To show the "lions," or objects of interest, to (a person); also, to visit or view the "lions," or objects of interest, of (a place). — *v. i.* To visit or view the "lions," or sights, of a place.  
**Lion's Heart.** See REGULUS.  
**lip** (líp), *n.* [AS. *lippa*.] 1. Either of the two fleshy folds which surround the orifice of the mouth. 2. An edge, as of a hollow vessel or cavity, when flaring or overlapping. 3. An edge of a wound. 4. *Anat. & Zool.* Any liplike part or structure. 5. *Bot. a* = LABIUM. *b* = LABELLUM.  
 — *a.* Of utterance, coming from the lips only, and hence insincere; as, *lip service, worship*, etc.  
 — *v. t.*; LIPPED (líp't); LIP'PING. 1. To touch with the lips; hence: to kiss; also, to lap. 2. To utter; speak. *Rare.*



Lion.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**lip'ase** (lĭp'ās), *n.* [Gr. *lipos* fat.] *Physiol. Chem.* A lipolytic enzyme in the blood, pancreas, various seeds, etc.

**lip'o-lytic** (lĭp'ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *lipos* fat + *-lytic*.] Capable of decomposing fats.

**li-po'ma** (lĭ-pō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mā-tā). [NL.; Gr. *lipos* fat + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor consisting of fatty tissue.

**lipped** (lĭpt), *a.* Having a lip or lips; — often in comb.

**lip'per** (lĭp'ēr), *n.* *Naut.* A slight roughness or ruffling of the sea; also, a light spray from small waves.

**li'quate** (lĭ'kwāt), *v. t.* [L. *liquatus*, *p. p.* of *liquare* to melt.] *Metaph.* To subject to the process of liquation; separate by liquation; — sometimes used with *out*.

**li-qua'tion** (lĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* *Metaph.* Separation of a fusible substance from one less fusible by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt one but not the other.

**li-que-fac'tion** (lĭk'wē-fāk'shŭn), *n.* Act of liquefying; state of being liquid.

**li-que-fi'a-ble** (lĭ'fĭ-a-b'l), *n.* Capable of being liquefied.

**li-que-fi'er** (-ēr), *n.* That which liquefies, as an apparatus for liquefying gases; also, one who liquefies.

**li-que-ify** (lĭk'wē-fĭ), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING. [F. *liquefier*, L. *liquere* to be liquid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To reduce to a liquid.

**li-ques-cent** (lĭ-kwēs'snt), *a.* [L. *liquescens*, *p. pr.*] Becoming, or tending to become, liquid; melting.

**li-queur** (lĭ'kūr; lĭ'kūr'), *n.* [F. See LIQUOR.] An aromatic spirituous liquor, usually sweetened.

**li-uid** (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, *fr. liquere* to be fluid or liquid.] 1. Flowing freely like water. 2. *Physics.* Characterized by free movement of the constituent molecules among themselves, but without the tendency to separation that is characteristic of gases; neither solid nor gaseous. 3. Flowing; smooth-sounding; specif., *Phon.*, of consonant sounds, flowing; vowel-like, as the sounds of *l* and *r*. 4. Of assets securities, etc., cash or readily convertible into cash. 5. Clear and transparent, as air. — **Syn.** See FLUID.

**liquid measure**, the measurement of liquids, or a unit or system for such measurement in which 4 gills = 1 pint, 2 pints = 1 quart, 4 quarts = 1 gallon.

— *n.* 1. A substance in the liquid state. Liquids differ from gases in being only slightly compressible, and in being incapable of indefinite expansion. No sharp line can be drawn between liquids and solids. Cf. FLUID. 2. *Phon.* A consonant having a smooth, flowing, or vowel-like sound. The term is indefinite, by some limited to *l* and *r*, by others to *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*, etc. Cf. LIQUID, *a.*, 3.

**li-uid-am'bar** (lĭk'wĭd-ām'bār), *n.* [NL. See LIQUID; AMBER.] 1. A yellowish fragrant balsamic liquid that exudes from the North American sweet gum. 2. Any of the genus (*Liquidambar*) of hamamelidaceous trees including esp. the North American sweet gum (*L. styraciflua*) and the species (*L. orientalis*) of Asia Minor that yields storax.

**li-uid-date** (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ēd); -DAT'ING. [LL. *liquidatus*, *p. p.* of *liquidare* to liquidate, L. *liquidus* liquid, clear.] 1. *Law.* To determine, as by agreement, the amount of (indebtedness or damages). 2. To discharge; pay off, as a debt. 3. To settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a corporation or estate) in bringing it to an end. — *v. i.* To liquidate one's debts or accounts.

**li-uid-a'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of liquidating, or state of being liquidated; as, to go into liquidation.

**li-uid-da'tor** (lĭk'wĭ-dāt'ēr), *n.* One who liquidates; esp., a person appointed to conduct the winding up of a company.

**li-uid'i-ty** (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being liquid.

**li-uid-ly**, *adv.* In a liquid manner.

**li-uid-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being liquid; liquidity.

**li-uous** (lĭk'wēr), *n.* [OF. *licur*, L. *liquor*, *fr. liquere* to be liquid.] 1. Any liquid. 2. An alcoholic beverage, esp. if strong or distilled. 3. *Pharm.* A solution of a medicinal substance in water. — *v. t.* 1. To treat with a liquor or solution. 2. To supply or ply with liquor; — often with *up*. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To drink liquor; — often with *up*. *Slang.*

**li-uous-ice**, **li-uous-ish**. Vars. of LICORICE, LICKERISH.

**li'ra** (lĭ'rā), *n.*; *It. pl.* LIRE (-rā). [It., *fr. L. libra* the Roman pound.] 1. A silver coin and the monetary unit of Italy, equivalent to 100 centesimi, or one franc (19.3 cents). 2. A gold coin and the monetary unit of Turkey, equivalent to 100 piasters (\$4.396).

**li-r'i-o-den'dron** (lĭr'ĭ-ō-dēn'drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DRA (-drā). [NL.; Gr. *λίριον* lily + *δένδρον* tree.] The tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), a North American magnoliaceous tree with soft fine-grained



Flower and Leaf of the Liriodendron.

white or light-colored wood, called whitewood or white poplar and valuable as timber.

**li-r'i-pipe** (lĭr'ĭ-pĭp), **li-r'i-poop** (-pōōp), *n.* [LL. *liripipium*.] A pendant part of the old clerical or academic tippet; afterwards, a tippet; a scarf. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**Lisle** (lĭl; F. lĭl), *n.* 1. The former spelling of Lille, a city of France. 2. [l. c.] Lisle thread, or a fabric or article, as a glove or stocking, woven of it.

**Lisle thread**, a hard twisted thread, originally of linen and produced at Lille, but now often of cotton.

**lisp** (lĭsp), *v. i.* [AS. *wlisp* stammering, lisp-ing.] 1. To substitute *th* for *s* or *z* in speaking. 2. To speak imperfectly or falteringly. — *v. t.* To utter with a lisp or in an imperfect or faltering manner; hence, to express in simple, childlike language. — *n.* Habit, act, or sound of lisp-ing.

**lis pendens** (lĭs pēn'dēnz), [L.] A pending suit; — used esp. with reference to the doctrines that a court has control over property involved in a suit.

**lisp'er**, *n.* One who lisps.

**lis'som** (lĭs'ŭm), *a.* [For *lithesome*.] Lithe; supple; **lis'some** flexible; hence: nimble; agile. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **lis'som-ness**, **-some-ness**, *n.* [Archaic.]

**list** (lĭst), *v. t. & i.* [See LISTEN.] To hearken; listen (to).

**list**, *n.* [AS. *lĭst* a list of cloth.] 1. A strip forming the selvage of cloth. 2. A strip of cloth; hence, a strip or band of other material. 3. A Band of color. 4. A band, strip, or the like, formed by parting the hair or beard. 5. *Carp.* A narrow strip of wood, esp. sawwood, cut from the edge of a plank or board. 6. A limit or boundary; also, an inclosure. 7. [F. *liste*.] A roll or catalogue, as of items; a register. 8. *Agric.* One of the ridges made in listing. *North America.* **Syn.** List, roll, catalogue, register, inventory, schedule. **List**, the general term, denotes a simple series of names (as, a list of articles to be purchased, of guests to be invited); a **roll** is esp. a list of the members of some body; a **catalogue** is an ordered, and often detailed, list or roll (as, a library catalogue, a college catalogue, a bookseller's catalogue); **register** emphasizes the formal or official character; an **inventory** is an itemized list of articles on hand (as, the annual inventory of a merchant's stock); a **schedule** is esp. a list in tabular form (as, a schedule of rates).

— *a.* Made of selvage or other strips of cloth.

— *v. t.* 1. To put a list, or border, on; cover with list, or with strips of cloth. 2. *Carp.* To cut away a narrow strip, as of sawwood, from the edge of (a board, etc.). 3. To enroll in a list or catalogue; esp.: a To enter in a price list, as goods. b To engage, as a soldier; enlist. 4. *Agric.* a To prepare, as land, for a crop by making alternating beds and alleys. *Southern U. S.* b To put (land, a field) in maize, or Indian corn, with a lister. *North America.* — *v. i.* To enlist in the army or navy.

**list**, *v. i.* [AS. *lystan* to be pleasing, *lyst* pleasure.] 1. To please; suit; like; wish; incline (to). *Archaic.* 2. [Perh. a different word.] *Naut.* To careen; — of a ship. — *n.* 1. Inclination; wish. *Archaic.* 2. An inclination to one side; — mostly nautical.

**lis'tel** (lĭs'tēl), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A list, or narrow fillet.

**lis'ten** (lĭs'tēn), *v. i.* [AS. *hlystan*, *fr. hlyst* hearing.] 1. To give ear; hearken. 2. To give heed; yield to advice. — **Syn.** See HEAR. — *n.* Act of listening. *Rare.*

**lis'ten-er**, *n.* One who listens.

**lis'ter** (lĭs'tēr), *n.* 1. One who lists; esp., one who makes a list or roll. 2. A kind of plow which throws a deep furrow, and at the same time plants and covers grain, esp. Indian corn. *North America.*

**lis'ter-ine** (-ēn), *n.* [After Sir Joseph (Baron) Lister.] An antiseptic solution containing benzoic and boric acids, essential oils, etc. *Trade Name.*

**Lis'ter-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Surg.* Antisepticism, orig. as practiced by Sir Joseph (Baron) Lister.

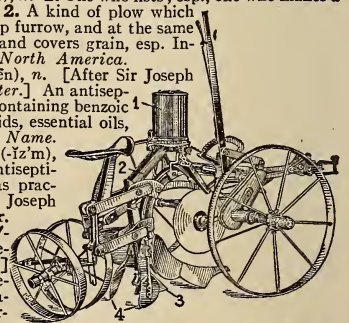
**lis'tless** (lĭs'tlēz), *a.* [lĭst desire + *-less*.] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; spiritless. *Tricycle Riding Lister.* 1 Seed Can; 2 — **Syn.** See Seed Spout; 3 Subsoiler; 4 Covering LANGUID. — Shovels.

**lis'tless-ly**, *adv.* — **lis'tless-ness**, *n.*

**lists** (lĭsts), *n. pl.*; *rare* in *sing.* [Prob. *fr. list* a border, confused with *F. lice* the lists, inclosing barrier, LL. *licite*, *pl.*] 1. The barriers of a tilting field; hence, the field itself. 2. A place of contest; an arena; — used esp. in: to enter the lists, to join in a contest.

**lit** (lĭt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of LIGHT.

**lit'a-ny** (lĭt'ā-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. *letanie*, L.



Tricycle Riding Lister. 1 Seed Can; 2 — Syn. See Seed Spout; 3 Subsoiler; 4 Covering LANGUID. — Shovels.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ices, ill, ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



*Litania*, Gr. *Λιτανεία*, fr. *λιτανέω* to pray.] *Eccl.* a In liturgical churches, a solemn supplication, usually penitential in character and responsive in form. **b** [cap.] With *the*, the general supplication of this form in the Book of Common Prayer.

**li'tchi'** (lĭ'chĕ'), *n.* [Chin. *lĭ chih*.] A fruit having a rough papery shell enclosing an aromatic pulp containing one seed; also, the sapindaceous tree (*Litchi chinensis*) bearing this fruit, native to China.

**lite** (-lĭt). Combining form from Greek *λίθος*, a stone.

**li'ter**, **li'tre** (ĕ'tĕr), *n.* [F. *litre*, fr. *litron*, an old measure, Gr. *λίτρα* a silver coin, pound.] A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter, or 61.022 cubic inches, .908 U. S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U. S. liquid quarts. Abbr. *l*.

**li'ter-a-cy** (lĭ'tĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.* State of being literate.

**li'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* [OF., fr. *L. litteralis*, *lĭteralis*, fr. *littera*, *lĭtera*, a letter.] **1.** According to the "letter," or the natural or usual construction and implication of a writing or expression. **2.** True to fact; not exaggerated. **b** Giving a strict construction; matter-of-fact; — said of persons. **3.** Of translations, etc., following the "letter," or exact words; not free. **4.** Of, pert. to, or expressed by, letters; as, a *literal error*. — **li'ter-al-ly**, *adv.* — **li'ter-al-ness**, *n.*

**li'ter-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* A following of the letter, or literal sense, or a tendency to adopt literal interpretations; hence, *Fine Arts*, extreme realism in portrayal. — **li'ter-al-ist**, *n.*

**li'ter-al-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being literal; also, a literal meaning or interpretation.

**li'ter-al-ize** (lĭ'tĕr-ă-lĭ-zĕ), *v. t.* To make literal; interpret literally. — **li'ter-al-izer** (-ĭ-zĕr), *n.*

**li'ter-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to letters, or literature (often esp. belles-lettres). **2.** Versed in literature; connected with literature or men of letters.

**li'ter-ate** (-ă), *a.* [L. *litteratus*, *lĭteratus*.] **1.** Instructed in letters; able to read and write. **2.** Pert. to, or learned in, literature; literary. — *n.* **1.** A learned or literary person. **2.** One who can read and write.

**li't-o-ra'ti** (lĭ'tĕ-ră'tĭ), *n. pl.* [L.] Men of letters.

**li't-o-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* [LL.] Letter for letter.

**li'ter-a'tor** (lĭ'tĕr-ă'tĕr), *n.* A literary man; a littérateur.

**li'ter-a-ture** (lĭ'tĕr-ă-tŭr), *n.* [F. *littérature*, *L. litteratura*, *lĭteratura*, learning, grammar, writing, *littera*, *lĭtera*, letter.] **1.** Literary culture. *Now Rare*. **2.** Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation. **3.** Literary productions collectively; specif.: a The total of preserved writings belonging to a given language or people. **b** The class or total of writings, as of a given country, notable for literary form or expression; belles-lettres. **c** The body of writings having to do with a given subject, as physics. **4.** Any kind of printed matter, as advertising matter. *Colloq. or Cant.* **Syn.** *Literature*, *belles-lettres*. *Literature* is now used chiefly of writings distinguished by artistic form or emotional appeal. But the word is often applied to the whole body of writings on a particular subject, regardless of literary excellence. *Belles-lettres* emphasizes the purely aesthetic aspects of literature.

**-lith** (-lĭth). A suffix from Greek *λίθος*, stone. Cf. **-LITE**.

**li-thĕ'mi-a**, **li-thĕ'mi-a** (lĭ-thĕ'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL; *lithic* + *-emia*.] *Med.* A condition in which uric acid (lithic acid) is present in the blood. — **li-thĕ'mic**, **li-thĕ'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

**lith'arge** (lĭth'ărg), *n.* [F., fr. *L. lithargyros*, Gr. *λίθαργυρος* scum of silver; *λίθος* stone + *ἀργυρος* silver. *Litharge* is found in silver-bearing lead ore.] Lead monoxide, PbO, a yellowish red substance, variously obtained.

**lithe** (lĭth), *a.*; **LITH'ER** (lĭth'ĕr); **LITH'EST**. [AS. *lithĕ* tender, mild, gentle.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber. — **Syn.** See **FLEXIBLE**. — **lithe'ness**, *n.*

**li-thĕ'mi-a**, **li-thĕ'mic**. Vars. of **LITHĒMIA**, **LITHĒMIC**.

**lithe'some** (lĭth'sŭm), *a.* Pliant; limber; lissom.

**lith'ia** (lĭth'ĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone.] A white crystalline substance, the oxide of lithium, Li<sub>2</sub>O.

**lithia water**. A mineral water characterized by the presence of lithium salts, esp. the carbonate and bicarbonate.

**lith'ic** (lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *λίθος* of stones, *λίθος* stone.] **1.** Of or pert. to stone. **2. *Med.* Of or pert. to the formation of uric-acid concretions (stone), esp. in the bladder.**

**lith'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to lithium.

**lith'ic-um** (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λίθος* stone; — it was discovered in a mineral.] *Chem.* A soft, silver-white metal, the lightest known. Sp. gr., 0.59; symbol, *Li*; at. wt., 6.94.

**lith'o-** (lĭth'ŏ-). A combining form from Greek *λίθος*, stone.

**lith'o-graph** (lĭth'ŏ-grăf), *v. t.* To produce, copy, or portray by lithography. — *n.* A print made by lithography.

**li-thog'ra-pher** (lĭ-thŏg'ră-fĕr), *n.* One who lithographs.

**li-thog'ra-phy** (lĭ-thŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of putting writing or designs on stone with a greasy material, and of producing printed impressions therefrom; any similar process using a substance other than stone. — **lith'o-graph'ic** (lĭth'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**lith'oid** (lĭth'ŏĭd) *a.* Like a stone; having a stony

**li-thoi'dal** (lĭ-thŏĭ'dăl) structure.

**li-thol'o-gy** (lĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science of rocks. See **PETROLOGY**. *Obsoles.*

**lith'o-marge** (lĭth'ŏ-mărg), *n.* [*litho* + *L. marga* marl.] *Min.* A smooth, compact variety of common kaolin.

**lith'o-phyte** (-fĭt), *n.* **1.** An organism having a hard stony structure or skeleton, as coralline alga, corals, etc. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Phytozoog.* A plant which grows on the surface of rocks, as a lichen.

**lith'o-sphere** (-sĕfĕr), *n.* The solid part of the earth; — opp. to *hydrosphere* and *atmosphere*.

**li-thot'o-my** (lĭ-thŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *lithotomia*, Gr. *λιθοτομία*. See **LITHO**; -*τομή*.] *Surg.* Operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder. — **lith'o-tom'ic** (lĭth'ŏ-tŏm'ĭk), **lith'o-tom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

**lith'o-trip'sy** (lĭth'ŏ-trĭp'sĭ), *n.* [*litho* + Gr. *τρίψω* to rub, grind.] *Surg.* = **LITHOTRITY**.

**li-thot'ri-ty** (lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*litho* + *L. terere*, *tritum*, to rub, grind.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided.

**Lith'u-a-ni-an** (lĭth'ŭ-ă-nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania or the Lithuanians or their language. — **1.** A native, or one of the people, of Lithuania. **2.** The language of the Lithuanians, a Lettic tongue archaic and highly inflected.

**lith'y** (lĭth'ĭ; lĭth'ĭ), *a.* Easily bent; pliable.

**lith'ga-ble** (lĭt'ĭ-gă-bĭl), *a.* Such as can be litigated.

**lith'igant** (-gănt), *a.* [*L. litigans*, *-antĭs*, *p. pr.*] Disposed to, or engaged in, litigation. — **1.** One engaged in a lawsuit.

**lith'igate** (-găt), *v. t.*; -*GAT'ED* (-găt'ĕd); -*GAT'ING*. [*L. litigatus*, *p. p. of litigare* to litigate, fr. *lis*, *litĭs*, dispute, lawsuit.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; contest at law. — *v. i.* To carry on a legal contest by judicial process.

**lith'igantion** (-gă'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest; also, fig., dispute; discussion.

**li-tig'ious** (lĭ-tĭ'ĭŭs), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigium* dispute, fr. *litigare*. See **LITIGATE**.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest; contentious. **2.** Subject to, involved in, or liable to, a lawsuit. **3.** Of or pert. to litigation. — **Syn.** See **BELLEGERENT**. — **li-tig'iously**, *adv.* — **li-tig'ious-ness**, *n.*

**li'tis-con'tes-ta'tion** (lĭ'tĭs-kŏnt'ĕs-tăt'shŭn), *n.* [L. *litis contestatio*. See **LITIGATE**; **CONTEST**.] *Roman & Civil Law*. Act or stage of proceedings by or at which an action is legally begun.

**lit'mus** (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* [D. *lalmoes*; *lak* lacquer + *moes* a pottage.] A dyestuff got from certain lichens. It is turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalis.

**li'to-tĕs** (lĭ'tŏ-tĕz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λίτρον*, fr. *λίρος* plain, simple.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of its opposite; as, "a citizen of no mean city," that is, of an illustrious city.

**li'tre** (ĕ'tĕr). Var. of **LITER**.

**li'ter** (lĭ'tĕr), *n.* [F. *litière*, LL. *lectaria*, fr. *L. lectus* bed.] **1.** A couch with shafts, and usually covered and curtained, for carrying passengers. **2.** A stretcher for carrying a sick or wounded person. **3.** Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals. **4.** Specif., *Forestry*, the upper, only slightly decomposed portion of the forest floor, under which lies the humus. **5.** Things lying scattered about; scattered rubbish. **6.** Disorder or untidiness. **7.** The young brought forth at one time by a multiparous animal, as a sow, cat, etc.; — also fig.

— *v. t.* **1.** To supply with litter, as cattle. **2.** To put into disorder, as a room. **3.** To give birth to; — said, primarily, of brutes. — *v. i.* To produce a litter, or young.

**li'tĕ-ra'teur'** (lĕ'tă-ră'tŭr'), *n.* [F.] One who occupies himself with literature; a literary man.

**li'ter-y** (lĭ'tĕr'ĭ), *a.* Covered or encumbered with litter; consisting of or constituting litter.

**lit'tle** (lĭt'ĭ), *a.*; **LESS**, or **LESS'ER**; **LEAST**, or (chiefly dial. or familiar) **LIT'TLER**, **LIT'TLEST**. [AS. *lĭtel*.] **1.** Small in size or extent; diminutive; — the opposite of *big*, *large*, or *great*. **2.** Short in duration; brief. **3.** Small in quantity or degree; not much. **4.** Small in dignity, power, importance, or scope; not great; as, *little farmers*; a *little game*. **5.** Small in force; weak. **6.** Small in sympathies; narrow; mean; illiberal. — **Syn.** See **SMALL**.

**Little Bear**, *Astron.* *Ursa Minor*. — **L. Englander**. See **ANTI-IMPERIALISM**. — **L. John**, a lieutenant of Robin Hood, of great strength and of great skill in archery. — **1.** *Office*, *B. C. Ch.*, an office recited in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. — **L. Russian**. See **RUSSIAN**.

— *adv.* **1.** In a small quantity or degree; slightly. **2.** When preceding the verb: not at all; — chiefly used with *think*, *imagine*, *know*, etc.; as, *little did I think it would rain*.

— *n.* **1.** That which is little; a small amount, time, etc. **2.** A small degree or scale; miniature. — **li'ttle-ness**, *n.*

**lit'tle-end'i-ans**, *n. pl.* See **BIG-ENDIANS**.

**lit'tle-ral** (lĭt'ĕ-răl), *a.* [L. *littoralis*, *lĭteralis*, fr. *litus*, seashore.] Of or pert. to a shore, esp. of the <sup>low</sup> *litus*. *n.* A coastal region.

**li-tur'gic** (lĭ-tŭr'ĭjĭk), *a.* [Gr. *λατρουργικός*.] *Ppl* of an em-lit-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl)] the nature of, a liturgy's of coercion.

to public prayer and worship. — **li-tur'gi-cal-** mends locks.

**k** = **ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equal.



**li-tur'gics** (lī-tūr'jiks), *n.* (See -ics.) The science of worship; history, doctrine, and interpretation of liturgies.

**lit'ur-gist** (līt'ūr-jīst), *n.* 1. One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy. 2. A student or compiler of liturgies.

**lit'ur-gy** (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz). [*F. liturgie, or LL. liturgia, fr. Gr. λειτουργία* a public service, public worship.] 1. The Holy Communion or Mass (so called in the Eastern Church); a form of service for this; a Mass. 2. A form of public worship; a ritual.

**liv'a-ble** (līv'ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Such as can be lived. 2. Such as is suitable or pleasant to live in or with.

**live** (līv), *v. t.*; **LIVED** (līvd); **LIV'ING** (līv'ing). [*AS. libban, lifian.*] 1. To be alive. 2. To continue in life, existence, activity, or memory. 3. To get a livelihood; subsist; — used with *on* or *by*; also, to be nourished; feed. 4. To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits or circumstance; as, to *live* in ease. 5. To live a life rich in experience or emotion. 6. To make one's home; dwell. 7. To cohabit; — used with *together* or *with*. 8. To outlast danger; float; — said of a vessel. — **Syn.** See **RESIDE**. — *v. i.* 1. To pass, or spend, as one's life. 2. To act habitually in conformity with; as, to *live* new ideas.

**live** (līv), *a.* [*Abbr. from alive.*] 1. Having life; alive. 2. Of or pertaining to life or living beings. 3. Full of life; specif.: a Teeming; swarming with living beings; springing from, or indicating, teeming life; as, "all the *live* murmur of a summer's day." b Energetic or alert; wide-awake; as, a *live* town. **Chiefly U. S.** 4. In a state of activity; as: a Burning; glowing. b *Engin.* Imparting power; as, a *live* axle. c Having an electric current passing through, as a wire. 5. Of color; bright; vivid. 6. In its pure or native state; of a mineral, native; of rock, not quarried. 7. *Print.* Ready for use; as, *live* matter or copy; — applied esp. to type set up and kept for printing. 8. *Gunnery.* Unexploded; loaded, as a shell, cartridge, etc.

**live load**, *Arch. & Engin.*, a load variable in position or amount. — 1. *oak*, in the southern United States, an evergreen oak (*Quercus virginiana*) having hard, heavy wood. — 1. *steam*, steam direct from the boiler, having its full power of expansion. — 1. *stock*, horses, cattle, and other domestic animals such as are kept for profit. Cf. **stock**, *n.* 17.

**live'a-ble** (līv'ā-b'l), *Var.* of **LIVABLE**. [*lived.*]

**lived** (līvd), *a.* Having life; — only in composition; as, long-lived-for-ever (līv'-). *n.* A species of stonecrop (*Sedum telephium*) with pink or purple flowers.

**live-li-hood** (līv'lī-hōōd), *n.* [*ME. livelode, liflode, prop.* course of life, life's support, maintenance; *AS. lif* life + *lād* way, maintenance.] Means of supporting life; subsistence; maintenance. — **Syn.** See **LIVING**.

**live-li-ly** (-ly), *adv.* In a lively manner.

**live-li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being lively.

**live-long** (līv'lōng; 62), *a.* [*IME. (the) lefe longe, leve longe.* See **LIFE**; *a.*; **LONG**.] Whole; entire; long in passing; — used of time, usually implying tediousness.

**live-ly** (līv'lī), *a.*; — **LIER** (-lī-ēr); — **LI-EST**. [*AS. liflic* living. See **LIFE**, -ly.] 1. Full of life; vigorous; active; animated. 2. Representing life; lively. *Nor Rare*. 3. Enlivening; as, *lively* air, liquor. 4. Vivid; brilliant. 5. Responding quickly to outer forces; rebounding quickly, as a baseball. **Syn.** Animated, vivacious, sprightly, gay, spirited, brisk, energetic, buoyant, airy, blithe, sportive, frolicsome. **Lively, animated, vivacious, sprightly, gay** apply to that which is full of life. **Lively** suggests esp. briskness, alertness, or energy; **animated** applies esp. to that which is also spirited or bright; as, a *lively* dance, pace; a *lively* (or *animated*) discussion; an *animated* smile. **Vivacious** and (esp.) **sprightly** suggest greater lightness of spirits or quickness of wit; as, a *vivacious* woman; *sprightly*, but not frivolous. **Gay** implies exuberant spirits; as, a *gay* lark.

— *adv.* In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously; vividly.

**liv'er** (līv'ēr), *n.* 1. One that lives. 2. A resident.

**liv'er, n.** [*AS. lifer.*] 1. In vertebrates, a large glandular organ which secretes bile and causes important changes in many substances contained in the blood which passes through it. 2. In many invertebrates, a large compound gland discharging into the alimentary canal. 3. The liver regarded as the seat of passion or desire, esp. amorous. A *white liver* is traditionally the characteristic of a coward.

**liv'er-led** (-līd), *a.* Wearing a livery. See **LIVERY**, 4 & 5.

**liv'er-wort** (-wūrt'), *n.* 1. Any bryophyte of a class (*Hepaticeæ*) related to and resembling the mosses, but differing in reproduction and development, etc. Liverworts are found on damp ground, old logs, tree trunks, etc. 2. The hepatica.

**liv'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). [*F. livrée, formerly, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop., a delivery, dispensing, livrer* to deliver, *L. liberare* to set free.] 1. Act or fact of delivering; specif.: a Dispensation *trēpō*. 2. clothing, etc., to retainers or their animals. *Obs. or (Liriode).* 3. Act of delivering legal possession of property, *fera*, a *N. C.* *Obs. or R.* 3. The uniform clothing issued with a soft cap to the retainers of a family. 4. The distinctive

dress often worn by servants of a person of some fashion; — now only of the dress of menservants. 5. Hence: a Persons in livery; retainers; followers; — used as a collective noun. b The peculiar dress or garb of any association or body of persons; as, the *livery* of a priesthood, of a school, etc.; also, collectively, the whole body of persons wearing such a garb, and entitled to the privileges of the association. 6. Characteristic garb or outward appearance; as, "April's *livery*." 7. a The feeding and care of horses for pay; boarding of horses. b A livery stable. *U. S.*

**liv'er-y man** (-mān), *n.* 1. A liveried retainer. **Archaic.** 2. A freeman of the City of London, entitled to wear the distinguishing dress, or livery, of the company, or guild, to which he belongs. 3. One who keeps a livery stable.

**livery stable.** A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

**lives** (līvz), *n., pl.* of **LIFE**.

**liv'id** (līv'īd), *a.* [*L. lividus, fr. vivere* to be bluish.] Black and blue; leaden; discolored. — **liv'id'i-ty** (līv'īd'ī-tī), *n.*

**liv'ing** (-ing), *n.* 1. State of one who, or that which, lives. 2. Manner or rule of life. 3. Possibility of living, esp. comfortably; as, there is no *living* with him. 4. Means of living; livelihood. 5. Estate; property. **Archaic.** 6. A benefice. **Eng. Syn.** Living, livelihood, subsistence, sustenance. **Living** and **livelihood** refer to maintenance in general. **Living** is now rare except in the phrase *to make, or earn, a living*; **livelihood** sometimes suggests more definitely actual means of support; as, his trade is his only *livelihood*. **Subsistence** and **sustenance** refer more specifically to that which actually sustains animal life. **Subsistence** is the more general term; **sustenance** is chiefly limited to food.

**liv'ing, p. a.** 1. Alive; that lives. 2. Active; operative; as, a *living* faith. 3. Of or pert. to a living being or group; as, *with living* memory. 4. Producing life or vigor; enlivening. 5. Full of, or true to, life; *lively*; *lively*.

**liv're** (lē'vēr; *F. lē'vr'*), *n.* [*F., fr. L. libra* a pound of twelve ounces.] A former French money of account, originally the value of a pound of silver (or gold).

**lix-iv'i-ate** (līk-sīv'ī-āt), *v. t.* [*L. lixivius* pert. to lye, *lix* ashes, lye.] To separate a soluble substance from one that is insoluble, by leaching. — **lix-iv'i-a'tion**, *n.*

**lix-iv'i-um** (-ūm), *n.* [*L. lixivium, livivia, fr. lix* ashes, lye.] Any solution obtained by lixiviation; esp., lye.

**liz'ard** (līz'ārd), *n.* [*OF. laisart, lizarde, lesarde, L. lacerta, lacertus.*] 1. Any of numerous small four-legged, long-bodied reptiles, with tapering tail and scaly or tuberculated skin. 2. *Zoöl.* Any member of the order or sub-order (*Lacertilia*) including the ordinary lizards (def. 1) and the gecko, chameleons, and allied limbed forms.

**lizard fish.** A any of certain marine fishes (family *Synodontidae*) with lizardlike heads and large mouths. b *The saury.*

**lla'ma** (lā'mā; *Sp. lya'mā*), *n.* [*Peruvian*: cf. *Sp. llama*.] Any of several South American ruminants allied to the camel, but smaller and with no hump; esp., the domesticated variety of guanaco (*Lama huacaco*), used for centuries as a beast of burden in the Andes.

**lla'no** (lā'nō; *Sp. lya'nō*), *n.*; *pl.* -nos (-nōz; *Sp. -nōs*). [*Sp., plain, fr. L. planus.*] An extensive plain. **Sp. Amer.**

**Lloyd's** (loidz), *n.* A London corporation for carrying on the business of marine and other insurance, publishing shipping news, etc. Lloyd's originates from the coffee shop opened by Edward Lloyd, in 1688.

**lo** (lō), *interj.* Look! behold!

**loach** (lōch), *n.* [*F. loche.*] Any of certain small Old World fresh-water fishes constituting a family (*Cobitidae*), or included in the carp family.

**load** (lōd), *n.* [*ME. lode* load, way; same word as *lode*, but confused with *lade, load, v.*] 1. That which is, or is to be, laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; hence: the quantity proper or customary to carry or draw, as in a cart; a cargo; pack. 2. That which is upborne or sustained. 3. That which burdens the mind, as care. 4. The charge of a firearm. 5. *Mech.* A Pressure due to superimposed weight. b External resistance overcome by a machine or prime mover, as by a dynamo or a steam engine. 6. *In pl.* A great deal; very much; quantities. **Collog.**

**Syn.** Load, burden. **Lit.,** a load is that which is carried; burden commonly adds the implication of difficulty or labor; as, a *load* of hay; his coat was a *burden* to him.

— *v. t.* 1. To lay or put a load on or in. 2. To place on or in something, as for carriage. 3. To supply abundantly; as, to *load* one with gifts. 4. To adulterate or drug; as, to *load* wine. *Cont.* 5. To add weight to, often in a fraudulent manner; as, to *load* a cane; *loaded* dice; to *load* paper (with kaolin). 6. *Life Insurance.* To increase (the net premium) by the amount called *loading* (which see); to charge, as a life or policy, with a loading in addition to the net premium. — *v. i.* 1. To give or receive a load. 2. To insert the charge in a firearm. — **load'er, n.**

**load'ing, n.** *Life Insurance.* An amount added to the net, or pure, premium to provide for business expenses, future contingencies, and profits or bonuses.

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'er; Ice, ill; ōd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



load/star'. Var. of **LODESTAR**.

**load/stone'**, **lode/stone'** (lōd'stōn'), *n.* [*load* (an obs., Scot., or dial. var. of *lode*), *lode* + *stone*.] *Min.* A piece of magnetite possessing polarity like a magnetic needle.

**loaf** (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* **LOAVES** (lōvz). [*AS. hlāf*.] A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread, cake, or sugar.

**loaf, v. i.** To spend time in idleness.

**loaf'er** (lōf'ēr), *n.* One who loafs; a lazy lounge; hence, one who has the bad habits typical of street loafers.

**loam** (lōm), *n.* [*AS. lām*.] 1. Earthy matter of clay and sand, usually considered as containing decomposed organic matter. 2. *Founding*. A mixture of sand, clay, etc., used in making molds. — *v. t.* To cover, smear, or fill with loam.

**loam'y** (-ī), *a.* Consisting of or like loam.

**loan** (lōn), *n.* [*AS. lān*.] 1. Act of lending; permission to use. 2. That which one lends or borrows, esp. money lent at interest. — *v. t. & i.* To lend. — *Syn.* See **LEND**.

**loath, loth** (lōth), *a.* [*AS. lāth*.] 1. Odious. *Obs.* 2. Filled with disgust or aversion; unwilling; reluctant; as, *loath* to part. — *Syn.* See **RELUCTANT**.

**loathe** (lōth), *v. t.*; **LOATHED** (lōthd); **LOATH'ING** (lōth'ing). [*AS. lāthian* to be hateful.] To dislike greatly; now, esp., to have extreme disgust at, or abhorrence for; detest. — *Syn.* See **HATE**. — **loath'er** (lōth'ēr), *n.*

**loath'ful** (lōth'fōl), *a.* Causing loathing. *Now Rare*.

**loath'ing** (-ing), *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence.

**loath'y** (lōth'y), *a.* Loathsome; repulsive. — (lōth'y; lōth'), *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly. *Rare*.

**loath'ness** (lōth'nēs), *n.* Reluctance; unwillingness.

**loath'some** (lōth'sūm), *a.* Fitted to cause loathing; disgusting; detestable. — **some-ly, adv.** — **some-ness, n.**

**loaves** (lōvz), *n., pl.* of **LOAF**.

**lob** (lōb), *v. t.*; **LOBBED** (lōbd); **LOB'BING**. To throw, toss, or the like heavily or slowly; specif.: **a** *Cricket*. To bowl underhand. **b** *Lawn Tennis*. To return (a ball) in a high curve. — *v. i.* 1. To go heavily or lumberingly. 2. *Lawn Tennis*. To make a lob. — *n.* A lobbing; specif.: **a** *Cricket*. A slow underhand ball pitched well up in the air. **b** *Lawn Tennis*. A ball returned in a high curve.

**lob'bate** (lō'bāt), *a.* [*See* **LOBE**.] Having lobes or rounded **lob'bat-ed** (-bāt-ēd) divisions; lobed; as, a *lobate leaf*.

**lob'bate-ly, adv.** So as to form lobes.

**lob'ba'tion** (lō'bā'shūn), *n.* State of being lobed; formation of lobes or lobules. *See* **LEAF, ILLUST**.

**lob'by** (lōb'y), *n., pl.* **LOBIES** (lōz). [*LL. lobium, lobia*, same word as *laubia* a covered portico, fr. *OHG. lobra* arbor.] 1. A passageway, esp. when serving also as a waiting room, etc., as in the British House of Commons and in capitols in the United States. 2. The persons, collectively, who frequent the lobbies, or other parts, of a legislative house to transact business with the legislators, esp. for the purpose of lobbying.

— *v. i.*; **BIED** (-īd); **BY-ING**. To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere with intent to influence their votes by personal agency. *Chiefly U. S.* — *v. t.* To urge or procure the passage of, as a bill, by lobbying. — **lob'by-ism, n.**

**lob'by-ist, n.** A person who lobbies.

**lobe** (lōb), *n.* [*Gr. λοβός*.] A somewhat rounded projection or division, esp. of an organ or part.

**lobed** (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate; specif., *Bot.*, having rounded divisions extending less than halfway to the center or midrib. *See* **LEAF, ILLUST**.

**lo-be'li-a** (lō-bē'lī-ā; -bē'l'yā), *n.* [*NL.*, after one *Lobel*.] Any of a genus (*Lobelia*) of herbaceous plants having red, blue, or white flowers with a very irregular corolla.

**lob'lo'ly** (lōb'lō'l'y), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES**. 1. Thick gruel. 2. A pine (*Pinus taeda*) of the southern United States, having thick, flaky bark, and spiny-tipped cones; any of several related pines.

**loblolly bay.** An evergreen theaceous shrub or small tree (*Gordonia astanthus*) of the southern United States.

**lob'scouse'** (lōb'skōus'), *n.* Also **lob'scourse'**. *Naut.* A dish of meat with vegetables, ship biscuit, etc.

**lob'ster** (-stēr), *n.* [*AS. loppestre*, fr. *L. locusta* a marine crustacean, used as food, esp. any of a genus (*Homarus*) with stalked compound eyes and two great claws, or pincers.]

**lob'u-lar** (-ū-lār), *a.* Like or pertaining to a lobe- or lobules.

**lob'ule** (-ūl), *n.* A small lobe, or a subdivision of a lobe.

**lo'cal** (lō'kāl), *a.* [*L. localis*, fr. *locus* place.] 1. Characterized by, or relating to, place, or position in space; having

a definite spatial form. 2. Relating to, characteristic of, or confined to, a particular place or places; not general or widespread. 3. Hence: relating to what is local; not broad or general; as, a *local* point of view.

**local option**, the right or obligation of determining by popular vote within and for a certain district some question of public policy, esp. that of the sale of alcoholic beverages.

— *n.* A local person or thing; as: **a** *Railroads*. Short for **local train**, a train to accommodate a certain limited district. **b** In newspaper cant, an item of news relating to the place where the paper is published.

**lo'cale'** (lō'kāl'), *properly lo'cal'*, *n.* [*F. local*.] A locality, esp. with reference to some characteristic feature.

**lo'cal-ism** (lō'kāl-'iz'm), *n.* State or quality of being local; affection for a particular place; also, a local idiom or habit.

**lo'cal-i-ty** (lō'kāl-'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). 1. Fact or state of being local. 2. A place; esp., a geographical place.

**lo'cal-i-za'tion** (lō'kāl-'i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'), *n.* Act of localizing, or state of being localized.

**lo'cal-ize** (lō'kāl-'īz), *v. t.* To make local; fix in, or assign or confine to, a definite place, or locality. [*for part.*]

**lo'cal-ly, adv.** In respect of place, or of a particular place

**lo'cate** (lō'kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT-ED** (-kāt-ēd); **-CAT-ING**. [*L. locatus*, p. p. of *locare* to place, *locus* place.] 1. To designate the site or place of, as a mining claim. 2. To establish in a certain place; settle; place. 3. To find the place of, or to assign a place to, as in any series. — *v. i.* To place one's self; settle. *Colloq.*

**lo-ca'tion** (lō'kā'shūn), *n.* 1. *Civil Law*. A letting for hire. 2. Act of locating; fact or state of being located. 3. Situation; place; specif., place of residence or settlement. 4. A tract of land designated as to place and purpose of use, as a mining claim.

**loc'a-tive** (lō'kā-'tīv), *a.* *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a case denoting place, or the place where or wherein.

— *n.* The locative case, or a word in that case.

**lo'ca-tor** (lō'kā-tēr; lō'kāt'ēr), *n.* One who locates land or a mining claim. *U. S.*

**loch** (lōk), *n.* [*Gael. & OIr.*] A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea, esp. when nearly landlocked. *Scot.*

**lo'chi-a** (lō'kī-ā; lōk'y-ā), *n., pl.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. λοχία*, pl., fr. *λόχος* of childbirth, *λόχος* a lying in, childbirth.] *Med.* The discharge from the uterus and vagina shortly after childbirth. — **lo'chi-al** (lō'kī-āl), *a.*

**lo'ci** (lō'sī), *n., pl.* of **LOCUS**.

**lock** (lōk), *n.* [*AS. locc*.] 1. A tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair; hence, in *pl.*, the hair of the head. 2. A naturally cohering bunch of wool, cotton, flax, or the like; a tuft.

**lock, n.** [*AS. loc*.] 1. A fastening, as for a door fastened and opened by a key or by a combination. 2. Any of various holds in wrestling. 3. The apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded. 4. Act of locking or fastening together; also, a state of being locked or fixed. 5. A device to lock a wheel in descending a hill. 6. An inclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates, used in raising or lowering boats from level to level. 7. A chamber with airtight doors connecting a compartment where the air is under pressure (as a ship's stokehole under forced draft) with places having normal air pressure. *See* **AIR LOCK**.

— *v. t.* 1. To fasten the lock or locks of; make fast with or as with a lock or locks. 2. To confine; to shut (in or out); — often used with *up, in, or out*. 3. To make fast or rigid, as by the engaging of parts. 4. To make fast by interlinking; as, to *lock arms*. 5. **a** To invest (funds, capital) where it is not easily convertible into money; — used with *up*. **b** To hold inactive; overcome; as, the senses are *locked* in sleep. 6. *Engin.* **a** To move (a vessel) or permit it to pass, by raising or lowering it in a lock; — also used with *in, out, down, up, or through*. **b** To provide with locks, as a canal. — *v. i.* 1. To become locked. 2. To interlock; interlink. 3. To go or pass by means of a lock, as of a canal; — used with *in, into, out, through*, etc.

**lock'age** (lōk'āj), *n.* Act or process of, or toll paid for, passing a vessel through a lock or locks, as of a canal.

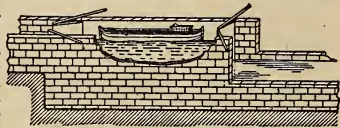
**lock'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, locks. 2. A drawer, compartment, chest, or closet, that may be locked. 3. *Naut.* A chest or compartment for stowing things snugly.

**lock'et** (-ēt; 24), *n.* [*F. loquet* latch, dim. of *OF. loc* lock.] A case for a miniature or lock of hair, as on a necklace.

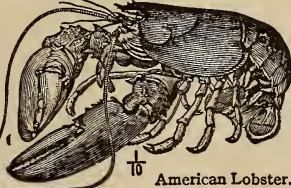
**lock'jaw'** (-jō'), *n., Med.* A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together.

**lock'out'** (-out'), *n.* Act of locking out; refusal of an employer to furnish work to employees, as a means of coercion.

**lock'smith'** (-smīth'), *n.* One who makes or mends locks.



Canal Lock.



American Lobster.



**lock step.** A mode of marching by a body of men in a very close file, in which the leg of each moves with the corresponding leg of the person ahead.

**lock stitch.** A peculiar sort of stitch formed by the locking together of two threads, as in most sewing machines.

**lock'up'** (lɔk'ʌp'), *n.* **1.** Act of locking up; state of being locked up. **2.** A jail.

**lo'co** (lɔ'kɔ), *n.* [Sp. *loco* insane.] **1.** = LOCO WEED. **2.** = LOCO DISEASE. — *v. t.* To poison with loco weed; hence, *Colloq.*, to render insane or mad.

**loco disease.** A chronic nervous affection of cattle, horses, and sheep, caused by eating the loco weed.

**lo'co-fo'co** (-fɔ'kɔ), *n., pl.* -focos (-fɔz). **1.** A friction match. *Obs. U. S.* **2.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist. Orig.* (1835), a member of the wing of New York City Democrats opposing the granting of monopolistic charters, etc.; later, a member of the State Equal Rights party, organized by this faction of the Democratic party, or, for some years (as used by the Whigs), any Democrat.

**lo'co-mo'bile** (-mɔ'bil), *n.* [*L. locus* place + *E. mobile*.] Having the power to move about; as, a locomobile crane.

**lo'co-mo'tion** (-mɔ'shʒn), *n.* [*L. locus* place + *motio* motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

**lo'co-mo'tive** (-tɪv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or able to accomplish, locomotion, or travel. **2.** Of, pert. to, or designating a machine, esp. an engine, that moves about by the operation of its own mechanism. — *n.* A locomotive engine; a self-propelled vehicle; esp., a steam engine, or electric motor, designed to haul cars on a railroad.

**lo'co-mo'tor** (-mɔ'tɔr), *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion. — *locomotor ataxia, Med.*, a disease of the nervous system attended with peculiar disturbances of gait, etc.

**loco weed.** [See LOCO.] Any of several fabaceous herbs of the western United States. They cause loco disease.

**loc'u-lar** (lɔk'ʌ-lār), *n.* [See LOCULUS.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having, or composed of, cells, or loculi; as, bilocular.

**loc'u-lus** (lɔk'ʌ-lʒs), *n.; L. pl.* -li (-li). [*L.*, little place.] A small chamber or cavity; a cell. — **loc'u-late** (-lāt), *a.*

**locus** (lɔ'kʒs), *n.; L. pl.* -ci (-si), & -ca (-kā). [*L.*, place.] **1.** A place; locality. **2. Plane Geom.** A line or group of lines containing all and only such points in the plane as satisfy a given condition.

**locust** (lɔ'kʒst), *n.* [*L. locusta* locust.] **1.** Any grasshopper of the family (*Acerididae*) including the species that often travel in vast swarms and destroy vegetation. **2.** A harvest fly or cicada. See CICADA. **3.** [Prob. from *locust*, the insect.] **a** An American fabaceous tree (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) with pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of white flowers; also, its hard durable wood. **b** The honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). **c** The carob tree.

**locus'ta** (lɔ'kʒst-ā), *n.* [*NL.* See LOCUST.] *Bot.* The inflorescence of grasses and sedges. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illustr.*

**locu'tion** (lɔ'kʒ-shʒn), *n.* [*L. locutio*, fr. *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Utterance; discourse; also, phraseology. *Obsoles.* **2.** A particular or peculiar form of expression.

**lodg'e** (lɔdʒ), *n.* [*AS. lād* way, journey.] **1.** A path; road; also, a waterway. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2. Mining.** **a** A rock fissure filled with mineral of later deposition; also, this body of mineral. **b** Any ore deposit occurring in its natural place within definite boundaries separating it from the rocks.

**lodg'e-star, load'star'** (lɔdʒ'stār'), *n.* [*lode, load* + *star*. See *LODE*.] A star that leads; esp., the polestar.

**lodg'e-stone'** Var. of *LOADSTONE*.

**lodge** (lɔdʒ), *n.* [*F. loge*, *LL. laubia* porch, gallery, fr. *OHG. lauba* bower, *G. laub* foliage.] **1.** A small or temporary dwelling house; a hut; booth; tent; hence, any abode, as for a caretaker on an estate, etc. **2.** Hence, a house set apart for residence in the hunting or other special season. **3.** In secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch or the members composing it. **4.** A cabin, hut, or tent of the North American Indians; a wigwam, tepee, or the like; hence, a family of Indians, or the persons who usually occupy an Indian lodge. **5.** The lair of a wild animal.

— *v. t.*, *LOGGED* (lɔdʒ); *LOG'ING* (lɔdʒ'ɪŋ). **1.** To provide quarters for, esp. temporarily. **2.** To shelter; entertain; specif., to take as a lodger. **3.** To settle in a place; fix. **4.** To deposit for preservation. **5.** To place or vest, as authority in an agent. **6.** To lay or deposit (a complaint, information, or the like) before a proper authority. **7.** To throw or beat down, as growing grain. — *v. i.* **1.** To remain or dwell temporarily; to have sleeping quarters; pass the night. **2.** To dwell; reside; specif., to reside as a lodger. **3.** To come to a rest; stop and remain; as, the bullet lodged in a tree trunk. — *Syn.* See *RESIDE*.

**lodg'er** (lɔdʒ'ɛr), *n.* One who, or that which, lodges; specif., one who occupies a hired room or rooms in another's house.

**lodg'ing** (-ɪŋ), *n.* **1.** Dwelling; abode; esp., temporary abode; sleeping place; quarters. **2.** In *pl.* A room or rooms in another's house, as a place of residence.

**lodging house.** A house where lodgings are provided.

**lodg'ment, lodge'ment** (-mɛnt), *n.* **1.** A lodging place;

lodgings. *Rare.* **2.** Act or manner of lodging; state of being lodged; also, material lodged in a place.

**lod'i-cule** (lɔd'i-kūl), *n.* [*L. lodicula*, dim. of *lodix*, *lodix*, a coverlet.] *Bot.* In the flowers of grasses, one of the delicate scales borne on the torus.

**lo'ess** (lɔ'ɛs; lʒs), *n.* [*G. löss*.] A peculiar deposit of loam, covering large areas in North America, Europe, and Asia. **loft** (lɔft; ɔ2), *n.* [*Of Scand. origin.*] **1.** A room or floor above another; esp., an attic. **2.** **a** An attic of a barn; hay-loft. **b** An upper floor of a warehouse or business building, esp. when without partitions. *U. S.* **c** A gallery in a church, hall, etc.; as, the organ loft. **3. Golf.** A Pitch or slope of the face of a club (tending to drive the ball upward). **b** Act of lofting, or a lofting stroke.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or furnish with a loft; as, a lofted house. **2.** To cause to have loft; as, a lofted golf-club head. **3. Golf.** To strike (the ball) so that it goes over an obstacle. — *v. i.* *Golf.* To loft the ball.

**loft'er** (lɔft'ɛr), *n.* *Golf.* An iron club used in lofting the ball; — called also *lofting iron*.

**loft'i-ly** (-tɪ-lɪ), *adv.* In a lofty manner.

**loft'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being lofty.

**loft'y** (lɔft'i; ɔ2), *a.; LOFT'Y-ER (-tɪ-ɛr), *LOFT'Y-EST*. [*From LOFT.*] **1.** Rising high; high; esp., having imposing height. **2.** Haughty; proud; overweening; as, with lofty contempt. **3.** Elevated in character, spirit, language, etc.; exalted. — *Syn.* Dignified, stately, majestic, sublime. See *HIGH*.*

**log** (lɔg), *n.* **1.** A bulky piece or length of unshaped timber. **2.** Something inert, heavy, or stupid. **3. Naut.** An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water, orig. a triangular block (the *log chip*) fastened to a line (the *log line*). **4.** The record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress; also, the nautical record of a ship's voyage or the book in which it is kept.

— *v. t.*, *LOGGED* (lɔgd); *LOG'ING* (lɔg'ɪŋ). **1.** To fell and log (a tree); cut (timber) into logs; fell the timber on (a tract of land). **2. Naut.** To enter in a log (sense 4). — *v. i.* To engage in cutting or transporting logs.

**log'an, or log'gan, stone** (lɔg'ʌn). [*Fr. logging*, fr. dial. *log* to rock.] = *ROCKING STONE*.

**log'an-ber'ry** (lɔ'gʌn-bɛr'i), *n.* [After J. H. Logan of California.] A hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry.

**log'a-ni-a'ceous** (lɔ'gʌ-ni-ʌ'shʒs), *n.* [After James Logan, Irish botanist.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Loganiaceae*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees disting. from the gentian family by the presence of stipules. Most species are poisonous.

**log'a-œ'dic** (lɔg'ʌ-ɛ'dɪk), *a.* [*Gr. λογαοδικός*, lit., prose-poetic; — from the mixed rhythm; *Logos* discourse, prose + *œōdō* song.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Composed of dactyls and trochees, or of anapests and iambi, combined.

**log'a-rithm** (lɔg'ʌ-rɪθ'm; -rɪθ'm), *n.* [*Gr. λόγος* proportion + *ἀριθμός* number.] *Math.* The exponent of that power of a fixed number (called the *base*) which equals a given number (called the *antilogarithm*). Logarithms to the base 10 are conveniently used to abridge arithmetical computations on the principle that the antilogarithm of the sum of the logarithms of two or more numbers is equal to the product of the numbers.

**log'a-rith'mic** (-rɪθ'mɪk; -rɪθ'mɪk) *a.* *Math.* Of or affecting the logarithm; as, a logarithmic decrement, derivation, etc.

**log book, or log'book'**, *n.* *Naut.* See *LOG*, *n.*, 4.

**log chip, log line.** *Naut.* See *LOG*, *n.*, 3.

**loge** (lɔz), *n.* [*F.* See *LOGGE*.] A booth or stall; specif., a box or stall in a theater or opera house.

**log'an stone.** See *LOGAN STONE*.

**log'ger** (lɔg'ɛr), *n.* One engaged in logging.

**log'ger-head'** (-hɛd'), *n.* [*Dial. logger* a log or block of wood + *head*.] **1.** A blockhead. **2. Naut. An upright piece of round timber, in a whaleboat, around which a turn of the line is taken when it is running out too fast. **3.** A very large marine turtle (*Caretta caretta*) of the Atlantic. **4.** An American shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). To be at *loggerheads*, to contend or quarrel.**

**log'gia** (lɔdʒ'i-ā; lɔdʒ'i-ā; lɔdʒ'i-ā), *n., pl.* *E.* LOGGIAS (lɔdʒ'i-ās; lɔdʒ'i-ās), *IT.* LOGGE (lɔdʒ'i-ā). [*It.*, of *G. origin*. See *LOGGE*.]

*Arch.* A roofed open gallery. It differs from a *veranda* in being more architectural, and in forming more decidedly a part of the main edifice; from a *porch*, in being intended not for entrance, but for an out-of-door sitting room.

**log'ic** (lɔdʒ'ɪk), *n.* [*F. logique*, *L. logica*, fr. *Gr. λογική* (sc. *ῥησις*), fr. *λογικός* belonging to speaking or reason, *λόγος* speech, reason, *λέγω* to say.] **1.** The science, art, or laws of exact reasoning, or of pure and formal thought; science of generalization, judgment, classification, reasoning, and systematic arrangement. **2.** A treatise on logic; also, the methodology or formal principles of any branch of knowledge; as, the logic of art. **3. Reasoning; esp., sound reasoning; also, something that tends to convince as completely as reasoning; as, the logic of a situation or of facts.**

**log'i-cal** (-ɪ-kəl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, logic. **2.**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makē; ice, ɪlɪ; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sɪŋg, ɪŋk; then, thɪn; nature, verdūre (87);



According to the rules of logic. **3.** Skilled in logic. **4.** Reasonable or to be expected under all the circumstances; as, the *logical* result of an act. — **log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**log'i-cal'i-ty** (lŏj'i-kăl'i-tĭ), *n.* Logical character.

**lo-gi'cian** (lŏ-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in logic.

**log'i-on** (lŏg'i-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **LOGIA** (-ă). [Gr. *λόγιον* saying, fr. *λόγος* word.] A saying or maxim of a religious teacher; specif. [Often *cap.*], a saying of Jesus; — applied esp., chiefly in the *pl.*, to such sayings contained in collections supposed to have been used by Matthew and the other evangelists, and to Agrapha (which see).

**lo-gis'tics** (lŏ-jĭs'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *λογιστικός* skilled in calculating, deriv. of *λόγος* number, reckoning.] **1.** The art of elementary numerical calculation. **2.** *Mil.* That branch of the military art which embraces the details of transport and supply.

**log'o-** (lŏg'ŏ-), [See LOGIC.] Combining form from Greek *λόγος*, word, thought, speech, discourse.

**log'o-gram** (-grăm), *n.* A word letter; a phonogram representing a word. **log'o-gram-mat'ic** (-gră-măt'ĭk), *a.*

**log'o-graph** (-grăf), *n.* A character or sign representing a word; a logogram.

**log'o-graph'ic** (lŏg'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to logography.

**lo-gog'ra-phy** (lŏ-gŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *λογογραφία* a writing of speeches; *λόγος* word, speech + *γράφω* to write.] **1.** Use of logotypes in printing. **2.** A mode of reporting speeches in long hand, in which a number of reporters took three or four words each in succession.

**log'o-griph** (lŏ-gŏg'rĭf), *n.* [Logo- + Gr. *γρίφος* a fishing net, a dark saying, a riddle.] **1.** A sort of riddle requiring the discovery of a chosen word from various combinations of its letters, etc.; — thus, to discover the chosen word *chatter* from *cat, hat, rat, hate, rate, etc.* **2.** Any anagram.

**lo-gom'a-chy** (lŏ-gŏm'ă-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (kĭz). [Gr. *λογουμαχία*; *λόγος* word + *μάχη* fight, contest.] Contention in or about words merely. **2.** The game of word making.

**Log'os** (lŏg'ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* **LOGOI** (-ŏi). [NL., fr. Gr. *λόγος* word, form expressing a thought.] *Theol.* Christ, the divine Word; — used by St. John. Hence, the second person of the Trinity considered as the expression or incarnation of the divine Reason.

**log'o-type** (-ŏ-tĭp), *n.* *Print.* A single type containing two or more letters, or a syllable or word, as *the, and*; — distinguishing from *ligature*, in which the letters are united to form a single character. — **log'o-ty'p'y** (-tĭp'i), *n.*

**log'roll** (lŏg'rŏl'), *v. i. & t.* To engage in logrolling; affect or further by logrolling. *U. S.* — **log'roll'er**, *n.* *U. S.*

**log'roll'ing**, *n.* A combining to assist another in consideration of assistance in return; — used opprobriously of certain political methods. *Chiefly U. S.*

**log ship**. Var. of LOG SHIP. See LOG, *n.*, **3.**

**log'wood'** (lŏg'wŏd'), *n.* [From being imported in logs.] **1.** The very hard brownish heartwood of a Central American casalpiniaceous tree (*Hæmatotoxylon campechianum*). It is much used in dyeing. **2.** The tree itself.

**log'y** (lŏg'i), *a.*; **lo'gi-er** (lŏg'i-ĕr); **lo'ci-est**. *Heavy* or dull, esp. in motion or thought; as, a *loggy* horse. *U. S.*

**-logy** (-lŏ-jĭ). [Gr. *λογία*, fr. *λόγος* word, discourse, *λέγειν* to speak.] A combining form denoting a *speaking* or *saying*, *discourse*, *treatise*, *doctrine*, *theory*, *science*.

**Lo'h-en-grin** (lŏ'hĕn-grĭn), *n.* [G.] The Knight of the Swan, a hero of medieval German romance who comes in a swan-drawn boat to champion Elsa from a charge of murder preferred by her guardians. Lohengrin saves and marries her; when she violates his mandate not to ask his name, he tells her, but is borne away from her forever.

**loin** (loin), *n.* [OF. *loigne*, deriv. of *L. lumbus* loin.] **1.** That part of man or a quadruped on either side of the spinal column between the hip bone and the false ribs; — chiefly in *pl.*, and often, in Biblical or poetic diction, denoting: **a** The part of the body to be clothed or girded. **b** The seat of generation or procreation. **2.** A cut of meat from the loins, chiefly that which includes the vertebrae of the loins.

**loi'ter** (loi'tĕr), *v. i.* [*D. leuteren*.] To be slow in moving; be dilatory; saunter. — **Syn.** See LINGER. — *v. t.* To waste, as time; — used with *away*. — **loi'ter-er**, *n.*

**Lo'ki** (lŏ'kĕ), *n.* [Icel. *Loki*.] *Norse Myth.* A god who is contriver of discord and mischief, sometimes classed with the Æsir, sometimes with the Jotunns. He is able to transform himself into innumerable shapes. See RAGNAROK, HEIMDALL, FREYA, ANDVARI.

**loll** (lŏl), *v. i.* **1.** To droop; dangle. **2.** Of the tongue, to hang out loosely; also, of an animal, to let the tongue loll, as when heated. **3.** To move or recline in a lax or lazy manner. — *v. t.* To let loll, or rest lazily or droopingly. — *n.* Act of lolling; also, one who, or that which, lolls.

**Lol'ard** (lŏl'ărd), *n.* [Through LL. or OD. fr. LG. & D. *lollen* to sing in a murmuring strain.] *Hist.* One of a certain sect in England and Scotland in the 14th and 15th centuries, who were religious and economic reformers and followers of Wycliffe, and so condemned by the church.

**loll'er**, *n.* One who lolls; as, *lollers* by profession.

**lol'li-pop** (lŏl'i-pŏp), *n.* A kind of candy, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick.

**lol'top** (lŏl'tŏp), *v. i.* [From *loll*.] **1.** To loll or lounge. *Colloq., Brit.* **2.** To go or move with bounds or leaps.

**Lom'bard** (lŏm'bărd; lŏm'b'rd), *n.* [F.] **1.** One of a Teutonic tribe which dwelt in the 1st and 2d centuries on the Elbe, in the 5th on the Danube, and after their invasion of Italy, in 568, chiefly in the valley of the Po; a person descended from this people, or a native of the part of Italy named from them. **2.** [*Also L. c.*] A money lender or banker; — in allusion to the early Lombard bankers. *Obs. or Hist.*

**Lombard Street**. A London street famous for banks and note brokers; hence, the money interests of London.

**lo'ment** (lŏ'mĕnt), *n.* [*L. lomentum* bean meal and rice used as a cosmetic wash, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] An indehiscent legume, as of the tick trefoils, which breaks at maturity into one-seeded sections. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

**lo'men-ta-ceous** (lŏ'mĕn-tă'shĕs), *a.* *Bot.* Of the nature of or resembling a loment; bearing loment.

**lone** (lŏn), *a.* [Abbr. fr. *alone*.] **1.** Without company; solitary; hence, lonesome. **2.** Unmarried or in widowhood. *Chiefly Humorous.* **3.** Being by itself; also, unfrequented; hence, causing loneliness; lonely. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY.

**lone'li-ly** (lŏn'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lonely manner.

**lone'li-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being lonely.

**lone'ly**, *a.*; **LI-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **LI-EST**. **1.** Without company; alone; lone. **2.** Solitary; retired; unfrequented. **3.** Depressed because of feeling one's self alone; lonesome. **4.** Dreary; desolate; as, a *lonely* sky. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY.

**lone'some** (-sŏm), *a.*; **SOM-ER** (-ĕr); **SOM-EST**. **1.** Secluded from society; unfrequented; solitary; hence, causing loneliness or depression. **2.** Conscious of, and depressed by, solitude. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY. — **lone'some-ly**, *adv.* — **lone'some-ness**, *n.*

**long** (lŏng; 62), *a.* [AS. *long*, *lang*.] **1.** Of considerable extent from end to end; not short; specif., forming the chief linear dimension; as, the *long* side of anything; hence, considerably greater in this dimension than in any other; as, a *long* building or boat; also, comparatively great in the dimension of its axis; not broad; as, a *long* skull or head. **2.** Of considerable extent in time; not brief; hence, tedious. **3.** Containing many items, counts, or members; as, a *long* list. **4.** Extended to (a specified) measure in space or time or in any series; as, a *mile long*. **5.** Designating a measure of a greater length or quantity than the standard; as, a *long* mile. **6.** Directed to what is distant in space, time, or accessibility; far-reaching; as, *long* sight; a *long* farewell. **7.** Distant in time; far away; as, a *long* date; a *long* note. **8.** Of a relatively great duration; — said in phonetics esp. of one vowel sound as compared with another called *short*, or, in prosody, esp. of a syllable. **9.** *Finance & Com.* Having a supply of stocks or goods; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, an advance in prices. **in the long run**, in the final result. — **1.** dozen, thirteen. — **1.** measure, linear measure. — **1.** moss, a bromeliaceous epiphytic plant (*Strepsia usneoides*) forming pendent tufts upon trees in the southern United States. — **1.** ton. See TON.

— *n.* *Phon. & Pros.* A long sound or syllable.

— *adv.* [AS. *lange*.] **1.** For or during a long time or the length of a time indicated; as, do not stay *long*; as *long* as he lives. **2.** At a point of duration far distant; as, *long* afterwards. **3.** As used in the comparative: After or beyond the indicated time; as, to stay *longer*.

**long, adv. & prep.** Short for ALONG. *Archaic or Dial.*

**long, v. i.** [AS. *langian* to grow long, to long.] To feel a strong desire or craving; — used with an infinitive, or with *after* or *for*.

**Syn.** *Long*, *yearn*, *hanker*, *crave*. *Long* expresses strong desire or earnest wish; *yearn* (chiefly elevated or poetical) implies eager or restless, often tender, longing; *hanker* (chiefly colloq. or familiar) suggests the uneasiness, *craving*, the urgency, of appetite; as, I *long* to talk with you; he *yearned* to see her again; to *hanker* for excitement; a *hankering* after money; a *craving* for drink.

**long** (lŏng; 62), *v. i.* [AS. *gelang* belonging, dependent, consequent.] To be suitable or meet; befit; be seem; pertain; be appurtenant, appendant. *Archaic.*

**lon'gan** (lŏn'găn), *n.* [Chin. *lung yen*, name of the plant.] A pulpy fruit, related to the litchi, produced by an East Indian sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium longan*); also, the tree itself.

**lon'ga-nim'i-ty** (lŏn'gă-nĭm'i-tĭ), *n.* [*L. longanimitas*; *longus* long + *animus* mind.] Long-suffering; patience.

**long'beard'** (lŏng'bĕrd'), *n.* See BELLARMIINE.

**long'boat'** (lŏng'bŏt'; 62), *n.* *Naut.* The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel.

**long bow**, or **long'bow'** (-bŏ'), *n.* The bow drawn by hand and discharging an arrow. Cf. CROSSBOW.

**to draw** (*pull*, *use*, etc.) **the long bow**, to tell large stories; make exaggerated statements.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**long cloth**, or **long cloth'** (-klōth'; 62), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth of superior quality.

**longe** (lünj), *n.* [F. *longe* halter, rope used in training horses.] *Man.* **a** A long rope used to lead or guide a horse. **b** The use of the longe. **c** A place, usually a ring, for training or exercising horses. — *v. t.*; **LONGED** (lünjd); **LONGE'ING**. To guide or exercise (a horse) by means of a longe, or guide rope, or in a longe, or ring. [of life.]

**long-gev'i-ty** (lön-jév'i-ti), *n.* Long duration of life; length

**long-ge'vous** (lön-jé'vüs), *a.* [L. *longaevis*; *longus* long + *aevum* lifetime, age.] Long-lived.

**long'hand'** (lönj'händ'; 62), *n.* The characters used in ordinary writing; handwriting; — opposed to *shorthand*.

**long-head'**, *a.* **1.** Having unusual foresight or sagacity. **2.** Dolichocephalic. — **long-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

**long'horn'** (lönj'hörn'), *n.* An animal having long horns.

**long'i-** (lön'ji-). Combining form for *Latin longus*, long.

**long'i-corn** (-körn), *a.* [longi- + *L. cornu* horn.] Having long antennae. — *n.* A longicorn beetle (fam. *Cerambycidae*).

**long'ing** (lönj'ing; 62), *n.* An eager desire; craving.

**long'i-ros'tral** (lön'ji-rös'träl), *a.* Having a long bill; of or pertaining to an old group (*Longirostres*) of birds including the ibises and shore birds.

**long'ish** (lönj'ish), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

**long'i-tude** (lön'ji-tüd), *n.* [L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus* long.]

**1.** Length. *Now Chiefly Jocular.* **2.** *Geog.* The arc of the equator intercepted between, or the angle between, the meridian of a given place and a prime meridian, as that of Greenwich, England. **3.** *Astron.* The distance, in degrees, reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinox to the ecliptic meridian of any given point.

**long'i-tu'di-nal** (-tü'di-näl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to longitude or length. **2.** Extending in length; placed or running lengthwise. **3.** *Biol.* Extending along, or pert. to, the anteroposterior (usually the longest) axis. — **di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**Long'o-bard** (lönj'gö-bärd), *n.* & *a.* [L. *Longobardi*.] = **LOMBARD**.

**long prim'er** (prím'ēr). *Print.* A size of type. See **TYPE**.

**long shore'** (lönj'shör'; 62), *a.* [For *alongshore*.] Belonging to the seashore; being along the shore.

**long shore'man** (lönj'shör'män), *n.* [For *alongshoreman*.] One employed about the wharves of a seaport, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.

**long-sight'ed**, *a.* Far-sighted; hence, sagacious.

**long'some** (lönj'süm), *a.* [AS. *lōngsum*.] Extended in length; hence, tediously long; tiresome. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**long'spur'** (-spür'), *n.* Any of several long-clawed fringilline birds (chiefly genus *Calcarius*) of the arctic regions and Great Plains of North America.

**long-suff'er-ing**, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time with patience. — *n.* Long patience of offense.

**long-wind'ed** (-wínd'éd; 24, 109), *a.* Able to retain the breath a long time; hence, tediously long in speaking.

**long'wise'** (-wíz'), **long'ways'** (-wéiz'), *adv.* Lengthwise.

**loo** (lō), *n.* [For older *lanterloo*, F. *lanturelu*, *lanturlu*.]

**1.** A game at cards. **2.** The money played for, or each stake, at loo. **3.** Failure to win a trick at loo. — *v. t.* To subject to a forfeit at loo.

**look** (lōk), **loo'lah** (lōläh'), *n.* Vars. of **LUFF**, **LUFFA**.

**look** (lōk), *v. i.* [AS. *lōcian*.] **1.** To have or exercise the visual sense; see. **2.** To direct the eyes for seeing. **3.** To appear or show one's self to see or as if to see; — usually used with *out*. **4.** To direct or pay attention; give heed; take care. **5.** To expect; anticipate (that). **6.** To turn, go, or resort (to); as, he *looks to me for help*. **7.** To seem to a perceiver; appear. **8.** To face; front. — **Syn.** See **SEE**, **SEEM**. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe; examine; — now only in *look over*. **2.** To look for; specif.: **a** To expect. **b** To seek; — now only with *out* or *up*. **3.** To give a look to; as, to *look a man in the eye*. **4.** To influence, bring or express by looking; as, to *look down* opposition; to *look malice*.

— *n.* **1.** Act of looking; glance. **2.** Expression of countenance; hence, personal aspect. **3.** Appearance. — **look'er**, *n.*

**look'er-on'**, *n.*; *pl.* **LOOKERS-ON** (-ēr-z). A spectator.

**Syn.** **Looker-on**, **spectator**, **beholder**, **observer**. **Looker-on** often suggests greater detachment or more casual observation than **spectator**, which often implies presence at a spectacle so as to see it. **Beholder** is chiefly poetical or elevated; **observer** implies close and directed attention.

**look'ing-glass'**, *n.* A mirror.

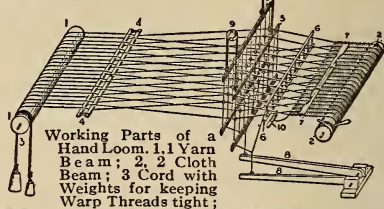
**look'out'** (lōk'out'), *n.* **1.** A watching for an object or event. **2.** The place from which such observation is made. **3.** One engaged in watching. **2.** View; outlook; prospect. *Chiefly Eng.* **3.** Object of care or concern. *Colloq.*

**loon** (lōm), *n.* [See **LOON**, the bird.] **1.** A loon. **2.** An auk, guillemot, or puffin.

**loom**, *v. t.* **1.** To appear above the surface of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, from atmospheric influences; as, the ship *looms large*. **2.** To appear in an exaggerated or an impressively great form. — *n.* A looming appearance, shadow, or reflection.

**åle**, **senâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccoutant**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **sofâ**; **êve**, **êvent** **ënd**, **recënt**, **makêr**; **ice**, **ill**; **ôid**, **ôbey**, **ôrb**, **ôdd**, **ôft**, **ôñnect**; **ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûrn**, **ûp**, **circûs**, **menû**; **foöd**, **foöt**; **out**, **oil**;

**loom**, *n.* [AS. *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** A frame or machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric. **2.** *Naut.* That part of an oar inboard from the rowlock.



**Working Parts of a Hand Loom.** 1. Yarn Beam; 2. Cloth Beam; 3. Cord with Weights for keeping Warp Threads tight; 4. 4 Leash Rods; 5. 5 Heddles, suspended from Pulleys (9, 9), and raised and lowered by Treadles (8, 8) to form the Shed for the Shuttle (10); 6. 6 Reed; 7. 7 Temple.

**loon** (lōm), *n.* Also, *Obs.* or *Dial.* & *Scot.* **loown**. **1.** A worthless person; also, a lout; boor; clown. **2.** A boy; lad. *Chiefly Scot.*

**loon**, *n.* [For older *loom*, of Scand. origin.] Any of several fish-eating diving birds (genus *Gavia*) of northern regions, including the common, or great northern, diver or loon (*G. immer*).

**loon'y**, **lun'y** (lōm'i), *a.* Crazy; daft; foolish.

**Slang.** — *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-iz). A loony person; a lunatic. *Slang.* — *n.* A small opening; a loophole.

**loop** (lōp), *n.* A small opening; a loophole.

**loop**, *n.* **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, rope, etc.; hence, a ring or fold forming a catch, often of metal or wood; as, an eye, staple, etc. **2.** A loop-shaped figure, course, bend, etc. **3.** In various technical senses, as: **a** *Physics*. The portion of a vibrating string, air column, etc., between the nodes; also, an antinode. See **NODE**, *Illustr.* **b** A stitch in crocheting, knitting, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make a loop or loops

Loon (*Gavia immer*).

of or in; fasten with a loop or loops; — often with *up*. **2.** To make a loop or loops on or about; as, to *loop one's* finger with cord. — *v. i.* To make or form a loop, as the measuring worm in crawling; hence, to go or progress in this manner. — **loop'er** (lōp'ēr), *n.*

**loop** (lōp), *n.* [F. *loupe*.] *Iron Works*. A mass of iron in a pasty condition gathered into a ball for the tilt hammer or rolls. — *v. t.* To form a loop.

**loop'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* [Loop opening + *hole*.] **1.** A small opening, as in a wall or parapet, through which weapons may be discharged. **2.** A hole or aperture that gives a passage, or way of escape or evasion; — chiefly used fig. — *v. t.*; — **hole'd** (-hōld'), — **hol'ing** (-hōl'ing). To make loopholes in.

**loop stitch.** *Embroidery.* A chain stitch fastened at the loop end by a short stitch; — called also *picot stitch*.

**loose** (lōs), *a.*; **loos'er** (-ēr); **loos'est**. [Of Scand. origin.]

**1.** Not fastened so as to be fixed, rigid, firm, or tight; as, *loose* teeth, ribbons, etc. **2.** Free, esp. from confinement; not bound or secured; as, a lion *loose*; *loose* coins, pages, parts of a machine; hence: disconnected; detached; random; as, *loose* information; *loose* paragraphs. **3.** Composed of free particles; not cohering; as, *loose* earth. **4.** Not dense, close, or compact, in structure or arrangement; as, *loose* texture. **5.** Wanting in restraint; lax; also, dissolute; lewd; as, a *loose* life. **6.** Wanting in precision or care; not strict, close, or rigid.

— *adv.* Loosely; not so as unduly to bind or constrain.

— *v. t.* **LOOSED** (lōs't); **LOOS'ING** (lōs'ing). **1.** To make loose; unbind, unpack, etc. **2.** To free from restraint; release. **3.** To release from an obligation; disengage; remit. **4.** To discharge, as an arrow, a gun. **5.** To relax; make less rigid, tight, or strict. **6.** To make or render loose; break up the firmness or coherence of. — *v. i.* **1.** To become loose; loosen. **2.** To discharge an arrow, gun, etc.; shoot.

**loose'ly** (lōs'li), *adv.* In a loose manner.

**loos'en** (lōs'en), *v. t.* To set, let, or make loose; as: **a** To release. **b** To relax, as the bowels, discipline, etc. **c** To disconnect. — *v. i.* To become loose.

**loos'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, loosens.

**loose'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being loose.

**loose'strif'** (lōs'strif'), *n.* [*loose*, *v.* + *strife*; as a translation of the *L. name lysimachia*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Lysimachia*, esp. *L. vulgaris*) of primulaeous plants having leafy stems and yellow or white flowers. **2.** Any of a genus (*Lythrum*) of herbs and subshrubs, typifying a family (*Lythraceae*), including the purple loosestrife (*L. salicaria*), which has a long spike of purple flowers.

**loot** (lōt), *n.* [Hind. *lūt*.] Plunder; booty; spoils; esp.,

chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



the spoils taken in war or the gains of official corruption.  
**Syn.** See **BOOTY**. — *v. t. & i.* To sack, as a city; rob, esp. by corruption; also, to carry off as loot. — **loot'er**, *n.*  
**lop** (lɒp), *v. t.*; **LOPPED** (lɒpt); **LOP'PING**. 1. To hew branches or twigs from (a tree, vine, etc.); trim. 2. To cut off or remove, as twigs from a tree. — *v. i.* To perform the act of lopping, or trimming. — *n.* A part or parts of a tree, etc., lopped off; esp., parts not measured for timber.  
**lop**, *v. i.* To hang down; droop; flop loosely or limply. — *v. t.* To let hang down; droop, as the ears.  
**lope** (lɒp), *v. i.*; **LOPED** (lɒpt); **LOP'ING**. To go or move with a lope. — *n.* 1. An easy gait, resembling a canter, characteristic of saddle ponies of the western United States. 2. Hence, an easy bounding gait capable of being sustained for a considerable period; as, the lope of a wolf.  
**lop'-sared'** (lɒp'sɛrd'), *n.* Having ears that droop.  
**lop'pho-branch** (lɒp'fɒ-brʌŋk), *n.* [Gr. *λόφος* crest, tuft + *βράχυν* gill.] *Zool.* Any of an order (*Lophobranchii*) of small teleost fishes, including the sea horses and pipefishes, having the gills in tufts on the branchial arches.  
**lop'per** (lɒp'pɛr), *n.* One who lops.  
**lop'sid'ed** (sɪd'ɛd; 24, 100), *a.* Leaning to one side, as from a defect of structure; hence, unsymmetrical.  
**lo-qua'cious** (lɒ-kwə'shʊs), *a.* [L. *loquax*, -acis, fr. *loqui* to speak.] Given to talking; garrulous; voluble. — **Syn.** See **TALKATIVE**. — **lo-qua'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **cious-ness**, *n.*  
**lo-qua'ci-ty** (lɒ-kwə'si-ti), *n.* Talkativeness; garrulity.  
**lo'quat** (lɒ'kwɒt; k-wɒt), *n.* [Chin. (of Canton) *lo kwai* the medlar.] A Japanese evergreen malaceous tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*), often cultivated, and, also, edible fruit.  
**lord** (lɔrd), *n.* [AS. *hlaford*, for *hlāfweard*, i. e., bread keeper; *hlāf* bread, loaf + *weard* keeper, guard.] 1. One who has power and authority, as from headship or leadership; a master; ruler; one who has authority from property rights; a proprietor. 2. A titled nobleman, whether peer of the realm or not; — applied in the United Kingdom: (1) to a baron; (2) less formally, to any temporal peer from baron to marquis; (3) by courtesy, to the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; (4) to a bishop; (5) as a judicial title, to a Scottish Lord of Session. **b** Specif., in *pl.* [*cap. t.*], usually with *the*, the House of Lords, formerly of England, Scotland, or Ireland, later of Great Britain, now of the United Kingdom (see under **HOUSE**). 3. A title of reference or address prefixed to the names of the persons mentioned in 2a, and forming part of certain official titles; as, *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, etc. It is used as a prefixed title as follows: (1) In less formal use for *Marquis*, *Earl*, and *Viscount*; — with of omitted. (2) Before the title of peerage of a baron; as, *Lord* Tennyson, the Christian name, if mentioned, coming first, thus, Alfred, *Lord* Tennyson. (3) As a courtesy title before the name and surname of the younger sons of dukes and marquises; as, *Lord* James Alton. 4. A husband. *Now Poetic or Humorous*. 5. *Feudalism*. One of whom a fee or estate is held; the proprietor of feudal land. 6. [*cap.*] A The Supreme Being; Jehovah. **b** The Savior; Jesus Christ. 7. *Astrol.* A planet having controlling power or influence.  
**Lord** of *Misrule*, the master of revels, as at Christmas; — in Scotland called the *Abbot of Unreason*. *Obs. or Hist.* — **the Lord's Day**, Sunday. — **the Lord's Supper**, a The supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. **b** The sacrament in commemoration of this; the Eucharist; the Holy Communion.  
— *v. i.* To play the lord; domineer; — esp. in *to lord it over*.  
**lord'ing**, *n.* 1. A lord; — esp. in address; also, in *pl.*, sirs; masters. *Archaic*. 2. A lordling.  
**lord'li-ness** (lɔrd'li-nɛs), *n.* State or disposition of a lord; dignity; often, arrogance or haughtiness.  
**lord'ly** (lɔrd'li), *n.* A little or insignificant lord.  
**lord'ly** (lɔrd'li), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-li-ɛr); **-LI-EST**. Suitable for, pertaining to, or resembling a lord; specif.: **a** Grand; noble. **b** Proud; haughty; insolent. — **Syn.** Imperious, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, arrogant. See **MASTERFUL**. — *adv.* In a lordly manner.  
**lor-dō'sis** (lɔr-dɔ'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *λόρδωσις*, fr. *λόρδος* bent so as to be convex in front.] *Med.* A curvature of the spine forward, usually in the lumbar region.  
**lord'ship** (lɔrd'shɪp), *n.* 1. Rank or position of a lord; hence [*Often cap.*], with *his* or *your*, a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or a duke, who is called *his* or *your Grace*) or a judge (in the United Kingdom). 2. Seigniorship; the jurisdiction of a lord. 3. Dominion; authority.  
**lore** (lɔr; 57), *n.* [L. *lorum* thong.] *Zool.* The space between the eye and bill in birds, and the corresponding region in reptiles and fishes.  
**lore** (lɔr; 57), *n.* [AS. *lār*.] 1. Act of teaching, or what is taught; hence: wisdom; counsel. *Archaic*. 2. Knowledge; erudition, esp. when regarded as traditional, anecdotal, or miscellaneous. — **Syn.** See **LEARNING**.  
**Lo're-lei'** (lɔr'ɛ-lɛi'; lɔr'ɛ-), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a siren, who haunted a rock on the Rhine, and by her beauty and singing lured sailors to destruction on a reef below.

**lor'nette'** (lɔr'nyɛt'), *n.* [F.] 1. An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle. 2. An opera glass.  
**lo-ri'ca** (lɔ-rɪ'kə), *n.*; *L. pl.* **LORICÆ** (-sɛ). [L., fr. *lorum* thong.] 1. *Anc. Armor.* A cuirass, orig. of leather. 2. *Zool.* A hard protective case, as of an armadillo.  
**lor'i-cate** (lɔr'i-kæt), *a.* *Zool.* Having a lorica; of the nature of a lorica. — **lor'i-cat'ed**, *a.* [Small lorica.]  
**lor'i-keet** (lɔr'i-kɛt), *n.* [See **LOREM**.] Any of numerous **lor'ris** (lɔr'ris; 57), *n.* [F., fr. *Lem. lorrias* lazy, the sloth.] Either of two small nocturnal slow-moving lemurs, esp. the slender loris (*Loris gracilis*).  
**lorn** (lɔrn), *a.* [See **FORLORN**.] 1. Lost; ruined. *Archaic*. 2. Forsaken; desolate; forlorn.  
**lor'ry** (lɔr'i; lɔr'i), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-ɹɪz). [Prob. from dial. *lurry* to pull or lug.] 1. A kind of large, low, horse truck or automobile truck. *Brit.* 2. Any of various trucks or other vehicles running on rails.  
**lor'y** (lɔr'i; 57), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-ɹɪz). [Malay *lūrī*, *nūrī*.] Any of numerous parrots (family *Loriinae*), of Australia, etc., often having the tongue brushlike at the tip.  
**los'a-ble** (lɔz'ə-bl), *a.* That can be lost.  
**lose** (lɔz), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **LOST** (lɔst; 62); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **LOS'ING** (lɔz'ɪŋ). [AS. *losian* to become lost, perish, loss destruction.] 1. To bring to destruction; ruin; — chiefly in the passive; as, the crew was *lost*. 2. To suffer the loss of; part with (something of value), esp. accidentally or by separation. 3. To suffer loss through the death, removal, separation, killing, wounding, capture, or desertion, of (a person, troops, etc.). 4. To fail to keep, sustain, or maintain; as, to *lose* one's balance, mind, health, senses, etc. 5. To fail to keep at hand or accessible; as, to *lose* one's coat. 6. To fail to keep in sight or mind; as, he was *lost* in the crowd. 7. To go astray from, as from a road. 8. To waste; squander; as, to *lose* a day. 9. To fail to gain, win, or be successful in, as a prize, contest, suit, etc. 10. To prevent from gaining or keeping; as, his mistake *lost* him his office. 11. To cause or suffer (one's self, a person) to lose his way or bearings; — chiefly reflexive or passive; hence, to suffer loss of (one's, or his, its, etc., identity, self-control, etc.). 12. Of things: to hide or obscure (itself); become hidden or obscured. — *v. i.* To suffer loss. — **los'er** (lɔz'ɛr), *n.*  
**los'el** (lɔz'ɛl; lɔz'ɛl), *n.* [ME. *losel*, *lorel*.] A worthless person. — *a*. Worthless. *Both Archaic or Dial.*  
**loss** (lɔs; 62), *n.* [AS. *los* destruction.] 1. State or fact of being destroyed; ruin; perdition; as, the *loss* of a vessel at sea. 2. Act or fact of suffering deprivation; esp., unintentional parting with something. 3. Act or fact of failing to win or utilize, or the resulting state; as, the *loss* of a race. 4. That which is lost; specif., waste. 5. *Mil.* The losing of soldiers in battle or by surrender; also, chiefly in *pl.*, killed, wounded, or captured soldiers. — **Syn.** Privation, detriment, injury, damage.  
**at a loss**, puzzled; uncertain.  
**lost** (lɔst; 62), *p. a.* [*p. p.* of *LOSE*, *v. t.*] 1. Ruined. 2. Parted with; gone out of one's possession. 3. Having wandered from, or unable to find, the way; also, no longer visible. 4. Absorbed; as, *lost* in thought. 5. Not gained or won; also, wasted. 6. Specif.: a Taken from the possession of; denied; — used with *to*; as, hope was forever *lost* to him. **b** Of persons: hardened; insensible; as, *lost* to shame.  
**lot** (lɔt), *n.* [Heb. *lot*.] *Bib.* Abraham's nephew, who escaped the destruction of Sodom. His wife was turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back. *Gen.* xix. 26.  
**lot** (lɔt), *n.* [AS. *lot*.] 1. An object used as a counter or check in determining a question by chance. 2. Use of lots as a means of deciding anything; as, to choose by *lot*. 3. What comes to or befalls one upon whom a choice by *lot* has fallen; that which is conveyed by a *lot*; hence: a share; allotment. 4. That which comes or happens without human design or forethought; fortune; fate; esp., the part or fate which falls to one by the choice or will of the powers overruling man's destiny, — in Christian conception, by divine Providence. 5. A tax, duty, or customs fee. *Cf.* *scot and lot*, under **SCOT**. *Chiefly Brit.* 6. A distinct portion or plot of land. 7. A separate portion; a number of objects collectively. 8. A considerable quantity or number; a great deal; — often intensively in *pl.*; as, lots of people. *Colloq.* 9. Kind or sort of (person; etc.); as, he is a bad *lot*. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; **LOT'TED**; **LOT'TING**. 1. To form or divide into lots, as land. 2. To allot; apportion. 3. To cast lots for; divide by *lot*. — *v. i.* To cast or draw lots.  
**lot** tree. = **LOTUS TREE**.  
**loth**, **loth'ly**, **loth'some**, etc. Vars. of **LOATH**, etc.  
**Lo-tha'ri-o** (lɔ-thə'rɪ-ɔ; 3), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIOS** (-ɹɪɔz). 1. In Rowe's drama "The Fair Penitent," a gay and unscrupulous rake. 2. A seducer or deceiver of women; a rake.  
**lot'ion** (lɔt'ʃhɪn), *n.* [L. *lotio*, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] 1. Act of washing. *Obs.* 2. A liquid medicinal preparation for bathing the skin of an injured or diseased part.  
**Lo-top'h'a-gi** (lɔ-tɔp'hə-dʒi), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *λωτοφάγοι*; *λωτός* lotus + *φαγείν* to eat.] In the "Odyssey," a people

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation, Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



(visited by Odysseus) who subsisted on the lotus and lived in the dreamy indolence it induced.

**lot/ter-y** (lŏt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LOTTERIES (-ĭz). [Prob. fr. It. *lotteria*.] A scheme for distributing prizes by lot, esp. such a scheme in which lots, or chances, are sold.

**lot/(-ō)**, *n.* [It., prop., a. lot.] A game of chance, played with numbered cards.

**lot/us** (lŏ'tŭs), *n.* Also, **lot/otus**. [L. *lotus*, Gr. *λωτός*.] 1. *Gr. Legend.* The fruit which was eaten by the Lotophagi; also, the tree bearing it, usually identified with one (*Zizyphus lotus*) of the jujube trees. 2. Any of several nymphaceous plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art: a The Indian, or sacred, lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*); also, the water chinquapin. See **NELUMBO**. b Either of two Egyptian water lilies (*Castalia lotus* and *C. corulea*). 3. Any of a genus (*Lotus*) of fabaceous herbs or subshrubs having pinnate leaves and umbellate flowers.

**lot/us-eat'er**, **lot/otus-eat'er**, *n.* One of the Lotophagi; hence, one who gives himself up to dreamy indolence.

**loud** (loud), *a.* [AS. *hlūd*.] 1. Of sound; marked by intensity; not low, soft, or subdued. 2. Giving or making a loud sound; hence, noisy. 3. Striking, as from clamor, emphasis, etc.; outspoken. 4. Offensively vivid or strong; unrestrained; as, loud dress, manners, etc. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Noisy, boisterous, clamorous, turbulent, blustering. — **Adv.** With loudness; loudly. — **loud/ly**, *adv.* — **loud/ness**, *n.*

**loud/en** (-n), *v. i. & t.* To become, or make, louder. *Rare.* **lough** (lŏk), *n.* [Ir. *loch*.] A lake; pool; arm of the sea; — now used only as an Irish equivalent of *loch*.

**louis/d'or** (lŏw'ĭ dŏr'), [F., gold louis.] 1. A French gold coin worth from about \$4 to \$4.79, superseded in 1795. 2. A current gold coin of France, the 20-franc piece (\$3.86).

**Louis's Qua-torze'** (lŏw'ĭ kă-tŏrz'), [F., Louis fourteenth.] Designating, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, decorative art, furniture, etc., prevailing in the reign (1643-1715) of Louis XIV., marked by a completer return to the ancient orders and details with great richness of interior decoration.

**Louis's Quinze'** (kănz'), [F., Louis fifteenth.] Designating, or pertaining to, the French styles prevailing in the reign (1715-74) of Louis XV., marked esp. by its floridity, as in the rococo.

**Louis's Seize'** (sâz'), [F., Louis sixteenth.] Designating, or pertaining to, the French styles prevailing in the reign (1774-93) of Louis XVI., marked esp. by the increasing approach to the antique, while taking on a light and simple construction.

**Louis's Treize'** (trâz'), [F., Louis thirteenth.] Designating, or pertaining to, the French styles prevailing in the reign (1610-43) of Louis XIII. The architecture is of developed Renaissance style, with much of the Gothic picturesqueness. The designs in furniture are square and angular.

**lounge** (lounj), *v. i.*; **LOUNGED** (lounjd); **LOUNG/ING**. 1. To move or act in a lazy or listless way. 2. To spend time lazily, whether lolling or idly sauntering; to stand, sit, or recline, in an indolent manner. — *v. t.* To waste by lounging; fritter; — used with *away*. — *n.* 1. An idle gait or stroll; state of reclining indolently. 2. A place of or for lounging, as a room in a clubhouse. 3. A piece of furniture resembling a sofa. — **lounge'er** (lounj'ĕr), *n.*

**loup/-ga/rou'** (lŏw'gă-rŏw'), *n.*; *pl.* LOUPS-GAROUS (lŏw'gă-rŏw'). [F.] A werewolf.

**lour**, **lour/ing**, **lour'y**. Vars. of **LOWER** (frown), etc.

**louse** (lŏus), *n.*; *pl.* LICE (lĭs). [AS. *lūs*, *pl.* *lĭs*.] 1. Any of certain small, wingless, usually flattened insects, parasitic on warm-blooded animals. 2. Hence, any of various small parasitic insects, arachnids, crustaceans, etc.

**louse/wort'** (lŏus'wŏrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pedicularis*) of scrophulariaceous herbs; wood betony.

**lous'y** (lŏuz'ĭ), *a.*; -**I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); -**I-EST**. 1. Infested with lice. 2. Mean; vulgar; vile; — a term of abuse, and now vulgar. — **lous'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **lous'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

**lout** (lout), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *lutan*.] To bend; bow. *Archaic.*

**lout, n.** A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

**lout/ish**, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. — **Syn.** See **BOORISH**. — **lout/ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lout/ish-ness**, *n.*

**louver** (lŏw'vĕr), *n.* [OF. *louver*.] *Medieval Arch.* 1. A row lantern, or turret, to give ventilation or light. 2. A louver board, or an aperture or frame with louver boards fitted in.

**louver boards** or **boarding**. The sloping overlapping boards set at intervals in openings, to shed rainwater.

**lov'a-ble** (lŏv'ă-b'l'), *a.* Having qualities that excite, or are fitted to excite, love; worthy of love. — **lov'a-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**lov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **lov'a-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Lovable, amiable. Lovable is the more positive term, and applies to that **Louver Boards**, which inspires, or is worthy of, love; **amiable** (often a somewhat negative word) is often applied to that which is felt as pleasing or attractive.

**lov/age** (lŏv'ăj), *n.* [F. *livèche*, fr. L. *levisticum*, *ligustic-*

*cum*, fr. *Ligusticum* of Liguria.] A European apiaceous herb (*Levisticum levisticum*), cultivated in old gardens for use as a domestic remedy.

**love** (luv), *n.* [AS. *lufa*.] 1. A feeling of strong personal attachment; ardent affection. 2. Desire for, and earnest effort to promote, the welfare of another, esp. as seen in God's solicitude for man and in man's due gratitude and reverence to God. 3. Strong liking; fondness. 4. Tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex; also, an instance of love; a love affair. 5. The object of affection. 6. [*cap.*] Cupid, or Eros, as the god of love; sometimes, Venus. 7. *Tennis, etc.* Nothing; no points scored; — used in calling the score. — **Syn.** See **ATTACHMENT**.

**love-in-idleness**, the heartsease, or wild pansy. — 1. **lies-bleeding**, a cultivated amaranth, esp. one (*Amaranthus caudatus*) with crimson flowers and, sometimes, reddish leaves. — *v. t.*; **LOVED** (lŭvd); **LOV'ING** (lŭv'ĭng). 1. To have or manifest love for. 2. To take delight or pleasure in; like. 3. To show love for by caressing; — a childish use. 4. To thrive in; as, the rose loves sunlight. — *v. i.* To be in love. — **Syn.** See **LIKE**, **FOND**.

**love/a-bil/i-ty**, **love/a-ble**, etc. Vars. of **LOVABILITY**, etc.

**love apple**. The tomato.

**love bird**. Any of numerous small parrots that show great affection for their mates.

**love feast**. A meal or banquet in token of brotherly love; specific: a = **AGAPE**. b A religious service in imitation of the agape, as among the Moravians and Methodists.

**love knot**. A knot or bow of ribbon as a token of love.

**love/less**, *a.* Without love; unloved or unloving.

**love/li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lovely manner.

**love/li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being lovely.

**love/lock'** (lŭv'lŏk'), *n.* A prominent lock of hair.

**love/lor'n'** (-lŏrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

**love/ly** (-lĭ), *a.*; -**L-ER** (-lĭ-ĕr); -**L-EST**. 1. Loving; also, lovable. *Obs. or R.* 2. Beautiful; esp., having a delicate beauty. 3. Beautiful in character. 4. Very pleasing. **Syn.** Charming, delightful, delectable, enchanting.

**love potion**. A compounded aphrodisiac draft; a philter.

**lov'er** (lŭv'ĕr), *n.* One who loves; as: a A friend. b One in love with one of the other sex; usually, a male lover; in *pl.*, a pair in love with each other. c A paramour. d One who has a strong liking for something.

**lov'er-ly** (lŭv'ĕr-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like a lover.

**lov'er/sick'** (lŭv'ĕr-sĭk'), *a.* Languishng with love; expressive of languishing love. — **love/sick/ness**, *n.*

**love/some** (-sŭm), *a.* Lovely; lovable; loving. *Archaic.*

**lov'ing** (lŭv'ĭng), *p. a.* Feeling or expressing love. — **Syn.** See **FOND**. — **lov'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **lov'ing-ness**, *n.*

**loving cup**. A large ornamental drinking vessel having two or more handles.

**lov'ing-kind/ness**, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

**low** (lŏ), *v. i.* [AS. *hlŏwan*.] To make the calling sound of cattle; moo. — *v. t.* To utter with a lowing sound. — *n.* The calling sound made by cattle.

**low** (lŏ), *a.* [Of Scand. origin.] 1. Having small elevation; not high or tall. 2. Dead; — now only predicatively. 3. Of a dress: low-necked; décolleté. 4. Below the normal level, surface, base of measurement, or the like; as, *low land*; *low water*. 5. Near the equator. 6. Near the horizon, as the sun. 7. With reference to historic time; comparatively recent; as, a relic of *low* antiquity. 8. Of relatively little importance or of inferior standing; specifically, humble in station. 9. Deficient, inferior, or unusually small in quantity, intensity, value, etc.; as, a *low number*, price, supply, etc. 10. Of sounds, etc., specific: a Not loud. b *Music.* Not high; depressed in pitch (see **PITCH**); grave. c *Phon.* Of vowels, articulated with a (relatively) low position (in relation to the palate) of the active part of the tongue, as *ă* (äm) contrasted with the "high" *ē* (mĕ). 11. Deficient or inferior in strength, energy, animation, or the like; as, *low spirits*. 12. Deficient or inferior in quality; esp., as of diet, plain. 13. Lacking high character; as: a Wanting exaltation in thought or diction. b Mean; base; vulgar. 14. Not advanced in organization, evolution, civilization, etc. — **Syn.** See **HUMBLE**.

**low area**. *Meteor.* = **LOW, n. 2.** — **low-area storm**. *Meteor.* = **CYCLONE, 2.** — **Low Church**. See **HIGH CHURCH**.

— **Low German**. A The group of Teutonic languages including Gothic, Dutch, English, etc. b *Plattdeutsch*. — **Low Latin**. = **LATE LATIN**. — **Low Mass**. Mass said by the priest throughout, without music. — **low relief**. See **RELIEF**. — **low steel**, steel low in carbon; mild steel; ingot iron. — **Low Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter. — **n. 1. Card Playing**. The lowest trump. 2. *Meteor.* An area of low barometric pressure. — **adv.** 1. In or to a low position; not aloft; not on high. 2. *Astron.* Near the equator or horizon. 3. In subjection, poverty, or disgrace. 4. Humbly; meanly. 5. Cheaply. 6. Not loudly; gently.

**low, lowe** (lŏ), *n. & v. i.* [Of Scand. origin.] Flame; blaze; glow; light. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**low/born'** (lŏ'bŏrn'), *a.* Born in a low condition or rank.



ăle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, arm; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, foôt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**low'boy** (lō'boi'), *n.* A chest of drawers, usually not more than four feet high, standing on short legs. *U. S.*  
**low'bred'** (lō'bréd'), *a.* Bred, or like one bred, in a low condition of life; rude; vulgar.  
**low'er** (lou'ér), **lour** (lour), *v. i.* [*ME. lowren, luren.*] **1.** To frown; look sullen. **2.** To be dark and threatening, as clouds. — *Syn.* See **FROWN**. — *n.* A lowering look.  
**low'er** (lō'ér), *a., compar.* of **LOW**. *Specif., Geol.*, designating an earlier period or formation (of the period named). See **UPPER**, *a.* **2.**  
**Lower Cretaceous.** *Geol.* See **COMANCHEAN, CRETACEOUS**. — *L. Siliturian.* *Geol.* = **ORDOVICIAN**. — **1. world.** **2. The earth.** **h** = **NETHER** **WORD**.  
**low'er** (lō'ér), *v. t.* [*From LOWER, compar. of low, a.*] **1.** To let descend by its own weight; let down. **2.** To reduce the height of. **3.** To depress as to direction or object; as, to *lower* one's aim. **4.** To reduce in intensity, strength, value, etc. — *v. i.* To become lower or less; diminish.  
**low'er-case**, *a. Print.* Pert. to, or kept in, the lower case; small (not capital), as letters. Abbr. *l. c.* See **2d CASE**, *n.*, **4.** — *v. t.* To change (capitals or small capitals) to small letters.  
**low'er-ing** (lou'ér-ing), **lour'ing** (lour'ing), *p. a.* Frowning; gloomy. — **low'er-ing-ly**, **lour'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**low'er-most** (lō'ér-most), *a.* Lowest.  
**low'er-y** (lou'ér-y), **lour'y** (lour'y), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.  
**low'ing** (lō'ing), *n.* The calling sound made by cattle.  
**low'land** (lō'land), *n.* Low or level country.  
**low'land-ér** (lō'land-ér), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the lowlands, esp. [*cap.*] of Scotland. Cf. **HIGHLANDER**.  
**low'ly-head** (héd), *n.* Lowly state. *Archaic.*  
**low'ly-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being lowly.  
**low'ly** (lō'ly), *a., -ly-ER* (-ly-ér), *-ly-EST*. **1.** Belonging to a low rank; hence: modest; humble; meek. **2.** Low in position or development; inferior; secondary. — *Syn.* See **HUMBLE**. — *adv.* **1.** In a lowly manner; humbly; meekly; modestly. **2.** In a low position, manner, or degree.  
**lown** (lōn), *Var.* of **LOON**, *a. boor.*  
**low'-necked'** (lō'nékt'), *a.* Décolleté, as a dress.  
**low'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being low.  
**low'-pres'sure**, *a.* Having, employing, or exerting, a low degree of pressure; as, a *low-pressure* steam engine.  
**low'-spir'it-ed** (lō'pí-éd), *a.* Dejected; depressed.  
**lox'o-drom'ic** (lō'zō'm'ík), *a.* [*Gr. loxós oblique + -drome.*] Pertaining to sailing on rhumb lines.  
**loxodromic curve or line**, *Geom.*, a line on the surface of a sphere making equal oblique angles with all meridians; rhumb line. It is the path of a ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in the direction of one and the same point of the compass. [*sailing.*]  
**lox'o-drom'ic** (-íks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) Art or method of oblique sailing.  
**loy'al** (lōi'ál), *a.* [*F., fr. OF., fr. L. legalis, fr. lex, legis, law.*] **1.** Faithful to law or the lawful government or sovereign. **2.** True to one to whom fidelity is due; constant; faithful. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or showing loyalty; as, *loyal* expressions. **4.** Legitimate. *Obs.* — **loy'al-ly**, *adv.*  
**loy'al-ist**, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority, esp. in times of revolt or revolution.  
**loy'al-ty** (-tí), *n.* State or quality of being loyal.  
*Syn.* Fidelity, faithfulness, allegiance, fealty, constancy, homage, devotion. — **Allegiance, loyalty, fealty, homage.** **Allegiance** emphasizes the idea of objective obligation or duty owed; **loyalty** oftener connotes the feeling or sentiment (often strong or even enthusiastic) accompanying a sense of allegiance; as, the *allegiance* of a subject; the *loyalty* of a clansman. **Fealty** implies fidelity in allegiance; **homage** is a dutiful or deferential acknowledgment of superior power, merit, or excellence; as, the chivalrous spirit of *fealty*; to pay *homage* to learning.  
**loz'enge** (lōz'énj; 24), *n.* [*F. losange.*] **1.** A figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; diamond. **2.** A small cake or tablet; originally, one diamond-shaped, flavored, and often medicated. [*Eng. & U. S.*] **Lozenge.**  
**loz'eng-er** (lōz'én-jér), *n.* A lozenge. *Dial.*  
**lub'ber** (lúb'ér), *n.* **1.** A big, clumsy, awkward fellow; esp., a drone; lout. **2. Naut.** An unskilled seaman.  
**lub'ber-ly**, *a. & adv.* Like a lubber.  
**lubber's hole.** *Naut.* A hole in the floor of the "top," next the mast, through which one may go farther aloft without going over the rim by the futtock shrouds.  
**lu'bric** (lúb'rik), **lu'brical** (-brí-kál), *a.* [*F. lubrique, L. lubricus slippery.*] **Lubricus.** *Obs. or R.* [*Fr. lubricates.*]  
**lu'bricant** (lúb'brí-kánt), *a.* Lubricating. — *n.* That which *lu'bricate* (-kát), *v. t.*; — **CAT'ED** (-kát'éd); — **CAT'ING**. [*L. lubricatus, p. p. of lubricare to lubricate.*] **1.** To make smooth or slippery. **2.** To apply a lubricant to.  
**lu'bric-a'tion** (-kát'shún), *n.* Act of lubricating, or state of being lubricated.  
**lu'bric-a'tor** (-kát'tér), *n.* One that lubricates; *specif.*, a device for lubricating.  
**lu'bric'ity** (lúb'brí-tí-tí), *n.*; *pl.* **-ITIES** (-tíz). [*F. lubricité, L. lubricitas, slipperiness.*] **1.** Slipperiness; smoothness; oiliness. **2.** Lasciviousness; lewdness.

**lu'bric-ous** (lúb'brí-kús), *a.* [*L. lubricus.*] **1.** Having a smooth surface; slippery. **2.** Unstable; elusive; tricky.  
**luce** (lús), *n.* [*OF. lus, L. lucius a kind of fish.*] A pike, esp. when full grown.  
**lu'cent-cy** (lús'sén-sí), *n.* Quality of being lucent.  
**lu'cent** (lús'sént), *a.* [*L. lucens, p. pr. of lucere to shine, lux, lucis, light.*] Shining; bright; also, clear; translucent. — *Syn.* See **TRANSPARENT**. — **lu'cent-ly**, *adv.* [*falſa.*]  
**lu-cern', -cerne'** (lú-sérn'), *n.* [*F. luzerne, Pr. luserno.*] **Al-lu'cid** (lú'síd), *a.* [*L. lucidus, fr. lucere to shine, lux, lucis, light.*] **1.** Shining; bright. **2.** Clear; pellucid. **3.** Designating, or characterized by, a sane or normal state of the faculties. **4.** Easily understood; clear. — *Syn.* **Luminous, sane.** See **TRANSPARENT, CLEAR**. — **lu'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **cid-ness**, *n.* **lu-cid'ity** (lú-síd'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being lucid.  
**lu'ci-fer** (lú'sí-fér), *n.* [*L., bringing light, n., the morning star; lux, lucis, light + ferre to bring.*] **1.** The planet Venus, when the morning star; — used fig. in *Isa. xiv. 12* of a king of Babylon. **2.** Satan as identified with the rebel archangel before his fall; — chiefly in *as proud as Lucifer*. **3.** [*l. c.*] A friction match; — also *lucifer* match.  
**lu-cif'er-ous** (lú-sí-fér'ús), *a.* [*See LUCIFER.*] Giving light; illuminating. *Rare.*  
**Lu-ci'na** (lú-sí'ná), *n.* [*L., fr. fem. of adj. lucinus, fr. lux, lucis, light.*] *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of childbirth; an appellation of Juno or, sometimes, Diana.  
**luck** (lúk), *n.* [*LG. or D. luk, for geluk.*] **1.** That which happens to one seemingly by chance; chance; hap; fortune. **2.** Favorable fortune; good luck.  
**luck'less**, *a.* Being without (good) luck; unfortunate.  
**luck'y** (-í), *a.*; **LUCK'Y-ER** (-í-ér); **-EST**. **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate. **2.** Producing good, or resulting in good, by chance or unexpectedly; favorable; happy; as, a *lucky* mistake. — **luck'y-ly**, *adv.* **luck'y-ness**, *n.*  
*Syn.* **Lucky, fortunate, happy.** **Lucky** emphasizes more strongly than *fortunate* the element of chance; **happy** often suggests rather than which is auspicious or felicitous, and is sometimes equivalent to *opportune*; as, a *lucky* hit; a *fortunate* circumstance; to be *fortunate* in one's friendships; a *happy* omen, accident, issue.  
**lu'cra-tive** (lú'krá-tív), *a.* [*L. lucrativus, fr. lucrari to gain, lucrum gain.*] Yielding luck; profitable. — **lu'cra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'cra-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**lu'cre** (lú'kér; lóó'), *n.* [*F. lucre, L. lucrum.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; riches; — now in an ill sense.  
**Lu-cre'tian** (lú-kre'shún), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucretius, the Roman Epicurean philosopher and poet, or the atomic philosophy as developed by him.  
**lu'cu-brate** (lú'kú-brát), *v. i.*; — **BRAT'ED** (-brát'éd); — **BRAT'ING**. [*L. lucubrare to work by lamplight, lux light.*] To work by artificial light; hence, to produce lucubrations.  
**lu'cu-bra'tion** (-brá'shún), *n.* **1.** Act of lucubrating; laborious study. **2.** That which is, or appears as if, produced by study or meditation in retirement; hence, any elaborate literary composition, esp. an overlabored or pedantic work.  
**lu'cu-brat'or** (-brá'tér), *n.* One who lucubrates.  
**lu'cule** (lú'kúl), *n.* [*Dim. fr. L. lux, lucis, light.*] *Astron.* A small light fleck in the surface of the sun. Cf. **FACULA**.  
**lu'cu-lent** (lú'kú-lént), *a.* [*L. luculentus.*] Lucid; clear.  
**lu'di-crous** (lú'dí-krús), *a.* [*L. ludicrus, or ludicer, fr. ludus play, sport, ludere to play.*] Adapted to excite laughter, esp. from incongruity or exaggeration; ridiculous. *Syn.* **Burlesque, comic, droll, ridiculous.** See **LAUGHABLE**. — **lu'di-crous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'di-crous-ness**, *n.*  
**lud-wig'ia** (lúd-wíj'í-á), *n.* [*NL., after C. G. Ludwig, German botanist.*] Any of a genus (*Ludwigia*) of onagraceous herbs, having bright yellow flowers with the four stamens in a row.  
**luff** (lúf), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** The act of sailing a ship closer to the wind. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To forward or weather leech of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind; sail nearer the wind.  
**lu'ffa** (lú'fá), *n.* [*NL., fr. Ar. luffah.*] **1.** Any of a small genus (*Luffa*) of tropical cucurbitaceous plants, the fruit of several species of which is called *dishcloth gourd*. **2.** The fruit of any of these plants. **3.** The fibrous skeleton of the fruit, used as a sponge and in the manufacture of caps and women's hats; — written also *loofah*.  
**lug** (lúg), *n.* A lugsail.  
**lug** (lúg), *n.* **1.** The ear, or its lobe. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** That which projects like an ear, as a handle or support; an ear. **3.** The leather loop or ear on a harness saddle, through which the shaft passes.  
**lug, v. t. & i.**; **LUGGED** (lúgd); **LUG'GING** (lúg'ing). **1.** To pull with force; haul or drag, or carry along, esp. with difficulty. **2.** Hence, to bring in or introduce in a forced or unnatural manner; as, to *lug* a story into conversation.  
**lug, n.** **1.** Act of lugging; that which is lugged. *Colloq.* **2.** In *pl.* Proud or haughty affectation; airs; as a person who puts on *lugs*; also, showy clothing. *Colloq. or Slang.*  
**lug'gage** (lúg'áj), *n.* [*From lug to drag.*] That which is lugged; esp., a traveler's baggage. *Chiefly Brit.*

**k** = **ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



**lug/ger** (lŭg'ĕr), *n.* A vessel carrying a lugsail or lugsails.  
**lug/sail'** (lŭg'sāl'), or **lug**, *n.* A four-sided sail bent to a yard hanging obliquely on the mast and hoisted or lowered with the sail. See **LUGGER**. *Illust.*

**lu-gu'brī-ous** (lŭ-gŭ'brī-ŭs), *a.* [*L. lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn.] Mourful; doleful. — **Syn.** See **DOLEFUL**. — **lu-gu'brī-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu-gu'brī-ous-ness**, *n.*

**lug/worm'** (lŭg'wŭrm'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Arenicola*) of large polychæta annelids with tufted gills on the back. They burrow in the foreshore of sandy beaches.

**Luke** (lŭk), *n.* [*L. Lucas*, fr. Gr. Λουκάς.] *Bib.* a The Evangelist, a physician and companion of St. Paul, — probably a Gentile. *b* The Gospel of Luke.

**luke/warm'** (-wŭrm'), *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; hence, indifferent. — **luke/warm'ly**, *adv.* — **luke/warm'ness**, *n.*  
**lull** (lŭl), *v. t.* To cause to rest by soothing influences; calm. — *v. i.* To become gradually calm. — *n.* 1. A lullaby. *Rare.* 2. A brief cessation of storm or confusion.

**lull/a-by'** (lŭl'ā-bī'), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz). A song to quiet babies or lull them to sleep; a soothing refrain.

**lu'ma-chel** (lŭm'ā-kĕl), **lu'ma-chel'la** (-kĕl'ā), **lu'ma-chelle'** (-shĕl'), *n.* [*It. lumachella*, fr. *lumachella* a little snail, dim. of *lumaca* a snail, fr. *L. limax*, *-acis*.] A grayish brown limestone, containing fossil shells, which reflect a beautiful play of colors; — called also *fire marble*.

**lum-ba-go** (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *lumbus* loin.] *Med.* An affection usually regarded as rheumatic, marked by pain in the lower back or the loins.

**lum'bar** (lŭm'bār), *a.* [*L. lumbus* loin.] *Anat.* Of, pert. to, or near, the loins. — *n.* A lumbar vertebra or nerve.

**lum'ber** (-bĕr), *n.* [*From Lombard*. See **LOMBARD**, 2.] 1. Old or refuse household stuff. 2. Timber, esp. that sawed or split into boards, planks, etc. *Chiefly U. S.* — *v. i.* 1. To move clumsily or as if burdened. 2. To make a rumbling sound; to rumble. 3. To cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market. *U. S. & Canada.* — *v. t.* 1. To heap together in disorder. 2. To fill or encumber with lumber. — **lum'ber-er**, **lum'ber-man** (-mān), *n.* *U. S. & Canada.*

**lu'men** (lŭm'ĕn), *n.*; *pl. L. LUMINA* (-mī-nā), *E. LUMENS* (-mĕnz). [*L.*, light, an opening for light.] An opening or canal, or, *Anat.*, the passageway of a tubular organ.

**lu'mi-nā-ry** (lŭmī-nā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*From F. & L.*, fr. *L. luminare* a light or lamp, fr. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, *lucere* to be light, *lux*, *lucis*, light.] 1. A body that gives light, esp. a heavenly body. 2. An artificial light.

**lu'mi-nesce'** (lŭmī-nĕs'), *v. i.* To exhibit luminescence.

**lu'mi-nes'cence** (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* [*L. luminare* to illumine + *-escence*.] *Physics.* Any emission of light not ascribable directly to incandescence, and therefore occurring at low temperatures. See **PHOSPHORESCENCE**, **FIREFLY**.

**lu'mi-nes'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [*L. luminare* to illumine + *-escent*.] Exhibiting luminescence.

**lu'mi-nif'er-ous** (-nīf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*L. lumen* light + *-ferous*.] Producing, yielding, or transmitting light.

**lu'mi-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being luminous; also, a luminous thing.

**lu'mi-nous** (lŭmī-nŭs), *a.* [*L. luminosus*, fr. *lumen* light.] 1. Shining; brilliant; bright. 2. Enlightened; intelligent; also, clear; intelligible. — **Syn.** See **TRANSPARENT**. — **lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

**lump** (lŭmp), *n.* 1. A piece or mass of indefinite or irregular shape. 2. A protuberance, as a swelling. 3. A whole aggregation, collection, lot; — now chiefly in *the lump*. 4. *Colloq.* a A sluggish or dull person. *b* A heavy-set person. — *v. t.* 1. To make into a lump; also, to make lumps on or in. 2. To unite in one body or sum. 3. To take in the gross; speak of collectively. — *v. i.* 1. To form into a lump; become lumpy. 2. To move or fall heavily; stump; thump.

**lump, v. t.** To get along with as one can, although displeased, as, if he doesn't like it, he can *lump* it. *Colloq.*

**lump'er** (lŭm'pĕr), *n.* 1. One who lumps things together. 2. A laborer employed to load or unload vessels.

**lump/fish'** (lŭmp'fīsh'), *n.* A soft, clumsy, scaleless marine fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*), with tubercles on the skin.

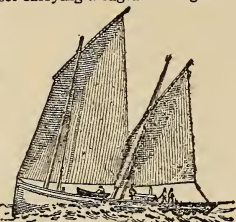
**lump'ish**, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull. — **lump'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lump'ish-ness**, *n.*

**lumpy** (lŭm'pī), *a.*; **LUMP'Y-ER** (-pī-ĕr); *i-EST*. 1. Covered with, or full of, lumps; hence, of water: rough; choppy. 2. Like a lump; specif., of a gem, cut thick.

**lumpy jaw**, *Med. & Veter.*, actinomycosis. *Colloq.*

**Lu'ma** (lŭm'ā), *n.* [*L.*] *Roman Relig.* 1. The moon goddess, represented as driving two horses. 2. A *Alchemy*. Silver. *B Her.* Argent; — so called in the blazonry of princes.

**lū, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā;** ēve, ēvent ēnd, ēuse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



LUGGER.

**lu'nā-ry** (lŭn'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*See LUNATIC*.] 1. Orig., intermittent insanity, which was supposed to be affected by changes of the moon; now, any form of unsoundness of mind, except (usually) idiocy. 2. Wild foolishness; extravagant folly; madness; — often used hyperbolically.

**Luna moth.** A large and beautiful pale green American moth (*Tropæa luna*), having long tails to the hind wings.

**lu'nar** (lŭ'nār), *a.* [*L. lunaris*, fr. *luna* the moon.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the moon; orbed or crescent. 2. Measured by the moon's revolutions; as, a *lunar* day.

3. [*See LUNA*, 2.] Pert. to or containing silver; as, *lunar* caustic, i. e., silver nitrate, AgNO<sub>3</sub>, esp. when used for use as a caustery. — **lunar month**, 1 year. See **MONTH**, **YEAR**.

**lu'nā-ri-an** (lŭ-nā'rī-ān); 3), *n.* 1. A supposed inhabitant of the moon. 2. A student of the moon; formerly, one who ascertained longitude by observing the moon.

**lu'nate** (lŭ'nāt), *a.* [*L. lunatus*, fr. *luna* moon.] **Crescent-shaped** (-nāt-ĕd) cent-shaped. See **LEAF**, *Illust.*

**lu'nā-tic** (-nā-tīk), *a.* [*L. lunaticus*, fr. *luna* moon.] 1. Affected with lunacy; insane. 2. Evincing lunacy; crazy; as, *lunatic* talk. 3. [*Attributive use of the noun.*] Appropriated to, or used by, insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum.

— *n.* An insane person; a madman, lit. or fig.

**lu'nā-tion** (lŭ-nā'tī-ŏn), *n.* The time between successive new moons, averaging 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.7 s.; a lunar, or synodical, month.

**lunch** (lŭnĉ), *n.* [*See LUNCHEON*.] 1. A luncheon, or light repast. *Colloq. & Informal.* 2. Food prepared for a lunch. — *v. t.* To take lunch. — *v. i.* To provide lunch for.

**lunch/eon** (lŭn'ĉĕon), *n.* [*E. dial. luncheon, luncheon, lunshin*, a large lump of food, fr. dial. *lunch* a lump.] Food, or a light repast, taken between meals or as an irregular meal, esp. such a repast between breakfast and dinner.

**lunch'er**, *n.* One who lunches.

**lune** (lŭn), *n.* [*L. luna* moon.] *Geom.* A crescent-shaped figure bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles, on a plane or a sphere.

**lunes** (lŭnz), *n. pl.* [*See LUNATIC*.] Fits of lunacy or frenzy; crazy or unreasonable freaks. *Archaic.*

**lu-nette'** (lŭ-nĕt'), *n.* [*F. dim. of lune* moon.] 1. A crescent-shaped object, as that surface at the upper part of a wall which is partly surrounded by a vault intersected by the wall. This space is often filled by a window or a mural painting. 2. *Fort.* A fieldwork consisting of two faces, forming a salient angle, and two parallel flanks.

**lung** (lŭng), *n.* [*AS. lungen*.] 1. One of the (usually two) compound saclike organs forming the respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates.

*Description of Illustration:* The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels.

*a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe, or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lungs; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h* Superior and Inferior Venæ Cavæ; *k* Arch of Aorta; *i* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* & *o* Left & Right Pulmonary Arteries, Veins, and Bronchi.

2. A somewhat analogous saclike respiratory organ of certain air-breathing invertebrates, as in pulmonate gastropods, and in spiders and scorpions.

**lung'e** (lŭnj), *n.* [*From allonge, F. allonger*, fr. *allonger* to lengthen; & (*L. ad*) + *long* long.] 1. A sudden thrust, as with a sword. 2. Act of plunging forward; a leap. — *v. i.* & *t.*; **LUNGED** (lŭnjd); **LUNG'ING** (lŭn'jĭng). To make, cause to make, or move with, a lunge. — **lung'er** (lŭn'jĕr)

**lunge. Man.** Var. of **LONGE**, *n.* & *v.*

**lung'wort'** (lŭng'wŭrt'), *n.* A European boraginaceous plant (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) with small blue flowers.

**lu'ni-form** (lŭnī-fŏrm), *a.* [*L. luna* moon + *-form*.] Resembling the moon in shape.

**lu'ni-so'lar** (lŭnī-sŏ'lār), *a.* [*L. luna* moon + *E. solar*.] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of sun and moon. [*on the moon*.]

**lu'ni-tid'al** (-tīd'āl), *a.* Pert. to tidal movements dependent

lunital interval, the interval between the transit of the lunar high tide next following.

**lu'nū-lar** (lŭn'ŭ-lār), *a.* Crescent-shaped; lunulate.

**lu'nū-late** (-lāt) *a.* [*L. lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]

**lu'nū-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd) *Bot. & Zool.* Resembling a small crescent; having crescent-shaped markings.

**Lu'per-ca'lia** (lŭp'ĕr-kā'lī-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, fr. *Lupercus* the Lycæan Pan, fr. *lupus* a wolf, because he kept off wolves.] *Rom. Relig.* A ceremony, observed on Feb. 15, in which the

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priests of Faunus (the **Luperci**) made a circuit of the Palatine Hill, striking with goatskin thongs all women encountered, to insure fertility and easy delivery.

**lupine** (lū'pīn), *a.* [L. *lupinus*, fr. *lupus* wolf.] Wolfish. **lupine** (lū'pīn), *n.* [L., *lupinus*, *lupinum*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Lupinus*) of fabaceous herbs, with white, yellow, or blue flowers. 2. In *pl.* The seed of any of these plants, esp. of the European white lupine (*L. albus*), used as food.

**lupulin** (lū'pū-līn), *n.* [NL. *lupulus* the hop, fr. *L. lupulus* the hop.] 1. The fine yellow resinous powder on the strobiles of hops. It is a sedative and digestive tonic. 2. *Chem.* A crystalline bitter principle got from this powder.

**lupus** (lū'pūs), *n.* [L., *a* wolf.] *Med.* A certain tuberculous cutaneous disease. It occurs in several forms.

**lurch** (lūr'ch), *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; hence, a swaying or staggering movement. — *v. i.* To roll or sway suddenly to one side; move with a lurch or lurches.

**lurch**, *n.* [OF. *lourche* name of a game, as adj., deceived, embarrassed.] 1. A conclusion of a game or games with one player far ahead or with one failing to score. 2. An embarrassment; a discomfiture; — now used only in *to leave (one) in the lurch*.

**lurch**, *v. i.* To lurch; prowl; hence : to dodge about; sneak. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To get the start of (a person) in laying hold of or securing something; defraud; rob. *Archaic.* — *n.* Act of lurching. *Archaic.*

**lurch'er** (lūr'chēr), *n.* 1. One who lurches, or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap. 2. One of a mongrel breed of dogs, often used by poachers. *Brit.*

**lurdan**, **lurdane** (lūr'dān), *n.* [OF. *lourdin*, fr. *lourd* heavy, dull.] A lazy, stupid person. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

**lure** (lūr), *n.* [OF. *lotre*, *loerre*.] 1. A bunch of feathers on a long cord, often baited with raw meat; — used by falconers in recalling hawks. 2. An allurements; enticement. 3. A decoy or bait for animals or fish. — *v. t.*; **LURED** (lūrd); **LUR'ING**. To draw to the lure; hence, to allure; entice; attract. — *Syn.* See **ALLURE**. — **lur'er** (lūr'er), *n.*

**lurid** (lūr'id), *a.* [L. *luridus*.] 1. Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; dismal. 2. Appearing like glowing fire seen through, or combined with, cloud or smoke. 3. Harshly or ominously vivid; ghastly; grimly terrible; often, marked by violent passion or crime; as, a *lurid* life; a *lurid* story. 4. Brown tinged with red. — **lur'id-ly**, *adv.* — **lur'id-ness**, *n.*

**lurk** (lūr'k), *v. i.* [ME. *lurken*, *lorken*.] 1. To lie hidden, as in ambush; stay in or about a place furtively. 2. To escape notice or to exist secretly; as, sorrow *lurks* in the heart. 3. To move or go furtively; sneak; — used with *along*, *away*, *about*, etc. — **lurk'er**, *n.* — **lurk'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Syn.* **Lurk**, **skulk**, **slink**, **sneak**. To *lurk* is to lie concealed in a place or to move furtively about it; **skulk** adds the implication of shame, cowardice, or fear; to **slink** is to steal away meanly or obsequiously; **sneak** heightens the implication of meanness or servility; as, a lion *lurking* in a secret place; a thief *skulking* down an alley; to *slink* away like a whipped cur; to *sneak* out of difficulties.

**luscious** (lūsh'ūs), *a.* 1. Grateful to taste or smell, esp. from sweetness; delicious. 2. Deliciously sensuous; often, cloying; honeyed. — **lusc'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **lusc'ious-ness**, *n.*

**lush** (lūsh), *n.* Liquor, esp. intoxicating liquor; drink; also, a drunken person. *Slang.*

— *v. i.* & *t.* To drink liquor, or to give drink to. *Slang.*

**lush**, *a.* 1. Full of juice or succulence; luxuriant, as grass. 2. Characterized by lush growth. — **lush'ness**, *n.*

**Lusitani-an** (lū'sī-tā'nī-ān), *a.* Pertaining to Lusitania (so called in ancient Latin), a region almost coinciding with Portugal. — *n.* One of the people of Lusitania.

**lust** (lūst), *n.* [AS. *lust*.] 1. Pleasure; also, desire. *Obs.* 2. Sensuous, esp. sexual, desire. 3. Longing; eagerness to possess or enjoy; — usually in a bad sense. — *v. i.* To have an eager, esp. inordinate, desire; — often with *after*.

**lust'er**, *n.* One who lusts.

**lust'er**, **lust're** (lūs'tēr), *n.* [F. *lustre*, fr. L. *lustrare* to illuminate.] 1. Fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine or sheen; gloss. 2. Hence : a fabric of wool and cotton with a lustrous surface. **b** *Pottery*. A peculiar surface, metallic luster, sometimes iridescent and always metallic in appearance. **c** *Min.* The appearance of the surface of a mineral as affected by, or dependent upon, its reflecting qualities. 3. Brilliance; splendor; glitter. 4. A luminous object; specif., a chandelier or the like. 5. Radiance of beauty or renown; splendor; distinction.

*Syn.* Sheen, gloss, polish, brightness, brilliancy. — **luster**, *n.* Sheen, gloss. **Luster** denotes the brilliancy (often soft or iridescent) of objects which shine esp. by reflected light; fig., it suggests splendid renown or distinction; **sheen** is chiefly poetical. **Gloss** denotes the superficial luster esp. of a smooth or polished surface; fig., it suggests specious appearance, or (often) newness; as, the *gloss* of satin; a *gloss* of fine words.

— *v. l.*; **LUS'TERED** or **LUS'TRED** (-tērd); **LUS'TER-ING** or **LUS'TRING**. To make or finish with a lustrous gloss, as cotton, silk, or pottery. — *v. i.* To have luster; become lustrous.

**lust'er**, **lust're**, *n.* [L. *lustrum*.] A lustrum (in sense 2).

**lust'ful** (lūs't'fūl), *a.* 1. Full of, or excited by, lust; characterized by lust. 2. Strong; lusty. *Obs.* — *Syn.* Sensual, fleshly, carnal, licentious, lewd, unchaste, impure.

**lust'i-head** (lūs'tī-hēd), **lust'ti-head** (lūs'tī-hēd), *n.* State of being lusty; lustiness. *Archaic.*

**lust'i-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* In a lusty manner.

**lust'i-ness**, *n.* Robustness; vigor.

**lust'ral** (lūs'trāl), *a.* [L. *lustralis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or used for, purification. 2. Of or pert. to a lustrum.

**lust'rate** (-trāt), *v. t.*; **-TRAT-ED** (-trāt-ēd); **-TRAT-ING**. [L. *lustratus*, p. p. of *lustrare* to lustrate, fr. *lustrum* a lustrum.] To make clear or pure by a propitiatory offering; purify. — **lust'ra-tion** (lūs-trā'shūn), *n.*

**lust're**, *Var.* of **LUSTER**.

**lust'ring** (lūs'trīng), *n.* [F. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino*. See **1st LUSTER**.] A kind of glossy silk fabric.

**lust'rous** (-trūs), *a.* Having luster or sheen; shining; hence : radiant; illustrious. — *Syn.* See **TRANSPARENT**. — **lust'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **lust'rous-ness**, *n.*

**lust'rum** (-trūm), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* **-TRUMS** (-trūmz), *L.* **-TRA** (-trā). [L.] 1. *Roman Antiq.* A purification of the people at the quinquennial census. 2. A period of five years; a lustrum.

**lust'y** (lūs'tī), *a.*; **LUST'YER** (-tī-ēr); **-Y-EST**. [FROM **LUST**.] 1. *Obs.* a Merry. **b** Comely; beautiful; also, agreeable. **c** Lustful. 2. Full of life and vigor; vigorous; robust.

**lut'a-nist** (lūt'ā-nīst), *n.* Also **lut'e-nist**. A lute player.

**lute** (lūt), *n.* [L. *lutum* mud, clay.] A cement of tenacious infusible substance, as clay, for sealing joints, vessels, or tubes, or for coating retorts, etc., when exposed to heat. — *v. t.*; **LUT'ED**; **LUT'ING**. To close, or cover, with lute.

**lute**, *n.* [OF. *lūt*.] *Music*. A stringed instrument having a large pear-shaped body and played by plucking. — *v. t.* & *i.* To play on the lute; sound like a lute.

**lu-te-ci-um** (lū-tē'shī-ūm; -sī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Lutetia*, a town in Gaul, now Paris, or F. *Lutèce*.] *Chem.* A metallic element separated from ytterbium in 1907. Symbol, *Lu*; at. wt., 174.0.

**lut'e-nist** (lūt'ē-nīst). *Var.* of **LUTANIST**.

**lut'e-o-lin** (-ō-līn), *n.* [FROM NL. *Reseda luteola*, fr. L. *luteolus* yellowish, *luteus* yellow.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, the coloring principle of dyer's weed (*Reseda luteola*). It is used in dyeing.

**lute/string'** (lūt'strīng'), *n.* A plain, stout, lustrous silk, used for dresses and for ribbon.

**Lut'her-an** (lūt'hēr-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Martin Luther (1483-1546); adhering to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. — *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. The cardinal Lutheran doctrine is that of justification by faith alone.

**Lut'her-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrines taught by Luther or held by the Lutheran Church.

**lut'her-n** (lūt'hēr-n), *n.* A dormer window.

**lut'ing** (lūt'īng), *n.* = **LUTE**, a cement.

**lux** (lüks), *n.* [L., *light*.] *Photom.* A unit of illuminating power, being the degree of illumination received by a surface one meter distant from a source of light of unit intensity. Cf. **CANDLE FOOT**.

**lux'ate** (lūk'sāt), *v. t.*; **-AT-ED** (-sāt-ēd); **-AT-ING**. [L. *luxatus*, p. p. of *luxare* to dislocate.] To put out of joint; dislocate. [being luxated.]

**lux'a-tion** (lūk-sā'shūn), *n.* Act of luxating, or state of [luxate].

**lux'e** (F. lüks), *n.* [F. *luxe*, fr. L. *luxus*.] Elegance; sumptuous quality or make; — usually used with *de* (of); as, articles *de luxe*; edition *de luxe*.

**lux-ur'i-ance** (lüks-ūrī-āns; lūg-zhōō'), *n.* State or quality of being luxuriant; exuberance.

**lux-ur'i-an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.* Luxuriance.

**lux-ur'i-ant** (-ānt), *a.* [L. *luxurians*, p. pr. of *luxuriare*.] 1. Exceedingly fertile, as soil. 2. Exuberant in growth; rank; abundant. 3. Profuse and intricate in design, fertile in invention, or florid in device, as ornamentation. — *Syn.* See **LUXURIOUS**. — **lux-ur'i-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**lux-ur'i-ate** (-āt), *v. i.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt-ēd); **-AT'ING**. [L. *luxuriari*, *-are*, to luxuriate.] 1. To grow exuberantly. 2. To feed or live luxuriously. 3. To indulge with unrestrained delight and freedom; as, to *luxuriate* in description. — **lux-ur'i-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**lux-ur'i-ous** (-rī-ūs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or ministering to, luxury. — **lux-ur'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* **Luxurious**, **luxuriant**, **rank**. *Luxurious* and *luxuriant* now are somewhat sharply distinguished. That is *luxurious* which is given or pertains to luxury; *luxuriant* implies exuberance or profuseness, esp. of growth or display; as, *luxurious* and pleasure-loving; a *luxurious* couch; *luxuriant* foliage; a *luxuriant* imagination. **Rank** adds to *luxuriant* the implication of coarseness or excess; as, *rank* weeds; *rank* unweeded eloquence.

**lux'ury** (lūk'shōō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). [L. *luxuria*, fr. *luxus* excess.] 1. A free indulgence in costly gratifications of the appetites or tastes, as in food, dress, etc.; also, a mode of life characterized by this. 2. Anything which pleases the senses and is also costly, or difficult to obtain.

**k** = **ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



-ly (-lī). 1. [AS. -lic, -lic, orig. same word as lic body.] A suffix forming adjectives, now mostly from nouns, and denoting: a Like in appearance, manner, or nature; characteristic of; or becoming.

Examples: queenly, like or becoming a queen; cowardly, befitting, or characteristic of, a coward.

b With nouns of time, every (so often).

Examples: daily, every day; monthly, every month.

2. A suffix forming adverbs from adjectives, participles, and (rarely) nouns. A majority of English adverbs are formed by the use of the suffix -ly. They may be classified as adverbs of: a Time, meaning: in, at, or during a . . . time or period; specif., every (so often), by the . . . ; once a . . .

Examples: lately, in, at, or during a late time or period; weekly, every week, by the week, etc.; once a week.

b Place, meaning: in, at, through, or the like, a place, part, region, direction, or the like.

Examples: lowly, easterly, inwardly, remotely, thirdly, etc., in or at a low, eastern, etc., place, part, region, direction, or the like; widely, in or through a wide region.

c Manner, meaning: in a . . . manner, way, method, fashion, mode, or the like.

Examples: slowly, badly, wisely, truly, possibly, particularly, in a slow, bad, etc., manner, way, method, fashion.

d Degree, number, or quantity, meaning: in or to a . . . degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity, etc.

Examples: greatly, intolerably, entirely, sufficiently, partly, in or to a great, intolerable, etc., degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity, or the like.

ly'can-thrope (lī'kän-thröp; lī-kän'-), n. [Gr. λυκάνθρωπος λύκος a wolf + άνθρωπος a man.] 1. One affected with lycanthropy. 2. A werewolf. See LYCANTHROPY, 2.

ly-can-thro-py (lī-kän-thrō-pī), n. 1. A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a wolf (or some other animal) and imitates its actions. 2. Folklore. Assumption of the form and traits of a wolf by witchcraft or magic. Cf. BERSERKER, WEREWOLF.

Ly-ca'on (lī-kä'ön), n. [L., fr. Gr. Λυκάων.] Gr. Myth. An Arcadian king who set before Zeus, in disguise, a dish of human flesh to test his divinity. Zeus transformed him into a wolf (in other versions, struck him dead by lightning).

ly'cée (lē'sē), n. [F.] A French lyceum, or secondary school supported by the government, for preparing students for the university.

ly-ce'um (lī-sē'üm), n.; pl. E. -ums (-üz'm), L. -cea (-ä). [L. lyceum, Gr. λυκείον, after a near-by temple of Ἀπόλλων Λύκειος Apollo the wolf slayer.] 1. [cap.] A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of ancient Athens, where Aristotle taught. 2. A house or apartment for instruction by lectures. 3. An association for debate and literary improvement. 4. = LYCÉE.

lych'nis (līk'nīs), n. [L., a kind of red flower, Gr. λυχνίς.] Any of a large genus (Lychnis) of sileneaceous plants, with terminal cymes of showy, mostly red or white flowers. Several species, as the scarlet lychnis (L. chalcedonica) and the rose campion (L. coronaria), are garden favorites.

lyc'i-an (lī'sī-än), a. Of or pertaining to ancient Lycia, a district centering about Mount Taurus in southern Asia Minor. — n. A citizen or one of the people of ancient Lycia; also, their language, supposedly an Indo-European tongue related to Iranian. [Vergil's 9th "Eclogue."]

lyc'i-das (-däs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Λυκίδας.] A shepherd in

lyc'o-me'des (līk'ō-mē'dēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. Λυκομήδης.] Gr. Myth. A king to whose court Thetis sent Achilles disguised as a girl, so that he need not go to the Trojan War.

ly'co-pod (lī'kō-pōd), n. Any lycopodium; hence, any plant of the order (Lycopodiales) including the lycopodiums. Often called club moss, from the strobiles of some species.

ly'co-po'di-um (lī'kō-pō'dī-üm), n. [NL.; Gr. λύκος wolf + ποίς, πόδός, foot.] Any of a large and widely distributed genus (Lycopodium) of erect or creeping evergreen plants, including the ground pine.

lydd'ite (līd'īt), n. [From the proving grounds at Lydd, England.] A kind of high explosive, chiefly picric acid.

lyd'i-an (līd'ī-än), a. 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Lydia, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. 2. In reference to Lydian culture, soft or effeminate; also, voluptuous.

lye (lī), n. [AS. lēah.] 1. A strong caustic alkaline solution, esp. that made by leaching wood ashes containing chiefly potassium carbonate. It is used in making soap, washing, etc. 2. Any solution obtained by lixivation; a lixivium.

ly'ing (lī'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of LIE (either sense).

ly'ing-in', n. Confinement in childbirth.

lymph (līm), n. [L. lymphā water, goddess of water.] 1. Pure water or a spring of it. Poetic. 2. Anat. A nearly colorless coagulable fluid contained in the lymphatics. It consists chiefly of blood plasma and colorless corpuscles. 3. Med. a A fibrinous material exuded from inflamed blood vessels. b A fluid containing products resulting from the growth of specific microorganisms on a culture medium, and supposed to have curative properties.

lym'phan-gi'tis (līm'fän-jī'tīs), n. [NL.; lymph + Gr. ἄγγειον vessel + itis.] Med. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

lym-phat'ic (līm-fät'ik), a. 1. Of, pert. to, containing, or conveying lymph; as, the right lymphatic duct. 2. Designating or having a temperament lacking energy or indisposed to exertion or excitement.

lymphatic gland, Anat. one of the masses of lymphoid tissue (not true glands) from which lymphocytes are derived. — n. Anat. A vessel containing or conveying lymph.

lym'pho-cyte (līm'fō-sīt), n. [See LYMPH; -CYTE.] Anat. One of the small colorless, nucleated, amoeboid cells found in the lymph and derived from the lymphatic glands and other lymphoid tissues.

lymph'oid (līm'foid), a. Anat. A Resembling lymph. b Resembling a lymphatic gland in structure; adenoid.

lymphoid cells, the characteristic cells of lymphoid tissue. — 1. tissue, the characteristic tissue of the lymphatic glands, spleen, tonsils, etc.; — called also adenoid tissue.

lyn-ce'an (līn-sē'än), a. Pert. to a lynx; hence, sharp-sighted.

lynch (līnch), v. t. To inflict punishment upon, esp. death, without the forms of law, as when a mob hangs a suspect.

lynch'er, n. One who lynch.

lynch law. Formerly Lynch's law. [Perh. from a Virginian named Lynch, who took the law into his own hands.] Act or practice of inflicting punishment for crimes or offenses, without due process of law.

lynx (līks), n. [L. lynx, lynx; fr. Gr. λυγξ.] Any of a genus (Lynx) of wild cats having relatively long legs, a short stubby tail, and often, tufted ears. See BOBCAT. The bay lynx (L. rufus) and allied species (as L. baileyi and L. fasciatus) are the bobcats.

lynx-eyed', a. Having acute sight.

ly'on'naise' (lē'bō'nāz'; commonly Anglicized, lī'ō-nāz'), a. [F., fem. of lyonnais of Lyons.] Cookery. Prepared with flaked or sliced fried onions.

ly'ra (lī'rā), n.; gen. LYRÆ (-rē). [L. Lyra, Gr. λύρα. See LYRÆ.] Astron. A northern constellation, taken as representing the lyre of Orpheus or Mercury; the Harp. It contains the white star Vega (a Lyræ), the sixth brightest star in the heavens.

ly'rate (lī'rāt) } a. Lyre-shaped, as a  
ly'rat-ed (-rāt-əd) } leaf, or the tail of certain birds.

lyre (līr), n. [OF. lire, L. lyra, Gr. λύρα.] Music. A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks, esp. in accompanying song and recitation (see LYRIC).

lyre bird. Any of three species of Australian passerine birds (genus Menura), the males of which have long tail feathers, which are lyrate when spread.

lyr'ic (līr'ik), n. 1. A lyric poem; a lyrical composition. 2. A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry.

lyr'ic (līr'ik) } a. [L. lyricus, Gr. λυρικός.]  
lyr'i-cal (-ī-kāl) } 1. Of or pertaining to a lyre or harp. 2. Suited to be sung to the lyre; — used of poetry, generally in stanzas, expressive of the poet's feeling rather than of incident or events. — lyr'i-cal-ly, adv. — lyr'i-cal-ness, n.

lyr'i-cism (līr'ī-sīz'm), n. A lyrical expression or characteristic; also, affectation of high-flown sentiment.

lyr'ism (līr'īz'm), n. 1. Act of playing on a lyre or harp. 2. = LYRICISM.

lyr'ist (līr'ist; līr'-), n. A player on the lyre; hence, a composer or singer of lyric poetry.

-lysis. [Gr. λύσις a loosing, λύνω to loose.] A suffix signifying a loosing, dissolving, solution, dissolution; as, electrolysis, paralysis, etc.

ly'sol (lī'sōl; -sōl), n. [Gr. λύσις a loosing, dissolving + -ol, 2.] Pharm. A brown oily liquid, soluble in water, made by dissolving coal-tar oil of a certain grade in fat, and then saponifying. It is used as a disinfectant.

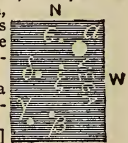
-lyte. Variant of -LITE.

-lytic. [Gr. λυτικός, fr. λυτικός loosing.] A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in -lysis. See -LYSIS.

lyt'ta (līt'tā), n.; L. pl. -tæ (-ē). [L., a worm said to grow under the tongue of dogs, and to cause canine madness, Gr. λύττα, λύσσα, lit., madness.] A wormlike structure in the tongue of many carnivorous mammals, as the dog.



Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)



Lyra.



Lyre.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



## M

**M** (ém). **1.** The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, a voiced (sonant) bilabial consonant. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 52. The letter M came into English from the Greek, through the Latin, being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. Etymologically *m* is related to *n*, as in *lime*, *hiden*; *emmet*, *ant*; also to *o*. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: Twelfth or (cf. K, Q) thirteenth, as in a series or in order or class; sometimes, the numeral twelve (or thirteen); as, Company *M*; quire *m*. **3.** As a *numeral*, *M* stands for 1,000; *m* for 1,000,000.

**M**, or **m** (ém). *n.*; *pl.* *M*'s, *m*'s (émz). **1.** The letter *M*, *m*, or its sound. **2.** *Print.* = *EM*.

**ma** (mä), *n.* Mamma. *Colloq.* or *Childish*.

**ma'am** (mä; mäm; *unaccented* mäm; 'm), *n.* Madam; — a colloquial form now used only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence, but formerly customarily in direct address. Its use among equals is rare. At the English court it is used in addressing the queen or a royal princess.

**Mab, Queen** (mäb). A fairy queen, the midwife that delivers men of their dreams.

**ma-ca'bre** (mä-kä'b'r; *F.* mä'kä'br'), *a.* Also **ma-ca'ber**. [*F.*, for *OF. Macabré, dance Macabré*, the dance of *Macabré*, where *Macabré* is a proper name.] Pertaining to, or suggestive of, the dance of death, an allegorical representation of Death leading a motley crowd to the grave.

**mac-ad'am** (mäk-äd'äm), *n.* [After John L. McAdam, Scottish engineer.] **1.** Macadamized roadway or pavement. **2.** The broken stone used in macadamizing.

**mac-ad'am-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING. To construct or finish (a road) by compacting a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained earth roadbed.

**ma-caque'** (mä-käk'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Fr. macaco*.] Any of a genus (*Macaca*) of short-tailed monkeys of the Old World, chiefly Asia and the East Indies.

**mac'a-ro'ni** (mäk'ä-rö'ni), *n.*; *pl.* -NIS (-niz) or -NIES (-niz). [*It. maccheroni, macaroni*, *pl.*] **1.** A paste, chiefly of wheat flour dried in slender tubes. It is used, when cooked, as an article of food. While the same in composition as macaroni, *spaghetti* is smaller and solid, *vermicelli* solid and smaller still. **2. Hist.** **a** In the 18th century, one of a class of traveled young men affecting foreign ways. **b** A fop.

**mac'a-ron'ic** (-rön'ik), *a.* **1.** Confused; jumbled. **2.** Of or pertaining to a kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with genuine Latin words and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.

**mac'a-room'** (-röön'), *n.* [*F. macaron, It. maccherone*.] A small cake chiefly of white of eggs, sugar, and pounded almonds.

**ma-caw'** (mä-kö'), *n.* [Native name on the Amazon *macawana*.] Any of many very large, long-tailed, brilliant-colored parrots (chiefly genus *Ara*) of South and Central America.

**Mac-beth'** (mäk-béth'), *n.* A king of Scotland (d. 1057), hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of this name. In the play, swayed by prophecies of his great future and by the ambition of Lady Macbeth, he murders Duncan, then king, whom he succeeds. He is finally slain by his rival Macduff.

**Mac-ca-be'an** (mäk'ä-bē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Judas Maccabees or the Maccabees.

**Mac'ca-bees** (mäk'ä-bēz), *n. pl.* **1.** The name (in later times) of the Hasmonæans, a Jewish family that headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus IV., 175-164 B. C. **2.** Two books (1 & 2 *Maccabees*) of the Apocrypha.

**mac'ca-boy** (mäk'ä-boi) *n.* [From *Macouba*, district in *Mac'co-boy* (mäk'ö-boi) the island of Martinique, where it is made.] A kind of snuff. [RONIC.]

**mac'ca-ro'ni, mac'ca-ron'ic.** Vars. of *MACARONI, MACA-*

**Mac-duff'** (mäk-düf'), *n.* A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth." See *MACBETH*.

**mace** (mäz), *n.* [*OF.*] **1.** A heavy club, often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor; hence, any club used as a weapon. **2.** A staff borne by, or carried before, a dignitary as an ensign of authority. **3.** A mace bearer. **4. Billiards.** A rod formerly sometimes used as a cue.

**mace, n.** [*F. macis*.] A kind of fragrant aromatic spice consisting of the dried outer fibrous covering of the nutmeg.

**Mac'e-do'ni-an** (mäz'ë-dö'nī-än), *a. & n.* Of or pert. to Macedonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Macedonia.

**mac'er** (mäz'ër), *n.* [*F. massier*.] A mace bearer; specif., in Scotland, a court officer charged with keeping order, etc.

**mac'er-ate** (mäz'ër-ät), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ät'ëd); -AT'ING. [*L. maceratus*, *p. p.* of *macerare* to soften.] **1.** To make lean; cause to waste away. **2.** To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat.

**mac'er-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.* Act or process of macerating.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

**ma-che'te** (mä-chä'tä), *n.* [*Sp.*] A very large heavy knife, used for cutting cane, as a weapon, etc. *Sp. America*.

**Mach'i-a-vel'i-an** (mäk'ä-vël'i-än; -yän), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Florentine statesman Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527), or, esp., his political doctrine that a ruler may use any means, however unscrupulous, to maintain a strong central government. **2.** Resembling such principles; marked by political cunning. — **Mach'i-a-vel'i-an, n.** — **Mach'i-a-vel'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), -**vel'ism** (-vël'iz'm), *n.* **ma-chic'o-late** (mä-chik'ö-lät), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lä't'ëd); -LAT'ING. [*LL. machicolatus*, *p. p.* of *machicolare, machi-collare*.] To furnish with machicolations, as a turret.

**ma-chic'o-la'tion** (mä-chik'ö-lä'shün; mäch'i-kö-), *n.* *Arch.* An opening between the corbels of a parapet, or in a gallery floor or the roof of a portal, through which missiles can be shot or dropped on an enemy below; also, a gallery or parapet with such openings. See *BATTLEMENT, Illust.*

**mach'i-nate** (mäk'ä-nät), *v. i. & t.*; -NAT'ED; -NAT'ING. [*L. machinatus*, *p. p.* of *machinari* to devise, plot. See *MACHINE*.] To plan; contrive; esp. to scheme to do harm; plot.

**mach'i-na'tion** (-nä'shün), *n.* Act of machinating; also, a hostile scheme; an artful plot. — **Syn.** See *CONSPIRACY*.

**mach'i-na'tor** (-nä'tër), *n.* One who machinates; a plotter.

**ma-chine'** (mä-shën'), *n.* [*Fr. L. machina* machine, device, trick, *Gr. μηχανή, fr. μηχανος* means, expedient.] **1.** A structure; fabric. *Rare.* **2.** A mechanical contrivance; specif. (formerly in frequent use) a vehicle, or conveyance, as a coach or cart or, sometimes, a ship or boat. **3. Hist.** A military engine. **4. a Theater.** An apparatus to produce stage effects; — chiefly in reference to the ancient stage.

**b** Hence, in literature, any contrivance for dramatic presentation; esp., supernatural agency. **5.** Any device consisting of two or more resistant, relatively constrained parts which may serve to transmit and modify force and motion so as to do work; usually, a more or less complex combination of such parts together with their framework, etc. Cf. *PRIME MOVER, SIMPLE MACHINE*. **6.** Any person or organization that acts like a machine (def. 5); as, the social machine. **7.** The body of leaders in a political party or other association, through which its activities are largely controlled.

— *v. t.*; -CHINED' (-shënd'); -CHIN'ING (-shën'ing). To shape or finish by the action of machinery.

**machine gun.** A cannon, usually of small-arm caliber, for rapid, continuous firing, and operated by mechanism.

**ma-chin'er-y** (mä-shën'ër-i), *n.* The agencies in the development of a plot, as of a poem, esp. supernatural agencies. **2.** Machines in general or collectively; also, the working parts of a machine. **3.** The agencies by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained.

**machine tool.** A machine for cutting or shaping wood, metals, etc., by means of a tool; esp., a lathe, planer, drilling machine, etc.

**ma-chin'ist** (-ist), *n.* **1.** A constructor of, or one versed in, machines. **2.** One skilled in the use of machine tools.

**mac'i-lent** (mäz'i-lënt), *a.* [*L. macilentus, fr. macies* leanness, *macere* to be lean.] Lean; thin.

**mac'in-tosh.** Var. of *MACKINTOSH*.

**mack'er-el** (mäk'ër-ël), *n.* [*OF. maquerel, LL. macarellus*.] An important food fish (*Scomber scombrus*) of the North Atlantic; also, any of various related fishes; as, the Spanish mackerel (genus *Scomberomus*).

**mackerel sky.** A sky flecked with small white clouds.

**Mack'i-naw** (mäk'ä-nä), *a.* Pertaining to Mackinac, Michigan, where stores were formerly distributed to the Indians, or to the Strait of Mackinac.

**Mackinaw blanket,** a thick blanket formerly in common use in the western United States. — **M. boat,** a kind of flat-bottomed boat, used esp. on the upper Great Lakes and their tributaries. — **M. coat,** a short, heavy, double-breasted coat of a blanketlike fabric, the design of which is often a striking plaid. — **M. trout,** the namaycush.

— *n.* Short for *MACKINAW BLANKET, BOAT, or COAT*.

**mack'in-tosh** (-in-tösh), *n.* [After Charles Macintosh (1766-1843), the inventor.] **1.** A kind of waterproof outer garment. **2.** The cloth from which mackintoshes are made.

**mack'le** (mäk'li). Var. of *MACULE*.

**mac'le** (mäk'li), *n.* [*L. macula* a spot.] *Min.* a Chiastolite; — so called from the tessellated appearance of a cross section. **b** A twin crystal. **c** A dark spot in a mineral. **mac'ra-mé** (mäk'rä-mä; mä-krä'mä), *n.*, or **macramé lace.** [*Turk. magramah* handkerchief, *fr. Ar. miqramah* embroidered veil.] A coarse, knotted fringe or lace made of cord (**macramé cord**) or silk, used esp. in decorating furniture.

**mac'ro-** (mäk'rö-), *a.* A combining form from Greek *μακρός, long, large, great*; — opposed to *micro-*.

**mac'ro-cosm** (mäk'rö-köz'm), *n.* [*F. macrocosme, fr. Gr.*



μακρός long, great + κόσμος world.] The great world; the universe; — contrasted with *microcosm*, or man. — **mac-ro-cos'mic** (-kòz'mík), *a.*

**mac-ró-dome** (mák'rò-dòm), *n.* *Cryst.* See *DOMÉ*, *n.*, 4. **ma-crog'ta-phy** (má-krog'tá-ff), *n.* Writing of great size, an indication of nervous disorder.

**mac'ron** (má'kròn; mák'ròn), *n.* [Gr. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός long.] *Gram. & Pron.* A short, straight, horizontal mark [ ] placed over vowels to denote long quantity.

☞ In this book the macron indicates the name sounds of vowels: *ā* in *dāme*, *ē* in *ēve*, *ī* in *īce*, *ō* in *ōld*, *ū* in *ūse*.

**mac'ró-scop'ic** (mák'rò-skóp'ík), *a.* Large enough to be observed by the naked eye; — opposed to *microscopic*.

**mac'ró-spore** (mák'rò-spòr; 57), *n.* *Bot.* = MEGASPORE.

**mac-ta'tion** (mák-tá'shún), *n.* [L. *mactatio*, fr. *mactare* to slay, sacrifice.] Act of killing, esp. a sacrificial victim.

**mac'u-la** (mák'ú-lá), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-læ). [L., spot, stain.] A spot, blotch, or stain, as on the skin, on the sun, etc.

**mac'u-late** (-lát), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lát'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. *maculatus*, *p. p.* of *maculare* to spot.] To spot; stain; defile. — (-lát), *a.* Spotted; defiled; impure.

**mac'u-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* 1. A spotting; also, a spot; blemish. 2. Arrangement of markings, as on an animal.

**mac'ule** (mák'ül), *n.* [F. *macule*. See *MACULA*.] 1. A spot or blemish; a macula. 2. *Print.* A blur, or an appearance of a double impression. — *v. t. & i.* To blur; esp., *Print.*, to blur or double an impression from type.

**mad** (mád), *a.*; MAD'DER (-èr); -DEST. [AS. *gemædd*, *p. p.* of *v. fr. gemād* mad.] 1. Disordered in intellect; insane. 2. Due to, or marked by, delusion or want of reason; rashly foolish. 3. Frenzied; furious; specific, enraged; hence, *Colloq.*: angry; vexed. 4. Carried away by desire or passion; infatuated. 5. Extravagant; esp., extravagantly gay; as, *mad spirits*. 6. Rabiid; as, a *mad dog*. — *Syn.* See *INSANE*. — *v. t. & i.*; MAD'DED; MAD'DING. To madden.

**mad'am** (mád'ám), *n.* [See *MADAME*.] A form of polite address to a lady; — for the plural, the French *mesdames* is used in address or as a title.

**ma'dame'** (má'dám'; má-dám'; often *Anglicized*, mád'ám), *n.*; *pl.* MESSAGES (má'dám'). [F., fr. *ma my* (L. *mea*) + *dame* dame.] 1. My lady; — a French title of courtesy for a married woman, often applied in English to any foreign married woman. 2. A French married woman.

**mad'cap'** (mád'káp'), *a.* Inclined to wild or dangerous sports; hence: wild; reckless. — *n.* A madcap person.

**mad'den** (mád'dén), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mad.

**mad'der** (-èr), *n.* [AS. *madere*.] 1. A European herb (*Rubia tinctorum*) with small yellowish flowers; by extension, any plant of the same genus, which is the type of a family (*Rubiaceæ*). 2. The root of this plant, used in dyeing; also, a coloring matter prepared from it.

— *v. t.* To treat or dye with madder.

**mad'ding** (-ing), *p. a.* Mad; raving; wild; raging.

**mad'dish** (mád'dish), *a.* Somewhat mad.

**made** (mád), *pret. & p. p.* of MAKE. Hence: *p. a.* Artificially produced, as by mixture, filling in, piecing together, etc.

**Ma-de'ra** (má-dè'rá; má-dá'rá), *n.* Wine made on the island of Madeira.

|| **ma'de-moi'selle'** (mád'mwá'zél'; mád'è-mó-zél'; *colloq.* má'm'zél'), *p. pl.* MESDAMOISELLES (má'd'è-mwá'zél'). [F., fr. *ma my* + *demoiselle* a young lady.] A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an unmarried woman, corresponding to the English *Miss*. *Abbr.*, *Mlle*.

**mad'house'** (mád'hous'), *n.* An asylum for the insane.

**mad'ly** (mád'ly), *adv.* In a mad or foolish manner.

**mad'man** (mád'mán), *n.* A lunatic.

**mad'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being mad.

**Ma-don'na** (má-dón'tá), *n.* [It. *madonna* my lady.] 1. [L. *c.*] My lady; — a term of address in Italian. 2. a The Virgin Mary; — an Italian designation. b A picture or statue of the Virgin Mary.

**mad're-po-ra'ri-an** (mád'rè-pò-rá'rí-án), *a.* [See *MADREPORE*.] *Zool.* Belonging to an extensive division (*Madreporaria*) of actinozoans, including most species that produce stony corals. — *n.* A madreporarian actinozoan.

**mad're-pore** (mád'rè-pòr; 57), *n.* [F. *madrépore*, fr. It. *madrepora*.] Any of a genus (*Acropora*) of stony, often branching corals, abundant in tropical seas.

— **mad're-por'ic** (-pòr'ík), *a.*

**mad'ri-gal** (-rí-gál), *n.* [It. *madrigale*.] 1. A lyric, usually amorous and adapted to musical setting. 2. *Mus.* An unaccompanied setting of such a poem in (usually) five or six parts. b Any part song or glee.

**ma-dro'fia** (má-drò'nyá), *n.* [Sp. *madroño*.] A small evergreen Ericaceous tree or shrub (*Arbutus*) A Madrepore of Florida. *menziesii* of California. It bears End of a Branch.

edible red berries which are often called *madroña apples*.

**åle**, senåte, càre, åm, åccount, årm, åsk, sofå; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; fæ, il; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnèct; ùse, ùnite, ùm, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;

**ma-du'ro** (má-dòò'rò), *a.* [Sp., mature.] Dark-colored and strong; — said of cigars. *Can't.*

**Mæ-ce'nas** (mè-sè'nás), *n.* [L., the name of the patron of Horace and Vergil.] A patron, esp. of literature or art.

**Mael'strom** (mål'stròm), *n.* A celebrated whirlpool of the northwest coast of Norway; hence, fig. [L. c.], any destructive or wide-reaching noxious influence.

**mæ'nad** (mè'nád), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NADS (-nádz), L. -NADES (mèn'á-déz). [L. *Maenas*, -adis, Gr. *μαίνας*, -ados, fr. *μαίνεσθαι* to rave.] 1. A nymph attendant on Dionysus; a bacchante. 2. A frenzied woman. — & **mæ'nad'ic** (-nád'ík), *a.*

|| **ma'ès-to'so** (má-ès-tò'sò), *a. & adv.* [It., a.] *Mus.* Majestic or majestically.

|| **ma-es'tro** (má-ès'trò), *n.*; *pl.* -TRI (-trè). [It., fr. L. *magister*. See *MASTER*.] A master, esp. in music; a composer, conductor, or teacher of eminence.

**maf'fi-a** (máf'fí-a), **ma'fi-a** (máf'fí-a), *n.* [It. *mafia*.] 1. In Sicily, the popular sentiment of hostility to the law, or those imbued with this sentiment. 2. Hence, a supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, as revealed by similar hostility to law and by acts of violence, as murder and blackmail.

**mag'a-zine** (mág'á-zén'), *n.* [F. *magasin*, fr. It. or Sp., fr. Ar. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, storehouse, granary, cellar.] 1. A storehouse or warehouse; esp., a repository for military stores. 2. a The powder room in a fort or ship. b A country or district especially rich in natural products. c A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, camera, etc. d A chamber in a gun for holding cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece. 3. The contents of a magazine, as a stock or store of provisions or goods. 4. A pamphlet published periodically and containing miscellaneous articles, stories, poems, etc. 5. A store, or shop, where goods are for sale.

— *v. t.* To store in or as in a magazine; store up for use.

**magazine gun or rifle**. A rapid-fire small arm, as a rifle, fitted with a magazine. See *MAGAZINE*, *n.* 2 d.

**mag'a-zin'ist** (mág'á-zén'íst), *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. — **mag'a-zin'ism** (-íz'm), *n.*

**Mag'da-lè-nè** (mág'dá-lèn), **Mag'da-lè-nè** (-lèn), *n.* [L. *Magdalene*, fr. Gr. *Μαγδαληνή*.] 1. Mary Magdalene, by tradition the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ (*Luke* vii. 37); — used with the. 2. [L. c.] A reformed prostitute.

**mage** (mā), *n.* A magician. *Poetic.*

**Mag'el-lan'ic** (máj'è-lán'ík; mág'-: *Magellan* is commonly pron'd má-jél'án in U. S., má-gèl'án in Eng.), *a.* Of or pert. to, or named from, Magellan, the navigator.

**Magellanic cloud**. *Astron.* A either of two conspicuous nebulous appearances near the south pole. b See *COALSACK*.

**ma-gen'ta** (má-jén'tá), *n.* An aniline dye yielding a brilliant dark red; also, the color yielded by it; — alluding to a battle fought (1859) at Magenta, Italy.

**mag'got** (mág'gòt), *n.* 1. A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as the house fly; esp., a form living in decaying matter, flesh, etc. 2. A fantastic notion or caprice.

**mag'got-y** (-y), *a.* Having maggots.

**Ma'gi** (má'jí), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MAGUS (má'gús). [L., *pl.* of *Magus*, Gr. *Μάγος*, of Per. origin.] A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, in later times supposed to be sorcerers.

[to the Magi.] **Ma'gi-an** (má'jí-án), *n.* One of the Magi. — *a.* Of or pert. to.

**mag'ic** (máj'ík), *n.* [OF. *magique*, fr. L. *magicus*, fr. Gr. *μαγική*, fr. *μαγικός*. See *MAGIC*, *a.*] 1. The art which pretends to produce effects by the aid of supernatural beings or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. 2. The power brought into play by magic; any seemingly occult power. — *Syn.* Sorcery, necromancy, conjuration, enchantment.

**mag'ic** (máj'ík), **mag'ic-al** (-l-kál), *a.* [F. *magique*, L. *magicus*, fr. Gr. *μαγικός*, fr. *μάγος*. See *MAGI*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or used in, magic. 2. Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; hence: enchanting. 3. Seemingly requiring more than human power; imposing or startling in performance; seemingly supernatural; as, a *magic lantern*. — **mag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**magic lantern**, an optical instrument for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room or the like, greatly magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens. See *STEREOPTICON*, *CINEMATOGRAPH*.

**ma-gi'cian** (má-jish'án), *n.* [F. *magicien*.] 1. One skilled in magic; a necromancer; sorcerer; conjurer.

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chair; go; sing. iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

One Form of Magic Lantern. 1 Box containing Lamp (2); 3 Chimney; 4 Condensing Lenses; 5 Slide Holder; 6 Magnifying Achromatic Lenses, adjusted by Screw (7); 8 Right-angled Prism for turning image upright.

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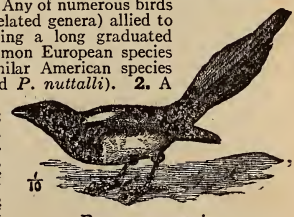


3



**ma-gilp'** (má-gŭlp'), **ma-gilph'** (-gŭlf'). Vars. of MEGILP.  
**mag-is-te'ri-al** (máj'is-tĕr'i-ál), *a.* [L. *magisterius* magisterial.] 1. Of or pert. to a master; authoritative; hence; overbearing; imperious. 2. Of or pert. to a magistrate, his office, or his duties. — **mag-is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**mag-is-ter-y** (máj'is-tĕr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-iz). [L. *magisterium* the office of a chief, president, director, tutor. See MAGISTRATE.] 1. *Alchemy.* A principle of nature having transmuting or curative powers. 2. *Old Chem.* A precipitate, esp. from a metallic solution.  
**mag-is-tra-cy** (trá-sŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). 1. State, office, or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively. 2. District or jurisdiction of a magistrate.  
**mag-is-tral** (trál), *a.* [L. *magistralis*.] 1. Of or pert. to a master; hence: magisterial; dogmatic. 2. *Pharm.* Formulated for a particular case; — opposed to *official*. 3. *Fort.* Guiding; principal; as, a *magistral* line.  
**mag-is-trate** (trát), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, *fr. magister* master.] A person having power as a public civil officer; as: a The official first in rank in a government. b An official of a class having summary, often criminal, jurisdiction.  
**mag-is-tra-ture** (trá-tŭr), *n.* Magistracy.  
**mag'ma** (mág'má), *n.* [L., *fr. Gr. μάγμα, fr. μᾶσσειν* to squeeze, knead.] 1. Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin paste. 2. *Petrog.* Molten material in the earth from which any igneous rock or lava is formed.  
**mag-mat'ic** (mág-mát'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to magma.  
**Mag'na Char'ta** (mág'ná kár'tá), **Mag'na Car'ta**. [LL.] 1. The Great Charter, so called, which the English barons forced King John to sign June 15, 1215, at Runnymede. 2. A constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.  
**mag-na-nim'i-ty** (nĭm'í-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. Quality of being magnanimous. 2. A magnanimous deed.  
**mag-nan'i-mous** (mág-nán'í-mŭs), *a.* [L. *magnanimus*; *magnus* great + *animus* mind.] 1. Great of mind; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous. 2. Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; noble. — **mag-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **mag-nan'i-mous-ness**, *n.*  
**mag'nate** (mág'nát), *n.* [L. (pl.) *magnates*, *magnati*, *fr. magnus* great.] 1. A person of rank, influence, or distinction. 2. A person prominent in the management of a large industry or enterprise; as, an oil *magnate*. U. S.  
**mag-ne'si-a** (mág-nĕ-zhĭ-á, -zhá -shĭ-á, -shá), *n.* [From *Magnesia*, in Greece.] 1. *Chem.* Magnesium oxide, an earthy white substance, slightly alkaline, used as a laxative. 2. *Magnesia alba*, a white, hydrous carbonate of magnesium, similarly used. — **mag-ne'si-an** (-nĕ-zhĭán; -shĭán), *a.*  
**mag-ne'sic** (-sĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing magnesia.  
**mag-ne-site** (mág-nĕ-sĭt), *n.* *Min.* Native magnesium carbonate, MgCO<sub>3</sub>, chiefly in compact or granular masses.  
**mag-ne'si-um** (-nĕ-zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See MAGNESIA.] *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, and light (sp. gr., 1.74). Symbol, *Mg*; at. wt., 24.32. It burns, forming (the oxide) magnesia, with a dazzling, strongly actinic light (*magnesium light*), used in signaling, pyrotechny, and photography.  
**mag-net** (mág'nĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *magnete*, L. *magnes, -etis*, Gr. *μαγνήτις λίθος* a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., *Magnesian stone*.] 1. Loadstone. 2. Any body having the polarity and the property, characteristic of loadstone, of strongly attracting iron and some other substances; specif., a mass of iron or steel having such properties artificially imparted.  
**mag-net'ic** (mág-nĕt'ík), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet. 2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic* meridian. 3. Capable of being magnetized, as a metal. 4. Endowed with great personal attractiveness. 5. Inducing, susceptible to, or induced by, hypnotism (or animal magnetism, so called). — **mag-net'ic-cal** (-ĭ-kál), *a.* — **mag-net'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**magnetic equator.** See ACILINIC. — **m. flux**, the total number of lines of force within any tube of force, or the product of the magneto-motive force by the permeance of the circuit. — **m. needle**, a slender bar of magnetized steel which, when free to swing, as in a compass, indicates the direction of the earth's magnetism, and so approximately the north and south line. — **m. pyrites**, *pyrrhotite*. — **m. reluctance or resistance**, *Physics*, the resistance offered to the passage of magnetic flux; — analogous to electric resistance. — **m. storm**, any marked disturbance of the earth's magnetic conditions. A connection between sun spots and magnetic disturbances is well established.  
**mag-net-ism** (mág'nĕt-iz'm), *n.* 1. Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; manifestation of that force in nature which is seen in a magnet. 2. The science of magnetic phenomena. 3. Power to attract; power to excite the feelings and gain the affections. 4. Hypnotism.  
**mag-net-ite** (-ĭt), *n.* An iron oxide and important ore, of metallic luster, strongly attracted by a magnet. It sometimes possesses polarity, and is then called *loadstone*.

**mag-net-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). 1. To communicate magnetic properties to; convert into a magnet. 2. To attract by magnetism. 3. To hypnotize. — **mag-net-i-za'tion** (-iz-á'shŭn; -ĭ-zá'-), **mag-net-iz'er**, *n.*  
**mag-net-o-** (mág-nĕt-ŏ; mág-nĕt'ŏ), *a.* A prefix meaning *pertaining to, produced by, or connected with, magnetism*.  
**mag-ne'to** (mág-nĕt'ŏ; mág-nĕt'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS. A magneto-electric machine; esp., a magneto-dynamo used to generate the current for the electric ignition in some internal-combustion engines, being operated by the engine itself.  
**mag-net-o-dy'na-mo** (mág-nĕt-ŏ-dĭ'ná-mŏ; mág-nĕt'ŏ-), *n.* A dynamo with permanent field magnets.  
**mag-net-o-e-lect'ric** *a.* *Physics*. Pert. to, or characterized by magnets, as in a machine using permanent magnets.  
**mag-net-o-e-lect'ric-ity**, *n.* Electricity developed by means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same.  
**mag-net-o-gen'er-a'tor**, *n.* *Elec.* A generator with permanent magnets; a magneto.  
**mag-net-om'e-ter** (mág-nĕt-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* *Physics*. An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces.  
**mag-net-o-mo'tive** (mág-nĕt-ŏ; mág-nĕt'ŏ-mŏ'tĭv), *a.* *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a force producing magnetic flux, analogous to electromotive force.  
**mag-ne'to-scope** (mág-nĕt'ŏ-skŏp; mág-nĕt'ŏ-), *n.* *Physics*. An instrument for detecting magnetic force.  
**mag-nif'ic** (mág-nĭf'ík), *a.* [L. *magnificus*.] 1. Magnificent. 2. Intended to impress; grandiloquent; eulogistic.  
**Mag-nif'i-cat** (-ĭ-kát), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] 1. The song of the Virgin Mary. *Luke* 1. 46-55. 2. [l. c.] A psalm.  
**mag-ni-fi-ca'tion** (mág-nĭ-fĭ-ká'shŭn), *n.* A magnifying; state of being magnified.  
**mag-nif'i-cence** (mág-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [F., *fr. L. magnificentia*, *fr. magnificus* magnificent; *magnus* great + *facere* to make.] Quality, state, or fact of being magnificent.  
**mag-nif'i-cent** (-sĕnt), *a.* 1. Great in deed or in place; — now only as an epithet of former famous rulers; as, Sultan Solymán the *Magnificent*. 2. a Characterized by stentuous grandeur or sumptuous adornment; also, characterized by grandeur or majestic beauty. b As applied to ideas, language, etc.; exalted; noble. — **Syn.** Glorious, majestic, sublime. See GRAND. — **mag-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*  
**mag-nif'i-co** (-kŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -COES (-kŏz). [It.] 1. An appellation denoting: a A grandee of Venice. b A rector of a German university. 2. Any magnate.  
**mag-ni-fi'er** (mág-nĭ-fĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, magnifies; specif., a lens or combination of lenses.  
**mag-ni-fi-y** (mág-nĭ-fĭ), *v. t.*; -NI-FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING. [F. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare*. See MAGNIFICENCE.] 1. To extol. *Archaic*. 2. To increase the importance or estimation of. 3. To amplify; enlarge, actually or in apparent dimensions, as by a microscope. 4. To exaggerate. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects.  
**mag-nil'o-quent** (mág-nĭl'ŏ-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *loquens, -entis*, *pr. of loqui* to speak.] Speaking pompously; bombastic; grandiloquent. — **Syn.** See TURGID. — **mag-nil'o-quence** (-kwĕns), *n.* — **quent-ly**, *adv.*  
**mag-ni-tude** (mág-nĭ-tŭd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, *fr. magnus* great.] 1. Greatness, as in size, character, position, fame, importance, etc. 2. Size; spatial quality. 3. Quantity; capability of being greater or less. 4. *Math.* Anything that may be greater or less than something else (of the same class), as a length, area, volume, weight, angle, velocity, tension, etc. Cf. QUANTITY, 6. 5. *Astron.* A degree of brightness, as of a fixed star. Cf. STAR, *n.*, 1.  
**mag-no'li-a** (mág-nŏ'lĭ-á), *n.* [NL., after Pierre *Magnol*, French botanist.] Any of a genus (*Magnolia*) of trees having aromatic bark and large, often fragrant, white, pink, or purple flowers, and typifying a family (*Magnoliaceae*); also, a flower of this genus.  
**mag-no-li-a'ceous** (-á'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Magnoliaceae*) of shrubs and trees having mostly large and showy flowers, with indefinite petals and stamens.  
**mag-num** (mág'nŭm), *n.* [Naut. sing. of L. *magnus* great.] A two-quat bottle for wine or spirits.  
**mag'pie** (mág'pĭ), *n.* [*Mag*, *Maggot*, equiv. to *Margaret* + *pie* magpie.] 1. Any of numerous birds (genus *Pica* and related genera) allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail; esp., the common European species (*P. pica*) and similar American species (*P. hudsonica* and *P. nuttalli*). 2. A chatterer.  
**mag'uey** (mág'wá; Sp. má-gá'ĕ), *n.* [Sp., from a misreading of *alloguey*, a Sp. form of *aloe*.] In general, any species of agave, esp. one



European magpie.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); BON; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



yielding useful fiber; specif., the common century plant.  
**Ma'gus** (mā'gūs), *n.*, *sing.* of **MAGI**.  
**Mag'yar** (mā'g'yor), *n.* [Hung.] One of the dominant people of Hungary; also, their language, a Finno-Ugric tongue.  
**Ma-ha-bha'ra-ta** (mā-hā-bā'rā-tā), *n.* Also **ra-tam** (-tām). [Skr. *Mahābhārata*.] One of the two great epics of the Hindus, the other being the "Ramayana." Its theme is the struggle of two families over a kingdom in northern India.  
**ma-ha-ra'ja** (mā-hā-rā'jā), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja*, lit., **ma-ha-ra'jah**] great king. A title of certain Hindu princes, esp. of the principal ruling chiefs.  
**ma-hat'** (mā-hūt'), *n.* [Skr., lit., great.] *Theos.* The principle of universal intelligence or consciousness.  
**ma-hat'ma** (mā-hāt'mā), *n.* [Skr. *mahātman*, lit., great-souled, wise.] *Theos.* One of a class of sages, or "adepts," reputed to have knowledge and powers of a higher order than those of ordinary men. — **ma-hat'ma-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**Mah'di** (mā'dē), *n.* [Ar. *mahdī* leader.] Among Mohammedans, the last spiritual leader of the faithful. Many claimants have appeared, but the orthodox believe that he is yet to come. — **Mah'dism** (-diz'm), *n.* — **Mah'dist**, *n.*  
**mah'stick'** (mā'stik', mō'l'). Var. of **MAULSTICK**.  
**ma-hog'a-ny** (mā-hōg'-ā-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [From native name in the Antilles.] 1. A tropical American meliaceous tree (*Swietenia mahagoni*). 2. The valuable hard, dark wood of this tree. 3. Any of numerous other trees, or their somewhat similar wood.  
**Ma-hom'et-an** (mā-hōm'-ēt-ān), **Ma-hom'ed-an** (-ēd-ān). Vars. of **MOHAMMEDAN**.  
**Ma-hound'** (mā-hound'; hōond'), *n.* [OF. *Mahon*, *Mahon*.] Mohammed; — so called esp. in the Middle Ages.  
**ma-hout'** (mā-hout'), *n.* [Hind. *mahawat*.] The keeper and driver of an elephant. *East Indies*.  
**Mah-rat'i**, **Mah-rat'ū** (mā-rāt'ī). Vars. of **MARATHI**.  
**Mah-rat'ta**. Var. of **MARATHA**.  
**Ma'ia** (mā'ya; mī'ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Maia*.] See **PLEIADES**.  
**maid** (mād), *n.* [For *maiden*.] 1. An unmarried girl or woman; usually, a young unmarried woman; a maiden; esp., a virgin. 2. A female servant. — **maid of honor** or **honour**. A An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, who attends a queen or a princess. b The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony; — so called when unmarried; if married, she is called *matron of honor*.  
**maid-dan'** (mī-dān'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *maidān*, fr. Ar. *maidān*.] In Asia, an open space, as for military exercises, or for a market place; an open grassy tract; an esplanade.  
**maid'en** (mād'n), *n.* [AS. *mægdēn*, dim. of AS. *mægð*.] 1. A maid. 2. An instrument resembling the gullinote, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. 3. *Sports*. a In horse racing, a horse which has never won a race or taken a stake other than a match or a private sweepstakes. b *Cricket*. = **MAIDEN OVER**.  
— a. 1. Of or pert. to a maiden or maidens. 2. Virgin or virginal. 3. Innocent; pure. 4. Fresh; untried; unused. 5. First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech.  
**maiden over**, *Cricket*, an over in which no runs are scored.  
**maid'en-hair** (-hā'r), *n.*, or **maiden-hair fern**. Any fern of the genus *Adiantum*; — so called from the slender stipes and delicate fronds. See **ADIANTUM**, *Illust.*  
**maid'en-head** (-hēd), *n.* Maidenhood.  
**maid'en-hood** (-hōod), *n.* State of being a maid; virginity.  
**maid'en-ly**, *a.* Of or pert. to a maiden or maidenhood; gentle. — **maid'en-ly**, *adv.* — **maid'en-li-ness**, *n.*  
**maid'hood**, *n.* [See **MAID**; **HOOD**.] Maidenhood. *Rare*.  
**Maid Marian**, or **Maid'mar't-an** (mā'dmār't-ān), *n.* In the Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart, who followed him into banishment as a page and lived as a virgin hutchess until the marriage ceremony could be performed.  
**maid'serv'ant** (mā'dsūr'vānt), *n.* A female servant.  
**ma-ieu'tic** (mā-īu'tik), *a.* [Gr. *μαειωτικός*, fr. *μαία* mid-**ma-ieu'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *wife*.] Designating, or pertaining to, the Socratic method (see under **SOCRATIC**).  
**ma-ieu'tics** (-tīks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) The Socratic method.  
**ma'gre** (mā'grē; mā'gr'), *a.* [Fr. See **MEAGER**.] Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh.  
**mail** (māl), *n.* [Fr. *maille* ring of mail, fr. L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net.] 1. a A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings for defensive armor. b *Erroneously*, armor; any defensive covering. 2. The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise. — *v. t.* To arm with mail.  
**mail**, *n.* [OF. *male*, OHG. *malaha*, *malha*, wallet.] 1. A bag; a traveling bag. *Obs.* or *Scot.* 2. a The bag or bags, with the letters, papers, etc., conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. b The system of appliances used in the postal service. 3. That which comes in the mail; letters. *Chiefly U. S.* 4. That which conveys mail, as a vehicle or person. — *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post office for transmission; to post. *Chiefly U. S.*  
**mail** (māl), *n.* Also **maill**. [ME. *male* tax, tribute, price; of Scand. origin.] Payment; rent; tax. *Hist.* or *Scot.*  
**mail'a-ble** (māl'ā-b'l), *a.* Lawful to mail, or post. *U. S.*

**mailed** (māld), *a.* Protected by, or armed with, mail.  
**mail'er** (māl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who mails. 2. A mail boat.  
**main** (mām), *v. t.* [OF. *maintaignier*.] 1. To deprive of the use of a member, so as to incapacitate a person in fighting. 2. To mutilate; to cripple or disable. — *n.* Deprivation of the use of a bodily member; serious physical injury; — now rare exc. in the spelling *mayhem*. — *a.* Maimed. — **main'er**, *n.*  
**main** (mān), *n.* 1. In the game of hazard, a number which the caster calls before throwing; hence, a match at dice, a stake, etc. 2. A match at cockfighting.  
**main**, *n.* [AS. *māgen* strength, power, force.] 1. Strength; force; power; — now chiefly in *with might and main*. 2. A broad stretch or expanse; specif.: a Mainland. b Main or high sea. 3. Chief part; essential point. 4. A principal line or conduit; as: a A principal duct or pipe, esp. a conduit leading to or from a reservoir; as, a gas *main*. b A trunk line of a railroad.  
— a. 1. Powerful; mighty. 2. Designating a great stretch of land or sea or of a chief. 3. Important; essential to results, etc. *Obs.* 4. Space; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; as, the *main* army. 5. Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force. 6. *Naut.* Connected with the mainmast.  
**main'land** (mān'lānd), *n.* The continent; the principal land; — in general, opposed to *island*, or *peninsula*.  
**main'ly**, *adv.* 1. Powerfully, forcibly, or violently; hence, greatly or abundantly. *Archaic*. 2. Principally; chiefly.  
**main'mast** (-māst), *n.* *Naut.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel.  
**main'per-nor** (-pēr-nēr), *n.* [AF.; OF. *main* hand + *per-nor*, for *preneur*, a taker.] *Law*. One who gives mainprise for another, esp. for a prisoner's appearance. *Hist.*  
**main'prise** (mān'prīz), *n.* Also **main'prize**. [Fr. *main* hand + *prise* a taking, deriv. of L. *prehendere*, *prehensum*, to take.] *Obs.* or *Hist. Law*. A An undertaking of suretyship, esp. for the appearance in court of a prisoner to be released. b The writ of mainprise, now obsolete, commanding the sheriff to release a prisoner on receipt of mainprise. c A prisoner's mainpinner or mainpinner.  
**main'sail** (mān'sāl; naut., mān's'l), *n.* *Naut.* The principal sail on the mainmast; — called also *main course* on square-rigged vessels.  
**main'sheet'** (-shēt'), *n.* One of the sheets of the mainsail.  
**main'spring** (-spring'), *n.* The most important spring in a mechanism, as in a watch; hence, chief motive or cause.  
**main'stay** (-stā'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* The stay from the maintop forward, usually to foot of the foremast. 2. Main support.  
**main-tain'** (mān-tān'; mēn-), *v. t.* [Fr. *maintenir*, prop., to hold by the hand; *main* hand (L. *manus*) + *tenir* to hold (L. *tenere*).] 1. To hold or keep in any state, esp. in efficiency or validity; support, sustain, or uphold; keep up. 2. To continue or persevere in or with; carry on. 3. To bear the expense of; support. 4. To uphold and defend (a person). 5. To keep possession of; hold. 6. To affirm; esp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to support or defend by argument. — **Syn.** See **ASSERT**, **CLAIM**. — **main-tain'a-ble**, *a.* — **main-tain'er**, *n.*  
**main'te-nance** (mān'tē-nāns), *n.* 1. Act of maintaining; state of being maintained; support, sustenance, defense, etc. 2. Means of sustenance. 3. *Crim. Law*. An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money and means with which to carry it on. Cf. **CHAMPERTY**, 1. [mainmast.]  
**main'top** (mān'tōp'), *n.* A platform at the head of the **main'-top-gal'lant** (-tōp-gāl'lant; naut., -t'gāl'lant), *a.* Designating mast, sail, etc., next above the main-topmast.  
**main'-top'mast**, *n.* A mast next above the mainmast.  
**main'-top'sail**, *n.* The sail set on the main-topmast.  
**main yard**. *Naut.* The yard of the mainsail.  
**maize** (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maíz*, fr. *mayz*, native name in the Antilles.] Indian corn (*Zea mays*).  
**ma-jes'tic** (mā-jēs'tik), *a.* Also **ma-jes'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl). Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity; noble; grand. — **Syn.** Splendid, sublime, magnificent; regal, royal; stately, lofty, elevated. — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**ma'jes'ty** (mā-jēs'tī), *n.*, *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [Fr. *majesté*, L. *majestas*, fr. an old comp. of *magnus* great.] 1. Sovereign dignity or authority; grandeur; exalted dignity. 2. Hence *loop*, with a possessive, the title of an emperor, empress, king or queen; as *Her Majesty*.  
**ma-jol'i-ca** (mā-jōl'i'kā; mā-jōl'i-), *n.* [It.] A kind of pottery with opaque glazing and showy decoration.  
**ma'jor** (mā'jēr), *a.* [L. *major*, comp. of *magnus* great.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, rank, importance, etc. 2. Of full legal age. 3. *Music*. a Greater by a half step than the corresponding minor; — of an interval. Cf. **MINOR**, a, 2, a. b Distant by a major interval; — of a tone; as, A is the *major* sixth of C. 4. *Logic*. Designating the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion, or the premise containing that term.  
— *n.* 1. One of superior rank in a class. 2. *Mil.* An officer of a certain rank. See **ARMY**. 3. A person of age. 4. Something

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārrm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; fce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōfft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (87);



that is major; specif., *Amer. Univ.*, a subject, or one of several subjects, of study to which a candidate for a degree chiefly devotes his energies. Cf. *MINOR*, n., 4. **5. Logic.** The major premise.

**ma'jor-do'mo** (mā'jēr-dō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMOS (-mōz). [From Sp. or It., fr. LL., fr. L. *major* greater + *domūs*, gen. of *domus* house.] A man having charge of a great household, esp. of a royal establishment; a head steward or palace official; hence, jocularly, a butler or steward.

**major general.** *Mil.* An officer of a certain rank, properly commanding a division. *Abbr., Maj. Gen.* See *ARMY*.

**ma-jor'i-ty** (mā-jōr'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being major, or greater; specif., status of being of full legal age. **2.** The greater of two numbers regarded as making up a whole; more than half of any total; also, the excess of this greater number over the remainder. **3.** The military rank and office of a major. — *to go over to, or to join, the majority or the great majority, to die.*

**ma-jus'cule** (mā-jūs'kūl), *n.* [L. *majuscula* somewhat greater or great, fem. dim. of *major, majus*.] A large letter, capital or uncial; — generally a term of paleography. — **ma-jus'cule, ma-jus'cu-lar, a.**

**make** (māk), *n.* [AS. *gemacc*.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** An equal; match; like; also, image or likeness. **2.** A companion or mate; often, a husband or a wife.

**make** (māk), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MADE (mād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAK'ING (māk'ing). [AS. *macian*.] **1.** To form or constitute, or cause to be, in external nature; specif.: **a.** To frame, fashion, prepare, construct, fabricate, manufacture, etc.; as, *to make a gun*; *make bread*. **b.** To be, or to be capable of being, changed or fashioned into; as, *wool makes warm clothing*. **c.** Hence, to become or to have become; as, *he makes a good business man*. **d.** To compose, as parts or materials; as, *the house is made of stone*. **e.** To amount to; be sufficient to constitute; as, "One swallow does not make a summer." **f.** To form by an assembling of individuals; as, *twice one makes two*. **g.** To lay out and construct; as, *to make a garden or a road*. **2.** To form mentally or ideally; as: **a.** To formulate; design; as, *to make plans to go away*. **b.** To compute to be; as, *he made the weight fifty pounds*. **c.** To consider as being; as, *he is not the fool you make him*. **d.** To view or think; treat in thought or feeling; hence, to act in harmony with mental or emotional regard; — in various special phrases with *of*; as, *to make little, or light, of a difficulty*; *to make a virtue of necessity*; not to know what *to make of the news*. **e.** To frame and hold in the mind; as, *to make no doubt*. **f.** To understand; as, *I could make nothing of his words*. **g.** To signify; as, *this makes much in my plans*. **3.** To cause to exist, appear, or occur; hence: **a.** to create; **b.** cause; establish; prepare; fix; execute; as, *to make a noise*; *make laws*; *make a price*; *make a note, a will*. **4.** To cause to be or become; as, *to make known*; *to make some one leader*; — often used with *of*; as, *to make a friend of him*. **5.** To assure the success or prosperity of; as, *this election will make him*. **6.** To train to a requisite standard of efficiency; as, *to make a horse, dog, or falcon*. **7.** To cause (to act in a certain way); as, *they made him go*. **8.** To perform (the action indicated by the object); do, act, work, effect, commit, offer, carry on, etc.; as, *to make war*; *to make oath*; — often with the idea of conduct or behavior paramount; as, *to make mischief or love*; *to make one's excuses or bow*. **9.** To gain; acquire; attain; as, *to make money*. **10.** To accomplish by going; traverse, etc.; also, to arrive at; as, *to make a march*; *to make a harbor*. **11.** To cause (some one) to go or come (to some specified state); as, *he was made to death*; — hence often used with *away, out of the way, hence, etc.*, as a euphemism for "to kill," and now commonly in the intransitive form, *to make away with*. **12. Elec.** To complete (a circuit); effect (a contact). **13. Card Playing.** **a.** To take a trick with (a card). **b.** To name (the trump). **14.** To eat (a meal); as, *to make a good breakfast*.

**to make believe, to pretend, feign; make pretense.** — **to m. head, a.** To advance. **b.** To accumulate power, as steam in an engine boiler. — **to m. out, to discover; decipher; also, to prove; establish. — **to m. sail, Naut.,** to set or spread sail, or additional sail; hence, to set out on a voyage. — **to m. up, a.** To compose, form, etc., as by assembling parts or ingredients; constitute. **b.** To compose, compile, invent, etc., as, *to make up a book*; *to make up a story*. **c. Print.** To arrange set type in (pages, columns, etc.) for printing. **d.** To compensate for; make good; as, *to make up lost ground*. **e.** To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as one to be acted on the stage. **f.** To reconcile; compose; as, *to make up a difference*.**

— **v. i.** **1.** To engage in forming or constructing something, or to cause something to be formed or constructed. **2.** To cause something (understood) to assume a designated condition or to perform a designated action; as, *to make fast*; *make ready*. **3.** To have effect; — usually used with *for* or *against*. **4.** To act (in a certain manner); be active; as, *to make bold, make merry, etc.* **5.** To proceed; go; extend; as, *he made toward home*. **6.** To increase; grow; as, the

snow *makes fast*. **7.** To start or offer (to do something); as, *he made to go*.

**to make up, a.** To assume a guise; impersonate by means of costume, disguises, etc. **b.** To become reconciled. **c.** To advance or go (to or into). **d.** To compensate or atone (for). — *n.* **1.** A Structure; form. **b.** Constitution; character; kind. **2.** A Action or process of manufacture. **b.** Output. **3.** *Elec.* The closing or completing of an electric circuit. **4. Card Playing.** The suit named as trumps.

**make and break, Elec.** any apparatus for making and breaking an electric circuit; a circuit breaker.

**make/bate'** (māk'bāt'), *n.* A breeder of strife. *Archaic.*

**make/be-lieve', n.** A feigning to believe, as in children's play; a fiction; invention. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.

**make/fast'** (māk'fāst'), *n.* *Naut.* Anything to which a boat is fastened, as a buoy or a post on a wharf.

**mak'er** (māk'ēr), *n.* One who makes; hence: **a.** [cap.] God; — *with the.* **b.** One who writes verses; a poet. *Archaic.* **c.** *Law.* One who makes a promissory note.

**make/shift'** (māk'shif't'), *n.* That with which one makes shift; temporary expedient. — **make/shift', a.**

**make/up, n.** **1.** The way in which anything is made up or put together; as: **a.** The way in which one is dressed, painted, etc., for a part, as on the stage. **b.** Arrangement of type or of articles, headlines, etc., in printed matter. **2.** Constitution or composition of anything.

**make/weight'** (-wāt'), *n.* Something thrown into a scale to make weight; something of little account added to supply a deficiency or fill a gap.

**mak'ing** (māk'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MAKE. *Specif. : vb. n.* **1.** Action of one that makes (forming, causing, doing, etc.). **2.** Composition, or structure; esp., style of construction; appearance; form; make; make-up. **3.** Cause of advancement or success; as, *misfortune was the making of him*; also, potential character; as, *there is the making of a hero in him*. **4.** Something made; as, *a making of bread*.

**mal-** (māl-). [F. *mal, L. male, adv., fr. malus, bad, ill.*] A prefix denoting ill or evil.

**ma-la'ceous** (mā-lā'shūz), *a.* [L. *malus* apple tree, *malum* apple.] Belonging to a family (Malaceæ) of trees and shrubs, the apple family, including the apple, quince, pear, hawthorn, etc. The fruit is a pome.

**Mal'a-chi** (māl'ā-kī), *n.* [Heb. *Malākī*.] A Hebrew prophet known only as the reputed author of the Book of Malachi in the Old Testament, about 464-424 b. c.

**mal'a-chite** (-ā-kīt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *melochite*, fr. Gr. *μαλάχη, μολόχη*, a mallow; — from its green color, like that of a mallow leaf.] A native green basic carbonate of copper, CuCO<sub>3</sub>·Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>.

**mal'a-col'o-gy** (māl'ā-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *-logy*.] The branch of zoology which deals with mollusks.

**mal'a-cos'tra-can** (kōs'trā-kān), *a.* [Gr. *μαλακός* soft + Gr. *στρακων* shell of a testacean.] Any of a subclass (*Malacostraca*) of crustaceans. In all except one order the thorax is composed of eight, and the abdomen of seven, segments.

**mal/ad-just'ment** (māl'ā-jūst'mēnt), *n.* Bad adjustment.

**mal/ad-min'is-ter** (ād-mīn'is-tēr), *v. t.* To administer badly. [Ibid., esp. of public affairs.]

**mal/ad-min'is-tra'tion** (-is-trā'shūn), *n.* Bad administration.

**mal'a-droit'** (māl'ā-droit'), *a.* [F. See *MAL*; *ADROIT*.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **mal'a-droit'ly, adv.** — **mal'a-droit'ness, n.**

**mal'a-dy** (māl'ā-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). [F. *maladie*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, L. *male habitus*, i. e., ill-kept, not in good condition.] **1.** Any disease of the human body; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder. **2.** A moral or mental defect or disorder. — *Syn.* Disorder, sickness, ailment, illness.

**Mal'a-ga** (-gā), *n.* Wine from the province of Malaga, Spain; also, a sweet, white grape much cultivated in Spain.

**Mal'a-gas'y** (māl'ā-gās'ī), *n.* **1.** *Sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Madagascar. **2.** The Malag language of Madagascar. — *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, Madagascar, or its inhabitants, or their prevailing speech.

|| **mal/laise'** (māl'lāz'; māl'lāz), *n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] An indefinite feeling of bodily uneasiness.

**mal/an-ders** (māl'ān-dērz), *n. pl.* [F. *malandres*, fr. L. *malandria* blisters or pustules behind the knee, especially in horses.] *Veter.* A chronic eczema on the posterior surface of the knee in horses; — also formerly used in the *sing.*

**mal'a-pert** (māl'ā-pūrt), *a.* [OF. *mal apert* unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred; *mal* ill + *apert* adroit, intelligent.] Bold; impudent; saucy; pert. — *n.* A malapert person.

**Mal'a-prop, Mrs.** (-prōp). [From MALAPROPOS.] A character in Sheridan's "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words. — **mal'a-prop-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**mal-ap'ro-pos'** (māl'ā-prō-pō'), *a.* [F. *mal à propos*; *mal* evil + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable; inopportune. — *adv.* Unseasonably; inappropriately.

**mal'lar** (māl'lār), *a.* [L. *malus* the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek, or the sides of the head. — *n.* The cheek bone.

**ma-la'ri-a** (mā-lā'rī-ā; 3), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air.] **1.** Infected or noxious air; esp. an unhealthy exhalation.



tion from certain soils, as a marsh; miasma. **2.** A febrile disease formerly supposed to be due to poisonous exhalations, but now known to be due to protozoan blood parasites (genus *Plasmodium*) transferred to man by infected mosquitoes of a certain genus (*Anopheles*).

**ma-lá-ri-al** (má-lá-ri-ál), **ma-lá-ri-ous** (-ús), **ma-lá-ri-an** (-án), *a.* Of, pert. to, or infected by, malaria.

**mal'as-sim'i-la'tion** (mál'á-sim'i-lá'sh'ñ), *n.* Med. Imperfect assimilation or nutrition. [eter of malic acid.]

**mal'ate** (mál'át), *n.* [*L. malum* apple.] *Chem.* A salt or

**mal'ax** (mál'áks), *v. t.* [*L. malaxare, malaxatum, Gr. μαλάσσειν, fr. μαλακός* soft.] To soften by kneading, rubbing, or rolling, as drugs in the preparation of plasters.

**mal'ax-ate** (mál'ák-sát; má-lák'sát), *v. t.* To malax.

**mal'ax-a'tion** (mál'ák-sá'sh'ñ), *n.* Action of malaxing.

**Ma-lay'** (má-lá'; má'lá), *a.* Of or pert. to the Malay Peninsula or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant brown race of the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. **2.** The agglutinative language of the Malays. **3.** One of a breed of domestic fowls. — **Ma-lay'an** (má-lá'án), *a. & n.*

**Mal-a-ya-lam** (mál'á-vá'lám), *n.* The Dravidian language of the Malabar coast of India, an offshoot of Tamil.

**Ma-lay'o-Pol-y-ne'sian**, *a.* Pertaining to both the Malays and Polynesians; designating, or belonging to, the linguistic stock which includes these two races.

**Ma-lay'sian** (má-lá'sh'ñ), *a.* Of or pert. to Malaysia. — *n.* A native of Malaysia.

**mal'con-tent'** (mál'kón-tént'), *a.* [F.] Discontented, esp. with the government. — *n.* One who is malcontent.

**male** (mál), *a.* [F. *mâle*, OF. *masle, mascle*, fr. *L. masculus* male, masculine, dim. of *mas* a male.] **1.** A Designating, or of or pertaining to, a human being or animal of the sex which begets young. **b** Bot. Pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which accomplishes fertilization, or the plant which bears such organs. In *Zool. & Bot.*, the male sex is indicated by the symbol ♂. Cf. FEMALE. **2.** Masculine; as, male courage. **3.** Consisting of males; as, a male choir. **4.** Denoting an intensity or superiority of the characteristic qualities of anything; — contrasted with female. **5.** Machinery. Adapted for fitting into a corresponding hollow piece; as, a male gauge. **Syn.** Male, masculine, manly, mannish, manlike, manful, virile. Male (opposed to female) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; **masculine** (opposed to feminine) denotes that (esp. strength, vigor, etc.) which belongs to, or is characteristic of, men, and often suggests gender rather than sex. **Manly** (often opposed to boyish, childish) commonly suggests a man's finer qualities, esp. courage, frankness, independence; as, his big, manly voice. **Manlike** is more apt to suggest characteristically masculine qualities or (esp.) foibles; as, manlike bluntness. **Mannish** (compare the implications of *womanish, childish*) is a term of contempt; as compared with the corresponding use of **masculine**, it expresses affected rather than natural qualities; as a woman impudent and *mannish*; as a *mannish* costume; she is a **masculine** woman. **Manful** implies esp. bravery or resolution; as, a *manful* struggle. **Virile** (stronger than *masculine*) suggests the qualities of fully developed manhood. — *n.* A male human being, animal, or plant.

**mal'e-dic'tion** (mál'ê-dik'sh'ñ), *n.* [*L. maledictio, fr. maledicere* to speak ill, curse; *male* ill + *dicere* to say.] **1.** A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; a curse; — opposed to *benediction*. **2. Act of speaking evil; slander; state of being slandered. — **Syn.** See CURSE. — **mal'e-dic'to-ry** (-dik'tô-ri), *a.***

**mal'e-fac'tion** (-fák'sh'ñ), *n.* An evil deed; offense.

**mal'e-fac'tor** (-fák'tér), *n.* [*L. fr. malefacere* to do evil; *male* ill + *facere* to do.] One guilty of a malefaction, esp. of a crime or offense at the law; a criminal. — **Syn.** Evil-doer, culprit, felon. — **mal'e-fac'tress** (-trés), *n. fem.*

**mal'e-fic** (má-lêf'ík), *a.* [*L. maleficus*.] Hurtful; baleful.

**mal'e-fic-ence** (má-lêf'í-séns), *n.* **1.** Evil action; also, an evil deed. **2.** Maleficent or malefic quality or character.

**mal'e-fic-ent** (-sént), *a.* Hurtful; baleful; malefic; of persons, doing evil to others. [ent.]

**mal'e-vo-lence** (lêv'ô-léns), *n.* Quality of being malevolent.

**mal'e-vo-lent** (-lént), *a.* [*L. malevolens, -entis*; *male* ill + *volens* wishing.] Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; due to, or showing ill will. — **Syn.** Ill-disposed, spiteful, malignant. See MALICIOUS. — **mal'e-vo-lent-ly, adv.**

**mal'fe-a'sance** (mál-fê-záns), *n.* [*F. malfeasance, fr. mal-faisant* doing ill; *mal* ill + *faisant* doing.] Wrongdoing; specif., official misconduct. Cf. MISFEASANCE. — **mal'fe-a'sant** (-zánt), *a. & n.* [Wrong formation or structure.]

**mal'for-ma'tion** (mál'fór-má'sh'ñ), *n.* Abnormal or mal-formed' (mál-fórmd'), *a.* Badly or abnormally formed.

**mal'ic** (mál'ík; mál'ík), *a.* [*L. malum* an apple.] *Org. Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystallizable di-basic hydroxy acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, found in various plant juices, as in apples, grapes, etc.

**mal'ice** (mál'ís), *n.* [F., fr. *L. malitia, fr. malus* ill, evil.] **1.** Enmity of heart; malevolence; a malignant design of

evil. **2.** Law. State of mind shown by intent to commit an unlawful act. — **Syn.** Spite, ill will, grudge, malignity, rancor, virulence, venom. See RESENTMENT.

**ma-li'cious** (má-lísh'ús), *a.* **1.** Indulging or exercising malice. **2.** Characterized by, or involving, malice; arising from ill will. — **ma-li'cious-ly, adv.** — **-cious-ness, n.** **Syn.** Malevolent, malignant, malign, ill-disposed, mischievous, invidious, spiteful, resentful, rancorous, virulent, venomous. — **Malicious, malevolent, malignant, malign.** That is malicious which is dictated by hatred or spite; the word is sometimes used to imply satisfaction at the failures or misfortunes of others; **malevolent** emphasizes evil will, intent, or influence rather than malice in action; as, *malicious* spies, injury, enemies; a *malevolent* spirit. **Malignant** implies intense and active ill will; **malign** (chiefly poetical) connotes esp. baleful influence; as, *malignant* passion, cunning; *malign* influence of the stars. **ma-lign'** (-lín'), *a.* [OF. *maligne, malin, L. malignus*; *malus* bad + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Having an evil disposition; malevolent; — opp. to *benign*. **2.** Tending to injure; evil; pernicious; baleful; sinister. — **Syn.** See MALICIOUS. — *v. t.* To traduce; slander. — **Syn.** See ASPERSE.

**ma-lig'nan-cy** (-líg'nán-sí), *n.* State or quality of being malignant. — **Syn.** Malice, malevolence, malignity.

**ma-lig'nant** (-nánt), *a.* [*L. malignans, -antis*, p. pr. of *malignare, malignari*, to do or make maliciously.] **1.** Rebellious against God or against a government; malcontent. *Hist.* **2.** Med. Tending or threatening to produce death. **3.** Having a baleful influence; malign. **4.** Disposed to do harm or inflict suffering; malicious. — **Syn.** See MALICIOUS. — *n.* A malcontent. — **ma-lig'nant-ly, adv.**

**ma-lign'er** (má-lín'ér), *n.* One who maligns.

**ma-lig'ni-ty** (má-líg'ní-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). **1.** State or quality of being malignant; malignancy. **2.** A malignant act, feeling, event, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

**ma-lign'ly** (má-lín'li), *adv.* In a malign manner.

**mal'lines'** (mál'lén'), *n.* [F.] **1.** = MECHLIN LACE. **2.** A fine silk net used in millinery and dressmaking.

**mal-lin'ger** (mál-lín'jér), *v. i.* [F. *malingre* sickly, weakly.] To feign illness or inability in order to avoid one's duty, as a soldier; shirk duty by pretending illness or inability.

**mal-lin'ger-er** (-ér), *n.* One who malingers.

**mal'l-son** (mál'l'z'n; -s'n), *n.* [OF. *maliceon, L. maledictio*. See MALEDICTION.] Malediction; curse.

**mal'kin** (mók'kín), **maw'kin**, *n.* [Dim. of *Maud*, the proper name.] **1.** A slattern; drab; a country wench. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A scarecrow; guy. *Obs.*

**mall** (mól), *n.* [F. *mail, L. malleus* hammer, maul.] **1.** The mallet used in pall-mall; also, the game, or a place or alley for playing it. **2.** Hence a public walk; shaded walk.

**mal'lard** (mál'árd), *n.* [F. *malart*.] The male of a common wild duck (*Anas boschas*), from which the domestic ducks descended, or, *Obs.*, of any domestic variety; hence, commonly, any wild duck (of either sex) of this species.

**mal'le-a-bil'i-ty** (mál'ê-á-bil'i-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being malleable.

**mal'le-a-ble** (mál'ê-á-b'l), *a.* [*L. malleare* to hammer, *malleus* hammer.] Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by pressure of rollers.

**malleable iron.** A cast iron made from a certain variety of pig iron (called in the United States *malleable pig iron*) suitable for conversion into a crude wrought iron after casting and without retempering. **b** = WROUGHT IRON.

**mal'le-a-ble-ness, n.** Malleability.

**mal'lee** (mál'ê), *n.* [Native name.] Any of several low-growing eucalypts (esp. *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*), or the dense brushwood formed by them. *Australia.*

**mal'le-muck** (-ê-múk), *n.* [D. *malleoke, malmoke*, prop. companion to a harpoon; fr. Eskimo *mallikpok* to follow.] A large petrel, fulmar, albatross, or other oceanic bird.

**mal'len-ders.** Var. of MALANDERS.

**mal'le-o-lar** (má-lê-ó-lár; mál'ê-ó-lár), *a.* [See MALLEOLUS.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a malleolus.

**mal'le-o-lus** (má-lê-ó-lús), *n.*; *pl.* -OLI (-lí). [*L.*, dim. of *malleus* hammer.] *Anat.* The rounded lateral projection on each bone of the leg at the ankle.

**mal'let** (mál'lét; 24), *n.* [F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*. See MALL.] **1.** A small short-handled maul, used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel. **2.** a The wooden hammerlike implement used in playing croquet. **b** A polo stick.

**mal'le-us** (-ê-ús), *n.*; *pl.* MALLET (-lí), hammer.] *Anat.* The outermost of the three little bones of the ear. See EAR.

**mal'low** (-ê), *n.* [AS. *mealwe*, fr. *L. malva*.] Any of a genus (*Malva*) of plants, with palmately lobed or dissected leaves, some species bearing fruits commonly called *cheeses*; hence, any malvaceous plant.

**mallow rose.** The rose mallow.

**mal'm** (mám; dial. also môm), *n.* **1.** A soft, grayish white, friable limestone. **2.** A rich clayey soil containing chalk; marl. *Dial. Eng.*

**mal'm'sey** (mám'sí), *n.* [From Napoli di *Malvasia*, or *Monemvasia* in the Morea.] A rich, sweet, aromatic wine, originally produced in Greece.

ále, senáte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofá; ève, èvent ènd, recént, makèr; íce, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnité, ùm, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; gò; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**mal'nu-tri'tion** (mäl'nü-trīsh'z'n), *n.* Faulty nutrition.  
**mal-o'dor**, **mal-o'dour** (mäl-ō'dēr), *n.* An offensive odor.  
**mal-o'dor-ous**, *a.* Ill-smelling. — **mal-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**mal-pigh'i-a'ceous** (mäl-pīg'i-ā'shūs), *a.* [See MALPIGH-  
 IAN.] Of or pert. to a family (*Malpighiaceae*) of tropical  
 herbs, shrubs, and vines, some of which are cultivated as  
 ornamental plants.

**Mal-pigh'i-an** (mäl-pīg'ī-ān), *a.* Of, pert. to, or discovered  
 by, Marcello Malpighi (1628-94), Italian anatomist.  
**Malpighian bodies or corpuscles**, *Anat.*, minute spheri-  
 cal masses in the cortex of the kidney. — **M. tubes** or  
 vessels, *Zool.*, glands opening into the posterior portion of  
 the alimentary canal of most insects.

**mal-po-si'tion** (mäl-pō-zīsh'z'n), *n.* Wrong or faulty posi-  
 tion; misplacement, as of the fetus.

**mal-prac'tice** (-prāk'tis), *n.* Wrongful or negligent prac-  
 tice or action, esp. in professional or fiduciary conduct, as  
 by a physician. — **mal-prac'ti-tion-er**, *n.*

**malt** (mōlt; mōlt), *n.* [AS. *mealt*.] 1. Grain, generally bar-  
 ley, steeped in water until it has sprouted. Malt is impor-  
 tant in brewing and distilling. 2. Malt liquor; beer. *Col-  
 loq.* — *v. t.* 1. To convert or change into malt. 2. To make  
 or treat with malt or malt extract. — *v. i.* To become malt  
 or maltlike; also, to make grain into malt.

**malt'ase** (mōlt'ās; mōl'v), *n.* *Chem.* = GLUCASE.  
**Malt-ese'** (mōlt-'tēz'; -tēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Malta or its  
 inhabitants.

**Maltese cat**, a bluish gray variety of the domestic cat.  
 — *n.* 1. *sing.* & *pl.* A native or natives of Malta. 2. The  
 native language of the Maltese, an Arabic dialect with  
 Latin and Italian elements.

**mal'tha** (mäl'thá), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. μάλα.] 1. Any of var-  
 ious cements, some bituminous, others resembling mortar.  
 2. A black viscid substance intermediate between petro-  
 leum and asphalt; mineral tar. *b* A variety of ozocerite.  
**Mal-thu'sian** (mäl-thū'shān; zī-ān), *a.* Pertaining to the  
 political economist Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766-1834) or his  
 views. Malthus held that population tends to multiply  
 faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and  
 that, unless an increase of population be checked by pru-  
 dential restraint, poverty is inevitable. — **Mal-thu'sian**,  
*n.* — **Mal-thu'sian-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**malt'ose** (mōlt'ōs; mōl'-), *n.* [FROM MALT.] *Chem.* A  
 crystalline sugar, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, formed from starch by  
 the action of diastase. [**treat'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**mal'treat'** (mäl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; abuse. — **mal-  
 m'ister** (mōlt'stēr; mōlt'-), *n.* A maker of malt.  
**mal'ty** (mōlt'i; mōlt'i), *a.* Containing or like malt; also,  
 addicted to malt liquor; *Slang*, drunk.

**mal-va'ceous** (mäl-vā'shūs), *a.* [L. *malva* mallow.] *Bot.*  
 Belonging to the family (*Malvaceae*) of plants typified by  
 the mallow, and including the cotton, althaea, hibiscus,  
 Indian mallow, okra, etc.

**mal-ver-sa'tion** (mäl-vēr-sā'sh'n), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to  
 be corrupt in office; L. *male illi* & *versari* to be busy.] Evil  
 conduct; misbehavior, corruption, or extortion in office.

**mal'voi-sie** (mäl'vwā-zē; mäl'vā-), *n.* [F.] Malmsey.  
**ma-ma'** (mā-mā'; mā'mā), *n.* Var. of MAMMA.

**Mam'e-luke** (mām'ē-lūk), *n.* [F. *mamelouk*, fr. Ar. *mam-  
 lūk* a purchased slave or captive.] 1. One of a body of sol-  
 diers who were recruited from slaves and, for several cen-  
 turies, had great political power in Egypt, until exterminated  
 or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811. 2. [L. c.] In Moham-  
 medan countries, a slave. 3. [L. c.] Fig., a fighting slave.

**ma-mey'** (mā-mā'; -mē'), *n.* [Haitian *mamey*.] One of  
 three tropical American trees or their fruit: *a* The *Mamey*  
 de Santo Domingo (*Mammea americana*) of Cuba; —  
 called also *mamey apple*. *b* The marmalade tree (*Achras  
 zapota*). *c* The sapodilla (*Sapota zapotilla*).

**mam-ma'** (mā-mā'; mā'mā), *n.* Also **ma-ma'**. [Redupli-  
 cated from *ma-*] Mother; — now usually a child's word.

**mam'ma** (mām'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -MĒ (-ē). [L. *mamma* breast.]  
*Anat.* A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic  
 of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male.

**mam'mal** (-āl), *n.* One of the Mammalia.  
**Mam-ma'li-a** (mā-mā'lī-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. L. *mammalis*  
 of the breast, *mamma* breast.] *Zool.* The highest class of  
 vertebrates, including man and all other animals that  
 suckle their young. — **mam-ma'li-an** (-ān), *a.* & *n.*

**mam'ma-ry** (mām'ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to the mamme.  
**mam-mif'er-ous** (mā-mīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*mamma* breast +  
*-ferous*.] Having breasts, or mamme; mammalian.

**mam-mil'la** (-mīl'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -LĒ (-ē). [L., dim. of *mamma*  
 breast.] *Anat.* A nipple. [**ing** a mammilla.

**mam'mil-la-ry** (mām'ī-lā-rī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resem-  
 bling *mil-late* (-lāt) *a.* Having nipples, or small pro-  
 mams.

**mam'mil-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd) tubercles like nipples.  
**mam'mock** (-ūk), *n.* A fragment; scrap. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**mam'mon** (-ūn), *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. *μαμμωνᾶς* riches,  
 Aramaic *māmōnā*.] In the New Testament, riches; hence  
 [*cap.*], the demon of cupidity; riches personified.

**mam'mon-ism** (mām'ūn-iz'm), *n.* Devotion to the pur-  
 suit of wealth; the service of mammon; worldliness.

**mam'mon-ist**, *n.* A mammonite.

**mam'mon-ite** (-ī-tē), *n.* One devoted to the pursuit of riches.

**mam'moth** (-ōth), *n.* [Russ. *māmōt*, *māmānt*.] An ex-  
 tinct elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) about the size of the  
 existing Indian elephant, with long,  
 thick hair and very  
 long, upwardly  
 curving tusks. The  
 name is extended to  
 related extinct spec-  
 ies. — *a.* Very  
 large; gigantic.

**mam'my** (mām'ī),  
*n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-iz).  
 1. Mother; — a  
 child's word. 2. In  
 the southern United  
 States, a negress  
 nurse or old family  
 servant.

**man** (mān), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mēn). [AS. *mann*, *man*, *monn*,  
*mon*.] 1. A human being. 2. The human race; mankind.  
 3. The male human being; esp., an adult male person, as  
 distinguished from a woman or a child. 4. With *a*, one,  
 or any one, indefinitely. 5. One having in a high degree the  
 distinctive qualities of manhood. 6. Manly character;  
 manliness. 7. A term of familiar address often implying on  
 the part of the speaker some degree of authority, impatience,  
 or contempt; as, Come, man, we've no time to lose! 8. A  
 husband; — corrol. of *wife*, and now dial. except in *man*  
 and *wife*. 9. A vassal. 10. An adult male servant or em-  
 ployee; — corrol. of *master*. 11. One of the pieces in cer-  
 tain games, as chess or checkers.

**man at arms, or man of arms**, a soldier; esp., a heavy-  
 armed horse soldier.

— *v. t.*; MANNED (mānd); MAN'NING. 1. To supply with  
 men, as for service, etc. 2. To strengthen for action; for-  
 tify; brace. 3. To accustom to man, as a hawk; tame. 4.  
*Naut.* To take hold of and exert strength upon; — distin-  
 guished from *tend*.

**man'a-cle** (mān'ā-k'l), *n.* [OF. *manicle*, fr. L. *manī-  
 cula*, dim. of *manus* hand.] A handcuff; a shackle for the  
 hand or wrist; hence, a fetter; restraint; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klīng). To shackle; fetter.  
**man'age** (-āj), *n.* [From F. *manège* or It. *maneggio*, fr. It.  
*maneggiare* to manage, L. *manus* hand.] 1. Manage-  
 ment. *Archaic*. 2. = MANĒGE. *Archaic*.

— *v. t.*; -AGED (-āj'd); -AG-ING (-āj-īng). 1. To train (a  
 horse) in the manège; exercise in graceful or skillful action;  
 put through his paces. 2. To have under control and direc-  
 tion; hence: administer; treat; control; carry on. 3. To  
 guide by careful treatment; bring around cunningly to one's  
 plans. 4. To treat with care; husband. 5. To bring about  
 by contriving; contrive. — *Syn.* Direct, govern, wield,  
 order, contrive. See *CONDUCT*.  
 — *v. i.* To direct affairs; administer.

**man'age-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed. —  
*Syn.* Governable, tractable, controllable, docile. — **man-  
 age-a-ble'ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **man'age-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —  
**man'age-a-ble**, *adv.*

**man'age-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act or art of managing;  
 administration; guidance; control. 2. Judicious use of  
 means to accomplish an end; skillful treatment; cunning  
 practice. 3. Those collectively who manage any enterprise  
 or interest; board of managers. — *Syn.* Conduct, govern-  
 ment, direction, care, charge; contrivance.

**man'ag-er** (mān'ā-jēr), *n.* 1. One who manages; con-  
 ductor; director. 2. One who conducts business or household  
 affairs with economy. — **man'ag-er-ship**, *n.*

**man'ag-er-ess** (mān'ā-jēr-ēs), *n.* A female manager.

**man'a-ge'ri-al** (-ā-jēr'i-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic  
 of, a manager. — **man'a-ge'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

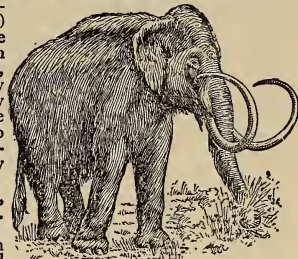
**man'a-kin** (mān'ā-kīn), *n.* 1. Var. of MANIKIN. 2. Any of  
 numerous small bright-colored clamatorial birds (family  
*Pipridæ*) of tropical America.

**Ma-nas'seh** (mā-nās'ē), *n.* [Heb. *Menasseh*.] *Bib.* *a*  
 Son of Joseph, and founder of the tribe of Manasseh.  
*b* Son of Hezekiah and king of Judah (prob. 692-639 B.C.).

**man'a-tee'** (mān'ā-tē'), *n.* [Sp. *manatí*, fr. Carib *mana-  
 tui*.] Any of several sirenians (genus *Trichechus*) differing  
 from the dugong in having the tail broad and rounded.

**man'chet** (mān'chēt), *n.* 1. Fine wheat bread. *Archaic*.  
 2. A small loaf or roll of white bread; a muffin. *Archaic*.

**man'chi-neel'** (-chī-nēl'), *n.* [Sp. *manzanillo*, fr. *manza-  
 na* an apple, fr. L. *malum* *Mātianum* a kind of apple, fr.  
*Mātius*, the name of a Roman gens.] A poisonous euphor-  
 biaceous tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) of tropical Ameri-  
 ca, having a blistering milky juice and apple-shaped fruit.



Restoration of Mammoth. (1870)



**Man-chu'** (mǎn-chōó'), *a.* Of or pert. to Manchuria or its inhabitants. — **n.** 1. One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, which conquered China (c. 1644). 2. The language of the Manchus, a Ural-Altaic tongue, now giving way to Chinese. — **Man-chu'ri-an** (rī-ān), *n.*; *a. & n.*  
**man'ci-pa'tion** (-si-pā'shūn), *n.* [*L. mancipatio* a transfer.] *Rom. Law.* A form of conveyance used in some transfers, and regularly for emancipating slaves and children.  
**man-cip'i-um** (mǎn-sip'i-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIAPIA (-ā). [*L. Roman Law.* A status of legal subjection to the will of another, not amounting to ownership.  
**man'ci-ple** (mǎn'si-p'ī), *n.* [*OF. mancipale, mancipie, slave, servant, fr. L. mancipium, fr. mancipare* to sell.] A steward or purveyor for a college, monastery, etc.  
**-man'cy** (-mǎn'si). [*Gr. μαρτεία* divination.] A suffix denoting divination, as in chiromancy, necromancy, etc.  
**Man-dæ'an** (mǎn-dæ'ān), *n.* [*Mandaean mandā* knowledge.] 1. *Ecc. Hist.* A member of a Gnostic sect still extant in southern Mesopotamia. 2. A dialect of Aramaic.  
**man-da-mus** (mǎn-dā'mūs), *n.* [*L. we command.*] *Law.* A Orig., in England, any of various ancient prerogative writs; hence, the prerogative writ issued to enforce performance of a public duty. **b** (1) A common-law writ similarly used. (2) Any of various statutory proceedings similarly used.  
**man'da-rin** (mǎn'dā-rīn; mǎn'dā-rēn'), *n.* [*Pg. mandarin, fr. Malay mantri* minister of state.] 1. A Chinese public officer of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat. 2. [*cap.*] The dialect of Chinese used by the official classes; more widely, the chief dialect of China. 3. A Chinese species (*Citrus nobilis*) of orange; also, its fruit, which is much smaller than the common orange. 4. Any of several yellow or orange azo dyestuffs.  
**man'da-ta-ry** (mǎn'dā-tā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -TARIES (-rīz). [*L. mandatarius.*] One to whom a mandate is given; — used, chiefly in *Law*, as correlative to *mandator*.  
**man'date** (-dāt), *n.* [*L. mandatum, fr. mandare* to commit to one's charge, order; *manus* hand + *dare* to give.] 1. An authoritative command; order; injunction; charge. 2. *Specif.* : a A prescript from a superior court or official to an inferior one. **b** *Canon Law.* A rescript of the Pope, esp. one commanding preferment to a benefice. **c** *Political Science.* The instruction as to policy given by a constituent to the elected legislative body or one of its members. 3. **a** *Roman Law.* A contract by which one party agrees to perform gratuitously some act for another who agrees to indemnify him. **b** In the Civil-law systems and often in law text-writers, any contract of agency.  
**Syn.** Mandate, behest, injunction (in nontechnical uses). **Mandate** (chiefly poetical or elevated) denotes an authoritative or preemptory command; **behest** (also poetical) implies a positive bidding, injunction, an emphatic admonition or direction, each with the force of a command.  
**man-dā'tor** (mǎn-dā'tōr), *n.* One who gives a mandate; — used, chiefly in *Law*, as correlative to *mandatary*.  
**man'da-to-ry** (mǎn'dā-tō-rī), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, a mandate; hence, obligatory. — **n.** A mandatory.  
**man'di-bls** (-di-b'ls), *n.* [*L. mandibula, -ulum, fr. mandere* to chew.] *Anat.* : a A jaw; — now chiefly of the jaws in beaked animals, as birds. **b** The bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of one bone or piece. **c** In arthropods, either one of the anterior pair of mouth appendages which often form strong biting jaws.  
**man-dib'ū-lar** (mǎn-dib'ū-lār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a mandible. — **n.** The mandible, or lower jawbone.  
**Man-din'go** (mǎn-dīn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). A Negro of an extensive linguistic stock of the western Sudan; also, the language of the Mandingos. — **din'gan** (-gān), *a.*  
**man-dō'la** (mǎn-dō'lā), *n.* [*It.* See *MANDOLIN.*] *Mus. a.* A variety of mandolin, but larger and tuned lower.  
**man'do-line** (mǎn'dō-līn), *n.* [*Fr. mandoline, It. mandolin.*] *lino*, dim. of *mandola*, fr. *L. pandura*. See *BANDORE.* *Mus. a.* An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck.  
**man-dore'** (mǎn-dōr'; mǎn'dōr'; 57), *n.* [*See* *MANDOLIN.*] *Mus. a.* A kind of four-stringed lute. **b** A mandola.  
**man-drag'o-ra** (mǎn-drag'ō-rā), *n.* [*L. mandragoras.*] The European mandrake; — used esp. in allusion to its narcotic properties.  
**man'drake** (mǎn'drāk), *n.* [*AS. mandragora, L. mandragoras, fr. Gr. μαρδαράριος.*] 1. A narcotic European solanaceous herb (*Mandragora officinarum*) with whitish or violet-purple flowers. 2. The common May apple. *U. S.*  
**man'drel** (-drēl), *n.* Also **man'dril.** 1. *Machinery.* A An axis, spindle, or arbor, used to support work that is being operated on. **B** A short live spindle, as of a lathe. 2. A steel core around which metal, etc., may be cast or shaped.  
**man'drill** (-drīl), *n.* A large, gregarious, ferocious West African baboon (*Papio mormon*).  
**man'du-cate** (-dū-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. manducatus, p. p. of manducare* to chew. See *MANGER.*] To masticate; eat. *Rare.*  
**mane** (mān), *n.* [*AS. manū.*] The long heavy hair on the

upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, lion, etc. — **maned** (mānd), *a.*  
**man'-eat'er**, *n.* A person or an animal that has, or is fancied to have, an appetite for human flesh, as a cannibal, any of certain large sharks (esp. *Carcharodon carcharias*), or a lion or tiger that has taken to eating human flesh.  
**ma'nege'** (mā'nēzh'), *n.* Also **ma-nege'** (mā-nēzh'). [*F. manège.* See *MANAGE, n.*] 1. A school for teaching horsemanship and for training horses; a riding academy. 2. Art of riding, driving, or training horses. 3. The movements or paces of a trained horse.  
**ma'nes** (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*] 1. [*Often cap.*] *Roman Antiq.* The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world. 2. Hence, ancestral spirits worshipped as gods.  
**ma-neu'ver**, **ma-neu'vere** (mā-nōō'ver; -nū'ver), *n.* [*F. manœuvre, OF. manœuvre, fr. manœuvrer, orig., to work by hand, L. manus* hand + *operari* to work.] 1. A military or naval evolution. 2. Act of managing or moving with artful design; a stratagem or artifice. — **Syn.** See *ARTIFICE.* — **v. i.**; — **VERED** or — **VRED** (-vērd); — **VER-ING** (-vēr-īng) or — **VRING** (-vrīng). 1. To execute a maneuver. 2. To manage with address or art; scheme. — **v. t.** 1. To cause to maneuver, as troops or ships. 2. To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering. 3. To manage, or bring about, with skill; manipulate. — **ma-neu'ver-er**, **ma-neu'verer** (-vēr), *n.*  
**man Friday.** A person wholly subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday; a factotum.  
**man'ful** (mǎn'fōōl), *a.* Manly; brave; resolute; noble. — **Syn.** See *MALE.* — **man'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **man'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**man'ga-nate** (mǎn'gā-nāt), *n.* A salt of manganic acid.  
**man'ga-nese'** (mǎn'gā-nēs'; mǎn'gā-nēz), *n.* [*F. mangane, fr. It., corrupt. fr. L. magnesia.* See *MAGNESIA.*] *Chem.* A hard, brittle metal, grayish white tinged with red. It rusts like iron, but is not magnetic. It is a constituent of certain alloys. *Symbol, Mn; at. wt., 54.93; sp. gr., 8.0.*  
**manganese spar.** Rhodonite.  
**man'gan'ic** (mǎn-gān'īk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, manganese; specif., designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with *manganous* compounds.  
**man'ga-nite** (mǎn'gā-nīt), *n.* 1. *Min.* An ore of manganese, the hydrous oxide MnO(OH); — called also *gray manganese ore*. 2. *Chem.* Any of various salts derived from certain hydroxides of manganese related to the dioxide, and regarded as acids.  
**man'ga-nous** (-nūs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or designating those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with *manganic* compounds.  
**mange** (mānj), *n.* [*From F. manger* to eat, *OF. mangier.* See *MANGER.*] Any of various forms of persistent contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. of those caused by certain parasitic mites.  
**man'gel-wur'zel** (mǎn'g'wūr'z'el), *n.* [*G., corrupt. fr. mangoldwurzel; mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] A large coarse variety of beet (*Beta vulgaris macrorrhiza*). It is extensively grown, esp. in Europe, as fodder.  
**man'ger** (mǎn'jēr), *n.* [*F. mangeoire, fr. manger* to eat, *L. manducare, fr. mandere* to chew.] A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle.  
**man'gi-ly** (mǎn'jī-lī), *adv.* In a mangy manner.  
**man'gi-ness** (mǎn'jī-nēs), *n.* State of being mangy.  
**man'gle** (mǎn'gl), *v. t.*; — **GLEED** (-glēd); — **GLING** (-glīng). [*AF. mahangler.*] 1. To cut or bruise with repeated strokes; lacerate; mutilate. 2. To spoil, mutilate, or injure in making, doing, or performing. — **man'gler** (-glēr), *n.*  
**man'gle, n.** [*D. mangel.*] A machine for smoothing cloth as sheets, etc., by roller pressure. — **v. t.** To smooth with a mangle, as damp linen. — **man'gler** (-glēr), *n.*  
**man'go** (-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [*Pg. manga, fr. Tamil mānkāy.*] An oblong yellowish tropical fruit, widely cultivated; also, the anacardiaceous tree (*Mangifera indica*) that bears it.  
**man'go-nel** (-gō-nēl), *n.* [*OF., deriv. of Gr. μάγγανον.*] An obsolete engine for throwing stones, javelins, etc.  
**man'go-steen** (-stēn), *n.* [*Malay mangustan.*] An East Indian tropical fruit, or the tree (*Garcinia mangostana*) that bears it.  
**man'grove** (-grōv), *n.* [*Malay manggi manggi* + *E. grove.*] Any of a genus (*Rhizophora*, esp. *R. mangle*) of trees or shrubs native to tropical shores. They emit aerial prop roots, which ultimately form an impenetrable mass.  
**man'gy** (mǎn'jī), *a.*; **MAN'GI-ER** (-jī-ēr); — **GI-EST.** 1. Infected with, of the nature of, or caused by, the mangle. 2. Shabby; squalid. 3. Mean; contemptible. *Colloq.*  
**man-han'dle** (mǎn-hān'd'l), *v. t.* 1. To manage by human force without mechanical aid. 2. To handle roughly.  
**man'hole'** (mǎn'hōl'), *n.* A hole for a man to go through or into, and so get access to a drain, electric conduit, etc.  
**man'hood** (-hōōd), *n.* 1. State of being man (i. e. human), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman. 2. Manly quality; courage. 3. Men collectively.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**ma'ni-a** (mā'nī-ā), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. μανία*.] **1.** Violent derangement of mind; specif., a form of insanity marked by emotional exaltation, acceleration of the flow of ideas, and motor restlessness. **2.** Excessive excitement or enthusiasm; a craze; a rage; a furor.

**Syn.** *Mania, delirium, frenzy* (in nontechnical uses). *Mania* suggests a relatively permanent, *delirium* a more temporary, state of uncontrollable emotion, excitement or enthusiasm. *Frenzy* suggests wilder or more violent agitation or disorder than *delirium*; as, the *frenzy* of hate.

**ma'ni-ac** (āk), *a.* **1.** Raving with madness; mad. **2.** Frantic; violent. *n.* A raving lunatic; madman.

**ma'ni-a-cal** (mā-nī'ā-kāl), *a.* Affected with or characterized by, madness; maniac. — **ma'ni-a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Man'i-chae'an**, **Man'i-che'an** (mān'ī-kē'ān), *n.* [*LL. Manichaeus*.] A believer in the doctrines of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a Persian of the 3d century A. D., who taught a dualism derived from Zoroastrianism, viz., that man's body is the product of the Kingdom of Darkness (Evil), but that his soul springs from the Kingdom of Light (Good). — **Man'i-chae'an**, **Man'i-che'an**, *n.* — **Man'i-chae'ism**, **Man'i-che'ism** (mān'ī-kē'iz'm), *n.*

**man'i-cure** (mān'ī-kūr), *n.* [*F., fr. L. manus* hand + *cura* care.] **1.** One who makes a business of caring for the hands, esp. the finger nails. **2.** The care of the hands and nails. — *v. t. & i.* To care for (the hands and nails); care for the hands and nails of. — **man'i-cur'ist** (-kūr'ist), *n.*

**man'i-fest** (-fĕst), *a.* [*L. manifestus*.] Evident to the senses, esp. the sight; obvious to the understanding; plain. **Syn.** *Obvious, patent, palpable, open, apparent, visible, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable.* — **Manifest, obvious, patent, palpable** apply to that which is evident. That is **manifest** which is clearly evident; that is **obvious** which is so evident as to arrest attention; that is **patent** which is open or unconcealed; that is **palpable** which is evident to (or as to) the senses.

— *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom house.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make appear distinctly; put beyond doubt; display; prove; evidence. **2.** To exhibit the manifest of, as of a cargo. — **Syn.** *Reveal, declare, disclose, discover, show.*

**man'i-fes-ta'tion** (-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of manifesting; state of being manifested; also, that which manifests; display; revelation; disclosure. **2.** A public display made to show power and purpose, or to gain notice for a cause.

**man'i-fest-ly**, *adv.* In a manifest manner.

**man'i-fest'to** (-fĕs'tō), *n., pl. -tōes* (-tōz). [*It.*] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, motives, etc.

**man'i-fold** (mān'ī-fōld), *a.* [*AS. manigfeld*.] **See MANY;** — **FOLD.** **1.** Numerous and varied. **2.** Comprehending various features; multifarious; — used with *sing. nouns*. **3.** Being so in many ways or respects. **4.** Consisting of many of one kind combined; as, a *manifold* pipe.

**Syn.** *Manifold, multifarious* agree in the idea of multiplicity or variety. *Manifold* emphasizes the number or varied character, *multifarious*, the diversity, sometimes even the incongruity, of the elements involved; as, *manifold* copies; *multifarious* things.

— *n.* **1.** A copy made by manifolding. **2. Mech.** A pipe fitting with several lateral outlets, as between the carburetor and engine in a gasoline engine.

— *v. t.* **1.** To multiply. **2.** To make many or several copies of, as with carbon paper. — **man'i-fold'ly**, *adv.* — **man'i-fold'ness**, *n.*

**man'i-fold'er** (-fōld'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, manifold; esp., a contrivance for manifold writing.

**man'i-hot** (mān'ī-hōt), *n.* [*NL., fr. F., fr. native name.*] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Manihot*) of euphorbiaceous plants of tropical America, including bitter cassava (*M. manihot*), and various species (as *M. glaziovii*) yielding caoutchouc.

**man'ni-kin** (k'ĭn), *n.* [*OD. manneken, dim. of man man.*] **1.** A little man; dwarf. **2.** [Usually in form *mannequin*.] An artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure. **3.** A model of the human body, showing the tissues, organs, etc., commonly in detachable pieces.

**Ma-ni'la**, **Ma-ni'la** (mā-nī'lā), *n.* [*Often l. c.*] Short for *Manila*, or *Manilla*, hemp, the fiber of a Philippine banana (*Musa textilis*). **M. paper**, a tough wrapping paper made from it. **M. rope**, etc.

**ma-ni'la**, *n.* [*F. manille, or Sp. malilla*.] In various card games, the second best trump.

**man'i-oc** (mān'ī-ōk; mā'nī-), *n.* Cf. *MANIHOT*. Cassava.

**man'i-ple** (mān'ī-p'l), *n.* [*L. manipulus, manipulus*, a handful; *manus* hand + *plere* to fill.] **1.** A subdivision, 120 or 60 men, of the Roman legion. **2. Eccl.** A band or scarf worn on the left arm in the eucharistic service.

**ma-nip'u-lar** (mā-nĭp'ū-lār), *a.* Manipulatory.

**ma-nip'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; — **LAT'ED** (-lāt'ĕd); — **LAT'ING**. [*See MANIPLE.*] **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means, esp. with skill. **2.** To treat or manage with the mind, esp. skillfully. **3.** To control by

management; also, to manage or treat artfully or fraudulently. **4. Finance.** To work (as stocks) up or down in price by transactions not made bona fide or in the ordinary course of business, as by wash sales, corners, etc.

**ma-nip'u-la'tion** (mā-nĭp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of manipulating, or state of being manipulated.

**ma-nip'u-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Manipulatory. [*nipulates.*]

**ma-nip'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, manipulates.

**ma-nip'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving manipulation; manipulative; manipular.

**man'i-to** (mān'ī-tō), **man'i-tou** (-tōō), **man'i-tu** (-tōō), *n.* [*Algonquian manito*.] Among the Algonquian Indians, one of the powers controlling natural phenomena; a spirit.

**man'kind'**, *n.* **1.** (*pron. mǎn'kĭnd'*; formerly also *mǎn'kĭnd'*) The human race. **2.** (*pron. mǎn'kĭnd'*) Men collectively, as distinguished from women.

**man'like'** (mān'ĭk'), *a.* Like, becoming to, or belonging to, a man or men; manly. — **Syn.** *See MALE.*

**man'ly** (-lĭ), *a.*; — **LI-ER** (-lĭ-ĕr); — **LI-EST**. Having qualities becoming to a man; manlike, esp. brave or noble; or of becoming to a man; masculine. — **Syn.** *See MALE.* — *adv.* In a manly manner; manfully. — **man'ly-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

**man'na** (mān'ā), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. μάννα, Heb. mān.*] **1. Bib.** The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness (*Ex. xvi.*); hence, divinely supplied food. **2.** Something likened to the Biblical manna. **3.** Sweetish matter exuded by the European flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) or related species. It is a mild laxative. Also, a similar product of various other trees, as the tamarisk.

**manna sugar.** Mannite.

**man'ne-quin.** Var. of *MANIKIN*.

**man'ner** (mān'ĕr), *n.* [*F. manière, fr. L. manuaris* belonging to the hand, *manus* hand.] **1.** Species; kind; sort. **2.** Fashion; guise; character. *Archaic.* **3.** A way of acting; a mode of procedure or execution; way; mode. **4.** A habit; custom. **5.** Mode of living or acting; behavior; conduct; specif., in *pl.*, social conduct or rules of conduct, as of a people or class; behavior; polite deportment.

**Syn.** *Manner, way, fashion.* *Manner* is mode of action, or distinctive style; *way*, often more general, may also designate a peculiar, personal, or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; *fashion* occurs chiefly in phrases with *after* or *in*; as, Milton's grand *manner*; little womanly *ways*; to walk in Indian *fashion*. *See* *DEPORTMENT, METHOD.*

**man'nered** (mān'ĕrd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) manners; — often in composition. **2.** Affected with mannerism.

**man'ner-ism** (-ĕr'iz'm), *n.* Excessive adherence to a peculiar style or manner, esp. in art. — **Syn.** *See AFFECTATION.*

**man'ner-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* In art, one whose works show a strong tendency to imitation, to obedience to a school, or to a peculiar and formal or too unchanging method of his own.

**man'ner-less**, *a.* Destitute of manners; unmanfully.

**man'ner-ly**, *a.* Showing good manners; civil. — *adv.* With good manners; politely. — **man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

**man'ni-kin.** Var. of *MANIKIN*.

**man'nish** (mān'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; manlike; masculine. — **Syn.** *See MALE.* — **man'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **man'nish-ness**, *n.*

**man'nite** (mān'ĭt), *n.* [*manna* + *-ite*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>, belonging to the class of alcohols called hexites; — called also *manna sugar* and *mannitol*. — **man-nit'ic** (mā-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

**man'ni-tol** (-ĭtōl; -tōl), *n.* Mannite.

**man'nose** (mān'ōs), *n.* [*mannite* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A sugar (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) obtained by oxidation of mannite.

**ma-nœu'ver**, **ma-nœu'vere**, etc. Vars. of *MANEUVER*, etc.

**man'-of-war'**, *n.*; *pl.* *MEN-OF-WAR.* A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities.

**man'-of-war' bird.** A frigate bird.

**ma-nom'e-ter** (mā-nōm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Gr. μανός* thin, rare + *-meter*.] A pressure gauge or vacuum gauge.

**man'o-met'ric** (mān'ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the measurement of gaseous pressure; made by the manometer.

**man'o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kāl), *n.* nometer or the measurement of gaseous pressure; made by the manometer.

**manometric flame**, *Acous.*, a gas flame so arranged as to be made to pulsate by the action of sound waves.

**man'or** (mān'ĕr), *n.* [*OF. manoir* habitation, village, prop. an inf., to stay, dwell, *L. manere*.] **1.** A mansion; also, the house of a lord with the land pertaining to it. *Obs.* **2.** In England, in the 13th century and for some time later, an estate administered as a unit, esp. a demesne estate of a lord for which a court-baron was held; later, from the 17th century on, the holding of a lord having at least the minimum number of freehold tenants entitling it to hold a court-baron. **3. Amer. Law.** A tract of land held by tenants in fee simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent. *Chiefly Hist.*

**ma-no'ri-al** (mā-nō'rĭ-āl; 57), *a.* Of or belonging to, or like, a manor; as, *manorial* extents; *manorial* accounts.

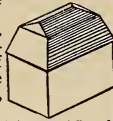
**manor house.** The house of the lord of a manor.

**man'rope'** (-rōp'), *n.* *Naut.* A side rope to a gangway, ladder, or the like, used as a handrail.

**k = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**man/sard roof** (măns'ărd). [After its inventor.] A kind of roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower steeper than the upper.



**manse** (măns), *n.* [LL. *mansa* a farm, L. *manere*, *mansum*, to dwell.] 1. A householder's dwelling. *Obs.* 2. The residence of an ecclesiastic; esp., in Scotland, the house of a parish minister; sometimes elsewhere, as in the United States, the parsonage.

**man/serv'ant** (măns'sŭrv'ănt), *n.*; *pl.* Mansard Roof. MENSERVANTS. A male servant.

**man/sion** (shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *mansio* a dwelling, *manere*, *mansum*, to dwell.] 1. Abode. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 2. A separate abode, lodging, or chamber of a large house, inclosure, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* *Archaic.* 3. Formerly, a manor house; hence, any house of some size or pretension. 4. *Astrol.* a = 2d ROUSE, 13. b One of twenty-eight parts of the moon's monthly course.

**mansion house**, a dwelling house. *Obs.* b A manor house; hence, now *U. S.* only, a large imposing house. c [Cap.] The official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

**man/slaugh'ter** (slô'tŕ), *n.* The killing of a human being, specif., *Law*, unlawfully but without malice.

**man/slay'er** (slă'ŕ), *n.* One who commits manslaughter.

**man/slay'ing**, *n.* The killing of a man or men; homicide.

**man/stopp'ing** (stôp'ing), *a.* *Mil.* Designating a bullet that will cause a shock sufficient to stop a soldier advancing in a charge, esp. a dum dum or other expanding bullet.

**man/sue-tude** (măns'swê'tud), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*.] Tame-ness; gentleness; mildness. *Archaic.*

**man'ta** (mănt'ă; *Sp.* măn'tă), *n.* [Sp., blanket.] 1. a A horse blanket. b A cloak or wrap worn by Spaniards. c In Spanish America, a kind of mantle or shawl worn by women. 2. *Mil.* = MANTELET, 2 a.

**man'teau** (mănt'ô; *F.* măn'tô'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEAUS (mănt'ôz), *F.* -TEAUX (mănt'ô'). [F.] 1. A mantle or cloak. 2. A kind of loose gown formerly worn by women.

**man'tel** (mănt'l), or **man'tel-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* [See MAN-TLE.] The beam, stone, or arch, or a shelf, above a fireplace.

**man'tel-et** (mănt'l-ĕt; măn'tl'ĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *manteau*, OF. *mantel*. See MAN-TLE.] 1. A short mantle or cape. 2. *Mil.* a A movable shelter formerly used by besiegers. b A bullet-proof shield or screen to protect gunners and also to keep out the smoke. It is now rarely used. c A bullet-proof shelter for observation and signaling in target practice.

**man'tel-let'ta** (mănt'lĕt'ĕt'ă), *n.* [It. *mantelletta*.] *R. C.* Ch. A silk or woolen vestment without sleeves worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court.



Mantelletta.

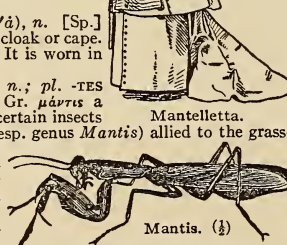
**man'tel-piece'** (mănt'lĕt'pēs'), *n.* See MANTEL. [Archaic.]

**man'tel-tree'** (-trĕ'), *n.* A mantel.

**man'tic** (mănt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μαντικός* prophetic.] Of or pert. to divination or prophecy; also, gifted with divinatory or prophetic powers.

**man-til'la** (mănt'il'ă), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A woman's light cloak or cape. 2. A kind of veil. It is worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

**man'tis** (mănt'is), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tĕz). [NL., fr. Gr. *μάστις* a prophet.] Any of certain insects (family *Mantidae*, esp. genus *Mantis*) allied to the grasshoppers, with stout anterior legs commonly held in a way suggestive of hands folded in prayer.



Mantis. (♂)

**man-tis'sa** (mănt'is'ă), *n.* [L., an addition, makeweight.] *Math.* The decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part, or *characteristic*.

**man'tle** (mănt'l), *n.* [OF. *mantel*, L. *mantelium*, a cloth, napkin, mantle.] 1. A loose sleeveless overgarment; a cloak. *Fig.*, something that envelops, infolds, or covers; an envelope or covering. 2. *Zoöl.* a In mollusks and brachiopods, the fold (or pair of folds) of the body wall which in shell-bearing forms lines the shell, and bears the shell-secreting glands. b In tunicates and barnacles, the soft external body wall which lines the test or the shell. c In birds, the back together with the folded wings. 3. A lacelike hood of refractory material, as thoria and ceria, which, placed over a flame, gives light by incandescence.

— *v. t.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-t'ling). To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; cloak. — *v. i.* 1. To spread out the wings, one after the other, over the legs; — said of hawks. 2. To spread out; — said of wings. 3. To gather or take on, or form, a covering, as of froth, etc. 4. To be or become suf-

fused with blood, as the face; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush; blush.

**man'tra** (mănt'ă; *Skr.* mŭn'-), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* One of the hymns or ritualistic formulas of the Vedas; also, loosely, any charm or religious formula.

**man'tu-a** (mănt'ă), *n.* [From *mantua*, Italy.] 1. A kind of rich silk. *Obs.* 2. [For *mantua*, by confusion.] A woman's cloak or kind of loose gown, worn esp. in the 17th-18th centuries. — **man'tu-a-mak'er** (-măk'ŕ), *n.* — **man'tu-a-mak'ing**, *n.*

**man'tu-al** (-ă-ăl), *a.* [F. *manuel*, L. *manuālis*, fr. *manus* hand.] 1. Of or pertaining to the hand or hands; done, made, or operated, by the hand or hands. 2. Of the nature, or designed for, a manual, as a text of a literary work. — *n.* 1. A small book; handbook. 2. *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon. 3. *Musical.* An organ keyboard for the fingers. — **man'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**man'tu-fac'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* [L. *manu*, abl. of *manus* hand + *factura* a making, *facere* to make.] 1. A making by hand. *Obs.* 2. The making of wares or material products by hand or machinery, often carried on systematically with division of labor. 3. Anything manufactured.

— *v. t.*; -TURED; -TUR-ING. 1. To make (products); to produce by labor, esp., now, with division of labor and with machinery. 2. To work into forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool. 3. To fabricate; invent; — chiefly disparaging.

**man'tu-fac'tur-er** (-tŭr-ŕ), *n.* One who manufactures; specif., an employer of operatives in manufacturing. *Abbr., mfr.*

**man'tu-mis'sion** (-mish'ŭn), *n.* Act of manumitting, or state of being manumitted; formal liberation of a slave.

**man'tu-mit'** (-mit'it), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *manu-mittere*, *manu-mittum*; *manu*, abl. of *manus* hand + *mittere* to send.] To release from slavery; free.

**ma-nure'** (mă-nŭr'), *v. t.*; -NURED' (-ăurd') — **NUR'ING** (-nŭr'ing). [OF. *manuurer*, *manuver*, to cultivate by manual labor. See MANUEVER.] To apply manure to; enrich, as land, by a fertilizer. — *n.* A fertilizer; specif., stable refuse, bird dung, etc. — **ma-nur'er** (-nŭr'ŕ), *n.*

**ma-nus** (mă-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* MANUS [L., the hand.] 1. *Anat.* The distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate, including the carpus and fore foot, or hand. 2. *Rom. Law.* The power or rights collectively of a husband over his wife.

**man'u-script** (mănt'ŭ-skript), *a.* [L. *manu scriptus*. See MANUAL; SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand. — *n.* 1. A written composition, as an ancient book; esp., an author's copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting. 2. Writing, as opposed to print. *Abbr., MS. (or ms.); pl., MSS.*

**Manx** (mănx), *a.* Belonging or pert. to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants. [Mentary tail.]

**Manx cat**, one of a breed of domestic cats having a rudi-

— *n.* 1. The native language of the Manxmen, a dialect of Celtic. 2. *pl.* Manx people. — **Manx'man**, *n.*

**man'y** (mĕn'ŭ), *a.* The comparative and superlative are supplied by *more*, *most*, from a different root. [AS. *manig*, *mānig*.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few. — *Syn.* Multiplied, manifold, various, sundry.

— *v. t.* With a sing. noun, *many* is now used attributively only in *many a* or *an* (that is, each one of many). It is used predicatively with a sing. noun in an inverted construction (*Now Dial. or Colloq.*); as, *many is the time I've come*.

— *n.* & (elliptically) *pron.* A large number; as, it was believed by many.

**man'y-plies'** (mĕn'ŭ-pliz'), *n.* The omasum; — from the many plies, or folds, of its mucous membrane.

**man'za-ni'ta** (mănză-nĕ'tă; *Amer. Sp.* măn'să-nĕ'tă), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana* an apple.] Any of various ericaceous Californian shrubs (genus *Arctostaphylos*).

**Ma'o-ri** (mă'ô-ri; *colloq.* mou'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). 1. One of the aborigines of New Zealand, a Polynesian people, tall, vigorous, and brave. 2. The language of the Maoris.

**map** (măp), *n.* [From *F. mapp*, in *mappemonde* map of the world, fr. LL., fr. L. *mappa* napkin.] 1. A representation (usually flat) of the earth's surface or a part of it; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere or a part of it. 2. Something suggestive of a map.

**Syn. MAP, chart.** A map has to do primarily with the land; a *chart*, with the water, esp. as regards navigation.

— *v. t.*; MAPPED (măpt); MAP'PING. To represent by or on a map; hence, to indicate or delineate as on a map; sketch.

**map'le** (mă'pl), *n.* [AS. *mapolder*, *mapulder*, *mapul-trĕow*, maple tree.] Any of a genus (*Acer*) of well-known trees having opposite leaves and a fruit consisting of two united samaras; also, its hard, light-colored, close-grained wood. The sap is often sweet, yielding a sirup and a sugar.

**mar** (măr), *v. t.*; MARRĒD (mărd); MAR'RING. [AS. *merran*, *myrran* (a comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate.] 1. To hinder; impede; stop. *Obs., exc. in Bowls and Curling.* 2. To damage greatly; impair. 3. To disfigure; deface.

**mar'a-bou** (măr'ă-bô), *n.* [F.] 1. a A large stork (genus *Leptoptilus*), esp. an African species (*L. crumenifer*); also, the adjutant. b One of the soft elongated tail or

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recănt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ăse, ănite, ărr, ăp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;



wing coverts of a marabout, used in millinery. **2.** A kind of thrown raw silk; also, a thin fabric made from it, resembling marabout feathers in delicacy.

**Mar-a-bout** (mār'ā-bōot), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *marabuto*, Ar. *morābi*.] A Mohammedan hermit or saint or his shrine; esp., one of a kind of religious order among the Berbers.

**Ma'rah** (mā'rā; mār'ā), *n.* [Heb. *mārāh* bitter.] *Bib.* The first halting place of the Israelites after entering the wilderness. The waters were bitter and could not be drunk. See *Ecol.* xv. 23-25; *Num.* xxxiii. 8, 9.

**Mar'am.** Var. of **MARRAM**.  
**mar-ā-nath'a** (mār'ā-nāth'ā), *Bib.* Properly, an Aramaic phrase (*Mārān aḥā*, prob., 'O Lord come) in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, often by misinterpretation thought to form with the preceding word (*anathema*) an imprecation. — *n.* Formerly, a terrible curse, as in excommunication.

**mar-ā-schi'no** (mār'ā-skē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a bitter cherry, *L. amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of a certain cherry.

**mar-ras'mus** (mā-rāz'mūs), *a.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαρασμός*, fr. *μαραίνω* to quench, die away.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation. — **mar-ras'mic** (mā-rāz'mīk), *a.*

**Ma-ra'tha** (mā-rā'tā), **Mah-ra'ta** (rā'tā), *n.* [Hind. *Marhātā*, *Mahātā*, the name of a famous Hindu race, fr. Skr. *Mahā-rāshṭra*.] A member of a race of India whose main habitat is the western Deccan and the Bombay Presidency.

**Ma-ra'thi** (mā-rā'tē), **Mah-ra'ti**, **Mah-ra'ti** (rā'tī), *n.* A Sanskrit language spoken esp. by the Marathas.

**Mar-ā-tho'ni-an** (mār'ā-thō'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Marathon or the battle fought there 490 B. C., in which the invading Persians were defeated.

**Mar-ā-thon race** (mār'ā-thōn), A long-distance race, esp. a foot race of about 25 miles.

**mar-raud'** (mā-rōd'), *v. i.* [F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond.] To rove in quest of plunder; plunder. — *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into for plunder. — *n.* Act of marauding; plundering; pillage. — **mar-raud'er**, *n.*

**mar'ble** (mār'bl), *n.* [F. *marbre*, *L. marmor*, fr. Gr. *μαρμαρος*.] **1.** Any limestone more or less crystallized by metamorphism and granular to compact in texture, and so capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work. **2.** A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a work of art, record, etc., of marble; in *pl.*, a collection of marble sculptures, etc. **3.** Something suggestive of marble in coldness, smoothness, hardness, etc. **4.** A little ball, orig. of marble, used as a plaything. **b** [In form *marbles*, construed as *sing.*] A child's game played with marbles. **5.** Marbling. — *a.* **1.** Resembling or imitating marble; variegated or mottled. **2.** Like marble in being cold, hard, smooth, white, unfeeling, etc. [like marble.]

— *v. t.*: **-bled** (-'ld); **-bling** (-'bling). To stain or variegate. **mar'ble-ize** (-'iz), *v. t.* To make or color in imitation of marble; cover with a surface resembling marble. *U. S.*

**mar'bling** (-'bling), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of variegating like marble. **2.** Markings, coloration, coating, etc., suggestive of the markings of marble, as an intermixture of fat and lean in meat.

**mar'ibly** (-'blī), *a.* Like marble; hence, cold, rigid, etc.  
**marc** (mārk; F. mār), *n.* [F.] The refuse matter remaining after pressing fruit, particularly grapes.

**mar'ca-site** (mār'kā-sīt), *n.* [F. *marcasite*.] **1.** *Min.* A formerly, crystallized iron pyrites. **b** Iron disulphide, FeS<sub>2</sub> (white iron pyrites), resembling iron pyrites, but of lower specific gravity and orthorhombic. **2.** A piece or ornament of marcasite, or crystallized iron pyrites.

**mar-ces'cent** (mār-sēs'ēnt), *a.* [L. *marcescens*, *p. pr.* of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither, droop.] *Bot.* Withering without falling off. — **ces'cence** (-ēns), *n.*

**mar'ch** (mārch), *n.* [F. *marche*; of G. origin.] A territorial border or frontier; esp., *Eng. Hist.*, in *pl.*, the frontier border lands between England and Scotland, or England and Wales. — *v. i.* To border; — with *on*, *upon*, *with*, etc.

**mar'ch**, *v. i.* [F. *marcher*, in OF. also, to tread.] **1.** To advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body, as soldiers. **2.** To walk in a grave or stately manner; proceed; progress. — *v. t.* To cause to march; cause to go by command or force.

— *n.* **1.** A marching, esp. of soldiers. **2.** Stately or deliberate walk; steady progress. **3.** Distance passed over in marching. **4.** A regular, uniform step, used esp. by soldiers. **5.** A drumbeat or a piece of music suited to accompany marching.

**March**, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *Martius* (sc. *mensis*) month], fr. *Mars* Mars.] Third month of the year, having 31 days.

**mar'ch'er** (mār'chēr), *n.* One who marches.  
**mar'ch'er**, *n.* One who inhabits a march, or border region.

**mar-che'sa** (mār-kā'zā), *n.*; *pl.* **-chese** (-zā). [It.] In Italy, a woman of the rank of a marchese; a marchioness.

**mar-che'se** (mār-kā'zā), *n.*; *pl.* **-chese** (-zē). [It. See **MARQUIS**.] In Italy, a noble in rank next above a count (*conte*), and next below a prince (*principe*) a marquis.

**mar'chion-ess** (mār'shūn-ēs), *n.* Wife or widow of a marquis; also, a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.

**march'land'** (mārch'lānd'), *n.* Borderland; frontier.  
**march'man** (-mān), *n.* A marcher, or borderer. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**march'pane'** (mārch'pān'), *n.* A kind of sweetmeat.

**Mar-co'ni** (mār-kō'nī), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the system of wireless telegraphy used by Guglielmo Marconi.

**mar-co'ni-gram** (-grām), *n.* A Marconi wireless message.

**mar-co'ni-graph** (-grāf), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy.

**Mar'di gras'** (mār-dē grā'). [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] Shrove Tuesday; — in some cities a day of merrymaking.

**Mar'duk** (mār'dōk), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon, originally a local sun deity.

**marc** (mār), *n.* [AS. *mere*, *myre*, fem. of AS. *mearh* horse.] The female of the horse kind.

**mar-rem'ma** (mā-rēm'ā), *n.*; *pl.* **-me** (-ā). [It., in sense 1.] **1.** In Italy, unhealthy low marshy maritime country. **2.** The miasma of such a region.

**mar-ess'-nest'** (mātz'nēst'), *n.* Something believed to be wonderful, but turning out to be imaginary or a hoax.

**mar-ess'-tail'**, *n.* **1.** A spreading cirrus cloud. **2.** A common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with dense whorls of awl-shaped leaves.

**mar-gar'ic** (mār-gār'īk), *a.* [See **MARGARITE**.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid (*margaric acid*), C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, between palmitic and stearic acids.

**mar-ga-rin** (mār-gā-rīn), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A fatty substance got from animal fats and vegetable oils. **2.** Oleomargarine.

**mar-ga-rine** (-rēn; rīn; cf. **OLEOMARGARINE**), *n.* [F.] Artificial butter; oleomargarine.

**mar-ga-rite** (mār-gā-rīt), *n.* [L. *margarita*, Gr. *μαργαρίτης* a pearl, *μαργαρος* pearl, *μαργαρος* pearl oyster.] A pearl. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**mar'gay** (mār'gā), *n.* [Tupi *maracaya*.] An American spotted wild cat (*Felis tigrina*) similar to the ocelot.

**marge** (mārj), *n.* [F.] A margin. *Now Poetic*.

**mar'gent** (mār'jēnt), *n.* A margin. *Archaic*.

**mar'gin** (-jīn), *n.* [L. *margo*, *-ginis*.] **1.** A border; edge; brink; verge; limit. **2.** A condition approximately marking the limit at which something will remain or continue to be or act; a limit beyond which change cannot take place without the cessation of certain activities or phenomena. **3.** An allowance or reserve, as of money, to meet conditions that cannot be foreseen. **4.** That part of a page outside of the main body of text. **5.** *Commerce.* The difference between cost price and selling price. **6.** *Finance.* Collateral security, as a percentage paid in money, deposited with a broker to protect him from loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal. **7.** *Life Insurance.* = **LOADING**. — **Syn.** See **BORDER**.

— *v. t.* **1.** To enter, summarize, annotate, or indicate, in the margin of a page or pages. **2.** To form a margin to; border. **3.** *Finance.* To secure by a margin.

**mar'gin-al** (mār'jī-nāl), *a.* **1.** Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or situated at, a margin, border, or boundary. **3.** *Psychol.* Pert. to the margin, or "fringe," of consciousness; pert. to conscious states or qualities not in the focus of attention, but felt dimly and indistinctly. — **pl.** **mar'gin-al-ly**, *adv.*

**mar'gi-na-li-a** (-jī-nā'lī-ā), *n.* *pl.* Marginal notes.

**mar'gin-ate** (mār'jī-nāt), *a.* [L. *marginatūs*, *p. p.*] Having a distinct margin. — (*nāt*), *v. t.* To furnish with a margin; margin. — **mar'gin-a'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**mar'grave** (-grāv), *n.* [G. *markgraf*, or D. *markgraf*.] **1.** Orig., a military keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. **2.** English equiv. of G. *Markgraf*, a marquis.

**mar-gra'vi-ate** (mār-grā'vī-āt), *n.* Territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a margrave.

**mar'gra-vine** (mār-grā-vēn), *n.* The wife of a margrave.

**mar'gue-rite** (mār-gē-rēt; mār-gē-rēt'), *n.* [F., pearl, daisy. See **MARGARITE**.] **1.** The daisy. **2.** Any of several cultivated species of chrysanthemum having single, daisylike flowers.

**Mar'i-an** (mār'ī-ān; mār'ī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Mary; as (1) the Virgin Mary; (2) Mary, Queen (1553-58) of England; (3) Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-87). — *n.* **1.** One who worships, or is devoted to, the Virgin Mary. **2.** A follower of Mary, Queen of Scots; also, a modern defender of her.

**Mar'i-an** (mār'ī-ān), *a.* [L. *Marianus*, fr. *Marius*.] Of or pertaining to Caius Marius (157-86 B. C.) or his party.

**mar'i-gold** (mār'ī-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold*.] Any of several asteraceous plants having, commonly, large heads of yellow-rayed flowers; also, any of the flowers.

**mar'i-nade** (mār'ī-nād), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A pickle containing wine, spices, etc., for enriching the flavor of meat or fish; also, the meat or fish pickled in it. — *v. t.* To marinate.

**mar'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.*: **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); **-NAT'ING** (-nāt'ing). [See **MARINE**.] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar; prepare by the use of marinade.

**ma-rine'** (mā-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or formed by or in, the sea. **2.** Of or pert. to navigation of the sea; naval; nautical. **3.** Of or pert. to the



commerce of the sea; maritime. **4.** Serving on shipboard; — said of a certain class of soldiers.

**Syn.** Marine, maritime. Marine designates esp. that which belongs to, or is produced by, the sea, or is to be used at sea; maritime oftener applies to that which borders on the sea or pertains to navigation or commerce on the sea. — *n.* 1. Mercantile and naval shipping collectively; seagoing vessels collectively. 2. One who serves on shipboard; specif., one of a class of soldiers so serving. 3. In various countries, the executive department having to do with naval matters, corresponding to the United States *Department of the Navy* and the British *Admiralty*. 4. A picture of some marine subject, a sea piece.

**mar'i-ner** (mār'ī-nēr), *n.* [F. *marinier*, LL. *marinarius*. See MARINE.] A seaman or sailor. — **Syn.** See SAILOR.

**Ma'ri-ol'a-try** (mā'rī-ōl'a-trī), *n.* [Gr. *Maia* Mary + *-latry*.] The worship of the Virgin Mary; — usually a term of opprobrium. — **Ma'ri-ol'a-trous** (-trūs), *a.*

**mar'i-o-nette'** (mār'ī-ō-nēt'), *n.* [F. prop. dim. of *Marion* fr. *Marie* Mary.] A puppet moved by strings or by hand.

**Mar'i-po-sa liily or tulip** (mār'ī-pō-sā'), [Sp. *mariposa* a butterfly; — alluding to the gay blossoms.] Any of a genus (*Calochortus*) of bulbous liliaceous plants of western America, with tuliplike flowers of white, yellow, red, and lilac.

**mar'ish** (mār'ish), *n.* Marsh. *Now Poet. or Scot.*

**Mar'ist** (mār'ist; 3), *n.* [L. *Maria* Mary.] *R. C. Ch.* A member of an order founded in Lyons, France, in 1816, made up of priests who bound themselves to some particular work, esp. mission work, in honor of the Virgin Mary.

**Mar'ist, a.** *Eccl.* Pert. to, or devoted to the service of, the Virgin Mary; also, designating members of various institutes founded by the Marists; as, the *Marist* nuns.

**mar'it-al** (mār'ī-tāl), *a.* [L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* of marriage, *n.*, a husband.] Of pert. to a husband or marriage. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — **mar'it-al-ly**, *adv.*

**mar'it-time** (-tīm; -tīm), *a.* [L. *maritimus* fr. *mare* sea.]

**1.** Bordering on, or living near, the ocean. **2.** Connected with the sea in respect of commerce, etc. **3.** Characteristic of a mariner; nautical. — **Syn.** See MARINE.

**mar'jo-ran** (mār'jō-rām), *n.* [OF. *marjoraine*, -*rane*, LL. *marjorana*, *marjoraca*, *n.*] Of a genus (*Origanum*) of mints, including a very fragrant species (*O. majorana*), called sweet marjoram.

**mark** (märk), *n.* Also **marc**. [AS. *marc*.] **1.** An old weight, esp. of 8 oz. for gold and silver. **2.** A money of account and a coin, orig. worth a mark of silver; specif., a silver coin, and the gold monetary unit, of the German Empire, equal to 100 pennings (23.8 cents). **3.** = MARKKA.

**mark, n.** [AS. *mearc*.] Boundary; march. *Archaic & Hist.*

**mark, n.** [AS. *mearc*.] **1.** A landmark. *Obs.* **2.** A thing aimed at; a goal or target, lit. or fig.; an aim. **3.** *Bowls.* The jack. **4.** A significant token; symptom; sign; indication; specif.: an indication of character; a trait; feature.

**5.** An affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token; specif.: **a** A character, device, label, or the like, put on an article to show the maker or owner, to certify quality, etc.; trade-mark. **b** A visible sign assumed by, or put upon, a person, used as a badge or token. **c** A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who cannot write. **d** A written or printed symbol; as, an interrogation mark. **e** A number or other character used in registering; hence, the unit of award in registering the work or conduct of pupils, prisoners, etc.; also, the award made or the standing attained; as, examination marks. **f** Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to indicate position; as, a low-water mark; a bookmark. **g** *Naut.*

One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, and 25 fathoms. The intermediate fathoms are unmarked and are called *deeps*. **6.** Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to come up to the mark. **7.** A visible sign, impression, or trace, as a line, stain, scar, discoloration, scratch; as, a pencil mark; pockmark. **8.** Note; importance; distinction; as, men of mark. — **Syn.** Impress, stamp, print, vestige, track; proof, badge.

— **v. t.** **1.** To put a mark on; affix a mark to; specif.: **a** *Com.* To put price figures or signs on (articles); — used with *down*, to put a lower price on; used with *up*, to set a higher price on. **b** To form, as a figure, by making marks. **2.** To bound, designate, indicate, or set apart, by or as by a mark; as, his courage *marked* him for a leader. **3.** To show as by a mark; manifest. **4.** In games: to keep account of (the points); enumerate and register; score. **5.** To be a mark upon or of; indicate; make notable or remarkable; characterize or distinguish; as, the stunted trees *mark* the higher mountain tops. **6.** To notice; observe; heed; consider. — **Syn.** Note, remark, regard; point out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand.

— **v. i.** **1.** To notice or observe critically; note. **2.** To record points, as in a game.

**Mark, n.** [L. *Marcus*.] *Bib.* A The Evangelist, **John Mark**, a fellow worker with Paul, and traditionally re-

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

garded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. **b** The Gospel of Mark.

**marked** (märkt), *p. a.* Having a mark; hence; emphasized; conspicuous. — **mark'ed-ly** (mär'kēd-lī), *adv.*

**mark'er** (mär'kēr), *n.* One who, or that which, marks.

**mark'et** (mär'kēt; 24), *n.* [Deriv. of *L. mercatus* trade, market place, fr. *mercari*, *p. p. mercatus*, to trade, traffic, *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] **1.** A meeting of people for traffic; also, the people at such a meeting. **2.** A body or group of men associated in the buying and selling of stocks, goods, etc.; as, the stock market; the beef market. **3.** A place, as an open space in a town, or a large building, where a market is held, esp. where provisions are sold. **4.** The region in which any commodity can be sold. **5.** Opportunity for selling or buying commodities, or the price offered for them. [sell, in a market; sell.]

— **v. i.** To deal in a market. — **v. t.** To expose for sale, or to **mark'et-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Fit to be offered for sale in a market. **2.** Of or pertaining to buying or selling. — **Syn.** See VENDIBLE. — **mark'et-a-ble'ly** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

**mark'et-er** (mär'kēt-ēr), *n.* One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.

**mark'ka, mark'kaa** (märk'kā), *n.* [Finn., fr. Sw. *mark*] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Finland, equal to the franc (19.3 cents); — called also *mark*.

**marks'man** (märks'mān), *n.* One who shoots at a mark; one who shoots well. — **marks'man-ship**, *n.*

**marl** (mār), *v. t.* *Naut.* To cover or fasten with marline.

**marl, n.** [OF. *marle*, LL. *margila* dim. of *L. margo* mar.]

**1.** A crumbly deposit, chiefly clay and calcium carbonate, used as a fertilizer. Also, any of various other deposits (see GREENSAND). **2.** *Earth. Poetic.*

— **v. t.** To overspread or manure with marl.

**mar-la'ceous** (mār-lā'shūs), *a.* Containing or resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

**mar'line** (mār'līn), *n.* [LG. *marlin*, *marling*, or D. *marling*, or *marljin*; D. *marren* to tie + *lijn* line.] *Naut.* A small loosely twisted line of two strands, used for seizing.

**mar'line-spike'** (-spīk'), *n.* Also **mar'lin-spike'**. *Naut.*

A pointed iron tool used in splicing and marling.

**mar'lite** (mār'līt), *n.* A variety of marl resistant

to the action of air. — **A** Sailmakers' Marlinespike. **B**

**mar-lit'ic** (mār-līt'ik), *a.* Marlinespike with eye for lank-

**mar'l'y** (mār'lī), *a.*; yard.

**MARL'ER** (-lī-ēr); **MARL'EST.** Of or pert. to marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.

**mar'ma-lade** (mār'mā-lād), *n.* [F. *marmelade*, fr. Pg., fr. *marmelo* quince, fr. L. *melimelum* honey apple, Gr. *μηλί-μηλον* a sweet apple; *μέλι* honey + *μήλον* apple.] A jamlike preserve of fruit pulp, as of orange, quince, pear, etc.

**marmalade tree.** A West Indian spottaceous tree (*Achras zapota*), with fine-grained wood resembling mahogany.

**Mar'mi-on** (mār'mī-ōn), *n.* The hero of Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion." He is an English knight.

**mar-mo're-al** (mār-mō'rē-āl; 57), **mar-mo're-an** (-rē-ān), *a.* [L. *marmorosus*, fr. *marmor* marble.] Pert. to or like marble, as in being cold, white, etc.; made of marble.

**mar'mo-se'tly** (mār'mō-zēt'), *n.* [F. *marmoset* a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy.] Any of numerous very small South and Central American monkeys (esp. genus *Callithrix*) having soft fur and long, hairy, nonpenis tails.

**mar'mot** (-mōt), *n.* [F. *marmotte*.] Any of a genus (*Marmota*) of rodents hav-

ing coarse fur. The American species are called *woodchucks* or *ground hogs*.

**Mar'o-nite** (mār'ō-nīt), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of a body of Syrian Christians, united with the Church of Rome since the twelfth century, but still retaining Syriac practices.

**ma-roon'** (mā-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *marron*, fr. Sp. *cimarrón* wild.] In the West Indies and Dutch Guiana, a fugitive slave, or a free negro descended from fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests. — **v. t.** To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and abandon (him).

**ma-roon', n.** [F. *marron* a French chestnut; also, adj., chestnut-colored.] A dark brown chestnut color, or, ordinarily, a dull red. — **a.** Of the above-named color.

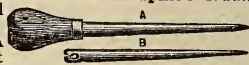
**ma-roon'er, n.** A buccaneer or pirate; one who maroons.

**mar'plot'** (mār'plōt'), *n.* One who, by officious interference,

mars or frustrates a design, plan, or plot.

**marque** (märk), *n.* [F. *marque*, in *lettre de marque* letter of marque, fr. OF. *marque*, *merque*, reprisal.] Reprisal. *Obs.* See LETTER OF MARQUE.

**mar-quee'** (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise*, misunderstood as a plural.] A large field tent.





**mar/quess** (măr'kwēs). Var. of MARQUIS.  
**mar/quet-ry** (-kēt-rī), *n.* [F. *marquetterie*, fr. *marqueter* to inlay, *marque* mark.] Inlaid work, as in furniture.  
**mar/quis** (-kwīs), *n.* [F., fr. OF, fr. LL. *marchensis*; of G. origin.] In European countries, a nobleman of rank next above an earl or count; orig., an officer in charge of the marches or frontier. — **mar/quis-ate** (-āt), *n.*  
**mar/quis-e'** (măr-kēz'), *n.* [F.] 1. A marchioness; — not used as a title of British nobility. 2. A marquise, or tent.  
**3. Jewelry.** A gem or a ring setting or bezel having the shape of the section of a double convex lens.  
**marred** (mărd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of MAR.  
**mar/rer** (măr'ēr), *n.* One who marries.  
**mar/riage** (măr'ij), *n.* [F. *mariage*, fr. *mari* husband, L. *maritus*.] 1. The state, status, or mutual relation of husband and wife; wedlock. 2. Act of marrying, or rite used in marrying; a wedding. 3. Any intimate or close union. **Syn.** Marriage, matrimony, wedlock, wedding. *Marriage* and *matrimony* may alike refer to the marriage relation or state. *Marriage* is the word in common use; *matrimony* is somewhat formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half-humorous suggestion. *Marriage* (not *matrimony*) is also used of the act or ceremony. *Wedlock* is archaic, poetical, or legal for *marriage* or (esp.) *matrimony*; *wedding* denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities.  
**mar/riage-able** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or legally capable of, marriage. — **mar/riage-a-bil'i-ty**, **a-ble-ness**, *n.*  
**mar/ried** (măr'īd), *p. a.* 1. Being in the state of matrimony; wedded. 2. Of or pertaining to marriage or matrimony.  
**mar/ri-er** (măr'ī-ēr), *n.* One who marries.  
**mar/rōn** (F. măr'ron'), *n.* [F.] 1. The large sweet European chestnut. *Obs.*, *exc.* as French. When candied, marrons are known as [măr'rons' glā'cēs' (măr'ron' glā'sā').] 2. = MAROON, the color.  
**mar/row** (măr'ō; măr'-), *n.* [ME. *maru*, *maro*.] A companion; mate; a match or equal; one of a pair; a spouse or lover. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*  
**mar/row** (măr'ō), *n.* [AS. *mearg*, *meargh*.] 1. A soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones. 2. Hence: a The choicest of food. b The source of animal vigor or health. c The inmost, best, or essential part; essence.  
**mar/row-bone'** (-bōn), *n.* 1. A bone containing marrow. 2. Hence, *Slang* or *Jocular*: a [Usually in pl.] Knee bones or kneecaps. b In pl. Crossbones.  
**mar/row-fat'** (-ō-fāt'), *n.* A late large variety of pea.  
**mar/row-y** (-ī), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.  
**mar/ry** (măr'ī), *interj.* [From name of the Virgin Mary.] Indeed! in truth! *Archaic* or *Scot.*  
**mar/ry**, *v. t.*; — **RIED** (-īd) — **RY-ING**. [F. *marier*, L. *maritare*, fr. *maritus* husband.] 1. To unite in wedlock; join in matrimony, as a man to a woman, or a woman to a man. 2. To dispose of in wedlock. 3. To take as husband or wife; wed. 4. Fig., to unite in the closest and dearest relation. — *v. i.* To enter into the connubial state; wed.  
**Mars** (mărz), *n.* [L.] 1. *Roman Reliq.* The god of war. He was identified with the Greek Ares, and hence associated with Venus. March (the month) is named for him. Cf. BELLONA, SALII. 2. *Astron.* One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for its red light. It is the next beyond the earth; its mean distance from the sun is 141,000,000 miles, its period of revolution 687 days, and its diameter about 4,200 miles. 3. *Alchemy.* Iron.  
**Mar/se-illais'** (măr'sē-lāz'; F. măr'sē'yāz'), *n.* [F.] Sometimes **Mar/se-illais'**. The national song of republican France, sung first by a band of men from Marseilles, in 1792.  
**mar/seilles'** (măr-sälz'), *n.* Any of certain heavy cotton fabrics, usually barred or ribbed.  
**marsh** (mărsh), *n.* [AS. *mersc*, *merisc*, fr. *mere* lake.] A tract of soft wet land; fen; swamp; morass.  
**mar/shal** (măr'shāl), *n.* [OF. *mareschal*, fr. LL., fr. OHG. *marah-sealc*, lit., horse servant.] 1. A groom or farrier. *Obs.* 2. A military commander. *Obs.*, *exc.*: a Short for FIELD MARSHAL. b A general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies. 3. Any of various royal household officers of high rank. 4. One who regulates rank and order, as at a feast or in a procession. 5. Any of various officers having police duties.  
— *v. t.*; — **SHALED** (-shāl'd) or — **SHALLED**; — **SHAL-ING** or — **SHAL-LING**. 1. To dispose in order, esp. ceremonious or due order. 2. To usher, direct, guide, or lead. — **mar/shal-ship**, *n.*  
**mar/shal-ey** (-sī), *n.* Rank or position of a marshal.  
**marsh elder**, *a.* The guelder-rose or cranberry tree. b In the United States, a maritime shrub (*Iva frutescens*) of the ragweed family, growing in salt marshes.  
**marsh gas**. Methane.  
**marsh'i-ness** (măr'shī-nēs), *n.* State of being marshy.  
**marsh mallow**, *or, esp. in sense 2, marsh'mal/low (mărsh'māl'ō), *n.* [AS. *merscmealwe*. See MARSH; MAL-LOW.] 1. A perennial malvaceous herb (*Althæa officinalis*). The mucilaginous root is used in confectionery and in medicine. 2. A confection made from the root of the marsh mallow or from substituted materials.*

**marsh marigold**. A ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*), with bright yellow flowers. See COWSLIP.  
**marsh rosemary**. a Sea lavender. b Moorwort.  
**Marsh test**. [Discovered in 1836 by James Marsh of Edinburgh.] *Anal. Chem.* A very delicate test for arsenic, in which arsine is evolved.  
**marsh'y** (măr'shī), *a.*; — **-ER**; — **-EST**. 1. Like a marsh; boggy. 2. Pert. to, or produced in, marshes.  
**mar-su'pi-al** (măr-sū'pī-āl), *n.* [L. *Marsupium* a pouch, Gr. *μαστρον*, dim. of *μαστρον*.] *Zool.* Any of an order (*Marsupialia*) comprising the lowest existing mammals except the monotremes. It contains the kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, opossums, etc. Most of them have a marsupium on the abdomen of the female, in which the young, born comparatively undeveloped, are carried. [Marsupials.]  
— *a.* Pert. to or having a marsupium; of or pert. to the **mar-su'pi-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* — **PIA** (-ā). [L., a pouch.] *Anat. & Zool.* An abdominal pouch formed by a fold of the skin and inclosing the mammary glands of monotremes and most marsupials; also, an analogous structure in lower animals, as fishes, crustaceans, etc.  
**Mar/sy-as** (măr'sī-ās), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μαρσίας*.] *Gr. Myth.* Probably a Phrygian god of nature resembling Pan. Marsyas challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings, and punished Marsyas for his presumption by flaying him alive.  
**mart** (mărt), *n.* [D. *markt*, *Osif. E. D. G.*] 1. A fair. *Obs.* 2. A market. 3. Traffic; also, a bargain. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To traffic in; market.  
**mar'ta-gon** (măr'tā-gōn), *n.* [It. *martagone*.] The Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*).  
**Mar-tel'lo tow'er** (măr-tē'l'ō). A circular fort with guns on the top mounted so as to fire in any direction.  
**mar'ten** (măr'tēn), *n.* [OF. *martine*; of Teutonic origin.] 1. Any of several slender, fur-bearing, carnivorous mammals (genus *Mustela*), larger than the weasels, and somewhat arboreal. 2. Fur of the marten, more often called *sable*.  
**Mar'tha** (măr'thā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μαρθά*.] *Bib.* Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus. See *Luke* x. 40.  
**mar'tial** (măr'shāl), *a.* [L. *martialis*, of Mars, god of war.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war; as, *martial music*. 2. Pertaining to an army or armed force; military; — opposed to *civil*; — now chiefly in *court-martial*, etc. 3. Experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave. 4. [cap.] Pert. to or resembling Mars. 5. [cap.] *Astrol.* Under the baleful influence of Mars. 6. *Alchemy.* Of, pertaining to, or like, iron; chalybeate.  
**Syn.** Martial, warlike, military. *Martial* suggests esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior; as, *martial music*; *martial array*. *Warlike* emphasizes the feeling or temper which leads to or accompanies war; it may also apply to the adjuncts of war; as, *warlike preparations*. *Military* (often opposed to *naval, civil*) suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or the art or conduct of war on land; as, a *military bearing*, *discipline*.  
**martial law**, the law administered by the military power of a government when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws.  
**mar'tial-ly**, *adv.* In a martial manner.  
**Mar'tian** (-shān), *a.* [L. *Martianus*.] Of or pertaining to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars; *Martial*. — *n.* One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.  
**mar'tin** (măr'tin), *n.* [F.] A certain small European swallow (*Chelidon urbica*); also, any of various swallows.  
**mar'ti-net'** (măr'tī-nēt'; măr'tī-nēt'), *n.* A strict (orig. military) disciplinarian; — commonly depreciatory.  
**mar'tin-gale** (măr'tīn-gāl; măr'tīn-), *n.* [F.] 1. A strap connecting a horse's girth to the bit or reins so as to hold down his head. 2. *Naut.* A lower stay for the jib boom or flying jib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays.  
**Mar'tin-mas** (măr'tīn-mās), *n.* [St. *Martin* + *Mass* church service.] The feast of St. Martin, November 11th.  
**Martinmas summer**. See INDIAN SUMMER.  
**mar'tlet** (măr'tlēt), *n.* [F. *martelet* or *martinet*.] 1. The common European martin. 2. *Her.* A bird without feet.  
**mar'tyr** (măr'tēr), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *martyr*, Gr. *μαρτυρ*, prop., a witness.] 1. One who voluntarily suffers death for refusing to renounce his religion; one put to death for his religion. 2. One who sacrifices life, station, etc., for principle or to sustain a cause. 3. A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* 1. To put to death for adhering to some belief, esp. Christianity. 2. To torture.  
**mar'tyr-dom** (-dōm), *n.* State of being a martyr; sufferings and death of a martyr.



Marsh Marigold.  
Reduced.



**mar'ty-rize** (már'tēr-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make a martyr of; martyr. — **mar'ty-r-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* **mar'ty-r-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lōj'ī-kāl) *a.* Of or pertaining to martyrology or martyrs. **mar'ty-r-o-gist** (-ō-g'īst), *n.* A writer of martyrology. **mar'ty-r-o-logy** (-ō-lōj'ī), *n.* *pl.* -GIES (jīz). [See **MARTYR**; **LOG**.] A history, account, or register of martyrs. **mar'ty-r-y** (tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TYRES (-īz). [*L. martyrium.*] A chapel, shrine, or the like erected in honor of a martyr. **mar'vel** (már'vél), *n.* [*F. merveille, fr. L. mirabilia* wonderful things, *pl.*; *fr. mirabilis* wonderful, *mirari* to wonder at.] **1.** A miracle. **Obs.** **2.** That which causes wonder or astonishment; a wonder. **3.** Wonder; astonishment. *Archae.* — *v. i.* — **VELLED** (-vèld) or **VELLED**; **VEL-ING** or **VEL-ING**. **1.** To be struck with surprise; wonder. **2.** To have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something). **mar'vel-of-Pe-ri-ty**. The four-o'clock.

**mar'vel-ous**, **mar'vel-lous** (-ūs), *a.* **1.** Exciting marvel; wonderful. **2.** Partaking of the character of miracle; incredible. — **mar'vel-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**Marx'i-an** (márk'sī-ān), *n.* A title or pertaining to Karl Marx (1818-83) or the socialist theories held by him.

**Mar'y** (mār'ī; mār'ī; 3), *n.* [*L. Maria, Gr. Μαρια, Me-ri-ā, of Heb. origin; Bib.* a] The mother of Jesus; — often called the Blessed Virgin Mary or Saint Mary. **b.** The sister of Martha. *c.* Mary of Magdala, called Mary Magdalen, whom Jesus healed of evil spirits.

**mas'cle** (mäs'kl), *n.* [*OF.*] **1.** Her. A lozenge voided. **2.** A steel plate, esp. of lozenge shape, used in series on 13th-century armor.

**mas'cot** (mäs'kōt), *n.* [*F. mascotte, fr. Mas-cotte* Pr. *mascot* a little sorcerer, *masco* sorceress.] A person, animal, or thing supposed to bring good luck.

**mas'cu-line** (-kü-līn), *a.* [*F. masculin, L. masculinus, fr. masculus* male, *mānly*, *dim. of mas* a male.] **1.** Male. *Nare.* **Mascle**, **1.**

**2.** Gram. Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily for males; as, a *masculine* noun. **3.** Of or belonging to males; as, *masculine* attire. **4.** Having the qualities of a man; virile; strong; robust; of a woman, mannish. — **Syn.** See **MALE**.

— *n.* That which is masculine; as, **a** A male person. **b** Gram. A word or form of the masculine gender; also, *masculine* gender. — **mas'cu-line-ly**, *adv.* — **line-ness**, *n.*

**mas'cu-line'i-ty** (-līn'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being masculine; masculineness.

**mask** (māsh), *n.* [*AS. mäsce, mäs-*, in comp.] **1.** Crushed malt, or meal, or grain, steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort. **2.** A mixture of grain, meal, bran, or the like, and hot water, fed warm to animals. **3.** A soft, pulpy mass. — *v. t.* **1.** To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, to prepare wort. **2.** To reduce to a pulpy state by beating or pressure; crush. **3.** [Perh. a different word.] To affect so as to cause a sentimental regard. *Vulgar* or *Slang*.

**mask'er** (māsh'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mashes. **2.** A male person who attempts to make advances to, or to pick up an acquaintance with, women who do not know him, in public places. *Vulgar* or *Slang*.

**mask'y** (māsh'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **MASHIES** (-īz). A golf club like the iron, but with a shorter head, slightly more lofted. See **COLE**, *Illust.*

**mas'jid** (müs'jīd), *n.* [*Ar.* See **MOSQUE**.] A mosque.

**mask** (māsk), *n.* [*F. masque.*] **1.** A cover for the face, for disguise, protection, etc. **2.** An artificial figure of a face or head, worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors. **3.** A sculptured face, or a copy of a face molded in plaster, wax, etc.; as, a death *mask*. **4.** That which disguises or conceals; as, the *mask* of night. **5.** One wearing a mask; a masker; *as*, the *masquerade*; hence, a *reveal*. **7.** An old form of dramatic performance in which the actors wore masks; also, a dramatic composition for such a performance. **8.** In technical uses: *a* *Arch.*, etc. A grotesque head or face used as an ornament. *b* *Zool.* The lower lip of the larva of a dragon fly, forming a prehensile organ. *c* *Hunting.* The head or face of an animal, as a fox. *d* *Fort.* A screen, as of earth, brush, etc., to conceal a battery or any military operation.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover, as the face, for concealment or defense. **2.** To disguise; hide.

**mas'ka-longe** (mäs'kä-lōnj; mäs'kä-lōnj'), **mas'ka-nonge** (mäs'kä-nōnj; mäs'kä-nōnj'), *vars.* of **MUSKELLUNGE**.

**masked** (māskt), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing or using a mask or masks; disguised; hidden. **2.** Bot. Personate. **3.** *Zool.* Having the outlines of the future wings, legs, and other organs visible beneath the integument, as certain insect pupae.

**masked ball**, a ball in which the participants wear masks.

**mask'er** (mäs'kēr), *n.* One who wears a mask; one who appears in disguise at a masquerade.

**mas'lin** (māz'līn), *n.* [*AS. mæstling, mæsting, mæstlen.*] **1.** A kind of bran. **Obs.** **2.** A vessel of iron. *Chiefly Dial.*

**ma's'lin**, *n.* [*OF. mesteillon, LL. mistilio, fr. L. mistum, p. p. of miscere* to mix.] Mixed grain, esp. wheat and rye, or bread made of it; also, a poultice. *New Dial.*

**ma's'on** (mäs'ōn), *n.* [*F. maçon, LL. macio, machio, matio.*] **1.** One who builds with stone, brick, etc.; also, one who molds plaster, cement, etc., to resemble stonework, or for internal finish. **2. [*cap.*] A Freemason. — *v. t.* To construct of masonry; build masonry about, over, etc.**

**Ma'son and Dix'on's line** (dīk's'nz), Southern boundary line of Pennsylvania. It was run (except about 36 miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English astronomers, 1763 to 1767, and became famous as being in part the boundary between the free and the slave States.

**Ma-s'on'ic** (mäs-ōn'īk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

**ma's'on-ry** (mäs'ōn-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). **1.** Art, trade, or occupation of a mason. **2.** The work of a mason. **3.** That which is built by a mason; anything constructed of the materials used by masons, as stone. **4. [*cap.*] Freemasonry.**

**Ma-so'ra** (mäs-ō'rā), *n.* [*Heb. māsōrah* tradition.] **Ma-so'rah** The early Hebrew tradition as to the correct form of the text of the Scriptures; also, in the written editions, the marginal notes, or the text and notes, embodying the results of this tradition.

**Mas'o-rote** (mäs-ō-rēt), *n.* A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora; esp., one of the body of scribes who wrote down the Masora. — [*The Masoretes.*]

**Mas'o-ret'ic** (-rēt'īk), *a.* Of or relating to the Masora or masque (māsk), *n.* Var. of **MASK**, *n.*, 6 & 7.

**mas'quer-ade** (mäs'kēr-ād'), *n.* [*F. masquerade, It. mascherata.* See **MASK**.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, for dancing, etc. **2.** A costume for wear at such an assembly. **3.** Acting or living under false pretenses; disguise. — *v. i.*; **AD'ED** (-ād'éd); **AD'ING**. **1.** To take part in a masquerade. **2.** To frolic in disguise; make a show of being what one is not. — **mas'quer-ad'er** (-ād'ēr), *n.*

**Mass** (mās), *n.* [*AS. mæsse, L. missa, fr. mittere, missum, to send.*] **1.** *Ecol.* The service or liturgy of the Eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the (or a) celebration of the Holy Communion; — now used chiefly of the Roman Catholic service. **2.** *Music.* The setting of certain portions of the Mass, considered as a musical composition.

**mass**, [*F. masse, L. massa, fr. Gr. μᾶζ* a barley cake.] **1.** A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering in one body, usually of considerable size. **2.** *Pharm.* The homogeneous lump compounded for making pills; as, blue *mass*. **3.** A large quantity, amount, or number; as, a *bulk*; as, a *mass* of evil, of treasure, etc. **4.** *Bulk*; *size*. **5.** The main body; as, the *mass* of men. **6.** *Physics.* That property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed and which is commonly taken as the measure of the amount of material which it contains. — **Syn.** See **BULK**. [*Classes.*] **the masses**, the populace, as contrasted with the higher; — *v. t. & i.* To form or collect into a mass; assemble.

**mas'sa-cre** (mäs'ā-kēr), *n.* [*F., fr. OF. maçacre, macecle, shambles, slaughter.*] The atrocious killing of a considerable number of human beings. **Syn.** **Massacre**, **butchery**, **earnage**. **Massacre** denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; **butchery** implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; **earnage** suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain. — *v. t.*; **-RED** (-kērd); **-RING** (-krīng). To make a massacre of; slaughter. — **mas'sa-cre-r** (-krēr), *n.*

**mas-sage'** (mäs-sāzh'), *n.* [*F.*] A method or the act of treating the body by rubbing, stroking, kneading, etc., for remedial or hygienic purposes. — *v. t.*; **-AGING** (-sāzh'ing); **-SAGING** (-sāzh'ing). To treat by massage.

**mas-sag'ist** (mäs-sāzh'īst), *n.* A masseur or masseuse.

**mas-sé'** (mäs-sé', or, esp. in *British usage*, mäs'ā), *n.*, or **massé shot**. [*F. massé*, *p. p. of masser* to make such a stroke.] **Billiards.** A stroke made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side so as to make it move in a sharp curve.

**mas-se'ter** (mäs-sē'tēr), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. μαστήρ* a chewer, *μῦς μαστήρ* a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, *fr. μασθῶναι* to chew.] *Anat.* A large muscle which raises the lower jaw. — **mas'se-ter'ic** (mäs'sē-tēr'īk), *n.*

|| **mas'seur'** (mäs'sūr'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEURS (-sūrz; *F.* -sūr'). [*F.*] A man who practices massage. — || **mas'seuse'** (mäs-sūrz'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sūrz').

**mas'si-cot** (mäs'sī-kōt), *n.* [*F.*] A yellow powdery oxide of lead. See **LITHARGE**. It sometimes occurs as a mineral. It is used as a pigment and drier.

**mas'sif** (mäs'sīf; *F.* mäs'sēf'), *n.* [*F.*] **Geol.** A principal mountain mass, defined by valleys. **b** A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults and displaced as a unit.

**mass'f-ness** (mäs'sī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being massy.

**mas'sive** (mäs'īv), *a.* [*F. massif.*] **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; weighty; bulky. **2.** Of the forehead, large and bold. **3.** *Min.* In mass, not necessarily

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōbr, ōdd, ōff, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sūg, īrk; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);

ma's'lin, *n.* [*OF. mesteillon, LL. mistilio, fr. L. mistum, p. p. of miscere* to mix.] Mixed grain, esp. wheat and rye, or bread made of it; also, a poultice. *New Dial.*

**ma's'on** (mäs'ōn), *n.* [*F. maçon, LL. macio, machio, matio.*] **1.** One who builds with stone, brick, etc.; also, one who molds plaster, cement, etc., to resemble stonework, or for internal finish. **2. [*cap.*] A Freemason. — *v. t.* To construct of masonry; build masonry about, over, etc.**

**Ma'son and Dix'on's line** (dīk's'nz), Southern boundary line of Pennsylvania. It was run (except about 36 miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English astronomers, 1763 to 1767, and became famous as being in part the boundary between the free and the slave States.

**Ma-s'on'ic** (mäs-ōn'īk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

**ma's'on-ry** (mäs'ōn-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). **1.** Art, trade, or occupation of a mason. **2.** The work of a mason. **3.** That which is built by a mason; anything constructed of the materials used by masons, as stone. **4. [*cap.*] Freemasonry.**

**Ma-so'ra** (mäs-ō'rā), *n.* [*Heb. māsōrah* tradition.] **Ma-so'rah** The early Hebrew tradition as to the correct form of the text of the Scriptures; also, in the written editions, the marginal notes, or the text and notes, embodying the results of this tradition.

**Mas'o-rote** (mäs-ō-rēt), *n.* A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora; esp., one of the body of scribes who wrote down the Masora. — [*The Masoretes.*]

**Mas'o-ret'ic** (-rēt'īk), *a.* Of or relating to the Masora or masque (māsk), *n.* Var. of **MASK**, *n.*, 6 & 7.

**mas'quer-ade** (mäs'kēr-ād'), *n.* [*F. masquerade, It. mascherata.* See **MASK**.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, for dancing, etc. **2.** A costume for wear at such an assembly. **3.** Acting or living under false pretenses; disguise. — *v. i.*; **AD'ED** (-ād'éd); **AD'ING**. **1.** To take part in a masquerade. **2.** To frolic in disguise; make a show of being what one is not. — **mas'quer-ad'er** (-ād'ēr), *n.*

**Mass** (mās), *n.* [*AS. mæsse, L. missa, fr. mittere, missum, to send.*] **1.** *Ecol.* The service or liturgy of the Eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the (or a) celebration of the Holy Communion; — now used chiefly of the Roman Catholic service. **2.** *Music.* The setting of certain portions of the Mass, considered as a musical composition.

**mass**, [*F. masse, L. massa, fr. Gr. μᾶζ* a barley cake.] **1.** A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering in one body, usually of considerable size. **2.** *Pharm.* The homogeneous lump compounded for making pills; as, blue *mass*. **3.** A large quantity, amount, or number; as, a *bulk*; as, a *mass* of evil, of treasure, etc. **4.** *Bulk*; *size*. **5.** The main body; as, the *mass* of men. **6.** *Physics.* That property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed and which is commonly taken as the measure of the amount of material which it contains. — **Syn.** See **BULK**. [*Classes.*] **the masses**, the populace, as contrasted with the higher; — *v. t. & i.* To form or collect into a mass; assemble.

**mas'sa-cre** (mäs'ā-kēr), *n.* [*F., fr. OF. maçacre, macecle, shambles, slaughter.*] The atrocious killing of a considerable number of human beings. **Syn.** **Massacre**, **butchery**, **earnage**. **Massacre** denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; **butchery** implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; **earnage** suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain. — *v. t.*; **-RED** (-kērd); **-RING** (-krīng). To make a massacre of; slaughter. — **mas'sa-cre-r** (-krēr), *n.*

**mas-sage'** (mäs-sāzh'), *n.* [*F.*] A method or the act of treating the body by rubbing, stroking, kneading, etc., for remedial or hygienic purposes. — *v. t.*; **-AGING** (-sāzh'ing); **-SAGING** (-sāzh'ing). To treat by massage.

**mas-sag'ist** (mäs-sāzh'īst), *n.* A masseur or masseuse.

**mas-sé'** (mäs-sé', or, esp. in *British usage*, mäs'ā), *n.*, or **massé shot**. [*F. massé*, *p. p. of masser* to make such a stroke.] **Billiards.** A stroke made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side so as to make it move in a sharp curve.

**mas-se'ter** (mäs-sē'tēr), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. μαστήρ* a chewer, *μῦς μαστήρ* a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, *fr. μασθῶναι* to chew.] *Anat.* A large muscle which raises the lower jaw. — **mas'se-ter'ic** (mäs'sē-tēr'īk), *n.*

|| **mas'seur'** (mäs'sūr'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEURS (-sūrz; *F.* -sūr'). [*F.*] A man who practices massage. — || **mas'seuse'** (mäs-sūrz'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sūrz').

**mas'si-cot** (mäs'sī-kōt), *n.* [*F.*] A yellow powdery oxide of lead. See **LITHARGE**. It sometimes occurs as a mineral. It is used as a pigment and drier.

**mas'sif** (mäs'sīf; *F.* mäs'sēf'), *n.* [*F.*] **Geol.** A principal mountain mass, defined by valleys. **b** A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults and displaced as a unit.

**mass'f-ness** (mäs'sī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being massy.

**mas'sive** (mäs'īv), *a.* [*F. massif.*] **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; weighty; bulky. **2.** Of the forehead, large and bold. **3.** *Min.* In mass, not necessarily

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōbr, ōdd, ōff, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sūg, īrk; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);



without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form. **4.** Of immaterial things, impressive or broad in scope, effect, volume, or the like. — **Syn.** See **BULKY**. — **mas'sive-ly, adv.** — **mas'sive-ness, n.**

**mass meeting.** A large or general assembly of people. **mass'y** (mäs'tī), *a.*; **MASS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **MASS'Y-EST.** Bulky and heavy; massive; — lit. or fig.; as, a **massy rock**. **mast** (mást), *n.* [**AS.** *mæst*, fem.] Nuts collectively, as acorns, bechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. as food for hogs.

**mast, n.** [**AS.** *mæst*, masc.] **1.** A long pole or spar rising from the keel of a vessel or boat to sustain the yards, booms, sails and rigging. **2.** Any upright pole. **3.** *Aéronautics.* A spar or strut to which tie wires or guys are attached. — **v. l.** To furnish with a mast or masts.

**mas'ta-ba** (mäs'tā-bā), *n.* Also **mas'ta-balh.** [**Ar.** *maṣṭabā* a large stone bench.] *Egyptology.* A type of tomb connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.



Mastaba.

**mas'ter** (mäs'tēr), *n.* [**AS.** *magīster*, *magīster*, or **OF.** *maīstre*, *mestre*, *F. maître*; both fr. **L.** *magīster*.] **1.** A man having another living being subject to his will, as the commander of a merchant vessel, the employer of a servant, the owner of a slave or a dog, a teacher of children, etc.; also, the man whose teachings or precepts one accepts or follows. Often specif. [**cap.**], **Christ**; — with *the*. **2.** One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; as, *masters of the sea*. **3.** A victor, as in a contest. **4.** [When used as a title *cap.*] A person holding a certain advanced academic degree; as, *Master of Arts*. **5.** A workman who follows his trade independently and teaches apprentices. **6.** One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill. **7.** In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscount or a baron.

**8.** [**cap.**] A title prefixed to the name of a man or youth; — orig. used only of persons of rank or learning, later of men in general; it is now restricted to boys. As a conventional courtesy title for men, *master* (abbr. *Mr.*) came to be pronounced *mīstēr*, and only *Mr.* and the spelling *Mīster* are now so used. **9.** A youth or boy; young gentleman. **10.** *Law.* Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge; as, a *master in, or of, chancery*.

— *a.* Being master, or characteristic of a master; principal; controlling; as, a *master builder*; a *master lode*; often specif., *Mach.*, etc., designating a device or mechanism that controls different mechanisms or parts; as, a *master key*. — *v. t.* **1.** To become the master of; to conquer; subdue. **2.** To become an adept in; as, to *master an art*. **3.** To rule, regulate, or direct as master.

**mas'ter-at-arms'**, *n.*; *pl.* **MASTERS-AT-ARMS'**. *Nav.* A petty officer on a man-of-war charged with the maintenance of order, discipline, the custody of prisoners, etc. See **CORPORAL**.

**mas'ter-dom** (-dōm), *n.* Dominion; control; mastery. **mas'ter-ful** (-fōl), *a.* **1.** Inclined to play the master; domineering. **2.** Showing power or mastery. — **mas'ter-ful-ly, adv.** — **mas'ter-ful-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Authoritative, commanding, imperious, lordly, domineering, overbearing, arrogant, self-willed, dictatorial, magisterial. — **Masterful, lordly, domineering.** One is *masterful* who is imperious and self-willed, or (now esp.) who deals with affairs commandingly or compellingly; as, a proud and *masterful* spirit. **Lordly** implies a lofty and superior, **domineering** an overbearing or tyrannical, air or manner; as, a *lordly* condescension; a *domineering* tone.

**master key.** A key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; — often used figuratively. **mas'ter-ly, a.** Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master; indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill. — *adv.* With the skill of a master. — **mas'ter-li-ness, n.**

**master mason.** **a.** A mason thoroughly competent in his trade. **b.** A Freemason raised to the third degree. **mas'ter-piece'** (mäs'tēr-pēs'), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a chef-d'œuvre.

**mas'ter-ship, n.** **1.** Status, office, or dignity of a master. **2.** Mastery; dominion. **3.** The personality of a master. **4.** The knowledge or proficiency of a master; mastery.

**mas'ter-sing'er** (mäs'tēr-sing'ēr), *n.* = **MEISTERSINGER**.

**master stroke.** A masterly action or achievement.

**master vibrator.** In an internal-combustion engine with two or more cylinders, an induction coil and vibrator placed in the circuit between the battery or magnets and the coils for the different cylinders, which are without vibrators.

**mas'ter-work'** (mäs'tēr-wŕk'), *n.* The most important work accomplished by a skilled person, as in architecture, literature, etc.; also, a masterpiece.

**mas'ter-wort'** (-wŕt'), *n.* An apiaceous plant (*Imperatoria ostruthium*), formerly much used as a potherb.

**mas'ter-y** (mäs'tēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-tēr-ēz). **1.** The position or authority of a master; mastership. **2.** Superiority in war or competition; victory; as, to gain the *mastery*. **3.**

Skill or knowledge in, or intellectual command of, a subject such as makes one a master in it.

**mast'head'** (mäs't'hēd'), *n.* *Naut.* The top of a mast, esp. the lower mast. — *v. t.* *Naut.* **a.** To send to the masthead as a punishment. **b.** To hoist to the masthead, as a flag.

**mas'tic** (mäs'tīk), *n.* [**F.** fr. **L.** *mastiche*, **Gr.** *μαρτίχη*.] **1.** An aromatic astringent resin exuding from an anacardiaceous tree or shrub (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of the Levant; also, the plant. **2.** Any of various pasty cements.

**mas'ti-cate** (-ī-kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd); **-CAT'ING.** [**L.** *masticatus*, *p. p.* of *masticare* to chew.] **1.** To grind with or as with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; chew. **2.** To reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading, as rubber. — **mas'ti-ca'tor** (-kāt'tēr), *n.*

**mas'ti-ca'tion** (-kāt'shŭn), *n.* A masticating, or state of being masticated.

**mas'ti-ca-to-ry** (mäs'tī-kā-tō-rī), *a.* **1.** Chewing; adapted to the chewing of food. **2.** Of, pert. to, or affecting the masticating organs. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

**mas'tiff** (mäs'tīf), *n.* [**Prob.** fr. **OF.** *mas'tin*, fr. **L.** *mansuetus* tame.] One of a breed of powerful, smooth-coated dogs, valued chiefly as watchdogs.

**mas'ti'tis** (mäs-tī'tīs), *n.* [**NL.**; **Gr.** *μαστός* breast + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the breast.

**mas'to-don** (mäs'tō-dŏn), *n.* [**Gr.** *μαστός* breast + *ὄδον*, *ὄδοντος*, tooth.] Any of numerous species of large extinct elephants (chiefly of genus *Mammuth*), having molar teeth with high conical cusps or parallel ridges.

**mas'toid** (mäs'tōid), *a.* [**Gr.** *μαστοειδής*; *μαστός* breast + *είδος* form.] *Anat.* **a.** Resembling a nipple or breast; in many mammals, designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. **b.** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process. — *n.* The mastoid process or bone.

**mas'tur-ba'tion** (mäs'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* [**L.** *masturbatus*, *p. p.* of *masturbari* to practice onanism.] Self-pollution.

**mat** (mät), *n.* [**AS.** *mall*, fr. **L.** *matra* rush mat.] **1.** A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting rushes, straw, etc.; anything of similar form and use; esp.: **a.** A piece of material for use at a door to wipe the shoes on. **b.** A piece of material used to support vases, toilet articles, dishes, etc., or for ornament. **2.** Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven; as, a *mat* of weeds.

— *v. t.* & *i.*; **MAT'TED** (mät'tēd); **MAT'TING.** **1.** To cover with or as with a mat or matting. **2.** To twine or felt together into, or like, a mat.

**mat, n.** [**F.**, a dull color; dull-colored.] **1.** A border with a gold surface, or one of paper, pasteboard, etc., serving as a frame or margin for a picture. **2.** A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding or painting. — *a.* Having a dull and lusterless but uniform surface. — *v. t.* To render mat, as metal or glass.

**Mat'a-be'le** (mät'ā-bē'lē), or **Mat'a-be'les** (-lēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **MATABELE.** A Zulu people driven out of the Transvaal by the Boers in 1838. They settled in Matabeleland north of the Limpopo River.

**mat'a-dor** (mät'ā-dŏr; -dŏr), *n.* Also **mat'a-dore** (mät'ā-dŏr). [**Sp.** *matador*, prop., a killer.] **1.** The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights. **2.** *Card Playing.* In certain games, one of the principal trumps.

**match** (mäch), *n.* [**F.** *mèche*.] **1.** A wick or cord prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. **2.** A splint of wood or a small piece of cord, paper, or cloth, dipped in melted sulphur to make it ignitable by the use of the tinder box. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **3.** A short, slender piece of wood, or other material, tipped with a mixture by which fire is produced, formerly by contact with a chemical reagent, now by friction.

**match, n.** [**AS.** *gemæcca*.] **1.** An equal or companion in age, rank, or the like; also, a rival; antagonist. *Obs.* **2.** A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal. **3.** An exact counterpart. **4.** A pair suitably associated; as, the carpet and curtain are a *match*. **5.** A bringing or coming together of two parties for a contest or the like. **6.** A matrimonial union. **7.** A candidate for matrimony.

— *v. t.* **1.** To marry, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties. **2.** To encounter as an antagonist; now, always, to encounter successfully; equal. **3.** To bring a match, or equal, against; to set something in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal. **4.** To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; as, to *match* a vase. **5.** To adapt or suit (one thing to another). **6.** To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; specif., to furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as, to *match* boards. — *v. i.* **1.** To marry; mate. **2.** To be equal or similar, as in size, figure, color, or the like; to correspond.

**match'a-ble** (mäch'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being matched.

**match board.** A board having a groove in one edge and a tongue on the other.

**κ = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanatory of Abbreviations used in this work. **Signs, etc.**, precede Vocabulary. **¶ Foreign Word.** + combined with. = equals.



**match'er, n.** One who matches; a matching machine.  
**match/less** (mäch'lēs), *a.* Having no equal; unequal.  
**match/lock'** (-lōk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock in which the priming was fired by a match; a musket with such a lock.  
**match/mak'er, n.** One who makes matches for burning.  
**match/mak'er** (-mak'ēr), *n.* One who schemes to bring about a marriage or marriages. — **match/mak'ing, n. & a.**  
**match play.** *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes won by each side. Cf. MEDAL PLAY.  
**match/wood'** (mäch'wōd'), *n.* 1. Touchwood. *Obs.* 2. Wood suitable for matches; hence, splinters.  
**mate** (mät), *n.* [See CHECKMATE.] *Chess.* A checkmate. — *v. t.*; **MAT'ED** (mät'ēd); **MAT'ING** (-ing). To checkmate.  
**mate, n.** 1. A companion; comrade. 2. A match; an equal. 3. a. A husband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse. b. One of a pair of animals associated for breeding. 4. a *Naut.* An officer in a merchant vessel, ranking next below the master. b *Nav.* A subordinate assistant to a warrant officer; as, a boatswain's mate. c In the United States navy, a subordinate officer having no rank, but taking precedence of all other enlisted men.  
— *v. t. i.* To oppose as equal; match. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. a To marry. b Of animals, to pair. 3. To couple or associate as mate, or equal. — *v. i.* To be or become a mate or mates.  
**ma'té, ma'te** (mä'tā; mä'tā), *n.* [Sp. *mate*.] A beverage prepared in South America from the leaves of a certain holly (*Ilex paraguayensis*); also, the plant; — called also *Paraguay tea*. It is a strong stimulant.  
**ma'te-lote** (mä'tē-lōt), **ma'te-lotte** (-lōt), *n.* [*F. matelote*, fr. *matelot* a sailor; properly, a dish such as sailors prepare.] A stew, commonly of fish, flavored with wine and served with a wine sauce containing onions, mushrooms, etc.  
**ma'ter-fa-mil'i-as** (mä'tēr-fā-mil'ī-ās), *n.* [L.; *mater* mother + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] The mistress of a house; the mother of a family; a matron.  
**ma'te'ri-al** (mä-tē'ri-āl), *a.* [L. *materialis*, fr. *materia* stuff, matter.] 1. Of or pertaining to matter; corporeal; bodily; physical; as, *material substance*. 2. *Philos.* Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing; pertaining to real significance, rather than to form, logical manner, or possible significance. 3. Of solid or weighty character; of consequence; important; essential; as, *material evidence*. 4. Pertaining to or affecting man's physical nature; sensual or sensuous; bodily; as, *material enjoyments*. 5. Derived from matter as the chief constituent of the physical universe; as, *material forces*.  
— *n.* 1. The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, etc., composing anything, or necessary for any given purpose or use. 2. Data of any sort, as notes, sketches, etc., to which may be given a more finished form. 3. Matter viewed as the relatively formless basis of reality.  
**ma'te'ri-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. *Philos.* Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter. 2. Tendency to give undue importance to material interests.  
**ma'te'ri-al-ist, n.** 1. An adherent of materialism. 2. One who holds to the existence of matter; — *disting.* from *idealist*. 3. One absorbed in material interests.  
**ma'te'ri-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to materialism or materialists; of the nature of materialism.  
**ma'te'ri-al-ity** (-äl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being material; that which is material.  
**ma'te'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'sh'ūn; -i-zā'-), *n.* Act of materializing, or state of being materialized.  
**ma'te'ri-al-ize** (mä-tē'ri-äl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). 1. To invest with material characteristics; express through the medium of material objects. 2. *Spiritualism.* To make (a spirit) visible in or as in a material form. — *v. i.* To appear as a material form; become a realized fact. — **ma'te'ri-al-iz'er** (-iz'ēr), *n.*  
**ma'te'ri-al-ly, adv.** 1. *Philos.* In respect of the matter, as distinguished from the form; in respect of the material cause. 2. With or with respect to, or in the state of, matter, or physical substance. 3. Substantially; essentially.  
**ma'te'ri-a med'i-ca** (mä-tē'ri-ä med'ī-kä), [L. See MATTER; MEDICAL.] 1. Material or substance used in remedies; — a general term. 2. Medical science treating of the nature and properties of all substances used for curing disease.  
**ma'te'ri-el'** (mä'tā'rē-äl'), *n.* [F. See MATERIAL.] Material part of a thing; material supplies; esp., that in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed; — *disting.* from *personnel*.  
**ma'ter-nal** (mä-tūr'näl), *a.* [L. *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or being a mother; motherly. 2. Derived or received from, or connected through, one's mother. — *Syn.* See MOTHERLY. — **ma'ter-nal-ly, adv.**  
**ma'ter-ni-ty** (-nä'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being a mother; character or relation of a mother; motherliness. — *maternity hospital*, a lying-in hospital.  
**math** (mäth), *n.* [AS. *mæð*.] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**math'e-mat'ic** (mäth'ē-mät'ik), *a.* [From F. or L., fr. Gr. *μαθηματικός* disposed to learn, mathematical, fr. *μαθημα* things learned, *μαθήσασθαι* to learn.] Mathematical. *Now Rare.* — *n.* Mathematics.  
**math'e-mat'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or according to, mathematics; hence; theoretically precise; accurate. — **math'e-mat'i-cal-ly, adv.** [Mathics.]  
**math'e-mat'i-cian** (-mä-tish'än), *n.* One versed in *mathematics*.  
**math'e-mat'ics** (-mä'tiks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science treating of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed.  
**mat'in** (mä'tin), *n. [F. *matines*, fem. pl. fr. *L. matutinus* of the morning, fr. *Matuta* goddess of the morning.] In *pl. Eccl.* One of the canonical hours; a service or office for morning, properly said at midnight, sometimes at day-break. b In Anglican churches, the order for, or service of, Morning Prayer; — often spelt *matins* in English usage. — *a.* Of or pertaining to matins or the morning.  
**mat'inee'** (mä'tī-nā, or esp. in *British usage*, mä'tī-nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *matin* morning.] A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime.  
**mat'ing** (mä'ting), *vb. n.* A pairing or matching.  
**mat'rass** (mä'träs), *n. [F. *matras*.] *Chem.* A See BOLT-HEAD. b [Usually spelt *matress* in the trade.] A small hard glass tube closed at one end, used in blowpipe analysis.  
**ma'tri-arch** (mä'tri-ärk), *n.* [L. *mater* mother + Gr. *ἀρχή* chief.] A woman who is the head and ruler of her family; a ruler by maternal right; — corresponding to *patriarch*. — **ma'tri-ar'chal** (-är'käl), *a.* — **ma'tri-ar'chal-ism, n.**  
**ma'tri-ar'chate** (-käät), *n.* A patriarchal state or government; the fact or theory of patriarchal institutions.  
**ma'tri-arch'y** (mä'tri-är'ki), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kīz). A state or stage of social evolution in which descent is reckoned only in the female line, all children belonging to the mother's clan; hence, often, rulership by woman.  
**ma'tri-ces** (mä'tri-sēz; mä-trī'sēz), *n., pl.* of MATRIX.  
**ma'tri-cial** (mä'tri-sid'äl; mä'tri-), *a.* Of or pertaining to matricide.  
**ma'tri-cide** (-sid), *n.* [L. *matricidium*; *mater* mother + *caedere* to kill.] 1. The murder of a mother by her child. 2. [L. *matricida*.] One who murders one's own mother.  
**ma'tric'u-lant** (mä-trīk'ü-länt), *n.* An applicant or candidate for matriculation.  
**ma'tric'u-late** (-läät), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-läät'ēd); -LAT'ING. [L. *matricula* a public roll, dim. of *matrix*. See MATRIX.] To enroll; admit to membership by enrollment, as in a body or society, esp. in a college or university. — *v. i.* To be matriculated. — *n.* One who is matriculated.  
**ma'tric'u-la'tion** (mä-trīk'ü-lä'sh'ūn), *n.* Act of matriculating, or state of being matriculated.  
**ma'tri-mo'ni-al** (mä'tri-mō'nī-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial. — **ma'tri-mo'ni-al-ly, adv.**  
**Syn.** Matrimonial, conjugal, connubial, nuptial, marital all refer to marriage. Matrimonial is the most general term for whatever pertains to the marriage relation; as, *matrimonial alliances*. *Conjugal* and *connubial* are often used interchangeably. More strictly, *conjugal* connotes the married persons, *connubial*, the marriage state; as, *conjugal love*; *connubial contracts*. *Nuptial* has primary reference to the marriage rites or ceremony; as, "the *nuptial torch*." *Marital* suggests specif. that which pertains to a husband (as, *marital authority*); it is also used with general application to marriage; as, *marital discomfort*.  
**ma'tri-mo-ny** (mä'tri-mō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [OF. *matrimonium*, L. *matrimonium*, fr. *mater* mother.] 1. Marriage; wedlock. 2. *Card Playing.* a A game played by several persons, with a layout. b Any king and queen in the game of matrimony and in some other games. — *Syn.* See MARRIAGE.  
**ma'trix** (mä'trīks), *n.*; *pl.* MATRICES (mä'trī-sēz); as *Lat. prop. mä-trī'sēz*. [L., fr. *mater* mother.] 1. The womb. 2. That which gives form, origin, or foundation to something inclosed or embedded in it, as a mold for casting, a cement to bind materials in mass, etc. 3. a *Biol.* The intercellular substance of a tissue. b *Anat.* A formative part, as the cutis beneath a nail. 4. The earthy or stony substance in which an ore or other mineral is bedded; the gangue.  
**ma'tron** (mä'trōn), *n.* [F. *matrone*, L. *matrona*, fr. *mater* mother.] 1. A wife or a widow, esp. one who is a mother. 2. A housekeeper; esp., a woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution. — **ma'tron-al** (-äl), *a.*  
**ma'tron-age** (mä'trōn-äj; mä'trōn-), *n.* 1. A body of matrons. 2. Matronly care; also, matronly state.  
**ma'tron-ize** (-iz), *v. t. i.* To make a matron of; make matronly. 2. To act the part of a matron toward; chaperon.  
**ma'tron-ly** (-lī), *a.* Like or befitting a matron; hence; sedate; grave. — *adv.* Like a matron.  
**matte** (mä't), *n.* [F.] 1. Crude, impure metal, as copper or lead, smelted from sulphide ores. 2. Mat, or dull finish.**

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, ävent änd, recēnt, makē; äce, äll; äld, äbey, ärb, ädd, söft, cönnect; äse, änite, ärn, äp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**mat'ter** (măt'ēr), *n.* [F. *matière*, fr. L. *materia*.] **1.** That of which any physical object is composed; material; constituents; also, a particular kind or portion of material; as, coloring *matter*. **2.** Specific substance excreted or discharged from living animal bodies; esp., a purulent discharge; pus. **3.** *Physics.* Whatever occupies space; that which is conceived to constitute the body of the outward or physical universe and, with energy, to form the basis of objective phenomena. **4.** *Philos.* The indeterminate subject of reality; the unorganized basis or stuff of experience which, when combined with form, or the ideal element, gives phenomena, or real objects. **5.** Concern; affair; hence, indefinitely, a thing or things; as, a small *matter*. **6.** Subject of action, discussion, feeling, complaint, or the like; subject *matter*. **7.** Ground; cause, esp. of anything disagreeable or distressing; difficulty. **8.** Affair of consequence; moment; — chiefly in *what matter? no matter*, etc. **9.** Amount; quantity; — often indefinite; as, a *matter* of ten miles. **10.** *Printing.* Anything to be set in type; copy; also, type set up. **11.** *Post Office.* Mail matter; mail.  
— *v. i.* **1.** To be of importance; import. **2.** To matureate. **Mat'ter**, of-fact', *a.* Adhering to facts; conforming to absolute reality; not fanciful or imaginative.

**Mat'thew** (măt'hū), *n.* [F. *Mathieu*, L. *Matthaeus*, Gr. *Ματθαίος*.] *Bib.* **a.** A collector of customs at Capernaum, who became one of the Twelve Apostles. **b.** The Gospel of Matthew.

**mat'ting** (măt'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of interweaving so as to make a mat. **2.** A kind of carpeting made of straw, etc. **mat'tock** (-tŏk), *n.* [AS. *matuc*.] An implement, for digging and grubbing, of which the head has one blade like an adz, the other like a narrow ax or pointed like a pickax. **mat'toid** (-oid), *n.* [It. *matto* mad + *-oid*.] A person of congenitally abnormal mind bordering on insanity.

**mat'tress**. *Chem.* Var. of MATRESS.  
**mat'tress** (măt'rēs), *n.* [OF. *matras*, fr. Ar. *matrah* a place where anything is thrown, what is thrown under something, fr. *ṭaraha* to throw.] **1.** A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or the like, and tufted or otherwise fastened. **2.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank from erosion by currents or waves.

**mat'u-rate** (măt'ū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-răt'ēd); -RAT'ING. [L. *maturatus*, p. p. of *maturare* to make mature.] To ripen; mature; specific, to suppurate.  
**mat'u-ration** (-răt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process of suppurating perfectly; suppuration. **2.** Process of bringing, or of coming, to full development or maturity. **3.** *Biol.* The final stages of mitotic division in the formation of the egg, or in the development of the sperm or spermatozoon, involving reduction of the chromosomes.

**ma-tur'a-tive** (măt-tūr'ā-tiv; măt'ū-răt-iv), *a.* Conducting or pertaining to maturation or suppuration.  
**ma-ture'** (măt-tūr'), *a.*; -TUR'ER (-tūr'ēr); -TUR'EST (-tūr'ēst). [L. *maturus*.] **1.** Full-grown; ripe; fully developed; as, *mature* age. **2.** Completely worked out; ready for action or development; perfected; as, a *mature* plan. **3.** Of or pert. to a condition of full development; as, a man of *mature* years. **4.** Having run to the limit of its time; due, as a note. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* Designating the topography of a surface well dissected by the erosion of running water so that slopes predominate greatly over flats; — applied also to streams which have cut their valleys down nearly or quite to base level, but have not yet made them very wide.

**Syn.** Mature, ripe, mellow (esp. in fig. senses). *Mature* and *ripe* imply fullness of growth; *mature* emphasizes the completion of a development, *ripe* suggests rather readiness for use, or full fruition; as, my plans are not yet *mature*; he was now *ripe* for mighty enterprises. *Mellow* emphasizes the softness, sweetness, or richness attendant upon complete ripeness or maturity; as, a *mellow* vein of cheerfulness; a *mellow* old age.

— *v. t. & i.*; -TURED' (-tūr'd); -TUR'ING (-tūr'ing). **1.** To bring, hasten, or come to maturity; ripen; perfect. **2.** To become due, as a note.

**ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* In a mature manner.  
**ma-ture'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being mature.  
**ma-tu'ri-ty** (măt-tūr'i-ti), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being mature; ripeness. **2.** State or fact of being due, as of a note.  
**ma-tu'ri-nal** (măt-tūr'i-nəl; măt'ū-t'ī'nəl), *a.* [L. *matutinus*, *matutinus*.] Pert. to the morning; early.  
**matz'oth** (măt'sŏth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *matzōth*, pl. of *matzāh* unleavened.] Unleavened bread eaten at the Passover.  
**maud'lin** (mŏd'lin), *a.* [From *Maudlin*, i. e., Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping.] **1.** Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental. **2.** Drunk enough to be emotionally silly.

**mau'ger**, **mau'gre** (mŏ'gēr), *prep. & adv.* [OF. *maugrē*, *malgrē*, prop., ill will. See MALICE; AGREE.] In spite of; notwithstanding.

**maul**, **mall** (mŏl), *n.* [See MALL mallet.] **1.** A heavy mallet; mace. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** A heavy hammer or beetle, esp. one for driving wedges. — *v. t.* **1.** To beat and bruise

or mangle; handle roughly. **2.** To split, as a rail, with a maul and wedge. U. S. — **maul'er**, *n.*

**maul'stick'** (mŏl'stĭk'), *n.* [D. *maalsstok*, or G. *malerstok*; G. *maler* a painter + *stok* stick.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.

**mau'met** (mŏ'mēt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Mahomet*.] **1.** A false god or idol. *Obs.* **2.** A puppet; doll; image; also, a guy. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* — **mau'met-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

**maund** (mŏnd), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *man*.] A greatly varying weight of India; also, a corresponding weight of Persia, Turkey, etc. In India, the government maund is 100 lbs. troy (82.286 lbs. av. or 37.327 kg.).

**maun'der** (mŏn'dēr; măn'-), *v. i.* **1.** To grumble; growl. *Obs.* **2.** To move languidly; wander idly. **3.** To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; mumble. — **maun'der-er**, *n.*  
**Maundy Thursday**. [OF. *mandé* a command, L. *mandatum*: — fr. an old custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day as a fulfillment of the "new commandment." *John* xiii. 5, 34.] The Thursday before Good Friday.

**mau'so-le'um** (mŏ'sŏ-lē'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LEUMS (-lēmz), L. -LEA (-dā). [L. fr. Gr. *μαυσωλείον*, fr. *Μαύσολος* Mausolus, king of Caria, whose tomb was one of the Seven Wonders of the World.] A magnificent tomb or stately sepulcher.

**mauve** (mŏv), *n.* [F., mallow, L. *malva*; — from the purplish color of the petals of the flower of common mallow.] A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color.

**may'er-ick** (mäv'ēr-ĭk), *n.* *Cattle Raising.* An unbranded animal, esp. a motherless calf. *Western U. S.*

**ma'vis** (mäv'vis), *n.* [F. *mauvis*.] The European song thrush (*Turdus musicus*). *Local, Brit.*

**ma-vour'nin**, **ma-vour'neen** (mäv-vŏor'nĕn), *n.* [Ir. *mo mhuirnín*.] My darling; — used of a girl or woman.

**Ir. maw** (mŏ), *n.* [AS. *maga* stomach.] **1.** A stomach; in birds, the crop. **2.** The stomach as the seat or symbol of voracious appetite. **3.** The throat, gullet, or jaws.

**maw**, *n.*, or **maw seed**. The seed of the opium poppy, commonly used as birdseed. [or *Dial.*

**mawk** (mŏk), *n.* [ME. *mauwe*, *maðek*.] A maggot. *Obs.*

**mawk'in**. Var. of MALKIN. *Archaic or Scol. & Dial. Eng.*

**mawk'ish** (mŏk'ish), *a.* [Orig., *maggoty*.] **1.** Apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting. **2.** Marked by sickly sentimentality; maudlin. — **mawk'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ish-ness**, *n.*

**max-il'la** (măk-sĭ-l'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-læ). [L., dim. of *maxilla*, jawbone.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A membrane bone on either side of the face, which bears the upper teeth. **2.** *Zool.* In most arthropods, one of the paired appendages behind the mandibles, usually serving as accessory jaws.

**max'il-la-ry** (măk-sĭ-l'ā-rĭ), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pert. to a maxilla. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A maxillary bone.

**max'im** (măk'sĭm), *n.* [L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), or a similar noun, the greatest sentence, i. e., of the greatest authority, fem. fr. *maximus* greatest, superl. of *magnus* great.] A general truth or a sententious rule of conduct; esp., a proverbial saying embodying a moral or practical precept. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

**max'im-mal** (măk-sĭ-măl), *a.* Highest; greatest.

**max'im-ite** (măk-sĭm-it), *n.* [After Hudson *Maxim*, the inventor.] A high explosive of the picric acid class, specially adapted for use in armor-piercing shells.

**max'i-mize** (măk-sĭ-mĭz), *v. t.* [L. *maximus* greatest.] To increase to the highest degree. — *v. i.* To interpret a doctrine, duty, or the like, in the most inclusive sense.

**max'i-mum** (-sĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MA (-mā), E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. fr. *maximus*.] See MAXIM.] **1.** The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; the highest point or degree; — opposed to *minimum*. **2.** An upper limit allowed by law or other authority.

— *a.* **1.** Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained, or greatest allowed by law. **2.** Pertaining to, marking, or determining a maximum.

**may** (mā), *n.* [AS. *mæg*.] A maiden. *Archaic or Dial.*

**may** (mā), *v.*; *pres. sing., 1st & 3d pers. MAY, 2d MAY'EST* (mā'ēst), *MAYST* (māst), *pl. MAY; pret. MIGHT* (mĭt). Infinitive and participles now lacking. [AS. *pres. mæg*, I am able, *pret. meahle*, mighte.] **1.** [*v. i.*] To be able. *Obs.* **2.** As auxiliary, with the infinitive without *to*, denoting: **a.** Ability; competency; — oftener expressed by *can*. **b.** Liberty; opportunity; permission; possibility; as, he *may* go. **c.** Desire or wish, as in prayer; as, *may* you live happily. **d.** Contingency; — esp. in clauses of purpose, result, concession, indirect question, in indefinite relative clauses, etc.

**Syn.** *May*, *can*. So far as *can* and *may* come into comparison, *can* expresses ability, whether physical or mental; *may* implies permission or sanction; as, he will come if he *can* (if he is able); I shall come, if I *may* (if I am permitted). The use of *can* for *may* in asking permission is incorrect.

**May**, *n.* [F. *mai*, L. *Maius*.] **1.** The fifth month of the year, having 31 days. **2.** The springtime of life; prime; heyday. **3.** [*l. c.*] The hawthorn or its blossoms. **4.** The merrymaking of May Day.



**ma'ya** (mä'yä), *n.* [Skr. *māyā*.] *Hinduism.* Illusion; the physical universe conceived as having no true reality.

**Ma'ya** (mä'yä), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the most important people of the Mayan stock. The Mayas inhabit Yucatan. **2.** The language of the Mayas.

**Ma'yan** (mä'yän), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock occupying southeastern Mexico and parts of Guatemala and Salvador. When discovered, shortly after 1500, the Mayan peoples had a high culture. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Mayas.

**May apple.** An American herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*) of the barberry family, or its edible, yellow, egg-shaped fruit of mawkish flavor.

**may/be** (mä'bē), *adv.* [For *it may be*.] Perhaps.

**may/bush'** (mä'bōōsh'), *n.* The hawthorn. *Chiefly Archaic.*

**May Day.** The first day of May, often celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and (less commonly than formerly) by dancing about a Maypole.

**May/flow'er** (-flou'ēr), *n.* **1.** In England, any of several plants which flower in May, as the hawthorn, marsh marigold, etc. **2.** The trailing arbutus. See **ARBUTUS**. *U. S.*

**May fly.** An ephemera.

**may/hap'** (mä'häp'; mä'häp'), **may/hap'pen** (-häp'p'n), *adv.* [For *it may hap*.] Perhaps. *Archaic or Dial.*

**may/hem** (mä'hēm), *n.* [See **MALM**.] *Law.* The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members necessary in fighting. [Day.]

**May'ing** (mä'ing), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] Celebration of May

**may/on-raise'** (mä'ō-nāz'; F. mä'yō'nāz'), *n.* [F.] A sauce of egg yolks beaten up with olive oil and seasoned.

**may/or** (mä'ēr; mär), *n.* [F. *maire*, fr. *L. maior*, compar. of *magnus* great.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough. — **may/or-al** (mä'ōr-äl), *a.*

**may/or-al-ty** (-tī), *n.* Office, or term of office, of a mayor.

**May/pole'** (mä'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole erected in an open place and wreathed with flowers as a center for May-day sports.

**may/pop'** (mä'pōp'), *n.* The edible fruit of a passion flower (*Passiflora incarnata*); also, the plant itself. *So. U. S.*

**May queen.** A girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

**May/tide'** (-tid'), **May/time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The month of May.

**may/weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* [AS. *mægpa* mayweed.] A strong-scented European asteraceous weed (*Anthemis cotula*), naturalized in the United States. It has daisylike flowers with a yellow disk and white rays. [face; head.]

**maz'ard** (mäz'ärd), *n.* *Obs.* **1.** A cup or bowl. **2.** The

**maz'a-rine'** (mäz'a-rēn'), *a.* Mazarine blue in color.

**mazarine blue,** a deep blue, named for Cardinal Mazarin.

**Maz'da-ism,** **Maz'de-ism** (mäz'dä-iz'm), *n.* The religion of the ancient Persians. See **ORMAZD**, **ZOROASTRIANISM**.

**maze** (mäz), *n.* **1.** Confusion of thought; perplexity; amazement. **2.** A confusing and baffling network, as of paths; labyrinth. — **SYN.** See **LABYRINTH**. — *v. t.*; **MAZED** (mäz'), **maz'ing** (mäz'ing). **1.** To stupefy; daze. *Archaic.* **2.** To perplex greatly; bewilder. *Rare.*

**maz'er** (mäz'ēr), *n.* A drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood.

**maz'zi-ly** (mäz'zi-lī), *adv.* In a mazy manner.

**maz'zi-ness,** *n.* State of being mazy.

**ma-zur'ka** (mä-zür'kä; mä-zōōr'kä), *n.* [*Pol. mazurka* a woman of the province Mazovia.] A Polish dance in moderate triple time; also, music for it.

**ma'zy** (mä'zi), *a.*; **-ZI-ER** (-ēr); **-ZI-EST**. [From *mazic*.] Perplexed with or as with turns and windings; winding; intricate; confusing.

**me** (mē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē*, dat. & acc.] The objective (dative or accusative) case of *I*.

**mea'cock** (mē'kōk), *n.* An uxorious or effeminate man. *Obs.*

**mead** (mēd), *n.* [AS. *mædo*.] A fermented drink of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc., or one made from manna.

**mead,** *n.* [AS. *mæd*.] A meadow. *Poetic.*

**mead/ow** (mēd'ō), *n.* [AS. *mædwe*, an inflectional form of *mæd*.] Grassland, esp. a field in which grass is grown for hay; often, a tract of low or level land producing grass which is mown for hay.

**meadow lark.** Any of several varieties of an American oscine bird (*Sturnella magna*) about the size of a robin, with yellow breast marked with a black crescent.

**meadow rue.** Any of a genus (*Thalictrum*) of widely distributed ranunculaceous herbs. The leaves resemble those of rue.

**mead'ow-sweet'** (mēd'ō-swēt'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Spiræa*) of plants; esp., a low shrub (*S. salicifolia*), of Europe and America, with white flowers in terminal panicles; — called also *mead-*

*ow queen.* **2.** Any of a closely related genus (*Filipendula*).

**mead'ow-y** (-y), *a.* Resembling or consisting of meadow.

**mea'ger, mea'gre** (mē'gēr), *a.* [F. *maigre*, *L. macer*.] **1.** Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean. **2.** Destitute of richness, strength, etc.; poor; barren; as, a *meager* education. — **SYN.** Lank, gaunt, starved, emaciated. — **mea'ger-ly, mea'gre-ly, adv.** — **ger-ness, gre-ness, n.**

**mea'gre** (mē'gēr), *n.* [F. *maigre*.] A large European scianoid food fish (*Sciæna aquila*).

**meal** (mēl), *n.* [AS. *melu, melo*.] **1.** Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) or pulse coarsely ground and unbolted. **2.** Any powdery substance resembling meal (sense 1) in size.

**meal, n.** [AS. *mæl* measure, mark, sign, appointed time, a meal.] The portion of food taken at a particular time to satisfy appetite; repast; also, act or time of eating a meal.

**-meal.** [AS. *mælum*, orig. dat. pl. of *mæl*. See 2d **MEAL**.] A suffix forming adverbs, and signifying *measure* or *portion taken at one time*; as in *piecemeal*.

**meal'ies** (mē'līz), *n. pl.*; *sing. MEALIE*. [Cape D. *milje*, fr. Pg. *milho* maize, *L. milium* millet. *Oxf. E. D.*] Maize, or Indian corn; in *sing.*, an ear of maize. *South Africa.*

**meal'ti-ness** (mē'lī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being meal-y.

**meal'time'** (mē'lītīm'), *n.* The usual time of eating a meal.

**meal worm.** The larva of certain beetles infesting grain, used as food for some cage birds.

**meal'y** (mē'lī), *a.*; **MEAL'TI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **MEAL'TI-EST**. **1.** Having the qualities of meal; soft, dry, and friable. **2.** Containing meal; farinaceous. **3.** Meal-y-mouthed. **4.** Flecked with white or gray; spotty; also, pale; floury.

**meal'y-mouthed'** (-mou'th'd'; -mou'th'), *a.* Using soft words; affectedly or timidly delicate of speech.

**mean** (mēn), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **MEANT** (mēnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **MEAN'ING**. [AS. *mænan* to recite, tell, intend, wish.] **1.** To have in the mind, as a purpose; intend. **2.** To have in mind as the object, signification, or the like, of any expression or symbol; as, to say what one *means*; hence: to signify; import; as, this *means* nothing. **3.** To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like). — *v. i.* To purpose or intend; — chiefly in *to mean well* or *ill*.

**mean, a.** [AS. *gemæne* common.] **1.** Without distinction or eminence; common; low. **2.** Without power or acumen; ordinary. **3.** Of little value or account; shabby; contemptible. **4.** Wanting dignity of mind; ignoble; base. **5.** Penurious; stingy; as, *mean* hospitality. **6.** A characterized by petty selfishness or malice; spiteful; ill-tempered. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** Ashamed; "small"; as, to feel *mean*. *Colloq., U. S.* — **SYN.** Ignoble, abject, wretched, vulgar, servile, menial; spiritless, groveling, slavish; dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable; paltry, sordid. See **BASE**.

**mean, a.** [OF. *meien*, fr. *L. medianus* that is in the middle, *medius* middle.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; intermediate; as, in the *mean* time; a *mean* course. **2.** *Math.* Average; having that value intermediate between extremes or between successive values which each would have were they all equal but of the same aggregate value; as, *mean* distance. — **SYN.** See **AVERAGE**.

— *n.* **1.** Something intermediate. **Obs.** **2.** The middle point, or that which is at or near it; as, the golden *mean*; hence: medium; moderation; measure. **3.** *Math.* A quantity having an intermediate value between several others of which it expresses the mean value; usually, unless otherwise specified, the one simple average (arithmetical *mean*) got by dividing the sum of the quantities by their number. **b** Often, the second or third term in a proportion of four terms. **4.** [Usually in form *means*, construed as *sing.*] Intermediate agency; instrument. **5.** In *pl.* Resources; property, revenue, etc.; as, his *means* have been exhausted; a man of *means*.

**me-an'der** (mē-än'dēr), *n.* [From the *Meander* (now *Menderes*) River in Phrygia, proverbial for its windings.] A winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding course; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To wind or turn in a course; follow an intricate course. **2.** To wander aimlessly or listlessly.

**me-an'drous** (mē-än'drūs), *a.* Winding; flexuous.

**mean'ing** (mēn'ing), *n.* **1.** That which is meant; intent; aim; object. **2.** That which is, or is intended to be, signified; import; sense; significance.

**SYN.** **Meaning, sense, signification, significance, import, purport.** **Meaning,** the general term, is that which a thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is designed or intended to express; as, my *meaning* is plain; the *meaning* of a word. **Sense** suggests esp. a particular or specific, or (sometimes) an intelligible, meaning; as, in which *sense* do you mean to take the word, in that *sense*, he is a man. **Signification** is esp. established or accepted meaning, as of a word or a symbol; **significance** is meaning (often covert rather than ostensible) regarded as of weight or moment; as, the *signification* of a name; the *significance* of a look. **Import** sometimes denotes little more than *meaning*, esp. regarded as conveyed; as, the *import* of his talk. Oftener *import* implies momentous significance; as, a work of no *import*. **Purport** is meaning esp. in the sense of general tenor.



Meadow Lark. (1)

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; éve, évent énd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, meniü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



— *p. a.* Intending; also, expressive; significant. — **mean-  
ing-less, a.** — **mean-ing-ly, adv.** — **mean-ing-ness, n.**  
**mean-ly (mēn'li), adv.** Moderately. *Obs.*  
**mean-ly, adv.** In a mean manner; poorly; ignobly.  
**mean-ness, n.** 1. State or quality of being mean. 2. An  
instance of being mean; a mean act.  
**meant (mént), pret. & p. p. of MEAN.**  
**mean-time' (mēn'tim'), adv.** In the intervening time or  
interval; at the same time. — *n.* The intervening time.  
**mean-while' (-hwil'), n. & adv.** = MEANTIME. [pork.]  
**meas'led (mēz'ld), a.** Infected or spotted with measles, as  
**meas'les (mēz'lez), n.; pl. in form, but used as singular in**  
**senses 1 & 2 a.** [ME. *masel*, pl. *masles*, *mesel*.] 1. *Med.*  
A contagious eruptive febrile disorder. 2. [Frob. fr. OF.  
*mesel* leprous, fr. LL., fr. L. *misellus* unfortunate, dim. of  
*miser* wretched.] A disease of cattle and swine, caused  
by the larvæ of certain tapeworms (genus *Tænia*). b As a  
pl. The larvæ causing this disease, when contained in flesh.  
**meas'ly (-zli), a.** 1. Infected with measles. 2. Containing  
tapeworms; — said of meat. 3. Contemptible. *Slang.*  
**meas'ur-a-ble (mēzh'ūr-ā-b'l), a.** Capable of being meas-  
ured. — **meas'ur-a-ble, adv.**  
**meas'ure (mēzh'ūr; ōr'), n.** [F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, fr.  
*metiri*, *mensus*, to measure.] 1. Act or process of ascer-  
taining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity,  
or the like, of a thing; measurement. 2. An instrument, as  
a yardstick, for measuring. 3. The dimensions, capacity, or  
quantity of anything, determined by measuring. 4. A unit  
of measurement. 5. Hence a criterion; gauge. 6. A system  
of measurement, as cubic measure. See PHRASES, below.  
7. Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; portion due  
or proportion; often, due restraint or limitation; — used  
esp. in *in, with, or beyond measure*, etc. 8. An extent,  
degree, or quantity. 9. Regulated division of movement  
as in music, poetry, etc. 10. A tune; melody. *Poetic.*  
11. *Arith.* A number contained in a given number one or  
more times without a remainder. 12. A step or definite  
part of a progressive course or policy; specif., a legislative  
enactment proposed or adopted. 13. In pl. *Geol.* Beds  
or strata; — chiefly in *coal measures* (which see).  
**cubic measure**, measurement of volume in cubic units,  
esp. the common system in which 1728 cu. inches = 1 cu.  
foot, 27 cu. feet = 1 cu. yard. — **dry m.** See DRY, *a.* —  
**linear or long m.**, measurement of length, esp. the com-  
mon system in which 12 inches = 1 foot, 3 feet = 1 yard,  
5½ yards = 1 rod or pole, 40 rods = 1 furlong, 8 furlongs  
or 1760 yards = 1 mile. — **liquid m.** See LIQUID, *a.* —  
**square m.**, measurement of area in square units, esp. the  
common system in which 144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot, 9 sq.  
feet = 1 sq. yard, 30¼ sq. yards = 1 sq. rod, 100 sq. rods  
= 1 acre. — **surveyors' m.** See SURVEYOR.  
— *v. t.*; — **URED (-īrd); -URING (-ūr-ing).** 1. To compute or  
ascertain the measure by a rule or standard; hence: to  
estimate; value. 2. To allot or distribute by measure; —  
often used with *out* or *off*. 3. To determine or lay off in  
measuring, as a given distance. 4. To pass through or over  
in journeying, as if determining the distance. 5. To mark  
the bounds or limits of. 6. To serve as the measure of. 7.  
To bring into comparison or competition (*with*); as, to  
*measure one's skill with a rival*. 8. To estimate with refer-  
ence to a standard or measure; as, to *measure one's needs*  
by one's fortune. — *v. i.* 1. To measure something. 2. To  
result on being measured; admit of being measured.  
**meas'ured (-īrd), p. a.** 1. Regulated by a standard; hence:  
graduated; moderated; as, he walked with *measured steps*;  
calculated; deliberated; as, to speak in *measured terms*. 2.  
Metrical; rhythmical. — **meas'ured-ly, adv.**  
**meas'ure-less, a.** Without measure; immeasurable.  
**meas'ure-ment (-īrd-mēnt), n.** 1. Act or result of measuring;  
mensuration. 2. Extent, size, capacity, amount, or quan-  
tity ascertained by measuring. 3. A system of measures.  
**meas'ur-er (-ēr), n.** One who, or that which, measures.  
**measuring worm.** The larva of any geometrid (which see).  
**meat (mēt), n.** [AS. *mete*.] 1. Food in general; esp., solid  
food; hence, the edible part of anything. 2. Flesh used as  
food; specif., flesh (= FLESH, *n.*, 2), as dist. from *fish* or  
*fowl*. 3. A meal; specif., dinner; the chief meal; — now  
only in *at, before, or after meat*, etc.  
**me-a'tus (mē-ā'tūs), n.; pl. E. -TUSES (-ēz; 24), L. -TUS.**  
[L., a passage.] *Anat.* A natural passage or canal. b  
The opening of such a passage.  
**meat'y (mēt'i), a.**; **MEAT'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST.** Abounding  
in, or resembling, meat; hence, fig.: pithy; full of substance.  
**Mec'ca (mēk'ā), n.** An Arabian city, birthplace of Mo-  
hammed and holy city of the Moslems (cf. CAABA); hence,  
the goal of a pilgrimage. — **Mec'can (mēk'ān), a.**  
**me-chan'ic (mē-kān'ik), a.** [L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *μηχανικός*,  
fr. *μηχανή*. See MACHINE.] 1. Pert. to manual labor; in-  
volving manual skill. 2. Of or pert. to a mechanic or arti-  
san, or the artisan class. 3. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of,  
a machine or machines; mechanical. — *n.* One who prac-  
tices any mechanic art; artisan. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

**me-chan'ic-cal (-ī-kāl), a.** 1. Of, pertaining to, concerned  
with, or engaged in, manual labor; of the artisan class. 2.  
Of or pertaining to machinery or mechanism; made by a  
machine or with tools. 3. Done as if by a machine; pro-  
ceeding automatically, or by habit, without special inten-  
tion or reflection. 4. Pert. to, governed by, or accordant  
with, mechanics, or the laws of motion. — **-i-cal-ly, adv.**  
**mechanical power**, a simple machine. See under SIMPLE.  
**mech'a-ni'cian (mēk'ā-nīsh'ān), n.** One skilled in the  
theory or construction of machines; a machinist.  
**me-chan'ics (mē-kān'iks), n.** (See -ics.) Applied mathe-  
matics treating of the action of forces on bodies.  
**mech'a-nism (mēk'ā-nīz'm), n.** 1. The arrangement or  
relation of the parts of a machine, or of something compar-  
able to a machine; the parts of a machine, taken collectively.  
2. Mechanical operation or action.  
**mech'a-nist (-nist), n.** A machinist; mechanician. *Now R.*  
**mech'a-nize (-nīz), v. t.** To make mechanical.  
**mech'a-no-ther'a-py (mēk'ā-nō-thēr-ā-pī), n.** [Gr. *μηχανή*  
machine + *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by me-  
chanical means; — sometimes called *movement cure*.  
**Mech'lin lace (mēk'līn), n.** A kind of costly pillow lace made  
at, or originating in, Mechlin, in Belgium.  
**med'al (mēd'āl), n.** [F. *medaille*, It. *medaglia*, deriv. of  
L. *metallum* metal.] A piece, usually a disk, of metal bear-  
ing a device, etc., to commemorate some event or person, or  
to serve as a reward. — *v. t.*; — **AL-ED (-āld) or -AL-ED; -AL-  
ING or -AL-LING.** To honor or reward with a medal.  
**med'al-ist, med'al-ist, n.** 1. A designer, engraver, or  
maker of medals. 2. One who has gained a medal for merit.  
**me-dal'lic (mē-dāl'ik), a.** Of or pert. to a medal or medals.  
**me-dal'lion (mē-dāl'liŷn), n.** [F. *medaillon*, It. *medaglione*,  
augm. of *medaglia*. See MEDAL.] 1. A large medal. 2.  
Something resembling a large medal, as a tablet bearing a  
figure in relief, a portrait, a device on a book cover, etc.  
**medal play.** *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by  
counting the total number of strokes for the round of the  
course. Cf. MATCH PLAY.  
**med'dle (mēd'pl), v. i.** [OF. *medler*, *mesler*, LL. *miscu-  
lare*, a dim. fr. L. *miscere* to mix.] 1. To mix; mingle.  
*Obs.* 2. To fight; contend. *Obs.* 3. To interest, engage, or  
concern one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; inter-  
fere; — often used with *with* or *in*. — **med'dler (-lēr), n.**  
**Syn.** Meddle, tamper. To meddle (*with* or *in*) is to act  
officiously or impertinently in another's affairs; to tamper  
(*with*) is esp. to make unwarranted alterations in some-  
thing, or to try meddlesome experiments with it; as  
applied to persons, *tamper* suggests improper influences.  
**med'dle-some (mēd'pl-sŷm), a.** Given to meddling.  
**Mede (mēd), n.** One of the people of ancient Media. The  
Medes were nearly related to the Persians; they attained  
their greatest power 700–500 B. C.  
**Me-de'a (mē-dē'ā), n.** [L., fr. Gr. *Μήδεια*.] *Gr. Myth.* An  
enchantress, daughter of Æetes, a king of Colchis. She  
helped Jason to win the Golden Fleece, and returned with  
him to Iolcus, retarding her father's pursuit by strewing  
the sea with the limbs of her brother. She restored Jason's  
father to youth, and compassed the death of Pelias. When  
Jason deserted her for Creüsa, princess of Corinth, Medea  
sent her rival a poisoned robe, killed her own children,  
fired the palace, and departed in a serpent-drawn chariot.  
**me-di-a (mē-dī'ā), n., L. pl. of MEDIUM.**  
**me-di-a, n.; pl. MEDLE (-ē).** [NL., fr. L. *medius* middle.]  
*Gram.* One of the sonant mutes (voiced stops), β, δ, γ (b, d,  
g), in Greek, or of their equivalents in other languages; so  
named as intermediate between the *tenuis*, π, τ, κ (p, t, k),  
and the *aspiratæ* (aspirates), φ, θ, χ (ph or f, th, ch).  
**me-di-a-cy (-sī), n.** Mediate state or quality.  
**me-di-a-val, me-di-ē-val-ism, etc.** Vars. of *MEDIATEL*, etc.  
**me-di-al (-āil), a.** [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle.] 1.  
Middle; median. 2. *Phon.* Situated within a word, as *p* in  
*happy*, *topic*. 3. Of or pertaining to a mean or average;  
ordinary; — *n.* *Gram.* A medial letter; also, a form of a  
letter used medially, as dist. from one used finally or ini-  
tially, as in Arabic. b = 2D MEDIA. — **me-di-al-ly, adv.**  
**me-di-an (-ān), a.** [L. *medianus*.] 1. Medial; middle;  
*Zool.*, specif., of unpaired organs and parts, lying in a plane  
dividing any animal into right and left halves. 2. *Statistics.*  
Designating a point so chosen in a series that half of the  
individuals in the series are on one side of it, and half on the  
other; thus, in the series 3, 4, 5, 7, and 11, the average is  
6 and the median number is 5. [Mede.]  
**Me-di-an, a.** Of or pert. to Media or the Medes, — *n.* A  
**me-di-an-ly, adv.** In a median position or direction.  
**me-di-ate (mē-dī-āt), a.** [L. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare*,  
*v. t.*, to halve, *v. i.*, to be in the middle.] 1. Intermediate.  
*Now Rare.* 2. Acting by or involving means, or interme-  
diate agency; not direct or immediate. 3. Gained or effected  
by a medium or condition.  
— (*-āt*), *v. i.*; — **AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING.** To interpose between  
parties in order to effect a reconciliation; to act as an interme-  
diary. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE. — *v. t.* 1. To effect or settle

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals,



by mediation. 2. To act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, communicating, etc.

**me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a mediate manner; not directly or primarily; — opposed to *immediately*.

**me'di-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of mediating; relation of one that is an intermediary; intervention; intercession; specif., *Internal Law*, intercession or agency of one power between two or more other powers, on their invitation or consent, amicably to arrange differences between them.

**me'di-a-tive** (mē'dī-ā-tīv), *a.* Pertaining to mediation.

**me'di-a-ti-zā'tion** (-ā-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'shūn), *n.* A mediatizing, or state of being mediatized.

**me'di-a-tize** (mē'dī-ā-tīz), *v. t.* [*F. médiatiser, or G. mediatisieren.*] 1. Under the Holy Roman Empire, to reduce (a prince or state) to mediate instead of immediate vassalage to the empire; to annex (a state, etc.) to another, the former sovereign being allowed to retain his title and, usually, some governmental rights. 2. To render mediate.

**me'di-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* One who mediates; esp., one who interposes for reconciliation; an intercessor.

**me'di-a-to-ry** (mē'dī-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, mediation. — **me'di-a-to-ri-al** (-ā-tō-rī-āl), *a.*

**me'di-a'tress** (-trēs; 24), *a.* 'trice (-trīs), *n.* Mediatress.

**me'di-a'trix** (-ā'trīks), *n.*; *pl.* -TRICES (-ā-trī'sēz). [*L.*] A female mediator.

**med'ic** (mēd'ik), *n.* [*L. medica, Gr. μηδική (sc. ποα grass) alfalfa, fr. Μηδικός Median.*] Any of a large genus (*Medicago*) of Old World cloverlike fabaceous herbs; esp., alfalfa.

**med'i-ca-ble** (-i-kā-b'l), *a.* [*L. medicabilis, fr. medicare, medicari, to heal, medicus physician.*] That may be medicated, cured, or healed.

**med'i-cal** (-kāl), *a.* [*L. medicus, L. medicus* belonging to healing, *mederi* to heal.] Of or pert. to the science or art of medicine, esp. in the narrower sense. — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**med'i-ca-ment** (mē-dik'ā-mēt; mēd'ik-kā-mēt), *n.* [*L. medicamentum.*] A medicine; a healing application.

**med'i-cate** (mēd'ī-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING. [*L. medicatus, p. p. of medicare, medicari, to heal.*] 1. To treat with medicine; cure. 2. To impregnate with anything medicinal; to drug; as, *medicated soap*.

**med'i-ca'tive** (-kā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of medicating.

**med'i-ca-tive** (mēd'ī-kā-tīv), *a.* Medicinal; curative.

**Med'i-ce'an** (-sē'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to a Florentine family, the Medici, of great power and wealth in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

**me-dic'i-na-ble** (mē-dīs'ī-nā-b'l); *older pron., as in Shakespeare, mēd'sin-ā-b'l*), *a.* Medicinal; healing, *Archaic*.

**me-dic'i-nal** (mē-dīs'ī-nāl), *a.* [*L. medicinalis.*] Curative; alleviative. — **me-dic'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**med'i-cine** (mēd'ī-sin; mēd'ī-s'n), *n.* [*OF. medicina, L. medicina, fr. medicus. See MEDICAL.*] 1. The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease; in a narrower sense, the science and art which are the province of the physician as distinct from the surgeon and obstetrician. 2. A substance or preparation used in treating disease; a medicament; remedy. 3. A drug or the like used for a purpose not curative, as a love potion, a poison, the alchemist's elixir, etc. *Obs.* 4. *See* MEDICINE MAN.

— *v. t.*; -CINED (-s'ind; -s'nd); -CIN-ING. To give medicine to.

**medicine man**. Among savages, one who professes to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and control the weather by the use of *medicine*, that is, some object supposed to give power over natural or magic forces.

**med'i-co-** (mēd'ī-kō). Combining form from Latin *medicus*, signifying *relating to medicine, concerned with the application of medical principles, etc.*, as in **med'i-co-le-gal**, **med'i-co-mor'al**, etc.

**me'di-ē-val**, **me'di-ē-val** (mēd'ī-ē'vāl; mēd'ī-), *a.* [*L. medius middle + ævum age.*] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like that of, the Middle Ages.

**me'di-ē-val-ism**, **me'di-ē-val-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Medieval belief or practice; method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to medieval institutions, practices, etc.; an institution, practice, or the like, which is a survival from the Middle Ages.

**me'di-ē-val-ist**, **me'di-ē-val-ist**, *n.* One in sympathy with, or versed in, the history, art, spirit, etc., of the Middle Ages.

**me'di-ē-val-ly**, **me'di-ē-val-ly**, *adv.* In a medieval manner; in accordance with, or in the time of, medievalism.

**me'di-o-cre** (mēd'ī-ō'kēr), *a.* [*F. médiocre, L. mediocris, fr. medius middle.*] Of but a moderate excellence; ordinary.

**me'di-o-ri-ty** (-ōk'ri-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being mediocre. 2. A mediocre person.

**med'i-tate** (mēd'ī-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING. [*L. meditatus, p. p. of meditari to meditate.*] 1. To contemplate; ponder. *Rare.* 2. To intend; plan. — *Syn.* See CONSIDER. — *v. i.* To dwell in thought; muse; reflect.

**med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of meditating; thought; esp., close thought; serious contemplation; reflection.

**med'i-ta-tive** (mēd'ī-tā-tīv), *a.* Disposed to meditate; given to meditation. — **med'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**med'i-ter-ra-ne-an** (-tē-rā-nē-ān), *a.* [*L. mediterraneus*

*medius* middle + *terra* land.] 1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; as, the *mediterranean* sea of the Silurian age. 2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Mediterranean Sea.

**Mediterranean fruit fly**, a two-winged fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) whose larva lives in ripening fruits. — **Mediterranean race**, *Ethnol.*, a division of the Caucasian race dwelling about the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient Iberians, Ligurians, Pelasgians, etc., together with their descendants.

**me'di-um** (mēd'ī-ūm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -UMS (-ūmz), *L.* -DIA (-dī). [*L. medium* the middle, *medius* middle.] 1. That which lies in the middle; middle condition or degree; mean. 2. That through or by which a force acts or anything is done; element; instrumentality; hence: surrounding substance or element; environment. 3. *a Biol.* A mixture or substance on or in which to cultivate organisms. *b Painting.* A liquid with which pigment is mixed for application; a vehicle. 4. One supposedly susceptible to supernatural agencies and so capable of imparting knowledge derived from them or of doing things by their aid.

— *a.* Having a middle position or degree; medial.

**me'di-um-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a medium (sense 4).

**me-dj'ī-di-e**, **me-dj'ī-di-eh** (mē-jē'dī-ē), *n.* [*Turk. mejdīeh.*] 1. A silver coin of Turkey, equivalent to 19 (formerly 20) piasters (83.5 cents). 2. A gold lira, or Turkish pound.

**med'lar** (mēd'lār), *n.* [*OF. meslier, fr. L. mespilum* the fruit of the medlar, *Gr. μέσπιλον.*] A small Asiatic malaceous tree (*Mespilus germanica*), widely cultivated; also, its edible fruit.

**med'ley** (-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-līz). [*OF. meslée, medlée, fr. mesler, v. See MEDDLE.*] 1. The confusion of a hand-to-hand fight; mêlée. *Archaic.* 2. A mixture; esp., a heterogeneous mixture; a jumble. 3. *Music.* A composition of passages, esp. disjointed ones, from different pieces. — *v. t.* Mingle; mixed; motley. — *v. i.* To make a medley of; mix.

**me-dul'a** (mē-dū'ā), *n.* [*L.*] 1. *Medlar.* *a* Flowering tissue of an organ or part, as of a kidney or hair. *b* Short for MEDULLA OBLONGATA. 2. *Bot.* The pith or central portion of fundamental tissue when inclosed by a definite vascular cylinder, as in dicotyledons and gymnosperms.

**me-dul'a ob'lon-ga'ta** (ōb'lōn-gāt'ā), *n.* The lowest, or posterior, part of the brain, continuous with the spinal cord.

**med'ul-la-ry** (mēd'ū-lā-rī; mē-dū'l'ā-rī), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like, the medulla or the medulla oblongata.

**medullary ray**, *Bot.*, one of the rays, or plates of parenchymatous tissue, separating the vascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms.

**Me-du'sa** (-dū'sā), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Μέδουσα.*] 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the Gorgons. She was slain by Perseus, who gave her head to Athena. *See* GORGON. 2. [*L. c.*] [*pl. MEDUSÆ* (-sē)] A jellyfish.

**meed** (mēd), *n.* [*AS. mēd.*] 1. That which is given in consideration of merit. 2. A bribe. *Obs.* 3. Merit; worth. *Obs.*

**meek** (mēk), *a.* [*Of Scand. origin.*] 1. Gentle; kind. *Obs.* 2. Antique Mask of Medusa known as Mild of temper; patient; forbearing; submissive; humble. 3. In an unfavorable sense: tamely submissive; spiritless; easily covered or imposed upon. — *adv.* Meekly. — *Syn.* See GENTLE. — **meek'ly**, *adv.* — **meek'ness**, *n.*

**meer'schaum** (mēr'shōm; -shūm), *n.* [*G., lit., sea foam.*] 1. A white claylike mineral, soft and light enough, when in dry masses, to float in water; — called in mineralogy *sepiolite*. *H.* 2-2.5; *sp. gr.* 2. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium, *H<sub>2</sub>MgSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>*. 2. A tobacco pipe of this mineral.

**meet** (mēt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MET (mēt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEET'ING. [*AS. mētan, fr. mōt, gemōt, a meeting.*] 1. To come upon or across. 2. To come into proximity with; also, to go to the place of arrival of; as, to *meet* a train. 3. To come into connection with; join; intersect. 4. To come within the perception or recognition of; as, to *meet* the eye; to *meet* the ear. 5. To fight, cope, or grapple with; oppose. 6. To come into the presence or company of designedly; as, he will *meet* the President to-morrow. 7. To expe-



āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (87);



rience; suffer; as, the eye *met* a horrid sight; he *met* his fate. **8.** To equal; match; as, the supply *meets* the demand; to discharge or pay, as a debt. — *v. i.* **1.** To come into contact or proximity, esp. by mutual approach; join; come into close relationship. **2.** To assemble; congregate; as, the class *meets* weekly. **3.** To have an encounter or conflict. **4.** To agree; unite.

— *n.* Act of meeting; also, those who assemble, or a place of meeting, *Chiefly Sporting.*

**meet**, *a.* [ME. *mete* fitting, moderate, scanty, AS. *mæte* moderate.] Suitable; fit. — *adv.* Meety. *Obs.*

**meet'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of persons or things that meet; as: **a** a duel. **b** A gathering; assembly; convention. **c** An assembly for worship; esp., a dissenting or nonconformist congregation. **d** A race meeting. **2.** A union; a junction.

**meet'ing-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A building for worship; a church; in England, a building so used by dissenters.

**meet'ly**, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

**meg'a-** (mĕg'ā-), **meg'a-lo-** (-lō-). [Gr. μέγας, μέγαν, great.] Combining forms signifying: **a** Great, extended, powerful. **b** Metric System, *Elec.*, *Mech.*, etc. A million times, a million of; as in megadyne.

**meg'a-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-fāl'ĭk), **meg'a-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ā-lūs), *a.* [mega- + Gr. κεφαλή head.] **1.** Large-headed. **2.** Craniom. Having a cranial capacity in excess of the mean (which for modern Europeans and Asiatics ranges from 1,500 to 1,600 cubic centimeters).

**meg'a-dyne** (mĕg'ā-dīn), *n.* *Physics.* A million dynes.

**Me-gæ'ra** (mĕ-jĕ-rā), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. Μέγαρα.] See ERINYES.

**meg'a-far'ad** (-fār'ād), *n.* *Elec.* A million farads.

**meg'a-fog'** (-fōg'), *n.* A fog signaling apparatus having megaphones pointing in different directions for sounding instructions to befogged vessels according to a code.

**meg'a-lith** (mĕg'ā-lĭth), *n.* One of the huge stones or boulders used in various prehistoric monuments, as the menhir, dolmen, etc. — **meg'a-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

**meg'a-lo-** (mĕg'ā-lō-). See MEGA-.

**meg'a-lo-ce-pha'li-a** (-sĕ-fā'li-ā) *n.* [NL. *megaloccephalo* *meg'a-lo-ceph'a-ly* (-sĕf'ā-lī) *ly* *lia*, fr. Gr. μεγαλοκέφαλος having a large head.] *Med.* The condition of having an abnormally large head. — **meg'a-lo-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕ-fāl'ĭk), **meg'a-lo-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕf'ā-lūs), *a.*

**meg'a-lo-ma'ni-a** (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* A form of mental alienation marked by delusions of grandeur. — **meg'a-lo-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.* — **meg'a-lo-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mā-nī-ā-kāl), *a.*

**meg'a-lo-saur'** (mĕg'ā-lō-sōr'), *n.* [NL. *megalosaurus*; **meg'a-lo-sau'rus** (-sō'rūs) *genus* + Gr. σαύρος lizard.] *Paleontology.* Any of a genus (*Megalosaurus*) of gigantic carnivorous dinosaurs.

**meg'am-per'** (mĕg'ām-pĕr'), *n.* *Elec.* A million amperes.

**meg'a-phone** (mĕg'ā-fōn), *n.* A device to magnify sound, or direct it in a greater volume, as a very large funnel used for a speaking trumpet.

**meg'a-pod** (mĕg'ā-pōd), *a.* [mega- + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] Large-footed. — *n.* Var. of MEGAPODE.

**meg'a-pode** (-pōd), *n.* Any of a family (*Megapodiidae*) of large-footed gallinaceous birds, of Australasia and the East Indies, including the brush turkeys; a mound bird.

**meg'a-scope** (-skōp), *n.* A kind of magic lantern for throwing a magnified image on a screen. — **scop'ic** (-skōp'ĭk), *a.*

**meg'a-spo-ran'gi-um** (-spō-rān'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ā). [NL.] *Bot.* A sporangium which develops only megasporos.

**meg'a-spore'** (mĕg'ā-spōr'; 57), *n.* *Bot.* The larger of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants. They always give rise to the female prothallium. In seed plants the embryo sac of the ovule is a megaspore.

**meg'a-there** (-thĕr), *n.* [mega- + Gr. θηρίον beast.] *Paleontology.* Any of a genus (*Megatherium*) of extinct edentates including some larger than any existing quadrupeds except the elephants. They are allied to the sloths.

**meg'a-volt'** (-vōlt'), *n.* *Elec.* A million volts.

**meg'erg'** (mĕg'ĕrg'), *n.* *Physics.* A million ergs.

**me-gilp'** (mĕ-gĭlp'), **me-gilph'** (mĕ-gĭlf'), *n.* A gelatinous preparation, commonly of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors.

**meg'ohm'** (mĕg'ōm'), *n.* *Elec.* A million ohms.

**meg'grim** (mĕg'grĭm), *n.* [F. *migraine*, LL. *hemigrania*, L. *hemigrania*, Gr. ἡμικρανία; ἡμι- half + κρανίον skull.] **1.** A kind of sick or nervous headache; migraine. **2.** A fancy; whim; esp., in *pl.*, lowness of spirits; "the blues."

**mein'ie**, **mein'y** (mān'y), *n.* [OF. *maisonie*, *maisonie*. See MENIAL.] A household; retinue; train. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**Meis'ter-sing'er** (mĭs'tĕr-sĭng'ĕr; -zĭng'ĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A member of one of certain guilds, chiefly of workmen, established between about 1300 and 1500 in certain German cities, for the cultivation of poetry and music.

**mel'an-cho'li-a** (mĕl'ān-kō'li-ā), *n.* [L. See MELANCHOLY.] A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits and delusions, or a case of this.

**mel'an-cho'li-ac** (mĕl'ān-kō'li-āk), *n.* One affected with melancholia. — *a.* Affected with melancholia.

**mel'an-cho'lic** (-kōl'ĭk; mĕl'ān-kōl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Given to or having melancholy; depressed. **2.** Affected with, like, or pert. to, melancholia. — **mel'an-cho'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**mel'an-cho-ly** (mĕl'ān-kōl'y), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOLIES (-iz). [OF. *melancholie*, L. *melancholia* fr. Gr. μελαγχολία; μέλας, -avos, black + χολή gall, bile.] **1.** Black bile (see HUMOR, *n.*, 1), or a condition marked by irascibility and depression attributed to excess of black bile; later, melancholia. **2.** Depression of spirits; dejection. **3.** Pensive meditation or sadness.

**Syn.** Despondency, dejection, low spirits, hypochondria, gloom, sadness, sorrow.—**Melancholy**, **sadness**, **dejection**, **gloom**. **Sadness** is the general term for depression of spirits, of whatever degree; **melancholy** is settled depression; it often suggests little more than pensive, sometimes pleasing, sadness; as, **sadness** of heart; **melancholy**, yet not mournful. **Dejection** suggests esp. the mood of one discouraged or dispirited; **gloom** is profound despondency or heaviness of spirits; as, in deep **dejection**; a sullen **gloom**. See DESPONDENCY.

— *a.* Characterized or affected by, or expressive of, melancholy. — **Syn.** Mournful, sad; meditative, pensive; depressing, afflictive, lamentable.

**Mel'a-ne'sian** (mĕl'ā-nĕ-shān), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -avos, black + νῆσος island.] Of or pert. to Melanesia or Melanesians.

— *n.* A member of the dominant native race of Melanesia, a dark-skinned people with thick beards and frizzy hair.

|| **mĕ'lange'** (mā'lānzh'), *n.*; *pl.* MÉLANGES (F. mā'lānzh'). [F.] A mixture; a medley.

**me-lan'ic** (mĕ-lān'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Melanotic. **2.** *Ethnol.* Characterized by or evincing melanism.

**mel'a-nin** (mĕl'ā-nĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of various dark brown or black amorphous pigments in the human body.

**mel'a-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -avos, black.] An unusual, or high degree of, development of black or nearly black color in skin, eyes, and hair, or in plumage or pelage, the integument of invertebrates, etc. — **mel'a-nis'tic**, *a.*

**mel'a-no-** (mĕl'ā-nō-). Combining form fr. Gr. μέλας, μέλας, -avos, black, dark.

**mel'a-noid** (mĕl'ā-nōid), *a.* **1.** Blackish; melanistic. **2.** *Med.* Pert. to or resembling melanosis.

**mel'a-no'sis** (-nō'sĭs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. μελανώσις a growing black.] *Med.* Morbid deposition of black matter in the tissues, often malignant and causing pigmented tumors.

**mel'a-not'ic** (-nōt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Affected with, or relating to, melanosis. **2.** *Zool.* Melanistic; characterized by, or exhibiting, melanism.

**mel'a-nous** (mĕl'ā-nōs), *a.* [Gr. μέλας, -avos, black.] *Ethnol.* Melanic.

**mel'an-tha'ceous** (mĕl'ān-thā'shūs), *a.* [Gr. μέλας black + ἄθος flower.] Belonging to a family (*Melanthaceae*) of monocotyledonous bulbous plants, related to the lily family (*Liliaceae*), including the bellworts (genus *Uvularia*), the white hellebores (genus *Veratrum*), etc.

**mel'a-phyre** (mĕl'ā-fĭr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. μέλας, -avos, black + F. porphyre porphyry.] *Petrog.* A porphyritic igneous rock with dark-colored aphanitic groundmass.

**Mel'chite** (mĕl'kĭt), *n.* [LG. Μελχιτα, *pl.*, fr. Syr. malcho king.] *Ecol. Hist.* **a.** Anciently, one of certain orthodox Eastern Christians in Egypt and Syria. **b** Now, one of a Christian body, chiefly in Syria and Egypt, which acknowledges the Pope, but adheres to the liturgy, canon law, etc., of the Eastern Church.

**Mel-chiz'e-dĕk** (mĕl-kĭz'ĕ-dĕk), *n.* *Bib.* A king and priest who blessed Abraham. See GEN. xiv. 18; *Heb.* vii.

**meld** (mĕld), *v. t. & i.* [G. *melden* to announce.] *Card Playing.* In pinochle, to declare or announce for a score; as, to **meld** four kings. — *n.* Any combination or score which may be declared, or melded, in pinochle.

**Mel'e-a-ger** (mĕl'ĕ-ā-jĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελέαγρος.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero at whose birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand burning on the hearth. His mother quenched it, and hid it. At the Calydonian boar hunt Meleager gave Atalanta the trophies. In the ensuing quarrel he slew his uncles. His mother, enraged, thrust the brand into the fire, causing his death. In the "Iliad," Meleager perishes by his mother's curses.

|| **mĕ'lĕe'** (mā'lĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *mêler* to mix.] A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a fray.

**me'li-a'ceous** (mĕl'y-ā'shūs), *a.* [Gr. μελία the ash tree.] Belonging to a family (*Meliaceae*) of tropical trees and shrubs, including the mahogany, the sandal tree, the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), etc.

**mel'ic** (mĕl'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. μελικός, fr. μέλος song.] Of or pertaining to song; lyric; specific, *Gr. Lit.*, designating, or pertaining to, a development of Greek poetry, essentially lyrical and musical in character, which followed the elegiac and iambic poetry of the 7th and 6th centuries B. C.



mel/i-lot (mél'y-lót), n. [F. *méliot*, L. *melilotos*, fr. Gr. *μελιλωτος* a kind of clover; *μέλι* honey + *λωτός* lotus.] Any of a genus (*Melilotus*) of fabaceous herbs, sweet clovers, having trifoliate leaves and yellow or white flowers.

mel/i-nite (-nīt), n. [F. *mélinite*, fr. Gr. *μῆλιθος* quince-yellow.] A high explosive similar to lyddite.

mel/i-o-rate (mél'yō-rāt), v. t. & i.; -RAT'ED (-rāt'éd); -RAT'ING. [L. *melioratus*, p. p. of *meliorare* to meliorate, *melior* better.] To make or become better; improve; ameliorate; make more tolerable.

mel/i-o-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), n. Act of meliorating, or state of being meliorated; also, an improvement; a betterment.

mel/i-o-ra-tive (mél'yō-rā-tiv), a. Meliorating; improving.

mel/i-o-ra'tor, n. One who, or that which, meliorates.

mel/i-o-rism (-rīz'm), n. [L. *melior* better.] *Ethics*. The belief or doctrine that the world tends to become better and that man has the power of aiding its betterment; — contrasted with *pessimism* and *optimism*. — **mel/i-o-ris-t** (-rīst), n. — **mel/i-o-ris'tic** (-rīs'tik), a.

mel-i-or'y-ty (mél-yōr'y-tī), n. State or quality of being better; melioration.

mell (mél), v. t. & i. [OF. *meller*, *mesler*. See MEDDLE.] To mix; join, as in combat; muddle. *Archaic*, or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

mel-lif-er-ous (mē-līf'ēr-ūs), a. [L. *mellifer*; *mel*, *mellis*, honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or bearing honey.

mel-lif'lu-ence (-lōf'ēns), n. Quality or state of being mellifluent; a flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

mel-lif'lu-ent (-ēnt), a. [L. *mellifluus*.] Mellifluous.

mel-lif'lu-ous (-ūs), a. [L. *mellifluus*; *mel*, *mellis*, honey + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or sweetened with or as with honey; smooth; honeyed. — **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly**, adv.

mel/low (mél'ō), a. [ME. *melue*.] 1. Soft or tender from ripeness. 2. Of wine; well-matured; not harsh or acid. 3. Soft; loamy, as soil. 4. Not coarse, rough, or harsh; soft; delicate; full and pure; — said of sound, color, style, etc. 5. Well-matured; also, made sweet or gentle by maturity. — **Syn.** See MATURE. — v. t. & i. To make or become mellow. — **mel'low-ly**, adv. — **mel'low-ness**, n.

mel/o-co-ton' (mél'ō-kō-tōn'; -kō-tōon'), mel/o-co-toon' (-tōon'), n. [Sp. *melocoton* a kind of peach tree or its fruit, L.L. *melum cotoneum* quince, fr. Gr. *μηλον Κυδώνιον*. See QUINCE.] An old variety of peach having one side deep red, and the flesh yellow.

me-lo/de-on (mē-lō'dē-ŏn), n. [See MELODY.] A kind of small reed organ, with a suction bellows worked by treadles.

me-lo-dic (mē-lōd'ik), a. Of or pert. to melody; melodious.

me-lo/di-ous (-lō'dī-ūs), a. Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody; musical. — **me-lo/di-ous-ly**, adv. — **me-lo/di-ous-ness**, n.

me-lo-dist (mél'ō-dīst), n. A composer or singer of melodies.

mel/o-dize (-dīz), v. t. To make melodious. — v. i. To make melody. — **mel/o-diz'er** (-dīz'ēr), n.

mel/o-dra'ma (mél'ō-drā'mā; mel'ō-drā'mā), n. [F. *mélodrame*, fr. Gr. *melos* song + *drama* drama.] A kind of drama, commonly romantic and sensational, with music interspersed; hence, any drama abounding in romantic sentiment and sensational situations, typically ending happily.

mel/o-dra-mat'ic (mél'ō-drā-māt'ik), a. Of or pert. to melodrama; sensational in situation or action. — **Syn.** See DRAMATIC. — **mel/o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, adv. [dramas.]

mel/o-dram'a-tist (-drām'ā-tīst), n. One who writes melo-

mel/o-dy (mél'ō-dī), n.; pl. -DIES (-dīz). [F. *mélodie*, fr. L. *melodia*, fr. Gr. *μελωδία* a singing, choral song, *μελωδός* melodious; *μέλος* song + *αὐδός* singer.] 1. An agreeable succession of sounds; musical quality. 2. *Music*. a The succession of single tones. Melody, harmony, and rhythm are the vital elements of music. b A rhythmical succession of single tones, of a given mode or key, expressing a motive or idea; hence: an air; tune. c The chief voice part in a harmonic composition; the air. 3. A poem composed for singing to some melody or tune. — **Syn.** See HARMONY.

mel/on (mél'ŏn), n. [F., fr. L. *meloo*, for *melopepo* an apple-shaped melon, Gr. *μηλοπέπων*; *μήλον* apple + *πέπων* a species of melon.] 1. The muskmelon. 2. The watermelon.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mél-pōm'ē-nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. *μηλοπέπων*, lit., the songstress.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of tragedy.

melt (melt), v. i. & t.; pret. & p. p. MELT'ED, *Archaic* p. p. MELT'EN (melt'ēn); p. pr. & vb. n. MELT'ING. [AS. *meltan*, v. i., *meltan*, *myltan*, v. t.] To change from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat. 2. To dissolve; disintegrate; soften; as, sugar *melts* in the mouth. 3. To break up; vanish or cease to vanish by being dissipated; as, the clouds *melt* away. 4. To be overcome or prostrated, as because of sorrow or fear. *Obs.* 5. To soften or become tender, mild, or gentle; as, to *melt* one's heart. 6. To diminish gradually; waste away; — usually used with *away*. 7. To absorb or blend; merge insensibly; as, the hills *melt* into the sky. — n. 1. Act or operation of melting; state of being melted. 2. A melted substance; also, the quantity melted at a single operation or during a certain period. — **melt'er**, n.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

mel't'a-ble, a. That can be melted. — **mel't'a-bil'i-ty**, n. **mel'ton** (mél'tŏn), n. [From *Melton* Mowbray, in England. *Oxf. E. D.*] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with very short nap.

Me-lun'geon (mē-lūn'jŏn), n. One of a mixed white and Indian people in parts of Tennessee and the Carolinas.

mem'ber (mēm'bēr), n. [F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum*.] 1. *Anat.* A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb. *Archaic*. 2. *Bot.* A part of a plant body; a unit of structure. 3. One of the persons composing a society, community, or party. 4. a A member of Parliament; — used only with reference to the House of Commons. *Abbr., M. P. Eng.* b A member of Congress; — used only with reference to the House of Representatives. *U. S.* 5. A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, structure, or organized thing, or a unit in a series, as a *member* of a syllogism, an equation, a genus, etc.

mem'ber-ship, n. 1. State or status of being a member. 2. The collective body of members, as of a society.

mem'bra-nā'ceous (mēm'brā-nā'shŏs), a. Membranous.

mem'brane (mēm'brān), n. [L. *membrana* skin covering the separate members of the body, parchment, fr. L. *membrum* member.] Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue.

membrane bone. *Anat.* A bone which ossifies in connective tissue, instead of in a previously formed cartilage.

mem'bra-nous (mēm'brā-nŏs), a. 1. Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of, membrane. 2. *Med.* Marked by the formation of a membrane; as, *membranous* croup.

me-men'to (mē-mēn'tō), n.; pl. -TOS, -TOES (-tōz). [L., remember, be mindful, imper. of *memento* to remember.] 1. [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* In the Canon of the Mass, either of two prayers beginning *Memento*. — the first a prayer for the living, and the second for the dead. 2. A thing to awaken memory; reminder; souvenir.

Mem'nion (mēm'nŏn), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Μέμνων*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora). 2. *Antiquities*. A celebrated colossus near Thebes, Egypt, said to emit a harplike sound at sunrise.

mem'o-ri-um (mēm'wōr; -wār; mēm'ō), n. [F. *mémoire*, m., memorandum, fr. *mémoire*, f., memory, L. *memoria*.] 1. In *pl.* A history composed from personal experience, or as gathered from particular sources by the writer; often, esp., an account of one's own life or of episodes in it. 2. A biography. 3. An account of something noteworthy; a dissertation, in *pl.*, the transactions or proceedings of a society.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-a (mēm'ō-rā-bīl'i-ā), n. pl.; sing. MEMORABLE (-rāb'l-ē). [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mem'o-ra-bil'y-ty (-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being memorable; also, a memorable person or thing.

mem'o-ra-ble (mēm'ō-rā-b'l), a. [L. *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare* to bring to remembrance, *memor* mindful.] Worthy of remembrance or note. — **mem'o-ra-ble-ness**, n. — **mem'o-ra-bly**, adv.

mem'o-ran'dum (-rān'dŏm), n.; pl. E. -DUMS (-dŏmz), L. -DA (-dā). [L., something to be remembered.] 1. An informal record of something; a note to help the memory. 2. *Marine Insurance*. The body of exceptions in a policy wholly or partially exempting the insurer.

me-mo'ri-al (mē-mō'rī-āl; 57), a. [L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria* memory.] 1. Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative. 2. Of or pertaining to memory.

Memorial Day, a day (May 30) in the North, and of varying date in the (Southern States) appointed for commemorating the dead soldiers and sailors of the Civil War; — called also *Decoration Day*. *U. S.*

— n. 1. Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or an event, as a monument or a practice. 2. A statement of facts addressed to a government, to a society, etc., often with a petition or remonstrance.

me-mo'ri-al-ist, n. 1. One who writes or signs a memorial. 2. A writer of memorials, or memoirs.

me-mo'ri-al-ize (mē-mō'rī-āl-īz; 57), v. t. 1. To address or petition by a memorial. 2. To commemorate. — **me-mo'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŏn; 1, -zā'shŏn), n.

me-mo'r'i-ter (mē-mō'rī-tēr), adv. [L., fr. *memor* mindful.] By or from memory; by heart.

mem'o-ri-ze (mēm'ō-rīz), v. t.; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ing). [See MEMORY.] To commit to memory, learn by heart. — **mem'o-ri-za'tion** (-rī-zā'shŏn; -rī-zā'shŏn), n. — **mem'o-ri-z'er** (mēm'ō-rīz'ēr), n.

mem'o-ry (-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [OF. *memoire*, *memorie*, fr. L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful.] 1. The act, capacity, or function of mentally reproducing and recognizing previous experience. 2. The sum total of a mind's experiences as actually or possibly remembered. 3. The time within which past events can be or are remembered; as, within the *memory* of man. 4. The experience involved in remembering any past event; also, the thing which is the subject of remembrance; hence, character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance. 5. Commemoration; remembrance.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**Syn.** Memory, remembrance, recollection, reminiscence. **Memory** is the general term for mental reproduction of experiences. **Remembrance** (now somewhat rare) suggests esp. the state of being remembered or the act of keeping in mind; as: "This do in remembrance of me." **Recollection** often implies a conscious effort to recall. **Reminiscence** (chiefly in the pl.) now suggests esp. the retrospective recalling of events or experiences in which one has had part; as, dismal *reminiscences* of suffering.

**Mem'phi-an** (mēm'fī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian.

|| **mem'-sā'hb** (mēm'sā'hb), *n.* [Hind. *mēm-sāhib*; *mem* (fr. E. *mā'am*) + Ar. *ṣāhib* master.] Lady; mistress; — used by Hindustani-speaking natives in India in addressing a European married woman.

**men** (mēn), *n., pl.* of **MAN**.

**men'ace** (mēn'ās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minaciae*, pl., threats, fr. *minax*, -*acis*, projecting, threatening, *minuē*, projecting points, threats.] 1. The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat. 2. That which menaces. — *v. t.*; -**ACED** (-ād), -**AC-ING** (-ā-sing). To threaten. — **Syn.** See **THREATEN**.

*v. i.* To act in a threatening manner; utter menaces. — **men'ac'er** (mēn'ā-sēr), *n.* — **men'ac-ing-ly, adv.**

**men'ad, men-nad'ic.** Vars. of **MENAD, MENADIC**.

**mē'nage'** (mā'nāzh'f), **mē-nage'** (mē'nāzh'f), *n.* [F.] 1. A household. 2. Domestic management; housekeeping.

**mē-nag'er-ic** (mē-nāj'ēr-ī; mē'nāzh'ēr-ī), *n.* [F. *ménagerie*, deriv. of *ménage* household.] 1. A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition. 2. A collection of wild or foreign animals in cages, esp. for exhibition.

**mēnd** (mēnd), *v. t. & i.* [Abbr. fr. *amend.*] 1. To free from faults or defects; alter (anything) for the better; correct; also, to repair, as anything torn, broken, etc. 2. To make amends for; atone for; — now used only in *least said, soonest mended*. 3. In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate.

**Syn.** Mend, amend, emend. To mend, in ordinary usage, is to restore to soundness or integrity, esp. that which is broken or torn, or, in a more general sense, to alter something for the better. To amend is to better or improve, esp. by the removal of faults, blemishes, or errors; as, we amended the translation by correcting various errors. To emend is specifically to make or suggest a correction or improvement in a (presumably corrupt) text. [Place.]

— *n.* Act or fact of mending, or repairing; also, a mended] on the mend, growing better, as in health; improving.

**men-da'cious** (mēn-dā'shūs), *a.* [L. *mendax*, -*acis*, lying.] Given to deception or falsehood; lying. — **da'cious-ly, adv.**

**men-dac'i-ty** (-dās'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being mendacious; also, a lie. — **Syn.** See **FALSITY**.

**Men-de-li-an** (-dē'lī-ān), *a.* [See **MENDEL'S LAW**.] **Biol.** Pert. to Mendel or Mendel's law; following Mendel's law. — **Men-de-li-an-ism** (-iz'm), **Men'del-ism** (mēn'dēl-), *n.*

**Men'del's law** (mēn'dēlz). A principle governing the inheritance of many characters in animals and plants, discovered by Gregor J. Mendel (Austrian Augustinian abbot, 1822-84) in breeding experiments with peas. He showed that height, color, and other characters depend on the presence of determinating factors (allelomorphs), behaving as units, and that the second and later generations of cross-breeds exhibit these characters in all possible combinations, each combination in a definite proportion of individuals.

**mēnd'er** (mēn'dēr), *n.* One who mends; an improver.

**mēn'di-can-cy** (mēn'dī-kān-sī), *n.* Condition of being mendicant; beggary; begging.

**mēn'di-cant** (-kānt), *a.* [L. *mendicans*, -*antis*, p. pr. of *mendicare* to beg, *mendicus* indigent.] Practicing beggary; also, characteristic of a beggar. — *n.* A beggar. [cancy.]

**mēn-dic'i-ty** (mēn-dīs'ī-tī), *n.* [L. *mendicitas*.] **Mendi-**

**Men'e-la'us** (mēn'é-lā'ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μενέλαος*.] **Gr. Myth.** A son of Atreus, king of Sparta, younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See **HELEN** of TROY.

**mēn-hā'den** (mēn-hā'd'n), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A marine clupeoid fish (*Brevortia tyrannus*), used for bait or for making oil and fertilizer.

**mēn'hīr** (mēn'hēr), *n.* [Brit.; *men* stone + *hir* high.] **Archæol.** An upright stone, a monolith standing alone or as one of an avenue or circle of monoliths. Cf. **OBELISK**.

**mēn'al** (mēn'āl; mēn'yāl), *a.* [ME. *meynal*, fr. *meine*, *meine*, household, OF. *maisniee*, *maisnie*. See **MAN-SERVANT**.] 1. Pert. or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; — now disparaging. 2. Servile; sordid; mean.

**Syn.** Mental, servile, slavish. **Mental** is now used derogatorily of services or offices which, it is implied, are sordid or degrading. **Servile** now implies esp. mean or cringing submission; **slavish** connotes utter abjectness, or excessively laborious toil; as, mean, *servile* compliance; *servile* imitation. Both *servile* and *slavish* are used of unduly close dependence upon an original model or rule.

— *n.* 1. A domestic servant, esp. one of humble rank. 2. A person of servile character. — **mēn'al-ly, adv.**

**Mēnière's dis-ease'** (mā'nīyāz'). [After E. A. Ménière (b. 1839), French physician.] **Med.** A disease characterized by deafness and vertigo, associated with or due to a morbid condition of the internal ear.

**mē-nin'ges** (mē-nīn'jēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **MENINX** (mē'nīngks). [NL., fr. Gr. *μηνίγγες*, *μηνίγγος*, membranes.] **Anat.** The three membranes (the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater) which envelop the brain and spinal cord.

**mēn'in-gi'tis** (mēn'in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL. See **MENINGES**; -**ITIS**.] Inflammation of the meninges. — **git'ic** (-jīt'ik), *a.*

**mē-nis'cus** (mē-nīs'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-NISCI** (-nīs'tī), E. **mē-nis'cus** (-kūs-ēz; 24). [NL., fr. Gr. *μηνίσκος*, dim. of *μήνη* the moon.] A crescent or crescent-shaped body; as: 1. **Optics.** A convex-concave lens. 2. **Physics.** The surface of a liquid column curved by surface tension.



**a** Convex Meniscus of Water; **b** Concave Meniscus of Mercury.

**mēn'i-sper-ma'ceous** (mēn'ī-spēr-mā'shūs), *a.* [Gr. *μήνη* the moon + *σπέρμα* seed.] **Bot.** Belonging to a family (*Menispermaceæ*) of herbaceous or woody climbers, the moon-seed family, having 3-parted dioecious flowers and narcotic properties.

**Men/non-ist, n.** = **MENNONITE**.

**Men/non-ite** (mēn'nōn-īt), *n.* **Ecol.** One of a small denomination of evangelical Protestant Christians, so called from Menno Simons (1492-1559) of Friesland, one of their leaders. Their faith enjoins foot washing, intermarriage only of members of the same faith, nonresistance of violence, etc.

**mē-nol'o-gy** (mē-nōl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -**GIES** (-jīz). [NL. *menologium*, fr. Gr. *μήνη* month + *λόγος* discourse.] 1. A register or calendar of months. 2. **East. Ch.** A calendar of all the festivals celebrated in honor of the saints and martyrs, with brief notices of the lives of each. 3. An account of saints arranged in calendar order.

**mēn'o-pause** (mēn'ō-pōz), *n.* [Gr. *μήνη*, *μήνιος*, month + *παύειν* to cause to cease.] **Physiol.** The period of final cessation of menstruation; the climacteric. It usually occurs between the ages of forty-five and fifty.

**mēn'sal** (mēn'sāl), *a.* [L. *mensis* month.] Monthly.

**mēn'sal, a.** [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] Belonging to, or used at, the table; done or carried on at table.

**mēn'ses** (mēn'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis* month, pl. *menses*, lit., months.] **Physiol.** The monthly discharge of women.

**mēn'stru-al** (-strō-āl), *a.* [L. *menstrualis*.] 1. Monthly. 2. Of or pertaining to the menses. — **mēn'stru-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

**mēn'stru-ate** (-āt), *v. i.*; -**AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); -**AT'ING**. To discharge the menses.

**mēn'stru-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* The discharge of the menses; also, the state or the period of menstruating.

**mēn'stru-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -**UMS** (-ūmz), L. -**STRUA** (-ā). [L., neut. of *menstruus* monthly.] Any solvent.

**mēn'su-ra-ble** (mēn'shōō-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura* measure.] Measurable. — **mēn'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-rā-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

**mēn'su-ral** (-rāl), *a.* Of or pert. to measure.

**mēn'su-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.* To measure. **Rare**.

**mēn'su-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* [L. *mensuration*, fr. *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare*. See **MEASURE**.] 1. Act, process, or art, of measuring. 2. The branch of applied geometry concerned with finding lengths, areas, and volumes from certain simple data of lines and angles.

**mēn'su-ra-tive** (mēn'shōō-rā-tiv), *a.* Measuring; adapted for measurement.

**-ment** (-mēnt). [F. -*ment*, or L. -*mentum*.] A suffix forming nouns, mostly from verbs, and meaning: 1. Act, process, or the like, of (doing what the verb denotes).

Examples: development, act or process of developing; achievement, act of achieving.

2. State or condition of being bewildered.

Examples: amazement, state of being amazed; bewildered, state or condition of being bewildered.

3. That which is, or a thing that is (produced, formed, effected, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word); also, a thing that (does what the root word denotes).

Examples: development, that which is developed; attachment, a thing that is attached; amusement, a thing that amuses. [Pert. to the chin.]

**mēn'tal** (mēn'tāl), *a.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] **Anat.** Of or **men'tal, a.** [L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] Of or pert. to the mind; intellectual.

**Syn.** Mental, intellectual, intelligent. **Mental** is contrasted esp. with *bodily*; *intellectual*, with *emotional*, *moral*, and the like; as, the mental faculties, mental work; *intellectual* enjoyments. **Mental** never applies to persons; *intellectual* may apply to either persons or qualities. As compared with *intelligent*, *intellectual* implies esp. interest in pursuits or studies which exercise the intellect; *intelligent* (which may apply to animals as well as to human beings) suggests rather native sagacity or quickness of perception; as, an *intellectual* woman; an *intelligent* child.

**mental healing**, act, practice, or process of healing ailments of any kind through the instrumentality of the mind; — chiefly used popularly of the healing of bodily ailments through mental influence. — **mental healer**.



**men-tal'i-ty** (mĕn-tăl'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. Quality or state of mind; mental power. 2. Mind considered as a characteristic.

**men-tal-ly** (mĕn'tăl-lĭ), *adv.* In the mind; intellectually.

**men-tha'ceous** (mĕn-thă'shŭs), *a.* [*L. mentha* mint. See *MINT*.] Belonging to a family (*Menthaeae*) of aromatic and fragrant herbs, shrubs, and rarely trees, the mint family, including peppermint, spearmint, sage, savory, etc.

**men'thane** (mĕn'thăn), *n.* [*G. menthan*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of three isomeric saturated hydrocarbons,  $C_{10}H_{20}$ , distinguished as *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-.

**men'thene** (-thĕn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless oily hydrocarbon,  $C_{10}H_{18}$ , obtained from menthol by dehydration.

**men'thol** (mĕn'thŏl; -thŏl), *n.* [*L. mentha* mint + *alcohol*.] *Chem.* A white anodyne substance,  $C_{10}H_{18}O$ , a chief constituent of oil of peppermint.

**men'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. mentio*.] A brief or casual speaking or notice; a specifying or specification, usually by name. — *v. t.* To make mention of; refer to casually; specify, esp. by name. — **men'tion-a-ble**, *a.*

**men'tion-er**, *n.* One who mentions.

**men'ton-nière'**, **men'to-nière'** (mĕn'tŏ-nĭr'), *n.* [*OF. mentonnière*, fr. *menton* chin, *L. mentum*.] A piece of armor for the chin, esp. one used only in battle.

**men'tor** (-tŏr), *n.* [*Gr. Mētoros*, prop., counselor.] 1. [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A friend to whom Odysseus, when setting out for Troy, entrusted his house and the education of Telemachus. 2. [*F.*] Hence, a wise and faithful counselor.

**men'u** (mĕn'ū; *F.* mĕ-nū'), *n.* [*F.*, slender, minute.] A bill of fare; also, the dishes served.

**Me-phis'to** (mĕ-fĭs'tŏ). Short for **MEPHISTOPHELES**.

**Meph-is-to-phe'le-an** (mĕf'is-tŏ-fĕ'lĕ-ăn; -tŏf'ĕ-lĕ'ăn), **Meph-is-to-phe'li-an** (-tŏ-fĕ'lĭ-ăn; -fĕl'yăn), *a.* Pert. to or resembling the devil Mephistopheles, esp. as portrayed in Goethe's "Faust"; devilish; crafty.

**Meph'is-toph'e-les** (mĕf'is-tŏf'ĕ-lĕz), *n.* [*G.*] One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology, and, after Satan, the most powerful of the infernal legions. In Goethe's "Faust" he is a cold, scoffing, relentless, crafty fiend.

**me-phit'ic** (mĕ-fĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or due to, mephitic; offensive to the smell; poisonous; noxious.

**me-phit'is** (mĕ-fĭt'ĭs), *n.* [*L.*] A noxious or foul exhalation from the earth; any stench.

**mer'can-tile** (mĕr'kăn-tĭl; -tĭl), *a.* [*F.* & *It.*, fr. *L. mercans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *mercari* to traffic.] 1. Of or pert. to merchants or trade; commercial. 2. *Econ.* Of or pert. to the mercantile system. — **SYN.** See **COMMERCIAL**.

**mercantile paper**, negotiable paper given by merchants for goods bought or received on consignment. — **m. system**, *Econ.*, the system of public economy that developed in Europe upon the centralization of power accompanying the decay of the feudal systems. Its policy was determined rather by national aims than local or individual interests, seeking to secure a favorable balance of trade, develop agriculture and manufactures, create a merchant marine, and establish foreign trading monopolies.

**mer'can-til-ism** (-tĭl-iz'm; -tĭl-iz'm), *n.* 1. The spirit, theory, or practice of mercantile pursuits; commercialism. 2. *Econ.* The theory or practice of the mercantile system.

**mer-cap'tan** (mĕr-kăp'tăn), *n.* [*G.*, fr. *LL. mercurium captans* seizing mercury (*captans*, p. pr. of *captare* to seize).] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula  $RSH$ , analogous to the alcohols; specif., ethyl mercaptan,  $C_2H_5SH$ ; — called also *sulphur alcohol*.

**Mer-ca'tor's chart** (mĕr-kă'tŏrz; mĕr-kă'tŏrz). [After Gerhard Mercator, Flemish geographer.] A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection.

**Mercator's projection.** A method of map making in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator.

**mer'ce-na-ri-ness** (mĕr'sĕ-nă-rĭ-nĕs; 24), *n.* Quality of being mercenary.

**mer'ce-na-ry** (mĕr'sĕ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*L. mercenarius*, fr. *merces* wages, reward.] 1. Acting or desirous merely for reward or pecuniary gain; hiring; venal; sordid; selfish. 2. Serving for pay or wages; hired; — now only of soldiers serving in a foreign army.

**SYN.** Mercenary, hiring, venal. Mercenary in the sense of *hired* applies (without necessary opprobrium) only to soldiers. That is *mercenary*, in ordinary usage, which is actuated by (usually sordid or self-seeking) considerations of profit or reward; as, a *mercenary* transaction. **Hiring** applies to that which is (esp.) servilely sold, **venal**, to that which is (esp.) basely purchasable, for a dishonorable consideration; as, a *hiring* poet; *venal* wit. [*nary* soldier. — *n.*; *pl.* -*RIES* (-rĭz).] One who is hired; now only a mercenary.

**mer'cer** (mĕr'sĕr), *n.* [*F. mercier*, fr. *L. mercer*, *mercis*, wares.] A dealer in textile fabrics, as silks or woolens.

**mer'cer-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). [From John Mercer, an English calico printer.] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with caustic alkali, causing the fiber to shrink and become stronger and more receptive of dyes, or, sometimes, to assume a silky luster.

**mer'cer-y** (mĕr'sĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -*IES* (-ĭz). [*F. mercerie*.] Mercers' goods or wares; also, a mercer's shop. *Eng.*

**mer'chan-dise** (-chăn-dĭz), *n.* [*F. marchandise*, *OF. marchandise*.] 1. The objects of commerce; wares; goods. *Abbr.*, *mdse.* 2. Commerce; traffic. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* & *t.*; -DISED (-dĭzd); -DIS'ING (-dĭz'ĭng). To trade; traffic.

**mer'chant** (-chăn't), *n.* [*OF. marchand*, *merchant*, fr. *LL. mercatans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *mercatare* to negotiate, *L. mercari* to traffic, *merx*, *mercis*, wares.] *Orig.*, a trafficker; trader; now: a One who traffics on a large scale, esp. abroad. *B* A retailer; a shopkeeper. *Scot.* & *U.S.* — *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, trade; commercial.

**mer'chant-a-ble** (-chăn-tă'b'l), *a.* Marketable.

**mer'chant-man** (-măn), *n.* 1. A merchant. *Archaic.* 2. A trading vessel.

**mer'chant-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* 1. Mercantile business; trade. 2. The body of merchants taken collectively.

**Mer'ci-an** (mĕr'sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the old Anglian kingdom of Mercia, comprising central England.

**mer'ci-ful** (-sĭ-fool), *a.* Full of mercy; exercising mercy; compassionate. — **SYN.** Gracious, clement, benign. See **HUMANE**.

**mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

**mer'ci-less**, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless. — **mer'ci-less-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ci-less-ness**, *n.*

**mer'cu-ri-al** (mĕr-kŭ'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [*L. mercurialis*, fr. *Mercurius* Mercury.] 1. [*cap.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the god Mercury. *Now Rare.* 2. Having qualities due to being born under the planet Mercury, or belonging to, or inspired by, the god Mercury, or likened to the properties of the metal mercury; as: swift; active; eloquent; clever; crafty; commercial; thievish; fickle, etc. [*SATURNINE*, 2]. 3. Of, pert. to, or due to the use of, mercury. — *n.* A medicinal preparation containing mercury.

**mer'cu-ri-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Morbid condition produced by the absorption of mercury.

**mer'cu-ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-ză'shŭn; -ĭ-ză'shŭn), *n.* Act of mercurializing, or state of being mercurialized.

**mer'cu-ri-al-ize** (mĕr-kŭ'rĭ-ăl-ĭz), *v. t.* 1. To make mercurial. 2. *Med.* To affect or treat with mercury. 3. *Photog.* To treat with mercury.

**mer'cu-ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In a mercurial manner or by a mercurial process.

**mer'cu-ric** (-rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which this element has a valence of two.

**mer'cu-rous** (mĕr-kŭ'rŭs; mĕr-kŭ'rŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing mercury; — said specif. of compounds in which mercury may be regarded as having a valence of one.

**Mer'cu-ry** (mĕr-kŭ'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -*RIES* (-rĭz). [*L. Mercurius*, the god and the planet.] 1. *Roman Relig.* A Latin god of commerce and gain whose cult was derived from that of the Greek Hermes, and to whom were ascribed the attributes of Hermes. See **HERMES**, 2. [*c.*] A carrier of tidings; a messenger. 3. *Astron.* A planet of the solar system, being the nearest known one to the sun, from which its mean distance is about 36,000,000 miles. Its period is 88 days, and its diameter about 3,000 miles. 4. [*c.*] *Chem.* A heavy silver-white liquid metallic element; — popularly called *quicksilver*. Chemical symbol, *Hg* (*L. hydrargyrum*); at. wt., 200.6; sp. gr. 13.54. 5. [*c.*] The mercury in a thermometer or barometer. 6. [*c.*] *Bot.* A poisonous euphorbiaceous European plant (*Mercurialis perennis*); — called also *dog's mercury*. *b* The poison ivy. *U. S.*

**Mer'cu'ti-o** (mĕr-kŭ'shĭ-ŏ), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a witty, madcap gentleman, friend to Romeo.

**mer'cy** (mĕr'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -*CIES* (-sĭz). [*F. merci*, *L. merces*, *mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, *LL.* equiv. to *misericordia* pity, mercy.] 1. Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in punishment; compassionate treatment, esp. of the suffering or helpless; clemency. 2. Disposition to be merciful. 3. A merciful act, as of God.

**SYN.** Grace, clemency, lenity, leniency, pity, mildness, kindness, indulgence. — **Mercy**, **grace**, **clemency**, **lenity**, **leniency**. **Mercy** is esp. kind or compassionate treatment of the suffering or condemned; **grace** (now archaic) is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving; **clemency** is mildness esp. in the exercise of power. **Lenity** is esp. mild or gentle, **leniency** (opposed esp. to *rigor*, *severitas*), easy or indulgent, treatment of faults or failings.

**mercy seat.** *Jewish Antiq.* The gold plate resting on the ark, on which the blood of sacrificial animals was sprinkled.



Mercury. Bronze Statue by Giovanni di Bologna.

äle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ïl; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil;



**mere** (mēr), *n.* [AS. *mere* mere, sea.] A body of standing water; a lake or pool. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial. Eng.*  
**mere**, *n.* [AS. *mære, gemære.*] A boundary.  
**mere**, *a.*; *superl. MER'EST* (mēr'ēst). [L. *merus.*] 1. Nothing other or less than; unqualified. *Obs.* 2. Only this, and nothing else; such, and no more; simple.  
**Syn.** Mere, bare. Mere is commonly used to emphasize the limitations of a thing, as if it were declared to be "simply what it is and nothing more"; bare is stronger, and often suggests something that just escapes falling short of what it actually is; as, *mere* civility (civility and nothing more); *bare* civility (civility that just escapes being incivility).  
**-mere** (-mēr). [Gr. *μῆρος* part.] *Zoöl.* A combining form, meaning *part, portion*; as in *blastomere*.  
**merely**, *adv.* 1. Purely; entirely. *Obs.* 2. Not otherwise than; simply; barely; solely; only.  
**mere'stone** (mēr'stōn'), *n.* A landmark of stone. *Archaic.*  
**mer'e-tri'cious** (mēr'ē-trish'ūs), *a.* [L. *meretricius*, fr. *meretrix*, *-icis*, a prostitute, fr. *merere* to earn.] 1. Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or being, a prostitute. 2. Alluring by false show; gaudily and deceptively ornamented; tawdry, as the style of a painter or writer. — **mer'e-tri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*  
**mer-gan'ser** (mēr-gān'sēr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *mergulus* diver (bird, fr. *mergere* to plunge) + *anser* goose.] Any of a subfamily (*Merginæ*) of fish-eating ducks having a hooked bill and the head usually crested.  
**merge** (mūr), *v. t. & i.*; **MERGED** (mūrjd); **MERG'ING** (mūr'jng). [L. *mergere*, *mersum*.] To be, or to cause to be, swallowed up or absorbed; immerse. — **Syn.** See MINGLE.  
**mer'gence** (mūr'jēns), *n.* A merging; state of being merged.  
**merg'er** (mūr'jēr), *n.* *Law.* An absorption of one estate or interest in another, or of a minor in a greater offense. With reference to corporations, *merger* denotes the vesting of the control of different corporations in a single one by the issue of stock of the controlling corporation in place of a majority of the stock of the others, without dissolution of the consolidating companies as, strictly, in *consolidation*.  
**merg'er** (mūr'jēr), *n.* One who, or that which, merges.  
**mer'ic** (-mēr'ik). Combining form fr. Greek *μῆρος*, *part*.  
**me-rid'i-an** (mē-rīd'i-ān), *a.* [OF. *meridian*, fr. L. *meridianus*, fr. L. *meridies* noon; *medius* mid + *dies* day.] 1. Being at, or pert. to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point in a heavenly body's diurnal course. 2. Pert. to, or characteristic of, the highest point or culmination; culminating. 3. Of or pert. to a meridian. — *n.* 1. Midday. *Obs. or R.* 2. Highest apparent point of a star or the sun. 3. Highest point, as of success. 4. *Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place. 5. *Geog.* A great circle on the earth passing through the poles and any given place; now esp., the half of such a circle included between the poles.  
**me-rid'i-o-nal** (-ō-nāl), *a.* [F. *méridional*, L. *meridionalis*, fr. L. *meridies* noon, south. See MERIDIAN.] 1. Southerly; southerly. 2. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, people living in the south, as of Europe, esp. France. 3. Of, pert. to, or resembling, a meridian. — *n.* [cap.] One who lives in the south, as of Europe, esp. France. — **-nal-ly**, *adv.*  
**me-ri'ngue** (mē-rāng'; F. -rāng'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A kind of icing for tarts, pies, etc., chiefly of sugar and beaten whites of eggs; also, a small cake made of this.  
**me-ri'no** (mē-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp.] 1. Designating, or pert. to, a certain breed of fine-wooled sheep. 2. Made of merino. — *n.*; *pl.* -nos (-nōz). 1. A merino sheep. 2. A fine fabric of wool and cotton, orig. of merino wool. 3. A kind of fine woolen yarn used in hosiery, underwear, etc.  
**mer'i-stem** (mēr'i-stēm), *n.* [Gr. *μερίζω* to divide.] *Bot.* Embryonic or undifferentiated tissue, the cells of which are capable of active division. — **mer'i-ste-mat'ic**, *a.*  
**mer'it** (mēr'it), *n.* [F. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, fr. *merere*, *mereri*, to deserve.] 1. Due punishment or, usually, reward. 2. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; desert; as, treat each man according to his *merit*. 3. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well; worth; excellence; as a poet of great *merit*. 4. That which is counted to one as a cause or reason of deserving well; a praiseworthy quality, act, etc. — **Syn.** See DESERT. — *v. t.* To earn; deserve.  
**mer'it-ed**, *p. a.* Deserved. — **mer'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*  
**mer'i-to-ri-ous** (-i-tō'r'i-ūs; 57), *a.* [L. *meritorius* that brings in money.] Deserving of reward or honor; well-deserving. — **mer'i-to-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-to-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**merl**, **merle** (mūrl), *n.* [F. *merle*, L. *merula*, *merulus*.] The European blackbird (*Merula merula*).  
**mer'lin** (mūr'lin), *n.* [OF. *mesrillon*.] A small European falcon (*Falco aesalon*); also, the American pigeon hawk (*F. columbarius*), which resembles it.  
**Mer'lin**, *n.* [LL. *Merlinus*, W. *Myrdin*.] In medieval romance, a famous prophet and magician. See IGRAINE, VIVIAN.  
**mer'lon** (-lōn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo* battlement.] *Fort.* One of the solid intervals between embrasures of a battlement. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*  
**mer'maid** (-mād), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **mer'maid'en**. [See

MERE lake; MAID.] A fabled marine creature, typically represented with a woman's body and a fish's tail; sea nymph.  
**mer'man** (-mān), *n.* The male corresponding to a mermaid; a sea man, or man fish.  
**mer'o-blas'tic** (mēr'ō-blās'tik), *a.* [Gr. *μῆρος* part + *-blast* + *-ic*.] *Embryol.* Undergoing partial or incomplete cleavage; — said of certain eggs, as opp. to *holoblastic*.  
**mer'o-blas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [PLEIADES.]  
**Mer'o-pe** (mēr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μερόπη*.] See **-merous**. [Gr. *μῆρος* part.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *divided into (so many) parts*; as, *dimorous*, *pentamerous*, etc.  
**Mer'o-vin'gi-an** (mēr'ō-vin'ji-ān), *a.* Designating the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul, or France, founded about 500, and succeeded in 752 by the Carolingian dynasty.  
**mer'ri-ly** (mēr'ri-lī), *adv.* In a merry manner.  
**mer'ri-ment** (mēr'ri-mēnt), *n.* Act of merry-making; mirth; hilarity; frolic.  
**mer'ri-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being merry.  
**mer'ry** (mēr'ri), *a.*; **-RI-ER** (-ri-ēr); **-RI-EST**. [AS. *myrige*, *myrige*, pleasant.] 1. Pleasing; delightful; also, amusing. *Archaic.* 2. Laughingly gay; joyous; mirthful; hilarious; sportive. 3. Facetious; jocular. *Archaic.* 4. Marked by gayety or festivity. — **Syn.** See JOCLAR.  
**mer'ry-an'drew** (-ān'drōo), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; a clown.  
**mer'ry-go-round**, *n.* 1. Any of various revolving contrivances, as a ring of seats on a revolving platform, for amusement. 2. Fig.: a rapid round; a whirl.  
**mer'ry-mak'ing** (-māk'ing), *a.* Festive; jolly. — *n.* Act of making merry; festivity. — **mer'ry-mak'er**, *n.*  
**mer'ry-thought'** (mēr'ri-thōt'), *n.* The wishbone.  
**me'sa** (mā'sā), *n.* [Sp.] A tableland or plateau with an abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides; a high terrace. || **mé'sal'liance'** (mā'sāl'yāns'), *n.* [F.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position; a misalliance.  
**mes-cal'** (mēs-kāl'), *n.* [Sp. *mezcal*, fr. Mex.] 1. Either of two cactaceous plants (*Lophophora lewinii* and *L. wil-liamsii*) having rounded stems or joints covered with ribbed tubercles, the tops being called *mescal buttons*. The plant is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic, esp. among the Mexican Indians. 2. An intoxicating liquor distilled from agave leaves. 3. Any agave that yields the liquor.  
**mes'dames'** (mā'dām'), *n., pl.* of MADAM, MADAME.  
**mes'de-moi'selles'**, *n., pl.* of MADEMOISELLE.  
**me-seems'** (mē-sēmz'), *v. impers.*; **PRET. ME-SEEMED'** (-sēm'd'). It seems to me. *Poetic or Archaic.*  
**mes'en-ceph'a-lon** (mēs'ēn-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* The middle segment of the brain.  
**mes-en'chy-ma** (mēs-ēn'ki-mā), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + *parenchyma*.] *Embryol.* A mesoblastic tissue comprising all the mesoblast except the mesothelium and the structures derived from it. It gives rise to the connective tissues, blood, lymphatics, bone, cartilage, etc. — **mes-en'chy-mal** (-māl), **mes-en'chy-mat'ic** (-māt'ik), *a.*  
**mes-en-ter'ic** (-tēr'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mesentery.  
**mes-en-ter'on** (mēs-ēn'tēr-ōn), *n.* [NL. See MESO-; ENTERON.] *Anat. & Zool.* That part of the alimentary canal which is developed from the archenteron and is lined with hypoblast. — **mes-en-ter-on'ic** (-ōn'ik), *a.*  
**mes-en-ter-y** (mēs-ēn'tēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* **ENTERIES** (-tēr-iz). [Gr. *μεσεντέριον*; *μῆρος* middle + *ἔντερον* intestine.] *Anat. & Zool.* a In vertebrates, the membranes, or one of the membranes, which invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. b In various invertebrates, a membranous or muscular fold connecting the intestine and body wall.  
**mesh** (mēsh), *n.* 1. One of the openings included by the threads of network or, in *pl.*, the threads inclosing it. 2. Network; a net. 3. *Machinery.* Engagement of gear teeth; — used chiefly in *in mesh*. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To catch in meshes as of a net; entangle; insnare. 2. Of gear teeth, to engage or become engaged.  
**Me'shach** (mē'shāk), *Bib.* See SHADRACH.  
**mesh'work'** (mēsh'wōrk'), *n.* Meshes collectively.  
**mesh'y** (mēsh'y), *a.* Composed of meshes; netted.  
**mes'i-al** (mēs'z'āl); **mes'i-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle.] *Zoöl.* Middle; median; — opposed to *lateral*. — **mes'i-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**mes-mer'ic** (mēz-mēr'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or induced by, mesmerism. — **mes-mer'ic-al-ly** (-i-kāl-i), *adv.*  
**mes'mer-is'm** (mēz-mēr-iz'm), *n.* [After F. A. Mesmer, who brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1775.] Hypnotism; — an early name.  
**mes'mer-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.*; **-IZED** (-izd); **-IZ'ING** (-iz'ing). To hypnotize. — **mes'mer-iz-ing**, *n.* — **-iz'er** (-iz'er), *n.*  
**mesn'al-ty** (mēs'nāl-tī), *n.* [Of AF. origin. See MESNE, *a.*] *Law.* Estate or condition of a mesne lord.  
**mesne** (mēn), *a.* [Cf. *mesne* intermediate.] *Law.* Middle; intervening; as, a mesne lord, one tenant to a superior.  
**mes'o-** (mēs'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *μέσος*, *middle*.  
**mes'o-blast** (-blāst), *n.* *Embryol. & Zool.* The middle germ layer of the embryo; the mesoderm. See GERM LAYER. — **mes'o-blas'tic** (-blās'tik), *a.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**meso'-carp** (més'ô-kärp), *n.* *Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp consisting of three distinct or dissimilar layers. Cf. ENDOCARP, EPICARP.

**meso'-derm** (-dürm), *n.* *Embryol. & Zool.* The mesoblast; also, the tissues which are subsequently developed from it. See GERM LAYER. — **meso'-der'mal** (-dür'mäl), *a.*

**meso'-gas'-tri-um** (gäs'tri-'üm), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. γαστήρ belly.] 1. *Embryol.* A fold of peritoneum connecting the stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. 2. *Anat.* The umbilical region. — **meso'-gas'tric** (-trik), *a.*

**meso'-neph'ros** (nêf'rôs), *n.* [NL.; *meso-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the middle of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates; the Wolffian body. — **meso'-neph'ric** (-rik), *a.*

**meso'-phyll** (més'ô-fil), *n.* *Bot.* The green parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf.

**meso'-phyte** (-fit), *n.* *Phytogog.* A plant that grows under medium or normal conditions of moisture, as contrasted with desert plants (*xerophytes*) and aquatics (*hydrophytes*). — **meso'-phytic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

**meso'-plast** (més'ô-pläst), *n.* *Biol.* The nucleus of a cell. — **meso'-plas'tic** (-pläs'tik), *a.*

**meso'-the'li-um** (-thê'li-'üm), *n.* [NL.] *Anat. & Embryol.* An epithelium of mesoblastic origin. **b** That part of the mesoblast (and tissues derived from it) lining the primitive coelom. It is more or less epithelial. — **meso'-the'li-al** (-thê'li-'äl), *a.*

**meso'-tho'trax** (-thô'traks), *n.* *Zool.* The middle segment of the thorax of an insect.

**meso'-tho'tri-um** (més'ô-thô'tri-'üm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A radioactive product intermediate between thorium and radiothorium, with a period of 5.5 years.

**Mesozo'ic** (-zô'ik), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. ζῶν life.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a grand division of geological history between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic, marked by the spread of reptiles. — *n.* The Mesozoic era or group.

**mes-quite'** (mês-kê't'), *n.* [Sp. mezquite, fr. Mex.] 1. A mimosa tree or shrub (*Prosopis glandulosa*), of the southwestern United States and Mexico, with fragrant flowers and pods rich in sugar. 2. The screw bean.

**mess** (mês), *n.* [OF. mes, LL. *missum*, p. p. of *mittere* to put, place (e. g., on the table). L. *mittere* to send.] 1. A quantity of food; specif., food set or provided for a meal. *Archaic, exc.:* **a** A prepared dish or a portion or kind of soft food, as porridge. **b** Enough of (a specified) food for a dish or meal. *Archaic or Colloq.* **2** A confused or disagreeable mixture; hodgepodge; hence: a muddle; botch. **3** A group of persons who regularly eat together; also, the meal so taken; as, the officers' mess. — *v. t.* **1**. To supply with meals. **2**. To make a mess of; muddle. — *v. i.* **1**. To take meals with a mess. **2**. To make a mess or muddle; also, to putter.

**mes'sage** (mês'säj), *n.* [F. fr. LL. *missaticum*, fr. L. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] **1**. Any notice or communication sent from, or given by, one to another. **2**. Specif., an official communication sent by a messenger; as, the President's message. **3**. A divinely inspired or revealed communication, as of a prophet. **4**. A messenger's service or function; an errand or mission.

**mes'sen-ger** (mês-'ên-jër), *n.* [OF. *messaqier*. See MESSAGE.] **1**. One who bears a message or does an errand; specif., an office servant or other person whose duty is to bear messages. **2**. A forerunner; harbinger; herald. — *Syn.* Carrier, courier.

**Mes-si'ah** (mê-si'ä), *n.* [Heb. *māshīakh* anointed.] The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ. — **Mes-si'ah-ship**, *n.*

**Mes-si-an'ic** (mês-'i-an'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the Messiah.

**Mes-si'as** (mê-si'äs), *n.* [LL. fr. Gr. *Messias*.] Messiah.

|| **Mes'si'dor'** (mês'ê-dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *messis* harvest + Gr. δῶρον gift.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

**mes'sieurs** (mês'yêr; F. mäs'syü'), *n.*, *pl.* of MONSIEUR; — used also (usually abbr. *Messrs.*) as *pl.* of *E. Mister* (*Mr.*).

**mess'mate'** (mês'mät'), *n.* An associate in a mess.

**mes'suage** (mês'wä), *n.* [OF. *mesuage*, fr. LL. *mansum*. See MANSE.] *Law.* A dwelling house with its outbuildings and the lands appropriated to the household use.

**mess'y** (mês'y), *a.* Like a mess; disordered; untidy.

**mes-të'ry** (mês-tê'r), *n.* [See MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. *West Indies.*

**mes-ti'za** (mês-tê'zä), *n.*, *fem.* of MESTIZO.

**mes-ti'zo** (mês-tê'zô), *n.*; *pl.* -zos (-zôz). [Sp. *mestizo*, deriv. of L. *mixtus* mixed.] A person of mixed blood, esp. one of Spanish and American Indian blood.

**met** (mêt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEET.

**met'a-** [Gr. *meta* between, with, after.] A prefix meaning between, with, after, behind, over, about, reversely, and specifically implying: **a** A change. **b** Sequence in time; later in time; also, situation posterior or beyond. **c** *Chem.* Also used adjectively. (1) Denoting a form of certain inorganic acids derived from the ortho, or ordinary, form by

the loss of one molecule of water from each molecule of the acid; as, metaphosphoric acid, HPO<sub>3</sub>. Cf. PYRO-. (2) A substance isomeric with, or otherwise closely related to, the one to whose name the prefix is attached; as, metaldéhyde, metamannic. (3) Any of certain benzene derivatives; as, metaxylene, meta position.

**me-tab'ol-ism** (mê-täb'ô-liz'm), *n.* [Gr. μεταβολή change; *meta* beyond + βάλλειν to throw.] *Biol.* The sum of the processes concerned in the building up (*anabolism*) of protoplasm and its destruction (*katabolism*); the chemical changes, in living cells, by which energy is provided for vital processes and activities and new material is assimilated to repair waste. — **met'a-bol'ic** (mêt'ä-bô'l'ik), *a.*

**me-tab'ol-ize** (-lîz), *v. t.* To subject to metabolism.

**met'a-car'pus** (mêt'ä-kär'püs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. μετακαρπιον; *meta* beyond, between + καρπός wrist.] The part of the hand or forefoot (esp. of its skeleton) between the carpus and the phalanges. — **met'a-car'pal** (-päl), *a.* & *n.*

**met'a-cen'ter'** (mêt'ä-sên'tër; mêt'ä-sên'tër), *n.* *Hydros.* **met'a-cen'ter'** & *Shipbuilding.* The point of intersection (*M* in *Illust.*) of the vertical



Metacenter.

through the center of buoyancy (*B*) of a floating body with the vertical through the new center of buoyancy (*B'*) when the body is displaced however little. When *M* is above the center of gravity (*G*) of the floating body, the position of the body is stable; when below it, unstable. — **met'a-cen'tric** (-sên'trik), *a.*

**met'a-chro'ma-tism** (-krô'mä-tiz'm), *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. χρώμα, χρωματός, color.] Change of color, esp. from heating or cooling. — **met'a-chro-matic** (-krô-mät'ik), *a.*

**met'age** (mêt'äj), *n.* [From METE, *v.*] Official measurement of contents or weights; also, the charge for it.

**met'a-ge-ne'sis** (mêt'ä-jên'é-sis), *n.* *Biol.* Alternation of generations; specif., alternation of a gemmiparous and a sexual generation. — **met'a-ge-net'ic** (-jên'é't'ik), *a.*

**me-tag-na-thous** (mê-täg'nä-thüs), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] Having the tips of the mandibles crossed, as the crossbills. — **me-tag-na-thism** (-thiz'm), *n.*

**met'al** (mêt'äl), *n.* [OF. *metal*, L. *metallum* metal, mine, Gr. μέταλλον mine.] **1**. Any of a class of substances typically fusible and opaque, good conductors of electricity, and of a peculiar luster; as, gold and bronze are *metals*; also, the substance composing a metal or metals without reference to specific character; as, a ball of *metal*. **2. Chem.** Specif., an elementary metal, as distinguished from a mixed metal or alloy. Cf. NONMETAL. **3. Her.** Either of the two noble metals, *argent* (silver) and *or* (gold), used as tinctures.

**4. Material;** substance; stuff; — often used in special manufactures to denote partially prepared materials. Hence: disposition; temper; mettle. **5. Specif.:** **a** A fused glass. **b** Type metal; hence, *Print.*, state of being in type. **c** = ROAD METAL. **6.** The effective power or caliber of guns on a war vessel; as, a ship with more *metal* in its main battery.

— *v. t.*; **MET'AL-ED** (-äld) or **MET'AL-LED**; **MET'AL-ING** or **MET'AL-LING**. To cover or furnish with metal.

**me-tal'lic** (mê-täl'ik), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a metal; and of the nature of or resembling metal. **2.** Yielding metal; metalliferous.

**met'al-lif'er-ous** (mêt'äl-yf'er-'üs), *a.* [L. *metallifer*; *metallum* + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding or containing metal.

**met'al-line** (mêt'äl-lîn; -in), *a.* **1.** Metallic. **2.** Impregnated with metallic salts.

**met'al-list** (-list), *n.* A worker in, or one skilled in, metals.

**metallo-** Combining form of L. *metallum*, meaning *metal*.

**met'al-log'ra-phy** (mêt'äl-ög'rä-fî), *n.* Microscopic study of metal structure and alloys.

**met'al-loid** (mêt'äl-oid), *n.* *Chem.* **a** An alkali metal, as sodium, or an alkaline-earth metal, as calcium. *Obs.* **b** Sometimes, an element, as arsenic, resembling the typical metals in some ways only. **c** Usually, a nonmetal. See NONMETAL. — **a.** **1.** Having the appearance of a metal. **2. Chem. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a metalloid.**

**met'al-lur'gic** (-ür'jik) *a.* Of or pert. to metallurgy. — **met'al-lur'gi-cal** (-ji-käl), *a.* **met'al-lur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**met'al-lur'gy** (-ür'ji), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal + root of *εργον* work.] The science and art of preparing metals for use from their ores. — **met'al-lur'gist** (-ür'jist), *n.*

**met'a-mer** (mêt'ä-mêr), *n.* *Chem.* A compound which is metameric with one or more others.

**met'a-merè** (-mêr), *n.* *Zool.* One of a longitudinal series of similar segments or parts composing the body in many animals, as in many worms and in arthropods; a somite.

**met'a-mer'ic** (-mêr'ik), *a.* **1. Zool.** Of or pert. to a metamere or metamerism. **2. Chem.** Isomeric.

**me-tam'er-ism** (mê-täm'er-iz'm), *n.* **1. Zool.** The state of being made up of metameres; serial segmentation. **2. Chem.** State or quality of being metameric; also, the relation or condition of metameric compounds.

äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; éve, évent énd, récent, makêr; ice, ïll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**met'a-mor'phic** (mēt'-ā-mōr'fīk), *a.* 1. Subject to or causing change; changeable; variable. 2. *Geol.* Of, pert. to, produced by, or exhibiting metamorphism.  
**met'a-mor'phism** (mēt'-ā-mōr'fīz'm), *n.* 1. Metamorphosis. 2. *Geol.* Change in the constitution of a rock, esp. a change due to pressure, heat, and water, and resulting in a more compact and more highly crystalline condition.  
**met'a-mor'phose** (mēt'-ā-mōr'fōz; -fōs), *v. t.*; -PHOSÉD (-fōzd; -fōst); -PHOS-ING. 1. To transform; transmute. 2. To subject to metamorphism. — *Syn.* See TRANSFORM.  
**met'a-mor'pho-sis** (-fō-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μεταμορφωσις, fr. μεταμορφώνω to transform; μετá + μορφή form.] 1. Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft or magic; also, the form resulting from this. 2. *Zool.* A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure of an animal in its development after the embryonic stage, as when an insect larva becomes a pupa, or the pupa an imago, or when a tadpole changes to a frog. 3. *Physiol.* Metabolism.  
**met'a-neph'ros** (-nēf'rōs), *n.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the posterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in typical vertebrates.  
**met'a-phor** (mēt'-ā-fōr), *n.* [F. *métaphore*, L. *metaphora*, fr. Gr. μεταφορά, fr. μεταφέρω to carry over, transfer; μετá beyond, over + φέρω to bring, bear.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another to suggest a likeness between them; as in "the ship plows the sea"; "a volley of oaths." — *Syn.* See COMPARISON.  
**met'a-phor'ic** (-fōr'īk), *a.* Metaphorical.  
**met'a-phor'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or comprising a metaphor; figurative. — **met'a-phor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**met'a-phrase** (mēt'-ā-frāz), *n.* [Gr. μεταφράσις, fr. μεταφράζω to paraphrase.] A literal translation. — *v. t.* 1. To make a metaphor of. 2. To alter the wording of.  
**met'a-phrast** (-frást), *n.* One who metaphrases, as by rendering verse into a different meter. [physics.]  
**met'a-phys'ic** (-fiz'īk), *a.* Metaphysical. — *n.* Meta-  
**met'a-phys'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse; as, *metaphysical* reasoning. 2. Pert. to or having real being or the essential nature of reality; as, *metaphysical* truth. 3. Preternatural or supernatural. 4. Designating, or pert. to, certain 17th-century poets given to forced conceits or elaborate subtleties of thought and expression. — **met'a-phys'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**met'a-phy-si'cian** (mēt'-ā-fī-zīsh'ān), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.  
**met'a-physics** (-fiz'īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. μετá τa φυσικά after physics; μετá + φυσικός of nature (φύσις), natural, physical.] That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and epistemology, or the theory of knowledge; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse branches of philosophy; in a narrower sense, ontology alone.  
**met'a-plasm** (mēt'-ā-plāz'm), *n.* [L. *metaplasma*, Gr. μεταπλασμός; μετá beyond, over + πλάσσω to mold.] 1. *Gram.* A change in the letters or syllables of a word. 2. *Biol.* That part of the contents of a cell consisting of lifeless matter or inclusions. Some of them may later be converted into protoplasm, cell walls, or secretions. — **met'a-plas'mic** (-plāz'mīk), *a.*  
**met'a-so'ma-tism** (-sō'mā-tīz'm) *n.* [*meta-* + Gr. σωμα, *met'a-so'ma-tō'sis* (-sō'mā-tō'sīs)] σώματος, body.] *Geol.* Metamorphism developed by chemical transformation and partial replacement of the constituent minerals.  
**me-tas'ta-sis** (mē-tās'tā-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., transition, fr. Gr. μετάστασις, fr. μεταστέλλω to place in another way; μετá after + στέλλω to place.] 1. *Rhet.* Change of subject, esp. sudden transition. 2. *a Physiol. & Med.* Change in place of a disease, bodily function, etc.; transfer of a function, disease, or morbid matter from one part or organ to another. *b Biol.* Metabolism. 3. Change of state, substance, or form; esp., *Theol.*, a spiritual change, as during baptism.  
**met'a-stat'ic** (mēt'-ā-stāt'īk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, metastasis; as, a *metastatic* abscess.  
**met'a-tar'sal** (-tār'sāl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the metatarsus. — *n.* A metatarsal bone.  
**met'a-tar'sus** (-tār'sūs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* The part of the foot (in quadrupeds of the hind foot) between the tarsus and phalanges.  
**me-tath'e-sis** (mē-tāth'ē-sīs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετῴθεσις, fr. μεταθέω to place differently; μετá + θέω to set.] 1. *Gram.* Transposition, as of letters or sounds. 2. *Med.* A mere change in position of a morbid substance. 3. *Chem.* Act or process of substituting one atom or radical for another in a molecule. — **met'a-thet'ic** (mēt'-ā-thēt'īk), **met'a-thet'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*  
**met'a-tho'rax** (mēt'-ā-thō'rāks), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The posterior segment of the thorax of an insect.  
**met'a-ye'r'** (F. māt'yē'r'; E. mē-tā'yēr'), *n.* [F., deriv. of

L. *medietas* half.] One who cultivates land for a share (usually one half) of its yield, receiving stock, tools, etc., from the landlord. — **me'ta'yage'r'** (mā'tē'yāzh'; E. mē-tā'yāi), *n.*  
**Met'a-zo'a** (mēt'-ā-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *meta-* + Gr. ζῷον animal.] *Zool.* All animals except the Protozoa. They have the body, when adult, composed of numerous cells differentiated into tissues and organs. Reproduction is chiefly sexual, each individual beginning its existence as a single cell (see EGG) and generally passing through an embryonic stage.  
**met'a-zo'an** (-ān), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Metazoa. — *n.* One of the Metazoa.  
**met'a-zo'ic** (-īk), *a.* *Zool.* Metazoan.  
**mete** (mēt), *v. t.*; **MET'ED** (mēt'ēd), **MET'ING**. [AS. *metan.*] 1. To measure. 2. To allot. — *v. i.* To measure. *Archaic.*  
**mete**, *n.* [See **METE** to measure.] 1. *Goal Obs.* 2. *Boundary*; — chiefly *pl.*, in *metes and bounds*.  
**met'em-pir'ic** (mēt'ēm-pīr'īk) *a.* [*meta-* + *empiric*, -al.]  
**met'em-pir'i-cal** (-ī-kāl) *a.* [Metaph.] Related or belonging to the objects of knowledge within the province of metemprics.  
**met'em-pir'ics** (-īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science or study of concepts and relations which are conceived as beyond, and yet as related to, the knowledge gained empirically.  
**me-temp'sy-cho'sis** (mē-tēmp'sī-kō'sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOSÉS (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετεψύχωσις; μετá beyond + ἐψύχω to animate; ἐψ in + ψυχή soul.] The passing of the soul at death into another body; transmigration of souls.  
**met'en-ceph'a-lon** (mēt'ēn-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-iā). [NL.; *meta-* + *encephalon*.] *Anat., Embryol., & Zool.* a The posterior segment of the brain; the afterbrain. It is practically coextensive with the medulla oblongata. *b* The encephalon. — **met'en-ceph'al'ic** (mēt'ēn-sēf'āl'īk), *a.*  
**me'te-or** (mē'tē-ōr), *n.* [F. *météore* or L.L. *meteorum*, fr. Gr. μετέωρον, *pl. μετέωρα* things in the air, μετέωρος high in air; μετá beyond + ἕωρα, αἰώρα, a suspension.] 1. Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as a whirlwind, cloud, etc. 2. *Specif.* a meteoroid heated to incandescence by friction in passing through the atmosphere; a shooting star.  
**me'te-or'ic** (-ōr'īk), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a meteor or meteors. 2. Like a meteor; flashing; transiently brilliant.  
**me'te-or-ite'** (mē'tē-ōr'ī-tē'), *n.* A stony or metallic body fallen to the earth from outer space; loosely, a meteor or meteoroid. See **METEOR**. — **me'te-or-it'ic** (-ī-t'īk), *a.*  
**me'te-or-o-graph'** (-ō-grāf'; mē'tē-ōr'), *n.* *Meteor.* An autographic apparatus for recording simultaneously several meteorologic elements, as barometric pressure, temperature, moisture, wind, rainfall, sunshine, evaporation, etc.  
**me'te-or-oid'** (mē'tē-ōr-ōid'), *n.* *Astron.* One of the countless small solid bodies in the solar system, which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere.  
**me'te-or-o-lite'** (-ō-lī-t'; mē'tē-ōr'), *n.* [*meteor* + *lite*.] A meteoric stone; a meteorite.  
**me'te-or-o-log'ic** (-ō-lōj'īk) *a.* Of or pert. to the atmosphere.  
**me'te-or-o-log'i-cal** (-lōj'ī-kāl) *a.* Of its phenomena, or meteorology. — **me'te-or-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [ogy.]  
**me'te-or-ol-o-gist** (-ō-lō-jīst), *n.* A specialist in meteorol.  
**me'te-or-ol-o-gy** (mē'tē-ōr-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία; μετέωρος high in air + λόγος discourse.] *Phys.* treating of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc.  
**me'ter** (mē'tēr), *n.* [From **METE** to measure.] 1. One who measures; esp., an official measurer of commodities. 2. An instrument for measuring, and usually for recording automatically the quantity measured; as, a gas meter. — *v. t.* To measure by means of meters or meters.  
**me'ter, me'tre** (mē'tēr), *n.* [F. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, fr. Gr. μέτρον.] 1. Rhythmic arrangement of syllables or words in verse; poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables; rhythm; also, any specific rhythmic arrangement. 2. *Music.* That part of musical structure depending primarily on time values. 3. A measure of length, the basis of the metric system (which see), equal to about 39.37 inches. *Abbr., m.*  
**-meter**. [L. *metrum* measure, or Gr. μέτρον.] A suffix denoting: *a* An instrument or means for measuring some quantity; as in barometer, chronometer, voltmeter. *b* A poetical measure or arrangement of words or syllables in verse; as in heptameter, tetrameter. See 2d **METER**.  
**met-hæ'mo-glo-bin** (mēt'hē-mō-glo'bīn; mēt'hēm'ō-; mēth-ē'mō-), *n.* Also **met-hē'mo-glo-bin**. [*meta-* + *hæmoglobin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble, brownish red, crystalline compound formed by the spontaneous decomposition of blood and also by the action of various reagents.  
**meth'ane** (mēth'ān), *n.* [G. *methan*.] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, CH<sub>4</sub>, odorless and inflammable, produced by decomposition of organic matter, as in marshes and mines; — called also *marsh gas*. See **FIRE DAMP**.  
**me-theg'lin** (mē-thēg'līn), *n.* [F. *meddyglyn*; *meddyg* physician (fr. L. *medicus*) + *lyn* liquor.] An old-fashioned beverage, usually fermented, of honey and water.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. † combined with. = equals.



**me-thinks'** (-thínks'), *v. impers.*; *pret.* -THOUGHT' (-thót').

[AS. *þyncan* to seem, *mē þync(e)ð*, *mē þūhte*, ME. *me think(e)th*, *me thoughte*.] It seems to me. *Rare* or *Poet.*  
**meth'od** (mēth'ód), *n.* [F. *méthode* or L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. *methodos* method, investigation following after; *metá* after, + *odos* way.] 1. An orderly procedure or process, as, orig., of treating disease; mode of procedure; hence: manner; way; mode. 2. Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification; plan or design, as of an author.

**Syn.** Order, system, rule, mode, manner, way, fashion, course. — **Method, mode, manner, way.** Method is commonly a special or definite system of procedure; mode, though often suggesting more definiteness or formality of procedure than way or manner, is ordinarily less specific than method; as a method of teaching, of procedure, of calculation; a mode of life, of speaking, of running. But the two words are often interchangeable.

**meth'od'ic** (mēth'ód'ík), *a.* Methodical. *Rare.*

**meth'od'ic-al** (-í-kál), *a.* Arranged, or habitually proceeding, according to method; characterized by method or orderliness; systematic. — **-i-cal-ly, adv.** — **-i-cal-ness, n.**

**meth'od-ism** (mēth'ód-'íz'm), *n.* 1. [cap.] The doctrines, polity, and worship of Methodists. 2. Devotion to methods.

**meth'od-ist** (-íst), *n.* 1. One versed in, or observant of, method. *Rare.* 2. [cap.] One of a Christian denomination which is the outgrowth of a religious club formed at Oxford University in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and others. — **Meth'od-ist, a.** — **Meth'od-ist'ic** (-ís'tík), **-is'ti-cal, a.**

**meth'od-ize** (-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZ'ING (-íz'ing). To reduce to method; dispose in due order.

**meth'od-ol'o-gy** (-ól'ó-jí), *n.* [Gr. *methodos* method + *-logy*.] The science of method or arrangement; hence, a branch of logic dealing with principles of procedure.

**me-thought'** (mē-thót'), *pret.* of METHINKS.

**Me-thu'se-lah** (-thú'sé-lá), *n.* *Bib.* One of the patriarchs, related (*Gen. v. 27*) to have lived 969 years.

**meth'yl** (mēth'íl), *n.* [Gr. *methu* wine + *ýkh* wood.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical, CH<sub>3</sub>, known only in compounds.

**methyl acetate.** *Chem.* A colorless, fragrant liquid, CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, occurring in crude wood vinegar and wood spirit, and also made from methyl alcohol and acetic acid.

**methyl'al** (mēth'íl-ál), *n.* [methylene + aldehyde.] *Org. Chem.* A light, volatile liquid, H<sub>2</sub>C(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, of pleasant odor, obtained by partial oxidation of methyl alcohol. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic.

**methyl alcohol.** *Chem.* A poisonous, volatile, inflammable liquid got by distillation of wood; wood alcohol.

**methyl'am'ine** (mēth'íl-ám'in; -á-mén'), *n.*, or **methyl amine.** Also **-min.** *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement by methyl of one or more hydrogen atoms in ammonia; specif., a colorless, inflammable gas, CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, of strong ammoniacal odor, obtained from herring brine, from certain euphorbiaceous plants, by dry distillation of bones, wood, etc., and by other methods.

**methyl'ate** (mēth'íl-át), *n.* [methyl + alcoholate.] *Chem.* A compound derived from methyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxy hydrogen by a metal.

— **v. t.**; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. To impregnate or mix with methyl alcohol; as, methylated spirit, ordinary alcohol denatured with methyl alcohol.

**methyl'ene** (mēth'íl-én), *n.* [F. *méthylène*, from Gr. *methu* wine + *ýkh* wood; — a word coined to correspond to the name *wood spirit*.] *Org. Chem.* A bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH<sub>2</sub>, not known in the free state, but conventionally regarded as a component of various compounds; as, *methylene* bromide, CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>.

**methyl'ic** (mēth'íl'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, methyl; as, *methylic* alcohol. [metaliculous.]

**me'tic'u-los'i-ty** (mē-tík'ú-lós'í-tí), *n.* Quality of being metalliculous.

**me'tic'u-lous** (mē-tík'ú-lís), *a.* [L. *meticulosus*, fr. *metus* fear.] Unduly or excessively careful of small details; finically scrupulous. — **me'tic'u-lous-ly, adv.**

**me'tier'** (mē'tyár'), *n.* [F.] Calling; profession; trade; esp., as used in English, that in which one is specially skilled; one's "line."

**mé'tis'** (mā'tēs'), *n. masc.*; **mé'tisse'** (mā'tēs'), *n. fem.* [F.] A person of mixed blood; a half-breed.

**me'trol** (mē'tól; -töl), *n.* [G., a trade name, fr. *meta-* + *resol* cresol.] A whitish soluble powder used as a developer in photography.

**Me-ton'ic** (mē-tón'ík), *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Meton, the Athenian astronomer of the 5th century B. C. Metonic cycle, a period of 19 years, after which the new and full moons return to the same days of the year as at the beginning of the previous cycle.

**met'o-ny-m** (mēt'ó-ním), *n.* A word used in metonymy.

**met'o-ny-m'ic** (-ním'ík), *a.* Pert. to or involving metonymy.

**met'o-ny-m'ic-al** (-í-kál) *ymy*; used in metonymy.

**me-ton'y-my** (mē-tón'í-mí), *n.* [L. *metonymia*, Gr. *metonymia*; *metá*, indicating change + *onyma*, *onyma*, name.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another that it suggests; as, a good table (that is, good food).

**ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, írm, ásk, solá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; ice, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fód, fót; out, oil;**

**met'o-pe** (mēt'ó-pē), *n.* [L. *metopa*, Gr. *μετόπη*; *metá* between + *opé* hole.] *Arch.* The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, often adorned with carving.

**me-top'ic** (mē-tóp'ík), *a.* [Gr. *μέτωπον* forehead.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the forehead; frontal; as, the *metopic* suture.

**me-tral'gi-a** (mē-trál'jí-á), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μήτρα* uterus + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the uterus.

**me'tre** (mē'tēr). Var. of METER.

**met'ric** (mēt'rík), *a.* [L. *metricus*, Gr. *μετρικός*.] 1. Relating to, or proceeding by, measurement. 2. [F. *métrique*.] Of or pert. to the meter (measure) or the metric system. 3. = METRICAL, 1.

**metric quintal** (abbr. *q.*), a weight of 100 kilograms, or 220.46 pounds avoirdupois. — **m. system**, a decimal system of weights and measures originated in France and now in general use. The basis is the meter, which was designed to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth of the distance on a meridian from the equator to the pole, or about 39.37 inches. Upon the meter are based the other primary units: the square meter, the cubic meter, or stere, the are (100 square meters), the liter (the volume of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter), and the gram (the weight, very nearly, of distilled water at 4° C. contained in a cube whose edge is one hundredth of a meter). Successive multiples of the primary units are designated by the Greek prefixes *deca-, hecto-, kilo-, myria-* and successive parts by the Latin prefixes *deci-, centi-, and milli-*. The prefixes *mega-* and *micro-* are sometimes used to denote a multiple by one million, and the millionth part, respectively. — **m. ton** (abbr., *t.*), a weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.

**met'ri-cal** (mēt'rí-kál), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to meter; arranged in meter. 2. = METRIC, 1, 2. — **met'ri-cal-ly, adv.**

**me-tri-cian** (mē-trísh'án), *n.* A student of meter.

**met'ri-fy** (mēt'rí-fí), *v. t.* [L. *metrum* meter + *-fy*.] To compose in, or put into, meter; make a metrical version of.

**me'trist** (mē'tríst; mēt'rist), *n.* [L. *metrista*.] One skillful in making verses or handling meter; a metrician.

**me-tri'tis** (mē-trí'tís), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μήτρα* uterus + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus.

**me-tro'l'o-gy** (mē-tról'ó-jí), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *-logy*.] Science of, or a system of, weights and measures. — **me'tro-log'i-cal** (mēt'ró-lój'í-kál), *a.*

**me'tro-nóm** (mēt'ró-nóm), *n.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *νόμος* law.] An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music, as a clock-moved pendulum.

**me'tro-nym'ic** (mē-tró-ním'ík; mēt'ró-), *a.* [Gr. *μητρονομικός*; *μητήρ* mother + *νομία*, *νομία*, name.] Derived from the name of the mother or other female ancestor. — *n.* A metronymic name or appellation.

**me-trop'o-lis** (mē-tróp'ó-lís), *n.*; *pl. E.* -LISES (-éz; 24). [L. *metropolis*, Gr. *μητρόπολις*, prop., mother city (in relation to colonies); *μητήρ* mother + *πόλις* city.] 1. *Ecll.* The seat, or see, of a metropolitian. 2. The chief or capital city of a country, state, etc. 3. A principal seat or center. 4. *Gr. Hist.* The mother or parent city or state of a colony.

**me'tro-pol'i-tan** (mēt'ró-pól'í-tán), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating a metropolis or metropolitian. — *n.* 1. *Ecll.* A bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province. 2. One who lives in, or has the manners, customs, or ideas of, a (or the) metropolis (sense 2). 3. *Gr. Hist.* A citizen of a metropolis (sense 4).

**me'tror-rha'gi-a** (mē-tró-rá-jí-á; mēt'ró-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μήτρα* uterus + *-rhagia*.] *Med.* Uterine hemorrhage, esp. (as distinguishing from *menorrhagia*) when not menstrual.

**-metry.** [See -METER.] A suffix denoting *art, process, or science, of measuring*; as in *acidimetry, chronometry.*

**met'tle** (mēt'ṽ), *n.* [E. *metal*, used in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade.] Quality of temperament; spirit, esp. as regards honor, ardor, courage, etc.

**met'tle-some** (-l'is-úm), *a.* Also **met'tled** (-l'd). Full of mettle, or spirit; fiery. — **Syn.** See SPIRITED.

**mew** (mū), *n.* [AS. *māw*.] A sea gull.

**mew, n.** [F. *mue* a molting, *muer* to molt, L. *mutare* to change.] 1. A cage for hawks, esp. while dialing. 2. A coop or cage, esp. for fattening fowls. *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.*: A breeding cage. 3. Place of confinement or hiding place; den. 4. [In form *mews*, but usually construed as a *sing.*] a The royal stables in London, built on the site of the king's mews for hawks. b A stable or range of stables round an open space or alley.

— **v. i.** To molt; — said of birds, esp. hawks. *Archaic.* — **v. t.** 1. To put or keep (a hawk) in a mew. 2. To inclose, confine, or conceal, as in a cage; — now commonly with *up*; as, to mew up one's self from the world.

**mew** (mū), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To utter a cry like *mew*, as a cat. — *n.* The common cry of a cat; also, an imitation of it.

**mewl** (mül), *v. i. & t.* To cry weakly, as a young child.

**Mex'i-can** (mēk'sí-kán), *a.* Of or pert. to Mexico or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico. Mexicans include whites of Spanish descent, mestizos, and Indians.

**me-z'e-re-on** (mē-zē-rē-ón), *n.* [F. *mézérion*, Per. *māzar-yūn* spurge olive.] 1. A small Eberian thymelaeaceous

— **v. i.** To molt; — said of birds, esp. hawks. *Archaic.* — **v. t.** 1. To put or keep (a hawk) in a mew. 2. To inclose, confine, or conceal, as in a cage; — now commonly with *up*; as, to mew up one's self from the world.

**mew** (mū), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To utter a cry like *mew*, as a cat. — *n.* The common cry of a cat; also, an imitation of it.

**mewl** (mül), *v. i. & t.* To cry weakly, as a young child.

**Mex'i-can** (mēk'sí-kán), *a.* Of or pert. to Mexico or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico. Mexicans include whites of Spanish descent, mestizos, and Indians.

**me-z'e-re-on** (mē-zē-rē-ón), *n.* [F. *mézérion*, Per. *māzar-yūn* spurge olive.] 1. A small Eberian thymelaeaceous

— **v. i.** To molt; — said of birds, esp. hawks. *Archaic.* — **v. t.** 1. To put or keep (a hawk) in a mew. 2. To inclose, confine, or conceal, as in a cage; — now commonly with *up*; as, to mew up one's self from the world.



shrub (*Daphne mezereum*) with fragrant lilac-purple flowers and scarlet fruit. 2. = MEZEREUM, 2.

**me-ze-re-um** (-üm), *n.* [NL.] 1. = MEZEREUM, 1. 2. *Pharm. & Med.* The dried acid bark of mezereum, used in liniments and internally as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant in rheumatism, syphilis, etc.

**me-zu'zah, me-zu'za** (mē-zū'zā), *n.*; *Heb. pl.* -zōth (-zōth). [*Heb. mēzūzāh* doorpost.] Among the orthodox Hebrews, a piece of parchment bearing on one side the passages Deut. vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-21, and on the other the name of God *Shaddai*, left visible through an opening. It is rolled up in a case or tube and attached to the doorpost as both the passages command.

**mez'za-nine** (mēz'ā-nīn; -nēn), *n.* Also *mezzanine floor or story*. [*F. mezzanine, It. mezzanino, fr. mezzano* middle.] *Arch.* A low story between two high ones, esp. between the ground floor and the story above.

|| **mez'zo** (mēd'zō), *a.* [*It., fr. L. medius* middle, half.] *Music.* Mean; middling; not extreme. *Abbr., m.*

**mez'zo-re-lie'vo** (-rē-lē'vō), || **mez'zo-ri-lie'vo** (-rē-lyā'vō), *n.*; *pl. E.* -vos (-vōz), *It. MEZZI-RILIEVI* (mēd'zē-rē-lyā'vō). [*It. mezzo rilievo.*] Half relief; sculpture in which the relief is between alto-relievo and bas-relief.

**mez'zo-so-pra'no** (-sō-prā'nō), *n.* [*It. Music.* a. A voice of somewhat full, deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto. b. A person having such a voice.

**mez'zo-tint** (mēd'zō-tīnt; mēz'ō-), *n.* Also **mez'zo-tin'to** (-tīn'tō). [*It. mezzo* half + *tinto* tinted, *p. p.*] 1. A manner of engraving on copper or steel by scraping, burnishing, etc., a roughened surface. 2. An engraving so produced. — *v. t.* To engrave in, or represent by, mezzotint.

**mho** (mō), *n.* [*Anagram of ohm.*] *Elec.* A unit of conductivity, being the reciprocal of the *ohm*.

**mi** (mē), *n. Music.* The third of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale.

**Mi-a'mi** (mī-ā'mī; mī-ām'ī), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquin tribe formerly in the country between the Wabash and Maumee rivers, now in Oklahoma.

**mi-aow', mi-ou'** (mī-ou'), *n. & interj.* The cry of a cat; a mew. — *v. i.* To make or imitate this cry; mew.

**mi-as'ma** (mī-āz'mā), *n.*; *pl. L.* -mata (-mā-tā), *E.* -mas (-māz). [*NL., fr. Gr. μίασμα* defilement, *fr. μιάω* to pollute.] Infectious particles or germs floating in the air, or the air infected by them; malaria.

**mi-as'mal** (-māl), *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

**mi-as-mat'ic** (mī-āz-māt'ik), *a.* Containing, or pert. to, miasma; caused by miasma.

**mi-aui'** (mī-ōi'; mī-ou'ī), *v. i. & t.* To cry as a cat; mew. — *n.* The crying of a cat.

**mi'ca** (mī'kā), *n.* [*L. mica* crumb, grain.] Any of a group of mineral silicates that readily separate into laminae, or thin leaves, more or less elastic. The transparent forms are popularly called *isingslass*.

**mi-ca-ce-ous** (mī-kā'shē-ūs), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or containing mica; resembling mica in foliation or luster.

**Mi'cah** (mī'kā), *n.* [*Heb. מִיכָאֵל*.] *Bib.* a. A prophet of the 8th century, *b. c.* b. A book of the Old Testament.

**mice** (mīs), *n. pl.* of *MOUSE*.

**Mi'chael** (mī'kē), *Bib.* mī'kē-ēl; mī'kē-ēl), *n.* [*L. Michael, Gr. Μιχαήλ, fr. Heb. מִיכָאֵל*.] *Bib.* A certain archangel (*Dan. x. 13, 21; Rev. xii. 7-9*).

**Mich'a-el-mas** (mī'kē-ēl-mās), *n.* [*Michael* + *Mass* religious service.] Feast of the archangel Michael, Sept. 29th.

**Michaelmas daisy.** Any of various American asters.

**miche** (mīch; mēch), *v. i.*; *MICHER* (mīcht; mēcht); *mich'ing*. [*Fr. miche* to pilfer.] To play truant. *Dial.*

**mich'er** (mīch'ēr; mēch'ēr), *n.* Truant; sneak; thief. *Obs.*

**mick'le** (mīk'lē), *a.* [*AS. miccel.*] Great; much. *Obs. or Scot.*

**Mic'mac** (mīk'māk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Newfoundland and eastern Canada.

**mi'cri-fy** (mī'krī-fī), *v. t.* To make small or insignificant.

**mi'cro-** (mī'krō-). Combining form *fr. Gr. μικρός, small, little, trivial, slight*; signifying specifically, as in the metric system, *millionth part of*.

**mi'cro-am-pere** (-ām-pār'), *n. Elec.* One millionth of an ampere.

**mi'cro-bar'o-graph** (-bār'ō-grāf), *n.* An instrument for recording minor fluctuations of atmospheric pressure.

**mi'crobe** (mī'krōb), *n.* [*F., fr. Gr. μικρός* small + *bios* life.] A microscopic organism; germ; popularly, a bacterium, esp. a pathogenic one. [*Microbes.*]

**mi'cro-bi-al** (mī-krō'bi-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by, microbe.

**mi'cro-bic** (-krō'bīk; -krō'bīk), *a.* Microbial.

**mi'cro-bi-cide** (mī-krō'bi-sīd), *n.* [*Microbe* + *-cide*.] *Med.* Any agent detrimental to, or destructive of, microbes or bacterial organisms. — **mi'cro-bi-cid'al** (-sīd'āl), *a.*

**mi'cro-bi-ol-o-gy** (mī'krō-bī-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* The study of minute organisms, or microbes, as the bacteria.

**mi'cro-ce-phal'i-a** (-sē-fē-lī-ā), *n.* Condition of having a small head or small cranial cavity. — **mi'cro-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-fē-lī'k), **mi'cro-ce-ph'a-lous** (-sē-fē-lūs), *a.*

**mi'cro-chem-is-try** (-kēm'is-trī), *n.* The application of chemical tests to minute objects or portions of matter, magnified by the use of the microscope.

**mi'cro-cline** (mī'krō-kīn), *n.* [*Micro-* + *Gr. κλίνω* to incline.] *Min.* A mineral of the feldspar group, like orthoclase or common feldspar in composition, but triclinic in form. It is white to pale yellow, red, or green.

**mi'cro-coc'cus** (-kōk'ūs), *n.*; *L. pl. -ci* (-kōk'sī). [*NL.; micro-* + *Gr. κόκκος* seed.] Any of a genus (*Micrococcus*) of nonflagellate bacteria, including some pathogenic species.

**mi'cro-cosm** (mī'krō-kōz'm), *n.* [*F. microcosme, L. microcosmus, fr. Gr. μικρός* κόσμος, man, lit., little world.] 1. Man, or human nature as an epitome of the great world; — opposed to *macrocosm*. 2. A community, institution, country, etc., regarded as an epitome of the world or as being a little world.

**mi'cro-cos'mic** (-kōz'mīk) [*a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of a microcosm.

**mi'cro-cos'mi-cal** (mī'kōl), *a.* microcosmic.

**microcosmic salt, Chem.**, a white salt,  $\text{HN}(\text{NH}_4)\text{PO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , originally obtained from human urine. It is used as a blowpipe reagent in testing for metallic oxides.

**mi'cro-cou-lomb** (-kōz-lōm'), *n. Elec.* One millionth of a coulomb.

**mi'cro-crys'tal-line** (-krīs'tāl-īn; -īn), *a.* Having the constituent crystalline grains microscopic.

**mi'cro-cyte** (mī'krō-sīt), *n. Anat.* One of the small disks, resembling in color the red corpuscles, but of one third or one half the size, which occur in blood (in especially large numbers in certain forms of anemia). [*teeth.*]

**mi'cro-dont** (-dōnt), *a.* [*Micro-* + *-odont*.] Having small teeth.

**mi'cro-far'ad** (-fār'ād), *n. Elec.* One millionth of a farad.

**mi'cro-gram** (mī'krō-grām), *n. Physics.* One millionth of a gram.

**mi'cro-graph** (-grāf), *n.* 1. An instrument for executing minute writing or engraving. 2. A picture of an object as seen through the microscope.

**mi'cro-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to micrography; minutely written. 2. Related to, or disclosed by, microscopic examination, and exhibited, or capable of being exhibited in drawings or photographs.

**mi'cro-gra-phy** (mī-krō'grā-fī), *n.* 1. Description of microscopic objects; also, examination or study with the microscope, as of an etched surface of metal. 2. Art or practice of very minute handwriting. [*of an ohm.*]

**mi'crohm** (mī'krōm; mī-krōm'), *n. Elec.* One millionth of an ohm.

**mi'cro-ol'o-gy** (mī-krō'ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Attention to, or discussion of, petty items or differences.

**mi'cro-m'e-ter** (mī-krōm'ē-tēr), *n.* 1. An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances. 2. [*In full micrometer caliper.*] A very exact caliper gauge with micrometer screw attached.

**micrometer screw.** A screw with a graduated head and fine threads used in micrometers, etc. [*eter.*]

**mi'cro-m'e-try** (-trī), *n.* Art of measuring with a micrometer.

**mi'cro-mil-li-me'ter, -me'tre** (mī'krō-mil'ī-mē'tēr), *n.* One millionth of a millimeter; also, sometimes, as in *Biol.*, a micron. Symbol,  $\mu$ .

**mi'cron** (mī'krōn; mīk'rōn), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. μικρός* small.] One thousandth of a millimeter. Symbol,  $\mu$ .

**Mi'cro-ne'sian** (mī'krō-nē'shān; -zhān), *a.* [*From Micronesia, fr. Gr. μικρός* small + *νῆσος* an island.] Of or pert. to Micronesia or the Micronesians, or to the division of the Malayo-Polynesian languages spoken in Micronesia. — *n.* A native of Micronesia, which is inhabited by peoples mostly of mixed Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malaysian stocks. Also, a Micronesian language or dialect.

**mi'cro-ör'gan-ism** (mī'krō-ör'gān-īz'm), *n. Biol.* Any organism of microscopic size; esp., a bacterium.

**mi'cro-phone** (mī'krō-fōn), *n. Physics.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds.

**mi'cro-pho-n'ic** (-fōn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a microphone; serving to intensify weak sounds.

**mi'cro-pho'to-graph** (mī'krō-fō'tō-grāf), *n.* 1. A microscopically small photograph of a picture, printed page, etc. 2. = PHOTOMICROGRAPH, 1.

**mi'cro-pho-tog-ra-phy** (-fō-tōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art or science of making microphotographs.

**mi'cro-phyte** (mī'krō-fīt), *n. Bot.* A minute plant, esp. one of the bacteria.

**mi'cro-p'ter-ous** (mī-krōp'tēr-ūs), *a.* [*Gr. μικρόπτερος; μικρός* small + *πτερόν* wing.] *Zool.* Having small or rudimentary wings or fins.

**mi'cro-py'lar** (mī'krō-pī'lār), *a.* Pert. to a micropyle.

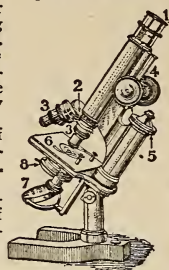
**mi'cro-pyle** (mī'krō-pīl), *n.* [*Micro-* + *Gr. πύλη* gate, orifice.] 1. *Zool.* A minute opening in the investing membranes of an egg, by which spermatozoa may enter. 2. *Bot.* The minute orifice in the integuments of an ovule through which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac.

**mi'cro-py-rom'e-ter** (mī'krō-pī-rōm'ē-tēr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for the determination by optical methods of the temperature or emissivity of heat of glowing bodies of microscopic size.

κ = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation, Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**mi/cro-scope** (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument, consisting essentially of a lens or combination of lenses, for making enlarged images of minute objects.  
**mi/cro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.* 1. = MICROSCOPICAL. 2. Like a microscope; able to see very minute objects. 3. Very small; visible only with a microscope.  
**mi/cro-scop'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* 1. Of pert. to the microscope or microscopy; made with a microscope. 2. = MICROSCOPIC. 3. Rare.  
**mi/cro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In a microscopical manner; by means of the microscope; in reference to microscopic qualities.



Compound Microscope. 1. Eyepiece; 2. Nosepiece, carrying three Objectives; 3. 4. Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment; 5. Graduated Head of Screw for Fine Adjustment; 6. Stage; 7. Illuminating Mirror; 8. Condenser.

**mi/cro-sop-co-pist** (mī-krōs'kō-pist; mī'krō-skōp'ist), *n.* One who uses the microscope.  
**mi/cro-sop-co-py** (-pī), *n.* Use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.  
**mi/cro-seism** (mī'krō-sīs'm; -sīz'm), *n.* [*micro* + Gr. *σείσμος*, for Fine Adjustment; for Fine Adjustment; for Fine Adjustment; for Fine Adjustment.] An earthquake, fr. *seis* to shake. A feeble earth tremor, detected only by special apparatus. — **mi/cro-seis'mic** (-sīs'mik; -sīz'-), **-seis'mi-cal** (-mī-kāl), *a.*  
**mi/cro-somic** (mī'krō-sōm), *n.* Biol. One of the minute granules embedded in the ground substance of protoplasm.  
**mi/cro-spo-ran'gi-um** (-spō-rān'jī-ūm), *n.*; L. pl. -*gia* (-ā). [*N.L.*] Bot. A sporangium with microspores, as, in seed plants, the pollen sac of the anther.  
**mi/cro-spo-re** (mī'krō-spōr; 57), *n.* Bot. One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores, as a pollen grain.  
**mi/cro-spo-ro-phyll** (mī'krō-spō'rō-fīl), *n.* Bot. A sporophyll bearing microsporangia, as the stamen in seed plants.  
**mi/cro-spo-ti-mous** (mī-krōs'tō-mūs), *a.* *micro* + Gr. *σποτός*, -*aros*, [mouth.] Having a small mouth.

**mi/cro-tome** (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [*micro* + Gr. *τομή* cutting.] An instrument for cutting thin sections, as of organic tissues, for microscopical examination.  
**mi/cro-tom'ic** (-tōm'ik), **mi/cro-tom'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of pert. to the microtome or microtomy; cutting thin slices.  
**mi/cro-tō-my** (mī-krō'tō-mī), *n.* Art of using the microtome, or of preparing, with its aid, objects for microscopical study. — **mi-cro-tō-mist** (-ō-mīst), *n.*

**mi/cro-volt** (mī'krō-vōlt'), *n.* Elec. One millionth of a volt.  
**mi/cro-zy-me** (mī'krō-zīm), *n.* [*micro* + Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] Biol. A microorganism which is supposed to act like a ferment in causing or propagating certain infectious or contagious diseases; a pathogenic bacterial organism.

**mic'tu-rate** (mik'tū-rāt), *v. i.* [See MICTURITION.] To urinate; — etymologically incorrect in form and sense.  
**mic'tu-ri-tion** (mik'tū-rīsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *micturnire* to desire to make water, desiderative verb fr. *micrare*, *micturnum*, to urinate.] Desire to urinate; also, a morbidly frequent passing of the urine; incorrectly, act of urinating.

**mid** (mīd), *a.* *compar. wanting; superl. MID'MOST* (mīd'mōst). [*AS. midd.*] 1. Denoting or being the middle part. 2. Middle in position; middle; — chiefly in combination. 3. *Phon.* Articulated with a somewhat elevated position of the active part of the tongue (in relation to the palate); midway between *high* and *low*; — said of certain vowel sounds, as *ā* (āle), *ē* (ēll), *ō* (ōld). — *n.* Middle. *Archaic.*  
**mid**, Shortened form of *AMID*.  
**Mī/das** (mī'dās), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μῖδας*.] Gr. Myth. A king of Phrygia who asked of Dionysus that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his favor was thus changed, he persuaded the god to take his food back. In a musical contest between Pan and Apollo he decided in favor of Pan, and Apollo changed his ears into an ass's ears.  
**mid'-brain**, *n.* The mesencephalon.  
**mid'day** (mīd'dā), *n.* The middle part of the day; noon.  
**mid'den** (mīd'n), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] 1. A dunghill. *Archaic.* 2. A heap of refuse near a dwelling; esp., a kitchen midden (which see).

**mid'dle** (mīd'li), *a.* [*AS. middel.*] 1. Equally distant from given extremes; mean; medial; as, the middle house of a row; *middle* age. 2. Intermediate; intervening; mediating; as, a middle ground; the middle class. 3. A Pert. to or designating a form or voice of the Greek verb, or of analogous verbal forms in other languages, by which its subject is represented as acting on, or with reference to, itself; — so called as being intermediate between active and passive. *b* [*cap.*] Designating a period of a language or literature intermediate between periods called *Old* and *New* or *Modern*; as, *Middle English* (see ENGLISH); *Middle High German*. (*Middle German* is geographical, being applied only to dialects of central Germany.) *c* *Phon.* Medial.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōid, ōny, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cōccurs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**Middle Ages**, the period between ancient and modern times, as the period between the fall of the Roman Empire (476 A. D.) and the revival of letters (about 1400); — called also *Dark Ages*, from their reputed intellectual obscurity. — *m. ear*, *Anat.*, the tympanum. — *M. Kingdom* [a translation of Chin. *Chung kwō*], China; — a name given by the natives: (1) to the eighteen provinces, or China proper, as distinguished from the adjacent tributary countries; or (2) to the Chinese dominions as occupying the center of the earth. — *m. latitude*, *Navig.*, the point situated midway on a north-and-south line between two parallels. — *m. point*, *Her.* See SCUTCHEON, *Illust.*

— *n.* 1. A middle point, part, or position; *midst*. 2. A mean; a middle course or thing. *Rare.*  
**mid'dle-aged**' (mīd'le-ājd'), *a.* Being of an age between youth and old age; between 30 and 50 years old.  
**mid'dle-man** (-mān), *n.* An agent between two parties, as a dealer between the producer and the consumer.

**mid'dle-most** (-mōst), *a.* Midmost.  
**mid'dle-weight**' (-wā't), *n.* One of average weight; specif., in wrestling, boxing, etc., one of a class heavier than a welterweight and lighter than a heavyweight, the *middle-weight* limit being 158 (or sometimes 154) pounds.

**mid'dling**, *a.* 1. Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; medium; moderate; mediocre. 2. Of or pertaining to the middle class. — *n.* Any of various commodities of intermediate position or quality; as, in *pl.*, a combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated in bolting. — *adv.* Moderately; somewhat. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **mid'dling-ly**, *adv.*

**mid'dy** (mīd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -*DIES* (-īz). A midshipman. *Colloq.*  
**Mid'gard** (mīd'gārd), *n.* Also **Mid'garth** (-gārth), *Myth.* **gārth** (*Icel.* mēth'gārth), [*Icel.* mīðgarðr.] Teut. Myth. The region between heaven and hell; the earth.  
**midge** (mīj), *n.* [*AS. mycge, mycg.*] 1. Any very small gnat or fly; specif., one of a certain family (*Chironomidae*) with aquatic larvae. 2. A diminutive person.

**midg'et** (mīj'ēt; 24), *n.* A very diminutive person.  
**midg'-gut**, *n.* *Embryol. & Zool.* The mesenteron.  
**mid/heav'en** (mīd'hēv'n), *n.* 1. The midst, or middle part, of heaven or the sky. 2. *Astron.* The meridian. [*Mī'dī* (mē'dē'), *n.* [*F.*] The south; esp., southern France.  
**Mid'i-an-ite** (mīd'ī-ān-īt), *n.* *Bib.* A Bedouin.

**mid'-i-ron**, *n.* *Golf.* A club with an iron head having a medium degree of loft or pitch. See *GOLF*, *Illust.*  
**mid/land** (mīd'lānd), *a.* 1. Inland. 2. Mediterranean. — *n.* The interior region of a country; — usually in *pl.*  
**mid'most** (-mōst), *a.* 1. In the exact middle. 2. Being the middle, or midst, of. 3. Most intimate.

**mid'night**' (-nīt'), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, midnight.  
**midnight sun**, the sun shining at midnight in the arctic or antarctic summer.  
**mid'noon**' (mīd'nōon'; mīd'nōon'), *n.* Midday; noon.

**mid'rash** (mīd'rāsh), *n.*; *pl.* MIDRASHIM (mīd-rā'shēm), MIDRASHOTH (-shōth), or SHOT (-shōt). [*Heb.*, explanation.] An exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures or a part of them, esp. [*cap.*] that made during a period of about 1,500 years after the Exile, represented by the Halacha and the Haggada. *Midrash* commonly refers to the haggadic exegesis.  
**mid'rib**' (mīd'rīb'), *n.* The central vein of a leaf blade.  
**mid'riff** (mīd'rīf), *n.* [*AS. midhrif; midd mid + hrif* bowels, womb.] The diaphragm (of the body).

**mid'ship**, *a.* *Naut.* Of, pert. to, or in, the middle of a ship.  
**mid'ship/man** (mīd'shīp'mān), *n.* 1. In the British navy, a subordinate officer, educated on shipboard for promotion to a sublieutenancy. 2. In the United States navy, one of the rank, next below a commissioned officer, composed of the students of the Naval Academy and former students doing duty elsewhere preparatory to promotion to the grade of ensign.

**mid'ships'** (mīd'shīps'), *adv.* *Naut.* Amidships.  
**midst** (mīdst), *n.* [From *middest*, in the *middest*, for older *in middes*, where -s is adverbial (orig. forming a genitive).] 1. The interior or central part or place; middle. 2. The construction in our (*your, their*) *midst* for *in the midst of us (you, them)* is common only in recent use, and its propriety has been much disputed.

2. a The position or condition of being surrounded or beset; the press. *b* Surrounding; setting.  
**midst**, *prep.* In the midst of; amidst. [*the stream.*]  
**mid'stream**' (mīd'strēm'; mīd'strēm'), *n.* The middle of summer; specif., the period about the summer solstice.  
**mid'way**' (-wā'), *n.* 1. A middle way. *Obs. or R.* 2. At a fair or exposition, a space devoted to the exhibition of curiosities, fantastic amusements, or the like. — (mīd'wā'; mīd'wā'), *a. & adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

**mid'week**' (-wēk'), *n.* The middle of the week; among the *Friends* [*cap.*], the day Wednesday.  
**mid'wife**' (mīd'wīf'), *n.*; *pl.* -*WIVES*. [*AS. mid with + wīf* woman.] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōid, ōny, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cōccurs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**mid/wife/ry** (mɪd'wɪf'ri; -wɪf-ri), *n.* Obstetrics.  
**mid/win/ter** (mɪd'wɪn'tər; mɪd'wɪn'-tər), *n.* The middle of winter; specifically, the winter solstice.  
**mien** (mēn), *n.* [Prob. for *demean*, *n.*; influenced by *F. mine. Ouf. E. D.*] Air; demeanor; carriage; bearing; also, formerly, aspect; appearance. — **Syn.** SEE DEPARTMENT.  
**miff** (mɪf), *n.* A petty quarrel; a tiff. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To offend; displease; take offense. *Colloq. or Dial.*  
**miff/y** (mɪf'ɪ), *a.* Easily offended; touchy. *Colloq.*  
**might** (mɪt), *pret.* of *may*. [AS. *meahte*, *mihle*.]  
**might** (mɪt), *n.* [AS. *meaht*, *mihl*.] 1. Power to accomplish; ability; efficacy; — *with* chiefly poetic except in *with all* (one's) *might*, or *now* (one's) *might* and *main*. 2. Great or superior strength, force, or power.  
**might/i-ly** (mɪt'ɪ-li), *adv.* [AS. *mihhtigice*.] 1. In a mighty manner; earnestly; vigorously; powerfully. 2. To a great degree; very much; as, *mightily* amused.  
**might'i-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being mighty; possession of might; 2. Highness; excellency; — *with* a possessive pronoun [usually *cap.*], a title of dignity.  
**might'(-y)** (ɪ), *a.;* -I-ER (-ɪ-ər); -I-EST. 1. Possessing might; potent. 2. Accomplished or characterized by might. 3. Extraordinary of its kind; great. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* — *adv.* In a great degree; very. *Chiefly Colloq.*  
**mi'gnon** (mɪn'jɒn; F. *mēnyōn'*), *a.* Also, *jem.*, **mi'gnonne** (mɪn'jɒn; F. *mēnyōn'*). [F.] Delicate and graceful; dainty; daintily small; petite.  
**mi'gnon-ette** (mɪn'jɒn-ət), *n.* [F. *mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon* darling.] Any of a genus (*Reseda*), typifying a family (*Resedaceæ*), of Old World herbs having racemose irregular flowers; esp., a garden annual (*R. odorata*), having fragrant greenish white flowers.  
**mi-graine'** (mɪ-grān'; mɪ-grān), *n.* [F.] = MEGRIM, 1.  
**mi'grant** (mɪ'grɑnt), *a.* [L. *migrans*, p. pr.] Migrating. — *n.* One who, or that which, migrates.  
**mi'grate** (mɪ'græt), *v. i.;* -GRAT-ED (-græt-əd); -GRAT-ING. [L. *migratus*, p. p. of *migrare* to migrate.] 1. To go from one country or region to another with a view to residence. 2. To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding, as various birds.  
**mi-gra'tion** (mɪ-grā'shən), *n.* [L. *migratio*.] 1. Act of migrating; also, collectively, the individuals, or number of individuals, taking part in a (given) migratory movement. 2. *Chem.* A shifting of an atom or atoms from one part of the molecule to another. b A general movement or drift of ions toward one or the other electrode under the influence of electromotive force.  
**mi'gra-to-ry** (mɪ'grɑ-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Migrating, or disposed to migrate. 2. Roving; nomad. 3. Of or pert. to migration.  
**mi-ka'dō** (mɪ-kɑ'dō), *n.* [Jap. *mi*, a term of respect + *kado* door.] The popular title of the Emperor of Japan; — now little used by the Japanese except in poetry.  
**mi'kron**. Var. of MICRON.  
**mil** (mɪl), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand.] A unit used in measuring the diameter of wire, being  $\frac{1}{1000}$  inch.  
**mi-la'dy** (mɪ-lɑ'di), *n.* [F., fr. *E. my lady*.] Lit., my lady; hence (on the Continent), an English gentleman.  
**mil'age** (mɪl'ɑj). Var. of MILEAGE.  
**mil'an-ese'** (mɪl'æn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Milan in Italy, its inhabitants, etc. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; people of Milan.  
**milch** (mɪlch), *a.* Giving milk; as, a *milch* cow, goat, sow.  
**mild** (mɪld), *a.* [AS. *milde*.] 1. Gentle; kind; soft; clement; hence: moderate; temperate. 2. *Metal.* Soft and malleable; as, *mild* steel (steel low in carbon). — **Syn.** Calm, tranquil, soothing, placid. SEE GENTLE.  
**mild'en** (mɪld'ən), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mild.  
**mild'dew** (mɪld'ɪ), *n.* [AS. *meledaw*, *mildēaw*, honeydew.] 1. A any of an order (*Perisporiales*, esp. family *Erysiphaceæ*) of ascomycetous parasitic fungi; also, the whitish down or discoloration which they produce on plants or organic substances. b Any of many other fungi producing similar effects. 2. Popularly, any whitish or spotted discoloration caused by parasitic fungi on vegetable matter, leather, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with mildew. — **mil'dew-y** (-ɪ), *a.*  
**mild'ly** (mɪld'li), *adv.* In a mild manner.  
**mild'ness**, *n.* Quality of being mild.  
**mile** (mɪl), *n.* [AS. *mīl*, fr. *L. millia*, *millia*, pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces.] A measure of distance. The ancient Roman mile was about 1,620 English yards (1,482 meters). The English statute mile, used in the United Kingdom, the United States, etc., is equal to 320 rods. The *geographical, or nautical*, mile is the length of a minute, or  $\frac{1}{60}$  of a great circle of the earth, or, officially, in the United Kingdom, 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), called the *Admiralty mile*, and in the U. S. 6,080.27 feet (1,853.25 meters).  
**mile/age** (mɪl'ɑj), *n.* 1. An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile. 2. Aggregate length or distance in miles. 3. *Railroads.* A charge per mile, as for

the use of cars; also, loosely, a book of *mileage tickets*, each of which entitles the bearer to travel one or more miles.  
**mile/post'** (-pɒst'), *n.* A post to indicate distance in miles.  
**mile/stone** (mɪl'stɒn), *n.* A stone serving as a milepost.  
**mil'foil** (mɪl'fɔɪ), *n.* [OF. *milfoil*, L. *millefolium*; *mille* thousand + *folium* leaf.] The yarrow.  
**mil'i-a-ri-a** (mɪl'ɪ-ɑ-rɪ-ɑ; 3), *n.* [NL. See MILITARY.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands marked by an eruption of small, isolated, red papules or vesicles suggestive of millet seeds; military fever.  
**mil'i-a-ry** (mɪl'ɪ-ɑ-rɪ; mɪl'jɑ-), *a.* [L. *militarius*, fr. *milium* millet.] 1. Resembling millet seeds. 2. *Med.* Accompanied with an eruption of spots resembling millet seeds. || **mil'lieu'** (mɛ'lyu'), *n.* [F., fr. *m. middle* (L. *medius*) + *lieu* place, L. *locus*.] Medium; environment.  
**mil'i-tan-cy** (mɪl'ɪ-tɑn-sɪ), *n.* 1. State of being militant. 2. Military spirit or system; militarism.  
**mil'i-tant** (mɪl'ɪ-tɑnt), *a.* [L. *militans*, -antis, p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier.] Engaged in warfare; fighting; also, pugnacious, combative. — *n.* A militant person; rarely, a soldier. — **mil'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*  
**mil'i-ta-ri-ly** (-tɑ-rɪ-li), *adv.* 1. In a military manner. 2. From a military point of view.  
**mil'i-ta-rism** (mɪl'ɪ-tɑ-rɪ-zəm), *n.* 1. A military condition; disposition to maintain strong military forces. 2. The spirit and temper that exalt the military virtues and ideals; — often used derogatively of the spirit which tends to confer undue privilege or prominence on the military class.  
**mil'i-ta-rist** (-rɪst), *n.* 1. An expert in military matters. 2. One who is imbued with the spirit of militarism.  
**mil'i-ta-ris'tic** (-rɪs'tɪk), *a.* Characteristic of militarists; characterized by militarism.  
**mil'i-ta-rize** (-rɪz), *v. t.* To bring into a condition of militarism; imbue with militarism. — **mil'i-ta-ri-za'tion**, *n.*  
**mil'i-ta-ry** (-rɪ), *a.* [L. *militaris*, *militarius*, fr. *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] 1. Of or pert. to soldiers, arms, war, or affairs of war. 2. Done by soldiers; supported by armed force. — **Syn.** See MARTIAL. — *n.* Soldiery; the army.  
**mil'i-tate** (-tɑt), *v. i.;* -TAT-ED (-tɑt-əd); -TAT-ING. [L. *militare*, -atum, to be a soldier.] 1. To war; fight; contend. 2. Of things: to have weight or effect; make.  
**mi-li'tia** (mɪ-lɪsh'ɑ), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery.] A body of citizens enrolled for periodical military discipline, but called into active service only in emergencies. In the United States, all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are subject to military duty and are reckoned as part of the militia. It is divided into two classes, the organized militia and the reserve militia. The former is now generally called the *National Guard* (see under NATIONAL). Cf. LINE, *n.* 13 d, LANDSTURM, LANDWEHR, etc. [Militia.]  
**mi-li'tia-man** (-mæn), *n.* One who belongs to an organized militia.  
**mil'li-um** (mɪl'ɪ-ʒəm), *n.;* L. pl. MILIA (-d). [L., millet.] *Med.* A small whitish or yellowish nodule in the skin due to retention of sebaceous secretion.  
**milk** (mɪlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc*, *meoloc*, *meole*, *milc*.] 1. The fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals. 2. A liquid resembling milk, as the latex of a plant, the juice of the coconut, etc.  
— *v. t.* 1. To press or draw milk from. 2. To draw from the breast or udder; extract, as milk. 3. To draw anything from as if by milking; "bleed"; exploit. 4. To draw (out); elicit; drain (away, out of, etc.). 5. To draw out the sap, poison, venom, etc., from. 6. To subject to an action or manipulation suggestive of that practiced in milking an animal. — *v. i.* To draw or yield milk.  
**milk'er** (mɪl'kɛr), *n.* 1. One who milks. 2. An animal that gives milk. 3. An apparatus for milking cows.  
**milk fever.** *Med.* A slight fever attending first lactation.  
**milk'i-ness** (-kɪ-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being milky.  
**milk leg.** *Med.* A painful general swelling of the leg, usually caused by infection at parturition.  
**milk'-liv'ered**, *a.* White-livered; timorous.  
**milk/maid'** (mɪlk'mɑd'), *n.* A woman who milks cows or works in a dairy.  
**milk/man** (-mæn), *n.* A man who sells or delivers milk.  
**milk sickness.** *Veter.* A malignant disease of cattle, occurring in the western United States, and sometimes affecting persons using infected meat or dairy products.  
**milk'sop'** (-sɒp'), *n.* An effeminate or unmanly man.  
**milk sugar.** = LACTOSE.  
**milk tooth.** One of the temporary deciduous teeth of a mammal. In man there are twenty; lower mammals have various numbers or none.  
**milk vetch.** An Old World fabaceous herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) supposed to increase the yield of milk in goats that feed on it; hence, any plant of the same genus or of certain related genera (*Homalobus*, *Phaca*, etc.).  
**milk/weed'** (-wɛd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Asclepias*) of perennial herbs abounding in a milky juice; also, any plant of the family (*Asclepiadaceæ*) typified by this genus.  
**milk/wort'** (-wɔrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Polygala*, esp. *P.*

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



vulgaris) of herbs and shrubs having showy, many-colored, flowers and typifying a family (Polygalaceae). They were formerly reputed to increase the milk of nurses.

**milk'y** (mĭl'kī), *a.*; MILK'Y-ER (kĭ-ēr); *t.*-EST. 1. Like, or suggestive of, milk. 2. Consisting of, containing, or abounding in, milk. 3. Mild; tame; spiritless; as, a *milk'y* heart.

**Milky Way**, *Astron.*, the faintly luminous tract or belt seen at night stretching across the heavens, and composed of stars and nebulous masses; the Galaxy.

**mill** (mĭl), *n.* [*L. mille* a thousand.] A money of account of the United States having the value of  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a cent.

**mill**, *n.* [*AS. myln, mylen.*] 1. A building with machinery for grinding grain into flour; hence, a machine for grinding grain or other material. 2. A machine for expelling the juice, sap, etc., from vegetable tissues by pressure, grinding, tearing, or cutting; as, a cider *mill*. 3. A machine for grinding and polishing; as, a lapidary *mill*. 4. Any of various machines used in manufacturing or in working up raw material, or a building containing such machinery; as, a sawmill; a cotton *mill*. 5. *Die Sinking*. A hardened steel roller for imprinting a reversed copy of a design in a softer metal. 6. *Mach.* A rotary cutter with sharp-edged flutings, used in dressing surfaces. 7. [From the *v.*] A pugilistic encounter. *Cant.* 8. The raised or ridged edge or surface made in milling anything, as a coin or screw.

— *v. t.* 1. To subject, as grain, cloth, timber, etc., to some operation or process in a mill, or with a mill. 2. To make a raised border around, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across, the edges of, as of a coin; also, to stamp in a coining press; coin. 3. To beat, as with the fists; thrash. *Cant.* 4. To make frothy, as by churning or whipping; as, to *mill* chocolate. — *v. i.* 1. To move in a circle, as cattle. 2. To take part in a "mill"; box. *Cant.*

**mill/board'** (mĭl'bōrd'), *n.* A strong, hard-pressed, flexible pasteboard, made from hemp, rope yarn, etc.

**mill cake**. The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in a dense mass or cake, ready for granulation.

**mill/dam'** (dām'), *n.* A dam to make a mill pond; also, the **mil'le-fi-o'ri** (mĭl'ē-fī-ō'ri), *a.* Also **mil'le-fi-o're**. [It. *mille* thousand + *fiore* flower, *pl. fiori*.] Designating a kind of ornamental glass made by fusing together rods or tubes of colored glass, cutting transversely, and embedding the section in clear glass. — *n.* Millefiori glass.

**mil'le-na'ri-an** (mĭl'ē-nā'ri-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to a thousand (years); of or pert. to the millennium or the millenarians. — *n.* A believer in the millennium.

**mil'le-na-ry** (mĭl'ē-nā-ri), *a.* [*L. millenarius*, fr. *milleni* a thousand each, *mille* a thousand.] 1. Pert. to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp. a thousand years. 2. Pert. to the millennium or the millenarians; millennial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). 1. A thousand; a millennium. 2. A millenarian.

**mil-len'i-al** (mĭ-lĕn'f-ā-l), *a.* Of or pert. to a, or the, millennium. — **mil-len'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**mil-len'i-um** (mĭ-lĕn'f-ū-m), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), *L.* -NIA (-ā). [*NL.*, fr. *L. mille* thousand + *annus* year.] 1. A thousand years; also, a thousandth anniversary. 2. Specif. the thousand years mentioned in *Rev. xx.*, during which holiness is to be triumphant in the world. 3. A period of great happiness, good government, or the like.

**mil'le-pe-de** (mĭl'ē-pĕd), **mil'le-ped** (-pĕd), *n.* [*L. millepeda*; *mille* a thousand + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Any of a numerous order or subclass (*Chilognatha*) of myriapods, usually having a cylindrical segmented body covered with hard integument.



Milled pebble. Nat. size.

**mil'le-pore** (mĭl'ē-pōr; 57), *n.* [*L. mille* thousand + *-pore* as in *madrepore*.] Any of a genus (*Millepora*) of hydrozoan corals having a smooth surface with minute perforations.

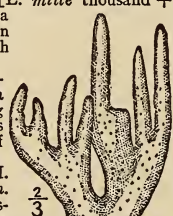
**mil'ler** (mĭl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who operates, keeps, or attends a mill, esp. a flour mill or gristmill. 2. A milling machine or tool. 3. Any of various moths having wings appearing as if covered with dust or powder.

**mil'ler-ite** (-it), *n.* [After W. H. Miller, English mineralogist.] *Min.* Native nickel sulphide, NiS, a brass-yellow mineral occurring in crystals and incrustations.

**Mil'ler-ite**, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of William Miller (d. 1849), American preacher, who taught that the end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at hand.

**mil'ler's-thumb'** (-ērz-thŭm'), *n.* Any of certain small fresh-water spiny-finned fishes (genera *Cottus* and *Urami-dea*).

**mil'les-i-mal** (mĭ-lĕs'f-māl), *a.* [*L. millesimus*, fr. *mille*



Milled pore of Florida.

a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; also, of or pertaining to a thousandth. — *n.* A thousandth. **mil'let** (mĭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *mil*, *L. milium*.] 1. Any of various small-seeded cereal and forage grasses; specif., an annual grass (*Panicum miliaceum*) extensively cultivated for its grain or as fodder. 2. The seed or grain of any of these grasses.



Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) inflorescence. (4)

**mil'li-** (mĭl'f-). [From *L. mille* thousand.] A prefix denoting a thousandth part of; as in *millimeter*, *milliampere*, etc.

**mil'li-am-pere'** (-ām-pār'), *n.* *Elec.* One thousandth of an ampere.

**mil'li-ard** (mĭl'f-ārd; -yārd), *n.* [*F.*] A thousand millions; a billion.

**mil'li-are** (mĭl'f-ār; mĭl'f-ār'), *n.* [*F.*] One thousandth of an are, equal to 1.076 sq. ft. Abbr., *ma*.

**mil'li-a-ry** (mĭl'f-ār-ī), *a.* [*L. milliarius* containing a thousand, fr. *mille* thousand. See *MILE*.] Of or pert. to the ancient Roman mile; denoting a mile or miles.

**mil'li-er'** (mĕl'f-yār'), *n.* [*F.*] A metric ton.

**mil'li-gram**, **gramme** (mĭl'f-grām), *n.* One thousandth of a gram. Abbr., *mg*.

**mil'li-li-ter**, **li-ŭ-tre** (-lĕf'tēr), *n.* One thousandth of a liter; a cubic centimeter. Abbr., *ml*.

**mil'li-me'ter**, **-me'tre** (-mĕ'tēr), *n.* One thousandth of a meter, equal to .03937 of an inch. Abbr., *mm*.

**mil'li-mi'cron** (-mĭ'krŏn), *n.* The thousandth part of a micron, or the millionth part of a millimeter; — a unit of length used in measuring light waves, etc. Abbr., *μ*.

**mil'li-ner** (mĭl'f-nēr), *n.* [From *Milaner* an inhabitant of Milan, in Italy; hence, a man from Milan who imported women's finery.] 1. An importer or vendor of fancy articles, esp. from Milan. *Obs.* 2. One who makes, trims, or deals in, hats, bonnets, headresses, etc., for women.

**mil'li-ner-y** (-nēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). 1. Articles made or sold by milliners. 2. The business or work of a milliner.

**mil'li-on** (mĭl'f-yŏn), *n.* [*F.*, ultimately fr. *L. mille* a thousand.] 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, — written, 1,000,000. 2. An indefinitely large number. 3. A million monetary units of some understood kind, as, in the United States, dollars, or, in Great Britain, pounds; as, he is said to be worth a *million*.

**mil'li-on-aire'** (-ār'), *n.* [*F. millionnaire*.] One whose wealth is counted by a million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, etc.

**mil'li-onth** (mĭl'f-yŏnth), *a.* Coming last in a series of a million; also, constituting one of a million equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A millionth part. 2. A millionth unit or object.

**mil'li-pe-de** (-f-pĕd), **mil'li-ped** (-pĕd). Vars. of *MILLEPEDE*.

**mil'lo maize** (mĭl'fŏ). [*Sp. millo, mijo*, maize, *millet*, fr. *L. milium*.] A variety of nonsaccharine sorghum, similar to *Kafir corn*.

**mil'l-stone'** (mĭl'stŏn'), *n.* 1. Either of two circular stones for grinding grain or other substance; also, the kind of stone of which they are composed. 2. *Fig.*: a Something that grinds or crushes. **b** A heavy burden.

**mill wheel**. The water wheel that drives a mill.

**mil'wright'** (mĭl'f-rĭt'), *n.* One whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery, esp. the shafting.

**mi-lord'** (mĭ-lŏrd'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *E. my lord*.] Lit., *my lord*; on the Continent, an English nobleman or gentleman.

**mil'reis** (mĭl'rās; -rēs), *n. sing. & pl.* [*Pg. mil reis* one thousand reis. See *REI*.] A coin and the former monetary unit of Portugal (= \$1.08); also, a coin and the monetary unit of Brazil (= 54.6 cents). One milreis is written \$000.

**mill** (mĭlt), *n.* [*AS. milte*.] The spleen.

**mil't**, *n.* The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself. — *v. t.* To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with *mil't*.

**mil't'er** (mĭl'tēr), *n.* A male fish in breeding time.

**Mil-ton'ic** (mĭl-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Characteristic of, or pert. to, the English poet John Milton (1608-74) or his work, esp. his epic poem "Paradise Lost," which is noted for its imaginative power and sustained sublimity of style.

**mime** (mĭm), *n.* [*L. mimus*, Gr. *μῦσος*.] 1. *Antiq.* A kind of drama travestying scenes from life; also, a dialogue for such a drama. 2. An actor of such a drama. 3. A mimic; buffoon. — *v. t.*; *MIMED* (mĭmd); *MIMING* (mĭm'ĭng). 1.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makēr; tce, ŭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdŭre (87);



To act out in the manner of a mime. 2. To mimic; imitate. — v. i. To act as a mime; play a part with a mimic action and usually without words.

**mim'e-o-graph** (mim'ē-ō-grāf'), n. [Gr. μιμεισθαι to imitate + -graph.] A kind of stencil copying device. — v. t. To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.

**mim'er** (mim'ēr), n. A mime or mimic; a buffoon.

**mi-me'sis** (mi-mē'sis; mi-mē'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μιμησις imitation.] *Rhet., Biol., & Med.* Imitation; mimicry.

**mi-met'ic** (mi-mēt'ik; mi-), a. [Gr. μιμητικός.] 1. Apt to imitate; given to mimicry; imitative. 2. Pert. to, of the nature of, or marked by, imitation. 3. = MIMIC, 3.

**mim'ic** (mim'ik), a. [L. mīmicus, Gr. μιμικός, fr. μίμος mime.] 1. Imitating; mimetic. 2. Of the nature of, pert. to, or formed by, imitation or mimicry; imitative; as, *mimic* gestures. 3. Copying or imitating (the object denoted by the noun limited); imitative; — usually implying a copy ludicrously small or insignificant; as, a *mimic* bottle; a *mimic* king.

**n. 1.** A mime, or actor in mimes. *Obs.* 2. One who, or that which, imitates; esp., one who mimics, as to make sport of, through servility.

— v. t. ; -ICKED (-ikt) ; -ICK-ING. 1. To ridicule by imitation. 2. To copy or imitate closely, esp. servilely or ridiculously; ape. 3. To simulate. 4. *Zool.* To have or assume a resemblance to. See MIMICRY, 2. — *Syn.* See IMITATE.

**mim'ic-cal** (-kāl), a. Mimic (in sense 2).

**mim'ic-er** (mim'ik-ēr), n. One who mimics; a mimic.

**mim'ic-ry** (-ik-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-riz). 1. Act, practice, or art of one who mimics. 2. *Zool.* The superficial resemblance between some animals and other animals or the objects among which they live, affording some advantage, as concealment or protection.

**Mim'ir** (mē'mēr), n. [Icel. *Mimir*.] *Norse Myth.* A giant whose abode is a spring at the root of Yggdrasill. Drinking the water of the spring, he knows all the past and future. Odin gave an eye for a draft of the water.

**mi-mo'sa** (mi-mō'sā; mi-; -sā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μίμος imitator.] Any of a large genus (*Mimosa*) of trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical and warm regions, as the common sensitive plant. The mimosas bear globular heads of small white or pink flowers.

**mim'o-sa-ceous** (mim'ō-sā-shūs; mi'mō-), a. [See MIMOSA.] Belonging to a family (*Mimosaceae*) of plants, of tropical and warm regions, of which the acacias and mimosas are the most important.

**mi'nā** (mī'nā), n.; pl. L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nāz). [L. *mina*, fr. Gr. μνᾶ, of Semitic origin.] An ancient weight and money unit of varying value; 1-60th of a talent.

**mi-na'cious** (mī-nā'shūs), a. [L. *minax*, -acius. See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. — **mi-na'cious-ly**, adv.

**min'a-ret** (mīn'ā-rēt), n. [F. *minaret*, or Sp. *minarete*, fr. Ar. *manārat* lamp, lighthouse, turret, nār to shine.] A lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more balconies, from which the muezzin cries the call to prayer.

**min'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), a. [L. *minatorius*, fr. *minari* to threaten. See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. — **min'a-to-ri-ly**, adv.

**mince** (mīns) v. t.; MINCED (mīnst); MINC'ING (mīn's'ing). [F. *mincer* to mince, OF. *mincier*.] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces; hash, as meat; hence, to subdivide minutely. 2. To make little of; weaken the force of; palliate; utter mincingly or with affected elegance. — v. i. 1. To walk with short steps and a prim, affected manner; act with affected elegance or delicacy. 2. To talk or speak with affected nicety or elegance.

**n. 1.** Minced meat; mincemeat.

**mince'meat'** (mīns'mēt'), n. 1. Minced meat. 2. A mixture, chopped fine, of raisins, apples, suet, spices, etc., with or without meat. It is used in mince pies.

**mince pie.** Pie the filling of which is mincemeat.

**minc'er** (mīn'sēr), n. One who, or that which, minces.

**minc'ing-ly**, adv. In an affected nice manner.

**mind** (mīnd), n. [AS. *gemynd*.] 1. Memory; specif.: a State of remembering; remembrance; as, to call to *mind*. b Power of remembering or recognizing; scope or span of memory; as, time out of *mind*. c Retention in memory; mindfulness; heed; as, to have in *mind*. 2. Commemoration; — now chiefly in *month's mind* (which see). 3. Consciousness; thought; as, to have a thing in *mind*. 4. Intellectual or rational power; understanding; intellect; also, right reason; sanity. 5. Mental disposition or mood; as: a

Sentiment; belief; as, to speak one's *mind*. b Choice; intent; will; as, he had no *mind* of his own. c Courage; spirit. 6. *Psychol.* The subject of consciousness; that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks; also, consciousness itself. 7. A person, esp. with reference to his intellectual powers; as, great *minds*; also, the thinking function or point of view of a group of people; as, the popular *mind*. 8. *Philos.* The conscious element or factor in the universe; spirit; intelligence; — contrasted with *matter*.

*Syn.* Mind, intellect, intelligence (in their nontechnical uses). Mind (commonly contrasted with *body*) is the general term; intellect (contrasted esp. with *feeling* or *will*) suggests rather more definitely a specific faculty; intelligence refers to readiness of comprehension; as, peace of *mind*; a powerful *intellect*; the *intelligence* of a dog.

— v. t. 1. To remember. *Obsoles.* 2. To remind. *Obsoles.*

3. To purpose; plan; wish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* 4. To turn the mind or attention to; as: a To perceive; notice. b To regard with attention; heed; note. c To obey. d To attend strictly or closely to; as, to *mind* one's business. 5. To be concerned or troubled about; hence, to object to; dislike; as, I don't *mind* the change. 6. To be careful or wary about; as, *mind* what you are doing; also, in the imperative, be heedful that; as, *mind* you do it. 7. To take care or charge of; tend; as, to *mind* a baby. — v. i.

1. To give heed; hence, to obey. 2. To be concerned or troubled; care; — chiefly in negative construction; as, never *mind*. 3. To be careful or wary.

**mind cure.** A method or the fact of healing disease by mental action; psychotherapy. [posed; inclined.]

**mind'ed** (mīn'dēd; 2d), a. Having a (or such a) mind; dismissed. — **mind'er** (mīn'dēr), n. One who minds.

**mind'ful** (mīn'dfūl), a. Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive. — **mind'ful-ly**, adv. — **mind'ful-ness**, n. [ing.] **mind reader.** One who has ability in or practices mind reading.

**mind reading.** The art or faculty of perceiving another's thought without normal means of communication.

**mine** (mīn), *pron. & a.* [AS. *mīn* my, of me.] Of me. See MY. *Mine* is now chiefly a possessive adj. *pron.*, used: (1) Attributively before a vowel or *h*; as, *mine* eyes have seen it. *Archaic.* (2) Following its noun in the vocative (*Archaic*) or after of; as, brother *mine*; the sister of *mine*. (3) With its noun understood but not expressed; as, this title honors me and *mine* (family, kindred, or the like).

**mine**, n. [F.] 1. A subterranean cavity or passage. 2. A place from which minerals, as ores, precious stones, coal, etc., are got by digging or by washing the soil. 3. Loosely, an ore deposit. 4. A rich source; an abundant store. 5. *Mil.* An excavation, or a case moored beneath or on the water, containing an explosive by the firing of which an enemy may be destroyed or impeded.

— v. i.; MINED (mīnd); MIN'ING (mīn'ing). 1. To dig a mine; work in a mine. 2. To burrow. 3. *Mil.* To make a mine; to lay mines, as in a harbor. — v. t. 1. To dig in; remove the foundation of, as by digging; lay a military mine under; undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy slowly or secretly. 2. To make by burrowing, esp. underground. 3. To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging. 4. To dig into for ore or metal. [mine.]

**min'er** (mīn'ēr), n. One who mines; one who works in a mine. — **min'er-al** (mīn'ēr-āl), a. [F. *minéral*, or LL. *mineralis*, fr. *minera* mine, fr. OF. *miniére*, fr. LL. *minaria*.] 1. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic. 2. Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* water. **mineral jelly**, vaseline. — **m. pitch.** = ASPHALT, 1. — **m. tallow**, hatchetina. — **m. tar**, maltha. — **m. wax**, ozocerite.

— n. 1. Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. 2. *Mining.* Ore. 3. Anything neither animal or vegetable, as in the old classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).

**min'er-al-ize** (mīn'ēr-āl-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). 1. To transform (a metal) into an ore. 2. To petrify. 3. To impregnate or charge with minerals or ore. — **min'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n.

**min'er-al-og'i-cal** (-ō-jī-kāl), a. Of or pert. to mineralogy.

**min'er-al-og-ist** (-āl-ō-jīst), n. A specialist in mineralogy.

**min'er-al-og-y** (-āl-ō-jī), n.; pl. -GIES (-jīz). [*Mineral* + *-logy*.] The science of minerals or a treatise on it.

**Min'er'va** (mī-nūr'vā), n. [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the handicrafts, who is connected with Jupiter and Juno in a supreme triad, became a political or civic goddess. She came to be identified with Athena.

**min'gle** (mīn'gl), v. t.; -GLED (-gl'd); -GLING (-gl'ing). [Freq. fr. AS. *mengan*.] 1. To combine or join by intermixture or diffusion; mix. 2. To associate or unite, as persons socially. 3. To make or prepare by mixing; concoct. — v. i. To become mingled; mix; blend.

*Syn.* Mingle, mix, blend, merge, coalesce. Mingle, rather more than *mix*, implies that the constituent elements remain distinguishable; *mix* is apt to lay greater stress on the interpenetration (often promiscuous) of the elements



Minaret of Mosque of Kait-Bey, at Cairo.

K = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bow; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



combined; as, *mingled* colors, sensations; to *mix* salt and pepper, wine and water. Blend and (still more distinctly) merge imply obscuration of the individuality of the component parts. *Coalesce* suggests more definitely than *merge* the action or process resulting in the fusion.

**min'gler** (mín'glér), *n.* One who, or that which, mingles. **min'i-a-ture** (mín'i-á-túr), *n.* [It. *miniatura*, fr. L. *miniare* to color with minium.] **1.** A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts. **2.** Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory; also, the art of painting miniatures. **3.** A representation on a much reduced scale. — *a.* Being or represented on a small scale. — **Syn.** See **SMALL**.

**Min'i-é ball** (mín'i-é; popularly mín'i). [After the inventor, Captain C. E. Minié, of France.] A conical rifle bullet, with a cavity in its base plugged with a metal cup, which, by the explosion of the charge, is driven farther in, expanding the sides to fit closely the rifling.

**min'i-fy** (mín'i-fí), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fíd); -FY'ING (-fí'ing). [L. *minor* less + *-fy*.] To make small or smaller; to lessen; specif., to diminish, as in real or apparent dimensions.

**min'i-kin** (-kín), *n.* [OD. *minneken* a darling, *minne* love.] Anything delicate or diminutive. **Obsoles.** — **a.** **1.** Delicate; dainty; hence, mincing. **2.** Very small; tiny.

**min'im** (mín'im), *n.* [L. *minimus* smallest, superl. of *minor*.] **1.** *Musical.* A note, formerly the shortest in use, now a half note. See **NOTE**. **2.** *Penmanship.* A single down stroke, as any of the three in the letter **n**. **3.** Anything very minute. **4.** The smallest liquid measure, about a drop;  $\frac{5}{16}$  of a fluid dram. Symbol,  $\text{m}$  or  $\text{m}$ . — **a.** Smallest; minute. **min'i-mal** (-i-mál), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, a minim or minimum; least; smallest.

**min'i-mi-za'tion** (mí-zá'shún; -mí-zá'shún), *n.* Act or process of minimizing.

**min'i-mize** (-míz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mízd); -MIZ'ING (-míz'ing). To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible, — sometimes with implied depreciation. *Minimize* is not synonymous with *decrease* or *diminish*. — **miz'er**, *n.*

**min'i-mum** (mín'i-múm), *n.*; pl. L. -MA (-má), E. -MUMS (-mímz). [L., neut. of *minimus*.] See **MINIM**. **1.** The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, etc.; — opp. to *maximum*. **2.** The lowest point or amount reached or registered, as in temperature. — **a.** Lowest or least.

**min'ing** (mín'ing), *n.* Act or business of excavating or laying military mines or of working mineral or ore mines.

**min'ion** (mín'yún), *n.* [F. *mignon*, fem. *mignonne*.] **1.** **a.** A ladylove or lover; usually, a mistress. **Obs. or R.** **b.** A favorite; idol; — now derogatory. **c.** Esp., an obsequious or servile dependent or agent. **2.** [F. *mignonne*.] *Print.* A size of type. See **TYPE**. — **a.** Delicate; pretty. *Now Rare.*

**min'ish** (mín'ish), *v. t. & i.* [F. *minuaiser* to make small, deriv. of L. *minutus* small.] To diminish; lessen. *Archaic.*

**min'is-ter** (-is-tér), *n.* [F. *ministre*, fr. L. *minister*.] **1.** A servant; attendant. *Archaic.* **2.** A subordinate; agent. *Rare.* **3.** One to whom the sovereign or executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state, or some department of such affairs. **4.** A representative of a government sent to a foreign government to transact diplomatic business. **5.** One duly authorized to serve at the altar or conduct Christian or other religious worship; a priest; esp., a pastor; clergyman.

— **v. t.** **1.** To furnish; supply. *Archaic.* **2.** To administer; apply. **Obs. or R.** — **v. i.** **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; attend and serve; serve as a minister. **2.** To do things needful or helpful; render aid; — used with **to**. **Syn.** **Minister, administrator** (in the sense of contributing esp. to one's real or supposed welfare). To **minister** (chiefly literary) is in general to be serviceable; conducive; to **administer** is more specifically to give, supply, or tender something, esp. professionally or officially; as, a *ministering* angel; *administer* to the sick; to *administer* an oath.

**min'is-te'ri-al** (-tér'i-ál), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to ministry or service; attendant. **2.** Of or pert. to the office of minister or the ministry as a body. **3.** Designating, or pert. to, an act performed in a given state of facts, in a manner prescribed by law without regard to, or without the exercise of, the agent's judgment upon the propriety of the act done; — opposed to *judicial*. **4.** Instrumental. — **tér'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**min'is-te'ri-al-ist**, *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.

**min'is-trant** (mín'is-tránt), *a.* [L. *ministrans, -antis*, p. pr.] Ministering. — *n.* One who ministers.

**min'is-tra'tion** (-trá'shún), *n.* Act of ministering; ministry. **min'is-try** (mín'is-trí), *n.*; pl. -TRIES (-tríz). [L. *ministerium*.] **1.** Act of ministering; ministrations. **2.** Agency; instrumentality. **3.** The office, duties, or functions of a minister, civil or sacerdotal. **4.** Christian ministers collectively; the clergy. **5.** The body of ministers of state; the executive heads of departments of state collectively; specif., a body of responsible ministers acting with the chief executive, as in Great Britain or France. In the United States neither the members of the president's cabinet nor the heads of departments are called collectively the *ministry* or individually *ministers*. See **CABINET**, **5**.

**ále, senáte, càre, àm, àccout, àrm, àsk, sofá; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'èr; íce, íll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòit, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; food, fòot; out, oil;**

**min'i-um** (-i-úm), *n.* [L.] **1.** A brilliant red; vermilion. **2.** Red oxide of lead,  $\text{Pb}_2\text{O}_3$ , a heavy, crystalline powder.

**min'i-ver** (-vèr), *n.* [OF. *menu vair* a grayish fur; *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur.] A kind of fur esteemed in the Middle Ages as a part of costume. Officially, in England, in recent use, a plain white fur.

**mink** (mínk), *n.* **1.** The fur of the mink (def. 2). **2.** An animal, now, usually, a certain North American species (*Putorius vison*), related to the weasels, but larger and having partially webbed feet. The soft, thick fur is usually seal-brown with a few white spots on the chin and breast.

**Min'ne-sing'er** (mín'è-sing'èr), *n.* [G., fr. *minne* love + *singen* to sing.] One of a class of German lyric poets and musicians, chiefly of noble birth, who flourished from about 1150 to about 1350, and sang of love and beauty, often in poetical contests at court.

**min'now** (mín'ò), *n.* **1.** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*). **2.** In America, any small fish of the carp family (*Cyprinidae*), or of the killifishes (*Cyprinodontidae*); also, erroneously or loosely, any of various other small fishes, including the young of various larger fishes.

**min'or** (mín'òr), *a.* [L., a comparative with no positive.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less, smaller. **2.** *Musical.* A less by a half step than the corresponding major interval; as, a *minor* third is a step and a half, the major third being two whole steps. **3.** Designating any of various scales or modes of which the most distinctive characteristic is a minor third, or the key of such a scale or mode; also, designating a chord characterized by a minor third. The minor modes or keys are often used for plaintive or sad effect. **c.** Distant by a minor interval; — of a tone; as, E is the *minor* third of C. **3.** Not having reached the age of majority. **4.** *Logic.* Designating the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion, or the premise containing that term. Cf. **SYLLOGISM**. **5.** Constituting the minority; as, the *minor* vote.

— **n.** **1.** *Logic.* The minor term; also, the minor premise. **2.** A person under full age, or majority. **3.** *Musical.* A minor chord, key, or mode. **4.** *Amer. Univ.* A subject of study pursued by a candidate for a degree to which less time is devoted than to the major.

**Min'or'ca** (mín'òr'ká), *n.* [From the island of *Minorca*.] One of a breed of smooth-legged domestic fowls similar in form to the Leghorns, but larger. [Iriar.]

**Min'or-ite** (mín'òr-ít), *n.* [L. *minor* less.] A Franciscan **mi-nor'i-ty** (mí-nòr'i-tí), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tíz). **1.** The smaller in number of two aggregates; — opp. to *majority*. **2.** Quality or state of being a minor, or under age.

**Min'os** (mín'nòs), *n.* [Gr. *Minos*.] *Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, after death made a judge in Hades, or his grandson, the husband of Pasiphaë and father of Ariadne. See **MINOTAUR**.

**Min'o-taur** (mín'ò-tór), *n.* [L. *Minotaurus*, Gr. *Μινώταυρος*; *Minos* + *tauros* a bull.] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half man and half bull, confined in the labyrinth constructed for Minos by Dædalus in Crete, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until slain by Theseus. See **ARIADNE**.

**min'ster** (mín'stér), *n.* [AS. *mynstre*, fr. L. *monasterium*.] See **MONASTERY**. A church of a monastery; — often applied to the church after the monastery has ceased to exist, and also improperly used for any large church.

**min'stel** (-strél), *n.* [OF. *menestrel*, fr. LL. *ministralis, ministerialis*, servant, workman, fr. L. *ministerium* service, *minister* servant.] **1.** One of a medieval class of musical entertainers, esp. such as sang to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument. **2.** A poet; musician. *Poetic.* **3.** One of a troupe of comedians, typically presenting negro melodies, jokes, etc., and usually blacked; — commonly called *negro minstrel*.

**min'stel-sy** (-sì), *n.*; pl. -SIES (-síz). **1.** The arts, occupation, or songs of minstrels. **2.** A body of minstrels.

**mint** (mínt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, fr. L. *menta, mentha*, Gr. *μίνθη*.] Any of a genus (*Mentha*) of aromatic herbs, having small pink or white verticillate flowers; by extension, any plant of the same family (*Mentaceæ*).

**mint**, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined.] **1.** A coin; money. **Obs.** **2.** A place where money is coined. **3.** A place where something is manufactured or fabricated; — usually fig. **4.** A great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; a vast sum. — **v. t.** **1.** To make by stamping, as money; coin. **2.** To fabricate; invent. — **min'ver**, *n.*

**min'vage** (mín'váj), *n.* **1.** Coinage. **2.** Cost of coining, or charge for coining. **3.** The stamp impressed upon a coin.

**min'u-end** (mín'ú-ènd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, *minuere* to diminish.] *Arith.* The number or magnitude from which another is to be subtracted.

**min'u-ét'** (mín'ú-èt'), *n.* [F. *menuet*, fr. *menu* small, L. *minutus*; — from its other steps.] A slow grace-

**chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);**



ful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance; also, music used to such a dance.

**mi'nus** (mī'nūs), *a.* [L. neut. of *minor*. See MINOR, *a.*] **1.** *Math.* Less; decreased by; requiring to be subtracted; opposite in direction or mode of reckoning to a corresponding plus or positive (quantity, etc.); negative; as, a *minus* quantity. **2.** Deprived of; wanting. *Colloq.*

**minus** sign, the sign [—] indicating subtraction or a negative quantity.

— *n.* The minus sign; also, a minus quantity.

**mi-nus'cule** (mī-nūs'kü'l), *n.* [L. *minusculus* rather small, fr. *minus* less.] *Paleography.* A small Roman letter as distinguished from a *capital* or *uncial*; the small cursive writing developed from the uncial about A. D. 600–900. — *a.* **1.** In, or having the size or style of, minuscules. **2.** Very small; insignificant.

**min'ute** (mīn'üt), *n.* [LL. *minuta* a small portion, fr. L. *minutus*. See MINUTE, *a.*] **1.** The sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds. *Abbr., m.* **2.** *Geom.* The sixtieth part of a degree; sixty seconds. *Symbol, ';* as, 10° 20'. **3.** A point of time; a moment. **4. a** A memorandum, note, or draft, as of instructions. **b** In *pl.* Official record of proceedings at a meeting of an organized body. — *Syn.* See INSTANT.

— *v. i.* To make a minute of; summarize; draft.

**mi-nute'** (mī-nüt'; mī-), *a.* [L. *minutus*, *p. p.* of *minuere* to lessen.] **1.** Very small; little. **2.** Of trivial importance; trifling. **3.** Marked by, or paying attention to, small things or details; precise. — *Syn.* See CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

**minute anatomy**, microscopic anatomy; histology.

**minute gun**, a discharge of a cannon repeated at intervals of a minute, usually as a sign of distress or mourning.

**min'ute hand**, the long hand of a watch or clock, which makes the circuit in an hour, and marks the minutes.

**min'ute-ly** (mīn'üt-lī), *a.* Happening every minute; continual. — *adv.* Every minute; from minute to minute.

**mi-nute-ly'** (mī-nüt'lī; mī-), *adv.* In a minute manner or degree; exactly.

**min'ute-man** (mīn'üt-män), *n.* *Amer. Hist.* One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, immediately previous to and during the War of Independence.

**mi-nute'ness** (mī-nüt'nēs; mī-), *n.* Quality of being minute; as, a extreme smallness. **b** Attention to minutiae; precision.

**mi-nu'ti-a** (mī-nū'shī-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -tī-ä (-ē) [L., fr. *minutus* small.] A minute, precise, or minor detail; a petty matter or thing; — chiefly in *pl.*

**mi-nx** (mīnks), *n.* **1.** A lewd woman. **2.** A pert girl; saucy jade; — often playful.

**Mi'o-cene** (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *miolav* less + *kavós* new, recent.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a period of the Tertiary, preceding the Pliocene. — *n.* The Miocene period or system.

**mir'a-cle** (mīr'ä-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** A wonderful thing; a marvel. **2.** An event or effect in the physical world deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws. **3.** A miracle play.

**miracle play**, One of a medieval type of dramatic representation showing episodes from the life of some wonder-working saint; also, the type itself. In England, the term was used for both this type and the *mystery*.

**mi-rac'u-lous** (mī-räk'ü-lūs), *a.* [F. *miraculeux*. See MIRACLE.] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle. **2.** Supernatural; marvelous. **3.** Working, or able to work, miracles; wonder-working. — *Syn.* See SUPERNATURAL. — **mi-rac'u-lous-ly, adv.** — **mi-rac'u-lous-ness, n.**

**mi-rage'** (mē-rāzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, aim, *se mirer* to look at one's self in a glass, reflect, be reflected, LL. *mirare* to look at.] An optical effect, as on the ocean or on plains and deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two differently heated strata of air. The reflected image is seen, commonly inverted, while the real object may or may not be in sight.

**mi-re** (mīr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Marsh; bog. *Now Rare.* **2.** Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like; also, dirt. — *v. i.*; *MURD* (mīrd); *MIR'ING* (mīr'īng). **1.** To cause or permit to stick fast in mire. **2.** To soil with mud or dirt. — *v. i.* To sink or stick in mire.

**Mir'i-am** (mīr'ī-äm), *n.* [Heb. *Miryām*.] *Bib.* Sister of Moses and Aaron. See *Exodus* xv. 20.

**mir'i-ness** (mīr'ī-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being miry.

**mirk** (mīrk), **mirk'y** (mīrk'ī), **mirk'ī-ness** (kī-nēs), *etc.* Vars. of MURK, MURKY, *etc.*

**mīr'ror** (mīr'ēr), *n.* [F. *miroir*, OF. also *miroor*, fr. LL. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** A looking-glass; any smooth substance that forms images by reflection. **2.** A crystal or similar device used by sorcerers, *etc.*



Statue of Minute-man by D. C. French, at Concord, Mass.

*Archaic.* **3.** That which gives a true likeness or image; hence, a pattern. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

**mīrth** (mīrth), *n.* [AS. *myrð*, *myrð*, *mīrthō*. See MERRY.] Gladness or gaiety, as shown by laughter; jollity. — *Syn.* Merriment, glee, hilarity, festivity. See CHEERFULNESS.

**mīrth'ful** (-fūl), *a.* Full of, indicating, or inspiring mirth. — **mīrth'ful-ly, adv.** — **mīrth'ful-ness, n.**

**mīrth'less, a.** Without mirth; joyless.

**mīr'y** (mīr'ī), *a.*; **MIR'Y** (-ī-ēr); **MIR'Y-EST.** **1.** Resembling, or of the nature of, mire; boggy. **2.** Abounding, or covered or spattered, with mire; hence: dirty; filthy.

**mīr'za** (mēr'zä), *n.* [Per. *mīrāz*, fr. *mīrāzeh* son of the prince.] The common title of honor for men in Persia, usually prefixed to the surname. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince*.

**mis-** (mīs-). [In words of Teutonic origin, fr. AS. *mis-*; in words from French, fr. OF. *mes-*, F. *més-*, fr. L. *minus* less; but the two are commonly confounded.] A prefix signifying: *amiss*, *wrong*, *ill*, *wrongly*, *esp.*: **1.** With verbs, participles, or partial adjectives in the sense of: *amiss*, *ill*, *wrongly*, *perversely*, *mistakenly*, or the like. Examples: *misadvise*, to advise *amiss*, *ill*, *wrongly*, or the like; *mischoose*, to choose *ill* or *wrongly*, *etc.* **2.** With nouns in the sense of: *wrong*, *bad*, *misdirected*, *perverse*, *erroneous*, or the like.

Examples: *misapplication*, a *wrong*, *bad*, or *perverse* application; *mischoice*, a *bad*, *wrong*, or *erroneous* choice.

**mis-ad-ven'ture** (mīs'äd-vēn'tūr), *n.* Mischance; ill luck; a mishap. — *Syn.* Accident, casualty, disaster, calamity.

**mis-ad-vice'** (-vīz'), *v. t.* To give bad counsel to.

**mis'al-li'ance** (-ä-lī'äns), *n.* An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mésalliance.

**mis'al-ly'** (-ä-lī'), *v. t.* To ally wrongly or unsuitably.

**mis'an-thrope** (mīs'än-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*; *μισέειν* to hate + *άνθρωπος* a man.] A hater of mankind.

**mis'an-throp'ic** (-thrōp'ik), **mis'an-throp'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a misanthrope; hating mankind. — *Syn.* See CYNICAL. — **mis'an-throp'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**mis-an-thro-pist** (mīs'än'thrō-pīst), *n.* A misanthrope.

**mis-an'thro-py** (-pī), *n.* Hatred of mankind.

**mis-appli-ca'tion** (-äp-lī-kä'shūn), *n.* Wrong application.

**mis-ap-ply'** (mīs'ä-plī'), *v. t.* To apply wrongly. [stand]

**mis-ap-pre-hend'** (mīs'äp-rē-hēnd'), *v. t.* To misunderstand.

**mis-ap-pre-hen'sion** (-hēn'shūn), *n.* A misapprehending; a mistaking or mistake; misconception; misunderstanding.

**mis-ap-pre-hen'sive** (-sīv), *a.* Inclined to misapprehend.

**mis-ap-pro-pri-ate** (mīs'ä-prō-pri-ät), *v. t.* To appropriate or use wrong or wrongfully. — **pro-pri-a'tion, n.**

**mis'ar-range'** (-är-ränj'), *v. t.* To arrange wrongly; place in a wrong order or manner. — **range'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

**mis'be-come'** (-bē-kūm'), *v. t.* Not to become; suit ill.

**mis'be-got'ten** (-gōt'n), **mis'be-got'** (-gōt'), *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; illegitimate.

**mis'be-have'** (-häv'), *v. t. & i.* To behave ill; — formerly often reflexive. — **mis'be-hav'ior, -hav'ior** (-häv'yēr), *n.*

**mis'be-lief'** (-lēf'), *n.* Erroneous or false belief. — **mis'be-lieve'** (-lēv'), *v. i. & t.* — **mis'be-lieve'r** (-lēv'ēr), *n.*

**mis'be-stow'** (-stō'), *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

**mis-cal'cu-late** (mīs-käl'kü-lät), *v. t. & i.* To calculate erroneously; misjudge. — **mis-cal'cu-la'tion** (-lä'shūn), *n.*

**mis-call'** (mīs-köl'), *v. t. i.* To misname. **2.** To revile. *Dial.*

**mis-car-riage** (-kär'ij), *n.* **1.** Mismanagement; failure. **2.** Failure to carry properly; as, *mis carriage* of goods. **3.** Premature expulsion of a fetus; abortion.

**mis-car'ry** (-ī), *v. i.* To carry, or go, wrong; as: **a** To fail of intended result; come to naught. **b** To suffer miscarriage (of a fetus). **c** To fail of reaching the proper destination; go astray.

**mis-ce-ge-na'tion** (mīs'ē-jē-nä'shūn), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race.] **1. An interbreeding of races. **2.** Specific, intermarriage or interbreeding of whites and negroes.**

**mis'cel-la-ne'a** (mīs'ē-lä-nē-ä), *n. pl.* [L.] A collection of miscellaneous matters; esp., a literary miscellany.

**mis'cel-la-ne-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscellus* mixed, *miscere* to mix.] **1.** Mixed; consisting of diverse things. **2.** Having various qualities; dealing with, or interested in, diverse topics or subjects. — *Syn.* See INDISCRIMINATE. — **ous-ly, adv.** — **ous-ness, n.** [miscellanies.]

**mis'cel-la-nist** (mīs'ē-lä-nīst; mī-sē-lä-), *n.* A writer of *miscellanies*, neut. *pl.* of *miscellaneus*. **1.** A mixture of various things; esp., a collection of writings on various subjects. **2.** In *pl.* Miscellaneous treatises collected in one book.

**mis-chance'** (mīs-chāns'), *n.* Ill luck; a mishap. — *Syn.* Misadventure, calamity, disaster. See MISFORTUNE. — *v. i.* To happen unfortunately or by mischance. *Archaic.*

**mis'chief** (mīs'chīf), *n.* [ME. *meschef* bad result, OF. *meschief*, fr. *meschever* to be unfortunate; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head.] **1.** Harm; esp., trouble or vexation caused by human agency. **2.** Harmful quality or character; mischievousness. **3.** A cause or source of harm or

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. † Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



vexation. 4. Action that annoys or vexes; also, mischievous disposition, as of a child. — **Syn.** See INJURY.

**mis'chief-mak'er** (măk'ēr), *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites quarrels or enmity. — **mak'ing**, *a. & n.* **mis'chievous** (mĭs'chĭ-vŭs), *a.* Causing, or full of, mischief; injurious; specif., inclined to the causing of, or involving, petty injury or annoyance, as from carelessness or in sport; as, a *mischievous* child. — **mis'chievous-ly**, *adv.* — **mis'chievous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Naughty, sportive, roguish, arch, waggish. — **Mischievous**, roguish, arch. **Mischievously** implies sportive malice; that is roguish which is engagingly mischievous; that (esp. a look or expression of a child or woman) is arch which is slyly or mockingly mischievous; as, a *mischievous* monkey, puppy; a *roguish* wag; an *arch* look. **mis-choice'** (mĭs'chōis'), *n.* A wrong or improper choice. **mis-choose'** (mĭs'chōoz'), *v. t. & i.* To choose wrongly. **mis'ci-ble** (mĭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed. — **mis'ci-bil'i-ty** (mĭs'tĭ-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.* **mis'ci-ta'tion** (mĭs'sĭ-tă-shŭn), *n.* Erroneous citation. **mis-cite'** (mĭs-sĭt'), *v. t.* To cite erroneously; misquote. **mis-col'or**, **mis-col'our** (mĭs-kŭl'ēr), *v. t.* To give a wrong color to; fig., to misrepresent, as facts.

**mis-con-ceive'** (mĭs'kŏn-sĕv'), *v. t. & i.* To conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend; misunderstand; mistake. **mis-con-cep'tion** (sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of misconceiving; erroneous conception; false opinion. **mis-con-duct'** (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To conduct amiss; mismanage. **mis-con-duct** (mĭs-kŏn-dŭkt), *n.* Wrong or improper conduct; unlawful behavior. — **Syn.** Misbehaviour, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, offense, mismanagement. **mis-con-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of misconstruing; erroneous or bad construction; wrong interpretation. **mis-con'struce** (mĭs-kŏn-strōo), *v. t.* To construe wrongly; misinterpret.

**mis-coun'sel** (mĭs-koun'sĕl), *v. t.* To counsel amiss. **mis-count'** (mĭs-kount'), *v. t. & i.* To count erroneously; miscalculate. — *n.* A wrong computation. **mis-cre-ance** (mĭs'krĕ-āns), *n.* Quality of being miscreant; adherence to false faith; unbelief. *Archaic.* **mis-cre-ant** (mĭs'krĕ-ānt), *n.* [OF. *miscreant*; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *p.* fr. L. *credere* to believe.] 1. A religious heretic; infidel. *Archaic.* 2. Villain; wretch. — *a.* 1. Infidel; heretical; unbelieving. *Archaic.* 2. Destitute of conscience; base; villainous.

**mis-cre-ate'** (mĭs'krĕ-āt'), *v. t. & i.* To create badly or amiss. — *a.* Miscreated. — **mis-cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **mis-cue'** (mĭs-kŭ'), *n.* *Billiards & Pool.* A false stroke, or slip, with a cue. — *v. i.* To make a miscue. **mis-date'** (mĭs-dāt'), *v. t.* To date erroneously. **mis-deal'** (-dĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To distribute wrongly, as cards. — *n.* Act of misdealing. — **mis-deal'er**, *n.*

**mis-dĕed'** (-dĕd'), *n.* An evil deed. — **Syn.** Misconduct, misdemeanor, fault, offense, trespass, transgression, crime. **mis-deem'** (-dĕm'), *v. t. & i.* To deem wrongly; misjudge. **mis-de-mean'** (mĭs'dĕ-mĕn'), *v. t. & i.* To misbehave. **mis-de-mean'ant** (-ānt), *n.* 1. One convicted of a misdemeanor. 2. One guilty of misconduct. **mis-de-mean'or**, **-mean'our** (-ēr), *n.* 1. Misbehavior; a misdeed. 2. *Law.* A crime less than a felony. The distinction between *felonies* and *misdemeanors* is now arbitrary. **mis-de-scribe'** (-skrĭb'), *v. t.* To describe wrongly or incorrectly. — **mis-de-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **mis-di-rect'** (mĭs'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To direct wrongly. — **mis'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*

**mis-do'** (mĭs-dōo'), *v. t. & i.* To do wrongly or improperly. — **mis-do'er** (-dōo'ēr), *n.* — **mis-do'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* **mis-doubt'** (-dout'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To doubt, suspect, mistrust. 2. To fear; apprehend. — *n.* Suspicion; mistrust. **mise** (mĕz; mĭz), *n.* [F. *mise* a putting, setting, *mettre* to put, lay, L. *mittere* to send.] 1. An agreement; as, the *mise* of Amiens and the *mise* of Lewes, agreements made in 1264 between Henry III. and the rebelling barons. 2. *Law.* The (general) issue in a proceeding upon a writ of right. [want. *Now Rare.*]

**mis-ease'** (mĭs-ĕz'), *n.* Discomfort; distress; misery; **mis-em-ploy'** (mĭs'ĕm-ploĭ'), *v. t.* To employ amiss. **mis'er** (mĭ'zĕr), *n.* [L. *miser* wretched.] 1. A wretched person. *Obs.* 2. A covetous person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably to increase his hoard. **mis'er-a-ble** (mĭz'ēr-ă-b'l), *a.* [F. *miserable*, L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament pity, *miser* wretched.] 1. In a state of misery; wretched; — often hyperbolic. 2. Causing misery, or great discomfort; pitifully poor; as, a *miserable* lot. 3. Pitiable; lamentable; as, a *miserable* failure. 4. Wretchedly deficient; worthless; paltry; despicable; as, a *miserable* dinner. — **Syn.** Abject, forlorn. [*adv.*]

**mis'er-one** who is miserable, or in misery. — **mis'er-a-bly**, **mis'e-re-ly** (mĭz'ĕ-rĕ-ĕl'), *adv.* [L. *have mercy*, fr. *misereri* to have mercy, *miser* wretched; — from its first word in Latin.] 1. *Ecll.* The 51st Psalm (or 50th in the Douay version). 2. A musical setting of this Psalm.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**mis'er-i-cord'**, **mis'er-i-corde'** (mĭz'ēr-ĭ-kōrd'; mĭ-zĕr'ĭ-kōrd), *n.* [F. *miseri corde*, fr. L. *miseri cordia* mercy, compassion; *misereri* to feel pity + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] 1. *Ecll.* A room in a monastery where indulgences were allowed. 2. A thin-bladed dagger of medieval times for giving the *coup de grâce*. [of being miserly.]

**mis'er-li-ness** (mĭ'zĕr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state **mis'er-ly** (mĭ'zĕr-lĭ), *a.* Pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS.

**mis'er-y** (mĭz'ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *miserie*, L. *miseria*, fr. *miser* wretched.] 1. A state of great distress; wretchedness due to outward conditions, esp. privation or poverty. 2. A wretched circumstance; misfortune. **Syn.** Unhappiness, wretchedness, despondency, affliction, distress, anguish, woe. — **Misery**, **Miseri-wretchedness**. **Misery** often suggests the more *cord.* 2. acute or persistent, **wretchedness** the more abject or desponding, unhappiness or distress; as, a life of *misery*; the *wretchedness* of despair.

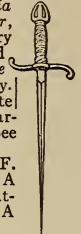
**mis'es-teem'** (mĭs'ĕs-tĕm'), *v. t.* To form a false estimate of. **mis-es'ti-mate** (mĭs'ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate erroneously. — *n.* A wrong estimate. **mis-faith'** (mĭs-fāth'), *n.* Lack of faith; mistrust. **mis-fea'sance** (-fĕz'āns), *n.* [Cf. OF. *mesfaisance*, fr. *mesfaire* to do wrong; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *faire* to do, L. *facere*.] *Law.* A wrong done; now, specif., the doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which one might do in a lawful manner; — *disting.* from *malfeasance* and *non-feasance*. — **mis-fea'sor** (mĭs-fĕz'ōr), *n.*

**mis-fea'ture** (-fĕ'tŭr), *n.* An ill or distorted feature; a bad feature. — **mis-fea'tured**, *a.* **mis-fire'** (-fĭr'), *v. i.* To fail to be fired; — said of a gun, mine, etc. — *n.* Act or instance of misfiring. **mis-fit'** (-fĭt'), *n.* 1. Act or state of fitting badly. 2. Something that fits badly. — *v. t. & i.* To fit badly; fail to fit. **mis-for-ma'tion** (mĭs'fŏr-mă'shŭn), *n.* Malformation. **mis-for'tune** (mĭs-fŏr'tŭn), *n.* Bad fortune; mishap; mischance.

**Syn.** Ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, calamity, trouble, hardship, accident, mishap, adversity, mischance, disaster. — **Misfortune**, **mischance**, **mishap**, **adversity** agree in the idea of ill or adverse fortune. **Misfortune** is the most general term; **mischance** is often more specifically that which in any way goes wrong; **mishap** oftener denotes an unlucky accident; as, it is a *misfortune* to be blind; an *unlucky mischance*; to fail by some *mishap*. **Adversity**, the strongest word, denotes grave or continued misfortune. **mis-give'** (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give or suggest doubt and apprehension to; make apprehensive; — usually of the mind or heart, and followed by the objective personal pronoun. — *v. i.* To be fearful or apprehensive. **mis-giv'ing**, *n.* Evil premonition; state of distrust or apprehension. — **Syn.** See APPREHENSION, QUALM. **mis-gov'ern** (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* To govern ill; rule badly. **mis-gov'ern-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Bad government. **mis-guide'ance** (-gĭd'āns), *n.* Wrong guidance. **mis-guide'** (-gĭd'), *v. t.* To guide wrongly. **mis-han'dle** (-hān'd'l), *v. t.* To handle ill; maltreat. **mis-hap'** (-hāp'), *n.* Mischance. — **Syn.** See MISFORTUNE. **mish'mash'** (mĭsh'măsh'), *n.* Hodgepodge; jumble. **Mish'na** (mĭsh'nă), *n.*; *pl.* MISHNAÏOTH (mĭsh'nă-yŏth'). [NHeb. *mishnâh*, i. e., instruction, oral law, fr. Heb. *shānâh* to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb., to teach, to learn.] 1. The traditional doctrine of the Jews as embodied chiefly in the decisions of the rabbis before the 3d century A. D. 2. A single tenet; a view of a rabbi. 3. Any collection of such tenets. 4. The collection of Halachoth which is the basis of the Talmud. — **Mish-na'ic** (mĭsh-nă'ĭk), **Mish'naic**, *a.*

**mis'in-form'** (mĭs'ĭn-fŏrm'), *v. t.* To give untrue or misleading information to. — **mis'in-form'ant**, *n.* — **mis'in-for-ma'tion**, *n.* — **mis'in-form'er**, *n.* **mis'in-ter-pret** (mĭs'ĭn-tŭr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret erroneously. — **mis'in-ter-pret-a'tion** (-prĕ-tă'shŭn), *n.* **mis'in-ter-pret'er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who misinterprets. **mis-join'der** (mĭs-join'dĕr), *n.* *Law.* An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in procedure. **mis-judge'** (mĭs-juj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly. — **mis-judg'ment**, **judg'ment** (-juj'mĕnt), *n.* **mis-kal'** (mĭs-kăl'), *n.* [Per. & Ar. *mīthqāl*, fr. Ar. *thaqal* weight.] A Persian and Arabian weight equal to about 72 grains, or 4.64 grams.


**mis-know'** (-nŏ'), *v. t. & i.* To misunderstand. 2. To fail to recognize. — **mis-knowl'edge** (-nŏl'ĕj; 24), *n.* **mis-lay'** (-lă'), *v. t.* To lay in a place not recollected; lose. — **Syn.** See DISPLACE. **mis-lead'** (-lĕd'), *v. t.* To lead into a wrong way; lead astray; deceive. — **Syn.** Delude, misguide. — **mis-lead'er**, *n.* **mis-lead'ing**, *p. a.* Leading astray; deceptive; delusive. — **Syn.** See FALLACIOUS. **mis-le-toe**. *Var.* of MISLETOE.



chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdure (87);



**mis-like'** (mĭs-lĭk'), *v. t.* 1. To displease. 2. To dislike. — *n.* Dislike; aversion; distaste. — **mis-lik'er** (mĭs-lĭk'ĕr), *n.*  
**mis-lik'ing** (mĭs-lĭk'ĭng), *n.* Dislike; aversion.  
**mis-mad'** (mĭs-măd'), *p. a.* Badly or improperly made.  
**mis-make'** (mĭs-măk'), *v. t.* To make or form amiss.  
**mis-man'age** (-măn'ăj), *v. t. & i.* To manage ill. — **mis-man'age-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **mis-man'ag-er**, *n.*  
**mis-mar'riage** (mĭs-măr'ĭj), *n.* An unsuitable marriage.  
**mis-match'** (-măch't'), *v. t. & i.* To match unsuitably or ill, as in marriage. — **mis-match'**, *n.*  
**mis-mate'** (-măt'), *v. t.* To mate wrongly or unsuitably.  
**mis-name'** (-năm'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.  
**mis-no'mer** (-nŏ'mĕr), *n.* [OF. *mesnommer* to misname; *mes-amiss* (L. *minus* less) + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name.] 1. An erroneous naming or designation of any person or thing. 2. A wrong name.  
**mis-sog'a-mist** (mĭs-sŏg'ă-mĭst; mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *μισεῖν* to hate + *γῆμος* marriage.] A hater of marriage.  
**mis-sog'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.* Hatred of marriage.  
**mis-sog'y-nist** (-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *μισογόνης*; *μισεῖν* to hate + *γυνή* woman.] A hater of women.  
**mis-sog'y-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Woman-hating.  
**mis-sog'y-ny** (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭ; mĭ-), *n.* Hatred of women.  
**mis-sol'o-gy** (mĭ-sŏl'ŏ-jĭ; mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *μισολογία*; *μισεῖν* to hate + *λόγος* discourse.] Hatred of argument or discussion or of enlightenment. — **mis-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*  
**mis'pick-el** (mĭs'pĭk-ĕl), *n.* [G.] *Min.* Arsenopyrite.  
**mis-place'** (mĭs-plăs'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place or on an improper or unworthy object. — **Syn.** See **DISPLACE**. — **mis-place'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*  
**mis-play'** (-plă'), *n.* A wrong play.  
**mis-print'** (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong or incorrectly. — *n.* A mistake in printing.  
**mis-pris'ion** (-prĭzh'ĭn), *n.* [LL. *misprisio* or OF. *mes-prison*, fr. OF. *mesprendre* to do wrong; *mes-amiss* (L. *minus*) + *prendre* take.] 1. Misconduct; misdemeanor, esp. in office or duty; — esp. in: **misprision of treason** or **felony**, any of various serious misdemeanors (but misunderstood as concealment of, or omission to give notice of, treason or felony). 2. Misapprehension. *Archaic.*  
**mis-pris'ion** (-prĭzh'ĭn), *n.* Contempt; scorn.  
**mis-prize'** (-prĭz'), *v. t.*; -PRIZED' (-prĭz'ĕd'); -PRIZ'ING (-prĭz'ĭng). Also **mis-prise'**. [OF. *mesprisier* to despise; *mes-amiss*, wrong (L. *minus* less) + L. *pretiare* to value, L. *pretium* price.] To scorn; despise.  
**mis'pro-nounce'** (mĭs'prŏ-nŏuns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **nun'ci-a'tion** (-nŭn'sĭ-ă'shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.*  
**mis-proud'**, *a.* Viciously proud; arrogant. *Obs. or R.*  
**mis-punc'tu-ate** (mĭs-pŭnk'tŭ-ăt), *v. t. & i.* To punctuate incorrectly. — **mis-punc'tu-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*  
**mis'quo-ta'ction** (mĭs'kwŏ-tă'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate quotation.  
**mis'quote'** (mĭs-kwŏt'), *v. t. & i.* To quote erroneously.  
**mis-read'** (-rĕd'), *v. t.* To read amiss; misinterpret.  
**mis-reck'on** (-rĕk'n), *v. t. & i.* To reckon wrongly; miscalculate; miscount.  
**mis-re-mem'ber** (-rĕ-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t. & i.* To remember wrongly or incorrectly; now chiefly, *Dial.*, to forget.  
**mis're-port'** (mĭs'rĕ-pŏrt'), *v. t. & i.* To report erroneously or falsely. — *n.* Erroneous report. — **mis're-port'er**, *n.*  
**mis-rep're-sent'** (mĭs-rĕp'rĕ-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent falsely, improperly, or imperfectly.  
**mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tă'shŭn), *n.* Untrue, improper, or unfaithful representation.  
**mis-rep're-sent'a-tive** (-zĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* Misrepresenting.  
**mis-rule'** (-rŏŏl'), *v. t.* To rule badly; misgovern. — *n.* Bad rule; misgovernment; hence: disorder; tumult.  
**miss** (mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* MISSES (mĭs'ĕz; 24). [Contr. fr. *mistress*.] 1. [*cap.*] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman. 2. A young unmarried woman or a girl.  
**miss**, *v. t.* [AS. *missan*.] 1. To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc. 2. To escape; avoid. *Now Dial., exc. with an adverb*; as, I just, or barely, *miss*ed being killed. 3. To omit; fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc. 4. To discover or feel the absence of; want. — *v. i.* 1. To fail to hit; deviate. 2. To fail; not to succeed. 3. To fail to obtain, receive, secure, find, perceive, etc.; — used with *of*. — *n.* 1. Loss; lack. *Obs. or Dial.* 2. Failure to hit. 3. Failure to find, obtain, achieve, etc. *Now Rare.*  
**mis'sal** (mĭs'ăl), *n.* [LL. *missale*, liber *missalis*, fr. *missa* Mass.] The book containing the service of the Mass.  
**mis-say'** (mĭs-să'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To speak evil of; slander. *Archaic.* 2. To say wrongly. *Obs. or R.*  
**mis'sel** (mĭs'ĕl), *n.*, or **missel thrush**. A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*). It feeds on mistletoe berries.  
**mis-send'** (mĭs-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.  
**mis-shape'** (mĭs-shăp'), *v. t.* To shape ill; deform. — **mis-shap'en** (-shăp'n), *p. a.*  
**mis'sile** (mĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *missilis*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to

cause to go, send, throw.] Capable of being thrown or projected. — *n.* A weapon or object thrown, or to be thrown or projected, as a bullet, a spear, an arrow.  
**miss'ing** (mĭs'ĭng), *p. a.* Absent; lost; wanting; gone.  
**missing link**, *a.* A member lacking in a series. *b.* A hypothetical intermediate form between man and his simian progenitors. Many consider that the "Java man" (*Pithecanthropus erectus*), known from bones of a single individual found in Java, represented or approximated this form.  
**mis'sion** (mĭsh'ĭn), *n.* [L. *missio*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] 1. A sending, or being sent, by authority, on some service or function; commission. 2. Persons sent; envoys, as of an embassy to a foreign nation. 3. A body of missionaries; also, esp. in *pl.*, the organized effort to do missionary work. 4. An organization for doing missionary work. 5. A station or residence of missionaries. 6. A special course of sermons and services in connection with a particular church. 7. That with which a messenger or agent is charged; errand; commission. 8. That which one is destined or fitted to do; calling. — **Syn.** Message, errand, deputation. [*p. p.* — *v. t.* To send on, or intrust with, a mission; — mostly in] **mis'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to missions; engaged in, or devoted to, missions. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One sent on a mission; esp., one sent to propagate religion.  
**mis'sis** (mĭs'ĭs; -ĭz), *mĭs'sus* (-ŭs), *n.* Mistress; wife. *Il-literate.*  
**Mis'sis-sip'pi-an** (mĭs'ĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Mississippi or the Mississippi River. 2. *Geol.* Pert. to or designating a period of the Paleozoic era between the Devonian and Pennsylvanian; — called also **Subcarboniferous**. — *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Mississippi. 2. *Geol.* The Mississippian period or formation.  
**mis'sive** (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* [F. *missive*. See **MISSION**, *n.*] A letter. — *a.* Specially sent or ready to be sent. [*rectly.*]  
**mis-speak'** (mĭs-spĕk'), *v. t.* To speak wrongly or incor-  
**mis-speech'** (-spĕch'), *n.* Wrong or incorrect speaking.  
**mis-spell'** (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell incorrectly.  
**mis-spend'** (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend amiss; squander.  
**mis-state'** (-stăt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly. — **state'ment**, *n.*  
**mis-step'** (mĭs-stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step; an error of conduct.  
**mist** (mĭst), *n.* [AS.] 1. Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth; fog; also, coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain. 2. Hence: something resembling or likened to a mist; a haze. 3. Dimness of vision; a haze before the eyes. 4. Something that dims, blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or mental. — **Syn.** See **HAZE**. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with mist; dim. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops; form a mist; become dim or blurred.  
**mis-tak'a-ble** (mĭs-tăk'ă-b'l), *a.* Able to be mistaken; capable of being misunderstood.  
**mis-take'** (-tăk'), *v. t.*; *pret. & obs. p. p.* -TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tăk'n); *pp. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tăk'ĭng). [*mis- + take*.] 1. To misapprehend; misunderstand. 2. To substitute erroneously in thought or perception; as, he *mistook* you for John. 3. To err in recognizing, identifying, or estimating; as, there was no *mistaking* the sorrow in his face. — *v. i.* To make a mistake. — *n.* An apprehending wrongly; a misunderstanding; unintentional error. — **Syn.** Oversight, slip, bull. See **ERROR**.  
**mis-tak'en** (-tăk'n), *p. a. l.* In error; judging wrongly. 2. Erroneous; wrong. — **mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*  
**mis-teach'** (mĭs-tĕch'), *v. t.* To teach wrongly; instruct erroneously or imperfectly.  
**mis-tell'** (-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell or narrate erroneously.  
**Mis'ter** (mĭs'tĕr), *n.* [See **MASTER**.] A title of courtesy (abbr., *Mr.*) prefixed to the name of a man and to a designation of occupation or office; as, *Mr. Smith*; *Mr. President*. — *v. t.* To address or mention as "Mr." *Colloq.*  
**mis-term'** (mĭs-tĕrm'), *v. t.* To term, or name, wrongly.  
**mis-think'** (mĭs-thĭnk'), *v. i. & t.* To think wrongly or unfavorably; think ill or unfavorably of.  
**mis'ti-ly** (mĭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a misty manner.  
**mis-time'** (mĭs-tĭm'), *v. t.* To time wrongly or improperly.  
**mist'i-ness** (mĭs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being misty.  
**mis'tle-toe** (mĭs'tĭ-tŏ; mĭz'-), *n.* [AS. *misteltān*; *mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig.] 1. A European parasitic shrub (*Viscum album*), with thick green leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white glutinous berries. 2. A very similar plant (*Phoradendron flavescens*), of the United States.  
**mis-took'** (mĭs-tŏŏk'), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of **MISTAKE**.  
**mis'tral** (mĭs'trăl; mĭs-trăl'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr., fr. L. *magistralis*, see **MAGISTRAL**.] A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of southern France, etc.  


European Mistletoe.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this Work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

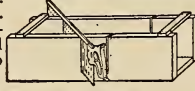


**mis/trans-late'** (mĭs'trāns-lāt'), *v. t.* To translate incorrectly. — **mis/trans-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*  
**mis-treat'** (mĭs-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; abuse.  
**mis-treat'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Ill treatment.  
**mis'tress** (mĭs'trēs), *n.* [OF. *maistresse*, fr. LL. *magistra*, fr. L. *magistra*, fem. of *magister*. See MASTER.] 1. A woman having authority or ownership; female head of a family, school, etc. 2. A woman skilled in anything. 3. A sweetheart; ladylove. 4. A woman living with, or supported by, a man as his paramour. 5. A form of respectful or polite address to a woman. *Archaic or Dial.* 6. [cap.] A title of courtesy of a woman, now superseded by the contracted forms *Mrs.* (pronounced mis'is or mis'iz), for a married, and *Miss*, for an unmarried, woman.  
**mis-tri'al** (mĭs-trī'āl), *n.* *Law.* A trial legally of no effect, by reason of some error in the proceedings.  
**mis-trust'** (-trĭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To suspect; distrust. 2. To forebode; surmise. *Rare.* — *Syn.* See DISTRUST. — **mis-trust'er**, *n.*  
**mis-trust'ful** (-fūl), *a.* Full of mistrust. — **mis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**mist'y** (mĭs'tī), *a.*; **MIST'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); *-I-EST.* [AS. *mistig*.] 1. Accompanied or characterized by mist; blurred by, or as by, mist. 2. Dim; vague; mentally confused; hazy.  
**mis-un-der-stand'** (mĭs'ūn-dēr-stānd'; mĭs-ūn'), *v. t. & i.* To misconceive; misunderstand; take in a wrong sense.  
**mis-un-der-stand'ing**, *n.* 1. Mistake of meaning; error. 2. Disagreement; quarrel.  
**mis-us'age** (mĭs-ūz'āj; -ūs'āj), *n.* 1. Bad treatment; ill usage; abuse. 2. Wrong or improper use, as of words.  
**mis-use'** (-ūs'), *n.* 1. Wrong use; misapplication. 2. Abuse; maltreatment; violence.  
**mis-use'** (-ūs'), *v. t.* To subject to misuse. — *Syn.* Maltreat, abuse, misemploy, misapply. — **mis-us'er** (-ūs'ēr), *n.*  
**mis-us'er** (-ēr), *n.* [OF. *mesuser*, inf. used as *n.*] *Law.* Unlawful use of a right.  
**mis-val'ue** (mĭs-vāl'ū), *v. t.* To value wrongly; misestimate.  
**mis-ven'ture** (mĭs-vēn'tūr), *n.* Unlucky venture. *Archaic.*  
**mis-word'** (mĭs-wōrd'), *v. t.* To word wrongly.  
**mis-wor'ship** (-wōr'ship), *n.* Wrong or false worship.  
**mis-write'** (-rīt'), *v. t.* To write incorrectly.  
**mite** (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1).] 1. Any of numerous members of an order (*Acarida*) of small, often very minute, arachnids, often infesting animals, plants, food products, etc. 2. [OD. *mīte*, *mīte*, D. *mijt*; prob. same word.] A small coin or sum of money; — applied in the New Testament to the *lepton*. *Specif.*, half a farthing (see *Mark* xii. 42). 3. Anything very small; a bit; jot. *Colloq.*  
**mī'ter**, **mī'tre** (mī'tēr), *n.* [F. *mitre*, fr. L. *mitra* head-band, turban, Gr. *μίτρα*.] 1. *Antiq.* A woman's headband or fillet. 2. *Jewish Antiq.* The official headress of the high priest. 3. *Ecol.* The official headress of a bishop in the Western Church since about A. D. 1000. 4. The beveled surface where a miter joint is made; also, a miter joint.  
— *v. t. & i.*: **-TERED** or **-TRED** (-tērd); **-TERING** (-tēr-īng) or **-TRING** (-trīng). 1. To place a miter upon; hence, to raise to a bishopric. 2. To fit in a miter joint.  
**miter**, or **mitre box**. *Carp.*, etc. An apparatus for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in sawing the ends to make a miter joint.  
**mit'ered**, **mit'tred** (mī'tērd), *p. a.* 1. Wearing, or entitled or privileged to wear, a miter. 2. Shaped like a miter; having an apex so shaped.  
**mitered abbey**, an abbey under a mitred abbot. — **m. abbot**, *R. C. Ch.*, an abbot on whom the Pope has conferred the privilege of wearing a miter.  
**miter**, or **mitre joint**. *Carp.*, etc. A joint formed by pieces fitted on a line bisecting the angle of junction; sometimes, any bevel joint.  
**mit'er-wort'**, **mit'tre-wort'** (mī'tēr-wōrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Mitella*) of low slender saxifragaceous herbs; — so called from the capsule, which suggests a bishop's miter.  
**Mith'rās** (mĭth'rās; mĭth'rās), **Mith'rā** (mĭth'rā; mĭth'rā), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Μίθρας*, OPer. *Mithra*.] A Persian god of light, defender of truth and enemy of the powers of darkness.  
**mith-ri-date** (-rī-dāt), *n.* [LL. *mithridatum*.] *Old Pharm.* An electrolyte supposed to serve as a universal antidote or preservative against poison; — so called from King Mithridates VI. (see MITHRIDATISM), its reputed inventor.  
**mith-ri-dat'ic** (-dāt'ik), *a.* 1. [cap.] Of or pert. to Mithridates VI.; also, like him or his alleged insusceptibility to poisons. 2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mithridate or mithridatism.  
**mith-ri-da'tism** (mĭth'rī-dāt'īz'm), *n.* *Med.* Immunity from

a poison, produced by administration of gradually increased doses of it. Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (d. 63 B. C.) is said to have produced this condition in himself.  
**mit'i-ga-ble** (mĭt'ī-gā-b'l), *a.* That may be mitigated.  
**mit'i-gate** (mĭt'ī-gāt), *v. t.*; **-GAT'ED** (-gāt'ēd); **-GAT'ING**. [L. *mitigatus*, *p. p.* of *mitigare*; *mitis* mild + root of *agere* to do.] To render mild or milder; soften; appease; lessen; moderate. — *Syn.* See ALLEVIATE. — *v. i.* To be or become mitigated; grow mild or milder.  
**mit'i-ga'tion** (mĭt'ī-gā'shūn), *n.* Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated.  
**mit'i-ga-tive** (mĭt'ī-gā-tīv), *a.* Tending to mitigate.  
**mit'i-ga'tor** (-gā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, mitigates.  
**mit'is cast'ing** (mĭ'tis; mē'tis), *n.* A process for producing malleable-iron castings from wrought iron; also, a casting made by this process; — called also *wrought-iron casting*.  
**mitis metal**. The malleable iron produced by mitis casting; — called also simply *mitis*.  
**mi-to'sis** (mĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mitros* a thread.] *Biol.* The ordinary process by which the cells of plants and animals multiply, involving typically in successive steps the segregation and equal division of the chromosomes; formation of daughter nuclei at the poles of a spindle of radiating fibers and growth of a new cell wall through the center of the spindle; indirect cell division. Cf. MITOSIS.  
**mit-to'ic** (mĭ-tō'ĭk), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to mitosis; karyokinetic; *as*, *mitotic* cell division; opposed to *amitotic*. — **mi-to'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kāl-ī), *adv.*  
**mi'tra'il-leur** (mē'trā'yūr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A An artilleryman who serves a mitrailleuse. *b* A mitrailleuse.  
**mi'tra'il-leuse** ('yūz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailer* to fire grape-shot.] *Mil.* A breech-loading machine gun firing small projectiles rapidly from a number of barrels.  
**mi'tral** (mĭ'trāl), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a mitre; *Anat.*, designating the cardiac valve (mitral valve) that prevents the blood in the left ventricle from returning to the auricle.  
**mi'tre**, **mi'tre box**, etc. Vars. of MITER, etc.  
**mitt** (mĭt), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *mitten*.] A kind of glove without covering for the fingers or with half fingers; *specif.*, *Baseball*, a kind of glove protected on the palm side by a large mitten-shaped pad.  
**mit'ten** (mĭt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *mitaine*.] 1. A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for the thumb only. 2. In *pl.* Boxing gloves. *Slang.* — to get, or give, the mitten, to be refused, or to refuse, as a lover.  
**mit'ti-mus** (-ĭ-mūs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] *Law.* A warrant of commitment to prison.  
**mix** (mĭks), *v. t. & i.* [From earlier *mīzed*, *mīzt*, *p. p.* (*Of. E. D.*), fr. L. *mixtus*, *p. p.* of *miscere*.] 1. To unite or blend into one mass, as by stirring together; mingle. 2. To unite with in company; join; unite. 3. To form by mingling; compound. 4. *Breeding*. To cross. — *Syn.* See MINGLE. — *n.* Act or result of mixing; a mixture; *Colloq.*, a muddle or mess.  
**mixed** (mĭkst), *p. a.* [For *mīzt*, fr. L. *mixtus*. See MIX, *v.*] 1. *Law.* Involving relations with two or more classes of property, rights, or the like; as, a *mixed action*. 2. Formed by mixing; mingled. 3. Made up of different or dissimilar parts, elements, qualities, or the like. 4. Made up of, or involving the action of, persons of both sexes; as, a *mixed school*. 5. Confused or muddled, esp. with drink. 6. *Phon.* Designating a vowel in the articulation of which the whole tongue sinks into its neutral flattened shape, neither "back" nor "front" articulation predominating, as *e* in *err*.  
**mixed number**, the sum of an integer and a fraction.  
**mix'er** (mĭk'sēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, mixes. 2. A person viewed as to his casual sociability; — as, a good or a bad *mixer*. *Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*  
**mix'ture** (mĭks'tūr), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix.] 1. Act of mixing; state of being mixed. 2. That which results from mixing; a compound; medley. 3. A mass of ingredients not chemically united; — *disting.* fr. *compound*. 4. Admixture; intermixture.  
**miz'en**, **miz'en-mast** (mĭz'n), etc. Vars. of MIZZEN, etc.  
**miz'zen** (mĭz'n), *n.* [F. *misaine* foresail, fr. IT. deriv. of *mezzo* middle. See MEZZO.] *Naut.* a The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel, set on the mizzenmast; — called also *spanker*. *b* A mizzenmast. — *a.* *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast.  
**miz'zen-mast** (-māst), *n.* *Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel, of a yawl, or of a ketch.  
**miz'zle** (mĭz'z), *v. t. & i.*; **-ZLED** (-l'd); **-ZLING** (-līng). To rain in very fine drops; drizzle. *Obs. or Dial.* — *n.* Mist; fine rain; drizzle. *Obs. or Dial.*  
**miz'zle**, *v. i.* To take one's self off; decamp. *Slang.*  
**Mjoll'nir** (mjōl'nr), **Mjöll'nir** (mjy'l'nr). See THOR.  
**mne-mon'ic** (nē-mōn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, deriv. of *μνά-thai* to remember.] Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; also, of or pertaining to mnemonics or memory.  
**mne-mon'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ics.) Art of developing the memory; a system for assisting or improving the memory.  
**Mne-mos'y-ye** (-mōs'ī-yē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μνημοσύνη*, lit.



The Pope's Miter.



Mitre Box.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, ūse, ūnĭte, ārn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre (87);



remembrance.] *Class. Myth.* The goddess of memory. She was one of the Titans and mother of the Muses by Zeus.  
**mo** (mō), *a.* suffix (as in *duodecimo, septuagimo, etc.*) added to the names of certain numerals, or to the numerals to indicate the number of leaves of a folded sheet of paper; as, sixteenmo or 16mo, or, as often written, 16° etc.

**mō'a** (mō'ā), *n.* [Native name.] Any of a family (*Dinornithidae*) of extinct flightless birds having the general aspect of an ostrich. The moas were confined to New Zealand, and also of them were of gigantic size.

**Mo'ab-ite** (mō'āb-ī-tē), *n.* One of an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews. See *Gen. ix. 37.* — **Mo'ab-ite**, **Mo'ab-i'tish** (-ī'ish), *a.* — **Mo'ab-it'ess** (-ī'tēs), *n.* **Moabite stone**, a block of black basalt, discovered in Moab in 1868, which bears an inscription, dating from the 9th century B. C., written in the earliest known Phœnician alphabet. It records the victories of Mesha, king of Moab, esp. those over Israel (2 *Kings* iii. 4, 5, 27).

**moan** (mōn), *n.* [ME. *mone, mon, mane.*] Lamentation; a lament; now, a low prolonged sound, indicative of pain or grief. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To bewail audibly; lament; bemoan. 2. To utter or cry wailingly. — *Syn.* See GROAN.

**moat** (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote* hill, dike, bank. The name *moat* was transferred to the adjoining ditch.] A deep wide trench around a rampart, as of a castle, usually filled with water; a ditch. — *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat.

**mob** (mōb), *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people. See *MOBILE, a.*] 1. The populace. 2. The, or a, disorderly element of the populace; the rabble; hence: a promiscuous collection of people; a crowd. — *v. t.* To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; force or affect in some way by such action. — **mob'bish** (-ī'ish), *a.*

**mob'cap** (-kăp'), *n.* A kind of indoor cap or headress for women. *Chiefly Hist.*

**mob'ile** (mō'bīl; -bēl), *a.* [L. *mobilis*, fr. *movere* to move.] 1. Movable; characterized by ease of movement. 2. Moving or flowing very freely. 3. Changing readily in appearance and expression (as, *mobile features*), or in feeling, purpose, or direction (as, a *mobile mind*); changeable. 4. *Met.* Capable of being readily and rapidly moved about; as, *mobile troops*.



Mobcap.

**mob'il-i-ty** (mō-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being mobile.

**mob'il-i-za'tion** (mō'bī-lī-zā'shūn; mōb'ī-; -lī-zā'shūn), *n.* Action or process of mobilizing.

**mob'il-ize** (mō'bī-līz; mōb'ī-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzəd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ing). 1. To render mobile, or movable. 2. To assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as an army or fleet. — *v. i.* To undergo mobilization.

**mob-oc'ra-cy** (mōb-ōk'rā-sī), *n.*, *pl.* -cies (-sīz), [*mob* rabble + *oc'ra-cy*, as in *democ'ra-cy*.] 1. Rule of the mob; government by a mob. 2. The mob as a ruling class.

**mob'o-crat** (mōb'ōkrăt), *n.* One who favors mobocracy. — **mob'o-crat'ic** (krăt'īk), **mob'o-crat'ic-al** (-ī-kăl), *a.*

**moc'ca-sin** (mōk'ā-sīn), *n.* [An Indian word.] 1. A kind of shoe made of deerskin or any soft leather. It is the distinctive shoe of the American Indians. 2. Any of a genus (*Agkistrodon*) of venomous snakes, including the copperhead; esp., the water moccasin (*A. piscivorus*).

**moccasin flower**, An orchid (*Cypripedium acule*), of the eastern United States, bearing two large basal leaves and a solitary pink or white moccasin-shaped flower.

**Mo'cha** (mō'kă), *n.* [From *Mocha*, Arabia, on the Red Sea.] A superior variety of coffee; — orig. fr. Mocha.

**mock** (mōk), *v. t.* [F. *moquer*.] 1. To treat with scorn or contempt; deride; ridicule. 2. To defy; despise. 3. To disappoint; deceive; delude; as, to *mock* expectation. 4. To imitate; counterfeit; esp., to deride by mimicry. — *Syn.* Taunt, jeer. See RIDICULE, IMITATE. — *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest; scoff; jeer.



Moccasin Flower.

*jeer. 1.* A scornful or contemptuous act or speech; jibe; jeer. 2. Mockery; ridicule. 3. An object of, or worthy of, ridicule. 4. Imitation.

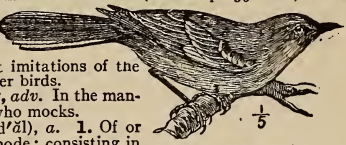
— *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; sham; counterfeit.

**moek orange**, any of various American saxifragaceous shrubs (genus *Philadelphus*); esp., the syringa (*P. coronatus*). — **m. turtle soup**, a soup of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green turtle soup.

**mock'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who mocks.

**mock'er-y** (mōk'ēr-ī), *n.*, *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; derision; ridicule. 2. A subject or occasion of derision or sport. 3. Mimicry; imitation; now, an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation. 4. Ridiculously useless action.

**mocking bird**, A common bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) of the southern United States, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.



Mocking Bird.

**mock'ing-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of one who mocks.

**mod'al** (mōd'āl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a mode; consisting in mode or form, without the essence or reality. 2. *a Music.* Of or pert. to mode. **b Gram.** Of or pert. to mood; expressive of mode or manner. **c Logic.** Indicating, or pert. to, mode or modality.

**mo-dal'i-ty** (mō-dāl'ī-tī), *n.*, *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being modal. *Rare. 2. Logic.* That qualification of propositions according to which they are distinguished as asserting (or denying) the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of their content.

**mod'al-ly** (mōd'āl-ī), *adv.* In respect of mode or manner.

**mode** (mōd), *n.* [L. *modus* a measure, manner, form.] 1. *Music.* An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their intervals. 2. *Gram.* = MOOD. 3. *Logic.* **a.** The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject. **b** The form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions. **c.** Manner of doing or being; method; fashion; way. 5. *Metaph.* Any combination of qualities or relations considered apart from the substance to which they belong, and treated as entities; more generally, condition, or state of being; manner or form of arrangement or manifestation. 6. [F., fr. L. *modus* manner.] A prevailing custom or style; a fashion. 7. A light bluish gray; sometimes, a drab. — *Syn.* See METHOD, FASHION.

**mod'el** (mōd'ēl), *n.* [F. *modèle*, It. *modello*, fr. L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See *MODE, 1.*] A set of plans for a building. *Obs. 2.* A miniature representation of a thing. 3. A copy; image. *Now Colloq. 4.* A pattern of a thing to be made. 5. Style of design or structure; design. 6. Anything or any person that serves, or may serve, as an example for imitation; an exemplar. 7. A person that serves as an artist's pattern, esp. one who makes a business of so doing. 8. A woman employed to put on articles of apparel to show their effect to customers. — *Syn.* See *PATTERN.*

— *a.* Serving, or that may serve, as a model.

— *v. t.*; -ELED (-ēld) or -ELLED; -EL'ING or -EL-LING. To plan or form after a pattern; shape; fashion. — *v. i.* 1. To make a pattern; design; as, to *model* in wax. 2. To assume the appearance of natural relief; — said of parts of drawing when being drawn.

**mod'el-ing**, **mod'el-ling**, *n.* *Fine Arts.* Art or art of making a model or a work of art from some plastic material; also, in painting, drawing, etc., the representation of solid form.

**mod'er-ate** (-ēr-ăt), *a.* [L. *moderatus*, p. p. of *moderare*, *moderari*, to moderate, regulate, fr. *modus* measure.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained; as: a Sparing; temperate; frugal; as, *moderate* in eating. **b** Reasonable; calm; slow; as, *moderate* language. **c** Not extreme in opinion, etc.; as, *moderate* views. **d** Limited in degree; fair; hence, mediocre; as, *moderate* abilities.

*Syn.* Frugal, temperate, sparing; reasonable, judicious, cool, calm. — *Moderate, temperate* are often interchangeable. *Moderate* emphasizes esp. absence of excess; *temperate*, exercise of restraint; as, *moderate* ambitions; a *temperate* reply.

— *n.* A holder of moderate views, as in politics; hence [*usually cap.*], a member of a party designated "Moderate."

— (-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'ēd); -AT'ING. 1. To render moderate; restrain or reduce from excess. 2. To preside over, direct, or regulate, as a public meeting. — *v. i.* 1. To become less violent, severe, or intense. 2. To act as a moderator; preside. — **mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **ate-ness**, *n.*

**mod'er-a'tion** (-ă'shūn), *n.* Act of moderating; state or quality of being moderate; temperateness.

**mod'e-ra'to** (mōd'ēr-ătō), *a. & adv.* [*It.*] *Music.* At a moderate tempo; moderately.

**mod'er-a'tor** (mōd'ēr-ătēr), *n.* One who, or that which, moderates; esp., a presiding officer. — **mod'er-a'tor-ship**, *n.*

**mod'ern** (-ēr'n), *a.* [F. *moderne*, L. *modernus*.] Of, or characteristic of, present or recent time. — *Syn.* See *NEW.*

— *n.* A person of modern times, or of modern views, etc.

**mod'ern-ism** (-ēr-nīz'm), *n.* 1. Modern practice; esp., a modern usage, characteristic, etc.; modern quality or character, as of thought. 2. [*cap.*] Specific, certain methods and tendencies which, in Biblical questions, apologetics, and the history of dogma, in the endeavor to reconcile the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church with the conclusions of modern science, replace the authority of the church by purely subjective criteria; — so called officially by Pope Pius X.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**mod'ern-ist** (-nist), *n.* **1.** An admirer of modern ways, fashions, schools of thought, etc. **2.** An advocate of the teaching of modern subjects, in preference to the ancient classics.

**mo-dér'ní-ty** (mò-dér'ní-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Modernness; something modern.

**mod'ern-ize** (mòd'ér-níz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-nízd); -IZ'ING. To render modern. — **mod'ern-i-za'tion** (-ní-zá'shún; -ní-), *n.*

**mod'ern-ly**, *adv.* In a modern manner.

**mod'ern-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being modern.

**mod'est** (-ést; 24), *a.* [L. *modestus*, fr. *modus* measure.] **1.** Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own capabilities or merits; not bold or presumptuous; not boastful or obtrusive. **2.** Appropriate to or due to absence of boldness, presumption, or arrogance; moderate, as in amount; as, a *modest* request; a *modest* income. **3.** Observing the proprieties of sex; decent in speech and demeanor. — **Syn.** Unobtrusive, diffident. See **SHY**. — **mod'est-ly**, *adv.*

**mod'es-ty** (-és-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being modest. — **Syn.** Bashfulness, humility, diffidence, shyness.

**mod'i-cum** (-í-kím), [L., neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus* measure.] **1.** A little, a small quantity or portion.

**mod'i-fi-a-ble** (-fí'á-b'l), *a.* That may be modified.

**mod'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fí-ká'shún), *n.* Act of modifying; state of being modified; as : a *limitation*; *qualification*. **b** Partial alteration; state or result of being so altered.

**mod'i-fi-ca-to-ry** (mòd'í-fí-ká'tò-rí), *a.* That modifies, or tends to modify.

**mod'i-fier** (-fí'ér), *n.* One who or that which, modifies.

**mod'i-fy** (-fí), *v. t.*, -FIED (-fí-d); -FY'ING. [F. *modifier*, L. *modificare*, *modificari*; *modus* limit + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To limit or reduce in extent or degree. **2.** To change somewhat in form or qualities; as, *modify* a contract. **3.** *Gram.* To limit or restrict the meaning of; qualify. **4.** *Philol.* To change by unclaut. — **Syn.** See **QUALIFY**.

**mo-dú'li-ón** (mò-dú'lí'ón), *n.* [F. *modillon*, It. *modiglione*.] **Arch.** An ornamental block or bracket under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian and other orders.

**mo-dú'ó-lus** (mò-dú'ò-lís), *n.*; *pl.* -OLI (-lí). [L., a small measure, dim. of *modius* the Roman corn measure.] **Anat.** The central bony column in the cochlea of the ear.

**mod'ish** (mòd'ísh), *a.* According to the mode; fashionable; stylish. — **mod'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'ish-ness**, *n.*

**mo'diste'** (mò'dést'), *n.* [F.] One who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion; esp., a maker of women's robes.

**Mo'dók** (mò'dòk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Indians, formerly of northeastern California, now chiefly in Oregon.

**mod'u-lar** (mòd'ú-lár), *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Of or pertaining to a module. **2.** Of or pertaining to a modulus.

**mod'u-late** (mòd'ú-lát), *v. t.*, -LAT'ED (-lát'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. *modulatus*, p. p. of *modulari* to measure, modulate, fr. *modulus*. See **MODULE**.] **1.** To conform to a certain proportion; temper; tone down. **2.** To tune to a certain key or pitch; vary or inflect in tone, as the voice. **3.** To sing or intone. — *v. i.* *Music.* To pass from one key or note to another, esp. without a break in the melody or chord succession.

**mod'u-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* A modulating; state of being modulated.

**mod'u-la'tor**, *n.* One who or that which, modulates.

**mod'ule** (mòd'ú-l), *n.* [F., or L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See **MODULE**.] **1.** A mere image. *Poetic.* Obs. **2.** A standard or unit of measurement. **3.** *Arch.* The size of some one part, as the diameter or, esp., semidiameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of a composition are regulated.

**mod'ú-lus** (mòd'ú-lús), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lí). [L., a small measure. See **MODULE**, *n.*] A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that expresses the measure of some function, property, or effect, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, etc., esp. under unit conditions; — often denoted by *μ* or *M*.

**mo'dus vi-ven'di** (mò'dús-ví-vén'dí), [L.] Mode, or manner, of living; a temporary arrangement of affairs.

**Mò'ra** (mò'rà), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rè). [L., fr. Gr. *Μοῖρα*.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess, or a goddess, of fate or destiny, who gives to all their portion of good or of evil; hence, in Homer, she is often the goddess of death. See **FATE**, *n.*

**Mò'so-Gòth'**, or **Mò'so-gòth'** (mò'sò-gòth'), *n.* One of the Ostrogoths dwelling in Mesia. — **Mò'so-Gòth'ic**, or **Mò'so-gòth'ic** (mò'sò-gòth'ík), *a.*

**mo-fette'** (mò-fét'), *n.* [F.] An emanation of noxious gas, chiefly carbon dioxide, marking the last stage of volcanic activity; also, the opening whence the gas issues.

**mo-fus-sil** (mò-fús'íl), *n.* [Hind. *mufassil*, fr. Ar. *mufaṣṣal*.] In India, the provincial districts; the country.

**mog** (mòg), *v. i.* & *t.* To go off; depart; jog. *Dial.*

**Mò-gul'** (mò-gúl'), *n.* [Per. *mughul*, a Mongolian, the Great Mogul.] **1.** A person of the Mongolian race; specif.: a One of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. **b** A follower of Chengiz Khan. **2.** [i. e.] A great personage; magnate; autocrat. **b** A kind of locomotive.

**mo'hair'** (mò'hár'), *n.* [Ar. *mukhayyar* a kind of coarse camel.] **1.** A fine camel made from Angora goat hair, or

an imitation of such fabric, now usually a smooth lustrous one of wool and cotton mixed; also, yarn of this hair. Cf. **ALPACA**, **3**. **2.** A garment of this fabric.

**Mo-ham'med-an** (mò-hám'éd-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islam.

**Mo-ham'med-an-ism** (-í-z'm), *n.* Islam. [medianism.]

**Mo-ham'med-an-ize** (-íz), *v. t.* To conform to Moham-

**Mo'hawk** (mò'hòk), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the principal tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley, New York. During the Revolutionary War the Mohawks fled to Canada. They are now prosperous farmers. **2.** The language of the Mohawks.

**Mo-he'gan** (mò-hè'gán), *n.* See **MOHICAN**.

**Mo-hí-can** (mò-hè'kán), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living in Connecticut and eastern New York. The Pequot Indians, of whom the **Mohegans** were a rebel band, were probably a division of the Mohicans.

**Mo'hock** (mò'hòk), *n.* **1.** = **MOHAWK**. *Obs.* **2.** One of certain ruffians, often aristocrats, who in gangs committed outrages in London early in the 18th century.

**mo'hur** (mò'húr), *n.* [Hind., fr. Per. *muhur*, *muhri*, a gold coin, a seal, seal ring.] A gold coin long in circulation in India, equal to 15 rupees (previous to 1835, 16 rupees), and worth about \$7 00; called usually *gold mohur*.

**moi'dore** (mò'i'dòr), *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit., coin of gold.] A former Portuguese gold coin. It was current in England at approximately 27 shillings.

**moi'e-ty** (mò'i-é-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [F. *moitié*, fr. L. *medietas*, fr. *medius* middle, half.] **1.** One of two equal parts; a half. **2.** An indefinite part.

**moil** (moil), *v. t.* [OF. *moillier*, *muiller*, fr. L. *mollis* soft.] To moisten or wet; daub; defile. *Now Dial.* — *v. i.* To work hard, sometimes in the mire or wet; labor; drudge. — *n.* **1.** Hard work; drudgery. **2.** Disorder; confusion.

**moire** (mwáir; mör), *n.* [F., fr. E. *mohair*.] Orig. a kind of watered mohair; later, any textile fabric to which a watered appearance is given in calendering; a watered silk.

**moir'e** (mwá'rè; mör'ra), *a.* [F.] Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance, as silk or metals.

**moir'e an'tique'** (mwá'r'án'tèk'; mör'); *pl.* **MOIRES ANTIQUES** (mwá'r'zán'tèk'). [F.] A superior thick silk moire.

**moist** (moist), *a.* [OF. *moiste*.] **1.** Slightly wet; damp; of the eyes, tearful. **2.** Producing, yielding, or bringing moisture; as, *moist* weather. *Obs.* or *Colloq.* **3.** Connected or accompanied with moisture; as, *moist* eczema.

**Syn.** **Moist**, **damp**, **dank**, **humid**. **Moist** applies in general to that which is but slightly wet; **damp** often connotes unpleasant or disagreeable moisture; **dank**, penetrating or unwholesome dampness; as, a *moist* sponge, *moist* eyes; *damp* air, a *damp* room; a *dank* cave. **Humid** is chiefly poetical or scientific; as, a *humid* atmosphere; *humid* eyes.

**mois'ten** (mois'tén), *v. t.* To make moist or damp. — *v. i.* To become moist, as the eyes.

**moist'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being moist.

**mois'ture** (-túr), *n.* That which moistens; exuding fluid.

**moist'y** (mois'tí), *a.* Moist; wet; as, *moistly* weather.

**moke** (mòk), *n.* A donkey. *Slang* or *Dial.*

**mo'la** (mò'lá), *n.* [L. See 5th **MOLE**.] *Med.* A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception; a mole.

**mo'lar** (mò'lár), *a.* [L. *moles* mass.] **1.** *Mech.* Of or pert. to a mass of matter (as distinguished from molecules or atoms). **2.** *Chem.* Of or pertaining to, or containing, a mole, or gram-molecular weight. In this sense, also **molar**.

**mo'lar**, *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola* mill, *molere* to grind in a mill.] Having power to grind; grinding; — used esp. of the teeth (in man, those behind the bicuspids) adapted for grinding by having a broad surface. — *n.* A molar tooth.

**mo-las'ses** (mò-lás'èz; 24), *n.*; *pl.* **MOLASSES**. [Pg. *melaço*, fr. L. *mellaceus* honeylike, *mél*, *mellis*, honey.] The dark-colored, viscid sirup drained from sugar in manufacture; treacle. Cf. **TRISACCHARIDE**.

**mold**, **mould** (mòld), [ME. *moul*.] **1.** A growth or discoloration produced on organic matter, esp. when damp or decaying. The growth consists of minute saprophytic fungi (chiefly of the class *Phycomycetes* and order *Mucorales*). **2.** A mold fungus. — *v. i.* & *t.* To become, or make, moldy.

**mold**, **mould**, *n.* [AS. *molde*.] **1.** Soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants. **2.** The ground; earth as used for a grave; hence, a grave. *Archaic* or *Scot.* **3.** Earthy material; matter; material.

**mold**, **mould**, *n.* [OF. *mole*, *modle*, fr. L. *modulus*. See **MODULE**.] **1.** The matrix, or cavity, from which anything takes its form; also, the body containing the cavity. **2.** That on or to which anything is modeled or formed. **3.** Cast; character; kind. **4.** Form; shape; also, body; corporeal form. **5.** *Arch.* A group of moldings.

— *v. t.* **1.** To mix or knead (esp. dough) to a required consistency or shape. **2.** To shape; model; fashion. **3.** To ornament by molding or carving. **4.** *Founding.* To form a mold of, as in sand, in which to make a casting.

àle, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, mak'èr; íce, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thin; natùre, verdùre (87);



**mold'a-ble, mould'a-ble** (mōl'dā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being molded.

**Mol-da'vi-an** (mōl-dāv'i-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Moldavia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Moldavia; also, the language of the Moldavians.

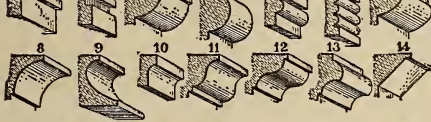
**mold'board, mould'board'** (mōld'bōrd'; 57), *n.* The curved plate back of a plowshare; also, an analogous part in a road-building machine. See **FLOW, Illust.**

**mold'er, mould'er** (mōld'ēr), *v. t. & t.* [From **MOLD** fine soft earth.] To crumble into small particles; crumble away.

**mold'er, mould'er** (mōld'ēr), *n.* One who molds. [Moldy.]

**mold'i-ness, mould'i-ness** (dī-nēs), *n.* State of being molded.

**mold'ing, mould'ing**, *n.* 1. Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds. 2. Anything cast, or appearing as if cast, in a mold. 3. *Arch.* A narrow surface, sunk or projecting, used for decoration.



Moldings, 3. 1 Fillet and Fascia; 2 Sunk Fillet; 3 Quarter-round, sometimes called Ovolo; 4 Torus (when large and combined with other moldings); 5 Bead or Astragal; 6 Reed or Reeding; 7 Ovolo, or Thumb; 8 Cavetto; 9 Scotia; 10 Congé; 11 Cyma Recta; 12 Cyma Reversa; 13 Beak; 14 Splay.

**mold, or mould, fungus.** Any fungus that produces a mold; specif., any of a certain order (*Mucorales*) of fungi. **mold'y, mould'y** (mōld'ī), *a.*; **MOLD'Y-ER, MOULD'Y-ER** (-dī-ēr); -*i-EST*. Overgrown with or containing mold; musty. **mole** (mōl). *n.* [AS. *māl*.] A spot or small permanent protuberance on the human body; now, esp., a circumscribed pigmentary deposit.

**mole, n.** [ME. *molle*.] Any of numerous small insectivores (chiefly of the family *Talpidae*), with minute eyes, concealed ears, and soft fur. They live mostly underground. **mole, n.** [F. *môle*, It. *molo*.] A massive work of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, as for a breakwater.

**mole, n.** [See **MOLECULE**.] *Chem.* Gram-molecular weight, or a weight of as many grams as there are units in the molecular weight of the substance in question.

**mole, n.** [F. *môle*, L. *mola*, Gr. *μολή*.] *Med.* A mola. **Mol'lech** (mōl'lek). *Var.* of **MOLOCH**.

**mo-lec'u-lar** (mō-lēk'ū-lār), *a.* [See **MOLECULE**.] *Phys. & Chem.* Pert. to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules; as, molecular grouping, etc.

**molecular attraction.** attraction between the molecules of bodies, to which the phenomena of cohesion, etc., are ascribed. — *m. weight, Chem.*, the weight of a molecule of any gas or vapor as compared with some standard of atomic weight; the sum of the weights of the atoms of a molecule.

**mole-cule** (mōl'ē-kūl; mōl'ē-kūl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *mole* a mass.] 1. *Chem.* A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound which retains identity in character with the substance in mass. 2. *Chem.* A quantity proportional to the molecular weight; specif., a gram molecule. 3. Any minute particle.

**mole'hill** (mōl'hil'), *n.* A little ridge thrown up by moles; hence, an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, or the like.

**mole'skin'** (-skīn'), *n.* 1. The skin of the mole used as fur, or some skin cut to look like it. 2. A fabric resembling mole-skin (def. 1), or, in *pl.*, garments, or, esp., trousers, of it.

**mo-les't'** (mō-lēs't'), *v. t.* [F. *molestier*, L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome.] 1. To trouble; annoy; vex. *Obs.* 2. To interfere with unwarrantably or for a hostile purpose or vexatiously. — *Syn.* See **HARASS**. — **mo-les't'er, n.**

**mo-les'ta'tion** (mō-lēs-tā'shūn; mōl'ēs-), *n.* Act of molesting; state of being molested; annoyance.

**Moll** (mōl), *n.* 1. A diminutive of **MARY**. 2. [Osten l. c.] Wench; prostitute; also, female "pal" of a thief. *Slang* or *Dial. Eng.* [state of being mollified.]

**moll'i-fi-ca'tion** (mōl'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of mollifying, or

**moll'i-fi'er** (mōl'i-fī-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies.

**moll'i-ty** (mōl'i-tī), *v. t.*; -*FIED* (-fid); -*FY'ING*. [F. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare*; *mollis* soft + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To soften. *Rare.* 2. To allay, as rage; allay the anger of; appease; calm.

**moll'u'scan** (-kān), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the mollusks. — *n.* A mollusk.

**moll'u'scoid** (-koid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Resembling the true mollusks. — *n.* A molluscoid animal.

**moll'u'scous** (-kūs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Molluscan.

**moll'u'sk** (mōl'ūšk), *n.* [F. *mollusque*, fr. L. *mollusca* a kind of soft nut, *molluscus* soft, *mollis* soft.] *Zoöl.* Any of a large phylum (*Mollusca*) containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish*, except crustaceans, and having a soft unsegmented body, protected in most cases by a cal-

careous shell. It comprises the slugs, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, whelks, limpets, cuttlefishes, etc.

**moll'y-cod'dle** (mōl'i-kōd'l'), *n.* A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy. — *v. t.* To coddle; pamper.

**Moll'y Ma-guire'** (mā-gwīr'), *pl.* **MOLLY MAGUIRES** (-gwīrz'). 1. A member of a secret association formed in Ireland about 1843 for intimidating law officers. 2. A member of a similar association organized in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania about 1854 for intimidation and revenge.

**Mol'och** (mōl'ōk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μολόχ*, fr. Heb. *Mōlek*.] *Bib.* A Semitic deity whose worship was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children.

**molt, moult** (mōlt), *v. i.* [ME. *mouten*, fr. L. *mutare* to change.] To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of the skin, horns, or the like, which are replaced by new growth. — *v. t.* To cast off and renew, as the hair, etc.; shed.

— *n.* The act or process of molting.

**molt'en** (mōl't'n), *p. a.* [See **MELT**.] 1. Melted, or fused, esp. by intense heat; — now only of metals, glass, etc. 2. Made by melting and casting; as, a *molt'en* image.

**moll'y** (mōl'i), *n.*; *pl.* -*LIES* (-līz). [L., fr. Gr. *μῶλυ*.] An herb said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus to counteract the spells of Circe.

**mo-lyb'de-nite** (mō-līb'dē-nit; mōl'īb-dē'nīt), *n.* [See **MOLYBDENUM**.] *Min.* Molybdenum disulphide, MoS<sub>2</sub>, occurring in foliated masses or scales resembling graphite.

**mo-lyb'de-num** (mō-līb'dē-nūm; mōl'īb-dē'nūm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *molybdaena* galena, Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, fr. *μολύβδος* lead.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the chromium group, resembling iron in its white color, malleability, difficult fusibility, and its capacity for forming steel-like alloys with carbon. Sp. gr. 9.01; symbol, *Mo*; at. wt. 96.0.

**mo-lyb'dic** (mō-līb'dīk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing molybdenum, esp. in a higher valence.

**mo-lyb'dous** (-dūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing molybdenum, esp. in a lower valence.

**mome** (mōm), *n.* A blockhead. *Obs.*

**mo'ment** (mō'mēnt), *n.* [F. *moment*, L. *momentum* movement, motion, moment, fr. *movere* to move.] 1. A minute portion of time; an instant. 2. Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; as, a matter of great *moment*. 3. A definite period, or point, as of an event. *Rare.* 4. *Mech.* Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. 5. *Philos.* An essential or constituent element; momentum. — *Syn.* Minute, twinkling; force, value, signification. See **INSTANT**, **IMPORTANT**.

**mo'men-ta-ry** (mō'mēn-tā-rī), *a.* Continuing only a moment; transitory; ephemeral. — *Syn.* See **TRANSIENT**.

**mo'men-ta-ri-ty** (-rī-tī), *adv.* — **mo'men-ta-ri-ness, n.**

**mo'ment-ly** (-mēnt-lī), *adv.* 1. From moment to moment; every moment. 2. At any moment; in a moment; instantly. 3. For a, or the, moment.

**mo-men'tous** (mō-mēn'tūs), *a.* Of moment or consequence; weighty. — **mo-men'tous-ly, adv.** — **-tous-ness, n.**

**mo-men'tum** (-tūm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -*TA* (-tā), E. -*TUMS* (-tūmz). [L.] 1. *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity. 2. Popularly, impetus. 3. = **MOMENT**, 5.

**mo'mus** (mō'mūs), *n.* [Gr. *μῶμος* blame, ridicule, Momus.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of mockery and censure.

**mon'a-chal** (mōn'ā-kāl), *a.* [L. *monachus* a monk.] Pert. to, or characteristic of, monks or monastic life; monastic.

**mon'a-chism** (-kīz'm), *n.* Monasticism.

**mon-ac'id** (mōn-ās'īd), *a.* [*mono-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a negative or acid atom or radical; capable of combining, as regards each molecule, with but one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

**mon'ad** (mōn'ād; mō'nād), *n.* [L. *monas*, -*adis*, a unit, Gr. *μῶνας*, -*ados*, fr. *μῶνος* alone.] 1. *Philos.* A unit; individual; atom. 2. An individual elementary substance, both psychical and material, representing the whole universe. 3. An ultimate unit; a simple being. 4. *Zoöl.* A flagellate protozoan. 5. *Biol.* Any minute simple organism or organic unit. 6. *Chem.* A univalent element, atom, or radical. — **mon'ad, mo-nad'ic** (mō-nād'īk; mōn-ād'-), **mo-nad'ical** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**mon'a-del'phous** (mōn'ā-dēl'fūs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother.] *Bot.* Having the filaments united into a single tube around the gynoecium, as in the mallow family (*Malvaceae*); — said of stamens.

**mon'ad-ism** (mōn'ād-īz'm; mō'nād-), *n.* *Philos.* The theory that the universe is a composite of monads.

**mo-nad'nock** (mō-nād'nōk), *n.* [From Mt. *Monadnock*, New Hampshire, a typical example.] *Phys. Geog.* A hill of resistant rock standing in the midst of a peneplain.

**mo-nan'drous** (mō-nān'drūs; mōn-ān'-), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *ἀνθή*, *ἀνθός*, man, male.] *Bot.* Having flowers with a single stamen, as many orchids. [at a time.]

**mo-nan'dry** (-nān'drī), *n.* Possession of only one husband.



mo-nan'thous (mō-nān'thūs), a. [mono- + Gr. ἀνθός flower.] Bot. One-flowered.

mon'arch (mōn'ārk), n. [L. monarcha, fr. Gr. μονάρχη, μόνος alone + ἀρχεω to be first, rule.] A sole supreme ruler; also, the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy. — mo-nar'chal (mō-nār'kāl), mo-nar'chi-al (kī-āl), a.

mo-nar'chic (nār'kīk) | a. Of, pertaining to, or of the mo-nar'chi-cal (kī-kāl) | nature of, a monarch or monarchy; favoring a monarchy. — mo-nar'chi-cal-ly, adv.

mon'arch-ism (mōn'ār-kīz'm), n. Monarchic government or principles, or advocacy of them. — mon'arch-ist, n.

mon'arch-y (mōn'ār-ki), n.; pl. ARCHIES (kīz). [F. monarchie, L. monarchia, Gr. μοναρχία. See MONARCH.] 1. Sovereignty of a single person. 2. The state or territory ruled by, or the government exercised by, a monarch. A monarchy is called an absolute monarchy when there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch's powers; a limited, or constitutional monarchy, when there are such limitations. 3. The system of government in which a single person is sovereign.

mon'as (mōn'ās; mō'nās), n.; pl. MONADES (mōn'ā-dēz). [L.] = MONAD.

mon-as'te-ri-al (mōn'ās-tē-rī-āl), a. Of, pert. to, or of the mon-as-ter-y (mōn'ās-tēr-i), n.; pl. TERIES (-iz). [L. monasterium, Gr. μοναστήριον, fr. μοναστής a solitary, a monk, fr. μόνος to be alone, live in solitude, fr. μόνος alone.] A house of religious retirement for persons under religious vows, esp. monks; a convent. — Syn. Convent, abbey, priory. See CLOISTER.

mo-nas'tic (mō-nās'tīk), a. [Gr. μοναστής monk.] 1. Of or pertaining to monasteries or their occupants. 2. Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. — n. A monk. — mo-nas'ti-cal (tī-kāl), a. — ti-cal-ly, adv.

mo-nas'ti-cism (tī-sīz'm), n. Monastic life, system, or rule.

mo-na-tom'ic (mōn'ā-tōm'īk), a. [mono- + atomic.] Chem. 1. Consisting of one atom. 2. Univalent. 3. Having one replaceable atom or radical.

mon-ax'i-al (mōn-āk'sī-āl), a. [mono- + axial.] Having a single axis; uniaxial. Cf. PLURIAxIAL.

mon'a-zite (mōn'ā-zīt), n. [From Gr. μονάζειν to be solitary, in allusion to its isolated crystals.] Min. A phosphate of the cerium metals, essentially (Ce,La,Di)PO<sub>4</sub>, usually containing thorium.

Mon'day (mūn'dā), n. [AS. mōnandæg, i. e., day of (sacred to) the moon; translation of L. lunae dies.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

mo-ne'cious. Var. of MONÉCIOUS.

mon'e-ta-ry (mōn'ē-tā-rī; mūn'-), a. [L. monetarius pert. to a mint.] 1. Of or pert. to the coinage or currency. 2. Of or pert. to money; pecuniary. — Syn. See FINANCIAL.

mon'e-tize (-tīz), v. t.; -TIZED (-tīz'd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ing). To convert into money; give a standard value to in a national currency; as, to monetize silver. — mon'e-ti-zā-tion (tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'-), n.

mon'ey (mūn'ī), n.; pl. -EYS (-īz). The irregular plural MONIES occurs, esp. in the sense of "sums of money." [OF. monēie, fr. L. moneta. See MINT place where coin is made.]

1. Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined, or stamped, and issued as a medium of exchange. 2. Any written or stamped promise or certificate, as a bank note, current as a means of payment. 3. Any form or denomination of coin or paper current as money. 4. Anything having a customary or conventional use as a medium of exchange or a measure, or denominator, of value. See MONEY OF ACCOUNT, below. 5. Wealth reckoned in terms of money. 6. A sum (definite or indefinite) of money.

money of account, a money which is a denominator of value, or basis of exchange, rather than a medium of exchange, used in keeping accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; e. g., the mill is a money of account in the United States, but not a coin.

mon'ey-bag' (-bāg'), n. A bag for money; hence: a In pl. Humorously, wealth. b A person characterized by possession or love of money; — chiefly in pl.

mon'eyed (mūn'īd), a. 1. Supplied with money; wealthy. 2. Consisting of, derived from, or due to, money.

mon'ey-er (mūn'ī-ēr), n. 1. A minter. 2. A banker. Obs.

mon'ey-mak'ing (-māk'ing), n. Act or process of making or acquiring money. — a. 1. Lucrative. 2. Engaged in gaining money. — mon'ey-mak'ēr (-māk'ēr), n.

money order. An order for the payment of money.

mon'ey-wort' (mūn'ī-wūrt'), n. A trailing primulaeous plant (Lysimachia nummularia) with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their axils.

mon'ger (mūn'ger), n. [AS. mangere, fr. mangian to trade.] A trader; dealer; — now often implying petty or discreditable traffic, and used chiefly in combination.

Mon'gol (mōn'gōl), a. Mongolian. — n. 1. One of the native race of Mongolia, mostly nomads. 2. = MONGOLIAN, n., 2. 3. A member of the Mongolian race.

Mon'gō-li-an (mōn-gō'li-ān), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Mon-

golia, the Mongols, or their language. 2. Designating, or pertaining to, the division of mankind comprising the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the southwest, named the Mongolian race. — n. 1. A member of the Mongolian race; also, a Mongol (def. 1). 2. The agglutinative Ural-Altai language of the Mongols (def. 1).

[Lian language.] Mon'gol'ic (mōn-gōl'īk), a. Mongolian. — n. The Mongol-

Mon'gol-oid (mōn-gōl-ōid), a. Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols; specif., designating, or belonging to, the peoples of the Himalaya regions and Farther India having modified or inconstant Mongolian traits. — Mon'gol-oid, n.

mon'goose (mōn'gōos), n.; pl. -GOOSSES (-ēz; 24). [Tamil manegos.] A viverrine mammal (Herpestes griseus) of India, about the size of a ferret. It fearlessly attacks and kills the most poisonous snakes.



Mongoose.

mon'grel (mūn'grēl; mōn'gr-), n. 1. The progeny resulting from the crossing, orig. of two, now of several, breeds, as of dogs; esp., a dog of no definable breed. 2. A cross; as, a mongrel between two things. — a. 1. Of or pert. to an impure or mixed breed or race. 2. Of mixed origin, character, or kind, as a word.

mongst (mūngst), prep. Amongst; — aphetic form.

mon'il'i-form (mō-nīl'i-fōrm), a. [L. monile necklace + -form.] Bot. & Zool. Jointed or constricted at regular intervals, so as to resemble a string of beads. See ROOT, Illust.

mon'ish (mōn'ish), v. t. To admonish. Archaic.

mon'ism (mōn'īz'm; mō'nīz'm), n. [From Gr. μόνος single.] Metaph. a That doctrine which refers all phenomena to, or derives them from, a single ultimate constituent or agent; — contrasted with dualism and pluralism. b The doctrine that the universe is an organized unitary being and its self-inclusive structure.

mon'ist (mōn'ist; mō'nist), n. A believer in monism.

mon'is'tic (mōn'is'tīk), a. Of, pertaining to, or involving, monism. — mo-nis'ti-cal-ly (-tī-kāl-i), adv.

mon'it'ion (mō-nīsh'ūn), n. [F., fr. L. monitio, fr. monere to warn, bring to mind.] 1. An admonition; warning; caution. 2. An intimation, indication, or notice.

mon'it'or (mōn'ī-tēr), n. [L., fr. monere to warn.] 1. One who admonishes, esp. in reproof or caution. 2. A pupil or student selected for special duties, usually disciplinary. 3. A warning; reminder. 4. Any of certain large rapacious lizards, constituting a genus (Varanus) and family (Varanidae).

5. [From the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind.] A heavily armed vessel, with

low free-

board, having one or more revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. 6. A Mach. See 2d LATHE, n., 1. b Metal. = IRON-CLAD, n., 2. — mon'i-to-ri-al (tō-rī-āl), a.

mon'it'or-ship', n. Position or office of a monitor.

mon'it'o-ry (mōn'ī-tō-rī), a. [L. monitorius.] Giving admonition; warning; admonitory. — n. A letter containing an admonition or warning, as from the Pope.

mon'it-ress (-trēs), n. A female monitor.

monk (mūnk), n. [AS. munnuc, muncē, L. monachus, Gr. μοναχός, fr. μόνος alone.] One of a religious community of men living under a rule apart from the world and bound by vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty.

Syn. Monk, friar. Since the Reformation, monk has often been used to include friar. But strictly a friar is a member of one of the mendicant orders, and the word is not properly interchangeable with monk.

monk'ery (mūnk'ēr-i), n.; pl. -ERIES (-īz). 1. Monastic state, life, practice, or profession; in pl., monastic customs, paraphernalia, etc. 2. A monastic body or institution. 3. Practice or conduct characteristic of monks.

mon'key (mūn'kī), n.; pl. -KEYS (-kīz). 1. Any member of the highest order of mammals (Primates) except man and, usually, the lemurs; specif., any of the smaller, long-tailed forms as contrasted with the apes. 2. A person likened to a monkey. 3. Any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., as a falling weight used in a pile driver.

— v. t. & t. To act or treat as a monkey does; ape; mock; to monkey with, to meddle with; fool with. Colloq.

monkey bread. The baobab or its fruit.

mon'key-cup', n. Any of a genus (Nepenthes) of Malaysian climbing pitcher plants.

monkey flower. Any of several scrophulariaceous plants (genus Mimulus), with pink, purple, or yellow flowers.

mon'key-ish, a. Like, or characteristic of, a monkey.

monkey jacket. A short tight jacket, worn by sailors.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŕk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (§7);



**mon'key-pot'**, *n.* 1. The urn-shaped fruit of a Brazilian tree (*Lecythis ollaria*). It is a large woody capsule containing numerous nuts. 2. The tree which bears this fruit.  
**mon'key-puz'zle**, *n.* A tall Chilean pineaceous tree (*Araucaria umbriicata*). It bears large edible nuts.  
**mon'key-shine'**, *n.* A monkeyish trick, antic, or prank.  
*Slang. U. S.*



**monkey wrench**, *a.* A wrench having a sliding jaw.

**monk'hood** (mŭnk'hōod), *n.* 1. The state or profession of a monk. 2. Monkey Wrench. Monks collectively.

**monk'ish** (mŭnk'kīsh), *a.* Of or pert. to monks; monastic; as, *monkish* writers. Also, characteristic of monks or monasticism; as, *monkish* manners, dress, solitude; — often derogatory. — **monk'ish-ness**, *n.*

**monks'hood'** (mŭnk'shōod'), *n.* Any of certain ranunculaceous plants which, with the wolrabans, constitute a genus (*Aconitum*); aconite.

**mon'o-** (mŏn'ō-). [Gr. *mŏnos*] A prefix signifying *one, single, alone*; specif., *Chem.*, indicating that a compound contains *one atom or group* of that to the name of which it is united; as, *monoxide*, an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule.

**mon'o-bas'ic** (bās'ik), *a. Chem.* A Having but one hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical in forming a salt; — said of acids. **b** Having but one acid hydrogen atom replaced by a basic atom or radical.

**mon'o-car'pel-la-ry** (mŏn'ō-kār'pĕl-ā-rĭ), *a. Bot.* Consisting of a single carpel, as a legume or pod. See **FRUIT**, *Illustr.*

**mon'o-car'pic** (kār'pĭk), *a. Bot.* Bearing fruit but once, and then dying.

**mon'o-car'pous** (kār'pŭs), *a. Bot.* A Having a gynoecium forming a single ovary. **b** = **MONOCARPIC**.

**mon'o-cha'si-um** (kā'zhĭ-ŭm; -zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -**STA** (-ā). [NL.; — *mono-* + Gr. *χάσις* division.] *Bot.* Any form of cy-mose inflorescence in which each relative main axis or pseud-axis produces only one branch. See **INFLORESCENCE**, *Illustr.* Cf. **DICHASIAM**, **POLYCHASIAM**. — **mon'o-cha'si-al** (-āl), *a.*

**mon'o-chord** (mŏn'ō-kōrd), *n.* [From *L.*, fr. Gr. deriv. of *mŏnos* single + *χορδή* string.] 1. *Music & Acous.* A one-stringed instrument used to show the mathematical relations of musical sounds. The modern form is called also *sonometer*. 2. A harmony; concord; agreement. *Rare.*

**mon'o-chro'ic** (mŏn'ō-kro'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μονόχρους*; *mŏnos* single + *χρῶς*, *χρῶς*, color.] Monochromatic.

**mon'o-chro-mat'ic** (krŏ-māt'ik), *a.* Of one color. — **mon'o-chro-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**mon'o-chrome** (mŏn'ō-krŏm), *n.* [Gr. *μονόχρωμος* of one color; *mŏnos* single + *χρῶμα* color.] A painting or drawing in a single hue, or the art or process of producing one. — **chro'mic** (krŏm'ik), *a.* — **chro'm'ist** (krŏm'ĭst), *n.*

**mon'o-cle** (-kĭl'), *n.* [F.] An eyeglass for one eye.

**mon'o-clin'al** (klĭ'nāl), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *κλίνας* to incline.] *Geol.* Having, or pert. to, a single oblique inclination. — *n.* A monocline. — **mon'o-clin'al-ly**, *adv.*

**mon'o-cline** (mŏn'ō-klĭn), *n. Geol.* A monoclinical fold.

**mon'o-clin'ic** (klĭn'ik), *a. Cryst.* Having one oblique intersection of the axes.

**mon'o-clĭ'nous** (mŏn'ō-klĭ'nŭs; mŏn'ō-klĭ'nŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *κλινῖν* couch.] *Bot.* Having both androecium and gynoecium in the same flower. Cf. **DICLINOUS**.

**mon'o-cot'y-le-dŏn** (-kŏt'ĭ-lĕ'dŏn), *n. Bot.* Any seed plant having a single cotyledon. — **mon'o-cot'y-le'dŏn-ous** (-lĕ'dŏn-ŭs; -lĕ'd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* [*racy*].

**mon'o-nŏc'ra-cy** (mŏ-nŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* Undivided rule; autocracy.

**mon'o-nŏc'u-lar** (mŏ-nŏk'ŭ-lār; mŏn-ŏk'ŭ-), *a.* [*L.* *monoculus*; Gr. *mŏnos* single + *L.* *oculus* eye.] 1. Having only one eye. 2. Pertaining or adapted to the use of only one eye.

**mon'o-cy'cle** (mŏn'ō-sĭ'kĭl'), *n.* A kind of velocipede having one wheel only.

**mon'o-dac'ty-lous** (-dāk'tĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος*; *mŏnos* single + *δάκτυλος* finger.] Having but one digit or claw.

**mon'o-dic** (mŏ-nŏd'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a monody; specif., *Music*, for a voice; homophonic.

**mon'o-dist** (mŏn'ō-dĭst), *a.* For one voice or singer of a monody.

**mon'o-dy** (mŏn'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**DIES** (-dĭz). [*L.* *monodia*, Gr. *μονωδία*, fr. *μονωδός* singing alone; *mŏnos* single + *ὠδή* song.] 1. *Gr. Lit.* An ode sung by one voice, as in a tragedy; hence: a funeral song; dirge. 2. A species of poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation, as for the death of a friend. 3. *Music.* A style of composition in which but one voice part carries a melody; homophony, as opposed to *polyphony*. **b** A monodic composition. 4. Monotony of sound.

**mon'o-ne'cious**, **mon'o-ne'cious** (mŏ-nĕ'shŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* In seed plants, having distinct staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the squash.

**mo-nog'a-mous** (-ā-mŭs), *a.* [*L.* *monogamus*, Gr. *μονόγαμος*; *mŏnos* single + *γάμος* marriage.] Upholding or practicing monogamy; also, of or pertaining to monogamy.

**mo-nog'a-my** (-mĭ), *n.* 1. Single marriage; specif.: **a** Principle or practice of not remarriage after the death of one's spouse; — opp. to *digamy*. *Now Rare.* **b** Marriage with but one person at the same time; — opp. to *bigamy* or *polygamy*. 2. *Zoöl.* State of being paired with a single mate.

**mon'o-gen'e-sis** (mŏn'ō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* 1. Oneness of origin; specif.: *Biol.* **a** The theory of the development of all living things from a single cell; — opposed to *polygenesis*. **b** Monogenism. 2. *Biol.* **a** Asexual reproduction. **b** Direct development without metamorphosis.

**mon'o-ge-net'ic** (jĕ-nĕt'ik), *a.* 1. *Geol.* Resulting from one process of formation; — used of a mountain range. 2. *Biol.* Relating to, or involving, monogenesis.

**mon'o-gen'ic** (jĕn'ik), *a.* 1. *Biol.* Monogenetic. 2. *Zoöl.* Reproducing in one way only. 3. Descended from one pair; characterized by monogenesis; — opposed to *polygenetic*.

**mo-nog'e-nism** (mŏ-nŏj'ĕ-nĭz'm), *n.* The theory or doctrine that the human races have descended from one created pair. — **mo-nog'e-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* [*logism*].

**mo-nog'e-ny** (nĭ), *n.* 1. Monogenesis (sense 2a). 2. **Mo-nog'ram** (mŏn'ō-grām), *n.* [*L.* *monogramma*; Gr. *mŏnos* single + *γράμμα* letter.] A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined, commonly so as to represent a name, or a part of it. — **mon'o-gram-mat'ic** (-grā-māt'ik), *a.*

**mon'o-graph** (mŏn'ō-gráf), *n.* A written account of a single thing or class of things; a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range. — **mon'o-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), *a.*

**mo-nog'y-ny** (mŏ-nŏj'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female.] State of having only one wife at a time. Cf. **MONANDRY**. — **mo-nog'y-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

**mon'o-hy'drate** (mŏn'ō-hĭ'drāt), *n. Chem.* A compound regarded as the union of one molecule of water with an element or compound. — **mon'o-hy'drat-ed** (-drāt-ĕd), *a.*

**mon'o-hy'dric** (-hĭ'drĭk), *a. Chem.* A containing one hydroxyl group. **b** Monobasic.

**mo-nol'a-try** (mŏ-nŏl'ā-trĭ), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *λατρεία* worship.] The worship of but one god, although more than one may be recognized as existing. — **mo-nol'a-ter**, *n.*

**mon'o-lith** (mŏn'ō-lĭth), *n.* [F. *monolithe*, *L.* *monolithus*, Gr. *μονόλιθος*; *mŏnos* single + *λίθος* stone.] A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument. — **mon'o-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ik), *a.*

**mon'o-log'ic** (-lŏj'ik), **mon'o-log'ic-al** (-lŏ-kāl), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or given to, monology.

**mo-nol'o-gist** (mŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [See **MONOLOGUE**.] 1. One who soliloquizes. 2. One who monopolizes conversation. 3. (*pron.* mŏn'ŏl'ŏj'ĭst). A monologist.

**mon'o-logue** (mŏn'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μονόλογος* speaking alone; *mŏnos* single + *λόγος* discourse.] 1. A dramatic part or composition for a single performer. 2. Literary composition of the nature of a soliloquy. 3. A soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company, in the strain of a soliloquy. — **mon'o-logu'ist** (-lŏg'ĭst), *n.*

**mo-nol'o-gy** (mŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Habit of soliloquizing, or of monopolizing conversation.

**mon'o-ma'ni-a** (mŏn'ŏ-mā'nĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.] Derangement of mind, or mania, upon a single subject only; also, popularly, a craze or mania for something. — **mon'o-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.* — **mon'o-ma'ni-a-cal** (-mā-nĭ-ā-kāl), *a.*

**mon'o-m'er-ous** (mŏ-nŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μονομερής* single; *mŏnos* alone + *μέρος* part.] *Bot.* Having one member in each whorl; — said of flowers, and usually written *1-merous*.

**mon'o-me-tal'ic** (mŏn'ŏ-mĕ-tāl'ik), *a.* Consisting of, or employing, one metal; of or pertaining to monometallism.

**mon'o-met'al-lism** (-mĕt'āl-lĭz'm), *n.* The legalized use of one metal only, as gold, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values; also, the theory or practice of such use.

**mon'o-met'ric** (-mĕt'rĭk), *a. Cryst.* Isometric.

**mon'o-mĭ-al** (mŏ-nŏm'ĭ-āl), *a.* [F. *monôme*. See **MONO-**; **BYNOMIAL**.] 1. *Alg.* Consisting of but a single term or expression. 2. *Biol.* Consisting of a single word or term. — *n.* A monomial expression.

**mon'o-mor'phic** (mŏn'ŏ-mŏr'fĭk), *a. Biol.* Having but a single form; exhibiting the same or an essentially similar type of structure.

**mon'o-mor'phous** (-fŭs), *a.* Monomorphic.

**mon'o-pet'al-ous** (mŏn'ŏ-pĕt'āl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* A Gamopetalous. **b** Having a solitary petal. [*being alone*].

**mon'o-pho'bi-a** (-fŏ-bĭ-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Morbid dread of.

**mon'oph-thong** (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng), *n.* [Gr. *μονόφθογγος* with one sound; *mŏnos* alone + *φθόγγος* sound, voice.] 1. A single, simple vowel sound. 2. A digraph. — **mon'oph-thon-gal** (-thŏng'gāl), *a.*

**mon'o-phy-let'ic** (mŏn'ŏ-fĭ-lĕt'ik), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *φύλη* tribesman, fr. *φυλῆ* clan.] Of or pertaining to a single stock; developed from a single common parent form.

**mon'o-phy'l'lous** (mŏn'ŏ-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μόνοφυλλος*; *mŏnos*

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



alone + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Composed of a single leaf; as, a *monophyllous* calyx.

**Mo-nophy-site** (mō-nōf'i-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *μονοφύωτης*; *μόνος* single + *φύσις* nature.] *Ecccl.* One of those who maintain that there was but a single nature in Christ or that the human and divine in him constituted but one composite nature. — **Mon'o-phy-sit'ic** (mōn'ō-fl-sīt'ik), *a.*

**mon'o-plane** (mōn'ō-plān), *n.* A flying machine supported by a single aeroplane. — **mon'o-plan'ist** (-plān'ist), *n.*

**mon'o-ple-gi-a** (-plē'jī-ā), *n.* [NL.; *mono-* + Gr. *πληγή* a stroke.] *Med.* Paralysis affecting a single limb or part of the body. — **mon'o-pleg'ic** (-plē'jīk; -plē'jik), *a.*

**mon'o-pode** (mōn'ō-pōd), *n.* 1. A one-footed creature. 2. A monopodium. — *a.* Having only one foot.

**mon'o-po-di-um** (-pō'dī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ā). [NL. See MONO-; -POD.] *Bot.* A main or primary axis that continues its original line of growth, giving off axes or lateral branches in acropetal succession from the apex. Cf. SYMPODIUM. — **mon'o-po'di-al** (-āl), *a.*

**mo-nop'o-lism** (mō-nōp'ō-liz'm), *n.* The system, policy, or practices of monopolies or monopolists.

**mo-nop'o-list** (-list), *n.* One who has a monopoly; one who favors monopoly.

**mo-nop'o-lis'tic** (-līs'tīk), *a.* Of or pert. to a monopolist; tending to, or characteristic of, a monopoly or monopolies.

**mo-nop'o-lize** (-līz), *v. t.* To acquire a monopoly of. — **mo-nop'o-li-zar'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **mo-nop'o-liz'er**, *n.*

**mo-nop'o-ly** (-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). [L. *monopolium*, Gr. *μονοπωλία*, *μονοπωλιον*; *μόνος* alone + *πωλείν* to sell.] 1. Exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market, or, popularly, such control as enables one to raise the price above that fixed by free competition. 2. A grant or charter of a monopoly (in sense 1). 3. The commodity subject to the monopoly; as, tobacco is a *monopoly* in France. 4. Exclusive possession of anything. 5. A company or combination having a monopoly. *Colloq.*

**mo-nop'ter-al** (-tēr-āl), *a.* [Gr. *μόνοπτερος* with a row of pillars only; *μόνος* alone, only + *πτερόν* feather, wing, also, a row of pillars.] *Arch.* Of circular buildings, having a single ring of supporting columns, without a cella.

**mon'o-rail'** (mōn'ō-rāl'), *n.* A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled vehicle. [Having a single sepal.]

**mon'o-sep'al-ous** (-sēp'āl-ūs), *a.* *Bot.* A Gamosepalous. **mon'o-sper'mous** (-spūrmūs), *a.* [mono- + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] *Bot.* Having only one seed.

**mon'o-stich** (mōn'ō-stīk), *n.* [Gr. *μόνοστιχον*, deriv. fr. *μόνος* + *στίχος* verse.] A single verse; a poem of one verse.

**mon'o-stroph'ic** (-strōf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metric form. — *n.* In *pl.* Monostrophic verses.

**mon'o-style** (mōn'ō-stīl), *a.* Also **mon'o-styl'lar** (-stī'lār). [*mono-* + Gr. *στυλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having but a single shaft; — said of a pier, as in a church.

**mon'o-sul'phide** (-sūl'fīd; -fīd), *n.* Also **sulfid**. *Chem.* A sulphide containing but one sulphur atom in the molecule.

**mon'o-syl'la-bism** (-sīl'la-bīz'm), *n.* Monosyllabic character or formation; use of monosyllables.

**mon'o-syl'la-ble** (-sīl'la-b'l), *n.* [L. *monosyllabus* of one syllable, Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*] A word of one syllable.

**mon'o-syl-lab'ic** (-sī-lāb'ik), *a.* — **syl-lab'ic-cal'ly**, *adv.*

**mon'o-the-ism** (mōn'ō-thē-īz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *θεός* god.] Belief that there is but one God. — **mon'o-the-ist**, *n.*

**mon'o-the-is'tic** (-is'tīk), *a.* Of or pert. to monotheism or monotheists. — **is'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* — **cal'ly**, *adv.*

**mon'o-tone** (mōn'ō-tōn), *n.* [See MONOTONOUS.] 1. Continued utterance, or recitation, in one unvaried key or pitch. 2. Monotony of style, as in writing or composition. 3. *Musical.* A single unvaried tone; intoning. 4. Something uttered or written in one tone or strain; — often used fig.

**mo-no'to-nous** (mō-nōt'ō-nūs), *a.* [Gr. *μόνοτος*; *μόνος* single + *τόνος* tone.] Uttered in one unvarying tone; marked by monotony; without change or variety. — **mo-not'o-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mo-not'o-nous-ness**, *n.*

**mo-no'to-ny** (-nī), *n.* 1. Sameness of tone or sound; use or continuity of one unvarying tone or sound; monotone. 2. Sameness, or want of variety; esp., irksome sameness.

**mon'o-treme** (mōn'ō-trēm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. *τρήμα* hole.] *Zool.* Any of the lowest order (*Monotremata*) of mammals, consisting of the duckbill and the echidnas. They are oviparous. — **mon'o-trem'a-tous** (-trēm'ā-tūs; -trēm'ā-tūs), *a.*

**mon'o-type** (mōn'ō-tīp), *n.* 1. *Biol.* The most representative of its group, as a species constituting a genus. 2. A machine that casts and sets individual types.

**mon'o-typ'ic** (-tīp'ik), *a.* 1. *Biol.* Having a single type or representative, as a family of a single genus, or a genus with only a single species. 2. Of the nature of a monotype.

**mon'o-val'ent** (mōn'ō-vā'lēnt; mō-nōv'ā-lēnt), *a.* [*mono-* + L. *valens*, *p. pr.* See VALENT.] *Chem.* Univalent. — **mon'o-val'ence** (-lēns), **mon'o-val'en-cy** (-lēn-sī), *n.*

**mon-ox'ide** (mōn-ōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* *Chem.* An oxide containing but one oxygen atom in the molecule.

**Mon-roe' Doc'trine** (mōn-rō'). *U. S. Hist.* The rule of foreign policy of the United States, first formally announced by President Monroe (Dec. 2, 1823), to the general effect that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt by a European power to extend its political power in the Western Hemisphere.

**mon'sei'gneur** (mōn'sē'nūr; E. mōn-sē'n'ēr), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEIGNEURS (E. mē-sē'n'ēr). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, *L. senior* older.] My lord; — a title [cap.] given in France esp. to princes and church and court dignitaries, and used before titles of office or rank.

**mon-sieur'** (mē-syū'; m'syū'), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS (mā'syū') [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur*, abbr. of *seigneur* lord.] Lit., my lord; sir; — the title [cap.] in France corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr., *M.*; *pl.* *MM.* or *Messrs.*

**mon-si'gnor** (mōn-sē'nōr; E. mōn-sē'nōr'), **mon-si'gnor'e** (mōn-sē'nōr'ē), *n.*; *pl.* MONSIGNORI (mōn-sē'nōr'ē). [It., my lord.] My lord; — an ecclesiastical title of dignity bestowed by the Pope. Abbr., *Mgr.*

**mon-soon'** (mōn-sōon'), *n.* [Malay *mūsīm*, fr. *Ar. mausim* a time, a season.] A periodic wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia; also, the rainy season accompanying the southwest monsoon in India.

**mon'ster** (mōn'stēr), *n.* [F. *monstre*, fr. L. *monstrum*, orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune.] 1. A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange or horrible form. 2. Any huge animal or thing. 3. An animal or plant departing greatly from the usual type; a monstrosity. 4. Anything monstrous; esp., a person of unnatural ugliness, wickedness, or cruelty. — *a.* Enormous; huge; gigantic.

**mon'strance** (-strāns), *n.* [LL. *monstrantia*, fr. *L. monstrare* to show.] *R. C. Ch.* A vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed for veneration.

**mon-stro'si-ty** (mōn-strōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being monstrous; also, a monster.

**mon'strous** (mōn'strūs), *a.* [F. *monstrueux*, L. *monstruosus*, *monstruosus*, fr. *monstrum*. See MONSTER.] 1. Deviating greatly from the natural form or character. 2. Having the qualities or appearance of a monster. 3. Huge; enormous. 4. Hateful; horrible; dreadful.

**Syn.** Monstrous, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous, colossal. **Monstrous** commonly suggests the abnormal; **prodigious**, the marvelous or unheard of; **tremendous**, the astonishing, awe-inspiring, or momentous; **stupendous**, the astounding or overpowering; **colossal** applies to that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in size; as, a *monstrous* crime; *prodigious* strength; a *tremendous* explosion; a *stupendous* height; a *colossal* statue.

— *adv.* Exceedingly; wonderfully. *Now Colloq. or Uncultivated.* — **mon'strous-ly**, *adv.* — **mon'strous-ness**, *n.*

**mons Ve'ner-is** (mōnz vēn'ēr-īs). [L., mountain of Venus. See 1st MOUNT.] *Anat.* A rounded eminence of fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the female.

**Mont'a-gue** (mōn'tā-gū), *n.* See **ROME**.

**mont-de-pi-é'té** (mōn'dē-pyā'tā'), *n.*; *pl.* MONTS-DE-PIÉ-TÉ (mōn-). [F., fr. It. *monte di pietà* bank (prop., mount) of pity or piety.] A kind of public pawnbroking establishment for lending money at a low rate of interest to poor people in need.

**mon'te** (mōn'tā; mōn'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the cards left after laying out a certain number.] A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game at cards.

**mon-teith'** (mōn-tēth'), *n.* An 18th-century kind of large punch bowl, with a scalloped edge; — so called after the inventor. It was used also for carrying and cooling glasses.

**Mon-te-ne'grin** (mōn'tē-nē'grīn; -nē'grīn), *a.* Also **Mon'te-ne'grine**. Of or pertaining to Montenegro or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Montenegro.

**Mon'tes-so'ri meth'od** (mōn'tēs-sō'rē). *Pedagogy.* A system of training and instruction, primarily for use with normal children aged from three to six years, devised by Dr. Maria Montessori of Rome, Italy.

**mon't-gol'fi-er** (mōnt-gōl'fī-ēr; F. mōn'gōl'fyā'), *n.* A balloon raised by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire in the lower part; — so called from the brothers Montgolfier, Frenchmen, who first made such a balloon.

**month** (mōnth), *n.* [AS. *mōnath*; akin to *mōna* the moon.] 1. One of the twelve portions (calendar months) into which the year is divided, corresponding, nearly, to the period of the moon's revolution; also, a period of four weeks or of thirty days. 2. *Astron.* A period (lunar month) of a complete revolution of the moon, esp. a synodical revolution, which is accomplished in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. **b** A period (solar month), the twelfth part of the solar year. See YEAR.

**month'ly**, *a.* 1. Continued for, or done in, a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon. 2. Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month. 3. Of or pertaining to the menses. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). 1. A publication appearing once a month. 2. In *pl.* The menses. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

**month's mind**. *R. C. Ch.* A commemoration of one deceased as by a requiem mass, a month after death.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**mon'ti-cule** (mŏn'tī-kūl), *n.* [L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] A little mount; hillock; specif., a subordinate cone of a volcano.

**mon'um-ment** (mŏn'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere* to remind.] 1. A tomb; sepulcher. *Obs.* 2. Something serving as a memorial of what is past. 3. A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or of a person, event, action, etc. 4. A statue. *Obs.* 5. Any lasting or notable instance. 6. A boundary stone or the like.

**mon'um-men'tal** (-mĕn'tāl), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, suitable for, or serving as, a monument. 2. Resembling a monument; as: a conspicuous and lasting; as, Gibbon's *monumental* work. b Conspicuous; colossal; gross; as, *monumental* obtuseness. *Colloq.* — **mon'um-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**mon'zo-nite** (mŏn'zŏ-nīt), *n.* [From *Monzoni* in Tirol.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed of augite, plagioclase, and orthoclase in about equal quantities together with a little biotite. — **mon'zo-nit'ic** (-nīt'ik), *a.*

**moor** (mŏō), *v. i.* To make the characteristic cry of a cow; low. — *n.*; *pl.* moos (mŏōz). The loving or low of a cow. **mooch** (mŏōch). *Var.* of **moose**.

**mood** (mŏōd), *n.* [Var. of *mode*.] *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived. The moods commonly recognized in English are *indicative*, *subjunctive*, *imperative*, and (as usually, but inexactly, classed) the *infinitive*. Certain verbal phrases with *should*, *would*, etc., are also called moods, as the *conditional*, *potential*, etc.

**mood**, *n.* [AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage.] 1. State or temper of mind, esp. as affected by emotion. 2. *Specif.*: a Anger. *Obs.* b In *pl.* A morose state; bad temper. *Syn.* Disposition, humor, vein; whim, caprice, freak. — **Mood**, **humor** agree in the idea of a more or less shifting or transitory state of mind or feeling. **Mood** often suggests a more compelling or pervasive temper than **humor**, which emphasizes more strongly the element of whim or caprice.

**mood'i-ly** (mŏōd'ī-lī), *adv.* In a moody manner.

**mood'i-ness**, *n.* State of being moody.

**mood'y** (mŏōd'y), *a.*; **mood'y-er** (-ī-ēr); *-EST.* 1. Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy; fretful. 2. Expressing, or marked by, a mood. — *Syn.* Pensive, sad, sullen, capricious.

**moon** (mŏōn), *n.* [AS. *mōna*.] 1. The satellite of the earth revolving about the latter from west to east. The moon's diameter is 2,162 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,840 miles; mass, about one eightieth that of the earth, and volume, about one forty-ninth. See **MONTH**. Symbols: ☾ New moon; ☽, or ☾ First quarter; ○, or ☽ Full moon; ☾, or ☽ Last quarter. 2. A lunar month; a month. 3. Any satellite, or secondary planet. 4. Moonlight. 5. Something shaped like the moon, esp. a crescent.

— *v. i.* To act as if moonstruck; wander, or gaze, about abstractedly.

**moon'beam'** (-bĕm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

**moon'blind'** (-blīnd'), *a.* Afflicted with moon blindness.

**moon blindness**, *a Veter.* An inflammation of the eye of the horse, recurring at periodic intervals and usually resulting in complete blindness. b *Med.* Nyctalopia, improperly attributed to exposure to moonlight.

**moon'calf'** (-kăf'), *n.* 1. A monster; misshapen being. 2. A dolt; stupid fellow.

**mooned** (mŏōnd), *p. a.* Of or resembling the moon; crescent; also, symbolized by, or identified with, the moon.

**moon'-eye'**, *n.* = **MOON BLINDNESS**, *a.* [in dism.]

**moon'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.* 1. Moonblind. 2. Round-eyed, as

**moon'fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.* Any of a number of compressed, short, deep-bodied, silvery or yellowish marine fishes (esp. *Selene vomer* and *Vomer setipinnis*).

**moon'ish**, *a.* Like the moon; hence: variable; capricious.

**moon'light'** (mŏōn'līt'), *n.* The light of the moon. — *a.* Of, pert. to, occurring during, or characterized by, moonlight; moonlit.

**moon'lit'** (-līt'), *or, Poetic*, **moon'lit'ten**, *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon.

**moon'rise'** (-rīz'), *n.* The rising of the moon.

**moon'seed'** (-sĕd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Menispermum*) of climbing herbs, typifying a family (*Menispermaceae*); — so called from the crescent-shaped seeds.

**moon'set'** (-sĕt'), *n.* The setting of the moon.

**moon'shine'** (-shīn'), *n.* 1. Moonlight. 2. Show without substance or reality; empty show. 3. Liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. *Colloq.*

**moon'shin'er** (-shīn'ēr), *n.* A person engaged in illicit trade at night; *U. S.*, an illicit distiller. *Colloq.*

**moon'shin'y** (mŏōn'shīn'y), *a.* 1. Lighted by the moon. 2. Like, or suggestive of, moonlight; visionary; empty.

**moon'stone'** (-stŏn'), *n.* A transparent or translucent feldspar, used as a gem. It is of pearly or opaline luster.

**moon'struck'** (mŏōn'strūk'), *a.* Also **moon'strick'en** (-strūk'n). Having a mental or physical derangement attributed to the moon's influence; crazy; also, ill; sick.

**moon'wort'** (-wŏrt'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Botrychium*) of ferns (sp. *B. lunaria*); — so named from the crescent-shaped segments of its frond. 2. The satinpod.

**moon'y** (-ī), *a.*; **moon'y-er** (-ī-ēr); *-EST.* 1. Moon-shaped; esp., crescent-shaped; also, pert. to or like moonlight. 2. Lighted by the moon. 3. Mooning; abstracted. *Colloq.*

**moor** (mŏōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *mōr*.] An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid with peat, and often marshy; heath.

**moor**, *v. t.* To secure (a vessel) in a place, as by anchoring. — *v. i.* 1. To be secured, as a vessel, by being moored. 2. To secure a vessel by mooring.

**Moor**, *n.* [F. *More*, *Maire*, L. *Maurus*, Gr. *Μαῦρος*.] 1. A native of Morocco or of a neighboring North African state. 2. A Mohammedan of one of the native North African races or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or of their descendants.

**moor'age** (-āj), *n.* Act of mooring; a place for mooring.

**moor'ber-ry** (-bĕr-ī), *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* 1. The bilberry. 2. The small cranberry.

**moor cock**, The male of the moor fowl.

**moor fowl**, Also **moor bird**. The red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*), of Great Britain.

**moor hen**, a The female of the moor fowl. b A gallinule, esp. the common European species (*Gallinula chloropus*).

**moor'ing**, *vb. n.* 1. That which serves to moor a vessel, as anchors, cables, etc.; — usually in *pl.* 2. In *pl.* The place where a vessel is or may be moored.

**moor'ish**, *a.* Of or pert. to a moor; having the characteristics of, or resembling, a moor; marshy.

**Moor'ish**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Moors.

**moor'land** (-lānd), *n.* Land consisting of a moor or moors.

**moor'wort'** (mŏōr'wŏrt'), *n.* A small ericaceous shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) found in northern moors and bogs.

**moor'y** (-ī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, moors; marshy; fenny; boggy; also, heathy.

**moose** (mŏōs), *n.* [Algonquian *mōs*, *mōs*, he eats off.] 1. A large mammal (*Alce americana*) of the deer family, larger than the European elk, inhabiting Canada and the northeastern United States. 2. The European elk. 3. [Also *cap.*] A member of the Progressive Party; a Bull Moose. *Can't., U. S.*



Moose.

**moose**, *n.* [Algonquian *mōs*, *mōs*, he eats off.] 1. A large mammal (*Alce americana*) of the deer family, larger than the European elk, inhabiting Canada and the northeastern United States. 2. The European elk. 3. [Also *cap.*] A member of the Progressive Party; a Bull Moose. *Can't., U. S.*

**moot** (mŏōt), *n.* [AS. *mōt* (in comp.), *gemōt*, a meeting.] *Eng. Hist.* 1. A deliberative assembly, with political, administrative, and judicial powers. 2. A discussion, debate, or argument; esp., a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To argue for and against; debate; discuss. 2. *Specif.*, to argue for practice; propound and discuss in a mock court.

— *a.* Subjected or subject to argument or discussion.

**moot court**, A mock court such as is held by students of law for practicing the conduct of hypothetical law cases.

**moop'er**, *n.* One who moots, argues, or disputes.

**moop** (mŏp), *n.* A grimace.

**mop**, *n.* 1. An implement for washing floors, etc., made of cloth, thrums, or yarn, fastened to a handle. 2. Something likened to a mop, as a mass of hair. — *v. t.*; **MOPPED** (mŏpt); **MOP'PING**. To wipe with or as with a mop.

**mop'board'** (-bŏrd'; 57), *n.* = **BASEBOARD**. *U. S.*

**mope** (mŏp), *v. i.*; **MOPED** (mŏpt); **MOP'ING** (mŏp'ing). To be dull and spiritless. — *v. t.* To make spiritless, stupid, or dejected; — used reflexively and in passive. — *n.* 1. A dull, spiritless person. 2. In *pl.* Low spirits; dumps. — **mop'er** (mŏp'ēr), *n.* — **mop'ish** (mŏp'ish), *a.* — **mop'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mop'ish-ness**, *n.*

**mop'py** (mŏp'y), *a.* Like a mop, as long, thick hair.

**mo-quette'** (mŏ-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] A kind of carpet or upholstery fabric having a velvety pile. It is made by hand at Nîmes, France, and machine-made in imitation elsewhere.

**mo'ra** (mŏ'rā; 57), *n.*; *pl.* L. **MORÆ** (-rĕ), E. **MORAS** (-rāz). [L.] *Pros.* The unit of meter, equal to a short syllable.

**mo-ra'ceous** (mŏ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *morus* the mulberry tree.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Moraceae*) of trees or shrubs, having small diclinous apetalous flowers, including

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



the mulberry, breadfruit, hop, Osage orange, and hemp.

**mo-raïne'** (mō-rān'), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A mass of earth, stones, etc., deposited by a glacier. There are various types, as terminal, lateral, medial, etc. — **mo-raïn'ic'** (-rān'ik'), *a.*

**mor'al** (mōr'āl), *a.* [F., fr. *L. moralis*, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, custom, conduct.] 1. Of or pertaining to morals or that with which morals deal, as questions of right and wrong; discriminating right and wrong; as, the *moral* sense; — distinguished from *nonmoral* or *unmoral*, and often contrasted with *intellectual*. 2. Conformed to accepted rules of right conduct; righteous; virtuous; just; — distinguished from *immoral*; as, a *moral* life or conduct. 3. Capable of being governed by or of influencing the sense of right. 4. Acting, or suited to act, upon or through one's moral nature or sense of right; as, *moral* consideration. 5. Supported by reason or probability; as, *moral* evidence. 6. Equal in moral effects; virtual; tantamount to; as, a *moral* victory or defeat. 7. Serving to teach a moral. 8. Moralizing.

**Syn.** *Moral, ethical.* *Moral* may refer to the science or the practice of right conduct; *ethical* commonly suggests the science; as, *moral* (or *ethical*) principles; an *ethical* (or *moral*) system; a *moral* (not *ethical*) man. See **BODILY**.

**moral certainty**, a high degree of probability, although not demonstrable as a certainty; a probability so great that it can be confidently acted upon in the affairs of life.

— *n.* 1. Moral conduct or teachings; — usually in *pl.* 2. The inner meaning, or practical lesson, of a fable, an experience, etc. 3. (*pron. mō'rāl*). [F.] = MORALE.

**mo-ral'e'** (mō-rāl'; -rāl'), *n.* [F. *moral*. See MORAL.] 1. Morality; moral principles, teachings, or conduct. 2. Condition as affected by, or dependent on, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc., as of an army.

**mor'al-ist** (mōr'āl-ist), *n.* 1. One who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals. 2. One who practices moral duties. — **mor'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **mor'al-ist'ic** (-is'tik'), *a.*

**mor'al-ity** (mō-rāl'it-i), *n.* 1. *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Moral quality; virtue. 2. That which conveys or instills moral lessons or sentiments; as: a *Moral* inference, meaning, or lesson; moralization. b A kind of allegorical play in which actors personify charity, faith, death, vice, etc. 3. Moral practice or action; rectitude of life. 4. Morals; ethics. 5. The relation of conformity or nonconformity to moral righteousness; quality of an intention, a character, an action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the standard of right.

**mor'al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.* Act of moralizing.

**mor'al-ize** (mōr'āl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). 1. To apply to a moral purpose; explain in a moral sense. 2. To furnish with moral lessons. 3. To render moral; impart morals or morality to; as, it aided in *moralizing* the natives.

— *v. i.* To make moral reflections. — **mor'al-iz'er**, *n.*

**mor'al-ly**, *adv.* In a moral sense, manner, degree, or respect.

**mor'als** (mōr'ālz), *n. pl.* 1. Science or doctrine of right conduct; ethics. 2. Moral principles or practice. [Fen.]

**mo-rass'** (mō-rās'), *n.* [D. *moeras*, OF. *mareis*.] A marsh.

**mor'a-to-ri-um** (mōr'ā-tō'ri-ūm; 57), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ā). [NL., fr. *L. moratorium* delaying, fr. *morari* to delay.] *Law.* An act authorizing delay in meeting an obligation; also, a period during which an obligor has a legal right to such delay, esp. such a period granted in an emergency, as to a bank or debtors generally.

**mor'a-to-ry** (mōr'ā-tō'ri), *a.* Authorizing delay of payment; as, a *mortality* law.

**Mo-ra'vi-an** (mō-rā'vi-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Moravia or Moravians. — *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Moravia, in Austria. Also, the Slavonic language of the Moravians. 2. *Eclcl.* One of a Protestant sect, more properly the *Unitas Fratrum, Unity of Brethren, or United Brethren*, which was an offshoot of the Hussites in Bohemia.

**mo'ray** (mō'rā; mō-rā'; 57), *n.* Any of a number of voracious and pugnacious, often brightly colored, eels, constituting a family (*Muraenidae*). They are especially common in crevices about coral reefs. A Mediterranean species (*Muraena helena*), the Roman *muraena*, is a valued food fish.

**mor'bid** (mōr'bid), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbis* disease.] 1. Not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; hence, abnormally impressionable, esp. by gloomy or unwholesome ideas or sentiments. 2. Relating to disease. — **Syn.** Sick, unwholesome. — **mor'bid-ly**, *adv.* — **mor'bid-ness**, *n.*

**mor-bid'ity** (mōr-bid'it-i), *n.* Morbid state or character.

**mor-bif'ic** (-bif'ik'), *a.* [L. *morbis* disease + *-ficus* (in comp.), fr. *facere* to make.] Causing disease or a sickly state.

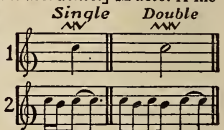
**mor-da'ci-ous** (-dā'shūz), *a.* [L. *mordax*, -acis, fr. *mordere* to bite.] Biting; sarcastic. — **mor-dac'ity** (-dās'it-i), *n.*

**mor'dant** (mōr'dānt), *a.* [F., *p. pr.* of *mordre* to bite, *L. mordere*.] 1. Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen. 2. Serving to fix colors. — *n.* 1. Any corrosive used in etching. 2. Any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound, produces in the fiber a fixed color. — *v. t.* To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant.

**Mor'de-cai** (mōr'dē-kāi; mōr'dē-kā'i), *n. Bib.* In the book

of Esther, Esther's cousin, who, through Esther's influence with Anasuerus, saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman, and was raised to high rank by the king.

**mor'dent** (-dēnt), *n.* [From *It. mordente*.] *Music.* A melodic grace made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone half a step lower. It is either *single* or *double*. See *ILLUSTR.* The name *inverted mordent* is sometimes applied to the *pralltriller* (which see).



**more** (mōr; 57), *a.*, *compar.*; *positive* wanting; *superl.* **Mordents.** 1. As written; 2. *more* (mōst'). [AS. *mara*, *As* performed.

**mōr'** (mōst'). [AS. *mara*, *As* performed. *mōr'*] 1. Greater; superior; increased; — often used as comparative of *much*, *many*. Opposed to *less* and *fewer*. 2. Additional; other. — *n.* 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number. 2. An additional or greater amount. — **adv.** 1. In or to a greater quantity, extent, or degree. 2. Further; moreover; besides; as, he came once *more*.

**mo-reen'** (mō-rēn'), *n.* A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or with embossed figures.

**mo-rel'** (mō-rēl'; mōr'ēl'), *n.* [F. *morille*, of G. origin.] Any of a genus (*Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*) of edible fungi.

**mo-rel'lo** (mō-rēl'ō), *n. Hort.* Any of certain cultivated varieties of cherry, distinguished by their dark skin and juice.

**more-o-ver** (mōr-ō'vēr; 57), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; See **BESIDES**.

**Mo-resque** (mō-rēsk'), *a.* [F., fr. *It.* or *Sp.*] Of or pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors; Moorish; — The Moresque, or Moorish, style of architecture or decoration.

**Mor'gain**, or, commonly, **Mor'gan, le Fay** (mōr'gān; -gān lē fā). [OF. *Morgain la fée* Morgan the fairy; *Morgain* is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur, said to have revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere.

**Mor'gan** (mōr'gān), *n.* [After Justin Morgan, a horse breeder.] One of a celebrated American strain of horses which originated in Vermont.

**mor'ga-nat'ic** (mōr-gā-nāt'ik), *a.* [[L. *matrimonium ad morganicam*, fr. *morgantica* a morning gift, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgangeba* morning gift.] Of the nature of, or pert. to, a form of marriage which male members of various noble families in Europe may contract with women of inferior rank so that the wife and children do not take or inherit the husband's rank or his property held in virtue thereof. — **mor-ga-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**mor'gen** (mōr'gēn), *n.* [D. & G.] A land measure of varying value, of various countries. The old Dutch *morgen* was about 2.17 acres; it is a common measure in South Africa.

**mor'glay** (mōr'glā), *n.* [Cf. CLAYMORE.] A claymore; sword, esp. [cap.] that of Sir Bevis of Hampton. *Obs.*

**morgue** (mōrg), *n.* [F.] A place where bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification.

**mor'i-bund** (mōr'i-būnd), *a.* [L. *morbundus*, fr. *moriri* to die.] In a dying state; near death. — **mor'i-bun'di-ty**, *n.*

**mor'in** (mōr'in), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, the principal coloring matter of fustic.

**mor'i-on** (mōr'i-ōn; 57), *n.* [F., fr. *morrión*.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver. See **HELMET**, *ILLUSTR.*

**mor'i-on**, *n.* [G.] A nearly black variety of smoky quartz.

**Mo-ris-co** (mō-ris'kō), *a.* [Sp. See MORRIS the dance.] Moresque. — *n.*; *pl.* -cos or -coes (-kōz). A person of the Moorish race in Spain.

**Mor'mon** (mōr'mōn), *n.* A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a body organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Formerly it practiced plural marriage, but that is stated to have been discontinued in 1890. — **Mor'mon-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**morn** (mōrn), *n.* [ME. *morn*, *morwen*, *morgen*, AS. *morgen*.] Morning. *Chiefly Poetic.*

**morn'ing** (mōr'nīng), *n.* [ME. *mornīng*, *morwenīng*. See MORN.] 1. The first or early part of the day. 2. [cap.] The goddess Aurora or Eos. *Poetic.* — *a.* Of, pert. to, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning.

**morning star**, any one of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it rises before the sun, esp. Venus.

**morn'ing-glo'ry** (-glō'rī; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). 1. Any of various convolvulaceous twining plants (*Ipomœa*, esp. *I. purpurea*) with funnel-shaped white, pink, or purple flowers. 2. Any convolvulus, or bindweed.

**Mō'ro** (mō'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-rōz). [Sp., a Moor.] 1. A member of any of the warlike Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippine Islands. They are of mixed Malayan stock. 2. The language of the Moros.

**Mo-roc'can** (mō-rōk'ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Morocco.

**mo-roc'co** (mō-rōk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-cōz). A fine leather (originally from Morocco) commonly of goatskin tanned with sumac.

**mo'ron** (mō'rōn), *n.* [Gr. *μωρος* foolish.] A person whose intellectual development proceeds normally up to about the

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, event ēnd, recēt, mak'er; ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūz, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



eighth year of age and, then arrested, never exceeds that of a normal child of about twelve years.

**mo-rose'** (mō-rōs'), a. [*L. morosus*, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, habit, way of life.] Of a sour temper; sullen; ill-humored. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **mo-rose'ly**, adv. — **mo-rose'ness**, n. — **mo-ros'ly-ty** (-rōs'fī-tī), n.

**mor-ph** (-mōrf). Combining form fr. *Gr. μορφή, form*. **Mor'pheus** (mōr'fēus; *pop. mōr'fē-ūs*), n. [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Μορφῆος*, alluding to the shapes seen in dreams, *μορφή* shape.] *Class. Myth.* The god of dreams. — **Mor'phe-an** (-fē-ān), a.

**mor'phi-a** (-fī-ā), n. *Chem.* Morphine. **mor'phic** (-fīk). Combining form from Greek *μορφή, form*. **mor'phine** (-fīn; -fēn), n. Also **mor'phin**. [*F.*, fr. *Morphée* Morpheus.] A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic base,  $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$ , the principal alkaloid of opium.

**mor'phin-ism** (mōr'fīn-iz'm), n. *Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of morphine; morphine habit. **mor'pho-log'ic** (mōr'fō-lōj'ik) a. Of or pert. to morphol- **mor'pho-log'ic-cal** (-l-kāl) } ogy; structural. — **mor'pho-log'ic-cal-ly**, adv.

**mor'phol'o-gist** (-jīst), n. One versed in morphology. **mor'phol'o-gy** (mōr'fō-lō-jī), n. [*Gr. μορφή* form + *-logy*.]

1. Biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants; the science of structural organic types. 2. That branch of linguistic study which deals with the origin and functions of inflections and derivational forms.

**mor'phon** (mōr'fōn), n. [*Gr. μορφών*, p. pr. of *μορφήν* to form.] *Biol.* A morphological individual, characterized by definiteness of form; — in distinction from *bion*.

**mor'phous** (-mōr'fūs). Combining form fr. *Gr. μορφή, form*. **mor'ris** (mōr'ris), n. Also **mor'rice**. [*Sp. morrisco* Moorish, fr. *Moro* a Moor.] More fully **morris dance**. A dance formerly common in England in pageants, processions, and May games. The dancers, in fancy dress, often took the parts of Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, and other fictitious characters. Also, the dancers of a morris.

**mor'ris**, n. An old game played with pebbles, pegs, or other counters, placed at the angles of a certain figure; also, the board or ground on which the game is played.

**mor'ris chair**. A kind of easy-chair with a back which may be lowered or raised.

|| **mor'ro** (-mōr'rō), n. [*Sp.*, any spherical object.] A round hill or point of land; hence, **morro castle**, a castle on a hill.

**mor'row** (mōr'ō), n. [*ME. morwe, morwen, AS. morgen*.] 1. Morning. *Archaic*. 2. The next following day after any day specified or understood. 3. To-morrow.

**Mors** (mōrz), n. [*L.*] *Roman Relig.* Death, as a deity.

**Morse** (mōrs), a. Of, pert. to, or designating an electric telegraph system or alphabetic code invented by Samuel F. B. Morse; as, **Morse apparatus**, circuit, etc.

**Morse alphabet or code**, *Teleg.* The telegraphic alphabet or code, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse. The alphabetic code used in North America is given below.

ALPHABET.

A	—	H	----	O	—	V	-----
B	----	I	—	P	----	W	-----
C	----	J	----	Q	----	X	-----
D	----	K	----	R	----	Y	-----
E	----	L	----	S	----	Z	-----
F	----	M	----	T	----	&	-----
G	----	N	----	U	----		-----

NUMERALS.

1	-----	4	-----	7	-----
2	-----	5	-----	8	-----
3	-----	6	-----	9	-----
0	-----	Period	-----	Comma	-----

— n. The Morse alphabet, Morse telegraph, etc. *Colloq.* **mor'sel** (mōr'sēl), n. [*OF.*, fr. *LL.* dim. of *L. morsus* a bite, *mordere* to bite.] 1. A little bite or bit of food. 2. A small quantity; a little piece.

**mort** (mōrt), n. [*F.*, death, fr. *L. mors, mortis*.] 1. Death. *Obs.* 2. *Hunting.* The note sounded on the horn at a kill.

**mor'tal** (mōr'tāl), a. [*F. mortel, L. mortalis, fr. mors, mortis*, death, *mori* to die.] 1. Subject to death. 2. Deadly; fatal. 3. So severe as to be thought of as threatening death. 4. Of or pert. to death or its occasion or occurrence; deathly. 5. Human; belonging to man, who is mortal. 6. Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; implacable; as, a **mortal enemy**. 7. Extreme; very great; esp., very grievous or tedious; as, two **mortal hours**. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See DEADLY.

— *adv.* Mortally. *Now Rare, exc., Colloq.*: Extremely; very; excessively; grievously.

— n. A being subject to death; a man. — **mor'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**mor-tal'ity** (mōr-tāl'ī-tī), n. 1. Condition, quality, or nature of being mortal. 2. The death of large numbers; esp., number or rate of deaths; as, a time of great **mortality**. 3. Death; destruction. 4. Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity.

**mor'tar** (mōr'tēr), n. [*Deriv.* of *L. mortarium* a mortar (sense 1) or a large basin or trough in which mortar (sense 3)

is mixed.] 1. [*AS. mortere*.] A strong bowl-like vessel in which substances

are pounded or rubbed with a pestle; also, any of various devices in which materials are brayed or crushed, as, in a stamp battery, the box into which the ore is fed.

2. [*F. mortier*.] a *Mil.* A short cannon used to throw shells of large caliber with low velocities and usually at very high angles. b A similar cannon used to throw a line to a wrecked vessel.

c Any of various contrivances for throwing pyrotechnic bombs or shells.

3. [*F. mortier*.] A building material made of lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand and water.

— v. t. To plaster or make fast with mortar.

**mortar board**. 1. A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar. 2. A kind of academic cap. *Colloq.*

**mort'gage** (mōr'gāj), n. [*F. mort-gage*, *OF.* also *morgage*; *mort* dead (*L. mortuus*) + *gage* pledge.] 1. *Law.* At the common law, a conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance. 2. The instrument making a mortgage conveyance, the state of the property conveyed, or the mortgagee's interest in it.

— v. t.; -GAGED (-gāj'd); -GAG-ING (-gāj'jīng). 1. *Law.* To make a mortgage conveyance of. 2. To pledge; give as security. [*mortgage*.]

**mort'ga-gee'** (-gāj-jē'), n. The person to whom property is

**mort'ga-gor'** (mōr'gā-jōr'; mōr'gā-jēr), n. Also **-ga-geor'**, **-gag-er** (mōr'gā-jēr). One who gives a mortgage.

**mort'i-fi-ca-tion** (mōr'tī-fī-kā'shūn), n. 1. A mortifying or state of being mortified; as: a Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, etc. b *Med.* Gangrene; necrosis. c Deprivation of complacency or approval of self; humiliation; chagrin, etc. 2. That which mortifies; cause of humiliation, chagrin, etc. — **Syn.** See VEXATION.

**mort'i-fi'er** (-fī'ēr), n. One who, or that which, mortifies.

**mort'i-fy** (mōr'tī-fī), v. t.; -TI-FIED (-fīd); -TI-FY'ING (-fī'jīng). [*F. mortifier*, fr. *L. mortificare*; *L. mors, mortis*, death + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To kill. *Obs.* 2. To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections; hence: to abase; humble. 3. To cause to feel mortification, or humiliation. 4. To cause to mortify, or gangrene. — v. i. 1. To practice penance. 2. To lose vitality and organic structure, as flesh of a living body; gangrene.

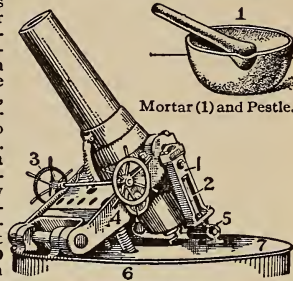
**mort'ise**, **mort'ice** (-tīs), n. [*F. mortaise*.] A cavity, hole or the like, as in a timber, into or through which some other part fits or passes. — v. t.; -TISED, -TICED (-tīst); -TIS-ING, -TIC-ING (-tī-sīng). 1. To join or fasten securely specif., to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise. 2. To cut or make a mortise in.

**mort'main'** (mōrt'mān'), n. [*F. mort, morte*, dead + *main* hand.] *Law.* *Lit.*, dead hand; hence, the hand or possession of ecclesiastical corporations, ecclesiastics being in the early law deemed civilly dead; later, the possession of, or tenure by, any corporation (which, by the nature of corporations, may be perpetual).

**mort'u-a-ry** (mōr'tū-ā-rī), a. [*L. mortuarius*, fr. *mortuus* dead.] Pertaining to the burial of the dead or to death or mourning. — n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). 1. In medieval England, a customary gift to the priest of a parish from the personal estate of a deceased parishioner or to a priest's superior from the estate of a priest. 2. A place for the reception of the dead; a burial place; also, a morgue.

**mor'u-la** (mōr'ō-lā), n.; pl. -LÆ (-lē). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. morum* a mulberry.] *Embryol.* The globular mass of cells (blastomeres) formed by cleavage of the egg of many animals in its early development. — **mor'u-lar** (-lār), a.

**Mo-sa'ic** (mō-zā'ik), a. Of or pert. to Moses or the institutions or writings attributed to him.



Mortar (1) and Pestle. Mortar, 2. a. U. S. 12-inch Mortar. 1 Crosshead; 2 Piston Rod of Recoil Cylinder; 3 Elevating Hand Wheel; 4 Saddle; 5 Recoil Cylinder Trunnion; 6 Counter-Recoil Springs; 7 Racer.



Mortar Board, 2.



a Mortise; b Tenon.

κ = ch in G. Ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



**mo-sa'ic** (mō-zā'ik), *n.* [*F. mosaïque*, deriv. of *Gr. Μοσαϊσμός* of the Muses.] 1. *Fine Arts.* A surface decoration made by inlaying small colored pieces in patterns; also, the process of making it. 2. That which is so made; a piece of mosaic work. 3. Something resembling or likened to mosaic, as a literary composition.

— *a.* Formed by mosaic; variegated; of, pertaining to, or resembling, mosaic.

**mosaic gold.** *a.* Stannic sulphide, SnS<sub>2</sub>. *b.* Ormolu.

**Mo-sa'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Mosaic, or pert. to, or resembling Mosaic institutions, customs, or the like. *Rare.*

**mos'cha-tel'** (mōs'kā-tel'; mōs'kā-tel'), *n.* [*F. moscatelle.* See MUSCATEL.] A small European herb (*Adoxa moschatellina*), having greenish white flowers with a musky odor.

**Mo-selle'** (mō-zel'), *n.* Wine made in the valley of the Moselle. Some varieties are prized for their peculiar aroma.

**Mos'ses** (mō'zēz; 24), *n.* [*Gr. Μωσής, Μωυσής*, fr. Heb. *Mōsheh*.] 1. *Bib.* The great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt. 2. Hence, a leader; also, a meek man. Cf. *Num.* xii. 3.

**mo'sey** (mō'zē), *v. i.* To go or move; esp., to depart; — usually used with *out, off, along*, etc. *Slang or Dial., U. S.* *Mosk* (mōsk). Var. of MOSQUE.

**Mos'lem** (mōz'lēm; mōs'lē; *n.*; *pl.* MOSLEMS (-lēmz), or, collectively, MOSLEM. [*Ar. muslim* a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, fr. *salama* to submit to God.] A Muslim; an orthodox Mohammedan. — *a.* Mohammedan.

**Mos'lem-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Mohammedanism; Islam.

**mosque** (mōsk), *n.* Also **mosk**. [*F. mosquée*, fr. Sp., fr. *Ar. masjid*, fr. *sajada* to bend, adore.] A Mohammedan place of public religious worship.

**mos-qui'to** (mōs-kē'tō), *n.* *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [*Sp., fr. mosca* fly, *L. musca*.] Any of certain dipterous insects (constituting the family *Culicidae*) having a proboscis fitted, in the females only, with needlelike organs with which they puncture the skin of fruits or animals to suck up their juice or blood. Some species transmit the organisms that produce certain diseases, as malaria and yellow fever. See ANOPHELES.

**mosquito fleet.** An aggregation of comparatively small vessels associated in some way, as the smaller coasting vessels of a port, the torpedo boats of a navy or fleet, etc.

**moss** (mōs; 62), *n.* [*AS. mos* a marshy place.] 1. A bog; esp., a peat bog, as on the Scottish border. 2. Any of a class (*Musci*) of bryophytic plants, characterized by small, leafy, often tufted, stems bearing sex organs; also, a growth of such plants. 3. Any of various mosslike lichens; as, Iceland moss. 4. Any of several pteridophytic plants of a mosslike habit or form, as club mosses (*Lycopodium*).

— *v. t.* To cover or overgrow with moss.

**moss'back'** (mōs'bāk'), *n.* A person so sluggish in his way of life or thought that he may be likened to a stone or old tree covered with moss; specif., an extremely conservative partisan in politics. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.*

**moss'hunk'er** (-būnk'ēr), *n.* [*From D.*] The menhaden.

**moss'groun'** (-grōn'), *a.* Overgrown with moss.

**moss'i-ness** (mōs'i-nēs), *n.* State of being mossy.

**moss pink.** A low, tufted, mosslike polemoniaceous plant (*Phlox subulata*) of the eastern United States.

**moss rose.** A variety of rose with mossy calyx and stalk.

**moss'troop'er** (-trōop'ēr), *n.* One of a class of freebooters that formerly infested the mosses between England and Scotland; hence, a freebooter. — **moss'troop'ing**, *n.* & *a.*

**moss'y** (mōs'i; 62), *a.*; **MOSS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. 1. Overgrown, or edged, with or as with moss. 2. Resembling moss.

**most** (mōst), *a.*; *superl.* of MORE. [*AS. māst*.] 1. Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent; — often as superlative of many, much; nearly all. 2. Greatest in degree.

— *n.* 1. The greatest or largest quantity, amount, etc. 2. [Construed as *pl.*] The greatest or largest number (of an aggregate); as, most of us are here. 3. The utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like.

— *adv.* 1. In the greatest degree or to the greatest extent. 2. Almost; nearly. *Now Colloq. or Dial.*

☞ Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree, being equivalent to the termination *-est*; as, *most illustrious*; *most rapidly*.

**-most**. [*AS. -mest*.] A suffix forming superlatives of adjectives and adverbs, as in *hindmost*, *foremost*, etc.

**most'ly** (mōst'li), *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly.

**mōt**, *n.* [*F. See MORTO*.] 1. (*pron. mō*) A pithy or witty saying; a witticism. *A Gallicism.* 2. (*pron. mōt*) A note or brief strain of a bugle, horn, or the like. [dust; speck.]

**mōte** (mōt), *n.* [*AS. mot*.] A small particle, as of floating

**mōte**, *v.*; *pret.* MOSTE. [See MUST, *v.*] 1. May; might. *Archaic.* 2. Must; also, ought. *Obs.*

**mō-te't'** (mō-tē't'), *n.* [*F.*, a dim. of *mōt* word. See *MORTO*.] *Music.* A polyphonic vocal composition on a sacred text, — now esp. Latin and for the Roman Church.

**mōth** (mōth; 62), *n.*; *pl.* MOTHs (mōthz). [*AS. mōðþe*, *mōðþe*.] 1. Any insect whose larva feeds on woollens, furs, etc. 2. Any of numerous insects constituting with the but-

terflies an order (*Lepidoptera*), but distinguished from them by the generally stouter bodies, softer coloring, nocturnal habits and varied form of antennae.

**moth'-eat'**, *v. t.* To eat or prey upon by or as by moths. *Rare, exc. in:* moth-eaten, eaten by or as by moths.

**moth'er** (mūth'ēr), *n.* A bacterial gelatinous membrane developed on alcoholic liquids during acetic fermentation. It afterwards thickens and settles. It is added to wine or cider to produce vinegar. Called also **mother** of vinegar.

**moth'er, n.** [*AS. mōðor*.] 1. A female parent. 2. Source of birth or origin. 3. Used as a title of an abess, or the like. 4. Maternal qualities, as tenderness or affection.

**Mother Carey's chicken** (kā'rēz), any of several species of small petrels; esp., the stormy petrel. — *M. of God, Eccl.*, the title of the Virgin Mary, sanctioned by the Council of Ephesus (A. D. 431), in opposition to the Nestorians.

— *v. t.* 1. To be or act as a mother to. 2. To acknowledge one's self to be the mother of.

**moth'er-hood** (mūth'ēr-hōod), *n.* State of being a mother; character, qualities, or spirit of a mother.

**moth'er-in-law**, *n.*; *pl.* MOTHERS. 1. Mother of one's husband or wife. 2. Stepmother. *Obs. or Colloq. Eng.*

**moth'er-land'** (-lānd'), *n.* One's native country; the country of one's ancestors; — equivalent to fatherland.

**moth'er-less**, *a.* Destitute of a living mother.

**moth'er-li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being motherly.

**moth'er liquor.** The residual solution, often impure or complex, which remains after the substances readily or regularly crystallizing have been removed.

**moth'er-ly**, *a.* Of, pert. to, like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; tender. — **moth'er-ly, adv.** *Rare.*

**Syn.** Motherly, maternal are often interchangeable. **Maternal**, however, oftener refers to actual motherhood;

**motherly** often suggests such tenderness, comprehension, or sympathy as a mother shows.

**moth'er-of-pearl'**, *n.* The hard pearly inside layer of several kinds of shells, esp. of pearl oysters, river mussels, and the abalone shells; nacre.

**Mother's Day.** A day appointed for the loving remembrance by each person of his mother. The day was founded by Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, who designated the second Sunday, or for schools the second Friday, in May, as the time, and a white carnation as the badge.

**moth'er tongue.** A language from which another language is derived. *b.* The language of one's native land.

**moth'er wit.** Natural or native wit or intelligence.

**moth'y** (mōth'i; 62), *a.* Infested with moths; moth-eaten.

|| **mō'tif'** (mō'tēf'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. In literature or art, a salient feature of a work; esp., the theme, or dominant feature. 2. *Music.* = MOTIVE, 3.

**mō'tile** (mō'tīl), *a.* [See MOTIVE.] *Biol.* Moving, or capable of moving, spontaneously. — *n.* *Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery takes the form of inner feelings of action, such as incipient pronunciation of words, muscular innervations, etc. Cf. AUDIBLE, VISUALIZER; see TACTILE. — **mō-tīl'i-ty** (mō-tīl'i-tē), *n.*

**mō'tion** (mō'shūn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. motio*, fr. *movere, motum*, to move.] 1. Act, process, or state of changing place; movement; — opposed to *rest*. 2. Mental act or impulse; inclination. 3. Action of a machine as to the relative movement of its parts. 4. A proposal looking to action or progress, esp. a formal one in a deliberative body; as, a motion to adjourn. 5. *Law.* An application made to a court or judge to obtain an order, ruling, direction, or the like. 6. *Music.* Melodic progression, as a change of pitch in the successive tones of a voice part. 7. A puppet show or puppet. *Obs.* 8. In *pl.*: Movements; actions. 9. *Mech.* A mechanism; as, a straight-line motion; a parallel motion.

**Syn.** Motion, movement, move. Motion may be employed with reference to anything not at rest; movement oftener suggests a definite, regulated, or (esp.) progressive motion; as, the water, child, clock, world is always in motion; a retrograde movement. A move is a definite change of position or a step in an undertaking, usually in executing a purpose; as, the next move in the game.

— *v. t.* To gesture, as with the hand. — *v. i.* To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand.

**mō'tion-less**, *a.* Without motion; being at rest.

**moth'ion picture.** A moving picture.

**mō'ti-vate** (mō'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; **-VAT'ED** (-vāt'ēd); **-VAT'ING**. To provide with a motive; impel; incite. — **mō'ti-va'tion**, *n.*

**mō'tive** (mō'tiv), *n.* [*F. motif*, fr. *LL., fr. L. movere, motum*, to move.] 1. That which incites to action, prompts or excites to choice, or moves the will. 2. A motif. 3. *Music.* The theme or subject; a leading phrase or passage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement; a short figure out of which a whole movement may be developed. See also LEITMOTIF.

**Syn.** Influence, incitement, inducement, incentive, impulse, instigation, stimulus, spur, consideration, cause, reason. — **Motive, inducement, incentive, impulse.** A motive is in general a consideration determining choice or inducing action; an inducement is consideration held out to persuade, esp. on some particular action; an incentive

ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; food, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



stirs or incites to performance; an impulse is esp. an unpremeditated or involuntary feeling prompting to action; as, his *motive* was to avoid trouble; wealth and honor are *inducements* to industry; obstacles are often *incentives* (not *inducements*) to industry; yielding to *impulses* often causes misfortune. See CAUSE.

— *a.* 1. Causing motion; able or tending to move; pertaining to motion. 2. Pertaining to a motive or motives.  **motive power**, any power, as water, steam, wind, electricity, etc., used to impart motion to machinery; a motor; a mover; — also used fig.

— *v. t.*; -TIVED (-tívd); -TIV-ING. 1. To prompt or incite by or as a motive or motives; move. 2. To connect with the controlling idea of a work, as in art, literature, etc.; to bring into unity with the main purpose.

**mot·i·v·i·ty** (mō-tív'í-tí), *n.* The power of moving. **mot'ley** (mōt'lí), *a.* 1. Variegated in color; party-colored. 2. Wearing motley clothing. 3. Composed of diverse parts; discordantly composite.

— *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS. 1. A garment of motley cloth; also, the cloth, as the dress of the professional fool. 2. A jester; fool. *Obs.* 3. A mixture, esp. an incongruous one, as of colors.

**mot'mot** (mōt'mōt), *n.* Any of a numerous subfamily (*Momotinae*) of tropical American jaylike birds. They trim their tailfeathers in the shape of a racket. [CYCLE, etc.]

**mot'o-car'**, *n.*, **mot'o-cy-cle**, *n.*, etc. See MOTOR CAR, MOTOR

**mot·om'·e·ter** (mō-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *movere*, *motum*, to move + *-meter*.] *Mach.* A speed counter, as for a steam engine; also, a speedometer.

**mot'or** (mō'tēr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] 1. One who, or that which, imparts motion. 2. *Mach.* A prime mover, as a steam engine or water wheel; esp.: *a.* An electric motor. *b.* A small, compact, powerful engine, esp. a gasoline engine, for use in an automobile, motor boat, or the like. 3. An automobile.

— *a.* 1. Causing or imparting motion. 2. *Anat. & Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, a nerve or nerve fiber which passes from a ganglion or from the central nervous system to a muscle and by the impulse (*motor impulse*) which it transmits causes movement. Loosely, any efferent nerve, as opposed to a *sensory* or *afferent* nerve. 3. *Psychol.* Involving, or pertaining to, consciousness of action; as, *motor impulse*; *motor imagery*.

— *v. i.* To ride in, or travel by, an automobile. **motor boat**, or **mot'or-boat**, *n.* A boat propelled by a motor, esp. by a gasoline engine.

**motor bus**, or **mot'or-bus**, *n.* An automobile bus.

**motor car**, or **mot'or-car**, *n.* An automobile.

**motor cycle**, or **mot'or-cy-cle**, *n.* A bicycle having a motor attached so as to be self-propelled.

**mot'or-drome** (mō'tēr-drōm), *n.* [*motor* + *-drome*.] A course or track, usually inclosed, where motor-driven vehicles are raced either in speed tests or in competition.

**motor generator**. The combination consisting of a generator and a driving motor mechanically connected.

**mot'o-ri-al** (mō-tō'ri-āl); 57), *a.* *Anat. & Physiol.* Motor.

**mot'or-ist**, *n.* One who motors, esp. habitually.

**mot'or-ize** (mō'tēr-íz), *v. t.* To substitute motor-driven vehicles, or automobiles, for the horses and horse-drawn vehicles of a fire department, city, etc.

**mot'or-man** (-mán), *n.* A man who drives a motor; esp., *U. S. & Canada*, the driver of an electric car or electric locomotive, as on a street railway, elevated road, etc.

**mot'or-y** (mō'tēr-í), *a.* *Anat. & Physiol.* Motor. *Rare.*

**mot-tet'** (mōt-tēt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tē). [It.] = MOTET.

**mot'tle** (mōt'tl), *v. t.*; -TLED (-l'd); -TLING (-líng). [From MOTTLED.] To mark with spots or blotches of different colors, or shades, as if stained; spotted; blotched. — *n.* 1. In *pl.* Colored spots. 2. An appearance of, or the arrangement of, colored spots or cloudings on a surface.

**mot'tled** (-l'd), *a.* [From *motley*.] Marked with spots of different colors; variegated; spotted.

**mot'to** (mōt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-ōz). [It., a word, a saying, fr. *F. mot*, *L. mutrum* a mutter, grunt.] 1. A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed or borne on something as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use, as a phrase or word forming part of a heraldic achievement, or a short quotation prefixed to an essay, discourse, etc. 2. A maxim.

**mouch** (mōoch), *v. i.* To skulk or sneak about; loaf; loiter. *Obs.* or *Dial. & Slang.* — *v. t.* To steal; pilfer.

|| **mou'choir'** (mōō'shwār'), *n.* [F.] A handkerchief.

**mou'flon** (mōōflōn), *n.* [F. *mouflon*.] Any of various mou'flon' wild sheep, esp. one (*Ovis musimon*) of Sardinia and Corsica, with large curving horns in the male.

|| **mouil'lé'** (mōō'yā'), *a.* [F., lit., wet.] *Phon.* Softened in sound; palatalized; — said of certain consonant sounds, as that of French *ill*, *il*, when not initial (e. g., *railler* [rá'yūr']), of French *gn* (like *ni* in *minion*, but pronounced in one wave of sound), of Italian *gli* and *gn*, etc.

**mou-jik'** (mōō-zhík'); mōō'zhík). Var. of МУЖИК.

**mould, mould'er, mould**, etc. Vars. of MOLD, etc.

|| **mou'lin'** (mōō'lān'), *n.* [F., lit., a mill, fr. *L. molinum*.]

A nearly vertical shaft enlarged from a crack in a glacier by the falling surface water.

**mound** (maund), *v. t.* 1. To inclose, fortify, or bound with a fence, mound, or rampart. 2. To form into, or heap up like, a mound. — *n.* An artificial elevation of earth; rampart; also, an isolated natural hill, hillock, or knoll of even or rounded outline.

**mound**, *n.* [F. *monde* the world, *L. mundus* the world.] A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign; — called also *globe*.

**mound builder**. 1. *Ethnol.* One of the North American aborigines who built extensive burial and fortification mounds, esp. in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys; — usually in *pl.* 2. A mound bird. See MEGAPODE.

**mound** (mount), *n.* [AS. *mund*, fr. *L. mons*, *montis*.] 1. A mountain; high hill; — now poetic, esp. in names; as, *Mount Sinai*. 2. A mound, as for a fort. *Obs.* 3. *Palmistry*. One of the fleshy swellings of the palm, supposed to indicate traits; as, the *mount* of *Venus*, at the base of the thumb, indicating love, sense of harmony.

**mount**, *v. i.* [F. *monter*, fr. *L. mons*, *montis*, *mountain*.] 1. To rise; ascend; — often used with *up*. 2. To get up (on something, as a platform); esp., to seat one's self on an animal for riding. 3. To rise or increase in amount; as, *debts mount fast*. — *v. t.* 1. To ascend; climb; place or seat one's self on. 2. To put or place (on something elevated); as, to *mount* a statue on its pedestal. 3. To cause to mount, or get on horseback; furnish with animals for riding. 4. To put upon something that sustains and fits for use or that preserves, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth, an object on a microscope slide, etc. 5. To be armed or equipped with; as, the fort *mounts* twenty 12-inch guns. 6. To prepare and set up in a natural position or attitude (the skin or skeleton of an animal). 7. To furnish with necessary appurtenances, esp. for exhibition; as, to *mount* a play. 8. To put on or show one's self in (an article of clothing). 9. To cover, as a horse. — *Syn.* See ASCEND.

— *n.* 1. Act or manner of mounting; as, the *pedal mount* in bicycling. 2. That on which a person or thing is mounted, as: a horse for riding; a bicycle; the board or flat object bearing a drawing, photograph, etc.; the structure supporting a cannon, including the carriage proper; the glass slide, with its accessories, holding objects for examination with a microscope, etc. 3. An opportunity or act of riding horseback, esp. in a race. *Colloq.*

**mount'a-ble** (moun'tā-b'l), *a.* That may be mounted.

**mount'ain** (moun'tīn), *n.* [F. *montagne*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] 1. Any elevation higher than a hill, and often abrupt, but without great extent of surface at its summit; in *pl.*, a group of such elevations. 2. A great mass; vast amount or quantity.

**the Mountain** (*la Montagne*), *French Hist.*, the extreme revolutionary faction in the National Convention during the French Revolution, who occupied the highest seats.

**mountain ash**. Any of several malaceous trees (*genus Sorbus*) having ashlike leaves and bearing bright red berries.

**mountain cranberry**. A low evergreen vacciniaceous shrub (*Vitis-idaea vitis-idaea*) of high north temperate regions, with white, bell-shaped flowers, and dark red berries.

**mountain damson**. A West Indian tree (*Simarouba amara*) whose bitter bark is used in medicine as a tonic and astringent.

**mountain dew**. Whisky, esp. Scotch whisky, illicitly distilled among the mountains. *Colloq.*

**mount'tain-er'** (-tī-nēr'), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a mountain region. 2. Mountain climber. — *v. i.* To climb mountains.

**mountain goat**. A goatlike mammal (*Oreamnos montanus*) of the mountains of northwestern North America.

**mountain laurel**. An American ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia latifolia*) with glossy evergreen leaves and rose-colored or white flowers. The foliage is poisonous if eaten. It is called also *American laurel*, *ivy* or *mountain ivy*, *calico bush*, etc.

**mount'tain-ous** (moun'tī-nūs), *a.* 1. Containing, or abounding in, mountains; of the nature of a mountain. 2. Huge.

**mountain sickness**. *Med.* A disease of high altitudes, due to the refraction of the air. It is marked by difficulty of breathing, fatigue, general debility, and, often, headache and nausea.

**mountain specter or spectre**. An optical phenomenon sometimes seen on the summit of mountains when the observer is between the sun and a mass of cloud. The figures of the observer and surrounding objects are seen projected on the cloud, greatly enlarged.

**moun'te-bank** (moun'tē-bānk), *n.* [It. *montimbanco*; *montare* to mount + *in* in, on + *banco* bench.] 1. One



Mountain Laurel. Flowering branch.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



who mounts a bench or stage in a public place and sells quack medicines. 2. Any boastful and unscrupulous pretender; charlatan. — Syn. See IMPOSTOR.

**mount'ed** (moun'téd; 24), *p. a.* That is or has been mounted or; specif., seated, serving, or performed on horseback or the like; as, *mounted police*.

**mount'er** (moun'tér), *n.* One who, or that which, mounts.

**mount'ing, n.** 1. Act of one who, or that which, mounts. 2. That which serves as a mount for anything; setting.

**mourn** (mörn; 57), *v. i.* [*AS. murnan.*] 1. To express or to feel sorrow; grieve; lament; esp., to lament some one's death. 2. To wear the customary garb of a mourner. 3. To make a low sound likened to moaning; — said esp. of certain doves. See MOURNING DOVE. — *v. t.* 1. To grieve for; lament; deplore; bewail. 2. To utter in a mournful manner or voice. — Syn. See GRIEVE. — **mourn'er, n.**

**mourn'ful** (mörn'föö), *a.* 1. Full of, expressing, or indicating sorrow. 2. Causing sorrow; saddening. — Syn. Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, dolorous. — **mourn'fully, adv.** — **mourn'ful-ness, n.**

**mourn'ing, vb. n.** 1. Act of sorrowing, esp. for a person's death; lamentation. 2. Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp. clothing, or a badge, of black.

**mourn'ing dove,** a wild dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) of the United States. It has a plaintive note. Cf. MOURN, *v. t.*, 3. — **m. paper,** note or letter paper with a black border.

**mourn'ing-ly, adv.** In a mourning manner.

**mouse** (mous), *n.*; *pl.* MICE (mîs). [*AS. mûs, pl. mÿs.*] 1. Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the house mouse (*Mus musculus*), now found throughout most of the world. 2. *Naut.* a A knob made on a rope with spun yarn or the like, as to prevent a running eye from slipping. **b** = MOUSING, 2.

— (mous), *v. t.*; **MOUSED** (mouzd), **MOUS'ING** (mous'ing). 1. To hunt or watch for and catch mice. 2. To watch for or pursue anything slyly or diligently; to pry about. — *v. t.* To search for patiently and carefully.

**mouse bird.** See COLY.

**mouse-ear', n.** 1. The forget-me-not. 2. A European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*), with soft hairy leaves.

**mouse'er** (mous'ér), *n.* 1. An animal, as a cat, that catches mice. 2. One who pries about looking for something.

**mouse'tail'** (mous'täl'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Myosurus*) of ranunculaceous plants, with a tail-like torus to the flower.

**mous'ing** (mous'ing), *n.* 1. Hunting or catching mice. 2. *Naut.* A turn or lashing of spua yarn or small stuff, or a metallic fastening uniting the point and shank of a hook.

|| **mous'que-taire'** (moo's'kê-târ'), *n.* [*F.*] A musketeer; esp. [*cap.*] a French royal musketeer of the 17th and 18th centuries, noted for daring and dandyism. See SOLDIER, *Illust.*

**mouse** (moods), *n.* [*F.*] *Cookery.* A frozen dessert of a frothy texture, made of sweetened and flavored whipped cream, sometimes with egg yolks and gelatin added.

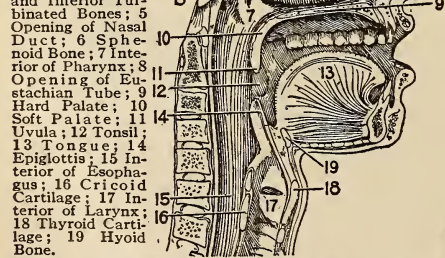
|| **mouse'line'** (moo's'lên'), *n.* [*F.*] Muslin.

|| **mouse'line' de laine'** (dê'lên'). [*F.*, muslin of wool] Muslin delaine.

**mouse-tache'** (mûs-tâsh'; moo's-). Var. of MUSTACHE.

**mouse'y** (mous'y; moo's'y), *a.* 1. Of or like a mouse. 2. Quiet like a mouse. 3. Infested with mice; smelling of mice.

**mouth** (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHS (moutθz). [*AS. mûð.*] 1. The opening through which an animal receives food; also, the cavity containing the tongue and teeth (when present), or the parts inclosing this cavity.



2. This opening as the means of speech or voice. 3. An opening suggestive of a mouth, esp. for entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as: **a** The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied. **b** The opening or entrance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, etc. **c** The opening through

which a piece of ordnance is discharged. **d** The opening through which the waters of a stream are discharged. **e** The entrance into a harbor. **f** The opening between the jaws of a vise or similar tool. **g** The opening between the lips of an organ pipe; also, an opening in a flute or similar instrument across which the performer blows. **4.** A wry face; a grimace; as, to make *mouths* at one.

— (mouth), *v. t.* 1. To utter with a voice affectively big or swelling; declaim. 2. To seize with the mouth or teeth; mumble. 3. To accustom (a horse) to the bit and bridle.

— *v. i.* 1. To declaim; vociferate; rant. 2. To grimace.

**mouthed** (moutθ'd; moutht), *a.* 1. Furnished with a mouth. 2. Having (such) a mouth; using the mouth or finger in a particular way; — only in composition.

**mouth'er** (moutθ'ér), *n.* One who mouths.

**mouth'ful** (moutθ'föö), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fööls). 1. **a** As much as the mouth holds. **b** As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time. 2. A small quantity.

**mouth organ.** *Music.* **a** The Panpipe. **b** A harmonicon.

**mouth'piece'** ('pēs'), *n.* 1. Something placed at or forming a mouth. 2. The part of a musical or other instrument with which the mouth is applied. 3. A spokesman.

**mouth'y** (moutθ'y; mouth'y), *a.* Garrulous; bombastic.

|| **mou'ton'née'** (moo'tôn'nê'), *a.* Also **mou'ton'need'** (-nêd'). [*F. moutonnée.*] *Phys. Geog.* Rounded like a sheep's back.

**mov'a-bil'i-ty** (moov'ä-bil'i-tÿ), *n.* Quality or state of being movable.

**mov'a-ble** (moov'ä-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being moved; not fixed or stationary. 2. Changing from one date to another; as, *movable church feasts.* — *n.* A thing capable of being moved; specif.: [*Usually in pl.*] **a** *Law.* Personal property that can be moved. **b** An article of furniture. —

**mov'a-ble-ness, n.** — **mov'a-bly, adv.**

**move** (moov), *v. t.*; **MOVED** (moovd); **MOV'ING** (moov'ing). [*OF. movere* (3rd pl. pres. *muevent*), fr. *L. movere.*] 1. To change the place or position of; shift. 2. *Specif., Chess, Checkers, etc.,* to transfer (a piece or man) from one position to another, according to the rules; as, to *move* a king.

3. To set or keep in motion; stir; drive; actuate; as, the wind *moved* the reeds. 4. To excite to action; rouse; influence; impel; as, fear *moved* him to recant. 5. To arouse the feelings or passions of; as, the sad tale *deeply moved* them. 6. To propose; recommend; specif., to propose formally in a deliberative assembly; also, to submit a proposal to. 7. *Med.* To cause to operate, as the bowels. 8. *Com.* To cause to move, or be sold.

**Syn.** Induce, cause, animate, stimulate, actuate, impel, prompt, incite, instigate, provoke, kindle, spur, goad. — **Move,** actuate, impel, prompt, incite, instigate.

**Move** is the general term for stirring one to action; **actuate** suggests more definitely the inner springs or motives of conduct. To **impel** is to move (esp. to almost involuntary action) as if by a push forward; to **prompt** is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion; as, **impelled** by ambition; the sight of the orange **prompted** the child to reach out its hand.

**Incite** and **instigate** agree in the idea of stirring to action; to **instigate** is commonly to incite to evil; as, **incited** to noble deeds; an assault **instigated** by enemies.

— *v. t.* 1. To change place, position, or posture; stir; proceed; advance. 2. To exercise one's activities; as, to *move* in society. 3. To act; stir; begin to act. 4. *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To make a move. 5. To change residence. 6. Of the bowels, to have an evacuation. 7. To make an appeal, application, etc.; — with *for*. 8. *Com.* To be sold or exchanged.

— *n.* Act of moving; a movement; as: **a** *Chess, Checkers, etc.* Act of moving a piece or man (see *MOVE, v. t., 2.*); an instance of this; also, a turn to move. **b** An act for the attainment of an object; a step or device; as, a shrewd *move.* — **Syn.** See MOTION.

**move'a-ble, move'a-bly, etc.** Vars. of MOVABLE, etc.

**move'ment** (moov'ment), *n.* 1. Act of moving; change of place or position; a particular act or manner of moving. 2. A system of mechanism for transmitting or transforming motion. 3. A series of acts and events tending toward some definite end; as, the reform *movement.* 4. An effect as of motion, as in a painting. 5. *Music.* **a** = MOTION, 6. **b** Rhythm; as, a dance *movement.* **c** = TIME (meter). **d** = TEMPO. **e** A distinct structural division of an extended composition, as a sonata or symphony. 6. *Mil. & Nav.* A component part of a maneuver or evolution. 7. An act of evacuation of the bowels. — **Syn.** See MOTION.

**mov'er** (moov'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, moves.

**mov'ie** (moov'ÿ), *n.* A moving picture or a moving picture show; — commonly used attributively or in *pl. Colloq.*

**mov'ing** (-ing), *p. a.* 1. Changing place or posture; causing motion, movement, or action. 2. Exciting movement of the mind; touching; pathetic. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING.

— **mov'ing-ly, adv.** — **mov'ing-ness, n.**

**moving picture,** a series of pictures, usually photographs taken with a special machine, presented to the eye in very rapid succession, with some or all of the objects in the picture represented in slightly changed positions, producing

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofa; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ïce, ïll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; use, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



by persistence of vision, the optical effect of a continuous picture in which the objects move. The usual form of moving pictures is that produced by the cinematograph. — **m. sidewalk**, a sidewalk constructed on the principle of an endless belt, so that a person on it is carried along. — **m. staircase, m. stairway**, = ESCALATOR.

**mow** (mou), *n.* [AS. *mūga*.] A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn; also, the place in a barn for such stowing. — **v. t.** To lay, as hay, in a mow.

**mow** (mō; mou), *n.* [F. *moue*.] A grimace; a mocking face; a mouth. — **v. i.** To grimace. Both *NOW RARE*.

**mow** (mō), *v. t.*; *pret. MOWED* (mōd); *p. p. MOWED or MOWN* (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n. MOWING*. [AS. *māwan*.] 1. To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine. 2. To cut the grass from. 3. To cut down; cause to fall in rows or masses; — used with *down*; and, the machine guns *mowed down* the men. — **v. i.** To cut grass, etc. [mowing machine.]

**mower** (mō'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, mows; a mowing machine. An agricultural machine armed with knives or cutters for mowing standing grass, etc.

**mox'a** (mōk'sā), *n.* [Corrupt. of Jap. *mogusa* a kind of cauter.] 1. A woolly substance prepared from the young leaves of a Chinese wormwood (*Artemisia moxa*), and used as a cauter by burning it on the skin; any substance similarly used. 2. Plant from which this is obtained. **Moz-ar'ab** (mōz-ār'āb), *n.* [Sp. *mōzárabe*, fr. *Ar. mōst'arib* a name applied to strange tribes living among the Arabs.] *Ecol. Hist.* A member of any of certain ancient congregations of Spanish Christians, which existed under the Moors, and had a liturgy of their own.

**mo-zet'ta** (mō-zēt'tā), **mo-zet'ta** (*It. mōt-sēt'tā*), *n.* [It. *mazzetta*.] *R. C. Ch.* A cape with a small hood, worn over the cote by the Pope and others.

**Mr.** (mīs'tēr). The written form of the title *Mister*.

**Mrs.** (mīs'tīs; -iz). The written form of the title *Mistress*.

**mu** (mū; mōō; mü), *n.* [Gr. *μῦ*.] The twelfth letter [M, μ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English M, m. **much** (mich), *a.*; *compar. MORE; superl. MOST*; — both from another root. [ME. *moche, muche*, same as *mochel, muchel*, AS. *mycel, micel*.] 1. Great in quantity, extent, or duration. 2. Many in number. *Archaic.* — **n.** 1. A great or an indefinite quantity. 2. A thing uncommon, wonderful, noticeable, or considerable; as, it is *much* to be gentle.

*☞ Much* in sense 1 can be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word unexpressed, and may, therefore, be modified by *as, so, too, very*.

— **adv.** 1. To a great degree or extent; greatly. 2. Nearly; almost; as, they are *much* of an age.

**much'ness** (mūch'nēs), *n.* Greatness; extent. *Colloq.* **mu'cic** (mū'sik), *a.* [L. *mucus mucus*.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid, (CHOH)<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, obtained by the oxidation of gums, lactose, etc.

**mu'cid** (mū'sid), *a.* [L. *muçidus*, fr. *L. mucus mucus*.] Mucous; mucky; also, slimy; mucous.

**mu'ci-lage** (mū'si-lāj), *n.* [F. fr. *L. mucilago* a musty juice, *mucere* to be mucid.] 1. *Bot.* A gelatinous substance produced in certain plants by the action of water on the various celluloses or pectoses. 2. An aqueous solution of gum or the like used as an adhesive.

**mu'ci-lag'i-nous** (-lāj'i-nūs), *a.* 1. Moist and viscid or sticky. 2. Of, pert. to, or secreting, mucilage, as a cell. **mu'cin** (mū'sin), [From *mucus*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A glycoprotein imparting to various mucous secretions their rosy character, and also found between the fibers of connective tissue, as in tendons. — **mu'cin-ous** (-sī-nūs), *a.*

**muck** (mūk), *n.* 1. Moist dung; manure. 2. Any impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure. 3. Filth; an obnoxious mess. — **v. t.** 1. To manure with muck. 2. To defile with muck. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**muck rake**. A rake for scraping up muck or dung.

**muck'rake** (mūk'rāk'), *v. i.* To rake up muck; hence, usually, to seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption, real or alleged, on the part of public men and corporations; — a term originally alluding to a character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." — **muck'rake'er** (-rāk'ēr), *n.*

**muck'worm** (mūk'wūrm'), *n.* 1. A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure. 2. A miser.

**muck'y** (-ī), *a.* Filthy with muck; miry.

**mu'coïd** (mū'kōid), *a.* [mucus + *-oid*.] Resembling mucus. **mu'coïd**, *n.* [mucin + *-oid*.] *Chem.* Any of a group of glucoproteids resembling mucin. They occur in the vitreous humor and the cornea, in connective tissue, etc.

**mu'co-pu'ru-lent** (mū'kō-pū'rō-lēnt), *a. Med.* Having the appearance of or containing, both mucus and pus.

**mu'cos'i-ty** (mū-kōs'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being mucous.

**mu'cous** (mū'kūs), *a.* [L. *mucosus*.] 1. Of, pert. to, or resembling, mucus. 2. Secreting or containing mucus. **mucous membrane**, *Anat.*, the lining membrane of those cavities of the body that communicate with the exterior.

**mu'cro** (mū'krō), *n.*; *pl. E. MUCRONES* (-krōz), L. MUCRONES (-krō'nēs). [L.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any abrupt point, tip, or process, as that which terminates some leaves.

**mu'cro-nate** (-krō-nāt) *a.* [L. *mucronatus*.] Abruptly **mu'cro-nat'ed** (-nāt'ēd) pointed. See *LEAF, Illust.*

**mu'cus** (mū'kūs), *n.* [L.] A viscid, slippery secretion of mucous membrane, which it moistens and protects.

**mud** (mūd), *n.* A slimy or pasty mixture of earth and water; mire. — **v. t.** To muddy. *Now Rare.*

**mud'di-ly** (-ī-ly), *adv.* In a muddy manner.

**mud'di-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being muddy.

**mud'dle** (mūd'dl), *v. t.*; **DLED** (-'ld); **-DLING** (-līng). [From *mu'd*.] 1. To cloud or stupefy; stupefy with liquor. 2. To mix confusedly; make a mess of. — **n.** 1. A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness. 2. A confused mixture; a mess. — **mud'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

**mud'dy** (-ī), *a.*; **-DI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-DI-EST**. 1. Abounding in mud; besmeared, dashed, or turbid with or as with mud. 2. Consisting of mud; gross; impure. 3. Confused; muddled. 4. Not clear or bright; cloudy. — **Syn.** See *TURBID*.

— **v. t.**; **DIED** (-īd); **-DY-ING** (-ī-īng). 1. To soil with mud; dirty. 2. To cloud; make dull or heavy.

**mud'fish'** (mūd'fīsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes which frequent muddy water or burrow in the mud, as the common European loach, the bowfin, any lepidosiren, etc.

**mud puppy**. a The hellbender. b Any of several American salamanders (genus *Ambystoma*).

**mud'sill'** (mūd'sīl'), *n.* The lowest sill or timber of a house or other structure, usually embedded in the soil.

**mud'stone'** (-stōn'), *n. Geol.* Coarse-grained, gritty shale, with little or no lamination.

**mu-ēz'zin** (mū-ēz'īn), *n.* [Ar. *mu'edhdhin*.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. Cf. *MINARET*.

**muff** (mūf), *n.* [See *MUFFLE*.] 1. A soft, thick cover to protect the hands from the cold. 2. *Colloq.* A stupid or inefficient person. b A bungler. 3. A bungling; a clumsy failure; failure to hold a ball, as in baseball, in attempting to catch it. — **v. t. & i.** To handle awkwardly; bungle; to make a muff.

**muf'fin** (mūf'īn), *n.* [From *MUFF*.] A small light cake slightly sweetened, served hot for breakfast or tea.

**muf'fin-er'** (mūf'īn-ēr'), *n.* A vessel with a perforated top for sprinkling muffins with sugar, spice, salt, etc.

**muff'le** (mūf'īl), *n.* The bare end of the nose, as of cows.

**muff'le**, *n.* [F. *moufle*, prop. a mitten. OF. *mofle*.] 1. Anything with which another thing is muffled. 2. An oven used in a furnace to heat the contents without exposing them directly to the fire. — **v. t.**; **-FLED** (-'fld); **-FLING**. 1. To wrap up so as to conceal or protect; hence, to conceal or cover the face of. 2. To deaden the sound of by wrapping, as an ear or drum; to deaden the noise of (escaping gases) by any of various devices.

**muf'fler** (-lēr), *n.* Anything used in muffling; as: a A scarf for the throat. b A sort of veil or scarf for women. c A mitten with a thumb. d *Mach.* Any of various devices for deadening noises.

**muf'ti** (-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIS* (-tīz). [Ar. *muf'tī*.] An official evidence of Mohammedan law, often an assessor to a court.

**muf'ti**, *n.* Citizen's dress when worn by one who usually wears a uniform. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*

**mug** (mūg), *n.* 1. A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup. 2. The quantity a mug holds. 3. *Slang.* A the face or mouth. b A grimace.

**mug'ger** (mūg'ēr), *n.* [Hind. *magar*, fr. Skr. *makara* sea monster.] The common, man-eating crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) of India, the East Indies, etc. Cf. *GAVIAL*.

**mug'gi-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being muggy.

**mug'gins** (mūg'īnz), *n.* 1. A game of dominoes in which the object is to make the sum of the two ends of the line some multiple of five. 2. Any of several simple card games that depend upon building in suits or matching exposed cards.

**mug'gy** (mūg'ī), *a.*; **-GI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-GI-EST**. Warm, damp, and close; as, *muggy* weather.

**mug'wump'** (-wūmp'), *n.* [Algonquian *mugquomp* a chief.] Originally, a bolter from the Republican party in 1884; hence, an independent in politics. — **mug'wump'er-y** (-ēr-y), **mug'wump-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* All *Polit. Cant., U. S.*

**Mu-ham'mad-an** (mōō-hām'ā-dān), **Mu-ham'med-an**, *a. & n.* Mohammedan. — **Mu-ham'mad-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* **mu-jik'** (mōō-zhīk'; mōō'zhīk). Var. of *MUZIK*.

**mu-lat'to** (mū-lāt'tō), *n.*; *pl. -TOES* (-ōz). [Sp. & Pg. *mulato* hybrid, fr. *mulo* mule, L. *mulus*.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro; hence, a person of mixed Caucasian and negro blood.

**mul'ber-ry** (mūl'bēr-ī), *n.*; *pl. -RIES* (-īz). [AS. *mōrbēam* mulberry tree (L. *morum* mulberry) + *E. berry*.] Any of a genus (*Morus*), typifying a family (Moraceae), of trees bearing an edible, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple. The leaves, esp. of the white mulberry (*M. alba*), serve as food for silkworms.

**mulch** (mūlch; mūlsh), *n. Agric.* Any substance, as straw, used to protect roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean. — **v. t.** To cover with mulch.

**mulct** (mūlkt), *n.* [L. *mulcta, multa*.] A fine or penalty

**κ = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



— *v. t.*; MULCT'ED; MULCT'ING. To fine for an offense or misdemeanor; hence, to deprive of, as for punishment; as, *muled* in the sum of one hundred dollars; *muled* of his salary.

**mule** (mūl), *n.* [F., a she-mule, *L. mula*, fem. of *mulus*.]

**1.** A hybrid between the horse and the ass; esp., the offspring of a male ass and a mare. Cf. HENNY. **2.** A very stubborn person. *Colloq.* **3. Spinning.** A machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops. **4.** A kind of slipper without quarter or heel.

**mule-teer'** (mūl'ē-tēr'), *n.* [F. *muletier*, fr. *mulet* a mule, dim. fr. *L. mulus*.] A driver of mules.

**mule'y** (mūl'y), *Var.* of MULEY.

**muli-eb'ri-ty** (mūl'i-ēb'ri-tī), *n.* [*L. muliebritas* fr. *muliebris* of a woman, *mulier* woman.] Womanhood; characteristics or qualities of woman; — correlative of *virility*.

**mul'ish** (mūl'ish), *a.* Like a mule; hence: sullen; stubborn. — **mul'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mul'ish-ness**, *n.*

**mull** (mūl), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *malmal*.] A thin, soft muslin.

**mull, v. i. & t.** [ME. *mullen* to pulverize.] To work mentally; cogitate; ruminate; — usually used with *over*; as, to *mull over* an idea. *Colloq., U. S.*

**mull, v. t.** To heat, sweeten, and spice; as, to *mull wine*.

**mul'lah** (mūl'lā; mūl'lā), *n.* [Ar. *maulā*, commonly *mollā* in Turkey.] In Mohammedan countries, a learned teacher or expounder of the law and dogmas of Mohammedanism.

**mul'lein** (mūl'īn), **mul'len** (-ēn), *n.* [AF. *moleine*.] Any of a large genus (*Verbascum*) of coarse scrophulariaceous herbs, mostly with large woolly leaves and terminal spikes of yellow, white, or purple flowers.

**mul'ler** (mūl'ēr), *n.* [ME. *mullen* to pulverize, bruise.] A stone, thick mull of glass, or kind of pestle, with flat bottom, for grinding pigments, drugs, etc., on a hard slab.

**mul'let** (mūl'ēt; 24), *n.* [F. *molette*.] *Her.* A star, usually five-pointed.

**mul'let, n.** [F. *mulet*, dim. fr. *L. mullus*.] **1.** Any of a family (*Mugilidæ*) of stout-bodied fishes, occurring in streams and near the shores of most seas; — disting. as *gray mullet*. They are all valued as food. **2.** Any of a family (*Mul-*



One of the Gray Mulletts (*Mugil cephalus*).

*lidæ*) of fishes, including the red mullet or surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*) esteemed by the Romans.

**mul'ley** (mūl'y; mūl'y), *n.; pl. -LEYS.* **1.** A mulley, or polled animal. *U. S.* **2.** A cow. *Dial. or a Child's Word.*

— *a.* Hornless; polled; — said of beef cattle.

**mul'ti-ga-taw'ny** (mūl'ti-gā-tō'ny), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tan-nir* pepper water.] An East Indian curry meat soup.

**mul'ti-grubs** (mūl'ti-grūbz), *n.* A gripping of the intestines; colic; also, the sulks; the blues. *Slang.*

**mul'tion** (mūl'yūn), *n.* [Corrupt. of *munnion*, F. *moignon* stump of an amputated limb, stump.]

*Arch.* A vertical bar or pier between window lights, screens, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or divide with a mullion or mullions.

**mul-tan'gu-lar** (mūl-tān'gū-lār), *a.* [*L. multangulus*; *multus* much, many + *angulus* angle.] Having many angles.

**mul'ti-** (mūl'ti-). A prefix from *L. multus*, meaning *much* or *many*; *several*; *more than one*; as in: **mul'ti-ce'l-lu-lar** (-sēl'tū-lār), **mul'ti-cos'tate** (-kōs'tāt), **mul'ti-den'tate** (-dēn'tāt), **mul'ti-po'lar** (-pō'lār), **mul'ti-valve** (mūl'ti-vālv), **mul'ti-val'vu-lar** (-vālv'vū-lār), etc., having more than one cell, rib, tooth, etc.

**mul'ti-coil** (mūl'ti-kōil), *a.* Possessing more than one coil, as the winding of an armature.

**mul'ti-fa-ri-ous** (-fā'ri-ūs; 3), *a.* [*L. multifarius*; *multus* much, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] Having great diversity of variety; diversified. — *Syn.* See MANIFOLD. — **mul'ti-fa-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mul'ti-fa-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**mul'ti-fid** (mūl'ti-fid), *a.* [*L. multifidus*; *multus* much, many + *findere* to split.] Cleft into several or many parts, as a leaf.

**mul'ti-fold** (-fōld), *a.* Many times doubled; manifold.

**mul'ti-fō-li-o-late** (mūl'ti-fō'lī-ō-lāt), *a.* Having many leaflets. See LEAF, *Illust.*

**mul'ti-form** (-fōrm), *a.* [*L. multiformis*.] Having many forms or shapes. — **mul'ti-for'mi-ty** (-fōr'mi-tī), *n.*

**mul'ti-graph** (mūl'ti-grāf), *n.* A combined rotary typesetting and printing machine.



Mullion. a a Mullions; b b b Transoms.

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**mul'ti-lat'er-al** (-lāt'ēr-āl), *a.* Having many sides.

**mul'ti-lin'e-al** (-līn'ē-āl), **mul'ti-līn'e-ar** (-ār), *a.* Having many lines. [*Loculi*.]

**mul'ti-loc'u-lar** (-lōk'ū-lār), *a.* Having many or several

**mul'ti-mil'li-on-aire'** (mūl'ti-mīl'yūn-ār'), *n.* One having two or more million (dollars, pounds, francs, or the like).

**mul'ti-nom'i-nal** (-nōm'i-nāl), *a.* [*L. multinominis*; *multus* many + *nomen*, *nominis*, name.] Having many names or terms.

**mul'ti-nu-clé-ate** (-nū'klē-āt), *a.* Multinucleate.

**mul'ti-nu-clé-ate** (-nū'klē-āt), *a.* *Biol.* Having sev-

**mul'ti-nu-clé-ate** (-nū'klē-āt'ēd), *a.* *Chem.* Having sev-

**mul'tip'a-ra** (mūl'tīp'ā-rā), *n.; pl. -TIPARE* (-rē). [*NL*.] *Med.* A woman who has borne more than one child or is parturient the second time.

**mul'tip'a-rous** (mūl'tīp'ā-rūs), *a.* *Zool.* Producing many, or more than one, offspring at a birth.

**mul'ti-par'tite** (mūl'tī-pār'tīt), *a.* [*L. multipartitus*.] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

**mul'ti-ped** (mūl'tī-pēd), or **-pede** (-pēd), *a.* [*L. multipes*, *multipeda*; *multus* many + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Having many feet. — *n.* A multiped animal. [*Phase*.]

**mul'ti-phase** (-fāz), *a.* Having many phases; *Elec.*, poly-

**mul'ti-plane** (-plān), *n.* *Aeronautics.* An aeroplane with three or more main planes arranged in a vertical series.

**mul'ti-ple** (-p'l), *a.* **1.** Containing more than one, or more than once; manifold; having several or many parts. **2.** *Elec.* Designating a circuit having a number of conductors in parallel. — *n.* *Math.* The product of one number multiplied by another.

**mul'ti-plex** (-plēks), *a.* [*L. multiplex*.] **1.** Manifold; multiple. **2. *Elec.* Pert. to or designating a system of telegraphy or telephony for transmitting, over a single wire, more than two messages in each direction at the same time.**

**mul'ti-pli-a-ble** (-plī'ā-b'l), **mul'ti-pli-ca-ble** (-plī-kā-b'l), *a.* That can be multiplied.

**mul'ti-pli-cand'** (-plī-kānd'; mūl'tī-plī-kānd'), *n.* [*L. multiplicandus* to be multiplied.] *Math.* The number that is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier*.

**mul'ti-pli-cate** (mūl'tī-plī-kāt), *a.* [*L. multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multipicare*. See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many or of more than one; multiple; manifold.

**mul'ti-pli-ca-tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of multiplying; state of being multiplied. **2. *Math.* Process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions, or the rule for doing so; — the inverse of *division*. *Sign.* X.**

**mul'ti-pli-ca-tive** (mūl'tī-plī-kā-tīv), *a.* Tending, or having the power, to multiply, or increase, numbers.

**mul'ti-pli-ci-ty** (-plī'si-tī), *n.* *TIES.* [*L. multiplicitas*, fr. *multiplex* manifold.] Quality or state of being multiple, manifold, or various, or an instance of it; also, a multitude.

**mul'ti-pli'er** (mūl'tī-plī'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, multiplies, or increases, as in numbers. **2. *Math.* The number by which another number is multiplied. **3. *Physics.* An instrument or device for multiplying or intensifying some effect, as a coil of wire used to increase the amplitude of oscillations in an oscillating circuit.****

**mul'ti-ply** (mūl'tī-plī), *v. t.*; **-PLIED** (-plīd); **-PLY'ING** (-plī'ing). [*F. multiplier*, *L. multiplicare*, p. p. *-catus*, fr. *multiplex* manifold.] **1.** To increase in number; add quantity to. **2. *Math.* To take by addition a certain number of times; and the product of by multiplication. — *v. i.* **1.** To become greater in number; become numerous. **2. To increase in extent and influence; spread. **3. *Math.* To perform multiplication.******

**mul'ti-ply** (-plī), *adv.* In the manner of a multiple.

**mul'ti-po'lar** (-pō'lār), *a.* See MULTI-.

**mul'ti-tude** (mūl'tī-tūd), *n.* [*F. fr. L. multitudo*, -*dinis*, fr. *multus* much, many.] **1.** A crowd; a large assembly. **2.** A great number of persons or things, regarded collectively. **3.** State of being many; numerousness.

*Syn.* Multitude, crowd, throng. *Multitude*, now somewhat bookish, implies great numbers; *crowd*, the common term, denotes a multitude closely gathered or packed together without order; *throng*, often suggesting a moving multitude, heightens the implication of close pressure.

**mul'ti-tu-di-nous** (-tū'dī-nūs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being a multitude; great in number, extent, or variety. — **mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mul'ti-tu'di-nous-ness**, *n.*

**mul'ti-val'ent** (mūl'tī-vā'lēnt; mūl'tī-vā'lēnt), *a.* *Chem.* **1.** Having a valence greater than one. **2.** Having more than one degree of valence. — **mul'ti-val'ence** (-lēns), *n.*

**mul'ti-valve** (mūl'tī-vālv), **mul'ti-val'vu-lar** (-vālv'vū-lār), *a.* Having many valves; as, a *multivalvular* fruit.

**mum** (mūm), *a.* Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent!

**mum, n.** [*G. mumme*.] A sort of strong ale or beer.

**mum, mum** (mūm), *v. t.*; **MUMMED** (mūmd); **MUM'MING**.

[D. *monnen* to mask, *monn* mask.] To mask; specif., *Eng.*, to go merry-making in disguise at Christmastide.

**mum'ble** (mūm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; **-BLED** (-b'ld); **-BLING**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



(-blŭŋ). [ME. *momelen*.] **1.** To speak thickly or obscurely with the lips partly closed; mutter. **2.** To chew softly with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth. — *n.* **Mumbling**; a low, confused utterance. — **mum'bler**, *n.* **Mum'bo Jum'bo** (mŭm'bŏ jŭm'bŏ), *n.* **1.** Among the Negroes of the western Sudan, a bugbear by means of which the women are terrified and disciplined by societies of the men; hence, loosely, any Negro idol, fetish, or bugaboo. **2.** [Also *l. c.*] *Pl.* MUMBO JUMBO (bŏz). An object of superstitious homage and fear.

**mum'mer** (mŭm'ēr), *n.* A mime; masker; buffoon. **mum'mer-y** (-y), *n.*; *pl.* MERMIES (-iz). [F. *momerie*.] **1.** Masking, as by mummies; frolic in disguise. **2.** Farcical show; ceremonies regarded as ridiculous, hypocritical, etc. **mum'mi-fy** (mŭm'i-fi), *v. t.*; -FYED (-fid); -FY'ING. To embalm and dry as a mummy; make into or like a mummy. — **mum'mi-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.*

**mum'my** (mŭm'i), *n.*; *pl.* MIES (-iz). [F. *momie*, fr. Per. or Ar. *mūmiyā* mummy, bitumen, Per. *mīm* wax.] A body of a human being or of an animal treated with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; hence, any dead body unusually well preserved. — *v. t.* To mummify.

**mump** (mŭmp), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To mumble. **2.** To beg; sponge; also, to cheat. **3.** To be sulky. *Dial.*

**mump'er** (mŭm'pēr), *n.* A beggar; a begging impostor. **mumps** (mŭmps), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* *Med.* A specific infectious febrile disorder characterized by a nonsuppurative inflammation of the parotid and other salivary glands and sometimes by a metastatic orchitis, oöphoritis, or mastitis.

**mump'si-mus** (mŭmp'si-mŭs), *n.* [A blunder for the *L. sumpsimus* we have received, the story running that an aged priest, when corrected for saying *mumpsimus* in the service, declared that he would not change his old *mumpsimus* for the new *sumpsimus*.] An error, esp. one due to ignorance, which one obstinately refuses to abandon.

**munch** (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To chew with a grinding, crunching sound, as a beast chews provender. — **munch'er**, *n.*

**Mun-chau'sen, Baron** (mŭn-chŏz'zēn). The pretended author of a book (1st ed. 1783) of travels filled with the most extravagant fictions. — **Mun-chau'sen-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**mum'dane** (mŭn'dān), *a.* [*L. mundanus*, fr. *mundus* the world, an implement, toilet adornments, dress.] Of or pert. to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; as, the *mundane* sphere. — **dane-ly**, *adv.* *Syn.* — See EARTHLY.

**mum'go** (mŭn'gŏ), *n.* A material of short fiber and inferior quality obtained by deviling woolen rags or remnants.

**mu-ni-ci-pal** (mŭ-ni'si-pāl), *a.* [*L. municipalis*, fr. *municipes* an inhabitant of a town having Roman citizenship; *municipia* official duties + *capere* to take.] **1.** Enjoying a local self-government; — said esp. of a corporation proper (a town, borough, or city). **2.** Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, such a corporation. **3.** Of or pert. to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation.

**mu-ni-ci-pal-i-ty** (-pāl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). A town, city, or other district having local self-government.

**mu-ni-ci-pal-ize** (mŭ-ni'si-pāl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ŋŋ). To bring under municipal oversight or control; to transfer to municipal ownership or management.

**mu-ni-ci-pal-ly** (-i), *adv.* With relation to municipal affairs or government. [munificent; lavish generosity.]

**mu-ni-fi-cence** (-ni'fi-sēns), *n.* Quality or state of being munificent.

**mu-ni-fi-cence** (-sēnt), *a.* [*L. munificus*; *munus* service, gift + *ficus*, fr. *facere* to make.] Very liberal in giving; lavish; also, characterized by great liberality or generosity. — *Syn.* See LIBERAL. — **mu-ni-fi-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**mu-ni-ment** (mŭni'mēnt), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. munimentum* a defense, fr. *munire* to fortify.] **1.** Fortification. *Obs.* **2.** A means of defense; munition; support. *Rare.* **3.** In *pl. Law*. The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to property; esp., title deeds and papers.

**mu-ni'tion** (mŭ-ni'sh'ŭn), *n.* [*F*, *munitio* of var. *L. munio* fortification, *munire* to fortify.] **1.** Fortification; stronghold. *Archaic.* **2.** Ammunition; also, stores and provisions; hence, necessary equipment in general. — *v. t.* To provide with munitions.

**munt'jac, munt'jak** (mŭnt'jāk), *n.* [Malay or Jav. *münd-jangan*.] Any of a genus (*Muntiacus*) of small deer of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; esp., a species (*M. muntjak*) of Java and the adjacent regions.

**mu-ræ'na** (mŭ-rē'nā), *n.* [*L.* fr. Gr. *μύρανα*.] A moray.

**mu'ral** (mŭ'rāl), *a.* [*F*, fr. *L. muralis*, fr. *muris* wall.] **1.** Of or pert. to a wall; being on, in, or against a wall. **2.** Resembling a wall, as in being steep.

**mural crown**, *Rom. Antiq.*, a golden crown, indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard.



Mural Crown.

human being with malice aforethought, express or implied. — *v. t.* **1.** To commit murder. **2.** *Fig.*, to mutilate, spoil, or deform; mangle. — *Syn.* See KILL.

**mur'der-er**, *n.* One who commits or is guilty of murder. — **mur'der-ess**, *n. fem.*

**mur'der-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or causing murder or bloodshed; bloody; bloodthirsty. — **mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**murē** (mŭr), *n.* [*L. murus*; or *F. mur*, fr. *L.*] A wall. *Obs.* — *v. t.*; MURED (mŭrd); MUR'ING (mŭr'ŋŋ). To immerse.

**mu'rex** (mŭ'rēks), *n.*; *pl.* -RICES (-ri-sēz). [*L.*, the purple fish.] Any of a genus (*Murex*) of marine gastropods, having a rough, often spinose, shell. From the murex the ancients obtained a purple dye. Also, any of a family (*Muricidæ*) of which this genus is the type.

**mu'ri-ate** (mŭ'rī-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of muriatic acid.

**mu'ri-at'ed** (-āt'ēd; 24), *a.* Containing much salt; briny.

**mu'ri-at'ic** (-āt'ik), *a.* [*L. muriaticus* pickled, *muria* brine.] Pert. to brine or salt. *Obs.*, *ecc.* in *muriatic acid*, *Chiefly Commercial*, hydrochloric acid.

**mu'rine** (mŭ'rīn; -rīn), *a.* [*L. murinus*, fr. *mus, muris*, mouse.] Belonging to a family (*Muridæ*) or subfamily (*Murinae*) of widely distributed rodents, including the domestic rats and mice. — *n.* A murine rodent. [gloom.]

**murk** (mŭrk), *a.* [*AS. myrcæ, mīrcæ*.] Dark. — *n.* Darkness; **murk'y** (mŭr'ki), *a.*; MURK'Y-ER (-kī-ēr); -I-EST. Dark; obscure; gloomy. — **murk'i-ly** (-kī-li), *adv.* — **i-ness**, *n.*

**mur'mur** (mŭr'mŭr), *n.* [*F. murmure*.] **1.** A low, confused, indistinct sound, as of running water. **2.** A low, muttered complaint; a grumble; mutter. **3. Med.** Any of various normal or pathological auscultatory sounds heard over the heart, blood vessels, etc. — *v. i. & t.* [*F. murmurer*, *L. murmurare, murmurari*, fr. *murmur* murmur.] To make, or utter with or in, a murmur. — **mur'mur-er**, *n.*

**mur'mur-ing**, *p. a.* Making a murmur or murmurs, esp. of complaint. — **mur'mur-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**mur'mur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Attended with or making murmurs; of the nature of a murmur; murmuring. — **mur'mur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mur'mur-ous-ness**, *n.*

**mur'rain** (mŭr'īn), *n.* [*OF. morine*, fr. *morir, murir*, to die, *L. mori, moriri*.] A pestilence affecting domestic animals; any of several diseases of cattle, as anthrax.

**murre** (mŭr), *n.* **1.** Any of several gulleimots (genus *Uria*). **2.** The razor-billed auk.

**mur'rey** (mŭr'ī), *n.* [*OF. morée* a dark red color, fr. *L. morum* mulberry, blackberry.] A dark crimson red; *Her. sanguine*. — *a.* Of a dark red color.

**mur'rhine** (-rīn; -rīn), *a.* [*L. mur(h)inus*, fr. *mur(h)a*.] Made of a material called by the Romans *murra*; — used of certain ancient vases of great beauty and delicacy.

**murrhine glass**, glassware in which the body is transparent and shows embedded pieces of colored glass (*flort*).

**mur'ther** (mŭr'thēr), *Obs.* or *dial.* var. of MURDER.

**mu-sa'ceous** (mŭ-zā'shŭs), *a.* [*NL. Musa*, the type genus, fr. Ar. *mauz, mauzah, banana*.] Belonging to a family (*Musaceæ*) of tropical trees or tree-like herbs including the banana (genus *Musa*) and the wild plantain.

**mus'ca-del'**, *n.* = MUSCATEL.

**mus'ca-dine** (mŭs'kā-dīn; -dīn), *n.* **1.** A large, somewhat musky, grape. **2.** = MUSCATEL, 1.

|| **mus'cæ vo'l-i-tan'tes** (mŭs'sē vŏl'i-tān'tēz). [*L.*, flying flies.] Specks that seem to float before the eyes, due to small bodies or defects in the vitreous humor.

**mus'cat** (-kāt), [*F*, fr. Pr. *muscat*. See MUSCATEL.] **1.** Any of several cultivated varieties of grape, usually of light color and musky flavor. **2.** = MUSCATEL, 1.

**mus'ca-tel'** (mŭs'kā-tēl'; mŭs'kā-tēl), *n.* [From It., fr. *LL. muscatellum*, fr. *muscatellus* nutmeglike, dim. of *muscatulus* smelling like musk, *nutmeg, muscata*, nutmeg.] **1.** A rich sweet wine produced in France, Italy, and other countries from muscat grapes. **2.** The muscat grape.

**mus'cid** (mŭs'īd), *a.* [*L. musca* a fly.] Belonging to a family (*Muscidæ*) of dipterous insects. The house fly (*Musca domestica*) is the type. — **mus'cid** (mŭs'īd), *n.*

**mus'cle** (mŭs'kl), *n.* [*F*, fr. *L. musculus*, dim. of *mus* mouse.] **1.** a An organ whose special function is to exert physical force. **b** The peculiar tissue of such an organ. It consists of modified, usually greatly elongated, cells (*muscle fibers*), which contract when stimulated. **2.** Muscular strength or development. *Collog.* **3.** Var. of MUSSEL.

**mus'cle-bound'**, *a.* Having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of impaired elasticity — a condition sometimes produced by excessive athletic exercise.

**mus'cled** (mŭs'ld), *a.* Furnished with muscles.

**mus'co-va'do** (mŭs'kŏ-vā'dŏ), *n.* [*Sp. mascabado* or *Pg. mascavado* unrefined, for *mascabado*, *p. p.* of *mascabar* to depreciate, for *menosabar; menos, L. minus* less + *cabo* head, end.] Unrefined sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses. It is dark-colored and moist. — **mus'co-va'do, a.**

**Mus'co-vite** (mŭs'kŏ-vīt), *a.* Of or pert. to Muscovy (ancient Russia) or, sometimes, Moscow; hence, Russian. — *n.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



1. A native or inhabitant of Muscovy; a Russian. 2. [*I. c.*] *Mtn.* Common, or potash, mica, essentially (H.K.)  $AlSiO_4$ . **mus'co-vy duck** (müs'kö-vi). [*Corrupt. of musk duck.*] A duck (*Cairina moschata*) larger than the mallard, native from Mexico to Brazil, but widely domesticated. **mus'cu-lar** (müs'kü-lär), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a muscle or muscles. 2. Performed by a muscle or the muscles. 3. Having well-developed muscles; brawny; strong. — **mus'cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* **mus'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lä'r'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being muscular.

**mus'cu-la-ture** (müs'kü-lä-tür), *n.* The muscles of an animal or of any part of it considered with reference to their arrangement or relations.

**muse** (müz), *v. i.*; **MUSED** (müzd); **MUS'ING** (müz'ing). [*F. musier* to loiter, trifle, OF., also, to muse, reflect.] 1. To meditate; ponder. 2. To be in a brown study; be absent-minded. — **Syn.** See **CONSIDER**. — *v. t.* To think on; meditate on; as, the poet *musing* a sonnet. *Now Rare.* — *n.* Absorbing thought; hence: absence of mind; a brown study.

**Muse**, *n.* [*F. Muse*, *L. Musa*, *Gr. Μοῦσα*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* One of the nine sister goddesses of song and poetry and of the arts and sciences; — often in *pl.* They are Calliöpe, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Tersichore, Thalia, and Urania. 2. [*I. c.*] A peculiar power of, or inspiration to, poetry.

**mus'ful** (müz'füöl), *a.* Meditative; thoughtfully silent. **mus'er** (müz'er), *n.* One who muses. **mus-sette'** (mü-zét'), *n.* [*F., dim. of OF. muse.*] 1. A kind of small bagpipe. 2. A quiet, pastoral air adapted to this instrument; also, a kind of rustic dance.

**mu-se'um** (mü-zé'üm), *n.* [*L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, Gr. μουσεῖον, fr. Μοῦσα Muse.*] A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities or objects of interest, or of works of art.

**mush** (müsh), *n.* [*E. dial. musk* a mash, crumbled matter.] 1. Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water. *U. S.* 2. Anything soft and thick, like mush.

**mush**, *n.* A march on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. — *v. i.* To travel on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. *Both Colloq., Northwestern America.* — **mush'er**, *n.*

**mush'room** (müsh'rüm), *n.* [*OF. moisseren, mouscheron.*] 1. Any more or less conspicuous, fleshy, basidiomycetous fungus; popularly, any edible fungus of a certain order (*Agaricales*), esp. the species called the field, or common, mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*). The poisonous species are commonly called *toadstools*. 2. Something suggestive of a mushroom, as in shape.

— *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to mushrooms. 2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and, often, in shortness of duration; ephemeral; upstart; as, *mushroom* cities.

— *v. i.* To spread at the end on striking an object, as a bullet. **mush'y** (müsh'i), *a.*; **MUSH'Y-ER** (-i-ér); *-I-EST.* Like mush; good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental.

**mus'ic** (mü'zík), *n.* [*F. musique, fr. L. musica, Gr. μουσική (sc. τέχνη) any art over which the Muses presided.*] 1. Melody or harmony generally, as heard in nature or art. 2. The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance; the art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, such compositions. 3. Such a composition or compositions. 4. A band of musical performers. 5. Responsiveness to music.

**music of the spheres**, a harmony, too ethereal to be heard by human ears, supposed by Pythagoras and his school to be produced by the planetary motions.

**mu'si-cal** (mü'zi-käl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to music or its notation or performance. 2. Having the pleasing qualities of music; melodious; harmonious. 3. Fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music. — *n.* A musicale. *Colloq.* — **mu'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **mu'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

**mu'si-cale'** (-käl'), *n.* A social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature. **music box**. A box or case containing apparatus for playing tunes mechanically, as by means of a steel comb with tuned teeth and a revolving cylinder set with small pegs.

**music hall**. A place for public musical entertainments; specif., esp. *Eng.*, a public hall for vaudeville performances.

**mu-si'cian** (mü-zish'än), *n.* One skilled in music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, conductor, etc.

**mu-si'cian-ly**, *a.* Having or exhibiting the taste or skill appropriate to a musician; as, a *musicianly* rendering.

**mus'ing** (müz'ing), *p. a.* Meditative. — **mus'ing-ly**, *adv.* **mus'jid** (müs'jid). *Var. of MASJID.*

**usk** (müsk), *n.* [*F. Musc, L. muscus, Gr. μύσχος, Per. musk.*] 1. A substance obtained from a sac under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. 2. The perfume emitted by musk, or any like perfume.

**usk cat**. *a.* A civet cat. *b.* A scented person; a fop.

**musk deer**. A small ungulate (*Moschus moschiferus*) inhabiting high altitudes of central Asia.

**mus'kel-lunge** (müs'käl-lünj); **mus'käl-lünj'**, *n.* Also **mus'kal-longe**. [*Ojibwa mashkinonje.*] A large pike (*Esox masquinongy*) of the Great Lakes region of North America. It attains a length of 6 feet and a weight of 60 to 80 pounds.

**mus'ket** (müs'két; 24), *n.* [*F. mousquet, It. moschetto, formerly, a kind of hawk.*] 1. The male of the sparrow hawk. *Local & Obs., Eng.* 2. A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. the infantry of an army. It was originally fired by means of a match, or matchlock. By rifling and other improvements, the musket was gradually developed into the modern rifle.

**mus'ket-er'** (-ér'), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

**mus'ket-ry** (müs'két-ri), *n.* 1. Muskets collectively. 2. The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets.

**Mus'kho-ge'an** (müs'kö-jé'än), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock which includes the Alapachae and the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole Indians (of the Five Civilized Nations).

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Musk Deer. (1/2)



Muskellunge. 1 25



Musk Ox. (3/4)

*ne, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, solá; éve, recènt, makér; ice, ìll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söit, cönnèct; use, ùnîte, ùrn, ùp, circús, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);*



**mus-tache', mous-tache'** (müs-tash' or, esp. *Brit.*, mös-tash'), *n.* [F. *moustache*, *It. mostaccio*, fr. Gr. *μύραξ* upper lip and the beard on it.] 1. The beard growing on the upper lip; also, this hair on either side. 2. *Zoöl.* Hair or bristles suggesting a man's mustache, round the mouth of an animal. 3. A soldier; — in the phrase *old mustache*.

**A Gallicism.** [tache.] **mus-ta'chio** (müs-tä'shō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIOS (-shōz). A **mus-tus'tang** (müs'täng), *n.* [Sp. *mesteño* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc.

**mus'tard** (-tård), *n.* [OF. *moustarde*, fr. L. *mustum* must, — mustard was mixed with must for use.] 1. Any of a genus (*Sinapis*) of brassicaceous herbs including two species, white mustard (*S. alba*) and black mustard (*S. nigra*), cultivated, esp. in Europe, for their seeds. 2. A pungent, stimulant, and diuretic powder of ground mustard seed.

**mus'tee'** (müs-tē'). Var. of **MESTEE**.

**mus'te-line** (müs'tē-lin'-līn), *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, fr. *mustela* weasel.] 1. Like, or pert. to, the family (*Mustelidæ*) containing the weasels and martens. 2. Brown; tawny.

**mus'ter** (-tēr), *v. t.* [ME. *mustren*, prop., to show, fr. OF. *mostrer*, *mustrer*, L. *monstrare* to show.] 1. To assemble or gather, as troops, for roll call, parade, or the like. 2. To summon together; collect and display; enroll. — *v. i.* To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; collect.

— *n.* 1. A sample; pattern. *Obs. or R., etc. in the Far East.* 2. An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade. 3. The sum total of those assembled for muster; also, the roll of the men. 4. Assemblage; gathering.

**mus'ti-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being musty.

**mus'ty** (müs'tī), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tī-ēr); -TI-ESS. [From L. *mustum* must; or perh. fr. E. moist.] 1. Moldy; foul, or sour, and fetid. 2. Spoiled by age; stale; trite; as, a *musty* proverb. 3. Dull; heavy; spiritless. [mutable.]

**mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (mü'tä-bil'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being

**mu'ta-ble** (mü'tä-b'l), *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change.] 1. Capable of, or subject to, mutation. 2. Unstable; fickle. — *Syn.* Changeful, unsteady, wavering, inconstant, variable. — **mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **bly**, *adv.*

**mu'tate** (mü'tät, or, esp. in *British usage*, mü-tät'), *v. t. & i.* To change; to alter; to undergo mutation; specif.: *a. Philol.* To change by mutation, or umlaut. *b. Biol.* To deviate suddenly from the type; to "sport."

**mu'ta'tion** (mü-tä'shün), *n.* [L. *mutatio*, fr. *mutare* to change.] 1. Change; alteration in form or qualities. 2. *Philol.* Umlaut; specif., the umlaut caused by an *i*, whether vocalic or consonantal in function, originally standing in the syllable following. 3. *Biol.* *a.* As now employed, sudden variation as distinguished from gradual variation in which new characters become fully developed only in many generations. *b.* The result of the above process; a suddenly produced variation; a "sport."

**mu'ta-tive** (mü'tä-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mutation, or sudden variation.

**mutch** (müch), *n.* A woman's cap, esp. the close linen or muslin cap of an old woman; also, an infant's cap. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

**mute** (müt), *a.* [L. *mutus*.] 1. Not speaking; speechless; uttering no sound; silent. 2. *Law.* Of a prisoner, refusing to plead. He is then said to *stand mute*. 3. Incapable of speaking; dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound. 4. *Phon.* Not uttered; silent; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage, as *p, b, d, g, k, t*. — *Syn.* See **DUMB**.

— *n.* 1. One who is mute; as *a*; *a* Deaf-mute. *b* A person employed by undertakers at a funeral. *c* Among the Turks, a dumb officer or attendant. 2. *Phon.* *a* A silent letter. *b* A consonant formed with momentary stoppage of the breath. Cf. **MUTE**, *a.*, 4. 3. *Musical.* A device for softening or muffling the tone of a stringed or of a metal wind instrument.

— *v. t. Music.* To muffle or deaden the sound of, as by a mute. — **mute'ly**, *adv.* — **mute'ness**, *n.*

**mu'ti-late** (mü'ti-lät), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lä't'äd); -LAT'ING. [L. *mutilatus*, *p. p.* of *mutilare* to mutilate, *mutilus* maimed.]

1. To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; maim; back. 2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect; as, to *mutilate* a book.

**mu'ti-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.* Act of mutilating; state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or essential part.

**mu'ti-la'tor** (-lä'tör), *n.* One who mutilates.

**mu'ti-ner'** (-tī-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny.

**mu'ti-nous** (mü'ti-nūs), *a.* Disposed to, or characterized by, mutiny. — **mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

**mu'ti-ny** (-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [From *mutine* to mutiny, fr. F. *mutiner*, F. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. *muete* riot, LL. *movia*, fr. L. *movere* to move.] 1. Tumult; strife. *Obs.* 2. Insurrection against, or refusal

to obey, constituted or rightful authority, esp. military or naval authority; insubordination. — *Syn.* See **REBELLION**. — *v. i.*; -NIED (-nīd); -NY-ING (-nī-īng). To excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny. [or without speech.]

**mut'ism** (müt'iz'm), *n.* Condition or habit of being mute. | **mu'to-scope** (müt'tä-sköp), *n.* [L. *mutare* to change + -scope.] A simple form of animated-picture machine in which the series of pictures is mounted around the periphery of a wheel which is rotated.

**mut'ter** (müt'tēr), *v. i.* 1. To speak indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; esp., to grumble complainingly or angrily; growl. 2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise. — *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice; as, to *mutter* threats. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; a murmur. — **mut'ter-er**, *n.* **mut'ton** (müt'tn), *n.* [OF. *moton*, *molton*, a ram, F. *mouton* sheep, LL. *multo*.] 1. A sheep. *Now jocular.* 2. The flesh of a sheep.

**mutton chop**. 1. A rib of mutton for broiling, with the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped off; also, any similar small piece of mutton, as a piece of the loin. 2. In *pl.* Side whiskers shaped like a mutton chop.

**mut'ton-y** (-y), *a.* Having the quality of mutton.

**mu'tu-al** (müt'tü-äl), *a.* [F. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, lent.] 1. Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally receiving and giving or given and received; reciprocal; interchanged; as, *mutual* love; a *mutual* promise. 2. Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more at the same time; common; joint. 3. *Insurance.* Designating, or pertaining to, the method or plan (called the *mutual plan*) of insurance in which the policyholders constitute the members of the insuring company.

*Syn.* **Mutual**, **common**. That is **common** in which two or more share (esp.) equally or alike; **mutual** properly implies reciprocal action; as, sorrow is *common* to all; *mutual* esteem. *Mutual* is sometimes found, even among good writers, in the sense of **common**. But this sense of *mutual* is contrary to the best usage. See **RECIPROCAL**.

**mu'tu-al'i-ty** (-äl'i-tī), *n.* State or quality of being mutual; reciprocation; interchange; interdependence.

**mu'tu-al-ly** (müt'tü-äl-y), *adv.* In a mutual manner.

**mu'tule** (müt'tül), *n.* [fr. L. *mutulus*.] *Arch.* A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice.

**mu-zhik'** (möö-zhik'; möö'-), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian peasant.

**muz'zle** (müz'z'l), *n.* [OF. *musel*, fr. LL. dim. of *musus*.] 1. The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape. 2. The mouth of a thing, as a gun. 3. A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or biting. — *v. t.*; -ZLED (-līd); -ZLING (-līng). To bind the muzzle of; fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting; fig. to bind; sheathe; restrain.

**muz'zle-load'ing**, *a.* Loading through the muzzle.

**my** (mī), *pron. & a.* [ME. *mi*, fr. *min*. See **MINE**.] Of or belonging to me; — used attributively.

**my-al'gi-a** (mī-äl'jī-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μῦς* muscle + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Pain in the muscles. — **my-al'gic** (-jīk), *a.*

**my-as-the'ni-a** (mī-äs-thē'nī-ä), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian weakness.

**my-ce'li-oid** (mī-sē'lī-oid), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling, or having the structure of, mycelium.

**my-ce'li-um** (mī-sē'lī-üm), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *μύκης* a mushroom.] *Bot.* The mass of threadlike elements (*hyphae*) forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi.

**My'ce-næ'an** (mī-sē-nē-än), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient city of Mycenæ in Argolis, or designating the civilization which preceded that of the Greeks, and was typified by that of the Mycænæan people.

**my-ce'to-zo'an** (mī-sē'tō-zō-än), *a.* [Gr. *μύκης*, -ητος, fungus + *ζῶον* animal.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a (former) class (*Mycetozoa*) of organisms, the slime molds. See **MYXOMYCETOUS**. — *n.* One of this class.

**my-col'o-gy** (mī-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *μύκης* fungus + *-logy*.] The branch of botany dealing with fungi.

**my-co'sis** (mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύκης* fungus + *-osis*.] *Med.* The infesting of any part of the body by fungi. *b* A disease due to such infestation. — **my-co'tic** (-kōt'īk), *a.*

**my-dri-a'sis** (mī-drī-ä-sis; mī-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μυδρίασις*.] *Physiol. & Med.* A long-continued or excessive dilation of the pupil of the eye.

**myd'ri-at'ic** (mīd'rī-ät'īk), *a.* Causing dilatation of the pupil. — *n.* A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.

**my'e-lin** (mī'yē-līn), *n.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Anat.* A soft, white, somewhat fatty material which in certain nerve fibers forms a thick sheath (the *medullary sheath*) about the axis cylinder.

**my'e-lo-gen'ic** (-lō-jēn'īk), *a.* **my'e-log'e-nous** (-lō-jē-nūs), *a.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *γενε-*, *genous*.] Originating in, or produced in, the bone marrow; as, a *myelogenic* tumor.

**my'e-loid** (-loid), *a.* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow + *-oid*.] Resembling marrow in appearance or consistency, as a tumor.

**my'na** (mī'nä), *n.* [Hind. *mainā*.] A common Asiatic bird (*Acridotheres tristis*) of the starling family.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Myin-heer'** (mĭn-hār'; mĭn-hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer.*] The Dutch equivalent of *Mr.* or *Sir*; hence [*L. c.*], a Dutchman.

**myo-** (mĭ'ō-), *n.*; *L. pl. -mata* (-tā). [NL.] *Med.* A combining form fr. Gr. *μῦς, μῦος, muscle.*

**myo-graph** (mĭ'ō-grāf), *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for determining and recording the intensity, velocity, etc., of a muscular contraction.

**my-ol'o-gy** (mĭ-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The branch of anatomy that treats of muscles. — **my-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

**my-o'ma** (mĭ'ō-mā), *n.*; *L. pl. -mata* (-tā). [NL.] *Med.* A tumor consisting of muscular tissue. — **om'a-tous**, *a.*

**my-o-path'i-a** (-pāth'i-ā), **my-op'a-thy** (mĭ-ōp'ā-thĭ), *n.* [NL.] *myopathia*; *myo-* + Gr. *πάθος* suffering. *Med.* Any affection of the muscles. — **my-o-path'ik** (mĭ'ō-pāth'ĭk), *a.*

**my'ope** (mĭ'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μύωψ, μύωπος; μύειν* to shut the eyes + *ὤψ, ὄψος, eye.*] A myopic person.

**my-o'pl-a** (mĭ-ō'pl-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A condition of the eye in which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before reaching the retina; nearsightedness.

**my-op'ic** (-ōp'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, myopia.

**my-o-py** (mĭ'ō-pĭ), *n.* [F. *myopie.*] *Med.* Myopia.

**my-o-scope** (mĭ'ō-skōp), *n.* *Physiol.* An apparatus for studying muscular contraction.

**my-o-sin** (-sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *μῦς, μῦος, a muscle.*] *Physiol. Chem.* The principal proteid substance of dead muscle, formed in the coagulation of the muscle plasma which takes place in rigor mortis.

**my-o'sis** (mĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μύω* to close the eyes or lips.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness or contraction of the pupil of the eye.

**my-otic** (mĭ-ō'tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Producing myosis, as opium, calabar bean, etc. — *n.* A myotic agent.

**myr'i-a** (mĭ'rĭ-ā-), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς* a myriad. See MYRIAD.] A prefix, esp. in the metric system, indicating ten thousand, ten thousand times; as in: **myr'i-a-gram** or **myr'i-a-gramme** (abbr., *Mg.*) ten kilograms, or 10,000 grams; **myr'i-a-li-ter** (-lē'tēr), or **myr'i-a-lĭ'tre** (abbr., *ML.*), **myr'i-a-me'ter** or **myr'i-a-me'tre** (abbr., *Mm.*), etc.

**myr'i-ad** (-ād), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς, μυριάδος*, fr. *μυρίος* numberless, pl. *μυρία* ten thousand.] *1.* The number of ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things. — *2.* An immense number; an indefinitely large number. — *a.* Consisting of a very great but indefinite number; innumerable.

**myr'i-a-pod'** (-ā-pōd'), *n.* [Gr. *μυρίος* numberless + *-pod.*] *Zool.* Any of a class or subclass (*Myriapoda*) of arthropods, consisting chiefly of the millipedes and centipedes. The body is made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs.

**my-ris'tic** (mĭ-rĭs'tĭk; mĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *μυριστικός* good for anointing, fr. *μύω* to anoint.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a member of the fatty acid series, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, occurring in nutmeg butter, etc.

**myr-me-co-** (mĭr'mē-kō-). Combining form from Greek *μύρη, μύρωκος, ant.*

**myr-me-col'o-gy** (mĭr'mē-kōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* *Zool.* The scientific study of ants. — **myr-me-col-log'ic-al** (-kō-lōj'ĭ-kāl), *a.* — **myr-me-col'o-gist**, *n.*

**myr-me-coph'a-gous** (-kōf'ā-gūs), *a.* Feeding on ants.

**myr-me-coph'i-lous** (-ĭ-lūs), *a.* *Biol.* Fond of, or benefited by, ants, as insects that live in ant hills, or plants that are cross-fertilized by ants.

**Myr-mi-don** (mĭr'mĭ-dōn), *n.*; *pl. E. -dōns* (-dōnz), *L. -dōnes* (mĭr'mĭd'ō-nēz). [L. *Myrmiadones*, Gr. *Μυρμιδωνέες*, pl.] *1.* *Gr. Myth.* One of a fierce Thessalian tribe or troop who followed Achilles, their king, to the Trojan war. *2.* [*L. c.*] A soldier or a subordinate civil officer who executes all orders of a superior without protest or pity.

**my-rob'a-lan** (mĭ-rōb'ā-lān; mĭ-), *n.* [L. *myrobalanum* the fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, Gr. *μυροβάλανος; μύρον* any sweet juice distilling from plants + *βάλανος* an acorn.] A dried astringent fruit much resembling a prune, used in tanning and dyeing.

**myr'o-sin** (mĭr'ō-sĭn; mĭ'rō-), *n.* *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in various brassicaceous plants, as mustard, and in other plants of allied families.

**myrrh** (mĭr), *n.* [OF. *mirre, L. myrrha, murra, Gr. μύρρα.*] A yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste, derived from a balsameaceous shrub (*Balsamea myrrha*). The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to be a mixture of myrrh and an oleoresin.

**myr-ta'ceous** (mĕr-tā'shūs), *a.* [L. *myrtus* myrtle.] Belonging to a family (*Myrtaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the myrtle family, including the eucalyptus besides other plants that yield the pimento, allspice, cloves, etc.

**myr'tic** (mĭr'tĭk), *n.* [F. *myrtille* bilberry, fr. *L. myrtus, myrtus, myrtle, Gr. μύρος.*] *1.* Any of a genus (*Myrtus*) of shrubs, typifying a family (*Myrtaceæ*), esp. a European species (*M. communis*) having evergreen leaves and solitary white or rosy flowers. The ancients considered the myrtle sacred to Venus. *2.* In the United States, any of various plants; as: *a.* The common trailing periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). *b.* California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

**myrtle warbler.** Also, **myrtle bird.** A North American warbler (*Dendroica coronata*).

**my-self'** (mĭ-sĕlf'), *pron.*; *pl. OURSELVES* (our-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form of the pronoun for the 1st person singular. Its uses are: *1.* For emphasis: *a.* As a simple objective; as, he brought one for myself. *b.* In apposition with *I* or *me*; as, I myself was there. *c.* As a subject nominative. *Archaic.* *d.* As a predicate nominative often with the force of *by myself, alone.* *2.* Specif., my true, normal self. Cf. HIMSELF. *2. 3.* As a reflexive; as, I will defend myself.

**mys'ta-gog-ue** (mĭs'tā-gōg), *n.* [L. *mystagogus*, Gr. *μυσταγωγός; μύστρον* one initiated in mysteries + *ἀγωγός* leading, *n.*, a leader, fr. *άγειν* to lead.] One who initiates into or interprets mysteries, esp. religious mysteries.

**mys'ta-go'gy** (-tā-gō'jĭ), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practice of a mystagogue; interpretation of mysteries.

**mys'te'ri-ous** (mĭs'tĕrĭ-ūs), *a.* [F. *mystérieux*. See 1st MYSTERY.] Of or pertaining to mystery; containing or implying a mystery; obscure; enigmatical; incomprehensible. — **mys'te'ri-ous-ly, adv.** — **mys'te'ri-ous-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Secret, occult, dark, abstruse, recondite, mystic, inscrutable, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, impenetrable, inexplicable. — **Mysterious, mystic, inscrutable.** That is mysterious which excites, and at the same time baffles, wonder or curiosity; **mystic** is often a poetical synonym for **mysterious**; it also suggests that which has secret or esoteric significance; as, a **mysterious** sound; **mystic** rite. That is inscrutable which is unfathomably obscure or enigmatical, or so mysterious as to defy interpretation; as, an **inscrutable** smile.

**mys'ter-y** (mĭs'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl. -TERIES* (-ĭz). [L. *mysterium*, Gr. *μυστήριον*, fr. *μύστρον* one initiated in mysteries.] *1.* A religious rite to which only privileged worshippers may be admitted. *2.* A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and exciting curiosity or wonder; hence: something, as a religious truth or fact, beyond human comprehension; a sacred and mysterious thing; specif., *Eccl.*, esp. in the primitive church and in the Eastern Church, a sacrament, as the Eucharist. *3.* A medieval dramatic representation or composition of a type based on Scriptural subjects, often an event or events in the life of Christ; also, the type itself.

**mys'ter-y, n.** [For *mister* a trade, OF. *mestier*, L. *ministerium* service, office.] A trade; handicraft; craft. *Archaic.*

**mys'tic** (mĭs'tĭk), *n.* *1.* One initiated into a mystery. *2.* One given to mysticism; one who holds mystical views; esp. [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.*, one who professed Mysticism.

**mys'tic** (mĭs'tĭk) [*a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *μυστικός* belonging to a secret mystery.] *ing* to secret rites.] *1.* Of or pert. to an ancient mystery. *2.* Remote from or beyond human comprehension; unknowable; mysterious. *3.* Pert. to or importing mysticism; allegorical; emblematical. — **Syn.** See MYSTERIOUS. — **mys'ti-cal-ly, adv.** — **-cal-ness, n.**

**mys'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* *1.* Mystic character or quality. *2.* The doctrine that the ultimate nature of reality or the divine essence may be known in an immediate insight differing from all ordinary sensation or ratiocination; hence, the experience of those who claim to attain this knowledge. *3.* [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* Belief in the possibility of direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and of a knowledge of God and of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect. *4.* Any theory asserting the possibility of attaining knowledge or power through faith or spiritual insight.

**mys'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mystifying, or state of being mystified.

**mys'ti-fy** (-fĭ), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fĭd); **-FY'ING**. [F. *mystifier*. See MYSTIC; **-FY**.] *1.* To involve in mystery; make difficult to understand. *2.* To puzzle; bewilder. — **Syn.** See PUZZLE.

**myth** (mĭth), *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος* myth, fable, tale, talk, speech.] *1.* A story, the origin of which is forgotten, ostensibly historical, but usually such as to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon. Myths are especially associated with religious rites and beliefs. *2.* A person or thing whose existence is imaginary or not verifiable. **Syn.** **Myth, legend** cannot always be sharply distinguished. In general, a **myth** deals with the actions of the gods or of godlike beings; a **legend**, though it may include supernatural incidents, concerns human beings.

**myth'ic** (mĭth'ĭk), *a.* Mythical.

**myth'ic-al** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of or relating to myths; described in a myth; fabulous; imaginary. — **Syn.** See FABULOUS.

**myth'ic-al-ly, adv.** In a mythical manner; by myths.

**mythog'ra-pher** (mĭ-thōg'rā-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *μυθογράφος; μῦθος* myth + *γράφειν* to write.] A narrator of myths.

**myth-o-log'ic** (mĭth'ō-lōj'ĭk), *a.* Mythological.

**myth-o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to mythology or myths; mythical; fabulous. — **myth-o-log'ic-al-ly, adv.**

**myth-ol'o-gist** (mĭ-thōl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in mythology or myths.

**my-thol'o-gize** (-jĭz), *v. i.* To relate, classify, and explain myths; write about myths. — **my-thol'o-giz'er, n.**

**my-thol'o-gy** (mĭ-thōl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl. -GIES* (-jĭz). [F. *mythologie*, L. *mythologia*, Gr. *μυθολογία; μῦθος* fable, myth

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēer; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, soĭt, cōnnect; use, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menĭ; foōd, foōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre (87);



+ *lógos* speech, discourse.] **1.** The science treating of myths. **2.** A body of myths, esp. that of a people.  
**myth'o-pœ'ic, myth'o-pœ'ic** (mith'ô-pœ'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μυθολογία* making myths; *μύθος* myth + *ποιεῖν* to make.] Making or producing myths; giving rise to myths.  
**myx'a-mœ'ba** (mik'sâ-mœ'ba), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύξα* mucus, slime + *αμβάβη*.] *Bot.* A stage in the slime mold (class *Myxomycetes*) when the swarm spore loses its cilium and creeps about like an amoeba.  
**myx'o-de'ma, myx'o-de'ma** (mik'sê-dê'mâ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μύξα* mucus, slime + *αἷμα*.] *Med.* A disease pro-

ducing a cretinoid appearance of the face, slow speech, and dullness of intellect, due to failure of the functions of the thyroid gland. — **myx'o-dem'a-tous, or myx'e-** (-dêm'â-tûs; dêm'â-tûs), *a.* **myx'o-dem'ic, or myx'e-** (-dêm'ik), *a.* **myx'o-my-cete'** (mik'sô-mi-sê'ti), *n.* *Bot.* A slime mold.  
**myx'o-my-ce'tous** (-tûs), *a.* [Gr. *μύξα* mucus, slime + *μύκης, μύκρος*, fungus.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to a class (*Myxomycetes*) of peculiar organisms, the slime molds, formerly regarded as animals (*Mycetozoa*), but now generally thought to be plants and often separated as a distinct phylum (*Myxophyta*).

N

**N** (ên); *pl.* N's or Ns (ênz). **1.** The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. It came into Latin from the Greek, being further derived from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. The letter represents either of two nasal consonant sounds, as in *run* and *ink*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 55. N is etymologically most closely related to M. See M. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: The thirteenth or (cf. *x*, *z*) the fourteenth in a series; thirteenth (or fourteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral thirteen (or fourteen); as, Battery N.

**N**, or *n*, *n*, *n*; *pl.* N's, or Ns (ênz). **1.** The letter N, *n*, or its sound; also, something shaped like an N. **2.** *Print.* = EN. **N**, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter N; also, symbolized or distinguished by the letter N.

**N** rays, *Physics*, a radiation or emanation from certain hot bodies and other sources, described by M. Blondlot as enhancing the luminosity of a glowing solid or gas without increasing its temperature, as being reflected and refracted, and as possessing various other characteristics. Their existence is in question.

**nab** (náb), *v. t.*; **NABBED** (náb'd), **NAB'BING**. To seize; catch suddenly; snatch. *Colloq.*

**na'bob** (nâ'bôb), *n.* [Hind. *navvâb*, fr. Ar. *navvâb*, pl. of *nâib* a vicegerent, governor.] **1.** A native deputy or vicery in India under the Moguls. **2.** A very wealthy man.

**Na'both** (nâ'bôth; bôth), *n.* *Bib.* The owner of a vineyard which Abah coveted and seized. **1 Kings** xxi.

**na-celle'** (nâ-sêl'), *n.* [F.] The basket suspended from a balloon; hence, the framework forming the body of a dirigible balloon, and carrying the machinery, passengers, etc.; also, a boatlike, inclosed body of an aeroplane.

**na'cre** (nâ'kêr), *n.* [F.] Mother-of-pearl.

**na'cre-ous** (krê'ûs), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or producing, nacre; pearly.

**na'dir** (nâ'dêr), *n.* [F. fr. Ar. *naẓîr* as *samt*, prop., the point opposite the zenith (as *samt*), *naẓîr* meaning alike, corresponding to.] **1.** That point of the celestial sphere directly opposite the zenith. **2.** The lowest point.

**naë'void, ne'void** (nê'void), *a.* *Med.* Resembling a nævus.

**naë'vus, ne'vus** (nê'vûs), *n.*; *pl.* -vi (-vî). [L.] *Med.* A pigmented place on the skin, usually congenital; a birthmark; esp., a tumor mainly of blood vessels.

**nag** (nâg), *n.* A small horse; pony; hence, any horse.

**nag, v. t. & i.**; **NAGGED** (nâgd); **NAG'GING** (nâg'ing). To annoy by petty faultfinding or persistent scolding or urging.

**na-ga'na** (nâ-gâ'nâ), *n.* *Veter.* A disease of live stock caused by trypanosomas transmitted by the tsetse fly.

**Na'hua-tlan** (nâ'wâ-tlân), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, an American Indian linguistic stock, related to the Shoshonean, comprising the Aztec and other civilized tribes of central Mexico and colonies southward on the Pacific coast.

**Na'num** (nâ'hûm), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Nakkhûm*.] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet who predicted the fall of Nineveh. **b** A book of the Old Testament.

**na'niad** (nâ'nîad; nî'âd), *n.*; *L. pl.* **NA'IA-DES** (nâ'yâ-dêz; nî'â-). [L. *naïas, -adis, naïs, -idis*, Gr. *ναῖας, ναῖς*.] *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life and perpetuity to, lakes, rivers, and springs.

**na-iv'** (nâ-êf'), *a.* [F. *naïf*. See **NAIVE**.] Naïve.

**naïl** (nâil), *n.* [AS. *nægel*.] **1.** The horny scale or plate on the fingers and toes of man, apes, and other animals. **2.** A slender, usually pointed, piece of metal used esp. for driving into wood, etc. **3.** A cloth measure of 2½ inches.

**on the nail, a. On the spot; immediately. **b** Of immediate interest; under discussion; as, a topic *on the nail*. *Colloq.***

— *v. t.* **1.** To fasten, stud, or boss with, or as with nails. **2.** To secure; bind; hold, as to a bargain; hence: to catch; trap. [nails.]

**naïl'er** (nâil'êr), *n.* One who makes, or one who drives, nails.

**naïn'sook** (nâ'n'sôok; nân'-), *n.* [Hind. *naïnsukh*, lit., eye delight.] A sort of muslin, plain or striped.

**na-ive'** (nâ-êv'), *a.* [F. *naïf*, iem. *naïve*, fr. L. *nativus* innate, native.] Unaffectedly simple; ingenuous; artless. — **Syn.** See **FRANK, SIMPLE**. — **na-ive'ly** (-lî), *adv.*

**na'ive'té'** (nâ'êv'té'), *n.* [F.] Quality or an instance of being naïve; ingenuousness; artlessness.

**na'ked** (nâ'kêd; 24), *a.* [AS. *nacod*.] **1.** Having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered; specif.: **a** Of a weapon, etc., out of a sheath or case; as, a *naked sword*. **b Bot.** (1) Without pubescence; as, a *naked leaf* or stem. (2) Destitute of enveloping parts or subtending leaves. **2.** Destitute; bare of means. **3.** Defenseless; unprotected. **4.** Without concealment or disguise; clear; obvious; plain; as, *naked words*. **5.** Barren; stripped; as, *naked hills*. **6.** Without increase or addition; mere; plain; specif., *Law*, having nothing to validate, confirm, or support it; as, a *naked title*. — **Syn.** Denuded, unclothed; exposed, unarmed. — **na'ked-ly, adv.** — **na'ked-ness, n.**

**nam'a-ble** (nâm'â-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being named. **2.** Worthy of being named; memorable.

**nam'ay-cush** (nâm'â-kûsh), *n.* [Indian name.] A large trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*) of the lakes of North America from New England to Alaska.

**nam'by-pam'by** (nâm'bi-pâm'bi), *a.* [From *Ambrose Philips*, ridiculing his verses.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental. — *n.* Nabby-pabby talk or writing, etc.

**name** (nâm), *n.* [AS. *nama*.] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated. **2.** A descriptive or qualifying appellation; epithet. **3.** A designation regarded as representing individuality and character; as, the most detested *names* in history. **4.** Reputation; fame; as, he has a *name* for wit. **5.** Those of a certain name; a race; family; clan. **6.** Mere appellation or designation in distinction from reality; as, the mere name of friendship.

**Syn.** Name, designation, denomination, appellation, title, style. **Name** is the general term; a designation is a distinctive name; denomination applies esp. to a class or category; as, the name of a boy, substance, etc.; peaches come under the denomination of a fruit; he disclaimed the designation of philosopher. Appellation (now somewhat bookish) suggests a more or less descriptive or characterizing name; a title is an appellation of rank, office, distinction, etc.; style is more formal or ceremonious than title; the verb style however, is not so formal as the noun; as, the appellation of "bluestocking"; the title of "Thane of Cawdor"; the firm name or style of "Hope & Co."

— *v. t.*; **NAMED** (nâmd); **NAM'ING** (nâm'ing). **1.** To give a distinctive name to; entitle; denominate; style; term; call. **2. a** To mention by name; mention. **b** Hence: to call by name; identify, as by mentioning the name. **3.** To designate for a specific purpose; nominate; appoint; specify.

**name'a-ble** (nâm'â-b'l), *a.* Var. of **NAMABLE**.

**name'less, a.** **1.** Undistinguished; obscure. **2.** Anonymous. **3.** Without a name; also, illegitimate. **4.** Unnamable; indescribable. — **less-ly, adv.** — **less-ness, n.**

**name'ly** (nâm'lî), *adv.* That is to say; to wit; videlicet.

**nam'er** (nâm'êr), *n.* One who names or calls by name.

**name'sake'** (-sâk'), *n.* [For *name's sake*; i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another; esp., one named after another.

**na'nism** (nâ'niz'm; nân'iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *vânos* dwarf + *-ism*.] Dwarfishness; — opposed to *gigantism*.

**nan-keen'** (nân-kên'), *n.* Also **nan-kin'**. [From *Nanking, China*.] **1.** A kind of brownish yellow cotton cloth, or an imitation of it. **2.** In *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen.

**nanny goat.** A female goat. *Colloq.*

**Na'o-mi** (nâ'ô-mî; nâ-ô'mî; -mî), *n.* [Heb. *Nâômî*.] *Bib.* The mother-in-law of Ruth. See *Ruth* i.

**na'os** (nâ'ôs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νάος*.] *Arch.* A cella.

**nap** (nâp), *v. i.*; **NAPPED** (nâpt); **NAP'PING**. [AS. *hnæppian* to take a nap, slumber.] To have a short sleep; doze; be in a careless, unguarded state. — *n.* A short sleep; doze.

**nap** (nâp), *n.* [ME. *noppē*.] Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; down; pile. — *v. t.* To put a nap on.

**nap, n.** Short for **NAPOLÉON**.

**nape** (nâp), *n. The back part of the neck.*

**na'per-y** (nâ'pêr-i), *n.* [OF. *naperie*, fr. *nape*. See **NAPKIN**.] Household linen; esp., table linen.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**naph'tha** (năf'thă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *văpŋtha*.] **1.** Petroleum. **2.** A petroleum product between gasoline and benzine.  
**naph'tha-lene** (-lĕn), *n.* Also **naph'tha-line** (-lĭn; -lĕn).  
*Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, one of the principal constituents of coal tar, forming brilliant white platelike crystals of peculiar odor. See **NAPHTHOL**.  
**naph'thol** (năf'thŏl; -thŏl), *n.* Also **naph'tol** (-tŏl; -tŏl). [Naphthalene + -ol.] *Org. Chem.* A either of two derivatives of naphthalene, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH, distinguished as *alpha-* (or *α-*) *naphthol* and *beta-* (or *β-*) *naphthol*; specif., *beta-naphthol*. Both are used as antiseptics and in the manufacture of dyes. **b** Any of various hydroxy derivatives containing the naphthalene nucleus.  
**nap'pi-form** (nă'pĭ-fŏrm), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + -form.] *Bot.* Turnip-shaped; large and round above and tapering abruptly below; — said of roots. See *root*, *Illust.*  
**nap'kin** (năp'kĭn), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *nappe* tablecloth, cloth, *L. mappa*.] **1.** A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one for wiping the fingers and lips at table. **2.** A handkerchief. *Obs.* or *Scot.*  
**na-po'le-on** (nă-pŏ'lĕ-ŏn), *n.* [After *Napoleon I.*] **1.** A French gold coin of the value of 20 francs (\$3.859). **2.** *Card Playing.* A card game somewhat similar to *écarté*. **b** A bid to take all the tricks (five) at napoleon.  
**Na-po'le-on'ic** (nă-pŏ'lĕ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Napoleon I., or his family; like *Napoleon*.  
**nap'per** (năp'ĕr), *n.* One who puts a nap on cloth, or, esp., a machine for this purpose. [downy] shaggy.  
**nap'py** (năp'ĭ), *a.* [From 2d *NAP.*] Having a nap, or pile; **nap'py** (năp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). Also **napple**. A round or oval dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides.  
**nar'ce-ine** (năr'sĕ-ĭn; -ĕn), *n.* Also **nar'ce-in** (-ĭn). [L. *narce* numbness, torpor, Gr. *văpŋkĭ*.] *Org. Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic alkaloid, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>O, found in opium.  
**nar-cis'sus** (năr-sĭs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CISSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CISSE (-sĭs't). [L., fr. Gr. *văpŋkĭssos*, fr. *văpŋkĭ* torpor, — alluding to its narcotic properties.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Narcissus*) of Old World bulbous amaryllidaceous plants including the daffodils and the jonquil. **2.** A flower or bulb of this plant. **3.** [cap.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth for unrequited love of whom Echo died. Nemesis caused him to fall in love with his own image reflected in a fountain. He pined away and was changed into the narcissus.  
**nar-co'sis** (kŏ'sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *văpŋkĭssos*, fr. *văpŋkĭ* torpor, — alluding to its narcotic properties.] *Med.* Production of a benumbed state or stupor; narcotization; also, the stupor produced; narcotism.  
**nar-co'tic** (kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [From F. or LL., fr. Gr. *văpŋkĭkŏs*, deriv. of *văpŋkĭ* torpor.] **1.** Having the properties of, or operating as, a narcotic. **2.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, narcosis. — *n.* A drug, as opium, which in moderate doses relieves pain and produces profound sleep, but in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, or convulsions.  
**nar-co-tism** (năr'kŏ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Narcosis. **2.** Production of narcosis. **3.** An unnatural desire or tendency to sleep. **4.** A narcotic influence.  
**nar-co-tize** (năr'kŏ-tĭz), *v. t.* To subject to a narcotic; induce narcosis in. — **nar'co-ti-za-tion** (-tĭ-ză'shŭn), *n.*  
**nard** (nărd), *n.* [L. *nardus*, Gr. *văpŋdos*.] **1.** Spikenard. **2.** An ointment containing nard.  
**nar'res** (nă'rĕz; 3), *n. pl.*; *sing.* NARIS (-rĭs). [L., *pl.* of *naris* nostril.] *Anat.* The nostrils.  
**nar'gi-le** (năr'gĭ-lĕ), *n.* [Per., fr. *nărgĭl*, prop., a con-  
**nar'ghi-le** conut.] An Oriental apparatus for tobacco smoking. The smoke is drawn through water.  
**nar'ri-al** (nă'rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the nares.  
**nar-rate** (nă-răt'), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-răt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *narratus*, *p. p.* of *narrare* to narrate.] To tell; relate.  
**nar-ra'tion** (-răt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of narrating; rehearsal; recital. **2.** That which is related; narrative; story. — *Syn.* Rehearsal, relation, detail, tale. See **NARRATIVE**.  
**nar-ra-tive** (năr'ă-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That which is narrated; story; history; recital. **2.** Act, art, or practice of narrating. *Syn.* Narrative, narration, account, recital. Narrative is commonly applied to that which is narrated; narration, to the act or process of narrating. Account is less formal than narrative; recital commonly implies a somewhat detailed relation.  
— *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, narration. **2.** Garrulous. *Now Rare.* — **nar-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**nar-ra'tor** (nă-răt'ŏr), *n.* One who narrates.  
**nar-row** (năr'ŏ), *a.* [AS. *nearu*.] **1.** Of little breadth; not wide. **2.** Limited; circumscribed. **3.** Parsimonious. **4.** Illiberal; bigoted. **5.** Limited in amount; meager; straitened; as, in narrow circumstances. **6.** Having but a little margin; having barely sufficient space, time, etc.; close; near; as, a narrow escape; a narrow majority. **7.** Close; accurate; exact; as, to make a narrow search. **8.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a relatively tense

condition of the tongue, the upper surface of which is at the same time made convex, thus "narrowing" the oral passage; — said of one of a pair of vowels having the same "height," as contrasted with the other, called "wide." Thus, *ē* (ēve) is narrow, compared with *ī* (īil), "wide."  
*Syn.* Narrow, strait. Strait adds to narrow the implication of closeness or restriction; as, "strait is the gate," and "narrow is the way"; a narrow road. Fig., narrow implies illiberality or intolerance; strait, strictness or rigor; as, narrow views; a strait sect.  
— *n.* **1.** A narrow part, place, or thing. **2.** A narrow passage; a strait; — usually in *pl.*  
— *v. t. & i.* To lessen in breadth; contract; limit; restrict.  
**nar'row-ly** (năr'ŏ-lĭ), *adv.* In a narrow manner or degree, as closely, carefully, hardly, barely, illiberally, etc.  
**nar'row-mind'ed** (-mĭn'dĕd), *a.* Illiberal; bigoted.  
**nar'row-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being narrow.  
**nar'thex** (năr'thĕks), *n.* [L., giant fennel, Gr. *văpŋtĕ*.] *Arch.* The portico of ancient churches; — used, generally, for any vestibule leading to the nave.  
**nar'whal** (năr'hwăl), *n.* [Sw. or Dan. *narwhal*.] An arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*) which becomes about 20 feet long. The male has a long, twisted, ivory tusk.  
**na'sal** (nă'săl), *a.* [L. *nasus* the nose.] **1.** Of or pert. to the nose. **2.** *Phon.* Characterized by resonance in the nasal passage, as *m*, *n*, *ng*. — *n.* [OF. *nasel*, *nasal*.] **1.** *Anc. Armor.* A nose guard of a helmet. See **HELMET**, *Illust.* **2.** *Phon.* A nasal speech sound, as *m*, *n*, *ng*. In the production of a nasal sound the soft palate is more or less lowered, and the voice issues (wholly or in part) through the nose. **3.** *Anat.* A nasal bone, plate, or scale.  
**na-sal'i-ty** (nă-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being nasal.  
**na'sal-ize** (nă'săl'ĭ-zĕ), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-ĭzĕd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To render (sounds) nasal; speak through the nose.  
**na'sal-ly** (nă'săl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a nasal manner.  
**nas'cen-ey** (năs'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *nascentia*.] See **NASCENT**.  
Condition of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.  
**nas'cent** (năs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nascens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *nasci* to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow.  
*nascent state* or *condition.* *Chem.*, the condition of an element at the moment of liberation from a compound, marked, as in the case of hydrogen or oxygen, by a chemical activity greater than the ordinary.  
**na'si-on** (nă'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *nasus* nose.] *Cranial.* The middle point of the nasofrontal suture.  
**na'so-iron'tal** (nă'sŏ-frŭn'tăl), *a.* [L. *nasus* nose + E. *frontal*.] *Anat.* Pert. to the nasal and frontal region or bones.  
**na'sol'o-gy** (nă-sŏ'lŏ'jĭ), *n.* [L. *nasus* nose + -logy.] Science or study of noses. — **na-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*  
**nas'ti-ly** (năs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a nasty manner or state.  
**nas'ti-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being nasty.  
**nas-tur'tium** (năs-tŭr'shŭm; -shŭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *nasturtium* a cress; *nasus* nose + *torque*, *torum*, to twist; — from its pungency.] Any of a genus (*Tropæolum*) of climbing herbs cultivated for their showy red-and-yellow flowers and pungent pods and seed.  
**nas'ty** (năs'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. **1.** Offensively filthy; foul. **2.** Morally filthy; obscene; indecent. **3.** A Nauseous; disgusting. **b** Offensive; disagreeable. *Colloq. in U. S.* **4.** Seriously harmful or dangerous; bad; as, a nasty fall. **5.** Mean; dishonorable; ill-natured; as, a nasty trick. *Colloq. in U. S.* — *Syn.* See **DIRTY**.  
**na'tal** (nă'tăl), *a.* [L. *natalis*, fr. *natus*, *p. p.* of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Native. **2.** Pert. to, or dating from, one's birth. *Syn.* Natal, native. Native refers esp. to that which is associated with the place of birth; natal (sometimes poetical for native), esp. to that which is connected with the time of birth; as, a native country, native wit; one's natal hour.  
**na'tant** (nă'tănt), *a.* [L. *natans*, -antis, fr. *natare* to swim, *v. intens.* fr. *nare* to swim.] Swimming; floating.  
**na-ta'tion** (nă-tăt'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nataŋo*, fr. *natare* to swim.] Act or art of swimming or floating. — **na-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*  
**na'ta-to-ri-al** (nă'tă-tŏ'ri-ăl; 57), *a.* Swimming; natatory.  
**na'ta-to-ri-um** (nă'tă-tŏ'ri-ŭm; 57), *n.*; [L. *pl.* -TORIA (-ă).] [L.] A place for swimming; esp., an indoor swimming pool.  
**na'ta-to-ry** (nă'tă-tŏ'ri), *a.* [L. *natatorius*.] **1.** Of or pert. to swimming. **2.** Adapted for swimming.  
**Na'than** (nă'thŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Năthān*.] *Bib.* A prophet who reproved David for causing Uriah's death. *2 Sam. xii.*  
**nath'less** (năth'lĕs) *adv.* [ME. *matheles*, *na thes*, not nath'less (năth'lĕs) / the less, AS. *nā* never.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Archaic.*  
**na'tion** (nă'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *nacion*, L. *natio*, orig., a being born, fr. *natus*, *p. p.* See **NATURE**.] **1.** A people connected by ties of blood generally manifested in community of language, religion, customs, etc. **2.** Any aggregation of people having like institutions and customs, and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest. **3.** The body of inhabitants of a country united under a single government. **4.** A multitude; a host. *Obsoles.* — *Syn.* See **PEOPLE**.  
**the nations.** A In Biblical language, the gentile nations. **b** The peoples of the earth.



Flower of Narcissus.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, soĭt, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūm, ūp, circŭs, menĭ; food, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nation, nature, verdure (87);



**na'tion-al** (năsh'ŭn-əl), *a.* Of or pert. to a nation. **national bank**, a bank having association with the finances of a nation, as the Bank of France. **b U. S.** A commercial bank which, besides performing the functions of discount and deposit, may issue circulating notes. National banks are under the control of a Treasury Department bureau, whose head is the Comptroller of the Currency. — **N. Guard**, in the United States, the organized militia, under State control except when called into actual service of the Federal government; — so called in almost all of the States and Territories. [chiefly in *pl.*]

— **n.** A member of a nation; esp., a fellow countryman; — **na'tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. Nationality (sense 1). 2. Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interest or national unity and independence. 3. Socialism advocating the nationalization of industries; collectivism. *Chiefly U. S.* — **na'tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **na'tion-al-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**na'tion-al-ity** (-ăl'ti-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz), *a.* 1. State, quality, or relation of being, or belonging to, a nation; national character; often, specif., political independence as a nation; statehood. 2. Nationalism (sense 2). 3. A nation.

**na'tion-al-ize** (năsh'ŭn-əl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). 1. To make national; make a nation of. 2. To vest the control, ownership, or the like, of in the nation. — **na'tion-al-iz-a'tion** (-iz-ă'shŭn); -T-ă'shŭn, *n.*

**na'tion-al-iz'er** (-iz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who nationalizes. 2. One who advocates nationalization of land, public utilities, etc. **na'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In a national manner or way.

**na'tive** (nă'tiv), *a.* [*F. natif, L. natus, fr. natus* p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] 1. Born with one; inherent; in-born; not acquired; as, native genius, rights, liberty, etc. 2. Closely related, as by birth. *Archaic.* 3. a Of or pert. to one as the place of birth or because of the place or the circumstances of birth; as, native land, etc. *b* Hence: natural; simple; unaffected. 4. Original; parent; as, to return to one's native dust. 5. Of minerals, etc., natural. 6. Born in a particular place or country; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples. 7. Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country. 8. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, natives; as, native customs.

**Syn.** Native, natural, indigenous, aboriginal, original. That is natural which belongs to something by nature, or is formed by nature; native commonly heightens the implied contrast with what is acquired or artificial, and often denotes, esp. in the case of qualities, that which is in-born or inherent; as, natural gifts, a natural lake; native good breeding. That is indigenous which is native, esp. to a soil, country, or climate; the word is occasionally used, like *native*, in the sense of in-born; as, an indigenous race, feelings indigenous to man. That is aboriginal which has no known predecessor; the word is esp. applied to the earliest known inhabitants of a country; that is original which precedes all others of its class; as, aboriginal tribes; the original binding of a book. See NATAL.

— **n.** 1. *Astrol.* One born under a particular sign. 2. One born in a place or country referred to; an animal, fruit, or vegetable indigenous to a certain region.

**na'tive-ly**, *adv.* Naturally; also, simply; plainly.

**na'tive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being native or natural.

**na'tiv-ism** (nă'tiv-iz'm), *n.* 1. The policy or practice of favoring the native inhabitants of a country as against immigrants. 2. *Philos.* The doctrine of innate ideas.

**na'tiv-ity** (nă-tiv'it-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tiz). [*F. nativité, L. natus*]. 1. Birth, the circumstances attending birth; specif. [*cap.*] the birth of Christ. 2. = MOROSCOPE.

**na'tro-lite** (nă'trō-lit; nă'trō-), *n.* [*na'tron + -lite*.] *Min.* A silicate of sodium and aluminum, Na<sub>2</sub>AlSi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, occurring usually in colorless or white crystals.

**na'tron** (nă'trŏn), *n.* [*F., fr. Sp., fr. Ar. al-na'trŭn*.] *Min.* Native sodium carbonate, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O.

**na'ty** (nă'ti), *a.*; -T-ĒR (-f-ēr); -T-ĒST. Trim; neat; tidy; spruce. — **na'ti-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* — **na'ti-ness**, *n.*

**na'tu-ral** (nă'tŭ-răl), *a.* [*F. naturel, OF. also natural, fr. L. naturalis, fr. natura*. See NATURE.] 1. Of, from, or by birth; natural-born; innate; in-born. 2. Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. 3. In accordance with human nature; also, of an animal, in accordance with the nature of its kind. 4. Designating, or pertaining to, law or justice which appeals to human instinct as right. 5. In accordance with, or determined by, nature; normal. 6. Hence, not artificial. 7. Conformed to truth or reality; true to nature. 8. Of or pert. to nature, or the physical universe; relating to a special department of nature; as, natural history; natural science. 9. Hence, physical; as, the natural body. 10. Of or pert. to the lower, or animal, nature; unregenerate. 11. In accordance with the circumstances of the case or with ordinary experience. 12. *Musical.* Having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature; written without flats or sharps. — **Syn.** See NATIVE.

**natural history**, formerly, the study of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects. Now, commonly, the study of these, especially of animals, in a more or less popular or superficial way. — **n. philosophy**, a *Orig.*, the study of nature in general. **b Physic.** — **n. science**, the

branches of knowledge collectively which deal directly with natural objects, thus including biology in all its branches, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, physics, etc., but not abstract mathematics, philosophy, or metaphysics. — **n. selection**, the natural process tending to cause "the survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live). The process is dependent upon variability in the characters of different individuals, gradually resulting, in the course of generations, in great structural changes. Darwin considered natural selection the most important factor in organic evolution; later biologists do not generally regard it as of so great importance. Cf. DARWINISM, LAMARCKISM, MUTATION, PSYCHOGENESIS. — **n. sine, cosine, tangent**, etc., the sine, cosine, etc., which are ratios, as disting. from their logarithms, called *logarithmic sine*, etc. — **n.** 1. One born without the usual powers of reason; an idiot. 2. *Musical.* A white key, as of a piano. **b** A character [h] used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat preceding it. **c** A note or tone affected by a sign h.

**na'tu-ral-ism** (nă'tŭ-răl-iz'm), *n.* 1. A state of nature; action, inclination, or thought based on natural desires and instincts alone. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that religious truth is derived from nature, not revelation; the denial of the miraculous and supernatural in religion. 3. *Philos.* The doctrine that physical laws give, or may give, an adequate account of all phenomena; loosely, materialism or positivism. 4. The theory that art or literature should conform to nature; realism; also, quality, rendering, or expression of art or literature executed according to this theory; specif., the principles and characteristics of certain 19th-century realistic writers, notably Zola and Maupassant. Cf. REALISM.

**na'tu-ral-ist**, *n.* 1. One versed in natural history or natural science, as botany and, esp., zoology. 2. One who teaches, or adheres to, naturalism.

**na'tu-ral-is'tic** (nă'tŭ-răl-is'tik), *a.* 1. Natural; realistic. 2. Pertaining to naturalism or naturalists.

**na'tu-ral-iz-a'tion** (-răl-iz-ă'shŭn); -T-ă'shŭn, *n.* Act or process of naturalizing; state of being naturalized.

**na'tu-ral-ize** (nă'tŭ-răl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). 1. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on. 2. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or venacular. 3. To adapt; acclimate; as, to naturalize a fruit. 4. To bring into, or treat as in, accord with nature; as, to naturalize miracles. — *v. i.* 1. To become as if native. 2. To carry on the studies, or follow the pursuits of a naturalist. — **na'tu-ral-iz'er** (-iz'ēr), *n.*

**na'tu-ral-ly**, *adv.* 1. By nature. 2. Spontaneously. 3. As a natural result. 4. With truth to nature or life.

**na'tu-ral-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being natural.

**na'ture** (nă'tŭr), *n.* [*F., fr. L. natura, fr. natus* born, produced, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] 1. Birth; origin. 2. That which is the source or essence of life; creative force; the powers that produce existing phenomena. 3. The existing system of things in time and space; the world of matter, of matter and mind; the universe. 4. Kind; sort; quality; as, things of this nature. 5. Natural endowment or essential character; instinct or native constitution. 6. Physical constitution or existence; the vital powers. 7. a The primitive condition of living beings; the wild uncultivated state. *b* Hence, a natural or normal life. *c Theol.* The state of the unregenerate soul. 8. That which accords with nature; as: a Naturalness; spontaneity. *b* Natural affection or reverence. *c* Natural course of events.

**na'tured** (nă'tŭrd), *a.* Having (such) a nature or disposition; — chiefly in combination; as, good-natured.

**naught** (nŏt), *n.* [*AS. nāwihht, nāwih, nāht, nŏwihht, nŏht; ne not + ā ever + wihht thing, whit*.] 1. Nothing; nought. 2. The character 0; a cipher. — *a.* 1. Of no account; worthless. 2. *Obs.* a Naughty. *b* Bad; unfit. *c* Ruined.

**naught-i-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* In a naughty manner.

**naught-i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being naughty.

**naught-y** (nŏ'ti), *a.*; -T-ĒR (-tī-ēr); -T-ĒST. [*From NAUGHT*.] 1. Worthless; bad. *Obs.* 2. Wicked; wrong; wayward; — now used only archaically or in mild or sportive censure, esp. of children, as equivalent to: disobedient, mischievous, bad. — **Syn.** See BAD.

**nau-ma'chi-a** (nŏ-mă'ki-ă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CHIAE (-ē), E. -CHIAS (-iz). [*L. nau-machia, Gr. nau-machia; nauš ship + μάχη battle*.] *Rom. Antiq.* a A mock sea fight or a spectacle representing a naval battle. *b* A place for such exhibitions.

**nau-pli-us** (nŏ'pli-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PLII (-i). [*L.*, a kind of shell-fish.] *Zoöl.* In many crustaceans, a larval form (usually the first stage after leaving the egg) with three pairs of appendages, a median eye, and little or no segmentation.

**nau-se-a** (nŏ'shē-ă; -sē-ă), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. nau-la, fr. nauš ship*.] 1. Seasickness; any sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; qualm. 2. Extreme disgust; loathing.

**nau-se-ate** (-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'əd); -AT'ING. [*L. nauseare, nauseatum*.] To become affected with nausea. — *v. i.* 1. To sicken at; loathe. 2. To affect with nausea; sicken.

**nau'seous** (nŏ'shŭs; -shē-ŭs), *a.* [*L. nauseosus*.] Causing nausea; disgusting. — **nau'seous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bŏn; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Nau-sic'a-á** (nô-sík'á-á; nou-), n. [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Ναυικάα*.] In Homer's "Odyssey," the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, who found Odysseus after his shipwreck, and led him to her father's court.

**nautch** (nôch), n. [*Hind. nâch*, fr. Skr. *nâtya* dance.] An exhibition of dancing by professional dancing girls. *India*.

**nau'ti-cal** (nô'ti-kál), a. [*L. nauticus*, Gr. *ναυτικός*, fr. *ναύτης* sailor, *ναῦς* ship.] Pert. to seamen, navigation, or ships. — *Syn.* See *NAVAL*. — **nau'ti-cal-ly**, adv.

**nau'ti-lus** (-lûs), n.; pl. *E.* -LUSES (-êz; 24), *L.* -LI (-lî). [*L.*, fr. Gr. *ναυτίλος* a sailor, a shellfish supposed to have a membrane which served as a sail, *ναῦς* ship.] 1. Any of a genus (*Nautilus*) of cephalopods, of the South Pacific and Indian oceans, having a spiral chambered shell with an inner pearly layer; — called also *pearly nautilus*. 2. The paper *nautilus*.

**Nav'a-ho, Nav'a-jo** (náv'á-hô), n.; pl. -HOS, -JOS (-höz), or -HOES, -JOES (-höz). Name of a tribe of American Indians living in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

**nav'al** (nāv'ál), a. [*L. navalis*, fr. *navis* ship.] Of, pert. to, possessing, or characteristic of, vessels of war or a navy. **naval auxiliary**, in the United States navy, a vessel auxiliary to the fighting vessels, as a collier.

*Syn.* **Naval**, **nautical**. **Naval** designates that which pertains to a navy, or (rarely) to ships and shipping in general; **nautical** applies to seamen or navigation.

**nave** (nāv), n. [*AS. nafu*.] The hub of a wheel. **nave** (nāv), n. [*L. navis* ship, to which the church was often likened.] The body, or main part, of a cruciform church, extending from the transepts or from the choir to the main entrance, but not including the aisles.

**nav'el** (nāv'el), n. [*AS. nafela*.] 1. A depression in the middle of the abdomen; umbilicus. 2. Center; middle. 3. *Her.* See *ESCUTCHEON*, 1.

**navel orange**. A type of orange in which the fruit incloses a small secondary fruit, the rind showing on the exterior a navel-like depression at the apex. There are several varieties, usually seedless or nearly so.

**nav'el-wort'** (nāv'el-wûrt'), n. 1. A succulent crassulaceous herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*) having round peltate leaves with a central depression. 2. Any of a genus (*Omphalodes*) of boraginaceous plants.

**na-vic'u-lar** (nā-vík'ü-lár), a. [*L. navicularius*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship.] Shaped like a boat; scaphoid. **navicular bone**. a *Anat.* The scaphoid bone of either the carpus or tarsus. b A large sesamoid bone behind the joint between the coronary and coffin bone in the foot of the horse. — n. disease, inflammation of the navicular bone.

**nav'i-ga-ble** (nāv'î-gá-bl), a. Capable of being navigated; as, a *navigable* river; a *navigable* balloon. — **nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bil'î-tî), **nav'i-ga-ble-ness**, n.

**nav'i-gate** (-gát), v. i.; -GATED (-gát'éd); -GAT'ING. [*L. navigatus*, p. p. of *navigare*; *navis* ship + *agere* to direct.] To journey by water; sail or manage a vessel. — v. t. 1. To sail over or on. 2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing.

**nav'i-ga'tion** (nāv'î-gá'shûn), n. 1. Act of navigating. 2. Science or art of, or skill in, conducting vessels on the water. 3. *Obs.* or *R.* a Voyage by water. b Shipping.

**nav'i-ga'tor** (nāv'î-gá'tér), n. 1. One who navigates or who is skillful in navigation. 2. A *Navy*. *Eng.*

**nav'vy** (nāv'vî), n.; pl. -VIES (-vîz). [*Abbr.* fr. *navigator*.] A laborer on canals, railroads, embankments, etc. *Eng.*

**nav'vy** (nāv'vî), n.; pl. -VIES (-vîz). [*OF. navie* ship, fleet, deriv. of *L. navis* ship.] 1. A fleet of ships. 2. The war-vessels of a nation, considered collectively. 3. The naval establishment of a nation, including yards, shops, officers, men, ships, administrative officers, etc. Officers of the United States navy rank as follows: admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, commodore (only for retired officers), captain, commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade, ensign.

**navy blue**. A dark shade of blue.

**na-wab'** (nā-wôb'), n. [*See* *NAJOB*.] 1. A viceroys under the Mogul government; also [*cap.*], a title of a Mohammedan prince, or a title of courtesy merely. *India*. 2. A rich, retired Anglo-Indian; a nabob.

**nay** (nā), adv. [*Of Scand. origin*.] 1. No; — a negative answer, now superseded by *no*. 2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but. — n. 1. A denial or refusal; also, a prohibition. 2. A negative reply, vote, or voter.

**Naz'a-rene'** (nāz'á-rên'), a. [*L. Nazareus*, Gr. *Ναζαρηνός*.] Of or pert. to Nazareth or, usually, the Nazarenes. — n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ. 2. A follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian; — usually contemptuous. 3. One of a sect of early Jewish Christians who observed the law of Moses, while not demanding its observance by Gentiles, and held to certain heresies.

**Naz'a-rite** (nāz'á-rî-tî), n. [*L. Nazareus*, fr. Gr. *Ναζαρηταίος*, fr. *Heb. nāzar* to dedicate.] 1. Among the ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, forbidden to use wine, cut the hair, or touch a corpse. 2. = *NAZARENE*.

**Ne-an'der-thal'** (nā-ān'dér-tál'), a. *Anthropol.* Of, pert.

*āle*, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, meniī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

to, or named from, the Neanderthal, a valley in the Rhine Province, Prussia, in which were found in 1856 parts of a skeleton of an early type of man. Hence, designating the *Neanderthal race* or *man*, a species supposed to have been widespread in paleolithic Europe.

**neap** (nēp), a. [*AS. nēpōd* neap flood.] Designating the lowest tides (*neap tides*) in the lunar month, occurring at the first and third quarters of the moon. — n. A neap tide.

**neap, n.** The pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. *U. S.* **Ne'a-pol'i-tan** (nē-á-pôl'î-tán), a. [*L. Neapolitanus*, fr. *Neapolis* Naples, Gr. *Νεάπολις*, lit., New town.] Of or pert. to Naples in Italy. — n. A native or citizen of Naples.

**near** (nēr), adv. [*AS. nēar*, compar. of *nēah* high.] 1. At, within, or to a little distance (in place or time). 2. Within little; almost; nearly; — denoting proximity in degree; as, not *near* so good. 3. *Specif.* : a Closely; as, do it as *near* as you can. b Thriftily; with parsimony. *Rare* or *Dial.*

— a. 1. Closely related by blood. 2. Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; intimate. 3. Not far distant; close; nigh.

4. Closely following or imitating; as, a *near* translation. 5. Of animals, vehicles, etc. : on the left; left. 6. Direct; short; as, the *nearest* way. 7. Close; narrow; as, a *near* escape. 8. Closefisted; niggardly; stingy.

*Syn.* **Near**, **close**. **Close** commonly implies more immediate contact or proximity than *near*.

— *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon. — v. i. & t. To approach. [*Content*]

**near beer**. Any of various malt liquors of small alcoholic *near-by'*, a. Close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; as, a *near-by* river. *Now Chiefly Colloq., U. S.*

**Ne-arctic** (nē-árk'tík), a. [*neo- + arctic*.] *Zoögeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a terrestrial division including Greenland, Arctic America, and the northern and mountainous parts of North America.

**near'est** (nēr'ēt), a, *superlative* of *NEAR*.

*Syn.* **Nearest**, **next**. **Nearest** expresses simple proximity; **next**, earlier identical with *nearest* in sense, now implies immediate succession or precedence in an order or series.

**near'ly**, adv. In a near manner or degree.

**near'ness**, n. State or quality of being near.

**near'sight'ed** (-sit'éd; 109), a. Seeing distinctly at short distances only; myopic. — **near'sight'ed-ness**, n.

**neat** (nēt), a. [*F. net* clean, fr. *L. nitidus*, fr. *nitere* to shine.] 1. Free from admixture or adulteration. 2. Free from what is unbecoming; tasteful. 3. Clever; finished; adroit. 4. Orderly and cleanly; tidy. 5. = *NET*, a.

*Syn.* **Tidy**, **trim**, **prim**, **snug**, **compact**; **deft**, **dexterous**. — **Neat**, **tidy**, **trim**, **prim**. — **Neat** suggests cleanliness, simplicity, and a certain orderliness, deftness, or precision; **tidy** often implies habitual neatness; as, *neatly* dressed; a *tidy* room. **Trim** adds the implication of spruceness or smartness, often of snugness or compactness; **prim** suggests formality, or (often) affected nicety or precision; as, a *trim* lawn; a *prim* letter, full of formality and good advice.

**neat** (nēt), n. *sing.* & *pl.* [*AS. nēat*.] Cattle of the ox kind; — often used attributively in *neat cattle*.

**'neath** (nēth; nēth), *prep.* *Abbr.* of *BENEATH*. *Poet.* [*Heb. nēth* (nēth'hrūd), n. One having the care of neat cat-  
**neat'ly** (-lî), adv. In a neat manner.

**neat'ness**, n. Quality or state of being neat.

**neb** (nēb), n. [*AS. nebb*.] 1. The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill. 2. A person's mouth. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 3. Nose or snout, esp. of a beast. 4. The nib, or point, of a pen or pencil. *Now Rare*. 5. The pointed or narrowed end of a thing; the tip.

|| **Ne'bi-ism'** (nēb'ē-ēm'), n. *pl.* [*Heb. nebiim* prophets.] The books of the Hebrew Bible placed between the Torah and the Hagiographa, and generally called the *Prophets*.

**Neb'u-chad-rez'zar** (nēb'ü-kād-rēz'ár), or, *corruptly*, **Neb'u-chad-nez'zar** (-nēz'ár), n. *Bið.* A king of Babylon (about 604 to 561 B. C.) who captured Jerusalem.

**neb'u-la** (nēb'ü-lá), n.; pl. -LÆ (-læ). [*L.*, mist, cloud.] 1. *Astron.* A faint, cloudlike, self-luminous mass of gaseous matter situated at the distance of the stars. Very distant star clusters often appear like nebulae. 2. *Med.* A spot on, or a slight opacity of, the cornea.

**neb'u-lar** (-lár), a. Of or pert. to nebula; of the nature of or resembling a nebula.

**nebular hypothesis**, any hypothesis according to which the stars or the bodies of the solar system have been evolved from a widely diffused nebulous form of matter. See *PLANETESIMAL HYPOTHESIS*.

**neb'u-lize** (-lîz), v. t. To reduce to a fine spray; to atomize.

**neb'u-liz'er** (-lîz'ér), n. A form of atomizer, esp. for oils.

**neb'u-lous** (-lôs), a. Nebulous; cloudy; nebulated.

**neb'u-los'i-ty** (-lôs'î-tî), n.; pl. -TIES (-tîz). 1. State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness. 2. Nebulous matter.

**neb'u-lous** (nēb'ü-lûs), a. [*L. nebulosus*.] 1. Cloudy or cloudlike; hazy; — often fig. 2. Of or like a nebula. —

**neb'u-lous-ly**, adv. — **neb'u-lous-ness**, n.

**nē'es-sa-ri-an** (nē's-sá-rî-ān; 8), n. A necessitarian. — a. Of or pert. to necessitarianism.

**nē'es-sa-rî-ly** (nē's-sá-rî-lî), adv. In a necessary manner; by or of necessity; as, an *necessary* consequence.

*āle*, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makē; fce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōdd, cōnnect; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdūre (87);



**nee's-sa-ry** (nēs'ē-sā-rī), *a.* [L. *necessarius*, *fr. necesse* necessary.] 1. Impossible to be otherwise or to be done without; indispensable. 2. Specific, rendering useful or necessary services; — used of persons. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.* 3. Not to be avoided; inevitable. 4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; — opp. to *free*. — *Syn.* See **NEEDFUL** — *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-rīz). 1. A thing that is necessary; a requisite; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, *necessaries* of life, in *Law*, the things requisite for support suitable to one's station in life. 2. A privy; a water-closet.

**nee's-si-ta'ri-an** (nēs-sēs'ī-tā'rī-ān; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism. — *n.* An adherent of necessitarianism.

**nee's-si-ta'ri-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity, esp. that the will is not free.

**nee's-si-tate** (nēs-sēs'ī-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING. 1. To make necessary. 2. To force; compel.

**nee's-si-ta'tion** (-tā'sh'ūn), *n.* A making necessary; state of being made necessary; compulsion.

**nee's-si-tude** (-sēs'ī-tūds), *a.* 1. Needy; indigent. 2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched. — **TOUS-ly**, *adv.*

**nee's-si-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* — **TIES** (-tīz). [F. *nécessité*, L. *necessitas*.] 1. Quality or state of being necessary; inevitableness. 2. *Philos.* A the principle of universal and uniform causation; — contrasted with *chance*. b Necessitarianism; — contrasted with *freedom*. 3. That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; compulsion; fate; fatality. 4. Indigence; want. 5. That which is necessary; a requisite; — often in *pl.* 6. Fact of being indispensable. — *Syn.* See **NEED**.

**neck** (nēk), *n.* [AS. *hnecca*.] 1. The part of an animal connecting the head and the trunk. 2. A part of an object like, or suggestive of, an animal's neck; as: a The slender part of a bottle, etc., or of various fruits. b A narrow stretch of land, as an isthmus or a cape. c A narrow body of water between two larger bodies; a strait. d *Anat.* A constricted part of an organ; as, the *neck* of the uterus. e *Music*. The part of a violin, guitar, etc., extending from head to body.

**neck'band'** (nēk'bānd'), *n.* A band which goes around the neck; esp., the band of a shirt to which a collar is attached.

**neck'cloth'** (nēk'klōth'; 62), *n.* A neckerchief.

**neck'er-chief** (-ēr-chīf), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

**neck'ing**, *n.* *Arch.* A small molding near the top of a column or pilaster. b A gorgeryn.

**neck'lace** (-lās), *n.* A string of jewels, beads, etc., or a metal band or chain, worn around the neck.

**neck'tie'** (-tī'), *n.* A scarf or tie passing round the neck and tied in front; a bow fastened at the front of the neck.

**neck'wear'** (nēk'wār'), *n.* Cravats, ties, collars, stocks, etc., collectively. *Colloq. or Trade Term.*

**neck yoke, or neck'yoke'**, *n.* A bar by which the end of the tongue of a vehicle is suspended from the harness collars.

**nee-ro-log'i-cal** (nēk'rō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, necrology. — **nee-ro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**nee-ro-lo-gist** (nēk-rō-lō-jīst), *n.* A writer of obituaries.

**nee-ro-lo-gy** (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* — **GIES** (-jīz). [Gr. *nekros* dead body + *logos*.] 1. A register of deaths; a list or roll of the dead. 2. An obituary notice. — [necromancy.]

**nee-ro-man'cer** (nēk'rō-mān'sēr), *n.* One who practices necromancy.

**nee-ro-man'cy** (-sī), *n.* [OF. *nigromance*, *fr. L. necromantia*, *Gr. νεκρομαντεία*; *nekros* corpse + *μαντεία* divination.] The pretended art of revealing the future by communication with spirits of the dead; hence: magic; conjuration; enchantment. — **nee-ro-man'tic** (-mān'tīk), *a.*

**nee-ro-ph'a-gous** (nēk-rōf'ā-gūs), *a.* [Gr. *nekrophagos*; *nekros* corpse + *phagēin* to eat.] Feeding on carrion.

**nee-ro-p'o-lis** (-rōp'ō-līs), *n.*; *pl.* — **LISES** (-līs-ēz; 24). *Gr.* NEKROPOLIS (-līs). [NL., *fr. Gr. νεκρόπολις*; *nekros* a dead body, *adj.*, dead + *πόλις* city.] *Lit.*, a city of the dead; cemetery; — now chiefly used historically or of large cemeteries. — [or undergo, necrosis.]

**nee-rose'** (nēk-rōs'; nēk'rōs), *v. t. & i.* *Med.* To affect with,

**nee-ro'sis** (nēk-rō'sīs), *n.* [NL., *fr. Gr. νεκρωσις*, *fr. nekros* to make dead, mortify, *nekros* dead body.] 1. *Med.* Mortification or gangrene of circumscribed tissue; esp., death of bone in mass, as disting. from *caries*. 2. *Bot.* A disease causing plant tissue to turn black and decay.

**nee-rot'ic** (-rōt'īk), *a.* Affected with, characterized by, or producing necrosis.

**nee'tar** (nēk'tār), *n.* [L., *fr. Gr. νέκταρ*.] 1. *Classic Myth. & Poetic*. The drink (less properly, food) of the gods; hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage. Cf. **AMBROSIA**. 2. A sweet liquid secreted by plant nectaries.

**nee-ta're-an** (nēk-tā'rē-ān), *a.* Nectareous.

**nee'tared** (nēk'tārd), *a.* Imbued or mingled with nectar; hence, sweet or fragrant as nectar.

**nee-ta're-ous** (nēk-tā'rē-ūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, containing, or like, nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious.

**nee'tar-ine** (nēk'tār-īn; nēk'tār-ēn'), *n.* [See **NECTAR**.] A smooth-skinned variety of peach.

**nee'ta-ry** (nēk'tā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-rīz). *Bot.* A gland that secretes nectar, or the organ or part containing the gland.

**nee'dy** (nēd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **NEEDIES** (-īz). [*Often cap.*] A donkey. *Slang or a Pet Name.*

|| **nēe** (nā), *p. p., fem.* [F., *fr. L. nata*, *fem. of natus*, *p. p., born*.] *Born*; — used in introducing a married woman's maiden family name; as, Madame de Staël, *nēe* Necker.

**need** (nēd), *n.* [AS. *nēad*, *nīed*, *nēd*, *nēod*, *nīd*.] 1. A state requiring supply or relief; urgent want; necessity. 2. In a milder sense, lack of anything desired or useful; as, the *need* of a better education. 3. Poverty; destitution. — *Syn.* **Extremity**, **compulsion**, **necessity**, **urgency**, **exigency**; **want**. — **Need**, **necessity**. **Necessity**, implying esp. compulsion, is stronger than **need**, which suggests pressing or urgent want; as, *necessity* governs all; in times of need. — *v. t.* To be in need of; require. — *v. i.* 1. To be needful; be necessary; — now rare exc. in: *what needs? there needs it needs not.* 2. To be in need or want. — **need'er**, *n.*

**need'ful** (nēd'fūl), *a.* 1. Full of needs; needy. *Archaic.* 2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite. — **need'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **need'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Indispensable, necessary, requisite, essential, vital, integral. — **Needful**, **necessary**, **requisite**, **essential**. That is **needful** which is required esp. to supply a want; **necessity** implies more pressing need or urgent constraint; as, wheels are *necessary* to a carriage; a top may be *needful* for comfort. That is **requisite** which is **needful** esp. for fulfillment, completion, attainment, etc.; that is **essential** which is absolutely and indispensably necessary; as, the gifts *requisite* to an orator; an *essential* part of brass is copper.

**need'i-ness** (nēd'ī-nēs), *n.* State of being needy; poverty.

**need'le** (nēd'l), *n.* [AS. *nēdl*.] 1. A small instrument for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread. 2. A slender rod or wire used in knitting; also, a hooked instrument for netting, knitting, or crocheting. 3. Any object suggestive of a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obelisk, the rod of a needle valve, etc.; *specif.*: a *Bot.* A needle-shaped leaf, esp. of the pine. b The magnetic needle. — [pīpefish.]

**nee'dle-fish'** (nēd'l'fīsh'), *n.* 1. A marine garfish. 2. A

**nee'dle-ful** (-fūl), *n.*; *pl.* — **FULS** (-fūōlz). As much thread as is generally used in a needle at one time.

**needle gun.** A kind of breech-loading rifle, developed in 1836. A firing pin passed through the charge to the detonator in front of it. It was used by the Prussians in 1870.

**nee'dle-point'**. See **POINT LACE**.

**nee'd-less** (nēd'lēs), *a.* Not needed; unnecessary. — **nee'd-less-ly**, *adv.* — **less-ness**, *n.*

**needle valve.** *Mach.* A valve consisting essentially of a slender pointed rod fitting into a conoidal seat sliding in a cylindrical bore, as in a carburetor. — [needlework.]

**nee'dle-wom'an** (nēd'l-wōōm'ān), *n.* A woman who does

**nee'dle-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery; also, the occupation of sewing.

**needs** (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. a gen. of *need*, *fr. AS. nēdes*.] Of necessity; indispensably; — often used with *must*.

**nee'd'y** (nēd'ī), *a.*; **NEED'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **NEED'Y-EST**. Poverty-stricken; indigent; necessitous.

**nee'er** (nār; nār), *adv.* Contraction of **NEVER**. *Chiefly Poet.*

**nee'er'-do-well**, *n.* A person who never does well; a good for nothing. — *a.* Never doing well; good for nothing.

**nee-fa'ri-ous** (nē-fā'rī-ūs; 3), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, *fr. nefas* crime, wrong; *ne-* not + *fas* divine law.] Wicked; iniquitous. — **Syn.** Detestable, villainous, infamous, impious. See **INIQUITOUS**. — **nee-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

**nee-gate'** (nē-gāt'), *v. t.* [See **NEGATION**.] To deny; contradict; refute; prove nonexistent; nullify.

**nee-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, *fr. negare* to say no, deny.] 1. Act of denying; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; denial; — opposite of *affirmation*. 2. State of being, or a making, empty, blank, or nugatory; obliteration; annihilation.

**nee-g'a-tive** (nēg'ā-tīv), *a.* [F. *négatif*, or L. *negativus*, *fr. negare* to deny.] 1. Maintaining denial. *Obs.* 2. Expressing or implying negation, denial, or refusal; refusing assent; — opposed to *affirmative*. 3. Not positive or direct; privative; as, *negative* criticism. 4. *Math., Physics, etc.*

a Designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus. b Reckoned or proceeding oppositely to an ordinary or arbitrary positive direction or sense; as, *negative* acceleration, or retardation; a *negative* stimulus, or an action retarding growth. c Falling on the side of a line or plane opposite to an arbitrary positive side. 5. Designating, or pert. to, a kind of electricity (see **POSITIVE ELECTRICITY**). 6. *Photog.* Having the lights and shades, and the relations of right and left, of the original, reversed. Cf. **POSITIVE**.

— *n.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; contradictory term, conception, or sense. 2. A negative reply; refusal of assent; veto. 3. That side of a question which denies or refuses. 4. A word, particle, or term that expresses negation or denial, as *not*, *no*. 5. *Photog.* A negative picture, usually for use in printing positive pictures. 6. *Elec.* The negative plate of a cell. 7. *Math.* A negative quantity or symbol.



— *v. t.*; -TIVED (-tívd); -TIV-ING (-tív-íng). **1.** To refuse assent to; pronounce against; as: **a** To veto. **b** To reject by vote. **2.** To disprove. **3.** To contradict; deny. **4.** To neutralize; counteract. — **-tive-ly, adv.** — **-tive-ness, n.**  
**neg-a-to-ry** (-tò-rí), *a.* Expressing negation; negative.  
**neg-lect'** (nég-lékt'), *v. t.* [*L. neglectus, p. p. of negligere* to disregard, neglect.] To disregard; as: **a** To omit to notice; slight. **b** To be remiss in attending to.  
**Syn.** Neglect, disregard, slight. To neglect is to fail to give due attention, esp. to the performance of a task, duty, or the like; to disregard (so also, less often, to neglect) is to pay no attention, esp. to something felt to be unimportant; to slight is intentionally and somewhat contemptuously to neglect or disregard; as, to neglect one's business; *disregard* annoyances; to *slight* a duty, a friend.  
**-n.** **1.** Act or fact of neglecting; state or fact of being neglected; also, formerly, indifference. **2.** Negligence. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE. — **neg-lect'er, n.**  
**neg-lect'ful** (-fóol), *a.* Careless; negligent; inattentive. — **neg-lect'ful-ly, adv.** — **neg-lect'ful-ness, n.**  
**neg-li-gee'** (nég-lí-zhá'; nóg-lí-zhá'), [ *négligé* to neglect.] A kind of easy robe or dressing gown worn by women; hence: any easy, unceremonious attire; undress.  
**neg-li-gence** (nég-lí-jéns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being negligent; neglect; disregard. **2.** An act or instance of negligence or carelessness. **3.** Indifference as to appearance, manner, or style; disregard of convention.  
**Syn.** Carelessness, thoughtlessness, neglect, inattention, inadvertence, remissness; oversight, disregard, slight. — **Negligence, neglect, inattention, inadvertence, remissness, oversight.** *Negligence* and *neglect* are sometimes used with little distinction; but *negligence* commonly emphasizes the habit, *neglect*, the fact, of leaving things undone or unattended to; as, *negligence* is a bad habit; *neglect* of duty brings misfortune. **Inattention** is (often culpable) failure to attend; **inadvertence** is esp. unintentional failure to heed; as, criminal *inattention* to signals; a mistake due to *inadvertence*. **Remissness** implies a lax and careless attitude toward duty, or performance; **oversight** suggests esp. omission through inadvertence.  
**neg-li-gent** (nég-lí-jént), *a.* [*F. négligent, or L. negligens, p. pr. of negligere, negligere, to neglect.*] Guilty of, or given to, neglect; heedless; culpably careless; showing lack of attention. — **Syn.** Neglectful, regardless, inattentive, thoughtless, indifferent, remiss. — **neg-li-gent-ly, adv.**  
**neg-li-gi-ble** (-jí-b'l'), *a.* That may be neglected or disregarded. — **neg-li-gi-bly, adv.**  
**ne-go'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bí-l'i-tí), *n.* Quality of being negotiable.  
**ne-go'ti-a-ble** (nè-gò'shí-á-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; specif.: assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business; transferable by delivery, with or without indorsement as the case may be, so that the title passes to the transferee; as, *negotiable paper*.  
**ne-go'ti-ant** (-shí-ánt), *n.* A negotiator.  
**ne-go'ti-ate** (-át), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. [*L. negotiatus, p. p. of negotiari, fr. negotium, business; negotium + otium, leisure.*] **1.** To sell; pass; or used chiefly of commercial paper or securities. **2.** To procure, or arrange for, by negotiating. **3.** To sum up or traverse; deal with as desired; — used of an obstacle, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To have dealing with a view to coming to terms upon some matter; as, *to negotiate for a sale*.  
**ne-go'ti-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* Act or process of negotiating.  
**ne-go'ti-a'tor** (nè-gò'shí-á'tór), *n.* One who negotiates.  
**ne-gress** (nè-grés), *n.* A female negro.  
**Ne-gril'lo** (nè-grí-l'ó), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-òz). [*Sp., dim. of negro* black.] A Negro; esp., a Pygmy or Bushman.  
**ne-grit'ic** (nè-grít'ík), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to negroes; composed of negroes; Nigritic. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Negroes, or resembling or derived from them; also, designating, or belonging to, the stock from which they, with the Papuans and Melanesians, are wholly or in part sprung.  
**Ne-grit'o** (nè-gré't'ó), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS or -ROES (-tòz). [*Sp., dim. of negro* black.] A member of any of a number of dwarfish Negroid peoples, esp. of central and southern Africa and of Oceania.  
**Ne-gro** (nè-grò), *n.*; *pl.* -GROES (-gròz). [*Sp. or Pg., fr. negro* black, *fr. niger*, *n.*] **1.** A person of the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, inhabiting the Sudan, or, loosely, of any of the black races of Africa, including, besides the Negroes proper, Bantus, Pygmies, Hottentots, and Bushmen. **2.** [*Usually l. c.*] A black person, esp. one with more or less Negro blood.  
**-a.** [*l. c.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, negroes; black.  
**Ne-groid** (-gròid), *a.* [*Also l. c.*] Characteristic of or resembling the Negro. — *n.* A member of a race sharing Negro blood or displaying Negro traits; esp., a Bantu.  
**ne-gro-phil** (-fíl'; -fí-l'), *a.* One friendly to the negro.  
**ne-gro-phil** (nè-grò-fí-l'), *n.* One friendly to the negro.  
**ne-gro-pho'bi-a** (-fò'bí-á), *n.* Dread of, or strong aversion to, the negro.

**ne'gus** (nè'gús), *n.* A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon.  
**Ne'gus, n.** The title of a king in Abyssinia.  
**Ne'he-mí'ah** (nè'hè-mí'á), *n.* [*Heb. Nekkemyah.*] *Bib.* a famous Jewish leader. **D** Book of the Old Testament.  
**neigh** (ná), *v. i.* [*AS. hnagan.*] To utter the cry of the horse; whinny. — *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.  
**neigh'bor, neigh'bour** (ná'bér), *n.* [*AS. neahgebür; neahnigh + gebür* a dweller, farmer.] **1.** A person who lives near another. **2.** A person or thing near another. — *a.* Near to another; adjoining. — *v. t. l.* **1.** To adjoin; border on; be near to. **2.** To bring near; hence, to draw into close association. — *v. i. l.* **1.** To dwell or be situated in the vicinity. **2.** To be or associate on neighborly or friendly terms; — used with *with*.  
**neigh'bor-hood, neigh'bour-hood** (-hóod), *n.* **1.** Neighborliness. *Rare.* **2.** State or fact of being neighbors; proximity. **3.** Vicinity; region near; — usually used with *of*. **4.** The people living near one another; community. **5.** A district, esp. with reference to the character of its inhabitants; as, a squalid *neighborhood*.  
**Syn.** Neighborhood, vicinity. *Neighborhood* (Saxon) and *vicinity* (Latin) are often interchangeable. But *neighborhood* commonly implies closer proximity than *vicinity* and also, usually, friendliness, as, he lives in our *neighborhood*; in the *vicinity* of an island.  
**neigh'bor-ing, neigh'bour-ing, p. a.** Living or being near.  
**neigh'bor-ly, neigh'bour-ly, a.** Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent intercourse; friendly. — **neigh'bor-li-ness, neigh'bour-li-ness, n.**  
**nei'ther** (nè'thèr; ní't'), *a. & pron.* [*AS. nãuðer, nãhuwæðer, nãhuwæðer, nãuðer; nã, nã, not + huwæðer* whether.] Not either; not the one or the other. — *conj.* **1.** Not either; — usually introducing the first of two or more coordinate clauses, those following beginning with *nor* (or, formerly, *neither*); as, Ye can *neither* read nor write. **2.** Nor yet; also, not; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it."  
**nek'ton** (nèk'tón), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. νηκτόν, neut. of νηκτός* swimming.] *Zool.* The actively swimming organisms of the surface of the sea. — **nek'ter'ic** (nèk-tèr'ík), *a.*  
**ne-lum'bó** (nè-lúm'bó), *n.* [*Singhalesis nelumbo.*] Either of two large water lilies, the Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*) and the water chinquapin (*N. lutea*).  
**nem'a-thel'minth** (-thèl'mínth), **nem'a-tel'minth** (-tèl'mínth), *n.* [*Gr. νημα, νηματος, thread + ελμυς, ελμυθος, worm.*] *Zool.* Any of a group or phylum (*Nemathelminthes*) of worms, having a cylindrical unsegmented body, and including the nematodes and acanthocephalans.  
**nem'a-to-cyst'** (nèm'á-tò-síst'), *n.* [*See NEMATODE; CYST.*] *Zool.* One of the minute stinging organs of hydrozoans, scyphozoans, and actinozoans; a lasso cell. Cf. *TRICHOCEST*.  
**nem'a-to-de** (nèm'á-tò-dè), *n.* [*Gr. νημα, νηματος, thread.*] Any of a class (*Nematoda*) of nemathelminths, including the roundworms, pinworm, trichina, etc. — **nem'a-to-de, a.**  
**Ne-me'an** (nè-mè'an; nè-mè-án), *a.* *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pert. to Nemea, a valley in Argolis. The biennial Nemean games constituted one of the four great Panhellenic festivals.  
**Ne-mer'te-an** (nè-mér'tè-án), *n.* [*Gr. Νημερτης, name of a Nereid.*] Any of a class (*Nemertinea*) of worms, having an unsegmented, more or less flattened body, mostly living in the mud or sand of the seacoast, and often brightly colored.  
**Nem'e-sis** (nèm'è-sis), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Νεμεσις, fr. νέμειν* to deal out.] *1. Gr. Relig.* An ancient goddess of retributive justice. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] Retributive justice.  
**ne'o-** (nè'ó), [*Gr. νέος* youthful, new.] A prefix meaning *new, recent, late*; specif.: a *Chem.* Designating that variety of isomeric hydrocarbons (recently classified when the name was applied) in which at least one carbon atom is connected directly with four other carbon atoms; — contrasted with *normal* and *iso-*; as in *neopentane*; and the *neoparaffins*. **3. Geol.** Denoting the latest subdivision of a period; as, *Neopaleozoic*; — *disting. from meso- and eo-*.  
**Ne'o-cene** (nè'ó-sèn), *a.* [*neo- + Gr. καινός* new.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the later portion of the Tertiary, including both the Miocene and Pliocene. See *TERTIARY, a, 2.* — **Ne'o-cene, n.**  
**Ne'o-Dar'win-ism, n.** The theory which holds natural selection, as explained by Darwin, to be the chief factor in the evolution of plants and animals, and denies the inheritance of acquired characters; — opposed esp. to *Neo-Lamarckism*. Cf. *WEISMANNISM*.  
**ne'o-dym'i-um** (-dí-m'i-úm), *n.* [*NL; neo- + didymium.*] A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Nd*; at. wt., 144.3.  
**Ne'o-gæ'a** (-jè'á), *n.* [*NL; neo- + Gr. γαία* earth.] *Zoö-geog.* The Neotropical region regarded as one of three primary divisions. — **Ne'o-gæ-an, or gæ'an** (-jè'án), *a.*  
**Ne'o-He-bræ'ic, a.** Of, pert. to, or designating modern Hebrew, or Hebrew of later date than the Biblical. — *n.* The modern Hebrew language.  
**ne'o-im-pres'sion-ism** (-ím-prèsh'ün-íz'm), *n.* *Painting.* A theory or practice which is a further development, on

ãle, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofã; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; íce, íll; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, ôcnetk; úse, únite, úrn, úp, úrcúcs, menú; fôod, fôot; out, oil;

end, recênt, makêr; íce, íll; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, ôcnetk; úse, únite, úrn, úp, úrcúcs, menú; fôod, fôot; out, oil;



more rigorously scientific lines, of impressionism (which see). Its method is marked by pointillism (which see).

**Neo-La-marck'ism**, *n.* *Biol.* Lamarckism as revived, modified, and expounded by recent biologists, esp. as maintaining that the offspring inherits characters acquired by the parent; — opposed to *Neo-Darwinism*.

**neo-lith** (nē'ō-lith), *n.* A Neolithic stone implement.

**neo-lith'ic** (-lith'ik), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a stage of human culture following the paleolithic and characterized by more and better implements of stone, bone, and horn, the beginnings of agriculture, and domestic animals.

**neo-log'i-cal** (nē'ō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to neology; employing, or of the nature of, new words or doctrines.

**neo-ol'o-gism** (nē'ō-lō'ō-jīz'm), *n.* The use of a new word, words, or meanings, esp. such as are not yet in good usage; neology; also, a word or meaning so used.

**neo-ol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.* One who is given to, or who practices, neology or neology.

**neo-ol'o-gy** (nē'ō-lō'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). Neologism.

**ne'on** (nē'ōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. νέος new.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element found in the atmosphere. Sp. gr., 0.69. Symbol, Ne; at. wt., 20.2.

**neo-phyte** (-ō-fīt), *n.* [*L.* neophytus, Gr. νεόφυτος, prop., newly planted; νέος new + φυτόν grown, φέειν to grow.] **1.** A new convert; proselyte. **2.** A novice; beginner; tyro.

**neo-plasm** (-plāz'm), *n.* *Med.* A new growth atypical in structure and termination; a tumor.

**Neo-pla'to-nism**, or **Neo-Pla'to-nism** (-plā'tō-nīz'm), *n.* The philosophy of a group of thinkers of the early Christian Era who endeavored to reconcile the teachings of Plato and Aristotle with Oriental conceptions; also, similar doctrines promulgated in medieval and modern times. — **Neo-pla'to-nist**, or **Neo-Pla'to-nist**, *n.*

**Neo-p'ol'e-mus** (nē'ō-pōl'ē-mūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νεοπτολεμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, who after his father's death joined the forces against Troy. Post-Homeric legend portrays him as killing the aged Priam at the altar of Zeus.

**neo-ter'ic** (nē'ō-tēr'ik), *a.* [*L.* neotericus, Gr. νεωτερίκος, fr. νέωτερος, compar. of νέος young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new. — *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

**Neo-trop'i-cal** (nē'ō-trop'ī-kāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a terrestrial region comprising South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.

**ne-pen'the** (nē-pēn'thē), *n.* Also, **ne-pen'thes** (-thēz). [Gr. νηπενθές, neut. of νηπενθής removing sorrow (epithet of an Egyptian deity); νη- not + πένθος sorrow.] A potion or drug used by the ancients to drown pain and sorrow; hence, anything causing oblivion.

**neph'e-lin-ite** (nēf'ē-līn-īt), *n.* *Petrog.* A dark, heavy, volcanic rock which may be regarded as basalt containing no olivine and with nephelite replacing the feldspar.

**neph'e-lite** (-līt), **neph'e-līnē** (-līn), *n.* [Gr. νεφέλη cloud.] *Min.* A native silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminum, (Na, K)AlSi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, occurring in various igneous rocks.

**neph'ew** (nēf'ū), *n.* [F. neveu, OF. also nevou, L. nepos.] **1.** The son of a brother or a sister, or, somewhat loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. **2.** A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant. *Obs.*

**neph'o-** (nēf'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. νέφος, cloud.

**ne-phol'o-gy** (nē-fōl'ō-jī), *n.* The branch of meteorology treating of clouds. — **neph'o-log'i-cal** (nēf'ō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.*

**neph'o-scope** (nēf'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for observing clouds, their direction and velocity.

**ne-phral'gi-a** (nē-frāl'jī-ā; nē-frāl'jī-ā), *n.* [NL.; nephro- + Gr. άλγος pain.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in the kidneys.

**ne-phrec'to-my** (nē-frēk'tō-mī; nē-frēk'tō-mī), *n.* [nephro- + -ectomy.] *Surg.* Excision of a kidney.

**ne-phrid'i-um** (nē-frīd'ī-ūm; nē-frīd'ī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. νεφρίδιος of the kidneys.] *Zool.* An excretory organ of the type found in annulate worms, mollusks, brachiopods, polyzoans, etc. — **ne-phrid'i-al** (-āl), *a.*

**neph'rite** (nēf'rīt), *n.* [G. nephrit, fr. LL. lapis nephriticus. See NEPHRITIC.] *Min.* A tough, compact variety of amphibole constituting the less valuable kind of jade, and formerly won as a remedy for kidney diseases.

**ne-phrit'ic** (nē-frīt'ik; nē-frīt'ik), *a.* [*L.* nephriticus, Gr. νεφριτικός, fr. νεφρός a kidney.] **1.** Renal. **2.** *Med.* A. Affected with a disease of the kidneys; b. Relieving kidney disorders; affecting the kidneys.

**ne-phrit'is** (nē-frīt'īs; nē-frīt'īs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. νεφρίτις.] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys; specif., Bright's disease.

**neph'ro-** (nēf'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. νεφρός, kidney.

**ne-phrot'o-my** (nē-frōt'ō-mī; nē-frōt'ō-mī), *n.* *Surg.* Incision into the kidney, as for extraction of stone.

**ne plus ul'tra** (nē plūs ūl'trā). [L., no further; ne no, not + plus more + ul'tra beyond.] The uttermost point to which one can attain; the summit of achievement; acme.

**nep'o-tism** (nēp'ō-tīz'm), *n.* [*L.* nepos, nepotis, nephew.] Favoritism to nephews or other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship. — **nep'o-tist** (-tīst), *n.*

**Nep'tune** (nēp'tūn), *n.* [*L.* Neptunus.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The son of Saturn and Ops; and the god of the waters, esp. of the sea, represented as bearing a trident for a scepter. His cult was identified with that of the Greek Poseidon. **2. *Astron.* The most remote known planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,792,000,000 miles, its period of revolution 164.78 years, and its diameter about 32,000 miles.**

**Nep-tu'ni-an** (nēp'tū'nī-ān), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Neptune, the god or the planet; of or pertaining to the sea. **2.** *Geol.* Formed by the agency of water; pertaining to or designating the theory of the Neptunists.

**Nep'tun-ist** (nēp'tū-nīst), *n.* *Geol.* One who held the (obsolete) theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by the agency of water. Cf. PLUTONIST.

**Ne're-id** (nē-rē-īd), *n.* [*L.* Nereis, -idis, Gr. Νηρείς, -ίδος, a daughter of Nereus.] *Myth.* A sea nymph. Nereids were attendant on Poseidon. They were represented usually as in human form, but sometimes as having the tail of a fish.

**Ne're-is** (-īs), *n.*; *pl.* -RIDES (nē-rē'ī-dēz). [*L.*] A Nereid.

**Ne'reus** (nē'rē-us), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. Νηρείς.] *Gr. Myth.* A sea god, father of the Nereids.

**ner'o-li** (nēr'ō-lī; nēr'ō-), *n.* [F. néroli, It. neroli, from the name of an Italian princess.] The essential oil of orange flowers, obtained by either distillation or enfleurage.

**Ne-ro'ni-an** (nē-rō'nī-ān), *a.* Like, of, or pert. to, Nero (Roman emperor A. D. 54-68), a profligate and cruel tyrant.

**ner-va'tion** (nēr-vā'shūn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, esp. those of leaves or the wings of insects; venation.

**nerve** (nūrv), *n.* [*L.* nervus.] **1.** A sinew or tendon; — now rare exc. in: to strain every nerve, to put forth the utmost exertion. **2.** One of the cordlike or filamentous bands of nervous tissue that conduct the nervous impulses.

**3.** Constitutional vigor; energy; strength. **4.** Mental strength or firmness; coolness; resolution. **5.** In *pl.* An attack of acute, often hysterical, nervousness. **6.** *a Bot.* = VEIN. **b Zool.** A nerve in an insect's wing.

— *v. t.*; **NERVED** (nūrvd); **NERV'ING** (nūrv'ing). To give strength, vigor, or courage to.

**nerve'less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of strength or courage; wanting vigor; weak. **2.** Without nerves. — **nerve'less-ly**, *adv.*

**nerv'ine** (nūrv'īn; -vīn), *a.* [*L.* nervinus made of sinews.] *Med.* Affecting the nerves; quieting. — *n.* A nerve tonic.

**nerv'ing**, *n.* The removal, chiefly in veterinary practice, of a portion of a nerve trunk.

**nerv'ous** (nūrv'ūs), *a.* [*L.* nervosus sinewy, vigorous. See NERVE.] **1.** Sinewy; strong. **2.** Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; forcible; spirited. **3.** Abounding in nerves.

**4.** Of or pert. to the nerves; also, affecting the nerves. **5.** Having the nerves diseased or easily excited; excitable; timid. — **nerv'ous-ly** (nūrv'ūs-lī), *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**ner'vure** (nūrv'ūr), *n.* [F.] *Bot. & Zool.* A nerve or vein, as in a leaf or an insect's wing.

**nerv'y** (nūrv'ī), *a.* **NERV'Y-ER** (-vī-ēr); -EST. **1.** Strong; sinewy. **2.** A. Characterized by spirited assurance; courageous. *Colloq.* **b** Hence: cool; cheery. *Slang.*

**nes'ci-ent** (nēs'hī-ēns; nēs'hēns), *n.* [*L.* nescientia, fr. nesciens, p. pr. of nescire not to know; ne not + scire to know.] State of not knowing. — **nes'ci-ent** (-ēnt), *a.*

**ness** (nēs), *n.* [*AS.* næs, nes.] A promontory; a cape; headland; — often a suffix in place names; as in Shererness.

**-ness** (-nēs; -z). [*AS.*] A suffix used to form nouns, and denoting: **1.** State, condition, or quality of being.

Examples: goodness, state or quality of being good; sickness, condition of being sick; whiteness, quality or state of being white.

**2.** An instance of being or a thing or act that embodies (the state, condition, or quality denoted by the root word).

Examples: kindness, an instance of being kind; a kind act; foulness, a thing that is foul.

**Nes'sus** (nēs'ūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. Νεσσός.] *Class. Myth.* A Centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to abduct his wife, Deianira. Following the dying advice of Nessus, Deianira steeped her husband's shirt in the Centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned Hercules, causing such agony that he killed himself.

**nest** (nēst), *n.* [*AS.* nest.] **1.** The bed or receptacle prepared by a bird for its eggs and young. **2.** The place where eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched. **3.** Any snug residence or retreat. **4.** An abode; haunt. **5.** The inhabitants, occupants, or frequenters of a nest collectively; as, a nest of outlaws. **6.** A collection, set, or group of similar things; specif., a graduated series of boxes, cases, bowls, or the like, each fitting within the one next larger.

— *v. t.* To form a nest for; to settle or place in or as in a nest. — *v. i.* To build or occupy a nest.

**nest egg.** An egg left in the nest to induce the hen to continue to lay eggs there; hence, fig., something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection, or as a reserve.

**nes'tle** (nēs'tl), *v. i.*; -TLED (-l'd); -TLING (nēs'tl'ing). [*AS.* nestlian.] **1.** To make and occupy a nest. **2.** To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; cuddle up. — *v. t.* **1.** To

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



settle, shelter, or house, as in a nest. **2.** To move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling.

**nest'ling** (nĕst'ling; nĕs'ling), *n.* A young bird which has not abandoned the nest; hence, a very young child.

**Nes'tor** (nĕs'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Nĕarŏp.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Pylus, who in his old age joined the Greek expedition against Troy and was noted as a wise counselor.

**Nes-to-ri-an** (nĕs-tŏ'ri-ān; 57), *n.* *Eccl.* An adherent of Nestorius, a Syrian bishop of the first half of the fifth century, who was condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the divine and the human natures were not merged into one person in Christ. — *a.* Of or relating to the Nestorians, Nestorius, or Nestorianism. — **Nes-to-ri-an-ism**, *n.*

**Nes-to-ri-an**, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, Nestor, the aged warrior and counselor; hence: wise; aged.

**net** (nĕt), *n.* [AS. *nĕt*.] **1.** A fabric wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, etc. **2.** Anything designed to entrap after the manner of a net; a snare. **3.** Anything wrought or woven in meshes; any of various meshed fabrics; as, a tennis net; beaded net. — *v. t.*; **NET-TED** (-ĕd; 24); **NET-TING**. **1.** To cover with or as with a net. **2.** To take in or as in a net; capture by stratagem. **3.** To make into a net. — *v. t.* To make netting. — **net'ter**, *n.*

**net**, *a.* [F. See **NEAT** clean.] Clear of, or free from, all charges, deductions, etc. (cf. **GROSS**); as, a Remaining after the deduction of all charges, loss, etc.; as, net profit. **b** Clear of or excluding all tare, tret, etc.; as, net weight. — *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit.

**net'ter** (nĕt'tĕr), *a.* [AS. *nĕttera*, fr. the adv. *nĭðer*, *nĭðor*, downward.] Situated down or below; lying beneath; lower; under; — opposed to *upper*.

**net'her world**, the world of the dead; esp., the world of future punishment, generally imagined as below the earth.

**net'h'er-most** (-mŏst), *a.* Lowest.

**net'su-ke** (nĕt'sŏŏ-kĕ), *n.* [Jap.] In Japanese costume, a small object, as a button or bob, pierced with holes for cords by which it is hung from objects carried in the girdle.

**net'ting**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes. **2.** Act, process, or right of fishing with a net or nets. **3.** A piece of network; a network.

**net'tle** (-lĭ), *n.* *Naut.* A small line of rope yarn. **b** In *pl.* Halves of yarns in the end of a rope twisted up for pointing.

**net'tle** (nĕt'tlĭ), *n.* [AS. *netele*, *nelle*.] **1. a** Any of a genus (*Urtica*) chiefly of coarse herbs bearing small green flowers, and armed with stinging hairs on the leaves. **b** Any urticaceous plant. **2.** Any of many other prickly or stinging plants; — usually with an attributive; as, hemp nettle, a menthaceous plant (*Galeopsis tetrahiti*). — *v. t.*; **-TLED** (-lĭd); **-TLING** (nĕt'tling). To whip or sting with or as with nettles; hence: to irritate; vex. — **Syn.** See **IRRITATE**.

**nettle rash**. *Med.* An eruption on the skin resembling the condition produced by stinging with nettles; urticaria.

**net'work** (nĕt'wŭrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric or structure of threads, cords, wires, or the like, crossing and knotted or secured so as to leave spaces, or meshes, between them. **2.** Any system of similarly crossing lines or channels.

**Neuf'châ'tel** (nŭ'shĕ'tĕl'), *n.*, or **Neufchâ'tel cheese**. A kind of soft white cheese; — from Neufchâtel in France.

**neu'ral** (nŭ'rĕl), *a.* [Gr. *νĕvrop* nerve.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** Of or pert. to a nerve or the nervous system. **b** Situated in the region of, or on the same side as, the brain and spinal cord; — hence, as to vertebrates, equivalent to *dorsal*.

**neural arch**, the cartilaginous or bony arch on the dorsal side of a vertebra. The series of neural arches forms the neural canal, in which the spinal cord is situated. — *n.* **spine**, *Anat. & Zool.*, the median dorsal spine of a vertebra.

**neu'ral'gi-a** (nŭ-rĕl'jĭ-ĕ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro* + Gr. *ἀλγος* pain.] *Med.* A very acute symptomatic pain which follows the course of a nervous branch. [with, neuralgia.]

**neu'ral'gic** (nŭ-rĕl'jĭk), *a.* Pert. to, caused by, or affected by.

**neu'ras-the-ni-a** (nŭ-rĕs-thĕ-nĭ-ĕ; nŭ-rĕs(thĕ-nĭ-ĕ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro* + Gr. *ἀσθένεια* weakness.] *Med.* Nervous debility from prolonged mental strain, overwork, etc.

**neu'ras-then'ic** (nŭ-rĕs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or having, neurasthenia. — *n.* One having neurasthenia.

**neu-ra'tion** (nŭ-rĕ'shĕn), *n.* Nervation.

**neu-rec'to-my** (nŭ-rĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*neuro* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of part of a nerve.

**neu'ri-lem'ma** (nŭ-rĭ-lĕm'ĕ), *n.* Also **-le'ma** (-lĕ'mĕ). [NL.; Gr. *νĕvrop* nerve + *λεμμα* peel, skin.] *Anat.* The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber; the primitive sheath.

**neu-ri'l'i-ty** (nŭ-rĭ'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νĕvrop* nerve.] *Physiol.* The special properties and functions of the nerves.

**neu-ri'tis** (nŭ-rĭ'tĭs), *n.* [NL.; *neuro* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves. — **neu-ri'tic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

**neu'ro** (-nŭ-rŏ-), *n.* Combining form from Gr. *νĕvrop*, nerve.

**neu'ro-blast** (-blĕst), *n.* *Embryol.* One of the embryonic cells from which nerve cells develop.

**neu'ro-gl'ia** (nŭ-rŏg'ĭ-ĕ), *n.* [NL.; *neuro* + Gr. *γλĭα* glue.] *Anat.* The sustentacular tissue which fills the interstices and supports the essential elements of nervous tissue, esp. in the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia.

**neu-rol'o-gist** (nŭ-rŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in neurology; also, one skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases.

**neu-rol'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* The branch of science which treats of the nervous system.

**neu'rone** (nŭ'rŏn), *n.* *Anat.* A nerve cell together with its processes. — **neu-ron'ic** (nŭ-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* [disease.]

**neu'ro-path** (nŭ'rŏ-pĕth), *n.* A person liable to nervous

**neu'ro-path'ic** (nŭ'rŏ-pĕth'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to neuropathy. — **neu'ro-path'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [disease.]

**neu'ro-pa-thist** (nŭ-rŏp'ĕ-thĭst), *n.* A specialist in nervous

**neu'ro-pa-thol'o-gy** (nŭ'rŏ-pĕ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Pathology of the nervous system. — **-thol'o-gist** (-pĕ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

**neu'ro-pa-thy** (nŭ-rŏp'ĕ-thĭ), *n.* *Med.* An affection of the nervous system or of a nerve.

**neu'rop'ter-an** (-rŏp'tĕr-ĕn), *n.* [*neuro* + Gr. *πτερόν* a wing.] *Zool.* Any of an order (*Neuroptera*) of insects now often restricted to the lacewings, ant lions, and allied forms. — **neu'rop'ter-an**, *a.* — **neu'rop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

**neu'ro'sis** (-rŏ'sĭs), *n.*, *pl.* *-ses* (-sĕz). [NL.; fr. Gr. *νĕvrop* nerve.] **1. Med.** A functional nervous affection; a disease of the nerves without appreciable change of nerve structure. **2. Psychol.** Activity of a nervous structure as such, esp., activity of nerve cells with a concomitant psychosis.

**neu'rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *νĕvrop* nerve.] *Med.* **a** Of, pert. to, or affecting the nerves; nervous. **b** Affected with neurosis. — *n.* *Med.* **a** Any toxic agent affecting mainly the nerves. — **b** A neurotic person.

**neu'rot'o-my** (-rŏ-mĭ), *n.* **1.** The dissection or anatomy of nerves or the nervous system. **2. Surg.** The severing of a nerve, as to relieve neuralgia. — **neu'rot'o-mist**, *n.*

**neu'ter** (nŭ'tĕr), *a.* [L.; *ne* not + *uter* whether.] **1. Gram.** **a** Of neither masculine nor feminine gender. **b** Neither active nor passive; intransitive; as, a neuter verb. **2. Neutral.** **Archaic.** **3. Biol.** **a** Sexless. **b** Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee or an ant. — *n.* **1. Gram.** **a** An intransitive verb. **b** A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender. **2.** A neutral. **3.** An imperfectly developed female of certain social insects, as ants and honeybees; a worker. **4.** A castrated animal, esp. a cat so treated.

**neu'tral** (-trĕl), *a.* [L. *neutralis*, fr. *neuter*.] **1.** Not engaged on or assisting either side; neuter; specif., of a state or power, lending no active assistance to either or any belligerent. **2.** Of or pert. to a neutral state or power. **3.** Neither one thing nor the other; indifferent. **4.** In technical uses. **a** *Chem.* Neither acid nor basic. **b** *Biol.* Neuter. **c** *Bot.* Without stamens or pistils. **d** Free from admixture of color. **e** *Elec.* Neither positive nor negative. — *n.* A person, party, vessel, or nation that takes no part in a contest between others; one that is neutral.

**neu'tral'ity** (nŭ-trĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being neutral; specif., *Internat. Law*, the condition of a state or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers. **2.** The character of a neutral thing, place, or the like, during hostilities; as, the neutrality of a port.

**neu'tral-iza'tion** (-ĭ-zĕ'shĕn; -ĭ-zĕ'), *n.* Act or process of neutralizing, or state of being neutralized.

**neu'tral-ize** (nŭ-trĕl'ĭ-zĕ), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-ĭzĕd); **-IZ'ING** (-ĭz'ing). **1.** To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; make neutral or ineffective; counteract. **2. Internat. Law.** To invest with neutrality conferring inviolability by belligerents, as in the case of Switzerland. — **iz'er**, *n.* **Syn.** Counterbalance, nullify, counteract, counterveil. — **Neutralize**, **counteract**, **counterveil**. To neutralize is to render inoperative or ineffective, esp. by an opposite influence, force, or effect; to counteract implies more positively contrary action; it does not so definitely suggest that the thing itself ceases to act; as, alkali neutralizes an acid; the effect of the narcotic was counteracted by forced exercise. Counterveil suggests more definitely a balance of opposing forces.

**neu'tral-ly**, *adv.* In a neutral manner; as, a neutral.

**né'vĕ'** (nĕ'vĕ'), *n.* [F. fr. *L. nivis, nivis*, snow.] The partially compacted granular snows of the upper end of a glacier; by extension, any field of granular snow; firm.

**nev'er** (nĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [AS. *nĕfĕre*; *ne* not + *ĕfĕre* ever.] **1.** Not ever; at no time. **2.** Not in any degree or way, under any condition, etc.; — used in emphatic negation; as, never fear.

**never so**, as never before; more than ever before; — now often expressed or replaced by *ever so*. — *n.* **the** (a comparative), none the; not at all the; as, never the worse.

**nev'er-more'** (-mŏr'; 57), *adv.* Never again.

**nev'er-the-less'** (-thĕ-lĕs'), *adv.* or *conj.* Not the less; notwithstanding; yet. — **Syn.** However, still. See **BUT**.

**new** (nŭ), *a.* [AS. *nĕwe*, *nĕweu*.] **1.** Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; recent; modern; — opposed to *old*. **2. a** Recently discovered, recognized, or experienced; hence: strange; unfamiliar; as, new lands, doctrines, etc. **b** Other than the former, or old; fresh; as, to turn over a new leaf; the new teacher. **3.** Not habituated; unaccustomed; as,

Āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makĕr; Ice, Ilĭ; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; food, foŏt; out, oil;



*new* to the harness. **4.** Beginning or appearing as the recurrence, resumption, or repetition of a previous act or thing; as, a *new* year; also, renovated or recreated; as, rest had made him a *new* man. **5.** Not previously known or famous. **6.** [cap.] In names of languages, modern; esp., in use since medieval times; as, *New Latin*.

—*adv.* Newly; recently.

**Syn.** *New, novel, fresh, recent, late, modern.* That is new (opposed to *old*) which has existed, or been known, but a short time; that is *novel* (opposed to *common, usual, familiar*) which is, often strikingly, out of the ordinary; as, *new* wine, scholars; a *novel* experiment. That is *fresh* which has just been done, made, received, etc., or which retains or suggests the liveliness, brightness, or energy of a new thing. *Recent* is a more relative term; it suggests comparative nearness to the present; as, *recent* discoveries. *Late*, which is sometimes interchangeable with *recent*, applies esp. to that which has recently ceased to exist, or which is no longer what it recently was; as, his *late* residence. That is *modern* (in ordinary usage) which belongs to the present period, or is characteristic of it; the word commonly suggests contrast with a more distant past than that implied in *recent*, and often applies esp. to that which is latest and most approved; as, *modern* languages, ideas.

**New Church.** See **NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH**. — **New Learning,** English learning of the 16th century based on the study, then introduced into England, of the Bible and the Classics, esp. Greek, in the original. — **New Light, Ecl.,** a member of a progressive party, or of one thought to follow new paths in religion. — **New Style.** See under **STYLE**. — **New Thought,** a form of belief in mental healing, other than Christian Science and hypnotism or psychotherapy, which inculcates the conviction that man produces changes in his health, life, etc., by the adoption of a favorable mental attitude. — **New World,** the land of the Western Hemisphere.

**new/come'er** (nū'kūm'ēr), *n.* One who has lately come. **new/el** (-ēl), *n.* [OF. *nouvel* kernel, fr. LL. dim. of *L. nodus* knot.] *Arch.* The upright about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, the principal post at the foot of a stairway, or a secondary one at a landing.

**new/fan'gled** (nū'fān'g'ld; nū'fān'g'), *a.* 1. Inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. 2. Newly made; novel; — used disparagingly. — **new/fan'gled-ness,** *n.* **new-/fash'ioned** (nū'fāsh'ūnd; nū'fāsh'ūnd), *a.* Made in a new fashion or form, or lately come into fashion.

**New-found/land** (nū'fəund'lānd; as a geographical name preferably nū'fūnd'lānd'), *n.* Short for **Newfoundland dog**, one of a breed of large, shaggy dogs, usually black, originating in Newfoundland, and noted for intelligence.

**New Jerusalem,** The Heavenly, or Celestial, City; the abode of the redeemed; the Holy City. *Rev. xxi. 2.*

**New Jerusalem Church, New Church, or Church of the New Jerusalem,** the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. See **SWEDENBORGIAN**.

**new/ly** (nū'li), *adv.* 1. Lately; recently. 2. Anew; afresh.

**new/mar'ket** (nū'mār'kēt; nū'mār'kēt), *n.* [From *Newmarket*, England.] 1. A long, closely fitting coat or cloak; — also *Newmarket coat*. 2. A certain game at cards.

**new-/mod'el** (nū'mōd'ēl), *v. t.* To remodel; rearrange.

**new/ness** (nū'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being new.

**the Newness,** New England transcendentalism. *Obs. or Hist.* **news** (nūz), *n.; pl. in form,* but commonly construed as *sing.* [From *new*.] A report of a recent event; information about a thing before unknown; recent intelligence.

**Syn.** *News, tidings, intelligence.* *News* is the general term; *tidings* is poetical or elevated; *intelligence* is esp. news formally communicated.

**news/boy,** *n.* **news/man** (nūz'mān), *n.* A boy, or man, who distributes or sells newspapers.

**news/mōn'ger** (-mūn'gēr), *n.* A dealer in news; one active in hearing and telling news. — **news/mōn'ger-y** (-y), *n.*

**news/pā'per** (-pā'pēr), *n.* A paper printed and distributed at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc. [news. *Colloq.*]

**news'y** (nūz'ī), *a.; NEWS'y-ER; -y-EST.* Abounding in news (nūz), *n.* [ME. *newte*, for *evete*, *evete*, AS. *efete*; *an evet* being taken for a *newt*.] Any of various small salamanders (esp. genera *Triturus*, in England, and *Diemictylus*, in America) aquatic for a part of their existence.

**New Testament.** See under **TESTAMENT**.

**new year.** The year approaching or just begun; also, the first day of a year.

**new-/year', a.** Of, pert. to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; — more often *new year's*.

**New Year's Day.** The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. *Often Colloq., New Year's.*

**New Zealand-er** (zē'lān-dēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of New Zealand; — formerly applied chiefly to a Maori.

**next** (nēkst), *a., superl. of NICH.* [AS. *nēhst, nēhst, nīhst*, superl. of *nēah* high.] Nearest; having nothing similar intervening; of periods of time, or when the idea of progression is involved, immediately succeeding; as, the *next* day; the *next* chapter. — **Syn.** See **NEAREST**.

**next friend, Law,** one who, not being regularly appointed a guardian, acts for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or any person not *sui juris*, as in a suit at law. — *n.* of **kin, Law, lit.**, the nearest blood relative or relatives; hence, those blood relatives (*statutory next of kin*) entitled to share in the estate of an intestate.

—*adv.* 1. In the time, place, or order nearest. 2. On the first occasion to come; as, when *next* we meet.

**nex'us** (nēk'sūs), *n.; pl. NEXUS.* [L.] A tie; link.

**Nez' Per'cé'** (nā'pēr'sā'). [F., pierced nose.] An Indian of the principal Shapaktian tribe, formerly occupying central Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington.

**nib** (nīb), *n.* [Variant of **NEB**.] 1. *Zool.* A bill or beak. 2. The point of a pen, or either of the divisions of the point of a pen, or the whole pen. 3. A point; prong. — *v. t.; NIBBED* (nīb'd); *NIB'ING.* To furnish with a nib; point.

**nib/ble** (nīb'bl), *v. t. & i.; -BLED* (-ld); *-BLING* (-līng). To bite lightly or gently; eat in small bits. — *n.* Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite. — **nib'bler** (-lēr), *n.*

**Ni'be-lung/en-lēd'** (nē'bē-loōng'en-lēd'), *n.* [G. See **NIBELUNGS**; **HEB**.] A great medieval German epic of unknown authorship containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila (called *Ezzel* in the poem) and mythological elements pointing to heathen times.

**Ni'be-lungs** (-lōōngz), *n. pl.; sing. -LUNG* (-lōōng). *Ger. Myth.* The children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demons, the original possessors of the hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the Burgundian kings in the "Nibelungenlied."

**nib'lick** (nīb'līk), *n.* A golf club with a much lofted iron head, used chiefly for playing the ball out of hazards, etc.

**Nic'a-ra'guan** (nik'ā-rā'gwān), *a.* Of or pert. to Nicaragua or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Nicaragua.

**nic'co-lite** (nik'ō-līt), *n.* [From **NL. nicolum** nickel. See **NICKEL**.] *Min.* A pale copper-red mineral of metallic luster, usually occurring massive; — called also *copper-nickel*. It is essentially an arsenide of nickel, NiAs.

**nicce** (nīs), *a.; NIC'ER* (nīs'ēr); *NIC'EST.* [OF., ignorant, fool, L. *nescius* ignorant; *ne-not* + *scius* knowing.] 1. Foolish. *Obs.* 2. Lewd. *Obs.* 3. Fastidious; in a derogatory sense, overdaunt; finical; in a laudatory sense, refined; cultured; discriminating. **4. a** Affecting coy reserve; also, modest; hence, reluctant. *Obs.* **b** Exact; scrupulous; punctilious. **5.** Demanding, or characterized by, close discrimination, delicate, minute, or tactful treatment, etc.; subtle; fine; as, a *nicce* problem; a *nicce* distinction. **6.** Delicately sensitive or discriminative; as, *nicce* judgment; hence, of instruments, methods, etc.: minutely accurate; precise; exact. **7.** Pleasing, kind, considerate, etc. *Colloq.*

**Syn.** Particular, discriminating, difficult, hypercritical, fastidious, finical, squeamish, prudish, queasy. — *Nicce, fastidious, finical, squeamish* agree in the idea of very delicate susceptibility or precise discrimination, as shown, in the case of *nicce* and *dainty*, chiefly in selection; in the case of *fastidious, finical*, and *squeamish*, rather in rejection. *Nicce* implies fineness of discrimination, and connotes rather more of intellectual quality than the other words; as, an appetite too eager to be *nicce*; more *nicce* than wise. *Fastidious* differs from *dainty* chiefly in suggesting a certain disdainfulness in rejecting what is displeasing to one's taste; as, *fastidious* in taste. *Finical* implies an affected or fussy fastidiousness; as, the poet Gray has been considered as being falsely *fastidious, finical*, effeminate; a world of little *finical* observances. *Squeamish* emphasizes strongly aversion or disgust; as, a *squeamish* conscience. See **CORRECT, nice'ly, adv.** In a nice manner.

**Ni'cene** (nīs'sēn; nīs-sēn'), *a.* [L. *Nicaenus*, fr. *Nicaea* *Nice*, Gr. *Νίκαια*.] Of or pert. to Nicaea, or Nice, an ancient city of Asia Minor, where was held the first ecumenical church council, A. D. 325; designating, or pert. to, the creed adopted by the first Council of Nicaea.

**Nicene Creed.** A Christian creed adopted by the Council of Nicaea, A. D. 325. **b** A creed closely resembling the foregoing, which came to be regarded as the product of the Council of Constantinople (381); — hence called specifically the *Constantinopolitan* or *Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed*. This creed is the ecumenical creed of the Eastern Church, and, with the addition of a clause, introduced by the Council of Toledo in 589, is the so-called *Nicene Creed* of Western Christendom.

**nicce'ness,** *n.* Quality or state of being nice.

**nic'ce-ty** (nīs'sē-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tīz). [OF. *nicetē* foolishness.] 1. Quality or state of being nice; as: modesty; reserve; prudishness. *Obs.* 2. A dainty, delicate, or elegant thing. *Archaic.* 3. A minute distinction, point, or detail. **4.** Delicacy or exactness of perception or discrimination; precision; as, *nicety* of judgment. **5.** Quality of demanding delicacy and accuracy of treatment; as, the *nicety* of a problem. **6.** Fastidiousness; often, excessive fastidiousness. — **Syn.** See **DELICACY**.

**niche** (nīch), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nicchia*.] 1. A hollow or recess, generally in a wall, as for a statue. 2. A place, condition of life, position, or the like, suitable to a person or a thing. — *v. t.*, **NICHED** (nīcht); **NICH'ING.** To place in a niche.

**nick** (nīk), *n.* 1. A notch; slit. 2. A broken or indented

**κ = ch** in G. *ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. // Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



place in any edge or surface; as, *nicks* in china. **3.** A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick; hence: the (or, rarely, a) critical moment or point; as, in the *nick* of time. — **Syn.** See **DINT**.

— **v. t. 1.** To make a nick or nicks in; notch; keep count by nicks. **2.** To make, mark, or affect by nicking, in any sense; specif., to make a cross cut or cuts on the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher); so to cut the tail of (a horse). **3.** To cut; cut through or into; cut short. **4.** To hit at, or in, the nick; strike, catch, or grasp at the precise and proper point or time.

**Nick** (nik), *n.* [**Prob.** for *Nicholas*, the proper name.] The Devil; — usually *Old Nick*. [Cet.]

**nick'ar nut, nick'ar tree** (nik'är). Vars. of **NICKER NUT, nick'el** (nik'el), *n.* [**G.**, abbr. fr. *kupfernickel*; *kupfer* copper + *prob. nickel* demon (the ore seeming to contain copper, but yielding none).] **1.** Chem. A hard, malleable, ductile metal of the iron group, nearly silver-white, capable of a high polish, and resistant to oxidation. Symbol, Ni; at. wt., 58.68; sp. gr., about 8.8. Nickel occurs native only in meteorites. **2.** A coin of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece. **Colloq., U. S.**

**nick'el-ic** (nik'el-ik; ni-kel'), *a.* Chem. Pert. to or containing nickel, esp. trivalent nickel.

**nick'el-ifer-ous** (nik'el-ifer'üs), *a.* [**See** **NICKEL**; -**FEROUS**.] Containing nickel.

**nick'el-ode-on** (nik'el-öd'än), *n.* [**See** **NICKEL**; **ODEUM**.] A place of entertainment, as for a moving-picture exhibition, charging a fee or admission price of five cents. **U. S.**

**nick'el-ous** (nik'el'üs), *a.* Chem. Pert. to or containing nickel, esp. bivalent nickel.

**nick'er** (nik'är), *n.* One who or that which, nicks.

**nick'er, v. i.** [Imitative.] **1.** To neigh. **2.** To laugh, usually loudly or vulgarly, or to snigger. — *n.* Act of nickering or the sound so made. **All Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.**

**nick'er nut.** The hard, whitish, beanlike seed of any of a genus (*Guilandina*) of casaplinaceous tropical shrubs.

**nick'er tree.** The tree which bears the nick'er nut.

**nick'nack'** (nik'näk'). Var. of **KNICKNACK**.

**nick'name'** (-näm'), *n.* [**ME.** *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, an *ekename* being understood as a *nekename*. See **EKE**; **NAME**.] **1.** A name given in derision or sportive familiarity, as "Shorty" for one of low stature. **2.** A familiar diminutive name, as "Bill" for "William." — **v. t. 1.**

To misname. **2.** To give a nickname to.

**Nic'o-de'mus** (nik'öd-dém'üs), *n.* **Bib.** A Pharisee who came to talk with Jesus by night. **John** iii. 1, 2.

**ni-co'tian** (ni-kö'shän), *n.* [**F.** *nicotiane*; — after Jean *Nicot*, who introduced it into France in 1560.] **1.** Tobacco. **Archaic. 2.** A user of tobacco. — *a.* Of or pert. to tobacco.

**nic'o-tine** (nik'öt-ün; -tän), *n.* Also **-tin**. [**F.** *nicotine*. See **NICOTIAN**.] Chem. A poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, oily, acrid liquid.

**nic'o-tin-ism** (-tin-iz'm; -tän-iz'm), *n.* The morbid condition induced by excessive use of tobacco.

**nic'tate** (nik'tät), *v. i.* [**L.** *nictare*, *nictatum*, fr. *nicere* to beckon.] To nictitate. — **nic-ta-tion** (nik-tä'shün), *n.*

**nic'ti-tate** (nik'ti-tät), *v. i.* [**Fr.** fr. *L. nictare*, *nictatum*, fr. *nicere* to beckon.] To wink. — **nic'ti-ta'tion** (-tä'shün), *n.*

**nictitating membrane, Zool.**, a thin membrane, or third eyelid, found in many animals, capable of being drawn across the eyeball.

**ni'der-ing** (nid'er-ing), *a.* Infamous; base; cowardly. **Obs. or Archaic. — n.** A niddering person. **Obs.**

**nide** (nid), *n.* [**L.** *nidus* a nest.] A nest or brood of young birds, as pheasants. **Chiefly Eng.**

**ni'di-fi-cate** (nid'i-fi-kät), *v. i.* [**L.** *nidificare*, -*catum*; *nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To build a nest.

**ni'di-fi-ca'tion** (-kä'shän), *n.* Act of building a nest.

**nid'us** (nid'üs), *n.*; *pl.* **NIDI** (-di). [**L.**] **1.** A nest, esp. for the eggs of insects, spiders, etc. **2.** A breeding place.

**niece** (nēs), *n.* [**F.** *nièce*, **LL.** *neptia*, fr. *L. neptis* granddaughter, niece.] A daughter of one's brother or sister, or (sometimes) of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

**ni-el'ist** (ni-el'ist), *n.* A maker of, or worker in, niello.

**ni-el'lo** (-ö), *n.*; *pl.* **NI.** **NIELLI** (-é), **NIELLOS** (-öz). [**It.** *niello*, **LL.** *nigelluma* black enamel, fr. *L. nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black.] **1.** Any of several metallic alloys of sulphur, with silver, copper, lead, or the like, having a deep black color. **2.** Art or process of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy; also, work of this kind. **3.** Any object so decorated. [**Chaucer** or **Scot.**]

**nieve** (nev), *n.* [**Of** **Scand.** origin.] The fist; the hand. **Ar.**

**Ni'fl-heim** (nev'fl-häm) [**Cet.** *Niflheimr*.] **Norse Myth.**

**Ni'fl-heimr** (-häm'r) The cold, dark northern region.

**nig'ard** (nig'ärd), *n.* [**ME.** *nigard* + *-ard*.] A person meanly close and covetous; a stingy miser. — *a.* Niggardly; stingy. — **v. t. & i.** To treat or act niggardly. **Obs.**

**nig'ard-ly** (-li), *a.* **1.** Meanly covetous or parsimonious; stingy. **2.** Characteristic of a niggard; miserly; scanty. —

**äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söld; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; use, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;**

**Syn.** See **PARSIMONIOUS**. — **adv.** In a niggard manner. —

**nig'ard-li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*

**nig'ger** (-är), *n.* [**F.** *negre*, fr. *Sp. negro*. See **NEGRO**.] **1.**

A Negro; or — now usually contemptuous. **Colloq. 2.** Improperly or loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race, as an East Indian, a Filipino, an Egyptian.

**nig'gle** (nig'gl), *v. i.* **Chiefly Eng. 1.** To trifile. **2.** To be finicky or excessively critical; potty; esp., to work with excessive care for trifling details, as in painting.

**nig'gling** (nig'gl-ing), *n.* [**From** **NIGGLE**.] Finicky or pottering work, esp. in drawing, painting, or the like.

**nig'gling, p. a. 1.** Trifling; petty; finicking. **2.** Excessively elaborated; of handwriting, cramped.

**nigh** (ni), *adv.* [**AS.** *näh*, *nēh*.] **1.** In or to a near situation or relationship; near. **2.** Almost; nearly. **3.** Near to; not remote or far from; — a prepositional use due to omission of a preposition; as, *nigh* (to) shore. — *a.*; **NIGH'ER** (-är); **NIGH'EST**, or **NEXT** (nēkst). **1.** Not distant; near. **2.** Not remote in degree, kindred, etc.; closely allied; intimate. **3.** Direct; short. **4.** Of domestic animals, vehicles, etc.; on the left; near. — **v. t. & i.** To approach.

**nigh't** (nit), *n.* [**AS.** *neah't*, *nih't*.] **1.** The time from sunset to sunrise, esp. when no light of the sun is visible. **2.** Night-fall. **3.** The darkness of night; — often used fig.

**nigh't-bloom'ing cereus.** A well-known cactus (*Cereus grandiflorus*) with large fragrant white flowers opening about midnight; also, any of several other night-blooming cactuses.

**nigh't'cap'** (-káp'), *n. 1.* A cap or covering for the head, worn in bed or, formerly, in undress. **2.** A drink, usually of spirits, taken at bedtime. **Colloq.**

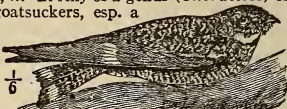
**nigh't'dress'** (-drēs'), *n.* A nightgown or, sometimes, other garments worn in bed.

**nigh't'fall'** (nit'fál'), *n.* The close of the day.

**nigh't glass.** A special form of spyglass or binocular telescope by means of which objects may be seen at night.

**nigh't'gown'** (nit'goun'), *n. 1.* A loose gown worn at night. **Obs. or Hist. 2.** A long, loose, light garment worn in bed, esp. one worn by a woman or child.

**nigh't'hawk'** (-hök'), *n. 1.* Any of a genus (*Chordeiles*) of North American goatsuckers, esp. a species (*C. virginianus*) of the eastern United States. **2.** The European

nightjar. 

**nigh't heron.** Any of certain nocturnal

or crepuscular herons (of *Nycticorax* and allied genera), as an American variety (*N. nycticorax naevius*), the black crowned night heron.

**nigh't'in-gale** (nit'ín-gäl; nit'ín-), *n.* [**AS.** *nihtegale*; *niht* night + *gale* to sing.] Any of several Old World thrushes (genus *Luscinia*). The common species (*L. luscinia*) of Great Britain is noted for the sweet song of the male, often heard at night in the breeding season.

**nigh't'jar'** (-jä'r), *n.* A goatsucker, esp. the European species (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

**nigh't letter, night lettergram.** See **LETTERGRAM**.

**nigh't'long'** (-lông'; 62), *a.* Lasting all night.

**nigh't'y, a. 1.** Of or pertaining to the night or every night; happening, done, or used by night or every night. **2.** Characteristic of or resembling night; as, *nightly* darkness.

**Syn.** **Nightly, nocturnal. Nocturnal** applies to that which belongs or pertains to night in any way; **nightly**, to that which happens or recurs every night.

**nigh't'y, adv.** Every night; also, at or by night.

**nigh't'mare'** (nit'mär'), *n.* [**nigh't** + *mare* incubus.] **1.** A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep. **2.** A condition occurring in sleep characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort, or by frightful or oppressive dreams. **3.** Hence, any overwhelming or stupefying influence.

**nigh't raven.** A bird that cries at night. **Now Poet.**

**nigh't'shade'** (nit'shad'), *n.* [**AS.** *nihtscada*.] **1.** A plant of the genus (*Solanum*) including the potato and eggplant, esp. any of several poisonous species, as the bitter-sweet, belladonna, etc. **2.** The henbane.

**nigh't'shirt'** (-shärt'), *n.* A nightgown for a man or boy.

**nigh't'time'** (-tím'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn.

**nigh't'walk'er** (-wök'är), *n. 1.* One who roves about by night, as a footpad, street brawler, or prostitute. **2.** A large angleworm, active on the surface of the ground at night.

**nigh't watch. 1.** A watch or guard by night. **2.** A period of the night; — usually in *pl.*

**nig'gres-cent** (ni-grēs'ent), *a.* [**L.** *nigrescens*, *p. pr.* of *nigrescere* to grow black, fr. *niger* black.] Approaching to blackness; blackish. — **ni-grès'cence** (-ens), *n.*

**Ni-grit'ian** (ni-grish'än), *a.* Of, pert. to, or inhabiting Nigritia, a region of Central Africa, corresponding closely to the Sudan, and inhabited by true Negroes.

— *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; a Negro of the purest type.



**Ni-grit'ic** (nĭ-grĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the Nigrilians.  
**ni-gr'i-tude** (nĭ-grĭ-tūd), *n.* [*L. nigritudo, fr. niger black.*] Blackness; state of being black; also, anything black.  
**ni-hil** (nĭ-hĭl'), *n.* [*L.*] Nothing; a thing of no value.  
**ni-hil-ism** (hĭ-hĭl-ĭz-m), *n.* [*L. nihil nothing.*] 1. Nothingness. 2. A doctrine that denies any objective or real ground of truth. 3. A doctrine that the social organization is so bad as to make destruction desirable, independent of any constructive program or possibility; esp. [*cap.*], the program or doctrine of a Russian party proposing various schemes of revolutionary reform, and resorting to terrorism and assassination to further its ends. b Loosely, violent revolutionary propaganda; terrorism; anarchism.  
**ni-hil-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who advocates, believes in, or teaches nihilism; esp. [*cap.*], a member of a Russian nihilistic party resorting to terrorism.  
**ni-hil'yis'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by nihilism. [*also, a nullity.*]  
**ni-hil'y-ty** (nĭ-hĭl'y-tĭ), *n.; pl. -TIES (-tĭz). Nothingness; **Ni'ke** (nĭ'kē), *n.* [*Gr. Νίκη.*] *Gr. Myth.* a The goddess of victory, generally represented as winged and carrying a wreath and palm branch. b Athena, as giving victory.  
**nil** (nĭl), *n.* [*L., a contr. of nihil.*] Nothing.  
**nil'gai** (nĭl'gāi), *n.* [*Hind. & Per. nilgāy, prop., a blue cow.*] A large antelope (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) of India.  
**nil** (nĭl), *v. t.; NILLED (nĭld); **NILL'ING**. [*AS. nyllan, nellan; ne not + willan to will.*] Not to will; refuse. — *v. i.* To be unwilling.  
*Both Obs. or Archaic.*  
**Ni-lom'e-ter** (nĭ-lōm'-ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. Νειλομέτριος; Νείλος the Nile + μέτρον measure.*] An instrument for measuring the height of water in the Nile, esp. during its flood; hence [*L. c.*], an autographic recording instrument for gauging river heights.  
**Ni-lot'ic** (nĭ-lōt'ĭk), *a.* [*L. Niloticus.*] Of or pert. to the river Nile or the peoples of the Nile basin.  
**nim'ble** (nĭm'b'l), *a.; -BLER (-blēr); **-BLEST** (-blēst; 24). [*ME. nīmel, nemel.*] 1. Light and quick in motion; lively; swift; of money, circulating rapidly. 2. Of the mental faculties: alert; acute. Also, of things, readily made, arranged, or designed. — *Syn.* Agile, brisk, prompt. See **ACTIVE**. — **nim'ble-ness**, *n.* — **nim'bly** (nĭm'bli), *adv.*  
**nim'bus** (nĭm'bŭs), *n.; pl. L. NIMBI (-bĭ), *E. NIMBUSES* (-ēz; 24). [*L., rainstorm, cloud.*] 1. A luminous cloud or atmosphere about a god or goddess when on earth; and hence, fig., a cloud or atmosphere, as of romance, about a person or thing. 2. *Art.* A circle, disk, or any indication of radiant light around the head of a divinity, saint, or sovereign. 3. *Meteor.* The rain cloud, a cloud of uniform grayness often extending over the entire sky; in general, any cloud from which rain is falling.  
**Nim'rod** (nĭm'rōd), *n. 1. Bib.* A son of Cush, described in *Gen. x. 8-10* as a mighty hunter and ruler. 2. A hunter, esp. a great one. [*stupid person. Colloq.*]  
**nim'com-poop** (nĭn'kōm-pōōp), *n.* A fool; dolt; a silly or **nine** (nĭn), *a.* [*AS. nigon, nigan.*] Being eight plus one; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* 1. The number greater than eight by a unit. 2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix. 3. A playing card with nine pips. 4. Nine units or objects; a set or group of nine units. 5. *Baseball.* The nine players composing a side or team. the *Nine. Myth., the Muses.*  
**nine'fold** ('fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated; nine times as many or great; of nine folds, repetitions, or parts. — *adv.* To nine times as great or as many.  
**nine'pence** (-pēns), *n.; pl. -PENCES (-pēn-sēz; 24). The sum of nine pence, or a coin of this value.  
**nine'pin** (-pĭn), *n. 1.* One of the pins used in ninepins. 2. [*In form nine'pins, construed as stng.*] A game played with nine wooden pins, at which a ball is bowled. Tenpins is a development of this.  
**nine'teen** (nĭn'tēn; nĭn'tēr'), *a.* [*AS. nigonīfne, nigon-ēne.*] Being nine plus ten; as, *nineteen* men. — *n.* 1. The number greater than eight by a unit. 2. A symbol denoting nineteen units, as 19 or xix.  
**nine'teenth** (nĭn'tēnth; nĭn'tēnth'), *a. 1.* Next in order after the eighteenth; — the ordinal of *nineteen*. *Abbr., 19th.* See **ORDINAL, n., Note.*** 2. Constituting one of nineteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A nineteenth part. 2. A nineteenth unit or object.  
**nine'ty-eth** (nĭn'tĭ-ēth; 24), *a. 1.* Next in order after the eighty-ninth; — the ordinal of *ninety*. *Abbr., 90th.* See **ORDINAL, n., Note.** 2. Constituting one of ninety equal****



Nilgai.  
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parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A ninetyeth part. 2. A ninetyeth unit or object.  
**nine'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* [*AS. nigonīu.*] Nine times ten; being eighty-nine (and one more). — *n.; pl. -TIES (-tĭz). 1. The product of nine times ten. 2. A symbol for ninety units, as 90 or xc.  
**nin'y** (nĭn'y), *n.; pl. -NIES (-ĭz). A fool; simpleton.  
**niath** (nĭnth), *a. 1.* Next in order after the eighth; — the ordinal of *nine*. *Abbr., 9th.* See **ORDINAL, n., Note.** 2. Constituting one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A ninth part. 2. A ninth unit or object. — **ninth'y**, *adv.*  
**Ni'nus** (nĭ'nŭs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Νίνος.*] In Greek legend, the founder of Nineveh, and husband of Semiramis.  
**ni'o-bate** (nĭ'ō-bāt), *n.* *Chem.* Salt of niobium (columbium).  
**Ni'o-be** (nĭ'ō-bē), *n.* [*L. Nioba, Niobe, Gr. Νιόβη.*] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew all of Niobe's children. Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to mourn. — **Ni'o-be'an** (-bē'ēn), *a.*  
**ni'o-bi-um** (nĭ'ō-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*NL., fr. E. Niobe.*] *Chem.* Columbium.  
**nip** (nĭp), *v. t.; NIPPED (nĭpt), **NIP'PING** (-ĭng). 1. To catch tightly; pinch. 2. To sever or remove by pinching or cutting with two meeting edges; clip. 3. To stop; check, as in growth; — now rare exc. in *to nip in the bud*. 4. To be numb or injure, as does cold. — *n.* 1. A pinching; pinch; bite. 2. A biting remark; sarcasm; rebuke. 3. A check to vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sharp cold. 4. A small fragment or bit, such as might be pinched off.  
**nip and tuck**, a phrase signifying equality in a contest.  
**nip**, *n.* A small draft, esp. of intoxicating liquor; a dram.  
**nip'per** (nĭp'ēr), *n. 1.* One who, or that which, nips. 2. Any of various devices for nipping, as small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting; — usually in *pl.* 3. A horse's incisor tooth, esp. one of the middle four. 4. One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster.  
**nip'ping**, *p. a.* Biting; pinching; hence: sharp; sarcastic; painful; as, a *nipping* proverb, wind. — **ping-ly**, *adv.*  
**nip'ple** (-l), *n. 1.* The protuberance of a breast, or mamma, upon which, in the female, the ducts open; teat; pap. 2. Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes; as, the *nipple* of a nursing bottle; the *nipple* of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put. 3. A pipe fitting consisting of a short pipe, with, usually, a screw thread at each end.  
**nip'py** (-ĭ), *a.; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ēr); **-PI-EST.** Disposed or tending to nip; biting; grasping; hence, *Slang:* active; vigorous.  
**Nir-va'na** (nĭr-vā'nā; nĕr'), *n.* [*Skr. nirvāna.*] *Buddhism.* The final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, by annihilation or by absorption into the divine.  
**Ni'san** (nĭ'sān; Heb. nē-sān'), *n.* [*Heb. nīsān.*] See **JEWISH CALENDAR.**  
**ni'si** (nĭ'sĭ), *conj.* [*L.*] Unless; if not; — used in *Law* after *rule, decree, order,* or the like, to denote that it shall take effect at a given time, *unless* previously modified or avoided, as by cause shown or further proceedings.  
**ni'si pri'us** (nĭ'sĭ pri'ŭs), [*L.*] *Law.* Lit., unless before; — used of certain causes, writs, actions, or trials.  
**ni'sus** (nĭ'sŭs), *n.* [*L. fr. niti, p. p. nitus, to strive.*] A striving; an effort; conative state or character.  
**nit** (nĭt), *n.* [*AS. hnitw.*] The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the young insect.  
**ni'ter, ni'tre** (nĭ'tēr), *n.* [*F. nitre, L. nitrum niter (1), Gr. νίτρον.*] 1. *Natron. Obs.* 2. A Potassium nitrate (saltpeter). b Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter). [*lustrous. Rare.*]  
**ni'tid** (nĭ'tĭd), *a.* [*L. nitidus, fr. nitere to shine.*] Bright; **ni'ton** (nĭ'tōn), *n.* [*From its phosphorescence; prob. fr. L. nitere to shine + on as in argon, neon.*] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element resembling argon; radium emanation. See **RADIUM.** Symbol, *Ni*; at. wt., 222.4.  
**ni'trate** (nĭ'trāt), *n. 1. Chem.* A salt or ester of nitric acid. See **SILVER NITRATE.** 2. Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate as a fertilizer. — *v. t.* **-TRAT-ED** (-trāt-ēd); **-TRAT-ING.** *L. Chem.* To treat with nitric acid or a nitrate. 2. *Photog.* To prepare with silver nitrate; — used chiefly in *p. p.*  
**ni'tre** (nĭ'tēr). Var. of **NITER.**  
**ni'tric** (-trĭk), *a.* [*See NITER.*] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing nitrogen; specif., designating compounds of nitrogen in its higher valence.  
**ni'tric acid**, a fuming corrosive liquid, HNO<sub>3</sub>, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on nitrates and in other ways. — *n.* **bacteria.** See **NITROBACTERIA.** — *n.* **oxide**, a colorless poisonous gas, NO, obtained by reduction of nitric acid.  
**ni'tride** (nĭ'trĭd; -trĭd), *n.* Also **ni'trid.** [*From NITROGEN.*] *Chem.* A compound of nitrogen with a more positive element, as boron, silicon, and many metals.  
**ni'tri-fi-ca'tion** (nĭ'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Chem.* Act or process of nitrifying; specif., a process of oxidation by which****

**k = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



ammonia is converted into nitrites and nitrates, esp. by bacteria, as in all productive soils. See NITROBACTERIA.

**ni'tri-fy** (ni'tri-fī), *v. t.* [*niter* + *fy*. See NITER.] Chem. To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid or their salts.

**ni'trile** (ni'tri'l; -trīl), *n.* [See NITRO-.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds, mostly colorless liquids, of the general formula RCN, which on saponification yield ammonia.

**ni'trite** (ni'trit), *n.* Chem. A salt or ester of nitrous acid. **ni'tro-**(ni'trō-), [*L. nitrum* nativesoda, natron, Gr. *nitropov.*] 1. A combining form denoting *niter*. 2. Chem. A combining form (used also adjectively, *nitro*) designating: (1) certain compounds of nitrogen or of its acids; (2) the group, or radical, nitrogen dioxide, or its compounds.

**ni'tro-bac-te'ri-a** (-bāk-tēr'i-a), *n.* *pl.* [NL.] The soil bacteria concerned in nitrification. They comprise nitrous bacteria which oxidize ammonia compounds to nitrites, and nitric bacteria, which oxidize nitrites to nitrates.

**ni'tro-ben'zene** (-bēn'zēn; -bēn'zēn'), *n.* Chem. A pale yellow, poisonous aromatic liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·NO<sub>2</sub>, produced by action of nitric acid on benzene.

**ni'tro-gel'a-tin**, or **-tine** (-jēl'ē-tīn), *n.* Blasting gelatin. **ni'tro-gen** (ni'trō-jēn), *n.* [*F. nitrogène*.] See NITRO-GEN.] Chem. A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths (78.06 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume, and a constituent of all living tissue. Symbol, N; at wt., 14.01; sp. gr. 0.967.

**ni'tro-gen-fix'ing**, *a.* *Bacteriol.* Designating, or pert. to, any of certain soil bacteria, as those living symbiotically within the roots of various leguminous plants, which have the power of causing free nitrogen to combine with other elements, forming compounds available for plant food.

**ni-trog'e-nize** (ni-trōj'ē-nīz; ni'trō-jēn-īz), *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with nitrogen or its compounds.

**ni-trog'e-nous** (ni-trōj'ē-nūs), *a.* Chem. Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen.

**ni'tro-glyc'er-in**, -ine (ni'trō-glīs'ēr-īn), *n.* A heavy, oily, explosive liquid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, colorless when pure, obtained by treating glycerin with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. In medicine it is often called *glonoin*.

**ni'tro'ic** (ni-trō'īk), *a.* Chem. Pert. to, or designating any of a series of acids of the general formula RC(NOH)N·O<sub>2</sub>, formed by action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins.

**ni-trom'e-ter** (ni-trōm'ē-tēr), *n.* Chem. An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis.

**ni'tro-par'af-fin** (ni'trō-pār'ē-fīn), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A nitro derivative of any member of the paraffin series.

**ni'tro'so-** (ni-trō'sō-), [*See* NITROUS.] Chem. A combining form (used also adjectively, *nitroso*) designating the group or radical NO, called the nitroso group or nitrosyl, or its compounds; as, nitrosobenzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO.

**ni'tro-sil** (ni'trō-sīl), *n.* [*nitroso* + *-yl*.] Chem. See NITROSO-.

**ni'trous** (ni'trūs), *a.* [*L. nitrosus* full of natron. See NITER.] 1. Of, pert. to, containing, or like, niter. 2. Chem. Designating a compound of nitrogen in its lower valence.

**nitrous acid**, an acid, HNO<sub>2</sub>, forming a series of salts, nitrites, but itself known only in solution. — *n. bacteria.* See NITROBACTERIA. — *n. oxide*, laughing gas.

**NI'vose** (nē'vōz'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. nivosus* snowy, *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

**nix** (niks), *n.*; *pl.* NIXES (nik'sēz; 24). [*G.*] *Teut. Myth.* A water sprite, usually small.

**nix'ie** (nik'sī), *n.*; *pl.* NIXIES (-sīz). A female water sprite.

**Ni-zam'** (nē-zām'), *n.* [*Hind.* & *Per.* *nizām* order, a ruler, fr. *nizām* order, arrangement, fr. *Ar.* *nizāma* to arrange, govern.] 1. The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, Deccan, in India, since 1713. 2. [*Turk.* *nizām.*] a The Turkish regular army. b [*l. c.*] *pl.* NIZAM. A soldier in it.

**Njörth** (nyörth) [*n.* [*Icel.* *Njörðr.*] *Teut. Myth.* One of the Vanir. He was the protector of seafarers, and ruled over the winds.

**no** (nō), *adv.* [*AS.* *nā*; *ne* not + *ā* ver.] 1. Not; — now only *Scot.* or in expressions like *whether or no*. 2. Not any; not at all; as, he is *no* worse. 3. Not so; — opposite of *yes*. *no more.* a Not anything more or further; nothing in addition; no longer; never again. b No longer existent; dead; gone. c To or in no greater degree; no sooner; — used with *than*; as, he can *no* more do it than he can fly. — *n.*; *pl.* *nos* or *no's* (nōz). 1. Act of uttering *no*; a refusal by using *no*; a denial. 2. A negative vote or decision; in *pl.*, those who vote in the negative.

**no, a.** [*ME.* *no*, *non*, *na*, *nan*, same word as *E. none*.] Not any; not a; as, I have no great regard for him.

**No-a'chi-an** (nō-ā'kī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah or his time; fig., extremely ancient or antique.

**No'ah** (nō'ā), *n.* [*Heb.* *Nō'akh.*] *Bib.* The patriarch who built the ark. See *Gen.* v. 25-31.

**nob** (nōb), *n.* *Slang.* 1. The head. 2. *Cribbage.* A knave of the same suit as the card turned up, held in a hand.

**nob, n.** One in a superior position in life. *Slang.*

**nob'by** (-ī), *a.*; -*BI-ER* (-ī-ēr); -*BI-EST.* Very stylish, smart, showy, or fashionable. *Slang.*

**nob-il'i-a-ry** (nō-bīl'i-ā-rī; -yā-rī), *a.* [*F. nobilitarie*. See NOBLE.] Of or pert. to the nobility. — *nobiliary* participle, a preposition, as *F. de* or *G. von*, in a title of nobility.

**nob-il'i-ty** (nō-bīl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [*L. nobilitas.*] 1. Quality or state of being noble. 2. Collectively, those who are noble; in the United Kingdom, the peerage.

**nob'le** (nō'b'l), *a.*; -*BLER* (-blēr); -*BLEST* (-blēst; 24). [*F.*, fr. *L. nobilis* well-known, highborn, noble.] 1. A of persons; possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like; illustrious. b Of deeds or acts; great; famous. 2. Of high birth, rank, or station; of, pert. to, or constituting the titled persons in a state; aristocratic. 3. Magnanimous; lofty; great; as, a noble nature. 4. Grand, esp. in appearance; stately; imposing; as, a noble edifice. 5. Having very excellent qualities; as, a noble hawk or falcon. 6. Exceedingly good or excellent; splendid; as, a noble estate. — *Syn.* Honorable, elevated, sublime, renowned; generous.

**noble metals**, metals which are permanent in air, showing no tendency to oxidation, as gold, silver, and platinum.

— *n.* 1. A person of noble rank or birth; a nobleman; in the United Kingdom, a peer. 2. An English gold coin, current, till 1461, at 6s. 8d. b A silver coin issued, by James VI. of Scotland, at 6s. 8d. — *no'ble-ness*, *n.*

**no'ble-man** (-mān), *n.* A man of noble rank; a peer.

**no-blesse'** (nō-blēs'), *n.* [*OF.* *noblece*, *F. noblesse*. See NOBLE.] 1. Noble birth or condition; nobility. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. The nobility; persons of noble rank. [*Obs.* or *R.*]

**no'ble-wom'an** (-wōm'ān), *n.* A woman of noble rank; a noble.

**no'bly** (nō'b'lī), *adv.* In a noble manner or degree.

**no'bod-y** (nō'bōd-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-īz). [*no, a + body.*] 1. No person; no one. 2. Hence: a person of no influence, importance, or social standing; an insignificant person.

**no'cent** (nō'sēnt), *a.* [*L. nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful; harmful; noxious; guilty. *Now Rare.*

**nock** (nōk), *n.* A notch, as at either end of a bow for the string, or in an arrow for taking the string. — *v. t.* *Archery.* a To furnish (an arrow or bow) with a nock or nocks. b To fit (an arrow) to the string.

**noc-tam'bu-lism** (nōk-tām'bū-līz'm), *n.* [*L. nox, noctis*, night + *ambulare* to walk.] Somnambulism.

**noc-tam'bu-list** (-līst), *n.* A somnambulist.

**noct'i-lu'ca** (nōk'tī-lū'kā), *n.* [*L. noctiluca* something that shines by night; *nox, noctis*, night + *lucere* to shine.] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Noctiluca*) of marine flagellate protozoans, remarkable for their phosphorescence.

**noct'uid** (nōk'tū-id), *n.* [*L. noctua* a night owl.] Any of a large family (*Noctuidae*) of moths including the cutworm moths, army-worm moths, and their allies, and containing a majority of the moths which fly into houses at night. Most of their larvæ are naked, and many are pests to agriculture, as the bollworm. — *noct'uid, a.*

**noct'urn** (nōk'tūrn), *n.* [*F. nocturne.*] *R. C. Ch.* Any of the three divisions of the nocturnal office, or matins.

**noct'urn'al** (nōk-tūr'nāl), *a.* [*L. nocturnalis, nocturnus*, fr. *nox, noctis*, night.] 1. Of, pert. to, done, or occurring in, the night; — opp. to *diurnal*. 2. Seeking food or active by night; as, nocturnal birds. — *Syn.* See NIGHTLY.

**nocturnal, or night, office**, *Ecol.*, matins.

**noct'urne** (nōk'tūrn; nōk-tūrn'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. *Music.* A night piece, or serenade, esp. a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition. 2. *Paint.* A night scene.

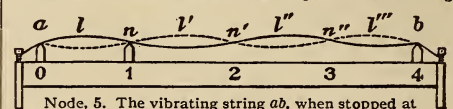
**nod** (nōd), *v. i.* & *t.*; *nod'*DED; *nod'*DING. 1. To bow or incline the head in assent, salutation, approbation, invitation, or command, or involuntarily from drowsiness or sleep. 2. To signify by nodding the head. 3. To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion. — *n.* Act of nodding. — *nod'der* (nōd'ēr), *n.*

**nod'al** (nōd'āl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.

**nod'die** (nōd'ī), *n.* The head; pate. *Colloq.* or *Jocose.*

**nod'dy** (nōd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-īz). 1. A simpleton; fool. 2. Any of several terms (genera *Anodus* and *Micranodus*) noted for tameness and stupidity.

**node** (nōd), *n.* [*L. nodus.*] 1. A knot, complication, or difficulty, as in a drama. 2. A knot, knob, protuberance, or swelling. 3. *Bot.* Joint of a stem; point of insertion of a leaf. 4. *Astron.* Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet or comet intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node passed as the body goes north is the ascending node (♊); that passed in going south, the descending node (♋). See DRAGON'S HEAD. 5. *Physics.* In a vibrating



Node, 5. The vibrating string *ab*, when stopped at  $\frac{1}{4}$  its length, forms Nodes *n, n', n''*, respectively at  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$ , and  $\frac{3}{4}$  *ab*; *l, l', etc.*, are the Loops or Ventral Segments.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



body, a point, line, or plane free from vibration. **6. Geom.** A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points.

**No'don' valve** (nō'dōn'), *n.* [After A. L. C. Nodon, French physicist.] *Elec.* An electrolytic rectifier employing a neutral solution of ammonium phosphate in water as the electrolyte, with aluminium as one electrode and lead or steel as the other.

**no'dose** (nō'dōs; nō-dōs'), *a.* [*L. nodosus, fr. nodus* knot.] Knotty; knobbed; also, *Bot. & Zool.*, having distinct nodes.

**no-dos'i-ty** (nō-dōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being nodose; knottiness. **2.** A knot; a node.

**nod'u-lar** (nōd'ū-lār), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or in the form of, nodules or nodes.

**nod'ule** (nōd'ūl), *n.* [*L. nodulus, dim. of nodus* knot.] A small roundish mass; a little knot or lump.

**nod'u-lose** (nōd'ū-lōs; nōd'ū-lōs'), *a.* Having nodules, or small knots or knobs. *See* ROOT, *Illust.*

**no-el'** (nō-ēl'; nō-ēl), *n.* [*F. Noël, L. natalis* birthday, *fr. natalis* natal. *See* NATAL.] A Christmas carol; also, the shout of *noel*, made as a sign of joy. *See* NOWEL.

**no-et'ic** (nō-ēt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. νοητικός, fr. νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοεῖν* mind.] Of or pert. to the intellect or reason, esp. apart from sensation; involving cognition; intellectual.

**nog, or nogg** (nōg), *n.* **1.** A kind of strong ale. *Dial. Eng.* **2.** Short for EGGNOG.

**nog** (nōg), *n.* A wooden peg, pin, or block, of the size of a brick, as in a wall to serve as a hold for nails.

**nog'gin** (nōg'jīn), *n.* A small mug; also, a small quantity of drink, usually a gill.

**nog'ging** (-jīng), *n.* Rough brick masonry used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame.

**no'how'** (nō'hou'), *adv.* In no way; not at all. *Chiefly Dial.*

**noil** (noil), *n.* A piece or knot of short hair or fiber, as one combed from the longer staple, or a similar piece of waste silk; also, such waste pieces collectively.

**noise** (noiz), *n.* [*F. noisy* strife, brawl.] **1.** Loud, confused, or senseless shouting; clamor. **2.** Sound of any sort, esp. if without agreeable or musical quality. — *Syn.* See SOUND. — *v. t.*; *NOISED* (noizd); *NOISING*. To report; to rumor; to spread by rumor or report. — *v. i.* **1.** To talk much or loudly. **2.** To make a noise or outcry.

**noise'less**, *a.* Making, or causing, no noise or stir; silent. — *noise'less-ly, adv.* — *noise'less-ness, n.*

**Syn.** Noiseless, silent. That is noiseless which (esp.) moves without noise or stir; that is silent which makes, or is broken by, no sound at all.

**nois'i-ly** (nois'ī-lī), *adv.* In a noisy manner.

**nois'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being noisy.

**nois'ome** (nois'ōm), *a.* [*For noisy*ome, *fr. noisy* for annoy. *See* ANNOY.] **1.** Noxious; hateful; unwholesome. **2.** Offensive, esp. to the smell; disgusting. — *Syn.* See PERNICIOUS. — *nois'ome-ly, adv.* — *nois'ome-ness, n.*

**nois'y** (noiz'ī), *a.*; **nois'y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-EST**. **1.** Making, or given to making, a noise, esp. a loud one; clamorous; boisterous. **2.** Full of, or characterized by, noise.

**no'li me tan'ge-re** (nō'li mē tān'jē-rē), [*L.*, touch me not.], **1.** One not to be touched, or interfered with. **2.** A painting representing Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection. *See* John xx. 17.

**no'le pros'e-qui** (nō'lē prōs'ē-kwī), [*L.*, to be unwilling to prosecute.] *Law.* An entry on the record denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit, either as a whole, or as to some part.

**no'lo con-ten'de-re** (nō'lō kōn-tēn'dē-rē), [*L.*, I do not wish to contend.] *Law.* A plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to conviction, but does not preclude his denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding.

**no'l-pros'it** (nōl'prōs'it), *v. t.*; **PROSSÉD'** (-prōst'); **PROSS'ING**. To discontinue by entering a *nolle prosequi*.

**no'ma** (nō'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr. Gr. νομα*, lit., a feeding.] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis, occurring oftentimes in debilitated children, marked by ulceration of mouth and cheek.

**nom'ad** (nōm'ād; nō'mād), *n.* [*L. nomas, -adēs, Gr. νομάς, -adēs*, pasturing, *fr. νομάς* a pasture, allotted abode, *νομεύω* to allot, drive to pasture.] One of a race having no fixed location, but wandering from place to place. — *a.* **Roving**.

**no-mad'ic** (nō-mād'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, nomads or their way of life; wandering.

**nom'ad-ism** (nōm'ād-īz-m; nō'mād-), *n.* State of being a nomad; nomadic tendency.

**nom'arch** (nōm'ārċ), *n.* [*Gr. νομας* a district + *-arch*.] The chief magistrate of a nome, or nomarchy.

**nom'arch-y** (-ārċ-ī), *n.*; *pl. -ARCHIES* (-kīz). A province of the modern kingdom of Greece; a nome.

**nom'bles** (nōm'b'lz). *Var.* of NUMBLES. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**nom'bril** (nōm'brīl), *n.* [*F.*, deriv. of *L. umbilicus* navel.] *Her.* *See* ESCUTCHEON, 1.

**nom'os** (nōm), *n.* In Greek form, **no'mos** (nō'mōs). [*Gr. νομός.*] A province of modern Greece or of ancient Egypt.

**no'men-cla'tor** (nō'mēn-clā'tēr), *n.* [*L.*; *nomen* name + *calare* to call.] One who calls persons or things by their names; one who announces or assigns names.

**no'men-cla'ture** (-tūr), *n.* The system of names used in any science or art, or by any school or individual.

**nom'i-nal** (nōm'ī-nāl), *a.* [*L. nominalis, fr. nomen, nominis, name.*] **1.** *Gram.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a noun or nouns. **2.** Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or consisting in, a name or names. **3.** Actually or practically existing in name only; not real or actual; as, a *nominal* price. **4.** Containing or giving names; bearing a person's name.

**nom'i-nal-ism** (-īz-m), *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that universal terms such as indicate genus or species, and all general collective words or terms, have no objective, real existences corresponding to them. *See* CONCEPTUALISM.

**nom'i-nal-ist** (-īst), *n.* & **-nom'ī-nal-ist'ic** (-īs'tik), *a.* **nom'ī-nal-ly, adv.** By name, or in name only.

**nom'ī-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.*; **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); **-NAT'ING**. [*L. nominatus, p. p. of nominare* to nominate, *nomen, name.*] **1.** To call; name; specify. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** To name as a candidate for election or appointment; propose by name; appoint. — *a.* Having a special or certain name.

**nom'ī-na'tion** (-nā'sh'ūn), *n.* Act of nominating; state or fact of being nominated.

**nom'ī-na-tive** (nōm'ī-nā-tīv), *a.* [*L. nominativus* of a name, nominative.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, a noun word in apposition with either, or one in certain absolute constructions; also, designating, or pert. to, the relation of subject, etc., denoted by such case. **2.** Nominated. **3.** Bearing a person's name; nominal, as shares.

— *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it.

**nom'ī-na'tor** (nōm'ī-nā'tōr), *n.* One who nominates.

**nom'ī-nee'** (-nē'), *n.* [*See* NOMINATE + *-EE*.] A person named, or designated, as for any office, duty, or position.

**no-mis'tic** (nō-mīs'tik), *a.* [*Gr. νόμος* law.] Founded on law, esp. as given in a sacred book; nontheoretical.

**no-mog'ra-phy** (nō-mōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. νομογραφία; νόμος* law + *γράφω* to write.] A treatise on the drafting of laws.

**no-mol'o-gy** (nō-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. νόμος* law + *λογία*.] **1.** The science of law and legislation. **2.** The science of the laws of the mind; rational psychology.

**nom'o-thet'i-cal** (nōm'ō-thēt'ī-kāl), *a.* [*Gr. νομοθετικός.*] Giving or enacting laws; thering, or based on, law.

**non-** (nōn-). [*L. non* not.] A prefix meaning *not*; as in *non-active*, *not* active; *nonpayment*, neglect or failure to pay.

*Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* or *un-*, being merely negative, while *in-* and *un-* are positive, often implying an opposite thing or quality. Cf. *nonreligious*, *irreligious*; *nonmoral*, *immoral*; *non-Christian*, *unchristian*.

*Non-* Words beginning with *non-* are very numerous and are formed almost at will. Where the meaning is not self-evident such words are defined. A few with self-evident meanings are given in the following list:

**non-ab-stain'er**, *n.* **non-ex-ten'sion**, *n.*

**non-ac-ced'ing**, *a.* **non-flag'el-late**, *a.*

**non-ac-cent**, *n.* **non-for'feit-ure**, *n.*

**non-ac-cept'ance**, *n.* **non-ful-fill'ment**, *n.*

**non-ad-mis'sion**, *n.* **non-hu'man**, *a.*

**non-al-co-hol'ic**, *a.* **non-in-duc'tive**, *a.*

**non-an'a-lyzed**, *a.* **non-in'ter-course**, *n.*

**non-at-tend'ance**, *n.* **non-in'ter-fer'ence**, *n.*

**non-Cau-ca-sian**, *a.* **non-in'ter-ven'tion**, *n.*

**non-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* **non-lu'mi-nous**, *a.*

**non-com-pli'ance**, *n.* **non-mo'tile**, *a.*

**non-con-duct'ing**, *a.* **non-ne-got'i-a-ble**, *a.*

**non-con-scious**, *a.* **non-ob-serv'ance**, *n.*

**non-con-sec'u-tive**, *a.* **non-oc-cur'rence**, *n.*

**non-con-sent'**, *n.* & *v.* **non-par'ti-san**, *a.* & *n.*

**non-con-sent'ing**, *a.* **non-pas'ser-ine**, *a.*

**non-con-ta'gious**, *a.* **non-pat'h-o-gen'ic**, *a.*

**non-con-ten'tious**, *a.* **non-per-form'ance**, *n.*

**non-con-ten'tious-ly, adv.** **non-pre-hen'sile**, *a.*

**non-con-vec'tion**, *n.* **non-pro-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*

**non-cor-ro'sive**, *a.* & *n.* **non-pro-fes'sion-al**, *a.*

**non-crys'tal-liz'a-ble**, *a.* **non-re-al'i-ty**, *n.*

**non-crys'tal-lized**, *a.* **non-re-trac'tile**, *a.*

**non-de-liv'er-y**, *n.* **non-ru'mi-nant**, *a.* & *n.*

**non-de-mand'**, *n.* **non-sup'pu-ra-tive**, *a.*

**non-dis-cov'er-y**, *n.* **non-tech-ni-cal**, *a.*

**non-dis-cov'ery**, *n.* **non-ter-res'tri-al**, *a.*

**non-ex'er-cise**, *n.* **non-ven'om-ous**, *a.*

**non-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* & *n.* **non-vo'cal**, *a.*

**non-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* & *n.* **non-vo'l-a-tile**, *a.*

**non-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* & *n.* **non-vo'l-un-ta-ry**, *a.*

**non-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* & *n.* **non-vo'l-un-ta-ry**, *a.*

**non'age** (nōn'ā; nō'nā) *n.* [*non-* + *age*.] Legal minority.

**non'a-ge-na'tri-an** (nōn'ā-jē-nā'trī-ān; 3), *a.* [*L. nonagenarius* containing ninety, *nonageni* ninety each.] Ninety, or between 90 and 100 years old. — *n.* One of such age.

**non'agon** (nōn'ā-gōn), *n.* [*L. nonus* ninth + *Gr. γωνία* angle.] *Math.* A polygon having nine angles and nine sides.

**κ** = *ch* in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **z**; **zh** = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**non-'ap-pear-'ance** (nɒn/ə-ˈpɪər/əns), *n.* Default of appearance, as in court; failure to appear.

**nonce** (nɒns), *n.* [For the *nonce*, ME. for the *nones*, a corruption of *for then ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *n* in *ðam*; dat. of *þē*. See THE.] Lit., the one, single, particular, or present (occasion, use, or purpose).

**nonce word.** A word used only for a particular occasion.

**non-'cha-lance** (nɒn/ʃə-ˈlɑːns; F. nɒn/ʃə-ˈlɑːns), *n.* [F.] Quality or state of being nonchalant; unconcern.

**non-'cha-lant** (nɒn/ʃə-ˈlɑːnt; F. nɒn/ʃə-ˈlɑːnt), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not (L. *non*) + *chalor* to concern (one's self) for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm.] Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless. — **Syn.** See COOL.

**non-'cha-lant-ly, adv.** In a nonchalant manner.

**non-'col-le-gi-'ate** (nɒn/ˈkɒl-ˈlɛʒ-i-ˈæt), *a.* Not belonging to a college; also of a university, not made up of colleges.

**non-'com'** (nɒn/ˈkɒm/), *n.* Mil. A noncommissioned officer. *Colloq.* — *a.* Noncommissioned. *Colloq.*

**non-'com-'bat-'ant** (nɒn-ˈkɒm/ˈbæt-ənt; nɒn-ˈkʌm/), *n.* Mil. Any person connected with a military or naval force whose duties do not include fighting, as a chaplain or doctor.

**non-'com-'mis-'sioned** (nɒn/ˈkɒm-ˈmɪʃ-ɪnd), *a.* Not having a commission. — **non-commissioned officer, Mil.** An enlisted man appointed to the grade of sergeant or corporal.

**non-'com-'mit-'tal** (nɒn/ˈkɒm-ˈmɪt-əl), *a.* Characterized by forbearance or refusal to commit one's self; indicating neither consent nor dissent. — **non-'com-'mit-'tal-ly, adv.**

**non-'com-'mu-'ni-'cant** (mʊn-ˈni-kənt), *n.* Eccl. One not a communicant; in England, in the 17th century, often, one who did not communicate in a church of the Establishment.

**non-'com-'pli-'ance** (ˈkɒm-pli-ˈæns), *n.* Neglect of compliance; failure or refusal to comply. — **non-'com-'pli-'ant** (-ənt), *a.* & *n.*

|| **non-'com-'pōs men-'tis** (nɒn kɒm/pɒs mɛn/ˈtɪs). [L.] *Law.* Not of sound mind.

**non-'con-'cur-'rence** (ˈkɒn-kʊr/əns), *n.* Refusal to concur.

**non-'con-'duc-'tor** (nɒn/ˈkɒn-ˈdʊk-tər), *n.* *Physics.* A substance or body that is a very poor conductor of heat, electricity, sound, or the like; an insulator.

**non-'con-'form-'ing** (-fɔːm-ɪŋ), *a.* Not conforming; declining conformity, esp. to the established church.

**non-'con-'form-'ist** (-mɪst), *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; esp. [Often cap.] one who does not conform to the established church of England.

**non-'con-'form-'i-ty** (-fɔːm-ɪ-ti), *n.* Neglect, failure, or refusal to conform, specif. to an established church, origin, and now chiefly [Often cap.] to the Church of England.

**non-'con-'sent'** (nɒn/ˈkɒn-sɛnt/), *n.* & *v.* Dissent. — **non-'con-'sent-ingly, a.**

**non-'de-'scrip-t** (nɒn/dɛ-ˈskrɪpt), *a.* [non- + L. *descriptus* described.] Not easily described; of no particular class or kind. — *n.* A person or thing not easily classified, or of no particular class or kind; — usually disparaging.

**none** (nʌn), *pron.* [AS. *nān*, fr. *ne* not + *an* one.] 1. No one; not one. 2. Not any. As subject, *none* with a plural verb is the commoner construction unless a singular idea is clearly intended. 3. No; not any; — used attributively; and only before a vowel or *h*. *Archaic.* — **adv.** Not at all; in no way; to no extent.

**non-'ef-'fec-'tive** (nɒn/ɛ-ˈfɛk-tɪv), *a.* 1. Not effective. 2. *Mil. & Nav.* Not fit or available for duty. — *n.* A non-effective soldier or sailor.

**non-'e-'gō** (nɒn-ˈe-ˈɡɔː; ɛ-ˈɡɔː), *n.* [L., not I.] *Metaph.* The external world or object as contrasted with the ego.

**non-'en-'ti-'ty** (nɒn-ɛn/ˈti-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tɪz). 1. Nonexistence. 2. A thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination. 3. A person or thing of little or no account.

**nonēs** (nɒnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonus*, fr. *nonus* ninth, *novem* nine.] 1. The ninth day before the ides (counting the ides) in the Roman calendar. 2. [F. *none*, fr. L. See NOON.] *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the ninth hour (in ancient Roman reckoning), or 3 p. m.; hence, an office recited formerly at 3 p. m., but now in the Roman Catholic Church often somewhat earlier. See CANONICAL HOUR.

**none-'such'** (nʌn/ˈsʊtʃ/), *n.* A person or thing such that there is no other like it; a paragon.

**non-'Eu-clid-'e-'an** (nɒn/ə-ˈkli-d-ˈi-ən; ˌnɪ-kli-d-ˈi-ən), **non-'Eu-clid-'i-'an** (-i-kli-d-ˈi-ən), *a.* *Math.* Not Euclidean; specif., not assuming all the axioms and postulates, as that relating to parallels, assumed in Euclid's "Elements."

**non-'ex-'e-'cu-'tion** (nɒn-ɛk/ˈsɛ-kʊ-tʃən), *n.* Neglect or failure of execution; nonperformance.

**non-'ex-'ist-'ence** (nɒn/ɛ-ˈzɪs-təns), *n.* 1. Absence of existence; nonentity. 2. That which has no existence.

**non-'fa-'sance** (nɒn-fə-ˈsɑːns), *n.* [non- + OF. *faisance* a doing, fr. *faire* to do.] *Law.* Omission to do something, esp. what ought to have been done. Cf. MALFEASANCE.

**non-'fa-'sor** (-fə-ˈzɔː), *n.* *Law.* One guilty of nonfeasance.

**no-ni-'lion** (nɒ-ˈni-lɪən), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nonus* ninth + *-illion*, as in E. *million*.] In French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with thirty ciphers

annexed; in English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION, Note.

**non-im-'por-'ta-'tion** (nɒn-ɪm/pɔː-ˈtɪ-ʃən), *n.* Want or failure of importation; refusal to import.

**non-'join-'der** (nɒn-ˈdʒɔɪn/dɛr), *n.* *Law.* The omission of some person who ought to have been made a party to a suit, or of some cause of action which ought to be joined.

**non-'ju-'rant** (-ˈdʒɔːrənt), *a.* *Eng. Hist.* Nonjuring. — *n.* A nonjuror; sometimes, specif., a Presbyterian nonjuror.

**non-'ju-'ring** (-ˈdʒɔːrɪŋ; ʃɛ), *a.* [non- + F. *juror*, or L. *jurare*, *jurari*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance. See NONJUROR.

**non-'ju-'ror** (-ˈdʒɔːrɪr), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* One who refused to take a certain oath (esp. of allegiance, supremacy, or abjuration); specif., one of those, orig. benefited clergy, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary.

**non-'le-'gal** (-lɛ-ˈɡæl), *a.* Not legal; specif., having no legal qualities; neither regarded as legal nor forbidden as illegal.

**non-'me-'tal** (nɒn/mɛ-ˈtæl/), *n.* *Chem.* An element not a metal; any of several elements, as phosphorus, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, bromine, etc., which do not form basic oxides or basic hydroxides.

**non-'me-'tal-'ic** (nɒn/mɛ-ˈtæl-ɪk/), *a.* 1. Not metallic. 2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a nonmetal.

**non-'mor-'al** (nɒn-mɔː-ˈrəl/), *a.* Not moral or immoral; not ethical. — **non-'mo-'ral-'i-ty** (nɒn-mɔː-ˈræl-ɪ-ti/), *n.*

**non-'nu-'cle-'at-'ed** (nɒn-nʊ-ˈkle-ɪ-t-ɛd), *a.* Without a nucleus.

**non-'pa-'reil'** (nɒn/pə-ˈrɛɪ/), *a.* [F.; *non* not + *pareil* equal, fr. LL dim. of L. *par* equal.] Having no equal; peerless. — *n.* 1. Something of unequalled excellence; a paragon; — often used as a name, as for a kind of sweetmeat, apple, etc. 2. [F. *nonpareille*.] *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE. 3. A finch (*Cyanospiza ciris*) of the southern United States.

**non-'par-'tic-'ip-'at-'ing** (nɒn/pɑː-ˈtɪs-ɪ-ˈpæt-ɪŋ; nɒn/pɑː-), *n.* *Life Insurance.* Not participating or giving the right to participate in the surplus or profits; or of pert. to insurance in which the policyholders do not so participate.

**non-'pay-'ment** (-pə-ˈmɛnt), *n.* Neglect or failure to pay.

**non-'plus** (nɒn/plʊ-), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more, further.] A state in which no more can be said or done; quandary. — *v. t.*; -PLUSED (-plʊst) or -PLUSED; -PLUSING or -PLUSING. To puzzle; stop by perplexity or the like.

**non-'pros'** (nɒn/prɒs/), *v. t.*; NON-'PROSSED' (-prɒst/); NON-'PROSSING'. To enter a nonprosecutor against.

|| **non-'pro-'se-'qui-'tur** (nɒn prɒ-ˈsɛk-wi-tʊr). [L.; *he* does not prosecute.] *Law.* A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute; — usually abbreviated to **non pros**. See NOLLE PROSEQUI.

**non-'re-'ac-'tive** (nɒn/rɛ-ˈækt-ɪv/), *a.* *Elec.* Without inductance or capacity; — said of a circuit offering only ohmic resistance to a current.

**non-'res-'i-'dence** (-rɛz-ɪ-ˈdɛns), *n.* State or fact of being non-resident.

**non-'res-'i-'dent** (-dɛnt), *a.* Not residing in a particular place, as on one's estate; systematically absent from one's benefice, charge, or estate. — *n.* A nonresident person.

**non-'re-'sist-'ance** (nɒn/rɛ-ˈzɪs-təns), *n.* The principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience or submission.

**non-'re-'sist-'ant** (-tənt), *a.* Making no resistance. — *n.* One who maintains, or acts on the theory, that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, or that violence should never be resisted by force.

**non-'re-'strain'** (nɒn/rɛ-ˈstrɪnt/), *n.* Freedom from, or lack of, restraint, as in the treatment of the insane.

**non-'sense** (nɒn/sɛns), *n.* [non- + *sense*.] 1. That which is not sense, or has no sense; words having no sensible meaning; absurdity. 2. Trifles; things of no importance or value. — **Syn.** Folly, silliness, balderdash, rubbish.

**non-'sen-'si-'cal** (nɒn-sɛn-si-ˈkæl/), *a.* Without sense; unmeaning; absurd. — **non-'sen-'si-'cal-ly, adv.** — **-cal-ness, n.**

|| **non-'se-'qui-'tur** (sɛk-wi-tʊr). [L.; it does not follow.] *Logic.* An inference that does not follow from the premises, as the fallacy resulting from the simple conversion of a universal affirmative proposition or from the transposition of a condition and its consequent.

**non-'str-i-'at-'ed** (-strɪ-ˈæt-ɛd), *n.* Not striated.

**non-'sub-'scrib-'er** (nɒn/sʊb-ˈskrɪb-ɪr/), *n.* One who does not subscribe; specif. [Often cap.] one who refuses to subscribe to a confession of faith, covenant, or the like.

**non-'sue'**, *var.* of NONSUECH.

**non-'sue'** (nɒn/sʊ-), *n.* *Law.* A judgment given against a plaintiff for his failure to prosecute his case or to establish a prima-facie case. — *v. t.* To subject to a nonsuit.

**non-'un-'ion** (-ʊn-ɪ-ən), *a.* 1. Not of, affiliated with, or according with the requirements of, a trade-union. 2. Not recognizing or favoring trade-unions or trade-unionists.

**non-'un-'ion-'ism** (-ɪz-əm), *n.* The theories, opinions, or practices of those who do not support trade-unions or who do not believe that they are beneficial. — **non-'un-'ion-'ist, n.**

**non-'us-'er** (nɒn-ʊz-ɪr/), *n.* *Law.* Neglect or omission to use, as an easement or franchise or office.

**noo-'dle** (nʊ-ˈdɪl/), *n.* A smeltling; blockhead; nimby;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ē; Ice, ɪl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; āse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**noodle**, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough made with flour and eggs, and used esp. in soups.

**nook** (nook), *n.* [M.E. *nok*.] The space, in parts, enclosed by an angle; a corner; specif.: **a** A corner of cloth, paper, or the like; as, the *nook* of a Scottish plaid. *Now Chiefly Scot.* **b** A corner piece or angular portion of land. **c** A corner formed by two walls, etc.; and recess; as, an angle *nook*. **d** A secluded or sheltered place or corner.

**noon** (noon), *n.* [AS. *nōn*, orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. *hora*) the ninth hour (see NONES), or the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, later at noon.] **1.** Midday; twelve o'clock in the daytime. **2.** *Poetic.* **a** Midnight; — chiefly in *noon of night*. **b** The moon's position at midnight. **3.** The highest point; culmination.

**noon/day**' (nōon'dā'), *n.* Midday; noon.

**noon/ing**, *n.* *Obs.*, *Local*, *U. S.* or *Dial.* **1.** Noontime. **2.** A meal or drink taken at noon. **3.** An intermission for rest or food in the middle of the day.

**noon/tide**' (-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *nōntīd* ninth hour. See NOON; TIDE time.] **1.** Noon; midday. **2.** Midnight; the moon's place at midnight. **3.** Fig.: highest point; noon. **a**

**noon/time**' (-tīm'), *n.* Midday; noontide.

**noose** (noos), *n.* [Prob. fr. Modern Pr. *nous* knot, slipknot, fr. L. *nodus*.] **1.** A loop with a running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. **2.** Fig., a tie, bond, or snare. — *v. t.*; **NOOSED** (nōst); **NOOS/ING**. **1.** To secure by or as by a noose; insnare. **2.** To make a noose in or of.

**no/pal** (nō'pāl), *n.* [Sp. *nopal*, fr. Mex. *nopalli*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Nopalea*) of cactuses; specif., the cochineal cactus (*N. coccinellifera*). **2.** Hence, any prickly pear.

**nor** (nōr), *conj.* [M.E. *nor*, contr. fr. *nother*. See NEITHER.] A negative connective or particle, commonly introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition to continue the force of *not*, *no*, or the like, in the first member or clause, or following *neither* as a correlative.

**Nord/hau'sen ac'id** (nōrt'hau'sēn). Fuming sulphuric acid; — so called from Nordhausen, Prussia, where originally manufactured.

**no'ri-a** (nō'ri-ā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nā'ūrāh*.] A kind of large water wheel used for raising water. [*etc.*]

**nor/land** (nōr'lānd), *n.* FOR NORTHLAND. *Po.*

**Nor/folk** (nōr'fōk), *n.* Short for Norfolk

jacket, a kind of loose-fitting plaited jacket, having a loose belt.

**norm** (nōrm), *n.* [L. *norma* a rule.] A rule or authoritative standard; type; pattern; model.

**nor'mal** (nōr'māl), *a.* [L. *normalis*, fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square.] **1.** *Geom.* According to a square or rule; perpendicular; specif., of or pert. to a normal. **2.** According to or constituting a norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type or standard; regular; natural. **3.** *Chem.* **a** *Anal. Chem.* Denoting a solution of such strength that one liter contains one gram atom of replaceable hydrogen or its equivalent. **b** *Org. Chem.* Denoting that one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon derivatives in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms. — *Syn.* See REGULAR. **normal illusion.** *Psychol.* See ILLUSION. **2.** — *n. school*, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model; an institution for training teachers.

— *n.* **1.** *Geom.* **a** Any perpendicular; specif., a line or plane perpendicular to the tangent line (or plane) to a curve (or surface) at a point of the curve (or surface). **b** The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the  $\pi$  axis. **2.** The ordinary or usual condition, degree, quantity, or the like; average; mean.

**nor-mal-ity** (nōr-māl'itē), *n.* Normal state or quality.

**nor'mal-ize** (nōr'māl'īz), *v. t.* To make normal.

**nor'mal-ly**, *adv.* In a normal manner.

**Nor'man** (nōr'mān), *a.* [F. *normand*, OF. *normant*; of Scand. origin.] Of or pert. to Normandy or the Normans. **Norman architecture or style.** **a** A type of Romanesque first appearing in and near Normandy about 950. **b** A type of Gothic architecture first appearing in and near Normandy about 1160. **c** The Romanesque style as introduced, under Norman influence, into England. — *N. Conquest*, the conquest of England by the Normans under William the Conqueror in 1066.

— *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Normandy; or orig., one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who, in the 10th century, conquered the region, named after them, Normandy; later, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which, under William the Conqueror, in 1066, conquered England. See ANGLONORMAN. **2.** = NORMAN-FRENCH. [Normans.]

**Nor'man-French**', *n.* The French language as used by the Normans.

**Norn** (nōrn), *n.* [Icel. *norn*, pl. *nornir*.] *Teut. Myth.* One of the demigoddesses or divine giantesses who preside over and determine the fates of men and gods.

**Nor'roy** (nōr'oi), *n.*, or **Norroy King-of-Arms**. [Lit., north king, fr. F. *nord* north + *roi* king.] See KING-OF-ARMS.

**Norse** (nōrs), *a.* [Dan. *Norsk*, fr. *Nord* north.] Of or pert. to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** As a *pl.* Scandinavians collectively. **2.** The language of the Norse. [a Scandinavian.]

**Norse/man** (-mān), *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavians;

**north** (nōrth), *n.* [AS. *norð*.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which lies in the plane of the true meridian and to the left of a person facing east; the direction opposite south. **2.** Any country or region north of another. **3.** [*cap.*] **a** That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line (the southern boundary of Pennsylvania) and the Ohio River. **b** That part of Great Britain north of the Humber; the north country. **4.** The north wind. *Chiefly Poetic.*

**north by east**, *n. by west.* See *points of the compass*, under POINT, *n.*

— *a.* Northern; as: **a** Lying toward the north. **b** Proceeding or facing north. **c** Coming from the north.

**north pole**, the most northerly point of the earth; the northerly extremity of the earth's axis. — *N. Star*, the star of the Northern Hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth very nearly points; polestar; Polaris. See URSA MINOR, *Illustr.*

— *adv.* Northward; in, to, or toward, the north.

**north/east**' (nōrth'ēst'), *n.* The point or direction halfway between north and east; northeast part or region. — **north-east by east**, *n. by north.* See *points of the compass* under POINT, *n.*

— *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northeast.

**north/east'er**' (-ēst'ēr), *n.* A northeast storm or wind.

**north/east'er-ly**, *a.* Pert. to, or situated toward, the northeast; of the wind, blowing from the northeast. — *adv.* Toward or from the northeast. [northeast.]

**north/east'ern**' (-tēr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being in, the

**north/east'ward**' (-ēst'wērd), *adv.* Toward the northeast; in a northeast direction. — *n.* The northeast.

**north/east'ward-ly**, *a.* Situated or leading toward, or blowing from, the northeast. — *adv.* Northeastward.

**north'er**' (nōr'thēr), *n.* A storm or wind from the north.

**north'er-ly**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or situated toward, the north; from the north. — *adv.* Toward or from the north.

**north'ern**' (-tēr), *a.* [AS. *nōrðerne*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or living or originating in, the north; being in the north. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the North. *U. S.* **3.** Directed toward the north; coming from the north.

**Northern Crown**. = CORONA BOREALIS. — *n. lights.* See AURORA BOREALIS. — *n. spy*, a popular American apple, of green color striped with yellow and red. — *N. Star*, North Star. [*wind. Rare.*]

— *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the north. **2.** A north

**north'ern-er**' (-tēr-nēr), *n.* One born or living in the north; [*cap.*] *U. S.*, a native or inhabitant of the North.

**north'ern-most**' (nōr'thēr-nōst'), *a.* Most northern.

**north'ing**' (nōr'thīng; -thīng), *n.* **1.** In surveying and navigation, difference of latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning. **2.** *Astron.* North declination.

**north/land**' (nōrth'lānd), *n.* [AS. *norþland*.] Land in the north; the north of a country, etc. — **north/land-er**, *n.*

**North/man**' (nōrth'mān), *n.* One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., a Norseman.

**north'-north/east'**, *a., adv., & n.*, **north'-north/west'**, *a., adv., & n.* See *points of the compass*, under POINT, *n.*

**North-um'bri-an**' (nōr-thūm'brī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Northumberland in England, or the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, which comprised eastern England and Scotland between the rivers Humber and Forth. — *n.* **1.** A native of Northumberland or of Northumbria. **2.** The Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in Northumbria; also, the modern English dialect of Northumberland.

**north/ward**' (nōrth'wērd), *adv.* Toward the north. — *a.* Situated, directed, looking, or extending, northward. — *n.* The northward direction, point, or part.

**north/ward-ly**, *a.* Having a northern direction or situation; blowing from the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

**north/west**' (nōrth'wērdz), *adv. & n.* Northwest.

**north/west'** (-wēst'), *n.* The point or direction halfway between north and west; northwest part or region.

**northwest by north**, *n. by west.* See *points of the compass*, under POINT, *n.*

— *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northwest.

— *adv.* Toward or from the northwest.

**north/west'er**' (-wēst'ēr), *n.* A northwest storm or wind.

**north/west'er-ly**, *a.* Toward or from the northwest.

**north/west'ern**' (-tēr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; northwesterly.

**north/west'ward**' (-wēst'wērd), *adv.* Toward the northwest; in a northwest direction. — *n.* The northwest.

**north/west'ward-ly**, *a.* Situated or leading northward; blowing from the northwest. — *adv.* Northwestward.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Nor-we-gian** (nôr-wê'jån; -jî-ån), *a.* [Cf. F. *norvégien*, Icel. *Norvegr* Norway.] Of or pert. to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Norway. **2.** The Scandinavian language of the Norwegians. In its literary form it is practically the same as Danish.

**nose** (nôz), *n.* [AS. *nosu*.] **1.** That part of the face, or head, containing the nostrils. **2.** The olfactory organ of vertebrates. **3.** Sense or faculty of smell; also, scent. **4.** Something suggestive of, or associated with, the nose; as: **a.** The stem of a ship. **b.** A nozzle, spout, etc. **c.** In a torpedo, a small section containing the primer and screwed to the front; — called also *war nose*.

— *v. t.*; **NOSED** (nôzd); **NOSE'ING** (nôz'ing). **1.** To smell or scent; hence: to detect by or as by the sense of smell; scent. **2.** To touch or rub with the nose; nuzzle. **3.** To make (one's way) by advancing the nose or front end; as, the ship *nosed* its way in. — *v. i.* **1.** To smell; sniff; scent. **2.** To pry or search, esp. into what does not concern one. **3.** To push or move with the nose or front, as a locomotive.

**noseband'** (-bånd'), *n.* That part of the headstall of a bridle which passes over a horse's nose.

**nosebleed'** (nôz'bléd'), *n.* A bleeding at the nose; epistaxis.

**nosegay'** (nôz'gä'), *n.* [*nose* + *gay* in the sense of a gay or showy thing.] A bunch of flowers or herbs; a bouquet.

**nosing'** (nôz'ing), *n.* *Arch.* That part of the tread of a stair which projects over the riser, or any like projection.

**no-sog'ra-phy** (nô-sôg'râ-fî), *n.* [Gr. *nosos* disease + *-graphy*.] A description of diseases. — **no-sog'ra-pher**, *n.*

**no-sol'o-gy** (nô-sôl'ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *nosos* disease + *-logy*.] *Med.* a classification, or a list, of diseases. **b.** The science treating of diseases, or of the classification of diseases. **c.** Diagnostic character of a disease. — **no-sol'o-gist** (nô-sôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

**nos-talg-ia** (nôs-täl'jî-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *nosos* a return home + *äl-yos* pain.] Homesickness; esp., homesickness causing severe melancholia. — **nos-talg-ic** (-jîk), *a.*

**nos'toc** (nôs'tök), *n.* [NL. Coined by Paracelsus.] Any plant of a genus (*Nostoc*) of blue-green algae consisting of moniliform filaments united by a gelatinous substance into a spherical colony living on damp ground.

**nos-tol'o-gy** (nôs-tôl'ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *nosos* a return home + *-logy*.] *Biol.* The study of the senile stages of an organism or race of organisms. — **nos'to-log-ic** (nôs-tôl'ô-jîk), *a.*

**nos'tril** (nôs'trîl), *n.* [AS. *nosþyrl*; *nos* for *nosu* nose + *þyrl* opening, hole.] An external opening of the nose.

**nos'trum** (-trûm), *n.*; *pl.* -trûms (-trûms). [Neut. sing. of L. *noster* ours, fr. *nos* we.] **1.** A medicine recommended by its preparer; a patent medicine; quack medicine. **2.** A pet scheme or remedy, as for some political evil.

**not** (nôt), *adv.* [ME. *not*, *nôht*, *nought*, same word as E. *naught*. See NAUGHT.] An adverbial particle expressing negation; — corresponding to the attributive *no*.

**no'ta-bil'i-ty** (nô'tâ-bîl'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). **1.** A notable person; person of note. **2.** Quality of being notable.

**no'ta-ble** (nô'tâ-b'l), *a.* [F. *notable*, or L. *notabilis*, fr. *notare*. See NOTATION.] **1.** Worthy of note or notice; remarkable; hence, distinguished. **2.** *a* (*pron. usually nô'tâ-b'l*.) Efficient in managing; — now used only of women with reference to household management. *Obsoles.* **b.** Connected with, or of the nature of, household management. *Obsoles.*

— *n.* **1.** A person of note or distinction; a notability. **2.** [cap.] *French Hist.* Before the revolution of 1789, one of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, summoned by the king as a deliberative body in times of emergency.







**no'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being notable; notability.

**no'ta-ri-al** (nô-tâ'rî-äl); **3**), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a notary; done, executed, etc., by a notary.

**no'ta-ry** (nô'tâ-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [L. *notarius* a shorthand writer, secretary, *nota* mark.] A public officer who attests or certifies deeds, takes affidavits, protests negotiable paper, etc.; — usually called **notary public**.

**no-ta'tion** (nô-tâ'shûn), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, *notare* to mark, *nota* mark.] Act, process, or method of representing by a system of marks, signs, figures, or characters, or the system so used. — **no-ta'tion-al** (-äl), *a.*

**notch** (nôch), *n.* **1.** A V-shaped indentation; a nick; as one cut in a tally stick. **2.** A deep, close passage; defile. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See DIRT. — *v. t.* To cut or make notches in; also, to record or tally by or as by notches. — **notch'er**, *n.*

**note** (nôt), *n.* [F. *note*, L. *nota* mark.] **1.** *Music.* A character used to indicate a certain tone, esp., in modern staff notation, one showing by its form the relative length, and by its position the pitch, of a tone. The notes in present general use are: *semibreve*, or *whole note*, ; *crotchet*, or *quarter note*, ; *quaver*, or *half note*, ; *semiquaver*, or *eighth note*, ; *demisemiquaver*, or *thirty-second note*, ; *hemidemisemiquaver*, or *sixty-fourth note*, .

**âle**, **senâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccount**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **sofâ**; **êve**, **êvent**, **ênd**, **recênt**, **makêr**; **îce**, **îl**; **ôld**, **ôbey**, **ôrb**, **ôdd**, **ôft**, **cônnect**; **ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûrn**, **ûp**, **cîrcûs**, **menû**; **fôod**, **fôot**; **out**, **oil**;

**b** *Inaccurately*, a key, as of a pianoforte. **2.** A melody; tune. *Now Poetical.* **b** A tone. **3.** A cry, call, or sound, esp. of a bird; — also used fig.; as, a *note* of war. **4.** A sign; distinctive mark or feature. **5.** A mark, as of punctuation, used in printing or writing. **6.** A brief writing to assist the memory; memorandum. **7.** A brief explanatory comment; an annotation. **8.** **a** A short informal letter. **b** A formal diplomatic or official missive. **9.** A paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. **10.** Reputation; fame; distinction; as, a man of *note*. **11.** Observation; notice; heed. **12.** Notification. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See REMARK. **note of hand**, *a* promissory note.

— *v. t.*; **NOT'ED** (nôt'êd); **NOT'ING**. **1.** To notice or observe with care; heed. **2.** To make a special mention of. **3.** To record in writing; make a memorandum of.

**note'book'** (nôt'bôok'), *n.* **1.** A book for notes or memorandums. **2.** A book in which promissory notes are registered.

**not'ed** (nôt'êd), *p. a.* Well known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated. — **not'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **not'ed-ness**, *n.*

**note'less** (nôt'lêss), *a.* **1.** Without note; undistinguished; inconspicuous. **2.** Unmusical; voiceless.

**note'let** (nôt'lêt), *n.* A little or short note.

**note paper**. Writing paper of any of the various sizes usually employed in correspondence.

**not'er** (nôt'êr), *n.* One who takes or makes notes.

**not'e'wor'thy** (-wûr'thî), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable. — **not'e'wor'thi-ly** (-thî-lî), *adv.*

**not'ing** (nôt'ing), *n.* [From *no*, *ad.* + *thing*.] **1.** Not anything; nothing; nought; — opposed to *anything* and *something*. **2.** That which is of no significance; as, it is *nothing* to me. **3.** *Arith.* Absence of magnitude or quantity, however small; also, a cipher. **4.** A nonentity. **5.** A thing of no account, value, or the like; specifically, a nobody.

— *adv.* In no degree; not at all; in no wise.

**not'ing-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nothing; as: **a.** Nonexistence. **b.** Utter insignificance, worthlessness, or the like. **c.** Unconsciousness; insensibility. **2.** A nonentity.

**not'ice** (nôt'is), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] **1.** Intelligence, however communicated; information; intimation or warning, esp. if formal; specif., notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of the intention of terminating it at a specified time. **2.** A written or printed sign or the like communicating information or warning. **3.** Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance. **4.** Polite or favorable attention; favor; civility. **5.** An announcement or written mention; as, book *notices*. — **Syn.** Attention, regard, remark, note; consideration, respect; advice, news.

— *v. t.*; -TICED (-tîst); -TIC-ING. **1.** To make mention of; remark upon. **2.** To take notice or note of; pay attention to. **3.** To give a formal notice to; serve a notice on. — **Syn.** Remark, observe, perceive, see, regard, heed; mention.

**not'ice-a-ble** (-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; conspicuous. — **not'ice-a-bly**, *adv.*

**not'i-fi-ca'tion** (nôt'î-fî-kâ'shûn), *n.* **1.** Act of notifying; intimation; notice. **2.** The written or printed matter which gives notice, as an advertisement.

**not'i-ty** (nôt'î-tî) *v. t.*; -TIED (-tîd); -TÏ'ING. [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare*; *notus* known + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To give notice of; make known; publish. **2.** To give notice to. — **not'i-ty'er** (-tî'êr), *n.*

**not'ion** (-shûn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere* to know.] **1.** Mental apprehension; idea; conception. **2.** A view, theory, belief, or opinion. **3.** Inclination; fancy. **4.** An ingenious device; any of various articles or wares, esp. small useful ones; — usually used in *pl.* *Colloq. U. S.*

**not'ion-al** (-äl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or conveying notions, or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions; speculative. **2.** Existing in idea only; visionary. **3.** Given to visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful. — **not'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**no'to-** (nô'tô-). Combining form from Greek *nôtor*, *back*.

**no'to-chord** (-kôrd), *n.* *Zool.* A longitudinal elastic rod of cells which, in the lowest vertebrates and in the embryos of the higher vertebrates, forms the supporting and stiffening axis of the body. It represents the future spinal column of the higher forms.

**No'to-gæ'a** (-jê'ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *nosos* the south + *gæa* the earth.] *Zoögeog.* A realm or primary division including the *New Zealand* and *Australian* regions and (in some classifications) the *Neotropical* region. Cf. *ARCTO-GÆA* and *NEOGÆA*. — **No'to-gæ'an**, or **gæ'an** (-än), *a.*

**no'to-ri-ety** (nô'tô-rî-ê-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). **1.** Quality or state of being notorious. **2.** A well-known or noted person.

**no'to-ri-ous** (nô'tô-rî-ûs; 57), *a.* [LL. *notorius*, fr. L. *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] Generally known; well-known; universally recognized; — now almost always used in reference to, or as implying, evil or wickedness. — **Syn.** See FAMOUS. — **no'to-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **no'to-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**no'tor'nis** (nô'tôr'nîs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *nosos* the south + *ornis* bird.] Any of a genus (*Notornis*) of flightless birds allied to the gallinules.

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**not-with-standing** (nŏt'wĭth-stān'dĭng), *adv. & conj.*  
Nevertheless; however; yet; although.

**notwithstanding that**, notwithstanding; although.

— *prep.* Without prevention or obstruction from or by; in spite of; as, he went, *notwithstanding* the prohibition.

**Syn.** Notwithstanding, in spite of, despite are often interchangeable. **Notwithstanding**, the least emphatic, implies the presence of an obstacle; in **spite of** suggests active opposition or strongly adverse considerations; **despite** is somewhat lighter in its emphasis than *in spite of*.

|| **nou'gat** (nŏo'gā; nŏo'gā'), *n.*; *pl.* NOUGATS (nŏo'gāz; F. nŏo'gāi). [F.] A sweetmeat or confection made, usually, with almonds or pistachio nuts stirred into a sugar paste.

**nought** (nŏt), *n.* [AS. *nŏwĭht*, var. of *nāwĭht*. See NAUGHT.]  
1. Nothing; naught. **Archaic.** 2. *Arith.* Nothing; zero; a naught. 3. A worthless thing or person. — *a.* Bad; injurious. **Obs.** — *adv.* Not at all; in no way. **Archaic.**

**nou'me-na**, *n.*, *pl.* of NOUMENON.

**nou'me-nal** (nŏo'mē-nāl; nou'mē-nāl), *a.* **Metaph.** Of or pert. to the nounenon or nounena; — opposed to *phenomenal*. — **nou'me-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**nou'me-nal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the existence of nounena, or things-in-themselves. — **nou'me-nal-ist**, *n.*

**nou'me-non** (nŏo'mē-nŏn; nou''), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nā). [NL., fr. Gr. *νοούμενον* thing perceived, *p. pr.* pass. of *νοεῖν* to perceive, *νοῦς* mind.] **Metaph.** a That which is apprehended as an object solely by the understanding, apart from any mediation through sense. b The unknowable real object, substance, or thing-in-itself which the mind posits as the basis, ground, or cause of phenomena.

**noun** (noun), *n.* [OF. *nun*, *nom*, fr. L. *nomen* name.]  
**Gram.** A word used as the name of a person, place, or thing; as, *John*, *Venice*, *stick*, and *goodness* are nouns.

**noun'al** (-āl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or quality of a noun; nominal. — **noun'al-ly**, *adv.*

**nour'ish** (nūr'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *nurrir*, *norir*, fr. L. *nutrire*.]  
To furnish or sustain with nutriment; supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc.; feed; foster; support; — often used fig. — **nour'ish-er**, *n.*

**nour'ish-ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. That which nourishes; nutriment. 2. Act of nourishing; state of being nourished.

**nous** (nŏos; nous), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *νοῦς* mind.] **Philos.** Reason; intellect; God regarded as the World Reason.

|| **nou'veau' riche'** (nŏo'vŏ' rēsh'), *masc.*, **Rarely**, || **nou'velle' riche'** (nŏo'vĕl'), *fem.*; *pl. masc.* NOUVEAUX RICHES (nŏo'vŏ' rēsh'), *fem.* NOUVELLES RICHES (nŏo'vĕl'). [F.] A person newly become rich.

**no'va** (nŏ'vā), *n.*; *pl.* L. NOVÆ (-vĕ), E. NOVAS (-vāz). [L., fem. sing. of *novus* new.] **Astron.** A new star, usually appearing suddenly, shining for a period, and then disappearing. Such appearances are supposed to result from cosmic collisions, as of a dark star with nebulous matter.

**no-vac'u-lite** (nŏ-vāk'ū-lĭt), *n.* [L. *noctuacula* a sharp knife, razor.] **Petrol.** A very hard, fine-grained siliceous rock, probably of sedimentary origin, used for whetstones.

**No'va Sco'tian** (nŏ'vā skŏt'shān), *n.* A native or citizen of Nova Scotia.

**no-vate'** (nŏ-vāt'; nŏ'vāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *novatus*, *p. p.* of *novare* to make new.] To put something new in place of; specify, *Law*, see *Civil Law*, to grant or dispose of by novation; make a novation; make a novation of.

**No-va'tian** (nŏ-vā'tshān), *n.* **Ecl. Hist.** One of a sect founded in the 3rd century by Novatian (L. Novatianus), a presbyter of Rome. The Novatians held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and later that second marriages are unlawful.

**no-va'tion** (-shān), *n.* 1. Innovation. **Nov R.** 2. **Law.** The substitution of a new obligation for an old one.

**nov'el** (nŏv'ĕl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus* new.] New; not formerly known; of a new kind or character; unusual; strange. — **Syn.** See **NEW**.

— *n.* 1. [It. *novella*.] A novella; — usually used in *pl.*; as, the *novels* of Boccaccio. **Nov Rare.** 2. [F. *novelle* a short story, or It. *novella*.] A fictitious prose narrative, of considerable length, in which characters and actions professing to represent those of real life are portrayed in a plot; also, with *the*, the type of literature constituted or exemplified by such tales. Cf. ROMANCE. 3. In *pl.* [*cap.*] **Rom. Law.** Certain ordinances of Justinian which were the last issued of those constituting the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

**Syn.** — **Novel**, **romance** were in earlier usage rather sharply contrasted with reference to subject matter, style, and length; as, "The *novel* is a picture of real life and manners, and of the times in which it is written. The *romance*, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen"; "A *novel* is a kind of abbreviation of a *romance*." In more recent usage the distinction is still occasionally met with. See **STORY**, **FICTION**.

**nov'el-et'te'** (nŏv'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* A little or short novel.

**nov'el-ist**, *n.* A writer of a novel or novels.

**nov'el-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, novels. — **nov'el-is'ti-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kāl-ĭ), *adv.*

**nov'el-ize** (nŏv'ĕl-ĭz), *v. t.* To put into the form of a novel; as, to *novelize* a drama.

|| **no-vel'la** (nŏ-vĕl'lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] A kind of tale, narrative, or story, characterized by a compact plot with a point; — *disting.* from a *romance*.

**nov'el-ly**, *adv.* In a novel manner.

**nov'el-ty** (nŏv'ĕl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *novellé*, L. *novellitas*.] 1. Quality or state of being novel; newness; freshness. 2. Something novel; an innovation.

**No-ven'ber** (nŏ-vĕn'bĕr), *n.* [L. *November*, or *Novembris* (*sc. mensis*), ninth month of the old Roman year, *novem* nine.] The eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.

**nov'ice** (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, fr. *novus* new.] 1. One who has entered a religious house on probation. 2. One newly received into the church, or one newly converted. 3. One new in any business, profession, or calling; beginner; tyro.

**Syn.** **Novice**, **tyro**. **Novice** commonly suggests inexperience, esp. in something to be done; **tyro** suggests rudimentary acquaintance, esp. with something to be learned; as, a *novice* in golf; the *veriest tyro* knows better.

**nov'ice-ship**, *n.* State of being a novice; novitiate.

**no-vi'ti-ate**, **no-vi'ci-ate** (nŏ-vĭsh'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship. 2. A novice.

**now** (nou), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *nū*.] 1. At the present time; at this moment. 2. Hence: a In the time immediately to follow; as, do it *now*. b Very lately, a moment ago; — chiefly used in *just now*. c At the time spoken of or referred to. 3. Chiefly used as *conj.*: a With the force of *since*, *seeing that*, often with *that* expressed; as, *now* (or *now that*) you have come, I'll go. b Simply marking or emphasizing transition of thought; as, "Come *now*, and let us reason together."

**now and again**, *now and then*; from time to time. — **now and then**, at one time and another; occasionally.

— *n.* The present time; also, a present moment of time.

**now'a-days'** (-ā-dāz'), *adv.* At the present day; now.

**now'way'** (nŏ'wā'), *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all; **no'ways'** (-wāz'), *nowise*.

**now-el'** (nŏ-ĕl'; nŏ'ĕl), *n.* Also *noël*. [See **NOEL**.] A shout of joy for the birth of the Savior. **Obs.**, exc. in Christmas carols. Cf. **NOEL**.

**no'where'** (nŏ'hwĕr'), *adv.* Not in or at any place.

**no'with'er** (-hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To or toward no place.

**no'wise'** (-wĭz'), *adv.* Noway.

**Nox** (nŏks), *n.* [L.] **Roman Myth.** The goddess of night.

**nox'al** (nŏk'sāl), *a.* [L. *noxalis*, fr. *noxa* injury.] Pert. to an injury; — chiefly as a Roman or medieval law term.

**nox'ious** (nŏk'shĭs), *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm.] Hurtful; injurious; unwholesome; corrupting. — **Syn.** See **PERNICIOUS**. — **nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

|| **no'yade'** (nŏ-vā-dĕ'), *n.* [F., fr. *noyer* to drown, L. *ne care* to kill.] Execution by drowning of many persons at once, — practiced at Nantes during the Reign of Terror.

**noz'zle** (nŏz'z'l), *n.* [Dim. of *nose*.] Any projecting vent; a small spout; nose; as: a A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose. b A short outlet, or inlet, pipe.

**nu** (nū; nü), *n.* [Gr. *νῦ*.] The thirteenth letter [N, n] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English N, n.

|| **nu'ance'** (nū'āns'), *n.*, *pl.* NUANCES (F. nū'āns'). [F.] A delicate gradation, as of tone, color, etc.

**nub** (nūb), *n.* 1. A knob; protuberance; lump. 2. The point or gist, as of a story. **Colloq.**, *U. S.*

**nub'bin** (nūb'ĭn), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. *U. S.*

**nub'ble** (-'l), *n.* [Dim. of *nub*, knob.] A small nub.

**nu'bi-a** (nū'bi-ā), *n.* [From L. *nubēs* cloud.] A light fleecy wrap worn over the head and neck by women.

**Nu'bi-an** (-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Nubia. — *n.* One of the people of Nubia; esp., a member of one of the group of Negroid tribes who were early Christianized and who formed a powerful empire; also, their Negro language.

**nu'bile** (-bĭl), *a.* [L. *nubilis*, fr. *nubere* to marry.] Marriageable; as, to be of a *nubile* age. — **nu-bil'ity**, *n.*

**nu'bi-lous** (nū'bi-lĭs), *a.* [L. *nubilus*, fr. *nubēs* cloud.] Cloudy; foggy; misty; fig., obscure; vague.

**nu-cel'lar** (nū-sĕl'ār), *a.* **Bot.** Of or pert. to the nucellus.

**nu-cel'lus** (-lŭs), *m.*; *pl.* -I (-ĭ). [NL., dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] **Bot.** The central chief part of the body of an ovule containing the embryo sac.

**nu'cha** (nū'kā), *n.*; *pl.* NUCHÆ [LL., spinal marrow, *Ar. nukhā'*] The nape of the neck.

**nu'chal** (nū'kāl), *a.* **Anat. & Zool.** Pert. to, or in the region of, the back, or nape, of the neck; in insects, situated on the thorax just behind the head.

**nu'cle-ar** (-klĕ-ār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting a nucleus.

**nu'cle-ate** (-āt), *a.* [L. *nucleatus* having a kernel.] Having a nucleus. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To form into, or gather as, a nucleus.

**nu'cle-a'tion** (-ā'shĭn), *n.* Act or process of nucleating, or state of being nucleated; formation of nuclei.

**nu-cle'ic** (nū-klĕ'ĭk), *a.* **Physiol. Chem.** Pert. to or desig-

**x = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



nating any of a group of acids rich in phosphorus, occurring uncombined in some nuclei, in others combined with a protoid, forming nuclein.

**nu'cle-in** (nū'klē-in), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a group of colorless amorphous substances found in all cell nuclei. They are compound protoids rich in phosphorus.

**nu'cle-o-lar** (nū'klē-lār), *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a nucleolus.

**nu'cle-o-late** (nū'klē-ō-lāt) } *a. Biol.* Having a nucle-  
**nu'cle-o-lat'ed** (nū'klē-ō-lāt'ēd) } olus or nucleoli.

**nu'cle-o-lus** (nū'klē-ō-lūs), *n.; L. pl. -li (-li).* [L., a little nut.] *Biol.* A comparatively large and conspicuous, usually rounded, body found in the nucleus of most cells.

**nu'cle-o-plasm** (nū'klē-ō-plāz'm), *n. Biol.* The ground substance of a cell nucleus.

**nu'cle-us** (nū'klē-ūs), *n.; pl. E. -CLEUSIS (-čz; 24), L. -CLEI (-i).* [L., a kernel, dim. fr. *nux, nucis*, nut.] 1. A center about which matter gathers; and kernel; core. 2. The small and brighter portion of a comet's head. 3. *Biol.* An organ, typically a rounded or oval mass of protoplasm, present in most plant and animal cells, and regarded as essential to their growth. 4. *Anat.* A mass of gray matter, or group of nerve cells, in the central nervous system, esp. in the brain.

**nude** (nūd), *a. [L. nudus.]* 1. *Law.* Naked; without consideration or, in Roman and Civil law, unenforceable by action; as, a *nude contract*; a *nude pact*. 2. Bare; naked; devoid of covering; unclothed. — *n. 1. Art.* A nude figure. 2. With *the*, the undraped human figure; also, state of being nude. — **nude'ly**, *adv.* — **nude'ness**, *n.*

**nudge** (nūj), *v. t.; NUDGED (nūjd); **NUDGING** (nūj'ing). To touch or push gently with the elbow, as to call attention. — *n.* A gentle push, poke, or jog, as with the elbow.*

**nu'di-ty** (nū'di-ti), *n.; pl. -ties (-tiz).* 1. Quality, state, or fact of being nude; nakedness. 2. That which is nude.

**nu'ga-to-ry** (nū'gā-tō-ri), *a. [L. nugatorius, fr. nugari to trifle, nugae jests, trifles.]* 1. Trifling; insignificant. 2. Inoperative; ineffectual; futile. — **Syn.** See **VAIN**.

**nug'get** (nūg'ēt; 24), *n.* A lump; a mass; esp., a native lump of a precious metal.

**nu'sance** (nū'sāns), *n. [OF. fr. L. nocentia guilt, nocere to hurt, harm.]* That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.

**null** (nūl), *a. [F. nul, or L. nullus not any; ne not + ullus any, dim. of unus one.]* 1. Of no legal or binding force; invalid; void. 2. Of no consequence or value; insignificant. 3. Equivalent to nothing, or nil; nonexistent.

**null'ah** (nūl'ā), *n. [Hind. nālā, fr. Skr. nāla tube.]* A watercourse, esp. a dry one; ravine; gully. *Anglo-Ind.*

**null'i-fi-ca'tion** (nūl'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of nullifying; state of being nullified; specif. [*Often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, the action of a State in attempting to prevent the operation in its territory of a Federal law. — **null'i-fi-ca'tion-ist**, *n.*

**null'i-fid'i-an** (-fīd'i-ān), *n. [L. nullus none + fides faith.]* A person of no faith or religion; hence: skeptic; unbeliever; disbeliever.

**null'i-fi'er** (nūl'i-fī'ēr), *n.* One who nullifies; specif. [*Often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who supported nullification.

**null'i-ty** (-fī), *v. t.; -FIED (-fīd); **-FY'ING**. [*L. nullificare, nullus none + ficare (in comp.) to make.]* 1. To make null; render invalid or void. 2. To reduce to nothing; destroy; as, this *nullified* his efforts. — **Syn.** See **ABOLISH**.*

**null'ip'a-ra** (nū-līp'ā-rā), *n.; pl. NULLIPARĒ (-rē).* [NL.; *L. nullus none + parere to bring forth.]* *Med.* A woman who has never borne a child. — **null'ip'a-rous** (-rūs), *a.*

**null'i-pore** (nūl'i-pōr; 57), *n. [L. nullus none + porus pore.]* *Bol.* Any of several lime-secreting coralline algae formerly thought to be animals.

**null'i-ty** (-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [*L. nullitas, fr. L. nullus none.]* 1. Quality or state of being null; invalidity; nothingness. 2. That which is null.*

**numb** (nūm), *a. [ME. nume, nome, prop., seized, taken, p. p. of nimen to take, AS. niman, p. p. numen.]* Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; benumbed; insensible. — *v. t.* To make numb; deaden.

**num'ber** (nūm'bēr), *n. [F. nombre, L. numerus.]* 1. Total, aggregate, or amount of units. 2. In *pl. [cap.]* The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing a census of the Hebrews. 3. In *pl. Arithmetic.* 4. A numeral. Symbol for the word *number*, #; as, #60. 5. One of a series designated by numerals, as an issue of a periodical, a poem in a collection, etc. 6. The full count or complement (of a particular company or class of persons); — occasionally in *pl.* 7. A considerable number; many; as, a *number* were killed; — also in *pl.* with intensive force; as, they arrived in *numbers*. 8. Quantity, as made up of units; as, the difference between the notions "many" and "few" is one of *number*. 9. *Gram.* Distinction of a word as denoting or referring to one, two (in some languages), or more, persons or things, usually expressed by inflection; also, the form, or a group of forms, indicating such distinction. 10. In *pl.* Metrical groups of feet or periods; hence, verse. — **Syn.** See **SUM**.

**num'ber-er**, *n.* One who or that which numbers. 2. Of or pertaining to number; consisting of number or numerals. **Syn.** **Numeral, numerical.** **Numeral** applies chiefly to what expresses number; **numerical**, to what is expressed in numbers or what pertains to number; as, a *numerical* letter; character; a *numerical* value, *numerical* rules.

— *n.* 1. A word expressing a number. 2. A figure or character, or group of either, used to express a number.

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**num'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of numbering. 2. Act or art of reading numbers when expressed by numerals. **☞** According to what is called the "English" system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the system of the French and other Continental nations, and also of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

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**Nu'mid'i-an** (nū-mīd'i-ān), *a. [L. Numidianus.]* Of or pert. to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of northern Africa reduced to a Roman province in the 1st century B. C.

**Numidian** crane, the demoiselle.

— *n.* One of the people of Numidia; also, their Hamitic language.

**num'is-mat'ic** (nū'mīz-māt'īk; nū'mīs-), *a. [L. numisma a coin, fr. Gr. νόμισμα a custom, the current coin, deriv. of νόμος a custom.]* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, coins.

**num'is-mat'ics** (-īks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) Science of coins and medals. [*In numismatics.*]

**num'is-ma-tist** (nū-mīz-mā-tīst; nū-mīs'-), *n.* A specialist. **num'is-ma-to'l-o-gy** (-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* Numismatics.

**num'mu-lar** (nūm'ū-lār), *a. [L. nummularius, fr. nummulus, dim. of nummus a coin.]* *Med.* Coin-shaped.

**num'mu-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n. Physiol.* The arrangement, like piles of coins, of red corpuscles in freshly drawn blood.

**num'mu-lite** (nūm'ū-lī-tī), *n. [L. nummus a coin + -lite.]* *Zool. & Paleon.* Any member, esp. a fossil, of a family (*Nummulinidae*) of mostly extinct foraminifers, having a shell composed of numerous chambers spirally or concentrically arranged. — **num'mu-lit'ic** (-līt'īk), *a.*

**num'skull'** (nūm'skūll'), *n. [numb + skull.]* A dunce; blockhead. *Colloq.*

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|| **Nunc Di-mit'tis** (nūnk dī-mīt'īs). [*L. nunc now + dimittis thou lettest depart.]* 1. *Ecll.* The song of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 29-32), used as a canticle; — from its opening words in the Vulgate. 2. [*i. c.*] Dismissal; departure.

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**nun'ci-o** (nūn'shī-ō), *n.; pl. -CIOS (-ōz). [*It. nunzio, nuncio, fr. L. nuncius, nuntius, messenger.]* The permanent*

— *v. t.* 1. To count; reckon; enumerate. 2. To fix the number of; limit in number; as, his days are *numbered*. 3. To levy up to a fixed number. *Archaic.* 4. To appoint or allot.

*Archaic.* 5. To reckon as one of a collection. 6. To mark or distinguish by a number. 7. To amount to; contain; comprise. — *v. i.* To make an enumeration; count; reckon.

**num'ber-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, numbers.

**num'ber-less**, *a.* Innumerable; countless.

**numb'fish'** (nūm'fīsh'), *n.* A torpedo (ray) which numbs by the electric shocks which it gives.

**num'bles, non'bles** (nūm'b'lz), *n. pl. [F. nombles, fr. L. lumbulus, dim. of lumbus a loin.]* The pluck, esp. of a deer, used for food; umbles. *Archaic.*

**numb'ly**, *adv.* In a numb manner.

**numb'ness**, *n.* State of being numb.

**num'ner-a-ble** (nū'mēr-ā'b'l), *a. [L. numerabilis.]* Capable of being numbered, or counted.

**num'ner-al** (-āl), *a. [L. numeralis, fr. numerus number.]* 1. Expressing, denoting, or representing number. 2. Of or pertaining to number; consisting of number or numerals.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



official representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government.

**nunc'le** (nūn'k'l), *n.* Uncle; — a form due to combination with a preceding *n*, as of *mine*. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**nun'cu-pa-tive** (nūn'kū-pā-tiv; nūn'kū-pā-), *a.* [*L. nuncupativus* nominal.] Oral; not written; — used chiefly of wills.

**nun'di-nal** (nūn'dī-nāl), *a.* [*L. nundinalis*, fr. *nundinae* the market day, the weekly market, prop., the ninth day, fr. *nundinus* belonging to nine days; *novem* nine + *dies* day.] Of or pertaining to a fair or market; pertaining to, or having to do with, the Roman nundines.

**nundinal letter**, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were used for each day in succession as are, now, the names of the days of the week. — *n.* A undinal letter.

**nun'dine** (-dīn; -dīn), *n.* [*L. nundinae*, pl.] *Rom. Antiq.* A market day, held every ninth (as we reckon, eighth) day.

**nun-na'tion** (nūn-ā'shūn), *n.* [From *nūn*, Arabic name of letter *n*.] *Gram.* The addition of a final *n* in declension.

**nun'ner-y** (nūn'ēr-y), *n.*; pl. -NERIES (-ēr-y). A convent for nuns or other religious women. — *Syn.* See CLOISTER.

**nun's veiling**. A soft, fine, thin, untwilled woolen fabric, used for making veils and dresses.

**nup'tial** (nūp'shāl), *a.* [*L. nuptialis*, fr. *nuptiae* marriage, wedding, *nubere*, *nuptum*, to marry.] Of or pert. to marriage or the wedding ceremony. — *Syn.* See MATRIMONIAL.

**-n.** Marriage; wedding; — now usually in *pl.*

**nu-ra'ghe** (nūō-rā'gā), *n.*; *It. pl.* -GHI (-gē). Also **nu'ragh** (nūō'rā'g), etc. [*It. dial.* (Sardinia) *nuraaghe*.] One of the prehistoric towerlike structures found in Sardinia.

**nurse** (nūrs), *n.* [*OF. nurrice*, *norrice*, fr. *L. nutricia*, nurse, prop., fem. of *nutricius* that nourishes, *nutrix*, -icis, nurse.] 1. Lit., one who nourishes: **a** A woman who nurses, or has the care of, a young child. **b** A person who cares for the sick or infirm. 2. A worker ant or bee that cares for the young. 3. *Billiards*. Act of nursing the balls.

— *v. t.*; **NURSED** (nūrst); **NURSING**. 1. Lit., to nourish: **a** To nourish at the breast, or feed and tend (an infant). **b** To take care of (a child or an invalid). 2. **a** To care or provide for tenderly; cherish; specify, to bring up or rear by care from a weak or invalid condition. **b** To use, handle, drive, or the like, so as to conserve the energy of or avoid injury to; as, to *nurse* a weak ankle in walking. 3. To hold between, or clasp in, one's hands, as the knees; to hold fondly; to caress; to fondle, as a nurse does. 4. *Billiards*. To keep (the balls) close together and in good position during a series of caroms. — *v. i.* To suckle; of a child, to take the breast. — **nurs'er** (nūrs'ēr), *n.*

**nurse'maid'** (-mād'), *n.* A girl employed to tend children.

**nurs'er-y** (-y), *n.*; pl. -ERIES (-ēr-y). 1. A nursing. *Obs.* 2. **a** The part of a house appropriated to the care of children. **b** A place where something is fostered or has its development promoted; as, "Fair Padua, *nursery* of arts." 3. **c** A place where young trees, shrubs, etc., are raised for transplanting and, esp., sale. **d** A place where young animals (as poultry or fish) are bred and developed. 3. That, as a practice or an institution, which fosters or educates.

**nurs'er-y-man** (-mān), *n.* One who conducts or cultivates a nursery for young trees, shrubs, etc.

**nurs'ling** (nūrs'ling), *n.* Also **nurs'ling**. One who, or that which, is nursed, as a child; fondling.

**nur'ture** (nūrt'ūr), *n.* [*OF. norriture*, fr. *L. nutritura*.] 1. A nourishing or nursing; breeding; training; rearing. 2. That which nourishes; food. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TURNING (-tūr-īng). 1. To feed; nourish; rear; foster. 2. To educate; bring up or train. — **nur'tur'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**nut** (nūt), *n.* [*AS. hnutu*.] 1. A dry fruit or seed having a hard shell inclosing a kernel; also, the kernel itself. 2. *Bot.* An indehiscent, 1-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp, as the acorn, hazelnut, chestnut, etc. See *FRUIT*, *Illustr.* 3. Something likened to a nut in the difficulty it presents, as a problem. 4. A perforated block (usually of metal) with an internal screw thread, as for a bolt. 5. *Music*. In instruments of the violin type, a piece, as of ebony, at the upper end of the finger board, to support the strings.



— *v. t.*; **NUTTED**; -TING. To gather or seek nuts. Nut for a **nut'tant** (nūt'tānt), *a.* [*L. nutans*, p. pr. of *nutare* to nod, *v.* intens. fr. *nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] Nodding; drooping.

**nu-ta'tion** (nū-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of nodding, esp. of the head. 2. *Astron.* A small inequality in the motion of precession; an oscillating motion of the earth's axis, like the nodding of a top. 3. *Plant Physiol.* A spontaneous, more or less rhythmic, change in the position of growing organs.

**nut'crack'er** (nūt'krāk'ēr), *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking nuts; — used in *sing.* or *pl.* 2. A certain European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) of the crow family that

feeds on nuts, seeds, and insects; also, a related bird (*N. columbiana*) of western North America.

**nut'gall'** (nūt'gōl'), *n.* Any nutlike gall, esp. on the oak.

**nut'hatch'** (-hāch'), *n.* Any of certain birds of a widely distributed family (*Sittidae*), intermediate in character and habits between the titmice and the creepers.

**nut'lét** (-lēt), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Any small nutlike fruit or seed. 2. The stone of a drupe.

**nut'meg** (-még), *n.* [*ME. notemuge*; *note* nut + *OF. mugue* musk.] The aromatic seed of a tree (*Myristica fragrans*) native to the Moluccas; also, the tree. Cf. *MACE*.

**nut'ti-a** (nūt'trī-ā), *n.* [*Sp. nutria* an otter, fr. *L. lutra*.] 1. The coypu. 2. The fur of the coypu. See *COYPU*.

**nut'tri-ent** (nūt'trī-ēnt), *a.* [*L. nutritiens*, p. pr. of *nutrire*. See *NOURISH*.] Nutritious. — *n.* A nutritious substance.

**nut'tri-ment** (-mēt), *n.* [*L. nutrimentum*.] That which nourishes; nourishment; food. — *Syn.* See *PABULUM*.

**nu-tri'tion** (nū-trīsh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif., the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances. 2. Nourishment; food. — **nu-tri'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**nu-tri'tious** (nū-trīsh'ūš), *a.* [*L. nutriticus*, *nutritius*, fr. *nutrix*, -icis, a nurse.] Nourishing; promoting growth and repairing natural waste; nutritive. — **nu-tri'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **nu-tri'tious-ness**, *n.*

**nu-tri-tive** (nūt'trī-tiv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or concerned in, nutrition; nutritious. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**nut'shell'** (nūt'shēl'), *n.* 1. The shell inclosing the kernel of a nut. 2. Hence, a thing of small size, value, or the like. **in a nut'shell**, in or within a small compass or limit.

**nut'ter** (nūt'ēr), *n.* A gatherer of nuts.

**nut'ting**, *n.* Act of gathering or seeking nuts.

**nut'ty** (nūt'ty), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tī-ēr); -TI-EST. 1. Abounding in or producing nuts. 2. Having a flavor like that of nuts; hence: full of flavor; pleasant. — **nut'ti-ness** (-tī-nēs), *n.*

**nux vom'i-ca** (nūks vōm'ī-kā), [*NL.* *L. nux* nut + *vomere* to vomit.] The poisonous seed of an Asiatic loganiaceous tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*); also, the tree. The seeds, or nuts, yield strychnine and brucine.

**nuz'zle** (nūz'z'l), *v. t.*; **NUZ'ZLED** (-l'd); **NUZ'ZLING** (-līng). To foster; nurse; make snug; nestle. *Rare*.

**nuz'zle**, *v. i.* & *t.* [*Dim.* or *freq.* fr. *nose*.] 1. To dig, root, poke, rub, or snuff with the nose. 2. To nestle; snuggle.

**nyc'ta-gin'i-a'ceous** (nik'tā-jīn'ī-ā'shūš), *a.* [*NL. Nyctaginaceae*, deriv. of *Gr. nyx*, νυκτός, night.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Nyctaginaceae*) of American plants, having apetalous flowers with a corollalike calyx, as the four-o'clock.

**nyc'ta-lo'p-la** (nik'tā-lō'pī-ā), *n.* [*L.*, deriv. of *Gr. nyx*, νυκτός, night + *λαός* blind + *ὄψ*, ὄπιος, eye.] *Med.* A condition of the eyes in which one can see well only during the day or in a strong light. — **nyc'ta-lo'p'ic** (-lōp'ik), *a.*

**nyc'ti'tro-pism** (nik'tī-t'rō-pīz'm; nik'tī-t'rō-pīz'm), *n.* [*Gr. nyx*, νυκτός, night + *τροπισμός*.] The tendency of certain plant organs, as leaves, to assume special "sleeping" positions in the dark. — **nyc'ti-trop'ic** (nik'tī-t'rōp'ik), *a.*

**nyl'gau** (nīl'gō), *Var.* of *NIGAL*.

**nymph** (nīmf), *n.* [*L. nymphā* nymph, bride, maiden, *Gr. νύμφη*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* One of the inferior divinities of nature, represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. 2. A lovely girl; maiden. *Poetic*. 3. *Zoöl.* An immature stage of certain insects; any incompletely metamorphosed stage of an insect.

**nym'pha** (nīm'fā), *n.*; pl. -PHÆE (-fē). [*L.*] 1. = *NYMPH*, 3. 2. In *pl. Anat.* The labia minora.

**nym'phae-a'ceous** (nīm'fē-ā'shūš), *a.* [*L. nymphæa* the water lily, *Gr. νυμφαία*.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Nymphaeaceae*) of aquatic plants, the water-lily family, having long-stalked, often peltate, leaves, and large flowers, and including, besides the water lily, the Indian, or sacred, lotus, the water chinkapin, etc.

**nymph'al** (nīm'fāl) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of, }  
**nym'phe'an** (nīm-fē'ān) } a nymph or nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

**nym'pho-lep'sy** (nīm'fō-lēp'sī), *n.* [*Gr. νύμφη* nymph + *λαμβάνω* to seize.] A species of demonic enthusiasm supposed to seize one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; a frenzy of emotion, as for some unattainable ideal. — **nym'pho-lep'tic** (-lēp'tik), *a.*

**nym'pho-ma'ni-a** (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [*Gr. νύμφη* a bride + *μανία* madness.] *Med.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women. — **nym'pho-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *a.* & *n.*

**nys-tag'mus** (nīs-tāg'mūs), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. νυστάγμος* drowsiness, fr. *νύσσω* to nod in sleep.] *Med.* A rapid, rhythmical involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs, due to ocular muscle spasm. — **nys-tag'mic** (-mīk), *a.*

**Nyx** (nīks), *n.* [*Gr. Νύξ*.] *Gr. Myth.* An ancient goddess, a personification of night. Cf. *NOX*.

**κ = ch** in *C. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**O** (ō). **1.** The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of the English alphabet. Its form, value, and name come from the Greek *O*, through the Latin. The letter came into the Greek from the Phoenician, which perhaps derived it ultimately from the Egyptian. *O* has several sounds, the chief of which are its "long," or name, sound, as in *bone*, its "short" sound, as in *nod*. It occurs in several digraphs and diphthongs. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 56-66. Etymologically *o* is most closely related to *a*, *e*, and *u*; as in *E. bone*, *AS. bān*; *E. stone*, *AS. stān*; *E. broke*, *AS. breacan* to break; *E. bore*, *AS. beran* to bear; *E. dove*, *AS. dūfe*; *E. number*, *F. nombre*. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: the fourteenth or (cf. *K*, *2*) the fifteenth in a series; fourteenth (or fifteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fourteen (or fifteen); as, Section *O*.

**O**, or **o** (ō), *n.*; *pl.* **O's**, **Oes**, or **Os** (ōz). **1.** The letter *O*, *o*, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter *O*. **3.** A cipher; zero.

**O**, *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or direct address, also in expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.

**O**, *n.*; *pl.* **O's** (ōz). An utterance of pain, grief, etc.

**o'** (ō'), *prep.* Short form for *of* or *on*. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*

**O'**. [*Ir.* *o* a descendant.] A prefix to Irish family names, signifying *grandson* or *descendant* of; as in *O'Neil*.

**oaf** (ōf), *n.* [*Of* Scand. origin.] Orig., elf's child; changing; hence: a deformed or foolish child; idiot. — **oaf'ish**, *a.*

**oak** (ōk), *n.* [*AS. āc.*] **1.** A Any of a very large genus (*Quercus*) of hardwood fagaceous trees and shrubs. The fruit is a rounded nut (acorn). **b** The wood of these trees. **2.** Any of various plants suggestive of the oak, as in foliage; as, poison oak. **3.** A strong door, often of oak; hence: to sport one's oak, to close one's outer door, signifying that one is not desire callers. *Eng.* Leaf and Acorns, White Oak.

*University Slang.* **4.** Oak leaves worn in a wreath.

**oak apple**, Any of various large galls of oak leaves.

**oak/en** (ōk'ēn), *a.* Of or pert. to oaks or oak. *Chiefly Poetic.*

**oak/kum** (ōk'kūm), *n.* [*AS. acumba ā-out + cumban* to comb, *cumb* comb.] Loose fiber picked from old hemp ropes. It is used to calk seams, stop leaks, etc.

**oar** (ōr; 57), *n.* [*AS. ār.*] **1.** A long, slender wooden implement for propelling or steering a boat. **2.** An oarsman.

**3.** A thing resembling an oar in shape or use. — *v. t. & i.*

**1.** To propel with or as with oars; row. **2.** To make or accomplish by rowing or a rowing motion. **3.** To move with a rowing motion.

**oar/fish** (ōr'fīsh'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Regalecus*) of narrow deep-sea fishes with soft, almost jelly-like, flesh. They attain a length of 20 to 30 feet.

**oar/lock** (ōr'lōk'), *n.* A notch, fork, or other device, in which the oar rests in rowing or sculling. See *ROWLOCK*.

**oars/man** (ōr'mān; 57), *n.* A rower; an oar.

**oars/man-ship**, *n.* The art of rowing.

**oar'y** (ōr'y), *a.* Having the form or function of an oar.

**o-a'sis** (ō-ā'sis; 57), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [*L., fr. Gr. bāsis.*] A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert.

**oast** (ōst), *n.* [*AS. āst.*] A hop or malt kiln.

**oat** (ōt), *n.* [*AS. āte*, *pl. ātan.*] **1.** The grain or seed of a certain cereal grass (genus *Avena*, esp. *A. sativa*) or the plant itself; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A musical pipe of oat straw. *Obs.*

**oat/cake**' (ō-kāk'), *n.* Cake of oatmeal.

**oat/en** (ōt'ēn), *a.* **1.** Made of oat grain or of oatmeal. **2.** Of the oat; made of an oat straw or stem; as, *oaten* pipes.

**oat grass**. **1.** Any wild species of oat. **2.** Any of several oatlike grasses.

**oath** (ōth), *n.*; *pl.* **OATHS** (ōthz). [*AS. āð.*] **1.** A solemn appeal to God, to some superior sanction, or to a sacred or revered person, by way of attesting truth or inviolability; also, the statement supported by the oath, or the form in which it is expressed. **2.** A solemn affirmation or declaration not invoking the deity or any superior sanction. **3.** A careless or blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred; an expression of profane swearing. — *Syn.* See *CURSE*.

**oat/meal**' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal.



Leaf and Acorns, White Oak.



Panicle of Oat.

**ob-** (ōb-). [*L. ob*, *prep.*] A prefix signifying: **a** *To, toward, before, facing*. **b** *Against, in opposition to*. **c** *Upon or over*. **d** *Completely*. *E* In modern scientific Latin and English: *reversely, in an opposite direction*.

**O'ba-dī'ah** (ō'bā-dī'ā), *n.* [*Heb. 'Obadyāh.*] *Bib.* **a** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **b** A book of the Old Testament.

**ob/bli-ga'to** (ōb'blē-gā'tō), *a.* [*It., lit., bound.*] *Music.* Required; indispensable. — *n.*; *pl.* **OBLIGATI** (-gā'tō). A more or less independent accompanying part, played by a single instrument.

**ob-cor'date** (ōb-kōr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the apex; inversely cordate. See *LEAF, Illust.*

**ob/du-ra-cy** (ōb'dū-rā-sī; 57), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate.

**ob/du-rate** (ōb'dū-rāt; also, esp. in poetry, 57), *a.* [*L. obduratus*, *p. p.* of *obdurare* to harden; *ob + durare* to harden, *durus* hard.] **1.** Hardened in feelings; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked. **2.** Hard; harsh; intractable. — *Syn.* Firm, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate. — **ob/du-rate-ly**, *adv.*

**o/be-an** (ō'bē-ā), *n.* Var. of *2d ovr.*

**o/be-di-ence** (ō'bē-dī-ēns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of obeying; state of being obedient. **2.** Rule; dominion. **3.** A bow or curtsy; an obeisance. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**o/be-di-ent** (-ēt), *a.* [*OF. obedient*, *L. obediens, -entis*, *p. pr.* of *obedire*. See *OBEDY.*] Subject to authority; willing to obey; submissive. — **o/be-di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Attentive, yielding, dutiful, compliant, obsequious, sycophantic. — **Obedient**, **compliant**, **obsequious**, **sycophantic**. **Obedient** implies due and willing submission to authority or control; **compliant** suggests esp. readiness (which may be overfacile or even weak) to conform to another's desire or will; **obsequious** connotes excessive or servile compliance; one is **sycophantic** who is obsequiously flattering.

**o/bei'sance** (ō'bē-i'sāns; 57), *n.* [*F. obéissance* obedience.] A bodily movement, or a gesture, in token of respect or submission; a bow or curtsy; also, homage.

**ob/e-lisk** (ō'bē-līsk), *n.* [*L. obeliscus*, *Gr. obēliskos*, dim. of *obelos* a spit, pointed pillar.] **1.** A four-sided pillar, ordinarily monolithic, tapering as it rises, and ending in a pyramid. **2.** An obelus [— or +], or the mark of reference [—] called also *dagger*.

**ob/e-lize** (-līz), *v. t.* To designate with an obelus or obelisk.

**ob'e-lus** (-lūs), *n.*; *L. pl. -i* (-ī). [*L., fr. Gr. obēlōs*, prop., a spit.] The mark — or +, used in old MSS. to mark a spurious or doubtful passage or reading.

**O'ber-on** (ō'bēr-ōn; 57), *n.* [*F., fr. OF. Auberon.*] *Medieval Myth.* The king of the fairies, husband of Titania.

**o/bese'** (ō'bēs'), *a.* [*L. obesus*, that has eaten itself fat, *obedere* to devour; *ob + edere* to eat.] Very fat or fleshy. — *Syn.* See *STOUT*. — **o/bese'ness**, *n.*

**o/bes'i-ty** (ō'bēs'i-tī), *n.* State or quality of being obese.

**o-bey'** (ō-bā'), *v. t.* [*F. obéir*, *fr. L. obédire*; *ob + audire* to hear.] **1.** To give ear to; comply with the orders of. **2.** To submit to the authority of. **3.** To yield to the impulse, or force of. — *v. i.* To yield obedience. — **o-bey'er**, *n.*

**ob/uf-us-cate** (ōb'fūs-kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT-ED** (-kāt-ēd); **-CAT-ING**. [*L. obfuscatus*, *p. p.* of *obfuscare*; *ob + fuscare* to darken, *fuscus* dark.] To darken; obscure; becloud.

**ob/uf-us-ca'tion** (ōb'fūs-kā'shān), *n.* Act or action of obfuscating, or state of being obfuscated; obscuration.

**o'bi** (ō'bī), *n.*; *pl.* **OBI**. A sash worn by women. *Japan.*

**o'bi** (ō'bī), *n.* [*Of African origin.*] A species of sorcery, probably of African origin, practiced among West Indian negroes. — **o'bi-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**o-bit'u-a-ry** (ō-bit'ū-ā-rī), *a.* [*From OF. obit*, *fr. L. obitus* death, *fr. obire* to go to meet, die; *ob + ire* to go.] Of or pert. to the death of a person or persons. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). A notice of a death, with a biographical sketch.

**ob-ject'** (ōb-jēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. obiectus*, *p. p.* of *obicere*, *obicere*, to throw before, oppose; *ob + jacere* to throw.] To offer in opposition; adduce as an objection. — *v. i.* To make opposition, or merely to feel aware.

**ob'ject** (ōb'jēkt), *n.* **1.** Something presented to one or more of the senses; something visible or tangible. **2.** A sight that arouses feelings of pity, amusement, or the like. *Now Rare* or *Colloq.* **3.** That which is set before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, etc. **4.** That sought for; end; aim; motive. **5. *Gram.* A word, phrase, or clause used substantively, as denoting that on or toward which a verb's action is directed, or that to which a preposition expresses some relation. The direct object of a verb denotes that which is immediately acted upon (as *ball*, in "throw me the ball"); an indirect**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



object denotes that which is affected indirectly, as *me* in the above example. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.

**object ball.** In billiard and pool games, the ball or any ball designed to be hit by the cue ball.

**object glass or lens.** *Optics.* = OBJECTIVE, *n.*, 2.

**ob-jec-ti-fi-ca-tion** (ób-jék-ti-fi-ká'shún), *n.* Act of making objective, or state of being objectified.

**ob-jec-ti-ty** (ób-jék-ti-ti), *v. t.*; -TIED (-tíd); -FY'ING (-fí'ing). [**object** + -ty.] To cause to become, or to assume the character of, an object; render objective; externalize.

**ob-jec-tion** (ób-jék'shún), *n.* 1. An objecting. 2. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. — **Syn.** Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple.

**ob-jec-tion-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; offensive. **ob-jec-tive** (ób-jék'tív), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to an object of action or feeling; forming an object of attraction, or an end; final cause. 2. *Philos.* Of or pert. to, contained in, or having the nature of, an object; — opposed to *subjective*. **Specif.:** a Existing only in relation to mind. b Existing independent of mind; pert. to a thing or object as it is in itself. 3. Emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is, apart from self-consciousness; as, *objective art*. 4. *Gram.* Pert. to or designating the case denoting the relation of object (def. 5). 5. *Perspective.* Belonging or relating to the object to be delineated; as, an *objective line*, plane, or point.

**objective point,** the point or purpose toward which anything, as a journey, is directed.

— *n.* 1. *Gram.* The objective case, or a word in it. 2. *Optics.* The lens, or system of lenses, at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., that is nearest the object. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.* 3. An objective point, as the bull's-eye of a target.

**ob-jec-tive-ly,** *adv.* In an objective manner.

**ob-jec-tive-ness,** *n.* Objectivity.

**ob-jec-tiv-ism** (ób-jí-víz'm), *n.* 1. *Philos.* Any theory that stresses the objective, or external, elements of reality to the relative neglect of the subjective, or mental. 2. *Esthetics.* Theory or practice of objective art or literature. See OBJECTIVE, *a.*, 3. — **ob-jec-tiv-ist,** *n.*

**ob-jec-tiv-i-ty** (ób-jék-tív'i-ti), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or objective.

**object lesson.** A lesson given by means of illustrative objects; fig., something that teaches by exemplifying a principle in concrete form.

**ob-jec-tor** (ób-jék'tér), *n.* One who objects.

**ob-jur-gate** (ób-júr-gát; ób-júr-gá), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gát-éd; -gát-éd); -GAT-ING. [*L. objurgatus*, *p. p.* of *objurgare* to chide; *ob* + *jurgare* to scold.] To chide; reprove; rebuke.

**ob-jur-ga-tion** (ób-júr-gá'shún), *n.* Act of objurgating; reproof; rebuke. — **Syn.** See ABUSE.

**ob-jur-ga-to-ry** (ób-júr-gá-tó-rí), *a.* Designed to objurgate or chide; expressing rebuke. — **ob-jur-ga-to-ri-ly** (-tó-rí-lí), *adv.* [See LEAF, *Illust.*]

**ob-lan-ce-o-late** (ób-lán'sé-ó-lát), *a.* Inversely lanceolate. **ob-late** (ób-lát; ób-lát'), *a.* [*L. oblatus* offered; — taken as the opposite of *E. prolate*.] *Geom.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, the earth is an *oblate spheroid*.

**ob-la-tion** (ób-lá'shún), *n.* [*L. oblatio*, *fr. oblatius*, used as *p. p.* of *offerre* to offer, dedicate.] 1. Act of offering to God or a god, esp. of the eucharistic elements. 2. A religious offering; sacrifice. 3. An offering made to a church.

**ob-la-to-ry** (ób-lá-tó-rí), *a.* Of or pertaining to oblation.

**ob-li-gate** (ób-li-gát), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gát-éd); -GAT-ING. [*L. obligatus*, *p. p.* of *obligare*. See OBLIGE.] To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; bind by an obligation. — (-gát), *a.* 1. Bound; obligated; restricted. 2. *Biol.* Limited to a single life condition; — opp. to *facultative*; as, *obligate parasites* or plants.

**ob-li-ga-tion** (-gá'shún), *n.* 1. *Law.* A conditional bond with a penalty for nonfulfillment; hence: a formal agreement; contract. 2. Any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by social relations, etc. 3. That which obligates; that which constitutes duty. 4. State of being indebted for an act of favor; also, the act itself. — **Syn.** See DUTY.

**ob-li-ga-to** (ób-li-gá'tó). *Var.* of OBLIGATO.

**ob-li-ga-to-ry** (ób-li-gá-tó-rí; ób-li-gá'tó), *a.* [*L. obligatorius*.] Imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation.

**ob-lige** (ób-blij'), *v. t.*; -BLIGED' (-blíj'éd); -BLIG-ING (-blíj'-ing). [*OF. obligier*, *L. obligare*; *ob* + *ligare* to bind.] 1. To constrain; put under obligation to do or forbear something. 2. To bind by some favor rendered; hence: to do a favor to; please; accommodate.

**ob-li-gee**' (ób-li-jé'), *n.* 1. *Law.* One to whom another is obligated. Cf. OBLIGOR. 2. One who is obliged. Cf. OBLIGER.

**o-blig'er** (ób-blij'ér), *n.* One who obliges.

**o-blig'ing** (ób-blij'ing), *p. a.* Putting under obligation; disposed to do favors; helpful; civil; kind. — **Syn.** Complaisant, courteous. — **o-blig'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **-ing-ness,** *n.*

**ob-li-gor**' (ób-li-gór'; ób-li-gór'), *n.* *Law.* One who places himself under a legal obligation; — correlative to *obligée*.

**ob-li-que**' (ób-lék'; -lík'), *a.* [*L. obliquus*.] 1. Neither

perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting; inclined. 2. Not straightforward; indirect; hence: disingenuous; underhand. 3. Not direct in descent; collateral. 4. *Anat.* Designating specif. certain obliquely placed muscles, esp.: a The thin flat muscles forming the outer and middle layers of the lateral walls of the abdomen. b Either of two muscles of the eyeball.

**oblique angle,** an acute or obtuse angle; — opp. to *right angle*. — *o. case,* *Gram.*, any case except the nominative and vocative. — *o. sailing, Nautic.*, the movement of a vessel when she sails upon a course, as a loxodromic curve, making an oblique angle with the meridian.

— *v. i.* 1. To deviate from the perpendicular. 2. *Mil.* To advance obliquely, by half-facing to right or left and marching forward. — **ob-li-que'ly,** *adv.* — **ob-li-que'ness,** *n.*

**ob-li-qu'i-ty** (-lík-wi-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). 1. State of being oblique; deviation from a right line or from parallelism or perpendicularity. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking. — **ob-li-qu'i-tous** (-tús), *a.*

**ob-lit'er-ate** (-lít'ér-át), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. [*L. obliteratus*, *p. p.* of *oblitterare*; *ob* + *littera*, *littera*, letter.] 1. To erase or blot out; efface; cancel. 2. To wear out; render imperceptible. — **Syn.** See ERASE.

**ob-lit'er-a-tion** (-lít'ér-á'shún), *n.* Act of obliterating, or state of being obliterated; extinction.

**ob-li-vi-on** (ób-lí-ví-ún), *n.* [*L. oblitivus*.] 1. Act of forgetting, or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness. 2. Official ignoring of offenses; amnesty; general pardon. 3. State or fact of being forgotten. — **Syn.** See FORGETFULNESS.

**ob-li-vi-ous** (-ús), *a.* [*L. oblitivus*.] 1. Forgetful; forgetting. 2. Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. — **ob-li-vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ob-li-vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

**ob'long** (ób'lóng; 62), *a.* [*L. oblongus*; *ob* + *longus* long.] Elongated, esp. as deviating from a square or circular form; longer in one direction than in another, with sides parallel or nearly so; rectangular, with the adjacent sides unequal. — *n.* An oblong figure, esp. when a rectangle.

**ob'lo-quy** (-lò-kwí'), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwí-z). [*L. obloquium*, *fr. obloqui* to speak against, blame; *ob* + *loqui* to speak.] 1. Censorious speech; blame; reprehension. 2. State of being under censure or in contempt; disgrace. — **Syn.** Reproach, odium, censure, calumny, slander. See ABUSE.

**ob-nox'ious** (ób-nók'shús), *a.* [*L. obnoxiosus*, or *obnoxius*; *ob* + *noxia* harm.] 1. Subject, liable, or open to harm or evil. 2. Liable to censure; blameworthy. *Obs. or R.* 3. Objectionable; odious. — **Syn.** See HATEFUL. — **ob-nox'ious-ly,** *adv.* — **ob-nox'ious-ness,** *n.*

**ob'oe** (ób'oi; ób'ó-á), *n.* [*It., fr. F. hautbois*. See HAUTOBOY.] *Music.* One of the higher wind instruments in the modern orchestra, yet of great antiquity; a hautboy.



Oboe.

**ob'o-ist** (ób'ó-íst), *n.* A performer on the oboe.

**ob'ol** (ób'ból; ób'ól), *n.* An ancient Greek coin. = OBOLUS, 1.

**ob'ol-us** (ób'ól-ús), *n.*; *L. pl. -il (-il)*. [*L., fr. Gr. ὀβολός*.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A weight and also a small silver coin of Athens,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a drachma. 2. Any of several small European coins. [*Illust.*]

**ob-o'vate** (ób-ó-vát), *a.* *Bot.* Inversely ovate. See LEAF.

**ob-o'void** (-vóid), *a.* *Bot.* Ovoid, with the broad end toward the apex, as some fruits, etc.

**ob-scene'** (ób-sén'), *a.* [*L. obscenus*, -scaenus, or -scaenus, ill-looking, filthy, obscene.] 1. Foul; filthy; disgusting. *Archaic.* 2. Offensive to chastity or modesty; impure. — **Syn.** Indecent, unchaste, lewd. — **ob-scene'ly,** *adv.*

**ob-scen'i-ty** (-sén'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Obscene or impure language or acts; quality of being obscene; moral impurity; lewdness.

**ob-scur'ant** (ób-skúr'ánt), *n.* [*L. obscurans*, *p. pr.*] One who obscures; one who strives to prevent enlightenment.

— *a.* Obscuring; pert. to an obscurant. — **ob-scur'ant-ism** (-án-tíz'm), *n.* — **ob-scur'ant-ist,** *n.*

**ob'scu-ra-tion** (ób'skú-rá'shún), *n.* Act of obscuring; state of being obscured.

**ob-scure'** (ób-skúr'), *a.* [*L. obscurus*, orig., covered.] 1. Shaded, or darkened; dim. 2. Of or pert. to darkness or night; indistinctly seen; hidden; remote from observation.

3. Not noticeable; humble; mean. 4. Not clear, full, or distinct; clouded; as, an *obscure view*. 5. Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse or blind. — **Syn.** Indistinct, darksome, shadowy, misty; intricate, mysterious; retired, unknown. See DARK.

— *n.* Obscurity.

— *v. t.*; -SCURED' (-skúrd'); -SCUR'ING (-skúr'ing). To make obscure; darken; make dim. — **ob-scure'ly,** *adv.*

**ob-scure'ness,** *n.* Quality or state of being obscure.

**ob-scu'ri-ty** (-skú'ri-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being obscure. 2. An obscure person, place, or thing.

**ob'se-crate** (ób'sé-krát'), *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krát'éd); -CRAT'ING. [*L. obsecratus*, *p. p.* of *obsecrare*, prop., to ask on re-

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bön**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word, + combined with. = equals.



ligious grounds; *ob* + *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred.] To beseech; supplicate; implore. *Rare*.  
**ob-se-cra-tion** (krá'shún), *n.* An obsecrating; supplication.  
**ob-se-qui-ous** (ób-sé'kwí-ú's), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, *obsequi* to comply with; *ob* + *sequi* to follow.] 1. Complaisant; compliant. *Now Rare*. 2. Severely or meanly attentive; cringing; fawning. — **Syn.** See OBDIENT. — **ob-se-qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-sess**, *n.*  
**ob-se-que** (ób'sé-kwí), *n.*; *pl.* -*ques* (kwí's). [L. *obsequiae*, *pl.*, funeral rites.] The last duty rendered to one after death; a ceremony pert. to burial; — now only in *pl.*  
**ob-serv-a-ble** (ób-zúr'vá-b'l), *a.* 1. That must or may be observed, regarded, or kept. 2. Capable of being observed. **ob-serv-ance** (-váns), *n.* 1. Act or practice of observing a rule, custom, or the like; a heeding or keeping with care. 2. An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship; a form; practice; custom. 3. A religious or monkish rule or ordinance; also, a company or order bound to such rule, or their convent. 4. Respectful attention; deference; homage. *Archaic*. 5. Observation. — **Syn.** See OBSERVATION.  
**ob-serv-ant** (-vánt), *a.* [L. *observans*, -*antis*, *pr.*] 1. Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; watchful; attentive. 2. Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; regardful; mindful; — used with *of*. 3. Careful; heedful. — *n.* [Cap.] *R. C. Ch.* One belonging to a branch of the Order of Franciscans adhering strictly to the rule as laid down by the founder, esp. as to poverty.  
**ob-serv-ant-ine** (ób-zúr'vánt'in; ób'zér-vánt'in), *n.* [F. *observantine*.] *R. C. Ch.* = OBSERVANT.  
**ob-serv-ant-ist**, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* = OBSERVANT.  
**ob-serv-va-tion** (ób'zér-vá'shún), *n.* 1. Observance of something prescribed. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Act or faculty of observing, or taking notice, or of recognizing and noting. Also, that which is observed; the information or record so obtained. 3. Fact of being observed. 4. *Science*. Act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence, esp. in nature; specific, the ascertaining of the altitude of a heavenly body to find a vessel's position at sea; also, the information or record so obtained. 5. The result of an act or acts of observing; conclusion; judgment. 6. An expression of opinion on what one has observed; a remark.  
**Syn.** Observation, observance. **Observation** (see REMARK) now commonly designates the act or the result of considering or marking attentively (esp.) a fact or an occurrence; **observance** denotes the act of heeding and following, in conduct, what is laid down or prescribed as a duty or custom.  
**ob-ser-va-tion-al** (-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to observation.  
**observation car**. A railway passenger car arranged so as to facilitate viewing the scenery en route.  
**ob-serv-a-to-ry** (ób-zúr'vá-tó-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -*RIES* (-ríz). 1. A place equipped with instruments for observing natural phenomena, esp. of the heavenly bodies. 2. A position or place affording a wide view; a lookout.  
**ob-serve** (ób-zúr'v), *v. t.*; -*SERVED'* (-zúr'v'd); -*SERV'ING*. [L. *observare*, *observatum*; *ob* + *servare* to save, keep, observe.] 1. To conform one's action or practice to; keep; comply with. 2. To pay attention to; see; discover. 3. To express as what has been noticed; say in a casual way; remark. — *v. i.* 1. To take notice. 2. To remark; comment. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. [LOOKER-ON.]  
**ob-serv'er** (-zúr'ver), *n.* One who observes. — **Syn.** See OBSERVER, *a.* **Observant**. — **ob-serv'-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**ob-sess'** (ób-sés'), *v. t.* [L. *obsessus*, *p. p.* of *obsidere* to besiege; *ob* + *sedere* to sit.] To beset or dominate; — said of an evil spirit, a fixed idea, or the like.  
**ob-ses'sion** (ób-sés'hún), *n.* 1. Act of an evil spirit in besetting or actuating a person from without; the fact of being so acted upon. 2. The persistent and unescapable influence of an idea or emotion; also, the emotion or idea.  
**ob-sid'i-an** (ób-síd'í-án), *n.* [L. *Obsidianus lapis*.] Volcanic glass; specif., except as limited by the attributive (as in basalt *obsidian*), such glass having the same composition as rhyolite. It is usually very dark-colored. [lete.]  
**ob-so-les-cence** (ób'só-lés'éns), *n.* State of becoming obsolete.  
**ob-so-les-cent** (ób'só-lés'ént), *a.* [L. *obsolescens*, -*entis*, *p. pr.* of *obsolescere* to wear out, fall into disuse.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete.  
**ob-so-lete** (ób'só-lét), *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, *p. p.* of *obsolescere*. See OBSOLESCENT.] 1. No longer in use; disused; — chiefly of words, writings, or observances. 2. *Zoöl.* Indistinct, esp. as compared with the corresponding character in a related species or earlier stage. — **Syn.** Ancient, antiquated, antique, outworn, neglected. See OLD. — **ob-so-lete-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-so-lete-ness**, *n.*  
**ob-sta-cle** (ób'stá-k'l), *n.* [L. *obstacleum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, oppose; *ob* + *stare* to stand.] That which stands in the way, or opposes; an obstruction, physical or moral. — **Syn.** See DIFFICULTY.  
**ob-stet'ric** (ób-stét'rík) *a.* [L. *obstetricius*, fr. *obstetrix*, *ob-stet'ri-cal* (-rí-kál) } -*icis*, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before. See OBSTACLE.] Of or pert. to obstetrics.

**ob'ste-tri'cian** (ób'stét'rish'án), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics.  
**ob-stet'rics** (ób-stét'ríks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of midwifery; art of caring for women in pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium.

**ob'sti-na-cy** (ób'stí-ná-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -*CIES* (-síz). 1. Firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; unyielding disposition; stubbornness. 2. Quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue. 3. An obstinate action. — **Syn.** Cf. OBSTINATE.

**ob'sti-nate** (-nát), *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, *p. p.* of *obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, persist in.] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; stubborn; — usually implying unreasonable obstinateness. 2. Not yielding; not easily overcome. — **ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Obdurate, unyielding, unbending, inflexible, immovable, stiff, firm, persistent, dogged, stubborn, pertinacious, opinionated; contumacious, headstrong, heady, perverse, intractable, refractory, unmanageable, unmanageable. — **Obstinate, dogged, stubborn, pertinacious, intractable, refractory** agree in the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. **Obstinate** implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as *obstinate* as a rock; mulish *obstinacy*. **Dogged** adds the implication of downright and tenacious, sometimes sullen, persistence; as, *dogged* perseverance. **Stubborn** usually implies a certain (often native) fixedness or doggedness of character; *stubborn* resistance, a *stubborn* oak. **Pertinacious** lacks, as compared with *obstinate*, the implication of resistance, and, as compared with *stubborn*, the suggestion of inherent quality; it connotes a persistence that is annoying or irksome; as, a *pertinacious* beggar; *pertinacious* as a mosquito. **Intractable** and *refractory* imply resistance to direction, *intractable* more commonly referring to passive resistance, *refractory* to that which is active; as, an *intractable* child, temper, soil; *refractory* feelings, a *refractory* horse, pupil, ore.

**ob-strep'er-ous** (ób-strép'er-ú's), *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, fr. *obstrepere* to make a noise at; *ob* + *strepere* to make a noise.] Clamorous; noisy; vociferous; noisily unruly or resistant. — **Syn.** See VOCIFEROUS. — **ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-strep'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ob-struct'** (ób-strúkt'), *v. t.* [L. *obstruere*, *p. p.* of *obstruere* to build up against, obstruct; *ob* + *struere* to pile up.] 1. To block up; stop up or close, as a way; place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles to passing. 2. To be, or come, in the way of; hinder from passing, operation, etc.; impede; retard. 3. To cut off the sight (of an object). — **Syn.** Bar, barricade, check, clog, choke, embarrass.  
**ob-struct'er** (-strúkt'ér). *Var.* of OBSTRUCTOR.

**ob-struct'ion** (-strúkt'shún), *n.* 1. An obstructing; state of being obstructed. 2. That which obstructs or impedes; hindrance. — **Syn.** Barrier, clog, check. See DIFFICULTY.

**ob-struct'ion-ist**, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business. — **ob-struct'ion-ism** (-íz'm), *n.*

**ob-struct'ive** (-tív), *a.* Tending to obstruct. — *n.* An obstructive person or thing. — **ob-struct'ive-ly**, *adv.*

**ob-struct'or** (-tér), *n.* One who, or that which, obstructs.

**ob-tain'** (ób-táin'), *v. t.* [F. *obtenir*, L. *obtineré*; *ob* + *tenere* to hold.] 1. To get hold of by effort; gain possession of. 2. To arrive at; attain; gain; reach. *Archaic*.

**Syn.** Attain, acquire, procure, gain, win, earn, achieve, secure, get. — **Obtain, attain, acquire, procure, gain, win, earn** agree in the idea of getting. **Obtain** implies effort directed toward the acquisition of something desired; **one acquires** that of which one obtains, often gradually, permanent possession; **to attain** (less often applied to material things) is esp. to arrive at the object of one's ambition or the goal of one's endeavor; **as, can I not obtain employment? acquire** knowledge; Peary *attained* the North Pole. **To procure** is to come into possession of something, often temporarily, esp. by search or request; **as, he procured** favors at court. **One gains** esp. what is advantageous; **to win** is to gain esp. against opposition or competition; **to earn** is to gain by one's own exertions.

— *v. i.* 1. To prevail; succeed. *Archaic*. 2. To become recognized or established; become or be prevalent or general.

**ob-tain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being obtained; procurable.  
**ob-tain'ment** (-mént), *n.* Act or process of obtaining.

**ob-test'** (ób-tést'), *v. t.* [L. *obtestari*; *ob* + *testari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] 1. To call to witness. 2. To beseech. — **ob-tes-ta-tion** (ób'tés-tá'shún), *n.*

**ob-trude'** (ób-trúdd'), *v. t.*; -*TRUD'ED* (-trúdd'éd); -*TRUD'ING*. [L. *obtrudere*, *obtrusum*; *ob* + *trudere* to thrust.] 1. To thrust impertinently upon another; present without warrant or solicitation. 2. To urge unduly or against another's will. — *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; intrude. — **Syn.** See INTRUDE.

**ob-trud'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, obtrudes.  
**ob-tru'sion** (-trúdzhún), *n.* Act of obtruding.

**ob-tru'sive** (-sív), *a.* Disposed to obtrude; pushing; intrusive. — **ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

**ob-tund'** (ób-túnd'), *v. t.* [L. *obtundere*, *obtusum*; *ob* + *tundere* to strike.] To dull; blunt; deaden; quell.

**ob-tu-rate** (ób-tú-rát), *v. t.*; -*RAT'ED* (-rát'éd); -*RAT'ING*

áile, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnét; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circúts, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



(-rāt'ing). [L. *obturatus*, p. p. of *obturare*.] To stop or close, as an opening; specif., *Ordinance*, to stop (a gun breech) so as to prevent the escape of gas in firing.

**ob-tu-ra'tion** (ōb'tū-rā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of obturating, or state of being obturated.

**ob-tu-ra'tor** (ōb'tū-rā'tēr), *n.* That which obturates; as: **a** *Surg.* An apparatus for closing an unnatural opening, as a fissure of the palate. **b** *Ordinance*. Any device for preventing the escape of gas through the breech mechanism of a breech-loading gun. **c** *Photog.* A camera shutter.

**ob-tuse'** (ōb-tūs'), *a.*; -RUS'ER (tūs'ēr); -RUS'EST. [L. *obtusus*, p. p. of *obtundere*. See **OBTUND**.] 1. Not pointed or acute; blunt; — applied esp. to angles greater than a right angle. See **ANGLE**, *Illust.* 2. Not having acute perceptions; stupid. **3.** Dull; deadened; as, *obtuse* sound. — **Syn.** See **BLUNT**. — **ob-tuse'ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tuse'ness**, *n.*

**ob-verse'** (ōb-vūrs'; ōb'vūrs'), *a.* [L. *obversus*, p. p. of *obvertere* to turn towards; *ob* + *vertere* to turn.] 1. Facing the observer or opponent; — opposite to *reverse*. **2.** Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. **3.** Being a counterpart, or complement. — **ob-verse'ly**, *adv.*

**ob-verse** (ōb'vūrs'), *n.* **1.** As the opposite of *reverse*: **a** The side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription. Cf. **VERSO**. **b** The front or principal surface of anything. **2.** A counterpart.

**ob-ver'sion** (ōb-vūr'shūn), *n.* *Logic*. The immediate inference by which we deny the opposite of anything affirmed.

**ob-vi-ate** (ōb'vī-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *obviare*; *ob* + *viare* to go, *via* way.] To meet or anticipate and dispose of; to avoid the occurrence or necessity of.

**ob-vi-a'tion** (ōb'vī-shūn), *n.* Act or fact of obviating, or state of being obviated.

**ob-vi-ous** (ōb'vī-ūs), *a.* [L. *obvius*; *ob* + *via* way.] **1.** That is in the way or in front; opposite. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. **2.** Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain. — **Syn.** See **MANIFEST**. — **ob-vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ob-vol-ute** (ōb'vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, p. p. of *obvolvere* to wrap round; *ob* + *volvere* to roll.] Overlapping; convolute; specif., *Bot.*, applied to vernation in which half of one conduplicate leaf enrolls half of another similarly folded.

— **ob-vol-u'tion** (-lūt'shūn), *n.* — **ob-vol-u'tive**, *a.*

**oc-a-ri'na** (ōk'ā-rē'nā), *n.* [Apparently a dim. of *It. oca* goose; named fr. the shape. *Oxf. B. D.*] *Music*. A small simple wind instrument or toy, having a terra-cotta body, and giving soft whistle-like tones.



Ocarina.

**oc-ca'sion** (ō-kā'shūn), *n.* [L. *oc-casio*, fr. *occidere*, *occursum*, to fall down; *ob* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** A favorable opportunity; a timely chance. **2.** A juncture affording ground or reason for something; hence: formerly, an excuse; a pretext. **3.** An occurrence, or a state of affairs, that brings about an unlooked-for event; contributory or incidental cause. **4.** A juncture entailing need, or the need entailed; hence, *Obs.*, esp. in *pl.*, needs. **5.** An occurrence. *Now Rare*, *ecc.* in reference to time; as, on the occasion of his visit. **6.** A special event or function.

**Syn.** *Occasion*, *cause*. The cause of an effect is that which actually brings it about; the *occasion* is that which, either directly or indirectly, provides an opportunity for the causal agencies to act, or serves to set them in motion; as, the *cause* of a war may be a deep-rooted enmity, the *occasion* of it, a relatively unimportant incident.

— **on occasion**, as occasion may arise; occasionally. — *v. t.* To give occasion to; cause.

**oc-ca'sion-al** (-āl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to an occasion; acting or occurring now and then; casual; incidental. **2.** Suitable or designed for, or acting on, a special occasion.

**oc-ca'sion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* The theory that the apparent reciprocal action of the physical and the physical is due to the intervention of God, producing on the occasion of a change in one a like change in the other.

put or a compound bone (*occipital bone*) which forms the posterior part of the skull. — *n.* The occipital bone.

**oc-ci-put** (ōk'sī-pūt), *n.*; *L. pl. occipita* (ōk-sīp'ī-tā). [L.; *ob* + *caput* head.] *Anat.* The back part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone.

**oc-clude'** (ō-klood'; ō), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED; -CLUD'ING. [L. *occludere*, -*cludere*; *ob* + *cludere* to shut.] **1.** To close. **2.** To shut in or out by closing a passage. **3. Chem.** To absorb; — said esp. of the absorbing of gases by certain solids; as, iron *occludes* hydrogen. [Being occluded.]

**oc-clu'sion** (ōk-lūs'shūn), *n.* Act of occluding, or state of being occluded.

**oc-cult'** (ō-kūlt'), *a.* [L. *occultus*, p. p. of *occulere* to cover up, hide.] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; secret; hence, mysterious or supernatural. — **Syn.** See **RECONDITE**. — *v. t.* To hide from sight; conceal; specif., *Astron.*, to hide by occultation.

**oc-cul-ta'tion** (ōk-kū-tā'shūn), *n.* **1. Astron.** The hiding from view of one heavenly body by the intervention of another; esp., an eclipse of a star or planet by the moon or of a planetary satellite by its primary. **2.** Act of making, or state of being, occult.

**oc-cult'er**, *n.* An occulting screen.

**oc-cult'ism** (ō-kūlt'iz'm), *n.* Occult theory or practice; belief in occult powers subject to human control.

**oc-cult'ist**, *n.* An adherent of, or one versed in, occultism.

**oc-cult'ly**, *adv.* In an occult manner.

**oc-cult'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being occult.

**oc-cu-pan-cy** (ōk'ū-pān-sī), *n.* Occupation (in sense 1).

**oc-cu-pant** (-pānt), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr.] One who occupies, or takes or has possession of a thing.

**oc-cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occupatio*.] **1.** Act or process of occupying; state of being occupied; occupancy; tenure. **2.** That which occupies time and attention; one's principal business in life; calling; trade.

**Syn.** *Business*, *profession*, *pursuit*, *calling*, *vocation*, *employment*. — **Occupation**, **employment**, **pursuit**, **calling**, **vocation**. One's *occupation* is that to which one's time is devoted, or in which one is regularly or habitually engaged; **employment**, which is often interchangeable with *occupation*, may also suggest what one does in another's service; as, the soldier's *occupation*; he found *employment* as a cook. A *pursuit* is an occupation directed, esp. voluntarily, to a given end; as, literary *pursuits*. **Calling** is now generally used in the sense of one's regular business or profession; **vocation**, the more elevated term, is often exactly equivalent to *calling*; but it may retain the suggestion of an employment to which one is destined by nature, or "called" by some higher power.

**Occupation Day**. = **CAPITULATION DAY**.

**oc-cu-pi'er** (ōk'ū-pī'ēr), *n.* One who occupies.

**oc-cu-py** (-pī), *v. t.*; -PIED (-pīd); -PY'ING. [F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare*.] **1.** To take or hold possession of; possess; dwell or live in. **2.** To take up, or have place in, the extent, room, space, or time of; fill. **3.** To engage the service of; employ; busy. — *v. i.* To hold possession; reside. *Obs.*

**oc-cur'** (ō-kūr'), *v. i.*; -CURRED' (-kūrd'); -CUR'RING' (-kūr'ing). [L. *occurrere*, *occursum*; *ob* + *currere* to run.] **1.** To meet one's eye; present itself; appear; to take place; happen. **2.** To come to the mind; suggest itself. **Syn.** *Occur*, *happen* are often used without distinction. But *occur* is the more formal word of the two, applying esp. to a definite event; *happen* is the more general term for that which in any way comes to pass; as, his death *occurred* at midnight; how did you *happen* to come?

**oc-cur'rence** (ō-kūr'ēns), *n.* A coming or happening; any incident or event, esp. one that happens without being designed or expected. — **Syn.** See **EVENT**. [Ince. *Obs.*]

**oc-cur'rent** (-ēnt), *a.* Occurring. *Now R.* — *n.* An *occur-rent*.

**oc-cu'cean** (ō'shūn), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, Gr. *Ὠκεανός* ocean, in Homer, the river Oceanus.] **1.** The whole body of salt water covering nearly three fourths of the surface of the globe with an estimated average depth of about 13,000 feet; — called also the *sea* or *great sea*. **2.** One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. **3.** An immense or limitless expanse or quantity.

**oc-cu'an'ic** (ō'shē-ān'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, found in or about, or produced by, the ocean; frequenting the ocean.

**O-ce'a-nid** (ō-sē-ā-nīd), *n.* [Gr. *Ὠκεανίς*, -ιδός.] *Gr. Myth.* Any ocean nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

**o'cean-og'ra-phy** (ō'shān-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* Geography that deals with the ocean and its phenomena. — **o'cean-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **o'cean-o-graph'ic** (ō-grāf'ik), -**graph'ic-al**, *a.*

**O-ce'a-nus** (ō-sē-ā-nūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὠκεανός*.] *Gr. Myth.* A the god of the stream Oceanus. He was the eldest Titan. He married Tethys, their children being the rivers of the earth and the Oceanids. **b** The great outer sea or river believed to encircle the earth.

**oc-cel-lat'ed** (ōs'ē-lāt'ēd; ō-sē-lāt'ēd), *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus*.] **1.** Having ocelli. **2.** Like an eye, or ocellus.

**oc-cel'us** (ō-sē-lūs), *n.*, *pl.* -I (-ī). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] **Zool.** a A little eye; a minute simple eye found in many invertebrates. **b** An eyelike spot of color.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bōn*; yet; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**o'ce-loc** (ō'sē-lōt), *n.* [F., fr. Mex., lit., field tiger.] An American cat (*Felis pardalis*), ranging from Texas to Patagonia, yellow or gray with markings of black.



Ocelot.

**o'cher, o'chre** (ō'kēr), *n.* [F. *ocre*, L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. *ὄχρα*, fr. *ὄχρος* pale yellow.] *Min.* A

earthy, often impure, ore of iron, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite). It is extensively used as a pigment. — *v. t.*, **O'CHERED, O'CHERED** (-kērd); **O'CHER-ING, O'CHERING** (-ſ'kring). To color with ocher. — **O'CHER-ous, O'CHRE-ous** (-ūs), *a.* — **O'cher-y** (ō'kēr'ī), *a.*

**och-loc'tra-cy** (ōk-lōk'trā-sī), *n.* [Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία*; *ὄχλος* populace + *κράτος* strength. Government by the mob; mob rule.]

**och-lo-cra-tic** (ōk-lō'krā'tīk), *i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.* **och-one'** (ōk-ōn'), *interj.* [Fr. *ochon*; or Gael. *ochoin*.] Alas! — an Irish and Scottish exclamation of lamentation.

**o'chre, o'chre-ous** (ō'kēr-ūs), *etc.* Vars. of **OCHER, etc.**

**o'chroid** (ō'kroīd), *a.* [Gr. *ὀχροειδής*; *ὄχρος* pale yellow + *είδος* form.] Like ocher, esp. yellow ocher, in color.

**-ock** (-ōk) [AS. *-uc, -oc.*] A suffix forming diminutives. **o'clock'** (ō'klōk'). Of (by) the clock.

**oc'te-a** (ōk'tē-ā; ō'krē-ē), *n.*; *L. pl.* **OCREÆ** (-ē). Often erroneously **ochrea**. [L., greave, legging.] **1. Bot.** A tubular sheath formed around the base of the petiole. **2. Zool.** A sheath, as of a booted tarsus.

**oc'te-ate** (-āt), *a.* [L. *occeatus*.] **1. Bot.** Provided with or having ocreæ; **2. Zool.** Booted, as the tarsus of some birds.

**oc'ta-** (ōk'tā-). See **OCRO-**

**oc'ta-chord** (-kōrd), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάχορδος* with eight strings. See **OCRO-**; **CHORD**.] *Music.* A an instrument of eight strings. **b** A system of eight tones, as the diatonic octave.

**oc'tad** (-tād), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάς, -άδος*, the number eight.] **1. Chem.** An octavalent atom or radical. **2. A group of eight, as, in ancient notation, of eight figures decimally arranged,**

**oc'ta-gon** (ōk'tā-gōn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος* eight-cornered; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *γωνία* an angle.] A (plane) polygon of eight angles and, therefore, eight sides.

**oc'tag'o-nal** (ōk'tāg'ō-nāl), *a.* Having eight angles and therefore eight sides.

**oc'ta-hedral** (ōk'tā-hē'drāl), *a.* Having eight plane faces; of, pert. to, or formed in, octahedrons.

**oc'ta-hē-drite** (-drīt), *n.* *Min.* A form of titanium dioxide, TiO<sub>2</sub>, occurring in crystals, commonly octahedral.

**oc'ta-hē-dron** (-drōn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DRA** (-drā). [Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον*, fr. *ὀκτάεδρος* eight-sided; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *ἔδρα* base.] *Geom.* A solid having eight plane faces.



**oc'tam'er-ous** (ōk-tām'ēr-ūs), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Having or designating organs or parts arranged in eights.

**oc'tam'e-ter** (-ē-tēr), *a.* *Pros.* Consisting of eight measures or feet. — *n.* A verse containing eight feet.

**oc'tan** (ōk'tān), *a.* [L. *octo* eight.] *Med.* Occurring every eighth day, reckoning inclusively; as, *oc'tan fever*.

**oc'tane** (ōk'tān), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>, of the paraffin series.

**oc'tan-gu-lar** (ōk-tān'gū-lār), *a.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered; *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Octagonal.

**oc'tant** (ōk'tānt), *n.* [L. *octans, -antis*, fr. *octo* eight.] **1. Geom.** The eighth part of a circle; an arc or angle of 45 degrees. **2. Astron. & Astrol.** The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when distant from another body by 45 degrees. **3. An instrument for measuring angles, having an arc which measures up to 90°, but being itself the eighth part of a circle.** Cf. **SEXTANT**.

**oc'ta-style** (ōk'tā-sīl), *a.* [L. *octastylus*, Gr. *ὀκτάστυλος*; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *στυλός* pillar.] *Arch.* Having eight columns across the front. — *n.* An octastyle building.

**oc'ta-val'ent** (ōk'tā-vāl'ēnt; ōk'tā'vāl-ēnt), *a.* [*Octa-* + *L. valens*, p. pr. See **VALENCE**.] *Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of eight. See **VALENCE**.

**oc'tave** (ōk'tāv), *n.* [L. *octava* an eighth, *octavus* eighth, *octo* eight.] **1.** The eighth day (counting the festival day) after a church festival; also, the week after the festival, or, *Obs.*, in pl., a period of festivity; merry-making. **2. Music.** **a** An interval of eight diatonic degrees. **b** The eighth tone in a scale, or one of successive eighth tones. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. **d** The notes comprised in this interval; one of several such series or tone groups reckoned from a standard tone. It is the unit of the modern scale. **e** An organ stop giving tones an octave above those corresponding to the digitals; the principal. **3. Pros.** The first two quatrains, or first eight verses, of a sonnet; a stanza of eight lines. See **SONNET**,

**OTTAVA RIMA.** **4.** Any group of eight; as, in chemistry, the law of *octaves* (see **PERIODIC LAW**).

— *a.* Consisting of eight; eight.

**oc'ta'vo** (ōk-tā'vō; ōk-tā'-), *a.* [L. *in octavo*; *in* in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See **OCTAVE**.] Having eight leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.*, *pl.* -vos (-vōz). A size (commonly about 6 x 9½ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, originally, from folding each sheet into eight leaves; also, a book of such size; — often written *8vo* or *8°*.

**oc'ten'ni-al** (-tēn'ī-āl), *a.* [L. *octennium* period of eight years; *octo* + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. — **oc'ten'ni-al-ly, adv.**

**oc'tet'** (-tēt'), *n.* [From *L. octo* eight.] **1. Music.** A composition for eight parts, usually for eight soloists; also, a group of eight performers. **2.** Any group of eight; specif., the first eight lines of a sonnet.

**oc'til'ion** (ōk-tīl'yōn), *n.* [F. *ocetillon*.] The number denoted by a unit with 27 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 48 zeros annexed (in English notation). See **NUMERATION, 2, Note**.

**oc'to-** (ōk'tō-; ōk'tā-), *n.* [L. *octo* eight, or Gr. *ὀκτώ*, with a combining form *okta-*.] Combining forms meaning *eight*.

**Oc'to'ber** (-tō'bēr), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight.] **1.** The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. **2.** Ale made in the month of October.

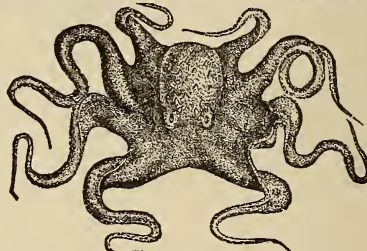
**oc'to-dec'i-mo** (ōk'tō-dēs'ī-mō), *a.* [L. *octodecim* eighteen.] Having 18 leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.*; *pl.* -mos (-mōz). A size (commonly 4 x 6½ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, originally, from folding each sheet into 18 leaves; also, a book of such size; — usually written *18mo* or *18°*.

**oc'to-ge-na'ri-an** (ōk'tō-jē-nā'rī-ān; 3), *a.* [See **OCTOGONARY**.] Eighty or between eighty and ninety years old; or of pert. to such age. — *n.* An octogenarian person.

**oc'tog'e-na-ry** (ōk-tōj'ē-nā-rī), *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, fr. *octogeni* eighty each, *octoginta* eighty.] Octogenarian.

**oc'to-na-ry** (ōk'tō-nā-rī), *a.* [L. *octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight each, *octo* eight.] Of or pert. to the number eight; having 8 as radix or base; or proceeding by 8's. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). An oddad, or group of eight.

**oc'to-pus** (ōk'tō-pūs; ōk-tō'pūs), *n.*; *pl. E.* -PUSES (-pūs-ēz), *L.* -PI (ōk'tō'pī). [NL.; Gr. *ὀκτώπους* eight-footed; *ὀκτώ* eight + *πούς, ποδός* foot.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Octo-*



Common European Octopus. (About 70)

*pus*) or, broadly, of an order (*Octopoda*), of dibranchiate, eight-armed cephalopods, excepting the argonauts. Most species are rather small and, usually, timid and inoffensive.

**2.** Something suggestive of an octopus; esp., a powerful and grasping organization with many branches.

**oc'to-roon'** (ōk'tō-roōn'), *n.* [*Octo-* + *roon*, as in *quadroon*.] A person having one eighth negro and seven eighths white blood; offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

**oc'to-style.** Var. of **OCTASTYLE**.

**oc'to-syl-lab'ic** (ōk'tō-sī-lāb'īk), *a.* Consisting of eight syllables. — *n.* A line having eight syllables.

**oc'to-syl-la-ble** (ōk'tō-sīl'ā-b'l; ōk-tō-sīl'-), *n.* A line or word having eight syllables. — *a.* = **OCTOSYLLABIC**.

**|| oc'troi'** (ōk'trōw'), *n.*; *pl.* **-TROIS** (F. -trōw'). [F.] **1.** A tax levied on commodities as a condition of their being brought into a town or other urban municipality. **2.** The boundary at which such tax is payable, or the official body charged with its collection.

**oc'tu-ple** (ōk'tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *octuplus*.] Eightfold.

**oc'u-lar** (ōk'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *ocularis*, fr. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Depending on, addressed to, or perceived by, the eye. **2.** Of or pert. to the eye or eyesight; visual. — *n.* The eyepiece of a telescope, etc. — **oc'ū-lar-ly, adv.**

**oc'u-list** (ōk'ū-līst), *n.* [L. *oculus* the eye.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

**oc'u-lo-mo'tor** (-lō-mō'tēr), *a.* [L. *oculus* eye + *E. motor*.] *Anat. & Zool.* Moving the eyeball; esp., designating, or pertaining to, the motor oculi nerve. — *n.* The motor oculi nerve.

ñle, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofã; êve, êvent ênd, recënt, makêr; ïoe, ïll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, soft, cõnnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circũs, menũ; fõod, fõot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**O-cyp'e-te** (ô-sÿp'ê-tê), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀκύπετηρ, lit., the swift fier.] See HARPY.

**od** (ôd; ôd), *n.* [G.; coined by Reichenbach.] An alleged force or natural power, supposed to produce the phenomena of hypnotism, and to be developed by magnets, heat, light, chemical action, etc. *Obsoles.*

**Od**, or **'Od** (ôd). Also **Odd**. [*Often l. c.*] A minced form of the word *God*, used euphemistically. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**o'da-lisque**, **o'da-lisk** (ô'dâ-lîsk), *n.* [*O. adalisque*, fr. Turk. *odahlîq* chambermaid, *ôdah* chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. of the Turkish sultan.

**odd** (ôd), *a.* [Icel. *oddi* tongue of land, triangle, odd number, orig., a point, tip.] 1. Not paired with another; without a mate. 2. Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; — opposed to *even*. 3. Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; extra; as, there were twenty and *odd* (or twenty *odd*) men there. 4. Hence: *a* Designating an inconsiderable surplus of a smaller denomination, — as in the phrase *odd and odd money*, now shortened simply to *odd*; as, it cost ten pounds *odd*. *b* Remaining beyond what is complete or taken into account; occasional; as, an *odd job*. 5. Unusual; singular; strange. — **Syn.** Quaint, unmatched, uncommon, extraordinary, queer, eccentric, fantastical, droll, comical. See STRANGE.

— *n.* Something odd, or additional; specif., *Golf*, a stroke by which a player exceeds his opponent.

**odd'ty** (ôd'tî), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tîz). 1. State or quality of being odd; singularity. 2. That which is odd.

**odd'ty**, *adv.* In an odd manner.

**odd'ment** (ôd'mênt), *n.* An odd thing, or one that is left over, fragmentary, or of the like; esp., in *pl.*, odds and ends; specif., *Print.*, in a book, any parts or pages, other than the text, such as title page, contents, etc.

**odd'ness**, *n.* State of being odd; also, an oddity.

**odd'-pin'rate**, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnate with a single terminal leaflet. See LEAF, *Illustr.*

**odds** (ôdz), *n. pl. & sing.* 1. Unequal things or conditions. 2. Difference in favor of one as against another; advantage; hence: excess of chances; probability. 3. An equalizing allowance to a competing party that is at a disadvantage. 4. Quarrel; dissension; — used chiefly in *at odds*.

**odds and ends**, remnants; scraps; miscellaneous articles.

**ode** (ôd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ode*, Gr. *ôdhê* a song, esp. a lyric song, contr. fr. *ôodhê*, fr. *aeidêw* to sing.] 1. A short poem suited to be set to music or sung; esp., one expressive of sustained noble sentiment with appropriate dignity of style. 2. *East. Ch.* A song or hymn, usually having three, four, or five troparia, or stanzas; also, a Scripture canticle.

**ode**, A suffix from Greek *ôdês*, *way*, *path*.

**o-de'um** (ô-dê'üm), *n.*; *pl.* ODEA (-â). [L., fr. Gr. *ôdêion*, fr. *ôdhê*. See ODE.] A small, roofed theater or concert hall in ancient Greece and Rome; hence, in modern usage, a hall, gallery, etc., for musical or dramatic performances.

**od'ic** (ôd'îk), *a.* Pertaining to or forming an ode.

**od'ic** (ôd'îk; ôd'îk), *a.* Of or pert. to od. *Obsoles.*

**Odin** (ô'dîn), *n.* *Norse Myth.* The supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon, called *Woden* by the Germanic Teutons. He was god of wisdom, poetry, and war; also, the god of the dead and a god of agriculture. He was represented as a man with hat and staff and one-eyed. See MIMIR, ÆSIR, VALKYRIE, VALHALLA, WILD HUNT.

**o'di-ous** (ô'dî-'üz), *a.* [L. *odiosus*, fr. *odium* hatred.] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium. — **Syn.** Detestable, invidious, repulsive. See HATEFUL — *o'di-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *o'di-ous-ness*, *n.*

**o'di-um** (ô'dî-'üm), *n.* [L., fr. *odi* I hate.] 1. Hatred; state or fact of being hated. 2. The stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium.

**Syn.** Abhorrence, detestation, hatred, antipathy; reproach. — **Odium**, *hatred*. *Hatred* may denote either the enmity which one feels for another or that which one experiences or incurs; *odium* applies only to the latter, and denotes esp. the opprobrium attaching to an object of general aversion.

**o'do-graph** (ô'dô-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ôdôs way* + *-graph*.] 1. A machine for registering the distance traversed by a vehicle or pedestrian. 2. A device for recording length and rapidity of stride and the number of steps taken by a walker.

**o-dom'e-ter** (ô-dôm'ê-têr), *n.* [Gr. *ôdômeteron*, -*ros*, an instrument for measuring distances; *ôdôs way* + *metron* measure.] An instrument attached to a vehicle to measure the distance traversed. — **o-dom'e-try** (-trî), *n.*

**-odont**. A combining form fr. Gr. *ôdôn*, *ôdônros*, *tooth*.

**o'don'tal'gi-a** (ô'dôn-tál'jî-â; ôd'ôn-), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ôdon'talgia*; *ôdôn*, *ôdônros*, *tooth* + *âlgos* pain.] *Med.* Toothache.

**o'don'tal'gic** (-jîk), *a.* Of or pertaining to odontalgia. — *n.* A remedy for the toothache. [*ôdônros*, *tooth*.]

**o-don'to-** (ô-dôn'tô-), *a.* A combining form from Greek *ôdôn*, *o-don'to-blast* (-blást), *n.* *Anat.* One of the cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth which secrete the dentine. See TOOTH. — **o-don'to-blas'tic** (-blás'tîk), *a.*

**o-don'to-glos'sum** (-glôs'üm), *n.* [NL; *odonto-* + Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue.] Any of a genus (*Odontoglossum*) of South American epiphytic orchids, much cultivated.

**o-don'to-graph** (ô-dôn'tô-gráf), *n.* *Mech.* An instrument for marking or laying off the outlines of gear teeth.

**o-don'toid** (ô-dôn'toid), *a.* [Gr. *ôdônros*ôdhês. See ODONTO-; -oid.] *Anat. & Zool.* *a* Toothlike. *b* Of or pert. to the odontoid process.

**odontoid process or peg**, *Anat. & Zool.*, a toothlike process projecting from the anterior end of the centrum of the axis vertebra on which the atlas vertebra rotates.

— *n.* The odontoid process.

**o'don'tol'o-gy** (ô'dôn-tôl'ô-jî; ôd'ôn-), *n.* The science which treats of the teeth. — **o-don'to-log'i-cal** (ô-dôn'tô-lôj'î-kál), *a.*

**o-don'to-phore** (ô-dôn'tô-fôr; 57), *n.* *Zool.* *a* A structure, usually more or less protruding, in the mouth of most mollusks, except the lamellibranchs, supporting the radula. *b* The radula. — **o'don'toph'o-rine** (ô'dôn'tôf'ô-rîn; -rîn), *a.*

**o-don'tor-nith'ic** (ô-dôn'tôr-nîth'îk), *a.* [*Odonto-* + Gr. *ôrnis*, *bird*.] Belonging to a group (*Odontornithes*) of Mesozoic birds provided with teeth.

**odor**, **o'dour** (ô'dêr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *odor*.] 1. That property of a substance which affects the sense of smell; any smell; scent. 2. A perfume. *Archaic*. 3. Repute; estimation; as, to be in bad *odor*. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

**o'dor-if'er-ous** (îf'êr-'üs), *a.* [L. *odorifer*, *odor* odor + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding an odor; usually, fragrant. — **o'dor-if'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'dor-if'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**o'dor-less**, *a.* Free from odor.

**o'dor-ous** (-'üs), *a.* [L. *odorus*.] Having an odor, esp. a sweet odor; odoriferous; fragrant. — **Syn.** See REDOLENT.

— **o'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Ods**, **Od's** (ôdz) [*Often l. c.*] Also **Odds**, **Odd's**. See OD.

**od'yl**, **od'yle** (ôd'îl; ôd'îl), *n.* [*od* + Gr. *ên* matter, material.] = *od*. *Obsoles.* — **o-dyl'ic** (ô-dîl'îk), *a.*

**O-dys'seus** (ô-dis'üs; ô-dis'ê-'üs), *n.* [Gr. *'Odusseus*.] *Gr. Myth.* The Greek chieftain commonly called *Ulysses* in English. See ULYSSES, ODYSSEY.

**Od'ys-sey** (ôd'î-sî), *n.* [L. *Odyssea*, Gr. *'Odusseia*, fr. *'Odusseus* Ulysses.] 1. An epic poem, attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) in returning to Ithaca after the siege of Troy. 2. A long wandering or series of travels.

**œ-col'o-gy** (ê-kôl'ô-jî), **œc'u-men'ic** (êk'û-mên'îk), *etc.* Vars. of ECOLOGY, *etc.*

**œ-de'ma**, **e-de'ma** (ê-dê'mâ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DEMATA (-mâ-tâ). [NL, fr. Gr. *oîdema* swelling, *oîdêin* to swell.] *Med.* A swelling due to the effusion of a watery fluid from the blood vessels into the intercellular spaces of the connective tissue.

**œ-dem'a-tous**, or **e-dem'a-tous** (ê-dêm'â-tûs; ê-dê'mâ-tûs), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having, œdema.

**œdip-us** (êd'î-pûs; êd'î-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ōidipous*.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes. At Œdipus's birth an oracle foretold that Laius would be killed by his son. The child was sent away to be killed by exposure, but was eventually adopted by the king of Corinth. When grown, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father and marry his mother, Œdipus left home. On the journey he met Laius, and slew him in an altercation. Later he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, thereby freeing Thebes from distress, was made king of the city, and married Jocasta. Eventually, his parentage being discovered, Jocasta hanged herself and Œdipus tore out his own eyes. See ANTIGONE, ETEOCLES.

|| **œil'-de-bœuf'** (â'y'-dê-bûf'), *n.*; *pl.* CILLS-DE-BŒUF (â'y'-). [F., lit., eye of an ox.] *Arch.* A circular or oval window; — generally used of architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries.

|| **œil'lade'** (â'y'ad'), *n.* [F., fr. *œil* eye.] A glance of the eye; an amorous look; ogle.

**œ-nan'thic** (ê-nân'thîk), *a.* [Gr. *oinanthê* vine blossom, the vine; *oinê* the vine + *ânthê* bloom, *ânthos* flower.] *Chem.* Designating an acid once believed to exist in wine, in the form of a liquid (œnanthic ether) of ethereal vinous odor which has since been affirmed to be pelargonic ester or a mixture of several esters.

**œ-nol'o-gist** (ê-nôl'ô-jîst), *n.* One skilled in œnology.

**œ-nol'o-gy** (ê-nôl'ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *oinos* wine + *-logy*.] Knowledge or study of wines. — **œ-no-log'i-cal** (ê'nô-lôj'î-kál), *a.*

**œ-no-ma'ni-a** (ê'nô-mâ'nî-â), *n.* [NL; Gr. *oinos* wine + *mania*.] *Med.* a Dipsomania. *b* Delirium tremens.

**œ-no-mel** (ê'nô-mêl; ê'n'ô-), *n.* [L. *oenomeli*, Gr. *oinômeli*; *oinos* wine + *melu* honey.] *Gr. Antiq.* A beverage consisting of wine and honey; hence, fig., of language or thought.

**o'er** (ôr; 57), *prep. adv. & prefix.* For *OVER*. *Poetic* or *Dial.*

**oer'sted** (ôr'stêd), *n.* [After Hans Christian Oersted, Danish physicist.] *Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetic reluctance or resistance, equal to the reluctance of a centimeter cube of air (or vacuum) between parallel faces. Also, a reluctance in which unit magnetomotive force sets up unit flux.

**œ-soph'a-gus** (ê-sôf'â-gûs), *n.* Var. of ESOPHAGUS.

**œs'trus** (ês'trûs; ês'-), *n.* [L., a gadfly; also, frenzy, fr. Gr.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



*otropos* gadfly; sting, frenzy.] A vehement desire or impulse; stimulus; frenzy.

**of** (*ov*; *unaccented ov*), prep. [AS. *of*, from, off.] **1.** From, as in origin, source, departure, deprivation, etc.; as, of noble blood; north of, etc.; to cure of, rid of; most of us. **2.** From; out of; as a result or consequence of; — now used chiefly after an intransitive verb, as *die*, *savor*, etc.; or an adjective, as *sick*, *ashamed*, *glad*, *proud*, etc. **3.** Belonging or related to, or connected with, by way of agency, possession, effect, action, etc.; as, despised of man (*Archaic*); it was kind of him; the Epistles of Paul. **4.** Indicating means or instrument; by means of; with; as, "Pave it all of silver and of gold." *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**5.** Indicating composition, description, specification, etc.; as, a throne of gold; a drink of wine; the continent of America; a ship of a hundred tons. **6.** About; concerning; as, to boast of one's achievements; what has become of him? **7.** Indicating the object after a noun denoting an action or agent; as, the commission of a crime; the feeding of an army; a drinker of wine. **8.** Representing an Anglo-Saxon or Latin genitive dependent on a verb or adjective; as, he smelled of the flower; I accuse you of treason; you have the advantage of me. **9.** Belonging to a number or quantity mentioned; out of; from amongst; as, most of the company; the King of kings. **10.** During; in; on. *Obs.* or *Archaic* & *Colloq.*, exc. in of late; of old, etc. **11.** On; as, he came of an errand. *Obs.* or *Colloq.*

**off** (*ʃt*; *62*), adv. [ME. *of*, orig. the same word as E. *of*, prep.] **1.** Away; to a distance; so as not to be on or present or, fig., in existence; as, take *off* your hat; to bear *off*; march *off*. *Specif.*, *Naut.*, away from the land, shore, ship, or wind; as, the ship stood *off*. **2.** Away; at a distance; removed; as, only two weeks *off*; he had his coat *off*. **3.** Completely; to a finish; as, to polish *off*.

**off and on**, intermittently; occasionally.

**— a.** **1.** Away; gone; as, he is *off* to the war. **2.** Hence: **a** Designating, or pert. to, the side (i. e., the right side, the left being the *near* side) of an animal or a team farther from a driver on foot; hence, right; as, the *off* horse. **b** *Naut.* Farther from the shore; seaward. **c** *Cricket*. Designating the side of the field or the wicket opposite to that on which the batsman stands; — opposed to *on*. **d** Discontinued; given up; not *on*; as, all bets are *off*; the gas is *off*. **e** Remote or removed from the fact, normal condition, or standard; as, he is *off* (i. e., mistaken) in his reckoning. **3.** Circumstant, esp. materially; as, well *off*.

**— prep.** **1.** Away from, as to departure, source, material, etc.; as, take it *off* the table; to dine *off* ham. **2.** Not up to, or in condition for; as, *off* his feed. **3.** *Naut.* To seaward of; as, two miles *off* shore. **4.** Opening off from; as, an alley *off* Main Street.

**off color or colour.** See OFF-COLOR, a. — **off side**, in football, hockey, and several other games, said, in general, of a player when the ball has been last played or touched by one of his own side behind him.

**— interj.** Stand or be off! away! begone!

**— n.** **1.** State of being off. **2.** *Cricket*. The off side of the wicket. See OFF, a., 2 c.

**offal** (*ʃʌl*), n. [*off* + *fall*.] **1.** The waste parts of a butchered animal. **2.** Anything thrown away as worthless; carrion; refuse; rubbish; garbage.

**offcast** (*ʃʌkɑst*; *62*), p. a. Also **off-cast**. Cast off; rejected. — **n.** One who, or that which, is cast off or rejected.

**off-color**, or **off-colour**, a. **1.** Not of the proper or natural color; below standard. **2.** Dubious; of doubtful propriety.

**off-fence**, **off-fenceless**, etc. Vars. of OFFENSE, etc.

**off-fend** (*ʃfend*), v. t. [OF. *offendre*, L. *offendere*, *offensum*; *ob* + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash.] **1.** To transgress the moral or divine law; sin; **2.** To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; displease. — **v. i.** **1.** To transgress; sin against. *Obs.* **2.** *Bib.* To cause to stumble; cause to sin or fall. *Obs.* **3.** To displease; make angry.

**off-fender** (*ʃfendər*), n. One who offends; wrongdoer.

**off-fense**, **off-fence** (*ʃfens*), n. Act of offending; state of being offended; also, that which offends; as: **a** Stumbling, lit. or fig. *Obs.* or *Bib.* **b** An occasion of stumbling or sin; a stumblingblock. **c** Act of attacking; assault. **d** Injury; damage; pain. *Archaic.* **e** Act of displeasing or affronting; state of being displeased, affronted, etc.; displeasure. **f** A crime; sin; misdeed. — **Syn.** Umbra; resentment; misdemeanor; trespass, delinquency, affront, indignity.

**off-fense**, **off-fenseful**, a. **1.** Making attack; pert. to offense or attack; fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opp. to *defensive*. **2.** Giving offense; insulting. **3.** Disagreeable; obnoxious; disgusting. — **Syn.** Displeasing, distasteful; attacking, invading. See HATEFUL. — **n.** State or posture of one who offends, or makes attack; aggressive attitude; action of the attacking party; — opp. to *defensive*. — **off-fense-fully**, adv. — **off-fense-ness**, n.

**offer** (*ʃfər*), v. t. [AS. *offerian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre*; *ob* + *ferre* to bear, bring.] **1.** To present, as an act of worship; sacrifice. **2.** To tender; proffer. **3.** To bid, as a price;

make an offer to give or to pay. **4.** *Com.* To present, bring forward, or expose for sale. **5.** To propose; suggest. **6.** To try to inflict, make, or do; hence: to do, make, or give; as, to *offer* resistance, an insult, etc. **7.** To try; — used with the infinitive. — **v. i.** **1.** To present something in worship or devotion; sacrifice. **2.** To propose. **3.** To make an attempt; — used with *at*. **4.** To present itself; come to hand. — **n.** **1.** Act of offering or proposing; a proffer; proposal; bid. **2.** Attempt; endeavor. — **offer-er**, n.

**offer-ing**, n. **1.** Act of one who offers; a proffering. **2.** That which is offered; a sacrifice; a gift. **3.** *Ecol.* A sum of money offered or given at a service.

**offer-to-ry** (*ʃt-ri*), n.; pl. *eries* (*-rīz*). [L. *offertorium* place to which offerings were brought, in LL., offertory.] **1.** [Usually *cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** An antiphon or anthem sung or said in the Mass, during which, formerly, the faithful made their offerings, and during which, now, the collection, if there is to be one, is taken. **b** That part of the Mass which the priest says while the offerings are made. **c** The oblation of the unconsecrated elements. **2.** *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* **a** The Scripture sentences said or sung during the collection of the offerings. **b** That part of the service at which the offerings are received. **3.** The offering made during an offertory (defs. 1 & 2); hence, a collection of money taken at a religious service. **4.** An anthem sung, or an organ voluntary played, during the receiving of offerings, in a religious service. [preparation; extempore.]

**off-hand** (*ʃf'hænd*; *62*), adv. Without previous study or **off-hand** (*ʃf'hænd*), a. Done or made offhand.

**office** (*ʃf'is*), n. [F., fr. L. *officium*.] **1.** Anything done for another; service. **2.** Special, proper, or assigned service, duty, or function; specif.: **a** One's task or part in an occupation or position. **b** Position of trust, ministration, or authority, as in the public service. **3.** A ceremony; rite; esp., in pl., obsequies. **4.** *Ecol.* Any prescribed service or form of worship: **a** *R. C. Ch.* (1) The daily service of the breviary. (2) The introit. (3) The service of the Mass. **b** *Chs. of the Anglican Communion.* (1) Morning Prayer or Evening Prayer. (2) The introit. (3) The communion service. **5.** The place where a particular kind of business is transacted; place in which the clerical work of an establishment is done; as, a lawyer's *office*; freight *office*. **6.** Those collectively doing business in an office. **7.** Specif., any various building or sets of rooms appropriated to some branch of government administration; also, the persons who conduct or direct the business; — used with a qualifying word; as, War *Office*; Foreign *Office*; Patent *Office*; Pension *Office*. In Great Britain, the term is applied to all branches or departments of government business of which the chief is a member of the cabinet. In the United States, it is applied to certain large branches which rank below the *departments*, and whose chiefs are not cabinet members. **8.** In pl. The apartments or buildings in which the domestics discharge their duties, as kitchens, stables, etc. **Syn.** Office, post, appointment, situation, place agree in the idea of a position. Office commonly suggests a position of (esp. public) trust or authority; post emphasizes duty or responsibility, often with attendant difficulty or danger; as, it is a king's *office* to rule; the minister refused to quit his *post*. An *appointment* is an office to which one is nominated or appointed. *Situation* emphasizes the idea of employment, esp. in a subordinate position; as, to seek a *situation* as governess. *Place*, once common in the sense of high position, is now used, esp. familiarly or colloq., for position in general; as, to lose one's *place*.

**office-holder** (*ʃf'is-həldər*), n. One who holds office.

**offi-cer** (*ʃf-ɪ-sər*), n. [F. *officier*, LL. *officiarius*.] **1.** An agent. *Obs.* **2.** One who holds an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical. **3.** *a Mil. & Nav.* One who holds a position of authority or command in an army or navy; specif., one who holds a commission. **b** On a merchant or pleasure vessel, the master, captain, or any of the mates. **4.** In some honorary orders, a member in some grade above the lowest; as, an *officer* of the Legion of Honor.

**— v. t.** **1.** To furnish with officers. **2.** To command or direct as an officer. **3.** To command or direct; conduct; manage.

**office wire.** *Elec.* Copper wire with a paraffined cotton insulation, used in wiring bells, annunciators, and the like.

**offi-cial** (*ʃf-ɪ-ʃəl*), a. [L. *officialis*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, holding, or derived from, an office, position, or trust; hence: authorized; authoritative. **2.** *Pharm.* Sanctioned by the pharmacopœia. **3.** Befitting, or characteristic of, a person in office or acting in an official capacity; formal.

**— n.** One holding, or invested with, an office, esp. one having subordinate powers.

**offi-cial-ism** (*ʃf-ɪ-ʒ-ɪz-m*), n. Action characteristic of an official, also, strict adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

**offi-cial-ly**, adv. In an official manner or capacity.

**offi-cial-ant** (*ʃf-ɪ-ʃ-ə-nt*), n. [LL. *officiarius*, p. pr. See OFFICIARY.] *Ecol.* An officiating priest or minister.

**offi-cial-ary** (*ʃf-ɪ-ʃ-ə-ri*), a. Connected with, or derived from, an office; having a title or rank derived from an office.

*āle*, *senāte*, *cāre*, *ārn*, *āccout*, *ārm*, *āsk*, *sofā*; *ēve*, *ēvent* *ēnd*, *recētnt*, *makēr*; *īce*, *īll*; *ōld*, *ōbey*, *ōrb*, *ōdd*, *ōst*, *ōnnett*; *ūse*, *ūnīte*, *ūrn*, *ūp*, *circūts*, *menū*; *foōd*, *foōt*; *ūnt*, *oil*; *chair*; *gō*; *sing*; *īnk*; *then*; *nature*, *verdure* (87);



**of-fi-ci-ate** (-i-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-ā'tēd); -AT'ING. [LL. *officiare*. See OFFICE.] To perform divine service; hence, to act as an officer in performing a duty.

**of-fi-ci-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of officiating.

**of-fi-ci-a-tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* One who officiates.

**of-fi-ci-nal** (ō-fis'i-nāl); ō-f'i-s'i-nāl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *officina* workshop, contr. fr. *officina, opifex* workman.] Pharm. Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of drugs. — *n.* An official drug or medicine.

**of-fi-cious** (ō-fish'ūs), *a.* [L. *officiosus*.] 1. Obliging; kind; dutiful. Obs. 2. Volunteering one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddling. 3. *Diplomacy*. Of an informal or unauthorized nature; unofficial; — opposed to *official*; as, an *official* conversation or capacity. — **of-fi-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **of-fi-cious-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Officious, impertinent, impudent, saucy, pert, cool.* One is *officious* who obtrudes one's assistance or services where they are not needed; as, an *officious* mediator; *officious* clerk. One is *impertinent* who meddles or intrudes in things which are not one's concern; one is *impudent* who is unblushingly or shamelessly impertinent; and it is *impertinent* to ask that question; it may be *impudent* to pay a stranger compliments. *Saucy* implies flippant levity, esp. to one's superiors or elders; *pert*, offensive or ill-bred forwardness; as, a *saucy* servant; a *pert* upstart. *Cool* implies calm assurance or effrontery; as, a *cool* stare.

**off-ing** (ōf'ing; 62), *n.* That part of the sea, visible from the shore, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance, or position at a distance, from the shore.

**off-ish** (-ish), *a.* Shy or distant in manner. *Colloq.*

**off-print** (ōf'print; 62), *v. t.* [off + print.] To reprint (as an excerpt). [Separately printed.]

**off-print** (ōf'print), *n.* An excerpt, as a magazine article

**off-scouring** (ōf'skour'ing; 62), *n.* That which is scoured off; hence: refuse; cast-off filth; — usually in *pl.*

**off-set** (-set), *n.* [off + set.] In general, that which springs, or is derived or set off from, something; as: *a Bot.* A short prostrate lateral shoot, which takes root at the apex and develops a new individual. *b* A branch or scion of a family or race. *c* A spur from a range of hills or mountains. *d* Something that serves to compensate for something else. *e Surv.* A short distance measured from the main line of survey, as to avoid an obstruction. *f Arch.* A ledge formed on a wall by a diminution of its thickness above. *g Mech.* An abrupt bend, as in a pipe, to get by an obstruction. *h Print.* A transfer of type impression or pictures to the back of the next sheet. *1 Lithog.* An impression taken for the purpose of transferring a design.

**off-set** (ōf'set; 62), *v. t.*, **OFF-SET**; **OFF-SET**'ING. 1. To set off; balance; counterbalance. 2. To form an offset. — *v. i.* 1. To proceed or project as an offset. 2. (*pron.* ōf'set'). *Print.* To make an offset.

**off-shoot** (ōf'shoot; 62), *n.* A branch, shoot, or scion of a stem, family, race, etc.

**off-shore** (ōf'shōr; 62), *a.* 1. Moving, or directed seaward, from the shore. 2. Situated or operating offshore.

**off-shore** (ōf'shōr'), *adv.* Out from the shore; at a distance from the shore.

**off-spring** (ōf'spring; 62), *n.* That which springs from something; produce; issue; progeny.

**off** (ōt; 62), *adv.* [AS.] Often. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* — *a.* Often. *Obs. or Scot.*

**often** (ōf'n), *adv.* Frequently. — *a.* Frequent. *Archaic.*

**of-ten-times** (-tīmz), *adv.* Often.

**of-times** (ōf'tīmz), *adv.* Oftentimes. *Archaic or R.*

**og-do-ad** (ōg'dō-ād), *n.* [Gr. *ὀγδοάς, -adōs*, fr. *ὀκτώ* eight.] 1. The number eight. 2. A group or set of eight; specif., *Gnosticism*, a group of eight divine beings or cons.

**o-gee** (ō-jē'), *n.* [F. *ogive*.] A molding with an S-shaped profile. See *MOLDING, Illust.*

**og-ham**, or **og'am** (ōg'ām), *n.* [Ir. *ogham*.] Any of the twenty characters which together form the *ogham*, or *ogam*, alphabet, used by the ancient British and Irish.

**og-ive** (ō-jiv; -jiv), *n.* [F. *ogive*, OF. also *augive* a pointed arch, LL. *augiva* a double arch of two arches at right angles.] *Arch.* A the arch or rib crossing a Gothic vault diagonally. *b* A pointed arch. — **o-gi-val** (ō-jiv'vāl), *a.*

**og-le** (ō-g'l), *v. t.*; -GLED (ō-g'ld); -GLING (ō-g'ling). 1. To view with amorous or inviting glances. 2. To eye. — *n.* An amorous or coquettish glance or look. — **og-ler** (ō-g'lēr), *n.*

**og-re** (ō-g'r), *n.* [F.] A monster or hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore, who lives on human beings; hence, a hideous or cruel man. — **og-gress** (-grēs), *n. fem.*

**og-re-ish** (ō-g'r-ish), **og-grish** (ō-grish), *a.* Resembling, or suitable for, an ogre.

**oh** (ō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, shame, disapprobation, a wish, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* OH'S, OHS (ōz). The exclamation *oh!* Cf. *O.*

**ohm** (ōm), *n.* [After the German electrician G. S. Ohm.] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere. — **ohm'ic** (ōm'ik), *a.*

**ohm'age** (ōm'āj), *n.* *Elec.* The resistance of a conductor expressed in ohms. [ing resistance in ohms.]

**ohm-me'ter** (-mē'tēr), *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for indicating.

**o-ho'** (ō-hō'), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, etc.

**o-hone'** (ō-hōn'), *n.* Var. of OCHONE.

**oid** (-oid). [Gr. *-οιδος*, fr. *είδος* form.] A suffix or combining form meaning *like, resembling*, in the form of.

**oil** (oil), *n.* [OF. *oile*, fr. L. *oleum*, Gr. *ἐλαιον*.] 1. Any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or easily liquefiable on warming, and soluble in ether, but not in water. 2. Any substance of an oily consistency; as, oil of vitriol. 3. *Art.* An oil color or pigment; as, to paint in oils. — **oil of vitriol.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — *v. t.* To smear, anoint, or lubricate with oil.

**oil'bird** (-būrd'), *n.* The guacharo.

**oil cake**. A cake or mass of cottonseed, hempseed, etc., from which the oil has been expressed.

**oil'cloth** (oil'klōth; 62), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for garments, floor covering, etc.

**oil'er** (oil'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, oils, as: *a* One who oils machinery or engines. *b* An oil can so used.

**oil'ly** (-i-lī), *adv.* Like oil; smoothly.

**oil'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being oily.

**oil'let** (oil'ēt), *n.* [See EYELET.] A small opening or loop-hole, as for light or for discharge of missiles. *Obs. or Hist.*

**oil'skin'** (-skīn'), *n.* 1. Cloth made waterproof by oil. 2. *In pl.* Clothing (coat and trousers) of oilskin.

**oil'stone** (-stōn), *n.* A whetstone used with oil.

**oil'y** (-i), *a.*; **oil'i-er** (-i-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Of, pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or like, oil; unctuous; oleaginous. 2. Covered with oil; greasy. 3. Smoothly subservient; compliant; unctuous; bland. — **Syn.** See SUAVE.

**oi-nol'o-gy** (oi-nōl'ō-jī), **oi-no-ma'ni-a** (oi-nō-mā'nī-ā), **oi-no-mel** (oi-nō-mēl), **vars.** OF ENOLOGY, etc.

**oint'ment** (oint'mēt), *n.* [OF. *oignement*, fr. F. *oindre* to anoint, L. *ungere, unguere*.] That which serves to anoint; an unguent.

**O-jib'wa** (ō-jīb'wā), *n.* Also **O-jib'way**. One of a large tribe of Algonquian Indians, of the Lake Superior region.

**o'ka** (ō'kā), **oke** (ōk), *n.* [Turk. *oqah*, fr. Ar. *ūkiyah*, prob. fr. Gr. *ὀγκυρία, ογκυρία*, an ounce, fr. L. *uncia*. Cf. ounce a weight.] A weight of Turkey, Bulgaria, Egypt, etc., about 2½ pounds; hence, a liquid measure, about 1¼ quarts.

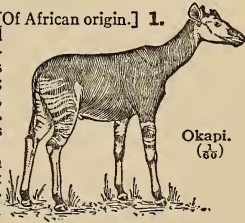
**o-ka'pi** (ō-kā'pē), *n.*; *pl.* OKAPIA (-pēz). [Native name.] An African mammal (*Okapia johnstoni*) related to the giraffe.

**o'kra** (ō'krā; ōk'rā), *n.* [Of African origin.] 1. A tall malvaceous annual (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), cultivated for its mucilaginous green pods; also, the pod or pods, used as a vegetable. 2. A dish prepared of this vegetable; gumbo.

**-ol** (-ōl; -ōl). 1. [From alcohol.] *Chem.* A suffix used in naming the alcohols. 2. A suffix from Latin *oleum*, meaning oil. 3. A suffix used in many pharmaceutical names.

**old** (ōld), *a.*; **OLD'ER** (ōld'ēr) or **ELD'ER**; **OLD'EST** or **ELD'EST**. *Elder* and *eldest* are now chiefly used in designating the older or oldest of two or more persons (see ELDER, ELDEST). [AS. *ald, eald*.] 1. Not young; advanced far in years or life. 2. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, old persons or advanced life. 3. Not new or fresh; long used. 4. Worn out; weakened or exhausted from age or by use. 5. Having (a certain) age or length of existence; — regularly following the noun that designates the age; as, she was eight years *old*. 6. Experienced; as, an *old* offender. 7. Plentiful; great; "grand"; — an intensive; as, a high *old* time. *Colloq.* 8. Longstanding; not new or modern; as, an *old* custom. 9. A colloquial term of cordiality, familiarity, or affection; as, *Old* England. 10. Used of the Devil, esp. in various appellations, as the *old* one, *Old* Nick, *Old* Harry, etc. 11. Of or relating to the past; a *nick*; former; earlier; old-fashioned; antiquated; as, *old* times; an *old* pupil of mine. 12. Designating that one of two or more things of the same kind which precedes the other or others; as, the *Old* Testament; the *old* country; the *Old* World. 13. Designating, or pert. or according to, the style (called *Old Style*; abbt., O. S.) of reckoning time used before the adoption of the present calendar. See under *STYLE*. 14. *Phys. Geog.* Well advanced toward reduction to base level; — said of topography and topographic features.

**Syn.** *Old, ancient, venerable, antique, antiquated, archaic, obsolete, older, elder.* That is *old* (opposed to *young, new*; see AGED) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use; that is *ancient* (opposed esp. to *modern*) which lived, existed, or happened long ago, or which has come down from remote antiquity. *But ancient*

Okapi.  
(ōp)

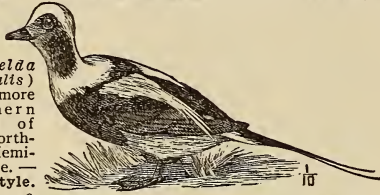
**κ = ch** in G. Ich, ach (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



and *old* are often interchangeable. **Venerable** suggests the dignity of age; as, *venerable* gray hairs. **Antique** applies to that which has come down from ancient times, or is related to them; that is **antiquated** which has gone out of fashion, the word often implying slight contempt; as, *antique* vases; **antiquated** notions. That is **archaic** which savors of an earlier, sometimes of a primitive, period; that is **obsolete** which has gone out of use; as, an **archaic** word, style; an **obsolete** word, custom. **Elder**, formerly the general comparative of *old*, has been nearly superseded by the more recent **older**, except as used attributively to denote seniority or priority of a person, esp. in a family relationship, or, less commonly, of a thing.

**Old Dominion**, Virginia. — **Old English**, a See under ENGLISH, n. 2. **Old Print**, A style of type. See TYPE. — **Old French**, the French language approximately from the 9th to the 16th century. — **Old Glory**, the flag of the United States, or Stars and Stripes. *Colloq.*, U. S. — **old gold**, a dull, slightly metallic and generally yellow color, supposed to resemble dull gold. — **Old High German**, High German from about 800 to 1100. — **Old Icelandic**, the Icelandic language before about 1540. — **Old Light**, *Ecol.*, a member of a conservative party; — *contr.* with *New Light*. — **old maid**, a An elderly or confirmed spinster. **Old** A simple game of cards, played by matching them. — **Old Norse**, Old Icelandic. The oldest forms known are found in runic inscriptions, and in early borrowed works in Finnish. It belongs to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic or Germanic family. — **Old Prussian**. See PRUSSIAN. — **Old Saxon**. See SAXON, n. 2. — **old sledge**. *Card Playing*. = SEVEN UP. — **old squaw**, a

common sea duck (*Harelda haretula*) of the more northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere. — **old style**. a Lit., a style be-



longing to, or characteristic of, a former time. **Old** [cap.] See under STYLE. **Old** A style of type including several varieties, modeled after the style of early printers, as Caslon, Elzevir, etc. See TYPE. — **Old Testament**. See under TESTAMENT. — **old wife**, a An old woman; usually, a prating old woman; a gossip. **B** = OLDWIFE. — **Old World**, the Eastern Hemisphere.

— **old**, n. Old time or a former time; *eld*; as, days of *old*.

**old**, n. Old, formerly; in time long past; from old days.

**old'en** (ôl'd'n), a. Old; ancient. — *v. i. & t.* To grow, or cause to grow, old; age. *Rare*.

**old-fan'gled** (ôld'fân'g'ld), a. Old-fashioned. [ideas.]

**old-fash'ioned** (-fâsh'ônd), a. Adhering to old customs or old'ish, a. Somewhat old.

**old'ness**, n. State, quality, or fact of being old.

**old'ster** (ôld'stér), n. 1. In the British navy, a midshipman who has served four years. Cf. YOUNGSTER. 2. An old or elderly person. *Colloq.*

**old'wife'** (ôld'wif'), n. 1. Any of various fishes, as the alewife, the menhaden, etc. 2. The old squaw (duck).

**old-world'**, a. 1. Of or pert. to the old, or ancient, world. 2. [in this sense written Old World.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Old World, or Eastern Hemisphere.

**ole** (ôl), [L. *-olus*, *-ola*, *-olum*, a dim. suffix.] A diminutive suffix forming nouns chiefly of Latin or French origin.

**ole-a'ceous** (ôlê-â'shü's), a. [L. *olea* olive.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Oleaceæ*) of widely distributed shrubs and trees, the olive family, including, besides the olive, the ashes, lilacs, jasmine, forsythias, etc.

**ole-ag'i-nous** (-âj'i-nû's), a. [L. *oleaginus* of the olive, *olea* olive.] Oily; unctuous. — **ole-ag'i-nous-ness**, n.

**ole-an'der** (-ân'dér), n. [F. *oleandre*.] A handsome evergreen apocynaceous shrub (*Nerium oleander*) with fragrant red or white flowers and poisonous juice.

**ole-as'ter** (-âs'tér), n. [L. *f. olea* olive.] A shrub or small tree (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) of southern Europe with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit.

**ole-ate** (ôlê-ât), n. *Chem.* A salt or ester of oleic acid.

**ole-fi'ant** (ôlê-fî-ânt; ô-lê-fî-ânt), a. [F. *olefiant*, fr. L. *oleum* oil + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Forming or producing an oil; specif., designating ethylene. *Archaic*.

**ole-fine** (ôlê-fîn; -fên), **ole-fîn**, n. [From *OLEFIANT*.] *Chem.* Any member of the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is a type. See ETHYLENE.

**ole-ic** (ôlê-ik; ôlê-ik), a. [L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or contained in, oil; as: oleic acid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>33</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, an oily acid found in the form of olein in certain fats and oils, such as sperm oil, olive oil, etc.

**ole-in** (ôlê-in), n. [L. *oleum* oil.] A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, abundant in animal and vegetable tissue.

**ole**, *senâte*, *câre*, *âm*, *accoutt*, *ârm*, *âsk*, *sofâ*; *êve*, *êvent* *ênd*, *recênt*, *makêr*; *Ice*, *ill*; *ôld*, *ôld*, *ôb*, *ôdd*, *sôft*, *connêct*;

*ûse*, *ûnite*, *ûrn*, *ûp*, *accûnt*, *menû*; *foôd*, *foôt*; *out*, *oil*;

**ole-o** (ôlê-ô), **Combining form** fr. Lat. *oleum*, meaning oil.

**ole-o-graph'** (-grâf'), n. A kind of chromatograph imitative of an oil painting. — **ole-o-graph'ic** (-ô-grâf'ik), a.

**ole-o-gra-phy** (-ôg'râ-fî), n.

**ole-o-mar'ga-rine** (-ô-mâr'gâ-rên; -rîn; *often mispron'd* -mâr'jêr-ên), n. Also -rîn. *Lolein* + *margarine*, *margarin*.] A butter substitute made largely from animal fats.

**ole-o-res'in** (-ô-rêz'in), n. 1. A natural product, as copaliba, which is a mixture of essential oil and resin. 2. *Pharm.* A liquid extract, consisting of an oil with resin in solution.

**ol-fac'tion** (ôl-fâk'shûn), n. [See OLFACATORY.] *Physiol.* The sense of smell; act, process, or faculty of smelling.

**ol-fac'to-ry** (-tô-ri), a. [L. *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere* to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sense of smell; as, *olfactory* organs. — *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rîz). 1. An olfactory organ; — usually in *pl.* 2. The sense of smell. [resin frankincense.]

**ol-ly'a-num** (ô-lîb'â-nûm), n. [LL.] The fragrant gum

**ol'i-garch** (ôl'i-gârk), n. A ruler in an oligarchy.

**ol'i-gar'chic** (-gârk'kik), a. Of, pert. to, or supporting

**ol'i-gar'ch'i-cal** (-kî-kôl) oligarchy.

**ol'i-gar'chy** (ôl'i-gârk'î), n.; *pl.* -CHIES (-kîz). [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*; *ôligos* few + *ἀρχαία* to rule.] A form of government in which the power is vested in a few, or a state so governed; also, those who form the ruling few.

**ol'i-go-** (ôl'i-gô-), **Combining form** from Greek *ὀλιγος*, few, little, small; in *Med.* denoting lack; deficiency.

**ol'i-go-cene** (ôl'i-gô-sên), a. [*oligo* + Gr. *καινός* new, recent.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, a period of the Tertiary between the Eocene and Miocene. — *n.* The Oligocene period.

**ol'i-go-clas'e'** (klâs'), n. [*oligo* + Gr. *κλάσις* fracture.] *Min.* A soda-lime feldspar containing calcium and sodium.

**ol'i-go-ty-thê-mi-a**, or **the'mi-a** (-sî-thê'mi-â), n. [NL. See OLIGO-; CYTE; -EMIA.] *Med.* Anæmia in which the blood is deficient in red corpuscles.

**ol'i-gu-rê'sis** (-gû-rê'sis), n. [NL.; *oligo* + Gr. *ουρησις* urination.] *Med.* Deficiency in the excretion of urine.

**ol'i-o** (ôl'i-ô), n.; *pl.* OLIOS (-ôz). [Sp. *olla* earthen pot, stew of meat, L. *olla* pot, dish.] 1. A dish of many ingredients; hodgepodge. 2. A mixture; medley. 3. A miscellaneous collection, as of pictures, verses, etc.; potpourri.

**ol'i-va'ceous** (ôl'i-vâ'shü's), a. [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green.

**ol'i-va-ry** (ôl'i-vâ-ri), a. [L. *olivarius* belonging to olives, *oliva* an olive.] *Anat.* A shaped like an olive. **b** Of or pert. to the olivary body. *Anat.*, an oval prominence on either side of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata.

**olive** (ôl'iv), n. [F., fr. L. *oliva*, fr. Gr. *ελαία*.] 1. A tree (*Olea europæa*), the type of a family (*Oleaceæ*), cultivated for its fruit; also, its fruit, esteemed as a relish, esp. when green, and for its oil. 2. An olive branch or wreath. 3. Olive color. — *a.* 1. Of a dark brownish or yellowish green like the unripe olive. 2. Brownish yellow; tawny.

**olive branch**, a Branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace; hence, anything offered as a sign of peace or good will. **b** A child; — alluding to Ps. cxviii. 3.

**ol-iv'en-ite** (ô-lîv'ên-î-t; ôl'i-vên-), n. [G. *olivenezit* + *-ite*.] *Min.* A native copper arsenate, Cu(AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>, usually olive-green.

**ol'i-ver** (ôl'i-vêr), n. [F. *Olivier*.] One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, friend and companion in arms of Roland.

**ol'i-vet** (-vê't), n. [L. *olivetum*.] An olive grove; — now used only [cap.] as proper name of the Mount of Olives. *Acts* i. 12.

**ol-iv'y-â** (ô-lîv'y-â), n. A rich countess in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," who falls in love with Viola disguised as a page, and finally marries Viola's twin brother.

**ol-iv-yên** (ôl'i-vîn; -vên), n. [*olive* + *-yên*.] 1. See CHRYSOLITE. 2. Green garnet.

**olla** (ôl'â; *Sp.* ôl'yâ), n.; *pl.* OLLAS (ôl'âz; *Sp.* ôl'yâs). [Sp. See OLIO.] 1. In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a round or bulging earthen pot or jar. 2. A dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a pot; an olio; olla-podrida.

**ol-la-po-dri'da** (ôl-lâ-pô-drê'dâ), n. [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See OLIO.] 1. A kind of meat and vegetable stew; — a favorite Spanish dish. 2. A medley; an olio.

**ol'o-gy** (ôl'ô-jî), n.; *pl.* -GIES (-jîz). [See -LOGY.] A science or branch of knowledge. *Colloq.* or *Humorous*.

**ol-ym'pi-ad** (ô-lîm'pî-âd), n. [L. *olympias*, *-adis*, Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς*, *-άδης*.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* The period of four (or, in the ancient Greek method of counting the first and last year, five) years from one Olympian festival to the next. See OLYMPIAN. 2. The quadrennial celebration of the modern Olympic games.

**ol-ym'pi-an** (-ân), a. Of or pert. to Mount Olympus in Thessaly, or Olympia in ancient Elis, in the Peloponnese, Greece. The Olympian games were held every fourth year, from 776 B. C. (as claimed). The Greeks reckoned time in Olympiads, or periods of four years, from that date. A modified revival (the Olympic games) of the ancient

**ol**, *senâte*, *câre*, *âm*, *accoutt*, *ârm*, *âsk*, *sofâ*; *êve*, *êvent* *ênd*, *recênt*, *makêr*; *Ice*, *ill*; *ôld*, *ôld*, *ôb*, *ôdd*, *sôft*, *connêct*;

*ûse*, *ûnite*, *ûrn*, *ûp*, *accûnt*, *menû*; *foôd*, *foôt*; *out*, *oil*;



Olympian games, consisting of international athletic games, races, etc., is held once in four years, the first having been at Athens in 1896.

— **n.** 1. A native or inhabitant of Olympia; a participant in the Olympian games. 2. An inhabitant of Olympus; esp., *Gr. Relig.*, one of the greater deities (generally, twelve in number) supposed to dwell upon Olympus under the direct oversight of Zeus.

**O-lym'pic** (p'ík), *a.* Olympian. — **Olympic games.** = OLYMPIAN GAMES. — **n.** An Olympian game; — usually in pl.

**O-lym'pus** (p'ús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀλύμπος] 1. A mountain in Thessaly believed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods. 2. Hence: heaven; the sky.

**o'ma** (o'má), [Gr. ὄμα, ὄμαρος.] *Med.* A suffix used to denote a morbid condition of some part, usually a tumor. **O'ma-ha'** (o'má-há'), *n.* One of a tribe of intelligent and progressive Siouan Indians of Nebraska.

**o-ma'sum** (o-má'súm), *n.* [L., bullock's tripe.] *Zoöl.* The third division in the stomach of ruminants; the manyplies.

**O-may'yad** (o-mí'yád), *Var.* of OMMIAD.

**om'b'er** (óm'bér), *n.* [Sp. *hombre*, lit., a man, L. *homo*.] **om'bre'** (óm'b're'), 1. An old card game of Spanish origin. 2. In omelet, the player who attempts to win the pool.

**o-me'ga** (o-mé'gá; o'mé-gá; o-még'á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ὀμέγα.] = MEGA. — 1. Lit., the great, or long, or; the last letter [Ω, ω] of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA. 2. The last; the end.

**om'e-let** (óm'è-lét; óm'lét), *n.* Also **om'e-lette**. [F. *omelette*.] Eggs beaten up with milk or water and fried.

**om'en** (óm'én), *n.* [L.] An indication or action taken as a foreshowing; foretoken; foreboding; presage; augury. — *v. t.* To foreshow by signs or portents; presage; augur.

**o-men'tum** (o-mén'túm), *n.*; pl. -TA (-tá). [L.] *Anat.* A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. The great omentum is attached to the stomach and transverse colon. The lesser omentum connects the stomach and liver.

**om'er** (óm'ér), *n.* [Heb. *omer*.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

**om'i-kron** (óm'i-krón; ó-mí'-; óm'i-krón'), *n.* Also **omikron**. [NL., fr. Gr. ὀμβρόν. See MICRO.] Lit., the little, or short, o; the fifteenth letter [O, o] of the Greek alphabet.

**om'i-nous** (óm'i-nús), *a.* [L. *ominosus*, fr. *omen*.] [Of or pert. to an omen or omens; portentous; esp., foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious. — **om'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **om'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Ominous, portentous, sinister. That is ominous which foreshadows the future or (esp.) is ill-omened or menacing; as, an ominous frown. Portentous is sometimes applied to what is ominous of calamity (as, a portentous calm) but often means little more than prodigious, monstrous. Sinister heightens the implication of something (often covertly) baleful or malign; as, a sinister smile.

**o-mis'si-ble** (o-mís'sí-b'l), *a.* That may be omitted.

**o-mis'sion** (o-mís'h'ún), *n.* [L. *omissio*. See OMIT.] 1. Act of omitting; state of being omitted; neglect to do something. 2. That which is omitted or left undone.

**o-mit'** (o-mít'), *v. t.*; o-MIT'tED; -TING. [L. *mittere*, *omissum*; *ob + mittere* to send.] 1. To leave out or unmention. 2. To leave undone; neglect.

**om'ma-tid'i-um** (óm'má-tíd'i-úm), *n.*; pl. -TIDIA (-á). [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄμμα, -aros, the eye.] *Zoöl.* One of the elements (each corresponding to a small simple eye or ocellus) of which the compound eye (ommateum) of an arthropod is built up.

**om-mat'o-phore** (o-mát'ò-fór; 57), *n.* [Gr. ὄμμα, -aros, eye + *phore*.] *Zoöl.* A movable peduncle bearing an eye, as of a snail. — **om'ma-toph'o-rous** (óm'má-tòp'ò-rús), *a.*

**Om-mey'ad, Om-mey'a-des.** Vars. of OMMIAD, OMMIADES.

**Om-mi'ad** (ó-mí'ád), *n.* Any member of the dynasty of caliphs which reigned in the East from 661 to 750, when it was succeeded by the Abbasside caliphs; — so called from Omayya, great-grandfather of Mo'awiya, the first caliph of the dynasty. An offshoot of this dynasty established the Omniad dynasty of Spain (756-1031). — **Om-mi'ad, a.**

**Om-mi'ades** (ó-mí'ádes; -á-dées), *n. pl.* The Omniads.

**om-ni-** (óm'ní-). [L. *omnis* all.] A combining form denoting all, every, everywhere.

**om-ni-bus** (óm'ní-bús), *n.* [L., for all, dat. pl. fr. *omnis* all.] A large heavy four-wheeled public vehicle, esp. one entered from the rear and having seats running lengthwise; a bus. — *a.* Pert. to, or providing for, many things at once.

**omnibus bill,** a legislative bill making a number of miscellaneous provisions or appropriations. *Parl. Cant.*

**om-ni-fa-ri-ous** (-fá'rí-ús; 3), *a.* [L. *omnifarius*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

**om-ni-fic** (óm-níf'ík), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + *-fic*.] All-creating.

**om-nip'o-tence** (óm-níp'ò-téns), *n.* Omnipotent power, state, or power; hence, something almighty; [cap.] God.

**om-nip'o-tenant** (-tént), *a.* [F., fr. L. *omnipotens*, -entis; *omnis* all + *potens* powerful.] Able in every way and for

every work; all-powerful. — *n.* One who is omnipotent; [cap.] God; — with *the*. — **om-nip'o-tent-ly**, *adv.*

**om-ni-pres'ent** (óm'ní-préz'ént), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + *E. pres-ent*.] Present everywhere at once. — **pres'ence** (-éns), *n.*

**Syn.** Omnipresent, ubiquitous (in their ordinary and more colloquial use). Omnipresent applies esp. to that the influence of which is everywhere felt; ubiquitous, which is often humorous, is frequently applied to that which is present or turns up (esp. unexpectedly) in many places.

**om-nis'cience** (óm-nís'siéns), *n.* Quality or state of being omniscient; hence [cap.]. God.

**om-nis'cient** (-ént), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + *sciens*, -entis, p. pr. of *scire* to know.] Having universal knowledge; infinitely knowing or wise. — *n.* One who is omniscient; [cap.] God; — with *the*. — **om-nis'cient-ly**, *adv.*

**om-ni-um-gath'er-um** (óm'ní-úm-gáth'ér-úm), *n.* [L. *omnium* (gen. pl. of *omnis* all) + *E. gather*.] A confused mixture or medley; a miscellaneous collection. *Colloq.*

**om-niv'o-rous** (óm-nív'ò-rús), *a.* [L. *omnivorus*; *omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily.] Eating everything; esp., *Zoöl.*, eating both animal and vegetable food. — **om-niv'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **om-niv'o-us-ness**, *n.*

**o-mo-phag'ic** (óm'ò-fáj'ík), *a.* [Gr. ὀμοφάγος; *ὀμός* raw + *φαγείν* to eat.] Eating, or characterized by the eating of, raw flesh. — **o-moph'a-gous** (ó-mòf'á-gús), *a.*

**Om'pha-le** (óm'fá-lé), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀυφάλη.] *Gr. Myth.* A queen of Lydia whom Hercules had to serve for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids.

**on** (ón), *prep.* [AS. *on*, *an*.] *On*, in general, refers to contact with or to support beneath; as: 1. Over and in contact with; upon; as, to stand on a chair. 2. In contact or juxtaposition with (with or without support); as, a fly on the wall; a town on the river. 3. In connection or affinity with, in, or in respect of; as, he was on the committee; on duty. 4. Indicating a basis or ground of action, opinion, reliance, etc.; as, on good authority. 5. In, or relating to, the region toward; at; — indicating relative position; as, the town lay on the east. Hence, fig., in on the contrary, on the offensive, on your behalf, etc. 6. In, within, or during; as, on Monday. 7. Indicating state; as, on fire, tap, sale. 8. Upon the occasion of; following upon; as, he met me on my arrival. 9. To or against; as, rain falls on the earth; hence, fig.: toward; to the account of; as, she smiled on him. 10. In reference or relation to; about; as, an address on citizenship. 11. In addition to; besides; as, heaps on heaps. — **Syn.** See ABOVE.

**on to, on'to**, *prep.*, upon on; on to; — usually called a colloquialism; but it may be regarded in analogy with *into*. It should be distinguished from *on to* where *on* is the adverb, as in, they went on to the next town.

— *adv.* 1. In or into a position of support, contact, etc.; as, put on the plates; he had his boots on. 2. With direction toward something; as, to look on; head on. 3. Forward; onward; as, move on; go on. Sometimes used with the verb omitted as equiv. to *go on*. 4. In continuance or succession; as, and so on; say on. 5. In or into action; in course of action; in progress; as, an game is on.

**on and on**, continuously; for a long time together.

— *a.* *Cricket*. Designating the side of the field or wicket on which the batsman stands; — opposed to *off*.

**on'a-ger** (ón'á-jér), *n.*; pl. L. -GRI (-grí), E. -GERS (-jérz). [L. *onager*, *onagrus*, Gr. ὄναγρος.] 1. A wild ass (*Equus onager*) of western India and Baluchistan. 2. *Mil.* An ancient and medieval engine for throwing stones.

**on'a-gra'ceous** (ón'á-grá'shús), *a.* [Gr. ὄναργα a kind of plant.] Applying to a widely distributed family (*Onagraceae*) of plants, the evening primrose family, consisting chiefly of herbs, and including the willow-herbs and fuchsias.

**o'nan-ism** (ón'án-íz'm), *n.* [Olan (*Gen.* xxxviii. 9).] Self-pollution; masturbation.

**once** (wüns), *adv.* [ME. *ones*, *anes*, an adverbial form fr. *one*, *on*, *an*, *one*.] 1. One time and no more. 2. At any one time; ever; — often conjunctive, equiv. to *if ever* or *whenever*; as, *once* kindled, it may not be quenched. 3. At some one time; — usually referring to the past; formerly. — *a.* That once was; former.

— *n.* One time or occasion; — used in *at once*, *for once*, *this once*, etc.

**at once.** A Simultaneously. **b** Equally. **c** Immediately.

**on-cid'i-um** (ón-síd'i-úm), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. ὄκος barb of an arrow; — from the shape of the labelium. *Oxf. E. D.*]

*Bot.* One of a large genus (*Oncidium*) of tropical American orchids having flowers often resembling butterflies.

**on'do-graph** (ón'dò-gráf), *n.* [F. *onde* wave (L. *unda*) + *-graph*.] *Elec.* An instrument for graphically making a record (on *dogram*) of the wave forms of varying or alternating currents.

**on-dom'e-ter** (ón-dòm'è-tér), *n.* [F. *onde* wave (L. *unda*) + *-meter*.] An electric wave meter. See WAVE METER.

**one** (wün), *a.* [ME. *one*, *on*, *an*, AS. *án*.] 1. Being a single unit, being, or thing; individual. 2. Denoting a person or thing indefinitely; a certain. 3. Denoting a particular thing



or person; — often in antithesis to *another, other*. **4.** Closely bound together; united; as, we were *one* on that subject. **5.** Single in kind; the same; as, those statements are *one* *one day*. **a** On a certain indefinite day in the past. **b** Some day in the future.

— *n.* **1.** A single unit; unity. **2.** A symbol for a unit, as 1 or i. **3.** A single person or thing. — *undef. pron.* **1.** (*pl.* ones [wünz]). A certain person or thing not specified; or some person or thing; or a person or thing of the kind under consideration. **2.** Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indefinitely.

**-one** (-ōn). [From Gr. *-ōnē* female descendant.] *Chem.* A suffix found in the names of ketones; as in *acetone*.

**one'**-horse' *a.* **1.** Drawn or operated by one horse; having but one horse. **2.** Second-rate; inferior. *Colloq., U. S.*

**O-nei'**da (ō-nī'dā), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling near Oneida Lake, New York.

**o-nel'**ro-crit'ic (-rō-krit'ik), *n.* An interpreter of dreams.

**o-nel'**ro-crit'ic-cal (-i-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *ὄνειροκριτικός*; *ōneiros* a dream + *κριτικός*, critical; fr. *κρίνω* to discern.] Of, pert. to, or skilled in, the interpretation of dreams.

**o-nel'**ro-man'cy (ō-nī'rō-mān'si), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνειρος* dream + *μανεία*] Divination by dreams. — *man'cer* (-sēr), *n.*

**one'**ness (wūn'ēs), *n.* **1.** Singleness; unity. **2.** Sameness; uniformity; identity; unity in mind, purpose, or feeling.

**on'er-**ous (ōn'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *onerosus*, fr. *onus*, *oneris*, a load.] **1.** Burdensome; oppressive; troublesome. **2.** *Law.* Loading or constituting a legal burden. — *Syn.* See *heavy*. — *on'er-*ous-ly, *adv.* — *on'er-*ous-ness, *n.*

**one'self'** (wūn'sēlf'), *pron.* A reflexive and emphatic equivalent for the indefinite pronoun *one*; — orig. written (as used in this book) *one's self*.

**one'sid'**ed (wūn'sīd'ēd), *a.* **1.** Having, or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; limited or relating to one side; hence: partial; unfair. **2.** *Law.* Unilateral; as, a *one-sided* contract.

**one'step'**, *n.* A lively dance in 2-4 time, danced by couples, involving a coupe, whirl, dip, and other steps.

**on'go'ing** (ōn'gō'ing), *n.* Act of going forward; proceeding; progress; in *pl.*, proceedings; doings; current events.

**on'ion** (ōn'yōn), *n.* [F. *oignon*, fr. L. *unio* oneness, unity, single large pearl, onion.] **1.** A liliaceous plant (*Allium cepa*); also, its edible bulb of pungent taste and odor. **2.** Any wild species of the same genus. [paper.]

**on'ion-skin'** (-skīn'), *n.* A kind of thin, glossy, translucent

**on'look'er** (ōn'loōk'ēr), *n.* A looker-on.

**on'ly** (ōn'li), *a.*; dial. or poetic intensive superl. **ONLIEST**. [AS. *ānlīc*; *ān* one + *-lic*.] **1.** Alone in its or their class; single. **2.** Alone because of superiority; chief. — *adv.* **1.** Exclusively; solely; merely. **2.** Without there being others; singly. *Obs. or R., exc. in:* *only-begotten*, begotten as the only child. — *conj.* Save or except (that).

**on'o-mas'tic** (ōn'ō-mās'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀνομαστικός* of naming, fr. *ὀνομάζω* to name, *ὄνομα* name.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or connected with, a name or names, or naming; consisting of names. **2. *Law.* Designating an autograph signature.**

**on'o-mat'o-po'e'ia** (ōn'ō-māt'ō-pe'yā; ὀνόμα-τ'ο-ποι-εία), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία*; *ὄνομα*, *ὀνόματος*, name + *ποιέω* to make.] **1.** Formation of a word in imitation of a sound; as *buzz, cuckoo*. **2. *Rhet.* The use of words in which the sound is suggestive of the sense.**

**on'o-mat'o-po'e'ic** (-ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, onomatopoeia; imitative in origin; echoic.

**on'o-mat'o-po-ē'sis** (-pō-ē'sis), **-poi-e'sis** (-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιήσις*.] Onomatopoeia.

**on'o-mat'o-po-ē'tic** (-ēt'ik), *a.* Onomatopoeic.

**On'on-da'ga** (ōn'ōn-dō'gā), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians once inhabiting what is now a part of the State of New York. They now live in New York and Ontario.

**on'rush'** (ōn'rūsh'), *n.* A rushing onward.

**on'set'** (ōn'sēt'), *n.* **1.** A setting upon; attack; assault. **2.** A setting about; beginning; commencement; start.

**on'slaughter'** (-slōt'), *n.* A furious attack or assault; onset. **on'to** (ōn'tō), *prep.* On the top of; upon; on. See *on to*, under *on*, *prep.*

**on'to-gen'e-sis** (ōn'tō-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Ontogeny. — *on'to-ge-net'ic*, *a.* — *on'to-ge-nist*, *n.*

**on'to-ge'ny** (ōn-tōj'ē-nī), *n.* [See *ontology*; *GENESIS*.] *Biol.* The life history or development of an individual.

**on'to-log'i-cal** (ōn'tō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to ontology. *ontological argument, Metaph.,* an argument for the existence of God primarily from the nature of being.

**on'tol'o-gy** (ōn-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ὄντα* the things being + *-λογία*.] The science of being or *ontology*; the branch of metaphysics that investigates the nature, essential properties, and relations of being, as such. — *on'tol'o-gist* (-jīst), *n.*

**o'nus** (ō'nūs), *n.* [L.] A burden; an obligation; charge. **on'ward** (ōn'wērd), *a.* Moving forward; forward. — *adv.* Also *on'wards* (ōn'wērdz). **1.** Toward a point before or in front; forward. **2.** In an advanced position; in front; on. *Syn.* *Onward, forward.* *Onward* often suggests progress

or advance in general; **forward** (opposed to *backward*), specifically, movement toward what is before.

**on'y-cha** (ōn'y'kā), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *onyx*, *-ychis*, onyx, also, a kind of mussel, Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *-onyx*. See *onyx*.] An ingredient of incense. *prob.* the operculum of a gastropod. *Enc. xxx, 34.*

**on'yx** (ōn'yks; ōn'yks), *n.*; *pl.* ONYXES (-ēs; 24). [L., fr. Gr. *ὄνυξ* a claw, finger nail, veined gem.] Chalcedony in layers of different shades of color.

**ō'ō-** (ō'ō-). A combining form from Greek *ὄω*, *egg*.

**ō'ō-cyte** (-sit), *n.* *Embryol. & Zool.* An egg before maturation (formation of the polar bodies); or, in certain protozoans, a female gamete before undergoing changes believed to correspond to maturation.

**o-ō'ci-um** (ō-ō'shī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -CIA (-ā). [NL.; *ō-* + Gr. *οἶκος* a house.] *Zool.* In polyzoans, an ovicell.

**ō-ōg'a-mous** (ō-ōg'ā-mūs), *a.* *Biol.* Having gametes exhibiting distinctions of sex; heterogamous.

**ō'ō-gen'e-sis** (ō'ō-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Formation of the egg and its preparation for fertilization and development.

**ō'ō-gō'ni-um** (-gō'ō-nī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NIA (-ā), E. -NIUMS (-nīzm). [NL.; *ō-* + Gr. *γόνος* offspring.] **1.** *Bot.* The female sexual organ in oogamous thallophytic plants, containing one or more eggs, or oöspores, which develop after fertilization into oöspores. **2. *Embryol.* One of the descendants of a primordial germ cell which give rise to the oöcytes.**

**ō'ō-lite** (ō'ō-līt), *n.* A rock consisting of small round grains, usually carbonate of lime, resembling the roe of fish and cemented together. — *ō'ō-lite* (-līt'ik), *a.*

**ō-ōl'o-gist** (ō-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.* One versed in oölogy.

**ō-ōl'o-gy** (-jī), *n.* Ornithology treating of birds' eggs, esp. their shape, color, etc. — *ō'ō-log'i-cal* (ō'ō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.*

**ōō'long** (ōō'lōng), *n.* [Chin. *wu black* + *lung* dragon.] A fragrant variety of black tea.

**ōō'mi-ak** (ōō'mī-āk), *n.* Also **ōōmiac, umiack**, and **umiak**. [Eskimo *umiak*.] A large, broad, Alaskan Eskimo boat, consisting of a wooden frame covered with skins.

**ō'ō-phore** (ō'ō-fōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. *ὄφωρος* egg-bearing; *ὄω* an egg + *φορέω* bearing.] = *oöPHYTE*. — **phor'ic** (-fōr'ik), *a.*

**ō'ō-pho-rī'tis** (-fō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL.; fr. *ὄω* egg + *φορέω* bearing + *-itis*.] *Med.* Ovaritis.

**ō'ō-phyte** (ō'ō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* The stage in the life history of an archeogoniate plant, as a moss, fern, or liverwort, in which sexual organs are developed. Cf. *GAMETOPHYTE*, *SPORO-PHYTE*. — *ō'ō-phytic* (-fīt'ik), *a.*

**ō'ō-sperm** (ō'ō-spūrm), *n.* [*ō-* + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] **1. *Zool.* A fertilized egg; a zygote. **2. *Bot.* = *oöSPORE*.****

**ō'ō-sphere** (-sfer), *n.* *Biol.* An unfertilized egg; a female gamete.

**ō'ō-spore** (ō'ō-spōr; 57), *n.* **1. *Bot.* The sexual spore, or zygote, resulting from the fertilization of an oöspore by a sperm cell. **2. *Zool.* In certain sporozoans, a zygote when encysted previous to division into spores. — *ō'ō-spor'ic* (-spōr'ik), *ō-ō's-po-rous* (ō-ōs'pō-rūs; 57), *a.*****

**ō'ō-the'ca** (ō'ō-thē'kā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CE (-sē). [NL.; *ō-* + Gr. *θήκη* a case.] *Zool.* An egg case, esp. that of many kinds of mollusks, and of some insects, as cockroaches.

**ooze** (ōöz), *n.* [AS. *wōs* juice, moisture. *Oxf. E. D.*] **1.** A decoction of oak bark, sumac, catechu, etc., used in tanning. **2.** Act of oozing; also, that which oozes. — *v. i.*; *oozED* (ōözd); *ooz'ING*. **1.** To percolate; exude. **2.** To escape, or leak out, slowly and quietly; as, the secret *oozED* out; his courage *oozed* away. **3.** To exude moisture. — *v. t.* To exude or give out slowly; — often used with *out*.

**ooze** (ōöz), *n.* [AS. *wāse* dirt, mire, mud.] **1.** Soft mud or slime. **2.** A stretch or piece of muddy ground; a marsh; a bog. **3. *Oceanography.* A soft deposit covering large areas of the ocean bottom, composed largely of the calcareous remains of foraminifers.**

**ooze leather.** Leather made from sheep and calf skins by mechanically forcing ooze through them; esp., such leather with a soft, finely granulated finish put on the flesh side; hence: *ooze calf, ooze finish*, etc.

**oo'zy** (ōō'zī), *a.*; *oo'zi-ER* (-zī-ēr); *oo'zi-EST*. **1.** Containing, or composed of, ooze; miry. **2.** Exuding moisture; slimy.

**o-pac'i-ty** (ō-pās'i-tī), *n.* [L. *opacitas* a shadowiness.] Quality or state of being opaque; obscurity or an instance of it.

**ō'pah** (ō'pā), *n.* A large oceanic fish (*Lampris guttatus*), inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean, and remarkable for its brilliant colors.

**o-pake** (ō'pāk), *Obs.* or rare var. of *OPAUQUE*.

**ō'pal** (ō'pāl), *n.* [L. *opalus*, fr. Gr. *ὀπάλλω*, Skr. *upala* a stone, precious stone.] *Mfn.* An amorphous form of silica, softer and lighter than quartz. *H.*, 5.5-6.5. The precious, or noble, *opal* is iridescent, and is valued as a gem.

For fire *opal* see *GIRASOL*.

**ō'pal-esce'** (-ēs'), *v. i.*; -*ESCED'* (-ēst'); -*ESC'ING* (-ēs'ing). To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an *opal*.



Opah. (10)

**āle**, *senāte*, *cāre*, *ān*, *āccount*, *ārm*, *āsk*, *sofā*; *ēve*, *ēvent* *ēnd*, *recēt*, *makēr*; *īce*, *īl*; *ōld*, *ōbey*, *ōrb*, *ōdd*, *ōft*, *cōnnect*; *ūse*, *ūnite*, *ūrn*, *ūp*, *cīrcūs*, *menū*; *fōod*, *fōot*; *out*, *oil*;

or advance in general; **forward** (opposed to *backward*), specifically, movement toward what is before.



**o'pal-es'cent** (-és'ént), *a.* Reflecting an iridescent light; having a milky iridescence. — **o'pal-es'cence** (-éns), *n.*  
**o'pal-ine** (ó'pál-in; -ín), *a.* Of or like opal; opalescent.  
**o-paque** (ó-pák'), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark.] 1. Not luminous; dark. 2. Impervious to light; not transparent. 3. By extension, impervious (to heat, electricity, etc.); not conducting or transmitting heat, etc. 4. Obscure; also, dull. — **Syn.** See DARK. — *n.* That which is opaque. — **o-paque'ly**, *adv.* — **o-paque'ness**, *n.*  
**ope** (óp), *a. & v.* *Open. Poetic.*  
**o'pen** (ó'p'n), *a.* [AS. *open*.] 1. Not shut or closed; affording free ingress or egress; not obstructed or clogged. 2. Hence: Free to be entered, visited, or used; without restrictions as to the participants; also, available; as, the invitation is still *open*; disengaged. 3. Of weather or season, not frosty or inclement; *Naut.*, not foggy. 4. Uncovered; exposed; bare. *Fig.*, liable; — used with *to*; as, *open* to temptation. 5. Not secret, hidden, or disguised; public. 6. Without reserve or pretense; sincere; frank. 7. Extended; expanded; as, an *open* hand; an *open* flower. 8. Having openings, or the like; as, *open* ranks; also, perforated; porous; *specif.*, *Print.*, more or less widely spaced or leaded. 9. *a Music.* (1) Not closed or stopped with the finger; — said of the string of an instrument. Also, not closed at the top (of an organ pipe); or not stopped with the hand (of a horn). (2) Produced by an open string, pipe, etc.; as, an *open* tone. **b Phon.** (1) Of a vowel, uttered with a relatively wide opening of the mouth. See CLOSE, *a.*, 13. (2) Of a consonant, uttered with the oral passage narrowed without closure, as *s*. 10. Accessible; of a person, responsive; amenable; hence, generous. 11. Not settled or adjusted; as, an *open* account. 12. Without legal restrictions as to the opening of drinking places, places of amusement, etc.; as, an *open* town. *Collog.*, *U. S.* — **Syn.** Unclosed, unprotected; unreserved, artless. See FRANK.  
**open air**, the air out of doors. — **open-air school**, *Art.*, see PLEIN-AIR. — **o. chain**, *Chem.*, an arrangement of atoms represented in the graphical formula as a chain whose ends are open, that is, not joined so as to form a ring; — opposed to *closed chain*. — **o. door**, *a.* Open or free admission to all; for intercourse, esp. commercial, open to all upon equal terms. — **o. policy**, See VALUED POLICY. — **o. stop**, *Music*, a stop having the upper ends of the pipes open. — **o. verdict**, *Law*, a verdict on a preliminary investigation, finding the fact of a crime, but not stating the criminal, or finding the fact of a violent death without disclosing the cause.  
— *v. t.* 1. To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position. 2. To render clear for passage. 3. Hence: *a.* To render open or accessible; as, to *open* a shop. *b.* To declare (a building, park, etc.) open to the public. 4. To spread out; unfold or unroll. 5. To make one or more openings in. 6. To loosen or make less compact. 7. To reveal; — now said only of feelings, intentions, etc. 8. *Naut.* To bring into view, or come in sight of. 9. To interpret. *Archaic.* 10. To enlighten; enlarge, as the heart. 11. To enter upon; begin; start. 12. *Law.* To restore or recall, as an order, rule, judgment, etc., from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to prosecute or oppose it.  
— *v. i.* 1. To become open; unclose. 2. To give access; also, to have an opening, passage, or outlet. 3. To expand; *fig.*, to become enlightened, as the mind. 4. To become or be disclosed, as to view. 5. *Hunting.* To bark on perceiving the game. 6. To begin.  
**Open sesame!** the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in the "Arabian Nights"; hence [*Often* **o'pen-ses'a-me!**], a thing that unfaillingly opens, or admits to, something.  
— *n.* Open space, as land without trees, etc., open ocean, water, or air; — used chiefly with *the*.  
**o'pen-air'**, *a.* Outdoor; *specif.*, *Painting*, plein-air.  
**o'pen-coil'**, *a.* *Elec.* Designating, or pert. to, a method of winding an armature (**open-coil armature**) so that the circuit is closed only by the external circuit connected to it through the brushes and commutator.  
**o'pen-er** (ó'p'n-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, opens.  
**o'pen-eyed'** (-í'd'), *a.* Watchful; discerning; receptive.  
**o'pen-faced'** (-fást'), *a.* 1. Of a watch, having the dial covered only with a glass. 2. Having a frank or ingenuous face.  
**o'pen-hand'ed**, *a.* Generous; liberal. — **o'pen-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **o'pen-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**o'pen-heart'ed**, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.  
**o'pen-hearth'**, *a.* *Metal.* Designating, or pert. to, a process (**open-hearth process**) of making steel in a furnace having an open hearth called also *Siemens-Martin process*.  
**o'pen-ing** (ó'p'n-ing; ó'p'ning), *vb. n.* 1. A making or becoming open. 2. An open place or part; a breach; gap; hole; also, width; span. 3. A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in a forest or grove. *U. S.* 4. Act of beginning; first step or appearance. 5. An opportunity.  
**o'pen-ly**, *adv.* In an open manner.

**o'pen-mouthed'** (ó'p'n-mouth'd; -mouth'; 109), *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping; greedy; clamorous.  
**o'pen-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being open.  
**o'pen-work'** (ó'p'n-wúrk'), *n.* Any work so made as to show openings through its substance.  
**o'p'er-a** (ó'p'ér-á), *n.* [It., fr. *opera* work, composition, fr. L. *opera* pains, work, *opus*, *operis*, work.] 1. A drama wholly or mostly sung, with orchestral accompaniment and appropriate costumes, scenery, and action. 2. The score of a musical drama. 3. The performance of an opera.  
**o'p'er-a-ble** (ó'p'ér-á-b'l), *a.* Admitting of an operation; as, an *operable* tumor.  
**o'p'ér-ra' bouffe'** (ó'p'ér-rá'boó'f'). [F.; *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, *It. buffo*.] Comic opera, esp. of farcical character.  
**o'p'ér-ra' co'mique'** (ó'p'ér-rá'kó'mék'). [F.] Lit., comic opera, distinguished from *grand opera* in having its musical numbers interspersed with spoken dialogue.  
**opera glass or glasses.** A small telescope, usually binocular, with concave eye lenses; a lorgnette.  
**opera hat.** A hat for wear to or at the opera; *specif.*, a man's tall silk hat made to fold flat; a crush hat.  
**opera house.** A theater devoted to the performance of operas; also, loosely, any theater.  
**o'p'er-and** (ó'p'ér-ánd), *n.* [From neuter of L. *operandus*, gerundive of *operari*. See OPERATE.] *Math.* The magnitude, quantity, or symbol upon which a mathematical operation is performed; — called also *faciend*.  
**o'p'er-ant** (ó'p'ér-ánt), *a.* [L. *operans*, p. pr.] Operative.  
**o'p'er-ate** (-át), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. [L. *operatus*, p. p. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] 1. To perform a work or labor; to act. 2. To produce or take effect. 3. To perform an operation or series of operations; as: *a.* To perform a surgical operation. *b. Mil. & Nav.* To conduct operations against the enemy. *c.* To deal in stocks, etc., esp. speculatively. *Commercial Cant.* — *v. t. i.* 1. To produce as an effect; work. 2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; conduct.  
**o'p'er-at'ic** (-át'ík), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, opera.  
**o'p'er-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In an operative manner.  
**o'p'er-a'tion** (-á'sh'ün), *n.* 1. An act, process, or effect of operating. 2. Agency; exertion of power or influence. 3. Mode of action or form of activity. 4. State of being operative. 5. An act done as part of a plan; as, naval *operations*. 6. *Com.* A transaction, esp. a speculative one. 7. A surgical action on the living body for remedial effect, as in amputation, etc. 8. *Math.* Some transformation, indicated by rules or symbols, to be made on quantities.  
**o'p'er-a-tive** (ó'p'ér-á-tív), *a.* 1. Capable of acting; operating; as, an *operative* motive. 2. Effective; efficacious. 3. Involving, or having to do with, physical operations, as of the hands or of machines; as, *operative* arts. 4. *Surg.* Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, *operative* surgery. 5. Engaged in work; active; esp., occupied in productive labor; working. [mechanic.]  
— *n.* One who, or that which, operates; a worker; artisan;  
**o'p'er-a'tor** (ó'p'ér-á-tér), *n.* One who operates, as in doing mechanical, professional, or official work, in dealing in stocks, in transmitting telegraphic messages, etc. [lum.]  
**o'p'er'cu-lar** (ó-p'úr'kú-lár), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an operculum.  
**o'p'er'cu-late** (ó-p'úr'kú-lát'), *a.* Having a lid, or operculum.  
**o'p'er'cu-lat'ed** (-lát'éd), *a.*  
**o'p'er'cu-lum** (ó-p'úr'kú-l'üm), *n.*; *pl. L.* -LA (-lá), *E.* -LUMS (-lúms). [L., a cover or lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] 1. *Bot.* A lid, as of a moss capsule, or a pyxidium in seed plants. *b.* The calyx limb in eucalypti. 2. *Zool.* A lidlike process or part, as: *a.* The horny or shelly plate on the foot of many gastropod mollusks, which serves to close the shell when the animal is retracted. *b.* The gill cover of a fish.  
**o'p'er-ét'a** (ó'p'ér-ét'á), *n.*; *pl. pl.* -TE (*It.* ó'p'ér-ét'tá). [It., dim. of *opera*.] *Music.* A short, light, musical drama.  
**o'p'er-ose** (ó'p'ér-ós), *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera* pains, labor, *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] Laborious; elaborate.  
**O-phé'li-a** (ó-fé'li-á; ó-fé'lyá), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Betrothed to Hamlet, she is crazed by his treatment of her and his killing of her father, and drowns herself.  
**oph'i-cleide** (ó'f'i-kíid), *n.* [F. *ophicléide*, fr. Gr. *ὄφης* a serpent + *κλέιδ*, gen. *κλειδός*, a key. So named because it was in effect the old wooden serpent, with keys added.] *Music.* A large brass wind instrument consisting of a tapering tube, bent double and provided with keys and mouth-piece. It is now generally supplanted by the tuba.  
**o-phid'i-an** (ó-fid'i-án), *n.* [Gr. *ὄφης* a snake.] *Zool.* Any of a division (*Ophidia*) of reptiles consisting of the snakes, or serpents. — *a.* Pert. to or designating this division.  
**oph'i-ol'a-try** (ó'f'i-ól'á-trí; ó'f'i-), *n.* [Gr. *ὄφης* a snake + *-latry*.] Serpent worship. — **oph'i-ol'a-trous** (-trús), *a.*  
**oph'i-ol'o-gy** (ó'f'i-ól'ó-jí), *n.* [Gr. *ὄφης* a snake + *-logy*.] Zoology that treats of the ophidians.  
**O'phir** (ó'fír), *n.* [Heb. *Óphir*.] In the Bible, a region often mentioned as the source of gold. See 1 *Kings* x. 11.

**κ = ch** in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**oph'ite** (ôf'it; ô'fít), *n.* [L. *ophites*, Gr. *ὀφίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent.] *Petrog.* A variety of green diabase whose augite is altered to uranite.

**ophit'ic** (ô-fít'ík), *a.* *Petrog.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, ophite; having a rock fabric in which feldspar crystals are inclosed in later formed augite, as in diabase.

**oph'i-u'ran** (ôf'i-ú-rán; ô'fí-rá), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφίς* snake + *ὀρά* tail.] *Zool.* Belonging to a class (*Ophiuroidea*) of echinoderms including the brittle stars and basket fishes. They resemble the star fishes. — *n.* An ophiuran echinoderm; a brittle star. — **oph'i-u'roid** (-ú'roid), *a.* & *n.*

**oph'thal'mi-a** (ôf-thál'mí-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*, fr. *ὀφθαλμός* the eye.] *Med.* An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

**oph'thal'mic** (-m'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to the eye; ocular.

**oph'thal'mi'tis** (ôf-thál'mí-tis), *n.* [NL.] Ophthalmia.

**oph'thal'mol'o-gy** (ôf-thál'mô-lô-jí), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye + *-logy*.] The science treating of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye. — **oph'thal'mol'o-gist** (-jíst), *n.* — **oph'thal'mol'og'i-cal** (ôf-thál'mô-lô-jí-f'kál), *a.*

**oph'thal'mo-scope** (ôf-thál'mô-skôp), *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, esp. the retina. — **oph'thal'mo-scop'ic** (-skôp'ík), *-scop'i-cal*, *a.*

**oph'thal'mos'co-py** (ôf-thál'mô-skô-pí), *n.* Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

**o'pi-a** (-ôp'i-á), **o'py** (-ôp'í), [Gr. *ὀπτα* (as in *ἀμβλυωπία* amblyopia), fr. *ὄψ*, *ὄπτος*, eye.] A combining form signifying sight, vision; as, *amblyopia*, *amblyopy*, *myopia*, *presbyopia*, etc.

**o'pi-ate** (ôp'i-át), *n.* [From *OPIMUM*.] Any narcotic medicine containing, or derived from, opium; — often used fig. — *a.* Containing opium; hence: inducing sleep; narcotic; fig., anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction.

**o'pi-ate** (-át), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING (-át'íng). To subject to the influence of an opiate; fig., to deaden.

**o'pine'** (ô-pí-n'), *v. t.* & *i.*; -PIN'ED (-pínd'éd); -PIN'ING (-pín'íng). [L. *opinari*, p. p. *opinatus*.] To have or express an opinion; think; suppose.

**o-pin'ion** (ô-pín'yún), *n.* [F., fr. L. *opinio*. See *OPINE*.] **1.** That which is opined; a belief; view; judgment. **2.** A formal judgment by an expert. **3. Law.** The formal expression by a judge, court, referee, or the like, of the legal reasons and principles on which a decision is based. **4.** A judgment or sentiment concerning persons or things; estimation; sometimes, high or favorable estimation; esteem. **Syn.** Idea, impression, sentiment, notion. — **Opinion, sentiment.** An opinion, in ordinary usage, is what one thinks or believes about something; the word does not imply the definiteness or weight of a judgment or the assurance or certainty of a conviction; as, to hazard an opinion; public opinion. **Sentiment** suggests a more or less settled opinion, often with reference to something which involves one's feelings; as, noble sentiments; public sentiment.

**o-pin'ion-at'ed** (-át'éd), *a.* Stiff in adhering to one's opinion; obstinate. — **Syn.** See *DICTIONARIAL*. — **-at'ed-ness, n.**

**o-pin'ion-a-tive** (-át'ív), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal. **2.** Opionated.

**op'is-thog'ná-thous** (ôp'is-thôg'ná-thús), *a.* [Gr. *ὀπισθεν* behind + *γνάθος* jaw.] Having retracting jaws.

**o'pi-um** (ôp'i-úm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀπιον* poppy juice, dim. of *ὄπός* vegetable juice.] A powerful narcotic consisting of the inspissated juice of a poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

**o'pi-um-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* *Med.* The habitual use of opium, or the condition induced by this.

**op'o-del'doc** (ôp'ô-dél'dók), *n.* Any of various liniments, containing soap, camphor, and alcohol.

**o-pos'sum** (ô-pôs'úm), *n.* [Amer. Indian (Virginia) *apasum* white bear.] Any of an American family (*Didelphidae*) of marsupials; esp., a species (*Didelphis virginiana*) chiefly nocturnal, largely arboreal, and almost omnivorous. When caught it feigns death.

**opossum shrimp**, Any of a certain family (*Mysidae*) of schizopod crustaceans whose females carry their eggs in a pouch between the legs.

**op'pi-dan** (ôp'i-dán), *a.* [L. *oppidanus*, fr. *oppidum* town.] Of or pertaining to a town or the town. — **n.** **1.** A townsman. **2.** At Eton College, England, and formerly also at other schools, a student Common Opossum of the Southern U. S. (33)



Common Opossum of the Southern U. S. (33)

to place.] Opposite; hence: opposing; adverse. — *n.* One who opposes; an adversary.

**Syn. Opponent, adversary, antagonist** agree in the idea of opposition, without of necessity implying personal animosity. An **opponent** is one who is on the opposite side in a contest; **antagonist** implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle for supremacy; as, an *opponent* in debate, a *duelist's antagonist*. **Adversary** ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility.

**op'por-tune'** (ôp'ôr-tún'; ôp'ôr-tún), *a.* [F. *opportunus*, L. *opportunus*, lit., at or before the port.] **1.** Fit; ready; hence: seasonable; timely. — **-tune'ly, adv.** — **-tune'ness, n.**

**Syn. Opportune, timely.** **Opportune** often suggests that which fits directly into a given concurrence of circumstances; **timely**, that which is well-timed or seasonable; as, an *opportune* place, moment, chance; a *timely* suggestion.

**op'por-tu'nism** (ôp'ôr-tú'níz'm), *n.* The taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities, often with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences.

**op'por-tu'nist** (-níst), *n.* One who advocates or practices opportunism.

**op'por-tu'nity** (-ní-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** Fit or convenience; chance. **2.** Impertunity. *Obs. & Erron.*

**op-pos'a-ble** (ô-pôz'á-b'l'), *a.* **1.** Capable of being resisted. **2.** Capable of being faced opposite something else. — **op-pos'a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.*

**op-pose'** (ô-pôz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pôzd'éd); -POS'ING (-pôz'íng). [F. *opposer*. See *OB*; *POSE* to place.] **1.** To place in front of, or over against; present. **2.** To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance; set against. **3.** To face; front upon. *Rare.* **4.** To resist; confront.

**Syn.** Withstand, resist, gainsay, contravene, oppugn. — **Oppose, resist** agree in the idea of setting one's self against something. **Resist** often implies more active striving than **oppose**, esp. against something actively adverse; as, to *oppose* a measure; he could not *resist* their attack.

**op-pose'd** (ô-pôzd'éd), *p. a.* Set in opposition; opposite.

**op-pos'er** (ô-pôz'ér), *n.* One who opposes.

**op'po-site** (ôp'ô-zít), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oppositus*, p. p. of *opponere*. See *OPPOSITION*.] **1.** Set over against; facing; — often with *to*. **2. Bot.** **a** Situated in pairs on an axis, each being separated from the other by half the circumference of the axis, as leaves. **b** With reference to floral parts: = *SUPERPOSED*. **3.** Contrarily turned or moving. **4.** Diametrically different; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.

**Syn. Opposite, contrary, contradictory.** **Opposite** implies diametrical difference in position or nature, but does not necessarily suggest antagonism; **contrary** commonly implies mutual opposition or divergence, and often connotes antagonism; as, *opposite* directions, *opposite* sides of a dispute; *contrary* winds, *contrary* propositions. **Contradictory** is stronger than *opposite* or *contrary*, implying variance or contrariety that admits no medium. — **n.** **1.** An opponent. *Obs. or R.* **2.** That which is opposed or contrary. Cf. **3d CONVERSE, n.** — **op'po-site-ly, adv.** — **op'po-site-ness, n.**

**op'po-si'tion** (-zish'yún), *n.* [L. *oppositio*. See *OPPOSITE*.] **1.** Act of setting opposite, or the state of being so set; specif.: **a** *Astron.* The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another 180° from it in celestial longitude; esp., such position of a planet or satellite with respect to the sun; — signified by the symbol  $\odot$ ; as,  $\odot$   $\ominus$   $\odot$ , opposition of Jupiter to the sun. **b** *Logic.* The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, in quality, or in both. **2.** Hostile or contrary action or condition; resistance. **3.** That which opposes; an obstacle; in politics, collectively, the party opposed to the party in power.

**op-pos'i-tive** (ô-pôz'í-tív), *a.* Opposing; adversative.

**op-press'** (ô-prés'), *v. t.* [F. *oppresser*, LL. *oppressus*, fr. L. *opprimere*, *oppressum*; *ob* + *primere* to press.] **1.** To overwhelm. *Rare.* **2.** Fig.: To weigh heavily on; weigh down. **3.** To crush by abuse of power or authority; tyrannize over; as, to *oppress* the weak.

**Syn. Oppress, depress.** To *oppress* is to weigh upon or burden, as by imposition of a load; and *depress* is to bring down or cause to sink (esp. in value, vigor, and the like); as, *oppressed* with forebodings; *depressed* by bad news.

**op-pres'sion** (-présh'yún), *n.* **1.** Act of oppressing; state of being oppressed. **2.** That which oppresses; cruelty; tyranny. **3.** A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind; depression; dullness; lassitude.

**op-pres'sive** (ô-prés'ív), *a.* **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe. **2.** Tyrannical. **3.** Heavy; hard to be borne. — **op-pres'sive-ly, adv.** — **op-pres'sive-ness, n.**

**op-pres'sor** (ô-prés'ér), *n.* One who oppresses.

**op-pro'bri-ous** (ôp'prô'bri-ús), *a.* [L. *opprobrius*, fr. *opprobrium*. See *OPPROBRIUM*.] **1.** Expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous. **2.** Inimously despised; made hateful. — **op-pro'bri-ous-ly, adv.** — **op-pro'bri-ous-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Disgraceful, reproachful, abusive, insulting, offensive; contemptuous, contumelious, insolent, disdainful; gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul, indecent, scurrilous, scurrile. — **Opprobrious, contumelious, scurrilous.** **OPPROBRIUM**

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



ous implies abusive reproach; **contumelious** adds the implication of insolent contempt; **scurrilous**, of grossness and vulgarity; as, **opprobrious** names; **contumelious** scorn; **scurrilous** abuse.

**op-probri-um** (-úm), *n.* [L.; *ob* + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] 1. Infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language. 2. Cause of disgrace or reproach.

**op-pugn'** (ò-pün'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *oppugnare*; *ob* + *pugnare*. to fight.] To fight against; attack; resist.

**op-pug'nan-cy** (ò-püg'nán-sí), *n.* Quality or state of being oppugnant; opposition.

**op-pug'nant** (ò-püg'nánt), *a.* Hostile; opposing.

**op-pug'n'er** (ò-pün'ér), *n.* One who oppugns.

**Ops** (òps), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italian goddess of harvests.

**op-son'ic** (òp-són'ík), *a.* **Bacteriol.** Of, pertaining to, or affected by, opsonin.

**opsonic index**, the ratio between the number of bacteria destroyed by leucocytes in normal blood serum and the number destroyed in that to which opsonin has been added.

**òp-sò-nin** (òp'sò-nín), *n.* [Gr. *òpson* to buy victuals to cater.] **Bacteriol.** A constituent of blood serum which renders invading pathogenic bacteria more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

**opt** (òpt), *v. i.* [F. *opter*, L. *optare*.] To make a choice; choose; as, to *opt* in his favor. **Rare.**

**opt'a-tive** (òp'tá-tív), *a.* [L. *optativus*, fr. *optatus*, p. p. of *optare* to choose, wish.] Expressing desire or wish.

**optative mood**, *Gram.*, that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., which expresses a wish or desire.

— *n. Gram.* The optative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

**opt'ic** (òp'tík), *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. *òptrókòs*.] 1. Visual. **Obsoles.** 2. Ocular. 3. Relating to optics; optical.

**optic axis**, *Min.* The line in a doubly refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two.

— *o. nerve*, the nerve of sight, connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain.—*o. thalamus* [*pl.* -AMI (-á-mí)], *Anat.*, either of the pair of oblong masses of gray matter situated on either side of the third ventricle of the brain.

— *n.* The eye. **Now chiefly Humorous.**

**opt'i-cal** (òp'tí-kál), *a.* 1. Relating to the science of optics. 2. Relating to vision; optic.—**opt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**opt'i-cian** (òp'tish'án), *n.* One who makes, or deals in, optical glasses and instruments.

**opt'ics** (òp'tíks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science dealing with the nature and properties of light, and the phenomena of vision.

**opt'i-mate** (òp'tí-mát), *n.* [L. *optimas*, -atis, adj., *optimates*, *n. pl.*, the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, fr. *optimus* the best.] A noble or aristocrat.

|| **opt'i-ma'tes** (-má'téz), *n. pl.* [L. See **OPTIMATE**.] The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome.

**opt'i-me** (òp'tí-mé), *n.* [L., *adv.* fr. *optimus* the best.] In Cambridge University, Eng., a man who obtains honors, but fails to get placed among the wranglers, in the mathematical tripos; — called *senior optime* or *junior optime* according as he is placed in the second or third class.

**opt'i-mism** (-míz'm), *n.* [F. *optimisme*, fr. L. *optimus* the best.] 1. *Metaph. & Ethics.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best. 2. A disposition to take the most hopeful view; — *opp.* to *pessimism*.

**opt'i-mist** (-míst), *n.* An adherent of, or one given to, *optimism*; — *opposed* to *pessimist*.

**opt'i-mis'tic** (-mís'tík), *a.* Of or pert. to *optimism*.

**opt'i-mis'ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.* *Optimistic*. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

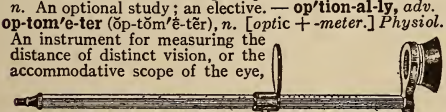
**opt'i-mize** (òp'tí-míz), *v. i. & t.* -MIZED (-mízd); -MIZ'ING (-míz'ing). To be *optimistic*; treat *optimistically*.

**opt'i-mum** (-múm), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *optimus* best.] 1. The best, greatest, or most favorable degree, quantity, etc. 2. *Biol.* The most favorable condition as to temperature, light, moisture, food, etc., for the growth and reproduction of an organism.

**opt'ion** (òp'shún), *n.* [L. *optio*.] 1. Act of choosing; choice. 2. Power of choosing; right of choice or election; alternative. 3. That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen. 4. A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit. — **Syn.** See **ALTERNATIVE**.

**opt'ion-al** (-ál), *a.* Involving an option; not compulsory. — *n.* An optional study; an elective. — **opt'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**opt'om'e-ter** (òp-tóm'è-tér), *n.* [*Optic* + *-meter*.] **Physiol.** An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, or the accommodative scope of the eye,



as in selecting eyeglasses.

**opt'om'e-trist** (-tríst), *n.* One — **Optometer**.

who is skilled in or practices optometry.

**opt'om'e-try** (-trí), *n.* Measurement of the range of vision, or of the powers of vision in general, esp. by the optometer.

**op'u-lence** (òp'ú-léns), *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

**op'u-lent** (-lènt), *a.* [L. *Opulens*, *opulentus*, fr. *ops*, *opis*, power, wealth, riches.] Having a large estate or property; rich; hence: luxuriant; profuse, etc. — **Syn.** See **RICH**.

**ò-pun'ti-a** (ò-pün'shí-á), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Opuntia*) of cactaceous plants, the prickly pears, having flat or terete joints usually studded with tubercles bearing sharp spines or prickly hairs or both. The flowers are mostly yellow, and are succeeded by edible pulpy fruits.

|| **ò'pus** (ò'pús), *n.*; *pl.* **OPERA** (òp'è-rá). [L. See **OPERA**.] A work; work; esp., a musical composition.

**ò-pus'cule** (ò-pús'kúil), *n.* [L. *opusculum*, dim. of *opus* work.] A small or petty work; esp. literary or musical.

**ò-quas'sa** (ò-kwás'sá), *n.* [From *Oquassa* Lake, Maine.] *Zool.* A small trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*) found in the Rangeley Lakes, Maine.

**òr** (òr), *prep., conj., & adv.* [From Scand.] Ere; before. **Obs. or Archaic.** — *or ever, or ere, before. Archaic.*

**òr, conj.** [ME. *or*, fr. *outher*, *other*, *auther*, either, or, AS. *áwðer*, contr. fr. *áhwæðer*; *á* *aye* + *hwæðer* whether; or ME. *other*, *oðer*, or, may be fr. AS. *oððe*.] A coordinating conjunction that marks an alternative; as, he will go, *or* I will.

**òr, n.** [F., fr. L. *aurum* gold.] *Her.* Yellow or gold color (represented in engraving by a white surface covered with small dots).

— **òr.** [L. -or.] 1. A suffix forming nouns and denoting *act, state, or quality, of*.

Examples: *error, act of erring; fervor, state of being fervid; candor, quality or state of being candid.*

2. A suffix (equivalent to -er, but chiefly appended to words of Latin origin) denoting the *agent or doer*, and signifying: *one that; one who; that which.*

Examples: *elevator, one (a machine) that elevates; actor, one who acts; survivor, one who survives, etc.*

**òr'ach** } (òr'ách), *n.* [F. *arroche*, corrupt. fr. L. *Atriplex*.

**òr'ache**] Gr. *òr'ápáçáçus*.] Any of a genus (*Atriplex*) of chenopodiaceous herbs or subshrubs (esp. *A. hortensis*), abundant in saline or alkaline regions.

**òr'a-cle** (òr'á-k'l), *n.* [L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray.] 1. *Class. Antiq.* The medium, as a priest, by which a god reveals hidden knowledge or divine purpose; and also the place where the revelation is given. 2. The response of an oracle to a question or petition. 3. A place or medium of communication from God, as the Jewish holy of holies, or an inspired prophet. 4. The revelation received from such a medium; specif., in *pl.*, the Scriptures. 5. One supposed to give oracular knowledge or decisions. 6. An authoritative or wise expression; a wise answer.

**ò-rac'u-lar** (ò-rák'ú-lár), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an oracle; forecasting the future. 2. Resembling an oracle, as in solemnity, authority, obscurity, ambiguity or dogmatism. — **ò-rac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **ò-rac'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

**ò'ral** (ò'rál), *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth.] 1. Uttered by the mouth; spoken. 2. Using speech of the lips; as, an *oral* teacher. 3. Of or pert. to the mouth. 4. *Zool.* Designating the side on which the mouth is situated. — **ò'ral-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** **Oral**, **verbal** are often used as equivalent terms. But *oral* applies only to that which is spoken by word of mouth, and emphasizes the idea of utterance; as, *oral* tradition, an *oral* examination. **Verbal** strictly applies to that which is communicated in words, spoken or written, or to that which has to do with words in contradistinction to ideas; it is employed esp. of transactions that are not committed to writing; as, a *verbal* contract, a *verbal* message, *verbal* distinctions.

**ò-rang'** (ò-ráng'), *n.* The orang-utan.

**ò'range** (ò'rénj; -ín), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *nāranj*, Per. *nārang*. The *o* in F. *orange* is due to confusion with *or* gold, L. *aurum*.] 1. The large, globose fruit, botanically a berry, of an evergreen rutaceous tree (*Citrus aurantium*). 2. The orange tree, having oval leaves and fragrant white flowers. 3. Any of several other species of citrus trees or their fruit, as the mandarin *orange* (*C. nobilis*). 4. Any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange, as the Osage *orange*. 5. The color of the orange; reddish yellow.

— *a.* Of or pert. to an orange; of the color of an orange.

**ò'range-ade'** (-ád'), *n.* [F., fr. *orange*.] A drink made of orange juice and water; orange sherbet.

**ò'range-ism** (ò'rén-jíz'm; ò'r'ín-), *n.* The doctrines or practices of the Orangemen. — **ò'range-ist**, *n.*

**ò'range-man** (ò'rénj-mán; ò'r'ínj-), *n.* One of a secret society, organized in the north of Ireland in 1795, the professed objects of which are support of the Protestant religion, maintenance of the laws, etc.; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England).

**ò'range-ry** (ò'rénj-ri; ò'r'ínj-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [F. *orange*, fr. *orange*.] A house or other protected place for raising oranges in cool climates.

**ò-rang'-u-tan** (ò-ráng'òo-tán; -táng; ò'ráng'òò'tán), *n.* [*Malay* *òrang útan*, *i. e.*, man of the woods; *òrang* man + *útan* a forest, wood, wild, savage.]

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



An anthropoid ape (*Pongo pygmaeus*) of Borneo and Sumatra, about two thirds as large as the gorilla, and distinguished by small ears, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish brown hair.

**o-ra'tion** (ô-râ'shün), *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, pray.] An elaborate and dignified discourse, esp. one delivered on some special occasion, as a funeral or anniversary. — **Syn.** Address, speech, harangue. See SPEECH.

**or'a-tor** (ôr'â-tër), *n.* [OF. *orator*, L. *orator*, fr. *orare* to speak.] 1. *Law.* The petitioner or plaintiff. 2. A public speaker, esp. one distinguished for skill and power.

**or'a-tor'i-cal** (-tôr'î-käl), *a.* Of or pert. to an orator or oratory; rhetorical. — **or'a-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**or'a-to-ri-o** (-tôr'ri-ô; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-ôz). [It.] *Music.* A dramatic text or poem, usually on some Biblical theme, set to music, in recitative, arias, choruses, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume.

**or'a-tor-ship**, *n.* The position or office of orator.

**or'a-to-ry** (ôr'â-tô-rî), *n.* [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) oratorical art.] Art of an orator; eloquence. — **Syn.** See ELOCUTION.

**or'a-to-ry**, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [L. *oratorius*, fr. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator.] 1. A place of orisons, or prayer; esp., a small chapel or room for private devotions. 2. *R. C. Ch.* One of certain religious societies.

**orb** (ôr'b), *n.* [L. *orbis* circle, orb.] 1. A sphere; esp., a celestial sphere; *Obs.*, the earth. 2. A globe; *Poetic*; the eye. 3. A circle; anything circular. *Poetic & Now Rare.* 4. The orbit, or plane of the orbit, of a heavenly body. *Obs.* — *v. i. & t.* 1. To form into a globe, disk, or circle. 2. To encircle; inclose. *Poetic.* 3. To move in an orbit. *Rare.*

**orbed** (ôr'bd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round.

**or-bic'u-lar** (ôr-bîk'ü-lâr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] Like an orb; spherical; circular. — **or-bic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lâr'î-tî), *n.* — **or-bic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**or-bic'u-late** (-lât) *a.* [L. *orbiculatus*.] Circular, or **or-bic'u-lat'ed** (-lât'êd) nearly circular. See LEAF, *Illustr.*

**orb'it** (ôr'bî't), *n.* [L. *orbita* a track made by a wheel, course, circuit, fr. *orbis* a circle.] 1. *Anat.* The eye socket. 2. *Zool.* The skin around the eye of a bird. 3. *Astron.* The path described by a heavenly body in its revolution around another body. — **orb'it-al** (-bî-täl), *a.*

**or-bi-to-na'l** (-bî-tô-nâ'zäl), *a.* *Cranial.* Of or pertaining to the orbital and nasal portions of the skull.

**orbitonasal index**, *a.* ratio denoting the relative projection of the root of the nose beyond the plane of the orbits.

**orb'ly** (ôr'bî), *a.* Orblike; pert. to, or moving like an orb.

**orc** (ôr'k), *n.* [L. *orca* a kind of whale.] The grampus or a supposedly similar sea animal.

**or'ce-in** (ôr'sê-in), *n.* [See ORCIN.] *Chem.* A red nitrogenous dyestuff, the essential coloring matter of cudbear and archil, got from orcin by action of ammonia and oxygen.

**or'chard** (ôr'chêrd), *n.* [AS. *orceard*, *ortgeard*; prob. fr. L. *hortus* garden + AS. *geard* yard.] An inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the trees collectively.

**or'chard-ist**, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.

**or'ches-tra** (ôr'kês-trâ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*, orig. place for the chorus of dancers, fr. *ὀρχήσθαι* to dance.] 1. *Class. Antiq.* In ancient Greek theaters, the circular space used by the chorus, in front of the proscenium. In Roman theaters, a corresponding semicircular space used for the seats of dignitaries. 2. In a modern theater, etc., the space used by a company of instrumental performers. By extension, the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater. 3. *Music.* A company of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class, adapted for rendering symphonies, overtures, etc., or for playing slighter concerted music.

**or'ches'tral** (ôr-kês'träl; ôr'kês-träl), *a.* Of or pert. to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed by, an orchestra.

**or'ches'trate** (ôr'kês-trât), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trât'êd); -TRAT'ING. To compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra.

**OR'CHES'TRA'TION** (ôr'kês-trâ'shün), *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

**or'ches'tri-on** (ôr-kês'tri-ôn), *n.* A large music box like an elaborate barrel organ, provided with different stops, imitating a variety of orchestral instruments.

**or'chid** (ôr'kîd), *n.* [L. *orchis*, wrongly inflected *orchidis*, etc., Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle, orchid.] Any orchidaceous plant.

**or'chi-da'ceous** (-kî-dâ'shüsz), *a.* Of or pert. to a family (*Orchidaceæ*) of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial plants, the orchid family, having, usually, showy flowers with a corolla of three petals, one (the *labellum* or *lip*) differing greatly from the others and often spurred.

**or'chis** (ôr'kîs), *n.* [L. See ORCHID.] An orchid; specif., an orchid of the type genus (*Orchis*).

**or-chi'tis** (ôr-kî'tîs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the testicles. — **or-chi'tic** (-kî'tîk), *a.*

**or'cin** (ôr'sîn; -sî-nöl; -nöl), *n.* [From same source as **or'cin-ol**.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>·CH<sub>3</sub>·(OH)<sub>2</sub>, obtained from certain lichens, from extract of aloes, and otherwise. Cf. ORCEIN.

**äle**, **senâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccount**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **sofâ**; **êve**, **êvent** **ënd**, **recênt**, **makêr**; **îce**, **îll**; **ôld**, **ôbey**, **ôrb**, **ôdd**, **ôff**, **cônnect**; **ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûrn**, **ûp**, **cîrcûs**, **menü**; **fôod**, **fôot**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **înk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdûre** (87);

**Or'cus** (ôr'kûs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* 1. The lower world; Hades. 2. The god of Hades; Hades, or Pluto.

**or-dain'** (ôr-dân'), *v. t.* [OF. *ordener* (3d sing. pres. *ordene*), L. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] 1. To appoint to a duty, office, or the like. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. *Eccl.* To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; introduce into the office of the Christian ministry. 3. To establish; constitute; decree; appoint; enact; esp., of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine; predestine. — **or-dain'er** (ôr-dân'êr), *n.*

**or'de-al** (ôr'dê-äl; -dêl), *n.* [AS. *ordäl*, *ordäl*, a judgment.] 1. A primitive means to determine guilt or innocence by imposing dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under superhuman control. 2. Any severe trial; trying experience.

**or'der** (ôr'dêr), *n.* [F. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo*, *ordinis*.] 1. A society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction; as; a) A monastic society. b) One of certain knightly fraternities, esp. one of those originating in the era of the crusades, as the Knights Templars. c) A society patterned on such an order, or its insignia or badge. 2. In medieval angelology, any of the nine grades of angels. 3. *Eccl.* a) Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry; as, **major**, or **holy orders** (usually, bishop, priest, deacon, and subdeacon); **minor orders** (acolyte, exorcist, lector, and doorkeeper). b) The office or status of a person in the Christian ministry; — now usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*. c) The conferment of such office; ordination; — usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*. 4. A rank or class in society.

5. *Arch.* a) A style of building. b) *Classical Arch.* A style of column and entablature, viewed as the unit of a type. The Greeks used three orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, to which the Romans added the Tuscan and the Composite. 6. *Math.* Degree; thus, the *order* of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation. 7. *Biol.* A category of classification above the family and below the class. 8. Regular arrangement; method; system. 9. *Eccl.* A prescribed form of service, as for a rite. 10. Customary mode of procedure; — now used only of debate, etc.; as, he raised a point of *order*. 11. Conformity to law or decorum; public quiet. 12. Condition in general; normal state. 13. *Mil.* Position of order arms (see ORDER ARMS). 14. Action suited to a particular end. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 15. A rule or regulation; also, a command; direction. 16. *Law.* a) In its widest sense, any command or direction of a court. b) Usually, in practice, any direction of a judge or court entered in writing and not included in a judgment or decree. 17. A commission to buy, sell, or supply goods, pay money, admit to a building, etc. 18. *Com.* The direction by which the payee or holder of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made.

**Syn.** **Order, system.** **Order** is formal or regular arrangement; **system** implies a definite, methodical, or logical order or plan; as, the room is, in *order*; the Dewey *system* of classifying books.

**in order to**, for the purpose of; as means to.

— *v. t.* 1. To put in, or reduce to, order; specif., to array for battle. *Archaic.* 2. To regulate; dispose; direct; rule. 3. To give an order for. 4. To give an order to; command. — **Syn.** See COMMAND.

**order arms**, the command at which a soldier brings his rifle to a vertical position at his side, with the butt on the ground, and at which a cavalryman drops his sword or saber to the front with point on or near the ground; also, the position taken at such command.

— *v. i.* To give orders; issue commands.

**or'der-er**, *n.* One who orders.

**or'der-ing**, *n.* Arrangement, regulation, ordination, etc.

**or'der-li-ness** (-îl-nês), *n.* Quality or state of being orderly.

**or'der-ly**, *a.* 1. Conformed to order; in order; regular. 2. Observant of order or rule; hence: obedient; quiet. 3. Performed in good order; well-regulated. 4. Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. — *adv.* According to due order; methodically. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lîz). 1. *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, etc. 2. A hospital attendant who does general work.

**or'di-nal** (ôr'dî-näl), *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] 1. Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, etc. 2. Of or pert. to an order. — *n.* 1. [Often *cap.*] A book containing certain church services, as, *R. C. Ch.*, one containing the rubrics of the Mass. 2. A word denoting order; an ordinal number.

☞ The forms 1st, 2d (or, less properly, 1st, 2nd), 3d (less properly, 3rd), 4th, etc., used for *first*, *second*, *third*, *fourth*, etc., as in designating the days of the month, are not, properly speaking, abbreviations, and take no period.

**or'di-nance** (-nâns), *n.* [OF. *ordenance*. See ORDAIN.] 1. Orderly arrangement; regular disposition. 2. A **ordering**; direction. *Archaic.* b) That which is decreed or ordained, as by God or fate. c) Established rule; esp., any public enactment, rule, or law. 3. A prescribed practice or usage; *Eccl.*, an established rite or ceremony.



**or/di-na-ri-ly** (-nā-rī-lī), *adv.* As a rule; commonly.  
**or/di-na-ry** (-nā-rī), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo, ordinis*, order.] **1.** According to established order; regular. **2.** Common; usual. **3. Law.** Having or designating immediate or original jurisdiction, as opposed to that which is delegated; also, belonging to such jurisdiction. **4.** Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished; commonplace; inferior; of little merit. — *Syn.* See COMMON.

— *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). **1.** An officer, who has original jurisdiction in his own right; specif.: *a. Ecccl. & Eng. Law.* The archbishop of a province, or a bishop or his deputy in a diocese. *b.* In some States of the United States, a judge of probate. **2.** Formerly, in England, a clergyman appointed to prepare criminals for the death penalty. **3. Ecccl.** An order of service, esp. the order for the Mass, or a certain part of it. **4.** That which is ordinary, as in use or character. **5.** A meal served at a fixed price; a table d'hôte, or regular. **6.** A meal; formerly, those present at such a meal. **7.** A tavern or eating house, or its dining room. **7. Her.** Any of several simple charges or bearings that are in constant use, as the *bend, chevron, chief*, etc.  
*in ordinary*, in constant or stated service; as, a physician *in ordinary*, an ambassador *in ordinary*.

**or/di-nate** (-nāt), *n.* [L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*. See ORDAIN.] *Geom.* One of the coordinates of a point; — distinguished from the *abscissa*, which is the other coordinate.

**or/di-na'tion** (-nā'sh'ūn), *n.* [L. *ordinatio*.] Act of ordaining; state of being ordained; specif., *Ecccl.*, the conferring of holy orders.

**ord/nance** (ōrd'nāns), *n.* [See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Military supplies, including all artillery and ammunition, small arms, etc. **2.** Cannon; artillery.

**or/don-nance** (ōr'dō-nāns; *F.* ōr'dō'nāns'), *n.* [F. See ORDINANCE.] **1.** Arrangement; order; esp., relative disposition of parts, as of a literary composition. **2.** In Europe, a law or decree; an ordinance; as, in France, esp., any of the codes on various subjects issued by Louis XIV. and later kings.

**Or/do-vi'cian** (ōr'dō-vīsh'ān), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Celtic people in Wales, called by the Romans the *Or-dovices* (ōr-dōv'i-sēz). **2. Geol.** Pert. to or designating the Paleozoic period following the Cambrian, marked by the emergence of great areas of land, as in North America, and by the largest development of trilobites, cystoids, and graptolites; — sometimes called *Lower Silurian*.

— *n.* The Ordovician period or system.

**or/dure** (ōr'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *ord* filthy, fr. L. *horridus* horrid.] Filth; dung; excrement.

**ō're** (ō'rē), *n. sing. & pl.* [Dan., Sw., & Norw.] A bronze coin and money of account of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden,  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a krone or krona, worth about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent.

**ore** (ōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *ōra*.] A native compound containing one or more metals or metallic constituents; sometimes, also, a native metal or valuable native nonmetal, as sulphur.

**ō-re-ad** (ō'rē-ād; 57), *n.* [L. *Oreas, -adis*, Gr. *ὄρειάς, -άδος*, fr. *ōros* mountain.] *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

**ō-rec'tic** (ō-rēk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρεκτικός*, fr. *ὀρέγειν* to reach after.] Of or pert. to the desires; hence, appetitive.

**Oregon pine.** See DOUGLAS SPRUCE.

**ō-res'tes** (ō-rēs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὀρέστες*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother and Egisthus.

**ō-rex'is** (-rēk'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄρεξις*.] Desire; appetite.

**or/gan** (ōr'gān), *n.* [AS. *organe, organon*, a musical instrument, L. *organum*, also, an implement, instrument, Gr. *ὄργανον*.] **1. Music.** *a.* One of various instruments, esp. of wind; — chiefly Scriptural. Cf. *Gen. iv. 21. Obs. or Hist.* *b.* A wind instrument, in its complete modern form the largest and most powerful of musical instruments, consisting of from one to many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of one or more keyboards; also, one of the component sets of pipes, with their accessories. *c.* A barrel organ. *d.* A reed organ. **2. Biol.** A part or structure adapted to perform some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, pistil, stamen, etc. **3.** An instrument, medium, or faculty by which an action or function is performed or end accomplished; as, a newspaper is often the *organ* of a party.

**or/gan-die** (ōr'gān-dī), *n.* [F. *organdi*.] A kind of fine or/gan-dy | thin muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses.

**or-gan'ic** (ōr-gān'ik), *a.* [L. *organicus*, Gr. *ὀργανικός*.] **1.** Instrumental. *Rare.* **2.** Of or pert. to an organ or a system of organs; as, the *organic* structure. **3.** Pert. to, or derived from, living organisms; as, *organic* life. **4.**

Pert. to, or inherent in, a certain organization or structure, as the law or laws by virtue of which a government, state, or other organization exists as such; constitutional. **5. Chem.** Pert. to or designating a branch of chemistry treating in general of the compounds produced in plants and animals and many other carbon compounds of artificial origin; — contrasted with *inorganic*. **6.** Having a complex structure comparable to that of living beings. — **or-gan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* *organic disease, Med.*, a disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the affected organs; — opposed to *functional* disease.

**or/gan-ism** (ōr'gān-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Organic structure; organization. **2. Biol.** An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of mutually dependent organs; any animal or plant. **3.** Any thing, structure, or totality, analogous or likened to a physical organism.

**or/gan-ist**, *n.* A player on the organ.

**or/gan-iz'a-ble** (ōr'gān-iz'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be organized; esp., *Biol.*, capable of being formed into living tissue.

**or/gan-iz'a'tion** (-iz'ā'sh'ūn; -iz'ā'sh'ūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of organizing. **2.** State or manner of being organized; organic structure. **3.** Any organic whole; as, a religious organization.

**or/gan-ize** (ōr'gān-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). **1.** To make organic; — usually in the past participle; as, *organized* matter. **2.** To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts; systematize. — *v. i.* **1.** To become organic. **2.** To become systematized into a whole of interdependent parts. — **or/gan-iz'er** (-īz'er), *n.*

**or/ga-no-gen'e-sis** (ōr'gā-nō-jēn'ē-sis), *n. Biol.* The origin and development of organs in plants and animals.

**or/ga-nog'ra-phy** (-nōgrā'fī), *n. Biol.* A description of the organs of animals or plants. [*anatomy* + *graphia*, Gr. *γράφω* to write.]

**or/ga-no-lo-gy** (-nōlō'jī), *n.* The science of organs or or/gan-non (ōr'gā-nōn), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nā). [NL., fr. L. *organum*.] An organ or instrument of thought or knowledge, as a method of philosophical or scientific investigation.

**or/ga-no-ther'a-py** (-nō-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* Also **or/ga-no-ther'a-peu'tics** (-pū'tiks). *Med.* Treatment of disease by administration of portions or extracts of certain animal organs.

**or/ga-num** (ōr'gā-nūm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NA (-nā), E. -NUMS (-nūmz). [L.] **1.** An organon. **2. Medieval Music.** A voice part accompanying the melody, usually at an interval above or below. **b.** Part singing of this nature.

**or/gan-zine** (ōr'gān-zēn), *n.* [F. *organzin*.] A fine kind of double-throw silk, used for the warp in silk weaving.

**or/gasm** (ōr'gāz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme*.] *Physiol.* Eager or immoderate excitement or action; esp., the height of venereal excitement.

**or/geat** (ōr'zhāt; *F.* ōr'zhā'), *n.* [F., fr. *orge* barley, L. *hordeum*.] A flavoring sirup prepared with an emulsion of almonds, or, formerly, with a decoction of barley.

**or/gi-as'tic** (ōr'jī-ās'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ὀργιαστικός*. See ORGY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, orgies.

**or/gy** (ōr'jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [F. *orgie, orgies*, L. *orgia*, pl., Gr. *ὀργια*.] **1. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.** [*Chiefly in pl.*] Secret rites in honor of a deity, esp. those in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus), characterized by ecstatic singing and dancing, and often dissolute revelry. Hence, any rites or ceremonies regarded as of a like character. **2. [In sing. or pl.]** Drunken revelry; carousal.

**or/i-chalch** (ōr'i-kālk), *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, Gr. *ὀρείχαλκος*; *ōros* mountain + *χαλκός* brass.] Some yellow metallic substance, perhaps brass, highly valued by the ancients.

**ōr'i-el** (ō'rī-ēl; 57), *n.* [OF. *oriol* gallery, corridor, fr. LL. *oriolum* portico, hall.] *Arch.* A bay window, esp. one polygonal in plan.

**ōr'i-ent** (ō'rī-ēnt; 57), *a.* [L. *oriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *oriri* to rise.] **1.** Eastern; oriental. *Poetic.* **2.** Bright; lustrous; pellucid; — said of superior gems, the most perfect being anciently found in the East. **3.** Rising, as the sun.

— *n.* **1.** The east. *Poetic.* **2. [Usually cap.]** The East; eastern countries; esp., the countries immediately east of the Mediterranean; also, the countries of Asia generally. **3.** An orient pearl; a pearl of great luster (see ORIENT, *a.*, 2).

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to face toward the east; specif., to build, as a church, with its longitudinal axis pointing eastward, and its chief altar at the eastern end; define the position of, or arrange, in relation to the east or to the points of the compass; hence, to ascertain the bearings of. **2.** To set right, as by adjusting to principles; arrange in order or so as to show the interrelation of parts or objects.

**ōr'i-en'tal** (-ēn'tāl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the east; eastern. *Rare.* **2. [Usually cap.]** Pert. to, situated in, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East; Eastern. **3. Zoogeog. [cap.]** Designating a realm or region including Asia south of the Himalayas, the Philippine Islands, and part of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago. **4. [Sometimes cap.]** = ORIENT, *a.*, 2.

— *n.* [*Usually cap.*] A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; an Asiatic.

**ōr'i-en'tal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* [*Usually cap.*] **1.** Any trait, style, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people;



also, Oriental character or culture. 2. Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, etc.

**or'i-en'tal-ist, n.** [Usually *cap.*] One versed in Oriental languages, literature, etc.

**or'i-en'tal-ize (-iz), v. t. & i.** To make or become Oriental.

**or'i-en'tate' (ôr'i-ên-tât'; ô'r'i-ên'tât'), v. t., -TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.** To orient. — *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

**or'i-en'ta'tion (-ên-tâ'shûn), n.** Act or process of orienting; position, state, or fact of being oriented.

**or'i-fice (ôr'i-fis), n.** [F., fr. *L. orificium; os, oris*, a mouth + *facere* to make.] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube; opening; hole; perforation.

**Syn.** Orifice, aperture. An orifice is a relatively small opening that forms the mouth of something; an aperture is an opening (often for passage) esp. through something or between two objects; as, the orifice of a tube; an aperture in the wall.

**or'i-flamme (ôr'i-flâm), n.** Also **or'i-flamb (-flâm).** [F. *oriflamme*, OF. *oriflambe*, fr. LL. fr. *L. aurum gold + flamma flame*.] 1. *Hist.* The ancient banner of St. Denis carried before the early French kings as a sacred and royal ensign. See FLAG, *Illust.* 2. Something suggestive of the historic oriflamme, as a battle standard.

**or'i-gan (-gân), n.** [L. *origanum*, Gr. *ôpîγavov, ôpelγavov*.] A marjoram.

**or'i-gin (-jîn), n.** [L. *origo, -igini*, fr. *oriri* to rise, become visible.] 1. The first existence or beginning; birth; hence: parentage; ancestry. 2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; spring; cause.

**Syn.** Source, root; rise, inception, commencement, beginning. — *Origin, inception.* The origin of anything is its beginning considered esp. with reference to that from which it springs; the inception of anything is its beginning regarded esp. as initiating or inaugurating whatever follows.

**or-ig'i-nal (ôr-ij'i-nâl), a.** 1. Of or pert. to the origin or beginning; first in order or existence; primitive; primary. 2. Not copied, reproduced, or translated; novel; fresh. 3. Independent and creative; inventive. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. *original sin, Theol.,* the innate sin, or depravity, inherited from our parents, and originally from Adam.

— *n.* That which is original; as: a A source or cause; an originator. *Archaic.* b That of which something else is a copy, as a document or a subject portrayed in art. c A person who is original, esp. one who is eccentric, in action or character. [inal.]

**or-ig'i-nal'i-ty (-nâl'i-tî), n.** State or quality of being original.

**or-ig'i-nal-ly, adv.** 1. By virtue of origin; primarily. 2. At the time of origin or inception; at first.

**or-ig'i-nate (-nât), v. t., -NAT'ED (-nât'éd); -NAT'ING.** To give an origin or beginning to; produce as new. — *v. i.* To have origin; begin to exist or act. [inating; origin.]

**or-ig'i-na'tion (-nâ'shûn), n.** Act, fact, or process of origin.

**or-ig'i-na-tive (-nâ-tîv), a.** Able or tending to originate.

**or-ig'i-na'tor (-nâ-têr), n.** One who originates.

**or'i-ole (ôr'i-ôl; 57), n.** [OF. *oriol* or LL. *oriolus*; both fr. *L. aureolus*. See AUREOLA.] 1. Any of a family (*Oriolidae*) of passerine birds, related to the crows; and esp., the European golden oriole (*Oriolus galbula*), which is bright yellow marked with black. 2. Any of a genus (*Icterus*) of American oscine birds, as the Baltimore oriole (*I. galbula*), orchard oriole (*I. spurius*), etc., not closely related to the Old World orioles. The male birds are usually black and yellow or orange.

**Or-ion (ôr-rî'ôn), n.** [L., fr. Gr. *Ὠρίων*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A hunter slain by Artemis for making love to Eos. He was changed into a constellation. 2. *Astron.* A large and bright constellation on the equator.

**or'i-son (ôr'i-zîn), n.** [OF. *orison, oreison*, fr. *L. oratio*. See ORATION.] A prayer; supplication. *Archaic.*

**Or-lan'do (ôr-lân'dô), n.** 1. See ROLAND. 2. In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," the lover of Rosalind.

**orle (ôr), n.** [F. *orle* an orle, a fillet, fr. LL. *ortum, orla*, for *orulum, -la*, border, dim. of *L. ora* border, margin.] *Her.* A bearing, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border.

**Or-le-an-ist (ôr-lê-ân-ist), n.** An adherent of the Orleans family, which claims the throne of France by descent from a younger brother of Louis XIV. Louis Philippe, who reigned 1830-48, was the only sovereign of the family.

**or'lop (ôr'lôp), n.** [D. *overloop* upper deck, lit., a running over.] The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war.

**Or'mazd (ôr'mâzd; -mâzd), n.** [Zend *Ahramazda*.] *Zoroastrianism.* The supreme deity, the principle of good, the creator, the guardian of mankind. See AHRIMAN.

**or'mo-lu (ôr'mô-lôo), n.** [F. *or moulu*; or gold (*L. aurum*) + *moulu*, p. p. of *moudre* to grind, *L. molere*.] A kind of brass in imitation of gold.



Golden Oriole.

**or'na-ment (-nâ-mên't), n.** [F. *ornement*, fr. *L. ornamentum*, fr. *ornare* to adorn.] 1. An article of equipment; an adjunct. *Archaic* or *Ecclesiastical.* 2. That which embellishes or adorns; an embellishment; a decoration. 3. Addition of anything that beautifies; ornamentation; decoration.

**or'na-ment (ôr'nâ-mên't; ô'r'nâ-mên't'), v. t.** To adorn; deck; embellish. — **Syn.** See ADORN.

**or'na-men'tal (-mên'tâl), n.** SERVING to ornament; characterized by ornament. — *n.* That which is ornamental; specif., *Hort.*, a plant cultivated essentially for decorative purposes. — **or'na-men'tal-ly, adv.**

**or'na-men-ta'tion (-mên-tâ'shûn), n.** 1. Act of ornamenting; state of being ornamented. 2. That which ornaments.

**or'na-ment-er, n.** One who, or that which, ornaments.

**or-nate' (ôr-nât'; ô'r'nât'), a.** [L. *ornatus*, p. p. of *ornare* to adorn.] 1. Elaborately adorned. 2. Of a literary style, embellished. — **or-nate'ly, adv.** — **or-nate'ness, n.**

**or'nis (ôr'nîs), n.** [G., fr. Gr. *ôpîs* bird.] An avifauna.

**or-nith'ic (ôr-nîth'îk), a.** [Gr. *ôpîthakós, fr. ôpîs, ôpîthos*, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds; as, *ornithic* fossils.

**or-ni-tho- (ôr-nî-thô; ô'r-nî-thô'), a.** A combining form from Greek *ôpîs, ôpîthos, bird*. [ornithology.]

**or-ni-tho-log'i-cal (ôr-nî-thô-lôj'i-kâl), a.** Of or pert. to

**or-ni-thol'o-gist (-thôl'ô-jîst), n.** One skilled in ornithology.

**or-ni-thol'o-gy (-jî), n.** That branch of zoölogy which treats of birds.

**or-ni-tho-pod' (ôr-nî-thô-pôd'; ô'r-nîth'ô-pôd'), a.** *Paleon.* Of or pert. to a group (*Ornithopoda*) of dinosaurs with hind feet like those of birds. — *n.* One of this group.

**or-ni-thop'ter (ôr-nî-thôp'têr), n.** [*Ornitho* + Gr. *ptero* wing.] A flying machine designed to fly by means of flapping wings; a mechanical bird.

**or-ni-tho-rhyn'chus (ôr-nî-thô-rîñ'kûs; ô'r-nî-'), n.** [NL.; *ornitho* + Gr. *rhynchus* snout, beak.] *Zool.* A duckbill.

**oro-** A combining form from Greek *ôros, mountain*.

**or'o-ban-cha'ceous (ôr'ô-bân-kâ'shûs), a.** [L. *orobanche* broom rape, Gr. *ôpobâkhyon*.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Orobanchaceae*) of plants, the broom-rape family, consisting of leafless, brown or yellow herbs, parasitic on roots. It includes the beechdrops.

**or-og'e-ny (ôr-rôj'ê-nî), or'og'en'e-sis (ôr'ô-jên'ê-sîs), n.** *Geol.* The process of mountain making, esp. by folding of the crust. See DIASTROPHISM. — **or'o-gen'ic (-jên'îk), a.**

**or-og'ra-phy (ôr-rôj'ô-fî), n.** That branch of physical geography which treats of mountains. — **or'o-graph'ic (ôr'ô-grâf'îk), or'o-graph'i-cal (-î-kâl), a.**

**or'o-ide (ôr'ô-îd; -îd; 57), n.** [F. or gold (*L. aurum*) + Gr. *êidos* form.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color, used in making cheap jewelry.

**or-ol'o-gy (ôr-rôl'ô-jî), n.** The science of mountains; orography. — **or'o-log'i-cal (ôr'ô-lôj'i-kâl), a.**

**or-om-e'ter (ôr-rôm'ê-têr), n.** *Meteor.* An aneroid barometer having a second scale that gives the approximate elevation above sea level.

**or'o-met'ric (ôr'ô-mê'trîk), a.** Pertaining to the measurement of mountains or to the orometer.

**or'o-tund (ôr'ô-tûnd; ô'r'ô; 57), a.** [L. *os, oris*, mouth + *rotundus* round, smooth.] Full, clear, strong, and smooth; ringing and musical; — said of the voice. Also, pompous; bombastic; — said of style in writing or speaking.

**or'phan (ôr'fân), n.** [L. *orphanus*, Gr. *ôpôphôs*.] A child bereaved by death of both father and mother, or, less commonly, of either parent. — *a.* Bereaved by death of parents. — *v. t.* To deprive of a parent or of parents.

**or'phan-age (-âj), n.** 1. State of being an orphan. 2. An institution for the care of orphans.

**or'phan-hood (-hôod), n.** State or fact of being an orphan; orphanage. [or his music.]

**Or-phe'an (ôr-fê'ân), a.** Of, pert. to, or resembling Orpheus.

**Or'pheus (ôr'fîs; commonly ôr'fê-ûs), n.** [L., fr. Gr. *Ὀρφεύς*.] *Class. Myth.* A Thracian poet and musician, son of Apollo and Calliope, who, with his lyre, could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on condition that he should not look behind. He looked back, and Eurydice vanished among the shades.

**Or'phic (ôr'fîk), a.** 1. Of or pert. to Orpheus. 2. [*Also l. c.*] Oracular. 3. Like the music of Orpheus.

**Orphic mysteries, the** secret rites and doctrines of the adherents of the interpretation of Dionysiac worship ascribed to Orpheus as founder. Their essential import was to teach that the initiate might by pure life and asceticism achieve that mystic identification with the divine nature which the Dionysiacs sought in orgiastic ecstasy.

**Or'phism (-fîz'm), n.** The religion of the Orphic mysteries.

**or'phrey (ôr'frâ; -frî), n.** [OF. *orfreis*, F. *orfroi*, LL. *aurifrigium*; L. *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian.] 1. Elaborate embroidery, esp. of gold. *Obs.* or *Hist.* 2. A band, usually of rich embroidery, wholly or in part of gold, affixed esp. to ecclesiastical vestments.

**or'pi-ment (ôr'pî-mên't), n.** [F., fr. *L. auripigmentum*;

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârrn, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cônnect; âze, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înj; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



*aurum* gold + *pigmentum* pigment.] Arsenic trisulphide, As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, or yellow arsenic, native or artificial. It is used as a pigment, in pyrotechny, etc.

**or'pin** (ôr'pîn), *n.* Var. of ORPINE.

**or'pine** (ôr'pîn), *n.* [F. *orpin* a kind of stoncrop; — from the yellow blossoms of one species (*Sedum acre*). See ORPIMENT.] A species (*Sedum telephium*) of stoncrop with fleshy leaves, formerly used as a vulnerary.

**Or'ping-ton** (ôr'pîng-tûn), *n.* [From *Orpington*, Kent, Eng.] One of a breed of large deep-breasted domestic fowls.

**or'rer-y** (ôr'er-î), *n.* [From the Earl of *Orrey*.] An apparatus to illustrate the relative motions of the planets, etc.

**or'ris** (-îs), *n.* Also **or'rice**. A species of iris, the Florentine iris (*Iris florentina*), and its fragrant rootstock.

**Or-si'no** (ôr-sê'nô), *n.* See VIOLA.

**Ort** (ôrt), *n.* A morsel left at a meal; fragment; refuse; — usually in *pl.* *Now Rare or Archaic.*

**or'tho-** (ôr'thò-), *1.* A combining form from Gr. *ὀρθός*, denoting *straight, right, upright, correct, regular*. *2. Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively, *ortho*), employed: *a* In naming certain higher forms of hydration, esp. in acids; as in *orthophosphoric acid*, OP(OH)<sub>3</sub>. *b* In naming certain benzene derivatives; as in *orthoxylene*.

**or'tho-ce-phal'ic** (-sê-fâl'îk) *a. Craniom.* Having the **or'tho-ceph'a-lous** (-sêf'âl-îs) relation of the height to the length or breadth of the skull medium. — **or'tho-ceph'a-ly** (-sêf'âl-î), *n.*

**or'tho-chro-mat'ic** (-krò-mât'îk), *a. Photog.* Of pertaining to, or producing tone values (of light and shade) in a photograph corresponding to the tones of nature. — **or'tho-chro-mat-ism** (-krò'mâ-tîz'm), *n.*

**or'tho-clase** (ôr'thò-klâs; -klâz), *n.* [ortho + Gr. *κλάω* to break.] *Min.* Common, or potash, feldspar.

**or'tho-clas'tic** (-klâs'tîk), *a. Cryst.* Cleaving in directions at right angles to each other; — said esp. of the monoclinic feldspars.

**or'tho-dox** (-dòks), *a.* [L. *orthodoxus*, Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος*; *ὀρθός* right + *δόξα* opinion.] *1.* Sound in opinion or doctrine; hence, holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions; — opposed to *heretical* and *heterodox*. *Specif. [cap.], of, pert. to, or designating the Eastern Church.* *2.* According to, or congruous with, Scripture as interpreted in the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like. *3.* Approved; conventional; as, an *orthodox* greeting. — **or'tho-dox'ly**, *adv.*

**or'tho-dox'y** (-dòk'sî), *n.; pl. -DOXIES (-sîz). Orthodox character; orthodox belief, practice, or the like.*

**or'tho-ép'ic** (-êp'îk) *a.* Pert. to orthoép'y, or correct or'tho-ép'i-cal (-î-kâl) pronunciation. [orthoép'y.]

**or'tho-ép-ist** (ôr'thò-ê-pîst; ôr'thò'), *n.* One skilled in

**or'tho-ép-ty** (ôr'thò-ê-pî; ôr'thò'ê-pî), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρθόπεια*; *ὀρθός* right + *ἔπος* a word.] *1.* Art of uttering words correctly; correct pronunciation. *2.* That part of grammar which treats of pronunciation; phonology.

**or-thog'a-my** (ôr-thòg'â-mî), *n.* = **AUTOGAMY**. — **or-thog'a-mous** (-mîs), *a.*

**or'tho-gen'e-sis** (ôr'thò-jên'ê-sîs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* Variation which in successive generations of an organism follows some particular line, evolving some new type irrespective of natural selection or other external factor; determinate variation or evolution. — **or'tho-ge-net'ic** (-jê-nêt'îk), *a.*

**or'tho'o-nal** (ôr-thòg'ò-nâl), *a.* [ortho. + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] Right-angled; rectangular. — **or'tho-g'o-nal'y**, *adv.*

**or-thog'ra-pher** (ôr-thòg'râ-fêr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

**or'tho-graph'ic** (ôr'thò-grâf'îk) *a.* *1.* Of or pertaining to **or'tho-graph'i-cal** (-î-kâl) orthography; also, correct in spelling. *2. Geom.* Of or pertaining to right lines or angles. — **or'tho-graph'i-cal'y**, *adv.*

**orthographic projection**, projection in which the projecting lines are perpendicular to the plane of projection.

**or'tho-gra-phy** (ôr-thòg'râ-fî), *n.; pl. -PHIES (-fîz). [OF. *orthographie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, deriv. fr. *ὀρθός* right + *γράφω* to write.] *1.* Art of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; correct spelling. *2.* Grammar treating of letters and spelling. *3.* A drawing in correct projection.*

**or'tho-pæ'dic**, or **or'tho-pæ'dic** (-pê'dîk; -pêd'îk), *a. Med.* Pertaining or relating to, or employed in, orthopedics.

**or'tho-pæ'dics**, or **pæ'dics** (ôr'thò-pê'dîks), *n.* (See -ics.) [NL., ortho + Gr. *παιός*, *παῖδος*, child.] Correction or prevention of deformities in children, or in persons of any age. — **or'tho-pæ'dist**, or **pæ'dist** (-pê'dîst; ôr-thòp'ê-dîst), *n.*

**or'tho-phyre** (ôr'thò-fîr), *n.* [ortho + *-phyre*.] *Petrog.* Porphyry having embedded crystals, chiefly of orthoclase.

**or'tho-pne'a**, or **or'tho-pne'a** (ôr'thòp-nê'â), *n.* [L. *orthopnoea*, Gr. *ὀρθόπνοια*; *ὀρθός* straight, right + *πνεῖν* to breathe.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture.

**or-thop'ter-an** (ôr-thòp'têr-ân), *n.* [ortho + Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing.] *Zool.* Any of an order (*Orthoptera*) of insects comprising the grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, cock-

roaches, etc. The mouth parts are fitted for biting. There are typically two pairs of wings, but many are wingless. Orthopterans undergo no metamorphosis. — **or-thop'ter-an** (-ân), or **or-thop'ter-ous** (-îs), *a.*

**or-thop'tic** (-tîk), *a. Med.* Pert. to, characterized by, or securing normal binocular vision; as, *orthoptic* exercises in which the ocular muscles are exercised to correct deviation.

**or'tho-rhom'bic** (ôr'thò-ròm'bîk), *a. Cryst.* Pert. to or designating a system of crystallization which has three unequal axes at right angles to each other.

**or'tho-scop'ic** (-skòp'îk), *a. Optics.* Giving an image in correct or normal proportions; as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece.

**or'thos'ti-chous** (ôr'thòs'tî-kîs), *a.* [See ORTHOSTICHY.] *Bot.* Straight-ranked; arranged in vertical ranks.

**or'thos'ti-chy** (ôr'thòs'tî-kî; ôr'thò-stîk'î), *n.; pl. -CHIES* (-kîz; -îz). [ortho + Gr. *στῆλος* row.] *Bot.* A vertical rank or row, or an arrangement, as of leaves, in such ranks.

**or'tho-tone** (ôr'thò-tôn), *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθόφωνος* with the right accent; *ὀρθός* straight, right + *φώνος* tone, accent.] *Gr. Gram.* Having or retaining an independent accent; not enclitic or proclitic; — said esp. of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which otherwise are ordinarily enclitic. — *n.* An orthotone word.

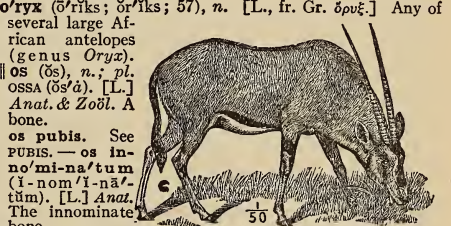
**or-thot'ro-pism** (ôr-thòt'rò-pîz'm), *n. Plant Physiol.* Vertical growth; the tendency to elongate vertically, as in most primary stems and roots. Cf. **PLAGIOTROPIC**. — **or-tho-trop'ic** (ôr'thò-tròp'îk), *a.*

**or-thot'ro-pous** (ôr-thòt'rò-pîs), *a.* [ortho + Gr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] *Bot.* Having the nucellus straight; — applied to certain ovules. — **or-thot'ro-p'y** (-pî), *n.*

**or'tol** (ôr'tòl; -tòl), *n.* [G., a trade name.] *Photog.* A yellowish white, soluble, crystalline substance, used as a developer and also as an intensifier. It is a derivative of phenol.

**or'to-lan** (ôr'tò-lân), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ortolano*, fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener.] *1.* A European bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*) about six inches long. It is netted and fattened for a table delicacy. *2. a* A species (*Forzania carolina*) of rail. *b* The bobolink. *U. S.*

**or'ryx** (ôr'îks; ôr'îks; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὄρυξ*.] Any of several large African antelopes (*genus Oryx*).



**os**, *n.; pl. ORA (ôr'â). [L.] *Anat.* A mouth; opening.*

**os** (ôs), *n.; pl. OSSA (ôs'â), *n.* [Sw. 63 ridge, chain of hills, pl. 64 sar.] *Geol.* A ridge of drift.*

**os'age** or **ange** (ôs'âj), *n.* An ornamental American moraceous tree (*Toxylon pomiferum*) closely allied to the mulberry; also, its yellow, tubercled, apple-shaped fruit.

**os'ar** (ôs'âr), *n., pl. of os*, a ridge.

**os'can** (ôs'kân), *n.* [L. *Oscus*, pl. *Osci*.] One of a race of ancient Italy occupying Campania; also, their language.

**os'cil-late** (ôs'î-lât), *v. i.; -LAT'ED* (-lât'êd); **-LAT'ING**. [L. *oscillare* to swing, *oscillum* a swing.] *1.* To move or swing backward and forward; vibrate like a pendulum. *2.* To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; change repeatedly, back and forth. — **SYN.** See **FLUCTUATE**.

**os'cil-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.* *1.* Act or fact of oscillating. *2. Physics.* A single swing, from one limit to the other, of an oscillating body; also, *Elec.*, an electric oscillation (see under **ELECTRIC**).

**os'cil-la'tor** (ôs'î-lâ'têr), *n.* One who, or that which, oscillates; *specif. Elec.*, any device for producing electric oscillations; esp., an apparatus for generating electric waves in a system of wireless telegraphy.

**os'cil-la-to-ry** (-lâ-tò-rî), *a.* Characterized by oscillation.

**os'cil-lo-gram** (-lò-grâm), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-gram*.] *Elec.* A record made by an oscillograph.

**os'cil-lo-graph** (-grâf), *n.* [L. *oscillare* to swing + *-graph*.] *Elec.* An apparatus for recording or indicating alternating-current wave forms or other electrical oscillations, usually consisting of a kind of galvanometer.

**os'cine** (ôs'in; -în), *n.* [L. *osceus*, *-inis*, a singing bird.] *Zool.* Any of a superfamily or division (*Oscines*) of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus. Its members are commonly termed the *singing birds*, though many do not sing. — **os'cine**, *a.*

**os'ci-tan-cy** (-î-tân-sî), *n.* [L. *oscitare* to yawn.] Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness.

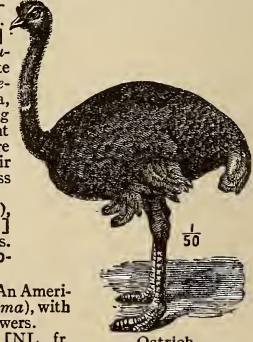
**os'cu-lant** (ôs'kû-lânt), *a.* [L. *osculans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of

**K = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



*osculari* to kiss. See **OSCULATE**.] *Biol.* Intermediate in character; connecting two groups by common characters. **os'cu-lar** (ós'kú-lár), *a.* [L. *osculum* little mouth, a kiss.] Of or pertaining to the mouth or a kiss. **os'cu-late** (-kú-lát), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lát'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. *osculatus*, p. p. of *osculari* to kiss, *osculum* little mouth, kiss, *os* mouth.] 1. To kiss. 2. *Geom.* To touch closely so as to have three or more points in common at the point of contact. 3. *Biol.* To be osculant. **os'cu-lat'ion** (-lát'shún), *n.* 1. Act of osculating; a kiss. 2. *Geom.* The contact of a curve or surface with an osculating curve or surface. **os'cu-la-to-ry** (ós'kú-lá-tó-rí), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to kissing; kissing. 2. *Geom.* Osculating. **os'cu-lum** (ós'kú-lúm), *n.*; *pl.* OSCULA (-lá). [L., a little mouth.] *Zool.* One of the excurrent orifices of a sponge. **-ose** (-ós). [L. *-osus*.] 1. A suffix denoting full of, containing, having the qualities of, like; as in *verbosose*, full of words; *globose*, like a globe. 2. [F. *-ose*.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is affixed is: a A carbohydrate; as in *cellulose*, *fructose*, etc. b A primary alteration, or hydration, product of a proteid; as in *proteose*, *albumose*, etc. **os'ier** (ó'z'í-ér), *n.* [F.] 1. Any of various willows (esp. *Salix viminalis*) the pliable twigs of which are used for furniture, basketry, etc. 2. An osier rod used in basketry. 3. Any of several American dogwoods. — *a.* Made or composed of or containing osiers. **Os'iris** (ó-sí-ris), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὀσίρις*; of Egypt. origin.] *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the underworld and judge of the dead, brother and husband of Isis, and father of Horus and Anubis. **-o'sis**. [Gr. *-osis*, as in *περαυθώσεως* metamorphosis.] A suffix signifying condition, state, process, and the like; as in *apoptosis*. b *Med.* Often denoting an abnormal or diseased condition; as in *melanosis*, *stenosis*, etc. **Os-man'li** (ós-mán'lí), *n.* *pl.* -lis (-líz). [Turk. *'osmānli* of Osman, or Othman.] A Turk of the European branch of the Turkish race; also, the language of the Osmanli Turks. **os'mic** (ós'mík; óz'-), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to osmium, esp. in a relatively high valence. — *osmic oxide*, osmium dioxide, OsO<sub>2</sub>, a grayish black or copper-colored solid. **os'mi-ous** (-mí-ús), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium, esp. in a relatively low valence. **os'mi-um** (-mí-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀσμύ* smell; — fr. the chlorine-like odor of osmium tetroxide.] *Chem.* A hard, bluish or grayish white metal of the platinum group, the heaviest substance known. Symbol, Os; at. wt., 190.9; sp. gr., 22.48; melting point about 3600° F. **os-mo'sis** (ós-mó'sis; óz'-), **os'mose** (ós'mós; óz'-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *ὀσμός* impulse + *-ose*.] *Physics.* A kind of diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids separated by a permeable partition, as an animal membrane. The flow from a thinner to a denser fluid is called *endosmosis* or *endosmose* (osmosis inward) and the slower flow in the opposite direction, *exosmosis* or *exosmose* (osmosis outward), though both are parts of the same process. — **os-motic** (-mót'ik), *a.* — **os-mot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* **os'mund** (ós'múnd; óz'-), *n.* [F. *osmonde*.] Any of a genus (*Osmunda*) of ferns which form large clumps or crowns; esp. the royal fern (*O. regalis*). **os'prey** (ós'prá), *n.* [Prob. through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga*, lit., bone breaker. See **OSTRIFRAGE**.] A large hawk (*Pandion haliaetus*) which feeds on fish; the fish hawk. **Os'sa** (ós'sá), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Ὀσσα*.] *Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Thessaly. The giants, warring against the gods, piled Mt. Pelion on Mt. Olympus, and Ossa on Pelion, in an attempt to scale heaven. **os'se-in** (ós'sé-in), *n.* [L. *osseus* bony.] *Physiol. Chem.* The chief organic basis of bone tissue, which remains after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid. **os'se-ous** (-é-ús), *a.* [L. *osseus*, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone.] Composed of or resembling bone; bony. **os'si-cle** (-í-k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] *Anat. & Zool.* A little bone or small bonylike part. **os'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fí-ká'shún), *n.* *Physiol.* 1. State or process of being ossified. 2. That which is ossified, as a bone. **os'si-frage** (ós'sí-frá-jí), *n.* [L. *ossifraga*, *ossifragus*, osprey, *ossifragus* bone-breaking; *os*, *ossis*, bone + *frangere* to break.] 1. The lammergeier. 2. The osprey. **os'si-fy** (ós'sí-fí), *v. i. & t.*; -FIED (-fí-d); -FY'ING. [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-fy*.] 1. *Physiol.* To form or change into bone. 2. Fig., to harden; as, to *ossify* the heart. **os'su-a-ry** (ós'sú-á-rí; ósh'ós-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [L. *ossuarius*, fr. *ossuarius* of or for bones, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone.] A receptacle for the bones of the dead. *Rare.* **os'te-al** (ós'té-ál), *a.* [Gr. *ὀστέον* a bone.] *Ossaceous.* **os'ten-si-ble** (ós-tén'sí-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ostendere*, *ostentum*, -tum, to show, prop., to stretch out before; fr. *ob-* (fr. *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch.] Shown; professed; apparent; — often used as opposed to *real* or *actual*. — **Syn.** See **SPECIOUS**. — **os'ten-si-bly**, *adv.*

**os'ten'sive** (-sív), *a.* Showing; exhibiting; also, ostensible. **os'ten-sive-ly**, *adv.* In an ostensive manner. **os'ten-so-ri-um** (ós'tén-só-rí-úm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-á). [NL. See **OSTENSIBLE**.] *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance. **os'tent'** (ós-tént'; ósh'tént'), *n.* [L. *ostentus* display, fr. *ostendere* to show.] *Now Rare.* 1. [L. *ostentum*.] Manifestation; token; portent. 2. Appearance; show; air. **os'ten-ta'tion** (ós'tén-tá'shún), *n.* [L. *ostentatio*.] 1. Show; display. *Archaic.* 2. Unnecessary show; pretentious parade. — **Syn.** See **PARADE**. **os'ten-ta'tious** (-shús), *a.* Characterized by, fond of, or evincing, ostentation; pretentious. — **ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Boastful, pompous, vainglorious, pretentious, showy. — **Ostentatious, pretentious, pompous.** **Ostentatious** implies undue or vainglorious display or parade; as, elegant, but not *ostentatious*. That is *pretentious* which lays claim to greater importance, or which makes more show, than is warranted. **Pompous** implies a solemn and exaggerated self-importance. **os'te-o-** (ós'té-ó-). Combining form of the Greek *ὀστέον*, *bone*. **os'te-o-blast'** (-blást'), *n.* *Anat.* A bone-forming cell. **os'te-oc'la-sis** (ós'té-ók'lá-sis; -ó-k'lá'sis), *n.* [NL.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a bone to correct deformity. **os'te-o-clast'** (ós'té-ó-k'lást'), *n.* [*oste-* + Gr. *κλάω* to break.] 1. *Anat.* One of the large multinuclear cells in developing bone, which absorb the bony tissue in the formation of the canals, marrow cavity, etc. 2. *Surg.* An instrument for performing osteoclasis. **os'te-o-gen'e-sis** (-jén'é-sis), *n.* *Physiol.* Formation of **os'te-og'e-ny** (ós'té-ó-jén'é-ní) bone; ossification. **os'te-oid** (ós'té-oid), *a.* *Anat.* Like bone. **os'te-ol'o-gy** (-ól'ó-jí), *n.* The science dealing with the bones of vertebrates. — **o-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **ol'o-gist**, *n.* **os'te-o'ma** (ós'té-ó'má), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (-tá). [NL.] *Med.* A tumor mainly of bone; a tumor of a bone. **os'te-o-path** (ós'té-ó-páth), *n.* A practitioner of osteopathy. **os'te-o-path'ic** (-páth'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to osteopathy. **os'te-op'a-thist** (-óp'á-thíst), *n.* An osteopath. **os'te-op'a-thy** (-óp'á-thí), *n.* *Med.* A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases can be remedied by manipulation of the bones, nerves, blood vessels, etc. **os'te-o-phyte'** (ós'té-ó-fít'), *n.* *Med.* A small bony outgrowth. — **os'te-o-phyt'ic** (-fít'ík), *a.* **os'te-o-plas'tic** (plás'tík), *a.* 1. *Physiol.* Producing bone; *as, osteoplastic cells.* 2. *Surg.* Of or pertaining to bone replacement of bone. **os'te-o-plas'ty** (plás'tí), *n.* *Surg.* A plastic operation to remedy a defect or loss of bone. [for dividing bone.] **os'te-o-tome** (-tóm'), *n.* *Surg.* Strong nippers or a chisel. **os'te-ol'o-my** (-ól'ó-mí), *n.* *Surg.* The operation of dividing a bone or of cutting a piece out of it. **os'ti-a-ry** (ós'tí-á-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [L. *ostiarium* doorkeeper, fr. *ostium*, door.] A doorkeeper, esp. of a church; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, a member of the lowest of the minor orders. **os'ti-o-lar** (ós'tí-ó-lár; ósh-tí'-), *a.* Pert. to an ostiole. **os'ti-ole** (ós'tí-ó-l), *n.* [L. *ostiolum* a little door, dim. of *ostium* a door.] A small aperture; an orifice or pore. **ost'ler** (ós'lér), *n.* [For *hostler*.] A stableman; hostler. **os-to'sis** (ós'tó'sis), *n.* [NL.; *osteo-* + *-osis*.] *Physiol.* Bone formation; ossification. **os'tra-cism** (ós'trá-síz'm), *n.* [See **OSTRACIZE**.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A method of temporary banishment by popular vote (with ballots of potsheers or tiles, and without a trial or special accusation). 2. Exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.; as, social ostracism. **os'tra-cize** (-síz), *v. t.*; -CIZED (-síz-d); -CIZ'ING (-síz'ing). [Gr. *ὀστρακίζω*, fr. *ὀστρακον* tile, tablet used in voting, shell.] To exile, banish, or exclude by ostracism. **ost'rich** (-trích), *n.* [OF. *ostruche*, fr. L. *avis struthio*; *avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθίον*, fr. *στρούθος* bird, sparrow.] 1. Any of a genus (*Struthio*) of two-toed ratite birds; esp., one (*S. camelus*) of northern Africa, the largest of existing birds, attaining a weight of 300 lbs. Ostriches are very swift-footed. Their wings are small and useless for flight. 2. A rhea. **Os'tro-goth** (ós'tró-góth), *n.* [L. *Ostrogothi*, pl.] One of the East Goths. See **GOTH**, *n.* — **Os'tro-goth'ic**, *a.* **Oswe-go tea** (ós-wé'gō), An American mint (*Monarda didyma*), with showy, bright scarlet flowers. **o-tal'gi-a** (ó-tál'jí-á), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ostrich*.



ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, mak'é; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóit, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, meni; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



Gr. *ὠταλγία*; *οἰός, ὠρός*, the ear + *ἄλγος* pain.] *Med.* Ear-ache. — **o-tal'gic** (ō-tāl'jik), *a.*

**O-thel'lo** (ō-thél'lo), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Othello," a noble-spirited Moor who has won honor in the military service of Venice, and married a senator's daughter, Desdemona. Iago, his ensign, a malignant villain, dupes him into believing Desdemona unfaithful. Othello smotheres her, and later, learning her innocence, kills himself.

**oth'er** (ūth'ēr), *a.* [AS. *ōðer* one of two, either, other.] **1.** Remaining as one of two (persons, things, or groups) after another has been taken or specified; as, his *other* friend; the *other* sons. **2.** Second. *Obs., exc. in: every other, every second or alternate.* **3.** Additional; different; not the same; as, gifts *other* than flowers; a nature far *other* from ours.

**the other day.** A day not long ago; — usually adverbial. — **the o. world,** the world beyond the grave; spirit world. — **adv.** Otherwise. — *pron.* **1.** [pl. OTHERS (ērz); *Obs.* OTHER.] One or ones remaining; part remaining; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.* **2.** [pl. OTHERS; *Archaic* OTHER.] A different or additional one; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.* **3.** — *conj.* [See OR.] Or; either.

**oth'er-gates'** (-gāts'), *adv.* [other + gate way.] In another manner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Different. *Obs.* **oth'er-guise'** (-gīz'), **oth'er-guess'** (-gēs'), *a. & adv.* [Corrupt. of other-gates.] Othergates. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**oth'er-ness** (-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being other.

**oth'er-where'** (-hwār'), *adv.* Elsewhere. *Rare.*

**oth'er-while'** (-hwīl'), *adv.* At another time, or other

**oth'er-whiles'** (-hwīlz'), times; sometimes; occasionally.

**oth'er-wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* [other + wise manner.] **1.** In another way, or in other ways; contrarily. **2.** In different circumstances. **3.** In other respects. — *a.* Different.

**oth'er-world'ly** (ūth'ēr-wŕld'lī), *a.* **1.** Devoted to the prospect of a world to come, or actuated by motives connected with this prospect, to the neglect of affairs of this world. **2.** Of or pert. to other interests than those of everyday experience. — **oth'er-world'li-ness** (-wŕld'lī-nēs), *n.*

**Oth'man** (ōth'mān). Var. of OTTOMAN.

**o'tic** (ō'tīk), *a.* [Gr. *ὠτικός*, fr. *oīs, ὠρός*, the ear.] Of, pert. to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular.

**o'ti-ose** (ō'shī-ōs), *a.* [L. *otiosus*, fr. *otium* ease.] **1.** At leisure; unemployed; indolent; idle. **2.** Useless; functionless. — **o'ti-ose-ly**, *adv.* — **o'ti-os'i-ty** (-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*

**o-ti'tis** (ō-tī'tīs), *n.* [NL: *oto-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ear.

**o'to-** (ō'tō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *oīs, ὠρός*, ear.

**o'to-cyst** (-sīst), *n.* *Zool.* One of the supposed auditory organs of many invertebrates.

**o'to-lith** (-līth), *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* **1.** A calcareous concretion in the internal ear of a vertebrate or in the otocyst of an invertebrate. In many fishes they form hard, often large, bodies (ear stones). **2.** Incorrectly, a bone of the ear.

**o-tol'o-gy** (ō-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases. — **o-tol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**o'to-scope** (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for examining the ear; an aural speculum.

**o-tos'co-py** (ō-tōs'kō-pī), *n.* *Med.* Examination of the ear; art of using the otoscope. — **o'to-scop'ic** (ō'tō-skōp'īk), *a.*

**ot'ār** (ōt'ār), **ot'to** (ōt'tō). Vars. of ATTAR.

**ot-ta'va rīma** (ōt-tāvā rē'mā). [It. See OCTAVE; RIME.]

*Pros.* A stanza of eight lines of heroic (five-foot iambic) verse, with three rimes, the first six lines riming alternately and the last two forming a couplet; thus, *abaabac*. It was used by Byron in "Don Juan," by Keats in "Isabella," etc.

**Ot'ta-wa** (ōt'tāvā), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who, when first known, lived on the Ottawa River.

**ot'ter** (ēr), *n.* [AS. *otor*.] Any of several aquatic, fish-eating, fur-bearing, musteline mammals (genus *Lutra*).

**ot'to cy'cle** (ōt'tō). [After Dr. Nikolaus Otto, German inventor.] The four-stroke cycle in which most internal-combustion engines operate. See FOUR-CYCLE.

**Ot'to-man** (ōt'tō-mān), *a.* [F., fr. *Othoman, Othman*, or *Osman*, Ar. *'Othmān*, a certain sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about 1300.] Of or pert. to the Turks. — *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mānz). **1.** A Turk. **2.** [l. c.] [F. *ottomane*.] A stuffed seat without back, orig. used in Turkey. **3.** [l. c.] A corded fabric of silk or of silk and wool.

**oua'na'niche'** (wā'nā'nēsh'), *n.* [Canadian F., of Amer. Indian origin.] A small land-locked variety of salmon (*Salmo salar ouananiche*) of eastern Canada.

**ou'bli-ette'** (ōb'lī-ēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *oublier* to forget.] A duncion with an opening only at the top.

**ouch** (ouch), *n.* [ME. *ouche, nouch* (a *nouch* being taken for an *ouch*), OF. *nusche, nosche*, necklace, collar, LL. *nusca*, OHG. *nusca, nuscha*.] A clasp, or brooch; also, a setting for a gem; hence, a jewel or ornament for the person. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with ouches.

**ought** (ōt), *v.* *Orig. pret.*, later also *p. p.*, of OWE (which see); now only an auxiliary in the *pret. form*, except in the illiterate "had ought." [ME. *oughte, aughte, ahte*, AS. *æhte*. See OWE.] **1.** As *pret.* or *p. p.*: owed. *Obs.* **2.** As an

auxiliary: to be bound or obliged, as by duty or moral obligation, or by what is necessary, fit, expedient, or naturally or logically to be expected.

**ought** The infinitive without to occurs after *ought* in older or poetic use; as, "you ought not walk."

**Syn. Ought, should, must.** **Ought** and **should** express obligation, **ought** commonly suggesting duty or moral constraint, **should**, the obligation of fitness, propriety, expediency, etc. (but *ought* is often used in the weaker sense conveyed by *would*); as, those things which we *ought* to have done; "The participle for the substantive *should* be very rarely used." **Must** implies necessity or compulsion, whether physical or moral. [plied by the verb *ought*.]

— *n.* Duty or obligation; esp., the moral imperative **im-ought** (īt), *n. & adv.* See AUGHT.

**ounce** (ouns), *n.* [F. *once*, fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, twelfth part of a pound or foot.] **1.** A weight of various values (abbr., *oz.*); as: **a** In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth of a pound (437½ grains or 28.3502 grams). **b** In troy and apothecaries' weight, the twelfth of a pound (480 grains or 31.1028 grams); — called specif. *troy ounce* (symbol, *ʒ*). **2.** = FLUID OUNCE. **3.** Fig., a small portion or quantity.

**ounce** (ouns), *n.* [F. *once*.] **1.** A large, beautiful, leopard-like cat (*Felis uncia*) of Tibet and southern Siberia. **2.** Any of various other feline animals, esp. the jaguar.

**ouphe** (ouf; ōf), *n.* [See OAF.] An elf or goblin.

**our** (our), *pron. & a.* [AS. *ure* our, of us.] Of or pert. to us. *Our* is used: **1.** As genitive *pl.* of *I*: of us; — not now used except perhaps in such phrases as "in our midst," "our persecutors," etc., where *our* is usually construed as a possessive adj. See def. **2.** **2.** As possessive adjective: belonging to us; as, *our* country.

**Our** is used for *my* by royalty; also by editors and other writers. Cf. *we*.

**ou-rang'-ou-tang'**. Var. of ORANG-OUTANG.

**ou-ra'ri** (ō-rār'ī). Var. of CURARE.

**ou-rol'o-gy, ou-ros'co-py**. Vars. of UROLOGY, etc.

**ours** (ourz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive pronoun *our* that is used absolutely, that is, with the noun not following; — often used after *of*; as, this world of *ours*.

**our-selves'** (our-sēlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *we, us*. The singular *our-self* is used chiefly to denote a single person, as in regal or formal style.

**-ous** (-ūs). [OF. *-ous, -us, -os, -eus*, fr. L. *-osus*.] **1.** A suffix used to form adjectives, and denoting: full of, abounding in, having, of the nature of, having the qualities of, like.

Examples: gracious, abounding in grace; bulbous, having bulbs, bulblike; poisonous, of the nature of poison. **2.** *Chem.* A suffix denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with a valence relatively lower than in compounds designated with an adjective ending in *-ic*; as in nitrous, sulphurous, etc.

**ou'sel**. Var. of OUZEL.

**oust** (oust), *v. t.* [OF. *oster*.] To eject; turn out; drive out.

**oust'er** (ous'tēr), *n.* [OF. *infin, oster*, used substantively.] *Law.* A putting out of possession; ejection.

**out** (out), *adv.* [AS. *ūt, and ūte, ūtan, fr. ūt*.] Outside of, or away from within, a space; from the interior; beyond the limits or boundary; not in; hence: **a** Away from a usual, or particular place; as, to live out (at domestic service away from home). **b** Beyond possession, control, or occupation; hence, in or into a state of loss or deprivation; as, the Republicans went out; ten dollars out; the side is out. Formerly also, at a loss, as from confusion. **c** Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to a conclusion; completely; as, the fire burned out. **d** Beyond the limits of concealment, privacy, constraint, etc.; hence: in or into a state of freedom, openness, publicity, etc.; as, the secret is out; to speak out. **e** Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, proper, etc.; in error; in the wrong; in disagreement, opposition, etc.

**out and out**, completely; openly. Cf. OUT-AND-OUT. — **out of**, a prepositional phrase denoting, with verbs of movement or action, from the interior of; beyond the limit of; from within; from among; from; hence, indicating origin, source, motive, etc.; as, he gave it out of pity; — opposed to *in* or *into*. Also, in predicate constructions, separated from; deprived of; as, she was out of breath.

**Out** For out of date, out of true, etc., see the phrases under DATE, TRUE, etc.

— *prep.* Outside; without; beyond; — now archaic or dial. exc. in *from out* or in combination as in *outdoors*.

— *n.* One that is out; as: **a** One out of office; — generally in *pl.* **b** In *pl.* In games, as baseball and cricket, the players who are not having their innings. **c** A place or space outside; a nook or corner; an open space; — chiefly used fig. in the phrase *ins and outs*. **d** That which is opposed; also, esp. in *pl.*, an inharmonious relationship; as, they were at *outs*. **e** *Print.* A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting type; an omission. **f** A sum expended or paid out; — usually in *pl.*

— *interj.* **1.** Expressing impatience, anger, or a desire to be



rid of; — with the force of command: go out! begone!  
**2.** Expressing grief, horror, or indignation; — often in *out upon* or *on* (a person).

— **a.** **1.** Outside; outer; external. **2.** Outlying. **3.** Games. Not having its inning; playing in the field; as, *the outside*. — **v. t.** To eject. — **v. i.** To come or go out.

**out.** [See *out*, *adv.*] A combining form used chiefly: **1.** **a.** Attributively, in the sense of: *situated or placed near or beyond the boundaries, limits, walls, or the like; outside; exterior; external; outlying; remote.*

Examples: *outhouse, an outside house; outdistrict, an outlying district; outfield, outlying field.*

**b.** Adverbially, forming verbs and nouns, and denoting: *away from the center or source; out; forth; outward.*

Examples: *outbound, outbranching, bound, branching, out or outward; outlet, an opening with outward direction.*

**c.** Prepositionally, forming adjectives or adverbs, and meaning *out of or outside of* (what is designated by the noun). Examples: *outdoor, out of doors.*

**2.** **a.** As a separable prefix, to form verbs (now mostly poetic), and denoting *out; forth; away.* (Hence, the senses: *Out of place, being, content, etc.; forth into being or manifestation; to the full or limit; utterly; completely.*

Examples: *outflow, outthrust, to flow, hurl, out, or away.* *Outwrench, to wrench out of place; outblot, to blot out of being; outshape, to shape out, to shape into being; outwear, to wear out.*

**b.** As an inseparable prefix, to form verbs, and denoting *beyond, more than, exceeding, excelling, surpassing.*

Examples: *outlast, outlive, outreach, outpass, etc., to last, live, reach, etc., beyond or more than.*

**out-act'** (out-ákt'), *v. t.* To surpass in acting; *outdo.*

**out-and-out'**, *a.* Thoroughgoing; complete; outright.

**out-argue'** (out-árgü'), *v. t.* To surpass or defeat in argument.

**out-balance'** (out-bál'áns), *v. t.* To outweigh.

**out-bid'** (out-bíd'), *v. t.*; \*. To exceed or surpass in bidding.

**out-board'** (out'bórd'; 57), *a. & adv.* *Naut.* Outside a vessel's hull; outwardly from the keel.

**out-bound'** (out-bóund'), *a.* Outward bound.

**out-brave'** (out-bráv'), *v. t.* **1.** To face or resist bravely; also, to excel in bravery. **2.** To excel in bravery, or fiery.

**out-break'** (out-brák'), *n.* A bursting forth; insurrection.

**out-building'** (out'bíld'íng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, a main house; an outhouse.

**out-burst'** (out-búrst'), *n.* A bursting forth; an outbreak.

**out-cast'** (out-kást'), *n.* One who is cast out; an exile; hence: a degraded person; vagabond. — **a.** **1.** Cast out; exiled; degraded. **2.** Rejected; thrown away.

**out-caste'**, *n.* In India, one who has been ejected from his caste. The outcastes are denied all ordinary social rights.

**out-class'** (out-klás'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in class.

**out-come'** (out-kúm'), *n.* Issue; result; consequence.

**out-crop'** (out-kröp'), *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* **a.** The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. **b.** That part of a stratum which appears at the surface. — **v. i.** To come out to the surface of the ground, as strata.

**out-cry'** (out-krí'), *n.*; *pl.* -CRIES (-krí'z'). **1.** A loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, etc.; clamor. **2.** Sale at public auction.

**out-cry'** (out-krí'), *v. t.*; \*. To exceed in clamor; cry down.

**out-curve'** (out-kúrv'), *n.* That which curves out.

**out-dare'** (out-dár'), *v. t.* To defeat by, or surpass in, daring.

**out-distance'** (out-dís'táns), *v. t.* To pass completely; outstrip.

**out-do'** (out-dó'), *v. t.*; \*. To excel; surpass. — **Syn.** See **EXCEED.** — **out-do'er** (out-dó'ér), *n.*

**out-door'** (out-dór'; 57), *a.* **1.** Being, belonging, or done out of doors. **2.** Belonging, occurring, residing, etc., outside an institution such as a hospital; as, *outdoor relief.*

**out-doors'** (out-dórz'; 57), *adv.* Out of the house; out of doors. — (out'dórz'), *n.* The world out of doors.

**out'er** (out'ér), *a.* [Compar. of *out.*] Being on the outside; exterior; external; — opposed to *inner*.

**Syn.** *Outer, outward, outside, external, exterior* are in many cases interchangeable. *Outer* (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less often *outward* (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, in the *outer court, outer garments; an outward curve.* Both words (but esp. *outward*) are used in implied contrast with the mind or soul. That is *outside* which is on, or pertains to, the outer parts or surface of anything; as, an *outside* stateroom. *Exterior* often applies to the outer limits or portions of the thing in question; *external*, to that wholly outside it; as, the *exterior side* of a wall; *external* existence; *exterior* grades.

**out'er-most** (out'ér-móst), *a.* Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward. — **out'er-most**, *adv.*

**out-face'** (out-fás'), *v. t.* To face or look (one) out of countenance; resist by bold looks; also, to brave; defy.

**out-fall'** (out-fél'), *n.* The mouth of a river, sewer, etc.

**out-field'** (out-fíld'), *n.* **1.** A field beyond the inclosed land about a homestead. **2. Sports.** **a.** *Baseball.* (1) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. (2) The players in the outfield. **b.** *Cricket.* The part of the field farthest from the batsman. — **out-field'er** (out-fíld'ér), *n.*

ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcú, mení; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; síng; ínk; then, thín; náture, verdúre (87);

\* For principal parts see the main verb.

**out'fit** (-fít), *n.* **1.** A fitting out; equipment. **2.** The articles forming an equipment; fig., mental or moral equipment. — **v. t.** & **i.** To furnish with an outfit; fit out.

**out'fit'ter** (-fít'ér), *n.* One who furnishes outfits.

**out-flank'** (out-fláńk'), *v. t.* *Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank or flanks of; to turn the flank of.

**out'flow'** (out-fló'), *n.* A flowing out; efflux.

**out-fly'** (-fí'), *v. t.*; \*. To surpass in flight. — **v. i.** To fly out.

**out-foot'** (out-fóot'), *v. t.* To outrun, outwalk, or outdance; of a vessel, to move through the water faster than another.

**out-frown'** (out-fróun'), *v. t.* To overbear by frowning.

**out-gen'er-ál'** (out-jén'ér-ál'), *v. t.*; -ALLED (-áld) or -ALLED; -ALING or -AL-ING. To exceed in generalship; outmaneuver.

**out-go'** (-gó'), *v. t.*; \*. To go beyond; hence: to surpass; outdo.

**out'go'** (out'gó'), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-góz'). **1.** That which goes out; that which is paid out; outlay; — opposite of *income*.

**2.** A going out; an outgoing; efflux; outflow.

**out'go'er** (out'gó'ér), *n.* One who goes out or departs.

**out'go'ing**, *a.* Going out. — **n.** **1.** A going out. **2.** Outlay.

**out-grow'** (out-gró'), *v. t.*; \*. **1.** To surpass in growing. **2.** To grow out of or away from; grow too large for.

**out'growth'** (out'gróth'), *n.* That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; an excrescence; offshoot.

**out'guard'** (-gárd'), *n.* An outer guard or defense; specif., an outpost.

**out'gush'** (-gúsh'), *n.* A pouring out; an outburst.

**out'haul'** (-hól'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope used for hauling out a sail upon a spar.

**out-Her'od** (-hér'úd), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence; exceed (in violence, outrage, or extravagance); — in, or in allusion to, the Shakespearean passage, "it out-Herods Herod," in "Hamlet" (Act III, Scene ii), which refers to the bustling rôle of Herod in the mystery plays.

**out'house'** (out'hóus'), *n.* An outbuilding.

**outing**, *n.* **1.** A going out; esp., an airing, or an excursion.

**2.** Distance out at sea; seaward distance.

— **a.** Of or pert. to, or suitable for, an outing or outdoor wear; — applied specif. to various articles of dress or the material of which they are made; as *outing flannel*.

**out-jock'ey** (-jók'í'), *v. t.* To outwit.

**out'land** (out'lánd'), *n.* [AS. *útlánd*.] A foreign land. *Now Poetic.* — **a.** **1.** Foreign. **2.** Outlying.

**out'land-er** (out'lán-dér), *n.* A foreigner; an alien.

**out-land'ish** (out-lán'dísh), *a.* **1.** Foreign. *Archaic.* **2.** Of unfamiliar appearance or manner; strange; hence: barbarous; uncouth. **3.** Remote. — **Syn.** See **STRANGE.** — **out-land'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **out-land'ish-ness**, *n.*

**out-last'** (-lást'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration; to survive.

**out-law'** (out'lá'), *n.* [AS. *úllaga, úllah*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** One excluded from the benefit or protection of the law.

**2.** Hence: a lawless person; a fugitive from the law. — **v. t.** **1.** To deprive of the benefit or protection of law; proscribe. **2.** To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement.

**out'law'ry** (out'ló'rí'), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). Act of outlawing; state of being outlawed.

**out-lay'** (out-lá'), *v. t.*; \*. To make outlay of (money).

**out'lay'** (out'lá'), *n.* **1.** A laying out, or expending. **2.** That which is expended; expenditure.

**out'let** (out'lét'), *n.* **1.** A way out; exit; vent. **2.** A [letting]

**out'li'er** (-lí'ér), *n.* **1.** One who does not live where his office, business, or estate is. **2.** That which lies, dwells, or is situated or classed away from the main or kindred body.

**out'line'** (-líń'), *n.* **1.** **a.** The line that marks the outer limits of an object or figure; contour; — usually in *pl. b.* The style of drawing in which contours are unshaded. **c.** A sketch in outline. **2.** A preliminary draft, sketch, or description of a plan, system, etc. — **Syn.** See **FORM.**

— **v. t.** To draw, sketch, or trace the outline of or in outline.

**out-live'** (out-ílív'), *v. t.* **1.** To live longer than; survive. **2.** To outgrow; develop through.

**Syn.** *Outlive, survive* are often interchangeable. But *outlive* often conveys a suggestion of competition never present in *survive*. *Fig.*, *outlive* often carries an implication of outlasting or outgrowing, less often found in *survive*.

**out'look'** (out'lóok'), *n.* **1.** A lookout. **2.** The view had by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect.

**out'ly'ing** (-lí'íng), *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the central part or main body; remote; detached.

**out-ma-neu'ver** (-má-nóv'vér), *v. t.* To surpass, or get out-ma-neu'ver

**out-ma-neu'vere** an advantage of, in maneuvering.

**out-march'** (-márch'), *v. t.* To outstrip in marching.

**out-most** (out'móst), *a.* Farthest outward.

**out-num'ber** (out-núm'bér), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

**out-of-door'**, *a.* Also **out-of-doors'**, *Outdoor.*

**out-of-the-way'**, *a.* See *under WAY*, *n.*

**out'par'ish** (out'pár'ísh), *n.* A parish without the walls or limits of a town or city; also, a rural or outlying parish.

**out-pá'tient**, *n.* A patient who is not an inmate of a hospital, but receives treatment from it.

**out'pen'sion** (out'pén'shún), *n.* A public pension granted to one not required to live in a charitable institution.

**out-play'** (out-plá'), *v. t.* To excel or defeat in playing.



**out-point'** (out-póint'), *v. t.* *Naut.* To sail closer to the wind than. Cf. **OUTROOF**.

**out-post'** (póst'), *n.* A post or station at a distance from the main body of an army, or the troops stationed there.

**out-pour'** (póur'; 57), *v. t. & i.* To pour or flow out.

**out-pour'**, *n.* That which outpours; outflow.

**out-put'** (out-póut'), *n.* **1.** The product of one or more mines, furnaces, or mills, in a given time. **2.** Hence: yield of any commodity; also, the amount which a man, machine, factory, etc., produces or can produce in a given time.

**out-rage** (-ráj), *n.* [F., fr. OF, fr. *outrage*, *oltre*, beyond (L. *ultra*) + *-age*, as in *courage*.] **1.** Injurious and wanton wrong; a gross violation of right or decency. **2.** Violent display of passion. *Obsol.* — **Syn.** Affront, insult, abuse. — *v. t.*; -RAGED (-rájd); -RAGING (-ráj-ing). **1.** To subject to outrage; treat with violence or abuse. **2.** To ravish.

**out-ra'geous** (out-rá'jús), *a.* Of the nature of outrage or an outrage; involving or doing outrage; excessive; violent; atrocious. — **Syn.** Monstrous, nefarious, heinous. See **FLAGRANT**. — **out-ra'geously**, *adv.* — **out-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*

**out-rank'** (-ránk'), *v. t.* To exceed, or come before, in rank.

**ou'tré'** (óó'tré'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *outrer* to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra* beyond.] Out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre; as, an *outré* costume; he will talk on *outré* subjects. [extend.]

**out-reach'** (out-réach'), *v. t. & i.* To reach beyond; surpass; **ou'treach'**, *n.* Act or process of reaching, or stretching, out.

**ou'tre-ou'dance'** (óó'tré-kué'dáns'; óó'tér-kué'dáns), *n.* [F.; *outré* beyond + *cuider* to think, L. *cogitare*.] Excessive self-conceit; arrogance. *Obs. or R.*

**ou'tre-mer'** (óó'tré-már'), *n.* [F., beyond the sea.] The region beyond the sea; foreign parts.

**out-ride'** (out-ríd'), *v. t.*; \* To surpass in riding. [carriage.]

**ou'trid'ér** (out-ríd'ér), *n.* A mounted servant attending a rider.

**ou'trig'ér** (-rig'ér), *n.* **1.** Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out, as from a ship's mast. **2. Naut.** A An outboard support for a rowlock. b A boat thus equipped. c A projecting contrivance at the side of a boat to prevent upsetting, as light projecting spars with a shaped log at the end. **3.** A projecting frame, to support the elevating planes or tail planes, etc., of an aeroplane.

**ou'trit'** (out-rít'; out-rít'), *adv.* **1.** Forthwith; at once. **2.** Straight ahead; directly. **3.** Wholly; entirely.

**ou'tright'** (out-rít'), *a.* **1.** Proceeding straight ahead. **2.** Straightforward; out-and-out.

**out-root'** (out-róot'), *v. t.* To eradicate; extirpate.

**ou'trow'** (-ró'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in rowing.

**ou'trun'** (-rún'), *v. t.*; \* To outstrip; go beyond.

**ou'trun'ner** (out-rún'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, runs out; esp., an attendant running with or before a carriage; also, a leader of a team of dogs on a dog sledge.

**out-sail'** (-sáil'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in sailing.

**out-scorn'** (-skórn'), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in scorning.

**out-sell'** (-sél'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To exceed in amount of sales; sell more than. **2.** To exceed in the price of selling; fetch more than; to exceed in value.

**ou'tsen'try** (out'sén'trí), *n.* A sentry at the outer approach.

**ou'tset'** (-sét'), *n.* A setting out, starting, or beginning.

**out-shine'** (-shín'), *v. i.*; \* To shine forth. — *v. t.* To shine more brightly than; excel in splendor.

**out'side'** (out'síd'; out'síd'), *adv. or prep.* On or to the outside or exterior (of); without; beyond the limits (of).

**out'side'** (out'síd'), *a.* **1.** Of, on, or pert. to, the outside; external; exterior. **2.** Reaching the extreme limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. *Colloq.* **3.** Situated or done beyond or outside of certain limits; also, coming from or living outside a given place; as, *outside* labor. **4.** Not included in a society, movement, etc.; as, *outside* influences. — **Syn.** See **OUTER**.

**ou'tsid'** (out'síd'; out'síd'), *n.* **1.** The external, or surface, part; hence, that which is manifest or superficial. **2.** The space without an inclosure; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary. **3.** The limit; utmost. *Colloq.*

**ou'tsid'ér** (out'síd'ér), *n.* One outside; esp., one not belonging to the institution, party, or the like, spoken of.

**out-sit'** (out-sít'), *v. t.*; \* To sit, or be in session, longer than, or beyond the time of; outstay.

**ou'tskirt'** (out'skúrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; edge; border; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *outskirts* of a town.

**out-sleep'** (-sléep'), *v. t.*; \* To sleep beyond or longer than.

**out-soar'** (out-sóor'; 57), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.

**ou'tspan'** (out'spán'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *uitspannen*.] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. — *n.* Act of, or place for, outspanning. *Both South Africa.*

**out-speak'** (out-spék'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To excel in speaking. **2.** To speak openly or boldly. **3.** To express more than.

**ou'tspént'** (out'spént'; out'spént'), *a.* Exhausted.

**ou'tspo'ken** (out'spó'k'n; out'spó'k'n), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly. — **ou'tspo'ken-ness**, *n.*

**out-spread'** (out-spréd'), *v. t.* To spread out; expand.

**out-stand'** (-stánd'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To stand out distinctly. **2.** To sail outward; — said of ships. — *v. t.* To stay beyond.

**out-stand'ing**, *a.* That stands out; uncollected or unpaid.

**out-stare'** (-stár'), *v. t.* To overcome in staring; face down.

**out-stay'** (-sté'), *v. t.* To stay beyond or longer than.

**out-stretch'** (-stéach'), *v. t.* To stretch out; expand.

**out-strip'** (-stríp'), *v. t.* [out- + *strip* to pass, outstrip.] **1.** To go faster than; leave behind. **2.** Hence, to excel.

**ou'tstroke'** (out'strók'), *n.* An outward stroke; specif., in a steam or other engine, a stroke in which the piston is moving toward the crank shaft; — opposed to *instroke*.

**out-swear'** (-swár'), *v. t.*; \* To exceed in swearing.

**out-talk'** (-tók'), *v. t.* To exceed in talking; talk down.

**out-tell'** (-téll'), *v. t.*; \* To say out; utter.

**ou'ttrot'** (out-trót'), *v. t.* To surpass in trotting.

**ou'tturn'** (out'túrn'), *n.* **1.** Yield; output. **2. Com.** A turning out, or proving to be, with respect to quantity, quality, or condition; also, the quantity, quality, or condition that anything turns out to have or yield.

**out-vote'** (out-vót'), *v. t.* To outnumber in voting.

**out-walk'** (-wók'), *v. t.* To excel in walking.

**ou'tward** (out'wérd), *a.* [AS. *úteward*, *úte*ward. See **OUT**; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Out; outer; exterior; as: directed or moving away from the center; situated or done on the outside; relating to or forming the outer part or surface. **2.** Of or pert. to the physical, as distinguished from the mental or spiritual, character; external; hence: formal; superficial; externally manifest. **3.** External to a given interest, office, or sphere of activity. — **Syn.** See **OUTER**. — *n.* That which is outward, as external appearance, the external world, etc. [to the outside; out.]

**ou'tward**, *adv.* In an outward position or direction; on or

**ou'tward-ly**, *adv.* **1.** On, or in the direction of, the outside; outward. **2.** In regard to external or physical character or action; in respect of appearance; externally; hence: apparently; seemingly; as, the country was *outwardly* calm.

**ou'tward-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being outward.

**ou'twards**, *adv.* In an outward direction. See **OUTWARD**.

**ou'twatch'** (-wóch'), *v. t.* To outdo in watching.

**out-wear'** (-wár'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To wear out; consume by wearing. **2.** To outlast. **3.** To wear out or pass through; hence: to outlive; outgrow.

**ou'tweigh'** (-wá'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

**ou'twit'** (-wít'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in wisdom. **2.** To surpass in cunning; hence, to get the better of by cunning. — **Syn.** See **FRUSTRATE**.

**ou'twork'** (out'wúrk'), *n.* *Fort.* A minor defense beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, rifle pit, etc.

**ou'twork'** (out'wúrk'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To work out; produce. **2.** To exceed or excel in working.

**out-worn'** (-wórn'); 57; 109), *pret. & p. p.* of **OUTWEAR**.

**ou'twrought'** (-róut'; 109), *pret. & p. p.* of **OUTWORK**.

**ou'zel**, **ou'sel** (óó'zél), *n.* [AS. *ósele*.] **1.** The European thrush or allied birds. **2.** Any of certain other o'va (ó'vá), *n.* *L. pl.* of **OVUM**.

**o'val** (ó'vál), *a.* [L. *ovum* egg.] Having the figure of an egg, with one end broader than the other; also, particularly, elliptical or ellipsoidal. **Oval**. — *n.* A body or figure oval in shape.

**o'val-ly**, *adv.* In an oval form or manner.

**o'val-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being oval.

**o-va'ri-an** (ó-vá-rí-án; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to an ovary.

**o-va'ri-ot-ó-my** (-ót'ó-mí), *n.* *Surg.* The operation of removing one or both of the ovaries.

**o-va-ri'tis** (ó'vá-rí'tis), *n.* [NL.; *ovary* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ovaries.

**o-va-ry** (ó'vá-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [NL. *ovarium*, fr. L. *ovum* egg.] **1. Anat. & Zool.** The female reproductive gland or organ; the organ in which the eggs are produced. **2. Bot.** In angiosperms, an enlarged (usually basal) portion of the pistil, containing ovules.

**o'vate** (ó'vát), *a.* [L. *ovatus*, fr. *ovum* egg.] **1.** Oval. **2. Bot.** Having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader end basal; — said of surfaces, the corresponding term for solids being *ovoid*. See **LEAF**, *Illust.*

**o-va'tion** (ó-vá'shún), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation.] **1. Roman Antig.** A lesser kind of triumph allowed for an easy victory. **2.** Enthusiastic popular reception or tribute. — **o-va'tion-al** (-ál), *a.*

**ov'en** (úv'n), *n.* [AS. *ofen*, *ofn*.] A chamber or structure for baking, heating, or drying, now, esp., in a stove.

**ov'en-bird'** (-búrd'), *n.* Any of various birds which build nests suggestive of an oven, usually dome-shaped; as: **a.** Any of certain South American passerine birds (genus *Furnarius*). **b.** An American warbler (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).

**ov'er** (ó'vēr), *prep.* [AS. *ofer*, *prep. & adv.*] **1.** Above, or higher than; — opposed to *under*. Also with the idea of being occupied with; as, *over* their cups. **2.** Above; — as in authority, power, dignity, preference, etc. **3.** Above or beyond in amount or degree; more than. **4.** Upon the surface of; upon; throughout. **5.** Throughout or during the time of; as, to keep *anything over* night. **6.** Across; from side to side of. — **Syn.** See **ABOVE**.

k = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bön*; yet; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals. \* For principal parts see the main verb.



over all, from one extreme point to another of anything. — *adv.* 1. To the other side; across. Also, on the opposite side. 2. *Specif.*: a. From inside to outside across the brim; as, a cup running over. b. Away from the perpendicular; as, to fall over. c. So as to bring the under side to or toward the top; as, to roll a stone over. d. From side to side; across; as, a brook ten feet over. 3. In excess of a certain quantity or limit; as, a few left over. 4. From beginning to end; as, to look over accounts. 5. At an end. 6. Again.

— *a.* Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; surplus; — now chiefly used in composition. — *n.* Cricket. A series of balls (usually six) bowled consecutively from one end of the wicket, and followed by a change to the other end. — *v. t.* To leap or go over.

over again, once more; with repetition; anew. — *o.* against, opposite; in front. — *o.* and above, in addition to; besides. — *o.* and over, repeatedly; again and again.

**o'ver-** (ō'vēr-). A prefix or combining form, chiefly used to denote: 1. *Over* (in space, rank, etc.), above; as, overcanopy, to canopy over; overhang, to hang over; overlord, a lord above another; overcoat, a coat over another coat. 2. *Over so as to pass from side to side, edge to edge, or the like; across above; as, overpass, to pass across above; overflow, to flow over. 3. Beyond; as, overflow, overstay, to flow, stay, beyond. 4. In adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, excessively, to excess, overmuch; in nouns, excessive; as, overbake, overcloy, overdrink, overeat, etc., to bake, cloy, drink, eat, etc., excessively, to excess, or overmuch; overbusy, overbusily, overcredulous, overcurious, etc., excessively busy, busily, etc.; overclaim (*n.*), overcriticism, etc., excessive claim, criticism, etc.*

Compounds of over are very numerous. Most of them are self-explaining, as:

o'ver-a-bound', *v. t.*  
o'ver-anxious, *a.*  
o'ver-bold', *a.*  
o'ver-careful, *a.*  
o'ver-cautious, *a.*  
o'ver-con-fidence, *n.*  
o'ver-con-fident, *a.*  
o'ver-cred-u-lous, *a.*  
o'ver-crit-i-cal, *a.*  
o'ver-crowd', *v. t. & t.*  
o'ver deli-cate, *a.*  
o'ver-dose', *v. t.*  
o'ver-dose', *n.*  
o'ver-dress', *v. t.*  
o'ver-drive', *v. t. & t.*  
o'ver-ear-nest, *a.*  
o'ver-eat', *v. t. & t.*  
o'ver-e-lab'o-rate, *v. t.*  
o'ver-e-mo-tion-al, *a.*  
o'ver-es-ti-mate, *v. t.*  
o'ver-es-ti-ma-tion, *n.*  
o'ver-ex-cite', *v. t.*  
o'ver-ex-ert', *v. t.*  
o'ver-ex-er-tion, *n.*  
o'ver-feed', *v. t. & t.*  
o'ver-fond', *a.*  
o'ver-fra-ugh', *a.*  
o'ver-full', *a.*  
o'ver-full-ness, *n.*  
o'ver-free', *a.*  
o'ver-free-ly, *adv.*  
o'ver-hap-py, *a.*  
o'ver-hast-y, *a.*  
o'ver-heat', *v. t.*  
o'ver-high', *a. & adv.*  
o'ver-act' (-ākt'), *v. t. & t.*  
o'ver-all' (ō'vēr-ōl'), *a.*  
o'ver-alls' (-ōlz'), *n. pl.*  
o'ver-arch' (-ārch'), *v. t. & t.*  
o'ver-arm', *a.*  
o'ver-awe' (-ō'), *v. t.*  
o'ver-balance' (-bāl'āns), *v. t.*  
o'ver-bear' (-bār'), *v. t.*  
o'ver-bearing', *a.*  
o'ver-bearing-ly, *adv.*  
o'ver-bid' (-bid'), *v. t. & t.*  
o'ver-blow' (-blō'), *v. t.*  
o'ver-board' (ō'vēr-bōrd'; 57), *adv.*  
o'ver-borne' (-bōrn'; 57), *p. p.*  
o'ver-build' (-bīld'), *v. t.*  
o'ver-built' (ō'vēr-bīlt'; 57), *a.*  
o'ver-burden' (-būr'dn'), *v. t.*  
o'ver-bur-den-some' (-sūm), *a.*  
o'ver-cap'i-tal-ize' (-kāp'ī-tāl-īz), *v. t.*

capital value of at more than its real value. — *o'ver-cap'i-tal-i-za-tion'* (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**o'ver-cast'** (-kāst'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To cast or cover over; hence: to cloud; darken. 2. (*pron. usually* ō'vēr-kāst') *Sewing.* To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) in order to prevent raveling; also, to sew over and over. — *v. i.* To darken; become overcast.

**o'ver-charge'** (ō'vēr-chāj'), *n.* 1. An excessive load or burden. 2. An excessive or exorbitant charge in an account.

**o'ver-charge'** (-chāj'), *v. t.* 1. To charge or load too heavily; hence: to fill too full; crowd. 2. To charge excessively in price. 3. To exaggerate; overdraw.

**o'ver-check'** rēin (ō'vēr-chēk'). See HARNES. *Illust.*

**o'ver-clothes'** (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Outer garments.

**o'ver-cloud'** (-kloud'), *v. t. & t.* To overspread with clouds.

**o'ver-coat'** (ō'vēr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; greatcoat; topcoat.

**o'ver-come'** (-kūm'), *v. t.*; \* [*AS. ofercuman.*] 1. To get the better of; surmount; conquer; hence (usually in passive), to render helpless. 2. To come or pass over; specif., to come over suddenly. — *Syn.* Overpower, overthrow, overwhelm, prostrate, beat. See CONQUER. — *v. i.* To be victorious. — **o'ver-com'er** (-kūm'ēr), *n.*

**o'ver-con-scious** (-kōn'shūz), *a.* Characterized by acute or undue awareness of immaterial or secondary matters, as of one's appearance. — **o'ver-con-scious-ness**, *n.*

**o'ver-crop'** (-krōp'), *v. t.* To exhaust the fertility of by excessive cultivation.

**o'ver-de-vel-op'** (ō'vēr-dē-vēl'ōp'), *v. t.* To develop excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject (a plate or film) too long to the developing process. — **de-vel-op-ment** (-mēt'), *n.*

**o'ver-do'** (-dō'), *v. t.*; \* [*AS. oferdōn.*] 1. To do too much; exaggerate. 2. To overtask; fatigue; exhaust. 3. To excel. 4. To cook too much. — *v. i.* To do too much.

**o'ver-draft'**, or **-draught'** (ō'vēr-drāft'), *n.* *Banking.* Act of overdrawing; state of being, or the sum, overdrawn.

**o'ver-draw'** (-drō'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To draw too far; hence, to exaggerate. 2. *Banking.* To make drafts upon beyond the proper limit, esp. in excess of the drawer's balance.

**o'ver-draw'** (ō'vēr-drō'), *n.* An act of overdrawing.

**o'ver-dress'** (-drēs'), *n.* An outer or upper dress.

**o'ver-drive'** (ō'vēr-drīv'ēn), *p. a.* *Mach.* Designating, or driven by, a crank that travels outward (that is, in a steam engine, away from the engine cylinder) in the upper part of its stroke, or a pulley driven so that the belt advances toward the pulley at the top; — opposed to *underdriven*, which designates a crank, or machine, etc., driven by such a crank or belt, that travels in the reverse direction, etc.

**o'ver-due'** (ō'vēr-dū'; 57), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.

**o'ver-dye'** (ō'vēr-dī'), *v. t.* To put one color over (another).

**o'ver-ex-pose'** (-ēks-pōz'), *v. t.* To expose excessively; specif., *Photog.*, to subject too long to the actinic action of light. — **o'ver-ex-po-sure** (-ēks-pō-zhūr'), *n.*

**o'ver-fall'** (ō'vēr-fōl'), *n.* A sudden increase of depth in the bottom of the sea or other large body of water.

**o'ver-flow'** (ō'vēr-flō'), *n.* 1. A flowing over; inundation. 2. That which overflows its ordinary limits; a superfluous portion; superabundance. 3. An outlet for surplus liquid.

**o'ver-flow'** (-flō'), *v. t.* 1. To flow over; cover with or as with a fluid; inundate. 2. To flow over the brim of; also, to cause to overflow. — *v. i.* 1. To flow over the bounds, as water; hence, of a crowd, to fill some space and extend beyond it. 2. To be filled to running over; superabound. — **o'ver-flow-ing'** (ō'vēr-flō'ing), *n.*

**o'ver-fly'** (-flī'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To cross or pass over by flight. 2. To fly better, farther, or higher than.

**o'ver-gar-ment'** (-gār'mēt'), *n.* An outer garment.

**o'ver-gild'** (ō'vēr-gīld'), *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.

**o'ver-glance'** (-glāns'), *v. t.* To glance over.

**o'ver-go'** (-gō'), *v. t.*; \* To go or spread over the surface of or through the extent of; traverse; journey through.

**o'ver-grow'** (-grō'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To grow over; cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank. 2. To grow beyond; outgrow. — *v. i.* To grow to excess. — **o'ver-grown'** (ō'vēr-grōn'; 57), *a.* — **o'ver-growth'** (-grōth'), *n.*

**o'ver-hand'** (-hānd'), *a.* 1. Down from above, as a blow. 2. Over and over; — applied to sewing in which two edges are joined by repeatedly passing each stitch over both edges. 3. *Cricket, etc.* = OVER-ARM. 4. Grasping with the palm downward, or inward toward the body.

**overhand knot.** See KNOT, *Illust.*

— (ō'vēr-hānd'; 57), *adv.* In an overhand manner.

— (ō'vēr-hānd'), *v. t.* *Sewing.* To sew overhand.

**o'ver-hand-ed**, *a.* = OVERHAND, *a.*, 2.

**o'ver-hang'** (-hāng'), *v. t. & t.*; \* 1. To hang over; jut or project over (something). 2. To adorn with hangings.

**o'ver-hang'**, *n.* A projection; also, extent of projection, as of a roof, or of the bow or the stern of a vessel.

**o'ver-haul'** (ō'vēr-hōl'), *v. t.* 1. To haul or drag over; hence, to examine thoroughly for correction or repair. 2. *Chiefly Naut.* To gain in on a vessel; overtake.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menī; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil, chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (57);

\* For principal parts see the main verb.



to overhaul a rope, *Naut.*, to slacken it by hauling in the reverse direction from that in which it was drawn taut. — *v. i. Mech.* To run or slack back when the pulling power is removed, as a tackle or a part of it.

**o'ver-haul'ing**, *n.* An examination for correction or repairs.  
**o'ver-head'** (-héd'), *adv.* 1. Above one's head; aloft; above; on the floor above; in or near the zenith, etc. 2. So as to be covered head and all; as, *overhead* in water.

**o'ver-head'** (ô'vêr-héd'), *a.* 1. Operating or situated above or overhead. 2. Passing over the head.

**overhead charges, expenses, etc.**, *Accounting*, those general charges, expenses, etc., in any business which cannot be charged up as belonging exclusively to any particular part of the work or product, as where different kinds of goods are made; — called also *fixed charges*. — *o. railway or railroad*, an elevated railway or railroad. *Eng.*

**o'ver-hear'** (-hêr'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To hear (something) not intended to be heard. — **o'ver-hear'er**, *n.*

**o'ver-in-flu-ence** (-in'flôô-ên's), *v. t.* To influence in an excessive degree; to have undue influence over.

**o'ver-is'sue** (-ish'û), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue, as of bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority.

**o'ver-joy'** (-joi'), *v. t.* To make extremely joyful.

**o'ver-laid'**, *pret. & p. p.* of **OVERLAY**.

**o'ver-land'** (ô'vêr-lând'), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea. — *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.

**o'ver-lap'** (-lâp'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To extend over a part of; also, to extend over and beyond.

**o'ver-lap'** (ô'vêr-lâp'), *n.* The lapping of one thing over another; the distance by which one part overlaps another.

**o'ver-lay'** (-lâ'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To lay or spread over or across; superimpose; cover. 2. *Print.* To put an overlay or overlays on. 3. To weigh down; overwhelm. 4. To overlie.

**o'ver-lay'** (ô'vêr-lâ'), *n.* 1. A necktie. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. A covering. 3. *Print.* A piece of paper pasted on the tympan sheet to make a stronger impression. 4. Ornamental work formed by overlaying, as with veneers of wood.

**o'ver-leap'** (-lêp'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To leap over or across; hence: to omit; ignore. 2. To leap beyond (one's mark or aim); defeat by leaping too far.

**o'ver-lie'** (-li'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To lie over or on; suffocate by lying on; as, to *overlie* an infant.

**o'ver-live'** (-liv'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To outlive; survive.

**o'ver-look'** (-lôôk'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To look down on; hence: to rise above; overlook. 2. To look over or through; inspect; formerly, to read. 3. To supervise; watch over. 4. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; hence, to pass over without notice, censure, or punishment. 5. To look on with the evil eye; bewitch by looking on.

**Syn.** Overlook, ignore. To overlook is to pass over without notice, whether intentionally or not; to ignore is deliberately and intentionally to disregard; as, to *overlook* a fault; to *ignore* the best arguments of an opponent.

**o'ver-look'** (ô'vêr-lôôk'), *n.* Act of overlooking, or a place from which to overlook; also, a general survey.

**o'ver-lord'** (ô'vêr-lôrd'), *n.* One that is lord over another.

**o'ver-ly**, *adv.* Excessively; too. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

**o'ver-ly'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **OVERLIE**.

**o'ver-man** (-mân), *n.* 1. One in authority over others; overseer. 2. An arbiter. 3. (-mân) In the philosophy of Nietzsche, a superior man capable of dominating others; one fitted to survive in an egoistic struggle.

**o'ver-mas'ter** (-mâs'têr), *v. t.* To overpower; subdue.

**o'ver-match'** (-mâch'), *v. t.* To be more than equal to or a match for; hence: to overcome; vanquish.

**o'ver-much'** (ô'vêr-mûch'; ô'vêr-mûch'), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* (*pron.* ô'vêr-mûch'). In too great a degree; too much.

**o'ver-night'** (ô'vêr-nî't'), *n.* The previous evening. — *a.* Done or lasting during the night; also, of or relating to the previous evening.

**o'ver-night'** (ô'vêr-nî't'), *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night.

**o'ver-pass'** (-pâs'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To pass over; traverse; hence: to pass through; undergo. 2. To surpass, excel, or exceed. 3. To overlook. — *v. i.* To pass by, away, or off.

**o'ver-pay'** (-pâ'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To pay too much to. 2. To pay more than (a just or due amount).

**o'ver-per-suade'** (-pêr-swâd'), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or judgment.

**o'ver-plus** (ô'vêr-plûs), *n.* A surplus; excess.

**o'ver-pow'er** (-pou'êr), *v. t. & i.* 1. To excel or exceed in power; vanquish; subdue. 2. To affect intensely or overwhelmingly. — **Syn.** Overbear, overcome, vanquish, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer, subdue.

**o'ver-pow'er-ing**, *p. a.* Excelling in power; irresistible.

**o'ver-prize'** (-prîz'), *v. t.* To prize excessively; overvalue.

**o'ver-pro-duc'tion** (-prô-dûk'shûn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand at remunerative prices.

**o'ver-proof'** (ô'vêr-prôôf'; ô'vêr-prôôf'), *a.* Stronger, or containing more alcohol, than proof spirit.

**o'ver-rate'** (-rât'), *v. t.* To rate, or estimate, too highly.

**o'ver-reach'** (-rêch'), *v. t.* 1. To overtake. 2. To reach above or beyond. 3. *a.* To miss by reaching too far. *b.* To defeat (one's self) by overdoing. 4. To get the better of; outwit; cheat. — *v. i.* 1. To reach too far. 2. To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel of the fore foot; — said of horses. 3. To go too far in trying to advance one's self; also, to be guilty of sharp practice.

**o'ver-ride'** (-rîd'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To ride over; ride on; trample down. 2. To set aside; annul; hence, to disregard the rights or wishes of. 3. To ride too much, as a horse. 4. To extend or pass over; esp., chiefly *Med.*, to overlap; as, the *overriding* of the ends of a fractured bone.

**o'ver-rule'** (-rôôl'; rô'), *v. t.* 1. To rule or decide to the contrary of or against; abrogate. 2. To bring over, as by persuasion; prevail over; overcome. — **o'ver-ruling**, *p. a.*

**o'ver-run'** (-rûn'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To run over; as: *a.* To run across or athwart. *b.* To run over in the manner of a fluid, rapid growth, etc.; overspread. 2. To run down; grow or spread over in excess; invade and occupy; infest; ravage.

3. To run through; to pass over rapidly, esp. in thought or speech; as, to *overrun* the contents of a book. 4. To outrun. 5. To run or go beyond. 6. *Print.* To readjust by shifting letters, words, or lines from one line, column, or page to another. — *v. i.* To run, spread, or flow over or by something; extend beyond limits.

**o'ver-run'** (ô'vêr-rûn'), *n.* 1. Act of overrunning; instance of this. 2. Amount by which something overruns.

**o'ver-sea'**, *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.

**o'ver-sea'** (ô'vêr-sê'), **o'ver-seas'** (-sêz'), *adv.* Abroad.

**o'ver-see'** (-sê'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To look over; inspect; examine. 2. To superintend; supervise.

**o'ver-se'er** (ô'vêr-sê'êr; ô'vêr-sê'êr; -sêr'), *n.* One who oversees; a superintendent; supervisor.

**o'ver-sell'** (-sêl'), *v. t. & i.*; \* *Brokers' Cant.* To sell beyond means of delivery, or, sometimes, beyond what one can provide a margin for on an advance.

**o'ver-set'** (-sê't'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To tip over; upset. 2. To cause to fall, or to fail; subvert; as, to *overset* a plot. 3. To overcome. — *v. i.* To turn over; upset.

**o'ver-set'** (ô'vêr-sê't'), *n.* An upsetting; overthrow.

**o'ver-sew'** (ô'vêr-sô'; ô'vêr-sô'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To sew over and over; overhand.

**o'ver-shade'** (-shâd'), *v. t.* To overshadow.

**o'ver-shad'ow** (-shâd'ôw), *v. t. & i.* 1. To throw a shadow, or shade, over; darken; obscure. 2. Fig., to tower above as if to cast a shadow over; dominate; be more important than.

**o'ver-shine'** (-shîn'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To shine over or upon; illumine. 2. To outshine.

**o'ver-shoe'** (ô'vêr-shôô'), *n.* A shoe worn over another for protection from wet or cold; esp., an India-rubber shoe.

**o'ver-shoot'** (-shôôt'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To shoot over or beyond. 2. Hence, to exceed. — *v. i.* To fly or shoot above or beyond the mark.

**o'ver-shot'** (ô'vêr-shô't'), *p. a.* [From *overshoot*.] 1. Having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower. 2. Actuated by water shooting over from above, as a kind of vertical water wheel.

**o'ver-sight'** (-sî't'), *n.* 1. Watchful care; superintendence. 2. An overlooking; omission or error due to inadvertence.

**Syn.** Inspection, direction, control, charge, supervision, surveillance, watch. — **Oversight**, supervision, surveillance. **Oversight** is the general direction for overseeing; **supervision** implies authoritative direction or superintendence; **surveillance** suggests close, sometimes spying, watch. See **NEGLECTANCE**.

**o'ver-size'** (ô'vêr-sîz'), *a.* Larger than is necessary; as, an **oversize tire**, one larger than is necessary for the weight it is to carry.

**o'ver-skirt'** (ô'vêr-skûrt'), *n.* An upper, or outer, skirt.

**o'ver-sleep'** (ô'vêr-slep'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To sleep too long.

**o'ver-soul'** (ô'vêr-sôul'), *n.* The all-containing soul; the absolute reality.

**o'ver-spread'** (-sprêd'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To spread over or above.

**o'ver-state'** (-stât'), *v. t.* To state too strongly; exaggerate. — **o'ver-state'ment** (-mênt'), *n.*

**o'ver-stay'** (-stâ'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To stay beyond.

**o'ver-step'** (-stêp'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To step over or beyond; transgress.

**o'ver-stride'** (-strîd'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To stride over or beyond; hence, to surpass. [Highly strung; too sensitive.]

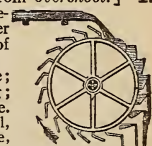
**o'ver-strung'** (ô'vêr-strûng'; ô'vêr-strûng'), *p. a.* Too

**o'ver-sub-scribe'** (-sûb-skrib'), *v. t.* To subscribe for more (securities) than are for sale. — **sub-scrip'tion**, *n.*

**o'ver-sway'** (-swâ'), *v. t.* To induce to change over, as in a matter of opinion; to prevail upon.

**o'vert** (ô'vêrt), *a.* [OF., *p. p.* of *ovrir* to open.] Open to view; public; manifest; outward.

**o'ver-take'** (ô'vêr-tâk'), *v. t. & i.*; \* 1. To come or catch up with in a course or motion. 2. To come upon suddenly or





unexpectedly; surprise; often, to come upon suddenly as a calamity or adversity; as, *overtaken* by a storm.

**o'ver-throw'** (-thró'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To overturn; upset. **2.** To cause to fall or to fail; subvert. **3.** To bring to a state of disorder; derange. — **Syn.** Demolish, prostrate, ruin, defeat, vanquish. See **OVERTURN**.

**o'ver-throw'** (ô'ver-thró'), *n.* Act of overthrowing; state of being overthrown.

**o'ver-thrust'** (-thrust'), *n.*, or, *in full*, **overthrust fault.** A fault in which the fault plane is so inclined that the mass on its upper side has moved up relatively; — called also *reverse fault*.

**o'ver-thwart'** (-thwórt'), *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

**o'ver-thwart'**, *a.* Situated across or over; opposite.

**o'ver-time'** (-tím'), *n.* Time beyond a limit; esp., extra working time. — *adv.* After the proper or regular time.

**o'ver-time'** (ô'ver-tím'), *v. t.* To appoint or allot too long a time to; as, to *overtime* a photographic exposure.

**o'ver-ly** (ô'ver-lí), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

**o'ver-tone'** (ô'ver-tón'), *n.* [Trans. of G. *oberton*.] *Musical* & *Acoustics*. A an upper partial tone. **b** A harmonic produced separately.

**o'ver-top'** (-tóp'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To rise above the top of; tower above. **2.** To go beyond; transcend; excel; surpass; as, none can *overtop* him in goodness.

**o'ver-trade'** (-trád'), *v. i.* To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them.

**o'ver-trump'** (-trúmp'), *v. t.* *Cards*. To trump with a higher trump than; as, to *overtump* an opposing player.

**o'ver-ture'** (ô'ver-túr'), *n.* [OF. *fr. ovrr*. See **OVERT**.] **1.** A proposal; proposition formally submitted; offer. **2. Music**. An orchestral composition having the character of an introduction to an oratorio, opera, etc. — **Syn.** See **PRELUDE**. — *v. t.* -**TURED** (-túrd); -**TURING** (-túring). To make or present an overture, or proposal, to.

**o'ver-turn'** (-túr'n'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; throw from a basis or position; **overset**. **2.** To subvert; overthrow.

**Syn.** Overwhelm, overthrow, subvert, upset, crush, overpower, overcome, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout, beat, demolish, destroy, ruin; **overset**. — **Overturn**, **overthrow**, **subvert**, **upset**. **Overthrow** commonly suggests greater violence or more overwhelming ruin or defeat than **overturn**. To **subvert** is to overturn as from the foundations; the word may imply an insidious or corrupting influence. **Upset** is more colloquial.

— *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.

**o'ver-turn'** (ô'ver-túr'n'), *n.* **1.** Act of overturning, or state of being overturned. **2.** A reversal; also, a turning over, as of goods in trade.

**o'ver-watch'** (-wóch'), *v. t.* **1.** To weary by watching. **2.** To watch over.

**o'ver-ween'** (-wén'), *v. i.* To think presumptuously or arrogantly; regard one's own conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion.

**o'ver-ween'ing** (-wén'ing), *a.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; also, exaggerated. — *n.* Excessive self-importance; arrogance. — **o'ver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**o'ver-weigh'** (-wá'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; overbalance; hence: to weigh down; oppress.

**o'ver-whelm'** (-hwélm'), *v. t.* To cover over completely, as by a great wave; submerge; engulf; hence, fig.: to crush; bury; oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly.

**o'ver-whelm'ing**, *a.* Overpowering; irresistible.

**o'ver-wind'** (-wind'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To wind too tightly or too far. **2. Elec.** To wind (a magnet, as in a series motor) so that magnetic saturation is obtained with less than normal current.

**o'ver-work'** (-wúrk'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To decorate all over. **2.** To work too much or too long. **3.** To fill too full of work.

**4.** To work on the mind or feelings of to excess, or so as to excite or confuse. — *v. i.* To work beyond one's strength.

**o'ver-work'** (ô'ver-wúrk'; ô'ver-wúrk'), *n.* Work beyond the usual or stipulated amount; extra or excessive work.

**o'ver-wrought'** (ô'ver-ró't'; ô'ver-ró't'), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought upon excessively; overexcited. **2.** Overworked. **3.** Overdone.

**o'vi-** (ô'ví-). Combining form from *L. ovum*, meaning *egg*.

**o'vi-duct** (ô'ví-dúkt'), *n.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* A tube or duct for the passage of the eggs from the ovary; in mammals, a Fallopian tube. [hold or carry the eggs.]

**o'vi-fer-ous** (ô'ví-fer-ús), *a.* *Biol.* Egg-bearing; serving to **o'vi-form** (ô'ví-fórm'), *a.* Egg-shaped.

**o'vine** (ô'vín; -vín), *a.* [*L. ovinus*, *fr. ovis* sheep.] Designating, or pertaining to, sheep; sheeplike. [arous.]

**o'vi-par'i-ty** (ô'ví-pár'i-tí), *n.* *Zool.* State of being oviparous.

**o'vip'a-rous** (ô'ví-pá-rús), *a.* [*L. oviparus*; *ovum* egg + *parere* to bring forth.] *Zool.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body; — opp. to *viviparous*.

**o'vi-pos'it** (ô'ví-póz'ít'), *v. i.* [See **OVUM**; **POSIT**.] To lay eggs; — esp. of insects. — **o'vi-po-si'tion** (-póz'ish'ún), *n.*

**o'vi-po-si'tor** (-póz'í-tér'), *n.* *Zool.* A specialized organ, as in certain insects and fishes, for depositing eggs.

**âle**, **senâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccount**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **solâ**; **êve**, **êvent** **ënd**, **recënt**, **makër**; **îce**, **îll**; **öld**, **öbey**, **örb**, **ödd**, **söft**, **cönnect**; **üse**, **ünite**, **ürm**, **ürp**, **cürvus**, **menü**; **foöd**, **foöt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sung**, **îrk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);

\* For principal parts see the main verb.

**o'vi-sac** (ô'ví-sák'), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A capsule containing an egg or eggs. **2. Anat.** A Graafian follicle.

**o'vism** (ô'vizm'), *n.* *Zool.* The old theory that the egg contains the whole embryo, and is merely awakened to activity by the spermatozoön. Cf. **SPERMISM**. — **o'vist**, *n.*

**o'void** (ô'void), *a.* [*L. ovum* egg + *-oid*.] Egg-shaped; ovate. Cf. **OVATE**. — *n.* An ovoid body.

**o'vo-lo** (ô'vó-ló), *n.*; *pl.* **OVOLI** (-lë). [*It.*, *fr. L. ovum* egg.] *Arch.* A rounded, convex molding. See **MOLDING**, *Illustr.*

**o'vo-vi-vip'a-rous** (ô'vó-ví-víp'á-rús), *a.* [See **OVUM**; *viviparous*.] *Zool.* Producing eggs that have a well-developed shell or covering, as in oviparous animals, but which hatch within the body of the parent, as in the case of many reptiles and elasmobranch fishes.

**o'vo-vi-tel'lin** (-vì-tél'in), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* = **VITELLIN**, **a.**

**o'vu-lar** (ô'vü-lár), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ovule; as, an *ovular* growth.

**o'vu-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* *Biol.* The formation of eggs in the ovary; the discharge of the egg or eggs from the ovary.

**o'vule** (ô'vül), *n.* [*Dim.* of *L. ovum* egg.] **1. Bot.** The megasporangium of a seed plant; popularly, an immature seed. **2.** A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.

**o'vum** (ô'vüm), *n.* *pl.*; *L. OVA* (-vá); *E. OVUMS*. [*L.*, *egg*.] *Biol.* An egg cell, or egg, in the widest sense of the word.

**owe** (ô), *v. t.*; **OWED** (ôd), **Obs.** **OWGHT** (ô't); **OW'ING** (ô'ing). [*ME. owen, awen, aghen*, to have, own, have (to do), hence, *ove*, *AS. ägan* to have.] **1.** To own; possess. **Obs.**

**2.** To be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return; to be indebted to for or in the amount or sum of; — used with the dative; as, he *owes* me nothing.

**3.** To have or bear (a certain feeling); as, to *owe* a grudge.

**4.** To have or possess as being derived or bestowed; to be indebted or obliged for; as, he *owed* his victory to his lieutenants. — *v. i.* To be in debt.

**ow'el-ty** (ô'él-tí), *n.* [OF. *oelté*.] *Law.* **a** Equality. **b** The amount paid or secured by one coparcener to another to equalize a partition of property.

**ow'ing** (ô'ing), *p. p.* & *a.* [Used passively for *owed*. See **OWE**.] **1.** Indebted; beholden; also, owed. **2.** Had or experienced as an effect, result, etc.; ascribable; — used with *to*.

**owl** (oul), *n.* [*AS. ðle*.] Any of certain birds of prey, now usually considered as constituting a single family (*Strigidae*), or a suborder (*Striges*), distinguished by their large head and eyes, short, hooked bill, strong talons, and more or less nocturnal habits.

**owl'et** (-ét; 24), *n.* [*Dim.* of *owl*.]

**1.** Any small owl; esp., the so-called little owl (*Carine noctua* of Europe; **2.** A young owl.

**owl'-eyed'** (oul'rd'), *a.* Having eyes like those of an owl; — said of Athena, translating Greek

γλαυκῶπις (*Glaucoptis*).

**owl'ish**, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, an owl.

**own** (ôn), *a.* [*ME. owen*, *AS. ägan*, *p. p.* of *ägan*. See **OWE**.] Belonging to one's self or itself; peculiar; — used after a possessive case or pronoun, as *my, our, your, his, her, its, their*, to intensify the idea of interest or ownership.

**own**, *v. t.* [*ME. ohnien, ahnien*, *AS. ägnian*, *fr. ägen* own, *adj.* See **OWN**, *a.*] **1.** To possess; have as property. **2.** To acknowledge; admit; as, to *own* a fault. — **Syn.** See **ACKNOWLEDGE**, **HAVE**. — *v. i.* To confess; — used with *to*; as, he *owns* to disliking the doctor.

**own'er** (ôn'ér), *n.* One who owns; a proprietor.

**own'er-ship**, *n.* State, relation, or fact of being an owner; exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.

**ox** (öks), *n.*; *pl.* **OXEN** (öks's'n). [*AS. oxa*.] **1.** The domestic bovine quadruped (*Bos taurus*), esp. an adult castrated male (cf. **BULL**, **STEER**). **2.** Any animal of this genus (*Bos*); as, a wild *ox*, a musk *ox*, etc.

**ox'a-late** (öks-sá-lät), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of oxalic acid.

**ox-al'ic** (öks-sál'ík), *a.* [*From oxalis*.] *Chem.* Designating a poisonous acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, existing in combination in oxalis and other plants. It is prepared on a large scale for use in dyeing, calico printing, bleaching, etc.

**ox'a-lis** (öks-sá-lis), *n.* [*L.* a kind of sorrel, *Gr. ôxalis*, *fr. ôxís* sharp, acid.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Oxalis*) of plants, the wood sorrels, having compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers.

**ox-az'ine** (öks-sáz'in; -ên), *n.* Also **-in**. [*oxygen* + *azine*.] *Chem.* An azine whose ring is made up of four atoms of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of nitrogen. Certain oxazines are the parent substances of important dyes.

**ox'bow'** (öks'bó'), *n.* **1.** A U-shaped frame embracing an ox's neck as a collar. **2.** A U-shaped bend in a river. *U. S.*

**ox'eye'** (öks'í'), *n.* Any of several composite plants having



Great Gray Owl



heads with a conspicuous disk and marginal rays, as : a The oxeye daisy. b The field camomile (*Anthemis arvensis*). c Any plant of a genus (*Buphthalmum*) of asteraceous yellow-flowered herbs. Eng. d The rudbeckia, or yellow daisy. *New Eng.*

**ox-eyed'** (-id'), *a.* Having eyes like those of an ox; — translation of *βοῦπις* (*Boōpis*), an epithet esp. for Hera. **oxeye daisy.** 1. = DAISY, 2. Any plant of a certain genus (*Heliosopsis*) having showy yellow-rayed flowers.

**Oxford** (òks'fèrd), *n.* [*Sometimes l. c.*] Short for **Oxford shoe** or **tie**, a low shoe laced or tied over the instep; — named from Oxford, Eng.

**Oxford movement.** See TRACTARIANISM.

**ox'i-date** (òk'si-dāt), *v. t. & i.* To oxidize. *Rare.*

**ox'i-da'tion** (òk'si-dā'shŷn), *n.* Act or process of oxidizing; state or result of being oxidized.

**ox'ide** (òk'sid; -síd), *n.* Also **ox'id.** [F. *oxide, oxyde; oxygene oxygen + acide acid.*] *Chem.* A binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical; as, iron *oxide*, etc.

↳ In Lavoisier's nomenclature the *oxides* included all oxygen compounds having no acid properties, as contrasted with the *acids*, all of which supposedly contained oxygen.

**ox'i-diz-a-ble** (òk'si-dīz-á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

**ox'i-dize** (òk'si-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ing). *Chem.* a To combine with oxygen. b To deprive (a compound) of hydrogen, as by action of oxygen. c To change from a lower to a higher valence, as regards the positive element. — *v. i.* To become oxidized. — **diz'er**, *n.*

**ox'ime** (òk'sim; -sem), *n.* Also **ox'im.** [oxygen + imide.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds, obtained chiefly by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes and ketones, in which the oxygen of the carbonyl group is replaced by the group :NOH (called the *isonitroso*, or *oxime*, group).

**ox'lip'** (òks'líp'), *n.* [AS. *oxanslyppe*. See ox; cowslip.] 1. Orig., a natural hybrid between the cowslip and primrose. 2. An English primrose (*Primula elatior*) with large pale yellow flowers.

**ox-o-ni-an** (òk-sò-nī-ăn), *a.* [*Oxonía*, Latinized form of *Oxford*.] Of or pert. to the city or university of Oxford, Eng. — *n.* A student or a graduate of Oxford University.

**ox'tongue'** (òks'túng'), *n.* Any of several plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as a species of bugloss (*Archusa officinalis*).

**ox'y-** (òk'si-), *a.* A combining form from Greek *ὄξυς*, *sharp, keen, acute, acid, shrill, quick.*

**ox'y-** (òk'si-). *Chem.* A prefix (which is also used adjectively, *oxy*) designating : a Compounds containing oxygen, esp. oxidation products of the compounds to whose names it is prefixed; as in *oxycamphor*; *oxyhydrocarbon*, etc. b *Hydroxy* derivatives of the compounds to whose name it is prefixed (in this sense more properly *hydroxy-*); as in *oxycetone*, *oxyaldehyde*, etc.

**ox'y-ac'id** (-ás'id), *n.* *Chem.* An acid containing oxygen, as chloric acid (HClO<sub>3</sub>), sulphuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).

**ox'y-cal'ci-um** (-kál'si-úm), *a.* Of or pertaining to oxygen and calcium; as, the *oxycalcium* light. See LIMELIGHT, 1.

**ox'y-gen** (òk'si-jén), *n.* [F. *oxygène*, fr. Gr. *ὄξυς* sharp, acid + *γενεσθαι* to be born. So called by Lavoisier because he supposed it essential to every acid.] *Chem.* A colorless, tasteless, odorless, chemically active gaseous element occurring in the free state in air, of which it forms about 21 per cent by volume. Symbol, O; atomic weight, 16.00. It forms  $\frac{8}{8}$  by weight of water.

**oxygen acid.** An oxyacid.

**ox'y-gen-ate** (-át), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'èd); -AT'ING (-át'ing). *Chem.* To impregnate or combine with oxygen; oxidize.

**ox'y-gen-a'tion** (-á'shŷn), *n.* Act or process of oxygenating.

**ox'y-gen'ic** (-jén'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling oxygen.

**ox'y-gen-ize** (òk'si-jén-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To oxidize. — **ox'y-gen-iz-a-ble** (-īz-á-b'l), *a.*

**ox-yg'e-nous** (òk-si-jén'ús), *a.* Oxygenic.

**ox'y-hy'dro-gen** (òk'si-hí-drò-jén), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. — **oxyhydrogen blowpipe**, an instrument for producing a very hot flame by burning oxygen and hydrogen mixed at the moment of burning. — *n.* Oxyhydrogen gas.

**ox'y-mo'tron** (-mò-tròn; -s7), *n.*; *pl.* -RA (-rà). [NL., fr. Gr. *ὄξύμοτρον*; deriv. of *ὄξυς* sharp + *μοτρον* foolish.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting of the use of a contradictory or incongruous epithet, as in : *cruel kindness; laborious idleness.*

**ox'y-salt'** (òk'si-sòlt'), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of an oxyacid.

**ox'y-sul'phide** (-sùl'fid; -fíd), *n.* Also -**phid.** A ternary compound of oxygen and sulphur. It may be regarded as a sulphide in which part of the sulphur is replaced by oxygen.

**ox'y-toc'ic** (-tòs'ík), *a.* [1st *oxy-* + Gr. *τοκίος* birth.] *Med.* Promoting uterine contractions, or parturition.

**ox'y-tone** (òk'si-tòn), *a.* [Gr. *ὄξύτρονος*; *ὄξυς* sharp + *τύπος* tone.] *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* An oxytone word.

**o'yer** (ò'yér; oí'èr), *n.* [AF., a hearing, infn. as *n.*, fr. OF. *oir* to hear, L. *audire*.] *Law.* A Short for **OVER and TERMINER**. b A hearing or an inspection in open court, which a party might demand, of certain instruments; also, the demand.

**oyer and terminer**, lit., to hear and determine; hence, a hearing and determining; — used in England in commissions to judges of assize, and in the United States to designate certain criminal courts.

**o'yez'** (ò'yés'), *interj.* Also **o'yses'**. [AF. *oyez* hear ye. See **OVER**.] Hear! attend! — a cry used by court criers to secure silence before a proclamation. — *n.* The cry itself.

**oys'ter** (ois'tér), *n.* [OF. *oistre*, fr. L. *ostrea, ostreum*, Gr. *ὀστρεον*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Ostrea*) or family (*Ostreidae*) of marine bivalve mollusks. 2. Any of various other bivalve mollusks, as the pearl oyster (*Avicula margaritifera*). 3. A morsel of tender sweet meat in the concavity of the bone on either side of the lower part of a fowl's back.

**oyster catcher.** Any of a widely distributed genus (*Hæmatopus*) of wading birds, from 16 to 20 inches in length, with plumage chiefly black and white.

**oyster plant.** 1. Salsify. 2. The sea lungwort.

**o'zo-ce'rite** (ò-zò-sè-rít; *Oyster Catcher* (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*). *ò-zòs'èr-ít*, *n.* [Gr. *ὄζευ* to smell + *κρῖός* wax.] *Min.* A waxlike mineral, colorless or white when pure. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

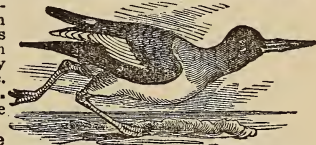
**o'zone** (ò-zòn), *n.* [Gr. *ὄζευ* to smell.] *Chem.* A faintly blue, allotropic form of oxygen, produced by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and otherwise. It has an odor suggesting that of weak chlorine, and is used commercially for sterilizing water, bleaching oils, etc.

**o-zon'ic** (ò-zòn'ík), *a.* Pert. to, like, or containing ozone.

**ozonic ether**, a solution of hydrogen dioxide in ether.

**o'zon-ize** (-zò-nīz), *v. t.* To convert into, or treat with, ozone.

**o'zon-ous** (-zò-nús), *a.* Pertaining to or containing ozone.



P

**P** (pē). 1. The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiceless bilabial stopped consonant, the voiced correlative of which is b. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 72. Its form and value come from the Latin, into which the letter was brought, through the Greek, from the Phœnician, its ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. Etymologically p is most closely related to b, f, and v; as, *hobble*, *hopples*; *father*, *paternal*; *recipient*, *receive*. 2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate : The fifteenth or (cf. k, 2) the sixteenth in a series; fifteenth (or sixteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral fifteen (or sixteen); as, P Battery.

**P**, or **p** (pē), *n.*; *pl.* P's or Ps (pēz). 1. The letter P, p, or its sound. 2. Something shaped like the letter P.

**pa** (pā), *n.* Papa. *Colloq. or Childish.*

**pa'b'u-lum** (pāb'ŷ-lŷm), *n.* [L.] The means of nutriment; food; nourishment; hence, sustenance.

**Syn.** *Pubulum*, *aliment*, *nutriment* (in fig. senses). *Pubulum* denotes mental diet or food for the mind; *aliment* suggests esp. sustenance or support; that is nutri-

ment which nourishes, or which promotes growth; as, "*pubulum* of transcendental moonshine"; meat for the sustentation and *aliment* of the body; spiritual *nutriment*.

**pa'ca** (pā'ká; pāk'á), *n.* [Pg., fr. the native name.] Any of a genus (*Agouti*) of large South and Central American rodents (esp. *A. paca*) allied to the guinea pig.

**pace** (pās), *n.* [F. *pas*, fr. L. *passus* a step, pace.] 1. A step. 2. The length of a step in walking. Ordinarily, the *pace* is 2.5 linear feet; but in measuring distances, it is taken as 3 feet or 3.3 feet (=  $\frac{1}{2}$  rod). The **geometrical pace**, or **great pace**, is 5 feet. The regulation pace in the British and United States armies is 30 inches for quick time, and 36 inches for double time. The **Roman pace** (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, 5 Roman feet. 3. Manner of stepping or moving; gait. 4. A gait of the horse in which the legs move in lateral pairs; — sometimes called *rack*. 5. Rate of movement; speed; as, to set the *pace*.

— *v. i.*; **PACED** (pāst); **PAC'ING** (pās'ing). 1. To move with

k = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



slow or measured steps. 2. To move at a pace, as a horse. See *PACE*, *n.*, 4. — *v. t.* 1. To walk over with measured tread. 2. To measure by paces. 3. To develop, guide, or control the pace of. 4. *Racing.* To set the pace for.

**paced** (pást), *a.* 1. Having, or trained in, a certain pace; as, *slow-paced*. 2. Measured by pacing. 3. *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pacemaker; as, a *paced* mile.

**pace/mak'er** (pás'mák'ér), *n.* *Racing.* One who sets the pace for another; hence, one in the lead. — *mak'ing, n.* **pac'er** (pás'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, paces; esp., a horse that paces; also, one that acts as pacemaker.

**pa-chia'**, *Var. of PASHA.*

**pa-chi'si** (pá-ché'si; -zi), *n.* [Hind. *pachist*, fr. *pachis* twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] 1. A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, much played in India, with cowry shells for dice. 2. [Commonly spelt *par-che'si*, *par-chi'si* (pár-ché'si; pá; -zi).] A game adapted from the above. *U. S. & Eng.*

**pa-chou'li**, *Var. of PATCOULLI.*

**pach'y-** (pák'y-), *Combining form fr. Gr. παχὺς thick.*

**pach'y-derm** (-dúrm), *n.* [Gr. *παχύδερμος* thick-skinned; *παχὺς* thick + *δέρμα* skin.] *Zool.* Any of various hoofed mammals, mostly having a thick skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, pig, etc., formerly classed by zoologists in a group (*Pachydermata*) since abandoned as unnatural. Hence, any thick-skinned or insensitive animal or, fig., person. — **pach'y-der'ma-tous, a.**

**pa-cif'ic** (pá-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *pacificus*. See *PACIFY*.] Tending to make peace; or of pert. to peace; peaceful; peaceable. **Syn.** *Pacific, peaceable, peaceiful.* That is *pacific* which tends to make peace, or conciliate strife; that is *peaceable* which is inclined to keep peace, or avoid strife; that is *peaceful* which is at peace, or free from strife; as, *pacific* words; *peaceable* nations; *peaceful* old age. — **pa-cif'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* — **pa-cif'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**pa-cif'i-cate** (-kát), *v. t.* [L. *pacificatus*, *p. p.* of *pacifcare*.] To render peaceable; pacify.

**pac'i-fi-ca'tion** (pás'ti-fí-ká'shún; pá-sif'i-ká'-), *n.* Act or process of pacifying; state of being pacified.

**pa-cif'i-ca'tor** (-ká'tér), *n.* One who pacifies; pacemaker.

**pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry** (pá-sif'i-ká-tó-rí), *a.* Conciliatory.

**pa-cif'i-cist** (pá-sif'i-síst), *n.* See *PACIFIST*.

**pa-cif'i-co** (pá-sé'fí-kó), *n., pl. -cos* (Sp. -kós). [Sp. *pacífico*. See *PACIFIC*.] A peaceable person; — applied specif. by the Spaniards to the natives in Cuba and the Philippine Islands who did not oppose the Spanish arms.

**pac'i-fi'er** (pás'ti-fí'ér), *n.* One who pacifies.

**pac'i-fism** (pás'ti-fíz'm), *n.* The spirit and temper which opposes the military ideals, emphasizes the defects of military training and the cost of war and preparation for it, and advocates the settlement of international disputes entirely by arbitration.

**pac'i-fist** (-físt), *n.* One who is imbued with pacifism; one who favors, advocates, or supports pacifism; a pacifist.

**Pacifist** is more regularly formed, but *pacifist* is the form more generally used.

**pac'i-fy** (pás'ti-fí), *v. t., -fIED (-fid) -**fy'ING**. [F. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare*, *pacis*, peace + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make to be at peace; appease; tranquilize.*

**Syn.** *Assuage, allay, alleviate, mitigate, soften, soothe, abate; appease, placate, propitiate, conciliate, mollify, reconcile, win over.* — **Pacify, appease, placate, propitiate, conciliate, mollify.** To *pacify* is esp. to allay anger, agitation, or resentment; to *appease* is to pacify by satisfying cravings or demands; as, he *pacified* the prince; to *appease* the wrath of God. But *appease*, together with *placate* and *propitiate*, applies esp. to the satisfaction of one offended or hostile; *appease* implying rather the allaying of hostility, *placate* and *propitiate* suggesting more positively the act of rendering favorable or propitious. To *con-ciliate* is to win over from unfriendliness or distrust; to *mollify* is to soften or soothe (esp.) wounded feelings; as, to *con-ciliate* the hostile; to *mollify* the offended.

**Pa-cin'i-an** (pá-sín'y-án), *a., Anat.* Of or discovered by the Italian physician, Filippo Pacini (1812-83).

**Pacinian bodies** or **corpuscles**, oval bodies terminating sensory nerve fibers in the skin, esp. of the hands and feet.

**pack** (pák), *v. t. l.* To bring together or make up fraudulently in order to secure a certain result; as, to *pack* a jury.

2. To arrange (cards) so as to cheat; stack. *Archaic.*

**pack, n.** [Prob. fr. D. or LG.; cf. D. *pak*, G. *pack*.] 1. A bundle prepared to be carried, esp. on the back. 2. A low or worthless person; — usually used with *naughty*. Cf. *BAGGAGE*. 3. A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things; as, a *A* gang; as, a *pack* of thieves. b *A* great collection (of things). c *A* number of animals, as dogs or wolves, hunting or kept together. d *A* full set of playing cards. 4. A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. 5. *Med.* In hydrophobic practice, a wrapping of blankets or sheets put about a patient to give him treatment; also, the fact or condition of being so treated. — **Syn.** See *BUNDLE, FLOCK*.

— *v. t. l.* To make a pack of; put or arrange in a pack. 2.

To crowd together. 3. To fill closely or to repletion; crowd; cram; as, to *pack* a trunk. 4. *Mech.* To render impervious, as by filling with suitable material, as a joint. 5. To load with a pack; hence, to encumber. 6. To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice. 7. To cover, envelop, or protect tightly with something; specif., *Hydrophatic*, to envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See *PACK, n.*, 5. 8. To transport in, or as in, a pack; hence, to carry. *Chiefly Western U. S.* 9. To cause to go or depart, esp. peremptorily or suddenly; — often used with *off*. — *v. i. l.* To make up packs, bales, or bundles. 2. To gather into packs; crowd together. 3. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage. 4. To depart, esp. in haste; — generally used with *off* or *away*.

**pack'age** (pák'áj), *n.* 1. Act or process of packing. 2. A bundle made up for transportation; a parcel. 3. That in which anything is packed. — **Syn.** See *BUNDLE*.

**pack animal.** An animal used in carrying packs.

**pack'er** (pák'ér), *n.* A person who packs. See *1st PACK*.

**pack'er, n.** One who makes up bundles or puts things in bundles; esp., *U. S.*, a wholesale provision dealer who packs his wares for a distant or future market.

**pack'et** (-ét; 24), *n.* 1. A small pack; little bundle. 2. *Naut.* A vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods and having fixed sailing days. — **Syn.** See *BUNDLE*.

**pack horse.** A horse used for transporting packs of goods.

**pack'ing, n.** 1. Act or process of one that packs. 2. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close, as the compressible material used between the surfaces of a flange joint or in a stuffing box or a yielding ring, as of metal, used around a piston, etc.

**packing house.** A commercial establishment for the packing of provisions, esp. beef, pork, lard, etc., for a distant or future market.

**pack'man** (pák'mán), *n.* A peddler.

**pack'sad'dle** (pák'sád'dl), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal.

**pack'thread'** (-thréd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine.

**pack** (pák), *n.* [L. *pacium*, fr. *paciscere* to bargain, *pacere* to agree on.] An agreement; compact; specif., *Rom. Law*, an informal agreement which was not enforceable by action, but which the law might recognize as a valid defense; — disting. from *contract* and *quasi contract*.

**pac'tion** (pák'shún), *n.* [L. *pacio*. See *PACT*.] An agreement; compact; bargain. *Chiefly Scot.* — **pac'tion-al, a.**

**Pac-to-lydia** (pák-tó'lyás), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πακτολύς.] A river in Lydia, celebrated for its auriferous sands.

**pad** (pád), *n.* [D. *pad* path.] 1. A path; road. *Slang* or *Dial. Eng.* 2. A highway robber. *Rare.* 3. An easy-paced horse. — *v. i.*; **PAD'DED**; **PAD'DING**. 1. To travel on foot; trudge. 2. To move with steady dull footfalls; — esp. of animals. — *v. t. l.* To travel upon foot; tread. 2. To tread or trample down by foot travel. *Chiefly Dial.*

**pad** (pád), *n.* The dull sound of footfalls or impacts of a staff.

**pad, n.** 1. A cushion. 2. A cushion used as a saddle. 3. Something of the nature of a cushion to lessen jarring, friction, etc. 4. A tablet of many sheets of paper. 5. *Zool.* a *A* cushionlike thickening of the skin on the soles or under side of the toes of certain animals. b *The* pulvillus of an insect's foot. 6. The foot of certain animals, as the fox. 7. A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. of a water lily. *U. S.* — *v. t. l.* To stuff; furnish with padding. 2. To expand, as a speech, with needless matter.

**pad'ding, n.** 1. Act or process of one who, or that which, pads, or stuffs. 2. Material with which anything is padded.

**pad'dle** (pád'dl), *n.* 1. A kind of long-handled spade. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.* 2. A broad-bladed implement used without a fixed fulcrum to propel and steer canoes and other boats. 3. One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water wheel or paddle wheel. 4. Short for *PADDLE WHEEL*. 5. A more or less paddle-shaped implement for stirring, mixing, beating clothes, etc. 6. Act of paddling. — *v. i.*; **-DLED** (-'ld); **-DLING** (-líng). 1. To use a paddle for propelling one on or through the water. 2. To row easily or gently. — *v. t. l.* To propel or move with a paddle or paddles. 2. To beat or punish with a paddle. *U. S.*

**pad'dle, v. i. l.** To move the feet or to wade about in shallow water or the like; to dabble. 2. To use the hands or fingers in caressing; toy. 3. To toddle.

**paddle box.** The structure inclosing the upper part of a paddle wheel of a vessel.

**pad'dle-fish'** (-fish'), *n.* A large ganoid fish (*Polyodon spathula*), related to the sturgeons, of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It has a long spatula-shaped snout.

**pad'dler** (pád'dl'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, paddles.

**paddle wheel.** *Naut.* A wheel with paddles or radial boards around its circumference, used to propel a vessel.

**pad'dock** (pád'dók), *n.* [ME. *paddok*; *padde* toad + *-ock*.] 1. A frog (animal). *Obs. or Scot.* 2. A toad. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**pad'dock, n.** [For *E. dial. parrock*, AS. *pearroc* inclosure, ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, mak'ér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóit, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; thes, thin; nature, verdure (87);



fence.] **1.** A small inclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or house. **2.** An inclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc. **3.** In Australia, any field or subdivision of arable or grass land.

— *v. t.* To confine in or as in a paddock.

**pad'dy** (pád'tí), *n.* [Malay *pādī*.] In commerce, unhusked rice, growing or cut; by extension, rice in general.

**Pad'ý,** *n.; pl. -DYES (-íz).* [From St. Patrick, Ir. *Padraig*, the tutelary saint of Ireland.] An Irishman; — a nickname.

**pa'di-shah** (pá'dé-shá), *n.* [Per. *pādshāh*, lit., protecting lord.] Chief ruler; great king; — a title [Often *cap.*] esp. of the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and, in India, the British sovereign as Emperor of India.

**pad'lock'** (pád'lók'), *n.* A portable lock usually having a shackle jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a padlock.

**pad'nag'** (-nág'), *n.* [pad a path + nag.] An ambling nag. **||** **pa'dre** (pá'drá), *n.; pl. Sp. & Pg. -DRES (-drás); It. -DRI (-dré).* [Sp., Pg., & It., fr. L. *pater* father.] A Christian priest or monk; — used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc.

**||** **pa'dro'ne** (pá-dró'ná), *n.; pl. It. -NI (-né), E. -NES (-náz).* [It.] A patron; master; as: a The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. b In Italy, an innkeeper or landlord. c An Italian employment agent, as in America.

**pad'u-a-soy** (pád'ú-á-soi), *n.* [F. *pou-de-soie*, influenced by *Padua*, town in Italy.] A rich, corded silk stuff. *Obs.*

**pa'e'an** (pé'án), *n.* Also **pa'e'an**. [L. *paean*, Gr. *παῖον*, fr. *Παιών* the physician of the gods, later, Apollo.] **1.** Gr. *Antig.* A hymn in honor of a deity, orig. of Apollo or Artemis. **2.** A song of joy, praise, triumph, etc.

**pa'e'ast,** **pa'e'di-at'ric,** **pa'e'do,-** *etc.* Var. of **FEDERAST**, **PEDIATRIC**, **PEDO-**, *etc.*

**pa'e'do-gen'e-sois** (pé'dó-jén'té-sís), *n.* *Zoöl.* Reproduction by young or larval animals; esp., parthenogenetic reproduction in the larvae of certain gallflies.

**pa'e'on** (pé'ón), *n.* [L. *paean*, Gr. *παῖον* a solemn song, also, a poem, equiv. to *paean*. See **PAEAN**.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, one long and three short.

**pa'e'o-ny** (pé'ó-ní), *Var. of FEONY.*

**pa'gan** (pá'gán), *n.* [L. *paganus* countryman, *pagus*, *paganus* rustic, *pagus*, *pagus* the country.] **1.** One who does not worship the true God; a heathen; one not a Christian, Mohammedan, or Jew; formerly one not a Christian. **2.** An irreligious person. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to pagans; heathen; idolatrous. **2.** Irreligious; heathenish.

**Syn. Pagan, heathen.** In modern usage, that is *pagán* which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan; the word refers esp. to past customs, sentiments, beliefs, or their survivals, and frequently implies contrast with Christianity rather than opposition to it; **heathen** commonly suggests polytheism or idolatry, esp. of uncivilized peoples.

**pa'gan-ish** (-ish), *a.* Like or befitting a pagan.

**pa'gan-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** State of being pagan; esp., the worship of pagans; heathenism. **2.** Pagan character, morals, or aesthetic quality, esp. of classical antiquity.

**pa'gan-ize** (-íz), *v. t. & i.; -IZED (-ízd); -IZING (-íz'ing).* To render or become pagan or heathenish.

**page** (páj), *n.* [F.] Formerly, a youth training for knighthood, who acted as attendant of his master and mistress, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a service of honor and education; now, a youth for errands, waiting on the door, etc., as in a household; also, *U. S.*, a boy to wait on the members of a legislature. — *v. t. & i.; PAGED (pájd); PAG'ING (páj'ing).* **1.** To attend or follow (one) as a page; act as a page. **2.** To call or summon, as by a page, or by a bell boy in a hotel. *U. S.*

**page** (páj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina*.] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc. *Abbr., p.; pl. pp. 2. Print.* The type set for printing a page. **3.** Fig.: **a.** A record; writing; as, the page of history. **b.** An event or circumstance, such as might fill a written page. — *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of; to furnish with folios.

**pag'eant** (páj'ént; pá'jént), *n.* [ME. *pagent*, *pagen*, a movable scaffold or stage, also, what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina*.] **1.** A theatrical exhibition. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A structure, as a platform, on which scenes were exhibited; one of a series of (usually) movable structures, on which mysteries were performed outdoors. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** Any show, tableau, or the like, on a fixed stage or a carriage in a public celebration. *Obs. or Hist.* **4.** A specious display; unsubstantial pomp. **5.** An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy procession.

**pag'eant-ry** (-rí), *n.* **1.** Pageants or scenic shows or spectacles, taken collectively. *Obs.* **2.** Elaborate or specious display; pomp; spectacular quality.

**pag'i-nal** (páj'i-nál), *a.* [L. *paginalis*.] Consisting of pages; of or pertaining to a page or pages.

**pag'i-nate** (-nát), *v. t.* To page, as a book.

**pag'i-na'tion** (-ná'shún), *n.* [See **PAGE** of a book.] Act or process of paging a book, etc.; the characters indicating the sequence of the pages; page numbering. [*idol.*]

**pag'od** (pág'ód; pá-gód'), *n.* *Archaic.* **1.** A pagoda. **2.** An

**pa-go'da** (pá-gó'dá), *n.* [Pg. *pagode*.] A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple, or a memorial, of the kind frequent in India, Farther India, China, and Japan.

**pa-gu'ri-an** (pá-gú'rí-án), *a.* [L. *pagurus* a kind of crab, Gr. *πάγουρος*.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to the family (*Paguridae*) containing the typical hermit crabs. — **pa-gu'ri-an,** *n.* — **pa-gu'rid** (pá-gú'ríd; pá-gú'-ríd), *n.*

**pah** (pá), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

**Pah'la-vi** (pá'lá-vé), *n.* Also **Pehlevi**. [Per. *Pahlavi*, fr. *Oper. Parthava Parthia*.] The Persian language of the period from the 3d to about the 10th century A. D., employing a Semitic alphabet akin to that of the Avesta.

**paid** (pád), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of **PAY**, to render.

**pail** (pál), *n.* [ME. *paile*, prob. fr. AS. *paegol* wine vessel, gill.] A vessel for holding or carrying liquids, commonly circular in section, having a bail, and often fitted with a cover. — **pail'ful** (páil'fúol), *n.; pl. -FULS (-fúolz).*

**pail-lassé'** (páil-yás'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *paille* straw.] An under bed or mattress of straw.

**pail-lette'** (páil-yét'; F. pá'yét'), *n.; pl. -LETTES (-yét's; F. -yét').* [F., dim. of *paille* straw. See **1st PALLET**.] A spangle; specif., a piece of metal foil. — **let'ted** (-yét'éd), *a.*

**pain** (pán), *n.* [F. *peine*, fr. L. *poena*, Gr. *ποινή* penalty.] **1.** Punishment; penalty; fine; — now used only in phrases, as "on pain of death." **2.** An affection or feeling due to derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury. **3.** In *pl.* The throes of childbirth; labor. **4.** Distressing uneasiness of mind; grief. **5.** In *pl.* Labor; toilsome effort.

**Syn. Pain, ache, Pain,** literally, denotes sharp, sometimes sudden, bodily suffering; **ache**, continuous, often dull, bodily suffering. See **EFFORT**.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; distress; torment; torture. **2.** To distress mentally; grieve. — **Syn.** Disquiet, trouble, afflict, agonize.

**pain'ful** (pán'fúol), *a.* **1.** Full of or causing pain; afflictive; distressing; grievous. **2.** Of the body or a bodily part, affected with pain. **3.** Requiring toil; difficult; as, a *pain'ful* march. **4.** Painstaking. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Disquieting, troublesome, arduous. — **pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

**pain'less,** *a.* Free from pain; without pain.

**pains'tak'ing** (pánz'ták'ing), *a.* Taking pains; careful in doing; assiduous. — *n.* Act of taking pains; assiduity.

**paint** (pánt), *v. t.* [F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere*, *pingere*.] **1. a.** To form a representation of, as on a canvas, by applying paints. **b.** To make (a picture or design) with pigments. **2.** To ornament by painting. **3.** To describe vividly; depict. **4.** To apply paint to; color. **5.** Fig.: To adorn or beautify with or as with colors. **6.** To put on or apply like paint. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting; also, to describe vividly. **2.** To color one's face in order to beautify it. — **Syn.** Picture, portray, sketch, draw.

— *n.* **1.** A preparation of a pigment used to form an adhesive coating; also, the pigment alone, or a cake of it. **2.** Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body.

**paint'ed** (pánt'éd; 24), *a.* **1.** Coated, ornamented, disguised, or the like, with paint or colors; hence, feigned. **2.** Variegated; party-colored; as, the *paint'ed* turtle.

**paint'ed cup,** any of a genus (*Castilleja*) of scrophulariaceous plants, having showy bracts about the flowers.

**paint'er** (-tér), *n.* [Corrupt. of *painter*.] The cougar.

**paint'er,** *n.* A rope, usually at the bow, for fastening a boat.

**paint'er,** *n.* One who paints; esp.: **a.** An artist who paints pictures. **b.** One who covers buildings, etc., with paint.

**paint'ing,** *n.* Act of one who paints; that which is made by one who paints; a painted picture, design, etc.

**paint'y** (pánt'í), *a.* Of, or abounding in, paint.

**pair** (pár), *n.; pl. PAIRS;* after a numeral, formerly, and now sometimes, *Colloq.* **PAIR.** [F. *paire*, LL. *paria*, L. *paria*, pl. of *par* pair, *par*, adj., equal.] **1.** Two things of a kind, suited to each other, and intended to be used together. **2.** A thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a pair of scissors. **3.** Two persons or animals of opposite sexes consorting together. **4.** Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. **5. Kinematics.** A combination of two parts, called *elements*, which are so applied to each other as mutually to constrain relative motion. **6. Card Playing.** A set of two cards of the same value or denomination; two of a kind (often specified). **7.** Two members of opposite parties or opinion who pair; also, the arrangement thus made. See **PAIR**, *v. i.*, **3. Parl. Cant.** **8. A set;** — now used only in a pair of stairs or steps. — **Syn.** See **COUPLE**.

— *v. t.* To unite, arrange, or match so as to form a pair or couple; mate. — *v. i.* **1.** To form a pair; match; suit. **2.** To unite in a pair; couple; mate. **3.** To agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting on a specified question. *Parl. Cant.*

**pa-ja'ma** (pá-já'má), **ja'mas** (-máz), *Vars. of PYJAMA, etc.*

**pak'tong** (pák'tóng), *n.* [Dial. form of Chin. *pai t'ung*,



κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



white copper.] A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling German silver.

**pal** (pāl), *n.* [Gypsy (in England) *pal* brother, mate, *pal* (on the Continent), fr. Skr. *bhrātṛ* brother.] A mate; chum; esp., an accomplice. *Slang.* [talk.]

|| **pa-lā'bra** (pā-lā'brā), *n.* [Sp.] A word; hence: palaver; **pal'ace** (pāl'ās), *n.* [F. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium* one of the seven hills of Rome, where Augustus resided.] **1.** The official residence of a sovereign, or, *Eng.*, of an archbishop or bishop. **2.** A large, stately house. **3.** A large public building, as for a superior court. **4.** A building or room fitted up as a place of amusement, refreshment, etc.; as, a coffee *palace*. *Colloq.*

**pal'a-din** (pāl'ā-dīn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* a palace officer.] One of the douzagers; hence, fig.: a knight-errant; a distinguished champion.

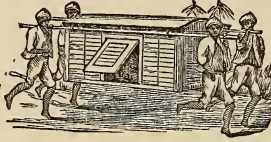
**pal'æ-o** (pāl'ē-ō; pāl'ē-ō). Var. of PALEO-.

**pa-læs'tra**, **pa-læs'tra** (pāl-lēs'trā), *n.* [*pl. L.* -TRÆ (-trē), E.-TRAS (-tra).] [*L. palaestra*, fr. *παλαίστρα*, fr. *παλαίω* to wrestle.] *Antiq.* A wrestling school; a gymnasium.

**Pal'a-me'des** (pāl'ā-mē'dēs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Παλαμήδης*.] In post-Homeric legend, a hero of the Trojan war who was treacherously slain, according to one version, by Odysseus in revenge for Palamedes's detection of his feigned madness.

**pal'an-quin'**, **pal'an-keen'** (pāl'an-kēn'), *n.* [Pg. *palanquin*, *Jav. palanghi*, fr. Skr. *paryanika*, *palayanika*, bed, couch.] In India, China, etc., an inclosed litter.

**pal'at-a-ble** (pāl'āt-ā-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to the taste; savory; acceptable; pleasing. — **pal'at-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pal'at-a-blely**, *adv.*



Palanquin.

**pal'a-tal** (pāl-tāl), *a.*  
**1.** Of or pert. to the palate. **2.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the tongue and the palate, esp. in the hard palate, as: *k* in *key*, *y* in *yes*, *ch* in German *ich*, *i* in *it*, *a* in *at*, etc.; also, often, the compound consonants *ch* in *chin*, *j* in *jup*, *ni* in *onion*. *Palatal* vowels are called also *front* vowels. — *n.* A palatal sound or its symbol.

**pal'a-tal-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). *Phon.* To make palatal, or "front"; change into a palatal. — **pal'a-tal-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zē'shūn), *n.*

**pal'ate** (-āt), *n.* [*L. palatum*.] **1.** The roof of the mouth. The front part is the *hard palate*, the back part is the *soft palate*, or *velum*. **2. Taste; relish; — also used fig.**

**pa-la'tial** (pā-lā'shāl), *a.* [*L. palatium* palace.] Of, pert. to, or befitting a palace; magnificent. — **tial-ly**, *adv.*

**pa-lat'i-nate** (-lāt'i-nāt), *n.* **1.** Province or territory of a palatine. **2.** [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate. The Palatinate, a state of the old German Empire, lying along the Rhine, now chiefly an exclave of Bavaria.  
**pal'a-tine** (pāl'ā-tīn; -tīn), *a.* [*Anat.* Of or pert. to the palate; as, the *palatine* bones, forming the hard palate. — *n.* *Anat.* A palatine bone.

**pal'a-tine**, *a.* [F. *palatine*, *L. palatinus*, fr. *palatium*. See PALACE.] **1.** Palatial. **2.** Having royal privileges; as, a county *palatine*; of or pert. to a count, earl, or county palatine.

**pal'a-tine**, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The Palatine Hill in Rome. See SEVEN HILLS. **2.** An officer of an imperial palace; imperial chief minister; a vassal having royal privileges in his domains; a count or earl palatine. **3.** [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate. **4.** A style of fur pelerine.

**pa-la'ver** (pā-lā'vēr; -lā'vēr), *n.* [Sp. *palabra* or Pg. *palavra*, fr. L. *parabola*. See PARABLE.] **1.** In Africa, a parley with natives; a conference; debate. **2.** Talk; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk. — *v. i.* To talk profusely, idly, or beguilingly. — **pa-la'ver-er**, *n.*

**pale** (pāl), *a.*; **PALE'ER** (pāl'ēr); **PALE'ST**. [OF. *pale*.] **1.** Wanting in color or in intensity of color; dusky white; ashen. **2.** Not bright or brilliant; faint; dim. *Syn.* White, whitish, ashy; haggard, sickly, pallid, wan; obscure. — **Pale**, pallid, wan. **Pale** signifies either absence of color (esp. with reference to the human face) or lack of depth or intensity of hue; pallid implies deeper or more permanent pallor; wan heightens the idea of languor or even sickness.

— *v. i. & t.*; **PALED** (pāld); **PALE'ING** (pāl'ing). To turn pale; lose color or luster.

**pale**, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *pallus*.] **1.** A stake; pointed slat, as for fencing; picket. **2.** An inclosure; also, limits; bounds; esp., a territory or district under a particular jurisdiction; as, the former English *Pale* in France or that, often called the *Pale*, in Ireland. **3.** *Her.* A broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges.

— *v. t.* To inclose with pales; fence.

**pal'e-a** (pāl'ē-ā), *n.*; *pl.* PALEÆ (-ē). [*L.*, chaff.] *Bot. a*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makē; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

One of the chaffy scales on the receptacle in many composite plants. **b** A small scale within the flowering plume in grasses. [or consisting of, chaff.]

**pal'e-a'ceous** (pāl'ē-ā'shūs), *a.* *Bot.* Chaffy; resembling, **pal'e-ēth-nol'o-gy**, **pal'æ-** (-ēth-nōl'ō-jī; pāl'ē-), *n.* Ethnology of early prehistoric man. — **ēth'no-log'i-cal** (-ēth-nō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* — **ēth'no-log'i-gist** (-ēth-nōl'ō-jīst), *n.*  
**pale'face'** (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

**pale'faced'** (-fāst'), *a.* Having a pale face; pale.

**pale'ly**, *adv.* In a pale manner.

**pale'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being pale.

**pal'e-o**, **pal'æ-o** (pāl'ē-ō; pāl'ē-ō). A combining form from Greek *παλαιός*, *old*, *ancient*.

**pal'e-o-bot'a-ny**, or **pal'æ-** (-bōt'ā-nī), *n.* That branch of paleontology which treats of fossil plants. — **bo-tan'i-cal**, *a.* — **bot'a-nist**, *n.*

**pal'e-og'ra-phy**, or **pal'æ-** (-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings collectively. **2.** Study of, or art of deciphering, ancient inscriptions and writings. — **pal'e-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **pal'e-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grāf'īk), *-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**pal'e-o-lith'ic**, or **pal'æ-** (-līth'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to the earliest known human culture, which is represented to us chiefly by unpolished stone implements.

**pal'e-on-tog'ra-phy**, or **pal'æ-** (-ōn-tōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *ōvra* existing things + *-graphy*.] The description of fossils. — **on-to-graph'ic** (-tō-grāf'īk), *-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**pal'e-on-to-log'ic** (-ōn'tō-lōj'īk), *a.* Paleontological.

**pal'e-on-to-log'i-cal**, **pal'æ-on-to-log'i-cal** (-ōn'tō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to paleontology. — **log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pal'e-on-tol'o-gist**, **pal'æ-on-tol'o-gist** (-ōn'tōl'ō-jīst), *n.* One versed in paleontology.

**pal'e-on-tol'o-gy**, or **pal'æ-** (-ōn'tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *ōvra* existing things + *-logy*.] The science dealing with the life of past geological periods, as shown by fossil remains of animals and plants.

**Pal'e-o-zo'ic**, or **Pal'æ-** (-ō-zō'īk), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a grand division of geological history between the Archæan and the Mesozoic. — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.

**pal'e-o-zo-ōl'o-gy**, or **pal'æ-** (-zō'ōl'ō-jī), *n.* The paleontology of animals. — **zō'ō-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **zo-ōl'o-gist**, *n.*

**Pal'es-tin'i-an** (pāl'ēs-tīn'ī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palestine. — *n.* A native of Palestine.

**pal'et** (pāl'ēt; 24), *n.* = PALEA **b.**

**pal'e-tot** (pāl'ē-tō; pāl'tō), *n.* [F.] A kind of loose outer garment or coat for men or women.

**pal'ette** (pāl'ēt), *n.* [F. See 2d PALETTE.] *Paint.* A painter's thin tablet, with a thumb hole at one end, on which to lay and mix pigments; also, the set of colors put on the palette.

**pale'wise'** (pāl'wīz'), *adv.* *Her.* In the manner or direction of a pale or pales; vertically.

**pal'frey** (pōl'frī; pāl'v), *n.* [OF. *palefrei*, fr. LL, fr. L. *paraveredus* extra post horse; Gr. *παρά* along + L. *veredus* post horse.] A saddle horse, esp. a small one for ladies.

**Pa'li** (pāl'ī), *n.* [Skr. *pāli* row.] A dialect descended from Sanskrit, used in the sacred writings of the Buddhists.

**pal'imp-ses't** (pāl'imp-sēs't), *n.* [From L, fr. Gr. *παλιμψηστος* scraped again, *παλιμψηστων* a palimpsest; *πάλιω* again + *ψησ* to rub.] A parchment, tablet, etc., which has been used two or more times, the earlier writing being erased.

— *a.* Rewritten or reengraved; as, a *palimpsest* manuscript.

**pal'in-drome** (-īn-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *παλιδρομος* running back again; *πάλιω* again + *δρομείν* to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as in *Madam, I'm Adam*.

**pal'ing** (pāl'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of building a fence; fencing. **2.** Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence.

**pal'in-gen'e-sis** (pāl'in-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* [Gr. *πάλιω* again + *-genesis*.] **1.** A new birth; a regeneration. **2.** The doctrine of continued rebirths; metempsychosis. **3.** *Biol.* **a.** The reproduction of ancestral characters without change; — opposed to *cenogenesis*. **b.** Spontaneous generation.

**pal'i-node** (pāl'i-nōd), *n.* [*L. palinodia*, fr. Gr. *παλινοδία*; *πάλιω* again + *ὄδῃ* song.] **1.** An ode or song retracting something in a former one. **2.** A retraction.

**Pal'i-nurus** (-nū'rūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Παλιούρος*.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the pilot of Æneas, who went to sleep at the helm and fell overboard.

**pal'i-sade'** (-sād'), *n.* [F. *palissade*, fr. L. *pallus* stake, pale.] **1.** A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. **2.** A long, strong stake, pointed at the top, used with others to set in the ground as a defense. **3.** A line of bold cliffs; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *Palisades* of the Hudson. — *v. t.*; -*SAD'ED* (-sād'ēd); -*SAD'ING*. To surround, furnish, inclose, or fortify, with palisades. [*sadē*. *Rare.*]

**pal'i-sa'do** (-sād'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -*DOES*. [Sp. *palisada*.] A palisade.

**pal'ish** (pāl'ish), *a.* Somewhat or rather pale.

**pall** (pōl), *n.* [AS. *pæl*, fr. L. *pallium* cover, mantle, pall.]



**1.** A kind of rich cloth. *Obs.* **2.** A fine cloth spread over or on something. *Archaic, etc., specif.:* A heavy cloth, as of black velvet, over a coffin, hearse, or tomb. **3.** *Ecc.* A chalice cloth; palla; now, esp., a piece of cardboard covered with linen and usually embroidered. **4.** A cloak or mantle. *Archaic.* **5.** Fig., a covering or concealing thing; a mantle or cloak, esp. a gloomy one; as, a *pall* of smoke. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall; cloak.

**pall, v. i.** [Either shortened fr. *appall*; or fr. *F. pâlir* to grow pale.] **1.** To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid to the appetite or interest; as, pleasure may *pall*; the work began to *pall* on him. **2.** To become satiated or cloyed, as the stomach. — *v. t.* **1.** To make vapid or insipid. *Rare.* **2.** To satiate; cloy.

**palla** (pál'á), *n.*; *L. pl. PALLÆ (-ē)*. [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A loose mantle or outer garment, worn by women. **2.** *Ecc.* An altar cloth. **b** A chalice cloth; a pall.

**pall-a'di-an** (pál-lá'dí-án), *a.* [L. *Palladius*, fr. *Pallas*, *Palladis*.] Of or pert. to Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom; hence, of or pert. to wisdom or learning.

**pall-a'dic** (pál-lá'dík; -lád'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium, esp. quadrivalent palladium.

**pall-a'di-ous** (pál-lá'dí-ús), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium, esp. bivalent palladium.

**pall-a'di-um** (-úm), *n.*; *L. pl. -DIA (-á)*. [L., fr. *Παλλάδιον*, fr. *Παλλάς*, -άδος, *Pallas*.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* Any statue of Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was believed to depend the safety of Troy. **2.** [L. c.] That which affords security; a safeguard.

**pall-a'di-um, n.** [NL, fr. the asteroid *Pallas*.] *Chem.* A rare metal of the platinum group, silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but lighter than platinum and more easily fusible. Symbol, *Pd*; at. wt., 106.7.

**Pallas** (pál'ás), *n.* [L., fr. *Παλλάς*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An epithet of Athena. **2.** One of the asteroids.

**pall'bear'er** (pál'bár'ér), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

**pall'et** (pál'èt; 24), *n.* [F. *pailette* a heap of straw, *pailette* straw, *L. palea* chaff.] A small, mean bed; a bed of straw.

**pall'et** (pál'èt; 24), *n.* [F. *paillette*; prop. and orig., a fire shovel, dim. of *L. pala* shovel.] **1.** A wooden implement with a flat blade or plate used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming their work. **2.** *Golding.* A flat brush used in applying gold leaf. **3.** *Mach.* A click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel, as in a watch.

**pall'ette** (pál'èt), *n.* [See *PALETTE*.] See *ARMOR, Illust.*

**pall'i-al** (pál'i-ál), *a.* [L. *pallium* cover, mantle.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a mantle, esp. of a mollusk.

**pall'iard** (pál'yárd), *n.* [F. *paillard*, orig., one addicted to the couch, fr. *paillé* straw. See *PALLET* a small bed.] A beggar or vagabond; a lewd person. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**pall'i-ate** (-á't), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-á't'éd); -AT'ING. [L. *palliatu*s cloaked, fr. *pallium*. See *PALL* the garment.] **1.** To reduce in violence; mitigate; as, to *palliate* a disease. **2.** To cover with excuses; extenuate; as, to *palliate* a fault.

*Syn.* Conceal, excuse, extenuate, gloss, soften. — *Palliate*, extenuate. To palliate is to conceal or cloak the enormity of an offense, to extenuate, to lessen its magnitude. But the two words are often used without sharp distinction, *palliate* suggesting the desire to soften what is wrong or culpable, *extenuate* the attempt to excuse it more formally.

**pall'i-a-tion** (-á'shún), *n.* Act of palliating, or state of being palliated. [Iative agent.]

**pall'i-a-tive** (pál'i-á-tív), *a.* Serving to palliate. — *n.* A pall-

**pall'id** (-íd), *a.* [L. *pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to be or look pale.] Deficient in color; pale; wan. — *Syn.* See *PALE*. — **pall'id-ly, adv.** — **pall'id-ness, n.**

**pall'i-um** (pál'i-úm), *n.*; *pl. L. -LIA (-á), E. -LIUMS (-úmz)*. [L. See *PALL* the garment.] **1.** *Anc. Costume.* A large rectangular woolen cloak, worn by men, esp. philosophers. **2.** *Ecc.* **a** *R. C. Ch.* A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall. **b** An altar cloth; a pall. **3.** *Zoöl.* = *MANTLE, n.*, **2.**

**pall-mall** (pél'mél'), *n.* [OF. *palemall*, *It. pallamaglio*; *palla* ball + *maglio* hammer, *L. malleus*.] **1.** A game, formerly common, in which a ball was driven with a mallet. **2.** [Written *Pall Mall*.] (*pron. now* also *pál'mál'*) In London, a street on the site of a pall-mall alley, the center of club life; also, the War Office, formerly in this street.

**pall'or** (pál'ór), *n.* [L., fr. *pallere* to look pale.] Quality or state of being pale; paleness.

**palm** (pám), *n.* [F. *paume*, *L. palma*.] **1.** The inner part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist. **2.** The broad flattened part of an antler. **3.** A linear measure equal either to the breadth of the hand (3-4 inches) or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers (7-10 inches); a hand. **4.** A flat expanding part at the end of an armlike projection; specif., the blade of an oar. — *v. t.* **1.** To touch with the palm; handle; stroke; specif., shake hands with. **2.** To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm, as in juggling. **3.** To impose by fraud; pass by trickery; — usually used with *off*.

**palm, n.** [AS. *palm*, *palma*, *L. palma*; — from the leaf's shape. See 1st *PALM*.] **1.** Any of various tropical or subtropical plants constituting a family (*Pharniaceæ*), mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves. **2.** A leaf of the palm, borne as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. **3.** Any symbol of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph; as, he bore off the *palm*. — **pál-ma'ceous** (pál-má'shús), *a.*

**pál-ma Chris'ti** (pál'má khris'ti) [LL., hand of Christ.] The castor-oil plant. Anglicized form *palmaeris*.

**palm'mar** (pál'már), *a.* [L. *palmaris*.] Pert. or corresponding to the palm of the hand.

**palm'ate** (-mát) *a.* Hand-shaped; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having lobes radiating from a common point; — said esp. of leaf blades. See *LEAF, Illust.* **b** *Zoöl.* Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in swimming birds. — **palm'ate-ly, adv.**

**palm'at-ed** (-mát-éd), *a.* Palmate.

**palm'a'tion** (pál-má'shún), *n.* State or quality of being palmate; palmate lobation; also, a palmate part.

**palm civet.** Any of various arboreal viverrine mammals (genera *Paradoxurus*, *Arctopale*, *Nandina*, etc.) of south-eastern Asia and the East Indies; a paradoxure. They have a long tail, and are spotted with black.

**palm'er** (pám'ér), *n.* One who palms, as at cards or dice.

**palm'er, n.** [OF. *paumier*, *palmier*, LL. *palmarius*.] A wandering religious votary, esp. one who bore a palm branch as a token of having visited the Holy Land.

**palm'er worm.** Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers. In America, esp. the larva of a moth (*Ypsolophus uguelius*) destructive to fruit trees.

**palm'et** (pál-mét'ò), *n.*; *pl. -TOS, -TOES (-òz)*. [Sp. *palmito*, dim. of *palm* palm tree.] Any of several palms of the West Indies and the southern United States, having simple, fan-shaped leaves.

**palm'ist** (pám'íst; pám'íst), *n.* An adept in palmistry.

**palm'is-ter** (pám'ís-tér; pám'ís-), *n.* = *PALMIST*. *Now Rare.*

**palm'is-try** (pám'ís-trí; pám'ís-), *n.* [ME. *paumestry*; prob. fr. *paume* palm of the hand + *maistrie* skill, OF. *maistrie*.] Art or practice of telling fortunes, or of judging character, etc., by the features of the palm of the hand.

**palm'i-tate** (pál'mí-tát), *n.* Salt or ester of palmitic acid.

**palm'it'ic** (pál-mít'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Designating a white, crystalline, fatty acid,  $C_{15}H_{31}CO_2H$ , in palm oil and in many fats. It melts at 62° C. (143.6° F.). It is used for candles.

**palm'ini-tin** (pál'mí-tín), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A solid crystallizable fat, contained in palm oil and in many other fats. **palm sugar.** Sugar yielded by the sap of certain palms.

**Palm Sunday.** *Ecc.* The Sunday next before Easter; — commemorating Christ's entry into Jerusalem. *John* xii. 13.

**palm'y** (pám'y), *a.*; -F-R; -I-EST. **1.** Abounding in, or derived from, palms; palmlike. **2.** Flourishing; prosperous.

**palm'y'ra** (pál-mí'rá), *n.*, or **palm'ya palm.** [Pg. *palmeira*.] An East Indian palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) with large fan-shaped leaves.

**palp** (pálp), *n.* A palpus.

**pál'pa-ble** (pál'pá-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *L. palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke.] **1.** Capable of being touched or felt; tangible. **2.** Easily perceptible by one or more of the senses. **3.** Plain; obvious. — *Syn.* See *MANIFEST*. — **pál'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'i-tí), **pál'pa-ble-ness, n.** — **pál'pa-bly, adv.**

**pál'pate** (pál'pát), *v. t.*; -PAT-ED (-pát-éd); -PAT-ING (-pát-ing). [L. *palpare*, *palpatum*, to feel.] To examine by touch, esp. medically. — **pál'pation** (pál-pá'shún), *n.*

**pál'pate** (pál'pát), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a palpus or palpi.

**pál'pe-bral** (pál'pè-brál), *a.* [L. *palpebralis*, fr. *palpebra* eyelid.] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

**pál'pi** (pál'pí), *n.*, *pl.* of *PALPUS*.

**pál'pi-tate** (-pí-tát), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tát'éd); -TAT'ING. [L. *palpitare*, -*tatum*, intens. fr. *palpare*. See *PALPATE*.] To throb; pulsate violently; flutter, as the heart when excited by exertion, emotion, or disease. — *Syn.* See *TROB*.

**pál'pi-ta'tion** (-tá'shún), *n.* Act or fact of palpitating; rapid pulsation; a throbbing.

**pál'pus** (pál'pús), *n.*; *pl. -PI (-pí)*. [NL., fr. *L. palpare* to touch.] An appendage, usually an organ of touch or taste, attached to a mouth part, as in insects, crustaceans, etc.

**pál's'grave'** (pólz'gráv'; pálz'-), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf*; *palt* palace + *graaf* count.] *Ger. Hist.* A count palatine.

**pál's'gra-vine'** (-grá-vén'), *n.* [D. *paltsgraavin*.] The consort or widow of a palsgrave. [tettering; shaky.]

**pál'sied** (pól'zíd), *p. a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed.]

**pál'sy** (-zì), *n.*; *pl. -SIES (-zìz)*. [OF. *paraliesis*, *L. paralysis*.] See *PARALYSIS*.] Paralysis; now often, specif., shaking palsy. — *v. t.*; -SIED (-zìd); -SY-ING. To paralyze.

**pál'ter** (-tér), *v. i.* **1.** To act insincerely; play false; equivocate. **2.** To haggle; chaffer; traffic. — **pál'ter-er, n.**

**pál'tri-ly** (-trí-lí), *adv.* — **pál'tri-ness, n.**

**pa-lu'dal** (pá-lú'dál; pál'á-dál), *a.* [L. *paludis*, -*udis*, a marsh.] Of or pert. to marshes or fens; marshy.

**pa-lu'da-men'tum** (pá-lú'dá-mén'túm), *n.*; *pl. -TA (-tá)*.

**k** = *ch* in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



[L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A military cloak worn by a general and his principal officers; the official imperial cloak.

**pal'u-dine** (pāl'ū-dīn; dīn), *a.* [L. *palus, -udis*, a marsh.]

Of or pertaining to a marsh.

**pal'u-dism** (-dīz'm), *n.* *Med.* Malarial disease.

**pal'y** (pāl'y), *a.* Pale; wan. *Chiefly Poetic.*

**pal'y**, *a.* [F. *palé*. See PALE a stake.] *Her.* Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines of two different tinctures.

**pam** (pām), *n.* *Card Playing.* a The knave of clubs, esp. in five-card loo, in which it is the highest trump. b A game, like napoleon, in which pam is the highest trump.

**pam'pas** (pām'pāz), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *pampa*, fr. Peruv. *pampa* field, plain.] Vast treeless lands, like steppes, south of the forest-covered Amazon valley, esp. in Argentina.

**pampas grass.** A tall South American grass (*Cortaderia argentea*) with silky white panicles, extensively cultivated as an ornamental plant.

**pam-pe'an** (pām-pē'ān; pām'pē-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the pampas or the pampas Indians. — *n.* An Indian of the pampas.

**pam'per** (pām'pēr), *v. t. 1.* To feed to the full; glut. *Obs.* 2. To indulge to excess. — **pam'per-er** (-pēr-ēr), *n.*

**pam-pe'rō** (pām-pā'rō), *n.; pl. -rōs* (-rōz; Sp. -rōs). [Sp., fr. *pampa* a plain.] A strong, cold wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas.

**pam-pe'rō**, *n.; pl. -rōs*. [Amer. Sp.] A pampaan.

**pam'phlet** (pām'pĕt), *n.* [Dim. fr. *Pamphilus*, a certain Latin poem of 12th c.] A book of a few sheets of print, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover.

**pam'phlet-er** (-ēr), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets. — *n.* A writer of pamphlets; — often contemptuous.

**pan** (pān), *n.* [AS. *panne*.] 1. A vessel or dish for domestic uses, usually broad, shallow, and open. 2. a Either of the receptacles in a pair of scales or a balance. b A vessel for washing out gold, tin, etc., in mining. c In old guns, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. d A natural basin, esp. one containing standing water; also, an artificial basin, as for evaporating brine. 3. Hardpan.

— *v. t.*; PANNED (pānd); PAN'NING. To wash, cook, or otherwise treat in a pan. — *v. i. 1.* Mining. a To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan. b To yield gold in panning. 2. To yield a result; turn out (profitably or unprofitably); — used with *out*. *Colloq.*

**pan** (pān), *n.* [Hind. *pān*, Skr. *parṇa* leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of it.

**Pan** (pān), *n.; pl. PANES* (pā'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. Πάν.] *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. Pan was represented as having the legs and, sometimes, the ears and horns of a goat. See FAUNUS.

**pan-** (pān-), **pan't-**, **pan'ta-** (-tā-), **pan'to-** (-tō-). [Gr. πᾶς, [m., πᾶν, neut., gen. παντός, all.] Combining forms signifying in general *all, every*; as in *panorama, pantheism*. *Pan-* (with capital) is often joined with a hyphen to names of countries, peoples, etc., to imply *union, affiliation*, or other *community of interest*, between (those referred to). Example: *Pan-American*, of or pert. to all Americans or America (i. e. to North and South America).

**pan'a-ce'a** (pān'ā-sē'ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. *πανακίς* all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + *ἀκείσθαι* to heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all. — **pan'a-ce'an** (-ān), *a.*

**pa-nache'** (pā-nāsh'), *n.* [F., fr. It. pennacchio, fr. *penna* feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, as on a helmet.

**pa-na'da** (pā-nā'dā; -nā'dō), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *panis* bread.] Bread crumbs boiled, as in milk, to a pulp, and flavored.

**Pan'a-ma' hat** (pān'ā-mā'), or **pan'a-ma'**, *n.* A fine hand-plaited hat made, in South and Central America, of the young leaves of a palmlike tree.

**Pan'a-man'** (pān'ā-mān'), *n.* A native or citizen of Panama. — *a.* Of or pert. to Panama or its inhabitants.

**Pan'a-ma'ni-an** (-mā'nī-ān), *a. & n.* = PANAMAN.

**Pan'a-ma'no** (-mā'nō), *n.; pl. -NOS* (-nōz). = PANAMAN.

**Pan'-A-mer'i-can**, *a.* Of, or pert. to both North and South America or all Americans.

**Pan'-A-mer'i-can-ism**, *n.* The principle or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the states of America.

**Pan'-An'gli-can**, *a.* Of, pert. to, or embracing all of the Anglican Communion.

**Pan-ath'e-næ'a** (pān-āth'ē-nē'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. Παναθήναια; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + Ἀθήνη Athena.] The great festival of Athens, in honor of Athena, tutelary goddess of the city. The Greater Panathenæa were celebrated, with especial magnificence, in the third year of each Olympiad; in other years, the festival was known as the Lesser Panathenæa.

— **Pan-ath'e-næ'an** (-ān), **-na'ic** (-nā'ik), *a.*

**pan'cake'** (pān'kāk'), *n.* A griddlecake; flapjack.

**pan'chro-mat'ic** (pān'krō'mā'tik), *a.* *Photog.* Sensitive, as a plate, to light of all colors.

**pan-cra'ti-um** (pān-krā'tī-ūm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανκράτιον a complete contest; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κράτος strength.] *Gr.*

ἀλε, senāte, cāre, ān, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofāt; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, māker; Ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

*Antiq.* An athletic contest including both boxing and wrestling. — **pan-cra'tic** (-krā'tik), *a.*

**pan'cre-as** (pān'krē-ās; -krā't-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κρέας flesh, meat.] *Anat. & Zool.* A large racemose gland discharging into the intestine (into the duodenum in man). It is called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its alkaline secretion, the *pancreatic juice*, acts on all classes of food. — **pan'cre-at'ic** (-krē-āt'ik), *a.*

**pan'cre-a-tin** (pān'krē-ā'tīn; pān'), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* a An enzyme of the pancreatic juice. b A preparation made from the pancreas of animals, used as a digestive.

**pan-da'nus** (pān-dā'nūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *pendan*.]

*Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Pandanus*) of chiefly Malayan plants, the screw pines, typifying a family (*Pandanaceae*) and having palmlike stems.

**Pan'da-rus** (pān'dā-rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδάρηος.] A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan War. In medieval romance, as also in



Pandanus (*P. utilis*). (17)

Chaucer and Shakespeare, he procures *Cressida* for Troilus.

**Pan-de'an** (pān-dē'ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the god Pan.

**Pandean pipes.** = PANPIPE.

**pan'dect** (pān'dēkt), *n.* [L. *pandecta, -dectes*, Gr. πανδέκτης all-receiving; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + *δέχεσθαι* to receive.] 1. In *pl. [cap.]* The great digest of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, forming part of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* (which see). 2. Any complete code of laws. 3. A complete digest.

**pan'de-mo-ni-um** (pān-dē-mō'nī-ūm), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. δαίμων a demon.] 1. [*cap.*] The abode of demons; in Milton, the capital of Hell or palace of Satan; loosely, hell. 2. A den of riotous vice; also, wild uproar.

**pan'der** (pān'dēr), *n.* [From *Pandarus*. See *PANDARUS*.] 1. A go-between in love intrigues; a pimp. 2. A minister to the evil passions of others. — *v. t.* To play the pander for. — *v. i.* To act as pander. — **pan'der-ly**, *a.* *Rare.*

**pan'der-er**, *n.* One who panders; a pander.

**pan'der-ess**, *n.* A female pander; a procuress.

**Pan-do'ra** (pān-dō'rā; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδώρα; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῶρον a gift.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman (the all-gifted) whom Zeus sent as a punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She married Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box holding all human ills, which escaped when she opened the box. Hope, also in the box, remained. Another version makes the box contain all the blessings of the gods, which were lost to men when she opened it.

**pan-do'ra** (pān-dō'rā), **pan-dore'** (pān-dōr'; pān'dōr; 57), *n.* [It. *pandora*, F. *pandore*. See *BANDORE*.] = *BANDORE*.

**pan-dow'dy** (pān-dou'dī), *n.; pl. -DIES* (-dīz). A kind of deep apple pie or pudding. *U. S.*

**pan-du'ri-form** (-dū'rī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *pandura* a bandore + *-form*.] Fiddle-shaped.

**pane** (pān), *n.* [F. *pan* skirt, lappet, part of a wall, fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, rag.] 1. A piece, section, or side of anything; specif.: a One of the facets of a brilliant. b One of the sides of a nut or bolthead. 2. A panel; hence: a A compartment of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame. b In modern use, the glass, or substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc.

**pan'e-gy'ric** (pān'ē-jī'r'ik), *n.* [L. *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικός fr. *πανήγυρις* an assembly of the people; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + *ἄγυρις, ἀγορά*, an assembly.] A eulogistic oration or writing; laudation. — *Syn.* See ENCOMIUM.

**pan'e-gy'r'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of the nature of a panegyric; formally or elaborately eulogistic. [*panegyric*.]

**pan'e-gy'r'ist** (pān'ē-jī'r'ist), *n.* One who writes or delivers a

**pan'e-gy-rize** (-jī-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To write or deliver a panegyric on; eulogize, extol.

**pan'el** (pān'el), *n.* [*OF*, dim. of *pan* skirt, lappet. See *PANE*.] 1. A saddle pad. 2. A pad or cushion serving as a saddle; formerly, a wooden saddle for an ass. 3. *Lav.* A parchment with the names of persons summoned as jurors; hence, the whole jury. 4. A compartment, portion, or section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface; specif.: a A thin, usually rectangular, board, or the like, set in a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door or wainscot. b Of or in a window, a compartment or pane; esp., one of the separate compartments of a stained glass window. c A compartment of an electric switchboard. 5. A strip or band inserted lengthwise on a skirt, etc.; also, the portion of the body material between any two such pieces. 6. *Paint.* A thin flat piece of wood on which a picture is painted; also, the picture. 7. A size of photograph much longer than wide.



**8. Aeronautics.** A segment of an aeroplane wing. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ēld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1. Law.** To indict. **2.** To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling.

**pan'el-ing, pan'el-ling** (-ing), *n.* **1.** Wood, etc., made into panels; panels collectively with the frame to inclose them; panelwork. **2. Mining.** Division into panels; panelwork.

**pan'el-work**' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work done by making divisions into panels; also, panels collectively; paneling.

**pan'e-tel'a** (pān'ē-tē'lā), *n.* [Sp.] A long, thin cigar, cylindrical in shape, except for the finished mouth end.

**pan(g)** (pāng), *n.* **1.** A paroxysm of extreme pain; a throe. **2.** A sudden sharp attack of any emotion, as of remorse.

**Syn.** **Pang, throe, twinge.** A pang is a keen, intense, and piercing pain; a throe is a violent, often convulsive, pang; a twinge is a sharp, sudden, and (esp.) twitching pain, the word suggesting less anguish than **pang** or **throe**. — *v. t.* To cause to suffer pangs; torture. *Rare.*

**pan'gen** (pān'jĕn), *n.* [pan- + -gen.] *Biol.* See BIOPHORE.

**pan-gen'e-sis** (pān-jĕn'ē-sis), *n.* *Biol.* A theory advanced by Darwin to explain heredity. It assumes that the cells throw off minute granules called *gemmules*, which circulate and multiply in the system, and which give rise to similar cells in the offspring. — **pan'ge-net-ic** (pān'jĕ-nĕt'ik), *a.*

**Pan'-Ger-man'ic** (-jĕr-mān'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to all Germans or Pan-Germanism.

**Pan'-Ger-man-ism** (-jĕr'mān-iz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement for, political union of all Germans.

**pan-gol'in** (pān-gō'lin), *n.* [Malay *pengguling*, fr. *guling* to roll; — from its rolling itself into a ball.] Any of a genus (*Manis*) of edentate mammals of Asia and Africa; a scaly anteater.

**pan'han'dle** (pān'hān'dl'), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, any arm or projection of land suggesting the handle of a pan; as, the *panhandle* of West Virginia.

**Pan'hel-len'ic** (-hĕ-lĕn'ik; -lĕ'n'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to all Greece or Panhellenism.

**Pan-hel-len-ism** (pān-hĕl'ĕn-iz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement or sympathy for, political union of all Greeks; Panhellenic spirit, policies, etc. — **Pan-hel-len-ist**, *n.*

**pan'ic** (pān'ik), *n.* [L. *panicum*.] Panic grass, or the edible grain of some species; originally, Italian millet.

**pan'ic, a. [Gr. *πανικός*, fr. *Πάν* Pan.] **1.** Lit., of or pert. to Pan; — used of fear such as Pan was supposed to cause; hence, extreme or sudden and with slight cause; as, *panic* fear. **2.** Of, pert. to, or coming from, a panic. — *n.* **1.** A sudden, overpowering fright, esp. one that is groundless. **2.** A sudden widespread fright causing financial affairs. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — **pan'ick-y** (-i-ki), *a.***

**panic grass.** Any of a widely distributed genus (*Panicum*) of grasses, or a grass of any of several related genera.

**pan'i-cle** (pān'ī-k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* swelling, ear of millet.] *Bot.* Strictly, a compound raceme; and popularly, any pyramidal, loosely branched flower cluster. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*; OAT, *Illust.*

**pan'ic-strick'en, pan'ic-struck'**, *a.* Struck with a panic.

**pan-ic'u-late** (pā-nīk'ū-lā-tĕ), *a.* *Bot.* Arranged or disposed in panicles. — **pan-ic'u-late-ly, adv.**

**Pan-ja'bi** (pūn-jā'bĕ), *n.* The language of the Punjab, a Sanskrit tongue with Arabic and Persian loan words.

**pan-jan'drum** (pān-jān'drŭm), *n.* [Coined in imitation of words from Gr. beginning with *pan-*, and of L. endings.] A burlesque title for an imaginary or mysterious potentate or pretender; a pompous local magnate or the like.

**pan-mix't-a** (-mīk'sī-ā), *n.* [NL.; *pan-* + Gr. *μίξις* a mixing.] *Biol.* Promiscuous interbreeding without selection.

**panne** (pān), *n.* [F.] A soft fabric resembling velvet, but with a longer, looser nap and a satin finish.

**pan'nier** (pān'yĕr; -ī-ĕr), *n.* [F. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium* a bread basket, *panis* bread.] **1.** A basket carried (often in pairs) on the back by a horse or a person. **2.** A framework to expand a woman's skirts at the hips.

**pan'nī-kin** (pān'nī-kĭn), *n.* A small pan or cup.

**pa-no'cha** (pā-nō'chā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **1.** A Mexican rag sugar. **2.** A sweetmeat usually made of brown sugar, cream, and nut meats.

**pan'o-plied** (pān'ō-plīd), *a.* Dressed in panoply.

**pan'o-ply** (pān'ō-plī), *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plīz). [Gr. *πανοπλία*; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *πλοῦν* tool, in pl., armor, arms.] **1.** A full suit of plate armor. **2.** Anything protecting completely, or forming a bright, splendid covering.

**pan'o-ra'ma** (pān'ō-rā'mā), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *δρᾶμα* that which is seen, *δρᾶν* to see.] **1.** A picture presenting a view of objects from or as from a central point. **2.** A picture exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled continuously. **3.** A scene that passes continuously; as, the *panorama* of a busy street. **4.** An unobstructed view in every direction; hence, a comprehensive presentation of a subject.



**pan'o-ram'ic** (-rām'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a panorama.

**pano'ramic camera,** a photographic camera to take panoramic views, with a revolving lens.

**p. sight, Mū.,** a form of sight enabling a marksman to aim over a parapet behind which he is sheltered.

**Pan'pipe'** (pān'pīp'), *n.*, or, *pl.*, **Pan'pipes'** (-pīps'). *Music.* A primitive wind instrument of short hollow reeds or pipes bound together, ing: **1** Panoramic Sight. **2** Section show-pipes bound together, ing: **a** Prism of Total Reflection; the lower ends stopped. **b** Rectifying Prism; **c** Objective; **d** Kocif-shaped Prism; **e** Eyepiece.

**pan-psy'chism** (pān-sī'kĭz-m), *n.* [See PAN-; PSYCHIC.] The theory that every particle of matter has a psychical character or aspect.

— **pan-psy'chic** (-kĭk), *a.*

**Pan-sclav'ic** (pān-skāv'ik; -sklāv'ik), **Pan-sclav'ism** (-sklāv'iz'm), etc. Vars. of PANSLAVIC, etc.

**Pan-slav'ic** (-slāv'ik; -slāv'ik), *a.* Also **Pan-Slav.** Of or pert. to all Slavs or Pan Slavism.

**Pan-slav'ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The idea of, or movement for, political union of all Slavs. — **Pan-slav'ist** (-ist), *n.*

**Pan'sla-von'ic** (pān'slā-vōn'ik), *a.* = PANSLAVIC.

**Pan-slav'o-nism** (pān'slāv'ō-nīz'm; pān'slāv'ō-n-iz'm), *n.*

**pan-soph'ic** (pān-sōf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πᾶσσοφος* all-wise.] All-pan-soph'ic-al (-sōf'ī-kāl), *wise*; claiming universal knowledge. — **pan'so-phism** (pān'sōf-iz'm), *n.*

**pan'sy** (pān'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). [Fr. *pensée* thought, *pansy*, fr. *pensar* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder.] A well-known garden plant (*Viola tricolor*) and flower, a species of violet; heartsease.

**pan't** (pānt; pānt), *v. i.* [OF. *panteisier* to be breathless.] **1.** To breathe quickly, or in a labored manner, as from exertion. **2.** To long eagerly; yearn. **3.** To palpitate or throb; pulsate violently; — said of the heart, blood, etc. — *v. t.* To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously; gasp; — used with *out* or *forth*.

— *n.* **1.** A catching of the breath; a gasp; also, a puff of an engine. **2.** A palpitation or throb, as of the heart.

**pan'ta-, pant-** (pān'tā-). A prefix denoting *all*. See PAN-.

**Pan-tag'ru-el** (pān-tāg'rōo-ĕl; F. pān'tāgru'ĕl), *n.* [F.] The gigantic son of Gargantua in Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel." He is a jolly drunkard, with a coarse satirical humor. — **Pan'ta-gru-el'ian** (pān'tā-grōo-ĕl'ī-ān), *a.*

**Pan'ta-gru-el-ism** (pān'tā-grōo-ĕl-iz'm; pān-tāg'rōo-ĕl-iz'm), *n.* Theory or practice of Pantagruel; coarse humor with a satirical or serious purpose. — **Pan'ta-gru-el-ist**, *n.*

**pan'ta-lets', pan'ta-lettes'** (pān'tā-lĕts'), *n. pl.* [Dim. of *pantaloön*.] Long loose drawers formerly worn by women and girls; also, a frill or ruffle at the bottom of the drawers.

**pan'ta-loon'** (-lōon'), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in comedy.] **1. [cap.] In Italian comedy, a lean old dotard; also, in pantomimes, a buffoon. **2.** A leg garment of varying styles; trousers; — usually in *pl.***

**pan-tel'e-graph** (-tĕl'ĕ-grāf), *n.* *Elec.* A facsimile telegraph using two isochronously vibrating pendulums, one at each end. — **pan-tel'eg-ra-phy** (pān'tĕ-lĕg'rā-fī), *n.*

**pan-tel'e-phone** (pān'tĕ-lĕ-fōn), *n.* A highly sensitive form of microphone. — **pan-tel'e-phon'ic** (-fōn'ik), *a.*

**pan-tel'ler-ite** (-tĕl'ĕ-rī-tĕ), *n.* [From *Pantelleria*, an island in the Mediterranean.] *Petrog.* A lava related to rhyolite, but rich in iron and soda.

**pan'ter, n.** One who, or that which, pants.

**Pan'teu-ton'ic** (pān'tū-tōn'ik), *a.* — **Pan-Teu'ton-ism** (-tū'tōn-iz'm), *n.* Of or pert. to all the Teutons.

**pan'the-ism** (pān'thĕ-iz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the universe, taken as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God other than the combined forces and laws manifested in the existing universe. **2.** The worship of all gods or of gods of different cults or peoples indifferently.

**pan'the-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

**pan'the-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or founded in, pantheism.

**pan'the-is'ti-cal** (-tĕ-kāl), *pantheism.*

**pan'the'on** (pān'thĕ'ōn; pān'thĕ-ōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πανθεῖον* (sc. *ἱερόν*), fr. *πάνθεος* of all gods; *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all + *θεῖος* of the god, *θεός* god.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp. [cap.] the building so called at Rome. **2.** A building likened to the Roman Pantheon; esp., a building where rest the famous dead of a nation, as Westminster Abbey. **3.** The aggregate gods of a people.

**pan'ther** (pān'thĕr), *n.* [F. *panthère*, L. *panthera*, Gr. *πανθηρ*.] **1.** The leopard. **2.** In America, the cougar; also, the jaguar. — **pan'ther-ess, n. fem.**

**pan'tile'** (pān'tīl'), *n.* A pan-shaped roofing tile.

**pan'ting-ly, adv.** In a panting manner.

**pan'tler** (pān'tĕlĕr), *n.* [F. *panetier*.] In a great family, the one in charge of the bread and pantry. *Archaic.*

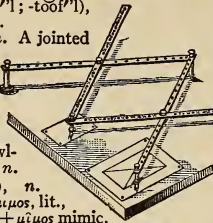
κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. = combined with. = equals.



pan/to- (pán'tō-). Combining form denoting *all*. See PAN-  
pan/to-*file* (pán'tō-fī'; pán-tō'fī'; -tōō'fī'),  
n. [F. *panoufle*.] A slipper.

pan/to-*graph* (pán'tō-gráf), n. A jointed

instrument used to copy maps, plans, or the like, on any predetermined scale.—  
pan/to-*graph'ic* (-gráf'ík),  
-*graph'i-cal* (-i-kál), a.



pan/to-*lo-gy* (pán-tōl'ō-jī), n.

A systematic view of all knowledge.—  
pan/to-*lo-gist* (-jíst), n.

pan/to-*mime* (pán'tō-mím), n.

[L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *παντομιμος*, lit., all-imitating; *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all + *μιμος* mimic, mime.] 1. A mimic actor, esp. of ancient Pantograph. Rome. 2. A dramatic performance in, or chiefly in, dumb show. 3. Dumb show of any sort.

pan/to-*mim'ic* (-mím'ík) a. Of or pertaining to mimicry.

pan/to-*mim'ic-al* (-i-kál) or pantomime.

pan/to-*mim'ist* (pán'tō-mím'íst), n. An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.

pan/to-*scope* (pán'tō-skōp), n. *Photog.* a A form of pantoscopic lens. b A panoramic camera.

pan/to-*scop'ic* (-skōp'ík), a. Having a wide field of view.  
pantoscopic camera, a panoramic camera.—  
p. spectacles, spectacles with two segments of different focal lengths, the upper one for distant, the lower for close, vision.



pan-*toom'* (pán-tōóm'), n. See PAN-  
TUN.

pan'try (pán'trī), n.; pl. -TRIES (-tríz).

[F. *paneterie*, fr. *panetier* panter, Pantoscopic Spec-tacle Lens.  
bread.] A room or closet for bread and other provisions.

pants (pántz), n. pl. [Short for *pantaloons*.] Trousers or

pantaloons; also, drawers. *Colloq.*

pan-*tun'* (pán-tōón'), n. [Malay.] *Pros.* A Malay verse form for short improvised poems, imitated under the name *pantoun* by French and English writers.

pan-*urge'* (pán-úrj'; F. pá'núrzh'), n. [F., fr. Gr. *πανουργος* ready to do anything; *ροῦσις*.] The favorite companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." He is a good-hearted and jocular coward and debauchee.

pan'za, San'cho (sán'kō pán'zā; Sp. sán'chō pán'thá). [Sp. *panza* paunch.] The squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is a short, pot-bellied peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and with a store of proverbial wisdom.

pap (páp), n. 1. A nipple; teat. *Archaic.* 2. Anything nipple-shaped. 3. A rounded hill or peak.—  
chiefly in pl. pap, n. 1. A soft food for infants or invalids. 2. Support from official patronage; as, *transary pap*. *Colloq.*

pa-pa' (pá-pá'; pá-pá'), n. [F.] Father;—  
a child's word.

pa-pá' (pá-pá'), n. [L., father, bishop, fr. Gr. *πάππας*, *πάππας*.]

1. The Pope. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Also pá'pas (-pás). *East. Ch.*

A parish priest, or one of the lower clergy. *Obs.* or *R.*

pa-pá-cy (pá-pá-sī), n. [L. *papalia*. See POPE.] 1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope of Rome. 2. The popes collectively. 3. The Roman hierarchy.

pa-pá-in (pá-pá'in; pá-pá-in), n. [See PAPAW.] *Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme present in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya. The commercial preparation, used as a digestant, is a grayish pepsinlike powder.

pa-pál (pá-pál), a. [F.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Pope of Rome. 2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

pa-pav'er-a-ceous (pá-páv'er-á'sh'ús), a. [L. *papaver* poppy.] Belonging to a family (*Papaveraceæ*) of herbs or shrubs, the poppy family, including the Dutchman's-breches, bleeding heart, bloodroot, and fumitory.

pa-paw' (pá-pó'; pó-pó', esp. in spelling *pawpaw*), n. Also *paw'paw'*. [Sp. *papayo* papaw.] 1. The papaya; also, the tree that bears it. 2. The oblong yellowish fruit, with a sweetish bananalike many-seeded pulp, of a tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the central and southern United States; also, the tree that bears it.

pa-pá-ya (pá-pá-yá), n. [Sp., prop., fruit of the papaw.] The edible fruit of a tropical American tree (*Carica papaya*). It is oblong, yellow, and has pulpy flesh and thick rind, with a hollow inclosing numerous black seeds.

pa-per (pá-pér), n. [F. *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. *πάπυρος*.] 1. A substance made in thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material. 2. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance. 3. Something resembling true paper, as papyrus or papier-mâché. 4. A document or instrument; a writing, as an essay. 5. Hence: a = NEGOTIABLE PAPER. b In pl. = SHIP'S PAPERS. 6. A newspaper; a journal. 7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins. 8. Decorated coverings for walls, made of paper. 9. A free pass. *Slang.*

—*v. t.* 1. To write on paper; also, to describe and publish

on paper. 2. To fold or inclose in paper; as, to *paper* pins.

3. To furnish with paper, esp. with paper hangings.

—*a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or made of, paper. 2. Resembling paper or existing only on paper; as, a *paper* blockade.

pa-per-er, n. One who papers; esp., a *paper* hanger.

paper hanger. One who hangs wall paper.

paper hangings. Wall paper.

paper money. Government notes, bank notes, or other paper documents that circulate as a substitute for coin.

paper nautilus. One of a genus (*Argonauta*) of cephalopods, the female of which has a thin, fragile, unchambered shell. It is related to the octopus.

pa-per-y (pá-pér-y), a. Like paper, as in consistency.

pa-pe-terie' (pá-pé-tré'), n. [F., fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.

Pa-phí-an (pá'fí-án), a. Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus with a famous temple of Aphrodite; hence, pertaining to love, esp. illicit love, or wantonness.

pa-pier'-má-ché' (pá'pyá'má'shá'; pá'pyá-má'shá'), n. [F., lit., chewed paper.] A hard strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, rosin, or the like.

pa-pil'i-o-na-ceous (pá-pil'í-ō-ná'sh'ús), a. [L. *papilio* butterfly + *-aceous*.] 1. Like a butterfly. 2. Bot. Having a corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as the pea.

pa-pil'la (píl'lá), n.; pl. -LÆ (-ē). [L., a nipple, pimple.] Any small nipplelike or pimplelike projection or part; as:

a *Bot.* An epidermal cell forming a hairlike protuberance. b *Anat. & Zool.* (1) A vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth. (2) A small papule. (3) One of the small protuberances upon the tongue.

pap'il-la-ry (páp'í-lá-rī; pá-pil'vá-rī), a. Of, pert. to, or resembling a papilla or papillæ; bearing papillæ.

pap'il-lo-ma (-lō'má), n.; pl. -LOMATA (-tá). [NL.; *papilla* + *-oma*.] *Med.* An epithelial tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin or mucous membrane, as a corn or wart.

pap'il-lose (páp'í-lōs), a. Covered with or bearing papillæ; resembling papillæ.

pap'il-lo-te (-lōt), n. [F.] 1. A curl paper. 2. A paper wrapper in which cutlets are sometimes cooked and served.

pa-pish (pá'pish), a. Popish.—  
n. A papist. [Ingl'y.]

pa-pist (pá'píst), n. A Roman Catholic;—  
used disparag-

pa-pis'tic (pá-pis'tík) a. Of or pert. to the Church of

pa-pis'tic-al (-tí-kál) a. Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies;—  
used disparagingly.

pa-poose' (pá-pōos'), n. [Algonquian *papoos*.] A young child of North American Indian parents.

pap'pose (páp'ōs; pá-pōs'), a. *Bot.* Furnished with, or of the nature of, a pappus.

pap'pus (páp'ús), n.; pl. PAPPÍ (-í). [L., an old man,

pappus, Gr. *πάππος*.] *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of podagraceae crowning the ovary or fruit in certain seed plants.

pap'py (páp'pī), a. [From *pap* soft food.] Paplike; soft.

pa-pri-ka (pá'pré-ká), n. Also

pa-pri-ka. [Hung. *paprika*

Turkish pepper.] The dried fruit of various peppers; also, the mildly pungent red condiment prepared from it.

Pap'u-an (páp'ū-án; dō-án), a. [Malay *papuwah* frizzled, *orang papuwah* frizzled men, Papuans.] Pert. to Papua or the Papuans.—  
n. 1. One of the native race of Papua (or New Guinea) having sooty brown to black complexions and frizzly hair. 2. One of any of the darker races of Oceania.

pap'ule (páp'ūl), n. [L. *papula*.] *Med.* A pimple.

pap'y-ra-ceous (páp'í-rá'sh'ús), a. Papery.

pa-py'rus (pá-pí'rus), n.; pl. -rī (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. *πάπυρος*. See PAPER.] 1. A tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*) native of the Nile region. 2. The pith of this plant, sliced and pressed into a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. 3. A writing on papyrus; esp., in pl., written scrolls of papyrus.

par (pár), n. [L. *par*, adj., equal.] 1. The established value of the monetary unit, or of the currency, of one country expressed in that of another using the same standard of value. 2. Equality of the nominal and market values of securities. 3. Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances; as, their pretensions are on a *par*. 4. *Golf.* The number of strokes required for a hole or round by perfect play.

para- (pár'á-). [Gr. *παρά* beside.] 1. A prefix meaning *alongside* of, *against*, *amiss*. 2. *Chem.* A prefix (also used ad-

jectively, *para*) used: a In designating a



Achenes with Pappi of different kinds, a Plumose; b Membranaceous; c Capillary; d Awnlake.



Papyrus.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



substance in some way related to the one to whose name the prefix is attached, as a modification, an isomer, a co-product, etc., as in *paraldehyde*. **b** In designating certain benzene derivatives; as in *paraxylene*. *Abbr., p.* **c** In designating certain compounds having, or assumed to have, the racemic form.

**Pa-rá'** (pá-rá'), *n.* Short for PARÁ RUBBER.

**par'a-blast** (pár-á-blást'), *n.* [See PARA-; -BLAST.] *Embryol.* In meroblastic eggs of vertebrates, the yolk as distinguished from the protoplasmic part, or *archiblast*.

**par'a-bol'e** (-b'ól'), *n.* [OF. *parable*, *L. parabola*, fr. Gr. *παράβολη* a comparing, a parabola, fr. *παρά* beside + *βάλλω* to throw.] A comparison; specif., a short fictitious narrative embodying a moral. — *v. t. & i.*; -BL'ED (-b'ld); -BL'ING (-bl'ng). To represent by parable; compose, or speak in, parables.

**pa-rab'o-la** (pá-ráb'ó-lá), *n.*; *pl.* -OLAS (-láz). [NL., fr. Gr. *παραβολή*, prop., a placing beside. See PARABLE.] *Geom.* A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side.

**par'a-bol'ic** (pár-á-ból'ík) *a.* 1. Of the nature of, par'a-bol'i-cal (-i-kál) } or expressed by, a parable or figure; allegorical. 2. *Geom.* Like or relating to a parabola. — **bol'i-cal-ly** (-i-kál-y), *adv.*

**pa-rab'o-lize** (pá-ráb'ó-líz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-líz); *Parabola*. -LIZ'ING (-líz'ng). 1. To express in fables or explain as parables. 2. To make parabolic or paraboloidal.

**pa-rab'o-loid** (pá-ráb'ó-loid), *n.* *Geom.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis. — **par-ab'o-loid'al** (pá-ráb'ó-loi'dál); pá-rá-bó-l', *a.*

**Par'a-cel'si-an** (pár-á-sél'si-án), *a.* Of, pert. to, or conforming to, the practice or theories of Paracelsus, a 16th-century Swiss physician and philosopher.

**par'a-chute** (pár-á-shoot'), *n.* [F., fr. *para-*, as in *parasol* + *chute* a fall.] 1. An umbrella-like contrivance for making a descent, esp. from a balloon. 2. Something suggestive of a parachute, as the patagium of a mammal or reptile.

**par'a-clete** (-klét'), *n.* [L. *paracletus*, fr. Gr. *παράκλητος*, fr. *παρά* beside + *κλέω* to call to aid, exhort.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence [esp.], the Comforter or Intercessor; — applied to the Holy Spirit.

**par'a-cy'mene** (-sí'mén'), *n.* See CYMENE.

**pa-rade'** (pá-rád'), *n.* [F., fr. *parada* a stopping, an assembling for exercise, place where troops are assembled to exercise, *parar* to stop, prepare.] 1. Pompous show or display. 2. *Mil.* a The ceremonial formation of a body of troops for inspection or review. b The area on which troops regularly assemble for parade. 3. Any march or procession, esp., a formal one; as, a circus *parade*. 4. Place where people promenade; a public walk, square, or promenade; also, those who parade.

**Syn.** *Parade*, *display*, *ostentation*, *pomp*. *Display* is the general term for undue or excessive show; *parade* is flaunting or spectacular display; *ostentation* is pretentious or vainglorious parade; *pomp* is a grandiose exhibition, often of real splendor or magnificence; as, rhetorical *display*, a *display* of temper; a *parade* of one's woes; *ostentation* of riches; the *pomp* of power.

— *v. t.*, -RAD'ED (-rád'éd); -RAD'ING. 1. To exhibit ostentatiously; show off. 2. To assemble and form, as troops for review; marshal. 3. To cause to march, as for display or show. 4. To march over or through; as, to *parade* the streets. — *v. i.* 1. To walk in public with display or ostentation. 2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection. — **pa-rad'er** (-rád'ér), *n.*

**parade rest**. *Mil.* A position of rest in ranks in which the men remain silent and practically motionless.

**par'a-digm** (pár-á-dím); -dím), *n.* [From F. or L., fr. Gr. *παράδειγμα*, fr. *παρά* beside + *δείκνυμι* to set up as an example; *παρά* beside + *δεικνύω* to show.] 1. An example or pattern. 2. *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms. — **par'a-dig-mat'ic** (-díg-mát'ík), *a.* [Paradisical.]

**par'a-di-sa'ic** (-dí-sá'ík), **par'a-di-sa'i-cal** (-sá'í-kál), *a.*

**par'a-dise** (pár-á-dís), *n.* [F. *paradis*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *παράδεισος* park, paradise.] 1. [esp.] The garden of Eden. See EDEN. 2. a The abode of sanctified souls after death; either heaven, or, as some hold, an intermediate Elysium for the souls of the righteous during the interval between death and final judgment. b The Mohammedan heaven. 3. A place of bliss; hence, a state of happiness. 4. An Oriental park, or a preserve for foreign birds and animals.

**paradise tree**. A tree (*Simarouba glauca*), of South Florida and the West Indies, with compound leaves and panicles of small pale yellow flowers.

**par'a-dis'i-ac** (-dís'i-ák), *a.* Paradisical.

**par'a-di-si'a-cal** (-dí-sí-á-kál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling paradise; paradisical.

**par'a-dox** (pár-á-dóks), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *παράδοξον*, neut. of *παράδοξος*, *a.*; *παρά* contrary to + *δόξα* opinion.] 1. A tenet contrary to received opinion; also, an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to com-

mon sense, but possibly true. 2. A statement actually self-contradictory or false.

**par'a-dox'i-cal** (-dók'sí-kál), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to paradoxes (in sense 1). — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**par'a-dox'ure** (-dóks'úr), *n.* [Gr. *παράδοξος* paradoxical + *οὐρά* tail.] A palm civet.

**par'æs-the'si-a**, **par'æs-the'si-a** (pár-æs-thé'si-á; -zhí-á) } **par'æs-the'sis**, **par'æs-the'sis** (pár-æs-thé'sís) } *n.* [NL.; see PARA-; ÆSTHESIA.] *Med. & Physiol.* Abnormal or disordered sensation, as tingling, prickling, flushing, etc. — **par'æs-thet'ic**, **par'æs-thet'ic** (-thét'ík), *a.*

**par'af-fin** (pár-á-fin), **par'af-fine** (-fín; -fén'), *n.* [Gr. *ραφίν*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *αφίνις* akin; — in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] 1. A waxy inflammable substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth. 2. *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the methane series, esp. any of the solid members boiling above 300° C. (572° F.), of which commercial paraffin is essentially composed. — *v. t.*; -FIN'ED (-fín'd; -fén'd); -FIN'ING. To treat or saturate with paraffin.

**par'a-gen'e-sis** (pár-á-jén'é-sís), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + *genesis*.] *Geol.* Formation of minerals in contact, so as to affect one another's development. — **ge-net'ic** (-jén-ét'ík), *a.*

**par'a-go'se** (-gò'sé), *n.* [Fr. Gr. *παράγωγη*, fr. *παράγω* to protract.] *Gram.* Addition of one or more letters to the end of a word, as in *John-ny*. — **gog'ic** (-gò'ík), *a.*

**par'a-gon** (pár-á-gón), *n.* [OF., prob. ultimately fr. Gr. *παράγων* to rub against; *παρά* beside + *άγων*, whetstone.] 1. A model or pattern; a type of excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty. 2. *Print.* A type twice the size of long primer. — *v. t.* 1. To compare; compare with; match. 2. To serve as a model of; also, to set forth as a paragon. 3. To surpass. *Obs.*

**pa-rag'o-nite** (pá-rág'ó-nít), *n.* [From Gr. *παράγων*, *p.* of *παράγων* to mislead.] *Min.* A kind of mica corresponding to muscovite, but with sodium instead of potassium.

**par'a-graph** (pár-á-gráf), *n.* [F. *paragraphe*, *L.L. paragra-phus*, fr. Gr. *παράγραφος* a line or stroke in the margin, deriv. of *παρά* beside + *γράφω* to write.] 1. A character [¶ or ¶] used in manuscripts and printing, to indicate a *paragraph* (sense 2, below) and as a reference mark. 2. A distinct subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing. 3. A composition complete in one typographical section; an item, remark, or quotation of a few lines forming one paragraph; as, an editorial *paragraph*.

— *v. t.* 1. To express in a paragraph; also, to write paragraphs about. 2. To divide into paragraphs.

**par'a-graph'er**, *n.* A writer of paragraphs.

**par'a-graph'i-a** (-gráf'i-á), *n.* [NL.; *para-* + Gr. *γράφω* to write.] *Med.* A condition, in mental disorder, in which words or letters other than those intended are written.

**par'a-graph'ic** (pár-á-gráf'ík), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, **par'a-graph'i-cal** (-gráf'í-kál) a paragraph or paragraphs.

**par'a-graph'ist**, *n.* A paragrapher.

**Par'a-guay'an** (pár-á-gwá'án; -gwí'án), *a.* Of or pert. to Paraguay. — *n.* A native or citizen of Paraguay.

**Par'a-guay tea** (pár-á-gwá; pá'r-á-gwí'), = MATÉ.

**par'a-keet**. Var. of PARRAKEET.

**par'a-kite** (pár-á-kít'), *n.* Any of various special or compound kites used for attaining great heights and for sending up instruments for meteorological observations.

**par'al'de-hyde** (pár-ál'dé-híd), *n.* *Chem.* A polymeric modification, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of ordinary aldehyde. It is a colorless liquid used as a hypnotic.

**par'a-leip'sis** (pár-á-líp'sís), **par'a-lip'sis** (-líp'sís), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-séz). [Gr. *παράλειψις*; *παρά* beside + *λείπειν* to leave.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a speaker artfully pretends to pass by what he really emphasizes.

**par'al-lac'tic** (pár-á-lák'tík), *a.* Of or pertaining to **par'al-lac'ti-cal** (-tí-kál) } *lax*.

**par'al-lax** (pár-á-láks), *n.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις* alternation, mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. *παράλλω* to change a little, deviate; *παρά* beside + *άλλωσκειν* to change.] The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object, as seen from two different points; *Astron.*, the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (*diurnal*, or *geocentric*, *parallax*) or the center of the sun (*annual*, or *heliocentric*, *parallax*).

**par'al-lel** (pár-á-lél), *a.* [L. *parallelus*, fr. Gr. *παράλληλος*; *παρά* beside + *άλληλων* of one another, άλλος other.] 1. *Geom.* a In Euclidean geometry, and in popular use, extended in the same direction and in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel* lines. b In non-Euclidean geometry, intersecting at infinity, as a line or plane. 2. With like direction or tendency; like in essential parts or characteristics; as, *parallel* passages. 3. *Music.* a Keeping at the same distance, in pitch, apart; as, *parallel* fifths, octaves, intervals. 4. *Mech.*, etc. Having parallel sides; as, a *parallel* file, *parallel bar*, each of a pair of bars raised about five feet,

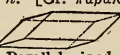
**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



and parallel to each other, for gymnastic exercises. — **p. motion**, *Mech.*, properly, a jointed link or other mechanism for reproducing motion parallel to itself; popularly, but erroneously, a straight-line motion (which see). — **n.** 1. A parallel line, curve, or surface. 2. Conformity; similarity; as, a *parallel* between two historic events. 3. A tracing of similarity; as, to draw *parallels* between great actors. 4. Anything equal to or resembling another; a counterpart. 5. *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude. 6. *Mil.* One of a series of trenches constructed as a cover for a besieging force. 7. *Print.* A character [||] used in the text to direct attention to a note so marked. 8. *Elec.* That arrangement of an electrical system in which all positive poles, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and the negative ones to another, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch; — called also *multiple*. Cf. *SERIES*.

— **v. t.** 1. To place or set so as to be parallel to something else. 2. To make to conform to something else in character, motive, or the like. 3. To equal; match.

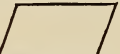
**par'al-lel'e-pi'ped** (-lél'è-pí'péd; -píp'éd; -lél'èp'í'péd), **par'al-lel'e-pip'e-don** (-lél'è-píp'è-dón), *n.* [Gr. *παράλληλεπιδον* a body with parallel surfaces; *παράλληλος* parallel + *επίπεδος* a plane surface.] A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms. Parallelepiped.



**par'al-lel-ism** (pár'á-lél-iz'm), *n.* 1. Parallel quality or state; precise correspondence. 2. *Metaph.* The theory that mind and matter accompany each other, but are not causally related.

**par'al-lel-ize** (-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZ'ING (-íz'ing). [Gr. *παράλληλιζεν*.] 1. To render parallel. 2. To place parallel to; compare. 3. To furnish with a parallel; match.

**par'al-lel'o-gram** (-lél'ò-grám), *n.* [Gr. *παράλληλόγραμμον*, prop. neut. a.; *παράλληλος* parallel + *γραμμή* line.] A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal; — sometimes restricted, erroneously, to an oblong.



**par'al-lel'o-pi'ped**, **par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don**. Common but incorrect variants of PARALLELEPIPED, -EPIPEDON.

**par'a-log'i-cal** (pár'á-lòj'í-kál), *a.* Illogical.

**par'a-lo-gism** (pá-rál'ò-jíz'm), *n.* [Gr. *παρολογισμός*, deriv. of *παρά* beside + *λογίζεσθαι* to reason.] *Logic.* A reasoning that is false in form. — **par'a-lo-gist** (-jíst), *n.*

**par'al-y-sis** (pá-rál'í-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-séz). [L., fr. Gr. *παράλυσις*, fr. *παράλυειν* to loosen or disab at the side; *παρά* beside + *λύειν* to loosen.] *Med.* Abolition or impairment of function; esp., loss of the power of voluntary motion or sensation; palsy.

**par'a-lytic** (pár'á-ly'tík), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or resembling paralysis. 2. Affected with paralysis. 3. Inclined or tending to paralysis. — *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

**par'a-ly-z'a'tion** (-lí-zá'shún; -lí-zá'shún), *n.* Act or process of paralyzing, or state of being paralyzed.

**par'a-lyze** (pár'á-lyz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-lízd); -LYZ'ING (-líz'ing). 1. To affect or strike with paralysis. 2. To unnerve; render ineffective; as, war *paralyzes* trade. — **lyz'er**, *n.*

**par'a-mag'net** (pár'á-mág'nét), *n.* A magnet; a paramagnetic substance.

**par'a-mag-net'ic** (-mág-nét'ík), *a.* *Magnetism.* Having, or capable of, a greater magnetization than a vacuum; magnetic; ferromagnetic; — opp. to *diamagnetic*. — **par'a-mag-net'ism** (-mág'nét-iz'm), *n.*

**par'a-mat'ta**, or **par'ta-mat'ta** (pár'á-mát'tá), *n.* [From *Parramatta*, in Australia.] A light dress fabric resembling bombazine or merino.

**par'a-mo** (pár'á-mò; pár'tá-mò; pár'tá-), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mòz). [Sp. *paramo*.] A high, bleak plateau or district, as in the Andes.

**par'a-mor'phism** (pár'á-mòr'fíz'm), *n.* [Para- + Gr. *μορφή* form.] *Min.* The change of one mineral to another, involving a change in physical characters without change of chemical composition. — **par'a-mor'phic** (-fík), *a.*

**par'a-mount** (pár'á-móunt), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above; a (L. *ad*) to + *mont* mountain.] Higher or highest in rank or jurisdiction; chief. — **Syn.** Superior. See *DOMINANT*. — *n.* A lord paramount; a supreme ruler.

**par'a-mount-cy** (-sí), *n.* State or quality of being paraimount. — **par'a-mount-er** (-móor), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by or with love.] A lover; now, esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly; one taking the place, without the rights, of a spouse.

**par'a-neph'ros** (-nèf'ròs), *n.* [NL.; para- + Gr. *νεφρός* kidney.] *Anat.* A suprarenal capsule. — **neph'ric** (-rík), *a.*

**par'a-noe'a** (-nò'á), *n.*; *pl.* -NOE'AS (-ák). Vars. of *PARANOIA*, etc. **par'a-noi'a** (-noi'á), *n.* [NL. Gr. *παράνοια*.] *Med.* Insanity, esp. a chronic form marked by very gradual impairment of the intellect and systematized delusion, often producing a homicidal tendency.

**par'a-noi'ac** (-ák), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to paranoia; affected with paranoia. — *n.* A person affected with paranoia.

**par'a-nu'cle-in** (-nú'klé-in), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a

class of amorphous substances, sometimes called *false nucleins* or *pseudonucleins*, differing from true nucleins in not yielding nitrogenous bases on decomposition.

**par'a-nymph** (pár'á-ním'), *n.* [L. *paranymphus*, Gr. *παράνυμφος*; *παρά* beside, near + *νύμφη* a bride.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* a A friend who went with a bridegroom to fetch home the bride. b The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom. 2. A best man or a bridesmaid.

**par'a-pet** (pár'á-pèt), *n.* [It. *parapetto* (prob. through F. *parapet*), fr. *parare* to guard (L. *parare* to prepare) + *petto* breast, L. *pectus*.] 1. *Fort.* A rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., to protect soldiers. 2. A low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. at the edge of a platform, roof, etc. — **par'a-pet'ed**, *a.*

**par'aph** (pár'áf), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, L. *paraphus*, contr. fr. *paraphragus*. See PARAGRAPHE.] A flourish at the end of a signature.

**par'a-pher-na-ti'a** (pár'á-fér-ná'tí-á), *n. pl.* [LL. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. L. *parapherna*, Gr. *παράφερνα*; *παρά* beside + *φέρω* a bride's dowry.] 1. *Law.* The property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which by law remains the separate property of a married woman. 2. Personal belongings, such as equipments, finery, etc. 3. Furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment.

**par'a-phrase** (pár'á-fráz), *n.* [L. *paraphrasis*, Gr. *παράφρασις*, fr. *παράφραζεν* to paraphrase; *παρά* beside + *φράζω* to speak.] A free rendering of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form; hence, the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method.

**Syn.** Paraphrase, translation, version. A paraphrase is a free rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language; a translation is a more or less close rendering from one language into another; as, a translation of the "Iliad"; to paraphrase a common proverb. *Version* and *translation* are often used without distinction. But *version* is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible.

— **v. t.** & *i.*; -PHRASED (-frázd); -PHRAS'ING. To express, interpret, or translate in, or to make, a paraphrase.

**par'a-phras'er** (-ér), *n.* One who paraphrases.

**par'a-phrast** (-frást), *n.* [L. *paraphrastes*, Gr. *παράφραστής*.] A paraphraser.

**par'a-phras'tic** (-frás'tík) } *a.* Paraphrasing; of the nature of a paraphrase. — **par'a-phras'tic-al** (-tík-ál) } *ture* of paraphrase. — **par'a-phras'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**par'a-raph'y-sis** (pá-ráf'í-sís), *n.*; *pl.* -YSES (-séz). [NL.; para-, fr. Gr. *φάρος* growth.] *Bot.* One of the slender sterile filaments commonly borne among the sporogenous organs in many cryptogamic plants.

**par'a-ple-gi'a** (pár'á-pléj'í-á), *n.* [NL. *paraplegia*, fr. Gr. *παράπληγία* hemiplegia, deriv. of *παρά* at the side + *πλήγω* to strike.] *Med.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body on both sides. — **par'a-pleg'ic** (-pléj'ík; -plé'jík), *a.* & *n.*

**par'a-quet** (pár'á-két), *n.* Var. of *PARRAKEET*.

**Pará rubber.** The caoutchouc obtained from a South American euphorbiaceous tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*); also, the similar product of other species of the same genus.

**par'a-sang** (-sáng), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, Gr. *παράσαγγος*, fr. Old Persian.] A Persian measure of length, anciently of about thirty stadia or three miles.

**par'a-se-le'ne** (-sè-lè'nè), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nè). [NL.; para- + Gr. *σελήνη* the moon.] *Meteor.* A mock moon; a luminous appearance seen in connection with lunar halos.

**par'a-shah** (pár'á-shá), *n.*; *pl.* -SHOHT (-shòht) or -SHIOTH (-shè'òht). [Heb. *parashah*.] A lesson from the Torah, or Law, from which at least one section is read in the Jewish synagogue on every Sabbath and festival. See *HAPHTARAH*.

**par'a-site** (-sít), *n.* [L. *parasitus*, Gr. *παράσιτος*, lit., eating beside another; *παρά* beside + *σιτος* food.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* a One who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery. b An assistant of a priest, in charge of the public feasts, etc. 2. A hanger-on; toady; sycophant. 3. *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it obtains its food, shelter, or the like. Cf. *SYMBIOSIS*, *COMMENSAL*, *SAPROPHYTE*; see *ROOT*, *ILLUST.*

**par'a-sit'ic** (-sít'ík) } *a.* 1. Of the nature of a parasite; 2. Biol. In this sense generally *parasitic*. } *Pert.* to, or with the habit of, a parasite; living on other organisms.

**par'a-sit'i-cide** (-sít'í-síd), *a.* Destructive to parasites. — *n.* Any agent used to destroy parasites.

**par'a-sit-ism** (pár'á-sít-iz'm), *n.* 1. The art or practice of a parasite; sycophancy. 2. *Biol.* State of being parasitic; antagonistic symbiosis. 3. *Med.* Diseased state, esp. of the skin, due to parasites.

**par'a-sol'** (pár'á-sòl'; pár'tá-sòl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parasole*; *parare* to ward off (L. *parare* to prepare) + *sole* sun (L. *sol*.)] A light portable sunshade.

**par-as'ti-chy** (pá-rás'tí-kí), *n.*; *pl.* -TICHES (-kíz). [para- + Gr. *στίχος* a row.] *Bot.* An oblique or secondary spiral line joining leaves or scales where the internodes of the axis are

áile, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);



short and the members crowded, as in a pine cone or the leaves of houseleek. Cf. ORTHOSTICHY.

**par-a-syn'the-sis** (-sîn'thê-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παράσυνθεσις*; *παρά* beside + *σύνθεσις* composition.] *Philol.* The formation of words by derivation and composition jointly, as *denationalize*. — **par-a-syn-thet'ic** (-sîn-thét'ik), *a.*

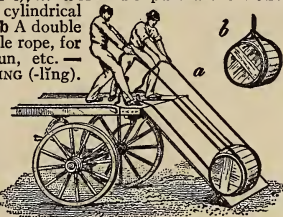
**par-a-tac'tic** (-tâk'tik), *a.* *Gram.* Of or pert. to parataxis. — **par-a-tac'ti-cal** (-tî-kâl), *a.* — **par-a-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**par-a-tax'is** (-tâk'sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παράταξις* a placing beside, fr. *παράσσειν* to place beside.] *Gram.* The ranging of propositions one after another, without connectives; — opposed to *hypotaxis*.

**par'a-thy'roid** (-thî'roid), *a.* *Anat.* Designating small masses of glandlike epithelium near, or embedded in, the thyroid gland. — **par'a-thy'roid**, *n.*

**par'boil** (pâr'boil'), *v. t.* [OF. *parbouillir* to cook well; *par* through + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. Influenced in sense by E. *part*.] To boil partially; fig. to overheat.

**par'buckle** (pâr'bûk'k'), *n.* *a.* A kind of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. *b.* A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc. *v. t.*; — **LED** (-'ld); — **LING** (-'ling). To hoist or lower by a parbuckle.



Parbuckles, a & b.

**Par'ca** (pâr'kâ), *n.*; *pl.* PAR'CAE (pâr'sê). [L.] *Roman Relig.* Originally, a birth goddess. By a false derivation of the word from *pars* (a part), the Romans first identified Parca with the Greek Moera (fr. *μοῖρα*, a part), and then increased the number of Parca to three, corresponding to the three Moerae, or Fates, of the Greeks.

**par'cel** (-sêl), *n.* [F. *parcelle* small part, fr. L. *pars* part.] 1. A portion; part; as, a *parcel* of land. *Archaic* or *Law*. 2. An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; group. 3. A bundle; package. 4. A collection or lot of articles put up or dealt in as a unit; as, a *parcel* of diamonds. — **Syn.** See **BUNDLE**.

— *v. t.*; — **CELED** (-sêld) or **CELEED**; — **CEL-ING** or **CEL-LING**. 1. To divide and distribute by parts. 2. To make up into a parcel. 3. *Naut.* To cover with strips of canvas.

— *a. & adv.* Part or half; in part; partially.

**par'cel-ling**, **par'cel-ling**, *n.* *Naut.* Long, narrow slips of canvas, usually tarred, wound about a rope.

**parcel post**. That branch of a postal service dealing with the carrying of parcels; — often called *parcels post*. A general parcel post was established in the United States by Act of August 24, 1912, which took effect Jan. 1, 1913.

**par'ce-na-ry** (pâr'sê-nâr-î), *n.* Joint heirship.

**par'ce-ner** (-nêr), *n.* [OF. *parçonier*, fr. *parçon* part, portion, L. *partitio* a division.] *Law*. A joint heir; coheir.

**par'ch** (pâr'ch), *v. t.* 1. To burn the surface of; roast over the fire, as dry grain. 2. To dry to extremity; shrivel with heat. 3. To shrivel or dry up by exposure to cold. — *v. i.* To become dry and hot. — **Syn.** See **SCORCH**.

**par'chee'si**, **par'che'si**. Vars. of **PACHISI**.

**parch'ment** (pâr'ch'mênt), *n.* [F. *parchemin*, fr. LL., fr. L. *pergamena*, *pergamina*, fr. *Pergamum*, in Asia Minor, where it was first used.] 1. The skin of an animal, as a lamb or goat, prepared for writing on; also, superior paper imitating it. 2. A document on parchment.

**pard** (pârd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. *παρδος*.] A leopard. *Archaic*.

**par'die'**, **par'di'**, **par'dy'**, etc. (pâr-dê'), *adv.* or *interj.* [F. *par Dieu* by God.] Certainly; surely; — orig. an oath. *Archaic*.

**par'don** (pâr'dûn; -d'n), *v. t.* [OF. *pardoner*, LL. *perdonare*; L. *per* through, thoroughly + *donare* to give.] 1. To free from penalty for a fault, as a person. 2. To remit the penalty of; forgive; as, to *par-don* an offense. 3. To excuse; as, *par-don* me. — **Syn.** See **EXCUSE**. — *n.* 1. Act of pardoning; forgiveness. 2. State of being pardoned. 3. *Ecol.* An indulgence. 4. An official warrant of remission of penalty. 5. Excuse or toleration; as, I beg your *par-don*.

**par'don-a-ble** (-â-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being pardoned; excusable. — **par'don-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **par'don-a-bly**, *adv.*

**par'don-er** (-êr), *n.* 1. A seller of indulgences. *Hist.* 2. One who pardons.

**parê** (pâr), *v. t.*; **PARED** (pârd); **PAR'ING** (pâr'ing). [F. *parare* to pare, as a hoof, to curry, as leather, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] 1. To cut or shave off the superficial substance or ends of. 2. To cut or shave, as the outside part, from anything; — with *off* or *away*. 3. To reduce by paring or an analogously gradual process; as, to *pare* one's profits.

**par'e-cious**, **ci-ous-ly**, **-cism**. Vars. of **PARÆCIOUS**, etc.

**par'e-gor'ic** (pâr'ê-gôr'ik), *a.* [L. *paregoricus*, Gr. *παρηγορικος*, fr. *παρηγορεῖν* addressing, soothing; *παρά* beside

+ *ἀγορά* assembly.] Mitigating; assuaging pain. — *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

**par'el'ra bra'va** (pâ-râ-râ brâ'vâ; brâ'vâ), or **pa-rei'ta**, *n.* [Pg., *brava* wild; cf. also Pg. *parreira* vine, *parra* vine leaf.] 1. *Pharm.* The root of a South American misemiparaceous plant (*Chondodendron tomentosum*) used as a diuretic. 2. A cosmopolitan tropical plant (*Cissampelos papirera*) of the same family, of its root; — called also *velvetleaf*.

**par'en'chy-ma** (pâ-rên'kî-mâ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, deriv. of *παρά* beside + *ἐν* in + *χεῖν* to pour.] 1. *Bot.* The fundamental tissue making up the bulk of the substance of leaves (apart from veins), the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* *a.* The essential and proper tissue of an organ, esp. a gland. *b.* The soft jellylike connective tissue, as in the flatworms. *c.* The endoplasm of a protozoan. — **par'en-chym-a-tous** (pâr'ên-kîm'â-tûs), *a.*

**par'ent** (pâr'ênt), *n.* [L. *parens*, -entis, fr. *parere* to bring forth.] 1. One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother. 2. That which produces, as a plant; also, cause; source; author.

**par'ent-age** (-ên-tâj), *n.* 1. Descent from parents or ancestors; birth. 2. State or fact of being a parent.

**par'ent'al** (pâ-rên'tâl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parent or parents. — **par'ent'al-ly**, *adv.*

**Par'en-ta-li-a** (pâr'ên-tâ'li-â), *n. pl.* [L., prop. neut. pl. of *parentalis* parental.] *Rom. Relig.* The chief annual festival in honor of the dead, extending from midday February 13 to February 21, the day of the Ferialia (which see), during which temples were closed, graves adorned, and offerings made to the dead. Cf. **LEMURES**, **MANES**.

**par'en'the-sis** (pâ-rên'thê-sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sêz). [Gr. *παρέθεσις*, fr. *παρετίθεσθαι* to put in beside, insert; *παρά* beside + *ἐν* in + *τίθεσθαι* to put, place.] 1. A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence grammatically complete without it. 2. *Punctuation.* One of the curved lines, ( ), inclosing a parenthetic word or phrase; also, these curves collectively; as, in *parenthesis*. 3. An interval or interlude.

**par'en'the-size** (pâ-rên'thê-sîz), *v. t.* To make a parenthesis of; include within parenthetical marks.

**par'en-thet'ic** (pâr'ên-thét'ik), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or of the *par'en-thet'i-cal* (-thét'î-kâl) nature of, a parenthesis. 2. Using or containing parentheses. — **thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**par'ent-hood** (pâr'ênt-hôod), *n.* State or relation of a parent; the office or character of a parent.

**par'e-sis** (pâr'ê-sîs; pâ-rê'sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πάρεσις*, fr. *παρίεσθαι* to let go; *παρά* from + *ίεσθαι* to send.] *Med.* Incomplete paralysis, affecting only motion; also, a brain disease, marked by progressive mental enfeeblement together with general paralysis of the whole body.

**par'es-the'si-a**, **par'es-thet'ic**. Vars. of **PARÆSTHESIA**, etc.

**par'et'ic** (pâr-rêt'ik; pâ-rê'tîk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, paresis. — *n.* A person having paresis.

**par'fleche** ('pâr-flêsh'), *n.* A kind of raw hide, esp. of buffalo, soaked in crude wood-ash lye to remove the hairs.

**par'get** (pâr'jêt), *v. t.* [OF. *pargeter* to throw; *par* (L. *per*) + *geter*, *jeter*, to throw.] To coat or plaster, esp. ornamentally. — *n.* Plaster, whitewash, or roughcast for coating a wall; also, ornamental work of plaster on walls.

**par'get-ting**, *n.* Plasterwork, esp. in raised ornamental figures, or on the inside of flues.

**par'he'lic** (pâr'hê'lik; -hê'lik), **par'he-li-a-cal** (pâr'hê-li-â-kâl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a parhelion or parhelia.

**par'he-li-on** (-hê'li-ôn), *n.*; *pl.* -LIA (-li-â). [L. *parhelion*, Gr. *παρήλιον*, *παρήλιος*; Gr. *παρά* beside + *ἥλιος* the sun.] A mock sun in the form of a bright light, often tinged with color, sometimes near, and sometimes opposite to, the sun.

**par'i'** (pâr'î'), *n.* Combining form fr. L. *par*, *paris*, equal.

**par'i-ah** (pâr'î-â; pâr'î-â; pâ-rî-â), *n.* [From Tamil *paraiyan*, *pl. paraiyiar*, one of the low caste, fr. *parai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.] 1. A member of a certain low caste of southern India. 2. An outcast; one despised by society.

**Par'i-an** (pâr'î-ân; 3), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Paros, one of the Cyclades, noted for its beautiful marble. 2. Designating, or pert. to, a ceramic ware resembling porcelain biscuit.

— *n.* 1. A native or resident of Paros. 2. *Parian* ware.

**par'i-ês** (pâr'î-êz; 3), *n.*; *pl.* **PARIETES** (pâ-rî-ê-têz). [L., a wall.] *Bot.* A wall, as of a hollow organ; — usually in *pl.*

**par'i-ê-tal** (pâ-rî-ê-tâl), *a.* [L. *parietalis*.] *Anat. & Zool.* 1. Of or pert. to the parietes, or walls, of a part or cavity. 2. *Bot.* Attached to the main wall of the ovary; — said of ovules or a placenta. 3. Resident within the walls or buildings of a college. *U. S.* — *n.* One of the parietal bones.

**parietal bones**, *Anat. & Zool.*, a pair of membrane bones that, in man, form much of the top and sides of the cranium. — *p. lobæ*, *Anat.*, the middle division of each cerebral hemisphere.

**par'i-ê-tes** (pâ-rî-ê-têz), *n.*, *pl.* of **PARIES**.

**par'il'lin** (pâr'î'lin), *n.* [sarsaparilla + -in.] *Chem. A*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); BON; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



bitter, white glucoside of the saponin class, found in the root of sarsaparilla, smilax, etc.; — called also *sarsaparillin*.  
**par'ing** (pär'ing), *n.* 1. Act of paring. 2. A piece, shaving, or slice, pared off; as, potato parings.

**par-i-pin'nate** (pär'i-pin'ä), *a.* *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate.  
**Par'is** (pär'is), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰάριος*.] In Greek legend, a son of Priam, King of Troy. Exposed on Mt. Ida, he grew up as a shepherd boy. Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him as judge of beauty, with the Apple of Discord (which see). He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who enabled him to carry off Helen, wife of Menelaus. See HELEN OF TROY.

**par'is**, *n.* [NL.] Any of a small genus (*Paris*) of European and Asiatic liliaceous herbs somewhat resembling trilliums.

**Paris green.** A cupric arsenite, prepared as a bright green powder from white arsenic and acetate of copper and used as a pigment and insecticide.  
**par'ish** (pär'ish), *n.* [OF. *paroisse*, *parroche*, L. *parochia*, deriv. of Gr. *παροικία* a sojourning, a diocese, fr. *παροικος* dwelling beside, a sojourner; *παρά* beside + *οἶκος* house.] 1. Orig., the district committed to one pastor. *Brit.* 2. The subdivision of a county, often coinciding with the above, constituting the unit of local government. *Brit.* 3. The body of members of a parish. 4. A local church or congregation; loosely, the territory in which the members live. See SOCIETY, 5. 5. In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a county in other States.

**pa-rish'ion-er** (pä-rish'in-ēr), *n.* [ME. *parishen* (fr. F. *parossien*) + -er.] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

**Pa-ris'sian** (-rizh'ün; -riz'ü-än), *a.* Of or pert. to Paris, France. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paris, France.

**par'i-ty** (pär'i-ti), *n.* [L. *paritas*, fr. *par*, *paris*, equal.] 1. Equality or equivalence; close correspondence. 2. Equality in purchasing power between different kinds of money at a given ratio. 3. Equivalence in a foreign currency.

**par'i-ty**, *n.* [From L. *parere* to bear.] *Med.* State or fact of having borne offspring.

**park** (pärk), *n.* [F. *parc*.] 1. *Eng. Law.* An inclosed piece of ground stocked with beasts of the chase, held by prescription or the king's grant. 2. A tract of ground kept in its natural state, as for game, riding, or recreation. 3. An inclosure, in or near a city or town, kept for ornament and public recreation; as, Central Park in New York. 4. A level valley between mountain ranges; also, any open space surrounded or partially surrounded by woodland; — used esp. in Colorado, Wyoming, and western South Dakota. *U. S.* 5. A space occupied by assembled military animals, wagons, supplies, etc.; also, the objects themselves; as, a park of artillery. Hence, any place where vehicles, as automobiles, are assembled in order; also, the vehicles. 6. A kind of inclosed basin in which oysters are grown.

— *v. t.* 1. To inclose in or as in a park. 2. To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to park artillery.

**par'ka** (pär'kä), *n.* [Russ. *parka*, *parki*, dim. of *para* a park.] pair, fr. G. *paar*, L. *par*.] An outer garment made of skins, worn by Eskimos, etc.

**park'ing**, *n.* Ground adorned with trees, lawn, or shrubbery, as in a park; specif., *U. S.*, a strip of turf, sometimes with trees, in the middle of, or along the side of, a street.

**park'way** (pärk'wä'), *n.* A broad thoroughfare beautified with trees and turf.

**par'lance** (pär'läns), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *parler*. See PARLEY.] Conversation; esp., debate or parley; also, diction.

|| **par-lan'do** (pär-län'dō), || **par-lan'te** (-tä), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in recitative style.

**parle** (pär), *n. & v. t. & i.* Talk; parley; *Archaic.*

**par-le-ment.** Obs. or hist. var. of PARLIAMENT.

**par'ley** (pär'li), *n.*; *pl.* LEYS (-lîz). [F. *parler* speech, talk, prop. inf. of *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare*, fr. L. *parabola*. See PARABLE.] Mutual conversation; esp., an oral conference with an enemy, as for a truce. — *v. i.* To speak with another; confer, esp. orally with an enemy.

**par'lia-ment** (pär'li-mént), *n.* [F. *parlement*, fr. *parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] 1. A formal conference on public affairs; esp., *Hist.*, any of various councils. 2. [Often *cap.*, esp. as a permanent institution.] In the United Kingdom, the assembly of the three estates, viz., the lords spiritual and lords temporal (constituting the House of Lords) and the representatives of the counties, boroughs, and universities (constituting the House of Commons), the two houses with the sovereign together constituting the legislature. 3. Any of various legislative assemblies modeled upon the British Parliament; as: a That of certain British colonies (including Canada, Australia, etc.). b The French Chambers, the legislatures of Hungary, Italy, Germany, etc. 4. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of the several principal judicial courts.

**par'lia-men-ta-ri-an** (-mên-tä'ri-än; 3), *n.* 1. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the Parliament in opposition to King Charles I. 2. One versed in parliamentary rules and usages.

**par'lia-men'ta-ry** (pär'li-mên'tä-rî), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Parliament; of the nature of a parliament. 2. Enacted or ratified by Parliament. 3. According to the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies.

**par'lor, par'lour** (pär'lör), *n.* [OF. *parleor* for *parleoir*, LL. *parlatorium*. See PARLEY.] 1. A room primarily for conversation, for reception of guests, etc.; the "best room," corresponding to the drawing-room in the more pretentious dwellings. 2. A room in an inn, hotel, or club, fitted for conversation, rest, etc.; in *pl.*, a suite of reception rooms, as in a club. 3. A room or apartment fitted up for customers in certain business establishments; as, a hairdresser's parlor. *Trade Cant, U. S.*

**parlor, or parlour, car.** A railroad car of superior type, furnished with individual chairs, sofas, etc., on which an extra fare is charged; — called also *drawing-room car, palace car*, and, locally, *chair car*. *U. S.*

**par'lous** (pär'lüz), *a.* [Corrupt. of *perilous*.] 1. Perilous. *Archaic.* 2. Dangerously clever or mischievous; hence, shrewd; cunning; surprising; shocking. *Now Colloq.*

— *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively. *Now Colloq.*

**Par-me-san'** (pär'mê-zän'), *a.* [F. *parmésan*, It. *parmigiano*.] Of or pert. to Parma, Italy.

**Parmesan cheese,** a pressed cheese of a rich flavor, made from skim milk.

**Par-nas'si-an** (pär-näs'ü-än), *a.* Of or pert. to Parnassus or the Parnassians. — *n.* 1. A poet. 2. [F. *parnassien*.] One of a school of French poets of the Second Empire (1852-70) who emphasized metrical form; — from the name (*Parnasse contemporain*) of their first collection of poems published in 1866.

**Par-nas'sus** (pär-näs'üz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Παρνασσός*.] 1. *Anc. Geog. & Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Greece (in ancient Phocis) sacred to Apollo and the Muses. 2. A once common title for a collection of poems.

**pa-ro'chi-al** (pä-rō'ki-äl), *a.* [LL. *parochialis*, fr. L. *parochia*. See PARISH.] 1. Of or pert. to a parish; as, a parochial school. 2. Narrow in interests or opinions; petty; provincial.

**pa-ro'chi-al-ism,** *n.* Quality or state of being parochial.

**pa-rod'ic** (pä-rōd'ik), *a.* [Gr. *παρωδικός*.] Having the character of parody.

**pa-rod'ic-ly** (-i-käl), *adv.* acter of parody.

**par'o-dist** (pär'ō-dist), *n.* One who parodies.

**par'o-dy** (-di), *n.*; *pl.* DIES (-dîz). [L. *parodia*, Gr. *παρωδία*; *παρά* beside + *ὄδη* song.] A writing mimicking the language or sentiment of an author; travesty; also, a burlesque of a musical composition. — *Syn.* See CARICATURE.

— *v. t.*; — *DIED* (-dîd); — *DIY-ING.* To write a parody upon.

**pa-rø'ci-ous** (pä-rø'shüsz), *a.* [*para* + Gr. *οἰκία* house.] *Bot.* Having the male and female sex organs close together, as some mosses. — **pa-rø'cism** (-siz'm), *n.*

**pa-ro'l** (pä-rō'l; pä'röl), *n.* [Var. of PAROLE.] A word. *Rare, exc. in:* by *parol*, *Law*, by word of mouth. — *a.* 1. Oral. 2. *Law.* Not under seal, as a contract.

**pa-rol'e'** (pä-rø'l'), *n.* [F. fr. LL. *parabola*. See PARLEY.] 1. Word of promise; pledged faith; esp., *Mil.*, promise of a prisoner to fulfill stated conditions, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity; also, the condition of being on parole. 2. *Mil.* A watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day. — *v. t.*; — *ROLED'* (-røld'); — *ROL'ING* (-rø'l'ing). 1. *Mil.* To set at liberty on parole. 2. To release (a prisoner) on his own recognizance; as, to parole a convict.

**par'o-no-ma'si-a** (pär'ō-nō-mä'zhi-ä; -zî-ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. fr. *παρονομάζω* to form a word by a slight change; *παρά* beside + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα* to name, fr. *ὄνομα* a name.] *Rhet.* A play upon words; a figure by which words similar in sound are set in opposition for the sake of antithetical effect; punning; a pun. — **par'o-no-mas'tic** (-mäs'tik), *-mas'ti-cal* (-ti-käl), *a.* — **cal-ly, adv.**

**par'o-nym** (pär'ō-nîm), *n.* A paronymous word.

**pa-ron'y-mous** (pä-røn'i-müs), *a.* [Gr. *παρώνυμος*; *παρά* beside + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, a name.] Having the same derivation; conjugate; as *good, goodly, goodness, goodness*.

**par'o-quet** (pär'ō-kët). Var. of PARRAKEET.

**pa-rot'ic** (pä-røt'ik), *a.* [See PAROTID.] *Zool.* Near the ear.

**pa-rot'id** (pä-røt'id), *a.* [L. *parotis*, -*itis*, a tumor near the ear, Gr. *παρωτίς*, -*ίτις*; *παρά* near + *ὄτις*, *ὄτις*, ear.] *Anat.* Designating, pert. to, or in the region of, a salivary gland below and in front of the ear. — *n.* The parotid gland.

**par'o-tit'ic** (pär'ō-tit'ik), *a.* Pert. to or having mumps.

**par'o-tit'is** (pär'ō-tit'is), *n.* [NL. See PAROTID; ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parotid glands; mumps.

**pa-ro'toid** (pä-rø'toid; pä'rø'toid), *a.* [*parotid* + -*oid*.] *Zool.* Resembling the parotid gland; — applied esp. to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in toads, frogs, and salamanders. — *n.* A parotoid gland.

**par-ous.** [L. *parere* to bear, to beget, to produce.] A suffix used to signify giving birth to, bearing, producing.

**par'ox-ysm** (pär'øk-sîz'm), *n.* [Gr. *παροξυσμός*, fr. *παροξύνω* to sharpen; *παρά* above + *ξύω* to sharpen.] 1. *Med.* A fit, attack, or exacerbation of a disease, usually

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; éve, évent énd, recént, máker; íce, íll; öld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);



periodic. **2.** A sudden, violent, and uncontrollable action or emotion; convulsion; fit; as, a *paroxysm* of rage.

**Syn.** Access, throes, agitation, spasm, convulsion. — **Paroxysm, spasm, convulsion** (in their figurative senses). A *paroxysm* is a sudden and uncontrollable, often recurrent, seizure of emotion or activity; a *spasm* is a short-lived and abnormal fit of activity, energy, emotion, or the like; *convulsion* suggests violent and often far-reaching agitation or disturbance.

**par·ox·ys·mal** (sî'ô'mäl), *a.* Of the nature of a paroxysm; characterized by or accompanied by paroxysms.

**par·ox·y·tone** (pär-ôk'sî-tôn), *n.* [Gr. *παροξύτωνος*, *n.* See **PARA**; *oxytone*.] *Gram.* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. — *a.* Accented in this manner.

**par·quet'** (pär-kä't; -kët'), *n.* [F., dim. of *parc* an inclosure.] **1.** A flooring, esp. of parquetry. **2.** The lower floor of a theater, esp. that part from the orchestra to the parquet circle; — called also, esp. in U. S., *orchestra*.

— *v. t.*; **PAR-QUETED'** (-käd'; -kët'éd); **PAR-QUET'ING.** To furnish with a parquetry floor; make of parquetry.

**parquet circle.** That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet beneath the galleries.

**par·quet·ry** (pär'kët-rî), *n.* [F. *parqueterie*. See **PARQUET**.] Wooden inlay or mosaic work, used esp. for floors.

**parri** (pärr), *n.* A young salmon.

**par·ra·keet, par'a-keet** (pär'a-kët), *n.* [OF. *parouet*, It. *parrochetto*.] Any of certain parrots, esp. those of small size and slender form with a long graduated tail.

**par·rel** (pär'äl), **par'ral** (pär'äl), *n.* [F. *appareil*. See **APPAREL, n.**] *Naut.* The rope loop or sliding collar by which a spar is held to the mast; — called also *jackstay*.

**par·ri·cid'al** (-sîd'äl), *a.* Of or pert. to parricide; guilty of parricide.

**par·ri·cide** (pär'rî-sîd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida*, *paricida*. See -**CIDE**.] **1.** One who murders a person to whom he stands in a sacred relation, as a father or mother. **2.** [L. *parricidium*.] Act or crime of a parricide.

**par·ro·ket, par'ro-quet** (pär'ô-kët). Vars. of **PARRAKEET**.

**par·rot** (-ët), *n.* A bird of the order (*Psittaci*) including the parakeets, cockatoos, macaws, etc., distinguished esp. by a stout, hooked bill. Some parrots learn to simulate laughter, etc., and to enunciate words and phrases.

— *v. t.* **1.** To repeat by rote, as a parrot. **2.** To teach to repeat mechanically; — usually in passive.

**parrot fish.** A any of a family (*Scaridae*) of fishes having striking coloration or parrotlike jaws. **b** Any of various bright-colored labroid fishes, as one (*Labrichthys pinnaculata*) of Australasia, and one (*Haltichares radiatus*) of Florida.

**par·ry** (pär'rî), *v. t.*; -**RIED** (-îd); -**RY-ING**. [F. *parer*, imperative, or *paré*, p. p. of *parer*, fr. *il parare* to parry, prevent, prepare, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To ward off, as a blow. **2.** To avoid; evade; as, to *parry* a question. — *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something; as, to *parry* with a sword.

— *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-îz). A warding off of a thrust or blow.

**parse** (pärs), *v. t.*; **PARSED** (pärs't); **PARS'ING** (pär'sîng). [L. *pars* a part; *pars orationis* a part of speech.] *Gram.* To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the parts of speech, and their interrelation; analyze and describe grammatically, as a word. — **pars'er** (pär'sër), *n.*

**Par'si, Par'se** (pär'së; pärs-ë'), *n.*; *pl.* -**SIS** (-sëz); -**SEES**. [Hind. & Per. *Parsî* a Persian, a Zoroastrian.] A Zoroastrian descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay.

**Par'si-fal** (pär'sî-fäl), *n.* In Wagner's opera "Parsifal," a knight, who, seeing Amfortas suffering, recovers from Klingsor the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. See **KLINGSOR, KUNDRY**.

**Par'si-ism, Par'se-ism** (pär'së-îz'm; pärs-ë'), *n.* The religious teachings and customs of the Parsis.

**par'si-mo'ni-ous** (pär'sî-mô'nî-üs), *a.* Showing parsimony; frugal to excess; stingy. — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly, adv.**

**Syn.** Sparing, illiberal, grasping, mercenary, avaricious, penurious, miserly, niggardly, stingy, close, covetous, sordid, mean. — **Parsimonious, penurious, miserly, niggardly, stingy, close.** One is *parsimonious* who is sparing or frugal, commonly to excess; one is *penurious* who is meanly parsimonious; one is *miserly* who is sordidly avaricious; one is *niggardly* or *stingy* (the ordinary term) who is grudging or closefisted, esp. in expending.

**Close** is colloq. for *stingy* (see **NEAR**).

**par'si-mo·ny** (pär'sî-mô'nî), *n.* [L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*.] Closeness in expenditure; stinginess. — **Syn.** Economy, frugality, illiberality, closeness, penuriousness.

**pars'ley** (pärs'li), *n.*; *pl.* -**LEYS** (-lîz). [F. *persil*, OF. *perreuil*, L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, Gr. *πετροσέλινον*; *πέτρος* stone + *σέλινον* parsley.] **1.** A European apiaceous garden herb (*Petroselinum petroselinum*) the leaves of which are used to flavor soups, etc., or as a garnish. **2.** With a qualifying word, any of various related plants.

**pars'nip** (pärs'nîp), *n.* [OF. *pasnate*, fr. L. *pastinaca*; but influenced by ME. *nepe* turnip.] A European plant (*Pastinaca sativa*) allied to the carrot; also, its taper root,

poisonous in the wild state, but made edible by cultivation.

**par'son** (pärs'n), *n.* [OF. *persone* person, parson. See **PERSON**.] **1.** *Ecll.* The rector or incumbent of a parochial church. **2.** Any clergyman; a preacher. *Chiefly Colloq., often Disparaging.*

**par'son-age** (-âj), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Ecll. Law.* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, to support the parson of a parish. **2.** The glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish for the minister.

**par'son'ic** (pär-sôn'îk) *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, **par'son'i-cal** (-î-käl) } a parson; clerical.

**part** (pärt), *n.* [F. *part*, L. *pars*, gen. *partis*.] **1.** One of the portions into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent. **2.** *Specif.*: **a** A formal or distinctive division; as, a *part* of speech. **b** An equal constituent portion; one of several like quantities, numbers, etc., of which anything is composed. **c** A constituent of character or capacity; hence: capability; talent; — usually in *pl.*; as, a man of *parts*. **d** *Math.* (1) An aliquot part; submultiple. (2) In *pl.* = **PARTIAL FRACTIONS**. **3.** Share; lot; interest; duty; office; as, each did his *part*. **4.** A particular character acted or to be acted in a drama or a play; also, a character sustained by anyone in real life. **5.** *Music.* **a** A melody or voice part, in concerted music or in harmony, for a particular voice or instrument. **b** A particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or the individual score for it. **6.** Quarter; region; district; — usually in *pl.*; as, in foreign *parts*.

**7.** An opposing party or side; a faction. **8.** The parting or dividing of the hair. *Colloq., U. S.*

**Syn.** Part, portion, piece, fragment, division. Part denotes simply a constituent or fraction of a whole; a portion is a part, regarded as more or less independent, or (esp.) as assigned or allotted to some particular individual, function, or purpose; as, the fore *part* of the day, the hinder *part*; each had a *portion*. A *piece* is a detached part or portion, often of a vaguely defined whole; it is often regarded as relatively complete in itself; a *fragment* is a broken or imperfect part; as, a *piece* of paper, a *piece* of poetry; *fragment* of a statue. A *division* is a part (whether or not detached) made by dividing a mass, body, or aggregate; as, a *division* of a book; a territorial *division*.

**in good part**, without offense; favorably; graciously; as, he took my advice *in good part*. Also, similarly, *in ill, evil, worse, better, etc., part*. — *in p.*, in some degree; partly. — **p** and **parcel**, an essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase. — **p**, of *speech, Gram.*, a word classed according to the kind of idea or relation it denotes in the sentence. The parts of speech are eight: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

**part** (pärt), *v. t.* [F. *partir*, L. *partire*, *partiri*, p. p. *partitus*, fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part.] **1.** To divide or separate into distinct parts; also, to separate in thought; analyze. **2.** To disunite; sunder; as, a river *parts* two countries. **3.** To hold apart; intervene between, as combatants. **4.** To separate by extraction; elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver. **5.** To leave; quit. *Obs.* **6.** To apporportion; share; as, they *parted* his raiment among them.

**Syn.** Separate, part, sever, sunder. Separate implies a putting or keeping apart. Part often implies a closer original union, or a more complete separation, or both, than *separate*; as, to *part* two friends. Sever adds the implication of violence (esp. by cutting), and often applies to separation of a part from the whole; as, to *sever* the head from the body. **Sunder** often implies a violent rending; as, the rocks were *sundered* by dynamite.

**to part company**, to separate, as travelers or companions. — *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; break. **2.** To go away; depart; hence, to die. **3.** To relinquish a connection; — used with *with or from*, as, to *part* with a friend or possession.

**par-take'** (pär-täk'; pärr-), *v. i.*; for prin. parts see **TAKE**. **1.** To participate; share. **2.** To take or receive a portion (of); as, to *partake* of food. **3.** To have something of the character (of).

**Syn.** Partake, participate, share. Partake now suggests rather appropriation by the individual; as, to *partake* of refreshments. To *participate* is esp. to take part (with others) in something, seldom with reference to material things; as, to *participate* in a conversation. Share emphasizes strongly the idea of community of possession, enjoyment, endurance, etc.

— *v. t.* To take a part in; share. [Participant.] **par-tak'er, n.** [*part* + *takes*.] One who partakes; sharer; **part'ed** (pärt'éd; 2d), *p. a.* Separated; divided; cleft; hence: **a** *Bot.* Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the base or midrib. See **LEAF, Illust. b** Deceased; departed; dead. *Archaic.*

**par-terre'** (pärr-tär'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, L. *terra*.] **1.** An ornamental arrangement of flower plots. **2.** The part of the floor of a theater behind the orchestra, esp. in U. S., the part beneath the galleries.

**par'the-no-gen'e-sis** (pärr'thê-nô-jên-ê-sîs), *n.* [Gr. *παρθενογενεσις* virgin + *genesis*.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Reproduction by vir-

**κ = ch** in **C. Ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. // Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



females by means of eggs which develop without being fertilized by spermatozoa, as in certain insects, crustaceans, and worms. 2. *Bot.* Apogamy in which an embryo develops from an unfertilized egg, as among certain algae and fungi. — *par'the-no-ge-net'ic* (-jē-nēt'ik), *a.*

**Par'the-non** (pār'thē-nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθένον, fr. παρθένος a virgin, i. e., the goddess Athena.] A celebrated temple of Athena Parthenos, on the Acropolis at Athens. It was begun about 447 B. C., and was the most perfect example of the Doric order.

**Par'the-no-pœ-us** (pār'thē-nō-pē'ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενωπάτος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THESES.

**Par'then'o-pe** (pār-thēn'ŏ-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Sirens who threw herself into the sea because unable to beguile Ulysses by her songs.

**Par'the-nos** (pār'thē-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. παρθένος virgin.] An epithet applied to certain Greek goddesses, as Athena.

**Par'thi-an** (pār'thī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Parthia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. — *n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, noted for fighting on horseback with the bow, their horses being turned as if in flight after each shot.

**par'tial** (-shāl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars*, part, a part.] 1. Inclined to one party more than the other; biased. 2. Having a predilection (for); esp., foolishly fond. 3. Of, pert. to, affecting, or constituting a part only.

**par'tial frac-tions**, *Math.*, the fractions into the sum of which a fraction may be decomposed. — *p.* petiole, *Bot.*, a petiole. — *p.* tone, *Music*, one of the simple tones of which an ordinary tone is composed.

**par'ti-al-i-ty** (pār'shī-āl'i-tī; -shāl'-), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being partial. 2. A predilection; special liking.

**par'tial-ly** (pār'shāl-ī), *adv.* 1. In a partial manner; with undue bias, favor, or dislike. 2. In part; not totally.

**par'ti-bie** (pār'tī-bī), *a.* That may be parted; divisible.

**par'ti-c'i-pant** (pār-tīs'ī-pānt; pār-), *a.* Participating; having a share or part. — *n.* A participant; sharer.

**par'ti-c'i-pate** (-pāt), *v. i. & t.*; -PĀT'ED (-pāt'éd); -PĀT'ING. [L. *participatus*, p. p. of *participare* to participate, fr. *particeps* partaking; *pars*, part, + *capere* to take.] To have a share in common with others; partake; share; — used with *with* (a person), or *in* (a thing). — *Syn.* See PARTAKE.

**par'ti-c'i-pa'tion** (-pā'shŏn), *n.* Act or state of participating.

**par'ti-c'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tēr), *n.* One who participates.

**par'ti-cip'i-ty** (pār'tī-sip'ī-tī), *a.* *Gram.* Having the nature and use of, or formed from, a participle. — *n.* A verbal derivative of participial nature. — *par'ti-cip'i-al-ly*, *adv.*

**par'ti-ci-ple** (pār'tī-sī-p'l), *n.* [F. *participe*, OF. also *-cipe*, L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* participant.] *Gram.* A word partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective.

The English verb has two participles: (1) the *present*, ending in *-ing*; as *writing*; (2) the *past or passive*, ending usually in *-ed*, *-t*, *-en*, or *-n*; as *posted*, *kept*, *written*.

**par'ti-cle** (-k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, part, a part.] 1. A minute portion of matter; a bit; jot. 2. *Specif. Mech.* An indefinitely small portion of matter; a mass conceived as a point, but retaining the properties of inertia and attraction; — called also *material point*, *physical point*. 3. Any very small portion. 4. A clause or article of a composition or document. 5. *R. C. Ch.* A little piece of the consecrated Host. 6. The fragment of the Host given to each communicant in lay communion. 7. *Gram.* A subordinate word never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection); or an element having a distinct meaning, but used only in composition; as *-ward* in *backward*, *-ly* in *lovely*.

**par'ti-col-ored**, or **-coloured**. *Var.* OF PARTY-COLORED.

**par'ti-cu-lar** (pār-tīk'ū-lār; pār-), *a.* [F. *particulier*, L. *particularis*. See PARTICLE.] 1. Relating to a portion of anything; separate; specific. 2. Of or pert. to a single person, class, or thing; not general; personal; as, one's *particular* grievance. 3. Noteworthy; special; as, of no *particular* interest. 4. Concerned with, or attentive to, details; hence; nice; fastidious; as, *particular* in dress. 5. *Logic*. Forming a part of a genus; affirmed or denied of a part of a subject; as, a *particular* proposition; — opp. to *universal*. 6. *Law*. a Containing a part only; limited; as, a *particular* estate. b Holding, or relating to, a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant. — *Syn.* Individual, respective; peculiar, special; critical. See SPECIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

— *n.* 1. A separate member of a class, or part of a whole; individual fact, or item. 2. *Logic*. a A concrete fact or characteristic; a datum. b A particular proposition.

**par'ti-cu-lar-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. Exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest, party, sect, or the like. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that the Divine grace is provided only for elect individuals. 3. The theory or practice which leaves each state in a federation politically independent. — **par'ti-cu-lar-ist**, *n.* — **par'ti-cu-lar-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**par'ti-cu-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. State or quality of being particular; as: a Relation to a member or members of a class; individuality; — opp. to *universality*

or *generality*. b Attentiveness to detail; circumstantiality. c Fastidiousness. 2. That which is particular; as: a *Peculiarity*. b *Special* circumstance; minute detail.

**par'ti-cu-lar-ize** (-tik'ū-lār-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To give as a particular, or as the particulars; mention particularly. — *v. i.* To mention or attend to particulars; be circumstantial, as in a story. — **-i-za'tion**, *n.* **par'ti-cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; individually; severally. 2. Especially; in a high degree.

**par'ting** (pār'ting), *v. a.* 1. That parts; hence: a Departing; fig., dying. b Dividing; separating. 2. Given, etc., when departing; farewell; final. — *n.* 1. Act of parting; state of being parted; division; separation. 2. Place of division or separation. 3. Something that serves to part or separate things, as a watershed. 4. A leave-taking. 5. Departure; fig., death. *Archæol.*

**parting strip**. *Arch.* Any thin piece, as of wood, for separating two adjoining members.

**par'ti-zan** (pār'tī-zān), *n.* [OF. *partisane*.] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon or staff.

**par'ti-zan**, **par'ti-zan** (pār'tī-zān), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*, deriv. of L. *pars* part, a part.] 1. A person who champions another; esp., a devoted adherent. 2. *Mil.* A member of a body of detached light troops. — *Syn.* See FOLLOWER.

— *a.* 1. Adherent, esp. blindly, to a party or faction. 2. *Mil.* Of or pert. to partisans or their operations.

**par'ti-zan-ship**, *n.* State of being a partisan; feelings or conduct appropriate to a partisan.

**par'tite** (pār'tit), *a.* [L. *partitus*, p. p.] Parted.

**par'ti-tion** (pār'tīsh'ŏn; pār-), *n.* [F. *partition*, L. *partitio*. See PART, *v.*] 1. A parting; separation; division. 2. That which divides or separates; specific, an interior wall dividing a house, inclosure, etc. 3. A portion; section; division. 4. *a Law*. The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate; a division into severalty of property held jointly or in common. b *Logic*. Analysis into coherent parts. c *Math.* Resolution of an integer into a set of integers.

— *v. t.* 1. To divide into parts or shares, as an estate. 2. To divide, as a house, into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.

**par'ti-tion-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of partitioning; also, a partition or compartment.

**par'ti-tive** (pār'tī-tīv), *a.* Serving to part or divide into parts; *Gram.*, denoting a part. — *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part. — **-tively**, *adv.*

**par'ti-zan**. *Var.* OF PARTISAN.

**par'tlet** (pār'tlēt), *n.* [For older *patelet*, OF. *patelete* a band of stuff.] A neckerchief, collar, or ruff. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**par'tlet**, *n.* Proper name for a hen; hence, a woman.

**par'tly**, *adv.* In part; not wholly.

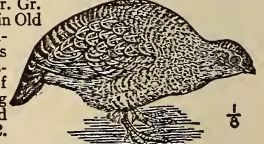
**par'tner** (-nēr), *n.* [ME. *partener*, for older *parcener*, influenced by *part*.] 1. An associate; sharer; participant; companion. 2. a A husband or wife. b Either of a couple who dance together. c *Games*. One who plays with another or others against another or others. 3. A member of a partnership. 4. *In pl. Naut.* A strengthening framework about an opening in a deck, as to support a mast.

— *v. i.* 1. To associate or join as partners. 2. To be the partner of; provide with a partner.

**par'tner-ship**, *n.* 1. State of being a partner; association; participation. 2. Joint possession or interest. 3. *Law*. The relation between persons who have contracted to join in business and share the profit between them. 4. The contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the association of persons joined for business; company; firm. 5. *Arith.* = FELLOWSHIP, *n.*, 7.

**par'took**, *pret.* OF PARTAKE.

**par'tridge** (pār'trīj), *n.* [ME. *partriche*, OF. *pertris*, *perdriz*, L. *perdix*, *-icis*, fr. Gr. *πέδικα*.] 1. Any of certain Old World stout-bodied, gallinaceous game birds (genera *Perdix*, *Caccabis*, etc.). 2. Any of many birds resembling the above, as the ruffed grouse. See QUAIL, *n.*, 2. 3. In South America, any of certain tinamous.



European Gray Partridge.

**partridge berry**, *a* An American trailing evergreen plant (*Mitchella repens*) having a scarlet berry. b See WINTERGREEN, 2.

**part song**. A song, esp. unaccompanied, in two or more (commonly four) distinct vocal parts.

**par-tu-ri-en-cy** (pār-tū-ri-ēn-sī), *n.* State or quality of being parturient.

**par-tu-ri-ent** (pār-tū-ri-ēnt), *a.* [L. *parutriens*, p. pr. of



Partridge Berry.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; food, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, īrk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (87);



*parturire* to desire to bring forth, *parere*, *partum*, to bring forth. ] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young.  
**par-tu-ri-fa-cient** (-fā'shēnt), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *facere* to make.] *Med.* A medicine tending to cause parturition, or to give relief in childbearing.  
**par-tu-ri-tion** (pār-tū-rish'ōn), *n.* Act of bringing forth young; delivery; childbirth.  
**par'ty** (pār'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [F. *partie* and in some senses *parti*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire*, *partiri*. See **PART**, v. 1.] **1.** A part. **Obs.** 2. Cause; side; interest. **Obs.** or **R.** 3. A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a body of partisans; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on public questions. **4.** The party system; partisanship. **5.** A detachment, as of troops. **6.** A company or association of persons, esp. for social enjoyment, etc. **7.** One of a body of persons constituting a side; as, a party to a contract in an affair. **8.** The plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit; a litigant. **9.** A person. *Vulgar* or *Slang*. — **Syn.** See **COMBINATION**.

**par'ty** (pār'tī), *a.* [F. *parti* divided.] *Her.* Parted or divided.  
**par'ty-col'ored** (a. Colored with different tints; varie-  
**par'ty-col'oured** gated; as, a party-colored flower.

**party line**. **1.** A telephone line connecting two or more subscribers on one circuit. **2.** The bounding line between adjoining properties.

**party wall**. *Law.* A wall which divides two adjoining properties, and in which each of the owners of the adjoining properties has rights of enjoyment.

**par'u-la warbler** (pār'oo-lā). [NL. *Parula*, dim. of L. *parus* titmouse.] Any of a genus (*Empothisyllis*, syn. *Parula*) of small American warblers; esp., a species (*C. americana*) of the eastern United States.

|| **pa'ture'** (pār'tūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *parer* to prepare, fr. L. *parare*.] A set of ornaments or decorations for the person; as, a *parure* of rubies or of embroideries.

**par've-nu'** (pār've-nū; F. pār've-nū'), *n.* *masc.*; *pl.* -NUS (-nūz'; F. -nū') or *par've-nue* (-nū; F. -nū'), *n.* *fem.*; *pl.* -NUES (-nūz'; F. -nū'). [F., prop. p. p. of *parvenir* to attain to, to succeed, to rise to a high station, L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come.] One who has risen, as by wealth, above the station in which he was born; an upstart. *Usually Derogatory*. — *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a parvenu; upstart. *Usually Derogatory*.

**par'vis** (pār'vīs), *n.* [F. *parvis*, fr. *parvis*, the same word as *parvūs*, *parvūs*, paradise, fr. L. *paradisus*. See **PARADISE**.] A court or an inclosed space before a building, esp. a church; sometimes, a single portico or colonnade before a church; a church porch.

**par'vo-line** (pār'vō-līn; -lēn), *n.* Also **lin**. [From L. *parvus* small, or the dim. *parvulus*, from its low volatility.] *Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric liquid bases, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N, of which one is found as a ptomaine in decaying horseflesh, mackerel, etc., and another is obtained by distilling coal.

|| **pas** (pā), *n.* [F. See **PACE**.] **1.** Right of precedence. **2.** A dance step or movement; — chiefly in names of dances.

**Pasch** (pāsk), *n.* [OF. *pasche*, *pasque*, L. *pascha*, Gr. πᾶσχα, fr. Heb. *pesakh*, fr. *pāsakh* to pass over.] The Passover; hence, the feast of Easter. *Archaic, Hist., or Local*.

**pas'chal** (pās'kāl), *a.* [L. *paschalis*. See **PASCH**.] Of or pert. to, or used at, Passover or Easter; as, *paschal* eggs. **paschal candle**, a large wax candle, blessed, placed on the altar, lighted the day before Easter, and kept there until Ascension Day. — *p.* *controversy*, *Each*, a controversy lasting from the 2d to the 4th century, over the proper day and mode of observance of Easter. — *p.* *flower*. Var. of **PASQUE FLOWER**. — *p.* *lamb*. The lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; hence [*caps.*], *Christ*.

— *n.* **1.** A paschal candle or candlestick. **2.** The paschal, or Passover, celebration, supper, or lamb.

**pasch flower**. Var. of **PASQUE FLOWER**.

**pash** (pāsh), *n.* The head or poll. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
**pash** (pāsh), *v. t. & i.* To hurl; smash. — *n.* A crushing or crushing blow. *All Rare or Dial.*

**pa-sha', pa-cha'** (pā-shā'; pāsh'ā), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā*, *bāshā*.]

**1.** [Usually *cap.*] A title [placed after the name] given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. **2.** A person bearing the title.

**pa-sha'lic, pa-cha'lic** (pā-shā'lik), *n.* [Turk. *pāshālik*.] The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha.

**Pash'tō** (pūsh'tō), *n.* The chief language of southern and eastern Afghanistan and parts of India and Baluchistan.

**pa-sig'ra-phy** (pā-sig'rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *πᾶσι* for all (dat. pl. of *πᾶσι*) + *-graphy*.] Any of various proposed universal systems using signs, esp. mathematical symbols, to represent ideas only, not words; loosely, a universal language.

**Pa-siph'a-ē** (pā-sif'ā-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πασίφάει.] *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Minos, and mother by him of Ariadne, Phædra, and other children. Poseidon sent a white bull to Minos to be sacrificed, but the king, admiring its beauty, preserved it, and the god caused Pasiphæa to become enamored of it. In consequence she gave birth to Minotaur (which see). The legend probably arose from the early worship of the bull in Crete.

**pasque flower** (pāsk). [OF. *pasque* Easter. See **PASCH**.] Any ranunculaceous plant or flower of a genus (*Pulsatilla*), allied to the anemones, bearing large white or purple flowers. They bloom about Easter. [*pasquinade*.]

**pas'quil** (pās'kwil), *n.* [It. *pasquillo*.] **A**  
**Pas'quin** (-kwīn), *n.* The statue Pasquino; hence, an imaginary person on whom anonymous lampoons were fathered; [L. *c.*] a lampooner; satirist.

**pas'quin-ade'** (-kwī-nād'), *n.* [It. *pasquina-ta*.] A lampoon posted in a public place. — *v. t.* To lampoon; satirize.

**Pas-qui'no** (pās-kwē'nō), *n.* [It.] A mutilated piece of statuary at Rome, on which it was the custom, from the end of the 15th century, to affix lampoons.

**pass** (pās), *n.* [F. *pass*; but influenced by the English verb *pass*.] **1.** A pace. **Obs.** **2.** A passageway; road; route; speci., a defile through mountains.

**pass, n.** [F. *passé*, fr. *passer* to pass; but influenced by the English verb *pass*.] **1.** (*Pulsatilla nuttalliana*). (*1*) Act of passing; passage. **2.** Act of passing an examination; esp., in English universities, etc., the attainment of a percentage of marks enabling the candidate to satisfy the examiners, but not to gain honors. **3.** State of things; condition. **4.** Permission or license to pass, or to go and come, as, a *pass* on a railroad; esp., *Mil.*, a written permission to pass through the lines of an army, post, or the like. **5.** A thrust or lunge, as in fencing. **6.** Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; also, a trick. **7.** A movement of the hand over, before, or along anything, as by a mesmerist. **8.** In football, hockey, etc., a transfer of the ball, etc., to another player of one's side.

— *v. i.*; *pret.* **PASSED** (pāst) or, *Rare*, **PAST**; *p. p.* **PASSED**, **PAST**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PASS'ING**, [F. *passer*, LL. *passare*, fr. L. *passus* step.] **1.** To go; move; proceed. **2.** To go from one person to another; circulate, as money; obtain general acceptance, as a fact. **3.** To undergo transition or conversion; as, the business has *passed* into other hands; to *pass* from the liquid into the gaseous state. **4. Law.** To be conveyed or transferred, as by will or deed, as an estate. **5.** To be exchanged; be done; as, few words *passed*. **6.** To go away; depart; speci., to die. **7.** To go by or move past, as a procession; flow past. **8.** To go by or glide by, as time; elapse; be spent; as, their vacation *passed* pleasantly. **9.** To have passage; force or make one's way. **10.** To go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged; as, the play may *pass*. **11.** To be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; receive legislative sanction; be enacted; as, the bill *passed*. **12.** To go through any inspection or test successfully. **13.** To move or come into being or under notice; occur; happen; as, to know what *passes*. **14. Law.** To adjudicate in a cause; render a verdict; — used with *on* or *upon*, *for*, etc.; as, to *pass* on a point of law. **15. Fencing.** To make a pass; thrust. **16.** In sleight of hand, etc., to make passes; transfer an object, as if by magic. **17. Cards.** To decline to play a round, or to decline a privilege, as of making the trump. **18.** In football, hockey, etc., to make a pass.

— *v. t.* **1. a** To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; cross; traverse. **b** To go from one limit to the other of; undergo. *Now Rare.* **c** To go by without noticing; disregard. *Now Rare.* **d** To omit; pass on; as, to *pass* a dividend, i. e., to fail to declare and pay it at the time when due or regularly paid. **e** To go successfully or satisfactorily through as a trial, test, etc.; obtain the formal sanction of, as of a legislative body. **f** To go beyond; surpass; overstep; as, he has *passed* sixteen. **2. a** To cause or enable to pass, or go; as, to *pass* a person into a theater. **b** To cause to, or let, pass, or elapse; spend; — said of time. **c** To cause or allow to advance; speci., to give official sanction to; ratify; enact, as a bill. **d** To hand or deliver, as from one to another; as, to *pass* a football; also, to put, as money, in circulation. **e Law.** To convey; make over, as the title to an estate. **f** To give in pledge; promise; as, to *pass* one's word. **g** To evacuate; void. **h** To cause to, or let, pass the lips; express, as an opinion; as, to *pass* judgment. **i** In card tricks, to make or perform the pass on.

**pass'a-ble** (pās'ā-b'l), *a.* [OF. F. only in sense **3**.] **1.** Capable of being passed, as a road, or penetrated, as a forest. **2.** Generally receivable; current. **3.** Such as may be allowed to pass; tolerable; mediocre. **4.** Capable of passing, or being sanctioned or enacted. — **pass'a-ble, adv.**

**pas-sade'** (pā-sād'), *n.* [F. *passade*.] *Man.* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward over the same course.

**pas-sa'do** (pā-sā'dō; -sā'), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS, -DOES (*-dōz*). *Fencing.* A thrust, with advance of one foot. *Obs., exc. Fig.*

**pas'sage** (pās'āj), *v. t. & i.*; -SAGED (-āj'd); -SAG-ING (-āj-īng). [F. *passager*, *passéger*, fr. It. *passaggiare*.] To sidle.

— *n.* *Man.* A sidewise movement of a horse.



Pasque Flower  
*(Pulsatilla nuttalliana)*. (*1*)



**pas'sage**, *n.* [F. *passage*. See PASS, v. i.] 1. Act of passing; transit. 2. Transition; passing; lapse; course; progress; as, the *passage* of time. 3. Death. *Obs.* 4. Right, liberty, or permission to pass; as, he was refused a *passage*. 5. A voyage; also, privilege of conveyance as a passenger, esp. by water. 6. Of a measure or law: enactment; sanction. 7. A movement or evacuation of the bowels. 8. A means of passing; way; course; pass; a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, etc. 9. An occurrence; incident. *Archaic.* 10. A mutual act or transaction; interchange, as of vows, blows, etc.; encounter. 11. A portion of something, as of a discourse or composition; esp., an indefinite but usually small portion of a speech or of a literary or musical composition; a verse, paragraph, sentence, etc.; as, a *passage* of Scripture. 12. *Music.* a A scalelike or arpeggiolate series of notes; a run or flourish. b A phrase or other section of a piece.

— *v. t.* 1. To make a passage; journey; voyage; cross; pass. 2. To engage in a passage at arms; fig., to fence.

**pas'sage-way** (-wā'), *n.* A way for passage. = PASSAGE, 8.

**pas'sant** (pās'ant), *a.* [F., *p.*, *pr.*] *Her.* Walking. **passant** gardant, *Her.*, walking forward but with head (only) turned toward the spectator. — *p.* **regardant**, *Her.*, walking forward and looking backward.

**pass book**, a *Banking*. The depositor's book in which is entered a record of the deposits and withdrawals of a current account. b A customer's book in which a dealer enters a record of articles bought on credit.

|| **pas'sé** (pās'sā'), *a. masc.*, || **pas'sée** (pās'sā'), *a. fem.* [F.] Past; gone by; hence: past one's prime; faded; antiquated.

**passed** (pāst), *p. a.* Having passed an examination or test; esp., *Nav.*, having passed an examination for promotion and awaiting a vacancy; as, *passed* assistant paymaster.

**passed ball**, *Baseball*, a pitched ball, not hit by the batsman, that passes the catcher when he should have stopped it, and allows a base runner to advance a base. — *p. master*, a person who has passed as a master; a proficient. Cf. *past master* b, under **PAST**, a.

**passé-ment** (pās'mēnt), *n.* [F.] Narrow lace, gimp, or braid, used for trimmings; also, a pattern for lace pricked on parchment. — *v. t.* To adorn or trim with passement or lace.

**passé-menterie** (pās-mēn'trī, F. pās'mān'trē), *n.* [F.] Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, gimps, beads, or tinsel.

**pas'sen-ger** (pās'sēn-jēr), *n.* [F. *passager*.] 1. A passer-by; wayfarer. — now used chiefly in *foot passenger*. 2. A traveler by an established conveyance, as by boat, train, etc.

|| **pas'se par'tout** (pās'pār'tōt'), [F.; *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] 1. That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; specif., a master key. 2. In picture framing, a kind of mat; also, a kind of framing in which picture, glass, back, etc., are held together by strips of paper or cloth pasted over the edges.

**pas'ser** (pās'sēr), *n.* One who passes.

**pas'ser-by**, *n.*; *pl.* **PASSERS-BY**. One who passes by.

**pas'ser-in** (pās'sēr-in; -in), *a.* [L. *passerinus*, fr. *passer* a sparrow.] Of, pert. to, or belonging to an order (*Passeriformes*) of birds comprising chiefly song birds of perching habits. It includes more than half the birds, ranging in size from the titmouse to the raven. — *n.* A passerine bird.

**pas'si-ble** (pās'vī-b'l), *a.* [L. *passibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering; sensible.

**pass'ing** (pās'ing), *a.* 1. Going by, beyond, through, or away; as, a *passing* traveler. 2. Gliding by; fleeting; as, the *passing* hour. 3. Made, given, etc., in passing; cursory; as, a *passing* remark. 4. Exceeding. *Archaic.* 5. Of, pert. to, or used in or for, passing.

**passing bell**, a tolling of a bell at death (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during the passing of a funeral procession or during funeral ceremonies; death bell; fig., a presage or indication of the death or end of something; knell. — *p. note*, a note unessential to the harmony and usually unaccented, interposed for melodic smoothness between essential notes.

— *adv.* Exceedingly; surpassingly; very.

— *n.* 1. Act of one that passes. 2. A means of passing; ford.

**pas'sion** (pās'hūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio*, fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] 1. A suffering of inflicted pain; specif.: [*Offen* cap.] The suffering of Christ on the cross, or, often, His sufferings between the Last Supper and His death. 2. State of being acted on; a passive condition; — opposed to *action*.

3. Susceptibility to external agents. *Obs.* or *R.* 4. Intense emotion; often, rage or love; also, an overpowering emotion as evinced by inordinate desire or antipathy; as, the ruling *passion*. 5. In *pl.* The emotions collectively. 6. An object of love or ambition. — **Syn.** See **FEELING**.

**pas'sion-al** (-āl), *n.* A book of the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festivals. — *a.* Of or pert. to passion or the passions.

**pas'sion-ate** (-āt), *a.* [LL. *passionatus*.] 1. Capable or susceptible of passion; easily excited, esp. to anger; irascible. 2. Affected with, or characterized by, passion; ardent; enthusiastic. 3. Affected with, or under the influence or control of, the passion of love; as, *passionate* affection. — **pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

äle, senâte, càre, ärm, äccount, ärm, äsk, solâ; éve, event änd, üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

**Syn.** **Passionate, impassioned.** *Passionate*, as here compared (see **ANGRY**), commonly applies to that which is marked by strong or vehement passion or emotion; **impassioned**, esp. to that which manifests or expresses such feeling; as, *passionate* desire; an *impassioned* gesture, look.

**passion flower.** A flower or plant (genus *Passiflora*) cultivated for its flowers, which have suggested the instruments or circumstances of Christ's crucifixion; — whence the name.

**passion fruit.** Any edible fruit of a passion flower.

**pas'sion-less**, *a.* Void of passion; calm.

**Passion play.** A mystery play representing the Passion of Christ, as that given every ten years at Oberammergau, Bavaria.

**Passion Sunday.** The fifth Sunday in Lent.

**passion vine.** The passion flower.

**Passion Week.** A properly, the week before Easter. b In recent use, the second week Passion Flower before Easter, beginning with Passion Sun-

**pas'sive** (pās'iv), *a.* [L. *passivus*. See **PASSION**.] 1. Not active, but acted on; affected or produced by outside force or agency. 2. *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to: a The form or voice of a transitive verb which makes its grammatical subject the actual object of its action; as, in Latin, *doceor*, I am taught. b Verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; — disting. from *active* and *neuter*. 3. *Law & Finance.* Bearing no interest; — said of certain bonds, shares, etc. 4. Receiving or enduring without resistance; patient; unresisting; as, *passive* obedience. 5. *Med.* Designating certain morbid conditions characterized by relaxation with deficient vitality. 6. *Chem.* Not entering readily into reaction; inactive; inert. 7. Not self-active; not moving or acting of itself.

**Syn.** **Passive, impassive, stoical, apathetic, stolid.** That is **passive** which is acted upon, without itself acting; that is **impassive** which shows no emotion; as, a *passive* spectator; *impassive* as a mask. *Stoical* implies indifference to pleasure or pain; it often suggests unflinching fortitude; as, *stoical* endurance. *Apathetic* suggests insensibility rather than indifference; *stolid* implies also heaviness or stupidity; as, the *apathy* of despair; a *stolid* idiot.

**passive balloon** or **äroplane**, one unprovided with motive power. — *p. flight*, flight, such as gliding and soaring, without the use of motive power.

— *n.* *Gram.* The passive voice. — **pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pas'sive-ness**, **pas-siv'i-ty** (päs-siv'v-ti), *n.*

**pass'-key**, *n.* A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; a passe partout; also, a private key.

**pass'o'ver** (pās'ō'vēr), *n.* [*pass* + *over*.] 1. [*cap.*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (*Ex. xii.*) to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God smote the firstborn of the Egyptians. 2. The sacrifice at the feast of the Passover; the paschal lamb.

**pass'port** (pās'pört; 57), *n.* [F. *passport*; *passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor.] 1. = **SAFE-CONDUCT**. 2. An official document permitting one to pass or travel about un molested.

3. A document issued to a ship, granting or requesting permission to enter or leave a port or the territorial waters of a state; a sea letter. 4. *Fig.*: a A permission or authorization to pass or go about. b Anything that secures admission or acceptance.

|| **pas'sus** (pās'sūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -sus. [L., step, pace. See **PACE**.] A division or part of a poem or story; canto.

**pass'word** (pās'wür'd'), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign.

**past** (pāst), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a former time; gone by; elapsed; just gone by or elapsed; last; foregoing; ago. 2. *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by; as, the *past* tense.

**past master.** a One who has held the office of master, as in a lodge of Freemasons. b An adept; a passed master.

— *n.* 1. A former time or state; that which occurred formerly. 2. Past life, history, or course of action; esp., a past career unknown or kept secret; as, a man with a *past*. 3. *Gram.* The past tense. — *adv.* By; beyond. — *prep.* Beyond, as in time, position, power, etc.

**paste** (pāst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pastā*, fr. Gr. *πάστη* barley broth.] 1. Dough; esp., dough prepared with shortening, as for pie crust. 2. Any soft mixture or composition; as: a A kind of fish condiment. b A soft confection made of fruit juice, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc. c A kind of adhesive preparation, as of flour and water. d The moistened clay, etc., used in making pottery or porcelain; pâte. 3. Strass; an imitation gem of strass.

— *v. t.*; **PAST'ED** (pās'tēd; 24); **PAST'ING** (pās'ting). 1. To unite or fasten with paste; cause to adhere by or as by paste. 2. To cover by or as by pasting on or over.

**paste'board** (-börd'; 57), *n.* 1. A stiff material made by pasting together sheets of paper; loosely, any kind of paper board. 2. *Slang.* A visiting card. b A playing card. — *a.* Of or made of pasteboard; hence: unsubsistent; sham.

**pas'tel** (pās'tēl), *n.* [F., fr. *Pr.*, dim. fr. *pastā* paste.] **Wood.**

chair; go; sing. ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);





**pas'tel** (pás'tél; pás-tél'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pastello*, dim. of It. & *L. pasta* paste.] 1. A kind of paste made by grinding pigments and mixing with gum water; also, a crayon made of this. 2. A drawing or art of drawing in pastel. 3. A light literary sketch. — **pas'tel-ist**, **pas'tel-ist**, *n.*  
**pas'ter** (pás'tér), *n.* 1. One who pastes. 2. A gummed paper to be pasted on or over something, as a name on a ballot.  
**pas'tern** (pás'térn), *n.* [OF. *pasturor*, fr. OF. *pasture* a tether for beasts while pasturing; prop. a pasturing. See PASTURE.] That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin bone, of which the upper phalanx is the **great pastern bone**, and the second, the **small pastern bone**, with the **pastern joint** between.  
**Pas'ter-ism** (pás'tér-iz'm; pás-túr'iz'm), *n.* [After Louis Pasteur, French scientist.] 1. A treatment to prevent certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by inoculations with virus of gradually increasing strength. 2. Pasteurization.  
**Pas'ter-i-za'tion** (pás'tér-i-zá'shún; pás-túr'-; -i-zá'-), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, as wines, milk, etc., by exposure to a temperature of 55°-70° C. (131°-158° F.).  
**Pas'ter-ize** (pás'tér-íz; pás-túr'-), *v. t.* -IZED (-ízd); -íz-ING. To subject to Pasteurization; treat by Pasteurism.  
**pas'tic/cio** (pás-ték'chó), *n.*; *pl.* -ci (-ché) [It., fr. *pasta*. See PASTE.] A medley; patchwork; olio; esp., a musical composition or a work of art made from various sources.  
**pas'til** (pás'tíl) } *n.* [F. *pastille*, *L. pastilla* a little loaf,  
**pas'tille** (pás-tél') } a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food.] 1. A small cone or mass of aromatic paste, used for fumigating, deodorizing, etc. 2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge.  
**pas'time** (pás'tím'), *n.* [Pass + time.] That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement; diversion; recreation. — **Syn.** Entertainment, sport, play.  
**pas'tor-ial-ness** (pás'tí-nés), *n.* Pasty quality or condition.  
**pas'tor** (pás'tór), *n.* [OF., & *L. pastor*, fr. *pacere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] 1. A shepherd. *Rare.* 2. A spiritual overseer, as a priest; specif., a minister.  
**pas'tor-al** (-ál), *a.* [L. *pastoralis*.] 1. Of or pert. to shepherds or rural life and scenes. 2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — **Syn.** See RURAL.  
— *n.* 1. A poem, drama, etc., describing pastoral life; a bucolic; also, pastoral poetry, drama, etc., as a literary form. 2. A pastoral or rural picture or scene. 3. *Ecccl.* A book on the duties of pastors. **b** A letter of a pastor, esp. a bishop, to his charge. **c** A pastoral staff.  
**pastoral Epistles**, the Epistles to Timothy and Titus in the New Testament, dealing largely with pastoral work. — *p.* staff, *Ecccl.*, a staff, usually of the form of a shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a prelate; a crosier.  
**pas'to-ra-le** (pás'tó-rá'le), *n.* [It. -RALI (-lé), E. -RALES (-láz).] [It.] *Music.* A cantata relating to rural life. **b** An instrumental piece of idyllic or rustic simplicity and sentiment, sometimes suggestive of rural sounds. [Character.]  
**pas'tor-al-ism** (pás'tór-ál-iz'm), *n.* Pastoral quality or **pas'tor-al-ist** (-íst), *n.* 1. A composer of pastorals. 2. A keeper of sheep or cattle; shepherd.  
**pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.* In a pastoral manner.  
**pas'tor-ate** (-át), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office, of a pastor; also, a body of pastors.  
**pas'to-ri-um** (pás-tó-rí-úm), *n.* [See PASTOR; cf. AUDITORIUM.] A parsonage; — so called in some Baptist churches. *Southern U. S.*  
**pas'tor-ship**, *n.* Office or dignity of a pastor; pastorate.  
**pas'try** (pás'trí), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-tríz). [See PASTE.] Articles of food made of paste, or with a crust of paste, as pies.  
**pas'tur-a-ble** (pás'túr-á-b'l), *a.* Fit for or affording pasture.  
**pas'tur-age** (pás'túr-áj), *n.* [OF.] 1. A pasturing; the grazing of cattle. 2. Grazing ground; pasture.  
**pas'ture** (-túr), *n.* [OF. *pasture*, *L. pastura*, fr. *pacere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] Growing grass or grass land for cattle to feed upon; pasturage. — *v. i.*; -TURED (-túrd); -TURE-ING (-túr-íng). To feed on growing grass; graze. — *v. t.* 1. To feed. *Obs.*, *exc.* To put out to pasture; graze. 2. To eat while grazing; graze.  
**pas'tur-er** (-túr-ér), *n.* A grazier or herdsman.  
**pas'ty** (pás'tí), *a.* Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness.  
**past'y**, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [OF. *pasté*.] A pie, usually of meat, with a paste crust, and often baked without a dish.  
**pat** (pát), *v. t.*; **PAT'**ED; -TING. 1. To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, with the hand, or the like; tap. 2. To strike or beat with light steps; — said of feet. — *v. i.* 1. To strike or beat gently; tap. 2. To walk or run lightly, producing pats. — *n.* 1. A light blow, as with the fingers; a tap. 2. A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats. 3. The sound of a pat or tap, as of bare feet.  
**pat**, *a.* That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasion; fit; apt. — *adv.* Aptly; opportunely; readily.  
**pa-ta'gi-um** (pá-tá'jí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* PATAGIA (-á). [NL., fr. L., a gold edging.] *Zoöl.* A wing membrane, as of a bat; specif.: a The parachute, or fold of skin connecting the fore and hind limbs, as of a flying squirrel. **b** The fold of skin in front of the humeral and radio-ulnar parts of a bird's wing.

**Pat'a-go-ni-an** (pát'-á-gó-ní-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Patagonia, a region now divided between Chile and Argentina. — *n.* A native of Patagonia; esp., one of the aboriginal Indian stock (see TEBUZICHE), said to be the tallest known race.  
**patch** (pách), *n.* A fool; orig., a domestic fool or jester. *Obs.*  
**patch**, *n.* [ME. *pacche*.] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair or strengthen it. 2. A small piece of anything used to repair or strengthen; as, a patch on a kettle, a roof. 3. A small piece of black silk or catch-plaster stuck on the face, as to heighten beauty. 4. A part of different color or character; a large spot; blotch. **b** A small piece of ground or of something on it; a tract; plot; as, a patch of wheat. 5. A small piece; a scrap.  
— *v. t.* 1. To provide, mend, strengthen, adorn, etc., with or as with a patch or patches; often, esp. with *up*, to repair clumsily. 2. To make of patches joined together, as by sewing; arrange or put together hastily or insecurely; piece; — often used with *up* or *together*; as, to patch up a truce.  
**patch'er**, *n.* One who patches.  
**patch'er-y** (-ér-y), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-íz). Act of patching; clumsy or hasty repairing; botchery; a patchwork.  
**pa-téou'li** (pá-chó'lí; pách'óo-lí), *n.* [Of East Indian **pa-téou'ly** origin.] 1. An East Indian mint (*Pogostemon heyneanus*). 2. A perfume made from this plant.  
**patch'work** (pách'wúrk'), *n.* Work of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; a thing patched up; a jumble; hodgepodge.  
**patch'y** (-í), *a.* Covered with, or diversified with, patches; consisting of patches; resembling patchwork.  
**pate** (pát), *n.* The head or the crown of the head; hence, brain or brains; — generally used in ridicule or contempt.  
**pâte** (pát), *n.* [F.] Paste; specif., *Ceramics*, the paste or plastic material for pottery or porcelain.  
**pa'té** (pá'té), *n.* [F. *pâté*.] A pie; a pasty.  
**pa-tel'la** (pá-tél'á), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-É). [L., lit., a small pan, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a pan.] *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee; kneecap; kneecap. — **pa-tel'lar** (-ár), *a.* [Iform.]  
**pa-tel'late** (pá-tél'át; pá't'é-lát), *a.* Having a patella; **patel-pa-tel'li-form** (pá-tél'í-fórm), *a.* [*patella* + -form.] Shaped like a kneecap, saucer, or limpet shell.  
**pat'en** (pát'én), *n.* [LL. *patina*, *patena*, fr. L. *patina* a pan.] 1. A shallow vessel; a plate. *Archaic* or *Hist.* 2. *Ecccl.* The plate used for the bread in the Eucharist. 3. A thin metal disk, or something like or suggesting one.  
**pa'ten-cy** (pá'tén-sí; pát'-; cf. PATENT, *a.*), *n.* 1. State of being patent, or evident. 2. State of being unobstructed.  
**pat'ent** (pát'ént; pá'tént; *in senses 4 & 5, usually pá'tént*), *a.* [L. *patens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *patere* to be open; sense 1 is fr. F. *patent*.] 1. Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring a privilege or the like; as, letters patent. 2. Conferred or appointed, or endowed with a right or privilege, by letters patent. 3. Appropriated or protected by letters patent; patented; as, a patent right; patent medicines. 4. Open; affording unobstructed passage; hence: evident; manifest; specif., *Bot. & Zool.*, patulous; spreading. 5. Open or accessible to public use; public. 6. *Milling*. Of a certain grade of excellence, — applied to the higher grades of flour. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See MANIFEST.  
**patent leather**, a kind of leather, used for boots, shoes, harness work, etc., having a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface. — *p.* right, a right granted by letters patent, esp. the exclusive right to an invention and the control of its manufacture.  
— *n.* 1. An official document conferring a right or privilege. 2. A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention; also, the monopoly or right so granted. 3. The subject matter protected by a patent. 4. An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; also, the land so conveyed. 5. A right, privilege, sign, etc., of the nature of a patent.  
— *v. t.* 1. To grant by patent; also, to grant to by patent. 2. To obtain or secure by patent.  
**pat'ent-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* That may be patented.  
**pat'ent-ee'** (pát'én-té'; pá'tén-té'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.  
**pat'ent-ly** (pát'ént-ly), *adv.* In a patent manner; openly.  
**pa'ter-fa-mil'i-as** (pá'tér-tá-míl'i-ás), *n.* [L.; *pater* father + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] 1. *Roman Law*. The head of a household; hence, any one who is his own master. 2. The father of a family.  
**pa-ter'nal** (pá-túr'nál), *a.* [L. *paternus*.] 1. Of or pert. to a father; fatherly. 2. Received or derived from a father; inherited from a father; as, a paternal estate. 3. Related through the father; as, a paternal aunt.  
**pa-ter'nal-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* A relation, principle, or practice of care or control, as of the governed by a government, suggestive of that exercised by a father.  
**pa-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* In a paternal manner.  
**pa-ter'ni-ty** (-ní-tí), *n.* [L. *paternitas*.] 1. Quality or state of being a father; fatherhood. 2. Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tēr-nōs'tēr; pāt'ēr-). n. [L., our father.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in its Latin form. 2. Any formula spoken or muttered as a prayer, charm, etc. 3. A special bead on a rosary, indicating that a paternoster is to be said; also, the entire rosary.

path (pāth), n.; pl. PATHS (pāthz). [AS. pæð, pæð.] 1. A beaten way; a footway; any way or road. 2. A way or track in which anything moves; also, a course or way of life, thought, etc.; as, "Paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Pa-than' (pā-thān', -tān'), n. [Hind. Pāthān.] A member of the principal race (Indo-Iranian) of Afghanistan.

pa-thet'ic (pā-thēt'ik), a. Rare, pa-thet'ic-al (-ī-kāl). [L. patheticus, Gr. παθητικός, fr. παθῆν subject to suffering, πᾶθειν, πᾶσχειν, to suffer.] 1. Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief. 2. Pert. or due to the feelings or emotions. — SYN. See AFFECTING. — thet'ic-al-ly, adv.

path'find'er (pāth/fīn/dēr), n. One who discovers a way or path; esp., one who explores untraversed regions.

path'ic-a. An equivalent of PATHY.

path'less (-lēz), a. Having no path. — path'less-ness, n.

path'o- (pāth'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. πάθος, suffering, disease, passion.

path'o-gene (-jēn), n. [See PATHOS; -GEN.] Med. & Biol. A pathogenic organism. [disease.]

path'o-gen'ic (-jēn'ik), a. Of or pert. to pathogeny; causing patho-gen'e-ny (pā-thōj'ē-nī), n. Pathology treating of the generation and development of disease.

pa-thog'mo-mon'ic (pā-thōg'nō-mōn'ik) a. [Gr. παθολογιοπαθολογμομον'ic-al (-mōn'ī-kāl)] μουκός skilled in judging of diseases; πάθος disease + γινωσκουκός skilled. See GINΩSK.] Med. Specially, distinctively, or decisively characteristic of a (certain) disease.

path'o-log'ic (pāth'ō-lōj'ik), a. Of or pert. to pathology.

path'o-log'ic-al (-ī-kāl), a. 1. Of or pert. to pathology. 2. Morbid; due to disease; as, pathological tissue. — path'o-log'ic-al-ly, adv. [a student of pathology.]

pa-thol'o-gist (pā-thōl'ō-jīst), n. One skilled in pathology; a pathol'o-gy (-jī), n.; pl. -GIES (-jīz). 1. The science treating of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, results, etc. 2. The condition of an organ, tissue, or fluid due to disease.

pa'thos (pā'thōs), n. [L., fr. Gr. πάθος a suffering, passion, πᾶθειν, πᾶσχειν, to suffer.] 1. That quality of human or animal experience, or of its representation in literature or art, which excites pity, sympathy, or tender sorrow. 2. The quality or character of those emotions, traits, or experiences which are personal, and therefore restricted and evanescent; transitory and idiosyncratic dispositions or feelings as distinguished from those which are universal and deep-seated in character; — opp. to ethos. 3. Suffering; the enduring of active stress or affliction.

SYN. Pathos, pity have in common the idea of tender emotion aroused by suffering or distress. But pathos emphasizes the qualities which excite the feeling, and implies a melancholy pleasure in their contemplation; pity emphasizes the feeling of compassion inspired by suffering, misfortune, etc., and implies a tendency to act for their relief; as, pathos is the luxury of grief; moved by pity.

path'way' (pāth'wā'), n. A way which is, or serves as, a path; a footpath; a beaten track; any path or course.

-pathy (-pāth'ŷ), -path'i-a (-pāth'ī-ā; now rarely -pāth'ī-ā). [Gr. πάθεια, fr. πάθος suffering, πᾶθειν to suffer.] Combining forms denoting suffering, affection, disease.

pa'tience (pā'shēns), n. 1. State or quality of being patient; as: a Uncomplaining endurance of wrongs or misfortunes. b Forbearance; leniency. c Act or power of calmly waiting for something. d Perseverance. 2. Sufferance. Obs. 3. A card game, usually for a single person; solitaire.

SYN. Patience, forbearance, resignation. Patience denotes calm endurance or self-possession, esp. under suffering or provocation; it also suggests quiet waiting for what is expected or persistence in what has been begun. Forbearance is esp. self-control or long-suffering under provocation; resignation suggests either submission to another's will or acquiescence (sometimes stoical or fatalistic) in things as they are; as, to act with forbearance under extreme provocation; resignation to the will of God.

pa'tient (pā'shēt), a. [F., fr. L. patiens, -entis, p. pr. of pati to suffer.] 1. Undergoing pains, trials, etc., without complaint. 2. Lenient; forbearing. 3. Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; composed. 4. Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering; as, patient endeavor. 5. Enduring; physically able to suffer or bear; — used with of. 6. Susceptible; admitting; — with of; as, patient of various interpretations. — n. 1. A sufferer; one who endures. Rare. 2. A person under medical or surgical treatment. 3. One passively affected. — pa'tient-ly, adv.

pat'i-na (pāt'ī-nā), n.; pl. PATINES (-nē). [L. patina a dish, a pan, a kind of cake.] 1. Rom. Antig. A kind of broad shallow dish; a pan. 2. [F. patine.] A green film formed on copper and bronze by oxidation, and esteemed in art.

pa'tio (pāt'yō), n. [Sp., a court.] In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a court or courtyard; esp., a roofless inner court.

pat'ness, n. Fitness; aptness; appropriateness.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ēnt, ēnt, makēr; ice, līl; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōdd, fōot; out, oil;

pa'tols' (pā'twā'; pāt'wā), n. [F.] A dialect (other than the standard, or literary, dialect); hence, somewhat contemptuously, illiterate, undeveloped, or provincial speech.

pa'tri-arch (pā'trī-ārk), n. [OF. patriarche, fr. L., fr. Gr. πατριάρχης, fr. πατρία lineage (fr. πατήρ father) + ἀρχή leader.] 1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe, esp. in Biblical history before Moses. 2. Eccl. a In the early church, any of certain high dignitaries; esp., a bishop who ranked above a metropolitan. b Eastern Ch. Any of the bishops of the four ancient sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the patriarch of Constantinople, called the Ecumenical Patriarch, being the highest dignity in the church; also, the head of any of the separated Oriental churches; as the Abyssinian, Coptic, etc. c R. C. Ch. A hierarchic dignity ranking next to the Pope, and now merely titular except in the case of the patriarch of Jerusalem. 3. A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, etc. 4. A venerable old man.

pa'tri-arch'al (-ārk'āl), a. 1. Of or pert. to a patriarch or patriarchs; possessed by, or subject to, patriarchs; of the nature or rank of a patriarch; as, patriarchal authority; a patriarchal church; patriarchal family. 2. Characteristic of, or resembling, a patriarch; venerable.

pa'tri-arch'ate (pā'trī-ārk'āt), n. 1. Office, dignity, province, see, residence, etc., of a patriarch. 2. A patriarchy.

pa'tri-arch'y (-kī), n.; pl. -ARCHIES (-kīz). A state of social development characterized by the supremacy of the father in clan or family in both domestic and religious functions.

pa'tri-cian (pā'trī-sh'ān), a. [L. patricius, fr. patres fathers, senators, pl. of pater.] 1. Of, pert. to, or consisting of, patricians. 2. Of or pert. to the patricians of the medieval Italian city republics, the German free cities, etc. 3. Of, pert. to, or appropriate to, one of high birth; aristocratic. — n. 1. Rom. Antig. Orig., a member of any of the families forming the populus Romanus, or body of Roman citizens, before the growth of the plebeian order; later, a noble by right of birth or privilege; — opp. to plebeian.

2. Hist. A hereditary noble of a medieval Italian city republic; also, one of a higher order in the German free cities.

pa'tri-ci-ate (-ī-āt), n. 1. The position or dignity of a patrician. 2. A patrician class or rank; the aristocracy.

pa'tri-ci-an (-i-ān), a. Pert. to, or constituting, a patrimonium; inherited from ancestors; hereditary.

pa'tri-mo-ny (pā'trī-mō-nī), n.; pl. -NIES (-nīz). [OF. patrimoine, L. patrimonium, fr. pater father.] 1. An estate or property derived from one's father or other ancestor's heritage. 2. An estate or property, as of a church, held by ancient right. — SYN. See HERITAGE.

pa'tri-ot (-pā'trī-ōt; pāt'rī-). n. [F. patriote, fr. LL. patriota a fellow countryman, Gr. πατριώτης, fr. πάτριος established by forefathers, πατήρ father.] One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests.

pa'tri-ot'ic (-ōt'ik), a. Inspired by patriotism; befitting, or characteristic of, a patriot. — pa'tri-ot'ic-al-ly, adv.

pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'trī-ōt'īz-m; pāt'rī-). n. Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot.

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday, April 19, in Massachusetts and Maine, commemorating the battle of Lexington.

pa'tris'tic (pā'trīs'tik), a. Of or pert. to the study of the pa'tris'tic-al (-tī-kāl) writings of the Fathers of the Christian church, the Fathers themselves, or their writings.

pa'tro-clus (-trō'klūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πάτροκλος.] See HECTOR.

pa'trol' (-trōl), v. i. & t.; -TROLED' (-trōld) — TROL/LING. [F. patrouiller, prop., to go through puddles, OF. patouiller to paddle.] To go the rounds of, or traverse, as for guarding. — n. A going of the rounds by a guard to insure greater security; also, the guard or men who go the rounds.

pa'trol'man (-mān), n. One who patrols, as on a coast; specif., a policeman who patrols a certain beat.

pa'tron (pā'trōn), n. [F., fr. L. patronus, fr. pater father.] 1. Roman Hist. A master who had freed his slave, but retained rights over him. b A man of distinction under whose protection a client placed himself. c A pleader in court; an advocate. 2. Eccl. Law. One who has the right of presentation to a benefice; the owner of the advowson. Cf. ADVOWEE. Eng. 3. One who protects, supports, or countenances; defender; supporter; as, a patron of art. 4. Com. A regular customer. Cant or Collog. 5. A guardian saint; a tutelary deity.

pa'tron-age (pā'trōn-āj; pā'trōn-), n. Act, office, aid, etc., of a patron; specif.: a Eccl. Law. The right of presentation to a benefice; advowson. b Special countenance or support; as, the patronage of letters; patronage given to a singer. The right of nomination to political office; also, the offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may bestow by favor. d Com. Business custom. Cant or Collog. e Descending favor; patronizing.

pa'tron-ess (pā'trōn-ēs; pāt'rūn-ēs), n. A female patron.

pa'tron-ize (pā'trōn-īz; pāt'rūn-), v. t.; -IZED' (-īzd) — IZ'ING' (-īz'ing). 1. To act as a patron toward; protect; favor;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ēnt, ēnt, makēr; ice, līl; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōdd, fōot; out, oil;



aid. **2.** To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; treat with condescension. *Disparaging.*  
**pat'ron-iz'er**, *n.* — *iz'ing*, *n.* — *iz'ing-ly*, *adv.*  
**pat'ro-nym'ic** (pät'rō-nīm'ik), *n.* [*L. patronymicus*, Gr. πατρωνικός; πατήρ father + ὄνομα name.] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors.  
 — *n.* A modification of an ancestor's name, borne by a descendant; as, *Pelides*, the son of *Peleus*. — **pat'ro-nym'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* — **pat'ro-nym'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**pa-troon'** (pā-troon'), *n.* [*F. patron*; for sense **2**, *D. patroon* a patron.] **1.** A patron or supporter. *Obs.* **2.** A proprietor of any of certain tracts with manorial privileges and right of entail granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.  
**pat'tern** (pät'tēr), *n.* [*F. patin*.] Any of various kinds of foot gear; specif., a kind of overshoe with a wooden sole, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.  
**pat'ter** (-ēr), *v. i. & t.* [*From pater in paternoster*.] **1.** To speak or say, as the paternoster, rapidly, mechanically, or mumbly; mutter one's prayers; mumble. **2.** To chatter; jabber. **3.** To talk or speak. *Slang.* — *n.* **1.** The cant or talk of thieves, vagabonds, etc., or of any class; jargon; lingo. **2.** Hence: glib talk; chatter. *Cant. or Colloq.*  
**pat'ter**, *v. i.* [*Freq. of pat* to strike gently.] To strike or move with a quick succession of pats. — *v. t.* To cause to patter; also, to spatter. — *n.* A pattering; a quick succession of slight sounds; as, *pat'ter* of rain.  
**pat'tern** (-ēr), *n.* [*F. patron* a patron, also, a pattern. See *PATRON*.] **1.** Anything proposed for imitation; an exemplar. **2.** Anything designed as a guide for making things; a model; plan; as, a dressmaker's *pattern*. **3.** Form or style of decoration; design; as, rugs of fine *patterns*. Also, style or form of natural marking. **4.** A specimen; sample; esp., a model example; as, a book of *patterns*. **5.** A likeness or copy. *Obs.* **6.** A length of cloth sufficient for a garment; as, a dress *pattern*. *U. S.* **7. Gun.** Distribution of shot from a shotgun or bullets from an exploded shrapnel on a target; also, a diagram of such distribution. *Syn.* Model, exemplar, ideal, archetype, prototype. — *Pattern*, model, exemplar, ideal. A *pattern* is that after which something is made; the word often applies esp. to that which is worthy of imitation, and this suggestion is heightened in *model*; as, he is the *pattern* of a circle of admirers; to be a *model* of excellence. *Exemplar*, suggests esp. an example (often personal) to be followed; an *ideal* is a perfect standard or exemplar whether real or only conceived; as, an *exemplar* of goodness; an *ideal* of womanhood.  
 — *v. t.* **1.** To make or design by, from, or after a pattern; copy. **2.** To furnish or adorn with a pattern or design. To *pattern* after, to imitate; follow. [*For pasty.*]  
**pat'ty** (pät'tē), *n.*; *pl.* *pat'ties* (-tiz). [*F. pâté*.] A little pie  
**pat'ty-pan'** (pät'tē-pän'), *n.* A pan for baking patties.  
**pat'u-lous** (pät'u-lūs), *a.* [*L. patulus*, fr. *pater* to be open, extend.] **1.** Open; expanded; distended. **2. Bot.** Spreading, as the branches of a tree; diffuse; loosely expanded; as, a *patulous* calyx.  
**pauc'i-ty** (pō'si-tē), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tiz). [*L. paucitas*, fr. *paucus* few, little.] **1.** Fewness; a small number. **2.** Smallness of quantity; insufficiency.  
**Paul** (pōl), *n.* [*L. Paulus*, or Gr. Παῦλος.] *Bib.* A Jew of Tarsus who became the apostle to the Gentiles; — orig. called *Saul*. His epistles are a part of the New Testament. Cf. *BARNABAS*.  
**paul'dron** (pōl'drōn), *n.* [*OF. espauleron*, fr. *espaule* shoulder.] A piece of armor for the shoulder.  
**Paul'ine** (pōl'in; -in), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Paul or his writings, esp. as to the doctrines of justification by faith, predestination, and election.  
**Paul'ist**, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **1.** In India, a Jesuit. **2.** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded at New York in 1858.  
**pau-low'ni-a** (pō-lō'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, after the Russian princess Anna *Pavlovna*, daughter of Paul I.] A scrophulariaceous tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*) with showy violet-purple flowers like those of the foxglove.  
**paunch** (pānch; pōnch), *n.* [*OF. panche*, *pance*, *L. panis*, *pan-ticis*.] The belly; the stomach, as receiving the food; — as used of the human belly, now derogatory.  
**pau'per** (pō'pēr), *n.* [*L.* See *POOR*.] **1.** One without means except such as come from charity, esp. public charity; a beggar. **2.** A very poor person.  
**pau'per-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* State or quality of being a pauper; beggary; also, paupers collectively.



Paulownia, leaves and flowers. (†)

**pau'per-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; *-ized* (-izd); *-iz'ing* (-iz'ing). To make a pauper of; imbue with the spirit or inclinations of a pauper. — **pau'per-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'z'), *n.*  
**pause** (pōz), *n.* [*Fr. L. pausa*, Gr. παύσις.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; interruption; cessation; specif.: *Pros.* a *Cæsura*. **b** An interval of one or more *moræ* or times. **2.** Temporary inaction; hesitation. **3. a Elocution.** A brief suspension of the voice. **b Gram.** In writing and printing, a punctuation point. **c** A break or paragraph in writing. **d Music.** A symbol (∩ or ∪) over or under a note or rest to indicate that it is to be prolonged. — *Syn.* Stop, suspension.  
 — *v. i.*; *PAUSED* (pōzd); *PAUS'ING* (pōz'ing). To make a pause; stop; cease for a time; hesitate; delay. — *Syn.* Intermit, stay, wait. — **paus'er** (pōz'ēr), *n.*  
**pav'an** (pāv'än), *n.* Also **pav'ane**. [*F. pavane*.] A kind of stately old dance by couples; also, the music for it.  
**pave** (pāv), *v. t.*; *PAVED* (pāv'd); *PAV'ING* (pāv'ing). [*F. paver*, *LL. pavare*, fr. *L. pavire* to beat down.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, etc., so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for travel. **2.** To make smooth, easy, or safe; prepare; — used with *way*, or *rarely path*.  
 — *n.* Pavement. *Chiefly Archaic or Poetic.*  
**|| pav'vè'** (pāv'vā'), *n.* [*F.*, prop. p. p. of *paver* to pave. See *PAVE*.] **1.** The pavement. **2. Jewelry.** A setting of jewels close together so as to cover the metal fully.  
**pav'ement** (pāv'mēnt), *n.* [*F. fr. L. pavementum*.] That with which anything is paved; a paved road, sidewalk, etc.  
**pav'er** (pāv'ēr), *n.* One who paves, or lays pavement.  
**pa-vil'ion** (pā-vil'yōn), *n.* [*F. pavillon*, fr. *L. papilio* a butterfly, also, a tent.] **1.** A tent; esp., a large peaked tent raised on posts. **2.** Anything likened to a tent; canopy. **3. Arch.** A single mass of building of a decorative character; as: a light isolated building in a park, garden, or the like. **b** An elaborately ornamented mass, forming an angle, connecting part, or central feature of a large pile, higher than the main part. **4.** In a hospital, a block or building wholly or almost separate and containing a department or group of wards. **5. Anat.** The auricle of the ear. **6.** The lower faceted part of a brilliant, between the girdle and the culet. [*Pavilions*.]  
 — *v. t.* To furnish with, or put in or as in, a pavilion or  
**pav'in** (pāv'in), *n.* Var. of *PAVAN*.  
**pav'ing** (pāv'ing), *n.* **1.** Act or process of laying a pavement. **2.** A pavement; material for a pavement.  
**pav'ior**, **pav'ior** (pāv'yēr), *n.* A paver.  
**pav'is** (pāv'is), *n.* [*OF. pavais*.] A large shield covering the whole body, used in the Middle Ages.  
**pav'i-sor** (pāv'i-sēr), *n.* A soldier who carried a pavis.  
**pav'o-nine** (pāv'ō-nin; -nin), *a.* [*L. pavoninus*, fr. *pavo* a peacock.] **1.** Pertaining to or belonging to the peacocks. **2.** Resembling a peacock's tail, as in iridescence.  
**paw** (pō), *n.* [*OF. poe*.] **1.** The foot of a quadruped having claws; the foot of any animal. **2.** The human hand. *Jocose.*  
 — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strike or touch with or as with a paw; hence, to handle clumsily, indelicately, or rudely. *Colloq.* **2.** To scrape or beat with the fore foot. — **paw'er**, *n.*  
**pawl** (pōl), *n.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction only, as in a capstan; detent. See *RATCHET WHEEL*, *Illust.*  
**pawn** (pōn), *n.* [*OF. paon*, *peon*, *LL. pedo*, *pedonis*, foot soldier, *L. pes*, *pedis*, foot.] *Chess.* Any of the 16 men of least value, moving only one square at a time (or, at option, two on its first move); — also used fig.; as, a *pawn* in the political game.  
**pawn**, *n.* [*OF. pan* pledge, assurance.] **1.** Any thing or person delivered to, or deposited with, another as security; a pledge. **2.** In general, a pledge; guarantee. **3.** State of being pledged; — usually used with *at*, *in*, or *from*. **4.** Act of pawning, or pledging.  
 — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To give in pledge, or as security, as for a loan; pledge. **2.** To stake; hazard.  
**pawn'bro'ker** (pōn'brō'kēr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on pledged personal property.  
**pawn'bro'king**, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.  
**pawn-ee'** (pōn-ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a pledge is given as security; one who takes anything in pawn; pledgee.  
**Paw-nee'** (pō-nē'), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly ranging from Nebraska to the Arkansas River, and now on the Oakland Reservation, Oklahoma.  
**pawn'er** (pōn'ēr), *n.* *Law.* One who pawns, or  
**pawn'or** (pōn'ēr; pōn-ōr'), *n.* A pledgee, anything as security.  
**pawn'shop'** (pōn'shōp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.  
**paw'paw'**, *n.* Var. of *PAPAW*.  
**pax** (pāks), *n.* [*L.*] **1. [cap.]** Peace; — deified by the Romans as a goddess. **2. R. C. Ch.** A tablet bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint, formerly kissed by the priest and by the people in the Mass.  
**pax'wax'** (pāks'wāks'), *n.* [*For farwax*, fr. *AS. feax* hair + a word akin to *weaxan* to grow.] In many mammals,

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



the median ligament of the back of the neck, composed of yellow elastic tissue.

**pay** (pā), *v. t.* [OF. *peier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *piz* pitch.]

*Naut.* To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, etc., with hot tar or a waterproof composition.

**pay**, *v. t.*; **PAID** (pād), or, *Obs.*, exc. in sense 6, **PAYED**; **PAYING**. [OF. *paier*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, *pax*, *pacis*, peace.]

**1.** To satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; compensate; requite. **2.** To require according to merit; reward or punish as required. **3.** To discharge, as a debt or duty, by giving or doing what is due. **4.** To give or offer, with no implied obligation; as, to pay a visit. **5.** To be profitable to. **6.** To pass out, as a rope; — used with *out* or *away*.

**Syn.** Recompense, reward, compensate, remunerate, reimburse, indemnify, repay, satisfy. — **Pay**, **compensate**, **reimburse**, **reimburse**, **indemnify**. To pay is to discharge one's obligation to another; to **compensate** is to make a fit return, esp. for services rendered. **Remunerate** often adds to **compensate** the implication of reward; as, the old servants were remunerated by large bequests. **Compensate** and **reimburse** are often politely used when **pay** might have a more or less offensive connotation. To **reimburse** is to make good an expenditure; to **indemnify** is to secure against loss, or make restitution for it; as, to **reimburse** an agent; an insurance policy **indemnifies**.

— *v. i.* **1.** To give a recompense; make payment. **2.** To make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; to be worth the effort or pains required; as, it will pay to wait.

— *n.* **1.** Act of paying, state of being paid, or that which is paid; an equivalent for money, goods, etc.; payment. **2.** Retributive punishment. *Obs.* or *R.* **3.** A person considered in respect of his ability to pay or his practice as to paying promptly, eventually, etc. — **Syn.** See WAGES.

**pay'able** (pā'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may, can, or should be paid; justly due. **2. Law.** **a.** That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. **b.** That is to be settled (by any particular person); also, matured; due. **3.** Profitable; as, a payable vein of ore; a payable undertaking.

**pay-ee'** (pā-ē'), *n.* One to whom money is, or is to be, paid.

**pay'er** (pā-ēr), *n.* One who pays; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

**pay'mas'ter** (pā'mās'tēr), *n.* One who regularly pays, esp. as an officer or agent of a government, corporation, etc.

**pay'ment** (pā'mēnt), *n.* **1.** Act of paying; that which is paid; pay; recompense; requital. **2.** Punishment.

**pay'mis'tress** (pā'mīs'trēs), *n.* A woman in charge of the paying of persons for service.

**pay'nim** (pā'nim), *n.* [OF. *paenisme* heathendom, L. *paganismus* paganism.] The pagan world; heathendom; also, a pagan; an infidel, esp. a Mohammedan. *Archaic.*

**pea** (pē), *n.*; **PEAS** (pēz) or **PEASE** (pēz) (see *Note* below). [*AS. pise, pise, pisu*, fr. L. *pisa, pisum*. The final *s* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending.]

**1.** The well-known seed of a fabaceous vine (*Pisum sativum* or *P. arvense*) in common cultivation; also, the plant. **2.** Any of various other plants or their seeds, like, or related to, the common pea; as, the sweet pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*), the cowpea (*Vigna sinensis*, etc.). **3.** Something small or small and round as a pea.

☞ The plural *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease*; the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.

**pea'ber'y** (-bēr'y), *n.* A coffee berry with one of the two seeds aborted, there being but a single round pealike seed.

**pea'bod-y bird** (pē'bōd-ī). The white-throated sparrow.

**peace** (pēs), *n.* [OF. *pais, paiz*, L. *pax, pacis*.] A state of quiet; freedom from disturbance; calm; specif.: **a.** Public quiet, order, and security. **b.** Harmony between persons or nations; amicable relations. **c.** Tranquillity of mind or conscience. **d.** Freedom from war. — *v. i.* To become quiet; stop. *Obs.*, exc. in the imperative.

**peace'a-ble** (pēs'ā-b'l), *a.* Being in or at peace; disposed to peace. — **Syn.** Tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, still. See **PACIFIC**.

— **peace'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **peace'a-blely**, *adv.*

**peace'break'er** (pēs'brāk'ēr), *n.* A violator of peace or of the peace; a causer of strife. — **peace'break'ing**, *n.*

**peace'ful** (-fūl), *a.* **1.** Pacific; peaceable. **2.** Possessing or enjoying peace; quiet; tranquil. — **Syn.** See **PACIFIC**, **CALM**. — **peace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **peace'ful-ness**, *n.*

**peace'mak'er** (-māk'ēr), *n.* One who makes peace or reconciles parties or persons at variance.

**peace offering.** A gift or service to procure peace, as one of the Jewish ceremonial sacrifices to God.

**peace officer.** *Law.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff or constable.

**peace pipe.** The calumet.

**peach** (pēch), *v. t.* To impeach; indict; arraign. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To turn informer; also, to blab. *Obs.* or *Slang*.

**peach**, *n.* [OF. *pesche*, fr. LL. *persica*, L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) a Persian apple, peach.] **1.** The well-known fruit, botanically a drupe, of a low tree (*Amygdalus persica*) of the plum family; also, the tree. **2.** Peach color.

**peach'blow'** (pēch'blō'), *n.* Also **peach blow**, esp. in sense **1.** [*peach* + *blow* a flower.] **1.** A peach blossom. **2.** A delicate purplish pink color. **3. Ceramics.** A glaze of this color, as on a certain Chinese porcelain.

**peach'y** (pēch'y), *a.*; **PEACH'Y-ER**; -*I-EST*. Resembling a peach, esp. in delicate color. — **peach'y-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.*

**pea'cock'** (pē'kōk'), *n.* [ME. *pecock*, fr. AS. *pēa* peacock (fr. L. *pavo*) + E. *cock* the bird.] The male of, or, in common usage, any individual of, a genus (*Pavo*) of large gallinaceous birds. The male erects and spreads at will its long upper tail coverts, displaying, in the common variety, the ocellated spots and iridescent golden and green colors.

— *v. i.* To strut about like a peacock.

**pea'cock'y** (-i), *a.* Vain; ostentatious.

**pea'fowl'** (pē'foul'), *n.* The peacock or peahen.

**peag** (pēg), *n.* See **WAMPUM**.

**pea'h'en'** (-hēn'), *n.* The female peafowl.

**pea'jack-et'**, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *pij*, *pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick, loose double-breasted woolen jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather. [*pine*.]

**peak** (pēk), *v. i.* To waste away; — used chiefly in *peak and peak*, [*Variant of 1st pike* (*Oxf. E. D.*)] **1.** The sharp end or pointed top of anything. **2. Specif.:** **a.** The point of a beard. **b.** The projecting front part of a cap or the like. **c.** A headland; the top, or one of the tops, of a mountain, or range, ending in a point; often, the whole mountain, esp. when isolated. **3. Naut.** **a.** The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b.** The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern, or the part of the hold within it.

**peak**, *v. t.* *Naut.* To raise to a perpendicular, or more nearly perpendicular, position, as a gaff or yard.

**peaked** (pēk; pēk'ēd; 24), *a.* **1.** Pointed; as, a peaked roof. **2. (pron. usually pēk'ēd; 24.)** Having sharpness of figure or features; thin. *Collog.*

**peak'y** (pēk'y), *a.*; **PEAK'Y-ER** (-ēr); **PEAK'Y-EST**. **1.** Having a peak or peaks. **2.** Peaked or pointed.

**peal** (pēl), *n.* [FROM APPEAL.] **1. Bell Ringing.** A set of bells; also, a series of changes in the order of ringing a set of bells; esp., the series on seven bells (the standard number).

**b.** Any shorter performance than a full peal; as, a wedding peal; a muffled peal; a touch; change. **2.** A loud sound or succession of sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, etc.

— *v. i.* To give out peals; resound. — *v. t.* To give forth loudly; noise abroad; as, to peal one's fame.

**pea'an** (pē'an). Var. of **P.E.A.N.**

**pea'nut** (-nūt), *n.* A tropical fabaceous plant (*Arachis hypogæa*) of erect habit, whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen; also, its nutlike seed.

**pear** (pār), *n.* [*AS. peru*, L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum*.] The fleshy pome fruit of a malaceous tree (genus *Pyrus*, esp. *P. communis*); also, the tree.

**pearl** (pārl), *n.* [*F. perle*, LL. *perla*, *perula*.] **1.** A dense shelly lustrous concretion, of variable form and color, occurring as an abnormal growth in some mollusks, as the pearl oyster, mussel, etc., and used as a gem. **2.** Something like or likened to a pearl, as a very choice or precious thing, a dewdrop, a tear, etc. **3.** The color of a fine pearl; a pale bluish gray. **4.** Mother-of-pearl; nacre. **5. Print.** A size of type. See **TYPE**. — *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with pearls. **2.** To cause to resemble pearls. — *v. i.* To fish or hunt for pearls.

**pearl'ash'** (pārl'āsh'), *n.* See **POTASH**. [round grains.]

**pearl barley.** Kernels of barley ground to the form of small pearls.

**pearl'er** (pārl'ēr), *n.* A person who dives for pearls; one who employs pearl divers; also, a boat used in pearl fishing.

**pearl'ite** (pārl'it), *n.* **1. Metal.** An alloy of carbon and iron, containing 0.9 per cent of carbon. See **EUTECTOID**. **2. Petrog.** = **PERLITE**.

**pearl millet.** A tall cereal grass (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) widely grown in Africa and the Orient for its seeds.

**pearl'y** (pārl'y), *a.*; **PEARL'Y-ER** (-ēr); **PEARL'Y-EST**. Set with, abounding in, or resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl; also, of the color of pearl.

**pear'main** (pār'mān), *n.* [OF. *parmain*.] A variety of apple, usually subacid, red-and-yellow, and ripening late.

**pearl (pirt), pearl'y.** Dial. vars. of **PERT**, **PERLY**.

**peas'ant** (pēz'ant), *n.* [OF. *paissant*, *païsan*, fr. *païs*, LL. *pagensis*, a rustic, fr. L. *pagus*. See **PAGAN**.] **1.** A rustic; esp., in Europe, a tiller of the soil, his class or rank being usually the lowest. **2.** A base fellow; knave; rascal. *Obs.*

**peas'ant-y** (-rī), *n.* **1.** Peasants collectively. **2.** State, rank, or behavior of a peasant; rusticity; coarseness.

**peas'cod', pease'cod'** (pēz'kōd'), *n.* A pea pod.

**pease** (pēz), *n.* *Obs. pls.* **PEASES** (-ēz; 24), **PEASEN** (-'n). [See **P.E.A.**] **1.** A pea. *Obs.* **2.** Plural of **P.E.A.** (which see).

**peat** (pēt), *n.* A pet; darling. *Obs.*

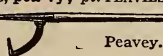
**peat**, *n.* A carbonaceous substance formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. certain mosses. For use as a fuel, peat is dried, and often compressed.

**peat'y** (pēt'y), *a.* Of, resembling, or abounding in, peat.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ām**, **āccout**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **rečent**, **māk'ēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōit**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **cīrcūs**, **menū**; **fōod**, **fōot**; **out**, **oil**;



pea'vey (pé'vi), n. Also, pea'vy; pl. PEAVIES (-vîz). *Lumbering*. An iron-pointed lever with a movable iron hook near the end.



Peavey.

peb'ble (péb'lî), n. [AS. *papol* in *papolstân* pebblestone.]

1. A small roundish stone, esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water. 2. Transparent and colorless quartz; rock crystal; also, a lens of it. 3. Pebbleware. 4. Pebble leather; also, the surface produced by pebbling. — *v. t.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-bling). To grain (leather) so as to produce an irregularly indented surface.

pebble leather. Pebbled leather. [pebbles collectively.]

peb'ble-stone (-stôn'ô), n. [AS. *papolstân*.] A pebble; also, of

peb'ble-ware' (péb'l-wâr'), n. *Ceramics*. A variety of Wedgwood ware having a mottled surface.

peb'bly (péb'lî), a. Full of pebbles; pebbled.

pe-can' (pé-kân'; -kân'), n. [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A species of hickory (*Hicoria pecan*) of the south central U. S.; also, its nut, commonly called *pecan* nut.

pec'ca-ble (pék'â-b'lî), a. [See PECCANT.] Liable or prone to sin. — *pec'ca-bil'i-ty* (-bîl'i-tî), n.

pec'ca-dillo (-dîl'lô), n.; pl. -LOS OR -LOES (-ôz). [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum*. See PECCANT.]

A slight offense; a petty fault. — *Syn.* See FAULT.

pec'ca-cy (pék'ân-sî), n.; pl. -CIES (-sîz). Quality or state of being peccant; also, a sin; an offense.

pec'cant (-ânt), a. [L. *peccans*, -antis, p. pr. of *peccare* to sin.] 1. Sinning; transgressing. 2. Morbid; corrupt; inducing disease; as, *peccant* humors.

pec'ca-ry (-â-rî), n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). [Of Carib origin.]

Any of a genus (*Tagassu*) of American piglike mammals ranging from Texas to Paraguay.

pec-ca'vi (pé-kâ'vî; pék-kâ'vê), [L.]

I have sinned; hence: n.; pl. -VIS. A confession or acknowledgment of sin.

peck (pék), n. [OF. *pek*.] 1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. *Abbr.*, pk. 2. A great deal; a "heap"; as, *a peck* of troubles.

peck (pék), *v. t.* [Var. of *pick*, *v. t.*]

1. To strike with the beak. 2. To pick up (as grain), make (a hole), etc., with

or as with the beak or a pointed instrument. 3. To strike or pick with a pick or other pointed instrument, esp. with repeated quick movements. — *v. i.* 1. To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument; pick. 2. To pick up food with the beak.

— *n.* 1. Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke. 2. The mark made by pecking.

peck'er (-êr), n. 1. Instrument for pecking, as a pick. 2. One who, or that which, pecks. 3. Courage; spirit. *Slang*.

pec'tase (pék'tâs), n. [*pectin* + *diastase*.] *Chem.* An enzyme that transforms pectin into pectic acid. It occurs in many plants, esp. in the juices of ripe fruits.

pec'tate (-tât), n. *Chem.* A salt of pectic acid.

pec'ten (pék'tên), n.; pl. *PECTINES* (-tî-nêz). [L. *pecten*, -inis, a comb.]

In the eye of most birds and many reptiles, a pigmented membrane with parallel folds suggesting the teeth of a comb, projecting into the vitreous humor.

pec'tic (pék'tîk), a. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, pectin; as, *pectic acid*, an acid formed, as in vegetable jellies, by the action of pectase on pectin.

pec'tin (-tîn), n. [Gr. *πηκτός* curdled, *πηκνύω* to make fast or stiff.] *Chem.* A neutral substance occurring in many vegetable tissues as part of the sap or cell wall. See PECTIC.

pec'ti-nate (-tî-nât), a. [L. *pectinatus*, p. p. of *pectinare* to comb, pectin-, -inis, a comb.] Comblike, as a leaf. — *pec'ti-nat'ed* (-nât'êd), a. — *pec'ti-na'tion* (-nâ'shûn), a.

pec'to-ral (pék'tô-râl), a. [L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus*, -oris, the breast.] 1. Of or pert. to the breast, or chest. 2. Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs. 3. Fig., proceeding from the breast or heart; as, *pectoral* theology.

pectoral arch, or p. girdle, *Anat.*, the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the fore limbs of a vertebrate. — *p. sand-piper*, a rather small sandpiper (*Actitis maculata*) that breeds in Arctic America; — called also *jacksnipe* and *grass snipe*.

— *n.* 1. Something worn on the breast, as a covering or ornament. 2. A medicine, food, or drink good for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs, etc.

pec'tose (pék'tôs), n. [*pectic* + *cellulose*.] *Chem.* A substance allied to cellulose, and associated with it in the walls of plant cells. It differs from cellulose in solubility. It is easily changed to pectin. — *pec-to'sic* (pék-tô'sîk), a.



Collared Peccary (*Tagassu tajacu*)



Pectinate Frond of a Fern.

pec'u-late (pék'û-lât), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lât'êd); -LAT'ING. [L. *peculatus*, p. p. of *peculari* to speculate.] To steal, or misappropriate, moneys, esp. public moneys, intrusted to one's care; and embezzle. [embezzlement.]

pec'u-la'tion (-lâ'shûn), n. Act or practice of peculating; pec'u-la'tor (pék'û-lâ'têr), n. One who peculates.

pec-ul'lar (pék-kûl'yâr), a. [OF. *peculier*, L. *peculiaris*, fr. *peculum* private property.] 1. One's own; belonging to an individual; particular; special; as, of *peculiar* interest.

2. Singular; queer; as, a *peculiar* appearance. See STRANGE.

peculiar people. *Ecccl.* Jehovah's own people; the people of Israel, lit., or fig. *Deut.* xiv. 2.

— *n.* 1. That which is peculiar, as an exclusive property; prerogative. 2. One of the sect called the Peculiar People.

pec-û'li-ar'i-ty (pék-kûl'yâr'i-tî), n. pl.; -ITIES (-i-tîz). Quality or state of being peculiar; that which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; also, a singularity; an odd trait.

pec-ul'iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner.

pec-û'li-um (-kûl'yûm), n. [L. See PECCULAR.] *Rom. Law.* The private property of a wife, child, or slave.

pec-û'ni-a-ry (-ni-â-rî), a. [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle.] 1. Consisting of money; exacted or given in money; also, entailing a money penalty. 2. Relating to money; monetary; as, *pecuniary* affairs. — *Syn.* See FINANCIAL.

ped (pêd), -pede (-pêd). [L. *pes*, -pedis, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A suffix denoting *foot, footed*.

ped'a-gog'ic (pêd'â-gôj'îk), a. [Gr. *παιδαγωγικός*.] Of or ped'a-gog'ic-cal (-î-kâl) | pert. to a pedagogue; concerned with pedagogics. — *ped'a-gog'ic-cal-ly*, *adv.*

ped'a-gog'ics (-îks), n. (See -ICS.) Science or art of teaching; principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy; education.

ped'a-gog'ism (pêd'â-gôg'îz'm; pèd'â-gô-jîz'm), ped'a-gog'u'ism (-gôg'îz'm), n. The system, occupation, character, or manner of pedagogues.

ped'a-gogue (-gôg), n. [F. *pedagogue*, L. *paedagogus*, Gr. *παιδαγωγός*; *país*, *παῖς*, a boy + *άγωγός* leading.] A teacher of children; schoolmaster, esp. one formal, dogmatic, or pedantic.

ped'a-go'gy (pêd'â-gôj'î; -gôj'î), n.; pl. -GIES (-jîz). 1. Pedagogics. 2. Instruction or discipline.

ped'al (pêd'âl or, *esp. in Anat. & Zool.*, pèd'âl), a. [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] 1. Of or pertaining to the foot or feet. 2. Of or pertaining to a pedal.

ped'al (pêd'âl), n. A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe, a bicycle, an organ, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; -ALED (-âld), -ALLED; -AL-ING, -AL-ING. To work the pedals of.

ped'a-lier' (pêd'â-lêr'), n. [F. *pedalier*.] *Music*. A pedal keyboard, as of an organ; also, a bass pianoforte played by such a keyboard.

pedal point. *Music*. A phrase or passage in which a single tone, usually the tonic or dominant, is sustained by one part, usually the bass, while the others move in independent harmonies; also, the sustained tone itself.

ped'ant (pêd'ânt), n. [F. *pedant*, It. *pedante*.] 1. A schoolmaster. *Obs.* 2. One with book learning or the like who lacks ability or judgment to make proper use of his knowledge or shows that he overrates mere knowledge.

pe-dan'tic (pê-dân'tîk), pe-dan'ti-cal (-tî-kâl), a. Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or resembling a pedant; ostentatious of learning. — *pe-dan'ti-cal-ly*, *adv.*

ped'ant-ism (pêd'ân-tîz'm), n. Pedantry.

ped'ant-ry (pêd'ânt-rî), n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). 1. The actions, manners, method, style, etc., of a pedant; excessive emphasis of trivial details, etc. 2. An instance of this.

ped'ate (pêd'ât), a. [L. *pedatus* having feet, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] 1. Having a foot or feet. 2. Footlike; *Bot.*, of leaves, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft. — *ped'ate-ly*, *adv.*

pe-dat'i-fid (pê-dât'î-fîd), a. [L. *pedatus* pedate + *-fid*.] *Bot.* Cleft in a pedate manner; — applied to leaves.

ped'dle (pêd'î), *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-pêd'îng). [From *peddler*.] 1. To travel about with wares for sale. 2. To be busy about trifles; piddle; potter. — *v. t.* To sell from place to place; hawk; hence, to retail in small quantities; as, to *peddle* fruit, milk, or tinware.

ped'dler, ped'lar (-lêr), n. One who peddles; a hawk.

ped'dler-y, ped'lar-y (-î), n.; pl. -IES (-îz). Trade, goods, or business of a peddler.

ped'dling (-îng), *p. a.* Petty; insignificant.

-pede. A suffix denoting *foot*. See -PED.

ped'er-as-ty, pæd'er-as'ty (pêd'êr-âs'tî; pèd'êr-), n. [Gr. *παιδεραστία*, fr. *παιδεραστής* pederast; *país*, *παῖς*, boy + *εραῖν* to love.] Sodomy between males. — *ped'er-ast*, pæd'er-ast (-âst), n.

ped'es-tal (pêd'ês-tâl), n. [F. *piédestal*, It. *pedestallo*,



Pedate Leaf.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



fr. *piè* (or *piede*) *di stallo* foot of a stall, seat, place for standing; fr. *L. pes, pedis*, foot, *de*, of, and OHG. *stal* station, place.] **1. Arch.** In late classic and similar styles, the support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, etc. **2. Any** base or support; foundation. — *v. i.* To place on a pedestal.

**pedes'tri-an** (pē-dēs'trī-ăn), *n.* [*L. pedester*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** Going or performed on foot. **2.** Of or pert. to walking; hence, slow, dull, or commonplace. — *n.* A walker; a foot traveler.

**pedes'tri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Act, art, or practice of a **pedi-at'ric**, **pæ'di-at'ric** (pē'di-ăt'rik; pēd'i-), *a.* [*Gr. παῖς, paîs*, child + *iatrik*.] *Med.* Pert. to the care and medical treatment of children.

**pedi-at'rics**, or **pæ'di-** (-rîks), *n.* (See -ics.) *Med.* Medical science that treats of the hygiene and diseases of children.

**pedi'cel** (pēd'i-sĕl), *n.* [*Dim. fr. L. pediculus*, dim. of *pes foot*.] **1. Bot.** A slender stalk, esp. one supporting a fruiting organ. **b** In seed plants, an ultimate division of a common peduncle; a flower stalk bearing a single flower. **2. Anat. & Zool.** **a** A narrow basal part by which a larger part or body is attached. **b** A small foot or footlike organ, as of an echinoderm.

**pedi'cel-late** (-sĕ-lăt), *a.* Having, or attached by, a pedicel. **pedi'cle** (-k'l), *n.* [*L. pediculus*. See **PEDICEL**.] A pedicel.

**pedi-cu-lar** (pē-dĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [*L. pedicularis*, fr. *pediculus* a louse.] Of or pert. to lice; lousy.

**pedi-gree** (pēd'i-grĕ), *n.* [*ME. pedegru*, fr. *F. pied de grue* crane's foot, from shape of the heraldic genealogical trees; *L. pes, pedis*, foot + *grus* crane.] **1.** A record of ancestry; line of ancestors; descent; lineage. **2.** Recorded or notable descent; ancestry. **3.** Recorded descent of an animal, as of a horse or dog.

**pedi-greed** (-grĕd), *a.* Being of known, esp. of recorded, descent.

**pedi-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* *Arch.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, etc. — **pedi-men'tal** *Pediment*. Restoration of part of the Parthenon, showing a Pediment and its Sculptures.



**pedi-palp** (pēd'i-pălp), *n.* *Zool.* **1.** = **PEDIPALPUS**. **2.** An arachnid of an order (*Pedipalpia*) including the whip scorpions and allied forms. — **pedi-pal'pous** (-pūs), *a.*

**pedi'pal'pus** (-pălp'pūs), *n.*; *pl.* -pī (-pī). [*NL. L. pes, pedis*, foot + *E. palpus*.] *Zool.* One of the second pair of appendages of arachnids, lying each side of the mouth. In spiders, they are leglike; in scorpions, large and pincerlike.

**ped'lar**, **ped'ler** (-lĕr). *Vars.* of **PEDDLER**.

**ped'o-bap'tism**, **pæ'do-bap'tism** (pē'dō-băp'tiz'm), *n.* [*Gr. παῖς, paîs*, child + *baptism*.] Infant baptism.

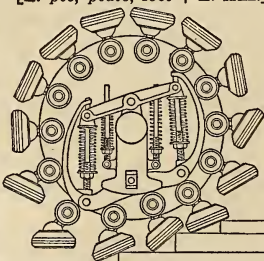
**ped'o-bap'tist**, **pæ'do-bap'tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices infant baptism.

**ped'o-graph** (pēd'ō-grăf), *n.* [*Gr. πῆδος* ground + *-graph*.] An instrument for automatically making a topographical record of the ground covered by a pedestrian.

**ped-dol'o-gy**, **pæ-dol'ō-gy** (pē-dōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. παῖς, paîs*, child + *-logy*.] **1. Med.** Pediatrics. **2.** Child study. — **ped-dol'o-gist**, **pæ-dol'ō-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

**ped-dom'e-ter** (pē-dôm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*L. pes, pedis*, foot + *-meter*.] An instrument to record the number of steps taken in walking, and so find the distance covered.

**ped'rail'** (pēd'răil'), *n.* [*L. pes, pedis*, foot + *E. RAIL*.] *Mach.* **a** A device, to replace the wheel of a traction engine, which automatically accommodates itself to obstacles and rough roads. See *Illust.* **b** A vehicle having such pedrails.



Side View of Pedrail mounting Steps.

**pe'drō** (pē'drō), *n.* [*From Sp. Pedro* Peter, *L. Petrus*, *Gr. Πέτρος*.] *Card Playing.* A five of trumps in certain varieties of auction pitch. See *CINCE*. **b** A variety of auction pitch in which the five of trumps counts five.

**pe-dun'cle** (pē-dŭn'k'l), *n.* [*NL. pedunculus*, dim. of *L. pes, pedis*, a foot.] **1. Bot.** A flower stalk. **2. Zool.** A

stem; stalk; pedicel. **3. Anat.** A band of white matter joining parts of the brain.

**pe-dun'cled** (pē-dŭn'k'ld), *a.* Having a peduncle. **pe-dun'cu-lar** (-kŭ-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a peduncle.

**pe-dun'cu-late** (-kŭ-lăt) } *a.* Having a peduncle; growing **pe-dun'cu-lat'ed** (-lăt'ĕd) } on a peduncle.

**peek** (pĕk), *v. i.* [*ME. piken*.] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed; peep. — *n.* A glance; peep.

**peel** (pĕl), *n.* [*ME. pel*, OF. *pel* a stake, *L. palus*. (*Oxf. E. D.*)] **1.** A stake; also, a stockade. *Obs.* **2.** A small, massive tower or fortified residence of a kind common in the 16th century in the border counties of England and Scotland.

**peel**, *n.* [*OF. pele*, *L. pala*.] A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing bread from a baker's oven.

**peel**, *v. i.* **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of. **2.** To strip or tear off, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc. — *v. t.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; come off as the skin, bark, or rind does. — *n.* Skin or rind of a fruit.

**peel'er**, *n.* A policeman; — from Sir Robert Peel. **peen** (pĕn), *n.* The sharp or thin or rounded end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite the face. — *v. t.* To beat with the peen of a hammer or sledge.

**peep** (pĕp), *v. i.* **1.** To cry, as a young chick, *a* mouse, etc.; cheep. **2. To speak with a small thin voice. — *n.* The sound of one that peeps; cheep.**

**peep**, *v. i.* [*Of imitative origin*.] **1.** To peer through or as through a crevice. **2.** To begin to come from or as if from concealment; emerge partially; as, the flowers *peeped* above the grass. **3.** To appear; show; as, his selfishness *peeps* out now and then.

— *v. t.* To cause to appear; protrude slightly. — *a Peen.*

**peep**, *n.* **1.** Act of peeping; a slight look; esp., a furtive, peering glance. **2.** The first glance or appearance; as, *peep* of day.

**peep'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, peeps, or spies. **peep'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, peeps, or chirps, as a young chicken or pigeon, a cricket, or a frog.

**Peeping Tom**. A tailor of Coventry, the only person mean enough to peep at Lady Godiva. He was stricken blind.

**peep show**. A small show or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass.

**peep sight**. An adjustable piece pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm.

**peer** (pĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To look narrowly, curiously or intently; peep; as, to *peer* through bars. **2.** To come in sight; appear. *Poetic.* **3.** To emerge partially; peep out; as, the sun *peers* through the clouds.

**peer**, *n.* [*OF. per*, fr. *L. par* equal.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, etc.; an equal; a match. **2.** A comrade; fellow; associate. *Archaic.* **3.** A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

**peer of the realm** or of the United Kingdom, one of a class of peers of the United Kingdom entitled, by hereditary right or by creation of the sovereign, to sit in the House of Lords and to be tried by their peers.

**peer'age** (pĕr'āj), *n.* **1.** The body of peers; also, the rank or dignity of a peer. **2.** A record of the peers of the realm.

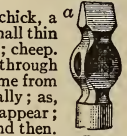
**peer'ess**, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right or by right of marriage.

**peer'less**, *a.* Having no peer, or equal; matchless. — **peer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **peer'less-ness**, *n.*

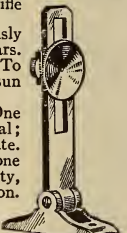
**peer'weet** (pĕr'wĕt), *n.* [*Imitative*.] The spotted sand-piper.

**pee'vish** (pĕv'ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Habitually fretful or complaining; querulous. **2.** Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions. *Syn.* Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, petulant, pettish, fretful, cross, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, splenetic, spleeny, snappish, waspish, crusty, touchy. — *Feevish*, irritable, querulous, or sour temper; petulant suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, a *peevis* child, temper, spirit; a quick, *petulant* nature. *Pettish* implies sulky or childish ill humor, as of one slighted or offended; as, a *pettish* complaint. *Fretful* implies complaining impatience; *cross* (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, a *fretful* crying; a *cross* answer; *cross* as a bear.

**peg** (pĕg), *n.* [*ME. pegge*.] **1.** A small pointed piece, as of wood, used to fasten together boards, etc., or to close the vent of a cask. **2.** A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as coats, or to mark a boundary or the like. **3.** A support; reason; as, a *peg* to hang a claim on. **4. Music.** One of the wooden or metal pins of a stringed instrument for adjusting the tension. **5.** A step; degree; — *esp.*, *Colloq.*, in to go down a *peg*. **6. Humorous or Slang.** **a** A tooth. **b** A leg, or a foot. **7.** A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing, as in harpooning a turtle. **8.** A drink of spirits, usually whiskey or brandy, diluted with soda water. *Slang, Orig. India.*



Peep Sight adjusted on Leaf.



Peer Sight adjusted on Leaf.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofa; ăve, ăvent ănd, recănt, makăr; ĩce, ĩll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏit, cŏnnect; ũse, ũnite, ũrn, ũp, circŭs, menŭ; food, foot; out, oil;



- v. t.; PEGGED (pĕgd); PEG'GING (pĕg'ĭng). 1. To put a peg in; fasten with pegs; keep in place, as with pegs. 2. To indicate or mark by pegs; as, to peg out a mining claim. 3. To throw. Colloq. - v. i. 1. To work diligently; - usually used with on, at, or away. 2. To count and score with pegs, as in cribbage; also, to hit a peg in croquet.

Peg'a-sus (pĕg'á-sŭs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πήγασος.] 1. Gr. Myth. A winged horse sprung from Medusa at her death. With a blow of his hoof he caused Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. Fig., poetic inspiration. See BELLEPHORON. 2. [gen. -st (-st).] Astron. A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point.

peg-ma-tite (pĕg'má-tĭt), n. [From Gr. πήγμα something fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite.] Petrog. a coarse variety of granite occurring in dikes or veins; also, the same formation in other rocks; as, syenite pegmatite. b Graphic granite. - peg/ma-tit'ic (-tĭv'ĭk), a.

peg top, a conical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. - peg/-top', a. || pel'gnoir' (pĕn'wár'), n. [F., fr. peigner to comb, L. pectinare. See PECTINATE.] A woman's loose dressing sack; hence, a loose morning gown or wrapper.

pej'or-a-tive (pĕj'ŏ-rá-tĭv; pĕ-jŏr'á-tĭv), a. [L. peiorare to render worse, L. peior worse.] Depréciatory; disparaging; - used esp., Philol., of words whose root meaning is depreciated by a suffix. - n. A depreciatory word.

pek'an (pĕk'án), n. [F. (Canada) pékan, fr. Amer. Indian pékane.] The fisher (Mustela pennanti).

pe'kin' (pĕk'ĭn'; -kĭng'), n. [F. pékin.] A silk material, usually striped or flowered, orig. from China. [To Pek'ing.]

Pe'king-ese' (pĕk'ĭng-'ez; -'es'), Pe'kin-ese', a. Of or pert. to Pek'ing, or Pek'inese, dog or spaniel, one of a Chinese breed of short-legged, pug-nosed toy dogs, with flowing coat. pek'ŏe' (pĕk'ŏ; pĕk'ŏ), n., or pek'ŏe' tea. [Chin. p'ai white + 'hao hair (the leaves being picked with the down still on them), Cantonese pek-hŏ, Swatow pĕk-hŏ, Amoy pĕk-hŏ.] A black tea, of fine flavor, composed of young leaves.

pel'age (pĕl'áj), n. [F., fr. L. pilus hair.] The covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.

Pe-la'gi-an (pĕ-lá'jĭ-án), n. A follower of Pelagius, a British monk, who went to Rome about 400 and died about 418. - Pe-la'gi-an, a.

Pe-la'gi-an-ism (-iz'm), n. The theories or doctrines of Pelagius, who denied original sin and baptismal regeneration, and maintained that man has perfect freedom of the will and does not need God's grace to set him right.

pe-lag'ic (pĕ-láj'ĭk), a. [L. pelagicus, fr. pelagus sea, Gr. πέλαγος.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; - esp. applied to organisms living at the surface, away from the coast. pel-ar'go-nate (pĕl-ár'gŏ-nát), n. Chem. A salt or ester of pelargonic acid.

pel-ar'gon'ic (pĕl-ár-gŏn'ĭk), a. [pelargonium + -ic.] Chem. Pert. to or designating an acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, of the formic acid series, found in the leaves of the geranium (Pelargonium), and also obtained artificially. Its ethyl ester is used in flavoring wines, brandy, etc.

pel-er'go-ni-um (-gŏn'ĭ-ŭm), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.] Any of a large genus (Pelargonium) of South African geraniaceous plants, having showy red or white flowers. See GERANIUM, 2.

Pe-las'gi-an (pĕ-lás'jĭ-án; -láz'-), a. [L. Pelasgus, Gr. Πελασγός a Pelasgian.] Of or pert. to the Pelasgians. - n. One of an early people or group of peoples mentioned by classical writers as the primitive dwellers in Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean. - Pe-las'gic (-jĭk), a.

pel'er-ine (pĕl'ĕr-ĭn; pĕl'ĕr-ĕn'), n. [F. pelerine a tippet, pelerin a pilgrim. See PELERIN.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape longer in front than behind.

Pe-le's hair (pĕl'ĕz). [After a Hawaiian goddess associated with the crater Kilauea.] Glass threads or fibers formed by the wind from lava. It often collects in towlike masses.

Pe'lus (pĕl'ŭs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πηλῆς.] Gr. Myth. King of the Myrmidons, and father of Achilles.

pel' (pĕl'), n. [OF. pelre, pelre, peuffe.] 1. Stolen property; spoil. 2. Money; lucre; gain. [JASON; MEDEA.]

Pe-li-as (pĕlĭ-'ás; pĕl'ĭ-), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πηλιάς.] See PELICAN.

pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kán), n. [F. pelican, L. pelicanus, pelecanus, Gr. πελεκάν a bird of the pelican kind.] Any of a genus (Pelecanus) of large, web-footed birds, with a distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is carried.

Pel'i-des (-dĕz), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πηλεΐδης.] Gr. Myth. A son of Peleus; esp., Achilles.

Pe-li-on (pĕl'ĭ-ŏn), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πήλιον.] See OSSA.

pe-lisse' (pĕ-'les'), n. [F., fr. LL. pellicea;

in L. fem. of pelliceus, made of skins, pellis skin.] A long outer garment, orig. of fur or fur-lined.

pel-lag'ra (pĕ-lág'rá; -lág'rá), n. [It.] Med. A skin affection, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms. - pel-lag'rous (-lág'rŭs; -lág'rŭs), a.

Pel'le-as, Sir (pĕl'ĕ-ás). A valorous and mighty knight of Arthur's Round Table, who lives in vain the lady Etarre, and is shamefully treated by her.

pel'let (pĕl'ĕt; 24), n. [F. pelote, fr. LL, fr. L. pila a ball.] 1. A round small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, etc. 2. A ball, usually stone, used as a medival missile; a cannon ball; later, a bullet; esp., one of a charge of small shot. 3. An imitation bullet, as of wax, putty, etc. - v. t. 1. To form into pellets. 2. To strike with pellets.

pel'li-cle (pĕl'ĭ-k'ĭ), n. [L. pellicula, dim. of pellis skin.] A thin skin or film. - pel-lic'u-lar (pĕl-'ĭk'ŭ-lár), a.

pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'ĭ-tŏ-rĭ), n.; pl. -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. paritaire, paritaire, L. parietaria peltitory, or wall plant, fr. paries, parietis, a wall.] 1. Any of a genus (Parietaria) of urticaceous plants, esp. a species (P. officinalis) called also wall peltitory. 2. [OF. peritre, piretre, fr. L. pyrethrum, Gr. πύρεθρον feverfew.] A southern European asteraceous plant (Anacyclus pyrethrum) resembling yarrow; also, its medicinal root. 3. Any of various similar plants; as: a Feverfew. b Yarrow. c = MASTERWORT.

peltitory of Spain. = PELLETORY, 2.

pel'l-mell', pel'mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), adv. [F. pèle-mèle, prob. fr. OF. mesler to mix.] 1. In utter confusion, esp. of troops, as in flight. 2. In furious haste; vehemently. - n. An indiscriminate confusion; a fight at close quarters; mêlée.

pel-lu'cid (pĕl'ŭ-sĭd), a. [L. pellicuidus; per (see PER-) + lucidus clear, bright.] Transparent; limpid; clear; hence, easy to understand. - Syn. See TRANSPARENT. - pel'lu-cid'ity (pĕl'ŭ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ) pel'lu-cid-ness, n. - -cid-ly, adv.

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pĕl'ŏ-pŏ-nĕ-'shĭán; zhán), a. Of or pert. to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece. - n. A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus. In classical times the Peloponnesus was the main seat of the Dorian race, notably the Spartans. It was also the chief continental seat of the early Mycenaean civilization.

Pe'lops (pĕl'ŏps), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πηλοῦς.] Gr. Myth. Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food. The gods restored him to life, Demeter giving him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by her.

pe-lo'ri-a (pĕ-'lŏ-rĭ-á; 57), n.; pl. PELORIES (pĕl'ŏ-rĭ-z). [NL., fr. Gr. πελώριος monstrous.] Bot. An abnormal regularity of structure occurring in normally irregular flowers. - pe-lor'ic (pĕl'ŏr'ĭk; -lŏ'rĭk), a.

|| pe-lo'ta (pĕ-'lŏ-tá), n. [Sp., lit., ball.] A Basque, Spanish, and Spanish-American game played in a court, in which a ball is struck with a wickerwork racket.

pelt (pĕlt), n. [Prob. fr. peltry.] 1. A skin of a beast, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal. 2. A skin used as a garment; apparel of skins. - Syn. See SKIN.

pelt, v. t. 1. To strike repeatedly with something thrown or driven, often with small or comparatively harmless missiles. 2. To hurl or throw. - v. i. 1. To throw or strike strongly and repeatedly. 2. To beat; drive; as, the rain pelted down. 3. To hurry; rush. Colloq. - n. Act of pelting; also, a stroke with or as with a missile.

pel'tast (pĕl'tást), n. [Gr. πελαστῆς, fr. πέλαγ light shield.] Gr. Antiq. A soldier armed with a light shield.

pel'tate (-tát), a. [L. pelta shield.] Shield-shaped; scutiform; specif., Bot., having the stem attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin. See LEAF, Illust. - pel'tate-ly, adv.

pel'ter, n. One who, or that which, pelts.

pel'ting, a. Mean; paltry. Archaic.

Pel'ton wheel (pĕl'tŭn). A form of impulse or turbine wheel driven by one or more jets of water playing at high velocity into the cups on the circumference, or horizontally at the bottom.

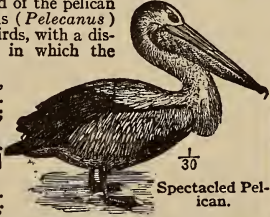
pel'try (pĕl'trĭ), n. f. pl. -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. peleterie, fr. pel skin, L. pellis.] Pelts, or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs; also, a pelt.

|| pe-lure' (pĕ-lŭr'), n. [F., lit., peel, fr. peler to peel.] A crisp, hard, thin paper, sometimes used for postage stamps. pelvic (pĕl'vĭk), a. Pert. to or in the region of the pelvis. pelvic arch or girdle, the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates.

pel'vis (-vĭs), n.; pl. -VES (-vĕz). [L., a basin.] 1. Anat. & Zool. The basinlike structure, in the skeleton of many vertebrates, formed by the pelvic arch and adjoining bones. 2. Anat. The cavity into which the ureter expands as it enters the kidney.

pem'mi-can (pĕm'ĭ-kán), n. [Cree pimikĕkan, fr. pimĭy grease; fat.] A preparation of dried meat, fat, and sometimes, dried fruit. It is often compressed into cakes so as to furnish much nutriment in small compass for explorers, etc.

pem'phi-gus (pĕm'fĭ-gŭs; pĕm-'ĭ-), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πμφίγιος, a bubble.] Med. An inflammatory disease characterized by blebs on the skin or mucous membranes.



Spectacled Pelican.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**pen** (pĕn), *n.* [AS. *penn*.] 1. A small inclosure for animals; also, the animals in one pen. 2. Any small place of confinement or storage. — *v. t.*; PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PEN'NING. To shut in or as in a pen; coop up; inclose.

**pen**, *n.* [OF. *pennne*, *pene*, feather, quill, fr. *L. penna*.] 1. A feather or quill. 2. In pl. *wings*. *Archaic*. 3. An instrument with a split point for writing with ink or other fluid; also, such a pen and its holder together. 4. Anything suggesting a feather or its stock; as: a *Zoöl.* The internal horny shell of a squid. *b* The midrib of a leaf. 5. A stylus or other instrument for scratching or engraving. *Obs.* 6. A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp pen. — *v. t.*; PENNED (pĕnd); PEN'NING. To write; indite.

**pen'al** (pĕ'nāl), *a.* [L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment.] Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties.

**pen'al-i-za'tion** (pĕ'nāl-i-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* Act of penalizing, or state of being penalized.

**pen'al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED; -IZ'ING. To put a penalty on.

**pen'al-ty** (pĕ'nāl-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [F. *pénalité*.] 1. Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense. 2. The forfeit to which a person binds himself in default of fulfilling stipulations; fine. 3. A disadvantage imposed for a breach of rules; also, a handicap. *Sporting Cant.*

**pen'ance** (-āns), *n.* [OF. *penance*, *penance*, *L. poenitentia* penitence.] Action performed to show penitence and as reparation for sin; specif., *Ecol.*, in some churches, a sacrament consisting in repentance for sin, confession to a priest, satisfaction, as some discipline or observance imposed, and absolution by the priest. — *v. t.*; -ANCED (-ānst); -ANCING (-ān-sing). To impose penance on; punish.

**pe-nang'-law'yer** (pĕ-nāng'-), *n.* A kind of cane of the stem of an East Asiatic palm (*Licuala acutifida*); also, the palm.

**pe-na'tes** (pĕ-nā'tēz), *n. pl.*, or *di pe-na'tes* (dī). [L.] [*Often cap.*] *Roman Relig.* The gods of the household, worshipped in close connection with Vesta, and with the lares and household genius. The city also had its penates.

**pence** (pĕns), *n.*, *pl.* of PENNY.

**pen'cel** (pĕn'sĕl), *n.* [See PENNONCEL.] *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

1. A small, narrow flag or streamer, esp. one borne at the lance head. 2. A lady's favor, as worn by a medieval knight. [**pen'chant** (pĕn'shān'; pĕn'chĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. *L. pendĕre*. See PENDANT.] A strong mental leaning or attraction; strong inclination.

**pen'cil** (pĕn'sil), *n.* [OF. *pincel*, *L. penicillum*, *penicillus*, dim. of *penis* tail.] 1. A brush, esp. a fine brush of hair or bristles, used by artists. 2. An artist's skill in manner; also, descriptive skill. 3. A slender cylinder of black lead; colored chalk, slate, etc., commonly incased in wood, for drawing or writing. 4. Any of various objects suggesting a pencil; as: a *Optics & Math.* An aggregate of rays, as of light, esp. when diverging or converging. *b Med.* A small medicated stick, as of caustic. *c* A stick or crayon of rouge or the like for cosmetic or theatrical purposes. — *v. t.*; -CILED (-sīld) or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. To paint, draw, write, or mark with or as with a pencil; esp., now, to sketch with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.

**pen'ciled**, **cilled**, *a.* 1. Painted, drawn, marked, or written with or as with a pencil. 2. Radiated; as, *pen'ciled* rays.

**pen'cil-er**, **pen'cil-ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, pencils.

**pend** (pĕnd), *v. i.* [L. *pendĕre*.] 1. To hang; depend.

*Rare.* 2. To be undecided, or in process of adjustment.

**pend'ant** (pĕn'dānt), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, *L. pendĕre*, *v. i.*] 1. Something that hangs or depends, esp. as an ornament. 2. A hanging ornament for roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in later Gothic architecture. 3. That by which something is suspended, as the stem and ring of a watch. 4. One of a pair; a companion piece; match; — used esp. in art.

**pen'de-loque'** (pĕn'd'-lōk'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry*. A diamond or other stone cut in the form of a pear-shaped pendant.

**pend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sī), *n.* 1. State of being pendent, or suspended. 2. State of being undetermined.

**pend'ent** (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *pendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pendĕre* to hang.] 1. Supported from above; suspended; as, *pend'ent* icicles. 2. Jutting over; overhanging; as, a *pend'ent* rock. 3. Undetermined; pending; as, a *pend'ent* dispute. **Syn.** Pendent, pendulous, pensile. Pendent emphasizes the fact of suspension; pendulous often implies greater freedom of attachment or a swinging motion; pensile is chiefly applied to pendent nests or their builders.

**pen-den'tive** (pĕn-dĕn'tiv), *n.* [F. *pendentif*.] *Arch.* A one of the triangular pieces of vaulting supporting a cupola in an angular building. *b* That part of a groined vault which springs from a single pier or corbel.

**pen'di-cle** (pĕn'dī-k'l), *n.* [See PEND to hang.] An appendage, or adjunct; specif., a parcel of ground, a house, or the like, forming part of a large estate.

**pend'ing**, *p. a.* [L. *pendĕre* to hang.] 1. Hanging; overhanging; imminent. 2. Not yet decided; as, a *pend'ing* suit. — *prep.* During; during the pendency of.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, rĕcĕnt, makĕr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cŕnĕct; ūse, ūnite, ūn, ūp, cĕrcŭs, menŭ; fŕod, fŕoot; out, oil;

**Syn.** Pending, during. Pending was in older usage synonymous with during; as, *during* the trial, *pending* the trial. Now, it oftener has the sense of *while awaiting* (an occurrence), *until the conclusion* (of an action); as, *pending* the decision.

**pen-drag'on** (pĕn-drāg'ŭn), *n.* [W., pen head + *dragon* leader.] [*Often cap.*] A chief leader or king; — a title of an ancient British chief in command of other chiefs. — **pen-drag'on-ship**, *n.*

**pen'du-lous** (pĕn'dŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendĕre* to hang.] Loosely pendent; hanging. — **Syn.** See PENDENT. — **pen'du-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **lous-ness**, *n.*

**pen'du-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz). [NL., fr. *L. pendulus* hanging, swinging.] A body so suspended from a fixed point that it can swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum.

**Pe-nel'op-e** (pĕ-nĕl'ŏ-pĕ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνελόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Odysseus. During his absence, being importuned by suitors, she postpones decision until she shall have woven a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she unravels what she wove by day.

**Pe-nel'ŏ-phŏn** (pĕ-nĕl'ŏ-fŏn), *n.* See CORNETTA.

**pe'ne-plain'** (pĕ'nĕ-plān'), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + *E. plain*.] *Phys. Geog.* A land surface reduced by erosion almost to base level, so that most of it is nearly plain.

**pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty** (pĕn'ĕ-trā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being penetrable.

**pen'e-tra-ble** (pĕn'ĕ-trā-b'l), *a.* [L. *penetrabilis*.] Capable of being penetrated, or pierced. — **pen'e-tra-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**pen'e-tra'li-a** (-trā'lī-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *penetrabilis* internal.] 1. Innermost parts, esp. of a temple. 2. Hidden things or secrets; privacy or sanctuary, as of the home.

**pen'e-trant** (pĕn'ĕ-trānt), *a.* Penetrating; sharp; subtle.

**pen'e-trate** (-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ing). [L. *penetratus*, p. p. of *penetrare* to penetrate.] 1. To enter into; pierce. 2. To pervade; permeate. 3. To affect profoundly; move deeply. 4. To pierce into by the mind; understand. — *v. i.* To pass into or through something; pierce; also, to affect the feelings.

**Syn.** Penetrate, pierce, perforate. To penetrate is to pass into (esp. the interior), often by force, energy, or diffusive power, as well as by sharpness; to pierce is to pass through (surface or body), esp. as by that which is sharp or pointed; as, the bullet *penetrated* a foot into the wood; the needle *pierced* his flesh. To perforate is to pierce or bore a hole (or holes) through; as, *perforated* paper.

**pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of penetrating. 2. Sharp discernment; sagacity. 3. *Optics*. a Of a telescope, power of enabling one to see to a great distance. *b* Of a microscope, power of enabling one to see into the structure of an object, beyond or short of the exact focus. 4. *Gunnery*. The depth to which a projectile will penetrate.

— **Syn.** Sharpness, discrimination. See DISCERNMENT.

**pen'e-tra-tive** (pĕn'ĕ-trā-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to penetrate; piercing; also, acute; sagacious. 2. Affecting; impressive. — **pen'e-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'e-tra-tive-ness**, *n.*

**pen'guin** (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕn'-), *n.* [Prob. orig. the great auk, fr. *W. pen* head + *gwyn* white.] 1. The great auk. *Obs.* 2. Any of certain flightless aquatic birds (order *Sphenisciformes*) of the Southern Hemisphere.

**pen'hold'er** (pĕn'hŏl'dĕr), *a.* A holder, handle, or rack for a pen or pens.

**pen'i-cil** (pĕn'ī-sil), *n.* [L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, painter's brush, roll of lint.] *Med.* A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

**pen'i-cil'late** (-sil'āt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form of a pencil; furnished with, or ending in, a tuft of hairs. — **cil'late-ly**, *adv.* — **cil-la'tion** (-sī-lā'shŭn), *n.*

**pen-in'su-la** (pĕn-in'sŭ-lā), *n.* [L. *paeninsula*; *paene* almost + *insula* island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and joined to a larger body by a neck, or isthmus; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water.

**pen-in'su-lar** (-lār), *a.* Of or pert. to a peninsula.

**pen-in'su-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.* 1. State of being a peninsula. 2. Character peculiar to peninsular dwellers; narrowness of mental outlook; provincialism.

**pe'nis** (pĕ'nīs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PENES (-nĕz). [L.] The male organ of copulation.

**pen'i-tence** (pĕn'ī-tĕns), *n.* The being penitent; sorrow for sins or faults. — **Syn.** See CONTRITION.

**pen'it-ent** (-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *pénitent*, *L. poenitens*, *-entis*, *poenitens*, p. pr. of *poenitere*, *poenitere*, to repent.] Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant; contrite. — *n.* 1. A penitent person. 2. One undergoing penance, esp. under a confessor.

**pen'it-ent'ial** (-tĕnt'shĕl), *a.* Of or pert. to penitence or penance. — *n.* 1. *Ecol.* A book of rules for imposing penance. 2. A penitent. — **pen'it-ent'ial-ly**, *adv.*

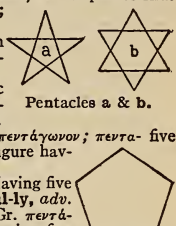


King Penguin.



**pen'i-ten'tia-ry** (-shā-rī), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to penance. 2. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. 3. Making one liable to punishment in a penitentiary. *U. S.*  
*-n., pl. -RIES (-rīz).* 1. A house of correction in which offenders are confined, usually at labor. 2. *R. C. Ch.* A n. office of the papal court which passes upon cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the **Grand Penitentiary**. **b** An officer vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him.  
**pen'i-ten'tly, adv.** In a penitent manner.  
**pen'knife** ('pēn'nif'), *n.*; *pl. -KNIVES (-nīvz').* A small pocketknife; orig., knife for making or mending quill pens.  
**pen'man** (-mān), *n.* 1. One who uses the pen; a writer. 2. An author; composer.  
**pen'man-ship, n.** Art or practice of using the pen in writing; style or manner of writing.  
**pen'nā** (pēn'ā), *n.*; *pl. PENNĀE (-Ē).* [*L.*] Zoöl. A normal contour feather, as distinguished from downs, plumes, etc.  
**pen name.** A name assumed by an author; a pseudonym.  
**pen'nant** (-ānt), *n.* [*Alteration of pennon;* *ME. pennon, penoun, OF. penon, fr. L. penna feather.*] 1. *Naut.* A flag usually with the fly much longer than the hoist. See **FLAG, Illust.** **b** Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, or the like. 2. *Mus.* = **HOOK, 3 c.**  
**pen'nate** (pēn'āt) *a.* [*L. pennatus, fr. penna feather, pen'nate-ed (-āt-ēd) wing.*] Winged; feathered.  
**pen'ner, n.** One who pens, writes, or composes, something.  
**pen'ni-less** (-lēs), *a.* Without a penny; impecunious.  
**pen'non** (-nūn), *n.* [See **PENNANT.**] 1. A long triangular flag, esp. as ensign of certain medieval knights, or of a regiment of lancers. See **FLAG, Illust.** 2. Any flag or banner. 3. A pennant. 4. A wing; pinion.  
**pen'non-cel, pen'non-celle** (pēn'nūn-sēl), *n.* [*OF. penoncel, dim. of penon.* See **PENNANT.**] = **PENCEL. Obs. or Hist.**  
**Penn'syl-va'ni-an** (pēn'sīl-vā'nī-ān), *a. Geol.* Pert. to or designating a Paleozoic period between the Mississippian and the Permian, marked by extensive coal deposits. See **CARBONIFEROUS, COAL MEASURES.** — *n. Geol.* The Pennsylvanian period or system.  
**pen'ny** (pēn'y), *n.*; *pl. -NIES (-īz),* for a number of coins, or **PENCE** (pēns), for amount in pennies. [*AS. penig, pening, pendig.*] 1. An English coin, now of bronze, worth  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a shilling, or 2.03 cents *U. S.* 2. A cent. *Colloq. U. S.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  Penny in certain combinations (as, *fourpenny* or *fourpenny, sixpenny*, etc.) forms adjectives denoting price or value. As applied to nails, these now denote certain arbitrary sizes, though orig. designating the price per hundred.  
**pen'ny-a-line'**, *a.* Of authors, getting little pay, as a penny for each line; hence, cheap; inferior. — **pen'ny-a-lin'er** (-ā-līn'ēr), *n.*  
**pen'ny-roy'al** (-rōi'āl), *n.* [*Corruption of earlier puliall royal, in which puliall is fr. OF. polioll, a dim. fr. L. pulleum, or pulegium.*] A European perennial mint (*Mentha pulegium*) with pungently aromatic leaves; also, a similar American mint (*Hedeoma pulegioides*).  
**pen'ny-weight'** (pēn'y-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an ounce (1.55517 grams). It was originally the weight of a silver penny. *Abbr., dw't.*  
**pen'ny-wise'**, *a.* Also **pennywise.** Wise in small matters only; saving small sums while losing larger.  
**pen'ny-wort'** (-wūrt'), *n.* Any of several round-leaved plants: *a* = **NAVELWORT**. **b** The Kenilworth ivy. *c* A small American gentianaceous plant (*Obolaria virginica*).  
**pen'ny-worth'** (-wūrth'), *n.* 1. A penny's worth; as much as a penny will buy. 2. Hence: due return for money laid out; a bargain. 3. A small quantity; a trifle.  
**Pe-nob'scot** (pē-nōb'skōt), *n.* [*From the river, fr. Algonquian pe-noom-ske-ook at the falls of the rock.*] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River.  
**pe-no-log'i-cal** (pē-nō-lōj'ī-kāl; pēn'ō-), *a.* Pertaining or relating to penology. [*of penology.*]  
**pe-no-lō-gist** (pē-nō-lō-jīst), *n.* One versed in or a student of penology.  
**pe-no-lō-jy** (pē-nō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ποινή, or L. poena, punishment + -logy.*] The study of punishment for crime; that branch of criminology dealing with the deterrent and reformatory treatment of criminals.  
**pen'sile** (pēn'sīl), *a.* [*L. pensilis, fr. pendere to hang.*] 1. Hanging; pendent. 2. Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds. — **SYN.** See **PENDENT.**  
**pen'sion** (-shūn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. pensio payment, pendere, pensum, to weigh, pay.*] 1. A payment. *Obs.* 2. A stated allowance made, for past services or the surrender of rights or emoluments, to one retired from service. 3. A payment regularly made to any person, as for good will. 4. [*F., pron'd pān'syōn'*] A boarding house or boarding school; — now used only as French.  
*-v. t.* To grant or pay a pension to.

**pen'sion-er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One in receipt of a pension. 2. Specific: *a* A gentleman-at-arms. *b* One of a bodyguard; retainer. *Obs.* 3. One who pays for his commons. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*  
**pen'sive** (-siv), *a.* [*F. pensif, fr. penser to think, L. pensare to weigh, ponder, v. intens. fr. pendere to weigh.*] 1. Dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful; musing. 2. Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness. — **pen'sive-ly, adv.** — **pen'sive-ness, n.**  
**SYN.** Dreamy, meditative, reflective, thoughtful, contemplative, sober. — **Thoughtful, contemplative, pensive.** One is **thoughtful** who is habitually full of, or immersed in, thought; one is **contemplative** who is given to meditation or reflection. **Pensive** adds to **thoughtful** the implication of dreamy seriousness.  
**pen'stock'** (pēn'stōk'), *n.* [*1st pen + stock.*] 1. A sluice or gate to regulate the flow of water, sewage, etc. 2. A close conduit or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel.  
**pent** (pēnt), *p. a.* [*Prop. p. p. of penā, var. of pen to shut in. Oxf. E. D.*] Penned or shut up; confined; — often with *up*.  
**pen'ta-** (pēn'tā-). Combining form from *Gr. πέντα*, which is a combining form of *πέντε, five*.  
**pen'ta-cle** (-k'l), *n.* A certain magic symbol; as: **a** Originally, a five-pointed star. **b** A six-pointed star.  
**pen'ta-gon** (pēn'tā-gōn), *n.* [*Gr. πεντάγωνος; πεντα- five + γωνία angle.*] *Geom.* A plane figure having five angles and five sides.  
**pen'tag'o-nal** (pēn'tāg'ō-nāl), *a.* Having five corners or angles. — **pen'tag'o-nal-ly, adv.**  
**pen'ta-gram** (pēn'tā-grām), *n.* [*Gr. πεντάγραμμος, neut. of πεντάγραμμος having five lines.* See **PENTA-; -GRAM.**] 1. A pentacle. Regular **Pentagram**. 2. *Math.* A figure determined by five points.  
**pen'tam'te-ro-us** (pēn'tām'tēr-ūs), *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, or arranged in five sets of parts; specif., *Bot.*, having floral whorls composed of five, or a multiple of five, members, as the flax flower; — commonly written *5-merous*.  
**pen-tam'e-ter** (-tēr), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. πενταμετρος.* See **PENTA-; METER.**] *Pros.* A verse of five feet; specif., the elegiac pentameter. — *a.* Having five metrical feet.  
**pen'tane** (pēn'tān), *n.* [See **PENTA-.**] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>, of the paraffin series. Two are colorless, volatile liquids, and occur in petroleum. The third is a gas at temperatures above 9° C. (48.2°F.).  
**pen'tap'o-dy** (-tāp'ō-dī), *n.*; *pl. -DIES.* [*pen-ta + Gr. ποδς, pod's, foot.*] *Pros.* A measure or series of five feet.  
**pen'tarch-y** (pēn'tār-kī), *n.*; *pl. -TARCHIES.* [*Gr. πενταρχία.* See **PENTA-; -ARCHY.**] A government by five persons; also, a union of five powers.  
**pen'ta-stich** (pēn'tā-stīk), *n.* [*Gr. πεντάστιχος of five verses; πεντα- five + στιχος line, verse.*] A composition consisting of five verses.  
**pen'ta-style** (-stīl), *a.* [See **PENTA-; STYLE.**] *Arch.* Having five columns across the front. — *n.* A pentastyle building.  
**Pen'ta-teuch** (pēn'tā-tūk), *n.* [*Gr. πεντάτευχος, πεντα- five + τευχος tool, book.*] The first five books of the Old Testament collectively. — **Pen'ta-ten'chal** (-tū'kāl), *a.*  
**pen'tath'lon** (pēn'tāth'lōn), *n.* [*Gr. πένταθλον, πεντα- five + ἄθλον a contest.*] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest in which each contestant participated in five different events, as leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear. 2. In the modern Olympic games, a composite contest made up of a running broad jump, throwing the javelin, a 200-meter run, throwing the discus, and a 1,500-meter run.  
**pen'ta-va'lent** (pēn'tā-vā'lēnt; pēn-tāv'ā-lēnt), *a.* [*pen-ta + L. valens, p. pr. See VALENCE.*] *Chem.* Having a valence, or combining power, of five. See **VALENCE.**  
**Pen'te-cost** (-tē-kōst), *n.* [*L. pentecoste, Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) the fiftieth day, Pentecost, πεντηκοστής fiftieth, πεντηκοντα fifty, πέντε five.*] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews, celebrated the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover. 2. A Christian festival commemorating the descent, at Pentecost, of the Holy Spirit on the apostles; Whitsunday. — **Pen'te-cos'tal** (-kōs'tāl), *a.*  
**pen'thouse'** (pēn'hous'), *n.* [*Corrupt, of apprentice, F. apprentisi.* See **APPEND.**] 1. A shed or roof attached to, and sloping from, a wall or building. 2. Anything likened to a penthouse, whether attached to a building or not, as a window awning, a shed to protect besiegers, etc.  
**pen'to-san** (pēn'tō-sān), *n.* Also **-sane** (-sān). [*From PENTOSE.*] *Chem.* One of a class of complex carbohydrates which are widely distributed in plants, as in fruits, gums, woods, hay, etc., and yield pentoses on hydrolysis.  
**pen'tose** (pēn'tōs), *n.* [*pen-ta- + -ose.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of sugars of the formula C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, having five carbon atoms in the molecule. (Cf. **HEXOSE.**) They are formed by the decomposition of pentosans.



Pentacles a & b.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**pent-ste'mon** (pĕnt-stĕ'mŏn), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πέντε* five + *στέμον* warp. See STAMEN.] Any of a genus (*Pentstemon*) of chiefly American scrophulariaceous herbs, bearing showy flowers, and often cultivated under the name *beardtongue*.



Pentstemon (*P. grandiflorus*).

**pe-nu-chile** (pĕ-nŭk'ĭ-l). Var. of PINOCHE.

**pe'nult** (pĕ'nŭlt; pĕ-nŭlt'), *n.* Also, **pe-nul'ti-ma** (pĕ-nŭlt'it-mă). [*L. paenultima* (sc. *syllaba*), fem. of *paenultimus* last but one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* the last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

**pe-nul'ti-mate** (-măt), *a.* 1. Last but one. 2. Of or pert. to the penult. — *n.* The penult.

**pe-nul'tra** (-nŭm'bră), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. paene* almost + *umbra* shade.] 1. *Optics*. The space of partial illumination, as in an eclipse, between the umbra, or perfect shadow, and the full light. 2. The shaded region around the dark central portion of a sun spot. — **pe-nul'tral** (-brăl), *a.*

**pe-nu'ri-ous** (-nŭ'ri-ŭs), *a.* [From PENURY.] Excessively sparing in the use of money; stingy; miserly. — **Syn.** See FARSIMONIOUS. — **pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**pen'ū-ry** (pĕn'ŭ-rĭ), *n.* [*L. penuria*.] Absence of resources; want; extreme poverty; destitution. — **Syn.** See POVERTY.

**pe'on** (pĕ'ŏn), *n.* [*Sp. peón*, or *Pg. peño*, a foot traveler, foot soldier, pawn. See PAWN in chess.] 1. In India: *a* A foot soldier. *b* A native constable. *c* An attendant. 2. A common laborer of any kind; — often, as to Latin America, implying bondage, as for debt. [of using peon labor.]

**pe'on-age** (-ăj), *n.* State of being a peon; also, a system.

**pe'o-my** (pĕ'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*OF. pione*, *L. paonia*, Gr. *παιωνία*, fr. *Παίων*, *Παίων*, the god of healing.] Any of a genus (*Paeonia*) of ranunculaceous plants, having divided leaves and large handsome flowers; also, the flower.

**peo'ple** (pĕ'plĭ), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.*; in sense of a particular body of persons, *pl.* PEOPLES. [*OF. pueple*, fr. *L. populus*.]

1. A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment; the individuals collectively of any characteristic group, as distinguished from the group considered as a unit (that is, as a *nation*, *race*, or *tribe*); a folk; as, the Austrian *nation* comprises both Germanic and Slavonic *peoples*; the American *people* is made up of mingling *rac*es. 2. A race, tribe, or nation; as, the *peoples* of Europe. 3. *a* The persons of a particular group, considered distributively; as, the *people* of London; the *people* of that class. *b* Members of one's family or kindred; relatives; often, ancestry. *Collog.* 4. The common people; populace. 5. The body of enfranchised citizens of a state; electorate. 6. Living creatures; often, *specif.*, animals of a certain kind or habit; as, the bee *people*. 7. Persons; folks; indefinitely. **Syn.** *People*, *nation*. *People* suggests the whole community regarded as an aggregate, yet as constituting a unit; *nation* emphasizes less the mass of individuals, more the political, institutional, or territorial unity; as, the *people* of the United States constitute a *nation*.

— *v. t.* To populate. — **peo'pler** (-plĕr), *n.*

**Peo'ple's par'ty**. *U. S. Politics*. A party, formed in 1891, advocating public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc., an income tax, limited ownership of land, etc.

**Pe-phre'do** (pĕ-frĕ'dŏ), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Πεφρηδός*.] See GRÆÆ.

**pe-pi'no** (pĕ-pĕ'nŏ), *n.* [*Sp.* or *Pg.*, cucumber, fr. *L. pepo melon*.] A tropical American plant (*Solanum muricatum*) with edible fruit; — called also *melon pear*.

**pep'los** (pĕp'lŏs), *n.* [*L. peplos*, Gr. *πέπλος*.] A shawl.

**pep'lus** (pĕp'lŭs) like garment worn by women in ancient Greece, esp. a costly one.

**pep'lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), *L.* -LA (-lă). [*L.*] 1. A peplos. 2. A kind of overskirt suggesting the ancient peplos; also, a short fitted skirt attached to a waist or coat.

**pe'po** (pĕ'pŏ), *n.* [*L.*, a kind of melon, Gr. *πέπων*.] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*) a fleshy, many-seeded fruit, usually with a hard rind, as the pumpkin, melon, and cucumber. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

**pep'per** (pĕp'ĕr), *n.* [*AS. pipor*, *L. piper*, fr. Gr. *πέπερι*, *πέπερι*.] 1. A pungent condiment got from an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*), black pepper coming from dried slightly unripe berries, white pepper from dried ripe berries divested of pulp and skin; also, a similar product got from any of several other species of the same genus. 2. Any plant yielding this product. 3. Capsicum, or the plant producing it.



Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

— *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle or sea-  
 ãle, senãte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofã; ãve, event ãnd, recãnt, makãr; ãce, ãll; ãld, ãbãys, ãrb, ãdd, ãdt, cõnnect;  
 ãse, ãnãte, ãrn, ãp, circũs, menã; fõõd, fõõt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ãnk; then, thin; natũre, verdũre (87);

son with or as if with pepper. 2. To sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; also, to spread in or as in grains. 3. To peit.

**pep'per-and-salt**, *a.* Having black and white intermingled in small spots; as, a *pepper-and-salt* cloth or suit.

**pep'per-box** ('-bŏks'), *n.* A small box or bottle, with a perforated top, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc.

**pep'per-corn** ('-cŏrn'), *n.* [*AS. piporcorn*.] A dried berry of the black pepper; hence, a mere trifle.

**pep'per-grass** ('-grăs'), *n.* Any cross of a genus (*Lepidium*) consisting of small plants bearing round flattened pungent pods, esp. the garden peppergrass (*L. sativum*).

**pep'per-idge** ('-ij), *n.* = BLACK GUM.

**pep'per-mint** (-mĭnt), *n.* 1. A pungent mint (*Mentha piperita*); also, its volatile oil or essence. 2. A lozenge flavored with peppermint.

**pepper pot**. 2 A stew of vegetables, meat or fish, and cassareep, common in the West Indies. *b* A highly seasoned stew of tripe, meat, dumplings, and vegetables. *U. S.*

**pepper tree**. A tropical American anacardiaceous tree (*Schinus molle*), often grown for shade in warm climates. It has greenish flowers succeeded by red berrylike drupes.

**pep'per-wort** ('-wŭrt'), *n.* Peppergrass.

**pep'per-y** ('-y), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to pepper; pungent. 2. Hot-tempered; choleric. — **pep'per-i-ness** ('-nĕs), *n.*

**pep'sin** ('-sĭn), *n.* Also **pep'sine**. [*G. pepsin*, fr. Gr. *πέψω* digest, *πέπαιω* to cook, digest.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteolytic enzyme secreted in the stomach of the higher animals; also, a preparation of this from the stomachs of pigs, sheep, or calves, for use as a digestive.

**pep'sin-ate** (pĕp'sĭ-năt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-năt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-năt'ĭng). To treat, mix, or impregnate with pepsin.

**pep'tic** ('-tĭk), *a.* [*L. pepticus*, Gr. *πεπτικός*.] 1. Pert. to digestion. 2. Able to digest. 3. Of or pert. to pepsin.

**pep'tic**, *n.* An agent that promotes digestion.

**pep'to-gen** (pĕp'tŏ-jĕn), *n.* [*pepton* + *gen.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance, as dextrin or meat extract, which stimulates the secretion of pepsin.

**pep'tone** (-tŏn), *n.* [*G. pepton*, fr. Gr. *πέπτος*, neut. of *πέπρω* cooked; i. e., digested.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteids, as in peptic digestion. — **pep-ton'ic** ('-tŏn'ĭk), *a.*

**pep'to-nize** ('-tŏ-nĭz), *v. t.* -NIZED (-nĭzd); -NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ĭng). To convert into peptone; to mix; or to dissolve by a proteolytic ferment; as, *peptonized* food. — **pep'to-ni-za'tion** ('-nĭ-ză'shŭn; -nĭ-ză'shŭn), *n.*

**Pe'quot** (pĕkwŏt), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *Paquidōog* or *Paquatauog* destroyers.] A tribe of Algonquin Indians once dominant in eastern Connecticut.

**per** (pŭr), *prep.* [*L.*] Through; by means of; by; for.

**per-** [See FER.] 1. A prefix meaning *through, throughout, by, for*, or used as an intensive. 2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting the *highest, or a relatively high*, state of oxidation; as *peroxide, permanganate*.

**per-ad-ven'ture** (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tŭr; pŭr'-), *adv.* & *conj.* [*F. par aventure*.] 1. Perhaps; it may be; possibly. 2. If; supposing. — *n.* Chance; hap; hence: doubt; question.

**per-am'bu-late** (pĕr-ăm'bŭ-lăt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lăt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [*L. perambulus*, *p. p.* of *perambulare* to perambulate; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk through or over; esp., to inspect by traversing. — *v. i.* To walk about; stroll.

**per-am'bu-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.* Act of perambulating; a traversing, as for inspection, survey, etc.

**per-am'bu-la-tor** ('-ăm'bŭ-lăt'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who perambulates. 2. A surveyor's wheeled instrument for measuring distances. 3. A low carriage for a child; baby carriage.

**per-am'bu-la-to-ry** (-lăt-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to perambulation.

**per-cale** ('pĕr-kăl'; pĕr'kăl'), *n.* [*F.*] A fine, smooth-finished cotton fabric, often printed.

**per'ca-line** ('pŭr'kă-lĕn'; pŭr'kă-lĭn), *n.* [*F.*] A fine cotton fabric, usually glossy and of one color, much used for linings.

**per-ceiv'a-ble** (pĕr-sĕv'ă-bĭl), *a.* Perceptible. — **a-bly, adv.**

**per-ceive** ('-sĕv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' ('-sĕvd'); -CEIV'ING. [*OF. parceivre, perceivre* (3d pl. pres. *parceivent, perceivent*), fr. *L. percipere, percipium*; *per* + *capere* to take, receive.] 1. To obtain knowledge of through the senses; see, hear, or feel. 2. To apprehend by the mind; discern.

**Syn.** Behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discern, discriminate, descry. — *Perceive, discern*. To perceive is in general to apprehend or take cognizance of; *discern* often implies delicate or fine discrimination or perception; as, it is too small to be *perceived*; to *discern* truth from untruth.

**per-ceiv'er** (pĕr-sĕv'ĕr), *n.* One who perceives.

**per cent, per centum**. Also **per cent.** (with period). [*L. per centum*.] By the hundred; in the hundred; — used of proportions, rates of interest, etc. Sign, %.

**per-cent'age** (pĕr-sĕn'tăj), *n.* [*per cent* + *age*, as in *average*.] A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred; loosely, a part or proportion of a whole.

**per'cept** (pŭr'sĕpt), *n.* [*L. perceptum*, neut. p. p. See FER-CEIVE.] An object as it appears or exists in perception.



**per-cep'ti-ble** (pĕr-sĕp'ti-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; cognizable; perceivable. — **per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

**per-cep'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* [*L. perceptio*.] 1. Mental apprehension or cognition of objects or of ideas. 2. Cognition or apprehension occasioned by, and involving the presence of, sensation in consciousness; specif., the object of sensible cognition as it appears in consciousness; a percept. 3. An immediate or intuitive cognition or judgment, often implying nice observation or subtle discrimination; as, a *perception* of mathematical truth. Also, the power or faculty of having or exercising such perceptions; as, moral *perception*. — **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT. — **per-cep'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**per-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty or power of, perception.

**per-cep'tu-al** (pĕr-sĕp'tŭ-āl), *a.* Pertaining to perception; involving perception.

**perch** (pŭrch), *n.* [*F. perche*, *L. perca*, *fr. Gr. πέρκη*.] 1. A rather small European spiny-finned, fresh-water fish (*Perca fluviatilis*); also, in the United States, a closely similar species (*P. flavescens*), often called *yellow perch*. 2. Any of numerous similar fishes, many of them marine.

**perch**, *n.* [*F. perche*, *L. pertica*.] 1. A horizontal pole or other support for birds to roost on; hence, any elevated seat or station. 2. A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach. 3. **a** A measure equal, (*Linear Measure*) to a rod or (*Square Measure*) to a square rod. **b** In measuring stone, etc., usually, 24½ cubic feet. — *v. t.* To alight, as a bird; sit or rest on or as on a perch. — *v. i.* To place or set on or as on a perch.

**per-chance'** (pĕr-chāns'), *adv.* [*F. par* by + *chance*.] 1. By chance; by fortune. 2. Perhaps; possibly; maybe.

**perch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, perches; specif., an insectorial bird.

**Per-che-ron** (pŭr-shĕ-rŏn; pŭr'chĕ'), *n.* [*F.*] One of a breed of draft horses, usually dapple gray, originating in Perche, a dist. of France; — called also *Percheron* Norman.

**per-chlo'rate** (pĕr-klŏ-rāt), *n.* A salt of perchloric acid.

**per-chlor'ic** (-rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating the highest oxygen acid (HClO<sub>4</sub>) of chlorine. It is a colorless, oily, fuming liquid.

**per-chlor'ide** (-rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A chloride with a higher percentage of chlorine than any other chloride of the same substance or series.

**per-cip'i-ence** (pĕr-sĭp'i-ĕns), *n.* Faculty, act, or power of per-cip'i-ency (-sĭp'i-ĕn-sĭ) perceiving; perception.

**per-cip'i-ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [*L. percipiens*, *entis*, *p. pr. of percipere*.] See PERCEIVE. | Having the faculty of perceiving, esp. quickly or keenly. — *n.* One who perceives.

**per-co'id** (pĕr'kŏ'id), **per-co'i'de-an** (-kŏi'dĕ-ān), *a.* [*L. perca* a perch + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Belonging to an extensive superfamily (*Percoidae*) of acanthopterygian fishes, including the true perches and related families. It is one of the largest natural groups of fishes. — *n.* A percoid fish.

**per-co-late** (kŏ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ĒD (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [*L. percolatus*, *p. p. of percolare* to percolate; *per* through + *colare* to strain.] 1. To pass or cause to pass through fine interstices, as a liquor; filter. 2. To ooze through; permeate. — *n.* *Pharm.* A liquid that has been percolated.

**per-co-la'tion** (-lĕ'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of percolating.

**per-co-la'tor** (pŭr'kŏ-lĕ-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, percolates; specif., a kind of coffeepot in which the heated water is caused to filter through the coffee.

**per-cuss'** (pĕr-kŭs'), *v. t.* [*L. percussus*, *p. p. of percussere*; *per* + *quere* to strike.] To strike smartly on or against; as, to *percuss* the chest in auscultation.

**per-cus'sion** (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of percussing; specif., the striking of a percussion cap so as to fire the charge in a gun. 2. The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock.

**percussion cap**, *Firearms*. A small metallic cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, used with a percussion lock.

**percussion lock**. The lock of a gun fired by percussion on fulminating powder.

**per-cus'sive** (pĕr-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to percussion; operative or operated by striking.

**per-die'** (-dĕ'). Var. of *PARDIE*.

**per di'em** (pĕr dĭ'ĕm). [*L.*] By the day. Also, chiefly *U. S.*, an allowance or amount of so much by the day.

**per-di'tion** (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*OF. perdicion*, *L. perditio*, *fr. perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, lose.] Entire loss; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

**per-du'** (pĕr-dŭ'; pŭr'dŭ'), *a.* [*F. perdu*, *fem. perdue*, *perdue'* lost.] Lost to view; hidden; close.

**per-dur'a-ble** (pĕr-dŭr'ā-b'l), *a.* [*F.*] Very durable; lasting; eternal. — **per-dur'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **per-dur'a-bly**, *adv.*



**per'e-gri-nate** (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ĒD (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [*L. peregrinatus*, *p. p. of peregrinari* to travel. See PILGRIM.] To travel; journey. — *v. t.* To travel across; traverse. — **per'e-gri-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.*

**per'e-gri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A traveling from country to country or from place to place; a wandering; journey.

**per'e-grine**, **per'e-grin** (pĕr'ĕ-grĭn), *a.* [*L. peregrinus*. See PILGRIM.] Foreign; alien. — *n.* The peregrine falcon.

**peregrine**, or **peregrin**, **falcon**, a courageous, swift falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), formerly much used in falconry.

**pe-rei'ra bark**, or **pe-rei'ra** (pĕ-rĕi'rā), *n.* [*Fr. pao-pereira*.] The bark of a Brazilian apocynaceous tree (*Geissospermum vellosii*). It is tonic and febrifuge. Also, the tree.

**pe-rei'rine** (-rĭn; -rĕn), *n.* Also, **-rin**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>2</sub>ON<sub>2</sub>, occurring in perera bark and extracted as an amorphous powder. It is used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

**per'emp-to-ri-ly** (pĕr'ĕmp-tŏ-rĭ-lĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-l), *adv.* In a peremptory manner. [*emptory*.]

**per'emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality or character of being per-emp-to-ri-ly (pĕr'ĕmp-tŏ-rĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-l), *a.* [*L. peremptorius* destructive, decisive, *fr. perimere* to take away entirely, destroy; *per* + *emere* to buy, orig., to take.] 1. Taking away a right of action, debate, etc.; hence: conclusive; absolute. 2. Incontrovertible. 3. Positive in opinion; stubborn; also, dictatorial. — **Syn.** Authoritative, express, arbitrary, dogmatical. See IMPERATIVE.

**per-en'ni-al** (pĕr-ĕn'i-āl), *a.* [*L. perennis*; *per* through + *annus* year.] 1. Lasting or continuing through the year. 2. Unceasing; never-failing. 3. *Bot.* Continuing more than two years. — **Syn.** Enduring. See CONTINUAL. — *n.* *Bot.* A perennial plant. — **per-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**per'fect** (pŭr'fĕkt), *a.* [*OF. parfit*, *parfait*, *L. perfectus*, *p. p. of perficere* to perform, finish, perfect; *per* + *facere* to make, do.] 1. Having all the properties naturally belonging to it; hence, variously, complete, sound, right, faultless, righteous, etc. 2. *Sure Obs.* 3. A Entire; pure; unqualified; as, a *perfect stranger*. **b** Utter; downright; as, *perfect nonsense*. *Colloq.* 4. *Bot.* Monoclinous. 5. *Musical*. Belonging to the first and simpler consonances which retain their character on inversion; — applied to the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth. — **Syn.** Finished, consummate, entire, blameless. See WHOLE.

**perfect tense**, *Gram.*, a tense denoting an act or state as completed at the time of speaking.

— *n.* *Gram.* The perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it. — (pŭr'fĕkt; pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To make perfect; finish; complete; consummate. — **per'fect-er**, *n.*

**per-fect'i-ble** (pĕr-fĕk'ti-b'l), *a.* Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect. — **per-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**per-fec'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being perfect, or complete. 2. Act of perfecting. 3. A quality completely excellent. 4. A perfect thing or person.

**per-fec'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. *Ethical*. The doctrine that perfection of moral character is the supreme ethical end rather than happiness or utilitarian benefit. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable in the earthly life. — **per-fec'tion-ist**, *n.*

**per-fec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* 1. Tending to make perfect; conducting to perfection. 2. *Gram.* Expressing action as complete; — designating an aspect or form of the verb. — **per-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-fec'tive-ness**, *n.*

**per'fect-ly** (pŭr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* In a perfect manner.

**per'fect-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being perfect.

**per-fec'to** (pĕr-fĕk'tŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -FECTOS (-tŏz). [*Sp.*, *perfect*.] A medium-sized cigar rather thick for its length, tapered at both ends.

**per-ferv'id** (pĕr-fĕr'vĭd), *a.* Very fervid; ardent.

**per-fid'i-ous** (-fĭd'i-ŭs), *a.* [*L. perfidiosus*.] 1. Guilty of perfidy; false to trust. 2. Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. — **Syn.** See DISLOYAL. — **per-fid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**per'fid-y** (pŭr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [*L. perfidia*, *fr. L. perfidus* faithless; *per* + *fidēs* faith.] Act of violating faith or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

**per-fo-li-ate** (pĕr-fŏ'li-āt), *a.* [*per* + *L. folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having the basal part congenitally united around the stem. See LEAF, *Illustr.* — **per-fo-li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

**per-fo-rate** (pŭr'fŏ-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ĒD (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [*L. perforatus*, *p. p. of perforare* to perforate; *per* + *forare* to bore.] To pierce through; also, loosely, to pierce through the surfaces of. — **Syn.** See PENETRATE.

**per'fo-rate** (-fŏ-rāt) *a.* Pierced with a hole or holes, or **per'fo-rat'ed** (-rāt'ĕd) with pores.

**per'fo-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perforating; state of being perforated, or the resulting hole.

**per'fo-ra-tive** (pŭr'fŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to perforate or pierce.

**per'fo-ra'tor** (pŭr'fŏ-rā-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for perforating, as a device for canceling tickets or perforating checks, or a kind of telegraphic apparatus for perforating a continuous tape according to code.

**per-force'** (pĕr-fŏrs'; 57), *adv.* [*F. par* (*L. per*) + *force*.] By necessity; necessarily.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**per-form'** (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [OF. *parformir*, *parfournir*, to finish, complete; *par* (L. *per*) + *fournir* to finish, complete; — influenced by *E. form.*] **1.** To execute (anything); accomplish; do. **2.** To make; construct; build. **3.** To discharge; fulfill. **4.** To render, represent, or reproduce, as a play; act on the stage, as a part. — **Syn.** Do, transact, achieve, complete, consummate. See **EFFECT**. — *v. i.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; esp., to act a part, or to play on a musical instrument. — **per-form'a-ble**, *a.*

**per-form'ance** (-fôr'māns), *n.* **1.** Act of performing; execution; achievement. **2.** A thing done; achievement; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. — **Syn.** Completion, consummation, accomplishment, production, work, deed, exploit, feat.

**per-form'er** (-mēr), *n.* One who, or that which, performs; esp., one who executes an undertaking, fulfills a promise, or acts a part in some performance.

**per-fum'** (-fûm'), *v. t.*; — **FUMED'** (-fûm'd'); — **FUM'ING** (-fûm'ing). [F. *parfumer*; *par* + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare*, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To fill with an agreeable odor; scent.

**per-fume** (pûr'fûm; pēr'fûm'), *n.* **1.** A pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma. **2.** A substance that emits an agreeable odor; specif., a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers, used for scenting. — **Syn.** See **SMELL**.

**per-fum'er** (pēr'fûm'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who perfumes. **2.** One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

**per-fum'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). **1.** A perfume, or perfumes in general. **2.** Place for making or selling perfume.

**per-func'to-ry** (-fûnk'tō-rī), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, *p. p.* of *perfungi* to discharge; *per* + *fungi* to perform.] **1.** Done mechanically and as a matter of routine, or carelessly and superficially; marked by indifference. **2.** Mechanical; indifferent; careless. — **per-func'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **ri-ness**, *n.*

**per-fuse'** (-fûz'), *v. t.*; — **FUSED'** (-fûz'd'); — **FUS'ING**. [L. *perfusus*, *p. p.* of *perfundere* to pour over; *per* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To cover, sprinkle, or suffuse with or as with a liquid. **2.** To spread, as a fluid, through or over something.

**per-fu'sion** (pēr'fû'zhîŋ), *n.* Act of perfusing, esp. of pouring or sprinkling in baptism.

**per-go-la** (pûr'gô-lâ), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pergula* shed, shop, vine arbor.] Lit., an arbor or bower; specif., an arbor or trellis treated architecturally, as with stone columns or similar massive structure, as in Italian art.

**per-haps'** (pēr'hāps'), *adv.* [*per* + *pl.* of *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

**per'i** (pēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-riz). [Per. *perī*.] *Persian Myth.* A kind of elf or fairy descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished.

**per'i-** (pēr'ī-). A prefix from Greek *περ*, used to signify around, about, round, near, inclosing, surrounding.

**per'i-anth** (-ānth), *n.* [*peri* + Gr. *άνθος* flower.] The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively.

**per'i-apt** (-āpt), *n.* [Gr. *περιπτωτον*, deriv. fr. *περ* about + *ἄπτειν* to tie.] A charm; amulet.

**per'i-blem** (pēr'ī-blēm), *n.* [G. *periblem*, fr. Gr. *περιβλημα* anything put round one.] *Bot.* The zone of meristematic tissue lying between the dermatogen and the perome in the growing point of a shoot; primary or nascent cortex.

**per'i-car'di-ac** (-kār'dī-āk'), *a.* Of or pert. to the pericardium.

**per'i-car'di-al** (-dī-āl), *a.* *dium.*

**per'i-car'di-tis** (pēr'ī-kār'dī-tis), *n.* [NL.; *pericardium* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

**per'i-car'di-um** (-kār'dī-ûm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-â). [Gr. *περικάρδιον*, deriv. of *περ* about + *καρδία* heart.] *Anat.* The sac of serous membrane inclosing the heart.

**per'i-carp** (pēr'ī-kārp), *n.* [Gr. *περικάρπιον*; *περ* around + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary. — **per'i-car'pi-al** (-kār'pī-āl), *a.*

**per'i-chon'dri-um** (-kôn'drī-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIA (-â). [NL.; *peri* + Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage.] *Anat.* The membrane of fibrous connective tissue that invests a cartilage except at joints. — **per'i-chon'dri-al** (-kôn'drī-āl), *a.*

**Per'i-cle'an** (pēr'ī-klē'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Pericles (495?–429 B. C.); designating, or pert. to, his age, when Athens was at her highest material and intellectual state.

**per'i-cline** (pēr'ī-klīn), *n.* [Gr. *περικλινής* sloping on all sides; *περ* around + *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Min.* A variety of albite occurring in white opaque crystals.

**per'i-cra'ni-um** (pēr'ī-kra'ni-ûm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-â). [NL., fr. Gr. *περικράνιον*, neut. *a.*, round the skull.] *Anat.* External periosteum of the skull. — **per'i-cra'ni-al** (-āl), *a.*

**per'i-cy'cle** (pēr'ī-sī'k'l), *n.* [Gr. *περικύκλιος* spherical, round about. See **PERI**; **CYCLE**.] *Bot.* A mantle of parenchymatous tissue surrounding a stele.

**per'i-derm** (pēr'ī-dûrm), *n.* *Bot.* The cortical tissue derived from the phellogen. Cf. **PHLELOGEN**. Its inner portion is phellogen, its outer portion is cork.

**per'id'i-um** (pēr'id'ī-ûm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-â). [NL., fr. Gr. *περίδιον*, dim. of *πίρα* leathern pouch, wallet.] *Bot.* The outer covering of the sporophore in many fungi.

**per'i-dot** (pēr'ī-dôt), *n.* [F. *péridot*.] *Min.* = **CHRYSO-LITE**.

**per'i-do-tite** (-dô-tīt), *n.* *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks composed of chrysolite and other ferromagnesian minerals, but with little or no feldspar.

**per'i-gee** (pēr'ī-jē), *n.* [NL. *perigeum*, fr. Gr. *περγεῖος* around the earth; *περ* near + *γη* the earth.] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee*. — **per'i-ge'al** (-jē'āl), *a.*

**per'i-ge'an** (-ān), *a.* *Bot.* Borne on a ring or cup of the torus surrounding the pistil, as the stamens or petals; having stamens and petals so situated. — **per'i-ge'ny** (-nī), *n.*

**per'i-he'li-on** (pēr'ī-hē'li-ŋ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -HELIA (-hē'li-â). [NL.; *peri* + Gr. *ήλιος* sun.] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a Section of Perigean Flowers.

planet or comet nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion*.

**per'il** (pēr'īl), *n.* [F. *péril*, fr. L. *periculum*, *periculum*.] Danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction. — **Syn.** Hazard, risk, jeopardy. See **DANGER**. — *v. t.* -ILED (-īld) or -ILLED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING. To endanger; hazard.

**per'il-ous** (-i-lûs), *a.* [OF. *perilous*, fr. L. *periculosus*.] Full of, or involving peril; dangerous. — **ous-ly**, *adv.*

**per'im-e'ter** (pēr'im-ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *perimetros*, Gr. *περιμετρος*; *περ* around + *μετρον* measure.] **1.** *Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or its measure. **2.** *Optics.* An instrument for investigating the discriminative powers of the different parts of the retina. — **per'i-met'ric** (pēr'ī-mēt'rik), *a.* — **met'ri-cal** (rī-kāl), *a.* — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**per'i-morph** (pēr'ī-môrf), *n.* *Min.* A crystal of one species inclosing one of another species. See **ENDOMORPH**. — **per'i-mor'phic** (-môr'fik), *a.*

**per'i-mor'phous** (-môr'fûs), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the pineum.

**per'i-neph'ri-um** (pēr'ī-nēf'rī-ûm), *n.* [NL.; *peri* + Gr. *νεφρός* kidney.] *Anat.* The capsule of connective and fatty tissue about the kidney.

**per'i-ne'um** (-nē'ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-â). [NL., fr. Gr. *περινεον*, *περινεον*.] *Anat.* The region inclosed in the outlet of the pelvis, and traversed by the urinogenital passages and the rectum. **b** The superficial region between the thighs, including the anus and more or less of the genitals.

**per'i-neu'ri-tis** (-nū-rī-tis), *n.* [NL. See **PERINEURIUM**; **-ITIS**.] *Med.* Inflammation of the perineurium.

**per'i-neu'ri-um** (-nū-rī-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-â). [NL.; *peri* + Gr. *νεῦρον* a nerve.] *Anat.* The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle, or funiculus, of nerve fibers. Cf. **EPINEURIUM**.

**per'i-od** (pēr'ī-ôd), *n.* [L. *periodus*, Gr. *περιόδος* a going round, way round, circumference, period; *περ* round + *ὁδός* way.] **1.** A portion of time determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of a planet. **2.** *Specif.* *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite revolves about its primary; as, the *period* of the earth. **b** *Physics.* The time between a phase of vibration and its recurrence; as, the *period* of sound waves.

**3.** A certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a cycle; age; epoch. **4.** *Specif.* *Geol.* — one of the divisions of geological time; as, the Devonian *period*. **5.** The completion of a cycle, series of events, or act; hence: a limit; bound. **6.** *Rhet.* A complete sentence. **7.** *a* The full pause with which the enunciation of a complete sentence closes.

**b** *Punctuation.* The point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word. **8.** *Music.* A complete musical sentence, usually of eight or sixteen measures, consisting of two or more contrasting or complementary phrases and ending with a cadence. — **Syn.** Time, date, era. [acid.]

**per'i-o-date** (pēr'ī-ô-dāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of periodic

**per'i-od'ic** (pār'ī-ôd'ik), *a.* [*per* + *iodic*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, the highest oxygen acid of iodine.

**per'i-od'ic-ly** (pār'ī-ôd'ik-ly), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or performed in, a period, or revolution, of a heavenly body. **2.** Acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; loosely, recurring; intermittent; as, *periodic* epidemics. **3.** *Rhet.* Expressed in, or characterized by, periods.

**periodic function**, *Math.*, a function whose values recur in the same order while the value of the independent variable increases or decreases constantly. — *p. law*, *Chem.*, the generalization that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights.

**per'i-od'ic-al** (pār'ī-ôd'ik-āl), *a.* **1.** = **PERIODIC**. **2.** Published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; — said of magazines, etc. Also, of or pert. to such publications. — *n.* A periodical magazine or other publication. — **per'i-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**per'i-o-dic'i-ty** (-ô-dis'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being periodic, or regularly recurrent.

**per'i-ô-dide** (pēr'ī-ô-dīd; -dīd), *n.* *Chem.* An iodide containing a relatively high proportion of iodine.



âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccout, ârm, âsk, sofâ; âve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; Ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; îse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil;



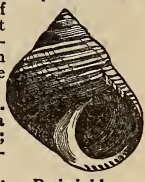
**per'i-os'te-al** (pĕr'ī-ōs'tē-əl), *a.* Anat. Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.  
**per'i-os'te-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TEA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *περι-όστεον* round the bones; *περι* around + *όστέον* bone.] Anat. Connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces.  
**per'i-os'ti-tis** (-ōs-tī'tis), *n.* [NL.; *periosteum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the periosteum. — **tit'ic** (-tī'tik), *a.*  
**per'i-ot'ic** (-ōt'ik; -ō'tik), *a.* [*peri* + Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, the ear.] Zool. Around the ear; designating, pert. to, or composed of, the bony elements which surround the internal ear and form or help to form its capsule. Cf. PETROSAL.  
**Per'i-pa-tē'tic** (pĕr'ī-pā-tē'tik), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *περιπατήω*, fr. *περι* around + *πατέω* to walk about; *περι* + *πατέω* to walk.] 1. Of or pert. to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle. 2. [l. c.] Walking about; itinerant. Usually *Humorous*. — *n.* 1. A disciple of Aristotle. 2. [l. c.] A pedestrian; an itinerant. Usually *Humorous*.  
**per-iph'er-al** (pĕr'ī-fēr-əl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a periphery; hence, Anat., external.  
**per-iph'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). [From L., fr. Gr. *περιφέρεια*; *περι* around + *φέρειν* to bear, carry.] 1. The line bounding a rounded surface; hence, the surface of any body. 2. *Geom.* The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, or other closed figure.  
**per'i-phrase** (pĕr'ī-frāz), *n.* Periphrasis.  
**per-iph'ra-sis** (pĕr'ī-frā-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -RASES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *περιφράσις*; *περι* + *φράζω* to speak.] *Rhet.* The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.  
**per'i-phras'tic** (pĕr'ī-frās'tik), *a.* Involving circumlocution, or roundabout expression; characterized by periphrasis. — **per'i-phras'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*  
**periphrastic conjugation**, *Gram.*, conjugation by the use of one or more auxiliaries, as distinguished from conjugation by inflection of the simple verb; as in, *he does go* (for *he goes*), *he has been*, *he will be*, etc.  
**per-iph'ter-al** (pĕr'ī-fēr-əl), *a.* [*peri* + Gr. *περὶ* around, wing, row of columns.] Arch. Having a row of columns on all sides; peristyle.  
**per-iph'ter-y** (pĕr'ī-fēr-ī), *n.* [Gr. *περίπτερος* flying round about.] The region surrounding a moving body, as the wing of a bird or a gliding aeroplane, within which cyclic or vortical motions of the air occur.  
**per'ique'** (pĕr-ēk'), *n.* [Louisiana F.] A kind of strong-flavored tobacco raised in Louisiana, and cured in its own juices, so as to be very dark-colored, usually black.  
**per'i-sarc** (pĕr'ī-sārk), *n.* [*peri* + Gr. *σάρξ*, *σάρκος*, flesh.] Zool. The outer, usually chitinous, integument of a hydroid.  
**per'i-scope** (pĕr'ī-skōp), *n.* 1. A periscopic lens. 2. An optical instrument, essentially a camera obscura, used on some submarines to afford a view over the water when the boat is submerged. Cf. PANORAMIC SIGHT, ALTISCOPE.  
**per'i-scoop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.* Viewing all around, or on all **per'i-scoop'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl) sides; — applied to certain lenses giving good definition over a wide field.  
**per'ish** (pĕr'ish), *v. i.* [F. *perir*, L. *perire* to go through, come to nothing, perish; *per* through + *ire* to go.] To be destroyed; hence: to waste away; pass away; die.  
**per'ish-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to perish. — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.*  
**per'i-spom'e-non** (pĕr'ī-spōm'ē-nōn), *n.*; *pl.* -ENA (-nā). [Gr. *περισπόμενον*, *per*. pass. p. neut. of *περισπᾶν* to draw around, to circumflex; *περι* around + *σπᾶν* to draw.] *Gr. Gram.* A word with a circumflex accent on the last syllable.  
**pe-ris-so-dac'tyl**, **pe-ris-so-dac'tyle** (pĕr'īs'ō-dāk'til), *a.* [Gr. *περισσός* odd + *δάκτυλος* finger.] Having the toes in odd numbers, or unevenly developed; pert. to a suborder (*Perissodactyla*) of nonruminant ungulate mammals, including the existing horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, and various extinct forms, that usually have an odd number of toes. — *n.* A perissodactyl mammal. [*tion* or *action*.]  
**per'i-stal'sis** (pĕr'ī-stāl'sis), *n.* [NL.] Peristaltic contraction.  
**per'i-stal'tic** (pĕr'ī-stāl'tik), *a.* [Gr. *περισταλτικός* clasp- ing and compressing, fr. *περιστέλλω* to surround; *περι* round + *στέλλω* to place.] *Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the wormlike wave motion of the intestines and similar structures produced by successive contraction of their muscular fibers, forcing their contents onward.  
**per'i-stome** (pĕr'ī-stōm), *n.* [*peri* + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] 1. Bot. In mosses, the fringe of teeth surrounding the orifice of the capsule. 2. Zool. Any of various parts bordering or near a mouth or opening, as the lip of a spiral shell.  
**per'i-style** (pĕr'ī-stīl), *n.* [L. *peristylum*, Gr. *περιστύλιον*, *περίστυλος*; *περι* about + *στυλός* column.] Arch. A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; specif., a system of roof-supporting columns around a court or building; also, the space so inclosed. — **per'i-styl'ar** (-stīl'ār), *a.*  
**per'i-to-ne'al**, **per'i-to-ne'al** (pĕr'ī-tō-nē'əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.  
**per'i-to-ne'um**, or **ne'um** (pĕr'ī-tō-nē'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ā), -NEAE (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. *περιτόναιον*, fr. *περί* around + *τόναιον*; *περι* about + *τόναιον* to stretch.] Anat. The

largest serous membrane in the body, a closed sac (except for the fringed openings of the Fallopian tubes), lining the abdominal cavity and reflected inward over the abdominal and pelvic viscera.

**per'i-to-ni'tis** (pĕr'ī-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL.; *peritoneum* + *-itis*.] Med. Inflammation of the peritoneum.  
**per'i-vis'cer-al** (-vis'ēr-əl), *a.* Zool. Surrounding the viscera. — **perivisceral cavity**, Zool., the body cavity.

**per'i-wig** (pĕr'ī-wīg), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. F. *peruque*. See PERUQUE.] A wig. — *v. t.*; -WIGGED (-wīgd); -WIGGING (-wīg'ing). To dress with or as with a perwig. *Now Rare*.

**per'i-win'kle** (-wīn'k'l), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *pinewincle* a shellfish.] Any of a genus (*Littorina*) of small marine gastropods with a short thick spiral shell, esp. a species (*L. littorea*) common in Europe; also, in America, any of various other univalve mollusks.



**per'i-win'kle**, *n.* [AS. *perwinke* or OF. *perwinke*, fr. L. *perwinca*.] Any of a genus (*Vinca*) of apocynaceous plants; esp., a trailing evergreen herb (*V. minor*) with blue or white flowers.

**per'jure** (pĕr'jūr), *v. t.*; JURED (-jūrd); Periwinkle. -JUR-ING (-jūr-ing). [F. *perjurer*, OF. *Nat. size*.] also *per-*, L. *perjurare*; *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear.] To violate the oath or vow of; make guilty of perjury; forswear; — chiefly used reflexively; as, he refused to *perjure* himself.

**Syn.** Perjure, forswear. Perjure is the legal term; forswear is now rare, except in the sense of renouncing upon or as upon oath.

**per'jured** (-jūrd), *p. a.* Guilty of perjury; forsworn.

**per'jur-er** (-jūr-ēr), *n.* One who is guilty of perjury.

**per'ju-ry** (-jūr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *perjurium*.] False swearing; voluntary violation of an oath or vow either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath.

**perk** (pĕrk), *a.* Smart; jaunty; brisk; pert. — *v. i.* 1. To behave jauntily or smartly. 2. To become erect, brisk, or lively; — usually with *up*. — *v. t.* To make trim or smart.

**perk'y** (pĕr'kī), *a.* Perk; pert; forward; jaunty; trim.

**per'lite** (pĕr'līt), *n.* [F., fr. *perle* pearl.] 1. Petrog. Volcanic glass, with a concentric shelly structure. 2. A heterogeneous constituent of iron and steel containing about eight tenths of one per cent of carbon. — **per-lit'ic** (pĕr-līt'ik), *a.* [*permanit*.]

**per'ma-nence** (pĕr'mā-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being permanent.  
**per'ma-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). 1. Permanence. 2. One who, or that which, is permanent.

**per'ma-nent** (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *permanens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *permanere* to stay to the end; *per* + *manere* to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; abiding; fixed; stable. — **Syn.** See LASTING. — **per'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**permanent gases**, *Chem. & Physics*. A certain gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc., formerly so named because supposed not to be liquefiable. b Substances that remain gaseous under ordinary conditions, as opposed to vapors.

**per-man'ga-nate** (pĕr-mān'gā-nā), *n.* Chem. A salt of permanganic acid. The permanganates are dark purple crystalline substances. See POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

**per-man-gan'ic** (pĕr-mān-gān'ik), *a.* Chem. Designating, or pert. to, an acid of manganese, HMnO<sub>4</sub>, known only in its aqueous solution, which is purple and strongly acid.

**per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (pĕr'mē-ā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being permeable. 2. Magnetism. Specific conductivity for magnetic flux; — usually symbolized by the Greek letter μ. [*ing* permeated.]

**per'me-a-ble** (-b'l), *a.* [L. *permeabilis*.] Capable of being permeated.  
**per'me-ance** (pĕr'mē-āns), *n.* 1. Permeation. 2. Magnetism. The reciprocal of reluctance.

**per'me-ant** (-ānt), *a.* Passing through; permeating.

**per'me-ate** (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *permeatus*, p. p. of *permeare* to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.] 1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; — esp. of fluids that pass through substances of loose texture. 2. To enter and spread through; pervade.

**Syn.** Permeate, pervade, esp. in their fig. senses, are often interchangeable in the sense of *penetrate*, *saturate*, *diffuse*. But *permeate* commonly retains a more distinct suggestion of its literal force than *pervade*, which often connotes a more vague or intangible transfusion; as, water *permeates* the ground; an odor *pervades* the air; a spirit of harmony *pervaded* the company.

**per'me-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of permeating, or state of being permeated.

**per'me-a-tive** (pĕr'mē-ā-tīv), *a.* Permeating.

**Per'mi-an** (pĕr'mī-ān), *a.* [From the government of Perm, eastern Russia, where the formation exists.] Geol. Pert. to or designating the last period of the Paleozoic, following the Pennsylvanian or Carboniferous, marked by the

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. = combined with. = equals.



formation of mountains and by extensive glaciation in India, South Africa, South America, and Australia.

— *n.* The Permian period or system.
per-mis-si-ble (pēr-mis'ī-b'l), *a.* Allowable; admissible.
— per-mis-si-bil'i-ty (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — mis'si-bly, *adv.*
per-mis-sion (-mish'un), *n.* [L. *permissio*.] Act of permitting; formal consent; authorization; leave.

**Syn.** Permission, leave, sufferance. Permission is the more formal term, and commonly implies power or authority to refuse; leave, the more familiar term, often suggests that the license granted is left at the recipient's option; as, he has my *permission* to hunt; give me *leave* to withdraw soon. Sufferance is tacit permission, and often implies only neglect or refusal to forbid.

per-mis-sive (-mis'iv), *a.* 1. Permitting; granting liberty. 2. Permitted; tolerated. — per-mis'sive-ly, *adv.*

per-mit' (-mit'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *mittere*, -*missum*, to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send.]

1. To consent to; tolerate; put up with. 2. *a.* To grant (one) express license to do an act; authorize. *b.* To allow (one's self) to commit or to indulge in. 3. To give over; commit. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To grant permission; allow. — **Syn.** Let, suffer, endure. — **See** ALLOW — per-mit'ter, *n.*

per-mit (pēr'mīt), *n.* *now rarely* per-mit', *n.* Warrant; license; an authoritative written license or permission.

per-mu-ta-tion (pēr'mū-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. A permuting; interchange. 2. *Math.* Any one of all the possible arrangements of a number of objects in a series; also, transposition of the objects to effect such arrangements.

per-mu-ta-tor (pēr'mū-tā'tōr), *n.* *Elec.* A special form of rotary converter with stationary commutator and rotating brushes, in which the exciting field is induced by the alternating current in a short-circuited magnetic core instead of being produced by an external magnet.

per-mu-tē' (-pēr-mūt'), *v. t.*; -MUT'ED (-mūt'ēd); -MUT'ING. [L. *permutare*, -*tatum*, *v. t.* — *mutare* to change.] 1. To interchange. *Obs.* 2. *Math.* To subject to permutation.

per-ni-cious (pēr-nish'ūs), *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, fr. *pernicies* destruction; *per* + *nox*, *nevis*, death.] 1. Destructive; ruinous; injurious; hurtful; deadly; as, *pernicious* to health. 2. Intending evil; wicked; malign; as, a *pernicious* person. — per-ni-cious-ly, *adv.* — ci-ous-ness, *n.*

**Syn.** Pernicious, baneful, baleful, noxious, noisome. That is *pernicious* which works mischief, injury, or destruction; that is *baneful* which is deadly, or which causes great harm; *baleful* (chiefly poetical or literary) implies sinister or malign influence; as, a *pernicious* casuistry; a *baneful* notion; a *baleful* look. That is *noxious* which is harmful esp. to health of body or mind; as, *noxious* weeds, thoughts. *Noisome*, formerly synonymous with *noxious*, is now chiefly used in the sense of *ill-smelling*.

per-nick-et-y (pēr-nik'ēt-y), *a.* Fincal or fussy; fastidious; also, full of petty details. *Colloq.*

per-o-rate (pēr'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [**See** PERORATION.] 1. To speak at length; harangue. 2. To conclude or sum up a speech.

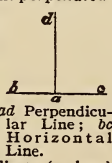
per-o-ra-tion (rā'shūn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare*, -*ratum*, to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak.] The concluding part or summing up of a discourse.

per-ox-ide (pēr'ōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* Also *id.* *Chem.* A compound containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element. *b* *Spc.* peroxide of hydrogen, much used as an antiseptic in the form of an aqueous solution.

per-pend' (pēr-pēnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *pendere*; *per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; attend. *Archaic.*

per-pend (pēr-pēnd), *n.* [F. *parpaing*, *pierre parpaingne*.] *Masonry.* A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder.

per-pen-dic-u-lar (pēr-pēn-dīk'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, fr. *perpendicularis* plumb line; *per* + *pendere* to hang.] 1. Exactly upright or vertical; *Geom.*, at right angles to a given line or surface. 2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or in the Perpendicular Style, the latest variety of English Gothic, and characterized by the predominance of rectilinear lines, as in the perpendicular mullions with horizontal transoms. — **Syn.** Vertical. *See* VERTICAL.



— *n.* 1. An appliance or instrument to indicate (a given) vertical line. 2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon or, *Geom.*, to another line or surface. 3. Upright position; also, rectitude. — per-pen-dic-u-lar'i-ty (-lār'ī-tī), *n.* — per-pen-dic-u-lar-ly, *adv.*

per-pent. Var. of PERPEND.

per-pe-trate (pēr-pē-trāt), *v. t.*; -PE-TRAT'ED (-trāt'ēd); -TRAT'ING. [L. *perpetratus*, p. p. of *perpetrare*; *per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; commit (as an offense); — usually used in a bad sense.

per-pe-tration (-trā'shūn), *n.* Act of perpetrating; also, the thing perpetrated; an evil action.

per-pe-tra-tor (pēr-pē-trā'tōr), *n.* One who perpetrates; esp., one who commits an offense or crime.

per-pet'u-al (pēr-pēt'ū-āl), *a.* [F. *perpétuel*, fr. L. *perpet-*

*ualis*, fr. *perpetuus* continuing throughout, continuous, *perpes*, -*etis*, lasting throughout.] 1. Continuing forever or for an unlimited time; continuous. 2. *Hort.* Blooming more or less continuously throughout the season. — **Syn.** Unceasing, endless, everlasting, incessant. — **CONTINUAL.** perpetual curate, *Ch. of Eng.*, formerly, a curate in a district where there is no rector or vicar and where the benefice is controlled by a layman. — *p. motion*, the conceived incessant motion of a hypothetical (but mechanically impossible) machine perpetually supplying its own motive forces independently of any action from without.

per-pet'u-ally, *adv.* Continuously; incessantly.

per-pet'u-a-tor (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. **See** PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; cause to last indefinitely.

per-pet'u-a-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* A making perpetual.

per-pet'u-a-tor (-ā'tōr), *n.* One who perpetuates.

per-pe-tu'i-ty (pēr-pē-tū'ī-tī), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. *perpetuitas*.] 1. Quality or state of being perpetual. 2. Something that is perpetual. 3. Endless time. 4. *Law.* Quality or condition of an estate limited so that it becomes, or may be, inalienable, either perpetually or for a period beyond a certain limit fixed by law; also, the estate so limited. 5. *Annuities.* A perpetual annuity.

per-plex' (-pēr-plēks'), *v. t.* [L. *perplexus* involved, confused; *per* + *plexus*, p. p. of *plectere* to plait.] 1. To trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety; confuse. 2. To involve; entangle. — **Syn.** Confuse, bewilder. **See** PUZZLE.

per-plex-ed' (-plēks't), *p. a.* 1. Doubtful; puzzled; bewildered. 2. Entangled; involved; confused; intricate. — per-plex-ed-ly, *adv.* In a perplexed manner.

per-plex'ing, *p. a.* Embarrassing; puzzling; troublesome.

per-plex'i-ty (-plēks'ī-tī), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being perplexed; intricacy; bewilderment. 2. An instance of this state. 3. That which perplexes.

per-qui-site (pēr'kwī-zīt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, neut. p. p. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek.] An incidental gain or profit in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised.

per'ry (pēr'ī), *n.* [OF. *peré*, fr. *peire* a pear, L. *pirum*.] A fermented liquor, made like cider, from pears.

per'salt' (-sōlt'), *n.* *Chem.* A salt corresponding to a peroxide.

perse (pērs), *a.* [F. *pers.*] Blue; esp., dark blue or purplish black. — *n.* This color or a cloth of the color.

per'se-cute (pēr'sē-kūt), *v. t.*; -CUT'ED (-kūt'ēd); -CUT'ING. [F. *persecuter*, L. *persequi*, -*secutus*, to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow.] To pursue so as to injure, grieve, or afflict; harass; annoy; esp., to afflict or put to death because of belief, religion, or the like.

per'se-cution (-kū'shūn), *n.* Act or practice of persecuting; also, state or condition of being persecuted.

per'se-cu-tor (-tōr), *n.* One who persecutes.

per'se-cu-to-ry (pēr'sē-kū-tō-rī; -kū'tō-rī), *a.* Tending to persecution; relating to persecution.

Per'se-id (pēr'sē-īd), *n.* [FROM PERSEUS.] *Astron.* One of a group of shooting stars appearing annually about the 10th of August. Cf. ANDROMEDA.

Per'seph'o-ne (pēr-sēf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεφόνη.] *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother. The Romans called her *Persephone*, *Proserpina*, or *Proserpine*.

Per'se-phō-ne' (-sēr'sūs; pūr'sē-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεύς.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus stole the eye and tooth of the Grææ, refusing to return them until the Grææ had instructed him how to proceed against Medusa. **See** ANDROMEDA, GRÆÆ, MEDUSA. 2. [*gen.-sei* (-sē-ī).] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia.

per-se-ver-ance (pūr'sē-vēr'āns), *n.* 1. Act or quality of persevering; persistence. 2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; — sometimes called *final perseverance*, and the *perseverance of the saints*. **See** CALVINISM. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, constancy, pertinacity.

per'se-vere' (pūr'sē-vēr'), *v. i.*; -VERED' (-vēr'd); -VER'ING (-vēr'ing). [F. *persévérer*, L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; maintain a purpose in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement.



Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; āse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, mentī; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair, go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);







sweat is stronger and more direct. To regard the word *sweat* as indelicate is overnice, and often without warrant. Except in technical usage, *sweat*, not *perspiration*, is used of the lower animals.

**per-spir'a-to-ry** (pĕr-spir'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing perspiration; as, the *perspiratory* ducts.

**per-spir'e** (pĕr-spir'), *v. i. & t.*; **SPIR'ED** (-spir'ĕd'), **SPIR'ING** (-spir'ing). [*L. perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare* to breathe.] 1. To exude through pores. 2. *Physiol.* To excrete, esp. fluids, through the skin; sweat.

**per-sua'd-a-ble** (-swād'ā-b'l), *a.* Persuadable.

**per-suad'e** (-swād'ĕ), *v. t.*; **SUAD'ED** (-swād'ĕd); **SUAD'ING**. [*L. persuadere, -suasum*; *per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade.] 1. To induce (a person) to believe or do something; influence by argument, advice, entreaty, etc.; convince. 2. To try to influence; urge. — **Syn.** Prevail on, win over, allure, entice. — **per-suad'er**, *n.*

**per-sua'si-ble** (pĕr-swā'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **per-sua'si-bil'i-ty**, **per-sua'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

**per-sua'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* [*L. persuasio*]. 1. Act of persuading. 2. Power or quality of persuading; persuasive-ness. 3. State of being persuaded; induced opinion or conviction. 4. A creed or belief; a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions. 5. Kind; sort; as, the male *persua-sion*. **Jocular.** — **Syn.** See BELIEF.

**per-sua'sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending to persuade. — *n.* That which persuades. — **per-sua'sive-ly**, **adv.** — **sive-ness**, *n.*

**per't** (pŭrt), *a.* [*For obs. apert* open, evident, *fr. OF, fr. L. apertus*, p. p. of *aperire*. See APERIENT.] 1. Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impudent. 2. Lively; sprightly; smart. *Obs. or Dial.* — **Syn.** See OFFICIOUS.

**per-tain'** (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* [*OF. partir*, *fr. L. pertinere* to reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep.] 1. To belong; have connection with, or dependence on, something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; appertain. 2. To have relation or reference to something.

**Syn.** Pertain, appertain are often used without distinction in the general sense of *belong*, but pertain often implies closer connection or relation than the rather more formal appertain.

**per-ti-na'cious** (pŭr-ti-nā'shŭs), *a.* [*L. pertinax, -acis*; *per* + *tenax* tenacious.] 1. Holding obstinately to any opinion or design. 2. Resolute; persevering. — **Syn.** Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, determined, firm, constant, steady. See OBSTINATE, TENACIOUS. — **per-ti-na'cious-ly**, **adv.** — **per-ti-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

**per-ti-nac'i-ty** (pŭr-ti-nās'tī-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; persistency.

**per-ti-nence** (pŭr-ti-nĕns), *n.* Pertinency. [*nent*; relevancy.]

**per-ti-nen-cy** (-nĕn-si), *n.* Quality or fact of being pertinent.

**per-ti-nent** (-nĕnt), *a.* [*L. pertinens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*. See PERTAIN.] Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; apposite; relevant. — **per-ti-nent-ly**, **adv.**

**Syn.** Fit, suitable, proper, applicable, relevant, apposite, apt, adapted, pat, apropos, germane. — **Pertinent**, relevant, apposite, apt apply particularly to speech. Pertinent and relevant suggest logical fitness; as, a *pertinent* suggestion; *relevant* argument. **Apposite** denotes a high degree of pertinency; as, an *apposite* illustration. **Apt** suggests readiness and skill in perception and expression; as, *apt* imagery.

**per'tly**, **adv.** In a pert manner.

**per'tness**, *n.* Quality of being pert.

**per-turb'** (pĕr-tŭrb'), *v. t.* [*OF. perturber*, *fr. L. perturbare, -atum*; *per* + *turbare* to disturb, *fr. turba* a disorder.] To disturb greatly; trouble; disquiet. — **Syn.** See DISTURB.

**per-turb-a-ble** (-tŭr'bā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be perturbed.

**per-turb'a'tion** (pŭr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of perturbing; state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind. 2. *Astron.* A disturbance of the motion of a heavenly body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion. 3. A cause of disturbance or disquiet.

**per-tus'sis** (pĕr-tŭs'is), *n.* [*NL.*; *L. per* very + *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Whooping cough. — **per-tus'sal** (-āl), *a.*

**per-ri-que** (pĕr-rōk'); formerly, and still by some, pĕr'ōok), *n.* [*F. perruque*, *It. perrucca, parrucca*.] A wig; perwig.

**per-ru'sal** (pĕr-rōōz'āl), *n.* Act of perusing.

**per-ru'se** (-rōōz'), *v. t.*; **RUSED** (-rōōzd'); **RUS'ING** (-rōōz'ing). [*per* + *use*.] 1. To observe; survey; examine. *Obs. or R.* 2. To read through or carefully; loosely, to read.

**per-ru'ser** (pĕr-rōōz'ĕr), *n.* One who peruses.

**Pe-ru'vi-an** (-rōō'vī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Peru or Peruvians. — *Peruvian* bark, a bitter bark, from various South American trees (genus *Cinchona*), yielding quinine.

— *n.* One of the people of Peru.

**per-vade'** (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.*; **-VAD'ED** (-vād'ĕd); **-VAD'ING**. [*L. pervadere, -vasum*; *per* + *vadere* to go, walk.] To pass or spread through the whole of. — **Syn.** See PERMEATE.

**per-va'sion** (pĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [*L. persuasio*. See PERVADE.] Act of pervading, or state of being pervaded.

**per-va'sive** (-vā'siv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade. — **per-va'sive-ly**, **adv.** — **per-va'sive-ness**, *n.*

**per-verse** (-vŭrs'), *a.* [*F. pervers*, *L. perversus* turned

the wrong way, p. p. of *pervertere*. See PERVERT.] 1. Turned away from the right; wicked. 2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn. 3. Wayward; petulant. — **Syn.** Forward, ungovernable, cross, vexatious. See WAYWARD. — **per-verse-ly**, **adv.** — **per-verse-ness**, *n.*

**per-ver'sion** (-vŭr'shŭn), *n.* Act of perverting; state of being perverted; also, a perverted form of something.

**per-ver'si-ty** (-sī-tī), *n.*; **pl. -TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being perverse; perverseness; or an instance of it.

**per-ver'sive**, *a.* Tending to pervert.

**per-vert'** (-vŭrt'), *v. t.* [*F. pervertir*, *L. pervertere, -versum*; *per* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn or lead away from truth, rectitude, or propriety, esp. from religious belief; lead astray; corrupt; also, to misinterpret designedly.

**per'vert'** (pŭr'vert'), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, esp. in religion; — opposed to *convert*.

**per-vert'ed** (pĕr-vŭr'tĕd), *p. a.* Turned from the right; wicked. — **Syn.** See CORRUPT. — **per-vert'ed-ly**, **adv.**

**per-vert'er**, *n.* One who perverts. [*verted*]

**per-vert'i-ble** (pĕr-vŭr'ti-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted. — **Syn.** [*L. pervivus*; *per* + *via* a way.] Admitting passage; permeable. — **per-vert'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**pe-se'ta** (pĕ-sā'tā), *n.* [*Sp.*] The Spanish gold monetary unit, equivalent to one franc (\$0.193 or 9¢ d.). also, a silver coin nominally of this value, but worth somewhat less.

**Pe-shi't'a** (pĕ-shĕ'tā), *n.* [*Syriac peshittā* simple.] The *Pe-shi't'o* (pĕ-shĕ'tō) } Syriac version of the Scriptures, or Vulgate commonly used in the Syriac Church since early in the 5th century. Its authorship and date are unsettled.

**pes'ky** (pĕs'ki), *a.* Vexatious; plaguy. *Colloq., U. S.*

**pe'so** (pā'sō), *n.*; **pl. -sos** (-sōz); **Sp. -sōs**. [*Sp.*] 1. A Spanish or a Mexican dollar. 2. The monetary unit of Cuba, equal to 100 centavos (\$1.00). Symbol, \$. 3. Any of several Central and South American coins. 4. A silver coin and the monetary unit of the Philippines, equal to 100 centavos (\$0.50). Symbol, ₱ (used like \$).

**pes'sa-ry** (pĕs'ā-rī), *n.*; **pl. -RIES** (-rīz). [*L. pessarium, fr. pessum, pessus, Gr. πεισός*.] *Med.* a A device to be worn in the vagina, to support the uterus, or to remedy a malposition. b A medicament, in the form of a bolus or mass, for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.

**pes'si-mism** (pĕs'i-mīz'm), *n.* [*L. pessimus* worst, superl. of *peior* worse.] 1. *Metaph.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for, or tends to, the worst, or that the world is essentially evil; — opposed to *optimism*. Cf. MELIORISM. 2. A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things.

**pes'si-mist** (-mīst), *n.* 1. One who advocates the doctrine of pessimism. 2. One who looks on the dark side of things.

**pes'si-mis'tic** (-mīs'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy. — **Syn.** See CYNICAL.

**pest** (pĕst), *n.* [*L. pestis*]. 1. A fatal epidemic disease; specif., the bubonic plague. 2. Something that is noxious, troublesome, or destructive; a nuisance.

**Pes'ta-loz'zi-an** (pĕs'tā-lōt'sī-ān), *a.* Pert. to a system of elementary education which combined manual training with other instruction, advocated and practiced by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), a Swiss teacher.

**pes'ter** (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* To harass with petty vexations; annoy; worry; tease. — **pes'ter'er**, *n.*

**pest'house** (pĕst'hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for those infected with any pestilential disease; an isolation hospital.

**pes'tifer-ous** (pĕs'tif'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*L. pestiferus, pestifer*; *pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] 1. Pest-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious. 2. Noxious to peace, morals, or the like; vicious; destructive. — **pes'tif'er-ous-ly**, **adv.**

**pes'ti-lence** (pĕs'tī-lĕns), *n.* Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; specif., the bubonic plague; — also used fig.

**pes'ti-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* [*L. pestilens, -entis, fr. pestis* pest.] 1. Deadly; poisonous. 2. Pestilential. *Rare.* 3. Injurious to peace, morals, etc.; pernicious. 4. Annoying; mischievous; plaguy. *Often Humorous.* — **pes'ti-lent-ly**, **adv.**

**pes'ti-len'tial** (-lĕn'shāl), *a.* 1. Producing, or tending to produce, pestilence. 2. Pernicious; morally destructive.

**pes'tle** (pĕs'tl), *n.* [*OF. pestel, fr. LL., fr. L. pistillum, -lus, fr. pinsere, pistum*, to crush.] 1. An implement for breaking or braying substances in a mortar. 2. *Mech.* Any of various instruments for pounding or stamping, as in a stamp mill, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To pound or mix as with a pestle.

**pet** (pĕt), *n.* 1. An animal kept to pet and play with. 2. A person specially cherished and indulged; a darling. — *a.* Petted; indulged; cherished. — *v. t.*; **PET'TED**; **PET'TING**. To play with fondly; fondle; indulge.

**pet**, *n.* A fit of peevishness, ill humor, or fretfulness.

**pet'al** (pĕt'āl), *n.* [*NL. petalum, Gr. πέταλον* a leaf, *fr. πέταλος* outspread, flat.] *Bot.* One of the leaves of a corolla. — **pet'alēd**, **pet'alēd** (-āl'd), *a.*

**pet'al-if'er-ous** (-āl'tif'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing petals.

**pet'al-ine** (pĕt'āl-in-, -īn), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to or resembling a petal.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solū; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makĕr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menū; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;



**pet'al-ism** (pĕt'äl-iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *πεταλισμός*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A Syracusan method of banishing for five years; — similar to *ostracism*, but using olive leaves for ballots.

**pet'a-lo-ly** (pĕt'ä-lō'dī), *n.* [Gr. *πεταλωδής* leaflike; *πέταλον* leaf + *είδος* form.] *Bot.* The metamorphosis of various floral organs, usually stamens, into petals, as in many double flowers.

**pet'al-oid** (pĕt'äl-oid), *a.* Having the form, appearance, or texture, of a petal. [tion; as, *poly-petalous*.]

**pet'al-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Having petals; — usually in composition. [*pet'* + *-ous*.] **pet'-ard** (pĕt'ärt'), *n.* Also, **Obs.**, **pe-tar'** (-tärt'). [F. *pétard*, fr. *péter* to break wind, explode, *L. pedere, peditum*.] **1.** *Mil.* A case containing an explosive, to break in, or down, gates, barricades, etc. **2.** A kind of firecracker.

**pet'a-sus** (pĕt'ä-sūs), *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. πέτασος*.] The winged cap of Mercury (see *MERCURY, Illust.*); also, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

**pet cock**, or **pet'cock'** (pĕt'kōk'), *n.* *Mach.* A little cock, faucet, or valve, as in a water pipe to let air out.

**pe-tē-chi-ä** (pĕ-tē'kī-ē; pĕ-tē'kī-ē), *n. pl.*; *stnp.* -IA (-ī-ä). [NL., fr. *It. petecchia*.] *Med.* Small crimson, purple, or livid spots, like fleabites, due to extravasation of blood, which appear on the skin in severe fevers. [spotted.]

**pe-tē-chi-äl** (-äl), *a. Med.* Marked by, or pert. to, *petechiae*; *petechial fever*, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

**Pet'er** (pĕt'ēr), *n.* [*L. Petrus*, fr. *Gr. Πέτρος*, fr. *πέτρα* rock, *πέτρος* stone.] *Bib.* One of the Twelve Apostles, called also *Simon* or *Simon Peter*, the traditional author of the Epistles of Peter in the New Testament.

**pet'er** (pĕt'ēr), *v. i.* To become exhausted; run out; fail; — used generally with *out*. *Colloq.*

**Pet'er penny**, or **Pet'er's pen'ny** (pĕt'ēr-z), [Usually in *pl.*, *Peter penny*, or *Peter's pence*.] **1.** A former small annual tax or tribute payable to the papal see. **2.** Since 1860, a voluntary contribution for the Pope made by Roman Catholics.

**pet'er-sham** (pĕt'ēr-shām), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham*.] A rough, knotted woolen cloth, or a coat of that material.

**pet'i-o-lar** (pĕt'ī-ō-lär), *a. Bot.* Pert. to, or proceeding from, a petiole. [petiole.]

**pet'i-o-late** (-ō-lät), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having a stalk or **pet'i-ole** (pĕt'ī-ōl), *n.* [NL. *petiolus*, fr. *L. petiolus* little foot, fruit-stalk.] **1. Bot. A leafstalk; the slender stem of a foliage leaf. See *LEAF*. **2. Zool. A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment in wasps.****

**pet'it** (pĕt'ī), *F. pĕ-tĕtĕ*, *a.* [F. See *PETTY*.] Small; insignificant; mean. = *PETTY*. *Obs.*, *Exc. Lavv.*

**petit jury**, a jury of twelve men to try a cause and decide finally as to the facts in dispute; — disting. from *grand jury*. — *p. larceny*. See *LARCENY*.

**pe-tite'** (pĕ-tĕt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit*.] Small; little.

**pe-ti-tion** (pĕ-tish'ün), *n.* [OF. *peticion*, *F. pétition*, *L. petitio*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, ask, seek.] **1.** A formal written request, esp. one addressed to a sovereign or political superior. **2. Specif., Eng. Hist.**, the bill in the form of a request by which Parliament formerly presented measures for the king's granting. **3.** Any formal asking or begging; a prayer; supplication; esp., a solemn request; also, a single clause in such a prayer. **4.** That which is asked; entreaty. — *Syn.* See *PRAYER*.

— *v. t.* To pray; solicit; entreat; request. — *v. i.* To make a petition or solicitation.

**pe-ti-tion-a-ry** (-ärĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing, or of the nature of, a petition. **2.** Supplicatory. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**pe-ti-tion-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who presents a petition.

**pet'rel** (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of *Peter*; — in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea (*Matt. xiv. 29*).] Any of numerous long-winged sea birds (family *Procellariidae*) which fly far from land. Several very small, dark-colored, white-rumped species are abundant on the Atlantic, and are known as *stormy petrels*, or *Mother Carey's chickens*. One of these is the true *stormy petrel* (*Procellaria pelagica*).

**pet'ri-fac-tion** (pĕt'rī-fäk'shün), *n.* **1.** Act or process of petrifying; state of being petrified. **2.** A thing petrified.

**pet'ri-fac-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Capable of causing petrification.

**pet'ri-fi-ca-tion** (pĕt'rī-fī-kä'shün), *n.* Petrification.

**pet'ri-ty** (pĕt'rī-tī), *v. t.*; *-FIED* (-fīd); *-FV'ING*. [*L. petra* rock (*Gr. πέτρα*) + *-fy*.] **1.** To convert (organic matter) into stone or stonelike substance. **2.** To numb or deaden; stupefy or make motionless, as with fear. — *v. i.* To become petrified.

**Pet'rine** (pĕt'rīn; -trīn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Peter, or his teachings.

**pet'ro-glyph** (pĕt'rō-glyf), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *γλύφειν* to carve.] A carving on rock, esp. a prehistoric one.

**pe-trog'ra-phy** (pĕ-trog'rä-fī), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα* a rock + *-graphy*.] The description and systematic classification of rocks. See *PETROLOGY*. — **pe-trog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **pet'ro-graph-ic** (pĕt'rō-gräf'ik), **-graph'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.*

**pet'rol** (pĕt'rōl; -röl; pĕ-trōl'), *n.* **1.** Petroleum; rock oil. *Obs.* or *R.* **2.** Gasoline. *British*.

**pet'ro-la-tum** (pĕt'rō-lät'üm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* An unctuous tasteless, odorless substance derived from petroleum, and used as a dressing and in ointments. *Cosmoline* and *vaseline* are essentially petrolatum.

**pe-tro-lē-um** (pĕ-tro'lē-üm), *n.* [L.; *L. petra* a rock + *oleum* oil.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which at certain points exists in the upper strata of the earth. Petroleum is refined by distillation, yielding gasoline, naphtha, benzine, kerosene, lubricating oils, paraffin, etc.

**pe'tro-leur'** (pā'trō'lūr'), *n. m.*; *pl.* -LEURS (-lūr') } [F.]

**pe'tro-leuse'** (pā'trō'lüz'), *n. f.*; *pl.* -LEUSES (-lüz') } An incendiary who uses petroleum, as in Paris in 1871.

**pet'ro-log'ic** (pĕt'rō-lōj'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to petrology. — **pet'ro-log'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.*

**pet'rol'o-gy** (pĕ-trol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *-logy*.] The science of rocks, treating of their origin, constitution, etc. Some writers have made *petrography* include *petrology* and *lithology*, but the United States Geological Survey and other authorities regard petrography as a branch of petrology. — **pe-trol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

**pet'ro-nel** (pĕt'rō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *petralin*; — because placed against the breast (OF. *petrine*) to fire.] An old firearm of large caliber, used chiefly by horsemen. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**pet'ro-sal** (pĕ-trosäl), *a.* [See *PETROUS*.] *Anat. & Zool.* Petrous; hard; specif., pert. to or near the petrous portion of the temporal bone or capsule of the internal ear; as, the *petrosal* bone.

**pet'rous** (pĕt'rūs; pĕ'trūs), *a.* [L. *petrosus*.] Stony; rocky; specif., *Anat.*, designating or pert. to, the exceptionally hard and dense portion of the temporal bone containing the internal auditory organs. Cf. *PETROSAL*.

**pet'ti-coat** (pĕt'ī-kōt), *n.* [*petty* + *coat*.] **1.** A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; now, an underskirt. **2.** A woman or girl; the female sex. **3.** Something suggestive of a woman's skirt. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling petticoats or their wearers; feminine; as, *petticoat* rule.

**pet'ti-fog** (-fōg), *v. i.*; *-FOGGED* (-fōgd); *-FOG'GING* (-fōg'ĭng). To do a petty law business; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. — **pet'ti-fog'ger** (-fōg'ēr), *n.*

**pet'ti-fog'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). The practice or arts of a pettifogger; legal tricks; chicanery.

**pet'ti-ly** (pĕt'ī-lī), *adv.* In a petty manner.

**pet'ti-ness**, *n.* Quality of being petty; littleness.

**pet'tish** (-ish), *a.* [From *pet* peevishness.] Fretful; peevish. — *Syn.* See *PEEVISH*. — **pet'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **tish-ness**, *n.*

**pet'ti-toes** (-tōz), *n. pl.* **1.** The feet of a pig, used as food. **2.** The human feet, esp. those of a child.

**pet'to** (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-tĕ). [Lit., fr. *L. pectus*.] The breast. — *in petto*, in one's own private thought.

**pet'ty** (pĕt'ī), *a.*; *-TI-ER* (-ĭ-ēr); *-TI-EST*. [F. *petit*; prob. of Celtic origin.] Of small importance; trifling; also, inferior; subordinate.

*Syn.* Little, small, diminutive, inconsiderable, unimportant, trivial, trifling, insignificant. — **Petty**, trivial, trifling. That is *petty* which is of little moment; as applied to persons, the word connotes small-mindedness; as, *petty* bickering. That is *trivial* which is commonplace, nugatory, or frivolous; trifling applies to that which is of the slightest worth or importance; as, a *trivial* remark; a *trifling* mistake, purchase.

**petty constable**, in Great Britain, a parish or township officer appointed as conservator of the peace, to execute the process of the justices of the peace, etc.; — now generally superseded by the county police. — **p. officer**, *Nav.*, an enlisted man who corresponds in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army.

**pet'u-lance** (pĕt'ū-lāns), *n.* Quality or state of being petulant; as, a *Pertness*. *Obs.* or *R.* **b** Capricious ill humor.

**pet'u-lan-cy** (-län-sĭ), *n.* *Petulance*.

**pet'u-lant** (-lānt), *a.* [L. *petulans*, *-antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a dim. of *petere* to attack.] **1.** Forward; pert. *Now Rare*. **2.** Capriciously fretful. — *Syn.* Cross, querulous. See *PEEVISH*. — **pet'u-lant-ly**, *adv.*

**pe-tu'ni-a** (pĕ-tū'nĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *F. petun* tobacco, fr. *Tupi petum* to smoke.] Any of a genus (*Petunia*) of tropical American herbs, of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped corollas. They are much cultivated.

**pe-tun'tse** (pĕ-tōn'tsĕ; pĕ-tūnt'-), *n.* Also **pe-tun'tse** (-sĕ), **pe-tun'tze**, etc. [Dial. form of Mandarin *pai tun-tsu*; *pai* white + *tun-tsu* a mound, stone.] A partially decomposed granite containing some feldspar, used with kaolin in making porcelain.

**pew** (pū), *n.* [OF. *puie* parapet, balcony, fr. *L. podium*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, a balcony, *Gr. πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *podós*, foot.] **1.** One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, and have long seats; — sometimes called *slip*. **2.** One of the long, fixed benches which now usually constitute the seats of a church.

**pew'age** (-āj), *n.* Pews collectively, their arrangement, or the income from them.

**pe'wee** (pĕ'wĕ), *n.* [From its cry.] A phoebe.

**pe'wit** (pĕ'wĭt; pū'īt), *n.* [From its cry.] **1.** The lapwing.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; **z**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



**2.** The European black-headed gull. **3.** A phoebe or pewee. **pew/ter** (pū'tēr), *n.* [OF. *peutre*.] **1.** Any of various alloys having tin as a chief constituent, as one of tin and copper. **2.** Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes and pots. **pew/ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who makes pewter utensils. **pey-er-an** (pi-ēr'i-ŋn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or named after, the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653-1712). **Peyerian, or Peyer's, glands** (pi'ēr'z), *Anat.*, large oval patches of lymph follicles in the walls of the small intestines; — called also **Peyer's patches**. In typhoid fever they become the seat of perforative ulcers. **phen'ing** (pĕn'ig), *n.*; *pl.* E. -INGS (-'igz), G. -NIGE (-'i-gē). [G.] A small bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth 1/10 of a mark (about 1/2 cent U. S.). **Phœ-a'cian** (fē-ā'shān), *n.* [L. *Phœacia* the country of the Phœaciens, Gr. *Φαακία*, fr. *Φαάκας* the Phœaciens, *pl.* of *Φαάκας*.] Gr. *Myth.* One of a fabulous seafaring people of Scythia (prob. Corfu, anc. Corcyra) who lived in happiness, with feasting, music, and dancing. — **Phœ-a'cian, a.** **Phœ'dra** (fē'drā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φαίδρα*.] See *HEPROYRUS*. **Pha'e-thon** (fā'ē-thōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φαίθων*, fr. *φαίθω* to shine.] *Class. Myth.* a The sun god, Helios. **1** More commonly, the son of Helios. Permitted for a day to drive the chariot of the sun, he would have set the world on fire, had not Zeus struck him down with a thunderbolt. **pha'e-ton** (-tōn), *n.* [F. *phaëton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaëthon* Phaëthōn.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage having no side pieces in front of the seat or seats. **phag'e-dæ-na**, **phag'e-dæ-na** (fāj'ē-dē'nā), *n.* [L. *phagedæna*, Gr. *φαγάδαινα*, fr. *φαγείν* to eat.] *Med.* a Spreading, obstinate ulceration. **B** Gangrene. **-pha'gi-a** (-fā'ji-ā), [Gr. *φαγία*, fr. *φαγείν* to eat.] Combining form denoting an eating or swallowing. **-phag'ic** (-fāj'ik), **-phagous**. [Gr. *φαγός*.] Combining forms signifying eating, feeding on, consuming. **phag'o-cyte** (fāj'ō-sit), *n.* [Gr. *φαγείν* to eat + *-cyte*.] *Physiol.* Any leucocyte that shows special activity in ingesting and destroying waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., in the body. — **phag'o-cytic** (-sit'ik), *a.* **phag'o-cy-to'sis** (-sit'ō'sis), *n.* [NL.; *phagocytose* + *-osis*.] The destruction of microorganisms by phagocytes. **-phagous**. See **PHAGIC**. **phal'an-ge** (fāl'ānj; fā-lānj'), *n.* *Anat.* = **PHALANX**, **3.** **phal'an-ge-al** (fā-lānj'ē-āl), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pert. **phal'an-geal** (fā-lānj'ē-āl) to the phalanges. **phal'an-ger** (fā-lānj'ēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φάλαγγξ* bone of the finger or toe; — from the form of the phalanges.] Any of a family (*Phalangeridae*) of marsupials of the Australian region, ranging in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat. **phal'an-ges** (fā-lānj'ēz), *n., pl.* of **PHALANX**. **phal'an-ster'i-an** (fāl'ān-stēr'i-ān), *a.* [F. *phalanstérien*.] Of or pert. to a phalanstery or phalansterism. — **n.** **1.** A member of a phalanstery. **2.** One who favors phalansterism. **phal'an-ster-ism** (fāl'ān-stēr'iz'm), *n.* A system of phalanstery. **phal'an-ster'i-an-ism** (-stēr'i-ān-iz'm), *n.* **1.** A community organized on Fourier's plan (see **FOURTERISM**), or its buildings. **2.** An association of persons or their dwelling. **phal'anx** (fāl'ānx; fāl'ānx), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LANXES (lānx-sēz; 24), L. -LANGES (fā-lānj'ē-āl). [L., fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] **1.** *Antiq.* A body of heavy-armed infantry, originally of the Greeks, formed in ranks and files close and deep. **2.** Any body of persons, animals, or things in close order or massed. **3.** *Anat.* In vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot. **phal'a-rope** (fāl'ā-rōp), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *Phalaropus*, generic name, fr. Gr. *φάλαρος* coot + *πούς* foot.] Any of a small family (*Phalaropodidae*) of small limicoline birds resembling sandpipers, but having lobate toes. **phal'tic** (fāl'tik), *a.* [Gr. *φάλλικός*.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallicism. **phal'ti-cism** (-i-siz'm), *n.* The worship of the phallus, or of the generative principle in nature. — **phal'ti-cist** (-sist), *n.* **phal'tus** (-tis), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. *φάλλος*.] An image of the male organ of generation, and anciently an emblem used in the Dionysian mysteries. **pha-nar'i-ot** (fā-nār'i-ōt), *n.* Also **pha-nar'i-ōte** (-ōt). [NGr. *Φαναριώτης*, fr. *Phanar*, the Greek quarter in Constantinople.] [Also *cap.*] One of the Greeks of Constantinople who, after the Turkish conquest, became powerful in clerical and other offices under Turkish patronage. **phan'er-o-gam'** (fān'ēr-ō-gām'), *n.* [Gr. *φανερὸς* visible + *γάμος* marriage.] *Bot.* One of a former division (*Phanerogamia*) of the vegetable kingdom embracing the seed plants; or flowering plants; a seed plant, or flowering plant; — opposed to *cryptogam*. — **phan'er-o-gam'ic** (-gām'ik), *a.* — **phan'er-og'a-mous** (-ōg'ā-mūs), *a.* **phan'tasm** (fān'tāz'm), *n.* [OF. *fantasme*, fr. L. *phantasma*.] See **PHANTOM**. **1.** A product of phantasy; as: a A mental image of a real object; a sensuous idea or impression. **b** A delusive or illusory mental image; phantom; spec-

ter. **2.** An apparition of a person, living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be. — **Syn.** See **GHOST**. **phan-tas'ma** (fān-tāz'mā), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TASMATA (-tā), E. -TASMAS (-māz). [L.] A phantasm. **phan-tas'ma-go-ri-a** (-gō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *φάντασμα* phantasm + (prob.) *ἀγορά* an assembly.] **1.** An optical effect by which magic-lantern figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size. **2.** A medley or shifting series of imaginary figures, illusive images, or real appearances. — **phan-tas'ma-go-ri-al, ma-go-ric** (-gō'rik), *a.* **phan-tas'ma-go-ry** (-tāz'mā-gō-ri), *n.* = **PHANTASMAGORIA**. **phan-tas'mal** (fān-tāz'māl), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive. — **phan-tas'mic** (-mīk), *a.* **phan'ta-sy** (fān'tā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). [See **FANTASY**.] Power of receiving and reproducing sensuous impressions or ideas; also, an image or representation apprehended or created by this power. — **Syn.** See **FANCY**. **phan'tom** (-tūm), *n.* [OF. *fantosme*, L. *phantasma*, Gr. *φάντασμα*, fr. *φαίνω* to show.] **1.** Deceit; delusion; mere seeming. **2.** An apparition; phantasm; illusion. **3.** Appearance; visible semblance. — **Syn.** See **GHOST**. — **a.** Being, or of the nature of, a phantom. **Pha'raoh** (fā'rō; fā'rā-ō), *n.* [L. *Pharao*, Gr. *φαραώ*, Heb. *par'oh*; fr. Egypt. *per-ō* great house.] A royal title in ancient Egypt; — used in the Bible as the name of various Egyptian kings. **Phar'i-sa'ic** (fār'i-sā'ik), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Pharisees. **Phar'i-sa'ic-cal** (-sā'ik-kāl), *sees*. **2.** [L. c.] Making a show of religion without the spirit of it; self-righteous; hypocritical. — **phar'i-sa'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.* **Phar'i-sa-ism** (fār'i-sā-iz'm), *n.* **1.** The notions, doctrines, or conduct of the Pharisees as a sect. **2.** [L. c.] Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety. **Phar'i-see** (-sē), *n.* [OF. *Pharisée*, L. *Pharisæus*, Gr. *Φαρισαῖος*, fr. Heb. *pārash* to separate.] **1.** A member of a sect among the ancient Jews, noted for strict formalism and pretensions to superior sanctity. **2.** [L. c.] One who is pharisaical; a self-righteous or hypocritical person. **phar'ma-ceu'tic** (fār'mā-sū'tik), *a.* Pharmaceutical. **phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* [L. *pharmaceuticus*, Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*, fr. *φαρμακείω*.] See **PHARMACY**.] Of, pert. to, or using pharmacy. — **ceu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **phar'ma-ceu'tics** (fār'mā-sū'tiks), *n.* (See **ICS**.) The science of preparing, using, or of preparing medicines; pharmacy. **phar'ma-cist** (fār'mā-sist), **phar'ma-ceu'tist** (-sū'tist), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; druggist; pharmaceutical chemist. **phar'ma-col'o-gy** (-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug, poison + *λογία*.] The science of drugs, including materia medica and therapeutics. — **phar'ma-co-log'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* **phar'ma-co-pœ'ia** (-kō-pœ'ya), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *φαρμακοποιία* preparation of medicines; *φάρμακον* medicine + *ποιεῖν* to make.] **1.** A book describing drugs and medicinal preparations. **2.** A collection or stock of drugs. — **pœ'ial** (-yāl), *a.* **phar'ma-cy** (fār'mā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). [OF. *farmacie*, *pharmacie*, Gr. *φαρμακεία*, fr. *φαρμακείω* to administer medicines, *φάρμακον* medicine.] **1.** Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines. **2.** A drug store; apothecary's shop. **pha'ros** (fā'rōs; 3), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φάρος*, fr. *Φάρος* an island, in the Bay of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse.] A lighthouse or beacon. **pha-ryn'ge-al** (fā-rin'jē-āl; fār'in'jē-āl), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx. [of the pharynx.] **pha-ryn'gi-tis** (fār'in'ji'tis), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation **pha-ryn'go-** (fā-rin'jē-ō). Combining form from Greek *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*, *pharynx*. **pha-ryn-gol'o-gy** (fār'in'gōl'ō-jī), *n.* Medical science treating of the pharynx and its diseases. **pha-ryn'go-scope** (fā-rin'jē-ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for inspecting the pharynx. **pha-ryn-got'o-my** (fār'in'gōt'ō-mī), *n.* *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx. **phar'ynx** (fār'īnx), *n.*; *pl.* -RYNGES (fār'in'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*.] *Anat.* The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. **phase** (fāz), *n.* [NL. *phasis*, Gr. *φάσις*, fr. *φαίνω* to make to appear.] **1.** *Astron.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes, as of the moon. **2.** Any of different and varying appearances of an object. **3.** *Physics.* In uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or in the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, alternating electric currents, etc.), the point or stage in the period to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced, considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting. **phase'-wound'** (fāz'wōund'), *a.* *Elec.* Designating an induction motor that has its secondary winding. **-pha'si-a** (-fā'zhi-ā), **-phasy**. [NL. -*phasia*, Gr. *φασία*, fr. *φάσσει* to speak.] A combining form denoting speech.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



pheas'ant (fēz'ánt), n. [OF. *faisant*, L. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός*; from the river *Φάσις* in Colchis.] 1. Any of numerous large, brilliantly colored, gallinaceous birds (genus *Phasianus* and allied genera), natives of Asia, but widely bred elsewhere. 2. Any of various birds likened to a pheasant, as, *Southern U. S.*, the ruffed grouse.

pheas'ant's-eye' (fēz'ánt's-í'), n. A ranunculaceous garden plant (*Adonis autumnalis*); — called also *garden pink*.

phel'lo-derm (fēl'ô-dĕrm), n. [Gr. *φελλός* cork + *-derm*.] Bot. A secondary cortical tissue developed from the phellogen on the inner side of the cork. It consists usually of ordinary green parenchyma. — **phel'lo-der'm'al** (dĕr'm'ál), a.

phel'lo-gen (jĕn), n. [Gr. *φελλός* cork + *-gen*.] Bot. In dicotyledonous stems, a secondary meristem giving rise externally to the characteristic cork tissue, and internally to the phellogen; cork cambium. — **phel'lo-ge-net'ic** (-jĕ-nĕt'ík), a. — **phel'lo-gen'ic** (jĕn'ík), a.

phe-nac'e-tin, phe-nac'e-tine (fē-nás'ĕ-tĭn), n. [phenyl + acetum + *-in*, *-ine*.] Pharm. A white crystalline compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, used in medicine, principally as a febrifuge.

phen-a-cite (fēn'á-sĭt), n. [Gr. *φῆνας*, *-ακος*, deceiver.] Min. A glassy silicate of beryllium, Be<sub>3</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and sometimes used as a gem. It is apt to be mistaken for quartz.

phen-a-kis'to-scope (-kĭs'tô-skôp), n. [Gr. *φανακιστής* a deceiver + *-scope*.] An instrument resembling the zoetrope in principle and use. One form consists of a disk with the figures arranged about the center, with radial slits through which the figures are viewed by means of a mirror.

phē-nā-zine (fē'nā-zĭn; fēn'á-; zĕn), n. Also **-zĭn**. [phenyl + *azo* + *-ine*.] Org. Chem. A yellowish crystalline basic substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·N<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, the basis of many important dyestuffs.

phē-nā-zone (fē'nā-zōn; fēn'á-), n. [phenyl + *azo* + *-one*.] Pharm. & Chem. = ANTIPIRYNE.

phē-net'ĭ-dine (fē-nĕt'ĭ-dĭn; -dĕn), n. Also **-dĭn**. [phenol + ethyl + *amido* + *-ine*.] Org. Chem. A basic amino liquid derivative of phenetol, with the formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)·OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, used in manufacturing dyestuffs.

phē-ne-tol (fē-nĕ-tôl; fēn'ĕ-; -tôl), n. [phenyl + ethyl + *-ol*.] Chem. The ethyl ether of phenol, obtained as an aromatic liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·O·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

Phē-nix (fē'nĭks). Var. of PHENIX.

phē-no-cryst (fē'nô-krist; fēn'ô-), n. [Gr. *φάσθαι* to appear + *κρυσταλλος* crystal.] Geol. One of the prominent embedded crystals of a porphyry.

phē-nol (fē'nôl; -nôl), n. [phenē (an obs. name of benzene, fr. Gr. *φάσθαι* to show) + *-ol*.] Chem. A crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH, produced by distillation of any of various organic bodies, as wood, coal, etc., and got from the heavy oil from coal tar; — popularly called *carbolic acid*. It is a caustic and neurotic poison, and, in dilute solution, is used as an antiseptic.

phē-nol-phthal'e-in (fē'nôl-thāl'ĕ-in; -fĭthāl'ĕ-in; fē'nôl-) n., or phenol phthalein. Chem. A white or yellowish white crystalline substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, formed by condensation of the anhydride of phthalic acid and phenol.

phē-nom'e-na (fē-nôm'ĕ-ná), n., pl. of PHENOMENON.

phē-nom'e-nal (-nāl), a. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a phenomenon or phenomena. Cf. NOUMENAL. — **phē-nom'e-nal-ly**, adv.

phē-nom'e-nal-ism (-iz'm), n. *Metaph.* a The theory that limits knowledge to phenomena only. b The theory that we know only phenomena and that there is no existence except the phenomenal. — **phē-nom'e-nal-ist**, n. — **phē-nom'e-nal-is'tic** (-is'tĭk), a.

phē-nom'e-nol'o-gy (-nôl'ô-jĭ), n. A description, history, or explanation of phenomena.

phē-nom'e-non (-nôn), n.; L. pl. *-ENA* (-ná). [L. *phænomenon*, Gr. *φαινόμενον*, neut. p. pr. of *φάσθαι* to appear, *φάσθαι* to show.] 1. Any observable fact or event; specif., in scientific usage, any fact or event (esp. an event) of scientific interest susceptible of scientific description and explanation. 2. That which strikes one as strange, unusual, or unaccountable.

phē-nyl (fē'nĭl; fēn'ĭl), n. [phenē (an obs. name of benzene) + *-yl*.] Org. Chem. A univalent radical, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, of which benzene is the hydride. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives.

phē-nyl-ene (fē'nĭ-lĕn; fēn'ĭ-), n. Chem. A bivalent radical, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, occurring in certain derivatives of benzene.

phenylene blue. See INDAMINE.

Phēr'ec-ra-te'an (fēr'ĕk-rá-tĕ'ān) n. [After *Pherecrates*, Gr. & Lat. Pros. A logæædic tripod, catalectic or acatalectic, having either the first or second foot a dactyl and the others trochees.

phew (fĭ), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust, weariness, impatience, or the like.

phī (fĭ; íĕ), n. [Gr. *φί*.] The twenty-first letter [*Φ, φ, ϕ*] of

the Greek alphabet, transliterated in English by *ph* (*f*), but probably pronounced in classic Greek as aspirated *p*, about like *ph* in *uphill*.

phī'al (fĭ'ál), n. [F. *firole*, L. *phialea* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, Gr. *φιάλη*.] A vial.

Phid'ĭ-an (fĭd'ĭ-án), a. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Phidias, the great Athenian sculptor (5th century B. C.).

-phil (-fĭl). Combining form from Gr. *φίλος*, *loving*.

phī-lan'dĕr (fĭ-lán'dĕr), v. t. [Gr. *φιλανθῶς* fond of men; *φίλος* loving + *άνθρωπ* man.] To make love, esp. triflingly; play the male flirt.

phī-lan'dĕr-er (-ĕr), n. One who philanders; a male flirt.

phī-lan'throp'ic (fĭl'án-thrôp'ík) a. Of or pertaining to phil'an-throp'y (-cal (-thĕrôp'ĭ-kál)) Philanthropy; benevolent; humane. — **phī-lan'throp'y-cal-ly**, adv.

phī-lan'thro-pist (fĭ-lán'thrô-pĭst), n. [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*; *φίλος* loving + *άνθρωπος* a human being.] One who practices philanthropy.

phī-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), n.; pl. *-PIES* (-pĭz). [L. *philanthropia*, Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*.] 1. Love to mankind; desire and readiness to do good to all men. 2. A philanthropic act, practice, agency, or the like; — often in the *pl*.

Syn. Philanthropy, charity, almsgiving. Philanthropy is the spirit of active good will toward one's fellow men, esp. as shown in efforts to promote their welfare; charity is benevolence, esp. as manifested in provision for the relief of the poor. Almsgiving differs from charity in applying only to the material relief afforded.

phī-lat'e-ly (fĭ-lát'ĕ-lĭ), n. [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἀτέλεια* exemption from tax.] The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc.; stamp collecting. — **phī-lat'e-ly** (fĭl'á-tĕ-lĭ), a. — **phī-lat'e-ly-ist** (fĭ-lát'ĕ-lĭst), n.

Phī-lā-thē-a (fĭ-lā-thĕ-á), n. [Coined from Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἀλήθεια* truth.] An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young women. Cf. BARACA.

-phile (-fĭl), -phil (-fĭl), -phil (-fĭl). A combining form from Greek *φίλος*, *loving*, *having a fondness*.

Phī-le'mon (fĭ-lĕ'môn), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Φιλήμων*.] 1. In the New Testament, the Epistle to Philemon, a friend, and probably a convert, of Paul. 2. See BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

phī-lar-mōn'ic (fĭl'ár-môn'ík), a. [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἀρμονία* harmony.] Loving harmony or music; — often in names of musical societies; as, the *Philharmonic Society*.

phī-hel-len'ic (fĭl'ĕ-lĕn'ík; -lĕ'n'ík), a. Friendly to, or aiding, the Greek cause.

phī-hel-len-ist (fĭl'ĕ-lĕn'-ĭst; fĭl'ĕ-lĕ'nĭst), n. [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *Έλληνα* a Greek + *-ist*.] A friend or supporter of Greece, esp. in its former struggle for independence against the Turks. — **phī-hel-len-ism** (fĭl'ĕ-lĕn'-iz'm), n.

phī'l'ĕg (fĭl'ĕ-bĕg), n. Var. of *PHILBEG*. Scot.

Phī'l'ip (fĭl'ĭp), n. [See *PHILIPPIC*.] Bib. One of the Twelve Apostles.

Phī-lip'pi-an (fĭ-lĭp'ĭ-án), a. Of or pert. to Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia. — n. 1. An inhabitant of Philippi. 2. In *pl. Bib.* The Epistle to the Philippians.

phī-lip'pic (-ík), n. [L. *Philippicus* belonging or pertaining to Philip, Gr. *Φιλιππίκος*, fr. *Φίλιππος* Philip, *φάλαγος* fond of horses; *φίλος* loving + *ἵππος* horse.] 1. [*cap.*] Any of the famous orations of Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon. 2. Any discourse abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phī'l'ip-pine (fĭl'ĭ-pĭn; -pĕn; or, esp. *British*, -pĭn), a. Of or pert. to the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants.

Phī-lis'tine (fĭl-'is-tĭn; fĭl'is-tĭn; in *British usage* commonly fĭl'is-tĭn, -tĭn), n. [L. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Philistī*, pl. *Philistīm*.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia. 2. A person lacking liberal culture and refinement; a person, esp. one of the middle class, who rejects enlightenment or is indifferent to the higher intellectual interests. — a. 1. Of or pert. to the ancient Philistines. 2. Uncultured; commonplace; prosaic.

Phī-lis'tin-ism (fĭ-l'is-tĭn-'iz'm; fĭl'is-), n. State, character, aims, or habits of Philistines. See *PHILISTINE*, n. 2.

phīlo-. A combining form from Greek *φίλος*, *loving*, *fond of*, *attached to*; as in *philosophy*, *philotechnic*.

Phī-lo'te'tes (fĭl'ôk-tĕ'tĕz), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Φιλοκτήτης*.] Gr. Myth. A warrior who for lighting the pyre of Hercules received as a heritage the hero's invincible bow and arrows, without which Troy could not be captured.

phī-log'y-ny (fĭ-lôg'ĭ-nĭ), n. [Gr. *φιλολογία*; *φίλος* loving + *γυνή* woman.] Fondness for, or love of, women; — opposed to *misogyny*. — **phī-log'y-nist**, n. — **phī-log'y-nous**, a.

phī-lo'l'o-ger (fĭ-lôl'ô-jĕr), n. A philologist. *Now Rare*.

phī-lo'l'o-g'ic (fĭl'ô-lôj'ík), a. = PHILOLOGICAL.

phī-lo'l'o-g'ic-cal (-lôj'ĭ-kál), a. Of, pert. to, dealing with, or devoted to, philology (esp. in the sense of linguistics). — **phī-lo'l'o-g'ic-cal-ly**, adv.

phī-lo'l'o-g'ist (fĭ-lôl'ô-jĭst), n. One versed in, or devoted to, philology; specif., a linguistic student or scholar.

phī-lo'l'o-gy (fĭ-lôl'ô-jĭ), n. [L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, Gr. *φιλολογία*, fr. *φίλος* fond of learning; *φίλος* loving + *λόγος* speech.] 1. Love of

ph = ch in G. igh, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. = combined with. = equals.



learning or literature. *Rare*. 2. The study of language, esp. as a science; linguistic science.

**phil'o-mel** (fil'ō-mēl), *n.* [F. *philomèle*.] The nightingale. **Phil'o-me'la** (-mē'lā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλομήλα.] 1. *Class. Myth.* The daughter of a king of Athens, and sister of Procne. She was violated and deprived of her tongue by Procne's husband, Tereus. The sisters in revenge served Tereus's own son to him as a meal, and then fled. When he pursued them, the gods transformed Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, and Tereus into a hoopoe or a hawk. According to Ovid it was Philomela who was transformed into a nightingale. 2. The nightingale; — used as a proper name. *Poetic*.

**phil'o-pe'na** (-pē'nā), *n.* [Corruption of G. *vielliebchen*, L.G. *vielliebken*, or D. *veilliebken*, a philopena, literally, much loved.] A present or gift made as a forfeit in a social game variously played; also, the game.

**phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness** (-prō-jēn'i-tiv-nēs), *n.* *Phren.* Love of offspring; by extension, love of children in general. **phil'o-soph'er** (fi-lōs'ō-fēr), *n.* [F. *philosophe*, L. *philosophus*, Gr. φιλόσοφος; *philos* loving + *sophos* wise.] 1. One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy. 2. One who lives after the principles of philosophy, esp. as advocated by the Stoics; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes calmly.

**phil'o-soph'ers' stone**. *Alchemy.* An imaginary stone or preparation believed to have the power of transmuting other metals into gold or silver.

**phil'o-soph'ic** (fil'ō-sōf'ik) *a.* Of, pert. to, or versed in, **phil'o-soph'i-cal** (-sōf'i-kāl) philosophy; hence: rational; wise; unfrilled. — **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**phil'o-soph'ism** (fi-lōs'ō-fiz'm), *n.* Spurious philosophizing; the love or practice of sophistry.

**phil'o-soph'ize** (-fiz), *v. i.*; -PHIZED (-fizd); -PHIZ'ING (-fiz'ing). To reason like a philosopher; search into the reason and nature of things. — **phil'o-soph'ize'r** (-fiz'ēr), *n.*

**phil'o-soph'y** (-fī), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fiz). [F. *philosophie*, L. *philosophia*, Gr. φιλοσοφία, lit. the love of wisdom.] 1. The knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. 2. A systematic body of general conceptions or principles, ordinarily with implication of their practical application; as, a *philosophy* of life. 3. Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity. 4. A treatise on philosophy.

**philous**. Combining form fr. Gr. φίλος, *loving, fond of*. **phil'ter**, **phil'ter** (fil'tēr), *n.* [F. *philtre*, L. *philtum*, Gr. φίλτρον, fr. φίλειν to love.] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to excite love; loosely, any magic potion. — *v. i.* To excite to love by a philter.

**Phil'neus** (fil'nūs; fin'ē-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φειβός.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian king who was punished for cruelty by having Harpies snatch away or foul his food.

**Phin'ti-as** (fin'ti-ās), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φυντίας.] See DAMON. **phiz** (fiz), *n.* Short for PHYSIOGNOMY. *Colloq.*

**phle-bi'tis** (flē-bi'tis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φλέψ, φλεβός, vein + -itis.] *Med.* Inflammation of a vein.

**phleb'o-scle-ro'sis** (flēb'ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. φλέψ, φλεβός, vein + *sclerosis*.] *Med.* Fibrous thickening of the inner coats of a vein. — **phleb'o-scle-ro'tic** (-rōt'ik), *a.*

**phle-bot'o-mize** (flē-bōt'ō-mīz), *v. i. & i.*; -MIZED (-mīzd), -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ing). *Med.* To bleed; let blood by opening a vein. — **phle-bot'o-mist** (-mīst), *n.*

**phle-bot'o-my** (-mī), *n.* [OF. *flebotomie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. φλεβοτομία; φλέψ, φλεβός, vein + τέμνειν to cut.] *Med.* Act or practice of opening a vein to let blood.

**Phleg'e-thon** (flēg'ē-thōn; flēj'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φλεγέθων; prop. p. pr. of φλεγεῖν to blaze.] *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

**phlegm** (flēm), *n.* [OF. *fleume*, fr. L., fr. Gr. φλέγμα flame, inflammation, phlegm.] 1. One of the four "humors" of early physiology, cold and moist, and causing sluggishness. 2. Mucus; now, morbid or very viscid mucus in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages. 3. Sluggishness of temperament; apathy; also, coolness; equanimity.

**phleg-mat'ic** (flēg-māt'ik), *a.* [OF. *fleumatique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. φλεγματικός.] 1. Of the nature of, or abounding in, phlegm. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Hence: sluggish; apathetic; cool; composed. — *Syn.* See INERT. — **phleg-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**phlegm'y** (flēm'y), *a.* 1. OF. of the nature of, or due to, phlegm. 2. = PLEGMATIC.

**phlob'a-phene** (flōb'ā-fēn), *n.* [Gr. φλόος bark + βαφή a dyeing.] *Chem.* A reddish brown substance found in oak bark; also, any of several similar substances obtained from barks and from tannic acids.

**phlo'ēm** (flō'ēm), *n.* [G. phloem, fr. Gr. φλόος bark.] *Bot.* That part of a bundle of vascular fibers which is composed of sieve tubes with adjacent cells and parenchyma and serving for the conduction of food materials; bast tissue; — *disting.* from *xylem*.

**phlo-gis'tic** (flō-jis'tik), *a.* 1. *Old Chem.* Of or pert. to phlogiston or the phlogiston theory. 2. Fiery; burning. *Obs.* **phlo-gis'ton** (-tōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλογιστός burnt, in-

flammable.] *Old Chem.* The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability, regarded as a material substance.

**phlog'o-pite** (flōg'ō-pīt), *n.* [Gr. φλογωπός firelike; φλόξ flame + *πίτ*, *pit*, face.] A kind of mica, usually brownish.

**phlo-gos'is** (flō-gōs'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. φλόγος burning heat.] *Med.* Inflammation of external parts of the body; erysipelatous inflammation. — **phlo-got'ic** (-gōt'ik), *a.*

**phlor'i-zin** (flōr'i-zin; flō-rī'zin), *n.* Also **phlo-rid'zin** (flō-rīd'zin). [Gr. Φλόος, φλόος, bark + *ρίζα* root.] *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>10</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, extracted from the root bark of the apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc. It is used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic.

**phlox** (flōks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. φλόξ flame, name of a plant, fr. φλέγειν to burn.] Any of a large genus (*Phlox*) of handsome polemoniaceous American herbs, commonly cultivated.

**phlox'in** (flōk'sin), *n.* [Gr. φλόξ flame + -in.] A red **phlox'ine** (-sin; -sēn) dyestuff derived from eosin.

**phlyo-te'na**, **phlyo-tae'na** (flīk-tē'nā, n.; *pl.* -nē (-nē)). [NL., fr. Gr. φλύκταινα.] *Med.* A small vesicle or pustule.

**phobe** (-fōb). A combining form from Greek φόβος, *fear*, often implying *distrike* or *aversion*.

**pho'bi-a** (-fōbi-ā). [Gr. -φόβια, fr. φόβος fear.] A suffix denoting *fear*, and often implying *distrike* or *aversion*.

**pho'cine** (fōs'in; -sin), *a.* [L. *phoca* a seal.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the seals; esp., belonging to a subfamily (*Phocinae*) which contains the typical seals.

**Phoe'be** (fē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοίβη, fem. of Φοῖβος Phœbus.] 1. Artemis. 2. The moon personified. *Poetic*.

**phoe'be**, *n.* [See FEWEE, PEWIT.] Any of several American flycatchers (genus *Sayornis*), esp. one (*S. phæbe*) having a slight crest; — called also *phæbe* bird.

**Phoe-be'an** (-fōbē'an), *a.* [L. *Phoebus*, Gr. Φοῖβος.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Phœbus, or Apollo, esp. as god of poetry.

**Phoe'bus** (fē'būs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοῖβος, fr. φοῖβος bright.] 1. Apollo; — an epithet. 2. The sun personified. *Poetic*.

**Phœ-ni'cian** (fē-nish'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Phœnicia, on the coast of ancient Syria. — *n.* 1. One of the people of Phœnicia. 2. The Phœnician language, a Semite tongue.

**Phœ'nix**, **Phœ'nix** (fē'nīks), *n.* [L. *phoenix*, Gr. φοινίξ.] *Egyptian Myth.* A miraculous bird, an embodiment of the sun god, fabled to live 500 years, be consumed in fire, and rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence, it is often an emblem of immortality.

**pho'nat'e** (fō'nāt'), *v. i.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ēd); -NAT-ING (-īng). [Gr. φωνή voice.] To produce vocal sounds; to utter voice.

**pho-na'tion** (fō-nā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of uttering voice, or vocal sound; also, utterance of articulate sounds.

**pho-nau'to-graph** (fō-nō'tō-grāf), *n.* [*phono* + *auto* + -graph.] *Physics.* An instrument for automatically producing a visible record of a sound. — **graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

**phone** (-fōn). Combining form fr. Gr. φωνή, *sound, voice*; as in *microphone*, *photophone*, *telephone*, etc.

**phone** (fōn), *n.* [Gr. φωνή sound, voice.] *Phon.* An element of speech; a single indivisible speech sound.

**phone** (fōn), *n.* & *v.* Short for TELEPHONE. *Colloq.*

**pho-net'ic** (fō-nē'tik), *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός.] 1. Of or pert. to the voice, or its use; of or pert. to speech sounds; also, vocal; sonant. 2. Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds; as, *phonetic* symbols. Specif., designating a system of spelling in which each letter represents always the same spoken sound. — **pho-net'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pho-ne'ti'cian** (fō-nē-tish'ān), *n.* One versed in phonetics.

**pho-net'ics** (fō-nē'tiks), *n.* (See -ics.) The doctrine or science of sounds, esp. of speech sounds in actual use, including their representation by phonetic symbols; phonology.

**pho-ne-tist** (fō-nē-tīst), *n.* 1. One versed in phonetics; phonetician. 2. One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

**phon'ic** (fōn'ik; fō'nīk), *a.* [Gr. φωνή sound.] 1. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, sound, now usually of vocal sounds; phonetic. 2. Uttered with vocal tone; voiced.

**phon'ics** (fōn'iks; fō'nīks), *n.* (See -ics.) Science of sound; usually, the science of speech sounds; phonetics.

**pho'no-** (fō'nō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φωνή, *sound, tone*.

**pho'no-gram** (-grām), *n.* 1. A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. 2. A phonograph or graphophone record. — **pho'no-gram'mic**, or **pho'no-gram'ic** (-grām'ik), *a.*

**pho'no-graph** (fō'nō-grāf), *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing speech, music, etc.

**pho'no-graph'ic** (fō'nō-grāf'ik), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or based on, **pho'no-graph'i-cal** (-grāf'i-kāl) on, phonography. 2. Of, pert. to, or done by, the phonograph. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pho-nog-ra-phy** (fō-nōg-rā-fī), *n.* 1. A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, esp. as to their phonetic representation. 2. Art of phonetic writing; representation of words as pronounced, usually by means of special symbols; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813-97), or a derived system. 3. Art of constructing or using the phonograph.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcus, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**pho'no-lite** (fō'nō-līt), *n.* A gray, green, or brown volcanic rock, consisting essentially of orthoclase and nephelite (or leucite), that gives a ringing sound when struck; called also *clinkstone*. — **pho'no-lit'ic** (-līt'īk), *a.*

**pho'no-log'ic** (fō'nō-lōj'īk) *a.* Of or pert. to phonology.

**pho'no-log'i-cal** (-lōj'ī-kāl), — **pho'no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pho'no-lo-gist** (fō'nō-lō-jīst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

**pho'no-lo-gy** (fō'nō-lō-jī), *n.* **1.** The science of speech sounds, including the history and theory of sound changes. **2.** That part of grammar which treats of the sounds of a language. Cf. **PHONETICS**.

**pho'nom-e-ter** (fō'nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* **Physics.** An instrument for measuring sounds, as to intensity, or as to frequency of vibrations. Cf. **PHONAUTOGRAPH**.

**pho'no-scope** (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* **Physics.** A an instrument for observing or exhibiting motions or properties of sounding bodies; esp., a device for testing the quality of musical strings. **b** An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies. [phonotypy.]

**pho'no-type** (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* A type or character used in phonology.

**pho'no-ty-pic** (-tīp'īk) *a.* Of or pert. to phonotypy or phonology.

**pho'no-ty-p'i-cal** (-ī-kāl) *phonotypy*. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pho'no-ty-p'y** (fō'nō-tīp'ī; fō'nōt'ī-pī), *n.* A method of phonetic printing, using a separate character for each elementary sound. — **pho'no-ty-p'ist** (-īst; -pīst), *n.*

**-phony**. Combining form from Greek φωνή, *sound, tone*.

**phore** (-fōr; 57). [Gr. φέρω. See **-PHORIC**.] Combining form denoting *bearer, one that bears*.

**phor'ic** (-fōr'īk), — **phorous**. [Gr. φέρω, fr. φέρω to bear.] Combining forms signifying *bearing, producing*.

**phos'gene** (fōs'jēn), *n.* [Gr. φῶς light + -γενής born.] **1.** *Chem.* See CARBONYL CHLORIDE. **2.** *Physiol.* Phosphene

**phos'gen-ite** (fōs'jēn-īt), *n.* A mineral, Pb<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, consisting of carbonate of lead and chloride of lead, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

**phos'phate** (fōs'fāt), *n.* [F. See **PHOSPHORUS**.] **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid. **2.** *Commerce.* Any material containing chemical phosphates for use as a fertilizer.

**phos'pha-tize** (-fā-tīz), *v. t.* — **TIZED** (-tīzd) — **TIZ'ING** (-tīz'īng). To change to a phosphate or phosphates.

**phos'pha-tu-ri-a** (-tū'rī-ā), *n.* [NL. See **PHOSPHATE**; URINE.] *Med.* Excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine. — **phos'pha-tu-ric** (-tū'rīk), *a.*

**phos'phene** (fōs'fēn), *n.* [Gr. φῶς light + φάλαρα to show.] *Physiol.* A luminous impression due to excitation of the retina, as by pressure on the eyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. **AFTERIMAGE**.

**phos'phide** (-fīd; -fīd), *n.* Also **phid**. *Chem.* A binary compound of phosphorus with a more positive element.

**phos'phine** (-fīn; -fēn), *n.* Also **phin**. **1.** *Chem.* A hydride of phosphorus, PH<sub>3</sub>, a colorless and poisonous gas with a garliclike odor, analogous to ammonia; by extension, any of several compounds derived from the preceding by replacing hydrogen with hydrocarbon radicals. **2.** *Dyeing.* Chrysaniline, often in the form of a salt.

**phos'phite** (fōs'fīt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

**phos'pho-ni-um** (fōs-fō'nī-ūm), *n.* [NL.; phosphorus + ammonium.] *Chem.* The univalent radical PH<sub>3</sub>, analogous to ammonium.

**phos'phor** (fōs'fōr), *n.* [See **PHOSPHORUS**.] **1.** [cap.] The morning star. *Poetic.* **2.** A phosphorescent substance.

**phos'phor-escence** (-fōr-ēs'), *v. i.*; — **ESCED'** (-ēs't); — **ESC'ING**. To exhibit phosphorescence.

**phos'phor-es-cence** (-ēs'ēns), *n.* State, property, or act of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; also, light so produced.

**phos'phor-es-cent** (-ēs'ēt), *a.* Exhibiting phosphorescence.

**phos'phor'ic** (fōs-fōr'īk), *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus, esp. in its higher valence. **2.** Phosphorescent.

**phosphoric acid**, any of three oxyacids of phosphorus known respectively as ordinary or orthophosphoric acid (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), pyrophosphoric acid (H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>), and metaphosphoric acid (HPO<sub>3</sub>).

**phos'phor-ite** (fōs'fōr-īt), *n.* *Min.* A fibrous concretionary variety of apatite; also, often, phosphate rock in general.

**phos'phor-o-scope**' (-ō-skōp'), *n.* [See **PHOSPHORUS**; —**SCOPE**.] **Physics.** An apparatus for observing phosphorescence produced by action of light.

**phos'phor-ous** (fōs'fōr-ūs; fōs-fōr'ūs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus, as in its lower valence.

**phosphorous acid**, a colorless crystalline dibasic acid, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>, obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, and in other ways. Its salts are called phosphites.

**phos'phor-us** (fōs'fōr-ūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **PHOSPHORI** (-ī). [L., morning star, Gr. φωσφόρος, lit., light bringer; φῶς light + φέρω to bring.] **1.** Any substance or body which phosphoresces, esp. in the dark. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Chem.* A non-metallic element of the nitrogen group, usually got as a waxy crystalline substance, poisonous and very inflammable, with a disagreeable smell. Symbol, P; at. wt., 31.04.

**phos'phu-ret'ed**, or **-ret'ted** (-fū-rēt'ēd), *a.* *Chem.* Impregnated or combined with phosphorus.

**pho'tics** (fō'tīks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) **Physics.** The science of light; — a general term sometimes used when the term *optics* is restricted to light as producing vision. [Colog.]

**pho'to** (fō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **PHOTOS** (-tōz). Short for **PHOTOGRAPH**.

**pho'to-** (fō'tō-), *n.* **1.** Combining form fr. Gr. φῶς, *light*, **pho'to-** (fō'tō-). **2.** Combining form for *photograph* or *photographic*.

**pho'to-chem-is-try** (-kēm'īz-trī), *n.* *Chem.* The branch of chemistry relating to the effect of light in causing chemical changes, as in photography. — **chem'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**pho'to-chro'mo-scope** (-krō'mō-skōp), *n.* [**Photo-** + **chromo-** + **-scope**.] A combination of three optical lanterns for projecting objects on a screen in their own colors.

**pho'to-chron'o-graph** (-krōn'ō-gráf), *n.* **1.** **Physics.** An instrument for photographically recording minute intervals of time. **2.** *Astron.* An instrument for the photographic recording of star transits. **3.** A chronophotograph.

**pho'to-dra'ma** (-drā'mā), *n.* = **PHOTOPLAY**.

**pho'to-dy-nam'ics** (-dī-nām'īks; -dī-nām'īks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) *Plant Physiol.* The relation of light to the movements of plants and their organs. — **dy-nam'ic** (-īk), *a.*

**pho'to-e-lec'tric** *a.* Of or pert. to the combined action

**pho'to-e-lec'tri-cal** of light and electricity, or the production of one by the other.

**pho'to-e-lec'tron** (-ē-lēk'trōn), *n.* **Physics.** A charged particle emitted from a metallic surface under action of light.

**pho'to-e-lec'tro-type**, *n.* An electrolyte the matrix for which is produced by photographic means, as by exposing a sensitized gelatin film under a negative. Cf. **COLLOTYPE**.

**pho'to-en-grave'**, *v. t.* To make a photo-engraving.

**pho'to-en-grav'ing**, *n.* Engraving by photography; a photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief; also, a print so made.

**pho'to-gene** (fō'tō-jēn), *n.* [See **PHOTO-**; —**GEN**.] An after-image (sense 1).

**pho'to-gen'ic** (-jēn'īk), *a.* **1.** Due to light. *Rare.* **2.** *Biol.* Producing or generating light; phosphorescent; as, *photogenic* bacteria. — **pho'to-gen'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**pho'to-gram** (fō'tō-grām), *n.* Photograph.

**pho'to-graph** (fō'tō-gráf), *n.* A picture or likeness obtained by or as by photography. — *v. t.* To take a picture or copy of by or as by photography. — *v. i.* To practice photography.

**pho'to-gra-pher** (fō'tō-gráf-ēr), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

**pho'to-graph'ic** (fō'tō-gráf'īk) *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to photography.

**pho'to-graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl) *raphy*; obtained by, or used in, photography. **2.** Minutely or mechanically accurate in representation or reproduction. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pho'to-gra-phy** (fō'tō-gráf-ī), *n.* Art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical, or actinic, action of light.

**pho'to-gra-vure'** (fō'tō-grā-vūr'; -grā'vūr), *n.* [F.] Any of several processes for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared photographically; also, a print so made.

**pho'to-he'li-o-graph** (-hē'lī-ō-gráf), *n.* *Astron.* A telescope specially adapted for photographing the sun.

**pho'to-he'li-om'e-ter** (-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Astron.* A double lens instrument for measuring slight variations of the sun's diameter by photography.

**pho'to-lith'o-graph** (-līth'ō-gráf), *n.* A lithographic picture from a design produced photographically. — *v. t.* To make a photolithograph. — **pho'to-lith'o-graph'ic** (-gráf'īk), *a.*

**pho'to-li-thog-ra-phy** (-lī-thōg'rā-fī), *n.*

**pho'to-lo-gy** (fō'tō-lō-jī), *n.* The science of light; optics; photics. — **pho'to-log'ic** (fō'tō-lōj'īk), **pho'to-log'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **pho'to-lo-gist** (fō'tō-lō-jīst), *n.*

**pho'to-mag'net-ism** (fō'tō-māg'nēt-īz-m), *n.* That branch of physics treating of the relation of magnetism to light.

**pho'to-me-chan'ic-al** (-mē-kān'ī-kāl), *a.* Pert. to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate.

**pho'tom'e-ter** (fō'tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* **Physics.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

**pho'tom'e-try** (-trī), *n.* Science treating of the measurement of the intensity of light; also, art of making such measurements. — **pho'to-met'ric** (fō'tō-mēt'rīk), **-rī-cal-a**.

**pho'to-mi'cro-graph** (-mī'krō-gráf), *n.* [**Photo-** + **micro-** + **-graph**.] **1.** An enlarged photograph of a microscopic object. **2.** = **MICROPHOTOGRAPH**. *I.* — **pho'to-mi'cro-gra-phy** (-mī-krōg'rā-fī), *n.*

**pho'toph'i-lous** (fō'tōf'ī-lūs), *a.* *Phytogeog.* Light-loving; growing in strong light. [read or dislike of light.]

**pho'to-pho'bi-a** (fō'tō-fō'bī-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A morbid pho'to-pho'ne (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* A form of telephone, invented by A. G. Bell, based on the effect which light has on the electric resistance of selenium; called also *radiophone*.

**pho'to-play'** (-plā'), *n.* A play for representation or exhibition by moving pictures; also, the moving-picture representation of a play. [mechanical process.]

**pho'to-print'** (-prīnt'), *n.* Any print made by a photo-

**pho'to-proc'ess** (-prōs'ēs), *n.* Any photomechanical process.

**pho'to-spec'tro-scope** (-spēk'trō-skōp), *n.* An instrument recording spectra by photography.

**κ** = **ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**pho'to-sphere** (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun.—**pho'to-spher'ic** (-sfēr'ik), *a.*  
**pho'to-stat** (-stāt), *n.* [*photo* + Gr. *στάσις* to make to stand.] A device for photographing maps, documents, etc., directly upon sensitized paper, without the right-and-left inversion of ordinary negatives.

**pho'to-syn'the-sis** (-sīn'thē-sīs), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* The process of constructive metabolism in the chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to light.—**pho'to-syn-thet'ic** (-sīn-thēt'ik), *a.*

**pho'to-tax'is** (-tāk'sīs), **pho'to-tax'y** (fō'tō-tāk'sī), *n.* [NL. *phototaxis*; *photo* + Gr. *τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* The influence of light on the movements of low organisms.

**pho'to-te-leg'ra-phy** (-tē-lēg'rā-fī), *n.* Telegraphy by means of light, as by the heliograph or the photophone; also, less properly, telephotography.—**pho'to-tel'e-graph** (-tēl'ē-grāf), *n.*—**pho'to-tel'e-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

**pho'to-tel'e-scope** (-tēl'ē-skōp), *n.* *Astron.* A telescope adapted for taking photographs of the heavenly bodies.

**pho'to-the-od'o-life** (-thē-ōd'ō-līt), *n.* *Surv.* An arrangement of two photographic cameras, the plates of which can be brought into the same plane, used in triangulation.

**pho'to-ther'a-py** (-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* *Med.* The application of light for therapeutic purposes, esp. for treating diseases of the skin.—**pho'to-ther'a-peu'tic** (-thēr'ā-pū'tik), *a.*

**pho'to-ther'mic** (-thūr'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to both light and heat.

**pho'to'o-nus** (fō-tōd'ō-nūs), *n.* [NL. See PHOTO-; TONE.]  
**1. Plant Physiol.** State of sensitiveness to light. **2. Physiol.** An irritable condition of protoplasm, due to a certain intensity of light.—**pho'to-ton'ic** (fō'tō-tōn'ik), *a.*

**pho'to-ro-pism** (fō-tōr'ō-pīz'm), *n.* The tendency of growing plant organs to move or curve under the influence of light. Cf. HELIOTROPISM.—**pho'to-trop'ic** (fō'tō-trōp'ik), *a.*—**pho'to-trop'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**pho'to-type** (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* A block with a printing surface obtained from a photograph; also, a method by which such a surface is obtained.

**pho'to-ty-pog'ra-phy** (-tī-pōg'rā-fī), *n.* Any photomechanical process in which the printing surface is in relief.—**pho'to-ty-pog'ra-phy'ic** (-tī-pō-grāf'ik; -tīp'ō-), *a.*

**pho'to-ty-py** (fō'tō-tīp'ī; fō-tōt'ī-pī), *n.* Art or process of making phototypes.

**phrag'mo-cone** (frāg'mō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *φράγμα*, *φραγμός*, a fence, an inclosure + *κωνος* a cone.] *Palaen.* The thin, conical, chambered internal shell of a belemnite.

**phrase** (frāz), *n.* [L. *phrasis* phraseology, Gr. *φράσις*, fr. *φράσσειν* to speak.] **1.** A brief expression; *Gram.*, two or more words forming an expression by themselves, not so complete in thought as a clause, but having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; as, an adverbial *phrase*. **2.** A short, pithy expression, esp. one often used. **3.** A mode or form of speech; expression; diction; phraseology. **4. Music.** A short clause or portion of a period.

— *v. t.*, PHRASED (frāzd); PHRAS'ING (frāz'ing). **1.** To express in words or in appropriate words. **2. Music.** To divide into melodic phrases.— *v. i.* *Music.* To group notes into phrases.

**phra'se-o-gram'** (frā'sē-ō-grām'), *n.* [Gr. *φράσις* a phrase, + *γραμμή* *Phonog.* A conventional symbol for a phrase.

**phra'se-o-log'i-cal** (-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phraseology.

**phra'se-ol'o-gist** (-lōj'ī-jīst), *n.* **1.** One who deals with phraseology. **2.** A maker or user of phrases.

**phra'se-ol'o-gy** (-jī), *n.* [See PHRASE; -LOGY.] Manner of expression; diction; language; style.—**SYN.** See DICTION.

**phra'try** (frā'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). [Gr. *φρατρία*.] **1. Gr. Hist.** A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens. **2.** Any analogous social division among primitive peoples, as among the Australian blacks and some American Indians.

**phre-net'ic** (frē-nēt'ik), *a.* [OF. *frenétique*. See FRANTIC.] **1.** Mad; insane; erratic. **2.** Moved by extreme excitement; fanatic; frantic.— *n.* One who is phrenetic; a madman.

**phren'ic** (frē'n'ik), *a.* [Gr. *φρήν*, *φρενός*, the midriff, or diaphragm, the heart, the mind.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

**phre-ni'tis** (frē-nī'tīs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φρενίτις*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the brain; brain fever.—**nit'ic** (-nīt'ik), *a.*

**phren'o-** (frē'n'ō-). Combining form from Greek *φρήν*, *φρενός*, *midriff*, *diaphragm*, *mind*.

**phren'o-log'ic** (frē'n'ō-lōj'ik), *a.* Phrenological.

**phren'o-log'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to phrenology.

**phre-nol'o-gist** (frē-nōl'ō-jīst), *n.* A person who is versed in phrenology.

**phre-nol'o-gy** (frē-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* The hypothesis that mental faculties and traits of character are shown by the conformation of the skull, or the system of faculties and their localization based on this hypothesis.

**phren'sied**, **phren'sy**. *VAIS.* FRENZIED, FRENZY.

**Phrix'us** (frīk'sūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φρίξος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The brother of Helle. He was carried on the ram with the

golden fleece to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram to Zeus. See GOLDEN FLEECE.

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**Phylloxera** (*P. vastatrix*). *a.* *♂* Dorsal and Ventral Views of Root-Infesting Form; *c.* *♂* Leaf-Infesting Form; *c.* being a Winged Female.

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Biol. One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom;—so called because the members are assumed to have a common descent.

-phyre (-fir). Petrog. A suffix used in naming rocks that are porphyritic.

phys'ic (fiz'ik), n. [OF. *fisque*, *phisique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. φυσική, fr. φυσικός natural, φύσις nature, φέρω to produce, grow.] 1. Physics. Obs. or R. 2. The theory or science of medicine. Obs. or Archaic. 3. Art of healing diseases; practice of medicine; also, the medical profession. 4. An internal medicine. 5. Specif., a cathartic. — v. t.; PHYS'IC-KED (-ikt); -ICK-ING. 1. To treat with physic; esp., to purge. 2. To work on as a remedy; relieve.

phys'ic-al (-i-kəl), a. 1. Of or pert. to nature (as including all created existences) or the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things; material. 2. Of or pert. to natural science or natural philosophy or to physics. 3. Of or pert. to the body; bodily; as, physical strength. — Syn. See BODILY. — phys'ic-al-ly, adv.

physical geography, n. Geography treating of the exterior physical features and changes of the earth, in land, water, and air. — v. p. point, Mech. = PARTICLE, 2.

phys'i-cian (fiz'ish'ān), n. [OF. *fiscien*, *physicien*.] A person skilled in physic, or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.

phys'i-cist (fiz'is't), n. A specialist in physics. phys'ics (-iks), n. (See -ics.) Orig., the science of the material world; natural philosophy. Now, the science of phenomena of inanimate matter involving no chemical changes, comprising mechanics, magnetism, electricity, light, heat, and sound.

phys'i-o- (fiz'ī-ō), Combining form fr. Gr. φύσις, nature. phys'ic-o-crat (-krāt), n. [Physio- + Gr. κρατέω to rule.] A follower of Quesnay, a Frenchman, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political and economic doctrines based on the supremacy of natural order, making the powers of nature the only proper source of public revenue.

— phys'i-o-crat'ic (-krāt'ik), a.

phys'i-og-nom'ic (-ōg-nōm'ik) a. Of, pert. to, or ac-

phys'i-og-nom'ic-al (-nōm'ik-əl) cording with, the theories of, physiognomy. — phys'i-og-nom'ic-al-ly, adv.

phys'i-og-no-mist (-ōg-nō-mist), n. One skilled in physiognomy.

phys'i-og-no-my (fiz'ī-ōg-nō-mī), n.; pl. -MIES (-miz'). [OF. *phisonomie*, *fisonomie*, deriv. fr. Gr. φυσιογνωμία; φύσις nature + γνῶμων a judge.] 1. Art of discovering mental characteristics from the outward appearance, esp. from the face. 2. Configuration, cast, or expression of the face, as denoting character. 3. General appearance or aspect of a thing. — Syn. See FACE. [raphy.]

phys'i-og-ra-pher (-ōg-rā-fer), n. A specialist in physiological phenomena or products. 2. Physical geography.

phys'i-og-ra-phy (-fi), n. 1. A description of nature or of natural phenomena or products. 2. Physical geography.

phys'i-o-log'ic (-ōj-ōj'ik) a. Of or pert. to physiology. — phys'i-o-log'ic-al (-i-kəl) phys'i-o-log'ic-al-ly, adv.

phys'i-ol-o-gist (-ōl-ōj-ist), n. One versed in physiology.

phys'i-ol-o-gy (-jī), n.; pl. -GIES (-jiz'). [L. *physiologia*, Gr. φυσιολογία; φύσις nature + λόγος discourse.] Biology dealing with life or living organisms; the study of the functions of the organs and parts during life, as distinct from anatomy.

phys'ique' (fiz-zēk'), n. [F. See PHYSIC, n.] Physical or bodily structure, constitution, or appearance.

phy-so-stig'mine (fiz'sō-stig'min; -mēn), n. Also -min. [From *Physostigma*, generic name of the Calabar bean; Gr. φυσάω to inflate + *stigma*.] Chem. An alkaloid forming the active principle of the Calabar bean. It is used in medicine as a myotic.

-phyte (-fit). Combining form from Greek φυτόν, plant.

phy'tin (fiz'tin), n. [Gr. φυτόν a plant + -in.] Chem. & Pharm. An organic phosphoric-acid compound occurring as a reserve material in seeds, tubers, etc.

phy'to- (fiz'tō). Combining form from Greek φυτόν, plant. phy'to-bi-ol'o-gy (fiz'tō-bi-ōl-ōj-ī), n. The branch of biology dealing with plants, esp. their life history.

phy'to-gen'e-sis (-jēn'ē-sis) n. The origin and evolution phy'to-g'e-my (fiz'tōj'ē-nī) of plants. — phy'to-g'e-net'ic (fiz'tōj'ē-nē't'ik), a. — phy'to-g'e-net'ic-al-ly, adv.

phy'to-ge-og-ra-phy (-jē-ōg-rā-fi), n. The branch of botany treating of the geographical distribution of plants.

phy'to-gra-phy (fiz'tōg-rā-fi), n. Descriptive botany.

phy'to-lac-ca'ceous (fiz'tō-lā-kā'shūs), a. [From *Phytolacca*, the type genus; *phyto-* + It. or LL. *lacca lac*.] Bot. Belonging to a family (*Phytolaccaceae*) of chiefly tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees with racemose flowers. It includes the common poke (*Phytolacca decandra*).

phy'tol-o-gy (fiz'tōl'ō-jī), n. Science of plants; botany.

phy'toph-a-gous (fiz'tōf'ā-gūs), a. Zool. Feeding on plants; herbivorous.

π (p; pē), n. [Gr. π.] 1. The 16th letter [Π, π] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English P, p. 2. Math. The letter Π, π, as used to denote the ratio (3.14159+) of

the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio. pi, pie (pī), n. Print. Type confusedly mixed or disarranged. — v. t.; PIED (pid); PIE'ING. To mix or disarrange type.

pi-ac'u-lar (pi-āk'ū-lār), a. [L. *piacularis*.] 1. Expiatory. 2. Requiring expiation; sinful; criminal.

piaffe (pyäf), v. i. Man. To move in a piaffer.

piaf'fer (pyäf'er), n. [F. inf. taken as n.] *Manège*. A movement in which the horse lifts the diagonally opposite legs as in the trot, but without advancing or receding.

pi'a ma'ter (pi-ā mā'tēr), n. [L., tender mother.] Anat. The delicate and highly vascular membrane of connective tissue investing the brain and spinal cord, internal to the arachnoid and dura mater.

pi'a-nette' (pē-ā-nēt'), n. [Dim. of *piano*.] Music. A small upright piano; also, errone., a street piano. Eng. || pi'a-nis'si-mo (pē-ā-nis'ī-mō; pyā-nēs'sē-mō), a. & adv. [It.] Music. Very soft; very softly. Abbr., pp.

pi-an'ist (pi-ān'ist; pē-ā-nist), n. A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the pianoforte.

pi'a-niste' (pyā'nēst'), n. [F.] A pianist; — often used in English as if feminine.

|| pi'a'no (pyā'nō), a. & adv. [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] Music. Soft; softly. Abbr., p.

pi-an'o (pi-ān'ō) [pl. PIANOS (-ōz)], pi-an'o-for'te (-fōr'tā; -fōrt'; 57), n. [It., fr. *piano* soft + *forte* strong.] Music. A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires struck by hammers operated from a keyboard. According to the shape, pianos are classed as *grand* (of which the largest is *concert grand*), *square*, or *upright*.

piano player. One who, or that which, plays the pianoforte; specif., a device for automatically playing a pianoforte, governed by a perforated music roll.

pi'a-sa'ba (pē-ā-sā'bā), n. [Pg., fr. Tupi *piacaba*.] 1. The coarse brown fiber clothing the bases of the leaf sheaths in a Brazilian palm (*Leopoldinia piassaba*), used for ropes, brooms, etc.; also, the tree. 2. The palm (*Attalea funifera*) yielding the coquilla nut; also, its fiber.

pi-as'ter (pi-ās'tēr), n. Also pi-as'tre. [F. *piastre*, fr. It., fr. L. *emplastrum*.] See PASTER. The Spanish piece of eight, or dollar, or any of various coins based upon it; specif., a small Turkish coin worth about 8 cents.

pi-az'za (pi-āz'ā, It. pron. pyät'sā), n. [It., fr. L. *platea* street, courtyard.] 1. [It. pl. PIAZZI (pyät'sē).] A large open square in an Italian town. 2. By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery; hence, U. S., a veranda.

pi'broch (pē-brōk), n. [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music, *piobair* a piper, *pioba* bagpipe, fr. English. See PIPE.] A kind of Scottish Highland bagpipe music, usually martial.

pic'ca (pik'kā), n. Print. A size of type. See TYPE. double picca, a type twice the size of picca.

pic'ca, n. [L. *pica* a pie, magpie.] Med. Vitiating appetite; craving for unnatural food, as chalk, clay, etc.

pic'a-dor' (pik'ā-dōr'), n. [Sp.] *Bullfighting*. 1. A horseman with a lance, who worries but does not try to kill the bull. 2. Hence, an agile or clever arguer or user of wit.

pic'a-resque' (-rēsk'), a. [Sp. *picareco*, fr. *picaro* rogue.] Of or pert. to rogues; designating a type of fiction, of Spanish origin, having a rogue for the hero.

pic'a-noon' (-rōon'), n. [Sp. *picarón*.] 1. A rogue. 2. A pirate; corsair. — v. i. To act or cruise as a pirate or brigand.

pic'a-yune' (-yoon'), n. 1. A small coin. U. S. 2. A trifle; a bit; — chiefly in *not worth a picayune*. Colloq.

pic'a-yune', pic'a-yun'ish (-yoon'ish), a. Of little value; petty; paltry; as, a *picayunish* business. Colloq. U. S.

Pic'ca-dil'ly (pik'ā-dil'ī; pik'ā-dil'ī), n. A famous London street of fine houses, clubs, and shops.

pic'ca-til'li (pik'ā-lī-lī), n. A pickle, originally East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

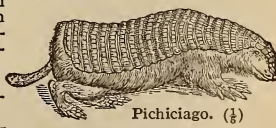
pic'co-lo (pik'ō-lō), n.; pl. -LOS (-lōz). [It., small.] Mus. A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pic'co-lo-ist, n. A player on the piccolo.

pic'ce (pis), n. sing. & pl. [Hind. *paisā*.] An Indian copper coin, one fourth of an anna, worth ½ cent in U. S. money.

pic'e-ous (pīs'ē-ūs), a. [L. *picuus*, fr. *picis*, pitch.] Of, pert. to, or like, pitch; inflammable; pitch-colored.

pic'h'i-ci-a-go (pich'ī-sī-ā'gō; -ā'gō), n.; pl. -GOS (-gōs). [Sp. in Argentina and Chile, fr. Araucanian *picchi* small + Sp. *ciégo* blind.] A small burrowing South American armadillo (*Chlamyphorus trun-catus*).



Pichichago. (½)

pic'h-u-rim (pich'ū-rim), n., or pic'hurim bean. [Tupi *pechury*, *pechurim*, name of the tree.] One of the thick cotyledons of the seed of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Neotandara puchury*). They are used as a substitute for nutmegs and also as a tonic.

pick (pik), n. [Var. of *pike*.] 1. A heavy pointed iron tool

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends; a pickax. **2.** A sharp-pointed instrument for picking; — often in composition; as, a toothpick. **3.** Specif., a plectrum, as for a mandolin.

**pick** (pĭk'), *v. t.* To throw; pitch; drive. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. i.* To throw; cast; specif., *Weaving*, to throw the shuttle across the loom. — *n.* *Weaving*. The blow that drives the shuttle; hence, a single wft thread.

**pick**, *v. t.* **1.** To use a pointed instrument on; pierce, indent, break up, etc., by striking with a pointed implement. **2.** To clear of, free from, or cleanse of, something with or as with a pointed instrument or by plucking or tearing; as, to *pick* a goose; to *pick* a bone. **3.** To pull or tear away, esp. with the fingers; pluck; gather, as fruit. **4.** To eat daintily or mincingly. **5.** To choose; select; cull; as, to *pick* one's way; to *pick* one's words. **6.** To make, or find occasion for, intentionally, as, to *pick* fault; to *pick* a quarrel. **7.** To take wrongfully the contents of; rob; — now used only in *to pick one's pocket, purse, etc.* **8.** To open (a lock) by or as by a wire. **9.** To pull or pluck (the strings of a musical instrument); hence, to play (a stringed instrument). *U. S.* — *Syn.* See *CHOOSE*.

**to pick up.** **a** To take up, as with the fingers. **b** To get by repeated efforts; acquire; as, to *pick up* a livelihood; to *pick up* news. **c** To take up, in or along, as something found, overtaken, etc.; as, the coach *picks up* passengers. **d** To pluck up or regain (courage or spirit).

— *v. i.* **1.** To gnaw. **2.** To eat slowly, sparingly, daintily, or by morsels; nibble; *Slang* or *Colloq.*, to eat. **3.** To search carefully; choose with care. **4.** To steal in a small way; pilfer; — used in the phrase *pick and steal*.

— *n.* **1.** Act of picking; as: **a** A blow with a pointed instrument. **b** Act of choosing or selecting; choice; also, the choicest or best; as, to have one's *pick*. **2.** The portion or quantity of a crop gathered at one time.

**pick-a-back'** (pĭk'ă-băk'), *adv.* On the back or shoulders. **pick-a-nin'ny** (pĭk'nĭn'), *n.*; *pl.* —NIES (-ĭz). [*Dim.* of *Sp. pequeño* little, young, or *Pg. pequeno*.] A small child; in the United States, a negro or colored child.

**pick'ax**, **pick'axe'** (pĭk'ăks'), *n.* [*Corrupt.* of *ME. pikois, pikeis, F. picois, fr. pic* pickax.] A pick or mattock.

**picked** (pĭkt), *p. a.* **1.** Cleared or cleansed, as of worthless matter, by picking. **2.** Selected; chosen; as, *picked* men. **3.** Purposely caused; sought; — said of a quarrel.

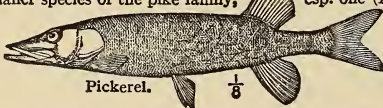
**pick'ed** (pĭk'ĕd; pĭkt), *a.* Pointed. *Archaic or Dial.*

**pick-er'** (pĭk'ĕr'), *v. i.* To skirmish; reconnoiter; scout.

**pick'ér** (pĭk'ĕr'), *n.* [*From* pick to throw.] *Weaving*. The piece that impels the shuttle through the warp.

**pick'er, n.** **1.** One who, or that which, picks. **2.** *Mach.* A machine for loosening and separating the filaments of fibrous materials. **3.** Any of various instruments; as: **a** A toothpick. **b** A picklock. **c** A tool for touching up electrotypes. **d** A tool to clear out small openings.

**pick'er-el** (ĕl'), *n.* [*Dim.* of *PIKE* the fish.] In America, sometimes, the pike; commonly, any of several smaller species of the pike family, esp. one (*Esox*



Pickereel.

*reticulatus*) which attains a length of about two feet. **pickereel weed.** **1.** An American monocotyledonous blue-flowered plant (*Pontederia cordata*) growing in shallow fresh water. **2.** Any of various other plants growing in still water.

**pick'et** (pĭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [*F. piquet, prop. dim. of pique* spear, pike.] **1.** A pointed or sharpened stake, post, or pale; as: **a** A pale for making fences. **b** A stake or peg used for tethering horses. **2.** *Mil.* **a** A detached body of soldiers, or a soldier, serving to guard an army from surprise. **b** A detachment kept ready in camp for such duty. **3.** A person posted by a labor organization at a place affected by a strike.

— *v. t.* **1.** To inclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; palisade. **2.** To tether to or as to a picket, as a horse. **3.** *Mil.* **a** To guard, as a camp, by picket. **b** To post as a picket. **4.** To post pickets at or near. See *PICKET, n., 3.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To do, or go on, duty as a picket.

**pick'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that picks. **2.** That which is or may be picked, or picked up; a scrap; *pl.*, portions picked up or out. **3.** That which is pilfered or privately picked up as a perquisite; — usually in *pl.*

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**pick'le** (pĭk'ĭl'), *n.* **1.** Brine or vinegar for preserving food; also, an article of food, or (usually in *pl.*) food, so preserved. **2.** A difficult situation; predicament. *Nov Colloq.* **3.** *Metal Work.* A bath of acid, etc., to cleanse objects, as castings. — *v. t.* —LEED (-lĭd); —LING (-lĭng). To preserve, season, or steep in pickle, as cucumbers.

**pick'lock'** (pĭk'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** One who picks locks; specif., a thief. **2.** A tool for picking locks.

**pick'pock'et** (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* One who steals purses or other articles from pockets.

**pick'purs'** (-pŭrs'), *n.* One who steals purses or from pockets.

**pick'thank'** (-thănk'), *n.* One who carries favor by sycophancy, tablebearing, etc.; sycophant; tablebearer. *Archaic.*

**Pick'wick, Mr.** (pĭk'wĭk'). The hero of Dickens's novel "The Pickwick Papers," notable for his goodheartedness and simplicity. He founds a club called after him, and, with other members under his guidance, travels over England, meeting with laughable adventures.

**Pick'wick-i-an** (pĭk-wĭk'ĭ-an), *a.* Of pertaining to, or characteristic of, Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club. **Pickwickian** sense, a parliamentary, merely technical or constructive, or conveniently esoteric, sense; a sense other than the obvious one.

**pic'nic** (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [*F. pique-nique.*] An excursion or outdoor pleasure party in which the members partake of refreshments carried, usually, by themselves. — *v. i.*; —NICKED (-nĭkt); —NICK-ING (-nĭkĭng). To go on, or hold, a picnic; eat in picnic fashion.

**pic'nick-er** (-nĭ-kĕr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.

**pic'o-line** (pĭk'ŏ-lĭn; -lĕn), *n.* Also *-lin.* [*L. pic, picis, pitch + -ol, 2 + -ine.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric bases, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N, occurring in bone oil and coal tar, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor.

**|| pic'ot'** (pĕk'ŏt'), *n.*; *pl.* —COTS (F. -kŏt'). [*F.*] One of many small forms forming a border or edging, as on lace.

**pic'o-tee'** (pĭk'ŏ-tĕ'), *n.* [*F. picolé* dotted, pricked.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having white or yellow petals, with a marginal band of another color, usually red.

**picot stitch.** = LOOP STITCH.

**pic'rite** (pĭk'rĭt), *n.* [*Gr. πικρός* bitter.] *Chem.* Designating a yellow crystalline acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH, got by action of nitric acid on phenol or an allied compound. It is used as a dye and in explosives, as lydite, melinite, etc.

**pic'rite** (pĭk'rĭt), *n.* [*Gr. πικρός* bitter; — so called from its large percent of magnesia.] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite composed of augite and olivine.

**pic'ro-** (pĭk'rŏ-). Combining form from *Gr. πικρός, bitter.*

**pic'rol** (pĭk'rŏl; -rŏl), *n.* [*picro-* + *-ol, 3.*] *Pharm.* A bitter crystalline antiseptic used in place of iodoform, etc.

**pic'ro-tox'in** (pĭk'rŏ-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance found in *occulus indicus*. It is a violent poison. — **pic'ro-tox'ic** (-stĭk), *a.*

**Pict** (pĭkt), *n.* [*L. Picti, pl.*] One of a people, prob. Iberian, inhabiting Great Britain from prehistoric times, who finally became amalgamated with the Scots about the 9th century. — **Pict'ish** (pĭk'tĭsh), *a.* & *n.*

**pic'to-graph** (pĭk'tŏ-grăf), *n.* [*See* PICTURE; —GRAPH.] **A**



Pictographs of the Ojibwa Indians.

picture or hieroglyph expressing an idea; writing in such symbols. — **pic'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* [*Pictographs.*]

**pic-tog-ra-phy** (pĭk-tŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* Picture writing, or use of pictures to paint.] Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures; graphic. — *n.* A pictorial journal. — **pic-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Pictorial, picturesque. That is *pictorial* which pertains to, or is of the nature of, a picture; *picturesque* applies to that which has the qualities that make a striking picture; as, true *pictorial* charm; *a picturesque* scene.

**pic'ture** (pĭk'tŭr), *n.* [*L. pictura, fr. pingere, pictum, to paint.*] **1.** A representation, esp. as a work of art, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc. **2.** A transitory visible image, as one made by the lens of the eye or of a telescope. **3.** A likeness or copy; as, he is the *picture* of his father; *embodiment* (of an abstraction); as, he is the *picture* of grief. **4.** A tableau; — called more fully *living picture* (*tableau vivant*). **5.** A description so vivid as to suggest a mental image (of the thing described).

— *v. t.* —TURED (-tŭrd); —TURE-ING (-tŭrĭng). **1.** To represent in a picture; depict. **2.** To describe graphically; as, to *picture* a wreck. **3.** To imagine; as, to *picture* one's future.

**pic'tur-esque'** (-tŭr'ĕsk'), *a.* [*It. pittoresco.*] **1.** Forming,

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sôf, sôld; êve, êvent ênd, use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre (87);



or fitted to form or suggest, a picture. **2.** Possessing quaint rugged, or homely charm, or vivid suggestiveness, as distinguishing from beauty or sublimity. — **Syn.** See GRAPHIC, PICTORIAL. — **pie-tur-escape'ly, adv.** — **escape'ness, n.**

**picture writing.** **1.** Art of recording events, etc., by pictures representing the actions or facts. **2.** A record or message so produced. Cf. HIEROGLYPHIC.

**pic'ul** (pik'ül), *n.* [Jav. & Malay *pikul*, fr. *pikul* to carry on the back; *n.*, a man's burden.] A varying Oriental commercial weight. In China, Japan, Sumatra, Siam, etc., it is 133½ lbs. (60.48 kg.); in the Philippines, 140 lbs.

**pid'dle** (pid'dl), *v. i.*; — **-DLED** (-ld); — **-DLING** (-lɪŋ). **1.** To potter. *Now Rare or Dial.* **2.** To eat merrily.

**pid'ding** (-lɪŋ), *a.* Trifling; trivial; frivolous; paltry.

**pidg'in**, *pi'geon* (pij'in; -ün), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business*; — chiefly in pidgin English, the jargon, mainly of English words arranged after Chinese syntax, used in the East as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese.

**pie** (pi), *n.* [ME. *pie*, *pye*.] An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling; also, a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream, as cream *pie*.

**pie, n.** [F., fr. L. *pica*.] A magpie. [mess.]

**pie, n.** **1.** *Print.* See 2d *PI*. **1. Brit.** **2.** A jumble; chaos; **pie, pye** (pi), *n.* [Prob. same word as *pie* magpie.] *Ecc.*

A table, or collection of rules, used in England before the Reformation to find the service or office for the day. This is prob. the *pie* of the old oath "By cock and *pie*." *Obs.*

**pie** (pi), *n.* [Hind. *pāz*.] A small coin of India, one twelfth of an anna, worth ⅘ cent of U. S. money.

**pie'bal'd'** (pi'bald'), *a.* [*pie* magpie + *bal'd*.] Of different colors, esp. white and black; mottled; party-colored.

**piece** (pēs), *n.* [F. *pièce*, LL. *pecta*, *petia*.] **1.** A fragment; a part separated; portion. **2.** A distinct or limited part or quantity; a bit; as, a *piece* of land. **3.** A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles or products are made or put up; as, a *piece*, or roll (8-10 yds.), of wall paper. **4.** A single object or individual (of a class or group); as, a *piece* of furniture. **5.** An individual or single instance or example; as, a *piece* of news. **6.** A person; an individual; — often contemptuous. *Archæol., Dial., or Slang.* **7.** A *Chess*. A superior man, as distinguished from a pawn; also, loosely, any man. *Checkers, etc.* A man. **8.** A short distance; as, down the road a *piece*. *Dial.* **9.** A firearm, as a rifle or cannon. **10.** A coin. **11.** A production; as: **a** A picture; a painting. **b** A literary or musical composition, usually a short one. **c** A play or drama. — **Syn.** See PART.

of a *piece*, of one *piece*; hence: consistent; alike; in harmony or keeping; — sometimes followed by *with*. — **p.** of eight, the Spanish dollar, marked with the figure 8, and worth 8 reals. — to *pieces*, into pieces or fragments; broken up; broken, as in health or fortune.

— **v. t.**; **PIECED** (pēst); **PIEC'ING** (pēs'ɪŋ). **1.** To enlarge, complete, or repair, by adding a piece or pieces; patch; as, to *piece* a garment; — often used with *out*. **2.** To make up or mend by joining pieces; unite; as, to *piece* a cord; — often used with *together*. — **v. i.** To unite; come or fit together; as, these pieces do not *piece* smoothly.

**piece goods.** Fabrics or goods usually woven in and sold by pieces or fixed lengths, as shirtings, calicoes, etc.

**piece'meal'** (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* [ME. *peceleme*; *pece* a piece + AS. *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl* measure.] **1.** Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees. **2.** In or of pieces or parts.

**piec'er** (pēs'ēr), *n.* One who pieces; specif., in a spinning mill, a child employed to piece up broken threads.

**piece'work'** (pēs'wŭrk'), *n.* Work done, or paid for, by the piece or job. — **piece'work'er, n.**

**pie'd** (pid), *a.* [From *PIE* the party-colored bird.] With large blotches of two or more colors; party-colored; piebald.

**pie'd'mont** (pēd'mōnt), *a.* [From *Piedmont*, in Italy; It. *pie'de* foot + *monte* mountain.] *Phys. Geog.* Lying or formed at the base of mountains; as, a *pie'dmont* glacier.

**pie'plant'** (pi'plānt'), *n.* The garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

**pie'r** (pēr), *n.* [AS. *per*.] **1.** A support for a bridge span. **2.** A supporting pillar or structure, as of an arch or lintel.

**3.** A narrow piece of wall between two openings. **4.** An auxiliary mass of masonry to stiffen a wall. **5.** A breakwater or mole; hence, any similar structure for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc., or to protect or form a harbor.

**pie'ce** (pēs), *v. t.*; **PIERCED** (pērst); **PIERC'ING** (pēs'ɪŋ). [F. *percer*.] **1.** To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; transfix; penetrate; stab; as, the spear *pierced* his arm; the cold *pierced* him to the bone. **2.** To perforate. **3.** To force a way into or through; as, to *pie'ce* the enemy's line. **4.** To penetrate with the eye or mind; discern; as, to *pie'ce* a mystery. — **v. i.** To make a way (into or through something); enter; penetrate. — **Syn.** See PENETRATE.

**pie'r'cer** (pēr'sēr), *n.* One who, or that which, pierces.

**pie'r glass.** A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier, or wall space between windows.

**Pi-er'i-an** (pi-ēr'i-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Pieria, in ancient Thrace, an early seat of the worship of the Muses.

**Pi-er'i-des** (pi-ēr'i-dēs), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πιερίδες.] *Class. Myth.* a The Muses. b Nine daughters of a Macedonian king, Pierus. They were defeated by the Muses in a contest, and turned into birds.

**pi-er'i-dine** (pi-ēr'i-din; -dīn), *a.* Also **pi-er'i-an** (-ān). [From *Pieris*, the type genus, fr. Gr. Πιερίς a Muse.] *Zool.* Belonging to a large family (*Pieridae*) or subfamily (*Pierinae*) of butterflies, comprising the cabbage butterflies, etc., all having three pairs of well-developed legs.

**Pier'rot'** (pyē'rōt'), *n.* [F., little Peter, from *Pierre* Peter.] In old French pantomime, a character who wore white pantaloons and a large white jacket with big buttons, and often had his face whitened; also [L. c.], a masked person thus dressed; in English use, a buffoon or itinerant minstrel thus made up.

**pie'r table.** A table of the width of a pier between two windows, often designed to stand under a pier glass.

**pie't**, **py'et** (pi'ēt), *n.* [Dim. of 2d *PIE*.] The magpie. *Eng.*

**pie'tism** (pi'ē-tiz'm), *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** The principles or practice of the Pietists, a German 17th-century sect which strove for a revival of sincere and emotional religious feeling. **2.** Principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion.

**pie't-ist** (-tīst), *n.* [*Also cap.*] One who believes in or practices pietism; — often used disparagingly.

**pie't-tis'tic** (pi'ē-tis'tik), **pie't-tis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* [*Also cap.*] Of or pert. to the Pietists; hence, affectively or demonstratively religious. — **pie't-tis'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

**pie'ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [F. *piété*, L. *pietas* piety.] **1.** Quality or state of being pious; specif.: a Earnest devotion to the service of God or the gods; godliness; devoutness. b Filial reverence and devotion. **2.** A pious act, observance, or characteristic. — **Syn.** Religion, holiness.

**pie'zo-e-lec-tric'i-ty** (pi'ē-zō-ēl'ē-trī-ē-tē), *n.* [Gr. *piezō* to press + *electricity*.] Electricity or electric polarity due to pressure, esp. in a crystallized substance, as quartz.

**pie'zom'e-ter** (pi'ē-zōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *piezō* to press + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring pressure; as: **a** A manometer. **b** A sounding machine indicating depth by registering the compression of the air. **c** An instrument for measuring the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.

**pie'zo-met'ric** (pi'ē-zō-mēt'rik), **pie'zo-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to piezometry or the piezometer.

**pie'zom'e-try** (-zōm'ē-trī), *n.* *Physics.* The measurement of the compressibility of liquids.

**pie'fle** (pi'fl'), *v. i.* To be squeamish or overnice; hence: to trifle; twaddle. — **n.** Act of piffing; trifling talk or action; twaddle. *Dial. or Slang.*

**pig** (pig), *n.* An earthenware vessel. *Scot.*

**pig, n.** **1.** A young swine; also, any swine. **2.** Pork. *Humorous.* **3.** A person or animal likened to a pig, as in greed or filth. *Colloq.* **4.** *Metal.* A casting, esp. of iron or lead, run directly from the smelting furnace into troughlike molds; — from its size, as distinguishing from a *sow*. b Any of the molds or channels in the pig bed. **c** Collectively, pig iron, pig lead, or the like; as, pig (iron, or the like) is higher (in price). [like pigs.]

— **v. i.** **1.** To farrow. **2.** To huddle, lie together, or live together. (English.)

**pi'geon** (pij'in). *Var.* of *PIECE* (English).

**pi'geon** (pij'in), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pipilo*, = *onis*, a young chirping bird.] **1.** Any of a family (*Columbidae*) of stout-bodied short-legged birds; a dove; esp., one of the domesticated varieties (pouters, carriers, homers, etc.) derived from the rock pigeon (*Columbia livia*). **2.** A gull; dupe. *Slang.*

**pi'geon-hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or small recess, for pigeons. **2.** A small open compartment in a desk, case, or the like, for letters, documents, etc. — **v. t.** **1.** To place in a pigeonhole; hence: to lay aside; shelve; as, to *pi'geon-hole* a report. **2.** To place, as a fact, mentally, or as if in a "pigeonhole" of the mind; to label, classify, or analyze mentally.

**pi'geon-toed'** (-tōd'), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

**pi'geon-wing'** (-wɪŋ'), *n.* *Dancing.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together. *U. S.*

**pi'g'fish'** (pi'g'fɪsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes; as: **a** A salt-water grunt (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*) of the United States. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

**pi'g'er-y** (pi'g'er-i), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ɪz). Place where swine are kept or bred; a pigsty; also, pigs collectively.

**pi'g'in** (-ɪn), *n.* A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle.

**pi'g'ish** (pi'g'ɪsh), *a.* Like a pig; greedy; stubborn; selfish; filthy. — **pi'g'ish-ly, adv.** — **pi'g'ish-ness, n.**

**pi'g-head'ed** (-hēd'ed; 24, 109), *a.* Stupidly obstinate.

**pi'g iron.** Iron cast, or for casting, in pigs.

**pi'ght** (piht). *Obs. pret. & archaic p. of PITCH.*

**pi'gment** (pi'gment), *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, fr. root of *pingere* to paint.] A coloring matter; specif.: **a** Any powder or easily powdered substance prepared as a paint by mixture with a vehicle in which it is insoluble. **b** Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. in a cell or tissue.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**pig'men-ta-ry** (pig'měn-tā-rī), *a.* Of, pert. to, producing, or containing pigment.  
**pig'men-ta-tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; in *Med.*, esp., an excessive deposition of pigment cells, as in the skin.  
**pig'my** (pig'mī). Var. of **PIGMY**.  
**pig'no-rate** (-nō-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. pigneratus*, *p. p.* of *pignere* to pledge.] To pledge or pawn; also, to take in pawn.  
**pig'no-ra-tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of pledging or pawning. 2. *Civil Law*. Distrain, as in case of cattle straying and doing damage.  
**pig'nut'** (pig'nūt'), *n.* 1. A species (*Conopodium denudatum*) of earthenut. 2. The somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory (*Hicoria glabra*); also, the tree.  
**pig'skin'** (-skin'), *n.* 1. The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it. 2. *Colloq.* A saddle. 3. A football.  
**pig'stick'ing** (pig'stik'ing), *n.* Wild-boar hunting with a spear, usually on horseback; — so called by Anglo-Indians.  
**pig'st'y'** (pig'stī'), *n.*; *pl.* -STIES' (-stīz'). A sty for pigs.  
**pig'tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* 1. Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls. 2. A queue, as that commonly worn by the Chinese.  
**pig'weed'** (pig'wēd'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Chenopodium*) of glabrous herbs; esp., the common goosefoot, or white pigweed (*C. album*). 2. Any of several weedy amarantths. 3. The common purslane.  
**pi'ka** (pi'kā), *n.* [*Tungusic peeka*.] Any of a genus (*Ochotona*) of rodents inhabiting high mountains in the Northern Hemisphere. Their nearest relatives are the rabbits.



Pika (*Ochotona princeps*).

**pikē** (pik), *n.* [*AS. pīc* point; confused with *F. pic* pickaxe.] 1. A sharp point, or spike, as in the center of a shield. 2. [From its pointed head.] A voracious, fresh-water food fish (*Esox lucius*). Cf. **PICKEREL**.  
**pikē**, *n.* [*F. pique*.] *Mil.* A foot-soldier's weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a steel point, now superseded by the bayonet. — *v. t.*; **PIKED** (pīkt); **PIK'ING** (pīk'ing). To pierce, kill, or wound, or with a pike.  
**pikē**, *n.* *Colloq.* 1. A tollbar on a road, or a tollgate; also, the toll there paid. 2. A turnpike road. [*Slang*, *U. S.*]  
**pikē**, *v. t.* To gamble with great caution; make small bets.  
**pik'ed** (pīk'ēd), *pik't*. A sharp-pointed; peaked; pointed. **piked dogfish**. See **DOG-FISH**.  
**pik'er** (pīk'ēr), *n.* [From 2d **PIKē**.] A soldier armed with a pike. See **SOLDIER**, *Illustr.*  
**pikē perch**. Any of several pikelike fishes of the perch family, as the sauger and wall-eyed pike.  
**pik'er** (pīk'ēr), *n.* A gambler who "pikes"; a small speculator. [*Slang*, *U. S.*]  
**pik'e-staff'** (-stāf'), *n.* 1. A staff with a spike at the end, to guard against slipping. 2. The staff of a pike (the weapon).  
**pi-lāf'**, **pi-lāff'** (pi-lāf'), *v.* Var. of **PILAU**.  
**pi-las'ter** (pi-lās'tēr), *n.* [*F. pilastro*, *It. pilastro*, *fr. LL.*, *fr. L. pila* a pillar.] An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier, but treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base.



Pilaster.

**Pil'ate** (pi'lāt), *n.* *Bib.* Anglicized form of Latin *Pilatus*, cognomen of Pontius (which see).  
**pi-lau'**, **pi-law'** (pi-lou'; -lō'), *n.* [*Per. & Turk. pilāw*.] Rice boiled with meat, fowl, or fish, spices, etc. *Oriental*.  
**pil'chard** (pil'chārd), *n.* Also **pil'cherd**, **pil'cher** (-chēr). A sardine or, locally in the United States and British colonies, any of various related fishes.  
**pilē** (pil), *n.* [*L. pilus* hair.] 1. Hair; esp., fine soft hair; covering of hair or down; pelage. 2. Nap on a fabric; esp., thick nap, as of velvet. 3. A fiber or filament, as of velvet.  
**pilē**, *n.* [*F.*, *fr. L. pila* pillar, pier or mole of stone.] 1. A mass of things heaped together, esp. more or less regularly; a heap. 2. A large number, quantity, collection, etc.; a lot. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*] **a** A heap of wood for burning a corpse (funeral pile), a person, or a sacrifice. **c** A great amount of money; a fortune. [*Slang*.] **d** A large building, or mass of buildings. 3. *Elec.* A series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals with disks between them, as of cloth, moistened with acid water, to produce a current; — called *Volta's pile*, *voltic pile*, or *galvanic pile*. **b** Any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery. — *v. t.*; **PILED** (pil'd); **PIE'ING**. 1. To lay or throw in a pile; heap up; mass. 2. To cover with heaps or load with great abundance; heap; fill. — *v. t.* To form a pile; accumulate.  
**pilē** (pil), *n.* [*AS. pīl* arrow, stake, *L. pilum* javelin.] 1. *Roman Antiq.* The foot soldier's heavy javelin. 2. A large stake or pointed timber, driven in the earth, as to support

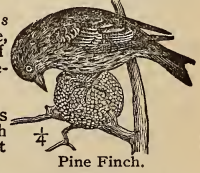
foundations; any post or pillar similarly used. 3. *Her.* A wedge-shaped ordinary or subsidiary, usually point down. — *v. t.* To drive or sink piles into; support with piles.  
**pi'le-ate** (pi'lē-āt; pil'ē-), *a.* [*L. pileatus*, *fr. pileus* a felt cap or hat.] Having a pileus, or cap.  
**pi'le-at'ed** (-āt'ēd), *a.* Pileate; specif., *Zoöl.*, having a crest covering the pileum; as, the *pileated* woodpecker.  
**piled** (pil'd), *a.* Having a pile, or nap.  
**pile driver**. A machine for driving down piles, usually a high frame with appliances for raising to a height a heavy mass of iron (the monkey), which falls on the pile.  
**pi'le-ous** (pi'lē-ūs), *a.* [See **PILOSE**.] Hairy; pilose.  
**piles** (pilz), *n. pl.* *Med.* Hemorrhoids.  
**pi'le-um** (pi'lē-ūm; pil'ē-), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr. L. pileum* cap.] The top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.  
**pi'le-us** (-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* **PILEI** (-ī). [*L.*, a felt cap.] 1. *Antiq.* A kind of skullcap of felt. 2. The top or cap of a mushroom.  
**pile'wort'** (pil'wūrt'), *n.* A European ranunculaceous plant (*Picaria ficaria*) with flowers resembling buttercups.  
**pi'l'ter** (pil'tēr), *v. i. & t.* [*OF. pil'ter*.] To steal or plunder; esp., to practice petty theft; filch. — *Syn.* See **STEAL**.  
**pi'l'ter'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who pilfers; a petty thief.  
**pi'l-gar'lic** (pil-gār'lik), *n.* [*Prop.*, a peeled head of garlic. *Oxf. E. D.*] A bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity; a poor creature.  
**pi'l'grim** (pil'grim), *n.* [*L. peregrinus*, through *LL. peregrinus*, a foreigner, *fr. peregr* abroad; *per* through + *ager* field, country, land.] 1. A journeyer; wayfarer. *Rhet.* 2. One who travels to some holy place as a devotee. 3. In *pl.* [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The Puritans who landed from the "Mayflower" in 1620, and founded Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts; — called also *Pilgrim Fathers*.  
**pi'l'grim-age** (-grī-mā), *n.* 1. The journey of a pilgrim; journey to some sacred place; a long and weary journey. 2. Life, regarded as a journey. — *Syn.* See **JOURNEY**.  
**pi'l'grim's bot'tle** (-grī-mz). A flat bottle with rings to hold a cord by which it may be carried; a casket. [*Fr.*] Hairy.  
**pi-lif'er-ous** (pi-lif'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. pilus* hair + *ferous*.] Hairy.  
**pi'l'ing** (pi'l'ing), *n.* 1. Act of supplying with piles; pile driving. 2. Piles, collectively; a structure of piles.  
**pill** (pil), *n.* [*OF. pile*, *L. pila* a ball.] 1. A medicine in a little ball, to be taken whole. 2. A pellet. — *v. t.* 1. To dose with pills. 2. To blackball; defeat by ballot. [*Slang*.] **pill**, *v. t. & i.* [*ME. pilen*.] 1. To rob; despoil. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 2. To peel; strip or pare off, as bark. *Archaic*.  
**pi'l'lage** (pil'lāj), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. piller* to plunder.] 1. Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; plunder. 2. Spoil; booty. — *Syn.* Rapine, deprivation. See **BOOTY**. — *v. t. & i.*; **-LAGED** (-āj'd); **-LAG-ING** (-āj-īng). 1. To strip of money or goods by open violence; plunder. 2. To get or acquire by robbery or spoliation. — **pi'l'lag-er** (-āj-ēr), *n.*  
**pi'l'lār** (-ār), [*OF. pil'er*, *fr. LL.*, *fr. L. pila* a pillar.] 1. A firm, upright, insulated support, slender or narrow compared to its height; more widely, any vertical support, as a bedpost; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument. 2. Something like a pillar; a main support. *Syn.* Pillar, column. Pillar is the more general term, and in its fig. use implies stay or support. Column denotes a pillar, esp. of a particular type or order; its fig. uses are based on resemblance of form rather than of function; as, the pillars of the temple, a pillar of salt; a Doric column, a column of smoke, of infantry, of a magazine. **from pillar to post**, from one place of appeal or resource to another; hither and thither; implying success. — **Pil'lars of Her-cu-le-us** (pil'lārz) [*trans. of L. Columnae Herculis*; *Gr. Ἡράκλεια στῆλαι*], two promontories on the Strait of Gibraltar, set there, it is fabled, by Hercules. — *v. t.* To support or adorn as with pillars.  
**pill bug**. Any of various terrestrial isopod crustaceans (family *Armadillidae*), which roll themselves into a ball when disturbed.  
**pi'llion** (-yūn), *n.* [*fr. pillin*, *pillium*, *fr. Ir. & Gael. pill*, *peall*, a hide.] A kind of light saddle; also, a pad put behind a man's saddle, as for a woman. *Obs.* or *Hist.*  
**pi'l'to-ry** (pil'tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*Fr. pilori*.] A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame having holes for the head and hands. — *v. t.*; **-RIED** (-rīd); **-RY-ING** (-rī-īng). 1. To set in, or punish with, the pillory. 2. To expose to public scorn; as, to *pillory* a politician.  
**pi'llow** (pil'lō), *n.* [*AS. pyle*, *fr. L. pulvinus*.] 1. Anything used to support one's head when reposing; esp., a sack filled with feathers or other soft material. 2. Any of various things likened to a pillow; specif., a cushion or pad tightly stuffed, used in making lace (pillow lace) with bobbins. 3. A block or support likened to a pillow; specif., *Naut.*, a block under a bowsprit. — *v. t. & i.* To rest or lay on or as on a pillow; also, to serve as a pillow for.  
**pillow bar**. *Lace Making*. One of the bars or twisted threads in pillow lace serving to hold the pattern together. **b** The general background of filing of such threads.  
**pi'llow-berē** (-ber), *n.* [*pillow* + *ME. bere* a covering.] A pillowcase. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**pil'low-case'** (-kās'), *n.* A removable covering, usually of white linen or cotton, for a pillow.  
**pillow sham.** An ornamental covering laid over a bed pillow when it is not in use.  
**pi'lo-car'pine** (pi'lō-kār'pīn; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** *Chem.* An alkaloid, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained from the leaves of jaborandi [*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*]. It is diuretic.  
**pi'lose** (pi'lōs), *a.* [*L. pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair.] Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy.  
**pi'losi-ty** (pi'lōs'i-tī), *n.* State of being pilose; hairiness.  
**pi'lot** (pi'lōt), *n.* [*F. pilote*, fr. *It. pilota, piloto*.] 1. *Naut.* One who steers a vessel; helmsman. 2. A person duly qualified to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters. 3. *Aëronautics.* One qualified to fly a balloon, an airship, or a flying machine. 4. A guide. 5. = **COWCATCHER**. — *v. t.* 1. To direct the course of, as of a ship. 2. To guide, as through dangers or difficulties; act as pilot through, in, or on; as, he will *pilot* the way. 3. To fly or act as pilot of (an air-craft).  
**pi'lot-age** (-āj), *n.* 1. Act or business of piloting. 2. The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.  
**pilot balloon.** A small, unmanned balloon sent up to indicate the direction of air currents.  
**pilot biscuit, pilot bread.** Ship biscuit.  
**pilot burner.** A small burner kept lighted to rekindle a principal burner when desired.  
**pilot engine.** A locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear. [accompanying a shark.]  
**pilot fish.** A pelagic fish [*Naucreates ductor*] often seen  
**pilot house.** *Naut.* Inclosed space on the upper deck sheltering the steering gear and the helmsman; a wheelhouse.  
**pi'lous** (pi'lūs), *a.* Pilose.  
**pi'rule** (pi'rūl), *n.* A little pill.  
**pi'man** (pē'mān), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico.  
**pi-men'to** (pi-mēn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-tōz). [*Sp. pimienta*, fr. *L. pigmentum* a pigment, juice of plants; hence, something spicy.] Allspice, or the allspice tree.  
**pi-mien-to** (pē-myēn'tō), *n.*; -ros (-tōz). [*Sp.*] The Spanish sweet pepper, the fruit of which is used as a vegetable, to stuff olives, etc. [pepper.]  
**pi-m-ō-la** (pi-m'ō-lā), *n.* An olive stuffed with a sweet red  
**pimp** (pĭmp), *n.* Procurer; pander. — *v. i.* To act as pimp.  
**pim'per-nel** (pĭm'pēr-nēl), *n.* [*F. pimprenelle*.] Any of a genus (*Anagallis*) of primulaeous herbs, esp. a species (*A. arvensis*) whose scarlet, white, or purple flowers close at the approach of bad weather.  
**pimp'ing** (pĭm'pĭng), *a.* Little; petty; also, puny; sickly.  
**pim'ple** (pĭm'pl), *n.* Any small pointed elevation of the cuticle; papule; pustule. — **pim'pled** (-p'ld), **pim'ply**, *a.*  
**pin** (pĭn), *n.* [*AS. pinn*, fr. *L. pinna* a pinnacle, point.] 1. A peg, bolt, etc., used to fasten articles together, or to hang something on. 2. **a** A small pointed and headed piece of wire, for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc. **b** A larger pointed instrument for securing the hair or an article of dress; as, hatpin, scarfpin, etc. 3. Something that resembles, or is likened to, a pin; as: **a** A peg in musical instruments for regulating the tension of the strings. **b** A linchpin. **c** A rolling-pin. **d** A clothespin. **e** A tholepin. **f** A belaying pin. **g** *Bowling, Skittles, etc.* One of the wooden pieces to be bowled at. **h** A peg or the like in the center of a target; hence, the center. *Obs.* **i** The leg; as, to knock one off his pins; — chiefly in *pl. Slang or Colloq.* 4. An ornament, as a badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic pin; a society pin. [ease of the eye. *Obs.*]  
**pin and web,** two symptoms of eye disease, or some dis-  
**-v. t.**; **PINNED** (pĭnd); **PINNING.** 1. To fasten, join, secure, or transfix by or with a pin. 2. To hold as by thrusting a pin through; as, to pin a person's arms to his sides.  
**pi'ña** (pē'nā), *n.* [*Sp.*, orig., pineapple, pine cone.] 1. Pineapple. 2. Short for piña cloth, a fine fabric woven from a fiber from the leaf of the sterile pineapple.  
**pi-na'ceous** (pĭ-nā'shūəs), *a.* [*L. pinus* a pine tree.] Of or pert. to a family (*Pinaceae*), the pine family, of coniferous trees and shrubs, including the pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, cypress, cedar, redwood, etc.  
**pin'a-coid, pin'a-koid** (pĭn'ā-koid), *n.* [*Gr. πῖναξ, -akos*, a tablet + *-oid*.] *Cryst.* A form whose faces, usually two, are parallel to two axes.  
**pin'a-co-the-ca** (pĭn'ā-kō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl.* L. -cæ (-sē), E. -cās (-káz). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. πικροθήκη; πῖναξ, -akos*, picture + *θήκη* repository.] A picture gallery or art gallery.  
**pin'a-fore'** (pĭn'ā-fōr'; 57), *n.* [*pin* + *afore*.] An apron, usually low-necked and sleeveless, worn esp. by children or girls to protect the front part of the dress.  
**pi-nas'ter** (pĭ-nās'tēr; pi-), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *pinus* a pine.] The cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).  
**pin'ce-*nez'*** (pāns'nā'), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [*F.*; *pincer* to pinch + *nez* nose.] Eyeglasses kept on by a spring.  
**pin'cers** (pĭn'sērz), *n.* *pl.* [*ME. pinsours*, fr. *F. pincer* to

pinch.] 1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things; — often called a pair of *pincers*. 2. *Zoöl.* A pincerlike claw, as of the lobster; a chela.  
**pinch** (pinch), *v. t.* [*ME. pinchen*, deriv. of *OF. pincier*.] 1. To squeeze between the finger and thumb, or between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument. 2. To squeeze or compress painfully; as, a new shoe *pinches* the foot. 3. To afflict; distress; also, to cramp, contract, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction; as, a face *pinched* with hunger. 4. To straiten; stint; as, to be *pinched* for money. 5. To steal; rob; also, to arrest. *Slang.* 6. *Naut.* To sail close to the wind, usually too close. — *v. i.* 1. To compress; squeeze. 2. To be niggardly; to be sparing, miserly, or close-fisted. — *n.* 1. Act of pinching; a nip. 2. As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; a bit; as, a *pinch* of snuff. 3. Pressure; pain; stress; as, necessity's sharp *pinch*. 4. An emergency; a strait; as, he could do it at a *pinch*.  
**pinch bar.** A lever having a projection at one end, used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, etc.  
**pinch'beck** (-bēk), *n.* [From the inventor's name.] 1. An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold. 2. That which is spurious. — *a.* Made of pinchbeck; sham; cheap.  
**pinch'cock'** (-kōk'), *n.* A clamp on a flexible tube to regulate or stop the flow of a fluid through the tube.  
**pinch'er** (pĭn'chēr), *n.* One who, or that which, pinches; in *pl.*, pincers.  
**pin'cush'ion** (pĭn'kōsh'ūn), *n.* A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.  
**Pin-dar'ic** (pĭn-dār'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or after the style of, Pindar (about 522 to 448? B. C.), a Greek lyric poet famous for magnificence of style. — *n.* A Pindaric ode.  
**pin'dling** (pĭn'dlĭng; *dial.* -lĭn), *a.* Puny; sickly. *Dial. U. S.*  
**pine** (pĭn), *v. i.*; **PINED** (pĭnd); **PINING** (pĭn'ĭng). [*AS. pinian* to torment, fr. *pin* pain, *L. poena*.] 1. To languish; lose vigor or flesh, esp. under distress or anxiety. 2. To languish with desire; long intensely; — usually used with *for*; as, to pine for home. — **Syn.** Droop, flag, wither, decay. — *v. t.* To grieve or mourn for. *Archaic.* — *n.* Punishment; torment; pain; suffering. *Obs. or Archaic.*  
**pine, n.** [*AS. pin*, *L. pinus*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Pinus*) of coniferous trees, type of a family (*Pinaceae*), ranging in size from undershrubs to lofty timber trees, and having needle-shaped leaves (*pine needles*). Common species are the white pine (*P. strobus*) and yellow pine (*P. echinata*) of eastern North America; the Georgia pine (*P. palustris*) and loblolly (*P. taeda*), of the southern United States; the bull pine (*P. ponderosa*), of the western United States; the sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*), of California and Oregon, etc. 2. The wood of the pine. 3. The pineapple.  
**pin'e-al** (pĭn'ē-əl), *a.* [*L. pinea* a pine cone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the pineal body or gland, a body of unknown function present in the brain in all craniate vertebrates. In some reptiles it has the structure of an eye, and is then called the pineal eye.  
**pine'ap'ple** (pĭn'āp'pl), *n.* 1. A tropical plant (*Ananas ananas*) having rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves, and bearing a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small rudimentary flowers. 2. The edible juicy fruit of this plant, consisting of the succulent ripened inflorescence.  
**pine'drops'** (pĭn'drōps'), *n.* 1. A leafless saprophytic plant (*Pterospora andromedea*) with white nodding flowers; — also distinguished as *Albany beechdrops*. 2. Beechdrops.  
**pine finch.** A small North American finch (*Spinus pinus*) with streaked plumage.  
**pin'ene** (pĭ'nēn), *n.* [*L. pinus* pine + *-ene*.] *Chem.* A terpene, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, the chief constituent of oil of turpentine, and an ingredient in many essential oils.  
**pine needle.** See **PINE, n.**  
**pin'er-y** (pĭn'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. A hothouse in which pineapples are grown. 2. A forest or grove of pine trees.  
**pine'sap'** (pĭn'sāp'), *n.* A leafless saprophytic herb (*Hypopitys hypopitys*) of the north temperate zone, resembling the Indian pipe, but yellowish or reddish.  
**pine siskin.** The pine finch.  
**pin'e-tum** (pĭ-nē'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tā). [*L.*, a pine grove.] A plantation or collection of pine trees.  
**pin'ey** (pĭn'ī). Var. of **PINY**.  
**pin'feath'er** (pĭn'fēth'ēr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging.  
**pin'-fire'**, *a.* 1. Of a cartridge, having a movable pin which, when struck by the hammer, exploded a cap in the cartridge; — not now used. 2. Of a firearm, using a pin-fire cartridge. — *n.* A pin-fire firearm. *Rare.*  
**pin'fish'** (pĭn'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes having sharp dorsal spines; esp.: **a** A small sparrow food fish (*Diplodus*



Pine Finch.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



*holbrookii*) of the coasts of the United States. **b** The sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

**pin'fold'** (-fôld'), *n.* A pound for animals; — often figurative. — *v. t.* To inclose or confine in or as in a pinfold.

**ping** (ping), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A sharp sound such as that made by a bullet in passing through the air. — *v. i.* To make the sound called *ping*.

**ping'-pong'** (-pông'), *n.* [Imitative.] A modification of tennis, played on a table with small bats, or battledores, and a small, light, hollow celluloid ball.

**pin'head** (pin'ghêd'), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; greasy.

**pin'gird'** (pin'ghêd'), *n.* The head of a pin; hence, something very small or insignificant.

**pin'hole'** (-hòl'), *n.* A small hole made by or as by a pin.

**pin'ion** (pin'yôn), *n.* [F. *pignon*.] *Mach.* A cogwheel with a small number of teeth or leaves, designed to gear with a larger wheel or with a rack.

**pin'ion**, *n.* [OF. *pignon*.] **1.** *Zool.* The distal part of a bird's wing, including the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges. **2.** A wing. **3.** A feather; quill; also, the flight feathers collectively. **4.** The anterior border of an insect's body. — *v. t. i.* To cut off the pinion of a wing of a bird.

**2.** To disable or restrain by binding the arms, esp. of the body. **3.** Hence: to confine; bind, literally or figuratively.

**pin'ioned** (-yônd), *a.* Having wings or pinions.

**pin'ite** (pin'it; pi'nit), *n.* [G. *pinit*; — from the *Pini* mine in Saxony.] *Mtn.* A mineral, essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium.

**pin'ite** (pi'nit), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pinus* pine tree.] *Chem.* A sweet crystalline substance,  $C_8H_8(OH)_2OCH_3$ , found in the gum of a species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and in some other plants.

**pink** (pink), *v. t. i.* **1.** To pierce with small holes; cut the edge of, as cloth, in small scallops. **2.** To stab; pierce, as with a sword. **3.** To adorn; decorate. [stern.]

**pink**, *n.* [D.] *Naut.* A vessel of a type having a narrow

**pink**, *a.* Small; of an eye: half shut; winking. *Dial. Eng.*

**pink**, *n. 1.* Any of a genus (*Dianthus*) of sileneaceous herbs, or its flower; esp., the common garden pink (*D. plumarius*), the China pink (*D. chinensis*), or the clove pink (*D. caryophyllus*). Cf. CARNATION. **2.** A thing supremely excellent; the highest type; as, the pink of courtesy. **3.** A color resulting from mixture of pure vivid red with white. **4.** The scarlet of the coat of a fox hunter; hence, a fox hunter's coat, or a fox hunter. — *a.* Being of the color called pink.

**pink eye**, or **pink'eye'**, *n.* *Med.* An acute, highly contagious, variety of conjunctivitis.

**pink'ie** (pink'y), *n.* *Naut.* A pink; esp., a fishing pink.

**pink'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being pink.

**pink'root'** (pink'root'), *n. 1.* Any of several loganiaceous herbs (genus *Spigelia*), esp. a species (*S. marilandica*) of the United States, cultivated for its showy red flowers, or a tropical species (*S. anthelmia*). Both species are used as anthelmintics. **2.** The root of any of these species, used in medicine.

**pink'ster** (-stêr), *n.* [D. *pinkster*, ultimately fr. Gr.  $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\tau\eta\kappa\omicron\sigma\tau\eta$ . See PENTECOST.]

Whitsuntide; — usually used attrib. *U. S.*, esp. *New York*.

**pinkster flower.** The pink azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*). *U. S.*

**pin money.** Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes.

**pin'na** (pin'à), *n.*; *pl.* L. *NÆ* (-ê), E. *NAS* (-áz). [L., a feather, prop., a sharp point.] **1.** A leaflet. **2.** A feather, wing, fin, etc. **b** The auricle of the ear.

**pin'nace** (pin'ás), *n.* [F. *pinasse*, *pinace*.] *Naut.* **a** A light sailing vessel, used largely as a tender. *Hist.* or *Poetic.* **b** Any of various ship's boats.

**pin'nacle** (-á-k'l'), *n.* [F. *pinacle*, L. *pinnaeculum*, fr. *pinna*. See PIN.] **1.** An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, on a buttress or an angle pier. **2.** A lofty peak. **3.** The highest point; acme; as, the *pinnaecle* of his fame.

— *v. t.*; — **CLED** (-k'ld); — **CLING** (-klíng). **1.** To build or furnish with a pinnaecle. **2.** To place on or as on a pinnaecle.

**pin'nate** (-át), *a.* [L. *pinnaeus* feathered.] Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis; specif., *Bot.*, having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis; — applied to compound leaves. See LEAF, *Illust.* — **pin'nate-ed** (-át-êd), *a.*

**pin'nate-ly** (-át-li), *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

**pin'nate-ly-fid** (pi-nát'yí-fid), *a.* [L. *pinnaeus* feathered +

*fid*.] *Bot.* Pinnately cleft, with narrow lobes not reaching to the midrib.

**pin-nat'i-lo'bate** (-lô'bát'), **pin-nat'i-lobed** (-lôbd), *a.* *Bot.* Having lobes arranged pinnately as leaves of the white oak.

**pin-na'tion** (pi-ná'shún), *n.* *Bot.* State of being pinnate.

**pin-nat'i-par'tite** (pi-nát'yí-pár'tít), *a.* *Bot.* Parted pinnately, the divisions reaching nearly to the midrib.

**pin-nat'i-sect** (pi-nát'yí-sêkt), *a.* [L. *pinnaeus* feathered + *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] *Bot.* Cut to the midrib into pinnate segments; pinnately divided.

**pin'ner** (pin'êr), *n.* *Costume.* **a** A headress like a cap, with long side lappets. **b** A pinafore. *Collog.* & *Dial. Eng.*

**pin'ni-ped** (pin'ni-pêd), *a.* [L. *pinna* feather, fin + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Fin-footed; specif., *Zool.*, belonging to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of aquatic carnivorous mammals, including the seals and the walruses. — **pin'ni-ped**, *n.*

**pin'nu-la** (-û-lá), *n.*; *L. pl.* *-læ* (-lê). [L., dim. of *pinna* feather.] **1.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* A pinnule. **2.** *Zool.* A barb of a feather. — **pin'nu-lar** (-û-lár), *a.*

**pin'nule** (pin'ûl), *n.* [L. *pinnulla*, dim. of *pinna* feather.] **1.** *Zool.* A one of the secondary branches of a plumelike organ; specif., one of the lateral parts of the arm of a crinoid. **b** In fishes, a small detached fin, as in the mackerel. **2.** *Bot.* A secondary pinna; one of the ultimate divisions of a twice pinnate leaf.

**pi'no-chle**, **pi'no-leaf** (pê'nô-k'l'; pi'nô-), *n.* A game at cards; also, a certain combination of cards in it.

**pi'no-le** (pê'nô-lê; pi-nôl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *pinolli*.] **1.** Parched maize, ground and sweetened. **2.** Sweet flour of mesquite beans.

**pi'non'** (pê'nyôn; pi'n'yôn), *n.* [Sp. *piñón* the seed of the tree.] Any of various low-growing pines (*Pinus parryana*, *P. edulis*, etc.) of western North America, producing an edible nutlike seed; also, the seed itself.

**pint** (pint), *n.* [F. *pinte*.] A measure of capacity equal to half a quart, or (in liquid measure) four gills. *Abbr.*, *pt.*; symbol, as used by apothecaries, *O* (from *L. octarius*).

**pin'ta** (pin'tá; Sp. pên'tá), *n.* [Sp., lit., spot.] *Med.* A tropical disease characterized by dark spots on the skin.

**pin-ta'do** (pin-tá'dô; -tá'dô), *n.*; *pl.* *-dos* (-dôz) or *-does*. [Sp. & Pg. *pinchado* painted.] A scombroid fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*) larger than the Spanish mackerel, common about the West Indies.

**pin'tail'** (pin'tál'), *n. 1.* A kind of river duck (*Dafila acuta*) of which the male has the central tail feathers elongated. **2.** The ruddy duck. *Local. U. S.* **3.** A sand goose (*Pteroclorus alchatus*) of the Mediterranean region, India, etc.

**pin'tle** (pin'tl'), *n.* [AS. *pinl* penis.] **1.** A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge. **2.** *Ordnance.* A hook at the rear of a limber to receive the ring on the gun trail.

**pin'to** (pin'tô; pên'tô), *a.* [Sp.] *Lit.*, painted; hence: piebald; mottled. — *n.*; *pl.* *-tos*. **a** Piebald or calico horse or pony. *Western U. S.*

**pin'weed'** (pin'wêd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lechea*) of cistaceous herbs; — in allusion to a

**pin'wheel**, or **pin'wheel'**, *n. 1.* In horology, a Rudder. kind of wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins. **2.** *Fireworks.* A small coil which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of colored fire.

**pin'worm'** (pin'wûrm'), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man.

**pin'y** (pin'y), *n. 1.* Abounding in pines. **2. Of, pertaining to, or having characteristics of, pine; pinelike.**

**pi'nyl** (pi'nîl), *n.* [*pinene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical,  $C_{10}H_{15}$ , derived from pinene.

**pi'o-neer'** (pi'ô-nêr'), *n.* [F.  *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier, OF. *peonier*, fr. OF. *peon* a foot soldier. See 1st PAWN.] **1.** *Mil.* One of the soldiers, esp. of an engineer corps, detailed to make roads, etc. **2.** One who goes before, preparing the way for others; as, *pioneers* of civilization; *pioneers* in science. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To prepare or open (a way, etc.). **2.** To act as a pioneer for or in.

**pi'ous** (pi'ûs), *a.* [L. *pius*.] **1.** Showing faith in the Deity; reverential. **2.** Fractured under the pretext of religion; as, *pious* frauds. **3.** Dutiful as toward parents. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See DEVOUT. — **pi'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pi'ous-ness**, *n.*

**pip** (pip), *n.* [Short for PIP-PIN.] A small seed, as of an apple.

**pip**, *n.* [ME. *pippe*, prob. fr. OD. *pippe*, fr. LL. *pipia*, fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, the pip.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and mucus in the mouth.

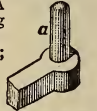
**pip**, *n. 1.* One of the conventional figures, or "spots," on playing cards, dominoes, etc. **2.** *Hort.* The flowering crown or individual rootstock of the lily of the valley; also, any of various other dormant roots or rootstocks, as of peonies, anemones, etc. — often so called in the trade.

**pip** (pip), *n. i.*; **PIPPED** (pip); **PIPP'ING**. [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; peep. — *v. t.* To break through (the shell); — said of a young bird when it hatches.

**ûle**, **senâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccount**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **sofô**; **êve**, **êvent** **ênd**, **reçent**, **makêr**; **ice**, **ill**; **ôld**, **ôbey**, **ôrb**, **ôdd**, **sôft**, **cônnect**; **ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûrn**, **ûp**, **circûs**, **menû**; **foôd**, **foôt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **ink**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



Pinkroot (*Spigelia marilandica*).



**a** A Pintle of a Hinge or Rudder.



**pip'age** (pĭp'āj), *n.* Transportation, as of petroleum, by a pipe conduit; also, the charge for such transportation.  
**pip'al** (pĕp'āl), *n.*, or **pipal tree**. [Hind. *pīpāl*, Skr. *pīpālā*.] The sacred fig of India (*Ficus religiosa*), distinguished from the banyan by the absence of prop roots.

**pipe** (pĭp), *n.* [AS. *pippe*, fr. L. *pipare* to chirp.] 1. A wind instrument consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal, as a flageolet or an oboe. Specif., an organ pipe, either a flue pipe or a reed pipe. See **FLUE PIPE**, **REED PIPE**. 2. *Naut.* A peculiar whistle used by boatswains; also, a call or signal sounded on this whistle. 3. The bagpipe; usually in *pl.* 4. The voice, esp. the singing voice; the peeping whistle or note of a bird, insect, etc. 5. A long tube or hollow body, as to conduct water, steam, etc. 6. A tube with a small bowl, used for smoking tobacco, or, sometimes, other substances, as opium. 7. A pipeful of what is smoked. 8. [F., also, a wind instrument.] A large cask of varying capacity, used esp. for wine and oil; also, its volume, reckoned as two hogheads. 9. A tubular channel in the body; esp., chiefly in *pl.*, the windpipe, a bronchus, or a passage of the lungs. 9. Any of various natural formations resembling a pipe or tube, as the stem of a plant.

— *v. i.*; **PIPED** (pĭpt); **PIP'ING** (pĭp'ing). 1. To play on a pipe, etc.; utter in the shrill tone of a pipe. 2. To affect, effect, bring, etc., by piping; as, to *pipe* one into good spirits. 3. To furnish or equip with pipes, as a building. 4. To ornament with piping, as a dress or a cake. — *v. t.* 1. To play on or sound a pipe. 2. To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe.

**pipe clay**. Highly plastic and fairly pure grayish white clay, used in making pipes, in calico printing, for cleaning, etc.  
**pipe'clay**, *v. t.* To whiten or clean with pipe clay.

**pipe'fish** (pĭp'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a family (*Syngnathidae*) of lophobranch fishes having a long slender body of angular section, and a long, tubular snout.



Pipefish (*Syngnathus fuscus*). (♂)

**pipe'lay'ing**, *n.* or **pipe laying**. 1. The laying of conducting pipes underground. 2. Political intriguing. *Cont.* U. S. **pipe organ**. An organ with pipes. Cf. **REED ORGAN**.

**pip'er** (pĭp'ēr), *n.* One who plays on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe.  
**pip'er-az-ine** (pĭ-pēr'ā-zĭn; -zĕn; pĭ'), *n.* Also **-zin**. [*pip-eridine* + *azote* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NH)<sub>2</sub>, formed by action of ammonia on ethylene bromide, by reduction of pyrazine, etc.

**pip'er-id-ine** (pĭ-pēr'ĭ-dĭn; -dĕn; pĭ'), *n.* Also **-din**. [F.] *Org. Chem.* A liquid base, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N, having a hot, peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is obtained from piperine.

**pip'er-ine** (pĭp'ēr-'ĭn; -ĕn), *n.* Also **-in**. [L. *piper* pepper.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, obtained from various species of pepper.

**pip'er-o-nal** (pĭp'ēr-ō-nāl), *n.* [G., formed fr. *piperin* piperine.] *Chem.* A white crystalline aldehyde, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, with an odor like heliotrope. It is used in perfumery.

**pipe'stem'** (pĭp'stĕm'), *n.* The tube of a pipe (def. 6 a).  
**pipe'stone'** (pĭp'stōn'), *n.* A kind of argillaceous stone, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes.

**pip'ette'** (pĭ-pĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *pipe* tube, cask.] A small piece of apparatus for transferring fluids, as a slender glass tube.

**pip'ing** (pĭp'ing), *p. a.* 1. Playing on a musical pipe. 2. Characterized by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife; as, *pip'ing* times of peace. 3. Emitting a high, shrill sound; whistling; as, a *pip'ing* breeze. — *n.* 1. Action of one that pipes; also, the music or sound of one that pipes. 2. Pipes collectively; material in, or suggestive of, the form of a pipe or pipes. 3. *Dressmaking*. A small cord covered with cloth, or a bias fold, used as a trimming. 4. A kind of cordlike ornamentation for pastry, made of frosting.

**pip'it** (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* [From its call note.] Any of various small singing birds (family *Motacillidae*) resembling the lark.

**pip'kin** (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* 1. A small earthen pot. 2. A piggin.

**pip'pin** (-ĭn), *n.* [F. *pépĭn*, *pépĭn*, a seed.] 1. A seed. *Obs.*

2. Any of numerous varieties of apple; as, the fall *pip'pin*.  
**pip-sis'se-wa** (pĭp-sĭs'ĕ-wā), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] Any of a genus (*Chimaphila*, *sp. C. umbellata*) of evergreen herbs, with tonic and astringent leaves.

**pip'ul** (pĕp'ŭl), or **pipul tree**. Var. of **PIPAL**, **PIPAL TREE**.

**pip'y** (pĭp'y), *a.* 1. Like a pipe; tubular. 2. Piping; shrill.

**pip'quant-ry** (pĕk'kŭn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being piquant.

**pi'quant** (-kŭnt), *a.* [F., pricking.] 1. Piercing or sharp, esp. to the feelings. *Archaic*. 2. Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; sharp; pungent; — also fig.; as, a *pi'quant* anecdote. — *Syn.* See **PUNGENT**. — **pi'quant-ly**, *adv.*

**pi'quant-ness**, *n.* Piquancy.

**piquet** (pĕk), *n.* [F. *pic*.] In piquet, the making by one player of thirty points in hand and play before the other player scores. It counts thirty additional.

**piquet** (pĕk), *n.* [F., fr. *piquer* to prick.] A feeling of hurt or resentment due to a slight or injury, esp. to one's pride.

**Syn.** Offense, irritation, displeasure, umbrage, resentment.

— **Pique, umbrage** agree in the idea of offense taken. **Pique** denotes a quick and often transient resentment, due esp. to wounded vanity; **umbrage** is properly a sense of being overshadowed or slighted; but the word commonly suggests little more than ruffled pride or jealous suspicion; as, *piquet* by fancied neglect; to give *umbrage* by a rebuke.

— *v. t.*; **PIQUED** (pĕkt); **PI'QUING** (pĕ'king). 1. To anger by wounding the pride of; nettle. 2. To stimulate; prick; as, to *piquet* curiosity. 3. To pride or value; — used reflexively; as, he *piquet* himself upon his skill. — **Syn.** Offend, displease, irritate, annoy, provoke, sting; goad.

**pi-quet'** (pĕ-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F., *p. of piquer* to prick.] A ribbed or raised-figured cotton fabric.

**pi-quet'** (pĕ-kĕt'; pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [F.] A game at cards played by two. The cards from two to six are excluded.

**pi'ra-cy** (pĭ-rā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sĭz). [LL. *piratia*, Gr. *περατεία*.] 1. Robbery on the high seas. 2. Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft.

**pi-ra'gua** (pĭ-rā'gwā; -rā'gwā), *n.* [Sp.] *Naut.* a = DUCOUT, 1. b A dugout widened by cutting in two and inserting planks. c A two-masted, flat-bottomed boat.

**pi'rate** (pĭ-rāt), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. *πειρατής*, lit. one who makes attempts (on ships), deriv. fr. *πειρα* attempt.] 1. One who commits piracy. 2. An armed vessel engaged in piracy. — *v. i.*; -**RAT-ED** (-rāt-ĕd); -**RAT-ING**. To play the pirate; commit piracy. — *v. t.* 1. To commit piracy upon. 2. To publish, as books or writings, without proper authority.

**pi-rat'ic** (pĭ-rāt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, **pi-rat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kāl) a pirate or piracy. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Pi-rith'o-üs** (pĭ-rĭth'ō-üs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πειρίθους.] See **LAPITHÆ**.

loosely, any canoe-like boat.

**pi-rogue'** (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* [Carib. *piragua*.] A dugout canoe; **pi'rou-ette'** (pĭ-rō'ĕt'), *n.* [F.] 1. A whirling or turning on the toes. 2. *Manège*. The whirling about of a horse.

— *v. i.*; **ET'TED** (-ĕt'ĕd); -**ET'TING**. To perform a pirouette; whirl as in a pirouette.

**pis'ca-ry** (pĭs'kā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). [L. *piscarius* relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. *piscis* a fish.] 1. *Law*. The right or privilege of fishing in another's waters; — now in phrase *common of piscary*. 2. A fishing place; a fishery.

**pis'ca-to'l'o-gy** (pĭs'kā-tōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *piscari*, *piscatus*, to fish + *-logy*.] Science of fishing.

**pis'ca-to'ri-al** (pĭs'kā-tō-rĭ-āl), *a.* Piscatory (sense 1).

**pis'ca-to'ry** (pĭs'kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, deriv. of *piscis* a fish.] 1. Of or pert. to fishes or fishing. 2. Living by fishing; as, piscatory tribes.

**Pis'ces** (pĭs'ĕz), *n. pl.*; *gen.* **PISCUM** (pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L., fishes.] *Astron.* a A constellation between Aquarius and Aries, pictured as two fishes; the Fishes. b The twelfth sign [X] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Feb. 19.

**pis'ci-cul'tura** (-ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + *E. culture*.] Fish culture. — **pis'ci-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

**pis'ci-form** (pĭs'ĭ-fōrm), *a.* [L. *piscis* fish + *-form*.] Shaped like a fish.

**pis-ci'na** (pĭ-sĭ'nā; pĭ-sĕ'-nā), *n.* [L., a cistern, basin, fishpond, fr. *piscis* fish.] *Ecol.* A stone basin with a drain used by the priest in rinsing his hands and the sacred vessels.

**pis'cine** (pĭs'in; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish.] *Zoöl.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a fish or fishes.

**pis-civ'o-rous** (pĭ-sĭv'ō-rĭs), *a.* [L. *piscis* a fish + *-vorous*.] *Zoöl.* Feeding on fish.

**Pis'gah** (pĭz'gā), *n.* [Heb. *Pisgāh*.] *Bib.* The mountain from which Moses viewed the Promised Land. *Deut.* iii. 27.

**pish** (pĭsh), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of contempt. — *v. i.* To say *pish*; express contempt.

**pi'si-form** (pĭ-sĭ-fōrm), *a.* [L. *pisum* pea + *-form*.] Like a pea or peas in size and shape; as, *pisiform* iron ore.

**pi'smire'** (pĭs'mĭr'), *n.* An ant.

**pi'so-lite** (pĭ-sō-lĭte; pĭz'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *πῶλον* pea + *-lite*.] *Geol.* A limestone composed of globular concretions about the size of a pea. Cf. **OÖLITE**. — **pi'so-lit'ic** (-lit'ĭk), *a.*

**pis-tache'** (pĭs-tāsh'; F. pĕs'tāsh'). Var. of **PISTACHIO**.

**pis-ta'chi-o** (pĭs-tā'shĭ-ō; pĭs-tā'-; -shō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI-OS (-shĭ-ōz; -shōz). [It. *piستachio*, fr. L. fr. Gr. *πιστάχιον*, fr. *πιστάχ*, the tree, *Per. pistah*, the nut.] 1. A small tree (*Pistacia vera*), of the cashew family, of southern Europe and Asia Minor. 2. The seed of this tree, used for flavoring.

**pis'ta-reen'** (pĭs'tā-rĕn'), *n.* The old Spanish peseta as current in Spanish America. — *a.* Of small value; picayune.

**pis'til** (pĭs'tĭl), *n.* [L. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle.] *Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ; the ovary with its appendages.

**pis'til-late** (-tĭ-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with or producing a pistil or pistils; having pistils but no stamens.

**pis'tol** (pĭs'tŭl), *n.* [F. *pistole*.] A short firearm for use with one hand. Pistols are now usually either *revolvers* or automatic magazine pistols. — *v. t.*; -**TOL-ED** (-tŭld) or -**TOLLED**; -**TOL-ING** or -**TOL-LING**. To shoot with a pistol.

κ = ch in G. Ich, ach (50); bon; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Pis'tol**, *n.* The ancient (ensign) of Falstaff in three of Shakespeare's plays, a ranting bully and swaggerer.

**pis-tole'** (pis-tōl'), *n.* [F.] The old quarter doubloon of Spain, worth about \$4; any of various obsolete gold coins.

**pis'to-ler'** (pis'tō-ler'), *n.* Also **pis'to-lier'**. [F. *pistolier*.] One who uses, or is armed with, a pistol.

**pistol grip**. The part of the stock of a gun, just behind the lock, when shaped like an old-fashioned pistol stock.

**pis'ton** (pis'tŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pinsere*, *pitum*, to pound.]

1. *Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure, usually a short cylinder moving in a cylinder.  
2. *Music.* In certain brass wind instruments, a sliding valve moving in a cylinder like a piston and serving, when depressed by a finger knob, to lower the pitch.

**piston rod**. *Mach.* A rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion.

**pit** (pit), *n.* The hard stone of a drupaceous fruit. *U. S.*

**pit**, *n.* [AS. *pytt* pit, hole, L. *puteus* well, pit.] 1. A cavity or hole in the ground; as, a gravel *pit*. 2. A pitfall for wild beasts; hence: a trap; snare. 3. A deep place; abyss. 4. Hades; hell, or a part of it, as in the *pit of hell*. 5. An inclosed area for cockfighting, for keeping wild beasts, etc. 6. A surface depression or hollow, as on the human body; as, the *armpit*. 7. Formerly, that part of a theater below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, the cheaper part behind the stalls. 8. *Commerce*. That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, wheat *pit*. *U. S.*

— *v. t.*; **PIT'TED** (-ĕd; 24); **PIT'TING**. 1. To place or put into a pit or hole. 2. To form pits in; as, *pit*ted by smallpox. 3. To set in a pit to fight, as cocks or dogs; match one against another. — *v. i.* To become marked with pits; specif., *Med.*, to retain for a time an indentation made by pressure (of the finger, etc.); — said of the skin or flesh.

**pit'ta** (pĕ'tā), *n.* [Sp.] 1. The fiber obtained from the century plant, utilized for cordage, etc.; also, the plant itself. 2. = **ITXLE**. 3. The similar fiber of any of several other plants, as various species of yucca.

**pit'ta-pat'** (pit'tā-pāt'), *adv.* In a flutter; with palpitation. — *n.* A light, repeated sound; a patter; — *v. i.* To move or beat *pitpat*.

**pitch** (pitch), *n.* [ME. *picch*, AS. *pic*, L. *pix*.] 1. A black or dark viscous substance got as a residue in distilling tar, oil from bones, etc., and occurring naturally as asphalt. 2. Any of various bituminous substances; as, mineral *pitch*. 3. The resin, often medicinal, from certain conifers. — *v. t.* To cover over, smear, or soil, with or as with *pitch*.

**pitch**, *v. t.* [ME. *picchen*.] 1. To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent. 2. To set in order or arrange, esp. for battle; as, a *pitched* battle. *Archaic, exc. in p. p.* 3. To fix at a certain pitch or level; as, to *pitch* a tune. 4. To throw, fling, hurl, or toss; specif.: a *Baseball* & formerly, *Cricket*. To serve (the ball) to the batsman. **b** To lead (a card of a certain suit) and thereby establish trumps; to establish (the trump) in this way. Cf. *pitch*, *n.*, 4 (below).

— *v. i.* 1. To encamp. *Now Rare*. 2. To settle; come to rest. 3. To fix one's choice, decide; — used with *on* or *upon*. 4. To plunge or fall, esp. forward; as, to *pitch* from a cliff; also, to slope. 5. *Naut.* To plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall, as a ship in a head sea; — contrasted with *roll*. 6. Hence, to lurch. 7. *Baseball* & formerly, *Cricket*. To serve the ball to the batsman; act as pitcher. 8. *Mech.* To fit or interlock; mesh; engage.

— *n.* 1. Act or manner of pitching, or throwing; a cast, as of something from the hand. 2. Act of plunging downward; esp., the pitching of a vessel in a head sea. 3. That which is pitched. 4. A card game, a variety of seven-up, in which the trump suit is determined by the first card led, or "pitched." 5. A point or peak; the extreme top or bottom; hence, acme; as, the *pitch* of merriment. 6. A slope; a declivity; inclination; specif.: *Geol. & Mining*. Dip or inclination of a vein or bed; esp., inclination of an ore body in the direction of its strike. See *DIP*, *n.*, 4. 7. *Mechanics*. Distance apart of two things, esp. in a series, as from center to center of any two adjacent gear teeth. 8. *Acoustics & Music*. The acuteness or gravity of sound or of a tone, depending on the rate of the vibration producing it. The *concert*, or *high pitch* has a vibration number for treble A (a') of about 450. The *diapason normal*, called *French international*, or *low pitch*, now prevailing throughout the musical world, gives a' at 435.

**pitch accent**. Accent consisting in change of pitch.  
**pitch'blende'** (pitch'blĕnd'), *n.* A brown to black massive mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metalliferous veins. It is a source of uranium and radium.

**pitch circle**. See **PITCH LINE**.

**pitch'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *pitchier*, LL. *picarium*.] 1. Any of various vessels for holding and pouring liquids, with a handle or, now rarely, ears, and usually with a lip or spout. 2. *Bot.* A tubular or cuplike appendage or modification of the leaves in certain plants; an ascidium.

**pitch'er**, *n.* One who pitches (as hay, quoits, a ball, etc.).

**pitcher plant**. Any plant with leaves wholly or partially modified into pitchers, or ascidia; specif., any of various sarraceniaceous plants.

**pitch'fork'** (-fōrk'), *n.* A fork used in pitching hay, grain, etc. — *v. t.* To pitch or throw with or as with a pitchfork.

**pitch'iness** (-i-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being pitchy.

**pitch line**. *Gearing*. An ideal line, in a toothed gear or rack, on which the pitch is measured. In a circular gear it forms the pitch circle, concentric with the axis.

**pitch'stone'** (pitch'stōn'), *n.*

[1st *pitch* + *stone*.] *Petrog.*

A glassy rock with a resinous luster, containing more water than obsidian.

**pitch'y** (-ī), *a.* 1. Of the quality or nature of pitch; resembling pitch. 2. Abounding in, or smeared with, pitch. 3. Dark as pitch.

**pit'e-ous** (pit'ĕ-ŭs), *a.* 1. Evincing pity; tender. 2. Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; miserable; lamentable. — **pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Piteous, pitiable, pitiful. Piteous commonly applies to that which moves to compassion or sympathy; that is *pitiable* which excites commiseration or (often) contempt; *pitiful* applies to that which is pathetic or oftener paltry or mean; as, a *piteous* face or tale; *pitiable* distress; a *pitiful* little smile, *pitiful* ignorance.

**pit'fall'** (pit'fōl'), *n.* A trap for birds, beasts, or men; esp., a pit with the opening masked.

**pith** (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *piða*.] 1. The loose spongy tissue occupying the center of the stem in dicotyledonous plants. 2. The soft interior of a bone, feather, etc. 3. That which contains the strength or life; concentrated force; vigor; as, the speech lacked *pith*. — **Syn.** Marrow, kernel, gist.

— *v. t.* 1. *Physiol.* To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal. 2. To kill, as cattle, by piercing or severing the spinal cord. 3. To remove the pith from (the stem of a plant).

**pit'h-e-can'thrope** (pit'hĕ-kān'thrōp), *n.* [Gr. *πιθηκος* ape + *άνθρωπος* man.] An extinct primate (*Pithecanthropus erectus*), constituting a genus. See **MISSING LINK**, **b**.

**pit'h'y** (-ī-yī), *adv.* In a pithy manner.

**pit'h-ness**, *n.* Quality or character of being pithy.

**pit'h-less**, *a.* Devoid of pith.

**pit'h'y** (pit'h'y), *a.*; **PIT'H'Y-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-I-EST**. 1. Of or abounding in pith; as, a *pithy* stem. 2. Having nervous energy; forceful; tersely cogent; as, *pithy* remarks.

**pit'ā-ble** (pit'ā-bĕl'), *a.* 1. Deserving or exciting pity. 2. Arousing pitying contempt; wretchedly insignificant; as, a *pitiable* display. — **Syn.** Sorrowful, woeful. See **PIT-EOUS**. — **pit'ā-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pit'ā-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**pit'ĕr** (pit'ĕr), *n.* One who pities.

**pit'ĕ-ful** (-fŭl), *a.* 1. Full of pity; compassionate. 2. Piteous; lamentable; as, a *pitiful* cry. 3. Paltry; contemptible; as, a *pitiful* ambition. — **Syn.** Despicable, mean. See **CONTEMPTIBLE**, **pit'ĕ-ness**. — **ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.*

**pit'ĕ-less**, *a.* Destitute of pity; merciless. — **pit'ĕ-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pit'ĕ-less-ness**, *n.*

**pit'man** (-mān), *n.* 1. One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc. 2. *Mach.* A rod connecting a crank pin with a piston, piston rod, etc. *Chiefly U. S.*

**pit saw**, or **pit'saw'**. A saw worked by two men, one on the log, and one beneath it, often in a pit.

**pit'tance** (pit'āns), *n.* [F. *pitance*.] A small portion, quantity, or allowance, esp. of money.

**pit'ter-pat'ter** (pit'ĕr-pāt'ĕr), *n.* A sound like that of alternating light beats; also, a patterning of words. — *adv.* With, or with the sound of, alternating light beats.

**pi-tu'ĭ-ta-ry** (pi-tŭ'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pituita* phlegm.] Secretory — **pituitary** body, a small, oval, vascular body in the brain, now thought to produce a secretion that influences the changes in certain tissues; — so called because formerly supposed to secrete nasal mucus.

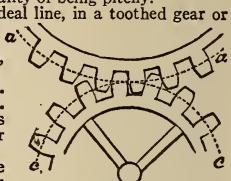
**pi-tu'ĭ-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* [L. *pituitosus*.] Full of, resembling, or due to, mucus; discharging mucus.

**pituitous fever**, *Med.*, typhoid fever; enteric fever.

**pi-tu'ĭ-trin** (pi-tŭ'ĭ-trĭn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance or extract from the pituitary body.

**pit'y** (pit'y), *n.*; **PL. PITIES** (-ĭz). [OF. *pitĕ*, *pitĕ*, *i. pietas*

piety, kindness, pity.] 1. A feeling for the sufferings of another; compassion. 2. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted.  
**Syn.** Pity, sympathy, compassion, commiseration, condolence. **Pity** is feeling for another's suffering or distress, and sometimes regards its object as weak or inferior; **sympathy** is fellow feeling with another, esp. in his grief or affliction; the word implies a certain degree of equality; **compassion** is deep tenderness for another, esp. under severe or inevitable suffering or misfortune. **Commiseration**



a a and c c Pitch Lines.

3. Dark as pitch.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏit, cōncept; ūse, ūnite, ūn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



implies profound pity or sorrow, esp. as it finds expression, for another's misfortune; **condolence** suggests the expression (often formal) of sympathy. See **PATHOS**.

— *v. t.*; **PIT'IED** (-id); **PIT'Y-ING**. To feel pity for; commiserate. — *v. i.* To be compassionate; feel pity.

**PIT'Y-ri'a-sis** (pit'y-ri'a-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πυρραϊσμός*, fr. *πυρραϊσ*, lit., bran.] 1. *Med.* An affection of the skin marked by irregular patches of thin scales. 2. *Veter.* A disease of domestic animals marked by dry epithelial scales.

**Piv'ute** (piv'ūt), *n.*, *pl.* **PIVUTES** or **PIVUTES** (-tits). An Indian of any of various Shoshonean bands of the arid regions between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras.

**piv'ot** (piv'ūt), *n.* [F.] 1. A point, fixed pin, or short axis, one of two of which something turns.

2. The end of a shaft or arbor which turns in a support. 3. *Mil.* The soldier or element around which a body of troops turns in changing front. — *v. i.* & *t.* To mount on, or furnish with, or turn on, a pivot or pivots.

**piv'ot-al** (-əl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a pivot, or turning point; as, a **pivotal** State in national elections.

**pivot gun**. A gun on a pivot or revolving carriage.

**pix'ie**. Var. of **PIXY**.

**pix'y** (pik'si), *n.*; *pl.* **PIXIES** (-sīz). *Folklore*. A fairy.

|| **piz'zi-ca'to** (pēv'sē-kā'tō), *a.* & *adv.* [It., pinched.] *Music*. A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. Abbr., *pizz.*

**plac'a-bil'i-ty** (plāk'ā-bil'y-ī-tī; plāk'ā-), *n.* [L. *placabilitas*.] Quality or state of being placable.

**plac'a-ble** (plāk'ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *placabilis*, fr. *placare* to quiet.] Capable of being pacified; willing to forgive. — **plac'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **plac'a-bly**, *adv.*

**plac'ard** (plāk'ārd; plāk'ārd'), *n.* [F., fr. *plaqueur* to lay on.] A notice to be posted in a public place; a poster; bill.

**plac'ard'** (plāk'ārd'; plāk'ārd'), *v. t.* 1. To post placards on or in. 2. To announce by placards. 3. To post as a placard; as, to **placard** a bill. — **plac'ard'er**, *n.*

**plac'ate** (plāk'āt; plāk'āt'), *v. t.*; **-CAT-ED** (-ēd); **-CAT-ING**. [L. *placatus*, *p. p.* of *placare* to placate.] To appease; pacify; conciliate. — **Syn.** See **PACIFY**. — **plac'a'tion**, *n.*

**plac'a-to-ry** (plāk'ā-tō-rī; plāk'ā-), *a.* [L. *placatorius*.] Tending or designed to placate; conciliatory.

**plac'e** (plās), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *platea* a street, a courtyard, Gr. *πλατεία*, properly fem. of *πλατύς* flat, broad.] 1. An open space, or square, in a city or town; usually, a short street, court, or a private residence terrace. 2. Space:

**a** Room; as, make **place** for the ladies. **b** Extension in space; space, esp. as contrasted with time. **c** Region; locality. 3. A portion of space occupied by, reserved for, or vacated by, a body; as, a **place** in a theater; also, room; stead; as, indifference in **place** of zeal. **Esp.** : a A locality or spot occupied as a dwelling place or the like; as, he had a **fine place** in town. **b** A village, town, or city; as, one's native **place**. 4. A building set apart for a special purpose; as, a **place** of worship. 5. *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, relatively to others of a series; as, a number of five **places**. 6. Order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc.; esp., social or official rank; status; also, function; as, it is my **place** to advise. 7. An office or position of employment; a situation. 8. *Racing*. Position of first, second, or third at the finish, esp. the second. 9. Ordinal relation; position in order of proceeding; as, he said in the first **place**. — **Syn.** Situation, position, location. See **OFFICE**.

**in place**. **a** = **IN SITU**. **b** In proper or suitable position. — **out of p.**, not in the usual or proper place; hence: improper; unbecoming; as, his remarks were **out of place**.

— *v. t.*; **PLACED** (plāst); **PLAC'ING** (plās'ing). 1. To put in a certain place, or in a certain relative position, etc.; **fix**. 2. To put in a certain or desired place, or with a particular person or persons, as for attention, investment, etc.; as, to **place** an order; to **place** money in a bank, in stocks, etc. 3. To set; **fix**; repose; as, to **place** confidence in a friend. 4. To identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, circumstance, etc.; as, I cannot **place** him. 5. *Racing*. To determine or announce the place of at the finish.

**plac'e'bo** (plā-sē'bō), *n.*; *pl.* **-BOS** or **-BOES**. [L., I shall please.] 1. *R. C. Ch.* First antiphon of the vesper for the dead. It is taken from Psalm cxiv., in the Vulgate. 2. *Med.* A prescription given merely to satisfy a patient.

**place kick**. *Football*. Act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground; an instance of this; — **disting.** from a *drop kick* or a *punt*.

**place'man** (plās'mān), *n.* One who holds a place or office, esp. under a government; — usually contemptuous.

**place'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of placing, or fact of being placed; specif., in American football, the placing of the ball on the ground to make a place kick for a goal from the field.

**plac'en'tal** (plā-sēn'tāl), *n.*; *pl.* **L. -TÆ** (-tē), **E. -TAS** (-tāz). [L., a cake, Gr. *πλακοῦς* a flat cake, fr. *πλακός* flat.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* In mammals (except monotremes and most

marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished. 2. *Bot.* Any sporangia-bearing surface; specif., in seed plants, that part of the carpel bearing ovules.

**plac'en'tal** (-tāl), *a.* Pert. to the placenta; characterized by a placenta.

**plac'en-ta'tion** (plās'ēn-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. *Zool.* A Attachment to the walls of the uterus. **b** The formation or the type of structure of a placenta. 2. *Bot.* The arrangement or mode of attachment of a placenta.

**plac'er** (plās'ēr), *n.* One who places or sets.

**plac'ér** (plās'ēr), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining*. A place where gold is got by washing; an alluvial or glacial deposit containing particles of valuable mineral.

**plac'et** (plās'sēt), *n.* [L. it pleases.] An expression or vote of assent manifested by the use of the word *placet*.

**plac'id** (plās'id), *a.* [L. *placidus* gentle, peaceful.] Calm; peaceful; quiet; gentle. — **Syn.** See **CALM**. — **plac'id-ly**, *adv.* — **plac'id-ness**, *n.*

**plac'id'i-ty** (plās'id-ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being placid.

**plack'et** (plāk'ēt; 24), *n.* 1. A petticoat; *Can.* a woman. *Archaic*. 2. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; — called also **placket hole**. 3. A pocket, esp. in a woman's skirt.

**plack'oid** (plāk'oid), *a.* [Gr. *πλακός*, *πλακός*, tablet, flat plate + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Designating or having irregular, platelike, bony scales, often bearing spines, characteristic of the sharks and rays. — *n.* Any fish having placoid scales.

|| **plaf'ond'** (plā'fōn'; plā'fōnd'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A ceiling, whether flat or arched, esp. when of elaborate design.

**plaf'gal** (plā'gāl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *plaga* plagal mode, fr. Gr. *πλάγιος* slanting.] *Music*. Designating a cadence formed by the resolution of the subdominant chord to the tonic.

**plaf'gi-a-rism** (plā'gī-ā-rīz'm; plā'jā-), *n.* Act of plagiarizing; also, plagiarized matter. [ris'tic, a.]

**plaf'gi-a-rist** (-rīst), *n.* One who plagiarizes. — **plaf'gi-a-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.*; **-RIZED** (-rīzd); **-RIZING** (-rīz-ing). To steal or purloin and use as one's own (the ideas, words, etc., of another).

**plaf'gi-a-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, plagiarist.] 1. A plagiarist. 2. Plagiarism.

**plaf'gi-o-clase'** (-kās'), *n.* [G. *πλαγιόκλας*, fr. Gr. *πλαγιος* oblique + *κλάσις* a breaking.] *Min. & Petrog.* Triclinic feldspar in general; hence, esp., the soda-lime group.

**plaf'gi-o-trop'ic** (-t-rōp'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πλαγιος* oblique + *-tropic*.] *Plant Physiol.* Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line, as most roots and branches.

**plague** (plāg), *n.* [L. *plaga* a blow, plague.] 1. That which smites or troubles; any afflictive evil. 2. A nuisance. *Colloq.* 3. Any malignant, esp. infectious, disease or pestilence; specif., any of several forms of acute infectious fever; as, bubonic **plague**. — *v. t.*; **PLAGUED** (plāgd); **PLAGUING** (plā'gīng). 1. To smite, infest, or afflict with disease or evil; as, **plagued** with famine. 2. To vex; harass; as, the boys **plagued** him. — **Syn.** Torment, distress, annoy, tantalize, trouble. See **HARASS**. — **plaf'guer** (plā'gēr), *n.*

**plaf'guy** (plā'gī), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. — **plaf'guy**, **plaf'guy-ly** (-gī-lī), *adv.* *All Colloq.*

**plai'ce** (plās), *n.* [OF. *plais*, fr. L. *platessa* flatfish.] Any of various flatfishes, as a large European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*), or, in America, the summer flounder.

**plaid** (plād; Scot. plād), *n.* [Gael. *plaid*.] 1. A rectangular cloth, usually of tartan, worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak. 2. Any goods of the pattern of a plaid; a checkered cloth or pattern. — *a.* Like a Scotch plaid; checkered. — **plaid'ed**, *a.* [complain. *Archaic*.]

**plain** (plān), *v. i.* & *t.* [F. *plaindre*.] To lament; mourn;

**plain**, *a.* [F., level, flat, in OF., also, clear, frank, fr. L. *planus* level, flat.] 1. Flat; plane (which see). 2. Open; clear; — now only in *in plain sight*, *view*, etc. 3. Open to the mind; manifest; also, candid; guileless; as, **plain** speech. 4. Not intricate; simple; as a pattern; as, **plain** sewing. 5. Void of embellishment; not rich; specif.: **a** Not luxurious; simple; as, **plain** food; **plain** living. **b** Of cloth; untwilled; also, not variegated, dyed, or figured; as, **plain** muslin. **c** Of playing cards: not court, or picture, cards; sometimes, not trumps; as, **plain** suit. 6. Not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or gifted; simple; homely; as, **plain** people. 7. Without beauty; homely; as, a **plain** woman. — **Syn.** Artless, unaffected, undisguised; downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, evident, apparent. See **FRANK**.

— *adv.* In a plain manner; clearly.

— *n.* 1. Level land; esp., an extensive open stretch of land having few inequalities of surface; as, the **plain** of Jordan. 2. In *pl.* In North America and the British colonies, broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairie.

**plain chant**. = **PLAIN SONG**.

**plain-laid**, *a.* *Naut.* Consisting of three left-handed strands forming a right-handed rope. See **CORDAE**, *Illustr.*

**plain'ly**, *adv.* In a plain manner.

**plain'ness**, *n.* Quality or fact of being plain.

**plains'man** (plānz'mān), *n.* A man who lives on the plains.

τ = **ch** in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



plain song. *Music.* a The ancient unisonous chant melody of the church service. b A simple air or melody.

plaint (plānt), n. [F. *plainte*, L. *plāncta*, fr. L. *plangere*, *plānctum*, to beat, beat the breast, lament.] 1. Lamentation; a lament. *Archaic or Rhet.* 2. A complaint.

plain'tiff (plān'tif), n. [F. *plaignif*.] *Law.* One who begins a personal action or suit for an injury to his rights.

plain'tive (-tiv), a. [F. *plaignif*.] Expressive of sorrow or melancholy. — plain'tive-ly, adv. — plain'tive-ness, n.

*Syn.* Complaining, querulous, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, sad. — *Plaintive*, querulous. *Plaintive* associates with the idea of complaining that of melancholy or sadness, or of expression in a minor key; *querulous* adds to *plaintive* the connotation of fretfulness or peevish discontent; as, a *plaintive* singsong; *querulous* complaints.

plait (plāt; plēt; also, esp. in *British use*, and for sense 2, plāt), n. [OF. *pleit*, L. *plīctum*, p. p. of *plīcare* to fold.] 1. A doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat. 2. A braid, as of hair. — v. t. 1. To fold, esp. in plaits; as, to *plait* a ruffe. 2. To interweave the strands of; braid; as, to *plait* hair. 3. To make by plaiting; as, to *plait* a rug.

plan (plān), n. [F., fr. L. *planus* flat.] 1. A draft or form, properly one drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view or a view of a horizontal section; an orthographic projection on a horizontal plane; a graphic representation; a diagram. 2. A method of action, procedure, or arrangement; a scheme. 3. In perspective, one of a number of planes conceived as perpendicular to the line of vision, and interposed between the eye and the pictured objects.

*Syn.* *Plan*, *design*, *project*, *scheme*. *Plan* is the general word for a proposed method of action or procedure; *design* implies a settled plan, and heightens the suggestion of purpose; *design* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, to *design* one's *plans*; to *carry out* a *design*. A *project* is tentative and often impracticable; a *scheme* is more or less speculative; as, a benevolent *project*; a chimerical *scheme*. — v. t. & i. PLANNED (plānd); PLAN'NING. 1. To form a plan of; draft; diagram. 2. To scheme; devise; contrive.

plān'a-ri-an (plā-nā'rī-ān; 3), n. [L. *planarius* level.] *Zool.* Any of a class (*Turbellaria*) of worms having a soft-bodied, mostly leaf-shaped, form, covered with cilia. Most are aquatic, some terrestrial, and a few parasitic.

planch (plānch; plānch), n. [F. *plancher*.] A plank. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., etc., specif.:* A supporting slab, as of fire clay or iron, used in an enameling oven.

planch'et (plān'chēt; plān'shēt), n. [See PLANCHETTE.] A flat piece of metal, esp. a blank for a coin.

planch'ette (plān'shēt; -chēt; F. plān'shēt'), n. [F., dim. of *planche* plank.] A small board supported on two casters and a vertical pencil, said, when lightly touched by the hand, to move without conscious effort of the operator, so that the pencil traces words.

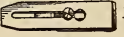
plane (plān), n., or plane tree. [F., fr. L. *platanus*, Gr. *Πλάτανος*, fr. *πλάνος* broad.] Any of a family (*Platanaceæ*) of trees, consisting of a single genus (*Platanus*), with large palmately lobed leaves, and flowers in round heads.

plane, a. [L. *planus*.] Without elevations or depressions; level; flat; *Math.*, involving only planes.

☞ In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

plane angle. See ANGLE, 2 a.

— n. 1. A surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface. 2. A flat or level material surface. 3. Level; stage of development or existence; grade; as, to live on a low *plane*.


plane, n. [F. *plane*.] 1. A kind of trowel to smooth or surface sand, clay, etc. 2.  1

*Joinery.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — v. t.; PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING. 1. To make smooth or even; level, esp. with a plane; to shape with a plane. 2. To efface; remove. — v. i. 1. To work with a plane; do the work of a plane. 2. Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, after the manner of a hydroplane.

plane'ss, n. Quality of being plane. — or fact of being plane.

plan'er (plān'ēr), n. Trying Plane (6 and 7 are of English pattern). One who, or that which, planes; specif., a planing machine.

plan'er tree (plān'ēr). [After J. J. *Planer*, German physician.] An ulmaceous tree (*Planera aquatica*) of the southeastern United States, somewhat resembling the hackberry, but with an oval, ribbed, nutlike fruit.

plane, n. [F. *plane*.] 1. A kind of trowel to smooth or surface sand, clay, etc. 2.  2

*Joinery.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — v. t.; PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING. 1. To make smooth or even; level, esp. with a plane; to shape with a plane. 2. To efface; remove. — v. i. 1. To work with a plane; do the work of a plane. 2. Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, after the manner of a hydroplane.

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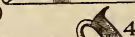
plane, n. [F. *plane*.] 1. A kind of trowel to smooth or surface sand, clay, etc. 2.  3

*Joinery.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — v. t.; PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING. 1. To make smooth or even; level, esp. with a plane; to shape with a plane. 2. To efface; remove. — v. i. 1. To work with a plane; do the work of a plane. 2. Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, after the manner of a hydroplane.

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plane, n. [F. *plane*.] 1. A kind of trowel to smooth or surface sand, clay, etc. 2.  4

*Joinery.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — v. t.; PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING. 1. To make smooth or even; level, esp. with a plane; to shape with a plane. 2. To efface; remove. — v. i. 1. To work with a plane; do the work of a plane. 2. Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, after the manner of a hydroplane.

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plane, n. [F. *plane*.] 1. A kind of trowel to smooth or surface sand, clay, etc. 2.  5

*Joinery.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — v. t.; PLANED (plānd); PLAN'ING. 1. To make smooth or even; level, esp. with a plane; to shape with a plane. 2. To efface; remove. — v. i. 1. To work with a plane; do the work of a plane. 2. Of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, after the manner of a hydroplane.

plane'-shear', n. = PLANK-SHEER.

plan'et (plān'ēt; 24), n. [F. *planète*, L. *planeta*, fr. Gr. *πλανήτης*, prop., wandering.] 1. *Astron.* In old astronomy, any of the seven seemingly "wandering" celestial bodies (sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn), as distinguishing from the *fixed stars*. In modern astronomy, any body, except a comet or a meteoroid, that revolves about the sun. The inferior planets are Mercury and Venus, nearer to the sun than is the earth; the superior planets are Mars, the asteroids (planetoids, or minor planets), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Primary, or major, planets revolve about the sun; secondary planets, or moons, revolve round the primary planets as satellites, and with them about the sun. 2. A star, with reference to its reputed "influence" on the fate of men, as in astrology; hence, any occult controlling power.

plan'e-ta'ri-um (-ēt-ā'rī-ūm), n.; L. *pl. -RIA* (-ā). [NL.] An orrery; also, a model or representation of the planetary system.

plan'et-a-ry (plān'ēt-ā-rī), a. 1. Of or pert. to a planet or the planets; as, a *planetary* year. 2. Having the nature of a planet; erratic; wandering; as, his *planetary* career. 3. Of or pert. to the earth; mundane. 4. *Astrol.* Under the dominion or influence of a planet. 5. *Mach.* Designating, or pert. to, an epicyclic train of gear wheels, esp. one constituting an automobile transmission gear.

plan'et-es'i-mal (-ēs'i-māl), a. [See PLANET, INFINITESIMAL.] Of or pert. to the exceedingly small bodies of space.

planetesimal hypothesis, the theory that the solar system was formed from a nebula consisting of planetesimals; — *disting.* from the *gaseous* and *meteoritic hypotheses*. More broadly, a general hypothesis of the origin of planetary systems. Cf. NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

— n. A minute planet; a celestial body, from a molecule up to a planetoid, which revolves as a planet does.

plan'et-oid (plān'ēt-oid), n. A body resembling a planet; asteroid. — plan'et-oi'd'al (-oi'd'āl), a.

plan'et-struck' (en) a. Affected by the reputed "influence" of a planet; blasted; hence, panic-stricken.

planet wheel. *Mach.* A gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

plan'gen' (plān'jēnt), a. [L. *plangens*, -entis, fr. *plangere* to beat.] 1. Beating; dashing, as a wave. 2. Resounding; loud; as, a *plangent* voice. — plan'gen-ey (-jēn-sī), n.

plan'gor-ous (plān'jōr-ūs), a. [L. *plangor* lamentation.] Lamenting noisily or loudly; wailing.

plā-nim'ō-ter (plā-nīm'ō-tēr), n. [L. *planus* flat + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure by passing a tracer round the bounding line.

plā-nim'ō-try (-trī), n. Mensuration of plane surfaces; — *disting.* from *sterometry*.

plan'ish (plān'ish), v. t. [OF. *planir*.] To make smooth, as metal; toUGH and polish by hammering lightly.

plan'i-sphere (-i-sfēr), n. [See PLANE; SPHERE.] The representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; esp., a projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane passing through the arctic or the antarctic circle.

plank (plānk), n. [OF. *planque*, *planche*, fr. L. *plānca*.] 1. A heavy thick board. 2. Timber in planks. 3. That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer. 4. *Politics.* An article in a party platform; as, a tariff *plank*. — v. t. 1. To cover, floor, or lay with planks. 2. To lay down, as on a plank or table; pay; — used with *down* or *out*. *Colloq., U. S. 3. Cookery.* To split open and broil on a piece of plank; as, *planked* shad.

plank'ing, n. Act of laying planks; also, planks collectively.

plank'-sheer', n. *Shipbuilding.* The course of planks over the heads of the frames.

plank'ton (plānk'tŏn), n. [G., fr. Gr. *πλανκτών*, neut. of *πλανκτός* wandering, *πλάσθαι* to wander.] *Biol.* The passively floating or weakly swimming animal and plant life of a body of water; — opposed to *benthos*. — plank'ton'ic (plānk-tŏn'ik), a.

plan'ner (plān'ēr), n. One who plans; a projector.

plān'o-blast (plān'ō-blāst), n. [Gr. *πλάνως* wandering + *-blast*.] *Zool.* The Medusa form of a hydroid.

plān'o-con'cave (plā'nŏ-kŏn'kāv), a. [L. *planus* flat + *E. concave*.] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other. See LENS, 1 a.

plān'o-con'vex, a. [L. *planus* flat + *E. convex*.] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other. See LENS, 1 a.

plā-nom'e-ter (plā-nŏm'ē-tēr), n. [L. *planus* flat + *-meter*.] *Mach.* A surface plate.

plant (plānt), n. [AS. *plānte*, L. *plānta* sprout, shoot.] 1. A young tree, shrub, or herb; a slip, cutting, or sapling. *Now Dial., Local, or Trade Term.* 2. Any member of the lower of the two groups of living organisms; a vegetable; as, trees, shrubs, herbs, and other *plants*. 3. a The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., sometimes also the real estate, used in carrying on a trade or industrial business; as, an electric-light *plant*. b A workshop or any complete apparatus for performing a given work, operation, etc.; as, an automobile *plant*. c The equipment of any institution, as a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, event ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



college. **4.** A swindling plot or artifice, esp. when elaborate; a swindle; trick. *Slang.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To put or set in the ground for growth, as a seed or a young tree. **2.** To set firmly, as in or on the ground; fix; as, to *plant* a standard. **3.** To implant, as a passion, idea, etc.; and introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen. **4.** To stock or provide with something, esp. plants; as, to *plant* a garden. **5.** To colonize; settle; esp. *plant*. **6.** To establish (an animal) in a place in order to stock the locality; introduce; as, to *plant* oysters in beds. **7.** To cause (a blow or the like) to strike, usually in a specified place. *Slang* or *Colloq.* **8.** To place (gold, any valuable ore, etc.) in ground, a mine, or the like, to give a false impression of the richness of the property; to "salt."

**Plant-tag/e-net** (plān-tāj'ē-nēt), *n.* A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey of Anjou, father of Henry II. The English kings from 1154 to 1485 (Henry II. —Richard III.) were Plantagenets. The name was adopted as a surname about 1400 by Richard of York (father of Richard III.); it probably arose as a nickname of Geoffrey, alluding to a sprig of broom plant (*L. planta genista*) worn in his bonnet.

**plant/tain** (plān'tān; -tīn), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. planta*.] Any of a genus (*Plantago*) of common dooryard or roadside weeds (esp. *P. major*), with narrow elliptic leaves and spikes of minute greenish flowers.

**plant/ain**, *n.* A species (*Musa paradisiaca*) of banana with fruit larger and less sweet than the ordinary banana.

**plant/tar** (plān'tār), *a.* [*L. plantaris*, fr. *planta* the sole of the foot.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot.

**plant/tion** (plān-tē'shūn), *n.* [*L. plantatio*.] **1.** A group, usually large, of plants or trees under cultivation. **2.** A place planted; esp., in the southern United States, West Indies, etc., a sizable estate cultivated by resident laborers. **plant'er** (plān'tēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, plants; specif., a planting machine. **2.** One who owns or cultivates a plantation. **3.** A pioneer colonist.

**plant/i-grade** (plān'tī-grād), *a.* [*L. planta* sole + *-grade*.] *Zoöl.* Walking on the ground with the heel touching the ground, as the bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal.

**plant house**. Any of certain small insects which live on plants and suck their juices; an aphid.

**plant/u-la** (plān'tū-lā), *n.*; *pl. -læ* (-lē). [*N.L.*, dim. fr. *L. planus* flat.] *Zoöl.* The very young, free-swimming larva of cœlenterates, usually of flattened oval or oblong form. — *plant/u-lar* (-lār), *plant/u-late* (-lāt), *a.*

**plap** (plāp), *v. i.*; **PLAPPED** (-plāpt); **PLAP/PING**. To plop.

**plaque** (plāk), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** Any flat, thin piece, as of metal, used, as on a wall, for ornament. **2.** An ornamental brooch or the like, esp. as the badge of an honorary order.

**plash** (plāsh), *v. t.* [*OF. plaisier* to bend, interlace.] To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (stems, etc.) into a hedge; to make or trim (a hedge) by so doing; plach.

**plash**, *v. i. & t.* To splash. — *n.* **1.** A splash. **2.** A heavy or sudden fall of water, esp. rain. — **plash'y** (-ī), *a.*

**plash**, *n.* [*AS. plasc*.] A pool; puddle. — **plashy**, *a.*

**plasi-a** (-plā'zhī-ā), **plasis**, **plasy**. [*N.L. plasia*, *plasis*, Gr. *plāsis* a molding, *plāssōn* to mold.] Combining forms denoting *development, formation*.

**plasm**. Combining form from Gr. *plāsmā*, *form*, used esp., *Biol.*, to denote the *viscous material of a cell*.

**plasm/a** (plāz'mā), **plasm** (plāz'm), *n.* [*L. plasma* anything formed or molded, Gr. *plāsmā*, fr. *plāssōn* to form, mold.] **1. Min.** A variety of quartz, green and faintly translucent. **2.** The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk; also, the juice that can be expressed from muscle. **3.** Protoplasm.

**plasmat'ic** (plāz-māt'ik), **plasmic** (plāz'mik), *a.* *Biol.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, plasma; protoplasmic.

**plasm/di-um** (plāz-mō'dī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl. -DIA* (-ā). [*N.L.*] *Biol.* A multinucleate mass of naked protoplasm formed of united amœbulae organisms.

**plasmol'y-sis** (-mōl'ī-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*; *plasma* + *-lysis*.] *Plant Physiol.* Contraction or shrinking of the cytoplasm in a living cell, due to loss of water by exosmosis.

**plasm/mon** (plāz'mōn), *n.* A flourlike food preparation made from skim milk, essentially unaltered protein of milk.

**plasm/o-some** (-mō-sōm), *n.* [*plasma* + *2d s.-sme*.] *Biol.* The true nucleolus of a cell, as distilling from a karyosome.

**plasm/ome** (plāz'sōm; plāz'ōm), *n.* [*G. plasma*, short for *plasmatosum*; Gr. *plāsmā*, *μαρσ*, thing molded + *σι* *sa* body.] *Biol.* A biophore or pangon. See **BIOPHORE**.

**plast** (-plāst). [*Gr. plastōs* formed, molded, fr. *plāssō* to form.] Combining form signifying *organized particle or granule, cell*; as, *bioplast*, *leucoplast*, etc.

**plast'er** (plāst'ēr), *n.* [*AS.*, a plaster (in sense 1), fr. *L.*, fr. Gr. *εμπλάστρον*, fr. *εμπλάσσειν* to daub on.] **1. Med.** An application harder than ointment, spread on linen, silk, or the like, and applied to the body; as, a porous *plaster*; sticking *plaster*.

**2. Building.** A pasty composition, as of lime, water, and sand, hardening on drying, used for coating walls, etc. **3. a** Short for plaster of Paris [orig. brought

from a suburb of Paris], a white powdery substance formed by calcining gypsum. It forms with water a paste which soon sets, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. **b** Gypsum that has been powdered, but not calcined.

— *v. t.* **1.** To overlay or cover with plaster or a similar material, as walls or ceilings. **2.** Hence, to smear or bedaub as if with plaster; as, cheeks *plastered* with rouge; to *plaster* one with flattery. **3. a** To apply a medicinal plaster to, as to a wound. **b** To apply (something suggestive of plaster or a plaster) to a surface; as, to *plaster* a sign on a wall.

**plaster'er**, *n.* One who plasters.

**plaster'ing**, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of applying plaster or a plaster. **2. a** A covering of plaster. **b** = **PLASTER**, *n.*, **2.**

**plaster-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Plastering used to finish architectural constructions, esp. that used for lining rooms.

**plaster-y** (-ī), *a.* Of the nature of plaster.

**plast'ic** (-plās'tik). [*Gr. πλαστικός*, *plastic*] Combining form signifying *developing, forming, growing*.

**plast'ic** (plās'tik), *a.* [*L. plasticus*, Gr. *πλαστικός*.] **1.** Formative; as, "*plastic* Nature." **2.** Pert. or appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture, ceramics, etc.; as, the *plastic* arts. **3.** Capable of being molded or modeled, as *clay*; hence, impressionable; as, a *plastic* youth.

**plastic operation**, an operation in plastic surgery. — **p. surgery**, surgery concerned with the repair or restoration of injured, deformed, or lost parts of the body.

**plastic'i-ty** (plās-tis'tī-tī), *n.* Quality or fact of being plastic.

**plast'id** (plās'tid), *n.* [*G. plastiden*, pl., fr. Gr. *πλασίδες*, pl. of *plāstis*, fem. of *plāstis* one who forms or molds.] *Biol.* **1.** A unit of protoplasm; cell. **2.** Any of certain small bodies of specialized protoplasm lying in the cytoplasm of some cells, esp. plant cells and certain protozoans.

**plast'ron** (plās'trōn), *n.* [*F.*] **1. a** In medieval armor, a metal breastplate. **b** A protection for the breast of a fencer. **2. Zoöl.** The ventral part of the shell of a turtle. **3. A** trimming for the front of a woman's dress, often of different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist.

**plast'ry** (-plās'tī). [*See* **-PLAST**.] Combining form denoting *act or process of forming, development, growth*.

**plasty**. Var. of **PLASIA**.

**plat** (plāt), *v. t.*; **PLAT'ED**; **-TING**. To interweave, or form by braiding; plait. — *n.* A braid; plait. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**plat**, *n.* **1.** A plot of ground. **2.** A plan, map, or chart, esp. of a town site. *Nov. U. S.* — *v. t.* To make a plat of; plot.

**plat'an** (plāt'ān), *n.* [*L. platanus*.] The plane tree.

**plat'band'** (plāt'bānd'), *n.* [*F. plate-bande*; *plat*, *plate*, flat, level + *bande* a band.] *Arch.* **a** A flat, horizontal band or molding, esp. one in a group of moldings. **b** A fillet between the flutings of a column.

**plate** (plāt), *n.* [*OF.*, metal plate, cuirass, fr. *plat* flat.] **1.** A flat thin piece, esp. of uniform thickness. **2.** One of the broad metal pieces used in armor; also, armor of such pieces, in distinction from *mail*. **3.** A flat, smooth piece of metal on which anything is engraved or etched, as for printing; hence, an impression from the engraved metal, or, loosely, from a woodcut; also, a full-page illustration printed on different paper from the rest of the book; as, a book with *plates*; a fashion *plate*. Also, a page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, to be printed from; as, publisher's *plates*. **4. a** *Arch.* A horizontal timber for carrying the trusses of a roof or the rafters directly. **b** *Photog.* A sensitized sheet of glass, metal, etc. **c** That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth. **d** *Zoöl.* A lamina; a scute. **e** *Baseball.* A small five-sided arc of a developing a diamond-shaped area one foot square) beside which the batter stands and which must be touched by some part of a player on completing a run; — called also *home plate*.

**5.** One of the thin parts of the brisket of a beef animal. **6.** A coin, usually of silver. *Obs.* **7.** Domestic vessels, utensils, etc., esp. such as platters, etc., of gold or silver. **8.** Metallic ware which is plated. **9.** A prize, origin, a cup or the like, given to a winner in a contest; hence, loosely, a sporting contest, esp. a horse race, for a prize. **10.** A shallow, usually circular, vessel from which food is eaten; hence, a plateful; also, food and service for one person at table. **11.** A dish similar to a table plate passed in churches, etc., in taking collections; hence, a *collection*.

— *n. s.*; **PLAT'ED** (plāt'ēd; 24); **PLAT'ING**. **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal by a mechanical or chemical process. **2.** To overlay with metal plates or armor plate. **3.** To impart a very high gloss to (paper) by subjecting to heavy pressure between polished metal plates.

**4. Print.** To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of. **plata-teu'** (plā-tē'ŭ), *n.*; *pl. E. -TEAUX* (-tōz'), *F. -TEAUX* (*F. -tōz'*; *E. -tōz'*). [*F.*, fr. *OF. plated* a small flat thing.] A broad, relatively elevated tract of land; a table-land.

**plat'ed** (plāt'ēd; 24), *a.* **1.** Furnished with plates or with metal, as for defense, ornament, etc. **2.** Overlaid with a richer material, esp. gold or silver; as, *plated* forks.



**plate'ful** (plāt'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fūlz). Enough to fill a plate; the contents of a filled plate. [flattened by rollers.]

**plate glass.** A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and plate'let, *n.* A minute platelike body.

**plate'let** (plāt'let), *n.* [F. *platiné*, fr. *plat* flat.] 1. A plate of metal, esp. one that exerts or receives pressure, as the part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type. 2. In a typewriter, the roller against which the paper rests to be printed.

**plate paper.** 1. An unsized paper with a smooth dull finish used in printing from incised (engraved) plates. 2. Paper of similar appearance, as a heavy book paper calendered to a dull finish.

**plate'er** (plāt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plates. See **PLATE**, *v.*, 1. 2. A workman engaged in making, or in plating, armor plate, boiler plate, etc. 3. *Horse Racing.* A horse that runs chiefly in plate races; hence, an inferior race horse.

**plate rail.** A rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall, to hold plates, etc.

**plate'form** (plāt'fōrm'), *n.* [F. *plat* flat + *-form*.] 1. A plan; design; pattern. *Obs.*, *ecc. specif.*: A plan of ecclesiastical or religious polity or principles; as, the Cambridge *platform*. Cf. sense 3, below. 2. A horizontal, flat, usually raised, surface; as, the *platform* of a depot; a *gun platform*; esp., a raised flooring, stage, or dais, in a hall or the like, for speakers, performers, etc. 3. A declaration of the principles, esp. political, on which a group of persons or a party stands.

**platform car.** *Railroads.* A car without permanent raised sides or covering; a flat car.

**plat'i-na** (plāt'i-nā; plā-tē'nā), *n.* [Sp. or NL.] Platinum.

**plat'i-nate** (plāt'i-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of platonic acid.

**plat'ing** (plāt'ing), *n.* 1. Art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a coating of metal. 2. A thin coating of metal. 3. A coating of metal plates.

**pla-tin'ic** (plā-tin'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing platinum; specif., designating compounds of platinum in a relatively high valence.

**plat'i-nif'er-ous** (plāt'i-nif'ēr-ūs), *a.* [See **PLATINUM**; -FEROUS.] Yielding platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

**plat'i-ni-rid'i-um** (nī-rīd'i-ūm), *n.* [NL.] A natural alloy of iridium with platinum and other allied metals, occurring in silver-white or grayish metallic grains.

**plat'i-no-cy-an'ic** (-nō-sī-ān'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>Pt(CN)<sub>4</sub>, formed by the union of platinum cyanide and hydrocyanic acid.

**plat'i-no-cy'a-nide** (-st'ā-nīd; -nīd), *n.* Also **-nīd**. *Chem.* A salt of platinum cyanide. Barium platinumcyanide is used in luminescent screens for Röntgen rays, etc.

**plat'i-noid** (plāt'i-noid), *a.* [See **PLATINUM**; -OID.] Resembling platinum. — *n.* 1. An alloy, chiefly of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards. 2. Any metal allied to platinum.

**plat'i-no-type** (plāt'i-nō-tīp; plā-tīn'ō-), *n.* [See **PLATINUM**; -TYPE.] *Photog.* A permanent print obtained by the use of a platinum salt in the sensitizing solution or developer; also, the process of making such pictures.

**plat'i-nous** (plāt'i-nūs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing platinum; specif., designating compounds of platinum in a relatively low valence.

**plat'i-num** (-nūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *platina*, fr. *plata* silver.] *Chem.* A heavy, almost silver-white metallic element, ductile and malleable, but very infusible and resistant to most chemicals (it is slowly soluble in aqua regia); — formerly called also *platina*. Symbol, *Pt*; at. wt., 195.2; sp. gr., 21 to 22. The melting point varies with the method used to determine it, being 1710° by the resistance thermometer. Platinum has several times the value of gold.

**platinum black.** *Chem.* A soft, dull-black powder of metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from its solutions. It is employed as a carrier of oxygen.

**plat'i-tude** (-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. *plat* flat.] 1. Quality or state of being flat, dull, or insipid; triteness. 2. A dull, stale, or insipid truism; a commonplace. — **Syn.** See **COMMONPLACE**.

**plat'i-tu'di-nize** (-tū'dī-nīz), *v. i.* To utter platitudes.

**plat'i-tu'di-nous** (-tū'dī-nūs), *a.* Characterized by, or abounding in, platitudes; of the nature of a platitude.

**Pla-ton'ic** (plā-tōn'ik), *a.* [L. *Platonicus*, Gr. Πλατωνικός.] Of or pertaining to Plato, or his philosophy. — **Platonic** love, a spiritual comradeship or love, without sexual desire.

**Pla-ton'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Platonic.

**Pla'to-nism** (plā'tō-niz'm), *n.* 1. The philosophy of Plato (427-347 B. C.). 2. A tenet of this philosophy; a saying of Plato or one like his. 3. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love. [Platonism.]

**Pla'to-nize** (-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To imitate, explain by, or conform to, Platonic reasoning or philosophy; esp., to idealize.

**pla-toon'** (plā-tōon'), *n.* [F. *peloton* ball of thread, group of men, platoon, fr. *pelote*. See **PELLET**.] 1. A subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, etc., commanded by a lieutenant. 2. A set; coterie.

**Platt'deutsch'** (plāt'doich'), *n.* [G.; *platt* flat + *deutsch*

German.] The language of north Germany, a Low German tongue now spoken chiefly by the less educated.

**plat'ter** (plāt'tēr), *n.* [AF. *plater*, fr. F. *plat* flat, flat.] A large dish for serving meat, etc. [hats.]

**plat'ting** (-ing), *n.* Plated strips of cane, straw, etc., as for

**plat'y-hell'minth** (plāt'i-hēl'mīnth), *n.* [Gr. *πάρβις* broad, flat + *ἐλμύς*, *ἐλμύς*, worm.] *Zool.* Any of a phylum (*Platyhelminthes*) of soft-bodied, usually much flattened, worms, the turbellarians, trematodes, and cestodes.

**plat'y-pus** (plāt'i-pūs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πάρβις* flat + *πούς* foot.] The duckbill.

**plat'y-rhin'i-an** (plāt'i-rīn'i-ān), *a.* [Gr. *πάρβις* flat + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose.] Having a short broad nose, or a high nasal index. — *n.* A platoryrhian person.

**plau'dit** (plō'dīt), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* (said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere* to applaud.] Act of applauding, as by clapping; a round of applause. — **Syn.** Acclamation, encomium.

**plau'si-bil'i-ty** (plō'sī-bīl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being plausible; also, something plausible.

**plau'si-ble** (plō'sī-bl), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy.] 1. Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; specious; as, a *plausible* pretext. 2. Using specious discourse; fair-spoken; as, a *plausible* fellow. — **Syn.** See **SPECIOUS**.

**plau'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Syn.** See **SPECIOUS**.

**plau'si-bly**, *adv.*

**plau'sive** (plō'sīv), *a.* Applaudive.

**play** (plā), *v. i.* [AS. *plegian*, *plegan*.] 1. To move, operate, or have effect, in a lively or brisk and irregular, intermittent, or alternating manner, as wind, flame, or lightning. 2. To discharge or pour forth, or to be discharged or ejected, repeatedly or so as to make a stream; as, the fountain *plays* daily. 3. To busy or exercise one's self for diversion; sport; frolic; as, children *played* in the street. 4. To dally; trifle; toy; — often used with *with*; as, a cat *plays* with a mouse. 5. To take part in a game; as, to *play* at cards; hence, to gamble; as, to *play* for heavy stakes. 6. To act; behave; as, to *play* fair. 7. To perform on an instrument of music; of the instrument, to operate so as to give music; of music, to be performed; to sound; as, the organ *plays*.

8. To act on or on the stage; perform.

— *v. t.* 1. To operate; work; as: a. To discharge, fire, or the like, with repeated or continuous effect; as, to *play* cannon upon a fort; to *play* a hose. b. To keep in action, as a hooked fish, as to produce exhaustion or for sport. c. To make to play; cause to ripple, vibrate, change rapidly, etc.; as, to *play* a searchlight on a crowd. 2. To do; perform; execute; as, to *play* tricks. 3. To engage in (a game, etc.); as, to *play* baseball; *play* the races. 4. To treat, practice, or deal with, in sport, jest, etc.; as, to *play* house. 5. To contend against in a game; as, to *play* a visiting team; also, to use, as a contestant, in a game; as, to *play* a substitute. 6. To effect, do, drive, etc., by or as by playing; as, to *play* away one's time. 7. To use, or put into action, as if in playing a game, esp. for one's own ends. 8. To perform or execute (music); as, to *play* a tune. 9. To perform music upon; as, to *play* the cello. 10. To act or perform (a play, part, etc.); as, to *play* Hamlet. 11. *Theat.* To act or perform in; as, to *play* the leading dramatic houses.

— *n.* 1. Brisk handling, using, or plying; as, sword *play*. 2. Brisk motion, or brisk change, alternation, or intermittence of movement, action, or effect; as, a *play* of light. 3. Action; activity; operation; as, *play* of wit or fancy; to come into, or in, *play*. 4. Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action; as, the parts of the machine had plenty of *play*; — also used fig.; as, to give the imagination free *play*. 5. Exercise or action intended for amusement or diversion; amusement; diversion; sport; frolic; as, all work and no *play*. 6. Fun; jest; as, he said it in *play*. 7. A particular amusement; a game; a sport; as, the *plays* of children. 8. Abstinence or freedom from work. 9. Dealing; conduct; — now used only in *fair play*, *foul play*. 10. The conduct, or carrying on, of a game; as, rain interfered with *play*; rough *play*. Also, a point in play; turn to play; as, a clever *play*; it is your *play*. 11. Gambling. 12. Performance of a dramatic piece; as, he attends every *play*. 13. A drama.

**Syn.** *Play*, game, sport, recreation. *Play* is the general term for exercise, physical or mental, for the sake of amusement; a game is play under the form of a contest, commonly according to fixed rules; sport applies esp. to outdoor or athletic games or pastimes; recreation is diversion for refreshment or relaxation.

**plā'ya** (plā'yā), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; shore; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, where rain water temporarily accumulates.

**play'bill'** (plā'bīl'), *n.* A printed program of a play, with the parts assigned to the several actors.

**play'book'** (-bōok'), *n.* A book of plays, or of a play.

**play'day'** (-dā'), *n.* A day of play or diversion; a holiday.

**played** (plād), *pret. & p. p.* of **PLAY**. — *played out*, performed to the end; finished; also, exhausted; used up.

**play'er** (plā'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, plays; as: a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, rēcent, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; gō; sung, īnk; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);



One who amuses himself; an idler; trifter. **b** One who plays at some (usually specified) game; as, a billiard *player*. **c** A gambler. **d** *Cricketer, Golf, etc.* A professional. *Brit. e* An actor on the stage. **f** One who plays a musical instrument. **g** A mechanical device for automatically playing a musical instrument; esp., a piano player.

**play/fel'low** (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate.

**play/ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of play; sportive; merry. — **play/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **play/ful-ness**, *n.* [go'ing, a.]

**play/go'er** (-gō'ēr), *n.* A frequenter of playhouses. — **play'ground** (-grōund'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation; as, the *playground* of a school.

**play/house'** (-hous'), *n.* A theater.

**play'ing card**. A card used in playing games; esp., any of the cards composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades).

**play/mate'** (-māt'), *n.* A companion in play; playfellow.

**play/thing'** (-thīng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy.

**play/time'** (plā'tīm'), *n.* Time for play or diversion.

**play/wright'** (-rīt'), *n.* A writer of plays; a dramatist.

**plaza** (plā'zā), *n.* [Sp.] A public square; a market place.

**plea** (plē), *n.* [OF. *plait, plaid, plet*, fr. LL. *placitum* judgment, assembly, court, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion.] **1.** *Law.* An action or cause in court; a lawsuit; as, to hold *pleas*. *Chiefly Hist. or Scot.* **2.** *Law.* An allegation; pleading; specif.: **a** An allegation of fact, as distinguished from a *demurrer*. **b** A defendant's answer. In civil cases, this is now technically called in Great Britain the *statement of defense*, or the *defense*, and, generally, in the United States the *answer*. **c** In equity practice, a special answer (*special plea*) showing cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred.

**3.** An excuse; apology; as, necessity was his only *plea*. **4.** An entreaty; as, a *plea* for help. — *Syn.* See *PRETENSE*.

**pleach** (plēch), *v. t.* To interweave or plash; plait, as hair.

**plead** (plēd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **PLEAD'ED** (-ĕd), *Colloq.*

**PLEAD** (plēd) *OR* **PLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PLEAD'ING** (plēd'īng).

[OF. *plaidier*, fr. LL. *placitare*, fr. *placitum*. See *PLEA*.]

**1.** *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct a cause, in court. **2.** To argue for or against a thing, as another's claim. **3.** To entreat; appeal earnestly; supplicate; beg; implore; as, to *plead* with a judge; to *plead* for mercy.

— *v. t.* **1.** To discuss and defend or excuse by arguments or reasons; argue at the bar; as, to *plead* a cause at court.

**2.** To allege or cite in, or by way of, a defense, answer, or excuse; as, to *plead* not guilty. **3.** To offer as a plea, as in defense, apology, or excuse; as, he could *plead* inexperience.

**plead'a-ble** (plēd'ā-ĭbĭl), *a.* Capable of being lawfully maintained, or of being alleged in defense or excuse.

**plead'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who pleads in an advocate; entreater.

**plead'ing, n.** **1.** *Law.* The acting as an advocate or pleader in a cause; also, the science or art regulating the action of one who pleads causes. **b** In pl. The successive statements by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause, and the defendant his defense until issue is joined. **2.** Advocacy; intercession; entreaty; supplication.

**plead'ing-ly, adv.** In a pleading manner.

**pleas'ance** (plēz'āns), *n.* [F. *plaisance*.] **1.** Pleasure; joy; delight. *Archaic.* **2.** A pleasure ground, esp. one attached to a mansion.

**pleas'ant** (plēz'ānt), *a.* [F. *plaisant*. See *PLEASE*.] **1.** Pleasing; grateful; agreeable; as, *pleasant* weather. **2.** Having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance; agreeable; as, a *pleasant* fellow. — **pleas'ant-ly, adv.** — **pleas'ant-ness, n.**

*Syn.* *Pleasant, pleasing, agreeable.* *Pleasant* suggests a quality of the object to which it is applied; *pleasing*, the effect of the object upon us; as, a *pleasant* day; a *pleasing* prospect; cf. a *pleasant* face, a *pleasing* face. That is agreeable which is in harmony with one's tastes or likings.

**pleas'ant-ry** (plēz'ānt-rī), *n.*; *pl. -RIES* (-rīz). **1.** An agreeable playfulness in conversation; fun; good-humored raillery. **2.** A humorous act or speech; a joke; a jest.

**please** (plēz), *v. i.*; *PLEASED* (plēzd); **PLEASE'ING** (plēz'īng).

[OF. *plaisir*, fr. L. *placere*.] **1.** To afford or give pleasure; to be agreeable. **2.** To have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor; be pleased or willing; like; vouchsafe; choose; as, do as you *please*. — *v. t.* **1.** To give pleasure to; make glad; gratify; as, to *please* one's self, to gratify one's self; *Colloq.*, to do as one likes. **2.** To be the will or pleasure of; — used impersonally; as, *please* God.

**pleas'ing, p. a.** Giving pleasure; agreeable. — *Syn.* *Gratifying, delightful.* See *PLEASANT*. — **pleas'ing-ly, adv.**

**pleas'ur-a-ble** (plēz'hŭr-ā-ĭbĭl), *a.* Pleasant; gratifying. — **pleas'ur-a-ble-ness, n.** — **pleas'ur-a-ble-ly, adv.**

**pleas'ure** (-ŭr), *n.* [F. *plaisir*.] **1.** State of gratification; delight; joy. **2.** Amusement; sport; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification. **3.** What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; wish; — used with a possessive; as, what is your *pleasure*? **4.** A source of pleasure; a delight; joy; gratification.

*Syn.* *Satisfaction, delight, delectation, gladness, joy, en-*

*joyment, comfort, happiness, felicity.* — *Pleasure, delight, delectation, gladness, joy, enjoyment.* *Pleasure* (opposed to *pain*) is the general term for satisfaction or gratification; *delight* (which may be relatively transient) implies a high degree of pleasure or lively satisfaction; *delectation* is now chiefly humorous in its connotation; as, the *pleasures* of hope; a *felice delight* in torture. *Gladness* suggests esp. such happiness as shows itself (often quietly) in the face or demeanor; *joy* is deeper-rooted than *delight*, more radiant or demonstrative than *gladness*; *enjoyment* is a milder term than *joy*, and denotes the satisfaction felt in something; as, *gladness* of heart; religious *joy*; the *enjoyment* of a visit.

— *v. t.*; **URED** (-ŭrd); **-UR-ING** (-ŭr-īng). To give pleasure to; please. — *v. i.* To take pleasure; delight; *Colloq.*, to seek pleasure; take a holiday or outing; as, to go *pleasuring*.

**pleat** (plēt), *n.* A fold (of cloth, etc.). = **PLAIT**, *n.*, 1. — *v. t.* To fold (cloth, etc.). = **PLAIT**, *v. t.*, 1.

**pleb** (plēb), *n.* *Slang.* A plebeian; also, a plebe (sense 2).

**plebe** (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe*, fr. L. *plebs*.] **1.** The Roman plebs. *Obs.* **2.** A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. *Canl, U. S.*

**ple-be'ian** (plē-bē'yān; -ān), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs*. See *PLEBS*.] Of or pert. to the Roman plebs; hence, of or pert. to the common people; vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the plebs; a plebeian person. — **ple-be'ian-ism, n.**

**ple-bis'ci-ta-ry** (plē-bis'ī-tā-rī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a plebeiscite.

**pleb'is-scite** (plēb'is-sī-tē), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*.] **1.** = **PLEBISCITUM**, 1. **2.** A vote or decree of the people on a measure submitted to them by some person or body having the initiative, as where the referendum (which see) is employed; — chiefly used in this sense in French history with reference to such votes taken in accepting constitutional provisions.

**ple'bis-ci'tum** (plē'bī-sī'tŭm; plēb'ī-), *n.*; *pl. -TA* (-tā). [L.; *plebs* + *scitum* decree.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* A vote or decree made by the plebs, or plebeians. **2.** = **PLEBISCITE**, 2.

**plebs** (plēbz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* The lower or secondary class of the people, orig., prob., clients of the patrician class, but later having practically equal civil rights. **2.** The common people; populace.

**plec'tog-nath** (plēk'tōg-nāth), *n.* [Gr. *πλεκτός* twisted + *γνάθος* jaw.] *Zool.* Any of a group (*Plectognathi*) of fishes including the filefishes, globefishes, trigger fishes, etc.

**plec'trum** (plēk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl. L. -TRA* (-trā), *E. -TRUMS* (-trŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. *πλήκτρον* thing to strike with.] A small instrument, as of ivory or horn, used in playing on the lyre, zither, mandolin, etc.

**pled** (plēd), *pret. & p. p.* of *PLEAD*. *Colloq.*

**pledge** (plēj), *n.* [OF. *plege, pleige*, LL. *plēbium, plivium*.] **1.** *Law.* **a** A bail; hostage. *Now Hist.* **b** A bailment of a chattel, or object of personal property, as security for the satisfaction of a debt or other obligation; also, the contract, obligation, or form of property, incidental to such a bailment; as, to give or put in *pledge*. **2.** A security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; a pawn; as, to give a *pledge* of loyalty. **3.** An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a toast; a health. **4.** A promise or agreement to do or forbear something, as to abstain from intoxicants; as, to sign the *pledge*. **5.** State of being given or held as a security or guarantee; pawn; as, in *pledge*. — *Syn.* See *EARNEST*.

— *v. t.*; **PLEGGED** (plējd); **PLEDG'ING** (plēj'īng). **1.** To give as a pledge; pawn. **2.** To engage; plight; as, to *pledge* one's life. **3.** To bind by or as by a pledge, or promise; as, to *pledge* one to temperance. **4.** To give evidence of good will, favor, etc., by or in drinking; toast; as, to *pledge* one in a bumper. — *Syn.* See *PROMISE*.

**pledg-ee'** (plēj-ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given.

**pledg'er, n.** One who pledges.

**pledg'et** (plēj'ēt), *n.* A compress for a wound, ulcer, etc.

**pledg-or'** (plēj-ōr'), *n.* *Law.* One who pledges anything; *pledge-or'* a pledger; — opposed to *pledgee*.

**ple'gi-a** (-plēj'ī-ā), **ple'gy** (-plēj'ī). [NL. *plegia*, Gr. *πληγία* (as in *παραπληγία* hemiplegia), fr. *πληγή* stroke, *πλήσσειν* to strike.] Combining forms used in medicine to signify *stroke* (of paralysis), *paralysis*, *palsy*.

**Plē'iad** (plē'yād), *n.* Any of the Pleiades.

**Plē'i-a-des** (plē'yā-dēz; plē'ā-; plī'ā-), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πλειάδες*.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione. — Alcyone, Celano, Electra, Maia, Merope, Sterope or Asterope, and Taygeta. They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one (Merope) concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal. **2.** *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. Six stars (see *def.*) are visible to the average eye, but the telescope reveals hundreds more. Either Merope or Electra is commonly regarded as the "lost Pleiad."

**plein'-air'** (plān'ār'), *a.* [F.] Of, pert. to, or dealing with, the open (lit., full) air; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain schools of painting, devoted esp. to the representation



of actually existing effects of outdoor life, esp. of air and light. — **plein'-air'ist**, *n.*

**Plei'o-cene** (plē'ō-sēn). Var. of **PLIOCENE**.

**Pleis'to-cene** (plē'stō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλειστός most + καινός new.] *Geol.* Of or denoting the period after the Tertiary.

— *n.* The Pleistocene, or Glacial, period or formation.

**ple'na-ry** (plē'nā-rī; plēn'ā), *a.* [L.L. plenarius, L. plenus full.] 1. Full; entire; complete; absolute. 2. Fully attended or constituted; including all entitled to be present; — said of an assembly, meeting, etc. — **ple'na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

**plenary indulgence**, *R. C. Ch.*, entire remission of temporal punishment due to, or canonical penance for, all sins.

**ple-nip'o-tent** (plē-nip'ō-tēnt), *a.* [L. plenus full + potens -entis, potent.] Having full power. *Rare.*

**plen'i-po-tent'i-a-ry** (plēn'ī-pō-tēnt'shī-ā-rī; -shā-rī), *n.*; *pl. -ries* (-rīz). [L.L. plenipotentiarius.] One, esp. a diplomatic agent, invested with full power to transact any, or a certain, business. — *a.* Containing or conferring full power; unlimited; invested with full power.

**plen'ism** (plē'niz'm), *n.* The theory that all space is a plenum. See **PLENUM**, *n.* 2. — **plen'ist** (-nist), *n.*

**plen'i-tude** (plēn'ī-tūd), *n.* [L. plenitudo.] Fullness.

**plen'i-tu'di-nous** (-tū'dī-nōs), *a.* Characterized by plenitude, or fullness; well-filled; humorously, stout; portly.

**pleni'te-ous** (tē-ūs), *a.* *Nov Chiefly Rhed.* 1. Plentiful; copious. 2. Yielding abundance; fruitful. — **plen'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **plen'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

**plen'ti-ful** (-tī-fūl), *a.* 1. Yielding or containing plenty; opulent; as, a *plentiful* year. 2. Constituting, marked by, or existing in, plenty; copious; as, a *plentiful* harvest. — **plen'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **plen'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Full, lavish, profuse, abundant, copious, exuberant, bountiful, rich, overflowing. — **Plentiful**, **abundant**, **copious**, **exuberant**. That is *plentiful* of which there is great or sufficient supply; that is *abundant* which is very plentiful, or of which there is more than enough. That is *copious* which exists or is supplied in great abundance; *exuberant* implies superabundance.

**plenty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tīz). [OF. plentē, fr. L. plenitas, fr. plenus full.] 1. Full supply; enough and to spare; an abundance; as, he had *plenty* of money. 2. Abundance; copiousness; as, a horn of *plenty*. — *a.* Plentiful; abundant; — used predicatively. *Nov Chiefly Collog.*

**plen'um** (plē'nūm), *n.* [L., prop., neut. of plenus full.] 1. Fullness. 2. A space, or all a space, every part of which is full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum*. 3. *Ventilation*. A condition in which the pressure of the air in an inclosed space is greater than that of the outside atmosphere. See **PLENUM**, *a.* 4. A general or full assembly, esp. a joint assembly of all parts of a legislative or other body.

— *a.* *Ventilation*. Designating, or pert. to, a system of ventilation in which air is forced into an inclosed space, as a room or caisson, so that leakage is outward instead of inward; as, *plenum* chamber, fan, system, etc.

**ple-och'ro-mism** (plē-ōk'rō-liz'm), **ple'o-chro'ma-tism** (plē-ō-k'rō-mā-tiz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλειωμός more + χροα color.] *Cryst.* The property of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes.

**ple'o-mor'phism** (-mōr'fiz'm), *n.* [Gr. πλειών more + μορφή form.] Lit., of more than one form; as: *a Cryst.* The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct forms. *b Bot.* Occurrence of more than one distinct form in the life cycle of a plant. *c Biol.* — **POLYMORPHISM**.

**ple'o-nasm** (plē'ō-nāz'm), *n.* [L. pleonasmus, Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, fr. πλεον, neut. of πλεω more, compar. of πολός much.] Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; use of more words than necessary to express the bare idea; also, a case of this, or the redundant word or expression. — **Syn.** See **REDUNDANCY**.

**ple'o-nas'tic** (-nās'tik), *a.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, characterized by, or constituting, pleonasm; redundant.

**ple'rome** (plē'rōm), *n.* [G. πλερωμα, fr. Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills up.] *Bot.* The central portion of the primary meristem at the growing points of stems and roots. It gives rise to the stele. — **ple'ro-matic** (plē'rō-mā'tik), *a.*

**ple'si'o-saur'** (-sī-ō-sōr'), *n.* A plesiosaurus.

**ple'si'o-sau'rus** (plē-sī-ō-sō'rūs), *n.*; *pl. -ri* (-rī). [NL.; Gr. πλεισιος near + σαυρος lizard.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Plesiosaurus*) of extinct marine reptiles with a long neck, a small head, and all four limbs developed as paddles.

**ples'sor** (plēs'sōr), *n.* *Med.* Small hammer for percussion.

**pleth'o-ra** (plēth'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πλεθώρα, fr. πλήθειν to be full.] 1. *Med.* A morbid condition regarded as due to excess of red corpuscles. 2. State of being overfull; excess.

**ple-thor'ic** (plē-thōr'ik; plēth'ō-rik), *a.* Marked by plethoras; hence: turgid; bombastic. — **ple-thor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pleu'ra** (plō'rā; sō), *n.*; *L. pl. -ræ* (-rē). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά rib, side.] The delicate serous membrane lining each half of the thorax of mammals and folded back over the surface of the lung of the same side. — **pleu'ral** (-rāl), *a.*

**pleu'ri-sy** (-rī-sī), *n.*; *pl. -sies* (-sīz). [F. pleurésie, fr. L., fr. Gr. πλευριτις.] An inflammation of the pleura, usually

with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, and with exudation into the pleural cavity. — **pleu-rit'ic**, *a.*

**pleurisy root**. The butterfly weed; also, its root, used as a remedy for pleuritic affections.

**pleu'ro-** (plō'rō-; sō), [See **PLEURA**.] Combining form denoting relation to a side; specif., connection with, or situation in or near, the pleura.

**pleu'ro-dont** (-dōnt), *a.* *Zool.* Having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw, as in some lizards.

**pleu'ro-dyn'i-a** (-dīn'ī-ā; -dī'nī-ā), *n.* [NL.; pleuro- + Gr. δύνω pain.] *Med.* A painful affection of the side, simulating pleurisy, usually due to rheumatism.

**pleu'ro-ph'ic** (plō'rō-fik; sō), *n.*; *pl. -ra* (-rā). [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρόν a rib.] *Zool.* One of the sides of an animal; esp., one of the lateral parts of a thoracic segment of an insect, generally of two parts called *epimeron* and *episternum*.

**pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a** (-nū-mō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL.] Pleurisy and pneumonia together.

**pleu-rot'o-my** (plō-ō-rōt'ō-mī), *n.* *Surg.* Incision of the pleu'rotomy (plēk'sī-fōrm), *a.* [plexus + -form.] Like a network, or plexus; complicated.

**plex'im'e-ter** (plēk-sīm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις stroke + μέτρον.] *Med.* A small, flat plate, as of ivory, used to receive the blow, in percussion.

**plex'us** (plēk'sūs), *n.*; *pl. PLEXUS*. [L., a twining, fr. plectere, plectum, to twine, bend.] A network, esp. of blood vessels or nerves.

**pli'a-bil'i-ty** (plī-ā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being pliable; flexibility; as, *pliability* of mind or movement.

**pli'a-ble** (plī-ā-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. plier to bend.] 1. Capable of being bent; easy to be bent; flexible; pliant. 2. Easily influenced or persuaded. — **Syn.** See **FLEXIBLE**. — **pli-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pli'a-bly**, *adv.*

**pli'an-ey** (plī-ān'ēy), *n.* Quality or state of being pliant.

**pli'ant** (-ānt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of plier to bend. See **PLY**, *v.*] 1. Bending; readily yielding without breaking; flexible; pliable. 2. Easily influenced; compliant. — **Syn.** See **FLEXIBLE**. — **pli'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **pli'ant-ness**, *n.*

**pli'ca** (plī'kā), *n.*; *L. pl. -cæ* (-sē). [L.L., a fold, fr. L. plicare to fold.] 1. *Med.* A disease (*plicca polonica*) of the hair, in which it becomes twisted and matted. 2. A bend or fold, as of skin.

**pli'cate** (-kāt), *a.* [L. plicatus, p. p. of plicare to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan. — **pli'cat-ed** (-kāt-ēd), *a.*

**pli-ca'tion** (plī-kā'shūn; plī-), *n.* 1. A folding; state of being folded. 2. A fold; plait. — **pli-ca-ture** (plī-kā-tūr), *n.*

**pli'er** (plī'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, plies. 2. [In form pliers, sometimes construed as *sing.*] Small pincers with long jaws.

**plight** (plīt), *n.* [ME. plii; for plet, fr. OF. ploīt, plet, a fold.] Condition; state; — now usually qualified as bad; as, a hopeless *plight*. — **Syn.** See **PREDICAMENT**.

**plight**, *v. t.* To plait; to fold. *Obs.*

**plight**, *n.* [AS. plihht danger.] Pledge; engagement. *Now Rare.* — *v. t.* 1. To put in danger of forfeiture; pledge; engage; as, to *plight* one's faith. 2. To bind by a pledge; promise; engage; betroth; — often in the passive; as, she was *plighted* to a soldier. — **plight'er**, *n.*

**Plim'soll**, or **Plim'soll's**, **mark** (plīm'sōl; -sōlz), *Naut.* The load-line mark on the sides of all British merchant vessels, to indicate the legal limit of submergence; — from Samuel Plimsoil (1824-1895).

**plinth** (plīnth), *n.* [L. plīnthus, Gr. πλίνθος brick, plinth.] 1. *Arch.* A the lowest member of a base; a sub-base, as of a column. *b* A course of stones forming a continuous plinth; — called also **plinth course**. 2. A block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.

**Pli'o-cene** (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* Also **Plei'o-cene**. [Gr. πλειωός more + καινός recent.] *Geol.* Pert. to, or designating the latest principal subdivision of the Tertiary. — *n.* The Pliocene period or formation.

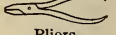
**plod** (plōd), *v. i.*; **PLOD'DED**; -**DING**. 1. To walk heavily; trudge. 2. To toil monotonously; drudge. — *v. t.* To walk slowly or heavily along; to make (one's way) by so doing. — *n.* 1. Act or period of plodding; as, a long *plod*. 2. The sound of a heavy tread, as that of a horse; thud.

**plod'der** (plōd'ēr), *n.* One who plods; esp., a drudge.

**plop** (plōp), *v. i.*; **FLOPPED**; **PLOPP**; **FLOPPING**. To fall, drop, or move with a sound suggestive of the word *plop*; to plump. — *n.* The sound of an object, as a stone, dropping into water without splashing; act of plopping.

**plot** (plōt), *n.* [AS. plot a piece of ground.] 1. A small area of ground; a plat. 2. A ground plan; a diagram. *Obs., Archaic, or U. S.* 3. The plan or main story of a literary composition. 4. Any secret scheme, often complicated, for doing something, usually something evil or hostile; a conspiracy; intrigue. — **Syn.** See **CONSPIRACY**.

— *v. i.*; **PLOTT'ED**; -**ING**. 1. To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something). 2. To locate (a point), as on plotting paper, by means of its coordinates; to draw (a course) from a number of points marked out in this way. 3. To scheme; con-



Pliers.

āle, senate, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, soā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ſe, ſill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; ſing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



trive, esp. secretly. — *v. i.* To form a plot, as against a government; to conspire.

**plot'ter**, *n.* One who plots; esp., a conspirator; schemer.

**plot'ting paper**, *n.* Paper ruled into small squares, for plotting curves, making diagrams, etc. Cf. **COORDINATE**, *n.* 2.

**plough** (plou), **plough'share**, etc. Vars. of **FLOW**, etc.

**plow'er** (plū'ēr), *n.* (See **PLURAL**, *Note*.) [OF. *plovier*, prop., rain bird, deriv. of *L. pluerē* to rain.] 1. Any of certain limicoline birds (family *Charadriidae*, esp. subfamily *Charadriinae*), stouter than the sandpipers and having a short bill. 2. Any of various other allied birds, as the turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), called *chicken plover*, and various sandpipers, esp. the Bartramian sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), called *upland*, or *field*, *plow'er*, etc.; — usually used with a qualifying term.

**plow, plough** (plou), *n.* [AS. *plōh* plowland.] 1. An implement for making a furrow in, and turning up, the earth, as in tilling it. The modern plow in its improved forms has a steel or chilled cast-iron share, a properly curved mold-board, land-side, colter, regulate depth of furrow; *F* Beam; *G* Clevis; or jointer *H* Handles.

(where required), clevis, etc. 2. Any of various implements suggestive of a plow; as, a snowplow. 3. [cap.] *Astron.* Charles's Wain, or the Dipper; sometimes, the whole constellation *Ursa Major*. *Chiefly British.*

— *v. t.* 1. To turn up or furrow with or as with a plow. 2. To move, cut, or cleave through, as the water in sailing. — *v. i.* 1. To use a plow; till with a plow; also, to admit of plowing; as, the land *plows* hard. 2. To move or cut, as through water or snow, as a plow does through soil.

**plow'a-ble, plough'a-ble** (plou'ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being plowed.

**plow'boy, plough'boy** (-boi'), *n.* A boy that leads or guides a team in plowing; a young rustic.

**plow'er, plough'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who plows; a plowman.

**plow'man, plough'man** (-mān), *n.* 1. One who plows; hence, a husbandman. 2. A rustic.

**plow'share, plough'share** (-shār'), *n.* The share of a plow, or the part that furrows the earth.

**pluck** (plūk), *v. t.* [AS. *pluccian*.] 1. To pull or pick off or out; pick; as, to *pluck* fruit. 2. To pull; drag; — used with *out*, *off*, *from*, *down*, *asunder*, etc., as, to *pluck* off a shoe. 3. To jerk; twitch; hence, to twang; as, to *pluck* the strings of a banjo. 4. To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of; pick; as, to *pluck* a fowl. 5. To reject (a candidate) for deficiency or, formerly, misdemeanor. *Orig. Eng. Univ. Slang.* — *v. i.* To twitch sharply; tug; — usually used with *at*; as, to *pluck* at one's gown.

— *n.* 1. Act of plucking; specif., a pull; twitch; tug. 2. State of being plucked. 3. [As being *plucked* out of the carcass.] The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal, as used for food. 4. Spirit; courage; resolution. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **DECISION**. — **pluck'er**, *n.*

**pluck'y** (plūk'y), *a.*; **PLUCK'Y-ER**, *-EST*. Having pluck; brave; resolute; spirited. *Colloq.* — **pluck'i-ly**, *adv.* — **pluck'i-ness**, *n.*

**plug** (plūg), *n.* 1. Any piece used to stop or fill a hole; a stopple. 2. *Elec. a* A slightly tapered piece of conducting material for insertion between two conductors to make an electrical connection. *b* A spark plug. 3. A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco. 4. An inferior or worn-out horse; a jade. *Slang* or *Colloq.*, *U. S.* 5. Short for **plug hat**, a silk hat. *Slang*, *U. S.*

— *v. t.*; **PLUGGED** (plūgd); **PLUG'GING** (-Ing). 1. To stop, make tight, or secure by a plug; insert a plug in. 2. To shoot; punch. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To keep doggedly at work; plod. *Slang.*

**plug'-ug'ly** (plūg'ūg'li), *adv.*; *pl. -UGLIES* (-līz). A kind of city rowdy, ruffian, or disorderly tough. *Slang* or *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

**plum** (plūm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. *L. prunum*, or Gr. *πρόβιον, πρόβιον*.] 1. The drupaceous fruit of any of various species of trees of an amygdalaceous genus (*Prunus*) closely allied to the cherry; also, the tree. 2. Any of various unrelated trees having an edible plumlike fruit; also, the fruit itself. 3. A raisin, esp. one used in cooking. 4. Something like a plum, as in shape or sweetness; as, a sugar *plum*. 5. A color like that of some plums, formed by mixing purple with black. 6. A good or choice thing of its kind. 7. The sum of £100,000 sterling. *Obs.* or *Slang*, *Eng.*

**plum'age** (plūm'āj; 86), *n.* [F., fr. *plume* a feather.] The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

**plum'mate** (plūm'māt), *a.* [L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zoöl.* Resembling a plume; — of certain hairs, antennæ, etc.

**plumb** (plūm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, *L. plumbum* lead.] A weight, as of lead, attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical

direction, or used as a mariner's sounding lead, etc.; a plummet; a plumb bob or plumb line.

**out of plumb, off p.**, out of the vertical; fig., out of true.

— *v. t.* To sound, adjust, or test with a plumb, or plummet; fig., fathom; test; sound.

— *a.* Also **plum**. 1. Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; vertical. 2. Downright; absolute. *Now Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **VERTICAL**.

— *adv.* 1. Vertically. 2. Directly; exactly; also, immediately. 3. Completely; absolutely. *Slang* or *Dial.*, *U. S.*

**plum-bag'i-nous** (plūm-bāg'i-nūs), *a.* Resembling, consisting of, or containing plumbago.

**plum-ba'go** (-bā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of lead ore, fr. *plumbum* lead.] Graphite, or black lead.

**plumb bob** (plūm), *n.* The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.

**plumb'be-ous** (plūm'bē-ūs), *a.* [L. *plumbeus*.] Leaden; lead-colored.

**plumb'er** (plūm'ēr), *n.* [F. *plombier*. See **PLUMB**.] An artisan who works in lead, zinc, etc.; esp., one who furnishes, fits, or repairs water and soil pipes, water-closets, etc.

**plumb'er-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.* [OF. *plommerie*, F. *plomberie*.] A place where plumbing or lead working is carried on. *Rare.*

**plumb'ic** (plūm'bik), *a.* [FROM **PLUMBUM**.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing lead; specif., designating compounds of lead in a relatively high valence.

**plumb'ifer-ous** (plūm-bif'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*plumbum* + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing lead.

**plumb'ing** (plūm'ing), *n.* 1. Act of using a plumb. 2. Art of working in lead, now, esp., as a plumber. [poisoning.]

**plumb'ism** (plūm'bīz'm), *n.* [FROM **PLUMBUM**.] *Med.* Lead

**plumb line**. 1. A line having at one end a weight (plumb bob), used to determine verticality. 2. A sounding line.

**plumb'ness**, *n.* State of being plumb or vertical.

**plumb'ous** (plūm'būs), *a.* [L. *plumbosus* full of lead.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing lead; specif., designating compounds of lead in a relatively low valence.

**plumb rule**. A narrow board with a plumb line, used to determine verticality.

**plumb'um** (plūm'būm), *n.* [L.] Lead. See **LEAD**.

**plumb'cot** (plūm'kōt), *n.* [*plum* + *apricot*.] *Hort.* A cross between the plum and the apricot.

**plume** (plūm; 86), *n.* [F. fr. *L. pluma*.] 1. A feather. *Now Poetic, ecc.* — A long, conspicuous, or handsome feather; also, an ornamental tuft of feathers. 2. Plumage. *Now Rare.* 3. A feather, group of feathers, tuft of hair, or the like, worn as an ornament, as on a helmet. 4. A token of honor or prowess; a prize. 5. Any plumose appendage, as the pappus of a dandelion.

— *v. t.*; **PLUMED** (plūmd); **PLUM'ING** (plūm'ing).

1. To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage. 2. Plumb a To dress, or preen, the feathers of (itself). — *said Rule.*

*a* To preen (the feathers); — *said of a bird.* *b* To dress (one's self) with or as with plumes; hence : to pride; congratulate. — **Syn.** See **PRIDE**.

**plume'let**, *n.* A small plume.

**plum'met** (plūm'mēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *plommet*, fr. *plom* lead.] 1. A plumb; also, a plumb rule; hence, a test or criterion.

2. A depressing weight; as, the *plummet* of despair.

**plum'my** (ī), *a.* [FROM **PLUM**.] Full of, consisting of, or like, plums; hence, very desirable. *Colloq.* or *Slang.*

**plum'mose** (plūm'mōs; plūm'mōs'; 86), *n.* [L. *plummosus*, fr. *pluma* feather.] 1. Having feathers or plumes; feathered.

2. Feathery; plumelike. — **plum-mos'i-ty** (-mōs'i-tī), *n.*

**plump** (plūmp), *n.* A group; band. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

**plump'rum**, *a.* [ME. *plomp* rude, clumsy.] 1. Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat. 2. Done or made suddenly and without reservation; blunt; direct. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become plump; fill (out).

**plump, v. i.** To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; come or go plump. — *v. t.* 1. To drop, cast, or plunge all at once, or suddenly and heavily. 2. To utter suddenly; blurt (out). — *n.* A sudden or heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.* — *adv.* 1. With a sudden or heavy drop. 2. Straight down; vertically. 3. Directly or bluntly; flatly; downright.

**plump'er** (plūm'pēr), *n.* One that plumps out; esp., something carried in the mouth to fill the cheeks.

**plump'ly**, *adv.* Fully; roundly; also, directly; bluntly.

**plump'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being plump.

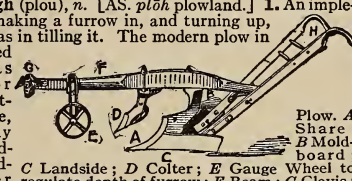
**plump'y** (plūm'pī), *a.* Plump; chubby. *Rare.*

**plum'mule** (plūm'mūl; 86), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather.] 1. *Bot.* The primary bud of an embryo or germinating seed plant.

2. *Zoöl.* A down feather.

**plum'y** (plūm'y), *a.* Plumed; feathery.

**plun'der** (plūn'dēr), *v. t.* [G. *plündern*.] 1. To pillage; spoil; rob. 2. To take or appropriate by force or wrongfully; as, to *plunder* goods. — *v. i.* To commit robbery or spoliation. — **Syn.** Despoil, Seedling Morning-sack, rifle, strip, ravage.



κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



— *n.* 1. Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging. 2. Pillage; spoil. — *Syn.* See *booty*.  
**plun/der-age** (-áj), *n.* A plundering; *Mar. Law*, embezzlement of goods on shipboard; also, the plunder so got.  
**plun/der-er** (-ér), *n.* One who plunders, or pillages.  
**plunge** (plúnj), *v. t.*; *PLUNGED* (plúnjíd); *PLUNGING* (plún-jíng). [OF. *plongier*, deriv. of L. *plumbum* lead.] To cause to enter quickly and forcibly; thrust or force, as into liquid, a cavity, or something yielding; as, to *plunge* one's hand into water; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast; — also used fig.; as, to *plunge* a nation into war. — *v. i.* 1. To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; penetrate, sink, or enter suddenly, as into a forest. 2. To pitch or throw one's self headlong; as, a horse rears and *plunges*. 3. To bet or risk large sums or gamble heavily. *Slang*.  
— *n.* 1. A place for plunging or diving, as a swimming tank. 2. Act of plunging, a dive, leap, rush, or pitch, as into water. 3. Heavy and reckless betting or gambling; hazardous or reckless speculation or expenditure. *Slang*.  
**plun/ger** (plún-jér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, plunges; a diver. 2. *Mach.* A piston; esp., a long valveless piston, used as a forcer in a force pump (which see).  
**plunk** (plúnk), *v. t. & i.* [Imitative.] *Chiefly Colloq.* 1. To pluck (a musical string); twang. 2. To drop or sink down suddenly or heavily; plump. 3. To throw, push, or drive heavily, plumply, or suddenly; as, to *plunk* down a dollar; also, to hit or strike. — *n.* Act or sound of plunking. *Colloq.*  
**plu/per'fect** (plú's-púr-fékt); *plú's-púr-fékt*; 86), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect.] *Gram.* Past perfect; — applied to the tense expressing an action or event as completed at or before a given past time, as "I had heard," Latin "audiveram." — *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb or verb form denoting it.  
**plu/ral** (plú'rál); 86), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus*, *pluris*, more.] 1. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the form or property of a word in virtue of which it denotes more than one, or in some languages having a dual form, as ancient Greek, more than two. 2. More than one; pert. to, containing, consisting of, or equal to, more than one; as, *plural* livings; *plural* marriage; a *plural* wife.  
— *n. Gram.* The plural number or form; also, a word in that form; — opp. to *singular*.  
☞ Some nouns, as *trout*, *carp*, *plover*, *barley*, *wheat*, etc., are used without change of form to denote more than one individual, but take the plural -s to denote more than one species or kind, or in some cases to emphasize the presence of the several component individuals; thus, a dozen *trout*, a flock of *plover*; but, the *trouts* of Wisconsin, the *plovers* of America; a barrel of *fish*; but, "five *barleys* and two *fishes*"; a ton of *barley*, growing *barley*, the *barleys* are widely cultivated. Many names of tribes, races, etc., are more or less commonly used either without change for the plural or form the plural by the addition of -s.  
**plu/ral-ism** (plú'rál-iz'm), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being plural. 2. The holding by one person of two or more offices at once; specif., *Ecol.*, such a holding of benefices or livings. 3. *Metaph.* The doctrine that there are more than one or two kinds of being; — opposed to *monism* and to *dualism*. — *plu/ral-ist*, *n.*  
**plu/ral-i-ty** (plú'rál-i-ti); 86), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tíz). 1. State of being plural; also, state of being numerous; a multitude. 2. *a = PLURALISM*, 2. *b* A plural benefice or living. 3. The majority. 4. *U. S. Politics*. Excess of votes over those for any other (esp. the next) candidate for an office.  
**plu/ral-ize** (plú'rál-íz); 86), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZ'ING (-íz'ing). To make plural; express in the plural form.  
**plu/ral-ly**, *adv.* In a plural manner.  
**plu/ri-ax'i-al** (plú'rí-ák-sí-ál), *a.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more + *E. axial*.] Having more than one axis; — opposed to *monaxial*.  
**plus** (plús), *a.* [L., more.] 1. *Math.* More; to be added; positive, in distinction from negative; — opposed to *minus*. 2. In predicate use, possessed of as an addition or gain. *Colloq.* 3. Hence: additional; extra.  
**plus sign**, *Math.*, the sign +, denoting addition, or a positive quantity.  
— *n.* 1. The plus sign; — opposed to *minus*. 2. An added quantity. 3. A positive quantity.  
— *prep.* With the addition of; with; as, he paid the debt *plus* interest; — opposed to *minus*. Cf. *PLUS*, *a.* 1.  
**plush** (plúsh), *n.* [F. *pluche*, *peluche*.] A textile fabric with a nap longer and softer than that of velvet.  
**Plu'to** (plú'tó); 86), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] *Class. Myth.* The god of the lower world, usually called *Hades* by the Greeks and *Dis* by the Romans. See *HADES*, 1 *a*.  
**plu-toc'ra-cy** (plú-tók-rá-sí), *n.*; *pl. -CIES* (-síz). [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth + κρατέω to be strong, to rule.] Rule or dominion of wealth or of the rich; also, a body of plutocrats. [fluence due to his wealth.]  
**plu'to-crat** (plú'tó-krát); 86), *n.* One who has power or influence due to his wealth.  
**plu'to-crat'ic** (-krát'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, plutocrats or plutocracy.

**plu-tol'o-gy** (plú-tól'ó-jí), *n.* [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + -logy.] The scientific study of wealth.  
**Plu'to-ni-an** (-tó'ní-án), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of Pluto or the lower world; infernal. 2. = *PLUTONIC*, 1.  
**Plu-ton'ic** (-tón'ík), *a.* 1. Pert. to or designating the theory of the Plutonists; igneous. 2. Plutonian.  
**Plutonic rocks**, *Geol.*, igneous rocks, as granite, regarded as having solidified at some depth below the surface.  
**Plu'to-nism** (plú'tó-níz'm; 86), *n.* The Plutonic theory.  
**Plu'to-mist** (-nist), *n.* *Geol.* One holding the theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by igneous fusion; — opposed to *Nephtunist*.  
**Plu'tus** (plú'tús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτος.] *Class. Myth.* The god of wealth. He was blinded by Zeus so that he might bestow his gifts without discrimination of merit.  
**plu'vi-al** (-ví-ál), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain.] 1. Of or pert. to rain. *Rare*. 2. *Geol.* Due to the action of rain.  
**plu'vi-o-graph** (-ó-gráf'), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + -graph.] A self-registering rain gauge.  
**plu'vi-om'e-ter** (-óm'é-tér), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + -meter.] A rain gauge. — **plu'vi-om'e-try** (-óm'é-trí), *n.* — **plu'vi-o-met'ric** (-óm'é-trík), -**met'ri-cal** (-óm'é-trí-kál), *a.*  
**Plu'viose'** (plú'vyóz'), *n.* [F.] See *REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR*.  
**plu'vi-ous** (plú'ví-ús; 86), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*, fr. *pluvia* rain.] Of or pertaining to rain; rainy.  
**ply** (plí), *v. t. & i.*; *PLIED* (plíd); *PLY'ING* (plí'ing). [F. *plier*, fr. L. *picare*.] To bend; fold. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.* — *n.* 1. A fold; plait; a turn or twist, as of yarn. 2. Bend; bias; inclination; as, a *ply* of the mind.  
**ply**, *v. t.* [Short for *apply*.] 1. To use or wield diligently; as, to *ply* a needle. 2. To practice or perform diligently; as, to *ply* a trade. 3. To work at steadily or repeatedly; urge importunately; as, to *ply* one with questions. — *v. i.* 1. To apply one's self; be in steady action; as, to *ply* at Greek. 2. To direct one's course; steer; as, to *ply* toward shore. *Now Poet.* 3. To go or travel back and forth; as, to *ply* between ports. [pl. = *PLIES*.]  
**ply'er** (plí-ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, plies. 2. Inl.  
**Plymouth Rock**. One of an American breed of domestic fowls of grayish white color with feathers barred with bluish black. Pure white and buff varieties are also bred.  
**pneu-mat'ic** (nú-mát'ík), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. πνευματικός, fr. *πνεῦμα*, *pneúματος*, wind, air.] 1. Of, pert. to, or using air or wind; pert. to pneumatics. 2. *a* Moved or worked, as a tool, by pressure of air. *b* Adapted for holding compressed air; inflated with air, as a tire. 3. Fitted with pneumatic tires. 4. Spiritual. *Chiefly Theol.* — *n.* A pneumatic tire; also, a vehicle with wheels fitted with such tires. — **pneu-mat'i-cal** (-í-kál), *a.* — **pneu-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*



One form of Pneumatic Tire. 1 Rim of Wheel; 2 Casing or Shoe (the Outer Tube); 3 Air-Inflated Inner Tube.  
**pneu-mat'ics** (-íks), *n.* (See -ics.) That branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc.  
**pneu-ma-to-** (nú-má-tó; p'nú'má-tó). Combining form from Greek *πνεῦμα*, *pneúματος*, wind, air, breath, spirit.  
**pneu-ma-tol'o-gy** (-tól'ó-jí), *n.* 1. The doctrine of air or gases; pneumatics. 2. The doctrine of spiritual beings or phenomena; esp., the doctrine of spirits intermediate between God and man.  
**pneu-ma-tol'y-sis** (-í-sis), *n.* [NL.] *Geol.* Action by which pneumatolytic minerals are formed.  
**pneu-ma-to-lyt'ic** (-má-tó-lít'ík), *a.* *Geol.* Formed or forming by vapors (or superheated liquids under pressure); — applied to certain minerals and ores.  
**pneu-ma-tom'e-ter** (-tóm'é-tér), *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration.  
**pneu-ma-to-phore'** (nú-má-tó-fó-r'; nú-mát'ó-fó-r'; p'nú'-p'nú'). [Pneumato- + Gr. φέρω to bear.] 1. *Bot.* A special root structure developed by various swamp or marsh plants, and functioning as a respiratory organ, as the *knees* of the bald cypress. 2. *Zoöl.* A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air and serving as a float.  
**pneu'mo-** (nú'mó-; p'nú'mó-). Combining form from Greek *πνεῦμα*, *pneúματος*, lung; as, *pneumogastic*; or sometimes from Greek *πνεῦμα*, breath.  
**pneu'mo-coc'cus** (-kók'ús), *n.*; *pl. -CI* (-kók'sí). [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A bacterium (*Micrococcus lanceolatus*) which is a cause of one form of pneumonia. [Pneumatics.]  
**pneu'mo-dy-nam'ics** (-dí-nám'íks; -dí-ŋ), *n.* (See -ics.)  
**pneu'mo-gas'tric** (-gás'trík), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the lungs and the stomach; designating, or pert. to, the pneumogastic nerve. — *n.* The pneumogastic nerve.  
**pneumogastic nerve**, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves, arising from the medulla, and supplying branches to various organs of the body, including the

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árrm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, mak'ér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóit, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menií; fóod, fóot; out, oil;



lungs, or, in water-breathing vertebrates, to the branchial apparatus.

**pneu-mo'ni-a** (nū-mō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πνευμονία*, fr. *πνεύμων* lung.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs; esp., croupous, or lobar, pneumonia, an acute infectious disease, due to a specific microorganism or microorganisms.

**pneu-mon'ic** (nū-mōn'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. 2. Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

**pneu-mo-tho'rax** (nū-mō-thō'rāks), *n.* *Med.* A term made by the presence of gas in the cavity of the chest.

**po-a'ceous** (pō-ā'shūs), *a.* [Gr. *πόα* grass.] *Bot.* Belonging to a huge family (*Poaceae*) of monocotyledonous plants, the grassfamily, distinguished from the allied sedge family (*Cyperaceae*) by the hollow culms and by the fruit, a grain (caryopsis) instead of an achene. The bamboos, forming a large tropical subfamily, have arborescent stems.

**poach** (pōch), *v. t.* [OF. *pochier* put in a pocket, poach (eggs), fr. *poche* pocket.] 1. To cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water. 2. To trespass on, esp. for game or fish; steal (game). — *v. i.* 1. To trespass, esp. when after game or fish; steal or take illegally game or fish.

**poach, v. t.** [OF. *pochier* to thrust or dig out with the fingers.] 1. To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs. 2. To reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay, by mixing thoroughly with water. — *v. i.* 1. To sink in walking, as into mire; to plod. 2. To become soft or muddy and full of holes when trampled on.

**poach'er** (pōch'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, poaches.

**po'chard** (pō'chārd), *n.* A common Old World duck (*Aythya ferina*).

**pock** (pōk), *n.* [AS. *poc*, *poc*.] A pustule in smallpox or a similar disease; a spot like, or left by, such a pustule.

**pock'et** (pōk'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *poquette*.] 1. A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment; hence: purse; money. 2. Something suggestive of a pocket; as: a bag in a pool table. b A bin for coal, grain, etc. c A small cavity containing mineral or water; also, a small isolated body of ore. d *Racing*. The position of a contestant hemmed in by others. *Canl. e Aeronautics*. A region of high or low density in the atmosphere. Cf. AIR HOLE.

— *v. t.* 1. To put, inclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket. 2. To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently. 3. To receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; also, to conceal or suppress, as pride or anger.

4. *U. S. Politics*. To retain (a bill) unsigned until after Congress or the Legislature has adjourned; — said of the President and some State governors. See **POCKET VETO**.

5. *Billiards*. To drive (a ball) into a pocket of the table.

6. *Racing*. To put (a contestant) into a pocket. *Canl.*

— *a.* Suitable, as in size, for carrying in the pocket.

**pock'et-book'** ('bōok'), *n.* A small case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a pocket notebook.

**pocket borough**. A borough whose representation is controlled by a single person or family. Few now exist. *Brit.*

**pock'et-knife'** ('nif'), *n.* A knife with folding blades for carrying in the pocket.

**pocket money**. Money for small current personal expenses.

**pocket veto**. The pocket-knife. A Scale; B Spring; C Tang of Blade; D Kick. ing of a bill so that it shall not become a law. See **POCKET, v. t.**, 4.

**pock'mark'** (pōk'mārk'), *n.* A mark or pit due to smallpox.

**pock'y-marked'** ('mārk't'), *a.* Marked by smallpox.

**pock'y** ('i), *a.*; **POCK'Y-ER** ('-ēr); -I-EST. Full of, or marked with, pocks; pert, to, or affected with, pox.

**po-co'sin** (pō-kō's'n), *n.* Also **po-quo'sin**, etc. [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A swamp; a "dismal." *Southern U. S.*

**pod** (pōd), *n.* A few animals in a group, herd, or flock.

**pod, n. Mech.** 1. The straight groove or channel in some augers called **pod augers**. 2. A pod auger.

**pod, n. Bot.** Any dry dehiscent seed vessel; specif., a legume, as of the pea or bean. — *v. i.*; **POD'DED**; **POD'DING**. 1. To produce pods. 2. To fill out like a pod.

**-pod** (-pōd). A suffix from Greek *πους, podós, foot*. **po-dag'ra** (pō-dāg'rā; -dā'grā; pōd'ā-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ποδάγρα*; *πους, podós, foot* + *άγρα* a catching.] *Med.* Gout.

**Po-dar'ge** (pō-dār'jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. *Ποδάργη*, lit., swift-footed.] See **HARRY**, 1.

**po-des'ta'** (pō-dēs-tā'; pō-dēs'tā), *n.* [It. *podestà*, fr. L. *potestas* power, magistracy.] In Italy, any of several public officers; specif.: a *Hist.* A governor or chief magistrate. b A subordinate judge or other magistrate in some towns.

**podg'y** (pōg'y), *a.* **PODG'Y-ER**; -I-EST. Fat and short; pudgy.

**pod'um** (pō'di-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -**dia** (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πους, podós, foot*.] *Archæol.* A the low wall round

the arena of an amphitheater, above which the seats began.

b The masonry under the stylobate of a temple.

**po'di-um** (-pō'di-ūm). [NL., fr. Gr. *πους, podós, foot*, or fr. its diminutive *πόδιον* a small foot.] Combining form signifying *foot, foothold part*.

**po'do-phyll'in** (pō'dō-fīl'in), *n.* [From *Podophyllum*, generic name of the May apple; Gr. *πούς, podós, foot* + *φύλλον* leaf.] *Chem.* A bitter purgative resin extracted from the rootstock of the May apple.

**po'em** (pō'ēm), *n.* [L. *poëma*, Gr. *ποίημα*, fr. *ποιεῖν, poiein*, to make, compose, write, esp. in verse.] 1. A composition in verse, characterized by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry; — opp. to *prose*. 2. Any composition in highly imaginative or impassioned language. 3. Something likened to a piece of poetry; as, his life was a *poem*.

**pœ-nol'o-gy**, Var. of **PENOLOGY**.

**po'e-sy** (pō'ē-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -**SIES** (-sīz). [OF. *poésie*, L. *poësis*, fr. Gr. *ποίησις*.] 1. Poetry; also, art of composing poems. *Archaic or Poetic*. 2. A short motto, as on a ring; a fish.

**po'et** (pō'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *poëte*, L. *poëta*, fr. Gr. *ποιητής*.] An author of, or one skilled in making, poetry; also, an imaginative thinker or writer. — **po'et-ess**, *n. fem.*

**po'et-as'ter** (-ās'tēr; pō'ēt-ās'tēr), *n.* [NL.; *poet* + *-aster*.] An inferior or petty rimer or writer of verses.

**po-et'ic** (pō-ēt'ik), *n.* Poetics.

**po-et'ic** (pō-ēt'ik) *a.* Of or pert. to poets or poetry; resembling **po-et'i-cal** (-i-kāl) bling, or suitable for, a poet or poetry; imaginative or rhetorical. — **i-cal-ly, adv.** — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

**po-et'ics** (-iks), *n.* (See -**ICS**.) The principles and rules of the art of poetry, or a treatise on it; criticism of poetry.

**po-et-ize** (pō'ēt-īz), *v. i.*; -**I-ZED** (-īz); -**I-ZING** (-īz'ing). To make or compose poetry. — *v. t.* 1. To tell or describe in poetry. 2. To give a poetic character to.

**poet laureate**. A Originally, a poet worthy of bearing the Muses' crown of laurel. b In England, a title given to a poet appointed by the sovereign to be a member of the royal household, his duty being to compose odes, etc., for court and national occasions. Robert Bridges (b. 1844) was appointed poet laureate in 1913.

**po'et-ry** (-rī), *n.* [OF. *poëterie, poëtrie*, LL. *poëtria*. See **POET**.] 1. The embodiment in appropriate rhythmical language, usually metrical, of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion; also, poems collectively; verse. 2. That which is like, or likened to, poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or the like; as, the *poetry* of motion.

**pog'a-mog'gan** (pōg'ā-mōg'ān), *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] An aboriginal club consisting of a stone or piece of antler fastened to the end of a slender handle.

**po-go'ni-a** (pō-gō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πόγων* beard.] Either of two species of North American terrestrial orchids constituting the genus *Pogonia*.

**po-grom'** (pō-grōm'), *n.* [Russ., devastation, desolation.] In Russia, an organized massacre, as of the Jews.

**po'gy** (pō'gī; pōg'y), *n.*; *pl.* -**GIES** (-gīz). The menhaden.

**poh** (pō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; bah!

**poi** (pōi; poi), *n.* [Hawaiian *poi*, fr. *po-e* to mash.] A native Hawaiian food prepared from the taro root.

**poi-et'ic** (-poi-ēt'ik). [Gr. *ποιητικός* creative, *ποιεῖν* to make.] Combining form denoting *productive, formative*; as, *hæmapoietic*.

**poign'an-cy** (poin'ān-sī; -yān-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being poignant.

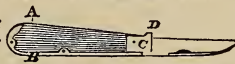
**poign'ant** (poin'ānt; -yānt), *a.* [F., pr. of *poindre* to sting, L. *pungere*.] 1. Keen; piercing, as a glance; also, pungent; biting; as, a *poignant* scent. 2. Sharply affecting; keen; as, *poignant* grief. — **Syn.** See **PUNGENT**.

**poign'ant-ly, adv.**

**poin'ci-a'na** (poin'sī-ā'nā), *n.* [NL., after M. de Poinci, a governor of the French West Indies.] 1. Any of a small genus (*Poinciana*) of ornamental casalpinaceous trees or shrubs with bright orange or red flowers. 2. A casalpinaceous tree (*Delonix regia*) which bears the showy flower, often called *peacock flower*. Its woody pods vary from one to three feet in length. Called also *royal poinciana*.

**poin-set'ti-a** (poin-sēt'tī-ā), *n.* [NL., after J. R. Poinsett of South Carolina.] Any of a genus (*Poinsettia*) of euphorbiaceous herbs, mostly with brightly colored involucre leaves, esp. one (*P. pulcherrima*) with a large scarlet involucre. They are commonly cultivated.

**point** (point), *n.* [F. *point* prick, place, moment, L. *punctum*; also F. *pointe* a sharp point, a pointed object; both fr. L. *pungere, punctum*, to prick.] 1. A tapering sharp end, as of a needle, sword, pencil; the tip of anything tapering, as of a finger, rivet, boat, pickax, fleece of wool. 2. Hence, specif.: a A small tapering promontory or cape. b *Mil.* A small group of men thrown out before an advance guard or behind a rear guard on the march. With a small guard it consists of three men under a corporal. c In *pl.* Of a horse, the extremities. 3. Anything having a tapering end; specif.: a A piercing weapon or instrument, as a dagger, bodkin, etching needle. b *Lace Manuf.* Any of a series



**K = ch** in **G. ich**, **sch** (50): **yon**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



of needles for taking up the twist and crosses or intersections in the net. **c** *Railroads*. A tapering rail, as in a frog or a switch; in *pl.*, in British usage, a switch. **d** *Med*. A vaccine point. **e** *Anc. Costume*. A tagged string or lace used to fasten together certain parts of the dress, as doublet and hose. **f** *Naut*. One of the 32 points marked on a compass; and also, the difference of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  degrees between any two of these points. See **POINTS OF THE COMPASS**, below. **4**. The chief or essential feature or part, as of an argument, etc.; as, the *point* of a joke; also, quality adapted to arrest attention; distinctiveness; salience; as, his remarks have *point*. **5**. The hole or mark made by a point, as of a needle; also, a minute spot; a speck; *specif.*, one of the raised dots used in certain systems of printing and writing for the blind. **6**. A mark used in punctuation or the like. **7**. A mere spot indicated or supposed; *Math.*, that which has neither parts nor extent, but position only. **8**. Hence: a place considered as to its position only; a spot; as, a good *point* from which to start. **9**. A particular; item; detail; as, the *point* to emphasize. **10**. *Music*. A short strain, phrase, or tune. **11**. A unit, as in scoring, in quoting prices of stocks, etc., of size of types (see **TYPE**), etc. **12**. A position or condition attained; a step; stage; *specif.*: **a** A crisis or juncture; as, when it came to the *point*, he backed down. *Rare, etc. in phrases.* **b** The exact time of occurring; as, the *point* of death. **c** End; conclusion; period. **d** A decision; resolution. **13**. An end aimed at; object; *esp.*, a proposition to be established; as, to carry one's *point*. Also, aim; course. **14**. Lace wrought with the needle on a paper pattern; as, Brussels *point*. Loosely, pillow lace or other fine lace. See **POINT LACE**. **15**. In various games, as cricket, a position of a certain player; by extension, the player himself.

**point of order**, *Parl. Practice*, a question of order or propriety under the rules. — **p.** of sight, *Perspective*, the station point, or (according to some) the center of vision. — **p.** of view, the relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered. — **points of the compass**, the 32 divisions in a compass card, being the four marking east, west, north, and south, called *cardinal points*, and the rest named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., N. E. by E., E. N. E., E. by N., E., E. by S., etc.

— **v. t.** **1**. To punctuate; *specif.*: **a** To mark, as a psalm, with points as an aid in chanting. **b** To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel or other points. **c** To divide into periods or groups by points or dots, as figures; also, to separate by points or dots, as decimals from the integral part of a number; — chiefly used with *off*. **2**. To furnish with a point or points; as, to *point* a dart; also, to give point or force to, as a remark. **3**. To fill up joints of (a wall) with cement, mortar, or the like. **4**. To indicate the position or direction of, as with the finger; indicate; — used *esp.* with *out*; as, to *point out* an error. **5**. To indicate (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of certain dogs. **6**. To direct (at, to, or upon); aim; as, to *point* a gun.

— **v. i.** **1**. To direct something, as a finger, so as to designate an object; also, to hint (at); allude (to); — used with *at* or *to*. **2**. To point game. **3**. To face; look; aim; tend; as, the church *points* to the east. **4**. *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind.

**point-blank'** (point'blānk'), *adv.* [Prob. fr. OF. *de pointe en blanc* directly, *blanc* prob. orig. referring to the white of the target.] In a point-blank manner. — **a**. Aimed directly toward the mark; as, a *point-blank* shot. **2**. Direct; unqualified; as, a *point-blank* refusal. — **n.** *Gun*. A point in the trajectory near which it begins to fall rapidly. For firearms in general it is the second point in which the line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory.

**point-de-vice'** (point'dé-vîs'), *a.* Also **point'-de-vice'**, etc. [ME. *at point devis*; *at at* + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact, careful, OF. *devis* fixed, set, L. *divisus* divided.] Exact; precise. *Archaic.* — *adv.* Perfectly; exactly; completely. *Archaic.*

**point'ed** (point'téd; 24), *a.* **1**. Having a point or points. **2**. Sharp, direct, or pithy, *esp.* of expression; terse. — **Syn.** Cf. **CONCISE**. — **point'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **point'ed-ness**, *n.* **pointed arch**, *Arch.*, an arch with a pointed crown. — **p. style**, *Arch.*, the style characterized by the pointed arch; — commonly called *Gothic style*.

**point'er** (pōt'ēr), *n.* **1**. One who, or that which, points or points out; *specif.*: **a** One that points or indicates, as a rod used to direct attention to something, the hand of a time-piece, etc. **b** An item of private information; a hint. *Colloq.* **c** One who points, or aims, a gun; *specif.*, in the United States navy, one who brings the gun to the prescribed elevation, as distinguished from the *trainer*, who regulates its direction, or



Pointer.

train, in azimuth. **2**. One of a breed of hunting dogs that point game. See **POINT**, *v. t.* 5. **3**. In *pl.* [*cap.*] Two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star. See **URSA MAJOR**, *Illust.*

**point'til-lism** (pōwnt'î-lîz'm), *n.* [*F. pointillisme.*] *Paint.* The production or representation of light effects by numerous crowded dots of unmixed pigments of various colors, which are blended by the eye; — a method invented by the French impressionists. — **point'til-list** (-lîst), *n.*

**point lace**. Lace wrought wholly with the needle, as distinguishing from pillow-made lace; — called also *needle-point lace*. See **POINT**, *n.*, 14. — **point'-laced'** (-lāst'), *a.*

**point'less** (pōint'lēs), *a.* Without a point. — **Syn.** Blunt, dull, witless, inane, without force. — **point'less-ly**, *adv.* **point system**, *Type Founding*. A system for relating sizes of type bodies, leads, etc., based upon the pica body which is divided into twelfths, called "points," every type body being made to consist of a given number of these points. The value of the point is .0138 inch, or nearly  $\frac{1}{72}$  inch. For specimens of sizes, see **TYPE**.

**poise** (pōiz), *n.* [OF. *pois*, fr. earlier *peis*, fr. L. *pensum* a portion weighed out.] **1**. State of being balanced; equipoise; balance. **2**. The bearing or carriage of the body or head. **3**. Suspension of motion due to exact balance; hence: suspense; indecision. — **v. t.**; **pois'ed** (pōiz'd); **pois'ing** (pōiz'îng). **1**. To weigh. *Obs.* or *R.* **2**. To place, hold, or keep in equilibrium or equipoise; make steady or stable; balance. — **v. i.** To hang or be held in equilibrium; hover. [*a balance.*]

**pois'er** (pōiz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, poises; [*Zoöl.*] **pois'on** (pōiz'n), *n.* [F. in OF., also, a potion, fr. L. *potio* a drink; a poisonous draft.] **1**. Any agent which, introduced into the animal organism, may produce a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect. **2**. That which taints or destroys moral purity, character, or the public welfare. — **Syn.** Venom, virus; bane, pest; malignity.

— **v. t. & i.** **1**. To infect or impregnate with poison; as, to *poison* an arrow. **2**. To injure or kill by poison. **3**. To corrupt; vitiate; pervert; as, to *poison* one's mind.

**poison dogwood** or **elder**, as = **POISON SUMAC**.

**pois'on-er**, *n.* One who poisons, *esp.* as a practice.

**poison hemlock** = **HEMLOCK**, 1.

**poison ivy**. Any of several American sumacs (as *Rhus radicans*, *R. toxicodendron* and *R. diversiloba*), having herbage poisonous to the touch.

**poison oak**. **1**. Poison sumac. **2**. Any poison ivy (*esp. Rhus diversiloba*).

**pois'on-ous** (pōiz'n-ūs), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous. — **ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Poisonous, venomous, virulent (in their fig. senses). That is *poisonous* which is morally deleterious or corrupting, or which is rankling or corrosive; **venomous** implies active malevolence, virulent, bitter malignity.

**poison sumac** or **sumach**. An American sumac (*Rhus vertic.*) having very poisonous herbage. It is a smooth shrub, growing in swamps, with greenish white berries. The red-fruited sumacs are harmless.

**poke** (pōk; 1), *n.* **1**. Bag; sack. *Chiefly Dial.* **2**. A pocket. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* **poke**, *n.* A coarse American perennial herb (*Phytolacca decandra*) bearing dark purple berries. The roots and berries are poisonous.

**poke**, *v. t.*; **POKED** (pōkt); **POK'ING** (pōk'îng). **1**. To prod with something pointed; hence: to push or thrust; make by such action; as, to *poke* holes in cloth. **2**. To thrust forward, *esp.* obtrusively, lit. or fig.; as, to *poke* one's nose into an affair. — **v. i.** **1**. To thrust or push. **2**. To go prying; grope; also, to idle; dawdle; potter; as to *poke* about. — **n.** A poking; thrust; nudge.

**poke**, *n.* A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet; also, a bonnet (**poke bonnet**) with such a brim. [*plant.*] **poke'ber-ry** (-bēr'î), *n.* The berry of the poke; also, the **pok'er** (pōk'ēr), *n.* That which pokes or is used in poking, as a metal rod used in stirring a fire.

**pok'er**, *n.* A kind of gambling game at cards.

**pok'e-weed'** (pōk'wēd'), *n.* The poke.

**pok'y** (-î), *a.*; **POK'Y-ER** (-î-ēr); **-Y-EST**. Slow; dull; petty.

**Po'lack** (pō'lāk), *n.* A Pole. *Now Colloq.*

**Po'land-er** (pō'lān-dēr), *n.* A Pole.

**po'lar** (-lār), *a.* Of or pert. to a pole, as of the earth or of a magnet; lying near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as: **a** Likened to a pole of the earth in position, or to the polestar as a guide. **b** Likened to the poles of a magnet; opposite in action, etc.

**polar bear**, a large white bear (*Ursus maritimus*) of the



Poison Ivy.



Poison Sumac.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ills; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; āse, ānite, ārn, āp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



arctic regions. — **p. body, cell, or globe**, *Biol.*, one of the minute cells which separate in mitosis from a maturing egg. — **p. circles**, *Astron. & Geog.*, the arctic and antarctic circles. See **ARCTIC, ANTARCTIC**. — **p. lights**, the aurora borealis or aurora australis.

**po-lar-im'e-ter** (pō-lār-īm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*polar* + *-meter*.] **Optics.** An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray. **b** A polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, esp. by liquids. See **POLARIZATION, 2**.



Sectional Diagram of Polarimeter, showing arrangement of Prisms and Lenses.

**Po-la'ris** (pō-lār'is; 3), *n.* [NL.] *Astron.* The North Star; Alpha (α) Ursæ Minoris. See **URSA MINOR, Illust.**

**po-lar'i-scope** (lār'ī-skōp), *n.* [*polar* + *-scope*.] An instrument, essentially of prisms, for studying polarized light.

**po-lar'i-ty** (-tī), *n.* 1. That quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; polarization. 2. Particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.

**po-lar-i-za'tion** (pō-lār-ī-zā'shūn; 1-zā'), *n.* 1. Act of polarizing; state of being polarized, or of having poles. 2. **Optics.** A peculiar condition of the rays of light resulting in their exhibiting different properties in different directions. When, by any means, as by reflection, refraction, etc., the vibrations transverse to the direction of the ray are given a definite direction, the light is said to be *polarized*, and the polarization is called, from the nature of its path, *plane*, *elliptical*, or *circular*. The *angle of polarization*, or *polarizing angle*, is the angle of reflection for complete polarization. The *plane of polarization* is the plane in which the light is reflected. 3. **Elec.** An effect produced on the electrodes of a cell by the deposition on them of the gases liberated by the current.

**po-lar-ize** (pō-lār-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). [*F. polariser*.] To give polarity to; bring into a state of polarization. — **po-lar-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

|| **pol'der** (pōl'dēr), *n.* [D.] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea, or other body of water, by dikes.

**pole** (pōl), *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. *πόλος* a pivot, axis, pole.] 1. Either extremity of an axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth's axis. 2. **Physics.** One of the opposite or contrasted parts in which certain forces are manifested, as in a magnet or battery. 3. **Biol. Specif.** : a In cells, esp. egg cells, either of two areas at opposite ends of an axis. b In nerve cells, a point of origin of a process. 4. The firmament; sky. **Archaic.**

**pole, n.** [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus*.] 1. A long slender piece of wood; specif., a wooden bar extending from the front axle of a carriage between the wheel horses, by which the carriage is guided and held back. 2. A measuring stick; also, a measure of length or surface; a rod; a perch.

— **v. t.**; **POLED** (pōld); **POL'ING** (pōl'ing). To act on, or force along, with a pole; as, to *pole* a boat.

**Pole, n.** A native or inhabitant of Poland.

**pole'ax'** (-āks'), *n.* [ME. *pollax*, *polax*. See **POLL**, head; **pole'axe'** AX.] *Mil.* A long-handled battle-ax, often with a hook or spike opposite the blade.

**pole'cat'** (-kāt'), *n.* [Prob. *F. poule* hen + *E. cat*.] 1. A European carnivore (*Proter. F. putorius*) of which the ferret is a domesticated variety; also, any of various related species. 2. A skunk. *U. S.*

**po-lem'ic** (pō-lēm'ik), *a.* [Gr. *πολεμικός* warlike, fr. *πόλεμος* war.] Of, pertaining to, or involving controversy; controversial. — **n.** 1. A controversialist; disputant. 2. A polemic argument or controversy.

**po-lem'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Polemic. — **po-lem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**po-lem'ic** (-īks'), *n.* (See -ics.) Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. religious controversy.

**pol'e-mo'ni-a-ceous** (pōl'ē-mō'nī-ā'shūs), *a.* [Gr. *πολεμόνιον* a kind of plant.] **Bot.** Belonging to a family (*Polemoniaceae*) of plants, mainly of western North America, including the phlox and other plants commonly cultivated.

**pole plate.** *Arch.* A timber on the tiebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. See **ROOF, Illust.**

**pol'er** (pōl'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, poles; specif., a pole horse; a wheeler.

**pole'star'** (pōl'stār'), *n.* 1. The North Star. 2. Fig., a guide; a controlling principle; also, a lodestar.

**pole vault.** Vaulting, or a vault, with the aid of a long pole.

**po-lice'** (pō-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* government, administration, Gr. *πολιτεία*, fr. *πολιτης* citizen, *πόλις* city.] 1. The internal organization or regulation of a state; esp., such regulation affecting public comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity. 2. The department of government charged with enforcement of the laws and maintenance of

public order, safety, etc., now, esp., with respect to crimes, public nuisances, etc. **b** [*A collective, commonly construed as pl.*] The organized force of civil officials and officers in this department; esp., the police officers or constabulary of a town, city, or other community. 3. *Mil.* In the United States army, the soldiers detailed for police duty. **b** The act or process of cleaning and putting in order a camp or garrison.

— **v. t.**; -ICED' (-lēs't); -LIC'ING (-lēs'ing). To protect or keep in order by or as by police.

**police court.** A court of record having jurisdiction over various minor offenses and to bind over for trial in a superior court or for the grand jury persons accused of more serious offenses. [a constable.]

**po-lice'man** (-mān), *n.* A member of a body of police;

**pol'i-clin'ic** (pōl'ī-clīn'ik), *n.* [G. *πολίκlinik*.] **Med.**

Orig., a clinic held at private houses in a city [Gr. *πόλις* or town; by extension, a dispensary or department of a hospital at which out-patients are treated. Cf. **POLYCLINIC**.]

**pol'i-cy** (pōl'ī-sī), *n.*; *pl.* POLICIES (-sīz). [OF. *police*, L. *politia*, Gr. *πολιτεία* government. See **POLICE, n.**] 1. Government; science of government; also, a government or state. *Obs.* or *Rare*. 2. Wisdom in managing affairs; shrewdness; wit; as, the *policy* of such a course is doubtful.

3. Procedure based primarily on temporal or material interest, rather than on higher principles; hence, worldly wisdom; as, he allowed *policy* to outweigh honor. 4. A settled or definite course or principle of procedure or conduct; as, honesty is the best *policy*.

**pol'i-cy, n.** [F. *police*, prob. fr. LL. *apodixa* receipt, Gr. *ἀπόδειξις* a showing forth.] 1. A certificate of insurance. 2. A method of gambling by betting on lottery drawings.

**pol'i-cy-hold'er** (-hōl'dēr), *n.* A person to whom an insurance policy has been granted.

**pol'io-my'e-lit'is** (pōl'ī-ō-mī'ē-līt'is), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πολιός* gray + *μυελός* marrow + *-itis*.] **Med.** Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, esp. an infectious form chiefly attacking children and causing motor paralysis.

**Pol'ish** (pōl'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to Poland or its inhabitants.

— *n.* The language of the Poles, a Slavic tongue using the Roman alphabet, peculiar sounds being indicated by diacritically marked letters.

**pol'ish** (pōl'ish), *v. t.* [F. *polir*, L. *polire*.] 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; give luster to. 2. To make elegant, cultured, or polite; refine; as, to *polish* life or manners. 3. To affect or bring into a specified condition by polishing; as, to *polish* away crudities.

**Syn.** Polish, burnish, furbish. To *polish* is to make smooth or glossy by friction; fig., the word implies refinement, esp. by the removal of social roughness or crudeness; to *burnish* is to polish (esp. metal), commonly with something hard and smooth; to *furbish* (often used slightly) is to rub or brush (something) until it looks bright or new; as, a *polished* mirror, manner, gentleman; *burnished* steel; to *furbish* up one's weapons, to *furbish* up one's Greek.

— *v. i.* To become polished.

— *n.* 1. Act or process of polishing. 2. A smooth, glossy surface; a luster. 3. Refinement; elegance. 4. Anything used to produce a gloss.

**pol'ish-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, polishes; also, that which is used in polishing.

**po-lite'** (pō-līt'), *a.*; -LIT'ER (-līt'ēr); -LIT'EST. [L. *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish.] 1. Refined; exhibiting a refined taste; scholarly; as, *polite* literature; *polite* learning. 2. Characterized by refinement, culture, or elegance; courteous; civil. — **po-lite'ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Polite, gentle, genteel. **Polite**, as here compared (see **CIVIL**), applies to that which is characterized by culture or refinement; gentle suggests good or honorable birth; as, *polite* society; *gentle* breeding. **Genteel** now commonly implies a more or less vulgar affectation of fineness or gentility.

**po-lite'ness, n.** Quality or state of being polite; urbanity. — **Syn.** Courtesy, refinement, courteousness, civility.

**pol'i-tic** (pōl'ī-tik), *a.* [L. *politicus*, fr. Gr. *πολιτικός* of the citizens, *πολιτης* citizen.] 1. Political; — now chiefly in *body politic*. 2. Sagacious in promoting a policy; hence: wise; prudent; also, in a bad sense, artful; cunning; as, a *politic* prince. 3. Pertaining to or promoting a policy; well-devised; expedient; as, a *politic* reply. — **Syn.** Discreet, provident, wary, artful. See **WISE**.

**po-lit'i-cal** (pō-līt'ī-kāl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government; as, *political* theories. 2. Having, or conforming to, a polity, or system of government; as, a *political* body. 3. Having to do with control of the appointment or action of those who govern; as, a *political* party. 4. Of or pert. to those who make a business or profession of politics; as, merely *political* motives.

**political economist**, one versed in political economy. — **p. economy, economics.** — **p. liberty.** See **LIBERTY, 2**. — **p. science**, the science dealing with the organization and government of states.

**po-lit'i-cal-ly, adv.** In a political manner; as regards politics.



**pol'i-ti'cian** (pól'y-tísh'án), *n.* 1. One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman. 2. One addicted to, or actively engaged in, politics as managed by parties; often, more or less disparagingly, one primarily interested in political offices or their profits; as, a mere *politician*.

**Syn.** Politician, statesman. **Politician** now commonly implies activity in party politics, esp. with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue; **statesman** now usually suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state.

**pol'i-tic-ly** (pól'y-tík-ly), *adv.* In a politic manner.

**pol'i-tics** (-tíks), *n.* [See -ICS.] 1. The science and art of government. 2. Theory or practice of managing or directing affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence, political affairs, principles, or the like; as, to enter *politics*.

**pol'i-ty** (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [L. *polítia*, Gr. *πολιτεία*.] 1. Form or constitution of the government of a state, or, by extension, of any organization similarly administered. 2. A politically organized community; a state.

**pol'ka** (pól'ká), *n.* [Prob. fr. Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman.] 1. A certain dance of Polish origin, in double time. 2. *Music*. A lively Bohemian dance tune in 2-4 measure, with the third quarter (second beat) accented.

**polka dot.** In textile fabrics, a pattern of many round dots regularly distributed.

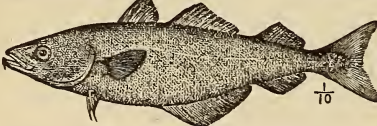
**polka mazurka.** A dance in which a mazurka step is joined to the polka; also a dance tune suitable for such a dance, in slow 3-4 measure.

**poll** (pól), *n.* [Gr. *οἱ πολλοί* the many, the rabble.] *Comb. Univ., Eng.* With *the*, the students who "go up" for, or obtain, a poll degree, that is, a degree without honors.

**poll** (pól), *n.* [ME. *pol*, *polle*.] 1. The head; skull; esp., the back, or back and top, of the head, as covered by hair; also, the nape of the neck. 2. A number or aggregate of heads; a list of individuals, as for taxing or voting; also, formerly, the counting of heads. 3. The casting or recording of votes, as of the registered electors; also, the number of such votes cast. 4. A place for voting; — in the United States, usually in *pl.* 5. A poll tax.

— *v. t.* 1. To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like, of; shear; clip. 2. To cut off the top of, as a tree. 3. To cut off, or cut short, the horns of (cattle). 4. To enter, as polls or persons, in a register; enroll; receive and register the votes of; as, to *poll* a jury. 5. To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to call forth, as votes; as, he *polled* a majority. — *v. i.* To cast one's vote at a poll.

**poll'lack** (pól'ák), or **poll'lock** (-ák), *n.* Any of several ma-



Pollack (*Pollachius carbonartus*).

rine fishes (genera *Pollachius* and *Theragra*) of the cod family, valued as food, including the true pollack (*P. pollachius*) of the Atlantic coast of Europe, a closely allied species (*P. carbonarius*), called also *coalfish*, the codfish, etc. **poll'lard** (-árd), *n.* [See **POLL**, *v.*, **POLL** head.] 1. A hornless animal (cow or sheep). 2. A tree cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage. — *v. t.* To convert into a pollard.

**poll'en** (pól'én), *n.* [L. *pollen* fine flour, dust.] The mass of microspores in seed plants, usually a fine yellow dust.

**poll'er** (pól'ér), *n.* One who polls.

**poll'e-vil** (pól'é'v'l), *n.* *Veter.* A suppurative inflammation in the region of the poll of the horse, the result of bruising and infection with pus-producing organisms.

**poll'lex** (pól'leks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ICES (-i-séz). [L., the thumb.] The first digit of the fore limb; the thumb.

**poll'i-nate** (pól'i-nát), *v. t.* *Bot.* To perform pollination on.

**poll'i-na-tion** (-nā'sh'ún), *n.* *Bot.* The transfer of pollen from the stamens to the pistils.

**poll'i-nif'er-ous** (pól'i-nif'é'r-ús), *a.* [L. *pollen*, -inis, pollen + *-ferous*.] 1. *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen. 2. *Zoöl.* Adapted for the purpose of carrying pollen.

**pol-lin'i-um** (pól-lín'i-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-á). A coherent mass of pollen grains, as in the orchids and milkweeds.

**pol'li-wog** (pól'i-wóg), *n.* [ME. *polwigle*.] A tadpole. **poll'lock.** Var. of **POLLACK**.

**poll tax** (pól). A tax of so much per head, or person.

**poll-lute'** (pól-lút'), *v. t.*; -LUT'ED (-lút'éd); -LUT'ING. [L. *pollutus*, *p. p.* of *polluere* to pollute.] To make or render impure or unclean; defile; profane; foul. — **poll-lut'er**, *n.* **poll-lu'tion** (-lút'sh'ún), *n.* Act of polluting or state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

**Poll'lux** (pól'lúks), *n.* [L.] 1. See **DIOSCURI**. 2. *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Gemini; Beta (β) Geminorum. Its twin star is Castor.

ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árm, ásk, solá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll, óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóit, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circúš, menú; food, foót; out, oil; chair; go; sing, írk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**Pol'y** (pól'y), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES. [Familiar form for the proper names *Molly*, *Mary*.] (*Often l. c.*) A name for a parrot.

**pol'y-wog.** Var. of **POLLWOG**.

**po'lo** (pól'lo), *n.* 1. A game resembling hockey, with the players on horseback. 2. A similar game played by skaters.

**po'lo-naise'** (pól'lo-nāz'; pól'lo-), *n.* 1. [F., prop. fem. of *polonais* Polish.] An article of dress for women, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. 2. *Music*. A certain stately Polish dance or march, or the music for it, in 3-4 measure.

**po'lo-ni-um** (pól'lo-ní-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. Poland, in L. form *Polonia*, — one discoverer being a Pole.] *Chem.* A supposed new element, a radioactive substance discovered in pitchblende. It is closely related chemically to bismuth.

**Po-lo-ni-us** (-ús), *n.* The father of Ophelia in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He is a sententious old courtier, slain, while eavesdropping, by Hamlet.

**pol-tron'** (pól-trón'), *n.* [F. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone* an idle fellow, coward, *poltro* idle, lazy.] An arrogant coward; craven. — *a.* Craven; cowardly. — **Syn.** See **COWARDLY**.

**pol-tron'er-y** (-ér-í), *n.* Cowardice; pusillanimity.

**pol'y-** (pól'y-). Combining form fr. Gr. *πολις*, *many*.

**pol'y-an'dry** (pól'y-án'drí), *n.* [poly- + Gr. *άνδρís*, *man*, male.] 1. State or practice of having more than one husband at the same time; marriage to several husbands, as among various savage races or tribes. 2. *Bot.* Condition of having numerous free stamens. — **pol'y-an'drous**, *a.*

**pol'y-an-thus** (-án'thús), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *πολλάνθος* rich in flowers; *πολις* many + *άνθος* flower.] 1. = **OXLIP**, 2. 2. A narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*), or a variety descended from it, having rather small white or yellow flowers.

**pol'y-ar'chy** (pól'y-ár'kí), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kíz). [Gr. *πολυαρχία*. See **POLY-**; -ARCHY.] Government by many.

**pol'y-a-tom'ic** (-á-tóm'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Having more than one replaceable atom or radical.

**pol'y-bas'ic** (-bás'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

**pol'y-bas'ite** (pól'y-bás'ít; pól'lib'á-sít), *n.* [G. *polybasit*.] *Min.* An iron-black, metallic-looking ore of silver, consisting essentially of silver, sulphur, and antimony, Ag<sub>2</sub>SbS<sub>2</sub>.

**pol'y-car'pel-la-ry** (pól'y-kár'pél-á-rí), *a.* *Bot.* Composed of many carpels, as a compound ovary. See **FRUIT**, *Illust.*

**pol'y-chæt'ous** (-két'ús), *a.* [poly- + Gr. *χάηρ* hair.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a division (*Polychæta*) of chaetopod worms, comprising most common marine worms, having unsegmented, stumplelike limbs. — **pol'y-chæte**, *a. & n.*

**pol'y-cha'si-um** (-ká'zh'i-úm; -zí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-á). [NL.; poly- + Gr. *χάσις* division.] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis produces more than two branches. See **INFLORESCENCE**, *Illust.*

**pol'y-chro-mat'ic** (-kró-mát'ík), *a.* Showing a variety, or a change, of colors. [Printed, etc., in various colors.]

**pol'y-chrome** (pól'y-króm), *a.* Many-colored; painted.

**pol'y-chro'mic** (-kró'mík), *a.* [poly- + (for sense 1) Gr. *χρώμα* color, or (sense 2) *chromic*.] 1. Polychromatic. 2. *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of several acids with more than one atom of chromium.

**pol'y-chro'my** (pól'y-kró'mí), *n.* Art or practice of polychrome painting or decoration, as in ancient sculpture.

**pol'y-clin'ic** (-klin'ík), *n.* *Med.* A clinic treating diseases of many sorts, or a hospital for, or an institution giving clinical instruction about, all kinds of diseases.

**pol'y-con'ic** (-kón'ík), *a.* Relating to, or based on, many cones; as, *polyconic* mapping.

**pol'y-dac'tyl** (-dák'tíl), *a.* Having several and many digits, *pol'y-dactyl'* esp. more than usual. — *n.* A polydactyl animal. — **pol'y-dac'tyl-ism** (-tí-líz'm), *n.* [CUR.]

**Pol'y-deu'ces** (-dú'séz), *n.* [Gr. *Πολυδέκης*.] See **DIOS**.

**Pol'y-do'rus** (-dó'rús; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πολύδωρος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The youngest son of Priam. According to Homer, he was slain by Achilles.

**po-lyg'a-la** (pól'ig'á-lá), *n.* [L., milkwort, fr. Gr. *πολύγαλον*; *πολις* show + *γάλα* milk.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Polygala*) of showy-flowered plants popularly called *milk-worts*, including the fringed polygala (*P. pauciflora*).

**po-lyg'a-mist** (-míst), *n.* One who practices polygamy.

**po-lyg'a-mous** (-mús), *a.* [Gr. *πολύγαμος*; *πολις* many + *γάμος* marriage.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, polygamy. 2. *Zoöl.* Having more than one mate at the same time. 3. *Bot.* Bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant. — **po-lyg'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**po-lyg'a-my** (-mí), *n.* State, habit, or fact of having a plurality of wives or (rarely) husbands at the same time.

**pol'y-gen'e-sis** (pól'y-jén'é-sís), *n.* Plurality of origin; — opposed to *monogenesis*.

**pol'y-ge-net'ic** (-jén'é-t'ík), *a.* 1. Having many distinct sources; originating at various places or times. 2. *Biol.* Of or pert. to polygenesis. — **pol'y-gen'ic** (-jén'ík), *a.*

**pol'y-glot** (pól'y-glót), *a.* [Gr. *πολύγλωττος* many-tongued;]



**πολύς** many + **γλῶττα** tongue. **1.** Versed in many or several languages. **2.** Containing, or made up of, several tongues, or languages; as, a *polyglot Bible*. — *n.* **1.** One who speaks or writes several languages. **2.** A book, esp. the Scriptures, containing versions of the same text in several languages. **3.** A confusion of languages; a polyglot jargon.

**poly'y-gon** (pŏl'i-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. **πολύγωνος** polygonal; **πολύς** many + **γωνία** angle.] *Geom.* A figure, generally a plane closed figure, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles.

**poly'y-go-nā'ceous** (-gŏ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [See **POLYGNOMUM**.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Polygonaceae*) of plants, the buckwheat family, chiefly of the north temperate zone, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees, and including the bindweeds, sorrels, docks, etc.

**poly'y-o-nal** (pŏ-lig'ŏ-nāl), *a.* Having many angles (esp. more than four), and hence many sides. — **-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**polygonal numbers**, certain figurate numbers, the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression whose first term is 1.

**poly'y-o-num** (-nŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. polygonos, -on*, a kind of plant, Gr. **πολύγωνος**; **πολύς** many + **γωνία** the knee; — in allusion to the numerous joints.] Any of a large genus (*Polygonum*) of herbaceous plants, including the smartweeds, knotweeds, bistorts, and water peppers.

**poly'y-graph** (pŏl'i-graf), *n.* [Gr. **πολυγραφός** writing much.] A manifold writer; copying machine. — **graph'ic, a.**

**poly'y-g'y-nous** (-li'y'i-nŭs), *a.* **1. Bot.** Having many styles. **2.** Practicing, pertaining to, or characterized by, polygyny.

**poly'y-g'y-ny** (-nŭ), *n.* [**poly-** + Gr. **γυνή** woman, wife.] State or practice of having several wives at once; marriage to several wives, as among various savage races or tribes.

**poly'y-ha-lite** (pŏl'i-hā'līt), *n.* [**poly-** + Gr. **ἄλς** salt.] *Min.* A mineral usually in fibrous masses, of a brick-red color due to iron, but consisting essentially of sulphates of calcium, magnesium, and potassium, 2CaSO<sub>4</sub>·MgSO<sub>4</sub>·K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O.

**poly'y-he'dron** (-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl. E.* -DRONS (-drŏnz), *L.* -DRA (-drā). [NL., fr. Gr. **πολύεδρος** with many sides; **πολύς** many + **ἔδρα** side.] *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by many faces or planes. — **poly'y-he'dral** (-drāl), *a.*

**poly'y-hym'ni-a** (-hīm'nī-ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. **Παρθένια**; **πολύς** many + **ἕνος** hymn.] *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of oratory and the sacred lyric.

**poly'y-mer** (pŏl'i-mēr), *n.* [See **POLYMERIC**.] *Chem.* Any of two or more substances interrelated by polymerism; specif., a substance produced from another by polymerization.

**poly'y-mer'ic** (-mēr'ik), *a.* [**poly-** + Gr. **μέρος** part.] *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, but having different molecular weights; thus, cyanic acid (CNOH) and cyanuric acid (C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>) are *polymeric* with each other.

**poly-ym'er-ism** (pŏ-lim'ēr-iz'm), *n.* *Chem.* State or quality of being polymeric; also, polymerization.

**poly'y-mer'i-za'tion** (pŏl'i-mēr'i-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'shŭn), *n.* *Chem.* Act or process of changing to a polymeric form of higher molecular weight; also, the resulting state.

**poly'y-mer-ize** (pŏl'i-mēr-iz; pŏ-lim'ēr-iz), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To subject to, or to undergo, polymerization.

**poly-ym'er-ous** (pŏ-lim'ēr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having many parts or members in a whorl.

**poly'y-morph** (pŏl'i-mŏrf), *n.* [Gr. **πολυμορφος** multiform; **πολύς** many + **μορφή** form.] A polymorphous organism or substance, or one of its several forms.

**poly'y-mor'phous** (-mŏrf'ŭs), *a.* Having or assuming various forms, characters, or styles. — **poly'y-mor'phic** (-fik), *a.* — **poly'y-mor'phism** (-fiz'm), *n.*

**poly'y-ne'sian** (-nē'shān; -zhān), *a.* [From *Polynesia*; Gr. **πολύς** many + **νῆσος** island.] Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesian. — **n.** **1.** A member of any of several brown races of mankind widespread throughout Oceania. **2.** The agglutinative Polynesian language.

**poly'y-ni'ces**, **poly'y-nei'ces** (-nŭ'sēz), *n.* [L. *Polynices*, Gr. **Πολυκείκης**.] See **ANTIGONE**, **SEVEN AGAINST THEBES**.

**poly'y-no'mi-al** (-nŏ'mi-āl), *n.* [**poly-** + *binomial*.] *Algebra.* **1.** An expression of two or more terms, as *a<sup>2</sup> - 2ab + b<sup>2</sup>*. **2. Biol.** A technical name of more than three words. — **n.** **1. Chiefly Math.** Containing many terms. **2. Biol.** Consisting of many names or terms. [Many nuclei.]

**poly'y-nu'cle-ar** (-nŭ'klē-ār), *a. Biol.* Having several or

**poly'yp** (pŏl'ip), *n.* [L. *polyypus*, Gr. **πολύπους**, **πολύς** many + **πούς**, **πούς**, foot.] *Zoöl.* A cœlentenate having typically a hollow cylindrical body, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, as the sea anemone, the coral, etc.

**poly'y-pa-ry** (pŏl'i-pā-rŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rŭz). *Zoöl.* The common investing structure or tissue in which the polyps of corals and other compound forms are embedded.

**poly'y-pet'al-ous** (pŏl'i-pēt'āl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the petals separate or not united; — said of a flower or corolla.

**poly'y-pha'gi-a** (-fā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. **πολυφαγία** excess in eating.] **1. Med.** Abnormal hunger. **2. Zoöl.** Ability to subsist on various kinds of food.

**poly'ph'a-gous** (pŏ-lif'ā-gŭs), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food; also, rarely, voracious.

**poly'y-phase** (pŏl'i-fāz), *a. Elec.* Having or producing two or more phases; multiphase.

**poly'y-phe'mus** (-fē'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. **Πολύφημος**.] *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in a cavern and devoured two of the company daily, until Ulysses made him drunk and blinded him.

**poly'y-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ik; -fŏ'n'ik), *a.* [Gr. **πολύφωνος**; **πολύς** many + **φωνή** sound.] **1.** Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices. **2. Phon.** Having more than one phonetic value; as, Assyrian *polyphonic* characters. **3. Music.** **a** Pert. to, or characterized by, polyphony. **b** Capable of giving more than one tone at a time, as the organ or harp.

**poly'lyph'o-nous** (pŏ-lif'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* = **POLYPHONIC**.

**poly'lyph'o-ny** (pŏ-lif'ŏ-nŭ), *n.* [Gr. **πολυφωνία**.] **1. Phon.** Representation of more than one sound by means of the same written character. **2. Music.** Composition in simultaneous and harmonizing but melodically independent and individual voice parts; contrapuntal composition. See **COUNTERPOINT**.

**poly'y-pho'tal** (pŏl'i-fŏ'tāl), *a.* [**poly-** + Gr. **φῶς**, **φωτός**, light.] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating arc lamps so constructed that more than one can be used on a single circuit.

**poly'lyp'i-dom** (pŏ-lip'i-dŭm; pŏl'i-pŭ-dŭm), *n.* [*polyypus* + Gr. **δῶμος** house.] A polyary.

**poly'y-po'dy** (-pŏ'dŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dŭz). [L. *polypodium*, fr. Gr. **πολυπόδιον**, dim. of **πολύπους**.] See **POLYP**.] Any of a genus (*Polypodium*) of ferns with roundish naked sori, growing on moist rock, trees, etc.

**poly'y-pous** (pŏl'i-pŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, a polyyp; affected with polyyp. **2.** Pert. to or like a polyyp.

**poly'yp-tych** (pŏl'ip-tŭk), *n.* [Gr. **πολύπτυχος** consisting of many folds; **πολύς** many + **πτύξ**, **πτύξ**, fold.] An arrangement of panels, etc., having more parts than a triptych.

**poly'y-pus** (pŏl'i-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pŭ). [L. See **POLYP**.] **1. Zoöl.** = **POLYP**. **2. Med.** A tumor, usually with a narrow base, due to hypertrophy of the mucous membrane, as in the nose, uterus, etc.

**poly'y-syl-lab'ic** (-sŭ-lāb'ik) *a.* [Gr. **πολυσύλλαβος**; **πολύς** many + **σύλλαβή** syllable.] **1.** Having, or characterized by, polysyllables. **2.** Of a word, having more than three syllables.

**poly'y-syl-la-ble** (pŏl'i-sŭ-lā-b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

**poly'y-syn'de-ton** (-sŭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly-* + Gr. **σύνθετος** together.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in frequent repetition of the conjunction; — opp. to *asyndeton*.

**poly'y-tech'nic** (-tēk'nŭk), *a.* [F. *polytechnique*, Gr. **πολύτεχνος**; **πολύς** + **τέχνη** an art.] Including, or pertaining to, many arts and sciences; — applied esp. to schools where many practical branches of art and science are taught.

**poly'y-the-ism** (pŏl'i-thē-iz'm), *n.* [**poly-** + Gr. **θεός** god.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.

**poly'y-the-ist** (-ist), *n.* A believer in polytheism.

**poly'y-the-is'tic** (-is'tik) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or characterized by, polytheism; terized by, polytheism; professing or advocating polytheism.

**poly'y-ty'p'ic** (-tip'ik) *a.* Having several or many types; — opposed to *monotypic*.

**poly'y-ur'i-a** (-ŭr'i-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of urine, either temporary, as in nervous excitement, fevers, etc., or permanent, as in diabetes. — **poly'y-ur'ic** (-rŭk), *a.*

**Po-ly'x'e-na** (pŏ-lŭk'sē-nā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. **Πολυξένη**.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam, betrothed to Achilles.

**poly'y-zo'an** (pŏl'i-zŏ-ān), *n.* [**poly-** + *zoo* + *-an*.] Any of a class (*Polyzoa*) of aquatic, mostly marine, animals which reproduce by budding and usually form permanently attached colonies, variously shaped, often of a delicate, branched mosslike form, or flat and encrusting stones, seaweeds, etc. — *a.* Of or pert. to the polyzoans.

**poly'y-zo-a'ri-um** (-zŏ-ā'rŭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). [NL.] *Zoöl.* A polyzoan colony or the supporting skeleton of such a colony. — **poly'y-zo-a'ri-al** (-āl), *a.*

**poly'y-zo'ic** (-zŏ'ik), *a. Zoöl.* A Composed of many zooids. — **b** Designating a spore that produces many sporozyotes.

**pot'mace** (pŭm'ās), *n.* [L. *potumum* a fruit, LL., an apple.] **1.** The substance of apples, or similar fruit, crushed to a pulpy mass, as in cider making. **2.** The substance of anything crushed to pulp, as of fish or the castor-oil bean.

**po-ma'ceous** (pŏ-mā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *potumum* an apple.] Of or pertaining to apples; specif., malaceous.

**po-made'** (pŏ-mād'; -mād'), *n.* [F. *potmade*, fr. It, fr. LL. *potumum* apple.] Perfumed ointment; pomatum.

**po-man-der** (pŏ-mān-dēr; pŏ-mān'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *potamber*, *potemamber* (*Oxf. E. D.*).] See **POME**; **AMBER**.] A perfume or mixture of perfumes, in a perforated box or bag, carried on the person, as to guard against infection.

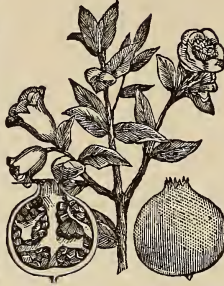
**po-ma'tum** (pŏ-mā'tŭm), *n.* [NL.] Pomade.

**pome** (pŏm), *n.* [OF., apple, fr. L. *potumum* a fruit.] The characteristic fruit of the apple family. See **FRUIT**, *Illustr.*

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**pome-gran'ate** (pòm-grán'át; pòm-grán'át; pùm'-), *n.* [OF. *pome granate*; *pome* apple + *granate*, fr. *L. granata* grained, having many grains or seeds.] The somewhat angular fruit, like an orange in size and color, of a certain tropical Asiatic tree (*Punica granatum*); also, the tree. It has many seeds in a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor.



Pomegranate. Flowering Branch, and Fruit whole and in section.

**pom'e-lo** (pòm'é-lò), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES (-lòz). The grapefruit.

**Pom'er-a-mi-an** (pòm'ér-á-ní-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic sea.

— *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Pomerania. 2. One of a breed of medium-sized or small dogs of German origin, with long silky hair forming a ruff or frill about the chest, bushy tail, foxlike muzzle, and pointed ears; — called also *spitz dog*.

**po-mif'er-ous** (pò-mif'ér-üs), *a.* [*L. pomifer*; *pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits.

**pom'mel** (pòm'èl), *n.* [OF. *pomel*, *LL. pomellus*, fr. *L. pomum* fruit, *LL.* also, an apple.] 1. A knob, as on the hilt of a sword or the like. 2. The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. — *v. t.*; -MELED (-èld) or -MELED; -MEL-LING or -MEL-LING. To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword; hence, to beat with the fists.

**po-mol'o-gy** (pò-mòl'ò-jì), *n.* [*L. pomum* fruit + *-logy*.] Science and practice of fruit growing. — **po-mo-log'i-cal** (pò-mò-lòj'í-kál), *a.* — **po-mol'o-gist** (pò-mòl'ò-jíst), *n.*

**Po-mo'na** (pò-mò'nà), *n.* [*L. fr. pomum* fruit.] *Roman Relig.* The old Italian goddess of the fruit of trees.

**pomp** (pòm-p), *n.* [*F. pompe*, *L. pompa*, fr. *Gr. πομπή* a sending, a solemn procession, *pomp*.] 1. A show of magnificence; sometimes, esp. in the *pl.*, vain display. 2. A procession marked by magnificent display; a pageant. — **Syn.** Pageantry, splendor, state, ostentation. See **PARADE**.

**pom'pa-dour** (pòm'pá-dòor; *colloq.* -dòr), *n.* [After the Marquise de Pompadour.] 1. A mode of dressing a woman's hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead, sometimes over a pad or cushion; also a mode of dressing men's hair by brushing it straight up from the forehead. 2. The hair so dressed.

**pom'pa-no** (-nò), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nòz). [*Sp. pámpano*.] *Zool.* a A highly valued food fish (*Trachinotus carolinus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America. b A fish (*Palometa similimus*) of the California coast.

**Pom-pé'ian** (pòm-pé'yán; -án), *a.* [*L. Pompeianus*.] Of or pert. to Pompeii, a town of Campania buried by ashes from Mt. Vesuvius, A. D. 79.

**pom'-pom'** (pòm'pòm'), *n.* An automatic machine cannon; — popularly so called from its drumming sound in action.

**pom'pon** (pòm'pòn; *F.* pòm'pòn'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. An ornamental ball, as of feathers, for women's costume. 2. *Mil.* A tuft or ball, as of wool, sometimes worn on the hat.

**pom-pos'i-ty** (-pòs'í-tì), *n.* Quality of being pompous.

**pom'pous** (pòm'püs), *a.* [*F. pompeux*, *L. pomposus*. See **POMP**.] 1. Displaying pomp; stately; magnificent. *Now Rare.* 2. Characterized by excessive self-importance; pretentious; inflated. — **Syn.** See **OSTENTATIOUS**. — **pom'pous-ly, adv.** — **pom'pous-ness, n.**

**ponce'let** (pòns'lèt), *n.* [After Jean Victor Poncelet, French engineer.] *Physics.* A unit of power, being the power obtained from an expenditure of one hundred kilowattmeters of energy per second.

**pom'cho** (pòm'chò), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chòz). [*Sp.*] A kind of cloak like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head.

**pomd** (pòm-d), *n.* [*ME. ponde*, prob. orig. an inclosed body of water and the same word as *pound* an inclosure.] A body of water smaller than a lake.

**pom'dér** (pòm'dér), *v. t. & i.* [*OF. ponderer*, *L. ponderare*, fr. *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight.] To weigh in the mind; deliberate; meditate. — **Syn.** See **CONSIDER**. — **pom'dér-er, n.**

**pom'dér-a-ble** (-á-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

**pom'dér-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* A weighing. *Rare.*

**pom'dér-òs'i-ty** (-òs'í-tì), *n.* Quality or state of being ponderous.

**pom'dér-ous** (-üs), *a.* [*L. ponderosus*, fr. *pondus*, *-eris*, a weight.] 1. Heavy; weighty; massive; as, a *ponderous* load. 2. Important; momentous. *Obs. or R.* 3. Heavy in spirit; as, a *ponderous* style; a *ponderous* joke. — **Syn.** See **BULKY**. — **pom'dér-ous-ly, adv.** — **pom'dér-ous-ness, n.**

**pomd'fish'** (pòm'd'fish'), *n.* Any of many small American fresh-water sunfishes (family *Centrarchidæ*).

**pomd lily.** The water lily.

**pomd'weed'** (-wèd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Potamogeton*) of aquatic plants, often growing in ponds and quiet waters.

**pone** (pòn), *n.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] A kind of johnny cake; as, *corn pone*; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*

**pom-gee'** (pòm-jé'; pòm-jé'), *n.* A thin soft fabric of undyed silk from India or China; by extension, a dyed silk fabric of similar weave and texture.

**pom'iard** (pòm'yárd), *n.* [*F. poignard*, fr. *poing* fist, *L. pugnus*.] A kind of dagger, usually slender with a triangular or square blade. — *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard.

**pons** (pònz), *n.*; *pl.* PONTES (pòn'tèz). [*L.*, a bridge.] *Anat. & Zool.* A bridge; — applied to any of several parts which connect others; esp., the **pons Va-ro-li-i** (vâ-rò'li-i), a broad mass of transverse fibers on the ventral surface of the brain in man and other mammals, at the anterior end of the medulla.

**pons a'si-no'rum** (às'í-nò'rùm; 57). [*L.*, asses' bridge.] See **ASSES' BRIDGE**.

**pom'tee.** Var. of **PUNTY**.

**Pom'tic** (pòm'tík), *a.* [*L. Ponticus*, *Gr. Ποντικός*, fr. *πόντος* the sea, esp., the Black Sea.] Of or pert. to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea or its region.

**pom'ti-fex** (pòm'tí-fèks), *n.*; *pl.* PONTIFICES (pòm'tí'fí-sèz). [*L.* See **PONTIFF**.] A high priest; pontiff.

**pom'tiff** (-tíf), *n.* [*F. pontife*, *L. pontifex*, *-ficus*; prob. not fr. *pons*, *pontis*, bridge but fr. a lost word akin to or from Umbrian *punties*, *pl.* (prob. meaning some religious rites in sacrificing) + root of *L. facere* to do.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* A member of the council forming the highest priestly organization. 2. *Ecll.* A bishop; esp., the Pope.

**pom'tif'i-cal** (pòm'tí'fí-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate; episcopal; specif., papal.

**Pontifical College** [*Also i. c.*], *Rom. Relig.*, the highest priestly organization of ancient Rome.

— *n.* 1. In *pl.* The vestments and other insignia of a pontiff, esp. a bishop. 2. A book giving the offices, or forms for rites, etc., performed by a pontiff or a bishop.

**pom'tif'i-cate** (-kát), *n.* State, office, or term of office of a pontiff, as the Roman pontifex or a bishop.

**pom'til.** See **PUNTY**.

**Pom'tine** (pòm'tín; -tín), *a.* [*L. Pontinus* or *Pomptinus*.] Of or pertaining to an extensive marshy district between Rome and Naples; — written also *Pomptine*.

**Pom'ti-us** (pòm'sh'üs; -sh'üs; -tí-üs), *n.* The gens name of the Roman procurator, **Pom'ti-us Pri'láte** (pí'lát), under whom Jesus was crucified.

**pom'to-nier'** (pòm'tò-nér'), *n.* [*F. pontonnier*.] *Mil.* An officer or soldier of the engineers in charge of the bridge equipage and the building of pontoon bridges.

**pom'toon'** (pòm-tòon'), *n.* Also **-ton'** (pòm-tòon'). [*F. ponton*, fr. *L. ponton*, *pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat; esp., *Mil.*, a boat or portable float, such as a metallic cylinder, or a boatlike frame, used as one of the supports of a temporary bridge (**pontoon bridge**).

**pom'y** (pòm'í), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-níz). [*Prob. fr. OF. poulenet*, dim. of *poulain* colt, *LL. pullanus*, fr. *L. pullus* a young animal.] 1. A small horse; esp., a horse of any of certain small stocky breeds. 2. Twenty-five pounds sterling. *Slang, Eng.* 3. A crib. *CF. HORSE, n. 9. Collette Cant, U. S. 4.* A small liqueur glass or the liquor it will hold. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To pay (money), esp. in settlement of an account; — used with *up*. *Slang, U. S.*

**pood** (pòod), *n.* [*Russ. pud*, ultimately fr. *L.* *CF. POUND* the weight.] A Russian weight, equivalent to about 36 lbs.

**pood'le** (pòod'lí), *n.* [*G. pudel*.] One of a breed of very intelligent medium-sized dogs with thick, curly hair, which forms long ropelike strands or tightly curled ringlets. The usual colors are all black, all white, and black and white.

**pooh** (pòò; pòòh), or **pooh'-pooh'** (pòò'pòò'), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! nonsense!

**pooh'-pooh'** (-pòò'), *v. t.* To make light of; deride.

**pool** (pòol), *n.* [*AS. pól*.] 1. A small and rather deep body of (usually) fresh water; also, a reservoir. 2. A small body of standing or stagnant water; a puddle.

**pool, n.** [*F. poule*, properly, a hen. See **PULLET**.] 1. The stake played for in certain games. 2. A kind of billiards; specif., *U. S.*, a game played with, usually, fifteen object balls and a cue ball on a table (**pool table**) having six pockets. 3. In a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be stakes; also, sometimes, the combination of persons in such a venture. 4. Any aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking; also, the persons; specif.: a *Com.* A common fund or combination of interests, or persons, esp. for speculating in, or manipulating the market price of, securities, grain, etc. b A combination between competing business houses or corporations for the control of traffic by removing competition.

— *v. t.* To contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a

ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árm, ásk, sólá; éve, évent énd, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, íjk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);



mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic. — *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.

**pool bottle.** A leather bottle to hold the small numbered balls, used to decide the order of play in some pool games.

**poon** (pōon), *n.*, or **poon tree.** [Kanarese *ponne* or Malayalam & Telugu *pūna*, or Singalese *pūna*.] Any of several East Indian trees (genus *Calophyllum*); also, their hard, light wood, used for masts, spars, etc.

**poop** (pōop), *n.* [F. *poupe*, fr. L. *puppis*.] *Naut.* A The stern of a vessel. *Now Rare.* **b** A deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes over a cabin. — *v. l.* *Naut.* To break over the stern of, as a wave.

**poor** (pōor), *a.* [ME. *poore* or *povre*, OF. *povre*, L. *pauper*.] 1. Wanting in money or goods; needy. 2. Destitute of some normal or desirable quality; as: a Scanty; inadequate; as, a *poor* crop. **b** Lean; emaciated; as, a *poor* horse. **c** Feeble; dejected; as, *poor* health; *poor* spirits. Also, mean-spirited. **d** Not good, as in quality; inferior; as, *poor* work. **e** Barren; — said of land. **f** Unfavorable; unfortunate; as, the sick man had a *poor* night. **g** Wanting in elegance or marks of wealth or refinement; as, *poor* attire; *poor* surroundings. **h** Inefficient; not excellent or satisfactory; as, a *poor* orator. **3.** Worthy of pity or sympathy; as, *poor* fellow! *Colloq.*

**poor-house'** (pōor'hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers kept at public expense; an almshouse; workhouse.

**poor law.** A law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor, as in England. — **poor-law union.** = UNION, 4a.

**poorly**, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; badly.

**poorly, a.** Somewhat ill; indisposed. *Chiefly Dial.*

**poor/ness, n.** Quality or state of being poor.

**poor-spir'it-ed, a.** Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

**poor-will'** (pōor'wīl'), *n.* [In imitation of its note.] A bird (*Phalacroptilus nuttalli*) of the western United States and Mexico similar to the whippoorwill, but smaller.

**pop** (pōp), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] 1. A small sharp explosive report. 2. A shot from a firearm. 3. An effervescent beverage, usually not intoxicating.

— *v. i.*; **POPPED** (pōpt); **POP'PING.** 1. To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound. 2. To go, enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; — used with *in, out, upon, off*, etc. 3. To burst open with a pop, esp. when heated, as corn. 4. To shoot with a firearm; as, *popping* at birds. — *v. t.* 1. To thrust, push, or put, suddenly. 2. To cause to pop, or burst open, by heat; as, to *pop* corn. 3. To fire off (a firearm, a blast); hence, to shoot.

— *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly.

**pop corn.** Indian corn the kernels of which may be burst open and puffed out by dry heat; also, the popped corn.

**pope** (pōp), *n.* [AS. *pāpa*, L. *papa* father, bishop, Gr. *πάππας*, *pāppas*, father.] 1. [Often cap.] The (ora) bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. 2. A person likened to the Pope, as in authority. 3. [Russ. *pop*, fr. LGr. *πάππας*.] *East. Ch.* A parish priest.

**pope/dom** (-dōm), *n.* Place or office of a pope; papacy.

**Pope Joan** (jōn). A card game resembling newmarket.

**pop'er-y** (pōp'er-i), *n. The doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.*

**pop'gun'** (pōp'gūn'), *n.* A child's toy gun for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.

**pop'in-jay** (-in-jā), *n.* [OF. *papegai*, *papegaut*.] 1. A parrot, *obs.* 2. A target in the form of a parrot. *Hist.* 3. A person likened to a parrot, as a talkative coxcomb.

**pop'ish** (pōp'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to the Pope or the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously. — **ish-ly, adv.**

**pop'lar** (pōp'lār), *n.* [OF. *poplar*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] 1. Any of a genus (*Populus*) of slender quick-growing trees; also, the light soft wood of these trees. 2. The tulip tree or its wood. See TULIP TREE, 1. *U. S.*

**pop'lin** (-līn), *n.* [F. *popeline*, fr. It. *papalino* papal; — because made at Avignon, a papal town.] A corded fabric, usually of silk and worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.

**pop'lit'e-al** (pōp-lit'ē-āl; pōp'li-tē'āl), *a.* [From L. *poples*, *-itis*, the ham.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ham, or back part of the leg behind the knee joint.

**pop'y-ov'er, n.** A puffly muffin of eggs, milk, and flour.

**pop'per** (pōp'er), *n.* One who, or that which, pops.

**pop'pet** (pōp'ēt; 24), *n.* [See PUPPET.] 1. A small person; — chiefly used endearingly. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* 2. *Mach.* A an upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only, as a lathe poppet head. **b** A poppet valve, a lift valve.

**poppet head.** *Mach.* A lathe headstock.

**pop'pled** (-ld), *a.* 1. Interspersed or adorned with poppies. 2. Affected as with poppy juice; hence: drowsy; quiescent.

**pop'ple** (-l), *v. i.* To have a heaving, tumbling motion, as a chopping sea. — *n.* Such a motion.

**pop'py** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-iz). [AS. *popig*, *popæg*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Papaver*) typifying a family (*Papaveraceæ*) of bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers. 2. Any ex-

tract, as opium, from the plant. 3. The color of the red poppy; a vivid scarlet.

**pop'py-head'** (pōp'i-hēd'), *n.* *Arch.* A raised ornament often in the form of a finial, as on the tops of the upright ends of seats, etc., in Gothic churches.

**pop'u-lace** (pōp'ū-lās), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *popolo* people, L. *populus*.] The common people; proletariats.

**pop'u-lar** (-lār), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people.] 1. Of or pert. to the common people; as, *popular* government. 2. Plebeian; vulgar. *Obs.* 3. Suitable to the public in general; as: a Easy to understand; plain; as, *popular* science. **b** Adapted to the means of the common people; hence, cheap; as, *popular* prices. 4. Beloved or approved by the people; as, a *popular* leader.

**pop'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being popular, esp. of being esteemed by, or in favor with, the people at large; as, the *popularity* of a law or a statesman.

**pop'u-lar-ize** (pōp'ū-lār-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To make popular. — **-i-zā'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

**pop'u-lar-ly, adv.** In a popular manner.

**pop'u-lar-ly** (pōp'ū-lār), *v. t.*; -LAR'ED (-lār'ēd); -LAR'ING. To inhabit or furnish with inhabitants; to people.

**pop'u-lar-tion** (-lār'shūn), *n.* 1. All the people or inhabitants in a country or section. 2. Act or process of populating.

**Pop'u-lism** (-līz'm), *n.* *U. S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by the People's party.

**Pop'u-list** (pōp'ū-līst), *n.* [L. *populus* people.] *U. S. Politics.* A member of the People's party. — **Pop'u-list'ic, a.**

**pop'u-lous** (lās), *a.* [L. *populosus*.] Abounding in people; thickly inhabited. — **pop'u-lous-ly, adv.** — **-lous-ness, n.**

**por'beagle** (pōr'bē-g'l), *n.* A shark (*Lamna cornubica*) reaching a length of eight feet and noted for its voracity.

**por'ce-lain** (pōr'sē-lān; pōrs'lān), *n.* [F. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, orig., the cowry.] A fine, white, more or less translucent earthenware; — called also *china*, *chinaware*.

**por'ce-la-ne-ous** (pōr'sē-lā-nē-ūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, porcelain.

**por'ce-la-nite** (-lā-nīt'; pōr-sē-lā-nīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A baked **por'ce-la-nite'** (-lā-nīt'; pōr-sē-lā-nīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A baked clay resembling earthenware, porcelain, or jasper; — in the latter case called also *porcelain jasper*.

**porch** (pōrch; 57), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus*.] 1. *Arch.* A covered entrance to a building, commonly inclosed in part, projecting from the main wall with a separate roof. 2. A portico; covered walk. *Obs., etc. in:* the **Porch** or the **Painted Porch**, a portico in the agora of ancient Athens, frequented by Zeno and his followers; hence, the Stoic school of philosophy. 3. A veranda. *Local, U. S.*

**por'cine** (pōr'sin; -sīn), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* a swine.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, swine.

**por'cu-pine** (-kū-pīn), *n.* [OF. *porc espin*, fr. L. *porcus* swine + a derivative of *spina* spine.] Any of certain rodents (as the genus *Hystrix* of Europe and Africa, the genus *Erethizon* of North America, etc.) having sharp, erectile, readily detachable, spines mingled with their hair.

**porcupine anteater.** An echidna.

**pore** (pōr; 57), *v. i.*; **PORED** (pōrd); **POR'ING** (pōr'ing). [ME. *pouren*, *puren*.] To look or gaze intently, esp. in reading or studying; fix the attention, esp. on something written; meditate or ponder intently; — usually with *over*.

**pore, n.** [F., fr. L. *porus*, Gr. *poros* passage, pore.] 1. A minute opening, as in the skin, a leaf, etc. 2. An interstice between the particles of a body; as, the *pores* of stones.

**por'gy** (pōr'gī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gīz). A sparoid food fish (*Pagrus pagrus*), called *red porgy*, of Europe and America; also, any of various others, as the scup and the pinfish.

**po-rif'er-ous** (pō-rīf'er-ūs), *a.* [L. *porus* pore + *-ferous*.] Provided with pores.

**por'ism** (pō'rīz'm; 57), *n.* [[L. *porisma*, fr. Gr. *πόρισμα* a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. *πορίζω* to bring, provide.] *Geom.* A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem capable of innumerable solutions. **b** *Gr. Geom.* A corollary.

**pork** (pōrk; 57), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog.] 1. The flesh of swine, used for food. 2. A swine. *Obs.* — **por'ky, a.**

**por'ker** (pōr'kēr), *n.* A swine, esp. one fattened for food.

**por-nog'ra-phy** (pōr-nōg'rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *πόρνη* a harlot + *-graphy*.] 1. A treatment of, or a treatise on, prostitutes or prostitution. 2. Obscene writing, painting, or the like. — **por-nog'ra-pher, n.** — **por-no-graph'ic** (pōr-nō-grāf'ik), *a.*

**po-ros'i-ty** (pō-rōs'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being porous. 2. Something porous; also, a pore.

**po'rous** (pō'rūs; 57), *a.* [F. *poroux*. See *PORE, n.*] Full of pores; permeable by liquids. — **po'rous-ness, n.**

**por'phy-rit'ic** (pōr'fī-rīt'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to porphyry. 2. *Petrog.* Relating to or like porphyry; characterized by distinct crystals, as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a relatively fine-grained base.

**por'phy-roid** (pōr'fī-roīd; -rō-ēd'), *n.* [*Porphyry* + *-oid*.] *Petrog.* A more or less schistose, metamorphic quartz-feldspar porphyry or tuff.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



por'phy-ry (pôr'fî-rî), n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). [OF. *porfirre*, fr. Gr. *πορφύρεος* purple.] Orig., a rock of feldspar crystals embedded in a dark red or purple base. Now, commonly, any igneous rock of similar (porphyritic) texture, or, sometimes, any of various igneous rocks without this texture.

por'poise (pôr'pûz), n. [OF. *porpeis*, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish.] 1. Any of various small gregarious cetaceans (genus *Phocoena*), esp. one, the common, or harbor, porpoise (*P. phocaena*), of the North Atlantic and Pacific. They are from five to eight feet long. 2. Popularly, the common dolphin; or, esp., on the American Atlantic coast, the bottle-nosed dolphin.

por'ridge (pôr'rîj), n. [Prob. for *pottage*.] 1. A broth or thin pudding made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance in water or milk. 2. A hodgepodge.

por'rin-ger (-în-jër), n. [For *potager*, fr. F. *potager* soup basin.] A dish, as a bowl or cup, from which porridge, broth, etc., may be eaten, esp. one for children's use.

port (pört; 57), n. [From *Operto*, in Portugal.] A strong wine, usually dark red, originally from Portugal.

port, n. [AS. *port*, L. *portus*.] 1. A harbor; haven. 2. In commerce, a place to which vessels may resort to discharge or receive cargo. 3. *Revenue Law*. Short for *port of entry*, a designated locality, whether a nautical port or not, where foreign goods may be introduced for import.

port, n. [F. *porte*, L. *porta*.] 1. A gate; portal. *Archaic or Scot.* 2. *Naut.* An opening in a vessel's side; a porthole; specif., an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; also, the shutter or cover for a porthole. 3. *Mechanics*. An opening for inlet or outlet of air, gas, steam, water, or the like, esp. in a valve seat or valve face; specif., the area of opening, in a cylinder face, of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also, any such passageway.

port, v. t. [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry.] *Mil.* To carry in a position across the body from right to left, as a gun. — n. 1. Carriage; bearing; demeanor. 2. *Mil.* The position of a weapon when ported. — *Syn.* See DEPARTMENT.

port, n. *Naut.* The left side of a vessel (as one faces from stern to bow); — opp. to *starboard*. See LARBOARD. Also much used adjectively; as, the *port side*; the *port watch*. — v. t. *Naut.* To turn or put (the helm) to the port, or left, side of a vessel; — chiefly used in the imperative.

port'a-ble (pôr'tâ-b'l; 57), a. [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry.] 1. Capable of being borne; easily transported. 2. Endurable. *Obs.* — *Port-a-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-tî), n.

port'age (pôr'tâj; 57), n. [F. fr. *porter* to carry.] 1. Act of carrying. 2. Act or process of carrying boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the route traversed; as, a rough *portage*.

port'al (-täl), n. [OF. *portale*, LL. *portale*, prop., neut. a., fr. L. *porta* gate.] 1. A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one that is grand and imposing. 2. a *Bridge Building*. The space, at either end, between the first two principal trusses in a trussed bridge. b In skeleton construction, any vertical space between two uprights which must be kept open for free communication.

— a. *Anat.* A Designating the transverse fissure of the liver where most of the vessels enter. b Designating, or pert. to, a large vein (*portal vein*) carrying the blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver, in the tissues of which it breaks up into capillaries.

|| port'a-men'to (pôr'tâ-mên'tô), n. [It., fr. *portare* to carry.] *Music*. The passage from one note to another in a continuous glide through all the intervening tones.

port'ance (pôr'tâns; 57), n. [OF.] Port; carriage. *Archaic.*

port'a-tive (-tâ-tîv), a. [F. *portatif*.] Capable of holding or carrying; as, the *portative force* of a magnet.

port'eray'on (pôr'tkrâ'ôn; 57), n. [F. *portérayon*.] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.

port-cul'lis (pôr't-kûl'îs), n. [OF. *porte coléce* a sliding door; *porte* door + L. *colare* to filter.] A grating, as of iron, hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, to be let down to prevent entrance. — *port-cul'lis-ed* (-îst), a.

Porte (pört; 57), n. [F. *porte* gate, L. *porta*.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire; — from justice being formerly administered at the palace gate.

|| porte'-co'chè're (pôr'tkô'shâr'), n. [F. See *PORT* a gate; COACH.] 1. A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a court. 2. Erroneously, a carriage porch. U. S.

|| porte'mon'naïe (pôr'tmôn'né; Anglicized *port'mûn'î*), n. [F.; *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small pocketbook or purse.

por-tend' (pôr-tënd'), v. t. [L. *portendere*, -tentum, to foretell; impend.] 1. To indicate (events, evil, etc.) as coming in the future; foretoken; — now used esp. of unpropitious signs. 2. To mean. *Obs.* — *Syn.* See FORETELL.

por'tent (pôr'tënt; 57; -r; -r; -r; -r), n. [L. *portentum*. See PORTEND.] 1. That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; omen; sign. 2. Significance as to the future. 3. A prodigy; a marvel.

por-ten'tious (pôr-tên'tîus), a. 1. Of or pert. to a portent.

2. Hence: monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. — *Syn.* See OMNIBUS. — por-ten'tious-ly, adv. — por-ten'tious-ness, n. por'ter (pôr'tër; 57), n. [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, fr. *porta* gate, door.] 1. One in charge of a door or gate; doorkeeper. 2. An attendant on a sleeping or parlor car. U. S.

por'ter, n. [OF. *porteur*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare*.] 1. A carrier; one who carries luggage, etc., for hire, now, esp., at hotels, railroad stations, etc. 2. [That is, a liquor for *porters*.] A dark heavy liquor made with browned malt.

por'ter-ess (-sîj), n. Work of a porter or the charge made. por'ter-ess, *Var.* of PORTRESS.

por'ter-house' (-hous'), n. 1. A house where malt liquors, as porter, are sold and served. *Now Rare.* 2. Short for porterhouse steak, a choice steak cut from a beef just back of the best ribs. *Colloq. Chiefly U. S.*

port-fol'i-o (pôr'tfôl'î-ô; -fôl'î-ô), n.; pl. PORTFOLIOS (-ôz). [It. *portafoglio*, *portafogli*; *portare* to carry + *foglio*, pl. *fogli*, leaf, sheet.] 1. A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, etc. 2. Such a case for documents of state; hence, the office and functions of a minister of state or cabinet member; as, to receive the *portfolio* of war.

port'hole' (pôr't'hôl; 57), n. *Naut.* 1. An opening in a vessel's side; a port. 2. An opening in a wall or the like; esp., a loophole through which to shoot.

Port'i-a (pôr'shî-â; pôr'shâ; 57), n. An heiress in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," in love with Bassanio. Disguised as a doctor of law, she successfully defends Bassanio's friend, Antonio, in Shylock's suit. See SHYLOCK.

por'ti-co (pôr'tî-kô; 57), n.; pl. -COES or -COS (-kôz). [It., fr. L. *porticus*.] *Arch.* A colonnade or covered ambulatory. —

por'ti-coed (-kôd), a. || por'tière' (pôr'tîyâr'), n. [F.] A curtain hanging at a doorway.

por'tion (pôr'shûn; 57), n. [F. fr. L. *portio*.] 1. A part of anything; an amount or quantity less than the whole. 2. An allotted part; share; specif.: a A part or thing assigned by destiny; lot; fate. b An inheritance. c A dowry. — *Syn.* See PART.

— v. t. 1. To divide into portions, or shares; parcel; distribute. 2. To endow with a portion or inheritance; to dower. — por'tion-less (pôr'shûn-lës; 57), a.

por'tion-er (-ër), n. One who portions or has a portion.

por'tion-ness (pôr'tî-nës), n. Quality or state of being portly.

por'tly (pôr'tlî; 57), a. [From *PORT* demeanor.] Having a dignified port, or bearing; stately; imposing, now esp. on account of bulk; hence, corpulent. — *Syn.* See STOUT.

port-man'teau (pôr'tmân'tô), n.; pl. -TEAUX (-tôz), -TEAUX (-tôz). [F. *porte-manteau*; *porter* to carry + *manteau* mantle.] A traveling bag or case, originally one adapted for use on horseback; now, a stiff oblong case hinged in the back so that it opens like a book. *Chiefly Brit.*

Por'to Ri'can (pôr'tô rê'kân), a. Of or pertaining to Porto Rico. — n. A native or citizen of Porto Rico.

por'trait (pôr'trâit; 57), n. [F., orig. p. p. of *portraire* to portray.] 1. A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face, painted, drawn, engraved, photographed, or the like; a likeness, esp. one painted from life. 2. A graphic delineation or description, as of a person. [Painter.]

por'trait-ist, n. One who makes portraits; esp., a portrait painter.

por'trait-ure (-trâ-tûr), n. 1. Act, practice, or art of making portraits; portraying; portrayment. 2. A portrait.

por-tray' (pôr-trâ; 57), v. t. [OF. *portraire*, fr. L. *protra-here*, -tractum, to draw forth.] 1. To represent by drawing, painting, engraving, etc.; to make a picture or image of; delineate; depict. 2. To describe or depict in words; to describe vividly; also, to represent dramatically; act. —

por-tray'a-ble (-â-b'l), a. — por-tray'er, n. por-tray'al (-âl), n. Act, process, or result of portraying; delineation; esp., verbal or graphic description.

por'tress (pôr'trës), por'ter-ess, n. A female doorkeeper.

Por'tu-guese (pôr'tû-gëz; pôr'tû-gëz; -gës), a. Of or pert. to Portugal or its inhabitants.

Portuguese man-of-war, any of several large siphonophores (genus *Physalia*) having a large, crested, bladderlike pneumatophore by means of which they float on the surface.

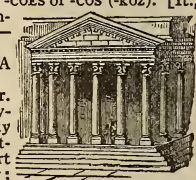
— n. 1. *Sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal. 2. The language of Portugal and of Brazil.

por'tu-la'ca (pôr'tû-lâ'kâ; commonly -lâk'â; 57), n. [L., purslane.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Portulaca*) of chiefly tropical succulent herbs, including the common purslane.

por'tu-la-ca'ceous (pôr'tû-lâ-kâ'shîus), a. *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Portulacaceæ*) of, usually, succulent herbs, including the portulacas and spring beauties.

pose (pôz), v. t.; POSED (pôzd); POS'ING. [From *apose*, for *oppose*.] Orig., to question; hence: to embarrass by questioning; puzzle; nonplus.

POSE, v. t. [F. *poser* to place, put, fr. LL., fr. L. *pausare* to pause, *pauisa* a pause, Gr. *παύω*, fr. *παύω* to make to



âle, senâte, câre, âm, account, arm, ask, sofa; éve, évent énd, recént, makër; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil;



cease. In compounds, this word appears corresponding to *L. ponere* to put, place, the substitution in French having been prob. due to confusion of this word with forms of *L. ponere, posui, positum*.] **1.** To lay down; assert; propound; as, to *pose* a claim. **2.** To place in a fixed position for effect; arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner; as, to *pose* a model. — *v. t.* To assume and maintain a studied attitude; attitudinize; also, to assume or affect a certain character.

— *n.* Attitude of a person; esp., a posture designedly assumed, as for effect. — **Syn.** See POSITION.

**Pos-ei'dŏn** (pō-sē'dŏn), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. Ποσειδάων.] *Gr. Myth.* God of the sea and of the watery element generally; son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Amphitrite. He is also god of horses. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident. See NEPTUNE.

**pos'er** (pōz'ēr), *n.* That which poses, or puzzles.

**pos'er**, *n.* One who poses, or attitudinizes.

**pos'ed** (pōz'ēd), *a.* **1.** Inscribed with a posey, or motto. **2.** Provided with poses, or nosebags; flowery.

**pos'it** (pōz'it), *v. t.* [*L. ponere, positum*, to place.] **1.** To put; set; place. **2.** *Logic.* To assert as fact; affirm as immediately given truth or reality; — contrasted with *infer*.

**po-si'tion** (pō-zīsh'ŭn), *n.* [*F. position, L. positio, fr. ponere, positum*, to put, place.] **1.** A positing, or placing. **2.** Manner or place in which anything is placed, arranged, or disposed; hence, **a.** Posture or attitude. **b.** Manner or way of viewing something; mental attitude; as, to define one's *position*. **c.** Site; place; station; hence, proper place; as, the *position* of a post. **d.** Relative place, situation, or standing; esp., rank or status; situation; as, a person of *position*. **e.** Office; employment; place; as, to lose one's *position*. **3.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The state of having a short vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant (such as *x* or *z*), making its syllable long; as, in Latin *vōl-ŭnt* the syllables are long by *position*.

**Syn.** Position, posture, attitude, pose. Position denotes the way in which a thing is placed or disposed, esp. as to other things; posture emphasizes the disposition of the parts of the body as to each other; attitude is posture esp. as unconsciously expressive or intentionally assumed; a pose is an attitude, esp. as assumed for effect; as, his stooping *position*; an undignified *posture*; an attitude of defense; the pose of an artist's model. Fig., position denotes the ground or principle on which one takes one's stand; posture often denotes state in general, and sometimes connotes insincerity; attitude suggests one's settled manner of thought or feeling; pose implies affectation and insincerity. [*to locate; localize.*]

— *v. t.* To put in a, or in the, proper position; place; also, **pos'i-tive** (pōz'ī-tīv), *a.* [*F. positif, L. positivus*.] **1.** Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; hence: explicitly expressed; peremptory; explicit; definite; also, *Colloq.*, downright; absolute; as, a *positive* promise. **2.** Confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; opinionated; dogmatic. **3.** Independent of changing circumstances or relations; unrelated; absolute; — opp. to *relative* and *comparative*. **4.** Concerned with matters of practical experience; not theoretical. **5.** *Philos.* **a.** Affirmative and constructive, as disting. from *skeptical*. **b.** Empirical; subject to scientific verification; — disting. from *speculative*. **6.** Having reality; real; actual; concrete; — opp. to *negative*. **7.** *Math., Physics, etc.* **a.** Numerically greater than zero; plus; not negative. **b.** Reckoned on proceeding in a direction arbitrarily or conventionally taken as that of increase, onward motion, etc. **8.** Designating, or pert. to, the electricity (*positive electricity*) of a body whose charge is similar to that of glass rubbed with silk, as disting. from the electricity (*negative electricity*) of the equal and opposite charge of the silk. **9.** *Chem.* Combining with acids to form salts; alkaline; basic; as, *positive* elements or radicals. Cf. *ION*, 2. **10.** *Photog.* Corresponding with the original in position of lights and shades; — opp. to *negative*. **11.** *Mach. & Mech.* Designating, or pert. to, a motion or device in which the movement derived from a driver, or the grip or hold of a restraining piece, is communicated through an unyielding intermediate piece or pieces; as, a claw clutch is a *positive* clutch, while a friction clutch is not. **12.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the degree denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form. **13.** *Vehicles.* Designating a method of steering or turning in which the steering wheels move so that they describe concentric arcs in making a turn to insure freedom from side slip or harmful resistance. — **Syn.** See SURE.

— *n.* That which is positive; as: **a.** *Gram.* The positive degree, or a form denoting it. **b.** A positive quantity, electrode, picture, etc. — **pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pos'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

**pos'i-tiv-ism** (-tīv'iz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being positive or certain. **2.** A system of philosophy originated by Auguste Comte, which deals only with positive facts and the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, excluding inquiry into causes.

**pos'i-tiv-ist**, *n.* A believer in positivism. [*positivists.*] **pos'i-tiv-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to positivism or **pos'se** (pōs'ē), *n.* **1.** *Law.* Short for POSSE COMITATUS. **2.** A company; force; esp., a body with legal authority.

|| **pos'se** *co'mi-tā'tus* (kōm'i-tā'tūs), *n.* [*L. posse* to be able, to have power, in *LL.*, power + *LL. comitatus* a county.] **1.** *Law.* The power of the county; hence, usually, those inhabitants summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace. **2.** A company; posse. *Colloq.*

**pos'sess'** (pō-zēs'), *v. t.* [See POSSESSION.] **1.** To have and hold as property; own. **2.** To have as a property, attribute, etc.; have; as, to *possess* information. **3.** To gain; seize. *Archaic.* **4.** To keep in control or tranquility; — said of one's self, one's feelings, etc. **5.** To enter into and influence powerfully; — said esp. of evil spirits, passions, ideas, etc.; as, he was *possessed* with rage. Cf. *OBSESS*. **6.** To put in possession; make the owner or holder, as of property, knowledge, etc.; as, he is *possessed* of wealth. **7.** To bring under the influence (of some passion, idea, or the like); — used with *with*; as, to *possess* one with indignation. *Rare.* **8.** To inform; acquaint. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See HAVE.

**pos-ses'sion** (pō-zēs'h'ŭn), *n.* [*F. possession, L. possessio, fr. possidere, -sessum*, to possess.] **1.** Act or state of possessing; fact or state of being possessed. **2.** Thing possessed; in *pl.*, property; wealth. **3.** Fact or state of being possessed, or dominated, by a demon, passion, idea, etc. See *POSSESS*, 5. **4.** Fact or state of being under one's own control, or act of controlling one's feelings, etc.; as, in this crisis his *possession* was admirable. Cf. SELF-POSSESSION.

**pos-ses'sive** (-zēs'iv), *a.* *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case (*possessive case*) denoting ownership, origin, etc., or a pronoun or construction, as with *of*, having the same force; designating the relation so denoted.

|| Present custom favors the following uses of the *apostrophe* in possessives: (1) Before an added *s* for singular nouns, as in *dog's, James's*, and for plural nouns not ending in *s*, as in *men's*. (2) Without an added *s* for singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the ear or eye; as in *Moses', princess', conscience'*, but retaining the *s* when the last syllable has an accent, whether principal or secondary; as in *Hortense's, Boniface's*. (3) Without an added *s* after the terminal *s* in plural nouns, as in *girls'*.

— *n.* *Gram.* **a.** The possessive case, or a word in that case. **b.** A possessive pronoun.

**pos-ses'sor** (-ēr), *n.* One who possesses. — **Syn.** Owner, proprietor, master, holder, occupant. — **pos-ses'sor-ship**, *n.* **pos-ses'so-ry** (-ō-ri), *a.* Of or pert. to possession or a possessor; having or giving possession.

**pos'set** (pōs'ēt; 24), *n.* A beverage of hot milk curdled as by ale, wine, etc., and often containing spices, etc.

**pos'si-bil'i-ty** (-i-bil'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-tiz). **1.** Quality or state of being possible. **2.** That which is possible.

**pos'si-ble** (pōs'ī-b'l), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able.] **1.** Capable of being or becoming; potential; as, a bud is a *possible* flower; — contrasted with *actual*. **2.** Not contrary to the nature of things; free to happen or not; as, it is *possible* that the card turned will be black; — contrasted with *necessary* and *impossible*. **3.** That may be true so far as knowledge tells; as, it is *possible* that he will consent; — contrasted with *certain*. **4.** Not contrary to the laws of thought; thinkable; as, it is *possible* that space is finite. — **pos'si-bly** (-bly), *adv.*

**Syn.** Possible, practicable, feasible. That is possible which may, given the proper conditions, exist or occur; that is practicable which may be accomplished by available means; feasible applies to plans or designs that may be readily carried out; but practicable and feasible are often interchanged; as, wireless telegraphy has been shown to be not only possible but practicable; wireless telephony is not yet so feasible. See PRACTICABLE.

**pos'sum** (pōs'ŭm), *n.* Short for OPOSSUM. to play, or act, *possum*, to feign something, as illness, or ignorance, with the intent to deceive; dissemble; — from the opossum's habit of feigning death when alarmed.

**post** (pōst), *n.* [*F. poste, It. posto, fr. L. ponere, positum*, to place.] **1.** *Mil.* The station or patrol of a soldier or sentry. **2.** A station, place, or position, esp. one assigned; as, a *post* of duty. **3.** *Mil.* The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the body of troops. **4.** A local subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. *U. S.* **5.** A trading station or settlement. **6.** A position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; a place. **7.** *Mil.* In the British army, one of the two bugle calls (first post and last post) sounded at tattoo. *Last post* corresponds to *taps* in the United States army. — **Syn.** See OFFICE.

— *v. t.* To station; place.

**post**, *n.* [*F. poste, LL. posta* station, post (where horses were kept), fr. *L. ponere, positum*, to place.] **1.** One who travels express with messages, letters, etc., as a courier. *Rare or Hist.* **2.** One of a series of stations for keeping horses for relays; also, a stage. *New Rare.* **3.** A mail or the mail. *Chieftly British.* **4.** A building for postal business;

**Ƒ** = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



also, a letter box. *British*. 5. A size of paper; — so called from the original watermark, a postman's horn.

— *v. i.* To travel with post horses; hence: to ride or travel with haste; hasten. — *v. t.* 1. To dispatch by the post or mail; mail. 2. *Bookkeeping*. a To transfer or carry (an entry or item), as from journal or daybook to ledger; as, to *post* an account. Also, to enter (an item) properly in a book. b To complete (the ledger or other book) by the transfer to it of all items in antecedent books; make the proper entries in (all the books) to complete the record; — often with *up*. 3. To inform; as, he is well *posted*. *Colloq.*

— *adv.* With post horses; hence: at full speed; express.

**post**, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *postis*.] A piece of timber, metal, or the like, fixed firmly upright, esp. as a support; pillar; prop.

— *v. t.* 1. To affix to a post, wall, or other usual place for public notices; placard. 2. To publish, announce, or advertise by or as by the use of a placard; placard; as, to *post* one for cowardice. 3. To enter (a name) on a posted list; as, to *post* an overdue ship, a club member for unpaid dues. 4. To affix public notices to; placard, as a wall.

**post-** (*pōst'*). [L. *post* behind, after.] A prefix signifying:

1. *Behind, back, or after, in position.*

Example: *postcostal, behind the ribs.*

2. *After, or later, in time.*

Example: *postcanonical, after, or later than, the canon.*

**postage** (*pōst'āj*), *n.* The charge for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by public post.

**postage stamp**. A government stamp to be put on an article sent by mail, in payment of the postage. [service.]

**postal** (*pōst'āl*), *a.* Of or pert. to the post office or mail.

**postal card**, a card, with a postage stamp printed upon it, sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a rate lower than letter postage; also (officially called *post card*), any private or unofficial card admitted to the mail when bearing an adhesive postage stamp of the same value as that of the government card. *U. S.* — *p. currency*, the fractional currency bearing the facsimiles of postage stamps, issued for temporary use during the Civil War. *U. S.*

— *n.* Short for **POSTAL CARD**. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

**post-boy** (*pōst'boi'*), *n.* A boy who rides post; a courier; also, a postilion. [the canon.]

**post-ca-non-i-cal** (*kā-nōn'ī-kāl*), *a.* After, or later than, **post card**, or **post card**, *n.* 1. A postal card. *British*. 2. In the United States, a private postal card (which see).

**post chaise**. A carriage for traveling post. In England it usually had a closed body on four wheels.

**post-clas'sic, post-clas'si-cal**, *a.* After, or later than, the classic or classical period, esp. of Greek and Latin literature.

**post/date** (*pōst'dāt'*), *v. t.* 1. To date after the real time, or time of making, as a check. 2. To follow in time.

**post-di-lu-vi-an** (*dī-lū'vī-ān*), *a.* Existing or happening after the Flood. — *n.* One who lived or lives after the Flood.

**poster** (*pōst'ēr*), *n.* 1. One who posts bills; a billposter. 2. A bill or placard, often of a decorative character.

**poster** (*pōst'ēr*), *n.* 1. One who posts, or travels rapidly; a courier; also, a post horse. 2. One who posts a letter.

**pos-te-ri-or** (*pōs-tē'ri-ēr*), *a.* [L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus* coming after, *post* after.] 1. Later in time, order, or sequence; — opposed to *prior*. 2. Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to *anterior*. 3. *Anat.* At or toward the hinder end of the body; caudal; — in human anatomy, often equivalent to *dorsal*. 4. *Bot.* On the side next the axis of inflorescence; superior; — said of an axillary flower.

**Syn.** *Posterior, rear, hind, hinder, back.* *Posterior* is the formal or technical term for that which is either later in time (opposed to *prior*) or situated behind (opposed to *anterior*). *Rear* belongs esp. to military usage, or refers esp. to structures, vehicles, etc.; as, the *rear guard, rear wall.* *Hind* (opposed to *front, fore*) designates the quarter or pair in the rear; as, the *hind wheels*; the *hind legs* of a horse. *Hinder* is equivalent to *hind* or (in nontechnical use) *posterior*; as, the *hinder part* of the brain. *Back* applies to that which is thought of as behind, remote, or inferior or subsidiary; as, *back stairs*; a *back settlement*.

— *n.* In *pl.* The hinder parts, as of the body; buttocks.

**pos-te-ri-or-i-ty** (*pōs'tē'ri-tī*), *n.* State of being later or subsequent; — opposed to *priority*.

**pos-ter-i-ty** (*tēr'ī-tī*), *n.* [L. *posteritas*.] 1. Offspring to the furthest generation; descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry*. 2. All succeeding generations; future time.

**post-ter-n** (*pōst'tēr'n*), *n.* [OF. *posterne, posterle*, fr. L. *posterula*, fr. *posterus* coming after.] A back door or gate; a private entrance or way; hence, a way of escape, or the like. *Obsoles.* — *a.* Situated at the back or side; for private use; as, a *postern gate*.

**post'ex-il-i-an** (*pōst'ēg-zī'lī-ān*; *ēk-sī'lī-ān*), *a.* After the **post'ex-il-ic** (*pōst'ēg-zī'lī'ik*; *ēk-sī'lī'ik*) exile; specif., *Jewish Hist.*, belonging to a period subsequent to the Babylonian captivity (597?–537? B. C.).

**post'fix** (*pōst'fīks*), *n.* [Post- + *fix*, as in *prefix*.] *Gram.* A suffix. — *v. t.* To annex; *Gram.*, to suffix.

**post-gla'cial** (*pōst-glā'shāl*), *a.* *Geol.* Subsequent to the Pleistocene, or glacial, period; recent. See **RECENT**.

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**post'u-lant** (*pōst'tū-lānt*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See **POSTULATE**.] One who makes a request; a petitioner; hence, a candidate, as for holy orders.

**post'u-late** (*-lāt*), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, fr. *postulare* to demand.] 1. Something demanded or asserted; esp., a position or supposition assumed without proof or as self-evident. 2. A condition; an essential preliminary. 3. *Geom.* Orig., a demand that something be granted without proof; later the demand or assumption of the *possibility of doing* something, as of making some construction. Cf. **AXIOM**, 1.

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— (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'éd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To demand; require; claim. **2.** To affirm without proof; assume; posit. **Syn.** Postulate, assume. To assume is to take for granted as the basis of argument; to **postulate** is formally to lay down or enunciate an assumption without proof. **pot'su-la'tion** (pós'tū-lā'shún), *n.* Act of postulating, or that which is postulated. **pot'sture** (pós'tūr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. positura*, fr. *ponere, posium, to place*.] **1.** Relative arrangement of the parts of anything, esp. the body; bearing; esp., the attitude of a person; pose. **2.** State or situation in reference to circumstances or surroundings; as, the *posture* of affairs. **3.** Mental or spiritual attitude or state. — **Syn.** See POSITION. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ing). To put into, or cause to assume, a posture. — *v. i.* To assume a posture or postures; pose. — **pot'tur'er** (-tūr-ēr), *n.* **pot'stur-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To put into a posture; pose. **pot'sy** (pós'zī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zīz). [*Contr. fr. poesy.*] **1.** A brief sentiment or motto, as one inscribed on a ring. *Archæol.* **2.** A flower; bouquet; nosegay. *Archæol. or Colloq.* **pot** (pót), *n.* A deep hole or pit; a pothole. **pot**, *n.* [*AS. pott.*] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of rounded form, variously used. **2.** A pot (vessel) with its contents; the quantity contained in a pot; hence: drink; liquor; potation. **3.** A kind of wicker vessel or similar trap for catching eels and other fish, lobsters, etc. **4.** A chimney pot. **5.** Of money, a large sum. *Colloq.* **6.** The total of the bets at stake at one time; the pool. *Stang.* **7.** Short for POT SNOT. — *v. t.*; POT'TED (-tīt); -TING. **1.** To place in or as in a pot or pots. **2.** To shoot for the pot, that is, for cooking; take a pot shot at. Cf. POT-HUNTER. **3.** To secure; win; bag. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To take a pot shot; shoot. *Colloq.* **pot'a-ble** (pót'tā-b'l), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink.] Drinkable. — *n.* In *pl.* Things drinkable. **pot'ash** (pót'āsh'), *n.* [*pot + ash.*] Potassium carbonate, esp. from wood ashes. Crude potash purified is *pearlash*. **pot-tass'** (pót-tās'); **pot'tās**, **pot-tas'sa** (pót-tās'sā), *n.* [*F. potasse.*] Potash. **pot-tas'sic** (pót-tās'sik), *a.* Pert. to or containing potassium. **pot-tas'sium** (-i-ŷm), *n.* [*NL. See POTASS, POTASH.*] *Chem.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, always occurring combined, as in sylvite, saltpeter, etc. Symbol, *K* (*kalium*); *sp. gr.* 0.865; at. wt., 39.10. **potassium carbonate.** *Chem.* A white salt, *K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>*, forming a strongly alkaline solution, made from wood ashes, etc., and like soda, used in making soap, glass, etc. **potassium dichromate.** *Chem.* A soluble salt, *K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>*, forming large red triclinic crystals, largely used in dyeing, in photographic processes, as an oxidizing agent, etc. **potassium manganate.** *Chem.* An unstable green salt, *K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>*, readily converted into potassium permanganate, a salt, *KMnO<sub>4</sub>*, crystallizing in purplish prisms, soluble in water and used as an oxidizer and disinfectant. **pot-a'tion** (pót-tā'shún), *n.* [*L. potatio*, fr. *potare* to drink.] **1.** A drinking; draft. **2.** A drink; beverage. **pot'a'to** (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [*Sp. patata* potato, *batata* sweet potato, fr. native name in Haiti.] **1.** The sweet potato. **2.** The edible starchy tuber of an American solanaceous plant (*Solanum tuberosum*); also, the plant. **potato beetle.** The potato bug. **potato bug.** A black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) which feeds on the leaves of the potato. **pot'a-to-ry** (pót-tō-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. potatorius*, fr. *potare* drink.] Of, pertaining to, or addicted to, drinking. **pot'-bel'ly**, *n.* A protuberant belly. — **pot'-bel'lied**, *a.* **pot'boil'er** (pót'boil'ēr), *n.* A literary or artistic work done simply for money to pay current expenses. *Colloq.* **pot'boy'** (pót'boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house. **pot companion.** A companion in drinking; fellow toper. **pot-teen'** (pót-tēn'), **pot-teen'** (-thēn'), *n.* [*Ir. pottin*, lit., a small pot.] In Ireland, illicitly distilled whisky. *Ir.* **pot'ten-cy** (pót'tēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Also **pot'tence** (-tēns). [*L. potentia*, fr. *potens* potent.] **1.** Quality of possessing strength or power; efficiency; capability; ability. **2.** Potentiality. **3.** *Homeopathy.* Increased power of a medicine as produced by attenuation. **pot'tent** (pót'tēnt), *a.* [*L. potens, -entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, have power; *potis* able + *esse* to be.] **1.** Having great power, dominion, or influence; puissant; as, a *potent* prince; a *potent* name. **2.** Forceful; cogent; as, a *potent* argument. **3.** Producing great physical or chemical effects; powerful; as, a *potent* medicine. — **Syn.** Mighty, strong, able, forcible. See POWERFUL. **pot'ten-tate** (-tēn-tāt), *n.* [*L. potentatus* power, ruler.] One who possesses great power or sway, as a monarch. **pot'ten'tial** (pót-tēn'tshāl), *a.* **1.** *Powerful.* *Rare.* **2.** Existing in possibility only; latent; — opp. to *actual*. **3.** *Gram.* Expressive of possibility. — **Syn.** See LATENT. **potential mood, Gram.,** a verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may, can, might, could, would, or should*; as, *I may go; he can write.*

— *n.* **1.** A possibility; potentiality. **2.** *Gram.* The potential mood. **3.** *Elec.* The degree of electrification as referred to some standard (as of the earth). **pot'ten'ti-al'i-ty** (-shī-āl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Potential quality or state; a Power; potency. **P** Possibility, not actuality; a possibility or capacity, or that which embodies it. **pot'ten'tial-ly, adv.** In a potential manner; latently. **pot'ten'til'ia** (pót'tēn-tīl'ā), *n.* [*NL. dim. See POTENT.*] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Potentilla*) of rosaceous herbs and shrubs, the cinquefoils, or five-fingers, abundant in temperate regions, having pinnate or palmate leaves. **pot'ten'ti-om'e-ter** (pót-tēn'shī-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*potential + -meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or comparing electrical potentials or electromotive forces. **pot'tent-ize** (pót'tēn-tīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ'ING (-tīz-ing). To render potent; specif., *Homeopathy*, to render (a drug) more effective by attenuation; dynamize. **pot'tent-ly, adv.** In a potent manner; powerfully. **pot'h'e-ca-ry** (pót'h'ē-kā-rī), *n.* Apothecary. *Obs. or Scot.* **pot'theen'** (pót-thēn'), *n.* Var. of POTEEN. **pot'her** (pót'hēr), *n.* **1.** A choking cloud or condition of dust, smoke, or steam. **2.** Bustle; bother. — *v. t. & i.* To harass and perplex; fuss; worry. **pot'herb'** (pót'ūrb'; -hūrb'), *n.* Any plant whose leaves or stems are boiled for food, as spinach. **pot'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* Any pit or hole; esp., a more or less circular hole formed in the rocky beds of streams by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water. **pot'hook'** (-hōök'), *n.* **1.** An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire. **2.** A written character curved like a pothook, as one used in teaching to write. **pot'house'** (pót'hous'), *n.* An alehouse; a low tavern. **pot'hunter** (-hūn'tēr), *n.* **1.** A hunter who shoots animals that will help to fill his bag, without regard to the rules or spirit of sport. **2.** *Sports.* A person who enters contests merely to win prizes. — **pot'hunter'ing, n. & a.** **pot'tiche'** (pót'tēsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -TICHES (-tēsh'). [*F.*, fr. *pot* a pot.] *Ceramics.* A vase with a separate cover, the body usually rounded or polygonal with nearly vertical sides. **pot'tion** (pót'shūn), *n.* [*L. potio*, fr. *potare* to drink.] A draft; dose; esp., a dose of liquid medicine or of poison. **Pot'ti-phar** (pót'tī-fār), *n.* *Bib.* An Egyptian official to whom Joseph was sold as a slave. *Gen. xxxvii. 36.* **pot'latch'** (pót'läch'), *n.* [*Chinook poliatsh, pahlatsh.*] Among some American Indians of the Pacific coast, a ceremonial distribution by a man of gifts to his own and neighboring tribesmen, accompanied by festivities. **pot'luck'** (-lūk'), *n.* Luck or chance as to what may be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal; also, the food so on hand or provided. **pot margold.** An asteraceous garden plant (*Calendula officinalis*), the heads of which are used to flavor soups. **pot'pie'** (pót'pī'), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot. **pot'pour'ri'** (pót'pōr'rē'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, *L. putrere.*] A melody or mixture, as in music or literature; an olla-podrida. **pot'sherd'** (pót'shūrd'), *n.* [*pot + sherd or shard.*] A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot. **pot shot.** *Lit.* a shot fired simply to fill the pot; hence, a shot taken under conditions suggesting such a shot. **pot'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A more or less impure stearite, sometimes used for culinary vessels, esp. in prehistoric times. **pot'tage** (pót'āj), *n.* [*F. potage*, fr. *pot* pot.] A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat; soup, esp. a thick soup. *Now Chiefly Literary.* [*vessels.*] **pot'ter** (-ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen **pot'ter, v. i. & t. Also, and in U. S. usually, **put'ter** (pūt'ēr). To trifle; dawdle; trifle or idle (away). — **Syn.** See TRIFLE. — *n.* Also **put'ter**. Act or habit of pottering. — **pot'ter-er, n.** Also **put'ter-er**. **potter's field.** A public burial place, esp. in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals. *Mat. xxvii. 7.* **potter's wheel.** *Ceramics.* A horizontal disk, revolving on a vertical spindle, and carrying the clay in throwing. **pot'ter-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-tīz). [*F. poterie*, fr. *pot* pot.] **1.** A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made. **2.** Art of the potter; ceramics. **3.** Ware made from certain earthy materials, usually clay, molded, and hardened by heat; specif., the coarser vessels so made; earthenware. **pot'tle** (-l'), *n.* [*OF. potel*, dim. of *pot* pot.] **1.** An old measure equal to two quarts. **2.** A tankard of this capacity; by ellipsis, a pottle of wine, etc.; hence, liquor. **Pott's disease** (póts). [*After Percival Pott*, English surgeon.] *Med.* Caries of the vertebrae, often resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower extremities. **pot't-va'liant** (pót-vā'l'yānt; pót-vā'l'), *a.* Having the courage given by drink. **pot't-wal'lop-er** (-wól'ōp-ēr; pót-wól'l'), *n.* In certain boroughs of England, before the Reform Act of 1832, a voter whose qualification for suffrage as a householder was the boiling (walloping) of his own pot.**

**κ = ch** in *C. ich, ach* (50); **bōn**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. **¶ Foreign Word.** + combined with, = equals.



**pouch** (pouch), *n.* [OF. *poche, poche.*] **1.** A small or moderate-sized bag, sack, or receptacle. **2.** Specif.: **a** A money purse. *Archaic or Literary.* **b** A leather bag for ammunition; also, a wooden cartridge box. **c** A mail bag. **3.** That which is shaped like a pouch, or bag; as: **a** *Med.* A cyst or sac containing fluid. **b** *Zool.* A sac or bag, esp. for carrying the young, as in the kangaroo; **a** marsupium. — *v. t.* To put in or as in a pouch; pocket. — *v. i.* **1.** To swallow; gorge. **2.** To form a pouch or baglike cavity.

**pouched** (poucht), *a.* Having a pouch or pouches.  
**pouched rat.** See **GOPHER.**

**pouf** (pouf), *n.* [F. *pouf.*] Lit., a puff; specif., a kind of female headdress of the latter part of the 18th century.

**pou-lard'** (poo-lard'), *n.* [F. *poularde* pullet, fr. *poule* hen. See **PULLET.**] A pullet that has been spayed for fattening; hence, a fat pullet. Cf. **CAPON.**

**poult** (pölt), *n.* [ME. *pulte*, contr. fr. *polet, pulet, F. poulet*, dim. of *poule* fowl. See **PULLET.**] A young chicken, turkey, pheasant, or the like.

**poult'-de-soie'** (poo'dē-swā'), [F. *poult-de-soie, poude-soie.*] A kind of heavy, corded silk fabric; a fine gros-grain silk.

**poul'ter** (pö'tēr), *n.* A poulterer. *Obs. or Hist.*

**poul'ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* [From *poulterer.*] A dealer in poultry.

**poul'tice** (-tis), *n.* [Prob. through OF., fr. L. *puls, pl. pulsetes*, a thick pap.] A soft composition applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm. — *v. t.*; —**TIC-ED** (-tist); —**TIC-ING** (-ti-sing). To apply a poultice to.

**poult'ry** (-tri), *n.* [OF. *pouleterie*. See **POLT.**] Domestic fowls, as cocks and hens, capons, ducks, and geese.

**pounce** (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce*, fr. L. *pumex, icis, pumice.*] **1.** A powder, as of cuttlefish bone, formerly used to keep ink from spreading on paper. **2.** Powder, as charcoal dust, for making patterns through perforated designs. — *v. t.*; **POUNCED** (pounst); **POUNC'ING.** To dust, smooth, or finish, with pounce, pumice, etc.

**pounce, n.** The claw, or talon, of a bird of prey. — *v. t.* To seize, or swoop down on and seize, with talons. — *v. i.* **1.** To swoop down; come down suddenly so as to seize; — used with *on, upon, or at.* **2.** To spring, jump, or come suddenly; as, he **pounced** into the room. — *n.* A pouncing; sudden swoop or spring.

**poun'cet box** (poun'sēt). A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes. *Archaic.*

**pound** (pound), *n.* [AS. *pund* an inclosure (in comp.)] **1.** An inclosure maintained by public authority for confining animals taken trespassing or at large. **2.** An inclosure for sheltering or trapping animals. **3.** Fig., a place of confinement, as for criminals. **4.** An area or space in which to keep or catch fish. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a pound.

**pound, n.**; *pl.* **POUNDS** (poundz), or, collectively, **POUND** or **POUNDS**. [AS. *pund*, fr. L. *pondo.*] **1.** A unit of weight; esp., the *avoirdupois pound* of 7,000 grains (divided into 16 oz.), or the *troypound* of 5,760 grains (divided into 12 oz.). Abbr., *lb.* or *lb.* (*L. libra* pound); *pl.* *lbs.* or *lb.* **2.** A The gold monetary unit of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings of 12 pence each, or \$4.8665 United States money; — called specif. **pound sterling**. Symbol, **£.** **b** [More fully **pound Scots.**] A former Scottish money of account, equal at one time to the English pound, but, at the union of the crowns, to about 20 pence English. **c** A gold monetary unit of Turkey (**£T.**), of Egypt (**£E.**), or of Peru (**£p.**).

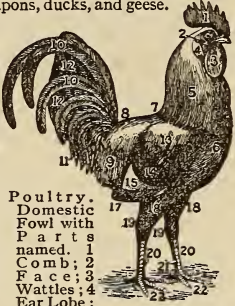
**pound, v. t.** [AS. *punian* to bruise.] **1.** To pulverize by beating, as with a pestle. **2.** To strike heavily or repeatedly; beat; pummel. — *v. i.* **1.** To beat; specif., of a ship or boat, to fall with heavy blows, as upon the waves in riding over them; also, to make a sound of heavy blows. **2.** To walk, dance, etc., with heavy steps. — *n.* Act of pounding; also, a heavy blow; thud.

**pound'age** (poun'dāj), *n.* A sum or rate per pound.

**pound'al** (-däl), *n.* [From **POUND** a weight.] *Physics.* A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second.

**pound'cake'** (poun'däk'), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet cake; — from the chief ingredients being used in pounds, or equal quantities.

**pound'er** (poun'dēr), *n.* **1.** A thing weighing a pound. **2.** A



- Poultry.**  
Domestic Fowl with P a r t s named: **1** Comb; **2** Face; **3** Wattles; **4** Ear Lobe; **5** Hackle; **6** Breast; **7** Back; **8** Saddle; **9** Saddle Hackles; **10** Sickle Feathers; **11** Tail Coverts; **12** Tail Feathers; **13** Wing Bow; **14** Wing Coverts; **15** Secondaries; **17** Primaries; **18** Thighs; **19** Hocks; **20** Shanks or Legs; **21** Spur; **22** Toes.

thing having, or having to do with, a (specified) weight in pounds, as a projectile or the cannon firing it; — used in combination; as, a twelve-pounder, i. e., a cannon firing a twelve-pound shell.

**pound'er, n.** One who, or that which, pounds.  
**pound'-fool'ish, a.** Foolish in large sums or matters; — contrasted with *penny-wise*.

**pound net.** A fish trap consisting of a net or nets supported to form an inclosure with a narrow entrance.

**pour** (pör; 57), *v. t. & i.* To send or issue in or as in a stream or flood; emit, discharge, or escape, freely. — *n.* A pouring, or quantity poured; a flood; heavy fall; downpour.

**pour'boire'** (pöör'bwär'), *n.* [F.] Lit., (money) for drinking; drink money; hence, a gratuity; doucour; tip; fee.

**pour'er, n.** One who, or that which, pours.

**pour'par'ler'** (pöör'pär'lär'), *n.* [F.] An informal conference to discuss some affair, as preliminary to a treaty.

**pour'point** (pöör'point), *n. Also **pour'point.** [F. *pour-point.*] Something quilted; esp., a quilted doublet worn in the 14th and 15th centuries.*

**pour'sse'** (-ca'fé), (pöös'kä'fä'), *n.* [F., fr. *pousser* to push + *café* coffee.] A drink consisting of several liqueurs, or cordials, poured so as to remain separate in layers, and usually served after coffee at dinner.

**pous-sette'** (pöös-sēt'), *n.* [F., *pouspin.*] A dancing round and round with hands joined, as of a couple in the contredanse. — *v. i.* To perform a poussette.

**pou sto** (pöös stö; pou stö), [Gr. *πῶσ στω* where I may stand; — from the reputed saying of Archimedes, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the earth."] A place to stand on; a basis for operations.

**pout** (pout), *n.* An arctic fish (*Gadus luscus*) related to the cod; also, any of several fresh-water catfishes.

**pout, v. i.** To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. — *v. t.* To protrude (the lips); swell or push out; also, to say with a pout. — *n.* A pouting protrusion of the lips; in *pl.*, a fit of sullenness.

**pout'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who pouts. **2.** One of a breed of fancy pigeons having a crop which they dilate.

**pow'er-ty** (pöw'ēr-tī), *n.* [OF. *poverté*, fr. L. *paupertas*, fr. *pauper* poor.] **1.** Quality or state of being poor or indigent; need; destitution. **2.** Any deficiency in what constitutes richness; poorness; as, *poverty* of soil or of ideas.

**Syn.** Poverty, want, destitution, indigence, penury. **Poverty** (stronger than *poor*) is the state of being in need; **want** is extreme poverty; **destitution** is absolute want. **Indigence** suggests severely straitened circumstances; **penury** is extreme indigence or abject poverty.

**pow'der** (pou'dēr), *n.* [F. *poudre, L. pulvis, pulveris.*] **1.** Substance in fine dry particles such as are produced by grinding; dust. **2.** A preparation in the form of fine particles, as a medicinal dose. **3.** Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder. — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with powder; besprinkle; as, *to powder* the hair. **2.** To sprinkle like powder, as for decoration. **3.** To pulverize. — *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced to powder; as, some salts *powder* easily. **2.** To use cosmetic powder. **3.** To rush; ride very fast.

**pow'der down.** One of certain modified down feathers, as in parrots and herons, which disintegrate at the ends, producing a sort of powder or scaly exfoliation.

**pow'der-flask'** (-fläsk'), **pow'der-horn'** (-hörn'), *n.* A utensil, as a horn, in which to carry powder on the person.

**pow'der-mill'** (-míl'), *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

**pow'der-y** (-ī), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, resembling, or consisting of, powder. **2.** Easily crumbling to pieces; friable. **3.** Sprinkled with powder; dusty; as, *powdery* bees.

**pow'er** (-ēr), *n.* [ME. *puer, poer*, OF. *poeir, pooir, F. pouvoir, n. & v.*, prop. inf., fr. LL. *potere*, for L. *posse, potesse*, to be able.] **1.** Ability to act; faculty of doing or performing something; capability of producing or undergoing an effect; also, in *pl.*, one of the mental or bodily faculties, as thinking, reasoning, etc., or a manifestation of mental or physical ability to act. **2.** Exerted energy; vigor; force; might; as, a man of *power*, *the power* of his arm. **3.** Control; authority; influence; ascendancy; as, the *power* of *power*. **4.** Law. Authority, capacity, or right; esp., authority or right to do or forbear derived by one person from another; as, a *power* of attorney. Specif., an authority (a *power of appointment*) vested in one person (called *donee*, or *appointor*) to dispose of, or create or revoke rights in, the property (specif. the real property) of another. **5.** One who, or that which, has or exercises an ability to act; one invested with power or influence; a government exercising control or possessing international influence; as, the great *powers* of Europe. **6.** An order of angels; — chiefly in *pl.* **7.** A military or naval force. *Archaic.* **8.** A large quantity; multitude; host. *Now Colloq.* **9.** *Math.* The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself; as, 9 is the second *power* of 3. **10.** *Mechanics.* A The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed; as, sixty horse *power*. **b** A source of useful mechanical energy; as, *water power*; *hand power*,

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; éve, évent énd, recënt, makër; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



etc. Specif., a mechanical source, as opposed to human power. **11. Optics.** The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument magnifies.

**Syn.** Potency, strength, vigor, energy, force, puissance, ability, capacity, efficiency, efficacy. — **Power, strength, vigor, energy, force** agree in the idea of ability to do or bear. **Power** is the most general term; **strength** implies power that is inherent; **vigor**, usually confined in its application to living things, suggests physical or mental strength in healthy exercise. **Energy** is power in terms of actual or potential work. **Force** adds the implication of resistance overcome; as, the *force* of an appeal; centripetal *force*. **power of the keys, Eccl. & Theol.**, the authority with regard to the discipline of the church, esp. as to the power of granting or refusing absolution. Cf. *Mat.* xvi. 19.

**power-ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of or having power; potent; influential; cogent. — **power-ful-ly, adv.** — **ful-ness, n.** **Syn.** Potent, puissant, efficient, effective, effectual, efficacious, mighty, strong, forcible, cogent. — **Powerful, potent, puissant** agree in the idea of ability to effect large results. **Powerful** applies to whatever is capable of producing great effect. **Potent** suggests some inherent, it may be latent or lurking, virtue or energy, which works out its effect with certainty. **Puissant**, a book word, referring chiefly to persons (usually princes and potentates) or to bodies politic, connotes more the outward attributes of power.

**power-less, a.** Destitute of power; impotent; unable to produce effect. — **power-less-ly, adv.** — **less-ness, n.** **Syn.** Powerless, impotent. **Powerless** denotes merely lack of power; **impotent** commonly adds the implication of positive weakness or (esp.) ineffectiveness.

**pow-wow** ('wou'), *n.* [Algonquian.] **1.** Among the North American Indians: a) A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. b) A ceremony, esp. of magic, performed for the cure of diseases, for success in hunting, etc.; also, a conference of or with Indians. **2.** Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow. *U. S. — v. i.* To hold a powwow, or conference.

**pox** (pŏks), *n.* [For *pocks*, ME. *pokkes*. See *POCK*.] *Med.* Any of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions; as, smallpox, chicken *pox*, etc. Without a defining word, usually, syphilis.

**poz-zuo-la'na** (pŏt'swŏ-lă'nă), **poz-zo-la'na** (pŏt'sŏ-), *n.* [It.] A siliceous rock of volcanic origin found at Pozzuoli, Italy. It is used in preparing a hydraulic cement.

**prac'tic** ('tik), *a.* Practical. *Obs.*

**prac'tic-a-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practicable, or of an instance of it. **prac'tic-a-ble** (prăk'tĭ-kă-bĭl'), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. *πρακτικός*.] **1.** Capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished; feasible; as, a *practicable* method. **2.** Usable; passable; as, a *practicable* weapon. — **prac'tic-a-bly, adv.**

**Syn.** Practicable, practical. That is *practicable* which can be accomplished; that is *practical* (opp. to *theoretical*, etc.) which can be actually turned to account. See **POSSIBLE**.

**prac'tic-cal** (kăł), *a.* [L. *practicus* active, Gr. *πρακτικός* fit for doing, practical, fr. *πράσσειν* to do.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or manifested in, practice or action; — opposed to *theoretical, ideal, speculative*. **2.** Available or valuable in practice or action; useful; as, a *practical* acquaintance with Latin. **3.** Given or disposed to, or engaged in, action as opposed to speculation, etc.; skillful or experienced from practice; as, a *practical* mind; a *practical* farmer. **4.** That is such in practice or effect; virtual; as, a *practical* atheist. — **Syn.** See **PRACTICABLE**.

**practical** joke, a joke put in practice, the fun consisting in what is done rather than what is said; esp., a trick played on a person.

**prac'tic-a-l'i-ty** (-kăł'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practical; a practical matter.

**prac'tic-a-l-ly** (prăk'tĭ-kăł'ĭ), *adv.* In a practical way; from a practical point of view; as: really or virtually; in or by means of practice; as, *practically* worthless; *practically* acquainted with a subject; *practically* safe.

**prac'tic-cal-ness, n.** Quality or state of being practical. **prac'tice, prac'tise** (-tĭs), *v. t.*; -TICED (-tĭst); -TIC-ING or -TIS-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [OF. *practiser, pratiser*, for older *pratiquer*, LL. *practicare*.] **1.** To do, carry on, act, or exercise; do or perform often or habitually. **2.** To follow or work at, as a profession, etc. **3.** To perform repeatedly, for proficiency; as, to *practice* music. **4.** To teach by practice; train; drill; as, to *practice* a regiment in firing. — *v. i.* **1.** To act; operate; proceed. **2.** To act or do something habitually. **3.** To exercise or pursue a profession, esp. medicine or law. **4.** To perform certain acts often, for proficiency. **5.** To scheme; plot; intrigue. *Now Rare.*

**prac'tice, n.** **1.** Actual performance or application of knowledge; as, *naval practice*; — disting. from *theory, profession, etc.* **2.** Repeated or customary action; habit; custom; as, the *practice* of early rising. **3. Law.** The established method of conducting proceedings. **4.** Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as, *practice* in music. Also, practical acquaintance, proficiency, etc., so acquired; as, to be out of *practice*. **5.** The exercise of any

vocation; professional business or work; as, the *practice* of medicine; a large *practice*. **6.** Stratagem; artifice; scheming; a scheme; plot. **7. Arith.** A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts. — **Syn.** Usage, manner. See **HABIT, EXERCISE**.

**prac'ticed, prac'tised** (-tĭst), *a.* **1.** Experienced; expert; skilled; as, a *practiced* marksman. **2.** Learned by practice; as, a *practiced* accent.

**prac'tic-er, prac'tis-er** (prăk'tĭsh-ĕr), *n.* One who practices. **prac'tise, prac'tis-er, etc.** Vars. of **PRACTICE**, etc.

**prac'ti-tion-er** (prăk'tĭsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* One engaged in the actual practice of any profession, esp. law or medicine.

**præ-** (prĕ-). Prefix from Latin *prae*, meaning *before*.

**præ-co'cial**. Var. of **PRECOICIAL**.

**præ'di-al, præ'di-äl** (prĕ'dĭ-äl), *a.* [L. *praedium* farm, estate.] Of or pert. to land or immovable property.

**præ'fect, præ'lec'tion, præ'lec'tor**. Vars. of **PREFECT**, etc. **præ'mu-ni'tre** (prĕ'mü-nĭ'trĕ), *n.* [Short for *praemunere factus*; *praemunere* is a LL. corruption of L. *praemonere* to warn, cite.] *Eng. Law.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses made punishable by forfeiture and imprisonment; also, the offense or the penalty.

**præ-no'men** (prĕ-nŏ'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nă). [L.; *prae + nomen* name,] Among the ancient Romans, the first name of a person, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc.

**præ-pos'tor**. Var. of **PREPOSTOR**.

**præ'tex'ta** (prĕ'tĕks'tă), *n.*; *pl.* -TEXTAE (-tĕ). [L. (sc. *toga*), fr. *praetextus*, p. p. of *praetexere* to weave before, fringe; *prae + texere* to weave.] *Rom. Antiq.* A white robe with a purple border worn by a Roman boy before he assumed the toga virilis, and by a girl until marriage. Originally it was worn by magistrates and some of the priests.

**præ'tor, præ'tor** (prĕ'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, fr. *praerire* to go before.] *Roman Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank, known chiefly as a judicial magistrate. — **tor-snip, n.**

**præ-to'ri-al, præ-to'ri-äl** (prĕ-tŏ'rĭ-äl), *adj.* Praetorian.

**præ-to'ri-an, præ-to'ri-an** (-ăn; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Roman praetor or his office. **2.** [Usually *cap.*] Of, pert. to, or designating the Praetorian Guard (see below).

**Praetorian Guard. Rom. Hist.** A the emperor's bodyguard, instituted by Augustus and suppressed by Constantine in 312. The Praetorians came to have great power, making and unmaking emperors. b) A Praetorian.

— *n.* [*cap.*] A soldier of the Praetorian Guard.

**prag-mat'ic** (prăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy, active, systematic, Gr. *πραγματικός*, fr. *πράγμα* a thing done, business, fr. *πράσσειν* to do.] **1.** Pertaining to municipal or state affairs; — only in *pragmatic* sanction. **2.** Busy; esp., officious; meddling; as, a *pragmatic* lawyer. **3.** Opinionated; dogmatic. **4.** Practical; matter-of-fact; *Philos.*, of or pert. to pragmatism; dealing with practical values or consequences. **5.** Dealing with events so as to show their interrelation; as, *pragmatic* history. — **prag-mat'ic-a-l-ly, adv.** — **-cal-ness, n.**

**prag'ma-tism** (prăg'mătĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmatic quality or state; officiousness; dogmatism; also, practicality. **2. Philos.** The doctrine that the whole meaning of a conception lies in its practical consequences, and that the purpose of thinking is to develop beliefs which shall serve as general principles of conduct. [Pragmatism.]

**prag'ma-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A busybody. **2.** An adherent of **PRAIRIAL** (pră'rĭ-äl; prĕ'rĕ-äl), *n.* [F., fr. *prairie* meadow.] See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

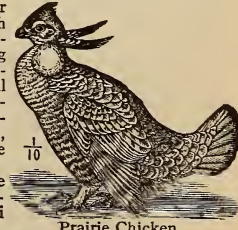
**prairie** (pră'rĭ; pră'rĭ; 3), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *pratium* meadow.] A meadow or tract of land covered with grass; specif.: a) An extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, with a deep fertile soil covered, except as cultivated, with coarse grass without trees. b) A low, sandy, grass-grown tract in the Florida pine woods.

**prairie chicken.** A grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*) of the Mississippi Valley.

**prairie clover.** Any of a genus (*Petalostemon*) of fabaceous plants having small rosy or white flowers.

**prairie dog.** An American burrowing rodent (genus *Cynomys*, esp. *C. ludovicianus*) allied to the woodchucks. Prairie dogs inhabit the plains west of the Mississippi, living in large colonies, often called *towns* or *villages*.

**prairie schooner.** A long



Prairie Chicken.



Prairie Dog.



canvas-covered wagon used esp. by emigrants crossing the prairies. *Colloq., U. S.*

**prairie wolf.** A coyote.

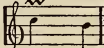
**praise** (prāz), *v. t.*; **PRASED** (prāzd); **PRAS'ING** (prāz'ing). [OF. *preier*, L. *preiare* to praise, *pretium* price.] **1.** To express approbation of; laud; applaud. **2.** Of God or a god: to glorify by homage, esp. in worship or song; laud; magnify. — **Syn.** Commend, eulogize, celebrate, glorify. — **n.** **1.** Act of praising; state of being praised. **2.** The subject or reason of praise. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Encomium, eulogy, panegyric, commendation, laudation. — **prais'er, n.**

**praise'wor'thy** (-wū'r'thī), *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable.

— **praise'wor'thi-ly** (-thī-lī), *adv.* — **wor'thi-ness, n.**

**Prā'krit** (prā'krīt), *n.* [Sk. *prākṛta* original, natural, usual, common, vulgar.] The Aryan vernacular dialects of India, esp. the Secondary or medieval vernaculars, as distinguished from Sanskrit; also, any one of these dialects.

**pra'tine** (prā'tēn). [F.] A confection of nut kernels.

**Prall'tri'l'er** (prāl'trī'l'ēr), *n.*; *G. pl.* -TRILLER. [G.] *Music.* A melodic embellishment consisting of the quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone above it;  called also the *inverted mordent*.

**prance** (prāns), *v. i.*; **PRANCED** (prānst); **PRANC'ING** (prān'sing). [ME. *prauencen*.]

**1.** To spring from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a mettlesome horse. **2.** To Pralltriller. **1** As ride on a prancing horse; ride gayly or written; **2** As prance proudly. **3.** To swagger. — **v. t.** To cause performed. — **prance, as a horse, n.** Act of prancing; a prancing movement. — **pranc'er** (prān'sēr), *n.*

**prank** (prānk), *v. t.* To dress showily; adorn; deck; fig., to dress up. — **v. i.** To make ostentatious show.

**prank, n.** A gay or sportive action or trick; a frolic.

**prank'ish, a.** Full of pranks; frolicsome.

**prase** (prāz), *n.* [L. *prasius*, fr. Gr. *πρασος* of a leek-green color, fr. Gr. *πρασον* a leek.] *Min.* A variety of translucent quartz, in color bluish green, like that of leek leaves.

**prase-o-dym'i-um** (prā'sē-dīm'ī-ūm; prā'zē-), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρασος* leek-green + *didymium*.] *Chem.* A rare metal, one of the constituents of didymium. Its salts are green. *Symbol, Pr*; *at. wt., 140.6.*

**prate** (prāt), *v. i. & t.*; **PRAT'ED** (prāt'ēd); **PRAT'ING**. To talk, esp. much and idly; to utter foolishly; chatter; babble. — **Syn.** See CHAT. — **n.** Act of prating; chatter.

**prat'er** (prāt'ēr), *n.* One who prates.

**prat'in-cole** (prāt'in-kōl; prāt'in-), *n.* [L. *pratium* meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] Any of a genus (*Glareola*) of limicoline birds, esp. an Old World species (*G. pratincola*).

**prat'ique** (prāt'ik; F. prā'tēk), *n.* [F., prop., practice.] *Commerce.* Permission given to a ship that has satisfied health regulations to hold intercourse with a port.

**prat'le** (prāt'li), *v. i. & t.*; **-TLED** (-'lid); **-TLING** (-ling). [Freq. of *prate*.] To prate; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly, like a child. — **Syn.** See CHAT. — **n.** Trifling talk or chatter; babble.

**prat'ler** (prāt'lēr), *n.* One who prattles, esp. a child.

**prawn** (prōn), *n.* [ME. *prane*.] Any of numerous edible, shrimplike, decapod crustaceans (genera *Pandalus*, *Pennæus*, etc.), found in all tropical and temperate regions, in both fresh and salt water.

**pray** (prā), *v. t.* [OF. *preier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prez*, *precis*, a prayer.] **1.** To entreat; implore. *Archaic.* **2.** To ask earnestly for; supplicate for; as, he *prayed* permission to return. **3.** To effect, put, or bring by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. — **Syn.** Beg, invoke, beseech, petition. — **v. i.** To make earnest request or entreaty; offer prayer to a deity as a religious act.

**pray'a** (prī'ā), *n.* [Pg. *praia*, lit., shore, fr. L. *plaga* region.] An embanked drive or promenade along a shore or river bank; an esplanade; a bund.

**pray'er** (prā'ēr), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

**prayer** (prā), *n.* [OF. *preiere*, fr. LL., fr. L. *precarius* got by prayer, *precari* to pray.] **1.** Act or practice of praying; supplication. **2.** The offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to the Supreme Being. **3.** The form of words used in praying; as, the Lord's *prayer*. **4.** A form of religious service consisting largely of prayers; — often in *pl.*; as, Morning *Prayer*; he never attended *prayers*. **5.** That which is prayed for.

**Syn.** Prayer, petition, suit. A *prayer* is an earnest entreaty or supplication addressed (esp.) to God, or to one invested with authority; *petition* is often synonymous with *prayer*; the word also denotes a single clause of a prayer, or a formal (often joint) request addressed to some authority; a *suit* is a rather humble or deferential petition.

**prayer book.** A book containing devotional prayers.

**prayer'ful** (-fūl), *a.* Given to prayer; devout. — **prayer'ful-ly, adv.** — **prayer'ful-ness, n.**

**prayer wheel.** A wheel or drum inscribed with or containing Buddhist prayers, which are deemed efficacious when the wheel turns. It is characteristic of Tibet and Mongolia.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**pre-** (prē-; prē-). Rarely, **præ-**. [L. *prae*, adv. & prep., before.] A prefix denoting *before* (in time, place, or order).

**preach** (prēch), *v. i.* [OF. *preechier*, *prechier*, fr. L. *praedicare* to proclaim; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say.] **1.** To proclaim tidings; specif., to proclaim the gospel; deliver a sermon. **2.** To give serious advice, as on morals. — **v. t.** **1.** To proclaim or inculcate in or as in a sermon. **2.** To deliver or pronounce, as a sermon. **3.** To bring, put, affect, or effect by preaching.

**preach'er** (prēch'ēr), *n.* One who preaches; specif.: **a** A minister. **[cap.]** The author of, or speaker in, the Book of Ecclesiastes; also, the book itself.

**preach'fy** (-fī), *v. i.* [*preach* + *-fy*.] To preach, esp. artificially or tediously; — usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*

**preach'ing, n.** Act or art of a preacher; also, a sermon; a public religious service.

**preach'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of preaching, or that which is preached; esp., a tedious or unwelcome discourse.

**pre'am'ble** (prē'am'b'l), *n.* [LL. *praebambulum*, fr. L. *praebambulus* walking before. See *PRE-*; *AMBLE*.] **1.** An introductory portion; preface; specif., the introductory part of a statute, stating the reasons and intent of the law, etc. **2.** An introductory fact or circumstance; preliminary; esp., a preface.

**pre'ap-point'** (-ā-point'), *v. t.* To appoint previously.

**pre'ar-range'** (prē'ā-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand.

— **pre'ar-range'ment** (-mēt), *n.*

**pre-ax'i-al** (prē-āk'sī-āl), *a.* *Anat.* In front of any transverse axis; on the anterior side of the axis of a limb.

**preb'end** (prēb'ēnd), *n.* [F. *prebende*, LL. *praebenda*, prop., things to be furnished, deriv. fr. L. *prae* + *habere* to have.] The stipend granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church to a canon or member of a chapter thereof; also, the land or tithe yielding the stipend.

**preb'en-da-ry** (prēb'ēn-dā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend.

**Pre-Cam'bri-an, a.** *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the entire period of geological history prior to the Cambrian. — **n.** The Pre-Cambrian period or system.

**pre-ca'ri-ous** (prē-kā'rī-ūz; 3), *a.* [L. *precarious* obtained by begging or prayer, fr. *prez*, *precis*, *precarij*.] **1.** Depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; uncertain; as, *precarious* privileges. **2.** Taken for granted without good reason; unfounded; as, a *precarious* conclusion. **3.** Dependent on circumstances or unknown causes or conditions; insecure; dubious; as, *precarious* fortunes. — **pre-ca'ri-ous-ly, adv.** — **ri-ous-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Precarious, uncertain. *Precarious* is much stronger than *uncertain*; the word implies such dependence on future contingencies as involves great insecurity or instability; as, *precarious* health; his coming is *uncertain*. The use of *precarious* for *dangerous* or *hazardous* is contrary to good usage.

**preca'tive** (prēk'ā-tīv), *a.* [L. *precativus*, fr. *precari* to pray. See *PRAY*.] *Precatory*; beseeching.

**preca'to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* [L. *precatorius*.] Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or expressive of, entreaty; supplicatory.

**pre-cau'tion** (prē-kō'shūn), *n.* [F. *precaution*, L. *praecautio*, fr. *praecavere*, *-cautum*, to guard against; *prae* + *cavere* to be on one's guard.] **1.** Previous caution or care. **2.** A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or to secure good or success.

**pre-cau'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* *Precautious*.

**pre-cau'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* [Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a precaution; suggesting or using caution beforehand.]

**pre-cau'tious** (-shūs), *a.* Using precaution; precautionary.

**pre-cede'** (-sēd'), *v. t. & i.*; **-CED'ED** (-sēd'ēd); **-CED'ING**. [F. *preceder*, L. *praecedere*, *-cessum*; *prae* + *cedere* to go.] **1.** To go before in rank, importance, etc.; take precedence of. **2.** To be, go, or move before in front of. **3.** To go before in order of time; occur or exist before.

**pre-ced'ence** (-sēd'ēns) *n.* **1.** Act or fact of preceding in order of time; priority. **2.** Act, fact, or right of preceding in rank or dignity.

**pre-ced'ent** (-ēnt), *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.

**pre-c'edent** (prē'sē-dēt), *n.* **1.** Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind. **2.** *Law.* A judicial decision, or form of proceeding, or course of action, serving as a rule in future similar or analogous cases.

**pre-c'eden'tial** (-dēn'shūl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or constituting a precedent; as, *precedential* cases. **2.** Having precedence; preliminary. **3.** Of or pert. to social precedence.

**pre-ced'ing** (prē-sēd'ing), *p. a.* That precedes; going before, as in order, time, etc. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.

**pre-cent'** (prē-sēt'). *v. i. & t.* To act as precentor; lead in singing.

**pre-cent'or** (-sēt'tōr), *n.* [L. *praecentor*, fr. *praecinere* to sing before; *prae* + *cinere* to sing.] A leader of singing; a



directing singer, as in a cathedral choir or in churches having no choir. — **pre-cen'tor-ship**, *n.*

**pre'cept** (prĕ'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praecipuum*, fr. *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, teach; *prae* + *capere* to take.] 1. Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as a rule of action or conduct; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; a working rule or direction. 2. *Law*. An order, warrant, or writ issued to an administrative officer. — **Syn.** Injunction, mandate, law, maxim. See DOCTRINE.

**pre-cep'tive** (prĕ-sĕp'tiv), *a.* Containing precepts; of the nature of a precept; mandatory; instructive.

**pre-cep'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* [L. *praecceptor*.] 1. One who gives precepts; esp., the master of a school; a teacher. 2. Head of a preceptor, — **pre-cep'tor-i-al** (prĕ-sĕp'tō-rī-āl; 57), *a.*

**pre-cep'to-ry** (prĕ-sĕp'tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praecceptor* an estate assigned to a preceptor.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple of the order in London. — *a.* Preceptive.

**pre-cep'tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A female preceptor.

**pre-cēs'sion** (-sĕsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *praecedere*, *praecessum*, to precede. See PRECEDE.] Act of preceding; precedence. **precession** of the equinoxes, *Astron.*, a slow change in direction of the earth's axis, and consequent westward motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic, due to the action of sun, moon, and planets on the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, so that the equinoctial points come to the meridian each day sooner than they otherwise would.

**pre-cēs'sion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to precession.

**pre-cinct** (prĕ'sĭnkt), *n.* [LL. *praecinctum*, fr. L. *praecingere*, -*cinctum*, to gird about. See PRE-; CINCURE.] 1. An inclosure bounded by walls or other limits or by an imaginary line; esp., in *pl.*, the region immediately about a place; environs. 2. A surrounding line or surface; a boundary or limit. 3. A district, esp. one set out for governmental purposes, as for police control; or, *U. S.*, a subdivision of a ward or county for election purposes, etc.

**pre-ci-ōs'i-ty** (prĕsh'ō-sĭ'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *prĕcĭosité*.] Fastidious refinement, esp. in language.

**pre-cious** (prĕsh'ūz), *a.* [OF. *precios*, L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, value.] 1. Of great price or value; costly; as, a precious stone. 2. Of great worth in an immaterial way, as morally or spiritually; dear; as, precious recollections. 3. Fastidious; overrefined; as, precious language. 4. Egregious; arrogant; — an intensive; as, a precious fool. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See VALUABLE. — *adv.* Very; — an intensive. *Colloq.* — **pre-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cious-ness**, *n.*

**pre-ci-pace** (prĕs'pĭs), *n.* [F. *prĕcipice*, L. *praecipitium*, fr. *praecipere*, -*cipitis*, headlong; *prae* + *caput*, -*pĭtis*, head.] A very steep or overhanging place, as the face of a cliff; an abrupt declivity; a cliff. [cipitated.]

**pre-cip'i-ta-ble** (prĕ-sĭp'ĭ-tā-bĭl), *a.* Capable of being pre-  
**pre-cip'i-tance** (-sĭp'ĭ-tāns), *n.* = PRECIPITANCY, 1.

**pre-cip'i-tan-cy** (-tān-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). 1. Quality or state of being precipitant or precipitate; headlong fall, speed, or hurry; great haste; precipitation; rashness. 2. An instance of being precipitate.

**pre-cip'i-tant** (-tānt), *a.* [L. *praecipitans*, -*antis*, p. pr. of *praecipitare* to precipitate.] 1. Falling or rushing headlong; moving precipitately; falling or descending perpendicularly or nearly so; as, precipitant flight. 2. Unexpectedly or rashly brought on or hastened; abrupt; hasty; as, precipitant rebellion. — *Chem.* Anything that causes a precipitation. — **pre-cip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-cip'i-tate** (-tāt), *a.* [L. *praecipitatus*, p. p. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praecipere* headlong.] 1. Acting with unwise haste; overhasty. 2. Done without, or exhibiting the lack of, due deliberation or care; hurried; as, a precipitate measure. 3. Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent. 4. Very sudden or abrupt; as, a precipitate illness. — **Syn.** See PRECIPITOUS.

— (-tāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING, 1. To throw or dash headlong; cast or hurl down, as from a precipice. 2. To cause to move, act, proceed, etc., very rapidly; urge or press on with eager haste or violence; cause to happen suddenly, unexpectedly or too soon; as, to precipitate a conflict. 3. *Chem.* To separate as a precipitate. 4. *Physics & Meteor.* To condense, as a vapor.

— *n. Chem.* A substance separated from a solution in a concrete state, by chemical action (as by the action of a reagent), or by heat or cold.

**pre-cip'i-tate-ly**, *adv.* In a precipitate manner. [cipitate.]

**pre-cip'i-tate-ness**, *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being precipitate.

**pre-cip'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of precipitating or state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated; specif.: a headlong rush. **b** Great hurry; undue, unwise, or rash haste; impetuosity. **c** Hastening; acceleration. **d Chem.** Act or process of precipitating from a solution; also, a precipitate. **e Meteor.** A deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; also, the quantity of water deposited. **f Spiritualism.** Materialization. [cipitates.]

**pre-cip'i-ta'tor** (-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, pre-  
**pre-cip'i-tin** (-tĭn), *n.* [See PRECIPITATE; -IN.] *Physiol.*

*Chem.* Any of a class of substances developed in blood serum that precipitate bacteria, protein substances, etc.

**pre-cip'i-tous** (-tūs), *a.* [OF. *praecipitoseus*. See PRECIPICE.] 1. Hasty; rash. *Rare.* 2. Falling or rushing headlong; precipitate. *Rare.* 3. Steep like, or of the nature of, a precipice; consisting of, or characterized by, precipices. — **pre-cip'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cip'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Precipitous, precipitate. **Precipitous**, in ordinary usage, denotes a physical quality only (see ABRUPT); as, a precipitous descent; precipitate applies to impulses or actions implying headlong, overhasty, or rash action.

|| **pre'cis'** (prā'sĕs'; prā'sĕ), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See PRECISE.] A concise statement; abstract; summary.

**pre-cise'** (prĕ-sĭs'), *a.* [F. *prĕcis*, fr. L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, deriv. of *prae* + *caedere* to cut.] 1. Definite; exact; distinct; as, precise rules; a precise voice. 2. Strictly conforming to rule or usage; punctilious; scrupulous; nice; sometimes, overnice; fastidious. 3. Exact in statement, distinction, etc.; minutely exact; as, a precise definition. — **Syn.** Accurate, punctilious, particular. See CORRECT, *a.* — **pre-cise-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cise-ness**, *n.* — **Syn.** See PRECISION.

**pre-ci'sian** (-sĭzh'ān), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms, esp. in religious observance; a formalist; — formerly applied to the Puritans.

**pre-ci'sion** (-ūn), *n.* Quality or state of being precise; exactness; accuracy; definiteness. — **pre-ci'sion-ist**, *n.*

**Syn.** Precision, preciseness. **Precision** is commonly used in a good sense; as, precision of thought, of aim. **Preciseness** is often used disparagingly, with connotation of primness or excessive punctilio; as, Puritanical preciseness.

**pre-clude'** (-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *praeccludere*, -*clusum*; *prae* + *cludere* to shut.] 1. To put a barrier before; close; stop; as, to preclude escape. 2. To shut out or obviate by anticipation; render ineffectual; as, to preclude objections. — **Syn.** See PREVENT.

**pre-clu'sion** (-klōō'zhūn; 86), *n.* Act of precluding; state of being precluded; prevention by anticipation.

**pre-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Shutting out; precluding, or tending to preclude; preventive. — **pre-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-co'cious** (-kō'shūz), *a.* [L. *praecocis*, -*ocis*, fr. *praecocquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* + *coquere* to cook.] Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; forward; of, pert. to, or indicative of, premature development; too forward. — **pre-co'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-co'cious-ness**, *n.* [cious.]

**pre-coc'i-ty** (-kōs'ĭ'tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pre-co-  
**pre-cog-ni'tion** (prĕ'kōg-nĭsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *praecognitio*, fr. *praecognoscere* to foreknow. See PRE-; COGNITION.] Previous cognition; foreknowledge.

**pre-con-ceive'** (prĕ'kōn-sĕv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sĕvd') ; -CEIV'ING. To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand.

**pre-con-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shūn), *n.* Act of preconceiving; a conception or opinion previously formed.

**pre-con-cert'** (-sĕrt'), *v. t.* To concert or arrange beforehand; to settle by prior agreement. [rangement.]

**pre-con'cert** (-kōn'sĕrt), *n.* A previous agreement or arrangement.

**pre-con-demn'** (-dĕm'), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand.

**pre-co-nize** (prĕ'kō-nĭz), *v. t.*; -NIZED' (-nĭzd); -NIZ'ING. [LL. *praecozicare* to proclaim, fr. L. *praeco*, -*omis*, a crier, a herald.] 1. To proclaim or command publicly. *Rare.* 2. *R. C. Ch.* Of the Pope, to make formal approbation of (a nomination to an ecclesiastical dignity).

**pre-con-sign'** (-kōn-sĭn'), *v. t.* To consign beforehand.

**pre-con-tract'** (-trākt'), *v. t. & i.* To contract, engage, or stipulate previously.

**pre-con'tract** (prĕ-kōn'trākt), *n.* A contract preceding another; esp., *Law*, an informal agreement of marriage.

**pre-cur'sive** (prĕ-kūr'sĭv), *a.* Precursory.

**pre-cur'sor** (-sĕr), *n.* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *praecurrere* to run before; *prae* + *currere* to run.] One that precedes and indicates approach; a forerunner. — **Syn.** See FORERUNNER.

**pre-cur'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a precursor or harbinger; preceding or presaging; preliminary.

**pre-da'cious** (-dā'shūz), *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Living by preying on other animals; predatory; pert. to predatory animals. — **pre-dac'i-ty** (-dās'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**pre-date'** (prĕ-dāt'), *v. t.* To antedate, as a deed.

**pred'a-to-ry** (prĕd'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius*, fr. *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* prey.] 1. Of, pert. to, or characterized by, plundering; pillaging; as, a predatory war. 2. Predacious; as, a predatory animal. — **pred'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **pred'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

**pre-de-ceive'** (prĕ-dĕ-sĕv'), *v. t. & i.* To die sooner than.

**pre-de-ces'sor** (prĕd'ĕ-sĕs'ĕr; prĕd'ĕ-), *n.* [F. *prĕdĕcesseur*, L. *praedecessor*; *prae* before + *decessor* a retiring officer, fr. *decedere*. See DECEASE.] 1. One who, or sometimes, a thing that, precedes, or has been succeeded by another; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc. 2. An ancestor; progenitor.

**pre-dĕ-la'** (prĕ-dĕl'ā; *It.* prā-dĕl'ā), *n.*; *It. pl.* -LE (-lā). [It.] 1. The step or platform on which an altar is placed;

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



also, a painting or sculpture on the face of this. **2.** The raised secondary part of an altar; a gradin; also, a painting, sculpture, or frieze along its front. **3.** A subordinate painting forming an appendage to a picture.

**pre-des'ig-nate** (pré-dés'ig-nát; pré-déz'-), *v. t.* **1.** To designate beforehand. **2. Logic.** To designate by prefixing a sign of quantity. — **pre-des'ig-na'tion** (-ná'shún), *n.*

**pre-des'ti-na'ri-an** (pré-dés'ti-ná'ri-án; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to predestination. — *n.* One who supports the doctrine of predestination. — **pre-des'ti-na'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**pre-des'ti-nate** (-dés'ti-nát), *a.* [*L. praedestinatus*, *p. p.* of *praedestinare* to predestine.] Predestined; foreordained; *Theol.*, predestinated. — (-nát), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nát'éd); -NAT'ING. To foreordain; predestine; preordain; *Theol.*, to foreordain by divine decree or eternal purpose.

**pre-des'ti-na'tion** (-ná'shún), *n.* **1.** A predestinating; state of being predestinated; hence: fate; destiny. **2. Theol.** The decree of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the foreordaining of men to everlasting happiness or misery (one of the five points of Calvinism).

**pre-des'tine** (-dés'tín), *v. t.* To predestinate. [*forehand.*]

**pre-de-ter'mi-nate** (pré-dé-túr'mí-nát), *a.* Determined beforehand. **pre-de-ter'mine** (pré-dé-túr'mín), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To determine beforehand; predestine. **2.** To direct beforehand. — **pre-de-ter'mi-na'tion** (pré-dé-túr'mí-ná'shún), *n.*

**pre'di-al** (pré'dí-ál). Var. of **PREDIAL**.

**pre'di-ca-ble** (pré'dí-ká-b'l), *a.* That may be predicated; affirmable. — *n.* **1.** Anything affirmable of another; an attribute. **2. Logic.** One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, viz.: genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

**pre-dic'a-ment** (pré-dík'á-mént), *n.* [*L. praedicamentum* that which is predicated, a quality.] **1.** A class or kind described by any definite marks. **2.** Condition; situation; state; esp., an unpleasant, unfortunate, or trying position, condition, or situation.

**Syn.** Predicament, plight, quandary, dilemma (in their nontechnical senses). Predicament applies esp. to situations or positions (usually bad or evil); plight, to similar states or conditions; as, he was placed in an awkward predicament; the unhappy plight of a friendless man. A quandary is a state of puzzlement or perplexity; a dilemma is a perplexing alternative or choice; as, his question put me in a quandary, he was confronted by the dilemma of capitulating or starving.

**pred'i-cant** (pré'dí-kánt), *a.* Preaching. — *n.* A preacher.

**pred'i-cate** (-kát), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kát'éd); -CAT'ING. [*L. praedicatus*, *p. p.* of *praedicare* to proclaim. See **PREDICI**.] **1.** To proclaim; declare; also, to preach. **2. Specif.** **a** To assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of); affirm (one thing of another); as, to predicate goodness or badness of motives. **b** To imply; connote; as, snow predicates whiteness. **3.** To found; base. *U. S.* See **Syn.**, below.

**Syn.** Predicate, predict. Predicate applies only to the affirmation of qualities, properties, or attributes, and never has reference to the future, as predict always does. The use of predicate in the sense of "base," as in "success predicated on efficiency," has no warrant in good usage.

— *v. t.* To affirm something of another thing; assert.

— (-kát), *a.* **1.** Predicated. **2. Gram.** Belonging to the predicate; predicated by a verb; as, a predicate adjective.

— *n.* **1. Logic.** That which is affirmed or denied of a subject. In *Paper is white, ink is not white*, whiteness is the predicate affirmed of paper and denied of ink. **2. Gram.** The word or words in a proposition or sentence which express what is said of the subject. The predicate is a finite verb, alone or with an object or objects, adverbial adjuncts, or a complement. — **Syn.** Affirmation, declaration.

**pred'i-ca'tion** (-ká'shún), *n.* Act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion.

**pred'i-ca-tive** (pré'dí-ká-tív), *a.* Expressing predication; affirming; predicating. — **pred'i-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**pred'i-ca-to-ry** (-ká-tó-rí), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to predication. **2.** Marked by being proclaimed or set forth publicly.

**pred-ict'** (pré-díkt'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. praedictus*, *p. p.* of *praedicere* to predict; and *dicere* to say, tell.] To tell or declare beforehand; foretell; prophesy; presage.

— **Syn.** See **FORTELL**, **PREDICATE**. [*foretold.*]

**pred-ict'a-ble** (-dík'tá-b'l), *a.* That can be predicted, or predicted. — **Syn.** Prognostication, foreboding, augury, divination, soothsaying; vaticination.

**pre-dic'tive** (-tív), *a.* Predicting. — **pre-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-dic'tor** (-tér), *n.* One who, or that which, predicts.

**pre'di-gest'** (pré'dí-jést'; pré'dí-), *v. t.* To digest beforehand; subject to predigestion.

**pre'di-ges'tion** (-jés'chún), *n.* Artificial digestion of food for use in illness or in case of impaired digestion.

**pre'di-lect'ion** (pré'dí-lek'shún; pré'dí-), *n.* [*F. predilection*, *fr. LL. praediligere* to prefer; *L. prae + diligere*, *diligere*, to choose.] A previous liking; or prepossession in favor of something; partiality.

**Syn.** Predisposition, prepossession, preconception, prefer-

able, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, solâ; éve, évent ênd,

ence; prejudice. — **Predilection**, **prepossession**, **prejudice** imply a predisposition for or against something. **Predilection** implies an inclination to like; as, to have a predilection for the whimsical. Now, **prepossession** almost always is favorable; **prejudice**, unfavorable. **Prepossession** implies a readiness to be favorably impressed by an object without adequate acquaintance; **prejudice** implies a prejudgment without just grounds or sufficient knowledge; as, *prepossessions* of childhood; bitter but honest prejudices.

**pre'dis-pose'** (pré'dis-pôz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pôzd'); -POS'ING (-pôz'ing). **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand; give a tendency to; as, debility predisposes the body to disease. **2.** To dispose of or bequeath beforehand.

**pre-dis'po-si'tion** (pré'dis'pô-zish'ün), *n.* Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity; predilection; susceptibility.

**pre-dom'i-nance** (pré-dóm'i-náns), *n.* Quality or state of being predominant. — **pre-dom'i-nan-cy** (-nán-sí), *n.*

**pre-dom'i-nant** (-nánt), *a.* Having ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, authority, or position; prevailing; prevalent. — **Syn.** Ascendant, ruling, controlling, overruling. See **DOMINANT**. — **pre-dom'i-nant-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-dom'i-nate** (-nát), *v. t.* [*pre + dominare*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, authority, or position; have ascendancy; prevail; rule. — **nat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-dom'i-na'tion** (-ná'shún), *n.* Act or state of predominate; ascendancy; predominance.

**pre-ém'i-nence** (-ém'i-néns), *n.* Quality or state of being eminent; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.

**pre-ém'i-nent** (-nént), *a.* [*L. praeminens, -entis*, *p. pr. of praeminere* to be prominent, surpass.] Eminent above others; prominent among those who are eminent; superior, esp. in excellence. — **pre-ém'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-empt'** (-émp't'), *v. t. & i.* [*pre + emptio* a buying.] To settle on (public land) with a right of preemption; take by preemption. — **pre-empt'or** (-émp'tór), *n.*

**pre-empt'ion** (-émp'tshún), *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others. — **pre-empt'ive** (-tív), *a.*

**pre-empt'o-ry** (-tór-í), *a.* Of or pertaining to preemption. **preen** (prén), *v. t. & i.* [*Prob.* same word as *prune*, *v.*] **1.** To trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers; — chiefly of birds. **2.** To trim, dress, or smooth (one's self) up.

**pre'en-gage'** (pré'én-gáj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage beforehand. — **pre'en-gage-ment** (-mént), *n.*

**pre's-tab'l-ish** (-és-táb'lísh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

**pre'x-il'i-an** (pré'ég-síl'í-án; ék-síl'í-án), *a.* [*pre- + L. exsilium*, *exile* or *E. exilium*.] Previous to the exile; specific, *Jewish Hist.*, belonging to, or occurring in, the period before the Babylonian captivity, i. e., before about 600 *B. C.*

**pre'x-ist'** (pré'ég-zíst'), *v. t.* To exist before.

**pre'x-ist'ence** (-zís'téns), *n.* Existence in a former state or previous to something else.

**pre'x-ist'ent** (-zís'tént), *a.* Existing previously.

**pre'face** (pré'ás), *n.* [*F. préface*, *fr. L. praefatio*, *fr. praefari* to say beforehand; *prae* before + *fari*, *fatus*, to speak.] Something spoken or written as preliminary or introductory to a discourse, a book, or the like, as by way of explanation; a foreword. — *v. t.* **1.** **PREFACED** (pré'ást); -AC-ING (-á-sing). To make, speak, write, etc., a preface. — *v. t.* **1.** To introduce by, or furnish with, a preface; as, to preface a book or discourse. **2.** To be preliminary to; as, a sign prefaces his words.

**pre'fa-to-ry** (pré'áfá-tó-rí), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory; preliminary.

**pre'fect** (pré'fekt), *n.* [*L. praefectus*, *fr. praefectus*, *p. p.* of *praeficere* to set over; *prae* before + *ficere* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates at the head of a particular command, charge, department, etc. **2.** In modern use, a president, chief magistrate, or the like, as the head of any of the congregations of cardinals; in France or China, the chief administrative officer of a department.

**pre'fec-tur-al** (pré'fék'túr-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to a prefecture.

**pre'fec-ture** (pré'fék-túr), *n.* [*L. praefectura*.] Office, period of office, district, or official residence of a prefect.

**pre-fer'** (pré'fúr), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fúrd'); -FER'RING. [*F. préférer*, *L. praeferre*; *prae* before + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To put in a higher position, rank, etc.; exalt; promote. *Rare.* **2.** To offer; proffer. *Rare.* **3.** To bring, put, or set forward or before one; present; as, to prefer a claim against a person. **4.** To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, honor, etc.; as, to prefer French to Latin; hence, to choose rather. **5. Law.** To give a preference or priority to. — **Syn.** Elect, select.

**pre'fer-a-ble** (pré'fér-á-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable. — **pre'fer-a-ble-ly** (-bíl'í-tí), **pre'fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pre'fer-a-ly**, *adv.*

**pre'fer-ence** (-éns), *n.* **1.** Act of preferring, or state of being preferred; higher estimation; prior choice; also, the power or opportunity of choosing. **2.** That which is preferred. **3.**

recént, makér; íce, íll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdüre (87);



**Law.** Priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.

**pre/fer-en/tial** (př-ě'n'shāl), *a.* Giving, indicating, or having a preference or precedence. — **pre/fer-en/tial/ly**, *adv.*

**preferential voting**, *Political Science*, a system of voting in which the voters indicate their preference between candidates for an office, so that if no candidate receives a majority of first choices the one receiving the greatest number of first and second choices is nominated or elected.

**pre/fer/ment** (př-ě'fūr'měnt), *n.* **1.** Act of preferring; state of being advanced; advancement; promotion. **2.** A position, appointment, or office of honor or profit.

**pre-fer/ter** (př-ě'fūr'ēr), *n.* One who prefers.

**pre-fig-u-ra/tion** (př-ě'rā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of prefiguring; representation by a previous figure or type. **2.** Antecedent figure or type; prototype. — **pre-fig-ur-a-tive** (př-ě'ā-tiv), *a.*

**pre-fig/ure** (fig'ūr), *v. t.*; **URED** (-ūr); **UR-ING**. [**F.** *præfigurer*, or *L. præfigurare*. See **PRE**; **FIGURE**.] **1.** To show, suggest, or announce, by an antecedent type or similitude; foreshadow. **2.** To figure to one's self, or imagine, beforehand; as, he was not what I had prefigured him.

**pre-fig/ure-ment** (měnt), *n.* Act of prefiguring; prefiguration; something prefigured.

**pre-fix'** (př-ě'fiks'), *v. t.* [**Deriv.** of *L. præfixus* fixed before.] **1.** To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; as, to prefix a title to a book, a syllable to a word. **2.** To fix beforehand; as, the prefixed hour drew near.

**pre/fix** (př-ě'fiks), *n.* That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables added at the beginning of a word to modify its signification, as *pre* in *prefix*, *con* in *conjure*.

**pre-fix/ion** (-shūn), *n.* Act of prefixing; a placing of a word or particle before, esp. in combination with, a word.

**pre-form'** (př-ě'fōrm'), *v. t.* To form beforehand.

**pre-for-ma/tion** (př-ě'fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of preforming. **2.** *Biol.* Short for theory of preformation, an old theory which held that every germ cell contained the organism of its kind fully formed, and that development consisted merely in increase in size. Cf. **EPIGENESIS**.

**preg-na-ble** (př-ě'g-nā-bl), *a.* [**F.** *pregnabile*, fr. *prendre* to take, *L. prehendere*.] Capable of being taken, or captured, by assault; — said of a fort or stronghold. Also used figuratively. — **preg-na-bil/i-ty** (-bit'i-ti), *n.*

**preg/nan-cy** (-nān-sī), *n.* Condition, quality, or state of being pregnant.

**preg/nant** (-nānt), *a.* [**L.** *pregnans*, *-antis*; *prae* + root of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Being with young; teeming. **2.** Teeming with, or full of, ideas; fertile; inventive; as, a pregnant mind. *Archaic*. **3.** Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; weighty; suggestive; potential; as, pregnant replies. — **preg/nant-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-heat'** (př-ě'hēt'), *v. t.* To heat previously, as compressed air before it is allowed to expand in a compressed-air engine (to prevent excessive cold and consequent deposition of frost). — **pre-heat/er** (-ēr), *n.*

**pre-hen/sible** (př-ě'hěn'sīl), *a.* [**F.** *prehensibilis*, fr. *L. prehendere*, *hensum*, to seize.] Adapted for grasping, esp. by wrapping around. — **pre/hen-sil/i-ty** (př-ě'hěn-sīl'i-ti), *n.*

**pre-hen/sion** (př-ě'hěn'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping. *Chiefly Zool.* **2.** Mental apprehension.

**pre/his-tor/ic** (př-ě'hīs-tōr'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in, the period before written history begins.

**prehn/ite** (př-ě'n'it; př-ě'n'ī), *n.* [After a Dutch Colonel van *Prehn*.] *Min.* A native pale green hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, H<sub>2</sub>Ca<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, in crystalline aggregates.

**pre-ig-ni/tion** (př-ě'ig-nī'shūn), *n.* *Engin.* Ignition in an internal-combustion engine while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed.

**pre-judge'** (př-ě'jūj'), *v. t.* To judge before full and sufficient examination; pass judgment on beforehand. — **pre-judgment**, **pre-judge/ment** (-měnt), *n.*

**prej/u-dice** (př-ě'jōō-dīs; 86), *n.* [**F.** *præjudice*, *L. præjudicium*; *prae* before + *judicium* judgment.] **1.** Injury due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right; — now used chiefly in *in*, or *to*, the *prejudice* of; without *prejudice*, etc. **2.** Preconceived judgment or opinion; unreasonable predilection or objection; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge. — **Syn.** **Prejudgment**, **bias**. See **PREDILECTION**.

— *v. t.*; **DICED** (-dīst); **DIC-ING** (-dī-sīng). **1.** To injure or damage by some judgment or action; hence: to hurt; damage; as, to prejudice a good cause. *Chiefly Legal*. **2.** To cause to have prejudice; bias; as, to prejudice a juryman.

**prej/u-dicial** (-dīsh'āl), *a.* Tending to injure or impair; hurtful; damaging; detrimental. — **prej/u-dicial-ly**, *adv.*

**prel'a-cy** (př-ě'lā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **CIES** (-sīz). **1.** Office or dignity of a prelate. **2.** Prelates collectively. **3.** Church government by prelates; — chiefly a hostile term for *episcopacy*.

**prel/ate** (-āt), *n.* [**F.** *prélat*, *LL. praelatus*, fr. *L. praelatus*, used as *p. p.* of *praeferre* to prefer.] An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority, as a bishop. — **prel/ate-ship**, *n.*

**pre-lat/ic** (př-ě'lāt'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a **pre-lat/i-cal** (-lāī) | prelate or prelaty; like a prelate; adhering to prelaty; — often hostilely for *episcopal*.

**prel'a-tism** (př-ě'lā-tīz'm), *n.* Prelaty; episcopacy or adherence to it; — chiefly used hostilely.

**prel'a-tist** (-tīst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelaty; hence, often hostilely, a High Churchman.

**prel'a-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [**F.** *prélature*, or *LL. praelatura*.] State or dignity of a prelate; prelaty.

**pre-lect'** (př-ě'lēkt'), *v. i.* [**L.** *praellectus*, *p. p.* of *praelagere* to read before.] To discourse publicly; lecture.

**pre-lec/tion** (-lēk'shūn), *n.* A public lecture, as to students.

**pre-lec/tor** (-tēr), *n.* A reader of lectures or discourses; a lecturer, as in a university.

**pre-li-ba/tion** (př-ě'fī-bā'shūn), *n.* [**L.** *praelibatio*, fr. *praelibare* to taste beforehand.] A foretaste.

**pre-lim'i-na-ry** (př-ě'līm'i-nā-ri), *a.* [**PRE** + *L. liminaris* of a threshold, *limen*, *liminis*, threshold.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse, business, or subject; preparatory. — **Syn.** **Preparatory**. — *n.*; *pl.* **RIES** (-rīz). That which precedes a main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory. — **Syn.** **Introduction**, **preface**, **prelude**. — **pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.*

**prel/ude** (př-ě'lūd; př-ě'lūd), *n.* [**F.** *prélude*, fr. *L. praebere* + *ludus* play.] An introductory performance, action, event, etc., preparing for a more important matter; preface; esp., *Musical*, a strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject, as of a fugue, suite, etc. — **Syn.** **Prelude**, **overture**. **Prelude** suggests that which is preliminary or introductory to a larger or more important work or movement; **overture** suggests more grandiose or orchestral effect; as, the *prelude* to a play; the winds played an *overture* to the thunder of the storm.

**pre-lude'** (př-ě'lūd' or, esp. in ref. to music, př-ě'lūd, př-ě'lūd), *v. i.*; **LUDED** (př-ě'lūd'ēd; př-ě'lūd'ē); **LUDE-ING**. [**L.** *praeludere*, *praelusum*; *prae* before + *ludere* to play.] To give or serve as a prelude; be introductory; *Musical*, to play a prelude. — *v. t.* **1.** To serve as prelude to; introduce. **2.** To play as a prelude; play a prelude to. — **pre-lud'er**, *n.*

**pre-lu/sion** (př-ě'lū'shūn), *n.* A prelude; introduction.

**pre-lu/sive** (-siv), **pre-lu/su-ry** (-sō-rī), *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory. — **pre-lu/sive-ly**, **so-ri-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-ma-ture'** (př-ě'mā-tūr' or př-ě'mā-tūr-er, esp. in *British usage*, př-ě'mā-tūr), *a.* [**L.** *praematurus*; *prae* before + *maturus* ripe.] Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; too early; untimely. See **MATURE**. — **pre-ma-ture/ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ma-ture/ness**, *n.*

**pre-ma-tu-ri-ty** (př-ě'mā-tūr'i-tī; př-ě'mā-), *n.* Quality or state of being premature.

**pre-max-il-la** (př-ě-māk-sī'lā), *n.*; *pl.* **LAE** (-ē). [**NL.** *Anat. & Zool.* One of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates between, and in front of, the maxillaries. — **pre-max-il-la-ry** (př-ě-māk-sī'lā-ri), *a.* & *n.*

**pre-med/i-tate** (př-ě'mēd'i-tāt), *v. t. & i.*; **TATED** (-tāt'ēd); **TAT-ING**. [**L.** *praemeditatus*, *p. p.* of *praemeditari*; *prae* before + *meditari* to meditate.] To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; deliberate beforehand.

**pre-med/i-ta/tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of premeditating; forethought; planning. — **pre-med/i-ta-tive** (-mēd'i-tā-tiv), *a.*

**pre-mi-er** (př-ě'mī-ēr; př-ě'mī-ēr), *n.* [**F.** fr. *L. primarius* of the first rank, *primus* first.] **1.** First; specif.: a Chief; as, the premier place. **2.** Earliest; as, a premier statement. — *n.* The first minister of state; more generally, chief officer; esp., the prime minister, as of France. — **pre-mi-er-ship**, *n.*

|| **pre-mière'** (př-ě'myār'), *a. fem.* [**F.**] First; chief. — *n. fem.*; *pl.* **MIERES** (*F.* př-ě'myār'). **1.** The leading woman, esp. in a theatrical cast. **2.** A first performance.

**pre-mil-le-na-ri-an** (př-ě-mīl'ē-nā-ri-ān; 3), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of premillennialism. — **pre-mil-le-na-ri-an**, *a.* — **pre-mil-le-na-ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**pre-mil-len/ni-al** (př-ě'mī-lēn'i-āl), *a.* Coming before the millennium; — said esp. of the Second Advent.

**pre-mil-len/ni-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ precedes the millennium; — opp. to *postmillennialism*. — **pre-mil-len/ni-al-ist**, *n.*

**pre-mise**, **pre-miss** (př-ě'mīs), *n.* [**F.** *prémisse*, fr. *fem.* of *L. praemissus*, *p. p.* of *praemittere* to send before. See **PRE**; **MISSION**.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; specif., *Logic*, a proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism. **2.** In *pl. Law*, a Matters previously stated or set forth; hence, the part of a deed constituting all that precedes the *habendum*. **b** The stating part of a bill in equity setting forth the causes of complaint, the parties against whom redress is sought, etc. **3.** In *pl. a Law*, The property conveyed in a deed. **b** Hence, a piece of land or real estate; sometimes, esp. in fire insurance, a building.

**pre-mise'** (př-ě'mīz'), *v. t.*; **MISED** (-mīzd'); **MIS-ING** (-mīz-īng). To set forth beforehand or as introductory; offer previously, as in explanation. — *v. i.* To make a premise.

**pre-mi-um** (př-ě'mī-ūm), *n.* [**L.** *praemium*, orig., what one has got before, or better than, others; *prae* before +

κ = ch in *G. Ich.* ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



*emere* to take, buy.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won in a competition; as, a *premium* for excellence. **2.** Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus. **3.** The consideration given for a contract of insurance. **4.** A sum above the nominal or par value of anything; as, he sold his stock at a *premium*. **5.** The excess in purchasing power, or exchange value, of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper, at a *premium*, above par; hence: unusually valuable; in high esteem; hard to get or find.

**pre-mol'ar** (prē-mō'lār), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* In front of or preceding the molar teeth; specif., designating, or pert. to, certain teeth of mammals in front of the true molars, in man termed *bicuspid* teeth. — *n.* A premolar tooth.

**pre-mon'ish** (prē-mōn'ish), *v. t. & i.* [*Pre- + monish.*] To forewarn; admonish beforehand. *Rare.*

**pre-mo-ni'tion** (prē-mō-ni'sh'ŷn), *n.* [*L. praemonitio.*] **1.** Previous warning or information. **2.** Anticipation of an event without conscious reason; presentiment.

**pre-mon'i-to-ry** (prē-mōn'i-tō-rī), *a.* Giving previous warning or notice. — *pre-mon'i-to-ri-ly, adv.*

**Pre-mon'strant** (-strānt), *a. & n.* Premonstransian.

**Pre-mon'stra-ten'sian** (-strā-tēn'shān), *n.* [From *LL.* form of adj. fr. *Prémontré*, in France.] *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, near Laon, France, in 1119. They are called also *White Canons* (from their habit), and *Premonstrants*. — *Pre-mon'stra-tēn'sian, a.*

**pre-morse'** (-mōrs'), *a.* [*L. praemorsus*, p. p. of *praemordere* to bite off; *prae* before + *mordere* to bite.] Lit., bitten off; hence, irregularly truncate; as, a *pre-morse* root.

**pre-mun'dane** (prē-mūn'dān), *a.* Existing before or antedating the creation of the world.

**pre-na'tal** (-nā'tl), *a.* Before birth. — *pre-na'tal-ly, adv.*

**pre-nom'i-nate** (prē-nōm'i-nāt), *a.* [*L. praenominatus*, p. p.] Named or mentioned before.

**pre-no'tion** (prē-nō'shŷn), *n.* [*L. praenotio.*] A previous notion or thought; preconception.

**pre-oc-cu-pan-cy** (prē-ōk'ū-pān-sī), *n.* Preoccupation.

**pre-oc-cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shŷn), *n.* Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prepossession.

**pre-oc-cu-pied** (-ōk'ū-pīd), *a.* Engrossed; absorbed; lost in thought. — *Syn.* See *ABSENT*.

**pre-oc-cu-py** (-pī), *v. t.*; **-PIED** (-pīd); **-PY'ING.** **1.** To occupy, or take possession of, before another; as, to *pre-occupy* a country. **2.** To engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; preengage.

**pre-o'ral** (prē-ō'rāl; 57), *a. Zool.* Situated in front of, or anterior to, the mouth. — *pre-o'ral-ly, adv.*

**pre-or-dain'** (prē-ōr-dān'), *v. t.* To foreordain. — *pre-or-di-na'tion* (-ōr'dī-nā'shŷn), *n.*

**prep-a-ra'tion** (prēp-ā-rā'shŷn), *n.* **1.** Act of preparing; a getting ready; equipment; training; formation; manufacture. **2.** State of being prepared; readiness; fitness. **3.** That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces; as, marriage *preparations*. **4.** That which is prepared, as a medicinal substance fitted for use. **5. Music.** The anticipation of a discord by introducing the discordant note in the consonant chord immediately preceding.

**pre-par'a-tive** (prē-pār-ā-tīv), *a.* Tending or serving to prepare, or make ready; preparatory. — *n.* A preparation. — *pre-par'a-tive-ly, adv.*

**pre-par'a-tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who prepares; a preparer, as of specimens for scientific uses.

**pre-par'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a. 1.* Preparing, or serving to prepare, the way for something; introductory; as, a *preparatory* school. **2.** Being prepared; undergoing (esp. preliminary) training or instruction; as, a *preparatory* student.

**pre-pare'** (-pār'), *v. t.*; **-PARED'** (-pārd'); **-PAR'ING** (-pār'ing). [*F. préparer, L. praeparare; prae + parare* to make ready.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose or condition; make ready; as, to *prepare* a boy for college. **2.** To procure as suitable or necessary; provide. *Rare.* **3.** To work up; dress; dress and cook; arrange and make things for; make; form; compound; as, to *prepare* food, a meal, a feast, an entertainment, a drug, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To make ready; as, to *prepare* for war. **2.** To make one's self ready; get ready; as, to *prepare* for death.

**pre-pared'** (-pārd'), *p. a.* Ready; equipped; made. — *pre-pared-ly* (-pār'ed-lī), *adv.*

**pre-par'ed-ness, n.** State of being prepared; readiness; specif., a state of military and naval preparation for defense in the case of possible hostilities.

**pre-par'er** (-pār'ēr), *n.* One who prepares.

**pre-pay'** (prē-pā'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see *PAY*. To pay, or to pay the charge upon, in advance or beforehand.

**pre-pay'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Payment in advance.

**pre-pense'** (prē-pēns'), *a.* [*Prob. fr. OF. porpensé* meditated.] Fremeditated; as, malice *prepensé*.

**pre-pon'der-ance** (-pōn'dēr-āns), *n.* Quality or state of being preponderant; superiority or excess in weight, influence, power, number, etc.; an outweighing.

**pre-pon'der-an-cy** (-dēr-ān-sī), *n.* Preponderance.

**pre-pon'der-ant** (-ānt), *a.* Preponderating; superior in weight, force, etc.; predominant. — *pon'der-ant-ly, adv.*

**pre-pon'der-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **-AT'ING** (-āt'ing). [*L. praeponderatus*, p. p. of *praeponderare*. See *PRE-; PONDER.*] To outweigh; exceed or surpass in weight, force, influence, etc.; overbalance. — *v. i.* To exceed in weight; descend, as the scale of a balance; fig., to exceed in influence, power, etc.; prevail; predominate.

**pre-pon'der-at'ing** (-āt'ing), *p. a.* Dominating; prevailing. — *Syn.* See *DOMINANT*. — *pre-pon'der-at'ing-ly, adv.*

**pre-pon'der-a'tion** (-ā'shŷn), *n.* Act, state, or fact of preponderating.

**prep-o-si'tion** (prēp'ō-zīsh'ŷn), *n.* [*L. praepositio*, fr. *praepone* to place before.] *Gram.* A word (as *of, in, out, to, up, down, for*, etc.), generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, time, means, or other abstract relation, used to connect a noun or a pronoun (which it usually precedes), in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word.

**prep-o-si'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a preposition. — *prep-o-si'tion-al-ly, adv.*

**pre-pos'i-tive** (prē-pōz'ī-tīv), *a. Gram.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word or particle.

**pre-pos'sess'** (prē-pō-zēs'), *v. t.* To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence: to prejudice; esp., to induce to a favorable opinion beforehand.

**pre-pos'sess'ing, p. a.** Tending to invite favor; attractive.

**pre-pos'ses'sion** (-pō-zēs'hŷn), *n.* Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion or impression already formed; preconceived opinion; bias; — usually used in a favorable sense. — *Syn.* See *PREDILECTION*.

**pre-pos'ter-ous** (prē-pōs'tēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. praeposterus; prae* before + *posterus* latter.] Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly and glaringly foolish; absurd. — *Syn.* Perverted, irrational, monstrous. — *pre-pos'ter-ous-ly, adv.* — *pre-pos'ter-ous-ness, n.*

**pre-pos'tor, praepos'tor** (-tēr), *n.* [*LL. praepositor.*] At some English public schools, any of several senior pupils exercising certain delegated control of the students.

**pre-po'ten-cy** (-pō'tēn-sī), *n.* Quality or fact of being prepotent; predominance; *Biol.*, greater capacity of one of the parents to transmit his or her own characteristics.

**pre-po'tent** (-tēm), *a.* [*L. praepotens*. See *PRE-; POTENT.*] **1.** Very powerful; superior in force, influence, etc. **2. Biol.** Characterized by prepotency.

**pre-puce** (prē'pūs), *n.* [*F. prépuce, L. praeputium.*] The fold of skin which covers the glans of the penis; foreskin.

**Pre-Raph'a-el-ite, n. 1.** Strictly, a member of a society of artists formed in England in 1848 to encourage fidelity to nature, sincerity, and delicacy of finish. **2.** Popularly, any modern artist regarded as a restorer of early ideals or methods, as one who paints and draws with extreme minuteness of detail. **3.** Popularly, any Italian painter of the time before Raphael. — *Pre-Raph'a-el-ite, a.* — *Pre-Raph'a-el-ite'ism, n.*

**pre-req'u-i-site** (prē-rēk'wī-zīt), *a.* Previously required; necessary as a preliminary to any proposed effect or end. — *n.* Something prerequisite.

**pre-ro-ga-tive** (prē-rōg-ā-tīv), *n.* [*F. prérogative, fr. L. praerogative* precedence in voting, privilege, deriv. of *praerogare* to ask before another; *prae + rogare* to ask.] **1.** Precedence in rights. *Civil Law.* **2.** A prior or exclusive right to exercise a power or privilege, esp. as attached to an office or rank. — *a.* Belonging to or having a prerogative.

**prerogative court, Law,** formerly, in English law, the court of an archbishop which had jurisdiction in certain cases of wills or administrations. The jurisdiction is now vested in the Probate Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. A prerogative court was established in the colony of New Jersey, and the probate court of that State is still so called. — *p. writ, Law,* any of certain writs (those of *procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus*) issued originally, in England, by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and now in the discretion of the courts.

|| **prēs'a** (prā'sā), *n.*; *pl. PRĒSE* (-sā). [*It., prop., a taking.*] *Music.* A mark (written S; +, ✕) indicating where successive voice parts of a canon, etc., take up the theme.

**pres'age** (prēs'āj; prēs'āj), *n.* [*F. présage, L. praesagium, fr. praesagire; prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely.] **1.** Something that foreshows or portends a future event; a prognostic; omen; augury; sign; as, *presages* of evil. **2.** A presentiment; foreboding; as, a *gloomy presage*. **3.** A prediction. *Rare.* **4.** Predictive or prophetic meaning or import; as, full of mystic *presage*.

**pre-sage'** (prēs-sāj'), *v. t.*; **-SAGED'** (-sāj'd'); **-SAG'ING** (-sāj'ing). **1.** To have a presentiment of; forebode. **2.** To foreshow; portend. **3.** To foretell; predict. — *Syn.* See *FORETELL*. — *v. i.* To utter or make a prediction.

**pre-sage'ful** (-fōōl), *a.* Full of presages; ominous.

**pre-sag'er** (prēs-sāj'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, presages.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, fill; gōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; food, fōot; out, oil;



**pres-by-o'pi-a** (préz/'bī-'pī-á), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρόσβυος*, old, *n.*, an old man + *-opia*.] *Med.* A defect of vision due to advancing age; a form of hypermetropia, or farsightedness.  
**pres-by-op'ic** (-'óp/'ik), *a.* Affected by presbyopia; farsighted; also, remedying presbyopia.  
**pres-by-ter** (préz/'bī-'tér; prés-'), *n.* [L., an elder, Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*. See **PRIEST**.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. **2.** A priest. **3.** In the Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.  
**pres-by-ter'al** (préz-'bī-'tér-'ál; prés-'), *a.* Presbyterian; presbyterian. [ter; also, a presbytery.]  
**pres-by-ter'ate** (-'át), *n.* The office or position of a presby-  
**pres-by-ter'i-al** (préz/'bī-'tér-'i-ál; prés-'), *a.* Of or pert. to a presbytery or presbyters; presbyteral; also, presbyterian.  
**pres-by-ter'i-an** (-'án), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having government by presbyters; [cap.] designating, or pert. to, a church or churches governed by presbyters. — *n.* [cap.] A supporter of Presbyterianism; a member of the Presbyterian Church, which is trinitarian and Calvinistic.  
**Pres-by-ter'i-an-ism** (-'íz'm), *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches collectively.  
**pres-by-ter-y** (préz/'bī-'tér-í; prés-'), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-'íz-). **1.** In Presbyterian churches, a judiciary consisting of ministers and laymen. **2.** The jurisdiction of a presbyter or of a presbytery. **3.** That part of a church reserved for the officiating priests. [foresight.]  
**pre'sci-ence** (pré/'shí-'éns; prэш'í-), *n.* Foreknowledge; **pre'sci-ent** (-'ént), *a.* [L. *praesciens*, -entis, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow; *prae* before + *scire* to know.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foreseeing. — **pre'sci-ent-ly**, *adv.*  
**pre-scind'** (pré-'sīnd'), *v. t.* [L. *praescindere* to cut off in front; *prae* before + *scindere* to cut asunder.] *Metaph.* To separate; abstract by an act of attention.  
**pre-scribe'** (pré-'skrib'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-'skrib'd'); SCRIB'-ING (-'skrib'ing). [L. *praescribere*, -scriptum; *prae* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; dictate; ordain. **2. Med.** To designate or order the use of as a remedy. **3. Law.** To outlaw or invalidate by prescription. — *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; dictate. **2. Med.** To write or give medical prescriptions. **3. Law.** **a** To claim a title to a thing by right of prescription. **b** To become by prescription invalid or unenforceable. — **pre-scrib'er** (-'skrib'ér), *n.*  
**pre-script'** (pré-'skript'; pré'skript'), *a.* [L. *praescriptus*, p. p.] Ordained or appointed authoritatively; prescribed. **pre-script** (pré-'skript), *n.* Thing prescribed; direction; rule. **pre-script'i-ble** (pré-'skript'i-'bl), *a.* Depending on, or derived from, prescription; proper to be prescribed.  
**pre-scription** (-'shún), *n.* **1.** A prescribing; thing prescribed; direction. **2. Med.** A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; also, the medicine. **3. Rom. & Civil Law.** The operation of the law whereby rights might be acquired or extinguished by certain limitations. **4. Law.** Establishment of a claim of title by use and enjoyment; right or title so acquired.  
**pre-scrip'tive** (-'tiv), *a.* Consisting in, acquired by, pert. to, or arising from, prescription. — **pre-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**pres'ence** (préz/'éns), *n.* [F. *présence*, L. *praesentia*. See **PRESENT**.] **1.** Act, fact, or state of being present. **2.** Immediate vicinity of a person, esp. the space in front of or immediately about one; proximity; as, to remove the hat in the *presence* of ladies; also, presence chamber. **3.** An assembly, esp. of persons of rank. **4.** The whole of one's personal qualities; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign. **5.** Port; mien; stately bearing; as, dignity of *presence*. **6.** An apparition; a specter. **presence of mind**, readiness or alertness in an emergency.  
**presence chamber or room**, The room where a great personage, as a sovereign, receives visitors.  
**pres'ent** (préz/'ént), *a.* [F. *présent*, L. *praesens*, -entis, that is before one, p. pr. of *praesese* to be before; *prae* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being before, in view, or at hand; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; — opposed to *absent*. **2.** Now existing or in process; being at this time; not past or future; as, the *present* Congress. **3.** Immediately effective; immediate; instant; as, *present* help is needed. **4.** Ready; as, a *present* wit. *Rare*. **5. Gram.** Denoting, or pertaining to, time that now is; as, the *present* tense.  
**present perfect**, *Gram.* See **PERFECT TENSE**. — **p. tense**, *Gram.*, the tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, *I am writing*, *I write*, or *I do write*. — **p. value or worth** (of money payable at a future date), the principal which, drawing interest at a given rate, will amount to the given sum at the date on which this is to be paid; thus, interest being at 6%, the present value of \$100 due one year hence is \$100.  
— *n.* **1.** Present time; the time being or contemplated. **2.** Present occasion or affair. **3.** In *pl. Law*. Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, or other writ-

ing; as in "Know all men by these *presents*." **4. Gram.** A present tense, or a verb form denoting it. Cf. **HISTORICAL PRESENT**. — **at present**, at the present time; now.  
**pre-sent'** (préz-'zént'), *v. i.* [F. *présenter*, L. *praesentare*. See **PRESENT**, *a.*] **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. a superior; introduce formally, as at court; introduce for acquaintance. **2.** To exhibit or offer to view or notice; as, to *present* a new aspect. **3.** To put before a person for acceptance; offer as a gift. **4.** To make a present or gift to; as, he *presented* me with a book. **5.** To hand or pass over, esp. ceremoniously; deliver; as, to *present* a petition. **6.** To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; offer as a candidate for institution. **b** To lay, as a charge, before a court as an object of inquiry; find or represent judicially; as, the grand jury *presented* many offenses. **c** To bring a formal public charge against; accuse; *U. S.*, to bring an indictment or presentment against. **d** To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon. **7.** To represent; act; personate; give form. — **Syn.** See **GIVE**.  
**present arms**, *Mil.*, the command in response to which the gun or other weapon is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, the exact position varying with the arm and service; also, the position.  
**pres'ent** (préz/'ént), *n.* Anything presented or given; a gift. **Syn.** Gift, donation, gratuity, boon, grant, largess, benefaction, bounty. — **Gift**, **present**, **donation**, **gratuity**, **boon**. **Gift**, the general term, applies to anything given; a **present** is always intended as a compliment or expression of good will. **Donation** now suggests esp. a gift to some public institution; and a **gratuity** is a gift (usually of money) to an inferior, commonly for some service; as, a *donation* to a hospital; a *gratuity* to a porter. **Boon** (properly denoting a gift asked) is now esp. applied to any benefit or advantage regarded as freely bestowed; as, *I ask justice, not a boon*.  
**pre-sent'a-ble** (préz-'zént-'á-'bl), *a.* Capable of admitting of being presented, represented, or offered; hence, suitable to appear. — **pre-sen'ta-bil'i-ty** (-'bil'i-'tí), *n.*  
**pres'en-tá-tion** (préz-'én-'tá-'shún), *n.* Act of presenting, or state of being presented; that which is presented; as; **a** Act of being formally introduced, as at court. **b** A setting forth; offering; giving; bestowal. **c** Representation; exhibition; show. **d** A present; gift. *Rare*. **e** *Ecll.* Act of nominating a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution into a benefice. **f** *Commerce*. = **PRESENTMENT** (of a negotiable instrument). **g** *Obstetrics*. The particular manner in which the child appears outwardly in labor. **h** *Psychol.* Any object of thought or perception taken as it is present in consciousness at any given time; also, the function of entertaining such presentations.  
**pres'en-tá-tion-al** (-'ál), *a.* *Psychol.* Of or pert. to presentation or presentations.  
**pres'en-tá-tion-ism** (-'íz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* A theory of knowledge which holds that reality is immediately presented in perception. — **pres-en-tá-tion-ist**, *n. & a.*  
**pre-sent'a-tive** (préz-'zént-'á-'tív), *n.* **1. Ecll.** Having the right of, or admitting, the presentation of a clergyman. **2. Metaph.** Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive.  
**pres'en-tee'** (préz/'én-'tē'), *n.* One to whom something is presented; also, one presented, as to a benefice.  
**pre-sent'er** (préz-'zént'ér), *n.* One who presents.  
**pre-sent'i-ment** (préz-'sént-'tí-'mént; pré-'zént-'), *n.* [*pre* + *sentiment*.] A feeling or expectation as to what will take place; an apprehension; foreboding. — **Syn.** See **APPREHENSION**. — **pre-sent'i-men'tal** (-'mént'ál), *a.*  
**pre-sen'tive** (-'zént'ív), *a.* Bringing a conception or notion directly before the mind; specif., *Gram.*, designating words that do this; — disting. from *representative*, *symbolical*, and *symbolic*. — *n. Gram.* A presentive word. — **pre-sen'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-sen'tive-ness**, *n.*  
**pres'ent-ly** (préz/'ént-í), *adv.* **1.** At once; immediately. *Now Dial.* **2.** Soon; shortly; before long; by and by.  
**pre-sent'ment** (préz-'zént'mént), *n.* **1.** Presentation. **2.** A setting forth to view; delineation; representation. **3. Law.** The notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense within their own knowledge, without indictment. **4. Commerce.** The act of offering for acceptance, payment, or the like, at the proper time and place any document, esp. a note, bill of exchange, or the like. [servd.]  
**pre-serv'a-ble** (préz-'zúr-'vá-'bl), *a.* Capable of being preserved.  
**pres'er-va'tion** (préz/'ér-'vá'shún), *n.* Act or process of preserving; state of being preserved.  
**pre-serv'a-tive** (préz-'zúr-'vá-'tív), *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A preservative agent. — **pre-serv'a-to-ry** (-'tò-ri), *a.*  
**pre-serve'** (-'zúr'v), *v. l.*; **PRE-SERVED'** (-'zúr'vd'); -SERV'ING (-'zúr'ving). [F. *préserver*, fr. L. *prae* before + *servare* to save.] **1.** To defend from injury or evil; protect; save; as, to *preserve* life. **2.** To save from decay, esp. by the use of a preservative, as sugar, salt, etc.; as, to *preserve* fruit. **3.** To maintain; retain; keep intact or existent; as, to *preserve* silence. **4. Hunting & Fishing.** To keep up and reserve for personal or special use; as, to *preserve* game or fish. —

κ = **ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Syn.** Keep, secure; uphold, sustain; guard, shield. See DEFEND. — *v. i.* To make preserves.

— *n.* 1. That which is preserved; — usually in *pl.* and now only of fruit, etc., kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar. 2. A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for sport, food, etc.

**pre-serv'er** (-zûr'vër), *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.

**pre-sid'er** (prê-sîd'ér), *v. i.*; -sîd'ED (-zîd'éd); -sîd'ING. [L. *praesidere*; *prae* before + *sedere* to sit.] 1. To occupy the place of authority or control, as of president or chairman. 2. To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control.

**pres'i-den-cy** (prêz'i-dên-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -DEN-CIES (-sîz). 1. Function or action of one who presides. 2. Office, or term of office, of president; specif. [Often *cap.*], the office of president of the United States. 3. One of the three greater divisions of British India, — Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.

**pres'i-dent** (-dên't), *n.* [F. *président*, L. *praesidens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *praesidere*. See PRESIDE.] One who presides; a head; now, one elected or appointed to preside, or to control proceedings; as: a. A presiding officer, as of a legislative body. b. The chief officer of a corporation, company, society, etc. c. [Often *cap.*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic. — **pres'i-dent-ship**, *n.*

**pres'i-den'tial** (-dên'shîl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a president or a presidency.

**pre-sid'er** (prê-sîd'ér), *n.* One who presides.

**pre-sid'i-al** (prê-sîd'i-âl), *a.* [L. *praesidialis*, fr. *praesidium* a presiding over, defense, guard. See PRESIDE.] 1. Of, pert. to, or having a garrison; as, a *presidential* castle. 2. Of or pert. to a presidio.

**pre-sid'i-a-ry** (-â-rî), *a.* = PRESIDIAL, 1.

**pre-sîd'io** (prâ-sê-dyô), *Angl.* prê-sîd'i-ô), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-dyôz; -i-ôz). [Sp.] A garrisoned place; a military post or fortified settlement; also, a Spanish naval settlement.

**pre-sig'ni-fy** (prê-sîg'ni-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fi-'ing). [L. *praesignificare*; *prae* before + *significare* to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; presage.

**press** (prês), *v. t.* [For *press* a loan, ready money; — prob. misunderstood as a *p. p.* and confused with *press* to squeeze.] To force into service, esp. naval service; impress. — *n.* A commission or order to force men into public service, esp. into the navy.

**press**, *v. t.* [F. *presser*, fr. L. *pressare* to press.] 1. To urge, or act on, with force, as weight; bear upon; squeeze; compress. 2. To squeeze out the juice or contents of; as, to *press* grapes; also, to squeeze out, or express; as, to *press* oil from olives. 3. To embrace closely; hug. 4. To oppress; bear hard on. *Obs.* 5. To influence powerfully or irresistibly; constrain; force; compel; as, business *pressed* them to return. 6. To try to force or persuade; entreat, or entreat for, earnestly; urge; as, to *press* a person to come; to *press* the payment of a bill. 7. To emphasize; as, to *press* one's point. 8. To crowd; throng. 9. To hurry; hasten; ply hard; as, to *press* a horse.

— *v. i.* 1. To exert pressure; to push, crowd, or urge, with steady force. 2. To move on with urging and crowding; hurry; crowd; throng; encroach; as, to *press* forward. 3. To urge with vehemence or importunity; exert a strong or compelling influence; as, to *press* for an answer.

— *n.* 1. Act of pressing forward; a crowding. 2. A crowd; throng. 3. Urgent demands of business or affairs. 4. A machine by which any substance is pressed or stamped; also, the place containing a press or presses. 5. Specif., a printing press. 6. The art, business, act, or process of printing; hence, printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals; as, a *free press*. 7. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a *clothespress*.

**press** of sail or *canvas*, *Naut.*, as much sail as the wind permits; as much sail as can be crowded.

**press agent**. A person who looks after the newspaper advertising, press notices, etc., of a theater, actor, etc. *Can.*

**press'board'** (-bôrd'; 57), *n.* A kind of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small admixture of wood pulp. It is used in presses for pressing and finishing knit underwear.

**press'er** (prês'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, presses.

**presser foot**. See FOOT, 6 a.

**press gang**, or **press'gang'**, *n.* A detachment of men empowered to force men into military, or esp. naval, service.

**press'ing**, *a.* Urgent; exacting. — **press'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**press'man** (prês'mân), *n.* 1. One who manages a press, esp. a printing press. 2. *Journalism*. A writer or reporter for the press. *Can.*

**press'mark'** (-mârk'), *n.* *Libraries*. A mark indicating the location of a book on the shelves or in the cases.

**press money**. [For earlier *press money*.] Earnest money paid to a soldier or sailor on his enlistment; *imprest*. *Hist.*

**pres'sor** (prês'ér), *a.* *Physiol.* Causing pressure or an increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which causes a stronger contraction of the arteries and an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — *opp.* to *depressor*.

**pres'sure** (prêsh'ûr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *pressere*, *pressum*, to press.] 1. A pressing; state of being pressed; compression; a squeezing. 2. A constraining force or impulse; as, the *pressure* of poverty. 3. Affliction; distress; burden; as, a *pressure* of grief. 4. Urgency, as of business. 5. Impression; stamp. 6. Action of a force against some opposing force. 7. *Elec.* Electromotive force.

**pressure gauge** or **gag**. A gauge for indicating fluid pressure, as of gas or steam; also, a device to measure the pressure of an explosion, as in a gun barrel.

**press'work'** (prês'wûrk'), *n.* Work done on or by a press; the operation, management, or product of a printing press.

**prest** (prêst), *n.* [OF., fr. *prester* to lend, fr. L. *praestare* become surety for; *prae* before + *stare* to stand.] A loan of money; a loan; a gift; press money. *Obs.*

— *a.* Ready. *Obs.*

**pres-ta'tion** (prês'tâ'shûn), *n.* [L. *praestatio* a performing, paying, fr. *praestare*. Cf. *PREST*, *n.*] *Feudal Law*. A rent, tax, or due paid in kind or in services.

**pres'ter** (prês'tér), *n.* [OF. *prestre*, L. *presbyter*. See *PRIEST*.] A priest or presbyter. *Obs.*, except as in: **Pres'ter John**, in the Middle Ages, a supposed Christian sovereign and priest of the interior of Asia, and later of Ethiopia.

**pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tion** (-tî-dîj'i-tâ'shûn), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain.

**pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor** (-dîj'i-tâ'tér), *n.* One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler; a conjurer.

**pres'tige'** (prês-têzh'; prês'tîj'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion.] Weight, influence, or force derived from past success or from character or reputation.

**pres'tis'si-mo** (prês-tîs'sê-mô), *a.* & *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto*.] *Music*. Very quick or quickly.

**prest money**. Earlier form of *PRESS MONEY*.

**pres'to** (prês'tô), *adv.* [It. or Sp., quick, quickly, fr. L. *praesto* at hand, ready.] 1. Quickly; suddenly. 2. *Music*. Quickly; rapidly; — used as a direction. — *n.* A passage or movement in quick tempo. — **pres'to**, *a.*

**pre-sum'a-ble** (prê-zûm'â-b'l), *a.* Such as may be presumed or supposed to be true. — **pre-sum'a-ly** (-b'l), *adv.*

**pre-sume'** (-zûm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-zûmd'); -SUM'ING (-zûm'-ing). [F. *presumer*, L. *praesumere*, -sumptum; *prae* before + *sumere* to take.] 1. To take upon one's self before granted; esp., to do without authority; to venture. 2. To take for granted; infer; suppose. 3. To raise a presumption of or that; as, a receipt *presumes* payment. — *v. i.* 1. To suppose or assume on grounds deemed valid; infer. 2. To venture, go, or act by assuming leave or authority not granted; take liberties; as, to *presume* upon friendship.

**pre-sum'ed-ly** (-zûm'éd-lî), *adv.* Presumably.

**pre-sumer** (-zûm'ér), *n.* One who presumes.

**pre-sump'tion** (-zûmp'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of venturing beyond due bounds; forward or arrogant opinion or conduct; arrogance; effrontery. 2. Act of taking for granted; belief on incomplete proof. 3. Ground for presuming; probable evidence. 4. That which is presumed. 5. *Law*. An inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known existence of some other fact.

**pre-sump-tive** (-tîv), *a.* Based on presumption or probability; presumed; probable. — **pre-sump-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**presumptive heir**. = *HEIR PRESUMPTIVE*.

**pre-sump'tu-ous** (-tû-ûs), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus*.] 1. Full of presumption; presuming; overbold; arrogant; rash. 2. Founded on presumption; as, a *presumptuous* idea. 3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful; as, *presumptuous* sins. — *Syn.* See ARROGANT. — **pre-sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**pre'sup-pose'** (prê'sû-pôz'), *v. t.* To suppose or assume beforehand; presume; require as antecedent; as, an effect *presupposes* a cause.

**pre-sup-po-si'tion** (prê-sûp'ô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Act of presupposing; that which is presupposed; presumption; conjecture.

**pre'sur-mise'** (prê'sûr-mîz'), *n.* A previous surmise.

**pre-ten'ce'**. Var. of *PRETENSE*.

**pre-tend'** (prê-tênd'), *v. t.* [F. *prétendre*, L. *praetendere*, -tentum, to stretch forward, pretend, assert; *prae* + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. To hold before, as a disguise. *Rare*. 2. To hold out, or represent, esp. falsely; to profess, or make a show of, falsely, esp. deceitfully; feign; sham; as, to *pretend* illness, affection. 3. To put forward as being true, esp. falsely; allege falsely; as, to *pretend* unfitness for an office. — *Syn.* See ASSUME.

— *v. i.* 1. To venture; attempt; try; as, I dare not *pretend* to say. 2. To put in or make a claim; lay claim to something; — usually with *to*; as, to *pretend* to wisdom. 3. To make believe; feign; sham; as, he *pretended* as though he were glad; to *pretend* to be asleep.

**pre-tend'ed**, *p. a.* Unreal; false. — **pre-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**pre-tend'er**, *n.* One who pretends; one who claims a title (to something); one who makes a false show; specif., a claimant to a throne; — applied esp. [cap.] to the son (Old Pretender or the Pretender) and the grandson (Young Pretender) of James II., king of England.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, solâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cômnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**pre-tense', pre-tence'** (prĕ-tĕns'), *n.* [OF. *pretense*, fr. L. *praetendere*, -tensum, to pretend.] 1. A claiming; claim made. *Now Rare.* 2. Pretension; ostentation; vainglorious display. 3. A holding out to others something as true, esp. falsely or with feigning; deception; simulation; as, *pretense of illness.* 4. False or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext; as, it is all a *pretense.* 5. Intention. *Obs.* **Syn.** Appearance, assumption, affectation, pretext, pretense, feint, plea, subterfuge. — **Pretense, pretext, pretension, feint, plea.** **Pretense** applies to that which is falsely or deceptively held out as real or true; a **pretext** is more specifically an ostensible reason or motive assumed to conceal the true one; as, he made a *pretense of being sick*; his *pretext for going* was a promise to visit a sick friend. **Pretension** implies the assertion of a claim (whether true or false) to the possession of a certain character or of certain qualities; as, his version makes no *pretension* to verbal accuracy. A **feint** is a deceptive act or an assumed appearance, often of the nature of an artifice; **plea** suggests an (often feigned) apology or excuse; as, he made a *feint of going*, in order to get an invitation to remain; and *plea of sickness* was not accepted.

**pre-tension'** (prĕ-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of pretending; also, state or quality of having claims, as to excellence, or of being pretentious. 2. A claim made (true or false); profession; as, *pretensions to scholarship.* 3. A false representation; pretense. 4. Ostentation; display; pretense. — **Syn.** See **PRETENSE.**

**pre-tentious'** (-shŭs), *a.* Full of pretension; making pretension, or outward show, as of excellence. — **Syn.** See **OSTENTATIOUS.** — **pre-tentious-ly, adv.** — **-tious-ness, n.**

**pre'ter, præ'ter'** (prĕ-tĕr'), *a.* A prefix from L. *praeter*, meaning *past, by, beyond, more than.*

**pre'ter-ite, præ'ter-ite** (prĕ-tĕr-ĭt'), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to pass by.] 1. Bygone. *Rare.* 2. *Gram.* Past; — applied esp. to a tense or form denoting an action or state simply as bygone, without reference to duration, etc. — *n.* The preterit tense, or a preterit word or form.

**pre'ter-ition'** (-ish'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praeteritio*.] 1. A passing by or over; state of being passed by or over. 2. *Specif., Theol.,* the Calvinistic doctrine that God passes over those not elect, leaving them to eternal death.

**pre'ter-itive'** (prĕ-tĕr'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Expressing past time; used only or esp. in preterit tenses, as certain verbs.

**pre'ter-it-pres'ent, præ'ter-ite-pres'ent, a.** Preterit in form but present in meaning, as *ought, can, etc.*

**pre'ter-mis'sion'** (prĕ-tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praetermissio*. See **PRETERMIT.**] A passing by or omitting; an omission.

**pre'ter-mit'** (prĕ-tĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.; -MIT'ED; -TING.* [L. *praetermittere*, -termissum; *praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send.] To pass by; omit; disregard.

**pre'ter-nat'u-ral'** (-năt'ŭ-răl'), *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; irregular; abnormal. — **Syn.** See **SUPERNATURAL.** — **pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ism'** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly, adv.**

**pre'text'** (prĕ-tĕkst'; prĕ-tĕkst'), *n.* [F. *prétexte*, L. *praetextus*, fr. *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* + *texere* to weave.] That which is assumed in order to conceal a purpose or condition; pretense; disguise; excuse. — **Syn.** See **PRETENSE.**

**pre'tor, præ'tor'** (prĕ-tor'), *a.* Vars. of **PRETOR**, etc.

**pre'tor-ty'** (prĕ-tor'ĭ-tĭ), *v. t.; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fĭ)'ING.* [pre'ty + -fy.] To make pretty, esp. in a petty way.

**pre'tor-ty'** (prĕ-tor'ĭ-tĭ), *adv.* In a pretty manner.

**pre'tor-ty-ness, n.** Quality or state of being pretty.

**pre'try'** (prĕ-trĭ'), *a.; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST.* [AS. *praetig*, *praetig*, crafty, sly, fr. *praet*, *praet*, deceit, trickery.] 1. Pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat or elegant without grandeur; pleasing, but not grand. 2. Pleasing to the mind; admirable; fine; as, a *pretty wit.* 3. Good; fine; — often ironical; as, a *pretty trick.* 4. Moderately large; as, a *pretty fortune.* 5. Stout; intrepid. *Archaic or Scot.*

**pretty fellow, a fine fellow, dandy, fop. Archaic.**

— *adv.* 1. *Pre'tly.* *Dial.* 2. In some degree; moderately; rather; — less emphatic than *very*; as, I am *pretty* sure of it; *pretty* cold weather.

**pre-ty'p'i-ty'** (prĕ-tĭp'ĭ-tĭ), *v. t.; -TIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (-fĭ)'ING.* To prefigure; exhibit previously in a type.

**pre'tzel'** (prĕ-tsel'), *n.* [G. *prezel*, *brezel*.] A kind of brittle biscuit, in the form of a twisted ring, salted on the surface.

**pre-val'it'** (prĕ-văl'), *v. i.* [F. *prevaloit*, OF. *prevaleir*, L. *praevallere*; *prae* before + *valere* to be strong.] 1. To gain the victory; have the mastery; triumph. 2. To have effect, power, or influence; succeed; obtain; as, the practice *prevails* to this day. 3. To bring persuasion, inducement, or urgency to bear (on, upon, or with) successfully; as, I *prevailed* on him to wait.

**pre-val'ing, p. a.** 1. Having superior force or influence; predominant; efficacious; as, the *prevailing* team. 2. Prevalent; most general; as, the *prevailing* discontent. **Syn.** General, common, prevalent, rife, widespread, current, extensive. — **Prevailing, prevalent, rife, current.** **Prevailing** applies esp. to that which is predominant, or

which generally or commonly obtains; **prevalent** suggests esp. that which is widespread or that which, esp. at a given time, prevails extensively; as, the *prevailing* opinion; a **prevalent** error. **Rife** suggests great or active prevalence, sometimes with the implication of profusion or abundance; as, rumor was *rife* that Gordon had been slain. **Current** applies to that which is a matter of general use, knowledge, acceptance, or circulation; as, *current* reports; *current* coin.

**prev'a-lence'** (prĕv'ă-lĕns'), *n.* Also **prev'a-len-cy'** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being prevalent.

**prev'a-lent'** (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *praevalens*, -entis, p. pr.] 1. Prevailing; predominant; as, the *prevalent* arms. *Now Rare.* 2. Most generally received, current, adopted, or practiced; also, widespread; prevailing; as, a *prevalent* disease. — **Syn.** See **PREVAILING.** — **prev'a-lent-ly, adv.**

**pre-var'i-ate'** (prĕ-văr'ĭ-kăt'), *v. t.; -CAT'ED (-kăt'ĕd); -CAT'ING.* [L. *praevariatus*, p. p. of *praevariari* to walk crookedly, collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, *varicus* straddling, *varus* bent.] To deviate from the truth; equivocate; quibble. — **Syn.** See **EQUIVOCATE.**

**pre-var'i-ca'tion'** (-kă'shŭn), *n.* Act of prevarication; a deviation from the truth; equivocation; quibbling.

**pre-var'i-ca'tor'** (-văr'ĭ-kăt'ĕr), *n.* One who prevaricates.

**prev'e-nance'** (prĕv'ĕ-năns'), *n.* [F. *prevenance*.] A going before; anticipation, esp. of others' desires; complaisance.

**prev'en'ience'** (prĕ-vĕn'yĕns'), *n.* 1. = **PREVENANCE.** 2. Fact or state of being preventive; a going before; antecedence.

**prev'en'ient'** (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeveniens*, p. pr.] 1. Going before; preceding; antecedent; hence, preventive. 2. Anticipatory; expectant; — used with *of*.

**prev'ent'** (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *praevēnīre*, -ventum; *prae* + *venīre* to come.] 1. To precede; anticipate. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. To keep (from doing something) or make impossible of occurrence; stop; prevent; hinder.

**Syn.** **Prevent, preclude, avert.** **Prevent** is the general term for hindering, checking, or stopping; to **preclude** is to hinder by excluding, or (esp.) to prevent by anticipative action; as, the storm *prevented* their coming; he *precluded* any argument by resigning. To **avert** is to prevent or turn aside (esp.) some threatened evil; as, to *avert* war.

**prev'ent'a-ble'** (-vĕnt'ă-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being prevented.

**prev'ent'i-ble'** (-ĭ-b'l'), *n.* — **prev'ent'a-bil'ĭ-ty'** (prĕ-vĕnt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**prev'ent'er'** (-tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, prevents.

**prev'en'tion'** (prĕ-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of preventing; thwarting; also, that which prevents; obstruction; preventive.

**prev'en-tive'** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to prevent; obviating; warding off; as, *preventive* treatment. — *n.* That which prevents; something that intercepts access or occurrence; hindrance; *Med.*, something to prevent disease; a prophylactic. — **prev'en-tive-ly, adv.**

**prev'i-ous'** (prĕv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius*; *prae* + *via* way.] Going before in time or order; prior. — **Syn.** Preceding, former, foregoing. See **ANTECEDENT.** — **prev'ĭ-ous-ly, adv.**

— **prev'ĭ-ous-ness, n.**

**prev'ious ques'tion, n.** *Farl. Procedure,* the question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, at once, without further debate. In America, the object of the motion is to hasten action; in England, by a negative vote, to delay. Cf. **CLOSURE.**

**prev'ise'** (prĕ-vĭz'), *v. t.* [See **PREVISION.**] 1. To foresee. *Rare.* 2. To inform beforehand.

**prev'is-ion'** (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *prevision*, fr. L. *praevidere*, *praevīsum*, to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see.] Foresight; prescience.

**prey'** (pră), *n.* [OF. *preie*, deriv. of L. *praeda*.] 1. Spoil; plunder. *Now Rare.* 2. Any animal seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim. 3. Act of seizing upon as prey. — *v. t.* 1. To pillage; plunder; of a carnivore, to take food by violence. 2. To bring distress; wear upon; — used with *on* or *upon*; as, the trouble *preyed upon* his mind. — **prey'er** (pră'ĕr), *n.*

**Prĭ'am** (prĭ'ăm), *n.* [L. *Priamus*, Gr. Πριάμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba. Hector, Paris, and Helenus were among his children. He was slain by Neoptolemus in the sack of Troy.

**Prĭ'a-pe'an** (prĭ'ă-pe'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Priapus or his worship; phallic.

**Prĭ-a'pus** (prĭ-ă'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πριάπος.] *Class. Myth.* The male generative power personified as a god, the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, and regarded as protector of vineyards, gardens, herds, bees, and fish.

**price'** (prĭs), *n.* [OF. *pris*, L. *pretium*.] 1. Value; worth. 2. The quantity of one thing, usually money, that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another. 3. Reward; recompense; as, the *price* of industry.

**Syn.** **Price, charge, cost, expense, value, worth.** **Price** is what is asked or demanded, esp. for goods or commodities; **charge** is what is asked or demanded, esp. for services; **cost** and **expense** denote what is given for something, *cost* designating the price paid, *expense* implying outlay in general; **value** and **worth** denote that by virtue of which

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work; Sigs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



a thing is useful or desirable, *worth* suggesting esp. intrinsic excellence or personal or moral value.

— *v. t.*; **PRICED** (príst); **PRIC'ING** (prís'íng). **1.** To set a price on; value. **2.** To ask the price of. *Colloq.*  
**price'less**, *a.* Of inestimable worth; invaluable.

**prick'er** (prís'ér), *n.* One who fixes prices.  
**prick** (prík), *n.* [AS. *prica*, *pricu*, a point, dot.] **1.** A sharp thing; a pointed instrument; specif., *Obs.*, a goad; as, "to kick against the *pricks*." **2.** A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a stinging pain; remorse; as, the *pricks* of conscience. **3.** A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; point; dot.

— *v. t.* **1.** To pierce slightly with something pointed; specif.: *Far.* a To drive a nail into (a horse's foot) so as to cause lameness. **b** To nick. **2.** To ride or guide with spurs; spur; urge; as, he *pricked* his horse on. **3.** To pain or sting, as with remorse; as, his conscience *pricks* him. **4.** To mark or outline by pricking; as, to *prick* a pattern; to *prick* the notes of a song. **5.** To denote by a puncture; hence: to choose; mark; as, to *prick* a man for sheriff. **6.** To raise or erect, as the ears of an animal in listening; hence: to *prick up the ears*, to listen sharply; have the attention strongly engaged. **7.** To trace on a chart, as a ship's course; — often used with *off*.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be punctured; feel a sharp pain, as by puncture. **2.** To spur onward; esp., to ride fast. *Archaic.* **3.** To point upward; be erect; as, the dog's ears *pricked up*, as with prickles. **2.** To cover with pricks or dots.

**prick'ered** (prík'ér'd), *a.* Having erect, pointed ears; — applied esp. in the 17th c. by Cavaliers to the Roundheads, whose close-cut hair made their ears conspicuous.  
**prick'er** (ér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, pricks; a sharp point; prickle. **2.** Specif., one who spurs forward; a rider, as a light horseman or a huntsman.

**prick'et** (ét; 24), *n.* [*prick* + *et*.] **1.** A spike on which a candle is stuck; hence, such a point with its base or stand. **2.** A buck in his second year, having unbranched horns.

**prick'le** (l'), *n.* [AS. *pricelle*, *pricle*.] A small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection; a spine, thorn, or the like. — *v. t.*; **LED** (-'ld); **LING** (-líng). **1.** To prick slightly, as with prickles. **2.** To cover with pricks or dots.

**prick'ly** (lí), *a.* **1.** Full of prickles; armed or covered with prickles. **2.** Pricking; stinging; as, a *prickly* sensation.

**prickly ash**, a prickly aromatic rutaceous shrub (*Zanthoxylum americanum*) with yellowish flowers. — *p. heat*, *Med.*, an inflammatory disease of the sweat glands, characterized by small red pimples, and attended with intense itching and tingling. — *p. pear*. **a** Any of a genus (*Opuntia*) of flat-jointed prickly cactuses, often used as food for stock. **b** The pear-shaped edible fruit. — *p. poppy*, any of a genus (*Argemone*) of papaveraceous plants with prickly stems and large yellow or white flowers.

**prick song**. **1.** Music written, or noted; — so called from the points or notes. *Obs.* **2.** Descant; counterpoint.

**pride** (príd), *n.* [AS. *prýte*, fr. *prút* proud.] **1.** Quality or state of being proud; as: **a** Inordinate self-esteem; conceit. **b** Lofly self-respect; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of elation, as because of achievements. **2.** Proud behavior or treatment; arrogance; disdain. **3.** Mettle; also, sexual desire. *Obs.* **4.** That of which one is proud, as beauty, character, children, etc. **5.** Highest pitch; prime; as, in the *pride* of one's life. *Archaic.* **6.** Show; ostentation; glory; as, the *pride* and pomp of war.

**Syn.** Vanity, conceit, self-conceit, egotism, superciliousness, haughtiness, lordliness. — **Pride**, **vanity**, **conceit**. **Pride** is a high esteem of one's self for some real or imagined merit or superiority; **vanity** is empty pride in respect of one's person, attainments, possessions, etc., esp. with an excessive desire for the notice, approval, or praise of others; as, "pride goeth before destruction"; *pride* in one's work; an overweening **vanity**. **Conceit**, or **self-conceit**, is overweening pride or self-esteem.

**pride of China**, *p.* of India, the China tree.  
— *v. t.*; **PRID'ED** (príd'éd; 24); **PRID'ING** (príd'íng). To indulge in pride; rate highly; plume; — used reflexively, as, to *pride* one's self on one's skill.

**Syn.** **Pride**, **plume**. To *pride* one's self (*upon, on*) is to indulge one's pride, to **plume** one's self (*upon, on*), to display one's vanity; as, to *pride* one's self upon one's attainments, to *plume* one's self on a petty triumph.

**pride'ful** (príd'fúol), *a.* Full of pride; haughty.

**Prid'win** (príd'wín), *n.* In Arthurian romance, King Arthur's shield, bearing a picture of the Virgin Mary.

**pr'er** (pr'ér), *n.* Also **pr'yer**. [From **PRY**.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly, or is inquisitive.

**priest** (prést), *n.* [AS. *próst*, deriv. of *L. presbyter*, Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, elder, older, *n.*, an elder, compar. of *πρεσβύς* an old man.] **1.** One set apart or authorized to perform religious or sacred functions. **2. Christian Church.** A person ordained to the ministerial, pastoral, or sacerdotal office; a presbyter; minister; specif., a person ordained to the second order in the ministry, between bishop and deacon.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ām**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **solā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **reccēt**, **makēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menū**; **fōod**, **fōot**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **īnk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);

**priest'craft** (-krāft'), *n.* Priestly policy; the policy of a priesthood; — usually derogatory.

**priest'ess**, *n.* A woman who officiates in sacred rites.

**priest'hood** (-hōod), *n.* **1.** Office or character of a priest; priestly function. **2.** Priests collectively.

**priest'ly**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or priests as a class.

**priest'rid'** [*a.* Controlled or oppressed by a priest or priest'rid'den'] priests.

**prig** (prīg), *v. t. & i.*; **PRIGGED** (prīg'd); **PRIG'GING**. **1.** To steal; pilfer. *Cant.* **2.** To haggle; bargain hard. *Scot.* **3.** To entreat; beg. *Scot.* — *n.* A thief; pilferer. *Cant.*

**prig, n.** One narrowly and self-consciously engrossed in his mental or spiritual attainments.

**prig'ger-y** (prīg'ér-i), *n.* Intellectual or moral conduct or attitude of a prig; also, priggism.

**prig'ish** (-ish), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a prig. — **prig'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **prig'ish-ness**, *n.*

**prig'gism** (-iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being priggish.

**prim** (prím), *a.*; **PRIM'MER** (-ér); **PRIM'MEST**. [OF. first, principal, fin. fr. *L. primus* first.] Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice. — **Syn.** See **NEAT**. — *v. t.*; **PRIMMED** (prím'd); **PRIM'MING**. To make prim.

**prí'ma-cy** (prím'á-sí), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-síz). [LL. *primatia*, fr. *L. primas*, *-atis*, one of the first, chief, *primus* first.] **1.** State of being prime, or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; preëminence. **2.** The office, rank, or character of a primate.

**prí'ma don'na** (prím'á don'á); *pl.* **E. PRIMA DONNAS** (-áz), *It.* **-ME DONNE** (prém'á don'ná). [It., lit., first lady.] A principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.

**prí'ma fá'ci-e** (prím'á fá'sh'ē). [L., fr. abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance; so far as appears on the surface.

**prima-facie evidence**, *Law*, evidence sufficient to raise a presumption of fact or to establish the fact in question unless rebutted.

**prí'mage** (prím'áj), *n.* [F.] A small charge or percentage, for use of cables, ropes, etc., in unloading goods from a vessel, added to the freight (charge for carriage).

**prí'mal** (-mál), *a.* [LL. *primalis*, fr. *L. primus* first.] **1.** Primary; original. **2.** First in importance; principal; chief. — **Syn.** See **PRIMARY**.

**prí'ma-ri-ly** (prím'á-rí-lí), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; in the first intention; originally.

**prí'ma-ri-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being primary.

**prí'ma-ry** (prím'á-rí), *a.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first.] **1.** First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; original. **2.** First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets. **3.** First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies. **4. Chem.** A Having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement. **b Org. Chem.** Designating a radical in which the combining carbon atom is united with only one other carbon atom; designating compounds formed by such radicals. **5.** Designating, or pert. to, the principal quills of a bird's wing. See **POULTRY, Illust.** **6. Elec.** In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the inducing current or its circuit, in distinction from the induced (or secondary) current; as, the *primary* coil.

**Syn.** **Primary**, **prime**, **primitive**, **primal**, **pristine**, **primeval**, **primordial**. That is **primary** which comes first in the order of development, or which is first in importance; **prime** applies to that which is first, esp. in rank, degree, or dignity; that is **primitive** which is associated with origins or beginnings, esp. those more or less remote; the word often connotes antiquated qualities; **primal** is poetical or elevated for **primary** or **primitive**; as, *primary* schools, the *primary* object of education; health is his *prime* care, a *prime* minister; *primitive* implements; the *primal* curse. That is **primeval** which belongs to the first ages; that is **primordial** which is of earliest origin or formation; as, "the forest *primeval*"; *primordial* atoms. That is **pristine** (esp. of qualities) which belongs to an early or the original state; as, her *pristine* beauty.

**primary colors**. **a** The principal spectrum colors from which other colors can be produced: red, green, and blue, or violet (formerly, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet). **b Painting.** Red (crimson), yellow, and blue.

— *n.*; *pl.* **-ries** (-ríz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance. **2.** A meeting of voters of the same party at which the first steps are taken toward the nomination of candidates, as by choosing delegates to nominating conventions. *U. S.* **3.** One of the feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing. See **POULTRY, Illust.** **4. Elec.** A primary coil.

**prí'mate** (prím'át), *n.* [F. *primal*, *L. primas*, *-atis*, one of the first, chief, *primus* first.] **1. Eccl.** A bishop of the see which ranks first in a province or provinces. **2. Zool.** One of the highest order (*Primates*) of mammals, consisting of man and the apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs.

**prí'mate-ship** (prím'át-shíp), *n.* Office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

**prime** (prím), *a.* [F., fr. *L. primus* first.] **1.** Primary; original; as, the *prime* cause. **2.** First in rank, dignity,



etc.; chief; as, *prime minister*. **3.** First in excellence; as, *prime wheat*. **4.** *Math.* A Divisible by no number except itself or unity; as, 7 is a *prime number*. **5.** Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to*; as, 12 is *prime to 25*. — *Syn.* See *PRIMARY*.

**prime conductor**, *Elec.*, the large conductor of a frictional electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the positive electricity. — **p. meridian**, a meridian from the intersection of which with the equator longitude is counted, both east and west; as, the *prime meridian* of Greenwich. — **p. minister**, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government, esp. of a monarchical government; as, the English *prime minister*. — **p. mover**, *Mech.* A natural agency applied by man to the production of power. **b** An engine, or machine, to receive and modify force and motion from a natural source, and apply them to drive other machinery, as a water wheel, steam engine, etc. **c** Fig., the original or the most effective force in any undertaking or work.

— **n.** **1.** The first part; earliest stage; hence: dawn; spring. **2.** A Spring of life; youth. **b** The period, in human life, of highest or full health, strength, or beauty. **3.** That which is first in quality; best part. **4.** The morning; *R. C. Ch.*, the first canonical hour. *Orig.*, *prime* denoted the first quarter of the artificial day, reckoned from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; afterwards, the end of the first quarter, that is, 9 A. M. **5.** *Arith.* A prime number. **6.** Any of the first set of equal parts (generally 60) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute. **7.** The accent ['] used to denote a prime (sense 6) and now also for many other purposes, as in algebra, thus *a'* (to be read a *prime*). **8.** *Music.* A tone of the same staff degree with a given tone. **b** The pitch relation between two such tones, or their simultaneous combination. The perfect prime, represented by the ratio 1:1, is called also the *unison*. **c** The tonic, or key note.

— **v. i.**; **PRIMED** (*prim'd*); **PRIM'ING** (*prim'ing*). **1.** To prepare for firing, as a firearm, by supplying with a firing charge. **2.** Hence: a *Chiefly Mechanics*. To put into a working condition by performing a necessary preliminary operation on, as to prime a pump by pouring water into the barrel. **b** To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting. **c** To prepare; post; coach; as, to *prime a witness*. — **v. i.** **1.** To prime, or serve as priming for, a gun. **2.** *Steam Boilers*. To work so that fine water particles become mixed up with, and are carried over by, the steam.

**prime'ly**, *adv.* In a prime manner; excellently.

**prime'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being prime.

**prim'er** (*prim'ēr*), *n.* One who, or that which, primes; esp., a cap, tube, or water containing fulminating powder or the like for igniting an explosive charge.

**prim'er'er** (*prim'ēr'er*), *n.* [*OF. primier* first.]. **1.** A small elementary book (*orig.* a small prayer book) for teaching children to read; hence, any small book of elementary principles. **2.** *Print.* See *TYPE*.

**prim'e'tro** (*prim'ē'trō*), *n.* [*Sp. primera*, fr. *primero* first.]. An old game at cards, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value.

**prim'e'val** (*prim'ē'vāl*), *a.* [*L. primaevus*; *primus* first + *aeum* age.]. Belonging to the first ages; primitive; primal. — *Syn.* See *PRIMARY*. — **prim'e'val-ly**, *adv.*

**prim'i-ge'ni-al** (*prim'i-jē'nī-āl*), *a.* [*L. primigenus*, *primigenius*]. First formed or generated; primary; primal.

**prim'ine** (*prim'in*), *n.* [*L. primus* first.]. **Bot.** **a** The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule. **b** The inner integument, formed earlier than the outer. Cf. *SECUNDINE*.

**prim'ing** (*prim'ing*), *n.* **1.** Act of one that primes something. **2.** **a** The powder or other material used to fire a charge in a firearm or in blasting. **b** *Paint.* The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on a surface.

**prim'ip'a-ra** (*prim'ip'ā-rā*), *n.* [*L.*; *primus* first + *parere* to bring forth.]. *Med.* A woman who is parturient for the first time or who has borne one child and no more. — **prim'i-par'i-ty** (*prim'i-pār'i-tī*), *n.*

**prim'ip'a-rous** (*prim'ip'ā-rūs*), *a.* Belonging to a first birth; bearing young for the first time.

**prim'i-tive** (*prim'ī-tiv*), *a.* [*L. primitivus*]. **1.** Pert. to the beginning or origin or to early times; original; primeval; first. **2.** Characterized by the style, simplicity, rudeness, etc., of early times; old-fashioned; as, *primitive tools*. **3.** Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive verb* in grammar. — *Syn.* See *PRIMARY*. — **n.** **1.** An original or primary word; — opposed to *derivative*. **2.** *Math.* The algebraic or geometric form from which another is derived. — **prim'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**prim'ly**, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

**prim'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being prim; preciseness.

**prim'o-gen'i-tor** (*prim'ō-jē'nī-tōr*), *n.* [*LL.*, fr. *L. primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.]. An ancestor; a forefather.

**prim'o-gen'i-ture** (*tūr*), *n.* [*LL. primogenitura*, fr. *L. primus* first + *genitura* generation, birth.]. **1.** State of being the firstborn of the same parents or parent. **2.** *Law.* An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born.

**prim-or'di-al** (*prim'ōr'dī-āl*), *a.* [*L. primordialis*, fr. *primordium* beginning; *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, to begin.]. **1.** First in order; of earliest origin. **2.** *Biol.* Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; primitive; — opposed to *definitive*. — *Syn.* See *PRIMARY*. — **prim-or'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

**prim-or'di-al-ism** (*-iz'm*), *n.* Devotion to, or persistence in, conditions of the primordial state.

**primp** (*primp*), *v. i. & t.* To prink. *Chiefly Dial.*

**prim'rose'** (*prim'rōz'*), *n.* [*ME. prymerose*, fr. *F. primrose*, deriv. of *LL. primula*, fr. *L. primus* first.]. **1.** Any of a genus (*Primula*) of perennial herbs having large tufted basal leaves and showy variously colored flowers; also, the flower. **2.** A light yellow color like that of certain primroses. — **a.** Of or pert. to the primrose; hence: flowery; gay.

**prim'u-la'ceous** (*-ū-lā'shūs*), *a.* [*LL. primula* primrose.]. *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Primulaceae*) of herbs, the primrose family, of wide distribution, chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere, and including the primroses, cyclamens, loeostemites, etc.

**prince** (*prins*), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. princeps*, *-cipis*, the first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take.]. **1.** The one of highest rank; a sovereign; — now rarely applied to a female. **2.** A title given to the son of a sovereign, or other member of a royal family. **3.** The English equivalent of a title of nobility in certain European countries, ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke. **4.** One at the head of, or very eminent in, a class or profession; as, a merchant *prince*.

**Prince Albert coat**, a double-breasted frock coat. *Colloq.* — **P. of Darkness**, the Devil; Satan. — **P. of Glory**, the Deity. — **P. of Peace**, Jesus Christ; — alluding to *Isatah* ix. 6. — **P. of Wales**, a title conferred on the eldest son, or heir apparent, of the British sovereign.

**prince'dom** (*prins'dōm*), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

**prince'kin**, **prince'let**, *n.* A little, young, or petty prince.

**prince'ling**, *n.* A little or petty prince; a princekin.

**prince'ly** (*prins'li*), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a prince; royal; as, *princely birth*. **2.** Befitting or characteristic of a prince; regal; noble; as, a *princely fortune*. — *adv.* In a princely manner. — **prince'li-ness** (*-li-ness*), *n.*

**prince'ss** (*prins'sēs*), *n.* [*F. princess*]. **1.** A female prince; a woman having sovereign power or the rank of a prince. **2.** The daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign; loosely, a female member of a royal family. **3.** The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess of Wales*.

**princess royal**, the eldest daughter of the British sovereign.

**prince'ss'e'** (*prins'sēs'*), *a.* [*F.*, a *princess*]. Of a woman's dress, close-fitting with waist and skirt in one.

**prin'ci-pal** (*prins'pāl*), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. principalis*]. Highest in rank, authority, importance, etc.; chief; main.

**principal part**, *Gram.*, one of the inflectional forms of a verb (in English, the present tense, past tense, and past participle) from which the rest can be derived, or which exhibit its different stems; thus, *sing, sang, sung*.

— **n.** **1.** A leader, chief, or head. **2.** *Law.* **a** One who employs another to act for him. **b** One primarily liable on an obligation, as disting. from an *indorsor, surety*, etc. **c** The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it; — disting. from an *accessory*. **3.** **a** A capital sum placed at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund; — disting. from *interest* or *profit*. **b** The main body of an estate, devise, or bequest left by a decedent; — disting. from *income*. **4.** A presiding or chief officer, as of certain colleges and, in the United States, esp. of a school or academy. **5.** *Arch. & Engin.* The construction which gives shape and strength to a roof, generally one of several trusses of timber or iron. **6.** *Music.* In English organs, the chief open metallic stop, an octave above the open diapason.

**prin'ci-pal'i-ty** (*-pāl'i-tī*), *n.*; **pl. -TIES** (*-tiz*). **1.** Supreme station or power; sovereignty. **2.** In medieval angelology, one of a high order of angels. **3.** Territory or jurisdiction of a prince; country that gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

**prin'ci-pal-ly** (*prins'pāl-ly*), *adv.* In a principal manner; in the chief place or degree; primarily; chiefly; mainly.

**prin'ci-pal-ship**, *n.* The office or position of a principal.

**prin'cip'i-um** (*prins'ip'i-ūm*), *n.*; **pl. -IA** (*-ā*). [*L.*] A principle; esp., in *pl.*, first principles; elements.

**prin'ci-ple** (*prins'p-l*), *n.* [*F. principe*, *L. principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps*, *-cipis*. See *PRINCE*]. **1.** A source; origin; ultimate element or cause. **2.** An original faculty or endowment; as, the *principle* of habit. **3.** A fundamental or general truth; as, the *principles* of religion. **4.** A general or settled rule or ground of action; a governing law of conduct; as, a man of no *principle*. **5.** Any constituent, esp. a drug, plant extract, etc., giving to a substance its essential properties. — **v. i.**; **-PLED** (*-pl'd*); **-PLING** (*-pling*). To equip with principles; establish or fix in certain principles.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**prin'cox** (prĭn'kōks), *n.* Also **prin'cock** (-kōk). [Prob. *prim* + *cock*.] A coxcomb; also youth. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**printk** (prĭnk), *v. i.* To dress or arrange one's self for show or affectedly. — *v. t.* To dress up. — **print'ker**, *n.*

**print** (prĭnt), *v. t.* [ME. *printen*, *prenten*, shortened fr. *emprinten* to impress. See IMPRINT, *v.*] **1.** To fix or impress, as a mark, character, idea, etc., into or on something. **2.** To stamp something in or on. **3.** To stamp or impress with characters, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, etc. **4.** Specif., to strike off an impression or impressions of, as from type, engraved plates, etc.; hence, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of, as a book, newspaper, etc.; also, to publish in print; as, to *print* the disclosures. **5.** To form in characters like those of type (other than script). **6.** *Photog.* To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.) from a negative, from a drawing on transparent paper, etc., upon a prepared surface.

— *v. i.* **1.** To take impressions of type, electrotypes, engravings, etc. **2.** To publish a book, article, piece of music, or the like. **3.** To make characters like those used in type (other than script); as, to *print* with a pen.

— *n.* **1.** A line, character, figure or indentation made by pressure. **2.** A stamp or die for molding. **3.** That which receives an impression, as from a mold; as, a *print* of butter. **4.** Printed letters; impression from type; as, small *print*; clear *print*. **5.** Hence, printed matter; esp., a printed publication. **6.** An impression taken from anything, as in lithography. **7.** A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth. **8.** A photographic copy made on a sensitized surface.

**in print**, *a* In a printed form; published. **b** To the letter; with accurateness. *Now Dial.* **c** Still on sale by the publisher. — **out of p.**, not procurable from the publisher, the edition being exhausted; — said of books, etc.

**print'a-ble** (prĭn'tā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being printed, or of being printed from. **2.** Capable of being lawfully or properly published; — usually used with a negative.

**print'er** (prĭn'tēr), *n.* One who prints or works at the business of printing; a typesetter or a pressman.

**print'er's dev'il** (-tēr), *n.* A young apprentice in a printing office who often gets very black from the printer's ink.

**print'er-y** (-tēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where cloth is printed; print works. **2.** A printing office.

**print'ing**, *n.* Act, art, practice, or business of one who, or that which, prints; typography.

**printing ink**. See **INK**, *n.* **1.** — **p. machine**, a printing press, esp. one operated by power. *Chiefly British.* — **p. out**, *Photog.*, a method of printing in which the image is fully brought out by the direct actinic action of light, without subsequent development with chemicals. — **p. press**, any of numerous machines for printing from an inked surface, as of types, wood blocks, copper plates, lithographic stones, or the like.

**print'less**, *a.* Making, bearing, or taking no imprint.

**pri/or** (prĭ'ēr), *a.* [L. *prior* former, previous.] **1.** Preceding in order of time; antecedent. **2.** Precedent in order of knowledge, origin, classification, privilege, rank, etc. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT. — *n.* The superior or ruler of a priory (conventual prior), or the coadjutor of an abbot ranking next to him (claustral prior).

**pri/or-ate** (-āt), *n.* Dignity or office of a prior.

**pri/or-ess**, *n.* A woman superior of a priory of nuns. She ranks next in dignity to an abbess.

**pri/or-i-ty** (prĭ-ōr'i-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prior, or of preceding something; — opp. to *posteriority*.

**pri/or-ship**, *n.* State or office of a prior; priorate.

**pri'o-ry** (prĭ'ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *priorie*.] A religious house next below an abbey. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

**prise** (prĭz). Var. of **PRIZE**. — **pris'er**. *Obs.* var. of **PRIZER**.

**prism** (prĭz'm), *n.* [L. *prisma*, Gr. *πρίσμα*, fr. *πρίσσειν* to saw.] **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, the faces being parallelograms. **2.** *Optics.* A transparent body in the form of a 3-faced prism (def. 1). **3.** *Cryst.* A form the faces of which are parallel to one axis; specif., one whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis; — in distinction from *dome*.

**pris-mat'ic** (prĭz-māt'ik), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, a prism. **2.** Formed by a prism; resembling the colors of light refracted by a prism; as, *pris-matic* spectrum colors. **3.** *Cryst.* Orthorhombic. — **pris-mat'i-cal**, *a.* — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pris'moid** (prĭz'moid), *n.* A body that approaches a prism in form. — **pris-moi'dal** (-moi'dāl), *a.*

**pris'on** (prĭz'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio*, *prensio*, a seizing, arresting.] **1.** A place where persons are confined, or restrained of liberty; hence, a place or state of confinement; as, to be in *prison*. **2.** Specif., a place for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or others legally committed; in the United States, esp., a State prison (which see). — *v. t.* To imprison.

**prison breach or breaking**. *Law.* The act by which a

prisoner escapes by force and violence from a place in which he is lawfully in custody.

**pris'on'er** (prĭz'n'ēr; prĭz'nēr), *n.* A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a captive.

**pris'on'er-s' base** (prĭz'n'ēr-z; prĭz'nērz). An old game, played variously, now chiefly by children, the common feature being that players are touched, or tagged, as they attempt to run between stations or bases. Called also *prisoner's bars*.

**pris'tine** (prĭs'tĭn; -tĭn), *a.* [L. *pristinus*.] Belonging to the earliest period or state. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.

**prith'ee** (prĭth'ē), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee*. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. [Contemptuous.]

**prĭ'te-prāt'tle** (prĭ't'1-prāt'1), *n.* Empty talk; prattle.

**prĭ'va-cy** (prĭ'vā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being in retirement; seclusion. **2.** A place of seclusion; retreat. **3.** Secrecy.

|| **Prĭ'va'to-cent'** (prĭ-vāt'dō-tsĕnt'), *n.*; *G. pl.* -DOCENTEN (-tsĕnt'ĕn). Also **Prĭ'va'to-zent'**. [G.; *privat* private + *docent* teacher. See DOCENT.] In German and some other European universities, a licensed teacher or lecturer dependent upon fees for remuneration.

**prĭ'vate** (prĭ'vāt), *a.* [L. *privatus* private, prop. p. p. of *privare* to deprive, originally, to separate, fr. *privus* single, private.] **1.** Of or concerning an individual person, company, or interest; personal; not public; as, *private* property; a *private* secretary. **2.** Sequestered; secret; secluded; solitary; as, a *private* room; I wish to be *private*. **3.** Not invited with, or engaged in, public office or employment; not public in character or nature; as, a *private* citizen; *private* life; *private* schools. **4.** Not publicly known; not open; secret; as, a *private* understanding.

— *n.* **1.** Privacy; retirement; — now used only in *in private*. **2.** *Mil.* A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer.

**prĭ'va-teer'** (-vāt'ēr), *n.* **1.** An armed private vessel commissioned to cruise against the commerce or war vessels of the enemy. **2.** The commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer. — *v. i.* To cruise in or as a privateer.

**prĭ'va-teers'man** (-tērz'mān), *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

**prĭ'vate-ly** (prĭ'vāt-ĭ), *adv.* In a private manner or way.

**prĭ'vate-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being private; retirement; privacy; secrecy.

**prĭ'va'tion** (prĭ-vāt'shĭn), *n.* [L. *privatio*. See PRIVATE.] **1.** A depriving; deprivation, esp. of rank or office. **2.** State of being deprived or destitute of something; destitution; need. **3.** Condition of being absent; negation.

**prĭ'va-tive** (prĭ'vāt-ĭv), *a.* [L. *privativus*.] **1.** Causing privation; depriving. **2.** Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative. **3.** *Gram.* Denoting privation or negation; as, a *privative* word; giving a negative force to a word, as, a *privative* particle. — *n.* That which is privative; *Gram.*, a privative prefix or suffix.

**prĭv'et** (prĭv'ēt; 24), *n.* **1.** An ornamental European shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*) of the olive family, with evergreen leaves, and small white flowers; also, any of various other species of the same genus. The privets are much planted for hedges. **2.** A oleaceous tree (*Forestiera acuminata*) of the southern United States.

**prĭv'i-lege** (-ĭ-ĭj), *n.* [F. *privilege*, L. *privilegium* a law for or against an individual; *privus* private + *lex*, *legis*, law.] **1.** A right or immunity granted as a peculiar advantage or favor; a personal right, esp. in derogation of common right. **2.** Any of various fundamental or sacred rights considered as peculiarly guaranteed and secured to all persons by modern constitutional governments. **3.** *Finance.* A call, put, spread, or straddle.

— *v. t.* -LEGED (-ĭjĕd); -LEG-ING (-ĭj-ĭng). **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to; as, to *privilege* Congressmen from arrest. **2.** To exempt; deliver, as from evil or danger.

**prĭv'i-ly** (-ĭ-ĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

**prĭv'i-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *privetĭ*.] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence. **2.** Private knowledge; joint knowledge of a private concern. **3.** *Law.* A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as, to some particular transaction; the relationship between privies.

**prĭv'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *privé*, fr. L. *privatus* private.] **1.** Not public; private; — now used only in such terms as *privy* council, the *privy* purse, *privy* seal, etc. **2.** Secret; clandestine; also, hidden. *Archaic*. **3.** Private; secluded; as, *privy* chambers. *Archaic*. **4.** Secretly cognizant; privately knowing; as, his wife was *privy* to it.

**prĭv'y council**, a secret council; esp. : [cap.] *Eng. Hist.* **1.** The body of men appointed by the crown, without any patent or grant, to advise it in matters of state. The main duty of the council at present is to advise the crown as to the issue of ordinances, or orders in council. **2.** The similar body appointed to advise the governor-general of Canada. — **p. councillor or councillor**, a member of a privy council. — **p. seal**, in Great Britain, the seal which the

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đocount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭjk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre (37);



king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or in lesser matters that do not require the great seal.

— *n.*, *pl.* **PRIZES** (īz). 1. *Law.* Any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property. 2. A backhouse; latrine.

**prize** (prīz), *v. t.*; **PRIZED** (prīzd); **PRIZING**. [From **prize**, *n.*] To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; pry. **prize**, *v. t.* [F. *prise* a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. L. *prehendere*, *prehendere*, p. p. *prehensus*, *prehensus*; — in some senses, as 4, influenced by OF. *pris price*, F. *prise* prize.] 1. Act of capturing; also, something captured. *Rare*, except in the sense of: Property, as a ship or her cargo, captured in virtue of the rights of war; esp., a legal capture at sea. 2. Anything worth striving for; advantage; privilege. 3. Something offered or striven for in competition or in contests of chance. 4. A contest for a reward. *Obs.* 5. A lever; also, leverage. *Dial. or Archaic.*

— *a.* 1. Prized; esteemed; noble. *Obs.* 2. Having been awarded a prize; as, *prize* paintings. 3. Awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* trophy. 4. Of or pert. to a military or naval prize or prizes; as, a *prize* court, *prize* crew, etc. **prize**, *v. t.*; **PRIZED** (prīzd); **PRIZING** (prīz'ing). [OF. *priser*, fr. L. *pretiare*, fr. *pretium* worth, value, price.] 1. To appraise; price; rate. 2. To value highly; esteem. 3. To make a prize of; seize as a prize, as a vessel. [in war.] **prize court**. A court having jurisdiction of all prizes taken **prize fight**. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or wager. — **prize fighter**. — **prize fighting**.

**prize money**. *Nav.* A portion of the proceeds of a captured vessel or other property divided among the captors; also, a sum granted by the government to participants in the destruction of an enemy's vessel or vessels in battle. Prize money in the United States navy was abolished in 1899.

**priz'er**, *n.* One who contends for a prize, esp. in boxing or wrestling. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**prize ring**. The ring (see **RING**, *n.*, 3 b) for a prize fight; also, the system and practice of prize fighting. [fore, forth.] || **pro** (prō), *prep.* [L.] Latin preposition signifying for, be-**pro**, *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con*. — *n.* A person, argument, etc., on the affirmative side; — usually in *pl.*

**pro and con**, for and against. — **pros and cons** (prōz, kōnz), the arguments or reasons for and against.

**pro-** (prō-; prō-). [L. *pro*, or Gr. *prōs*.] A prefix signifying in general before, in front, forth, forward, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to. *Pro-* is used to denote: 1. A priority of place, with the sense of position before, in front of, anterior.

Examples: propose, to place before; prothorax, the anterior (segment of the) thorax.

**b** Priority of order or time, in the sense of occurring before, beforehand; also, in scientific terminology, with the idea of primitive, rudimentary.

Examples: prologue, part spoken before (the main piece); procarp, immature cystocarp. Cf. **PROTO-**. [front.]

**2** Forth, forward, in the sense of motion before or to the

Examples: proceed, to go before or forward; progress, a moving forward; proclitic, leaning forward;

**3** For, in behalf of, in favor of, from the idea of standing before or in front of for defense or protection.

Examples: procure, to gain, lit., to care for; prolocutor, one who speaks for another; proslavery.

**4** In place of, for, instead of, with the idea of substitution; used also specif. in titles.

Examples: pronoun, a word used instead of a noun; proconsul, a person acting in place of a consul.

**5** According to, in proportion.

Example: proportion, arrangement according to parts.

**pro'a** (prō'ā), *n.* [Malay *prāu*, *prāhū*.] *Naut.* A double-ended outrigger swift-sailing canoe of the Malay Archipelago, with one side flat, which is kept to leeward.

**prob'a-bi-lism** (prōb'ā-bī-līz'm), *n.* 1. The doctrine that certainty is impossible, but that probability suffices to govern belief and action. 2. *R. C. Theol.* The doctrine that culpability does not attach to an action based upon a judgment of its probable moral lawfulness where certainty is not attainable. — **prob'a-bi-list** (-līst), *n.*

**prob'a-bil'i-ty** (prōb'ā-bī-lī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being probable; likelihood. 2. Something probable. 3. *Math.* In the doctrine of chance, the likelihood of the occurrence of any particular form of an event; the ratio of the frequency of that form of the event to the entire frequency of the event in all forms. 4. In *pl.* A forecast of the weather, esp. the government official daily forecast.

**prob'a-ble** (prōb'ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *probabilis*, fr. *probare* to try, prove.] 1. Supported by evidence inclining the mind to believe, but leaving some room for doubt; likely. 2. Supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating; as, *probable* evidence. — **Syn.** See **LIKELY**.

**prob'a-bly** (-b'l), *adv.* In a probable manner; in likelihood; in or with probability; as, it is *probably* so.

**pro'bang** (prō'bāng), *n.* A slender elastic rod with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions, as from the esophagus.

**pro'bate** (prō'bāt), *a.* [From L. *probatus*, p. p. of *probare* to prove.] Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate, or its jurisdiction. — *n.* *Law.* Official proof, esp. of an instrument offered as the last will and testament of a person deceased. — *v. t.* To make probate of.

**pro'ba'tion** (prō-bā'shūn), *n.* [L. *probatio*, fr. *probare* to try, prove.] 1. Act of proving; also, proof. *Now Rare.* 2. Any of various proceedings or systems designed to ascertain truth, determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; trial; as, on *probation*; also, a period or state of trial; as, her *probation* is finished.

**pro'ba'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Probationary.

**pro'ba'tion-a-ry** (-ār-ī), *a.* Of or pert. to probation.

**pro'ba'tive** (prō'bā-tīv), *a.* Serving for, or pert. to, trial or

**pro'ba-to-ry** (prō'bā-tō-rī), *a.* 1. Probationary. 2. Pert. to, or serving for, proof; as, *probatory* evidence.

**probe** (prōb), *v. t.*; **PROBED** (prōbd); **PROBING** (prōb'ing). [L. *probare* to try, examine.] 1. To examine with a probe. 2. To search to the bottom; examine thoroughly; as, to *probe* official conduct. — *n.* *Surgery.* A slender instrument for examining a cavity, as a wound or ulcer, etc.

**prob'i-ty** (prōb'ī-tī; prō'bī-), *n.* [L. *probitas*, fr. *probus* good, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity; uprightness. — **Syn.** See **HONESTY**.

**prob'lem** (prōb'lēm), *n.* [F. *problème*, L. *problema*, fr. Gr. *πρόβλημα*, lit., something thrown forward; deriv. of *prōs* before, forward + *βάλλειν* to throw.] 1. A question proposed for solution; hence: a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case. 2. *Math.* Anything that is required to be done. Cf. **THEOREM**, **PROPOSITION**.

**prob'lem-at'ic** (-ăt'ik) *a.* Of the nature of a problem; **prob'lem-at'i-cal** (-i-kāl) *uncertain*; doubtful.

**prob'os-cid'e-an** (prōb'ōs-sīd'ē-ān), *a.* Proboscidian.

**prob'os-cid'i-an** (-ī-ān), *a.* [See **PROBOSCIS**.] 1. Having or resembling a proboscis. 2. *Zool.* Belonging to an order or suborder (*Proboscidea*) of unguulate mammals consisting of the elephants and their extinct allies.

**prob'os'cis** (prōb'ōs'is), *n.*; *L. pl.* -**BOSCIDES** (-ī-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. *πρόβοσκis*; *prōs* before + *βόσκειν* to feed.] 1. The trunk of an elephant; also, a long and flexible snout in other animals, as in a tapir. 2. *Zool.* Any of various tubular processes or prolongations of the head of animals, esp.: a In insects, a tubular sucking organ, often adapted also for piercing, as in lepidopterans and dipterans. b In many annelids and other invertebrates, the anterior, muscular, protrusible part of the alimentary canal; the pharynx.

**pro-cam'bi-um** (-kām'bī-ūm), *n.* [NL. See **PRO-**, **CAMBIVM**.] *Bot.* That portion of meristematic tissue from which the vascular bundles are developed. — **pro-cam'bi-al** (-āl), *a.*

**pro'carp** (prō'kärp), *n.* *Bot.* The female reproductive organ of the gametophyte in certain red algae.

**pro'ca-the'dral** (prō'kă-thē'drāl), *n.* *Ecll.* A parish church used as a cathedral, or diocesan church, as in a new diocese.

**pro'ce-den'do** (prō'sē-dēn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -**DOES** (-dōz). [Abl. of the gerund of L. *procedere*. See **PROCEED**.] *Law.* Any of various writs issuing out of a superior court to an inferior court authorizing or directing the inferior court to act upon certain matters, as in remitting a cause for trial.

**pro'ce-dur'al** (prō'sē-dūr-āl), *a.* *Law.* Of or pert. to procedure; as, a *procedural* contract, one binding the maker to abide by the award of a court.

**pro'ce-dure** (prō'sē-dūr), *n.* [F. *procédure*.] 1. Progress; conduct. *Now Rare.* 2. *Law.* The mode of beginning and conducting litigation. 3. An action in a course of conduct; a proceeding. — **Syn.** See **PROCESS**.

**pro'ceed'** (prō'sēd'), *v. i.* [F. *proceder*, fr. L. *procedere*, -*cessum*; *pro* forward + *cedere* to move.] 1. To move, pass, or go, forward or onward; advance; continue; progress. 2. To issue or come forth as from a source; come (from); emanate. 3. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; prosecute a design; as, to *proceed* on sound principles. 4. To be derived from; arise; result. 5. *Law.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding. — **Syn.** See **ADVANCE**.

(prō'sēd), *n.* That which results, proceeds, or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale or other transaction; — now only in *pl.*

**pro'ceed'ing**, *n.* 1. Action of one who proceeds, or goes forward. 2. A carrying on of a course of action; also, a measure or step in a course of business; a transaction. 3. *Law.* a In *pl.* Course of procedure in an action at law. b Any step in litigation. 4. In *pl.* The published record of the action taken, or of things done, addresses read, etc., at the meetings of a society or association. Cf. **TRANSACTION**, 3. — **Syn.** Measure, step. See **PROCESS**.

**proc'e-leus-mat'ic** (prō'sē-lūs-măt'ik), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. *προκλευσματικός*, fr. *προκλεειν* to rouse to action beforehand; *prōs* + *κλεειν* to incite.] 1. Inciting; animating. *Rare.* 2. *Pros.* Of, pert. to, or designating, one or



more proceleusmatics. — *n. Pros.* A foot of four short syllables.

**pro-ce-phal'ic** (prō'sē-fāl'ik), *a.* [*Zoöl.* Pert. to or forming the front of the head.] **pro'cess** (prō'sēs or, esp. in *British usage*, prō'sēs), *n.* [*F. proces, L. processus.* See **PROCEED.**] 1. Act of proceeding; progress; advance; of time, passing; lapse; — now chiefly used in *in process*, as, in *process of construction*; in *process of time.* 2. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or continuous operation or treatment; a series of operations leading to some result; as, a *process of manufacture.* 3. *Law.* Any writ or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction; hence: such mandates or writings collectively in an action or proceeding; also, the whole course of proceedings. 4. Any marked prominence or projecting part; an outgrowth or extension of an animal or plant. 5. *Print.* Photomechanical processes collectively. Also used adjectively; as, *process block, plate, work, etc.*

**Syn.** Process, procedure, proceeding (in nontechnical uses). Process denotes a progressive action or a series of acts or steps, esp. in a regular course of performing or making; procedure denotes esp. the method of prosecuting or conducting an operation or process; proceeding applies esp. to measures or transactions; as, a *mental process*, a *chemical process*; correct *procedure*; a harsh *proceeding.*

— *v. i.* 1. *Law.* To issue, or take out, process against; serve process on. 2. To subject to some special process.

**pro-cess'ion** (prō'sēs'hūn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. processio.*] 1. Regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress. 2. Act or condition of issuing forth. 3. That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner, esp. a train of persons.

**pro-cess'ion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a procession. — *n.* A hymn sung during a church procession. — **pro-cess'ion-al-ly**, *adv.* [*near. L. Law.* Next; nearest.]

**pro'chein** (prō'shēn), *a.* [*F. prochain, deriv. of L. propel prochein ami or amy* (ām'i; ā'mē). = NEXT FRIEND.]

**pro-claim** (prō-klām'), *v. t.* [*F. proclamer, L. proclamare; pro + clamare* to call.] 1. To announce officially by word of mouth; cry. 2. To make known by public announcement; publish abroad; declare. 3. To outlaw by proclamation; hence, to forbid or restrict by legal proclamation. 4. To disclose; manifest; as, his face *proclaimed* his sincerity. — **Syn.** Promulgate, announce. See **DECLARE.** — *n.* A calling out; proclamation. *Rare.* — **pro-claim'er**, *n.*

**pro-cla-ma'tion** (prō-k'lā-mā'shūn), *n.* Act of proclaiming; thing proclaimed; announcement; publication.

**pro-clit'ic** (prō-klit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. προκλίβειν* to lean forward.] *Gram.* Leaning forward (as to accent); — said of words which, having no accent, are in pronunciation closely attached to the following word. — *n.* A proclitic word.

**pro-cliv'i-ty** (kliv'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [*L. proclivitas.*] 1. Inclination; propensity; tendency; — used with *to* or *toward*, and usually of something evil; as, a *proclivity* to steal. 2. Readiness; aptitude. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** See **BENT.**

**Proc'ne** (prōk'nē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Πρόκνη*] See **PHILOMELA.**

**pro-con'sul** (prō-kōn'sūl), *n.* [*L., fr. pro for + consul consul.*] *Roman Antiq.* An officer, not a consul, who discharged the duties of a consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. — **pro-con'sul-lar** (-sū-lār), *a.* — **pro-con'sul-late** (-lāt), *n.* — **pro-con'sul-ship**, *n.*

**pro-cras'ti-nate** (prō-krās'ti-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. [*L. procrastinatus*, p. p. of *procrastinare* to procrastinate; *pro* forward + *crastinus* of tomorrow, *cras* to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; defer; postpone. — **Syn.** See **DEFER.**

**pro-cras'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act or habit of procrastinating; delay; dilatoriness. [*notes.*]

**pro-cras'ti-na'tor** (-krās'ti-nā'tēr), *n.* One who procrastinates. — **pro'cre-ant** (prō'krē-ānt), *a.* [*L. procreans*, p. pr.] Procreative; generating. *Rare.*

**pro'cre-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; **PRO'CRE-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **PRO'CRE-AT'ING.** [*L. procreatus*, p. p. of *procreare*; *pro* forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; beget.

**pro'cre-a'tive** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of procreating.

**pro'cre-a'tive** (prō'krē-ā'tiv), *a.* Having the power to beget; generative; also, pert. to procreation. — **live-ness**, *n.* **Pro-crus'te-an** (prō-krūs'tē-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Procrustes or his mode of torture; enforcing conformity by harsh, arbitrary methods.

**Pro-crus'tes** (prō-krūs'tēs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Προκροστής, fr. προκροίνειν* to beat out, to stretch.] *Gr. Antiq.* A legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched them or cut off their legs to fit them to its length. See **THESEUS.**

**proc'tor** (prōk'tēr), *n.* [*From procurator.*] One employed to manage the affairs of another; specif.: *a. Law.* A procurator in the civil or canon law. *b.* An officer in a university or college who enforces order and obedience to its laws. **proc'to-ri-al** (prōk'tō-ri-āl; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procurator, esp. an academic procurator; magisterial.

**proc'tor-ship**, *n.* Office, position, or function of a procurator. **proc-um'bent** (prō-kūm'bēt), *a.* [*L. procumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall or lean forward.] 1. Lying down, or on the face; prone. 2. *Bot.* Trailing; prostrate. **proc-ur'a-ble** (-kūr'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured.

**proc'u-ra-cy** (prōk'ū-rā-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). Office or act of a procurator or procurator; management for another. **proc'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* 1. Management for another; in civil law, agency. 2. A power of attorney; a proxy. 3. Act of procuring; procurement.

**proc'u-ra'tor** (prōk'ū-rā'tēr), *n.* 1. *Law.* An agent; procurator. 2. *Roman Antiq.* Any of various imperial fiscal agents or administrators. — **proc'u-ra-to-ri-al**, *a.*

**proc'u-ra-to-ry** (prōk'ū-rā-tō-ri; prō-kūr'ā-ri), *a.* Pert. to, tending to, or authorizing procurement.

**pro-cure'** (prō-kūr'), *v. t.*; -CURED' (-kūr'd'); -CUR'ING (-kūr'ing). [*F. procurer, L. procurare* to take care of; *pro* for + *curare* to take care.] 1. To bring into possession; acquire; gain; get; — often used with indirect object; as, he *procured* me employment. 2. To contrive; effect; cause; as, they *procured* his arrest. 3. To obtain for prostitution. — **Syn.** See **OBTAIN.** — *v. i.* To pimp.

**pro-cure-ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of procuring; attainment. 2. Management; agency. [*pimp*; *pander.*]

**pro-cur'er** (-kūr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who procures anything. 2. A procurer.

**pro-cur'ess** (-ēs), *n.* A woman pander.

**Pro-cy-on** (prō'si-ōn), *n.* [*From a constellation which rises before the Dog Star, Gr. Προκύων; πρό before + κύων dog.*] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in Canis Minor; Alpha (α) Canis Minoris.

**prod** (prōd), *n.* 1. A pointed thing for pricking or puncturing as a goad. 2. A prick, punch, or poke; hence, a sharp reminder or incitement as to action; as, to give one's memory a *prod.* — *v. t.*; **PROD'DED**; **PROD'DING.** To thrust a pointed instrument into; hence, to goad or incite, as to activity. — **prod'er**, *n.*

**prod'i-gal** (prōd'i-gāl), *a.* Given to prodigality; recklessly profuse; also, lavish; wasteful; loosely, profusely liberal; as, *prodigal* hospitality. — **Syn.** Extravagant. See **PROFUSE.** — *n.* One who spends prodigally; spendthrift.

**prod'i-gal'i-ty** (-gāl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [*F. prodigalité, or L. prodigalitas, fr. prodigius* prodigal, *prodigere* to squander, drive forth; *pro* forth + *agere* to drive.] Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; waste; loosely, profuse liberality.

**prod'i-gal-ly**, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; profusely.

**prod-i-gious** (prō-dij'ūs), *a.* [*L. prodigiosus, fr. prodigium* a prodigy.] Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; immense. — **Syn.** Huge, enormous, portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, extraordinary. See **MONSTROUS.** — **prod-i-gious-ly**, *adv.* — **prod-i-gious-ness**, *n.*

**prod'i-gy** (prōd'i-ji), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jiz). [*L. prodigium.*] 1. Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent. 2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite astonishment; a marvel; as, a *prodigy* of learning. 3. A monster; a monstrosity. — **Syn.** Wonder, miracle.

**prod-ro-mal** (prōd'rō-māl), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to prodromes; as, the *prodromal* stage of a disease.

**prod'rome** (prōd'rōm), *n.* [*Gr. πρόδρομος* running before; πρό + δρόμος a running.] *Med.* A premonitory symptom.

**pro-duce'** (prō-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING. [*L. producere, -ductum*, to be drawn forward, produce; *pro* + *ducere* to lead.] 1. To bring forward; exhibit; show; as, to *produce* a document in court; to introduce; bring before the public, as a play or a performer. 2. To bring forth, as young or a natural product; bear; yield. 3. *Econ.* To make economically valuable. 4. To cause to be or happen; originate, as an effect; bring about; as, vice *produces* misery. 5. To manufacture; make. 6. To cause to accrue; as, capital *produces* profit. 7. To draw out; extend in length; lengthen. — *v. i.* To yield appropriate offspring, crops, effects, etc.

**pro-duce** (prōd'ūs), *n.* That which is produced; product; yield; specif., agricultural products. — **Syn.** See **PRODUCE.**

**prod-uc'er** (prō-dūs'ēr), *n.* 1. One who produces, brings forth, or generates. 2. One who produces, or manufactures, articles of consumption; — opposed to *consumer*. 3. A furnace or apparatus for producing combustible gas for fuel, for driving gas engines, making illuminating gas, etc. **prod-uc'i-ble** (-i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced.

**prod-uct** (prōd'ūkt), *n.* [*L. productus*, p. p. of *producere*. See **PRODUCE.**] 1. Anything produced, as by generation, growth, labor, thought, chemical reaction, etc. 2. *Math.* The number or magnitude resulting from multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes; in general, the result of any multiplication. 3. *Chem.* See **EDUCT.** 2. **Syn.** Product, production, produce. Product is the general word; production may denote the act or process of producing; when used concretely, it usually applies to the products of intellectual or artistic labor; produce (ordinarily collective) denotes esp. agricultural products;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ām, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



as, agricultural products, a product of industry, skill; a production of genius; this year's produce, a produce garden. **pro-duc-tion** (prō-dūk'shūn), *n.* [L. *productio* a lengthening.] 1. Act of producing. 2. That which is produced; a product; specif., a literary or artistic work. 3. *Econ.* The creation of economic value; — opp. to *consumption*. — **Syn.** Produce, fruit, work, performance. See **PRODUCT**.

**pro-duc-tive** (-tīv), *a.* 1. Having the quality or power of producing; also, fertile; profitable; as, *productive* soil. 2. Bringing into being; originate; as, an age *productive* of poets. — **pro-duc-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-duc-tive-ness**, *n.* **pro-duc-tiv'i-ty** (prō-dūk-tīv'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being productive; [productiveness].

**pro-ém** (prō-ém), *n.* [F. *proème*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *προοίμιον*; *πρό* before + *οἶμος* vow, strain of a song.] Preface or introduction, esp. to a poem. — **pro-ém-i-al** (prō-ém-i-ál), *a.* **prof-a-na-tion** (prō-fā-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of profaning, esp. sacred things; desecration.

**Syn.** Profanation, desecration, sacrilege. **Profana-tion** implies esp. irreverent or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; **desecration** suggests a more positive violation of their sanctity; **sacrilege** is the sin or crime of profaning or desecrating. [Ing.]

**pro-fan'a-to-ry** (prō-fān'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Profaning; desecrat-  
**pro-fane'** (prō-fān'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus*; *pro* before + *fanum* temple.] 1. Not sacred or holy; as: a) Not possessing peculiar sanctity; hence: secular; as, *profane* history or art. b) Unholy. 2. Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; hence: irreverent in language; blasphemous. 3. Not admitted to the temple; uninitiated, as into rites or mysteries; hence: of low or common standing; vulgar; as, the *profane* mob. — **Syn.** Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, unhallowed, ungodly. See **IRRELIGIOUS**.

— *v. t. i.* To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); desecrate; pollute. 2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use; debase; abuse; defile; as, to *profane* one's talents. — **pro-fan'er**, *n.* — **pro-fane-ly**, *adv.* — **fane-ness**, *n.*

**pro-fan'i-ty** (-fān'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being profane; irreverence; esp., blasphemy. 2. Profane language or acts. — **Syn.** See **BLASPHEMY**.

**pro-fer** (prō-fēr), *n.* [L., he brings forward.] *Law.* An allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces an instrument in open court.

**pro-fess'** (prō-fēs'), *v. t.* [M.E. *professed* bound by a vow, F. *profes*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p. p. of *profiteri* to profess; *pro* before + *fateri* to confess, own.] 1. To declare openly, as one's belief, action, etc.; avow; acknowledge. 2. To set up a claim of; pretend; hence, to present a show of; as, to *profess* one's self a physician. 3. To pretend to knowledge of; set up as an authority or practitioner in. — *v. i.* To avow.

**pro-fess-ed-ly** (-ēd-lī), *adv.* By profession; avowedly.

**pro-fes'sion** (-fēs'hūn), *n.* 1. A professing; open declaration; avowal. 2. That which one professes; an avowal; specif., Christian or religious faith and purpose openly avowed; as, his *professions* are insincere. 3. That of which one professes knowledge; vocation, if not purely commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like; calling; as, the *profession* of arms. The three *professions*, or *learned professions*, are, esp., theology, law, and medicine. 4. Those engaged in a calling collectively; as, the *profession* distrust him. — **Syn.** See **TRADE**.

**pro-fes'sion-al** (-āl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a profession, or calling; as, *professional* courtesy. 2. Engaged in one of the learned or skilled professions. 3. A engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race; — opp. to *amateur*. b) Engaging in an occupation as one's profession or life work for gain; as, a *professional* soldier; — often specif. applied to one thus following an occupation generally or properly engaged in as a pastime or from higher motives than mere gain. — *n.* One who engages in anything professionally; a professional worker; — opp. to *amateur*.

**pro-fes'sion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The following of a profession, sport, etc., for a livelihood or for gain; also, the characteristics, methods, etc., of professionals or of a particular profession.

**pro-fes'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* In a professional way or capacity.

**pro-fes'sor** (prō-fēs'sr), *n.* [L., teacher, public teacher.] 1. One who professes, or avows, his sentiments or opinions, esp. in religion. 2. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any branch of learning; esp., a lecturing or teaching officer in a university, college, or other seminary, on whom the title has been formally conferred by the academic authorities; as, a *professor* of mathematics. 3. One who teaches, or, more loosely, one who practices, any art, sport, or occupation requiring skill; as, a *professor* of dancing. *Colloq.*

**pro-fes-so-ri-al** (prō-fēs-sō-rī-ál; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to, a professor. — **pro-fes-so-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-fes-so-ri-ate** (prō-fēs-sō-rī-āt), *n.* A body of professors, as those of a university or college; also, professorship.

**pro-fes'sor-ship** (prō-fēs'sr-shīp), *n.* The office, duties, or position of an academic professor.

**prof'er** (prōf'ēr), *v. t.* [AF. *prof'er*, OF. *porofrir*; *por* for (L. *pro*) + *ofrir* to offer.] To offer for acceptance; make a tender of. — *n.* An offer; tender. [Proficient.]

**pro-fi-cien-cy** (prō-fīsh'ēn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being **pro-fi-cient** (-ēnt), *n.* [L. *proficiens*, -entis, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward, progress.] One well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of knowledge or skill; expert. — *a.* Well-skilled; versed. — **pro-fi-cient-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-file** (prō-fīl; -fēl), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. *profilare* to draw in profile; L. *pro* + *filum* thread, outline.] 1. An outline or contour. 2. A human head seen or represented sidewise, or in a side view. 3. A side or sectional elevation; as: a) *Arch.* A section of any member at right angles with its main lines. b) *Engin.* A drawing showing a vertical section. — **Syn.** See **FORM**.

— *v. t.*; **-FILED** (-fīld; -fēld); **-FIL-ING**. To draw the vertical outline of; draw a profile of.

**prof'it** (prōf'it), *n.* [OF. *profit*, *profeit*, fr. L. *profitus* advance, progress, profit.] 1. Accession of good; valuable results; benefit; gain. 2. Excess of returns or income over expenditure in a given transaction, business, or the like; as: the excess (*gross profit*) of gross receipts over the expenditures directly involved; or the net proceeds (*net profit*) obtained by deducting from the gross proceeds all forms of expense or outlay. 3. The ratio of profit (in sense 2) for a given year to the amount of capital invested. 4. *Economics.* The share of the employing classes in the distribution of the products of industry, as distinct from *wages* and *rent*; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. t. i.* 1. To gain advantage; improve; gain; as, to *profit* by advice. 2. To be of use or advantage; do or bring good.

— *v. t.* To be of service to; benefit; advantage.

**prof-it-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful. — **Syn.** See **BENEFICIAL**. — **prof-it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **prof-it-a-bly**, *adv.*

**prof-it-less**, *a.* Without profit; unprofitable.

**prof-li-ga-cy** (-lī-gā-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being profligate; as: a) Abandoned character or conduct; dissoluteness. b) Reckless extravagance; immoderate profusion. **pro-fli-gate** (-gāt), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to dash to the ground, destroy.] 1. Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; dissolute. 2. Recklessly or immoderately extravagant or profuse. — **Syn.** See **ABANDONED**. — *n.* A profligate person. — **gâte-ly**, *adv.*

**prof-lu-ent** (prōf'lō-ēt; prōf'lō-; 86), *a.* [L. *profluens*, p. pr.] Spreading; flowing forth or forward.

**pro-found'** (prō-found'), *a.* [F. *profond*, L. *profundus*; *pro* forward + *fundus* bottom.] 1. Opening or reaching to a great depth; deep. 2. Intellectually deep; thorough; as, a *profound* scholar. 3. Marked by intensity; deeply felt; intense; as, a *profound* sleep; *profound* respect. 4. Bending low; showing deep humility or respect; as, a *profound* bow. 5. Coming from a depth; deeply drawn; as, a *profound* sigh. — **Syn.** See **DEEP**. — *n.* 1. The deep; the sea. 2. An abyss. — **found-ly**, *adv.* — **found-ness**, *n.*

**pro-fun-di-ty** (-fūn'dī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tīz). [L. *profunditas*.] 1. Quality or state of being profound; depth. 2. That which is profound or deep.

**pro-fuse'** (-fūs'), *a.* [L. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth or out; *pro* forward + *fundere* to pour.] 1. Pouring forth liberally, as esp. money or gifts; prodigal. 2. Done, given, furnished, etc., with great or excessive liberality; very abundant or copious. — **pro-fuse-ly** (prō-fūs'ly), *adv.* — **pro-fuse-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Bountiful, liberal, lavish; prodigal, extravagant, wasteful. — **Profuse**, **lavish**, **prodigal**. **Profuse** implies a pouring forth fully or freely; **lavish**, an expending or bestowing without stint or measure; **prodigal**, extravagant or reckless profusion or lavishness; as, *profuse* thanks, apologies; *lavish* hospitality; the *prodigal* son.

**pro-fu'sion** (-fū'zhūn), *n.* 1. Act of one who is profuse; lavish expense. *Now Rare.* 2. Abundance; lavish profuse.

**prog** (prōg), *v. i.*; **PROGED** (prōgd); **PROG'ING** (prōg'ing). To wander, esp. in order to steal, beg, or find something; *Obs.*, *Cant.*, or *Dial.* — *n.* Victuals; food. *Cant* or *Slang*.

**pro-gen'i-tor** (prō-jēn'i-tēr), *n.* [L., fr. *progenere*, -gentium, to bring forth, beget; *pro* + *gignere* to beget.] A lineal ancestor; a forefather. — **pro-gen'i-tor-ship**, *n.* **prog'e-ny** (prōj'ē-nī), *n.* [F. *progenie*, fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *progenere*. See **PROGENITOR**.] Descendants; offspring.

**prog-lot'tis** (prō-glōt'tis), *n.*; *pl.* **TIDES** (-ī-ēz). [NL.; Gr. *πρό* forward + *γλώττα* the tongue.] Zoöl. One of the segments of a tapeworm, containing both male and female reproductive organs. — **prog-lot'tic** (-tik), *a.*

**prog-nath'ic** (prōg-nāth'ik) (*a.* [Proto-Gr. *γνάθος* jaw.] **prog-na-thous** (prōg'nā-thūs) [*Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face. — **prog-na-thism** (prōg'nā-thīz'm), **prog-na-thy** (-thī), *n.*

**prog-no'sis** (prōg-nō'sīs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *προγνώσις*, a knowing beforehand, deriv. of *πρό* + *γινώσκω* to know.] *Med.*

**K = ch** in **C. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Forecast of the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by such a forecast.

**prog-nos'tic** (-nōs'tīk), *a.* [Gr. *προγνωστικός*.] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing. — *n.*

**1.** A sign indicating a future event; omen. **2.** Forecast; prophecy. **3. Med.** A symptom helpful in prognosis.

**prog-nos'ti-cate** (-tī-kāt), *v. t.* To foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; predict. — **Syn.** See FORTELL.

**prog-nos'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'sh'ŷŏn), *n.* **1.** Act of prognosticating; prediction. **2.** That which foreshows; foretoken.

**prog-nos'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'sh'tēr), *n.* One who prognosticates.

**pro'gram, pro'gramme** (prō'grām), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, manifesto, Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, fr. *προγράφειν* to write before or in public; *γράφ + γράφειν* to write.]

**1.** A public notice; a prospectus; syllabus; — now usually a brief outline of the order for, or of the subjects of, any public exercise, performance, etc. **2.** Hence, the selections or features of a performance or entertainment collectively. **3.** An official bulletin. **4.** A plan of future procedure.

**program, or programme, music.** *Music.* Descriptive instrumental music which follows a definite argument or program of incidents, scenes, or moods.

**prog-ress** (prō'grēs or, *esp. British*, prō'grēs), *n.* [L. *progressus*, fr. *progrēdi*, *p. p. gressus*, to go forward; *pro + gradi* to go.] **1.** A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; advance, physical, mental, or moral. **2.** Growth, development, or course of anything, as a war, trade, etc. **3.** A journey, esp., a journey of state; circuit. *Now Rare.*

**Syn.** Progress, progression. Progress denotes advance or forward movement; progression is either the act of advancing or progress by successive steps or degrees; as, easy progress, the progress of a disease, of a campaign; slow progression, arithmetical progression.

**pro-gress'** (prō-grēs'), *v. i.* To make progress; continue onward in course; proceed. — **Syn.** See ADVANCE.

**pro-gres'sion** (prō-grēs'h'ŷŏn), *n.* **1.** Act of progressing. **2.** Course; passage; also, lapse or process of time. **3. Math.** A discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements. In an *arithmetical progression*, the terms increase or decrease by equal differences; as 2, 4, 6, 8, ....; 4, 1, -2, -5, .... In a *geometrical progression*, the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios; as 2, 4, 8, 16, .... **4. Music.** A succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony; motion. **b** = SEQUENCE. — **Syn.** See PROGRESS.

**pro-gres'sion-al** (-āl), *a.* Progressive.

**pro-gres'sion-ist** (prō-grēs'h'ŷŏn-ist), *n.* One who believes in the progression of society, or of organic evolution, toward perfection. — **pro-gres'sion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Rare.*

**prog-ress-ist** (prō-grēs-ist; cf. PROGRESS), *n.* **1.** A progressionist. **2.** A member of any of various political parties holding views assumed to be progressive; a progressive.

**pro-gres'sive** (prō-grēs'iv), *a.* **1.** A Moving forward; advancing; increasing; as, *progressive motion* or course; — opposed to *retrograde*. **b** Advancing by successive stages or degrees; as, a *progressive series*. **2.** Tending to progress; favoring progress; as, a *progressive policy*. **3. Taxation.** Designating, or pert. to, a plan of taxation in which the rate increases by a certain amount with certain increases in the amount of the income or wealth. Cf. DEGRESSIVE.

**4. [cap.]** Of or pert. to the Progressive party, *U. S. Politics*, the party formed, chiefly out of the Republican party, in 1912 under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. It demanded direct primaries, direct election of U. S. senators, woman suffrage, recall of judicial decisions in some cases, etc.

— *n.* **1.** One who is progressive. **2. [cap.]** A member of the Progressive party. *U. S.* — *sive-ly, adv.* — *sive-ness, n.*

**pro-hib'it** (-hib'it), *v. t.* [L. *prohibitus*, *p. p. of prohibere*; *pro* before, forth + *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** To forbid by authority; interdict. **2.** To hinder; prevent; forbid. — **Syn.** See FORBID. — **pro-hib'it-er, n.**

**pro-hi-bi'tion** (prō-hi-bish'ŷŏn), *n.* **1.** Act of prohibiting. **2.** A declaration or injunction forbidding some action. **3.** The forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

**pro-hi-bi'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* System or theory of those who favor prohibition (sense 3); [cap.] principles and policy of the Prohibitionists.

**pro-hi-bi'tion-ist, n.** One who favors prohibition (sense 3); spec. [cap.], a member of the Prohibition party, *U. S. Politics*, organized as a national party in 1869, the aim of which is prohibition by law of the manufacture, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages.

**pro-hib'i-tive** (prō-hib'it-iv), *a.* Prohibitory.

**pro-hib'i-to-ry** (-i-tō-rī), *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to prohibit or exclude. **2.** Containing negation or prohibition.

**Pro-hibitory Index.** *E. C. Ch.* See INDEX, *n.*, 7.

**pro-ject'** (prō-jēkt'), *v. i.* [L. *proiectus*, *p. p. of proicere*, *proicere*; *pro* forward + *iacere* to throw.] **1.** To throw or cast forward; shoot forth. **2.** To contrive; scheme; as a plan. **3. Geom., Perspective, etc.** **a** To throw forward in

a prescribed direction (as a point, line, area, etc.) so as to depict on a given surface. **b** To depict (one figure or extent) on another according to any fixed correspondence. **4.** To externalize or perceive as spatially and sensibly objective, as an idea or image. — *v. i.* To extend forward; jut.

**pro-ject** (prō-jēkt), *n.* That which is projected or designed; a scheme; plan. — **Syn.** See PLAN.

**pro-ject'ive** (prō-jēkt'iv), *a.* **1.** Projecting or impelling forward; as, a *projectile force*. **2.** Caused by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, *projectile motion*. — *n.* **1.** A body projected by exterior force and continuing in motion by its own inertia; specif., a missile for a firearm.

**pro-ject-ion** (-sh'ŷŏn), *n.* **1.** Act of projecting. **2.** A jutting out; also, a part that projects. **3.** A scheming or planning. **4. Geom., Perspective, etc.** Act or process of projecting on a surface; also, the picture so formed. **5.** Act of externalizing, or of perceiving a mental object as spatially and sensibly objective; also, the object projected.

**Syn.** Projection, protuberance, bulge. A projection juts out at an (often sharp) angle; a protuberance swells or pushes out, often in rounded rather than angular form; a bulge is a protuberance (seldom sharp), esp. as caused by pressure; as, the projection formed by the eaves of a roof; protuberances of a potato; a bulge in a wall.

**pro-ject'ive** (-tiv), *a.* Pert. to, or produced by, projection.

**pro-jector** (prō-jēkt'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who forms projects; sometimes, one who forms chimerical, speculative, or cheating schemes. **2.** That which projects, as: **a** A device for projecting a beam of light. **b** An optical instrument for projecting a picture upon a screen, as by a magic lantern or by an instrument for projecting (by reflection) a picture of an opaque object, as a photograph, insect, etc., in the colors of the object itself.

**pro-lapse'** (prō-lāps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus*, fr. *prolabi*, *prolapsus*, to fall forward; *pro* forward + *labi* to glide, fall.] *Med.* The falling down of an internal part of the body, as of the uterus. — *v. i.* To fall down or out, as in a prolapse.

**pro-lap'sus** (-s'ŷŏs), *n.* [L. *Med.* Prolapse.

**pro-late** (prō'lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, used as *p. p.* of *proferre* to extend.] Stretched out; extended; esp., of a spheroid, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

**pro-leg'** (prō-lēg'), *n.* [*pro-* for, in place of + *leg.*] *Zool.* One of the fleshy legs found on the abdominal segments of the larvae of lepidopterans, sawflies, etc.

**pro-le-gom'e-non** (prō-lē-gōm'ē-nōn; prōl'ē-), *n.*; *pl.* -GOM-ENA (-nā). [NL, fr. Gr. *προλεγόμενον*, properly neut. pass. *p. pr.* of *προλέγειν* to say beforehand.] A preliminary observation; a preface to a book or treatise; — chiefly in *pl.*

**pro-lep'sis** (prō-lēp'sis), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *προληψίς*, fr. *προλαμβάνειν* to take beforehand.] Anticipation; as: **a** *Rhet.* A figure in which objections are anticipated. **b** *Gram.* The use of an adjective in anticipation of a state or effect to be produced, as in the use of *gentle* in "Ere humane statue purged the gentle wave" (that is, so that it became gentle). **c** *Chron.* An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before its actual time. — **pro-lep'tic, a.**

**pro-le-ta'ri-an** (prō-lē-tā'rī-ān; prōl'ē-), *n.*; *pl.* -arians. See PROLETARIAN. Of or pertaining to the proletarians; hence, *Now Rare*: mean; vulgar. — **1.** One of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state. **2.** One of the wage-earning class; esp., one without capital.

**pro-le-ta'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The condition or political position of the proletarians. [*of proletarians.*]

**pro-le-ta'ri-at** (-āt), *n.* [*F. proletariat.*] The class or body

**pro-le-ta-ry** (prō-lē-tā-rī; prōl'ē-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *proletarius*, fr. *proles* offspring.] In ancient Rome, a citizen of the lowest class, without property and regarded as capable of serving the state only by having children.

**pro-lix'er-ate** (prō-lif'ēr-āt), *v. t.* *Biol.* To grow by the rapid production of new parts, or new cells or buds; reproduce by a repeated process of budding or cell division. — **pro-lif'er-a'tion** (-ā'sh'ŷŏn), *n.*

**pro-lif'er-ous** (prō-lif'ēr-ŷŏs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *ferous*.] **1. *Biol.* **a** Reproducing freely by offsets, gemmæ, or other vegetative means. **b** Developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit. **2. Zool. Proliferating; specif., of corals, producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch.****

**pro-lif'ic** (-ik), *a.* [*F. prolifique*, fr. L. *proles* offspring.] **1.** Producing young or fruit, esp. abundantly; fruitful. **2.** Serving to produce or cause, esp. abundantly; as, a *pro-lif'ic brain*. — **Syn.** See FERTILE. — **pro-lif'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**pro-lif'er-ous** (-līf'ēr-ŷŏs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *gerous*.] Proliferous; productive.

**pro-lix** (prō-līks; prō-līks'), *a.* [L. *prolixus*.] **1.** Unduly prolonged or drawn out, esp. by diffuseness; verbose; as, a *prolix* oration. **2.** Indulging in unduly protracted discourse; verbose; tedious; as, a *prolix* orator. — **Syn.** Diffuse, lengthy; protracted, tiresome, wearisome. — **pro-lix'ly, adv.** — **pro-lix'ness, n.**

**pro-lix'i-ty** (-s'ŷŏtī), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being prolix; prolixness. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōff, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**pro-loc'u-tor** (prō-lōk'ū-tēr; prōl'ō-kū'tēr), *n.* [L., fr. *proloqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak out.] One who speaks for another; specif.: a *Ch. of Eng.* The speaker or presiding officer of the lower house of a convocation. **b** [cap.] In England, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

**pro-log-ize** (prō'lōg-īz; lō-jīz), *v. i.* To prologuize. *Rare.*

**pro-logue** (prō'lōg; prō'lōg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. *προλογος*, fr. *προλέγειν* to say beforehand; *πρό* + *λέγειν* to speak.] **1.** The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, or performance; as, the *prologue* of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"; esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance. **2.** One who delivers the prologue to a play. — *v. t.*; -LOGUED (-lōgd); -LOGUING. To introduce as with a preface, or prologue. [ogue. *Rare.*]

**pro-logu-ize** (prō'lōg-īz; prō'lōg-), *v. i.* To deliver a pro-  
**pro-long'** (prō'lōng'ēr; 62), *v. t.* [OF. *prolongier*, fr. *prolonguer*, F. *prolonger*, L. *prolongare*; *pro* + *longus* long.] **1.** To extend in space or length. **2.** To lengthen in time; draw out; continue; as, to *prolong* one's days.

**pro-long'ate** (-lōng'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ēd); -GAT-ING. To prolong; extend in space or in time.

**pro-long'a-tion** (prō'lōng-gā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of prolonging. **2.** A part added by prolonging.

**pro-long'er** (prō'lōnj'ēr; F. prō'lōngzh'ēr), *n.* [F.] *Field Artillery.* A rope with a hook and a toggle, variously used, as to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber at a little distance. — *prolonge* knot. See *KNOT, Illust.* [prolongs.]

**pro-long'ēr** (prō'lōng'ēr; 62), *n.* One who, or that which, pro-  
**pro-lu'sion** (prō-lū'zhūn), *n.* [L. *proludio*, fr. *pro ludere* to prelude; *pro* before + *ludere* to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; preliminary; hence, an introductory or preliminary essay or exercise.

**pro-me-nad'e** (prōm'ē-nād'), *n.* [F., fr. *promener* to lead, see *promener* to go for a walk, L. *prominare* to drive along; *pro* + *minare* to drive animals.] **1.** A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise. **2.** A place for walking, a public walk. **3.** A large ball or dance.

— *v. i.* -NAD'ED; -NAD'ING. To take, or go on, a promenade.

**pro-me-nad'ēr** (-ēr), *n.* One who promenades.

**Pro-me'the-an** (prō-mē'thē-ān), *a.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, Prometheus; as, the *Promethean* fire.

**Pro-me'theus** (-mē'thūs; commonly -thē-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Προμηθεΐς*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it to man. Zeus doomed him to be bound to Mount Caucasus and to have a vulture daily consume his liver, which grew again at night, until an immortal should consent to renounce immortality in his favor. This Chiron did. Cf. *PANDORA*.

**prom-i-nence** (prōm'i-nēns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being prominent; projection; conspicuousness. **2.** That which is prominent; a protuberance or projection.

**prom-i-nen-cy** (-nēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Prominence.

**prom-i-nent** (-nēnt), *a.* [L. *prominens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out, project.] **1.** Standing out or projecting beyond the line or surface of something; jutting. **2.** Distinctly manifest; marked; conspicuous; as, a *prominent* feature. **3.** Standing out from the crowd; eminent; as, *prominent* names. — *prom-i-nent-ly*, *adv.*

**Syn.** Prominent, conspicuous, salient, signal. That is prominent which stands out (lit. or fig.) so as to attract attention; that is conspicuous which is also clearly exhibited that the eye (or the mental vision) cannot miss it. That is salient which catches the attention at once; that is signal which is memorably prominent or conspicuous; as, the *salient* points of an argument; a *signal* defeat, victory.

**pro-mis-cu'i-ty** (prōm'is-kū'i-tī; prōm'is-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** Promiscuousness; mixture of kinds or classes. **2.** Promiscuous sexual union.

**pro-mis'cu-ous** (prōm'is-kū-ūs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus*, *pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix.] **1.** Mingled indiscriminately; confused; as, a *promiscuous* crowd. **2.** Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; indiscriminate; as, *promiscuous* intercourse; *promiscuous* praise. **3.** Haphazard; casual; as, a *promiscuous* manner. — *Syn.* See *INDISCRIMINATE*. — *pro-mis'cu-ous-ly*, *adv.*

**pro-mis'cu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**prom-ise** (prōm'is), *n.* [F. *promesse*, L. *promissum*, p. *promissa*, fr. *promittere*, *missum*, to put forth, promise; *pro* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** A declaration which gives an assurance of something to be done or forborne; an engagement. **2.** A cause or ground for hope, expectation, or assurance, esp. of success or distinction; as, a youth of *promise*. **3.** That which is promised.

— *v. t.*; -ISED (-ist); -IS-ING. **1.** To engage to do or forbear something; covenant. **2.** To afford reason to expect; foretoken; as, the clouds *promise* rain. **3.** To assure emphatically; — often suggesting a threat of disadvantage or misfortune. *Colloq.*

**Syn.** Promise, engage, pledge. *Promise* is the general term; *engage* adds the implication of a binding agreement; *pledge* implies a solemn assurance or formal guarantee. **Promised** Land. See *LAND OF PROMISE*.

— *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by a promise. **2.** To afford or give ground for expectations; as, the day *promises* well. **prom'is-ee'** (-is-ē), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a promise is made.

**prom'is-er** (prōm'is-ēr), *n.* One who promises.

**prom'is-ing**, *p. a.* Giving promise; affording hope or assurance. [takes; a promiser.]

**prom'i-sor** (-i-sōr), *n.* *Law.* One who engages or under-

**prom'is-so-ry** (-sō-rī), *a.* **1.** Containing a promise. **2. In-surance.** Stipulating or representing what is to happen or to be done subsequent to the time of making the contract; — said of representations, warranties, etc.

**promissory note**, *Law.*, a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

**prom-on-to-ry** (prōm'ūn-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *promonturium*, *promunturium*.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a lofty headland.

**prom'or-phiol'o-gy** (prōm'ōr-fīōl'ō-gī), *n.* [G. *promorphologie*.] *Biol.* Morphology in which the forms of organisms and their parts are considered geometrically.

**pro-mote'** (prō-mōt'), *v. t.*; -MOT'ED (-mōt'ēd); -MOT'ING. [L. *promotus*, p. p. of *promovere* to move forward, promote; *pro* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To contribute to the growth or prosperity of (something in course); further; encourage; as, to *promote* learning. **2.** To exalt in station, rank, or honor; elevate; advance; as, to *promote* an officer.

— *Syn.* Patronize, help; prefer, dignify.

**pro-mote'** (-mōt'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, promotes. **2.** Specif., one who, alone or with others, initiates the organization of a company, the sale of bonds, stock, etc.

**pro-mo'tion** (-mō'shūn), *n.* Act of promoting, or state or fact of being promoted, as in rank or honor; preferment.

**pro-mo'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Tending to promote.

**prompt** (prōmpt), *a.* [L. *promptus*, prop., brought forth, hence, visible, ready, quick; deriv. of *pro* + *emere* to take.] **1.** Ready and quick to act; meeting requirements readily; responding instantly; — opp. to *tardy*. **2.** Done or rendered readily or immediately; immediate.

**Syn.** Punctual, ready, expeditious, quick, speedy, swift. — **Prompt, punctual, ready, expeditious.** Prompt implies quick or instant action (often with alacrity); ready adds to prompt the implication of dexterity or facility; punctual implies exact adherence to a regular or appointed time; as, *prompt* obedience; a *ready* hand; *punctual* attendance. That is *expeditious* which is characterized by, or leads to, prompt or speedy performance; as, an *expeditious* messenger, way.

— *n.* **1. Com.** A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased; also, the contract by which this time is fixed. **2.** That which prompts or reminds.

— *v. t.* **1.** To assist or induce the action of; instigate; incite; as, pride *prompted* them to go. **2.** To suggest; dictate; as, her goodness *prompted* the action. **3.** To remind; specif., to remind (a speaker) of words or topics forgotten; give a cue to. — *Syn.* See *MOVE*.

**prompt'er** (prōmpt'ēr), *n.* One who prompts.

**prompt'i-tude** (prōmpt'it-ūd), *n.* Quality, fact, or habit of being prompt.

**prompt'ly**, *adv.* In a prompt manner. [tude.]

**prompt'ness**, *n.* Quality or fact of being prompt; prompti-

**pro-mul'gate** (prō-mūl'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ēd); -GAT-ING. [L. *promulgatus*, p. p. of *promulgare* to promulgate.] **1.** To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; publish abroad. **2.** To publish abroad with intent to gain adherents to; as, to *promulgate* a doctrine. **3. Law.** To issue or give out (a law) by way of putting it into execution. — *Syn.* See *DECLARE*. — **pro'mul-ga'tor** (prō'mūl-gā'tēr; prōm'ūl-), *n.*

**pro-mul'ga-tion** (prō'mūl-gā'shūn; prōm'ūl-), *n.* A promulgating; publication; open declaration.

**pro-mulge'** (prō-mūlj'), *v. t.*; -MULGED' (-mūlj'd); -MULG'-ING. To promulgate; publish; teach publicly.

**pro-na'os** (-nā'ōs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόναος*; *πρό* before + *ναός* temple.] *Arch.* The porch or vestibule of a temple.

**pro-nat'e** (prō'nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ēd); -NAT-ING (-nāt-ing). To cause to assume a position of pronation.

**pro-na'tion** (prō-nā'shūn), *n.* *Physiol. & Anat.* A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned down (the arm being extended forward) and the thumb inward toward the body; also, the resulting position; — opp. to *supination*.

**b** Act or state of lying face downward; procumbency.

**pro-na'tor** (prō-nā'tōr), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which produces pronation.

**prone** (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus*.] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; hence: expressing submission; humble. **2.** Flat with the face downward; procumbent; — opp. to *supine*. Hence, prostrate. **3.** Sloping; inclined; not level. **4.** Inclined; propense; disposed; — said of the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense; as, *prone* to mischief. — *Syn.* See *BENT*. — **prone'ly**, *adv.* — **prone'ness**, *n.*

**pro-neph'ros** (prō-nēf'rōs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πρό* before + *νεφ-*

**κ** = **ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P

pos; kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the anterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates.  
**prong** (prɔŋ; 62), *n.* A sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument, as the tine of a fork, a point of an antler, etc. — *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a prong or fork.

**prong'horn'** (-hɔrn'), *n.* A peculiar antelope-like ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*) confined to the treeless parts of the western United States and Mexico.

**pronom'i-nal** (prɔ-nɔm'i-nəl), *a.* [*L. pronominālis.*] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun. — **pronom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**pronom'** (prɔ-nɔn'), *n.* [Through OF., fr. *L. pronomen;* *pro* for + *nomen* name, noun.] *Gram. Lit.,* a word used instead of a noun, or name; one of a small group of words used to stand in place of, or to refer to, words or expressions denoting persons or things either mentioned or understood, as, *he, she, it, you, which, etc.*  
**pronom-er'** (prɔ-nɔn'sɛr'), *v. t.; -NOUNCED' (-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sing).* [OF. *prononciare, L. pronuntiare;* *pro* forth + *nunciare, nuntiare*, to announce.] 1. To utter articulately; speak with the proper sound and accent. 2. To utter officially or solemnly; deliver, as a decree. 3. To speak or utter rhetorically; deliver; as, to pronounce an oration. 4. To declare or affirm; as, to pronounce a tale false. — *v. i.* To give a pronunciation; articulate; as, to pronounce faultlessly. — **pronom-er** (-noun'sɛr'), *n.*



Pronghorn. (38)

**pronom-er** (-noun'sɛr'), *n.*

**pronom-er** (-noun'sɛr'), *n.*

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**pronom-er** (-noun'sɛr'), *n.*

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**pronom-er** (-noun'sɛr'), *n.*

**pronom-er** (-noun'sɛr'), *n.*

**pronom-er** (-noun'sɛr'), *n.*

**pronom-er** (-noun'sɛr'), *n.*

propagating tenets or principles; zeal in propagating one's opinions. [*propagandism.*]

**prop'a-gan'dist** (-dist), *n.* One devoted to any system of **prop'a-gate** (prɔp'ə-gāt), *v. t.; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ed); -GAT'ING.* [*L. propagatus, p. p. of propagare* to propagate.] 1. To cause to continue or multiply by generation. 2. To cause to spread or extend. 3. To extend the action of; diffuse; transmit; as, to propagate sound or light. 4. To spread from person to person; extend the knowledge of; disseminate, as a report or a religion. 5. To multiply; increase. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To have young or issue; be produced by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc.

**prop'a-ga'tion** (-gāt'shūn), *n.* Act of propagating; as: a Reproduction; continuance or multiplication by generation. b Diffusion; as, the propagation of sound.

**prop'a-ga-tive** (prɔp'ə-gā-tiv), *a.* Pert. to propagation; producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.

**prop'a-ga'tor** (-gāt'tɔr), *n.* One who propagates.

**prop'pane** (prɔp'pān), *n.* [*propyl* + *methane.*] *Chem.* A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum.

**prop'par-ox'y-tone** (prɔp'pār-ɔk'si-tɔn), *n.* [*Gr. προπαροξυτονος, a.* See *PRO-*; *PAROXYTONE.*] *Gram.* A word having the acute accent on the antepenult. — **prop'par-ox'y-tone, -ton'ic** (-tɔn'ik), *a.* — **prop'par-ox'y-tone, v. t.**

**prop-pel'** (prɔp'pɛl'), *v. t.; -PELLED' (-pɛld'); -PEL'LING.* [*L. propellere, -pulsus;* *pro* + *pellere* to drive.] To impel forward or onward by applied force; drive; push.

**prop-pel'lant** (-pɛl'lant), *n.* A propelling agent. [*propel.*]

**prop-pel'lent** (-pɛnt), *a.* Driving forward; able or tending to **prop-pel'ler** (-ɛr), *n.* One who, or that which, propels; esp., a screw propeller.

**prop-pend'** (prɔp'pɛnd'), *v. i.* [*L. propendere, propensum;* *pro* forward, forth + *pendere* to hang. See *PENDENT.*] To be predisposed; tend. *Obs.* or *R.*

**prop-pense'** (-pɛns'), *a.* [*L. propensus, p. p.*] Inclined; disposed; prone. — **prop-pense'ly, adv.**

**prop-pen'sion** (-pɛn'shūn), *n.* [*L. propensio.*] Propensity. **prop-pen'si-ty** (-si-ti), *n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz).* Natural inclination; bias; bent. — **Syn.** See *BENT.*

**prop'pe-nyl** (prɔp'pɛ-nil), *n.* [*G.,* formed fr. *propyl.*] *Org. Chem.* The hydrocarbon radical C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>; specif.: 1. The univalent radical CH<sub>3</sub>·CH<sub>2</sub>·CH. b The univalent radical CH<sub>3</sub>·H. c The trivalent radical CH<sub>3</sub>·CH<sub>2</sub>·C. d Glyceryl, esp. in the phrase *propenyl alcohol* (glycerin).

**prop'per'** (prɔp'pɛr'), *a.* [*F. propre, fr. L. proprius.*] 1. One's own; individual. *Archæol. or Tech.* 2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; as, every animal has its *proper* instincts. 3. Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; appropriate; right; fit; as, water is the *proper* element for fish. 4. Conforming to usage or convention; correct; as, a *proper* expression; *proper* conduct. 5. Honest; chaste; respectable. 6. Becoming; handsome. *Archæol. or Dial.* 7. Pert. to or designating one individual only; as, a *proper* noun (see below). Cf. *COMMON*. 8. Of or pert. to an exact or specified part; rightly called or considered; as, *proper* *proper*. 9. *Her.* Represented in its natural color. 10. *Ecol.* Adapted or appointed to a special service or season; as, the *proper* preface for Whitsuntide. 11. Fine; excellent; often ironical. — **Syn.** See *FIT*.

**prop'er diphthong.** See *DIPHTHONG*, 1. — **p. fraction.** *Arith.*, a fraction having the numerator less than the denominator. — **p. noun or name.** *Gram.*, a name distinguishing an individual from others of the same class, as *John, Boston, America*; — opp. to *common noun*, as *boy, cat, tree*.

— *n.* That which is proper or set apart to a particular use; specif., *Ecol.*, a service, collect, hymn, or the like, appointed as suitable for a particular day or season. Cf. *COMMON*, *n.*, 4.

**prop'er-ly, adv.** Suitably; fitly; strictly; rightly; correctly.

**prop'er-ty** (prɔp'ɛr-ti), *n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz).* [*OF. proprieté.*] 1. That which is proper to anything; a peculiar quality of a thing; essential attribute; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar. 2. An acquired or artificial quality; peculiarity. 3. The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing; ownership; in a broad sense, any valuable right or interest considered primarily as a source or element of wealth. 4. That to which a person has a legal title; thing owned; estate; as, a man of large *property*. 5. In *pl. Theater.* All the adjuncts of a play except the painted scenery and (now) the costumes. — **Syn.** See *QUALITY*.

**prop'h-e-cy** (prɔf'ɛ-si), *n.; pl. -CIES (-siz).* [*OF. profecie, L. propheta, Gr. προφήτης, deriv. of προφήτης.*] See *PROPHET.* 1. Action, function, vocation, or declaration of a prophet; esp., a declaration of something to come; a prediction; esp., an inspired foretelling. 2. *Bib.* A book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Isaiah.

**prop'a-gan'dism** (-diz'm), *n.* Art, practice, or system of

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, meni; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**proph'e-si'er** (prɒf'ɛ-si'ɛr), *n.* One who prophesies.  
**proph'e-sy** (-sɪ), *v. t.*; -SIED (-sɪd); -SY'ING (-sɪ'ɪŋ). **1.** To utter with or as with divine inspiration. **2.** To foretell; predict. **3.** To foreshow; herald. — **Syn.** See FORETELL. — *v. i.* **1.** To declare or foretell as a prophet. **2.** To give instruction in religious matters; expound the Scriptures.

**proph'et** (-ɛt), *n.* [F. *prophète*, L. *propheta*, fr. Gr. *προφήτης*, deriv. of *πρό* for + *φάνα* to speak.] **1.** One who speaks for another, esp. for a god; a spokesman. **2.** *Eccl.* One inspired by God to speak in His name, esp. in announcing future events. **3.** One who prophesies, or foretells events.

**proph'et-ess**, *n. fem.* — **proph'et-hood** (-hʊd), *n.* the Prophet, among Mohammedans, Mohammed, — the Prophets, certain, chiefly prophetic, books of the Old Testament; — contrasted with the Law.

**pro-phet'ic** (prɒf'ɛt'ɪk) *a.* Of or pert. to a prophet or prophetical; — **pro-phet'ic-ly** (*adv.*)

**pro-phylac'tic** (prɒf'ɪ-lækt'ɪk; prɒf'ɪ-), *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*, fr. *προφύλασσειν* to guard against.] **1.** *Med.* Defending or preserving from disease. **2.** Protective; as, a prophylactic talisman. — *n.* A prophylactic medicine.

**pro-phylax'is** (-læks'ɪs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Art of guarding against or preventing disease; preventive treatment.

**pro-pine'** (Scot. prɒ-pen'; -pɪn'), *v. t.* [L. *propinare*, Gr. *προπιεναι*, *πρό* + *πιεναι* to drink.] To give; offer. — *n.* A gift, esp. of drink money. **Both Obs. or Scot.**

**pro-pin'qui-ty** (prɒ-pɪn'kwɪ-tɪ), *n.* [L. *propinquitās*, fr. *propinquus* near, *prope* near.] State of being near; nearness in place, time, or kinship. — **Syn.** See PROXIMITY.

**pro-pi-ol'ic** (prɒ-pi-ɔl'ɪk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HC : C·CO<sub>2</sub>H, a pungent liquid derived from acetylene.

**pro-pi-on'ic** (-ɔn'ɪk), *a.* [Proto- + Gr. *πιων* fat.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating one of the fatty acids, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>·CO<sub>2</sub>H, a colorless, pungent liquid produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of glycerin, etc.

**pro-pi-o-nyl** (prɒ-pi-ɔ-nɪl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CO, the radical of propionic acid.

**pro-pi'ti-ate** (prɒ-pɪsh'ɪ-ɛt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ɛt'ɛd); -AT'ING. [L. *propitiatus*, p. p. of *propitiare* to propitiate, *propiti-* favorable.] To appease and render favorable; conciliate. — **Syn.** See PACIFY.

**pro-pi'ti-a'tion** (-ɛt'shʊn), *n.* Act of propitiating.

**Pro-pitiation**, reconciliation, expiation, satisfaction, atonement. **Propitiation** and reconciliation refer primarily to the person offended; expiation and satisfaction, to the offense; atonement may have either reference.

**pro-pi'ti-a'tor** (-ɛt'ɛr), *n.* One who propitiates.

**pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry** (-ɛt-tɔ-rɪ), *a.* Having the power to make propitiation; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory. — *n.* *Jewish Antiq.* The mercy seat.

**pro-pi'tious** (prɒ-pɪsh'ʊs), *a.* [L. *propitius*.] **1.** Favorably disposed; gracious; helpful; as, the fates are propitious. **2.** Favorable; auspicious; fortunate; as, a propitious outlook. — **pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Favorable, prosperous, promising, auspicious, opportune, happy, lucky. — **Propitious**, auspicious. That is propitious which is in general conducive to success; that is auspicious which is of happy omen; as, the discontent was propitious for an insurrection; an auspicious event.

**prop'o-lis** (prɒp'ɔ-lɪs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόπολις*; *πρό* before + *πόλις* city.] A brownish resinous material, of waxy consistency, collected by bees from buds and crevices of trees and used as a cement.

**prop-one'** (prɒ-pɒn'), *v. t.*; -PONED' (-pɒnd'); -PON'ING. [L. *proponere*.] To propose; state.

**prop-o-ment** (-pɒ'nɛnt), *n.* **1.** One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. **2.** *Law.* The propounder of a thing, as a will for probate.

**pro-portion** (-pɒr'shʊn; 57), *n.* [OF. *proportion*, *-tion*, fr. L. *proportio*; fr. *pro portione*, *pro* before + *portio* part, share.] **1.** The relation in magnitude, quantity, or degree of one to another; ratio. Loosely, size; in *pl.*, dimensions. **2.** Symmetrical arrangement; symmetry; as, to be out of proportion. **3.** One's share of a whole distributed by rule; lot. **4.** *Math.* A Equality of ratios, as  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ , or  $a : b :: c : d$ . **5.** The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms and the one sought are proportional.

— *v. t.* **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation; as, to proportion expenditure to income. **2.** To form with symmetry or suitableness of parts.

**pro-portion-a-ble** (-ɔ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proportioned; also, proportional; symmetrical.

**pro-portion-al** (-ɔl), *a.* **1.** Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree. **2.** *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio. — **pro-portion-al-ly** (*adv.*)

**Syn.** Proportional, proportionate, commensurate. **Proportional** is the more general term, applying to that which has, or is in, due proportion; **proportionate** often

suggests conformity to some proportion assumed or expected; as, a *proportional* allotment; a punishment *proportionate* to the crime. **Commensurate** applies to things exactly proportionate, or equal in measure or degree; as, a man of learning and commensurate wisdom.

— *n.* *Math.* Any number or quantity in a proportion.

**pro-portion-ate** (-ɛt), *a.* Proportioned; proportional. — **Syn.** See PROPORTIONAL. — (-ɛt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ɛt'ɛd); -AT'ING. To make proportional; proportion. — **pro-portion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-portion-ate-ness**, *n.*

**pro-portion-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, proportions.

**pro-portion-ment** (-mɛnt), *n.* A proportioning, or state or fact of being proportioned.

**pro-pos'al** (-pɒz'əl), *n.* **1.** Act of proposing; presentation. **2.** That which is proposed; offer. — **Syn.** See PROPOSITION.

**pro-pose'** (-pɒz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pɒzd'); -POS'ING. [F. *proposer*; *pro* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See 2d POSE.] **1.** To set before the mind; state; propound; also, to picture in the mind. **2.** To offer for consideration or adoption; as, to propose peace. **3.** To propose; intend; as, he proposed to go, in spite of all objections. — *v. i.* **1.** To scheme; design; as, "man proposes, but God disposes." **2.** To offer; specify, to offer one's self in marriage. — **pro-poser**, *n.*

**prop'o-si'tion** (prɒp'ɔ-zɪsh'ʊn), *n.* [L. *propositio*.] **1.** Act of setting or placing forth, or of offering. **2.** That which is proposed or offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; proposal. **3.** A project, undertaking, etc. *Colloq. or Slang.* **4.** Any expression in which some quality, state, or relation is predicated of some being or fact. **5.** *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated (a theorem), or of an operation to be performed (a problem). **6.** *Rhet.* That which is stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

**Syn.** Proposal, proposition. **Proposal** commonly suggests the act of proposing; **proposition** denotes more definitely the thing proposed; as, a proposal of marriage; his proposition to join forces with us was not accepted.

**prop'o-si'tion-al** (-ɔl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition. — **al-ly**, *adv.*

**prop-os'i-tus** (prɒ-pɒz'ɪ-tʊs), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Lit., the person proposed; specif., the one whose relations are sought to be ascertained or shown by a genealogical table.

**prop-pound'** (prɒ-paʊnd'), *v. t.* [From earlier *propone*, L. *proponere*, -positum, to set forth, propound.] To offer for consideration; set forth; propose; put. — **prop-pound'er**, *n.*

**prop-ra'tor**, **prop-er'a'tor** (-prɛ'tɔr), *n.* [L. *propraetor*; *pro* + *praetor* praetor.] *Roman Hist.* A praetor who, having served at Rome, was sent out to govern a province.

**prop-ri-é-tary** (-prɪ'ɛ-tɪ-rɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rɪz). [L. *propriarius*.] **1.** A proprietor, owner. **2.** A body of proprietors. — *a.* Belonging or pert. to a proprietor; owned; as, a proprietary medicine.

**prop-ri-é-tor** (-tɛr), *n.* [For older *proprietary*.] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything; owner. — **prop-ri-é-tor-ship**, *n.* — **prop-ri-é-tress**, *n. fem.*

**prop-ri-é-ty** (prɒ-prɪ'ɛ-tɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tɪz). [F. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius*. See **PROPER**.] **1.** Ownership; also, property. **Obs.** **2.** Individual quality; essence; also, peculiarity; property. **3.** Quality or state of being proper or suitable; fitness; appropriateness; as, propriety of behavior, language. **4.** Fitness as to social conventions; consonance with established forms or customs. — **Syn.** See DECORUM.

the proprieties, the customs and manners of good society.

**prop root.** *Bot.* Any root which serves as a prop or support to the plant, as in the mangrove.

**prop-uls'ion** (-pʊl'shʊn), *n.* [See **PROPEL**.] Act or process of propelling. [pel; driving on; urging.]

**prop-uls'ive** (-sɪv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to propel; **prop-yl** (prɒp'ɪl), *n.* [L. *propionic* + -yl.] *Org. Chem.* The univalent radical C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, of which propane is the hydride.

**prop-yl-a-um** (prɒp'ɪ-lɛ'ʊm), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆA (-læ). [L., fr. Gr. *προπύλαιον*; *πρό* + *πύλαια* gate.] *Classical Arch.* Any vestibule or entrance of architectural importance before a building or inclosure; — often in *pl.*

**prop-y-lite** (prɒp'ɪ-lɪt), *n.* [From *propylon* + -ite.] *Petrog.* An altered form of andesite; — orig. supposed to mark the beginning of Tertiary eruptive activity, whence the name.

**prop-y-lon** (prɒp'ɪ-lɒn), *n.*; *pl.* PROPYLA (-lɔ). [L., fr. Gr. *πρόπυλον*; *πρό* before + *πύλαια* gate.] *Anc. Egypt. Arch.* An outer monumental gateway standing before the pylon, or main entrance gateway, to a temple, etc.

|| **pro ra'ta** (prɒ rɔ'tɔ). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to share, interest, or liability of each.

**pro-rat'a-ble** (prɒ-rɔ't-ɔ-b'l), *a.* That can be prorated. *U. S.*

**pro-rate'** (prɒ'rɔ't; prɒ'rɔ't'), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rɔ't'ɛd); -RAT'ING. [From *pro rata*.] To divide or distribute proportionally; assess pro rata. *Chiefly U. S.*

**pro-ro-ga'tion** (prɒ-rɔ-gɔ'shʊn), *n.* [L. *prorogatio* prolongation, postponement.] A proroguing; specif., *Brit. Parl. Practice*, the ending of a session of parliament by command of the sovereign or, in a colony, of his representative.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**pro-rogue'** (prō-rōg'), *v. t.*; **-ROGUED'** (-rōgd') ; **-RO'GUING** (-rō'ging). [OF. *proroguer*, *proroger*, *L. prorogare*, *-gatum*, to prolong, defer; *pro* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** To postpone. *Obs.* **2.** *Brit. Parl. Practice.* To end the session of (a parliament) by order of the crown. — **Syn.** See **ADJOURN.**

**pro-sa'ic** (prō-zā'ik), *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, fr. *prosa* prose. See **PROSE**.] **1.** Of or pert. to prose. *Obs.* **2.** Dull; commonplace; prosy. — **pro-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Matter-of-fact, uninteresting, humdrum, prosy, insipid flat. — **Prosaic**, *prosy*. That is prosaic which pertains to prose or (oftener) which is commonplace or unexciting; that is *prosy* which is dull or tedious, esp. in talk or manner of writing; as, a *prosaic* life; a *prosy* speaker.

**pro-sa-ism** (prō-zā-iz'm), *n.* A prosaic phrase or expression. **pro-sce'ni-um** (prō-sē-ni-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -nia (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. *προσκηνιον*; *πρό* before + *σκηνή* tent, stage.] **1.** *Anc. Theater.* The stage. **2.** *Mod. Theater.* The stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

**pro-scribe'** (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.*; **-SCRIBED'** (-skribd') ; **-SCRIB'ING** (-skrib'ing). [L. *proscribere*, *-scriptum*, to write before, publish, proscribe; *pro* before + *scribere* to write.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* To publish or post the name of, as one whose property is forfeited or one condemned to death; doom or condemn. **2.** To outlaw. **3.** To denounce and condemn; interdict; prohibit; as, the Puritans *proscribed* theaters. — **pro-scrib'er** (-skrib'ēr), *n.*

**pro-scrip'tion** (-skrip'sh'n), *n.* **1.** Act of proscribing; outlawry. **2.** State of being proscribed; interdiction.

**pro-scrip'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, proscription. — **pro-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**prose** (prōz), *n.* [F. *prose*, *L. prosa*, *prosa oratio*, fr. *proversus*, *prosus*, straight on, for *proversus*; *pro* forward + *versus*, p. p. of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Ordinary language, as in speaking or writing; — opposed to *verse*. **2.** Dull and commonplace discourse. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* See **SEQUENCE**. **4.** A prosaic person. *Rare.* — **a.** **1.** Pert. to, or composed of, prose. **2.** Dull; prosaic. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **PROSED** (prōzd); **PROS'ING** (prōz'ing). To write or talk in prose or prosily.

**pro-se-cute** (prōs-ē-kūt), *v. t.*; **-CUT'ED** (-kūt'ēd); **-CUT'ING**. [L. *prosecutus*, p. p. of *prosequi* to follow, pursue. See **PURSUE**.] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; carry on; as, to *prosecute* a scheme. **2. Law.** **a.** To seek to get or enforce by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right or a claim. **b.** To proceed against judicially, esp. for a crime or breach of law; as, to *prosecute* a thief. — *v. i.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution; sue; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses.

**prosecuting attorney**, *Law*, the attorney who conducts proceedings, esp. of a criminal nature, in a court on behalf of the government; a public prosecutor.

**pro-se-cu'tion** (-kū'sh'n), *n.* **1.** Act or process of prosecuting; pursuit; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, war. **2. Law.** **a.** The institution and carrying on of a suit or proceeding in a court of law or equity; specif., the institution and continuance of a criminal suit. **b.** The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted.

**pro-se-cu'tor** (prōs-ē-kū'tēr), *n.* One who prosecutes; specif., *Law*: **a.** The person who institutes an official prosecution before a court. **b.** A public prosecuting attorney.

**pro-se-lyte** (prōs-ē-līt), *n.* [OF. *proselite*, *L. proselytus*, Gr. *προσηλύτος*, ad], that has come, n., a new comer.] A new convert, esp. to some religion or sect, or to some opinion, system, or party. — **Syn.** See **CONVERT**. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **-LYT'ED** (-līt'ēd); **-LYT'ING**. To convert; make a proselyte of; make proselytes.

**pro-se-ly-tism** (-līt-tiz'm; -līt-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of proselyting. **2.** Conversion to a religion, system, etc.

**pro-se-ly-tize** (-līt-tīz; -līt-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To proselyte.

**pro-sen-ceph'a-lon** (prōs-ēn-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.* [NL; Gr. *πρός* toward, near to + *E. encephalon*.] *Embryol.* & *Zoöl.* The most anterior of the secondary cerebral vesicles of the developing brain of vertebrates; also, a division of the adult brain composed of the cerebral hemispheres and adjacent parts which develop from this vesicle. — **pro-sen-ceph'al'ic** (prōs-ēn-sē-fāl'ik), *a.*

**pro-sen-chy-ma** (prōs-ēn-kīm'ā), *n.* [NL; Gr. *πρός* near + *parenchyma*.] *Bot.* One of the two general types of tissue found in the higher plants. It differs from *parenchyma* in being made up of elongated cells without intercellular spaces. — **pro-sen-chy-m'a-tous** (prōs-ēn-kīm'ā-tūs), *a.*

**pro-ser'p'i-na** (prō-sēr'pī-nā), **pro-ser'pine** (prōs'ēr-pīn; -pēn), *n.* [L. *Proserpina*.] *Persephone*.

**pro-si-ly** (prōz'tī-ly), *adv.* In a prosy manner.

**pro-si-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being prosy.

**pro-sit** (prō'sīt), *interj.* [L., 3d pers. sing. subj. present of *prodesse* to do good; *pro* for + *esse* to be.] Lit., may it do (you) good; — a salutation used, esp. among Germans, as in drinking healths.

**pro-slav'er-y** (prō-slāv'ēr-ī), *a.* Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, favoring noninterference with the institution of negro slavery. — *n.* Advocacy of slavery.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; tce, īll; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**pro-sod'ic** (prō-sōd'ik) *a.* Pertaining to prosody; accord-  
**pro-sod'i-cal** (-ī-kāl) *ing* to the rules of prosody.

**pro-sod'ist** (prōs'ōd-īst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

**pro-s'o-dy** (-dī), *n.* [L. *prosodia* tone or accent of a syllable, Gr. *προσῳδία* a song sung to or with an accompanying song, deriv. of *πρός* + *ᾠδή* song.] That part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition. The principal symbols for representing features of prosody are: ' for ictus or accent; ° for secondary accent; | for a division between feet. Thus,

Thy fás | is fár | from this | our wár.

~ a short syllable = one mora, or ♪ ; ~ a long syllable = two morae, or ♫ ; ω two syllables = (together) one mora, or ♪ ; ~ two syllables = (together) two morae, or ♫ ; ~ or ~ a variable syllable (the lower mark noting the more usual or normal quantity).

**pro-s'o-po-pe'ia** (prōs'ō-pō-pē'yā; prō-sō'pō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *προσῳποποιεῖν*, *προσωπων* person + *ποιεῖν* to make.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in personification; also, orig., a figure by which one who is absent is introduced as speaking.

**pro-s'pect** (prōs'pekt), *n.* [L. *prospectus*, fr. *prospicere*, *-spectum*, to look forward; *pro* before, forward + *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to see.] **1.** Act of seeing; survey; sight. **2.** That which is seen; the region which the eye overlooks at one time; view; outlook; scene. **3.** Relative aspect; outlook. **4.** Act of looking forward; anticipation; as, a *prospect* of the future. **5.** Ground for expecting the realization of that which is hoped for; expectation; as, a *prospect* of success; also, that which one has to look forward to; as, gloomy *prospects*. **6. Mining.** A the gold or other mineral got by washing a sample of dirt or ore. **b.** A mineral deposit, or a superficial excavation indicating a deposit.

— *v. t.* & *i.* To explore, examine, or test for something, as a mining claim or a deposit for gold. — **pro-spec'ter**, **pro-s'pec-tor**, *n.*

**pro-spect'ive** (prō-spek'tīv), *a.* **1.** Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; — opposed to *retrospective*. **2.** That is in prospect; expected; as, a *prospective* benefit. — **pro-spect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-spec'tus** (-tūs), *n.* [L., a prospect.] A preliminary statement of a plan or scheme, affording a view of its nature; esp., an authorized description of a forthcoming literary work or of a business enterprise.

**pros'per** (prōs'pēr), *v. t.* [F. *prosperer*, *v. i.*, or *L. prosperare*, *v. t.*, fr. *prosperus*, prosperous.] To render successful. — *v. i.* To succeed; thrive.

**pros-per'i-ty** (prōs-pēr'ī-tī), *n.* State of being prosperous; good fortune; success; — opposed to *adversity*. — **Syn.** Thrift, well, welfare, well-being.

**Pros'per-o** (prōs-pēr-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the Duke of Milan, who, being cast on an uninhabited island, by magic raises a tempest, in which his brother Antonio, who had deposed him, is shipwrecked on the island.

**pros-per-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [AF., fr. OF. *prosperare*, and fr. *L. prosperus* or *prosper*.] **1.** Favorable; propitious; as, a *prosperous* wind. **2.** Making gain, or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* voyage. — **Syn.** Fortunate, flourishing, auspicious, lucky. — **pros-per-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**pros'tate** (prōs'tāt), *a.* [Gr. *προστάτης* one who stands before; *πρό* before + *στάτης* to set.] *Anat.* Designating a partly muscular, partly glandular body, *prostate gland*, surrounding the commencement of the urethra of the male. — *n.* The prostate gland. — **pro-stat'ic** (prō-stāt'ik), *a.*

**pros'the-sis** (prōs'thē-sīs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρόθεσις* an addition; *πρός* to + *τίθεσθαι* to put, place.] **1.** *Surg.* The addition to the body of some artificial part, as a leg, eye, or tooth. **2. Gram.** The prefixing of one or more letters to a word, as in *beloved*.

**pros-thet'ic** (prōs-thēt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to prosthesis.

**pros'ti-tute** (prōs'tī-tūt), *v. t.*; **-TUT'ED** (-tūt'ēd); **-TUT'ING**. [L. *prostituere*, p. p. of *prostituere* to prostitute; *pro* + *statuere* to place.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use.

**2.** To devote to base or unworthy purposes; as, to *prostitu-ted* talents. — *n.* **a.** Openly lewd; abandoned; infamously mercenary. — *n.* One who is prostitute; esp. a woman who practices lewdness for hire; harlot. — **pros'ti-tu'tor**, *n.*

**pros'ti-tu'tion** (-tūt'sh'n), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of prostituting the body; common lewdness of a woman, esp. for hire. **2.** Act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to base or unworthy purposes what is in one's power.

**pros'trate** (-trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, p. p. of *prostrare* to prostrate; *pro* + *sternere* to throw down.] **1.** Lying with the body extended; stretched out. **2.** Lying at another's mercy; powerless. **3.** Lying in a suppliant posture; as, a *prostrater* worshiper. **4. Bot.** Trailing on the ground. — *v. t.*; **-TRATED** (-trāt'ēd); **-TRAT'ING**. **1.** To lay flat; level; fell. **2.** To overthrow; destroy; ruin; as, to *prostrate* a city. **3.** To throw (one's self) down in humility, rever-

ence; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



erence, or adoration. **4.** To deprive of strength; reduce greatly; as, *prostrated* by fever.

**pros-tration** (prós-trā'sh'ân), *n.* Act of prostrating; state of being prostrate; fig., great depression; lowness.

**prostyle** (pró'stíl), *a.* [*L. prostylus, Gr. πρόστυλος; pró* before + *στυλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having a (usually four-columned) portico in front. — *n.* A prostyle building.

**pros'y** (pró's'í), *a.*; **PRO'S-TER** (-í-ēr); **-EST** (-í-ést). **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; like prose; **2.** Dull and tedious; prosaic. — **Syn.** See **PROSAIC**.

**pro'ta-gon** (pró'tá-gŏn), *n.* [*Gr. πρωταγων, neut. of πρωταγός, a wrong reading in Xenophon, Anab., II. i. 16, for πρώτος first.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous phosphorized substance occurring chiefly in brain and nerve tissue, the principal constituent of the white matter of the brain.

**pro-tag'o-nist** (pró-tág'ŏ-níst), *n.* [*Gr. πρωταγωνιστής; πρώτος first + αγωνιστής actor, άγων a contest.*] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, one who takes the lead in any great matter.

**pro'tan'dry** (pró'tán'drī; pró-tán'drī), *n.* [*proto-* + *Gr. άνθη, άνθος, man.*] *Bot.* Dichogamy in which the anthers mature and shed their pollen before the stigma of the same flower is receptive; — contrasted with *protophyty*. — **pro-tan'drous** (pró-tán'drūs), *a.*

**pro'ta-sis** (pró'tá-sís), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. πρότασις, lit., a stretching before; pró* before + *τείνω* to stretch.] **1.** *Gram.* The introductory or subordinate member of a (generally) conditional sentence; — opposed to *apodosis*. **2.** *a* The first part of an ancient drama, introducing the characters and explaining the argument. *Cf. EPITASIS.* **b** The introduction of a drama, narrative poem, etc.

**pro'te-an** (pró'tē-án; pró-tē-án), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Proteus. **2.** Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms.

**pro-tec't** (pró-tēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. protectus, p. p. of protegere, lit., to cover in front; pro* + *tegere* to cover.] **1.** To cover or shield from danger or injury; defend; guard. **2.** *Econ.* To foster, or foster the production of, by a protective tariff. **3.** *Com. & Finance.* To see that (a note, draft, etc.) is paid or satisfied at maturity. — **Syn.** See **DEFEND**.

**protected cruiser.** A cruiser with no side or vertical armor, but with light armor on turrets, etc., and a protective deck.

**pro-tec'ting, p. a.** That protects. — **pro-tec'ting-ly, adv.**

**pro-tec'tion** (-tēk'sh'ŏn), *n.* **1.** Act of protecting; state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. **2.** That which protects; a defense; refuge. **3.** A safe-conduct; passport. **4.** *Economics.* The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition at home by imposition of duties on foreign goods; also, the theory or policy favoring this; — opp. to *free trade*. — **Syn.** Guard, security, safety. [*practice of protectionists.*]

**pro-tec'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Econ.* Doctrine, policy, or pro-tec'tion-ist, *n.* *Econ.* One who favors protection.

**pro-tec'tive** (-tív), *a.* **1.** Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. **2.** Of or pert. to economic protection; as, a protective tariff. — **pro-tec'tive-ly, adv.** — **-tive-ness, n.** protective deck, *Naut.*, a steel deck, usually convex, several inches thick, joining the ship's ends and sides below the water line. — *p. tariff, Econ.*, a tariff that protects domestic producers. esp. one designed to secure protection as distinguishing from a tariff for revenue. See **PROTECTION, 4.**

**pro-tec'tor** (-tēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, protects; a defender; guardian; patron. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* a One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; regent. **3.** [*cap.*] Short for *Lord Protector*, the title of Oliver Cromwell as the head of the British Commonwealth (1653-58), and of his son Richard (1658-59). — **pro-tec'tor-ship, n.** — **pro-tec'tress, n.** fem.

**pro-tec'tor-ate** (-tŏr-ăt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or office of a protector. **2.** The relation of one state to another which it protects and partly controls; also, the authority exercised, or the country so protected.

**pro'te'ge'** (pró'tá'zhá'), *n. masc.; pl. -GÉS (-zház'; F. -zhá')*

**pro'te'gee'** (pró'tá'zhá'), *n. fem.; pl. -GÉES (-zház'; zhá')* [*F.*] One under the care and protection of another.

**pro'te-íd** (pró'tē-íd), *n.* [*G. proteid, fr. protéin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of very complex substances present in all living cells, both animal and vegetable, and necessary in the diet of animals. All contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and, usually, a little sulphur.

**pro'te-in** (-ín), *n.* [*G. protéin, fr. Gr. πρωτείνω* to be first.] *Proteid*.

**pro-tend'** (pró-ténd'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. protendere, protensum; pro* forth + *tendere* to stretch.] To stretch forth; extend lengthwise or linearly; protract in time; lengthen. *Now Rare.*

**pro-tens'ive** (-tén'sív), *a.* **1.** Drawn out in time; extended; enduring. **2.** Extended lengthwise or linearly; relating to linear extension.

**pro'te-ol'y-sis** (pró'tē-ŏl'y-sís), *n.* [*NL.; proteid + lysis.*] Cleaving or hydrolysis of proteids with formation of simpler, soluble products, as in digestion. — **pro'te-o-ly'tic, a.**

**pro'te-ose** (pró'tē-ŏs), *n.* [*proteid + -ose.*] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of intermediate soluble products formed from proteids by digestion with gastric and pancreatic juice, and also by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids and alkalies, etc.; an albumose.

**Pro'ter-o-zo'ic** (pró'tēr-ŏ-zŏ'ík), *a.* [*Gr. πρότερος* before, former + *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the era preceding the Paleozoic; Algonkian. — *n.* The Proterozoic era or group. [*ness; petulance. Rare.*]

**pro-ter'vi-ty** (pró-tŏr'vī-tī), *n.* [*L. protervitas.*] *Peevish*.

**pro-test'** (pró-tést'), *v. t.* [*F. protester, L. protestari; pro* + *testari* to be a witness.] **1.** To declare solemnly; assert; affirm; as, to protest one's loyalty. **2.** To call to witness. *Rare.* **3.** To make a certain formal declaration or notice to protect the holder of (a dishonored bill of exchange or note); — said of the notary or a party in interest. **4.** To make a protest against. — **Syn.** See **AFFIRM**. — *v. i.* To make a solemn declaration, esp. a written one expressive of opposition or condemnation.

**pro'test** (pró'tést), *n.* **1.** Act of protesting; [that which is protested; solemn declaration of opinion against some act. **2.** *Law.* a A declaration in writing, made by a notary public on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by nonacceptance or nonpayment. **b** An authenticated declaration made by the master of a vessel upon his arrival in port after a disaster, showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel or her officers or crew. **c** A declaration made by a party, as before paying a tax, duty, etc., to show that his action is not voluntary. **pro'tes-tant** (pró'tés-tánt), *n.* [*F., fr. L. protestans, -antis* p. pr. See **PROTEST, v. t.] One who protests; specif.: [*cap.*] a *Orig.*, one of those Lutheran princes who signed a protest at the Diet of Spire (1529) against an edict intended to crush the Reformation, calling upon the Emperor Charles V. to summon a general council. **b** Any Christian who is an adherent of any of the churches which separated from the Roman Catholic Church at the Reformation or of any of the bodies descended from them; — a designation rejected by many Anglicans. — *a.* **1.** Making a protest. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Protestants or their faith and practice; as, *Protestant* writers. **Protestant Episcopal Church**, the religious body which represents in the United States the Anglican Communion, organized as separate from the Church of England in 1789. **pro'tes-tant-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Religion of the Protestants; adherence to this religion; Protestants collectively. **pro'tes-ta'tion** (-tá'sh'ŏn), *n.* Act of protesting; public avowal; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent. **pro'tes-ta'tor** (pró'tés-tá'tēr), *n.* A protester. **pro-test'er** (pró-tés'tēr), *n.* One who protests; specif.: *a* One who utters a solemn declaration. **b** [*cap.*] *Scott. Hist.* In the 17th century, one of a party among the Covenanters which protested against the resolution of 1650, effecting a reconciliation with the Royalists; a Remonstrant; — opposed to *Resolutioner*. **pro-test'ing-ly, adv.** In a protesting manner.**

**Pro'teus** (pró'tŏs; tē-ŏs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεύς.*] *Class. Myth.* A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles. **pro-te-van-gel'i-um** (pró-tē-ván-jel'í-ŏm), *n.* [*NL.* See **PROTO-**; **EVANGEL.**] **1.** The first announcement of a Savior (*Gen. iii. 15*). **2.** [*cap.*] More fully *Protevangeliium* of James. The apocryphal "History of James concerning the Birth of Mary."

**pro'tha-la'mi-on** (pró'thá-lá'mī-ŏn) } *n.*; *L. pl. -MIA (-á)*  
**pro'tha-la'mi-um** (pró'thá-lá'mī-ŏm) } [*NL.*; *Gr. πρό* before + *θάλαμος* chamber, esp. the bridal chamber.] A song in celebration of a marriage.

**pro-tha'li-um** (pró-thá'lí-ŏm), *n.*; *pl. -LIA (-á)*. [*NL.*] *Bot.* The minute, reduced, thalloid gametophyte of the ferns and their allies (phylum *Pteridophyta*), bearing sex organs (archegonia and antheridia). — **pro-tha'li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

**pro'the-sis** (pró'thē-sís), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. πρὸθεσις* a placing in public, fr. *προτίθημι* to set before.] **1.** *East. Ch.* Preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic bread and wine, or the table or the part of the bema, used in this office. **2.** *Phon.* Prefixing of an inorganic sound to a word; as *Lat. status, OF. estat, Eng. estate*. — **pro-thet'ic** (pró-thét'ík), *a.* — **pro-thet'ic-al-ly** (-í-kăl-í), *adv.*

**pro-thon'o-ta'ri-al** (pró-thŏn'ŏ-tá-rī-ál; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to a protonotary.

**pro-thon'o-ta-ry** (pró-thŏn'ŏ-tá-rī), or **pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (pró-tŏn'-), *n.*; *pl. -RIES (-ríz)*. [*LL. protonotarius; Gr. πρώτος first + L. notarius a scribe.*] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. **2.** *Ecl. a R. C. Ch.* One of twelve persons, constituting a college in the Roman Curia, whose office is to record pontifical acts and canonizations, etc. **b** *East. Ch.* The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. **3.** *Law.* A register or chief clerk of a court in certain States of the United States.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**pro-tho'rax** (prō-thō'rāks), *n.* *Zoöl.* The anterior segment of the thorax of insects. — **pro-tho-rac'ic** (prō'thō-rās'ik), *a.* **pro'tist** (prō'tist), *n.* [Gr. *πρωτίστος* first.] *Biol.* Any of a group (*Protista*) of unicellular organisms including the protozoans and unicellular plants. — **pro-tis'tan** (prō-tis'tān), *a. & n.* — **pro-tis'tic** (-tik), *a.*

**pro'to-** (prō'tō-). **1.** A prefix from Gr. *πρῶτος*, *first, primary*. **2. Chem. a** Denoting the *first or lowest* of a series, or the one having the *smallest amount* of the element or the name of which it is prefixed. **b** Sometimes = **MONO-**. **3. Astron. & Chem.** A combining form (also used adjectively) prefixed to the names of chemical elements to denote their supposed dissociated forms to which certain lines in star spectra are attributed. See **PROTOMETAL**.

**pro'to-cal'ci-um** (-kāl'si-ŭm), *n.* See **PROTOMETAL**. **pro'to-col** (prō'tō-kōl), *n.* [F. *protocole*, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *πρωτόκολλος* the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents; *πρωτός* first + *κόλλα* glue.] An original copy, draft, minute, or record; specif., *Diplomacy*, a preliminary memorandum, often signed by the negotiators, as a basis for a final convention or treaty.

— *v. i.* To make protocols, or first drafts; issue protocols. **pro'to-gine** (prō'tō-jīn; -jēn), *n.* [*proto-* + root of Gr. *γενεσθαι* to be born.] *Petrog.* A kind of fine-grained granite or gneiss.

**pro'to-gyn'ous** (prō-tōj'ŭ-nŭs), *a.* Characterized by **pro-pro'to-gyn'y** (-i-nŭ), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female.] *Bot.* That form of dichogamy in which the stigma matures and withers before the anthers of the same flower ripen and shed pollen; — contrasted with **pro'tandry**.

**pro'to-lith'ic** (prō'tō-lith'ik), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the earliest stone age; eolithic. See **PALEOLITHIC**.

**pro'to-mag-ne'si-um** (-māg-nēzh'ŭ-ŭm; -sh'ŭm), *n.* See **PROTOMETAL**.

**pro'to-mar'tyr** (-mār'tēr), *n.* The first martyr in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

**pro'to-met'al** (-mēt'āl), *n.* Any of various metals of finer form, indicated by enhanced lines in their spark spectra (which are also observed in the spectra of some stars), obtained at the highest available laboratory temperatures; as **protocalcium**, **protomagnesium**, etc. See **PROTO-**, **3.** — **pro'to-me-tal'lic** (-mēt-tāl'ik), *a.*

**pro'to-ne'ma** (prō'tō-nē'mā), *n.; pl.* -MATA (-tā). [NL.; *proto-* + Gr. *νήμα*, *nḗma*, a thread.] *Bot.* The primary growth or thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses, corresponding somewhat to the prothallium in ferns.

**pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prō-tōn'ō-tā-ri). Var. of **PROTHONOTARY**.

**pro'to-plasm** (prō'tō-plāz'm), *n.* [G. *protoplasma*, fr. Gr. *πρωτοπλασμα* fr. *πρῶτος* first + *πλάσμα* form.] *Biol. a* Orig., the formative material of animal embryos. **b** Later, cytoplasm. **c** Now, commonly, the essential substance of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants, regarded as the only form of matter in which life is manifested. Protoplasm is ordinarily a viscous, translucent material holding fine granules in suspension. — **pro'to-plas'mic** (prō'tō-plāz'm'ik), *a.*

**pro'to-plast** (prō'tō-plāst), *n.* [L. *protoplastus* the first man, Gr. *πρωτόπλαστος* formed or created first; *πρῶτος* first + *πλάστος* formed.] **1.** One that was first formed; specif., the hypothetical original ancestor or pair of ancestors of any species. **2. Biol. a** The protoplasmic cell contents, as a vital unit. **b** A plastid. — **pro'to-plas'tic**, *a.*

**pro'to-pope'** (prō'tō-pōp'), *n.* *East. Ch.* One of the clergy of first rank in the lower order of secular clergy.

**pro'to-ste'le** (prō'tō-stē'lē), *n.* *Bot.* The solid stele characteristic of most roots, and of the earliest portions of stems. See **STELE**.

**pro'to-type** (-tīp), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prototypus* original, primitive, Gr. *πρωτότυπος*. See **PROTO-**; **TYPE**.] An original or model after which something is copied; pattern; archetype. — **pro'to-typ'al** (-tīp'āl), **pro'to-typ'ic** (-tīp'ik), *a.* **pro-tox'ide** (prō-tōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* Also -*id.* *Chem.* In a series of oxides, that one which has the lowest proportion of oxygen.

**protoxide of nitrogen**, laughing gas (nitrous oxide). **Pro'to-zo'a** (prō'tō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zoöl.* A phylum consisting of the protozoans.

**pro'to-zo'an** (-zō'ān), [*proto-* + *-zoa* + *-an*.] *Zoöl.* Any of a phylum (*Protozoa*) of animals in which the body consists (usually) of only a single cell, and reproduction is by fission. Most of them are invisible to the naked eye. They are mostly aquatic, abounding in the sea and in stagnant water; some are parasites. — *a.* Of or pert. to protozoans.

**pro-trac't'** (prō-trāk't'), *v. t.* [L. *protractus*, p. p. of *protrahere*; *pro* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw out, usually in time; continue; prolong; as, to *protract* a debate. **2.** To draw with scale and protractor; plot. **3. Zoöl.** To protrude; — opp. to *retract*.

**pro-trac'tile** (prō-trāk'tīl), *a.* Capable of being thrust out or protracted; protrusile. Cf. **RETRACTILE**.

**pro-trac'tion** (-trāk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A drawing out; prolongation, as of a debate. **2.** A making of a plot, as on paper. **3.**

*Pros.* Prolongation of a syllable beyond its usual value. **pro-trac'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging, continuing; delaying.

**pro-trac'tor** (-trāk'tŕ), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, protracts, or causes protraction. **2.** An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.



Common Protractor.

**pro-trude'** (-trōd'ŭd), *v. t. & i.; -TRUD' ED (-trōd'ēd); -**TRUD'**ING. [L. *protrudere*, *protrusum*; *pro* + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust out; project.*

**pro-tru'sile** (-trōd'sil), *a.* Capable of being protruded.

**pro-tru'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded.

**pro-tru'sive** (-sīv), *a.* **1.** Thrusting or impelling forward. **2.** Capable of being protruded; protrusile. — **sive-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-tu'ber-ance** (-tū'ber-āns), *n.* Something protuberant or swelled or pushed beyond the adjacent surface; fact or state of being protuberant. — **Syn.** See **PROJECTION**.

**pro-tu'ber-an-cy** (-ŭn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being protuberant; protuberance; prominence.

**pro-tu'ber-ant** (-ānt), *a.* [L. *protuberans*, -*antis*, p. pr.] Bulging or swelling beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; prominent. — **pro-tu'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-tu'ber-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare*; *pro* + *tuber* hump.] To swell; bulge. — **pro-tu'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **pro'tyle** (prō'tīl; -tīl), *n.* [*proto-* + Gr. *τύλος* stuff, material.] *Chem. & Astron.* A hypothetical primordial substance supposedly differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

**proud** (praud), *a.* [AS. *prūt*.] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; hence: arrogant; haughty. **b** Having proper self-respect or self-esteem. **c** Exulting (in); elated; — often used with *of*; as, *proud of one's country*. **2.** Arising from, or produced by, pride; as, *proud contempt*. **3.** Full of mettle or vigor; valiant; as, a *proud steed*. **4.** Giving reasons for pride worthy of admiration; splendid; admirable; as, *proud titles*. — **proudly**, *adv.*

**proud flesh**, *Med.*, an exuberant growth of granulations in a wound or ulcer.

**proust'ite** (prōs'tīt), *n.* [After L. J. Proust, French chemist.] *Min.* A sulphide of arsenic and silver, Ag<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, of a cochineal red, in crystals, and also massive.

**prov'a-ble** (prōv'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be proved.

**prove** (prōv), *v. t.*; **PROVED** (prōv'ēd) or **PROVEN** (prōv'ēn); **PROVING** (prōv'ing). [OF. *prover*, fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, *probus* good, proper.] **1.** To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or by a standard; test; as, to *prove* a gun. **2.** To establish or ascertain by argument or evidence; demonstrate; show; as, to *prove* one's point. **3.** To establish the genuineness or validity of; verify; probate; as, to *prove* a will. **4.** To know by trial; experience; as, to *prove* God's mercy. **5. Arith.** To test or verify, as the correctness of an operation or result. — **Syn.** Justify, confirm, manifest. — *v. i.* **1.** To make trial; attempt. **2.** To be found by experience, trial, or result; turn out to be; as, the report *proves* false.

**prove'a-ble**. Var. of **PROVABLE**.

**pro-ve'n'tion** (prō-vēn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *provection* an advancement.] *Philol.* A carrying forward, as of a final letter to a following word, as in a *nickname* for an *ekename*.

**pro-ved'i-tor** (prō-vēd'i-tēr), *n.* [It. *proveditore*, deriv. of L. *providere* to provide.] A purveyor. *Obs.* or *R.*

**prov'en** (prōv'ēn), *p. a.* **Proved**.

**prov'en-nance** (prōv'ē-nāns), *n.* [F.] Origin; source; **prove-n'cal** (prōv'ēn-sāl; sometimes *Anglicized* prōv'ēn-sāl, -sāl'), *a.* [F., fr. *Provence*, fr. L. *provincia* province.] Of or pert. to Provence, in France, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence. **2.** The Provençal language. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th century it was used in the lyric literature of the troubadours.

**prov'en-der** (prōv'ēn-dēr), *n.* [OF. *provendre*, *provendre*, fr. LL. *praebenda*. See **PREBEND**.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, oats, etc.; feed. **2.** Food or provisions. *Obs.* or *Humorous*. — *v. t.* To fodder; feed, as a horse.

**pro-ve-ni-ence** (prō-vē-ni-ēns; to ven'ēns), *n.* [L. *proveniens*, -*entis*, p. pr. of *provenire* to come forth; *pro* forth + *venire* to come.] Origin; source; provenance; — used esp. in the fine arts and in archaeology.

**prov'er** (prōv'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, proves.

**prov'er'b** (prōv'ēr'b), *n.* [F. *proverbe*, fr. L. *proverbium*; *pro* before, for + *verbum* a word.] **1.** An old and common saying; a maxim; saw; adage. **2.** An obscure saying; parable; — a Biblical use. **3.** A subject of contemptuous reference, reproach, or derision. **4.** In *pl. [cap.]* A book (*Book of Proverbs*) of the Old Testament, containing wise maxims. — **Syn.** See **AXIOM**.

**pro-ver'bi-al** (prō-vēr'bī-āl), *a.* **1.** Mentioned or comprised in, used as, or of the nature of, a proverb; hence: commonly known; well-known; as, his generosity is *pro-*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ījk; thēn, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);



*verbal*. 2. Of or pert. to proverbs; characteristic of a proverb; as, *proverbial wisdom*. — **pro-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**pro-vid'e** (-vid'), *v. t.*; -vid'ed (-vid'éd); -vid'ing. [L. *providere*, -*visum*; *pro* + *videre* to see.] 1. To look out for in advance; procure beforehand; prepare. *Now Chiefly U. S.* 2. To supply; afford; contribute; as, the garden *provides* food. 3. To furnish; supply; — now used with *with*; as, *provided* with corn. 4. To stipulate; as, a contract *provides* conditions. — *v. i.* 1. To procure means in advance; take anticipatory measures; — used with *against* or *for*; as, *to provide* for old age. 2. To make ready; prepare.  
**pro-vid'ed** (-vid'éd), *conj.* On condition; with the understanding; if; — usually used with *that*. — **Syn.** See *IF*.  
**pro-vid'ence** (próv'í-dén's), *n.* 1. Act of providing; preparation. 2. Foresight; care; esp., the foresight and care of God for His creatures; hence [*cap.*], God. 3. A manifestation of God's care over His creatures; an event divinely ordained. 4. Prudence; economy; frugality.  
**pro-vid'ent** (-dén't), *a.* [L. *providens*, -*entis*, p. pr. of *providere* to provide.] Providing for the future. — **Syn.** Forecasting, careful, thrifty. See *WISE*. — **dent-ly**, *adv.*  
**pro-vid'en'tial** (-dén'sh'ál), *a.* Effected by, or referable to, divine direction; opportune; fortunate. — **tial-ly**, *adv.*  
**pro-vid'er** (pró-vid'ér), *n.* One who provides.  
**provinc'ia** (pró-vín'sh'á), *n.* [F. fr. L. *provincia*.] 1. *Roman Hist.* An outlying country or region brought under Roman government. 2. A country or region dependent on a distant authority; specif., any of those British colonies in America now united into the Dominion of Canada. Hence, *Colloq.*, the *Provinces*, the Dominion of Canada, or, usually, the *Maritime Provinces*, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. 3. *In pl.* A portion of a country, esp. one outside the capital or largest city, as, in England, all of the country outside of London. 4. A region; district; hence, a department of knowledge or activity; as, the *province* of science. 5. A An administrative division of a country. *b Eccl.* A district forming the jurisdiction of an archbishop or metropolitan. 6. Function of a person or body; office; sphere; as, woman's *province*.  
**provin'cial** (pró-vín'sh'ál), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a province; specif. [*cap.*], when referring to the Provinces (see *PROVINCE*, 2)], of or pert. to the provinces (esp. in British use); as, a *provincial* government or dialect. 2. Characteristic of a province; hence: countifried; also, narrow; illiberal; as, a *provincial* spirit. — **Provincial-ism**. See *STANDARD TIME*. — *n.* One who is provincial or is from a province.  
**provin'cial-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* Provincial quality or characteristic; as: a Attachment to local institutions, ideas, etc.; hence, illiberality. *b* A word or mannerism peculiar to a province or remote district.  
**provin'ci-al'i-ty** (-sh'ál'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tíz). Quality or state of being provincial; peculiarity characteristic of a province.  
**provin'cial-ly**, *adv.* In a provincial manner.  
**pro-viso** (-víz'h'ún), *n.* [L. *provisio*.] See *PROVIDE*.] 1. Act of providing, or preparing; that which is provided; preparation. 2. A store of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; food; — often in *pl.* 3. A stipulation; condition; proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract. 4. *Eng. Hist.* Promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; esp., appointment by the Pope to a benefice before it became vacant.  
— *v. t.* To supply with provisions, esp. food; victual.  
**pro-viso-nal** (-d'ál), *a.* Of the nature of a provision; esp., serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements. — **pro-viso-nal-ly**, *adv.*  
**pro-viso-n-a-ry** (-á-rí), *a.* 1. Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, a provision or proviso. 2. Provisional.  
**pro-viso-er**, *n.* A furnisher of provisions.  
**pro-vi'so** (pró-ví-z'ò), *n.*; *pl.* -*SOS* (-z'ò). [L., abl. p. p., (it) being provided. See *PROVIDE*.] A clause, as in a statute, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.  
**pro-viso-r** (-z'ér), *n.* One who receives a papal provision.  
**pro-viso-ry** (-z'ò-rí), *a.* 1. Of the nature of or containing a proviso; conditional. 2. Provisional. — **vi'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*  
**prov'o-ca-tion** (próv'ò-ká'sh'ún), *n.* [F. *provocation*, L. *provocatio*.] Act of provoking; that which provokes. — **Syn.** Annoyance; incitement; stimulus.  
**pro-vo-ca-tive** (pró-vòk'á-tív); -vò'ká-tív), *a.* Serving to provoke or stimulate; exciting. — **pro-vo-ca-tive**, *n.* — **pro-vo-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-vo-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**pro-vo-ke** (pró-vòk'), *v. t.*; *PRO-VOKED* (-vòk't); -vòk'ing. [F. *provocquer*, L. *provocare* to call forth; *pro* forth + *vo-care* to call.] 1. To call forth; summon. *Obs.* 2. To move; arouse; as, *to provoke* one to action. 3. To cause; instigate; excite; as, *to provoke* an argument. 4. To incite or incense to action (a faculty or passion); hence: to irritate; offend; as, he was greatly *provoked*. — **Syn.** Stir up; vex, exasperate, nettles, anger. See *IRRITATE*. — **pro-vo-ke'er**, *n.*  
**pro-vo-king** (-vòk'ing), *p. a.* That provokes; tending to irritate or provoke. — **pro-vo-king-ly**, *adv.*

**prov'ost** (próv'úst); *also, esp. in mil. terms*, próv'ò, pró-vò'), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *praepositus* placed before, a chief. See *PREPOSITION*.] A superintendent or official head; as: *a* in Scottish burghs, the chief magistrate. *b* The head of any of various colleges. *c* The head of certain churches or of some cathedral chapters. *d* Keeper of a prison. *Obs.*  
**provost marshal**. A military or naval officer appointed as a head of the police.  
**prov'ost-ship**, *n.* Office or position of a provost.  
**pro-w** (prou), *n.* [F. *proue*, L. *prora*, Gr. *πρόρα*.] 1. The bow of a vessel; *Poetic*, the vessel. 2. Something answering to the bow of a vessel, as the front end of a flying machine or of an airship.  
**pro-w**, *a.* [OF. *prou*, *preu*, fr. L. *pro*, *prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful.] Valiant; brave; gallant. *Archaic*.  
**pro-w'ess** (prou'és), *n.* 1. Distinguished bravery; valor. 2. A brave or valorous act or feat. — **Syn.** See *COURAGE*.  
**pro-wl** (proul), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *prollen* to search about.] To rove about stealthily, esp. for prey or booty. — **Syn.** See *RAMBLE*. — *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey. — **pro-wl'er**, *n.*  
**prox'i-mal** (prók'sí-m'ál), *a.* 1. Nearest, as to a point of origin, a body, center of motion, etc.; proximate. 2. *Biol.* Designating that end of a limb or other part which is nearest to the point of attachment; — opposed to *distal*.  
**prox'i-mate** (-mát), *a.* [L. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare* to approach, fr. *proximus*, superl. of *prope* near.] Nearest; next; immediately preceding or following. — **Syn.** Closest, immediate, direct. — **prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*  
**proximate cause**, a cause which directly, or with no intermediate agency, produces an effect or a specific result.  
**prox-im'i-ty** (prók-sím'í-tí), *n.* [L. *proximatus*.] Quality or state of being next; immediate nearness.  
**Syn.** Neighborhood, vicinity, propinquity. — **Proximity**, **propinquity**. **Proximity** denotes simple nearness; **propinquity** connotes close neighborhood, and refers esp. to personal vicinity.  
**prox'i-mo** (prók'sí-m'ò), *adv.* [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus*.] In or of the next month after the present; as, on the 3d *proximo*. *Abbr.*, *prox.* Cf. **INSTANT**, *a.*; **ULTIMO**.  
**prox'y** (prók'sí), *n.*; *pl.* **PROXIES** (-síz). [ME. *prokectie*, contr. fr. *procuratio* procuracy.] 1. Office or function of a procurator, or agent; authority to act for another; agency. 2. A person authorized to act for another. 3. A writing authorizing another to act in the signer's stead.  
**prude** (prú'd), *n.* [F., prudish, orig., modest.] A woman who affects excessive modesty or propriety, esp. in the relations of the sexes.  
**pru'dence** (prú'dén's), *n.* Quality or state of being prudent; discretion; carefulness; policy; also, economy; frugality. **Syn.** **Prudence**, **calculation**, **foresight**, **forethought**. **Prudence** implies caution, circumspection, or economy, esp. in practical affairs; **calculation** often connotes cold or selfish judgment. **Foresight** implies prudent care for the future; **forethought** (sometimes equivalent to *foresight*) suggests rather due consideration of contingencies.  
**pru'dent** (-dén't), *a.* [F., fr. L. *prudens*, -*entis*, contr. fr. *providens*. See *PROVIDENT*.] 1. Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; discreet; sensible; — opposed to *rash*; dictated by prudence or forethought; as, *prudent* behavior. 2. Provident; not extravagant; as, *prudent* expenditure. See *WISE*.  
**Syn.** Cautious, wary, circumspect, prudential, considerate, economical, frugal. — **Prudent**, **prudential**. **Prudential** differs from **prudent** in suggesting more strongly considerations of expediency, which are often pecuniary and sometimes selfish.  
**pru'den'tial** (prú-dén'sh'ál), *a.* 1. Proceeding from, or marked by, prudence; discreet; as, *prudential* habits. 2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; as, a *prudential* committee. — **Syn.** See **PRUDENT**. — **tial-ly**, *adv.*  
**pru'dent-ly**, *adv.* In a prudent manner.  
**pru'der-y** (prú'dér-í), *n.*; *pl.* -**ERIES** (-íz). Quality of being prudish; excessive modesty or propriety; primness.  
**pru'dish** (prú'd'ish), *a.* Like a prude; of excessive propriety, esp. in the relations of the sexes; prim. — **pru'dish-ly**, *adv.* — **pru'dish-ness**, *n.*  
**pru'i-nose** (prú'í-nòs), *a.* [L. *pruinosus*, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost.] *Bot. & Zool.* Covered with whitish dust or bloom.  
**prune** (prú'n), *v. t. & i.*; *PRUNED* (prú'nd); *PRUNING* (prú'n'ing). [ME. *prunen*, *pruinen*, *proinen*, to preen, trim.] 1. To cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; clear of useless material; trim. 2. To cut off or out, as useless parts. 3. To preen; trim; dress.  
**prune**, *n.* [F., fr. L. *prunum* plum.] A plum; now, any plum that may be, or has been, dried without fermentation.  
**pru-nel'la** (prú-nél'á), *n.* [F. *prunelle*.] A smooth wool-pru-nel'lo (prú-nél'ò) en or mixed stuff, now generally black, used for the uppers of shoes; a kind of lasting.  
**pru-nelle** (-nél'), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune*.] See *PRUNE*, *n.*  
**prun'er** (prú'n'ér), *n.* One who prunes.  
**pru'ri-ence** (prú'rí-én's) (*n.*) Quality or state of being  
**pru'ri-en-cy** (prú'rí-én-sí) (*n.*) Prurient.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**pru'ri-ent** (prōō'ri-ēnt), *a.* [L. *pruriens*, -entis, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch.] Itching, esp. with lust; longing; uneasy with desire; lustful. — **pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**pru-rig'i-nous** (prōō-rī'jī-nūs), *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*.] *Med.* Tending to, affected by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

**pru-ri'go** (prōō-rī'gō), *n.* [L., itching, itch.] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by itching papules.

**pru-ri'fic** (-rī'fik), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to or producing pruritus.

**pru-ri'tus** (prōō-rī'tūs), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Itching.

**Prussian** (prūsh'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Prussia or its people.

**Prussian blue**, *Chem.*, any of several cyanogen compounds, esp. a certain dark blue one used as a pigment.

— **n.** 1. One of the people of Prussia, which, besides Germanic Teutons, contains in the west a considerable body of Danes and in the east Lithuanians and Slavs, including Poles, Wends, and Czechs. The original Prussians, or Borussians, were akin to the Lithuanians. 2. The language of the Prussians. *Old Prussian*, or *Borussian*, a Balto-Slavic language, became extinct in the 17th century. Modern Prussian is a dialect of German.

**prus'si-a** (prūs'ī-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of prussic acid.

**prus'sic** (-īk), *a.* [From *Prussian blue*.] Hydrocyanic.

**pry** (prī), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *prize* a lever, mistaken as a pl.] A lever or the like for prying; also, leverage. — *v. i.* 1. **PRIED** (prīd); **PRY'ING**. To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry, or lever; prize.

**pry, v. i.** [ME. *prien*.] To look or inspect closely; peep; peer; — often implying impertinent meddling or curiosity.

— *n.* Curious inspection; impertinent peeping.

**pry'er**. Var. of **PRIER**.

**pry'ing, p. a.** Inspecting closely or impertinently; peeping; peering; inquisitive. — **Syn.** See **CURIOS**. — **ing-ly, adv.**

**pryt'a-ne'um** (prīt'ā-ne'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ne'ā). [L., fr. Gr. Πρυτανεῖον, fr. *prytanis* prytanis.] *Gr. Antiq.* In many towns, a public building consecrated to Hestia and containing the state hearth; esp., a public hall in Athens, where official hospitality was extended to distinguished citizens, envoys, etc.

**pryt'a-nis** (prīt'ā-nīs), *n.*; *pl.* -NES (-ne'z). [L., fr. Gr. πρύτανις.] *Gr. Antiq.* a In various free states, a chief magistrate. b A member of one of the ten sections into which the Athenian council was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for about one tenth of the year.

**pryt'a-ny** (-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES. [Gr. πρυτανεία.] *Gr. Antiq.* Office or dignity of prytanis; chief magistracy; presidency.

**psalm** (sām), *n.* [AS. *sealm*, L. *psalmus*, fr. Gr. ψάλλω, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, play upon a stringed instrument, sing to the harp.] A sacred song or poem; hence: a [Often *cap.*] One of the hymns collected into a certain book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such. b [Cap.] In pl. The Book of Psalms in the Old Testament.

— *v. i.* To extol in psalms; hymn; sing.

**psalm'ist** (sām'ist), *n.* 1. An author of a psalm or psalms; — used chiefly [cap. and with the] of David. 2. *Eccl.* A precursor or cantor who leads or sings the music in public worship, as in the Eastern Church. [psalms.]

**psalm'o-dist** (sām'ō-dist; sāl'mō-), *n.* One who sings psalms.

**psalm'o-dy** (sām'ō-di; sāl'mō-di), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). [LL. *psalmodia*, fr. Gr. ψαλμοδία; ψάλλω psalm + ᾄδω to sing.] Act or art of singing psalms; also, psalms collectively.

**Psalter** (sōl'tēr), *n.* [OF. *sautier*, *psalter*, fr. L. *psalterium* psaltery.] The Book of Psalms; often, a book containing the Psalms separately printed. — **psal-te-ri-an**, *a.*

**psal-te-ri-um** (sōl'tēr-i-ūm; sāl-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). [L., a psalter, psalter; — from the resemblance of the folds to the leaves of a book.] The omasum.

**psal'ter-y** (sōl'tēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-īz). [OF. *psalterie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλειν. See **PSALM**.] *Music.* An ancient instrument of the zither type.

**psam'mite** (sām'īt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. ψαμμίτης sandy, from ψάμμος sand.] *Petrog.* Any sandstone; — distinguished from *pséphite*.

**psē'phite** (sē'fīt; psē'-), *n.* [Gr. ψήφος pebble + -ite.] *Petrog.* Any coarse fragmental rock, as conglomerate. Cf. **PSAMMITE**. [synpodium.]

**pseu-dar'is** (sū-dāk'sīs; psū-), *n.*; *pl.* -ES (-sez). *Bot.* A

**pseu-de-pig'ra-pha** (sū-dē-pīg'rā-ā; psū'-), *n.* *pl.* [NL.] Lit., false or spurious writings; hence, writings purporting to be produced by Biblical characters or in Biblical times, but never accepted as canonical. — **pseu-dep'i-graph'ic** (sū-dēp'i-grā'fik; psū-).

**pseu-de-pig'ra-phous** (sū-dē-pīg'rā-fūs; psū'-), *a.* [Gr. ψευδέγραφοι falsely inscribed. See **PSEUDO**; **EPICRAPHY**.] Inscribed with a false name.

**pseu'do** (-sū-dē; -psū-dō-), [Gr. ψεύδης lying, false.] A combining form signifying *false, counterfeit, pretended, spurious*.

Examples: *pseudo*-apostle, *pseudo*clergy or *pseudo*-clergy, etc., a *false, counterfeit, pretended, or spurious* apostle, etc. Hence, **pseu'do**, *a.*

**pseu'do-carp** (sū-dō-kārp; psū-), *n.* *Bot.* A fruit which does not consist exclusively of the ripened ovary and its

contents. The apple, fig, strawberry, etc., are examples.

**pseu'do-car'pous** (-kār'pūs), *a.* Pert. to or having a pseudocarp.

**pseu'do-morph** (sū-dō-mōrf; psū'-), *n.* [See **PSEUDOMORPHOUS**.] 1. An irregular or deceptive form. 2. *Min.* A mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species (or of some object, as a shell); — often used with *after* governing the form resembled. — **pseu'do-mor'phic** (-mōrf'ik), *a.* — **pseu'do-mor'phism** (-fīz'm), *n.*

**pseu'do-mor'phous** (-mōrf'ūs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδομορφος; ψεύδης false + μορφή form.] Not having the true form; of the nature of a pseudomorph; pseudomorphic.

**pseu'do-nu'cle-in** (-nū'klē-in), *n.* *Chem.* A paraneuclein.

**pseu'do-ny-m** (sū-dō-nīm), *n.* A fictitious name; pen name.

**pseu'do-ny-mous** (sū-dōn'ī-mūs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος; ψεύδης false + ὄνομα, ὄνομα, a name.] Bearing or using a fictitious name, as a work or an author. — **pseu'do-ny-mous-ly, adv.** — **pseu'do-ny-m'i-ty, n.**

**pseu'do-pod** (sū-dō-pōd; psū-dō-), *n.* A pseudopodium.

**pseu'do-po-di-um** (-pō'dī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ā). [NL.] *Zool.* A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, as for locomotion or for taking up food.

**pseu'do-pro'style** (-prō'stīl), *a.* Falsely or imperfectly prostyle. — *n.* A pseudoprostyle building.

**pseu'do-scope** (sū-dō-skōp; psū'-), *n.* *Optics.* An instrument which exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed, — an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope. — **pseu'do-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.*

**pslaw** (shō; pshō), *interj. & n.* Also *pscha*. An exclamatory expressive of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc. — *v. i.* To express contempt, disdain, etc., by saying *Pshaw!*

**psi-lan'thro-py** (sī-lān'thrō-pī; psī-), *n.* Also, **psi-lan'thro-pism** (-pīz'm). [Gr. ψιλάνθρωπος merely human; ψιλός bare, mere + ἄνθρωπος a man.] The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

**psi-lom'e-lane** (-lōm'ē-lān), *n.* [Gr. ψιλός bare, mere + μέλας, -ανος, black.] *Min.* A hydrous oxide of manganese, occurring in smooth, botryoid, iron-black or steel-gray forms, massive or stalactitic.

**psi-lo'sis** (sī-lō'sīs; psī-), *n.* [Gr. ψιλωσις a stripping bare of hair.] *Med.* a Falling out of hair. b A chronic disease, occurring esp. in hot climates, attended with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the entire digestive tract.

**psoa's** (sō'ās; psō'-), *n.* [Gr. ψόα a muscle of the loin.] *Anat.* Either of two internal muscles of the loin: one, **psaos magnus**, inserted into the femur; the other, **psaos parvus**, inserted into the brim of the pelvis.

**psora** (sō'rā; psō'-; sōr-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ψώρα.] *Med.* A cutaneous disease; esp., the itch; scabies.

**psora-le-a** (sō-rā-lē-ā; psō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωραλέος scabby.] Any of a widely distributed genus (*Psoralea*) of labaceous herbs and shrubs with compound leaves and spicate or racemose purple or white flowers.

**psori'a-sis** (sō-rī'ā-sīs; psō-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ψωρίασις, fr. ψώρα psora.] *Med.* A chronic skin disease, characterized by circumscribed, red, scaly lesions. — **psori'ar'is** (sō'rī-ās'ik; psō'-), *a.* — **psori'ar'ic** (-ā'rik), *a.*

**psy-chal'o-gy** (sī'kāl'ō-jī; psī'-), *n.* [*psycho-* + *analysis*.] A method of psychotherapeutic analysis resting on the theory that hysteria is due to repression of desires consciously rejected but subconsciously persistent.

**Psy'che** (sī'kē; psī'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ψυχή, fr. ψυχή soul.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A lovely maiden, personifying the soul, usually figured with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In one legend, she is a nymph beloved by Cupid (Eros), and is immortalized. 2. [L. c.] The human soul.

**psy-chi'a-try** (sī-kī'ā-trī; psī-), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή the mind + λατρεία healing.] The treatment or study of mental diseases. — **psy'chi-at'ric** (sī-kī-ā'trīk; psī'-), *a.* — **psy'chi-a-trist** (sī-kī-ā-trīst; psī'-), *n.*

**psy'chic** (sī'kīk), *n.* *Spiritualism.* A person having abnormal psychical powers, esp. the power of automatic writing or of conversing in a trance state.

**psy'chic** (sī'kīk) *a.* [Gr. ψυχικός, fr. ψυχή soul, mind.]

**psy'ch-ical** (-kī-kāl) 1. Of or pert. to the human soul, or the living principle in man. 2. Of or pert. to the mind; mental; — contrasted with *physical*. — **-i-cal-ly, adv.**

**psy'cho-** (sī'kō-; psī'kō-), *a.* A combining form from Greek ψυχή, soul, mind, understanding.

**psy'cho-gen'ic** (sī'kō-jēn'ik; psī'-), *n.* 1. Genesis through an internal force, as opposed to *natural selection*. 2. *Philos.* Origin and development of the mind; also, science of mental development.

**psy'cho-gen'ic** (jēn'ik), *a.* Of mental origin, or dependent upon mental influences.

**psy'chog'o-ny** (sī-kōg'ō-nī; psī-), *n.* = **PSYCHOGENESIS**.

**psy'cho-log'ic** (sī'kō-lōj'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to psychology.

**psy'cho-log'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl) — **-log'ic-cal-ly, adv.**

**psy'chol'o-gist** (sī-kō-lō-jīst), *n.* One versed in psychology.

**psy'chol'o-gize** (sī-kō-lō-jīz), *v. i.*; **-GIZED** (-jīz'd); **-GIZ'ING** (-jīz'īng). To pursue psychological investigations.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, event ēnd, recēt, makē; īoe, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



psy-**chol'o-gy** (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -**GIES** (-jīz). The science of mind; systematic knowledge and investigation of the genesis, powers, and functions of mind; also, a treatise on this science.

psy-**chom'e-ter** (sī-kōm'ē-tēr; psī-), *n.* One who practices psychometry; also, an instrument used in psychometry.

psy-**chom'e-try** (-trī), *n.* 1. The art of measuring the duration of mental processes, or of determining the time relations of mental phenomena. 2. An alleged faculty of divination through contact with, or proximity to, an object or person. [pathic temperament.]

psy-**cho-path** (sī'kō-pāth; psī-), *n.* A person of psychopathic (-pāth'ik), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or characterized by, psychopathy. 2. Characterized by extreme susceptibility to religious emotion, conscientious doubts and fears, etc., or subject to hallucinatory ideas in such matters. 3. Error, or of pert. to psychotherapeutics.

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psy-**cho-pa-thist** (sī-kōp'ā-thīst; psī-), *n.* An alienist.

psy-**cho-pa-thol'o-gy** (sī'kō-pā-thōl'ō-jī; psī-), *n.* The pathology of mental diseases.

psy-**chop'a-thy** (sī-kōp'ā-thī; psī-), *n.* Med. Mental disease.

psy-**cho-phys'i-cal** (sī'kō-fīz'ī-kāl; psī-), *a.* Of or pertaining to psychophysics.

psy-**cho-physics** (-īks), *n.* (See -ics.) Psychology which treats of the psychical and physical in their conjoint operation. — **psy'cho-phys'i-cist** (-ī-sīst), *n.*

psy-**cho'sis** (sī-kō'sis; psī-), *n.*, *pl.* -**CHO-SES** (-sēz). [NL.] 1. *Psychol.* A concrete psychical process or element; also, any total consciousness at a given moment. Cf. NEUROsis, 2. 2. *Med.* A disease of the mind.

psy-**cho-ther-a-peu'tics** (sī'kō-thēr'ā-pū'tīks; psī'kō-), *n.* (See -ics.) *Med.* Treatment of disease by acting on the mind; mind cure. — **psy'cho-ther-a-peu'tic** (-pū'tīk), *a.*

psy-**cho-ther-a-py** (-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* Psychotherapeutics.

psy-**chrom'e-ter** (sī-krōm'ē-tēr; psī-), *n.* [Gr. ψυχρός cold + μέτρον.] A hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, consisting essentially of two similar thermometers, one with a wet bulb.

**Ptah** (ptā), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* The chief god of Memphis, regarded as shaper of the world and as father of gods and men. He is usually figured as swathed like a mummy and as bearing the symbols of life, strength, and stability.

**ptar'mi-gan** (tār'mī-gān), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan*.] Any of various species of grouse (genus *Lagopus*) of northern and mountainous regions.

The winter plumage is usually white and the summer plumage darkish.

10



Ptarmigan.

**pter'i-do'l'o-gy** (tēr'ī-dōl'ō-jī; p'tēr'-), *n.* [Gr. πτερίς, *pteridos*, fern + *logos*.] The science or study of ferns. — **pter'i-do'l'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.* — **pter'i-do-log'i-cal** (-dō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.*

**pter'i-do-phyte** (tēr'ī-dō-fīt'; p'tēr'-), *n.* [Gr. πτερίς, *ptidos* fern + *phytē*.] *Bot.* Any of a phylum (*Pteridophyta*) of plants, including the ferns and the fern allies (horsetails, lycopods, and quillworts). They represent the highest type of flowerless plants. [phytes.]

**pter'i-do-phyt'ic** (-fīt'īk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, pterido-pter'o-dac'tyl (-dāk'tīl), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν wing + δάκτυλος finger, toe.] Any of an order (*Pterosauria*) of extinct flying reptiles. The length, including the tail, was between 3 and 4 feet. A featherless membrane extended from the body along the arm to the end of the enormous fifth digit.

**pter'o-pod** (tēr'ō-pōd; p'tēr'-), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν feather + *pod*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a division (*Pteropoda*) of small mollusks, now generally regarded as a suborder of gastropods, having the anterior lobes of the foot developed in the form of broad, thin, winglelike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea. — *n.* A pteropod mollusk.

— **pte-ro-p'o-dan** (tēr'ō-pō-dān; p'tēr'-), *a.* & *n.*

**pter'o-saur** (tēr'ō-sōr; p'tēr'-), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν feather + *σαῦρος* lizard.] = **PTERODACTYL**.

**pter'y-goid** (tēr'ī-gōid; p'tēr'-), *a.* [Gr. πτερυγός, *pterygōs*, wing, fin + *-oid*.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a certain bony or cartilaginous element of the skull of vertebrates. — *n.* *Anat.* A pterygoid bone, muscle, artery, or other part.

**pter'y-la** (tēr'ī-lā; p'tēr'-), *n.*, *pl.* -**LÆ** (-læ). [NL.; Gr. πτερόν feather + *λα* wood, forest.] *Zoöl.* One of the definite areas of the skin of a bird, on which feathers grow.

**pter'y-lo'sis** (-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *pteryla*.] *Zoöl.* Arrangement of feathers in definite areas of growth (pteryla).

**ptis'an** (tīz'ān), *n.* [L. *ptisana* peeled barley, barley water, Gr. πτίσανη, fr. πτίσσειν to peel, husk.] 1. A decoction of barley with other ingredients. 2. *Med.* An aqueous medicine containing little, if any, medicinal agent; a tisane.

**Ptol'e-ma'ic** (tōl'ē-mā'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to Ptolemy (fl. 2d century A. D.), the Alexandrian geographer and astronomer. **Ptolomaic system**, the astronomical system maintained

by Ptolemy, and generally accepted until superseded by the Copernican system. It supposed the earth to be the fixed center about which the sun and stars revolve.

**Ptol'e-ma'ist** (tōl'ē-mā'īst), *n.* A supporter of the Ptolomaic system.

**pto'ma-line** (tō'mā-īn, -ēn; *colloq.* tō'mān), *n.* Also **pto'ma-in**. [Gr. πτώμα dead body.] *Chem.* Any of a class of alkaloids formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter. Some are harmless, others poisons.

**pto'sis** (tō'sis; p'tō'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πτώσις a falling.] *Med.* Drooping of the upper eyelid, produced by paralysis of its levator muscle. — **pto'tic** (-tik), *a.*

**pty'a-lin** (tī'ā-līn; p'tī'-), *n.* [Gr. πτύαλον spittle.] *Physiol.* *Chem.* The diastase of saliva. It occurs in the saliva of man and many animals, except (probably) typical carnivores.

**pty'a-lism** (-līz m), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός.] Salivation, or excessive flow of saliva, occurring in stomatitis.

**pub** (pūb), *n.* A public house; tavern. *Slang, British.*

**pub'er-ty** (pū'bēr-tī), *n.* [L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber*, *pubes*, adult.] The earliest age at which a person can beget or bear children, usually considered to be about 14 years in males and 12 in females in temperate climates.

**pub'ēs** (pū'bēs), *n.* [L. *pubes* (in sense 1 a), from *pubes* adult.] 1. *Anat.* The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. 2. *Bot.* Pubescence.

**pub'es'cence** (pū-bēs'ēns), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being pubescent. 2. *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* An epidermal covering of soft short hairs, or down; also, state of being so covered.

**pub'es'cent** (pū-bēs'ēnt), *a.* [L. *pubescens*, p. pr. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, grow hairy.] 1. Arrived at puberty. 2. Hairy; specif., downy.

**pub'ic** (pū'bīk), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to or designating the lower part of the hypogastric region, or the os pubis. See **PUBIS**.

**pub'is** (-bīs), *n.*, or **os pubis** (ōs). [NL. See **PUBES**.] *Anat.* The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis.

**pub'lic** (pūb'lik), *a.* [L. *publicus*, *publicus*.] 1. Of or pert. to the people; pert. to or affecting a nation, state, or community at large; — opposed to *private*; as, the *public* good. 2. Open to the knowledge or view of all; common; notorious; as, *public* report. 3. a Open to the use of the public in general for any purpose as business, pleasure, religious worship, etc.; as, a *public* place or road. b Open to enjoyment by the public under certain rights and liabilities; as, a *public* carriage, *public* house, etc.

**public house**, any inn or hotel; esp., in British usage, any house where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail to be consumed on the premises. — **p. school**. In Great Britain, any of various schools wholly or partly under public control, or maintained largely by endowment; esp., any of various select and usually expensive endowed schools which give a liberal modern education or prepare pupils for the universities. b In the United States, a free primary, grammar, or high school maintained by the local government. — **p. service corporation**, a corporation organized to render services more or less essential to the public convenience or safety, such as street-railway companies, lighting companies, etc. A larger measure of control is exercised over them than over other private corporations. — **p. spirit**, a spirit of interest in the public welfare of the community combined with an effort to serve it.

— *n.* 1. The general body of mankind or of a nation or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the American *public*; also, a particular body of people; as, an author's *public*. 2. A public house; inn. *Colloq., Brit.*

**pub'li-can** (pūb'li-kān), *n.* [L. *publicanus*.] 1. *Roman Antiq.* A farmer of the public revenues; hence, a collector of toll. 2. Keeper of a public house, or inn. *British.*

**pub'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shān), *n.* [F.] 1. Act of publishing; state of being published; proclamation; promulgation. 2. That which is published, esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

**pub'li-cist** (pūb'li-sīst), *n.* A writer on, or one versed in, the laws of nations, political science, etc.

**pub'lic'i-ty** (pūb'lis'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being public, or open to common knowledge; notoriety.

**pub'lic-ly** (pūb'lik-ī), *adv.* 1. Without concealment; openly. 2. In the name of the community.

**pub'lic-ness**, *n.* 1. Publicity. 2. Quality or state of belonging to the community.

**pub'lish** (-līsh), *v. t.* [F. *publier*, L. *publicare*, *publicatum*.] 1. To make public; divulge; promulgate; proclaim; as, to *publish* a law. 2. *Law*, Specif. a In the law of libel, to exhibit (libelous matter) intentionally to one or more persons capable of understanding it other than the person libeled or, as to criminal liability, to the person libeled. By statute in some States of the United States exhibition of libelous matter to the person libeled is publication with respect to civil liability. b In the law of wills, to acknowledge (an instrument) by some act that shows it to be the testator's intention that it shall operate as his last will and testament. 3. To expose for sale, distribution, etc.; esp.,

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



to print and to issue from the press, as a book, newspaper, engraving, etc.

**pub'lish-er** (püb'lîsh-ēr), *n.* One who publishes; esp., one who issues, or causes to be issued, from the press for sale or circulation books or other matter printed, engraved, or the like.

**pub'lish-ment** (-ment), *n.* Publication.

**puc-coon'** (pū-kōon'), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] Any of several American plants yielding a red pigment; also, the pigment; *specif.*: **a** The bloodroot. **b** Any of several boraginaceous plants (genus *Lithospermum*).

**puce** (pūs), *a.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, *L. pulex, pulicis*.] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

**puck** (pūk), *n.* 1. A sprite; fairy; elf; *specif.* [cap.], a mischievous fairy, called also *Robin Goodfellow, Hobgoblin*, etc. 2. A disk of vulcanized rubber used in the game of hockey as the object to be thrown through the goals.

**puck'a** (pūk'ā), *a.* [Hind. *pakkā* cooked, ripe, solid.] Good of its kind; of buildings, made of brick and mortar. *India.*

**puck'er** (pūk'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles; — often used with *up*. — *n.* 1. A fold; wrinkle; a collection of folds. 2. Perplexity; agitation. *Colloq.*

**puck'er-y** (-y), *a.* Puckering or tending to pucker.

**Puck'ish**, *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, Puck; merry; mischievous; as, *Puckish* freaks.

**pudd'ing** (pūd'ding), *n.* [ME. *pudding, poding*.] 1. A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like and boiled. 2. A kind of food of a soft consistence, commonly served as a dessert.

**pudding stone.** = CONGLOMERATE, *n.*, 2.

**pudd'le** (pūd'li), *n.* [ME. *podel*.] 1. A small pool of dirty water. 2. Puddled clay, loam, etc. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-ld); -DLING. 1. To muddy. 2. To temper or work (clay, loam, etc.) when wet, usually with admixture of gravel, sand, or chalk, so as to make a mixture impervious to water. 3. To render impervious to water with puddle. 4. To subject (iron) to intense heat and frequent stirring in the presence of oxidizing substances, so as to convert it from cast iron to wrought iron. — **pudd'ler**, *n.*

**pudd'ling** (-ling), *n.* 1. The act or process of one who, or that which, puddles (clay, loam, iron, etc.). See **PUDDLE**, *v. t.* 2. = **PUDDLE**, *n.*, 2.

**pudd'ly** (-li), *a.* Full of or resembling puddles.

**pu'den-cy** (pū'dēn-sī), *n.* [L. *puđens*, *p. pr.* of *puđere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

**pu'den'dum** (pū'dēn'dūm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dā). [NL., neut. of *puđendus* that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *puđere* to be ashamed.] *Anat.* The external organs of generation, now only of the female; the vulva. — **pu'den'dal**, *a.*

**puđg'y** (pū'gī), *a.*; **puđg'i-er** (-i-ēr); -I-EST. Short and stout. — **puđg'i-ness**, *n.*

**puęb'lo** (pweb'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp., a village, fr. L. *populus* people.] 1. An Indian village of Arizona and adjacent regions, built of stone or adobe in the form of a communal house. 2. [cap.] An Indian of one of the pueblos. The Pueblo Indians are industrious agriculturists, skilled in weaving, pottery, and basketry. 3. Any Indian village of the southwestern United States. 4. A district, generally comprising several towns and hamlets, nearly equivalent to the American township or county. *Phil. I.*

**pu'er-ile** (pū'ēr-il), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* child, boy.] 1. Juvenile. *Rare.* 2. Childish, as contrasted with mature; foolish; unthinking; unworthy of an adult; as, a *puerile* remark. — *Syn.* See **YOUTHFUL**. — **pu'er-ile-ly**, *adv.*

**pu'er-ili'ty** (-i'tī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality of being puerile. 2. That which is puerile, or childish; esp., an expression or act which is unthinking or silly.

**pu'er'per-al** (pū'ēr'pēr-āl), *a.* [L. *puerpera* lying-in woman; *puer* child + *parere* to bear.] Of or pert. to childbirth.

**pu'er-pēri-um** (pū'ēr-pēr-i-ūm), *n.* [L., childbirth.] *Med.* The state of a woman after childbirth.

**puff** (pūf), *n.* [ME. *puw*.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath; sudden or short blast of wind; slight gust; whiff. 2. Any of various light or inflated objects; as: **a** A kind of light pastry. **b** A soft ball or a soft pad for applying powder to the skin or hair. **c** A soft, loose roll of hair. **d** In dress-making, a fold of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center. **e** A quilted or tufted bed covering filled with cotton or wool. 3. Exaggerated praise, esp. in a public journal. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* 1. To blow in, or to emit, a puff or puffs. 2. To breathe quick and hard. 3. To be inflated; — usually used with *up*. — *v. t.* 1. To blow, emit, drive, or inflate with a puff or puffs; also, to puff at. 2. To swell, as with pride; — often used with *up*. 3. To praise with exaggeration or not disinterestedly. 4. To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure, etc.

**puff'ball** (pūf'bōl'), *n.* Any of various globose fungi (family *Lucopteridaceæ*) that discharge the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud. Some are edible.

**puff bird.** Any of numerous South and Central American coraciiform birds, also called *barbets*. They often sit with the feathers of the head fluffed out.

**puff'er** (pūf'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, puffs. 2. Any of numerous fishes capable of inflating the body; a globefish.

**puff'er-y** (-y), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Act of puffing, or bestowing extravagant commendation; undue praise.

**puff'in** (pūf'in), *n.* [From **PUFF**.] Any of several sea birds (genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*) of the auk family. The common puffin (*F. arctica*) of the North Atlantic is about a foot long.

**puff'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* Quality or condition of being puffy.

**puffing adder.** See **HOGNOSE SNAKE**.

**puff paste.** A short, rich dough for light, flaky pastry.

**puff'y** (pūf'y), *a.*; **PUFF'Y-ER** (-y-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Swollen with air or any soft matter. 2. Inflated; bombastic. 3. Blowing in puffs; gusty.

**pug** (pūg), *v. t.*; **PUGGED** (pūgd); **PUG-GING** (pūg'ing). 1. To mix and stir when wet, as clay for pottery, etc. 2. To fill or stop with clay by tamping; fill in with mortar to deaden sound. — *n.* Tempered or pugged clay.

**pug, n.** [Corrupted fr. *puck*.] One of a breed of small pet dogs somewhat resembling in appearance a dwarf bulldog.

**pug, n.** [Hind. *pag* foot.] The footprint of an animal. *India.* — *v. i.* To track by footprints. *India.*

**pug'gree** (-rē), **pug'gry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -GREES (-rēz), -GRIES (-rīz). [Hind. *pagri* turban.] A light scarf wound around a hat or helmet to protect the head from the sun. *India.*

**pugh** (pū; pōh), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — in contempt, etc.

**pu'gil-ism** (pū'gī-līz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists.

**pu'gil-ist** (-līst), *n.* One who fights with his fists; esp., a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

**pu'gil-istic** (-līs'tīk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism.

**pug mill, or pug mill,** *n.* A kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, etc., consisting of an upright shaft armed with knives which revolve in a hollow cylinder, tub, or vat.

**pug-na'cious** (pūg-nā'shūz), *a.* [L. *pugnax, acis*, fr. *pugnare* to fight.] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — *Syn.* See **BELLIGERENT**. — **pu-gna'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **cious-ness**, *n.*

**pug-na'c'i-ty** (-nā's'i-tī), *n.* Inclination or readiness to fight.

**pug nose.** A nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick; a snub nose.

**pug'-nosed'** (pūg'nōz'd'), *a.* Having a pug nose.

**puis'ne** (pū'nī), *a.* [See **PUNY**.] *Law.* Younger or inferior in rank; junior. — *n.* A junior; esp., a puisne judge.

**pu'is-sance** (pū'is-sānz; pū-'is'-), *n.* [F.] Power; force.

**pu'is-sant** (-sānt), *a.* [F., orig. a *p. pr.*, fr. L. *posse* to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty. — *Syn.* See **POWERFUL**.

— **pu'is-sant-ly**, *adv.*

**puke** (pūk), *v. i. & t. & n.* Vomit. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

**puk'ka.** Var. of **PUCKA**.

**pu'chri-tude** (pū'kri-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] Beauty; comeliness; loveliness.

**pule** (pūl), *v. t.*; **PULED** (pūld); **PULING** (pū'ing). To whimper; whine, as a complaining child. — **pu'ler**, *n.*

**pu'ling**, *v. a.* Whimpering; childish.

**pull** (pūl), *v. t.* [AS. *pullian*.] 1. To exert force on so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force; draw; as, to pull up an anchor. 2. To draw apart; tear; rend; as, to pull a thing to pieces. 3. To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; pluck; as, to pull fruit. 4. To move or operate by drawing something toward one; as, to pull an oar; hence, to transport by rowing; as to pull a person across a stretch of water. 5. *Print.* To take or make, as a proof. 6. To pluck, as a fowl. 7. In various games, to hit (a ball) in an oblique direction; *specif.*: **a** *Cricket.* To play (a ball) from off to leg. **b** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so as to cause it to curve to the left. **8. Horse Racing.** To hold back (a horse), esp. so as to prevent winning. 9. To make a police raid upon; also, to arrest. *Can't or Slang, U. S.*

to pull a long, wry, or the like, face, to assume an expression of seriousness, gloom, disgust, or the like.

— *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; tug; as, to pull at a rope.

— *n.* 1. Act of pulling; also, the force so exerted; a tug. 2. Act or exercise of rowing; as, a short pull. *Colloq.* 3. A knob, cord, wire, handle, or other device for pulling or for operating something by pulling; as, a bell pull. 4. A drink. *Slang.* 5. Influence; advantage. *Colloq. or Slang.*

**pull'back'** (-bāk'), *n.* A drawback; hindrance. *Now Rare.*

**pull'er** (pūl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, pulls. 2. A horse that habitually thrusts its head forward against the bit and so maintains a pull on the reins.

**pu'let** (pūl'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *polette*, F. *poulette*, dim. of *poule* hen, L. *pullus* a young animal, a young fowl.] A young hen, esp. one under a year old.

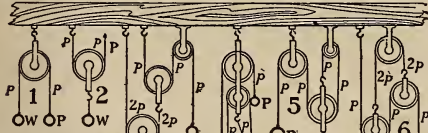


Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). (½)

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; āse, ūnite, ūn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; gō; sing, īng; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**pulley** (pŭl'ē), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-īz). [*F. poulie.*] **1.** A sheave, or small wheel with a grooved rim, used to change



the direction and point of application of a pulling force or, usually in groups of two or more, to increase an applied force, esp. in lifting. **2.** A pulley (as above), or a combination of pulleys, regarded as a mechanical power. **3.** Any wheel used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, etc.

**Pulley, 1.** Various Tackles, showing theoretical ratios of Weight Lifted (*W*) to Pulling Power (*P*). (1)  $W = P$ ; (2)  $W = 2P$ ; (3, 4, 6)  $W = 4P$ ; (5)  $W = 3P$ . The small *p*'s indicate tensions in the various cords.

**Pullman car** (pŭl'mān), or **Pullman**, *n.* [After George M. Pullman.] A sleeping car or day car of superior equipment, made or run by the Pullman Co.

**pul'lu-late** (pŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [*L. pullulare* to sprout, from *pullulus* a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*. See **PULLET**.] To germinate; bud; multiply abundantly. [*ter.*] A spirometer.

**pul-mom'e-ter** (pŭl-mŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*L. pulmo* lung + *-meter*.] The determination of the capacity of the lungs.

**pul'mo-na-ry** (pŭl'mŏ-nā-rī), *a.* [*L. pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmo*, -*onis*, a lung.] **1.** Pert. to the lungs. **2.** Having lungs.

**pulmonary artery**, an artery which conveys (venous) blood from the heart to the lungs. In man it divides into the right and left pulmonary arteries, which go to the right and left lungs, respectively. — *p. vein*, a vein which returns (arterial) blood from the lungs to the heart.

**pul'mo-nate** (pŭl'mŏ-nāt), *a.* *Zoöl.* A Having lungs or lunglike organs. *b* Pert. to one of the primary divisions or orders (*Pulmonata*) of gastropod mollusks, having a lung or respiratory sac, and comprising a large proportion of the land snails and the slugs, and many fresh-water snails.

— *n.* A pulmonate gastropod.

**pul-mon'ic** (pŭl-mŏn'ik), *a.* [*L. pulmo*, -*onis*, a lung.] Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. — *n.* **1.** A pulmonic medicine. **2.** A person affected with disease of the lungs.

**pul'mo-tor** (pŭl'mŏ-tēr), *n.* [*L. pulmo* lung + *E. motor*.] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration by pumping oxygen or air, or a mixture of the two, into and out of the lungs, as of a person who has been asphyxiated.

**pulp** (pŭlp), *n.* [*L. pulpa*.] **1.** The fleshy or pithy part of a vegetable or animal body, organ, or part, as the flesh of a fruit, the pith of a plant stem, the soft part of a tooth, etc.; hence, any moist soft mass of undissolved matter, esp. animal or vegetable, as the material of which paper is made when ground up and suspended in water. **2.** *Mining.* Pulverized ore mixed with water so as to resemble mud; also, dry crushed ore.

— *v. t.*; **PULPED** (pŭlp't); **PULP'ING**. **1.** To reduce to pulp. **2.** To deprive of the surrounding pulp, or integument, as a coffee bean. — *v. i.* To be or become pulpy or pulplike.

**pulp'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being pulpy.

**pul'pit** (pŭl'pīt), *n.* [*L. pulpītum*.] **1.** A place, usually elevated, in a church, where the clergyman stands while preaching or conducting the service. **2.** The body of the clergy; or preachers as a class.

**pul'pit-eer** (-pī-tēr), *n.* A preacher. *Contemptuous.*

**pulp'y** (pŭl'pī), *a.*; **PULP'IER** (-pī-ēr); **PULP'IES**. Like pulp; consisting of pulp; specifi., fleshy, succulent.

**pul'que** (pŭl'kē), *n.* [*Sp.*, in Mexico.] A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of the agave.

**pul'sate** (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.*; -SAT-ED (-sāt'ēd); -SAT-ING. [*L. pulsatus*, *p. p.* of *pulsare* to strike.] To throb, as a pulse; beat, as the heart.

**pul'sa-til** (-sā-tīl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating. **2.** Pulsating; throbbing, as a tumor.

**pul'sa-tion** (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pulsating. **2.** A single beat, throb, or impulse.

**pul'sa-tive** (pŭl'sā-tīv), *a.* Beating; throbbing.

**pul'sa-tor** (pŭl-sā-tēr), *n.* [*L.*, a beater.] *Mach.* Any of various machines operating by pulsations, as a pulsometer.

**pul'sa-to-ry** (-sā-tŏ-rī), *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

**pulse** (pŭls), *n.* [*L. puls*, *pulsis*, a thick pottage.] The edible seeds of various leguminous plants, as peas, beans, etc.; also, any plant yielding such seeds.

**pulse**, *n.* [*OF. pouis*, fr. *L. pulsus* (sc. *venarum*) the beating of the pulse fr. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike.] **1.** The throbbing in the arteries due to the contractions of the heart. **2.** *Fig.*, general tendency of thought or feeling;

as, the pulse of an audience; the pulse of patriotism. **3.** A beat or stroke; esp., any measured or regular beat; vibration. — *v. i.*; **PULSED** (pŭlst); **PULS'ING**. To beat, as the arteries; pulsate; throb. — *pulseless*, *a.*

**pulse wave**. The wave of increased pressure started by the ventricular systole and radiating over the arterial system.

**pul-sim'e-ter** (pŭl-sīm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* A sphygmograph.

**pul'sion** (pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [*L. pulsio*, fr. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive.] The act of driving forward; propulsion.

**pul-som'e-ter** (pŭl-sŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter*.] **1.** A kind of pump, with valves, for raising water by steam, without intervention of a piston; — called also *vacuum pump*. **2.** A sphygmograph.

**pul'ver-a-ble** (pŭl'ver-ā-b'l), **pul'ver-iz-a-ble** (-īz-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pulverized.

**pul'ver-ize** (pŭl'ver-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). [*F. pulvériser*, or *L. pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis* dust.] To reduce, or be reduced, to powder or dust, as by grinding, etc. — **pul'ver-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā't-), *n.*

**pul'ver-iz'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, pulverizes.

**pul'ver'u-lent** (pŭl'ver'ŭŏ-lēnt), *a.* [*L. pulverulentus*.] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; powdery; dusty.

**pul-vi'lus** (pŭl-vī'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -lī (-lī). [*L.*, a little cushion.] *Zoöl.* A pad or cushionlike process on an insect's foot.

**pul'vi-nate** (pŭl'vī-nāt) *a.* [*L. pulvinatus*, fr. *pulvinus* a pul'vi-nat'ed (-nāt'ēd) cushion, an elevation.] **1.** *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Cushion-shaped. **2. *Bot.* Having a pulvinus.**

**pul'vi-nus** (pŭl'vī-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -nī (-nī). [*L.*, cushion.] *Bot.* The cushionlike enlargement of a petiole or of a secondary petiole at the point of insertion.

**pu'ma** (pŭ'mā), *n.* [*Peruvian puma*.] The cougar.

**pum'fice** (pŭm'fīs), *n.*; or **pumice stone**. [*L. pumex*, *pumicis*.] A highly vesicular volcanic glass used, esp. powdered, as an abrasive. — *v. t.* To clean, etc., with pumice.

**pu-mi'ceous** (pŭ-mīsh'ŭs), *a.* [*L. pumiceus*.] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice in structure.

**pum'mel**. Var. of **POMMEL**.

**pump** (pŭmp), *n.* A low shoe with a perfectly plain surface, no fastenings, a thin sole, and, in those for men, a low heel. It is worn esp. with evening dress and for dancing.

**pump, n.** Any of numerous devices or machines for raising, transferring, or compressing liquids or gases, or for attenuating gases, esp. by suction or pressure, or both. Cf. **AIR PUMP**, **FORCE PUMP**, **LIFT PUMP**, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To raise with a pump, as water, etc. **2.** To draw water, air, or the like, from; free from water, etc., with a pump; as, to pump a ship. **3.** *Fig.*, to draw out, as information, secrets, or, now rarely, money, by persistent questioning or prying; to question or pry.

— *v. i.* **1.** To work, raise water, etc., with a pump. **2.** To move up and down like a pump. *rod or spear*; handle. — **pump'er**, *n.*

**pump'er-nick-el** (pŭm'pēr-nīk'el; *G.* pŏm'pēr-), *n.* [*G.*] A coarse and acid, but nourishing, bread made of unbolted rye, much used in Germany and now also common elsewhere.

**pump'kin** (pŭmp'kīn; *colloq.* and commonly pŭn'kīn), *n.* [*OF. pompon*, *poupon*, fr. *L. pepo*, *peponis*, Gr. *πέπων*, properly, ripe.] **1.** The widely cultivated gourdlike fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucurbita pepo*); also the vine. **2.** In England, any large variety of squash.

**pumpkin seed**. Any of various small fresh-water sunfishes, esp. the common sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*).

**pun** (pŭn), *n.* A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word; paronomasia. — *v. i.* To make puns or a pun. — *v. t.* To persuade or affect by a pun; as, to be punned to death.

**pu'na** (pŭŏ'nā), *n.* [*Sp.*, of Peruvian origin.] A cold arid table-land, as in the Andes of Peru.

**punch** (pŭnch), *n.* [*Hind. pānch*, *panch*, five, *Skr. pañcan*. So called because made of five ingredients.] A spiced beverage of wine or distilled liquor, water, milk, tea, etc.

**Punch, n.** [*Abbr. fr. punchinello*.] The principal character in **Punch and Judy**, a puppet show in which a little humpback, Punch, quarrels ludicrously with his wife, Judy.

**punch, v. t.** To strike or thrust forcibly against, esp. with the fist. — *n.* A quick thrust or blow, as with the fist.

**punch, n.** [*Abbr. fr. puncheon*.] A tool variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid or hollow and sharp-edged, esp. one for making holes or cutting out pieces of a particular shape, driving a bolt or nail, etc.; a die. — *v. t.* To perforate, stamp, drive, or make with an instrument by pressure or by a blow.

**punch'oon** (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [*OF. ponchon*, *poinchon* awl, bodkin, fr. *L. punctio* a pricking, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*,



**Suction Pump, viewed in section.** *AC* Cylinder or Barrel; *AB* operate by a handle or lever, as if by a pump handle; as, to pump an organ. *B* Bucket or Piston; *E* rod or Spear; *D*  $\odot$  Valves.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



to prick.] 1. A figured die or punch used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc. 2. *Carp.* A short, upright framing timber. 3. A large cask of varying capacity; also, its volume as a measure. The legal value in England of the wine punchoon was formerly 84 wine gallons (70 imperial gallons).

**punch'er** (pūn'chér), *n.* One who, or that which, punches. **pun'chi-nel'to** (pūn'chī-nēl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES (-ōz). [It. *pulcinella*, dim. of *pulcīna* chicken, fr. *L. pulcīnenus, pullus*.] 1. A buffoon; Punch. 2. Any similarly grotesque or absurd personage.

**punc'tate** (pūn'k'tāt) [*&* From *L. punctum* point.] *Bot.* **punc'tat-ed** (-tāt-éd) [*&* *Zoöl.* Dotted with minute spots or depressions. [spot or depression.]

**punc-ta'tion** (pūn'k-tā'shūn), *n.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* A minute **punc-tūl'i-o** (pūn'k-tūl'i-ō; -yō), *n.*; *pl.* -IOS (-I-ōz; -yōz). [It. *puntiglio*, or Sp. *puntillo*, dim. fr. *L. punctum* point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, etc.; particularity or exactness in forms.

**punc-tūl'i-ous** (-i-ūs; -yūs), *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty. — *Syn.* See SCRUPULOUS. — **punc-tūl'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**punc-tū-al** (pūn'k-tū-āl), *a.* [*F. punctuel*, fr. *L. punctum* point.] 1. Consisting in, or limited to, a point. 2. Punctilious; precise. 3. Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, an appointed time; prompt. — *Syn.* See PROMPT.

**punc-tū-al'i-ty** (-āl'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being punctual; specif., quality or habit of keeping one's engagements at the exact time; promptness.

**punc-tū-al-ly**, *adv.* In a punctual manner. **punc-tū-ate** (-tū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'éd); -AT'ING. [Cf. *F. punctuer*, *LL. punctuare* to define, fix. See PUNCTUAL.] To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by punctuation marks, to make the structure or meaning clear; — also used fig. — *v. i.* To use punctuation marks.

**punc-tū-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* *Gram.* Act or art of punctuating a writing or discourse; division of literary composition into sentences, and members of a sentence, by means of punctuation marks.

**punctuation marks**, the period, colon, semicolon, comma, interrogation mark, exclamation mark, parentheses, dash, and brackets.

**punc-tū-a'tor** (pūn'k-tū-āt'ōr), *n.* One who punctuates.

**punc-ture** (pūn'k-tūr), *n.* [*L. punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] 1. Act of puncturing. 2. A small hole made by something pointed. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūr'd); -TURE-ing (-tūr-īng). To prick; make a puncture in.

**pun'dit** (pūn'dīt), *n.* [Hind. *pandit*, Skr. *pandita* a learned man.] A learned man; teacher; esp. a Brahman versed in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindus. *India.*

**pung** (pūng), *n.* [Earlier *tonn pung*, a corrupt. of *toboggan* or its source.] A kind of box sleigh; originally, a rude oblong box or runners. *U. S.* [gent.]

**pun'gen-ey** (pūn'jēn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being **pun'gent** (-jēnt), *a.* [*L. pungens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] 1. Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid. 2. Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant. 3. Caustic; stinging; biting; — said of speech, etc. — **pun'gent-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Acrid, biting, piquant, poignant, stinging, sharp, caustic, tart, keen, piercing, penetrating. — **Pungent**, piquant, poignant. That is **pungent** which is biting or acrid (lit. with reference to taste or smell; otherwise fig.) that is **piquant** (lit. with reference to taste) which is tart or pleasantly pungent, or which (fig.) gives zest or whets interest or curiosity; as, a **pungent** odor; the **pungency** of railery; a **piquant** sauce; neat, lively, **piquant** verse. **Poignant**, a doublet of **pungent**, is now chiefly fig., and applies esp. to keen or piercing emotions; as, **poignant** scorn, griefs.

**Fu'nic** (pū'nīk), *a.* [*L. Punicus*, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence (from the Roman view of their character): faithless; treacherous. — *n.* The language of ancient Carthage, a Phœnician dialect.

**pun'ni-ness** (-nī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being **pun'y**.

**pun'ish** (pūn'ish), *v. i.* [*F. punir*, fr. *L. punire*, *punitum*.]

1. To impose punishment on; afflict with pain, loss, or suffering for a crime or fault; chasten. 2. To inflict a penalty for (an offense) on the offender; visit, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to **punish** treason with death. 3. To deal with roughly or harshly; — chiefly used with regard to a contest; as, our troops **punished** the enemy. *Colloq. or Slang.* — *v. i.* To inflict punishment. *Syn.* Correct, discipline, chastise, chasten, castigate. — **Punish**, **chastise**, **chasten**. To **punish** is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience, or intentional wrongdoing; to **chastise** is to inflict (esp. corporal) punishment, sometimes in anger, often with a view to reformation or amendment; to **chasten** is to afflict or trouble, not so much in view of a specific offense as to discipline or work a change for the better; as, he was **punished** for his crime; "Whom the Lord loveth he **chasteneth**." [ment.]

**pun'ish-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or liable to, **punish-ment**.

**pun'ish-er**, *n.* One who punishes.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ām**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sōfā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **recēt**, **makēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **cōnnect**;

**ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **cīrcūs**, **menū**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**;

**pun'ish-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of punishing. 2. Any pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on, or suffered by, a person because of a crime or evil-doing. 3. Severe or rough treatment. Cf. PUNISH, 3. *Colloq. or Slang.*

**pun'i-tive** (pū'nī-tīv), *a.* Also **pun'i-to-ry** (-tō-rī). Of or pert. to punishment; involving or inflicting punishment.

**Pun-ja'bi** (pūn-jā'bē), *n.* [Hind. *panjābī*, fr. *Panjāb* Punjab; *panj* five + *āb* waters.] A native of the Punjab, India, peopled largely by Indo-Aryans.

**punk** (pūnk), *n.* 1. Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; touchwood. 2. Artificial tinder. 3. A prostitute. *Obsoles.* **punk'kah** (pūn'kā), *n.* Also **punk'ka**. [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a frame covered with canvas, suspended from the ceiling. *India.*

**punk'ie** (pūn'kī), *n.* A minute biting fly (genus *Ceratopogon* or allied genus of the family *Chironomidae*) found in swarms in various wooded or mountainous regions. *U. S.*

**pun'ster** (pūn'stēr), *n.* One addicted to punning.

**punt** (pūnt), *v. i.* [*F. pointer*, or It. *puntare*, fr. *L. punctum* point.] To gamble, esp., originally, at basset; now, esp., to play at a gambling game against the banker.

**punt**, *n.* [AS., fr. *L. ponto* punt, pontoon.] 1. A narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole. 2. *Football*. Act of punting the ball. — *v. t.* 1. To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole; also, to convey in a punt. 2. *Football*. To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands. — *v. i.* 1. To boat or hunt in a punt. 2. To punt a football.

**punter** (pūn'tēr), *n.* One who punts; specif., one who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccarat and faro, or who bets against a bookmaker.

**pun'to** (pūntō; *It.* pōn'tō), *n.* [It., fr. *L. punctum* point.]  *fencing.* A point or pass; thrust. *Obs.*

**pun'ty** (pūntī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. [*F. pontis, pontil*.] *Glass Making.* An iron rod for handling the hot glass; a pontil.

**pun'y** (pūn'ī), *a.*; -N-ER (-nī-ēr); -N-EST. [*F. puné* younger, later born; *puis* afterwards + *né* born, *L. natus*.] 1. Pious; junior; also, inexperienced. 2. Imperfectly developed; small and feeble; insignificant; petty.

**pup** (pūp), *n.* [See PUPPY.] 1. A young dog; puppy. 2. A young seal. — *v. i.* **PUPPED** (pūp't); **PUPPING**. To bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch.

**pupa** (pū'pā), *n.*; *pl.* PUPÆ (-pē). [NL., fr. *L. pupa* girl, doll, puppet.] *Zoöl.* A The intermediate, usually quiescent, form assumed by metabolic insects between the larval stage and the beginning of the adult stage. b Sometimes, the stage preceding the imago in other insects or an intermediate stage of development in some other invertebrates.

**pupal** (-pāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.

**pupa'te** (pū'pāt), *v. i.* To become a pupa. — **pupa'tion**, *n.*

**pup'iform** (-pī-fōrm), *a.* Shaped like a pupa; pupal.

**pup'il** (-pīl), *n.* [*F. pupille*, *n. fem.*, *L. pupilla* pupil of the eye, orig. dim. of *pupa* girl.] The contractile aperture in the iris of the eye.

**pup'il**, *n.* [*F. pupille*, *n. masc. & fem.*, *L. pupillus, -la*, dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl.] 1. A youth of either sex under an instructor or tutor; a scholar. 2. *Roman & Civil Law.* A boy or a girl under the age of puberty (under fourteen if a male, under twelve if a female) and placed in charge of a tutor or guardian. — *Syn.* See DISCIPLE.

**pup'il-age** (pū'pī-āj), *n.* State or period of being a pupil.

**pup'il-lar'i-ty**, **pup'il-lar'i-ty** (pū'pī-lār'ī-tī), *n.* The period before puberty. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

**pup'il-la-ry** (pū'pī-lā-rī), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a pupil, or ward. 2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

**pup'il-mō-er** (-lōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*L. pupilla* pupil + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

**pup-pi-a-rous** (pū'pī-ā-rūs), *a.* [*Pupa* + *-parous*.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a division (*Pupipara*) of dipterous insects in which the young are born ready to become pupæ, as in the sheep tick, horse tick, etc.

**pup'pet** (pūp'ēt; 24), *n.* [*OF. poupette*.] 1. A little child; puppet; pet. *Obs.* 2. A small image in human form; doll. 3. A similar figure, often with jointed limbs, as in a puppet show; marionette. 4. One acting as another wills; a tool.

**pup'pet-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Appearance, action, or trivial finery as of a puppet show; hence, affectation.

**pup'py** (pūp'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-īz). [*F. poupée* doll.] 1. A young dog; a whelp. 2. A conceited impudent person; a silly fool. *Contemptuous.*

**purr** (pūr), *v. i.*; **PURRED** (pūrd); **PUR'RING**. [Imitative.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased. — *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. — *n.* The sound made by one that purrs.

**pur'blind** (pūr'blīnd'), *a.* [Prob. from *pure-blind*, *i. e.*, wholly blind.] 1. Blind. *Obs.* 2. Almost blind; dim-sighted. — **pur'blind-ly**, *adv.* — **blind-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** **Purbblind**, **blind**. **Purbblind** commonly suggests spiritual shortsightedness or obtuseness; **blind** implies entire absence of vision.

**pur'chas-a-ble** (pūr'chās-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being purchased; hence: venal; corrupt.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ām**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sōfā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **recēt**, **makēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **cōnnect**;

**ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **cīrcūs**, **menū**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**;

**chāir**; **go**; **sīng**, **ījk**; **thēn**, **thīn**; **nāture**, **verdure** (87);



**pur'chase** (-chás), *v. t.*; -CHASED (-chást); -CHAS-ING (-chás-ing). [OF. *porchacier*, *porchacier*, to pursue, seek eagerly, fr. *por*, *pur*, for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to chase. See CHASE.]  
**1.** To pursue and obtain; to gain or acquire. **2. Law.** To acquire (real estate) by any means except descent or inheritance. **3.** To get by paying money or its equivalent; buy. **4.** To get by outlay, as of labor, danger, etc.; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery. **5.** To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage; get a purchase on; also, to move by a purchase.

— *n.* **1.** A seeking or getting anything; hence: endeavor; attempt. **Obs.** **2. Law.** Acquisition of real estate by any means except descent or inheritance. **3.** Acquisition for a price; buying. **4.** That which is got or acquired; gain; booty; acquisitions; now, specif., that which is obtained for a price. **5.** Value or worth (in yield or return); — chiefly in phrases; as, a year's *purchase*. **6.** Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever or tackle; also, the apparatus or device used. **7.** In New Hampshire, an unorganized minor territorial division consisting of land which was originally laid off and sold by the State to an individual or individuals.

**worth, or at, [so many] years' purchase, worth, or at, a value or cost of a thing as expressed in the length of time required for its income to amount to the purchasing price; as, to buy an estate at a year's, or at ten years' purchase.**

**pur'chase-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* Purchasable.

**pur'chas-er** (-chás-ér), *n.* One who purchases.

**pur'dah** (púr'dá), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *parda*.] A curtain or screen; esp., in India, one used to screen women from public observation; also, the material for making such curtains.

**pure** (púr), *a.*; **pur'ER** (púr'ér); **pur'EST** (-ésh't). [F. *pur*, fr. L. *purus*.] **1.** Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; mere; simple; unmixed; sheer; as, *pure* air; *pure* nonsense. **2.** Free from defilement; innocent; guileless; chaste; as, a *pure* mind. **3.** Genuine; real; perfect; as, *pure* English. **4.** Of a single, simple sound; as, a *pure* vowel sound or consonant sound. **5.** Abstract; theoretic; as, *pure* mathematics; — *disting. from applied.*  
**Syn.** *Pure, sheer, absolute.* *Pure* is often equivalent to *mere*; *sheer* is tantamount to *utter* or *downtright*; that is *absolute*, which is regarded as strictly or unqualifiedly what it is declared to be; as, *pure* folly; a *sheer* impossibility; *absolute* honesty.

— *n.* Purity. *Rare.*

**Pure, Simon.** A Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being personated in London by one Colonel Feignwell, who gets *Pure's* credentials, the real *Pure* is treated as an impostor till he establishes his identity. Hence: [Of ten l. c.] *Si'mon-pure'*, *a.* || **pu'ree'** (púr'rá), *n.* [F.] A dish made by reducing boiled food to a pulp; esp., a soup with thickening so treated.

**pure'ly** (púr'li), *adv.* In a pure manner; as: **a.** Without admixture. **b.** Completely; absolutely; perfectly. **c.** Merely; solely. **d.** Innocently; chastely.

**pure'ness, n.** State or quality of being pure; purity.

**pur'le** (púr'l), *v. t.*; -PLED (-'pld); -FLING (-fling). [OF. *pourfiler*; *pour* for + *fil* thread, L. *filum*.] **1.** To decorate, esp. with a border or fringe; embroider. **2.** To edge or line with fur. — *n.* A hem, border, or trimming.

**pur'fing** (-fling), *n.* Ornamentation on a border; specif., an inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

**pur'ga-tion** (púr-gá'shún), *n.* Act of purging.

**pur'ga-tive** (púr-gá-tív), *a.* Purging or tending to purge; cathartic. — *n.* *Med.* A purging medicine; a cathartic.

**pur'ga-to-ri-al** (-tò-rí-ál; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to purgatory; pur'ga-to-ri-an (-tò-rí-án) *a.* Idiomatic.

**pur'ga-to-ry** (púr-gá-tò-rí), *n.* [LL. *purgatorium*. See PURGE.] **1.** [cap.] A state or place of purification after death, in which, as Roman Catholics and some others believe, certain offenses may be expiated. **2.** Place or state of temporary or temporal torment. — *a.* Cleansing; expiatory.

**purge** (púr), *v. t.*; **PURGED** (púrjd); **PURG'ING** (púr'ing). [OF. *purger*, L. *purgare*; *purus* pure + root of *agere* to make, to do.] **1.** To cleanse; purify. **2.** To clear of guilt or of moral or ceremonial defilement; exculpate; specif., to clear of legal guilt by the oath of compurgators or by wager of battle. **3.** To remove in cleansing; wash away. **4.** To act on as a purgative or cathartic. — *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as by clarification. **2.** To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines.

— *n.* **1.** A purging; purgation. **2.** That which purges; esp., a purgative.

**pur'ger** (púr'jér), *n.* One who, or that which, purges.

**pur'ging** (púr'ing), *n.* Act or process of cleansing or purifying; specif., excessive evacuations; esp., diarrhea.

**purging flax,** an annual European species of flax (*Annum catharticum*), used as a cathartic and diuretic.

**pu-ri-fi-ca-tion** (púr'í-fi-ká'shún), *n.* Act of purifying.

**pu-ri-fi-ca-to-ry** (púr'í-fi-ká-tò-rí), *a.* Serving or tending to purify.

**pu-ri-fi'er** (púr'í-fi'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, purifies.

**pu-ri-ty** (púr'í-tí), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [F. *pur-*

*fier*, L. *purificare*; *purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make or become pure; as: **a.** To free from extraneous or noxious matter. **b.** To free from guilt or defilement. **c.** To free (language) from improprieties or barbarisms. **Pu'rim** (púr'im), *n.* [Heb. *púr*, pl. *púrím*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, held either in February or in March, according to the year. Called also the *Feast of Lots*.

**pu'rine** (púr'in; -rén), *n.* Also **pu'rin** (-rín). [Abbr. fr. L. *purum* pure + NL. *uricum* uric + *-in*.] *Chem.* A colorless or white crystalline compound, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, got from uric acid, regarded as the parent substance of the uric-acid group. **pur'ism** (púr'iz'm), *n.* Rigid insistence upon purity or nicety, esp. in the use of words, etc.; also, an expression exhibiting such adherence.

**pur'ist, n.** One solicitous, or too solicitous, about purity or nicety, esp. in language; specif., a prig. — **pu-ris'tic, a.**

**pu'ri-tan** (púr'í-tán), *n.* **1.** One scrupulous in his religious life; one who affects great purity of life; — sometimes derogatory. **2.** [cap.] *Ecccl. Hist.* One of the party of English Protestants who, in the time of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — *orig.* a term of reproach. — **Pu'ri-tan, a.**

**pu'ri-tan'ic** (-tán'ík) *a.* **1.** [cap.] Of or pert. to the **Pu-pu'ri-tan'i-cal** (-i-kál) ritans, or their doctrines. **2.** Precise and very scrupulous in observance of religious requirements and in the manner of living; strict; rigid. — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ly, adv.** — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ness, n.**

**Pu'ri-tan-ism** (púr'í-tán'iz'm), *n.* The doctrines, ideas, or practice of, or characteristic of, Puritans; strictness or austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct.

**pu'ri-ty** (-tí), *n.* The condition or quality of being pure; specif.: **a.** Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter. **b.** Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. **c.** Freedom from guilt; innocence; chastity. **d.** Freedom from sinister or improper motives or views. **e.** Freedom from foreign words and idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purit'y* of style.

**pur'l** (púr'l), *n.* Malt liquor medicated or spiced; *orig.*, beer bittered with herbs; now, hot beer with gin, sugar, and spices.

**pur'l, v. t. & i.** [Contr. fr. *purfle*.] **1.** To purify. **2.** To invert the stitches in knitting. — *n.* **1.** In the 15th-17th centuries, a border of embroidery, gold lace, or galleon. **2.** A spiral of gold or silver wire for use in lace making. **3. Knit-ting.** Inversion of stitches, producing a ribbed appearance. **4.** A plait or fold in an article of dress.

**pur'l, v. i.** **1.** To run swiftly round, as a stream flowing among obstructions; eddy; swirl; make a murmuring sound, as a brook. **2.** To move in circles, ripples, or undulations; curl. — *n.* **1.** A circle made by a fluid in motion; eddy; ripple. **2.** A gentle murmur, as of purling water.

**pur'lieu** (púr'li), *n.* [Corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *puralee*, *poralee*, fr. *poraler* to go through.] **1. Eng. Hist.** A forested land disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights. **2.** Hence: **a.** One's haunt or beat; bounds. **b.** Outskirts; environs; neighborhood; now, esp., a mean or more or less disreputable section or quarter of a town or city.

**pur'lin** (-lín), *n.* *Arch.* In roofs, a horizontal member supporting the common rafters. See **ROOF**, *Illustr.*

**pur-loin'** (púr-loin'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *purloignier* to retard, delay, fr. *pur*, *por* (L. *pro*) + *loin* far off (L. *longe*)] To steal; flich. — **Syn.** See **STEAL**. — **pur-loin'er, n.**

**pur'ple** (púr'pl), *n.* [OF. *purpre*, fr. L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. *πορπούρα*.] **1.** A color formed by a combination of red and blue, in various proportions. The purple color of the ancients was probably our crimson. **2.** Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of it; esp., a purple robe emblematic of rank or authority, specif., that of Roman emperors. **3.** Imperial or regal rank or power; also, *Colloq.*, exalted station; great wealth. **4.** Cardinalate.

— *v. t.*; -PLED (-pld); -FLING (-pling). To make or dye purple. — *v. i.* To become or turn purple. [regal.]

— *a.* **1.** Showing or having the color purple. **2.** Imperial; purple avens. See **AVENS**. — *p. medic.* lucern, or alfalfa.

**pur'plish** (púr'plish), *a.* Somewhat purple.

**pur'ply** (púr'plí), *a.* Purplish.

**pur'point.** Var. of **POURPOINT**.

**pur'port** (púr'pört; púr-pört'; 57), *v. t.* [AF. *purporter*, fr. OF. *porporter* to carry about; reflexively, to extend; *por* (L. *pro*) + *porter* to carry (L. *portare*)] To have as its purport or the like; to mean or seem to mean or intend.

**pur'port** (púr'pört), *n.* Meaning. — **Syn.** See **MEANING**.

**pur'pose** (-pús), *v. t. & i.*; -POSED (-púst); -POS-ING (-ing). [OF. *pourpos*, fr. *pur*, *por*, *pour* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place. See **2d POSE**.] To propose, as an aim, to one's self; intend; design; resolve.

— *n.* **1.** That which one sets before one's self as an object to be attained; design; intention; as, weak of *purpose*. **2.** The object, effect, or result aimed at, intended, or attained; as, to speak to the *purpose*. — **Syn.** End, aim, plan. See

**κ = ch** in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **h = h**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



INTENTION. — **pur'pose-ful** (-fōōl), *a.* — **pur'pose-less**, *a.* **on purpose**, with previous design, intentionally. **pur'pose-ly**, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally. **pur'pos-er** (-pūs-ēr), *n.* One who purposes. **pur'po-sive** (-pō-siv), *a.* Having or indicating purpose. — **pur'po-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pur'po-sive-ness**, *n.* **pur-pres'ture** (pūr-prēs'tūr), *n.* [AF.] Law. Encroachment upon, or inclosure of, another's land, esp. public land, or, in England, land belonging to the king; also, the property so inclosed or seized. **pur'pu-ra** (pūr-pū-rā), *n.* [L., purple, purple fish. See PURPLE.] *Med.* A disease marked by livid spots on the skin or mucous membranes, due to extravasated blood. **pur'pu-rate** (-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of purpuric acid. **pur'pure** (-pūr), *n.* [L. *purpura* purple. See PURPLE.] *Her.* Purple, — represented in engraving by diagonal lines from sinister chief to dexter base. **pur-pu'ric** (pūr-pū'rik), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to purpura. **2.** *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N<sub>6</sub>, related to uric acid, and known only in purple-red compounds. **pur'pu-rin** (pūr-pū-rin), *n.* *Chem.* An orange or red crystalline compound, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>(OH), obtained from madder root or prepared artificially. It is used in dyeing. **pur'r** (pūr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Murmur, of a cat. See PUR. **purse** (pūs), *n.* [AS. *purs*, LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. *βύρα* skin, leather.] **1.** A small bag or pouch, esp. to carry money in; a pocketbook. **2.** A treasury; finances; money; as, the public *purse*. **3.** A sum offered as a prize, or a sum collected as a present. **4.** Any bag, pouch, or the like suggestive of a money purse; as, the *purse* of some fishing nets. — *v. t.*; **PURSED** (pūst); **PURS'ING** (pūr'sing). **1.** To put into a purse. **2.** To contract into folds or wrinkles; pucker; knit; as, to *purse* the lips. **purse'-proud**, *a.* Proud because of one's wealth. **purs'er** (pūr'sēr), *n.* **1.** *Naval.* A paymaster. *Obs.* **2.** A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts. **pur'si-ness** (pūr'si-nēs), *n.* State of being pursy. **purs'lane** (pūr'slān), *n.* [OF. *porcelaine*, corrupt. fr. L. *portulaca* for *portulaca*.] Any portulacaceae plant. The common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) is used as a potherb, for salads, etc. **pur-su'al** (pūr-sū'āl), *n.* Act of pursuing; pursuit. **pur-su'ance** (pūr-sū'āns), *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing. **2.** State of being pursuant; consequence. **pur-su'ant** (-sū'ānt), *a.* Acting or done in consequence (of anything); hence: conformable; according; — with *to*. **pur-su'ant-ly**, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably. **pur-sue'** (pūr-sū'), *v. t.*; **SUED'** (-sūd'); **SU'ING**. [OF. *por-sivre*, *poursuir*, fr. L. *prosequi*; *pro* + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; chase. **2.** To seek; use or adopt measures to obtain; as, to *pur-sue* pleasure. **3.** To proceed along, for some end or object; follow; as, to *pur-sue* a peace policy. **4.** To prosecute; be engaged in; as, to *pur-sue* war. **5.** To persecute. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW. — *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit; follow. **2.** To proceed, esp. in discourse. *A Gallicism.* — **pur-su'er** (-sūr'), *n.* **pur-suit'** (-sūt'), *n.* [F. *poursuite*, OF. also *poursuite*.] **1.** Act of pursuing. **2.** That which one pursues, or engages in, as a course of business or occupation. — **Syn.** Chase, prosecution. See OCCUPATION. **pur-sui-vant** (pūr-swi-vānt), *n.* [F. *poursuivant*, prop., pursuing.] **1.** An officer of the Herald's College ranking below a herald, but having similar duties. **2.** A state messenger. **3.** A follower; an attendant. **pur'sy** (pūr'sī), *a.*; **PUR'SI-ER** (-sī-ēr); **-SI-EST**. [ME. *pursy*, *purseyf*, fr. F. *poussif*.] Short-breathed and, usually, fat; hence: fat and, often, short; swelled with pampering. **pur'te-nance** (-tē-nāns), *n.* [ME. *partenance*.] That which pertains to something; esp., the pluck of an animal. **pur'u-lence** (pūr'roō-lēns), *n.* Quality or state of being puru-pu'ru-lent (-lēn-sī) } lent; also, purulent matter. **pur'u-lent** (pūr'roō-lēnt), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pūs*, *puris*, *pūs*, matter.] Consisting of pus; attended with suppuration. — **pur'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* **pur-vey'** (pūr-vē'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *porveer*, fr. L. *providere*. See PROVIDE.] To furnish or provide, as provisions. **pur-vey'ance** (-āns), *n.* **1.** Act of providing or procuring. **2.** That which is provided; provisions. **3.** *Eng. Law.* A providing of supplies or services for the crown or sovereign by preemption or impressment at an appraised valuation. It was a royal prerogative, abolished in 1660. **pur-vey'or** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who purveys; a caterer. **2.** An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision, under the right of purveyance. *Eng.* **pur'view** (pūr'vū), *n.* [OF. *porveū*, *pourveū*, provided, resolved. See PURVEY.] **1.** The body, or the scope, of a statute. **2.** Sphere of authority; scope; as, the *purview* of a book. **3.** Range of vision; outlook. **pūs** (pūs), *n.* [L.] The opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration. It consists chiefly of leucocytes suspended in a serous exudate.

**Pu'sey-ism** (pū'sī-zī'z'm), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* Tractarianism (which see); — so called from E. B. Pusey (1800–82), one of the leaders of the movement. — **Pu'sey-ite** (-it), *n.* **push** (pōōsh), *v. t.* [F. *pousser*, fr. L. *pulsare*, *v. intens. fr. pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, push.] **1.** To press against in order to impel; move or endeavor to move by pressure; — opp. to *draw*. **2.** To gore. *Bib. or Dial.* **3.** To press or urge forward; drive; prosecute; as, to *push* an objection. **4.** To bear hard on; put to straits; as, *pushed* for funds. **Syn.** Push, shove, thrust. **Push** implies the application of force by a body already in contact with the object to be impelled; to *shove* is esp. to push continuously, or along the surface of another body; to *thrust* is to push or shove violently or forcibly; as, to *push* a boulder over a cliff; *shove* a table across a floor; *thrust* one's arm through a window. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To attack. *Obs.* **3.** To press with steady force. **4.** To press forward, esp. with energy or haste; as, the horsemen *pushed* on. — *n.* **1.** A thrust; shove. **2.** An attack; attempt; hence, an emergency; as, when it came to a *push*, he failed. **3.** Aggressive energy or enterprise. *Colloq.* **4.** A part to be pushed, as the button of an electric bell. **5.** A company or set of associates; specif.: **a** An influential, limited, or exclusive set. *Slang.* **b** A gang of larrikins, or street rowdies. *Can't or Slang, Australia.*

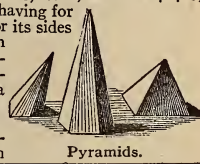
**push button.** A small knob or button pushed to ring a bell, to light or put out an incandescent lamp, etc. **push'cart** (-kārt'), *n.* A cart or barrow pushed by hand. **push'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, pushes. **push'ing**, *p. a.* Enterprising; energetic; also, officious. **push'pin'** (pōōsh'pīn'), *n.* A child's game played with pins. **push'tu** (pūsh'tū), *Var. of PASSTO.* **pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty** (pū'sī-lā-nīm'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardice. **pu'sil-lan'i-mous** (-lān'i-mūs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis*; *pusillus* very little + *animus* mind, spirit.] **1.** Weak or mean in spirit; cowardly. **2. Evincing, due to, or marked by, weakness of spirit or cowardice. — **Syn.** Faint-hearted, timid. See COWARDLY. — **pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* **pus'tey** (pūs'tē), *n.* *Fur-slane.* *Colloq., U. S.* **pus't** (pōōs), *n.* **1.** A cat. **2.** A hare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **3.** A young woman or a child; — a pet name. **pus'sy** (pōōs'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -sīes (-sīz). **1.** = **PUSS**. **2.** A silky willow catkin. *Colloq.* **pus'sy** (pūs'ī), *a.* Full of or like pus. **pus'sy willow** (pōōs'ī), *n.* Any willow (esp. the American *Salix discolor*) having large cylindrical silky aments. **pus'tu-lant** (pūs'tū-lānt), *n.* [L. *pus-tulans*, *p. pr.* See PUSTULATE, *v. t.*] A medicine that produces pustules. **pus'tu-lar** (pūs'tū-lār), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, pustules. **2.** Covered with pustulelike prominences. **pus'tu-late** (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; **-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ēd); **-LAT'ING**. [L. *pus-tulatus*, *p. p.* of *pus-tulare* to blister, *pus-tula* pustule.] To form into pustules, or blisters. — (-lāt), *a.* Covered with pustules. **pus'tu-lation** (-lāt'shān), *n.* Act of producing pustules, or state of being pustulated; also, a pustule. **pus'tule** (-tūl), *n.* [L. *pus-tula*.] **1.** A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with inflamed base, containing pus. **2.** Any small pimplelike or blisterlike elevation. **pus'tu-lous** (pūs'tū-lūs), *a.* Pustular; pustulate. **put** (pūt), *n.* A rustic; clown. **put** (pōōt), *v. t. & i.*; **pret.** & *p. p.* **PUT**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PUT'**. **TING**. [ME. *putten* to thrust, push.] **1.** To impel; push; as, to *put* a knife or bullet into one. **2.** To throw or cast, esp. with a certain pushing overhand motion; as, to *put* the shot. **3.** To drive or force; incite; urge; constrain. **4.** To bring to a (given) position or place; to place; lay; set; fig., to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like; — usually with a preposition, as *in*, *to*, *on*, etc.; as, to *put* one in fear or to flight; to *put* a theory in practice; to *put* a ship about. **5.** To attach or attribute; assign; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act. **6.** To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; offer; state; express; as, to *put* a question. **to put by**, *a.* To turn, set, push, or thrust aside. **b.** To lay aside; store up; as, to *put by* money. — *to put off*, *a.* To lay aside; discard. **b.** To turn aside; elude; frustrate; baffle. **c.** To delay; postpone. See DEFER, *Syn.* — *to put to it*, to distress; press hard; perplex. — *v. i.* **1.** To steer; turn; as, to *put back*. **2.** To urge or press onward; to make one's way with force or violence; rush; push; as, to *put* for home; — often with *out*, *off*, etc. **to put about**, *Navt.* to change direction, as by tacking; fig., to change or reverse one's course. — *to put forth*, *a.* To shoot, bud, or germinate. **b.** To leave a port or haven, as a ship; set out. — *to put in*, *a.* *Navt.* To enter a harbor or place of shelter. **b.** To call at or enter a place, as of refreshment. — *to put up*, *a.* To take lodgings; lodge. **b.** To sheath the sword; refrain from further fighting. **c.** To pay down or stake money. *Slang, U. S.* — *to put up with*, to bear or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; endure; tolerate; as, to *put up with* bad fare.**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



— *n.* **1.** Act of putting; a thrust; push; throw; cast. **2.** (*pron.* püt) A certain game at cards. **3.** A privilege which one party buys of another to "put" (deliver) stock, grain, etc., at a fixed price and date. *Brokers' Cant.*  
**pu-ta'men** (pü-tä'mén), *n.* [*L.*] *Bot.* The stone of a drupaceous fruit, as of the peach.  
**pu'ta-tive** (pü'tä-tiv), *a.* [*L.*] *Putativus*, fr. *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose. [*Commonly* thought or deemed; reputed; supposed. — **pu'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**put'log'** (poot'lög'; püt'-), *n.* *Arch.* One of the short pieces of timber on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid.  
**put'-off'** (poot'öf'; ö2), *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an evasion; an excuse.  
**put'-out'** (poot'out'), *n.* *Sports.* Act of putting a player out.  
**pu'tre-fac'tion** (pü'trê-fäk'shün), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; putrefied condition; also, that which is putrefied.  
**pu'tre-fac'tive** (-tiv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to putrefaction. **2.** Causing, or tending to promote, putrefaction.  
**pu'tre-fer** (pü'trê-fr), *v. t. & i.*; — **PIED** (-fid); — **FY'ING**. [*F.* *putrefier*; *L.* *putrere* to be rotten + *facere* (in comp.) to make.] To render or become putrid; to rot; decompose; of tissues in a living body, to gangrene. — **Syn.** DECAY. — **pu'tre-fer** (-frêr), *n.*  
**pu'tres-cence** (pü-trê'séns), *n.* State of being putrescent; also, putrescent matter.  
**pu'tres-cent** (pü-trê'sént), *a.* [*L.* *putrescens*, *p. pr.* of *putrescere* to grow rotten.] **1.** Becoming putrid. **2.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction.  
**pu'tres-öle** (-öb'l), *a.* Liable to become putrid. — *n.* A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo decomposition in contact with air and moisture.  
**put'rid** (püt'rid), *a.* [*L.* *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *puter* or *putris* rotten, *putere* to stink, be rotten.] **1.** Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; rotten. **2.** Indicating, or proceeding from, decay; as, a *putrid* smell. — **pu'trid-i-ty** (pü'trid'i-ti), **pu'trid-ness**, *n.*  
**put'ri-ty**, *Var.* of **PUTREFY**.  
**putt** (püt), *n.* *Golf.* A stroke made on a putting green to play the ball into the hole. — *v. i.* To make a putt.  
**put'tee** (püt'é), *Var.* of **PUTTY**, a gaiter.  
**put'ter** (püt'ér; poot'ér), *U. S.* & *dial.* var. of **POTTER**, *v.*  
**put'ter** (poot'ér), *n.* One who puts something.  
**put'ter** (püt'ér), *n.* *Golf.* a A club with a short shaft, used in putting. *See GOLF, Illust.* b One who putts.  
**put'ti-er** (püt'i-ér), *n.* One who putties, as a glazier.  
**put'ties** (püt'tiz), *n., pl.* of **PUTTY**.  
**put'ting green** (püt'ing). *Golf.* The green, or plot of smooth turf, surrounding a hole.  
**put'ty** (püt'i), *n.*; *pl.* — **TIES** (-iz). [*Hind.* *paññi* ribbon, brace, tie.] A kind of garter wrapped round the leg.  
**put'ty**, *n.* [*F.* *potée* putty, *pot*, *pot*.] **1.** A common cement made usually of whiting and boiled linseed oil. **2.** Any of various other substances resembling putty (def. 1); as : a A mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil (*iron putty*), or of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil (*red-lead putty*), used by mechanics in making pipe joints, etc. b *Plastering.* A cement, consisting of lump lime slaked with water, used, mixed with plaster of Paris or sand, for the finishing coat (*putty coat*).  
— *v. t.*; — **TIED** (-id); — **TY-ING**. To cement or stop with putty.  
**putty powder**. An oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in any of various proportions, used in polishing glass, metal, etc.  
**put'ty-root'** (püt'i-root'), *n.* An American orchid (*Aplectrum spicatum*) having a slender naked rootstock producing each spring a scape of brown flowers.  
**put'-up'** (poot'üp'), *a.* Prearranged; plotted; — used in a bad sense; as, a *put-up* job. *Colloq.*  
**puz'zle** (püz'z'l), *n.* [*For* *opposal* a problem.] **1.** A thing that perplexes; a difficult problem or question; esp., a toy, contrivance, etc., designed to test ingenuity. **2.** State of being puzzled; perplexity.  
— *v. t.*; — **ZLED** (-ld); — **ZLING** (-ling). **1.** To perplex; confuse. **2.** To solve by thought or ingenuity; — used with *out*.  
**Syn.** Nonplus, perplex, mystify, bewilder, distract, stagger, pose, disconcert. — **Puzzle**, **perplex**, **mystify**, **bewilder**, **distract** express various mental reactions upon what is intricate, complicated, or involved. **Puzzle** implies baffling complication or intricacy; **perplex** adds to **puzzle** the implication of disturbing uncertainty; as, I was *puzzled* by his contradictions; a *perplexing* problem. To *mystify* is to puzzle or perplex, esp. by playing on one's credulity; as, the magician *mystified* the audience. **Bewilder** expresses utter perplexity and dull confusion, as of one lost in a maze; **distract** implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting emotions.  
— *v. i.* **1.** To be bewildered or perplexed. **2.** To work in the way the solution of a puzzle requires.  
**puz'zle-ment** (-mément), *n.* Puzzled state; perplexity.  
**puz'zler** (-lër), *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles.  
**py-æ'mi-a**, **py-e'mi-a** (pi-è'mi-ä), *n.* [*NL.*; *pyo-* + *-æmia*.] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning due to the absorption of pyogenic microorganisms into the blood, and

characterized by multiple abscesses throughout the body, chills, fever, sweating, etc. — **py-æ'mic**, **-e'mic**, *a.*  
**pyo-mid'i-um** (pik-nid't-üm), *n.*; *pl.* — **IA** (-ä). A pyenium.  
**pyo'ni-um** (pik'ni-üm), *n.*; *pl.* — **NIA** (-ä). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *πυκνός* crowded.] *Bot.* In certain ascomycetous fungi, a special cavity or receptacle bearing conidia on its inner walls.  
**pyo-nom'e-ter** (pik-nóm'é-tër), *n.* [*Gr.* *πυκνός* thick, dense + *-meter*.] *Physics.* A specific-gravity bottle or tube; a standard vessel, often provided with a thermometer, for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids or solids.  
**pyo'no-style** (pik'nó-sfil), *a.* [*Gr.* *πυκνός* with the pillars close together; *πυκνός* close + *στυλος* pillar.] *Arch.* Having an intercolumniation of one and a half diameters.  
— *n.* A pycnostyle colonnade.  
**pye** (pi) *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var. of **PIE**.  
**pye'hald'**. *Var.* of **PYEBALD**.  
**py'e-li'tis** (pi'é-li'tis), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *πέλος* basin + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.  
**py'e-lo-gram'** (pi'é-ló-grám'; pi-é'ló'), *n.* [*Gr.* *πέλος* basin + *-gram*.] A picture made by pyclography.  
**py'e-log'ra-phy** (pi'é-lóg'rä-fi), *n.* [*Gr.* *πέλος* basin + *-graphy*.] Application of skiagraphy to the region of the pelvis.  
**py-e'mi-a**, **py-e'mic**, *etc.* Vars. of **PYÆMIA**, *etc.*  
**py'et** (pi'é't). *Var.* of **PIET**, *magpie*.  
**py-gid'i-um** (pi-jid'i-üm), *n.*; *pl.* — **IA** (-ä). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *πυγίον*, dim. of *πυγή* rump.] *Zoöl.* A caudal structure, or the terminal body region, of various invertebrates.  
**Pyg-ma-li-on** (pig-mä'li-ön), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *Πυγμαλιών*.] *Class. Myth.* *See GALATEA*, *b.*  
**pyg-me'an** (pig-mē'än), *a.* *Pygmy*.  
**Pyg'my** (pig'mi), *n.*; *pl.* — **MIES** (-miz). Also **Pig'my**. [*L.* *pygmaeus*, *Gr.* *πυγμαίος*, fr. *πυγή* fist, a measure of length.] **1.** One of a race of dwarfs described by Greek authors. **2.** One of a race of Central African Negroes, some less than four feet in stature. **3.** [*c.*] A short, insignificant person; a dwarf. — **Syn.** **DWARF**. [*dwarf*.]  
**pyg'my** (pig'mi), *a.* Also **pygmy**. Very small; diminutive;  
**py'in** (pi'in), *n.* [*Gr.* *πύον* pus.] *Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of pus.  
**py-ja'ma** (pi-jä'mä; pi-), **pa-ja'ma** (pä-), *n.* [*Hind.* *pāe-jāma*, lit., leg clothing; *Per.* *pāi* foot + *jāmah* garment.] In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn by Mohammedan men and women.  
**py-ja'mas** (pi-jä'mäz; pi-), *or*, **chieffy** *U. S.*, **pa-ja'mas** (pä-jä'mäz), *n., pl.* A garment, similar to the Oriental pyjama, adopted among Occidentals for wear in the dressing room and during sleep; also, a suit of drawers and blouse for such wear.  
**Py'l'a-des** (pi'l'ä-déz), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *Πυλάδες*.] *Gr. Myth.* A nephew of Agamemnon, husband of Electra.  
**py'lon** (pi'lön), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *πύλος* a gateway.] **1. *Archæol.* A gateway; specif., *Egypt. Arch.*, a gateway building having a truncated pyramidal form; also, two such truncated pyramids with the gateway between. **2.** *Aéronautics.* A marking post or tower, esp. in an aerodrome.  
**py-lo'rus** (pi-ló'rüs; pi-; 57), *n.*; *pl.* — **RI** (-ri). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *πύλωρος* pylorus, gatekeeper; *πύλη* a gate + *οὐρός* guardian.] *Anat.* The opening from the stomach into the intestine.  
— **py-lo'ric** (-lör'ik), *a.*  
**py'o-** (pi'ö), *Combining form* from Greek *πύον*, *pus*.  
**py'o-gen'e-sis** (-jén'é-sis), *n.* *Med.* The formation of pus; the methods and conditions of pus formation.  
**py'o-ge-net'ic** (-jé-nét'ik), *Of* or *pert.* to pyogenesis.  
**py'o-gen'ic** (-jén'ik), *a.* *Med.* Generating pus; also, of or *pert.* to pyogenesis.  
**py-og'e-nous** (pi-öj'é-nüs), *a.* *Med.* Caused by pus.  
**py'or-rhe'a** (pi'ö-ré'ä), *n.* [*NL.*; *pyo-* + *-rhea*.] *Med.*  
**py'or-rhe'a** A discharge of pus.  
**py'or-rhe'a** al-ve-o-la'ris (äl-ve'ö-lä'rüs; 3), *Med.*, disease marked by loosening of the teeth, usually attended by a flow of pus from the alveoli; Riggs' disease. [*puration*.]  
**py-o'sis** (pi-ö'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *πύσις*.] *Med.* Suppur (pi; pi;), *n.* [*Gr.* *πύρ* fire.] *Photom.* A unit of light intensity, being slightly less than the standard candle.  
**pyr'a-lid** (pir'ä-lid), *a.* [*L.* *pyralis*, *-idis*, a kind of winged insect, *Gr.* *πυραλίς*, an unknown bird.] *Pert.* to a family (*Pyralidæ*) of moths comprising, in most classifications, a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of small, or medium-sized, plainly colored, slender-bodied and long-legged species. — *n.* A pyralid moth. — **py-ral'i-dan**, *a. & n.*  
**pyr'a-mid** (-mid), *n.* [*L.* *pyramis*, *-idis*, fr. *Gr.* *πυραμίς*, *-idos*.] **1.** In geometry, a figure having for its base a plane polygon and for its sides several triangles with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base. In general, any solid body of such a shape. **2.** Anything, esp. an edifice, of the shape of a pyramid (in sense 1). **3. *Arch.* A monumental structure, typically with****



κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



square base, and four triangular faces meeting at a point, as esp. in ancient Egypt. **4. Hort.** A tree grown or pruned in pyramidal shape. **5. Cryst.** A form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and two lateral axes; in the tetragonal system, a form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and one lateral axis. **6. Speculation.** The series of operations involved in pyramiding.

— *v. i. Speculation.* To enlarge one's holding or interest in a series of operations on a continued rise or decline by using the profits to buy or sell additional amounts on a margin. — *v. t. Speculation.* To use, or to deal in, in a pyramiding transaction.

**py-ram'i-dal** (pī-rām'ī-dāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a pyramid; pyramidal. — **py-ram'i-dal-ly**, *adv.*

**pyr'a-mid'ic** (pīr'ā-mīd'ik) *a.* [Gr. πυραμίδικός.] Of or **pyr'a-mid'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl) } pert. to a pyramid; pyramidal. — **pyr'a-mid'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Pyr'a-mus** and **This'be** (pīr'ā-mūs; thīz'bē). [L., fr. Gr. Πύραμος, Θέσβη.] Legendary lovers of ancient Babylon. Ovid relates that they made love through a chink in a wall. Thisbe came first to the trust, but, seeing a lioness, which had killed an ox, fled, losing her garment, which the beast smeared with blood. Pyramus, supposing her dead, killed himself. Thisbe, finding him dead, killed herself.

**py-rar'gy-rite** (pī-rār'jī-rīt), *n.* [Gr. πύρ fire + ἄργυρος silver.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and silver, Ag<sub>3</sub>SbS<sub>3</sub>, occurring in crystals or massive, and having a dark red or black color with metallic luster; — called also *ruby silver ore*, *dark red silver ore*. Cf. **PROUSTITE**.

**pyr'a-zine** (pīr'ā-zīn; zēn), *n.* Also **-zīn**. [pyridine + *azine*.] *Org. Chem.* A feebly basic solid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, or any of various derivatives of the same.

**pyre** (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra*, Gr. πύρα, fr. πύρ fire.] A funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned.

**py'rene** (pī'rēn), *n.* [Gr. πύρ fire.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, occurring in coal tar and in a solid product obtained in Idria from an ore of mercury.

**py'rene**, *n.* [Gr. πυρήν stone of a fruit.] *Bot.* The stone or endocarp of a drupelet; hence, any small hard nutlet.

**Pyr'e-ne'an** (pīr'ē-nē'ān), *a.* [L. *Pyrenaei* scd. *montes*] fr. *Pyrene* the Pyrenees, Gr. Πυρήνη.] Of or pert. to the Pyrenees, separating France and Spain.

**py-ret'ic** (pī-rēt'ik), *a.* [Gr. πυρετός burning heat, fever, fr. πύρ fire.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to fever; febrile.

**py-re-tic-to-lo-gy** (pīr'ē-tō'lō-jī; pī'r'ē), *n.* [Gr. πυρετός fever + *-logy*.] *Med.* That branch of medicine treating of fevers.

**py-rer'ia** (pī-rēk'sī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πυρεσσέω to be feverish, πυρετός fever.] *Med.* The febrile condition.

**py-rer'ial** (-sī-āl), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to fever; febrile.

**pyr-hē-li-om'e-ter** (pīr'hē'lī-ōm'ē-tēr; pīr'), *n.* [Gr. πύρ fire + ἥλιος sun + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays.

**pyr'id'ic** (pī-rīd'ik), *a. Chem.* Related to pyridine.

**pyr'i-dime** (pīr'ī-dīn; -dēn), *n.* [pyrrol + *toluidine*.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, with a pungent odor obtained from the distillation of bone oil or coal tar, and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids. It is the nucleus of many organic substances, and is used in denaturing alcohol, as an antiseptic, germicide, etc.

**pyr'i-form** (pīr'ī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *pyrum*, *pirum*, a pear + *-form*.] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

**py'r-ite** (pī'rīt; pīr'īt), *n. Min.* Iron pyrites, chemically, iron disulphide, FeS<sub>2</sub>, a brass-yellow mineral with a brilliant metallic luster; fool's gold.

**py-ri'tes** (pī-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυρίτης, *a.*, πυρίτης λίθος a mineral which strikes fire, πύρ fire.] *Min.* Any of several metallic-looking sulphides, as pyrite.

**py-rit'ic** (pī-rīt'ik) *a. Min.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, pyrite. — **py-rit'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl) } *rites.* — **pyritic smelting**, *Metall.*, the process of smelting pyritic ores without previous roasting, utilizing the heat of their own combustion.

**py'ro** (pī'rō), *n.* Short for **PYROGALLOL** (pyrogallic acid).

**py'ro** (pī'rō; pīr'ō; see *note below*), **pyr-** [Gr. πύρ, πυρός, fire.] Combining form designating *fire* or *heat*; specif., *Chem.* (also used adjectively), used to imply an actual or theoretical *derivative by action of heat*. In inorganic chemistry *pyro-* is often used in naming an acid derived from the ordinary form by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid; as, 2H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (phosphoric acid) — H<sub>2</sub>O = H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (pyrophosphoric acid).

☞ The etymological pron. is pīr'ō- (the *y* being short in Greek), and words formed with this prefix were, until recently, given the short sound (ʔ) as in pronouncing dictionaries. The best present usage, however, decidedly prefers the long sound (p̄) in most of these words. Cf. **DYNA-**, **HYPO-**.

**py-ro-cat'e-chin** (pī'rō-kāt'ē-chīn; -kīn; pīr'ō-), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(o), found in various plants, and variously formed, as by distillation of catechin, wood, etc. It is used as a photographic developer.

**py-ro-chem'i-cal** (-kēm'ī-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry at high temperatures; as, a *pyrochemical agent*.

**py'ro-clas'tic** (pī'rō-klās'tik; pīr'ō-), *a. Geol.* Composed of fragments of volcanic rock, as trass, tuff, and agglomerate. [from a molten magma.]

**py-ro-crys'tal-line** (-krīs'tāl-īn; -īn), *a. Geol.* Crystallized **py-ro-e-lec'tric** (-ē-lēk'trīk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting, pyroelectricity. — *n.* A pyroelectric substance.

**py-ro-e-lec'tric'i-ty** (-ē-lēk'trīs'ī-tī), *n.* Electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature.

**py-ro-gal'late** (-gāl'āt), *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrogallic acid; an ether of pyrogallol.

**py-ro-gal'lic** (-gāl'ik), *a.* See **PYROGALLOL**.

**py-ro-gal'tol** (-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [pyrogallic + *-ol*.] *Org. Chem.* A poisonous white crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, obtained chiefly by the action of heat on gallic acid. It has weak acid properties and hence is called also *pyrogallic acid*. It is the developer most used in photography.

**py-rog'ra-phy** (pī-rōg'rā-fī), *n.* The art or process of producing designs or pictures by burning or scorching; a design or picture so made. — **py-rog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **py-ro-graph'ic** (pī-rō-grāf'ik; pīr'ō-), *a.*

**py-ro-gra-vure'** (pī-rō-grā-vūr'; -grā'vūr; pīr'ō-), *n.* [pyro- + F. *gravure* engraving.] = **PYROGRAPHY**.

**py-ro-lig'ne-ous** (-līg'nē-ūs) *a.* [pyro- + L. *lignum* wood.] **py-ro-lig'nic** (-līg'nīk) } Obtained by destructive distillation of wood. — **pyroli-gneous acid**, an acid reddish brown liquid containing about 4 to 7 per cent of acetic acid. — **p. alcohol** or **spirit**, methyl alcohol.

**py-ro-lo-gy** (pī-rō'lō-jī), *n.* Mineralogy treating of the characters of a mineral observed by the use of the blowpipe.

**py-ro-lu'site** (pī-rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [pyro- + Gr. λωστω to wash.] *Min.* Native manganese dioxide, MnO<sub>2</sub>, a dark mineral of metallic luster, used in glassmaking, making chlorine, etc.

**py-ro-ly'sis** (pī-rō-lī'sīs), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of heat. — **py-ro-ly'tic** (pī-rō-lī'tīk; pīr'ō-), *a.*

**py-ro-mag-net'ic** (pī-rō-māg-nēt'ik; pīr'ō-), *a. Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or acting by, the combined agency of heat and magnetism.

**py-ro-man'gy** (pī-rō-mān'jī; pīr'ō-), *n.* [LL. *pyromancia*, fr. Gr. πυρομαντεία; πύρ fire + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by means of sacrificial fire. — **py-ro-man'tic** (-mān'tīk), *a. & n.*

**py-ro-ma'nia** (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* An insane disposition to incendiarism. — **py-ro-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.*

**py-ro-m'e-ter** (pī-rōm'ē-tēr), *n. Physics.* 1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. 2. Any instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

**py-rom'e-try** (pī-rōm'ē-trī), *n.* The art of measuring degrees of heat; art of using the pyrometer. — **py-ro-met'ric** (pī-rō-mēt'rik; pīr'ō-), **-met'ric-cal** (-mēt'rif-kāl), *a.*

**py-ro-mor'phite** (pī-rō-mōr'fīt; pīr'ō-), *n.* [G. *pyromorphit*; Gr. πύρ fire + μορφή form.] *Min.* A native chloride and phosphate of lead, (PbClPb<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)), occurring in crystals or masses; — called also *green lead ore*.

**py'rone** (pī'rōn), *a.* [G. *pyron*.] *Org. Chem.* An unsaturated cyclic compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, one variety of which is the parent substance of several natural yellow dyestuffs.

**py'trope** (pī'trōp), *n.* [L. *pyropus* a kind of red bronze, Gr. πυροπός; πύρ fire + ὤψ the eye, face.] *Min.* A variety of garnet, deep red in color, frequently used as a gem.

**py-ro-pho-tom'e-ter** (pī-rō-fō-tōm'ē-tēr; pīr'ō-), *n.* An instrument for optical measurement of high temperatures.

**py-ro-phy'lite** (-fīl'īt), *n.* [pyro- + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminum, HAl(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, usually white or greenish. The compact variety is used for making slate pencils, and is called *pencil stone*.

**py-ro-sal'** (pī-rō-sāl'), *n.* [antipyrene + *salicylic*.] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline derivative of antipyrene and salicylic acid, used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

**py-ro'sis** (pī-rō'sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. πύρωσις a burning, an inflammation, fr. πυρῶν to burn.] *Med.* An affection of the stomach, characterized by a burning sensation with eructations of an acid fluid; heartburn; water brash.

**py-ro-stat** (-stāt), *n.* [pyro- + Gr. ἰσθάναι to make to stand.] A thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures.

**py-ro-sul'phate** (-sūl'fāt), *n.* = **DISULPHATE**.

**py-ro-sul'phur'ic** (-sūl-fū'rīk), *a.* See **DISULPHURIC**.

**py-ro-tech'nics** (-tēk'nīks), *n.* (See **-ICS**.) Art of making fireworks; manufacture and use of fireworks. — **tech'nic** (-tēk'nīk), **-tech'ni-cal** (-nī-kāl), *a.* — **tech'nist** (-nīst), *n.* — **py-ro-tech'ny** (pī-rō-tēk'nī; pīr'ō-), *n.*

**py-ro-tox'in** (-tōk'sīn), *n. Physiol. Chem.* A bacterial poison capable of inducing febrile symptoms.

**py-rox-ene** (pī'rōk-sēn; pīr'ōk-), *n.* [F. *pyroxène*, fr. Gr. πύρ fire + ξένος a stranger; — so called because (wrongly) supposed to be rare in igneous rocks.] *Min.* A common mineral of many varieties, all silicates, chiefly of calcium and magnesium, usually occurring in short, thick, prismatic crystals, or in massive forms, often laminated.

**py-rox-en'ic** (-sēn'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, pyroxene.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ījk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (87);



**py-rox'e-nite** (pī-rōk'sē-nīt), *n.* *Petrog.* A any rock consisting essentially of pyroxene. **b** Igneous rock of granitoid texture, consisting mainly of pyroxene.

**py-rox'y-lin** (pī-rōk'sī-līn) *n.* [*Pf.* + *Gr.* ἔλλων wood.]

**py-rox'y-line** (-līn; -lēn) *n.* [Guncotton, or a substance of similar composition, obtained by nitrating cellulose, as tissue paper.]

**Pyrr'hā** (pīr'ā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* Πύρρα.] See DEUCALION.

**pyrr'hic** (pīr'īk), *n.* **1.** [*Gr.* πυρρῆξ.] An ancient Greek martial dance. **2.** [*L.* *pyrrhichius* (sc. *pes*), *Gr.* πυρρῆξιος (sc. *poīs*).] *Pros.* A foot of two short syllables.—**pyrr'hio**, *a.*

**Pyrr'hio-nism** (pīr'ō-nīz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines of Pyrrho (about 365-275 B. C.), founder of a school of skeptics in ancient Greece. **2.** Hence, any extreme skepticism.

**pyrr'hio-tite** (-tīt), **pyrr'hio-tine** (-tīn), *n.* [*Gr.* πυρρῆξις flame-colored, πυρρῆξ fire.] *Min.* A bronze-colored native sulphide of iron of metallic luster. It often contains nickel. Called also *magnetic pyrites*. [EMUS.]

**Pyrr'hūs** (pīr'ūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* Πύρρος.] See NEOPTOL.

**pyrr'ol** (pīr'ōl; -ōl) *n.* [*G.* *pyrröl*, fr. *Gr.* πυρρῆξ fiery + *L.* *oleum* oil.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N, of chloroformlike odor. Also, a number of various derivatives of the same. Pyrröl is very weakly basic, and from it are derived various substances, including nicotine and other alkaloids, chlorophyll, proteins, etc.

**Pythag'o-re'an** (pī-thāg'ō-rē'an; pīth'ā-gō-'), *a.* Of or pert. to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher, born about 582 B. C.) or his philosophy.—*n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

**pythag'o-re'an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* The school and system of philosophy founded by Pythagoras. To Pythagoras himself is ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis.

**Pyth'i-a** (pīth'ī-ā), *n.* **1.** [*Gr.* Πυθία.] A priestess of Apollo at Delphi. See DELPHIAN, *a.* **2.** *n. pl.* [*Gr.* τὰ Πυθία.] The Pythian games. See PYTHIAN *b.*

**Pyth'i-ad** (-ād), *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* The period, four years, intervening between celebrations of the Pythian games.

**Pyth'i-an** (-ān), *a.* [*L.* *Pythius*, *Gr.* Πυθῖος of Pytho, older name of Delphi.] *Gr. Antiq.* A designating, or pert. to, Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the games celebrated at Delphi every four years.

**Pyth'i-as** (pīth'ī-ās), *n.* See DAMON.

**Pyth'ic** (pīth'īk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Pythia, who delivered oracles while in an ecstasy.

**py'tho-gen'ic** (pī'thō-jen'īk; pīth'ō-), *a.* [*Gr.* πύθειν to rot + *-genic*.] Generated by putrefaction or filth; — used esp. in: **pythogenic fever**, typhoid fever, formerly supposed to be so caused.

**Py'thon** (pī'thōn), *n.* [*L.* *Python* (in sense 1), *Gr.* Πύθων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left by the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in caves near Delphi, where Apollo slew him. **2.** [*L. c.*] Any of various large nonvenomous snakes (genus *Python* or family *Pythonidae*) closely related to the boas; loosely, any large snake, as a boa or anaconda. **3.** [*L. c.*] [*L.* *Pytho* a familiar spirit, *Gr.* Πύθων.] In some versions of the New Testament, a soothing spirit or demon; also, a diviner by spirits.

**pyth'o-ness** (pīth'ō-nēs), *n.* [*L.* *pythionissa*, in sense 2 through OF. *pythionis*, LL. *pythionissa*.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* = PYTHIA. **2.** Any woman supposed to be possessed or inspired by a soothing spirit or demon.

**py-thon'ic** (pī-thōn'īk), *a.* [*L.* *pythonicus*, *Gr.* πυθωνικός.] See PYTHIAN. **a** Oracular; pretending to foretell events.

**py-u'ri-a** (pī-ū-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *pyo* + *-uria*.] *Med.* A morbid condition in which pus is discharged in the urine.

**pyx** (pīks), *n.* [*L.* *pyxis*, *Gr.* πύξις box, esp. of of boxwood, πύξος boxwood.] **1. R. C. Ch.** The receptacle in which the Host is reserved. **2.** More fully **pyx chest**. A box in the British mint in which are deposited sample coins reserved for trial.

**pyx-id'ī-um** (pīk-sīd'ī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* PYXIDIA (-ā). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* πύξις, dim. of πύξις box. See PYX.] *Bot.* A capsule which dehisces into Pyxidium, an upper and a lower half, as in the plantain, purslane, etc.

**pyx'ie** (pīk'sī), *n.* [From the botanical name, prob. confused with *pixis*.] A creeping shrub (*Pyxidanthera barbata*) of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina, with white or pink star-shaped flowers.

**pyx'is** (pīk'sīs), *n.*; *pl.* PYXIDES (-sī-dēz). [*L.* See PYX.] **1. Class. Archæol.** A boxlike vase, generally cylindrical and furnished with a cover. **2.** A box; a jewel case.



Q

**Q** (kū). **1.** The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. It has but one sound (that of *k*), and is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being sounded like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 74. The name (kū) is from the French *qu*, which is from the Latin name of the same letter; the form is from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. Etymologically, *q* or *qu* is most nearly related to *c* (*ch, tch*), *p*, *ph*, and *wh*; as in *quid, quid, L. equus, ecus, horse, Gr. ἵππος*, whence *E. equine, hippic; L. quod* which, *E. what; L. aquila, E. eagle; E. kitchen, ME. kichene, AS. cyrene, L. coquina*. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: The sixteenth (or cf. *K*, 2) the seventeenth in a series; sixteenth (or seventeenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral sixteen (or seventeen).

**Q**, or *q*, *n.*; *pl.* Q's or Qs (kūz). **1.** The letter Q, *q*, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter Q.

**qua** (kwā; kwā), *conj.* [*L.*, abf. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as:

**quack** (kwāk), *v. i.* [Of imitative origin.] **1.** Of a duck, to utter its characteristic cry. **2.** To utter a cry like or likened to a duck's. — *n.* The duck's cry, or a sound like it.

**quack**, *n.* [Abbr. fr. QUACKSALVER.] **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill. **2.** A charlatan. — *a.* Pertaining to quacks or quackery; pretending to cure diseases.

— *v. i.* To play the quack; boast.

**quack'er-y** (kwāk'er-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatanry. [Charlatan. *Rare.*]

**quack'sal-ver** (kwāk'sāl-vēr), *n.* [*D.* *kwakzalver*.] A quack; quack.

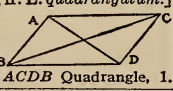
**quad** (kwōd), *n.* *Print.* A quadrat.

**quad**, *n.* A quadrangle. *Collog.*

**Quad-ra-ges'ī-ma** (kwōd'rā-jēs'ī-mā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *quadragesimus* fortieth.] *Ecll.* **a** The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b** Short for **Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

**quad-ra-ges'ī-mal** (-māl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of forty; — said esp. of the Lenten fast of forty days. **2.** [*cap.*] Lenten.

**quad-ran-gle** (kwōd'rāng'g'l), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *quadrangulum*.] **1. Geom.** A plane figure having four angles and four sides; any figure having four angles. **2.** A quadrangular inclosure, esp. when surrounded by buildings. **3.** The ACDB Quadrangle, **1.**



tract of country represented by one of the atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey.—**quad-ran-gu-lar** (kwōd-rāng'gū-lār), *a.*

**quad-rant** (kwōd'rānt), *n.* [*L.* *quadrans*, *-antis*, a fourth part.] **1. Geom.** The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90°; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii. **2. Anal. Geom.** Any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular coordinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant*; the others successively *aa* Quadrants, counter-clockwise are the *second, third, and fourth*. **3.** An instrument for measuring altitudes, commonly a graduated arc of 90°, with an index, sights, etc. **4. Mach.** Any piece shaped like, or suggestive of, the quadrant of a circle.

**quad-ran'tal** (kwōd-rānt'āl; kwōd'rān-), *a.* Of or pert. to a quadrant; included in, or of the shape of, a quadrant (def. 1).

**quad-rat** (kwōd'rāt), *n.* *Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing and in blank lines.

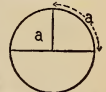
**quad-rate** (-rāt), *a.* [*L.* *quadratus* squared.] Square or approximately square. *Now Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A square; hence, anything resembling a square, as a rectangular space. **2.** An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so. **3. Astral.** Distant from each other 90°; — said of two heavenly bodies. — *v. i.* -RATED (-rāt-ēd) -RATING. To square; agree; correspond; — used with *with*. — *v. t.* To make accurate or uniform; conform to.

**quad-rat'ic** (kwōd-rāt'īk), *a.* **1.** Square. **2. Algebra.** Marked by terms of second degree as the highest; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

**quad-rat'ics** (-īks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.

**quad-ra'trix** (kwōd-rā'trīks), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -TRIXES (-trīk-sēz; 24), *L.* -TRICES (kwōd'rā-trī'sēz). [*NL.*] *Geom.* A curve used in the quadrature of other curves.

**quad-ra-ture** (kwōd'rā-tūr), *n.* [*L.* *quadratura*.] **1.** Act or process of squaring or making square; specif., the (impossible) problem (**quadrature of the circle**) of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. **2.** Square shape; a square. *Obs. or R.* **3. Astron.** **a** The relation of two heavenly bodies when distant from each other 90°. **b** Either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the syzygies; as, the *quadratures*



**κ** = *ch* in *G. ich, ach* (50); **β** = *on*; **γ** = *et*; **ζ** = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



of the moon (points where the moon being in quadrature with the sun, one half of the lunar disk is illuminated).

**quad-ren-ni-al** (kwōd-rēn'i-āl), *a.* [L. *quadrennium* a space of four years; *quadri-* + *annus* year.] 1. Comprising, or lasting through, four years. 2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years. — **al-ly**, *adv.* **quad-ren-ni-um** (-ūm), *n.*; [L. *pl.* -*nia* (-ā).] [NL. See QUADRENNIAL.] A space or period of four years.

**quad'ri-** (kwōd'rī-), [L.], a kin to *quatuor* four. Combining form meaning four, four times, fourfold.

**quad'ric** (-rik), *a.* *Math.* Of or pert. to the second degree; — used where there are more than two variables. — *n.* *Alg.* A quantic of the second degree.

**quad'ri-ceps** (-rī-sēps), *n.* [NL. *quadri-* + L. *caput* head.]

*Anat.* The great muscle of the front of the thigh. [pede.]

**quad'ri-cy-cle** (-sī'k'l), *n.* A four-wheeled cycle or velocipede.

**quad'ri-fid** (-fid), *a.* [L. *quadrifidus*; *quadri-* + *findere* to cleave.] Divided, or cleft, into four parts, as a petal.

**quad'ri-ga** (kwōd-rī'gā), *n.*; *pl.* -*gæ* (-jē). [L.] *Class.*

*Antiq.* A car or chariot drawn by four horses abreast.

**quad'ri-lat'er-al** (-lāt'ēr-āl), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus*. See LATERAL.] Having four sides and four angles.

— *n.* 1. *Geom.* A plane figure of four sides and four angles; quadrangle. 2. A quadrangular area of ground, as one defended by four fortresses supporting each other.

*Quadrilateral.*

**quad'ri-le** (kwōd-rī'lē), *n.* [F. fr. a Sp. or It. dim. fr. *quadra* a square.] 1. A square dance of five figures, in common time, for four couples; also, music for the dance. 2. A certain game of cards, formerly popular.

**quad-ril-ion** (kwōd-rīl'yōn), *n.* [F. See QUADRI-; MIL-LION.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English.

**quad'ri-no-mi-al** (kwōd'rī-nō'mī-āl), *n.* A polynomial of four terms. — **quad'ri-no-mi-al**, *a.*

**quad'ri-par'tite** (kwōd'rī-pār'tīt); **kwōd-rīp'ār-tīt**, *a.* [L. *quadrupartitus*, *p. p.* of *quadrupartire* to divide into four parts.] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts.

**quad'ri-par-ti-tion** (kwōd'rī-pār-tīsh'ūn), *n.* [syllables.]

**quad'ri-syl-la-ble** (kwōd'rī-sīl'ā-b'l), *n.* A word of four syllables.

**quad'ri-val'ent** (kwōd'rī-vāl'ēnt); **kwōd-riv'ā-lēnt**, *a.* [L. *quadri-* + L. *valens*, -*entis*, *p. pr.* See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of four; tetravalent. See VALENCE.

**quad'ri-val'ence** (-lēns), *n.*

**quad-riv'i-al** (kwōd-riv'ī-āl), *a.* [L. *quadrivium* a place where four ways meet; *quadri-* (see QUADRI-) + *via* way.] Having four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of ways or roads, leading in four directions.

**quad-riv'i-um** (-ūm), *n.* [L. See QUADRIVIAL.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, constituting the higher division of the seven "liberal arts," and the course for the three years' study between the B. A. and M. A. degrees. See TRIVIUM.

**quad-roon'** (kwōd-rōon'), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón*.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person having one fourth negro blood.

**quad-ru'-ma-nous** (-rōō'mā-nūs), *a.* [L. *quadru-*, *quadri-* + *manus* hand.] *Zool.* Four-handed; belonging to a former order (*Quadrumania*) of mammals including all primates except man. — **quad-ru'-mane** (kwōd'rōō-mān), *n.*

**quad-ru'-ped** (kwōd'rōō-pēd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes*, -*pedis*; *quadru-*, *quadri-* + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Having four feet. — *n.* An animal having four feet.

**quad-ru'-pe-dal** (kwōd-rōō-pē-dāl); **kwōd'rōō-pē-dāl**, *a.* *Zool.* A having four feet. *b* Pertaining to a quadruped.

**quad-ru'-ple** (kwōd'rōō-p'l), *a.* & *adv.* [L. *quadruplus*, *a.*] Fourfold. — **quadruple-expansion engine.** See COMPOUND ENGINE. — *n.* A sum or amount four times as great as another. — *v. t.* & *i.*; — **PLED** (-p'ld); — **PLING** (-pl'ng). To multiply or be multiplied by four; increase fourfold.

**quad-ru'-plet** (-plēt), *n.* A collection of four of one kind; specif., in *pl.*, four children born in the same labor.

**quad-ru'-plex** (-plēs), *a.* [L.] 1. Fourfold. 2. *Telegraph.* Pertaining to a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.

**quad-ru'-pli-cate** (kwōd'rōō-p'li-kāt), *v. t.*; — **CA-T'ED** (-kāt'ēd); — **CA-T'ING**. [L. *quadruplicatus*, *p. p.* of *quadruplicare*, fr. *quadruplex* fourfold.] To quadruple. — (-kāt), *a.* Fourfold; specif., *Math.*, raised to the 4th power. — *n.* In *pl.* Four things, as copies of a document, corresponding exactly in all ways. — **quad-ru'-pli-ca-tion** (-kā'sh'ūn), *n.*

In quadruplicate, in four copies alike in all particulars.

|| **quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative*. [L. See QUÆRY.] Inquire; question; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

**quæs'tor** (kwēs'tōr; kwēs'-), *n.* Also **quæ's'tor**. [L., fr. *quære*, *quaestum*, to seek for, ask.] *Roman Hist.* Any of a number of officials originally judges at certain criminal trials, later treasurers of state. — **quæs'tor-ship**, *n.*

**quæ'f** (kwā'f), *v. t.* & *i.* To drink freely or copiously. — *n.* A quaffing, or that which is quaffed; a drink. — **quæ'f'er**, *n.*

**quag** (kwāg), *n.* Quagmire. *Rare.*

**quæ'ga** (kwāg'ā), *n.* [Zulu (*i*) *quga* anything striped or speckled.] 1. A South African wild ass (*Egrotus quagga*) allied to the zebras, exterminated during the 19th century. 2. Erron, a zebra.



Quagga.

**quag'gy** (-ī), *a.* Like a quagmire; boggy; also, flabby.

**quag'mire'** (kwāg'mīr'), *n.*

1. Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under foot. 2. A position of difficulty, as of one in a quagmire. — *Syn.* Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen, slough.

**quag'hog** (kwāg'hōg; kwā'hōg'), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] The common American round clam (*Venus mercenaria*).

**quail** (kwāl), *v. i.* To sink under trial or prospect of danger; lose heart; hence, — to give way; shrink; cover. — *Syn.* Flinch, blich. See SHRINK.

**quail**, *n.* [See FLURAL, Note.] [OF. *quaille*, fr. LL. *quaila*, *quaila*.] 1. A migratory gallinaceous Old World game bird (*Coturnix coturnix*), allied to the pheasant. 2. In America any of several small gallinaceous game birds, most of which are called also *partridge*; specif., in the northern and eastern States, the bobwhite.



Quail.

**quaint** (kwānt), *a.* [OF. *cointe* prudent, skillful, amiable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known.] 1. Prudent; wise; expert. Obs. 2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; skillfully wrought; hence; graceful; neat. *Archaic.* 3. Curious and fanciful; affected. 4. Strange, esp. old-fashioned, but pleasing in character, appearance, or action. — *Syn.* See STRANGE. — **quaint-ly**, *adv.* — **quaint-ness**, *n.*

**quake** (kwāk), *v. i.*; **QUAKED** (kwākt); **QUAK'ING** (kwāk'ing). [AS. *cuacian*.] 1. To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion. 2. To shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like; shudder; shiver. — *Syn.* See SHIVER. — *n.* A shaking or trembling, esp. an earthquake.

**quak'er** (kwāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, quakes. 2. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, about 1650; — orig, so called in derision. The members call themselves *Friends*. — **Quak'er-ess**, *n. fem.* — **Quak'er-ish**, *a.* — **Quak'er-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Quaker gun.** A dummy piece of artillery; — so called because the Quakers hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

**quak'er-la'dies** (-lā'dīz), *n. pl.* Bluets.

**Quak'er-ly** (-lī), *a.* & *adv.* Resembling Quakers.

**qual'i-fi-ca-tion** (kwāl'i-fī-kā'sh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified. 2. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, employment, etc.; also, a requisite or essential of a thing.

**qual'i-fied** (kwāl'i-fīd), *p. a.* 1. Fitted; competent; fit; as, *qualified* for office. 2. Limited or modified, as a statement.

**qual'i-fy** (-fī'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, qualifies.

**qual'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fid); — **FY'ING**. [F. *qualifier*, LL. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To reduce from a general to a particular or restricted form; modify; limit; as, to *qualify* a statement. 2. Hence: to soften; mitigate; abate; diminish; reduce in strength, as liquors. 3. To characterize by naming an attribute or attributes; to name descriptively; esp., *Gram.*, to limit or modify the meaning of; modify. 4. To make such as is required; fit, as for an office. 5. To supply with legal power or capacity, as by administering an oath. *Syn.* Prepare, capacitate, temper, restrict, qualify, restrain. — **Modify**, **qualify**. To modify is to change in form or qualities rather than materially or essentially; to *qualify* is esp. to make less general, positive, strong, or severe.

— *v. i.* 1. To be or become qualified; be fit, as for an office. 2. To obtain legal or competent power or capacity.

**qual'i-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Relating to quality; — often used in distinction from *quantitative*. — **qual'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**qualitative analysis**, *Chem.*, determination of the ingredients of a substance as to kind.

**qual'i-ty** (-tī), *n. pl.* -*ties* (-tīz). [F. *qualité*, L. *qualitas* fr. *qualis* how constituted, as.] 1. That from the possession of which anything is such as it is; a property, characteristic, or attribute; as, hardness is a *quality* of rock. 2. Proper or essential being; character; nature; kind; as, "The *quality* of mercy is not strained." 3. Hence: a Special or temporary character; assumed or asserted rank.



Quadrilateral.

**quadra** a square.] 1. A square dance of five figures, in common time, for four couples; also, music for the dance. 2. A certain game of cards, formerly popular.

**quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative*. [L. See QUÆRY.] Inquire; question; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

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**quaint** (kwānt), *a.* [OF. *cointe* prudent, skillful, amiable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known.] 1. Prudent; wise; expert. Obs. 2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; skillfully wrought; hence; graceful; neat. *Archaic.* 3. Curious and fanciful; affected. 4. Strange, esp. old-fashioned, but pleasing in character, appearance, or action. — *Syn.* See STRANGE. — **quaint-ly**, *adv.* — **quaint-ness**, *n.*

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**Quaker gun.** A dummy piece of artillery; — so called because the Quakers hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

**quak'er-la'dies** (-lā'dīz), *n. pl.* Bluets.

**Quak'er-ly** (-lī), *a.* & *adv.* Resembling Quakers.

**qual'i-fi-ca-tion** (kwāl'i-fī-kā'sh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified. 2. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, employment, etc.; also, a requisite or essential of a thing.

**qual'i-fied** (kwāl'i-fīd), *p. a.* 1. Fitted; competent; fit; as, *qualified* for office. 2. Limited or modified, as a statement.

**qual'i-fy** (-fī'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, qualifies.

**qual'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fid); — **FY'ING**. [F. *qualifier*, LL. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To reduce from a general to a particular or restricted form; modify; limit; as, to *qualify* a statement. 2. Hence: to soften; mitigate; abate; diminish; reduce in strength, as liquors. 3. To characterize by naming an attribute or attributes; to name descriptively; esp., *Gram.*, to limit or modify the meaning of; modify. 4. To make such as is required; fit, as for an office. 5. To supply with legal power or capacity, as by administering an oath. *Syn.* Prepare, capacitate, temper, restrict, qualify, restrain. — **Modify**, **qualify**. To modify is to change in form or qualities rather than materially or essentially; to *qualify* is esp. to make less general, positive, strong, or severe.

— *v. i.* 1. To be or become qualified; be fit, as for an office. 2. To obtain legal or competent power or capacity.

**qual'i-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Relating to quality; — often used in distinction from *quantitative*. — **qual'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**qualitative analysis**, *Chem.*, determination of the ingredients of a substance as to kind.

**qual'i-ty** (-tī), *n. pl.* -*ties* (-tīz). [F. *qualité*, L. *qualitas* fr. *qualis* how constituted, as.] 1. That from the possession of which anything is such as it is; a property, characteristic, or attribute; as, hardness is a *quality* of rock. 2. Proper or essential being; character; nature; kind; as, "The *quality* of mercy is not strained." 3. Hence: a Special or temporary character; assumed or asserted rank.

**quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. imperative*. [L. See QUÆRY.] Inquire; question; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

**quæs'tor** (kwēs'tōr; kwēs'-), *n.* Also **quæ's'tor**. [L., fr. *quære*, *quaestum*, to seek for, ask.] *Roman Hist.* Any of a number of officials originally judges at certain criminal trials, later treasurers of state. — **quæs'tor-ship**, *n.*

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part, or position; as, to act in *quality* of hostess. **b** Class, kind, or grade; as, a fine *quality* of yarn. **4.** Distinctive or peculiar character or kind; individuality. **5.** A Excellence of character; as, the thoroughbred shows *quality*. **b** An accomplishment. **c** Superior birth or station; high rank; as, a lady of *quality*. **6.** People of good social position; — usually with *the*. *Archaic or Dial.* **7.** *Acoustics.* Timbre. **8.** *Logic.* Affirmation or negation in a proposition. **9.** *Law.* The character of an estate as determined by the manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed.

**Syn.** *Quality, property, attribute, accident.* **Quality**, the most general term, applies to that which is predicable of anything as one of its characteristics; a **property** is a peculiar or special quality; an **attribute** is an essential, inherent, or necessary, an **accident**, a nonessential, fortuitous, or contingent, quality or property.

**qualm** (kwám), *n.* **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or esp. nausea. **2.** A sudden misgiving or faintheartedness. **3.** A scruple of conscience; compunction.

**Syn.** *Scruple, qualm, misgiving.* A **scruple** is a feeling, esp. conscientious, of doubt or hesitation; a **qualm** is a sudden, esp. uneasy, scruple; a **misgiving** is a feeling, often apprehensive, of mistrust.

**qualm'ish**, *a.* **1.** Feeling, or inclined to feel, a qualm or qualms. **2.** Like, or likely to produce, a qualm or qualms.

**qualm'da-ry** (kwón'dá-rí or, esp. *British* or *Obs.*, kwón'dá-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A state of perplexity or doubt; a dilemma. — **Syn.** See **PREDICAMENT**.

**qualm'dong'** (kwón'dóng'), *n.* Also **quandang**, **quantong**, etc. [Native name.] An Australian santalaceous tree (*Fusanus acuminatus*); also, its edible drupaceous fruit (*native peach*), or the edible kernel or nut.

**quant'a** (-tá), *n.* *pl.* of **QUANTUM**.

**quant'ic** (kwón'tík), *n.* [*L.* *quantus* how much.] *Math.* A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables.

**quant'ifi-ca'tion** (kwón'tí-fí-ká'shún), *n.* Modification by a reference to quantity; introduction of the element of quantity.

**quant'ifi-ty** (-tí-tí), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fíd); -FY'ING. [*L.* *quantus* how much + *-fy*.] **1.** To fix or express the quantity of; rate. **2.** *Logic.* To make the logical quantity of explicit.

**quant'ifi-ta-tive** (kwón'tí-tá-tív), *a.* **1.** Estimated or estimable by quantity. **2.** Of or pertaining to quantity.

**quantitative analysis**, *Chem.*, determination of the ingredients of a substance as to quantity.

**quant'iti-ty** (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [*F.* *quantité*, *L.* *quantitas*, fr. *quantus* how great, how much.] **1.** The being so much in respect of a possible more or less; as, mathematics deals with relations of *quantity*. **2.** Spatial dimension; as, the *quantity* of a surface. *Rare, exc. Math.* **3.** Amount or portion; bulk; extent, etc.; as, a small *quantity* of water. **4.** Great or considerable amount; as, to find one in *quantity*. **5.** A *Phon. & Pros.* Length or brevity of sounds (chiefly vowel sounds) or of syllables. **6.** *Music.* The relative duration of a tone. **7.** *Math.* Anything to which mathematical processes are applicable; whatever may be operated on according to fixed, mutually consistent laws; — disting. from a *magnitude*. **8.** *Logic.* **a** Of terms and conceptions: (1) their extension; (2) their intension, or comprehension. **b** Of propositions, the characteristic which makes them universal or particular, to which some add singular. **9.** *Law.* The character of an estate as determined by its time of continuance, or degree of interest. — **Syn.** See **SUM**.

**quant'um** (-túm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tá). [*L.*, neuter of *quantus* how much.] **1.** Quantity; amount. **2.** *Theoretical Physics.* A discrete and indivisible quantity or unit of energy, analogous to the atom in the atomic theory of matter. Radiating bodies are supposed to emit energy only in exact multiples of the quantum.

**quantum theory**, *Theoretical Physics.* The theory that energy exists in space independent of matter and is an entity made up of definite units or particles called quanta.

**quar'an-tine** (kwór'án-tén), *n.* [*F.* *quarantaine*, *OF.* *quarantaine*, *quarantine*, deriv. of *L.* *quadragesima* forty.] **1.** The term, originally of forty days, during which an arriving ship suspected of infection is restrained from intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint, or the measures taken to enforce it; also, the place where prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, any forced stoppage of travel or intercourse on account of contagious or infectious disease. **2.** A period of forty days. — (kwór'án-tén; kwór'án-tén), *v. t.*; -TINED (-ténd); -TIN'ING. To subject to quarantine.

**quar'el** (kwór'él), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *LL.*, fr. *L.* *quadrus* square.] **1.** A bolt or arrow, esp. a square-headed one. **2.** *Arch.* Any small quadrangular member, as a square of glass, esp. when set diagonally.

**quar'el**, *n.* [*OF.* *querela*, fr. *L.* *querela*, *querella*, complaint.] **1.** Ground of complaint or dispute. *Obsoles.* **2.**

Hence, a cause or case to be disputed or defended. **3.** A breach of concord, amity, etc.; a disagreement; esp., an angry dispute or strife; altercation. — **Syn.** *Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, wrangle.* See **DISPUTE**.

— *v. i.*; -RELED (-léd) or -RELED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING. **1.** To find fault; cavil. **2.** To have a difference or misunderstanding. **3.** To dispute angrily or violently; wrangle; contend. — **quar'el-er**, **quar'el-er**, *n.*

**quar'el-some** (-süm), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention. — **Syn.** See **BELLIGERENT**. — **quar'el-some-ly**, *adv.* — **quar'el-some-ness**, *n.*

**quar'ri-er** (kwór'í-ér), *n.* A worker in a stone quarry. **quar'try** (kwór'trí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-íz). *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* A quarrel, or square, as: **a** A pane of glass. **b** A tile.

**quar'try**, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-íz). [*OF.* *cuirée*, fr. *cuir* hide, leather, *L.* *corium*.] **1.** *Hunting.* A heap of the game killed. *Obs.* **2.** The object of the chase; game; esp., the game hunted with hawks. — *v. t.* To hunt down (prey).

**quar'try**, *n.* [*OF.* *quarriere*, *LL.* *quadraria* a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are got.] An excavation, esp. an open one, for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-íd); -RY-ING. **1.** To dig or take from or as from a quarry. **2.** To make a quarry.

**quart** (kwórt), *n.* [*F.* *quarte*, *n.* fem., fr. *quart* fourth, fr. *L.* *quartus* fourth.] **1.** A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; one fourth of a gallon; one eighth of a peck; 2 pints. *Abbr., qt.*; *pl.* *qts.* The U. S. dry quart = 1.1011 liters; U. S. liquid quart = 0.9464 liter. **2.** A vessel or measure containing a quart.

**quart** (kárt), *n.* [*F.* *quarte*.] **1.** *Fencing.* = **CARTE**. **2.** In piquet, etc., four cards of a suit in sequence, the highest four being the *quart major*.

**quar'tain** (kwór'tán), *a.* [*F.* *quartain*, in *fièvre quartaine*, *L.* *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* fourth.] **Of** or **pert.** to the fourth; specif., occurring every fourth day, inclusively. — *n.* *Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every fourth (in modern reckoning, every third) day.

**quarte** (kárt), *n.* [*F.*] *Fencing.* = **CARTE**.

**quar'ter** (kwór'tér), *n.* [*F.* *quartier*, *L.* *quartarius* a fourth part.] **1.** A fourth part; as: **a** The fourth part of a hundredweight. *Abbr., gr.* **b** Eight bushels,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a ton; — used esp. in measuring grain. **c** The fourth of a pound. **d** The fourth of a yard; a span. **e** *Naut.* The fourth of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth of  $11^{\circ} 15'$ , i. e., nearly  $2^{\circ} 49'$ ; — called also *quar'ter point*. **f** One fourth of a year. **g** A term of study in a college, etc.; properly, one fourth of the school year. **h** *Astron.* A fourth of the moon's period; also, quadrature. **i** A fourth of an hour; hence, the moment marking this. **j** Twenty-five cents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. *U. S. & Canada.* **2.** *Naut.* **a** The after part of a vessel's side. **b** The part of the yardarm outside the slings. **3.** That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from heel to vamp. **4.** One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. **5.** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division. **6.** The side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel. **7.** The territory or region under, or considered as under, any of the four conceived divisions of the horizon; hence: region; place; also, point; direction. **8.** *Her.* **a** A bearing occupying the first fourth part (dexter chief) of the field. **b** Any of the four partitions of a quartered field. **9.** A district or locality; as, the Latin *quar'ter* in Paris. **10.** Proper station; assigned position. *Now Rare, exc.* **11.** *Naut.* A station at which officers and men are posted in battle, drill, etc.; — usually in *pl.*; as, the drum beat to *quarters*. **b** Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; — usually in *pl.*; as, an army in winter *quarters*. **c** In *pl.* A collection of cabins for negroes on a plantation. *Southern U. S.* **11.** *Mil.* Clemency shown in sparing the life of an enemy.

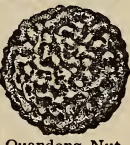
— *a.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter.

— *v. t.* **1.** To divide into four equal parts. **2.** Hence, to divide into parts, either more or less than four, specif., to cleave asunder; dismember. **3.** *Her.* To arrange or bear, as different coats of arms, quarterly on one escutcheon; also, to add (a coat of arms) in this way. **4.** *Mech.* To adjust or locate at right angles, as cranks. **5.** To shelter or entertain; esp., to assign (soldiers) to a place of shelter. **6.** Of a game dog, to cover (a Quartered Arms field) by running over as if marking off into parts or quarters. — *v. i.* **1.** To lodge. **2.** To strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as the wind. **3.** Of a game dog, to quarter a field. **4.** To range to and fro or from point to point.

**quar'ter-age** (-áj), *n.* **1.** A quarterly payment or allowance. **2.** Quarters or shelter, as for troops; also, the provision of, or cost of providing, quarters.

**quar'ter back**, *Football.* See **BACK**, *n.*, **5 d**.

**quar'ter crack**, See **SAND CRACK**.



Quandong Nut.



Quartered Arms.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**quarter day.** A day regarded as beginning a quarter of the year, when quarterly payments, as rent, become due.

**quar/ter-deck', n.** *Naut.* That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast, reserved as a promenade for the officers and, sometimes, cabin passengers.

**quar/tered** (kwôr'têrd), *p. a.* 1. Divided into quarters. 2. Furnished with quarters or shelter. 3. Quarter-sawed; — said of timber, commonly oak.

**quar/ter-ing, a.** That quarters; *specif.:* a *Naut.* Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern; — said of wind, waves, etc. b *Mach.* At right angles. — *n.* Division into quarters; hence, division in general; a *specif.:* *Her.* The division into four or more compartments of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms. b A quarter, or the coat of arms on it; the marshaling of various coats of arms on one escutcheon to denote the alliances of one family with the heiresses of another.

**quar/ter-ly, adv.** 1. By quarters; once in a quarter of a year. 2. *Her.* In four or more parts; — of a shield.

**quar/ter-ly, a.** 1. Containing, or consisting of, a quarter. 2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lîz). A periodical work published quarterly.

**quar/ter-mas/ter** (kwôr'têr-más'têr), *n.* 1. *Mil.* A commissioned officer charged with providing quarters, clothing, transportation, etc., for troops. 2. *Naut.* A petty officer who attends the helm, binnacle, etc.

**quar/ter-mas/ter-gen'er-al, n.** *Mil.* In the United States, a staff officer who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department; in Great Britain, an officer of high rank, stationed at the War Office, chief of the department charged with providing food, etc.

**quar/tern** (-têrn), *n.* [*F.* *quartern* a fourth of a pound, or of a hundred.] 1. A fourth; quarter; as, a fourth of a pint; a gill. 2. A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

**quar/ter note.** *Musical.* A crochet. See NOTE.

**quar/ter-phase', a.** *Elec.* Two-phase; diphasic.

**quar/ter-saw', v. t.** To saw (a log) into quarters and then into lumber, so as to show the grain to advantage, etc.

**quar/ter-staff' (-têr-stáf'), n., pl.** -STAVES (-stávz' -stávz'). A staff formerly used as a weapon, wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between middle and end.

**quar/tet'** (kwôr-têt'), *n.* [*It.* *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto* *quar-tette'*] fourth, *L.* *quartus*.] *Musical.* 1. A composition in four parts, each for a single performer; also, the set of four performers of such music. 2. Any group of four.

**quar/tile** (kwôr'tîl), *a.* [*L.* *quartus* the fourth.] 1. *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen that three fourths of the individuals in a series are on one side of it and one fourth on the other. Cf. MEDIAN, *a.*, 2. 2. *Astrol.* Designating, or pert. to, an aspect with a difference of 90° celestial longitude. — *n.* 1. *Statistics.* A quartile point. 2. *Astrol.* A quartile aspect; quadrante. See ASPECT, 2.

**quar/to** (kwôr'tô), *a.* [*It.* *quarto* in fourth.] Having four leaves to the sheet, as a book. — *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tôz). A size (commonly about 9½ x 12 inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, orig., from folding each sheet into four leaves; also, a book of such size; — often written 4to or 4°. **quartz** (kwôr'tz), *n.* [*G.* *quarz*.] A form of silica in hexagonal crystals or crystalline masses. Except water, it is the commonest mineral, occurring in granite, sandstone, etc., and may be colorless and transparent, or colored.

**quartz-if'er-ous** (kwôr't-sif'êr-ûs), *a.* [*quartz* + *-ferous*.] Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

**quartz/ite** (kwôr'tît), *n.* *Petrog.* A compact granular rock composed of quartz. It is a metamorphosed sandstone.

**quartz/ose** (kwôr't-sôs), **quartz/ous** (-sûs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling quartz.

**quash** (kwôsh), *v. t.* [*OF.* *quasser*, fr. *L.* *quassar* to annihilate, annul.] *Law.* To abate, annul, or make void.

**quash, n. t.** [*Prob. fr.* *OF.* *quassier*, fr. *L.* *quassar* to shatter.] To suppress; crush out; quell.

**quasi** (kwâ'sî). [*L.*] 1. As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; seeming; seemingly; — used as an adjective or an adverb; or as a prefix, with a noun, adjective, or adverb; as, a *quasi* argument, *quasi* historical (or *quasi*-historical), etc. 2. *Law.* Qualifying something (mentioned) as being of a certain kind to which it belongs only by operation or construction of law and without reference to any intent of the party in interest, as the obligee or owner; as in: *quasi* deposit, the obligation, amounting to that of a deposit, imposed by law on the finder of articles the owner of which is known; *quasi* easements, the rights necessary to reasonable enjoyment of property and passing with it in a grant unless expressly excepted; *quasi* contract, an obligation which the law imposes upon a person independently of his will, in general corresponding to those not arising either from tort or from true contracts. *Quasi* contracts are sometimes, inaccurately, called *implied* contracts.

**quas/si-a** (kwôsh'î-â; kwâ'sî-; kwâsh'-), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gramman* *Quassia*, a Surinam negro who discovered its virtues about 1730.] A bitter tonic drug from the wood of any of

several tropical American simaroubaceous trees (as *Quassia amara* and *Simarouba amara*).

**quas/sin** (kwâ's'în; kwô's'-), *n.* Also **quas/si-in** (-î-în). *Chem.* The bitter principle of quassia, extracted as a white crystalline neutral substance.

**quar/ter-na-ry** (kwâ-têr'nâ-rî), *a.* [*L.* *quaternarius* consisting of four, kwâ-têr'nâ-rî, *n.* 1. Consisting of four; being, coming, etc., by fours, or in sets of four. 2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz).

1. A group of four; also, the number four. 2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Quaternary period (called also the *Age of Man*); Quaternary system of rocks.

**quar/ter-ni-on** (-nî-în), *n.* [*L.* *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each.] 1. A set of four parts, things, or persons. 2. *Math.* The quotient of two vectors considered as depending on four distinct numbers and as expressible by a certain quadriminomial; the factor, multiplication by which converts one vector into another. However, authorities are not yet quite agreed as to what a quaternion is or ought to be. 3. In *pl. Math.* The calculus of the quaternion.

**quar/ter-zain** (kâ-têr'zân; kât'ôr-zân), *n.* [See QUATORZE.] A poem of fourteen lines; formerly, the sonnet, now, *specif.*, a sonnetlike poem without strict sonnet structure.

**quar/torze'** (kâ-tôr'zê), *n.* [*F.* fourteen, *L.* *quattuordecim*.] Four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet; — counting fourteen.

**quat/rain** (kwâ't'rân), *n.* [*Fr.* fr. *quatre* four, *L.* *quattuor*, *quatuor*.] *Pros.* A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambs, riming alternately.

**quat/re** (kâ'trê; *F.* kâ'tr'), *n.* [*F.*] A card, die, or domino

**quat/re-foil'** (kâ'trê-foîl'), *n.* [*F.* *quatre* four + *OF.* *foil*, *feuille*, leaf.] *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils.

**quat/tro-cent'o** (kwâ't'rô-chên'tô), *n.* & *a.* [*It.* four hundred, used as an abbreviated expression for the dates beginning with fourteen hundred.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature. Cf. CINQUECENTO, TRECENTO.

**quav'er** (kwâ'vêr), *v. i.* [*ME.* *quaven* to shake, tremble.] To tremble; shake; esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; also, to trill on a musical instrument. — *Syn.* See QUIVER. — *v. t.* To utter with quavers; esp., to sing with trills or quavers. — *n.* 1. A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, as of the voice. 2. *Musical.* An eighth note. See NOTE. b A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing.

**quay** (kê), *n.* [*OF.* *kai*, *cay*.] A stretch of paved and strengthened bank, or a solid landing place, as of masonry, made at the side of a navigable body of water.

**quay/age** (-âj), *n.* [*F.*] 1. Charge for use of a quay; wharfage. 2. Room on or for quays; also, quays collectively.

**quean** (kwên), *n.* [*Orig.*, a woman, *AS.* *cuene*.] 1. A woman; esp., a girl. *Obs.* or *Scot.* 2. A wench; hussy.

**quea/sy** (kwê'zî), *a.* -SI-ER (-zî-êr); -SI-EST. 1. Ticklish; delicate; hazardous. 2. Quailish. 3. Ill at ease. 4. Fastidious; squeamish. — *quea/si-ly, adv.* — *quea/si-ness, n.*

**que-bra-cho** (kâ-brâ'chô), *n.* [*Sp.*] Also *queibrahacha*, lit. break-ax, from its hard wood.] 1. Any of several tropical American trees having very hard wood; esp., the red *quebracho*, an anacardiaceous tree (*Quebrachia lorentzii*) of the Argentine region, with bright red bark, valued for its tannin and as a dye. 2. The wood or bark of any of these trees. In pharmacy *quebracho* bark means *specif.* the bark of the white *quebracho* (an apocynaceous tree, *Mაცაგლია* *quebracho*), used as a tonic and antispasmodic.

**queen** (kwên), *n.* [*AS.* *cuên* wife, queen, woman.] 1. A wife of a king. 2. A female monarch. 3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; — also used of cities, countries, etc. 4. The fully developed female of social bees, ants, or termites, whose function is reproduction; — *disting.* from the workers, soldiers, etc. 5. *Chess.* The most powerful piece, moving, directly or diagonally, across any number of unoccupied squares in a straight line. 6. A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.

**Queen Anne's lace** or *laces*, the wild carrot, in allusion to the finely cut involucre. — *Q. Anne* style, *Arch.*, a style of English building prevalent early in the 18th century, characterized by modified classic ornament, by the use of red brickwork, and by general fitness for domestic architecture. — *q.* of the prairie, an American spiraea (*Spiraea lobata*) with ample clusters of pale pink flowers.

— *v. t.* To make a queen of. — *v. i.* To act as, or wield the power of, a queen; — usually used with *it*.

**queen/fish', n.** A California sciænid food fish (*Seriopheus politus*). The back is bluish, the sides and belly silvery.

**queen/ing, n.** Any of several kinds of apples, as *summer queening*, *scarlet queening*, and *early queening*.

**queen/ly** (kwên'î), *a.*; -LI-ER (-î-êr); -LI-EST. Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — *queen/li-ness* (-î-nês), *n.*

**queen mother.** A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen.

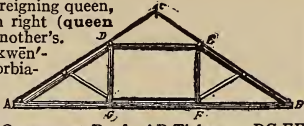
âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, îrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**queen'-post'**, *n.* One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss or similar framed truss.

**queen regent**. A reigning queen, either in her own right (**queen regnant**) or in another's.

**queen'root'** (kwēn'-rōt'), *n.* A euphorbia-cious herb (*Stillicingia sylvatica*) of the southern



United States. Its root is used in medicine as an alterative and expectorant.

**Queen's Bench, queen's counsel, queen's English, queen's evidence.** See KING'S BENCH, etc.

**queer** (kwēr), *a.* [Perh. fr. G. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart, OHG. *twar*.] 1. Differing in some odd way from the ordinary; singular; peculiar. 2. Suspicious; questionable. *Colloq.* 3. Qualmish; faint. 4. Spurious; counterfeit. *Slang.* — *Syn.* See STRANGE. — *n.* Counterfeit money. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To spoil the effect or success of, as by ridicule; spoil. *Slang.* — **queer'ly, adv.** — **queer'ness, n.**

**quell** (kwēll), *v. t.* [AS. *cuellan* to kill.] 1. To kill. *Obs.* 2. To overpower; subdue; put down; suppress. 3. To quiet; allay; calm; as, to quell grief. — *Syn.* Crush, reduce, repress. — **quell'er, n.**

**quench** (kwēnch), *v. t.* [AS. *cuencan*, in *ācuencan* to extinguish utterly.] 1. To extinguish; make an end of; as, to quench a light. 2. To extinguish the flame or fire of; as, to quench a candle. 3. To extinguish by satisfying, as thirst; to slake. 4. To cool suddenly, as steel in tempering. — *v. i.* To become extinguished; go out; hence, of passions, sensations, etc., or of persons experiencing such: to subside; to become calm or cool. — **quench'a-ble, a.** — **quench'er, n.** **quench'less, a.** Incapable of being quenched; inextinguishable.

**que-nelle'** (kē-nēl'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A forcemeat ball, usually of chicken or veal, commonly cooked in boiling water or fried in deep fat.

**quer'ce-tin** (kwēr'sē-tīn), *n.* [See QUERCITRON.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, the true dyestuff of quercitron. — **quer-cet'ic** (kwēr-sēt'ik; -sēt'ik), *a.*

**quer'cine** (kwēr'sīn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *quercinus*, fr. *quercus* oak.] Pertaining to the oak.

**quer'cit-ron** (kwēr'sīt-rōn), *n.* [G. *quercitron-gelb*, fr. L. *quercus* oak + G. *citrongelb* citron yellow.] A large timber oak (*Quercus velutina*) of the eastern United States, having yellow inner bark; also, its bark, used in tanning and dyeing.

**quer'i-mo-ni-ous** (kwēr'ī-mō'nī-ūš), *a.* [L. *querimonia* a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain. *Rare.*

**quer'rist** (kwēr'rist), *n.* One who queries, or inquires.

**quern** (kwēr'n), *n.* [AS. *cuern*, *cuern*.] A kind of primitive hand mill for grinding grain.

**quer'u-lous** (kwēr'ū-lūs), *a.* [L. *querulus* and *querulosus* fr. *queri* to complain.] 1. Apt to find fault; habitually complaining. 2. Pretful; whining. — *Syn.* Bewailing, lamenting, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied. See PLAIN-TIVE. — **quer'u-lous-ly, adv.** — **quer'u-lous-ness, n.**

**quer'y** (kwēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* RIES (-rīz). [L. *quaere*, imperative sing. of *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, ask.] 1. A question; an inquiry. 2. A doubt. 3. An interrogation point [?]. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rīd); -RY-ING. 1. To inquire into; ask. 2. To address questions to. 3. To indicate as doubtful; question the correctness of; specify, to mark with interrogation marks, as printer's proof, expressing doubt as to a detail. — *Syn.* See INQUIRE. — *v. i.* To question.

**quest** (kwēst), *n.* [OF. *queste*, fr. L. *quaerere*. See QUERY.] 1. A jury holding an inquest. *R.* 2. A seeking; search; adventure; specify, *Medieval Romance*, a knightly expedition, as that in search of the Holy Grail (see GRAIL); also, the knights engaged in the expedition. — *v. i.* 1. To search a trail; also, to bay; — said of a dog. 2. To make a search; go in pursuit; go on a quest. — **quest'er, n.**

**ques'tion** (kwēs'chūn), *n.* [F. fr. L. *questio*.] 1. Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry. 2. Discussion; debate; hence: objection; doubt; as, true beyond *question*. 3. Investigation, esp. a judicial one. 4. That which is asked; query. 5. Hence, a subject of or for investigation or debate. — *Syn.* Inquiry; topic, subject.

— *v. i.* To ask questions; inquire. — *v. t.* 1. To examine by queries; as, to *question* a witness. 2. To be uncertain of; doubt; as, I *question* whether he got it. 3. To call in question; dispute; as, I *question* that statement. — *Syn.* See INQUIRE.

**ques'tion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Admitting of being questioned. *Rare.* 2. a Open to question or dispute; uncertain; — often in *it is questionable (whether, if)*. b Doubtful; problematical; suspicious; as, *questionable* motives, deal-

ings. — *Syn.* Disputable, debatable, uncertain, suspicious, dubious. — **ques'tion-a-ble-ness, n.** — **tion-a-ble, adv.** **ques'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Asking, in the form of, or involving, questions. — *n.*; *pl.* RIES (-rīz). A set of questions, esp. for submission to a number of persons, as in giving instructions to pupils, or, in psychological investigations.

**ques'tion-er, n.** One who questions. [Ingly.] **ques'tion-ing-ly, adv.** In a questioning manner; inquiringly.

**ques'tion-ist, n.** Questioner; inquirer.

**ques'tion-less, a.** Unquestionable; also, unquestioning.

**question mark** or *Rare, stop.* An interrogation point.

|| **ques'tion'nair'e** (kēs'tyō'nār'), *n.*; *pl.* -NAIRES (F. -nār'). [F.] = QUESTIONARY.

**ques'tor** (kwēs'tōr), **ques'tor-ship.** Var. of QUÆSTOR, etc.

**quet-zal'** (kēt-sāl'; kēt'sāl'), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *quetzale*, Mex. *quetzalototl*, fr. *quetzalli*; a large green leather.] A Central American trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) having brilliant plumage, and, in the male, very long upper tail coverts. It is the national emblem of Guatemala.

**queue** (kū), *n.* [F. See CUE.] 1. A pigtail. = 1st CUE, *n.*, 1. 2. A line of persons, carriages, etc. = 1st CUE, *n.*, 3.

**quib'ble** (kwīb'bl), *n.* 1. A pun. *Obsoles.* 2. A shift or turn from the point in question; an evasion; equivocation; prevarication. — *v. i.*; -BLED (-l'd); -BLING (-l'ing). 1. To pun. *Obsoles.* 2. To evade the point in question, as by raising unimportant or irrelevant points, etc.; equivocate; prevaricate. — *Syn.* Cavil, shuffle. — **quib'bler** (-lēr), *n.*

**quick** (kwīk), *a.* [AS. *cwic*, *cwicu*, living.] 1. Living; animate. *Archaic* or *Dial.* 2. Characterized by life or animation; as: a Alert; ready; as, a *quick* wit. b Active; brisk; busy; as, *quick* trade. 3. Pregnant. 4. Burning strongly or briskly; as, a *quick* fire. Hence: fiery; burning; intense. 5. Moving; shifting; — said of sand, earth; etc. 6. Prompt or rapid in action or thought; speedy; hasty; as, a *quick* reply. 7. Impatient; passionate; as, a *quick* temper. 8. Taking place rapidly or briefly; as, a *quick* look. 9. Fresh; bracing; as, the air is *quick*. 10. Sensitive; ready; keen; as, a *quick* ear. 11. Sharp; abrupt; as, a *quick* turn, curve. — *Syn.* Expeditious, swift, rapid, prompt, active, brisk, nimble, fleet, alert, agile, lively. See FAST.

**quick grass**, couch grass. — *q.* time, *ML.*, a rate of marching in which the United States army 120 steps, each of thirty inches, in the British army 128 steps, each of thirty-three inches, are taken in one minute.

— *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly.

— *n.* 1. A live plant, or living plants collectively; esp., hawthorn; quickset. 2. The life; a vital part; the sensitive living flesh; specif., the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached.

**quick'en** (-'n), *v. t.* 1. To make alive; revive; resuscitate; hence: to excite; stimulate. 2. To make lively, active, or sprightly; of medicine, liquor, etc., to make more stimulating. 3. To hasten; accelerate; as, to *quicken* one's departure. — *Syn.* Animate, revive, vivify; sharpen, incite.

— *v. i.* 1. To come to life; become enlivened. 2. a To show signs of life, as the fetus in the womb. b To reach the stage of pregnancy in which fetal movement is first perceptible. 3. To move with increased rapidity. — **quick'en-er, n.**

**quick'-fire'** (*a.* 1. *Gun.* Firing in rapid succession. 2. **quick'-fir'ing**) *Ordnance.* Shooting with short intervals between shots; — used (esp. in the British service) of single-barreled guns with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single movement of a crank or lever. *Abbr.* Q. F. Cf. RAPID-FIRE.

**quick'lime'** (-līm'), *n.* Unslaked lime. See LIME, 2.

**quick'ly, adv.** In a quick manner (in various senses); specif., speedily; without delay.

**quick'ness, n.** Quality, state, or fact of being quick; as: rapidity, alertness, readiness, hastiness, abruptness, acuteness, sensitiveness, keenness, etc. — *Syn.* Velocity, celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.

**quick'sand'** (-sānd'), *n.* Sand easily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water into which a person or heavy object readily sinks.

**quick'set'** (-sēt'), *n.* 1. A cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., the hawthorn. 2. A hedge or thicket.

**quick'sil'ver** (-sīl'vēr), *n.* [*quick* living + *silver*; — from its fluidity.] Mercury, the metal.

**quick'step'** (-stēp'), *n.* *Music.* A spirited march, esp. one in military quick time; also, a lively dance step.

**quick'-wit'** (-wīt'), *a.* Having ready wit.

**quid** (kwīd), *n.* [See CUD.] A piece suitable to be chewed; cud; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

**quid** (kwīd), *n.*; *pl.* QUID or, rarely, QUIDS. A sovereign, or pound sterling; *Obs.*, a guinea. *British Slang.*

**quid'di-ty** (kwīd'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [LL. *quidditas*, fr. L. *quid* what.] 1. The essence of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* (What is it?) 2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; quibble.

**quid'nunc'** (-nūnk'), *n.* [L., what now?] One curious to know everything going on; a gossip.

**κ = ch** in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**qui-esce'** (kwī-ēs'), *v. i.*: **QUI-ESCED'** (-ēs't'); **QUI-ESC'ING**. [*L. quiescere.*] To become quiet or silent.

**qui-es'cence** (-ēs'ēns), *n.*; *pl.* -CENCES (-sēn-sēz) } State, quality, or fact of being quiescent.

**qui-es'cent-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CENCIES (-sīz) } State, quality, or fact of being quiescent.

**qui-es'cent** (-ēnt), *a.* [*L. quiescens, -entis*, *p. pr.* of *quiescere* to become quiet.] 1. At rest; still; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid. 2. Unagitated; dormant. — **Syn.** See **LATENT**. — **qui-es'cent-ly**, *adv.*

**qui'et** (kwī'ēt), *a.* [*L. quietus*, *p. p.* of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet.] 1. In a state of rest or calm; still; hushed. 2. Not excited or anxious; calm; placid; as, a *quiet* countenance. 3. Not turbulent; gentle; as, a *quiet* spirit. 4. Not showy; modest; as, a *quiet* dress, color, etc. 5. Enjoyed in peace and relaxation; as, *quiet* pleasures. — **Syn.** Tranquil, untruffed, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, peaceful. See **STILL**.

— *n.* [*L. quies, -etis.*] 1. State or quality of being quiet, or in repose. 2. Freedom from disturbance; stillness; peace.

— *v. i.* 1. To stop the motion of or the noise of; to make quiet; still; silence. 2. To calm; tranquilize. — *v. t.* To become still; — often used with *down*. — **qui'et-er**, *n.*

**qui'et-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. A system of religious mysticism based on abstraction from worldly interests and the passive contemplation of God, esp. [*cap.*] as practiced by a certain sect founded in the 17th century. 2. Peace or tranquillity of mind; indifference; peacefulness; inaction.

**Qui'et-ist**, *n.* 1. One who believes in or practices Quietism, or [*l. c.*] some similar form of mysticism. 2. [*l. c.*] One who adopts a like attitude in political or social matters.

**qui'et-ly**, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner, as motionlessly, noiselessly, silently, calmly, peaceably, patiently.

**qui'et-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being quiet; stillness; tranquillity; calmness.

**qui'e-tude** (kwī'ē-tūd), *n.* [*L. quietudo.*] Rest; repose; quietness; tranquillity.

**qui'e-tus** (kwī-ēt'ūs), *n.* [*LL. quietus* quit, discharged, *L.*, at rest, quiet, dead.] Final acquittance, as from debt or obligation; hence, death; also, that which quiets or calms; as, to give one his *quietus*, to kill him, or check his activity.

**quill** (kwīl), *n.* 1. Something made of or like a hollow stalk; as: **a** A spindle or spool, as of reed, for thread in a shuttle. **b** A musical tube or pipe. **c** *Pharm.* A roll of dried bark; as, a *quill* of cinnamon. 2. A large stiff feather; also, the hollow barrel or tube of a feather. 3. Something like or made from the quill of a feather; as: **a** A pen for writing made from a quill. **b** A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. **c** *Musical.* A plectrum formed of a feather quill, used in plucking the strings of certain instruments, as the lute or the harpsichord. [*ings.*]

— *v. i.* To plait or flute in small cylindrical ridges [*quill-*].

**quill-tar'** (kī-lī'), *n.* [Native name.] The soapbark tree of Chile (*Quillaja saponaria*) or its detergent bark.

**quill driver**. One who works with a pen; a writer; clerk or scribe. *Jocose.*

**quill'tet** (kwīl'ēt; 24), *n.* Subtlety; riddle. *Archaic.*

**quill'ing** (-īng), *n.* A strip of lace, ribbon, etc., fluted or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills.

**quill'wort'** (-wūrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Isoetes*), constituting a family and order of aquatic or marsh plants, allied to the ferns and having quill-shaped leaves.

**quilt** (kwīlt), *n.* [*OF. cuilte*, *fr. L. culcita* bed, cushion, mattress.] 1. Orig., a kind of mattress; now, a bed coverlet of two thicknesses filled with wool, cotton, etc.; any warm outer bed covering. 2. Anything quilted or like a quilt.

— *v. i.* 1. To fill or wad like a quilt. 2. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between. 3. To stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as quilts. 4. To fasten between pieces of material, as money in a belt.

— *v. t.* To make quilted work. — **quilt'er**, *n.*

**quilt'ing**, *n.* 1. Act or action of one who, or that which, quilts something. 2. Quilted material or work; also, material for quilts.

**quin-al'dine** (kwīn-āl'dīn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [*quinoline* + *aldehyde* + *aniline.*] *Chem.* A colorless liquid,  $C_{10}H_8N-CH_3$ , obtained as a condensation product of aldehyde and aniline, and occurring also in coal tar.

**quin'na-ry** (kwīn'nā-rī), *a.* [*L. quinarus*, *fr. quinē* five each.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives; specif., *Math.*, using five as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). That which has five members.

**quince** (kwīns), *n.* [*Prob. a pl. fr. ME. quyne, coin, OF. cooin, L. cotoneum*, deriv. of *Gr. μήλορ* *Kōndōros*, quince, lit., apple of Cydonia, *fr. Μαλῶν* *Cydonia*, a city of Crete.] The applelike fruit of a Malvaceae tree or shrub (*Cydonia cydonia*); also the tree.

**quin-cun'cial** (kwīn-kūn'shūl), *a.* 1. Of the form of a quincunx. 2. *Bot.* a Having five leaves so imbricated that two are exterior, two interior, and the other has one edge exterior and one interior; as, *quincunx* arrangement. **b** In phylotaxy, 5-ranked. — **quin-cun'cial-ly**, *adv.*

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; food, fōot; out, oil;

**quin'cunx** (kwīn'kūnks), *n.* [*L.*, lit., five twelfths; *quinque* five + *uncia* an ounce.] 1. An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square. 2. *Bot.* A quincunxial arrangement, as of the parts of a flower in aestivation.

**quin-dec'a-gon** (kwīn-dēk'ā-gōn), *n.* [*L. quindēcim* fifteen + *Gr. γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* Quincunx. A figure, generally plane, with fifteen angles and, consequently, fifteen sides.

**quin'de-cim'vir** (kwīn'dē-sēm'ver), *or, Latin form, quin'de-cim'vir* (-sīm'ver), *n.*; *pl.* -VIRI (-vī-rī). [*L. quindēcimvir*; *quindēcim* fifteen + *vir* a man.] *Rom. Antig.* One of a body of fifteen men; esp., *Rom. Relig.* a member of a college of priests having charge of the Sibylline Books.

**quin'i-a** (kwīn'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] *Chem.* Quinine.

**quin'ic** (kwīn'ik), *a.* [See **QUININE.**] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid,  $C_6H_7(OH)_2CO_2H$ , got from cinchona bark, coffee beans, etc.

**quin'i-dine** (kwīn'ī-dīn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with and resembling quinine, found in certain species of cinchona.

**quin'ine** (kwī'nīn; kwī-nēn'), *n.* Also **quin'in** (kwīn'īn). [*Sp. quina, or quinaquina*, Peruvian bark, *fr. native name.*] *Chem.* A bitter alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{25}O_2N_3$ , got from the bark of species of cinchona; hence, *Pharm.*, any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulphate, etc., used as a febrifuge or antiperiodic.

**quin'oi'dine** (kwī-noī'dīn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [*quinine* + *-oid.*] *Pharm.* A brownish resinous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the treatment of cinchona bark and sold as a cheap substitute for quinine.

**quin'ol** (kwīn'ōl; -ōl), *n.* Hydroquinone.

**quin'o-line** (-ō-līn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin**. [*quinine* + *-ol*, 2 + *-ine.*] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base,  $C_9H_7N$ , obtained as a pungent colorless liquid by distillation of alkaloids, bones, coal tar, etc., and also synthetically; hence, any of various derivatives of the same. Quinoline is the parent substance of a number of alkaloids, antiseptics, dyes, etc.

**quin'one** (kwīn'ōn; kwī-nōn'), *n.* [*G. chinon.*] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance,  $C_6H_4O_2$ , of penetrating odor, obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid, aniline, and other compounds.

**quin'qua-ge-na'ri-an** (kwīn'kwā-jē-nā-rī-ān; 3), *a.* [*L. quinquagenarius* containing fifty, fifty years old.] Fifty years old; characteristic of a person of such an age.

**Quin'qua-ges'ī-ma** (-jēs'ī-mā), *n.* [*L.*, fem. of *quinquagesimus* the fiftieth.] Short for **Quinquagesima Sunday**, that is the Sunday next before Lent; — called also **Shrove Sunday**.

**quin-que-ni'ad** (kwīn-kwēn'ī-ād), *n.* A period of five years.

**quin-que-ni'al** (-āl), *a.* [*L. quinquennis*; *quinque* five + *annus* year.] Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event or term. [*of five years.*]

**quin-que-ni-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ā). [*of five years.*] A period of five years.

**quin'que-par'tite** (kwīn'kwē-pār'tī-tē), *a.* [*L. quinquepartitus.*] Consisting of, or divided into, five parts.

**quin'sy** (kwīn'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zīz). [*OF. quincancie* or *LL. quincancia*, *fr. L. cyananche* a sort of sore throat, *Gr. κνῶν* *knōn* dog + *ἀγχειν* to choke.] *Med.* An inflammation of the throat or adjacent parts, attended with swelling and inflammatory fever; suppurative tonsillitis.

**quint** (kwīnt; kīnt; formerly also as *F.*, kānt), *n.* [*F. quinte*, *fr. L. quintus* fifth.] 1. In piquet, a sequence of five cards of the same suit. 2. *Musical.* An organ stop giving tones a fifth higher than the normal pitch of the digitals.

**quin'tain** (kwīn'tān), *n.* [*F. quintaine*, *LL. quintana.*] An object to be tilted at, as a post or a post with a pivoted crosspiece supporting a mark or target, etc. *Hist.*

**quin'tal** (-tāl), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. Sp.*, *fr. Ar. qintār.*] A hundred-weight. A metric *quintal* is 100 kilograms, or 220.46 pounds. *Abbr.*, *q.*

**quin'tan** (-tān), *a.* [*L. quintanus*, *fr. quintus* fifth, *quinque* five.] Occurring as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a *quintan* fever. — *n.* *Med.* A quintan fever.

**quin'tan-sence** (kwīn-tēs'sēns), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. LL. quinta essentia* fifth essence.] 1. The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. 2. Pure or concentrated essence. 3. Hence, the most perfect representative of something; a type. — **quin'tan-sen'tial** (kwīn-tēs'sēn'shūl), *a.*

**quin'tet'** (kwīn-tēt'), *n.* [*It. quintetto*, dim. of *quinto* *quint-tette'*] the fifth, *fr. L. quintus* fifth.] 1. *Musical.* A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five performers. 2. Any set of five, or thing arranged for five.

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**quin/tile** (kwɪn'tɪl), *n.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] *Astrol.* The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

**quin-ti/ſion** (-tɪl'jʊn), *n.* [From L. *quintus* fifth, after analogy of *million*.] The number denoted by a unit with 18 annexed zeros (in French and American notation), or with 30 annexed zeros (in English notation). — **quin-ti/ſionth** (-jʊnθ), *n. & a.*

**quin-tuple** (kwɪn'tʃpəl), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth. Cf. **QUADRUPLE**.] Multiplied by five; fivefold. — *v. t. & i.*; **PLED** (-p'ld); **PLING** (-plɪŋ). To make, or to become, fivefold.

**quin-tuple** (-plɛt), *n.* [From **QUINTUPLE**.] A collection or combination of, or a contrivance for, five of a kind.

**quintze** (kwɪnz; F. kãnz), *n.* [F., fifteen.] A game at cards, resembling vingt et un, in which the object is to make, or come nearest to, without exceeding, fifteen points.

**quip** (kwɪp), *n.* [Prob. fr. L. *quippe* forsooth, used ironically.] 1. A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; a witty sally. 2. A quibble. 3. A droll or eccentric act; also, something odd or strange; a knickknack. — *v. t. & i.*; **QUIPPED** (kwɪpt); **QUIP'PING**. To joke or gibe. *Now Rare.*

**qui'pu** (kwi'poo; kwɪp'oo), *n.*; *pl.* QUIPUS (-pooz). [Peruv. *quipu* a knot.] A contrivance of the ancient Peruvians, for arithmetical purposes, a mnemonic aid, etc., consisting of a main cord, from which hung smaller knotted cords of various colors, each having a special meaning.

**quire** (kwɪr), *n.* [Orig., four sheets folded together, through OF. *quayer*, *quær*, deriv. of L. *quaterni* four each, *quatuor* four.] A collection of 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

**quire** (kwɪr). Obs. or archaic var. of **CHOIR**.

**Qui-r'i-nal** (kwɪr'i-nəl; kwɪr'i'nəl), *n.* [L. *Quirinalis*, fr. *Quirinus*. See **QUIRINUS**.] One of the seven hills of Rome, now called *Monte Quirinale*. On it is the residence of the ruling house of Italy. Hence, fig., the monarchical government, or régime, in Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government. — **Qui-r'i-na**, *a.*

**Qui-r'i-nus** (kwɪr'i-nūs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* An ancient god of war. As distinguished from Mars, he was the god of armed peace rather than aggressive warfare. In later times he was popularly identified with the deified Romulus.

**Qui-ri'tes** (kwɪr'i-tɛz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Roman citizens. The Romans called themselves in a civil capacity *Quirites*, in a political and military capacity, *Romani*.

**quirk** (kwɪrk), *n.* 1. An abrupt turn, twist, or curve, as of the pen in writing; a flourish. *Arch.* 2. A groove separating a bead or other molding from the adjoining member. 3. A quibble; equivocation. 4. A quip; conceit. 5. A peculiarity in manner or behavior.

**quirk'y** (kwɪrk'i), *a.*; **QUIRK'Y-ER** (-kɪ-ɛr). — **EST.** Full of quirks; tricky; as, a *quirky lawyer*. [with a quirk.]

**quirt** (kwɪrt), *n.* A kind of riding whip. — *v. t.* To strike quirt (kwɪt), *n.* Any of various small passerine birds, chiefly of the West Indies.

**quit**, *v. t. & p. p.* **QUIT** or **QUIT'ED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **QUITTING**. [OF. *quiter*, prob. deriv. of L. *quietus* quiet.] 1. To free; clear; as, to *quit* one's self of an enemy. *Now Rare.* 2. To acquit. *Obs. or R.* 3. To discharge, as an obligation; requite; repay. 4. To meet the claims upon; conduct; acquit; — used reflexively; as, *quit* yourselves like men. *Archaic.* 5. To have done with; stop; hence: to leave; forsake; as, to *quit* work; *quit* jesting; also, to let go; yield. — **SYN.** Relinquish, resign, abandon, surrender. See **CEASE, LEAVE**. — *v. i.* To go away; also, to stop; cease. — *a.* [ME. & OF. *quite*.] Released from an obligation, burden, restriction, distress, etc.; free; clear.

**quitch** (kwɪtʃ), *n.*, or **quitch grass**. [AS. *cuice*, fr. *cwic* living.] Couch grass; quick grass; fig. (of *quitch*) a taint.

**quit/claim'** (kwɪt'klæm'), *v. t.* [OF. *quite clamer* to call quit, declare quit.] To release or relinquish a claim to. — *n.* *Law.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release, in which the grantor generally covenants only against persons who claim under himself.

**quite** (kwɪt), *adv.* [ME., fr. *quite* discharged, free. See **QUIT**, *a.*] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; as, he is *quite* mistaken. 2. Positively; really; truly; also, loosely to a considerable extent or degree; as, it is *quite* new.

**quit/rent'** (kwɪt'rɛnt'), *n.* [quɪt, *a.* + *rent*.] *Law.* A fixed rent payable in commutation of certain feudal services; hence, any fixed rent due from a socage tenant.

**quits** (kwɪts), *a.* Even or equal (with another) by having returned or repaid anything, good or evil, or its equivalent.

**quit'tance** (kwɪt'ðns), *n.* 1. Discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance. 2. Recompense; requital.

**quit'tor** (-ɛr), *n.* One that quits or shirks; hence, a coward.

**quit'tor** (-ɛr), *n.* An inflammatory, suppurative disease of the feet of horses, asses, etc., in some cases affecting the cartilage of the foot (*cartilaginuous quit'tor*), in others the soft tissues just above the hoof (*cutaneous quit'tor*).

**quiver** (kwɪvər), *a.* Nimble; active. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

**quiver** (kwɪvər), *v. i.* To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; tremble; shiver.

**Syn. Quiver, quaver.** To quiver is to vibrate with a slight and tremulous motion; quaver now applies esp. to the voice; as, a *quivering flame*, leaf, lip; a *quavering voice*. — *n.* Act, fact, or state of quivering; a tremor.

**quiver**, *n.* [OF. *cuivre*, *cuivre*.] 1. A sheath for carrying arrows. 2. The arrows in a quiver. — **quiver'ed** (-ɛrd), *a.* || **qui vive'** (kɛ'vɛv'). [F.] The challenge of a French sentinel; — used like the English challenge "Who goes there?" to be on the qui vive, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

**quix-ot'ic** (kwɪk-sɔt'ɪk), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric. — **SYN.** See **VISIONARY**. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **quix-ot-ism** (kwɪk'sɔt'ɪz'm), *n.*

**quizz** (kwɪz), *n.*; *pl.* **QUIZZES** (-ɛz; 24). 1. An eccentric person. *Rare.* 2. One who quizzes others. 3. A hoax; practical joke; jest. 4. A quizzing. — *v. t.*; **QUIZZED** (kwɪzɪd); **QUIZZ'ING**. 1. To ridicule; banter; chaff or mock with pretended seriousness; make sport of; also, to question closely. 2. To examine or coach (as a pupil or class) by questions. *U. S.* — **SYN.** See **RIDICULE**. — **quizz'er** (-ɛr), *n.*

**quizz'zi-cal** (-ɪ-kəl), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a quiz, or jest; comical; queer. — **quizz'zi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**quod** (kwɔd), *n.* A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. *Slang.*

**quoif** (koɪf; kwɔɪf). Obs. var. of **COIF**.

**quoin** (kɔɪn; kwɔɪn), *n.* [See **COIN**.] 1. *Arch.* Orig., a solid exterior angle; now, one of the selected pieces of material for a corner. 2. A wedgelike piece, as, specifi.: a) A wedge-shaped stone, used as a keystone or support. **b Printing.** A wedge of wood or metal used in fastening forms in a chase, etc. — *v. t. i.* To wedge up with quoins, as a printer's form. 2. To provide with quoins, as a wall corner. **Stone Quoins** set **quoit** (kwɔɪt; koɪt), *n.* [ME. *coite*.] In Brickwork. 1. Orig., a discus; hence, a flattened ring-shaped piece of iron to be pitched at a fixed object in play. 2. In *pl.* The game so played. — *v. t.* To throw like a quoit. *Obs. or R.*

**quon'dam** (kwɔn'dəm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime.

**quo'rūm** (kwɔ'rūm; 37), *n.* [L., of whom.] 1. Orig., in England, the select number of justices of the peace one or more of whom, on account of their skill and discretion, were directed to be included in the number necessary to constitute a court; later, all the justices of the peace collectively. 2. A specially selected or select body. 3. Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business.

**quo'ta** (kwɔ'tə), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-tāz). [L., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotos* how many.] A (certain) proportional part or share; proportion assigned in a division. [quoted.]

**quo'ta-ble** (kwɔ'tə-bəl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted.

**quo-ta'tion** (kwɔ'tə-ʃən), *n.* 1. Act of quoting, or citing. 2. That which is quoted, or cited; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced. 3. *Com.* The naming of the current price of any security or commodity; also, the price named.

**quotation mark**. In writing and printing, a mark used to indicate the beginning or end of a quotation. In general English usage two inverted commas ["] are used at the beginning, and two apostrophes ['] at the end, but a quotation within a quotation is generally set off by single marks. Single marks are often, esp. in British printing, used instead of double. Matter quoted within a quotation marked in the latter way has the double marks.

**quote** (kwɔt), *v. t.*; **QUOT'ED** (kwɔt'ɛd); **QUOT'ING**. [LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus*. See **QUOTA**.] 1. To name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration; cite. 2. To cite a passage from; as, to *quote* Shakespeare. 3. *Com.* To name the current price of. 4. *Print. & Writing.* To set off by quotation marks. — **SYN.** See **CITE**.

— *n.* A quotation, or a quotation mark. *Colloq.*

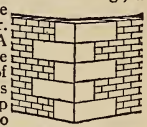
**quoth** (kwɔθ), *v. t.* [AS. *cuēðan*, pret. *cuwēð*, pl. *cuwēðon*.] Said; spoke; uttered; — used in the first and third persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object. *Archaic.*

**quoth'a** (kwɔθ'ə), *interj.* [For *quoth* a said he, a being corrupted from *he*.] Indeed! forsooth! *Archaic.*

**quo-tid'i-an** (kwɔ-tɪd'i-ən), *a.* [OF. *cotidian*, L. *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie* daily; *quotus* how many + *dies* day.] Daily; recurring daily; as, a *quotidian fever*. — *n.* Anything, esp. an intermittent fever or ague, recurring daily.

**quot'ient** (kwɔ'shɛnt), *n.* [L. *quotiens*, *quoties*, how often, fr. *quot* how many.] *Arith.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

**quo war-ran'to** (kwɔ wɔ-rən'to); *pl.* **QUO WARRANTOS**. [From *Law L. quo warranto* by what authority.] *Law.* a Orig., a writ of right requiring a person to show by what right he exercised any office, franchise, or liberty. **b** In modern practice, a proceeding for a like purpose begun by an information; also, the information or pleading by which such proceeding is begun, or the proceeding itself.



κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



# R

O

P

Q

R

**R** (ār). **1.** The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant usually classed as a *liquid*, or otherwise as a *semivowel*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 75. The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phœnician, which is perhaps of Egyptian origin. Etymologically, R is most closely related to *l, s,* and *n*; as in *bandore, mandolin*; purple, *L. purpura*; E. chapter, F. chapitre, L. capitulum; E. was, were; hare, G. hase; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis; E. coffer, coffin. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: The seventeenth or (cf. K, 2) the eighteenth in a series; seventeenth (or eighteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 17 (or 18); as, R Battery.

**R, or r** (ār), *n.*; *pl.* R's or Rs (ārz). The letter R, r, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter R.

**R, a.** Having the general shape of the (capital) letter R.

**Ra** (rā), or **Rē** (rā), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the sun and chief deity of historical Egypt, represented by the lion, cat, or hawk, and usually wearing the solar disk. **ra-ba'** (rā-bā'tō; -bā'tō), *n. pl.*; -ros (-tōz). [*F. rabat.*] A kind of ruff or collar for the neck.

**rab'bet** (rāb'ēt; 24), *n.* [*Prob. fr. OF. rabat* a beating down, fr. *rabatre* to beat down. *Oxf. E. D.*] A groove cut in or near the edge of any body, esp. one to receive another member, as a panel. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut a rabbit in. **2.** To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbit joint. — *v. i.* To be joined by a rabbit. [beted boards or timbers.]

**rabbit joint.** *Carp.* A joint formed by fitting together rabbits. **rab'bi** (rāb'i; -i), *n.*; *pl.* -BIS or -BIES (-īz; -īz). [*L. rabbi*, fr. Gr. *ῥαββί*, Heb. *rabbi* my master.] Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title for a teacher or doctor of the law.

**rab'bin** (rāb'in), *n.* [*F.*] A rabbi. [later Hebrew.]

**Rab-bin'ic** (rā-bin'ik), *n.* The language of the rabbis; the **rab-bin'ic** (rā-bin'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the rabbis, their **rab-bin'ic-al** (-i-kāl) opinions, learning, or language.

**rab-bin-ism** (rāb'in-iz'm), *n.* **1.** A rabbinic expression.

**2.** The teachings, traditions, or practices of the rabbis.

**rab-bin-ist**, *n.* One of the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis. — **rab-bin-is'tic** (-nis'tik), **rab-bin-is'ti-cal** (-ti-kāl), *a.*

**rab'bit** (rāb'it), *n.* [*ME. rabet.*] A small burrowing rodent (*Lepus cuniculus*) allied to the hare; also, any of various other members of the hare family, as the cottontail. — *v. t.* & *t.* To hunt, catch, or kill rabbits. — **rab'bit-er**, *n.*

**rab'bit-ry** (-it-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ri-z). A place where rabbits are kept; esp., a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

**rab'bit-wood'** (-wood'), *n.* A santalaceous shrub (*Pyrrularia pubera*) of the southern United States, with greenish flowers and drupaceous fruits. See **BUFFALO NUT**.

**rab'ble** (rāb'l), *n.* [*F. rāble*, *OF. rouable*, *L. rutabulum*.] An iron bar with the end bent, or some other device, used in stirring, skimming, and gathering molten iron in puddling. — *v. t.*; **RAB'BLER** (-'l); **RAB'BLING** (-l'ing). To stir, skim, or gather with a rabble.

**rab'ble**, *n.* [*ME. rabel* a pack (of hounds).] A tumultuous crowd of people; a mob; [with *the*], the lowest class of people; the mob. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a rabble; disorderly; vulgar. — *v. t.* To mob.

**rab'ble-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Disturbance; tumult.

**rab-bo'ni** (rā-bō'nī; -nī), *n.* [*Heb. rabbōni*.] Lit., my great master; — a Jewish title of respect.

**Rab'e-lai'si-an** (rāb'ē-lā'zi-ān), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his works, as in coarse extravagant humor and satire. — *n.* One who studies or admires Rabelais.

**rab'id** (rāb'id), *a.* [*L. rabidus*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] **1.** Furious; raging. **2.** Extreme or fanatical in opinion; as, a **rabid** partisan. **3.** Affected with rabies; mad. **4.** Of or pert. to rabies. — **rab'id-ly**, *adv.* — **rab'id-ness**, *n.*

**ra'bi-es** (rā'bī-ēz), *n.* [*L.*] Canine madness; hydrophobia.

**ra'ca** (rā'kā; rā-kā'), *a.* [*Gr. βῆκα*, fr. Chaldee *rēkā*.] Lit., worthless; — used in reproach by the Jews of Christ's time.

**rac-coon'**, **ra-coon'** (rā-kōon'), *n.* [*Algonquian arakun*.] A nocturnal, plantigrade, largely arboreal carnivore (*Procyon lotor*) of North America. It is chiefly gray, with a bushy, ringed tail.

**raccoon, or racoon, dog.** A small canine mammal (*Nyctereutes procyonides*) of Japan and China.

**race** (rās), *n.* [*OF. raiz*, fr. *L. radix*.] A root. *Obsoles.*

**race**, *n.* [*ME. ras*, of *Scand. orig.*] **1.** Act of rushing onward; run; a progress; course. *Obs. or R. or Scot.*

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'er; īce, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcōs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**2.** Career; course of life. **3.** A contest of speed; in *pl.*, usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses. **4.** A strong or rapid current of water, or its channel. **5.** A watercourse, esp. when used industrially, as for mining; also, the current flowing in such a course; as, a mill *race* for turning the water wheel of a mill. **6.** *Mach.* A guide or channel along which something rolls or slides; as, a slide for a shuttle, a slot for ball bearings.

— *v. i.* **1.** To run or go swiftly, esp. in competition. **2.** *Machinery.* To run too fast under a diminished load, as an engine. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contend in a race; drive at high speed. **2.** To run a race with.

**race**, *n.* [*F. race*, fr. It. *razza*.] **1.** The descendants of the same ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation taken as of the same stock; a lineage; breed; also, a class of individuals with common characteristics, interests, or the like.

**2.** State of being one of a particular race (sense 1); also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this. **3.** *Zool.* **a.** A breed of a domesticated species of individuals of a common descent. **b.** A natural group inferior in rank to a species. **4.** *Hort. & Agric.* A permanent variety with constant distinguishing characters. **5.** Herd; stud. *Obs.*

**6.** Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine. **7.** Characteristic quality or style; nature. *Now Rare.*

**race'-a-bout'** (-ā-bout'), *n.* *Naut.* A small sloop-rigged racing yacht having a short bowsprit.

**race course.** A course for racing contests or races.

**race horse.** A horse bred or kept for racing.

**race knife.** A cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, for marking outlines.

**ra-ceme'** (rā-rēm'; rā-), *n.* [*L. racemus* bunch of berries or grapes.] *Bot.* A type of simple indeterminate inflorescence with flowers attached at intervals to an elongated axis by pedicels, as in the currant. See **INFLORESCENCE, Illust.**

**ra-c'e-mic** (-sēm'ik; -sēm'ik), *a.* [*See RACEME.*] *Org. Chem.* A pert. to, or designating an optically inactive variety of tartaric acid found with ordinary tartaric acid in the juice of grapes. **b.** Pert. to or designating other inactive compounds similarly formed. — **rac'e-mism** (rās'ē-miz'm), *n.*

**rac'e-mose** (rās'ē-mōs), *a.* [*L. racemosus* full of clusters.] Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a cluster.

**rac'er** (rās'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, races; esp., a race horse, a swift boat, etc. **2.** Turntable for a gun. See **MORTAR, Illust.** **3.** An American black snake (*Zamenis constrictor*).

**race suicide.** The gradual extinction of a race or people by the voluntary failure of its members to keep the birth rate equal to the death rate.

**race'way'** (rās'wā'), *n.* A canal for water.

**Ra'chel** (rā'chēl), *n.* [*Heb. Rāḥēl*.] *Bib.* The younger daughter of Laban, wife of Jacob, and mother of Joseph and Benjamin. See **LABAN**.

**ra'chis** (rā'k'is), *n.*; *pl. E.* -CHISES (-ēz; 24), *L.* -CHIDES (rāk'ī-dēz; rā'k'ī-). [*NL.* fr. Gr. *ῥάχης*, -tos.] **1.** The spinal column. **2.** Any of various axial structures; as: **a.** *Bot.* The elongated axis of an inflorescence, as of a raceme. **b. *Zool.* The distal part of the shaft of a feather which bears the web.**

**ra-chi'tis** (rā-kī'tis), *n.* [*NL.* fr. Gr. *ῥαχίτις* (sc. *vōsos*), fr. *ῥάχης* the spine.] *Lit.*, inflammation of the spine; commonly, rickets. — **ra-chit'ic** (rā-kīt'ik), *a.*

**ra'cial** (rā'chīāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a race. — **ra'cial-ly**, *adv.*

**rac'i-ly** (rās'ī-lī), *adv.* In a racey manner.

**rac'i-ness** (-nēs), *n.* Fact or quality of being racey.

**rack** (rāk), *v. i.* To go with a rack; pace; — said of a horse. — *n.* A certain gait of a horse or other quadruped; specif.: **a.** *PACE*, *n.*, **4.** **b.** *SINGLE-FOOT.* [*and ruin.*]

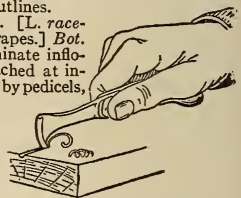
**rack, n.** Wreck; destruction; — now *Rare*, exc. in **rack rack, n.** Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any floating vapor in the sky. — *v. t.* To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.

**rack, v. t.** To draw off from the lees, as wine.

**rack, n.** [*ME. racke, rekke*, a framework.] **1.** A framework to hold fodder for cattle, etc. **2.** A framework, or grating, on or in which articles are kept or displayed. **3.** A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, etc. **4.** An engine for torturing by stretching

the body. **5.** A cause of anguish, or the suffering produced.

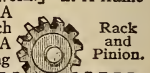
**6.** A straining or wrenching; as, the **rack** of storms. **7.** *A*



Race Knife.



Raccoon.



Rack and Pinion.

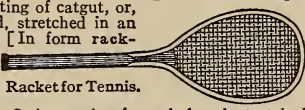


bar with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, worm, etc.; also, a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, detent, or the like.

— *v. t.* **1.** To stretch or strain; stretch on the rack or wheel. **2.** To torment; torture; as, *racked* with grief. **3.** Specif.: **a** To stretch up or raise beyond what is usual or fair; of rents, to raise oppressively; raise to a rack rent (which see). **b** To harass or oppress by exactions or extortion, as by rack rents; as, to *rack* tenants. — *Syn.* Rend, tear, wrench.

**rack'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, racks.

**rack'et** (rāk'ēt; 24), *n.* [Fr. *raquette*.] **1.** A kind of light bat having a netting of catgut, or, formerly, of cord, stretched in an open frame. **2.** [In form *racketts*, construed as a *sing.*] A game played with ball Racket for Tennis. and rackets in a four-walled court. **3.** A snowshoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. *Canada & Northern U. S.*



**rack'et**, *n.* **1.** Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport. **2.** A scene or occurrence of excitement, tumult, or social dissipation. **3.** A scheme, dodge, trick, or the like; a trying experience. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To engage in a racket; frolic; carouse; dissipate. **2.** To make a confused noise, or racket. — *v. t.* To affect by racket, to annoy, disturb, or ruin with racket. *Rare.*

**rack'et-tail'**, *n.* Any of several humming birds (genera *Spathura* and *Discura*), having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped.

**rack'et-y** (-ī; 24), *a.* Addicted to making, or characterized by, a racket, or noise.

**rack rail.** *Railroads.* A toothed rack, laid as a center rail, engaging with a gear wheel on a locomotive, as esp. on mountain railroads. Hence, *rack railroad* or *railway*.

**rack rent**, or **rack'ent'**, *n.* [*rack* to stretch + *rent*.] A rent of the full or nearly full annual value of the rented property; an excessive or unreasonably high rent.

**rack'-rent'**, *v. t.* To subject to rack rent, as a farm.

**rack'-rent'er**, *n.* One who pays, or exacts, rack rent.

**rack'work'** (rāk'wŭrk'), *n.* Any mechanism having a rack, as a rack and pinion.

|| **ra'con'teur'** (rā'kōn'tūr'), *n.*; *pl.* **RA'CONTEURS** (-tūrz'; *F.* -tūr'). [*F.*] A story-teller.

**ra-coon'**, *Var.* of **RACCOON**.

**rac'quet** (rāk'ēt), **rac-quette'** (rāk-kēt'). *Vars.* of **RACKET**, **rac'y** (rās'y'), *a.*; **RAC'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. [*From* *race* tribe, family.] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin, as a wine (cf. 3d **RACE**, *n.*, 6); hence: fresh; rich; excellent. **2.** Distinctively vigorous or spirited; peculiar and animated; as, a *rac'y* style; a *rac'y* person. **3.** Agreeably stimulating; piquant; fresh and lively; as, *rac'y* humor.

*Syn.* Spirited, pungent, spicy, smart. — **Racy**, *spicy*. That is *rac'y*, in expression, which has native freshness or verve; that is *spicy* which is piquant; *spicy* does not, like *rac'y*, suggest native quality; as, *rac'y* English; *spicy* criticism. [*Weave or twist together.*]

**rad'dle** (rād'dl'), *v. t.*; —**DLLED** (-'ld); —**DLING** (-'ling). To interrad'dle. *Var.* of **RUDDLE**.

**rad'i-al** (rād'i-dl'), *a.* Of or pert. to a radius or ray; consisting of or like radii or rays; radiated. — **rad'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**radial engine**, *Mach.*, an engine, usually an internal-combustion engine of a type having several cylinders arranged radially like the spokes of a complete wheel. The **semiradial engine** has radiating cylinders on only one side of the crank shaft. — *r. symmetry*, *Botol.*, the condition of having similar parts regularly arranged about a central axis, as in a starfish.

**rad'i-an** (rād'i-ān), *n.* [*From* **RADIUS**.] *Math.* An arc of a circle equal to the radius, or the angle at the center measured by it. Its value is 57.2958 ... degrees, or 180°/π.

**rad'i-ance** (-āns) *n.* State or quality of being radiant; **rad'i-an-cy** (-ān-sī) } brilliancy; vivid brightness. — *Syn.* Luster, splendor, glare, glitter.

**rad'i-ant** (-ānt), *a.* [*L. radians, -antis*, p. pr. of *radiare* to emit rays, *radius* ray.] **1.** Emitting rays of light; beaming; as, the *radiant* sun. **2.** Beaming with vivacity, happiness, etc.; as, a *radiant* face. **3. Physics.** Emitted or transmitted by radiation; as, *radiant* heat.

*Syn.* Radiant, beaming, beamy, lambent. That is *radiant* which shines brightly; the word often implies lively joy or satisfaction, esp. as expressed in the face; *beaming*, as applied to looks or expression, often suggests broader, more childlike or naive, satisfaction than *radiant*; as, *radiant* with joy; a *beaming* smile. *Beamy* is poetical. That is *lambent* which plays lightly, like flame, or shines with soft radiance; as, a *lambent* flame. [*Under* **RADIAL**.] **radiant engine**, a semiradial engine. See *radial engine*.

— *n.* That which radiates; as: **a. Optics.** The point or object from which light emanates. **b. Astron.** The point at which the visible paths of shooting stars meet, when traced backward, or whence they appear to radiate.

**ra'di-ant-ly**, *adv.* In a radiant manner.

**ra'di-ate** (rād'i-āt), *v. i.*; —**AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); —**AT'ING**. [*L. radiatus*, p. p. of *radiare* to irradiate, *radius* ray.] **1.** To emit rays; be radiant; shine. **2.** To issue or proceed in or as in rays, as light or heat. — *v. t.* To emit in rays, as heat. — *a.* Having rays or radial parts; radiated; *Zool.*, having radial symmetry. — *n.* *Zool.* Any of an obsolete group (*Radiata*) of invertebrates including those having parts arranged radially, as celerentates and echinoderms.

**ra'di-ate'd** (-āt'ēd), *p. a.* **1.** Emitted in rays. **2.** Radiate.

**ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'sh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of radiating; state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays, as of light or heat. **2.** That which is radiated; radiant energy. **ra'di-a-tive** (-ā-t'iv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, radiation. **ra'di-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, radiates; specif.: **a** Any of various devices for heating external objects or for cooling an internal substance by radiation, as a nest of pipes containing circulating steam or hot water. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* An oscillator.

**rad'i-cal** (rād'i-kāl), *a.* [*L. radicalis* having roots, *fr. radix, -icis*, a root.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or proceeding from, the root. **2.** Hence: original; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme; as, a *radical* change. **3. Bot.** **a** Of or proceeding from the root of a plant; as, *radical* tubers. **b** Proceeding from a rootlike stem; basal; as, the *radical* leaves of the dandelion. **4. Math.** Of or pert. to a radix or root. **5.** [*Often cap.*] Of or pert. to radicals in politics.

**radical sign**, *Math.*, the sign √ (orig. an *r*, initial of *radix*, root), put before an expression to denote that its root is to be extracted; thus, √*a*, √(*a* + *b*). Any other than the square root is indicated by a corresponding *index*; thus, √*n* indicates the third, or cube, root of *a*.

— *n.* **1.** A root, or radical part; a fundamental. **2. Philol.** A primitive word; a root. **b** A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the root. **3.** [*Often cap.*] In politics, one who advocates radical changes in laws and methods of government, esp. for equalizing social conditions. **4. Chem.** **a** A fundamental constituent of a compound. **b** A group of atoms replaceable by a single atom or remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, and hence thought of as a single atom. **5. Alg.** A radical expression; also, the radical sign.

**rad'i-cal-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* State or quality of being radical; also, the doctrines or principles of radicals.

**rad'i-cal-ly** (-kāl'i), *adv.* **1.** In a radical manner; fundamentally. **2.** As regards root or source.

**rad'i-cal-ness**, *n.* State of being radical.

**rad'i-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; —**CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd); —**CAT'ING**. To cause to take, or to take, root; plant deeply and firmly; establish firmly. — **rad'i-ca'tion** (-kā'sh'ŭn), *n.*

**rad'i-cel** (rād'i-sēl), *n.* [*Dim. of* *radix*.] *Bot.* A rootlet.

**rad'i-cle** (-k'l'), *n.* [*L. radícula*, dim. of *radix* root.] **1. Bot.** The lower portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling. **2. Anat.** The rootlike beginning of a vessel or part, as of a nerve fibril. **3. Chem. & Philol.** = **RADICAL**, *n.*, 4 & 2.

**rad'i-o-** (rād'i-ō-), *Combining form* indicating *connection with, or relation to, a radius, ray, or radiation*; specif. denoting: **a** *Anat.* Connection with the *radius* of the forearm. **b** *Physics & Chem.* *Radioactive*.

**rad'i-o** (rād'i-ō-), *a.* Of or pert. to, employing, or operated by, radiant energy, specif. that of electric waves; hence, pert. to, or employed in, radiotelegraphy. — *n.*; *pl.* **DIOS** (-dī-ōz). Radiotelegraph or a radiotelegram. *Colloq.*

**rad'i-o-ac'tive** (-āk'tiv), *a.* Also **rad'i-o-ac'tive**. *Physics.* Capable of emitting spontaneously rays consisting (at least in part) of material particles traveling at high velocities. Radium and its products, and, in a less degree, thorium, uranium, and other elements, are *radioactive*. — **rad'i-o-ac'tiv'i-ty** (-tīv'i-ti), *n.*

**rad'i-o-con-duc'tor** (-kōn-dŭk'tēr), *n. Elec.* A substance or device that has its conductivity altered in some way by electric waves, as a coherer. [*RADIOGRAM.*]

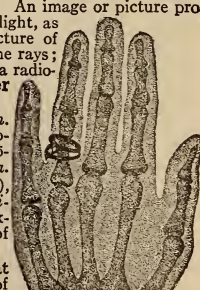
**rad'i-o-gram'** (rād'i-ō-grām'), *n.* **1.** = **RADIOGRAPH**. **2.** =

**rad'i-o-graph** (rād'i-ō-gráf), *n.* An image or picture produced by radiation other than light, as by Röntgen rays; esp., a picture of opaque objects traversed by the rays; a skiagraph. — *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **rad'i-og'ra-pher** (-ōg'rā-fēr), *n.*

**rad'i-og'ra-phy** (-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* Act or process of making radiographs. — **rad'i-o-graph'ic** (-ō-gráf'ik), **-graph'ic-al** (-i-kāl), *a.*

**rad'i-o-la-ri-an** (-ō-lā-rī-ān; 3), *n.* [*From* *NL* dim. of *L. radius*, *radius*.] *Zool.* Any of an extensive division (*Radiolaria*) of minute marine rhizopods.

**rad'i-ol'o-gy** (-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* That branch of science which treats of radioactive phenomena.



Radiograph.

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**ra/di-om'e-ter** (rā'dī-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics.* Instrument for illustrating certain phenomena of rarefied gases and radiant energy, and also for measuring the intensity of the latter. See *Illust.*  
**ra/di-om'e-try** (-trī), *n.* *Physics.* Use of the radiometer, or measurement of radiation. — **ra/di-o-met'ric** (-ō-mēt'rik), *a.*

**ra/di-o-mi-crom'e-ter** (-ō-mī-krōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for indicating minute changes of radiant heat or temperature.  
**ra/di-o-phare** (rā'dī-ō-fār), *n.* [**radio** + *phare* lighthouse. See PHAROS.] A radiotelegraphic station serving solely for determining the position of ships.

**ra/di-o-phon'e** (-fōn'), *n.* *Physics.* Any apparatus, as the phonograph, for production of sound by the action of radiant energy.

**ra/di-op'ti-con** (-ōp'tī-kōn), *n.* [**radio** + *projector*.] See **PROJECTOR**.

**ra/di-os'co-py** (-ōs'kō-pī), *n.* Direct observa- Radiometer. tion of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as the Röntgen rays. — **ra/di-o-scop'ic** (-ō-skōp'ik), *-scop'i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.* [by radiograph.]

**ra/di-o-tel'e-gram** (-tē'lē-grām), *n.* A message transmitted

**ra/di-o-tel'e-graph** (-ō-tē'lē-grāf), *n.* A wireless telegraph.

**ra/di-o-tel'e-graph'ic** (-ō-tē'lē-grāf'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, using, or used in, radiotelegraphy.

**ra/di-o-te-le-gra-phy** (-tē-lē-grā-fī), *n.* Telegraphy using the radiant energy of electrical (Hertzian) waves; wireless telegraphy; — the term adopted for use in the Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912.

**ra/di-o-tel'e-phon'e** (-tē'lē-fōn), *n.* A wireless telephone. —

**ra/di-o-te-le-phon'y** (-tē-lē-fō-nī; -tē'lē-fō'nī), *n.*

**ra/di-o-ther'a-py** (-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* Treatment of disease by means of Röntgen rays or other forms of radioactivity.

**ra/di-o-tho'ri-um** (-thō'rī-ūm; 57), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* **a** = ACTINIUM. **b** A radioactive substance apparently formed as a product from thorium.

**ra/di-o-ul'nar**, *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the radius and the ulna.

**rad'ish** (rād'ish), *n.* [**F. radix**, fr. *L. radice*, fr. *L. radix*, -icis, a root, esp. a radish.] The pungent fleshy root of a brassicaceous plant (*Raphanus sativus*), eaten raw as a relish; also, the plant.

**ra/di-um** (rā'dī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. radius* ray.] *Chem.* An intensely radioactive metal found (combined) in minute quantities in pitchblende and other uranium minerals. Symbol, *Ra*, or *Rd*; at. wt., 226.4. By their rays, radium preparations ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, etc. The radioactivity of radium is an atomic property, and is explained as resulting from a disintegration of the atom. This breaking up occurs in at least seven stages; the successive main products are called **radium emanation** (*exradio*), **radium A**, **radium B**, etc. The emanation is a heavy gas, the later products are solids.

**ra/di-us** (rā'dī-ūs), *n.*; *pl. L. -II (-ī), E. -USES (-ūs-ēz; 24).* [**L.**, a staff, rod, radius, ray.] **1. Geom.** A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface. **2. Anat.** The anterior (thicker and shorter) of the two bones of the forearm or fore limb. **3. Zool.** In radially symmetrical animals, an imaginary radial plane dividing the body into similar parts. **4. Mech.** Distance from a center line or point to an axis of rotation; throw; eccentricity. **5.** A part analogous to the radius of a circle (sense 1, above); a radial part. **6.** A distance or circular limit defined by a radius of specified length; as, a four-mile cab *radius*; loosely, any more or less prescribed area; as, the *radius* of commercial activity.

**ra/di-us vec'tor** (vēk'tōr); *pl. L. RADII VECTORES* (rā'dī-ī vēk-tō'rez; 57), *E. RADIUS VECTORS.* [NL. *vector* a bearer, carrier.] **a. Math.** A straight segment (or its length) from a fixed point (or pole, or center) to a variable point. **b. Astron.** A straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet.

**rad'ix** (rā'dīks), *n.*; *pl. L. RADICES* (rād'ī-sēz; rā'dī-sēz), *E. RADICES* (rā'dīk-sēz; 24). [**L. radix**, -icis, root.] **1. Math.** A number arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers; a base. **2.** A radical; root.

**rad'u-la** (rād'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. RADULÆ (-lē). [**L.**, a scraper, fr. *radere* to scrape.] *Zool.* In various mollusks, a chitinous band or ribbon, bearing minute teeth on its dorsal surface. It serves to tear up the food and draw it into the mouth. — **rad'u-lar** (-lār), *a.**

**raff** (rāf), *n.* **1.** A heap; a jumble. **2.** The refuse of society; rabble; — chiefly in *raffraff*. **3.** A low or worthless fellow.

**raff'a-palm** (rāf'fā-pāl), *n.* **1.** Fiber from the raffia palm, used for tying plants, basket making, hats, etc. **2.** The raffia palm. **raffia palm.** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia ruffia*), native to Madagascar, important for its fiber.

**raff'i-nose** (rāf'ī-nōs), *n.* [**F. raffiner** to refine + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, sweet substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, occurring in the sugar beet, cottonseed, etc.



**raff'le** (rāf'fl), *n.* [**ME. rafle** a game at dice, **OF. rafle**.] A kind of lottery, in which a number of persons pay, in shares, the value of something and then determine by chance which shall have it. — *v. i.*; **-FLED** (-'līd); **-FLING** (-'līng). To engage in a raffie. — *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffie; — often used with *off*. — **raff'ler** (-lēr), *n.*

**raff'le'si-a** (rā-flē-zhī-ā; -zī-ā), *n.* [NL., after its discoverer, Sir S. Rafles.] Any of a genus (*Rafflesia*) of Malaysian stemless, leafless, parasitic plants with huge flowers, usually exhalating a carrionlike odor.

**raff'le'si-a'ceous** (-ā'shūs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Rafflesiaceae*) of parasitic plants having imbricated scales in place of leaves, and apetalous flowers, natives chiefly of warm regions of the Old World.

**raff** (rāf), *n.* [**For raff** a heap.] A large collection; a crowd; as, a *raff* of folks. *Colloq.*

**raft**, *n.* [**ME.** beam, of Scand. origin.] A collection of logs, timber, etc., fastened together, for a float or for conveyance by water.

— *v. t.* To transport on or as a raft; make into a raft. — *v. i.* To use a raft, or to use something as a raft.

**raft'er** (rāf'tēr), *n.* [**AS. ræfter**.] *Arch.* One of the sloping timbers of a roof. See **ROOF**, **ILLUST.**

**rafts'man** (rāf'ts'mān), *n.* A man engaged in rafting.

**rag** (rāg), *n.* Any of various hard rocks. *Eng.*

**rag** (rāg), *n.* [**ME. ragge**, prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** A waste piece of cloth torn or cut off; shred; tatter. **2.** Mean or tattered attire; jocularly, any attire; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Something suggestive of a rag or rags and considered of little worth. *Contemptuous* or *Jocular*.

**rag'a-muf'in** (rāg'ā-mūf'in), *n.* A fellow who wears ragged clothing; esp., a disreputable tatterdemalion.

**rag bolt.** A bolt with barbs on its shank to hinder withdrawal. — **rag'bolt**, *v. t.*

**rage** (rāj), *n.* [**F.**, fr. *L. rabia*, for *rabies*.] **1.** Insanity. *Obs.* **2.** Violent passion or feeling; anger; fury; frenzy. **3.** The subject of eager desire; esp. in the *rage*. **4.** Enthusiasm; excitement, esp. at its height; as, the *rage* of conquest. — *Syn.* See **ANGER**, **FASHION**, — *v. i.*; **RAGED** (rāj'd); **RAG'ING** (rāj'īng). **1.** To be furious with anger or insanity; storm. **2.** To act with vehemence or fury; as, the storm *raged*. **3.** To prevail without restraint, as the plague.

**rag'ged** (rāj'gēd; 24), *a.* **1.** Rough; shaggy; as, *ragged* sheep. **2.** Jagged; as, a *ragged* edge, cliff. **3.** Unfinished; irregular; also, harsh; dissonant; as, a *ragged* voice. **4.** Rent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat, sail. **5.** Wearing ragged clothes. — **rag'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **rag'ged-ness**, *n.*

**ragged robin**, a sileneaceous plant (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) cultivated for its pink flowers.

**rag'ger** (rāj'gēr), *n.* Also **rag'gi**, **rag'gy**, **ra'gi**. [**Hind. rājgi**.] An East Indian cereal grass (*Eleusine coracana*), furnishing a staple food crop in the Orient.

**ra'gi** (rāj'gī), *n.* Var. of **RAGEE**.

**rag'ing** (rāj'īng), *p. a.* That rages; of a pain or disease, violent. — **rag'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**rag'lan** (rāj'lān), *n.* A kind of loose overcoat, usually with the sleeve seams carried up to the neck, — named from Lord Raglan, an English general.

**rag'man** (-mān), *n.* A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

**Rag'na-rok'** (rāj'nā-rōk'), **Rag'na-rōk'** (-nā-rōk'), *n.* [**Icel.**, fr. *regin*, *rōgn*, gods + *rök* reason, origin, history; confused with *ragna-rök* twilight of the gods.] *Norse Myth.* The so-called "Twilight of the Gods," the final destruction of the world in the conflict of the Æsir (gods) with the giants and powers of Hel led by Loki (escaped from bondage).

**ra-gout'** (rā-gōō'), *n.* [**F. ragout**, fr. *ragoister* to restore one's appetite, fr. *L. re* - + *ad* + *gustus* taste.] A highly seasoned stew of meat with vegetables. — *v. t.*; **-GOUTED** (-gōōd'); **-GOUT'ING** (-gōō'īng). To make a ragout of.

**rag'pick'er** (rāj'pīk'ēr), *n.* One who picks up rags and reuses in the streets, as a means of livelihood.

**rag'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* = **1st RAG**. *Eng.*

**rag'time'** (rāj'tīm'), *n.* *Music.* Syncopated time, as in many negro melodies, or music in this time. *Colloq.*

**rag'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* **1.** In England, the ragwort. **2.** In the United States, any of several coarse composite herbs (genus *Ambrosia*); esp., the common ragweed (*A. artemisiifolia*) or the great, or giant, ragweed (*A. trifida*).

**rag'wort'** (-wōrt'), *n.* Any of several asteraceous plants (genus *Senecio*); esp., a common European weed (*S. jacobaea*) having irregularly lobed and incised leaves.

**Ra'hab** (rā'hāb), *n.* *Bib.* A woman of Jericho who sheltered Joshua's spies. *Josh. ii.* **B** A Hebrew word meaning "raging monster," "insolence." *Job. ix. 13.*

**raid** (rād), *n.* [**North Eng.** form of *rook*.] **1.** A predatory incursion; foray. **2.** An attack or invasion, to make arrests, seize property, or plunder. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* — *v. t.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, āim, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



To make a raid on or into. — *v. i.* To make, or to take part in, a raid. — **raid'er, n.**

**rail** (rāl), *n.* [*F. rāle.*] Any of numerous precocial wading birds (family *Rallidae*, subfamily *Rallinae*) related to the cranes, but smaller, prized as game birds. Among the North American species are the king rail (*Rallus elegans*), the clapper rail (*R. crepitans*), and the sora (which see).

**rail, v. i.** [*F. railler.*] To use insolent and reproachful language; scoff; — often used with *at* or *against* or, formerly, *on*. — *v. t.* To move or influence by *railing*. *Rare.*

**rail, n.** [*OF. raille, L. regula* straight piece of wood, rule.]

1. A bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another as a guard or barrier, as in fences, balustrades, etc., or as a support. 2. *Arch.* A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. 3. A fence; a railing. 4. A bar, as of rolled steel, of various forms, forming a runway or track for wheeled vehicles, etc. 5. A railroad; as, to go by *rail*.

— *v. t.* To provide with, or inclose within, rails or a railing.

**rail'er, n.** One who rails, or reviles.

**rail/head** (-hēd'), *n.* *Railroads.* In a road under construction, the farthest point to which the rails have been laid.

**railing, n.** 1. A barrier consisting of a rail or rails and supports. 2. Rails in general.

**rail'er-y** (rāl'ēr-ī; rāl'-), *n.*; *pl. -IES* (-īz). [*F. raillerie, fr. railler* to rail.] 1. Pleasant or slight satire; banter. 2. A bantering act or speech. — **Syn.** See **BANTER**.

**rail/road** (rāl'rōd'), *n.* 1. A runway or track of rails, laid in two parallel lines, to make a permanent way for wagons; a road or way thus laid with one or more pairs of rails. 2. *Specif.*, a permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails providing a track for cars and other rolling stock; hence, such a road or line together with the lands, buildings, rolling stock, etc., pert. thereto. *Railroad* is commonly used only of heavy roads of this sort; *railway* is used in the United States of lighter roads, as street railroads, and in Great Britain is the usual name for both light and heavy roads. *Abbr., R. R.*

— *v. t.* 1. To transport by railroad. *U. S.* 2. To send or put through at high speed; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. i.* To be employed on a railroad; also, to travel by rail. *U. S.*

**rail/way** (-wā'), *n.* 1. A railroad. *Abbr., Ry.* Cf. **RAILROAD, n., 2.** 2. A line of rails providing a runway for wheels; as, a parcel *railway* in a store.

**rail'ment** (rāl'mēnt), *n.* [*Abbr. fr. Obs. arraiment, fr. arrayer.*] Clothing in general; garments; — usually collective.

**rain** (rān), *n.* [*AS. regn.*] 1. Water falling in drops from the clouds; also, the descent of such drops. 2. A shower or continued fall of or as of rain. 3. *In pl.* A season regularly marked by heavy rainfall; the rainy season, as in the tropics. — *v. i.* 1. To fall as or like rain. 2. To send down rain. — *v. t.* 1. To pour or shower down. 2. To yield or shed copiously; as, to *rain* favors, tears, or the like.

**rain/band** (rān'bānd'), *n.* *Physics & Meteor.* A dark band in the yellow portion of the solar spectrum near the sodium line, caused by watery vapor in the atmosphere.

**rain/bow** (rān'bō'), *n.* A bow or arc exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, and formed opposite the sun by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain, or in spray, mist, etc.

**rain/drop** (rān'drōp'), *n.* A drop of rain.

**rain/fall** (-fāl'), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; amount of water falling in rain, snow, etc.

**rain gauge** or **gage.** An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at a given place and time.

**rain'y** (rān'ī), *a.*; **RAIN'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** [*AS. rēnig.*] Abounding with rain; wet; showery. — **rain'y-ness, n.**

**raise** (rāz), *v. t.*; **RAISED** (rāzd); **RAIS'ING** (rāz'ing). [*ME. reisen, of Scand. origin.*] 1. To cause to rise up; hence: **a** To awaken; arouse; excite; as, to *raise* the town. **b** To call up, as a spirit; recall from death; revive; as, to *raise* the dead. 2. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; originate; produce; as: **a** To build up; erect; as, to *raise* a palace. **b** To bring or get together; collect; as, to *raise* money. **c** To breed; propagate; grow; as, to *raise* cattle, corn, etc. **d** To bring into being; produce; cause to arise or appear; — often used with *up*; as, "I will *raise* them up a prophet." **e** To give rise to; set agoing; start; originate; as, to *raise* a smile; to *raise* a racket. **f** To utter; as, to *raise* a cry. **g** To bring to notice; submit for consideration; as, to *raise* an objection. 3. To cause to rise; elevate; heave; as, to *raise* a stone or weight; hence: **a** To promote; exalt; advance; enhance; as, to *raise* the price. **b** To excite; intensify; invigorate; heighten; as, to *raise* the pulse, voice, spirits. **c** To cause to increase in size or amount; specif., of negotiable paper, to increase fraudulently the nominal value of; as, to *raise* a check. **d** In poker and similar games, to wager more than (another player, or another player's bet). 4. To cause to rise or become light, as bread. 5. To end the operation of, as if by lifting away; as, to *raise* a siege. 6. *Naut.* To cause (the land

or any other object) to rise above the horizon, or to seem higher, by drawing nearer to it; as, to *raise* Sandy Hook. **Syn.** *Raise, lift, elevate, exalt, heighten, enhance.* As compared with *lift*, *raise* commonly suggests the bringing of something to a vertical, or to an original higher, position; to *lift* is rather to bring up from the ground, often with implication of weight overcome; as, to *raise* (set on end) a telegraph pole; to *lift* a pole and carry it. To *elevate* is esp. to raise above the usual position, attitude, or state; to *exalt* (chiefly fig.) is to elevate in rank, intensity, power, or the like; as, to *elevate* a railroad, an *elevated* style; an *exalted* sentiment, ideal. To *heighten* is esp. to intensify; *enhance* often adds the implication of a raising in value or attractiveness; as, to *heighten* one's sense of duty; *enhanced* in value by its associations.

— *n.* Act of raising, or the thing raised.

**rais'er, n.** One who, or that which, raises.

**rais'in** (rāz'in), *n.* [*F. fr. L. racemus* cluster of grapes or berries.] A dried sweet grape of a special type.

|| **rais'on/né'** (rēz'ō'nā'), *a.* [*F. raisonné, p. p.*] Logical; arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects.

**ra'jah, ra'ja** (rāj'jā), *n.* [*Hind. rājā, Skr. rājan.*] In India, orig., a prince or king; later, also, a chief or dignitary; — used as a title of noble rank for Hindus, and also applied to Malay and Javanese chiefs.

**Raj'put** (rāj'pūt; rāj'pōt'), *n.* [*Hind. rājput, Skr. rājanputra* king's son.] A member of a military caste, of Kshatriya rank, numerous in northern India.

**rake** (rāk), *v. i.*; **RAKED** (rākt); **RAK'ING.** [*AS. racian* run.] 1. To pass with violence or rapidly; scrape along. 2. **a** Of a hawk, to fly after game; also, to fly wide of game. **b** Of dogs, to run with the nose to the ground.

**rake, v. i. & t.** To incline from a perpendicular, as a mast. — *n.* 1. Inclination of anything from the perpendicular; esp., the inclination of a mast or funnel. 2. *Mech.* Angle of deviation of a side of a cutting tool from a corresponding side of a rectangle normal to the work.

**rake** (rāk), *n.* [*AS. raca, racu.*] An implement, with projecting prongs, for gathering hay, spreading earth, etc.

— *v. t.* 1. To collect, stir, scrape, scratch, etc., with or as with a rake, as for gathering, smoothing, or clearing something, etc. 2. To collect with laborious industry; scrape together. 3. To search through; ransack; as, he *raked* the records for evidence. 4. *Mil.* To sweep with shot; esp., to fire along the length of; enfilade. — *v. i.* To use a rake; scrape; search minutely; as, to *rake* in history.

**rake, n.** [*Fr. rakehell.*] A dissolute man or (sometimes) woman; debauchee; roué.

**rake/hell'** (rāk'hēl'), *n.* [*rake* to scrape + *hell.*] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; rake.

**rake/hell', rake/hell'y** (-ī), *a.* Dissolute; wild; rakish.

**rake'-off, n.** A commission, profit, or rebate, often illegitimate, received by a party to a transaction. *Slang, U. S.*

**ra'k'er** (rāk'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, rakes.

**ra'ki', ra'kee'** (rāk'ē'; rāk'ē'), *n.* [*Turk. rāqī arrack.*] A kind of ardent spirits used in southern Europe and the East, distilled from grape juice, grain, etc.

**rak'ish** (rāk'ish), *a.* Like a rake in character, looks, etc.

**rak'ish, a. 1.** *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed. 2. Showy; dashing. — **rak'ish-ly, adv.** — **rak'ish-ness, n.**

|| **rāle** (rāl), *n.* [*F.*] *Med.* An adventitious sound, usually morbid, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds.

|| **ral'len-tan'do** (rāl'lēn-tān'dō), *a. & adv.* [*It. a.*] *Music.* Slackening; with a gradual decrease in tempo; ritardando.

**ral'ti-er** (rāl'tī-ēr), *n.* One who rallies.

**ral'ti-form** (rāl'tī-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. rallus* rail + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* Like or related to the rails.

**rall'ine** (rāl'in; -in), *a.* [*NL. rallus* rail (bird).] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the rails.

**rall'y** (rāl'tī), *v. t.*; **-LIED** (-īd); **-LY-ING.** [*F. rallier, fr. L. re + ad + ligare* to bind.] 1. To collect and reduce to order, as troops in confusion; reunite; also, to bring together for common action. 2. To revive; rouse. — *v. i.* 1. To assemble in order; unite in action; also, to renew order or united effort. 2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; revive; recover strength. 3. To recover strength after a decline in prices, as stocks. 4. *Tennis, etc.* To engage in a rally (see **RALLY, n., 3**).

— *n.*; *pl. -LIES* (-īz). 1. Act or process of rallying. 2. A political or other mass meeting. *Colloq., U. S.* 3. In tennis, rackets, etc., a series of strokes ending with a failure to return the ball.

**rall'y, v. t.** [A later form than *rail, fr. F. railler* to rail.] To attack with raillery. — **Syn.** Banter, ridicule, satirize. — *v. i.* To use pleasantly or satirical merriment.

**ram** (rām), *n.* [*AS.*] 1. A male sheep. 2. An engine of war used for butting, or battering; specif.: **a** A battering-ram. **b** In ancient war galleys, a beak projecting from the prow, for cutting down an enemy's vessel. **c** A heavy steel or iron beak at the prow of a steam war vessel; also, a vessel with such a beak. 3. = **HYDRAULIC RAM, 4. Mach. A** The plunger of a force pump or the like. **b** The striking weight

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



in a pile driver, steam hammer, etc. 5. [cap.] = ARIES. — *v. i.*; RAMMED (rāmd); RAMMING. 1. To butt or strike against violently; as, to ram a ship. 2. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

**Rā'mā** (rā'mā), *n.* [Skr. *Rāma*.] *Hindu Myth.* Either the sixth, seventh, or eighth incarnation of Vishnu. Of these the seventh, **Rā'ma-chan'dra** (-chūn'drā) [Skr. *Rāma-candra*], is the most famous. See RAMAYANA.

**Ram'a-dan'** (rām'ā-dān'), *n.* Also **a-zan'**. [Ar. *ramadān*, the hot month.] In the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, when strict fasting is practiced; also, the fasting.

**Ra'ma'ya-na** (rā-mā'yā-nā), *n.* [Skr. *Rāmāyaṇa*.] A Sanskrit epic, detailing the adventures of Ramachandra.

**ram'ble** (rām'b'l), *n.* An excursion or stroll merely for recreation. — *v. i.*; — BLED (-b'ld); — BLING (-blīng). 1. To go from place to place without definite object; roam. 2. To talk or write discursively. 3. To extend or grow at random.

**Syn.** Ramble, roam, rove, range, prowl agree in the idea of movement from place to place without definite object or goal. **Ramble** suggests careless wandering, often for pleasure; **roam** implies greater freedom and wider range than **ramble**; as, to **ramble** about a city; to **roam** about the world. To **rove** is to roam from point to point, often with particular zest; **range** emphasizes the idea of wide space covered; as, to **rove** about in quest of adventure; to **range** over a wide country. To **prowl** is to rove stealthily, esp. in search of prey or booty; as, wolves **prowl** about his camp fire.

**ram'bler** (rām'blēr), *n.* One who, or that which, rambles; specif., *Hort.*, one of a group of roses, esp. the crimson Rambler, having high-climbing stems and very large clusters of small or medium-sized flowers.

**ram'bling** (-blīng), *p. a.* Roving; wandering; discursive.

**ram-bu'tan** (rām-boō'tān), *n.* [Malay *rambutan*, fr. *rambut* hair of the head.] 1. A Malayan fruit closely related to the litchi nut. It is bright red, covered with coarse hairs, and contains a pleasant acid pulp. 2. The sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*) which bears this fruit.

**ram'e-kin**, **ram'e-quin** (rām'ē-kin), *n.* [F. *ramequin*.] 1. A baked preparation of cheese, bread crumbs or puff paste, eggs, etc.; — usually in *pl.* 2. The porcelain or earthen mold in which the mixture is baked and served.

**ram'ie** (rām'ē), *n.* [Malay *rāmī*.] An urticaceous plant (*Behmeria nivea*) of eastern Asia, much cultivated for its bast fiber; also, the fiber.

**ram'i-fi-ca'tion** (-i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Act or process of branching; arrangement of branches. 2. A small branch or offshoot. 3. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, etc.; one of the subordinate parts.

**ram'i-form** (rām'ī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-form*.] 1. *Bot.* Having the form of a branch. 2. Branched.

**ram'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t. & i.*; — FIED (-fīd); — FY'ING. [F. *ramifier*, fr. LL., fr. L. *ramus* branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To divide or spread into branches or ramifications.

**Ram'il-lie** (rām'ī-lī), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] A kind of plaited **Ram'ī-lie** wig; — fr. English victory at Ramillies (1706).

**ram'mer** (rām'mēr), *n.* An implement for ramming.

**ram'mish** (-ish), *a.* Like a ram; hence: a Rank. **b** Lustful.

**ram'mose** (rām'mōs; rā-mōs'), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, fr. *ramus* a branch.] Branched; having branches.

**ra'mous** (rā'mūs), *a.* 1. *Ramose*. 2. Pert. to or like branches.

**ramp** (rāmp), *v. i.* [F. *rampier* to creep, OF., to climb.] 1. **a** To be rampant, or in the posture of a beast rampant in heraldry. **b** To stand or advance with forelegs or arms raised as if in menace; hence: to rage; storm. 2. To rush about wildly or in frenzy. — *n.* Act of ramping.

**ramp, n.** [F. *rampe*.] 1. A sloping way, as in a fortification, bridge, etc. 2. A short bend, slope, or curve, usually in the vertical plane, where a handrail, coping, or the like changes its direction.

**ramp'age** (rām'pāj; rām'pāj'), *n.* [See **RAMP**, *v. i.*] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion.

**ram-page'** (rām-pāj'; rām'pāj'), *v. i.* 1. To be violent; rage. 2. To rush about excitedly; act wildly.

**ram-pa'geous** (rām-pāj'jūs), *a.* Raging; unruly; rampant. — **ram-pa'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ram-pa'geous-ness, n.**

**ram-pal'lian**, **-pal'lyān**, *n.* A ruffian. *Obs.*

**ramp'an-cy** (rām'pān-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

**ramp'ant** (-pānt), *a.* [F., *p. pr.*] 1. Ramping; rearing up with forelegs or paws extended. 2. *Her.* Standing and reared up, with one foreleg raised above the other; — said of lions, bears, etc. *Rampant*, used alone, denotes the position of the beast with its head in profile. **Rampant gardant** denotes rampant but full-faced; **rampant regardant**, rampant but looking back over the shoulder. 3. Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in action, etc. 4. Unchecked; exuberant in growth or spread; as, superstition was **rampant**. — **ramp'ant-ly**, *adv.*



Lion Rampant.

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ūm**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **recēt**, **makēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menū**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **īnk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);

**ram'part** (rām'pärt), *n.* [F. *rempart*, fr. *remparer* to fortify; *re-re* + *en* (L. *in*) + *parer* to defend, L. *parare* to prepare.] 1. *Fort.* A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. 2. A defense or bulwark. — *v. t.* To surround or protect with a rampart.

**ram'pi-on** (-pi-ŋ), *n.* 1. A European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculosa*), having an edible tuberous root, used as a salad. 2. Any of a genus (*Phyteuma*) of campanulaceous plants, having spicate or capitate blue flowers.

**ram'pire** (rām'pīr), *n.* & *v. t.* Rampart. *Archaic.*

**ram'rod'** (-rōd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm. [ble-down]

**ram'shock-le** (-shāk'-l), *a.* Loose-jointed; rickety; tum-ran-son (rām'z'n; rām's'n), *n.* [AS. *hramsan*, pl.] A broad-leaved species (*Allium ursinum*) of garlic; also, its bulbous root, used in salads as a relish; — chiefly in *pl.*

**ram'til** (rām'tīl), *n.* [Bengali *rāmtīl*.] A tropical asteraceous shrub (*Guizotia abyssinica*) cultivated for its seeds (*ramtil*, or *Niger*, seeds) which yield a valuable oil.

**ra'mu-lose** (rām'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *ramulosus*, fr. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus* a branch.] Having many small branches.

**ra'mus** (rā'mūs), *n.* *pl.* **RAMI** (-mī). [L.] A branch.

**ran** (rān). *Pret.* & *obs.* *p. p.* of **RUN**.

**Ran** (rān), [Icel. *Rān*.] See **ÆGR**.

**rance** (rāns), *n.* [F.] A dull red marble with blue and white markings, from Belgium, and now generally sold in the United States as *Belgian marble*.

**ranch** (rānch), *n.* [See **RANCHO**.] 1. An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the houses, barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate. 2. Loosely, a large farm. — *v. i.* To live or work on a ranch; engage in the business of a ranchman. *All Western U. S. & Canada.*

**ranch'er** (rān'chēr), *n.* One engaged in ranching; a ranchman. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

**ran'che-ri-a** (rān'chā-rē'ā), *n.* [Sp. *rancheria*.] 1. A dwelling place of a ranchero. 2. A collection of ranchos, or huts, esp. for Indians. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

**ran'che-ro** (rān'chē-rō), *n.* *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp. *ranchero*.] A herdsmen employed on a ranch; also, sometimes, the owner. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

**ranch'man** (rānch'mān), *n.* A man who owns, occupies, or works on, a ranch. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

**ran'cho** (rān'chō), *n.* *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp., prop., a mess, mess room.] 1. A rude hut or collection of huts for herdsmen, farm laborers, etc. *Sp. Amer.* 2. A ranch; — dist. from *hacienda*. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

**ran'cid** (rān'sīd), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid.] Having a rank smell or taste. — **ran'cid-ness**.

**ran'cid-ty** (rān-sīd'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid; a rancid scent or flavor.

**ran'cor**, **ran'cor** (rān'chēr), *n.* [OF. *rancor*, *rancur*, fr. L. *rancor* rancidity, *rancor*, fr. *rancere* to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity of mind; deep-seated enmity or malice. — **Syn.** RESENTMENT.

**ran'cor-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Full of rancor; deeply malignant.

**rand** (rānd), *n.* [AS. *rand*, *rand*.] A border, edge, or margin, as an unplowed edge of a field. *Obs. Or Dial. Eng.*

**ran'dan** (rān'dān; rān-dān'), *n.* Disorderly, noisy conduct; a spree. *Chiefly Eng.*

**ran'dan, n.** 1. A boat propelled by three rowers, the middle row pulling two sculls, bow and stroke pulling one oar each. 2. This style of rowing. — **ran'dan, a. & adv.**

**ran'dem** (rān'dēm), *adv.* With three horses harnessed tandem. — *n.* A team, or vehicle, driven tandem.

**ran'dom** (rān'dām), *n.* [OF. *randon* violence, rapidity.] A haphazard course or progress; — chiefly in: **a** **random** without definite direction or method; aimlessly. — *a.* Going by chance; left to chance; aimless. — **ran'dom-ly, adv.**

**Syn.** Chance, stray, casual, haphazard, fortuitous, accidental. — **Random**, **haphazard**. **Random** implies absence of fixed aim or purpose; **haphazard** heightens the implication of chance.

**rang** (rāng), *pret.* of **RING**, *v. t. & i.*

**range** (rānī), *v. t.*; **RANGED** (rānjd); **RANG'ING** (rān'jīng). [OF. *rangier*, *renqier*, fr. *renc* row, *rank*.] 1. To set in a row or rows; dispose in a line or lines. 2. To place (an individual, as one's self) among others in a line; hence, to espouse a cause, join a party, etc.; — usually used reflexively; as, to **range** one's self with the Prohibition party.

3. To dispose or arrange systematically. 4. To lay off or lay out; make level, even, or straight; specif.: **a** *Naut.* To arrange (an anchor cable) on deck. **b** *Gun.* To determine the elevation necessary for a given distance; give (a gun) such elevation. **c** To train (a feline). 5. To rove over, through, or along.

— *v. i.* 1. To rove at large; wander; roam, as cattle. 2. To move over a surface so as to explore it, esp. as a dog after game. 3. To be ranged; be ranked. 4. To have, or extend in, a certain direction; trend; run; as, to **range** along the coast. 5. **a** To have range; be capable of projecting, or admit of being projected; as, the gun **ranges** three



miles. **b** To change or differ within limits. **6. Gun.** To obtain the range of an object by firing alternately over and short of it until a hit is made. **7. Bot. & Zool.** To be native to, or live in, a certain region. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE.

— **n.** **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; rank; as, a *range* of mountains. **2.** An order; class. **3.** A line of direction; as, in *range* with the foot. **4.** A wandering or roving; a ramble. **5.** That which may be ranged over; esp., a region where cattle may pasture. **6.** Extent or space taken in or covered; reach; scope; as, *range* of voice; *range* of topics. **7.** The limits of a series of actual or possible variations, or the series or variations within such limits; as, the *range* of prices is great. **8.** Any of several forms of large cooking stoves or apparatus. **9. Leather Manuf.** A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illustr.* **10.** In the public-land system, a row of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart. **U. S. 11. Bot. & Zool.** The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives. **12. a** The horizontal distance to which a projectile is, or may be, propelled. **b** Also, the horizontal distance of the target from the gun. **b** A place where shooting is practiced.

**Syn.** *Range, compass, scope.* *Range* emphasizes the idea of extent; *compass*, that of inclusiveness within limits; *scope* connotes amplitude of outlook or freedom of range; as, a vast *range* of knowledge; the *compass* of human powers; his abilities had full *scope*.

**range finder.** *Gunnery.* An instrument, variously constructed, used to determine the distance of an object.

**rang'er** (rānj'ēr), *n.* **1.** The keeper of a royal park or forest.

**Eng. 2.** One who, or that which, ranges; as: **a** A rover; wanderer. **b** One of a body of mounted troops who range over a region. **c** In America, a warden who patrols tracts of forest. — **rang'er-ship, n.**

**rang'y** (rānj'i), *a.* Able or apt to range for considerable distances; hence, long-limbed and slender; — chiefly of cattle.

**rank** (rānk), *a.* [AS. *ranc* strong, proud.] **1.** Luxuriant or coarse in growth; grown to immoderate height; as, *rank* weeds. **2.** Overgrown; gross; also, overtied. **Obs. 3.** Projecting to an unusual extent beyond a surface, as the blade of a plane when adjusted to cut deeply. **4.** Producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile; as, *rank* land. **5.** Strong-scented; rancid; offensive in smell or taste. **6.** Offensively coarse; indecent; foul; as, *rank* language. **7.** Extreme; gross; utter; — used only in reprobaton; as, *rank* treason. **8.** Excessive. **Obs., except Law. 9.** Lustful; ruttish. **Obs. — Syn.** Absolute, downright; flagrant, glaring, palpable. See LUXURIOUS.

**rank, n.** [OF. *ranc*, *ranc*, prob. fr. OHG. *hring* circle.] **1.** A row; line; range; series, tier. **2. Mil.** a A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to *file*. **b** In *pl.* An army; the forces. **6** In *pl.* The privates as distinguished from officers; as, he rose from the *ranks*; — hence, also, used analogously of those in other walks of life. **3.** Line; orderly arrangement; formation; as, to form a crowd into *rank*. **4.** A social class; an order; as, in all *ranks* of society. **5.** Grade of official standing; as, the *rank* of general. **6.** Degree of eminence or excellence; status; grade; as, a writer of the first *rank*. **7.** Eminence; distinction; as, a man of *rank*. **8. Chess.** A row of squares on the chessboard parallel to the sides next the players.

**rank and file,** the whole body of common soldiers; hence, those who constitute the bulk of a party, etc.

— **v. t.** **1.** To arrange in a line or row or in ranks; set in a regular formation. **2.** To range in a particular class or order; classify. **3.** To outrank. **U. S. — v. i.** To be ranged, as in a particular degree, class, etc.; have a certain grade, degree of esteem, etc.

**rank'er** (rānk'ēr), *n.* [FROM RANK, *n.*] *Mil.* One who serves or has served in the ranks; specif., a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks. *Colloq.*

**rank'le** (rānk'lē), *v. t.*; — **KLED** (-k'ld) — **KLING** (-kl'ng). [OF. *ranceler*, prob. deriv. of LL. *dracuncululus* a sore, dim. of L. *draco* dragon.] To become or be rank or festering; fester; also, to produce a festering or inflamed effect; — literally, as of a sore or wound, or, now esp., figuratively, as of a feeling or experience.

**rank'ly, adv.** In a rank manner.

**rank'ness, n.** State or quality of being rank.

**ran'sack** (rān'sāk), *v. t.* [From Scand.] **1.** To search for stolen goods; search thoroughly. **2.** To plunder. *Archaic.* — **n.** A ransacking; pillage. — **ran'sack'er, n.**

**ran'som** (-sūm), *n.* [OF. *rançon*, fr. L. *redemptio*, fr. *redimere* to redeem. See REDEEM.] Redemption of a captive or capture by paying a price; also, the price paid or demanded. — **v. t.** **1.** To redeem from captivity, servitude, etc., by paying a price. **2.** To deliver; redeem. **3.** To release on payment of ransom. — **ran'som'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** *Ransom, redeem.* In ordinary use, to *ransom* is esp. to release (a person) from captivity or servitude; to *redeem* is to regain (an object), — in either case by a payment.

**rant** (rānt), *v. i.* [OD. *ranten*, *randen*, to dole, rage.] To declaim, or talk in extravagant language, without dignity

of thought; to be noisy and bombastic in talk or declamation. — **n.** Ranting speech; bombast. — **rant'er** (rānt'ēr), *n.* — **rant'ing, p. a.** — **rant'ing-ly, adv.** [*Colloq.*] **ran'-tan'** (rānt'ān'), *n.* A noisy knocking, as at a door.

**ra-nun'-cu-la'-ceous** (rā-nūn'ku-lā'sh'ūs), *a.* [See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Ranunculaceae*) of plants, the crowfoot family, typifying an order (*Ranunculales*), and including the buttercup, larkspur, anemone, monkshood, peony, clematis, hellebore, etc.

**ra-nun'-cu-lus** (rā-nūn'ku-l'ūs), *n.*; **pl. E.** -LUSES (-ēz; 24), **L.** -LUS (-l'ūs). [*L.*, a little frog, a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Ranunculus*) of well-known herbs, the crowfoots, or buttercups, typifying a family (*Ranunculaceae*).

**rap** (rāp), *n.* **1.** Any coin of trifling value. **2. Fig., the least bit;** as, I don't care a *rap*. **Colloq.**

**rap, v. t.**; **RAPPED** (rāpt), **or, often, RAPT**; **RAP'PING.** **1.** To snatch away. **2.** To transport mentally; ravish.

**rap, v. t. & i.**; **RAPPED** (rāpt); **RAP'PING.** **1.** To strike with a quick, smart blow. **2.** To utter impetuously or sharply; — used chiefly with *out*. — **n.** **1.** A quick, smart blow. **2.** A sound like that of knocking, ascribed to mediumistic agencies, as at spiritualistic séances.

**ra-pa'-cious** (rā-pā'sh'ūs), *a.* [*L. rapax, -acis, fr. rapere* to seize and carry off.] **1.** Given to plunder; seizing by force. **2.** Subsisting on prey; predaceous. **3.** Avaricious; grasping; also, greedy; ravenous; as, a *rapacious* appetite. — **Syn.** GREEDY. — **ra-pa'-cious-ly, adv.** — **ra-pa'-cious-ness, n.**

**ra-pac'i-ty** (rā-pā's'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness.

**rape** (rāp), *n.* [*L. rapa, rapum.*] A European brassica-aceous plant (*Brassica napus*), grown as a forage crop for sheep, hogs, etc. Its seeds yield rape oil, and are a bird food.

**rape, n.** [*F. rāpe* a grape stalk, *LL. raspa* grapes.] The pomace of grapes, left after expression of the juice or must. It is used for filtering, esp. in vinegar making.

**rape, v. t.**; **RAPED** (rāpt); **RAP'ING** (rāp'ing). [*Prob. fr. L. rapere.*] **1.** To seize and take away by force; plunder. *Archaic.* **2.** To commit rape on; ravish. — **n.** **1.** A seizing and carrying away by force; robbery. **2. Law.** The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and without her consent.

**rape, or rapeseed, oil.** An oil expressed from rapeseed and used as a lubricant, for illumination, etc.

**rape'seed'** (rāp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of rape; also the plant.

**Raph'a-el** (rāf'ā-ēl; rāf'ā-), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Ῥαφαήλ*, fr. Heb. *Rephā'el*.] An angel mentioned in Hebrew literature. Milton represents him as sent to instruct Adam.

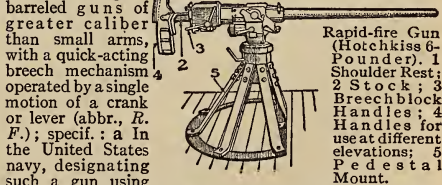
**ra'phe** (rāf'e), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *ῥαφή* a seam or suture, fr. *ῥάπτω* to sew or stitch together.] **1. Anat.** The seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ, as of the tongue, having externally a ridge or furrow. **2. Bot.** a In anatropous ovules, that part of the funicle adnate to the integument, forming a ridge along the body of the ovule. **b** In diatoms, the median line of a valve.

**raph'i-des** (rāf'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *ῥαφίς, ῥαφίλος*, a needle.] *Bot.* Crystals, generally of calcium oxalate, developed as metabolic by-products in plant cells.

**rap'id** (rāp'id), *a.* [*L. rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, hurry away.] **1.** Very swift or quick in motion; fast. **2.** Advancing with haste or speed; happening, done, or achieved quickly; as, *rapid* growth. **3.** Quick in execution; as, a *rapid* penman. — **Syn.** See FAST. — **n.** A part of a river where the current flows very swiftly, but without actual waterfall; — usually in *pl.*

**rap'id-fire'** (a. **1. Gun.** Firing shots in rapid succession.

**rap'id-fir'ing'** (a. **2. Ordnance.** Capable of being fired rapidly; — applied to mounted single-barreled guns of greater caliber than small arms, with a quick-acting breech mechanism operated by a single motion of a crank or lever (abbr., *R. F.*); specif.: **a** In the United States navy, designating such a gun using fixed ammunition or metallic cartridge cases; — disting. from *breech-loading* (abbr., *B. L.*), applied to all guns loading with the charge in bags. **b** In the U. S. army, designating such a gun, whether using fixed or separate ammunition; — not disting. from *quick-fire*. **c** In Great Britain and Europe, used, rarely, as synonymous with *quick-fire*.



**Rapid-fire Gun** (Hotchkiss 6 Pounder). **1.** Breech Block; **2.** Stock; **3.** Breech mechanism operated by a single motion of a crank or lever (abbr., *R. F.*); specif.: **a** In the United States navy, designating such a gun using fixed ammunition or metallic cartridge cases; — disting. from *breech-loading* (abbr., *B. L.*), applied to all guns loading with the charge in bags. **b** In the U. S. army, designating such a gun, whether using fixed or separate ammunition; — not disting. from *quick-fire*. **c** In Great Britain and Europe, used, rarely, as synonymous with *quick-fire*.

**rap'id-fir'er, n.** Ordnance. A rapid-fire gun.

**ra-pid'i-ty** (rā-pid'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity. — **Syn.** Speed, fleetness, quickness.

**rap'id-ly, adv.** In a rapid manner.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**ra/pi-er** (rā'pī-ēr), *n.* [F. *raprière*.] A straight two-edged sword with narrow blade, chiefly for thrusting.

**rap/ine** (rāp'īn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off.] A plundering; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

**rap/pa-ree'** (rāp'ā-rē'), *n.* [Ir. *rapaire*.] An Irish freebooter, esp. of the 17th century; hence: a plunderer; vagabond.

**rap-pee'** (rā-pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé*, lit., graded.] A kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker tobacco leaves.

**rap/ber** (rāp'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, raps; specif., the knocker of a door.

**rap-port'** (rā-pōrt'; F. *râpōrt'*), *n.* [F., fr. *rapporter* to bring back, refer.] Relation, esp. of harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity; — esp. in: in **rapport**, or [F.] **en rapport** (ān' rāpōrt'), in an intimate or harmonious relation.

|| **rap/proche/ment'** (rā'prōsh'mān'), *n.* [F., fr. *rapprocher* to cause to approach again. See RE-; APPROACH.] Act or fact of coming or being drawn near or together; establishment or state of cordial relations.

**rap-scal'/lion** (rāp-skāl'yūn), *n.* A rascal; a scamp.

**rap/t** (rāpt), *p. a.* 1. Seized and transported up or away; hurried away or along; — used lit. or fig. 2. Transported with love, delight, etc.; enraptured. 3. Deeply engrossed, as in feeling, meditation, etc. — **Syn.** See TENSE.

**Rap-to/res** (rāp-tō'rēz'; 57), *n. pl.* [N.L., pl. of *L. raptor* a plunderer.] *Zool.* A An order consisting of the birds of prey, as hawks, eagles, vultures, owls, etc., its typical members being characterized by carnivorous habits, great powers of flight, and keenness of vision. They seize their prey with their sharp curved claws. b An order consisting of the birds of prey except owls.

**rap-to'/ri-al** (-rī-āl), *a.* *Zool.* A Living on prey. b Adapted to seize prey. c Of or pertaining to the Raptores.

**rap/ture** (rāp'tūr), *n.* [L. *rapere*, *raptum*, to carry off by force.] 1. Act of transporting; fact of being transported; a hurrying along. 2. Mental transport, esp. of an agreeable sort; Head and Foot of one in ecstasy. 3. An expression, or manifestation, of ecstasy; a rhapsody. — **Syn.** See ECSTASY.

— *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TURE-ING (-tūring). To enrapture; transport. *Poetic.*

**rap/tur-ous** (-tūr-ūs), *a.* Feeling, expressing, or manifesting rapture; ecstatic; as, *rapturous* applause. — **rap/tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **rap/tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

**rare** (rār), *a.* [L. *rarus* thin, rare.] 1. Not dense; thin; as, a *rare* atmosphere. 2. Dispersed. *R.* 3. Not frequent; unusual; as, a *rare* event. 4. Uncommon in nature; unusually excellent; as, of *rare* beauty.

**Syn.** — *Rare*, *scarce*. That is rare of which but few examples, or instances, are found; the word often implies unusual character; *scarce* commonly applies to that which is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; as, *geniuses* are *rare*; a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce*. See DAINTY.

**rare earth**, *n.* See EARTH, 9. [of meat.]

**rare**, *a.* Not thoroughly cooked; underdone; — said chiefly of meat.

**rare/bit** (rār'bīt), *n.* *Cookery.* A Welsh rabbit.

**raree-show'** (rār'ē-shō'), *n.* A show carried about in a box; hence, any cheap street show.

**raree-fac/tion** (rār'ē-fāk'shūn; rār'ē-), *n.* Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied; — opp. to *condensation*.

**raree-fac/tive** (-tīv), *a.* [L. *rarefacere*, -factum, to rarefy. See RAREFY.] Producing, or marked by, rarefaction.

**raree-fy** (rār'ē-fī; rār'-), *v. t. & i.* -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING, [F. *rarefier*; L. *rarus* rare + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To make or become rare, thin, or less dense; — opp. to *condense*. 2. Fig., to make more spiritual, refined, or the like.

**rare/ly** (rār'lī), *adv.* 1. Seldom; not often. 2. Finely; beautifully; with rare skill; as, *rarely* carved. 3. In an exceptional degree; as, *rarely* beautiful.

**rare/ness**, *n.* State or quality of being rare; rarity.

**raree/ripe'** (rār'rīp'), *a.* [*rare* early + *ripe*.] Early ripe. — *n.* 1. An early ripening fruit, esp. a kind of peach. 2. A small or inferior onion.

**raree-ty** (rār'ī-tī; rār'-), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality, state, or fact of being rare; as: a *Rareness*; thinness; as, the *rarity* (contrasted with the *density*) of gases. b *Uncommonness*; infrequency; hence, unusual excellence. 2. That which is rare; an uncommon thing.

**ras/cal** (rās'kāl), *n.* [OF. *rascaille* the rabble.] A mean, trickish fellow; a rogue; knave; — often jocular; as, you young *rascal*. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the rabble; low; mean; base; as, a *rascal* person; *rascal* fiddler.

**ras-cal/ion**, **ras-cal'/lion** (rās-kāl'yūn), *n.* A rascalion.

**ras-cal'i-ty** (rās-kāl'ī-tī), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). The character or action of a rascal; knavery; a rascally act.

**ras/cal-ly** (rās'kāl-ī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rascal; mean; base; worthless; — often humorous. — *adv.* In a rascally fashion.



Head and Foot of one of the Raptores.



Rasorial Bird. Head and Foot of Domestic Fowl.



Rasp-berries.

**rase** (rāz), *v. t.*; BASED (rāzd); RAS'ING. [F. *raser*, LL. *rasare*, *v. freq.* fr. *L. radere*, *rasum*, to scrape.] 1. To erase. *Obs.* or *Rare*. 2. To level to the ground. = RAZE, 4. *Rare*.

**rash** (rāsh), *n.* *Med.* A fine eruption on the body.

**rash**, *a.* [ME. *rasch* quick.] 1. Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; reckless; — said of persons, and opposed to *prudent*; as, a *rash* statesman or commander. 2. Due to or indicating too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures. 3. Sudden or quick in action or operation. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Headstrong, hasty, heedless; bold, adventurous, venturesome, daring, reckless, foolhardy, hardy, fearless. — *Rash*, *adventurous*, *venturesome*, *venturous*, *daring*, *reckless*, *foolhardy*. One is *adventurous* who is inclined to adventure; as, an *adventurous* mountain climber. One is *venturesome* who is inclined to take chances; *venturesome* (often interchangeable with *venturous*) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction. *Daring* heightens the implication of fearlessness; as, a *daring* aviator. *Rash* implies undue precipitancy or hastiness; *reckless*, utter heedlessness or carelessness of consequences; as, youth is *rash* in promises; *reckless* shooting. One is *foolhardy* who is foolishly daring or reckless.

**rash'er**, *n.* A thin slice of bacon or ham.

**rash/ly**, *adv.* In a rash manner; too precipitately.

**rash/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being rash.

**Syn.** *Rashness*, *temerity*. *Rashness* implies undue precipitancy; *temerity* adds to *rashness* the implication of a certain audacity or even effrontery in action; as, *rashness* indicates bad judgment; *temerity* may arise from moral courage.

|| **Ras-kol'nik** (rās-kōl'nyk), *n.*; *pl.* RASKOLNIKI (-nyī-k') or RASKOLNIKIS (-nyīks). [Russ. *raskol'nik* dissenter, fr. *raskol* dissent.] The name applied by the Russian government to any subject of the Greek faith who dissents from the established church.

**ra-so'/ri-al** (rā-sō'rī-āl), *a.* [L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scratch.] 1. Habitually scratching the ground for food, as a fowl. 2. Gallinaceous.

**rasp** (rāsp), *v. t.* [OF. *rasper* to scrape, grate, rasp.] 1. To rub or file with something rough, as a rasp. 2. Fig., to grate harshly on; irritate; as, some sounds *rasp* the ear. — *v. i.* To grate or scrape. — *n.* 1. A kind of coarse file with raised points instead of lines. 2. Act of rasping; also, a sound like that produced by a rasp.

**rasp/ber-y** (rāz'bēr-ī; rāz'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). [Obs. or Dial. E. *rasp* raspberry + *berry*.] The fruit of any of various brambles (genus *Rubus*), distinguished from the blackberry by separating easily from the receptacle when ripe; also, the plant (esp. *R. idaeus*, *R. strigosus*, *R. occidentalis*) bearing it.

**rasp'er** (rāz'pēr), *n.* One who, or that which, rasps.

**rasp'y** (rāz'pī), *a.* 1. Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating. 2. Raspy; irritable.

**ra'sure** (rāz'hūr), *n.* [L. *rasura*, fr. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape.] Erasure; obliteration. *Obs.* or *R.*

**rat** (rāt), *n.* [AS. *ræt*.] 1. Any of certain rodents (genus *Mus*) allied to the mice, but considerably larger. 2. One who deserts his party or associates, esp. in adversity. b = SCAB, *n.*, 5. *Cont.* 3. A rat-shaped pad for the hair. *U. S.*

— *v. i.*; RAT'TED (-ēd); 24; -TING. 1. a To desert one's party or associates. b In the trades, to work as a rat, or scab. *Cont.* 2. To catch or hunt rats, esp. with a dog.

**rat'a-bil'i-ty**, **rate'a-bil'i-ty** (rāt'ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* The quality or state of being ratable.

**rat'a-ble**, **rate'a-ble** (rāt'ā-b'lī), *a.* 1. Capable of being rated, or appraised. 2. Proportional; as, *ratable* payments. 3. Liable to taxation, or rates; as, *ratable* property. *Chiefly Eng.* — **rat'a-bly**, **rate'a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

**rat'a-fī'a** (rāt'ā-fē'ā), *n.* Also **rat'a-fee'** (-fē'). [F. *ratafia*.] 1. A liqueur flavored with fruit or fruit kernels, esp. of a bitter-almond flavor. 2. A kind of cake or sweet biscuit.

**rat'al** (rāt'āl), *n.* [*rate* + -al.] Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessment.

**rat'a-plan'** (rāt'ā-plān'; F. *râ'tâ'plān'*), *n.* [F.] The iterative sound of beating a drum, or of a galloping horse. — *v. t. & i.* To beat a rataplan on something.

**ratch** (rāch), *n.* A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl, or click, works.

**ratch'et** (-ēt; 24), *n.* [F. *rochet* ratchet, bobbin.] 1. A pawl, click, or detent, to act on a ratch. 2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūm, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oīl; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre (87);

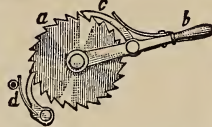


**ratchet brace.** *Mach.* A boring brace with a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool.

**ratchet drill.** A hand drill in which a lever carrying at one end a drill holder is revolved by a ratchet wheel and pawl.

**ratchet wheel.** *Mach.* A wheel having teeth with which a reciprocating pawl engages.

**rate** (*rāt*), *v. t. & i.*; **RAT'ED** (*rāt'ēd*; 24); **RAT'ING** (*rāt'ing*). To chide; to scold vehemently. — **Syn.** See **REPROVE**.  
**rate**, *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratūs*, p. p. of *reiri* to reckon.] 1. Amount or quantity; established portion or measure. *Obs.* 2. *a* Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.



of something else; proportional amount or degree; as, *rate* per cent, the number of hundredths taken of a whole; *rate* of interest, the specified number of hundredths of the principal. 4. A fixed ratio; proportion; also, a charge or price fixed by a ratio, scale, or standard; as, railroad *rates*. 5. Relative condition or quality; rank; class; as, *first rate*. 6. A tax on property; esp., in England, a local tax; — usually in *pl.* at any rate, at all events; in any case.

— *v. t.* 1. To calculate; reckon. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. To appraise; value. 3. To consider; regard. 4. To settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of; as, to *rate* a ship or seaman. 5. To arrange for the transportation of (goods, by rail, water, etc.) at a certain rate. 6. *Mech.* To design (a machine, dynamo, etc.) for a definite power, speed, etc.

— *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class; have rank.  
**rate-a-bil'i-ty**, **rate-a-ble**, etc. Vars. of **RATABILITY**, etc.  
**ra'tel** (*rāt'ēl*), *n.* [*Cape D.*, orig. *genus Melinus* (*D. mus* mouse).] A musteline mammal (genus *Melinivora*) of South Africa and India, badgerlike in size, form, and habits.

**ra'ter** (*rāt'ēr*), *n.* One who rates.  
**rath** (*rāth*) | *a.* [*AS. hræð* quick.] 1. Quick; eager. *Obs.* **ra'þe** (*rāþh*) or *R.* 2. Early. *Obs.* or *Poetic.* 3. Pert. to the early part of the day, season, year, etc. *Poetic* or *Dial.* — *adv.* [*AS. hræðe*, *hræðe*.] Early; betimes. *Poetic.*

**rath'er** (*rāt'hēr*; *rā'thēr*), *adv.* [*AS. hræðor*, compar. of *hræðe*, *hræðe*, quickly, immediately.] 1. More quickly; earlier. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* 2. More properly, reasonably, or truly; hence, instead; as, *rather* a dream than a reverie; nothing bettered, but *rather* worse. 3. More than not; somewhat; as, *I rather* expect to go; *rather* rainy. 4. More readily or willingly; as, *I would rather* go than stay.

|| **Raths'kel'ter** (*rāts'kēl'tēr*), *n.* [*G.*] Orig., in Germany, the basement of the city hall, often used for a restaurant where beer is sold; hence [usually *l. c.*], a saloon or restaurant of the German type below the street level.

**rat'i-fi-ca'tion** (*rāt'i-fi-kā'shūn*), *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction.

**rat'i-fy** (*rāt'i-fi*), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (*-fid*); — **FY'ING**. [*F. ratifier*, *LL. ratificare*; *L. ratus* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To approve and sanction; confirm; establish; settle. — **rat'i-fy'er** (*-fī'ēr*), *n.*

**Syn.** **Ratify**, **sanction**, **confirm**, **authorize**. To ratify is to make valid, esp. by formal approval; **sanction** often adds the implication of countenance, furtherance, or support; as, his choice was *ratified* by the army; his measures were *sanctioned* by the king. To **confirm** is to ratify by formal or decisive assent; to **authorize** is to sanction by authority; as, to *confirm* a treaty; to *authorize* a translation.

**rat'ing** (*rāt'ing*), *n.* Classification according to grade; rank; grade; class.

**rat'i-o** (*rā'shī-ō*; *rā'shō*), *n.*; **pl.** — **TIOS**. [*L.*, fr. *reiri*, *ratūs*, to reckon, think.] 1. *Math.* Quotient of one magnitude divided by another of like kind; — written as a *fraction*, thus  $\frac{a}{b}$ , or with a colon between *terms*, thus *a* : *c* ; 3 : 2, and is read "ratio of *a* to *c*," "ratio of 3 to 2." Sometimes the difference of two numbers is called their **arithmetical ratio**; their quotient, their **geometrical ratio**. 2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the *ratio* of representation in Congress; in the *ratio* of 2 to 3. 3. Portion; ration. *Obs.*

**rat'i-oc'i-nate** (*rāsh'i-ōs'i-nāt*), *v. i.*; — **NAT'ED** (*-nāt'ēd*) — **NAT'ING**. [*L. ratiocinatus*, p. p. of *ratiocinari*, fr. *ratio* reason.] To reason. — **rat'i-oc'i-na'tor** (*-nāt'ēr*), *n.*

**rat'i-oc'i-na'tion** (*-nā'shūn*), *n.* Reasoning, or the mental process of exact thinking; also, a specific process of reason.

**rat'i-oc'i-na-tive** (*-ōs'i-nā-tīv*), *a.* Of or pert. to ratiocination; also, characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination.

**rat'ion** (*rā'shūn*; *rāsh'ūn*), *n.* [*F.* or *L. ratio* a reckoning, relation, *LL. ratio* ration.] An allowance of provisions, esp. a fixed daily allowance to a soldier or a sailor.

— *v. t.* 1. To supply with rations, as a regiment. 2. To allot or distribute as rations.

**ra'tion-al** (*rāsh'ūn-āl*), *a.* [*L. rationalis*.] 1. Having reason or understanding; reasoning. 2. Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or characterized by, reason; as, the *rational* faculty. 3. Agreeable to reason; intelligent; sensible; as, *rational* conduct. 4. *Math.* Not involving a surd; as, a *rational* quantity. 5. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Capable of being measured in terms of the mora, or metrical unit; having the normal ratio between arsis and thesis. — *n.* That which is rational.

**Syn.** **Rational**, **reasonable**. **Rational** suggests esp. the possession of reason regarded as a faculty of the mind; **reasonable** implies particularly the exercise of reason, or conformity to reason, esp. from a practical point of view; as, *rational* powers of mind; *a reasonable* law, action.

**rational horizon.** *Astron.* See **HORIZON**, 2. **b.**

**ra'tion-a'le** (*-āl'ē*), *n.* [*L. rationalis*, neut. *rationale*.] An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, hypothesis, phenomenon, etc.; also, the principles themselves.

**ra'tion-al-ism** (*rāsh'ūn-āl-iz'm*), *n.* 1. *Theol.* The doctrine or system of those who base their religious opinions on reason rather than revelation. 2. *Philos.* The theory that reason is a source of knowledge in itself, superior to and independent of sense perceptions.

**ra'tion-al-ist**, *n.* An adherent of rationalism.

**ra'tion-al-is'tic** (*-is'tik*) | *a.* Belonging to, or in accord with, the principles of rationalism; tending toward, or characterized by, rationalism. — **ra'tion-al-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ra'tion-al-ity** (*-āl'i-tē*), *n.*; **pl.** — **ITIES** (*-itēz*). Quality or state of being rational; reasonableness; a rational view, practice or the like.

**ra'tion-al-ize** (*-āl-īz*), *v. t.*; — **IZED** (*-īzd*); — **IZ'ING**. 1. To make rational; also, to endow with reason. 2. To interpret in the manner of a rationalist; convert to rationalism.

— **ra'tion-al-iz-a'tion** (*-īz-ā'shūn*; *-īz-ā'shūn*), *n.*

**ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In a rational manner; reasonably.

**rat'ite** (*rāt'it*), *a.* [*L. ratūs* a raft.] Having a flat breast-bone, as the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, and moas; — opposed to *carinate*.

**rat'line**, **rat'lin** (*rāt'līn*), *n.* *Naut.* A small, usually three-stranded, tarred rope used for ratlines (in sense *b*). *b* One of the small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds to act as steps.

**ra'toon'** (*rā-tōon'*), *n.* [*Sp. retoño*.] A sugar-cane stalk or shoot, specifically of the second year's growth from the root, or later. — *v. i.*; — **TOONED'** (*-tōon'd*); — **TOON'ING**. To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane.

**rats'bane'** (*rāts'bān'*), *n.* [*rat* + *bane*.] Rat poison; esp., white arsenic.

**rat'-tail'** (*rāt'tāl'*), *a.* Like a rat's tail in form; as, a *rat-tail* file.

**rat-tan'** (*rā-tān'*), *n.* [*Malay rōtan*.] Shrouds and Ratlines.

1. *a* Any of a genus of climbing palms (*Calamus*) with remarkably long stems. *b* A portion of one of these stems. Rattans are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, etc. 2. A rattan cane or switch.

**rat-teen'** (*-tēn'*), *n.* [*F. ratine*.] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled, used chiefly for linings.

**rat'ten** (*rāt'n*), *v. t. & i.* [*E. dial. ratten* a rat, hence, lit., to do mischief like a rat.] To deprive of the machinery, tools, etc., used in one's employment (as by destroying or stealing them), to coerce an employer. *Cant*, *Chiefly Eng.*

**rat'ter** (*-ēr*), *n.* One who rats or anything that catches rats, esp. a dog, as a terrier. [*Abounding in rats.*]

**rat'tish**, *a.* 1. Characteristic of, like, or pert. to, a rat. 2. **rat'tle** (*rāt'tl*), *v. t.*; **RAT'TLED** (*-ld*); — **TLING**. *Naut.* To furnish with ratlines; — often used with *down*.

**rat'tle**, *v. i.* [*ME. ratelen*.] 1. To make a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision of hard bodies; clatter. 2. To talk rapidly and idly; chatter. *Colloq.* 3. To move or go with a rattling noise. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound. 2. To say, perform, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with a rattle or clatter; as, he *rattled* off his lesson. 3. To rouse; chase hard (game, etc.). 4. To disconcert; as, to *rattle* a player in a game. *Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. 2. An instrument (as a toy, etc.) for making a rattling sound. 3. Noise; racket; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter. 4. The sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail. 5. The noise in the throat caused by air passing through mucus which the lungs cannot expel, as at the approach of death.

**rat'tle-box'** (*-bōks'*), *n.* 1. A boxlike toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle. 2. *a* Any fabaceous herb (esp. *Crotalaria sagittalis*) the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated pod. *b* The silver-bell tree. [*headed chatterer.*]

**rat'tle-brain'** (*-brān'*), **rat'tle-pate'** (*-pāt'*), *n.* An empty-rattler (*rāt'tēr*), *n.* One who, or that which, rattles; specif.: *a* A rattlesnake. *b* A tumbling barrel; rumble.



**R** = **ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh-z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**rat'tle-snake** ('-l-snāk'), *n.* Any of certain venomous American snakes (family *Crotalidae*) having horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which rattle sharply when shaken.

**rattlesnake plantain.** Any of a genus (*Peperum*) of orchids; — so called in allusion to the checked or mottled leaves.

**rat'tle-snake'-root'** ('-rōōt'), *n.* 1. Any of various asteraceous plants (genus *Nabalus*, esp. *N. serpentarius*), formerly of repute as a remedy for snake bites. 2. The Senega root.

**rat'tle-snake'-weed'**, *n.* 1. One of the hawkweeds (*Hieracium venosum*). 2. In California, a small apiceous weed (*Daucus pusillus*). 3. The rattlesnake (*Crotalaria sagittalis*).

**rat'tle-trap'** ('-trāp'), *n.* 1. [Usually in pl.] Knickknacks.

**rat'tly** ('-lī), *a.* Making, or inclined to make, a rattling noise; also, of a noise, like that made by rattling.

**rat-toon'**, *n.* & *v.* Var. of **RATOON**.

**rat'ty** ('-ī), *a.*; **-TI-ER** ('-ī-ēr); **-TI-EST**. 1. Characteristic of a rat. 2. Abounding in rats.

**rau'ci-ty** (rō'sī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being raucous.

**rau'cous** (rō'kūs), *a.* [*L. raucus*]. Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a raucous voice. — **rau'cous-ly**, *adv.*

**rav'age** (rāv'āj), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *ravir* to ravish. See **RAVISH**.] Desolation by violence; devastation; havoc; waste. — **Syn.** Despoilment, desolation, pillage, plunder, spoil — *v. t.*; **-AGED** ('-āj-d); **-AG-ING**. To lay waste; spoil; plunder; desolate. — *v. i.* To commit ravages. — **rav'ag-er**, *n.* **Syn.** Destroy, ruin, devastate, waste, pillage. — **Ravage**, **devastate**, **sack** agree in the idea of despoiling or laying waste. **Ravage** emphasizes the idea of violence; **devastate**, that of waste or ruin; **sack**, that of plunder or pillage; as, to **ravage** or **devastate** a country; to **sack** a town.

**rave** (rāv), *n.* [*E. dial. raves*, or *rathes*, a frame laid on a wagon, for hay, etc.] One of the upper sidepieces of the frame of the body of a wagon or sleigh.

**rave** (rāv), *v. i.*; **RAVED** (rāv-d); **RAV'ING** (rāv'ing). [*Prob. fr. OF. raver, rever*, to rave, revel, *F. rêver* to dream, rave.]

1. To talk, declaim, or act as if mad or wild; rage. 2. To talk with excessive enthusiasm or excitement. — *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy. — *n.* Act or condition of raving.

**rav'el** (rāv'el), *v. t.*; **-ELED** ('-l-d) or **-ELLED**; **-EL-ING** or **-EL-LING**. [*OD. ravelen*.] 1. To let fall into a tangled mass; hence: to entangle; involve. 2. To undo the texture of; untwist; unweave or unknot. 3. Fig., to disentangle; make plain; as, to **ravel** a meaning. — *v. i.* To become raveled.

— *n.* 1. A tangle; an entanglement. 2. Something raveled or torn; a raveling. — **rav'el-er**, **rav'el-ler**, *n.*

**rav'el-in** (rāv'el-in), *n.* [*F. Fort.*] A detached work, with two embankments, which make a salient angle.

**rav'el-ling**, **rav'el-ling** (rāv'el-ling), *n.* That which is raveled out; esp., a thread detached from a texture.

**rav'el-ment** (rāv'el-mēt), *n.* An entanglement, lit. or fig.

**rav'en** (rāv'n), **rav'in** ('-in), [*OF. ravine*, fr. *L. rapina* rapine.] 1. Rapine; rapacity. **Archaic**. 2. Prey; plunder.

**rav'en** (rāv'n), *v. t.* 1. To seize by violence. **Obs.** or **F.** 2. To devour with great eagerness. — *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; be greedy; show rapacity.

**ra'ven** (rāv'n), *n.* [*AS. hræfn*.] A glossy black bird (*Corvus corax*) of the crow kind. — *a.* Glossy black like the raven; jet black.

**rav'en-ing** (rāv'n-ing), *n.* Rapacity; extortion. — *p. a.* Rapacious.

**rav'en-ous** ('-ūs), *a.* [*OF. ravinos* rapacious, violent.]

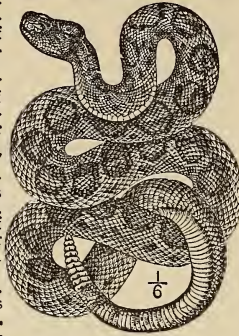
1. Rapacious; voracious. 2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, a **ravenous** desire. — **Syn.** See **GREEDY**.

**rav'en-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **rav'en-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ra-vine'** (rāv'vēn'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *ravir* to snatch away, *L. rapere*.] A depression worn out by running water, larger than a gully and smaller than a valley.

**rav'ing** (rāv'ing), *p. a.* Talking wildly; delirious.

**rav'ish** (rāv'ish), *v. t.* [*F. ravir*, fr. *L. rapere* to tear away, ravish.] 1. To seize and carry away by violence. 2. To transport with emotion, esp. with joy or delight. 3. *a* To



Rattlesnake.

abduct (a woman). **b** To rape. — **Syn.** Entrance, enrapture; delight. — **rav'ish-er**, *n.*

**rav'ish-ment**, *n.* 1. Act of ravishing; abduction. 2. Transport of delight; rapture; ecstasy.

**raw** (rō), *a.* [*AS. hræw, hræaw*.] 1. Not cooked. 2. In the natural state or nearly so; little changed by art; unrefined; as, **raw** materials. 3. Crude; immature; unpracticed; as, **raw** judgment. 4. Deprived of skin; galled. 5. Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak. — **Syn.** See **CRUDE**.

— *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place; — usually fig.

— *v. t.* To make raw, or sore.

**raw'boned** (rō'bōnd'), *a.* Having little flesh; gaunt.

**raw'head'** ('-hēd'), *n.* A specter mentioned to frighten children; as, **rawhead** and bloodybones.

**raw'hide'** ('-hīd'), *n.* Untanned cattle skin; specif., a whip of untanned (or raw) hide twisted, braided, or rolled.

**raw'ly**, *adv.* In a raw manner.

**raw'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being raw.

**ray** (rā), *v. t.* [*For array*.] To array or dress.

**ray**, *n.* [*F. raie, L. raia*.] **Zoöl.** Any of numerous fishes (suborder *Batoidei*), including the skate, torpedo, and sting ray, typically having the body very flat up and down and expanded laterally.

**ray** (rā), *n.* [*OF. rai*, fr. *L. radius* a beam, ray.] 1. One of the lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object; hence: *a* Any line of radiant energy, or a stream of particles traveling in the same line, as in radioactive phenomena. *b* The geometrical line, normal to the wave front, in which light, heat, or the like is propagated. 2. A thin line like a ray, esp., one of a number diverging from a center; as, a star of six rays. 3. Light of a ray or rays; radiance; — also used fig. 4. A small or unsubstantial amount; particle. 5. A glance; sight; vision; — from an old theory of vision. 6. *Bot. a* = **RAY FLOWER**. *b* A branch or flower stalk of an umbel. *c* = **MEDULLARY RAY**. 7. **Zoöl.** *a* One of the rods which support the membrane in a fish's fin. *b* One of the radiating divisions of a radiate, as an arm of a starfish. — **Syn.** See **BEAM**. — *v. i.* 1. To emit rays; also, to issue as rays. 2. To radiate.

**ra'yah** (rā'yā; rī'ā), *n.* [*Ar. ra'iyah* a herd, a subject, fr. *ra'a* to pasture.] A person, not a Mohammedan, forced to pay a capitation tax to the Ottoman Porte.

**ray flower.** *Bot.* One of the marginal flowers of the capitulum in the aster, goldenrod, daisy, sunflower, etc.

**ray'less**, *a.* Destitute of rays; hence: *a* Dark; blind. *b* Emitting no rays. *c* Having no rays or raylike parts.

**ray'on-nant** (rā'yō-nānt; *F. rā'yō'nān*'), *a.* [*F.*] 1. *Her.* Darting forth rays. 2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Characterized by radiating lines, as in window tracery; — applied to the French Gothic style of the 14th century.

**raze** (rāz), *v. t.*; **RAZED** (rāz-d); **RAZ'ING** (rāz'ing). [*F. raser* to scrape, shave. See **RASE**.] 1. To cut or wound slightly; graze. 2. To erase. 3. To lay level with the ground; overthrow; destroy; ruin; as, to **raze** a city.

**ra-zeel'** (rā-zē'), *n.* [*F. vaisseau rasé*, fr. *raser* to raze, raze.] *Naut.* A ship which has her upper deck cut away.

**Obs.** or *Hist.* — *v. t.*; **-ZEED** ('-zē-d'); **-ZEE'ING**. To cut down a ship thus; to abridge by cutting off or out parts.

**ra'zor** (rā'zēr), *n.* [*OF. & LL. rasor*.] A keen-edged instrument used in shaving the face or head.

**ra'zor-back'** ('-bāk'), *n.* 1. A porcupine. 2. A thin-bodied, long-legged, half-wild hog. *Chiefly Southwestern U. S.*

**ra'zor-backed'** ('-bākt'), *a.* Having a lean or thin back.

**ra'zor-billed'** ('-bīld'), *a.* Having a razor-shaped bill.

**razor-billed auk**, *n.* Auk (*Alca torda*) of the northern North Atlantic. It is about 16 inches long.

**ra'zure** (rā'zūr). Var. of **RASURE**.

**raz'zi-a** (rāz'zī-ā; *F. rāz'zā*'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Ar. ghāzīa* (pron. *raziya* in Algeria).] A foray; a raid.

**re** (rā), *n.* *Music.* Second of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the second tone of the diatonic scale.

**re-**. [*L. re-, red-*.] A prefix denoting: 1. *Back*, as **back** to an original or former state or position, or in opposition; as in **recline**, **refuge**, **recall**, etc. 2. *Again*, chiefly by way of repetition or restoration. Examples: **rejoin**, to join again; **reattack**, to attack again; **renew**, etc.

**re'ab-sorb'** (rē'āb-sōrb'), *v. t.* To absorb anew or again. — **re'ab-sorption**, *n.*

**reach** (rēch), *v. t.* [*AS. ræcan, ræcean*, to extend.] 1. To extend; stretch out; thrust out; as a limb. 2. To pass to another; hand over. 3. To touch, seize, or the like, by extending some part of the body, esp. the hand, or something held by one. 4. To extend to; stretch out as far as; as, his land **reaches** the river. 5. To arrive at; come to; attain to; as, his letter **reached** me; to **reach** an understanding. 6. To strike, hit, or touch, with a missile. 7. To influence or impress; as, to **reach** one with kindness. — *v. i.* 1. To stretch out the hand or arm, esp. as if to touch or grasp something. 2. To strain after something; make efforts; as, the mind **reaches** for knowledge. 3. To extend in dimension, time, amount, action, influence, etc.; stretch out; as, the results **reached** into the next century. 4. *Naut.* To

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oīl; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



sail directly on one's course with the wind forward of the beam. **5.** To get or make its way (to a place, point, etc.); also, of a gun, sound, or the like, to carry; of the eye, to see; as, as far as the eye can reach.

— **n.** **1.** Act of reaching or stretching out; as, he made a reach for him. **2.** Power of reaching; hence, power of seizing, touching, etc., or, esp., extent of such power; as, within reach of the guns. **3.** Power of attainment; extent or range of force, capacity, etc.; as, within the reach of everyone. **4.** An extent; expanse; hence: a straight or level stretch, as between locks in a canal; an arm of the sea extending up into the land; a promontory; — also used fig. **5.** *Naut.* A leg sailed by a vessel between tacks; also, a course of sailing with the wind forward of the beam, but not so as to compel tacking. **6.** A shaft, pole, or rod joining the hind gear of a vehicle to the forward gear, as in a wagon, bobsled, etc. — **reach'er** (-ēr), **n.**

**re-act'** (rē-ākt'), **v. t.** To act or perform a second time.

**re-act'** (rē-ākt'), **v. i.** **1.** To return an impulse or impression; resist action by an opposite force. **2.** To act in mutual or reciprocal opposition. **3.** To respond to a stimulus. **4.** To act or move in a contrary direction or manner.

**re-act'ance** (rē-ākt'āns), **n.** *Elec.* The influence of a coil of wire upon an alternating current passing through it, tending to choke or diminish the current, or the similar influence of a condenser; inductive resistance.

**re-act'ion** (-ākt'shūn), **n.** **1.** *Mechanics.* The force which a body opposes to a force acting upon it. **2.** Reciprocal or return action or influence. **3.** Chemical transformation or change; a chemical process or its result. **4.** *Med.* An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; depression or exhaustion consequent on overexertion or overstimulation; heightened activity succeeding depression or shock. **5.** *Psychophysics.* A regular or characteristic response to a stimulation of the nerves. **6.** A counter tendency or contrary movement; as, a reaction of opinion.

**re-act'ion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), **a.** Of, pert. to, characterized by, or favoring reaction. — **n.**; *pl.* -ARIES (-rīz). One who favors reaction; esp., one who seeks to undo political progress.

**re-act'ion-ist**, **n.** A reactionary. — **a.** Reactionary.

**re-act'ive** (rē-ākt'iv), **a.** Pert., due, or tending, to reaction; having power to react.

**read** (rēd), **v. t.**; *pret. & p. p.* READ (rēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READ'ING (rēd'ing). [*AS. rædan* to read, advise, counsel, guess.] **1.** To interpret as a riddle, etc.; hence: to foresee; foretell; as, to read the future. **2.** To go over, esp. understandingly, as characters or words, with or without utterance; peruse. **3.** To learn by perusal; as, to read the news. **4.** Hence, to discern by observation of signs, as facial expression. **5.** To attribute (a meaning, explanation, etc.) to what is read. **6.** To register; indicate; — said of a thermometer, speedometer, etc. **7.** To make a special study of, as by perusing books; as, to read law. **8.** To utter aloud or render something written, esp. interpretatively. **9.** To read one a lecture or lesson, to admonish or, sometimes, rebuke a person vigorously.

— **v. i.** **1.** To perform the act of reading. **2.** To learn by reading; — usually used with *of*. **3.** To utter aloud what is written. **4.** To bear construction, have import, be in effect, or the like, when read (in sense 2, *v. t.*); as, the ticket reads to Boston. **5.** To study, esp. by reading. **6.** To appear in writing or print; as, it reads thus in my copy.

— **n.** Reading; spell of reading. [*man.*] **read** (rēd), **a.** Versed in books; learned; as, a well-read **read'a-ble** (rēd'ā-b'l), **a.** **1.** Legible. **2.** Worth reading; interesting. — **read'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), **read'a-ble-ness**, **n.** **read'er** (-ēr), **n.** **1.** One who reads; specif.: a One who reads lectures or expounds subjects to students; a teacher; lecturer; — used esp. in some universities as the title of certain instructors. **2.** One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit. **3.** A professional reciter; an elocutionist. **4.** A book for instruction and practice in reading.

**read'i-ly** (rēd'ī-lī), **adv.** In a ready manner: **a** Without delay or objection; cheerfully. **b** Quickly; easily.

**read'i-ness**, **n.** **1.** State or quality of being ready; preparation; willingness. **2.** Ease or facility of performance. — **Syn.** Quickness, expedition, promptitude, promptness; aptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, dexterity, ease.

**read'ing** (rēd'ing), **n.** **1.** Act of one who reads; perusal; recital. **2.** A public recital; also, a lecture. **3.** Study of books; literary scholarship. **4.** Form in which anything is written; version. **5.** Written or printed matter to be read. **6.** Manner of rendering something written; also, interpretation; as, an actor's reading of a part. **7.** That which is indicated so as to be read, as on the scale of a barometer. **reading book**, a book for teaching reading; a reader. — **r. desk**, a desk to support a book while reading, esp. in a church service; a lectern. — **r. room**, a room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort.

— **a.** Addicted to reading.

**re'ad-just'** (rē-ā-jūst'), **v. t.** To adjust anew; rearrange.

— **re'ad-just'er** (-jūs'tēr), **n.**

**re'ad-just'ment** (-jūst'mēt), **n.** A readjusting; specif., *Finance*, the reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, effected, usually, by the voluntary action of the security holders. Cf. REORGANIZATION, 2.

**re'ad-mis'sion** (rē-ād-mīsh'ūn), **n.** Act of readmitting.

**re'ad-mit'** (-mīt'), **v. t.**; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. To admit again; give entrance or access to again.

**re'ad-mit'tance** (-āns), **n.** Readmission.

**read'y** (rēd'ī), **a.**; READ'Y-ER (-ēr); -EST. [*AS. ræde, geræde.*] **1.** Prepared or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared, fitted, or placed for immediate movement, action, or use. **2.** Immediately liable; likely; — used esp. with *to*, as, ready to sink. **3.** Prepared in mind or disposition; willing; disposed; as, ready to die. **4.** Quick; dexterous; expert; also, prompt; as, a ready wit. **5.** At hand; available; handy; as, ready money. **6.** Present; here; — used in answer to a calling of the roll, etc. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Expeditious, unhesitating; apt, skillful, facile, easy; opportune; free, cheerful. See PROMPT.

— **adv.** In a state of preparation; — used with a participle; as, ready-cooked meat.

— **n.** **1.** Ready money; cash; — often used with *the*; as, to have the ready. *Collog.* **2.** *Mil.* A word of command, at which the piece is held in readiness to execute the command "Aim!"; also, the position assumed.

— **v. t.**; READ'IED (-īd); READ'Y-ING. To make ready.

**read'y-made'** (rēd'ī-mād'), **a.** Made beforehand, in anticipation of need; not made to order; not original.

**read'y-wit'ted**, **a.** Quick-witted.

**re'af-firm'** (rē-ā-fūrm'), **v. t.** To affirm again. — **re'af-firm'ance** (rē-ā-fūr'māns), **re'af-firm'a'tion**, **n.**

**re'af-for'est** (rē-ā-fōr'ēst), **v. t.** To convert again into a forest. — **re'af-for'es-ta'tion** (-ēs-tā'shūn), **n.**

**re'a-gent** (rē-ā-jēnt), **n.** *Chem. & Micros.* Any substance which, from its capacity for certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring substances, etc.

**re'al** (rē-āl); *Sp.* rā-āl'), **n.** [*Sp.*, fr. *real* royal, *L. regalis.*] A small silver coin of Spanish countries; also a money of account, formerly the Spanish monetary unit.

**re'al** (rē-āl), **a.** [*L.L. realis*, fr. *L. res, rei*, a thing.] **1.** *Law.* Of or pert. to things themselves; specif., pert. to, or consisting of, immovable property, as lands or tenements; — opp. to *personal*. **2.** Relating to things or events, rather than to persons or opinions; consisting of physical things; as, a real offering. **3.** Actual, as distinguishing from *fictitious* or *imaginary*; as, a real existence; a real algebraic quantity; also, existing inherently, as distinguishing from *seeming* or *apparent*; as, real courtesy. **4.** Genuine; — often opposed to *ostensible*. **5.** Representing reality; true.

**Syn.** Substantive, positive, absolute, veritable, actual, true, authentic. — **Real**, actual, true. **Real** implies primarily substantive or objective existence — what *is*; **actual**, emergence in the sphere of action or fact — what *has become*; true, conformity or correspondence to what is actual or real. **Real** is opposed to *imaginary* (as, the real George Washington), to *artificial* (as, real gems), to *counterfeit* (as, a real ancient medal), to *fictitious* (as, one's real name), to *ostensible* (as, one's real reason), and to *nominal* (as, the real attendance). **Actual** is opposed to *potential* (as, the actual energy of heat), to *constructive* (as, actual fraud), to *virtual* (as, actual identity), and to *theoretical* or *hypothetical* (as, to illustrate by an actual case). It is also opposed, in the sense of "now existing, present, current," to *past* or *future*; as, not what has been, but the actual situation, confronts us. Both *real* and *actual* may be opposed to *ideal*; as, ideal conditions, contrasted with *actual*, real conditions. **True** is opposed to *false* (as, a true story), and to *erroneous* (as, the true version of a story).

**real estate** or **property**, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. — **r. image**, *Optics.* See IMAGE, *n.*, 6.

— **n.** Something which is real; also, used with *the*, actual state of affairs; in a metaphysical sense, reality in general. **re'al-gar** (rē-āl-gār), **n.** [*Ar. rahj* al ghār powder of the mine, through *L. or OF.*] *Min.* Arsenic monosulphide, *AS.*, an orange-red mineral of resinous luster used in pyrotechny and formerly as a pigment.

**re'al-ism** (rē-āl-īz'm), **n.** **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine of the realists, that the objects of sense perception are derivative from higher realities, or formative causes; — opp. to *nominalism*. **2.** The doctrine that objects of sense perception (and hence, the physical world generally) have objective being, independent of mental or psychical fact; — opp. to *idealism*. **3.** Preoccupation with, or devotion to, fact. **4.** In art and literature, fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization. — **Syn.** See REALITY.

**re'al-ist**, **n.** **1.** *Philos.* An adherent of realism (sense 1). **2.** One devoted to the real as opp. to the imaginary. **3.** An artist or writer who aims at realism (sense 3) in his work. **re'al-is'tic** (-īs'tik), **a.** Of, pert. to, or after the manner of, realism or realists. — **re'al-is'ti-cal-ly**, **adv.**

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**re-al-i-ty** (rē-ā'l'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** State or quality of being real; actual being. **2.** That which is real.

**Syn.** Reality, realism (as they apply to representations of what is real). **Reality** implies so close or vivid a correspondence between the representation and the thing itself that the representation produces the effect of the actual object; **realism** commonly implies faithful adherence to truth of detail, even where such details are trivial or sordid.

**re-al-iz-a-ble** (rē-ā'l-iz-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being realized.

**re-al-i-za-tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'), *n.* **1.** A realizing; state of being realized. **2.** Instance or product of realizing.

**re-al-ize** (rē-ā'l-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). **1.** To make real; hence, to accomplish; as, to realize an ambition. **2.** To cause to seem real; as, imagination realizes fiction. **3.** To conceive as real; apprehend clearly; as, he realized his danger. **4.** To convert into money; as, to realize assets. **5.** To obtain by plans and efforts; gain; as, to realize large profits. Of property, to bring by sale or investment. — **Syn.** See CONCEIVE. — *v. i.* To convert an intangible right or property into real (tangible) property; to convert any property into money. — **re-al-iz'er**, *n.*

**re-al-iz'ing** (-iz'ing), *p. a.* Serving to make real, or to improve on the mind as a reality. — **re-al-iz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**re-al-ly** (rē-ā'l-lī), *adv.* In a real manner; actually.

**realm** (rēm), *n.* [OF. *reialme*, *reavme*, deriv. of *L. regalis* regal.] **1.** A kingdom. **2.** Hence: province; region; domain; as, the realm of fancy. **3.** *Zoögeog.* A primary marine faunal division. **4.** A primary terrestrial division consisting of one or more regions; also, a division coordinate with a region (see REGION, 3 b).

**re-al-ness** (rē-ā'l-nēs), *n.* State of being real; reality.

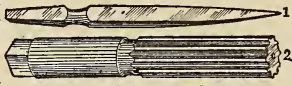
**Re-al'schu'le** (rā-ā'l'shōō'lē), *n.*; *pl.* -SCHULEN (-shōō'lēn). [G.] A secondary scientific school, teaching no classics, affording manual training, of the grade of the classical schools called *Gymnasia*. — *Germany, Austria, etc.*

**re-al-ty** (rē-ā'l-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [real + -ty.] **1.** Loyalty; honesty. **Obs.** **2.** Real estate or property; a piece of real property.

**ream** (rēm), *n.* [OF. *rayme*, fr. Ar. *rizmah* bundle.] A quantity of paper, 20 quires, or 480 sheets (now often 500 sheets, and in a printer's perfect ream 516 sheets).

**ream**, *v. t.* **1.** To widen the opening of (a hole); bevel out. **2.** To enlarge or dress out (a hole) with a reamer. **3.** To remove (a defective part) by reaming (sense 2 above); — used with *out*.

**ream'er** (rēm'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, reams; any of various tools with cutting edges to enlarge or shape a hole by turning; a broach.



**re-an'i-mate** (rē-ān'i-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; revive; invigorate again. — **ma'tion**, *n.*

**reap** (rēp), *v. t.* [AS. *ripan*, *reopan*.] **1.** To cut with a sickle, scythe, or machine, as grain; gather, as a harvest, by cutting. **2.** To obtain or receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor; as, to reap a benefit. **3.** To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to reap a field. — *v. i.* To reap something; gather a harvest. — **reap'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

**reap'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who reaps. **2.** A reaping machine.

**reaping machine.** Any of various machines for reaping grain, usually drawn by horses; a reaper.

**re-ap-pear** (rē-ā-pēr'), *v. i.* Appear again. — **pear'ance**, *n.*

**re-ap-point'** (-point'), *v. t.* Appoint again. — **point'ment**, *n.*

**rear** (rēr), *n.* [Short for *arrear*.] **1.** The part of an army, fleet, or force which comes or is stationed behind the rest. **2.** Back part; as, the rear of a house. **3.** Space or position behind, or at the back.

— *a.* Being at the back; hindmost. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR.

**rear admiral**, a naval officer. See NAVY. — *r.* guard, portion of an army detailed to guard the rear of the main body.

**rear**, *v. t.* [AS. *rāran*.] **1.** To raise or set up. **2.** To erect by building; construct. **3.** To elevate; raise; — often used fig.; as, the city rears its towers. **4.** To breed and raise; also, to cause to grow, as plants. **5.** To bring up to maturity, as young; foster; instruct; as, to rear children. — **Syn.** Lift, build, establish. — *v. i.* To rise up, esp. to rise up on the hind legs; become erect. — **rear'er**, *n.*

**re-ar-gue** (rē-ā'r-gū), *v. t.* To argue again. — **ar'gu-ment**, *n.*

**rear-horse'**, *n.* A mantis.

**re-arm'** (rē-ārm'), *v. t.* To furnish with new or improved arms. — **re-arm'a-ment** (-ārm-mā-mēt), *n.*

**rear-most** (rēr-mōst), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last.

**rear-mouse'**, *Var.* of *REEMOUSE*, a bat.

**re-ar-range'** (rē-ā-rān'), *v. t.* To arrange again or anew.

**re-ar-range-ment** (-mēt), *n.* A rearranging, or state of being rearranged; specif., *Chem.*, a shifting of components of a substance so as to form one of different structure.

**rear'ward** (rēr-wārd), *a.* and *adv.* At or toward the rear.

**rear'ward'** (-wārd'), *n.* [ME. *reureward*. See WARD, *n.*, guard.] The rear division of an army or fleet. *Archaic.*

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**rea'son** (rē-ā'sn), *n.* [F. *raison*, fr. *L. ratio*.] **1.** A consideration, motive, or judgment inducing or confirming a belief, influencing the will, or leading to an action or course of action; a rational ground or motive. **2.** A statement offered as an explanation or justification. **3.** A formal account or reckoning. *Obs.* **4.** A ground or cause; that in the reality which makes any fact intelligible. **5.** The power or faculty of comprehending and inferring; intellect. **6.** A sane or sound mind; sanity; sense; as, to lose one's reason; also, a sane or sound view or consideration. **7.** Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; right thinking; as, to bring one to reason; hence: justice; propriety.

**Syn.** Reason, understanding, sense. Reason commonly suggests esp. that guiding or directing faculty distinguishing men from the lower animals; **understanding** applies to the faculty of clear comprehension or sound judgment; **sense** adds to **understanding** the implication of native sagacity. See CAUSE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To hold discussion or argument; hence: to discourse; converse. **2.** To think in logical forms; infer or conclude from a consideration of data or premises.

— *v. i.* **1.** To question; ask the reason for; discuss with respect to reasons or explanations; — used with *what, why, why, etc.*; as, to reason what is meant; "thurs not to reason why." **2.** To examine or discuss by arguments; debate; discuss; as, to reason a point. **3.** To support with reasons; explain; justify, persuade, or affect by reasoning or argument; as, to reason one into a belief. — **rea'son-er**, *n.*

**rea'son-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational. **2.** Governed by reason; just; rational; as, a reasonable cause. **3.** Not excessive or immoderate; as, a reasonable price. — **Syn.** Equitable, fair, moderate. See RATIONAL. — **rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rea'bly**, *adv.*

**rea'son-ing** (rē-ā'sn-ing), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who reasons. **2.** Reasons arranged and developed; course of argument; as, his reasoning was profound.

**rea'son-less**, *a.* Without, or lacking in, reason.

**re-as-semble** (rē-ā-sēm'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To assemble again.

**re-as-sert'** (-ā-sēr't'), *v. t.* To assert again or anew.

**re-as-sign'** (-sīn'), *v. t.* To assign back or again.

**re-as-sume'** (-sīm'), *v. t.* To assume again or anew.

**re-as-sur'ance** (-shōō'āns), *n.* **1.** Assurance renewed or renewed and repeated faith. — **REINSURANCE.**

**re-as-sure'** (-shōō'), *v. t.* **1.** To assure anew; restore confidence to. **2.** To reinsure. — **re-as-sur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Re-a'u'mur'**, **Re-ā'u'mur'** (rē-ā'mūr'), *a.* Of or pert. to René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, or the thermometric scale invented by him about 1730, in which 0° marks the freezing point and 50° the boiling point of water.

**reave** (rēv), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* REAVED (rēvd), REFT (rēft) or, *Obs.*, RAFT (rāft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REAV'ING, [AS. *rā-rān*, fr. *rāf* spoil, plunder.] To ravage; plunder; pillage; rob. — **reav'er**, **reav'ēr** (rēv'ēr), *n.* *All Archaic.*

**reave**, *v. t.* & *i.* To burst; to split. *Rare* or *Dial.*

**re-bap-tize'** (rē-bāp-tīz'), *v. t.* To baptize again.

**re-bate'** (rē-bāt'; commonly rāb'ēt), *n.* [See RABBIT.]

*Arch.* A rabbit. Cf. RABBIT, *n.* 1. — *v. t.* To rabbit.

**re-bate'** (rē-bāt'), *v. t.*; -BATED (-bāt'ēd); -BAT'ING. [OF. *rabatre* to beat down, blunt, deduct.] **1.** To diminish; reduce; check. *Archaic. **2.** To deduct from; discount from; allow a discount to. **3.** To blunt. *Archaic.* — **re-bat'er**, *n.**

**re-bate'** (rē-bāt'; rēbāt), *n.* Deduction; abatement; remission or payment back.

**re'bec**, **re'beck** (rē'bēk), *n.* [F. *rebec*.] The earliest known instrument of the viol class.

**Re-bec'ca**, **Re-bek'ah** (rē-bēk-ā), *n.* [L. *Rebecca*, Gr. *Pe-bēka*, fr. Heb. *Ribqāh*.] *Bib.* Sister of Laban, wife of Isaac, and mother of Esau and Jacob.

**re-bel'** (rē-bēl'), *v. i.*; -BELLED' (-bēld'); -BEL'L'ING. [F. *rebelle*, fr. *L. rebellare* to war again; *re* + *bellare* to war, *bellum* war.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of one's ruler or government. **2.** To be disobedient to authority; revolt; exhibit opposition or repugnance.

**reb'el** (rēb'ēl), *a.* [F. *rebelle*, fr. *L. rebellis*.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rebels or rebellion; rebellious. — *n.* One who rebels or is in rebellion. — **Syn.** See INSURGENT.

**reb'el-dom** (-dām), *n.* **1.** A region infested or held by rebels; rebels collectively. **2.** Rebellious conduct.

**re-bel'li'on** (rē-bēl'yūn), *n.* **1.** Act of rebelling; revolt. **2.** Open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority.

**Syn.** Rebellion, revolution, revolt, insurrection, mutiny. **Rebellion** is open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority; **revolution** implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another; as, the Great Rebellion (1642-52); the American Revolution.

The two words are often used of the same event, according to the point of view. **Revolt** and **insurrection** denote an armed uprising against authority, but one of less extent than a **rebellion**; **mutiny** commonly denotes an insurrection against military or naval authority; as, the Peasants' Revolt; Whisky Insurrection; Sepoy Mutiny.

**re-bel'l'ious** (-yūs), *a.* **1.** Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; insubordinate. **2.** Resisting treatment or operation;

chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



refractory; as, a *rebellious* disease.—*re-bel'lious-ly*, *adv.*  
*—re-bel'lious-ness*, *n.*  
**re-bind'** (rē-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind anew or again; esp., to put a new binding on (a book).  
**re-birth'** (rē-būth'), *n.* A new birth; reincarnation.  
**reb'o-ant'** (rē-bō'ānt'), *a.* [*L. reboans*, p. pr. of *reboare*; *re-re- + boare* to cry aloud.] Resounding loudly. *Rare.*  
**re-born'** (rē-bōrn'), *v. i.* Born again, lit. or fig.  
**re-bound'** (rē-bound'), *v. i.* [*OF. rebondir* to spring back, *rēcho*.] 1. To spring back on collision or impact. 2. To rebound; resound. 3. To bound as if on impact, as a horse. **Syn.** Rebound, recoil. Rebound suggests a springing back, esp. after impact; recoil oftener implies reaction after strain or stretching; as, a ball *rebounds*; a spring *recoils*. **Fig., rebound** suggests a resilience after depression or the like; *recoil*, shrinking or revulsion.  
*—v. t. 1.* To return as by a rebound. **Obs. or R. 2.** To echo; reverberate. *Rare.* — *n.* A rebounding; resilience.  
**re-bo'zo** (rē-bō'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -zos (-zōs). [*Sp.*] A kind of mantilla worn by women over the head and shoulders, and sometimes over part of the face. *Mexico & Sp. Amer.*  
**re-breathe'** (rē-brēth'), *v. t.* To breathe again.  
**re-buff'** (rē-būf'), *n.* [*OF. rebufe*, fr. *It.*, fr. *ri-* (*L. re-*) + *buffo* puff.] 1. A brusque refusal; snub. 2. A repulsion or beating back. 3. Any sharp check; repulse. — *v. t. 1.* To administer a rebuff to. 2. To drive, beat, or blow back.  
**re-build'** (rē-bīld'), *v. t.* To build again; reconstruct.  
**re-buke'** (rē-būk'), *v. t.*; -BUKED' (-būkt'); -BUK'ING (-būk'ing). [*AF. rebuker* to check, *repl.*] 1. To curb; check. **Obs. 2.** To reprimand; chide severely; improve; censure.  
*—Syn.* See REPROVE. — *n.* A sharp reproof; reprimand.  
**re-buk'er** (-būk'ēr), *n.* One who rebukes.  
**rebus** (rē'būs), *n.*; *pl.* -BUSSES (-ēz; 24). [*L. rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing.] An enigmatical representation of words and phrases by pictures of objects the names of which resemble the words or their syllables; hence, a kind of riddle made up of such representations.  
**re-but'** (rē-būt'), *v. t. & i.*; -BUR'ED; -TING. [*OF. rebouter* to repulse, drive back; *re- + bouter* to push.] 1. To beat back; repulse. **Obs. 2.** To check the advance or acceptance of; repel; refute. 3. *Law.* To contradict or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.  
**re-but'tal** (rē-būt'tāl), *n.* Act of rebutting.  
**re-but'ter** (-ēr), *n.* [Properly fr. *OF. rebouter*, inf. as *n.* See *REBUT*, *v.*] *Law.* The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.  
**re-but'ter**, *n.* That which rebuts, or refutes.  
**re-cal'ci-trant** (rē-kāl'sī-trānt'), *a.* [*L. recalcitrans*, p. pr. of *recalcitrare* to kick back; *re-re- + calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calc* heel.] Kicking back; hence, showing opposition; refractory. — *re-cal'ci-trance* (*-trāns*), *n.*  
**re-cal'ci-trate** (rē-trāt'), *v. i. & t.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ēd); -TRAT'ING. To kick back or against; hence, to express opposition. — *re-cal'ci-tra'tion* (-trāt'shūn), *n.*  
**re-ca-les'cence** (rē-kā-lēs'ēns), *n.* The sudden liberation of heat by a metal when cooling through a certain critical temperature, as iron at 795°C. — *re-ca-les'cent* (-ēnt), *a.*  
**re-call'** (rē-kōl'), *v. t. 1.* To call or summon back. 2. To call back to mind; recollect. 3. To renew; revive; restore; as, to *recall* peace. 4. To revoke; annul; retract; withdraw; as, to *recall* a decree. — **Syn.** See REMEMBER.  
*—n. 1.* Act of recalling or a sound or signal used to recall, or summon back. 2. *Political Science.* The right or procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.  
**re-cant'** (-kānt'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. recantare, -latum*, to recant; *re- + cantare* to sing, sound.] 1. To withdraw or repudiate formally (opinions formerly expressed); take back openly. 2. To retract; recall. — **Syn.** Abjure, revoke, disavow, disown. See RENOUNCE. — *re-can'ta'tion* (rē-kānt-ā'shūn), *n.* — *re-cant'er*, *n.*  
**re-ca-pit'u-late** (rē-kā-pī'tū-lāt'), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [*L. recapitulare, -latum*; *re-re- + capitulum* a small head, chapter, section.] To repeat or restate briefly, as the principal points in a discourse; summarize.  
**re-ca-pit'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n. 1.* Act of recapitulating; a concise summary. 2. *Biol.* Repetition, in an individual, of phylogenetic development.  
**re-ca-pit'u-la-tive** (-lā-tīv), *re-ca-pit'u-la-to-ry* (-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, recapitulation.  
**re-cap'ture** (-kāp'tūr), *n. 1.* Recovery by capture. 2. That which is recaptured. — *v. t.* To capture again.  
**re-cast'** (rē-kāst'), *v. t.* To mold or cast anew; reconstruct.  
**re-cede'** (rē-sēd'), *v. i.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ēd); -CED'ING. [*L. recedere, recessum*; *re-re- + cedere* to go.] 1. To move back or away; retreat; retire. 2. To withdraw from a position of asserting, etc. — **Syn.** Retrograde; desist.  
**re-cede'** (rē-sēd'), *v. t.* [*re- + cede*.] To cede back.  
**re-ceive'** (rē-sēv'), *n.* [*OF. recete, recepte*, fr. *L. recipere*. See *RECEIVE*.] 1. A formula according to which things are to be taken or combined, or some effect is to be produced; a recipe. 2. That which is received, in distinction from

what is expended; — usually in *pl.*; as, gross *receipts*. 3. Act of receiving; reception. 4. A writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money. 5. Place of receiving, esp. money. *Obs. or Hist.*  
**Syn.** Receipt, recipe. Receipt (in sense 1) applies esp. to cookery; *recipe*, in strict usage, to medicine. But *recipe* is often used in the sense of *receipt*. See *RECEPTION*.  
*—v. t. 1.* To give a receipt for. *U. S. 2.* To put a receipt on. — *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money. *U. S.*  
**re-ceive'or** (rē-sēv'ōr), *n.* One who receipts; specif., *Law*, one who receipts as a bailor for property taken by the sheriff.  
**re-ceive'a-ble** (-sēv'ā-b'l'), *a. 1.* Capable of being, or that must be, received. 2. Such that payment should be had; as, bills *receivable*. — *re-ceive'a-bil'i-ty* (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*  
**re-ceive'** (-sēv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. [*OF. recevoir*, fr. *L. recipere*; *re-re- + capere* to take, seize.] 1. To take, as something that is offered, sent, paid, or the like; accept. 2. To gain the knowledge of from some communication; as, to *receive* news; also, *Nov Rare*, to accept as true, valid, or the like; of a custom or practice, to adopt; hence: to apprehend; comprehend. 3. To permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, etc.; hence, to greet. 4. To admit; hence: to have capacity for; hold; contain; as, a bucket to *receive* water. 5. To come into possession of; get, acquire, etc., from without; hence, to experience; as, to *receive* a wound. 6. To support, catch, bear; take; as, to *receive* a load. — **Syn.** See TAKE. — *v. i. 1.* To be a recipient; get; accept; admit. 2. To receive visitors; be at home to receive calls.  
**re-ceive'rs** (-sēv'ēr), *n. 1.* One who receives. 2. One who receives on behalf of others; as: a One who receives money due; a treasurer. b *Law.* A person appointed to receive, and hold in trust, property under litigation. 3. One who takes or buys from a thief goods known to be stolen. 4. That which receives; a receptacle; specif.: a *Chem.* (1) See BOLTHEAD; RETORT, *Illustr.* (2) A vessel to receive and contain gases. b The glass vessel or bell jar of an air pump. c That portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus by which the electric currents or waves are converted into visible or audible signals.  
**re-ceive'er-ship**, *n. 1.* Office of receiver (sense 2). 2. State of being in the hands of a receiver.  
**re'cent-ry** (rē'sēn-sī), *n.* State or quality of being recent.  
**re-cense'** (rē-sēns'), *v. t.* [*L. recensere*; *re-again + censere* to value, estimate.] To review; revise, esp. a text.  
**re-cen'sion** (rē-sēn'shūn), *n.* [*L. recessio*.] 1. A reviewing or revising. *Nov Rare.* 2. The review of a text by an editor; critical revision; also, a text so revised.  
**re'cent** (rē'sēnt), *a.* [*L. recens, -entis*.] 1. Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not already known, familiar, etc.; modern. 2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the present or existing period, which is dated from the close of the Pleistocene, or Glacial, period. — **Syn.** See NEW. — *re'cent-ly*, *adv.*  
**re'cept** (rē'sēpt), *n.* [*L. receptum*, neut. p. of *recipere*. See *RECEIVE*.] *Psychol.* A mental image or idea formed by successive percepts of the same or like objects, and thus accentuating their common characters.  
**re-cep'ta-cle** (rē-sēp'tā-k'l'), *n.* [*L. receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, *v. intens.* fr. *recipere* to receive.] 1. That which serves to receive and contain something. 2. = TORUS.  
**re-cep'ti-ble** (-tī-b'l'), *a.* [*L. receptibilis*.] Receivable; also, capable of receiving. — *re-cep'ti-bil'i-ty* (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*  
**re-cep'tion** (-shūn), *n.* [*F. réception, L. receptio*. See *RECEIVE*.] 1. Act of receiving; state of being received; receipt; admission. 2. Act or manner of receiving, esp. visitors; as, a warm *reception*; entertainment; an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests. 3. Acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine.  
**Syn.** Reception, receipt. Reception denotes the act, process, or fashion of receiving; receipt denotes esp. the fact of being received; as, his *reception* of your letter surprised me; to acknowledge *receipt* of a letter; and the house is ready for the *reception* (not *receipt*) of its occupants.  
**re-cep'tive** (rē-sēp'tīv), *a.* Able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain. — *re-cep'tive-ly*, *adv.* — *re-cep'tive-ness*, *n.*  
**re'cep-tiv'i-ty** (rē'sēp-tīv'i-tī; rē'sēp-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being receptive.  
**re-cep'tor** (rē-sēp'tōr), *n.* [*L. a receiver*.] A receiver; as: a = RECEIVER. 3. b *Telephony.* A receiver. c *Wireless Teleg.* The entire receiving apparatus.  
**re-cess'** (rē-sēs'; rē'sēs), *n.* [*L. recessus, fr. recedere, cessum*, to recede.] 1. Suspension of business for a brief time; a short intermission. 2. An inner or retired place or part. 3. An indentation or the like in a line or surface; an alcove, niche, or the like.  
**re-cess'** (rē-sēs'), *v. t. 1.* To put into a recess; set back or seclude; retire. 2. To make a recess in.  
**re-ces'sion** (rē-sēs'hūn), *n.* [*re- + cession*.] A ceding back.  
**re-ces'sion** (rē-sēs'hūn), *n.* [*L. recessio*.] Act or fact of receding or retiring; withdrawal.

k = ch in G. icht, ach (50); bōn; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word, + combined with, = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
R

**re-ces'sion-al** (rē-sēsh'zhōn-əl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to recession. 2. Pert. to a recess, or interval. — *n.* A recessional hymn. **recessional hymn**, a hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the robing room. **re-ces'sive** (-sēs'iv), *a.* Tending to go back; receding. **recessive character**, *Biol.*, a parental character which may not appear in a hybrid but is latently present and capable of transmission; — opposed to *dominant character*, one which is always apparent when present. — *n.* A recessive character; individual exhibiting it. **re-charge** (rē-chāj'), *v. t. & i.* To charge again or in return; esp., to supply with a new charge; reload. **re-char'ter** (rē-chār'tēr), *v. t.* To charter again or anew. **re'charmed** (rē-shō'fā), *n.*; *pl.* -rē's (F. -fā). [F., lit., warmed over.] A dish of food warmed over; a refresh. **re-cher'ché'** (rē-shēr'shā'), *a.* [F.] Sought out with care; choice; of rare quality, elegance, or attractiveness. **re-cid'i-ivism** (rē-sid'ī-vīz'm), *n.* *Criminalol.* A falling back or relapse into criminal habits, esp. after punishment. — **re-cid'i-ivist** (-vist), *n.* — **re-cid'i-ist'ic** (-vist'ik), *a.* **re-cid'i-uous** (-vūs), *a.* [L. *recidivus*, fr. *recidere* to fall back.] Tending or liable to fall back or relapse. **re-cip'e** (rēs'ī-pē), *n.*; *pl.* -PES (-pēz). [L., imperative of *recipere*. See RECEIVE.] 1. A formula for making some combination or preparation; a receipt; a prescription. Symbol, *Med.*, R. 2. A means prescribed, or used as if prescribed, for producing a desired result. — **Syn.** See RECEIPT. **re-cip'i-ence** (rē-sip'ī-ēns), *n.* Quality or state of being reciprocal; **re-cip'i-en-cy** (-ēn-sī) |ent; reception; receptiveness. **re-cip'i-ent** (rē-sip'ī-ēnt), *n.* [L. *recipiens*, -entis, receiving, p. pr.] A receiver. — *a.* Receiving; receptive. **re-cip'ro-cal** (-rō-kāl), *a.* [L. *reciprocus*.] 1. Done or rendered by each to the other; mutual. 2. Mutually interchangeable; also, complementary. 3. *Gram.* Expressive of mutual action or relation; — applied to certain pronouns and verbs. 4. *Math.* Used to denote different kinds of mutual relation. — **re-cip'ro-cal-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Reciprocal, mutual, correlative, convertible. **Reciprocal and mutual** are often used without clear distinction with the implication of an interchange of the same feeling or act; as, *mutual aversion*, *reciprocal affection*. But *reciprocal* often suggests esp. that the feeling or action requires something previously felt or done; as, his kindness resulted in *reciprocal favors*. **Correlative** implies mutual interdependence or a complementary relation; **convertible** is equivalent to *interchangeable*; as, father and son are *correlative terms*; the law, and the opinion of the judge, are not always *convertible terms*. **reciprocal pronoun**, *Gram.*, a pronoun, such as the Greek ἀλλήλων and the English compound forms, *each other*, *one another*, denoting reciprocal action or cross relation; as in, A and B like *each other* (that is, A likes B, and B likes A). — *n.* 1. That which is reciprocal to another thing. 2. *Math.* The quotient that results from dividing unity by any quantity. **The reciprocal of a fraction** is the fraction inverted. **re-cip'ro-cate** (-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING. [L. *reciprocatus*, p. p. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth, reciprocate.] 1. To move forward and backward alternately (*Obs.*, except *Mechanics*); act interchangeably; alternate; also, to be correspondent or equivalent. 2. To make a return for something done or given. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to move back and forth. 2. To give and return mutually; to make return for; also, to make correspondent or equivalent; as, to *reciprocate favors*. **reciprocating engine**, any engine in which the piston moves to and fro; — *disting.* from *rotary engine*. **re-cip'ro-ca'tion** (-kāt'shōn), *n.* Act of reciprocating, or state of being reciprocal; a mutual giving and returning; alternate recurrence or action. **re-cip'ro-ca-tive** (rē-sip'rō-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to, or characterized by, reciprocation. **re-cip'ro-ca'tor** (-kāt'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, reciprocates. **rec'i-proc'i-ty** (rēs'ī-prōs'ī-tī), *n.* 1. State of being reciprocal; mutual action and reaction. 2. Reciprocal obligations, rights, etc.; reciprocation. 3. *Internat. Trade.* That relation or policy as to trade, etc., between countries under which special advantages are granted by each to the other. **re-cit'al** (rē-sīt'āl), *n.* 1. Act of reciting; rehearsal. 2. A telling in detail; narration; account. 3. Story; narrative. 4. *Music.* A performance by one person; — *disting.* from *concert*. — **Syn.** Recitation, enumeration. See NARRATIVE. **rec'i-ta'tion** (rēs'ī-tā'shōn), *n.* [L. *recitatio*.] 1. Act of reciting. 2. Delivery before an audience of something memorized; also, that which is delivered. 3. The repeating of a prepared lesson by pupils before a teacher. *U. S.* **rec'i-ta-tive** (rēs'ī-tā-tiv); rē-sīt'ā-tiv, *a.* [*recite* + *-ative*.] Pert. to recitation, or rehearsal; narrative. **rec'i-ta-tive'** (rēs'ī-tā-tēv'), *n.* [It. *recitativo* or *F. recitativo*.] *Music.* A kind of musical recitation resembling declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the style of, recitative. **rec'i-ta-ti'vo** (rēs'ī-tā-tēv'vō); It. rā'chē), *n.*; *pl.* It. -vi (-vē), E. -vos (-vōz). [It.] *Music.* Recitative.

**re-cite'** (rē-sīt'), *v. t. & i.*; -CIT'ED (-sīt'ēd); -CIT'ING. [L. *recitare*, *recitatum*; re-re + *citare* to call, cite.] 1. To repeat, as something prepared or committed to memory. 2. To tell over; go over in particulars; as, to *recite experiences*. 3. To rehearse or repeat, as a lesson. *U. S.* — **Syn.** Narrate, recount, recapitulate. — **re-cit'er**, *n.* **reck** (rēk'), *v. i.* [AS. *reccēan* to care for.] *Archaic* or *Poetic*. 1. To take heed; care; mind; as, little he *recks*. 2. To be of account or interest; matter; as, what *recks* it? — *v. t.* 1. To make account of; care for; heed; regard. 2. To concern; as, "What *recks* it them?" *Poetic*. **reck'less** (rēk'lēs), *a.* [AS. *reccēlas*, *reccēlas*.] 1. Neglectful. *Obs.* 2. Rashly negligent; utterly heedless; careless. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **less-ly**, *adv.* — **less-ness**, *n.* **reck'on** (rēk'ŋ), *v. t.* [AS. *gereccēan* to explain.] 1. To count; enumerate; also, to compute; calculate. 2. To estimate, by rank or quality; account; esteem; repute; as, "*reckoned* among the transgressors." 3. To attribute; impute; as, "faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness." 4. To conclude; hence: to think; suppose; — used with an objective clause; as, *I reckon* he will come. — **Syn.** Number, compute, estimate; value. — *v. i.* 1. To make an enumeration or computation. 2. To come to an accounting; settle. 3. To depend; rely; — used with *on*; as, we *reckon* on his support. 4. To think; suppose with *guess*. *Colloq.* **to reckon for**, to answer for; pay the account for. — *to r. with.* a To settle accounts or claims with; — lit. or fig. b To take into account; as, *to reckon with* a danger. — *to r. without one's host*, orig., to reckon one's score without consulting one's landlord; hence, to ignore in a calculation or arrangement some essential consideration. **reck'on'er**, *n.* a One that reckons. b An aid to reckoning, esp. a book of tables, etc.; — often called *ready reckoner*. **reck'on-ing**, *n.* Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; calculation; specif.: a Settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc.; — also used fig. b The charge or account made by a host at an inn. c *Navigation.* The calculation of a ship's position; the position so determined. **re-claim'** (rē-klām'), *v. t.* [OF. *reclamer* (3d sing. pres. *reclame*) to call back, L. *reclamare*, -matum, to cry out against.] 1. To call back, as from flight or disorderly action; call to, for the purpose of subduing or quieting. 2. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state, as an animal, esp. a hawk. 3. To reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, etc.; rescue from being wild, waste, etc.; as, to *reclaim* a desert. 4. To call back to rectitude; reform; as, to *reclaim* a drunkard. 5. To claim back; demand the return of as a right; as, to *reclaim* one's property. 6. To make a claim; claim again. — **Syn.** Recover, restore, amend, correct. — *v. i.* To exclaim against anything; contradict. *Now Rare*. — *n.* A new or fresh claim. **re-claim'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be reclaimed. **re-claim'ant** (-ānt), *n.* A reclamer. **re-claim'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who reclaims. **re-cla'ma'tion** (rē-klā-mā'shōn), *n.* [F. *réclamation*, L. *reclamatio*. See RECLAIM.] Act or process of reclaiming. **re-clin'a-tion** (-lī-nā'shōn), *n.* A leaning or reclining. **re-cline'** (rē-klīn'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *reclinare*; re-re + *clinare* to lean.] To lean, incline, etc.; place in, assume, or be in, a recumbent position. — **re-clin'ed** (rē-klīn'ēd), *n.* **re-clothe'** (rē-klōth'), *v. t.* To clothe again. **re-cluse'** (rē-klōos'; 86), *a.* [F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, L. *reclusus*, fr. *recludere*, -clusum, to unclose, open; later, to shut up.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or public notice; solitary. — *n.* One who lives recluse, as a hermit. — **Syn.** See HERMIT. **re-clu'sion** (-klōō'zhōn; 86), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; imprisonment, esp. solitary. **re-clu'sive** (-siv), *a.* Affording or involving reclusion. **rec'og-ni'tion** (rēk'ōg-nīsh'ŋ), *n.* [L. *recognitio*.] Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; formal acknowledgment or avowal. — **re-cog-ni-to-ry** (rē-kōg'ni-tō-rī), *a.* **rec'og-ni'za-ble** (rēk'ōg-nīz'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recognized. — **rec'og-ni'za-ly**, *adv.* **rec'og-ni-zance** (rē-kōg'ni-zāns; rē-kōn'ī-), *n.* [OF. *recognoisance*, *recognoisance*, deriv. of L. *recognoscere*; re-re + *cognoscere* to know.] 1. *Law.* An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate, making the performance of some act the condition of nonforfeiture; also, the sum liable to forfeiture on such an obligation. 2. Acknowledgment; avowal; recognition. *Now Rare*. 3. A token; symbol; badge. *Archaic*. **rec'og-nize** (rēk'ōg-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ing). [FROM RECOGNIZANCE.] 1. To avow knowledge of; consent to admit, hold, or the like; admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation or an ambassador. 2. To acknowledge formally, as by special attention; take notice of; treat as valid or independent; as, to *recognize* a foreign government, a republic, or a belligerent; specif., *U. S.*, to acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time; give the floor to. 3. To know again; identify as previously known. 4. To acknowl-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccōunt, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recētnt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



edge acquaintance with, as by salutation. **5.** To show appreciation of (services, etc.).

**Syn.** Recognize, acknowledge. Recognize commonly adds to acknowledge a stronger implication of formal admission or authoritative sanction; as, a claim recognized by law; acknowledge a fault.

**rec-og-niz'er** (rĕk'ŏg-nīz'ĕr), *n.* One who recognizes.

**re-cog-ni-zor'** (rĕ-kŏg'nī-zŏr'; rĕ-kŏn'tŏr'), *n.* One who enters into a recognition.

**re-coil'** (-kŏil'), *v. i.* [*F. reculer.*] **1.** To retreat, draw back, or fall back. **2.** To draw back, as from anything repugnant, alarming, etc.; shrink. **3.** To rebound; spring back; as, a cannon recoils. **4.** To return to or as to the source or starting point; as, an evil deed recoils upon the doer. — **Syn.** See REBOUND.

— *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back; rebound; shrinking. **2.** State of having recoiled. — **re-coil'er**, *n.*

**re-coin'** (rĕ-kŏin'), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

**re-coin'age** (-āj), *n.* Act of coining, or a thing coined, anew.

**re-col-lect'** (rĕ'kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [*L. recollectus*, *p. p.* of *recollegere* to collect; or, in later use, *fr. re- + collect.*] **1.** To collect again, as something scattered; also, to gather; rally; recover. **2.** To compose (one's self).

**re-col-lect'ion** (rĕ'kŏ-lĕkt'ŏn), *v. t.* [*L. recollectus*, *p. p.* of *recollegere* to collect.] **1.** To recall the knowledge of; call to mind; remember. **2.** Reflexively, to compose (one's self); recover command of (one's self). — *v. i.* To have a recollection of something. — **Syn.** See REMEMBER.

**re-col-lec-tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or power of recollecting, or calling to mind; remembrance; memory. **2.** That which is recollecting. — **Syn.** Reminiscence. See MEMORY.

**re-col-lect'ive** (-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pert. to recollection; having the power of recollecting. — **re-col-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

**re-com-fort'** (rĕ-kŏm'fĕrt'), *v. t.* [*OF. reconforter.*] To comfort; console; refresh. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**re-com-mence'** (rĕ'kŏ-mĕns'), *v. t. & i.* To commence again; renew. — **re-com-mence-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**re-com-mend'** (rĕ'kŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [*LL. recommendare.* See RE-; *COMMEND.*] **1.** To commit; consign; as, to recommend one's self to God. **2.** To commend to favorable notice; commit to another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring representations. **3.** To make acceptable; attract favor to; as, his manners recommended him. **4.** To advise; counsel; as, to recommend one to confess.

**re-com-men-da-tion** (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of recommending. **2.** That which commends to favor, or acceptance; specif., a letter of recommendation.

**re-com-mend'a-to-ry** (-mĕn-dā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving to recommend. **2.** Advisory but not mandatory; — said of certain appointments, parliamentary resolutions, etc.

**re-com-mend'er**, *n.* One who recommends.

**re-com-mit'** (rĕ'kŏ-mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit or intrust again; specif., to refer again to a committee. — **mit'tal** (-āl), *n.*

**re-com-pense** (rĕ'kŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* — **PENSE** (-pĕns) ; **PENS-ING**. [*F. récompenser*, *fr. LL. fr. L. re- + compensare* to compensate.] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; compensate. **2.** To give compensation for; atone for. — **Syn.** Repay, requite, reward, remunerate. — *n.* An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; reward.

**re-com-pose'** (rĕ'kŏm-pŏz'), *v. t.* To compose again; specif., to restore to composure; also, to rearrange or harmonize. — **re-com-po-si-tion** (rĕ'kŏm-pŏ-zĭsh'ŏn), *n.*

|| **re-con-cen-tra-do** (rĕ-kŏn'sĕn-trā'dŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (Sp. -dŏs). [*Sp. p. p.* of *reconcentrar* to inclose, reconcentrate.] One who has been subjected to reconcentration.

**re-con-cen-trate** (rĕ-kŏn'sĕn-trāt'; rĕ-kŏn'sĕn'trāt'), *v. t. & i.* To concentrate again; concentrate thoroughly.

**re-con-cen-tra-tion** (rĕ-kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŏn), *n.* The concentrating of the rural population in or about towns for administrative convenience, as in Cuba during 1895-98.

**re-con-cil'i-a-ble** (rĕ'kŏn-sĭl'ā-bĕl'), *a.* Capable of being reconciled. — **re-con-cil'i-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-con-cil'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-con-cil'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

**re-con-cile** (-sĭl), *v. t.* — **CILED** (-sĭld) ; **-CILING** (-sĭl'ing). [*F. réconcilier*, *fr. L. reconciliare*; *re- + conciliare* to unite.] **1.** To cause to be friendly again; restore to harmony. **2.** To adjust, as a quarrel; settle; as, to reconcile differences. **3.** To bring to acquiescence or content; as, to reconcile one's self with adversity. **4.** To make consistent or congruous; as, to reconcile theory with facts. — **Syn.** Reunite, pacify. — **re-con-cil'er** (sĭl'ĕr), *n.*

**re-con-cil'e-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Reconciliation.

**re-con-cil'i-a-tion** (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŏn), *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

**re-con-cil'i-a-to-ry** (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

**re-con-dite** (rĕ'kŏn-dĭt), *a.* [*L. reconditus*, *p. p.* of *recondere* to put up again, conceal; *re- + condere* to bring together.] **1.** Hidden; concealed. *Rare.* **2.** Hidden from the mental view; abstruse; obscure; as, *recondite* causes

of things. **3.** Dealing in things abstruse; profound; as, *recondite* learning. — **re-con-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **dite-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Deep, abstract; secret, hidden, dark, abstruse, occult, esoteric, mystic, mysterious. — **Recondite**, *abstruse, occult, esoteric.* **Recondite** emphasizes the idea of profundity, esp. as to knowledge beyond ordinary comprehension; *abstruse* suggests esp. remoteness from ordinary modes of thought, or great difficulty or complexity. **Occult** implies esp. the action of mysterious agencies; that is *esoteric* which pertains to an inner circle of adepts or is understood by the initiated alone.

**re-con-fois-sance** (rĕ-kŏn'fŏis-sāns), **re-con'fois-sance** (rĕ-kŏn'fŏis-sāns), *n.* [*F.*] Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey.

**re-con-fois-ter'** (rĕ'kŏn-fŏis'tĕr'), *v. t.*; **-NOI-TERED**, **-NOI-TRED** **re-con-fois'tre'** (-tĕrd) ; **-NOI-TER-ING**, **-NOI-TRING**. [*F. reconnoître, reconnaitre.* See RECOGNIZANCE.] To examine with the eye; make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations. — *v. i.* To make a reconnaissance. — **re-con-fois'ter'er**, **-noi'trer**, *n.*

**re-con-quer** (rĕ-kŏn'kĕr'), *v. t.* To conquer again. — **re-con'quest** (-kwĕst'), *n.*

**re-con-sid'er** (rĕ'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr'), *v. t.* **1.** To consider again. **2.** *Parl. Practice.* To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote previously acted on. — **re-con-sid'er-a-tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

**re-con'sti-tute** (rĕ-kŏn'stĭ-tŭt'), *v. t.* To constitute again or anew. — **re-con'sti-tu-tion** (-tŭ'shŭn), *n.*

**re-con-struct'** (rĕ'kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again. **reconstructed** *ruby*, an artificially prepared ruby, differing from the natural stone by containing bubbles.

**re-con-struc-tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconstructing; specif. [*usually cap.*], the process of reorganizing the governments of the Southern States, after the Civil War, in accordance with the Acts of March 2 & 23, 1867.

**re-con-struc-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a *reconstructive* policy.

**re-con-vene'** (-kŏn-vĕn'), *v. i. & t.* To convene again.

**re-con-vert'** (-vĕrt'), *v. t.* To convert again or back. — **re-con-vert'sion** (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.*

**re-con-vey'** (-vĕy'), *v. t.* To convey back (to the former place or to a former owner). — **re-con-vey-ance** (-āns), *n.*

**re-cord'** (rĕ-kŏrd'), *v. t.* [*F. recorder*, *fr. L. recordari* to remember; *re- + cor, cordis*, heart, mind.] To commit to writing, printing, inscription, or the like; transcribe or enter, as in a book, in order to preserve authentic evidence of, or on a wax cylinder, rubber disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; register; enroll.

**rec'ord** (rĕk'ŏrd; -ŏrd), *n.* **1.** A recording or being recorded; reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing; a register. **2.** *Esp.* : **a** An official writing recording public acts. **b** An authentic official copy of a document. **c** An official memorandum stating the proceedings of a court of justice. **3.** Testimony. *Archaic.* **4.** Something written or transcribed to perpetuate a knowledge of events; also, that on which such record is made, as a monument. **5.** Something made by perforating, indenting, or otherwise transforming an original blank, for reproduction, esp. of sound; as : **a** The cylinder or disk used to reproduce sounds in phonographs, etc. **b** The perforated paper roll of an automatic piano player, etc. **6.** The known facts in the course of anything, as in a man's career. **7.** That which has been recorded as publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport; also, the best of such achievements.

**Syn.** Records, archives. **Records** are in general written accounts of facts or events; *archives* are public records. — *a.* Denoting a performance, occurrence, or condition surpassing others of its kind; as, a *record* run; *record* prices.

**re-cord'er** (rĕ-kŏr'dĕr'), *n.* **1.** The chief judicial officer of a city or borough. **2.** One who records, esp. officially. **3.** A recording, esp. autographic, apparatus or instrument. **4.** *Music.* An obsolete kind of flageolet.

**re-cord'er-ship**, *n.* The office of a recorder.

**re-count'** (rĕ-kŏunt'), *v. t.* To count or reckon again.

**re-count'** (rĕ-kŏunt'; rĕ'kŏunt), *n.* A counting again.

**re-count'ing** (rĕ-kŏunt'ing'), *v. t.* [*OF. reconter*; *re- + conter* to relate.] To tell over; relate in detail; rehearse; enumerate.

**re-coup'** (rĕ-kŏup'), *v. t.* [*F. recouper* to cut again or back, in *OF.* also to reduce, diminish; *re- + couper* to cut.] **1.** *Law.* To keep back rightfully (a part) so as to diminish a sum due; deduct, as from damages. **2.** To get compensation for. **3.** To reimburse; indemnify. — *n.* *Law.* Act of recouping. — **re-coup'a-ble** (-ā-bĕl'), *a.*

|| **re-coup'pĕ'** (rĕ-kŏup'pĕ'), *a.* [*F.*] *Jewelry.* Lit., recut; designating a form of rose with 36 facets. See ROSE, *n.*, 6.

**re-coup-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of recouping, or that which is recouped.

**Syn.** Recoupment, set-off, counterclaim. **Recoupment** applies to equities growing out of the same affair from which the principal demand arises. **Set-off** denotes a distinct claim. **Counterclaim** includes both *recoupment* and *set-off*, and is in effect a distinct action which can be brought to reduce the amount and cost of litigation.

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**re-course'** (rē-kōrs'; 57), *n.* [F. *recours*, L. *recursus* a running back, return, fr. *recurere*, -*cursum*. See RECUR.] 1. Resort or application for assistance; specif., resort (to a person) for the meeting of an obligation. 2. A source of aid; person or thing resorted to. 3. Access; admittance. **without recourse**, *Commerce*, words which, added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders.

**re-cov'er** (rē-kūv'ēr), *v. i.* [OF. *recoverer*, fr. L. *recuperare*. See RECUPERATE.] 1. To get again; specif., to regain, as lost property. 2. *Law*. To gain as a compensation or return; as, to *recover* damages; obtain title by a judicial decision. 3. To make up for; retrieve; repair the loss or injury of; as, to *recover* lost time. 4. To restore from sickness, faintness, etc.; cure; heal. 5. To overcome; get better from (sickness, etc.). 6. To rescue; deliver. 7. To obtain; reach; come to. *Archaic*. 8. To obtain or regain in valuable form from a waste product or by-product; as, to *recover* sulphur in making soda. — **Syn.** Retake, repossess, resume, recruit. — *v. i.* 1. To regain health after sickness; hence, to regain a former (good) state; as, to *recover* from fright. 2. *Law*. To obtain judgment in one's favor in a suit for something. 3. *Roving, Fencing*, etc. To make a recovery.

[a. — **re-cov'er'er**, *n.*]  
— *n.* Recovery (esp. in sense 2). — **re-cov'er-a-ble** (-ā-b'l'), **re-cov'er-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. Act of recovering. 2. *Sports*. a *Roving*. The movement of the body and oar or oars, after completion of a stroke, into position for the next stroke. b *Fencing, Sparring*, etc. Act of regaining the position of guard after making an attack. 3. Restoration from sickness, weakness, fright, or the like.

**rec're-an-cy** (rēk'rē-ān-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being recreant; mean-spiritedness; apostasy.

**rec're-ant** (rēk'rē-ānt), *a.* [OF., p. pr. of *receire* to surrender allegiance, LL. *recedere* to surrender; L. *re-back* + *credere* to intrust, believe.] 1. Crying for mercy; craven. 2. Apostate; false; unfaithful. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY. [deserter; an apostate.]

— *n.* 1. One who begs for mercy; a cowardly wretch. 2. A **re-cre-ate'**, *v. t.* To create anew. — **re-cre-a-tion**, *n.*

**rec're-ate** (rēk'rē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *recreatus*, p. p. of *recreare* to create anew, refresh. See RE-; CREATE.] To give fresh life to; reanimate; revive; refresh; divert; amuse. — *v. i.* To take recreation.

**rec're-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of recreating; state or fact of being recreated; refreshment. — **Syn.** See PLAY.

**rec're-a-tive** (rēk'rē-ā-tīv), *a.* Tending to recreate; recreating; amusing; diverting.

**rec're-ment** (rēk'rē-mēt), *n.* [L. *recrementum*; *re-re* + *cernere*, *cretum*, to separate, sift.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria.

**rec're-men-ti-tious** (-mēt-tish'ūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, recreation or dross; superfluous.

**rec'rim'i-nate** (rē-krim'i-nāt), *v. i.* & *t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. [LL. *recriminare*. See CRIMINATE.] To accuse in return; make a countercharge or accusation.

**rec'rim'i-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of recriminating; also, a counter accusation.

**rec'rim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tīv), *a.* Recriminatory.

**rec'rim'i-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rī), *a.* Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

**rec'ru-desce'** (rēk'rōō-dēs'), *v. i.*; -DESC'ED' (-dēs't'); -DESC'ING. [L. *recrudescere* to become raw again.] To break out again; esp., to come into renewed activity.

**rec'ru-des'cence** (-dēs'sēns), *n.* State or fact of breaking out again; renewed severity of a disease, wound, sore, etc.

**rec'ru-des'cent** (-ēnt), *a.* Breaking out again after temporary abatement or suppression.

**re-cruit'** (rē-kroōt'), *v. t.* [F. *recruter*, fr. *recrue* recruiting, recruit, prop., a new growth, deriv. of *re-re* + *croître* to grow, L. *crecere*.] 1. To supply with new men, as an army; fill up by enlistment; also, to muster; raise. 2. To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; remedy deficiency in. *Now E.* 3. Hence: to renew in strength or health; reinvigorate. — *v. i.* 1. To gain new supplies of men for service. 2. To gain new supplies of anything wasted or exhausted; gain health, spirits, etc.; recuperate. — *n.* *Mil.* A newly enlisted soldier. — **re-cruit'er**, *n.*

**re-cruit'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act or process of recruiting.

**re-crys'tal-lize** (rē-kris'tāl-tīz), *v. i.* & *t.* To crystallize again. [the region of the rectum.]

**rec'tal** (rēk'tāl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the rectum; in **rec'tan-gle** (rēk'tān'g'l), *n.* [L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle.] *Geom.* A right-angled parallelogram.

**rec'tan-gu-lar** (rēk'tān'gū-lār), *a.* Right-angled; having one or more right angles. — **rec-tan'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-tī), *n.*

**rec'ti-fi-ca-tion** (rēk'tī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act or operation of rectifying; as, the **rectification** of spirits.

**rec'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, rectifies.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**rec'ti-fy** (rēk'tī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *rectificare*; *rectus* right + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To make or set right; amend. 2. To refine or purify, esp. by repeated distillation; as, to *rectify* proof spirit. 3. To set right by adjustment or calculation; — esp. in: to *rectify* a globe, to adjust a globe in preparation for solving a problem. 4. *Elec.* To make (an alternating current) unidirectional, varying periodically between zero and a maximum. — **Syn.** See CORRECT.

**rec'ti-lin'e-ar** (-līn'ē-ār), **rec'ti-lin'e-al** (-āl), *a.* [L. *rectus* straight + E. *linear*, *lineal*.] 1. Moving in or forming a straight line. 2. Formed or bounded by straight lines.

**rec'ti-tude** (rēk'tī-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, fr. *rectus* right.] 1. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity. 2. Correctness of judgment or of procedure.

**rec'to** (rēk'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [L., abl. of *rectus* right.] *Print.* The right-hand page; — opposed to *verso*.

**rec'tor** (-tēr), *n.* [L., a leader, ruler, fr. *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to rule.] 1. In the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches, a clergyman in charge of a parish. 2. The head or head master of a university, school, etc.

**rec'tor-ate** (rēk'tēr-āt), *n.* Office, rank, station, or term of a rector. [rectory.]

**rec-to-ri-al** (rēk-tō-rī-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a rector or a **rec-to-ry** (rēk'tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). 1. A benefice held by a rector; the church, parsonage, or benefice of a parish, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. *Eng.* 2. A rector's house; parsonage.

**rec'tum** (-tūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tā). [NL. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. L. *rectus* straight.] *Anat.* The terminal part of the intestine, from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

|| **rec'tus** (-tūs), *n.*; *pl.* RECTI (-tī). [NL., fr. L. *rectus* straight.] *Anat.* Any of several straight muscles, as of the abdomen, thigh, head, and eye.

**re-cum'bent-cy** (rē-kūm'bēn-sī), *n.* Act of leaning, resting, or reclining; state of being recumbent.

**re-cum'bent** (rē-kūm'bēnt), *a.* [L. *recumbens*, -entis, p. pr. of *recumbere* to lie down.] Leaning; reclining; lying.

— **re-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

**re-cu-per-ate** (-kū'pēr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *recuperatus*, p. p. of *recuperare*.] To recover; regain; also, to restore to health. — *v. i.* To recover health or strength; convalesce; also, to recover from pecuniary loss.

**re-cu-per-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Recovery, as of anything lost, esp. of the health or strength.

**re-cu-per-a-tive** (-ā-tīv), *a.* Recuperatory; tending to recover; restorative; having the power of recuperating.

**re-cu-per-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to recuperation.

**re-cur'** (rē-kūr'), *v. i.*; -CURRED' (-kūrd'); -CUR'RING. [L. *currere*; *re-re* + *currere* to run.] 1. To resort; have recourse. 2. a To go or come back in thought or discourse; as, *recurring* to our former subject. b To come again to mind; as, the scene *recurred* to him; also, to come up again for consideration; as, the question *recurs*. 3. To occur or appear again, as a fever.

**re-cur'ring** (rē-kūr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [Due to confusion of *recover* to get again, with L. *recurar* to cure.] To cure. *Obs.*

**re-cur'rence** (-kūr'sēns), *n.* Act of recurring; state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.

**re-cur'rent** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *recurrens*, -entis, p. pr.] 1. *Anat.* Running or turning back in direction, as a nerve. 2. Returning from time to time; recurring, as fever.

**re-cur'rate** (-kūr'rāt), *a.* [L. *recurvatus*, p. p.] Recurved.

**re-curve'** (kūr'v), *v. t.* & *t.* To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; bend back or down.

**rec'u-san-cy** (rēk'ū-sān-sī; rē-kūr'), *n.* State of being recusant or a recusant; nonconformity; refusal to obey.

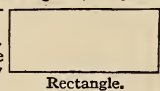
**rec'u-sant** (-zānt), *a.* [L. *recusans*, -antis, p. pr. of *recusare* to refuse, object to; *re-re* + *causa* a cause, pretext.] Refusing, as to submit; dissentient; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, refusing to attend services of the Established Church. — *n.* A dissenter; nonconformist.

**re-cuse'** (rē-kūz'), *v. t.* [F. *recuser*, or L. *recusare*. See RECUSANT.] To refuse or reject; esp., to challenge or except to a judge or judges as interested or otherwise incompetent. *Obs. or E., ecc. in Civil & Canon Law.*

**red** (rēd), *a.*; *RED'DER* (-ēr); *RED'DEST*. [AS. *read*.] 1. Having, or characterized by, the color red. 2. *Magnetism*. Pert. to or designating the north pole of a magnet; — opp. to *blue*. — *n.* 1. A fundamental color, appearing at the lower end of the visible spectrum. See SPECTRUM. 2. Any pigment or dye that colors red. 3. A thing, animal, or person that is red or dressed in red. 4. [cap.] An anarchist who practices or advocates violence. *Cont.*

**re-dact'** (rē-dākt'), *v. t.* [L. *redactus*, p. p. of *redigere*; *red*, *re*, again, back + *agere* to drive.] 1. To compose or frame (a statement, proclamation, or the like). 2. To reduce (written matter) to a form suitable to its purpose; to digest and put in shape (matter for publication); to edit. — **re-dac'tor** (-tēr), *n.*

**re-dac'tion** (rē-dāk'shūn), *n.* A revision; a new edition.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; gō; sing, ink; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (87);



**red algæ.** *Bot.* See RHODOPHYCEOUS.

**re-dan'** (rē-dān'), *n.* [F., for OF. *redent* a double notching, fr. L. *re-re-* + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] *Port.* A work having two parapets forming a salient angle toward the enemy.

**red-ar'gue** (rēd-ār-gū), *v. t.*; -AR'GUEED (-gūd); -AR'GU-ING. [*L. redarguere*; *red-, re-, re-* + *arguere* to accuse, charge with.] To confute; disprove or refute (a statement, argument, etc.); — chiefly in *Scots Law*. — **red-ar-gu'tion**, *n.*

**red as'tra-ghan** (ās'trā-kān). A yellowish early apple with light and dark red splashes and irregular streaks, a heavy bloom, white crisp flesh, and rather acid flavor.

**red'breast'** (rēd'brēst'), *n.* An animal having a red breast; as: a The robin. b A kind of sandpiper. c A kind of bream.

**red'bud'** (-būd'), *n.* An American cæsalpinaceous tree (*Cercis canadensis*) with heart-shaped leaves and small pink flowers; also, any of various related species.

**red'cap'** (-kăp'), *n.* 1. A person wearing a red cap. 2. A kind of goblin. 3. The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*

**red corpuscle.** One of the colored corpuscles of the blood of vertebrates, which contain hæmoglobin and carry oxygen from the respiratory organs to the various tissues.

**red cross.** 1. The cross (red on white field) of St. George, England's national emblem. 2. The Geneva cross, a red Greek cross on a white field, adopted by the Geneva Convention, 1864, as the badge of neutrality in war. 3. [*cap.*] A hospital or ambulance service, usually a national society, for alleviating sufferings in war or calamity; also, a member or worker of such a society.

**redd (rēd)**, *v. t.* To clear up; clean up; tidy. *Scot. or Dial.*

**red deer.** 1. The stag (*Cervus elaphus*) of temperate Europe and Asia. 2. The Virginia deer in its summer coat.

**red'den** (rēd'n), *v. t. & i.* [From *RED*, *a.*] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush.

**red-den'dum** (rē-dēn'dūm), *n., pl. -DA (-dā)*. [Naut. of L. *redendus* that must be given back or yielded.] *Law.* A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before.

**red'dish** (rēd'ish), *a.* Somewhat red. — **red'dish-ness**, *n.*

**red drum.** A large drumfish (*Sciaenops ocellata*), an important food fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

**rede** (rēd), *n.* [AS. *rād* counsel, fr. *rādan* to counsel.] *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* 1. Counsel or advice; scheme; plan; method. 2. A story; tale. — *v. t. Archaic.* 1. To advise; counsel. 2. To interpret; explain; also, to relate.

**re-deem'** (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [L. *redimere*, *redemptum*; *red-, re-,* again + *emere* to buy.] 1. To buy back. 2. Hence, to recover, as pledged property, or remove the obligation of, as a note, by paying what is due. 3. To ransom or liberate as from captivity or obligation. 4. To deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties, esp. by the atonement of Christ. 5. To fulfill, as a promise. 6. To make amends for; atone for. — **Syn.** See RANSOM. — **re-deem'a-ble**, *a.* **re-deem'er**, *n.* One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*] Christ.

**re-de-lyv'er** (rē-dē-liv'ēr), *v. t.* 1. To give back; return. 2. To deliver (a message, etc.) again; *Obs.*, to report. — *re-de-lyv'er-y* (-ēr-y), *n.*

**re-de-mand'** (rē-dē-mān'd'), *v. t.* To demand back or again; inquire again. — *n.* A demanding back; a second or renewed demand. *R.* — **re-de-mand'a-ble** (-mān'dā-b'l'), *a.*

**re-demp'tion** (rē-dēmp'shūn), *n.* [F. *redemption*, L. *redemptio*.] A redeeming; state of being redeemed. — **Syn.** Ransom, deliverance, salvation.

**re-demp'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.

**Re-demp'tor-ist** (-tōr-ist), *n.* [F. *redemptoriste*, fr. L. *redemptor* redeemer, fr. *redimere*. See REDEEM.] *R. C. Ch.* One of an order, Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in 1732, devoted to preaching to the neglected.

**re-demp'to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

**re-de-vel'op** (rē-dē-vēl'ōp), *v. t. & i.* To develop again; specif., *Photog.*, to intensify (a developed image). — **re-de-vel'op-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **re-de-vel'op-ment** (-mēt), *n.*

**red'fin'** (rēd'fin'), *n.* Any of certain cyprinoid and catostomid fishes; esp., a small shiner (*Notropis cornutus*) of eastern and central North America.

**red fir.** See DOUGLAS SPRUCE.

**red fire.** A composition that burns with a bright red light, used in pyrotechny, signaling, etc.

**red grouse.** A ptarmigan (*Lagopus scoticus*) of the British Isles that does not turn white in winter; — commonly called simply *grouse*.

**red gum.** [AS. *rēad* red + *gund* matter.] An eruptive disease of the sweat glands in infants; prickly heat.

**red'-hand'** (rēd'hān'), *a.* Having hands red with blood; in the very **red'-hand'ed'** act; — said of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime.

**red'head'** (rēd'hēd'), *n.* 1. A person that has red hair. 2. An American duck (*Aythya americana*), highly esteemed as a game bird. It is allied to the canvasback.

**red hind** (hīnd). A grouper (*Epinephelus guttatus*), important as a food fish in Cuba (where it is called *cabrilla*). It is largely olive, with red spots.

**red'-hot'** (109), *a.* Of a red heat; fig., excited; furious.

**red'in-gote** (rēd'īn-gōt), *n.* [F., corrupt. fr. E. *riding coat*.] A long plain double-breasted outside coat, now one worn by women.

**re-din'te-grate** (rē-dīn'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ēd); -GRAT'ING. [*L. redintegratus*, p. p. of *redintegrare* to restore. See INTEGRATE.] To make whole again; renew; restore to integrity or soundness.

**re-din'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.* 1. Restoration to a whole, sound, or previous state; renewal; renovation; as, a *redintegration* of friendship. 2. *Psychology.* Revival, or tendency to revival, of the whole of a previous mental state when part of it recurs.

**re'di-rect'** (rē'dī-rēkt'), *a.* *Law.* Designating, or pert. to, the examination of a witness after cross-examination. *U. S.*

**re'di-rect'** (rē'dī-rēkt'), *v. t.* To direct again or anew. — **re'di-rect'ion** (-rēkt'shūn), *n.*

**re'dis-trib'ute** (rē'dis-trīb'ūt), *v. t.* To distribute again. — **re-dis'tri-bu'tion** (-trīb'shūn), *n.*

**red lattice.** Red latticework, — formerly common in the windows of alehouses; hence, an alehouse or tavern.

**red lead.** Red oxide of lead, PbO<sub>2</sub>, a heavy crystalline powder used as a pigment and in the manufacture of glass, etc.; minium.

**red lead ore.** *Min.* Crocoite.

**red lead putty.** See 2d PUTTY, 2 a.

**red'-let'ter**, *a.* Of or pert. to a red letter, or marked by red letters; hence, happily memorable.

**red-letter day.** A holy day marked in the calendar with red letters; hence, a day that is fortunate or happy.

**red'-light' dis'trict**. A district in which disorderly resorts are frequent; — so called in allusion to the red light kept in front of many such resorts at night. *Colloq.*

**red man.** 1. An American Indian. 2. [*cap.*] A member of the Improved Order of Red Men, a fraternal order.

**red'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being red; red color.

**red ochre** or *ochre.* *Min.* A red, earthy, often impure variety of hematite, used as a pigment.

**red'o-lence** (rēd'ō-lēns), *n.* Quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance.

**red'o-lent** (-lēnt), *a.* [*L. redolens*, p. pr. of *redolere* to diffuse odor.] Fragrant; odorous; — usually used with *of*.

**Syn.** Fragrant, odorous, redolent, aromatic. Fragrant means emitting an agreeable odor; odorous may suggest either a pleasant smell or (sometimes) an unpleasant one; redolent (of, with) applies to that which is strongly impregnated with an odor, pleasant or unpleasant, and is chiefly fig.; as, a *fragrant rose*; *odorous perfumes*; *redolent of joy*. Aromatic adds to fragrant the suggestion of spiciness or pungency; as, *aromatic vinegar*.

**red osier.** 1. A European willow (*Salix purpurea*) the reddish twigs of which are extensively used for basketry, etc.; also, any of several related willows. 2. The osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) of the eastern United States.

**re-doub'le** (rē-dūb'l), *v. t. & i.* 1. To double in size, amount, or degree. 2. To récho. 3. To reflect.

**re-doubt'** (rē-dout'), *n.* [F. *redoute*, fr. It., fr. LL. *reductus*, lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reducere*. See REDUCE.] *Fort.* A in permanent works, a work within an outwork. b A small inclosed work commonly temporary and used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, etc.

**re-doubt'a-ble** (-ā-b'l'), *a.* [OF. *redoutable*.] Formidable; dread; also, worthy of respect or reverence; — often in irony or burlesque. — **re-doubt'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**re-doubt'ed**, *p. a.* Formidable; dread; renowned.

**re-dound'** (rē-dound'), *v. i.* [OF. *redonder* to overflow, L. *redundare*; *red-, re-* + *undare* to surge, fr. *unda* a wave.] 1. To rise or surge, as water; overflow; abound. *Obs.* 2. To return; rebound. *Obs.* 3. To flow back as an effect; hence: to conduce; contribute; result; as, to *redound* to one's credit, advantage, etc. — **Syn.** See CONDUCE.

— *n.* Return, as of effect; result.

**red'o-wa** (rēd'ō-wā; -vā), *n.* [F. & G., fr. Bohem. *rejdo-vāk*.] A Bohemian dance of two kinds, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in 2-4 time, like a polka.

**red pepper.** Cayenne pepper. See CAPSICUM.

**red'poll'** (rēd'pōl'), *n.* Any of several small finches (genus *Acanthis*). The males usually have a red crown.

**red polled cattle** (pōld). An English breed of hornless cattle of a uniform reddish color, raised for beef and milk.

**re-draft'** (rē-draft'), *n.* 1. A draft on the maker or indorsers of a bill of exchange dishonored by the drawee, for the amount of the bill and charges. 2. A second draft or copy.

**re-draw'** (rē-drō'), *v. t. & i.* To draw again; make a redraft. — **re-draw'er**, *n.*

**Red Republican.** Orig., one who maintained extreme republican doctrines in France, — because a red liberty cap was the badge of the party; an extreme radical. *Can.*

**re-dress'** (rē-drēs'), *v. t.* [F. *redresser* to straighten. See RE-; DRESS.] 1. a To put right; amend. *Obs.* b To adjust again (usually, the balances). 2. To set right, as a wrong; repair, as an injury; make amends for; remedy. 3. To make amends to; relieve of a thing unjust or oppressive.

**κ = ch** in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. † combined with. = equals.



— *n.* 1. Reparation of wrong; amends. 2. Remedy; relief. *Obs.* 3. A redressing; correction; reformation; — used with *of*. — **re-dress'er**, *n.* — **Syn.** See REPARATION.

**red'root'** (-rōōt'), *n.* 1. A plant (*Gyrostachya capitata*) of the southern United States, with sword-shaped leaves, cy-mose woolly flowers, and a red root, sometimes used as a dye. 2. = ALKANET, 1. a. 3. A kind of pigweed.

**red'-short'**, *a.* [*Sv. rödskör*, neut. of *rödskör*; *röd* red + *skör* brittle.] *Met.* Brittle when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron. — **red'-short'ness**, *n.*

**red'skin'** (réd'skín'), *n.* A North American Indian.

**red'start'** (réd'stärt'), *n.* [*red* + *start* tail.] 1. A Euro-pean singing bird (*Phœnicurus phanicurus*) allied to the nightingale. 2. A flycatching warbler (*Seto-phaga ruticilla*) of eastern North America.

**red tape.** Tape used in public offices; hence, official for-mality and delay. — **red-** American Redstart (Male). **tape**, *a.* — **red'-tap'ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**red'top'** (réd'tōp'), *n.* A grass (*Agrostis alba*) valued in the United States for pasture and esp. for lawn mixtures.

**re-duce'** (rē-dū's), *v. t.;* — **DUCE'** (-dū'st'); — **DUCE'ING** (-dū's-ting). [*L. reducere*, -ductum, to bring back; *red-*, re- + *ducere* to lead.] 1. To restore (a condition, etc.). *Obs.* or *R.* 2. *Med.* To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced part. 3. To bring into a certain order, arrange-ment, classification, etc.; as, to *reduce* animals to classes; to *reduce* language to rules; also, to change the form of; commit; as, to *reduce* a statement to writing. 4. *Arith.* To change the denominations of (a quantity) or the form of (an expression) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* hours to minutes or minutes to hours; to *reduce* fractions to their lowest terms. 5. To bring to a certain condition by grinding, pounding, rubbing, etc.; as, to *reduce* to powder. 6. *Chem.* To bring to the metallic state by re-moval of nonmetallic elements; hence: to remove oxygen from; deoxidize. 7. To bring (to obedience, order, etc.), by compulsion; bring to any inferior state in rank, etc.; lower; degrade; as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* to poverty. 8. *Specif.* : a *Law.* To bring (into or to possession), as a right or property. b *Geom.* To construct a figure similar to and smaller than (a given figure). c *Photog.* To render less dense, as a negative. 9. To bring to terms; conquer; sub-duce; as, to *reduce* a fort. — **Syn.** Diminish, lessen, mini-mize, curtail; subject, subjugate. See ABASE, CONQUER. — *v. i.* To become reduced in any way.

**re-duce'er** (-dū's'er), *n.* One who, or that which, reduces; *specif.* : a *Mach.* (1) A contrivance for reducing the dimen-sions of one part so as to fit it to another, as a device for hold-ing a drill in a chuck. (2) A reducing valve. b *Photog.* A reducing agent, either a developer or an agent for reducing density. [*pressure.*]

**re-duc'ing valve**, *Mach.*, an automatic valve for reducing

**re-duc'i-ble** (-i-b'l), *a.* That may be reduced.

**re-duc'tion** (-dūk'shūn), *n.* [*L. reductio.* See REDUCE.] A reducing, or state of being reduced.

**re-duc'tive** (-tív), *a.* Tending to reduce.

**re-dun'dance** (-dūn'dāns), *n.* Redundancy.

**re-dun'dan-cy** (-dūn-dā-si), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being re-dundant; superfluity; excess. 2. That which is redundant.

**Syn.** Redundancy, tautology, pleonasm, verbosity, verbiage, prolixity, diffuseness, circumlocution, per-iphra-sis. Redundancy is the generic term for the use of more words than are needed to express one's meaning. **Tau-tology** is needless or useless repetition of the same idea in different words; **pleonasm** (sometimes a means of proper emphasis) denotes the use of words whose omission would leave one's meaning intact. **Verbosity** is excessive wordi-ness; it differs from **pleonasm** in that it is too pervasive to be remedied by excision; **verbiage** applies to that which is verbosely expressed, or which consists of nothing but words. **Prolixity** implies excessive and wearisome attention to tri-vial particulars; **diffuseness** is the opposite of **conciseness**. **Circumlocution** and (more bookish) **periphra-sis** denote an indirect way of saying a thing. See EXCESS.

**re-dun'dant** (-dānt), *a.* [*L. redundans*, -antis, p. pr. of *re-dundare* to overflow. See REDOUND.] 1. Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *re-dun-dant* quantity. 2. Characterized by redundancy; pleo-nastic; as, *re-dun-dant* language. — **Syn.** Superfluous, ex-cessive, overflowing. — **re-dun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

**re-du'pli-cate** (rē-dū'plī-kāt), *a.* [*L. reduplicatus*, p. p. See RE-; **DUPLICATE.**] Double; doubled. — (-kāt), *v. t.;* — **CAT'ED** (-kāt'éd); — **CAT'ING.** 1. To double; repeat. 2. *Philol.* To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word); form by reduplication.

**re-du'pli-ca'tion** (-kāt'shūn), *n.* 1. A doubling, or state of being doubled; also, a part folded back on itself. 2. *Philol.* The doubling of a syllable or letter, esp. in the perfect tense and other verbal forms in Greek, Latin, and

related languages; also, the syllable thus added; as in *L. tetuli*, *poposci*.

**re-du'pli-ca-tive** (rē-dū'plī-kā-tív), *a.* Of or pert. to redup-lication; formed by reduplication; reduplicate.

**red'ware'** (réd'wār'), *n.* [*red*, *a.* + *ware* seaweed.] A large brown seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) common off the New England coast.

**red'wing'** (réd'wíng'), *n.* 1. A European thrush (*Turdus musicus*) having the under wing coverts red. 2. A red-winged blackbird.

**red'wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* 1. Any wood yielding a red dye or the tree furnishing the wood. 2. Any of various trees hav-ing reddish wood. 3. a A Californian pinaceous timber tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) attaining a height of from 200 to 300 feet. b Its handsome brownish red wood.

**re-é-cho'** (rē-ék'ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back; reverberate. — *n.* An echo of an echo; reverberation.

**reed** (réd), *n.* [*AS. hréod.*] 1. Any of various bamboolike grasses (*esp. Trichostem phragmites*) or one of their slender, often jointed, stems. 2. A growth or mass of reeds. 3. An arrow, as of a reed. 4. An ancient Jewish measure of six cu-bits. 5. A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a pastoral pipe. 6. *Music.* A thin, elastic tongue of cane, wood, or metal, fastened to the mouthpiece of the clarinet, organ reed pipe, etc., or to a reed block or other fixture over an air opening, as in the reed organ or accordion, and vibrated by the breath or other air current. 7. In a loom, a series of flat strips, orig. of reed, that compact the fabric by beating up the weft. 8. *Arch.*, etc. A small con-vex molding; a reeding. — *v. t.* To de-corate with reeds, or reeding. — [*U. S.*]

**reed'bird'** (-būrd'), *n.* The bobolink.

**reed'buck'** (-būk'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Redunca*) of rather small African ante-lopes. The females are hornless.

**re-é-dif'fy** (rē-éd'fī), *v. t.* To rebuild. *R.* **reed'f'i-ness** (réd'fī-nēs), *n.* State or qual-ity of being reedy.

**reed'ing** (réd'íng), *n.* [*FROM REED*, the plant.] *Arch.* a A small convex mold-ing; a reed. b Such reedings collective-ly; also, decoration by means of them.

**reed'ling** (réd'líng), *n.* [*reed* + *ling*.] A small long-tailed European bird (*Panurus biarmicus*) which fre-quently reedy places. The male has a tuft of black feathers on each side of the face. Called also *bearded titmouse*.

**reed mace.** The cat-tail. *Eng.*

**reed warbler.** Any of several small European warblers (genus *Acrocephalus*, esp. *A. streperus*).

**reed'y** (réd'y), *a.* 1. Abounding in reeds; made of or like a reed or reeds. 2. Of the quality of a reed instrument in tone.

**reef** (rēf), *n.* [*Prob. fr. D. rif* or *LG. & G. rif*.] 1. A ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of the water. 2. *Min-ing.* A vein; lode. *Australia.*

**reef, n.** [*ME. rif*.] *Naut.* a That part of a sail taken in or let out to regulate the size. b Act of reefing. — *v. t. & i.* *Naut.* a To reduce (a sail) by rolling or folding up part of it. b To lower or bring inboard wholly or partially (a spar), as a topmast or bowsprit; house.

**reef'er** (rēf'er), *n.* 1. *Naut.* One who reefs. 2. A heavy close-fitting, usually double-breasted, jacket. [*1.*]

**reef knot.** A square knot, used in reefing sails, etc. See **KNOT**.

**reek** (rēk), *n.* [*AS. rēc*.] 1. Smoke. *Now Literary* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 2. Vapor; steam; an exhalation; a disagreeable fume or smell. — *v. i.* To emit vapor, usually warm and moist; to fume; steam; exhale.

**reek'y** (-i), *a.* 1. Emitting reek. 2. Soiled with reek.

**reel** (rēl), *n.* 1. A lively dance of the Scottish Highland-ers. b Music suited for this dance. 2. The Virginia reel.

**reel, n.** [*AS. hréol*.] 1. A revolvable device on which yarn, thread, cordage, or the like, is wound. 2. A kind of small windlass for the butt end of a fishing rod. 3. A quantity of thread, wire, paper, or the like, wound on a reel (def. 1 or 2). — *v. t. & i.* 1. To wind on a reel. 2. To draw by reeling a line; as, to *reel* a fish in.

**reel, v. i.** 1. To turn round and round; whirl : a Of the eyes, to roll with dizziness. b Of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; to be in a whirl. 2. To give way; waver, as a line in battle. 3. To walk, sway, or move unsteadily. — *v. t.* To move on or through (a street) staggeringly. *Rare.*

— *n.* Act or motion of reeling or staggering.

**re'é-lect'** (rē-é-lékt'), *v. t.* To elect again. — **re'é-lec'tion**, *n.*

**re-él'i-gi-ble** (rē-él'i-jī-b'l), *a.* Eligible again.

**re-ém-bark'** (rē-ém-bārk'), *v. t. & i.* To embark again. — **re-ém-bar-ka'tion** (-bārk-kā'shūn), *n.*

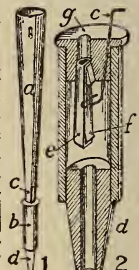
**re-én-act'** (-én-ákt'), *v. t.* To enact again. — **re-én-act'-ment** (-mēt), *n.*

**re-én-force'** (rē-én-fōrs'; 57), *v. t.* To strengthen with new

end, recēt, makér; ice, ill; öld, öbey, öbr, ödd, öft, önnect;

äile, senäte, cäre, änn, äccount, ärrn, äsk, sök; äve, ävent, änd, recēt, makér; ice, ill; öld, öbey, öbr, ödd, öft, önnect;

äse, ünite, ärrn, öp, circüs, menti; fööd, fööt; öut, öil;



Reed, 6. 1 Reed Pipe; 2 Section of Boot; a Body; b Boot; c Tuning Wire; d Foot; e Reed; f Tongue; g Reed Block.



force, assistance, material, or support; specif., to strengthen with additional troops or ships.

**reënforced** *concrete, concrete having within its mass a system of iron or steel supports. = FERRO-CONCRETE.*

**re-** *n.* Something which reinforces or strengthens, as an additional band at the rear of a cannon.

**reën-force/ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of reinforcing; state of being reinforced. 2. That which reinforces; esp., in *pl.*, additional troops or ships. [*gage/ment* (-mēt), *n.*]

**reën-gage'** (-gāj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage again. — **reën-**  
**reën-grave'** (-grāv'), *v. t. & i.* To engrave again.

**reën-list'** (-list), *v. t. & i.* To enlist again. — **reën-list-**  
**ment** (-list'mēt), *n.*

**reën-ter** (-ēntēr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again.

**reëntering angle**, an angle pointing inward. — **r. poly-**  
**gon**, a polygon having one or more reëntering angles.

**reën-trant** (-trānt), *a.* Directed inward, as an angle.

**reën-try** (-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). 1. A second or new entry. 2. *Law.* A retaking possession. 3. *Card Playing.* A card that by winning a trick will enable one to regain the lead.

**re'es-tab/lish** (rē's-tāb'līsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; restore. — **re'es-tab/lish-ment** (-mēt), *n.*

**reeve** (rēv), *n.* Female of the ruff (sandpiper).

**reeve, v. t.** *pret. & p. p.* ROVE (rōv), REEVED (rēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEV'ING. *Naut.* A. To pass, as the end of a rope, through a hole in a block, cleat, etc. **B** To fasten by passing through or around something. **C** To pass a rope through.

**reeve, n.** [*AS. gerefa.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* An administrative official who was in part a steward, bailiff, or overseer.

**re'exam-i-na'tion** (rē'eg-zām'i-nā'shūn), *n.* A second examination; esp., *Law.*, an examination made by a party calling a witness, upon matters arising out of the cross-examination.

**re'exam-ine** (rē'eg-zām'in), *v. t.* To subject to a second; re'exchange' (rē'ēks-chānj') *n.* 1. *Com.* A The process by which is recovered the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country. **B** The draft so drawn, or the expense or percentage included in it. 2. A renewed or second exchange.

**re'x-port'** (-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported. — **re'x-port, n.** — **re'x-por-tation, n.**

**re-face'** (rē-fās'), *v. t.* To supply with a new face, or front.

**re-fash-ion** (rē-fāsh'ūn), *v. t.* To fashion anew.

**re-fect'** (rē-fēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. refectus, p. p. of reficere; re-* + *facere* to make.] To refresh; — usually reflexive; as, they *refected* themselves after their ride. *Archaic.*

**re-fec-tion** (rē-fēk'shūn), *n.* [*F. refectio, L. refectio.* See **REFLECT.**] Recreation or refreshment, esp. after hunger or fatigue; repast; lunch.

**re-fec-tion-er** (-ēr), *n.* *Ecol.* One in charge of a refectory.

**re-fec-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*LL. refectorium.*] A room for refreshment; orig., a dining hall in a convent.

**re-fer'** (-fēr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fērd'); -FER'RING. [*L. referre; re-* + *ferre* to bear.] 1. To place in or under by a mental or rational process; assign, as to a class, cause, motive. 2. To send or direct elsewhere, as for aid, information, decision, etc.; make over or submit to another.

**Syn.** Refer, ascribe, attribute, impute, charge. To refer (to) (see **ALLUDE**), is to bring (a thing) into relation with or under its proper class or category; as, the robin is referred to the thrush family. To ascribe (to) is to refer (a thing, esp. a quality) to that which is regarded as its source or possessor; attribute is stronger; as, to ascribe all events to God; *attributing* to selfishness what was due to indifference. **Impute** is commonly applied to what is bad; charge is stronger than *impute*; as, "we usually ascribe a good, but *impute* evil"; charge the crime on cupidity.

— *v. i.* 1. **A** To have relation or reference; relate; point. **B** To direct attention; make reference. 2. **A** To have recourse; apply; betake one's self; as, to refer to a dictionary. **B** To direct inquiry for information, as in respect of one's integrity, capacity, etc.; as, to refer to a former employer.

**refer-a-ble** (rēf'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred.

**refer-ee'** (-ē), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred for settlement; arbitrator; specif.: **A** An attorney to whom a matter in a pending proceeding is referred by the court to be heard and determined upon, or reported to the court. **B** An umpire, as in certain games or sports; sometimes, specif., a judge of certain points of play, as in American football. — *v. t. & i.* To act as referee.

**refer-ence** (rēf'ēr-ēns), *n.* 1. A referring; state of being referred. 2. Relation; respect; as, with reference to my promise. 3. **A** That which alludes to something. **B** A specific direction of the attention, as to a passage or book; also, the passage or book referred to. 4. One who, or that which, is referred to; as: **A** One of whom inquiries can be made as to another. **B** A written statement of the qualifications of an employee given by the employer. *U. S.*

**refer-ent/dum** (rēf'ēr-ēn'dūm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dā). [*Gerundiv. fr. L. referre.* See **REFER.**] The referring of measures already passed upon by the legislative body to the body of voters, or electorate, for approval or rejection; also, the right so to pass on laws, or the vote by which this is done.

**re-fer/er** (rē-fēr'ēr), *n.* One who refers. [*ness, n.*]

**re-fer/ri-ble** (-i-b'l), *a.* = REFERABLE. — **re-fer/ri-ble-**  
**re-fine'** (rē-fīn'), *v. t.*; -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ing). [*re-* + *fine* to make fine.] 1. To reduce to a fine or pure state; purify; cleanse; as, to *refine* gold, sugar, etc. 2. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, etc.; make elegant or excellent; polish; — not now used of persons; as, to *refine* the manners, language, etc. 3. To change, remove, or eliminate by purifying. — *v. i.* 1. To become pure. 2. To affect nicely or subtly, as in thought. 3. To improve in delicacy, elegance, or excellence, as if by polishing.

**re-fined'** (-fīnd'), *p. a.* Freed from impurities, alloy, etc.; purified; polished; cultured; free from vulgarity, etc.

**re-fine/ment** (-fīn'mēt), *n.* 1. Act or result of refining; state of being refined; that which is refined. 2. Elegance; polish; culture; also, an example of this; as, a man of *refinement*, or of many *refinements*. 3. A refining or rendering subtle in thought, argument, or the like; subtlety; as, *refinements* of logic. 4. A refining or improving; a state of being, or a thing, so refined. — **Syn.** Purification; politeness, gentility, cultivation. See **DELICACY.**

**re-fin'er-y** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-rīz). A building and apparatus for refining, or purifying, esp. metals, oil, or sugar.

**re-fit'** (-fīt'), *v. t.* To fit for use again; restore after damage or decay. — *v. i.* To get refitted; obtain fresh supplies or equipment. — *n.* A refitting, or fitting out again.

**re-flect'** (-fēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. reflectere, flexum; re-* + *flexere* to bend.] 1. To bend back; throw or cast back; esp., to cause to return, or to send back, after striking; as, a mirror *reflects* light. 2. To give back an image of. 3. To bring or cast as a result; as, to *reflect* credit on one. — *v. i.* 1. To be reflected. *Obs. or R.* 2. To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); contemplate; think seriously. 3. To cast or bring reproach, discredit, or the like. 4. To throw back light, heat, etc. — **Syn.** Cogitate, meditate, ponder, muse. See **CONSIDER.** — **re-flect'er, n.**

**re-flec-tion, re-flex-ion** (-flek'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of reflecting; state of being reflected; specif., return of light, heat, sound, etc., from surfaces. 2. That which is produced by reflection; specif.: **A** A reflected light or heat. **B** A reflected image. 3. Act of bending, turning, or folding back; specif., the bending back of a part on itself; also, a reflected part. 4. Reproach cast; imputation; as, a *reflection* on one's honor. 5. Mental consideration of some suggested idea; as, much given to *reflection*. 6. A thought, idea, or opinion formed after contemplation; as, a wise *reflection*. — **Syn.** Meditation, contemplation, cogitation, consideration, thinking. See **ANIMADVERSION.**

**re-flec-tive** (-tīv), *a.* 1. Throwing back images, light, etc. 2. Of, pert. to, or caused by, reflection; reflected. 3. Deliberative; thoughtful; concerned with ideas; as, *reflective* consciousness. 4. Self-conscious; involving reflection; as, modesty is a *reflective* emotion. — **re-flec-tive-ly, adv.**

**re-flec-tor** (-tēr), *n.* Something that reflects; as: **A** A polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror. **B** A reflecting telescope. **C** A device for reflecting sound.

**re-flet'** (rē-flē'), *n.* [*F., reflection.* See **REFLECT.**] Luster; special brilliancy of surface; — used esp. in ceramics to denote a peculiar metallic brilliancy; as, gold *reflet*.

**re-flex** (rē-fleks), *a.* [*L. reflexus.* See **REFLECT.**] 1. Bent, turned, or directed back; of light, etc., reflected; of thought, retroactive; introspective. 2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. 3. *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without any necessary intervention of consciousness; as, *reflex* action.

— *n.* 1. Reflection; reflected light or color. 2. A reflection, or image. 3. *Physiol.* A reflex action.

**re-flex'** (rē-fleks'), *v. t.* To bend, turn, or fold back; reflect. — **re-flexed'** (-fleks't'), *p. a.*

**re-flex-ion.** Var. of **REFLECTION.**

**re-flex-ive** (-flek'sīv), *a.* 1. Reflex; — used of mental acts. 2. *Gram.* **A** Denoting an action that is directed back on the agent or subject; as, "perjured" is a *reflexive* verb in "the witness perjured himself"; "keeps" is a *reflexive* verb in "he keeps aloof." **B** Referring back to the subject; as, a *reflexive* pronoun (in English, those ending in *-self*). — *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb. — **re-flex-ive-ly, adv.**

**reflu-ent** (rēflū-ēnt; 86), *a.* [*L. refluxus, p. pr.*] Flowing back; ebbing. — **reflu-ence** (-ēns), *n.*

**reflux** (rēflūks), *n.* A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb; refluxence.

**re-for-est** (rē-fōr'ēst), *v. t. & i.* To replant with trees. — **re-for-est-a-tion** (-ēs-tā'shūn), *n.*

**re-forge'** (rē-fōrj'; -fōrj'), *v. t.* To forge or fashion again or anew; make over. — **re-forg'er, n.**

**re-form'** (rē-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*OF. reformer, L. reformare.* See **RE-**; **FORM.**] To change into a new and improved form or condition; amend or improve by change of form, by removal of faults or abuses, etc.; restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; amend; correct; improve.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



— **Syn.** Rectify, mend, repair, better, reclaim. — *v. i.* To return to a good state; amend or correct one's own character or habits.

— *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, or a case of it. — **Syn.** See REFORMATION.

**re'for-ma'tion** (rē'fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of reforming; state of being reformed; improvement in form or character; change from worse to better; correction; amendment.

2. [*cap.*] The important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century and resulting in the formation of the various Protestant churches. **Syn.** Reformation, reformation. Reformation denotes the act or state; reform, the fact or result. Reformation implies a more comprehensive change than reform, which commonly applies to the amendment of some particular condition or abuse; as, the Reformation in Germany, the reformation of a criminal; tariff reform, the reform party.

**re'for-ma'tion** (rē'fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* Act of forming anew; new formation.

**re-form'a-tive** (rē'fōr-mā-tiv), *a.* Tending to reform.

**re-form'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to or desiring, or intended for, reformation. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A penal institution for promoting the reformation of young offenders.

**re-formed'** (-fōrmd'), *p. a.* 1. Corrected; amended; — used specif. [*cap.*] of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or, more restrictedly, of various churches formed by Zwingle, Calvin, and others who separated from Luther on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, etc. 2. Improved in character and life; as, a reformed gambler.

**re-form'er** (-fōr'mēr), *n.* 1. One who effects or urges a reform. 2. One of the leaders of the Reformation.

**re-form'ist**, *n.* A reformer.

**reform school.** Penology. A reformatory. *U. S.*

**re-frac't** (-frākt'), *v. t.* [*L. refractus*, *p. p.* of *refringere*;

*re-re- + frangere* to break.] **Physics.** To subject (rays of light, heat, etc.) to refraction.

**re-frac'tion** (-frāk'shūn), *n.* Act of refracting; state of being refracted; specif., **Physics**, deflection of a ray of light, sound, etc., in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water.

**re-frac'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Serving or able to refract; pert. or due to refraction. — **re-frac'tive-ness**, *n.*

**re-frac'tiv-i-ty** (rē'frāktiv'i-tī), *n.* **Optics.** Refractive power; refractive power; refractiveness.

**re-frac'tom'e-ter** (-tōm'ētēr), *n.* [*refraction + -meter*.] Any of various instruments for measuring refraction.

**re-frac'tor** (rē'frākt'ōr), *n.* Anything that refracts; specif., **Optics**, a refractive telescope (see TELESCOPE).

**re-frac'to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* 1. Obstinate; contumacious; unmanageable. 2. Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, reduce, etc.; as, a refractory ore. — **Syn.** Unruly, unmanageable. See OBSTINATE. — **re-frac'to-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.* — **to-ri-ness**, *n.*

**ref'ra-ga-ble** (rē'frā-gā-bl), *a.* [*LL. refragabilis*, fr. *refragari* to oppose.] That may be controverted.

**re-frain'** (rē'frān'), *v. i.* [*OF. refrēner*, fr. *L. refrēnare*;

*re-back + frenum* bridle.] To curb; restrain. **Obs. or Archaic.** — *v. i.* To hold back or aloof; forbear; abstain. — **Syn.** See ABSTAIN. — **re-frain'er**, *n.*

**re-frain'**, *n.* [*F.*, deriv. of *L. refringere* to break off.] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each stanza or division of a poetic composition; also, the musical setting of such a phrase or verse.

**re-fran'gi-ble** (-frān'jī-bl), *a.* [*re- + L. frangere* to break.] Capable of being refracted. — **re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

**re-fresh'** (-frēsh'), *v. t.* [*OF. refreschier*, fr. *re-re- + fres* fresh.] 1. To make fresh, as by wetting or cooling; make fresh again, or fresher; restore strength, spirit, etc., to. 2. To strengthen or renew (the memory). 3. To repair; renovate. **Obs. or R.** — **Syn.** Invigorate, revive, recreate. — *v. i.* 1. To become fresh again; revive. 2. To refresh one's self. — **re-fresh'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **re-fresh'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**re-fresh'ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, etc. 2. That which refreshes; esp. (chiefly in *pl.*) food or drink.

**re-frig'er-ant** (-frīj'ēr-ānt), *a.* Refrigerating; cooling; allaying heat or fever. — *n.* That which makes cool or cold;

as: a A medicine to allay fever. b Any substance, as ice, ammonia, etc., used in reducing temperatures.

**re-frig'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [*L. refrigeratus*, *p. p.* of *refrigerare*;

*re-re- + frigerare* to cool, fr. *frigus*, *frigoris*, coolness.] To make or keep cool; specif., to freeze or chill (food) for preservation.

**re-frig'er-a-tion** (-frīj'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of refrigerating, or cooling; state of being cooled.

**re-frig'er-a-tive** (rē'frīj'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to cool; allaying heat. — *n.* **Med.** A refrigerant. **Obs. or R.**

**re-frig'er-a'tor** (-āt'ōr), *n.* That which refrigerates; esp., a box or room for keeping food, etc., cool, usually by means of ice. — **re-frig'er-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.*

**re-frin'gent** (rē'frīn'jēt), *a.* [*L. refringens*, *p. pr.* of *refringere*. See REFRACT.] Refractive; refracting.

**ref't** (rēft'), *pret. & p. p.* of REAVE. **Berft.**

**refuge** (rē'fūj), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. refugium*;

*re- + fugere* to flee.] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

2. That which, or one who, protects from danger, distress, or calamity; an asylum; place inaccessible to an enemy. — **Syn.** Retreat, covert. — *v. t. & i.* To shelter. **Obs. or R.**

**ref'u-gee'** (-tū-jē), *n.* [*F. réfugié*.] One who flees for safety, esp. to a foreign power or country.

**re-ful'gent** (-fūl'jēns), *n.* Quality of being refulgent;

**re-ful'gen-cy** (-jēn-sī) } brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

**re-ful'gent** (-jēt), *a.* [*L. refulgens*, *p. pr.* of *refulgere* to flash back.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid. — **re-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

**re-fund'** (rē'fūnd'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. refundere*;

*re-re- + fundere* to pour.] 1. To pour back. **Obs.** 2. To give back; esp., to repay. — **re-fund'er**, *n.* — **re-fund'ment**, *n.*

**re-fund'** (rē'fūnd'), *v. t.* To fund anew, as a public debt.

**re-fur'bish** (-fūr'bish), *v. t.* To furnish anew.

**re-fur'nish** (-fūr'nish), *v. t.* To furnish anew.

**re-fus'al** (rē'fūz'āl), *v. t. & i.* 1. Act of refusing; denial of anything that is demanded or is offered for acceptance. 2. The right to refuse or take before others; option.

**re-fuse'** (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.*; -RUSED' (-fūzd'); -RUS'ING (-fūz'ing). [*F. refuser*, deriv. of *L. refundere*. See REFUND.] 1. To decline to accept; reject. 2. To decline to submit to or undergo; decline to do or give; deny; as, to refuse to help one. 3. To decline to jump or leap over, as a fence or ditch; — used of a horse. 4. To renounce; give up; abandon. **Obs.** — **Syn.** See DECLINE.

**ref'use** (rē'fūs), *a.* [*ME. refus*, perh. fr. *F. refusé*, *p. p.*, refused.] Refused; rejected; worthless. — *n.* [*ME. refuse*, *refuse*, prob. fr. *F. refus* refusal.] That which is refused or rejected as useless; worthless matter; rubbish.

— **Syn.** Dregs, sediment, scum, dross.

**re-fus'er** (rē'fūz'ēr), *n.* One who refuses; esp., a recusant.

**re-fut'a-ble** (rē'fūt'ā-bl), *a.* That may be refuted. — **re-fut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.* — **re-fut'a-bly**, *adv.*

**re-fut'al** (rē'fūt'āl), *n.* Act of refuting; refutation.

**ref'u-ta'tion** (rē'fūt'ā'shūn), *n.* Act of refuting; disproof.

**re-fute'** (rē'fūt'), *v. t.*; -FUT'ED (-fūt'ēd); -FUT'ING. [*L. refutare* to repel, refute.] To disprove by argument, evidence, or proof; prove to be false or erroneous. — **Syn.** Overthrow, confute. See DENY. — **re-fut'er** (rē'fūt'ēr), *n.*

**re-gain'** (-gān'), *v. t.* 1. To gain anew; recover; as, to regain confidence. 2. To get back to; reach again; as, to regain the shore. — **re-gain'er**, *n.*

**re'gal** (rē'gāl), *a.* [*L. regalis*, fr. *rex, regis*, king.] Pertaining or suitable to a king; royal; hence: stately; splendid, etc. — **Syn.** See KINGLY.

**re-gale'** (rē'gāl'), *v. t. & i.* -GALED' (-gāld'); -GAL'ING. [*F. régaler*.] To entertain or feast sumptuously; refresh. — *n.* 1. A sumptuous repast. 2. A choice dish. 3. Regalement.

**re-gale'ment** (-gāl'mēt), *n.* Act of regaling; anything which regales; entertainment; refreshment.

**re-ga'li-a** (rē-gā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *regalis* regal.] 1. The rights and prerogatives of a king. 2. The emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia of royalty, as the crown, scepter, etc. 3. Decorations or insignia of an office or order.

**re-gal'i-ty** (-gāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. 1. Royalty; sovereignty. 2. *Eng. & Scot. Hist.* Royal or sovereign jurisdiction in the hands of a subject by virtue of a grant from the crown.

3. A country or territory subject to royal jurisdiction.

**re-gal'ly**, *adv.* In a regal manner.

**Re'gard** (rē'gārd), *n.* See LEAR.

**re-gard'** (rē-gārd'), *v. t.* [*F. regarder*;

*re-re- + garder* to guard, heed, keep.] 1. To keep in view; view. 2. To look closely at; notice particularly. 3. To look after; care for. **Obs.** 4. To take into account; consider; as, to regard the law. 5. To esteem; care for. 6. To heed; respect. 7. To look upon; hold; consider; as, to regard fasting as a duty. 8. To relate to; concern; as, I agree with you as regards this. — **Syn.** See ESTEEM. — *v. i.* To look attentively; gaze; also, to heed.

— *n.* 1. Aspect; *air*. **Obs. or R.** 2. A look; glance; gaze. 3. Respect; relation; particular. 4. Consideration; heed; care; as, regard for others. 5. A consideration or motive.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er; īce, īll; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; ōen, ōut, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then; thal; natyre, verdure (87);



**6.** Respect; esteem; affection; as, to have a high regard for a person; — often in the pl.  
**re-gard'ant** (-gär'dänt), *a.* [F.] **1. O. Eng. Law.** Lit., regarding; — used only in *villain*, or *villain*, *regardant*, a villain as to a (particular) manor, misunderstood as, a villain attached to the soil. **2. Her.** Depicted with the face in profile and looking backward; — used of an animal.  
**3. Regardful.** — *n.* A villain regardant. *Hist.*  
**re-gard'ful** (-gär'd'föö), *a.* **1.** Heedful; observant. **2.** Respectful. — *Syn.* Mindful, attentive. — **re-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gard'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**re-gard'ing**, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.  
**re-gard'less**, *a.* Having no regard; heedless; careless. — *Syn.* Negligent, indifferent, inattentive, neglectful.  
**re-gat'ta** (-gät'tä), *n.*; *pl.* -**TAS** (-ätz). [It.] Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race or races.  
**re'ge-late** (rê'jê-lät; rê'jê-lät'), *v. i.* *Physics.* To freeze together again; undergo regelation, as ice.  
**re'ge-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.* [*re-* + *L. gelatio* a freezing.] *Physics.* Act or process of freezing together again, as of two pieces of ice when pressed together.  
**re'gen-ey** (rê'jên-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -**CIES** (-sîz). **1.** Office of ruler; dominion; government. **2.** Esp., the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent, or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed government. **3.** A body of regents. **4.** A territory governed by a regent or regency. **5.** The period during which a regent governs.  
**re-gen'er-a-cy** (rê'jên'êr-ä-sî), *n.* Regenerate state.  
**re-gen'er-ate** (-ät), *a.* [*L. regeneratus*, *p. p.* of *regenerare* to regenerate.] **1. Theol.** Spiritually reborn; "born again"; regenerated; become Christian. **2.** Restored; reformed; redeemed; as, a regenerate race.  
**— (ät)**, *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-ät'éd); **-AT'ING**. **1. Theol.** To cause to be spiritually born again. **2.** To reform completely. **3.** To generate or produce anew; give new life, strength, or vigor to; as, to regenerate a storage battery. **4.** To reestablish on a better basis; as, to regenerate a country. — *v. i.* **1.** To form again. **2.** To become regenerate; reform.  
**re-gen'er-a-tion** (-ä'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated. **2.** Specif., *Theol.*, the entering into a new and spiritual life; the new birth requisite for entrance into the kingdom of God.  
**re-gen'er-a-tive** (-jên'êr-ä-tiv), *a.* **1.** Tending to, or characterized by, regeneration. **2. Mech.** Using the principle of the regenerator.  
**re-gen'er-a-tor** (-ä'tör), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, regenerates. **2. Mech.** A device used with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated as by contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., previously heated by the outgoing hot air or gas.  
**re'gent** (rê'jênt), *a.* [*L. regens, -entis*, *p. pr.* of *regere* to rule.] **1.** Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent. **2.** Ruling; regnant. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** That which rules or governs. *Rare.* **2.** One who rules. *Obs. or R., exc. specif.*: One who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. **3.** One of a governing board or body, as of certain universities.  
**re'gent-ship**, *n.* The office or position of a regent.  
**reg'i-cide** (rê'jî-sîd), *n.* [*L. rex, regis, king* + *-cide*.] **1.** One who kills a king, esp. his own king. **2.** The killing or murder of a king. — **reg'i-cid'al** (-sîd'äl), *a.*  
**re-gild'** (rê-gîld'), *v. t.* To gild again.  
**re'gime'** (rê'zhêm'), **re-gime'** (rä-), *n.* [*F. régime*.] Mode or system of rule or management; prevailing system.  
**reg'i-men** (rê'jî-mên), *n.* [*L. regimen, -inis*, *fr. regere* to guide, rule.] **1.** A governing; administration. **2. Med.** A systematic course of diet, etc. **3. Gram.** Government.  
**reg'i-ment** (-mên't), *n.* [*F. régiment* a regiment of men, *OF.* also government, *fr. L. regimentum* government, *regere* to rule.] **1.** Rule; regimen. *Rare.* **2. Mil.** A body of soldiers under a colonel, consisting of a number of companies, troops, or batteries. — *v. t.* **1. Mil.** To form into a regiment or regiments. **2.** To form into classified units or bodies; systematize. **3.** To assign to a regiment.  
**reg'i-men'tal** (-mên'täl), *a.* Belonging to or concerning a regiment; as, regimental officers, clothing. — **-tal-ly**, *adv.*  
**reg'i-men'tals** (-tälz), *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress.  
**reg'i-men-ta'tion** (-mên-tä'shün), *n.* Act or process of regimenting; arrangement into groups.  
**Re'ginn**, **Re'gin** (rä'yîn), *n.* *Norse Myth.* A treacherous dwarf smith, brother of Fafnir and foster father of Sigurd, whom he incites to slay Fafnir. He plots to kill Sigurd, but is slain by him.  
**re'gion** (rê'jün), *n.* [*F. région*, *fr. L. regio* a direction, boundary, region, *fr. regere* to direct.] **1.** A large tract of land; an indefinite area; district; tract; fig., sphere; realm. **2.** One of the portions into which the atmosphere is conceived of as divided according to height, or the sea according to depth; — also used fig. **3. Zoogeog.** A primary faunal division of the world, as the *Australian*, *Ethiopian*,

etc. **b** The above regions treated as secondary divisions by being grouped into two realms, *Arctogæa* and *Notogæa*, or, otherwise, three, *Arctogæa*, *Notogæa*, and *Neogæa*. Cf. *NOROGÆA*. **4.** A part or division of the body.

**re'gion-al** (-äl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a region, as of a country or of the body; sectional. **2.** Of or pert. to a whole region or broad district; — opp. to *local*, as, *regional* geography.

**reg'is-ter** (rê'jîs-têr), *n.* One who registers; registrar.

**reg'is-ter**, *n.* [*F. registre*, *fr. LL., fr. L. regesta*, *pl., fr. regerere, -gestum*, to carry back, register; *re-re-* + *gerere* to carry.] **1.** A written account or record; a book containing regular entries of items or details, as of births, marriages, deaths, etc.; also, an entry therein. **2.** Registration; registry. **3. a** The compass of a voice or instrument. **b** The series of vocal tones produced by a particular adjustment of the vocal cords. In singing up (or down) the scale the register changes at the point where the singer readjusts the vocal cords to reach the higher (or lower) notes. All below this point are in the chest, or thick, register; all above it, in the head, or thin, register. **4.** A device to admit or exclude heated air, or to regulate ventilation. **5.** That which registers, or records. **6. Print.** Fact of registering. **7. Photog.** Correspondence in position between the focusing screen and the surface of the sensitive plate or film. — *Syn.* Roll, archives. See *LIST*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To enter in a register; record formally; enroll. **2.** To record; indicate; as, the thermometer registers 70°. **3.** To make correspond exactly; as, to register printed pages. **4.** To secure the protection of as registered mail by prepayment of a certain special fee. — *v. i.* **1.** To enroll one's name in a register. **2.** To correspond exactly; *Print.*, to correspond in relative position, as two pages.

**reg'is-trar** (-trär), *n.* [*For* older *registrer*.] One who registers; an official recorder, or keeper of records.

**reg'is-tra'tion** (-trä'shün), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of registering; specif., a registry; enrollment. **2.** An entry in a register.

**reg'is-try** (rê'jîs-trî), *n.*; *pl.* -**TRIES** (-trîz). **1.** Registration. **2.** Place where a register is kept. **3.** Register (sense 1).

**re'gi-us** (rê'jî-üz), *a.* [*L., fr. rex, regis, a king*.] Royal. *regius* professor, an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as in an English university.

**reg'let** (rê'jêl't), *n.* [*F. règlet*, *dim. of règle* rule, *L. regula*. See *RULE*.] **1. Arch.** A flat, narrow molding. **2. Print.** A narrow strip of wood used like leads between lines, as in posters, etc. **b** Reglets collectively, or material for them.

**reg'ma** (rêg'mä), *n.*; *pl.* -**MATA** (-mä-tä) or -**MAS** (mäz).

[*NL., fr. Gr. ῥήγμα, -aros*, fracture, *fr. ῥήγνινα* to break.] *Bot.* A schizocarp consisting of three or more carpels, bursting elastically.

**reg'nal** (rêg'näl), *a.* [*LL. regnalis*, *fr. regnum* reign.] Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king.

**reg'nant** (-nänt), *a.* [*L. regnans*, Fifteen-celled Regma, *-antis*, *p. pr.* of *regnare* to reign.] **1.** Exercising rule or authority; reigning; as, a queen regnant. **2.** Ruling; prevalent.

**re-gorge'** (rê-gôrj'), *v. t.* [*F. regorger*; *re-* + *gorger* to gorge.] To vomit up; disgorge; to throw back. — *v. i.* To gush or be thrown back again.

**re-grant'** (rê-gränt'), *v. t.* To grant back or again. — *n.* A granting again, as by way of renewal of a grant.

**re-grate'** (rê-grät'), *v. t.* [*OF. regrater* to regrate provisions.] **1.** To buy in large quantities, as grain, provisions, etc., with intention of reselling, in or near the same place, at a profit. **2.** To sell (commodities thus bought); retail.

**re-greet'** (rê-grê't'), *v. t. & i.* To greet again or in return. — *n.* A greeting in return; in *pl.*, greetings. *Obs.*

**re'gress** (rê-grês), *n.* [*L. regressus*, *fr. regredi*, *regressus*, to go back.] A retrogression or retrogradation, lit. or fig.

**re-gress'** (rê-grês'), *v. i.* To go back; return; retrograde.

**re-gres'sion** (-grêsh'ün), *n.* Act of going or coming back or returning; return; regress; retrogression; retrogradation.

**re-gres'sive** (-grês'iv), *a.* **1.** Retrogressive; returning. **2.** Retroactive. **3.** Proceeding from effect to cause, or obtained by such a process.

**re-gret'** (rê-grê't'), *v. t.*; **-GRET'TED**; **-TING**. [*F. regretter*.] To experience regret on account of; to remember, think of, or miss, with regret; grieve at. — *n.* **1.** Pain or distress of mind on account of something past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or longing. **2.** An expression of regret; — usually in *pl.*

*Syn.* Grief, sorrow, misgiving; compunction, remorse, repentance, penitence, contrition. — *Regret*, *compunction*, *remorse*. *Regret* implies sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone. *Compunction* and *remorse* imply personal responsibility; *compunction* denotes regretful self-reproach, esp. for pain caused or wrong done to another; *remorse* denotes acute distress of conscience, as for something irreparable.

**re-gret'ful** (rê-grê't'föö), *a.* Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining. — **re-gret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*





**re-gret'** (rê-grêt'â-b'l), *a.* Admitting of, deserving, or demanding regret. — **re-gret'** (rê-grêt'â-b'ly), *adv.*

**reg'u-la** (rêg'û-lâ), *n.* [L., a ruler, rule. See **REGULAR**.] *Arch.* A band or fillet, esp. one of a series beneath the tænia in a Doric architrave, with guttæ on its lower side.

**reg'u-lar** (-lâr), *a.* [OF. *regular*, L. *regularis*, fr. *regula* a rule, *regere* to guide.] 1. *Ecccl.* Belonging to a religious order or community; under, or pert. to, a religious rule; — opp. to *secular*; as, *regular clergy*. 2. Conformed to some established rule, law, principle, or type; symmetrical; as, *regular features*. *Specif.*: a *Math.* Having all its angles equal and all its sides (or faces) equal, as a polygon (or polyhedron); as, a *regular pentagon*, hexagon, tetrahedron, etc. b *Cryst.* Isometric. c *Bot.* Having the members of each whorl symmetrical with respect to form; — said of flowers. 3. Governed by rule; uniform in course, practice, or interval of occurrence; orderly; methodical; as, *regular habits*. 4. Constituted, selected, conducted, etc., in conformity with established usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized or qualified; as, a *regular nomination*. *Specif.*, *Gram.*, of a word or inflection, conforming to the usual manner of inflection. 5. Thorough; unmitigated. *Colloq.* 6. *Mil.* A Designating, or pertaining to, the permanently organized body constituting the army of a state; as, a *regular soldier*. b *Internat. Law.* Designating soldiers properly recognized as legitimate combatants in war.

**Syn.** *Regular, normal, typical.* That is *regular* which conforms to an established rule or standard; *normal* is more limited and exact in its application, and implies strict accordance with what is to be expected if regular processes are followed or proper functions performed; as, *regular procedure*; *normal tastes, actions.* That is *typical* which exhibits the regular or normal characteristics of a given type; as, a *typical Greek*.

— *n.* 1. A member of a religious order or community under a rule; one of the regular clergy. 2. A regular soldier.

**reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lâr'î-tî), *n.* State or quality of being regular.

**reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a regular manner.

**reg'u-late** (rêg'û-lât), *v. t.*; —LAT'ED (-lât'éd); —LAT'ING. [L. *regulatus*, p. p. of *regularis*.] 1. To adjust or control by rule, method, or governing principles or laws; as, to *regulate prices*. 2. To put in good order; make regular; as, to *regulate the bowels*. 3. To adjust, esp. so as to work accurately; as a clock. — **Syn.** *Dispose, direct, order, rule, govern.*

**reg'u-la'tion** (-lâ'sh'ün), *n.* 1. A regulating; state of being regulated. 2. A rule or order for government; governing direction or law. — **Syn.** *Method; control, direction.*

**reg'u-la-tive** (rêg'û-lâ-tîv), *a.* Tending to regulate.

**reg'u-la-tor** (-lâ'tër), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, regulates. 2. *Specif.*, a contrivance for regulating and regulating motion; as: a *Horol.* A lever or index in a watch for making it go faster or slower. b *Mach.* A governor. c *Steam Engine.* (1) A balance valve for controlling the admission of steam. (2) A reducing valve or steam-pressure regulating device. d *Elec.* An automatic device for regulating the voltage of a dynamo with varying load. 3. A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of time.

**reg'u-line** (rêg'û-lîn; -lîn), *a.* *Chem. & Metal.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a regulus.

**reg'u-lus** (-lûs), *n.*; *pl. E.* -LUSES (-éz), L. -II (-II). [L., a petty king, dim. of *rex* a king.] 1. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo; Alpha [α] Leonis; — called also *Cor Leonis*, *Lion's Heart*. 2. *Metal.* The more or less impure button, or mass of metal, formed beneath the slag in reducing ores.

**re-gur'gi-tate** (rê-gûr'jî-tât), *v. t. & i.*; —TAT'ED (-tât'éd); —TAT'ING. [LL. *regurgitare*, *regurgitatum*, fr. L. *re-re-* + *gurgis*, -itûs, a gulf.] To pour, gush, or cast back or out again.

**re-gur'gi-ta'tion** (-tâ'sh'ün), *n.* Act of regurgitating; esp. *Med.*, the casting up of undigested food or the backward flow of blood to the heart.

**re-ha-bil'i-tate** (rê-hâ-bil'î-tât), *v. t.*; —TAT'ED (-tât'éd); —TAT'ING. 1. To rehabilitate again; reinstate. 2. To put or bring into good repute again; as, to *rehabilitate* a man or his name. 3. To reestablish.

**re-ha-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tâ'sh'ün), *n.* Act of rehabilitating, or state of that which has been rehabilitated.

**re-hash'** (rê-hâsh'), *v. t.* To hash over again; restate in a new form. — (rê-hâsh', rê'hâsh'), *n.* A rehashing; something served up again in a new form or under a new name.

**re-hears'al** (rê-hûr'sâl), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital.

**re-hearse'** (-hûrs'), *v. t.*; —HEARSED' (-hûrst'); —HEARS'ING. [OF. *rehercier* to harrow again, repeat.] 1. To repeat, as a statement; recite aloud formally; tell over. 2. To recount; narrate. *Rare.* 3. To enumerate. 4. To go through or drill in private in preparation for a public performance; as, to *rehearse* a play. 5. To train or instruct by rehearsal; as, to *rehearse* an actor. — **Syn.** *Recapitulate, detail, describe.* — *v. i.* To recite or repeat something for practice.

**re-hears'er**, *n.* One who rehearses.

**re-heat'** (rê-hêt'), *v. t.* To heat again.

**re-heat'er** (-êr), *n.* A device or apparatus for reheating, as, in a compound engine, a receiver furnished with some means of heating the exhaust steam.

**Re'no-bo'am'** (rê'hô-bô'âm), *n. Bib.* The arrogant, incapable son and successor of Solomon. See 1 *Kings* xii.

**rei** (râ; rê), *n.*; *pl.* REIS (râs; rês). Also *ree*. [Pg. *real*, pl. *reis*.] A Portuguese and a Brazilian money of account, worth respectively about  $\frac{1}{10}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent.

**Reichs'rath'**, or **Reichs'rat'** (rîks'rât'), *n.* [G.] The legislative, or parliament, of Austria.

**Reichs'tag'** (-tâk'), *n.* [G.] The diet, or House of Representatives, of the German Empire.

**reign** (rân), *n.* [OF. *reigne*, *regne*, fr. L. *regnum*, fr. *regere* to guide, rule.] 1. Royal authority; dominion; also, time during which a sovereign rules. 2. *Realm. Obs. or R.* *Reign of Terror*, *Fr. Hist.*, a period (1793-94) in the French Revolution, during which the country was terrorized by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers.

— *v. t.* 1. To rule with sovereign power or authority; hold sway. 2. Hence, to prevail, as fear, silence, etc.

**re'im-burse'** (rê'im-bûrs'), *v. t.*; —BURSED' (-bûrst'); —BURS'ING. [*re-* + *imbursare*.] 1. To pay back; repay; as, to *reimburse expenses*. 2. To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person). — **Syn.** See **PAY**.

**re'im-burse'ment** (-mênt), *n.* — **re'im-burs'er** (-sêr), *n.*

**re'im-port'** (-pôrt'), *v. t.* To import again; import a thing exported. — **re'im-por-ta'tion** (rê'im-pôr-tâ'sh'ün), *n.*

**re'im-pose'** (rê'im-pôz'), *v. t.* To impose again. — **re'im-po-si'tion** (rê'im-pô-zî'sh'ün), *n.*

**re'im-pres'sion** (-prîsh'în), *n.* A second or repeated impression, as of a book, without change.

**rein** (rân), *n.* [F. *rene*, deriv. of L. *retinere* to hold back.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the bit, to govern a horse or other animal; — usually in *pl.* 2. Hence: a means of curbing or controlling; a curb; restraint; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *reins of government*.

— *v. t.* 1. To provide with a rein or reins. 2. To check, stop, or direct by the reins; restrain; check; guide. — *v. i.* To submit to control by reins.

**re'in-car'na'te** (rê'in-kâr'nâ't), *v. t.* To incarnate again.

**re'in-car-na'tion** (-nâ'sh'ün), *n.* Renewed incarnation; a new embodiment; *specif.*, in certain ancient and Oriental religions or beliefs, a rebirth of the soul in another body. — **re'in-car-na'tion-ist**, *n.*

**re'in-deer'** (rân'dêr'), *n.* (See **PLURAL, Note**.) [*re'in-* is of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *hreinn* reindeer.] Any of several species of deer (genus *Rangifer*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America.

**re'in-force'** (rê'in-fôrs'; 57). *Var.* REENFORCE.

**re'in-hab'it** (rê'in-hâb'it), *v. t.* To inhabit again.

**reins** (rânz), *n. pl.* [F. fr. L. *ren*, pl. *renes*.] *Archaic.* 1. Kidneys; loins. 2. Seat of the feelings or affections, formerly thought to be in the loins.

**re'in-sert'** (rê'in-sûrt'), *v. t.* To insert again. — **re'in-ser'tion** (-sûr'sh'ün), *n.*

**re'in-stall'** (-stôl'), *v. t.* To install again.

— **re'in-stall'ment**, **stal'ment**, *n.* — **stal-la'tion**, *n.*

**re'in-state'** (rê'in-stât'), *v. t.*; —STAT'ED (-stât'éd); —STAT'ING. To instate again; place again (in possession, or in a former state); reestablish. — **re-in-state'ment** (-mênt), *n.*

**re'in-sur'ance** (-shôor'âns), *n.* A reinsuring, or the amount protected by reinsuring, esp. by an insurer or underwriter.

**re'in-sure'** (-in-shôor'), *v. t.* To insure again; *specif.*, to insure in favor of one, as an insurance company, that already has an insurance risk on the same subject of insurance.

**re'in-trench'** (-trêntch'), *v. t.* To trench again.

**re'in-tro-duce'** (rê'in-trô-dûs'), *v. t.* To introduce again. — **re-in-tro-duc'tion** (-dûk'sh'ün), *n.*

**re'in-te-grate'** (rê'in-tê-grât'), *v. t.* To integrate again; as, to *reintegrate* a nation. — **gra-tion**, *n.*

**re'in-ter'** (rê'in-tûr'), *v. t.* To inter again. — **ter'ment**, *n.*

**re'in-vest'** (rê'in-vêst'), *v. t.* To invest again.

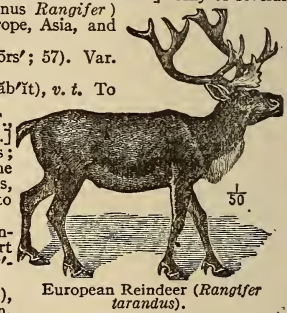
**re'in-vig-or-ate** (-vig'êr-ât), *v. t.* To invigorate anew. — **re'in-vig-or-a'tion**, *n.* [second or repeated issue.]

**re-is-sue** (rê-îsh'û), *v. t. & i.* To issue again. — *n.* A **re-it'er-ate** (rê-î'têr-ât), *v. t.*; —AT'ED (-ât'éd); —AT'ING. [L. *reiteratus*, p. p. of *reiterare*.] To repeat; say or do over again or repeatedly. — **Syn.** See **REPEAT**.

**re-it'er-a'tion**, *n.* Act of reiterating; repetition; that which is reiterated.

**re-it'er-a-tive** (-ât'îv), *a.* Characterized by reiteration.

**re-ject'** (rê-jêkt'), *v. t.* [L. *rejectionis*, p. p. of *reijcere*; *re-âle*, *senâte*, *câre*, *âm*, *âccount*, *ârm*, *âsk*, *sôfâ*; *êve*, *êvent*, *end*, *recênt*, *makêr*; *îce*, *îll*; *ôld*, *ôbêd*, *ôrb*, *ôdd*, *sôft*, *cônnect*; *îse*, *ûnite*, *ûrn*, *ûp*, *cîrcûs*, *menû*; *foôd*, *foôt*; *out*, *oil*; *chair*; *go*; *sing*, *înk*; *then*, *thin*; *nature*, *verdure* (87);



European Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).



re- + *jacere* to throw.] 1. To refuse to acknowledge, believe, receive, etc.; decline to accept; refuse. 2. To cast off; throw away, as useless, etc.; discard. 3. To spew out. 4. To cast off; forsake. *Obs.* 5. To refuse to hear, receive, etc. (a person). 6. To refuse to grant or consider; as, to reject a proposal. — *Syn.* See DISCARD. — **re-ject'er, n.** **re-ject'a-men'ta** (rê-jêk'tâ-nên'tâ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Things rejected as useless or worthless; esp., excrement. **re-ject'ion** (jêk'shûn), *n.* Act of rejecting or state of being rejected; also, that which is rejected. **re-joice'** ('jois'), *v. t. & i.* -JOICED' ('joist'); -JOIC'ING. [OF. *rejoir* (3d pl. pres. *rejoissent*); *re-re- + esjoir* to rejoice; *es-* (L. *ex-*) + *joir*, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice.] To give joy to; gladden. — *Syn.* Delight, cheer, please. — *v. i.* To feel joy; be delighted. — **re-joic'er** ('jois'er), *n.* **re-joic'ing** (-ing), *n.* Act of one that rejoices; joy; gladness; an occasion or expression of joy or gladness. **re-join'** ('join'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *rejoindre*; *re-re- + joindre* to join.] 1. To join again. 2. To say as a rejoinder. **re-join'der** (-der), *n.* [F. *rejoindre*, inf. as *n.*] An answer to a reply; in general, an answer; reply. — *Syn.* See REPLY. **re-ju've-nate** (rê-juh've-nâ;t; 80), *v. t.* -NAT'ED (-nât'éd); -NAT'ING. [*re-re- + L. juvenis* young.] 1. To make young or vigorous again. 2. *Phys. Geog.* [Usually *in p. a.*] To stimulate, as by uplift, to renewed erosive activity; — said of streams. **b** To develop youthful features of topography in. — **re-ju've-na'tion** (-nâ'shûn), *n.* **re-ju've-ne-s'cence** (-nês'ên's), *n.* 1. A rejuvenating; renewal of youth. 2. *Biol.* A method of cell formation in which the entire protoplasm of an old cell escapes by rupture of the cell wall, and then develops a new cell wall. **re-ju've-ne-s'cent** (-nês'ên't), *a.* [*re-re- + L. juvenis* young.] Becoming or causing to become rejuvenated. **re-kin'dle** (rê-kîn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again. **re-lapse'** (rê-lâps'), *v. i.* -LAPSED' (lâpst'); -LAPS'ING. [L. *relapsus*, *p. p.* of *relabi*; *re-re- + labi* to fall, slip, slide.] To slip or fall back into a former state or practice, as from convalescence. — *n.* A relapsing; backsliding; state of having relapsed. — **re-laps'er, n.** **re-late'** (rê-lât'), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lâtd'éd); -LAT'ING. [In part fr. earlier *relation*, *relative*; cf. also F. *relater* to recount.] 1. To recount; narrate. 2. To connect, or bring into relation; establish a relation between, as by ties of analogy or blood. — *Syn.* Tell, recite, detail. — *v. i.* To pertain; refer; — used with *to*. — **re-lat'er** ('êr), *n.* **re-lat'ed** (-lât'éd), *p. a.* 1. Narrated; recounted. 2. Standing in relation or connection. 3. Connected by blood or alliance, esp. by consanguinity. 4. *Music.* Having a close melodic or harmonic connection. **re-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.* [F. *relation*, L. *relatio*, fr. L. *relatus*, used as *p. p.* of *referre*. See REFER.] 1. Act of relating, or telling; that which is related; recital; narration; narrative; report. 2. **a** State of being related or of referring; connection; as, the *relation* of master to servant. **b** Any aspect or quality predicable only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance, or of one thing considered as a factor of itself, as self-identity. 3. Reference; respect; — used esp. *in relation to*. 4. Connection by blood or affinity; kinship. 5. **a** Relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. 6. *Law.* **a** The referring of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect; the giving force or operation to an act or proceeding, as if it had happened or begun at a prior time. **b** The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun. 7. State of mutual or reciprocal interest, as in social or commercial matters; also, in *pl.*, dealings; affairs; as, the foreign *relations* of a country. **re-la'tion-al** (-âl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to kinship. 2. Of or pert. to, or specifying, a relation in general. [F. *relatif*.] **re-la'tion-ship, n.** State of being related. — *Syn.* See AF-REL'A-TIVE. **rel'a-tive** (rê-lâ-tiv), *a.* [L. *relativus*.] 1. *Gram.* Referring to an antecedent, as a pronoun or adverb. 2. Mutually related; also, corresponding. 3. *Music.* Related, as a major and a minor key when the descending form of the minor is identical in its tones with the major. 4. Having relation; referring; pertaining; relevant; as, *not relative* to the subject. 5. Arising from relation; comparative; not absolute; as, a matter of *relative* importance. Cf. POSITIVE, *a.* 3. 6. Dependent for signification on relation to something else; as, in "John is a father," "father" is a *relative* term, relating "John" to some unnamed offspring. — *n.* 1. One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in relation to, something else; as: **a** *Gram.* A relative pronoun. **b** A person connected with another (strictly) by blood or (loosely) by affinity; a relation. — **rel'a-tive-ly, adv.** — **rel'a-tive-ness, n.** **rel'a-tiv'i-ty** (-tiv'î-tî), *n.* 1. State of being relative. 2. *Philos.* A state of close dependence on another, as of the solar system upon the sun. **b** Reciprocal dependence, as that between the individual and society. 3. *Physics.* A principle or doctrine based upon the postulate that our knowledge of velocity is necessarily relative, and leading to

such radical conclusions as that: (1) the velocity of light is independent of the relative velocity of the source and of the observer; (2) the velocity of light is a maximum which the velocity of a material body can never reach; (3) the mass of a body depends on its velocity.

**relativity of knowledge, a.** The doctrine that all human knowledge is only relatively true or certain, or is valid only for the knowing mind. **b** *Psychol.* The doctrine that sensations have significance only in relation to other sensations.

**re-la'tor** (rê-lâ'tôr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who relates; a relater. 2. *Law.* A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a quo warranto to be filed.

**re-lax'** (-lâks'), *v. t.* [L. *relaxare*; *re- + laxare* to loose.] 1. To make lax or loose; slacken; loosen; open; as, to *relax* the muscles. 2. To make less severe, rigorous, or tense; ease; slacken; abate; mitigate; as, to *relax* discipline. — *v. i.* 1. To become lax, weak, or loose; abate; as, his grasp *relaxed*. 2. To remit attention or effort; unbend; as, to *relax* from work. — **re-lax'er, n.**

**re-lax-a'tion** (rê-lâk-sâ'shûn; rêl'âk-), *n.* A relaxing; state of being relaxed; abatement, or remission, as of tension, attention, etc.; specif., indulgence in recreation, etc. **re-lay'** (rê-lâ'), *v. t.* To lay again or a second time.

**re-lay'** (rê-lâ'; rê-lâ), *n.* 1. A supply arranged beforehand for successive relief; specif.: **a** A supply of dogs, horses, etc. to relieve others in hunting, traveling, etc. **b** A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work. 2. *Mach.* A relay apparatus; a servo-motor. 3. *Elec.* An electromagnetic device by which the opening or closing of one circuit opens or closes a more powerful one. — **a.** *Mach.* Relating to an auxiliary apparatus put into action by a feeble force, used to control a comparatively powerful machine or appliance.

**re-lease'** (rê-lês'), *v. t.* To loose again; let back.

**re-lease'** (rê-lês'), *v. t.*; RE-LEASED' (rê-lêst'); -LEAS'ING. [OF. *relaissier*, fr. L. *relaxare*. See RELAX.] 1. *Law.* To let go or give up, as a legal claim. 2. To remit, as a payment, tax, etc. 3. To set free; let go; as, to *release* a captive. 4. To relieve, as from pain, penalty, etc.

*Syn.* Release, deliver, discharge, liberate, free. To *release* is to set free from restraint; *deliver* implies esp. release from bondage or from impending evil; *discharge* suggests esp. legal release from custody; as, to *release* a convict, *release* the horses; "deliver us from evil"; to *discharge* a prisoner. To *liberate* is to set at liberty (evil or peril not being necessarily implied); *free* is less formal than *liberate*, and often implies granting of freedom; as, to *liberate* captives; to *free* slaves.

— *n.* 1. Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, etc. 2. Discharge from obligation or responsibility; a giving up, as of a right or claim; specif., a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another having an estate in possession; a quitclaim. 3. Act of liberating or freeing; state of being liberated or freed. 4. *Engin.* The act of permitting the working fluid, as steam, to escape from the cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the point at which this act occurs. 5. *Mach.* A device adapted to hold or release a device or mechanism as required. — **re-leas'er, n.**

**rel'e-gate** (rê-lê-gât), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gât'éd); -GAT'ING. [L. *relegatus*, *p. p.* of *relegare*; *re- + legare* to send with a commission.] 1. To exile; banish; hence: to remove, usually to a worse position; consign; transfer. 2. To put, allot, assign, as in or to a special category, class, or person; also, to refer, as for decision.

**rel'e-ga'tion** (-gâ'shûn), *n.* [L. *relegatio*.] Act of relegating, or state of being relegated; removal; assignment.

**re-lent'** (rê-lên't'), *v. i.* [*re- + L. lentus*, pliant, slow.] 1. To dissolve; melt. *Obs.* 2. To become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to become more mild through compassion. — *v. t.* 1. To mollify. 2. To give up. *Both Obs.*

**re-lent'less, a.** Unmoved by sympathy; unyielding; un-pitying. — **re-lent'less-ly, adv.** — **re-lent'less-ness, n.**

**rel'e-vance** (rê-lê-vâns), *n.* Relevancy.

**rel'e-van-cy** (-vân-sî), *n.* Quality or state of being relevant; pertinency; applicability.

**rel'e-vant** (-vânt), *a.* [F. *relevant*, *p. pr.* or LL. *relevans*, *p. pr.*, in L., raising, lifting up. See RELIEVE.] Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand. — *Syn.* See PERTINENT. — **rel'e-vant-ly, adv.** [reliable.]

**re-li-a-bil'i-ty** (rê-lî-â-bîl'î-tî), *n.* State or quality of being re-li-a-ble (rê-lî-â-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **re-li-a-ble-ness, n.** — **re-li-a-bly, adv.**

*Syn.* Reliable and trustworthy are often used with little distinction. But reliable often suggests qualities that can be relied or depended on; trustworthy, those which merit trust or confidence; as, he is a *reliable* man (i. e., he can be counted on to do what he says he will do); he is a *trustworthy* person (i. e., one can repose confidence in his integrity, veracity, discretion, etc.). *Reliable* is oftener applied to things; *trustworthy*, to persons.

**re-li'ance** (-ân's), *n.* 1. Act of relying; state of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust. 2. Anything on which to

**k = ch** in G. *ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



rely; dependence; ground of trust; as, the boat was a poor *reliance*. — **Syn.** See TRUST. [dense; confident; trusting.]  
**re-liant** (rē-lī'ant), *a.* Having, or characterized by, confidence.  
**re-li'c** (rē-lī'k), *n.* [F. *relique*, fr. L. *reliquiae*, pl.] 1. Remains; specif., something venerated as the remains of a sacred object, event, or person. 2. A survival; remnant. 3. A corpse; usually in *pl. Rare*. 4. Anything held in esteem or reverence as a reminder of an event, person, etc.  
**re-li'ct** (rē-lī'kt), *n.* [L. *relictus*, fem. *relicta*, p. p. of *relinquere* to leave behind.] A widow or widower.

**re-lief** (rē-lē'f), *n.* [F. prop., a lifting up. See RELIEVE.] 1. Act of relieving; state of being relieved; succor; comfort; ease. 2. Release from a post or performance of duty; as, *relief* of a sentry. 3. That which gives aid or comfort; a relay. 4. *Feudal Law*. A fine or money composition which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to his lord for the privilege of taking up the landed estate; also, sometimes, an acknowledgment of vassal tenure made by the heir to his lord. 5. In sculpture: the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background; a work of art so produced. The kinds of relief are named according to the degree of projection. In high relief (*alto-relievo*) this is half or more than half the natural circumference. In low relief (*basso-relievo*, *bas-relief*) it is slight, no part being entirely detached. Intermediate degrees are sometimes called half relief (*mezzo-relievo*). Very low relief, as on modern coins, is termed *staccato*. 6. In a drawing, painting, etc., the appearance of projection given by shading, shadow, etc., to any figure. Hence, vividness of outline due to contrast. 7. *Phys. Geog.* The elevations or inequalities, collectively, of a land surface. 8. *Cartography*. The parts of a map, collectively, which represent the contour. = HYPSOGRAPHY, *c.* — **Syn.** Mitigation; aid; help; remedy; redress, indemnification.

**re-li'er** (rē-lī'ēr), *n.* One who relieves.  
**re-liev'a-ble**, *a.* That may be relieved.  
**re-lieve** (lēv'), *v. i., -LIEVED (lēvd'); **-LIEV'ING**. [F. *reliever* (OF. 3d sing. pres. *relieve*) fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, relieve; *re-re* + *levare* to raise.] 1. To raise or remove, as anything which depresses; alleviate; mitigate; as, to *relieve* pain. 2. To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; give ease, comfort, consolation, or succor to; as to *relieve* the poor. 3. To release from a post, station, or duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry. 4. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression. 5. To put in relief; set off by contrast; as, a house *relieved* against the sky. 6. To remove the monotony of, as by contrast or variety; as, a somber dress *relieved* by a spot of color. — **Syn.** Assuage, ease; succor, aid, help; lighten, diminish, remove. — **re-liev'er** (lēv'ēr), *n.* [RELIEVE, *n.*, 5.]  
**re-li'evo** (rē-lī'vō), *n.; pl. -VOS* (-vōz). [It. *rilievo*.] =  
**re-li'gieuse'** (rē-lī'zhūz'), *n. f.; pl. -EUSES* (-zhūz')  
**re-li'gieux'** (rē-lī'zhūz'), *n. m., sing. & pl.**

[F.] A person bound by monastic vows; a nun or a monk.  
**re-li'gion** (lī'jūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *religio*.] 1. The outward act or form by which men indicate recognition of a god or gods to whom obedience and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman or overruling power; a system of faith and worship; a manifestation of piety; as, "Pure religion and undefiled . . . is this, To visit the fatherless and widows . . . and to keep himself unspotted from the world." 2. Specif., Christian faith and practice. 3. Devotion or fidelity, as to a principle or practice; scrupulousness; conscientiousness.

**re-li'gion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The practice of, or devotion to, religion; also, affectation or pretense of religion.  
**re-li'gion-ist**, *n.* One devoted to religion; a religious zealot.  
**re-lig'i-ous'i-ty** (-i-ōs'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being religious, esp., excessively or affectedly religious; religiousness.

**re-li'gious** (lī'jūs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *religiosus*.] 1. Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly. 2. Belonging to a religious order; bound by vows. 3. Of, pert. to, or set apart to, religion; as, a *religious* society. 4. Scrupulous; strict; as, with *religious* care. — *n.* One bound by religious vows; a monk or friar; a nun; also collective. — **re-lig'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **re-lig'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**re-lin'quish** (līn'kwīsh), *v. t.* [OF., *relinquir*, *relenquir*, fr. L. *relinquere* to leave behind; *re-re* + *linquere* to leave.] 1. To withdraw from; desert from; abandon; quit. 2. To give up; surrender; yield; resign; as, to *relinquish* a right or claim. — **re-lin'quish'er**, *n.*  
**Syn.** Leave, resign, waive, forgo, surrender, renounce. — **Relinquish**, **resign**, **waive**, **forgo**, **surrender**. **Relinquish** implies that the thing given up is desired or desirable; as, to *relinquish* one's command. **Resign** suggests more definitely a deliberate, sometimes a formal, act; as, to *resign* one's self to fate, to *resign* a position. **Waive** implies a refusal to insist on or claim a right; as to *waive* one's right. **Forgo** implies abstention from something already enjoyed or within reach; as, to *forgo* a pleasure. **Surrender** implies that possession is yielded upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* an office.

**re-lin'quish-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of relinquishing.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ām, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, rēcent, makēr; īce, īl; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcus, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**rel'i-qua-ry** (rē-lī'kwā-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). [F. *reliquaire*. See RELIC.] A small box, casket, shrine, or the like, in which relics are kept.

**re-lique'** (rē-lē'k). Var. of RELIC. [organic remains; relics.]  
**re-li'quai-ē** (rē-lī'kwā-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Remains of the dead;  
**re-līsh** (rē-lī'sh), *n.* [OF. *relies*, *relais*, what is left, remainder. See RELEASE.] 1. Aftertaste; taste or flavor, esp. one characteristic and pleasing. 2. A taste; a dash; as, his story has a *relish* of adventure. 3. A taste for; liking; appetite; zest; as, a *relish* for satire. 4. Something taken with food to render it more palatable; a condiment.

**Syn.** Relish, gusto, zest (in fig. uses). Relish implies keen, gusto, hearty, appreciation or enjoyment; zest connotes eagerness or avidity; as, *relish* for a joke; he told it with *gusto*; an ardent zest for life. *Relish* and *zest* are used also in the sense of (esp. piquant) flavor. See TASTE.

— *v. t.* 1. To give a relish, or flavor, to; as, to *relish* meat with a sauce. 2. To taste or eat with pleasure; like or care for; as, to *relish* fruit. — *v. i.* To have a characteristic, pleasing, or appetizing taste; have a flavor; hence, to give gratification. — **re-līsh-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

**re-live'** (rē-līv'), *v. t. & i.* To live again.

**re-load'** (-lōd'), *v. t.* To load again.

**re-lu'cent** (rē-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *relucens*, p. pr. of *relucere*. See LUCENT.] Reflecting light; shining; glittering.

**re-luct'** (rē-lūkt'), *v. i.* [L. *reluctari*; *re* + *luctari* to struggle.] To struggle in opposition; fight; object.

**re-luc'tance** (-lūkt'āns), *n.* 1. Opposition. *Archaic*. 2. State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion; unwillingness. 3. *Elec.* Magnetic resistance.

**re-luc'tan-cy** (-tān-sī), *n.* = RELUCTANCE, 2.

**re-luc'tant** (-tānt), *a.* [L. *reluctans*, -antis, p. pr.] 1. Struggling in opposition; resisting; opposing. *Rare*. 2. Disinclined; loath; unwilling. — **re-luc'tant-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Reluctant, loath, averse. Reluctant often implies an internal struggle; as, he lingered *reluctant* at the door. One is *loath* to do what one dislikes or hates to do; *averse* implies habitual or rooted repugnance; as, *loath* to confess; to be *averse* to jesting.

**re-luc'tiv'i-ty** (rē-lūkt'iv'i-tī), *n.* *Elec.* Specific reluctance; the reluctance of a mass of the material one centimeter long and one square centimeter in cross section.

**re-lume'** (rē-lūm'), *v. t.; -LUMED (-lūmd'); **-LUM'ING** (-lūm'ing). To rekindle; light again.*

**re-lum'ine** (-lūm'īn), *v. t.* = **Relume**.

**re-ly'** (rē-lī'), *v. i.; -LIED (-līd'); **-LY'ING**. [F. *relie* to bind, bind together or again, L. *religare*; *re* + *ligare* to bind.] To rest with confidence; have confidence; trust; depend; — used with *on*. — **Syn.** Confide, repose.*

**re-main'** (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [OF. *remandre*, *remanoir* (3d sing. pres. *remanit*), fr. L. *remanere*; *re-re* + *manere* to stay, remain.] 1. To be left after another, or a part, or others have been removed, destroyed, or subtracted. 2. To be left as not included or comprised; as, that *remains* to be proved. 3. To stay behind while others withdraw. 4. To continue unchanged or undiminished; abide; endure; as, no records of this period *remain*. — **Syn.** Wait, tarry.

— *n.* 1. Stay. *Obs.* 2. The portion remaining; esp.: a fragment; remnant; relic; remainder; — chiefly in *pl. b* In *pl.* A dead body. 3. In *pl.* Posthumous works or productions, esp. literary.

**re-main'der** (-dēr), *n.* [OF. *remandre*, inf. as *n.*] 1. Residue; remnant. 2. The person or persons of a company, family, or the like, remaining; the rest; as, the *remainder* of us took another road. 3. That which is left after any deduction. 4. *Law*. An estate in expectancy, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time and by the same instrument; — disting. from a *reversion*, in which the residual interest is reserved by the grantor. 5. Copies of a book remaining in the publisher's stock when sales have ceased or become unprofitable.

**Syn.** Remainder, residuum, remnant. Remainder is the general term; a residuum is a remainder after a process, esp. of analysis, resolution, etc.; as, the *remainder* of the loaves; the *residuum* of a substance dissolved. **Remnant** commonly implies a small or fragmentary remainder.

— *a.* Remaining; left; left over.

**re-mak'** (rē-māk'), *v. t.* To make anew.

**re-man'** (rē-mān'), *v. t.* 1. To furnish anew with men. 2. To imbue with courage or manliness.

**re-mand'** (rē-mānd'), *v. t.* [F. *remander* to send word again, L. *remandare*. See RE- + MANDATE.] 1. To commit; send back; esp., *Law*, to send back into custody, as for further evidence; as, to *reman* a prisoner. 2. To consign; remit. — *n.* Act of remanding; state of being remanded; specif., *Law*, recommitment of an accused person.  
**rem'a-nent** (rēm'ā-nēt), *a.* [L. *remans*, p. pr. of *remansere*; *re* + *manere*.] That remains or is left; remaining; also, supplementary; additional.

**re-mark'** (rē-mārk'), *v. t.* [F. *remarquer*; *re* + *marquer* to mark.] 1. To mark notably; distinguish. *Obs.* 2. To notice; observe. 3. To state; say. — **Syn.** Heed, regard,

chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);







**re-morse'ful** (-fōl), *a.* Full of, or affected with, remorse. — **re-morse'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-morse'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**re-morse'less** (rē-mōrs'lēs), *a.* Being without remorse; pitiless. — **re-morse'less-ly**, *adv.* — **less-ness**, *n.*  
**re-mote'** (-mōt'), *a.*; **MOR'ER** (-mōt'ēr); **MOR'EST**. [*L. remotus*, *p. p.* See REMOVE.] 1. Removed to, or situated at, a distance; far away; distant (in time or place); as, *remote* ages; *remote* lands. Also, out of the way; secluded. 2. Hence: **a** Foreign; alien; as, an attitude *remote* from the kindness. **b** Not nearly related or connected; as, *remote* from our purpose; specif., not closely akin; as, a *remote* kinsman. **c** Separate; abstracted; as, *remote* from our hopes. **d** Not proximate or acting directly; not primary; as, a *remote* cause. **e** Not obvious or striking; slight; as, a *remote* resemblance. — **Syn.** See DISTANT. — **re-mote'ly**, *adv.* — **re-mote'ness**, *n.*  
**re-mo'tion** (-mō'shūn), *n.* Removal; also, *Obs.*, departure. **re-mount'** (rē-mōunt'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again. — *n.* A fresh horse to take the place of one lost or disabled.  
**re-mov'a-ble** (rē-mōv'ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed. — **re-mov'a-ble-ly** (-ā-b'l-ī-ty), *adv.* — **re-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.*  
**re-mov'al** (-āl), *n.* A removing; state of being removed.  
**re-mov'ing** (-mōv'īng), *v. t. & i.*; **RE-MOVED'** (-mōv'ēd'); **MOV'ING** (-mōv'īng). [*OF. remouvoir*, *fr. L. removere, motum*; *re- + movere* to move.] 1. To move away; cause to change the place of; displace; shift. 2. To take or put away; as, a remedy to *remove* a disease. 3. To dismiss from office; as, to *remove* a postmaster. — *v. i.* To depart.  
— **n.** 1. Act of removing a person or thing. *Now Rare*. 2. Transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location to another; — in the United States, usually called a *move*. 3. A dish or course at a meal. 4. Distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed; hence: a step; degree; as, but one *remove* from the presidency. 5. Absence. *Obs.* or *R.* — **re-mov'er** (-mōv'ēr), *n.*  
**re-mov'ed'** (rē-mōv'ēd'), *a.* Separated, as in relationship; as, a first cousin once *removed*, that is, a cousin's child. — **re-mov'ed-ness** (-mōv'ēd-nēs), *n.*  
**re-mu'ner-ate** (rē-mū'nēr-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **-AT'ING**. [*L. remuneratus*, *p. p. of remunerare, remunerari*; *re- + munerare, munerari*, to give, present.] To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, expense, etc.), or to pay an equivalent to (one) for such service, etc.; compensate; pay. — **Syn.** Reward, satisfy, repay, reimburse. See PAY.  
**re-mu'ner-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; compensation. — **Syn.** Payment, repayment, requital.  
**re-mu'ner-a-tive** (-mū'nēr-ā-tīv), *a.* 1. Serving to remunerate. 2. Affording remuneration; profitable.  
**re-mur'mur** (rē-mūr'mūr), *v. t. & i.* [*L. remurmurare*.] To murmur repeatedly; repeat or reply in murmurs.  
**Re'mus** (rē'mūs), *n.* [*L.*] See ROMULUS.  
**re'nais-sance'** (rē'nā-sāns'; rē-nā'sāns; *F. rē-nē'sāns'*), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. renaître* to be born again.] 1. A new birth or revival. 2. Specif.: [*cap.*] A the revival (14th–16th centuries) of classical art and learning in Europe, marking the transition from medieval to modern times. **b** The style of art which then prevailed. 3. A revival, or a state or period of marked improvement, along any line, esp. in art.  
**Renaissance architecture.** The style of building and decoration that arose early in the 15th century in Italy, reviving and adapting the Roman classic orders and design.  
**Re-nais'sant** (rē-nā-sānt), *a.* Of the Renaissance.  
**re'nal** (rē'nāl), *a.* [*L. renalis*, *fr. renes* kidneys, reins.] Of or pert. to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.  
**renal capsules or glands,** the suprarenal capsules.  
**re-name'** (rē-nām'), *v. t.* To name again or anew.  
**Ren'ard** (rē'nārd). Var. of REYNARD.  
**re-nas-cence** (rē-nās'ēns), *n.* 1. State or fact of being nascent, or born anew. 2. [*cap.*] = RENAISSANCE. 2.  
**re-nas-cent** (-ēnt), *a.* [*L. renascens*, *p. pr. of renasci* to be born again; *re- + nasci* to be born.] Springing again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.  
**ren-con'ter** (rēn-kōn'tēr; *F. rān'kōn'tr'*), *n.* [*F.*] = RE-COUNTER, *n.*  
**ren-coun'ter** (rēn-koun'tēr), *v. t. & i.* [*F. rencontrer*; *re- + OF. encontrar* to encounter.] To meet, esp. casually, as a friend. *Now Rare*. — *n.* 1. A hostile meeting, esp. a casual one. 2. A personal contest, as in debate. 3. A meeting, esp. a casual meeting. — **Syn.** Combat, fight, clash.  
**rend** (rēnd), *v. t.*; **RENT** (rēnt); **REND'ING**. [*AS. rendan*.] 1. To part, tear off, or take away, by force. 2. To separate into parts with force; tear asunder; split; burst; as, to *rend* one's garments. — **Syn.** Break, rupture, lacerate, fracture. See TEAR. — *v. i.* To be rent or torn; to become parted; to split; burst; tear. — **rend'er**, *n.*  
**ren'der** (rēn'dēr), *v. t.* [*F. rendre* to give up, translate, cause to become, *fr. LL., fr. L. reddere*; *red- + dare* to give.] 1. To give or inflict in return or requital; as, to *render* thanks. 2. To return; restore; hence, to give back by reflection, etc. *Archaic*. 3. To give; deliver; transmit; as, to *render* a message. 4. To yield; surrender; as, to

*render* one's life. 5. To state; deliver; as, to *render* an account; to *render* judgment. 6. To furnish; contribute; as, to *render* assistance. 7. To pay as due, esp. as tribute, etc.; as, to *render* homage. 8. To cause to be or become; as, to *render* a fortress secure. 9. To represent or depict; of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform; as, to *render* a song, rôle, etc. 10. To translate from one language into another. 11. To melt down; extract or clarify by melting; as, to *render* lard. 12. To apply a first coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.).

— *n.* **Law**. 1. A return or conveyance made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine. 2. A return in kind, services, or money, esp. in kind or service, as by a tenant to his superior. — **ren'der-a-ble**, *a.* — **ren'der-er**, *n.*

**ren'dez-vous** (rān'dē-vōō; rōn'; rēn'), *n.*; *pl.* -VOUS, formerly also -VOUSES (-vōō'zēz). [*F. rendez-vous*, properly, *render yourselves, repair to a place*.] 1. A place appointed for a meeting. 2. A refuge. *Obs.* 3. A meeting by appointment. — *v. t. & i.*; **-VOUSED** (-vōōd); **-VOUS'ING** (-vōō'īng). To assemble; meet, esp. by appointment.

**ren'dition** (rēn-dish'ūn), *n.* [*OF.*] 1. Act of rendering; esp., surrender. 2. Translation; version. 3. Act of representing, interpreting, or performing; as, an actor's *rendition* of a part. *U. S.*

**rend'rock'** (rēn'drōk'), *n.* A kind of dynamite used in blasting, consisting of nitroglycerin, saltpeter, wood pulp, and paraffin or pitch.

**ren'e-gade** (rēn'ē-gād), *n.* [*Sp. renegado*, *LL. renegatus*, *fr. renegare* to deny; *L. re- + negare* to deny.] 1. An apostate from Christianity or from any form of religious faith. 2. A deserter; traitor. — *a.* Traitorous; apostate.

**ren'e-ga'do** (-gā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). A renegade.

**re-neg'e'** (rē-nēg'), *v. t. & i.*; **RE-NEG'ED'** (-nēg'ēd'); **RE-NEG'ING** (-nēg'īng). [*LL. renegare* to deny.] To deny; disown; renounce. *Archaic*. — *v. i.* 1. To deny. *Obs.* 2. *Card Playing*. To fail to follow suit when able to do so, in violation of the rules; revoke. — **re-neg'er** (-nēg'ēr), *n.*

**re-nerve'** (rē-nēr'v), *v. t.* To nerve again; invigorate again.  
**re-new'** (rē-nū'), *v. t.* 1. To make new again; restore to freshness or vigor; also, to gain again as new; as, to *renew* one's strength. 2. To regenerate; as, *renewed* by the Spirit. 3. To begin again; resume; as, to *renew* one's efforts. 4. To repeat; as, to *renew* a vow. 5. To revive; reestablish; rebuild; as, to *renew* the sentiments of youth. 6. To replace; restore; as, to *renew* one's equipment. 7. To grant or obtain an extension of; continue in force for a fresh period; as, to *renew* a note.

**Syn.** Renew, renovate. To renew is esp. to make new, to remake, or to begin afresh; to renovate (commonly of material things) is esp. to restore to freshness by cleansing or repairing; as, *renewed* vigor; to *renew* a lease; to *renovate* a house or the blood.

— *v. i.* 1. To become new or as new. 2. To begin again.

**re-new'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being renewed.

**re-new'al** (-āl), *n.* A renewing, or state of being renewed.

**ren'i-form** (rēn'ī-fōrm; rēn'ī-), *a.* [*L. renis*, kidney + *-form*.] Kidney-shaped. See LEAF, *Illust.*

**re-ni'tent** (rē-nī'tēnt; rēn'ī-tēnt), *a.* [*L. renitens, -entis*, *p. pr. of reniti* to strive against.] 1. Resisting pressure; resistant. 2. Persistently opposed; recalcitrant. — **re-ni'ten-cy** (rēn'ī-tēn-sī; rēn'ī-tēn-sī), *n.*

**ren'net** (rēn'ēt; 24), *n.* [*ME., fr. rennen* to run.] 1. The contents of the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, or the lining membrane of the stomach, used for curdling milk; hence, also, any preparation of the stomach of animals which is used for that purpose. 2. Anything used to curdle milk, esp. the lady's-bed-straw. 3. *Physiol. Chem.* Rennin.

**ren'nin** (rēn'īn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A coagulating enzyme occurring in the gastric juice of man and the higher animals, the active constituent of rennet.

**re-nom'i-nate** (rē-nōm'ī-nāt), *v. t.* To nominate again or anew. — **re-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**re-nounce'** (rē-nōuns'), *v. t. & i.*; **RE-NOUNCED'** (-nōunst'); **-NOUN'ING** (-nōun'sīng). [*OF. renoncier*, *fr. L. renuntiar* to bring back word, announce, renounce; *re- + nuntiare* to announce, *nuntius* messenger.] 1. To give up, abandon, or resign; as, to *renounce* a belief. 2. To repudiate; cast off; to refuse further to follow, recognize, etc. as, to *renounce* one's son. 3. *Card Playing*. To disclaim having a card (of the suit led) by playing a card of another suit.  
**Syn.** Disavow, disown, abjure, forswear, recant, retract, repudiate, disclaim, deny; cast off, discard, reject; revoke, recall, withdraw. — **Renounce**, **abjure**, **forswear**, **recant**, **retract**, **repudiate** agree in the idea of abandoning a former state, opinion, or assertion. To *renounce* is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment; as, to *renounce* a claim. To *abjure* (less often *forswear*) is to renounce solemnly, as under oath; as, to *abjure* allegiance. To *recant* is to renounce or abjure, often formally or publicly, a proposition previously affirmed or maintained; as, to *recant* one's heresies. To *retract* is to take back or withdraw an assertion or opinion; as, to *retract* an accusa-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



tion. To **repudiate** is to disavow or disclaim responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or not binding; as, to **repudiate** a doctrine, one's debts. [No cards of the suit led.] — **v. i. Card Playing.** Not to follow suit, because holding **renounce/ment** (-mēt), *n.* A renouncing; renunciation. **renounce/er** (-nōun'sēr), *n.* One who renounces. **ren-o-vate** (rēn'ō-vāt), *v. t. & i.* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ēd); -VAT'ING. [L. *renovatus*, *p. p.* of *renovare*; *re-* + *novare* to make new, *novus* new.] To renew, make over, or repair; restore to freshness, vigor, or the like. — **Syn.** See **RENEW**. — *a.* Renovated.

**ren-o-va'tion** (-vā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of renovating, or state of being renovated. [OVATES.] **ren-o-va'tor** (rēn'ō-vā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, **ren-re-nown'** (rēn'ō-nōn'), *n.* [OF. *renon*, *fr. renomer* to make famous, celebrate. See **RE**; **NOUN**.] 1. The being widely and favorably known; fame; celebrity. 2. General report; rumor. **Obs.** — **Syn.** See **REPUTATION**. — *v. t.* To give renown to. **Rare.** [brated; eminent.]

**ren-own'ed** (-rē-nōund'), *a.* Having renown; famous; celestren's/ae-laer-ite (rēn'sē-lēr-ī; rēn'sē-lā'īrīt), *n.* [After Stephen Van Rensselaer.] *Mfn.* A soft, compact variety of talc, often worked in a lathe into inkstands, etc. **rent** (rēnt), *pret. & p. p.* of **REND**.

**rent**, *n.* [From **REND**.] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing, esp. in cloth. 2. **Fig.** : A schism, a rupture of harmony. — **Syn.** Fissure, breach, rupture, tear, break. **rent**, *n.* [F. *rente*, *fr. L. reddere*. See **RENDER**.] 1. Revenue. **Obs.** 2. **Com. & Law.** Periodical payment for the use of property; esp. : a A certain periodical profit, whether in money, provisions, chattels, or services, issuing out of lands and tenements in payment for the use; commonly, a certain pecuniary sum paid at fixed intervals by a tenant to his landlord, for the use of land or its appendages. **b** The return made by a hirer or user of personal property to the owner for the use thereof. **3.** A piece of real property that is rented, or let out by the owner; a tenement. **Obs., etc. Colloq. or Cant. U. S. 4. Econ. a. The excess of the return from a given piece of cultivated land over that from land of equal area that is barely fertile enough or barely near enough to market to yield a return to labor and capital without affording opportunity for the payment of rent (sense 2). It is equivalent to ordinary or commercial rent less interest on improvements, and nearly equivalent to *ground rent* (in sense 1). Called also *economic rent*. **b** Loosely, a return or profit from a differential advantage for production. — *v. t.* 1. To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent. 2. To grant possession of for rent; — *v. i.* To be leased or let. — **rent'a-ble**, *a.***

**rent'al** (rēnt'āl), *n.* [LL. *rentale*.] 1. A rent roll. 2. The amount of a rent or rents. **rente** (rānt), *n.* [F. See 3d **RENT**.] In France, annual income; rent; interest; specif., in *pl. rentes* (in full, *rentes sur l'état* [rānt' sūr lē'tā't]), interests payable by the government on the consolidated debt; also, the bonds, shares, stocks, etc., representing this indebtedness.

**rent'er** (rēnt'ēr), *n.* One who rents; esp., a lessee or tenant. **rent'ier** (rēnt'īyā), *n.* [F. See 3d **RENT**.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, or the like. **re-nun'ber** (rē-nūm'bēr), *v. t.* To number anew.

**re-nun'ci-a'tion** (rē-nūn'sī-ā'shūn; -shī-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of renouncing. — **Syn.** Disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, abandonment, relinquishment. **re-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (rē-nūn'shī-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to renunciation; containing or declaring a renunciation. **re-oc'cu-py** (rē-ōk'ū-pī), *v. t.* To occupy again. — **re-oc'cu-pa'tion** (rē-ōk'ū-pā'shūn), *n.*

**re-o'pen** (rē-ōp'n), *v. t.* 1. To open again. 2. To resume lease. — *v. i.* To be leased or let. — **re-or'der** (-rēr'dēr), *v. t.* To order again. — *n.* **Com.** A subsequent order for goods given to the same person or firm, esp. within a short time. **re-or'gan-i-za'tion** (rē-ōr'gān-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of reorganizing, or state of being reorganized. 2. *Finance.* The reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, usually effected compulsorily. Cf. **READJUSTMENT**.

**re-or'gan-ize** (rē-ōr'gān-īz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew; effect a reorganization of. — **re-or'gan-iz'er**, *n.* **re-or'i-ent** (-ōrī-ēnt), *a.* Rising again. **Rare.** **rep** (rēp), *n.* A ribbed fabric of silk or wool, or both. **re-paint'** (rē-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint again. **re-pair'** (rē-pār'), *v. i.* [OF. *réparier* to return.] 1. To go; betake one's self. 2. To return. **Obs.** — *n.* 1. A haunt; resort. **Now R.** 2. A gathering; concourse. **Obs.**

**re-pair'**, *v. t.* [F. *réparer*, *L. reparare*; *re-* + *parare* to prepare.] 1. To restore to a sound state after decay, injury, etc. 2. To remedy, heal, make right, or mend; as, to **repair** a loss. 3. To make amends or indemnification for (an injury, etc.) by an equivalent; as, to **repair** an injustice. — **Syn.** Renew, amend, retrieve, recruit. — *n.* 1. Act of repairing; state of being restored to soundness, health, etc.; restoration; also, an instance or result of such restoration; — often in *pl.* 2. Condition as to sound-

ness, need of repairing, etc.; as, a house in good, or bad, **repair**. — **re-pair'a-ble**, *a.* — **re-pair'er**, *n.* **re-pand'** (rē-pānd'), *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backward.] **Bot.** Having a slightly undulating margin. — said of leaves. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.* [Of being repaired.]

**rep'a-ra-ble** (rēp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *reparabilis*.] Capable **rep'a-ra'tion** (rē-pā'rā'shūn), *n.* [F. *réparation*, *L. reparatio*. See **REPAIR** to mend.] 1. Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored. 2. In *pl.* Repairs. **Rare.** 3. Act of making amends for a wrong, injury, etc. — **Syn.** Recompense, redress, amends, requital, restitution, indemnity, satisfaction. — **Reparation, redress, amends,** indemnity agree in the idea of a return made. **Reparation** is applied chiefly to compensation or recompense for wrong, loss, or injury; **redress** heightens the implication of satisfaction or remedy; **amends** implies less formal satisfaction than **redress** or **reparation**; as, to make **reparation** for a wrong; legal **redress**; to make **amends** for neglect. **Requit** may denote retaliation for injury or (oftener) a return for benefits; as the **requital** of services or favors.

**re-pa-r'a-tive** (rē-pār'ā-tīv), *a.* Repairing, or tending to repair; *pert.* to repair or reparation. **rep'ar-tee'** (rēp'ār-tē'), *n.* [F. *repartie*, *fr. repartir* to reply.] A clever, ready, and witty reply; skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively. — **Syn.** See **REPLY**.

**re-par'ti-men't** (rē-pār'tī-myēnt'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS. [Sp., *fr. repartir* to divide.] A partition or distribution; esp., a grant of land in conquered territory, including the right to exploit the labor of the natives living on or near it. **re-par'ti-tion** (rē-pār'tīsh'ūn; rē-pār'), *n.* 1. Act, fact, or result of partitioning; distribution. 2. A second or an additional partition or distribution.

**re-pass'** (rē-pās'), *v. t. & i.* To pass again, esp. in the opposite direction. — **re-pas'sage** (-pās'āj), *n.* **re-past'** (rē-pāst'), *n.* [OF. *fr. LL. fr. L. repascere* to feed again. See **RE**; **PASTURE**.] 1. Food, now only that composing a meal; hence : a meal; feast. 2. Act, time, or occasion of taking food. **Archaic.** — *v. t. & i.* To feast; feed. **Rare.** **re-pa'tri-ate** (-pā'trī-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *repatriare*; *re-* + *patria* native land.] To restore to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship; as, to **repatriate** prisoners of war. — **re-pa'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**re-pay'** (rē-pā'), *v. t.*; -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. 1. To pay back; refund. 2. To give or do something for, in requital; as, to **repay** one's kindness with gratitude. 3. To recompense; as, to **repay** a kindness. 4. To give or inflict in payment, return, or requital. — *v. i.* To make payment, return, or requital. — **Syn.** Compensate, remunerate, satisfy, reimburse, requite. — **pay'a-ble**, *a.* — **pay'ment**, *n.*

**re-peat'** (-pēp'), *v. t.* [OF. *rapeler* to call back; *fr. re-* + *apeler*. See **APPEAL**.] 1. To recall, as a grant, will, sentence, or statute; revoke; rescind. 2. To recall, as from exile. **Obs.** — **Syn.** Annul, cancel, reverse. See **ABOLISH**. — *n.* Revocation; rescission; abrogation; as, the **repeal** of a law. — **re-peat'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **re-peat'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**re-peat'** (-pēt'), *v. t.* [F. *répéter*, *L. repetere*; *re-* + *petere* to attack, seek.] 1. To say or utter again; reiterate. 2. To make, do, or cause to occur, again. 3. To say over from memory; recite; also, to utter after another. **Syn.** Repeat, reiterate. To repeat is to say or do something over again; reiterate applies to words oftener than to actions, and sometimes suggests repetition again and again; as, to repeat a performance, to reiterate a demand. — *v. i.* 1. To say or do again what has been said or done.

2. To vote more than once at an election, in violation of law. **U. S.** — *n.* 1. Act of repeating; repetition. 2. A repetition or that which is repeated, as the repetition of a figure in a design on cloth, a reorder of merchandise, etc. **Chiefly Cant.** 3. **Music.** A passage to be repeated; a vertical series of dots used to direct repetition. **re-peat'ed-ly**, *adv.* More than once; again and again. **re-peat'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; as : a A watch which, on pressure of a spring, strikes the time. **b** A small arm firing several shots without reloading; — called also **repeating firearm**. **c** One who repeats at an election. **U. S.** **d** A person frequently imprisoned for crime.

**repeating decimal.** **Math.** A decimal in which a single figure recurs ad infinitum, as, .13333 +; also, a decimal in which two or more figures recur, as, .1454545 +; — in this sense more accurately called **circulating decimal**. **repeating firearm.** A firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession without reloading. **re-pel'** (-pēp'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pēld'); -PEL'ING. [L. *repellere*, -pulsum; *re-* + *pellere* to drive.] 1. To drive back; repulse; as, to **repel** an assailant. 2. **Physics.** To force, or tend to force, apart by mutual action at a distance; — opp. to **attract**. 3. To resist or oppose effectually; as, to **repel** an assault or argument. 4. To be incapable of adhering to, mixing with, or the like, as mercury to glass or oil with water. 5. To turn away; refuse to receive; reject; as, to **repel** a suit or suitor. 6. To cause aversion in; as, the sight **repelled** him. — **Syn.** Resist, oppose, repulse, refuse. — *v. i.* To exercise repulsion; cause aversion.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**re-pel'lence** (rē-pĕl'ĕns), **re-pel'lency** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* The quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.  
**re-pel'lent** (-pĕl'ĕnt), *a.* Repelling; able or tending to repel. — *n.* That which repels; specif.: **a** *Med.* A medicine, as an application, which serves to check tumors, eruptions, etc. **b** A kind of waterproof cloth.  
**re-pel'ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, repels.  
**re-pent** (rĕ-pĕnt), *a.* [*L. repens, -entis, creeping.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Creeping; prostrate; reptant.  
**re-pent'** (rĕ-pĕnt'), *v. i. & t.* [*F. se repentir; L. re-re + poenitere* to make repent.] **1.** To feel penitence or regret for past conduct. **2.** To change the mind with regard to one's conduct, from regret or dissatisfaction.  
**re-pent'ance** (-pĕnt'āns), *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; esp., contrition. — *Syn.* See CONTRITION.  
**re-pent'ant** (-tānt), *a.* **1.** Penitent. **2.** Expressing or showing repentance. — **re-pent'ant-ly**, *adv.*  
**re-pent'er**, *n.* One who repents. [*as with animals.*]  
**re-peo'ple** (rĕ-pĕ'pl), *v. t.* To people anew; also, to restock.  
**re-per-cuss'** (rĕ-pĕr-kŭs'), *v. t.* [*L. repercutissus, p. p. of repercutere* to drive back.] To drive or beat back; hence: to reflect; reverbstrate. *Obs. or R.*  
**re-per-cus'sion** (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A driving back; state of being driven back; also, reflection; reverbstration. **2. Music.** A The reiteration of a tone or chord. **b** Reentry of a fugue subject after an exposition and episodes. **3. Obstetrics.** In diagnosing pregnancy, the act of imparting through the uterine walla shock to the fetus, so that it bounds upward, and falls back again against the examining finger.  
**re-per-cus'sive** (-kŭs'iv), *a.* **1.** Causing to reverbstrate. **2.** Driven back; rebounding; reverbstrated.  
**re-per-toire** (rĕ-pĕr-twār), or || **rĕ'per'toire** (*F. rā-pĕr-twār*), *n.* [*F.*] A list of dramas, operas, parts, etc., rehearsed and ready for performance; a repertory.  
**re-per-to-ry** (rĕ-pĕr-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*L. repertorium, fr. reperire* to find again.] **1.** A repository; storehouse; magazine. **2.** A repertoire.  
**re-pe-tend** (rĕ-pĕ-tĕnd; rĕ-pĕ-tĕnd'), *n.* [*L. repetendus* to be repeated, *fr. repetere* to repeat.] *Math.* That part of a repeating or circulating decimal which recurs continually.  
**re-pe-ti'tion** (rĕ-pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*L. repetitio.*] **1.** Act of repeating; iteration; reiteration. **2.** Act of reciting, as something learned; also, recital; mention.  
**re-pe-ti'tious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Repeating; making repetition.  
**re-ph-rase'** (rĕ-frāz'), *v. t.* To phrase anew or in a new form.  
**re-pine'** (rĕ-pĭn'), *v. i.*; -PINED' (-pĭnd') -PIN'ING (-pĭn'ing). [*Fr. + pine* to languish.] To feel displeasure discontent; complain; murmur. — **re-pin'er** (-pĭn'er), *n.*  
**re-pique'** (rĕ-pĕk'), *n.* [*F. repic.*] In piquet, the scoring of thirty points before play begins and before one's opponent has scored, so securing the right to score ninety points. — *v. t.*; RE-PIQUE' (-pĕk'), -PI'QUING (-pĕ'king). To make a repique against. — *v. i.* To make a repique.  
**re-place'** (-plās'), *v. t.*; -PLACED' (-plāst') -PLAC'ING (-plās'ing). **1.** To place again; restore to a former place, condition, or the like. **2.** To take the place of; supply the want of; as, to replace lamps with gas. **3.** To refund; repay; restore, as a sum borrowed. — **re-place'a-ble**, *a.*  
*Syn.* Replace, supersede, supplant. To replace is merely to take or to fill the place of something; supersede commonly implies the setting aside of what is replaced; to supplant is to supersede, esp. underhandedly; as, to replace a loss; to be superseded by a subordinate; Jacob supplanted Esau. [*replaced.*]  
**re-place'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of replacing; state of being replaced.  
**re-plac'er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, replaces.  
**re-plant'** (rĕ-plānt'), *v. t.* To plant again.  
**re-plead'er** (rĕ-plĕd'ĕr), *n.* *Law.* A second pleading; also, the right of pleading again.  
**re-plen'ish** (rĕ-plĕn'ish), *v. t.* [*OF. replenir; L. re-re + plenus* full.] To fill again; stock anew; refill.  
**re-plen'ish-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, replenishes.  
**re-plen'ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A replenishing; state of being replenished. **2.** That which replenishes; supply.  
**re-plete'** (-plĕt'), *a.* [*OF. replet, L. repletus, p. p. of replere* to fill again, fill up, *re + plere* to fill.] **1.** Filled, esp. abundantly; abounding. **2.** Full; complete; as, replete originality. *Obs. or R.* — *Syn.* See FULL.  
**re-ple'tion** (-plĕ'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, replete, esp. in excess; surfeit; superabundant fullness.  
**re-plev'i-a-ble** (-plĕv'ĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Also **re-plev'ĭ-sa-ble** (-sā-b'l). Capable of being replevied.  
**re-plev'in** (-plĕv'in), *n.* [*Deriv. fr. OF. replevir* to protect, give security for; *re-re + plevir* to pledge.] *Law.* **a** The return to, or recovery by, a person of chattels on giving security for their conditional return in case of an adverse decision in an action for their possession. **b** The writ by, or the action in, which chattels are replevied. **c** Act of bailing a person, or the bail given. — *v. t.* *Law.* To replevy.  
**re-plev'ry** (-rĭ), *v. t.*; -PLEV'RY' (-ĭd) -PLEV'RY-ING. [*OF. replevir, p. p.* See REPLEVIN.] *Law.* **a** To take or get back by replevin. **b** To seize in replevin. — *n.* *Law.* Replevin.

āle, sĕnāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, rĕcĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**rep'li-ca** (rĕp'li-kā), *n.* [*It. fr. replicare* to repeat, reply.] A reproduction or copy, as of a picture or statue, esp. by the maker of the original. — *Syn.* See DUPLICATE.  
**rep'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*OF. replication, L. replicatio.* See REPLY.] **1.** A reply; specif., *Law*, the plaintiff's or complainant's reply, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea or answer. **2.** Repercussion, as of sound; echo.  
**re-pli'er** (rĕ-plĭ'ĕr), *n.* One who replies.  
**re-ply'** (rĕ-plĭ'), *v. i.*; -PLIED' (-plĭd') -PLY'ING. [*OF. replier* to bend back, *L. replicare* to fold back, reply; *re + plicare* to fold.] **1.** To reply in words; respond; rejoin; hence, to echo. **2.** To do something as a response to something done; as, to reply to a signal; to reply to the fire of a battery. — *v. t.* To return as an answer.  
— *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plĭz'). **1.** That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; answer; response. **2. Law.** A replication; — now used only in *Scots Law* or in code pleading.  
*Syn.* Answer, reply, rejoinder, retort, repartee. An answer is a response in words to a question, a communication, an objection, or an argument; reply is somewhat more formal than answer. A rejoinder is strictly a reply to a reply, but is often merely equivalent to reply. A retort is a short and pointed reply, esp. one that turns the tables on an assailant; a repartee is a clever, good-natured retort.  
**re-port'** (rĕ-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [*F. reporter* to carry back, carry, *L. reportare* to bear or bring back.] **1.** To give an account of; relate; tell. **2.** To repeat, as something heard, or said, or received as a message; hence, to make minutes of, as a speech; also, to prepare an account of. **3.** To state formally; as, the treasurer reported a deficit. **4. Parl. Practice.** To return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusions reached thereon. **5.** To announce or relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a detective reports to his employer. **6.** To prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior; as, to report a servant to his employer. — *v. i.* **1.** To make or furnish a report. **2.** To present one's self, as for service; as, to report at ten o'clock; also, to give information, as one's address, etc.; as, to report by letter. — *n.* **1.** Common talk; rumor; hence: fame; reputation. **2.** An account or relation, esp. of some matter specially investigated; as, the report of an expert upon a mine. **3.** An official statement of facts. **4.** An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of legal cases, in *pl.*, the volumes containing such reports. **5.** An account, as of a speech, debate, etc., as for publication. **6.** An explosive noise; as, the report of a gun. — *Syn.* Narration, recital, narrative, story; hearsay.  
**re-port'er** (rĕ-pōrt'ĕr; 57), *n.* One who makes reports, as of legal proceedings, events, etc.; esp., one who reports public proceedings, news, etc., for a newspaper.  
**re-pos'al** (rĕ-pōz'āl), *n.* Act of reposing something.  
**re-pose'** (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd') -POS'ING (-pōz'ing). [*Fr. + pose.*] **1.** To place; deposit. **2.** To place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.); — used with *in*.  
**re-pose'** (rĕ-pōz'), *v. t.* [*F. reposer, fr. LL. repositare; L. re-re + posare* to pause.] To lay at rest; rest; — often reflexive; as, to repose one's self on a couch. — *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be at rest; rest. **2.** To confide; rely. **3.** To lie; be supported; recline; as, his head reposed on a pillow. — *n.* **1.** State of reposing; rest; quiet; peace; tranquility. **2.** Composure of manner; quiet ease of bearing. **3. Fine Arts.** Harmony in the disposition of parts, colors, etc., such as gives rest to the eye. — *Syn.* See REST.  
**re-pose'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of repose; quiet.  
**re-pos'it** (-pōz'ĭt), *v. t.* [*L. repositus, p. p. of reponere* to put back; *re-re + ponere* to put.] To cause to rest or stay; lay away; deposit, as for safety; store.  
**re-po-si'tion** (rĕ-pōz'ĭsh'ŭn; rĕp'ōz'), *n.* A replacing. *Rare.*  
**re-pos'it-o-ry** (rĕ-pōz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*L. repositorium.*] **1.** Place where things are stored; depository; storehouse. **2.** A person to whom one confides something.  
**re-pos-sess'** (rĕ-pōz'sĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To possess again; regain possession of. **2.** To restore to possession; also, *Scot.*, to reinstate; — used with *in*. — **re-pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* || **re-pous'sĕ'** (rĕ-pōs'sā'), *a.* [*F.*, *p. p.*] thrust back.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten or pressed up from the reverse side; also, shaped or ornamented with patterns so made; as, repossĕ work.  
**rep're-hend'** (rĕp'rĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [*L. reprehendere, hĕn-sum*, to check, blame; *re-re + prehendere* to lay hold of.] To reprehend; blame; censure.  
**rep're-hen'si-ble** (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reprehension; culpable. — **rep're-hen'si-bil'ĭ-ty** (-bil'ĭ-tĭ), **rep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rep're-hen'si-ble**, *adv.*  
**rep're-hen'sion** (-shŭn), *n.* Act of reprehending; reproof; blame; reprimand. [*Reprehension or reproof.*]  
**rep're-hen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of or conveying reproof.  
**rep're-sent'** (rĕ-pĕzĕnt'), *v. t.* [*F. représenter, fr. L. representare, -iatum.* See RE-; PRESENT.] **1.** To bring clearly before the mind; present. **2.** To give one's own im-



pressions and judgment of; state with the design of affecting action or judgment; as, he *represented* himself to be starving. **3.** To portray or depict; exhibit; as, to *represent* a figure in bronze. **4.** To act the part of; personate. **5.** To present by means of something standing in the place of; typify; also, to symbolize; as, words *represent* ideas or things. **6.** To stand in the place of; speak and act with authority in behalf of; as, a Congressman *represents* his district. **7.** To serve as a specimen, example, or instance of; as, a dozen rams were *represented* in the steerage. — **rep'-re-sen't'a-ble** (rĕp'rĕ-zĕn'tā-b'l), *a.*

**rep'-re-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tā'shĕn), *n.* **1.** A likeness, picture, model, or other reproduction. **2.** A dramatic production or performance. **3.** Act of setting forth by statement, account, etc., esp. for affecting action; a statement or account so made; sometimes, a protest. **4. Law.** A statement of fact incidental or collateral to a contract, made orally or in writing or by implication, on the faith of which the contract is entered into. **5.** Fact of representing another, or state of being represented by another; specif., the representing of another in a legislative body; also, the system of choosing delegates to represent constituents; as, no taxation without *representation*. **6.** Delegates representing a constituency collectively; as, the *representation* of a State in Congress. — **Syn.** Delineation, portraiture, description.

**rep'-re-sen't'a-tive** (-zĕn'tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Representing, as by portrayal, agency, etc.; as, the *representative* arts. **2.** Pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates; as, a *representative* government. **3.** Typical; as, a *representative* system.

— *n.* One that represents; as: **a** One that represents a number or class of persons or things; a type. **b** An agent, deputy, or substitute; esp., one who represents a community in its legislative or governing capacity; in the U. S., a member of the lower house in the Congress or in a State legislature. — **rep'-re-sen't'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**re-press'** (rĕ-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*L. repressus*, p. p. of *reprimere*; *re-* + *primere* to press.] **1.** To check; curb; as, to *repress* a desire. **2.** To press or crush back, down, or out; quell; suppress; subdue; as, to *repress* sedition. — **Syn.** See SUPPRESS. — **re-press'er**, *n.*

**re-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A repressing, or state of being repressed. **2.** That which represses; check; restraint.

**re-pres'sive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Having power or tending to repress; as, a *repressive* measure. — **re-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

**re-prieve'** (-prĕv'), *v. t.*; -**PRIEVED'** (-prĕvd') ; -**PRIEV'ING**. **1.** To delay; postpone, esp. something evil. **2.** To postpone punishment of or execution of sentence on; respite, as a criminal. **3.** To relieve temporarily; as, *reprivileged* from pain. — *n.* **1.** A reprivying; state of being reprivileged. **2.** A respite or temporary escape.

**rep'rĭ-mand** (rĕ-prĭ-mānd), *n.* [*F. reprĭmande*, fr. *L. reprimendus*, fem. *reprimenda*, that is to be checked, fr. *reprimere*. See REPRESS.] A severe or formal reproof. — (rĕp'rĭ-mānd; rĕp'rĭ-mānd), *v. t.* To reprove severely; reprehend; censure formally. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.

**re-print'** (rĕ-prĭnt'; rĕ-prĭnt'), *n.* A second or a new impression of a printed work; specif., a facsimile copy.

**re-print'** (rĕ-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print or impress again; esp., to print another edition of. — **re-print'er**, *n.*

**re-pris'al** (rĕ-prĭz'āl), *n.* [*F. reprĭsaille*, OF. *reprĭsaille*, fr. *It.* or *LL.*, fr. *L. reprehendere*, -*hensum*. See REPREHEND.] **1. Internat. Law.** The act or practice of resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress of grievances, orig. by seizing property or persons; also, an act or instance of this. Reprisals are either *general*, when the state is the aggrieved party, or *special*, when an individual is injured and is authorized to enforce his redress. Acts of reprisal may be by embargo, sequestration, forcible seizure, retaliation, or retaliatory acts of the nature of those complained of. **2.** Any retaliation; esp., in war, infliction of punishment or death on prisoners in retaliation. **3.** A compensation or return. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See REQUITAL.

**re-prise'** (-prĭz'), *n.* [*F. reprise*, fr. *reprĕndre*, *repris*, to take back, *L. reprehendere*. See REPREHEND.] **1. Law.** A deduction or charge to be made yearly out of a manor or estate, such as rent charge, pensions, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

**2. Music.** A repetition; specif., a return to the first theme.

**re-proach'** (-prōch'), *v. t.* [*F. reprocher*.] **1.** To charge with a fault; rebuke; censure. **2.** To cast reproach, or bring disgrace or discredit, on. — **Syn.** Upbraid, blame, chide, condemn. — *n.* **1.** A cause or occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit; hence, disgrace, discredit, or the like, incurred. **2.** Act of reproaching; censure, rebuke, or blame. **3.** An object of blame, censure, or scorn. — **Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, opprobrium, contumely. — **re-proach'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **re-proach'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**re-proach'er**, *n.* One who reproaches.

**re-proach'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Involving or deserving reproach, shame, or censure; shameful. **2.** Expressing or containing reproach or censure; upbraiding; as, a *reproachful* glance. — **re-proach'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-proach'ful-ness**, *n.*

**re-proach'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a reproaching manner.

**re-proach'less**, *a.* Irreproachable.

**rep'ro-bate** (rĕp'rō-bāt), *a.* [*L. reprobatas*, p. p. of *reprobare*. See REPROVE.] **1.** Rejected; condemned. *Obs.* or *R.*, exc.; *Theol.* Condemned or rejected by God's decree; hence: abandoned; depraved; — said of persons. **2.** Vicious; corrupt. *Obs.* or *R.* — **Syn.** See ABANDONED.

— *v. t.*; -**BAT'ED** (-bāt'ĕd); -**BAT'ING**. **1. Theol. Of God, to reject, or foreordain to damnation. **2.** To disapprove or condemn as unworthy; reject. — **Syn.** See CENSURE.**

**rep'ro-ba'tion** (-bāt'shĕn), *n.* Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated.

**rep'ro-ba-tive** (rĕp'rō-bā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing reprobation. — **rep'ro-ba-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**re'pro-duce'** (rĕ-prō-dŭs'), *v. t.* To produce again; as: **a** To produce again by generation or the like; as, to *reproduce* a rose. **b** To cause to exist again or anew. **c** To repeat. **d** To make an image, a copy, etc., of; portray; as, to *reproduce* a picture, etc. **e** To present or exhibit again; as, to *reproduce* a witness. — *v. i.* To reproduce its kind.

**re'pro-duc'er** (-dŭs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, reproduces; specif., in a phonograph, a device containing a sounding diaphragm and the needle or stylus that traverses the moving record for reproducing the sound.

**re'pro-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shĕn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of reproducing; state of being reproduced. **2. Biol.** The process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring. **3.** That which is reproduced or revived.

**re'pro-duc'tive** (rĕ-prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, reproduction. — **re'pro-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*

**re-proof'** (rĕ-prōof'), *n.* [See PROOF, REPROVE.] **1.** Disgrace; ignominy. *Obs.* **2.** Censure; blame; rebuke. — **Syn.** Admonition, reprehension, chiding. [sure; censurable.]

**re-prov'a-ble** (-prōv'ā-b'l), *a.* Deserving reproof or censure.

**re-prov'al** (-prōov'āl), *n.* Reproof.

**re-prove'** (-prōov'), *v. t.*; -**PROVED'** (-prōovd') ; -**PROV'ING**. [*OF. reprove* (3d sing. pres. *reprove*), fr. *L. reprobare* to disapprove; *re-* + *probare* to test, prove.] **1.** To chide as blameworthy; rebuke. **2.** To express disapprobation of; censure. **3.** To convince; convict. *Obs.* — **re-prov'er** (rĕ-prōov'ĕr), *n.* — **re-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Reprove, rebuke, reprimand, admonish, chide, upbraid, scold, rate, berate agree in the idea of reprehension. To *reprove* is to express blame or censure, often kindly or without harshness; *rebuke* implies sharp or stern reproof; *reprimand* suggests reproof that is formal; as, to *reprove* a child; to *rebuke* a tempter; to *reprimand* an officer. *Admonish* adds to *reprove* the implication of warning or counsel; as, *admonish* him as a brother. *Chide* implies dissatisfaction; *upbraid*, sharp or violent reproach; as, to *chide* a truant; he *upbraided* them with their unbelief. To *scold* is to chide rudely, clamorously, or with vituperation; to *rate* or *berate* is to rebuke angrily or vehemently or to assail with abusive language; as, to *scold* a workman; Elizabeth *rated* great nobles.

**rep'tant** (rĕp'tānt), *a.* [*L. reptans*, -antis, p. pr. of *reptare*, *v. intens.* fr. *reperere* to creep.] Creeping; reptant.

**rep'tile** (-tĭl; -tĭl), *a.* [*F. reptile* or *L. reptile*, prop. neut. of *L. reptilis* creeping, fr. *L. reperere*, *reptum*, to creep.] **1.** Creeping. **2.** Hence: groveling; low. **3.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, a reptile or reptiles. — *n.* **1.** An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as a snake, or on small, short legs, as a lizard. **2.** A reptilian or, popularly, an amphibian. **3.** A groveling, mean, or despicable person.

**rep'til'i-an** (-tĭl'i-ān), *n.* *Zool.* Any of a class (*Reptilia*) of air-breathing vertebrates, including alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles; a reptile. — *a.* Of or pert. to, like, or characteristic of, reptilians, a reptile, or reptiles.

**re-pub'lic** (rĕ-pŭb'lik), *n.* [*F. républic*, *L. respublica* commonwealth; *res* thing, *affair* + *publicus*, *publica*, public.] A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by, and responsible to, them; a commonwealth; also, the form of government of such a state.

**republic** of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men; also, the field of literature.

**re-pub'lic-an** (-lĭ-kān), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, consonant with, or favoring the principles of, a republic. **2.** Designating or pert. to a political party called *republican*; esp. [*cap.*], *U. S. Politics*, one of the two great parties since 1856, orig. made up from those opposed to the extension of slavery, esp. Free-soilers and many Whigs, Democrats, and Know-nothings. — *n.* **1.** One who favors a republican government. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Republican party. *U. S.*

**re-pub'lic-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A republican form or system of government; the principles or theory of republican government. **2.** Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government. **3.** [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Republican party. *U. S.*

**re-pub'lic-an-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.*; -**IZED** (-ĭzĕd); -**IZ'ING**. To make republican in character, form, or principle.

**re-pub'li-ca'tion** (-lĭ-kā'shĕn), *n.* Act of republishing;

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bön; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals,



[that which is republished; a new promulgation; a fresh publication, as of a book.

**re-pub'lish** (rē-pū'lish), *v. t.* To publish anew.

**re-pu'di-ate** (rē-pū'di-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [*L. repudiatus*, *p. p.* of *repudiare* to repudiate, reject, *fr.* *repudiū* separation, divorce.] **1.** To divorce or put away, as a wife. **2.** To cast off; disown; renounce; as, to *repudiate* one's father. **3.** To refuse to accept as true, just, of rightful authority or obligation, etc.; as, to *repudiate* the claims of a pretender. **4.** To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; disclaim; as, to *repudiate* a debt. — **Syn.** See **RENOUNCE**. — **re-pu'di-a'tor** (-ā'tŏr), *n.*

**re-pu'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŏn), *n.* Act of repudiating, or state of being repudiated; as, *repudiation* of a wife, doctrine, claim, debt, or the like.

**re-pugn'** (-pūn'), *v. t.* [*L. repugnare, natum*; *re-* + *pugnare* to fight.] To oppose; resist. *Obs.* or *Rare*. — *v. i.* **1.** To be contradictory; as, at variance, inconsistent, contrary, or opposed. *Obs.* **2.** To resist; oppose. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**re-pug'nance** (-pūg'nāns), *n.* **1.** Inconsistency; contradictoriness; as, a *repugnance* between two statements; also, *Obs.*, opposition; resistance. **2.** A strong antagonism. — **Syn.** Aversion; antipathy; dislike, disgust; hostility, contrariety. See **ANTI-PATHY**.

**re-pug'nant-ry** (rē-pūg'nān-sī), *n.* Repugnance.

**re-pug'nant** (-nānt), *a.* [*L. repugnans, -antis*, *p. pr.*]

**1.** Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary. **2.** Hostile; opposing; as, *repugnant* forces. **3.** Distasteful; offensive; repulsive; as, a *repugnant* face. — **Syn.** Opposite, opposed, adverse, inimical. — **re-pug'nant-ly**, *adv.*

**re-pulse'** (-pūls'), *v. t.*; -PULSED' (-pūlst'); -PULS'ING. [*L. repulsus*, *p. p.* of *repellere*. See **REPEL**.] **1.** To repel; beat or drive back. **2.** To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; rebuff; reject; as, to *repulse* a suitor. — *n.* **1.** Act of repelling; state of being repelled, in hostile encounter. **2.** Denial; rebuff. — **re-pulse'er**, *n.*

**re-pul'sion** (-pūl'shŏn), *n.* **1.** A repulsing; state of being repulsed. **2.** A feeling of aversion; repugnance. **3.** *Physics*. Act of repelling, or the force with which bodies, particles, or like forces, repel one another.

**re-pul'sive** (-sīv), *a.* **1.** Serving or able to repulse, or drive back. **2.** Cold; forbidding; repellent; as, a *repulsive* gesture. **3.** Causing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting; as, a *repulsive* sore; a *repulsive* character or deed. — **re-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

**re-pur'chase** (rē-pūr'chās), *v. t.* To buy back. — *n.* A repurchasing. — **re-pur'chas-er**, *n.*

**rep'u-ta-ble** (rēp'ū-tā-b'l), *a.* Having, or worthy of, good repute; esteemed; estimable. — **Syn.** Respectable, creditable. — **rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**rep'u-ta'tion** (-tā'shŏn), *n.* **1.** Estimation in which one is held; repute. **2.** Specif., public esteem; good name; as, a man of *reputation*. **3.** The general or public estimate of one as being, having, doing, or having done, some particular thing; — used with *the* and followed by *of*, as, *the reputation* of being a spy.

**Syn.** Reputation, fame, renown, honor, glory, consideration, distinction. Reputation is the estimation in which one is held; fame is wide celebrity; as, his public fame was less than his private reputation. Renown is exalted or widespread fame; honor emphasizes respect or esteem; glory is signal and brilliant renown; as, his *renown* reached abroad; "In her left hand riches and honor"; "The paths of glory"; "consideration emphasizes the idea of regard, esp. as based on sterling qualities; distinction is honorable preëminence; as, *consideration* is "a little more than esteem, and a little less than admiration"; men of *distinction*.

**re-pute'** (rē-pū'tē'), *v. t.*; -PUT'ED (-pūt'ēd); -PUT'ING. [*L. reputare* to count over, think over, impute, repute; *re-* + *putare* to count, think.] To hold in thought; account; esteem; think. — *n.* **1.** Character reputed or attributed; reputation, good or bad. **2.** Specif., good character or reputation; — opp. to *disrepute*.

**re-put'ed** (-pūt'ēd), *p. a.* Having the reputation of being, or supposed to be, that expressed or implied by the qualified noun; as, the *reput-ed* owner. — **re-put'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**re-quest'** (-kwēst'), *n.* [*OF. requeste*, *fr.* *LL. deriv.* of *L. requirere, -quisitum*, to seek again, ask for.] **1.** Act or an instance of asking for something desired; expression of desire; solicitation; entreaty. **2.** That which is asked for. **3.** A state of being asked for or sought after; demand; as, to be in great *request*. — **Syn.** Petition, prayer, supplication, suit. — *v. t.* **1.** To ask for (something); solicit; as, to *request* a loan. **2.** To ask (one) to do something; as, to *request* one to go. — **Syn.** Beg, entreat, beseech. See **ASK**.

**re-qui-em** (rē'kwī-ēm; rē'kwī-'), *n.* [*From L. requiem* (*acc.* of *requies* rest), first word of the Mass.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls. **2.** *Music*. A setting of the Mass for the dead. Also, a piece of like character for other words. **3.** Any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.

**requi-es'cat** (rē'kwī-ēs'kāt), *n.* [*LL. fr.* the phrase *requiescat in pace* may he (she) rest in peace.] A prayer for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

**re-quire'** (rē'kwīr'), *v. t.*; -QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); -QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ing). [*OF. requerre* (3d sing. pres. *requiert*), deriv. of *L. re-* + *querere* to ask.] **1.** To demand or enjoin; claim as by right and authority; exact; as, to *require* one to be present. **2.** To request. *Archaic*. **3.** To demand or exact as necessary or appropriate; need; call for; as, this *requires* haste. **4.** To search for; seek. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Direct, order. — *v. i.* **1.** To request; ask. *Rare*. **2.** To be necessary. *Rare*. **3.** To need; be under a necessity.

**re-quire'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring; demand; requisition; also, that which is required; essential condition. **2.** That which is required or necessary; need. — **Syn.** Requirement, requisite. Requirement commonly emphasizes the idea of something demanded or expected; requisite, of something indispensable or essential; as, registration is a *requirement* for voting; uprightness is a *requisite* of good morals.

**req'ui-site** (rē'kwī-zīt), *a.* [*L. requisitus*, *p. p.* of *requirere* to seek for.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary. — **Syn.** See **NEEDFUL**. — *n.* That which is required, necessary, or indispensable. — **Syn.** See **REQUIREMENT**. — **req'ui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **req'ui-site-ness**, *n.*

**req'ui-si'tion** (-zīsh'ŏn), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring, or demanding, as of right; as an authoritative or formal demand or application; as, a *requisition* for troops, money, etc. **2.** State of being demanded or put to use; as, carriages were put in *requisition*. **3.** That which is required; requirement. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a requisition for; demand; press into service. **2.** To make a requisition on.

**re-quit'al** (rē'kwīt'əl), *n.* **1.** Act of requiting; also, that which requites; return. **2.** Compensation for a loss. — **Syn.** Requital, retaliation, reprisal, revenge, vengeance, retribution. *Requital* (see also **REPARATION**) denotes a return of any sort for injuries received; *retaliation* implies more specifically a rendering of evil for evil; *reprisal* is applied esp. to retaliation in warfare, whether by forcible seizure of property or by infliction of injuries similar to those received. *Revenge* is retaliation esp. for personal wrong or injury, and usually implies resentment, spite, or malice; *vengeance* is sometimes used of passionate revenge, but oftener implies stern or righteous indignation. *Retribution* is condign punishment.

**re-quite'** (-kwīt'), *v. t.*; -QUIT'ED (-kwīt'ēd); -QUIT'ING. [*re-* + *quit*.] **1.** To repay (as a benefit or injury); make return for; as, to *requite* evil with good. **2.** To repay (as a person) for a benefit or for an injury; to reward or to retaliate on; as, to *requite* one for a kindness. **3.** To compensate, or make up for; as, the charms of travel more than *requite* its inconveniences. — **Syn.** Pay, remunerate, recompense, punish, revenge. — **re-quite'er** (-kwīt'ēr), *n.*

**re-read'** (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* To read again.

**rere'brace'** (rēr'brās'), *n.* [*Cf. F. arriere-bras*. See **REAR**; **BRACE**.] In medieval armor, plate armor for the upper part of the arm.

**rere'dos** (rēr'dös), *n.* [*rear* + *F. dos* back, *L. dorsum*.] **1.** A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar. **2.** The back of a fireplace or open hearth. *Archaic*.

**rere'mouse'** (rēr'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [*AS. hrēremūs*.] A bat. *Obs.* or *Dial*.

**re-rise'** (rē-rīz'), *v. i.* To rise again.

**re-sail'** (rē-sāl'), *v. t. & i.* To sail again; also, to sail back.

**re-sale'** (rē-sāl'; rē'sāl'), *n.* Act of selling again.

**re-scind'** (rē-sīnd'), *v. t.* [*L. rescindere, -scissum*; *re-* + *scindere* to cut, split.] **1.** To abrogate; annul. **2.** Specif., to vacate or make void, as a law; repeal. — **Syn.** See **ABOLISH**. — **re-scind'er**, *n.*

**re-scis'sion** (-sīzh'ŏn), *n.* Act of rescinding.

**re-scis'so-ry** (-sīs'ō-rī; -sīz'-), *a.* Rescinding; revoking.

**re'script** (rē'skrīpt), *n.* [*L. rescriptum*, *fr.* *rescribere* to write back, reply; *re-* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** *Roman & Civil Law*. The written answer of a Roman emperor or of a prince to an inquiry upon some matter of law or state. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The official reply of the Pope upon a question of canon law or morals. **3.** Any official or authoritative order, decree, or the like.

**res'cue** (rēs'kū), *v. t.*; -CUED (-kūd); -CU-ING. [*OF. rescourre*, *fr.* *L. re-* + *excutere* to shake or drive out; *ex* out + *cutere* to shake.] **1.** To free from confinement, violence, danger, or evil. **2.** *Law*. To take forcibly from legal custody. — **Syn.** Retake, recapture; deliver, liberate, release. See **SAVE**. — *n.* Act of rescuing. — **res'cu-er**, *n.*

**rescue grass**. A tall bromine grass (*Bromus unioloides*) somewhat like chess, cultivated for hay and forage.

**re-search'** (rē-sūrch'), *n.* [*OF. recherche*.] **1.** A searching for something, esp. with care or diligence. **2.** Careful or critical examination in seeking facts or principles; diligent investigation. — **Syn.** See **EXAMINATION**. — *v. i.* To make researches or investigations. — **re-search'er**, *n.*

**re-seat'** (rē-sēt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To seat or set again. **2.** To put a new seat, or new seats, in.

**ré'seau** (rā'zō'), *n.* [*F.*] A network; specif.: **a** *Astron.* *enlète, cône, âme, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ, éve, évent, évent, récent, makër, Ice, Ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);*



A system of lines forming small squares of standard size, which is photographed on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements, etc. **b** In lace, a ground or foundation of regular meshes, like network.

**re-sect'** (rē-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*L. resectus, p. p. of resecare* to cut off; *re-* + *re-* + *secare* to cut.] To cut or pare off; excise. *Obs. or Surg.*

**re-sec'tion** (rĕ-sĕk'shĭn), *n.* [*L. resectio.*] *Surg.* The excision or cutting out of a portion of bone, nerve, or other structure.

**res'e-da'ceous** (rĕs'ĕ-dā'shŭs), *a.* [*L. reseda* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Resedaceae*) of herbs, the mignonette family, having alternate or fasciated leaves and racemose irregular flowers.

**re-sell'** (rĕ-sĕll'), *v. t.* To sell again.

**re-sem'blance** (rĕ-zĕm'blāns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of resembling; similarity. **2.** A likeness; semblance. *Rare. 3.* Characteristic appearance. *Rare. 4.* Probability. *Obs.*

**Syn.** Likeness, similarity, resemblance, semblance, analogy, agreement, affinity. Likeness commonly implies closer correspondence than similarity, which often applies to things merely somewhat alike; resemblance suggests esp. superficial or external similarity; as, a speaking likeness; the brothers bore a close resemblance to each other, but there was no other similarity. Semblance often suggests mere outward show or seeming; as, a wretched semblance of a smile. Analogy is similarity or (esp.) parallelism of relations; as, the analogy between the world and the stage. Agreement implies mutual conformity; a affinity suggests inherent agreement, or such similarity as arises from kinship in nature; as, length and duration have a certain agreement; these notions have some affinity with fact.

**re-sem'ble** (-blĕ'), *v. t.*; **-SEM'BLĒD** (-bl'ld); **-SEM'BLING**. [*OF. resemble*, fr. *re-* + *sembler* to seem, fr. *L. simulare, simulare*, to imitate.] **1.** To be like or similar to. **2.** To compare. *Archaic.* — **re-sem'bler** (-blĕr), *n.*

**re-send'** (rĕ-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send again, or *Obs.*, back.

**re-sent'** (rĕ-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [*F. se ressentir de* to feel the effects of; *L. re-* + *sentire* to feel.] To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at.

**re-sent'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of resentment or inclined to resent. — **re-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sent'ful-ness**, *n.*

**re-sent'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* A feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as wrong, insult, etc.

**Syn.** Anger, displeasure, choler, indignation; enmity, hatred, ill will, animosity, dudgeon, malice, spite, grudge, rancor, malignity, pique. — **Resentment, dudgeon, malice, spite, grudge, rancor.** Resentment is indignant displeasure, often with animosity, esp. as excited by affront or personal injury; **dudgeon** (chiefly in "in high dudgeon," "in deep dudgeon," etc.) adds the implication of pique or ruffled temper. **Malice** implies active or malignant ill will; **spite** is mean or petty malice. **A grudge** is a cherished feeling of resentment or sullen hostility; **rancor** is deep-seated and inveterate malice or spite.

**res'er-va'tion** (rĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A keeping back, or concealing; that which is kept back; as, a mental reservation. **2.** A reserving or keeping, esp. for one's self; as, the reservation of rights by the States; also, that which is reserved. **3.** Limiting condition; limitation; as, to agree to a plan with certain reservations. **4.** A tract of public land reserved for special use; as, an Indian reservation. *U. S.*

**re-serve'** (rĕ-zĕrv'), *v. t.*; **-SERVED'** (-zĕrv'vd'); **-SERV'ING** (-zĕrv'ing). [*F. réserver, L. reservare, -atum; re-* + *servare* to keep.] **1.** To keep in store, as for future use; keep in reserve. **2.** To keep back; not to deliver, make over, or disclose at once; as, to reserve a right. **3.** To set aside or apart; keep; as, to reserve a seat. **4. Eccl.** To set aside (a portion of the consecrated elements) at the celebrating of the Eucharist, as for subsequent administration of the Communion to the sick.

— *n.* **1.** That which is reserved; store; extra supply. **2. Mil.** A Troops reserved from action to be ready as a reinforcement or relief; — usually in *pl.* **b** The military or naval forces not in active service, but available; also, a member of these. **3. Finance.** Funds kept on hand to meet demands. **4.** Something reserved for a particular purpose; specif., a tract of (esp. public) land set apart for some purpose; a reservation; as, forest reserves. **5.** Act of reserving, keeping back, or excepting; as, to declare without reserve; that which is reserved; reservation. **6.** Self-restraint or caution in words and bearing; as, a dignified reserve. — **Syn.** Retention, limitation; backwardness, restraint.

— *a.* Constituting, or of the nature of, a reserve.

**re-served'** (-zĕrv'vd'), *p. a.* **1.** Restrained in words or actions; backward or cautious in communicating one's thoughts, etc. **2.** Set aside for future or special use. — **Syn.** Reticent; distant. See SILENT. — **re-serv'ed-ly** (-zĕrv'vd-lĭ), *adv.* [army organization.]

**re-serv'ist** (-vĭst), *n. Mil.* A member of the reserves of an **res'er-voir** (rĕz'ĕr-vwōr; -vwār), *n.* [*F. réservoir, fr. LL. reservatorium.*] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store; specif.: *a* Esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, chiefly in large quantity, as to supply

a city, drive a mill wheel, etc. **b** A part of an apparatus, as a range or a student lamp, in which a liquid is held. **2.** A reserve supply; a store.

**re-set'** (rĕ-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set again; as, to reset type, a saw. — (*rĕ-sĕt'*; *rĕ-sĕt'*), *n.* Act of resetting; a thing reset.

**re-set'tle** (rĕ-sĕt'tlĭ), *v. t. & i.* To settle again. — **re-set'tle-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**re-shape'** (rĕ-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape anew.

**re-ship'** (rĕ-shĭp'), *v. t.* To ship again; specif.: **a** To put on board of a vessel a second time; transfer to another ship. **b** To put in place or set up again. — **re-ship'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**re-side'** (rĕ-zĭd'), *v. i.*; **-SID'ED** (-zĭd'ĕd); **-SID'ING**. [*F. résider, L. residere; re-* + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a considerable time. **2.** To be present; inhere; be as an attribute or element; as, the power of thought resides in the mind.

**Syn.** Reside, live, dwell, abide, sojourn, stay, lodge agree in the idea of continuance in a given place. Live is the word in everyday use to express the general notion of having one's home in a place; reside is more formal, and often implies certain legal relations. Dwell (except in *dwelling house*) and abide now belong chiefly to poetry or elevated prose, and abide implies more of fixedness. Sojourn, on the other hand, is used of temporary residence; it is somewhat bookish; stay, lodge (the last with special reference to sleeping quarters) are commoner in this sense.

**res'i-dence** (rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of residing in a place for some time; act of making one's home in a place. **2.** The place or house where one resides; dwelling place. **3.** The place where anything rests permanently; esp., the seat of a power, prerogative, or the like. **4.** Period or duration of one's abode in a place. — **Syn.** Sojourn, stay; dwelling, mansion. See HABITATION.

**res'i-den-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; **-CIES** (-sĭz). The official residence of, or the territory subject to, a resident (in sense 2).

**res'i-dent** (-dĕnt), *a.* [*L. residens, -entis, p. pr.*] **1.** Residing; dwelling in a place for some time; residing, as on one's own estate; — opp. to *nonresident*. **2.** Abiding; present; inherent. — **resident an ambassador.** See AMBASSADOR.

— *n.* **1.** One who resides in a place. **2.** A diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; esp., the representative of a government in a protectorate of it.

**res'i-dent-er** (-dĕn-tĕr; *Scot.* rĕz'ĭ-dĕn'tĕr), *n.* A resident; inhabitant. *Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

**res'i-den'tial** (-dĕn'shĭl), *a.* **1.** Suitable for residences. **2.** Pert. to, or connected with, residence or residences.

**res'i-den'tia-ry** (-shĕ-rĭ), *a.* Having residence; residing; resident. — *n.*; **-RIES** (-rĭz). One who is resident.

**re-sid'er** (rĕ-zĭd'ĕr), *n.* One who resides; a resident.

**re-sid'ua-ry** (rĕ-zĭd'ŭ-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or constituting a residue, residuum, or remainder. — *n.* A remainder; residuum; specif.: *a Math.* (1) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (2) The difference between the mean of several observations and any one of them. **b** A residual product or substance.

**re-sid'ua-ry** (-zĭd'ŭ-ĭ-rĭ), *a.* Residual.

**residuary clause, Law,** that part of a testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of.

**res'i-due** (rĕz'ĭ-dŭ), *n.* [*F. résidu, L. residuum, neut. of residuus* remaining, fr. *RESIDE*. See RESIDE.] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken or designated; remnant; remainder. **2. Law.** The part of a testator's estate, or of any part thereof, remaining after the satisfaction of all debts and previous devises and bequests. — **Syn.** Rest, residuum, remains, leavings, relics.

**re-sid'uum** (rĕ-zĭd'ŭ-ŭm), *n.*; **-SID'UA** (-ŭ). [*L.*] **1.** That which remains after certain deductions are made; that which remains after any process, esp. of separation or purification; a residual product. **2. Law.** = RESIDUE, 2.

— **Syn.** See REMAINDER.

**re-sign'** (rĕ-zĭn'), *v. t.* [*F. résigner, L. resignare* to unseal, annul, resign; *re-* + *signare* to seal, stamp.] To give back; yield to another; surrender. — **Syn.** See ABDICATE, RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To surrender an office or position.

**res'ig-na'tion** (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of resigning; surrender. **2.** State of being resigned, or submissive; quiet or patient submission or acquiescence. — **Syn.** Relinquishment, abdication, renunciation. See PATIENCE.

**re-signed'** (rĕ-zĭnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding; acquiescent. — **re-sig'ned-ly** (-zĭn'd'ĕ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ed-ness, n.**

**re-sig'ner**, *n.* One who resigns.

**re-sile'** (-zĭl'), *v. i.*; **-SILED'** (-zĭld'); **-SIL'ING**. [*L. resilire* to leap or spring back, withdraw; *re-* + *salire* to spring.] To start or draw back; recoil; return to its original position or conformation, as an elastic body.

**re-sil'i-ence** (-zĭl'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or capacity of rebound. **re-sil'i-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ) } ing, or springing back; elasticity, lit. or fig. **2. Mech.** The energy given out by a body which is released after being strained up to its elastic limit, or the energy to deform a bar to its elastic limit.

**re-sil'i-ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [*L. resilientis, p. pr. of resilire* to spring back; *re-* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** Rebounding; re-

κ = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh = z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



coiling; returning to or resuming the original position or shape; specif., *Mech.*, of a body, capable of withstanding sudden shock without permanent deformation or rupture. 2. *Fig.*, possessing power of recovery; elastic; buoyant. **re-sil'i-om'e-ter** (rē-zil'ī-om'ē-tēr), *n.* *Mech.* An instrument for testing resilience.

**res'in** (rēz'in), *n.* [*F. résine, L. resina.*] Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly vegetable, yellowish to brown, transparent or translucent, nonconductors of electricity, and soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; specif., rosin.

— *v. i.* To treat, as by rubbing or coating, with resin.

**res'in-if'er-ous** (rēz'ī-nif'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*resin + ferous.*] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous tree* or a *resiniferous duct*.

**res'in-oid** (rēz'ī-noid), *a.* Somewhat like resin; more or less resinous. — *n.* A resinoid substance.

**res'in-ous** (-nūs), *a.* 1. Of, pert., characteristic of, or of the nature of, resin. 2. *Elec.* Negative. See **NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY**.

**res'in-y** (-nī), *a.* Resinous.

**res'i-pis'cence** (rēs'ī-pis'čēns), *n.* [*L. resipiscētia, fr. resipiscere* to recover one's senses.] Change of mind; repentance. *Rare.*

**re-sist'** (rē-zist'), *v. t.* [*F. résister, L. resistere; re- + sistere, causative of stare* to stand.] 1. To stand against; withstand. 2. To strive against; endeavor to counteract or defeat; antagonize; as, *to resist evil.* — **Syn.** See **OPPOSE**.

— *v. i.* To make opposition; offer resistance.

**re-sist'ance** (-zist'āns), *n.* 1. Act or capacity of resisting; opposition. 2. *Physics.* Any opposing force. 3. *Elec.* The opposition of a substance to the passage through it of an electric current; the reciprocal of conductance.

**re-sist'ant** (-tānt), *a.* Making resistance; resisting. — *n.* One who, or that which, resists.

**re-sist'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, resists.

**re-sist'i-ble** (-tī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resisted. — **re-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **re-sist'i-ble, adv.**

**re-sis'tiv** (-zist'tiv), *a.* Tending or disposed to resist.

**re-sis'tiv'i-ty** (rē-zis'tiv'ī-tī), *n.* *Elec.* Specific resistance, expressed in terms of volume or (less commonly) of mass.

**re-sist'less**, *a.* 1. Irresistible. 2. Having no power to resist; making no opposition. — **re-sist'less-ly, adv.** — **re-sist'less-ness, n.**

**re-sis'tor** (rē-zis'tēr), *n.* *Elec.* A device, as a resistance coil, providing a resistance for an electric current.

**res'o-lu-ble** (rēz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [*L. resolvable.*] Admitting of being resolved; soluble; resolvable. — **res'o-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), **res'o-lu-ble-ness, n.**

**res'o-lute** (rēz'ō-lūt), *a.* [See **RESOLVE**.] Having a decided purpose; determined; firm; steady. — **Syn.** Decided, fixed, steadfast, constant, persevering, unshaken. — *n.* A resolute person. — **res'o-lute-ly, adv.** — **res'o-lute-ness, n.**

**res'o-lu'tion** (-lū'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of resolving, or reducing to simpler form or to component parts. 2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The substitution for a long syllable of two equivalent shorts. 3. *Music.* a The passing of a voice part from a dissonant to a consonant tone. b The consonant tone or consonance in which the dissonance is resolved. 4. Act of, or quality of mind admitting or productive of, resolving or determining; resoluteness; also, that which is resolved, or decided on; determination; firmness; constancy. 5. A formal expression of the opinion or will of an assembly adopted by vote. — **Syn.** Analysis, separation, disentanglement; perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude; purpose, resolve. See **DECISION**.

**res'o-lu'tion-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who makes a resolution; specif. [*Usually cap.*], *Scot. Hist.*, one favoring the resolution of 1650. See **PROTESTER, b**.

**re-solv'a-ble** (rē-zōlv'ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being resolved. — **re-solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), **re-solv'a-ble-ness, n.**

**re-solve'** (rē-zōlv'), *v. i.* — **SOLVED'** (-zōlvd'), — **SOLV'ING.** [*L. resolvere, solutum, to loosen, relax; re- + solvere* to loosen, dissolve.] 1. To dissolve (into); melt. *Obs. or Rare.* 2. To distinguish between, or render visible the separate parts of, by means of an optical instrument; as, *to resolve lines in a spectrum.* 3. *Music.* To make (one or more voice parts or the total harmony) progress from a discord into a concord. 4. To separate (into component parts or elements); change or convert by disintegration (into); transform, resolve, as by analysis, or convert (into, to); analyze. 5. To change or convert by resolution or formal vote; as, *the Senate resolved itself into a committee.* 6. To answer or solve, as a problem; disentangle; explain; hence, to clear up; as, *to resolve a riddle.* 7. To determine or decide; settle, or settle on; as, *he was resolved to aid them.* 8. To declare or decide by a formal vote; — followed by a clause. 9. To free from doubt or the like; acquaint; inform; assure. *Obs.* — *v. t.* 1. To disintegrate; be reduced, as by dissolving or analysis. 2. *Music.* To progress from a discord to a concord; — said of a voice part or of the total harmony. 3. To form a purpose or resolution; determine after reflection; as,

*to resolve on a better course of life.* — **Syn.** Decide, conclude, determine, purpose.

— *n.* 1. That which has been resolved on, or determined; a conclusion. 2. Resolute quality; determination. 3. A resolution of a deliberative body. *Obs. or U. S.*

**re-solved'** (-zōlvd'), *p. a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute. — **re-solv'ed-ly** (-zōlv'ēd-lī), *adv.*

**re-solv'ent** (-vēnt), *a.* [*L. resolvens, p. pr. of resolvere.* See **RESOLVE**.] Having power to resolve; solvent. *Chiefly Med.* — *n.* 1. *Med.* That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other tumors; a discutient. 2. That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; a solvent.

**re-solv'er** (-zōlv'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, resolves.

**res'o-nance** (rēz'ō-nāns), *n.* 1. Act of resounding by reflection of sound or by sympathetic vibration; quality or state of being resonant. 2. *Physics.* A prolongation or increase of sound due to sympathetic vibration of some body capable of moving in the proper period; hence, the counterpart of this phenomenon in the case of vibrations other than sound; as, *electric resonance.*

**res'o-nant** (-nānt), *a.* [*L. resonans, p. pr. of resonare* to resound.] 1. Resounding; reëchoing; as, *resonant eloquence.* 2. *Physics.* Pert. to or exhibiting resonance. 3. Echoing; sounding; — used with *and*; as, *a grove resonant with the fall of water.* — **res'o-nant-ly, adv.**

**res'o-nate** (-nāt), *v. i.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd), — **NAT'ING.** *Physics.* To exhibit resonance; vibrate sympathetically with some source of sound or electric oscillations.

**resonating system.** = **RESONATOR, 2.**

**res'o-na'tor** (-nāt'ēr), *n.* 1. Any body that is resonant (in sense 2). 2. Specif. *Wireless Teleg.*, the antenna system and other high-frequency circuits of a receiving apparatus; a resonating system.

**re-sorb'** (rē-sōrb'), *v. t.* [*L. resorbere; re-re- + sorbere* to suck or drink in.] To swallow or suck in again; reabsorb. — **re-sorb-ence** (-bēns), *n.* — **re-sorb'ent** (-sōrb'ēnt), *a.*

**res-or'cin** (rēz'ōr'sin), *n.* [*G., fr. L. resina resin + G. orcin orcin.*] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(m), obtained from certain resins and also artificially. It is used in making certain dyestuffs, and in medicine. — **res-or'cin-al** (-sī-nāl), *a.*

**re-sorp'tion** (rē-sōrp'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of resorbing; reabsorption. 2. *Petrog.* The redissolving wholly or in part, in the molten magma of an igneous rock, of crystals previously formed. — **re-sorp'tive** (-tīv), *a.*

**re-sort'** (rē-zōrt'), *v. i.* [*OF. resortir* to go out again, withdraw; *re- + sortir* to go out.] 1. To go; repair; betake one's self, esp. customarily or usually. 2. To have recourse; betake one's self for help, relief, etc.; as, *to resort to force.*

— *n.* 1. That to which, or one to whom, one resorts for help; resource; refuge; as, *a last resort.* 2. Act of going, or making application; recourse; as, *to have resort to arms.* 3. Frequent, habitual, or general going or visiting; as, *a place of popular resort.* 4. A place of frequent assembly; haunt; as, "*far from all resort of mirth.*" — **re-sort'er**, *n.*

**re-sound'** (rē-sound'), *v. t. & i.* To sound again or anew.

**re-sound'** (rē-sound'), *v. i.* [*OF. resoner, fr. L. resonare; re- + sonare* to sound.] 1. To be filled with sound; reverberate; as, *the earth resounded with his praise.* 2. To be echoed; produce an echo; as, *the cry resounded through the hall.* 3. To be renowned; as, *his name resounded through the ages.* — *v. t.* 1. To extol with sounds; proclaim. *Rare.* 2. To say or repeat loudly or echoingly. *Obs. or R.* 3. To echo; reëcho.

**re-source'** (-sōrs'; 57), *n.* [*OF. resorse, fr. ressourdre, resourdre, to spring forth or up again.* See **SOURCE**.] 1. That to which one resorts for supply or support; expedient. 2. In *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; available means; as, *a nation's resources.* 3. A means of diversion; as, *a man without resources.* 4. Ability to meet a situation or the like; as, *a man of resources.* — **Syn.** Resort, contrivance.

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**re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (-spēkt'ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being respectable. 2. A person or thing that is respectable. 3. Importance. *Obs. or R.*

**re-spect'a-ble** (-spēkt'ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Worthy of respect; hence, of good or fair repute. 2. Considerable, as in size or

to *resolve* on a better course of life. — **Syn.** Decide, conclude, determine, purpose.

— *n.* 1. That which has been resolved on, or determined; a conclusion. 2. Resolute quality; determination. 3. A resolution of a deliberative body. *Obs. or U. S.*

**re-solved'** (-zōlvd'), *p. a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute. — **re-solv'ed-ly** (-zōlv'ēd-lī), *adv.*

**re-solv'ent** (-vēnt), *a.* [*L. resolvens, p. pr. of resolvere.* See **RESOLVE**.] Having power to resolve; solvent. *Chiefly Med.* — *n.* 1. *Med.* That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other tumors; a discutient. 2. That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; a solvent.

**re-solv'er** (-zōlv'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, resolves.

**res'o-nance** (rēz'ō-nāns), *n.* 1. Act of resounding by reflection of sound or by sympathetic vibration; quality or state of being resonant. 2. *Physics.* A prolongation or increase of sound due to sympathetic vibration of some body capable of moving in the proper period; hence, the counterpart of this phenomenon in the case of vibrations other than sound; as, *electric resonance.*

**res'o-nant** (-nānt), *a.* [*L. resonans, p. pr. of resonare* to resound.] 1. Resounding; reëchoing; as, *resonant eloquence.* 2. *Physics.* Pert. to or exhibiting resonance. 3. Echoing; sounding; — used with *and*; as, *a grove resonant with the fall of water.* — **res'o-nant-ly, adv.**

**res'o-nate** (-nāt), *v. i.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd), — **NAT'ING.** *Physics.* To exhibit resonance; vibrate sympathetically with some source of sound or electric oscillations.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ārm, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; āld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect;

ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



number; also, moderate in excellence or number; fair; as, a *respectable* audience. **3.** Decent in behavior, character, or appearance. — *re-spect'a-bly, adv.*

**re-spec'er, n.** One who respects. — *respector of persons*, one who regards or judges with partiality.

**re-spect'ful** (rĕ-spĕk'tfŭl), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, respect; respectful (of). — *ful-ly, adv.* — *ful-ness, n.*

**re-spect'ing** (rĕ-spĕk'ting), *prep.* **1.** Considering; in view of. **2.** With regard to; concerning.

**re-spect'ive** (spĕk'tiv), *a.* **1.** Regardful; circumspect. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Partial; discriminative. *Obs.* **3.** Particular; several; as, their *respective* homes. — *re-spect'ive-ness, n.*

**re-spect'ive-ly, adv.** As relating to each; each to each; severally; as, in 1914 and 1915 Christmas day fell on Friday and Saturday *respectively*.

**re-spell'** (rĕ-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

**re-spir'a-ble** (rĕ-spĭr'ā-bĕl; rĕs'pĭr'ā-bĕl), *a.* Suitable to breathe; adapted for, or capable of, respiration.

**res-pi-ra'tion** (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of respiring, or breathing; inspiration and expiration. **2.** *Physiol.* The process by which an animal takes in oxygen and gives off the products formed by oxidation in the tissues. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* The process of gaseous diffusion and interchange between the intercellular spaces of plant tissue and the atmosphere. **4.** Breathing space; respite. *Obs.*

**res-pi-ra'tor** (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tĕr), *n.* A device covering the mouth or nose to prevent inhalation of noxious substances.

**re-spir'a-to-ry** (rĕ-spĭr'ā-tō-rĭ; rĕs'pĭr-ā), *a.* *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration.

**re-spire'** (rĕ-spĭr'), *v. i.*; **-SPIRED'** (-spĭrd'); **-SPIR'ING** (-spĭr'ing). [*L. respirare, respiratum; re-re + spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe; inhale and exhale air successively, to maintain the vitality of the blood. **2.** To take breath again; recover hope, courage, etc. — *v. t.* To breathe.

**res-pite** (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [*OF. respit, fr. L. respectus* respect, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See **RESPECT, v.**] **1.** A putting off; postponement; delay. **2.** *Law.* Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. **3.** Temporary intermission of labor, etc. — *Syn.* Pause, interval, stop, cessation. — *v. t.*; **RES'PIT-ED**; **RES'PIT-ING.** To give a respite to; affect by a respite.

**re-splend'ence** (rĕ-splĕn'dĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being re-splend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) | resplendent; splendor.

**re-splend'ent** (rĕ-splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [*L. resplendens, -entis, pr. of resplendere* to shine brightly; *re-re + splendere* to shine.] Shining with brilliant luster; splendid. — *re-splend'ent-ly, adv.*

**re-spond'** (-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [*OF. respondere, fr. L. respondere, -ponsum; re-re + spondere* to promise.] **1.** To answer; reply. **2.** To act in response. **3.** To render satisfaction; to be answerable; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages. *U. S.* — *n.* *Arch.* An engaged pillar supporting an arch or closing a colonnade or arcade.

**re-spond'ence** (rĕ-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* Act of responding; state of being respondent; response; also, agreement.

**re-spond'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Respondence.

**re-spond'ent** (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Responding. *Obs.* **2.** Answering; responsive. — *n.* **1.** One who makes reply. **2.** *Law.* One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, esp. in equity and admiralty, etc.; defendant; — *disting.*, in cases of appeal, from *appellant*.

**re-spon-den'ti-a** (rĕ-spŏn-dĕn'shĭ-ā; rĕs'pŏn-), *n.* [*NL. Law.* A loan upon goods laden on a ship conditioned to be repaid, with interest, only in the event of the safe arrival of some part of the goods. Cf. **BOTOMRY**.]

**re-sponse'** (-spŏns'), *n.* [*OF., fr. L. respondere.* See **RESPOND.**] **1.** An answer; responsive act or feeling. **2.** *Ecol.* A verse, sentence, phrase, or word sung or said by the people or choir after or in reply to the priest; — often indicated in liturgical books by *R* or *R.* **b** A responsory.

**re-spon'si-bil'i-ty** (-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tĭz). **1.** State of being responsible, as for an obligation. **2.** That for which one is accountable. **3.** Ability to answer in payment; means of paying. *U. S.*

**re-spon'si-ble** (-spŏn'sĭ-bĕl), *a.* **1.** Liable to respond; accountable. **2.** *Polit. Sci.* Politically answerable to the legislature; as, Great Britain and France each have a *responsible* ministry. **3.** Able to respond for one's conduct or obligations; trustworthy. **4.** Involving responsibility or accountability; as, a *responsible* office. — *re-spon'si-ble-ness, n.* — *re-spon'si-bly, adv.*

*Syn.* Responsible, answerable, accountable, amenable, liable. One is *responsible, answerable, or accountable* for something, often to some person or authority. *Responsible* is the most general term; *answerable, accountable, and amenable* often imply more immediate or specific responsibility. One is *liable* (in the sense of *responsible*) for something, or (in the sense of *subject*) to something; one is *amenable* to some authority, or (sometimes) to some charge, punishment, claim, etc.; as, a surety is *liable* for the debts of his principal; the king is *not amenable* to law.

**re-spon'sion** (-shĕn), *n.* [*L. responsio.* See **RESPOND.**]

**1.** Act of answering; an answer; a response. *Rare.* **2.** In *pl.* The first university examination for candidates for the B.A. degree. *Univ. of Oxford, England.*

**re-spon'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Suited (to); corresponding. *Rare.* **2.** Ready or inclined to respond. **3.** Characterized by responses; as, *responsive* worship. — *re-spon'sive-ly, adv.* — *re-spon'sive-ness, n.*

**re-spon'so-ry** (-sŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl. -ries* (-rĭz). *Ecol.* A response; esp., an anthem sung or said after or during a lecture.

**rest** (rĕst), *v. t.* Aphetic form of **ARREST, Obs. or Dial.**

**rest, n.** [*Prob. short for arrest* (see **ARREST, n.**)] *Medieval Armor.* A projection from, or attachment on, the side of the breastplate to support the butt of the lance.

**rest, n.** [*AS. rest, rest.*] **1.** Repose; sleep; slumber. **2.** Freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity. **3.** Peace of mind or spirit. **4.** Renewed vigor. *Rare.* **5.** A place where one may rest; abode; stopping place. **6.** The repose of death; death; — chiefly in *at rest* and *to go, or be laid, to rest.* *Poetic.* **7.** *Music.* A silence in music. **b** A character

Whole. Half. Quarters. Eighth. Sixteenth. Thirty-second. Sixty-fourth.

Rests, 7 b.

that stands for such silence. **8.** *Pros.* A short pause in reading; and caesura. **9.** Absence or cessation of motion; continuance in the same place; as, a body will continue in a state of *rest* unless acted upon. **10.** That on which anything rests or leans for support. **11.** *Billiards & Pool.* A support for a cue; a bridge.

*Syn.* Repose; cessation, pause, intermission, stop; quietness, stillness, peacefulness, peace. — *Rest, repose.* *Rest* implies esp. cessation from labor or exertion; *repose* suggests esp. tranquillity or refreshing rest; as, a *rest* from work; a giant in *repose.* *Repose* often suggests self-control. — *v. i.* **1.** To get repose by lying down; sleep; also, to be dead. **2.** To cease from action or motion, labor or exertion; cease; be still. **3.** To lie; be fixed or supported; as, a column *rests* on its pedestal. **4.** *Law.* In practice, to bring to an end voluntarily the introduction of evidence. **5.** To repose without anxiety; trust; depend; also, to be founded; — usually with *on*; as, *rest* on a man's promise. **6.** To remain or lie for action or accomplishment; as, the maintenance of peace *rests* with him alone. — *v. t.* **1.** To refresh by repose; lay at rest. **2.** To lean; settle. **3.** To base; ground, as a hope. **4.** *Law.* In practice, to desist voluntarily from introducing evidence on; as, the defense then *rested* its case.

**rest** (rĕst), *n.* [*F. reste, fr. restare* to remain, *L. restare* to stay back, remain; *re- + stare* to stand.] With *the*, that which is left after removal of a part; remainder; the others. — *Syn.* Surplus, remnant. — *v. i.* To be left; remain.

**re-state'** (rĕ-stāt'), *v. t.* To state again or in a new form. — *re-state'ment* (-mĕnt), *n.*

**res'tau-rant** (rĕs'tō-rānt; rĕs'tō-), *n.* [*F., fr. restaurer* to restore, *L. restaurare.*] A public eating house. [keeper.] [*res'tau'ra-teur'* (-tō'rā'tĕr), *n.* [*F.*] A restaurant.

**rest day.** A day of rest; specif., the Sabbath.

**rest'er, n.** One who rests.

**rest'ful** (rĕst'fŭl), *a.* **1.** Giving, characterized by, or of the nature of, rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc. **2.** Being at rest; quiet. — *rest'ful-ly, adv.* — *rest'ful-ness, n.*

**rest'-har'row, n.** [See **ARREST**; **HARROW.**] A European fabaceous undershrub (*Ononis arvensis*) with pink flowers.

**res'ti-form** (rĕs'tĭ-fŏrm), *a.* [*L. restis* a rope + *-form.*] *Anat.* Designating a pair of cordlike masses (the restiform bodies) of nerve fibers on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata, and connecting it with the cerebellum.

**rest'ing, a.** *Bot.* That rests; specif., dormant; quiescent; not in growing condition; as, a *resting* bulb; also, of or pertaining to dormancy.

**resting spore, Bot.** a spore which remains dormant for a period before germination.

**res-ti-tu'tion** (rĕs'tĭ-tŭ'shŭn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. restitutio, fr. restituere* to restore; *re- + statuerē.* See **STATUERE.**] Act of restoring; restoration; indemnification. — *Syn.* Return, reparation, compensation, amends.

**res'tive** (rĕs'tĭv), *a.* [*OF. restif, fr. L. restare* to stay back, resist.] **1.** Disposed to rest; inactive. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn. **3.** Impatient under coercion or opposition; intractable; refractory; as, a *restive* horse. **4.** Uneasy; restless. — *res'tive-ly, adv.* — *res'tive-ness, n.*

*Syn.* *Restive, restless* have etymologically no connection. *Restive* now implies obstinacy or impatience under restraint or coercion; *restless* implies agitation, eagerness for change, or discontent with conditions; as, the colonies became *restive* and intractable; to pass a *restless* night.

**rest'less, a.** **1.** Deprived of rest; uneasy. **2.** Not affording rest; characterized by unrest; as, *restless* times; a *restless* dream. **3.** Never resting; unquiet; as, a *restless* child. **4.**

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Averse to repose; eager for change; as, a *restless* adventurer. — **Syn.** Sleepless, agitated, unsettled, roving, wandering. **See** RESTIVE. — **rest'less-ly, adv.** — **rest'less-ness, n.**

**restless cavy**, the wild guinea pig (*Cavia porcellus*) of South America, from which the domestic varieties are derived.

**res-to-ra'tion** (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of restoring; state of fact of being restored; as: **a** Reinstatement; renewal. **b** Recovery of health, strength, etc. **c** Restitution. **2.** That which is restored; specif., a representation of the original form, as of a fossil animal or of a building. — **Syn.** Replacement, return; revival. — **the Restoration, Eng. Hist.,** the return of King Charles II., in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy; also, his reign (1660-1685).

**res-to-ra'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Belief in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God. — **res-to-ra'tion-ist, n.**

**re-sto-ra-tive** (rĕ-stō-rā-tiv; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore. — *n.* Something that serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness.

**re-store** (rĕ-stōr'; 57), *v. t.* — **STORED'** (-stōrd') — **STOR'ING** (-stōr'ing). [OF. *restorer*, fr. L. *restaurare*.] **1.** To give back; return. **2.** To bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state; repair; renew; specif.: **a** To bring back to a healthy state. **b** To renovate; as, to *restore* a painting. **c** To represent or reproduce in the original form; as, to *restore* a ruined building. **d** To reinstate in a former position, office, or the like; as, to *restore* a king. **3.** To re-establish; put back into existence, use, or the like; as, to *restore* harmony among foes. — **Syn.** Replace, refund, repay, rebuild, revive, recover, heal, cure. [stores.]

**re-stor'er** (rĕ-stōr'ēr; 57), *n.* One who, or that which, *re-stor'es* (-strānt'), *v. t.* [F. *restreindre*, OF. also *restrindre*, fr. L. *restringere*, *restringo*. See RE-; STRAIN.] **1.** To draw back again; check; curb; as a horse. **2.** To limit; restrict; as, to *restrain* commerce. — **re-strain'a-ble, a.**

**re-strain'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, *restrains*; specif., *Photog.*, a substance, as bromide of potassium, used to restrain the action of a developer or other reagent.

**re-strain't** (-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *restrainte*.] **1.** Act, process, or means of restraining; restraining force or influence. **2.** State of being restrained; esp., confinement; as, held in *restraint*. **3.** Constraint; reserve; as in speech or manner. — **Syn.** Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, restriction. See FORCE.

**re-strict** (-strikt'), *v. t.* [L. *restrictus*, p. p. See RESTRAIN.] To restrain within bounds; limit; confine.

**re-strict'ed, p. a.** Limited; confined. — **ed-ly, adv.**

**re-strict'ion** (-strikt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** That which restricts; limitation; a restraint; as, *restrictions* on trade. **2.** Act of restricting; state of being restricted.

**re-strict'ive** (-tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to restrict; expressing or conveying restrictions. — **re-strict'ive-ly, adv.**

**re-sult** (rĕ-zŭlt'), *v. i.* [F. *résulter*, fr. L. *resultare*, *resultatum*, to spring back.] To proceed, spring, or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; follow; terminate; end; — used with *from* or *in*. — **n.** **1.** Decision of a deliberative assembly; a resolution. **Obs. 2.** That which results; consequence; effect. — **Syn.** Conclusion, issue, event.

**re-sult'ant** (-zŭlt'ānt), *a.* Resulting or issuing; following as a consequence. — *n.* That which results; specif., *Mech.*, a resultant force, etc. (See COMPOSITION OF FORCES).

**re-sum'a-ble** (rĕ-zŭm'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be resumed.

**re-sum'e** (-zŭm'), *v. t.*; **SUMED'** (-zŭmd') — **SUM'ING** (-zŭm'ing). [L. *resumere*, *-sumptum*; re- + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To assume or take again; put on anew; as, he *resumed* his former manner. **2.** To enter upon or begin again; as, to *resume* a conversation. **3.** To take back to one's self; as, to *resume* a grant. **4.** To take up again; go back to using. — *v. i.* To begin again. — **re-sum'er** (-zŭm'ēr), *n.*

**re-su'mé'** (rĕ-zŭ'mā'), *n.* [F.] A summary; abridgment.

**re-sum'mon** (rĕ-sŭm'mŭn), *v. t.* To summon again.

**re-sum'ption** (rĕ-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of resuming.

**re-su-pi-nate** (-sŭ'pī-nā), *a.* [L. *resupinatus*, p. p. of *resupinare* to bend back. See RESUPINE.] *Bot.* Inverted in position, as the flowers of many orchids.

**re-su'pi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* A resupinate condition.

**re-su-pine'** (rĕ-sŭ-pīn'), *a.* [L. *resupinus*; re- + *supinus* bent backward, supine.] Lying on the back; supine.

**re-surge** (-sŭrj'), *v. i.*; **-SURGED'**; **-SURG'ING**. [L. *resurgere*. See RESURRECTION.] To rise again, as from the dead.

**re-sur'gence** (-sŭr'jĕns), *n.* A rising again; resurrection.

**re-sur'gent** (-jĕnt), *a.* Rising, or tending to rise, again.

**re-sur'rect'** (rĕ-zŭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [See RESURRECTION.] To raise from the dead; reanimate; bring to view again. — *v. i.* To rise again from the dead.

**res'ur-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *resurrectio*, fr. *resurgere*, *resurrectum*, to rise again; re- + *urgere* to rise.] **1.** *Theol.* The rising again from the dead; specif.: **a** The rising of Christ after His death and burial. **b** The rising of mankind at the judgment day; — called also *general*

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ām**, **ācount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent**

**āse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circŭs**, **menŭ**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**;

**resurrection. 2.** A rising again; restoration; revival. — **res'ur-rec'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**res'ur-rec'tion-a-ry** (-ār'ry), *a.* Of the nature of resurrection; also, of or pert. to resurrectionism.

**res'ur-rec'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The practice of resurrectionists, or body snatchers.

**res'ur-rec'tion-ist, n.** **1.** One who steals bodies from graves, usually for dissection. **2.** One who restores, revives, renovates, or the like. **3.** A believer in resurrection.

**re'sur-vey'** (rĕ'sŭr-vā'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew.

**re-sur'vey'** (rĕ-sŭr-vā'), *n.* A second or new survey.

**re-su-sci-tate** (rĕ-sŭs'ī-tāt), *v. t. & i.*; **-TAT'ED**; **-TAT'ING**. [L. *resuscitatus*, p. p. of *resuscitare*.] To revive; revive, esp. from apparent death or unconsciousness.

**re-su-sci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated; restoration; revival.

**re-su-sci-ta-tive** (-tā-tiv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate.

**ret** (rĕt), *v. t.*; **RET'ED**; **TING**. To soak or expose to moisture, as flax, hemp, or timber. *Dial. Eng. or Tech.*

**ret'a-ble** (rĕ-tā'bl), *n.* [F. prob. for *reco-table*, *rierec-table*. See REAR, *a.*; TABLE. *Ecol.* A raised ledge behind an altar, on which are placed the altar cross, vases, etc.; also, a framework inclosing a decorated panel or panels.

**ret'ail** (rĕ-tā'yl), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *retail* a cutting, fr. *retailier* to cut off, diminish, divide into pieces.] The sale of commodities in small quantities; — opposed to *wholesale*.

— *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing commodities.

**ret'ail'** (rĕ-tā'yl; rĕ-tā'yl), *v. t.* **1.** To sell in small quantities; sell directly to the consumer. **2.** To sell again or to many; relate in detail. — *v. i.* To sell at retail. — **ret'ail'er, n.**

**ret-ain'** (rĕ-tā'yn), *v. t.* [F. *retenir*, L. *retinere*; re- + *tenere* to hold, keep.] **1.** To continue to hold, etc.; keep in possession, use, etc.; keep. **2.** To keep in pay; employ (as a lawyer) by paying a preliminary fee. **3.** To keep in mind; remember; as, to *retain* a lesson. — **Syn.** Hold, restrain.

**ret-ain'er** (-tā'yn'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, *retains*. **2.** One retained or kept in service. *Hist. or Archaic.*

**ret-ain'er, n.** [After nouns in *-er*, fr. OF. inf. used as *n.*] *Law.* Act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer or professional adviser; also, the fee paid.

**retain'ing wall, Civil Engin.** A wall for sustaining a bank of earth liable to a landslide.

**ret-ain'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of retaining; retention.

**ret-take'** (rĕ-tāk'), *v. t.*; **pret.** **-TOOK'** (-tōok') — **p. p.** **-TAK'EN** (-tāk'n); **p. pr. & vb. n.** **-TAK'ING** (-tāk'ing). **1.** To take again; take back. **2.** To recapture. — **re-tak'er** (-tāk'ēr), *n.*

**ret-ali-ate** (rĕ-tāl'ī-āt), *v. t. & i.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING**. [L. *retaliatus*, p. p. of *retaliare* to retaliate.] To return the like for; repay or requite in kind; return evil for evil.

**ret-ali-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating; requital. — **Syn.** See REQUITAL. [also, retaliatory.]

**ret-ali-a-tive** (rĕ-tāl'ī-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to retaliation; retaliatory.

**ret-ali-a-to-ry** (rĕ-tāl'ī-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Involving, or of the nature of, retaliation; also, retaliative.

**ret-ard'** (-tārd'), *v. t.* [L. *retardare*, *-datum*; re- + *tardare* to make slow, *tardus* slow.] **1.** To make slow; delay; hinder; impede; as, to *retard* progress; — opposed to *accelerate*. **2.** To put off; postpone; as, to *retard* an ultimate success. — **Syn.** See DELAY. — *n.* Retardation; delay.

**ret-ar-da'tion** (rĕ-tār-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of retarding; hindrance; — opposed to *acceleration*. **2.** That which retards; obstruction. **3.** The amount of retarding or delay.

— **ret-ar-d'a-tive** (rĕ-tār-dā-tiv), **ret-ar-d'a-to-ry** (-tō-ri), *a.*

**ret-ard'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, *retards*.

**ret-ard'ment** (-tārd'mĕnt), *n.* Act of retarding; retard.

**retch** (rĕch or, esp. in *British usage*, rĕch), *v. i.*; **RETCHED** (rĕcht; rĕcht); **RETCH'ING**. [AS. *hræcan* to clear the throat.] To make an effort to vomit; strain, as in vomiting.

**re'te** (rĕ'tē), *n.*; **pl.** **RETIA** (-shī-ā; -tī-ā). [L., a net.] *Anat.* A net or network; plexus.

**re-tell'** (rĕ-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell or count again.

**re-ten'e** (rĕ-tĕn'; rĕ'tĕn'), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητιν* pine resin.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>, extracted from pine tar, etc., and found also in peat bogs.

**re-ten't'** (rĕ-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *retentum*, neut. of *retentus*, p. p. See RETAIN.] That which is retained, esp. in the mind.

**re-ten'tion** (rĕ-tĕn'shŭn), [L. *retentio*.] **1.** Act of retaining; state of being retained. **2.** Act of retaining, or ability to retain, things in the mind; memory.

**re-ten'tive** (-tiv), *a.* Tending to retain; having the power or capacity to retain; esp., retaining knowledge well or readily; having a good memory. — **re-ten'tive-ness, n.**

**re-ten-tiv'i-ty** (rĕ-tĕn-tiv'ī-tī), *n.* The power of retaining; retentive force; specif., *Magnetism*, the capacity for retaining magnetism after the action of the magnetizing force has ceased; also, sometimes, the power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization (usually called *coercive force*).

**re'te-pore** (rĕ'tĕ-pōr), [L. *rete* net + *porus* pore.] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Retepora*) of polyzoans which form delicate, coral-like colonies.

**end**, **recĕnt**, **makĕr**; **Ice**, **ill**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōit**, **cōnnect**;

**chair**; **go**; **sing**; **injk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



**re'ti-a'ri-us** (rē'shī-ā'ri-ūs; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-rī-i). [L., fr. *rete* a net.] *Rom. Antiq.* A gladiator armed with a net and a trident.

**re'ti-a-ry** (rē'shī-ā-rī), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to nets. **2.** Constructing a web to catch prey, as many spiders. **3.** Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.

**re'ti-ence** (rē'tī-sēns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being reticent, or of keeping silence. — **re'ti-ence-ey** (-sēn-sī), *n.*

**re'ti-cent** (-sēt), *a.* [L. *reticens*, *p. pr.* of *reticere* to keep silent; *re- + tacere* to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent; uncommunicative. — **Syn.** See SILENT. — **re'ti-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**re'ti-cle** (-k'l), *n.* [See RETICULE.] *Optics.* A system of lines, wires, or the like, in the focus of a telescope.

**re'ti-cu-lar** (rē'tī-kū-lār), *a.* Having the form of a net or of network; retiform; intricate.

**re'ti-cu-late** (-lāt), *a.* [L. *reticulatus*.] Resembling network; netted; having veins or fibers crossing like network. See LEAF, *Illust.* — (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* -LAT'ED; -LAT'ING. To divide or mark so as to resemble or form network.

**re'ti-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Quality or state of being reticulated; that which is reticulated; network.

**re'ti-cule** (rē'tī-kūl), *n.* [F. *reticule*, L. *reticulum*.] **1.** *Optics.* = RETICLE. **2.** A small bag, orig. of network, carried by women as a workbag or pocket.

**re'ti-cu-lum** (rē'tī-kū-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lā). [L., dim. of *rete* a net.] **1.** *Zool.* The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells. **2.** A netlike structure; network.

**re'ti-form** (rē'tī-fōrm; rē'tī-), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + *-form*.] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular.

**re'ti-na** (rē'tī-nā), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *rete* a net.] *Anat.* The sensitive membrane of the eye, which receives the image of vision and is connected with the brain by the optic nerve.

**re'ti-nal** (-nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the retina.

**re'ti-nite** (rē'tī-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *πύριον* resin + *-ite*.] *Min.* A kind of fossil resin. [Inflammation of the retina.]

**re'ti-nitis** (-nīt'is), *n.* [NL.; *retina* + *-itis*.] *Med.* In-

**re'ti-nol** (rē'tī-nōl; -nōl), *n.* [Gr. *πύριον* resin + *-ol*, 2.] A yellowish oil got by the distillation of resin. It is used in making printer's ink, and in medicine as an antiseptic.

**re'ti-nos-co-py** (-nōs'kō-pī; rē'tī-nō-skō'pī), *n.* [*retina* + *-scopy*.] The study of the retina of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. — **re'ti-no-scop'ic**, *a.*

**re'ti-nue** (rē'tī-nū), *n.* [OF. *retenué*, prop., a retaining, fr. OF. & F. *retenir*. See RETAIN.] The body of retainers who attend a distinguished person; train of attendants; suite.

**re-tir-a-ry** (rē-tī'rā-sī), *n.* Retirement; seclusion. *U. S.*

**re-tire**' (rē-tīr'), *v. t.*; -TIR'ED' (-tīrd') -TIR'ING' (-tīr'ing). [F. *retirer*; *re- + tirer* to draw.] **1.** To withdraw; take or put away; remove; as, to retire troops. **2.** To withdraw from circulation or from the market; take up or pay; as, to retire bonds; retire a note. **3.** To cause to retire; as, to retire a military or naval officer. **4.** *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To put out (a batsman). — *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw from action or danger; retreat. **2.** To withdraw; go into retreat; as, to retire from the world. **3.** To go to bed. **4.** To withdraw from office, business, etc. **5.** To recede, or appear to do so; as, the shore retires in bays and gulfs. — **Syn.** Leave, depart; recede.

— *n.* A retiring; withdrawal; retreat. *Obs.* or *R.*

**re-tired**' (-tīrd'), *p. a.* **1.** Withdrawn into seclusion; secluded; quiet. **2.** Withdrawn from active duty or business.

**retired list.** *Mil. & Nav.* A list of officers who by reason of advanced years (in U. S. army 64, in U. S. navy 62) or other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive pay. **b** A similar list of enlisted men in the United States army, marine corps, or navy, retired at their own application on seventy-five per cent of their pay and allowances, after thirty years of service.

**re-tire-ment** (-tīr'mēt), *n.* **1.** A retiring; state of being retired; withdrawal. **2.** A place of seclusion; retreat.

**re-tir'ing** (-tīr'ing), *p. a.* Reserved; bashful; shy.

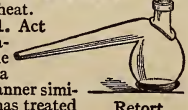
**re-told**' (rē-tōld'), *pret. & p. p.* of RETELL.

**re-tort**' (-tōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *retortus*, *p. p.* of *retorquere*; *re- + torquere* to turn, twist.] **1.** To return; pay, cast, or hurl, back (accusation, censure, etc.). **2.** To make a like reply to; answer in kind; as, to retort a sarcasm. **3.** To answer or meet, as an argument by a counter argument of a like kind. — *v. i.* To return an argument or a charge; make a severe reply.

— *n.* A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one that counters another's statement. — **Syn.** See REPLY.

**re-tort**', *n.* [F. *retorte*, fr. L. *retorta*, fem. *p. n.* bent back. See RETORT, *v. t.*] A vessel in which substances are distilled or decomposed by heat.

**re-tor-tion** (rē-tōr'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of retorting. **2.** *Law.* Retaliation; in international law, the act of treating the subjects of a state giving provocation in a manner similar to that in which that state has treated the subjects of the aggrieved state.



Retort.

**re-touch**' (rē-tūch'), *v. t.* **1.** To touch again, or rework, in order to improve. **2.** *Photog.* To correct or change, as a negative or process plate, by hand work. — *n.* A new or fresh touch or partial reworking to effect improvement, as of a painting. — **re-touch'er**, *n.*

**re-trace**', or **re-trace'** (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [*re- + trace*.] To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing.

**re-trace'** (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [F. *retreacer*.] To trace again or back, as in tracing to an origin or in going over again.

**re-trace'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retraced.

**re-tract**' (-trakt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** [L. *tractus*, *p. p.* of *trahere*. See RETREAT.] To draw or pull back or in. **2.** [F. *rétracter*, fr. L. *tractare*, -*tatum*, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *trahere*.] To withdraw; disavow; recant. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. [recanting.]

**re-trac-ta'tion** (rē-trāk-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of retracting, or

**re-trac'tile** (rē-trāk'tīl), *a.* Capable of being drawn back or in, as the claws of a cat. — **re-trac'til'i-ty** (-tīl'i-tī), *n.*

**re-trac'tion** (-shūn), *n.* **1.** Withdrawal of something advanced, claimed, said, or done. **2.** Withdrawal; revocation. **3.** Act of retracting; state of being retracted; retractile power; as, the retraction of claws.

**re-trac'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Serving to retract; of the nature of or involving a retraction.

**re-trac'tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, retracts.

**re-tread**' (rē-tréd'), *v. t. & i.* To tread again.

**re-tread**', *v. t.* To furnish (a tire, as for an automobile) with a new tread.

**re-treat**' (-trēt'), *n.* [F. *retraite*, OF. also *retréte* and *re-trait*, both fr. *retraire* to withdraw, L. *retrahere*; *re- + trahere* to draw.] **1.** Act of withdrawing, as from what is dangerous or disagreeable, or into privacy from business or society. **2.** *Mil.* a The orderly retiring of troops or ships from the presence of an enemy, or from an advanced position; a signal for so doing. **b** A signal given in the army, by drum, trumpet, or the like, following evening roll call or parade and immediately followed by the sunset gun. **3.** The place to which one retires; refuge; asylum. **4.** An asylum for the insane, for inebriates, etc. — **Syn.** Retirement, departure, withdrawal, recession. — *v. i.* To make a retreat; withdraw. — *v. t.* To draw or lead back; remove.

**re-tree'** (rē-trē'), *n.* Imperfect or slightly damaged paper; — called also *retree paper*.

**re-trench**' (rē-trēnch'), *v. t.* [OF. *retrenchier*; *re- + trencher* to cut.] **1.** To cut down; lessen; reduce; as, to retrench expenses. **2.** To cut off; remove; do away with; as, to retrench all privileges. — **Syn.** To diminish; curtail. — *v. i.* To make retrenchments; economize.

**re-trench-ment** (-mēt), *n.* **1.** Act or process of retrenching; reduction; curtailment. **2.** *Fort.* A defensive work within another, usually a simple traverse or parapet and ditch. — **Syn.** Lessening, diminution, abridgment.

**re-tri'al** (rē-trī'āl), *n.* A second trial, experiment, or test.

**ret'ri-bu'tion** (rē'trī-bū'shūn), *n.* [L. *retribuō*.] **1.** Requital; return. *Rare.* **2.** That which is given in compensation; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; esp., condign punishment for evil or wrong. — **Syn.** Recompense, retaliation. See REQUITAL.

**re-trib'u-tive** (rē-trīb'ū-tīv), **re-trib'u-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or involving, retribution or repayment.

**re-trib'u-tor** (-tū-tēr), *n.* One who makes retribution.

**re-tri-able** (rē-trēv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retrieved.

**re-tri-er**' (trī-ēr), *n.* Act of retrieving; retrieve.

[OF. *retrover* to find again, recover (3d sing. pres. *retroveve*); *re- + trover* to find.] **1.** *Hunting.* To find and bring in (killed or wounded game). **2.** To recover; regain; as, to retrieve freedom. **3.** To restore; revive; as, to retrieve one's character. **4.** To remedy the evil consequences of; make good; repair, as a loss. — *v. t.* *Hunting.* To retrieve game. — *n.* Act of retrieving; retrieval.

**re-tri-er**' (trēv'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, retrieves; esp., one of a certain breed of dogs for retrieving.

**re-tro**' (rē-trō; rē-trō; in *retrocede* (to go back), *retrograde*, *retrospect*, and *derivatives*, rē-trō- or rē-trō-). A prefix or combining form from L. *retro*, signifying backward, back; as in *retroact*, *retrospect*, *retroversion*.

**re-tro-act**' (rē-trō-akt'; rē-trō-), *v. t.* To act backward, in return, or in opposition; act so as to affect something done in the past; be retrospective. — **re-tro-ac'tion** (-ākt'-shūn), *n.* — **re-tro-ac-tiv'i-ty** (-ākt'-tīv'i-tī), *n.*

**re-tro-ac'tive** (-tīv), *a.* Fitted or designed to retroact; operating backward; retrospective.

**retroactive law.** *Law.* one operating expressly to affect acts done prior to the passing of the law. [back.]

**re-tro-cede**' (rē-trō-sēd'; rē-trō-), *v. t.* To cede or grant.

**re'tro-cede'** (rē-trō-sēd'; rē-trō-), *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere*; *retro* back + *cedere* to go.] To go back; recede.

**re'tro-ces'sion** (rē-trō-sēs'hūn; rē-trō-), *n.* Act of retroceding; recession; retrogression. [back.]

**re'tro-ces'sion** (-sēs'hūn), *n.* Act of receding, or ceding.

**re'tro-choir** (rē-trō-kwīr; rē-trō-), *n.* *Arch.* The space left

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



in a church behind the high altar or choir inclosure, sometimes used as a chapel.

**re'tro-cog-ni'tion** (rē'trō-kōg-nīsh'ūn; rēt'rō-), *n.* Occult cognition of that which has gone before, knowledge of it not being accessible by ordinary means or faculties.

**re'tro-flex** (rē'trō-flēks, -flēkst; rēt'rō-), *a.* [*retro* + *flex* / *L. flexus*, p. p. of *flexere* to bend, to turn.] Reflected; bent or turned abruptly backward.

**re'tro-flex'ion** (-flēk'shūn), *n.* Act of reflexing, or state of being retroflected; specif., *Med.*, the bending back of an organ upon itself, as of the uterus.

**re'tro-gra-da'tion** (rēt'rō-grā-dā'shūn; rēt'rō-), *n.* Act of retrograding; state of being retrograde.

**re'tro-grade** (rēt'rō-grād; rēt'rō-), *a.* [*L. retrogradus*, fr. *retrogradi*, -gressus, to retrograde; *retro* + *gradi* to step.] **1.** *Astron.* a Having a direction from east to west; — said of apparent or real motion of a celestial body. **b** Exhibiting such motion, as a planet. **2.** Directed, moving, or tending backward, or contrary to the previous direction; — opposed to *progressive*. **3.** Declining from a better to a worse state; as, *retrograde* people. **4.** Inverse; inverted; as, *retrograde* order. **5.** Opposed; contrary. *Obs.*

— *v. i.*: -*GRAD'ED* (-grād'ēd); -*GRAD'ING*. **1.** To go, move, or appear to move, in a retrograde direction; recede. **2.** To decline from better to worse; degenerate. — *v. t.* To turn back; reverse. *Rare.*

**re'tro-gres'sion** (rē'trō-grēsh'ūn; rēt'rō-), *n.* Act or process of retrograding; specif., *Biol.*, a passing from a higher to a lower state or type of organization or structure, in the course of the development of an animal. — *-sion-al* (-āl), *a.*

**re'tro-gres'sive** (-grēs'iv), *a.* Retrograding or tending to retrograde; going from a better to a worse state; retrograde; declining. Specif.: *Biol.* Exhibiting retrogression.

**re'tro-ject** (rēt'trō-jēkt; rēt'rō-), *v. t.* [*retro* + *-ject*, as in *reject*.] To throw or cast back.

**re'tro-rorse'** (rē'trōrs'ē), *a.* [*L. retrorsus*, *retroversus*; *retro* back + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] Bent backward or downward. — *re'tro-rorse'ly*, *adv.*

**re'tro-spect** (rēt'rō-spēkt; rēt'rō-), *v. i.* [*L. retrospectare*; *retro* back + *specere*, *spectum*, to look.] **1.** To practice retrospection. **2.** To look back; refer (to); reflect (on). — *v. t.* To reconsider; think of by way of retrospection.

— *n.* A looking back; contemplation or review of the past.

**re'tro-spec'tion** (-spēk'shūn), *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past; a retrospect.

**re'tro-spec'tive** (-tīv), *a.* **1.** Looking backward, esp. in thought; directed to the past. **2.** Having reference to or affecting what is past; retroactive. — *spec'tive-ly*, *adv.*

**re'tro-us'se'** (rē'trōō'sā'), *a.* [*F.* p. p. of *retrousser* to turn up.] Turned up; — said chiefly of the nose.

**re'tro-ver'sion** (rē'trō-vēr'shūn; rēt'rō-), *n.* [*retro* + *L. vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] **1.** A turning, bending, or looking back. **2.** State of being turned or displaced backward.

**re-turm'** (rē-tūrn'), *v. t.* [*F. retourner*; *re* + *tourner* to turn. See *TURN*.] **1.** To go or come back again to a place or condition. **2.** To turn away. *Obs.* **3.** To go back or revert in thought, narration, or argument; as, to *return* to my story. **4.** To go, come, or pass, back, as in possession; revert, as an estate. **5.** To reply; respond.

— *v. i.* **1.** To turn at an angle, as a wall. **2.** To bring, carry, put, or send, back; restore; reflect, as light; specif., *Mil.*, to replace in the proper receptacle; as, to *return* swords. **3.** To produce in return; yield; as, the province *returned* a large revenue. **4.** In various ball games, to play back (the ball) to the one who delivered it. **5.** To report, or bring back and make known. **6.** To render, as an account, to a superior; report officially; as, to *return* a list of voters. **7.** To make return of, as a writ. **8.** To send back (upon or on). *Rare.* **9.** To send in return or reply; say in reply or response; as, to *return* thanks. **10.** To repay; to lead in response to the lead of one's partner; specif., in *to return* a lead, to lead a suit already led by another player.

— *n.* **1.** A returning, or coming back, to or from a place or condition; recurrence. **2.** *a Arch.* The continuation in a different direction of the face of a building, or any member, as a colonnade or molding. **b** The carrying of a molding or group of moldings at an angle, usually a right angle, as in a picture frame. **3.** A bend or turn, as in a road, stream, or gallery; a portion between two bends. **4.** The profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, undertaking, etc.; — often in *pl.*, proceeds; results. **5. Law.** **a** The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution to the proper officer or court. **b** The certificate of an officer indorsed on the document. **c** The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. **6.** An account; formal report; as, election *returns*. **7.** Act of returning something or sending or bringing it back to the same place or state. **8.** That which returns or is returned. **9. Card Playing.** A lead answering to a previous lead of one's partner. **10. Lawn Tennis, Cricket, etc.** Act of

returning the ball; a ball returned. See *RETURN*, *v. t.*, **4.** **re-turm'a-ble** (-tūrn'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Required to be returned; as, a writ *returnable* on a certain day. **2.** Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.

**re-turm'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, returns.

**re-tuse'** (rē-tūs'), *a.* [*L. retusus* blunted.] *Bot.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf. See *LEAF*, *Ilust.*

**Reu'ben** (rēū'bēn), *n.* [*Heb. Reibēn*.] *Bib.* Jacob's eldest son or the tribe named after him.

**re-un'ion** (rē-ūn'yōn), *n.* **1.** A reuniting; state of being reunited. **2.** An assembling of persons after separation.

**re-un'ion-ist** (-ist), *n.* An advocate of reunion. — **re-un'ion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **re-un'ion-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**re-u-nite'** (rē-ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite again; join after separation, etc. — **re-u-nit'er** (-ēr), *n.* [*Hom.*, *n.*]

**re-val'ue** (rē-vālv'ū), *v. t.* To value again. — **re-val'u-a'te** (-vālv'ū-tē), *v. t.* To value again; hence: to patch up; reconstruct. — *n.* That which is revamped.

**re-veal'** (rē-vēlv'), *v. t.* [*OF. reveler*, *L. revelare*, -latum, to unveil, reveal. See *RE*; *VELL*.] **1.** To make known (something concealed or kept secret); unveil; disclose. **2.** To communicate by supernatural instruction or agency. — **re-veal'a-ble** (rē-vēlv'ā-b'l), *a.* — **re-veal'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** Reveal, discover, disclose, divulge. To reveal is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed; discover is now rare as a synonym for *reveal*; as, words may half *reveal* the soul; the removal of the mask *discovered* a scarred face. To *disclose* is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight, or (esp.) to reveal what has been kept secret; to *divulge* is to communicate or make public (esp. a secret or other private matter); as, to *disclose* a plot; to *divulge* a secret.

— *n. Arch.* The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the frame and the outer surface of the wall; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall; the jamb.

**re-veal'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Revelation.

**re-veil'e** (rē-vālv'yā; in *U. S. service* rēv'yē-lē' or rēv'yē-lē'; in *Brit.* rē-vēlv'ē or rē-vālv'ē), *n.* [*Prob.* fr. *F. réveille*, 2d pers. pl. imperative of *réveiller* to awake.] *Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by bugle or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties, etc.

**re-vel** (rē-vēlv'), *v. i.*; -*ELED* (-ēld) or -*EILED*; -*EL-ING* or -*EL-ING*. [*OF. reveler* to revolt, rebel, make merry, fr. *L. rebelare*. See *REBEL*.] **1.** To take part in a revel or revels. **2.** To take great or intense delight or satisfaction (in).

— *n.* Riotous or noisy festivity or merrymaking; a festive occasion characterized by noisy jollity; carousal.

**rev'e-la'tion** (rē-vēlv'ā-shūn), *n.* Act of revealing; disclosure of what was before unknown; also, that which is revealed. **2. Theol.** a God's disclosure or manifestation of Himself or His will to man. b That which is revealed by God to man. c That which contains such revelation; — often in *pl.* Specif., the Bible. **3. [cap.]** The last of the canonical books of the Bible; the Apocalypse; — often, *Colloq. or Erroneous*, in *pl.* [*Believer* in revelation.]

**rev'e-la'tion-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who makes a revelation. **2. A rev'e-la'tor** (rē-vēlv'ē-lā'tēr), *n.* A revealer.

**rev'e-ler**, **rev'e-l'er** (rēv'yē-lēr), *n.* One who reveals.

**rev'e-l-ry** (-rī), *n.* Boisterous merrymaking; reveling.

**rev'e-nant** (rē-vēlv'nānt), *n.* [*F.*, p. pr. of *revenir* to return.] One who returns, as from the dead; hence: a ghost; specter; apparition.

**re-venge'** (rē-vēnj'), *v. t.*; -*VENGE'* (-vēnj'd); -*VENG'ING* (-vēnj'ing). [*OF. revengier*; *re* + *vingier* to avenge, revenge, *L. vindicare*. See *VINDICATE*.] To inflict harm or injury in return for; exact satisfaction for; avenge; as, I will *revenge* the murder of my comrades; he *revenged* himself upon them for the wrong they did him. — **Syn.** Retaliate, requite, vindicate. See *AVENGE*. — *v. i.* To take vengeance; — used with *upon*. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** Act of revenging; vengeance. **2.** Disposition to revenge; a malignant wishing of evil to one who has injured us. **3.** An opportunity of getting satisfaction; as, give me my *revenge*. — **Syn.** See *REQUITAL* — **re-venge'er**, *n.*

**re-venge'ful** (-fūl), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive. — **Syn.** Vengeful, resentful. See *VINDICTIVE*. — **re-venge'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-venge'ful-ness**, *n.*

**rev'e-nue** (rēv'yē-nū), *n.* [*OF. & F. revenu*, prop. p. p. of *revenir* to return, *L. revenire*; *re* + *venire* to come.] **1.** Return from an investment; income. **2.** An item of income; a source of revenue. **3.** The annual or periodical yield of taxes, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects for public use. **4.** The government department concerned with the collection of the revenue.

**revenue cutter.** An armed government vessel employed to enforce revenue laws, prevent smuggling, etc.

**re-verb'** (rē-vērv'), *v. t. & i.* To reverberate. *Obs.*

**re-ver'ber-ant** (-vēr'bēr-ānt), *a.* Reverberating; resonant.

**re-ver'ber-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -*AT'ED* (-āt'ēd); -*AT'ING*. [*L. reverberare* to strike back, repel; *re* + *ber* + *verberare* to

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



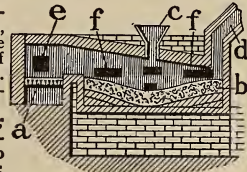
lash, beat, fr. *verber* a lash, whip.] **1.** To drive back; repel; echo, as sound; reflect, as light. — *v. i.* **1.** To rebound; recoil; be reflected or repelled, as rays of light. **2.** To sound; echo; récho; — said of sound. **3.** To be forced to strike (upon) or go (over), as flames.

— *a.* Reflected; reverberant. *Rare.*  
**re-ver'ber-a'tion** (rē-vēr'ber-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reverberating; reflection; echo; esp., act of reflecting light or heat, réechoing sound, etc.; also, state of being reflected or réechoed. **2.** An echoed sound; réecho; also, a reflection, as of light.

**re-ver'ber-a-tive** (rē-vēr'ber-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to reverberate; of the nature of reverberation.

**re-ver'ber-a'tor** (rē-vēr'ber-ā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, produces reverberation; specif., a reflecting lamp.

**re-ver'ber-a-to-ry** (rē-vēr'ber-ā-tō-rī), *a.* **1.** Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame on the material to be treated. **2.** Designating a furnace (reverberatory furnace), kiln, etc., in which the flame is reflected from the roof on the material treated.



Reverberatory Furnace for extracting lead from galena. *a* Fire Grate; *b* Hearth; *c* Hopper for introducing dressed ore, slags, quicklime, etc.; *d* Flue; *e* Opening for feeding fire; *f* Openings through which the mass of ore, etc., is stirred up.

— *n.* A reverberatory furnace, kiln, or the like.

**re-verse'** (rē-vēr'), *v. t.*; **-VERED'** (-vēr'd); **-VER'ING.** [*L. revereri.*] **To regard with reverence; venerate; reverence.**

**re-verse'** (rē-vēr'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn upside down; invert; as, to reverse arms. **2.** To revoke; annul; make void; as, to reverse a sentence, or judgment. **3.** To turn completely about in position or direction; transpose. **4.** To cause to go or move oppositely; specif., *Mach.*, to cause (an engine, machine, etc.) to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.

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**Syn.** Overturn, overthrow, overset, invert, upset, subvert; reverse, undo. — **Reverse, invert** agree in the idea of change to the contrary or opposite. **Reverse** denotes merely alteration to the opposite, as of position, direction, order, etc. **Invert** denotes primarily a turning upside down; as, an *inverted* tumbler, order. In its secondary senses it approaches *reverse*, but is narrower. See **CONVERSE, ABOLISH.**

— *v. i.* To turn or move oppositely.

**re-verse'ly, adv.** In a reverse manner.

**re-verse'er** (-vūr'sēr), *n.* One who, or that which, reverses.

**re-verse'i-ble** (rē-vūr'sī-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being reversed or of reversing. **2.** Finished on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrics. — **re-verse'i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **re-verse'i-bly, adv.**

**re-ver'sion** (-vūr'shŭn), *n.* [*F. réversion, L. reversio*] a turning back. See **REVERT.** **1. Law.** The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law after termination of the grant. **2.** Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment. **3.** Remainder. *Obs.* **4.** Act of coming back, or returning, as to a former condition or faith; reconversion. **5.** Act of turning the opposite way, or state of being so turned. **6.** A return toward some ancestral type; atavism.

**re-ver'sion-al** (-āl), *a.* Reversionary.

**re-ver'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reversion; involving a reversion.

**re-ver'sion-er** (-ēr), *n.* *Law.* One who has a reversion; loosely, any one having a vested right to a future estate.

**re-vert'** (-vūr't'), *v. i.* [*L. revertere, -versum; re- + vertere* to turn.] **1.** To return; go back; recur. **2.** To undergo reversion. — *n.* One who, or that which, reverts or is reverted; esp., one who returns to a former faith. [*verted.*]

**re-vert'i-ble** (-vūr'tī-b'l), *a.* That may revert or be re-vert'er-y. Var. of **REVERSE.**

**re-vest'** (rē-vēs't'), *v. t.* [*re- + vest.*] To reinstate; reinvest; as, to *revest* a king in his kingdom. — *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; revert to a former owner; as, the title *revested* in A.

**re-vet'** (rē-vēt'), *v. t.*; **-VER'TED**; **-VER'T'ING.** [*F. revêtir, prop., to clothe.* See **REVEST.**] *Mil. & Civil Engin.* To face, as an embankment, with a revetment.

**re-vet'ment** (-vēt'mēnt), *n.* [*F. revêtement.*] A facing, as of stone, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

**re-vict'ual** (rē-vīt'ŭl), *v. t. & i.* To victual again.

**re-view'** (rē-vū'), *v. t.* [*re- + view.*] **1.** To see again. *Obs.* **2.** To view, examine, or study again. **3.** To go over or examine critically or deliberately; specif.: **a** To write a critical notice of. **b** To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops. **c** *Law.* To reexamine judicially; as, a higher court may *review* the proceedings of a lower one. **4.** To look back on; take a retrospective view of; as, to *review* the events of a day. — *v. i.* To write reviews; be a reviewer.

— *n.* [*F. revue, fr. revoir* to see again, fr. *L. revidere; re- + videre* to see.] **1.** A looking over or examination for amending or improving; revision. *Rare.* **2. Law.** Specif., judicial reexamination, as of the proceedings of a lower court. **3.** An inspection, as of troops, by a higher officer; an examination; general survey. **4.** A lesson studied or recited a second time. **5.** A critical examination of a publication, with remarks; a criticism; critique. **6.** A periodical containing critical essays. **7.** A reexamination.

**Syn.** Review, critique, criticism are all used to denote a critical essay. **Review** emphasizes the idea of critical examination or exposition; **critique** and **criticism** lay stress rather upon the expression of critical judgments.

**re-view'al** (-āl), *n.* A review. [*of books.*]

**re-view'er**, *n.* One who reviews; esp. a professional critic

**re-vile'** (rē-vīl'), *v. t.*; **-VILED'** (-vīld'); **-VIL'ING** (-vīl'ing). [*OF. reviler* to despise, regard as vile.] To abuse with opprobrious language; reproach abusively; rail at. — **Syn.** See **VILIFY.** — *v. i.* To use opprobrious language; rail.

**re-vile'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act or practice of reviling; abuse; also, a reviling remark or speech.

**re-vil'er** (-vīl'ēr), *n.* One who reviles.

**re-vin'di-cate** (rē-vīn'dī-kāt), *v. t.* To vindicate again; reclaim. — **re-vin'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

**re-vis'al** (rē-vīz'āl), *n.* Act of revising; revision.

**re-vice'** (-vīz'), *v. t.*; **-VISED'** (-vīzd'); **-VIS'ING** (-vīz'ing). [*F. reviser, fr. L. revisere* to look back, revisit.] To look over or reexamine for correction. — *n.* **1.** Act of revising; review; revision. **2. Print.** A proof taken after correction. — **re-vis'er** (rē-vīz'ēr), **re-vī'sor** (-vī'zēr), *n.*

**re-vi'sion** (-vīzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A revising. **2.** That made by revising; revised version. — **Syn.** Revisal, review, review.

**re-vi'sion-al** (-āl), **re-vi'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to revision; revisory.

**re-vis'it** (rē-vīz'īt), *v. t. & i.* To visit again; return to. — *n.* A second or repeated visit.

**re-vis'it-a'tion** (-ī-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of revisiting.

**re-vi'so-ry** (rē-vīzō-rī), *a.* Having the power or purpose to revise; revising; of the nature of revision.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



re-vi'tal-ize (rē-vī'tl-īz), v. t. To give new life to. — re-vi'tal-i-za'tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n.

re-viv'al (rē-viv'āl), n. Act of reviving, or state of being revived; restoration; speci.: a Renewed interest in something, as literature; of a play, book, etc., a new presentation or publication. b In full, revival of religion. Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening. c Reanimation from a state of languor or depression; — applied to the health, spirits, etc. — Revival of Learning, Letters, or Literature, the Renaissance in its literary aspect.

re-viv'al-ism (-īz'm), n. 1. The spirit or kind of religion, or methods, characteristic of religious revivals. 2. Tendency or desire to revive or restore.

re-viv'al-ist, n. One who promotes revivals of religion.

re-vive' (rē-vīv'), v. i.; -vived' (-vīvd'); -viv'ing (-vīv'ing). [F. *revivre*, L. *revivere*; re- + -vivere to live.] 1. To return to consciousness or life; recover life, vigor, or strength; become animated or invigorated anew; become active, operative, valid, or flourishing again. 2. Chem. To recover its proper metallic state, as a metal.

— v. t. 1. To restore to consciousness or life; reanimate. 2. To bring into renewed vigor, activity, or action; invigorate again; as, wine revived his courage. 3. To recover from neglect or disuse; restore; as, to revive a play. 4. To renew in the mind or memory; reawaken; refresh. 5. a *Old Chem.* To reduce to its metallic state, as a metal after calcination. b To restore to an active state. — re-viv'er, n.

re-viv'if-y (rē-vīv'ī-fī), v. t. & i. To cause to revive; revive. — re-viv'if-ic-a'tion (-fī-kā'shūn), n.

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Germinal . . . Seed . . . Mar. 21 Thermidor, Floral . . . Blossom Apr. 20 or Ferridor Heat . . . July 19 Prairial . . . Pasture May 20 Fructidor. Fruit . . . Aug. 18 Messidor . . . Harvest June 19

— n. An advocate or favorer of revolution; revolutionist. rev'o-lu'tion-ist, n. One engaged in a revolution; a favorer of revolution; a revolutionary.

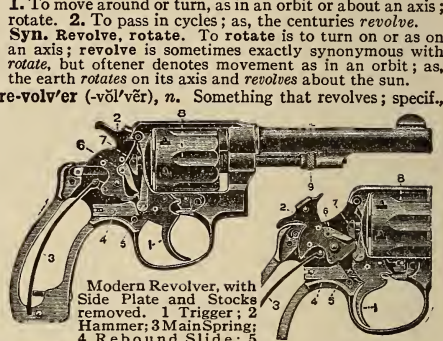
rev'o-lu'tion-ize (-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īzd); -īz'ing (-īz'ing). To change fundamentally; subject to a revolution.

re-volv'a-ble (rē-vōl'vā-b'l), a. Capable of being revolved.

re-volve' (rē-vōlv'), v. t.; -VOLVED' (-vōlv'd); -VOLV'ING. [L. *revolvere*, *lutum*; re- + *volvere* to roll, turn round.] 1. To turn over in the mind; cogitate. 2. To cause to move or turn around, as in an orbit or on an axis; rotate. — v. i. 1. To move around or turn, as in an orbit or about an axis; rotate. 2. To pass in cycles, as, the centuries *revolve*.

Syn. Revolve, rotate. To rotate is to turn on or as on an axis; revolve is sometimes exactly synonymous with rotate, but often denotes movement as in an orbit; as, the earth *rotates* on its axis and *revolves* about the sun.

re-volv'er (-vōlv'ēr), n. Something that revolves; specif.,



Modern Revolver, with Side Plate and Stocks removed. 1 Trigger; 2 Hammer; 3 Main Spring; 4 Rebound Slide; 5 Hand; 6 Seal; 7 Bolt to release Cylinder (8); 9 Extractor. a firearm (commonly a pistol) with a cylinder of several chambers so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

re-vul'sion (rē-vūl'shūn), n. [L. *revulsio*, fr. *revellere*, -vulsus, to pluck away; re- + *vellere* to pluck.] 1. Med. The allaying of a morbid condition by counterirritation of the like. 2. A strong pulling or drawing back or away; withdrawal. 3. A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change; as, a *revulsion* of feeling.

re-vul'sive (-siv), a. Causing, or tending to, revulsion.

re-ward' (rē-wŕd'), v. t. [OF. *rewarder*, a form of *regarder*. See REGARD.] 1. To give as a reward. 2. To make a return, or give a reward, to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); requite; recompense. — n. 1. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; recompense. 2. Law. Compensation or remuneration for services; specif., a recompense or premium offered by the government or a private individual for special services to be performed. — Syn. Pay, retribution, punishment. — re-ward'er, n.

re-wind' (rē-wīnd'), v. t. & i. To wind again.

re-word' (rē-wŕd'), v. t. & i. 1. To repeat in the same words. 2. To alter the wording of; restate in other words.

re-work' (-wŕk'), v. t. To work again.

re-write' (rē-rīŕ'), v. t. To write again or anew.

Rey'nard' (rē-nārd; rē-nārd). [F. *renard*; of G. origin.] Proper name of the fox in the medieval beast epic "Reynard the Fox"; also [l. c.], a fox.

rhab'do-man'cy (rāb'dō-mān'sī), n. [Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod, stick + *-mancy*.] Divination by rods or wands.

rha'chis (rā'kīs). Var. of RACHIS.

Rhad'a-man'thus (rād'ā-mān'thūs), Rhad'a-man'thys (-thīs), n. [L. *Rhadamanthus*, Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος*, *Ῥαδάμανθος*.] Gr. Myth. A son of Zeus and Europa. For his exemplary justice he was made, after death, one of the judges in the lower world. — Rhad'a-man'thine (-thīn), a.

Rhæ'tian (rē'shān), a. Of or pert. to ancient Rhetia, a Roman province nearly corresponding with Tirol and the Grisons. — n. One of the people of Rhetia, conquered about 15 B. C. by the Romans.

Rhæ'tic (-tik), a. Geol. Pert. to or designating the uppermost division of the European Triassic; — in allusion to certain strata of the Rhetian Alps.

Rhæ'to-Ro-man'ic (rē'tō-rō-mān'ik), n. The Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, a part of Tirol, and Friuli, along the northern limits of Italian. The names *Ladin* and *Romansch* have also been used for some or even all of them.

-rha'gi-a (-rā'jī-ā), -rha'ge (-rājī), n. In composition usually -rha'gia, -rha'ge. [NL. *rha'gia*, Gr. *ρῥαγία* (as in *αἰμορραγία* hemorrhage), fr. *ρῥαγίω* to break.] A combining form used to signify a *bursting forth*, *abnormal* or *excessive discharge* or *flow*; as, *metrorrhagia*, *hemorrhage*, etc.

rham-na'ceous (rām-nā'shūs), a. [Gr. *ῥάμη* a kind of prickly shrub.] Bot. Belonging to a widely distributed

recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōīd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; chair; gō; sīng, īnq; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);



family (*Rhamnaceae*) of thorny shrubs and trees, the buck-thorn family, typifying an order (*Rhamnales*).

**rhaphid'es** (ráf'í-déz). Var. of RHAPHIDES.

**rhaphy**. In composition usually -**rhaphy**. [Gr. *ῥαφή* a sewing, fr. *ῥάπτω* to sew.] Combining form used to signify sewing, suture; as in tenorrhaphy.

**rhap-sod'ic** (ráp-sód'ík), **rhap-sod'i-cal** (-y-kál), *a.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody; ecstatic.

**rhap'so-dist** (ráp'só-díst), *n.* 1. *Gr. Antia.* One who recited a rhapsody; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems, as of Homer. 2. Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood. 3. One who rhapsodizes.

**rhap'so-dize** (-díz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dízd); -DIZ'ING (-dí'zng). To recite as a rhapsody. — *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies.

**rhap'so-dy** (-dí), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-díz). [*F. rapsodie, L. rhapsodia, Gr. ῥαψωδία, deriv. of ῥάπτω* to sew together, unite + *ὄδῃ* song.] 1. A recitation or song of a rhapsodist; a portion of a Greek epic, as a book of the "Iliad," adapted for recitation at one time; a similar modern literary piece. 2. A miscellaneous collection; medley. 3. An utterance or writing characterized by emotionalism and lack of connection and soundness. 4. *Music.* An irregular instrumental composition, like an improvisation.

**rat'a-ny** (rát'á-ní), *n.* [*Sp. ratania, ratania, Peruv. ratania.*] 1. The root of a half-shrubby Peruvian plant (*Kratiaria triandra*), used in medicine as an astringent and tonic, and to color port wine. 2. The plant.

**rhe'a** (rē'á), *n.* [Assamese.] Ramie or its fiber.

**Rhe'a** (rē'á), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. 'Ρέα.*] 1. *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter; — hence called "Mother of the Gods." Rhea was identified by the Greeks with Cybele. 2. [*L. c.*] The South American ostrich (genus *Rhea*). It is smaller than the African ostrich, the toes are three instead of two, and the tail is undeveloped.

**rhe'a', -rhe'o'a** (-rē'á). In use commonly -**rhea**, -**rrheo'a**. [*NL., fr. Gr. -ρεια* (as in *διάρροια* diarrhea), *fr. ῥέω* to flow.] A suffix denoting flow, discharge; as in diarrhea.

**Rhein'gold'** (rín'göld'; *G. -göld'*). *n.* Also, Anglicized, **Rhine'gold'**. In Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen* (The Ring of the Nibelung), a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by Alberich. When stolen from him, he lays a curse on it, which brings disaster to its possessors.

**rhe-mat'ic** (rē-mát'ík), *a.* [*Gr. ῥηματικός* or for a verb, *fr. ῥήμα, ῥήματος, a sentence.*] 1. Of or pert. to word formation. 2. Derived from verbs.

**Rhen'ish** (rén'ish), *a.* [*L. Rhemus Rhine.*] Of or pert. to the river Rhine or the region near it. — *n.* Rhine wine.

**rhe-om'e-ter** (rē-óm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέος stream + -meter.*] An instrument for measuring currents, esp. electrical currents or the blood currents.

**rhe'o-scope** (rē'ō-skóp), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέος stream + -scope.*] *Physics.* A galvanoscope. — **rhe'o-scop'ic** (-skóp'ík), *a.*

**rhe'o-stat** (-stát), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέος stream + -statos* standing still.] *Elec.* Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of (usually) variable resistances. — **-stat'ic, a.**

**rhe'o-tax'is** (-táks'ís), *n.* [*NL.; fr. Gr. ῥέος stream + τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* The tendency of certain organisms to respond to the stimulus of a current by movement.

**rhe-o'to-pism** (rē-ō'tó-píz'm), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέος stream + -tropism.*] *Physiol.* The directive influence exerted on growing organs by water currents. [*cccc rhesus.*]

**rhe'sus** (rēs'us), *n.* [*NL.*] An East Indian macaque (*Macaca rhesus*). [*L., fr. Gr. Ῥῆσος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian ally of Troy. An oracle declared Troy would not fall if his horses drank from the Xanthus. See DROMED.

**rhet'o-ric** (rét'ō-rík), *n.* [*F. rhétorique, L. rhetorica, Gr. ῥητορική, deriv. of ῥήτωρ orator, rhetorician.*] 1. The art of expressive speech or of discourse, esp. the art of literary composition. 2. Hence: a Skillful or artistic use of speech. *b* Artificial elegance of language. 3. A treatise on rhetoric.

**rhe-tor'i-cal** (rē-tór'í-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to rhetoric; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical. — **rhe-tor'i-cal-ly, adv.** — **rhe-tor'í-cal-ness, n.**

**rhet'o-ri'cian** (rét'ō-rísh'án), *n.* 1. One who teaches, or is versed in, rhetoric. 2. An eloquent writer or speaker.

**rheum** (rōóm), *n.* [*OF. reume, L. rheuma, fr. Gr. ῥέυμα, fr. ῥέω* to flow.] A watery discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose; hence: a cold; catarrh; *Poetic*, tears. *Archæic.*

**rheu-mat'ic** (rōóm-mát'ík), *a.* [*OF. reumatique, fr. L., fr. Gr. ῥευματικός* subject to a flux. See RHEUM.] Of, pert. to, affected with, or causing rheumatism. — *n.* 1. One having rheumatism. 2. In *pl.* Rheumatism. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**rheu-ma-tism** (rōóm'má-tíz'm), *n.* [*L. rheumatismus rheum, Gr. ῥευματισμός. See RHEUM.*] *Med.* A constitutional disease characterized chiefly by pains of various types. It attacks joints, muscles, or fibrous or serous structures.

**rheu-ma-to'id** (-to'id), *a.* *Med.* Resembling, or characterized by rheumatism. — **rheu-ma-toi'dal** (-toi'dál) *adjective* of, or pertaining to, rheumatism; affected with rheumatism. — **rheu-ma-toi'dal-ly, adv.**

**rheum'y** (rōóm'y), *a.* Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in, or causing rheum; affected with rheum.

**rhig'o-lene** (ríg'ó-lén), *n.* [*Gr. ῥίγος cold + L. oleum oil.*] A petroleum product intermediate between gasoline and kymogene. It is exceedingly volatile, and is used in medicine to produce local anesthesia by cooling.

**rhi'nal** (rí'nál), *a.* [*Gr. ῥίς, ῥίως, the nose.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; *narial.*

**rhi'nen-cep'h'a-lon** (rí'nén-séf'á-lón), *n.*; *pl.* -**ALIA** (-lá). [*NL.; Gr. ῥίς, ῥίως, nose + ἐγκέφαλος brain.*] *Anat. & Zool.* *a* The olfactory lobes considered as a division of the brain. *b* Either olfactory lobe. — **ce-phal'ic** (-séf'ál'ík), *a.*

**rhine'stone'** (rín'stón'), *n.* [*Cf. G. rheinkiesel Rhine quartz, F. caillou du Rhin, also rhinestone.*] A colorless lustrous stone made of paste; — much used in cheap jewelry.

**Rhine wine** (rín). Wine produced in the valley of the Rhine and its tributaries. Rhine wines are usually light, dry, white, and acid, with a fine bouquet.

**rhi-ni'tis** (rí-ní'tís), *n.* [*NL.; rhino- + -itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose, esp. of the nasal mucous membrane.

**rhi'no-** (rí'nó-). Combining form fr. *Gr. ῥίς, ῥίως, nose.*

**rhi'no** (rí'nó), *n.* Money; cash. *Slang.*

**rhi-noc'er-os** (rí-nós'ér-ós), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ῥινόκερος; ῥίς, ῥίως, nose + κέρας* horn.] Any of a family (*Rhinocerotidae*) of large, herbivorous, perissodactyl, thick-skinned mammals with one or (in some species) two heavy upright horns on the snout.

**rhi-nol'o-gy** (rí-nól'ó-jí), *n.* The science which treats of the nose and its diseases. — **rhi-nol'o-gist** (-jíst), *n.*

**rhi'no-plas'ty** (rí'nó-plás'tí), *n.* Plastic surgery of the nose. — **rhi'no-plas'tic** (-plás'tík), *a.*

**rhi'no-scope** (rí'nó-skóp), *n.* A small mirror for use in examining the nasal cavity.

**rhi-nos'co-py** (rí-nós'kó-pí), *n.* *Med.* Examination of the soft palate, posterior nares, etc., by means of a rhinoscope.

**rhi'zo-** (rí-zó-). Combining form from *Gr. ῥίζα, root.*

**rhi'zo-car'pous** (-kár'pús), *a.* *Bot.* Having perennial underground parts, but annual stems and foliage; — said of all perennial herbs.

**rhi'zo-cep'h'a-lous** (-séf'á-lús), *a.* [*rhizo- + Gr. κεφαλή head.*] *Zool.* Belonging to a division (*Rhizocephala*) of extremely degenerate hermaphroditic cirripeds which live as parasites on ordinary crabs and hermit crabs.

**rhi'zo-gen'ic** (rí-zó-jén'ík), *a.* *Bot.* Producing roots; as, **rhi-zog'e-nous** (rí-zó'jé-nús) *rhizogenic* tissue.

**rhi'zoid** (rí'zoid), *n.* [*rhizo- + -oid.*] *Bot.* In ferns, mosses, etc., one of the rootlike filaments that attach the gametophyte to the substratum. — **rhi-zoi'dal** (-zoí'dál), *a.*

**rhi-zom'a-tous** (rí-zóm'á-tús; -zó'má-tús), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling, or having the nature of, a rhizome.

**rhi'zome** (rí'zóm), *n.* [*Gr. ῥίζωμα* mass of roots (of a tree), stem, race.] *Bot.* Any underground rootlike stem sending leafy shoots from the upper surface and roots from the lower side, as that of Solomon's-seal; a rootstock.

**Rhizome of Solomon's-seal.** **Rhizome of Solomon's-seal.** **a** **rhi'zo-mor'phous** (rí-zó-mór'fús), *a.* *Bot.* Growing Stem; **b** **Old Seal.** **c** *Bud.* Having the form of a root; rootlike.

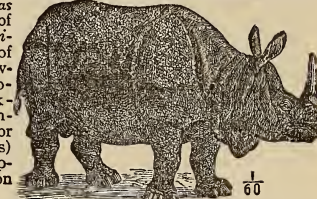
**rhi-zoph'a-gous** (rí-zóf'á-gús), *a.* [*Gr. ῥιζοφάγος; ῥίζα* a root + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Feeding on roots; root-eating.

**rhi'zo-pod** (rí-zó-pód), *n.* *Zool.* Any of a class (*Rhizopoda*) of protozoans having as the chief common character the formation of pseudopodia which ordinarily serve as organs for locomotion and for taking food.

**rho** (ró), *n.* [*Gr. ῥά.*] The 17th letter [ρ, ϱ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. *R, r*.

**rho'da-mine** (ró'dá-mín; -mén), *n.* Also -**min.** [*OF. rhodamin, Gr. ῥόδον rose + G. amin* amine.] *Chem.* A rose-red dye got by condensing an amino derivative of phenol with phthalic anhydride; any of several related dyes. Much enlarged.

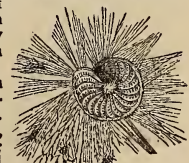
**Rhode Is'land red** (róđ'í'ánd). One of an American breed



Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).



Rhizome of Solomon's-seal; a rootstock.



A Rhizopod (*Polystomella strigillata*), with Pseudopodia extended.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
R

of single-combed domestic fowls, having a long heavy body, smooth yellow or reddish legs, and plumage chiefly reddish buff, with a black tail.

**Rho'di-an** (rō'dī-ān), *a.* [L. *Rhodi-us*.] Of or pert. to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

**rho'dic** (rō'dīk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing rhodium, esp. in its higher valences.

**rho'di-um** (rō'dī-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhōdōn* rose; — from its rose-red salts.] *Chem.* A rare element found in platinum ores and separated as a grayish white metal insoluble in acids and very difficult to fuse. Symbol, *Rh*; at. wt., 102.9; sp. gr., 12.2.

**rho'do-chro'site** (-dōkrō'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *rhōdōn* rose + *χρῶσις* a coloring.] *Min.* A mineral characteristically rose-red, and consisting essentially of manganese carbonate, MnCO<sub>3</sub>.

**rho'do-den'dron** (-dēn'drōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *rhōdodendron*, lit., rose tree; *rhōdōn* rose + *dendron* tree.] Any of a large genus (*Rhododendron*) of evergreen Ericaceae shrubs, natives of mountainous regions in various parts of the Northern Hemisphere. They have handsome white, pink, or rose-purple flowers.

**rho'do-lite** (rō'dō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *rhōdōn* rose + *-lite*.] *Min.* A pink or purple variety of garnet, used as a gem.

**rho'do-nite** (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *rhōdōn* the rose.] *Min.* A pale red triclinic mineral consisting essentially of a manganese silicate, MnSiO<sub>3</sub>; manganese spar. It is often used as an ornamental stone, esp. in Russia.

**rho'do-phy'ceous** (-fish'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *rhōdōn* rose + *φῶκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* Belonging to a class (*Rhodophyceæ*) of algae, the red algae, so called on account of their color. The red algae are seaweeds of deep water, and exhibit great beauty in form and shades of coloring.

**rho'do-ra** (rō-dō'rā; 57), *n.* [L., a kind of plant.] An Ericaceae shrub (*Rhodora canadensis*), found throughout Canada and New England, having delicate pink flowers produced before the leaves in spring.

**-rhe'a.** Var. of **-RHEA**.

**rhomb** (rōmb; rōm), *n.* [L. *rhombus*, Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb, spinning top.] *Geom.* = **RHOMBUS**

**rhomb'ic** (rōm'bīk), **rhomb'ic-al** (-bī-kāl), *a.* Having the form of a rhombus, or rhomb.

**rhomb'o-he'dral** (-hē'drāl), *a.* Related to, or having the form of, a rhombohedron.

**rhomb'o-he'dron** (-hē'hē'drōn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb + *ἔδρα* base.] A parallelepipedon.

**rhomb'oid** (rōm'bōid), *n.* [L. *rhomboïdes*, Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* rhomboidal.] A parallelogram with oblique angles and the adjacent sides unequal. — *a.* Shaped more or less like a rhombus or like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.

**rhomb'oid-al** (-bō'idāl), *a.* Shaped more or less like a rhomboid.

**rhomb'us** (rōm'bŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** An equilateral parallelogram, having its angles oblique. *Rhombus* is rarely used as including the square. **2.** A rhombohedron.

**rhon'chus** (rōŋ'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-CHI** (-kī). [L., a snoring, a croaking.] *Med.* An adventitious whistling or snoring heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partly obstructed; a rāle. — **rhon'chal** (-kāl), **rhon'chi-al** (-kī-āl), *a.*

**riu'barb** (rōb'bārb), *n.* [F. *rhubarbe*, LL. *rheubarbarum* for *rheum barbarum*, Gr. *ῥῆον* rhu-barb] **1.** Any of a genus (*Rheum*) of polygonaceous plants, including the common garden rhubarb (*R. rhabarbaricum*) and other species (esp. *R. officinale* and *R. palmatum*) yielding the commercial product. They are tall, coarse herbs with large leaves and thick, succulent petioles. **2.** *Pharm.* The root of any several species of this genus, used as a combined cathartic and astringent, also as a mild tonic. **3.** The acid leafstalks of the common garden species, used in cookery.

**rhumb** (rŭm; rŭm), *n.* [F. *rumb*.] Medicinal Rhubarb *Navig.* **1.** A line crossing successive (*Rheum officinale*) meridians at a constant angle; — Much reduced. called also **rhumbline**. **2.** Any of the points of the mariner's compass.

**rhyme** (rīm), *n.*, **rhym'er** (-ēr), **rhyme'ster** (-stēr). See **rhym'**

**rhyn'cho-ce-pha'li-an** (rīŋ'kō-sē-fā'li-ān), *a.* [Gr. *ῥίγχις* snout + *κεφαλή* head.] *Zool.* Belonging to an order (*Rhynchocephalia*) of nearly extinct reptiles resembling lizards in general form and appearance. — *n.* A rhy-nchocephalian reptile.

**rhy'o-lite** (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέω* to flow + *-lite*.] A very acid volcanic rock, the lava form of granite.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūm, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; gō; sīng, īng; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (57);

**rhy'pa-rog'ra-phy** (rī'pā-rōg'rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *ῥυπαρογράφος* painting foul or mean objects; *ῥυπαρός* filthy, dirty + *γράφειν* to write, paint.] The depiction of mean, unworthy, or sordid subjects. — **rhy'pa-rog'ra-pher** (-fēr), **-ra-phist** (-fīst), *n.* — **rhy'pa-ro-graph'ic** (-rō-grāf'ik), *a.*

**rhythm** (rīth'm; rīth'm), *n.* [F. *rhythme*, L. *rhythmus*, Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion, measure, proportion, *ῥέω* to flow.] **1.** *Chiefly Pros.* A The movement of uttered words as marked by the succession and alternation of long and short, accented and unaccented, syllables, and by the position of pauses. **b** A particular kind of such movement; as, a dactylic *rhythm*. **c** Rhythmic expression. **2.** *Music.* A Symmetry of movement as determined by recurrent heavy and light accent. **b** A symmetrical and regularly recurrent grouping of tones according to accent and time value; as, a fandango *rhythm*. **c** See **TIME**, *n.*, 12. **3.** In general applications: movement marked by regular recurrence; hence: regularity of recurrence; periodicity.

**rhythm'ic** (rīth'mīk; rīth'mīk), *n.* Also **rhythm'ics**. (See **-ics**.) The science of rhythm and rhetorical structure.

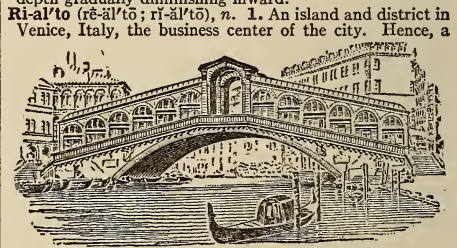
**rhythm'ic** (-mīk) *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or **rhythm'ic-al** (-mī-kāl) *a.* Marked by, rhythm. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**rhythm'ist** (-mīst), *n.* An adept in rhythm.

**ri'a** (rē'ā), *n.* [Sp. *ri'a*.] *Geog.* A long narrow inlet, with depth gradually diminishing inward.

**Ri-al'to** (rē-āl'tō; rī-āl'tō), *n.* **1.** An island and district in Venice, Italy, the business center of the city. Hence, *a*

**Rialto, Venice.**



marble bridge connecting this island with the island San Marco. **2.** [L. *c.*; *pl.* -ros (-tōz).] An exchange; market.

**ri'ant** (rī'ānt; F. rē'ān'), *a.* [F. *riant*, *pr.* of *rire* to laugh, L. *ridere*.] Laughing, smiling; gay; as, meadows *riant* in the sunlight. — **ri'ant-ly** (rī'ānt-lī), *adv.*

**rib** (rīb), *n.* [AS.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* One of the series of paired, curved, bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the body walls of most vertebrates. In man, there are normally twelve pairs. Those which do not unite with the sternum are the **false ribs**. They are the last five pairs, the last two pairs being called also **floating ribs**. **2.** *Cookery.* A cut of meat including a rib or ribs. **3.** A wife; — in allusion to *Gen.* ii. 21-22. *Dial. or Sportive.* **4.** Something likened to a rib; as: **a** *Bot.* One of the primary veins of a leaf. **b** A strengthening or shaping timber, bar, rod, etc., as one of the supporting bars or timbers branching from a vessel's keel, one of the arched frames of a vault, etc. **c** A prominent ridge in cloth. — *v. l.*; **RIBBED** (rīb'd); **RIB-BING**. **1.** To furnish, strengthen, or mark with ribs or ridges. **2.** To incline, as with ribs, and protect.

**rib'ald** (rīb'āld), *n.* [F. *ribald*, OF. *ribalt*, LL. *ribaldus*.] One who is ribald. *Rare.* — *a.* Low, coarse, or scurrilous; esp., blasphemous, obscene, or coarsely offensive in language; as, a *ribald* scoffer; *a* *ribald* jest.

**rib'ald-ry** (-rī), *n.* Ribald acts or words; — now chiefly applied to language.

**rib'and** (rīb'ānd; formerly rīb'ān). Archaic var. of **RIBBON**.

**rib'band'** (rīb'bānd'; rīb'ānd; rīb'ān), *n.* Also **rib'and**, **rib'-band'**, **rib'bon**. [*rib* + *band*.] *Shipbuilding.* A long narrow strip of timber or plate, used to hold the frames of a vessel in position while it is building.

**rib'bing** (rīb'īng), *n.* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as in timberwork, veins in leaves, ridges in cloth, etc.

**rib'bon** (rīb'bŭn), *n.* [OF. *riban*, *ruban*.] **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric, commonly of silk or velvet, for trimming, etc. **2.** A narrow strip or shred. **3.** Any of various things suggestive of a ribbon; as: *a* *In pl.* Driving reins. *Colloq.* **b** A ribbon. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with ribbons.

**ribbon fish.** Any of certain elongated, greatly compressed marine fishes, as the delishish, oarfish, etc.

**Rib'bon-man** (-mān), *n.* A member of the Ribbon Society, a society in Ireland, founded early in the 19th century in antagonism to the Orangemen and named from the green ribbon worn as a badge. Hence, **Rib'bon-man**, *n.*

**rib'wort'** (rīb'wŭrt'), *n.*, or **ribwort plantain.** A species of plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long, ribbed leaves; also, any of several similar related species.

**Ri-car'di-an** (rī-kār'dī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to David Ricardo (1772-1823), an English political economist of the free-trade school. — *n.* A follower of Ricardo.



rice (rîs), n. [F. riz, L. oryza, Gr. ὀρυζα, ὀρυζον.] A well-known cereal grass (Oryza sativa) extensively cultivated in warm climates; also, collectively, its seed or grain.

rice/bird' (-bîrd'), n. 1. The Java sparrow. 2. The bobolink. Southern U. S.

rice paper. 1. A thin paper made from rice straw. 2. By confusion, commonly, a kind of delicate Chinese paper made by cutting the pith of a certain tree or shrub into a sheet, which is flattened out under pressure.

rich (rich), a. [AS. rîcch, powerful.] 1. Abounding in material possessions; wealthy; — opp. to poor. 2. Abundant; copious; bountiful; as, a rich crop. 3. Productive or fertile; fruitful; as, rich soil. 4. Sumptuous; costly; as, rich apparel. 5. Abounding in superior or pleasing qualities; — esp. of food or drink which is highly seasoned, abounds in fat, etc., or is luscious and high-flavored. 6. A of colors; not faint or delicate; vivid. 7. Full and mellow in tone; as, a rich voice. 8. Abounding in humor; entertaining; hence, laughable; absurd. Colloq. Syn. Rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent. One is rich who has abundant possessions; wealthy heightens the implication of prosperity; affluent Rice, and opulent connote profusion or great abundance.

rich'es (rich'ez; 24), n. pl.; orig. a sing. [F. richesse.] That which makes one rich; wealth.

rich'ly, adv. In a rich manner.

rich'ness, n. Quality or state of being rich.

rich'weed' (rich'wêd'), n. 1. A common uteraceous herb (Adicæa pumila), of the eastern United States and Japan; — called also clearweed. 2. The common ragweed. 3. The horse balm.

ric'in-o-le'ic (rîs't-nô-lê'ik; -nô'lê-ik), a. [L. ricinus the castor oil plant + oleum oil.] Chem. Pert. to or designating an unsaturated hydroxy acid, C18H34O2.

ric'in-o-le-in (-nô'lê-in), n. Chem. The glyceryl ester of ricinoleic acid, forming the chief constituent of castor oil.

rick (rîk), n. [AS. hræac a heap.] A large stack, as of straw or hay, in the open air, usually protected from wet with thatching or other covering. — v. i. To heap up in ricks.

rick'ets (rîk'ets; 24), n. pl. A children's disease characterized by defective nutrition and alterations in the bones, the head becoming bulky; — called also rachitis.

rick'et'y (-ët-i), a. 1. Affected with rickets. 2. Feeble in the joints; shaky; weak. — rick'et-i-ness, n.

rick'rack' (-râk'), n. A kind of openwork edging or insertion made of serpentine braid.

ric'o-chet' (rîk'ô-shê'; -shêt'), n. [F.] A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground or water. — v. i.; -CHETED' (-shâd') or -CHET'ED (-shêt'êd); -CHET'ING (-shâ'ing) or -CHET'TING (-shêt'ting). To skip with a glancing rebound or rebounds, as a projectile.

ric'tus (rîk'tûs), n. [L., the aperture of the mouth.] The gape of a mous; — often restricted to the corners of the mouth. — ric'tal (rîk'tâl), a.

rid (rîd). Archaic pret. & v. p. of RIDE, v. i.

rid, v. t.; RID or RID'DED; RID'DING. [AS. hræddan to deliver.] 1. To remove, as from peril; deliver; — usually used with out of. Obs. 2. To free; clear; disencumber; — used with of. 3. To drive away; remove by violence; destroy. Obs. or Archaic.

rid'a-ble (rîd'â-b'l), a. Possible or fit to be ridden (as a horse), or ridden over or through (as a road or ford).

rid'dance (rîd'âns), n. 1. Act of ridding or freeing. 2. Deliverance; escape; as, riddance from adversity.

rid'den (-'n), p. p. of RIDE.

rid'dle (rîd'), n. [ME. rîdîl.] A coarse sieve. — v. t.; -DLED (-'lîd); -DLING (-lîng). 1. To sift with or through a riddle. 2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle.

rid'dle, n. [For riddels, s being misunderstood as the plural ending; ME. rîdels, redels, AS. rædels, rædelse.] Something to be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; enigma. — Syn. See ENIGMA. — v. t. To explain; unriddle. — v. i. To speak enigmatically.

rid'dy (rîd'), v. i.; pret. RODE (rôd), Archaic RID (rîd); p. p. RID'DEN (rîd'den), Archaic RID; p. pr. & vb. n. RID'DING (rîd'ing). [AS. rîdan.] 1. To be carried on or as on the back of an animal, esp. on a horse which one manages. 2. To be borne in or on a vehicle. 3. To be borne on or in a fluid; float; of a vessel, to float at anchor or when moored. 4. To be supported in motion; to ride alone; as, he rode on a wave of popularity. 5. To support and carry one, as a horse or vehicle; as, a carriage rides easy or hard. 6. To overlap, as two leads or rules in printed matter.

Syn. Ride, drive. One drives in a private or hired carriage; one rides on horseback, in a public conveyance, or in a conveyance not drawn by an animal.

— v. t. 1. To sit on and control so as to be carried; hence, to be carried along by, as if controlling; as, to ride a



horse; ride the waves. 2. To control or manage, esp. automatically; as, to be ridden by creditors. 3. To make, perform, or do, by riding; traverse or cover by riding; as, to ride a race; ride a mile. 4. To carry in a position resembling that of one riding a horse; as, they rode him on their shoulders. Colloq. or Dial.

— n. 1. Act or fact of riding; esp., an excursion or journey on horseback, or in or on any vehicle or conveyance. 2. A road, avenue, or way, esp. as a place for riding.

ri-deau' (rê-dô'), n. [F., lit., curtain.] A small ridge of earth, as an artificial one thrown up to protect a camp.

ri'dent (rî'dênt), a. [L. ridens, p. pr. of ridere to laugh.] Laughing or broadly smiling. Rare.

rid'er (rîd'êr), n. 1. One who, or that which, rides; Obs. or R., a horse trainer. 2. An addition or amendment to a document, often attached on a separate piece of paper; esp., a clause annexed to a legislative bill in its passage. 3. A small adjusting weight on the beam of a balance, and movable along the beam like the weight on a steelyard.

rid'er-less, a. Without a rider.

ridge (rîj), n. [ME. rigge the back, AS. hrycop.] 1. The back, or top of the back, of an animal. 2. A range, or the upper part of a range, of hills or mountains. 3. A raised line or strip, as of ground, or as on metal, cloth, etc. 4. The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle.

— v. t. & i.; RIDGED (rîjd); RID'ING. To form into, or extend in, a ridge or ridges; furnish or mark with ridges.

ridge/piece' (-pês'), ridge/plate' (-plât'), n. A ridgepole.

ridge/pole' (-pôl'), n. Arch. The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the upper ends of the rafters. See ROOF.

ridge-wise (-wîz), adv. In the shape or position of a ridge.

ridge'y (-î), a. Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

rid'i-cu-le (rîd'î-kûl), n. [L. ridiculum a jest, neut. of ridiculus ridiculous, fr. ridere to laugh.] 1. Remarks designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt for the subject of the remarks; banter. 2. An object of sport; laughingstock. 3. Quality of being ridiculous. Rare. — Syn. Derision, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, jeer.

— v. t.; -CULED (-kûld); -CUL'ING. To treat with ridicule; laugh at mockingly or disparagingly. — rid'i-cul'er, n. Syn. Ridicule, deride, mock, taunt, quiz, chaff. Ridicule may or may not involve unkindness or malice; deride implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit; mock suggests open and scornful derision. To taunt is to mock with keen reproach. Quiz and (colloq.) chaff imply good-natured mockery or banter.

ri-dic'u-lous (rî-dîk'û-lûs), a. Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration; absurd. — Syn. See LAUGHABLE. — ri-dic'u-lous-ly, adv. — lous-ness, n.

rid'ing (rîd'ing), n. [For thridding, the initial th having been lost because of a preceding North. See THIRD.] 1. One of the three administrative jurisdictions of the county of York, Eng. 2. In New Zealand, a subdivision of a county.

rid'ing, n. Act or state of one who, or that which, rides.

rid'ing, a. 1. Employed to travel; traveling. 2. A used for riding on; as, a riding horse. 3. Used for riding or when riding; as, a riding habit.

|| ri-dot'to (rê-dô'tô), n.; pl. -TOS (-tôz). [It., fr. LL. redactus a retrahere. See REDUCE.] A public entertainment consisting of music and dancing, often in masquerade, popular in England in the 18th century.

riet'bok', riet'booc' (rê't'bôk'), n. [D. rietreed + bok book.] A reedbuck (esp. Redunca arundinum).

|| ri-fa'ci-men'to (rê-fâ-chê-mên'tô), n.; pl. -TI (-tê). [It.] A remarking or recasting, esp. of a literary work.

rife (rîf), a. [AS. rîfe abundant.] 1. Prevalent; existing generally; current; as, the opinion was rife. 2. Abounding; replete; — usually used with with; as, the air is rife with rumors. Chiefly Poetic. — Syn. See PREVAILING.

rîf'le (rîf'li), n. A ripple in a stream or current of water; also, a rapid. Local, U. S.

rîf'le, n. Gold Mining. A Any of various contrivances (as blocks, bars, etc.) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch free gold; also, a groove or interstice so formed. b A bar or cleat in a rifle (as above), or in a gold-washing apparatus.

rîf'ler (-lêr), n. A curved file for working in depressions.

rîf'raff' (rîf'râf'), n. [ME. rif and raf every particle, OF. rifet raf.] 1. Refuse; rubbish. 2. The rattle; mob.

rîf'le (rîf'li), v. t.; -FLED (-flîd); -FLING (-flîng). [OF. rîfler.] 1. To seize and bear away by force; snatch away; carry off; as, to rifle a person's goods. 2. To rob; strip; as, they rifled him of his goods; to rifle a church.

rîf'le, v. t. 1. To groove (a gun barrel) internally with spiral channels to insure greater accuracy of fire. 2. To whet with a rifle. See RIFLE, n., 3.

— n. [For rifled gun.] 1. A firearm having upon the surface of its bore spiral grooves to impart rotary motion to the projectile, insuring greater accuracy of fire; specif., in military use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder and distinguished from a carbine by greater length and weight and by provision for a bayonet. 2. In pl. Mil. A body of soldiers

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



armed with rifles. 3. A strip of wood covered with emery or the like for sharpening scythes.

**rifle-man** (rī'fī-mān), *n.* A soldier armed with, or one skilled in the use of, a rifle.

**rifle pit.** *Mil.* A short trench or excavation, with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter one or more skirmishers.

**rifler** (rī'fīlēr), *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

**rifling** (rī'fīng), *n.* 1. Act or process of making grooves in a rifled barrel. 2. A system of spiral grooves cut in the surface of the bore of a gun, leaving intervening lands that cut into the projectile when fired or into a metal band secured to it and rotating it about its longer axis.

**rift** (rīft), *n.* An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; fissure. — *v. t. & i.* To cleave; rive; split.

**rig** (rīg), *v. t.*; **rigged** (rīgd); **rigging** (rīg'gīng), *n.* 1. To fit the rigging (of a vessel) to the masts, spars, etc.; fit shrouds, stays, etc., to (a mast, spar, etc.). 2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; fit up; equip. 3. To dress; clothe, esp. in an odd or fanciful manner. 4. *Com.* To manipulate prices in; chiefly used in **rig the market.** *Cont.*

— *n.* 1. The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts differentiating a type of vessel. 2. Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. *Colloq.* 3. Anything rigged up; outfit; specif.: a. A turnout; equipage; esp., a carriage with its horse or horses. b. Tackle, apparatus, or machinery.

**rig-a-doon'** (rīg'ā-dōon'), *n.* [*F. rigodon, rigaudon.*] A lively dance with a jumping step, for one couple; also, music for this dance, usually in spirited duple time.

**Rigel** (rī'jēl; rī'jēl), *n.* [*Ar. rīj, spir. foot.*] *Astron.* A star in the left foot of Orion; Beta [β] Orionis.

**rig'er** (rīg'ēr), *n.* One who rigs; specif., one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships.

**rig'ging** (-īng), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Ropes, chains, etc., that support or adjust the spars and sails. 2. Tackle; gear.

**Riggs' disease** (rīgz), *Med.* Pyorrhea alveolaris.

**right** (rīt), *a.* [*AS. riht.*] 1. Straight; not crooked; as, a **right line**. 2. Upright; erect from a base; having its axis perpendicular to the base; not oblique; as, a **right pyramid**. 3. Conformed to justice; according with duty; just; upright; — now rarely used of persons. 4. Fit; suitable; proper; correct; as, the **right man** in the **right place**. 5. Real; actual; genuine. *Archaic.* 6. According with or stating truth; correct; true; as, the **right solution** of a problem. 7. Well; in good condition; as, he does not look **right**. 8. Designed to be placed or worn outward; as, the **right side** of a rug. 9. Designating, or pert. to, that side of the body on which, in man, muscular action is generally stronger than on the other side; — opposed to **left**. Also, situated to the **right**. Cf. **LEFT**, a., 1 & 2. — **Syn.** Lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable.

**right angle**, *Math.*, the angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle. Two lines forming right angles are perpendicular to each other. See **ANGLE**, *Illustr.* — **R. Center** or **Centre**, *Politics*, those members belonging to the Center who have sympathies with the Right on political questions. See **CENTER**, *n.*, 6, **RIGHT**, *n.*, 4. — **r.** whale, any of a genus (*Balæna*) of whalebone whales, esp. the bowhead (*B. mysticetus*) and the southern right whale (*B. australis*); — so called because regarded by whalers as the right kind to pursue. See **WHALE**.

**righteous** (rīt'ē-ŭs), *a.* 1. In accordance with the principles of justice; just; upright; — now rarely used of persons. 2. Righteousness, *n.* Righteousness; the quality of being righteous. 3. The quality of being righteous or just. — **Syn.** Uprightness, godliness, equity, justice, integrity, honesty. See **HOLINESS**.

**right'er** (rīt'ēr), *n.* One who sets right; vindicator.

**right'ful** (-fōol), *a.* 1. Righteous. *Obs.* 2. Consonant to justice; just. 3. Having a right or just claim according to law. 4. Belonging, held, or possessed by right, or by just claim. — **Syn.** Lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper. — **right'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **right'ful-ness**, *n.*

**right'-hand'**, *a.* 1. Being on the right hand. 2. Of, pert. to, or done with, the right hand. 3. Chiefly relied on; as, one's **right-hand man**.

**right-hand rope**, rope laid up and twisted in the same direction as plain-laid rope. See **CORDAGE**, *Illustr.*

**right'-hand'ed**, *a.* 1. Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left. 2. Done or made with or as with the right hand; as, a **right-handed blow**. 3. Rotating in the same direction as the hands of a watch seen from in front. 4. *Zool.* Dextrally spiral.

**right'ly**, *adv.* [*AS. rihtlice.*] 1. According to justice; uprightly. 2. Properly; fitly. 3. Correctly; exactly.

**right'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being right; as: a **Straightness**. b **Rectitude**; uprightness; c **Correctness**; accuracy.

**rig'id** (rī'jīd), *a.* [*L. rigidus, fr. rigere* to be stiff or numb.] 1. Firm; stiff; inflexible. 2. Not lax or indulgent; strict. **Syn.** Unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, exact, rigorous, severe, austere, stern, harsh. — **Rigid**, **rigorous**. **Rigid**, emphasizes esp. the implication of uncompromising inflexibility; **rigorous**, that of stringent severity or scrupulous exactness; as, **rigid** adherence to truth; a **rigorous** standard of morality.

**ri-gid'i-ty** (rī-jīd'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being rigid.

**rig'id-ly** (rī'jīd-lē), *adv.* In a rigid manner.

**rig'id-ness**, *n.* Rigidity.

**rig-ma-ole** (rīg'mā-rōl), *n.* A succession of confused or foolish statements; incoherent talk; rambling discourse.

**rig'o-lette'** (rīg'ō-lēt'), *n.* A woman's light scarflike head covering, usually knit or crocheted of wool.

**ri-go-let'** (rē'gō-lēt'ō), *n.* [*It.*] An Italian round dance.

**rig'or**, **rig'our** (rīg'ēr), *n.* [*OF. rigour, fr. L. rigor, fr. rigere* to be stiff.] 1. Rigidity; stiffness. *Rare* or *Technical*. 2. (*pron. rī'gōr, rīg'ōr*) *Med.* Convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever. 3. *Plant Physiol.* A state of rigidity in plant organs or tissues, during which they are incapable of responding to stimuli. 4. Quality of being unyielding or inflexible; strictness; severity; harshness; also, an act or instance of this; as, the intolerable **rigors** of religious persecution. — **Syn.** Inflexibility, austerity, sternness, exactness.

**rig'or-ism**, **rig'our-ism** (rīg'ēr-īz'm), *n.* Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness; — opposed to **laxity**.

**rig'or-ist**, **rig'our-ist**, *n.* One who is rigorous, or strict, in adherence to rules, standards, etc.

**ri'gor mor'tis** (rīg'ōr mōr'tīs), [*L., rigor* of death.] The rigidity of the muscles that occurs at death, and lasts till decomposition sets in. It is due to formation of myosin.

**rig'or-ous** (rīg'ōr-ŭs), *a.* 1. Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; strict. 2. Harsh; severe. — **Syn.** Inflexible, unyielding, stiff; severe, austere, stern. See **RIGID**. — **rig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **rig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Rigs'dag** (rīgz'dāg), *n.* [*Dan.*] The legislature, or parliament, of Denmark.

**Rigs'da'ler** (rīgz'dā'lēr), *n.* [*Dan.* See **RIX-DOLLAR**.] = **Rig-ve'da** (rīg-vā'dā), [*Skr. ṛgvēda.*] See **VEDA**.

**rile** (rīl), *n.* Var. of **ROLL**. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*

**ri-li'e-vo'** (rē-lī'ā-vō), *n.*; *pl.* -vī (-vē). [*It.*] *Sculpt. & Arch.* Relief.

**rill** (rīl), *n.* A very small brook; a streamlet; rivulet.

**rille** (rīl), *n.* [*G. rille* a furrow.] *Astron.* One of certain long, narrow, telescopic valleys on the surface of the moon. **rill'et** (rīl'ēt), *n.* A little rill.

**rim** (rīm), *n.* [*AS. rima, reoma, edge.*] A border or margin, usually of something curving. — **Syn.** See **BORDER**.

— *v. t.*; **rimmed** (rīmd); — **MING.** To furnish with a rim.

**rime** (rīm), *n.* [*AS. hrīm.*] White frost; hoarfrost. — *v. i.* **rimed** (rīmd); **rim'ing** (rīm'īng). To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost. — *v. t.* To cover with hoarfrost.

**rime**, **rhyme** (rīm), *n.* [*F. rime* (end) rime, in *OF.* also *end, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure* (87);



A Right Whale, the Bowhead (*Balæna mysticetus*).

— *adv.* 1. In a right, or straight, line; directly; immediately; next; as, **right before me**. 2. According to right; righteously; as, to do **right**. 3. In a suitable, desired, or fortunate manner; well; as, nothing went **right**. 4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; as, to tell a **story right**. 5. Exactly; just; precisely. *Chiefly Colloq.* 6. Very; extremely; as, **right** reverend.

— *n.* 1. That which is right or correct; specif., adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority; freedom from guilt. 2. That to which one has a just claim; a power, privilege, or the like, vested in one by law or by authority, social custom, or the like. 3. The side, part, or the like, on or toward the right side (see **RIGHT**, *a.*, 9). 4. [*Usually cap., as used of a particular group.*] *Politics.* In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See **CENTER**, *n.*, 6.

**right of search**, *Marine Law*, the right of a belligerent to stop a merchant vessel of a neutral state on the high seas and examine to determine whether she is liable to capture for violating the laws of war, as by carrying contraband goods; — called also *r. of visit and search*. — *r. of way*, *a Law*. A right of private passage over another's ground. b [*PL. RIGHT OF WAYS.*] A narrow street; lane. *Australia.*

**āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menti; fōod, fōot; out, oil;**



verse, prob. confused with AS. *rīm* number. F. *rime* is fr. *L. rhythmus*, Gr. *ῥυθμός*. See RHYTHM. 1. A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds; hence, riming verse or (chiefly in pl.) poetry. 2. *Pros.* a The correspondence of terminal sounds in two or more words or verses. b One of two or more words thus corresponding in sound.

**rime**, or **rhyme**, **royal**, *Pros.*, a stanza of seven ten-syllable iambic verses, riming a b a d d c c c.

— *v. i.*; **RIMED**, **RHYMED** (*rīmd*); **RIM'ING**, **RHYM'ING** (*rīm'ing*). 1. To make rimes, or verses. 2. To accord in rime; end in rime. — *v. t.* *Pros.* a To put into rime. b To compose (rimed verse). c To make (words) rime; use as rime.

**rīm'er**, **rhymer** (*rīm'ēr*), *n.* A maker of rimes; versifier; esp., an inferior poet; rimester.

**rīm'e'ster**, **rhy'm'e'ster** (*rīm'stēr*), *n.* A mere rimer.

**rī'mō's** (*rī-mō's*), *a.* [*L. rimosus*, fr. *rīmo* chink.] Full of fissures or chinks.

**rīm'ple** (*rīm'pl*), *n.* [*AS. hrympele*]. A wrinkle. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **-PLED** (*-pl'd*); **-PLING** (*-pl'ing*). To rumple; wrinkle.

**rīm'y** (*rīm'y*), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

**rīnd** (*rīnd*), *n.* [*AS. rīnd* bark, crust of bread.] An external covering or coat, as skin, bark, etc.

**rīn'd'er-pest** (*rīn'dēr-pēst*), *n.* [*IG*; *rīnd*, pl. *rīnder*, cattle + *pest* pest.] *Veter.* An infectious disease of neat cattle, less commonly of sheep and goats, usually marked by diarrhea, intense fever, and numerous grave lesions and functional disturbances; — called also *cattle plague*.

**rīn'fōr-zān'dō** (*rēn'fōr-tān'dō*), *a.* [*IL*, fr. *rīnforzare* to reinforce, strengthen.] *Music.* Increasing; strengthening; — a direction indicating a sudden increase of force, as of a phrase or voice part. *Abbrs.* *rf.*, *rfa.* Cf. *SPORZANDO*.

**rīng** (*rīng*), *v. t.*; *pret.* **RANG** (*rāng*) or **RUNG** (*rūng*); *p. p.* **RUNG**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RING'ING**. [*AS. hrīngan*]. 1. To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body. 2. To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell. 3. To announce, proclaim, etc., by or as by ringing; as, *to ring in the year*. *to ring the changes on*, to present the same facts or arguments in a variety of ways.

— *v. i.* 1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body. 2. To sound sonorously or vibrantly; as, his voice *rang* with indignation. 3. To resound; also, to have the sensation of being filled with ringing; as, his ears *ring*. 4. To ring a bell, as a summons; as, *to ring for a servant*. 5. To be filled with report or talk; as, the town *rings* with his praises. 6. To have a particular sound or character expressive of some quality; as, his words *rang* true.

— *n.* 1. A sound made by or as by a vibrating metal. 2. Any loud sound; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated. 3. See CHANGE RINGING. 4. A particular sound or character of utterance in speech or writing expressive of some quality; as, his words had a *ring* of defiance.

**rīng** (*rīng*), *n.* [*AS. hrīng*, *hrīnc*]. 1. A circle, or a circular line; specif., a circular band or hoop; a band, esp. of precious metal, to be worn, usually on the finger. 2. *Geom.* a The plane figure between two concentric circles. b A tore. 3. A race course, usually circular; hence, an arena or area for competition or display; as: a The arena of a circus, etc. b An inclosure where pugilists contest, usually a square one surrounded by ropes. c An inclosure or space in which animals are shown in competition, for sale, or the like. d An inclosure or space devoted to betting at a horse race; hence, fig., those who bet there, esp. the bookmakers. 4. A combination of persons for a selfish, often corrupt, purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, etc. 5. *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms graphically represented as a ring; a closed chain.

— *v. t.* 1. To surround with a ring; encircle. 2. To provide with a ring or rings. 3. To girdle (a tree, etc.). — *v. i.* 1. To move in a ring or rings; specif., *Falconry*, to rise in the air spirally. 2. To form or take the shape of a ring or rings.

**rīng'bolt'** (*-bōlt'*), *n.* A bolt with a ring through one end.

**rīng'bone'** (*-bōn'*), *n.* *Veter.* An excrescence or morbid enlargement on the pastern bones of the horse.

**rīng'dove'** (*-dōv'*), *n.* 1. A European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) having a whitish patch on each side of the neck. 2. A pigeon (*Turtur risorius*) of southeastern Europe and Asia, allied to the turkedove.

**rīnged** (*rīngd*), *p. a.* 1. Encircled or marked with or as with a ring or rings; forming or shaped like a ring; formed of rings. 2. Wearing a wedding ring; lawfully wedded.

**rīng'gent** (*rīn'jēt*), *a.* [*L. ringens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *ringi* to gape.] Having the lips or edges gaping like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* corolla.

**rīng'er** (*rīng'ēr*), *n.* One who, or that which, rings.

**rīng frame**, = **RING SPINNER**.

**rīng'lead'er** (*-lēd'ēr*), *n.* A leader of any body of men or animals, esp. of persons engaged in violation of law, as rioters, mutineers, etc.

**rīng'let** (*rīng'lēt*), *n.* 1. A small ring. 2. A curl of hair.



Ringent Corolla.

**rīng'mas'ter** (*-mās'tēr*), *n.* One in charge of the performances within the ring in a circus. [the neck.]

**rīng'-necked'** (*-nēkt'*), *a.* Having a ring of color around

**rīng spinner**. A machine for spinning, in which the twist, given to the yarn by a revolving bobbin, is regulated by the drag of a small metal loop sliding on a ring around the bobbin, instead of by a throstle. Hence, **rīng spinning**.

**rīng'ster** (*rīng'stēr*), *n.* A member of a ring, or clique, esp. of a political ring; — chiefly opprobrious. *Colloq.*

**rīng'-straked'** (*rīng'strākt'*), *a.* Ring-streaked. *Archaic.*

**rīng'-streaked'** (*-strēkt'*), *a.* Marked with circular streaks.

**rīng'worm'** (*-wūrm'*), *n.* A contagious skin affection causing a ring-shaped eruption and due to a parasitic fungus.

**rīnk** (*rīnk*), *n.* [*Scot. rink*, also, *renk*, course, a race.] 1. A level extent of ice marked off for curling; also, the players of one side. 2. A division of a bowling green used by one side in a match; also, the players on both sides. 3. An inclosed sheet of ice, usually artificial, for skating; hence, a covered inclosure for roller skating.

**rīnse** (*rīns*), *v. t.*; **RINSED** (*rīnst*); **RINS'ING** (*rīn'sing*). [*OF. rāncier*, *reīncier*]. 1. To wash lightly; cleanse with water after washing. 2. To remove by washing lightly. — *n.* Act or process of rinsing. — **rīns'er**, *n.*

**rīns'ing** (*rīn'sing*), *n.* The water that has been used to rinse a vessel; hence, the last dregs; — chiefly in pl.

**rīot** (*rī'ōt*), *n.* [*OF. riote* quarrel, dispute.] 1. Wanton or disorderly behavior; uproar; tumult. 2. Profligate living; revelry. 3. *Law.* The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object. — *v. t.* 1. To act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; revel. 2. To create or engage in a riot or tumultuous disturbance. — *v. i.* To spend or pass in riot. *Rare.* — **rī'ot-er** (*-ēr*), *n.*

**Riot Act.** *Engl.* An act (1713) providing that if any twelve persons are unlawfully assembled to the disturbance of the peace they may be commanded by proclamation to disperse, and that if they disregard such order they shall be guilty of felony. The Act has not generally been enacted in the United States.

**rī'ot-ous** (*-ūs*), *a.* Involving, or engaging in, riot; specif.: a Wanton; profligate. b Of the nature of a riot (sense 3); seditious; tumultuous. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

**rīp** (*rīp*), *v. t.*; **RIPPED** (*rīpt*); **RIP'PING**. [*ME. rippen* to search into, tear.] 1. To divide or separate by cutting or tearing, specif., in needlework, by cutting or breaking the threads of a seam; tear off or out by violence. 2. To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain. — *Syn.* **TEAR**.

— *v. i.* 1. To become torn apart or split asunder. 2. To go ahead, move, or proceed headlong or at full speed or energy. *Colloq.* 3. To break forth into vehement, often profane, utterance; — usually used with *out*. *Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. A rent made by ripping; a tear. 2. A mean or worthless object. *Colloq.* 3. A portion of water made rough by the meeting of opposing currents, etc.

**rīp'a'rī-an** (*rī-pā'rī-ān*; *rī-; ā*), *a.* [*L. riparius*, fr. *ripa* a bank.] Of, pertaining to, or living on, the bank of a river, or, in a broader sense, of a lake or a tidewater.

**rīp cord.** *Aeronautics.* A cord by which the gas bag of a balloon may be ripped open for a limited distance to release the gas quickly and so cause immediate descent.

**rīpe** (*rīp*), *a.*; **RIP'ER** (*rīp'ēr*); **RIP'EST**. [*AS. rīpe*]. 1. Ready for reaping or gathering; mature. 2. Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness. 3. Advanced by keeping to the state best for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese. 4. Mature; perfected; consummate. 5. Matured; ready to discharge; — used of abscesses, etc. 6. Ready for action; prepared; — formerly common with preceding verbal noun in *-ing*; as, sinking *ripe*, ready to sink; reeling *ripe*, prepared to reel (that is, intoxicated). — *Syn.* **MATURE**. — **rīpe'ly** (*rīp'ly*), *adv.* — **rīp'ness**, *n.*

**rīp'en** (*rīp'n*), *v. i.* & *t.*; **RIP'ENED** (*-nd*); **RIP'EN-ING**. 1. To grow or make ripe; mature. 2. To come or bring to perfection or completeness or to fitness for use, etc.

**rīp'id'o-lite** (*rī-pīd'ō-līt*; *rī-; ā*), *n.* [*Gr. ῥιπιδος*, *ῥιπιδος*, fan + *lite*]. See CLINOCHLORE.

**rī-poste'** (*rē-pōst'*), *n.* [*Fr. riposte*]. 1. In fencing, a quick riposte' returns thrust after a parry. 2. A quick and sharp retort. — *v. i.* To make a riposte, either verbally or in fencing; retort quickly. [*fool*.] 2. A double-ripper.]

**rīp'per** (*rīp'ēr*), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rips; a ripping

**rīp'ple** (*rīp'pl*), *n.* A toothed implement for removing seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc. — *v. t.*; **RIP'PLED** (*-ld*); **RIP'PLING** (*-l'ing*). To remove the seeds from (flax, etc.), with a rippler.

**rīp'ple** (*'pl*), *v. t.* & *i.*; **-PLED** (*-pl'd*); **-PLING** (*-l'ing*). 1. To become or make fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water running over rough shallows; cover or be covered with, or form in, small waves or undulations, as a gently over rough

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows. — *n.* 1. The dimpling of the surface of ruffled water; hence, a little curling wave or an undulation. 2. A sound such as is made by rippling water.



**rip'pler** (rĭp'plēr), *n.* 1. One who ripples flax, etc. 2. A ripple.  
**rip'plet** (lēt), *n.* A small ripple.  
**rip'ply** (-lĭ), *a.* Having ripples; as, *ripply water*; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water, as laughter.  
**rip'rap** (rĭp'rāp'), *n.* *Masonry.* A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom; also, stones so used. — *v. t.*; **rip'RAPPEZ** (-rāp't); **rip'RAP'PING.** *Masonry.* To form a riprap in or upon; strengthen or support with a riprap.  
**rip'saw** ('sā'), *n.* [See *rip*, *v. t.*, 2.] A saw with coarse teeth, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber.  
**rip't-ā-ri-an** (rĭp't-ā-rĭ-ān); 3), *a.* [LL. *riparius.*] Of or pert. to a bank or shore; specif. [*cap.*], designating a group of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on both banks of the Rhine near the present city of Cologne. See *FRANK*. — *n.* A Ripurian Frank.  
**rise** (rĭz), *v. i.*, *pret.* ROSE (rōz); *p. p.* RISE'N (rĭz'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RISE'ING (rĭz'ing). [AS. *rĭsan.*] 1. To move from a lower position to a higher; ascend; specif.: a To reach a higher level by increase of quantity or bulk; swell; as, a river *raises* in its bed. b To become erect; assume an upright position; as, to *rise* after a fall. c To terminate an official sitting; adjourn; as, the committee *rose*. d To leave one's bed; arise. e To swell or puff up in fermentation; to become light, as dough. 2. To have the aspect or effect of rising; as: a To emerge above the horizon, as the sun. b To emerge into sight; appear; as, the land *rose* to view. c To become perceptible to other senses than sight. d To have a beginning; proceed; originate; as, rivers *rise* in lakes or springs. 3. To increase in size, force, interest, value, loudness, pitch, etc. 4. In figurative senses: a To become hostile; rebel. b To attain to a better position; be promoted; prosper. c To increase in interest or power; — said of style, thought, or discourse; as, a story *raises* in interest. d To come to mind; be suggested. 5. To ascend from the grave; come to life.  
**Syn.** Rise, arise. Rise is the general term, and applies to movement of any sort from a lower to a higher position; except in poetry, and in the sense of getting up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture, *rise*, in its lit. senses, has practically displaced *arise*; as, a balloon *raises*; one *arises* (or *rises*) from a chair. *Fig.*, *arise* applies esp. to that which springs up or appears. [*climb.*]  
— *v. t.* 1. To cause to rise; raise. 2. To go up; ascend; — (rĭz; rĭs). **n.** 1. Act of rising; state of being risen; ascent. 2. Distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of a river, hill, etc. 3. A piece of land higher than its surroundings. 4. Spring; source; origin, as of a river. 5. Emergency above the horizon, as of the sun. 6. Increase; advance, as of price, value, rank, etc. 7. Increase of sound; swelling of the voice. 8. Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key; as, a *rise* of a semitone. 9. The upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait.  
**rise'er** (rĭz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who rises, as one who gets up from bed. 2. The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread.  
**ris'i-bil'i-ty** (rĭz'i-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. The quality of being risible. 2. In *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems ridiculous or laughable; tendency to laugh.  
**ris'i-ble** (rĭz'i-b'l'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] 1. Having the faculty of laughing; disposed to laugh. 2. Exciting laughter. *Rare.* 3. Used in or expressing laughter; pert. to laughter. — **Syn.** Ludicrous, laughable, ridiculous. — *n.* In *pl.* Risibilities (sense 2).  
**ris'ing** (rĭz'ing), *a.* 1. Ascending; appearing above the horizon. 2. Increasing in wealth, power, distinction, etc. 3. Growing; advancing to adult years.  
**Rising Sun, Empire, or Land, of the Japan**; — the meaning of its native name, *Nippon*.  
— *n.* 1. Act of one who, or that which, rises. 2. That which rises; specif., a tumor; boil.  
— *prep.* Approaching, or, more commonly in U. S., having just passed, a specified age, size, etc. *Dial.*  
**risk** (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque.*] 1. Hazard; peril; exposure to loss or injury. 2. *Insurance.* A chance of loss or the perils to the subject matter of insurance covered by the contract; also, the degree of probability of such loss. b Short for **amount at risk**, that is, the amount which the company may lose. c Loosely, a person or thing considered with reference to the risk involved in insuring upon him or it. — **Syn.** See DANGER. — *v. t.* 1. To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; hazard. 2. To incur the risk or danger of. **risk'y** (rĭsk'i), *a.*; **risk't-ER** (-kĭ-ēr); **risk't-ESS.** Attended with risk or danger.  
|| **ris'quē** (rēs'kā), *a. masc.*, || **ris'quēe** (kā), *a. fem.* [F., p. p. of *risquer* to risk.] Hazardous; risky; esp., fig., verging upon impropriety or indecency; as, a *risqué* story.  
|| **ris'sole** (rĭs'sōl'; rĭs'sōl'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A ball or roll of minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.  
|| **ri-tar-dan'do** (rĭ-tār-dān'dō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Retarding; — a direction for slackening time; *rallentando*.  
**rite** (rĭt), *n.* [L. *ritus.*] 1. A custom; usage; practice. **Obs.** 2. Act of performing divine or solemn service; a solemn or

proper observance; a ceremony. 3. A prescribed form of service; liturgy. — **Syn.** See CEREMONY.

**rit'or-nelle** (rĭt'ōr-nĕl'), || **ri'tor-nel'lo** (rĕ'tōr-nĕl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -NELLI (-nĕl'lĕ). [It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno* return, fr. *ritornare* to return.] *Music.* A short instrumental passage as prelude or refrain in a vocal composition; also, a tutti passage in an instrumental concerto.

|| **Rit'ēr** (rĭt'ēr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A knight; a member of an inferior order of nobility in Germany and Austria.

**rit'u-al** (rĭt'ū-āl), *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus* a rite.] Of or pert. to rites or a ritual. — **n.** 1. The established form or forms of conducting worship; religious ceremonial. 2. Hence, a code of ceremonies observed; as, the *ritual* of the Freemasons. 3. A book containing ceremonial forms.

**rit'u-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of conducting religious worship or exercises according to a ritual; use of, or adherence to, a ritual. [*ism.* — *a.* Ritualistic.]

**rit'u-al-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices ritual-  
**rit'u-al-ist-ic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or in accordance with, a ritual. 2. Adhering to ritualism; of, pert. to, or characteristic of, ritualists, esp. the party of such in the churches of the Anglican Communion.

**rit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* By rites or by a particular rite.

**ri'vage** (rĭv'āj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ripa.*] Bank; shore. *Archaic.*

**ri'val** (rĭ'vāl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rivalis.*] 1. A partner; associate. **Obs.** 2. One of two or more striving to reach or get that which one only can possess; competitor; emulator. — *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; competing.

— *v. t.*; -VALED (rĭ'vāld) or -VALLED; -VAL-ING or -VAL-LING.

1. To stand or strive in competition with. 2. To strive to equal or excel; emulate; — often implying success. — *v. i.* To be in rivalry. *Archaic.*

**ri'val-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of rivaling; state of being a rival; competition. — **Syn.** See COMPETITION.

**rive** (rĭv), *v. t.*; *pret.* RIVED (rĭvd); *p. p.* RIVED or RIV'EN (rĭv'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIV'ING (rĭv'ing). [ME. *riven*, of Scand. origin.] To rend asunder; split; cleave. — **Syn.** See TEAR. — *v. i.* To be rent asunder. — **riv'er** (rĭv'ēr), *n.*

**riv'ēr** (rĭv'ēr), *pret. & p. p.* of RIVE.

**riv'ēr** (-ēr), *n.* [F. *rivière* a river, LL. *Riparia* river, river bank, fr. L. *riparius* riparian, fr. L. *ripa* bank.] 1. A natural stream of water larger than a brook or a creek. 2. *Fig.*, a large stream; copious flow. [*mocharus*].

**river hog.** Any of several African wild hogs (genus *Potamo-*

**river horse.** A hippopotamus. [*a river or rivers.*]

**riv'er-ine** (-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, formed by, or like

**riv'er-side** (-sĭd'), *n.* The side or bank of a river.

**riv'er-weed** (-wĕd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Podostemon*) of

small submerged aquatic weeds.

**riv'et** (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *river* to rivet.] A headed pin or bolt of metal, used to unite two or more pieces by passing it through them and heading the plain end. — *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a rivet or rivets. 2. To upset the end or point of, as a metal pin, by beating or pressing, so as to form a head. 3. To fasten firmly. — **riv'et-er**, *n.*

|| **ri'vière** (rĕ'vĭyār'), *n.* [F.] A necklace of diamonds or other precious stones, esp. one of several strings.

**riv'u-lĕt** (rĭv'ū-lĕt'), *n.* [It. *rioletto*, a dim. of *riolo*, L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* brook.] A small stream or brook.

**rix'-dol'lar** (rĭks'dōl'ēr), *n.* [From Sw., Dan., D., or G., lit., dollar of the realm.] Any of various nearly obsolete

German, Dutch, and Scandinavian silver coins, worth from 30 cents to \$1.15, the typical value being about \$1.00.

**roach** (rōch), *n.* [See *COCKROACH*.] A cockroach.

**roach** (rōch), *n.* [OF. *roche*.] 1. A European freshwater fish (*Rutilus rutilus*) of the carp family. 2. Any of various allied or similar fishes.

**road** (rōd), *n.* A place, less inclosed than a harbor, where ships may ride at anchor; a roadstead; — often in *pl.*

**road, n.** [Orig. a riding, fr. AS. *rād*, fr. *riđan* to ride.] 1. A place where one may ride; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; highway. 2. *Fig.*, way; path; as, the *road* to ruin. — **Syn.** See WAY.

**road agent.** A highwayman, esp. on stage routes in unsettled districts. *Colloq.*, *Chiefly Western U. S.*

**road'bed** (rōd'bĕd'), *n.* 1. In railroads, the bed on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; also the ballast on which the ties rest. 2. In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

**road cart.** A light two-wheeled vehicle, often having a back.

**road house.** An inn or similar place catering esp. to travelers by the road, as carriage parties, automo-

bilists, etc.

**road metal.** Broken stone, cinders, etc., used in making and repairing roads, ballasting railroads, etc.

**road runner.** The chaparral cock.

**road'stead** (-stĕd), *n.* [1st *road* + *stead*.] *Road Cart.*

a place.] A protected anchorage for ships. = 1st *ROAD*.

**road'ster** (rōd'stēr), *n.* 1. A horse used for pleasure or for light work on ordinary roads. 2. A bicycle or tricycle



**āle**, *senāte*, *cāre*, *ām*, *ācount*, *ārm*, *āsk*, *sofā*; *ēve*, *event* *ēnd*, *recēt*, *makēr*; *īce*, *īll*; *ōld*, *ōbey*, *ōrb*, *ōdd*, *sōft*, *cōnnect*; *ūse*, *ūnĭte*, *ūn*, *ūp*, *cĭrcūs*, *menū*; *fōod*, *fōot*; *out*, *oil*;



for ordinary road use. **b** A fairly powerful automobile for use on common roads, usually seating two persons.

**road'way** (rōd'wā), *n.* A road, esp. the traveled part.  
**roam** (rōm), *v. i.* To go from place to place with no certain purpose or direction; rove; wander. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *v. t.* To range or wander over. — *n.* Act of roaming; a wandering; ramble. — **roam'er**, *n.*

**roan** (rōn), *a.* [*F. royan.*] **1.** Bay, chestnut, red or brown, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — said of a horse. **2.** Made of the leather called roan. — *n.* **1.** Roan color. **2.** A roan horse. **3.** A kind of leather from sheepskin tanned with sumac to imitate ungrained morocco.

**roar** (rōr; 57), *v. i. & t.* [*AS. rārān.*] **1. a** To bellow, or utter with a deep, loud cry, as a lion or bull. **b** To cry loudly, as in distress or anger. **2.** To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, etc. **3.** To be boisterous or disorderly. **4.** To laugh out loudly and continuously. **5.** To make a loud noise in breathing; — used of a horse. See ROARING, *n.*, **2.** — *n.* Sound of roaring; a loud, deep cry; loud, confused sound, as of wind, waves, etc. — **roar'er**, *n.*

**roar'ing**, *n.* **1.** A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as of certain beasts, of winds or waves, etc. **2. Veter.** An unsoundness of horses causing noisy respiration during exercise. — *p. a.* **1.** Making, or characterized by, a noise like a roar; as, roaring applause. **2.** So busy, brisk, or the like, as to suggest the roar of traffic, applause, etc.; as, a roaring trade.

**roast** (rōst), *v. t.* [*OF. rostir, of G. origin.*] **1.** Primarily, to cook by exposure before a fire; also, to cook (as meat) in a close oven. **2.** To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, etc. **3.** To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to roast coffee. **4. Metal.** To heat to a point somewhat short of fusing, with access of air, as to expel volatile matter or effect oxidation. Cf. CALCINE, *v. t.*, **1.** **5.** To banter, ridicule, or criticize severely. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To roast meat, etc. **2.** To undergo the process of being roasted.

— *n.* **1.** That which is roasted; a piece of meat roasted or suitable for roasting. **2.** Act or process of roasting. — *a.* Roasted; as, roast beef.

**roast'er** (rōst'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who roasts. **2.** A contrivance for use in roasting something. **3.** A pig or other article of food fit for roasting.

**rob** (rōb), *v. t.*; **ROBBED** (rōbd); **ROB'ING.** [*OF. rober, of G. origin.*] **1.** To take something away from by force; steal from. **2. Law.** To take personal property in the possession of another from his person or his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. **3.** To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; defraud. — *v. i.* To commit robbery.

**rob'a-lo** (rōb'ā-lō; rō'bā-), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [*Sp. robalo.*] Any of a family (*Oxybracidae*) of pikelike marine fishes of the West Indies and tropical America; esp., a valuable food fish (*Oxybrax undecimalis*).

**rob'and** (rōb'ānd), *n.* [*Prop.*, a yard band; and the first part of *D.*, *LG.*, or *Scand. orig.*] *Naut.* A small piece of spun yarn or marline used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar.

**rob'ber** (rōb'ēr), *n.* One who robs. — **Syn.** Plunderer, pillager, brigand, bandit, freebooter, pirate.

**robber fly.** Any of numerous predaceous flies (family *Asilidae*), many of them of large size. The adults prey upon other insects, and the larvae prey upon other insect larvae.

**rob'ber-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-iz). [*OF. roberie.*] Act or practice of robbing; larceny of property from the person, or from the immediate presence of the possessor, accomplished by violence or duress. — **Syn.** Depredation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, larceny, piracy, brigandage.

**robe** (rōb), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *LL. rauba* gown, dress, garment.] **1.** An outer garment of a flowing and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, etc.; in *pl.*, dress; costume. **2.** A skin of an animal, used as a wrap, as in driving; hence, a similar wrap of any material. *U. S.* — *v. t. & i.*; **ROBED** (rōbd); **ROB'ING** (rōb'ing). To invest or clothe with, or to put on, a robe or robes; dress; array.

**rob'in** (rōb'in), *n.* [*F.*, prop. dim. of *Robert.*] **1.** A small European bird (*Erethacus rubecula*) of the thrush family, having the back brownish olive and throat and breast yellowish red. **2.** In North America, a kind of large thrush (*Planesticus migratorius*), having the upper parts olivaceous and the breast and under parts dull reddish.

**robin** **redbreast.** **a** The European robin. **b** Less often, the American robin.



**a** American Robin; **b** European Robin.

**Rob'in Good'fel'low.** *Folklore.* See PUCK.

**Robin Hood.** A legendary English outlaw, usually described as a yeoman, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. He is famed for his courage, courtesy, and generosity, and his skill in archery. See FRIAR TUCK, LITTLE JOHN, MAID MARION.

**rob'le** (rō'blā), *n.* [*Sp., oak.*] The California white oak.  
**rob'o-rant** (rōb'ō-rānt), *a.* [*L. roborans, p. pr. of roborare* to strengthen, fr. *robur, roboris*, strength.] Strengthening. — *n.* A roborant drug; a tonic.

**rob'ur-ite** (rō'būr-it), *n.* [*L. robur* strength.] An explosive containing, according to one formula, chlorinated dinitrobenzene and ammonium nitrate.

**ro-bust'** (rō-būst'), *a.* [*L. robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, a very hard kind of oak.] **1.** Having or evincing strength or vigorous health; strong; vigorous; sound. **2.** Rough; rude. **3.** Requiring strength or vigor. — **Syn.** Lusty, sinewy, sturdy, hale, hearty. See STRONG. — **ro-bust'ly** (rō-būst'li), *adv.* — **ro-bust'ness**, *n.*

**ro-bus'tious** (-būs'chūs), *a.* **Robust**; esp., rudely vigorous; rough. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* — **ro-bus'tiously**, *adv.*  
**roc** (rōk), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Ar.* (fr. *Per.*) & *Per. roch* or *rukh.*] A fabulous bird of Arabia, so huge that it bore off elephants.  
**roc'am-bold** (rōk'ām-bōl), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *G. rockenbolle*; *rocken* rye & *bolle* bulb.] A European onionlike plant (*Allium scorodoprasum*) cultivated and used like garlic.

**Ro-chelle'** (rō-shēl'), *n.* A seaport town in France.  
**Rochelle powders.** = **SEIDLITZ POWDERS.** — **R. salt,** sodium potassium tartrate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a cathartic salt crystallizing in colorless orthorhombic prisms.  
**|| roche' mou'ton'née'** (rōsh' mōō'tō'nā'), *pl.* **ROCHES MOUTONNÉES** (rōsh'mōō'tō'nā'), [*F.*, sheep-shaped rock.] *Phys. Geog.* A boss of rock worn and smoothed by glacier ice until it has a roundish form; a sheepback.

**roch'et** (rōch'ēt), *n.* [*F.* dim. fr. *OHEG. roc* coat.] *Eccl.* A linen vestment, worn esp. by bishops and abbots.  
**rock** (rōk), *n.* A distaff.

**rock, v. t. & i.** [*AS. roccian.*] **1.** To sway backward and forward; vibrate; totter. **2.** To move as in a cradle; lull; quiet. **3.** To affect in a specified manner by rocking; as, to rock one to sleep. **4.** In mezzotint engraving, to prepare the surface of (a plate) by the use of the cradle, or rocker. — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *n.* Act or process of rocking.

**rock, n.** [*OF. roke.*] **1.** A large concreted mass of stony material; also, broken pieces of such masses. **2. Geol.** Any mineral matter occurring in large quantities; also, a particular mass of it. **3.** That which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense; refuge. **4.** Anything causing disaster or wreck suggestive of a shipwreck. **5.** The striped bass. **6.** A kind of sweetmeat, hard, and usually flavored with peppermint. **b** = **ROCK CANDY.**

**rock'a-way** (rōk'ā-wā), *n.* A low four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open at the sides; later, a similar, but heavier, carriage, inclosed, except in front, with side doors.  
**rock candy.** Sugar obtained in large crystals or crystalline masses by slow evaporation.

**rock crystal.** Transparent quartz, esp. when colorless.  
**rock'er** (rōk'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who rocks a cradle, etc. **2.** Either of the curving pieces on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks; also, a rocking-chair or rocking-horse. **3.** Any of various devices or apparatus that work with a rocking motion; specif., *Engraving*, a cradle (def. 2 e).

**rock'er arm.** *Mach.* An arm borne by a rockshaft.  
**rock'et** (-ēt; 24), *n.* [*F. roquette, fr. It. rochetta, fr. L. eruca* a sort of colewort.] **1.** Orig., a European brassicae plant (*Eruca sativa*), sometimes eaten as a salad. **2.** Any of a genus (*Hesperis*) of tall brassicaceous plants with white or purple flowers; also, any of several similar plants.

**rock'et, n.** [*It. rochetta, prop., a bobbin, dim. of rocca* distaff.] A firework consisting of a cylindrical case filled with a combustible composition and fastened to a guiding stick. It is projected through the air by the reaction of gases liberated by combustion. — *v. i.* To rise straight up and swiftly when flushed; — used chiefly of pheasants.

**rock'fish'** (rōk'fīsh'), *n.* Any of various fishes which live among rocks; as: **a** Any of various food fishes (genera *Sebastes, Sebastichthys*, etc.) of northern Pacific coasts. **b** The striped bass. **c** Any of several groupers of Bermuda and Florida. **d** A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*) of the American Atlantic coast.

**rock'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being rocky.  
**rock'ing-chair'**, *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.  
**rock'ing-horse'**, *n.* A toy horse mounted on rockers.

**rocking stone.** A stone, often of great size, so balanced that it can be rocked or slightly moved, with but little force.  
**rock oil.** Petroleum.  
**rock'rose'** (rōk'rōz'), *n.* Any cistaceous plant (esp. of genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*).

**rock salt.** Common salt (sodium chloride) occurring in solid form as a mineral; esp., salt in rocklike masses.  
**rock'shaft'** (-shāft'), *n.* *Mach.* A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving.







— *n.* 1. A native, inhabitant, or citizen of Rome. 2. [Usually *l. c.*] Roman type, letters, or print. 3. In *pl.* The Epistle to the Romans, in the New Testament.

**ro-mance'** (rō-māns'), *n.* [*F. romance, Sp. romance.* See 2d ROMANCE.] *Music.* A short lyric tale set to music; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style.

**ro-mance'** (rō-māns'), *n.* [*OF. romanz, romans,* something written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin; fr. *LL. Romanice* in the vulgar logue (which sprang from Latin), deriv. of *L. Romanus* Roman.] 1. A species of tale, originally in meter in the Romance dialects, afterward diffused in verse or prose, such as the tales of Arthur's court; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; now, esp., a sort of novel characterized by adventure, surprising incident, etc. 2. An act or experience, or a series of acts or happenings, resembling those characteristic of romances. 3. A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind. 4. [*cap.*] The Romance (or Romanic) languages. 5. A fictitious tale; an extravagant falsehood.

— *v. i.*; —**MANCED'** (-mānst'); —**MANC'ING** (-mān'sing). 1. To write or tell romances; indulge in extravagant stories. 2. To be romantic or indulge in romantic fancies. — **ro-mance'er** (rō-mān'sēr), *n.*

**Ro-mance', a.** [*F. romance in langue romance* (now *romane*) Romance language, fr. *romanz, n.* See 2d ROMANCE.] Designating, or pertaining to, the Romance languages, that is, those languages developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Roumanian, etc.

**Ro'man-esque'** (rō'mān-ēsk'), *a.* [*F.*] 1. *Arch.* Pert. to or designating the Romanesque architecture or style, which developed in Italy and western Europe between the periods of the Roman and the Gothic styles, characterized, in its more advanced varieties (after 1000), by massive stone construction, use of the round arch and vault, decorative use of arcades, etc., and profuse carved ornament. 2. *Provençal.* 3. [*l. c.*] Of or pert. to romance or fable; fanciful. — *n.* 1. The Romanesque style. 2. *Provençal.*

**Ro-man'ic** (rō-mān'ik), *a.* [*L. Romanicus.*] 1. *Philol.* — ROMANCE, *a.* 2. Related to the Roman people by descent; — used esp. of peoples speaking a Romanic tongue.

**Ro-man-ism** (rō'mān-iz'm), *n.* The Roman Catholic religion; — used chiefly in depreciation. — **Ro-man-ist**, *n.*

**Ro-man-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; —**IZED** (-īz'd); —**IZ'ING** (-īz'ing). To make Roman; specif.: a To Latinize. b To conform to the Roman Catholic religion, etc. — *v. i.* To conform to or favor Roman Catholic beliefs, etc.

**Ro-mansh'**, **Ro-mansh'** (rō-mānsh'; -mānsh'), *n.* [*Grisons romansch, rumonsch, romonsch.* See 2d ROMANCE.] The language of the Grisons, in Switzerland, consisting of dialects descended from the Latin.

**ro-mant'** (rō-mānt'). Obs. var. of ROMAUNT.

**ro-man'tic** (-mān'tik), *a.* [*F. romantique.*] 1. Of or pertaining to romance; involving or resembling romance; hence; fanciful; extravagant; unreal; as, a *romantic* tale. 2. Entertaining ideas suited to a romance; as, a *romantic* person. 3. Of or pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature and art of the Middle Ages; characterized by freedom of treatment, as distinguished from classical restraint. 4. Characterized by picturesque strangeness or variety; suited to romance; as, a *romantic* place. — **Syn.** Fantastic, fictitious, wild, chimerical. — **ro-man'ti-cal** (-tik'al), *a.* — **ro-man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ro-man'ti-cism** (-tik'siz'm), *n.* Romantic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the romantic style. Cf. CLASSICISM. — **ti-cist** (-sist), *n.*

**Rom'a-ny** (rōm'ā-nī), *n.* Also **Rom'ma-ny**. [*Gypsy romano, adj., gypsy.*] A gypsy; also, the gypsy language, an Indic tongue spoken in many dialects, greatly corrupted and intermixed with words from European languages.

**ro-maunt'** (rō-māunt'; -mōnt'), *n.* [*OF. romant, orig. a mistake for romanz, in objective case.* See 2d ROMANCE.] A romance in verse; as, the "*Romaunt of the Rose.*"

**Ro'me-o** (rō'mē-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "*Romeo and Juliet*" the son of Montague, in love with Juliet, daughter of Capulet. The feud between the Montagues and Capulets, though fatal to the lovers, was ended by their death.

**Rom'ish** (rōm'ish), *a.* Of or relating to Rome, or, esp., the Roman Catholic Church; — chiefly used disparagingly.

**romp** (rōmp), *v. i.* [*Variant of 1st ramp.*] To play boisterously. — *n.* 1. A person, esp. a girl, who romps. 2. Boisterous play or frolic; rough sport. [*young children.*]

**romp'ers**, *n. pl.* Outer garment of waist and trousers for romping, *a.* Inclined to romp. — **romp'ish-ness**, *n.*

**Rom'u-lus** (rōm'ū-lūs), *n.* [*L.*] The legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother, Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but was saved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome. He was carried to heaven by his father, Mars, and was deified by the Romans. Cf. QUIRINUS.

**ron'deau** (rōn'dō; rōn-dō'), *n.*; *pl.* —**DEAUX** (-dōz). [*F.* See ROUNDEL.] A lyric form having but two (repeated) rimes,

and usually consisting of 13 lines with a refrain (taken from the beginning of the first line) after the eighth and thirteenth; also, a poem in this form.

**ron'del** (rōn'dél), *n.* A lyric form having but two (repeated) rimes and commonly 14 lines, of which the first two are repeated at the seventh and eighth, and the thirteenth and fourteenth; also, a poem in this form.

**ron'de-let** (rōn'dē-lēt), *n.* [*OF.*] A small rondeau of five lines, with the refrain after the second and fifth.

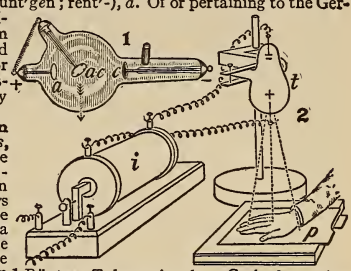
**ron'do** (rōn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* —**DOZ** (-dōz). [*It. rondò, fr. F. rondeau.*] A composition, vocal or instrumental, commonly of a lively, cheerful character, in which the first strain recurs in its original key after each of the other strains.

**ron'dure** (rōn'dūr), *n.* [*F. rondeur* roundness.] A round; a circle; also, roundness. *Rare* or *Archaic.*

**ron'quill** (rōn'kīl), *n.* Any of several marine fishes (esp. *Bathymaster signatus*) of the northwest coast of America.

**Rönt'gen** (rōnt'gēn; rēnt'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, or the rays discovered by him.

**Röntgen ray, Physics,** any of the rays produced when cathode rays strike on the surface of a solid, as the wall of the vacuum Röntgen Tube. *a* Anode; *c* Cathode; *ac* Antube. They titachode. 2. Diagram showing use of Röntgen rays. *i* Induction Coil; *t* Röntgen Tube; *c* *e* *r* *t* *a* *i* *n* *p* Photographic Plate.

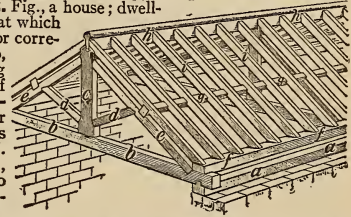


opaque substances and act on photographic plates. They were called *X rays* by their discoverer. Cf. *X rays*, under *x*.

**rod** (rōd), *n.* [*AS. rōd* a cross, measure of land, rod, pole.] 1. A cross or crucifix; esp., in medieval churches, a large crucifix at the entrance of the chancel, often supported on a beam (*rod beam*) or screen (*rod screen*). 2. *a* Usually, a square measure equal to 1/4 of an acre, or 40 square rods. *b* A linear measure varying locally, sometimes a rod, but usually 7 or 8 yards. *Brit.*

**roof** (rōof), *n.* [*AS. hrōf* top, roof.] 1. The cover of a building. 2. *Fig.*, a house; dwelling. 3. That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the top of a house. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a roof.

**roof'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who puts on or repairs roofs.



**roof garden.** Timbers in a Common Gable Roof. *aa* Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King-post; *dd* Struts; the flat roof *ee* Principal Rafters; *f* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepole, or Ridgepiece; *ii* Common Rafters.

place; esp., a place on a roof where refreshments are served, often with a stage for entertainments.

**roof'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of covering with a roof. 2. Materials, or material, for a roof, or of which a roof is made.

**roof'less**, *a.* 1. Having no roof. 2. Without shelter or home.

**roof'tree'** (rōof'trē'), *n.* A ridgepole; ridgepiece.

**rook** (rōok), *n.* [*F. roc, fr. Per. & Ar. rokh, or rukh, castle at chess.*] *Chess.* A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares.

**rook**, *n.* [*AS. hrōc.*] 1. A common European corvine bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) about the size of the American crow. 2. A trickish, rapacious fellow; a sharper. — *v. t. & i.* To cheat.

**rook'er-y** (rōok'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* —**ERIES** (-īz).

1. The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks collectively. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons, penguins, etc. 2. See **FUR SEAL**.

3. A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of mean buildings.

**room** (rōom), *n.* [*AS. rūm.*] 1. Extent of space, Common great or small; compass; esp., sufficient or unobstructed space. 2. A place appropriated to a person or



**k = ch** in *G. ich* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



thing; — now chiefly contrasted with *company*; as, his *room* is better than his *company*. **3.** A portion of space inclosed by walls or partitions in a building; esp., an apartment or chamber; — often used in comb., as, *bed-room*. **4.** Opportunity or scope rendering possible some (given) action or being; as, no *room* for doubt; this system leaves no *room* for individual development.

**Syn.** *Room, chamber, apartment.* *Room* is the word in ordinary use; *chamber* is chiefly elevated; *apartment* suggests esp. a room or suite of rooms rented or for rent.

— *v. i.* To occupy a room or rooms; lodge. *Chiefly U. S.*

**room'er** (rōom'ēr), *n.* A lodger. *Chiefly U. S.*

**room'ful** (rōom'fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* -rŭls (-fōolz). As much or many as a room will hold; also, those in a room collectively.

**room'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* Companion with whom one rooms.

**room'y** (rōom'y), *a.*; **ROOM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Having ample room; spacious. — **room'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **i-ness**, *n.*

**roor'back** (rōor'bāk), *n.* Also, formerly, **roor'bach.** A derogatory falsehood published for political effect. *U. S.*

☞ The word originated in 1844, when there was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, then a candidate for President, an extract purporting to be from Roorback's

"Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836."

**roost** (rōost), *n.* [AS. *hrōst*.] A perch, esp. a perch for fowls.

— *v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a roost; perch.

**roost'er** (rōos'tēr), *n.* The male domestic fowl; cock; chanticleer. *Chiefly U. S.*

**root** (rōot), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wōdian*.] To turn up the earth, or dig up or out, with the snout, as swine.

**root**, *n.* [AS. *rōt*.] **1.** *Bot.* In the higher plants (ferns and seed plants), a portion, commonly subterranean, of the plant body bearing neither leaves nor reproductive organs, but provided with a growing point and serving as an organ of absorption and aeration, a food reservoir, or a support. **2.** Popularly, any subterranean part of a plant. **3.** That which resembles a root, as in position or function; *specif.*: *a* An ancestor or progenitor; an early race; stem. *b* The part of an organ by which it is attached; as, the *root* of a tooth. *c* *Philol.* A primitive word form; verbal element without suffix, prefix, or inflectional ending; radical. *d* A cause; source; as, the *root* of money is a *root* of all kinds of evil. *e* *Music.* The fundamental tone of any compound tone, series of harmonics, or chord; often, simply, the lowest tone of a chord in its normal position. *f* The bottom; *fig.*, the fundamental point or part; as, the *root* of the matter. *g* *Math.* A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, 3 is a second *root* of 9, since  $3 \times 3 = 9$ . *Sign.*  $\sqrt{\quad}$ .

— *v. i.* **1.** To fix the root; take root and begin to grow. **2.** To be or become firmly fixed or established. — *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; implant firmly; hence: to make deep or radical; establish; — used chiefly in *p. p.* **2.** To tear up by the root; eradicate; — used with *up, out, or away*.

**root**, *v. i.* To shout for, or otherwise noisily applaud or encourage, a contestant, as in sports; — usually used with *for*. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

**root beer.** A kind of nonalcoholic beer made with the extracts from various roots. See *BEER*, *n.*, **2.**

**root'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, roots (in any sense).

**root'let** (rōot'lēt), *n.* A small root; radicle.

**root'stock'** (rōot'stōk'), *n.* A rhizome.

**root tubercle.** *Bot.* One of the small nodules or swellings produced on roots of legumes by nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

**root'y** (rōot'y), *a.* Full of roots; consisting of roots.

**rope** (rōp), *n.* [AS. *rōp*.] **1.** A large, stout cord of twisted or braided strands. **2.** Punishment or death by hanging. **3.** A row or string of things united by braiding, twining, etc. **4.** A viscous or glutinous formation in a liquid.

— *v. i.*; **ROPED** (rōpt); **ROP'ING** (rōp'ing). To be formed into rope, filament, or thread. — *v. t.* **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie with a rope. **2.** To connect or fasten together, as mountain climbers, with a rope. **3.** To separate or divide off by a rope; — often used with *off*. **4.** To lasso (a steer, horse, etc.). *Colloq., U. S.* **5.** To draw as if with a rope; inveigle; — used with *in*. *Slang, U. S.*

**rope'danc'er** (rōp'dan'sēr), *n.* One who dances, walks, etc., on a rope extended at some height. — **rope'danc'ing**, *n.*

**rop'er-y** (ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -rēs (-īz). **1.** A place where ropes are made; a ropewalk. **2.** Roguery; roguish tricks. *Obs.*

**rope'walk'** (rōp'wōk'), *n.* A long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured.

**rope'walk'er**, *n.* A ropedancer.

**rop'y** (rōp'y), *a.*; **ROP'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. **1.** Forming viscid threads, etc.; stringy; glutinous. **2.** Resembling rope.

— **rop'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **rop'i-ness**, *n.*

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, māng; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, crūts, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; gō; sing, in; then, thin; nature, vōdure (87);

**roque** (rōk), *n.* [Abbr. *fr.* CROQUET.] A form of croquet modified so as to demand greater accuracy of play.

**Roque'fort' cheese, or Roque'fort'** (rōk'fōrt', rōk'fōrt'), *n.* A highly flavored blue-molded cheese, made at Roquefort, France. It is made from milk of ewes.

**roq'ue-laure** (rōk'ē-lōr; rōk'fōrt'), *n.* [F.; after Duc de Roque-laure.] A cloak reaching about to the knees, worn in the 18th century and in the early 19th century.

**ro-quet'** (rō-kā'; cf. CROQUET), *v. t. & i.* *Croquet.* To hit (another's ball); — said of a ball or of the player who strikes it. — *n.* Act of roqueting.

**ror'qual** (rōrkwāl), *n.* [Norw. *rörhval*, dial. *rörkval*; lit., red whale.] Any of a genus (*Balænoptera*) of large whalebone whales having a dorsal fin.

**ro-sa'ceous** (rō-zā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rosaceus*, fr. *rosa* rose.]

*Bot.* A Belonging to a large family (*Rosaceæ*) of plants, the rose family, which includes, besides the type genus (*Rosa*), other genera (as *Spiræa*) handsome in cultivation, and also the raspberries, blackberries, etc., and, in some classifications, the apples, almonds, plums, etc. **b** Having a 5-petaled corolla like that of the rose; — said of a plant or flower.

|| **ro-sa'lia** (rō-zā'lī-yā), *n.* [Cf. *F. rosalie*, It. *rosalia*.] *Musical.* A form of melody in which a phrase or passage is successively repeated, each time a step or half step higher.

**Ros'a-lind** (rōz'ā-līnd), *n.* The sprightly, charming daughter of the exiled duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." See *ORLANDO*, **2.**

**ros-an'i-line** (rōz-ān'ī-līn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin**. [*rose* + *aniline*.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base,  $\text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2)_2$ , obtained in red-colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidine. It is the parent substance of many aniline dyes.

**ro-sa'ry** (rōzā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [LL. *rosarium* a string of beads, L. *rosarium* a rose garden, fr. *rosarius* of roses, *rosa* a rose.] **1.** A bed of roses or a rose garden. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A series of prayers to be recited in order; also, a string of beads (165 in the greater *rosary*, 55 in the lesser *rosary*) for counting prayers.

**ROSE** (rōz), *pret.* of *RISE*.

**rose** (rōz), *n.* [AS. *rosa*, L. *rosa*, fr. Gr. *rhōdov*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Rosa*), typifying a family (*Rosaceæ*), of erect or climbing shrubs with showy flowers, having five petals in the wild state; also, the flower. **2.** A rosette. **3.** The color of a rose; pink or light crimson. **4.** The card of the mariner's compass; also, a similar card used in other instruments. **5.** A perforated nozzle for delivering water in fine jets. **6.** *Jewelry.* A certain form in which gems are cut; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut.

**rose of Jer'i-cho** (jēr'ī-kō), a Syrian plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened. — *v.* of *Sharon* (shā'rōn). **a** A European species of St.-John's-wort. **b** = *ALTHEA*. **2** *c* *Bib.* Perh. a narcissus or the meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*). — **under the r.** [transl. of L. *sub rosa*], in secret; — the rose being anciently a symbol of secrecy. [flush.]

— *v. t.* To render rose-colored;

**ro'se-ate** (rō-zē-āt), *a.* **1.** Full of, or consisting of, roses; rosy; as, a *roseate* bower. **2. Resembling a rose; esp., tinged with rose color; as, a *roseate* hue.**

**rose'bay'** (rōz'bā'), *n.* Any species of rhododendron.

**rose campion.** A sileneaceous garden plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) with crimson flowers.

**rose cross.** The alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, assumed to denote the union of a rose with a cross.

**rose engine.** *Mach.* A machine for producing curved lines resembling a rosette, as on paper currency.

**rose'fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.* A large marine spiny-finned food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. When mature, it is usually bright rose-red or orange-red.

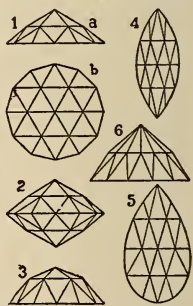
**rose geranium.** A South African gera-



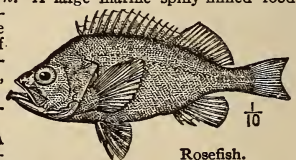
Root. *a* Crown; *b* Main Root; *c* Rootlets.



Wild Rose. Reduced.

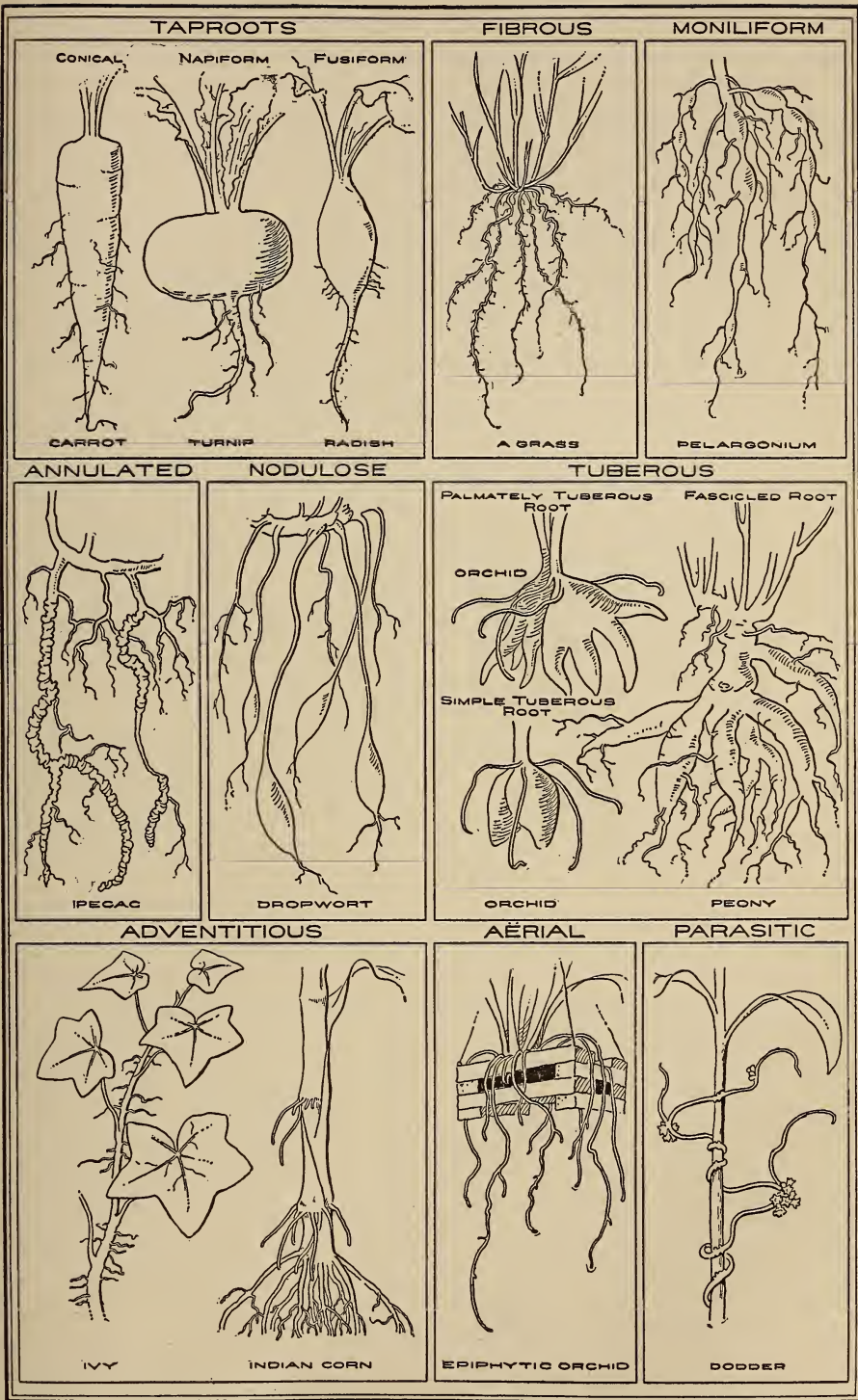


Rose, 6. *1* Dutch; *a* Side, and *b* Front; *2* Double; *3* Brabant; *4* Marquise; *5* Fendeloque; *6* Recoupé.



Rosefish.





ROOT



nium (*Pelargonium capitatum*), grown for its fragrant 3-5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers.

**rose mallow.** 1. Any of several malvaceous plants (genus *Hibiscus*) with rose-colored flowers. 2. The hollyhock.

**rose-ma-ry** (rōz'mā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*L. rosmarinus*; *ros* dew + *marinus* marine.] A fragrant menthaeous shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor, having a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

**ro-se'o-la** (rō-zē'ō-lā), *n.* Also **rose rash**. [*NL.*, dim. of *L. rosa* rose.] A rose-colored rash.

**ro-sette** (rō-zēt'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *rose* a rose.] 1. An imitation of a rose made of gathered or pleated material, used as an ornament or a badge. 2. *a Arch.* An ornament somewhat like a roundel, and filled with leafage. *b Bot.* A very short stem or axis bearing a dense cluster of leaves. **rose water.** Water scented with roses by distillation.

**rose-wa'ter**, *a.* Having the odor of rose water; hence: affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental.

**rose window.** *Arch.* A circular window filled with tracery. **rose'wood** (rōz'wōd'), *n.* A tropical cabinet wood of a dark red color streaked with black, obtained from several species of fabaceous trees (genera *Dalbergia* and *Machari-sim*); also, any tree yielding this wood.

**Ro'si-cru'cian** (rō'zī-kroō'shān; rōz'ī-), *n.* [Probably due to a German theologian, Johann Valentin Andrea, who in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the *Rose Cross* (*G. Rosenkreuz*).] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers affecting to have knowledge giving them mystic and magic powers. — **Ro'si-cru'cian**, *a.*

**ros'i-ly** (rōz'ī-lī), *adv.* In a rosy manner.

**ros'in** (rōz'īn), *n.* [*Variet of resin.*] The hard, commonly amber-colored, resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

**Ros'i-nan'te** (rōz'ī-nān'tē), *n.* [*Sp. Rocinante*; *rocin* jaded horse, *hack* + *ante* before.] Don Quixote's mare, lean, bony, and unsound, but regarded by him as incomparable.

**ros'in-dol** (rōz'īn-dōl; -dōl), *n.* [*G.*; *rosanilin* + *indol*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of red dyestuffs got by heating indols with benzoyl chloride and zinc chloride.

**ros'i-ness** (rōz'ī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being rosy.

**ros'in-weed'** (rōz'īn-wēd'), *n.* Any of various western American asteraceous plants having a resinous foliage or odor; specif., the compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*).

**ro-so'lio** (rō-zō'lī'yo), *n.* [*It.*, fr. *LL. ros solis* sundew, from which it was orig. extracted.] A sweet cordial of the Mediterranean region, made of brandy, sugar, raisins, etc.

**ros'tel-late** (rōs'tē-lāt), *a.* [*NL. rostellatus*, fr. *L. rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum* a beak.] Having a small beak.

**ros'ter** (rōs'tēr), *n.* [*D. rooster* a list.] 1. *Mil. & Nav.* A roll or list of officers or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty. 2. Hence, any roll or list.

**ros'tra** (rōs'trā), *n.*, *L. pl.* of *ROSTRUM*.

**ros'tral** (-trāl), *a.* [*L. rostralis*.] Pert. to a rostrum.

**ros'trum** (-trūm), *n.*; *pl. L. -TRA* (-trā), *E. -TRUMS* (-trūmz). [*L.*, beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere*, *rosūm*, to gnaw.] *Rom. Antiq.* 1. The curved end of a ship's prow, esp. the beak of a war galley. 2. The platform in the Roman Forum where orations, etc. were delivered; — chiefly in *pl.*, because adorned with beaks of captured vessels. 3. Hence: a stage for public speaking; platform. 4. *Zoöl. & Bot.* A part suggesting a bird's beak; a beaklike process.

**ros'y** (rōz'ī), *a.*; **ROS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Like a rose; blooming; blushing. 2. Made of, or adorned with, roses.

**rot** (rōt), *v. i.*; **ROT-TED**; -TING. [*AS. rotian*.] 1. To decompose; decay. 2. Fig., to become morally corrupt; degenerate. — **Syn.** See **DECAY**. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to rot. 2. To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, etc.; ret.

— *n.* 1. Process of rotting, or state of being rotten; decay; putrefaction; also, that which is rotten or rotting. 2. *Bot.* Disease or decay of plant tissues caused by fungi, bacteria, etc. 3. Any of a number of parasitic diseases, chiefly of sheep, characterized by rotting, emaciation, etc.

**ro'ta** (rō'tā), *n.* [*L.*, wheel.] A roll or list; roster.

**Ro'ta**, *n.* [*LL.*; cf. *L. rota* wheel; — said to allude to the wheel-like design of the floor of the room in which the court used to sit.] *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical court that hears appeals; — called also **Rota Romana**.

**ro-tam'e-ter** (rō-tām'ē-tēr), *n.* [*L. rota* wheel + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring curved lines by running over them a small wheel connected with a recording dial.

**ro'ta-ry** (rō'tā-rī), *a.* [*L. rota* a wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; having parts that rotate; rotatory.

**ro'tate** (rō'tāt, or, esp. *Brit.*, rō-tāt'), *v. i.*; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ēd); -TAT-ING. [*L. rotatus*, *p. p.* of *rotare*, fr. *rota* wheel.] 1. To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; revolve. 2. To perform any act, function, etc., in turn; pass or alternate in a series. — **Syn.** See **REVOLVE**. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to rotate, or turn, as a wheel,

around an axle; revolve. 2. To cause to succeed, pass, or act, in turn in a series; as, to *rotate* men in office. 3. *Agric.* To raise or grow in rotation; as, to *rotate* crops.

— (rō'tāt), *a.* Having the parts flat and spreading or radiating like those of a wheel; wheel-shaped.

**ro-ta-tion** (rō-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of rotating or turning on an axis. 2. *Agric.* The planting or sowing of various crops in succession, forming a cycle, so as to avoid the exhaustion of the soil. 3. Any return or succession in a series. 4. *Forestry.* The total cycle or period during which a given stand of timber occupies a piece of ground. — **ro-ta-tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**ro'ta-tive** (rō-tā-tiv), *a.* Rotating or causing rotation; rotatory.

**ro-ta-tor** (rō-tā-tōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who, or that which, rotates; specif., *Anat.* [*pl. ROTATORES* (rō'tā-tō'rēz; 57)], a muscle which partially rotates a part on its axis.

**ro'ta-to-ry** (rō'tā-tō-rī), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or producing rotation; having parts that rotate; rotatory; rotative. 2. Going or following in rotation or succession.

**rotche**, **rotch** (rōch), *n.* A very small, short-billed auk (*Alle alle*), breeding on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean and northern North Atlantic and ranging south in winter.

**rote** (rōt), *n.* [*OF.*] *Music.* A kind of medieval guitarlike stringed instrument, played with a bow, like the crowd, or by a small wheel, like the hurdy-gurdy.

**rote**, *n.* The noise produced by the surf on the shore.

**rote**, *n.* A fixed or customary course; mere routine; — now only in: by **rote**, by routine; mechanically; esp., by memory of the mere forms of speech, often implying want of attention to the meaning.

**ro'ti-fer** (rō'tī-fēr), *n.* [*NL.*; *L. rota* a wheel + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Rotifera*) of minute, man-celled, aquatic animals bearing one or two anterior circles of strong cilia, which, when in motion, appear like rapidly revolving wheels. They are most abundant in stagnant fresh water. — **ro-ti-fer-al** (-tī-fēr-āl), **ro-ti-fer-ous**, *a.*

**rot'l** (rōt'l), *n.* [*Ar. raṭl riṭl*.] A weight of Turkey, North Africa, Persia, etc., corresponding to the pound, but varying with the locality; also, a varying dry measure.

**ro'to-graph** (rō'tō-grāf), *n.* [*L. rota* wheel + *-graph*.] *Photography.* A photograph printed by a process in which a strip or roll of sensitized paper is automatically fed over the negative, the prints being then developed, fixed, cut apart, and washed at a very rapid rate.

**ro'tor** (rō'tōr), *n.* [*Short for rotator*.] *Mach.* A part that revolves in a stationary part, as the rotating member of an electrical machine. Cf. **STATOR**.

**rot'ten** (rōt'n), *a.* [*Of Scand. orig.*] 1. Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, fed. 2. Unsound, as if rotted; not firm. — **rot'ten-ness**, *n.* [stone, used for polishing.]

**rot'ten-stone** (-stōn'), *n.* A decomposed siliceous lime-**ro-tund** (rō-tūnd'), *a.* [*L. rotundus*.] 1. Round or rounded out; spherical. 2. Rounded; full and flowing, as speech.

**ro-tun-dus** (-tūnd'ūs), *n.* [*Cf. It. rondonda*, *F. ronde*; both fr. *L. rotundus* round, fem. *rotunda*.] 1. *Arch.* A round building, esp. one covered by a dome or cupola. 2. A large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol.

**ro-tun-di-ty** (-dī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being round; roundness; of speech, full and flowing.

**ro'ture** (rō'tūr), *n.* [*F.*] 1. State of being a roturier. 2. *Fr. & Canadian Feudal Law.* Tenure of lands by one not of the nobility, bound only to a payment of rent.

**ro'tu-ri-er** (rō'tū'ryā), *n.*; *pl.* -RIERS (*F.* -ryā'). [*F.*] A person not of noble birth; esp., one holding land by roture.

**rou'ble** (rōo'bl), *rouche* (rōoch). Vars. of **RUBLE**, **RUCHE**. [*rou'* (rōo'ā'), *n.* [*F.*] A debauchee; rake.

**rouge** (rōozh), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A red amorphous powder consisting of ferric oxide, used in polishing, as a pigment, etc. 2. Any of various cosmetics used to give a red color to the cheeks or lips. — *v. i.* & *i.*, **ROUGED** (rōozhd); **ROUG'ING** (rōozh'ing). To tint with rouge, as the face or cheeks.

**rouge' et noir** (rōozh'zhā nwar'). [*F.*, red and black.] *Cards.* A certain card game; — so called from the red and black compartments of the gaming table.

**rough** (rūf), *a.* [*AS. rūh*.] 1. Having inequalities, ridges, or projections, on the surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; specif.: a *Hairy*; *shaggy*; esp., roughly or unevenly hairy, as the unshorn face or the fur of some animals; as, a *rough* coat. *b* Not level; uneven; as, a *rough* road. 2. Coarse; unrefined; specif.: a *Harsh* to the eye; as, a *rough* landscape. *b* Not cultivated; rude; as, *rough* hospitality. *c* Harsh to the ear; discordant; grating; as, a *rough* voice. 3. Boisterous or disorderly; tempestuous; as, a *rough* crowd; *rough* weather. 4. In a crude or unfinished state; crude; as, *rough* lumber; a *rough* diamond; hence; hastily or carelessly done or made and therefore confessedly imperfect; as, a *rough* estimate.

**Syn. Rough, rude.** With reference to behavior, **rough** suggests harshness, severity, or violence; **rude**, uncouthness or discourtesy; as, a *rough* retort; a *rude* interruption. As applied to processes or results, **rough** often suggests

**unc.** senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



Rotate Corolla.



that which is offhand or hasty; rude, that which lacks finish or polish; as, a rough guess; a rude implement.

—*adv.* In a rough manner; roughly; as to ride rough.

—*n.* **1.** A coarse, rude fellow; rowdy; ruffian. **2.** That which is rough.

—*v. t.* **1.** To roughen. **2.** To shape, make, or dress roughly. **3.** To endure hard or rude conditions of living. **4.** To indulge in rough conduct or contention.

**rough/cast'** (rŭ'kăst'), *n.* **1.** A rude model or form. **2.** A kind of plastering made of lime, with pebbles or shells, used to cover the outside of buildings. —*v. t.* **1.** To shape or form roughly; block out. **2.** To plaster with roughcast.

**rough/dry'** (-drĭ'), *v. t.* In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing.

**rough/en'** (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rough.

**rough'er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who roughs or roughs out anything.

**rough/hew'** (-hŭ'), *v. t.* **1.** To hew (timber, etc.) coarsely, without smoothing. **2.** To give the first form or shape to.

**rough-house'**, *n.* An outbreak of violence or noisy sport, esp. among occupants of a house or room. *Slang.*

—*v. i.* To start, or take part in, a rough-house. *Slang.*

**rough/ly**, *adv.* In a rough manner.

**rough/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being rough.

**rough/rid'er** (rŭ'rid'ĕr), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle or who rides unbroken or partly broken horses; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment raised for the Spanish war of 1898, largely organized, and later commanded, by Theodore Roosevelt. *Colloq.*

**rough/shod'** (-shŏd'), *n.* Shod with calked shoes.

**rou/lade'** (rŭ'lad'), *n.* [*F.*] *Musical.* A melodic passage of short tones in uniform groups, sung on one long syllable.

**rou/leau'** (rŭ'lo'), *n.* [*F.*] *Roll.* **1.** A roll of paper. **2.** A roll of paper, a roll of coins put up in paper.

**rou/lette** (rŭ'let'), *n.* [*F.* prop., a little wheel or ball, *OF. roulette*, dim. of *roule*. See *ROUËL*.] **1.** A gambling game in which a small ball is rolled so as to fall by chance into one of a number of red and black compartments in a revolving wheel at the bottom of a bowl. **2.** Any of various toothed wheels or disks, as for producing rows of dots on engraved plates, or for making short consecutive incisions in paper to facilitate subsequent division. **3.** *Geom.* The path in a fixed plane of any point in a moving coincident plane when a given curve in the latter plane rolls without sliding on a given curve in the former. [*Incisions so made.*]

—*v. t.* To make incisions in with a roulette; separate by

**Rou-ma'ni-an** (rŭ-mă'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also *Ru-ma'ni-an*. Of or pert. to the kingdom of Roumania. —*n.* An inhabitant of Roumania or one whose native speech is Roumanian; also, the language of Roumania, a Romance language containing many words from other languages.

**rounce** (rouns), *n.* *Print.* The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc., is run in under the platen and out again; also, the whole apparatus for moving the form under the platen.

**round** (raund), *v. t. & i.* [*From Obs. or Dial. roun* to whisper, *AS. rŭnian*, *fr. rŭn*. See *RUNE*.] To whisper; whisper to. *Archaic.*

**round**, *a.* [*OF. roont*, *reont*, fem. *roonde*, *reonde*, *F. rond*, *fr. L. rotundus*, *fr. rota* wheel.] **1.** Spherical or circular, as a ball or disk. **2.** Circular in cross section; esp., cylindrical, as a gun barrel. **3.** Having a curved outline or form; rounded; as, a round arch. **4.** Full; complete; not fractional; expressed in even units, tens, hundreds, etc., by way of approximation; as, round numbers. **5.** Full; large; liberal in size or amount; as, a round sum. **6.** Not cramped or limited; as: **a.** Free and vigorous in motion; as, a round pace. **b.** Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a round voice. **c.** Utterspoken; plain and direct; as, a round oath. **7.** Finished; polished; rounded; —of language or style. **8.** Complete; rounded; esp., accomplished or done by a progression through a series with a final return to the starting point; as, a round trip. **9.** *Phon.* Rounded; labial. See *ROUND*, *v. t.*, **6.** — *Syn.* *Globose*, *globular*, *orbicular*, *orb.*

**round angle**, *Math.*, an angle formed by a complete rotation of a line in a plane, round a point, so that the two sides of the angle coincide. —*r.* *clam*, the quahog. —*r.* *dance*, one that is danced by couples and in which a revolving motion is usually prominent, as the waltz. —*r.* *hand*, a style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct.

—*r.* *robin*, a written petition, memorial, or the like, the signatures to which are in a circle. —*R.* *Table*. **1.** A huge circular table at which King Arthur and his knights sat. **2.** Hence, King Arthur and his knights collectively.

—*n.* **1.** Anything round, as a circle, globe, ring. **2.** A group; a circle. **3.** A circular dance. **4.** A course ending where it began; a circuit; beat; — often in *pl.*; as, to go the rounds. **5.** A cycle of changes, events, acts, etc.; as, a round of pleasures; hence, a complete circuit or range; as, the whole round of knowledge. **6.** A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or, loosely, simultaneously or nearly so; as, a round of applause;

also, a bout or turn by two or more persons in competition; as, a round at cards, etc. **7.** *Music.* A kind of short vocal piece, like a catch, in which several voices follow each other round. **8.** *Mil.* **a.** One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command. **b.** Ammunition for one shot by each soldier, gun, or cannon. **9.** A rounded or curved part of anything, as a humped part in a bent shaft, a paddle shaft, a coil, etc. **10.** A rung of a ladder; a round stick similarly placed, as in a chair. **11.** A round of beef (see below). **12.** In *pl.* See under *CHANGE RINGING*. **13.** State of being accurately round or circular.

**round of beef**, the part of the thigh between rump and leg.

—*adv.* **1.** On all sides; around; as, to be compassed round. **2.** Circularly; around; as, a wheel turns round. **3.** In circumference; as, a ball 10 inches round. **4.** By, in, or through a circuit or cycle; around; as, winter has come round again. **5.** From one side, party, opinion, etc., to another; as, to bring one round to truer views. **6.** In the vicinity; around; as, to loaf round.

—*prep.* **1.** On every side of; as, the people stood round him; also, around; about; as, to wind silk round a spool. **2.** About or past in a wholly or partly circular course; as, a train goes round a curve.

—*v. t.* **1.** To make round. **2.** To surround; encompass. **3.** To complete; hence, to finish or conclude. **4.** To fill out to roundness or fullness of form; — often used with *off* or *out*. **5.** To go round; go about (a corner or point). **6.** *Phon.* **a.** To draw (the lips) together with a round opening, as in pronouncing *oo*. **b.** To pronounce (a vowel) with rounded lips. —*v. i.* **1.** To go round, rotund, full, complete, or perfect. **2.** To go round; to make a circuit or round. **3.** To turn round; wheel about.

**round'a-bout'** (raund'ă-bout'), *a.* **1.** Circuitous; indirect. **2.** Encircling; comprehensive. —*n.* **1.** A merry-go-round. **2.** A short, close jacket for boys, sailors, etc.

**roun/del** (raund'dĕl), *n.* [*OF. rondel* a roundelay, *F. rondel*, *rondeau*, orig., a dim. *fr. rond*. See *ROUND*, *a.*] **1.** *Poetry.* A rondeau or rondel; specif., a style of rondeau consisting of nine long lines with the refrain after the third and ninth. **2. [*F. rondelle*.] Anything round in form; circle; specif., a circular panel, window, or niche.**

**roun/dé-lay** (raund'dĕ-lă), *n.* [*OF. rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*. See *ROUNDDEL*.] **1.** A poem of a style having a recurring word, phrase, or refrain; a rondeau or similar poem. **2.** **a.** A song in which a simple strain is often repeated. **b.** A dance in a circle.

**roun/d'er** (raund'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes rounds; specif., *Slang*, one who makes the rounds of criminal or disreputable resorts, etc.; a habitual petty criminal; a tough; a dissolute idler. **2.** One who, or that which, makes round. **3.** [*In form rounders*, but construed as *stng.*] A game, originally and chiefly English, somewhat resembling baseball.

**Round/head'** (raund'hĕd'), *n.* In the reign of Charles I. and later, a Puritan or Parliamentarian who wore his hair cut short; — used in derision by the Cavaliers.

**roun/dhouse'** (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A lockup. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**roun/d'navt.** A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck. **3.** A house for locomotive engines, built round a turntable.

**roun/d'ing**, *a.* **1.** Round or roundish; becoming round. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or used for, rounding something.

**roun/d'ish**, *a.* Somewhat round.

**roun/d'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A little circle.

**roun/d'ly**, *adv.* In a round manner.

**roun/d'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being round.

**roun/d'-shoul/d'ered** (-shŏl'dĕrd; 109), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting.

**roun/ds'man** (raundz'măn), *n.* A police officer, ranking next below a sergeant, who makes rounds of inspection.

**roun/d'-up'**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of collecting cattle by riding around them and driving them in; also, the men and horses collectively who do this. *Western U. S.* **2.** Hence, a gathering in of scattered persons or things; as, a round-up of criminals. *Colloq., U. S.*

**roun/d'worm'** (raund'wŭrm'), *n.* A nematode worm; specif., any of the nematodes sometimes found parasitic in the intestines of man, the horse, dog, etc.

**roup'y** (raup'i; rŏp'i), *a.* **ROUP'Y-ER**, -I-EST. Hoarse.

**rouse** (rouz), *n.* **1.** A bumper of liquor, esp. in honor of a toast. *Rare.* **2.** Carousal; drinking bout.

**rouse**, *v. t. & i.* *Naut.* To pull strongly and all together.

**rouse**, *v. t. & i.*; **ROUSED** (rouzd); **ROUS'ING** (rouz'ing). **1.** To start from a covert. **2.** To wake or awake from sleep or repose. **3.** To excite, or be roused, to activity. **4.** To stir up; agitate. —*n.* Act of rousing; awakening; signal for rousing or action. — **ROUS'ER**, *n.*

**rous'ing** (rouz'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Having power to awaken or excite; as, a rousing appeal. **2.** Very great; hence: of a lie, bouncing or outrageous; of a fire, roaring; of trade, lively or very brisk. *Colloq.*

**roust'a-bout'** (raust'ă-bout'), *n.* A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat; also, a vagrant who lives by chance jobs. *U. S.*



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**roul** (roul; Scot. rōot), *v. i.* [AS. *hrūtan.*] *Obs.* or *Scot.*  
 1. To roar; bellow; low. 2. To snore loudly; hence, to slumber. — *n.* A bellowing; shouting; clamor; uproar.  
**roul** (roul), *v. i.* To root, search, or rummage; as a wine.  
 — *v. t.* 1. To root up. 2. To scoop out, as with a gouge.  
 to **roul** out. **a** To turn up to view; discover. **b** To turn out by force or compulsion. *Colloq.*

**roul**, *n.* [OF. *route*, fr. LL., fr. L. *rumper*, *ruptum*, to break.] 1. A throng. *Obs.* 2. A tumultuous crowd; mob; hence, the rabble. 3. State of being disorganized and thrown into confused flight or retreat. 4. *Law.* A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing which, if executed, would make them rioters. 5. A fashionable gathering or assembly, esp. in the evening. *Archaic.*

— *v. t.* To put to flight in disorder; defeat utterly.  
**roul cake.** A kind of rich cake for routs, or parties.

**route** (rōot; see *note below*), *n.* [OF. & F., fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), lit. broken or beaten way, fr. *rumper*, *ruptum*, to break.] 1. The course or way which is, or is to be, traveled. 2. *Mil.* An order for troops to march from one place to another, esp. that part of the order which indicates the location of headquarters for each evening.

☞ The pron. *roul* (ou as in *out*) is still common in the U. S., prevailing in some localities; but *rōot*, after mod. French, is displacing it in the best usage.

— *v. t.*; **ROUT'ED**; **ROUT'ING.** To send, forward, or transport, by a certain route.

**roul'er** (roul'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, routs, or scoops out; esp., any of various devices or machines for routing; as: **a** A kind of plane. See **PLANE**, *Illust.* **b** *Mach.* A machine with a rapidly revolving vertical spindle and cutter for scooping out the surface of wood or metal, as for blanks on an electrotype.

**rou-tine'** (rōō-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *route* way. See **ROUTE**.] 1. A round of business or pleasure frequently pursued. 2. Any regular course of action adhered to through force of habit.

**rou-tin'ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Adherence to routine. — **tin'ist**, *n.*

**rove** (rōv), *v. t.*; **ROVED** (rōvd); **ROV'ING** (rōv'ing). 1. To draw through an eye or similar aperture. 2. To draw out into flakes; card, as wool. 3. To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool or cotton, before spinning.

— *n.* 1. A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building. 2. A roll or sliver, as of wool, cotton, silk, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted.

**rove**, *v. i.* [See **ROVER**.] To wander; ramble. — **Syn.** Roam, range, stroll. See **RAMBLE**. — *v. t.* To wander over or through. — *n.* Act of roving or wandering; a ramble.

**rove beetle.** Any of a numerous family (*Staphylinidae*) of long-bodied beetles which feed on decaying animal and vegetable matter, and can run swiftly.

**rov'er** (rōv'ēr), *n.* [D. *roover* roover, *rooven*, to rob.] 1. A pirate. 2. A wanderer; vagrant. 3. *Croquet.* A ball which has passed through all the arches and would go out if it hit the stake. 4. *Archevy.* A casual mark.

**row** (rou), *n.* [Prob. fr. *rouse*, *n.*, taken as a pl.] A noisy quarrel; brawl. — *v. t.* To pick or have a row with; scold or abuse noisily. — *v. i.* To engage in a row. *All Colloq.*

**row** (rō), *v. t.* [AS. *rōvan.*] 1. To propel (a boat) with oars. 2. To transport in a boat propelled with oars. — *v. i.* 1. To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat. 2. To be moved by oars. — *n.* Act of rowing; a trip in a rowboat.

**row** (rō), *n.* [AS. *rāw*, *rēw*.] 1. A series of persons or things in a continued line; a rank; file. 2. A line of houses or buildings close together; street with houses so placed.

**row'an tree** or **row'ān** (rō'ān; rōu'ān), *n.* A European malaceous tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*), or either of two related American trees (*S. americana*, *S. sambucifolia*), with white flowers and red berries; — called also *mountain ash*.

**row'boat'** (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.

**row'dy** (rou'dy), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). One who engages in rows, or in rough behavior; a rough. — *a.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rowdy; rowdyish. — **row'di-ness** (-dī-nēs), *n.* — **row'dy-ish**, *a.* — **row'dy-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

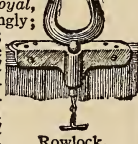
**row'el** (rou'el), *n.* [OF. *roele*, *rouele*, prop., a little wheel, fr. LL. *rotella*, dim. of L. *rota* wheel.] A little wheel on a spur, having radiating points. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ēld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To prick with a rowel.

**row'en** (rou'en), *n.* A second-growth crop; aftermath.

**row'er** (rō'r), *n.* One who rows a boat.

**row'lock** (rō'lōk; colloq. rōl'ōk), *n.* A device serving as the fulcrum for an oar in rowing.

**roy'al** (rōi'āl), *a.* [OF. *roial*, *reial*, F. *royal*, fr. L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, king.] 1. Kingly; of or pert. to a king or sovereign; regal; as, *royal power*; also, of or pert. to the government of a kingdom; as, the *royal army*. 2. Under royal patronage; chartered by the crown; as, the *Royal Academy*. 3. Characteristic of or befitting a king; princely; splendid; as, a *royal welcome*. 4. Very large or excellent of its



Rowlock.

kind; as, a *royal octavo volume*; on a grand scale; as, a *battle royal*. — **Syn.** Monarchical, imperial, august, majestic; superb, illustrious. See **KINGLY**.

**royal spade**, *Auction Bridge*, a spade when spades are trumps under the condition that every trick over six taken by the successful bidder scores 9; — usually in *pl. Obsoles.*

— *n.* 1. *Naut.* A small sail on the *royal mast*. It is immediately above the topgallant sail. 2. A size of paper, originally bearing as a watermark the royal crest, a fleur-de-lis, of France. 3. *Auction Bridge.* A royal spade.

**roy'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The principles of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government.

**roy'al-ist**, *n.* An adherent of a king; one attached to monarchical government; specif., *Hist.* [*cap.*]: a supporter of Charles I.; a Cavalier. **b** An adherent of George III. or the British government in the American Revolution.

**roy'al-ly** (rōi'āl-ī), *adv.* In a royal manner; like a king.

**roy'al-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [OF. *royalté*, *royauté*.] 1. Royal status, station, birth, etc.; kingship. 2. The person of a king or royal person; collectively, royal persons.

3. Character of, or proper to, a king; kingliness. 4. A royal domain. 5. A right or prerogative of a sovereign, as a seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint, a percentage of gold or silver taken from mines, etc. 6. Hence: a share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.) paid by the user to the owner of the property. **b** A compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it or the right to act under it.

-**rhagia**, -**rrhaphy**, *etc.* See -**RHAGIA**, -**RHAPHY**, *etc.*

**rub** (rüb), *v. t.*; **RUBBED** (rüb'd); **RUB'ING**. 1. To subject (a body) to pressure and friction of something moving over its surface. 2. To scour or polish by rubbing; — often used with *up* or *off*. 3. To move (a body) with pressure and friction along a surface. 4. To smear. 5. To treat or bring to (a certain) condition by rubbing; as, to *rub* out a mark.

— *v. i.* 1. To grate. 2. To fret or chafe with friction; as, to *rub* upon a sore. 3. To move or pass with friction or difficulty; as, to *rub* through life.

— *n.* 1. A rubbing; friction. 2. That which rubs; hindrance; impediment; esp., a difficulty; a pinch. 3. Something grating to the feelings, as sarcasm, harsh criticism, etc. 4. A roughness or abrasion made by rubbing.

**rub'a-dub'** (rüb'ä-düb'), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of drumbats; hence: a repeated clamor; a clatter.

**rub-bai-yat'** (rüb-bī-yät'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* RUBAI (rōō-bä'ē). [*Ar.* *rubā'iyāh* quatrain, deriv. of *rubā'* four.] Quatrains; as, the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam.

**rub-basse'** (rōō-bäs'), *n.* [F. *rubace*.] A superior kind of aventurine (quartz) with ruby reflections; — called also *Aconia ruby*, *Mont Blanc ruby*. It is used as a gem.

|| **ru-ha-to'** (rōō-bä'tō), *n.* [*It.*] *Musical Lit.*, (time) "robbed" from certain notes of a measure, the time so taken being made up on other notes in the measure. — *n.* The modifying of metrical time in this fashion.

**rub'ber** (rüb'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rubs; as: **a** An instrument used in rubbing. **b** An eraser, esp. of caoutchouc. 2. In various games, a set of (usually) three games, of which the odd game is played to decide the contest when each side has won one game; also, the odd game so played; also, a contest determined by the winning of (usually) two out of three games. 3. Caoutchouc, or India rubber, esp. in a commercial form. Pure rubber is soft and elastic, becoming sticky when heated, and melting at about 300° F. It is usually mixed with vulcanizing agents, fillers, etc., and then molded and vulcanized. 4. Something made of India rubber; as: **a** An overshoe. *Colloq.* **b** A band of rubber.

**rub'ber-ize** (rüb'ēr-īz), *v. t.* To coat or impregnate with rubber or a rubber solution or preparation, as silk.

**rubber plant.** Any plant yielding caoutchouc; specif., the rubber tree (*Ficus elastica*), often cultivated for ornament.

**rub'ber-y** (-ī), *a.* Of the consistency of India rubber; resembling rubber; hence, springy.

**rub'bish** (rüb'ish), *n.* [*ME.* *robous*, *robeux*, *rubbish*.] Waste or rejected matter; trash; debris.

**rub'ble** (-lī), *a.* Of, or of the nature of, rubbish.

**rub'ble** (-lī), *n.* 1. Waterworn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or as filling; also, masonry of rubble; rubblework. 2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry. — **rub'ble** (-lī), *a.*

**rub'ble-work'** (-würk'), *n.* Masonry of unsquared or rudely squared stones, irregular in size and shape.

**rub'fa-cient** (rüb'fä-fä'shēnt), *a.* [*L.* *rubefaciens*, *p. pr.* of *rubescere* to make red.] Causing redness, as of the skin. — *n.* *Med.* An external application producing redness of the skin. — **rub'fac-tion** (-fäk'shūn), *n.*

**rub'bel'lā** (rōō-bē'l'ā), *n.* [*L.* *rubellus* reddish.] A specific disease with a dusky red cutaneous eruption like that of measles, but without catarrhal symptoms; German measles.

**rub'bel'ite** (-bē'l'it), *n.* [*L.* *rubellus* reddish, dim. of *rubus* red.] *Min.* A red tourmaline. It is used as a gem.

**rub'es-cence** (-bēs'ēns), *n.* Quality or state of being or becoming rufescent; a reddening; a flush.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



ru-bes'cent (-bēs'ēnt), a. [*L. rubescens*, p. pr. of *rubescere* to grow red.] Growing or becoming red; flushing.

ru'bi-a'ceous (rōō'bi-ā'shūs), a. [*L. rubia madder.*] Bot. Belonging to a large family (*Rubiaceae*) of plants, the madder family, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees, chiefly tropical, including the coffee tree, the trees yielding cinchona, the gardenias, the houstonias, and many plants noted for the beauty or fragrance of their blossoms.

Ru'bi-con (rōō'bi-kōn), n. [*L. Rubico.*] *Ancient Geog.* A small river between Italy and Gaul. By leading his army across this river, against the orders of the government, Caesar started a civil war which made him supreme.

ru'bi-cund (-kūnd), a. [*L. rubicundus*, fr. *rubere* to be red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy. — ru'bi-cun'di-ty, n.

ru-bid'i-um (rōō-bīd'ī-ūm), n. [*NL., fr. L. rubidus* red.] A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water with violence and inflames spontaneously in air. Symbol, *Rb*; at wt., 85.45; sp. gr., 1.52. It resembles potassium in properties.

ru-big'i-nous (-bīg'ī-nūs), a. [*L. rubiginosus*, fr. *rubigo*, *rubigo*, rust.] Brownish red; rust-colored; rusty; rusted.

ru'bi-ous (rōō'bi-ūs), a. [*L. rubeus*.] Red; ruby. *Rare.* ru'ble (-bl), n. [*Russ. rubl.*] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Russia, equal to 100 kopecks (61.5 cts.).

ru'bric (-brīk), n. [*OF. rubrique, rubriche*, fr. *L. rubrica*, fr. *rubere* red.] 1. Red chalk; red ocher. *Archaic.* 2. A part of a written or printed work colored red; hence: a title-page, or part of it, or an initial letter or letters, etc., when printed in red. b The title of a statute of law. c *Liturgies.* A direction or prescribed rule for the conduct of service, formerly always in red. d A form or thing established or settled, as by authority. 3. A heading of a section of a discourse; a head. 4. Red.

ru'bric (rōō'brīk) a. Colored or marked with red; also, ru'bric-cal (-brī-kāl) of or pert. to a rubric or rubrics.

ru'bricate (-kāt), a. [*L. rubricatus*, p. p.] Marked with red. — (-kāt), v. t.; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd). To mark with red; also, to arrange as in a rubric; establish or fix in form.

ru'bric-a'tion (-kā'shūn), n. 1. Act or process of rubricating. 2. That which is rubricated, as a letter or word.

ru'by (rōō'bi), n.; pl. -BIES (-bīz). [*F. rubis*, fr. *L. rubere* to be red.] 1. A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum; — called also true, or Oriental, ruby. Cf. RUBASSE. 2. A thing made of the ruby; esp., *Watch Making*, a bearing, roller, or other part made of ruby, or of a substitute material. 3. The color of the ruby; carmine red. 4. That which resembles the ruby in color, as red wine. 5. *Print.* Agate type. See TYPE. *Eng.*

— a. Resembling a ruby, esp. in color; ruby-colored; red. ru-ber'vine (rōō-sīr'vīn; -vīn), a. [*Malay rusa deer* + *L. cervus* deer.] *Zool.* Of or pert. to a genus or subgenus (*Rucervus*) of East Indian deer.

ruche (rōōsh), n. [*F. ruche* ruche, beehive.] A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, etc., used for a collar or cuff or as a trimming.

ruch'ing (rōōsh'īng), n. A ruche, or ruches collectively; also, material for making ruches.

ruck (rūk), n. Crowd; throng; esp., the crowd of ordinary or common persons or things; ordinary run.

ruck, v. t. & i. & n. Wrinkle; crease; pucker.

ru'ction (rūk'shūn), n. An uproar; a quarrel; a rough-and-tumble fight; a noisy outbreak. *Colloq. or Dial.*

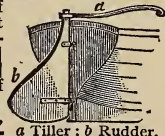
rud-beck'i-a (rūd-bēk'ī-ā), n. [*NL., after Olaf Rudbeck*, Swedish botanist.] Any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of asteraceous perennial herbs, the coneflowers, having showy, mostly yellow rayed flowers, and a conical chaffy receptacle; — often called *yellow daisy* and *black-eyed Susan*.

rudd (rūd), n. [*From rudd redness*, AS. *rudu*.] A freshwater European fish (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) of the carp family, somewhat resembling the roach.



Rudd.

rud'der (rūd'ēr), n. [*AS. rōðer* a paddle.] 1. A flat piece or structure of wood or metal hinged vertically at the stern of a vessel, by means of which the vessel is steered. 2. In an aircraft, a surface the function of which is to exert a turning moment about an axis of the craft. — rud'der-less, a. [*manner.*]



rud'di-ly (-ī-lī), adv. In a ruddy.

rud'di-ness, n. Quality or state of being ruddy.

rud'dle (-'lī), n. [*From rudd redness*, ruddle, AS. *rudu*.] Redder. — a Tiller; b Rudder. v. t.; -DLED (rūd'ld); -DLING (-līng). To color with ruddle, or red; to rouge.

rud'dock (-'dōk), n. [*AS. rudduc*.] The European robin.

rud'dy (-ī), a.; -DI-ER (-ī-ēr); -DI-EST. [*AS. rudig*.] 1. Red or reddish. 2. Having a healthy reddish color.

ruddy duck, an American duck (*Erismataria jamatocensis*)

having a broad bill and a wedge-shaped tail. The adult male has the upper parts largely rich brownish red.

ru'de (rōōd), a.; RUP'ER (rōō'ēr); RUP'EST. [*F., fr. L. rudis*; or perh. fr. *L. rubidus* rough.] 3. Characterized by roughness; rough; crude; harsh; severe; as, a *ru'de* shock. 2. Lacking delicacy or refinement; as, i A *ru'de* uncultured; as, a *ru'de* people; hence, of low rank. b *Savage*; brutal. c *Insulting*; impudent; as, a *ru'de* servant. d *Lacking* original or refined expression; as, a *ru'de* mechanic. 4. *Rugged*; sturdy; vigorous; as, *ru'de* strength. — *Syn.* Artless, uncouth, rustic; coarse, slowness; untaught, illiterate; uncivil, saucy, impertinent, insolent, surly, currish, churlish; uncivilized, barbarous, violent, fierce; tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, inclement. See ROUGH. — ru'de'ly, adv. — ru'de'ness, n.

ru'des'by (rōōdz'bi), n. An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Obs.*

ru'di-ment (rōō'dī-mēnt), n. [*L. rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude.] 1. That which is unformed or undeveloped; fundamental principle; unfinished beginning. 2. Hence: an element or first principle of any art or science; first step. 3. *Biol.* A part or organ so deficient or undeveloped as entirely to prevent its performing its normal or original function; specif., the vestige or remains of a part functional only in an earlier stage of the same individual or in his ancestors.

ru'di-men'tal (-mēnt'āl), a. Rudimentary.

ru'di-men'ta-ry (-mēnt'ā-rī), a. 1. Of or pert. to rudiments; elementary. 2. *Biol.* Having the character of a rudiment. — ru'di-men'ta-rī-ly (-rī-lī), adv. — ta-rī-ness, n.

rue (rōō), n. [*F. rue*, *L. ruta*.] A shrubby yellow-flowered rutaceous plant (*Ruta graveolens*) with a bitter taste.

rue (rōō), v. t.; RUED (rōōd); RUI'ING (rōō'īng). [*AS. hrēowan* to grieve, make sorry.] 1. To regret (wrongdoing, an act, etc.) extremely; suffer remorse for; repent of. 2. To repent, as a bargain. 3. To regard (a fact, or event, etc.) with regret; wish (something) had never occurred or existed; as, to *rue* the day when one was born. — v. i. To feel sorrow and regret; repent.

— n. Bitterness; regret; sorrow; repentance.

ru'e anemone. A delicate vernal ranunculaceous plant (*Synedon thalictroides*) of the eastern United States, with decomposed leaves and white flowers.

ru'e'ful (-fool), a. 1. Lamentable; pitiable. 2. Expressing sorrow, pity, or regret; sorrowful. — *Syn.* See DOLEFUL.

— ru'e'ful-ly, adv. — ru'e'ful-ness, n.

ru-fes'cence (rū-fēs'ēns), n. Rufescent quality.

ru-fes'cent (-ēnt), a. [*L. rufescens*, p. pr. of *rufescere* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

ruff (rūf), n. A small European perch (*Acerina cernua*).

ruff (rūf), n. [*OF. rouffe, ronfle*.] *Card Playing*. 1. An obsolete game similar to whist. 2. Act of trumping. — v. i. & t. To play a trump card on a plain-suit lead; trump.

ruff, n. 1. A kind of muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly worn by persons of fashion, esp. in the reign of Elizabeth.

2. Something suggestive of a ruff; as, *Zoöl.*, a fringe of hairs or feathers around or on the neck. 3. A species (*Pavonella pugnax*) of sandpiper of Europe and Asia. The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers on the neck. The female is called *reeve*.

ruffed (rūft), p. a. Having a ruff.

ruffed grouse, a North American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) valued as a game bird in the eastern United States and Canada. It is called *partridge* in the North and *pheasant* in the South.

ru'fian (rūf'ī-ān; rūf'yān), n. [*F. ruffien*, OF. *ruffien*, *ruffian*, pimp, rake.] A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow. — a. 1. Brutal; cruel.

2. Like or appropriate to a ruffian; hence: boisterous; stormy; as, winter's *ruffian* blasts.

ru'f-i-an-ism (-īz'm), n. Ruffianly qualities or conduct.

ru'f-i-an-ly, a. Like a ruffian; violent; brutal.

ru'f'le (rūf'li), v. t.; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-līng). 1. To make into a ruff; draw into plaits, or folds; wrinkle. 2. To furnish with ruffles. 3. To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers.

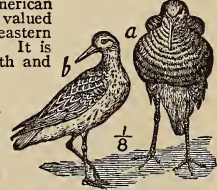
4. To make slightly rough or uneven, as water. 5. To agitate mentally; disturb; vex. 6. To turn over, as leaves of a book, or shuffle together, as cards, hurriedly or in disorder.

— v. i. 1. To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent. *Obs.* 2. To put on airs; swagger; — often used with *it*.

— n. 1. That which is ruffled; specif., a strip of lace, cambric, chiffon, etc., plaited or gathered, and used as a trim-



Ruff, 1.



Ruff, 3 (*Pavonella pugnax*). a Male; b Female, or Reeve.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation, Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



ming; a frill. 2. State of being ruffled, or disturbed; irritation; also, commotion; tumult. 3. Mil. A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; — called also *ruff*.

**ru'f'ler** (rūf'ler), *n.* One who ruffles; swaggerer; braggart.

**ru'fous** (rūf'ūs), *a.* [*L. rufus*.] Reddish; yellowish red or brownish red.

**rug** (rūg), *n.* A piece of thick fabric with a heavy nap, for a floor covering, a wrap, etc.; also, a fur mat, etc.

**ru'ga** (rūg'ā), *n.*; *pl. rugæ* (-jē). [*L. Nat. Hist.* A wrinkle; fold; — chiefly used in *pl.*; as, the *rugæ* of the mucous membrane of the stomach. — **ru'gate** (-gāt), *a.*

**Rug'by** (rūg'bī), *n.* [Because orig. played at *Rugby* school, Eng.] A kind of football game. See FOOTBALL, 2.

**rug'ged** (rūg'ēd; 24), *a.* 1. Having a rough uneven surface; not smooth; irregular; rough; hence: a Uneven; unkempt. **b** Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. **c** Full of furrows and ridges; seamed; wrinkled. **2.** Harsh; sour; austere. **3.** Rude; uncivil. **4.** Turbulent; stormy; as, *rugged* weather. **5.** Rough to the ear; harsh. **6.** Vigorous; robust. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** Cragged; coarse, severe; violent, boisterous, inclement. — **ru'ged-ly**, *adv.*

**ru'ged-ness**, *n.* [*klē.*] Wrinkled.

**ru'gose** (rūg'ōs; rōō-gōs'), *a.* [*L. rugosus*, fr. *ruqa* wrinkle.] **ru-gōs'i-ty** (-gōs'y-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tīz). [*L. rugositas*.] Quality or state of being rugose; a wrinkled place; wrinkle.

**Ruhm'korff's** coil (rūm'kōrfs). [After H. D. *Ruhmkorff* (1803-77), German electrical manufacturer at Paris.] See INDUCTION COIL.

**ru'in** (rū'in), *n.* [*F. ruine*, fr. *L. ruina*, fr. *ruere*, *rutum*, to fall violently.] **1.** A fall. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Such change as destroys anything or impairs effectiveness; destruction; overthrow. **3.** That which causes, or act of causing, such destruction or impairment; ruination; as, drink will be his *ruin*. **4.** That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; esp., in *pl.*, the remains of a ruined house, city, etc. **5.** State of decay or worthlessness. — **Syn.** Downfall, perdition, subversion, defeat; bane, pest. — **v. t. & i.** To bring, fall, go, or come to ruin.

**ru'in-ate** (-i-nāt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); **-AT'ING**. To destroy; ruin. — *a.* Ruined. [*ruined*.]

**ru'in-a'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of ruining, or state of being ruined. [*ruined*.]

**ru'ined** (-īnd), *p. a.* That has suffered decay or ruin.

**Syn. Ruined, dilapidated.** Ruined implies utter (often tragic) downfall or decay; that is dilapidated which is falling into partial ruin or decay, esp. through neglect; the word often connotes contempt; as, a *ruined* temple; a *dilapidated* wharf, hat.

**ru'in-ous** (-y-nūs), *a.* **1.** Causing, or tending to, ruin; destructive. **2.** Characterized by ruin; ruined; dilapidated. **3.** Consisting of ruins. — **Syn.** Decayed, demolished; wasteful. — **ru'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ru'le** (rūl), *a.* That may be ruled.

**ru'le-able** (rūl'ā-b'l), *a.* [*OF. rrule, rrieule*, fr. *L. regula* ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, to direct.] **1.** A prescribed guide for conduct; a governing direction; regulation. **2.** *Specif.*: **a.** The regulation prescribed for observance by members of a religious order. **b Math.** A determinate method prescribed for performing an operation. **c Gram.** A general principle concerning the formation or use of words. **3.** Uniform or established course of things; systematic method or practice; as, my *rule* is to rise at six o'clock. **4.** Act of ruling; administration of law; authority. **5. Law.** An order or direction made by a court, usually in writing, regulating court practice (*general rule*) or regulating the action of parties in special cases (*special rule*). **6.** A straight strip, as of wood, used as a guide in drawing, for measuring, etc.; a ruler. **7. Print.** A thin type-high plate of metal (usually brass) with a line or lines as its face. — **Syn.** Law, precept, maxim, guide, canon, order.

**rule of three.** See PROPORTION, 4.

**-v. t. & i.** **1.** Ruled (rūold); **RUL'ING** (rūol'īng). **1.** To control; govern; manage. **2.** To control by influence; etc.; guide. **3. Law.** To require or command by rule; give as a direction, order, or determination of court. **4.** To mark with lines guided by or as by a ruler or ruler. — **Syn.** See GOVERN, -v. t. **1.** To exercise supreme authority; — often used with *over*. **2. Law.** To lay down a rule or order of court; decide an incidental point. **3. Com.** To keep within a (certain) range for a time; to be in general, or as a rule; as, prices *rule* lower to-day.

**ru'ler** (rūl'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who rules; one who exercises authority, as a sovereign. **2.** A strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used as a guide in drawing lines; a ruler. **3. Print.** A thin type-high plate of metal (usually brass) with a line or lines as its face. — **Syn.** Law, precept, maxim, guide, canon, order.

**ru'ling** (-īng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who rules. **2.** Act of drawing ruled lines; also, ruled lines. **3. Law.** A decision of a judge or a court, esp. one on a point of law.

**rum** (rūm), *n.* **1.** An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses or other cane product. **2.** Any intoxicating liquor; intoxicating liquor in general. *Colloq.*

**rum, a.** Old-fashioned; queer; odd. *Slang.*

**Ru-ma'ni-an** (rū-mā'nī-ān). Var. of ROUMANIAN.

**rum'ble** (rūm'b'l), *v. i.*; **-BLED** (-b'ld); **-BLING** (-blīng).

[*ME. romblen*.] **1.** To make a low, heavy, rolling sound. **2.** To murmur; ripple. — **v. t.** **1.** To utter or give forth with a rumbling sound. **2.** To polish or otherwise treat in a rumble (sense 3). — *n.* **1.** A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or thunder. **2.** A seat behind the body of a vehicle. **3.** A tumbling barrel.

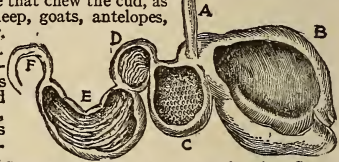
**rum'bler** (-blēr), *n.* One that rumbles, as a tumbling barrel.

**rum'bly** (-blī), *a.* **1.** Causing rumbling or rattling; rough; — said of a road. **2.** Tending to rumble or rattle; of a rumbling character; as, a *rumbly* cart, voice.

**ru'men** (rū'mēn), *n.* [*L. rumen, inis, throat*.] **1.** The first stomach of a ruminant. **2.** The cud of a ruminant.

**ru'mi-nant** (-mī-nānt), *a.* [*L. ruminans, -antis*, *p. pr.*] **1.** Cheving the cud; of or pertaining to the ruminants. **2.** Hence, given to, or engaged in, pondering; meditative. — *n.* Any of a division (*Ruminantia*) of hoofed mammals including those that chew the cud, as the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, giraffes, deer, and camels.

The herbaceous food is swallowed unchewed, and passes into the rumen of the



Stomach of a Ruminant opened to show Structure. A Esophagus; B Rumen; C Reticulum; whence it is D Omasum, or Manypplies; E Abomasum; regurgitated F Intestine.

in masses, and then thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva while the animal is at rest. It is then swallowed, and passes through the reticulum and omasum into the fourth stomach, or abomasum, where it is acted on by the gastric juice. — **ru'mi-nant-ly**, *adv.*

**ru'mi-nate** (-nāt), *v. i.*; **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); **-NAT'ING**. [*L. ruminatus*, *p. p. of ruminari, -nare*, fr. *rumen, inis*, throat.] **1.** To chew the cud; chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed. **2.** To meditate deliberately; ponder; reflect. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER, -v. t. **1.** To chew over again. **2.** To ponder over; muse on.

**ru'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. **2.** Deliberate meditation or reflection; pondering.

**ru'mi-na-tive** (rūm'ī-nā-tīv), *a.* Ruminating; meditative.

**ru'mi-nat'or** (-nā'tēr), *n.* One who ruminates.

**rum'mage** (rūm'āj), *n.* [*F. roamage*, fr. *room*.] **1. Naut.** A place or room for the stowage of cargo in a ship. *Obs.* **2.** A thorough search by rummaging. — *v. t. & i.*; **-MAGED** (-ājēd); **-MAG-ING** (-āj-īng). To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things; ransack. — **rum'mag'er** (-āj-ēr), *n.*

**rummage sale.** A sale for charity of goods consisting of discarded clothing, furniture, etc.

**rum'mer** (-ēr), *n.* [*D. roemer, romer*.] A kind of large drinking glass or cup.

**ru'mor, ru'mour** (rūm'ēr), *n.* [*OF. rumour, L. rumor*.] **1.** A prolonged, indistinct noise. *Obs.* **2.** A popular report; common talk; notoriety; reputation. **3.** A story current without known authority for its truth; — often personified. — *v. t.* To tell by rumor; give out tidings of.

**rump** (rūmp), *n.* **1.** The posterior end of an animal, generally including the buttocks. **2.** Among butchers, the piece of beef between the sirloin and theitchbone piece. **3.** The hind end; fag-end.

**rum'ple** (rūm'pl), *v. t. & i.*; **-PLED** (-p'ld); **-PLING** (-plīng). To make uneven; form into irregular inequalities; wrinkle; crumple; muss. — *n.* A fold or plait; a wrinkle.

**rum'pus** (-pūs), *n.* A disturbance; fracas. *Colloq.*

**run** (rūn), *v. i.*; *pret. ran* (rān) or *RUN*; *p. p. RUN*; *p. pr. & vb. n. RUN'NING*. [*AS. rinnan* to flow (*pret. ran, p. p. gerunnen*), and *iernan, irnan*, to run (*pret. orn, arn, earn, p. p. urnen*).] **1.** To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action, as a stream, wagon, person, etc.; hasten. **2. Athletics.** To move rapidly by springing steps so that for an instant in each step neither foot touches the ground; — *dist.* from *walk*. **b** Of a horse, to move in an accelerated gallop, each leg acting in turn as a propeller and supporter, and all four legs being for an instant in the air under the body. **3.** To move, go, pass, or proceed; *specif.*: **a.** To go back and forth; ply; as, the boat *runs* to Albany. **b** To steal off; flee. **c** To contend in a race; hence: to enter into a (political) contest; become a candidate; as, to *run* for office. **d** To turn or operate, as a wheel or machinery; rotate. **e** To migrate or move in schools; — used of fish. **f** To extend or reach (in space or time), as a ditch, a railroad track, the memory, etc. **g** To pass from one state to another; as, to *run* in debt. **h** To pass or go quickly in thought or discourse. **i** To flow, as a liquid; as, rivers *run* to the sea. **j** To become fluid; melt; fuse, as ice, iron, etc. **k** To grow or develop, or to tend to do so. **l** To spread or diffuse, as a color. **m** To discharge pus, etc. **n** To have a course or direction;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



as, the line *runs* east. **o** *Law*. To continue in or have force or effect; also, to accompany, as a valid obligation or right. **p** To accrue or become payable in due course (as interest). **q** To be written or inscribed in a specified manner; as, the writ *runs* in the king's name. **r** To creep, climb, or extend up or along; spread; as, the vine *runs* along the fence. **4**. To move, go, pass, happen, etc., repeatedly or in succession; specif.: **a** To make numerous demands for payment, as upon a bank; — used with *on*. **b** To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece *ran* for six months.

**to run riot**, to act wantonly or without restraint.  
**— v. t.** **1**. To cause to run, as an engine, a horse, a candidate, a metal, a boundary line, etc. **2**. To pursue; hunt. **3**. To perform by or as by running; as, to *run* a race. **4**. To pursue in thought. **5**. To thrust; as, to *run* a sword through a man. **6**. To drive or force; as, to *run* a ship aground. **7**. To fuse; melt; also, to mold; cast; as, to *run* bullets. **8**. To mark out, as a boundary line; indicate. **9**. To smuggle; as, to *run* a cargo. **10**. To incur, as risk. **11**. To discharge; emit; as, the faucet *runs* hot water. **12**. To flow with; as, the river *ran* blood. **13**. To conduct; carry on; as, to *run* a hotel. *Colloq., U. S.* **14**. To tease with sarcasms and ridicule. *Colloq.* **15**. To sew, as a seam, continuously. **16**. In various games, to make (a number of successful shots, strokes, etc.) in succession.

**— n.** **1**. Act of running. **2**. Act of migrating; — used of fish. Also, a school of fishes in migration. **b** Continuation or course; as, a *run* of luck. **c** A continuing urgent demand, as on a bank for money. **d** *Games, etc.* The making of a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like, successively; also, the score thus made. **e** *Music*. A roudale; a melodic series of consecutive tones. **3**. A brook; watercourse. **4**. That which runs, or flows, during a certain time. **5**. A distance covered, or amount of work turned out, in a special course, time, or operation. **b** A range of ground for feeding stock, etc.; as, a chicken *run*. **6**. A trip or course; journey. **7**. *Naut.* The after part of the underwater body of a ship from where it begins to curve, or slope, upward and inward, to the stern. **8**. *Piquet, Cribbage, etc.* A sequence; as, a *run* of four in hearts. **9**. In baseball and cricket, the score unit, made by running over a prescribed course. **10**. Freedom to go about at will; as, he has the *run* of the house. *Colloq.* **11**. See BOWER BIRD.

**in the long run**, in the course of time, trial, use, experience, or the like. — **the run, or the common run**, ordinary persons; the generality of people or things; also, ordinary course or kind.

**— p. a.** **1**. Melted, or made from molten material; cast; as, *run* metal. **2**. Smuggled; as, *run* goods. *Colloq.*

**run'a-bout'** (rūn'ā-bout'), *n.* A kind of light uncovered wagon; also, a kind of light automobile or motor boat.

**run'a-gate** (gāt), *n.* [ME. *renegat*, fr. LL. *renegatus*, confused with E. *run*, and *gate* way. See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; runaway; also, a vagabond; wanderer.

**run'-a-round'**, *n.* *Med.* A whitlow encircling the finger nail, but not affecting the bone. *Colloq.*

**run'a-way'** (wā'), *n.* **1**. A fugitive. **2**. Act of running away, esp. of a horse or team. — **a.** **1**. Fleeting; having broken away from control; as, a *runaway* horse. **2**. Accomplished by elopement, or during flight; as, a *runaway* marriage. **3**. *Racing*. Won by a long lead; as, a *runaway* race. Hence, decisive.

**run'ci-nate** (rūn'si-nāt), *a.* [L. *runcinatus*, p. p. of *runcinare* to plane off, *runcina* a plane.] *Bot.* Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downward, as the dandelion leaf.

**run'dle** (-dl), *n.* **1**. A round; step of a ladder; rung. **2**. Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel.

**rund'let** (rūnd'lēt), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *rondelle* a little tun, *rond* round.] A small barrel of varying capacity; an old liquid measure, about 18 wine, or U. S., gallons (68 liters).

**rune** (rōon), *n.* [AS. *rūn* run, secret, mystery.] **1**. Any of the characters of the alphabet formerly used by the Teutonic, or Germanic, peoples from about the 3d century A. D. **2**. In *pl.* Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

**rung** (rūng), *pret. & p. p.* of RING.

**rung** (rūng), *n.* [AS. *hrung* a staff, rod, pole.] **1**. A stout rounded stick; crossbar; spoke; as, the *rung* of a chair. **2**. A crosspiece of a ladder; a round.

**ru'nic** (rōō'nīk), *a.* Of or pert. to runes or Norsemen.

**runic staff**. = CLOG ALMANAC.

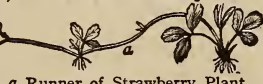
**run'let**. Var. of RUNDLET.

**run'let** (rūn'lēt), *n.* A rivulet; brook.

**run'nel** (-ēl), *n.* [AS. *rūnel*.] A rivulet; runlet.

**run'ner** (-ēr), *n.* **1**. One who, or that which, runs, as a racer, an engine driver, etc. **2**. Either of the pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; the blade of a skate. **3**. *Bot.* A slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end, form-

a Runner of Strawberry Plant.



ing new plants. **b** A plant which spreads by this method. **4**. A jurel (*Caranx chrysos*), common from Cape Cod southward. **5**. A smuggler. *Colloq.* **6**. One employed to solicit patronage, as for a boat, hotel, etc. *Cant., U. S.* **run'ning**, *p. a.* **1**. Moving or advancing by running; specif., of a horse: **a** Having a running gait. **b** Trained for running races. **2**. Continuous; as, a *running* fire of musketry. **3**. Successive; as, two days *running*. **4**. Flowing; easy; curvise; as, a *running* hand.

**running board**, a narrow platform along the side of a locomotive, open street car, etc. — **r. bowline**. See KNOT, *Illustr.* — **r. gear**, the wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; also, the working parts of a locomotive or other machine. — **r. knot**, a slipknot. — **r. noose**, a noose made with a running knot. — **r. title**, the general title of a volume, as printed at the top of all left-hand pages or, sometimes, of all pages.

**run'round'** (rūn'rūnd'), *n.* Var. of RUN-AROUND. *Colloq.*

**run** (rūnt), *n.* [Scot., an old cow, an old, withered woman.] **1**. An animal unusually small of its kind. **2**. A dwarf, or a person of small or stunted growth.

**run'way'** (rūn'wā'), *n.* **1**. The channel of a stream. **2**. A beaten path made by animals. **3**. A road on which logs are skidded. **4**. Way or gauged track for wheeled vehicles, etc. **ru-pee'** (rōō-pē'), *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah*, fr. Skr. *rūpya* silver.] A silver coin and the monetary unit of British India, equal to 16 annas (1s. 4d. or 32.444 cents). *Abbr., Re.; pl. Rē.*

**rup'ture** (rūp'tūr), *n.* [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumper*, *ruptum*, to break.] **1**. A breaking apart, or state of being broken apart; as, the *rupture* of a blood vessel. **2**. Breach of peace or concord; specif., open hostility or war between nations. **3**. *Med.* Hernia. — **Syn.** Break, breach, burst, disruption. See FRACTURE — **v. t. & i.**; — **TURED** (-tūr'd); — **TUR-ING** (-tūr-ing). To cause a rupture of or in.

**ru'ral** (rōō'rāl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1**. Of or pert. to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; rustic. **2**. Of or pert. to agriculture. **Syn.** Rural, rustic, pastoral, bucolic, Arcadian. **Ru-**ral refers to the country itself, esp. in its pleasant aspects; rustic commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish. That is pastoral which has to do with the life of shepherds, or (esp.) with conventional rural life. **Bucolic** is a literary (sometimes humorous) synonym for rustic; **Arcadian** suggests ideal pastoral simplicity.

**ru'ral dean**. See ARCHPRIEST.

**ru'ral-ism** (-l'z'īm), *n.* Quality or state of being rural.

**ru'ral-ist**, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

**ru'ral-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; — **-IZED** (-īz'd); — **-IZ-ING**. To render or become rural; give a rural appearance to.

**ru'ral-ly**, *adv.* In a rural manner.

**ruse** (rōōz), *n.* [F., fr. *ruser* to use tricks.] An artifice; trick; stratagem; fraud; deceit. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.

**rush** (rūsh), *n.* [AS. *rise*, *resce*, *risc*.] **1**. Any of a genus (*Juncus*), typifying a family (*Juncaceæ*), of aquatic or marsh-growing plants having cylindrical, often hollow, stems. Rushes are used in bottoming chairs, plating mats, etc. **2**. A mere trifle; a straw.

**rush, v. i. & t.** **1**. To move, push, or urge forward with impetuosity or violence. **2**. To act or do with undue haste and eagerness; as, to *rush* into an agreement. **3**. To make an onset on; charge; carry by assault; as, to *rush* a barrier.

**— n.** **1**. Act of rushing; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops, winds, water, etc. **2**. A thronging to a newly discovered ore field; as, a gold *rush*. Also, the new gold field itself. *Chiefly Australasia.* **3**. An onset; attack; specif., in colleges, etc., a contest between two classes for temporary possession of a walk, fence, cane, etc.; as, a cane *rush*. *U. S.* **4**. That which comes in great rapidity, or which causes unusual activity; as, a *rush* of work. **5**. *Football, U. S.* A one of certain players in the rush line; as the center or end *rush*. **b** Act of carrying the ball. — **rusher, n.** [dipped in grease.]

**rush candle**. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes, **rush'light'** (rūsh'līt'), *n.* A rush candle or its light.

**rush line**. *Football.* The players of the forward line of attack or defense. *U. S.*

**rush'y** (-ī), *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.

**ru'sine** (rōō'sīn; -sīn), *a.* [Malay *rūsa* deer.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to a genus or subgenus (*Rusa*) of maned East Indian deer, including the sambar.

**rustine** *antler*, an antler with the brow tine simple and the beam simply forked at the tip.

**rusk** (rūsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, *rosca*, prop., a screw.] **1**. A light, soft bread, often crisped in an oven; also, a kind of sweet biscuit. **2**. Bread or cake browned in an oven; also, such bread pulverized.

**Russ** (rūs), *n.* [F. *Russe*.] **1**. *sing. & pl.* A Russian; the Russians. **2**. The Russian language. — **a.** Russian.

**rus'set** (rūs'ēt; 24), *a.* [OF. *roussset*, *rossset*, dim. of *rous*, *ros*, red, L. *russus*.] **1**. Reddish brown; also, yellowish brown. **2**. Made of a cloth called "russet"; hence: coarse;

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bön*; *yet*; *zh* = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



rustic. *Archaic.* — **n.** 1. A russet color. **2.** Cloth or clothing of a russet color and, often, coarse texture; esp., homespun. **3.** A kind of winter apple having a rough skin of a russet color. — **rus'-set-y** (-y), *a.* [tants, or language.]

**Rus'sian** (rúsh'án), *a.* Of or pert. to Russia, its inhabitant. **Russian Church**, the established church of the Russian Empire, a branch of the Eastern Church.

— **n.** 1. One of the people of Russia; i.e., a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking race, or races, of Russia. The Russian-speaking peoples are subdivided into the **Great Russians**, of the central and northeastern provinces; the **Little Russians**, of Little and South Russia; and the **White Russians**, in West Russia. **2.** The chief Slavic language of Russia. It is divided into **Great Russian**, the standard literary language, **Little Russian**, spoken in parts of Austria-Hungary as well as northern Russia, and **White Russian**, spoken by a relatively small group (four or five million) in West Russia.

**Rus'sian-ize** (-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZ'ING (-íz'ing). To make Russian, or more or less like the Russians.

**Russ'ni-ak** (rúsh'ni-ák), *n.* & *a.* [Pol. & Ruthenian *Rusnjak*.] = RUTHENIAN.

**Rus'so-phile** (rúsh'ó-fil; rús'ó-fil), *n.* [Russia + Gr. *φίλος* loving.] One who favors Russian policy and characteristics.

**Rus'so-pho'bi-a** (rús'ó-fó'bi-á), *n.* [Russia + -phobia.] Morbid dread of Russia or Russian influence. — **Rus'so-phobe** (-fób), *a.* & *n.*

**rust** (rúst), *n.* [AS. *rust*.] **1.** The reddish coating, essentially ferric hydroxide, Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>, formed on iron, as upon exposure to moist air; by extension, a coating produced on other metals by corrosion. **2. Bot.** A any of numerous minute parasitic fungi (order *Uredinales*) causing discoloration of the tissues in higher plants. **b** The disease caused by such fungi; also, any brown or reddish discoloration of vegetation or fruit. **3.** A rust-colored substance formed in areas on cured meat or fish, giving it a bad flavor. **4.** Moral or mental impairment due to corrupting or deteriorating influences.

— *v. i.* & *t.* To contract, or to affect or be affected with, rust.

**rus'tic** (rús'tík), *a.* [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1.** Of or pert. to the country; rural. **2.** Awkward; boorish; unpolished; as, *rustic* manners. **3.** Befitting the country; plain; simple; as, a *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress. **4. Masonry.** Of or pert. to rustic work. — **Syn.** Rude, boorish, coarse. See **RURAL**.

**rustic work**, *a. Masonry.* Cut stone facing which has the joints rusticated. **b** Summer houses, furniture, etc., made of rough limbs of trees.

— **n.** 1. An inhabitant of the country, esp. one rude, coarse, or dull. **2.** A rural person naturally simple in character or manners; an artless, unaffected person. — **rus'ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.* & *n.* — **rus'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**rus'ti-cate** (-tí-kát), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kát'éd); -CAT'ING. [L. *rusticatus*, p. p. of *rusticare* to rusticate.] **1.** To go into, or reside in, the country. **2.** To spend a period of rustication as a punishment. — *v. t.* **1.** To compel to reside in the country. **2.** To punish by requiring temporary absence, as from a college. **3. Masonry.** To level or rebate, as blocks on the edges so as to make the joints conspicuous. — **rus'ti-ca'tion** (-kát'sh'án), *n.*

**rus'ti-ci-ty** (rús-tís'i-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** Quality or state of being rustic. **2.** A mark or instance of rural lack of sophistication.

**rus'ti-ly** (rús'tí-lí), *adv.* In a rustic manner.

**rus'ti-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being rustic.

**rus'tle** (rús'tlí), *v. i.*; -TLED (-léd); -TLING (-líng). **1.** To make a rustle. **2.** To act with great energy, esp. in busi-

ness. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.* To cause to rustle, as leaves. — *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or swishing silk.

**rus'tler** (rús'tlér), *n.* One who, or that which, rustles. *Specif.: Slang, U. S.* An alert, energetic, driving person; a hustler. **b** A cattle thief. *Southwestern U. S.*

**rust'y** (rús'tí), *a.*; **RUST'Y-ER** (-tí-ér); **RUST'Y-EST**. **1.** Covered or affected with, or resembling, rust. **2.** Fig., impaired by inaction, disuse, or neglect; as, to get *rusty* in one's *French*. *Specif.*, lacking agility, nimbleness, or alertness; stiff.

**rust'y, a.** Rancid; as, *rusty* pork. *Chiefly Dial.*

**rust'y, a.** Stubborn, obstinate, or ill-tempered; — used esp. in *to ride*, or *turn, rusty*, to become stubborn or rebellious. **rut** (rút), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *rugitus* a roaring, *rugire* to roar.] Sexual desire of deer, cattle, etc.; heat; period during which this exists. — *v. i.*; -TED; -TING. To have rut.

**rut, n.** [OF. *rote, route*, way. See **ROUTE**.] **1.** A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; groove in which anything runs. **2.** A usual or fixed practice; regular course. — *v. t.* To make a rut or ruts in.

**ru'ta-ba'ga** (róó'tá-bá'gá), *n.* [Sw. dial. *rotabagge*.] A kind of turnip commonly with a large elongated yellowish root.

**ru'ta'ceous** (róó-tá'sh'ús), *a.* [L. *rutaceus*, fr. *ruta* rue.] Belonging to a family (*Rutaceae*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, as the rue, citron, lemon, lime, often strong-scented.

**ruth** (róóth), *n.* [From AS. *hréow* sad.] **1.** Compassion for misery of another; pity. **2.** Sorrow, esp. for one's own faults; grief; repentance; regret.

**Ruth, n.** [Heb. *Rúth*.] An Old Testament heroine; also, the Book of Ruth, in the Old Testament.

**Ru-the'ni-an** (róó-thé'ní-án), *n.* One of a branch of the Little Russians, chiefly of Galicia in Austria; also, their Slavic dialect. See **RUSSIAN**. — **Ru-the'ni-an, a.**

**ru-then'ic** (-thén'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to ruthenium; — said of compounds in which ruthenium has a relatively high valence.

**ru-the'ni-ous** (-thé'ní-ús), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to ruthenium; — said of compounds in which ruthenium has a relatively low valence.

**ru-the'ni-um** (-ím), *n.* [NL., fr. the *Ruthenians*, a Russian people, — so called because found in the Ural Mts.] A rare metal of the platinum group, found in the Ural Mountains. It is hard, brittle, steel-gray, very infusible and almost insoluble in acids. Symbol, *Ru*; at. wt., 101.7; sp. gr. (crystalline form), 12.26.

**ruth'ful** (róóth'fúl), *a.* Full of ruth; as: a *Pitiful*; tender. **b** Full of sorrow. **c** Lamentable; piteous. — **ful-ly, adv.**

**ruth'less, a.** Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless. — **ruth'less-ly, adv.** — **ruth'less-ness, n.**

**ru'tile** (róó'tíl; -tél), *n.* [L. *rutillus* red, inclining to golden yellow.] *Min.* A mineral consisting of titanium dioxide, TiO<sub>2</sub>, usually reddish brown and of a brilliant metallic luster. It usually contains a little iron.

**rut'tish** (rút'tish), *a.* Inclined to rut; lustful; salacious.

**rut'ty** (-y), *a.*; **RUT'TY-ER** (-y-ér); **RUT'TY-EST**. Full of ruts; as a *rutty* road.

**rye** (rí), *n.* [AS. *ryge*.] **1.** A hardy perennial cereal grass (*Secale cereale*) widely cultivated as a food grain. **2.** The seeds or grain of this plant. **3.** Whisky distilled from rye.

**rye** (rí), *n.* [Eng. Gypsy *rei*.] Gentleman; as, a *Romany rye*. *Gypsy*.

**rynd** (rind; rínd), *n.* A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is borne on the spindle.

**ry'ot** (rí'ót), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat* tenant, peasant.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India*.

## S

**S** (és). **1.** The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is often called a *sibilant*, in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds: one as in *sack*, *this*, called a *hiss*; the other as in *is*, *wise*, equivalent to *z*, and often called a *buzz*. Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh*, as in *sure*, *measure*. In a few words *s* is silent, as in *isle*, *débris*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 76–80. Both the form and the name are from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician. *S* is etymologically most nearly related to *c*, *z*, *t*, and *r*, as in ice, *M.E.* *is*; *E.* hence, *M.E.* *hemnes*; *E.* *rasc*, *rage*; *erase*, *razor*; that, *G.* *das*; *E.* *reason*, *F.* *raison*, *L.* *ratio*; *E.* was, were (see *C*, *Z*, *T*, and *R*). **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: the 18th or (cf. *K*, *2*) 19th in a series; eighteenth or nineteenth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral nineteen; as, *S* Battery.

**S, or s, n.**; *pl.* *S's* or *Ss* (és'íz). Also *ess*; *pl.* *esses*. The letter *S*, or its sound; also, something shaped like it.

**ále**, **senáte**, **cáre**, **ám**, **áccount**, **árm**, **ásk**, **sofá**; **éve**, **évent** **énd**, **recént**, **makér**; **íce**, **íll**; **óid**, **óbey**, **órb**, **ódd**, **sóft**, **cónnect**; **úse**, **únite**, **úrn**, **úp**, **círcúš**, **menú**; **food**, **foót**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **g**, **sing**, **iyk**; **thén**, **thín**; **natúre**, **verdúre** (87);

**S, a.** Having the general shape of the (capital) letter *S*; as, *S* brace, chisel, curve, hook, strap, trap, wrench, etc.

— **s.** **1.** [ME. -es, AS. -as.] The suffix used to form the plural of most words. See **PLURAL, n.** **Note 2.** [ME. -s, for older -th, AS. -ō.] The suffix used to form the third person sing. indic. of English verbs, as in falls. **3.** An adverbial suffix; as in towards, needs, always, orig. the genitive or possessive ending. See **-s**.

— **'s.** [ME. -es, AS. -es.] The suffix used to form the possessive of nouns: **a** In the singular; as in boy's, man's. **b** In plurals not ending in *s*; as in women's, children's.

— **'s.** A contraction for *is* or *colloq.* for *has*.

**sab'a-dil'la** (sáb'á-díl'á), *n.* [Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Skoiolon officinale*); also, its seeds, which contain various alkaloids, as veratrine, veratridine, etc.

**Sa-bæ'an, Sa-be'an** (sá-be'án), *a.* [L. *Sabaenus*.] Of or



pert. to Saba (the Biblical *Sheba*), an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia, at its prime about the 5th century B. C. — *n.* One of the people of Saba, noted for their wealth.

**Sa-be'an-ism**, **Sa-be'an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The religion of the Sabæans, chiefly worship of the sun, moon, and stars.

**Sab'a-oth** (săb'ă-ôth; sâ-bă'ôth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *isebô'ôth*, pl. of *isabô'* a host.] Armies; hosts.

**Sab'ba-ta-ri-an** (săb'ă-tă-rî-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sabbath or the tenets of Sabbatarians. — *n.* 1. One who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy. 2. One who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath. — **Sab'ba-ta-ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Sab'bath** (săb'ăth), *n.* [F. *sabbat*, L. *sabbatum*, Gr. *σαββατον*, fr. Heb. *shabbâth*, fr. *shâbath* to rest from labor.] 1. In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now generally called *Saturday*, observed by Jews and some Christians as a day of rest and worship (see *Ex. xx 8-11*). 2. Sunday; — often so called by Christians. 3. [L. c.] A sabbatical year. 4. [L. c.] A time of rest or repose.

**sab-bat'ic** (să-băt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σαββατικός*.] Of, **sab-bat'i-cal** (-i-kăl) *pert.*; or, like, the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor. — **sab-bat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sabbatical year**, a *Jewish Antiq.* Every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields to be untilled. **b** Every seventh year, allowed for rest, travel, etc., as to professors in some colleges.

**Sa-be'an**, **Sa-be'an-ism**. Vars. of SABÆAN, SABÆANISM.

**Sa-be-ism** (să'bĕ-iz'm), *n.* = SABÆANISM.

**sa'ber**, **sa'bre** (să'bĕr), *n.* [F. *sabre*, fr. G. *săbel*.] A form of sword, usually with a curved blade. It is the typical cavalry arm. — *v. t.*; -BERED or -BERED (-bĕrd); -BER-ING (să'bĕr-ing) or -BRING (să'b-ring). To strike, cut, or kill with a saber.

**sa'ber-toothed'** *a.* Having long trenchant **ca-sa-bre-toothed'** nine teeth.

**saber-toothed tiger** or **sab**, any of various extinct mammals of a subfamily (*Macharodontinae*) of the cat family, found from the Eocene to the Pleistocene, characterized by a lengthening of the upper canines.

**Sa'bine** (-bĭn), *a.* [L. *Sabinus*.] Of or pert. to the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was Sabier. 1 Tang; the Apennines northeast of Latium. They 2 Pommel; 3 were conquered and incorporated by Rome Grip; 4 Guard; in 290 B. C. — *n.* One of the Sabine people, Blade.

**sable** (-bĭl), *a.* [OF. *sable* sable, black color, fr. Russ. *săbol'*.] 1. A small carnivorous mammal (*Mustela zibellina*) related to the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of Asia. 2. Fur of the sable. See MARTEN.

**Sable**, Alaska sable is the fur of the skunk. 3. Color of a sable; black. 4. A mourning garment; — usually in *pl.* 5. *Her.* Black, — represented in engraving by crossing horizontal and vertical lines. — *a.* Dark; black.



Sable. (1/2)

**sa'bol'** (să'bŏl'), *n.* [F.] 1. A kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in various European countries. 2. *Mil.* A wooden disk to which the cartridge bag and projectile were formerly attached in fixed ammunition for smooth-bore cannon; also, a piece of soft metal formerly attached to a projectile to take the grooves of the rifling.

**sa'bo'tage'** (să'bŏ'tăzh'), *n.* [F.] 1. Scamped work. 2. Malignous waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen during labor troubles.

**sa'bre**. Var. of SABER.

**sa'bre-tasche'** (să'bĕr-tăsh'), *n.* [F. *sabretache*, G. *săbeltasche*; *săbel* saber + *tasche* a pocket.] *Mil.* A leather case or pocket suspended on the left from the saber belt, sometimes worn by cavalry.

**sab'u-los'i-ty** (săb'ŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

**sab'u-lous** (săb'ŭ-lŏs), *a.* [L. *sabulosus*.] Sandy; gritty.

**sac** (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus* sack, bag.] A baglike part of an animal or plant, often containing a special fluid.

**Sac** (săk; sŏk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling along the upper Mississippi.

**sac'cate** (săk'ăt), *a.* Having the form of a sac, or pouch.

**sac'ca-ton'** (săk'ă-tŏn'), *n.* A coarse perennial grass (*Sporobolus wrightii*) of the southwestern United States.

**sac'cha-rate** (săk'ă-răt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of saccharic acid. **b** A compound of a sugar with the oxide of calcium, barium, or the like; a sacrate.

**sac-char'ic** (să-kăr'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances.

**sac'cha-ride** (săk'ă-rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* Also -**rid**. *Chem.* A A compound with sugar; a saccharate. **b** A carbohydrate.

**sac'cha-ri-f'er-ous** (săk'ă-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. -*ferous*.] Producing sugar.

**sac'char'i-fy** (să-kăr'ĭ-fĭ; săk'ă-rĭ-fĭ), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY-ING. [L. *saccharon* sugar + -*fy*.] To convert into, or impregnate with, sugar. — **sac'char'i-fĭ-ca'tion**, *n.*

**sac'cha-rim'e-ter** (săk'ă-rĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + -*meter*.] Any device for measuring the amount or proportion of sugar in a solution.

**sac'cha-rin** (săk'ă-rĭn), *n.* Also -**rine** (-rĭn; -rĕn). [F. *saccharin*, fr. L. *saccharon* sugar, Gr. *σάκχαρ*, Skr. *çarka-râ*.] *Chem.* A coal-tar crystalline product several hundred times sweeter than cane sugar.

**sac'cha-rine** (-rĭn; -rĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the nature of, sugar; sweet. — **sac'cha-rin'i-ty** (-rĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**sac'cha-rize** (săk'ă-rĭz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rĭzd); -RIZ-ING (-rĭz'ing). To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar. — **sac'cha-ri-z'a'tion** (-rĭ-ză'shŭn; -rĭ-ză'shŭn), *n.*

**sac'cha-roid** (săk'ă-rŏid), **sac'cha-roi'dal** (-rŏi'dăl), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + -*oid*.] Resembling sugar; crystalline and granular, like loaf sugar.

**sac'cha-rose** (săk'ă-rŏs), *n. Chem.* A cane sugar. **b** Any of the compound sugars; — *disting.*, in an old classification, from *glucose* and *amylose*. **c** = CRYSTALLOSE.

**sac'cu-late** (săk'ŭ-lăt), *a.* [See SACULLUS.] Furnished with a sac or sacs; having a series of sacklike expansions.

**sac'cu-lat'ed** (-lăt'ĕd), *a.* Sacculate.

**sac'cule** (săk'ŭl), *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* sack.] A little sac; specif., *Anat.*, the sacculus of the ear.

**sac'cu-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SACCULI (-lŭ). [L. little sack.] *Anat.* A little sac; esp., a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

**sac'er-do'tal** (săs'ĕr-dŏ'tăl), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos*, -*otus*, a priest.] Priestly. — **sac'er-do'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**sac'er-do'tal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* System, spirit, or character of a priesthood; devotion to a priesthood. [Indians.]

**sa'chem** (să'chĕm), *n.* A chief in some tribes of American.

**sa'chet'** (să'shăt'), *n.* [F.] A scented bag or perfumed pad.

**sack** (săk), *n.* [F. *sec* dry, fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh.] Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe.

**sack**, *n.* [F. *sac*.] 1. The plundering of a captured place; pillage; ravage. 2. Plunder; loot. — *v. t.* To pillage after capture; loot. — *Syn.* See RAUVE.

**sack**, *n.* [AS. *sacc*, *sæc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. *σάκος*, fr. Heb. *saq*.] 1. A bag; a large pouch. 2. A varying measure of capacity, being the quantity contained, or supposed to be contained, in a sack. 3. Also *sacque*. A kind of short loose-fitting coat worn by women or children. **b** = SACK COAT. 4. Discharge; dismissal; as in: to get the sack, to be discharged or rejected. *Slang.*

— *v. t.* 1. To put in a sack; bag. 2. To discharge, as an employe; reject or jilt. *Slang.*

**sack'but** (săk'bŭt), *n.* [F. *saquebute*, deriv. of OF. *saquier* to pull + *bouter* to push.] *Music.* A medieval instrument like the trombone. **b** *Bib.* Prob., the sambuke.

**sack'cloth'** (săk'klŏth'; 62), *n.* Sacking; — *anciently* worn as a sign of mourning, distress, penitence, etc.

**sack coat**. A man's short single-breasted or double-breasted coat for informal wear, usually loose-fitting.

**sack'er**, *n.* One who sacks or pillages. [sack will hold.]

**sack'ful** (săk'fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* -*fuls* (fŭlz), *n.* As much as a sack will hold.

**sack'ing**, *n.* Stout, coarse cloth chiefly used for making sacks or for the covering of bales.

**sack'less**, **sac'less** (săk'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *sacless*; *sacu* dispart, quarrel + *less* free from.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 1. Guiltless. 2. Unmolested. 3. Weak; dispirited.

**sacque** (săk), *n.* = SACK, a coat.

**sa'cral** (să'krăl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to sacramental functions; as, *sacral* laws. 2. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sacrum.

**sac'ra-ment** (săk'ră-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sacramentum* oath, sacred thing, mystery, sacrament.] 1. An oath or solemn engagement. *Obs.* 2. *Theol.* An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; one of the solemn religious ceremonies, as baptism, the Eucharist, etc., enjoined by Christ or by the church. 3. [Often *cap.*] **a** The Eucharist. **b** *Chiefly R. C. Ch.* The consecrated Host; — with the *blessed* or the *holy*.

**sac'ra-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a sacrament. — *n.* A rite or act similar to, but not included among, the sacraments.

**sac'ra-men-ta-ri-an** (-mĕn-tă-rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to the sacraments, or [cap.] the Sacramentarians. — *n.* [cap.] *Eccl.* One who holds the sacraments to be simply symbols; — a name given to Zwinglians and Calvinists.

**sac'ra-men-ta-ry** (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Sacramental.

**sa-cra-ri-um** (să-kăr'ĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -*RIA* (-rĭ). [L., fr. *sacer* sacred.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine; sanctuary; adytum. 2. *Eccl.* **a** *Anciently*, the sanctuary. **b** *R. C. Ch.* = PISCINA.

**sa'cre** (să'krĕ), *v. t.* [ME. *sacren*, F. *sacrer*. See SACRED.] *Obs.* 1. To consecrate. 2. To worship.

**sa'cred** (să'krĕd), *a.* [Orig. p. p. of ME. *sacren* to consecrate, fr. F., fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer* holy.] 1. Set apart to

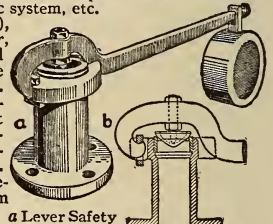
**k** = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. **¶** Foreign Word. **+** combined with. **=** equals.



religious use; not profane or common; as, a *sacred* place.  
 2. Relating to religion; not secular; as, *sacred* song.  
 3. Entitled by or as by religious rules or belief to reverence or veneration; hallowed; as, the *sacred* name of mother.  
 4. Not to be profaned or violated; inviolable.  
 5. Accursed; baleful. *Archaic.* — *sa'cred-ly, adv.* — *sa'cred-ness, n.*  
**Syn.** Sacred and holy (the stronger word) are often synonyms in the sense of consecrated to (or by) religion, hallowed. Holy may emphasize inherent or essential character.  
**sa'cri-fice** (sāk'ri-fis; -fiz), *n.* [*F.*, fr. L. *sacrificium*; *sacer* sacred + *facere* to make.] 1. An offering to a deity of animal or vegetable life or of food, incense, or the like. 2. Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity.  
 3. Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for the sake of something; also, the thing sacrificed.  
 — (-fiz; -fis), *v. t.*; — *FICED* (-fīzd; -fist); — *FIC'ING*. 1. To make an offering of; immolate to atone for sin, procure favor, or express thankfulness. 2. To give up for the sake of something; as, to *sacrifice* health for pleasure. 3. To sell at a sacrifice. *Tradesmen's Cant.* — *v. i.* To offer or make a sacrifice. — *sa'cri-fic'er, n.*  
**sacrifice hit.** *Baseball.* A *bunt* allowing a runner to advance a base while the batter is put out. *b* A fly ball which allows a run to be scored though the batter is put out.  
**sa'cri-ficial** (sā'krī'āsh'āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting in, sacrifice; forming sacrifice. — *sa'cri-ficial-ly, adv.*  
**sa'cri-lege** (-lēj), *n.* [*F.* *sacrilege*, L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegus* that steals sacred things, sacrilegious; *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather.] The sin or crime of violating sacred things. — **Syn.** See PROFANATION.  
**sa'cri-le-gious** (sā'krī'jūs), *a.* Violating sacred things; impious. — *sa'cri-le-gious-ly, adv.* — *sa'cri-le-gious-ness, n.*  
**sa'c'ring** (sā'krīng), *n.* Consecration, esp. of the sacramental elements. — *p. a.* Consecrating; — now only in: *sacring* bell, a Sanctus bell.  
**sa'crist** (sā'krīst), *n.* [LL. *sacrista*. See SACRISTAN.] A sacristan; also, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.  
**sa'crist-tan** (sāk'ris-tān), *n.* [LL. *sacristanus*, fr. L. *sacer* sacred.] An officer in charge of the sacristy; also, a sexton.  
**sa'crist-y** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [LL. *sacristia*.] A small chamber in a church for the sacred utensils, vestments, etc.; vestry.  
**sa'cro-sanct** (sāk'rō-sānkt), *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus*.] Sacred; inviolable. — *n.* That which is most holy or sacred.  
**sa'cro-sci-at'ic** (sā'krō-sī-āt'ik), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the hip; as, the *sacrosciatic* ligaments, which connect the sacrum and the hip bone.  
**sa'c'rum** (sā'krūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CRA (-krā). [NL., fr. L. *os sacrum* the lowest bone of the spine, lit., sacred bone.] *Anat. & Zool.* That part of the vertebral column directly connected with, or forming a part of, the pelvis.  
**sad** (sād), *a.*; *SAD'DER* (-ēr); *SAD'DEST*. [AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated.] 1. *a* Heavy; soggy; as, *sad* cake. *Obs. or Dial.* 2. Dense; solid; — now only in *sadiron*. 3. Faithful; steadfast. *Obs.* 3. Dull; dark; somber; — said of colors. 4. Affected with grief; downcast; mournful. 5. Inspiring melancholy or mournfulness; as, the *sad* light of the moon. 6. Causing sorrow; grievous. 7. *Bad.* *Chieftly Intensive; often Jocular.* — **Syn.** Sorrowful, depressed, cheerless.  
**sad'den** (sād'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sad.  
**sad'dle** (-lī), *n.* [AS. *sadol*.] 1. A seat for a rider on a horse's back, a bicycle, etc. 2. A padded part of a harness worn on a horse's back, fastened with a girth. See HARNESS, *Illustr.* 3. Something suggestive of a saddle, as: *a* A piece of meat consisting of the whole upper back portion of an animal including both loins; as, a *saddle* of mutton. *b* *Poultry.* The rear part of the back of a male fowl extending to the tail. See POULTRY, *Illustr.* *c* *Geog.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations. 4. *Specif.*, any of various devices suggestive of a saddle, as: *a* The bearing of an axle box. *b* *Ordnance.* In some types of carriage, the part which supports the trunnions. See MORTAR, *Illustr.*  
 — *v. t.*; — *DLED* (-līd); — *DLING* (-līng). 1. To put a saddle on. 2. To fix as a charge or burden on; load, as with debts.  
**sad'dle-bag'** (-bāg'), *n.* A pouch, usually one of a pair, attached to a saddle, to carry small articles.  
**sad'dle-bow'** (-bō'), *n.* The arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.  
**sad'dle-cloth'** (-klōth'), *n.* A cloth used under a saddle.  
**sad'dler** (sād'lēr), *n.* One who makes saddles and other horse furniture. [*Trade, or shop of a saddler.*]  
**sad'dler-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -DLERIES (-līz). *Trade, articles of*  
**sad'dle-tree'** (-lī-trē'), *n.* The frame of a saddle.  
**Sad'du-ee** (sād'dī-se), *n.* [L. *Sadduceei*, pl. Gr. *Σαδδουκαῖοι*, Heb. *Tseduqim*.] One of a sect, among the ancient Jews, that denied the resurrection, personal immortality, existence of angels, etc. — *Sad'du-ee'an* (-sē'z'n), *a.*  
**Sad'du-ee-ism** (-sē'iz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.  
**sad'diron** (sād'dī'urn), *n.* [*sad* solid + *iron*.] A flatiron.  
**sad'ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a sad manner or way. [*ANCHOLY.*]  
**sad'ness, n.** Quality or state of being sad. — **Syn.** See MEL-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**safe** (sāf), *a.*; *SAF'ER* (sāf'ēr); *SAF'EST*. [*F.* *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus*.] 1. Free from harm or risk; unhurt; sound; whole; as, to arrive *safe*. 2. Conferring safety; to be relied upon; trustworthy; as, a *safe* harbor. 3. Incapable of doing harm; in secure custody; as, the prisoner is *safe*. **Syn.** Secure, safe. Secure commonly applies to that about which one need feel no anxiety; safe suggests rather objective freedom from danger; as, he stood *secure* on a pinnacle; *safe* at home. *Safe* only is used of that which has escaped danger; as, they came *safe* to land.  
 — *n.* A place or receptacle specially designed for safe-keeping; as: *a* A box or chest, now of steel, for valuables. *b* A ventilated or refrigerated chest for keeping provisions. *c* A box to keep anything separate; as, a match *safe*.  
**safe-con'duct** (-kōn'dukt), *n.* That which assures a safe passage; as: *a* A convoy; guard. *b* A pass; passport; a writing or warrant of security enabling a person to travel with safety, esp. in an enemy's country.  
**safe-con'duct'** (sāf'kōn'dukt; -kōn'dukt), *v. t.* To conduct safely; give a safe-conduct to.  
**safe'guard** (sāf'gārd), *n.* 1. Defense; protection. 2. Convoy of guard; a pass; passport. — *v. t.* To guard; protect.  
**safe-keep-ing**, *n.* A preserving in safety; care; custody.  
**safe'ly, adv.** In a safe manner; in safety.  
**safe'ness, n.** Quality or state of being safe.  
**safe'ty** (sāf'tī), *n.* 1. Condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger. 2. Hence, quality of making safe of giving confidence, insuring against harm, loss, etc.  
**safety fuse.** A fuse consisting of a slow-burning composition in a cotton or hemp tube. *b* *Elec.* = FUSE, *n.* 2.  
**safety lamp.** A miner's lamp constructed to avoid explosion of gas. In the original *Davy lamp*, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, the flame is enclosed by fine wire gauze.  
**safety pin.** A clasp pin, with a guard covering its point.  
**safety razor.** A razor with a guard or guards to prevent cutting the skin.  
**safety valve.** An automatic escape or relief valve for a steam boiler, hydraulic system, etc.  
**saft'flower** (sāf'lou'ēr), *n.* [*F.* *saftewer*, *saftor*, for *safran*, influenced by *fleur flower*. See SAFFRON; FLOWER.] 1. An Old World asteracean thistlelike plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*) with large orange-colored flower heads. 2. A drug, also a red dye-stuff, prepared from these flower heads.  
**saft'iron** (sāf'īrūn), *n.* Valve. *b* Sectional Detail showing Valve. [*F.* *safran*, fr. Ar. & tional Detail showing Valve, Per. *sa'farān*.] 1. A Seat, etc.  
 species of crocus (*Crocus sativus*) with purple flowers. 2. The dried orange-colored stigmas and styles of this plant. They are aromatic and pungent, and are used as a medicine, for a flavoring, and as a coloring matter. 3. An orange or deep yellow color like that of the saffron (sense 2).  
 — *a.* Deep orange-yellow.  
**saft'ra-nine** (sāf'rā-nīn; -nēn), *n.* Also *-nin*. [See SAFFRON.] 1. *Chem.* Any of a class of artificial dyestuffs, derivatives of azonium bases. 2. Any of various mixtures of safranin salts used in dyeing in place of safflower.  
**saft'rol** (sāf'rōl; -rōl), *n.* [*F.* *safran* saffron + *-ol*, 2.] *Chem.* A poisonous substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the chief constituent of oil of sassafras, used for flavoring and perfuming.  
**sag** (sāg), *v. i.*; *SAGGED* (sāgd); *SAG'GING* (sāg'īng). 1. To sink in the middle by weight or under pressure; hence, to lean or settle from a vertical position, as a door. 2. To lose firmness or elasticity; sink; droop; flag. — *n.* 1. Fact, state, or degree of sagging. 2. A part or place that is sunken; as, a *sag* in a pipe.  
**sa'gā** (sā'gā; sā'gā), *n.*; *pl.* -GAS (-gāz). [Icel.] Any of the medieval Scandinavian narratives of legend or history.  
**sa-ga'cious** (sā-gā'shūs), *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*.] 1. Of quick sense perceptions; esp., keen-scented. *Obs. or R.* 2. Of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; farsighted; shrewd; wise. — **Syn.** See SHREWD.  
 — *sa-ga'cious-ly, adv.* — *sa-ga'cious-ness, n.*  
**sa-gac'i-ty** (sā-gās'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being sagacious; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness. — **Syn.** Penetration, judiciousness.  
**sag'a-more** (sāg'ā-mōr; 57), *n.* A tribal chief among certain of the American Indians.  
**sage** (sāj), *n.* [*F.* *sauge*, L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus* saved, alluding to its reputed healing virtues.] 1. A half-shrubby mint (*Salvia officinalis*) with grayish green aromatic foliage, used to flavor meats, etc. 2. The sagebrush.  
**sage** (sāj), *a.*; *SAG'ER* (sāj'ēr); *SAG'EST*. [*F.*, fr. L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to be wise.] 1. Wise; sagacious. 2. Proceeding from wisdom; well-judged; shrewd; as, *sage* advice. 3.





Grave; solemn. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — *n.* A wise man; esp., a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence. — **sage'ly, adv.** — **sage'ness, n.**  
**sage'brush'** (sāj'brūsh'), *n.* Any of several low hoary asteraceous shrubs (genus *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata* or *A. trífida*) of the western alkali plains of North America.  
**sag'ger** (sāj'ġer), *n.* [E. dial. *saggard* a sagger, contr. fr. *safeguard*.] **Ceramics.** *a.* A box of fire clay in which delicate pieces are baked for biscuit. **b.** The clay of which sagers are made. — *v. t.* To treat, as stoneware, in a sagger.  
**Sa-git'ta** (sā-jit'tā), *n.*; *gen. -tæ (-tē)*. [L. lit., an arrow.] **Astron.** A small northern constellation, north of Aquila.  
**sag'it-tal** (sāj'tāl), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow.] 1. Of, pert. to, or like, an arrow or arrowhead. 2. *Anat.* Designating the suture between the parietal bones of the skull.  
**Sag'it-ta'ri-us** (-tā'ri-ūs; 3), *n.*; *gen. -TARI (-rī-t)*. [L., lit., an archer.] **Astron.** *a.* A southern constellation between Scorpio and Capricornus, pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow; the Archer. **b.** The ninth sign [♏] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Nov. 23d.  
**sag'it-ta-ry** (sāj'tā-ri), *n.*; *pl. -aries (-ariz)*. [See SAGITTARIUS.] 1. *cap.* = SAGITTARIUS. 2. *Myth.* A centaur; specif. [cap.] a monster fabred in medieval romances to have fought in the Trojan army.  
**sag'it-tate** (-tāt), *a.* [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead. See LEAF, *Illustr.*  
**sag'it-ti-form** (sāj'ti'fōrm; sāj'ti'-t), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow + *-form*.] Sagittate.  
**sa'go** (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay *sagu*.] A granulated starch from the trunk of various East Indian palms.  
**sa'gum** (sā'gŭm), *n.*; *pl. -ga (-gā)*. [L. *sagum*, *sagus*.] *Rom. Antig.* The military cloak.  
**sa'hib** (sā'hīb), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *ṣāhib* master, lord.] [U*su-*ally cap.] The title used by natives when speaking to or of a European gentleman; sir; master. *India.*  
**sa'ic'** (sā'ġk'), *n.* [F. *saïque*, Turk. *shāḡqah*.] *Naut.* A kind of ketch common in the Levant.  
**sa'id.** Var. of SAVID. [style.]  
**said** (sēd), *p. a.* Before-mentioned; — used chiefly in legal  
**sail** (sāl), *n.* [AS. *segel*, *segl*.] 1. An extent of canvas or

a vessel. 2. Anything suggestive of a sail; as: **a** A wing. **Poetic.** **b** The acting surface of the arm of a windmill. 3. A sailing vessel; craft; also, sailing vessels collectively; as, twenty sail. 4. A journey or excursion on the water. — *v. i.* 1. To be impelled by the action of wind on sails; hence, to be impelled on water by steam, etc. 2. To move or glide in a manner suggestive of a sailing boat, as a swan on the water, a bird through the air. 3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; pass by water. 4. To begin a water voyage, as, we sail to-day. — **Syn.** See FLOAT. — *v. t.* 1. To pass or move upon by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (a body of water) in any way. 2. To fly through; glide or move smoothly through. 3. To direct or manage the motion of (a vessel, etc.).

**sail'boat'** (sāl'bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.  
**sail'cloth'** (sāl'klōth'), *n.* Duck or canvas for sails.  
**sail'er** (-ēr), *n.* A vessel propelled by sails; as, a fast sailer.  
**sail'fish'** (-fish'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Istiophorus*) of large pelagic fishes related to the swordfish, but having teeth and a very large dorsal fin. 2. The basking shark.



**sail'ing, n.** 1. Act of one who, or that which, — seldom applied to large vessels.  
**sails.** 2. *Naut.* The art of managing a vessel; navigation; also, the art or method of determining the course to be followed, direction and distance to be sailed to reach given point, etc. In spherical sailing, allowance is made for the earth's curvature, which is neglected in plane sailing. Great-circle sailing is a kind of spherical sailing in which the ship's course is the arc of a great circle of the sphere.  
**sail'or** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who sails; a mariner; technically, a common seaman. 2. A kind of straw hat with a flat top and brim.

**Syn.** Sailor, mariner, seaman. Sailor and mariner are applied broadly to those whose occupation is to sail the seas; seaman denotes one (rarely an officer) who helps to navigate a ship.

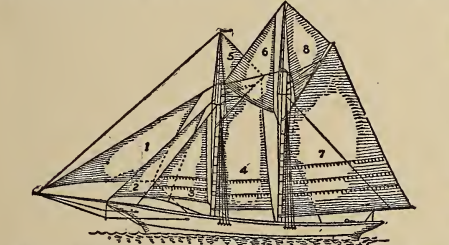
**sail'or-ly, a.** Characteristic of or resembling a sailor.  
**sail'or's-choice'** (-ērz), *n.* 1. A small porgy (*Lagodon rhomboides*). 2. The pigfish (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*). 3. A grunt (*Hæmulon parra*) found from Florida to Brazil. 4. A pinfish (*Diplodus holbrookii*).



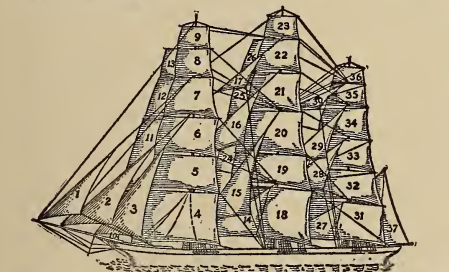
**sain** (sān), *v. t.* [AS. *segnian*, fr. L. *signare* to mark.] To make the sign of the cross on; bless. *Now Dial.*  
**sain'foin** (sān'fōin), *n.* [F., fr. *sain* wholesome (L. *sanus*) + *foin* hay (L. *faenum*).] A European fabaceous pink-flowered forage plant (*Onobrychis sativa*).

**saint** (sānt; unaccented, as in *Saint Agnes*, sānt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sancetus* sacred, prop. p. p. of *sancire* to render sacred.] 1. A holy or godly person, esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification; a true Christian. 2. One of the blessed dead in heaven. 3. *Ecol.* One canonized by the church. *Abbr.* St. **Saint Agnes's Eve**, the evening of January 20. According to a popular superstition a maiden may then have a revelation as to her future husband. — **St. Andrew's cross.** See *CROSS, Illustr.* — **St. Anthony's fire**, erysipelas. — **St. El'mo's fire** or light (ēl'mōz) [from the patron saint of sailors], a flame-like appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather, esp. at prominent points on a ship; — called also *corposant*. — **St. George's cross**, *Her.*, a Greek cross gules. — **St. John's-wort**, any of a genus (*Hypericum*) of herbs and shrubs with yellow flowers, as the rose of Sharon. — **St. Luke's summer**, **St. Martin's summer.** See *INDIAN SUMMER.* — **St. Val'en-tine's Day** (vāl'ēn-tīnz), Feb. 14, observed in honor of St. Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. The sending of love tokens has no connection with the saint. — **St. Vi'tus's dances** (vī'tūs-iz), *Med.*, chorea.

— *v. t.* To make a saint of; canonize.  
**Saint Ber-nard'** (bēr-nārd'). One of a breed of large, handsome dogs noted for sagacity, formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland.  
**saint'ed** (sānt'ēd), *p. a.* 1. Sacred. 2. Holy; pious. 3. Canonized. 4. Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for *dead*; as, my *sainted* mother. [collectively.]  
**sainthood** (-hōöd), *n.* State of being a saint; also, saints'  
**Saint Lawrence** *skiff.* See *SKIFF.*  
**saint'ly, a.** — *LI-ER*; — *LI-EST.* Like a saint. — *LI-ness, n.*  
**Saint Nich'o-las** (nik'ō-lās). A bishop of Myra, Asia Minor (about A. D. 300). He is the patron saint of Russia, and of seafarers, virgins, and children. The name of St. Nicholas, as bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve, has been corrupted, through dial. Dutch, to *Santa Claus*.



Schooner's Sails. (An inner and an outer jib are sometimes fitted.) 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Fore Gaff Topsail; 6 Main-topmast Staysail; 7 Mainsail; 8 Main Gaff Topsail.



Full-rigged Ship under All Plain Sail. 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore-topmast Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Lower Fore-topmast; 6 Upper Fore-topmast; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail; 8 Fore Royal; 9 Fore Skysail; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main); 11 Fore-topmast Staysail; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail; 13 Fore-royal Studding Sail; 14 Main Staysail; 15 Main-topmast Staysail; 16 Main-topgallant Staysail; 17 Main-royal Staysail; 18 Mainsail; 19 Lower Main Topsail; 20 Upper Main Topsail; 21 Main-topgallant Sail; 22 Main Royal; 23 Main Skysail; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail; 27 Mizzen Staysail; 28 Mizzen-topmast Staysail; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Staysail; 30 Mizzen-royal Staysail; 31 Mizzen Sail; 32 Lower Mizzen Topsail; 33 Upper Mizzen Topsail; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail; 35 Mizzen Royal; 36 Mizzen Skysail; 37 Spanker.

other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bow; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**saintship**, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.  
**saith** (sēth), 3d *pers. sing. pres.* of *SAY*. *Archaic.*  
**sake** (sāk), *n.* [AS. *sacu* strife, a lawsuit.] Contention; strife; accusation; cause of accusation; guilt; offense; — now only in *for the sake of, for his sake, for both our sakes*, etc., meaning on account of, or out of consideration for; out of desire for; because of (something desired).

**sa'ke** (sā'kē; -kī), *n.* [Jap. *sake*.] The chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese, a kind of beer made from rice.

**sa'ker** (sā'kēr), *n.* [F. *sacre*, fr. Ar. *saqr* hawk.] *Zoöl.* A falcon (*Hierofalca cherrug*) of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa used in falconry.

**sak'i-eh** (sāk'i-ē), *n.* [Ar. *saqiāh* canal, trench.] A kind of sak'i-yeh (-i-yē) } water wheel used in Egypt for raising water from wells or pits in buckets.

**Sak'ti** (sāk'tī; *Skr.* shūk'tī), *n.* [Skr. *śakti*.] *Hinduism.* The female energy or principle. — **Sak'tism** (-tīz'm), *n.* **sal** (sāl), *n.* [L.] *Chem. Salt.* See *Vocab.* for phrases.

**sa-laam'** (sā-lām'), *n.* [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] An Oriental salutation or compliment of ceremony; a bowing low and raising the right palm to the forehead; obeisance. — *v. i. & t.* To perform a salaam; salute with a salaam.

**sal'a-ble** (sāl'ā-bl'), *a.* Capable of being sold; marketable. — **sal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), **sal'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**sa-la'cious** (sā-lā-shūs), *a.* [L. *salax*, -acis, fond of leaping, lustful.] Lustful; lecherous. — **sa-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-la'cious-ness**, **sa-lac'i-ty** (-lās'i-tī), *n.*

**sal'ad** (sāl'ād), *n.* [F. *salade*, prob. fr. Pr. *salada*, fr. L. *sal* salt.] 1. A preparation of herbs, vegetables, or fruit, as lettuce, celery, etc., usually with a dressing, as of salt, vinegar, oil, and pepper; also, a similarly dressed dish of chopped meat or fish with lettuce, etc. 2. Herbs or vegetables for use as salad (sense 1).

**salad days.** Days of youthful inexperience.

**sal'al** (sāl'al), *n.* An ericaceous shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*) of the western United States, having grape-like fruit.

**sa-lam'** (sā-lām'). Var. of *SALAAH*.

**sal'a-man'der** (sāl'ā-mān'dēr), *n.* [F. *salamandre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*.] 1. Any of numerous harmless amphibians (order *Urodela*) superficially resembling lizards, but having a soft, moist skin. They were formerly fabled to be able to live in fire. 2. In the theory of Paracelsus, a being inhabiting the element fire. 3. Any of various articles or utensils used in connection with the fire, esp. for cooking. **sal'a-man'drine** (-mān'drīn), *a.* Of or pert. to, a salamander; enduring fire.

**sal am-mo'ni-ac** (ā-mō'nī-āk). Chloride of ammonium. **sal'a-ry** (sāl'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *salarium* pension, stipend, orig., salt money, *sal* salt.] The recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services; stipend. — **Syn.** See *WAGES*. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rīd); -RY-ING (-rī-īng). To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; attach a salary to.

**sale** (sāl), *n.* [AS. *salā*.] 1. Act of selling; a contract whereby the ownership of property is transferred from one person to another for a sum of money, or, loosely, for any consideration. 2. Opportunity of selling; demand; market; as, ready *sale*. 3. Auction.

*on sale*, for *s.*, offered to be sold; in the market.

**sale'a-ble**, **sale'a-bil'i-ty**, etc. Var. of *SALABLE*, etc.  
**sal'ep** (sāl'ēp), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *saḥleb*, prob. a corruption of *thalab* fox, one Ar. name of the orchis signifying lit., fox's testicles.] The dried tubers of various orchids, used for food like tapioca, and also as a demulcent.

**sal'e-ra'tus** (sāl'ē-rā'tūs), *n.* [NL. *sal aëratius*; — because "fixed air" (carbon dioxide) is evolved on treatment with acids.] Lit., aërated salt; potassium bicarbonate, or, commonly, sodium bicarbonate; baking soda.

**sales'la'dy** (sālz'lā'dī), *n.* A saleswoman. *Cant. U. S.*

**sales'man** (sālz'mān), *n.* A man whose occupation is to sell goods. — **sales'woman** (-wōm'ān), *n.*

**sales'man-ship**, *n.* Art or skill of a salesman.

**sale'work'** (sāl'wŭrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work done carelessly or slightly.

**Sāl'i-an** (sāl'i-ān), *a.* Denoting, or pert. to, a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on the river Sala (now IJssel or Yssel); Salic.

— *n.* A Salian Frank.

**Sāl'ic** (sāl'īk), *a.* [F. *Saliq*, fr. the *Salian* Franks, L. *Saliū*.] Of or pert. to the Salian Franks.

**Salic law.** A code of the customary laws of the German tribes, including part of the laws of the Salian Franks. **b** A provision of this law excluding women from inheriting land; hence, the rule excluding women from the throne in France in the contest between Edward III. of England and Philip VI. of France in the 14th century, and in Spain from 1714 to 1830.

**sal'i-ca'ceous** (sāl'i-kā'shūs), *a.* [L. *salix*, *salicis*, willow.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Salicaceae*) of dicocious trees or shrubs, the willow family, including the willows and the poplars. They have small apetalous flowers in aments.

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, ēnt, ēntē, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**sal'i-cin** (sāl'i-sīn), *n.* [L. *salix*, -icis, willow.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline glucoside, C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow and poplar. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic, tonic, etc.

**sal'i-cyl** (sāl'i-sīl), *n.* [*salicin* + -yl.] *Org. Chem.* The radical, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)CO, of salicylic acid.

**sal'i-cyl'ate** (-sīl'āt), *n.* A salt or ester of salicylic acid.

**sal'i-cyl'ic** (-sīl'īk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)CO<sub>2</sub>H. It is used as an antiseptic and, in its salts, in treating rheumatism.

**sa'li-ence** (sāl'i-ēns), *n.* Quality or state of being salient; salient.

**sa'li-en-ty** (-ēn-sī) } also, that which is salient.

**sa'li-ent** (sāl'i-ēnt), *a.* [L. *saliens*, -entis, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] 1. Leaping; bounding; jumping. 2. Prominent; conspicuous; as, *salient* traits. 3. Projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle. Cf. *REENTERING*. — **Syn.** See *PROMINENT*. — *n.* *Mil. & Fort.* A salient angle; a projecting part, as of a fortification or line of intrenchments. — **sa'li-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**sa-lif'er-ous** (sāl-i-fēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + -ferous.] Producing, or impregnated with, salt; salt-bearing.

**sal'i-ty** (sāl'i-tī), *v. t.*; -RIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'īng). [L. *sal* salt + -fy.] *Chem.* A To combine or impregnate with a salt. **b** To form a salt with; convert into a salt.

**sal'im'e-ter** (sāl'im'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the salt in a solution.

**sa-li'ma** (sā-lī'mā), *n.* [See *SALINE*, a.] 1. A salt marsh, or salt pond, inclosed from the sea. 2. Salt works.

**sa'line** (sāl'īn), *a.* [F. *salin*, fr. L. *sal* salt.] 1. Consisting of or containing salt. 2. Pert. to or characteristic of salt; salty. — *n.* 1. A salt spring. 2. *Med.* A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium.

**sa-lin'i-ty** (sāl-in'i-tī), *n.* Degree of saltiness.

**sa-lique'** (sā-lēk'; sāl'īk). Occasional var. of *SALIC*.

**Sa'lish** (sāl'īsh), *n.* A Salishian Indian; esp., a Flathead.

**Sa'lish-an** (sāl'īsh-ān; sāl'īsh-ān), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians, who formerly held part of British Columbia and Vancouver, and large areas in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

**sa-li'va** (sāl-i'vā), *n.* [L.] The weakly alkaline fluid consisting of the secretions of the glands that discharge into the mouth and containing (except in some animals) the diastatic enzyme ptyalin; spittle. [*saliva*.]

**sal'i-va-ry** (sāl'i-vā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to saliva; producing.

**sal'i-vate** (-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ēd); -VAT'ING. [L. *salivatus*, p. p. of *salivare* to salivate.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in, as by the use of mercury.

**sal'i-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of salivating; excessive secretion of saliva, often with soreness of the gums.

**sal'len-ders** (sāl'ēn-dērz), *n. pl.* [F. *solandres*, *solandre*.] *Veter.* An eczematous eruption on the hind leg of a horse.

**sal'let** (sāl'lēt), *n.* [F. *salade*, or It. *celata*, fr. L. (*cassis*) *caelata*, fr. *caelare* to engrave in relief.] A light kind of helmet. See *HELMET*, *Illust.*

**sal'low** (-ō), *n.* [ME. *salwe*, AS. *sealh*.] 1. Any European broad-leaved willow, esp. a species (*Salix caprea*) often called *great willow*. 2. A willow twig or osier.

**sal'low**, *a.* [AS. *salu*.] Yellowish; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow; — usually said of the skin, etc. — *v. t.* To make willow. — **sal'low-ish**, *a.* — **sal'low-ness**, *n.*

**sal'low-y** (-ī), *a.* Abounding in willows.

**sal'y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). [F. *saillir*, fr. *saillir* to gush out, L. *salire* to leap.] 1. A rushing or bursting forth; esp., *Mil.*, a sortie upon besiegers. 2. An excursion, esp. one off the usual track. 3. A flight of fancy, wit, or the like; witticism. — *v. i.*; -LIED (-fīd); -LY-ING. To leap or rush out; issue suddenly, as troops to attack besiegers.

**Sal'y Lunn'** (lŭn'). [*Also l. c.*] [From the woman said to have first made them.] A kind of sweetened tea cake.

**Sal'ma-cis** (sāl'mā-sīs), *n.* [L. *Salmacis*, Gr. *Σαλμακίς*.] See *HERMAPHRODITUS*.

**sal'ma-gun'dī** (sāl'mā-gŭn'dī), *n.* [F. *salmigondis*.] 1. A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. 2. A miscellany; an olio.

**sal'mis** (sāl'mī); F. sāl'mēz', *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] Also **sal'mi** (sāl'mī). A ragout of partly roasted game stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments.

**sal'm'on** (sām'ŭn), *n.* (See *PLURAL*, *n.*) [F. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo*, *salmonis*.] 1. A large marine fish (*Salmo salar*) living near the coasts, and ascending, for spawning, many rivers tributary to the northern North Atlantic. It is highly valued as a food and game fish. 2. Any of certain fishes closely allied to the above; esp., any of a genus (*Oncorhynchus*) living in, and ascending the rivers tributary to, the North Pacific. 3. A yellowish red, like the color of the salmon's flesh. — *a.* Of the color called salmon.

**sal'm'on-ber'ry** (-bēr'ī), *n.* A large red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) of the Pacific coast; also its fruit.

**Sal'mo'neus** (sāl-mō'nūs; -nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σαλμωνεύς*.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Æolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his presumption in equating himself to Zeus.



**sal-mon-oid** (säl'mön-oid), *a.* Like, pert. to, or belonging to, the salmon family (*Salmonidae*). — *n.* A salmonoid fish. **salmon trout** (säm'ün). 1. A European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) resembling the salmon, but smaller. 2. Any of several large American trout.

**sal'ol** (säl'öl), *n.* [säl'icylic + -ol, 3.] *Pharm.* Phenyl salicylate, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, a crystalline substance made by heating salicylic acid with phenol in presence of a dehydrating agent. It is antiseptic and antipyretic.

**sa-lo'me** (sä-lö'mē), *n.* [L. *Salome* or Gr. Σαλώμη, fr. Heb. *shalōm* peace.] *Bib.* The daughter of Herodias, who, instructed by her mother, asked Herod for the head of John the Baptist as a reward for her dancing. *Matt.* xiv. 8.

|| **sa'lon'** (sä'lön'), *n.*; *pl.* -LONS (F. -lön'). [F. See SALOON.] 1. An apartment for the formal reception of company; hence, a fashionable assemblage. 2. An apartment for the exhibition of works of art; such an exhibition; specif. [*cap.*], either of two exhibitions of paintings and sculptures (*Old Salon, New Salon*), held annually in Paris.

**sa-loon'** (sä-lōon'), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, room.] 1. A spacious apartment for reception of company or for works of art; a large room. 2. A hall for public entertainment; also, a public room for specific uses; as, the *saloon* of a steamer (i. e., the main cabin); an eating *saloon*. 3. A barroom; grogshop. *U. S.*

**sa-loop'** (-lōop'), *n.* A drink flavored with saffras bark, etc., once popular in London.

**sal'pa** (säl'pä), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Salpa*) of transparent barrel-shaped or fusiform free-swimming oceanic tunicates common in warm latitudes. — **sal'pi-form**, *a.* **sal'pin-got'o-my** (säl'pîn-gōt'ō-mī), *n.* [See SALPINX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Incision or excision of a Falloppian tube.

**sal'pinx** (säl'pînx), *n.*; *pl.* SALPINXES (säl'pîn'jēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σάλπιγξ, -γγος, a trumpet.] *Anat.* A Eustachian tube. *b* A Falloppian tube.

**salsi-fy** (säl'sî-fî), *v. t.* [F. *salsifis*.] A European plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) of the chicory family, with an edible root often called *oyster plant*, from its flavor. **sal-si'ta** (säl-sî'tā), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *salsa* sauce, kind of garlic. See SAUCE.] Any of a genus (*Bomarea*) of tropical American amarillidaceous plants yielding edible roots.

**sal soda**, or **sal'so'da**, *n.* Sodium carbonate. See SODA. **salt** (sôlt), *a.* Salacious; lustful. *Obs.*

**salt** (sôlt), *n.* [AS. *sealt*.] 1. Sodium chloride, used to season food, as a preservative, etc. 2. *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed when the acid hydrogen of an acid is partly or wholly replaced by a metal or a metal-like radical. The names of salts of -ous acids end in -ite; salts of -ic acids end in -ate, with a few exceptions. See -ATE, 3 b. 3. *In pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic. 4. A saltcellar. 5. Flavor; taste; savor; seasoning; as, the *salt* of youth. 6. Piquancy; wit; sense; as, Attic *salt*. 7. A sailor; — usually qualified by *old*. *Colloq.*

with a grain of salt, with reserve or corrective allowance. — *a.* 1. Of, relating to, or containing salt; preserved with, or tasting of, salt. 2. Overflowed with salt water; as, *salt grass*.

— *v. t.* 1. To add salt to; preserve with salt or in brine; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork. 2. To supply (as cattle) with salt. 3. To precipitate (a dissolved substance) from a solution by the addition of some salt; — usually used with *out*. to *salt* a mine, to place minerals in a mine secretly so as to deceive others into believing it richer than it is.

**salt'ant** (säl'tânt), *a.* [L. *saltans*, *p. pr.* of *saltare* to dance.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.

**sal'ta-rel'lo** (säl'tā-rēl'lo), *n.*; *pl.* -RELLI (-rēl'ē). [It., fr. L. *saltare* to jump.] 1. Italian dance, running with a hop step beginning each measure. 2. Music for this dance.

**sal-ta'tion** (säl-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. A jumping; a leap; dancing. 2. Beating or palpitation. [*dancing*; saltatory.]

**sal'ta-to-ri-al** (säl'tā-tō'rî-äl), *a.* Pert. to leaping or saltating.

**sal'ta-to-ry** (säl'tā-tō-rî), *a.* Leaping or dancing; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.

**salt'cel-lar** (sôlt'sel-ēr), *n.* [*salt* + OF. *saltere* saltcellar, fr. L. *sal* salt.] A vessel for holding salt at table.

**salt'ed** (sôlt'ēd; 24), *p. a.* 1. Treated, seasoned, or filled with salt. 2. *Veter.* Immune against a contagious disease because of having recovered from it. *b* Hence, of persons, experienced; as, a *salted* journalist. *Both Cant or Colloq.* **sal'ter** (sôlt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who makes, sells, or deals in, salt. 2. One who applies salt; also, a drysalter.

**salt'ern** (-tēr), *n.* [AS. *sealtarn*, -ærn; *sealt* salt + *ærn*, *ærn*, place, house.] A building or place where salt is made.

**sal'tier**, **salt'tire** (säl'tēr), *n.* [F. *sautoir*, fr. LL. *saltatorium* a sort of stirrup, fr. L. *saltatorius* saltatory.] *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a cross formed by a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing.

**sal'ti-grade** (-tî-grād), *a.* [L. *saltus* a leap + *gradî* to go.] *Zool.* Having feet or legs formed for leaping, as certain spiders.

**sal'tish**, *a.* Somewhat salt.

**salt junk**. Hard salt beef. *Sailors' Slang.*



Saltier.

**salt marsh**. Grassland subject to overflow by salt water.

**salt'ness**, *n.* Quality, state or condition of being salt. **salt'pe'ter** (sôlt'pē'tēr), *n.* [F. *salpêtre*, LL. *sal petrae*, salt'pe'tre] lit., rock salt; — so called because it exudes from rocks.] 1. Potassium nitrate; niter. It is a strong oxidizer, used in explosives, matches, as a food preservative, flux, etc. 2. Chile saltpeper (sodium nitrate).

**salt rheum**. Any of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema. *Colloq.*, *esp. U. S.*

**Salt River**. An imaginary river up which defeated political parties or candidates retire to oblivion. *Pol. Cant, U. S.* **salt works**, or **salt'works'** (sôlt'wûrks'), *n.* (see *WORK*, *n.*, 5.) A place where salt is made on a commercial scale.

**salt'wort'** (sôlt'wûrt'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Salsola*) of chenopodiaceous plants, esp. some species (as *S. kati*) used in the manufacture of soda ash. 2. = GLASSWORT, *a.*

**salt'y** (sôlt'î), *a.*; -TI-ER; -TI-EST. Somewhat salt; saltish. **sa-lu'bri-ous** (sä-lü'brî-üs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus* health, safety.] Favorable to health; healthful. — *Syn.* See HEALTHY. — **ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**sa-lu'bri-ty** (-tî), *n.* Quality of being salubrious. **sal'u-ta-ry** (säl'ü-tā-rî), *a.* [L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus* health.] 1. Promoting health; wholesome; healthful; as, a *salutary* exercise. 2. Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose; advantageous; as, a *salutary* design. — *Syn.* See HEALTHY. — **ri-ly** (-rî-lî), *adv.* — **ri-ness**, *n.*

**sal'u-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of saluting; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting; a greeting.

*Syn.* Salutation, salute. Salutation is a somewhat formal word for *greeting*, esp. as spoken; salute is now almost confined to naval and military usage, and denotes a ceremonious demonstration not expressed in words; as, to exchange *salutations*; a *salute* of twenty-one guns.

**sa-lu'ta-to-ri-an** (sä-lü-tā-tō-rî-än; 57), *n.* The student (commonly the one graduating second highest in rank) who delivers the salutatory oration. Cf. VALEDICTORIAN. *U. S.*

**sa-lu'ta-to-ry** (-lüt'tā-tō-rî), *a.* Expressing salutations; — applied esp. to the oration introducing the exercises at commencement, in some colleges and schools. *U. S.* — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A salutatory oration. *U. S.*

**sa-lute'** (-lüt'), *v. t.*; -LUT'ED (-lüt'ēd); -LUT'ING. [L. *salutare*, -atum, fr. *salus*, -utis, health, safety.] 1. To address with courteous expressions of good will; greet. 2. To compliment by an act or ceremony, as by a bow, a kiss, etc. 3. *Mil. & Nav.* a To honor, as some person, by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, etc. *b* To show deference to by taking a prescribed position. — *v. i.* To make a salute.

— *n.* 1. Act of saluting; greeting. 2. *Mil. & Nav.* The position of the hand, rifle, sword, etc., or the entire attitude of a person saluting a superior. — *Syn.* See SALUTATION. — **sa-lu'ter** (-lüt'ēr), *n.*

**sal'u-tif'er-ous** (säl'ü-tîf'ēr-üs), *a.* [L. *salutifer*.] Salutary.

**sal'va-ble** (säl'vā-b'l), *a.* [L. *salvare* to save, fr. *salvus* safe.] Capable of being saved.

**Sal'va-dō're-an**, or **ri-an** (säl'vā-dō-rē-än; -rî-än; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to Salvador or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or citizen of Salvador.

**sal'vage** (säl'vāj), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *salver* to save, fr. L. *salvare*.] 1. Act of saving a vessel, goods, or, rarely, life from perils of the sea or other great danger; also, the property so saved, or recompense paid for the saving of it. 2. *Fire Insurance.* Insured goods rescued from fire, or their value as allowed, or their proceeds on being sold.

— *v. t.*; -VAGED (-vāj'd); -VAGING. To aid in saving; so as to have a claim upon or against for salvage; save.

**sal'var-san** (säl'vār-sän; G. zäl'vār-zän'), *n.* [G.; L. *salvare* to save + G. *arsenik* arsenic.] A synthetic compound of arsenic, largely used in the treatment of syphilis.

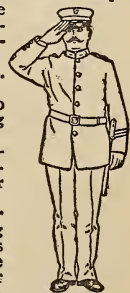
**sal'va'tion** (säl-vā'shūn), *n.* [F. *salvation*, L. *salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save.] 1. Act of saving or delivering; preservation from destruction or calamity. 2. *Theol.* Deliverance from sin and its consequences; redemption. 3. That which saves; a thing or person that saves.

**Salvation Army**. An organization on military lines, founded in 1865 by the Rev. Wm. Booth, for evangelization of the poor and degraded not reached by the churches.

**salve** (sälv), *v. t. & i.*; SALVED (sälvd); SALV'ING. [See SALVAGE.] To save, as a ship or goods, from perils of the sea.

**salve** (sälv), *n.* [AS. *sealf*, *sealfe*, ointment.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment; — often fig. — *v. t.*; SALVED (sälvd); SALV'ING. 1. To apply salve to. 2. To heal; cure; soothe as with an ointment, esp. by some trick or quibble; gloss over.

**sal've** (säl'vē), *interj.* [L., hail, God save you, imperat. of *salvere* to be well.] Hail! — *n.* 1. The utterance of the interjection *salve*. 2. [*Often cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* Short for



Salute, *n.*, 2.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Salve Regina**, an antiphon recited after the divine office from Trinity Sunday to the Saturday before Advent.

**sal'ver** (säl'vēr), *n.* [Sp. *salva salver*, fr. *salvar* to save, taste, fr. L. *salvare* to save.] A tray or waiter.

**sal'vi-a** (-vī-ā), *n.* [L., sage.] Any of a genus (*Salvia*) of menthaceous herbs or shrubs, the sages, varying greatly in habit. Many tropical species are grown for ornament.

**sal'vor** (-vō), *n.*; *pl.* -vos (-vōz). [L. *salvo jure*, lit., right being reserved.] An exception; reservation; excuse. *Rare.*

**sal'vo, n.; *pl.* -vos (-vōz). [F. *salve* or It. *salva*, fr. L. *salve* hail, imperative of *salvere* to be well.] 1. *Mil.* The simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery, corresponding to volleys of infantry fire. It is fired either in action or as a salute. 2. The combined shouts or cheers of a crowd.**

|| **sal'vo-la'ti-le** (vō-lăt'i-lē). [NL.] Ammonium carbonate; also, an aromatic alcoholic solution of it. See HARTSHORN.

**sal'vor** (säl'vēr), *n.* One who, esp. voluntarily, saves or assists in saving a ship, or her cargo, at sea.

**sam'a-ra** (säm'ā-rā; sām-mā'rā), *n.* [L. *samara*, *samera*, an elm seed.] A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, or elm; a key or key fruit. It is a form of schizocarp. See FRUIT, *Illustr.*

**Sam-ar'i-tan** (sām-ăr'i-tān), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Samaria, an ancient city and region of Palestine. 2. One active in relieving bodily suffering; — in allusion to Luke x. 30-37. Called also good Samaritan. — **Sam-ar'i-tan, a.**

**sa-ma'ri-um** (-mā-rī-ūm; 3), *n.* [NL., fr. *samariskite*.] A rare metallic element discovered spectroscopically in samarskite in 1879. Symbol, *Sa* or *Sm*; at. wt., 150.4.

**sa-mar'skite** (sām-mār'skīt), *n.* [From *SamarSKI*, a Russian.] *Min.* A lustrous, velvet-black orthorhombic mineral, a niobate of iron, uranium, thorium, etc. It is a source of the thorium oxide in incandescent gas mantles.

**sam'bar, sam'bur** (säm'būr; sām'-), *n.* [Hind. *sāmbar, sābar*.] Any of several large Asiatic deer having a maned neck; esp., the Indian elk (*Cervus aristotelis*).

**sam'bo** (säm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* SAMBOES (-bōz). [Sp. *zambo* bandy-legged, the child of a negro and an Indian.] A negro; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

**sam'buke** (säm'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*, Gr. *σαμβύκη*.] *Music.* A kind of ancient stringed instrument.

**same** (sām), *a.* [Of Scand. orig.] 1. Being not another or other; identical. 2. Not differing in kind; like in quality or qualities; as, two books printed on the same paper; corresponding; as, on the same day every year; equal; as, poles the same in height. 3. Just mentioned, or about to be mentioned; as, this same man. — **SYN.** See IDENTICAL.

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *this, the, or that*, and is often used substantively. In making comparisons it is followed by *as* or *with*.

**same'ness**, *n.* 1. State of being the same; identity; similarity. 2. Hence: want of variety; tedious monotony.

**Sa'mi-an** (sām'i-ān), *a.* [L. *Samius*.] Of or pert. to the island of Samos, in the Ægean Sea. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

**sam'i-el** (sām'i-ēl), *n.* [Turk. *sam-yeli*; Ar. *samm* poison + Turk. *yel* wind.] The samoom.

**sam'i-sen** (sām'i-sēn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *san hsiēn* three strings.] *Music.* A Japanese banjo-like instrument of three strings.

**sa'mite** (sām'īt), *n.* [OF. *samit*, fr. LL. *Samisen*.] *a.* *Plectrum.* fr. LGr. *ξύμυρος, ξάμυρος*, woven with six threads; Gr. *ξέ* six + *μύρος* thread.] A kind of heavy silk stuff, generally interwoven with gold.

**sam'let** (sām'lēt), *n.* A young or small salmon; a parr.

**Sam'nite** (sām'nīt), *n.* One of the people of ancient Samnium, a district of south central Italy. They were an offshoot of the Sabines. — **Sam'nite, a.**

**Sa-mo'an** (sā-mō'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Samoa or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the natives of Samoa, among the finest and purest in type of the Polynesians; also, the language of the Samoans.

**Sam'o-thra'cian** (sām'ō-thrā'shān), *a.* [Gr. *Σαμοθράκιος*.] Of or pert. to the island of Samothrace (Samothraki), in the Ægean Sea, or designating the mysteries for which it was famous. — *n.* An inhabitant of Samothrace.

**sam'o-var** (-vār), *n.* [Russ., lit., self-boiler.] A metal urn used, orig. in Russia, for heating water, esp. in making tea.

**Sam'o-yed', Sam'o-yede'** (sām'ō-yēd'), *n.* [Russ. *Samo-yed*.] 1. One of a Mongolian people, hunters and fishers, inhabiting Siberia. 2. One of a breed of Russian dogs, extensively used as sledge dogs.

**Sam'o-yed'ic** (-yēd'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the Samoyeds. 2. Designating, or pert. to, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages. — *n.* The language of the Samoyeds.

**samp** (sāmp), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *nasdamp* unparched meal porridge.] Coarse hominy. *U. S.*

**sam'pan** (sām'pān), *n.* [Chin. *san pan*, lit., three planks.]

A form of skiff used on the coasts of China, Japan, etc.

**sam'phire** (-fir), *n.* [F. l'herbe de Saint Pierre.]

1. A fleshy apocuous European sea-coast plant (*Crithmum maritimum*) used for pickles. 2. Common glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*).

**sam'ple** (sām'pl), *n.* [OF. *essample, example*, fr. L. *exemplum*. See EXAMPLE.] A part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen. — **SYN.** See EXAMPLE. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-pl'd); -PLING. To take or test a sample or samples of.

**sam'pler** (-plēr), *n.* 1. A piece of needlework made as a sample of skill. 2. One who examines samples or by samples. 3. Any of various devices for sampling, as grain, ore, etc.

**sam'shu** (sām'shōō), *n.* [Chin. *san three + shao fire*, i. e., thrice distilled.] An alcoholic liquor distilled in China from rice or large millet; also, in general, a spirituous drink.

**Sam'son** (sām'sūn), *n.* [Gr. *Σαμσών*, fr. Heb. *Shimshōn*.] *Bib.* An Israelite of great physical strength. *Judges* xiii.

**Sam'u-el** (sām'ū-ēl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σαμουήλ*, fr. Heb. *Shemūēl*.] *Bib.* A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. b Either of two books (*First and Second Samuel*) in the Old Testament.

**sa'mu-rai'** (sām'mōō-rī'), *n. pl. & sing.* [Jap.] In the former feudal system of Japan (to 1871), the class, or a member of the class, of military retainers of the daimios, constituting the gentry, or lesser nobility.

**san'a-tive** (sān'ā-tīv), *a.* Curative; healing; sanatory.

**san'a-to-ri-um** (-tō-rī-ūm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ā), E. -RIUMS (-ūmz). [L., neut. of *sanatorius* giving health.]

1. A health resort; a sanitarium. 2. An establishment for treatment of the sick; a sanitarium.

**san'a-to-ry** (sān'ā-tō-rī), *a.* [L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] Conducive to health; healing; curative.

**SYN.** *Sanatory, sanitary.* *Sanatory* signifies *conducive to health*. *Sanitary* has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*; as, the camp is not *sanatory*, its *sanitary* conditions are bad.

**san'be-ni'to** (sām'bē-nē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* SANBENITOS (-tōz). [Sp. or Pg. *sanbenito*, prop., Saint Benedict.] 1. Anciently, a sackcloth coat worn by penitent heretics. 2. A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, devils, etc., worn by a person condemned by the Inquisition and brought forth at the auto-da-fé.

**san'ci-fi-ca'tion** (sānk'tī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of sanctifying, or state of being sanctified. [monious.]

**san'ci-fi-ed** (sānk'tī-fīd), *a.* Made holy; also, sanctified.

**san'ci-fi'er** (-fī-ēr), *n.* One who sanctifies.

**san'ci-fi-y** (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY-ING. [F. *sanctifier*, or L. *sanctificare*; *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To free from sin; purify. 2. To make sacred or holy; set apart to holy use; hallow. 3. To render productive of holiness or piety; as, to *sanctify* sufferers. 4. To impart or impute veneration, respect, etc., to; give sanction to; as, the intention *sanctifies* the deed.

**san'ci-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nī-ūs), *a.* 1. Sacred; saintly. *Obs.* 2. Making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious. — **san'ci-mo'ni-ous-ly, adv.** — **ous-ness, n.**

**san'ci-mo-ny** (sānk'tī-mō-nī), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] 1. Holiness. *Obs.* 2. Assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

**san'cti-on** (-shūn), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, fr. *sanctare, sanctum*, to render sacred, fix unalterably.] 1. Solemn or ceremonious ratification; confirmation; approbation. 2. That which induces the observance of law or custom; binding force or influence. — **SYN.** Authorization, authority, indorsement.

— *v. t.* To ratify; confirm; approve. — **SYN.** See RATIFY.

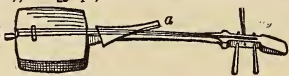
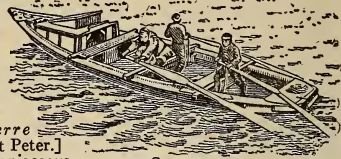
**san'ci-tude** (-tī-tūd), *n.* Sanctity. *Rare.*

**san'ci-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *sanctitas*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] 1. State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; godliness. 2. Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; as, the *sanctity* of an oath. — **SYN.** See HOLINESS.

**san'ct-u-a-rize** (-tū-ā-rīz), *v. t.* To shelter by sanctuary.

**san'ct-u-a-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [OF. *sainctuaire*, fr. L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus* sacred, holy.] 1. A consecrated place, as a temple or sacred grove; specif.: a The temple at Jerusalem, or the most sacred part of it, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant. b The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. c A church, temple, or other consecrated building. d *Classical Antig.* A place consecrated to some god or gods, whether open or inclosed; adytum. 2. A sacred and inviolable place of refuge and protection; asylum.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cūrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chāir; gō; sīng; īng; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);





**sanc'tum** (-tŭm), *n.* [L., *p. p.* of *sancire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; place of retreat; room for personal use.

**sanc'tum sanc'to'rŭm** (sănk'tŏ'rŭm; 57). [L.] 1. Holy of holies. 2. A place strictly private; — often jocose.

**Sanc'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* [L. *sanc'tus*, *p. p.*] 1. A part of the Mass, or of the Communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanc'tus, sanc'tus, sanc'tus* (Holy, holy, holy). 2. *Music.* A setting of the Sanctus.

**Sanctus bell.** A bell rung by the server at certain times during the Mass or Communion service, as at the Sanctus.

**sand** (sănd), *n.* [AS.] 1. Loose granular material resulting from disintegration of rocks. 2. A tract, region, or deposit of sand; beach; shore; — also in *pl.* 3. The sand in an hourglass; hence: a moment; in *pl.*, the moments of one's life. 4. Courage; grit. *Slang.* — *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle, powder, or mix with sand. 2. To fill, as harbors, etc., with sand, as by the action of currents; — usually used with *up*.

**sand'al** (sănd'ăd), *n.* Sandalwood.

**sand'al, n.** [F. *sandale*, *l.* *sandalium*, Gr. *σαβδάλιον*, dim. of *σαβδάλιον*.] 1. A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot. 2. A fancy slipper or half-boot. 3. A strap or latchet to hold on a slipper or low shoe. 4. A kind of rubber over-shoe cut very low. — **sand'aled, sand'daled** (-dăid), *a.*



**sand'al tree.** An East Indian melia. Sandals, showing ceous tree (*Sandaracum indicum*) cultivated in the tropics for its fruit.

**sand'al-wood** (-wŏod'), or **sand'al, n.** [F. *sandal*, through LL., fr. Gr. *σαβδάλιον*.] 1. The close-grained, fragrant wood of any of certain Oriental santalaceous trees (genus *Santalum*, esp. *S. album*) much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork; also, the tree itself. 2. Any of various other trees or their fragrant wood, as an East Indian fabaceous tree (*Lingoum santalinum*), called specific red sandalwood, or its heavy dark red dyewood.

**sand'ar-ac** (sănd'ă-răk), *n.* [OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σανδαράκη*.] 1. The sandarac tree. 2. A brittle, faintly aromatic, and, usually, pale yellow resin obtained from the sandarac tree, used chiefly in making varnish and as incense.

**sandarac tree.** A large pineaceous tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*) of Morocco with a hard fragrant wood much used in building and as the source of the resin sandarac.

**sand'bag'** (sănd'băg'), *n.* 1. A bag of sand, as for use in fortification, for ballast, etc. 2. A bag filled with sand for use as a weapon. — *v. t.* To hit or stun with a sandbag. — **sand'bag'ger** (-băg'ĕr), *n.*

**sand blast.** Sand forcibly projected by air or steam for engraving or cutting glass, stone, and the like; also, the apparatus used to apply it.

**sand'-blind', a.** Purlind; weak-sighted. [*Archais.*, Scot., for *Dial.*]

**sand'-box' tree.** A tropical American euphorbiaceous tree (*Bura crepitans*) having a woody capsule which, when dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds.

**sand bur or burr.** Any of several weeds of waste places, having burlike fruit; as: a Western American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*). b An ambrosiaceous plant (*Gærtneria acanthocarpa*) of the same region.

**sand crack.** *Veter.* A fissure or lesion of the hoof wall of a horse, often causing lameness. When in front, it is known as *ice crack*, and is most common in the hind feet; when in the lateral parts, as *quarter crack*.

**sand dollar.** Any of several flat circular sea urchins (esp. *Echinarachnius parma*) which live on sandy bottoms.

**sand'ed, p. a.** 1. Covered or sprinkled with sand; sandy. 2. Sandy, as in color.

**sand eel.** A sand lance.

**sand'er** (sănd'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sands.

**sand'er-ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A small sandpiper (*Calidris leucophæa*) with gray and white plumage.

**sand flea.** 1. Any flea living or breeding in sandy places, esp. the dog flea. 2. The chigoc. 3. A beach flea.

**sand'glass'** (sănd'glăs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

**sand grouse.** Any of numerous birds (family *Pteroclidæ*) inhabiting arid parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa, closely allied to the pigeons in structure.

**sand'y-ness, n.** Quality or state of being sandy.

**sand lance.** Any of several small, elongate, marine fishes



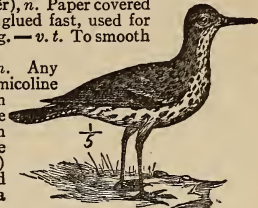
Sand Lance (*Ammodytes tobianus*). (1)

(*Ammodytes* or allied genus). They remain buried in sandy beaches while the tide is out.

**sand'man'** (-măn'), *n.* A mythical man who makes children sleepy; — prob. so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes as if there were sand in them.

**sand'pa'per** (sănd'pă'pĕr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, used for smoothing and polishing. — *v. t.* To smooth with sandpaper.

**sand'pip'er** (-pĭp'ĕr), *n.* Any of numerous small limicoline birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the longer bill. The common sandpiper of Europe (*Actitis hypoleuca*) and the allied spotted sandpiper of America are the most familiar.



Spotted Sandpiper.

**sand'stone'** (-stŏn'), *n.* A rock consisting of sand united by some natural cement, as silica, iron oxide, or the like.

**sand viper.** a A hognoze snake. b The horned viper.

**sand'wich** (-wich), *n.* [After the Earl of Sandwich.] 1. Two pieces of bread having a layer of meat, cheese, or, now, almost any kind of savory food between them. 2. Something resembling a sandwich in arrangement. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich; also, to insert something between things that are unlike it.

**sand'wort'** (-wŏrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Arenaria*) of low, tufted, sileneaceous herbs, which grow in dry, sandy soil.

**sand'y** (sănd'y), *a.*; **SAND'y-ER** (-ĕr), *i-ESR.* 1. Consisting of or containing sand; full of sand; covered with sand. 2. Resembling sand; as: a Unstable. b Yellowish red; as, sandy hair. 3. Gritty; plucky. *Slang.*

**sane** (săn), *a.*; **SAN'ER** (săn'ĕr), *SAN'EST.* [L. *sanus*.] 1. Mentally sound; as, a sane man. Of the mind; not deranged; acting rationally. 2. Proceeding from a sound mind; as, a sane criticism or remark. — *Syn.* See WISE.

**sang** (săng), *pret.* of SING.

**sang'ea-ree'** (săng'ĕ-rĕ'), *n.* [Sp. *sangria*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis*.] A drink composed of wine and water, sweetened and spiced, common in the tropics.

|| **sang'-froid'** (săng'frŏw'), *n.* [F., lit., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation; coolness in difficulty; composure.

**Sang'raal'** (săng'grăl'), **Sang'gre-al** (săng'grĕ-ăl), *n.* [See SAINT; GRAIL.] The Holy Grail. See GRAIL.

**sang'guic'o-lous** (săng'gwĭk'ŏ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-colous*.] Inhabiting the blood, as certain parasites.

**sang'guif'er-ous** (-gwĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-ferous*.] *Physiol.* Conveying blood, as an artery. [Iton.]

**sang'gui-fi-ca'tion** (săng'gwĭ-fĭ-kă'shŭn), *n.* Blood production of or containing sand; full of sand; covered with sand.

**sang'gui-na'ri-a** (săng'gwĭ-nă'rĭ-ă; 3), *n.* [NL., fr L. (herba) *sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood.] The bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) or its emetic rootstock.

**sang'gui-na-ry** (săng'gwĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] 1. Consisting of blood. 2. Attended with bloodshed; bloody; as, a sanguinary battle. 3. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; as, a sanguinary foe. — *Syn.* Murderous, cruel. See BLOODY. — **sang'gui-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lŭ), *adv.* — **sang'gui-na-ri-ness, n.**

**sang'guine** (-gwĭn), *a.* [F. *sanguin*, L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] 1. Red, like blood. 2. Sanguinary; bloodthirsty. *Obs.* or *Rare.* 3. In early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor; now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; as, a sanguine temperament, one marked by ruddiness and by cheerful and hopeful, but not always tenacious, spirits. 4. Warm; ardent; confident; as, sanguine of success. — *Syn.* See HOPEFUL. — **sang'guine-ly, adv.** — **sang'guine-ness, n.**

**sang'guin'e-ous** (-gwĭn'ĕ-ŭs), *a.* 1. Abounding with blood; sanguine. 2. Of or pert. to blood; bloody. 3. Blood-red; crimson. 4. Sanguine; confident; hopeful.

**sang'guin'o-lent** (-ŏ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] Of, pert. to, tinged or mingled with, blood.

**sang'guin'o-rous** (-gwĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood + *-vorous*.] Subsisting upon blood, as a bat or vampire.

**San'he-drin** (săn'hĕ-drĭn) (*n.* [Heb. *sanhedrin*, fr. Gr. *San'he-drim* (săn'hĕ-drĭm) συνέδριον; *syn* with + *ĕdra* a seat.] *Jeus. Antiq.* Assembly; council; esp., more fully Great Sanhedrin, the supreme council of 71 members.

**sand'cle** (sănd'k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] Any of a genus (*Sanicula*) of umbelliferous plants, formerly reputed to have healing powers.

**sa'ni-es** (să'nĭ-ĕz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

**sa'ni-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanius*, fr. *sanies*.] *Med.* a Pert. to sanies; thin and serous, with a slightly bloody tinge. b Discharging sanies.

**sand'ta-ri-an** (sănd'tă'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Pert. to health or its laws; sanitary. — *n.* One versed in sanitary measures.

**sand'ta-ri-ly** (-tă'rĭ-lŭ), *adv.* In a sanitary manner.

**sand'ta-ri-um** (-tă'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *p. l.* E.-RIUMS (-ŭmz), L.-RIA (-ă). [NL.] A sanatorium, esp. in sense 2.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word, + combined with. = equals.



**san'i-ta-ry** (sán'í-tá-rí), *a.* [*L. sanitas* health.] Of or pertaining to health; hygienic. — **Syn.** See **SANATORY**.  
 — *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-ríz). A public water-closet and urinal.  
**san'i-ta'tion** (-tá'shún), *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.  
**san'i-ty** (sán'í-tí), *n.* [*L. sanitas, fr. sanus* sound, healthy.] State or quality of being sane; soundness or health of mind.  
**san'jak'** (sán'ják'), *n.* [*Turk. sanjâq, sânjâq, lit., flag.*] In Turkey, a district or subdivision of a vilayet.

**San Jo-se' scale** (sán hò-sá'). A scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) very destructive to fruit trees; — first introduced into the United States at San José, California.

**sank** (sánk), *pret.* of **SINK**.  
**San'khya** (sán'kyá), *n.* [*Skr. sâmkhya.*] One, probably the oldest, of the six orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy.  
**san'nup** (sán'núp), *n.* [*Algonquian.*] A male American Indian; a man, specif., a brave; a warrior; — coroll. of *squaw*.  
**sans** (sânz; *F. sán*), *prep.* [*F., fr. L. sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. **Obsoles. in English.**

**San'scrit** (sán'skrít). **Var.** of **SANSKRIT**.  
**sans'-cu-lotte'** (sânz'kü'lôt'), *n.* [*F., without breeches.*] 1. *Fr. Hist. Lit.*, a fellow without breeches; — applied in reproach by the aristocrats in the first revolution to the extreme republicans, who rejected short breeches for pantaloons. 2. A radical republican; violent revolutionist; Jacobin. — **sans'-cu-lot'tic** (sânz'kü'lôt'ík), *a.* — **sans'-cu-lot'tism** (-íz'm), *n.*

**Sán'skrít** (sán'skrít), *n.* [*Skr. sâmskríta* the Sanskrit language, lit., the perfect or classical language, *fr. sâmskríta* prepared, perfect.] The ancient Aryan language of India, from which are derived the modern Aryan tongues of that country. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or written in, Sanskrit. — **San'skrit'ic** (sán'skrít'ík), *a.* — **San'skrit-ist**, *n.*

**Sán'ta Claus** or **Klaus** (-tá klôs). See **SAINT NICHOLAS**.  
**san'ta-la'ceous** (sán'tá-lá'shúsz), *a.* [*Gr. sântalop* sandalwood tree.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Santalaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or rarely, trees, mostly root parasites, having clustered apetalous flowers, and the fruit a nut or drupe. The sandalwoods form the type genus (*Santalum*).  
**san'ta-lin** (sán'tá-lín), *n.* *Chem.* A red crystalline substance, the coloring matter of red sandalwood; — called also *santalic acid*.

**san-ton'y-ca** (sán-tôn'y-ká), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. herba santonica*, a kind of plant, *fr. Santoni* a people of Aquitania.] The European wormwood (*Artemisia pauciflora*); also, the antelmintic drug consisting of its dried flowers.

**san'to-nin** (sán'tô-nín), *n.* Also **san'to-nine**. *Chem.* A white crystalline, slightly bitter substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, occurring in *santonica*, and used as an antelmintic.

**sap** (sáp), *n.* [*AS. sæp.*] 1. The juices or fluid contents of a plant, esp. the watery solution which circulates through the vascular tissue in woody plants. 2. Any liquid or humor essential to health or characteristic of vigor; vigor; blood. 3. Sapwood, or albumen. 4. A sapshead; simpleton.  
**sap, v. t.**; **SAPFED** (sápt); **SAP'PING**. [*F. saper, fr. sapa* a scythe, *LL. sappa* mattock.] 1. To subvert by digging or wearing away; undermine. 2. *Mil.* To operate against, or pierce, by saps. 3. To unsettle; weaken; as, to *sap* the mind. — *v. i.* *Mil.* To proceed by or execute saps.

— *n.* *Mil.* An approach made by besiegers, in the form of a narrow trench, or, sometimes, a covered trench or a tunnel.

**sap'a-jou** (sáp'a-jôz), *n.* [*F. sâ'pa'zhôô'*], *n.* [*F., fr. Tupi saô-guacú, lit., big monkey.*] A capuchin monkey.

**sap-an' wood** (sá-pán'), [*Malay sapang.*] A red dyewood obtained from an East Indian casalpinaceous tree (*Bianca sappa*); also, the tree itself.

**sap'head'** (sáp'héd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a simpleton. *Colloq.* — **sap'-head'**, *a.* *Colloq.*

**sap'he'nous** (sá-fé'núsz), *a.* [*OF. saphene* a vein of the leg, *F. saphène*, *fr. Ar. safín, sáfín.*] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, the two principal superficial veins of the legs, the long one on the inner, and the short one on the outer, side of the leg.

**sap'id** (sáp'id), *a.* [*L. sapidus, fr. sapere* to taste.] Capable of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor.

**sa-pid'i-ty** (sá-píd'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being sapid.

**sa-pi-ence** (sá'pí-éns), *n.* Quality of being sapient.

**sa'pi-ent** (-ént), *a.* [*L. sapiens, -entis, p. pr. of sapere* to taste, have sense, know.] Wise; discerning; — often in irony. — **Syn.** Sagacious, knowing. See **SHREWD**. — **sa'pi-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**sa'pi-en'tial** (-én'shál), *a.* [*L. sapientialis.*] Having, affording, or expounding wisdom. — **sa'pi-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

**sap'in-da'ceous** (sáp'in-dá'shúsz), *a.* [*From Sapindus*, the type genus; *L. sopo* soap + *Indicus* Indian.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Sapindaceæ*) of trees or shrubs, the soapberry family, including the rambutan, the supple-jack, and a plant that yields guarana. The fruit is often edible.

**sap'less**, *a.* 1. Destitute of sap; dry. 2. Fig., spiritless.

**sap'ling** (sáp'ling), *n.* 1. A young tree. 2. A youth.

**sap'o-dil'la** (-ô-dil'á), *n.* [*Sp. zapotillo, zapotillo.*] 1. A tropical American evergreen tree (*Sapota zapotilla*) with

hard reddish wood. 2. Its edible fruit, with rough skin and yellowish pulp; — called also **sapodilla plum**.

**sap'o-na'ceous** (-ná'shúsz), *a.* [*L. sapo, -onis, soap.*] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. [*saponified.*]

**sa-pón'i-fi'a-ble** (sá-pón'í-fí'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sa-pón'i-fi-ca'tion (sá-pón'í-fí-ká'shún), *n.* Act, process, or result of converting into soap; *Chem.*, decomposition of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid; also, the similar production of an acid from some other derivative.

**sa-pón'i-fi'er** (sá-pón'í-fí'ér), *n.* That which saponifies; specif., any reagent used to cause saponification.

**sa-pón'i-fy** (-fí), *v. t. & i.*; — **FIED** (-fíd); — **IFY'ING**. [*L. sapo* soap + *-fy*.] To subject to or undergo saponification.

**sap'o-nin** (sáp'ô-nín), *n.* [*L. sapo, -onis, soap.*] *Chem.* Any of a group of glucosides occurring in many plants, as in soapwort, soapbark, etc., and characterized by their property of producing a soapy lather.

**sap'o-nite** (-nít), *n.* [*Sw. saponit, fr. L. sapo, -onis, soap.*] *Min.* A native hydrous silicate of magnesium and aluminum, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins and cavities in serpentine, diabase, etc.

**sa'por** (sá'pór), *n.* [*L.*] Savor; taste; flavor; also, juice; sap.

**sap'o-rous** (sáp'ô-rúsz), *a.* [*L. saporus, saporosus, savory, fr. sapor* taste.] Having flavor or taste. [*DILLA.*]

**sa-po'ta** (sá-pô'tá), *n.* [*NL., fr. Mex. tzapotil.*] = **SAP-PO'LA'CEOUS** (sáp'ô-lá'shúsz), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Sapotaceæ*) of trees and plants, the sapodilla family, having milky juice and, often, edible fruit, and including the marmalade tree, bully tree, dilly, illupi, etc. Many genera (esp. *Palaquium*) yield gutta-percha, various gums, etc.

**sap'per** (sáp'ér), *n.* One who saps; *Mil.*, a soldier employed on saps or, formerly, in any digging or on fieldworks.

**Sap'phic** (sáp'ík), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Sappho, a Greek poetess (c. 600 B. C.), famous for her love lyrics. 2. *Pros.* Designating certain verse forms used by Sappho.

**Sap'phire** (sáp'fí-r), *n.* See **ANANIAS**.

**sap'phir-ine** (sáp'fí-r-ín), *n.* [*F. saphir, OF. also safir, L. saphirus, Gr. σάφειρος, of Oriental origin.*] 1. A pure variety of corundum, in transparent or translucent crystals, specif. a blue transparent variety prized as a gem. 2. The color of the gem; bright blue. — *a.* Of or resembling sapphire; of a deep, pure blue.

**sap'phir-ine** (sáp'fí-r-ín; -ín), *a.* Made of or resembling sapphire. — *n.* *Min.* A native pale blue or green silicate of magnesium and aluminum usually granular. *B* A blue variety of spinel.

**sap'py** (sáp'y), *a.*; — **PI-ER** (-í-ér); — **PI-EST**. 1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent. 2. Foolish; silly. — **sap'pi-ness**, *n.*

**sap'ro-**. Combining form from Greek *sapros, rotten*.

**sap'ro-gen'ic** (sáp'rô-jén'ík), *a.* 1. Capable of producing sa-prog'e-nous (sá-prôj'é-núsz) decay or putrefaction, as many saprophytic bacteria. 2. Occurring or produced in or upon putrefying matter.

**sap'ro-lite** (sáp'rô-lít), *n.* *Petrog.* Disintegrated rock, usually more or less decomposed, which lies in its original place. — **sap'ro-lit'ic** (-lít'ík), *a.* [*Having matter.*]

**sa-proph-a-gous** (sá-prô'f'á-gúsz), *a.* *Zoöl.* Feeding on dead or decaying organic matter, as mushrooms, various orchids, and bacteria. [*Organic matter.*]

**sap'ro-phyt'ic** (-fít'ík), *a.* *Bot.* Living on or in decaying sap'sa-go (sáp'sá-gô), *n.* [*G. schabzieger; schaben* to shave, to scrape + *zieger* a sort of whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a greenish color, flavored with melloit.

**sap'suck'er** (-súk'ér), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers (genus *Sphyrapicus*) which feed partly on sap.

**sap'wood'** (-wôod'), *n.* Albumen. Cf. **HEARTWOOD**.

**sar'a-band** (sár'á-bánd), *n.* [*F. sarabande, Sp. zarabanda, fr. Per. sarband* a field for the lady's headpiece; *sar* head + *band* band.] A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin, or music for it.

**Sar'a-cen** (-sén), *n.* [*L. Saracenus.*] Orig., among the later Greeks and Romans, any nomad of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; hence, an Arab, or, by extension, any Mohammedan, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders.

**Sar'a-cen'ic** (-sén'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens; as, *Saracenic* architecture.

**Sar'a-cen'i-cal** (-í-kál), *a.* Saracenic.

**Sar'rah** (sár'râ), *n.* [*Heb. Sârâh.*] *Bib.* Wife of Abraham, and Isaac's mother. Before Isaac's birth, called **Sa'rai** (sá'rí; sár'á-rí). *Gen.* xi. 31; xvii. 15.

**sar'casm** (sár'káz'm), *n.* [*F. sarcasme, L. sarcasmos, Gr. σαρκασμός, fr. σαρκίζω* to tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, speak bitterly, *fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.*] 1. A keen or bitter taunt; a cutting gibet; also, irony or the use of it, esp. when contemptuous. 2. Quality of being keenly reproachful or satirically contemptuous. — **Syn.** See **IRONY**.

**sar-cas'tic** (sár-kás'tík), *a.* Expressing, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm. — **sar-cas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sar'ce'net**, **sars'net** (sárs'nét), *n.* A kind of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc.

**âle**, **sênâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccount**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **sôlá**; **êve**, **êvent** **ënd**, **reçent**, **makër**; **ice**, **ill**; **ôld**, **ôbey**, **ôrb**, **ôdd**, **sôft**, **cônnect**; **ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûrn**, **ûp**, **circûs**, **menû**; **foôd**, **foôt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **ijk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



**sar'co-carp** (sär'kô-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh + *-carp*.] *Bot.* a A fleshy mesocarp, as the pulpy part of a peach. *b* Improperly, any fleshy fruit.

**sar-co-lo-o-gy** (sär-kô'lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh + *-logy*.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts.

**sar-co-m'a** (-kô'má), *n.*; *pl. L.* -COMATA (-tá), *E.* -COMAS (-kô'máz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σάρκωμα, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.]

*Med.* Any of various vascular cancers arising from the connective tissue, and typically consisting of a mass of cells bound together by connective tissue. They attack esp. the bones. — **sar-com'a-tous** (-kôm'á-tûs; -kô'má-tûs), *a.*  
**sar-coph'a-gus** (sär-kô'fá-gûs), *n.*; *pl. L.* -AGI (-jî), *E.* -GUSES (-gûs-êz; 24). [L., fr. Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, prop., eating flesh; *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh + *φαγείν* to eat.] **1.** A limestone reputed among the ancient Greeks to consume or quickly disintegrate dead bodies placed in it, and hence used for coffins. **2.** A coffin or tomb of such stone; hence: any stone coffin; a large coffin exposed to view in the open air or in a tomb. [to flesh or muscle.]

**sar-cous** (sär'kûs), *a.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh.] *Anat. Pert.*  
**sard** (sär'd), *n.* [L. *sarda*, Gr. *σάρδιον, or σάρδος* (sc. *λίθος*), Sardinian stone, fr. *Σάρδεις* Sardes, capital of Lydia.] A brownish red variety of chalcedony, classed by some as a variety of carnelian. [divos λίθος.] = **SARD.**

**sar'dine** (sär'dîn; -dîn), *n.* [L. *lapis sardinus*, Gr. *σάρδινη*']

**sar-dine'** (sär-dên'; sär'dên), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sardina, sarda*.]

**1.** A small clupeoid fish (*Sardinella pilchardus*) suitable for preserving in oil for food; the pilchard. It occurs only in European waters. **2.** Any of various other fishes of the same genus or of other genera resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food.

**Sar-din'i-an** (sär-dîn'î-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sardinia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

**sar'di-us** (sär'dî-ûs), *n.* [L. *sardinus, lapis sardinus*. See **SARD.**] **1.** A sard. **2.** Bib. A gem in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate, perhaps a ruby. *Ez.* xxviii. 17.

**sar-don'ic** (sär-dôn'ik), *a.* [F. *sardonique*, fr. L. *sardonius*, Gr. *σαρδόνιος, σαρδόνιος*.] Strained; forced; as, *sardoniac* laughter; hence: usually, derisive and malignant; sneering; bitterly sarcastic; — said of laughter, facial expression, humor, etc. — **sar-don'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**sar'do-nyx** (sär'dô-niks), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *σαρδόνυξ*. See **SARD**; **ONYX**.] A kind of onyx having layers of sard.

**sar'tree** (sär'rê). Var. of **SARI**.

**sar-gas'so** (sär-gäs'sô), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] Gulfweed.

**sar-gas'sum** (-ûm), *n.* [NL., fr. Pg. *sargazo* seaweed, or Sp. *sargazo*.] Any of a genus (*Sargassum*) of fucoid seaweeds, the gulfweeds, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso Sea.

**sar'i** (sär'rê), *n.* [Hind. *sârî*.] The principal garment of a Hindu woman, being a long piece of cloth wrapped round the waist, a portion covering the bosom and the head.

**sark** (särk), *n.* [AS. *serce, syrce*, a shirt.] A shirt; a body garment for either sex. *Archaic or Scot.*

**Sar-ma'tian** (sär-má'shân), *a.* [L. *Sarmaticus*.] Of or pert. to Sarmatia, anciently the region north of the Black Sea, or its inhabitants. *Sarmatia* has been used poetically for Poland. — *n.* One of the inhabitants of ancient Sarmatia.

**sar-men'tose** (sär-mên'tôs), *a. Bot.* [L. *sarmentum* twig.] Producing slender prostrate branches or runners.

**sar-nyg'** (sär-rông'), *n.* [Malay *sârung*, orig., sheath, covering.] A sort of skirt, the chief article of dress in the Malay Archipelago, worn by both sexes; also, cloth for these garments.

**Sar-pe'don** (sär-pê'dôn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σαρπηδών*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa. He became king of Lycia and Zeus gave him the privilege of living three generations.

**sar-ra-ce-ni-a** (sär'á-sê'nî-á), *n.* [NL., after a Dr. *Sarracenia* of Canada.] Any of a genus (*Sarracenia*) of American bog herbs, the pitcher plants, having pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves, in which insects are entrapped and digested.

**sar'sa-pa-ri'l'la** (sär'sá-pá-rî'l'á), *n.* [Sp. *sarsaparilla*.] **1.** Any of various tropical American species of smilax. **2.** The dried cordlike roots of any of these, mildly tonic and alterative. [LIN.]

**sar'sa-pa-ril'in** (-rî'l'in), *n.* See **PARILIN**.

**sarsen'net** (sär'snê't). Var. of **SARCENT**.

**sar'tor** (sär'tôr), *n.* [L.] A tailor or mender of garments.

**sar-to-ri-al** (-tô-rî-ál; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a tailor or his work. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sartorius muscle.

**sar-to-ri-us** (-ûs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *sartor*

a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire, sartum*, to patch, mend; — from the use of the muscle in rotating the leg into the position in which it is placed in sitting like a tailor.] *Anat.* A muscle, the longest in the human body, crossing the front of the thigh obliquely.

**sash** (sáš), *n.*; *pl.* SASHES (-êz; 24), *or, collectively*, SASH. [OF. *chasse* frame.] The framing in which panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door. — *v. t.* To furnish with a sash or sashes; as, to *sash* a door or a window.

**sash, n.** [Ar. *shash* muslin turban cloth.] A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder; belt; girdle.

— *v. t.* To adorn with a sash or a scarf.

**sa'sin** (sá'sîn), *n.* [Nepalese.] The common antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*) of India.

**sas'sa-by** (säs'sá-bî), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bîz). A large South African antelope (*Acelaphus lunata*).

**sas'sa-fras** (säs'sá-frás), *n.* [F.] An American lauraceous tree (*Sassafras sassafras*) with soft yellow wood and yellow flowers; also, the bark of the root, yielding an aromatic oil used as a tonic and astringent, for flavoring, etc.

**Sas-sa'ni-an** (sá-sá'nî-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sassanida. — *n.* One of the Sassanida.

**Sas-san'i-dæ** (sá-sán'î-dê), *n. pl.* [From *Sassan*, grandfather of Ardashir I.] A dynasty of Persian kings, from Ardashir I., A. D. 226–240, to Yazdegerd III., overthrown by the Arabs in 641.

**sas'sy bark** (säs'sî), The bark of a West African casalpinaceous tree (*Erythrophloeum guineense*), used by the natives as an ordeal poison and medicinally. Also, the tree.

**sas'tra** (säs'trá; shás'trá), *n.* Also **shas'tra**. [Skr. *śāstra* an order, a sacred book, fr. *śā* to order, instruct.] A treatise for authoritative instruction among the Hindus; a book of institutes; esp., a treatise explaining the Vedas.

**sas-tru'gi** (säs-trôo'gî). Var. of **ZASTRUGI**.

**sat** (sät), *pret.* of **SIT**.

**Sa'tan** (sá'tän), *n.* [Heb. *sātān* an adversary, fr. *sātān* to be adverse, persecute.] **1.** The great adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness. According to the Talmud, he was an archangel, and was cast out of heaven for disobedience. Milton follows this in "Paradise Lost." **2.** [L. *c.*] A devil; a very wicked or cruel person.

**sa-tan'ic** (sá-tän'ik), *a.* Also, now rare, **sa-tan'i-cal**. Of or pert. to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; devilish. — **sa-tan'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**Sa'tan-ism** (sá'tän-iz'm), *n.* Worship of Satan; specif., a cult, real or fictitious, which travesties Christian rites, with many alleged blasphemies.

**satch'el** (säch'ël), *n.* [OF. *sachel*, fr. L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*. See **SACK** bag.] **1.** The little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles; a hand bag.

**sate** (sät), *v. t.*; **SAT'ED** (sät'êd); **SAT'ING**. [Prob. fr. **SATIATE**.] To satiate; glut; surfeit. — **Syn.** See **SATIATE**.

**sate** (sät; sät), *Archaic pret.* of **SIT**. [satiating surface.]

**sa-teen'** (sá-tên'), *n.* A fabric of cotton or wool, with a sat'el-lite (sät'ê-lit), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -itis*, an attendant.] **1.** An attendant to a prince or other powerful person; an obsequious dependent. **2.** *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet. — **Syn.** See **FOLLOWER**.

**sa'ti-a-ble** (sá'shî-á-b'l), *a.* That may be satiated or satisfied. — **sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'î-tî), **sa'ti-a-ble-ness, n.**

**sa'ti-ate** (-ät), *a.* [L. *satiatus*, p. p. of *satiare* to satisfy, *sat, satis*, enough.] Filled to satiety; glutted; sated; — used with *with* or *of*. — (-ät), *v. t.*; **SAT'ED** (-ät'êd); **SAT'ING**. **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of; *sate*. **2.** To fill beyond natural desire; surfeit; glut.

**Syn.** Satiare, *sate, surfeit, cloy, glut, gorge*. To *sati-ate* (lit. and fig.) is to feed to the full or to repletion; *sate* is stronger, and is chiefly poetical or elevated; as, his few notes soon *sate* and *satiated* the ear; to *sate* one's revenge, an implication which *clay* heightens that of *loathing*; as, to be *surfeted* with honey; sameness in diet *cloys* the appetite. *Glut* suggests greediness or (esp.) overloading, sometimes with repletion before greed is sated; to *gorge* is to stuff to the throat, as it were.

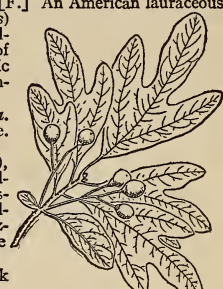
**sa'ti-a-tion** (-ä'shûn), *n.* Process of becoming satiated; state of being satiated; satiety.

**sa'ti-e-ty** (sá-tî-ê-tî), *n.* [L. *satiatus*, fr. *sat, satis*, enough.] State of being satiated. — **Syn.** Repletion, surfeit.

**sat'in** (sät'in), *n.* [F., fr. It. fr. *seta* silk, L. *saeta, seta*, a bristle.] A silk fabric, of a thick, close texture, and over-shot wool, having a glossy surface.



European Sardine.



Sassafras. Leaves and Berries.



Sarracenia (*Sarracenia purpurea*). Flower and two pitcher-like leaves.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**sat'iv-net'** (săt'iv-nět'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of satin or imitation satin. **2.** A kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling.

**sat'in-pod'** (săt'iv-n-pöd'), *n.* Any of various European brassicaceous plants (genus *Lunaria*, esp. *L. biennis*) often cultivated for its large round pods of a satiny texture.

**sat'in-wood'** (-wüd'), *n.* **1.** An East Indian tree (*Chloroxylon swietenia*) allied to the mahogany; also, its yellowish brown wood, with satiny luster. **2.** In south Florida, a small rutaceous tree (*Fagaria flava*), with orange-colored wood, used for furniture and implements.

**sat'in-y (-y)**, *a.* Resembling satin; glossy.

**sat'ire** (săt'ir), *n.* [L. *satira*, fr. *satira* a dish filled with various fruits, a medley, fr. *saturo* sated, *sat* enough.] **1.** A literary composition, originally in verse and still generally so, holding up abuses, vice, etc., to reprobation or ridicule. **2.** Keeness and severity of remark; trenchant wit; sarcasm. — **Syn.** Lampon, ridicule, pasquinade. See **IRONY**.

**sa-tir'ic** (săt-tir'ik), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, satire; uttering or expressing satire. — **Syn.** Cutting, ironical.

**sa-tir'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of satire; satiric. **2.** Given to, fond of, or characterized by, satire; sarcastic. — **sa-tir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cal-ness**, *n.*

**săt'ir-rist** (săt'ir-ris't; -ër-ist), *n.* One who satirizes; esp., one who writes satire.

**sat'iv-ri-ze** (-ri-z; -ër-iz), *v. t.*; **-RIEZED** (-Y-ri-zd; -ër-izd); **-RIZ/ING** (-i-ri-z'ing; -ër-iz'ing). To subject to satire.

**sat'is-fac'tion** (-is-fäk'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied. **2.** That which satisfies. **3.** Reparation for an insult, as by duel or apology. — **Syn.** Contentment, content, gratification; recompense, compensation, amends, payment, discharge, remuneration, indemnification. See **PROFITATION**.

**sat'is-fac'to-ry** (-tö-rı), *a.* **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction; esp., relieving the mind from uncertainty; sufficient. **2.** Theol. Making amends; atoning. **Rare.** — **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

**sat'is-ify** (-if), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY/ING**. [OF. *satisfier*; L. *satis* enough + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or thing); hence: to gratify fully; make content; as, to *satisfy* thirst. **2.** To give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor. **3.** a To discharge, as a claim, debt, etc.; pay off; requite. **b** To make reparation for; expiate; as, to *satisfy* guilt. **4.** To give assurance to; convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry. **5.** To fulfill the conditions of; as, to *satisfy* an equation; — used of numbers and values. — **Syn.** Satisfate, sate, compensate. See **CONTENT**. — *v. i.* **1.** To give or afford satisfaction. **2.** To pay; atone.

**sa'trap** (săt'trap; săt'trap), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, Gr. *σατραπης*, fr. Oper. *śakthrapāvan* ruler.] **1.** The governor of a province in ancient Persia. **2.** Hence, a petty prince or despot.

**sa'trap-y** (săt'tră-pı; săt'tră-), *n.*; *pl.* **-TRAPIES** (-piz). The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

**sat'u-ra-ble** (săt'ü-ră-bıl), *a.* Capable of being saturated.

**sat'u-rate** (-răt), *v. t.*; **-RAT'ED** (-răt'ed); **-RAT/ING**. [L. *saturatus*, p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *saturo* sated.] **1.** To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; fill fully; treat (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt. **2.** Chem. To cause to combine till there is no further tendency to combine; neutralize. **Syn.** Saturate, soak, drench, steep. That is saturated which is completely imbued with something, or has absorbed all that it can hold. Soak implies saturation esp. by immersion; drench, esp. by pouring. Steep applies to that which is imbued, permeated, or infused with something. — (-răt), *a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked. **2.** Deep; intense; — applied to colors.

**sat'u-ra'ted** (-răt'ed), *p. a.* **1.** Soaked through; holding by absorption, solution, or the like, all that is possible. **2.** Optics. Not diluted with white; — used of pure colors.

**sat'u-ra'tion** (-răt'shün), *n.* **1.** Act or process of saturating; state of being saturated. **2.** Optics. Freedom from mixture or dilution with white; purity; — used of colors. **3.** Magnetism. State of maximum magnetization; sometimes, state of maximum permanent magnetization. [saturates.]

**sat'u-ra'tor** (săt'ü-răt'ör), *n.* [L.] **1.** One who, or that which, saturates.

**Săt'ur-day** (săt'ür-dă), *n.* [AS. *Sæterdæg*, *Sæternædæg*, lit., Saturn's day.] The seventh and last day of the week.

**Săt'urn** (săt'ürn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, lit., the sower, fr. *serere*, *saturn*, to sow.] **1.** Roman Relig. An ancient god of the seed sowing; — later, identified with the Greek Cronus, and, like him, fabled to have been king during an ancient golden age. **2.** Astron. The planet next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun, remarkable for its encircling rings. Its mean distance from the sun is about 886,000,000 miles; its period of revolu-



Saturn, 2.

tion is 29.46 years; and its diameter, about 73,000 miles.

**Săt'ur-na-li-a** (-ür-nä'li-ä), *n.* *pl.* [L.] **1.** Roman Relig. The festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17. **2.** [L. c.] A period or occasion in which the passions or vices have riotous indulgence. — **Săt'ur-na-li-an** (-än), *a.*

**Sa-tur'ni-an** (sä-tür'ni-än), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign is called the golden age; hence, distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, or contentment. **2.** Astron. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.

**Saturnian atom**, *Physics*, an atom consisting of a group of negatively charged electrons inside a mass of positive electrification, and revolving about the center of the positive charge at such a rate as to be in stable equilibrium under their own repulsive forces and under an attraction to the center of the positive charge.

**sat'ur-nine** (săt'ür-nın), *a.* [F. *saturnin*.] **1.** [cap.] Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn. **2.** Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — opposed to *mercurial*; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. **3.** Old Chem. Of or pert. to Saturn, or lead; like lead. — **Syn.** See **SULLEN**.

**sat'yr** (săt'ër; săt'tër), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, Gr. *σατυρος*.] **1.** [Often cap.] Class. Myth. A sylvan deity or demigod, part man and part horse or goat, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness. **2.** A lecherous man. — **sa-tyr'ic** (săt-tir'ik), *a.*

**sat'y-ri-a-sis** (săt'ir'i-ä-sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σατυριασος*. See **SATYR**.] Med. Irresistible and almost insatiable venereal appetite in the male.



Satyr, 1 (from a Greek vase).

**sauc** (sôs), *n.* [OF. *saucse*, F. *sauc*, LL. *salsa*, prop., salt pickle, L. *salsus* salted.] **1.** A condiment or composition of appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc. **2.** (*dial. pron.* sôs, säs, säs) Any garden vegetables eaten with meat; — often called *garden sauce*. *Colloq.* or *Dial.* **3.** Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple *sauce*. U. S. **4.** Sauciness; pert or insolent language. *Now Colloq.*

— *v. t.*; **SAUC'ED** (söst); **SAUC'ING** (sös'ing). **1.** To accompany with something to give a higher relish; season; flavor. **2.** To give zest, flavor, or interest to. **3.** To be impudent or saucy to. *Now Colloq.*

**sauce'box'** (-böks'), *n.* A saucy person, esp. a child. *Colloq.*

**sauce'pan'** (-pän'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing, orig. for cooking sauce; stewpan.

**sau'cer** (sös'ër), *n.* **1.** A vessel for sauce. *Obs.* **2.** Small dish to hold a cup. **3.** Something shaped like a saucer.

**sau'cy** (sös'ı), *a.*; **-CI-ER** (-sı-ër); **-CI-EST**. [From **SAUCE**.] Showing, or expressive of, impertinent boldness; impudent; pert. — **Syn.** Insolent, rude, uncivil. See **OFFENSIVE**.

— **sau'ci-ly** (sös'ı-ly), *adv.* — **sau'ci-ness**, *n.*

**sauer'kraut'** (sour'krout'), *n.* [G.; *sauer* sour + *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

**sau'ger** (sös'gër), *n.* A pipe perch (*Stizostedion canadense*) similar to the wall-eye, but smaller and less valued as food.

**Saul** (söl), *n.* [L. *Säul*, Heb. *Šäül*.] Bib. **1.** First king of Israel, who fought the Philistines, quarreled with Samuel, pursued David, and fell on his own sword when defeated by the Philistines. **2.** See **PAUL**.

**sau'n'ter** (sän'tër; sön't-), *v. i.* To wander about idly; stroll. **Syn.** Wander, roam, rove, ramble, stroll, range. — **Sau'n-ter**, *stroll*. **Sau'n-ter** suggests a leisurely pace, an idle and care-free mind, and aimlessness; **stroll** often implies more of purpose than *sau'n-ter*.

— *n.* A sauntering; a strolling gait.

**sau'n'ter-er**, *n.* One who saunters.

**sau'rel** (sös'rël), *n.* [F.] Any of a genus (*Trachurus*) of carangid fishes (esp. *T. trachurus* and *T. symmetricus*) of Europe and America.

**sau'ri-an** (sös'ri-än), *n.* [Gr. *σαύρα*, *σαύρος*, a lizard.] Any of a group (*Sauria*) of reptiles containing the lizards, and, formerly, the crocodiles, etc. — *a.* Of or pert. to the saurians; lizardlike.

**sau'ro-pod** (sös'rö-pöd), *n.* [Gr. *σαύρος* lizard + *-pod*.] Paleon. A member of a suborder or order (*Sauropoda*) of dinosaurs consisting of herbivorous forms with a long neck and tail, small head, and more or less plantigrade five-toed limbs. The group contains the most gigantic of all land animals. — **sau'ro-pod**, **sau'rop-o'dous** (sös'röp'ö-düs), *a.*

**sau'ry** (sös'ri), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-riz). A slender long-beaked fish (*Scombresox saurus*) related to the flying fishes, and



Saury, 1

found in the temperate parts of the Atlantic north to Cape Cod and the French coast.

**äle**, senäte, care, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; **ëve**, èvent ènd, recënt, mak'ër; **ıce**, ill; **öed**, öbey, öbr, ödd, söft, cönnëct; **üse**, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; **fööd**, fööt; **out**, öit; **chair**; **gö**; **sing**; **ıpk**; **öen**, thin; **nature**, verdure (87);



sau/sage (sô'sâj), *n.* [F. *sauçisse*, LL. *salsicia*, fr. L. *salsus* salted.] Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and, commonly, inclosed in a skin, usually of prepared intestine.

sau/su/rite (sô-sû'rî; sô-sû'rî), *n.* [F. After H. B. de Saussure, a Swiss.] *Min. & Petrog.* A tough, compact substance, white, greenish, or grayish, consisting chiefly of zoisite or epidote. — sau/su-rit'ic (sô-sû-rî't'ik), *a.*

|| sau'té (sô'tê), *a.* [F., p. p. of *sauter*, prop., to jump.] *Cookery.* Fried lightly and quickly in a little hot fat while being frequently turned over. Hence: sau'té', *v. t.*; sau'téd' (sô'täd'); sau'té'ing.

sau'terne' (sô'têrn'; sô-tûrn'), *n.* [From *Sauternes*, Gironde, France.] A kind of white wine. See BORDEAUX.

sav'a-ble (säv'd-b'l), *a.* That may be saved.

sav'age (säv'âj), *a.* [F. *savage*, fr. L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, *silva* a wood.] 1. Of or pert. to the forest; remote from human habitation; in a state of nature. 2. Wild; untamed; uncultivated; as, *savage* beasts. 3. Uncivilized; rude; as, *savage* manners. 4. Characterized by cruelty; inhuman; brutal. — *Unpolished, brutish, cruel, atrocious.* See FEROCIOUS, BARBARIAN, *a.* — *n.* 1. A human being untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation. 2. A man of brutal cruelty; barbarian. — sav'age-ly, *adv.*

— sav'age-ness, *n.*

sav'age-ry (-rî), *n.*; pl. -RIES (-rîz). 1. State of being savage, or uncivilized; savageness. 2. Savage disposition or action; barbarity. 3. Savages collectively.

sav'ag-ism (-âj-iz'm), *n.* State of being savage; utter barbarism; also, savages collectively.

sa-van'na (sâ-vân'â), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] 1. A treeless plain; an open, level region, esp. as in Florida. 2. *Phytogeog.* A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees, the undergrowth being chiefly of the xerophilous type, as in the "campos" of Brazil.

|| sa'vant' (säv'vânt'), *n.*; pl. SAVANTS (F. sä'vânt'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere*.] A man of learning.

save (säv), *v. t.*; SAVED (sävd); SAV'ING (sä'vîng). [OF. *salver*, *saver*, fr. L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe.] 1. To make safe; preserve from injury or evil; rescue. 2. *Theol.* To deliver from sin and its penalty, and bring into spiritual life. 3. To keep from being spent, wasted, or lost; lay up; hoard. 4. To obviate the necessity or occurrence of; spare; as, to *save* one labor. 5. To avoid losing the use of; escape loss of; catch; as, to *save* the mail. — *v. i.* 1. To avoid unnecessary expense; prevent waste; be economical. 2. To keep; last; as, food that will *save*.

Syn. *save*, *rescue*. *Save* implies preservation from evil of any kind; *rescue* more frequently suggests deliverance from immediate or impending danger or evil.

save, *prep. or conj.* [F. *sauf*, properly adj., safe.] Except; excepting; not including. — Syn. See EXCEPT.

save'a-ble. Var. of SAVABLE. [loss or, rarely, damage.]

save'-all', *n.* Any of various things which prevent waste or

save'-loy (sä'vê-loi), *n.* [F. *cervelas*, lit. *cervellata*, fr. *cerello* brain, L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] A kind of dried sausage, orig. of brains.

sav'er (sä'v'êr), *n.* One who, or that which, saves.

save reverence. See SIR-REVERENCE.

sav'in, sav'ine (sä'v'in), *n.* [AS. *safinæ*, *savine*, L. *sabina herba*.] 1. A species of juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) with dark foliage, and small globose berries. 2. The North American red cedar (*J. virginiana*).

sav'ing (sä'v'îng), *p. a.* That saves; as: a Preserving; rescuing; as, *saving* grace. b Economizing; frugal. c Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause. — *n.* 1. Act of saving; a Preservation from danger or loss. b Economy in outlay. 2. That which is saved; esp., in *pl.*, sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended; as, the *savings* of years. 3. Exception; reservation; saving clause.

— *prep. or conj.* 1. With the exception of; except. 2. Without disrespect to; as in: *saving your reverence*, an apologetic phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence (orig.) of a priest or clergyman. — sav'ing-ly, *adv.*

sav'ings bank (sä'v'îngz). A bank the business of which is to receive small sums for deposit at compound interest.

sav'ior, sav'our (sä'v'yêr), *n.* [OF. *savoer*, *savoieur*, fr. L. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save.] 1. One who saves, or delivers. 2. [cap.] He who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer; — with *the*, *our*, *yours*, etc.

sa'vor, sa'vour (sä'v'êr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sapere*, fr. *sapere* to taste.] 1. That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent. 2. Hence, specific flavor or quality. 3. Reputation; character. *Archaic or Poetic.* — Syn. See TASTE.

— *v. i.* 1. To have a particular taste or smell; — used with *of*. 2. To partake of the quality or nature; smack; — used with *of*; as, to *savor* of politics. — *v. t.* 1. To have the flavor or quality of. 2. To taste or smell with pleasure; delight in; relish; like; also, fig., to have critical appreciation of. 3. To impart flavor to; season; as, to *savor* a dish.

sa'vor-i-ly (-lî), sa'vour-i-ly, *adv.* In a savory manner.

sa'vor-i-ness, sa'vour-i-ness, *n.* Quality of being savory.

sa'vor-less, sa'vour-less, *a.* Having no savor; insipid.

sa'vor-ous (sä'v'êr-üs), *a.* Having a savor; savory.

sa'vor-y (sä'v'êr-î), *n.* [F. *savorée*.] A European aromatic mint (*Satureia hortensis*) much used in cooking; — called also *summer savory*.

sa'vor-y, sa'vour-y (-î), *a.* 1. Having a grateful savor; pleasing to taste or smell. 2. Pleasing morally; reputable.

sa-vo-y' (sä-voï'), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] A kind of cabbage with wrinkled and curled leaves.

Sa-voy'ard (sä-voï'ärd; F. sä'vwa'yär'), *n.* [F.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy. — *a.* Of or pert. to Savoy.

saw (sô), *pret. of SEE.*

saw, *n.* [AS. *sagu*.] A saying; proverb; maxim.

saw, *n.* [AS. *sagu*, *sage*.] 1. A common tool or instrument with a thin blade having a series of teeth on the edge. 2. Any of various analogous tools or devices without teeth, which cut by wearing out a kerf. 3. A tool or machine having a saw (defs. 1 and 2) for cutting; as, a circular *saw*, jig *saw*, etc.

— *v. t.*; *pret.* SAWED (sôd); *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAW'ING. 1. To cut or separate with a saw. 2. To form by cutting with a saw. 3. To make motions suggesting those made with a saw; as, to *saw* the air with the arms. — *v. i.* 1. To use a saw. 2. To cut, as a saw. 3. To be cut with a saw. — saw'er (sô'êr), *n.*

saw'huck' (sô'bük'), *n.* A sawhorse. *U. S.*

saw'dust' (-düst'), *n.* Dust made by cutting with a saw.

saw'fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of several large sharklike rays (genus *Pristis*) having a flattened elongated snout with stout, toothlike structures along each edge.

saw'fly' (-flî'), *n.*; pl. SAWFLIES (-flîz). Any of a family (*Tenthredinidae*) or superfamily (*Tenthredinoidea*) of hymenopterous insects the female of which usually has an ovipositor with a pair of sawlike organs.

saw grass. Any of certain cyperaceous plants (esp. any species of *Cladium*) having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth. [sawing by hand.]

saw'horse' (-hêrs'), *n.* A rack on which wood is laid for saw'mill' (-mil'), *n.* A mill for sawing up logs.

sawn (sôn), *p. p.* of SAW.

saw palmetto. The common dwarf palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*) of the southern United States; — so called from its spiny-toothed leafstalks.

saw set. An instrument used to give set to saw teeth.

saw'yer (sô'yêr), *n.* [saw + -yer, as in *lawyer*.] 1. One whose occupation is to saw wood; specif., either of the two men who saw timber over a pit (saw pit), one standing above the timber, the other below it. 2. A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface and sway up and down. *U. S.*

sax'a-tile (säk'sä-tîl), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock.] *Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to rocks; saxicoline.

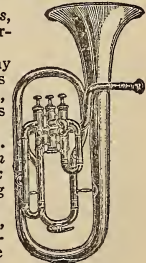
sax'horn' (säks'hörn'), *n. Music.* Any of a family of brass wind instruments with valves, invented by Antoine J. Sax, characterized by fullness and evenness of tone, and simple manipulation.

sax-ic'o-line (säk-sîk'ô-lîn; -lîn), *a.* Also sax-ic'o-lous (-lûs). [L. *saxum* rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot. & Zool.* Inhabiting or growing among rocks.

sax'i-fra-ga'ceous (säk'sî-frä-gä'shûs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Saxifragaceæ*) of herbs of variable habit, the saxifrage family, including the alums-roots and mitreworts.

sax'i-frage (säk'sî-fräj), *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, name of a plant, fr. *saxifragus* stone-breaking; *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Saxifraga*) of herbaceous plants, chiefly perennials, with white or yellow flowers, some with basal, tufted leaves. Many grow in crevices of rocks. 2. Any of various related plants.

Sax'on (säk'sîn; -s'n), *n.* [L. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, fr. the Saxon nation.] 1. *a* One of a Germanic people who dwelt in what is now Holstein. They, with the Angles and Jutes, conquered and colonized most of England. *b* One of the Saxon or Angle conquerors of England; an Anglo-Saxon. *c* One of the people of modern Saxony. 2. The language of the Saxons. *Old Saxon*, or the language of the



Saxhorn.



Saxifraga nivalis. 1 Flower; 2 Fruit.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



original Saxon tribes, and **Anglo-Saxon**, the language of the Saxons of England, are Low German tongues. The language of modern Saxony is High German.

— **a.** 1. Of or pert. to the Saxons or their language. 2. Anglo-Saxon. — **Sax'on-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **Sax'o-ny** (săks'ō-nī), *n.* 1. A kind of glossy woolen cloth formerly much used. 2. A fine yarn used in crocheting, etc. **sax'o-phon** (-fōn), *n.* [A. J. Sax + Gr. φωνή tone.]

**Music.** A wind instrument combining the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet with a bent conical tube of metal having finger keys.

**sax' tu'ba** (săks'tū'bā), *n.* [See SAXHORN; TUBE.] **Music.** One of the larger saxhorns.

**say** (sā), *n.* [For *assay*.] Trial by sample; a sample; specimen. **Obs. or Dial. Eng.**

**say**, *v. t.*; **pret.** & *p. p.* **SAD** (séd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SAY'ING**. **Indic. pr. sing.** 3d person, **SAYS** (séz). [AS. *secgan*.] 1. To express in words; tell; speak; declare. 2. To repeat; recite; as, to say a lesson. 3. To announce as a decision or opinion; assert; hence: to state definitely or with surety; be sure about; as, it is hard to say what the trouble is. 4. To suggest as an estimate or hypothesis; hence, to suppose; — in the imperative, as, he had, say five hundred dollars. — *v. i.* To speak; express an opinion.

— *n.* 1. That which is said or to be said; a speech; statement; — now only in *to say*, or *have, one's say*, etc. 2. One's turn or right to speak or decide in an affair; as, it is my say next. **Colloq.** — **say'er** (sā'ēr), *n.*

**sa'yid** (sā'yid; sā'yid), *n.* Also **say'id** (sā'yid). [Hind. & Ar. *sayyid*.] Lord; chief; prince; — a Mohammedan title of honor, applied esp. to a supposed descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima.

**say'ing** (sā'ing), *n.* That which is said; a statement, esp. a proverbial one; aphorism; proverb. **Syn.** See **AXIOM**.

**'sblood** (z'blūd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood*; — used as an oath. **Archaic.**

**scab** (skāb), *n.* 1. An incrustation on a sore, wound, etc. 2. The mange, esp. on sheep. 3. **Hort.** Any of various fungous diseases of cultivated plants, usually indicated by dark-colored crustlike spots. 4. A dirty, paltry fellow.

**Low.** 5. A workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those prescribed by the trade union; also, one who takes the place of a striker. **Cant.**

— *v. i.*; **SCABBED** (skābd); **scab'ING**. 1. To become covered with a scab. 2. To work as a scab. **Cant.**

**scab'hard** (skāb'hārd), *n.* [OF. *escalberc*.] A sheath for a sword, dagger, etc. — *v. t.* To put in a scabbard; sheathe.

**scab'ble** (skāb'bl), *v. t.* To shape or dress roughly, as stone.

**scab'by** (skāb'by), *a.*; **-BI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-BI-EST**. Affected with scabs or the scab. — **scab'bi-ly** (-ī-ly), *adv.* — **-bi-ness**, *n.*

**scā'bi-ēs** (skā'bi-ēs), *n.* [L.] The itch; mange.

**scā'bi-ōus** (-ūs), *a.* [L. *Scabiosus*, fr. *scabies* the scab.] Consisting of scabs; hence: rough; itchy; leprous.

**scā'bi-ōus**, *n.* [F. *scabieuse*, or LL. *scabiosa* (sc. *herba*); — prob. so named because supposed to be a remedy for scabies.] Any of a genus (*Scabiosa*) of plants having terminal heads of flowers subtended by a leafy involucre.

**scā'brous** (-brūs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, fr. *scaber* rough.] Rough to the touch, like a file; scaly. — **-brous-ness**, *n.*

**scād** (skād), *n.* A saurel.

**scaff'old** (skāf'öld), *n.* [OF. *escafaunt*.] Any of various temporary structures; as: a platform for exhibiting a spectacle or for seating spectators at a show. b A platform, usually elevated, for executing a criminal. c An elevated platform for supporting workmen and materials in building. — *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.

**scaff'old-ing**, *n.* A scaffold or system of scaffolds; supporting framework; also, materials for scaffolds.

**scagl'io'la** (skāl-yō'lā), *n.* [It. *scagliola*.] An imitation of ornamental stone, chiefly of ground gypsum and glue.

**scāl'a-ble** (skāl'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

**scāl'a-de'** (skāl'ā-dē), **scāl'a-dō** (-lā'dō), *n.* An escalade. **Obs.**

**scāl'ar** (skāl'ār), *a.* [L. *scalaris* like stairs or like a ladder.] **Math.** Following the laws of arithmetical algebra; — applied to numbers. — *n.* **Math.** In quaternions, a pure real number; — *disting.* from a *vector*.

**scāl'ar'i-form** (skāl'ār'ī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *scalaria* flight of steps + *-form*.] Resembling a ladder; having a ladderlike formation; as, *scalariform* cells or pits in plants.

**scāl'a-wag**, **scāl'la-wag** (skāl'ā-wāg), *n.* 1. A scamp; scapegrace. **Colloq.** 2. U. S. *Hist.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican in Reconstruction times; — so called in contempt by Southern Democrats. **Slang.**

**scald** (sköld), *v. t.* [OF. *escaldier*, *eschaldier*, fr. L. *excaldare*; *ex* + *calidus* warm, hot.] 1. To burn with hot liquid or steam. 2. To cause to come to a boil; as, to scald milk. 3. To subject to the action of a boiling liquid; as, to

scald a saucepan. — *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by hot liquid or steam. [scabby; scurfy.]

**scald**, **scalled** (sköld), *a.* [See **SCALL**.] Affected with scall; **scald**, *n.* = **SCALL**.

**scald** (sköld; sköld), *n.* Also **skald**. [Icel. *skald*.] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets; a Norse reciter and singer of heroic poems, etc. — **scald'ic** (sköld'ik; skäl'-), *a.*

**scale** (skāl), *n.* [OF. *escale* cup.] 1. The dish of a balance; hence, usually in *pl.*, the balance itself; an instrument for weighing; — also used fig. 2. [cap.] In *pl.* **Astron.** The sign or constellation *Libra*. **Chiefly Poetic.** — *v. t.*; **SCALED** (skald); **SCAL'ING** (skāl'ing). 1. To weigh in scales; also, to measure; compare. 2. To have a weight of; weigh.

**scale**, *n.* [OF. *escale*.] 1. A small, flattened, bony or horny plate, usually one of many overlapping each other, forming part of the external covering of an animal, as a fish. 2. Any layer, leaf, or flake of any kind suggestive of a fish scale; as a flake, a scab, or an exfoliation on a diseased skin, etc. 3. **Bot.** a One of the scalelike leaves which form the external covering of a bud in winter. b Any membranaceous, chaffy, or woody bract. 4. A hard incrustation, as that often deposited inside of a steam boiler. 5. A black scaly coating of oxide on the surface of heated iron and other metals. 6. A film; a thin coating or covering; as, a scale of ice. 7. A scale insect.

— *v. t.* 1. To strip or clear of scales or scale. 2. To take off in thin layers; pare off; peel. 3. To form into scales, or to form scale on; as, leprosy scales one's skin; lime water scales a boiler. 4. To cause to skip on a water surface by throwing; also, to throw, as a thin stone, so that the edge cuts the air. — *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers.

**scale**, *n.* [L. *scalae*, pl. *scala*, staircase, ladder.] 1. A ladder; series of steps. **Obs. or Rare.** 2. Hence: anything graduated, esp. when used as a measure or rule, specif.: a A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, dimensions, etc. b A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; as, a scale of miles for a map. c A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal scale. 3. **Music.** A graduated series of tones ascending or descending in pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals. 4. Gradation; progressive series; graded system; as, a scale of wages. 5. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; esp., proportion in dimensions between a drawing, map, plan, or the like, and the object that is represented; as, a map on a scale of an inch to a mile.

— *v. t.* 1. To climb by or as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend; as, to scale a cliff. 2. To make or pattern in regularly graded proportions; hence, to judge proportionately. 3. To measure (logs); also, to estimate the yield of standing timber. U. S. & Canada. 4. To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; — sometimes used *down*; as, to scale down wages, etc. **Syn.** See **ASCEND**. — *v. i.* To ascend; mount; also, to afford an ascent, as by steps.

**scāle'board'** (skāl'bōrd'; *colloq.* skāl'bōrd'), *n.* [2d scale + board.] A very thin board; specif.: a **Print.** A very thin slip of wood for use in justifying. b A thin leaf of wood used for veneering, or for the back of a picture.

**scale insect.** Any of numerous small but very prolific homopterous insects (family *Coccidae*) the young of which suck the juices of plants. The adult female usually attaches herself permanently to the plant and degenerates into a degraded, often scalelike, form in which most of the external organs disappear.

**scale moss.** Any of certain hepatics or liverworts; — so called from the small imbricated scalelike leaves.

**scā-lene'** (skā-len'), *a.* [L. *scalenus*, Gr. *καληνός*.] **Geom.** a Having the sides and angles unequal; — used of a triangle. b Oblique; as, a *scalene* cone.

**scāl'er** (skāl'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, scales.

**scāl'i-ness** (skāl'ī-nēs), *n.* State of being scaly.

**scall** (skāl), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp, as in dandruff or eczema.

**scāl'a-wag.** Var. of **SCALA WAG**.

**scalled.** **Orig. form** of **SCALD**.

**scāl'ion** (skāl'yūn), *n.* [OF. *escalone*, fr. L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon.] 1. The shallot. 2. The leek. 3. Any onion which does not form a bulbous root.

**scāl'top** (skōl'tōp; skāl't-), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell.] 1. Any of numerous marine bivalve mollusks (genus *Pecten* and allies) with the shell usually radially ribbed and the edge undulated. The large adductor muscle of some species is esteemed as food. The shell of one species found on the coasts of Palestine was formerly often worn by returned pilgrims. 2. A dish (orig. a large scallop shell) in which oysters, etc., are cooked (usually scalloped) or served. 3. One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities and forming an edge, as of certain laces.

— *v. t.* 1. To mark or cut out the edge or border of into scallops.



Saxophone.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōfīt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**2. Cookery.** To bake in scallop shells or dishes; prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.

**scalp** (skālp), *n.* **1. a** That part of the integument of the human head usually covered with hair. **b** The corresponding part of an animal, esp. of a wolf, fox, etc. **c** A part of the skin of the head, with the hair, which North American Indians tore from an enemy as a trophy. **2. Finance.** A small profit taken by a speculator in a quick transaction. *Cant.* **3.** The top; summit.

— *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the scalp. **2. a** To buy and sell at a small quick profit; as, to *scalp* the market. *Cant.* **b** To buy and sell (transportation tickets) at less than the official rate. *Cant.* — *v. i.* To make a small, quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; — used esp. of brokers who operate in this way on their own account. *Cant.*

**scalpel** (skālp'pēl), *n.* [*L. scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife.] *Surg.* A small, straight knife with a thin blade.

**scalp'er** (skālp'pēr), *n.* One who, or that which, scalps; specif., *Cant.*, a trader of an exchange who seeks to make small profits on quick transactions, or a person who deals in transportation tickets at less than official prices.

**scal'y** (skālp'y), *a.*; **SCALP'Y-ER** (-tī'ēr); **-I-EST.** **1.** Covered or abounding with, or composed of, scales or scale. **2.** Resembling scales or laminae. **3.** Mean; shabby; stingy. *Slang.* **scaly ant-eater**, a pangolin.

**scam'mo-ny** (skām'ō-nī), *n.* [*OF. scamonie*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr. σκαμνία*.] **1.** A twining species of convolvulus (*Convolvulus scammonia*), native to Asia Minor. **2.** A cathartic gum resin obtained from the root of this plant.

**scamp** (skāmp), *n.* A rascal; a rogue; worthless fellow.

— *v. t.* To perform hastily, negligently, or imperfectly.

**scam'per** (skām'pēr), *v. i.* To run or go in a quick, hurried manner; hasten away. — *n.* A scampering; hasty flight.

**scamp'ish** (skām'pīsh), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish.

**scan** (skān), *v. t.*; **SCANNED** (skānd); **SCAN'NING.** [*L. scandere*, *scansum*, to climb, scan.] **1. Pros.** To go through with (verse) foot by foot, distinguishing the metrical structure; recite metrically. **2.** To examine point by point; scrutinize. — *v. i.* *Pros.* To conform to metrical rules.

**scan'dal** (skān'dāl), *n.* [*F. scandale*, fr. *L. scandalum* stumbling block, temptation, *Gr. σκάνδαλον*.] **1.** Disgrace brought upon religion by, or a religious or moral stumbling-block consisting in, something irreligious or wrong, esp. on the part of a person of a religious character or pretensions. **2.** Injury to reputation, or rumor or general comment causing it. **3.** Heedless or malicious defamatory talk; often, malicious gossip. **4.** Offense to the moral feelings or sense of decency. **5.** A person who, or a thing which, causes scandal. — **Syn.** Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny.

— *v. t.* **-DALED** (-dāld) or **-DALLED**; **-DAL'ING** or **-DAL-LING.**

To defame; slander; or, to scandalize; offend. *Rare.*

**scan'dal-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* Act of scandalizing, or that which is scandalous.

**scan'dal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING.** **1.** To slander; defame. *Rare.* **2.** To disgrace. *Rare.* **3.** To horrify or shock by some action considered immoral or improper.

**scan'dal-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Involving scandal; as: a shocking the conscience or moral feelings. **b** Disgraceful to reputation; opprobrious; as, a scandalous crime or vice. **c** Defamatory; libelous; as, a scandalous story. — **scan'dal-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n.*

**scan'dent** (-dēnt), *a.* [*L. scandens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing; as, a scandent plant.

**scan'di-a** (-dī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* See **SCANDIUM**.] *Chem.* Scandium oxide, Sc<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained as a white infusible powder.

**Scan'di-an** (-ān), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Scandia, anciently the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, the languages of Scandinavia.

**scan'dic** (-dīk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to scandium.

**Scan'di-na'vi-an** (-dī-nā'vī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Scandinavia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia; esp., a member of the tall, blond, dolichocephalic dominant race.

**scan'di-um** (-dī-ūm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Scandinavia*.] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element. Symbol, *Sc*; at. wt., 44.1.

**scan'sion** (-shūn), *n.* [*L. scansio*, fr. *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb.] *Pros.* Act or art of scanning.

**scan-sō'r'i-al** (skān-sō'rī-āl; s't), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pert. to, capable of, or adapted for, climbing.

**scant** (skānt), *a.* [*OF.* Scand. origin.] **1.** Scarcely sufficient; existing or supplied in meager amount; limited; stinted; as, a scant allowance. **2.** Narrow or limited in extent; as, a scant skirt. **3.** Having a small or insufficient supply; — used with *of*; as, scant of money.

— *v. t.* **1.** To limit; stint. **2.** To cut short; be niggardly of; as, to scant the food. **3.** To reduce in size or extent; make small; as, do not scant the waist.

— *adv.* In a scant manner; scanty. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**scant'y-ly** (skānt'y-lī), *adv.* In a scanty manner.

**scant'y-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being scanty.

**scant'ling** (skānt'ling), *n.* [*OF. escantillon*.] **1.** A small quantity or amount; a bit; modicum. **2. a** Measure or dimensions, esp. of breadth and thickness of timber, stone,

etc., in building, or the sizes of frames, or the like, in ship-building. **b** A piece of timber of small cross-sectional area. **scant'ly**, *adv.* In a scant manner; scantily; also, scarcely. **scant'y** (skānt'y), *a.*; **SCANT'Y-ER** (-tī'ēr); **-I-EST.** [*From SCANT*, *a.*] **1.** Small; not abundant; as, a scanty crop. **2.** Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; as, a scanty supply. **3.** Small in size or extent; cramped; short. **Syn.** Scanty, sparse. **Scanty** applies esp. to quantity, and implies meagerness; **sparse** applies to number rather than quantity, and describes that which is thinly scattered; as, a scanty gown; a sparse population.

**scape** (skāp), *n.* [*L. scapus* shaft, stem.] **1. Bot.** A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground, as in the tulip, primrose, etc. **2. Zoöl.** A shaft, as of a feather. **3. Arch.** = **APOPYGE**.

**scape**, *v. t. & i.* [*For escape*.] To escape; — now usually 'scape. *Archaic.* — *n. Obs.* **1.** Escape. **2.** A slip; escapade.

**scape'goat'** (skāp'gōt'), *n.* **1. Jewish Antig.** A goat on whose head were symbolically placed the people's sins, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. **2.** Hence, a person or thing bearing blame for others.

**scape'grace'** (-grās'), *n.* A graceless, unprincipled person.

**scape'-wheel'**, *n.* *Horol.* The wheel in an escapement into the teeth of which the pallets play.

**scaph'oid** (skāf'oid), *a.* [*Gr. σκαφος* a shaft, or *L. Anat.* Boat-shaped; navicular; — *n.* A scaphoid bone.

**scap'o-lite** (skāp'ō-līt), *n.* [*Gr. σκαπός* a staff, or *L. scapus* a stem, stalk + *-lite*.] *Min.* Any of a group of minerals which are essentially silicates of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, esp. a species (called also *wernerite*) which contains from 46 to 54 per cent of silica.

**scap'ose** (skāp'ōs; skāp'ōs'), *a.* [*1st scape* + *-ose*.] *Bot.* Scape-bearing; resembling, or consisting of, a scape.

**scap'u-la** (skāp'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. L.* -LÆ (-læ), *E.* -LAS (-lāz).

[*L.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The shoulder blade; in most mammals, the principal or only bone of the pectoral arch.

**scap'u-lar** (-lār), *a.* Pert. to the shoulder or scapula.

**scap'u-lar** (-lār), *n.* Also **scap'u-la-ry** (-lār-ī). [*F. scapulaire*, or *L. scapularium*, *scapulare*, fr. *L. scapula* shoulder blade.] *R. C. Ch.* **1.** A kind of loose sleeveless vestment. **2.** Two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary clothing and over the shoulders as an act of devotion. **3. Zoöl.** Any feather growing from the scapular region. See **BIRD**, *Illust.*

**scar** (skār), *n.* [*Scot. scar*, *scaur*.] **1.** An isolated or protruding rock. **2.** A steep, rocky eminence.

**scar**, *n.* [*OF. escare* a scar, fr. *L. eschara*, fr. *Gr. ἐσχάρα* hearth, scab.] **1.** A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix. **2. Bot.** A mark left on a stem or branch where a fallen leaf had been attached. **3.** A scarlike mark or indentation; specif., *Zoöl.*, a cicatrix. — *v. t. & i.*; **SCARRED** (skār'd); **SCAR'RING.** To mark with or form a scar.

**scar'ab** (skār'āb), *n.* [*F. scarabée*, *L. scarabæus*.] **1.** A beetle that feeds on or breeds in dung, esp. the one (*Scarabæus sacer*) sacred in ancient Egypt as symbolic of resurrection and immortality. **2. Egyptian Archæol.** A conventional representation of the scarab, used as an amulet, etc.

**scar'a-bæ'oid** (skār'ā-bē'oid), *a.* [*scarabæus* + *-oid*.] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, a large family (*Scarabæidae*) of stout-bodied beetles containing the scarabs, chafers, etc.

**scar'a-bæ'us** (-ūs), *n.* [*L.*] **1.** Any of a genus (*Scarabæus*) of Old World beetles, esp. the sacred scarab of Egypt. **2. Egyptian Archæol.** = **SCARAB**.

**scar'ab-oid** (skār'āb-oid), *a.* *Egyptian Archæol.* Of the nature of or resembling a scarab, or representation of the scarab beetle.

**Scar'a-mouch'** (skār'ā-mouch'), *n.* [*F. Scaramouche*, *It. Scaramuccia*; — orig. name of a celebrated Italian comedian.] A boastful poltroon of old Italian comedy (derived from Spain); hence, a cowardly buffoon.

**scarce** (skārs), *a.*; **SCARC'ER** (skār'sēr); *Egyptian Scar-*

**scarc'EST** (skār'sēst). [*OF. scars*.] **De-** abæus (*Scar-*

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κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); BON; yet; zh = z in azure.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

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be scared. *Colloq.* — *n.* Fright; esp., sudden fright from a trifling cause, or originating in mistake. *Colloq.*

**scare/crow'** (-krō'), *n.* 1. An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows, etc., away from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger. 2. A person clad in rags and tatters.

**scare head.** A very large newspaper heading, usually sensational. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

**scarf** (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS (skärfs) or SCARVES (skärvz). [OF. *escarpe*, *escharpe* a pilgrim's scrip, or wallet, F. *écharpe* sash, scarf.] 1. A broad band of fabric to be worn over the shoulders or about the neck or over the head, or a sash, worn as a part of the costume, esp. of a soldier's or official's costume, reaching diagonally from shoulder to hip or around the waist. 2. Any loose band or strip worn for ornament or protection. 3. A cravat with falling ends.

— *v. t.* 1. To throw on loosely; put on like a scarf. 2. To decorate with or as with scarfs.

**scarf, v. t.** 1. To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint. 2. To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint. — *n.* 1. A groove or channel formed by cutting. 2. Either of the ends chamfered or cut away to fit together in a scarf joint. **b** A scarf joint.

**scarf joint.** A joint made by chamfering, halving, notching, or otherwise cutting away two pieces to correspond to each other and securing them together, after overlapping, by bolting, riveting, or the like.

**scarf/skin'** (skärf'skín'), *n.* *Anat.* The epidermis.

**scarf-fi-ca'tion** (skärf'fi-kä'shün), *n.* A scarifying.

**scarf-fi-ca'tor** (-kä'tör), *n.* *Med.* An instrument containing several lancets moved by a spring, for making slight incisions, as in cupping.

**scarf-fi'er** (-fi'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, scarifies.

**scarf-fi-y** (-fi'y), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [F. *scarifier*, L. *scarificare*, *scarificare*, fr. Gr. *σκαρφόσθαι* to scratch up.] 1. To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., *Med.*, to make small incisions in for drawing blood without opening a large vein. 2. *Agric.* To stir the surface soil of with a scarifier. 3. To lacerate, as the feelings.

**scarf-la-ti'na** (skärf'lä-tē'nä), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Scarlet fever; — popularly but erroneously thought to designate a milder form of the disease.

**scarf-la-ti'noïd** (skärf'lä-tē'noid; skär-lät'y'), *a.* [*scarlatina* + -oid.] *Med.* Resembling scarlet fever or its eruption.

**scarf'let** (skär'lēt), *n.* [OF. *escarlate* a rich fabric, fr. Ar. or Per.] 1. A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow; a vivid red. 2. Scarlet cloth. — *a.* Of the color scarlet.

**scarlet fever**, an acute contagious febrile disease marked by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash. — *s. letter*, a scarlet A, once used as a badge of adultery. — *s. woman*, the Church of Rome — formerly often so called by Protestant controversialists in allusion to *Rev. xvii. 1-6*.

**scarp** (skärp), *n.* [For ESCARP.] *Fort.* The inner side of the ditch. — *v. t.* To cut down vertically, or nearly so.

**scar'y** (skär'y), *a.* Timid; also, alarming. *Colloq.*

**scat** (skät), *n.* A tax; tribute. *Chiefly Hist.*

**scath** (skäth), **scath'ful**, etc. Obs. or dial. vars. of SCATHE, SCATHEFUL, etc.

**scathe** (skäth), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune. — *v. t.*; SCATHED (skäthd); SCATH'ING (skäth'ing). 1. To do harm to; injure; damage; hurt. 2. To injure by fire; scorch; sear; blast. *Rhet.* — *scathe'ful* (-fööl), *a.* — *scathe'less* (-lēs), *a.*

**scath'ing** (skäth'ing), *p. a.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning; hence: fig., blasting; wounding; bitterly severe; as, a *scath'ing* rebuke. — *scath'ing-ly*, *adv.*

**scat'ter** (skät'ēr), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *scateren*, dial. form of *scatteren*. See SHATTER.] 1. To squander (property); dissipate. *Archaic.* 2. To dissipate; disperse; disperse; as, to *scatter* the enemy; *scatter* hopes. 3. To strew; throw about loosely; cast here and there; as, to *scatter* seed. — *Syn.* See DISPEL. — *scat'ter-er*, *n.*

**scat'ter-brain'** (-brän'), -brains' (-bränz'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person. *Colloq.* — *brained'* (-bränd'), *a.*

**scat'ter-good'** (-gööd'), *n.* One who wastes; spendthrift.

**scap duck** (sköp), Any of several ducks (genus *Aythya* and subgenus *Fuligula*) of northern regions, related to the canvasback and the redhead.

**scarp** (skär). Var. of SCAR, a rock.

**scav'enge** (skäv'ēnj), *v. t.*; -ENGED (-ēnj); -ENG-ING (-ēnj-ing). [See SCAVENGER.] 1. To cleanse, as streets, from filth. 2. *Internal-combustion Engines.* To remove (burned gases) from the cylinder after a working stroke. — *v. i.* *Internal-combustion Engines.* To operate so as to have the cylinders scavenged; as, some engines *scavenge* poorly.

**scav'en-ger** (-ēnj-ēr), *n.* [ME. *scavenger* an officer with

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōtt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

various duties.] One employed to clean streets and carry off filth; also, any animal that devours refuse, etc.

**scav'eng-ing** (-j-ing), *n.* *Internal-combustion Engines.* Act or process of expelling the exhaust gases from the cylinder.

|| **scē-na'**ri-o (shā-nā'ri-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -NARI (-ē). [It.] An outline or synopsis of a play or of the book of an opera, showing the scenes and the entrances and exits of the actors.

**scend** (sēnd), *n.* *Naut.* The upward movement or displacement of a vessel in a seaway; — opp. to *pitch*. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To lift or heave upward in a seaway.

**scene** (sēn), *n.* [L. *scæna*, *scæna*, Gr. *σκηνή* covered place, tent, stage.] 1. The stage on which a spectacle or play is exhibited. *Rhet. or Poetic.* 2. One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to a play; in *pl.*, stage scenery. 3. A division of a drama, usually a division of an act. 4. The place, circumstances, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, etc., is laid. 5. One of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art. 6. An episode in action, regarded as viewed; as, their parting was a sad *scene*. 7. An exhibition of strong feeling, esp. between persons; sometimes, an affected demonstration of feeling; as, to create a *scene*. 8. A landscape; view; prospect.

**scen'er-y** (sēn'ēr-y), *n.* 1. The painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories. 2. The general aspect of a landscape; a combination of natural views.

**scē'nic** (sē'nik; sē'n'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the scene, or stage; dramatic; theatrical. 2. Of or pert. to scenery; affording attractive scenery; hence: theatrical in style; using or affording illusory representation.

**scen'i-cal** (sēn'y-käl; sē'n'ik), *a.* Scenic.

**scē-nog'ra-phy** (sē-nōg'rā-fī), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *σκηνογραφία*; *σκηνή* scene, stage + *γράφειν* to write.] 1. Art or act of drawing or representing in perspective. 2. Scene painting; — used in reference to ancient Greece.

**scēnt** (sēnt), *v. t.* [Originally *sent*, fr. F. *sentir* to feel, smell.] 1. To smell; hence: to get or have an inkling of; as, to *scēnt* a plot. 2. To fill with odor. — *v. i.* To hunt by means of the sense of smell. — *n.* 1. Odor; smell; fragrance. 2. A class, or one of a class, of sweet-smelling, aromatic extracts; perfume. 3. The odor left by an animal in passing; hence: course of pursuit; track of discovery; as, he was on a wrong *scēnt*. 4. Bits of paper dropped to mark their track by the hares in the game of hare and hounds. 5. Sense of smell. — *Syn.* See SMELL.

**scēp'ter** (sēp'tēr), *n.* [F. *sceptre*, OF. also *ceptre*, L. *scēp'ter*] *trum*, fr. Gr. *σκήπτρον* staff to lean on, scepter.] A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority; also, royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty.

— *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tērd); -TER-ING (-tēr-ing) or -TRING (-tr-ing). To endow with the scepter; invest with royal authority.

**scēp'tic** (skēp'tik), **scēp'ti-cal**, etc. Vars. of SKEPTIC, etc.

**Scēac** *a*-bac (shāk'ā-bāk), etc. See BARNACLE.

**schanz** (skānz), *n.* [Cape D., fr. D. *schans* a redoubt.] A redoubt. *So, Africa.*

|| **schap'ska** (shāp'skā), *n.* [Pol. *czapka*.] *Mil.* A cavalry helmet of a peculiar flat-topped shape.

**schat'chen** (shät'shēn), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. NHeb. *shadkhan*, fr. *shādakh* to bring about a marriage, orig., to persuade.] A marriage broker, esp. among certain Jews.

**schēd'ule** (skēd'ül); *British* commonly shēd'ül), *n.* [OF. *cedule*, *scedula*, fr. L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, *scida*, strip of papyrus, fr. Gr. *σχήδιον* tablet, leaf.] 1. A document. *Obs.* 2. A written or printed formal list; catalogue; inventory. — *Syn.* See LIST. — *v. t.*; SCHEM'ULED (skēd'üld); -ULING (-ül-ing). To form into, or place in, a schedule.

**schēll'tite** (shēl'tit), *n.* [After K. W. Schuele, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* Native calcium tungstate, CaWO<sub>4</sub>.

**schēffer'tite** (shēf'ēr'tit), *n.* [After H. T. Schaffer (1710-59), Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A brown to black variety of pyroxene, containing manganese and frequently much iron.

**Scēhe-her'a-za'de**, **Queen** (shēh-ēh'rā-zā'dē). The relater of the stories in the Arabian Nights. The sultan vows to take a new sultana every evening and strangle her in the morning. At length Scheherazade, the vizier's daughter, offers herself, and, being awakened just before dawn, so excites the sultan's curiosity by her stories that he spares her from day to day, and finally releases his vow.

**scē'ma** (skē'mā), *n.*; *pl.* SCHE'MA-TA (-mā-tā). [L. See SCHEME.] Scheme, plan, outline, or diagram. [schema.]

**scē-mat'ic** (skē-mät'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a scheme or a scheme-matize (skē'mät-iz), *v. i. & t.*; -TIZED (-tizd); -TIZ-ING. To form, or to form into, a scheme or schemes; to make, or put into, a systematic arrangement. — **scē-mat'i-za'tion** (-tiz-zā'shün; -tī-zā'shün), *n.*

**scēme** (skēm), *n.* [L. *schemata* a rhetorical figure, shape, figure, Gr. *σχῆμα*, *σχῆμα*os, shape, outline, plan.] 1. A combination of thoughts, theories, or the like, connected and adjusted by design; a systematic plan; as, his *scheme* of life. 2. A plan or theory of action; design; project; as, an

end, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōtt, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing; ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



irrigation *scheme*. **3.** Any lineal or mathematical diagram; outline. **4.** *Astrol.* A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies for any moment or at a given event. **5.** A plan reduced to a definite or tabulated form; also, the tabulated form of a plan. — **Syn.** Purpose, device, plot. See **PLAN**.

— *v. t. & i.*; **SCHEMED** (skēm'd); **SCHEM'ING** (skēm'ing). To plan; design; plot; contrive.

**schem'er** (skēm'er), *n.* One who forms schemes; a projector; esp., a plotter; an intriguer.

**schem'ing**, *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing. **schenk beer** (shēnk). [*G. schenkbier; schenken* to pour out + *bier* beer; — because put on draft soon after it is made.] A mild German beer, not stored like lager.

**||scher-zan'do** (skēr-tsān'dō), *a. & adv.* [*It., p. pr.] Music.* Playful; in a playful or sportive manner.

**||scher'zo** (skēr'tsō), *n.*; *pl. E.* -zos (-tsōz), *It.* -zi (-tse'). [*It. Music.* A playful, humorous movement, usually taking the place of the old minuet in a sonata or a symphony.]

**schil'er** (shil'er), *n.* [*G., play of colors.] Min.* A bronze-like luster in certain minerals, as hypersthene.

**schil'er-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* *Min.* To impart a schiller to by the development of inclusions or cavities, as by solution and infiltration. — **schil'er-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**schil'ling** (shil'ing), *n.* [*G. See SHILLING.*] Any of several small German and Dutch coins formerly current, worth latterly about 1½–5 cents (¾–2½).

**schip'per-ke** (skīp'ēr-kē), *n.* [*Prop.* little boatman, dim. of *D. schipper*, because used as a watchdog on boats.] One of a breed of small tailless, usually black, dogs related to and resembling the Pomeranians, but shorter-haired. The breed originated in Holland.

**schism** (sīz'm), *n.* [*OF. scisme, L. schisma, fr. Gr. σχίσμα, fr. σχίζω* to split.] **1.** Division; specif., *Ecol.*, formal division or separation in the Christian church; offense of seeking to cause such division. **2.** A schismatic body.

**schis-mat'ic** (sīz-māt'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, schism; implying schism; tending to schism. — *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion because of a difference of opinion.

**schis-mat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Schismatic.

**schis-mat'ize** (sīz-mā-tīz), *v. i.* -TIZED (-tīz'd); -TIZ'ING. To take part in schism; to break a communion.

**schist** (shīst), *n.* [*F. schiste, fr. L. schistos* cleaving easily, *Gr. σχιστός* divided, divisible.] Any metamorphic crystalline rock having a foliated structure and readily split into slabs or sheets.

**schis-ta'ceous** (shīs-tā'shūs), *a.* Of a slate color.

**schist'ose** (shīs'tōs) [*a.* Of or pert. to schist; having the schist'ous (shīs'tūs) character or structure of a schist.

**schiz'o-** (skīz'ō-), [*Gr. σχίζω* to split, cleave.] Combining form denoting *division* or *cleavage*.

**schiz'o-carp** (skīz'ō-kārp), *n.* *Bot.* A dry compound fruit splitting at maturity into several indehiscent 1-seeded carpels. See **FRUIT, Illust.**

**schiz'o-gen'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction by fission, as in schizophytic plants.

**schiz'o-my-cete'** (skīz'ō-mī-sēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -MYCETES (-mī-sētz'). [*Schizo-* + *Gr. μύκης, μύκητος, fungus.*] *Bot.* A plant of a class (*Schizomycetes*) consisting of the bacteria; one of the bacteria.

**schiz'o-my-co'sis** (-kō'sīs), *n.* [*NL.] Med.* Any disease caused by the presence of schizomycetes.

**schiz'o-phy'ceous** (-fish'ūs), *a.* [*Schizo-* + *Gr. φῶκος* seaweed.] *Bot.* Belonging to a class (*Schizophyceæ*) of algae found in both salt and fresh water. They are unicellular or filamentous green or bluish green plants, often united in gelatinous masses, and frequently cause pollution of drinking water in reservoirs.

**schiz'o-phyte** (skīz'ō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A schizophytic plant.

**schiz'o-phyt'ic** (skīz'ō-fīt'ik), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a phylum (*Schizophyta*) of plants exhibiting the simplest type of structure, reproducing by single fission. They are either unicellular or filamentous, consisting of a chain of cells, or occasionally united into cell colonies. The phylum includes the schizomycetes and the schizophyceous algae.

**schiz'o-pod** (-pōd), *n.* *Zool.* Any of an order (*Schizopoda*)



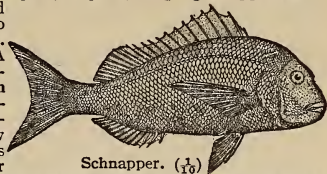
A schizopod (*Mysis mizata*). ×2

or other division of crustaceans, mostly marine, comprising the opossum shrimps and their allies. They have a soft carapace. — **schiz'o-pod, schi-zop'o-dous** (skī-zōp'ō-dūs; skī-z'), *a.*

**schlie'ren** (shlē'rēn), *n. pl.* [*G.] Petrol.* Small masses or streaks in igneous rocks, which differ in mineral composition from the main body. — **schlie'ric** (-rīk), *a.*

**schnap'per** (shnāp'ēr; snāp'ēr), *n.* [*Eng. snapper* a kind

of fish, altered in spelling to accord with *G. schnapper.*] A sparoid marine food fish (*Pagrus unicolor*) of Australia and New Zealand. It is usually pink or reddish, with dark bars when young, later with bluish spots.



Schnapper. (♂)

**schnapps** (shnāps), *n.* [*G., dram of spirits.*] Holland gin.

**schnor'rer** (shnōr'ēr), *n.* [*Yiddish, fr. G. schnurrer, fr. schnurren* to hum, hence, from a musical instrument used by strolling beggars, to beg.] Among the Jews, a beggar.

**schol'ar** (skōl'ēr), *n.* [*L. scholaris* belonging to a school, *schola* a school.] **1.** One who attends a school; one under tuition; student. **2.** One who holds a scholarship. **3.** A learned person; a person of thorough literary or scientific attainments. — **Syn.** Pupil, learner. See **DISCIPLE**.

**schol'arch** (skōl'ārk), *n.* [*Gr. σχολάρχης; σχολή* school + *ἀρχω* to rule.] The head of a school, esp. of an Athenian school of philosophy.

**schol'ar-ly**, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a scholar; exhibiting scholarship; learned. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner.

**Syn.** Scholarly, scholastic, academic. Scholarly implies accurate and well-disciplined learning, esp. in the liberal studies; **scholastic** connotes excessive subtlety or even pedantry; **academic** implies conventionality or an undue emphasis on the formal; it often suggests the point of view of the schools, esp. as opposed to that of men of affairs; as, a *scholarly* man; *scholastic* subtleties; *academic* theories.

**schol'ar-ship**, *n.* **1.** Character or qualities of a scholar; learning. **2.** Maintenance for a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student. — **Syn.** See **LEARNING**.

**scho-las'tic** (skō-lās'tik), [*L. scholasticus, Gr. σχολαστικός, fr. σχολάζω* to have leisure, keep a school.] **1.** Pert. to or suiting a scholar or school. **2.** Of or pert. to the medieval Schoolmen. **3.** In the manner of the Schoolmen; hence: pedantic; formal. — **Syn.** See **SCHOLARLY**. — *n.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] A Schoolman. **2.** One who deals with philosophical or theological problems in the spirit of Scholasticism; hence, a pedant. — **scho-las'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.*

**scho-las'ti-cism** (-tī-sīz'm), *n.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] The methods and doctrines of the Christian philosophers of the Middle Ages. Its main problem was reconciliation of Christian faith with reason; its method was formal and excessively deferential to authority. **2.** A scholastic point of view.

**scho-li-a** (skō'lī-ā), *n. pl.* of **SCHOLIUM**.

**scho-li-ast** (skō'lī-āst), *n.* [*Gr. σχολιαστής.*] A maker of scholia; annotator. — **scho-li-as'tic** (-ās'tik), *a.*

**scho-li-um** (-i-um), *n.*; *pl. L.* -LIA (-ā), *E.* -LIUMS (-i-umz). [*NL., fr. Gr. σχολιον, fr. σχολή.* See **2d SCHOOL.**] **1.** A marginal annotation, esp. on the text of a classic by an early grammarian. **2.** A remark or observation subjoined, but not essential, to a demonstration or a train of reasoning.

**school** (skōol), *n.* [*For shoal* a crowd.] Of fish, porpoises, etc., a shoal; company. — *v. i.* To swim in shoals.

**school**, *n.* [*AS. scōlu, fr. L. schola, Gr. σχολή* leisure, employment of leisure, disputation, lecture, a school.] **1.** A place for instruction; establishment for imparting education; also, the institution or body of teachers and learners in such a place. In the United States, schools are classified as: (1) **elementary schools**, including **primary schools** (covering the first four years or grades) and **grammar schools** (covering the second four years); (2) **secondary schools**, including **high schools** and **private schools** immediately preparatory to college. **2.** A session of an institution of instruction. **3.** A place for lectures, esp., in the Middle Ages, for lectures in logic, metaphysics, and theology. **4.** The body of pupils in a school. **5.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, etc. **6. Fine Arts.** **a.** A group, as of painters, sculptors, or musicians, under a common influence producing a general similarity in their work. **b.** The artists or art of a country or region. **7.** Any place or means of learning or discipline; as, the *school* of experience. **8. Mil. & Nav.** Regulations governing the drill of individuals or of a unit; also, the exercises carried out in accordance with such regulations.

— *v. t.* **1.** To educate or train in a school; teach; instruct. **2.** To discipline; train. [*the Schoolmen.*]

— *a.* **1.** Pert. to a school. **2.** [*Also cap.*] Of or pert. to **school board.** A committee in charge of local educational matters.

**school'book'** (skōol'boōk'), *n.* A book for use in schools.

**school'boy'** (-boi'), *n.* A boy belonging to a school.

**school'craft'** (-krāft'), *n.* Knowledge taught in the schools.

**school'fel'low** (-fēl'ō), *n.* An associate in school.

**school'girl'** (-gūrl'), *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



school'house' (skool'hous'), n. A building for a school. school'ing, n. 1. Instruction in school; act of teaching. 2. Discipline; reproof; reprimand. 3. Cost of, or charge for, instruction.

school'maid' (-mād'), n. A schoolgirl.

school'man' (-mān'), n. One versed in academical disputation; esp. [Usually cap.], a philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages; a Scholastic.

school'mas'ter' (-mās'tēr), n. 1. A master of a school; a man who teaches a school. 2. One who, or that which, disciplines and directs. 3. A snapper (Lutianus apodus) of the West Indies and southern United States.

school'mate' (-māt'), n. A companion at school.

school'mis'tress' (-mīs'trēs), n. A woman who governs or teaches a school.

school'room' (-rōom'), n. A room in which pupils are taught.

school'er' (skool'ēr), n. A large glass for beer or ale. U. S. orig. [From dial. scoon to skip or skim, of Scand. orig.] Naut. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, orig., and still typically, having two masts, but now often with three, four, or more, masts. See SAILS, Illust. [Tourmaline. schorl (shōrl), n. [G. schörl.] Tourmaline; esp., black schorl-la'ceous (shōr-lā'shūs), a. Resembling schorl.

shot'tish' (shōt'ish), n. [G. schottisch Scottish.] A shot'tische' round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka; also, the music for it.

schwan'pan' (shwān'pān'), n. = SUAN PAN.

sci-æ'mid' (sī-ē'mīd'), n. [L. sciæna a kind of fish, fr. Gr. skiaia.] Zool. One of a widely distributed family (Sciænidae) of carnivorous fishes comprising the meagre, kingfish, etc. Nearly all are marine. In most the air bladder is large, and with it the fish produces a peculiar sound. Many are large and valued as food. — sci-æ'noid' (ē'noid), a. & n. sci'a-gram' (sī'ā-grām), sci'a-graph' (-grāf), etc. Vars. of SKIAGRAM, etc.

sci-a'tic' (sī-āt'ik), a. [F. sciaticque, LL. sciaticus, fr. L., fr. Gr. λαγνῶδες pert. to the hips.] Of or pertaining to the hip; in the region of or affecting the hip; ischial.

sci-a'tic-a' (-ī-kā), n. [NL.] Med. Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, which runs down the back of the thigh. Popularly, also, any painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.

sci-ence' (sī'ēns), n. [F., fr. L. scientia, fr. sciens, -entis, p. pr. of scire to know.] 1. Knowledge, as of principles or facts. 2. Accumulated and accepted knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; classified knowledge. 3. Esp., such knowledge relating to the physical world; — called also natural science. 4. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge. 5. Art or skill regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles. Syn. Science, art. Science is systematized knowledge considered in reference to the discovery or understanding of truth; art is knowledge as applied and made efficient by skill. If, then, a body of laws and principles, as of rhetoric, is exhibited in an ordered and interrelated system, they appear in the character of a science. If they are applied in actual use, as to the construction of discourse, they become, or furnish the working rules of, an art. See KNOWLEDGE.

sci-en'tial' (sī-ēn'shāl), a. 1. Of or pert. to science. 2. Having efficient knowledge; capable.

sci-en'tif'ic' (sī-ēn-tif'ik), a. [F. scientifique, L. scientificus. See SCIENCE; FIG.] 1. Of, pert. to, or used in, science; as, scientific apparatus. 2. Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science; as, a scientific classification. 3. Having a knowledge of science or of a (particular) science. — sci-en'tif'ic-al'y, adv.

sci-en'tism' (sī-ēn-tiz'm), n. The methods, mental attitude, etc., regarded as characteristic of scientists.

sci-en'tist' (-tist), n. 1. One learned in science, esp. natural science. 2. [cap.] A believer in Christian Science. Cant.

sci'f'icēt' (sīf'icēt), adv. [L.; scire to know + licet it is permitted.] To wit; namely; videlicet. Abbr., scil, or sc.

scim'i'tar' (sīm'ī-tēr), n. [F. ciméterre or It. scimitarra.] Scim'i'ter' An Oriental saber with a thick curved blade.

scin'coïd' (sīn'koid), n. A scincoid lizard.

scin'coïd, a. [L. scineus a kind of lizard (fr. Gr. σκίναρος) + -oid.] Zool. Like or pert. to the skinks.

scin-til'la' (sīn-tīl'ā), n. [L.] A spark; atom; — used only fig. of evidence, truth, animation, etc.

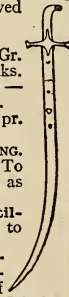
scin'til-lant' (sīn'tī-lānt), a. [L. scintillans, p. pr. of scintillare to sparkle.] Scintillating.

scin'til-late' (-lāt), v. i.; -LAT'ED' (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [L. scintillare, -latum, fr. scintilla spark.] 1. To emit sparks; spark. 2. To sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

Syn. Gleam, glitter, coruscate, flash. — Scintillate, coruscate. To scintillate is properly to emit sparks; to coruscate is to emit flashes.

scin'til-la'tion' (-lā'shūn), n. 1. Act of scintillating. 2. A spark or brief flash emitted in scintillating. 3. Astron. The twinkling of stars or of the planet Mercury.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



Scimitar.

sci'o-graph' (sī'ō-grāf), sci'o-graph'ic' (-grāf'ik), etc. Vars. of SKIAGRAPH, etc.

sci'o-lism' (sī'ō-liz'm), n. Superficial knowledge.

sci'o-list' (-list), n. [See SCROLOUS.] One whose knowledge or learning is superficial. — sci'o-lis'tic' (-lis'tik), a.

sci'o-lous' (sī'ō-lūs), a. [L. sciolus, dim. of scius knowing, fr. scire to know.] Knowing superficially or imperfectly.

sci'on' (sī'ūn), n. Also (Obs., exc. in sense 1) cī'on. [OF. cion, F. scion.] 1. Hort. Any bud, shoot, or other portion of a plant capable of propagation; specif., such a part removed and prepared for grafting. 2. A descendant; heir.

sci're' fa'ci-as' (sī'rē fā'sh-ās), [L., do you cause to know.] Law. A judicial writ founded upon some matter of record and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the record should not be enforced, annulled, or vacated; also, the proceeding so instituted.

scir'rhoid' (skīr'oid), a. Med. Resembling scirrhus.

scir-rhos'ity' (skī-rōs'ī-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). Med. A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhus.

scir'rhous' (skīr'ūs), a. Med. Proceeding from, or of the nature of, scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

scir'rhous' (-ūs), n.; pl. L. -RHII (-ī), E. -RHUSES (-ūs-ēz; 24). [NL., fr. L., fr. Gr. σκίρρος, σκίρρος, fr. σκίρρος, σκαρρός, hard.] Med. A hard cancerous tumor.

scis'sile' (sīs'il), a. [L. scissilis, fr. scindere, scissum, to cut, split.] Capable of being cut smoothly.

scis'sion' (sīzh'ūn; sīsh'-), n. [L. scissio, fr. scindere, scissum, to cut, split.] Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting; state of being cut, divided, or split; fission; division.

scis'sor' (sīz'ēr), v. t. To cut with scissors or shears.

scis'sor-er', n. One who scissors; hence, a compiler.

scis'sors' (-ērs), n. pl. [F. cissoires, fr. L. cisorium a cutting instrument, pl. cisoria, fr. caedere to cut.] A cutting instrument working like shears, but smaller; — often called a pair of scissors.

scis'sor-tail' (sīz'ēr-tāl'), n. A flycatcher (Milvulus forficatus) of the northern United States and Mexico, having a deeply forked tail; — called also scissor-tailed flycatcher.

scis'sure' (sīzh'ūr; sīsh'-), n. [L. scissura, fr. scindere, scissum, to cut, split.] A cleft or opening in a body made by cutting; a fissure. [pert. to the squirrels.]

sci'u-rine' (sī'ū-rīn; -rīn), a. [L. sciurus squirrel.] Of or sci'uroid' (sī'ū-roid), a. [L. sciurus squirrel + -oid.] Squirrel-like; Bot., resembling the tail of a squirrel, as the spikes of certain grasses.

scia'ff' (sklāf), v. i. Golf. To scrape the ground with the club in a stroke, before striking the ball. — v. t. Golf. To scrape (the club) on the ground, in a stroke, before hitting the ball; also, to make (a stroke) in that way. — n. Golf. The stroke made by one who sciaffs. [SLAVIC, etc.]

Scia'v'ic' (sklāv'ik), Scia'vism' (-iz'm), etc. Vars. of

scle-ren'chy-ma' (sklē-rēn'kī-mā), n. [NL.; Gr. σκληρός hard + -enchyma as in parenchyma.] Bot. Tissue of cells whose walls are thickened and lignified, as in nutshells.

scle-ri-a-sis' (sklē-rī'ā-sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρίασις induration of the eyelid, fr. σκληρός hard.] Med. Induration of any part.

scle'r'ite' (sklē'rīt), n. [Gr. σκληρός hard.] Zool. A hard chitinous or calcareous plate, piece, or spicule. — scle'r'itic' (sklē-rīt'ik), a.

scle'ro- (sklē'rō-; sklēr'ō-), Combining form from Greek σκληρός, hard, specif. denoting connection with, or relation to, the sclerotic coat of the eye.

scle-ro-der'ma' (-dūr'mā), n. [NL.; + Gr. δέρμα skin.] Med. A disease of adults, characterized by a diffuse rigidity and hardness of the skin.

scle'roid' (sklē'roid), a. Bot. & Zool. Hard; indurated.

scle-ro'ma' (sklē-rō'mā), n.; pl. -MATA (-mā-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρόμα, fr. σκληρός hard.] Med. Induration, or an induration, of tissues; scleriasis.

scle-rom'e'ter' (-rōm'ē-tēr), n. Min. An instrument for determining the relative hardnesses of materials.

scle-ro'sal' (sklē-rō'sāl), a. Med. Pertaining to, or producing, sclerosis. [rosis; indurated.]

scle-rosed' (sklē-rōst'; sklēr'ōzd), a. Affected with scle-

scle-ro'sis' (sklē-rō'sīs), n.; pl. -ROSES (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρωσις.] 1. Med. Induration by increase of interstitial connective tissue. 2. Bot. Hardening by lignification.

scle-rot'ic' (-rōt'ik), a. [Gr. σκληρός hard.] 1. Anat. Designating, or pertaining to, the dense, fibrous, opaque, white outer coat of the eyeball. 2. Med. & Bot. Affected with sclerosis. — n. The sclerotic coat of the eye.

scle-ro-ti'tis' (sklē-rō-tīt'is; sklēr'ō-), n. [NL. See SCLE-ROTIC; -ITIS.] Med. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat. — scle-ro-tit'ic' (-tīt'ik), a.

scle-ro'to-my' (sklē-rō'tō-mī), n. Surg. Incision of the sclerotic, as in an operation for glaucoma.

scoff' (skōf; 62), n. 1. A derisive or mocking expression of scorn, derision, or contempt. 2. An object of scorn, mockery, or derision. — v. i. To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language; — often used with at.

Syn. Flout, mock, jeer, gibe, feer, sneer, rail at, taunt,

ānd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ill; ōd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect;

chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



ridicule, deride. — **Scoff**, jeer, gibe, sneer, sneer. **Scoff** implies insolent or irreverent mockery or derision; jeer and gibe suggest taunting sarcasm or scornful raillery; to sneer is to laugh or grin with impudent mockery. **Sneer** implies the ill-natured or cynical expression, or suggestion, of (often covert) contempt, esp. by the face or tone of voice.

— *v. t.* To treat with derision; mock at. — **scoff'er**, *n.*

**scoff'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a scoffing manner.

**scold** (skôld), *v. i. & t.* To find fault, usually clamorously or rudely; chide or rebuke harshly; rate; sometimes, to rail; — often used with *at*. — **Syn.** See **REPROVE**. — *n.* One who scolds, esp. habitually. — **scold'er**, *n.*

**scol'e-cite** (skôl'ē-sīt; skôl'jē), *n.* [G. *scolerit*, fr. Gr. *σκόλη* worm.] *Min.* A zeolite, of the natrolite group, a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum. **CaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O.**

**scol'lex** (skôl'lēks), *n.*; *pl.* **SCOLEXES** (skô-lē'sēz), often also **SCOLICES** (skôl'i-sēz; skôl'i-lē). [NL., fr. Gr. *σκόλη* worm, grub.] *Zool.* The head of a tapeworm or other parasitic worm either in the larva (bladder worm) or adult stage.

**scot'i-on** (skôl'i-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-IA** (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *σκόδιον*, fr. *σκόλος* crooked.] *Gr. Anth.* A kind of short poem, sung in turn by the guests at banquets.

**scot'l'op** (skôl'ŏp). Var. of **SCALLOP**.

**scot'o-pen'**(drīd) (skôl'ŏ-pēn'drīd), *n.* [From *L. scolopendra* a kind of multiplied, Gr. *σκολοπενδρα*.] *Zool.* One of a family (Scolopendridæ) of centipedes.

**scom'broid** (skôm'broid), *a.* [*L. scomber* mackerel + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Like a mackerel; belonging to a large superfamily (Scombroidea) of fishes containing the mackerels and cavallas, and many related smaller families, as the swordfish, bluefish, and dolphins; also, belonging or pert. to the mackerel family (Scombridæ).

**sconce** (skŏns), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esconce* a hiding place, fr. *esconser* to hide, or its source, *L. abscondere*, *abscōsum*.] 1. A protection, cover, shelter, etc.; hut; covered stall. 2. Fort. An isolated defensive work; a small fort or redoubt. 3. Headpiece; helmet. 4. The head; skull; also, brains; sense. *Colloq.* 5. A mulct or fine, as at Oxford University, England. 6. A bracket candlestick or group of candlesticks secured to a wall.

— *v. t.*; **SCONCED** (skŏnst); **SCONC'ING** (skŏn'sīng). 1. To ensconce; imprison. 2. To mulct; fine.

**score** (skŏn), *n.* A cake, thinner than a bannock, of barley, wheat, or oatmeal, often baked on a griddle. *Scot.*

**scoop** (skŏop), *n.* [*ME. scope*.] 1. A large ladle. 2. A deep shovel, or similar implement for dipping or shoveling; as, a flour scoop. 3. *Surg.* A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies. 4. A basinlike cavity; hollow. 5. Act of scooping; a motion with or like that made with a scoop. 6. An amount of something obtained in large quantity, as large profits in speculation. *Colloq.* 7. = **BEAT**, *n.*, 11. *Newspaper Slang.*

— *v. t.* 1. To take out or up with a scoop; hence, *Colloq.*, to gather in with or as if with a scoop; as, to scoop in a good profit. 2. To empty by lading; as, to scoop a boat dry. 3. To make hollow; dig out. 4. To get a scoop, or a beat, on (a rival). *Newspaper Slang.* — **scoop'er** (skŏop'ēr), *n.*

**scout** (skŏot), *v. i. & t.* To go suddenly and swiftly; dart. *Colloq.* — *n.* An act of scouting or darting. *Colloq.*

**scout'er** (ēr), *n.* A strongly built sailboat having a flat bottom shod with steel runners, and a sharply rising stem, for sailing through the water or over the ice as either is met with. *Local, U. S.* Hence: **scout'er-ice**, *n.*

**scope** (skŏp), *n.* [*It. scopa*, *L. scopos* a mark, aim, Gr. *σκοπός* a watcher, mark, aim.] 1. That at which one aims; intention. *Archaic.* 2. Range or extent of view, intent, action, etc. 3. Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; liberty; as, *scope* for one's energies. 4. Length; extent; as, *scope* of cable. — **Syn.** See **RANGE**.

**-scope** (-skŏp). [Gr. *σκοπός* watcher. See **SCOPE**.] Combining form usually signifying an instrument for viewing (with the eye) or observing (in any way), as in *microscope*.

**scop'o-lam'ine** (skŏ'pŏ-lām'in; lām'mēn'), *n.* Also **-min.** [G. *Scopolamin*, fr. NL. *Scopolia* a genus of plants (after G. *a. Scopolis* of Pavia) + *amine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N, occurring in the roots of certain solanaceous plants (esp. genus *Scopolia*). It is used as a sedative. See **TWILIGHT SLEEP**.

**scop'o-line** (skŏ'pŏ-līn; -lēn'), *n.* Also **-lin**. *Chem.* A crystalline tertiary base, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, obtained by decomposition of scopolamine.

**scop'u-late** (skŏp'ū-lāt), *a.* [From *L. scopulæ*, *pl.*, a little broom.] *Zool.* Brushlike.

**-scopy**. [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to view.] A suffix denoting viewing, examination, scrutiny, observation.

**scor-bu'tic** (skŏr-bū'tik), *a.* [From *L.L. scorbutus* scurvy.] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or like scurvy; diseased with scurvy.

**scorch** (skŏrch), *v. t.* 1. To parch by heat or burn superficially; to heat so as to change color and texture without consuming. 2. To affect painfully with or as with heat; hence, fig., to assail with burning criticism, sarcasm, or the like. 3. To burn; destroy by or as by fire. *Archaic.*

**Syn.** **Scorch**, **singe**, **parch**, **sear**, **char** agree in denoting the effect of heat, esp. on surfaces. To **scorch** is to heat superficially so as to cause change of color or texture; to **singe** is to burn esp. the tips or ends of something; as, to **scorch** cloth in ironing, to **singe** one's hair. **Parch** emphasizes the idea of drying or shriveling; **sear**, that of hardening of tissues; **char**, that of reduction to cinder; as, to **parch** corn; a **charred** stick; **seared** with a hot iron.

— *v. i.* 1. To be burnt on the surface; to be or become parched. 2. To cycle or motor at the great speed. *Colloq.*

**scorch'er** (skŏr'chēr), *n.* One who, or that which, scorches; specif.: a very hot day; hence, anything withering or caustic, as a rebuke or sarcasm. b One who cycles or motors at an excessive speed. All *Colloq.* or *Slang*.

**scorch'ing**, *p. a.* That scorches. — **scorch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**|| scor-da'to** (skŏr-dā'tŏ), *a.* [*It.*, lit. made discordant.] *Music.* Out of tune; altered in tuning for particular effects.

**|| scor-da-tu'ra** (skŏr'dā-tŏrā), *n.* [*It.*] *Music.* An unusual tuning of a stringed instrument for some special effect.

**score** (skŏr; 57), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] 1. A notch or incision, esp. one made as for keeping account. 2. An account so kept; hence: any account; indebtedness; as, he paid his score. 3. a The number of points gained (by both sides) in a contest. b Act of scoring, or gaining a point or points in a game. *Colloq.* 4. Account; reason; motive. 5. A line or long mark, as a scratch; esp., a mark as a starting point or a goal; a taw. 6. *Music.* The original draft, or its transcript of a composition, with the parts for all the instruments or voices, written on staves one above the other. 7. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number; as, scores died of hunger.

— *v. t.*; **SCORED** (skŏrd); **SCOR'ING** (skŏr'īng). 1. To mark with lines, scratches, or notches, esp. for keeping account. 2. Esp., to mark with significant lines or notches, as in keeping account of something; as, to *score* a tally. 3. To set down; record; charge. 4. To gain for addition to the score, as points in a game; hence, to win; as, to *score* a success. 5. *Music.* To write out in score, as an overture. — *v. i.* 1. To keep the score in a game. 2. To make or count a point or points, as in a game; tally; win or have the advantage. 3. To mark lines, as by incision. — **scor'er**, *n.*

**scŏ'ri-a** (skŏ'rī-ā; 57), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIÆ** (-rīē). [L., fr. Gr. *σκόρπια*, fr. *σκόρ* dung.] Refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; also, slaggy lava; — usually in *pl.*

**scŏ'ri-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, scoria.

**scŏ'ri-form** (-fŏrm), *a.* Having the form of scoria.

**scŏ'ri-fy** (-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING**. [*scoria* + *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria. — **scŏ'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

**scorn** (skŏrn), *n.* [*ME. scorn* (cf. *ME. scarn*, fr. OF. *escarn*, of G. origin). See **SCORN**, *v. t.*] 1. Extreme contempt; haughty disregard; disdain. 2. An expression of extreme contempt; taunt; gibe. *Archaic.* 3. An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.

— *v. t.* [*ME. scornen*, fr. OF. *escorner* to mock, prob. orig. to deprive of horns, fr. *L. ex* out, from + *cornu* horn; confused with *ME. scarnen*. See **SCORN**, *v. t.*] 1. To hold in, or reject with, scorn; despise; disdain. 2. To insult; scoff at; taunt. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See **DESPISE**. — *v. i.* To scoff; act disdainfully. — **scorn'er**, *n.*

**scorn'ful** (skŏrn'fŏl), *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful; — often used with *of*. — **Syn.** See **CONTEMP-TUOUS**. — **scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*

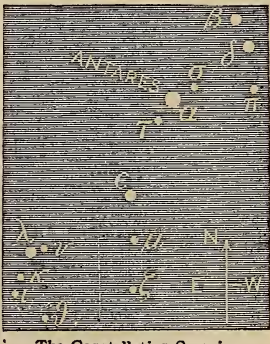
**scor'o-dite** (skŏr'ŏ-dīt), *n.* [G. *scorodit*; — so called in allusion to its smell under the blowpipe, fr. Gr. *σκορόδοον* garlic.] *Min.* A leek-green or brownish mineral in crystals and in earthy form. It is hydrous ferric arsenate.

**scor-pæ'noid** (skŏr-pē'nŏid), *a.* *Zool.* Belonging to a large family (*Scorpenidae*) of marine spiny-finned fishes. — **scor-pæ'noid** (-nŏid), *n.*

**Scor'pi-o** (skŏr'pī-ŏ), *n.*; *gen.* **SCORPIONIS** (-ŏ'nīs) (see *Note*, below). [*L.*] *Astron.* a Southern zodiacal constellation between Libra and Sagittarius pictured as a scorpion; the Scorpion. b The eighth sign [♏] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

**||** In designating stars. *Scorpi* (from *Scorpius*, an equivalent of *Scorpio*), is usually used as the genitive.

**scor'pi-oid** (-oid), *a.* [Gr. *σκορπιειδής*, *σκορπιος* a scorpion + *-eidos* form.] 1. *Zool.* Like a scorpion; pert. to the scorpion family.



The Constellation Scorpio.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



(*Scorpioidea*). **2.** Curved at the end like a scorpion's tail; — chiefly *Bot.*, and commonly applied to certain inflorescences; as, a *scorpioid cyme*.

**scorpi-on** (skŏr'pī-ŭn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. scorpio, scorpius*, Gr. *σκορπιος*.]

**1.** Any of an order (*Scorpioidea*) of arachnids having an elongated body and a narrow segmented tail with a venomous sting at the tip. **2.** *Bib.* A kind of scourge, prob. one armed with metal points. **1 Kings** xiii. **11.** **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SCORPIO.

**Scorpion's Heart.** *Astron.* = AN-SCOT (skŏt), *n.* A payment or contribution to be made, esp. for an entertainment; also, a share in such a payment. A tax; — now chiefly in *scot and lot* (below).

**scot and lot.** **a** A municipal tax or assessment for municipal expenses. *British.* **b** *Fig.*, obligations collectively; as, to pay *scot and lot*, i. e., to settle (with).

**Scot, n.** [*L. Scoti, Scotti, pl.*] **1.** One of a Gaelic people of the northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the beginning of the 6th century. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotchman.

**Scotch** (skŏch), *a.* Of or pert. to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish. — *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of Scotland; the Scots. They comprise three ethnic types; a tall, red-blond type, indicating Teutonic descent; a tall, dark type, derived from the Gaelic-speaking Celts; and a short, dark, curly-haired type representing an original Iberian population. **2.** The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

**scotch, v. t.** To prop or block with a wedge, chock, etc. — *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, etc., to prevent slipping or rolling.

**scotch, v. t.** [*Earlier scorch, prob. fr. score, v., influenced by scorch.*] To cut superficially; wound; score; scratch. — *n.* A slight cut or incision; notch; score.

**Scotch'man** (skŏch'mŏn), *n.* A Scot.

**scot'ter** (skŏt'tŕ), *n.* Any of several northern sea ducks (genus *Oidemia*), usually called coot, in America, but not to be confounded with the true coots. [unhurt; clear; safe.]

**scot-free**, *a.* Without payment of scot; untaxed; hence: **scot'ti-a** (skŏt'shĭ-ŏ), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *σκότια*, lit., darkness, from the shadow it casts, *σκότος* darkness.] *Arch.* A concave molding used especially in classical architecture, as in the base of a column. See *MOLDING, Illust.*

**Scot'tism** (skŏt'tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of (Joannes) Duns Scotus, a Franciscan Scholastic (d. 1308), called the *Subtle Doctor*, which emphasize individual will and efficiency, as opposed to *Thomism*.

**Scots** (skŏts), *a.* Scottish; Scotch; as, *Scots law*; a pound *Scots* (\$0.406). — *n.* The Scottish language or dialect.

**Scots'man** (skŏts'mŏn), *n.* A Scotchman.

**scot'ti-cism** (skŏt'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

**Scot'tish** (-ish), *a.* Of or pert. to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, language, or literature; Scotch.

**scoun'drel** (skoun'drĕl), *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; rascal; villain. — *a.* Low; base; mean. — **scoun'drel-dom** (-dŏm), *n.* — **drel-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **scoun'drel-ly, a.**

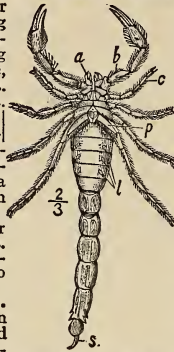
**scour** (skour), *v. i.* [*OF. escorre, escourre, fr. L. excurrere* to run forth.] To run swiftly; range in pursuit or search. — *v. t.* To pass over swiftly; also, to go over thoroughly in or as if in pursuit or search; as, to *scour* a country for game.

**scour, v. t.** **1.** To make clean and bright by friction. **2.** To cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., by rubbing or scrubbing, or by a detergent process; as, to *scour* wool. **3.** To cleanse or clear, as by a powerful current of water; flush; as, to *scour* a ditch. **4.** *Fig.*, to remove as if by rubbing; esp., to carry off or sweep away, as by a flood; as, to *scour* the invaders from the land. **5.** To purge; as, to *scour* a horse. **6.** To free (wheat) from dust, etc., before milling. — *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by rubbing. **2.** To cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid. **3.** Of cattle, to have diarrhea.

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of scouring. **2.** Diarrhea or dysentery, as in cattle; — usually in *pl.* **3.** A place scoured, esp. by running water. **4.** A cleansing or detergent agent used in scouring something, as wool or the like. — **scour'er, n.**

**scour'er, n.** [*From 1st scour.*] One who scours, or roisters through, the streets, esp. by night; a vagabond, roisterer, or night thief. *Hist.*

**scourge** (skŭrj), *v. t. & i.*; **SCOURGED** (skŭrjd); **SCOUR'ING** (skŭr'jĭng). [*OF. escorgier, fr. L. excoriare* to excoriate. See *EXCORIATE.*] **1.** To whip; lash; flog. **2.** To punish or afflict severely; as, a country *scourged* by war. — *n.* **1.** A lash or whip, esp. as used for chastising human beings. **2.** A means of inflicting punishment or suffering; hence: a



punishment; also, a cause of calamity or affliction; as, a *scourge* of flies. — **scour'ger** (skŭr'jŕ), *n.*

**scour'ing rush.** The common horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*) used, esp. in Europe, in scouring.

**scour'ings** (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse removed in scouring; specif., refuse removed in scouring grain.

**scouse** (skous), *n.* A sailor's baked dish. See *LOBSCOUSE*.

**scout** (skout), *v. t.* To reject with contempt, as something absurd; treat with ridicule; flout. — *v. i.* To scoff; — used with *at*; as, to *scout at* religion.

**scout, n.** [*OF. escoute, fr. escouter* to listen, fr. *L. auscultare* to listen to.] **1.** One sent out to gain tidings; esp., *Mil. & Nav.*, a soldier, vessel, aeroplane, or the like, sent out to reconnoiter. **2.** Act of reconnoitering. **3.** A (male) college servant; — so called at Oxford, at Cambridge called a *gyp*. *Cant, Eng.* **4.** In cricket, etc., a fielder. **5.** = *BOY SCOUT*. — *v. t.* To go about to explore a region or to get information of the movements of an enemy; reconnoiter; rarely, to keep watch. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout. **2.** To reconnoiter.

**scout'mas'ter** (skout'mas'tŕ), *n.* The adult leader of a troop of boy scouts.

**scow** (skou), *n.* [*D. schouw.*] A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad square ends.

**scowl** (skoul), *v. i.* **1.** To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; look sour, sullen, severe, or angry. **2.** To look threatening; lower. — *v. t.* To affect, influence, etc., by or as by scowling. — *Syn.* See *FROWN*.

— *n.* **1.** A pulling down or wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; a frown. **2.** A dark or threatening aspect.

**scrab'ble** (skrŏb'bl), *v. i.*; — **BLEED** (-'ld); — **BLING** (-'lĭng). [*Fr. of dial. scrab* to scrape.] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with claws or paws or with the hands or feet. **2.** To clamber; scramble. **3.** To scribble; scrawl. — *v. t.* **1.** To gather hastily as by clutching; scramble; — used with *up, together*, etc. **2.** To scribble; scrawl.

— *n.* A scrambling; scramble; also, a scribble.

**scrag** (skrŏg), *n.* Any of various thin or lean and tough objects; as: **a** A rawboned or scrawny person or animal. *Collog. and Deprecatory.* **b** The lean, inferior end of a neck of mutton, or, less commonly, of veal. **c** A person's neck. *Collog. and Deprecatory.*

— *v. t.* **SCRAGGED** (skrŏgd); **SCRAG'GING.** To seize, pull, or twist the neck of; hang by the neck; kill by hanging. *Collog.*

**scrag'ged** (skrŏg'ĕd), *a.* Scraggy. — **scrag'ged-ness, n.**

**scrag'gly-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being scraggy.

**scrag'gly** (-ĭ), *a.* Irregular; jagged; ragged; unkempt.

**scrag'gy** (-ĭ), *a.*; — **GL-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); — **GL-EST.** **1.** Rough with irregular points; as, a *scraggy* rock. **2.** Lean and rough; scrawny; as, a *scraggy* neck. *Chiefly Deprecatory.*

**scram'ble** (skrŏm'bl), *v. i.*; — **BLEED** (-'b'ld); — **BLING**. [*For scramble* confusedly, as cards.

**scrambled eggs,** eggs of which the whites and yolks are stirred together while cooking, or eggs beaten slightly, often with a little milk, and stirred while cooking.

— *n.* A scrambling. — **scram'bler, n.**

**scran'nel** (skrŏn'l), *a.* Slight; thin; now, usually, harsh; unmelodious; as, a *scranmel* voice.

**scrap** (skrŏp), *n.* [*Of Scand. orig.*] **1.** A remnant; remains; a bit; fragment; — of food, and chiefly in *pl.* **2.** A fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt. **3.** In *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; as, pork *scraps*. **4.** In *scrap* or *pl.* Scrap metal. — *v. t.* **SCRAPPED** (skrŏpt); **SCRAP'PING.** To make into scrap or scraps; discard as refuse; as, to *scrap* machinery. *Cant.*

— *a.* In the form of scraps or fragments; valuable only as raw material; as, *scrap* metal.

**scrap, n. & v. i.** Fight; quarrel; scuffle. *Slang.*

**scrap'book'** (-'bŏk'), *n.* A blank book in which extracts or pictures cut from books and periodicals may be pasted.

**scrape** (skrŏp), *v. t.*; **SCRAPED** (skrŏpt); **SCRAP'ING** (skrŏp'ĭng). **1.** To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; make smooth or clean by or as by rasping; also, to grate harshly over. **b** To remove in this way. **2.** To collect by or as by a process of scraping; gather laboriously in small portions. **3.** To draw harshly or roughly over a surface; as, to *scrape* the feet.

to *scrape* acquaintance, to make acquaintance by an effort, esp. without an introduction.

— *v. i.* **1.** To scrape anything; rub harshly or gratingly. **2.** To occupy one's self with getting goods, esp. money, laboriously. **3.** To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow; as, he bowed and *scraped*.

— *n.* **1.** Act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratching, harsh sound. **2.** A disagreeable predicament; difficulty, esp. one due to one's own fault.

**ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, solă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recănt, makăr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ăse, ănite, ărn, ăp, circăis, menă; food, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);**



**scrap'er** (skrăp'ēr), *n.* 1. An instrument with which something is scraped. 2. One who scrapes; as: a fiddler; — usually derogatory. **b** One who acquires avidiously and saves penuriously.

**scrap'ple** (skrăp'pl), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap.*] An article of food made by boiling together bits or scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal. *U. S.*

**scrap'y** (ī), *a.*; -PI-ER; -PI-EST. Consisting of scraps; fragmentary. — **pi-ly** (skrăp'yīl), *adv.* — **pi-ness**, *n.*

**scratch** (skrăch), *v. t.* [*ME. crachen*, influenced by *ME. scratzen* to scratch.] 1. To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; scrape. 2. To scrape or rub with something rough, pointed, or edged without abrasion, so as to allay itching or the like. 3. To write or draw hastily or roughly. *Colloq.* 4. To cancel or expunge, as by drawing a line through; hence, to withdraw (a horse) from the entries in a race, as by crossing its name off from the list of entries. 5. To dig with the claws. — *v. i.* 1. To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc. 2. To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough. 3. To gather money by hard work and hoarding; as, he *scratched* and saved.

— *n.* 1. A break or mark made by scratching. 2. A slight, superficial wound. 3. In *pl.* *Veter.* See *SCRATCHES*. 4. The starting line in a race. 5. Formerly, a line up to which pugilists were brought to join fight; hence, test or proof of courage; as, to come up to the *scratch*. 6. In a handicap, the starting time or starting point of a competitor who receives neither odds nor a penalty; also, such a competitor. 7. In billiards, a shot which scores by chance; a fluke.

— *a.* 1. Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; haphazard. *Colloq.* 2. In sports, without handicap or allowance; — used of a contest or contestant.

**scratch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, scratches. **scratch'es** (skrăch'ēz; 24), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but often construed as a *sing.* *Veter.* An affection of the skin of the hollow of the fetlock of horses, accompanied with swelling, heat, and tenderness, and often suppuration.

**scratch'y** (-ī), *a.*; *SCRATCH'Y-ER*; -I-EST. 1. Making, or accompanied with, a scratching noise. 2. Having the appearance of scratches or of being marked or made with scratches; as, a *scratchy* drawing.

**scrawl** (skrôl), *v. t. & i.* To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; write hastily and carelessly; scribble. — *n.* Unskillful, inelegant, or carelessly hasty writing; also, that which is so written. — **scrawl'er**, *n.*

**scrawl'y** (-ī), *a.* Ill-formed; carelessly irregular. *Colloq.* **scraw'ny** (skrô'ni), *a.*; -NI-ER; -NI-EST. Meager; thin; bony. — **scraw'ni-ness** (-ni-nēs), *n.* *Both U. S.*

**screak** (skrêk), *v. i.* To emit suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; screech; creak. — *n.* A creaking; screech; shriek.

**scream** (skrēm), *v. i.* [*ME. scremen*, of *Scand. orig.*] To cry out with a shrill voice; utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in fright, pain, anger, etc. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a scream. — *n.* Act or sound of screaming.

**scream'er** (skrēm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, screams. 2. *Zoöl.* Any of a family (*Palmædeidae*) of American birds of uncertain affinities, including the crested screamers (genus *Chauna*) and the horned screamer or kamichi (*Palmædea cornuta*). 3. Something so remarkable or extravagant as to provoke a scream, as of laughter or joy. *Slang.*

**scream'ing**, *p. a.* 1. Uttering screams. 2. Having the nature of a scream; like a scream. 3. Evoking screams, as of mirth; as, a *screaming* farce. **screē** (skrē), *n.* A pebble; stone; a heap of stones or rocky débris; a talus. *Brit.*

**screech** (skrēch), *v. i.* [Also, formerly, *scritch*, *ME. skrîchen*, of *Scand. orig.*] To utter a harsh, shrill cry or sound; shriek. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a screech. — *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror; also, a similar sound made by or with inanimate objects. — **screech'er**, *n.*

**screech'y** (-ī), *a.* Like a screech; shrill and harsh. **screech'owl**. 1. Any of many small American owls (genus *Megascops*) with erectile ear tufts. 2. An owl (called also *bar'n owl*) with a harsh cry said to be ill-omened. *Brit.*

**screed** (skrēd), *n.* 1. A fragment; shred. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. A long strip or band. *Chiefly Dial. or Cant.* 3. A long tirade. 4. *Plastering.* A strip, as of plaster of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied at intervals as a guide.

**screen** (skrēn), *n.* [*OF. escren, escran*.] 1. Anything in the nature of a protective partition or curtain, esp. a porta-

ble covered framework; a shield; as, a fire *screen*; a window *screen*. 2. *Arch.* A wall or partition, often ornamental, carried up to a certain height, as in a church. 3. *Mil.* A body of troops covering the movements of a main force; as, a cavalry *screen*. 4. A surface on which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, etc. 5. A coarse riddle or sieve for separating coarser from finer parts, as of coal, sand, gravel, grain, etc. 6. A sheet of glass ruled with fine lines, used in photographing for half-tone reproduction. — *v. t.* 1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; shelter; protect; conceal. 2. To sift, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen. 3. To project (as a picture) upon a screen, as with a magic lantern or cinematograph. — *Syn.* See *SHELTER*. — **screen'er**, *n.*

**screen'ings** (-ingz), *n. pl.* Refuse from what is screened, esp. weeds, seeds, straw, etc., from wheat.

**screw** (skrōō), *n.* [*OF. escroive, escroie, female screw*.] 1. A common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib or thread with the cylindrical shank from which it projects; — called specif. *external*, or *male*, *screw*. Also, the corresponding part into which this external screw fits and advances when turned; — called specif. *internal*, or *female*, *screw*. 2. A screw propeller, as of a steamer. 3. A turn of or as of a screw; a screwing motion or movement. 4. A worn-out, broken down, or otherwise unsound horse. *Colloq.* 5. An extortioner; a skinfint.

— *v. t.* 1. To turn, as a screw; apply a screw to; press, fasten, make firm, move, nail, or female, etc., by means of a screw or screws. 2. To turn or twist round, esp. with violence or so as to cause distortion; as, to *screw* the body round; to *screw* the neck of a fowl. 3. To force as by pressure of screws; as, to *screw* up courage. 4. To practice extortion on. — *v. i.* 1. To turn as or like a screw. 2. To practice extortion or oppression. 3. To turn with a twisting motion; as, he *screwed* around in his chair.

**screw bean**. The spirally twisted pod of a mimosaceous tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) growing from Texas to California; also, the tree itself.

**screw driver**, or **screw'driv'er** (skrōō'drīv'ēr), *n.* A tool for turning screws in inserting or removing them.

**screw'ed** (skrōōd), *a.* 1. Having threads like those of a screw. 2. Intoxicated; drunk. *Slang.*

**screw'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, screws. **screw'pine**. One of a genus (*Pandanus*) of plants having spirally arranged leaves and aerial roots.

**screw propeller**. A device consisting of a central hub with radiating vanes forming part of two or more helical surfaces, used to propel steamships, boats, airships, etc.

**scrib'al** (skrīb'āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a scribe. **scrib'ble** (skrīb'bl), *v. t.*; -BLE (-ld); -BLING. [*Freq. fr. scribe*.] 1. To write hastily or carelessly. 2. To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing. — *v. i.* To scribble; make meaningless marks. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing.

**scrib'bler** (-lēr), *n.* One who scribbles; hence: a writer of worthless or inferior matter; an author of small reputation.

**scribe** (skrīb), *n.* [*L. scribe*, fr. *scribere* to write.] 1. One who writes; esp., an official or public writer; amanuensis; copyist. 2. *Jewish Religion & Hist.* A doctor or teacher of the law; lawyer.

— *v. t.*; *SCRIBED* (skrīb'd); *SCRIB'ING* (skrīb'ing). 1. To write, engrave, or mark on; inscribe. 2. Specif., to mark (wood, metal, brick, etc.) by cutting or scratching a line or lines, as with a scriber; also, to make (a line or the like) thus. 3. *Carp.* To cut (anything) according to marks made, so as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a board to the curves of a molding. — *v. i.* To make a mark; write.

**scrib'er** (skrīb'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, scribes; specif., a sharp-pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc.

**scrim** (skrīm), *n.* A kind of light, open cotton or linen fabric, used in embroidery, for window curtains, etc.

**scrim'mage** (skrīm'āj), *n.* [*Altered fr. skirmish*.] 1. Formerly, a skirmish; now, a row or confused struggle. 2. *a Rugby Football*. = *SCRUMMAGE*. **b American Football**. The play following the putting in play of the ball by the snapper-back. It does not end until the ball is dead.

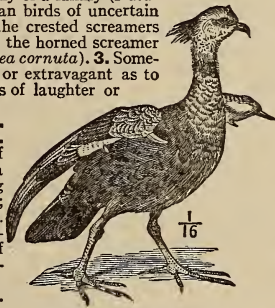
**scrimp** (skrīmp), *v. t.* 1. To make too small, short, scanty, or the like. 2. To provide insufficiently with something; put on short allowance. — *v. i.* To be niggardly. — *a.* Short; scanty; deficient. — *n.* A pinching miser. *Colloq.*

**scrimp'y** (skrīm'pī), *a.*; -PI-ER (-pī-ēr); -PI-EST. Scanty; scrimp. — **scrimp'y-ness**, *n.* *Both Colloq.*

**scrim'shaw'** (skrīm'shō'), *v. i. & t.* *Naut.* To do any neat small mechanical job; specif., to ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving. — *n.* *Naut.* A neat piece of mechanical work; anything that is scrimshawed. *All Sailors' Cant, U. S.*



Screw, 1. *a* External, or Male. Screw; *b* Internal, or Female. Screw, shown in section.



16 Crested Screamer.

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; y; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. † combined with. = equals.



**scrip** (skrĭp), *n.* [ME. *scrippe*, LL. *scriptum*, perh. of Teutonic origin.] Small bag; wallet. *Archaic.*

**scrip**, *n.* [From *scriptum*.] 1. A writing, as a certificate, memorandum, schedule, or list. 2. A small piece or scrap of paper or parchment. 3. Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something, as stock or a fractional part of a share, an allotment of land, etc.; also, such documents collectively.

**script** (skrĭpt), *n.* [OF. *escriit*, L. *scriptum* something written.] 1. A writing. *Obs.* 2. *Law.* An original or principal instrument or document. 3. Written characters; style of writing. 4. *Print.* See *TYPE*.

**scrip-to-ri-um** (skrĭp-tō'rĭ-ūm; 57), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIA (-ā). [L., fr. L. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] In an abbey or monastery, the room set apart for writing or copying manuscripts; in general, a room devoted to writing.

**scrip-tur-al** (skrĭp-tūr-əl), *a.* 1. Written; also, pert. to writing. *Rare.* 2. [cap.] Pert. to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical. — **al-ly**, *adv.* — **al-ness**, *n.*

**scrip-tur-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being Scriptural; literal adherence to the Scriptures. — **al-ist**, *n.*

**scrip-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] 1. Anything written; document; inscription. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. [cap.] The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — chiefly used in *pl.* 3. [cap.] A passage from the Bible; a text. *Obs. or Rare.* 4. Any sacred writing.

**scri-vel'lo** (skrĭ-vĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-ōz). An elephant's tusk, esp. one weighing less than twenty pounds.

**scribe'ner** (skrĭv'nēr; skrĭv'n-ēr), *n.* [OF. *escrivain*, LL. *scribanus*, fr. L. *scribere* to write.] A professional or public writer; one who draws contracts or prepares writings.

**scro-bic'u-late** (skrō-bĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobis* a ditch.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Furrowed; pitted.

**scrofu'la** (skrōf'ū-lā), *n.* [L. *scrofula*, dim. fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow.] *Med.* A tuberculous condition with enlargement and degeneration of the lymphatic glands, esp. those of the neck; king's evil.

**scrofu'lous** (-lūs), *a.* Pert. to or affected with scrofula. — **scrofu'lous-ly**, *adv.* — **scrofu'lous-ness**, *n.*

**scroll** (skrōl), *n.* [Dim. of ME. *scroue*, *scroue*, OF. *escroie*, *escroue*, LL. *scroa* scroll.] 1. A roll of paper or parchment; a schedule; list; also, a draft; outline. 2. Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled; specif.: a The curved head of viol instruments. b In ornamental design, any of various spiral or convoluted forms based on the curves taken by a scroll of parchment; also, any ornament of such a form. c *Her.* A ribbon with a motto inscribed.

**scroll saw**, A ribbonlike saw stretched in a frame, adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked, usually by foot or power.

**scroll'work** (skrōl'wŭrk), *n.* Decorative or ornamental work having a scroll or scrolls as the essential feature; also, thin woodwork cut into designs with a scroll saw.

**scroop** (skrōop), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a crunching, squeaking, or grating sound; to creak; squeak; grate. — *n.* A harsh sound, as of creaking, crunching, or grating. *Both Chiefly Dial.*

**scroph'u-lar'i-a'ceous** (skrōf'ū-lār'i-ā'shŭs), *a.* [From *Scrophularia*, the type genus.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Scrophulariaceae*) of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees of wide distribution, the figwort family, including digitalis, the speedwells, pentstemon, monkey flower, etc.

**scro'tal** (skrō'tāl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the scrotum.

**scro'tum** (skrō'tŭm), *n.* [L.] The external bag or pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles.

**scrouge** (skrouj; skrōj), *v. t.* To crowd; press. *Colloq.*

**scrub** (skrŭb), *v. t. & i.*; **scrubbed** (skrŭbd); **scrub'bing**. [ME. *scröben*.] To rub hard in washing; wash with rubbing; esp., to rub with something wet, coarse, or rough, so as to clean or brighten.

— *n.* 1. Act or process of scrubbing. 2. One who labors hard and lives mealy. 3. [Prob. of Scand. orig.] Vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted shrubs, often thick and impenetrable. 4. Anything undersized, mean, or inferior; specif.: a *Forestry.* A low, straggling tree of inferior quality. b *Stock Breeding.* A domestic animal not of good breed, esp. when inferior in size. *U. S.* 5. *Sports.* A player not belonging to the regular or first nine, eleven, crew, etc.; a participant in a scrub game or race; also, sometimes, a scrub team, crew, or the like.

— *a.* 1. Undersized; mean; inferior; paltry. 2. *Sports.* Of an athletic team, composed of scrubs (sense 5) or of individuals without previous practice together; hence, hastily got together without careful selection; as, a scrub team of coach horses. Also, of a game or other contest, participated in by scrub teams.

**scrub'bed** (skrŭb'ĕd), *a.* Stunted; scrubby. *Archaic.*

**scrub'ber** (skrŭb'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, scrubs; esp., a brush used in scrubbing. 2. = **WASHER**, 4.

**scrub/by** (skrŭb'by), *a.*; **-BER**; **-BI-EST**. 1. Like scrub; having much scrub, or underbrush.

**scruff** (skrŭf), *n.* The nape of the neck.

**scrum**, *n.* *Rugby Football.* Colloq. abbr. of **SCRUMMAGE**.

**scrum'mage** (skrŭm'āj), *n.* 1. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of **SCRUMMAGE**. 2. Specif. *Rugby Football*, a certain play or formation (usually in a rough circle about the ball, which the sides then try to kick out) made when the man holding the ball is tackled, or for some other reason; — called also *scrummage*, *pack*, or *serum*. — *v. t. & i.*; **-MAGED** (-ājd); **-MAG-ING**. *Rugby Football.* To play or observe (the ball) in a scrummage; engage in a scrummage.

**scrump'tious** (skrŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Fine; "stunning." *Slang.*

**scrunch** (skrŭnĉh), *v. t. & i.* To crunch; crunch; crush; squeeze. — *n.* Act or sound of scrunching.

**scrup'le** (skrŭp'pl), *n.* [L. *scrupulus*, lit., a small sharp stone.] 1. A minute portion; small part; specif.: *Rom. Antiq.* The smallest unit of weight,  $\frac{1}{24}$  of an *as* or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an ounce. b A coin, worth during the Republic about \$0.75. 2. A weight of 20 grains, or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a dram (= 1.296 g.); — now used only by apothecaries. Symbol,  $\mathfrak{S}$ . 3. Hesitation as to action or decision from difficulty in determining what is right or proper; unwillingness, doubt, or hesitation, proceeding from conscientiousness. — **Syn.** See **QUALM**.

— *v. i. & i.*; **-PLED** (-pl'd); **-PLING**. To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones; as, to scruple at nothing.

**scrup'u-los'i-ty** (skrŭp'pŭ-lōs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being scrupulous; nice regard for exactness and propriety; punctiliousness.

**scrup'u-lous** (skrŭp'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; hence: careful; cautious; punctilious. — **scrup'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **scrup'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** **Scrupulous**, **punctilious**, **conscientious**. **Scrupulous** implies the utmost nicety or exactness; **punctilious** suggests particularity or preciseness, esp. as to forms and ceremonies; **conscientious** implies scrupulous, often painstaking, observance of duty.

**scruti-nize** (skrŭt'ĭ-nĭz), *v. t. & i.*; **-NIZED** (-nĭzd); **-NIZ'ING** (-nĭz'ĭng). To examine closely; subject to scrutiny.

**scruti-nous** (skrŭt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Closely examining; scrutinizing; critical; censorious. — **scruti-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**scruti-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari* to search carefully.] Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation and investigation. — **Syn.** See **EXAMINATION**.

**scud** (skŭd), *v. i.*; **scud'ded**; **-DING**. [Of Scand. orig.] 1. To move or run swiftly. 2. *Naut.* To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale. — *n.* 1. Act of scudding. 2. Light clouds or spray driven by the wind; also, a driving shower.

**scud'do** (skŭd'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **scud'di** (-dĕ). [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. *scutum* a shield.] A silver coin, and money of account, used (18th, 19th centuries) in Italy and Sicily, worth about \$0.97; also, a gold coin of about this value.

**scuff** (skŭf), *v. i. & t.* To walk with a scraping movement; shuffle. — *n.* Act of scuffing or the noise so made.

**scuff'le** (skŭf'ĭ), *v. i.*; **-FLED** (-fl'd); **-FLING** (-flĭng). [Freq. of *scuff*, *v. i.*] 1. To struggle or fight at close quarters and confusedly; wrestle roughly. 2. To scuff; shuffle. — *n.* A rough struggle or trial of strength. — **scuff'ler** (skŭf'lĕr), *n.* Short for *scuffie* hoe, a hoe having the blade set for use in the manner of a spade and used by pushing. See **HOE**, *Illustr.*

**skulk**, **skulk'er**, **skul-dud'der-y**. Vars. of **SKULK**, etc.

**skull** (skŭl), *n.* *Naut.* A small rowboat. b One of a pair of short oars for one person. c An oar used at the stern to propel a boat. — *v. t. & i.* To propel (a boat) with a skull or sculls. — **skull'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

**skull'er-y** (skŭl'ĕr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-lĕz). [OF. *escuelerie* the office of keeping dishes, *escuele* a dish, fr. L. *scutella* a salver.] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.

**skull'ion** (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escouillon* a dishcloth.] A kitchen menial; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch.

**skul'pin** (-pĭn), *n.* 1. Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed sea fishes (family *Cottidae* of the group *Loricati*). The flesh is usually scanty and bony. 2. A spiny-finned, large-headed fish (*Scorpana guttata*) of the southern California coast.

**sculp'tor** (skŭlp'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *sculper*, *sculptum*, to carve.] One who sculptures; hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, usually fashioning first a figure, or model, in a plastic material, after which model the marble is cut or the mold is made from which the bronze is cast. — **sculp'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

**sculp'tur-al** (-tūr-əl), *a.* Of or pert. to sculpture.

**sculp'ture** (-tūr), *n.* [L. *sculptura*.] 1. Act or art of sculpturing wood, stone, metal, etc.; hence, the act or art



Sculpin. (3)

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fōot, fōot; out, oil; recent, mak'er; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; then, then, nature, verdure (87);



of producing figures and groups, whether in plastic or hard materials. **2.** Carved work in wood, stone, metal, etc. — *v. t.*; **TURED** (-tŭrd); **TUR-ING**. **1.** To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from wood, stone, metal, etc.; carve. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* To change in form by erosion.

**sculp/tur-esque'** (skŭlp'tŭr-ĕsk'), *a.* After the manner of, resembling, or relating to, sculpture; statuelike; majestic. **scum** (skŭm), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Foam; froth. **2.** Extraneous matter risen to the surface of liquids; also, the scoria of molten metals; dross. **3.** Refuse; offscourings; hence, low people; as, the *scum* of the earth.

— *v. t.*; **SCUMMED** (skŭmd); **SCUMMING**. To take the scum from; skim. — *v. i.* To form a scum; rise as scum.

**scum/ble** (skŭm'b'l), *v. t.*; **SCUM/BLED** (-b'ld); **-BLING**. [Freq. of *scum*.] To cover lightly, as a painting or a drawing, with a thin wash of opaque color, or similarly to add to (the work), to soften the effect; paint, draw, or produce by this process. — *n.* Act or result of scumbling; a softened effect produced by scumbling; also, that put on in scumbling. *All Fine Arts.*

**scup** (skŭp), *n.* [From Amer. Indian *mischŭp*, fr. *mishĕ-kuppi* thick-scaled.] A common sparoid food fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States; — called also *porgy*.

**scup/er** (skŭp'ĕr), *n.* *Naut.* One of the holes at the side of a vessel to carry off

water from the deck. **scup/er-nong** (-nŏng), *n.* [From *Scuppernong* lake and river in North Carolina.] A large yellowish green grape of the southern Atlantic States, or wine made from it.

**scurf** (skŭrf), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** Thin dry scales or scabs on the body, esp. on the scalp; dandruff. **2.** Foul remains of anything adherent. **3.** Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.

**scurf'y** (skŭrf'ĭ), *a.*; **SCURF'Y-ER** (-fĭ-ĕr); **-I-EST**. Having or producing scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

**scur/ri'le** (skŭr'ĭl), *a.* Also **scur'ril**. [*L. scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* buffoon.] Scurrilous.

**scur/ri'l-ty** (skŭr-ri'l'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being scurrilous; also, that which is scurrilous. **scur'ril-ous** (skŭr'ĭl-ŭs), *a.* Using, or characterized by, language such as only a vulgar buffoon or clown might use; marked by coarseness or indecency of language, esp. in jesting and invective. — *Syn.* Abusive, gross, vulgar, low. See **OPPROBRIOUS**. — **Syn.** Abusive, gross, vulgar, **scur'ril-ous-ness**, *n.*

**scur'ry** (skŭr'ĭ), *v. i.*; **-RIED** (-ĭd); **-RY-ING**. To hasten away or along; scamper. — *n.* **1.** Act of scurrying. **2.** *Sporting*. A short fast run, or informal race, on horseback.

**scur'ry** (skŭr'ĭ), *a.*; **-V-ER** (-vĭ-ĕr); **-V-EST**. [From **SCURE**.] **1.** Scurry; scabby. **2.** Mean; low; contemptible. — **scur'ry-ly** (skŭr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **scur'ry-ness**, *n.* **scur'ry**, *n.* *Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots, spongy gums, and bleeding from the mucous membranes. It is due esp. to lack of fresh vegetable food.

**scurvy grass**. Any of several cresses, esp. one (*Cochlearia officinalis*) of arctic regions, used as a remedy for scurvy. **scut** (skŭt), *n.* A short tail of an animal such as that of hare, rabbit, or deer.

**scu'tage** (skŭ'tāj), *n.* [*LL. scutagium*, fr. *L. scutum* a shield.] *Feud. Lav.* A tax on a knight's fee, esp. one levied in lieu of, or for default in, military service.

**scu'tate** (skŭ'tāt), *a.* [*L. scutatus* armed with a shield.] **1.** Buckler-shaped; peltate. **2.** *Zoöl.* Covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

**scutch** (skŭch), *v. t.* **1.** To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; swingle. **2.** To dress (fibrous material, as cotton or silk) by beating. — *n.* An instrument used in scutching. — **scutch'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

**scutch'e'on** (skŭch'ĕn). *Var.* of **ESCUTCHEON**.

**scute** (skŭt), *n.* [*L. scutum* a shield, a buckler.] *Zoöl.* Any external bony or horny plate, as on a snake or other reptile, or on various fishes, myriapods, etc.; a large scale.

**scu-te'l'ate** (skŭ-tĕl'āt; skŭ-tĕ-lāt), *a.* [From **SCUTELLUM**.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Shaped like a small plate or platter. **2.** *Zoöl.* Covered with scutella; having scutella.

**scu-te'l'a'tion** (skŭ-tĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* The entire covering, or arrangement, of scales, as on the legs of a bird.

**scu-te'l'um** (skŭ-tĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-LA** (-lā). A small plate or scale. [*LL.*, dim. of *L. scutum* shield.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small plate or scale.

**scu'ti-form** (skŭ'tĭ-fŏrm), *a.* [*scutum* + *-form*.] Scutate.

**scu'tle** (skŭt'l), *n.* [From **Scand.**] **1.** A broad, shallow dish or basket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A coal hod.

**scu'tle**, *v. i.*; **-TLED** (skŭt'ld); **-TLING** (-ĭng). To run swiftly; scurry. — *n.* A quick pace; a short swift run.

**scu'tle**, *n.* [*OF. escoutille*, fr. *Sp. escotilla*.] **1.** A small opening with a lid; as: **a** *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in a vessel's deck, side, or bottom. **B** An opening in a

roof. **2.** The lid covering such opening. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel), esp. in the bottom, in order to sink her.

**scu'tum** (skŭ'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-TA** (-tā). [*L.*] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* An oblong shield, carried esp. by heavy-armed infantry. **2.** *Zoöl.* A bony, horny, or chitinous plate.

**scye** (sĭ), *n.* [*Eng. dial. sey*.] The armhole, or opening in a garment for the attachment of the sleeve. *Cant.*

**Scyl'la** (sĭl'ā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Σκύλλα*.] **1.** A rock on the Italian coast opposite the Sicilian Charybdis. **2.** *Class. Myth.* A she-monster inhabiting Scylla. She was a sea nymph changed by Circe, who was jealous of her, into a monster enforced by barking dogs.

**scy'phi-form** (sĭf'ĭ-fŏrm), *a.* [*L. Scyphus* a cup + *-form*.] *Bot.* Cup-shaped.

**scy'pho-zo'an** (sĭf'ō-zō'ān), *n.* [*Gr. σκῆφος* cup + ζῷον an animal.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Scyphozoa*) of celerentates including certain of the jellyfishes. — **scy'pho-zo'an**, *a.*

**scythe** (sĭth), *n.* [*AS. sĕðe*, *sigðe*.] **1.** An agricultural implement, consisting of a long bent handle and long curved blade attached at an angle, for mowing grass, grain, etc., by hand. **2.** *Antiq.* A scythe-shaped blade attached to war chariots. — *v. t.* To cut with or as with a scythe; mow.

**Scyth'i-an** (sĭth'ĭ-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Scythia (the regions anciently inhabited by the Scythians), or its inhabitants or their language. — *n.* **1.** One of an ancient people, nomadic and savage, who inhabited the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea. **2.** The language of the Scythians, an Indo-European tongue.

**Scythian lamb**, the shaggy rootstock of an Asiatic fern (*Cibotium barometz*), sometimes used as a stiptic.

**'sdeath** (s'dĕth), *interj.* Corrupted form of *God's death*, used as an expletive. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**sea** (sĕ), *n.* [*AS. sæ*.] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean. **2.** An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the *Sea of Galilee*. **3.** The ocean; the body of salt water covering a large part of the globe. **4.** The swell of the ocean or other body of water in or following a high wind; also, a wave; billow; as, there was a high *sea*.

**5.** *Jewish Antiq.* = **BRAZEN SEA**. **6.** Anything resembling the sea in vastness; a **FROZEN**; as, a *sea* of troubles.

at *sea*. **a** On the sea; on a sea voyage. **b** *Fig.*, without landmarks for guidance; lost; bewildered.

**sea anchor**. *Naut.* A float, usually of canvas stretched on a conical frame, dragged by a vessel

with the large end toward the vessel, to keep the vessel from drifting, or to keep her head to the wind.

**sea anemone**. Any of numerous actinozoans (order *Actinaria*), almost invariably solitary. Their form and, often vivid, colors frequently give them a superficial resemblance to a flower.

**sea bass**. Any of numerous serranoid marine fishes, as the black bass (*Centropristis striatus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

**sea bean**. *Bot.* Any of various tropical beans or beanlike seeds often carried by ocean currents to remote shores; any plant producing such seeds.

**sea/board'** (sĕ'bŏrd'; 57), *n.* [*sea* + *board*, *F. bord* side.] The sea-coast. — *a.* Bordering on, or being near, the sea.

**sea bread**. Ship biscuit.

**sea bream**. Any of various sparoid fishes, esp. the common European species (*Pagellus centrodontus*) and its allies.

**sea calf**. The common seal. [*by sea. Eng.*]

**sea coal**. Mineral coal; — because orig. brought to London

**sea/coast'** (sĕ'kŏst'), *n.* The coast of the sea or ocean.

**sea coconut**. A fan palm of the Seychelles (*Lodoicea callipyge*), or its enormous nut.

**sea cow**. **1.** Any sirenian, as a manatee or a dugong. **2.** A walrus. **b** A hippopotamus.

**sea cucumber**. A holothurian (esp. genus *Pentacta*, or *Cucumaria*).

**sea dog**. **1.** A dogfish. **2.** The common seal. **3.** An old sailor. *Colloq.* **4.** See **ROGOG**.

**sea elephant**. A very large seal (*Mirounga leonina*) of the Southern Hemisphere.

**sea fan**. Any of certain actinozoans (esp. *Gorgonia flabellum*) which branch in a fanlike form.

**sea/far'er** (sĕ'fār'ĕr), *n.* A mariner.

**sea/far'ing** (-ĭng), *a.* Following the calling of a mariner.

**sea fight**. A fight between vessels at sea. [*tinzoan.*]

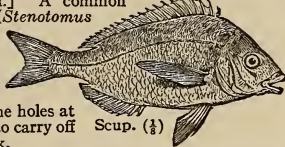
**sea flower** (flou'ĕr). A sea anemone or other related actinozoan.

**sea foam**. **1.** Foam of sea water. **2.** Meerschaum.

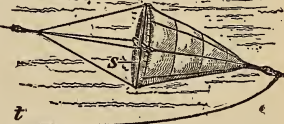
**sea fowl**. Any bird habitually frequenting the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel.

**sea/girt'** (sĕ'gŭrt'), *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Chiefly Poet.*

**k = ch** in *G. ich*, ach (50); **bŏn**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Scup. (½)



Sea Anchor. s Spreader; t Tripping Line.



**sea/go'ing** (sē'gō'ing), *a.* 1. Adapted for or for use in, sailing the open sea. 2. Seafaring.

**sea-green'**, *a.* Of a bluish green color.

**sea gull**. Any gull frequenting the sea.

**sea hog**. A porpoise.

**sea holly**. A European evergreen apiaceous plant (*Eryngium maritimum*).

**sea horse**. 1. A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, driven by sea gods. 2. *a* A walrus. *b* Any of various small fishes (genus *Hippocampus*), of most warm and temperate seas, covered with bony plates.

**sea-is'land**, *a.* Designating a fine, silky long-staple variety of cotton grown on the coastal islands and mainland of the southern United States and acclaimed elsewhere.

**sea kale**. A European fleshy brassicaceous Sea Horse, 2*b*.

plant (*Crambe maritima*), used as a potherb.

**sea king**. A Norse pirate chief of royal blood. See **VIKING**.

**seal** (sē), *n.* [**AS. seolh.**] A marine aquatic carnivorous mammal (group *Pinnipedia*, family *Phocidae* or *Otariidae*), of various species, chiefly of the colder regions, hunted for its fur, hide, and oil. — *v. i.* To hunt seals.



Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). (3*b*)

**seal**, *n.* [**OF. seel**, fr. *L. sigillum* a little image, seal, dim. of *signum* mark, sign.] 1. An impression made on wax, a wafer, or other tenacious substance; also, that which bears the impression. 2. *Law.* Any impression, device, or mark given by statute law the effect of such a seal. 3. The engraved or inscribed stamp for making an impression in wax, etc. 4. That which seals or secures; pledge; guaranty; security. 5. A bit of wax or a wafer placed on a letter, envelope, etc.; also, a fastening, as of wire and lead on a door for security. 6. A device to prevent entrance or return of gas or air into a pipe, as by filling a sag with liquid.

— *v. t.* 1. To affix a seal to, or mark with a seal; authenticate; ratify; as, to seal a deed. 2. To mark with a stamp, esp. as an evidence of standard exactness, size, or quality. 3. To give under or as under seal; grant authentically; as, to seal a pardon. 4. To fasten with a seal; as, to seal a letter. 5. To shut close; confine; make fast; keep secure or secret; as, to seal up one's lips. 6. To determine irrevocably; as, this sealed his fate. 7. Among Mormons, to confirm or set apart as a "spiritual wife"; give in marriage. 8. To close up the chinks, crevices, etc., of, as with plaster.

**sea lavender**. Any of a genus (*Limonium*) of maritime herbs, natives chiefly of the Old World.

**sea lawyer**. An argumentative, captious sailor. *Colloq.*

**sea legs**. Legs enabling their owner to keep his balance at sea. *Sailors' Cant.*

**seal'er** (sē'l'ēr), *n.* One who seals; esp., *U. S.*, an officer who tests and certifies weights and measures.

**seal'er**, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.

**seal'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A seal rookery.

**sea letter**. *Naut.* A vessel's passport, an instrument issued in time of war to a neutral vessel on leaving a port, entitling the master to sail under the flag and pass of the nation to which she belongs, and specifying her cargo and crew, owners, place of lading, destination, etc.

**sea lettuce**. Any of a genus (*Ulva*) of seaweeds the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.

**sea level**. The level of the surface of the sea, esp. at its mean position, midway between mean high and low water.

**sea lily**. A crinoid.

**sea line**. The sea horizon.

**sealing wax**. A resinous compound, plastic when warm, used to seal letters, documents, etc.

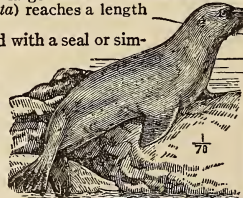
**sea lion**. Any of several large seals of the Pacific. The largest (*Eumetopias jubata*) reaches a length of about 12 feet.

**seal ring**. A ring engraved with a seal or similar device; signet ring.

**seal'skin'** (sēl'skīn'), *n.*

The skin of a seal, esp. of one of a certain species (the fur seal) after removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a garment of it.

**sea lungwort**. A fleshy plant (*Pneumaria maritima*) of the boraginaceae family, found on the northern coasts of both hemispheres.



California Sea Lion (*Zalophus californianus*).

**seam** (sēm), *n.* [**AS. sēam.**] 1. The fold or line formed by sewing together pieces of cloth, leather, etc. 2. Art of sewing; also, that which is being sewed; sewing. *Obs. or Dial.* 3. A line of junction; joint; suture, as on a floor. 4. *Geol.* A thin stratum; of coal, etc., a bed. 5. A line left by a cut or wound; scar; also, a wrinkle. — *v. t.* 1. To form a seam upon or of; sew together; unite. 2. To line; scar; as, his face was *seamed*. 3. To make an apparent seam in, as in knitting a stocking; hence: to knit in such manner; *puhl.* — *v. i.* 1. To become fissured or furrowed; crack open. 2. *Knitting.* To do seaming. See **SEAM**, *v. t.*, 3.

**sea-'maid'** (sē'mād'), *n.* A mermaid; also, a nymph or goddess of the sea. *Poetic.*

**sea/man** (-mān), *n.* One who assists in managing ships at sea; a sailor; — opp. to *landsman*. — **Syn.** See **SAILOR**.

**sea/man-like'** (-lik'), *a.* Characteristic of, befitting, or showing the skill of, a practical seaman.

**sea/man-ship**, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.

**sea/mark'** (sē'mārk'), *n.* Any elevated object on land serving to guide mariners; a beacon; a landmark.

**seam'er** (sēm'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, seams; esp.: a sewing machine for seaming fabrics together. *b* A machine for making seams or joints in sheet metal.

**sea mew**. A sea gull.

**sea mile**. A geographical, or nautical, mile. See **MILE**.

**seam/less** (sēm'lēs), *a.* Without a seam.

**sea mouse**. A large broad marine annelid (*Aphrodite* or allied genus) covered with long slender, hairlike setae.

**seam/stress** (sēm'strēs), *n.* Also **semp'stress**. A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

**seam'y** (sēm'ī), *a.*; **SEAM'-ER** (-ī-ēr); *-I-EST*. 1. Having, containing, or showing seams, esp. in the rough; also, resembling a seam. 2. More or less disfigured or rough, suggesting the wrong side of a garment which is disfigured by seams; disreputable; ill-seeming; as, the *seamy* side of life.

**sē'ance** (sā'āns; sā'āns'), *n.* [**F.**, fr. *L. sedens, -entis*, *pr. of sedere* to sit.] 1. A session. 2. A meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communications.

**sea onion**. A bulbous liliaceous plant (*Urginea maritima*) of southern Europe. See **SQUILL**, 1. [**Cent.**]

**sea pen**. Any of numerous polyps. Many are phosphorescent.

**sea/port'** (sē'pōrt'; 57), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore or accessible to seagoing vessels.

**sea power**. 1. A nation having formidable naval strength. 2. Naval strength. [**sharks.**]

**sea purse**. The horny egg case of a skate or of certain

**sear** (sēr), *n.* [**F. serre** a grasp, fr. *L. sera* bar, bolt.] The catch in a gunlock holding the hammer at cock or half cock.

**sear, sere** (sēr), *a.* [**AS. sēar.**] Dried up; withered; — said esp. of vegetation.

**sear, v. t.** [**AS. sēarian.**] 1. To wither; dry up. 2. To burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness; scorch; as, to sear the flesh. 3. To make callous or unfeeling; as, vice sears the conscience. — **Syn.** See **SCORCH**.

**sea raven**. A sculpin (*Hemirhynchus americanus*) of the northern Atlantic coast of America.

**search** (sērč), *v. t.* [**OF. chercher, L. circare** sea Pursue, to go about; *L. circum, circa*, around.] 1. To look over or through in order to find something; examine; explore. 2. To inquire after; seek. 3. To probe; hence, to pierce or penetrate. 4. To examine; try; test; as, God searches the heart. — **Syn.** Scrutinize, ransack. — *v. i.* To seek; make inquiry or examination; investigate.

— *n.* 1. Act or fact of searching; quest; inquiry. 2. Careful examination; investigation. 3. *Mar. Law.* Act of boarding and inspecting a vessel, on the high seas, in exercise of the right of search. — **Syn.** Scrutiny, exploration, research.

**search/a-ble** (sēr'čhā-b'l'), *a.* — **search'er** (sēr'čhēr), *n.*

**search'ing, p. a.** Exploring thoroughly; penetrating; keen. — **search'ing-ly, adv.** — **search'ing-ness, n.**

**search/light'** (sērč'hīt'), *n.* An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swiveled about.

**search warrant**. *Law.* A warrant authorizing a search of a house, etc., as for stolen goods.

**sea risk**. Risk of injury or loss by the sea, or while at sea.

**sea robin**. Any of several gurnards (genus *Prionotus*) having red or brown on the body and fins.

**sea room**. Room or space at sea to maneuver safely.

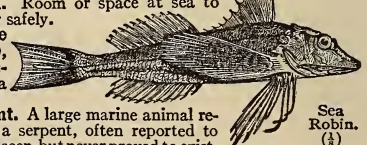
**sea'scape** (sē'skāp), *n.* A picture of a sea scene.

**sea serpent**. A large marine animal resembling a serpent, often reported to have been seen, but never proved to exist.

**sea/shore'** (sē'shōr'; 57), *n.* The shore along the sea.



6



Sea Robin. (3)

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āskount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (37);



**sea/sick'** (-sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.  
**sea/sick/ness**, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., affecting persons on the water, as from pitching or rolling of the vessel.  
**sea/side'** (sē'sīd'), *n.* The seashore.  
**sea snake**, 1. A sea serpent. 2. Any of numerous venomous aquatic snakes (subfamily *Hydrophinae*), mostly of moderate size, chiefly found in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans.  
**sea/son** (sē'z'n), *n.* [F. *saison*, properly, the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing.] 1. One of the divisions of the year, as spring, summer, autumn, and winter. 2. Any period of the year set off, or conceived of as set off, as by social or business activity, etc.; as, the theatrical *season*; the London *season*, or "the *season*." 3. The suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion; as, the *season* for rest. 4. A while; esp., a relatively short period. 5. *Ecol.* Any of certain periods in the Christian year commemorative chiefly of Christ's life, as Christmastide, Eastertide, etc. 6. That which gives relish; seasoning. *Obs.*  
**in season**, *a.* In good time, or sufficiently early; opportunely. **b.** In keeping with the season. **c.** Lawfully to be killed or taken, as game or fish.  
**— v. i.** 1. To prepare; fit. *Obs.* 2. To fit or adapt for use or a given condition; as: **a.** To habituate; inure; specif., to acclimate. **b.** To cure, as timber; mature. 3. To render palatable; give zest or relish to; spice; as, to *season* food. 4. To moderate; temper; as, "when *mercy seasons* justice." — *v. i.* To become fit for use or adapted to a condition; to become acclimated, cured, etc.  
**sea/son-a-ble** (sē'z'n-ā-b'l), *a.* Occurring in good time; in keeping with the season or circumstances; timely. — **sea/son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sea/son-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**sea/son-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a season or the seasons.  
**sea/son-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, seasons.  
**sea/son-ing**, *n.* 1. Act or process by which anything is seasoned. 2. That which is added, as to food, to give zest or relish, as salt, spices, etc.; condiment.  
**sea squirt**. A simple ascidian.  
**seat** (sēt), *n.* [ME. *sete*, of Scand. orig.] 1. The place, part, or thing on which one sits; hence, anything made to sit in or on. 2. Specif., buttocks; gluteal region. 3. Location; site; residence; as, a country *seat*; a *seat* of learning. 4. A right to sit; sitting; also, place of sitting; as, a *seat* in a church. 5. *Stock Exchange*. A right to the privileges of membership; a membership. 6. Posture or way of sitting, as on horseback. 7. *Mech.* A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; as, a valve *seat*; an engine *seat*. — *v. t.* 1. To place on a seat; cause to sit; as, to *seat* one's guests. 2. To cause to occupy a post, site, or situation; station; establish; fix. 3. To furnish with seats or sittings; as, the hall *seats* two thousand; to *seat* a church, or persons in a church. 4. To fix on or as on a firm seat or base. 5. To put a seat in; repair the seat of. 6. *Mech.* To adjust on a seat; fit to a seat.  
**sea tangle**. Any of various seaweeds or kelps (esp. genus *Laminaria*).  
**seating**, *n.* 1. Act of providing with a seat or seats. 2. That which is used for, or for making, a seat or seats, as: **a.** A textile fabric made of hair, used for upholstering purposes. **b.** *Mech.* A seat; also, a part or surface that beds on a seat.  
**sea trout**. 1. Any of certain true trout which inhabit the sea, but ascend rivers to spawn. 2. Any of several weakfishes (genus *Cynoscion*).  
**sea urchin**. Any of various echinoderms (class *Echinoidea*), esp. one of globe form having a thin, brittle, spiny shell.  
**sea wall**. A wall or bank to resist encroachments of the sea.  
**sea/wan** (sē'wān), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *siwān* scat-sea/want (-wānt)] *tered*, i. e., not strung.] See WAMPUM.  
**sea/ward** (-wārd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea.  
**sea/ward, sea/wards** (-wārdz), *adv.* Toward the sea.  
**sea/ware'** (sē'wār'), *n.* Seaweed.  
**sea/way'** (sē'wā'), *n.* *Naut.* A way over the sea; the open or high sea. **b.** A moderate or rough sea; — chiefly in *a sea/way*. **c.** Headway of a vessel.  
**sea/weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; specif., any of a class (*Algæ*) of marine thallophytic plants; an alga; also, loosely, any of the fresh-water algæ. Seaweeds are widely distributed in the ocean, and occur from tide level to considerable depths.  
**sea/wor/thy** (sē'wūr'thī), *a.* Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand rough weather. — **sea/wor/thi-ness** (-thī-nēs), *n.*  
**se-ba-ceous** (sē-bā'shūs), *a.* [NL. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum* tallow, grease.] *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or secreting fat; like fat.  
**se-bac/ic** (-bās'ĭk), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, variously got, as by dry distillation of oleic acid.  
**se-bif'er-ous** (sē-bĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow + *-fer-ous*.] 1. *Bot.* Producing vegetable wax or tallow. 2. *Physiol.* Producing fat; sebaceous, as certain glands.  
**seb/or-rhœ'a**, or **-rhœ'a** (sēb'ŏ-rhē'ā), *n.* [NL.; L. *sebum*

tallow + Gr. *βείν* to flow.] *Med.* A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter on the skin; stearhea.  
**se/bum** (sē'būm), *n.* [L. tallow, grease.] *Anat.* The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.  
**sec** (sĕk), *a.* [F.] Dry; — used of wines and opposed to *brut*.  
**se/cant** (sē'kānt), *a.* [L. *secans*, -antis, p. pr. of *secare* to cut.] Cutting; as, a *secant* line. — *n.* 1. *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* 2. *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end; the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle. *Abbr.*, *sec*.  
**se-cede'** (sē-sēd'), *v. i.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ēd); -CED'ING. [L. *secedere*, *secessum*.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; esp., to withdraw from a political or religious body. — **se-ced'er** (-sēd'ēr), *n.*  
**se-cern'** (sē-sŭrn'), *v. t.* [L. *secernere*. See SECRETE.] 1. To separate; distinguish. 2. *Physiol.* To secrete. — *v. i.* To distinguish; discriminate. — **se-cern'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*  
**se-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of seceding; withdrawal; specif. [*Often cap.*], *U. S.* the withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of eleven States in 1860-61.  
**se-ces'sion-ism** (-z'ŭm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of secession; the tenets of secessionists.  
**se-ces'sion-ist**, *n.* One who upholds secession; specif. [*Often cap.*], *U. S. Hist.*, one who held that a State has a right to separate from the Union at its will.  
**seck** (sĕk), *a.* [F. *sec*, properly, dry, L. *siccus*.] Barren; unprofitable; i. e., without seignory, reversion, or power of distress; — used of rents.  
**seck'el** (sĕk'ĕl), *n.* A small reddish brown sweet and juicy pear; — from one Seckel of Philadelphia.  
**se-clude'** (sē-klood'; 86), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED (-klood'ēd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *secludere*, *seclusum*; se- aside + *claudere* to shut.] To shut up apart from others; withdraw into, or place in, solitude.  
**se-clud'ed** (-klood'ēd; 86), *p. a.* Separated or withdrawn, as from society; solitary; retired. — **se-clud'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**se-clu'sion** (-kloo'zhŭn; 86), *n.* A secluding; secluded state; separation. — **Syn.** Solitude, retirement, privacy.  
**se-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to seclude; secluding.  
**sec'ond** (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus* following, second, *sequi* to follow.] 1. Immediately after the first in place or time; hence: occurring again; another; other; — the ordinal of two. *Abbr.*, *2d*. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. 2. Next to the first in value, power, dignity, rank, degree, etc.; secondary; subordinate; inferior; as, the *second* officer. 3. Of the same kind as another; another, like a prototype; as, a *second* Caesar. 4. *Music*. Lower in pitch; rendering a part of lower pitch.  
**Second Advent**, *Theol.*, the second coming of Christ to judge both the quick and the dead. — **S. Adventist**. See ADVENTIST. — **S. Coming**, *Theol.* = SECOND ADVENT.  
**— n.** 1. One who, or that which, follows or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, etc. 2. One who attends another to support and aid him; a backer; assistant; specif., one who acts as another's aid in a duel or prizefight. 3. An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best; — usually in *pl.*; esp., in *pl.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour or bread made from it. 4. One twelfth of an inch; a line. 5. *Music*. **a.** The interval embracing two diatonic degrees. **b.** A tone at this interval. **c.** The harmonic combination of two tones one second apart. **d.** The second part in a concerted piece; alto.  
**— v. t.** 1. To act as the second of; assist; support. 2. *Parl. Practice*. To support, as a motion, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer, esp. as a preliminary to further debate or a vote. 3. To encourage; further; advance.  
**sec'ond** (sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* [F. *seconde*. See SECOND, *a.*] The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of angular measure, that is, the *second* regular subdivision of the hour or the degree. *Symbol*, <sup>o</sup>.  
**sec'ond-a-ri-ly** (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ-lī), *adv.* 1. In a secondary manner, degree, or rank. 2. Second in order of importance.  
**sec'ond-a-ry** (-rĭ), *a.* 1. Next below the first in importance; being in or of second place, origin, rank, degree, stage, etc. 2. *Min. & Petrog.* Subsequent in origin; — used of minerals deposited in a previously formed rock, or derived from other minerals, etc. 3. *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the induced current or its circuit. 4. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the second joint of the wing (the forearm) of a bird, or its quills. — **Syn.** Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior. — **secondary alcohol**, *Chem.*, any alcohol which contains the radical CH<sub>2</sub>OH united with two hydrocarbon radicals. — **s. school**. See SCHOOL.  
**— n.**; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). 1. One in a subordinate place; specif., a delegate; deputy. 2. *Zoöl.* Any of the quill feathers arising from a bird's forearm. See BIRD, *Illust.*  
**sec'ond-class'**, *a.* Belonging to a class next below the first, best, or highest; inferior; second-rate.

**s** — **ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** — **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



se-conde' (sê-kônd'; F. sê-gônd'), n. [F., fr. second second-  
ond.] *Fencing.* A position in parrying.

sec'ond-er (sêk'ûn-  
dêr), n. One who  
seconds or supports  
what another at-  
tempts, affirms,  
moves, or proposes.

sec'ond-hand' (-hând'; 109),  
a. 1. Not original  
or primary; re-  
ceived from another;  
'secondhand merchandise.



Lunge, and Parry in Seconde.

sec'ond-ly, adv. In the second place.

sec'on/do (sê-kôn'dô; -kôn'dô), n.; pl. -DI (-dê). [It.]  
*Music.* The second part in a concerted piece, esp. the lower  
part in a pianoforte duet, or its performer.

sec'ond-rate', a. Of the second size, rank, quality, etc.

sec'ond-sight', n. The power of discerning what is not  
visible or of foreseeing events; clairvoyance.

sec're-cy (sêkrê'si), n.; pl. -CIES (-sîz). [From SECRET.]  
1. Quality or state of being hidden; seclusion; privacy.  
2. Quality of being secretive; closeness.

sec'ret (sêkrê't; 24), a. [F., fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere*.  
See SECRET.] 1. Hidden; concealed; not revealed. 2.  
Hence: a Inscrutable; occult; as, the *secret* workings of  
Nature. b Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice;  
secluded. 3. Faithful to a secret; secretive; close. *Rare.*

*Syn.* Disguised, unknown, private, privy; insidious,  
covert, clandestine, surreptitious, underhand, stealthy,  
furtive, sly. — *Secret*, covert, clandestine, surrepti-  
tious, underhand. *Secret* is the general term for what is  
hidden or concealed; that is *covert* which is not open or  
avowed; as, a *secret* passage; a *covert* glance. That is  
*clandestine* which is secretly conducted, usually with  
evil intent; *underhand* and, to a less degree, surrepti-  
tious emphasize the idea of stealth or craft; as, a *clandes-  
tine* marriage; a *surreptitious* look; *underhand* dealings.  
*secret service.* a A secret political work, for the expense  
of which no account is given to Parliament. *Eng.* b The  
detective service of a government. In the United States, a  
division under the Treasury Department, ordinarily chiefly  
charged with the detection and arrest of counterfeiters.

— n. 1. Something studiously concealed. 2. An undiscover-  
ed or unexplained thing; a mystery; as, the *secrets* of the  
deep. 3. The key to the solution of something; hidden  
cause or explanation; as, the *secret* of success. 4. *Secrecy.*  
*Rare, etc. in:* in *secret*, in a private place; in *secrecy.*

sec're-ta-ri-al (sêkrê'ta-ri-âl), a. Of or pert. to a secretary;  
befitting a secretary.

sec're-ta-ri-at (-ât) [n. [F. *secrétariat*.] 1. The office of  
sec're-ta-ri-ate (-ât) a secretary. 2. A place, esp. a gov-  
ernment office, for the transaction of secretarial business,  
the filing of records, etc.

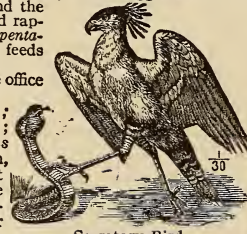
sec're-tary (sêkrê'ta-ri), n.; pl. -TARIES (-rîz). [LL. *secr-  
etarius*, orig., a confidant, fr. L. *secretum* a secret.] 1. A  
confidant. *Obs.* 2. A person employed to attend to orders,  
letters, public or private papers, etc., for an association, a  
public body, or an individual. 3. An officer of state whose  
duty is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particu-  
lar department of government. 4. A piece of furniture with  
conveniences for writing, etc.; an *escritoire*.

*Secretary of State*, an official having charge of some de-  
partment of business of state. In Great Britain, there are  
five, viz., for home affairs, for foreign affairs, for the colonies,  
for India, and for war. In the United States national  
government, the term is restricted to the head of the De-  
partment of State, which has charge of all foreign relations.  
The Secretaries of State in States of the United States  
have as their chief duty the making and keeping of records.

secretary bird. [From its crest, which suggests a bunch  
of quill pens stuck behind the  
ear.] A large long-legged rap-  
torial African bird (*Serpentari-  
us serpentarius*) which feeds  
largely on reptiles.

sec're-tary-ship', n. The office  
of secretary.

se-crete' (sêkrê't'), v. t.;  
-CRET'ED (-krê't'êd);  
-CRET'ING. [L. *secretus*  
separated, secret, hidden,  
p. p. of *secernere* to put  
aside, separate; *se-* aside  
+ *cernere* to perceive, de-  
cide. 1. To keep secret or  
hidden; esp., to hide; con-  
ceal. 2. *Physiol. & Biol.* To separate, elaborate, and  
emit as a secretion. See SECRETION, 2b. — *Syn.* See HIDE.



Secretary Bird.

se-cre-tion (-krê'shûn), n. 1. A secreting or concealing. 2.  
*Physiol. & Bot.* a Act or process of secreting. b That  
which is secreted; material separated (usually from the  
blood in animals, and the protoplasts in plants), elabo-  
rated, senâte, câre, ãrn, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofã, êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; fce, ìll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, soft, cõnnect;  
ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, foot; out, oil;

rated, and discharged by a cell or cells, esp. (in animals) by  
the epithelial cells of glands.

sec're-tive (sêkrê'tiv), a. Tending to keep secret; charac-  
terized by, or disposed to, secrecy. — *se-cre-tive-ly, adv.*  
— *se-cre-tive-ness, n.*

sec're-t-ly, adv. In a secret manner.

sec're-t-ory (sêkrê'tô-ri), a. *Physiol.* Secreting; pert. to  
or promoting secretion. — n. A secretory organ or gland.

sect (sêkt), n. [L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] Those at-  
tached to a certain opinion or set of opinions, or those fol-  
lowing a particular leader or authority; a following; specifi-  
cally: a A party; faction. b In religion, those holding to a  
particular creed or practice; esp., now, a party dissenting from  
an established church; a religious denomination. c In  
philosophy, the disciples of a master; a school. d In society  
and the state, an order, rank, class, or party.

sec-ta-ri-an (sêk-ta-ri-ân; 3), a. Of or pert. to a sect or  
sects; characteristic of one devotedly or bigotedly attached  
to a sect or denomination. — n. One of a sect; a member  
or adherent of a special school, denomination, or the like.

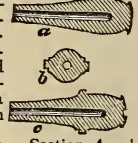
sec-ta-ri-an-ism (-iz'm), n. Quality or character of a sec-  
tarian; excess of partisan or denominational zeal.

sec-ta-ri-an-ize (-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING. To imbue  
with sectarian principles; subject to the control of a sect.

sec'ta-ry (sêk'ta-ri), n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). A sectarian; esp.,  
one who separates from an established church.

sec'tile (sêk'til), a. [L. *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.]  
Capable of being cut or severed smoothly by the knife.

sec'tion (-shûn), n. [L. *sectio*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.]  
1. Act of cutting; separation by cutting. 2. A part cut off  
or separated, or so conceived of; division; portion; slice;  
specif.: a A distinct portion of a writing; subdivision, as of  
a chapter; division; paragraph; hence, the character §, of-  
ten used to mark a division. b A distinct part of a country,  
people, community, class, etc. c One of the portions, of one  
square mile each, into which the public lands of the United  
States are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township. d  
*Railroads.* In a sleeping car, a division including both an  
upper and a lower berth. e *Mil. & Nav.* A subdivision of  
a tactical unit or part of a unit; *Mil.*, a subdivision of  
a platoon. f *Microscopy.* A very thin slice. 3. *Biol.* A natu-  
ral subdivision of a classificatory group, esp. of a genus, but  
often of a family or other group. 4. The description or  
representation of anything as it would ap-  
pear if cut through by a plane. In me-  
chanical drawing, a longitudinal  
section (*Illustr.*, a) usually represents the ob-  
ject cut through its center lengthwise and  
vertically; a cross, or transverse,  
section (b), as cut crosswise and vertically;  
a horizontal section (c), as cut through  
its center horizontally.



— v. t. 1. To cut or separate into sections; make a section of. 2. To shade, as a mechanical drawing,  
so as to indicate a section or sections.

sec'tion-al (-âl), a. 1. Of or pert. to a section or district;  
local. 2. Consisting of sections; divisible into sections.

sec'tion-al-ism (-iz'm), n. Devotion, esp. disproportionate,  
to the interests peculiar to a section of the country;  
sectional feeling, prejudice, etc. *U. S.*

sec'tion-al-ize (-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING. 1. To  
make sectional. 2. To divide according to geographical  
sections or local interests. *U. S.* — sec'tion-al-i-za'tion  
(-i-zã'shûn; -i-zã'shûn), n.

sec'tion-al-ly, adv. In a sectional manner.

sec'tor (sêk'tôr; -tôr), n. [L., prop., a cutter.] 1. *Geom.*  
The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a  
circle, or the portion of a sphere generated by the revolu-  
tion of such a figure about any diameter of the circle of  
which it is a part. 2. An instrument consisting of two rulers  
connected at one end by a joint, for plotting, etc.

sec'u-lar (-lâr-lâr), a. [OF. *seculer*, L. *saecularis*, fr. *saecul-*  
a race, age, the world.] 1. Coming or observed once  
in an age or a century; as, a *secular* year. 2. Of or pert.  
to the progress of ages or a long period; aged; as, *secular*  
oaks. 3. Of or pert. to this world or things not religious,  
spiritual, or holy; temporal; worldly; not sacred; as, *secu-*  
lar music. 4. *Eccl.* Not bound by monastic vows or rules;  
as, *secular* clergy. — *Syn.* See EARTHLY. — n. *Eccl.* A  
secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest. b A layman.

sec'u-lar-ism (-iz'm), n. 1. State or quality of being secu-  
lar; secular spirit. 2. Tenets or principles of secularists.

sec'u-lar-ist, n. One who theoretically rejects every form  
of religious faith and worship; also, one who opposes  
church intervention in education and other civil affairs.

sec'u-lar-i-ty (-lâr'i-tî), n.; pl. -TIES (-tîz). State or qual-  
ity of being secular; worldliness; secularism; a secular  
matter.

sec'u-lar-ize (sêk'tû-lâr-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING. To  
render secular; specif.: a To free from monastic vows or  
rules. b To transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal use, as a  
building. c To make worldly. — sec'u-lar-i-za'tion, n.



**sec'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.  
**se'cund** (sĕ'kŭnd; sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *secundus* following the current of wind or water. See **SECOND**, *a.*] *Bot.* Arranged on one side only; unilateral.  
**sec'un-dine** (sĕk'ŭn-dĭn; -dĭn), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Second coat, or integument, of an ovule. 2. Afterbirth; — chiefly in *pl.*  
**se-cure'** (sĕ-kŭr'), *a.* [L. *securus*; se- without + *cura*.] 1. Free from fear, care, or anxiety; confident. 2. Overconfident; careless. 3. Confident in opinion; certain; sure; as, *secure* of a welcome. 4. Not exposed to danger; safe; as, *secure* from foes. 5. Free from uncertainty; assured; sure; as, a *secure* victory. — **SYN.** See **SAFE**.  
 — *v. t.*; — **CURE'** (-kŭrd'), — **CUR'ING**. 1. To guard; protect; make safe. 2. To put beyond hazard of losing; assure; insure; as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage. 3. To make fast; close or confine effectually. 4. To get; acquire certainly.  
**secure arms**, *Mil.*, a command and a position in the manual of arms, used in wet weather to guard the firearm from becoming wet.  
 — *v. i.* To be fastened or secured; fasten.

**se-cure'ly**, *adv.* In a secure manner.  
**se-cu'ri-ty** (-kŭ'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tĭz). 1. Condition or quality of being secure; specif.: a Freedom from fear, anxiety or care; confidence of power or safety; hence: assurance; certainty. b Freedom from risk, danger, harm, or the like; safety. 2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; defense; specif.: a Something given or pledged to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc.; surety; pledge. b One who becomes surety for another. 3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, etc. — **SYN.** Protection, defense, guard, shelter, ease, bail.

**se-dan'** (-dān'), *n.*, or **sedan chair**. [Said to be named from *Sedan*, France.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying one person, usually borne on poles by two men.  
**se-date'** (-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedatus*, *p. p.* of *sedare*, *sedatum*, to allay, calm.] Undisturbed by passion, excitement, or caprice; composed; staid — **SYN.** Settled, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled, sober, serious. See **DECOROUS**. — **Se-date'ly**, *adv.* — **se-date'ness**, *n.*

**sed'a-tive** (sĕd'ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquillize; specif.: *Med.*, allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain. — *n.* A sedative agent or remedy.

**sed'en-ta-ry** (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, *fr. sedere* to sit.] 1. Stationary; settled; as, *sedentary* Indians. 2. Accustomed to sit much or long; as, a *sedentary* man. 3. Inactive; also, calm; tranquil. *Rare*. 4. Characterized by or requiring much sitting; — opp. to *active*; as, a *sedentary* life. 5. *Zool.* Permanently attached, as an oyster or barnacle. — **sed'en-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

**se-dge** (sĕj), *n.* [AS. *sega*.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Carex*) of cyperaceous, grasslike herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. 2. Any cyperaceous plant.

**sedge** (sĕjd), *a.* Made of, or covered with, sedge.  
**sedge'y** (sĕj'ĭ), *a.* Overgrown or fringed with sedge.

**se-dit'a** (sĕ-dĭt'ā), *n.*, *pl.*; *sing.* — **se-dit'ion** (-dĭt'ĭŃ). [L., *pl.* of *sedite* seat.] *Eccles.* Seats (usually three) in the chancel for officiating clergy, often recesses in the south wall.

**sed'i-ment** (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *sediment*, L. *sedimentum* a settling, *sedere* to sit.] 1. The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid; settlements; lees; dregs. 2. *Geol.* Material, or a mass of it, deposited, as by water.  
**sed'i-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *a.* Also **sed'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sediment.

**sedimentary rocks**, *Geol.*, rocks formed of sediment, as: a Conglomerate, sandstone, and shale, formed of fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited. b Rocks formed by simple precipitation from solution, as rock salt, or of secretions of organisms, as most limestone.

**sed'i-men-ta'tion** (-mĕn'tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of depositing sediment.

**se-di'tion** (sĕ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., *fr. L. seditio*, orig., a going aside.] 1. A revolt; rebellion. *Rare*. 2. Conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to law.

**se-di'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Seditious. — *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rĭz). A promoter of sedition.

**se-di'tious** (-ŭs), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition. 2. Inclined to, or guilty of, sedition. — **se-di'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **se-di'tious-ness**, *n.*

**Sed'litz** (sĕd'lĭtz). Var. of **SEIDLITZ**.

**se-duce'** (sĕ-dŭs'), *v. t.*; — **DUCE'** (-dŭst') ; — **DUCE'ING**. [L. *seducere*, *seductum*; se- aside + *ducere* to lead.] 1. To lead aside or astray, esp. from the path of duty; entice to evil; corrupt. 2. Specif., to induce to surrender chastity. — **SYN.** Tempt, mislead, decoy, inveigle. See **ALLURE**.

**se-duce'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. A seducing; seduction. 2. The means employed to seduce, as flattery or promises.

**se-duce'ry** (-dŭs'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, seduces.

**se-duce'i-ble** (sĕ-dŭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seduced.

**se-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of seducing. 2. That which seduces or is adapted to seduce; allurements.

**se-duc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to seduce; alluring; tempt-ing. — **se-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **se-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*  
**se-du'li-ty** (-dŭ'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sedulous quality or state. *Rare*.  
**sed'u-lous** (sĕd'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sedulus*, *fr. sedulo* busily, zealously.] Diligent in application or pursuit; constant and persevering in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious. — **SYN.** Assiduous, unremitting, untiring. See **BUSY**. — **sed'ŭ-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **sed'ŭ-lous-ness**, *n.*  
**sed'um** (sĕd'ŭm), *n.* [NL., *fr. L. sedum* houseleek.] *Bot.* Any of an immense genus (*Sedum*) of herbs having fleshy, often tufted, stems, and cymose yellow, white, or pink flowers. Most of them are called *stonecrop*.

**see** (sĕ), *n.* [OF. *siĕ*, *sied*, *fr. L. sedere* to sit.] 1. A seat; esp., a throne. *Obs.* 2. *Eccles.* The seat or center of the authority of a bishop; the rank, office, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court).  
**see**, *v. t.*; *pret.* SAW (sō); *p. p.* SEEN (sĕn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEE'ING. [AS. *seon*.] 1. To perceive with the eye; behold; view. 2. To perceive mentally; observe; discern; comprehend; as, to *see* the point. 3. To take care or heed; bring about; make sure; as, *see* that you do it. 4. To escort; wait upon; as, to *see* one home. 5. To have an interview with; call upon; visit. 6. To receive a call from; receive. 7. To have knowledge or experience of; as, to *see* service. 8. To learn by observation or experience. 9. In poker and similar games at cards, to meet (a bet).

**Syn.** See, look. To see is to perceive with the eyes, with or without voluntary attention; to look, which always implies volition, is to direct the eyes in order to see.

To see service, *Mil.*, to serve as a soldier or sailor in time of war; hence, to be put to hard use in wear. — To see (one) through, to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end.

— *v. i.* 1. To have or use the sense of sight. 2. To have intellectual sight; know; discern. 3. To be attentive; take care; — usually used with *to*. 4. To look. *Obs.*, exc. as an imperative or interjection: Look! behold!

**see'catch'** (sĕ'kăch'), **see'catch'ie** (-ĭ), *n.* [Russ. *syekach*.] A full-grown or adult male fur seal. *Alaska*.

**seed** (sĕd), *n.*; *pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sĕdz). (See **PLURAL**, *Note*.) [AS. *sĕd*, *fr. sĕvan* to sow.] 1. *a Bot.* A fertilized and ripened ovule which may develop by germination. b Popularly, any small seedlike fruit; as, dandelion seed; grass seed, etc. 2. *Agric.* Any propagative portion of a plant, including true seeds, seedlike fruits, tubers, bulbs, etc. 3. *Physiol.* Semen. 4. Progeny; descendants. 5. Race; generation. 6. That from which anything springs; source. 7. Young oysters suitable for transplanting.



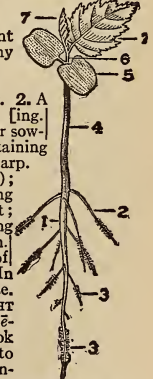
— *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with or as with seed; sow. 2. To extract the seeds from. — *v. i.* 1. To sow seed; plant. 2. To shed the seed. 3. To go to seed; produce seed.  
**seed bud**, *Bot.* a The ovule. b The plumule. [seeds.]  
**seed'cake'** (-kăk'), *n.* A cake or cookie containing aromatic seed coat. *Bot.* The testa or integument of a seed.  
**seed'er** (sĕd'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, sows or plants seeds. 2. An apparatus for seeding stone fruit.  
**seed'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being seedy.  
**seed leaf**. See **COTYLEDON**.  
**seed'less**, *a.* Having no seeds.  
**seed'ling** (-ling), *n.* 1. *Hort.* A plant grown from seed. 2. *Forestry*. Any young tree under three feet in height.  
**seed plant**. A plant that bears seeds.  
**seeds'man** (sĕdz'mān), *n.* 1. A sower. 2. A dealer in seeds.

**seed'time'** (sĕd'tĭm'), *n.* The season for sowing seed.  
**seed vessel**. Any dry hollow fruit containing the seeds, as a capsule or pod; a pericarp.

**seed'y** (sĕd'ĭ), *a.*; **SEED'Y** (-ĭ-ĕr); — **EST**. 1. Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seed. 2. Worn out; shabby; spiritless; feeling or looking miserable or wretched. *Collog.* [vision.]

**see'ing**, *n.* Sight; vision or power of seeing; *conj.* [Orig. *p. pr.* of **SEE**.] In view of the fact (that); since; because.

**seek** (sĕk), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SOUGHT (sōt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEK'ING. [AS. *sĕcan*, *sĕcean*.] 1. To go in search of; look for. 2. To inquire for; ask for; as, to *seek* help; also, *Obs.*, to beseech; entreat. 3. To try to acquire or gain; aim at; as, to *seek* fame. 4. To try to reach or come to; go to; as, we *sought* the beach. 5. To try; attempt; — followed by an infinitive; as, he *sought* to enter. 6. To search; explore. *R.* — *v. i.* 1. To make search or inquiry. 2. To go; apply; — with *to* or *unto*. *Obs.* — **seek'er**, *n.*



Seedling of Horn-beam (*Carpinus*). 1 Primary Root; 2 Rootlet; 3 Root Hairs; 4 Hypocotyl; 5 Cotyledon; 6 Young Stem; 7 True Leaves.

k = ch in G. ich (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**seel** (sēl), *v. t.* [*F. siller, ciller, fr. cil* an eyelash, *L. cilium*.] **1.** *Falconry.* To close the eyes of, as a hawk, by drawing threads through the lids. **2.** Hence: to shut or close, as the eyes; blind.

**seem** (sēm), *v. i.* [*Of Scand. origin*.] **1.** To look to be; appear; as, they *seemed* pleased. **2.** To appear to exist or be; — chiefly in *there seems*; as, *there seems* no need of going. **3.** To appear to one's own mind or opinion; as, I *seem* to hear voices. — **seem'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Seem, appear, look* may imply opposition to what is, or may merely emphasize the idea of show or semblance. **Seem** is the most general; that **appears** which is thought of as presenting itself to view; **look** suggests most definitely appearance to the eye.

**seem'ing**, *p. a.* Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; ostensible. — *n.* Appearance; semblance; specif., false appearance; hypocrisy. — **seem'ingly**, *adv.* — **seem'ing-ness**, *n.*

**seem'ly** (sēm'li), *a.*; — **LI-ER** (-li-ēr); — **LI-EST**. [*Of Scand. origin*.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. — **Syn.** *Becoming, fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous.* — *adv.* In a seemly manner; becomingly. — **seem'li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*

**seep** (sēp), *v. i.* [*AS. sēpian* to take in moisture.] To run or leak through fine interstices; ooze; percolate slowly. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.* — *n.* A small spring; a spot where water or petroleum oozes out slowly. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.* **seep'age** (sēp'āj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; oozing; also, seeping fluid. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

**seer**. *Var. of SER.*

**se'er** (sē'ēr; sēr), *n.* **1.** One who sees. **2.** (sēr, sē'ēr) One who foresees or foretells events; prophet. **3.** One gifted with second-sight; specif., one versed in crystal gazing.

**seer'suck'er** (sēr'sūk'ēr), *n.* [*Pers. shūr o shakkar* a kind of silk cloth, lit. milk and sugar.] A light linen, or cotton, fabric, usually striped and with a slightly puckered surface.

**sees'aw** (sēs'sō'), *n.* [*Reduplication of saw*, to express the alternate motion to and fro.] **1.** A children's pastime in which they move up and down on opposite ends of a balanced plank; also, the plank so used. **2.** A back and forth or reciprocating motion. **3.** *Whist.* A crossruff.

— *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro.

— *v. i. & t.* To move with a reciprocating motion; move back and forth or up and down; alternate in the lead.

**seeth** (sēth), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. seethed* (sēthd); *p. p. seethed*, *Now R. sod'den* (sōd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n. SEETH'ING*. [*AS. seōðan*, *p. p. sodēn*.] **1.** To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; boil. **2.** To soak or saturate, as in liquor. — *n.* Act of seething, or state of being seethed.

**se-gar'** (sē-gār'). *Var. of CIGAR.*

**seg'gar** (sēg'ēr). *Var. of SAGGER.*

**seg'ment** (sēg'mēnt), *n.* [*L. segmentum, fr. secare* to cut, cut off.] **1.** Any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided; part cut off; a section; portion; as, a *segment* of an orange. **2. Geom.** A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circular area cut off by a chord. *See CIRCLE, ILLUSTR.* **b** The part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. — *v. t. & i.* To separate into segments.

**seg-men'tal** (sēg'mēn'tāl; sēg'mēn-tēl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a segment or segments. — **tal-ly**, *adv.*

**seg'men-ta-ry** (sēg'mēn-tā-rī), *a.* Segmental.

**seg'men-ta'tion** (sēg'mēn-tā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments; state of being so divided; esp., **1.** *Biol.* formation of a multiplicity of cells from a single cell; cleavage, as in a developing egg cell.

**segmentation cavity.** *Embryol.* A blastocoel.

**se'gno** (sā'nyō), *n.* [*It.*] *Music.* A sign; specif., the sign  $\text{♯}$  or  $\text{:S}$ ; marking the beginning or end of a repeat.

**seg're-gate** (sēg'rē-gāt), *a.* [*L. segregatus, p. p. of segregare* to separate; *se-* aside + *grex, gregis*, flock, herd.] Set apart; separate; select. — (*gāt*), *v. t.*; — **GAT'ED** (-gāt'ēd); — **GAT'ING**. To separate or cut off from others or from the main body; set apart. — *v. i.* *Chem., Geol., etc.* To separate from the general mass, and collect together, as in crystallization or solidification.

**seg're-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* Act of segregating, or state of being segregated; also, a segregated portion or mass.

**seg're-ga-tive** (sēg'rē-gā-tīv), *a.* Tending to segregate; characterized by segregation.

**se'gui-dil'la** (sā'gē-dē'l'yā), *n.* [*Sp.*] A certain Spanish stanza or a lively air to which it is sung; also, a dance to this air, or music for such a dance.

**seiche** (sāsh), *n.* [*F.*] An oscillation or undulation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea, varying in period from a few minutes to several hours.

**Seid'litz** (sēd'līts), *a.* Also **Sed'litz**. Of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia.

**Seidlitz powders**, effervescing salts consisting of two separate powders, one of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt and the other of tartaric acid. The powders are dissolved

separately in water, and then mingled and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic.

**seign'ior** (sēn'yēr), *n.* [*OF. seignor, fr. L. senior* elder.] **1.** A lord; gentleman; esp., lord of a manor. **2.** A title of address in southern Europe, corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.*

**seign'ior-age** (-āj), *n.* Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; specif., a charge (over and above the brassage) on bullion brought to a mint to be coined; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it.

**seign'ior-āl** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a seignior.

**seign'ior-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl. -iories* (-īz). Power, authority, or jurisdiction of a seignior; lordship; dominion; domain.

**sei-gno-ri'āl** (sē-nyō'rī-āl), *a.*; **sei-gno-ry** (sē'nyō-rī), *n.*, etc. = SEIGNIORAL, SEIGNIORY, etc.

**sei-le'nos**, *n.* *Var. of SILENUS.*

**seine** (sān; sēn), *n.* [*AS. segne, fr. L. sagena, Gr. σαγήνη*.] *Fishing.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a seine.

**seize** (sēz), *v. t.* *Var. of SEIZE. Obs. or Archaic, ecc. Law.*

**sei'sin** (sē'sīn), *n.* Possession. *Var. of SEIZIN.*

**sei'smic** (sē'smīk; sīz'-), *a.* Also **sei'smal** (-māl). [*Gr. seis'mic* (-mī-kāl) } σεισμός earthquake, σεισμός to shake.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, an earthquake.

**sei'smism** (sē'smīz'm; sīz'mīz'm), *n.* [*Gr. σεισμός earthquake*.] Earthquake phenomena, collectively considered.

**sei'smo-** (-sīs'mō; sīz'mō-), *combining form* from Greek *σεισμός, earthquake*. [made by a seismograph.]

**sei'smo-graph** (-grām), *n.* The record of an earth tremor

**sei'smo-graph** (-grāf), *n.* An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

— **sei'smo-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.* — **sei'smo-graph-ic** (sīs'mōg'rā-ī; sīz'-), *n.*

**sei'smo-l'o-gy** (-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena.

— **sei'smo-l'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.* — **sei'smo-log'i-cal** (sīs'mō-lōj'ī-kāl; sīz'mō-), *a.* — **log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sei'smom'e-ter** (-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.*

*Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes. —

**sei'smo-met'ric** (sīs'mō-mēt'rīk; sīz'-), *a.* — **met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *a.*

**sei'sm'o-scope** (sīs'mō-skōp; sīz'mō-), *n.*

A contrivance for detecting earthquake

**shocks**; sometimes

indicating

roughly

their in-

ter-

sity, direc-

tion, etc. —

**scop'ic** (-skōp'ik)

**seiz'a-ble** (sēz'ā-b'l), *a.* That can be seized.

**seize** (sēz), *v. t.*; **SEIZED** (sēzd); **SEIZING**. [*OF. seisir, seisir, LL. sacire*.] **1. Law.** [*In this sense, seize is the commoner spelling.*] Orig. to put in possession; later, to put into seisin (of); — chiefly in the passive. **2.** To take possession of by force. **3.** To lay hold of suddenly or forcibly; to take by force or by legal process; reach and grasp; clutch. **4.** To grasp with the mind; comprehend fully and distinctly. **5. Naut.** To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn or marine; as, to *seize* ropes. — **Syn.** *Catch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture.* — *v. i.* To take or lay hold of, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly; grasp; clutch; — with *on* or *upon*; as, to *seize upon* an idea. — **seiz'er**, *n.*

**sei'zin**, *or, more commonly, -sīn* (sē'zīn), *n.* [*F. saisine*.] *Law.* Orig., possession, whether of land or chattels; later, possession of a freehold estate by one having title thereto.

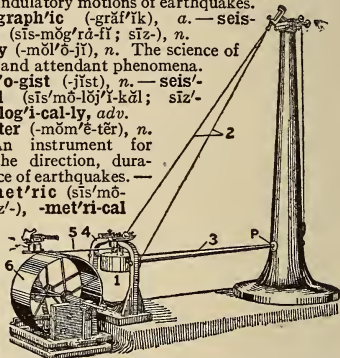
**seiz'ing** (sēz'īng), *n.* *Naut.* Act of fastening together or lashing with small stuff; also, the cord or lashing so used.

**sei'zor** (sēz'ēr; zōr), *n.* One who seizes.

**sei'zure** (sēz'hūr), *n.* **1.** Act of seizing, or state of being seized. **2.** A sudden attack, as of a disease; a fit; an access.

**se'jant** (sē'jānt), *a.* [*F. seiant, p. pr. of seoir* to sit, *L. se-se-jant*] *Her.* Sitting, as a lion or other beast.

**se-la'chi-an** (sē-lā'kī-ān), *a.* [*Gr. σαλάχος* a fish having cartilages instead of bones.] **Zoöl.** Belonging to a group (*Selachii*) of elasmobranch fishes, variously limited and ranked, as: a) A subclass comprising either all the elasmobranchs or all except the chimeras. b) An order comprising the existing sharks and rays. c) A suborder containing the



**Seismograph.** Weight (1) is hung by Wires (2) and Strut (3) so as to have a free lateral swing on *p* as a pivot. Yoke piece (4) has *r* o u g h l y pivoted to it a Lever (5), of which the short end rests against 1, and the long end bears a stylus. During an earthquake 1 remains steady, so that the movements of 4 cause oscillations of 5, which are recorded on the smoked surface of a Drum (6).

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; gō; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



existing sharks as distinguished from the rays. — *n.* A selachian fish; a shark or ray.

**se'lah** (sē'lā), *n.* [Heb. *selāh*.] *Bib.* A word of unknown meaning occurring often in the Psalms.

**self'dom** (sēl'dŭm), *adv.* [AS. *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum*.] Rarely; not often. — *a.* Rare; infrequent. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**se-lect'** (sē-lēkt'), *a.* [L. *selectus*, *p. pr.* of *selegere* to select; *se-* aside + *legere* to gather.] 1. Taken from a number of like or analogous kind by preference; hence: of special excellence; choice; exclusive. 2. Nice or fastidious in choosing; as, *select* in making friends.

*Syn.* *Select*, *elect*, *exclusive*. That is *select* which is the result of discriminating choice; *elect* often implies admission to a select or inner circle; *exclusive* suggests fastidiousness or (often) snobbishness of a clique or coterie.

— *v. t.* To take by preference; cull. — *Syn.* See *CHOOSE*.

**se-lect'ion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A selecting; state of being selected. 2. Thing selected; a collection of things chosen.

3. *Biol.* Specif., any process, natural (see *NATURAL SELECTION*) or artificial, which results or tends to result in preventing certain individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating, and in allowing others to do so. See *NATURAL SELECTION*, *SEXUAL SELECTION*, *DARWINISM*.

**se-lect'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or marked by, selection. 2. *Wireless Teleg.* Designating a system by which two or more messages can be sent or received simultaneously without interference.

**selective transmission**, *Mach.*, a transmission for automobiles, etc., by which the gear can be changed directly from one speed to any other by a single lever.

**se-lect'ian** (-lĕkt'mān), *n.* In New England (except in Rhode Island), one of a board of town officers, chosen annually, to transact the town's business.

**se-lect'or** (sē-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, selects.

**Se-le'ne**, **Se-le'na** (sē-lĕ'nĕ; -nā), *n.* [Gr. *Σελήνη*, *fr.* *σελήνη* moon.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, — merged in Artemis and Hecate. See *ENDYMION*.

**se-len'ic** (-lĕn'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing selenium, in a relatively high valence.

**selenic acid**, an acid, H<sub>2</sub>SeO<sub>4</sub>, resembling sulphuric acid, but less stable, got by energetic oxidation of selenium.

**se-le'nide** (sē-lĕ'nĭd; -nĭd), *n.* Also *-nĭd*. A compound of selenium and an element or a radical acting as an element.

**se-le'nious** (-lĕ'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing selenium, esp. in a relatively low valence.

**se-le'nite** (sē-lĕ'nĭt), *n.* [L. *selenites*, Gr. *σεληνίτης* (*sc.* *λίθος*), *fr.* *σελήνη* the moon; — from a fancied resemblance to the moon.] 1. *Chem.* A salt of selenious acid. 2. *Min.* A variety of gypsum, in crystals or crystalline masses.

**se-le'nĭ-um** (sē-lĕ'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL, *fr.* Gr. *σελήνη* the moon; — from its chemical analogy to *tellurium* (*fr.* *tellus* the earth).] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element resembling sulphur and tellurium chemically. Symbol, *Se*.

**self-e'nog'ra-phy** (sē-lĕ-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σελήνη* the moon + *-graphy*.] The science of the physical features of the moon. — **self-e'nog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *-ra-phis*t (-fĭst), *n.* — **se-le'nŏ-graph'ic** (sē-lĕ-nŏ-grāf'ĭk), *a.*

**self-e'no'l'o-gy** (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *σελήνη* the moon + *-logy*.] Astronomy treating of the moon; loosely, selegraphy. [Lucidan.]

**Se-leu'cid** (sē-lū'sĭd), *n.* One of the Seleucidae. — *a.* **Se-leu'ci-dæ** (-sĭ-dĕ), *n. pl.* A dynasty (c. 312–65 B. C.) which, at the height of its power, ruled over Bactria, Persia, Babylonia, Syria, and part of Asia Minor. It was founded by Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great.

**Se-leu'ci-dan** (sē-lū'sĭ-dān), **Se-leu'cid'ic** (sē-lū'sĭd'ĭk), *a.*

**self** (sĕlf), *a.* [AS. *self*, *seolf*, *sylf*.] 1. Same; very; identical; — now only archaic or in *selfsame*. 2. Having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc.; as, *self-colored*. — *n.*; *pl.* **SELVES** (sĕlvz). 1. An individual considered as an identical person; a being regarded as having personality; as, a man's *self*. 2. Hence: personal interest or advantage; selfishness. 3. The identity of anything considered abstractly.

**self-**. The noun *self* used as a prefix to denote: 1. The *agent* that of itself acts in a manner denoted or implied by the added word, or that which of itself has or embodies a quality or state implied by the added word.

Examples: *self-assumed*, assumed by one's *self*; *self-begotten*, begotten of one's *self*; *self-uniform*, uniform in or of *itself*.

2. A that which is the *object* of the action implied by the added word; *thing affected* by the action.

Examples: *self-approving*, approving one's *self*; *self-abnegation*, abnegation of *self*; *self-reproof*, reproof of one's own *self*; *self-inflicted*, inflicted on one's *self*.

3. That which as to itself has a certain attitude, relation, or the like, or is in a certain state.

Examples: *self-consistent*, consistent with itself; *self-satisfied*, satisfied in respect of one's *self*, etc.

**self-a-buse'**, *n.* 1. Abuse of one's self. 2. Masturbation. **self-act'ing**, *a.* Acting of itself; automatic.

**self-as-ser'tion**, *n.* Assertion of one's individuality; insistence on one's claims or rights. — **self-as-ser'tive**, *a.*

**self-as-sured'**, *a.* Self-reliant; complacent.

**self-col'ored**, or **-col'oured**, *a.* Of a single color.

**self-com-mand'**, *n.* Self-control. [Self; self-satisfaction.]

**self-com-pla'cent-ry**, *n.* Complacency in respect of one's self.

**self-com-pla'cent**, *a.* Self-satisfied.

**self-con-ceit'**, *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers, merits, etc. — **self-con-ceit'ed**, *a.*

**self-con'fi-dence**, *n.* Quality or state of being confident of one's own strength or powers. — **self-con'fi-dent**, *a.* — **self-con'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* *Self-confidence*, *self-reliance*. *Self-confidence* may be used in either a good or a bad sense: *self-reliance*, in a good sense only.

**self-con'scious**, *a.* 1. Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. 2. Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others. — **self-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **self-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

**self-con-sist'ent**, *a.* Consistent with one's self or with itself; logically consistent throughout; having each part consistent with the rest. — **self-con-sist'ent-ry**, *n.*

**self-con-tained'**, *a.* 1. Reserved; not communicative. 2. Showing self-control or self-command. 3. *Mach.* Having the essential working parts so connected, as by a bedplate or framework, that the mutual relations and interaction of the parts do not depend upon outside fastenings.

**self-con-tent'**, *n.* Self-satisfaction; self-complacency.

**self-con'tra-dic'tion**, *n.* Contradiction of one's self or *itself*; specif., a statement or the like consisting of two members one of which contradicts the other. — **dic'to-ry**, *a.*

**self-con-trol'**, *n.* Control of one's self; self-command.

**self-de-ceit'**, *n.* Act of deceiving one's self, or state of being thus deceived; self-deception.

**self-de-cep'tion**, *n.* Self-deceit.

**self-de-fense'**, or **-de-fence'**, *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. — **self-de-fen'sive**, *a.*

**self-de-lu'sion**, *n.* Act of deluding one's self, or state of being thus deluded; self-deception.

**self-de-ni'al**, *n.* Denial of one's self or one's own desires.

**self-de-ny'ing**, *a.* Refusing to gratify one's self; showing self-denial. — **self-de-ny'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**self-de-pend'ent**, *a.* Self-reliant. — **de-pend'ence**, *n.*

**self-de-tived'**, *a.* Derived from itself or one's self.

**self-de-struc'tion**, *n.* The destruction of one's self or *itself*; esp., self-murder; suicide. — **self-de-struc'tive**, *a.*

**self-de-ter'mined**, *a.* Determined by itself.

**self-de-vo'tion**, *n.* Self-sacrifice. — **de-vo'tion'al**, *a.*

**self-dis-trust'**, *n.* Want of confidence in one's self.

**self-ed'u-cat'ed**, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts, without instruction, or without pecuniary assistance.

**self-es-teem'**, *n.* Self-respect; also, self-conceit.

**self-ev'i-dent**, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning. — **self-ev'i-dence**, *n.* — **self-ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

**self-ex-am'i-na'tion**, *n.* Examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives; introspection.

**self-ex'e-cut'ing**, *a.* Providing for its own execution; containing a clause or clauses giving effect to its provisions by operation of law upon the happening of a contemplated event or contingency; — used of laws, treaties, etc.

**self-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Existing, as God, or by Himself, independent of any other being or cause. — **ex-ist'ence**, *n.*

**self-ex-plain'ing**, *a.* Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.

**self-feed'er**, *n.* One that feeds itself automatically, as a boiler, printing press, etc. — **self-feed'ing**, *a.*

**self-gov'ern-ment**, *n.* 1. Self-control. 2. Government by joint action of the people constituting a civil body; also, state of being so governed; democracy. — **gov'ern-ing**, *a.*

**self-hard'en-ing**, *a.* *Metal.* Designating, or pert. to, any of various steels that harden when heated above a red heat and cooled in air with moderate rapidity, without quenching. — **self-hard'ened**, *a.*

**self-heal'** (sĕl'hĕl'), *n.* 1. A blue-flowered European mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized as a weed in lawns. It was once supposed to have healing properties. 2. Any of several other plants with like reputation.

**self-help'**, *n.* Act of aiding one's self, without depending on the aid of others; specif., *Law*, the right or fact of redressing or preventing wrongs by one's own action without recourse to legal proceedings, as in self-defense.

**self-hood** (sĕl'hŏod), *n.* Existence as a separate self, or independent person; conscious personality.

**self-i-den'ti-ty**, *n.* The identity of a thing with itself; identity of subject and object in life and consciousness.

**self-im-por'tance**, *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested; self-conceit. — **self-im-por'tant**, *a.*

**self-in-duced'**, *a.* Induced by one's self or *itself*; specif., produced by self-induction.

**self-in-duc'tion**, *n.* *Elec.* Induction of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit.

**k** = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**self-in-dul-gence**, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc. — **self-in-dul-gent**, *a.*

**self-in-sur-ance**, *n.* Insurance of one's self or one's own interests, actually or virtually, as by laying aside a fund to recoup losses. — **self-in-sur'er**, *n.*

**self-in-ter-est**, *n.* Private interest; selfishness.

**self-ish** (sĕl'fĭsh), *a.* Caring unduly for one's self; putting one's own comfort, advantage, etc., before that of others; being actuated by self-interest; arising from selfishness. — **self-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **self-ish-ness**, *n.*

**self-knowl-edge**, *n.* Knowledge of one's self.

**self-less**, *a.* Having no regard to self; unselfish.

**self-love**, *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage. — **self-lov-ing**, *a.*

**self-made**, *a.* Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid; as, a *self-made* man.

**self-mur-der**, *n.* Suicide. — **self-mur-der-er**, *n.*

**self-o-pin-ion**, *n.* Opinion, esp. high opinion, of one's self; self-concept. — **self-o-pin-ion-at-ed**, or **self-o-pin-ioned**, *a.*

**self-per-cep-tion**, *n.* Perception of the soul by itself; introspection.

**self-pos-sessed**, *a.* Having or exhibiting control or command over one's powers; composed in mind, manner, etc.

**self-pos-ses-sion**, *n.* Self-control.

**self-prof-it**, *n.* One's own profit; self-interest.

**self-re-cord-ing**, *a.* Autographic.

**self-reg-is-ter-ing**, *a.* Registering automatically.

**self-re-li-ance**, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment. — *Syn.* See SELF-CONFIDENCE. — **self-re-li-ant**, *a.*

**self-re-nun-ci-a-tion**, *n.* Act of renouncing one's own wishes, etc.; self-sacrifice. — **self-re-nounc-ing**, *a.*

**self-re-proach**, *n.* Reproaching or censure of one's self.

**self-re-proach-ful**, *a.* Reproachful of one's self.

**self-re-spect**, *n.* Respect for one's self; laudable self-esteem. — **self-re-spect-ing**, *a.*

**self-re-straint**, *n.* Restraint over self; self-control.

**self-right-eous** (-rĭ'chĭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical. — **self-right-eous-ness**, *n.*

**self-sac-rific-e**, *n.* Act of sacrificing one's self, or one's interest, for others. — **self-sac-rific-ing**, *a.*

**self-same** (sĕl'f-sām'), *a.* Precisely the same; identical.

**self-sat-is-fied**, *a.* Satisfied with one's self or one's actions, etc.; self-complacent. — **self-sat-is-fac-tion**, *n.*

**self-seek'er**, *n.* One who seeks only, or unduly, his own interest, advantage, or pleasure. — **self-seek-ing**, *a.* & *n.*

**self-sown**, *a.* Sown or disseminated spontaneously, or by other than human agencies, as by wind, birds, etc.

**self-start'er**, *n.* A mechanism (usually one operated by electricity, compressed air, a spring, or an explosive gas) attached to an internal-combustion engine, as on an automobile, for starting the engine without cranking it by hand.

**self-styled**, *a.* Styled or called by one's self; soi-disant.

**self-suf-fi-cient** (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* 1. Sufficient in or for one's self or itself; able to satisfy or meet one's own needs or aims. 2. Having an overweening self-confidence; haughty; overbearing. — **self-suf-fi-cien-cy**, *n.*

**self-suf-fic-ing**, *a.* Sufficing for one's self or for itself.

**self-sup-port'ed**, *a.* Supported by one's self or itself.

**self-sup-port'ing**, *a.* Supporting one's self or itself; independent.

**self-sur-ren-der**, *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's self, one's will, etc., to another.

**self-will**, *n.* One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy. — **self-willed**, *a.*

**self-wind'ing** (-wĭn'dĭng), *a.* *Horol.* Of a clock or dial, wound automatically at short intervals by an electric motor.

**self-wrong'**, *n.* Wrong done to one's self.

**Sel-juk'** (sĕl'jŭk'), *n.* A member of a Turkish dynasty which ruled over a great part of western Asia in the 11th and 12th centuries. — **Sel-juk'**, **Sel-juk'i-an** (-i-ān), *a.*

**sell** (sĕl), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SOLD (sŏld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SELL'ING. [*AS. sellan, syllan*, to give, to deliver.] 1. To transfer (property) for a consideration; dispose of in return for something. 2. To make a matter of bargain and sale, esp. in breach of duty, trust, or the like; betray. 3. To impose upon; trick; deceive; gull; cheat. *Slang.*

*Syn.* Sell, barter, vend, trade. To sell is to transfer to another for a price, usually in money; barter implies an exchange of commodities; vend applies chiefly to the selling of wares, merchandise, or other small articles; trade, often synonymous with barter, suggests esp. the exchange of one particular object for another; it also applies to trafficking in general.

— *v. i.* 1. To practice selling commodities. 2. To be sold. — *n.* Imposition; cheat; hoax. *Colloq.* — **sell'er** (sĕl'ĕr), *n.* selling charges. See OVERHEAD CHARGES.

**Sel'tzer** (sĕlt'sĕr), *n.*, or **Seltzer**. An effervescent mineral water from Nieder-Selters, in Wiesbaden, Germany; also, an artificially carbonated water imitating it.

**sel'vage** (sĕl'vej), *n.* [*self* + *edge*, i. e., its own proper self-vedge.] *Edge* of an edge, of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling.

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**self** (sĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SELF.

**se-man'tic** (sĕ-mān'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*Gr. σηματικός* significant, fr. σημαίνειν to signify, σημα sign.] Semasiology.

**se-man'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to signification or meaning.

**sem'a-phore** (sĕm'ā-fŏr; 57), *n.* [*Gr. σήμα* a sign + *-phore*.] A signal telegraph; an apparatus for signaling by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc. — **sem'a-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

**se-ma'si-ol'o-gy** (sĕ-mā'sĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Gr. σημασία* signification + *-logy*.] *Philol.* The science of meanings or sense development (of words). — **o-log'i-cal** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kāl), *a.*

**se-mat'ic** (sĕ-māt'ĭk), *a.* [*Gr. σήμα, σηματος*, sign, token.] *Biol.* Serving as a warning of danger, as the conspicuous colors of certain poisonous or dangerous animals.

**sem'bla-ble** (sĕm'blā-b'l), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *sembler* to seem, resemble, *L. simulare, simulare*.] *Archaic.* 1. Like; alike; similar. 2. Apparent; seeming. — *n.* Likeness; resemblance. *Archaic.* — **sem'bla-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**sem'blance** (-blāns), *n.* [*F.*] 1. Image; likeness; form; as, the *semblance* of a man. 2. Seeming; appearance; outward show; as, a *semblance* of virtue. 3. Likeness; resemblance; similarity. — *Syn.* See RESEMBLANCE.

**sem'ble** (sĕm'bl), *v. i.* [*F.*, fr. *sembler*.] See SEMBLABLE, *a.*] *Law.* It seems; — chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an obiter dictum.

**se-mē'** (sĕ-mā'), *a.* [*F.*, sown.] *Her.* Sown; covered with small figures, as flowers or stars, generally disposed regularly; — used with *with* or *of*.

**se'mei-ol'o-gy** (sĕ'mĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), **se'mi-ol'o-gy** (sĕ'mĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), [*Gr. σημεῖον* a mark, a sign + *-logy*.] Science or art of signs; specif., *Med.*, symptomatology.

**se'mei-ŏt'ic** (sĕ'mĭ-ŏt'ĭk), **se'mi-ŏt'ic** (sĕ'mĭ-ŏt'ĭk), [*Gr. σημεῖωτικός*, fr. σημεῖον a mark, a sign.] *Med.* Of or pert. to signs or symptoms of diseases.

**Sem'e-le** (sĕm'ĕ-lĕ), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Σεμέλη*.] *Gr. Myth.* An earth goddess, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Dionysus by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever she should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, and was destroyed by his lightning.

**se'men** (sĕ'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ-nā). [*L.*] *Physiol.* The fluid secreted by glands of the male reproductive apparatus, containing the spermatozoa; seed; sperm.

**se-mes'ter** (sĕ-mĕs'tĕr), *n.* [*C.*, fr. *L. semestris* half-yearly; *sex* six + *mensis* month.] A period of six months; esp., either of the two terms into which the yearly period of instruction is divided in many colleges, universities, etc.

**sem'i-** (sĕm'ĭ-), [*L. semi-*.] Prefix denoting half or, sometimes, partly, imperfectly; as, *semiannual*, *half-yearly*, *semitransparent*, *partly* or *imperfectly* transparent.

**sem'i-an-nu-al** (-ān'ŭ-āl), *a.* Half-yearly.

**Sem'i-A-ri-an**, *n.* *Ecc. Hist.* A member of a party in the church of the 4th century, which held views partly Arian.

**sem'i-breve** (-brĕv'), *n.* A note having half the time value of the breve; — now usually called a *whole note*. See NOTE.

**sem'i-cen-ten-ni-al** (-sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-āl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring at the completion of, half of a century. — *n.* A fiftieth anniversary or its celebration.

**sem'i-cir-cle** (-sŭr'k'l), *n.* 1. A half circle. 2. A body or arrangement of objects in the form of half of a circle.

**sem'i-cir-cu-lar** (-sŭr'kŭ-lār), *a.* Having the form of a semicircle. — **semicircular canal**, *Anat.*, loop-shaped tubular portions of the labyrinth of the ear. See EAR, *Illust.*

**sem'i-cir-cum-fer-ence** (-sĕr-kŭm'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* Half of a circumference.

**sem'i-civ'il-ized** (-sĭv'ĭ-lĭz-d), *a.* Partially civilized.

**sem'i-co'lon** (sĕm'ĭ-kŏ'lŏn), *n.* *Punctuation.* The mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

**sem'i-con'scious** (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Half conscious; imperfectly conscious.

**sem'i-de-tach-ed** (-dĕ-tācht'), *a.* Half detached; — used of either of two houses built together with a party wall.

**sem'i-di-am'e-ter** (-dĭ-ām'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* *Math.* A radius.

**sem'i-Die'sel** (sĕm'ĭ-dĕ'zĕl), *a.* Designating an internal-combustion engine of a type resembling that of Diesel engine in using heavy oil as fuel. The fuel is sprayed into an iron box (called a *hot bulb* or *hot pot*) opening into the combustion chamber and heated for ignition by a blast lamp until it is kept red hot by the heat of combustion.

**sem'i-dĭ-ur-nal** (-dĭ-ŭr'nāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day; also, occurring twice a day.

**semidiurnal arc**, either half of the arc traversed by a heavenly body between its rising and setting.

**sem'i-dome** (-dŏm'), *n.* A roof or ceiling in the form of half a dome covering a semicircular room or recess.

**sem'i-el-ĭp'ti-cal** (-ĕlĭp'tĭ-kāl), *a.* Imperfectly elliptical.

**sem'i-fin'al** (-fĭn'āl), *a.* *Sports.* Half final; — used in tournaments of the round, or matches in it, before the final or last round. — *n.* A semifinal round or match.

**sem'i-flu'id** (-flŭ'ĭd; 86), *a.* Imperfectly fluid; very viscous, but not solid. — *n.* A semifluid substance.

**sem'i-liq'uid**, *a.* Half liquid; semifluid. — *n.* A semifluid.



**sem'i-lu'nar** (sém'í-lú'nár), *a.* Shaped like a half-moon. **semilunar bone**, *Anat.*, a certain bone of the carpus. **semilunar valve**, *Anat.*, three semicircular pocketlike folds of the lining of each ventricle of the heart which prevent the blood from flowing back from the pulmonary artery or aorta. — *n.* *Anat.* The semilunar bone.

**sem'i-month'ly** (-múnth'ly), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month, esp. such a periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a month.

**sem'i-nal** (sém'í-nál), *a.* [*L. seminālis, fr. semen* seed.] **1.** Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen. **2.** Contained in seed; germinal; rudimentary. — **nal-ly**, *adv.*

**sem'i-nar'** (-nár'), *n.* [*G. See SEMINARY.*] A group of students engaged, under an instructor, in original research.

**sem'i-na-ry** (sém'í-ná-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [*L. seminarium, fr. seminarius* belonging to seed.] **1.** A place where a thing originates and develops. **2.** A place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, or college. **3.** = SEMINAR.

**sem'i-nif'er-ous** (-níf'er-ús), *a.* [*L. semen, seminis*, seed + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Seed-bearing; producing seed.

**sem'i-nole** (sém'í-nól), *n.* One of a southern tribe of Indians who settled in Florida and later were removed to the Indian Territory.

**sem'i-of-fi'cial** (-ó-fish'ál), *a.* Half official; having some, but not full, official authority. — **sem'i-of-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

**sem'i-ol-o-gy**, *n.* Var. of SEMEIOLOGY. [transparent.]

**sem'i-o-paque'** (sém'í-ó-pák'), *a.* Half opaque; partly sem'i-pal'mate (-pál'mát) *a.* Zoöl. Having the anterior sem'i-pal'mat-ed (-mát-éd) toes joined only part way down with a web.

**sem'i-Pe-la-gi-an**, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One (notably John Cassianus, a French monk of the 5th century) who held doctrines intermediate between the Pelagian doctrine of the absolutely free will of man and his ability to save himself and the Augustinian doctrine that divine grace was necessary to complete salvation.

**sem'i-plas'tic** (-plás'tik), *a.* Imperfectly plastic.

**sem'i-por-ce-lain** (-pór'sé-lán; -pór'sálán), *n.* An inferior kind of porcelain resembling earthenware; also, a kind of earthenware resembling porcelain.

**sem'i-pre'cious** (-présh'ús), *a.* Precious in an inferior degree; — said specif. of the amethyst, garnet, tourmaline, etc.

**sem'i-pub'lic** (-púb'lic), *a.* To some extent public.

**sem'i-qua'ver** (sém'í-kwá'vēr), *n.* *Music.* See NOTE

**sem'i-ra'di-al** (sém'í-rá'di-ál), *a.* Half radial.

**semiradial engine**, *Mach.* See RADIAL ENGINE.

**Se-mir'a-mis** (sē-mir'á-mis), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Σεμιραμις*.] A famous princess of Assyria, to whom classical legend ascribed great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness.

**sem'i-sol'id** (sém'í-sól'id), *a.* Imperfectly solid.

**sem'ite** (sém'ít), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Shem. **2.** One of a Caucasian race represented by the Jews and Arabs and the ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, Aramæans, Phœnicians, etc.

**sem'it'ic** (sē-mít'ík), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Semites. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a family of languages including Phœnician, Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, and Amharic.

**sem-it'ics** (-íks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The scientific study of the language, literature, or history of the Semitic peoples.

**sem'i-tizm** (sém'í-tíz-m), *n.* Semitic character or qualities; also, a Semitic idiom or expression.

**sem'i-tone'** (sém'í-tón'), *n.* *Music.* Lit., half a tone; the tone at a half step; less properly, the half step itself.

**sem'i-ton'ic** (-tón'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones. [fectly translucent.]

**sem'i-trans-lu'cent** (-tráns-lú'sént), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

**sem'i-trans-par'ent** (-tráns-pár'ént), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

**sem'i-vit'rified** (-vít'rí-fid), *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted to glass.

**sem'i-vow'el** (sém'í-vou'él), *n.* **1.** A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as that of Eng. *w* or *y*. **2.** A letter or character representing such a sound.

**sem'i-week'ly** (-wék'ly), *a.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week; esp., a periodical published every half week. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

**sem-o-brán** (sém'ó-lé'ná), *n.* [*It. semolino, fr. semola* bran, *L. simila* the finest wheat flour.] Coarsely ground and carefully purified milling products of wheat, esp. hard wheat, used for macaroni and in cookery.

**sem'pi-ter'nal** (sém'pí-túr'nál), *a.* [*L. sempiternus* for *semper* always.] Everlasting; eternal; perpetual. — **sem'pi-ter-ni-ty** (-ní-tí), *n.* *Rare.*

**semp'stress** (sém'p'strés; sém'). Var. of SEAMSTRESS.

**sen** (sén), *n.* [*Japan.*, fr. Chin. *ch'ien* coin.] A Japanese copper coin,  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a yen (=  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent).

**sen'a-ry** (sén'á-rí), *a.* [*L. senarius*.] Of or pert. to six. **sen'ate** (sén'át), *n.* [*F. sénat*, fr. *L. senatus*, fr. *senex*. See SENILE.] **1.** Lit., an assembly of old men; hence, an assembly

bly with the highest deliberative or legislative functions; as: **a.** *Ancient Rome.* The supreme council of the state, originally only advisory powers. At first it was wholly patrician, but at an early date plebeians were appointed. **b.** [*cap.*] The upper and smaller branch of various legislatures, as of France, the United States, etc. See CONGRESS.

**c.** In general, a legislative body; state council. **2.** In certain English universities, a body which directs the education and discipline. **3.** In some colleges, a council composed of members of the faculty and elected students, to which are referred various matters, as of discipline. *U. S.*

**sen'a-tor** (sén'á-tór), *n.* [*OF. senator*, fr. *L. senator*.] A member of a senate. — **sen'a-tor-ship**, *n.*

**sen'a-to'ri-al** (-tór'í-ál; 57), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a senate. **2.** Entitled to elect a senator; as, senatorial districts. *U. S.* — **sen'a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**se-na'tus-con-sult'** (sé-ná'tús-kón-súl't; kón'súl't), *n.* [*L. senatus consultum*.] A senatus consultum.

**se-na'tus-con-sul'tum** (sé-ná'tús-kón-súl'túm); *pl.* SENATUS CONSULTA (-tá). [*L. Anc. Rome.* A decree of the senate, esp. after about A. D. 100, when the senate superseded popular assemblies as the lawmaking power.

**send** (sэнд), *v. t.*; **SENT** (sént); **SEND'ING**. [*AS. sendan*.] **1.** To cause to go; specif.: **a.** To dispatch; as, to send a messenger. **b.** To procure the transmission of; as, to send a message. **c.** To impel; throw; hurl; as, to send a ball, an arrow. **2.** To cause to come, happen, be, etc.; bestow; grant; inflict; as, till God sends relief. **3.** To cause to become; as, to send one mad. — *v. i.* **1.** To dispatch an agent or messenger or a message or missive. **2.** *Naut.* **a.** To be carried forward by the impulse of a wave; as, the ship sends violently. **b.** = SCEND, *v. i.*

**to send for**, to request or require by message to come or be brought. [carried bodily.]

— *n.* *Naut.* The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is

**sen'dal** (sэнд'ál), *n.* [*OF. cendal*, LL. *cendalum*.] Any of various silk fabrics used in the Middle Ages, esp. a light thin kind; also, an article of dress made of it.

**send'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, sends.

**send'-off**, *n.* A demonstration of good will to one starting on an ocean trip or the like. *Colloq.*

**Seneca** root, **Seneca snakeroot**. Vars. of SENEGA ROOT, SENEGA SNAKEROOT.

**Sen'e-gal-ese'** (sén'é-gól-éz'; -és'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Senegal. [bia.]

**Sen'e-gam'bi-an** (-gám'bí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Senegambian.

**Sen'e-gá root or snakeroot** (sén'é-gá). The root of a milkwort (*Polygala senega*), of the eastern United States, used as an expectorant and diuretic.

**se-nes'cent** (sé-nés'ént), *a.* [*L. senescens*, p. pr.] Growing old; aging. — **se-nes'cence** (-éns'), *n.*

**sen'es'chal** (sén'é-shál), *n.* [*OF. fr. LL. seniscalcus*.] The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great medieval lord, holding high military command.

**se'nile** (sén'il; -níl), *a.* [*L. senilis*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man.] **1.** Of, pert. to, proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* Approaching the end of a cycle of erosion; as, a senile topography.

**se-nil'i-ty** (sé-níl'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being senile; old age, or its infirmity.

**sen'ior** (sén'yér), *a.* [*L. senior*, compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, old.] **1.** Elder; — often used after a personal name to indicate the older of two bearing it. *Abbr., Sr.* **2.** Superior in dignity, rank, or office. **3.** Of or pert. to the final year of the course in American colleges, high schools, etc.

— *n.* **1.** A person older than another. **2.** One older in office or prior in grade. **3.** An aged person. **4.** A student in the senior year. At an English university, a senior fellow.

**sen-ior'i-ty** (sén-yór'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** Quality or state of being senior; priority of birth, office, or service. **2.** A body or company of seniors; at an English university, a court or assembly of senior fellows of a college.

**sen'na** (sén'à), *n.* [*From Ar. sanā* or *senā*.] **1.** Any of various species of cassia, esp. an official species. **2.** An important cathartic drug consisting of the dried leaves of certain African and Arabian species of cassia (as *Cassia senna*, *C. acutifolia*, etc.).

**sen'night** (sén'ít; -ít), *n.* Also **se'n'night**. [*Contr. fr. sevennight*.] A week. *Archaic.*

**sen'nit** (sén'ít), *n.* [*seven* + *knit*.] **1.** *Naut.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff. **2.** Plaited straw, grass, or palm leaves, for making hats.

**se'ñor'** (sā-nyór'), *n.*; *pl.* seÑORES (-nyó'rás), **se'ñora** (-nyó'rá), *n.*; *pl.* seÑORAS, **se'ñor-í-ta** (sā'nyó-ré'tá), *n.*; *pl.* SENORITAS. [*Sp.*] Spanish titles of courtesy corresponding respectively to the English *Mr.* or *sir*, *Mrs.* or *madam*, and *Miss*; also, a gentleman, lady, young lady.

**sen'sate** (sén'sát), *a.* [*L. sensatus* gifted with sense, intelligent, fr. *sensus* sense. See SENSE.] Felt or apprehended

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



through a sense or the senses. — (sén'sát), *v. t.*; -SAT-ED (-sát-éd); -SAT-ING (-sát-íng). To feel or apprehend through a sense or the senses.

**sen-sa'tion** (sén-sá'shún), *n.* **1.** A feeling, or state of consciousness, produced by an external object (stimulus), or by change in the body. **2.** Any feeling; esp., a more or less indefinite bodily feeling; as, a *sensation* of buoyancy. **3.** A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause; as, the crime caused a *great sensation*. — **Syn.** See SENSE.

**sen-sa'tion-al** (ál), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sensation or sensationalism. **2.** Suited or intended to excite great interest or emotion; melodramatic; emotional.

**sen-sa'tion-al-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions, or, in a narrower meaning, that all knowledge is made up of sense elements. **2.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that feeling is the sole criterion of good; sensualism. **3.** The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking. — **sen-sa'tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **sen-sa'tion-al-is'tic** (-is'tík), *a.*

**sen-sa'tion-al-ly** (-ál-í), *adv.* In a sensational manner.  
**sense** (séns), *n.* [*L. sensus, fr. sentire, sensum*, to perceive, feel.] **1.** Meaning; import; as, the true *sense* of the words. **2.** Mind; consciousness; intelligence; as, a stone has no *sense*. **3.** Perception through the intellect; apprehension; understanding; discernment; as, a *sense* of humor. **4.** Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; also, that which is sound, or reasonable; rational meaning; as, he speaks *sense*. **5.** Moral perception or appreciation; as, he has no *sense* of shame. **6.** The faculty of receiving mental impressions through certain organs (*sense organs*) of the body, or of perceiving bodily changes; also, any special faculty of sensation; as, the five *senses* (sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch). **7.** Sense perception; sensibility; feeling; as, a *sense* of pleasure. **8.** That which is felt or is held as a sentiment or opinion; judgment; as, the *sense* of the meeting. **9.** *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface, or to be reckoned; — opposite senses being denoted by opposite signs, + and —. **10.** Hence: direction; trend; course.

**Syn.** Sense, sensation, sensibility, sensitiveness, susceptibility. **Sense** (see also MEANING, REASON) denotes a feeling or consciousness which is vaguer or less corporeal or objective than that denoted by **sensation**; as, he had a *sense* of some one's being near; a general *sensation* of drowsy warmth. **Sensibility** is capacity, esp. keen or delicate, of emotion or feeling; **sensitiveness** is acute, sometimes morbid, sensibility. **Susceptibility**, though often equivalent to **sensibility**, commonly emphasizes more strongly quickness of response to impressions from without; as, a poet's *susceptibility* to impressions.

— *v. t.*; -SENSED (sénsst); -SENS'ING. To get the meaning of; understand; realize. *Collog., U. S.*

**sense/less** (séns'lés), *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense; specif.: a. Inensible; stupid; unconscious. **b** Stupid; foolish. **c** Unreasonable; nonsensical. — **sense/less-ly**, *adv.* — **sense/less-ness**, *n.*

**sense perception.** Perception by the senses, as distinguished from intellectual perception.

**sen-si-bil'i-ty** (sén-sí-bíl'i-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** Mental receptivity; discernment; as, *sensibility* of truth. **2.** Capacity of emotion or feeling; delicacy of feeling; as, *sensibility* to pain or praise. **3.** State or quality of being sensible, or able to feel or perceive. **4.** Delicacy of an instrument; sensitiveness. — **Syn.** See SENSE, JUDGMENT.

**sen-si-ble** (sén-sí-b'l), *a.* [*F., fr. L. sensibilis.*] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; hence: perceptible to the mind; making an impression on the sense, reason, or understanding; as, a *sensible* change in temperature. **2.** Capable of receiving impressions from external objects; impressible; as, the ear is *sensible* to sound. **3.** Sensitive to impression from without; easily affected; as, *sensible* to kindness. **4.** Readily affected by natural agents; delicate; as, a *sensible* thermometer. **5.** Perceiving or having perception; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded; as, *sensible* of being cold. **6.** Possessing sense or reason; characterized by good or common sense; wise. — **sen-si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sen-si-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Sensible, cognizant.* **Sensible** emphasizes the element of feeling or consciousness in knowledge; **cognizant**, that of information or observation; as, he was not *sensible* that he had offended; acutely *cognizant* of their presence. See WISE.

**sen-si-tive** (sén-sí-tív), *a.* [*F. sensitif.* See SENSE.] **1.** Having sense or feeling; impossible by external objects. **2.** Having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily affected; specif., quick to take offense; touchy. **3.** Hence: a. *Mech.* Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; delicate; as, *sensitive* scales. **b** *Chem. & Photog.* Readily affected or changed by certain agents; as, photographic paper is *sensitive* to actinic rays. **4.** Of or pert. to sensation; depending on or affecting sensation; as, *sensá-*

*sitive* muscular motions excited by irritation. **5.** *Bot.* Showing motion when irritated or stimulated, as by a touch, as any of various plants or parts of plants.

**sensitive plant,** a well-known plant (*Mimosa pudica*) with palmate leaves, often cultivated in greenhouses. At a touch the leafstalk droops, and the pinnae and leaflets close tightly.

**sen-si-tive-ly** (sén-sí-tív-í-lí), *adv.* In a sensitive manner.  
**sen-si-tive-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive. — **Syn.** See SENSE.

**sen-si-tiv'i-ty** (-tív'i-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive; and sensitiveness; specif., *Psychol.*, the capacity of experiencing, conveying, or occasioning sensation.

**sen-si-ti-za'tion** (-tí-zá'shún; -tí-zá'shún), *n.* Act, process, or result of rendering sensitive.

**sen-si-tize** (sén'sí-tíz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tízd); -TIZ'ING (-tíz-íng). *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive.

**sen-si-tiz'er** (-tíz'ér), *n.* A sensitizing agent.

**sen-si-tom'e-ter** (-tóm'fê-ter), *n.* [See SENSITIVE; -METER.]

*Photog.* An instrument or apparatus for comparing and grading the sensitiveness of plates, films, etc.

**sen-so'ri-al** (sén-só'rí-ál; 57), *a.* Sensory.

**sen-so'ri-um** (-úm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -RIUMS (-úmz), *L.* -RIA (-á).

[*L.*, the seat or organ of sensation, *fr. sentire, sensum*, to feel.] **1.** The gray matter of the cerebral cortex, supposed to be the physical basis of sensation. **2.** The nervous system with the organs of sense.

**sen-so-ry** (sén'só-rí), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the sensorium or sensation; — esp. applied to nerves and nerve fibers carrying to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation. **2.** Of the nature of sensation; pert. to sense. — *n.* Sensorium.

**sen'su-al** (sén'shóo-ál), *a.* [*L. sensualis, fr. sensus* sense.]

**1.** Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or sense organs; relating to sense; sensuous. **2.** Hence: not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly; worldly. **3.** Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; voluptuous; sometimes, lewd. **4.** Pert. to the doctrine of sensualism. — **Syn.** See SENSUOUS.

**sen'su-al-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition or character of one who is sensual; subjection to sensual appetite; sensuality. **2.** *Philos.* Sensationalism. **3.** *Ethics.* The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good. **4.** *Aesthetics.* Emphasis put upon the sensuous qualities of an object or on the sensuous as the chief element of beauty.

**sen'su-al-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who is sensual. **2.** One who holds to a doctrine of sensualism.

**sen'su-al'i-ty** (-ál'i-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tíz). Quality or state of being sensual; devoteness to, or free indulgence in, carnal or sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.

**sen'su-al-ize** (sén'shóo-ál-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tízd); -IZ'ING (-íz'íng). To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications. — **sen'su-al-i-za'tion** (-ál-i-zá'shún; -í-zá'shún), *n.*

**sen'su-al-ly**, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

**sen'su-ous** (-ús), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the senses or sensible objects; addressing the senses. **2.** Easily affected through the senses. **3.** Of the nature of sensation or of sense imagery. — **sen'su-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sen'su-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Sensuous, sensual, voluptuous. Sensuous is favorable or neutral in sense; sensual is derogatory; as, *sensuous* experiences of colors, tastes; a *sensual* feast, debauch. **Voluptuous** implies luxurious abandonment to the pleasures of the senses; it may suggest either sensuous or (oftener) sensual enjoyment; as, *voluptuous* music; a *voluptuous* life.

**sent** (sént), *pret. & p. p.* of SEND.

**sent'ence** (sén'téns), *n.* [*F., fr. L. sententia, fr. sentire* to feel, think.] **1.** That which is thought or opined; an opinion; hence: a decision; determination; judgment. **2.** A maxim; axiom; saw. **3.** *Law.* a. In Civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause. **b** In criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed by a court or judge on a person on trial; decree or order by which the court imposes punishment upon a person found guilty, or the punishment so imposed. **4.** *Gram.* A combination of words complete as expressing a thought, and in writing marked at the close by a period, interrogation point, or, sometimes, an exclamation point.

— *v. t.*; -TENCED (sén'ténsd); -TENC-ING (-tén-síng). To pass or pronounce judgment on; doom; prescribe the punishment of. — **sen'tenc-er** (-tén-sér), *n.* [discisive.]

**sen-ten'tial** (sén'tén'shál), *a.* Of the nature of a judgment; **sen-ten'tious** (-shés), *a.* [*L. sententiosus.*] **1.** Full of meaning; terse and energetic in expression; pithy. **2.** Abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims; — sometimes derogatory. — **Syn.** See CONCISE. — **sen-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **sen-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

**sen'ti-ence** (sén'shí-éns; -shéns) } *n.* Sentient being or **sen'ti-en-cy** (shí-én-sí; -shén-sí) } state; consciousness; also, elementary or inchoate consciousness.

**sen'ti-ent** (sén'shí-ént; -shént), *a.* [*L. sentiens, -entis, p. pr. i.*] Having a faculty or faculties of sensation and perception; as, *sentient* man. **2.** Experiencing sensation

úsé, únite, úrn, úp, cúrcú, menú; fúod, fúot; out, oil; chair; gok; síng; ín; then, thín; natúre, verdúre (87);



and feeling; as, a *sentient* life. — *n.* A sentient being; also, the mind. — *sen'ti-ent-ly, adv.*

**sen'ti-ment** (sén'ti-mént), *n.* [OF. *sentement*, F. *sentiment*, fr. L. *sentire* to feel.] 1. Feeling; sensibility; tender susceptibility; as, less of *sentiment* than sense. 2. A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling; as, religious *sentiment*; in general, an emotional disposition with reference to some object or class of objects. 3. Refined feeling; delicate sensibility, esp. as expressed in a work of art or evinced in conduct. 4. Opinion; notion; judgment. 5. A thought as distinguished from its verbal expression; also, a maxim, saying, or toast.

**Syn.** *Sentiment* (see FEELING, OPINION) is commonly used in a good sense; *sentimentality* often suggests exaggerated or affected sentiment.

**sen'ti-men'tal** (-mén'tál), *n.* 1. Of the nature of, or characterized or dominated by, sentiment; as, *sentimental* motives. 2. Having an excess of sentiment or sentimentality; affectively tender or emotional; as, a *sentimental* girl. 3. Characterized by the expression of sentiment or sentiments; as, *sentimental* music.

**sen'ti-men'tal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental; character or behavior of a sentimentalist.

**sen'ti-men'tal-ist**, *n.* One who has or affects sentiment, or fine feeling.

**sen'ti-men'tal'i-ty** (-mén'tál'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental. — **Syn.** See *SENTIMENT*.

**sen'ti-men'tal-ize** (-mén'tál-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To imbue with sentiment. — *v. i.* To think or act sentimentally, or like a sentimentalist.

**sen'ti-men'tal-ly, adv.** In a sentimental manner.

**sen'ti-nel** (sén'ti-nél), *n.* [F. *sentinelle*, fr. It. *sentinella*.] One who watches or guards; specif., *Mil.*, a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or the like, against surprise; a sentry. — *v. t.*; -NELED (-nèld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING OR -NEL-LING. 1. To watch over as a sentinel. 2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels. 3. To place as a sentinel.

**sen'try** (sén'tri), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-tríz). 1. One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard. 2. Guard; watch, as by a sentinel.

**sen'try box.** A hut or box to shelter a sentinel at his post.

**sep'al** (sép'ál), *n.* Bot. A leaf or division of the calyx.

**sep'al-ous** (sép'ál-ús), *a.* Bot. Having (so many) sepals.

**sep'a-ra-ble** (sép'á-rá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated or divided. — **sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **sep'a-ra-ble-ness, n.** — **sep'a-ra-bly, adv.**

**sep'a-rate** (-rát), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rát'éd); -RAT'ING. [L. *separatus*, p. p. of *separare* to separate; *se-* aside + *parare* to prepare.] 1. To disunite; divide; part. 2. To intervene; keep apart by occupying the space between; lie between. 3. To set apart from others, as for a special use. — **Syn.** See *PART*. — *v. i.* 1. To part; become disunited; as, the family *separated*. 2. To come apart; divide. 3. To form as a separate body; as, a precipitate *separates* from a solution.

— (-rát), *a.* 1. Divided from another or others; disconnected; separated. 2. Disunited from the body; disembodied. 3. Unconnected; distinct; as, a *separate* house. 4. Solitary; secluded; as, *separate* confinement. 5. Particular; single; as, *separate* items. — **sep'a-rate-ly, adv.** — **ra-ta-ness, n.**

**sep'a-ra-tion** (-rá'sh'ún), *n.* 1. A separating; state of being separated or separate. 2. *Law.* A divorce. 3. A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by agreement.

**sep'a-ra-tist** (sép'á-rá-tíst), *n.* One who withdraws, esp. from a church; a dissenter; nonconformist. — **ra-tism, n.**

**sep'a-ra-tive** (-tív), *a.* Tending to cause separation.

**sep'a-ra'tor** (-rá'tér), *n.* [L.] One who, or that which, separates; esp., any machine or apparatus for separating a mixture into its constituent parts, as for drying steam before it enters a steam engine, for separating cream from milk, etc.

**Se-phar'dic** (sē-fár'dík), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sephardim.

**Se-phar'dim** (-dím), *n. pl.* [NHeb.] Jews descended from the former Jews of Spain and Portugal.

**sep'i-a** (sép'i-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σπία* cuttlefish, squid.] 1. Any of various cuttlefishes (*Sepia* or an allied genus) having an internal calcareous shell. 2. A rich brown pigment prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of various cuttlefishes; also, the color of this pigment. — *a.* Of the color of sepia; dark reddish brown; also, made of, or done in, sepia.

**sep'i-o-lite** (-ò-lít'), *n.* [*sepia* + -lite.] = MEERSCHAUM, 1.

**sep'oy** (sép'poi), *n.* [Per. *sipáh*, fr. *sipáh* army.] A native of India employed as a soldier by a European power.

**sep'sine** (sép'sin; -sén), *n.* Also **sep'sin**. [See SEPSIS.]

**Physiol. Chem.** A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood and formed in the putrefaction of proteins.

**sep'sis** (sép'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σψις* putrefaction.] *Med.* Poisoning of the system by the introduction of putrescent material or pathogenic organisms into the blood.

**sept** (sép't), *n.* [Corruption of *sect*, *n.*] 1. Anciently, in Ireland, a family or group of families under a subordinate chief. 2. A similar group or social unit elsewhere.

**sep'ta** (sép'tá), *n. pl.* of *SEPTUM*.

**sep'tal** (sép'tál), *a.* Of or pert. to a septum or septa.

**sep'ta-ri-um** (sép-tá'rí-úm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-d). [NL., fr. L. *septum*, *saepium*, an inclosure, a partition, fr. *sepire*, *saepire*, to inclose.] *Geol.* A concretionary nodule, usually of limestone or clay ironstone, intersected within by cracks filled with calcite, barite, etc. — **sep'ta-ri-an** (-án), *a.*

**sep'tate** (sép'tát), *a.* [L. *septum*, *saepium*, partition.] Divided by or having a partition or partitions.

**Sep'tem'ber** (sép-tém'bér), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, it being the seventh month of the primitive Roman year.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

**Sep'tem'brist** (-bríst), *n.* [F. *septembriste*.] 1. An agent in the massacres (September massacres) of Royalists in Paris, committed from the 2d to the 6th of September, 1792. 2. Hence; a bloodthirsty person; a butcher.

**sep'tem'vir** (-vēr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vērz), L. -VIRI (-ví-rí). [L. *septemviri*, *pl.*; *septem* seven + *vir*, *pl.* of *vir* man.] *Rom. Hist.* One of seven associated in authority.

**sep'te-na-ry** (sép'tē-ná-rí), *a.* [L. *septenarius*.] 1. Consisting of, or relating to, seven. 2. Septennial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). 1. The number seven; also, a group of seven. 2. *Pros.* A verse of seven feet.

**sep'ten'ate** (sép-tén'át), *n.* [F. *septennat*.] A period of seven years, during which an office is held, etc.

**sep'ten'ni-al** (-i-ál), *a.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years.] Lasting seven years; also, happening or returning once in every seven years. — **sep'ten'ni-al-ly, adv.**

¶ **Sep'ten'tri-o** (sép'tén'trí-ò), *n.* [L. See SEPTENTRION.] *Astron.* The constellation Ursa Major.

**sep'ten'tri-on** (-trí-ón), *n.* [F., fr. L. *septentrio* the northern regions, fr. *septentriones* 7 stars called the Dipper; *septem* seven + *trio*, orig., a plow ox.] Northern regions; the north. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**sep'ten'tri-on-al** (-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to the north; boreal.

**sep'tet'** (sép-tét'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven, like *duet*, from L. *duo*.] 1. *Music.* A composition for seven instruments or voices. 2. A set of seven persons or things.

**sep'tic** (sép'tík), *a.* [L. *septicus*, Gr. *σπικτικός*, fr. *σπιν* to make putrid.] Of or pert. to sepsis; produced by putrefaction or pathogenic organisms. — *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

**sep'ti-cæ'mi-a** (sép'ti-sē'mí-á), *n.* Also **sep'ti-cæ'mi-a**. [NL.; Gr. *σπικτικός* putrefactive + *æmia*.] *Med.* A poisoned condition of the blood due to pathogenic organisms; blood poisoning.

**sep'ti-cid'al** (sép'ti-síd'ál), *a.* [*septum* + L. *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence.

**sep-tic'i-ty** (sép-tis'ti-ti), *n.* Septic quality.

**sep-tif'ra-gal** (sép-tif'rá-gál), *a.* [*septum* + L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] *Bot.* Breaking from the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence.

**sep-til'ion** (sép-tíl'yún), *n.* [F. *septillion*, formed fr. L. *septem* seven, in imitation of million.] The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros annexed (French and American notation) or with 42 zeros (British notation). — **sep-til'ion, a.** — **sep-til'ionth** (-yúnth), *n.* & *a.*

**sep'time** (sép'tím), *n.* [L. *septima*, fem. of *septimus* seventh.] *Penning.* The seventh position.

See *ILLUSTR.*

**sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an** (sép'tú-á-jē-ná-rí-án; 3), *n.* A person who is from 70 to 79 years of age; a septuagenary.

**sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry** (sép'tú-á-jē-ná-rí), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, fr. *septuagēni* seventy each.] Consisting of 70; also, 70 years old; pertaining to one from 70 to 79 years old. — *n.* A septuagenarian.

**Sep'tu-a-ges'i-má** (-jēs'y-má), *n.* More fully **Septuagesima Sunday**. [L., fem. of *septuagesimus* seventieth.] *Eccl.* The third Sunday before Lent.

**Sep'tu-a-gint** (sép'tú-á-jint), *n.* [From L. *septuaginta* seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church; — so called from a discarded tradition that it was the work of 70 (or 72) inspired translators. — **Sep'tu-a-gin'tal** (-jin'tál), *a.*

**sep'tum** (sép'túm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tá). [L. *septum*, *saep-tum*, an inclosure, hedge, fence.] Any dividing wall, partition, or the like, esp. in an organism.

**sep'tu-or** (sép'tú-ór), *n.* [F.] A septet.

**sep'tu-ple** (-tú-pl'), *a.* [LL. *septuplus*.] Seven times as much; multiplied by seven; sevenfold. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-pl'd); -PLING (-pl'ing). To multiply by seven.

**sep'ul-cher**, **sep'ul-chre** (-ül-kér), *n.* [OF. *sepulchre*, fr. L. *sepulcrum*, -*chrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] A grave; tomb; burial vault. — *v. t.* To bury; inter.

**se-pul'chral** (sē-púl'král), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to burial, the grave, or monuments to the dead. 2. Suggestive of or be-



**r** = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



fitting a sepulcher; as: a Unnaturally low and grave; — said of sound, esp. of the voice. b Gloomy; funereal.

sepul-ture (sép'ül-tür; formerly also sê-pül'tür), n. [F. sepulture, L. sepultura, fr. sepelire to bury.] 1. Act of burying; interment. 2. A sepulcher. *Archaic.*

se-qua'cious (sê-kwâ'shü's), a. [L. sequar, -acis, fr. sequi to follow.] 1. Inclined to follow a leader; attendant. *Archaic.* 2. Following another or others unreasoningly or obsequiously; slavishly deferential or imitative, esp. in opinion or practice. 3. Having or observing regular or logical sequence. — se-qua'ci-ty (sê-kwâ's'i-ti), n.

se-quel (sê'kwêl'), n. [L. sequela, fr. sequi to follow.] 1. That which follows; succeeding part; continuation. 2. Consequence; event; effect; result.

se-que'la (sê-kwê'lâ), n.; chiefly in pl. -LÆ (-læ). [L.] A disease or a morbid condition left as the result of a disease.

se-quence (sê'kwêns), n. 1. State of being sequent; succession. 2. That which follows or succeeds as an effect; result. 3. Order of events in time; simple succession. 4. A connected or related succession, or series, of things, events, etc.; as, a sonnet *sequence*. 5. *Music.* A succession of repeated harmonic or melodic phrases rising or falling usually by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale. 6. *R. C. Ch.* A hymn or rhythm introduced in the Mass on some occasions and sung after the epistle and gradual; — called also a *prose*. — *Syn.* See SEQUENCION.

se-quen-cy (sê'kwên-si), n. = SEQUENCE, 1.

se-quent (-kwênt'), a. [L. sequens, -entis, p. pr. of sequi to follow.] 1. Following; succeeding. 2. Following as an effect; consequent. — n. That which follows; esp., that which follows as a result; sequence; sequel.

se-quent'ial (sê-kwên'shâl), a. Succeeding or following in order or as a result. — se-quen'tial-ly, adv.

se-ques'ter (sê-kwês'tër), v. t. [F. séquester, L. sequestrare to give up for safe keeping, fr. sequester a trustee, sequi to follow.] 1. *Law.* a To separate (property) from the owner for a time, until a demand is satisfied, a decree fulfilled, etc. b *Internat. Law.* To confiscate or to seize and appropriate under the right of preemption. 2. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; seclude; — often used reflexively. 3. To set apart; put aside; separate.

se-ques'tered (-têrd'), p. a. Retired; secluded; isolated.

se-ques'trate (-trät'), v. t. To sequester.

se-ques'tra'tion (sê-kwês-trâ'shün; sê'kwês'-), n. 1. Act of separating, or state of being separated; separation; seclusion, as from society. 2. *Law.* The sequestering of property, or the state of being sequestered. — se-ques'tra'tor, n.

se-ques'trum (sê-kwês'trüm), n.; pl. -TRA (-trâ). [NL. See SEQUESTER.] *Med.* A portion of dead bone which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in necrosis.

se-quin (sê'kwîn; sêk'in), n. [F., fr. It. zecchino, fr. zecca the mint, fr. Ar. sekkah, sikkah, die, stamp.] An obsolete gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth about \$2.25.

se-quoi'a (sê-kwoi'a), n. [NL., after Sequoyah, who invented the Cherokee alphabet.] Either of two California trees, the "big tree" and the redwood (constituting the genus *Sequoia*) of the pine family. Both trees attain an immense height and girth.

ser (sër; sâr), n. [Hind. sër.] A varying weight of India, usually  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a maund. The government ser contains 80 tolas = 2.057 lbs., or 0.933 kg.

|| sé'rac' (sâr'rák'), n. [F. (in the Alps), orig., a kind of solid cheese.] A tower of ice among crevasses of a glacier.

ser'a-file. Var. of SERREFILE.

se-ragl'io (sê-räl'yô; sê-räl'-), n.; pl. It. -RAGLI (-yê); E. -RAGLIOS (-yôz). [It. serraglio, orig., an inclosure of palisades (confused with Per. serây palace), fr. serrare to shut, LL. serra bar, L. sera.] 1. [cap.] The former chief or official palace of the Turkish sultan; also [l. c.], any residence of the sultan. 2. A harem; loosely, a place of licentious pleasure.

se-ra'i' (sê-râ'ê; -rî'), n. [Per. sarây, serây, a palace, a house, an inn.] In the East, a caravansary, or rest house.

se-rail' (sê-räl'), n. [F. sérail.] A serraglio; harem.

ser'aph (sê'râf'), n.; pl. E. -APHIS (-âf's), Heb. -APHIM (-â-fim). [Heb. serâ-phîm, pl.] One of an order of celestial beings conceived as fiery and purifying ministers of Jehovah.

se-raph'ic (sê-râf'ik') a. Of, pert. to, or se-raph'i-cal (-i-käl') befitting, a seraph; angelic. — se-raph'i-cal-ly, adv.

ser'a-phim (sê'râ-fim), n. The Hebrew

pl. of SERAPH; — sometimes errone. used as a *sing.* with pl. seraphims, in King James Bible, Is. vi. 2, 6. Cf. CHERUB. Se-ra'pis (sê-râ'pîs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Σάραπις, Σέραπις.] *Mythol.* An Egyptian deity. See APIS. — Se-rap'ic (-râp'ik; -râ'p'ik), a.

ser'as-kier' (sê'râs-kêr'; sê-râs'kêr'), n. [Turk., fr. Per. ser head, chief + Ar. 'asker an army.] A Turkish commander; esp., the commander in chief or minister of war.

Serb (sûrb), n. [Serbian *Srp, Srb.*] One of a Slavic tribe in the Roman province of Moesia, now Serbia; hence, a Serbian or his language. — a. Serbian.

Ser'bi-an (sêr'bi-ân), a. Of or pert. to Serbia. — n. One of the people of Serbia, or of the race dominant in Serbia; also, their language. See SERVO-CROATIAN.

Ser-bo'ni-an (sêr'bô'nî-ân), a. [Gr. Σερβοβίτις.] Relating to Lake Serbonis, an asphaltic lake in Egypt, in which Herodotus says whole armies were engulfed.

ser'dab (sûr'dâb; sêr-dâb'), n. [Ar. sirdâb ice cellar, fr. Per. sard cold + âb water.] *Archæol.* A narrow chamber of the mastaba in which was kept a statue of the deceased.

serê (sêr), a. Dry; withered. See SEAR. || se-rein' (sê-rân'), n. [F.] *Meteorol.* A mist, or fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky just after sunset.

ser'e-nade' (sê'rê-nâd'), n. [F. sérénade, It. serenata.] *Music.* a Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. b A piece of music suitable for such performance. — v. t. & i.; -NAD'ED (-nâd'êd); -NAD'ING (-nâd'ing). To entertain with a serenade; perform a serenade. — ser'e-nad'er (-nâd'êr), n.

ser'e-na'ta (sê'rê-nâ'tâ), n. [It.] *Music.* a A cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character. b A composition, in several movements, midway between the early orchestral suite and the modern symphony.

se-rene' (sê-rên'), a. [L. serenus.] 1. Bright; clear; unobscured; as, a serene sky. 2. Calm; placid; unruffled; as, a serene soul. See NOTE under SERENITY. — *Syn.* See CALM. — n. 1. A serene expanse. 2. Serenity; tranquillity. *Rare.* — se-re-ne-ly, adv. — se-re-ne'ness, n.

se-ren'i-ty (-rên'i-ti), n. Serene quality or state.

|| Serenity and Serene are given as titles to certain reigning princes and other dignitaries in Europe; as, Your Serenity; His Serene Highness.

serf (sûrf), n. [F., fr. L. servus servant, slave.] A slave; now, usually, a person bound to the soil and more or less subject to its owner. — serf'age (-fâj), serf'dom (-dôm), n. *Syn.* Serf, slave, thrall. Serf denotes, strictly, one who is attached to the soil and sold with it into the service of any purchaser; a slave is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold at will; thrall is now chiefly poetical or elevated for slave.

serge (sûrj), n. [F., orig., a silken stuff, L. sericus silken.] 1. A twilled woolen fabric. 2. A kind of twilled silk.

ser'gean-cy (sâr'jên-si), ser'jean-cy, n.; pl. -CIES (-siz). Office or function of a sergeant.

ser'geant, ser'jeant (-jênt), n. In England serjeant is usually preferred, except for military officers. [F. sergent, fr. L. seriens, -entis, p. pr. of servire to serve.] 1. O. Eng. *Feudal Law.* Any tenant holding by serjeanty; hence, specif.: a A personal attendant upon a soldier on the field of war. b One acting for the king in the hearing and deciding of cases in his courts; a sergeant at law. 2. = SERGEANT AT ARMS. 3. *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer next above a corporal. 4. An officer in a police force, in the United States ranking next below captain (sometimes lieutenant), in England next below inspector.

sergeant at arms, an officer of any legislative, deliberative, or judicial body who preserves order, arrests offenders, etc. — s. at law, *Eng. Law*, a barrister of a certain high (now obsolete) rank.

sergeant, or serjeant, fish, a A striped, pelagic, somewhat mackerel-like fish (*Rachycentron canadum*) of the coasts of America and the East Indies. b A robalo.

ser'geant-ship, ser'jeant-ship, n. Sergeancy.

ser'geant-y, ser'jeant-y (-i), n. [OF. sergentie, serjantie.] *Eng. Feudal Law.* Any of various feudal services of a personal nature by which estates were held of the king or other lord; also, such tenure of land, or land so held.

se'ri-al (sê'rî-äl), a. Of, pert. to, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; appearing in successive parts or numbers. — n. 1. A serial publication. 2. A tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical. — al-ly, adv.

serial homology, *Btol.*, homology between the metameres or segments of the same organism.

se'ri-ate (sê'rî-ât), a. Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series. — se'rî-ate-ly, adv.

|| se'rî-a'tim (sê'rî-â'tim), adv. [NL.] In a series; serially.

se-rî'ceous (sê-rîsh'ûs), a. [L. sericus silken.] 1. Silky. 2. *Bot.* Covered with very soft silky appressed hairs.

ser'i-cul'ture (sê'rî-kûl'tür), n. [See SERICEOUS; CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms. — ser'i-cul'tur-ist (-tür-ist), n.

ser'i-e'ma (sê'rî-ê'mâ; -â'mâ), n. [Tupi *siriema*.] A large, long-legged, crested bird (*Cariama cristata*) of the savannas of southern Brazil.



Sequoia.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cönnect; îse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**se'ries** (sē'ri:z; sē'ri-ēz), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *serere*, *ser-tum*, to join together.] A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; specif.: *a. Math.* A succession of terms each derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law. *b. Elec.* A mode of arranging the parts of a circuit by connecting them successively end to end to form a single path for the current. The parts so arranged are said to be in series. — **Syn.** See SUCCESSION.

**series motor.** *Elec.* A series-wound motor. *b* A motor capable of being used in a series circuit.

**series winding.** *Elec.* A winding in which the armature coil and the field-magnet coil are in series with the external circuit; — opposed to *shunt winding*. — **se'ries-wound'**, *a.*

**ser'if** (sēr'if), *n.* *Typog.* One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes at the top or bottom. See **TYPE**, *Illust.*

**ser'in** (sēr'in), *n.* [F.] A small European finch (*Serinus hortulanus*) closely related to the canary.

**ser'in** (sēr'in, -ēn; sēr'in, -rēn), *n.* [L. *sericus* silken.]

**ser'ine** *Chem.* A white crystalline substance,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{N}$  (NH<sub>2</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub>H, combining both with acids and with bases.

**ser'in'ga** (sēr'in-gā), *n.* [Pg. See **SVRINGA**.] The syringa.

**ser'i-o-com'ic** (sēr'i-ō-kōm'ik), *a.* Having a mixture of the serious and the comic. — **se'ri-o-com'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**ser'i-ous** (sēr'i-ūs), *a.* [L. *serius*.] 1. Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile. 2. Being in earnest; not jesting or deceiving; as, *serious* in one's intentions. 3. Important; weighty; as, a *serious* matter. 4. Attended with danger; as, a *serious* injury. — **Syn.** Solemn, sedate. See **EARNEST** — **ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**ser'jeant** (sēr'jēnt), *n.* — **jeant-ry**, *etc.* Vars. of **SERGEANT**, *etc.*

**ser'mon** (sēr'mōn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sermo*, -onis, discourse.]

1. A discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on a passage of Scripture. 2. Hence: a serious address; a lecture on conduct or duty; a homily; — often depreciatory.

**Sermon on the Mount**, the discourse of Christ recorded in *Matt. v.* — *vii.* and *Luke vi.* 20-49.

**ser'mon-et'** (-ēt'), *n.* Also **ser'mon-ette'**. A short sermon.

**ser-mon'ic** (sēr-mōn'ik), *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a sermon.

**ser-mon'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *n.* mon; grave and didactic.

**ser'mon-ize** (sēr'mōn-īz), *v. i. & t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING.

To compose or deliver sermons; preach or preach to; esp., to discourse or address at length didactically or dogmatically. — **ser'mon-iz'er**, *n.*

**se-roon'** (sē-rōon'), *n.* [Sp. *zurron*.] A bale or package, as of indigo, covered with hide or wood bound with hide.

**se-ro'si-ty** (sē-rōs'i-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (tīz). 1. Quality or state of being serous. 2. *Physiol.* A serous fluid.

**ser'o-ther'a-py** (sēr'ō-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* *Med.* Serum therapy.

**ser'o-time** (sēr'ō-tīm; -tīn), *a.* [Cf. It. *serotino*, fr. L. *serotinus*.] Late in the day or season; tardy; late. *Rare.*

**ser'ous** (sēr'ūs), *a.* *Physiol.* A thin; watery; like serum; as, *serous* fluids. *b* Of or pert. to serum; as, *serous* glands.

**serous fluid**, any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. in those lined by serous membranes. — *s.*

**membrane**, any of certain thin, reflected, lining membranes, as the peritoneum and pericardium.

**ser'ow** (sēr'ō), *n.* [From native name.] Any of several Asiatic goat antelopes (genus *Nemorhedus*, esp. *N. thar*) of the Himalayas.

**ser'pent** (sūr'pēnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens*, -entis, fr. p. pr. of *serpere* to creep.] 1. A snake, esp. a large one. 2. A subtle, treacherous, malicious person; specif., Satan. 3. *Music.* A kind of bass wind instrument, of the trumpet type, with a curved wooden tube, superseded by the double bassoon. 4. A species of firework having a serpentine motion.

**ser'pen-tine** (sūr'pēn-tīn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *serpentinus*.] Like a serpent; subtle; winding one way and the other; sinuous.

**ser'pen-tine**, *n.* [F.] A certain mineral or rock, consisting essentially of a hydrous magnesium silicate, usually dull green, and often spotted or mottled like a serpent's skin.

**ser'pent-ry** (sūr'pēnt-rī), *n.* Serpents collectively.

**ser-pi-go** (sēr-pī-gō), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.]

*Med.* A dry, scaly eruption on the skin; esp., a ringworm.

**ser-ra-del'a** (sēr'ā-dē'l'ā), *n.* [Cf. F. *serradelle*, Sp. *serradilla*, and Pg. *serradela* a kind of leguminous plant.] A European annual fabaceous plant (*Ornithopus sativus*) used for forage and green manure, also for bee pasturage.

**ser-ra-noid** (sēr'ā-nōid), *a.* [L. *serra* saw + *-oid*.] Of or pert. to a family (*Serranidae*) of carnivorous fishes including the black sea bass, groupers, jewfishes, etc.

**ser'rate** (sēr'āt) *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* saw.] Notched

**ser'rat-ed** (-āt-ēd) or toothed on the edge, like a saw. See **LEAF**, *Illust.*

**ser-ra'tion** (sē-rā'shūn), *n.* 1. Condition of being serrate.

2. A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw. 3. One of the teeth in a serrate margin.

**ser-ra-ture** (sēr'ā-tūr), *n.* A serration.

**ser-re-file** (sēr'rē-fīl), *n.* [F. *serre-file*; *serrer* to press, close up + *file* file.] *Mil.* One of a line of soldiers, esp. non-

commissioned officers, placed in the rear of a squadron or troop. [sembling a saw.]

**ser'ri-form** (sēr'ri-fōrm), *a.* [L. *serra* saw + *-form*.] Re-

**ser-ro-mo'tor**, *n.* *Erron.* var. of **SERVO-MOTOR**.

**ser'ru-late** (sēr'ōō-lāt) *a.* [L. *serula* a little saw, dim.

**ser'ru-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd) } of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute teeth. Cf. **DENTICULATE**.

**ser'ru-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* 1. State of being serrulate. 2. One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.

**ser'ry** (sēr'ī), *v. t. & i.* [F. *serre*, p. p. of *serrer*, LL. *ser-rare*, fr. L. *sera* bar.] To crowd; press together in ranks; compact; — chiefly used in **ser'ried** (-īd), *p. a.*

**ser'tu-la'tri-an** (sūr'tū-lā'trī-ān; 3), *a.* [From dim. of L. *seria* garlands, a garland.] *Zool.* Of or pert. to a genus (*Sertularia*) of delicate branching hydroids, the type of a family (*Sertulariidae*). — *n.* A sertularian hydroid.

**ser'rum** (sēr'rūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rūmz); L. -RA (-rā). [L.] 1. The watery residue of an animal fluid after coagulation; esp.: a Blood serum; as, antitoxic *serums* are blood serums from animals rendered immune to a particular disease by inoculations. See **ANTITOXIN**. *b* The whey of milk. 2. Any serous fluid, normal or pathological.

**serum therapy.** *Med.* The treatment of disease by the injection of blood serum from immune animals.

**ser'val** (sūr'vāl), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *lobo cervical* lynx, fr. L. *lupus* wolf + *cervus* stag.] A large wild cat (*Felis serval*) of Africa, having long legs and large untufted ears.

**serv'ant** (sūr'vānt), *n.* [F., fr. *servir* to serve, L. *servire*.] 1. *Law.* An agent subject in his agency to the direction and control of his principal. 2. One who serves; one employed by another, esp. for menial offices, and subject to his command. 3. A bondman.

**serve** (sūr'v), *v. t.*; **SERVED** (sūr'vd); **SERV'ING** (sūr'vīng). [F. *servir*, fr. L. *servire*.] 1. To work for; be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, slave, helper, etc.; in a religious sense, to obey and worship. 2. To be subordinate to; minister to. *Rare.* 3. To wait upon; attend, as at table or in a shop. 4. To bring forward, arrange, or distribute, as food; — often used with *up*. 5. To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for; hence, to benefit; as, to *serve* one's country. 6. To contribute or conduce to; be sufficient for; satisfy; as, to *serve* one's turn. 7. *a* To answer or be (in the place of something) to; — used with *for*; as, the sofa *served* him for a bed. *b* To avail; be of use to; as, it *served* my purpose. 8. To suffice; satisfy. 9. To treat; act toward; as, he *served* me ill. 10. To work; operate; as, to *serve* the guns. 11. *Law.* *a* To bring to notice, deliver, or execute; put into effect; as, to *serve* a process. *b* To make legal service on (a person). 12. To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment. 13. To furnish; supply; as, to *serve* a city with light. 14. To copulate with; cover; — used of male animals. 15. In various games, as tennis, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent. 16. *Chiefly Naut.* To wind spun yarn, canvas, wire, etc., tightly around (a rope, stay, etc.) to protect it, as from chafing. — *v. i.* 1. To be or act as a servant or a slave. 2. To perform domestic offices; prepare and dish up food, etc. 3. To be in service; do duty as a soldier, seaman, etc. 4. To be of use; answer; suit. 5. To put the ball in play, as in tennis, etc. — *n.* *Tennis*, *etc.* A act of serving. *b* The ball as served.

**serv'er** (sūr'vēr), *n.* 1. One who serves; specif., *Eccl.*, one who assists the officiating priest. 2. That which serves; a tray, as for dishes; salver.

**Serv'i-an** (sūr'vī-ān), *a. & n.* Var. of **SERBIAN**.

**ser'vice** (sūr'vīs), *n.*, or **ser'vice tree**. [Properly, the tree which bears *servis* (prob. service berries), fr. AS. *syfse* service tree.] 1. A European tree (*Sorbus domestica*) resembling the mountain ash, but with larger and edible fruit. 2. Any shadbush. *U. S.*

**ser'vice**, *n.* [OF. *servise*, *service*, F. *service*, fr. L. *servitium*. See **SERVE**.] 1. Act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another or at another's command. 2. Labor done for another; duty done or required; office. 3. *Feudal Law.* The render or due owed by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of his tenancy. 4. An office of devotion; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a burial *service*. 5. A set of musical settings of portions of the liturgy, esp. of the choral canticles, chants, etc. 6. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; specif., military or naval duty; as, to see *service*; hence: a branch of employment with an organization of its own, esp. under a government; as, the diplomatic *service*. 7. Useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail. 8. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. 9. That which is served, as a course at table or a single portion. 10. A set of articles for a particular use; as, a tea *service*. 11. *Law.* Act of bringing to notice; execution of any writ or process. 12. Suit or attention paid by a lover to his lady. *Archaic*. 13. Act or means of supplying some general demand; as, railway *service*, *etc.* 14. Act of serving or covering. See **SERVE**, *v. t.*, 14.



15. *Tennis, etc.* a Act of serving the ball. b The ball served.

16. *Naut.* Materials used for serving a rope, stay, etc.  
**servi-ce-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* 1. Willing to be of service; obliging. *Archaic.* 2. a Doing service; beneficial; advantageous. b Capable of, or fit for, performance of duty. 3. Lasting well in use. — **a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-ble**, *adv.*

**service book.** A prayer book or missal.  
**service cap** or **hat.** *Mil.* A cap or hat worn when full-dress uniform, or dress uniform, is not worn.

**service tree.** See 1st SERVICE.  
**service uniform.** *Mil. & Nav.* Uniform for active or routine service, in distinction from dress, full dress, etc.

**ser-vi-ette'** (súr'vî-ét', *F.* súr'vî-ét', *n.*; *pl.* -ETTES (-ét's'; *F.* -vî-ét'). [*F.*] A table napkin.

**ser-vile** (súr'vil or, *esp. British*, súr'vîl), *a.* [*L.* *servilis*, fr. *servus* servant, slave.] 1. Of pert. to a slave or servant; consisting of slaves; as, the *servile* class. 2. a Held in subjection; as, *servile* land, people. b *Specific.*: *Eng. Feudal Law*, held by, or pert. to, a tenure of lands not called *free*. 3. Befitting a slave or servant; as, *servile* labors. 4. Characteristic of a slave; hence: meanly submissive; cringing; fawning; as, *servile* flattery. — **Syn.** See MENIAL. — **ser-vile-ly**, *adv.* — **ser-vil-ness**, *n.*

**ser-vil-i-ty** (súr'vî-lî-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being *servile*.

**serv-ing** (súr'vîng), *n.* *Naut.* = SERVICE, 16.

**ser-vi-tor** (súr'vî-tér), *n.* 1. One who serves; an attendant; a follower or adherent. 2. *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* Formerly, an undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, who waited on table. — **ser-vi-tor-ship**, *n.*

**ser-vi-tude** (-tîd), *n.* [*L.* *servitudo*.] 1. Condition of a slave; bondage; state of compulsory subjection. 2. Penal service. 3. Condition of a servant or servitor; menial service. 4. *Law.* A right in virtue of which property of a person is subject to a certain use by another person or for the benefit of another thing.

**Syn.** *Servitude, slavery, bondage.* *Servitude* may apply to either voluntary or (oftener) compulsory subjection to a master; *slavery* and *bondage* imply absolute and enforced subjugation to another.

**Ser-vo-Cro-a'tian** (súr'vô-kró-á'sh'ân), *n.* The Slavic language of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slavonia, parts of Hungary, Istria, and Dalmatia, possessing various dialects.

**ser-vo-mo'tor**, *n.* Sometimes, erroneously, **serro-motor**. [*F.* *servo-moteur*. See **SERR**; **MOTOR**.] *Mach.* A relay apparatus; specif., an auxiliary motor, as for quickly and easily directing the reversing gear of a large marine engine.

**ses'a-me** (sés'á-mē), *n.* [*OF.* *sisame* or *LL.* *sisamum*, fr. *L.*, fr. Gr. *σησαμω, σησαμύη*.] An East Indian annual plant (*Sesamum indicum*), or its flattish seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food. See OPEN SESAME.

**ses'a-moid** (-môid), *a.* [*Gr.* *σησαμοειδής* like sesame.] Of or pertaining to or designating a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon, esp. at a joint or bony prominence. — *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

**ses'qui-** (sés'kwî-). [*L.*, one half more, one and a half.] A combining form (also used adjectively, **sesqui**) denoting one and a half times; specif., *Chem.*, used in forming names of compounds of three atoms or equivalents of one element or radical with two of another; as, iron *sesquioxide*, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

**ses'qui-pe-da'li-an** (sés'kwî-pē-dā'lî-ān), *a.* Also **ses'quip'e-dal** (sés'kwî-pē-dāl; sés'kwî-pē'dāl). [*L.* *sesqui-pedalis*; *sesqui-* one and a half + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Measuring a foot and a half; — humorously applied to long words.

**ses'sile** (sés'sîl), *a.* [*L.* *sessilis* low, fr. *sedere, sessum*, to sit.] Attached directly by the base; not raised on a stalk or peduncle. See LEAF, *Illust.*

**ses'sion** (sés'hî-ŷn), *n.* [*L.* *sessio*, fr. *sedere, sessum*, to sit.] 1. A sitting, or being seated. *Archaic.* 2. The actual or constructive sitting, or time of sitting, of a court, council, legislature, etc. 3. In *pl.* a *Eng. Law*. The sittings or a sitting of justices of the peace, being called: *petty sessions*, when held by one or more justices, without a jury, as for trial of minor offenses; *special sessions*, when held by two or more justices for the exercise of some special branch of their authority; *general sessions*, when held by two or more justices for the general exercise of their authority to try criminal cases, etc. b In the United States, any of various courts answering more or less to the English courts above named. 4. *Presbyterian Ch.* The lowest court, composed of the pastor and a body of elders.

**ses'sion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a session or sessions.

**ses'sterce** (sés'ters), *n.* [*L.* *sestertius*, fr. *sestertius* two and a half.] *Roman Antiq.* A coin, originally of silver, later of brass, equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a denarius.

**ses-ter-ti-um** (sés-túr'shî-ŷm), *n.*; *pl.* SESTERTIA (-á). [*L.* See **SESTERCE**.] *Rom. Antiq.* A money of account equal to one thousand sesterces.

**ses-tur-ti-us** (sés-túr'shî-ŷs), *n.*; *pl.* -TII (-shî-î). [*L.*] = **set-ter'** (sés-tét'; sés'tét'), *n.* [*It.* *sestetto*, fr. *sesto* sixth, *L. sextus*.] 1. A sextet. 2. *Pros.* The last six lines of a sonnet.

**set**, *n.* [*It.* *setta*, fr. *seta* bristle.] A poem of six stanzas of six lines each, with the line endings of the first stanza repeated but arranged in different order for each stanza, and concluding with a stanza of three lines.

**Set** (sét), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* An evil deity, brother and enemy of Osiris, having a beast's head with pointed snout.

**set**, *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SETTING. [*AS. settan*.] 1. To cause to sit; place; put; fix. 2. To put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on, or into an incubator. 3. To cause to be, do, etc.; dispose; start; begin; as, *set* houses afire. 4. To fix firmly; make fast or permanent; make unyielding or obstinate; as, *set* glass in a sash; *set* one's heart on something; hence: to render stiff or solid; esp., to convert into curd; curdle; as, *set* milk for cheese. 5. To put into a desired position or condition; adjust; regulate; adapt; specif.: a To put in order in a particular manner; prepare for use; as, *set* a table; *set* a lathe for screw cutting; *set* a trap. b To extend and bring into position; spread to the wind; as, *set* the sails of a ship. c To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; as, *set* a broken bone. d To make to agree with some standard; as, *set* a clock. e To fix (a gem or stone) in a surface or framework, esp. of metal. 6. To stake at play; wager; risk. 7. To adapt (words to music, or music to words). 8. To appoint; assign; as, *set* a price; *set* a time. 9. To adorn or variegate with objects placed here and there; as, a stand *set* with flowers; a brooch *set* with diamonds. 10. To value; rate; — used with *at*. 11. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game; — used of hunting dogs. 12. To establish as a rule; prescribe; assign; as, *set* an example. 13. *Print.* To compose; arrange (type) in words, lines, etc. 14. To put an edge on; as, *set* a razor.

**to set on or upon, to incite, to instigate.** — **to s. sail.** *Naut.* to spread the sails; begin a voyage.

— *v. i.* 1. To pass below the horizon; go down; — used of a heavenly body; hence: to sink; pass away. 2. To plant. 3. *Hort.* To be fixed for growth; develop as the result of fertilization; as, the peaches *set* well. 4. To become fixed or rigid; harden. 5. To have a certain direction in motion; flow; tend. 6. To begin to move; start; — used with *out, on, forth, or forward*. 7. To indicate the position of game; — used of a dog. See **SETTER**, *n.* 2. 8. To apply one's self. 9. To fit or suit one; sit; as, the coat *sets* well; — improperly so used for *sit*. 10. In dancing, to face one's partner.

**set** (The use of the verb *set* for *sit* in the hen is *setting, a setting* hen, etc., although common, is not to be approved.)

— *p. a.* 1. Fixed in position; rigid; as, a *set* line; a *set* countenance. 2. Firm; obstinate; as, *set* opinions. 3. Regular; uniform; formal; hence, prescribed; as, *set* forms of worship. 4. Formed; made; built; as, a heavy-*set* man.

— *n.* 1. Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; hence: close; termination. 2. *Hort. a* A young plant or rooted cutting ready to set out. *b* A small tuber, bulb, corn, etc. 3. A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; as: a A group (of persons); clique. *b* In dancing, the number required for a square dance; also, the figures executed. *c* A series of games, as in lawn tennis. *d* A setting of eggs. 4. Direction or course; as, the *set* of the stream is west here. 5. Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — said esp. of the body or its parts. 6. The hardening of a plastic or liquid substance, as by chemical action or by cooling. 7. Various technical senses: *a* Sidewise deflection of a saw-tooth point. *b* Any of various devices for setting saw teeth. *c Mech.* Permanent change of form due to repeated or excessive stress, as from compression, tension, etc.; — also used fig. Cf. **FATIGUE**, *n.*, 4. 8. Manner of fitting; fit; as, the *set* of a coat. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **COTERIE**.

**set'a** (sét'á), *n.*; *pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [*L.* *seta, seto*, a bristle.] *Biol.* Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part. — **se'tal** (-tāl), *a.*

**se-ta'ceous** (sē-tā'sh'ŷs), *a.* 1. Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. 2. Bristlelike in form or texture.

**set'back'** (sét'bák'), *n.* A setback.

**Set'e-bos** (sét'ē-bôs), *n.* The supposed deity of Sycorax and Caliban in Shakespeare's "Tempest." [*Gen.* iv. 25.]

**Seth** (séth), *n.* [*Heb.* *Shéth*.] *Bib.* A son of Adam. See **SETH**, *Egypt. Myth.* Var. of **SET**.

**se-ti'er-ous** (sē-tî'ēr-ŷs), *a.* [*seta* + *-ferous*.] Producing, or having one or more, bristles.

**se-ti'fer-ous** (sē-tî'fēr-ŷs), *a.* Like a *seta* in form; setaceous.

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**set'ton** (sét'tŷn), *n.* [*F.* *seton*, fr. *L.* *seta* bristle.] *Med.* A few threads, horsehairs, or the like, introduced beneath the skin to form an issue; also, the issue.

**set'tose** (sét'tôs; sēt'tôs'), *a.* [*L.* *setosus, setosus*.] Bristly.

**set-tee'** (sēt-tē'), *n.* A long seat with a back; specif., a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back.

**ses-ti'na** (sēs-tē'nā), *n.* [*It.*] A poem of six stanzas of six lines each, with the line endings of the first stanza repeated but arranged in different order for each stanza, and concluding with a stanza of three lines.

**Set** (sét), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* An evil deity, brother and enemy of Osiris, having a beast's head with pointed snout.

**set**, *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SETTING. [*AS. settan*.] 1. To cause to sit; place; put; fix. 2. To put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on, or into an incubator. 3. To cause to be, do, etc.; dispose; start; begin; as, *set* houses afire. 4. To fix firmly; make fast or permanent; make unyielding or obstinate; as, *set* glass in a sash; *set* one's heart on something; hence: to render stiff or solid; esp., to convert into curd; curdle; as, *set* milk for cheese. 5. To put into a desired position or condition; adjust; regulate; adapt; specif.: a To put in order in a particular manner; prepare for use; as, *set* a table; *set* a lathe for screw cutting; *set* a trap. b To extend and bring into position; spread to the wind; as, *set* the sails of a ship. c To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; as, *set* a broken bone. d To make to agree with some standard; as, *set* a clock. e To fix (a gem or stone) in a surface or framework, esp. of metal. 6. To stake at play; wager; risk. 7. To adapt (words to music, or music to words). 8. To appoint; assign; as, *set* a price; *set* a time. 9. To adorn or variegate with objects placed here and there; as, a stand *set* with flowers; a brooch *set* with diamonds. 10. To value; rate; — used with *at*. 11. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game; — used of hunting dogs. 12. To establish as a rule; prescribe; assign; as, *set* an example. 13. *Print.* To compose; arrange (type) in words, lines, etc. 14. To put an edge on; as, *set* a razor.

**to set on or upon, to incite, to instigate.** — **to s. sail.** *Naut.* to spread the sails; begin a voyage.

— *v. i.* 1. To pass below the horizon; go down; — used of a heavenly body; hence: to sink; pass away. 2. To plant. 3. *Hort.* To be fixed for growth; develop as the result of fertilization; as, the peaches *set* well. 4. To become fixed or rigid; harden. 5. To have a certain direction in motion; flow; tend. 6. To begin to move; start; — used with *out, on, forth, or forward*. 7. To indicate the position of game; — used of a dog. See **SETTER**, *n.* 2. 8. To apply one's self. 9. To fit or suit one; sit; as, the coat *sets* well; — improperly so used for *sit*. 10. In dancing, to face one's partner.

**set** (The use of the verb *set* for *sit* in the hen is *setting, a setting* hen, etc., although common, is not to be approved.)

— *p. a.* 1. Fixed in position; rigid; as, a *set* line; a *set* countenance. 2. Firm; obstinate; as, *set* opinions. 3. Regular; uniform; formal; hence, prescribed; as, *set* forms of worship. 4. Formed; made; built; as, a heavy-*set* man.

— *n.* 1. Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; hence: close; termination. 2. *Hort. a* A young plant or rooted cutting ready to set out. *b* A small tuber, bulb, corn, etc. 3. A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; as: a A group (of persons); clique. *b* In dancing, the number required for a square dance; also, the figures executed. *c* A series of games, as in lawn tennis. *d* A setting of eggs. 4. Direction or course; as, the *set* of the stream is west here. 5. Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — said esp. of the body or its parts. 6. The hardening of a plastic or liquid substance, as by chemical action or by cooling. 7. Various technical senses: *a* Sidewise deflection of a saw-tooth point. *b* Any of various devices for setting saw teeth. *c Mech.* Permanent change of form due to repeated or excessive stress, as from compression, tension, etc.; — also used fig. Cf. **FATIGUE**, *n.*, 4. 8. Manner of fitting; fit; as, the *set* of a coat. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **COTERIE**.

**set'a** (sét'á), *n.*; *pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [*L.* *seta, seto*, a bristle.] *Biol.* Any slender, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or part. — **se'tal** (-tāl), *a.*

**se-ta'ceous** (sē-tā'sh'ŷs), *a.* 1. Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. 2. Bristlelike in form or texture.

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âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fôod, fôot; out, oil;



**set/ter** (sĕt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sets; as, a typesetter, a setter on (inciter), etc. **2.** One of a breed of hunting dogs having a long wavy coat. They formerly crouched on scenting game, but are now trained to stand and point. The English setter is white with spots of black or liver brown; the Irish setter, entirely rich chestnut brown; the **Gordon setter**, black with tan markings on feet, legs, neck, and muzzle.



English Setter.

**set/ting** (-ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, sets. **2.** Something set in, or inserted. **3.** That in which something, as a gem, is set. **4.** The eggs incubated by a fowl at one time; specifically, the full number of eggs laid by any bird before incubation.

**set/tle** (-lĭ), *n.* [AS. *setl*.] **1.** A seat. *Archaic.* **2.** A bench, esp. a high-backed one. **3.** A wide step or platform.

**set/tle**, *v. t.*; -tLED (-lĭd); -TLING (-ling). [AS. *setlan*.] **1.** To place in a permanent condition; make firm, steady or stable; establish; esp., to establish in life, in business, in a home, etc. **2.** To quiet; calm; compose. **3.** To determine, as something in doubt; free from uncertainty; also, to appoint, as a date. **4.** To adjust, as a dispute; compose; pacify. **5.** To adjust, as accounts; liquidate; balance. **6.** Hence, to pay. *Colloq.* **7.** a To put in order; arrange. **b** To reduce to order or good behavior. *Colloq.* **8.** To clear (a liquid, as coffee) of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink. **9.** To cause to sink; lower. **10.** To render close or compact; to make dry and firm, as soil or a road softened by thawing. **11.** To plant with inhabitants; colonize; people. — **Syn.** Fix, regulate, arrange, decide.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; establish one's self or itself. **2.** To fix one's residence. **3.** To leave an irregular, and take up a methodical, way of life; esp., to assume the duties of a householder. **4.** To clarify, as wine, by depositing matter held in suspension. **5.** To sink; descend gradually; specif.: a To fall to the bottom, as dregs of a liquid. **b** To alight, as a bird. **c** To sink gradually to a lower level; subside, as the foundation of a house, etc. **d** To become firm, dry, and hard, as ground after rain or frost. **6.** To become calm. **7.** To decide; determine; resolve. **8.** To adjust differences or accounts; come to an agreement.

**set/tle-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling; state of being settled; specif.: a Colonization; occupation by settlers. **b** Act or process of adjusting or determining; adjustment; as, settlement of a controversy, of accounts, etc.; a also, condition of affairs thus adjusted. **c** Bestowal, or giving possession under legal sanction or formally and permanently. **d Arch.** Gradual sinking of a structure; also, in *pl.*, fractures or dislocations caused by such sinking. **2.** That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed; specif.: a A colony newly established; place or region newly settled; also, a small village. **b** The sum, estate, or the like, secured to one by a settlement (in sense 4). **3.** A settled place of abode; residence. **4. Law.** A disposition of property for the benefit of some one, usually through the medium of trustees.

**settlement day.** The day of settling an account.

**set/tlér** (sĕt'lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who settles, esp. in a new region or a colony; a colonist. **2.** That which settles or finishes; esp., a blow, argument, etc. *Colloq.*

**set/ting** (-ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, settles. **2.** In *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment; precipitate.

**set/-to'** (sĕt'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* SET-TOS or -TO'S (-tōz'). A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like, usually vigorous and brief. *Colloq.*

**sev/en** (sĕv'n), *a.* [AS. *seofon*.] One more than six; — a cardinal number used attributively.

**Seven Hills,** the hills upon and about which was built the city of Rome. According to tradition, the original city of Romulus was built upon the *Palatine* hill (later the site of the palaces of the Caesars), though later he united with his settlement those upon the *Capitoline* and *Quirinal*. The *Cælian*, *Aventine*, *Esquiline*, and *Viminal* were added later. — **S.** Wonders of the World, seven remarkable objects of the ancient world, usually enumerated as: **1.** The pyramids of Egypt. **2.** The Pharos of Alexandria. **3.** The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. **4.** The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. **5.** The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. **6.** The mausoleum erected by Artémisia at Halicarnassus. **7.** The Colossus of Rhodes.

— *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than six; seven units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seven units, as 7 or vii. **3.** Something having as an essential feature seven units or members, as a playing card with seven pips.

**the Seven** against Thebes, *Gr. Myth.*, the expedition of seven heroes — Adrastus (who alone survived), Amphiaraus, Capaneus, Hippomedon (in some versions, Eteoclus), Poly-

nices, Parthenopæus, and Tydeus, against Thebes. It was undertaken, under Adrastus, to aid Polynices to recover a share in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurped. An oracle promised success to whichever brother their father, Ædipus, should favor; but he cursed both, and the brothers slew each other. See EPIGONUS, 1.

**sev/en-fold** (-fōld), *a.* **1.** Repeated seven times. **2.** Having seven folds, thicknesses, or parts; increased seven times.

— *adv.* Seven times as much or as often.

**sev/en/night** (sĕv'nīt; -ī; formally sĕv'n-nīt), *Var.* of *SEV/en-teen'* (sĕv'n-tĕn'; -tĕn') *a.* [AS. *seofontiema*, -tjne, -tĕne.] One more than sixteen; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; seventeen units or objects. **2.** Symbol for seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

**sev/en-teenth'** (sĕv'n-tĕnth'; sĕv'n-tĕnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixteenth; — the ordinal of *seventeen*. *Abbr.*, 17th. See ORDINAL, *n.*, Note. **2.** Being one of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventeenth part. **2.** A seventeenth unit or object.

**sev/enth** (sĕv'nth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixth; — the ordinal of *seven*. *Abbr.*, 7th. See ORDINAL, *n.*, Note. **2.** Being one of seven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventh part. **2.** A seventh unit or object. **3. Music.** a An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees. See INTERVAL, 3. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a seventh apart. **d** The seventh tone of a scale, counting upward; the leading tone. — *sev/enth-ly*, *adv.*

**sev/en-ti-eth** (-n-tī-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixty-ninth; — the ordinal of *seventy*. *Abbr.*, 70th. See ORDINAL, *n.*, Note. **2.** Being one of seventy equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventieth part. **2.** A seventieth unit or object.

**sev/en-ty** (-tī), *a.* [AS. *seofontig*.] One more than sixty-nine; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** The sum of seven tens; seventy units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seventy units, as 70 or lxx.

**sev/en-up**, *n.* *Card Playing.* A certain game for two, three, or four players in which seven points constitute a game; — called also *all fours*, *old sledge*, and *high, low, jack* (and the game).

**sev/er** (sĕv'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *severer*, fr. L. *separare*.] **1.** To separate, as one from another, physically or mentally; divide; part, esp. by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc. **2.** To cut or break open or apart; disjoin; as, to sever a tendon. — **Syn.** See PART.

**sev/er-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being severed; specif., *Law*, capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations; — used esp. of a contract of which the part one party is to perform consists of distinct items.

**sev/er-al** (-āl), *a.* [AF., fr. LL., fr. L. *separ* separate, different.] **1.** Separate; distinct. *Obs.* **2.** a Individual; single; as, three several times. **b** Separable; capable of separate treatment; as, a joint and several obligation. **3.** Diverse; various. **4.** Consisting of more than two, but not many; divers; sundry. — *sev/er-al-ly*, *adv.*

**sev/er-al-ty** (-tī), *n.* **1.** A holding by individual right. **2.** State of separation from the rest, or from all others.

**sev/er-ance** (-āns), *n.* Act of severing, or state of being severed; partition; separation.

**sev/er-ē** (sĕ-vĕr'), *a.*; -VER'ĒR (-vĕr'ĕr); -VER'ĒST. [L. *severus*.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful. **2.** Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; rigorous; as, a severe ruler. **3.** Rigidly methodical; exactly conformed to a standard; not using needless ornament, amplification, etc.; strict; as, a severe style. **4.** Sharp; distressing; violent; extreme; as, severe pain, cold. **5.** Difficult to be endured; rigorous; as, a severe test. — **Syn.** Stern, rigid, hard, rough, censorious, cutting, biting, keen. See STRICT, CONDIGN. — *sev/er-ē-ly*, *adv.* — *sev/er-ness*, *n.*

**sev/er-i-ty** (sĕ-vĕr'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being severe; specif.: a Gravity or austerity; seriousness. **b** Extreme strictness; harshness. **c** Quality or power of distressing or paining. **d** Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. **e** Exactness; rigorously.

**sew** (sō), *v. t.*; *pret.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, SEWN (sōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEWING. [AS. *siwian*.] **1.** To unite or fasten by stitches, as with a needle and thread. **2.** To affect or bring by sewing; — often used with *up*. — *v. i.* To work with needle and thread.

**sew/age** (sū'āj), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers. **2.** = SEWER-AGE, *n.*, 2.

**se-wel'/lel** (sĕ-wĕl'lĕl), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] Any of several peculiar rodents (genus *Aplodontia*) of California, Oregon, and Washington. They live in wooded regions and feed on roots and herbs.

**sew/er** (sō'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sews, or stitches.

**sew/er** (sū'ĕr), *n.* A medieval servant, or household officer, often of high rank, in charge of serving at table.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word, † combined with, = equals.



sew'er (sū'ēr), *n.* [OF. *sewiere* outlet of a pond, deriv. of *L. ex-out + aqua water.*] An artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and waste matter.

sew'er-age (āj), *n.* 1. Removal of sewage and surface water by sewers. 2. System of sewers. 3. = SEWAGE, *n.*, 1. sewing (sō'ing), *n.* 1. Act or occupation of one who sews. 2. Material that has been, or is to be, sewed; needlework. sewing machine, a machine for sewing or stitching.

sewn (sōn), *p. p.* of sew.  
sex (sēks), *n.* [L. *sexus*.] 1. Character of being male or female, or of pert. to the distinctive function of the male or female. 2. One of the two divisions of organisms distinguished as male and female; males or females collectively. **Syn.** Sex, gender. Sex refers to physiological distinctions; gender, to distinctions in grammar.

the sex, the female sex; women in general.  
sex- (sēks-), [L. *sex* six.] A combining form meaning six; as, *sexennial*; *sexpartite*.

sex'a-ge-nā'ri-an (sēk'sā-jē-nā'ri-ān; 3), *a.* Being sixty or more and less than seventy years of age; or of pert. to a sexagenarian. — *n.* A person from 60 to 69 years old.

sex-ag'e-na-ry (sēk-sā-jē-nā-ri), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexageni* sixty each.] Pertaining to or designating the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; specif., sixty or more and less than seventy years old.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A sexagenarian.

Sex'a-ges'i-ma (sēk'sā-jēs'i-mā), *n.* More fully **Sexagesima Sunday**. [L.] *Ecll.* The second Sunday before Lent.

sex'a-ges'i-mal (-māl), *a.* [L. *sexagesimus* sixtieth.] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

sex-en'ni-al (sēks-ēn'i-āl), *a.* [L. *sexennium* period of six years; *sex* six + *annus* year.] Lasting, or happening once in, six years. — *n.* A sexennial event. — **en'ni-ally**, *adv.*

sex'less, *a.* Without sex; neuter. — **sex'less-ness**, *n.*  
sex-par'tite (sēks-pār'tīt), *a.* Divided into six parts; made up of a combination of six parts.

sex't (sēkst), *n.* [L. *sexta*, fem. of *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six.] *Ecll.* One of the canonical hours, being orig. the sixth hour, or 12 M.; hence, an office recited at this time, or now often somewhat earlier.

sex'tan (sēks'tān), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] Of or pert. to the sixth day; recurring every sixth day. — *n.* *Med.* A fever that recurs every sixth day (reckoning inclusively), that is, with four days' interval.

sex'tant (-tānt), *n.* [L. *sextrans*, -antis, sixth part of an as.] An instrument for measuring angular distances, esp. for observing altitudes at sea to ascertain latitude and longitude.

sex'tet' (sēks-tēt'), *n.* 1. *Music.* A composition for six voices or instruments; also, the six performers of such a piece. 2. Any group of six persons or things.

sex'tile (sēks'tīl), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] *Astrol.* Measured, fixed, or indicated by a distance of 60 degrees. — *n.* *Astrol.* Aspect or position of two heavenly bodies sixty degrees apart.

sex'til'ion (sēks-tīl'jōn), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *million*.] The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French or American notation) or with 36 zeros (in English).

sex'to-dec'i-mo (sēks'tō-dēs'i-mō), *a.* [L., abl. of *sextus-decimus* the sixteenth.] Having 16 leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size (commonly about 4½ × 6½ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting, originally, from folding each sheet into 16 leaves; also, a book of such size; — usually written *16mo* or *16°*.

sex'ton (sēks'tōn), *n.* [Contr. fr. *sacristan*.] An under-officer of a church, who takes care of the church building, the vessels, vestments, etc., rings the bell, attends to burials, etc., and, sometimes, digs graves. — **sex'ton-ship**, *n.*

sex'tu-ple (-tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *quadruplex*.] Sixfold. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld) -PLING. To multiply by six.

sex'tu-plex (-plēks), *a.* *Elec.* Designating a system of telegraphy in which six messages, three each way, can be sent simultaneously over one wire. — *v. t.* To make sextuplex.

sex'u-al (sēk'shū-āl; 99), *a.* [L. *sexualis*.] 1. Pertaining to sex or the sexes; peculiar to, or relating to, either the male or female or their distinctive organs or functions. 2. *Biol.* Having sex; — opposed to *asexual*.

sexual selection, *Biol.*, natural selection which results in the survival and development of certain characteristics, as bright colors or qualities of notes in birds, through the advantages for mating obtained by their possession.

sex'u-al'i-ty (-āl'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of having sex.  
sex'u-al'ly, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

sf'or-zan'do (sfōr-tsān'dō) *a.* [It. *sforzando*, *p. pr.*, and *sforzato* to (sfōr-tsā'tō) *sforzato*, *p. p.* of *sforzare* to

force.] *Music.* Forcing or forced; — a direction placed over a tone or chord to be given a sudden special emphasis and force, and indicated by *sf*, *sfz*, *fz*, or >.

shab'by (shāb'ī), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ī-ēr); -BI-EST. [From AS. *scæb*, *scæabb*, *scab*.] 1. Torn or much worn; seedy. 2. Clothed with worn or seedy garments. 3. Mean; despicable; as, *shabby* treatment. — **shab'bi-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **shab'bi-ness**, *n.*

shack (shāk), *n.* A hut; shanty. *Collog.*  
shack'le (shāk'ī), *n.* [AS. *seaccul*.] 1. Something that confines the legs or arms; manacle; fetter; — used esp. in *pl.* 2. That which prevents free action, as if by fetters. 3. Any of various fastening devices, as: a A U-shaped piece with a pin through the ends; a clevis. b **Railroads.** A drawbar. — *v. t.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING. 1. To confine the limbs of so as to prevent free motion; to bind or fasten with a shackle; chain. 2. To hinder; impede; cumber.

shad (shād), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *scaedu* a kind of fish.] Any of several fishes (genus *Alosa* of the herring family). The

shad'ber-ry, *n.* The fruit of the shadshub; also, the plant.

shad'brush' (-bōōsh'), *n.* Any of various American white-flowered shrublike trees (genus *Amelanchier*) bearing edible berrylike pomes.

shad'dock' (-dōk), *n.* A globose or somewhat pear-shaped citrus fruit (*Citrus decumana*) with a bitter rind, and finely flavored pulp; the tree bearing it. Cf. GRAPEFRUIT.

shade (shād), *n.* [AS. *scaedu*.] 1. Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light. 2. Darkness; obscurity; — often in *pl.* 3. An obscure or secluded place. 4. That which intercepts, or shelters from, the sun's direct rays; screen; shelter. 5. *Shadow*. *Poetic.* 6. The disembodied soul (believed by the ancients to be visible, but not tangible); spirit; ghost. 7. Degree of luminosity of a color, as darker or lighter. 8. A minute difference, variation, or degree, as of thought, expression, etc.; as, the *shades* of meaning in synonyms.

**Syn.** Shade, shadow. Shade (see also COLOR, GHOST) differs from *shadow* in not implying any particular form or definite limit; a *shadow* represents or preserves something of the form of the intercepting object. Fig., *shade* implies darkness or obscurity; *shadow*, insubstantiality or unreality.

the shades, the nether world; Hades, supposed by the ancients to be the abode of disembodied spirits.

— *v. t.*; SHAD'ED (shād'ēd); 24); SHAD'ING. 1. To shelter or screen by intercepting radiated light or heat or other rays or waves. 2. To hide; conceal; protect. 3. To obscure; dim. 4. To paint in obscure colors; darken. 5. To mark with, or change by, gradations, as of light or color. 6. *Com.* To lessen slightly; as, to *shade* the price of anything; — often used with *off*. *Cant.* — *v. i.* To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, value, meaning, etc.; to pass by slight changes. — **shade'less**, *a.*

shad'i-ly (shād'ī-lī), *adv.* In a shady manner.

shad'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shady.

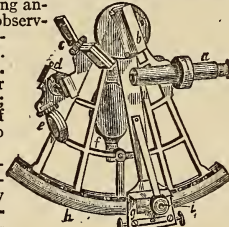
shad'oot' (shā-dōōf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf*.] A kind of sweep used in Egypt and near-by countries for raising water.

shad'ow (shād'ō), *n.* [From an inflexional form of AS. *scaedu* shade.] 1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity in a space from which rays are cut off by an interposed body; also, the image made by such an obscured space on an intersecting surface; as, the *shadow* of a man. 2. Darkness; obscurity; as, evening *shadows*. 3. A shaded place; shelter. *Obs. or Rare.* 4. A shaded or darker portion of a picture. 5. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. 6. That which attends like a shadow; inseparable companion. 7. An unreal appearance or image; an imaginary vision; as, a world of *shadows*. 8. A ghost; shade. 9. An imperfect and faint representation; indistinct image; as, he was a *shadow* of his former self; also, a dim or mystical bodying forth. 10. A small degree; shade; as, there is not a *shadow* of doubt. 11. *Acoustics.* A phenomenon, similar to the optical shadow, produced by an obstructing of sound waves, electric waves, or the like. — **Syn.** See SHADE.

— *v. t.* 1. To cut off light from; put in shade; shade. 2. To mark with gradations of light or color; shade. 3. To represent faintly, mystically, etc.; betoken; — sometimes used with *forth* or *out*. 4. To darken; cast a gloom over. 5. To follow and watch closely, esp. secretly. — **shad'ow-er**, *n.*

shad'ow-less, *a.* Having no shadow; hence, supernatural.

shad'ow-y' (shād'ō-y'), *a.* 1. Full of or causing shade or shadow. 2. Hence: obscure; dim; vague. 3. Dimly embodying, foreboding, etc. 4. Unsubstantial; unreal.



One form of Sextant.

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, ūp, circūs, meni; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Sha'drach** (shā'drāk), *n.* [Heb. *Shadrak.*] *Bib.* A Hebrew youth who, with Meshach and Abednego, came forth unharmed from a fiery furnace. See *Daniel* iii.

**shad'y** (shād'y), *a.*; **SHAD'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **SHAD'Y-EST.** 1. Abounding in or causing shade. 2. Sheltered from the sun's rays. 3. Pert. to darkness; of doubtful morality; corrupt; as, a *shady* business. *Colloq.*

**Sha'fi'ite** (shā'fī-tī; shā'fī'), *n.* A member of a Sunnite orthodox sect founded by Mohammed ibn Idrīs ash-Shafī'ī (767-820).

**shaft** (shāft), *n.* [AS. *scaeft.*] 1. The slender stem of an arrow; an arrow, esp. for the long bow; —often 36 inches long and hence called *cloth-yard shaft*. 2. The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence: the weapon itself; fig., anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, *shafts* of light. 3. A thing suggestive of a shaft (def. 1 or 2); a long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical; specif.: a *Bot.* The stem or stalk of a plant. **b** *Zool.* The midrib of a feather. **c** The pole or tongue of a vehicle; also, a thill. **d** *Arch.* The body of a column (see COLUMN, *Illustr.*). **e** An obelisk or other spire-shaped or columnar monument. **f** *Machinery.* A bar, now usually of steel, to support rotating pieces or to transmit power by rotation. 4. A well-like excavation for finding or mining ore, raising water, etc. 5. A passage for air or light to pass through.

**shag** (shāg), *n.* [AS. *secaega* a bush of hair.] 1. Coarse, rough, woolly hair. 2. An unkempt, untended, wild growth; as, a *shag* of weeds. 3. Long, coarse nap of cloth; cloth having such a nap. — *v. t.*; **SHAGGED** (shāgd); **SHAG'GING.** To make shaggy or rough.

**shag'bark'** (shāg'bārk'), *n.* Any of several species of rough-barked hickory (esp. *Hicoria ovata*), bearing superior nuts.

**shag'gy** (-ī), *a.*; **-GI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-GI-EST.** 1. Rough with or as with long hair or wool. 2. Thick and rough, tangled, or irregular in surface, as hair. — **shag'gi-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

**sha-green'** (shā-grēn'), *n.* [*F. chagrin*, fr. Turk. *çaghrī*, *çaghrī* the rump of a horse, shagreen.] 1. A kind of untanned leather made in Russia and the East, covered with granulations. 2. The rough skin of certain sharks, rays, etc., often used in polishing.

**shah** (shā), *n.* [Per. *shāh* a king, sovereign, prince.] The title of the ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia.

**Sha-hap'ti-an** (shā-hāp'tī-ān), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. The Nez Percés are the leading tribe. — *n.* An Indian of this stock.

**sha'hi, sha'hee** (shā'hī; shā-hē'), *n.* [Per. *shāhī*.] A current Persian copper coin,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a kran.

**shai-tan'** (shī-tān'), *n.* [Ar. *shāitān* Satan.] Among Mohammedans: a [*also cap.*] An evil spirit; the Devil. **b** One of bad disposition; a fiend. *Colloq.*

**shake** (shāk), *v. t.*; *pret.* **SHOOK** (shōk); *p. p.* **SHAK'EN** (shāk'n); *pp. pr. & vb. n.* **SHAK'ING**. [AS. *scaacan, scaacan.*] 1. To cause to move with quick or violent vibrations; make to tremble or shiver; as, to *shake* a tree. 2. To move from firmness; cause to waver; as, to *shake* one's faith. 3. *Music.* To give a tremulous tone to; trill. 4. To cause to be, become, go, move, etc., by agitating; specif., to throw off or get rid of by or as by a jolting or vibrating motion; — generally used with *off, out, etc.* — *v. i.* 1. To be agitated with motion; tremble; quake; as, to *shake* with fear. 2. *Music.* To make a trill, or shake.

**Syn.** **Rock, shake, swing** imply motion from side to side. **Rock** differs from **shake** in implying a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion; **swing** denotes the oscillation of something suspended; **sway** suggests a heavier or more unsteady oscillation than **swing**, of either suspended objects or of those attached at the base.

— *n.* 1. Act, motion, or result of shaking, etc. 2. *Music.* A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another of one degree above or below; a trill. 3. A fissure or crack in timber, caused by frost, wind, cracked drying, etc.; also, fissured or cracked places or parts, collectively. 4. An earthquake. *Colloq.*

**shake'down** (shāk'doun'), *n.* An improvised bed, as one made on the floor by spreading bedclothes over straw.

**shak'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, shakes; also, that with which something is shaken. 2. [*cap.*] One of a religious celibate sect popularly so named from movements in dancing, which forms a part of their worship. — **Shak'er-ess**, *n. fem.* — **Shak'er-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

**Shake-spear'e-an** (shāk-spēr'ē-ān), *a.* Also **Shak-spēr'e-an** (-spēr'ē-ān). Of, pert. to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works. — **Shake-spear'e-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

**shak'y-ly** (shāk'y-lī), *adv.* In a shaky manner.

**shak'y-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being shaky.

**shak'ing**, *pp. pr. & vb. n.* of **SHAKE**. — **shaking palsy**, a chronic progressive nervous disease marked by muscular tremor, weakness, and a peculiar gait.

**shak'o** (shāk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-OES** or **-OS** (-ōz). [Cf. *F. shako, schako*, Hung. *csákó.*] A kind of stiff military cap or headdress.

**shak'y** (shāk'y), *a.*; **SHAK'Y-ER** (shāk'y-ēr); **-I-EST** (-ī-ēst). 1. Liable to shake; as, a *shaky* hand. 2. Easily shaken; unsound; as, a *shaky* fence. 3. Questionable; uncertain. *Colloq.*

**shale** (shāl), *n.* [*G. schale*, *prop., shell.*] A finely stratified or laminated rock formed by consolidation of clay, mud, or silt.

**shall** (shāl), *v. t. & auxiliary; pres. sing. 1st & 3d pers. **SHALL**, **2d**, **SHALT**, *pl.* **SHALL**; *pret.* **SHOULD**. Infinitive and participles lacking. [AS. *scal, sceal*, I am obliged (orig. a *pret. ind.*), *pret. scolde, sceolde* (orig. *sculan.*] 1. [*v. t.*] Owe; be under obligation for. **Obs.** 2. [*auxil.*, followed by the infinitive without *to.*] Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must; hence, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See also **SHOULD**. **Shall**, when used in the 2d or 3d person, regularly indicates that the speaker predicts or promises some one else's action, and hence is expressive of authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, *you shall go*. In the 1st person *shall* expresses simply futurity; as in, *I shall be glad to see you*. **Will**, in the 1st person, regularly has its primary force of *volition* or *willingness*; as in, *I will go*; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person *will* denotes simply futurity. In a question the form is used that is expected in the answer; thus, *shall I? shall he? will he?* But *shall* is used for simple futurity in all persons: (1) after conditionals; as in, whether I (you, he) *shall go*; (2) in such clauses of indirect discourse as, *you think you shall go*; (3) in such questions as, *how shall he cut without any knife?* In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, *you will report to the colonel.* — **Syn.** See **WILL**.*

**shal-loon'** (shā-lōon'), *n.* [*F. chalon*, fr. *Châlons*, in France, where made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.

**shal'lop** (shāl'lop), *n.* [*F. chaloupe.*] A light open boat, used chiefly on rivers, propelled by oars or sails or by both.

**shal-lot'** (shā-lōt'), *n.* [*OF. eschalote* (for *eschalogue*). See **SCALLION**.] 1. An onionlike plant (*Allium ascalonicum*) producing small clustered bulbs used like garlic for flavoring. 2. A small onion.

**shal'tow** (shāl'tō), *a.* [*ME. schalowe.*] 1. Not deep; shoal. 2. Not deep intellectually; superficial. — *n.* A shallow place in a body of water; a shoal. — *v. i. & t.* To decrease in depth. — **shal'tow-ly**, *adv.* — **shal'tow-ness**, *n.*

**shalt** (shāl't), *2d pers. sing. pres. of SHALL.*

**shal'y** (shāl'y), *a.* Containing or resembling shale.

**sham** (shām), *n.* [*Orig. same word as shame.*] 1. Something intended to deceive expectation; something that is not what it purports to be; fraudulent device; humbug. 2. A removable ornamental covering; as, a pillow *sham*. — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; unreal. — *v. t. & i.*; **SHAMMED** (shāmd); **SHAM'MING.** 1. To deceive or delude with false pretenses; trick; cheat. 2. To assume the manner and character, or the effects, of; feign.

**sha'man** (shā'mān; shām'ān), *n.* [*Orig. same as Skr. gramana* beggar monk, a name transferred to priests of the Ural-Altai race.] A priest or conjurer of shamanism; loosely, a medicine man. — *a.* Shamanic. [*shamanism.*]

**sha-man'ic** (shā-mān'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or believing in, **sha'man-ism** (shā'mān-īz'm; shām'ān-), *n.* The primitive religion of the Ural-Altai peoples of northern Asia and Europe, in which the unseen world of gods, demons, and ancestral spirits is conceived to be responsive only to the shamans; any similar religion, esp. that of some American Indians. — **sha'man-ist**, *n. & a.* — **-is'tic**, *a.*

**Sha'mash** (shā'māsh), *n.* [*Assyrian.*] *Babylon & Assy.* *Myth.* The chief sun god, a beneficent power which drives away storms, disease, and evil.

**sham'ble** (shām'b'l), *n.* [*AS. scamel, scamol*, bench, stool, fr. *L. scamellum*, dim. of *scamum*.] 1. In *pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold. *Rare.* 2. A place for slaughtering animals; abattoir; — usually in form **sham'bles** construed as a *pl.*, but sometimes construed as *sing.*

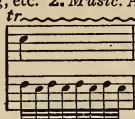
**sham'ble**, *v. t.*; **-BLED** (-b'ld); **-BLING** (-blīng). To walk unsteadily; shuffle along. — *n.* A shambling gait.

**sham'bling** (shām'blīng), *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular pace.

**shame** (shām), *n.* [*AS. scamu, scamu.*] 1. Painful feeling or emotion excited by a consciousness of guilt or impropriety; also, susceptibility to such feeling. 2. Reproach incurred; dishonor; ignominy; contempt. 3. Cause of shame; a disgrace. — *v. t.*; **SHAMED** (shāmd); **SHAM'ING** (shām'īng).

1. To put to shame; dishonor; disgrace. 2. To make ashamed; humiliate; mortify. 3. To bring or drive (a person) by shame; as, he was *shamed* into generosity.

**shame'faced'** (shām'fāst'), *a.* [*For shamefast*; AS. *scam-fest*. See **SHAME**, *n.*; **FAST** firm.] Easily confused or embar-



Shake, 2. 1 A written; 2 as performed.



rassed; diffident; bashful. — **shame-facedly** (-fāst'ly; -fāst'ed-ly), *adv.* — **shame-facedness** (-fāst'nēs; -fāst'ed-nēs), *n.* **shame-ful** (-fūl), *a.* 1. Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; disgraceful. 2. Exciting the feeling of shame; indecent. — **Syn.** Degrading, infamous. — **shame-fully**, *adv.* — **shame-ful-ness**, *n.*

**shame/less**, *a.* 1. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen. 2. Indicating want of sensibility to shame; indecent. — **Syn.** Impudent, unblushing, audacious. — **shame/less-ly**, *adv.* — **shame/less-ness**, *n.*

**sham/mer** (shām'er), *n.* One who shams; impostor. **sham/my** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -mys or -mies (-mīz). [*F. chamois* a chamois, chamois leather.] 1. **Zool.** The chamois. 2. = **CHAMOIS**, 2.

**shamois, shamoy** (*pron.*, see **CHAMOIS**). VARS. OF **CHAMOIS**. **sham-poo'** (shām-pōō'), *v. t.* [*Hind. chāmpnā* to press, squeeze.] 1. To massage. *Rare.* 2. To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing with some cleansing agent, as soap and water; also, to shampoo the scalp of (a person). — *n.* Act or process of shampooing. — **sham-poo'er**, *n.*

**sham/rock** (shām'rōk), *n.* [*Ir. seamrog, seamar.*] A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish, — as white clover, black medic, or wood sorrel.

**Shan** (shān; shān), *n.* **Ethnol.** A member of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Tai stock, physically and linguistically allied to the Siamese, found throughout Indo-China; also, the language of the Shans. **sham/dry-dan** (shām'drī-dān), *n.* An Shamrock, a wood old-fashioned chair or gig; a rickety **Sorrel**. **White Clove-herb**. *Scot. Ir.* & *Dial. Eng.* **Black Medic**. **sham/dy-gaff** (shām'dī-gāf), *n.* A mixture of beer and ginger ale.

**shang-hai'** (shāng-hī'), *n.* [*From Shanghai, in China.*] One of a long-legged, long-necked breed of domestic fowls of Asiatic origin.

**shang-hai'**, *v. t.* [*From Shanghai, in China.*] To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible, and ship as a sailor.

**shank** (shānk), *n.* [*AS. scanca, scanca.*] 1. **a** The lower part of the leg; in man, the part between the knee and the ankle; the shin; in various animals, the apparently corresponding part; in birds, the part between the so-called *keese* and the digits (see **POTULRY, Illust.**). **b** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the hind leg (cf. **SHIN**). 2. The entire leg. 3. That part of an instrument, tool, etc., connecting the acting part with a handle or holder, as the part of a key between the bow or handle and the bit or wing, the middle part of an anchor, the tang of a hoe, rake, knife, the loop forming an eye to a button, etc.

**shan't** (shānt; shānt), *n.* A contraction of *shall not*. **Colloq.** **shan'ty** (shānt'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). A small mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; hut; cabin. **shan'ty** (shānt'ī), *n.* Var. of **CHANTEY**, a sailor's chorus.

**shape** (shāp), *n.* [*AS. sceap in geseap* creation, creature.] 1. External appearance; outward aspect; figure; form; guise. 2. That which has form or figure; a figure; being; apparition. 3. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality. 4. Condition or state of being. **Colloq.** 5. Form; way; fashion; manner; as in any way, *shape*, or manner. 6. A model; pattern; mold. 7. **Millinery.** An untrimmed bonnet or hat body or frame. — **Syn.** See **FORM**.

— *v. t.*, *pret.* **SHAPED** (shāpt); *p. p.* **SHAPED** or, *Archaic*, **SHAP'EN** (shāp'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SHAP'ING**. 1. To form; create; esp., to mold or make into a particular form; give proper form or figure to. 2. To adapt, as to a purpose; adjust; as, to *shape* the course of a vessel. 3. To image; conceive; body forth. 4. To design; plan; ordain.

**shape/less**, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; misshapen. — **shape/less-ly**, *adv.* — **shape/less-ness**, *n.*

**shape/ly** (shāp'ly), *a.* -LI-ER (-lī-ēr) -LI-EST, Well-formed; symmetrical; neat. — **shape/li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

**shap'er** (shāp'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, shapes.

**shard** (shārd), *n.* [*AS. seard.*] 1. A fragment of something brittle, as of an earthen vessel; also, a shell, scale, etc. 2. A beetle's wing cover, or elytrum.

**shard-horne'**, *a.* Borne on shards, or scaly wing cases.

**share** (shār), *n.* [*AS. searu.*] 1. The bottom part of a ploy, which cuts the ground; plowshare. See **FLOW, Illust.** 2. The analogous part of a seed drill.

**share**, *n.* [*AS. searu, searu, fr. secran* to shear, cut.] 1. A certain quantity; portion; division. 2. The part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together any property or interest; apportioned lot. 3. Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property is divided; as, a ship owned in ten shares; the shares of the capital stock of a corporation.

— *v. t.*, **SHARE** (shār); **SHAR'ING** (shār'ing). 1. To divide

and distribute in portions; apportion; divide. 2. To partake of, experience, or enjoy, with others; to take and possess in common. — *v. i.* To have part; receive a portion; partake. — **Syn.** See **PARTAKE**. — **shar'er** (shār'er), *n.* **Share/hold'er** (-hōl'dēr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

**shark** (shārk), *n.* Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes, often viviparous, which are esp. abundant in warm seas.

Most of them are voracious destructive of other fishes, and the larger ones are often dangerous to man. **a** The Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). **b** The Dusky Shark (*Carcharias obscurus*).

**shark, v. t.** *charias*. **b** The Dusky Shark (*Carcharias obscurus*).

To get raptaciously or by fraud. *Obs. or Rare.* — *v. i.* To play the sharper; swindle. 2. To live by shifts and stratagems.

— *n.* 1. A rapacious, crafty person; sharper. **Colloq.** 2. One who excels greatly, esp. in a particular line. *Slang.*

**sharp** (shārp), *a.* [*AS. scearp.*] 1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen. 2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edged; as, a sharp hill; sharp features. 3. Well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct, as a shadow. 4. Affecting the senses, or feelings, as if pointed or cutting, as: of taste, pungent, acid, or sour; of sound, piercing or shrill; of pain, etc., severe; of language, cutting, severe, biting. 5. **Music.** A high pitch; acute. 6. Raised a semitone in pitch; as **C sharp** (C#).

**c** So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch. **d** Of an interval, major or augmented; as, a sharp fifth, an augmented fifth. **e** Of a key or tonality, having a signature in sharps. Opposed in all these senses to *flat*. 6. Of keen perception; penetrating; as, a sharp eye. 7. Very attentive; vigilant; as, a sharp watch. 8. Eager in pursuit; impatient for gratification; keen; as, a sharp appetite. 9. Fierce; violent; impetuous; as, a sharp contest. 10. Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; shrewd or close in dealing; as, a sharp customer. 11. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty, as sand. 12. Steep; abrupt; as, a sharp curve. 13. **Phon.** Voiceless; surd.

**Syn.** Penetrating, keen, acute, cutting, trenchant, incisive, crisp; poignant, tart, acid, harsh; acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; ardent, fiery; sagacious, astute. — **Sharp, keen, acute, cutting, trenchant, incisive, crisp.** As used of things, sharp (the common word) applies to either an edge or a point; keen, esp. to an edge; acute (chiefly technical) applies to a point regarded as angular, but not to an edge; as, sharp (or keen) as a razor, sharp (not keen) as a needle; an acute leaf. As applied to that which affects the senses, sharp is of much wider application than keen, which is chiefly used of cold, wind, etc. As applied to the senses themselves, sharp is used esp. of sight and hearing; keen, of self and smell; acute, of hearing. As characterizing pleasures and pains, sharp suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces; keen implies intensity; acute, poignancy; as, a sharp pain; keen zest; acute anguish. With reference to persons or personal qualities, sharp often implies excessive cleverness or trickiness; keen suggests shrewdness or quickness; acute, penetration or nicety of discrimination; as, sharp practice; a keen, worldly face; an acute thinker, rather than a subtle one. Sharp comes into comparison with *cutting*, *trenchant*, *incisive*, and *crisp* with reference to language. Sharp implies esp. acrimony or sarcasm; that is cutting which is calculated to wound the feelings; as, a sharp retort; smooth and cutting eloquence. Trenchant implies sharp definition or forthright energy; incisive, clean-cut directness; crisp, terse or racy vigor; as, the right word, bold and trenchant; incisive commands; crisp and nervous in style.

— *adv.* (See **FLAT**, *a.*, 10.) In a sharp manner; as: **a** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly, sharply. **b** Precisely; exactly; as, ten o'clock sharp. **Colloq.**

— *n.* 1. **Music.** *a.* A tone or note one half step above a tone or note named. **b** A character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than that of the degree alone. 2. A sewing needle of the most pointed of the three grades, *blunts*, *betweenes*, and *sharps*; — usually in the *pl.* 3. *Slang.* **a** An expert. **b** A sharper.

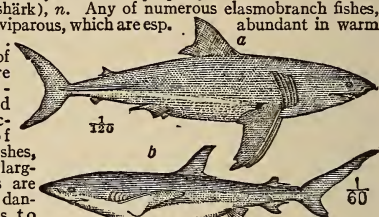
— *v. t.* **Music.** To raise in pitch; specif., to raise above the proper pitch; esp., to raise a half step. — *v. i.* To sound above the true pitch.

**sharp-cut'**, *a.* Cut sharply; hence, well-defined; clear.

**sharp-en** (shārp'en), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sharp.

**sharp-en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, sharpens.

**sharp'er** (shārp'ēr), *n.* One who bargains closely, or cheats in bargains; a swindler; a cheating gamester.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārrm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er, īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōff, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**sharp'ie** (shär'pī), *n.* A sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or two masts each carrying a triangular sail. *Local, U. S.*

**sharp'ly**, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely.

**sharp'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sharp.

**sharp'-set'**, *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; keen.

**sharp'-shinned'** (-shind'), *a.* Designating a species

(*Accipiter velox*) of hawk, common in North America. It is noted for its dash and spirit, and often attacks poultry.

**sharp'shoot'er** (-shōot'ēr), *n.* One skilled in shooting, esp. with a rifle; a good marksman.

**sharp'shoot'ing**, *n.* Skillful shooting, esp. with a rifle.

**sharp'-sight'ed**, *a.* Having quick or acute sight. — **sharp'-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

**sharp'-wit'ted**, *a.* Acute; discerning.

**Shas'tan** (shäs'tän), *a. & n.* = COMANCHEAN.

**shas'tra** (shäs'trä), *n.* Var. of **SASTRA**.

**shat'ter** (shät'tēr), *v. t.* [**AS. scateran**]. **1.** To break at once into pieces; dash; burst or part violently into fragments; rend into splinters. **2.** To disorder; derange; impair; as, a *shattered* mind; *shattered* health. — *v. i.* To break into fragments. — *n.* A fragment of anything shattered; — chiefly used in *into shatters*.

**shave** (shāv), *v. t.; pret. SHAVED (shāv'd); *p. p. SHAVED* or **SHAVEN** (shāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n. SHAVING (shāv'ing).**

[**AS. seafan, seafan**]. **1.** To cut or pare, as by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor; to cut off (hair) close to the skin with a razor. **2.** To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; as, to *shave* the face. **3.** To cut off thin slices from; cut in thin slices; as, to *shave* wood. **4.** To skim along or near the surface of; pass close to, or touch lightly in passing.

**to shave a note or security**, to buy it at a discount greater than the legal rate of interest or to deduct in discounting it more than the legal rate allows. *Cant, U. S.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To remove hair with a razor; cut closely; hence: to be hard and severe in a bargain; practice extortion; cheat. **2.** To shave a note or security. *Cant, U. S.*

— *n.* **1.** A thin slice; shaving. **2.** Act or operation of shaving; esp., act of shaving the beard. **3.** A very small distance or interval; also, a narrow escape. *Colloq. **4.** Any of various tools for shaving or cutting thin slices; as, a *spoke-shave*. **5.** An exorbitant discount on a note. *Cant, U. S.**

**shave'ling** (shāv'ling), *n.* A man shaved; in contempt, a tonsured monk, priest, friar, or other ecclesiastic.

**shav'er** (shāv'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves. **2.** A sharper; cheat; fleecer. **3.** A fellow; boy; youngster. *Colloq.*

**shav'ing** (-ing), *n.* That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, plane, or the like.

**shawl** (shōl), *n.* [**Per. or Hind. shāl**]. A square or oblong outer garment made of textile or netted fabric, used, esp. by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

**shawm** (shōm), *n.* [**ME. shalmie, OF. chalemie, fr. L. calamus** reed, reed pipe.] *Musc.* An obsolete wind instrument of the oboe class.

**Shaw-nee'** (shō-nē'), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians originally dwelling along the Savannah River.

**shay** (shā), *n.* Dial. or Colloq. for **CHAISE** (mistaken as *pl.*)

**she** (shē), *pron.; sing. nom. SHE; poss. HER (hēr) or **HERS** (hürz); *obj. HER; pl. nom. THEY (thā); *poss. THEIR (thār) or **THEIRS** (thārz); *obj. THEM (thēm). [**AS. seo, sio**]. **1.** This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the female animal, or object personified as feminine, in question; — the pronoun of the 3d person sing. feminine. **2.** A woman; any female person; as, *she* of the golden hair.****

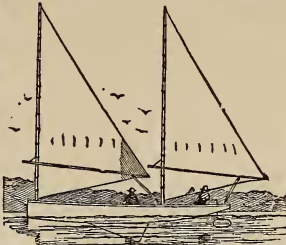
☞ Used in composition or attributively, *she* denotes a female; as, a *she-bear*.

**shea butter** (shē; shē'dā). [**Mandingo si** palm nut, written *shea* by Mungo Park.] A solid yellowish fat obtained from the seeds of an African tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*).

**sheaf** (shēf), *n.; pl. SHEAVES (shēvz). [**AS. seofa**]. **1.** A quantity of the stalks and ears of grain bound together; a bundle of grain or straw. **2.** Any bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver. — *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; make into sheaves.*

**sheafy** (shēf'y), *a.* Consisting of or like a sheaf or sheaves.

**shear** (shēr), *v. t.; pret. SHEARED (shērd) or **SHORN**, **SHORE** (shōr, 57); *p. p. SHEARED* or **SHORN** (shōrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n. SHEAR'ING. [**AS. sceran, scieran**].**



Sharpie, with Centerboard down, and Leg-of-mutton Sails extended by Sprits.

**1.** To cut, clip, or sever something from, esp. wool from sheep, with shears or the like; as, to *shear* sheep. **2.** To cut off; clip; as, to *shear* a fleece. **3. Mech.** To subject to a shear. See **SHEAR, n., 2.** — *v. i.* **1.** To cut, as with a sword. *Rare.* **2. Mech.** To become more or less completely divided under the action of a shear; as, weak rivets *shear* easily.

— *n.* **1.** A machine for shearing, or cutting, metal. Cf. **SHEARS**. **2. Mech.** An action or stress causing or tending to cause two contiguous parts of a solid body to slide on each other parallel to their plane of contact. — **shear'er**, *n.*

**shears** (shērz), *n. pl.* **1.** Any of various cutting instruments or machines operating by the action of opposed edges of metal, esp. one which is in effect a pair of large or powerful scissors; — construed as a *pl.* even when meaning a single instrument. **2.** Something suggestive of shears; specif.: A hoisting apparatus consisting of two (sometimes more) spars fastened together at their upper ends, secured by a guy or guys, and provided with tackle; — sometimes construed as a *sing.* Called also **shear**, or **sheer**, **legs**. **3. Mach.**

The bedplate of a machine tool on which a table or slide rest is secured; as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer; — sometimes construed as a *sing.*, and also written *shear*.

**shear'wa'ter** (shēr'wō'tēr), *n.* Any of numerous long-winged oceanic birds (genus *Puffinus*) allied to the petrels and albatrosses. In flight they usually skim close to the waves.

**sheat'fish'** (shēt'fish'), *n.* A large catfish (*Silurus glanis*) of central and eastern Europe.

**sheath** (shēth), *n.; pl. SHEATHS* (shēthz). [**AS. scēþ, scēð, scēð**]. **1.** A case for a sword, knife, etc., scabbard. **2.** A sheathing or sheathlike structure or part, as a sheathlike spathe, an ocrea, the elytrum of an insect, etc.

— *v. t.* = **SHEATHE**.

**sheath'bill'** (-bīl'), *n.* Any of several sea birds constituting a family (*Chionididae*), confined to the colder parts of the Southern Hemisphere.

**sheathe** (shēth), *v. t.*; **SHEATHED** (shēth'd); **SHEATH'ING** (shēth'ing). **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; inclose or cover with or as with a sheath or case. **2.** To fit or furnish with or as with a sheath. **3.** To case or cover with sheathing; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper.

**sheath'ing** (shēth'ing), *p. a.* Inclosing or investing with a sheath. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who sheathes. **2.** That which sheathes; specif.: a The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides to prevent corrosion, worm attacks, etc. **b Arch.** The first covering of boards, or of waterproof material, on the outside of a frame house or a timber roof. **c Material** for such use.

**sheath knife** (shēth). A knife carried in a sheath.

**sheath'-winged'** (shēth'wīng'd), *a.* Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle; coleopterous.

**sheave** (shēv), *n.* A grooved wheel, as of a pulley block.

**sheave**, *v. t.*; **SHEAVED** (shēvd); **SHEAV'ING**. To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves.

**sheaves** (shēvz), *n., pl.* of **SHEAF**, **SHEAVE**.

**she-bang'** (shē-bāng'), *n.* A dwelling or shop; institution; concern. Depreciative, often jocose. *Slang.*

**She-bat'** (shē-bāt'), *n.* [**Heb. shēbāt**]. See **JEWISH CALENDAR**.

**she-been'** (shē-bēn'), *n.* [**Of Irish origin**]. An illicit liquor shop. — *v. s.* To keep a shebeen. *Both Ir. & Scot.*

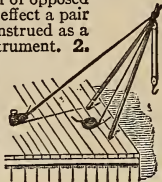
**shed** (shēd), *n.* [**Same word as shade**]. A structure for shelter or storage, esp. a slight one, as for wagons or wood.

**shed**, *v. t.*; **SHED**; **SHED'DING**. [**AS. scēdan, scēadan**, to part.] **1.** To throw off; give or pour forth; emit; cause to or let fall, flow off, etc., without penetrating. **2.** To cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, or shell; cast; molt; let fall. — *v. i.* To part with, or let fall, a covering, integument, etc., as a skin, seeds, leaves, etc.; molt. — *n.* **1. Weaving**. Passageway for the shuttle between the threads of the warp. **2.** In composition: a That which parts or sheds; as in *watershed*. **b** A shedding; as in *bloodshed*.

**shed'der** (shēd'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sheds. **2.** A crab or lobster about to molt its shell.

**sheen** (shēn), *a.* [**AS. scēne, scēne, scēne**]. Beautiful; splendid; resplendent; bright. — *v. i.* To be bright; glisten. *Both Obs., Dial., or Poetic.* — *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter. — *Syn.* See **LUSTER**. — **sheen'y** (-'y), *a.*

**sheep** (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See **PLURAL, Note**). [**AS. scēp, scēlap**]. **1.** Any of various ruminants (genus *Ovis*) allied to



A form of Shears, 2.



Sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

— *v. t.* = **SHEATHE**.

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**sheep** (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See **PLURAL, Note**). [**AS. scēp, scēlap**]. **1.** Any of various ruminants (genus *Ovis*) allied to



the goats, esp. the domesticated variety. **2.** A weak, bashful, or silly fellow. **3.** Leather of sheepskin; sheepskin.

**sheep'back'** (-băk'), *n.* = ROCHE MOUTONNÉE.

**sheep'ber-ry** (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A North American viburnum (*Viburnum lentago*) having white flowers in flat cymes; also, its black, edible, berrylike drupe. **2.** = BLACK HAW, **a.** **sheep'cote'** (shĕp'kōt'; -kōt), *or, Rare, sheep'cot'* (-kōt'), *n.* A sheepfold. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**sheep dog.** A dog used to tend sheep; *esp. a* **A** collie. **b** A large, shaggy, tailless dog, usually bluish gray and white.

**sheep'fold'** (shĕp'fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.

**sheep'ish, a.** Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; silly. — **sheep'ish-ly, adv.** — **sheep'ish-ness, n.**

**sheep laurel.** A North American Ericaceous shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) resembling the mountain laurel, but with smaller, bright red flowers. It is poisonous to young stock.

**sheep's eye, or sheep's-eye', n.** A shy, diffident look; also, an amorous glance; — commonly used in *pl.*

**sheep'shank'** (shĕp'shănk'), *n.* See 2d knot, *Illust.*

**sheeps'head'** (shĕps'hĕd'), *n.* A sparoid foot fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, having broad incisor teeth suggestive of those of a sheep.

**sheep'shear'ing** (-shĕr'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep. **2.** The time, or a feast at the time, of shearing sheep.

**sheep'skin'** (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep, or leather from it; formerly, parchment. **2.** [From being written or printed on parchment of sheepskin.] A diploma. *Cant.*

**sheep'walk'** (shĕp'wōk'), *n.* A pasture for sheep.

**sheer** (shĕr), *a.* [ME. *schere* pure, bright.] **1.** Bright; shining; clear; pure. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Very fine and thin or transparent; diaphanous; — said of fabrics. *Now U. S.* **3.** Obvious; downright; utter; as, *sheer* folly. **4.** Straight up and down; vertical; perpendicular. — **Syn.** See PURE.

— **adv.** Clean; quite; straight; perpendicularly.

**sheer, v. t.** [D. *scheren* to sheer, cut, withdraw, warp.] To deviate from the proper course; turn aside; swerve. — *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel. **b** The position of a vessel riding to a single anchor and heading toward it. **2.** A deviation, or change in a course. — **sheer'ly, adv.**

**sheer leg.** **1.** *Naut.* One of two spars secured together at the head to form sheers. **2.** [In form *sheer legs*] = SHEARS.

**sheet** (shĕt), *n.* [AS. *scēte, scyfte*, a sheet, piece of linen.] A large, broad piece of anything comparatively thin, as paper, cloth, etc.; *specif.:* **a** A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, esp. one used for bedding. **b** A single piece of any of the various sizes of cut paper; hence: **a** letter; **a** newspaper, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the unbound leaves of a book. **c** A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance. **d** A broad expanse or surface, as of water or flame. *e Geol.* An extensive bed of an eruptive rock intruded between, or overlying, other strata.

— *v. t.* To furnish, cover, or wrap with a sheet; shroud.

**sheet, n.** [AS. *scōtline, scōta* lower corner of a sail.] **1.** *Naut.* A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set; — often in *pl.* **2.** *Naut.* In *pl.* The spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts.

— *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul upon by means of a sheet; — used only in: **to sheet home**, to extend (a square sail) by hauling upon the sheets until the sail is set as flat as possible.

**sheet anchor.** **a** *Naut.* A large anchor, formerly the heaviest carried, stowed just abaft the fore-sheet. **b** Anything regarded as a sure support or dependence in danger.

**sheet'ing, n.** Act of forming into, or disposing in, sheets; also, material made, or to be made, into sheets.

**sheet'work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* *Print.* Work done by printing all the sheets first on one side and then, from another form, on the other side.

**sheik, sheikh** (shĕk; shăk), *n.* [Ar. *shaiḥ*, lit., elder, chief.] **1.** An Arab chief; — now used also as an Arabic title of respect. **2.** A high Mohammedan ecclesiastic. **3.** In India, a Hindu convert to Islam.

**shek'el** (shĕk'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel*, fr. *shāqal* to weigh.] Any of several ancient weights and money units of the Hebrews, derived from Babylonia; later, a coin of the weight of a shekel. The ordinary shekel for gold was probably 252½ grains Troy; for silver, 224½ grains.

**She-ki'nah** (shĕ-kĭ'nă), *n.* [Heb. Talmud, lit., the dwelling.] *Jewish Theol.* The Divine Presence or Manifestation, a divine agency through which God rules the world.

**shel'drake'** (shĕl'drăk'), *n.* [E. dial. *sheld* variegated + *drake*.] **1.** Any of various Old World ducks (genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*) somewhat resembling geese. **2.** Any merganser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.

**shelf** (shĕlf), *n.; pl. SHELVES* (shĕlvz). [AS. *scylfe*.] **1.** A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece set horizontally, as on a wall, to set things on; **a** ledge. **2.** Something resembling a shelf or ledge; **as** **a** A sand bank or ledge of rocks in a body of water, as a reef or shoal. **b** A flat, projecting layer of rock. **c** *Mining.* A stratum with a shelflike surface; bedrock under alluvial soil.

*nle, senâte, câre, âm, account, âm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menî; fôod, fôot; out, oil;*

**shell** (shĕl), *n.; pl. SHELLS or, in sense 4 d, usually collectively, SHELLS.* [AS. *scell, scyll*.] **1.** A hard outside covering; *specif.:* **a** The covering, or outside part, of a nut. **b** A pod. **c** The hard or tough covering of an egg. **d** A hard rigid covering of an animal, as a mollusk, crustacean, etc. **2.** A shell-bearing mollusk. **3.** Tortoise shell. **4.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, a shell; **as** **:** **a** Any slight hollow structure; framework. **b** Outside covering, lit. or fig.; husk. **c** A kind of light racing boat. **d** A hollow projectile for cannon, containing a bursting charge. **e** A case holding the charge for breech-loading small arms. **f** *Fire-works.* A case or cartridge containing an explosive, which bursts after having been thrown high into the air.

— *v. t.* **1.** To remove the shell of; take out of the shell, pod, etc. **2.** To separate the kernels of (Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To throw shells or bombs at, on, or into; bombard. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell; fall out of the pod or husk.

**shell-lac'** (shĕ-lăk'; shĕl'ăk), *n.* Also **shell-lack'**, **shell-lac'**. [*shell* + 2d *lac*.] A purified form of lac largely used in varnishes. — *v. t.* -LACKED' (shĕ-lăkt'; shĕl'ăkt); -LACK'ING. To coat or treat with shellac.

**shell'barb'** (shĕl'bărk'), *n.* The shagbark.

**shell'fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk or a crustacean. See MOLLUSK.

**shell heap, shell mound.** See KITCHEN MIDDEN.

**shell'proof'** (shĕl'prōof'), *a.* Capable of resisting shells or bombs; bombproof. [*with, shells.*]

**shell'work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work composed of, or adorned with shells.

**shell'y** (shĕl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in shells; consisting of shells or a shell. **2.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a shell.

**shel'ter** (-tĕr), *n.* [AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a troop of men.] **1.** That which covers or defends; protection or place of protection; screen; refuge. **2.** State of being covered and protected; protection. — **Syn.** Asylum, sanctuary, defense, security.

— *v. t.* **1.** To be a shelter for; provide with a shelter; shield; protect; harbor. **2.** To screen or cover from notice; disguise. **3.** To take or betake to cover, or safety; **as, they sheltered** themselves under a rock. — *v. i.* To take shelter. — **shel'ter-er, n.** — **shel'ter-less, a.**

**Syn.** Shelter, shield, screen. *Shelter* suggests esp. protection from exposure; **shield**, from assault; **screen** often implies concealment.

**shel'ty, shel'tie** (-tĭ), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tĭz). A Shetland pony.

**shelve** (shĕlv), *v. i.; SHELVED* (shĕlvĕd); **SHELV'ING.** [*Prob. fr. shelf* **a** ledge.] To incline; slope.

**shelve, v. t.** **1.** To furnish with shelves. **2.** To place on a shelf; hence: **to shelve** upon the shelf; put aside; dismiss.

**shelv'ing, n.** Material for shelves; shelves collectively.

**shelv'y** (shĕl'vĭ), *a.* Sloping; shelving.

**Shem** (shĕm), *n.* *Bib.* The eldest son of Noah. See *Gen.* v. 32. [SEMITIC, etc.]

**Shem'ite** (shĕm'ĭt), **Shem'itic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *etc.* Vars. of **shend** (shĕnd), *v. i.; SHENT (shĕnt); **SHEND'ING.** [AS. *scendan* to disgrace.] To blame, reproach, or revile; punish; degrade; disgrace; confound. *Obs. or Archaic.**

**shent** (shĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of **SHEND.** *Obs.*

**She'ol** (shĕ'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shĕōl*.] The underworld; the abode of the dead; Hades; also, the grave.

**shep'herd** (shĕp'ĕrd), *n.* [AS. *scōaphyrde*.] A herder of sheep; fig., a pastor. — *v. t.* To tend, guard, lead, or drive as a shepherd. — **shep'herd-ess, n.** *fem.*

**shepherd dog, shepherd's dog.** A sheep dog; **a** collie.

**Shepherd kings.** = HYKOS.

**shep'herd's-purse', n.** An annual brassicaceous weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*) bearing pouchlike pods.

**sher'ard-ize** (shĕr'ărd-ĭz), *v. t.; -IZED* (-ĭzĕd); **-IZ'ING** (-ĭz'ing). [After *Sherard* Cowper-Coles, inventor of the process.] To galvanize by treating with zinc and heating in a tightly closed retort.

**Sher'a-ton** (shĕr'ă-tŏn), *n.* *Furniture.* A style, characterized by straight lines and Louis-Seize details, developed in England toward the end of the 18th century, esp. by Thomas Sheraton.

**sher'bet** (shĕr'bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *sharbat* a drink.] **1.** An Oriental beverage of diluted fruit juice. **2.** A water ice.

**sherd** (shĕrd), *Var.* of **SEARD.**

**she-reef'** (shĕ-rĕf'), *n.* [Ar. *sherif* noble, holy, *n.*, a prince.]

**she-riff'** (shĕ-rĭf'), *n.* [Ar. descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima. **2.** An Arab prince or chief; — used as a title. *Specif.* the local governor of Mecca.]

**sher'iff** (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* [AS. *scrĕ-gerefa*. See SHIRE; REEVE.] The chief executive officer of a shire or county, esp. charged with the execution of the laws and preservation of the peace. In both England and the United States, the office is now mainly ministerial. [SHERIFFALTY.]

**sher'iff-al-ty** (-ăl-tĭ), **sher'iff-dom**, **sher'iff-wick, n.** = **SHERIFFSHIRE**.

**sher'ris** (shĕr'ĭs), *Obs. var.* of **SHERRY.**

**sherry** (shĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-ĭz). [From *Xeres*, now *Jerez* de la Frontera, a Spanish town.] A still white wine

*chair; go; sing; ijk; then, thin; nûde, verdure* (87);



made in the vicinity of Jerez, near Cadiz, Spain; any similar wine.

**sherry cobbler.** A beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc.

**sheth** (shéth), *n.* The part of a plow which projects downward below the beam, to hold the share, etc.

**Shetland po'ny** (shét'lánd). One of a small, stocky, hardy breed of horses, with a long rough coat and long mane and tail, which originated in the Shetland Islands.

**shew** (shó), *v. t. & i.* Var. of *show*. *Archaic or Rare.*

**shew'bread'** (shó'b'réd'), **show'bread'**, *n.* *Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition; — the unleavened bread which the priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex. xxv. 30*).

**Shih'ah** (shé'á), *n.* = SHITE.

**shib'bo-leth** (shíb'ó-léth), *n.* [*Heb. shibboleth* ear of corn, stream.] **1. Bib.** The word by the pronunciation of which the Gileadites distinguished the fleeing Ephraimites, who said *shibboleth* instead of *shibboleth*. *Judges xii.* **2. Criterion;** test; watchword.

**shied** (shíd), *pret. & p. p.* of *shy*.

**shield** (shéld), *n.* [*AS. scield, scild, sceld, scyld.*] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm or by the hand, — formerly in general use in war.



Greek Shield.

**2.** One who, or that which, protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection. **3. Ordinance.** A screen of armor plate, usually attached to the carriage, protecting an otherwise exposed gun. **4. Tunneling & Mining.** An iron or steel framework moved forward on excavating to support the ground ahead of the brickwork or other lining. **5. Her.** The escutcheon or field on which are put the bearings in coats of arms.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To cover with or as with, or serve as, a shield; defend; protect. **2.** To avert, as a misfortune; forbid. *Archaic.* — *Syn.* See *SHELTER*. — **shield'er**, *n.*

**shier'** (shí'ér), *n.* Also **shyer'**. A horse given to shying.

**shift** (shíft), *v. t.* [*AS. sciftan* to divide.] **1.** To move or remove; transfer; as, to *shift* the blame. **2.** To exchange; change; as, to *shift* the scenes. — *v. i.* **1.** To change position, etc.; move; veer; as, the cargo *shifted*. **2.** To use expedients; contrive; manage; manage to live or get along; as, to *shift* for one's self. **3.** To practice indirection or evasion; as, he quibbles and *shifts*.

— *n.* **1.** Act of shifting; as: a Change; substitution; as, to make a *shift*. **b.** A turn; hence: an expedient; trick; as, reduced to pitiable *shifts*. **2.** Something changed or used in alternation; esp., a change of clothes. **b.** A woman's chemise. **3.** The change of one set of workmen for another; a turn of work or set of workmen who work in turn. — *Syn.* See *EXPEDIENT*. — **shift'er** (shíft'ér), *n.*

**shift'i-ness** (shíft'í-nés), *n.* Quality or state of being shifty.

**shift'less** (shíft'lés), *a.* **1.** Lacking in expedients; hence: lazy; thriftless; inefficient. **2.** Manifesting, or characteristic of, lack of efficiency or thrift in work or the like; as, *shift'less* management. — **shift'less-ness**, *n.*

**shifty** (shíft'í), *a.*; **SHIFT'Y-ER** (shíft'í-ér); *-I-EST.* Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; tricky. [*Shites.*]

**Shi'ism** (shé'íz'm), *n.* The doctrines and principles of the Shi'ites.

**Shi'ite** (shí'tí), *n.* [*Ar. shi'ah* a follower of the sect of Ali, fr. *shí'ah* a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, fr. *shá'a* to follow.] A member of that one of the two main divisions of Mohammedans which rejects the first three caliphs, and considers Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as the first imam or successor of the Prophet. Cf. *SUNNITE*. — **Shi-it'ism** (shé'ít'ík), *a.*

**shi-kar'** (shé-kár'), *n.* [*Hind. & Per. shikár.*] Hunting; sport. *India.* — *v. t.* To hunt. *India.*

**shi-ka'ri**, **shi-ka'ree** (ká'rí), [*Hind. shikārī.*] A sportsman; esp., a native hunter or guide. *India.*

**shil-la'lah**, **shil-le'lah** (shí-lá'lá), *n.* A cudgel; — from Shillelagh, a town in Ireland, famous for its oaks. *Irish.*

**shilling** (shí'l'ing), *n.* [*AS. scilling.*] **1.** A British silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence (24 cents U. S.), or 1-20th of a pound sterling. *Abbr., s. 2. a* A coin and money of account of Scotland in use previous to 1707, — latterly worth only one English penny. **b** Any of several related moneys of the Continent, as the German schilling or the Danish skilling. **3.** In the United States, a corresponding denomination of money differing in value in different States, now practically obsolete. **4.** The Spanish or Mexican real, worth 12½ cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States.

**shill'y-shal'y** (shí-shál'y), *adv.* [*Reduplication of shall I.*] In an irresolute or hesitating manner. — *v. i.* To hesitate; occupy one's self with trifles. — *n.* Irresolution; occupation with trifles. — *a.* Hesitating; irresolute.

**Shi'loh** (shí'loh), [*Heb. shiloh.*] A word of uncertain meaning, used in Jacob's deathbed speech. *Gen. xlix. 10.*

**shí'ly** (shí'l'y). Var. of *SHYLY*.

**shim** (shím), *n.* A thin slip of wood, metal, stone, etc., used to fill in, as to level a stone in building, a railroad tie, etc. — *v. t.* To fill out, or level up, to a desired height or a true surface by the use of a shim or shims.

**shim'mer** (shím'mér), *v. i.* [*AS. scimriar.*] To shine with a faint, tremulous light; gleam; glimmer. — *Syn.* See *FLASH*. — *v. t.* To cause to shimmer. — *n.* A faint, tremulous light; glimmer.

**shim'mer-y** (-y), *a.* Full of shimmers; shimmering.

**shim'mey**, or **-my** (shím'mí), *n.*; *pl.* -MEYS (-íz) or -MIES (-íz). [*From chemise*, taken as *pl.*] A chemise. *Scot. & Dial. or Collog.*

**shin** (shín), *n.* [*AS. scinu.*] **1.** The front part of the leg below the knee. **2.** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the foreleg; — disting. from *shank*. — *v. i.*; **SHINNED** (shínd); **SHIN'NING.** To climb (a pole, tree, etc.) by alternately embracing with the arms or hands and the legs; — often with *up. Collog.* — *v. t.* To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.). *Collog.*

**shin'ny** (-ní), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-níz). Uproar or row. *Slang.*

**shine** (shín), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHONE (shón); *shón*, *Archaic* or *R.* SHINED (shínd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIN'ING (shín'ing). [*AS. scinan.*] **1.** To emit rays of light; as, the sun *shines*. **2.** To beam with radiated or reflected light; gleam; as, it *shone* like silver. **3.** To be conspicuous or distinguished; as, he *shines* in conversation. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to shine. **2.** [In this sense the *pret. shined* is common.] To make bright; polish; as, to *shine* shoes. *Collog.* — *n.* **1.** Quality or state of emitting light; illumination. **2.** Splendor; luster; sheen; as, the *shine* of silk. **3.** A polish; gloss; *Collog.*, a polish given to shoes. **4.** Sunshine; fair weather; as, in rain or fair. **5. Slang.** *U. S.* A liking; fancy. **b** A caper; trick; prank.

**shin'er** (shín'ér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shines. **2.** Any of many small silvery fishes (genus *Scardinius*, etc.).

**shin'gle** (shín'gl), *n.* [*For shindle, fr. L. scindula, scandula.*] **1.** One of the thin oblong pieces of wood used to cover roofs, etc. **2.** A sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's office. *Humorous & Collog.*

— *v. t.*; **-GLED** (shín'gl'd); **-GLING** (-gl'ing). **1.** To cover with shingles, as a roof. **2.** To cut (the hair) so that the ends lie like shingles; cut (the hair) short. **3.** To subject to the process of expelling impurities by hammering and squeezing, as a bloom of iron. — **shin'gler** (shín'gl'ér), *n.*

**shin'gle**, *n.* **1.** Coarse, rounded detritus or alluvial material, differing from ordinary gravel only in the larger size of the stones. *Chiefly British.* **2.** A place, as a beach, strewn with shingle. — **shin'gly** (-gl'í), *a.*

**shin'gles** (-gl'z), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* [*OF. cengle*, orig., a girth, fr. *L. cingulum* a girdle.] *Med.* A kind of herpes usually affecting the trunk of the body, round which it spreads like a girdle. Cf. *HERPES*.

**shin'ing** (shín'ing), *a.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant; lustrous. **2.** Splendid; brilliant; as, a *shining* example. — *Syn.* Glistening, effulgent, refulgent; gleaming, flashing. See *BRIGHT*. — **shin'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**shin'leaf** (shín'léf'), *n.* One of a genus (*Pyrola*) of low herbs with roundish leaves, once used for plasters. *U. S.*

**shin'ny**, **shin'ney** (shín'ní), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES, -NEYS (-níz). Hockey as informally played by boys, etc.; also, the curved stick used.

**shin'plas'ter** (shín'plás'tér), *n.* **1.** A plaster for sore shins. **2.** Formerly, a piece of unsecured or poorly secured paper money, esp. one greatly depreciated; also, a piece of paper money of a denomination less than a dollar, formerly issued. *Slang.* *U. S.*

**Shin'to'** (shín'tó'), *n.* [*Chin. shên god + tao way, doctrine.*] The ethnic cult (primarily ancestor and hero worship) of the Japanese; also, the religion based on this. — **Shin'to-ism**, *n.* — **Shin'to-ist**, *n.*

**shin'y** (shín'y), *a.*; **SHIN'Y-ER** (-í-ér); *-I-EST.* **1.** Bright; clear; unclouded. **2.** Polished; lustrous; glossy.

**ship** (shíp), *n.* [*AS. scíp.*] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel. **2. Naut.** A vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), and, rarely, with a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts. **3.** In general, any water craft or vessel, esp. one not propelled by oars, paddles, etc. — *ship* of the line, formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle.

— *v. t.*; **SHIPPED** (shípt); **SHIP'PING.** **1.** To put or receive on board a ship, or other vessel, for transportation; send by water. **2.** To commit to any conveyance for transportation; as, to *ship* goods by rail. **3.** To send away; get rid of. *Collog.* **4.** To engage for service on a ship, as seamen. **5.** To put (oars, the tiller, etc.) in place for use. — *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on a vessel. **2.** To embark on a ship.

**-ship** (-shíp). [*AS. -scipe.*] A suffix forming nouns and denoting: **1.** State, quality, or character of. Examples: sonship, state of being a son; scholarship, character or quality of a scholar.

**2.** Office, dignity, or profession.



Examples : clerkship, office or profession of a clerk ; lordship, office or dignity of a lord.

3. Art or skill of.

Examples : horsemanship, penmanship, etc., art or skill of a horseman, etc.

4. A concrete instance or example of the (quality, state, or dignity denoted by the word in its primary sense) or something showing, exhibiting, holding, or embodying (that quality, state, etc.), a thing that is.

Examples : hardship, a thing that is hard (to bear) ; (His) Lordship, one holding the dignity of a lordship.

5. A collective total of (those having a given character or state).

Example : fellowship, a total of those united as fellows. 6. The rule or dominion, or the jurisdiction, of (one holding the given character or state).

Examples : kingship, lordship, etc., the rule, dominion, or jurisdiction of a king, lord, etc.

ship biscuit. Also ship bread. Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard ; hard-tack ; pilot bread.

ship/board' (shĭp'bōrd'; 57), n. A ship's side ; Obs. or R., a ship ; — used chiefly in adverbial phrases ; as, on ship-board.

ship/build'er (-bĭl'dēr), n. One who builds ships and other vessels ; naval architect ; shipwright. — ship/build'ing, n. ship/en-tine (-ēn-tēn), n. [ship + barkentine.] A four-masted vessel with three square-rigged masts, like a ship, and a fourth mast fore-and-aft rigged.

ship/load' (shĭp'lōd'), n. The load or cargo of a ship ; as much or as many as constitutes a load of a ship.

ship/man (-mēn), n. A seaman ; sailor. Obs. or Poet.

ship/mas'ter (-mās'tēr), n. The master of a vessel other than a war vessel.

ship/mate' (-māt'), n. A fellow sailor.

ship/ment (-mēnt), n. Act or process of shipping ; delivery of goods to a carrier for transportation ; also, the goods shipped ; a consignment.

ship money. Eng. Hist. An impost levied at various times on ports, towns, etc., to provide ships for national defense.

ship/own'er (-ōn'ēr), n. An owner of a ship or ships or of a share therein.

ship/per (shĭp'ēr), n. One who ships goods.

ship/ping, n. 1. Act or business of one who ships goods. 2. Vessels generally ; tonnage. 3. A voyage. Obs.

ship/shape' (shĭp'shāp'), a. Arranged as befits a ship ; trim ; tidy ; orderly. — adv. In a shipshape manner.

ship's husband. Naut. An agent on land, representing the owners of a ship, who manages its expenses and receipts.

ship's papers. Mar. Law. The papers with which a vessel is required to be provided for due inspection under the law, including the certificate of registry, crew list, clearance, etc., required by the country to which the ship belongs, and the sea letter, proofs of ownership, bills of lading, bill of health, etc., required by the law of nations.

ship/worm' (shĭp'wŭrm'), n. Any of certain burrowing marine mollusks (esp. Teredonavahis) destructive to the piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc.

ship/wreck' (-rēk'), n. 1. The destruction or loss of a vessel, as by sinking or grounding. 2. A wrecked ship, or its parts ; wreckage. 3. Fig. ruin ; irretrievable loss or failure. — v. t. To destroy by, or cause to suffer, shipwreck ; wreck.

ship/wright' (-rīt'), n. A builder or repairer of vessels.

ship/yard' (-yārd'), n. Place where ships are built or repaired.

shire (shĭr ; shēr), n. [AS. scĭr.] 1. A district ; region. 2. In Great Britain, a territorial division usually identical with a county, orig. under the supervision of an earl.

shire horse. One of an English breed of heavy draft horses, having long hair on the back of the cannons and fetlocks.

shire town. See COUNTY SEAT.

shirk (shŭrk), v. t. To avoid or evade meanly, unfaithfully, or by fraud. — v. i. To evade an obligation ; avoid the performance of duty. — n. One who evades duty, labor, etc.

shirk'er (shŭr'kēr), n. One who shirks ; a shirk.

shirr (shŭr), v. t. 1. Sewing. To make a shirr or shirrs in. 2. Cookery. To break (eggs) into a dish with cream or crumbs and bake in the oven or on the fire.

— n. Sewing. A series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up so as to full the material.

shirt (shŭrt), n. [AS. scyrtle a short garment, skirt, kirtle.] A loose undergarment for the upper part of the body, now commonly one worn by men, boys, or infants.

shirt'ing, n. Cloth suitable for making shirts.

shit'tah (shĭt'ā), n., or shittah tree. [Heb. shittāh, pl. shittīm.] A tree, probably an acacia, of the wood (shĭv'tim (shĭv'tm), or shittim wood) of which the ark, altars, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made (Ex. xxxvii. 1.).

šle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā ; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makēr ; ico, ill ; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏit, cōnnect ; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū ; fōod, fōot ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, inġ ; then, thin ; nature, verdure (87) ;

Shi'va (shē'vā), n. Var. of Siva.

shive (shĭv), n. A thin piece ; splinter ; specif., a woody scale from flax in breaking ; such scales collectively.

shiv'er (shĭv'ēr), n. [From shive.] One of the fragments or splinters produced by the sudden breaking of a brittle thing ; — chiefly in pl. — v. t. & i. To splinter ; shatter.

shiv'er, v. i. [ME. chivern, cheveren.] To tremble ; quiver ; shake, as from cold or fear. — v. t. Naut. To cause (a sail) to shake or tremble by steering close to the wind.

— n. Act of shivering or trembling. Syn. Shiver, shudder, quake are often interchangeable ; but shiver suggests esp. the effect of cold ; shudder, that of horror or aversion ; quake, that of fear.

shiv'er-y, a. Tremulous ; shivering.

shiv'er-y, a. Easily shivered ; brittle.

shoal (shōl), n. [AS. scolu, sceolu, a company, crowd.] A crowd ; throng ; — said esp. of fish. — Syn. See FLOCK. — v. i. To throng ; school, as fish.

shoal, a. Having little depth ; shallow. — n. 1. A place where a body of water is shallow ; a shallow. 2. A sand bank or bar making the water shoal ; — now applied only to elevations or knolls (not rocky) on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms or less, as disting. from bank, on which there is a greater depth of water, and from reef, a rocky elevation or knoll on which there is a depth of 6 fathoms or less at low water. — Syn. See FLOCK. — v. i. To become shallow gradually ; to shallow. — v. t. To cause to become shallow ; to come to a shallow part of ; as, a ship shoals her water by advancing into that which is less deep.

shoal'y (-y), a. Full of shoals. — shoal'i-ness (-i-nēs), n. shoat (shōt), Var. of SHOTE, hog.

shoek (shōk), n. A conical pile of sheaves of grain set up in the field. — v. t. & i. To collect, or make up, into a shock or shocks.

shock, v. t. 1. To give a shock to ; cause to shake ; hence, to encounter with violence. 2. To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust. 3. Physiol. To subject (the body) to an electrical discharge. — v. i. To meet with a shock.

— n. 1. A blow, impact, concussion, or violent shake or jar ; an abrupt, forcible onset ; as, the shock of arms. 2. A sudden agitation of the sensibilities or the cause of it. 3. Med. A sudden depression of vitalities marking a profound impression on the nervous system ; as, surgical shock. 4. A stroke of paralysis. Colloq. 5. Physiol. The effect caused by the discharge of electricity through the animal system. Syn. Shock, concussion. Shock is used of both material and immaterial things ; concussion, belonging rather to learned or technical usage, is used of material things only ; as, an earthquake shock ; electric shock ; his death was a shock to me ; concussion of the air, brain.

shock, n. 1. A thick, bushy mass, as of hair. 2. Also shock'-dog'. A long-haired dog ; esp., a poodle. — a. Bushy ; shaggy ; as, shock hair.

shock absorber. Any of various devices to regulate the action of the springs, esp. by deadening the force of their recoil, as on an automobile.

shock'er (shōk'ēr), n. One who, or that which, shocks. shock'-head'ed, a. Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

shock'ing, a. Causing to shake or tremble ; esp., striking with horror or disgust ; very offensive. — shock'ing-ly, adv.

shock tactics. Mil. Tactics, esp. of cavalry, in which the force of personal impact is largely relied upon ; — disting. from fire action.

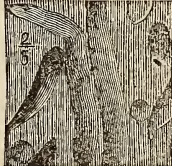
shod (shōd), pret. & p. p. of SHOE.

shod'dy (shōd'y), n. ; pl. -DIES (-iz). 1. Fluffy waste from carding or weaving wool. 2. A fibrous material got by shredding refuse woolen or cotton goods. 3. A cloth of inferior quality made entirely or largely of shoddy ; hence, an inferior person or thing claiming superiority ; also, pretentious vulgarity. 4. Refuse or inferior articles or matter. — a. ; -DI-ER (-ī-ēr) ; -DI-EST. Wholly or in part of shoddy ; hence, Colloq. ; not genuine ; sham.

shoe (shō), n. ; pl. SHOES (shōoz), or, Obs., Archaic, or Dial. Eng. SHOON (shōon). [AS. scōh, scōh.] 1. The ordinary outer covering for the human foot, usually of leather. Boot is the general term, esp. in England, for all forms reaching above the ankle, as distinguished from shoe. In the United States, shoe is applied both to the half-boot and the low-cut Oxford shoe or tie. 2. A thing suggestive of a shoe ; as, a protective metal plate or rim nailed to an animal's hoof. b A band, as of steel, on the runner of a sleigh, etc. c A drag under a wheel of a vehicle, used to retard motion in going down hill. d The part of a brake which presses on a wheel. e A socket or ferrule, as of iron, to protect the point of a wooden pile, pole, staff, or the like. f The outer casing of a pneumatic automobile tire.

— v. t. ; pret. & p. p. SHOD (shōd) ; p. pr. & vb. n. SHOE'ING. 1. To furnish with a shoe or shoes. 2. To protect, strengthen, or ornament by adding a point or working face of harder or handsomer material.

shoe'bill' (shōo'bil'), n. A large African wading bird (Baleniceps rex) allied to the storks and herons.



Shipwreck ; Section of Wood containing its Burrows.



**shoe/black'** (-blāk'), *n.* A bootblack.  
**shoe/horn'** (-hörn'), *n.* A curved piece, as of horn, to shoe/ing-horn/ aid in slipping on a shoe.  
**shoe/mak'er** (shōō'māk'ēr), *n.* One who makes shoes.  
**sho'er** (shōō'ēr), *n.* One who furnishes, or fits on, shoes.  
**sho'far**. Var. of SHOPIHAR.  
**shog** (shōg), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Shake; shock; jog. *Obs. or Scot.*  
**sho'gun'** (shō'gōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *sho-gūn*, fr. Chin. *chiang chin* leader of an army.] A title of military governors of Japan; — called by foreigners *tycoon*. — **sho'gun'ate** (-āt), *n.*  
**shone** (shōn; shōn), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SHINE.  
**shoo** (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away! — used esp. in frightening away fowls. — *v. t.* To scare away by crying "shoo!" — *v. i.* To cry "shoo!"

**shook** (shōōk), *pret.* of SHAKE.  
**shook** (shōōk), *n.* 1. A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hoghead, cask, barrel, etc. 2. A set of parts of boxes, or of a piece of furniture, ready to be put together. 3. A shock of sheaves. [Eng.]

**shoon** (shōōn), *n., pl.* of SMOE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.*  
**shoot** (shōōt), *v. t.; pret.* & *p. p.* SHOT (shōt); *Obs. p. p.* SHOTTEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOOT'ING. [AS. *scōotan*.] 1. To send forth, esp. rapidly or suddenly; as, throw; emit; discharge. 2. To push or thrust forward; stick out; project; protrude; — often used with *out* or *forth*; as, a plant shoots out a bud. 3. To let fly, or project, with force from a bow, sling, gun, or the like, as an arrow, bullet, etc. 4. To discharge (a bow, gun, etc.). 5. To hit, kill, or wound with a missile. 6. To pass rapidly along, through, over, or under; as, to shoot the rapids. 7. To variegate by interweaving threads of different colors; color in streaks or patches; — used esp. in *p. p.*, as, silk shot with silver. Cf. SHOT, *p. a.*  
 8. To kill game in or on, by shooting; as, to shoot a covert. — *v. i.* 1. To drive or rush swiftly; dart. 2. To dart with a piercing sensation; as, shooting pains. 3. Hence, to twinge with pain. 4. To bud; sprout. 5. To spring up or grow rapidly; develop; — often used with *up*. 6. To protrude; jut; project; extend; as, the land shoots into a promontory. 7. To cause a bow, gun, etc., to discharge a missile; as, they shot at a target; specif., to practice hunting or target firing with a gun. 8. To discharge a missile, as a bow, gun, etc.; as, the gun shoots well. 9. *Sports.* To play by propelling the ball, marbles, or the like (in a certain way).

— *n.* 1. Act of shooting; shot. *Obs. or Colloq.* 2. A shooting match. b A hunt. 3. Reach of a shot; range. 4. A sending out of new growth; also, the new growth; as: a A stem with its leaves, esp. one newly developed. b A budding horn or antler.

**shoot** (shōōt), *n.* A chute.  
**shoot'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, shoots. [ing season.]

**shooting box**. Small house in the country to use in the shooting iron. See IRON, *n.*, 4d.

**shooting star**. 1. = METEOR, 2. The American cowslip.

**shop** (shōp), *n.* [AS. *scoppa* treasury, storehouse, stall.] 1. A building or apartment where goods are retailed; store. 2. A room, department, or building in which mechanics or artisans work, esp. one, as in a factory, devoted to some particular line; as, a machine shop. 3. Any factory or manufacturing establishment; — often in *pl.* 4. One's occupation, business, etc., as a topic of conversation, esp. when introduced unseasonably; as, to talk shop.

— *v. i.*; SHOPPED (shōpt); SHOP'PING. To visit shops in order to buy or inspect goods.

**sho'phar** (shō'fār), *n.* Also **sho'far**. [Heb. *shōphar*.] A horn, usually of a ram, used as a trumpet by the ancient Hebrews, as in battle or on sacred festivals, or still used in Jewish synagogues, as on Yom Kippur.

**shop/keep'er** (shōp'kēp'ēr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop/lift'er (-līf'ēr), *n.* [shop + *lift* to steal.] One who steals from a shop, esp. under pretense of buying.

**shop/man** (-mān), *n.* A shopkeeper or shopkeeper's assistant.  
**shop'per** (-ēr), *n.* One who shops; one who visits shops for purchasing or inspecting wares. [trader.]

**shop'py** (-ī), *a.* Characteristic of the shop or of the small

**shop/walk'er** (shōp'wōk'ēr), *n.* One who walks about in a shop as an overseer and director; a floorwalker.  
**shop/worn'** (-wōrn'; 57), *a.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.

**shore** (shōr; 57), *n.* A prop placed against the side of a structure, or beneath anything, to prevent sinking or sagging. — *v. t.*; SHORED (shōrd); SHOR'ING. To support by a shore or shores; prop; — usually used with *up*.

**shore**, *n.* The land bordering a body, esp. a large body, of water; the Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

**Syn.** Shore, coast, beach, strand, bank. Shore is the general word for the land adjacent to the sea, a lake, or a large stream; coast denotes the land along the sea only, esp. as a boundary; beach applies to the pebbly or sandy shore of the sea or a lake; strand is elevated or poetical for shore



or beach; bank denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream.

**shore/less**, *a.* Having no shore, or coast; unlimited.

**shor'ing** (shōr'ing; 57), *n.* Act of supporting with a prop or shore; a system of shores; shores collectively.

**shorn** (shōrn; 57), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

**short** (shōrt), *a.* [AS. *scort*, *scort*.] 1. Of relatively small extent from end to end; of brief length; not long; of persons, small of stature; not tall. 2. Of small extent in time; of brief duration; brief; as, a short life, breath; also, not long retentive; as, a short memory. 3. Of discourse, a literary work, etc., brief; concise; not lengthy; as, a short address. 4. Curt; abrupt; uncivil; as, a short answer; to be short with one. 5. *Phon. & Pros.* Of a relatively small duration; not prolonged in utterance, as a vowel or syllable; — opp. to *long*. 6. Not coming up to a measure, standard, or requirement, or to something regarded as such; as, short weight, allowance. 7. Of a missile, throw, etc., not reaching to or as far as some mark, place, or the like; — sometimes used with *of*. 8. Less than; not equal or amounting to; — used with *of*; as, nothing short of war could avail. 9. Insufficiently supplied; not having a reasonable, or the ordinary, amount; — usually used with *of* or *in*; as, to be short of money. 10. *Finance & Com.* A Not having at the time of sale goods or property that one has (nominally) sold; — usually used with *of* or *in*; as, to be short of wheat.

**Of** or *pert.* to a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, a fall in prices; as, a short sale. 11. Easily broken; crisp; friable; as, short pastry. — **Syn.** See BRIEF.

— *n.* 1. Anything that is short; hence, a summing up; concise statement. 2. In *pl.* Things that fall short of expectation or correctness; deficiencies. 3. In *pl.* Refuse, clippings, or trimmings, thrown off in various manufacturing processes, and used for inferior products. 5. In *pl.* The part of milled grain next finer than the bran; sometimes, middlings. 6. In *pl.* A Breeches; smallclothes. *Slang.* b Loose trousers of knee length for athletes, etc. 7. *Phon. & Pros.* A short sound, or its symbol; also, a short syllable. **for short**, for brevity; as, Abraham, called Abe for short. — **in s.**, in few words; briefly. — **the s. and the long**, the whole story; the sum total.

— **adv.** 1. In a short manner; abruptly; curtly. 2. In the character or condition of one who is short of what he has (nominally) sold; as, to sell stocks short.

**short'age** (shōr'tāj), *n.* A deficiency or deficit.

**short'cake'** (shōr'tkāk'), *n.* 1. A crisp, short breakfast or tea cake. 2. A similar, thicker cake split and spread with sweetened fruit, usually served hot; also, a sweetened layer cake spread with fruit and served cold.

**short circuit**. *Elec.* A circuit through a small resistance, esp. one which acts as a shunt to a circuit of larger resistance.

— **short'-cir'cuit**, *v. t. & i.*

**short'com'ing** (shōr'tkūm'ing; shōr'tkūm'ing), *n.* A failing or coming short; neglect in performance of duty.

**short'en** (shōr't'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become short or shorter. — **short'en-er**, *n.*

[reefing.]

to shorten sail, *Naut.*, to reduce the extent of sail, as by

**short'en-ing** (shōr't'n-ing; shōr't'n-ing), *n.* 1. Act of making or becoming short or shorter. 2. That which renders pastry short, or crumbly, as lard.

**short'hand'** (shōr't'hānd'), *n.* A rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for letters, words, etc.; stenography. See PHONOGRAPHY.

— **a.** Using shorthand. **b** Written in shorthand.

**short'-hand'ed** (-hān'dēd; 24), *a.* Short of the regular

number of servants, helpers, or "hands." *Colloq.*

**short'horn'** (shōr't'hōrn'), *n.* One of a breed of large, heavy

beef cattle having short horns.

**short-lived'** (-līvd'), *a.* Not living or lasting long.

**short'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a short or brief time or manner; soon;

quickly. 2. In a few words; briefly. 3. Abruptly; curtly.

**short'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being short.

**short'sight'** (shōr't'sīt'ēd), *a.* 1. Not able to see far;

nearsighted; myopic. 2. Lacking, or characterized by

lack of foresight. — **short'sight'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **-ed-ness**, *n.*

**short'-sp'o'ken** (-spōk'n), *a.* Speaking in a quick or short

manner; hence; gruff; curt. *Colloq.*

**short step**. See HALF STEP.

**short'stop'** (-stōp'), *n.* In baseball, a player stationed in the

field between second and third base.

**short'-wind'ed** (-win'dēd; 24, 109), *a.* Having a quick,

difficult respiration, or unable to make much violent exer-

tion without having such respiration.

**Sho-sho'ne-an** (shō-shō-nē-ān; shō'shō-nē-ān), *a.* Designating a North American Indian linguistic stock extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierras.

**shot** (shōt), *p. a.* Woven, as silk, or dyed, as a mixed fabric,

so as to be changeable in tint or appearance when viewed

from different points; as, shot silk. [reckoning; scot.]

**shot**, *n.* [AS. *scot*, *scot*, fr. *scōotan* to shoot.] A share;

**shot**, *n.*; *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shōts). [AS. *scot* a shooting,

**k** = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



*gescot* a missile.] **1.** A missile, esp. for firearms; specif., a solid projectile for artillery; — disting. from *shell*. **2.** Collectively, small pellets of lead, a number of which are used for the missile charge of a shotgun, etc.; as, a charge of *shot*; bird *shot*. Also [*pl. shot*, sometimes *shots*], a single one of these pellets. **3.** Anything thrown, cast forth, emitted, or let fly, with force. See *snoot*, *v. t. & n.* **4. a.** The flight of a missile, or the distance to which it is thrown. **b** Fig., reach; range; as, within *earshot*. **5.** A marksman. **6.** Act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, etc. **7.** *Mining*, etc. A blast. **8.** *Athletics*. A spherical weight to be put, or thrown, in competition for distance throwing. **9.** A stroke in certain games, as in billiards. **10.** A conjecture; also, an attempt. *Collog.*

— *v. t.*; *SHOT*; *TED*; *-TING*. To load with shot or shell, as a gun. **shot** (*shōt*), *n.* A young hog; a shoot. [at short range. **shot**'*gun*' (*shōt*'*gūn*'), *n.* A smooth-bore gun for firing shot. **shot** *samples*. *Metal*. Samples taken for assay from molten metal by pouring a portion into water, to granulate it. **shot**'*ten*' (*-n*), *a.* [Prop. p. p. of *shoot*]. **1.** Having ejected the spawn and so of inferior food value, as a herring; hence, good-for-nothing. *Obs.* or *Dial.* **2.** Dislocated, as a bone. **shot**'*ty*' (*shōt*'*tī*), *a.* Shotlike; hard and round. **shough** (*shōk*). Var. of *shock*, a dog. **shound** (*shōod*), *pret.* of *SHALL*. [*AS. scolde, sceolde*. See *SHALL*.] As auxiliaries *should* and *would* are used: **1.** To form the "preterit future" tense, expressive of action, etc., as impending in the past; as in, I said that I *should* go. **2.** [In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *mood* and *will* (see *SHALL*.)] To form the conditional mood (as, I *should* have gone), used esp.: **a.** In the conclusion in sentences of rejected condition; as in, if I had not fallen, I *should* not have been hurt; if he were here, he *would* tell us. **b** In conditional clauses expressive of uncertainty or reserve; as in, *should* you come, I shall meet you. **c** In statements, requests, etc., which it softens; as in, so it *should* seem; *should* you like tea? **3.** *Should*, esp. when emphasized, is also used to express moral obligation; as, you *should* be sorry for your rudeness. — *Syn.* See *ought*.

**shoul**'*der*' (*shōl*'*dēr*), *n.* [*AS. sculdor*]. **1.** The laterally projecting part of the human body formed by the bones and muscles where the arm joins the trunk. In animals, the corresponding region. **2.** The shoulders, together with the upper part of the back, being that part in which it is most easy to carry a burden; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** Fig., that which supports or sustains; as, the blame rests on my *shoulders*. **4.** A projection or part suggestive of the human shoulder; as, the *shoulder* of a vase. **5.** *Print*. The part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character or the like. See *TYPE*. *Illust.* **6.** The upper joint of the foreleg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for market. **7.** *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See *HIDE*, *Illust.* **8.** *Fort*. The angle of a bastion between the face and flank; — called also *shoulder angle*.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; jostle. **2.** To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; hence; to assume the burden of; as, to *shoulder* responsibility. **shoulder bar**, = *STOCK*, *n.*, **3 c.** **shoulder blade**. The flat bone of the shoulder, to which the humerus is articulated; the scapula. **shoulder strap**. A strap worn on or over the shoulder, esp., *Mil. & Nav.*, a narrow one worn with certain uniforms by commissioned officers as a badge of rank. **shout** (*shout*), *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud cry; to speak or say loudly and vehemently. — *v. t.* To utter with a shout, or cry; — sometimes used with *out*. — *n.* **1.** A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry. **shout**'*er*', *n.* One who shouts.

**shove** (*shūv*), *v. t.*; *SHOVED* (*shūvd*); *SHOVING* (*shūv*'*ŋg*). [*AS. scūfan*]. **1.** To push; thrust. **2.** To push along or away carelessly or rudely. — *Syn.* See *PUSH*. — *v. i.* **1.** To push or drive forward; to move onward by pushing or jostling. **2.** To move off or along by pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; — sometimes used with *from* or *off*. — *n.* Act of shoving; a forcible push.

**shovel** (*shūv*'*l*), *n.* [*AS. scoft, sceoff*]. **1.** A scooplike implement used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc. **2.** A shovel hat. *Collog.* — *v. t.*; *-ELED* (*-līd*) or *-ELLED*; *-ELING* or *-EL-LING*. **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel. **2.** To clear or clean out with a shovel, as a ditch. **3.** To throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into the mouth.

**shovel-board**' (*-bōrd*'*57*), *n.* Var. of *SHUFFLEBOARD*. **shovel**'*er*', **shovel**'*ler*' (*-ēr*), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shovels. **2.** Any of a genus (*Spatula*) of broad-billed river ducks, esp. a widely distributed species (*S. clypeata*). **shovel hat**. A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, worn by some English clergy.

**shov**'*el*'-head' (*-hēd*'*l*), *n.* **1.** A shark (*Sphyrna tiburo*) allied to the hammer-head, but with the head narrower and less hammer-shaped. **2.** The shovel-nosed sturgeon.

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**shov**'*el*'-nosed' (*-nōzd*'*l*), *a.* Having a broad, flat head, nose or beak.

**shovel-nosed shark**. A Either of two sharks (*Hexanchus crotinus* and *Hexanchus maculatus*) occurring on the California coast. **b** A sand shark. — *s.* sturgeon, a small sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) of the Mississippi Valley and parts of the southern United States.

**shov**'*er*' (*shūv*'*ēr*), *n.* One who, or that which, shoves. **show** (*shō*), *v. t.*; *pret.* *SHOWED* (*shōd*); *p. p.* *SHOWN* (*shōn*) or *SHOWED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHOWING*. Also, now *Rare*, *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*, *shewing*. [*AS. scēavian* to look, see, view.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; display. **2.** To tell; disclose; reveal; as, to *show* treachery. **3.** To direct; guide; as, *show* him in. **4.** To make apparent or clear; prove; explain; manifest; as, to *show* by evidence. **5.** To explain something to; teach; inform; as, he *showed* me the solution. **6.** To bestow; confer; as, to *show* favor. — *v. i.* **1.** To appear; look; seem. **2.** To be noticeable; as, the spot *shows*. **3.** To make one's or its appearance; be present. *Collog.* **4.** To give a performance. *Theatrical Cant.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of showing; exposure to sight; exhibition. **2.** That which is shown; display; exhibition. **3.** Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp. **4.** Semblance; appearance; as, a *show* of reason. **5.** Deceitful appearance; pretense; as, a *show* of diligence. **6.** Indication; sign; as, a *show* of gold. **7.** Opportunity. *Collog., U. S.* [letters.] **show bill**. A large advertising sheet printed in large **show**'*bread*'.

Var. of *SHEWBREAD*. **show case**. A case with glass top or sides or both, to display and protect shopkeepers' wares, articles in museums, etc. **show**'*er*' (*shōv*'*ēr*), *n.* One who shows, or exhibits. **show**'*er*' (*shōv*'*ēr*), *n.* [*AS. scūr*]. **1.** A brief fall of rain or of sleet, hail, or, rarely, snow. **2.** That which resembles a shower; as, a *shower* of sparks. **3.** A copious supply bestowed. **4.** *Pyrotechny*. A device for producing a shower of slow-burning stars. **5.** Short for *SHOWER BATH*. — *v. t.* **1.** To water with a shower; wet copiously. **2.** To bestow or scatter in abundance; rain. — *v. i.* To rain or fall in or as in a shower.

**shower bath**. **a** A bath in which water is showered on the person. **b** A device for producing such a bath. **show**'*er*'-y' (*-ī*), *a.* **1.** Raining in showers; —abounding with frequent showers of rain. **2.** Of, pert, to, or resembling a shower or showers. — **show**'*er*'-iness, *n.*

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**Shrapnel**. **1** Combination Fuse, **2** time and percussion; **3** Steel Case; **3** Shrapnel Balls; **4** Central Tube; **5** Guncotton; **6** Strip. In general, a fragile Loose Powder.

**shred** (*shred*), *n.* [*AS. scradē*]. A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; as, a *shred* of a strip. In general, a fragment; a piece. — *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* *SHRED* or *SHRED*'*DED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SHRED*'*DING*. To cut or tear into shreds.

**shred**'*der*' (*-ēr*), *n.* A person who shreds; an implement, or machine for shredding. [shreds; ragged.]

**shred**'*dy*' (*-ī*), *a.*; *-DI-ER* (*-ī-ēr*); *-DI-EST*. Consisting of **shrew** (*shrō*), *a.* Wicked. *Obs.* — **1.** A scolding or brawling woman; termagant. **2.** [*AS. scradē*], — so called because considered venomous.] Any of numerous small, molelike mammals (family *Soricidae*) with a pointed snout, very small eyes, and velvety fur.

— *v. t.* To beshrew; curse. *Archaic.*

**shrew** (*shrōd*), *a.* [*Orig. p. p. of shrew*, *v. t.*]. **1.** *Obs.* **a** Evil; wicked. **b** Mischievous; troublesome. **c** Shrewish. **d** Dangerous; beset with hardships. **2.** Biting; keen; harsh; as, a *shrew* wind. **3.** Artful; wily; cunning; as, a *shrew* tempter. **4.** Clever in practical affairs; sharp-witted; keen; as, a *shrew* observer; a *shrew* reply. — *shrew*'*ly*, *adv.* — **shrew**'*ness*, *n.*

**shrew**'*ly*, *adv.* — **shrew**'*ness*, *n.*

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**shrew**'*ly*, *adv.* — **shrew**'*ness*, *n.*



**Shrew**.

**š**, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, rêcent, makêr; Ice, Ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; îse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil;



spicacious implies acute discernment; astute heightens the suggestion of artfulness, diplomacy, or craft. Subtle implies delicate and penetrating discernment, and often excessive nicety. **Knowing** suggests either sophisticated shrewdness or an air of having private knowledge. **shrew'ish** (shroo'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; scolding; peevish. — **shrew'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ish-ness**, *n.* **shrew'mouse'** (-mous'), *n.*; *pl.* **MICE** (-mī's). A shrew. **shriek** (shriek), *v. i.* [Orig. same word as *screech*.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry; scream; as in sudden fright, or anguish. — *v. t.* To utter in or with a shriek or shrieks. — *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry; scream. — **shriek'er**, *n.* **shriev'al** (shriev'äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sheriff. **shriev'al-ty** (shriev'äl-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tīz). The office, term of office, or jurisdiction, of a sheriff. **shrieve** (shriev), *n.* A sheriff. **Obs.**

**shrift** (shrift), *n.* [AS. *scrift*.] 1. Act of shrieving. 2. Confession to a priest, esp. by a dying penitent, with consequent absolution.

**shrike** (shrik), *n.* [AS. *scrīc* a kind of thrush.] Any of various oscine, chiefly insectivorous, birds (family *Laniidae*, esp. genus *Lanius*), including the *butcher birds*, which sometimes kill small birds, mice, etc.

**shrill** (shrill), *a.* 1. Having or emitting a sharp piercing tone or sound; sharp; acute. 2. Keen; bright; clear. **Archaic.** — *n.* A shrill sound. **Rare.** — *v. i. & t.* To emit, or sound with, or utter in, a sharp piercing sound or tone. — *adv.* **Shrilly.**

**shrill'ing**, *n.* A more or less continued shrill noise or cry. **shrill'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being shrill.

**shrill'y** (shrill'ly), *adv.* In a shrill manner.

**shrill'y** (shrill'y), *a.* Somewhat shrill.

**shrimp** (shrimp), *n.* 1. Any of numerous small, mostly marine, crustaceans (genus *Crangon* and allies). Many are used as food. 2. A puny or insignificant person; dwarf; — used in contempt.

**shrine** (shrīn), *n.* [AS. *scrīn*, fr. L. *scrinium* case, box.] 1. A case, box, or other receptacle, esp. one for sacred relics. 2. The tomb of a saint. 3. An object or place consecrated to some deity or saint. 4. A place or object hallowed from its history or associations. — *v. t.* To enshrine.

**shrink** (shrink), *v. i.*; *pret.* **SHRANK** (shrank) or **SHRUNK** (shrunk); *p. p.* **SHRUNK** or (chiefly as *p. a.*) **SHRUNK'EN** (shrunk'en); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SHRINK'ING**. [AS. *scrīncan*.] 1. To wrinkle, bend, or curl; shrivel; contract in compass or extent, as from moisture, heat, or cold; become compacted; also, fig., to be reduced in volume or contracted, as trade. 2. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress. 3. To wince; flinch.

**Syn.** Shrink, flinch, wince, blench, quail. **Shrink** implies an instinctive recoil, as from something painful; to **flinch** is to swerve or draw back, esp. from lack of firmness, as from pain; to **wince** is to flinch slightly. **Blench** is often equivalent to **flinch**; it is sometimes used of the glance. To **quail** is to shrink coweringly.

— *v. t.* To cause to shrink.

— *n.* Act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction.

**shrink'age** (shrink'āj), *n.* Act or amount of shrinking.

**shrink'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who shrinks.

**shrive** (shriv), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* **SHRIVED** (shrivd) or **SHROVE** (shrov); *p. p.* **SHRIV'EN** (shriv'en) or **SHRIVED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SHRIV'ING**. [AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, impose penance.] 1. To hear the confession of; confess and absolve. 2. To confess (one's self) and receive absolution; to make one's confession; as, to **shrive** one's self.

**shriv'el** (shriv'el), *v. i. & t.*; — **ELED** (-'ld), — **ELEED**; — **EL-ING**, — **EL-LING**. To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; shrink in corrugations. — **Syn.** See **WITHER**.

**shroff** (shrof), *n.* [Ar. *carraf*.] A banker; money changer; also, a bank expert who tests silver coins. **Oriental.**

**shroud** (shroud), *n.* [AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing.] 1. A garment. **Obs.** 2. Esp., the dress for the dead; winding sheet. 3. That which covers or shelters like a shroud. 4. **Naut.** One of the lateral, supporting ropes leading, usually in pairs, from the masthead; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. t.* 1. To cover with a shroud; dress for the grave. 2. To conceal; hide; veil. — *v. i.* To take shelter. **Archaic.**

**shroud'-laid'**, *a.* Composed of four strands laid right-handed with a heart, or core; — said of rope.



Loggerhead Shrike  
(*Lanius ludovicianus*).

5



Shrimp  
(*Crangon vulgarius*).

1/2

**shroud'less**, *a.* Without a shroud, or winding sheet.

**shrove** (shrov), *pret.* of **SHRIVE**.

**Shrove Sunday**. Quinquagesima Sunday.

**Shrove'tide'** (shrov'tid), *n.* [From *shrove* + *tide*.] The days (of preparatory confession) immediately before Ash Wednesday; sometimes, **Shrove Tuesday**.

**Shrove Tuesday**. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.

**shrub** (shrub), *n.* [Ar. *sharīb*.] A beverage made from some acid fruit juice, as lemon or raspberry, and sugar, sometimes with spirit, and usually to be diluted before drinking.

**shrub**, *n.* A woody-stemmed perennial plant distinguished from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several or many primary stems arising at or near the ground; a bush.

**shrub'ber-y** (shrub'er-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-BERIES** (-īz). 1. A growth of shrubs; shrubs collectively. 2. A plantation of shrubs.

**shrub'by** (-ī), *a.*; — **-BI-ER** (-ī-ēr); — **-BI-EST**. Full of shrubs; also, of the nature of or like a shrub. — **shrub'bi-ness**, *n.*

**shrug** (shrug), *v. t. & i.*; **SHRUGGED** (shrugd); **SHRUG'ING** (shrug'ing). To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. in dislike, dread, doubt, etc. — *n.* Act of shrugging.

**shrunk** (shrunk), *pret. & p. p.* of **SHRINK**.

**shrunk'en** (shrunk'en), *p. a.* Shriveled; atrophied.

**shuck** (shuk), *n.* 1. A shell, husk, or pod; esp., the outer covering of a nut. 2. The shell of an oyster or clam. **U. S.** — *v. t.* To deprive of the shucks. — **shuck'er**, *n.*

**shud'der** (shud'er), *v. i.* To tremble involuntarily; shiver; quake, esp. with fear, aversion, or cold. — **Syn.** See **SHIVER**. — *n.* Act of shuddering. — **shud'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**shuf'fle** (shuf'l), *v. t.*; — **PLED** (-'ld) — **FLING** (-ling). [Orig. same word as *scuffle*, and freq. of *shove*.] 1. To shove one way and another; push from one to another. 2. To mix or rearrange by pushing or shoving, as the cards in a pack. 3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion; as, she **shuffled** the letter out of sight. 4. To move or perform with a shuffle, or dragging gait; as, to **shuffle** the feet. — *v. i.* 1. To thrust one's self forward; shove. 2. To change the relative position of cards in a pack. 3. To change position; shift ground; equivocate; cavil. 4. To make shift; proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; as, to **shuffle** through a task. 5. To move in a slovenly, dragging manner; scuffle.

— *n.* 1. Act of shuffling. 2. A trick; artifice; evasion. 3. A slovenly, dragging motion or gait; scuffle.

**shuf'fle-board'** (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* 1. A board on which a certain game is played by shoving pieces of metal or money on a long table to reach certain marks; also, the game. 2. A similar game played on the deck of a ship.

**shuf'fler** (-lēr), *n.* 1. One who shuffles. 2. A scap duck.

**Shu'lam-ite** (shool'am-īt), *n.* [Heb. *hashulamīth*.] **Bib.** The bride in the Song of Solomon. *S. of Sol.* vi. 13.

**shun** (shūn), *v. t.*; **SHUNNED** (shūnd); **SHUN'NING**. [AS. *scunian*.] To avoid; keep clear of; escape from; eschew.

— **Syn.** See **AVOID**. — **shun'ner**, *n.*

**shunt** (shunt), *v. t.* [E. dial., to move, push, stand aside, fr. ME. *shunten* to avoid.] 1. To turn to one side; shift; specif., **Chiefly Eng.**, to switch (a car or train). 2. **Elec.** To provide with, or place on, a shunt. — *v. i.* To go or turn aside or off.

— *n.* 1. A shunting. 2. **a Railroads.** A switch. **Chiefly Eng. b Elec.** A conductor joining two points in a circuit so as to form a parallel or derived circuit, as for regulating the amount passing in the main circuit. Hence, **shunt circuit**.

**shunt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, shunts.

**shunt winding**. **Elec.** A winding so arranged as to divide the armature current and lead a portion of it around the field-magnet coils; — opposed to **series winding**. — **shunt'-wound'** (shunt'wound'), *a.*

**shut** (shūt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **SHUT**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SHUT'ING**. [AS. *scytlan* to shut or lock up.] 1. To shoot or adjust, as a bolt, so as to fasten. **Obs. or Rare.** 2. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. 3. To forbid entrance into; bar; as, to **shut** the ports by a blockade. 4. To preclude; exclude; as, **shut** from every shore. 5. To fold together; close up parts of; as, to **shut** a book.

**Syn.** Close, shut. To **close** is strictly to stop an opening; to **shut** is to close, esp. in such a way as to bar ingress or egress. **Close** is the more general, **shut**, the more direct and emphatic word.

to **shut up**, *a* To close; as, to **shut up** the house. *b* To inclose; confine; imprison; as, to **shut up** a convict.

— *v. i.* To close itself; become closed.

to **shut down**, to stop work; — usually of a factory, etc.

to **shut up**, to cease speaking. **Colloq.**

— *a.* 1. Closed or fastened. 2. Rid; clear; free; — used with *of*. **Now Dial. Eng. & U. S.** 3. **Phon.** Formed with complete closure of the mouth passage, as the stopped consonants, *p, t, k, b, d*, and hard *g*. 4. **Orthoëpy**. Cut off abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as *a* in *cal, i* in *bit*, etc.

— *n.* 1. Act or time of shutting; close. 2. The line or place of union of two pieces of welded metal.

**shut'down'** (-doun'), *n.* A shutting down; discontinuance, esp. of work in a factory or the like.



**shut/ter** (shüt'ér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, shuts or closes. **2.** A movable cover or screen for a window; blind. **3.** *Photog.* A mechanical device attached to a camera for opening and closing to expose the plate or film. **4.** A removable cover, lid, slide, or gate for closing an aperture. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a shutter or shutters.

**shut/tle** (-l), *n.* **1.** An instrument used in weaving for shooting the wool thread between the warp threads. **2.** The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine; a rotary or other device for a similar purpose. — *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-ling). To move to and fro like a shuttle.

**shut/tle-cock** ('kòk'), *n.* A cork, stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledore for sport; also, the sport. — *v. t.* To send to and fro; bandy.

**shy** (shí), *v. t. & i.*; **SHIED** (shíd); **SHY'ING**. To throw sideways with a jerk; fling. — *n.*; *pl.* **SHIES** (shíz). **1.** A side throw; fling. **2.** *Slang* or *Colloq.* a A fling; sneer. **b** A trial; try.

**shy** (shí), *a.*; **SHY'ER** (shí'ér) or **SHY'ER**; **SHY'EST** or **SHY'EST**. [*AS. scéoh.*] **1.** Easily frightened; Shuttlecock. **2.** Bashful; coy. **3.** a Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; watchful; as, the boatmen were *shy* of the rapids. **b** Wary; suspicious; distrustful; as, the baby is *shy* of dogs. **4.** a Scant; very light; as, that tree is a *shy* bearer. **b** Lacking; short; — sometimes used with *on*; as, I am *shy* on clean collars. *Slang.* **c** Short; not having paid; — used esp. in poker. *Cant.*

**Syn.** Shrinking, bashful, diffident, modest, coy, shamefaced, demure. — *Shy*, *bashful*, *diffident*, *modest*, *coy* agree in the idea of sensitiveness to the notice or society of others. *Shy* implies a shrinking (usually manifested by reserve) from familiarity or contact with others; *bashful* implies an instinctive shrinking from public notice, usually resulting in awkwardness, and characteristic of childhood. *Diffident* implies a distrust of one's own ability, opinion, or powers; *modest* denotes an absence of all undue confidence in one's self or one's powers; as, slow and *diffident*; *modest* confidence. *Coy* suggests assumed shyness, often with the further implication of coquetry.

— *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p.* **SHIED** (shíd); *pr. & vb. n.* **SHY'ING**. To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses.

— *n.*; *pl.* **SHIES** (shíz). A sudden start aside.

**shy'er.** Var. of **SHIER**.

**Shy'lock** (shí'lòk), *n.* A revengeful, merciless Jewish money lender in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who attempts to exact the forfeit of a pound of Antonio's flesh pledged for a loan. See **ANTONIO**, **PORTIA**.

**shy'ly**, *adv.* In a shy manner.

**shy'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.

**shy'ster** (shí'stér), *n.* [*E. dial.*, fr. *Gael. sioistair* barrator.]

A trickish knave; esp., a knavish lawyer. *U. S.*

**si** (sē). [*It.*] *Music.* The seventh of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the seventh tone of a major scale.

**si'a-la-gog'ic** (sí'á-lá-gòj'ík), *a. Med.* Promoting the flow of saliva. — *n.* A salagogue.

**si-al'a-goguo** (sí-ál'á-gòg), *n.* [*Gr. σιαλογος* saliva + ἀγωγός leading.] An agent which promotes the flow of saliva.

**si'a-lid** (sí'á-lid), **si-ál'i-dan** (sí-ál'i-dán), *a.* [*Gr. σιαλιδά* a kind of bird.] *Zool.* Belonging to a family (*Sialidae*) of neuropterous insects including the helgramite and allies.

**si'a-loid** (sí'á-loid), *a.* [*Gr. σιαλογος* saliva + -oid.] Resembling saliva.

**Si'a-mese'** (sí'á-mēz' / -mēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Siam, its native people, or their language. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Siam; specif., a member of the dominant race of Siam. **2.** The language of the Siamese, an Indo-Chinese tongue.

**sib** (sib), *n.* [*AS. sibb, gesib.* See **COSSRP.**] A blood relation; kinsman. *Now Rare.* — *a.* *Now Chiefly Scot. or Archaic.* **1.** Related by blood or kinship; akin. **2.** Closely related; allied; very similar.

**Si-be'ri-an** (sí-bē'ri-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Siberia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

**sib'i-lant** (síb'i-lánt), *a.* [*L. sibilans, -antis*, *p. pr.* of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making, uttered with, or representing a hissing sound; hissing; as, *s, z, sh, and zh* represent *sibilant* sounds. — *n.* A sibilant sound or a letter or symbol representing one. — **sib'i-lance** (-láns), **-lan-cy** (-láns-sí), *n.*

**sib'i-la-tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself; a hiss.

**sib'yil** (síb'yil), *n.* [*L. sibylla, Gr. σίβυλλα.*] A prophetess; seeress; esp., *Class. Myth.*, any of a number (said to be ten) of prophetesses credited to widely separate parts of the ancient world; as, the Cumaean *sibyl* who sold the Sibylline Books to Tarquin.

**si-byll'ic**, **si-byll'ic** (sí-bíl'yík), *a.* Sibylline.

**si-byll'ine** (síb'yil-lin; -lin), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the sibyls or the productions of sibyls. **2.** Prophetic; mysterious; occult.

**Sibylline Books, Rom. Reliq.**, a collection of Grecian oracles said to have been brought from Cumæ by a sibyl and sold to Tarquinius Superbus.

**|| sic** (sík), *adv.* [*L.*] Thus; — sometimes inserted [*ste*] to note that an expression, spelling, etc., is just as given.

**sic/ca-tive** (sík'á-tív), *a.* [*L. siccativus.*] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* Something that promotes drying; dryer.

**Si-cil'i-an** (sí-síl'i-án; -yán), *a.* Of or pert. to Sicily or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

**sick** (sík), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To seek; chase; attack; — said chiefly of or to a dog. **2.** To incite as a dog; — used chiefly with *on*.

**sick**, *a.* [*AS. séoc.*] **1.** Affected with disease; ill; indisposed. **2.** Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit. **3.** Disordered; perturbed; distempered; unsound; as, *sick* at heart. **4.** Depressed and longing for something; pining; languishing; — used with *for*; as, to be *sick* for one's home. **5.** Disgusted; surfeited; — used with *of*; as, to be *sick* of flattery. **6.** Not in proper or usual condition; impaired; spoiled; as, *sick* wine; a *sick* plumage. **7.** a Indicative of sickness; sickly; as, a *sick* look. *Colloq.* **b** Designed for, or put to, the use of a sick person; as, a *sick* bed.

**Syn.** *sick*, ill have been used, in the best English, with little distinction. In Great Britain, usage now tends to confine *sick* to the sense of "nauseated."

**sick'en** (sík'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sick.

**sick'en-er** (sík'n-ér), *n.* Something that tends to sicken.

**sick'en-ing** (-ing), *a.* Causing sickness; nauseating. — **sick'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sick'ish**, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick, or nauseated. **2.** Somewhat sickening. — **sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **sick'ish-ness**, *n.*

**sickle** (-l), *n.* [*AS. sciol, fr. L. scula, fr. scare* to cut.] **1.** An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle. The blade was formerly often serrate. **2.** [*cap.*]

*Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Leo.

**sickle-bill** ('bíl), *n.* Any of various birds with a strongly curved bill, as a curlew.

**sickle-pod** ('pòd), *n.* A kind of rock cress (*Arabis canadensis*) having very long curved pods.

**sick'liness** ('lī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being sickly.

**sick'ly** (-lī), *a.*; -**LI-ER** (-lī-ér); -**LI-EST.** **1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to sickness; habitually ailing; as, a *sickly* body. **2.** Characteristic or indicative of sickness; as, a *sickly* complexion. **3.** Marked by or producing disease; as, a *sickly* climate. **4.** a Sickening; nauseating; as, *sickly* smell. **b** Hence: mawkish; disgusting; as, *sickly* sentimentality. **5.** Appearing as if sick; languid; pale. — **Syn.** Infirm, weakly, unhealthy.

— *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill.

— *v. t.*; **sick'lied** (sík'līd); -**LY-ING**. To make sickly; — usually in *p. p.*; as, "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." *Rare.*

**sick'ness**, *n.* **1.** Diseased condition; illness. **2.** A malady; disease; ailment. **3.** Nausea; qualmsiness.

**si'da** (sí'dá), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. σίδη* a kind of plant.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Sida*) of tropical malvaceous herbs or shrubs with, usually, small white or yellow flowers. Some species, as the Queensland hemp (*Sida rhombifolia*), yield useful fibers; most are mucilaginous and afford demulcents.

**side** (síd), [*AS. sīde.*] **1.** The margin, edge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer edges as distinguished from shorter edges (called *ends*); a bounding line of a geometrical figure. **2.** One of the surfaces that limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a face; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, etc. **3.** Any other portion of a thing considered as having a particular aspect; as, the *upper side* of a sphere. **4.** a A longitudinal half of the body, or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef. **b** The right or left part of the trunk of the body. **5.** A slope or declivity, as of a hill. **6.** The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another or others; a body of advocates or partisans; party; hence: the cause which one maintains against another; as, he is on our *side*. **7.** A line of descent through one parent; as, the grandfather on one's mother's *side*. **8.** Fig., an aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; as, the bright *side* of poverty. **9. *Naut.* The outer surface of a ship on either side above the water line. **10. *Billiards.* Sidewise spin imparted to a ball. See **ENGLISH**, *n.* *Brit.*****

**side by side**, close together and abreast.

— *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a side, or the sides; lateral. **2.** Indirect; oblique; incidental; as, a *side* issue.

— *v. i.*; **sid'ed** (síd'ed); **sid'ing** (síd'ing). To embrace the opinions, or take the part, of one of a party as opposed to another or others; — usually used with *with*. — *v. t.* To put or thrust aside.

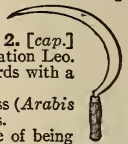
**side arms.** *Mil. & Nav.* Weapons worn at the side or in the belt, as sword, revolver, bayonet, etc.

**side-board** (síd'bòrd; 'evl), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture for holding articles of table service.

**side/hill** (-híl), *n.* The side or slope of a hill. *U. S.*

**side light.** A light from the side; an incidental illustration. *b Naut.* The red light on the port bow or green light on the starboard bow of vessels under way at night.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, event ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, āccūs, mēnū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);





**side/ling** (sīd'ling), *adv.* [*side* + 2d *-ling*.] Sidelong; laterally; obliquely. — *a.* Inclining to one side; sloping. **side/long** ('dlong; 62), *adv.* [See **SIDELING**, *adv.*] 1. Laterally; obliquely. 2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong*. — *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect. **side/piece** (sīd'pēs'), *n.* A piece forming, or contained in, the side of something; specif., *Joinery*, the jamb, or cheek, of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window. **sid'er-al** (sīd'er-āl), *a.* [L. *sideralis*. See **SIDEREAL**.] Relating to the stars; specif., *Astron.*, baleful. *Rare*. **si-de're-al** (sī-dēr-ē-āl), *a.* [L. *siderus*, fr. *sidus*, *sideris*, constellation, star.] 1. Relating to the stars or constellations; starry; astral. 2. *Astron.* Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars; as, a *sidereal day*. **sidereal day**, the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the upper meridian of any place. It is equal to 23 h. 56 m. 4.09 s. of mean solar time. **sid'er-ite** (sīd'er-īt), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, Gr. *σίδηρος*, *-pīrus*, of iron, *σίδηρος* iron.] *Min.* a Formerly, loadstone. b Native ferrous carbonate, FeCO<sub>3</sub>, a valuable ore usually light yellowish brown in color. — **sid'er-itic**, *a.* **sid'er-o-lite** ('d-lit'), *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron + *-lite*.] A kind of meteorite. See **METEORITE**. **sid'er-o-stat'** ('stāt'), *n.* [L. *sidus*, *-deris*, star + Gr. *στάτος* standing, fixed, *ιστάται* to place.] *Astron.* An axially mounted mirror moved by clockwork, to reflect the rays of a body in a constant direction. — **stat'ic** ('stāt'ik), *a.* **si-de/sad'dle** (sīd'sād'dl), *n.* A woman's saddle on which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse. **side step**. A step aside, as, in boxing, to avoid a blow. **side/step**, *v. i.* To take a side step. — *v. t.* To avoid, as a blow. *Both Collog.*, and often *Fig.* **side/track** (sīd'trāk'), *v. t.* 1. *Railroads*. To transfer to a siding from a main line. 2. Hence; to switch off; turn aside, as from a purpose. *Collog.* — *n.* *Railroads*. A siding. **side/walk** ('wōlk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; foot pavement. **side/ways** ('wāz), **side/way** ('wā), *adv.* Sidewise. **side/way** ('wīz), *adv.* On or toward one side; laterally. **sid'ing** (sīd'ing), *n.* 1. *Railroads*. A short track connected with the main track; a *sidetrack*. 2. *Carp.* The covering of the outside wall of a frame house; also, in general, dressed lumber for this purpose. *U. S.* **si'dle** (sīd'ld), *v. i.* — **DLED** ('d'ld) — **DLING** ('d'ling). To go or move with one side foremost; move sidewise. **Si-do-ni-an** (sī-dō'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Sidon, an ancient seaport of Phœnicia. — *n.* An inhabitant of Sidon. **siège** (sēj), *n.* [OF. *siege*, F. *siege* a seat, a siege, deriv. of L. *sedere* to sit.] 1. A seat; esp., a throne. *Archaic*. 2. *Obs.* A place or situation; seat. b Rank; grade. 3. a The besetting of a fortified place by an army; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged. b Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession. — **Syn.** See **BLOCKADE**. — *v. t.*; **SIEGED** (sēj'd); **SIEG'ING**. To besiege; beset. *Now Rare*. **Sieg'fried** (sēj'frēd; G. zēk'frēt), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Myth.* A hero who wins the hoard and ring of the Nibelungs, a magic sword, and a cap (or cloak) that renders the wearer invisible. He slays a dragon and makes himself invulnerable (except between the shoulders) by bathing in its blood. Wagner makes Siegfried release from enchantment and wed Brünnehilde before he falls in love with Gutrune, Gunther's sister. See **BRUNHILD**, **HAGEN**, **KRIEMHILD**. **Sieve's process**. See **OPEN-HEARTH**. **si'e-nite** (sī-ēs'nīt), **si'e-nitic**, *v. i.* Varieties of **SYENITE**, **SYENITIC**. **si-en'na** (sī-ēn'ā), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] An earthy substance, brownish yellow when raw, and orange-red or reddish brown when burnt, much used as a pigment. It owes its color to oxides of iron and, usually, manganese. **si-er'a** ('ēr'ā), *n.* [Sp., prop., a saw, L. *serra* saw.] 1. A range of mountains or hills rising in peaks or crags, giving it a serrated or irregular outline. 2. The pintado (fish). **si-es'ta** (sī-ēs'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A midday or after-dinner nap. **sieur** (sīūr), *n.* [F., fr. *seigneur*.] Sir; — a title of respect used, esp. formerly, by the French. **sieve** (siv), *n.* [AS. *si-fe*.] A utensil with meshes for separating the coarser particles of a substance from the finer ones. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **SIEVED** (siv'd); **SIEV'ING** (siv'ing). To sift. **sieve tube**. *Bot.* A tube or vessel consisting of elongated cells (sieve cells) placed end to end, the walls between (sieve plates) being perforated to allow passage of food solutions. With adjacent cells they form sieve tissue. See **PHLOEM**. **sif'fle** (sīf'fl), *n.* [F. *siffler* to whistle.] *Med.* A sibilant rale. **sift** (sīt), *v. t.* [AS. *si/tan*.] 1. To separate with or as with a sieve, as fine particles from coarse. 2. To pass through or as through a sieve. 3. To examine critically or minutely so as to know or eliminate one element from another; as, to *sift* evidence. — **sift'er**, *n.* **sigh** (sī), *v. i.* 1. To make a deep, audible respiration, esp. from fatigue, grief, sorrow, etc. 2. Hence; to lament; grieve; yearn; — often used with *for*; as, to *sigh* for past joys. 3. To make a sound like sighing, as wind; sigh. — *v. t.* 1. To exhale (the breath) in sighs. 2. To express by sighs; as, to *sigh* out one's grief. — *n.* Act of sighing. — **sigh'er**, *n.* **sight** (sīt), *n.* [AS. *gesiht*, *geisihō*.] 1. Power of seeing; faculty of vision. 2. Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eyes; view. 3. That which is seen; specif.: a A view; esp. a spectacle; a show; something worth seeing. b Something odd, ludicrous, or the like; as, her hat was a *sight*. *Collog.* 4. Visibility; open view; range of vision; as, within *sight*. 5. a An inspection; as, a note intended for your *sight* only. b Insight; opportunity for investigation; as, to get a *sight* into a business. 6. Mental view; opinion; judgment; as, that was wrong in my *sight*. 7. A device, as a point, to guide the eye, as in aiming a firearm. 8. An aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights. 9. A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a *sight* of money. *Collog.* at sight, as soon as seen or presented to sight; as, a draft payable at *sight*; he reads Greek at *sight*. — *v. t.* 1. To get sight of; see; as to *sight* land. 2. To look at through or as through a sight; look at with care; as, to *sight* an object. 3. To direct by means of a sight or sights; as, to *sight* a rifle. 4. To equip with sights; adjust the sights of. — *v. i.* 1. To take aim by a sight. 2. To look carefully in a given direction. **sight/hole** ('sīt'hōl'), *n.* A peephole. **sight/less**, *a.* 1. Wanting sight; blind. 2. Invisible. *Rare*. **sight/ly**, *a.* 1. Pleasing the sight; comely. 2. Affording a fine view; as, a *sightlily* eminence. *Collog.* — **sight/hi-ness**, *n.* **sight-see'ing**, *a.* Engaged in, or devoted to, seeing sights. — *n.* Act of seeing sights. — **sight-se'er** ('sīt'sēr), *n.* **sig'il** (sī'jil), *n.* [L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Archaic*. a A seal; signature. b A sign or mark, in astrology or magic. **sig'il-late** (sī'jil-āt), *a.* [L. *sigillum* with little images.] 1. Decorated by means of stamps, as pottery. 2. *Bot.* Marked with seal-like impressions. **sig'il-la'tion** ('lā'sh'ān), *n.* 1. Decoration, as of pottery, by means of stamps. 2. The mark of a cicatrix. **sig'ma** (sī'gmā), *n.* [Gr. *σίγμα*.] The 18th letter [Σ, σ, ς] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *S, s*. **sig'mate** ('māt), *a.* [From **SIGMA**.] Having the shape or form of the Greek sigma or the letter S. **sig'moid** (sī'gmoid), *a.* [Gr. *σιγμοειδής*; *σίγμα* sigma + *ειδός* form.] 1. Curved like the letter S, or Greek σ. 2. *Anat.* Pert. to the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, as the sigmoid artery, a branch of the inferior mesenteric. **sigmoid flexure**, an S-shaped curve, as in the neck of a bird or turtle; specif., *Anat.*, the contracted and crooked part of the intestine between the colon and the rectum. **sign** (sīn), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum*.] 1. That by which anything is represented; a mark; token; type. 2. An event considered as showing the will of a god or of God; a miracle; wonder. 3. An action or gesture expressive of a thought, command, or wish. 4. A lettered board, or the like, placed on or before a building, shop, or office to advertise a business, etc. 5. *Astron.* One of the 12 divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac (see table, below). Their names were orig. the names of the constellations in the several divisions of the zodiac; now, owing to precession of the equinoxes, the constellation Aries is in the sign Taurus, Taurus in Gemini, etc. 

♋	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN EN-TERS *	♌	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN EN-TERS *
1	Aries, Ram	♈ Mar. 21	8	Scorpio, ♏	♏ Oct. 23
2	Taurus, Bull	♉ Apr. 20	9	Scorpion Sagittarius, ♐	♐ Nov. 23
3	Gemini, Twins	♊ May 20		Archer	
4	Cancer, Crab	♋ June 21	10	Capricornus, ♑	♑ Dec. 21
5	Leo, Lion	♌ July 22		Goat	
6	Virgo, Virgin	♍ Aug. 22	11	Aquarius, ♒	♒ Jan. 20
7	Libra, Balance	♎ Sept. 22	12	Pisces, Fishes	♓ Feb. 19

 \* Approximately. **6. Math.** A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the signs +, —, ×, etc.; also, an abbreviation or conventional mark having a fixed meaning; as, the integral sign *J*, the radical sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$ , the derivative sign *D*. 7. *Med.* An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient. 8. *Music*. Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc. 9. *Hunting*. A trace; spoor; as, a bear sign. *U. S.* **sign manual**, an autograph signature; specif., the official signature of a sovereign, chief magistrate, or the like, to an official document, as letters patent, to give validity. — *v. t.* 1. To mark with a sign, esp. the sign of the cross. *Archaic*. 2. To represent by a sign; signify. 3. To affix a signature to. 4. To assign or convey formally; — usually used with *away*. 5. To engage by securing the signature of. — *v. i.* 1. To make a sign or signal. 2. To write one's name, esp. in token of assent or obligation; — often, *Collog.*, used with *off*; as, to *sign off*, that is, to relinquish one's claims. **sig'nal** (sī'gnāl), *n.* [F., fr. L.L. *signale*, fr. L. *signum* sign.] 1. A token; sign. *Obs.* 2. A sign made to give notice



κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



of something, as of a command or danger; as, a *signal* fire. **3.** a A sign, event, or watchword agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action. **b** That which incites to action.

— *a.* Noticeable; extraordinary; as, a *signal* exploit. — **Syn.** Eminent, remarkable, memorable, notable, striking, conspicuous. See PROMINENT.

— *v. t. & i.*; — NALED (-næld) or -NALLED; — NAL-ING or -NAL-ING. **1.** To communicate by signals. **2.** To notify by a signal or signals. — **sig'nal-er**, **sig'nal-ler** (sig'näl-ër), *n.* **sig'nal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; — IZED (-izd); — IZ'ING. **1.** To make signal, or noteworthy. **2.** To point out carefully or distinctly. **sig'nal-ly**, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently. **sig'nal-man** (-mân), *n.* A man whose business is to manage or display signals.

**sig'nal-ment** (-mënt), *n.* [F. *signalement*.] Description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks.

**sig'nate** (sig'nät), *a.* [L. *signatus*, p. p. of *signare* to mark.] *Zoöl.* Having markings like letters.

**sig'na-to-ry** (sig'nä-tö-rî), *a.* **1.** Signing; joining in a signature. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A signer; subscriber.

**sig'na-ture** (-tü'r), *n.* [F. *signature* or LL. *signatura*, fr. L. *signare* to mark, mark out.] **1.** A person's name written with his own hand; autograph. **2. Music.** a The sign (one or more sharps or flats) placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key when this is not C. **b** A sign placed after the key signature to indicate the time. **3. Print.** a A letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book, etc., to direct the binder in arranging the sheets. **b** The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed. **4. Pharm.** That part of a prescription giving the directions, usually prefaced by *S* or *Sig.* (abbrev. of Latin *signa*, imperative of *signare*, to sign or mark).

**sig'n-board'** (sîn'bôrd'; 57), *n.* A board for or bearing a notice or sign.

**sig'ner** (sîn'ër), *n.* One who signs.

**sig'net** (sig'nët), *n.* [OF.] A seal, esp. : a In England, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and certain grants. **b** Impression made by or as by a seal, or signet.

**sig-nif-i-cance** (sig-nîf'i-kâns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being significant; expressiveness. **2.** That which is signified; meaning; as, the *significance* of a gesture, word, look, nod, etc. **3.** Quality of being important; importance; weight; consequence. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

**sig-nif-i-can-cy** (-kân-sî), *n.* Significance.

**sig-nif-i-cant** (-kânt), *a.* [L. *significans*, -antis, p. pr.] **1.** Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; having a meaning. **2.** Suggesting or containing some covert or special meaning; expressive or suggestive; as, a *significant* look, circumstance. **3.** Important; momentous.

**Syn.** Significant, expressive. That is significant which has meaning, or (esp.) which hints or suggests some special import; that is expressive which is characterized by (often vivid) expression.

— *n.* That which has significance; sign; token. *Rare.*

**sig-nif-i-cant-ly**, *adv.* In a significant manner.

**sig-nif-i-ca-tion** (sig'nî-fî-kä'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means. **2.** That which is signified; meaning of a sign, character, etc. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

**sig-nif-i-ca-tive** (sig'nî-fî-kä-tîv; -kä-tîv), *a.* Significant.

**sig-nif-i-ca-tor** (-kä-tër), *n.* That which signifies; specif., *Astrol.*, a planet that rules a house. [Infies.]

**sig-nif-i-er** (sig'nî-fî-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, signifies.

**sig-nif-y** (sig'nî-fî), *v. t.*; — FIED (-fid); — FY'ING. [F. *signifier*, L. *significare*; *signum* sign + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To show by a sign; communicate by words, gestures, or the like; make known; express. **2.** To mean; import; as, it *signifies* little. — **Syn.** Manifest, declare, intimate, denote, mean. — *v. i.* To have meaning; matter; as, it does not *signify*, i. e., it is of no moment.

**sig'nior** (sën'yër), *n.* Sir; Mr.; — English form of the Italian *signor* and the Spanish *señor*.

**sig'nor** (së'n'yör), *n.* [It.] **1.** See SIGNORE. **2.** A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction or rank.

**sig'no'ra** (së-nyö'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -rE (-rÄ). [It.] A title of address or respect among Italians corresponding to the English *Madam* or *Mrs.*

**sig'no're** (së-nyö'rä), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rE). [It.] A title of address or respect among Italians corresponding to the English *Sir* or *Mr.* When used before a person's name the form is *signor*. [Miss.]

**sig'no-rî-na** (së'nyö-rë'nä), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINE (-nä). [It.] *sig'no-rî-no* (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINI (-në). [It.] Young gentleman; master; — a diminutive of *signore*.

**sig'no-ry** (së'nyö-rî), *Var.* of SIGNORARY. [post.]

**sign'post'** (sîn'pöst'), *n.* A post for a sign or signs; guide.

**Sigurd** (zë'göört), *n.* [Icel. *Sigurðr*.] See BRUNILD, FAFNIR.

**Sikh** (sëk), *n.* [Hind. *Sikh*, properly, a disciple.] An adherent of Sikhism. — **Sikh**, *a.*

**Sikh'ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The tenets and practices of a Hindu sect founded by Nanak Shah about A. D. 1500 in the

Punjab. It involves belief in one god, abolishes caste distinctions, and refuses to recognize Brahmanical supremacy.

**si'lage** (sî'lāj), *n.* *Agric.* Fodder, usually finely cut, preserved by compressing it while green in a silo, pit, or stack.

**si'le-na'ceous** (sî'lë-nä'shüsz), *a.* [From *Silene*, the type genus.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Silenaceæ*) of herbs, the pink family, having stems usually swollen at the joints, and including the pinks, chickweed, sweet William, etc.

**si'lence** (sî'lëns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *silentium*. See SILENT.] **1.** State of keeping or being silent; forbearance from speech or other noise; muteness. **2.** Absence of mention; as, a Oblivion; obscurity. **b** Secrecy; failure to make something known. **3.** Absence of sound or noise; absolute or general stillness; as, the *silence* of night.

— *interj.* Be silent!

— *v. t.*; — LENCED (sî'lënst); — LENC-ING (-lën-sîng). **1.** To compel to silence; stop the noise of. **2. Mil.** To cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire; as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy. **3.** To put to rest; quiet; as, to *silence* opposition.

**si'lenc-er** (sî'lën-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, silences; as : a The muffler of an internal-combustion engine. **b** Any of various devices to silence the humming of telegraph wires. **c** A device for silencing the report of a firearm.

**si'lent** (sî'lënt), *a.* [L. *silens*, -entis, p. pr. of *silere* to be silent.] **1.** Making no utterance; mute; taciturn. **2.** Free from sound or noise; perfectly quiet; still; as, a *silent* room. **3. a** Unuttered; unexpressed; as, *silent* grief. **b** *Pron.* Not pronounced, as *e* in *fire*.

**Syn.** Silent, taciturn, reticent, reserved. *Silent* may imply either a transient state or a characterizing quality; *taciturn* suggests habitual disinclination to speech. One is *reticent* who is disposed to keep one's own counsel; *reserved* often adds to *reticent* the implication of restraint of manner. See NOISELESS, STILL.

**silent partner**, one who has no voice in the firm's business as between the partners.

**si-len'ti-a-ry** (sî-lën'shî-ä-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [L. *silentarius*.] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order. **2.** A Byzantine court officer, appointed originally to preserve silence, but often acting as a confidential adviser or envoy in matters of state.

**si'lent-ly**, *adv.* In a silent manner.

**si'lent-ness**, *n.* State or condition of being silent; silence.

**si-le'nus** (sî-lë'nüs), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nî). Also *sei-le'nos* (sî-lë'nös). [L. *Silenus*, fr. Gr. Σειληνός.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of woodland deities related to the satyrs and centaurs, and represented as part horse or part goat. *Silenus* viewed as an individual [*cap.*] is son of Hermes, or of Pan, and fosterer and companion of Bacchus. He is represented as old, short, stout, and bald-headed, with full beard and flat nose, and, commonly, as tipsy.

**si-le'si-a** (sî-lë'shî-ä; -shä), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth, orig. from Silésia, in Prussia. **2.** A twilled cotton fabric.

**si'lex** (sî'lëks), *n.* [L., flint, pebblestone.] *Silica*, esp. in the form of quartz, etc.

**sil'hou-ette'** (sî'l'öö-ët'), *n.* [F., after Etienne de Silhouette (1709-67), French politician.] An outline figure of an object filled in, usually with black; a profile of this kind, as in a shadow. — *v. t.*; — ET'IED (-ët'éd) — ET'TING.

To represent by, or project upon a background so as to form, a silhouette; — used chiefly in *p. p.*

**sil'i-ca** (sî'l'i-kä), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint.] *Chem.* Silicon dioxide, SiO<sub>2</sub>, occurring naturally as quartz and opal.

**sil'i-cate** (-kät), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the silicic acids.

**sil'i-ceous** (sî-lîsh'üz), *a.* [L. *siliceus*.] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or like, flint or silica. **2. Phytogeoq.** Growing in a soil composed largely of silica.

**sil'ic'ic** (-lîs'îk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or containing, silica or silicon.

**sil'i-cide** (sî-lî-sîd; -sîd), *n.* *Chem.* A compound of silicon with another element or with an equivalent radical.

**sil'i-cif'er-ous** (sî'lî-sîf'ër-üz), *a.* [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint + *-ferous*.] Producing, containing, or united with, silica.

**sil'ic'i-fy** (sî-lî-sî-fî), *v. t.*; — FIED (-fid); — FY'ING. [L. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint + *-fy*.] To convert into, or to impregnate with, silica. — **sil'ic'i-fi-ca-tion** (-fî-kä'shün), *n.*

**silicified wood**, wood the material of which has been replaced by some variety of quartz.

**sil'i-ci-ous** (sî-lîsh'üz), *a.* Siliceous.

**sil'i-ci-um** (sî-lîsh'î-üm; -sî-lîs'î-), *n.* [NL.] Silicon.

**sil'ic-le** (sî-lî-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *silicula* pod.] A silique broader than it is long. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

**sil'i-con** (sî'lî-kön), *n.* [See SILICA.] A nonmetallic element occurring abundantly (always combined) in nature, being next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust; — called also *silicium*. Symbol, Si; at. wt., 28.3. It forms grayish white metallic-looking masses, and



Silhouette.

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; äve, ävent änd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ärn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



is used in making steel as a deoxidizer and hardener. It melts at 1430° C. and can be cast like iron.

**si-lie'u-lose** (si-lī'k'ū-lōs), *a. Bot.* A Bearing silicles. **b** Of the form or appearance of a silicle.

**si-lique'** (si-lī'k'ē'; si-lī'k'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *siliqua* pod.] *Bot.* A narrow many-seeded fruit, characteristic of the cress family, having two valves with a false partition, and opening by marginal sutures. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

**sil'quose** (sil'k'kwōs), *a. Bot.* Bearing silicles.

**silk** (silk), *n.* [AS. *seolc*, *seoloc*.] 1. The fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvae, usually to form a nest, or cocoon; esp., that of certain caterpillars (the silk-worms), used for weaving into fabrics. 2. Thread or cloth made of the above material. 3. The silklike thread or fiber produced by some other animal, as by certain spiders or mollusks. 4. Something resembling silk, as the silky styles on an ear of Indian corn.

— *v. i.* To blossom; — said of maize. *Colloq.*

**silk'a-line'** (sil'k'ā-līn'), *n.* A soft, thin cotton fabric, having silk'a-lene' ing a smooth finish resembling silk.

**silk cotton.** A cottony substance enveloping the seeds of any of various bombacaceous trees (the silk-cotton trees), specif. that of either of two West Indian species (*Ceiba pentandra* and *Ochroma lagopus*).

**silk'en** (sil'k'n), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or made of, silk. 2. Resembling silk; silky; hence: soft; delicate; tender; smooth. 3. Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

**silk'i-ness** (sil'k'i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being silky.

**silk-stock'ing**, *a.* Wearing silk stockings; hence: elegantly or richly dressed; luxurious; aristocratic. — *n.* A luxurious person; an aristocrat.

**silk'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* = MILKWEED.

**silk'worm'** (sil'kwōrm'), *n.* The larva of any of certain moths which spins a web of silk in forming its cocoon. The common silkworm is the larva of a bombycid moth (*Bombyx mori*).



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

**silk'y-er** (sil'k'i), *a.*; **SILK'y-ER** (-kī'ēr); -*i*-EST. 1. Of, pert. to, or like, silk; silken; hence, soft and smooth. 2. Covered with soft appressed hairs, as a leaf.

**sill** (sil), *n.* [AS. *syll*, *syll*.] The basis or foundation of a thing; esp., a horizontal piece, as a timber, forming the lowest member of a frame or supporting a structure; as, the *sill* or *sills* of a house, of a bridge, etc.; hence: *a* The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. *b* The timber or stone supporting, or forming the lowest piece in, a window frame.

**sill'a-bub** (sil'ā-būb), *n.* A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

**sill'y-ly** (-lī-lī), *adv.* In a silly manner.

**sill'y-ness**, *n.* Quality of being silly; foolishness.

**silly** (sil'y), *a.* -*LI-ER* (-lī'ēr); -*LI-EST*. [AS. *sælig*, *gesælig*, happy, good, *sæl* good fortune, happiness.] 1. Harmless; innocent. *Obs.* 2. Weak; feeble. *Obs. or Scot.* 3. Rustic; simple; humble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 4. A weak in intellect; foolish; witless; simple. *b* Imbecile; senile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 5. Proceeding from, or characterized by, weakness or folly; unwise; absurd; stupid; *as*, *silly* conduct; *a* *silly* question. — *Syn.* See FOOLISH.

**si'lo** (sī'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -*LOS* (-lōz). [Sp., fr. L. *silus*.] *Agric.* A pit or vat for green fodder to be converted into silage. — *v. t.*; *si'LOED* (-lōd); -*LO-ING*. *Agric.* To place in a silo; ensile.

**Si-lo'am** (sī-lō'ām), *n. Bib.* A pool near Jerusalem. See *John* ix. 7.

**silt** (silt), *n.* [ME. *cylte* gravel.] Mud or fine earth suspended in water; a deposit of such mud or earth. — *v. t. & i.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt.

**silt'y** (silt'y), *a.*; -*TI-ER* (-lī'ēr); -*TI-EST*. Full of or resembling silt.

**si-lun'dum** (sī-lūn'dūm), *n.* [Trade name.] A very hard form of silicon carbide, produced in the electric furnace, having high electrical resistance.

**Sil'u-res** (sil'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of Britain, described by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales, and supposedly of Iberian origin.

**Si-lu'ri-an** (sī-lū'rī-ān; sī-), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the Silures. 2. [So called because first applied to a series of rocks found in the region once inhabited by the *Silures*.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the Paleozoic period between the Ordovician and Devonian, marked by coral-reef building and the appearance of great crustaceans. The Silurian system, as originally named, was divided into the Lower Silurian,



One form of Silu, partly in section.

now generally called *Ordovician*, and the *Upper Silurian*, now called simply *Silurian*.

— *n.* The Silurian period or system.

**si-lu'rid** (-rīd), *a.* [L. *silurus* a sort of river fish, Gr. *σιλουρος*.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a large family (*Siluridae*) of fishes, the catfishes, mostly voracious fresh-water carnivores, generally lurking on or near the bottom. — *n.* A silurid fish.

**si-lu'roid** (-rōid), *a.* *Zoöl.* Belonging or related to the catfishes (*Siluridae*). — *n.* A silurid fish.

**sil'va**, **syl'va** (sil'vā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -*VAS* (-vāz), L. -*VÆ* (-væ). [L., prop., a wood, forest.] 1. The forest trees of a region collectively. 2. A description of the trees of a region.

**sil'van**, **syl'van** (-vān), *a.* [L. *silva*, less correctly *sylva*, a wood, grove.] (Of or) pert. to woods; composed of woods or groves; woody; hence: rural; rustic.

**Sil-va'nus** (sil-vā'nūs), *n.* [L. See SILVAN.] *Roman Reliq.* A rural deity, a genius of the woods, fields, flocks, and homes of herdsmen. He is represented as a cheerful old man, often holding a shepherd's pipe, pine-crowned, and carrying a branch or a gardener's knife.

**sil'ver** (sil'vēr), *n.* [AS. *seofor*.] 1. A white metal, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high polish. Symbol, *Ag* (*argentum*); at wt., 107.88. 2. Coin made of silver; silver money. 3. Silverware; an article, or articles collectively, made of, or plated with, silver. 4. A something resembling silver. *B* The color of silver.

— *a.* 1. Made of silver. 2. Resembling silver; silvery; white. 3. Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. 4. Of or pert. to silver.

**silver age.** *a* *Classical Myth.* The second age of the world, in which men gave themselves up to luxury and pride, and lost the patriarchal simplicity of the golden age. *b* *Latin Lit.* The latter part of the classical period (A. D. 14-180), in which Tacitus, Martial, Juvenal, the two Plinys, and others wrote. — *s.* -*b* tree, the snowdrop tree. — *s.* nitrate, a salt got by dissolving silver in nitric acid and evaporating. See LUNAR CAUSTIC. — *s.* wedding. See WEDDING.

— *v. t.* 1. To coat with silver, as by electroplating. 2. To coat with a substance like silver; as, to silver a mirror. 3. To polish like silver; make hoary or white like silver. 4. *Photog.* To cover with a sensitive layer of a silver salt.

— *v. i.* To acquire a silvery color. — **sil'ver-er** (-ēr), *n.* **SIL'VER-BER'RY** (-bēr'i), *n.* A western American tree or shrub (*Elaeagnus argentea*) having silvery foliage and silvery edible berries.

**silver certificate.** A certificate issued by a government that there has been deposited with it silver to a specified amount, payable to the bearer on demand. In the United States and its possessions, it is issued against the deposit of silver coin, and is not legal tender, but is receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues.

**sil'ver-fish'** (-fish'), *n.* Any of various silvery fishes: *a* The tarpon. *b* A silvery variety of goldfish. *c* A silversides. *d* A North American cyprinoid fish (*Abramis chrysoleucus*).

**sil'ver-i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being silvery.

**sil'ver-ing**, *n.* Act or process of covering with a film of silver; also, the film so laid on; silvery appearance.

**sil'ver-ly**, *adv.* Like silver in appearance or in sound.

**sil'vern** (-vēr'n), *a.* Of or like silver; silvery. *Poetic.*

**sil'ver-sides'** (-vēr-sīdz'), **sil'ver-side'** (-sīd'), *n.* 1. Any of certain small fishes (family *Atheridae*, esp. *Menidia notata*) related to the gray mullets, with a silvery stripe on each side. 2. Any of various fresh-water minnows.

**sil'ver-smith'** (-smīth'), *n.* A worker in silver.

**sil'ver-ware'** (-wār'), *n.* Silver dishes, vases, utensils, etc.

**sil'ver-weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* A rosaceous herb (*Potentilla anserina*) with pinnate leaves silvery white beneath.

**sil'ver-y** (-ī), *a.* 1. Resembling silver; grayish white and lustrous; as, *silvery* locks. 2. Covered with silver. 3. Soft and clear in sound; as, *a* *silvery* laugh.

**sil'vi-cul'ture** (sil'vī-kūl'tūr), *n.* [L. *silva* forest + E. *culture*.] The branch of arboriculture dealing with forests or forest trees. — **cul'tur-āl** (-tūr-āl), *a.* — **tur-ist**, *n.*

**si-mar'** (sī-mār'), *n.* [F. *smarre*.] See CHIMER. A loose garment or robe for women. *Archaic or Rare.*

**sim'a-rou'ba** (sim'ā-rōō'bā), *n.* [NL., fr. Carib (in Guiana) *simaruba*.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Simarouba*) of tropical American trees, having bitter bark, used as a tonic, and drupaceous fruit; also, the bark.

**sim'a-rou-ba'ceous** (-rōō-bā'shūs), *a.* [See SIMAROUBA.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Simaroubaceae*) of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs having bitter bark, mainly pinnate leaves, and small flowers. The fruit is a drupe, a samara, or a berry.

**Sim'e-on** (sim'ē-ōn), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Shim'on*.] *Bib.* 1. The second son of Jacob and Leah. 2. A devout man who, seeing the infant Jesus, uttered the song *Nunc Dimittis*. *Luke* ii. 25-35.

**sim'i-ān** (-i-ān), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Resembling, or pert. to, the apes and monkeys; apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.

**sim'i-lar** (-lār), *a.* [F. *semblaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, simi-

**κ = ch** in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



lar.] **1.** Nearly corresponding; having a general likeness. **2.** *Geom.* Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — used of figures. — **sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**sim'i-lar'i-ty** (-i-lar'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Quality or state of being similar; likeness; and hence, a point in which things are similar. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.

**sim'i-le** (sim'i-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -les (-lēz). [L.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech which likens, or draws on explicit comparison between, two different things in one or more aspects; an imaginative comparison. — **Syn.** See COMPARISON.

**si-mil'i-tude** (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [F. *similitudo*, L. *similitudo*.] **1.** Quality or state of being similar; similarity; likeness. **2.** A comparison or likening of one thing to another; also, the expression making the comparison; and hence: *a* Formerly, a simile. *b* Now, chiefly in Biblical use, a parable or allegory. **3.** That which is similar; a copy; facsimile; also, the form or likeness of something.

**sim'i-ous** (sim'i-ūs), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Simian.

**sim'ner** (sim'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To boil gently; be on the point of boiling; cook in liquid heated almost or just to boiling.

**Si'mon** (si'mōn), *n.* *Bib.* See PETER.

**sim'o-ni'a-cal** (sim'ō-ni'ā-kāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, guilty of, or consisting of, simony. — **sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Si-mo-ni-an** (si-mō-ni'ān), *n.* *Ecccl. Hist.* A follower of Simon Magus; a member of any of certain early heretical sects, esp. Gnostics, reputed to follow his teachings.

**Si'mon Ma'gus** (si'mōn mā'gūs), [L. *magus* magician.] *Bib.* A sorcerer, converted by Philip (*Acts* viii. 9-24) and rebuked by Peter for trying to purchase the power of giving the Holy Ghost. [real; authentic. *Colloq.*]

**Si'mon-pure'**, *a.* [See PURE, SIMON.] Genuine; true; **sim'o-ny** (sim'ō-ni), *n.* [F. *simonie*, LL. *simonia*, fr. *Simon*. See SIMON MAGUS.] Traffic in what is sacred; the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

**si-moom'** (si-mōom'), *n.* Also **si-moom'** (-mōom'). [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma* to poison.] A hot, dry, violent, dust-laden wind that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc.

**sim'per** (sim'pēr), *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. **Syn.** *simper*, *smirk*. To *simper* is to smile in an affected or languishing manner; *smirk* implies esp. self-complacency or conceit.

— *n.* A silly smile; *smirk*. — **sim'per-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sim'ple** (-p'l), *a.*; -**pler** (-plēr); -**plest**. [F., fr. L. *simplex*, or *simplex*.] **1.** Single; uncompounded; uncomplicated; elementary; — opp. to *compound*; specif.: *a* *Bot.* Without subdivision or branches; having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf. *b* *Chem.* Elementary. *c* *Zool.* Consisting of a single individual. **2.** Free from intricacy; not complicated or involved; as, a *simple* machine; easy to understand or solve; plain; as, *simple* language. **3.** Undeveloped; plain; not luxurious; as, *simple* dress; *simple* diet. **4.** Of low degree; humble; as, *simple* villagers. **5.** A Not given to artifice; undesigning; sincere. *b* Artless; unaffected; straightforward; as, *simple* manners. **6.** A Ignorant; of but moderate understanding; hence: weak in intellect; foolish; silly. *b* Proceeding from ignorance, weakness of mind, etc.; as, a *simple* reply. **7.** Insignificant; of small value; trifling; unimportant. **8.** Mere; not other than; as, the *simple* truth.

**Syn.** *Simple*, *innocent*, *artless*, *naïve*, *unsofisticated*, *unaffected*. *Simple* implies esp. lack of art or affectation; it may also suggest glib inexperience. *Innocent* implies a guileless or unsuspecting nature or demeanor; *artless* heightens the implication of ingenuousness; as, the *innocent* consciousness of a child; *artless* betrayal of ignorance. *Naïve* (see FRANK) commonly suggests engaging or refreshing artlessness; *unsofisticated*, the stronger word, sometimes implies a touch of contempt; as, a *naïve* question; a raw and *unsofisticated* youth.

**simple chain.** See CHAIN, *n.*, 6. — *s. fraction*, a fraction whose terms are integers, as  $\frac{3}{4}$ . — *s. interest*, interest paid only on the principal. — *s. machine*, any of six (or more) mechanisms formerly considered elements composing all machines: (1) *lever*, (2) *wheel and axle*, (3) *pulley*, (4) *inclined plane*, (5) *wedge*, (6) *screw*; also, by some, the *jointed link*, or *toogle joint*, and the *hydraulic press*.

— *n.* **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. **2.** A medicinal plant; — each plant being supposed to constitute a simple remedy. **3.** A person of humble position; — commonly in contrast with *gentle*. — **sim'ple-ness**, *n.*

**sim'pler** (-plēr), *n.* One who collects simples; a herbalist.

**sim'ple-ton** (-p'l-tōn), *n.* [F. *simplet*, prop. dim. of *simple* simple.] A person of weak intellect; a silly person.

**sim'plex** (-plēks), *a.* [L., *simplex*, plain.] In telegraphy, designating, or pert. to, a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.

**sim'pli-ci-den'tate** (sim'pli-si-dēn'tāt), *a.* [L. *simplex*, *simplicis*, simple + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] Belonging to the principal suborder (*Simplificidentata*) of rodents, containing all but the hares, rabbits, and pikas.

**sim'plic'i-ty** (sim'plis'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). **1.** Quality or state of being simple; clearness; plainness. **2.** Artlessness. **3.** Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.

**sim'pli-fi-ca'tion** (sim'plif-i-kā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of simplifying.

**sim'pli-fi'er** (sim'plif-i'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, [simplifies.]

**sim'pli-fy** (-fi), *v. t.*; -**ried** (-fid); -**FY'ING**. [See SIMPLE; -FY.] To make simple or simpler; make less complex; show an easier way of doing, making, etc.

**sim'ply** (sim'pli), *adv.* **1.** In a simple manner or state; merely. **2.** Plainly; without art or subtlety. **3.** Foolishly.

**sim'u-la'cre** (sim'ū-lā'krē), *n.* [F.] Image, as of a god to which worship is rendered; likeness.

**sim'u-la'crum** (sim'ū-lā'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -**LACRA** (-krā). [L. See SIMULATE.] **1.** An image. **2.** A vague, unreal semblance; mock appearance; sham.

**sim'u-lar** (sim'ū-lār), *n.* A pretender. *Rare.* — *a.* False; counterfeited; also, pretending. *Rare.*

**sim'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus*, p. p. of *simulare* to simulate.] Feigned; pretended. — (-lāt), *v. t.*; -**LAT'ED** (-lāt'ēd); -**LAT'ING**. To assume the mere appearance of, falsely; to counterfeit; feign; imitate. — **Syn.** See ASSUME.

**sim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of simulating; feigning. **Syn.** *Simulation*, *dissimulation*, *hypocrisy*. *Simulation* is positive, and implies the assumption of a false appearance; *dissimulation* is negative, and suggests the concealment of one's true nature or purpose. "*Simulation* is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is."

**Hypocrisy** is a stronger word, and denotes esp. a false or insincere profession of goodness by one of selfish aims or life; as, smooth *hypocrisy*.

**sim'u-la'tor** (sim'ū-lā'tōr), *n.* One who simulates.

**si'mul-ta'ne-ous** (si'mŭl-tā'nē-ūs; sim'ŭl), *a.* [LL. *simultaneus*, fr. *simul* at the same time.] Existing, happening, or done at the same time. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness**, **si'mul-ta'ne-i-ty** (-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.*

**sin** (sĭn), *n.* [AS. *synn*, *syn*.] **1.** Transgression of the law of God; iniquity. **2.** An offense; misdemeanor.

— *v. i.*; **SINNED** (sĭnd); **SIN'NING**. **1.** To violate the divine law by actual transgression or by neglect; violate any rule of duty; — often used with *against*. **2.** To violate human rights, law, or propriety; transgress; — often used with *against*. — *v. t. i.* To do or commit sinfully; to commit (a sin). **2.** To effect, bring about, etc., by a sin or sins.

**Si-na-it'ic** (si'nā-it'ik), *a.* Also **Si-nā'ic** (si-nā'ik). [From Mount Sinai.] Of, pert. to, or given at, Mount Sinai.

**sin-al'bin** (sin'al-bin), *n.* [L. *sinapi* mustard + *alba*, fem. *a.*, white.] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic glucoside,  $C_{12}H_{15}O_{11}N_2S_2$ , in white-mustard seeds.

**sin'a-pine** (sin'a-pin; pēn), *n.* Also **sin'a-pin**. [L., *sinapi* mustard.] *Chem.* An alkaloid,  $C_{11}H_{21}O_5N$ , in the seeds of black mustard.

**sin'a-pism** (sin'a-piz'm), *n.* [L. *sinapis*, Gr. *σινάπις*, the use of a mustard blister, deriv. of *σινάπις* mustard.] *Med.* A plaster or poultice containing mustard.

**since** (sĭns), *adv.* [For *sins*, contr. fr. ME. *sithens*, *sithenes* (-s being an adverbial ending; see -s, 3), deriv. fr. AS. *siððan*, *syððan*, *seodðan*, afterward, after, after.] **1.** A. From a definite past time until now. **b** Subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed. **2.** In the time past; before this or now; ago; as, long *since* dead. (Some critics object to this usage.)

— *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after.

— *conj.* **1.** From and after the time when. **2.** Seeing that; because; as, *since* you insist, I must go; — formerly used with *that*. — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.

**sin-cere'** (sĭn-sēr'), *a.*; -**cer'ed** (-sēr'ēr); -**cer'EST**. [L. *sincerus*.] **1.** Pure; unmixed; unadulterated. *Archaic.*

**2.** Whole; sound; perfect. *Obs.* **3.** Being in reality what it appears to be; genuine; true; real; as, a *sincere* love.

**4.** Honest; free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; as, a *sincere* friend. — **Syn.** Unfeigned, unaffected, frank, upright. See HONEST. — **sin-cere'ly**, *adv.* — **cere'ness**, *n.*

**sin-cer'i-ty** (-sēr'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation.

**sin-cip'i-tal** (-sip'i-tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sinciput.

**sin'ci-pit** (sin'si-pit), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi* + *caput* head.] *Anat.* A. The forehead. *b* The upper half of the skull.

**Sin'd'bad the Sail'or** (sĭnd'bād; sĭn'), *n.* A man whose wonderful voyages are related in the "Arabian Nights."

|| **sin** (sĭn'), *prep.* [L.] Without.

**sine** (sĭn), *n.* [LL. *sinus* sine, fr. L. *sinus* bosom.] *Math.* **a** Formerly, the perpendicular from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter through the other extremity.

**b** Now, the ratio of the length (from the diameter to the circle) of this perpendicular to that of the radius of the circle. **c** Hence, in respect to any given angle in a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the side opposite the angle to the hypotenuse of the triangle. *Abbr.*, *sin* (without period).

**si'ne-cure** (si'nē-kŭr), *n.* [L. *sine* without + *cura* care.] **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. **2.** Any office or position requiring little or no responsibility or active service. — **si'ne-cure-ist** (-kŭr-ist), *n.*

**sin've** (sĭn'vē), *n.* [AS. *sinu*, *seonu*.] **1.** A tendon. **2. a A**

**āle**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ān**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **solā**; **ēve**, **ēvent**, **ēnd**, **reċent**, **mak'ēr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **sōft**, **conċect**;

**ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **circūs**, **menū**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**;

**chair**; **go**; **sing**, **īnk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



nerve. *Obs.* **b** Strength; nervous energy; — chiefly in *pl.*  
**3.** That which supplies strength or power; as, the *sineus*  
of war.— *v. t.* To knit or strengthen with or as with sinews.  
**sin'ew-less**, *a.* Having no sinews; hence, without vigor.  
**sin'ew-y** (sin'fū-y), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, a  
sinew or sinews. **2.** Nervous; vigorous; strong; tough.  
**sin'fo-no'i'a** (sin'fō-nē'ā; *It. sēn'fō-nē'ā*), *n.*; *pl. SINFONIE*  
(-nē'ā). [*It.*] *Musical*. = SYMPHONY.  
**sin'ful** (sin'fōl), *a.* Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked;  
iniquitous; unholly. — **sin'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**sing** (sīng), *v. i.*; *pret. SANG* (sāng) or *SUNG* (sūng); *p. p.*  
**SUNG**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SING'ING**. [*AS. singan.*] **1.** To utter  
vocal sounds with musical inflections or melodious modu-  
lations. **2.** To produce harmonious or pleasing sounds, as  
a brook. **3.** To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings*  
through a crevice. **4.** To hum; ring; as, his ears began to  
*sing*. **5.** To relate or celebrate something in poetry.  
— *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical inflections or modulations.  
**2.** To chant; intone; as, to *sing Mass*. **3.** To celebrate in  
song or in verse; as, "arms and the man I *sing*." **4.** To ex-  
press enthusiastically; as, to *sing* one's praises. **5.** To dis-  
patch, force, influence, bring, etc., by or as by song; as,  
to *sing* a child to sleep. **6.** To accompany, or attend on, with  
singing; as, to *sing* a victor home.  
— *n.* **1.** A singing, esp. in company; *Slang* or *Colloq.* **2.** A  
small shrill sound, as of a bullet in flight; a whiz.  
**sin'g'a-ble** (-ā'b'l), *a.* That can be sung.  
**singe** (sīng), *v. t.*; **SINGED** (sīnjd); **SING'ING** (sīn'yīng).  
[*AS. senan*, orig., to cause to sing, fr. *singan* to sing, in  
allusion to the hissing sound often produced when a sub-  
stance is singed.] **1.** To burn superficially; scorch. **2.**  
To remove the nap of (cloth), or the down of (a fowl, etc.), by  
exposing to burning heat. — *Syn.* See SCORCH. — *n.* A  
burning of the surface; slight burn. — **sin'g'er** (sīn'jēr), *n.*  
**sin'g'er** (sīn'jēr), *n.* One who, or that which, sings.  
**Sin'gha-lese'** (sīn'gā-lez'; -lēz'), *Sin'ha-leset'* (sīn'hā-  
lēz'). [*Skr. Sīnghala* Ceylon.] *Lit.*, or of pertaining to Cey-  
lon; hence, designating, or pertaining to, the principal  
race (of a mixed Aryan and Dravidian stock) of Ceylon, or  
their language. — *n.* **1.** *sing.* & *pl.* A member of the  
Singhalese race. **2.** The language of the Singhalese, an  
Aryan tongue with many Dravidian words.  
**single** (sīn'gl), *a.* [*OF. single*, *single*, *L. singulus*.] **1.**  
One only, as distinguished from more than one; consisting  
of one alone; individual; separate. **2.** Alone; without com-  
pany or aid. **3.** Hence, unmarried; as, a *single* woman. **4.**  
Pert. to one only; hence, private; not public. **5.** Performed  
by one or by one on each side; as, *single* combat. **6.** Pure;  
unmixed. **7.** Free from defect; sound; healthy; — said esp.  
of the eye or vision. **8.** Simple; sincere; artless; as, a pure  
and *single* heart. **9.** Foolish; weak. *Obs.* **10.** Of low  
strength or richness; — distinguished from *double*, etc. **11.**  
A of flowers, having only the normal number of petals or  
rays; not double; as, a *single* rose. **b** Of plants, bearing  
single flowers. **12.** = SIMPLEX.  
*Syn.* *Single*, *sole*. That is single of which there is only  
one; that is sole which is thought of as not only single, but  
alone; as, a *single* survivor; the *sole* survivor.  
**single entry**, the method of keeping books by carrying  
the record of each transaction to the debit or credit of a  
single account. See DOUBLE ENTRY. — *s. tax*, *Econ.*, a tax  
levied on a single object as the sole source of public  
revenue, esp. by taxing the entire economic rent of land.  
— *v. t.* — **GLEED** (-gl'd); — **GLING** (-gl'ing). **1.** To select (one)  
from among a number; choose out from others; — usually  
used with *out* or *from*. **2.** To take alone, or one by one;  
treat separately. — *v. i.* To take the gait called *single-foot*;  
— said of horses.  
— *n.* **1.** A unit; one; as, to score a *single*. **2.** *Sports*. *a*  
*Lawn Tennis*. A game with but one player on each side;  
— usually used in *pl.* **b** *Golf*. A match between two play-  
ers, as distinguished from a *foursome*. **c** *Baseball*. A base  
hit. **d** *Cricket*. A hit for one run.  
**single-act'ing**, *a.* **1.** Acting in one direction only; as, a  
*single-acting* plunger. **2.** Having simplicity of action; —  
said esp. of a firearm in which the trigger has to be cocked  
by hand. — **sin'gle-act'ion**, *n.*  
**single-breast'ed** (87), *a.* Designating a coat, waistcoat,  
or the like, which laps over the breast only enough for but-  
toning, and has buttons on one edge only.  
**single-foot'**, *n.* A horse's gait in which each foot strikes  
singly, with alternately one and two feet on the ground. —  
*v. i.* To proceed by means of the *single-foot*, as a horse or  
other quadruped. — **sin'gle-foot'er**, *n.*  
**single-hand'ed**, *a.* **1.** Having but one hand. **2.** Un-  
assisted; managed or done by one person or with one hand.  
**sin'gle-heart'ed**, *a.* Free from duplicity; single-minded.  
**sin'gle-mind'ed**, *a.* Guileless; single-hearted.  
**sin'gle-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being single.  
**sin'gle-phase'**, *a.* *Elec.* Relating to or employing an  
alternating current of one phase. See PHASE, *n.* **3.**  
**sin'gle-stick'** (-stīk'), *n.* Formerly, a stout cudgel; now, a

stick, usually with a guard near the handle, used for hitting  
and fencing; also, the sport of fencing with these sticks.

**sin'gle-sur'faced** (sīn'gl-'sūr'fāst), *a.* Having one sur-  
face; — said specif. of aéroplanes or aérocurves that are  
covered with fabric, etc., on only one side.

**sin'gle-ton** (-tūn), *n.* **1.** In certain card games, as whist,  
a card which is the only one of its suit held at the deal. **2.**  
A single part or thing distinct from others grouped with it.  
**sin'gle-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* A whippletree.

**sin'gly** (sīn'glī), *adv.* **1.** Individually; severally. **2.** As or  
by a single individual or unit. **3.** Single-handed.

**sing'song'** (sīng'sōng'), *n.* **1.** Verse marked by monoto-  
nous cadence; doggerel. **2.** A monotonously rhythmical  
tone. — *a.* Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm.

**|| Sing'spiel'** (sīng'spēl'; *G. zīng'shpēl'*), *n.* [*G.*; *singen* to  
sing + *spiel* a play.] *Musical*. A semidramatic work,  
partly in spoken dialogue and partly in song, of a kind  
popular in Germany in the latter part of the 18th century.

**sin'gu-lar** (sīn'gū-lār), *a.* [*F. singulier*, *OF. also singular*,  
fr. *L. singularis*, *singularis*, fr. *singulus* single.] **1.** In-  
dividual; single; separate. *Obs.* **2.** *Logic*. Considered by  
itself or as a single instance; individual; as, a *singular*  
term; — opp. to *general*. **3.** Each; individual. *Archaic* or  
*Law*. **4.** *Gram.* Denoting one person or thing; as, the *sin-  
gular* number; — opp. to *dual* and *plural*. **5.** Separate  
from others; alone; hence: **a** Unique; unparalleled; as, a  
*singular* instance in history. **b** Unusual; strange; as, a  
*singular* phenomenon. **c** Eminent; exceptional; as, a man  
of *singular* ability. **d** Odd; whimsical. — *Syn.* Unexam-  
pled, extraordinary, remarkable, peculiar, eccentric, fantas-  
tic. See STRANGE.

— *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form  
denoting it, or a word in that form. **2.** *Logic*. That which  
is considered by itself or as a single term.

**sin'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lār'tī), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). **1.** Quality or  
state of being singular. **2.** That which is singular; a sin-  
gular person, thing, act, etc.; peculiarity. [*single*.]

**sin'gu-lar-ize'** (sīn'gū-lār-'īz), *v. t.* To make singular or  
**sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a singular manner; as: **a** Unusually;  
uniquely; exceptionally. **b** Strangely; oddly. [*quality*.]

**sin'gu-lar-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being singular; *sin-  
Sin'ha-lese'*. Var. of SINGHALESE.

**Sin'i-cism** (sīn'ī-sī'm), *n.* [*L. Sīnæ* the Chinese.] Any-  
thing, esp., a manner or custom, peculiar to the Chinese.  
**sin'is-ter** (sīn'īs-tēr), *a.* [*L. sinister*.] **1.** On the left hand;  
left; — opp. to *dexter*. **2.** *Her. Pert.* To that side of a shield,  
or escutcheon, at the left of the person wearing it. See ES-  
CURCHEON, *Illust.* **3.** Appearing or observed on the left and  
hence (that side being regarded as unlucky); inauspicious;  
disastrous; evil; as, *sinister* influences. **4.** Wrong; dis-  
honest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims. **5.** Indicating lurking  
evil or harm; as, a *sinister* face. — *Syn.* See OMINOUS. —  
**sin'is-ter-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'is-ter-ness**, *n.*

**sin'is-tral** (-trāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the left; inclining to  
the left; — opposed to *dextral*. — **sin'is-tral-ly**, *adv.*

**sin'is-trorse'** (-trōrs'; sīn'īs-trōrs'), *a.* [*L. sinistroversus*,  
*sinistro* versus, turned toward the left side; *sinister* left +  
*versus*, *vorsus*, turned.] *Bot.* Twining spirally from right  
to left, as the stem of the hop; — opposed to *dextrorse*.

**sin'is-trous** (sīn'īs-trōs), *a.* **1.** Being on the left side; in-  
clined to the left; sinistral. **2.** Unlucky; ill-omened.

**sink** (sīnk), *v. i.*; *pret. SANK* (sānk), or *SUNK* (sūnk); *p. p.*  
**SUNK** or *Obs.* **SUNK'EN**, now used as *adj.*; *p. pr. & vb. n.*  
**SINK'ING**. [*AS. sīncan.*] **1.** To fall by or as by the force of  
gravity; descend lower and lower; subside. **2.** *a* To fall  
slowly, as to the ground from weakness; fail in strength.  
**b** To fall to a lower level, as a river; subside; diminish in  
volume or apparent height. **c** To decline or pass to a state  
considered as lower, weaker, or the like; degenerate; as, to  
*sink* into sleep, oblivion, poverty. **d** To fall in pitch or  
tone; as, his voice *sank* to a whisper. **3.** To enter or pen-  
etrate deeply or below the surface. **4.** Hence: to enter so as  
to impress lastingly; as, to *sink* into one's memory. **5.** To  
perish. *Archaic*. **6.** To become or appear hollow or de-  
pressed; as, her cheeks *sank* in. — *Syn.* Fall, subside,  
drop, droop, lower, decrease.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; immerse; submerge; lower;  
hence: to degrade; debase; destroy. **2.** To reduce or ex-  
tinguish by payment, as a national debt. **3.** To suppress;  
ignore. **4.** To excavate downward; as, to *sink* a well; also,  
to place or fix in a depression so made; as, to *sink* a post.

— *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water; a cesspool. **2.** A  
shallow basin or vessel connected with a drain and usually  
with a water supply, as in a kitchen. **3.** *Geol.* Any slight  
depression or basin in the land surface, esp. one with no out-  
let; specif., one of the hollows in limestone regions (*lime-  
stone sink*), often communicating with a subterranean  
passage so that waters running into it are lost; — called  
also *sink hole*. **4.** The lowest part of a natural hollow or  
closed basin whence the water of one or more streams  
escapes by evaporation. *Western U. S.*

**x = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*.  
Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



**sink'er** (sɪŋk'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, sinks; specif., a weight on something, as on a fishline, to sink it.

**sink'ing** (sɪŋk'ɪŋ), *n.* Act of one who, or that which, sinks.

**sinking fund**, the aggregate of sums of money set apart to accumulate at interest, usually for the purpose of extinguishing a debt, as of a nation, municipality, or company.

**sin'less** (sɪn'lēs), *a.* Free from sin. — **sin'less-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'less-ness**, *n.*

**sin'ner** (sɪn'ēr), *n.* One who sins; esp., one who sins without repenting; an incorrigible transgressor.

**sin offering**. Something offered as an expiation for sin.

**Sin'o-log'i-cal** (sɪn'ŏ-lŏj'k-əl), *a.* Relating to the Chinese language or literature.

**Sin'ŏ-logue** (sɪn'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* [L. *Sinae*, an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, Gr. *Σίνα* + Gr. *λόγος* discourse.] One versed in the Chinese language, literature, or history. — **Si-nŏ-lŏ-gist** (sɪ-nŏ-lŏ-jɪst), *n.* — **Si-nŏ-lŏ-gy** (-jɪ), *n.*

**sin'ter** (sɪn'tēr), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* Any of certain porous or vesicular, esp. siliceous or calcareous, deposits.

**sin'u-ate** (-ū-ăt), *a.* [L. *sinuatus*, p. p. of *sinuare* to wind, bend.] Sinuous; wavy; specif., *Bot.*, having the margin wavy with strong indentations; — said of leaves. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.* — (-ăt), *v. i.*; — **AT'ED** (-ăt'ēd) — **AT'ING**. To wind; to be sinuous. — **sin'u-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'u-a'tion**, *n.*

**sin'u-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ŏ-tɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-tɪz). 1. Sinuous quality or state. 2. That which is sinuous; a bend; winding.

**sin'u-ous** (sɪn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus* curve.] 1. Bending in and out; of a serpentine or wavy form; winding. 2. *Bot.* Sinuate. — **sin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**si'nus** (sɪ'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **SINUS**, E. **SINUSES** (-ēz; 24). [L., a bent surface, curve.] 1. A hollow, bend, or fold; specif., a bay of the sea. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity; a recess or depression; esp. a A cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull which communicates with the nostrils and contains air. b A channel for venous blood. c A dilatation in a canal or vessel. 3. *Med.* An elongated cavity in which pus is collected. 4. *Bot.* A depression between adjoining lobes, as of a leaf, corolla, etc.

**Sí'on** (sɪ'ŏn), *n.* = **Zion**.

**Siou'an** (sɪ'ŭ-ăn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, one of the great linguistic stocks of North American Indians, originally dwelling in Virginia and the Carolinas, but later holding extensive portions of the Middle West.

**Sioux** (sɪ'ŭ), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of one of the most important tribes of North America, now dwelling in Dakota and Nebraska. The Sioux are warlike and of fine physique.

**sip** (sɪp), *v. t.*; *pret.* SIPPED (sɪpt), *or Rare or Poet.*, SIPP; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIPP'ING. 1. To drink in small quantities or little by little. 2. To drink out of by sips. *Poetic.* — *v. i.* To take a sip or sips. — *n.* 1. Act of sipping. 2. A small draft taken with the lips; slight taste.

**sípe** (sɪp), *Var. of SEEP. Chiefly Scot. & U. S.*

**síphon** (sɪ'fŏn), *n.* [F. *siphon*, L. *siphō*, -ōnis, fr. Gr. *σίφων* siphon, pipe.] 1. A pipe or tube bent to form two legs of unequal length, through which a liquid will flow to a lower level over an intermediate elevation by atmospheric pressure. 2. A siphon bottle. 3. *Zool.* Any of various tubular organs of animals, as of many bivalve mollusks and gastropods, for drawing in or ejecting fluids, etc.

— *v. t.* To convey, or draw off, by a siphon; — often with *off.* — *v. i.* To pass or be conveyed by means of a siphon; — said of liquids, and usually used with *over*.

**síphon-age** (sɪ'fŏn-āj), *n.* The action of a siphon.

**síphon bottle**. A bottle for aerated water, which is driven out through a bent tube in the neck by the pressure of the gas within the bottle, when a valve in the tube is opened.

**sípho-no-phore'** (sɪ'fŏ-nŏ-fŏr'; sɪ-fŏn'ŏ-), *n. pl.* [Gr. *σίφων* siphon, tube + *phorē*.] *Zool.* Any of an order (*Siphonophora*) of hydrozoans consisting of certain free-swimming or floating pelagic forms, mostly delicate, transparent, and often beautifully colored.

**síphun-cle** (sɪ'fŭn-k'l), *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, *sipunculus*, dim. of *siphō*. See **SIPHON**.] *Zool.* a A membranous tube which runs through the partitions of chambered cephalopod shells. b A honey tube of an aphid.

**si-phun'cu-late** (sɪ-fŭn'kŭ-lăt), *a. Zool.* Having a **si-sí-phun'cu-lat'ed** (-lăt'ēd) phuncle.

**sip'pet** (sɪp'ēt; 24), *n.* A small piece, esp. of toast, soaked in milk, broth, etc.; a small piece of toasted or fried bread for garnishing.

**sípt** (sɪpt). Sipped. *Rare or Poet.*

**sír** (sɪr), *n.* [F. *sire*, contr. fr. L. *senior* an elder, elderly person.] 1. A gentleman; esp., a man of rank; lord; master; — in this sense usually *sire*. **Obs.** 2. A title prefixed [cap.] to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet, formerly to that of one of higher rank; also, sometimes prefixed [l. c.] to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight. 3. A title formerly prefixed [cap.] to the name of a clergyman,

sometimes to his professional title; as, *Sir* Priest. 4. A respectful title used in addressing a man, esp. an elder or superior, without using his name.

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— *a.* Bewitching; fascinating; as, a *siren* song.

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**sí-roc'co** (sɪ-rŏk'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-ŏz). [It. *strococo*, *scirococo*, fr. Ar., fr. *sharq* sunrise, east.] 1. a A hot, dust-laden wind blowing north from the Libyan deserts. b A warm, moist, southeast wind, in the same regions. 2. Any hot wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or hot regions, including the harmattan of the west coast of Africa, the hot winds of Kansas and Texas, the khamsin of Egypt, etc.

**sír'rah** (sɪr'rah), *n.* [F. *sire*. See **SIRE**.] A term of address (usually to a man or boy) used in anger or contempt or as denoting superior authority, etc. *Archaic.*

**sír-rev'er-ence**, *n.* [L. *salva reverentia*, where *salva* is adj.] An equivalent of *save reverence*, a phrase used apologetically before any unseemly expression. **Obs.**

**sír'up**, **syr'up** (sɪr'ŭp), *n.* [F. *siròp*, fr. Ar. *sharīb* a drink, sirup.] Orig., a thick, viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, etc., boiled with sugar; hence, any concentrated aqueous solution of sugar.

**sír'up-y**, **syr'up-y** (sɪr'ŭp-ɪ), *a.* Like sirup.

**sí-sal' hemp** (sē-sāl'; sɪs'sāl'), *n.* [From *Sisal*, Yucatan.] Any of several agaves or their strong white fiber, esp. the hequeen (*Agave rigida sisalana*).

**sís'co-wēt** (sɪs'kŏ-wēt), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A large, fat variety (*Crivomier namaycush siskawitz*) of the namaycush found in Lake Superior.

**Sís'er-a** (sɪs'ēr-ă), *n. Bib.* A Canaanite who led an army against the Israelites. Jael, a woman who offered him shelter, killed him with a tent nail or pin. See *Judges* iv-v.

**sís'k'ín** (sɪs'kɪn), *n.* A small, sharp-billed Old World finch (*Spinus spinus*) allied to the goldfinch.

**sís'mŏ-graph** (sɪs'mŏ-gráf), **sís'mŏ-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), etc. *Vars. of SEISMOGRAPH*, etc.

**siss** (sɪs), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing noise. *Both Obs., Dial., or Collog.*

**sís'sy** (sɪs'ɪ), *n.*; *pl.* SISSIES (-ɪz). 1. A contraction of **SISTER**; — often used as a term of address for girls. *Collog.* 2. An effeminate boy or man. *Collog.*

**sís't'er** (sɪs'tēr), *n.* [From Scand.] 1. A female person (or, by extension, animal) considered in relation to another person (or animal) having in common the same parents (whole sister), or one parent (half sister). 2. A woman closely associated with another or others, as in the same sisterhood, faith, order, etc. 3. One of the same kind or condition; — often used attrib.; as, *sister* fruits; a *sister* ship. 4. A member of a sisterhood; — used in *pl.* as the title of many religious orders; as, a *Sister* of Charity.

**sís't'er-hŏod** (-hŏŏd), *n.* 1. State or relation of being a sister; office or duty of a sister. 2. Sisters collectively; a society of women united in one faith or order.

**sís't'er-in-law**, *n.* **pl.** TERS-IN-LAW (sɪs'tēr-z). The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother.

**sís't'er-ly**, *a.* Like or becoming a sister; affectionate.

**Sís'tine** (sɪs'tēn; -tɪn), *a.* [It. *Sistina*.] Of or pert. to any of the popes named Sixtus. — **Sistine Chapel**, the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican; — built by Sixtus IV. — **S. Madonna**, a famous madonna, now in Dresden, painted by Raphael for the church of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, Italy.

sometimes to his professional title; as, *Sir* Priest. 4. A respectful title used in addressing a man, esp. an elder or superior, without using his name.

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**Sír'ŭ-s** (sɪr'ŭ-s), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σείριος*, prop., scorching.] The Dog Star, the brightest star in the heavens.

**sír'loin'** (sɪr'lŏin'), *n.* [OF. & F. *surlonge*; *sur* upon + *long* loin.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., in the United States, the part next behind the porterhouse.

**sí-roc'co** (sɪ-rŏk'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-ŏz). [It. *strococo*, *scirococo*, fr. Ar., fr. *sharq* sunrise, east.] 1. a A hot, dust-laden wind blowing north from the Libyan deserts. b A warm, moist, southeast wind, in the same regions. 2. Any hot wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or hot regions, including the harmattan of the west coast of Africa, the hot winds of Kansas and Texas, the khamsin of Egypt, etc.

**sír'rah** (sɪr'rah), *n.* [F. *sire*. See **SIRE**.] A term of address (usually to a man or boy) used in anger or contempt or as denoting superior authority, etc. *Archaic.*

**sír-rev'er-ence**, *n.* [L. *salva reverentia*, where *salva* is adj.] An equivalent of *save reverence*, a phrase used apologetically before any unseemly expression. **Obs.**

**sír'up**, **syr'up** (sɪr'ŭp), *n.* [F. *siròp*, fr. Ar. *sharīb* a drink, sirup.] Orig., a thick, viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, etc., boiled with sugar; hence, any concentrated aqueous solution of sugar.

**sír'up-y**, **syr'up-y** (sɪr'ŭp-ɪ), *a.* Like sirup.

**sí-sal' hemp** (sē-sāl'; sɪs'sāl'), *n.* [From *Sisal*, Yucatan.] Any of several agaves or their strong white fiber, esp. the hequeen (*Agave rigida sisalana*).

**sís'co-wēt** (sɪs'kŏ-wēt), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A large, fat variety (*Crivomier namaycush siskawitz*) of the namaycush found in Lake Superior.

**Sís'er-a** (sɪs'ēr-ă), *n. Bib.* A Canaanite who led an army against the Israelites. Jael, a woman who offered him shelter, killed him with a tent nail or pin. See *Judges* iv-v.

**sís'k'ín** (sɪs'kɪn), *n.* A small, sharp-billed Old World finch (*Spinus spinus*) allied to the goldfinch.

**sís'mŏ-graph** (sɪs'mŏ-gráf), **sís'mŏ-graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), etc. *Vars. of SEISMOGRAPH*, etc.

**siss** (sɪs), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing noise. *Both Obs., Dial., or Collog.*

**sís'sy** (sɪs'ɪ), *n.*; *pl.* SISSIES (-ɪz). 1. A contraction of **SISTER**; — often used as a term of address for girls. *Collog.* 2. An effeminate boy or man. *Collog.*

**sís't'er** (sɪs'tēr), *n.* [From Scand.] 1. A female person (or, by extension, animal) considered in relation to another person (or animal) having in common the same parents (whole sister), or one parent (half sister). 2. A woman closely associated with another or others, as in the same sisterhood, faith, order, etc. 3. One of the same kind or condition; — often used attrib.; as, *sister* fruits; a *sister* ship. 4. A member of a sisterhood; — used in *pl.* as the title of many religious orders; as, a *Sister* of Charity.

**sís't'er-hŏod** (-hŏŏd), *n.* 1. State or relation of being a sister; office or duty of a sister. 2. Sisters collectively; a society of women united in one faith or order.

**sís't'er-in-law**, *n.* **pl.** TERS-IN-LAW (sɪs'tēr-z). The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother.

**sís't'er-ly**, *a.* Like or becoming a sister; affectionate.

**Sís'tine** (sɪs'tēn; -tɪn), *a.* [It. *Sistina*.] Of or pert. to any of the popes named Sixtus. — **Sistine Chapel**, the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican; — built by Sixtus IV. — **S. Madonna**, a famous madonna, now in Dresden, painted by Raphael for the church of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, Italy.



A Siphon bottle, showing a glass bottle with a bent tube in the neck, used for aerated water.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; fce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏit, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fŏŏd, fŏŏt; out, oil;



**sistrum** (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σίστρον*, fr. *σειεῖν* to shake.] A kind of metallic instrument shaken to make it jingle; — used esp. in the worship of Isis.

**Sis'y-pha'an** (sĭs'tĭ-fĕ'ān), *a.* Relating to Sisyphus, or resembling the labors of Sisyphus; requiring continual redoubling; as, *Sisyphean* labors.

**Sis'y-phus** (sĭs'tĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σίσυφος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A crafty and avaricious king of Corinth, condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which each time rolled back.

**sit** (sit), *v. i.*; *pret.* SAT (săt), *Arch.* *sittine* (săt, rarely săt); *p. p.* SAT, *Obs.* SIT'TEN (sit'tĕn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIT'TING. [AS. *sittan*.] **1.** To rest on the haunches or buttocks. **2.** To perch; rest with the feet drawn up, as birds. **3.** To remain in repose or inactivity. **4.** To be situated; lie, rest, or bear; — used with *on*; as, the burden sits lightly on him. **5.** To be adjusted; fit; as, a coat sits well or ill. **6.** To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; incubate. **7.** To hold a relative position; have direction. **8.** To occupy a place as a member of an official body; as, to sit in Congress. **9.** To hold a session; — used of legislatures, courts, etc. **10.** To pose, as for one's picture. *v. t.* **1.** To sit on, as a horse. **2.** To cause to be seated; seat. **3.** To sit out, a To remain to the end of; as, to sit out a dull play. **b** To outstay, as in a social call.

**site** (sit), *n.* [L. *situs*, fr. *sistere*, *situm*, to let, *p. p.* *situs* placed, lying, situate.] The place where anything is, or is to be, fixed; situation; local position; as, the site of a city; to choose a site for a church.

**sit'fast'** (sit'făst'), *n.* *Far.* A callosity with inflamed edges on the back of a horse, under the saddle.

**sith** (sĭth), *prep., adv., & conj.* [See SINCĒ.] Since; afterwards; seeing that. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**sit'ter** (sit'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, sits.

**sit'ting**, *n.* **1.** Act or posture of one who, or that which, sits. **2.** A seat in a church, theater, etc. **3.** A session, as of a court. **4.** Incubation; also, number of eggs incubated by a fowl at one time. — *a.* **1.** Being in the state or position of one who, or that which, sits. **2.** Pert. to, or used in or for, sitting; as, a sitting room.

**sit'u-ated** (sit'ŭ-ăt'ĕd), *a.* Also **sit'u-ate** (sit'ŭ-ăt), *a.* [L. *situatus*, fr. *situare* to place.] Having a site; situation, or location; being in a relative position; permanently fixed; located; as, a town situated on a hill.

**sit'u-ation** (-ăt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Manner or position in which an object is placed; locality; site. **2.** Position as regards conditions and circumstances; state; condition. **3.** Temporary state or relation of affairs at a moment of action, as in a drama. **4.** Position of employment; place; office. — *Syn.* Seat, station, post, case, plight. See STATE, OFFICE.

**sit'us** (sit'ŭs), *n.* [L.] Situation; location; position; esp., the fitting or natural position, as of a part of a plant, etc.

**sitz bath** (sĭtz), [G. *sitzbad*.] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken; a hip bath.

**Sĭvā** (sĕ'vā; shĕ'vā), **Shĭvā** (shĕ'vā), *n.* [Skr. *Śiva*, properly, kind, gracious.] A god of the supreme Hindu trinity, typifying destruction and reproduction.

**Sĭvā-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The worship of Siva as the supreme god. — **Sĭvā-ist**, *n.* — **Sĭvā-ist'ic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

**Sĭ-va'n'** (sĕ-vān'), *n.* [Heb.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**sĭ'wash** (sĭ'wăsh), *n.* Corrupt. of SALISH. *Northwest U. S.* Six (sĭks), *a.* [AS. *siz*, *seoz*, *siez*.] One more than five; twice three; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five; six units or objects. **2.** A symbol for six units, as 6 or vi. **3.** Something having as an essential feature six units or members, as a playing card marked with six pips.

**sĭx'fold'** (sĭks'fôld'), *a.* Six times as much or as many.

**sĭx'pence** (-pĕns), *n., pl.* -PENCES (-sĕz; 24). The sum of six pence; also, an English silver coin of this value.

**sĭx'pen'ny** (-pĕn'nĭ), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, six pence; hence, of trifling worth; cheap; trashy.

**sĭx'score** (-skôr'; 57), *a. & n.* [Siz + score, *n.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

**sĭxte** (sĭkst), *n.* [F. fr. *siz*, *siez*.] *Fencing.* The sixth parry, the same as *tierce* with the finger nails turned up.

**sĭx'teen'** (sĭks'tĕn'; sĭks'tĕn'), *a.* [AS. *sixtĕne*, *sixtĭne*.] Fifteen and one more; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than fifteen; sixteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for sixteen units, as 16 or xvi.

**sĭx'teen'mo** (sĭks-tĕn'mō), *n., pl.* -MOS. = SEXTODECIMO.

**sĭx'tenth'** (sĭks'tĕnth'; sĭks'tĕnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifteenth; — the ordinal of sixteen. *Abbr., 16th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided.

**sĭxteenth note**, *Music*, a semiquaver. See NOTE, *n., 1 a.* — *n.* **1.** A sixteenth part. **2.** A sixteenth unit or object; the next in order after the fifteenth. **3.** *Music.* A an interval of two octaves and a second. **b** A sixteenth note.



Sistrum ornamented with sacred cat.

**sĭxth** (sĭksth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifth; — the ordinal of six. *Abbr., 6th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Being one of six equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided.

**sĭxth chord**, *Music*, a chord made up of a tone with its third and its sixth, usually regarded as the first inversion of a triad; — called also chord of the sixth.

— *n.* **1.** A sixth part. **2.** A sixth unit or object. **3.** *Music.* a An interval of six diatonic degrees. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart. **d** The sixth tone of a scale, counting upward.

**sĭx'thly**, *adv.* In the sixth place.

**sĭx'ti-eth** (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth; — the ordinal of sixty. *Abbr., 60th.* See ORDINAL, *n., Note.* **2.** Being one of sixty equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** A sixtieth part. **2.** A sixtieth unit or object.

**Sĭx'tine** (sĭks'tĭn), *a.* *Sistine.*

**sĭx'ty** (sĭks'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *sixtiġ*, *sixtiġ*.] Six times ten; threescore; — a cardinal numeral used attributively. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). **1.** The sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for sixty units, as 60 or lx.

**sĭz'a-ble** (sĭz'ă-b'l'), *a.* Of suitable size; usually, of considerable bulk; — *sĭz'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — **sĭz'a-ble**, *adv.*

**sĭz'ar** (sĭz'ĕr), *n.* Also **sĭz'er**. [From 2d size, *n., 1.*] In the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, a student, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from college fees and charges. He formerly waited on table.

**size** (sĭz), *n.* Any of various glutinous materials, as preparations of glue or flour, for glazing paper, fiber, plaster, etc. — *v. t.*; SIZED (sĭzd); SIZ'ING (sĭz'ĭng). To cover or glaze with size; prepare with size.

**size**, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *assize*.] **1.** Allowance, as of food; allotment. *Obs.* **2.** Extent of surface or volume; relative proportions or magnitude; magnitude. **3.** Figurative bulk; condition as to rank, ability, etc. **4.** A conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, etc. — *Syn.* Bulk, volume, area.

— *v. t.* **1.** To fix the weight, measure, capacity, etc. of *Obs.* **2.** To fix or adjust in size. **3.** To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. **4.** To ascertain, measure, or estimate the size of. *U. S.*

**size'a-ble**, **size'a-ble-ness**, etc. Vars. of SIZABLE, etc.

**sĭzed** (sĭzd), *a.* Having a (particular) size or bulk.

**sĭz'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* Size (the glutinous material).

**sĭz'y** (sĭz'ĭ), *a.* [From 1st size.] Viscous; glutinous.

**sĭz'zle** (sĭz'z'l), *v. i.*; -ZLED (-lĭd); -ZLING (-ĭng). [Imitative.] To hiss; fry, or shrivel up, with a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire.

*Both Dial. Eng., Colloq., or U. S.*

**skald**, *Var.* of 4th SCALD.

**skat** (skăt), *n.* [G., fr. It. *scartare* to discard.] **1.** A three-handed card game played with 32 cards, of which two constitute the skat (sense 2), or widow. **2.** *Skat.* A widow of two cards, counting for the player.

**skate** (skăt), *n.* [From Scand.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous rays (esp. genus *Raja*) with greatly developed pectoral fins, which give the animal a rhomboidal shape.

**skate** (skăt), *n.* [For *skates*, fr. D. *schaats*.] **1.** A metallic runner with a frame fitting the sole of a shoe, for gliding on ice. **2.** A roller skate.

— *v. i.*; SKAT'ED (skăt'ĕd); SKAT'ING (skăt'ĭng). To glide on skates.

**skat'er** (skăt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who skates. **2.** A water strider.

**skat'ole** (skăt'ôl), **skat'ol** (-ôl; -ôl), *n.* [Gr. *σκῶπ*, *skarós*, dung + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, formed by putrefaction of albuminous matter and found in the human intestine and in excrement.

**skean** (skĕn), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgian*.] A dagger; dirk.

**ske-dad'dle** (skĕ-dăd'ĭl), *v. i.*; -DLED (-lĭd); -DLING. To flee as in panic; run away. — *n.* A skeddadling. *Both Colloq.*

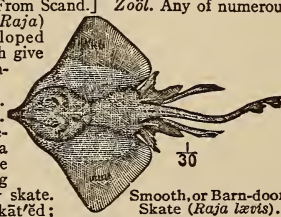
**skee** (skĕ), *n.* *Var.* of SKI.

**skæg** (skĕg), *n.* The after part of the keel of a vessel; now, esp., the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudder post in a single-screw vessel.

**skein** (skān), *n.* [OF. *escaigne*.] A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, etc., put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot.

**skel'e-tal** (skĕl'ĕ-tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a skeleton.

**skel'e-ton** (skĕl'ĕ-tŭn), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*) dried body, mummy, *σκελετός* dried up *σκελετών* to dry up, parch.] **1.** The bones of a human being or other vertebrate collectively; the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs; also, the whole of the more hard and rigid parts of



Smooth, or Barn-door, Skate (*Raja levis*).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh; z = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



any animal. **2.** Fig.: a A very thin or lean person, or animal. **b** The framework of anything, as of a building. **c** An outline, as of a literary work. — *a.* Consisting of or resembling a skeleton.

**skeleton construction.** A method of constructing buildings in which the chief members are of steel, the walls being supported at the floor levels by the steel frame itself.

**skel'e-ton-ize** (-tíz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-tízd); -IZ'ING (-tíz'ing).

To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce to its skeleton.

**skeleton key.** A key with a large part of the bit filed away to enable it to open a number of locks as a master key.

**skép** (skép), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.** 1. A kind of coarse round farm basket. **2.** A beehive, esp. one of twisted straw.

**skép'tic, skép'tic** (skép'tík), *a.* Skeptical; — now used chiefly of a philosophical sect or its doctrines.

**skép'tic, skép'tic** (skép'tík), *n.* [Gr. *σκεπτικός* thoughtful, reflective, fr. *σκέπτομαι* to look carefully about, consider.] **1.** One whose attitude is critically inquiring or is characterized by doubt or suspended judgment. **2.** One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine or makes use of it as a method. **3.** One who doubts, or disbelieves in, Christianity. — **Syn.** Unbeliever, doubter. See INFIDEL.

**skép'ti-cal, skép'ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to a skeptic or skepticism; characterized by skepticism. — **skép'ti-cal-ly, skép'ti-cal-ly, adv.** — **-cal-ness, n.**

**skép'ti-cism, skép'ti-cism** (-tí-síz'm), *n.* **1.** A doubting state of mind. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all knowledge is uncertain; also, the method of suspended judgment, destructive criticism, or systematic doubt, characteristic of skeptics. **3.** Doubt of, or unbelief in, Christianity.

**skép'ti-cize, skép'ti-cize** (-síz), *v. i.*; -CIZED (-sízd); -CIZ'ING (-síz'ing). To doubt; also, to pretend to skepticism.

**sketch** (skéch), *n.* [D. *schets*, fr. It. *schizzo* sketch, splash.] **1.** An outline; rough draft; esp., a preliminary or incomplete drawing of an object or scene recording its chief features. **2.** A simply constructed literary composition, as a short story. — *v. i.* To outline; make a sketch of. — *v. t.* To make a sketch. — **sketch'er, n.**

**sketch'book, n.** A book of sketches or for sketches.

**sketch'y (-y), a.** Like a sketch; roughly outlined. — **sketch'y-ly** (skéch'y-ly), *adv.* — **sketch'y-ness, n.**

**skew** (skú), *a.* **1.** Turned or twisted to one side; — chiefly used in technical phrases. **2.** Not symmetrical. **3.** Hence: distorted; perverted. — **skew arch,** an arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face.

— *adv.* Awry; obliquely; askew. [a blunder.]

— *n.* A twist; tura; a movement aside; distortion, hence, — *v. i.* **1.** To walk or move obliquely; go sidling. **2.** To look obliquely; squint. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to take an oblique position or direction; distort. **2.** To shape or form in an oblique way. **3.** To throw or hurl obliquely.

**skew'back'** (skú'bák'), *n.* A part, as a course of masonry, an iron plate, etc., having an inclined face to receive the thrust or pressure of another inclined part, as a segmented arch.

**skew'bal'd'** (-böld'), *a.* [ME. *skewed* piebald.] Of horses, etc., marked with spots and patches of white and some other color. Cf. PIEBALD.

**skew'er** (skú'ér), *n.* **1.** A pin for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. **2.** Any of various things shaped or used like such a pin.

— *v. t.* To fasten with or as with skewers.

**ski** (ské), *n.*; *pl.* SKI (ské) or SKIS (ské). [Dan. *ski*.] One of a pair of long strips of hard wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over snow. — *v. i.* To use ski.

**ski'a-gram, sci'a-gram, n.** = SKIAGRAPH, *n.*

**ski'a-graph** (skí'á-gráf), *n.* A shadowlike image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by Röntgen rays. Cf. RADIOGRAPH. — *v. t.* To make a skiagraph of. — **ski-ag'raper** (skí-ág'rá-fér), *n.*

**ski-ag'ra-phy** (skí-ág'rá-fí), *n.* [Gr. *σκιαγραφία*, fr. *σκιαγράφος* drawing in light and shade; *σκιά* shadow + *γράφειν* to delineate.] The art of projecting or delineating shadows or of making skiagraphs.

**skid** (skíd), *n.* [From Scand.] **1.** A shoe or clog placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a hill. **2.** A timber, bar, rail, etc., used in pairs or sets to form a way on which something may be slid or rolled, as from a truck. **3.** *Naut.* A wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **4.** *Aeronautics.* A runner (one of two) attached under some flying machines, to facilitate landing. **5.** Act of skidding. — *v. t.*; SKID'DED; -DING. To check, drag, etc., with or on a skid or skids. — *v. i.* **1.** To slide without rotating; — said of a wheel. **2.** To slip sideways on the road; — said esp. of an automobile.

**skí'er** (ské'ér), *n.* One who skis.

**skiff** (skíf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG *skif*.] **1.**

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**skiff** (skíf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG *skif*.] **1.**

**skiff** (skíf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG *skif*.] **1.**

A light rowboat. **2.** A boat with centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be rowed; — called in full *St. Lawrence skiff*.

**skil'ful, skil'ful-ly, etc.** Vars. of SKILLFUL, etc.

**skill** (skíl), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** *Obs.* a Understanding; judgment. **2.** Argument; proof; also, reason; motive. **3.** Knowledge of, and expertness in, execution or performance; practical ability in art, science, etc.; expertness; aptitude. — **Syn.** Dexterity, adroitness.

**skill, v. i.** To make a difference; signify; matter; — used impersonally in negative or interrogative clauses. *Archaic.*

**skilled** (skíld), *a.* Having skill; — often used with *in*; as, a person skilled in drawing. — **Syn.** See SKILLFUL.

**skil'let** (skíl'et; 24), *n.* A kind of small metal vessel with a handle, esp. for culinary purposes; a stewpan or, *U. S.*, a frying pan.

**skil'ful, skil'ful** (-fóol), *a.* Having or displaying skill; expert. — **skil'ful-ly, skil'ful-ly, adv.** — **skil'ful-ness, skil'ful-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Skilled, expert, well-versed, dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient. — Skillful, skilled, expert agree in the idea of proficiency. Skillful, the most general term, implies a union of knowledge and readiness; as, a skillful operator; a skillful economy. Skilled implies the mastery of the details of an art, trade, or handicraft through practice; as, a skilled mechanic. Expert suggests extraordinary proficiency achieved in a special field; as, an expert accountant.

**skim** (skím), *a.* Skimmed; as, skim milk.

**skim, v. t.**; SKIMMED (skímd); SKIM'MING. [Apparently from *scum*. See SCUM.] **1.** To clear (a liquid) from scum or floating substance; also, to take off by or as by skimming; as, to skim cream. **2.** To pass swiftly or lightly over; glide along. **3.** To read or examine superficially and rapidly; as, to skim a book. **4.** To skip or ricochet; as, to skim stones on the water. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly or hastily; glide along evenly and smoothly, esp. near the surface. **2.** To become coated with a film or scum. **3.** To skip or ricochet over a surface, as on water.

— *n.* **1.** Act of skimming. **2.** That which is skimmed; hence: scum; film; also, refuse.

**skim'ble-scám'ble, skim'ble-skám'ble** (skím'b'l-skám'b'l); **skim'l-skám'l**, *a.* Rambling; unconnected; confused. *Colloq.*

**skim'mer** (-ér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skims; esp. a utensil for skimming liquids. **2.** Any of several long-winged marine birds (genus *Rhynchops*) allied to the terns.

**skim milk.** Milk from which the cream has been skimmed.

**skim'ming** (skím'ing), *n.* Sub-stance skimmed from a liquid; — chiefly in *pl.*

**skimp** (skímp), *v. t.* To slight; do carelessly; to scrip. — *v. i.* To save or economize unduly; be parsimonious. — *a.* Scanty; meager.

**skim'py** (skím'pí), *a.*; -PI-ER (-pí-ér); -PI-EST. A Spare; scanty; skimp. **b** Stingy; parsimonious; niggardly. — **skimp'y-ly** (-pí-ly), *adv.* *All Dial. or Colloq.*

**skin** (skín), *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] **1.** The integument, or external covering, of an animal. **2.** The integument of an animal as separated from the body, specif. that of a small animal, as a calf or sheep, as distinguishing from the *hide* of a large animal. **3.** A vessel of skin to hold liquids. **4.** The outermost layer, or surface, of anything; rind, husk, peel, etc. **5.** *Shipbuilding.* The covering, of planking or iron plates, outside the framing, forming the sides and bottom of a vessel; the shell. **6.** *Slang.* a = SKINFLINT. **b** A cheat or fraud; a sharper.

**Syn.** Skin, hide, pelt, fell. **skin,** the most general term, applies esp. to the integument of animals; **hide,** esp. to the skins (commonly undressed) of the larger animals; **pelt,** to skins (often of smaller animals) with the hair, wool, or (esp.) fur on. **Fell** is now chiefly elevated or poetical for *skin, hide, or pelt*.

— *v. t.*; SKINNED (skínd); SKIN'NING. **1.** To strip the skin from; flay; peel. **2.** To cover with or as with skin. **3.** To strip of money or property; fleece. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To become covered with or as with skin.

**skin'bound** (-bound'), *a.* Having the skin adhering closely to the flesh; hidebound; affected with scleroderma.

**skin-deep, a.** Superficial. — **skin-deep, adv.**

**skin'flint'** (-flínt'), *n.* A puerile person; miser; niggard.

**skink** (skínk), *n.* [L. *scincus*, Gr. *σκινκος*.] Any of a large group of lizards (family *Scincidae*), mostly small, with stout scales. Many burrow in the sand.

**skin'ner** (skín'ér), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skins or flays. **2.** A dealer in skins.

**skiff** (skíf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG *skif*.] **1.**

**skiff** (skíf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG *skif*.] **1.**

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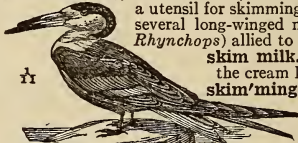
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**skiff** (skíf), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG *skif*.] **1.**



Black Skimmer.



Skink.

N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S



**skin/ny** (skIn'y), *a.*; -NI-ER (-Y-ër); -NI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of or like skin. **2.** Consisting chiefly of skin; thin; emaciated. — **skin/ni-ness** (skIn-nes), *n.*

**skip** (skíp), *v. i.*; SKIPPED (skípt); SKIP'PING. **1.** To move with leaps and bounds; move with light dancing motion; caper. **2.** To pass from point to point omitting the intervals, as in writing, speaking, etc.; pass without notice or attention; — often used with *over*. **3.** To ricochet.

**Syn.** Trip, hop, jump, bound, leap. — **Skip, bound.** To skip is to move by leaping lightly and gracefully. **Bound** implies longer and more vigorous leaps. **Skip** often implies joy or sportiveness; **bound**, elasticity or buoyancy of spirit. — *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over; as, to skip rope. **2.** To pass over or by without notice; omit; miss; as, to skip a page. **3.** To cause to ricochet. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound; esp., a gait, often used by children, made up of alternating hops and steps. **2.** A passing over or neglecting; omission.

**skip/jack'** (skíp'jáck'), *n.* Any of various fishes that jump above, or play at, the surface of the water, as the bonito, saury, bluefish, etc.

**skip/pe'r** (skíp'për), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, skips. **2.** The saury or other allied fish. **3.** The larva of the cheese fly, a small, black dipterous insect (*Proiphila casei*) infesting cheese, ham, etc. **4.** Any of various small insects (family *Hesperidae* or superfamily *Hesperinae*) resembling butterflies, but in structure more like moths.

**skip/pe'r**, *n.* [*D. schipper*]. The master of a fishing or small trading vessel; *Colloq.*, the master of any vessel.

**skir/mish** (skür'mish), *v. i.* [*OF. escrémir, eskermir*, to fight, to fence]. To fight as skirmishers; engage in a skirmish. — *n.* **1.** A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements. **2.** A slight contest; brisk preliminary conflict.

**skir/mish-er** (ër), *n.* One who skirmishes; specif., *Mil.*, one of the soldiers advancing, in extended order, to cover the front or flanks of advancing troops.

**skirr** (skür), *v. t.* **1.** To scour, as for enemies. **2.** To skim over; cause to glide or skim.

**skir/ret** (skür'ët; 24), *n.* [*ME. skyrret, skirwhit*]. An Asiatic apiceous plant (*Sium sisarum*) cultivated in Europe for its sweet, edible, tuberous roots.

**skirt** (skürt), *n.* [*OF Scand. origin*]. **1.** The lower, hanging part of a coat, dress, etc.; specif., a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waist down; also, a petticoat. **2.** On a saddle, one of the pendent side flaps. **3.** Border; margin. **4.** *Arch.* An apron piece or border, as a baseboard or the molded piece under a window stool. **5.** *Butchering.* The diaphragm or midriff.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover with or as with a skirt; surround. **2.** To border; run along the edge of; as, the plain was skirted by trees. — *v. i.* To be or live on the border; move along the edge; as, to skirt along a coast. — **skirt'er**, *n.*

**skit** (skít), *n.* **1.** A taunt; jest; joke. **2.** A short literary composition, esp. one involving humor or satire.

**skit/ter** (skít'tër), *v. i.* **1.** To pass or glide lightly or with quick touches at intervals; skip; skim. **2.** *Angling.* To draw the hook through, or along the surface of, the water with a twitching motion. — *v. t.* To cause to skitter; specif., *Angling*, to impart a twitching motion to.

**skit/tish** (-ish), *a.* [*E. dial. skit* to caper, as a restive horse]. **1.** Marked by levity or liveliness; as, a *skittish* fancy. **2.** Easily frightened; shy; as, a *skittish* colt. **3.** Restive; capricious; also, tricky; deceptive; as, *skittish* fortune. — **skit'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **skit'tish-ness**, *n.*

**skit'tles** (-lèz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* [*OF Scand. orig.*] A game, resembling ninepins, played by throwing wooden disks at the pins.

**skive** (skív), *n.* A diamond wheel.

**skive** (skív), *v. t.*; SKIVED (skívd); SKIV'ING (skív'ing). To cut off, as leather, in thin layers or pieces; to pare.

**skiv'er** (skív'ër), *n.* A cheap leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, tanned in sumac, and dyed.

**skoal** (skòl), *interj.* [*From Scand.*] Hail! — *n.* Salutation or toasting by crying "Skool!" ; a health.

**sku'a** (skü'ä), *n.*, or **skua gull**. [*From Scand.*] A jaeger, esp. one of a certain genus (*Megalestris*).

**skulk** (skülk), *v. i.* [*OF Scand. orig.*] To hide, or get out of the way, sneakingly; to lie close; to move furtively; lurk. — **Syn.** See LURK.

**skulk** (skülk) *n.* One who skulks (*skülks*); hence, an idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

**skull** (skül), *n.* **1.** The part of the head of a vertebrate; the cranium and those parts immovably united with it. **2.** The head or brain; mind.

**skull'cap'** (skül'káp'), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap; esp., a

light brimless cap for indoor wear. **2.** Any of various plants of the mint family (genus *Scutellaria*) having helmet-shaped flowers.

**skunk** (skünk), *n.* [*From Amer. Indian*]. A common mammal (*Mephitis mephitis*) of temperate North America, allied to the weasels. It can eject a very offensive secretion produced in two perineal glands. — *v. t.* To defeat, as in cards, so that one's opponent fails to score. *Slang, U. S.*

**skunk cabbage.** Also **skunk weed'**, *n.* **1.** A broad-leaved plant (*Spathyema fetida*), of the arum family, which sends up in the spring a spathe of a disgusting odor. **2.** A somewhat similar plant (*Lysichiton camtschatcense*) of the Pacific coast States. —

**Skup'shti-na** (sküp'shti-nä), *n.* [*Servian, fr. skupiti* to assemble]. The unicameral national assembly of Servia.

**sky** (skí), *n.*; *pl.* SKIES (skíz). [*OF Scand. orig.*] **1.** The upper atmosphere; the region of clouds, storms, etc.; hence, the weather; — often in *pl.* **2.** The heavens; firmament. **3.** Heaven. — *v. t.*; SKIED (skíd) or SKYED; SKY'ING (ský'ing). To hang (a picture on exhibition) in the top row, which is, usually, an unfavorable position. *Colloq.*

**sky'-blue'** (ský'blü'), *a.* Having the blue color of the sky; azure. — *n.* A sky-blue or azure color.

**Skye terrier** (skí), [*From Isle of Skye, Inner Hebrides, Scotland*]. One of a Scottish breed of short-legged, long-bodied, long-haired terriers of medium size.

**sky'ey** (ský'y), *a.* Of or like the sky; ethereal. *Chiefly Poet.*

**sky/lark'** (ský'lárk'), *n.* The common Old World lark (*Alauda arvensis*), noted for its song, which it utters as it rises in almost perpendicular flight.

**sky/lark'**, *v. i.* To run about the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, to frolic boisterously.

**sky/light'** (-lit'), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, etc. [*naut. Slang.*]

**sky/man** (skí'män), *n.* An aeronaut.

**sky pilot.** **1.** A ship's chaplain or other clergyman. **2.** *Aeronautics.* A licensed pilot. *Both Slang.*

**sky/rock'et** (ský'rök'ët; 24), *n.* A rocket that ascends, and explodes high in the air.

**sky/sail'** (ský'säl'; *naut.* ský's'il), *n.* *Naut.* The sail set next above the royal. See SHIP, *Illust.*

**sky/scape** (-skäp), *n.* A portion of the sky comprising a single view; also, a representation of such portion.

**sky/scrap'er** (-skráp'ër), *n.* A very tall building.

**sky/ward** (ský'wërd), *a. & adv.* Toward the sky. — **sky-wards** (-wërdz), *adv.*

**slab** (släb), *n.* **1.** A thick plate or slice of anything. **2.** The outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards. — *v. t.* **1.** To saw, or otherwise form, into slabs; also, to saw the outside slab or slabs from. **2.** To cover with slabs.

**slab'ber** (släb'ër; släb'-), *v. i. & t. & n.* Slobber.

**slack** (släk), *n.* Small coal; also, culm.

**slack** (släk), *a.* [*AS. slæc, slæac*]. **1.** Slow; as, a *slack* pace. **2.** Sluggish; as, *slack* water. **3.** Not using due care; remiss; inattentive; as, *slack* in duty. **4.** Wanting in activity; dull; as, a *slack* season. **5.** Lax; not tense; as, a *slack* rope. **6.** Weak; unnerved; unstrung; as, a *slack* hand. **7.** Underdone; insufficiently treated; as, *slack* bread. — **Syn.** Loose, relaxed. See LAX. — *adv.* Slackly.

— *n.* **1.** The part of anything (as a rope) that hangs loose. **2.** Cessation; stop; specif., *slack* water.

**slack** (släk) *v. i. & t.* **1.** To slow down; loosen; relax; **slack'en** (-n) retard; abate; be negligent; slake. **2.** To become less active or violent; abate. **3.** = SLAKE, *v. t.*, **2.**

**slack'ly**, *adv.* In a slack manner.

**slack'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being slack.

**slag** (släg), *n.* [*Sw. slaga, or LG. slacke*]. **1.** The dross or scoria of a metal; cinder. **2.** The scoria of a volcano. — *v. i. & t.*; SLAGGED (slägd); SLAG'GING. *Metal.* To form, or form into, a slag. [*or containing slag*]

**slag'gy** (-i), *a.*; SLAG'GI-ER (-Y-ër); -GI-EST. Pert. to, like, slain (slän), *p. p.* of SLAY.

**slake** (släk), *v. t.*; SLAKED (släkt); SLAK'ING (släk'ing). [*AS. slacian, slæcian, to grow slack*]. **1.** To slacken; retard. **2.** To render less tense; also, to assuage; mitigate. **3.** To allay; quench; as, to *slake* thirst. **4.** To mix (lime) with water. The resulting *slaked* lime is calcium hydroxide. See LIME, **2.** — *v. i.* **1.** To abate; flag. **2.** To become hydrated; as, the lime *slakes*.



Common Skunk. (½)



Skylark. (½)



Skua.



**slam** (slām), *v. t. & i.*; **SLAMMED** (slāmd); **SLAM'ING**. [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** To shut violently; bang. **2.** To put in or on some place forcibly and noisily; strike forcibly and noisily. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, slams; also, the shock or noise so made. **2.** An old card game. **3. Card Playing.** The act or fact of winning all the tricks of a deal (called, in bridge, **grand slam**, the winning of all but one of the thirteen tricks being called a **little slam**).

**slan'der** (slān'dēr), *n.* [OF. *esclandre* scandal, fr. L. *scandalum*. See SCANDAL.] Defamation, oral or written; specif., *Law*, a false oral report maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another. — *v. t.* To utter slander against; defame. — **Syn.** Calumniate, vilify, malign, belite, reproach. See ASPERSE. — **slan'der-er** (-ēr), *n.* **slan'der-ous** (-ūs), *a.* **1.** Given to or uttering slander. **2.** Containing, or of the nature of, slander; calumnious. — **slan'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**slang** (slāng), *n.* Originally, cant of thieves, gypsies, beggars, etc.; now, language consisting either of new words or phrases, often of the vagrant or illiterate classes, or of ordinary words or phrases in arbitrary senses, and having a conventional but vulgar or inelegant use; also, the jargon of a particular class. — **Syn.** See CANT. — *v. t. & i.* To address with slang or ribaldry; use slang or vulgar abuse. *Colloq.* **slang'y** (slāng'ī), *a.*; **slang't-er**; **-I-EST**. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, slang; disposed to use slang. — **slang'i-ly** (-ī-ly), *adv.* — **slang'i-ness**, *n.*

**slank** (slānk), *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK.  
**slant** (slānt), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *slenten* to slope, slide.] To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to slope. — **Syn.** Slant, slope. Slant emphasizes esp. the idea of (commonly sharp) divergence from a right line; slope suggests rather the resulting, often gradual, inclination. — *n.* A slanting direction or plane. — *a.* Oblique.

**slant'ing**, *p. a.* Oblique; sloping. — **slant'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**slant'ly**, **slant'wise'** (slānt'wīz'), *adv.* Slantingly.

**slap** (slāp), *n.* A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult. — *v. t.*; **SLAPPED** (slāpt); **SLAP'ING**. **1.** To subject to a slap. **2.** To put or place with force. *Colloq.* — *adv.* Suddenly; instantly. *Colloq.*

**slap'dash'** (-dāsh'), *a.* Carelessly violent or sudden; heedlessly impetuous. — **slap'dash'**, *adv. & n.*  
**slap'jack'** (-jāk'), *n.* A flapjack; a griddlecake. *Dial. U. S.* **slap'per**, *n.* One who, or that which, slaps.

**slash** (slāsh), *v. t. & i.* To cut by sweeping, esp. random, strokes; cut in long slits; gash. **2.** To lash; ply the whip on. — *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with or as with an edged instrument; cut hastily and carelessly. — **1.** Act of slashing, or a cut so made; a gash. **2.** A slit made in a garment to show a fabric within. **3.** A stroke with a whip; a cut. **4.** In a forest, an open tract strewn with debris; also, such debris. — **slash'er** (slāsh'ēr), *n.*

**slash**, *n.* Wet or swampy land; — usually in *pl.* *Local, U. S.* **slash'ing**, *n.* Act of one who, or that which, slashes; a slash. — *a.* **1.** That cuts violently or at random. **2.** Dashing; impetuous. *Colloq.* **3.** Huge. *Dial. or Slang.*

**slash pine**. An inferior pine (*Pinus heterophylla*), of the coast region of the southern United States, having very hard wood; — so called because growing in "slashes."  
**slat** (slāt), *n.* A thin, narrow bar of wood or metal; a lath.

**slat**, *v. t.*; **SLAT'TED**; **SLAT'TING**. To strike; beat; also, to throw smartly against something else. *Dial. or Colloq.* — *v. i.* To flap violently, as a loose sail. *Naut. or Colloq.*

— *n.* Act of one who, or that which, slats; a smart blow or slap. *Dial., Colloq. or Naut.*  
**slate** (slāt), *v. t.*; **SLAT'TED** (slāt'tēd); **SLAT'TING**. [AS. *slātan* to set dogs on, hunt.] To criticize; reprimand. *Colloq.*

**slate**, *n.* [OF. *esclat* a shiver, splinter.] **1.** A dense, fine-grained, laminated rock produced by compression of clays, shales, etc. **2.** A color like that of common slate; dark bluish gray. **3.** A prepared piece of slate, esp. for roofing or for a writing tablet. **4.** A list of candidates, officers, etc., devised beforehand. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate or a slate-like substance. **2.** To register (as on a slate, subject to revision) for an appointment. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **slat'er** (slāt'ēr), *n.*

**slat'er** (slāt'ēr), *n.* Any of various isopod crustaceans; esp., a sow bug or wood louse.

**slat'ing** (slāt'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who slates; work of a slater. **2.** Slates collectively; also, material for slating.

**slat'tern** (slāt'tēr), *n.* An untidy, slovenly woman.  
**slat'tern-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a slattern; sluttish. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY.

**slat'y** (slāt'ī), *a.*; **SLAT'T-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Of the nature of or resembling slate.

**slaugh'ter** (slō'tēr), *n.* [From Scand.] Act of killing; specif.: a violent or wanton destruction of life; carnage. **b** Act of butchering cattle or other beasts for market. — **Syn.** Massacre, butchery, murder, havoc. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill, esp. violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers. **2.** To butcher; kill for market. **3. Com.** To transact, execute, or sell at a sacrifice. — **Syn.** See KILL. — **slaugh'ter-er**, *n.*

**slaugh'ter-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market; an abattoir; — also used fig.  
**slaugh'ter-man** (-mān), *n.* A slaughterer; executioner.

**slaugh'ter-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Destructive; murderous.

**Slav** (slāv; slāv), *n.* [G. of Slavic origin.] A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue; hence, a person of the prevailing type or race among the Slavic-speaking peoples. The Slavs include the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Bulgarians, Serbians, Croats, Sorbs, Wends, Slovaks, and others.

**slave** (slāv), *n.* [F. *esclave*, fr. LL. *Slavi* or *Slavi*, name of a certain people.] **1.** A person held in bondage; bondman. **2.** One who has lost control of himself, as to vice, lust, etc. **3.** A drudge. — **Syn.** Bondman, bondmaid, thrall, vassal. See SERF. — *v. i.*; **SLAVED** (slāv'd); **SLAV'ING**. To labor as a slave; drudge; toil. — *v. t.* To enslave.

**slave'hold'er** (slāv'hōl'dēr), *n.* One who holds slaves.

**slave'hold'ing**, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

**slav'er** (slāv'ēr), *n.* **1.** A slave ship. **2.** A slave trader.

**slav'ér** (slāv'ēr), *v. i.* To let spittle, etc., run from the mouth. — *v. t.* To smear with saliva; slobber. — *n.* Saliva drizzling from the mouth.

**slav'er-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who slavers or drivels; hence: **a** An idiot. **b** A servile flatterer or parasite.

**slav'er-y** (slāv'ēr-ī), *n.* **1.** The condition of a slave; bondage. **2.** The institution of slaveholding. **3.** A condition like or suggesting that of a slave. **4.** Continued and wearisome labor; drudgery. — **Syn.** Enthralment, enslavement, captivity, vassalage. See SERVITUDE.

**Slav'ic** (slāv'ik; slāv'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs.

**slav'ish** (slāv'ish), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting a slave; servile. — **Syn.** See MENTAL. — **ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ish-ness**, *n.*

**Slav'ism** (slāv'iz'm; slāv'iz'm), *n.* The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race.

**Slav'o-** (slāv'ō-; slāv'ō-). Combining form for *Slav*.

**slav-oc'ra-cy** (slāv-ōk'rā-sī), *n.* [slave + -cracy.] *U. S. Politics.* Formerly, the persons or interests representing slavery, or using influence to preserve or advance slavery.

**Slav'o-ni-an** (slāv-ōn'ī-ān), *a.* = SLAVONIC. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; loosely, a Slav.

**Slav-on'ic** (slāv-ōn'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Slavonia or its inhabitants, or the Slavs or their language.

**Slav'o-phil** (slāv'ō-fīl; slāv'ō-; -fīl), **slav'o-phil** (-fīl), *n.* [Slav + Gr. *phīlos* loving.] One who greatly admires the Slavs, their institutions, art, etc. — **Slav-voph'i-lism**, *n.*

**Slav-voph'o-bist** (slāv-ōf'ō-bīst), *n.* [Slav + Gr. *phōbos* fear.] One who fears or dislikes the Slavs.

**slaw** (slō), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade* salad.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad.

**slay** (slā), *v. t.*; *pret.* SLEW (slō; 86); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAY'ING. [AS. *slēan* to strike, slay.] **1.** To strike. *Obs.* **2.** To put to death by violence; hence: to kill; destroy. — **Syn.** Murder, slaughter. See KILL.

**slay'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who slays; a murderer.

**slave** (slēv), *n.* **1.** Knotted or tangled part of silk or thread.

**2.** Silk not yet twisted; floss. — *v. t.*; **SLEAVED** (slēvd); **SLEAV'ING**. *Weaving.* To separate or divide, as threads.

**slae'zy** (slē'zī; slā'zī), *a.*; **SLEA'Z-ER** (-zī-ēr); **-ZI-EST**. Wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy. — **slae'zi-ness** (-zī-nēs), *n.*

**sled** (slēd), *n.* [D. *slēde*.] **1.** A vehicle on runners for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice; sledge. **2.** A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice. — *v. t.*; **SLED'DED**; **SLED'DING**. To convey or transport on a sled.

**sled'der** (slēd'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who drives a sled. **2.** A horse or other animal that draws a sled.

**sled'ding** (-ing), *n.* **1.** The use of a sled, as for transportation. **2.** The state of the snow which admits of using sleds.

**sledge** (slēj), *n.* A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at one end without runners, for transporting loads, esp. on snow or ice; a sled. — *v. t. & i.*; **SLEDGED** (slējd), **SLEDG'ING**. To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

**sledge**, *n.* Also **sledge hammer**. [AS. *slēgge*, fr. *slēan* to beat.] A large hammer, usually welded with both hands. — *v. t. & i.* To beat or strike with or as with a sledge.

**sleek** (slēk), *a.* Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence, glossy. — **Syn.** See SMOOTH. — *v. t.* To make smooth; render smooth, soft, and glossy; smooth over; also, to allay. — **slseek'ly**, *adv.* — **sleek'ness**, *n.*

**sleek'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, sleeks; any of various implements used in sleeking leather, cloth, etc.

**sleek'y** (-ī), *a.* Of a sleek appearance; smooth.

**sleep** (slēp), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SLEPT (slēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEP'ING. [AS. *slāpan*.] **1.** To be, or pass time, in the condition of repose called sleep; to slumber. **2. a** To lie dormant; to be quiescent or inactive; as, his anger sleeps. **b** To be dead. **3. Plant Physiol.** To take sleep. See SLEEP, *n.*, **2.** — *v. t.* **1.** To rest in, or be in a state of (sleep); — with a cognate object; as, to sleep the sleep of the just. **2.**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūn, ūp, cīrcūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



To spend, use up, or get rid of, in or by sleep; — used with *away, off*; as, to *sleep away* the hours.

— *n.* 1. A natural, temporary, and periodical diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life. 2. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctotropism. 3. Rest or repose; often, fig., death. — *Syn.* Slumber, nap, doze, drowse.

**sleep'er, n.** 1. One who sleeps; a drone, or lazy person; one who is dead. 2. A railroad sleeping car. *Colloq., U. S.* 3. A beam, etc., used, on or near the ground, to support a structure, keep rails in place, etc.; stringpiece.

**sleep'ly (-li), adv.** In a sleepy manner.

**sleep'iness, n.** Quality or state of being sleepy.

**sleep'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of SLEEP.**

**sleeping car, a** railroad car with compartments and berths for sleeping. — *s. partner, a* silent partner. — *s. sickness, a* generally fatal disease common among the natives of parts of tropical West Africa, characterized by drowsiness. It is believed to be due to a parasite introduced by the bite of a certain fly.

**sleep'less (slép'lés), a.** Having no sleep or rest. — **sleep'less-ly, adv.** — **sleep'less-ness, n.**

**sleep'walk'er (-wòk'ér), n.** A somnambulist.

**sleep'walk'ing, n.** Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.

**sleep'y (slép'y), a., & SLEEP'Y-ER (-ér); -i-EST.** 1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep; hence: dull; lazy; sluggish. 2. Tending to induce sleep; soporific.

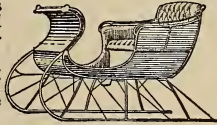
**Syn.** Sleepy, drowsy, slumberous, somnolent, lethargic. One is *sleepy* who is inclined to sleep, *drowsy*, who is heavy with sleep. *Slumberous* often suggests the repose of latent powers; *somnolent* connotes esp. sluggishness in one asleep or sleepy; *lethargic* implies torpor or apathy.

**sléet (slét), n.** Fine, driving, icy particles, often with rain.

— *v. i.* To shower sleet. — **sléety (-i), a.**

**sleeve (slév), n.** [AS. *slief, slif, sliff*.] 1. The part of a garment covering an arm only. 2. *Mach.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part. — *v. t.*, **SLEEVED (slévd); SLEEV'ING.** To furnish with sleeves. — **sleeve'less, a.**

**sleigh (slā), n.** [D. *slée*.] A vehicle on runners used to transport persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge*.



Sleigh.

— **sleigh'er (slā'ér), n.**

**sleigh'ing, n.** 1. Act of riding in a sleigh. 2. State of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs.

**sleight (slīt), n.** [From Scand.] 1. Cunning; craft. *Obs.* 2. A sly artifice; a scheme; trick; esp., a feat so dexterous that the way it is executed is not perceived. 3. Dexterity; skill.

**sleight of hand, a** trick or tricks requiring skillful manipulation;legerdemain; also, expertness in such tricks.

**slen'der (slén'dér), a.** [OD. *slinder*.] 1. Small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to the length or height; slim. 2. Weak; feeble; slight; as, *slender hope*. 3. Moderate; inconsiderable; meager; small; as, a *slender income*. 4. Spare; abstemious; frugal; as, a *slender diet*.

— **slen'der-ly, adv.** — **slen'der-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Slender, slim, as applied to material objects, are often interchangeable, but *slim* often implies the greater slowness or fragility. See *THIN*.

**slépt (slépt), pret. & p. p. of SLEEP.**

**sléuth (slóoth; 86), n.** 1. The track of man or beast, esp. as followed by scent. *Obs.* 2. A bloodhound. 3. Hence, a detective. *Colloq., U. S.*

**sléuth'hound' (-hound'), n.** A hound that tracks animals by the scent; bloodhound.

**slew (slóo; 86), n.** [See *SLOUGH* a wet place.] A wet or marshy place; a river inlet. See 2d *SLOUGH, n., 2.*

**slew (slóo; 86), pret. of SLAY; also, var. of SLUE.**

**sley (slā), n.** [AS. *sléga*.] A weaver's reed.

**slice (slīs), n.** [OF. *eschice, fr. eschicier, eschichier*, to break to pieces.] 1. A thin, broad piece, esp. one cut off. 2. A knife with a broad blade, as for serving fish; a spatula for spreading anything, as paint or ink.

— *v. t.*, **SLICED (slīst); SLIC'ING (slīs'ing).** 1. To cut into slices; cut a slice or slices from. 2. To cut into parts; divide. 3. To clear by means of a slice bar, as a fire, or grate bars. 4. To remove as a slice; cut off; — usually used with *off*. 5. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that the face of the club draws across the face of the ball and deflects it (with a righthanded player, to the right). — **slice'er (slīs'ér), n.**

**slice bar, a** kind of poker with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire, clearing out ashes from the bars of a furnace, etc.

**slíok (slīk), a.** Sleek. *Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* — *adv.* Smoothly; plausibly; smartly. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To make sleek; sleek; *Slang.* to make trim; — often with *up*. *Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* — *n.* 1. *Joinery.* A wide paring chisel. 2. A smooth and slippery surface or place; esp., a smooth area on the surface of the water, usually caused by the presence of oil, as from a school of fish. *U. S.*

**slíck'ens (slīk'énz; -ínz), n.** *Mining.* The pulverized ma-

terial (pulp) from a quartz mill, or the lighter soil of hydraulic mines. *U. S.*

**slíck'en-side' (slīk'n-sīd'), n.** [*slícken* smooth + *side*, *n.*] *Geol.* A smooth, usually striated, polished surface of rock, produced by friction; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.*, **SLICK-ED (-sīd'éd; 24); SLICK'ING.** To form slickensides upon.

**slíck'er (slīk'ér), n.** A long, loose waterproof coat. *U. S.*

**slíd (slīd), pret. & p. p. of SLIDE.**

**slíd'den (slīd'n), p. p. of SLIDE.**

**slíde (slīd), v. i.; pret. SLID (slīd); p. p. SLID'DEN (slīd'n), SLID; p. pr. & vb. n. SLID'ING (slīd'ing).** [AS. *slīdan*.] 1. To move along a surface, as on snow or ice, without inter-

mission of contact; slip; glide. 2. To pass without observing or being observed or heeded; — often, *Now Colloq.*, used with *let*. 3. To pass smoothly or gently onward; glide; as, a boat *slides* through the water. 4. To move or go easily, quietly, quickly, or secretly; — often used with *out, away*, etc. 5. To slip in walking or standing. *Obsolescent.*

**Syn.** Slide, slip, glide. Slide commonly suggests esp. contact with the surface; slip, entire absence of friction or obstruction; glide, the smoothness or ease of the movement.

— *v. t.* 1. To cause to slide along a surface. 2. To pass or put quietly or imperceptibly; slip; as, the thief *slid* his hand into the bag.

— *n.* 1. Act of sliding. 2. That on which anything moves by sliding. 3. That which operates by sliding, as a cover for an aperture. 4. The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a declivity; as, a *landslide*. 5. A plate of glass on which is a picture to be projected by a stereopticon or the like; also, a plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope. 6. *Music.* a A grace of two or more small notes moving by conjoint degrees and leading to a principal note. b A portamento. c In the trumpet and trombone, a U-shaped section of tube pushed out and in to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics. — **slíd'er (slīd'ér), n.**

**slíde bar, 1.** A bar serving as a slide or guideway for something, as in a crosshead. 2. A bar that can be slid into, or out of, position.

**slíde knot, a** kind of slipknot. See *KNOT, Illust.*

**slíde valve, Mech.** Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port; specif., a kind of sliding valve often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alternately.

**slíding scale, a** A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. *b Econ.* A scale of work-

men's wages un-

**slíde valve, a** Cylinder of a steam engine, in which the piston works. *b* Steam Chest; *c* Steam Pipe; *d* Slide Valve showing admitting more or less steam through the Port *e*, and opening upon the selling communication between the Exhaust price of the prod- *f* Passage *f* and the Port *c*.

— *v. t.*, the rate of pay rising and falling with the price according to a certain scale.

**slíght (slīt), a.** [ME. *slīst, sleight*, orig., smooth, flat.] 1. Slender; slim; frail; as, a *slight* figure. 2. Not strong in intellect or character; foolish; silly. 3. Unimportant; paltry; mild; weak; feeble; scant; as, a *slight* effort, impression, pain.

— *v. t.* To disregard as insignificant; make light of; as: **a** To treat (a person) with intentional neglect. **b** To perform carelessly and inadequately. — *Syn.* See *NEGLECT*.

— *n.* A slighting; esp., an intentional neglect of courtesy due; manifestation of moderate contempt. — *Syn.* Disregard, negligence, inattention, contempt, indignity.

**slíght'ing, p. a.** Characterized by disregard or disrespect; disparaging; as, a *slighting* remark. — **slíght'ing-ly, adv.**

**slíght'ly, adv.** In a slight manner or degree.

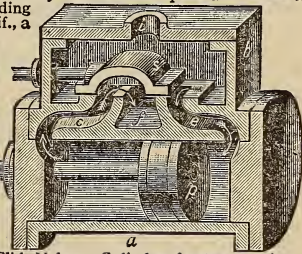
**slíght'ness, n.** Quality or state of being slight, inconsiderable, slender, or the like; also, formerly, negligence.

**slíly (slīly), Var. of SLILY.**

**slím (slīm), a.; slím'mér (-ér); -MEST.** [D. *slīm* crafty, bad, awry.] 1. Bad; worthless; mean. *Soal. & Dial.* 2. Frail; slight; unsubstantial; poor; as, a *slím* structure, a *slím* chance. 3. Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender. 4. Small in numbers, amount, etc.; sparse; as, a *slím* attendance. — *Syn.* See *SLENDER*.

**slíme (slīm), n.** [AS. *slīm*.] 1. Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud. 2. Any dirty substance that is moist, soft, and adhesive. 3. Bitumen. *Archaic.* 4. The mucous or mucuslike secretion of the skin of slugs, and snails, etc.

— *v. t.*, **SLIMED (slīmd); SLIM'ING (slīm'ing).** 1. To smear



**κ = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
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S

or cover with slime; make slimy. **2.** To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

**slime fungus.** A slime mold.

**slime mold or mould.** Any myxomycetous organism.

**slim'i-ly** (slim'i-lī), *adv.* In a slimy manner.

**slim'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being slimy.

**slim'ly** (slim'li), *adv.* In a slim manner; thinly.

**slim'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being slim.

**slim'sy** (slim'zi; -sī), *a.* Flimsy; frail, as a fabric or structure. *Colloq., U. S.*

**slim'y** (slim'i'), *a.*; **SLIM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Of or pert. to or like slime; also, covered with or yielding slime.

**sling** (slɪŋ), *n.* A drink of spirit and water sweetened.

**sling**, *v. t.*; *pret.* SLUNG (slʌŋg), *Archaic SLANG* (slɑŋg); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLING'ING. [AS. *slingan* to wind, twist.] **1.** To throw with a sling. **2.** To throw; hurl; cast. **3.** To place in a sling or slings for hoisting or lowering; also, to move, hoist, etc., by slings; as, to *sling* a cask. **4.** To suspend by a sling; as, to *sling* a rifle.

**— n.** **1.** An instrument, as a short strap with two strings fastened to the ends, for throwing stones, etc., by centrifugal force. **2.** Act or motion of hurling with or as with a sling; a throw; *fig.*, a stroke. **3.** A contrivance to suspend something; as: **a** A bandage put round the neck to support the arm or hand. **b** A loop, as of rope or chain, etc., to suspend something. **c** *Naut.* A chain or rope to support a yard or to lower or hoist a boat; — usually in *pl.*

**sling'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling.

**slink** (slɪŋk), *v. t.* To cast, or bring forth, prematurely; — said of beasts.

**— a.** Produced prematurely. **— n.** The prematurely born young (esp. a calf) of a beast.

**slink** (slɪŋk), *v. t.*; *pret.* SLUNK (slʌŋk), *Archaic SLANK* (slɑŋk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINK'ING. [AS. *slincan*.] To steal off or away; sneak. — **Syn.** See LURK.

**slip** (slɪp), *v. i.*, *SLIPPED* (slɪpt); *SLIP'PING.* [ME. *slippen*, and ME. *slippen*.] **1.** To slide; hence: to move smoothly and with little friction; glide. **2.** To lose one's footing or one's hold by reason of sliding. **3.** To err; fall into error. **4.** To move or start out of place with a sliding motion; — often used with *out, off*, etc.; as, the tool *slipped* and cut me. **5.** To go, come, pass, move, etc., in a quiet, furtive manner; steal; — used with *off, away*, etc.; as, time *slipped* by. **6.** To pass away or escape without notice or through inattention, neglect, etc.; as, he let his opportunities *slip*. — **Syn.** See SLIDE.

**— v. t.** **1.** To cause to slip; slide; put, pass, or the like, quickly, quietly, or secretly. **2.** To omit to seize or utilize, as an advantage; pass over. **3.** To cause to slip or slide off or out of place; as, a dog *slips* his collar. **4.** To let loose, as in pursuit of game; as, to *slip* a hound. **5.** To lunk (young); — said of beasts.

**— n.** **1.** Act of slipping; *fig.*, a sudden mishap. **2.** An inadvertent fault; error; blunder; as, a *slip* of the tongue. **3.** A slight transgression or offense; a false step. **4.** *Geol. & Mining.* Any slight movement dislocating the parts of a rock mass; the result of such a movement. **5.** *Hort.* A cutting or scion. **6.** A long and narrow piece; strip; a slender or slim person, esp. such a boy or girl. **7.** A leash for a dog; — because it can be quickly slipped. **8.** Any covering easily slipped on; as: **a** An underwaist or dress lining. **b** A child's pinafore or frock. **c** A case for a pillow, etc. **9.** *Mach.* = CREEP. See CREEP, *v. i.*, 5. **10.** A long seat or narrow pew. **U. S.** **11.** *Naut.* A An artificial plane on which a vessel is built or repaired. **c** A space for vessels to lie in between wharves or in a dock. **U. S.** **d** The difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid. **12.** Potter's clay in a very liquid state, used for decoration or as a cement. **13.** A whetstone having a cross-section in general like that of a wedge or of two wedges back to back. **14.** *Cricket.* The position of a fielder, or the fielder himself, on the off side of the wicket and behind the wicket keeper.

**slip/knot'** (slɪp'nɒt'), *n.*, or **slip knot.** A knot which slips along the rope around which it is made. See KNOT, *Illustr.*

**slip/page** (slɪp'ɑj), *n.* Act or amount of slipping; specif., *Mach.*, loss in working, as in transmission of power.

**slip'per** (slɪp'ēr), *a.* [AS. *stīpur*.] Slippery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**slip'per, n.** **1.** One who, or that which, slips. **2.** A kind of light shoe, easily slipped on or off.

**slip'pered** (-ēr'd), *a.* Wearing, or provided with, slippers.

**slip'per-i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being slippery.

**slip'per-y** (-ēr-i), *a.* [See SLIPPER, *v. i.*] Allowing or causing anything to slip; smooth. **2.** A Untrustworthy; tricky; sly; also, fickle; undependable; as, a *slippery* person. **b** Unstable; uncertain; not to be counted on; as, *slippery* promises. **3.** Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away; as, a *slippery* savage. **4.** Wanton; unchaste.

**slippery elm.** An American elm (*Ulmus fulva*) with mucilaginous inner bark; also, the bark, used as a demulcent.

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

**slip'py** (slɪp'i'), *a.*; **-PI-ER**; **-PI-EST.** [AS. *slīpig*.] Slippery. **slip'shod'** (-shōd'), *a.* **1.** Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel. **2.** Careless in dress, manners, etc.; slovenly. **slip'slop'** (-slɒp'), *n.* *Colloq.* **1.** Weak, poor, or flat liquor; slops. **2.** Weak, profless talk; twaddle.

**slipt** (slɪpt). Slipped. *Rare.*

**slit** (slɪt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SLIT or SLIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIT'TING. [AS. *slitan* to tear.] **1.** To cut; sever. *Obs.* **2.** To cut lengthwise; cut into long strips. **3.** To make a slit or long fissure in or on. **— n.** A long cut; narrow opening. — **slit'er** (slɪt'ēr), *n.*

**slith'er** (slɪth'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To slide; slip; glide.

**sliv'er** (slɪv'ēr), *v. t.* [AS. *slifan* to split.] To cut into long, thin pieces or very small pieces; slit. — *v. i.* To split; have slivers split off. — *n.* **1.** A sharp, slender fragment; splinter. **2.** A strand, as of cotton, ready for roving; also, wool, in a ribbonlike form, from the combing machine.

**sliv'er-er, n.** One who slivers; esp., one who slivers fish.

**slob** (slɒb), *n.* **1.** Mud, esp. of the seashore or sea bottom; ooze. *Chiefly Irish with reference to Ireland.* **2.** A shiftless, untidy person; — a vulgar term of contempt.

**slob'ber** (slɒb'ēr), *v. i.* To let saliva or liquid fall or dribble from the mouth; slaver; slabber; drool. — *v. t.* To wet and foul by slobbering. — *n.* Saliva or liquid dribbling from the mouth; slabber; drool. — **slob'ber-er, n.**

**slob'ber-y** (-i), *a.* Wet; sloppy, as land.

**sloe** (slɔ), *n.* [AS. *slā*.] **1.** The astringent fruit of the blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*); also, the tree. **2.** Any of various American wild plums (*P. americana*, *P. allegheniensis*, etc.).

**slog** (slɒg), *v. t. & i.*; **SLOGGED** (slɒgd); **SLOG'GING.** To hit hard, esp. with little attention to aim or the like as in cricket or boxing; slug; also, to drive with blows. — **slog'ger** (slɒg'ēr), *n.* *Both Cant or Colloq.*

**slo'gan** (slɒg'gɑn), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*; *sluagh* army + *ghairm* a call.] The war cry, or gathering word, of a Scottish Highland clan; any rallying cry or battle cry.

**sloid, slojd** (slɔɪd). Vars. of SLOYP.

**sloop** (slɔp), *n.* [D. *sloep*.] **1.** *Naut.* A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig consisting of at least a boom-and-gaff mainsail and a jib.

**2.** *Naval.* A sloop of war, formerly, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; later, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, carrying guns on one deck only; now, a small, armed vessel, equipped with sails as well as steam.

**Now Only Eng.**

**slop** (slɒp), *n.* [AS. *Sloop* Yacht. **1** Club Topsail; **2** *slop* (in comp.) frock, Mainsail; **3** Balloon Jib; **4** Spinnaker.] **1.**

Any outer or loose garment. **Obs.** **2.** Loose breeches; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** In *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; also, often, among seamen, clothing, bedding, etc.

**slop, n.** **1.** A puddle. **Obs.** **2.** Liquid spilled or thrown about; a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid. **3.** Mean, esp. weak, drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.* **4.** In *pl.* Dirty refuse water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed. **5.** A watery food for animals, or watery waste, esp. containing nutritive matter; as, distillery *slop*.

**— v. t. & i.**; **SLOPPED** (slɒpt); **SLOP'PING.** **1.** To spill or be spilled, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it. **2.** To soil with a liquid spilled.

**slope** (slɒp), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *slūpan* to slip, *p. p.* *slopan*.] **1.** An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal; slant. **2.** Any sloping ground; an incline; acclivity; declivity. **3.** The part of a continent descending toward a particular ocean; as, the Pacific *slope*. — **a.** Sloping; slanting. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t. & i.*; **SLOPED** (slɒpt); **SLOP'ING** (slɒp'ɪŋ). To incline, esp. from the horizontal; slant. — **Syn.** See SLANT. — **SLOP'ER** (slɒp'ēr), *n.*

**slop'ing** (slɒp'ɪŋ), *a.* Inclining or inclined; oblique; slanting. — **slop'ing-ly, adv.**

**slop'py** (slɒp'i'), *a.*; **-PI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-PI-EST.** **1.** Wet so as to spatter easily; wet as if spattered. **2.** Slovenly; careless. *Colloq.* — **slop'pi-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **slop'pi-ness, n.**

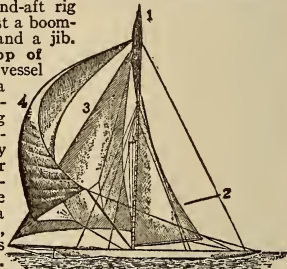
**slop'shop', n.** A shop where slops (cheap clothes) are sold.

**slop'work'** (-wɜrk'), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing; also, such clothing; slovenly work.

**slosh** (slɒʃh), *v. i.* To wallow, flounder, or move with splashing, through water, mire, or a wet place.

**slot** (slɒt), *n.* [LG. & D. *slot* a lock.] **1.** A slit. *Dial. or Rare.* **2.** A bolt or bar to fasten a door. *Dial. Eng.*

**āle**, recent, mak'er; ice, īl; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; chair; gō; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);





**slot** (slöt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *esclot*.] The track of a deer; hence, any track or trail.  
**slot**, *n.* A narrow aperture or depression as in or through some object or part, esp. for the reception of some moving or sliding piece or part or for some object to pass through. — *v. t.* To cut a slot in.

**slot** (slöth; slöth; 62), *n.* [From *slow*.] 1. Slowness; tardiness. *Archaic.* 2. Disinclination to action; sluggishness; laziness; indolence. 3. Any of several slow-moving arboreal edentate mammals of tropical forests of South and Central America, consisting of three-toed sloths (genus *Bradypus*), having three claws on each front foot, and two-toed sloths (genus *Cholepus*), having the front feet two-clawed. **slotful** (-fööl), *a.* Addicted to sloth; lazy; indolent. — *Syn.* See **idle**. — **slotful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*



Two-toed Sloth (*Cholepus hoffmanni*).

**slot machine**. A machine the operation of which is started by dropping a coin into a slot.  
**slot/ter** (slöt'tër), *n.* One who, or that which, makes slots.  
**slouch** (slouch), *n.* 1. A hanging of the head; drooping attitude; ungainly gait. 2. An awkward, clownish fellow. 3. A hanging down or drooping, as of a hat brim. — *v. i.* 1. To droop, as the head. 2. To walk, stand, or sit in a careless, ungainly manner. — *v. t.* To cause to droop.

**slouch'y** (slouch'i), *a.*; **slouch'ER** (-I-ër); **slouch'EST**. Slouching, esp. in gait or attitude. — **slouch'i-ly** (-li-ly), *adv.* — **slouch'i-ness**, *n.*  
**slough** (slü), *n.* 1. The skin, esp. the cast-off skin, of a serpent, etc.; cast. 2. *Med.* The dead mass separating from a foul sore or from gangrenous tissues. — *v. i.* 1. *Med.* To separate as dead matter from living tissues; — often used with *off* or *away*. 2. To be shed or cast off, as the skin; also, of the animal, to shed or cast its skin; molt. — *v. t.* To cast off, as the skin or slough; hence, fig., to discard.

**slough** (slou), *n.* [AS. *slöth*, *slög*, a hollow.] 1. A place of deep mud or mire. 2. (slöo) Also **sluw**, *slue*. A marshy place; a side channel or inlet from a river. *Local*, U. S. **slough'y** (slou'ti), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.  
**slough'y** (slü'ti), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.  
**Slo-vak'** (slö-väk'; slö'vák), *n.* [Bohem. *Slovák*, orig., a Slav.] One of a Slavic people of northwestern Hungary; also, their language. — **Slo-vak'i-an** (slö-väk'i-än; -vä'ki-än), *a. & n.*

**slow** (slüv'n), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *slof* careless, a sloven.] One habitually negligent of neatness or cleanliness, esp. in dress or person; one lazy and slipshod.  
**Slo-vene'** (slö-vën'), *n.* [G. *Slovene*.] One of a Slavic people of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria in Austria-Hungary. — **Slo-vene'**, *a.* — **Slo-ve'ni-an** (-vë'ni-än), *a. & n.*  
**slow'en-ly** (slüv'n-li), *a.* Having the habits of a sloven; characteristic of a sloven; slipshod. — **slow'en-li-ness**, *n.* *Syn.* Untidy, slatternly, dowdy, frowzy, blowzy, disorderly, frumpish. — **Slovenly**, **slatternly**, **dowdy**, **frowzy**, **blowzy**. **Slovenly** implies lack of neatness or order, strictly as displayed by a man; **slatternly** applies esp. to a woman. **Dowdy** (commonly of women) suggests lack of taste or style in dress; **frowzy** implies utter unkemptness, **blowzy**, a coarse and red complexion; but **frowzy** and **blowzy** are sometimes interchanged.

**slow'en-ly**, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.  
**slow'en-ry** (-ri), *n.* Slovenliness.  
**slow** (slö), *a.* [AS. *släu*.] 1. Moving at a low speed; not swift or rapid. 2. Not happening in a short time; lingering; gradual; as, *slow* growth. 3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; sluggish; as, *slow* of speech. 4. Not hasty or precipitate; deliberate; as, *slow* to wrath. 5. Behind in time, as a watch. 6. Stupid; dull; as, a *slow* evening. 7. Of such a nature or in such a condition as to hinder rapid progress, movement, etc.; as, a *slow* track. — *Syn.* **Slow**, **late**, **tardy**, **dilatatory**. **Slow** (opposed to *fast*) may denote either inertness or lack of rapidity; that is **late** (opposed to *early*) which comes after the due or proper time; as, a *slow* train, intellect; the train was *late*. That is **tardy** (opposed to *prompt*, *punctual*) which is sluggish or late or behindhand; one is **dilatatory** who is a habitual laggard, or inclined to procrastinate; as, a **tardy** pupil; **dilatatory** in action.

— *adv.* **Slowly**. — *v. t.* To render slow; also, to retard; **delay**. — *v. i.* To slow; — often with *up* or *down*.  
**slow/hound'** (-hound'), *n.* A sleuthhound. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.  
**slow'ly**, *adv.* In a slow manner; tardily.  
**slow match**. A match, or fuse, made so as to burn slowly and evenly, used for firing blasting charges, etc.  
**slow'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being slow.  
**slow/worm'** (-würm'), *n.* The blindworm.

**sloyd** (sloid), *n.* [Sw. *slöjd* skill, dexterity, esp. skilled labor.] Lit., skilled mechanical work, such as that of wood carving; hence, a system (**sloyd system**) of training in the use of tools and materials.

**slub** (slüb), *n.* 1. A roll of wool, cotton, or silk that is slightly twisted; roving. 2. In *pl.* Thick places in cotton rovings, slivers, and yarns. — *v. t.*; **slubbed** (slübd); **slub'bing**. To draw out and twist slightly (slivers of wool).  
**slub'ber** (slüb'ër), *v. t.* *Obs.* or *R.* or *Dial.* 1. To do in a slovenly way; botch, scamp. 2. To daub; stain; darken.  
**sludge** (slü), *n.* 1. Mud; mire; slush; sleet. 2. Something resembling mud or slush; as: a muddy or slimy deposit from sewage. b Mud from a drill hole in boring. 3. Small floating pieces of ice.

**sludg'y** (slü'ti), *a.* Miry; slushy; consisting of sludge.  
**slue** (slöo; 86), *v. t. & i.*; **slued** (slöod); **slu'ing** (slöo'ing). Also **slew**. [E. dial. *slew* to turn round.] To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis; twist. — *n.* Act or process of sluing a body; also, the position when slued.  
**slug**, *n.* A slug.  
**slug** (slüg), *n.* [ME. *slugge* sluggard, *sluggen* to be slothful.] 1. A sluggard. *Archaic.* 2. Any of numerous terres-



Slug (*Limax agrestis*). Nat. size.

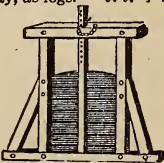
trial pulmonate gastropods (esp. genus *Limax*) related to ordinary land snails, but having the shell rudimentary and often buried in the mantle or wanting entirely. 3. Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a gastropod. 4. A rough piece of metal, esp. one used as a missile, as in old-time muskets; hence, a small bullet for air guns, etc. 5. *Print.* a A thick strip of metal less than type-high. b A type-high strip, as one with a figure, letter, etc., for temporary use, or a line of type in one piece. 6. A heavy blow, esp. with the fist. *Slang.*

— *v. t.*; **slugged** (slügd); **slug'ging** (-ing). 1. To make sluggish. *Obs.* 2. To strike heavily, esp. with the fist. *Cant* or *Slang*. — *v. i.* To become changed in shape by passing through the bore; — used of the projectile of a firearm.  
**slug'gard** (slüg'ärd), *n.* [*slug* + *-ard*.] One habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone. — *a.* Sluggish; lazy.  
**slug'ger** (-ër), *n.* One who strikes hard or with heavy blows; hence, a boxer; a prize fighter. *Slang.*  
**slug'gish** (slüg'tsh), *a.* 1. Idle and lazy, esp. habitually; slothful; dull. 2. Slow; having little motion; inert; as, a *sluggish* stream; a *sluggish* liver, pulse, etc. 3. Characteristic of a sluggard; dull; stupid; tame. — *Syn.* Indolent, dromish, drowsy, inactive. See **inert**. — **slug'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **slug'gish-ness**, *n.*

**sluice** (slöos; 86), *n.* [OF. *escluse*, LL. *exclusa*, *clusa*, prop., a shutting out, fr. L. *excludere*, *-clusum*. See **ex-clude**.] 1. An artificial passage for water, fitted with a gate to regulate the flow; also, a water gate or floodgate. 2. A channel through which anything flows. 3. The stream flowing through a floodgate; also, a body of water pent up behind a floodgate. 4. A long, inclined trough, or flume, for washing auriferous earth, floating down logs, etc.; specif., *Gold Mining*, such a contrivance paved with rifles, etc., to hold the quicksilver for catching the gold.

— *v. t.*; **sluiced** (slöst); **sluic'ing** (slöos'ing). 1. To draw off by or as by a sluice. 2. To let water upon through a sluice; wet copiously. 3. To wash with or in a stream running through a sluice; as, to *sluice* earth in mining. 4. To transport or float through a sluiceway, as logs. — *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice. [sluice.]

**sluice gate**. The sliding gate of a sluice.  
**sluice'way'** (-wä'), *n.* An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice. *Specif.*: = **sluice**, *n.* 4.  
**slum** (slüm), *n.* A foul street of a city, esp. one with a slovenly, often vicious, population; a low neighborhood; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i.*; **slummed** (slümd); **slum'ming**. To visit or frequent slums. *Colloq.*



Sluice Gate.

**slum'ber** (slüm'bër), *v. t.* [AS. *slumerian*, fr. *sluma* slumber.] 1. To sleep; doze; drowse. 2. To be in a state of negligence or inactivity. — *n.* Sleep, esp. light sleep; doze. — **slum'ber-er**, *n.* — **slum'ber-less**, *a.*  
**slum'ber-ous** (-üs), *a.* Also **slum'brous** (-brüs). 1. Soporific. 2. Sleepy; drowsy. — *Syn.* See **SLEEPY**.  
**slum'ber-y** (-i), *a.* Somnolent; sleepy; occurring in sleep.  
**slum'gum'** (slüm'güm'), *n.* The impure residue, consisting of cocoons, propolis, etc., remaining after the wax is extracted from honeycombs.  
**slum'mer** (-ër), *n.* One who slums.

**slump** (slümp), *n.* 1. A boggy place. *Scot.* 2. A falling or declining, esp. suddenly and markedly; a falling off; as, a *slump* in prices. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* 1. To fall or sink suddenly,

Æ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.





as through ice, in a bog, etc. **2.** To undergo a slump, or sudden decline. *Colloq.*

**slung** (slŭng), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SLING.

**slung shot**, a small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle, strap, or the like, for use as a weapon.

**slunk**, *pret.* & *p. p.* of SLINK.

**slur** (slŭr), *v. t.*; **SLURRED** (slŭrd); **SLUR'RING** (-ŭng). **1.** To soil, as by smearing; sully; contaminate. **2.** To disparage; asperse. **3.** To pass over lightly or with little notice; slight; also, to make vague, obscure, or indefinite by slight treatment; as, to *slur facts*. **4.** To pronounce indistinctly; as, to *slur a syllable*. **5. Music.** **a** To perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a legato manner. **b** To mark with a slur in order to indicate such performance. — *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence: a slight reproach or disgrace; stigma. **2.** A slighting intimation; innuendo. **3. Music.** **a** A curved line (  ) or (  ) connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break, as when made in one continued breath on a wind instrument or with one stroke of a bow. Cf. TIE, *n.*; LEGATO, *a.* **b** The combination of two or more slurred tones; a legato effect. **4. Phon.** A weak or very light glide.

**slur'ry** (slŭr'ŷ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ŷz). Thin, watery mud or cement, or any similar substance.

**slush** (slŭsh), *n.* **1.** Soft mud or mire. *Rare.* **2.** A mixture of snow and water; half-melted snow. **3.** A mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication, esp. of masts and spars. **4.** Refuse grease and fat from cooking, esp. on shipboard. **5. Mach.** A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machines are painted. **6.** Trashy and emotional talk or writing; gush.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cover or smear with slush. **2.** To fill in with mortar, cement, or the like; — often with *up*. **3.** To wash roughly or wet copiously; sluice. *Colloq.*

**slush'y** (-ŷ), *a.* Abounding in, characterized by, or resembling, slush; as, *slushy streets*; a *slushy speech*.

**slut** (slŭt), *n.* **1.** Untidy woman; slattern. **2.** A woman or girl low or loose in character; a hussy; jade. *Chiefly Eng.* **3.** A bitch. — **slut'tish** (-ish), *a.* — **slut'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **slut'tish-ness**, *n.*

**slut'ter-y** (-ĕr-ŷ), *n.* Sluttishness. *Rare.*

**slly** (slŷ), *a.*; **slly'ER** (slŷ'ĕr) or **slly'ER**; **slly'EST** or **slly'EST**. [*ME. slŷ, slegh, sleih, fr. Scand.*] **1.** Cunning; shrewd; ingenious; — in a good sense. *Obs.* **2.** Artful; crafty; also, marked by artful secrecy; subtle; as, a *slly trick*. **3.** Lightly artful or mischievous; roguish; as, *slly jests*. — **Syn.** Crafty, wily. See CUNNING. — **slly'ly**, **slly'ly** (slŷ'ly), *adv.* — **slly'ness**, *n.*

**slly'boots'** (slŷ'boots'), *n.*; *pl.* in form but usually construed as a *sing.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person or animal. *Humorous.*

**slype** (slŷp), *n.* [See SLIP, *v. i.*] *Arch.* A narrow passage, esp. between the transept and chapter house or deanery in a cathedral or monastic church.

**smack** (smăk), *n.* [*D. smak.*] A sailing vessel, esp. a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing; in England, a large fishing vessel, strictly one fore-and-aft-rigged.

**smack**, *n.* [*AS. smæc taste, savor.*] **1.** Taste or flavor, esp. a slight one; savor. **2.** A small quantity; taste; smattering; as, a *smack of knowledge*. **3.** A loud kiss; buss. **4.** A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, as in gusto, or of a whip. **5.** A quick, smart blow; a slap. — **Syn.** See TASTE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To have a smack, or savor, of anything. **2.** To suggest by its quality; — usually used with *of*; as, his talk *smacked of cant*. **3.** To kiss with a sharp noise; buss. **4.** To make a noise by separation of the lips, as after tasting anything good. — *v. i.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise; buss. **2.** To make a smack (of the lips). **3.** To strike so as to make a sharp noise.

**smack'ing**, *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence: brisk; lively; spanking; as, a *smacking breeze*. — *n.* A sharp, quick noise; a smack.

**small** (smŏl), *a.* [*AS. smæl.*] **1.** Relatively little in size; diminutive. **2.** Little, or not large, in number, duration, value, etc. **3.** Of little consequence, significance, or the like; trivial; insignificant; as, a *small matter*. **4.** Not of marked talent or distinction; lesser; as, *small poets*. **5.** Carrying on a small business, or the like; as, *small tradesmen*. **6.** Of little strength; as: **a** Of the voice, gentle; soft; also, thin and clear. **b** Diluted or weak; thin; as, *small beer*. **7.** Petty; mean; as, a *small nature*.

**Syn.** Small, little, diminutive, miniature. **Small** (opposed to *large*) and **little** (opposed to *big, great*) are often used without distinction. But **small** (which is oftener than **little** applied to number, quantity, amount, etc.) often suggests that which is less than the ordinary or the expected; **little** is more absolute; it may also connote tenderness or paths, which *small* rarely does; a *small house*; a *little house*; a *small* (not *little*) attendance; my *little boy*; his *small boy*; a pathetic *little smile*. **Diminutive** is stronger than **small**. That is **miniature** which is in a very small scale; as, a *miniature creation*. Also, see LESS, *a.*

**small arms**, arms carried on the person; now, generally, only portable firearms. — **s. cranberry**, the common European cranberry (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*); so called in the United States. — **s. fry**, small fish; hence, persons or things of little importance. — **s. hours**, the, the early hours of the morning, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. — **s. pica**. *Print.* See TYPE. — **s. talk**, light or trifling conversation.

— *adv.* **1.** In small pieces or parts. **2.** In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; slightly. **Obs.** **3.** Faintly; timidly; specif., in or with a gentle or subdued voice.

— *n.* **1.** A small thing; — now only in *pl.* **2.** The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small of the leg* or of the back. **3.** In *pl.* Smallclothes. *Colloq.* & *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**4.** In *pl.* = RESPONSE, *2. Univ. of Oxford.*

**small'age** (smŏl'ā), *n.* [*small* + *F. ache* smallage, *fr. L. apium* parsley.] The wild form of celery.

**small'clothes'** (-klŏthz'), *n. pl.* Knee breeches; esp., the tight-fitting knee breeches of the 18th century. *Archaic.*

**small'ish**, *a.* Somewhat small.

**small'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being small.

**small'pox'** (smŏl'pŏks'), *n.* [*small* + *poz*, *pocks.*] A contagious febrile disease, with a peculiar pustular eruption.

**small'sword'** (-sŏrd'), *n.* A light sword for thrusting; esp., the sword worn by 18th-century civilians of standing.

**smalt** (smŏlt), *n.* [*It. smalto*, *LL. smaltum.*] A deep blue pigment prepared by fusing together silica, potash, and oxide of cobalt, and reducing to powder the glass thus formed.

**smalt'te** (smŏl'tit), **smalt'ine** (-tin), *n.* A tin-white or gray lustrous mineral, essentially a compound of arsenic and cobalt, but usually containing iron and nickel.

**smar'agd** (smăr'ăgd), **smar'agde**, *n.* [*L. smaragdus*. See EMERALD.] The emerald. — **smar-rag'dine** (smă-răg'din), *a.* Both *Obs.* or *Rare.*

**smar-rag'dite** (-dit), *n.* *Min.* A green foliated amphibole.

**smart** (smärt), *v. t.* [*AS. smeor-tan.*] **1.** To feel, or be the seat of, a pungent local pain. **2.** To feel sharp pain of mind; feel grief; suffer. **3.** To cause a smart; as, the blow *smarted*.

— *v. i.* To cause to smart. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A quick, pungent pain; a pricking local pain. **2.** Sharp pain of mind; poignant grief; as, the *smart of affliction*.

— *a.* **1.** Causing smart or a smart; stinging. **2.** Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart pain* or grief. **3.** Vigorous; sharp; as, *smart exercise*. **4.** Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart breeze*. **5.** Witty; now, esp., somewhat cheaply witty; as, a *smart saying*. **6.** Active; capable; clever; shrewd. **7.** A rich or showy; — said of articles of dress, etc. **b** Elegantly, sprucely, or showily dressed. **c** Fashionable; in the mode; as, the *smart set*. *Colloq.*

**Syn.** Smart, clever. **Smart** suggests either pungency of wit, often verging on pertness, or spruceness or dash of style; **clever** implies intellectual adroitness or dexterity, and often suggests contrast with more substantial qualities; as, ill-bred persons are often *smart* and captious; she liked to be thought *clever*. In colloq. usage (esp. in U. S.), *clever* is often loosely synonymous with "nice," good-natured.

**smart'en** (smärt'n), *v. t.* To make smart or spruce; — usually used with *up*. — *v. i.* To smarten one's self.

**smart'ly** (smärt'ly), *adv.* In a smart manner.

**smart money**. **1.** Exemplary damages. **2.** A money allowed to soldiers, sailors, workmen, etc., for wounds and injuries received. *Eng.* **b** Money paid to cancel an agreement or to free one's self from some unpleasant engagement.

**smart'ness** (smärt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being smart.

**smart'weed'** (smärt'wĕd'), *n.* The water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*); also, any of several other species of the same genus of plants.

**smash** (smăsh), *v. t.* [*Prob. imitative, with influence of mash.*] **1.** To dash to pieces; crush. **2.** To destroy utterly; shatter; as, to *smash a theory*. **3. Lawn Tennis.** To hit (the ball) from above the level of the net with a very hard overhead stroke. — *v. i.* **1.** To go to pieces suddenly, as from collision. **2.** To move or be propelled violently against something.

— *n.* **1.** A breaking or dashing to pieces; also, *Colloq.*, a severe collision. **2.** Utter or serious disaster; ruin; a wreck. *Colloq.* **3.** A drink of spirits with ice, water, sugar, and mint, or the like; as, a *brandy smash*. — **smash'er**, *n.*

**smash'up'**, *n.* A smash; esp., a disastrous collision. *Colloq.*

**smatch** (smăch), *n.* Taste; smack; — lit. or fig.

**smat'ter** (smăt'tĕr), *v. t.* To have a slight, superficial knowledge; — usually with *of*. — *v. i.* To have, or talk with, a smattering of. — *n.* Superficial knowledge; smattering.

**smat'ter'er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who has only superficial knowledge.

**smat'ter-ing**, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

**smat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.* Superficially; with slight knowledge.

**smear** (smĕr), *n.* [*AS. smeoru* fat, grease.] **1.** An unctuous substance; grease. **2.** A blot or blotch; daub; stain. — *v. t.* **1.** To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; *Obs.*, to anoint ceremonially; — sometimes used fig., usually with the implication of sully or contaminating. **2.** To spread or lay (on) in a blotch or daub.

**smear'y** (smĕr'ŷ), *a.* **1.** Tending to smear; viscous. **2.** Soiled or greasy, as if smeared. — **smear'y-ness**, *n.*

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ŷse, ŷnite, ŷrn, ŷp, circŷs, meniŷ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;



**smell** (smĕl), *v. t.* [ME. *smellen, smillen, smullen.*] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; get the scent of. **2.** To detect, perceive, or investigate as if by the sense of smell; scent out; — often used with *out*. — *v. i.* **1.** To have an odor or scent; have a particular odor; — often used with *of*. **2.** To savor or smack of any quality. **3.** To exercise the sense of smell; — formerly used with *to, now, Colloq., with of or at*. **4.** To pry or make investigations; nose; — usually used with the adverb *about*.

— *n.* **1.** The sense by which certain qualities of substances are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. **2.** Any sensation of odor, scent, perfume, etc.; also, the quality of a thing which affects the olfactory organs. **3.** An act or instance of smelling; sniff. **4.** A representation or suggestion of a smell, esp. a subtle suggestion.

**Syn.** Smell, odor, scent, fragrance, perfume, aroma. **Smell**, the most general word, and odor may suggest either a pleasant or an unpleasant impression. **Scent** often implies less strength than *smell* or *odor*; fragrance is a fresh and pleasant odor. **Perfume** may be either natural or artificial, and either light or heavy. **Aroma** suggests a distinctive, often delicately spicy, odor. See **REDOLENT**.

**smell'er** (smĕl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who smells (in any sense). **2.** A tactile bristle, as one of a cat's whiskers; a feeler.

**smell'-feast'**, *n.* A parasite; a sponger.

**smell'ing salts.** An aromatic preparation of carbonate of ammonia and, often, some scent, to avoid or relieve faintness, headache, etc.

**smell'y** (smĕl'y), *a.* Odorous; esp., unpleasantly odorous.

**smelt** (smĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of **SMELL**.

**smelt** (smĕlt), *n.* [AS.] Any of certain small fishes (of the family *Ar-*

*gentinidae*, esp. and orig. *Osmerus eperlanus*) closely resembling the trout in general structure.



Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

**smelt**, *v. t.* To melt or fuse, as ore, in order to separate and refine the metal; hence: to reduce; refine. — *v. i.* To melt a metal; be smelted or fused.

**smelt'er** (smĕl'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, smelts; a smelter, or a man who owns or runs one.

**smelt'er-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES. A smelting establishment.

**smew** (smū), *n.* A merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern Europe and Asia. The male has a large white crest.

**smil'a-ca'ceous** (smil'ā-kā'shū's), *a.* [See **SMILAX**.] **Bot.**

Belonging to a family (*Smilacaceae*) of herbs or somewhat woody vines, having leaves with one to five prominent parallel veins, dioecious flowers, and globose berries.

**smil'ax** (smil'āks), *n.* [L., bindweed, Gr. *σμῖλαξ*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Smilax*) of plants, the greenbriers, usually woody vines, often with sharp prickles. Several tropical species yield sarsaparilla. **2.** A delicate twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) much used for decoration.

**smile** (smīl), *v. i.*; **SMILED** (smīld); **SMILING** (smīl'ing).

**1.** To have, produce, or exhibit a smile. **2.** To look joyous or favorably disposed; have an appearance suggesting joy and good will; as, *smiling* spring. **3.** To be propitious; favor; as, fortune *smiled* on him. — *v. t.* To affect, express, etc., by a smile; as, *to smile* consent.

— *n.* **1.** A facial expression marked esp. by an upward curving of the corners of the mouth and indicating amusement, pleasure, etc., or contempt, derision, etc. **2.** Fig.: a Favor; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. **3.** Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring. — **smil'er** (smīl'ĕr), *n.* — **smil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**smirch** (smīrch), *v. t.* To smear with that which stains or makes dirty; soil; sully; — often used fig. of reputation, honor, etc. — *n.* A smutch; smear; stain.

**smirk** (smīrk), *v. i.* [AS. *smearian, smearcian*, to smile.]

To smile in an affected or conceited manner; simper. — **Syn.** See **SIMPER**. — *n.* An affected smile; simper.

**smit** (smīt), *p. p.* & *Rare, pret.* of **SMITE**.

**smite** (smīt), *v. t.*; *pret.* **SMOTE** (smōt), rarely **SMIT** (smīt); *p. p.* **SMIT'TEN** (smīt'n), **SMIT**, or *Rare, SMOTE*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SMIT'ING** (smīt'ing). [AS. *smītan* to smear, soil.] **1.**

To strike, esp. heavily, as with the hand or an instrument held in the hand. **2.** To cause to strike; drive; strike; — used with *on, against, into, etc.* **3.** To blast; destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke; hence: to afflict; chasten. **4.** To strike or affect (with passion or emotion); as, *smitten* with amazement. **5.** To bring distress or grief to; trouble; as, his conscience *smote* him. **6.** To affect with the force and abruptness of a blow; as, a cry *smote* his ears. — **Syn.** See **STRIKE**. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike, esp. heavily. *Archaic.* **2.** To act like a sudden blow on something.

**smith'er** (smīt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, smites.

**smith** (smīth), *n.* [AS. *smīð*.] One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals; forger.

**smith'er-eens'** (smīt'ĕr-ĕnz'), **smith'ers** (smīt'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**smith'er-y** (smīt'ĕr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). **1.** The workshop of a smith; smithy; stithy. **2.** Work done by, or the trade or craft of, a smith.

**smith'son-ite** (smīt'sūn-īt), *n.* [After J. L. M. *Smithson*.] *Min.* a Native zinc carbonate, ZnCO<sub>3</sub>; — called also *calamine*. **b** = CALAMINE, **a**.

**smith'y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* **SMITHIES** (-iz). [AS. *smīððe*.] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith.

**smi'ten** (smīt'n), *p. p. & p. a.* of **SMITE**.

**smock** (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoc*.] **1.** A woman's chemise; shift. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** A smock frock; also, a somewhat similar garment worn by women. — *v. t.* **1.** To clothe in a smock. **2.** To make or ornament with smocking.

**smock frock.** A coarse frock, or long shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers, esp. in Europe.

**smock'ing** (smōk'ing), *n.* *Needlework.* Ornamental shirred work which produces a honeycombed effect.

**smoke** (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca*.] **1.** The gaseous products of burning materials, esp. of organic materials, as wood, coal, peat, etc., made visible by carrying small particles of carbon, which finally settle as *soot*. **2.** Visible fumes from anything, as aqueous vapor, etc. **3.** Anything unsubstantial or ephemeral, as idle talk. **4.** Act or fact of smoking, esp. tobacco. — **Syn.** Fume, reek, vapor, smother.

— *v. i.*; **SMOKED** (smōkt); **SMOK'ING** (smōk'ing). **1.** To emit or exhale smoke; reek. **2.** To emit smoke offensively, unduly, or improperly. **3.** Fig., to burn; be kindled; rage. **4.** To raise a dust like smoke by rapid motion; hence: to move very fast; as, the car *smoked* past. **5.** To smoke a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; disinfect, cure, etc., by smoke; as, *to smoke* hams. **2.** To fill or scent with smoke; as, *to smoke* a room; — often used with *up*.

**3.** To subject to the action of smoke, as for driving out, stupefying, etc.; — used with *out*; as, *to smoke* out a woodchuck. **4.** To detect; smell; suspect. *Archaic.* **5.** To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; use or burn in smoking; as, *to smoke* a pipe or cigar.

**smoke'jack'** ('jāk'), *n.* A device for turning a spit by a wheel moved by the ascending gases in a chimney.

**smoke'less**, *a.* Making or having little or no smoke.

**smokeless powder**, one of a class of powders (usually composed of gun cotton with or without other substances) producing little or no smoke on explosion.

**smok'er** (smōk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, smokes. **2.** A smoking car or compartment. *Colloq.* **3.** A gathering for smoking and social intercourse. *Colloq.*

**smoke'stack'** (smōk'stāk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive, shop, or factory.

**smoke tree.** Any of a genus (*Cotinus*) consisting of two species of small anacardiaceous trees or shrubs which bear large panicles of minute flowers suggestive of smoke.

**smok'y** (smōk'y), *a.*; **SMOK'Y-ER** (-i-ĕr); -*EST*. **1.** Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or offensively. **2.** Like, or of the color of, smoke. **3.** Filled with smoke; thick;azy; as, a *smoky* atmosphere. — **smok'y-ly** (smōk'y-lī), *adv.* — *i-ness*, *n.*

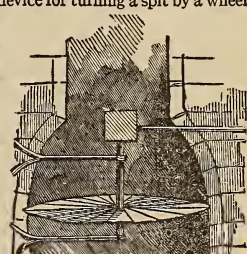
**smol'der**, **smoul'der** (smōl'dĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; waste away by slow combustion. **2.** To exist in suppressed or smothered activity; burn inwardly; as, a *smoldering* feud. — *n.* Smoke; smother.

**smooch** (smōoch). *Var.* of **SMUTCH**.

**smooth** (smōoth), *a.* [AS. *smōð*.] **1.** Having an even surface; not rough. **2.** Evenly spread or arranged; sleek; as, *smooth* hair. **3.** Without lumps or with perfect blending of the elements; as, a *smooth* batter. **4.** Without hair, either by nature or as a result of shaving; as, a *smooth* cheek. **5.** Gently flowing; hence: unfrilled; calm; as, a *smooth* disposition. **6.** Fluent; even; as, a *smooth* style. **7.** Bland; mild; soothing; hence: a Not harsh or acrid to the taste; as, a *smooth* wine. **8.** Flattering; free from what is unpleasant; suave; as, *smooth* words. **9.** Without jarring, jolting, etc.; as, a *smooth* motion. **10.** A *Greek Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate; as, the *smooth* breathing.

**b Phon.** Liquid; vowel-like, as the consonants *l, m, n, ng, r.* **10. Mech. & Physics.** Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless.

**Syn.** **Smooth**, sleek, glossy. **Smooth** implies evenness or uniformity of surface; that which is sleek is smooth and soft; that which is glossy is smooth and shining; as, a panther sleek of coat; the beech has smooth and



Smokejack.



*glossy foliage. Fig., these words imply speciousness or plausibility. SEE LEVEL.*

**—adv.** Smoothly.

**—n.** 1. Act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths. 2.

That which is smooth; a smooth part.

**—v. t.** 1. To make smooth or even. 2. To make easy; free

from obstruction or difficulties. 3. To free from harshness;

make flowing; as, to smooth the voice. 4. To palliate;

gloze; as, to smooth over a fault. 5. To quiet, soften, esp.

with blandishments; also, to make agreeable or bland; as,

to smooth an angry person. 6. To remove or reduce;—

usually used with *away*; as, to smooth away a hillock.

**smooth' bore', or smooth'-bore', a.** *Firearms.* Having a

bore of smooth surface;—disting. from *rifled*. [smooth.]

**smooth'en** (smūth'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become

**smooth'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who or that which, smooths.

**smooth'-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.* 1. Beardless; clean-shaven. 2.

Smooth, or bland, in expression.

**smooth'ly, adv.** In a smooth manner.

**smooth'ness, n.** Quality or state of being smooth.

**smote** (smōt), *pret. (& Rare, p. p.)* of SMITE.

**smooth'er** (smūth'ēr), *n.* [M.E. *smother*, fr. AS. *smorian*

to choke.] 1. That which smothers or stifles, as smoke, fog,

etc. 2. A state of smoldering or, fig., of suppression; also, a

fire that smolders.

**—v. t.** 1. To deprive of the air necessary for life; suffocate.

2. To stifle; deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes;

deaden; as, to smother a fire. 3. To suppress; conceal; as,

to smother one's displeasure. 4. *Cookery.* To cook in a covered

dish, or cover thickly with something. — *v. i.* 1. To be

suffocated or stifled. 2. To smolder. 3. To be suppressed or

deprived of vent, as wrath. — **smooth'er-y** (smūth'ēr-i), *a.*

**smoul'der** (smōl'dēr), *Var.* of SMOLDER.

**smudge** (smūj), *n.* 1. A thick or suffocating smoke. *Now*

*U. S.* 2. A smoldering mass of combustibles used to keep

off insects. *Chiefly U. S. & Canada.* 3. A smutch; smear.

**—v. t.** 1. SMUDGE (smūjd); SMUDGE'ING (smūj'ing). 1. To

smoke with a smudge. *U. S.* 2. To smutch; smear. —

**smudge'y** (smūj'i), *a.* — **smudge'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.*

**smug** (smūg), *a.*; SMUG'GER; —*CEST.* Primly or affectedly

neat, nice, or proper, as in dress; characterized by, or of or

pert to, a commonplace, self-satisfied, and affectedly or

primly proper air or character. — **SYN.** SEE SUAVE.

**smug'gle** (smūg'gl), *v. t. & i.*; —*GLED* (-lĭd), —*GLING* (-lĭng).

1. To import or export secretly and contrary to law or

without paying duties imposed by law. 2. To convey or

introduce clandestinely. [played in smuggling.]

**smug'gler** (-lēr), *n.* 1. One who smuggles. 2. A vessel em-

**smug'gly, adv.** In a smug manner.

**smug'ness, n.** Quality or character of being smug.

**smut** (smūt), *n.* 1. Foul matter, like soot; also, a spot

made by, or a particle of, such matter. 2. A destructive

fungous disease of various plants; any fungus producing it;

as, corn or wheat *smut*. 3. Obscene language; ribaldry;

obscenity. — *v. t.*; SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. To stain or

taint with smut. — *v. i.* 1. To gather, or be affected by,

smut. 2. To give off smut; crock.

**smutch** (smūch), *n.* A dark or dirty mark or stain; smudge.

**—v. t.** To blacken, as with smoke, soot, etc.; smudge. —

**smutch'y, a.**

**smut'ty** (smūt'ti), *a.*; —*TLER* (-i-ēr); —*TI-EST.* 1. Affected by

smut (the fungus). 2. Sooted or tainted with smut; smut-

ted. 3. Smut-colored; dark; dusky. 4. Obscene; indecent.

— **smut'ti-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **smut'ti-ness, n.**

**Smyr'ni-ot** (smūr'ni-ōt), **Smyr'ni-ote** (-ōt), *a.* [NGr.

*Smyrniōtēs.*] Of or pert. to Smyrna. — *n.* A native or in-

habitant of Smyrna.

**snack** (snāk), *n.* 1. Share; part. *Obs., exc., Colloq.* in: to go

snacks, to share. 2. A bite; morsel; hasty repast. *Colloq.*

**snaf'fle** (snāf'fl), *n.* [D. *snavel* beak, snout.] A kind of

jointed bridle bit without curb;—called also *snaffle* bit,

— *v. t.*; —*FLED* (-lĭd); —*FLING* (-lĭng). To put a snaffle in the

mouth of; submit to a snaffle; bridle.

**snag** (snāg), *n.* 1. A stump of a branch lopped off; protu-

berance; a rough branch broken off. 2. A tooth projecting

beyond the rest; a broken or decayed tooth. 3. A tree or

branch fixed in the bottom of navigable water and danger-

ous to boats. *U. S. & Australia.* 4. Fig., a concealed diffi-

culty or obstacle; as, he ran against a snag in his enter-

prise. *Colloq.* 5. A secondary branch of an antler. — *v. t.*;

SNAGGED (snāgd); SNAG'GING (snāg'ing). To run upon, or

entangle with, a snag; also, to clear (a river) of snags. *U. S. &*

*Australia.* — **snag'ged** (-ĕd; 24), *a.* — **snag'gy** (-i), *a.*

**snail** (snāl), *n.* [AS. *snægel*, *snegel.*] 1. Any of numerous

gastropods, esp. a terrestrial one with a spiral shell (family *Helici-*

*dæ*). Some are used as food (esp. in France). 2. A slug-gard.

**snail'-paced'** (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-

moving, like a snail.

**snake** (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca.*] Any

of numerous limbless reptiles (group *Ophidia*, an order

or suborder of the *Squamata*) having a very elongate body; an ophidian; serpent. Some snakes have certain of the salivary glands modified into poison glands and some of the upper teeth developed into grooved or tubular fangs.

**—v. t.**; **SNAKED** (snākt); **SNAK'ING** (snāk'ing). To drag or

draw, as a snake from a hole; jerk;—often used with *out*.

*Slang, U. S.* — *v. i.* To crawl or move like a snake; pro-

gress in a wavy or spiral course; move stealthily; sneak.

**snake'bird'** (-bīrd'), *n.* Any of several fish-eating birds

(genus *Anhinga*), allied to the

cormorants, but having a long

snakelike neck.

**snake fence.** A worm fence.

**snake'fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.* Any of vari-

ous fishes, as the ribbon fish, re-

sembling, or suggestive of, a snake.

**snake'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A turtlehead.

**snake'root'** (-rōōt'), *n.* Any of numerous

plants, mostly reputed to cure snake

bites; also, the root of any of these.

Among the more important are: *Vir-*

*ginia snakeroot* (*Aristolochia serpen-*

*taria*); black *s.* (*Cimicifuga racemosa*

and species of *Santicala*); *Senega s.* (*Pol-*

*lygala senega*); *button s.* (*Eryngium* and species of *La-*

*ctantaria*); *white s.* (*Eupatorium ageratoideis*).

**snak'y** (snāk'i), *a.*; **SNAK'Y-ER** (-i-ēr), —*I-EST.* 1. Pert. to, or

characteristic of, a snake or snakes; like a snake; serpentine.

2. Sly; cunning; deceitful. 3. Covered with, having,

or abounding in, snakes.

**snap** (snāp), *v. t.*; **SNAPPED** (snāpt); **SNAP'PING.** [LG. or D.

*snappen* to snap up, snatch.] 1. To snatch, or seize sud-

denly, esp. with the teeth; hence, to bite. 2. To break

short, as brittle substances. 3. To attack suddenly with

sharp, angry words;—usually used with *up*. 4. To crack;

cause (as a whip) to make a cracking noise. 5. To shut or to

close down with a sharp sound; as, to snap the hammer of

a gun. 6. To project with a quick, jerky motion; as, to

snap back a football. 7. To take an instantaneous photo-

graph of; snapshot.

**—v. i.** 1. To grasp sharply or snatch (at anything) as with

the teeth;—usually used with *at*. 2. To break short or

suddenly; as, the mast *snapped*. 3. To give forth a sharp,

cracking noise; crack, as blazing wood. 4. To utter sharp,

angry words;—often used with *at*; as, to snap at a child.

5. Of a firearm, to make a sharp sound by the falling of the

hammer; miss fire. 6. Of the eyes, to flash, as in anger.

**—n.** 1. Act of snatching, or seizing suddenly, as with the

teeth. 2. A sudden breaking of something brittle or tense;

also, the sharp sound of such breaking. 3. A sudden, sharp

blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb. 4. A

sharp, abrupt sound, as the crack of a whip. 5. That

which is, or may be, seized or obtained quickly; hence: a

bite or morsel; a snack. 6. A small catch held by a spring,

or one which closes with a snapping sound; a device having

such a catch. 7. Briskness; vigor; energy. *Colloq.* 8. A

sudden severe spell of (cold) weather. 9. A thin, crisp cake,

usually small and flavored with ginger. 10. Any task,

labor, or the like, that yields satisfactory results with little

effort. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.* 11. *Photog.* A snapshot.

**—a.** Done, made, or carried through, quickly and without

deliberation; as, a *snap* decision. *Colloq.*

**snap'back'**, *n.* *American Football.* Act of snapping back

the ball; also, sometimes, the center rush.

**snap'drag'on** (snāp'drāg'ūn), *n.* 1. Any of several garden

plants (genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. *A. majus*) having showy

flowers likened to a dragon's face. 2. A game in which

raisons are snatched from burning brandy and eaten; also,

that which is so eaten.

**snap'hance'** (snāp'hāns'), *n.* [D. *snaphaan* a gun, orig.,

the snapping cock of a gun.] A spring lock carrying a

flint; also, an old-time musket having such a lock.

**snapp'er** (snāp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, snaps. 2.

a Any of numerous active carnivorous basslike marine

fishes (family *Lutjanidæ*) of warm seas. b Any of various

other fishes, as the young of the bluefish, the rosefish, etc.

3. a A snapping turtle. b A snapping beetle.

**snapp'er-back'**, *n.* *American Football.* The player who

snaps back the ball; the center rush.

**snapping beetle.** Any of numerous beetles (of the family

*Elateridæ*) which produce a

slight snapping noise with

the prothorax, as in jumping;

an elater.

**snapping turtle.**

Either of two large and vor-

acious American aquatic

turtles (*Chelydra serpen-*

*tina* and *Macrochelys lacer-*

*Snapping Turtle* (*Chelydra ser-*

*pentina*). ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

which seize their prey

with a snap of their jaws. Both are much used as food.

**snail'-paced'** (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-

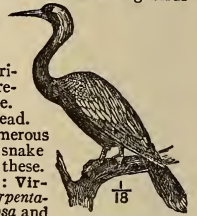
moving, like a snail.

**snake** (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca.*] Any

of numerous limbless reptiles (group *Ophidia*, an order



Snail (*Macrochelys con-cava*).



Snakebird.



Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra ser-pentina*). ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect;

ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**snap/pish** (-ish), *a.* 1. Apt to snap at persons or things. 2. Apt to speak sharply or testily; also, tart; peevish. — **snapp/pish-ly**, *adv.* — **snapp/pish-ness**, *n.*

**snappy** (-i), *a.* -PI-ER (-i-ér); -PI-EST. 1. Snappish. *Colloq. U. S.*

**snapp/shot** (-shòt'), *n.* 1. [Commonly **snap shot**.] a A quick offhand shot. b Act of taking a snapshot (sense 2). 2. An instantaneous photograph, taken usually with a hand camera, without formal posing of the subject. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph by a snap shot.

**snare** (snâr), *n.* [AS. *sneare* string, snare.] 1. A contrivance, often consisting of a noose, for catching birds, etc.; a trap; gin. 2. Anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. 3. A gut string of a snare drum. **Syn.** Snare commonly suggests a noose; trap, a spring or other mechanical device. **Fig.** snare implies entanglement or involvement; trap, ambush or surprise. — *v. t.*; **SNARED** (snâr); **SNAR'ING** (snâr'ing). To catch with a snare; insnare; entangle. — **snar'er** (snâr'ér), *n.*

**snare drum.** The smaller common military double-headed drum, which, for greater resonance, has a catgut string or strings (snares) stretched across its lower head.

**snarl** (snâr), *v. t.* To form raised work on the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by repercussion.

**snarl**, *v. t. & i.* [From **SNARE**, *v. t.*] To involve in knots; to entangle or become entangled; hence: to complicate; embarrass. — *n.* A knot of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle; tangle.

**snarl**, *v. i.* 1. To growl, as a dog; grumble. 2. To talk in rude, surly terms. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling. — *n.* Act of snarling; a growl; also, a surly or peevish expression or angry contention. — **snarl'er**, *n.* — **snarl'ing**, *a. & n.* — **snarl'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**snarl'y** (snâr'li), *a.* Snarling; ill-natured; peevish.

**snatch** (snäch), *v. t.* To seize abruptly, or without ceremony. — **Syn.** Twitch, pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe. — *v. i.* To try to seize something suddenly; — often with *at*.

— *n.* 1. A hasty catching or seizing; a grab. 2. A short period of vigorous action; as, to work by fits and *snatches*. 3. A brief spell, as of sleep. 4. A small piece or fragment; a broken part; a scrap; as, a *snatch* of song. — **snatch'er**, *n.*

**snatch block.** *Naut.* A block which can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope. See **BLOCK**, *Illust.*

**snatch'y** (snäch'y), *a.* Interrupted; spasmodic.

**snath** (snäth), *n.* Also **snathe** (snäth). [AS. *snäð*, fr. *snidān* to cut.] The handle of a scythe.

**sneak** (snëk), *v. i.* [AS. *sneican* to creep.] 1. To creep or steal (away or about) furtively. 2. To act furtively and cowardly. — **Syn.** See **LURK**. — *n.* 1. A sneaking fellow. 2. Act of sneaking. 3. In *pl.* = **SNEAKERS**, shoes. *Slang.*

**sneak'er** (snëk'ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, sneaks. 2. In *pl.* Noiseless shoes with soft soles, esp. such shoes as are worn in games, as tennis. *Colloq. or Cant. U. S.*

**sneak'ing**, *n. a.* 1. Cowardly; furtive; underhand. 2. Of feelings, tastes, etc., concealed; shamefaced; as, a *sneak'ing* sympathy for a rascal. — **sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sneak'y** (snëk'y), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a sneak.

**sneer** (snër), *v. i.* [ME. *sneren*.] 1. To grin; grimace. *Obs.* 2. To show contempt by curling the lip, etc. 3. To speak contemptuously or derisively. — **Syn.** Gibe, jeer, flier. See **SCOFF**. — *v. t.* 1. To utter with a sneer. 2. To affect (in some specified way) by sneering; to drive or force, or to express, by or with a sneer or sneers. — *n.* 1. Act of sneering. 2. A change of countenance indicative of contempt. 3. A verbal insinuation of contempt. — **sneer'er**, *n.* — **sneer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sneeze** (snëz), *v. i.*; **SNEEZED** (snëz); **SNEEZ'ING**. [ME. *snesen*.] To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath, chiefly or wholly through the nose. — *n.* Act or fact of sneezing. — **sneeze'er**, *n.*

**sneeze/weed'** (-wëd'), *n.* A yellow-flowered asteraceous plant of the eastern United States (*Helianthemum autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing. Also, any of several other species of the same genus.

**sneeze/wort'** (-würt'), *n.* A strong-scented European plant (*Achillea ptarmica*) resembling yarrow.

**snell** (snël), *n.* A short line, as of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line. *U. S.*

**snick** (snïk), *v. t. & i.* 1. To cut slightly; nick. 2. *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) a light glancing blow. — *n.* 1. A nick; notch. 2. *Cricket.* A snicking blow.

**snick and snee**, *v.* To thrust and cut. — *a.* Used for cutting and thrusting; as, a *snick and snee* knife; — in this sense also *snick-and-snee* or *snick-a-snee*.

**snick'a-snee'**, *n.* 1. A combat with snick and snee knives. 2. A knife for cutting and thrusting.

**snick'er** (snïk'ér), *v. i.* To laugh in a partly suppressed manner, with audible catches of the voice; giggle. — *v. t.* To utter with, or express by, a snicker. *Colloq.* — *n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh; giggle.

**snick'er-snee'** (-snë'), *n.* A large knife; a snick-a-snee.

**sniff** (snïf), *v. i.* [ME. *sneven*.] To draw air audibly up

the nose; snuff, as in contempt. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose. 2. To perceive as by sniffing; scent; smell; as, to *sniff* danger. — *n.* Act or sound of sniffing; also, that which is sniffed. [To snuffle.]

**sniff'le** (-li), *v. i.*; -**FLIED** (-li); -**FLING**. [REL. OF *sniff*.]

**sniff'y** (snïf'y), *a.* Inclined to sniff, or manifest contempt or disdain; supercilious. *Colloq. & Dial.*

**snig'ger** (snig'ér), *v. i. & t. & n.* Snicker. — **snig'ger-er**, *n.*

**snig'gle** (snig'li), *v. i.*; -**GLIED** (-li); -**GLING** (-li). [From dial. Eng. *snig* an eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes. — *v. t.* To catch, as an eel, by sniggling; hook; insnare.

**snip** (snïp), *v. t.*; **SNIPPED** (snïpt); **SNIP'PING**. [D. *snippen*.] To cut off at one stroke, as with shears. — *n.* 1. A single cut, as with shears; a clip. 2. A bit cut off; hence, any small or insignificant object. *Colloq.* 3. Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal; — usually in *pl.*

**snipe** (snïp), *n.* (See **PLURAL**, *Note*.) Any of certain limicoline birds (genus *Gallinago*) related to the woodcocks. They frequent bogs and marshes and are valued as game. The whole snipe (*G. gallinago*) and Wilson's snipe (*G. delicata*) are larger than the half snipe or jacksnipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*). — *v. t. & i.*; **SNIPED**; **SNIP'ING**. 1. To shoot or hunt snipe. 2. To shoot at (individuals of an enemy's forces) esp. at long range or from cover.

**snip'er** (snïp'ér), *n.* One who snipes.

**snip'pet** (snïp'ët); 24), *n.* A small part or piece.

**snip'pet-y** (-i), *a.* Ridiculously small; petty. [cut short.]

**snip'py** (snïp'y), *a.* -PI-ER (-i-ér); -PI-EST. Fragmentary; sniv'el (sniv'el), *v. i.*; -**ELED** (-ld); -**ELED**; -**EL-ING**, -**EL-LING**. 1. To run at the nose. 2. To snuffle. 3. To cry or whine with snuffling; hence, to lament whiningly. — *n.* 1. Mucus from the nose. 2. Act of crying, whining, etc., with sniveling. — **sniv'el-er**, **sniv'el'er**, *n.*



Wilson's Snipe.

One who meanly admits station and material possessions, esp. such a one who regulates his attitude toward persons or matters according to wealth, station, etc.

**snob'ber-y** (-ër-i), *n.* Snobbish conduct; snobbishness.

**snob/bish** (-ish), *a.* Of, pert, to characteristic of, or befitting a snob. — **snob'bish-ly**, *adv.* — **snob'bish-ness**, *n.*

**snood** (snööd), *n.* [AS. *snöð*.] A fillet worn round the hair by a young woman, sometimes, esp. in Scotland, emblematic of maidenhood. — *v. t.* To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood.

**snoop** (snööp), *v. i.* To pry into others' affairs in a sneaking way. — *n.* One who snoops. — **snoop'er**, *n.* *All U. S.*

**snooze** (snööz), *n.* A nap. — *v. i.*; **SNOOZED** (snöözd); **SNOOZ'ING**. To doze; drowse. *Both Colloq. or Dial.*

**snore** (snör); 57), *v. i.*; **SNORED** (snörd); **SNOR'ING**. To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse, vibratory noise. — *v. t.* To pass in, or effect by, snoring; — often used with *away*. — *n.* Act or noise of snoring. — **snor'er** (snör'ér), *n.*

**snort** (snört), *v. i. & t.* 1. To force air audibly through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses. 2. To laugh loudly. *Colloq. & Dial.* — *v. t. & i.* 1. To expel with or as with a snort. 2. To utter with, or express by, a snort. — *n.* Act or sound of snorting. — **snort'er**, *n.*

**snort'er** (snört'ér), *n.* Also **snorter**. *Naut.* a A flat rope secured to a yardarm, to which a tripping line is bent, used in sending down topgallant and royal yards. b A loop or ring of rope or metal for receiving the lower end of a sprit.

**snout** (snout), *n.* 1. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine; muzzle; also, the anterior prolongation of the head of various animals, as of a weevil; a rostrum. 2. The nose of a person. 3. The nozzle of a pipe, hose, etc.

**snout beetle.** Any of a group (*Rhynchophora*) of beetles consisting of the curculios, or true weevils; — so called because the head is usually prolonged to form a snout or beak.

**snow** (snö), *n.* [LG. *snave*, or D. *snaauw*.] A square-rigged vessel, now rare, differing slightly from a brig.

**snow**, *n.* [AS. *snāw*.] 1. Ice in the form of white or transparent crystals or flakes congealed in the air from particles of water, and falling or fallen to the earth. 2. Any of various congealed substances of snowlike appearance; as, acetylene snow. 3. A fall of snow or of something resembling snow. — *v. i.* To fall in or as snow; — used impersonally; as, it *snows*. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To shower down like snow. 2. To cover, obstruct, imprison, shut in, etc., with snow; — used with *in*, *up*, *under*, or *over*.



Crystals of Snow.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**snowball'** (-bôl'), *n.* 1. A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together. 2. Any of certain cultivated white-flowered viburnums, as the guelder-rose, or cranberry tree. — *v. t.* To pelt with snowballs. — *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

**snow banner.** A bannerlike stream of snow blown into the air from a mountain peak, often having a pinkish color and extending horizontally for several miles across the sky.

**snow-ber-ry** (snô'bër-î), *n.* Any of various shrubs (esp. *Symphoricarpos racemosus* and *Chiococca racemosa*) bearing white berries.

**snowbird'** (-bûrd'), *n.* 1. = SNOWFLAKE, 2. 2. A junco.

**snow-blind'** (-blind'), *a.* Having defective vision caused by the glare of the sunlight reflected from snow.

**snow-bound'**, *a.* Shut in or blocked by snow.

**snow-broth'**, *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; hence, very cold liquor.

**snow hunting.** See SNOWFLAKE, 2.

**snowbush'** (-boosh'), *n.* Any of several white-flowered ornamental shrubs (esp. the Californian *Ceanothus velutinus*).

**snowdrift'** (snô'drîft'), *n.* A drift of snow.

**snowdrop'** (-drôp'), *n.* A bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) of the amaryllis family, bearing nodding white flowers, which often appear while the snow is still on the ground; also, a flower or bulb of this plant.

**snowfall'** (-fôl'), *n.* A fall of snow; specif., the amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period.

**snowflake'** (-flâk'), *n.* 1. A flake or crystal of snow. 2. A finch (*Passerina nivalis*) of northern regions which often appears in flocks during snowstorms; — called also *snow bunting*. 3. Any of a genus (*Leucocymus*, esp. *L. verum*) of bulbous plants resembling the snowdrop.

**snowfly** (-î-î), *adv.* In a snowy manner.

**snowiness**, *n.* State or quality of being snowy; whiteness. **snow line** or **limit.** The lowest limit of perpetual snow.

**snowplow'**, **snowplough'** (snô'plou'), *n.* Any of various contrivances used to clear away snow from roads, etc.

**snowshed'** (-shéd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, as a long structure over an exposed part of a railroad.

**snowshoe'** (-shôô'), *n.* A slight frame of wood, strung like a tennis racket, worn under the shoe to prevent sinking in soft snow.

**snowslide'** (-slîd'), *n.* A snow avalanche.

**snowslip'** (-slîp'), *n.* A large mass or avalanche of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, etc.

**snowstorm'** (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm with falling snow.

**snowy'** (-î), *a.*; **snowy-er** (-î-ër); -EST. 1. Abounding or covered with snow. 2. White like snow. 3. Pure; spotless.

**snub** (snûb), *v. t.*; **snubbed** (snûbd); **snubbing**. 1. To check or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic remark; reprimand. 2. To treat or affect with contempt or neglect; slight disdainfully; also, to affect in a specified way by such treatment; as, *snubbed* into silence. 3. To check the motion of (a running line or cable) suddenly; also, to check or stop short by a suddenly tightened line.

— *n.* 1. A sudden check given to a running rope or cable. 2. A check or rebuke; an intended slight.

— *a.* Short, somewhat flat, and turned up at the end; — said of the nose. — **snubber**, *n.* [by nose.]

**snubby** (-î), *a.*; **snubby-er** (-î-ër); -EST. Snubby; as, a *snubby-nosed'* (-nôzd'), *a.* Having a snub nose.

**snuff** (snûf), *n.* The charred part of a candle wick. — *v. t.* To crop the snuff of, as a candle.

**snuff**, *v. t.* 1. To draw in, or inhale, forcibly through the nose; snuff. 2. To perceive by smelling; scent; smell. 3. To sniff in order to examine; — said of dogs, horses, etc.

— *v. i.* 1. To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; to sniff or smell inquiringly, as a horse, dog, etc. 2. To sniff in or as in disgust. **Obs.** 3. To take snuff, esp. habitually.

— *n.* 1. Act of snuffing; often, a sniff of contempt or disdain. 2. Tobacco pulverized and prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once; a pinch.

**snuffbox'** (-bôks'), *n.* A small box for holding snuff.

**snuffer** (-ër), *n.* 1. One who snuffs. 2. A porpoise. 3. In *pl.* A device for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle.

**snuffiness** (-î-nês), *n.* State of being snuffy.

**snuffle** (snû'fl), *v. i.*; **snuffled** (-fld); **snuffling** (-flîng). [Freq. of *snuff*.] To breathe or inhale through the nose noisily, as in whimpering or when the nose is partially stopped up; also, to speak through or as through the nose; speak nasally; — often said of hypocritical, canting persons.

— *n.* 1. Act or fact or sound of snuffling. 2. In *pl.* A stopped-up condition of the nose, causing one to snuffle. 3. An affected nasal twang; hence: cant; hypocrisy. — **snuffler** (-flër), *n.*

**snuffy** (snû'fî), *a.* 1. Like snuff. 2. Soiled with snuff.

**snug** (snûg), *a.*; **snugger** (-ër); **snuggled** (-êst). 1. Trim; tidy; compact; by extension, sheltered or protected, as against poverty or intrusion; cozy. 2. Close; concealed; as, he lay *snug*. 3. Fitting closely, but not too tight, as a coat; close and smooth; as, a *snug* fit.

**Syn.** *Snug, cozy.* *Snug* implies trimness, closeness, or security; *cozy* suggests warmth, shelter, and ease; as, a *snug-fitting* coat; *a cozy* armchair; *cozy* talk by the fire-side; a *snug* little crib.

— *v. i.*; **snugged** (snûgd); **snugging**. To lie close; snuggle; — often used with *up* or *together*. — *v. t.* 1. To place in a snug position. **Rare.** 2. To arrange neatly and smoothly.

**snugger-y** (snûg'ër-î), *n.*; **pl.** -IES (-îz). A snug, cozy place; esp., a small room or den. **Colloq.**

**snuggle** (-l), *v. i.*; **snuggled** (-ld); **snuggling** (-lîng). [Freq. of *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get close; cuddle; nestle. — *v. t.* To draw close, as for comfort; cuddle.

**snugly** (snûg'li), *adv.* In a snug manner.

**snugness**, *n.* Quality or state of being snug.

**so** (sô), *adv.* [ME. *so*, *sa*, *swa*, AS. *swâ*.] 1. In that manner, degree, or state; as indicated or implied, or as supposed to be known; as, why did he come *so* late? 2. In like manner or degree; in such manner; to such degree; — used esp. as correlative of *as* in negative assertions and in questions implying a negative answer. Thus, "he is not so rich as Cræsus" is preferred to "he is not as rich as Cræsus."

3. Very; in a high degree; as, he is *so* good. **Chiefly Colloq.**

4. For that reason; for like reason; by this or that means; thus; as, obey the laws, *so* shalt thou prosper. 5. The case being such; therefore; — used as both an adverb and a conjunction; as, *so* they sent him away. 6. [Equivalent to *so be it*.] It is well; let it be; — expressing assent. 7. Well; the fact being as stated; — an expletive; as, *so* the work is done, is it? 8. [Equivalent to *is it so?*] Is it thus? — with upward inflection; as, "So?" **Colloq.**

9. Thereabouts; more or less; — used after *or*; as, I have read only a page *or so*. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE.

— **conj.** 1. Provided or on condition that; if; as, I am content *so* you are satisfied. 2. So that; in such a way that; hence: accordingly; therefore; — used with a clause of purpose or result; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet.

— **interj.** Be as you are! stand still! that will do!

**soak** (sôk), *v. t.* [AS. *socian*.] 1. To saturate in a fluid; steep. 2. To drench; wet thoroughly. 3. To draw in by pores or interstices; as, a sponge *soaks* up water. 4. To penetrate by percolation; as, the water *soaked* his shoes.

— **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *v. i.* 1. To become saturated. 2. To enter (into something) by pores or interstices; as, water *soaks* into the earth. 3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously. **Slang.**

— *n.* 1. Act or process of soaking; also, state of being soaked. 2. The liquid in which anything is soaked.

**soaker** (-ër), *n.* One that soaks.

**soakage** (-âj), *n.* Act of soaking, or state of being soaked; also, the amount entering or issuing by soaking.

**soap** (sôp), *n.* [AS. *sâpe*.] A cleansing agent made, usually, by the action of alkali on fat, and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids; by extension, any salt of such an acid. — *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap.

**soapbark'**, *n.*, or **soapbark tree.** 1. The quilla. 2. Any of several tropical American mimosaceous shrubs (genus *Pithecolobium*) having saponaceous bark; also, the bark.

**soapber-ry** (sôp'bër-î), *n.*, or **soapberry tree.** Any of a genus (*Sapindus*, esp. *S. saponaria*), typifying a family (*Sapindaceæ*), of trees bearing saponaceous fruit; also, the fruit, used in the West Indies for cleaning clothes.

**soapy** (-î), *a.*; **soapy-er** (-î-ër); -EST. Like soap; soft and smooth; smeared with soap.

**soapy-ness** (-î-nês), *n.* Quality or state of being soapy.

**soap plant.** Any plant some part of which may be used in place of soap; specif., a Californian liliaceous plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*).

**soapstone'**, *n.* Steatite, a soft stone with a soapy feel.

**soapsuds'** (-sûdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

**soapwort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* A European sileneaceous plant (*Saponaria officinalis*) widely naturalized in the United States. The bruised leaves are detergent.

**soapy** (-î), *a.*; **soapy-er** (-î-ër); -EST. Like soap; soft and smooth; smeared with soap.

**soar** (sôr; 57), *v. i.* [OF. *essorer*, F. *essorer* to soar, *essorer* to expose to the air (for drying); L. *ex* out + *aur* air.] 1. To fly aloft, as a bird; mount on or as on wings; specif., to progress upward by taking advantage of air currents; glide indefinitely without loss of altitude, as a bird or an aeroplane. 2. To be exalted in thought, spirits, or imagination. — **Syn.** See FLOAT. — *n.* Act of soaring; upward flight. — **soarer**, *n.*

**sob** (sôb), *v. i.*; **sobbed** (sôbd); **sobbing**. 1. To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast; weep with a convulsive catching of the breath. 2. To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh; sigh; as the wind *sobs*. — *v. t.* To utter with a sob or sobs; also, usually reflexive, to bring to a certain state by sobbing; as, to *sob* one's self to sleep.

— *n.* Act or sound of sobbing.

**sobbing** (-îng), *n.* Act of one who, or that which, sobs.

**sober** (sô'bër), *a.* [F. *sobre*, fr. L. *sobrius*.] 1. Not so influenced by liquor as to have one's faculties materially impaired; not drunk; also, temperate in the use of liquor.

2. Temperate or moderate in thought or action; self-con-

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, solâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, îrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



trolled; calm. **3.** Characterized by dispassionate reason or judgment; rational; deliberate; as, *sober* judgment. **4.** Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, color, etc.; solemn; grave; sedate; as, *sober* garments. — **Syn.** Steady, cool, collected, unimpassioned, staid. See EARNEST. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sober. — **so'ber-ly, adv.** **so'ber-mind'ed** (-mīn'déd; 109), *n.* Of a sober disposition. **so'ber-ness** (-nēs), *n.* State or character of being sober. **So-bran'je** (sō-brān'yē), *n.* [Bulgarian, lit., assembly.] The unicameral national assembly of Bulgaria.

**so-bri'e-ty** (sō-brī'ē-tī), *n.* State or quality of being sober; specif.: **a** Temperance. **b** Moderation. **c** Seriousness. **so'brī'quet'** (sō'brē'kē'; sō'brī'kē'), *n.* [F.] A nickname.

**soc** (sōk; sōk), *n.* [See SOKE.] = SOKE. **soc'age** (sōk'āj), *n.* [From soc.] *Law.* Orig., in medieval England, a certain tenure fixed in amount and kind, generally agricultural; later, any such tenure paying a money rent only and not burdened with military service.

**soc'ag-er** (-ā-jēr), *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman. **so-called'** (sō'kōld'), *a.* Also **so called**. **1.** Called or designated thus; — used predicatively, usually without hyphen; as, the Republican party, *so called*. **2.** Commonly named (but with doubtful propriety); thus termed; — used attributively; as, his *so-called* friends.

**soc'cer** (sōk'sēr), *n.* [Corrupt, fr. *association*.] Association football. *Slang.* [position.]

**so'cia-bil'i-ty** (sō'shā-bīl'i-tī), *n.* Sociable quality or disposition. **so'cia-bile** (sō'shā-b'l), *a.* [L. *sociabilis*, fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion.] **1.** Inclined to, or adapted for, society; companionable; social. **2.** Affording opportunities for, or marked by, friendly and, esp., informal meeting and conversation; as, a *sociable* evening. — **Syn.** Affable, communicative. See SOCIAL. — *n.* A gathering for social purposes; an informal reception. *Colloq., U. S.* — **so'cia-bile-ness**, *n.* — **so'cia-bly, adv.**

**so'cial** (sō'shāl), *a.* [L. *socialis*, fr. *socius* companion.] **1.** Of or pert. to companionship or mutual relationship and intercourse with others of one's kind; as, *social* recreations. **2.** Hence: companionable; sociable; as, a *social* person; also, leading to, or characteristic of, *social* actions; adapted to society; as, *social* graces. **3.** Of or pert. to society or a social organism; as, *social* sciences. **4.** *a. Bot.* Naturally living in groups or masses, as certain species. **b. Zool.** (1) Living in more or less organized communities; as, *social* ants. (2) Compound; colonial; as, *social* ascidians. **5. Rom. Hist.** Pert. to the Italian allies (*socii*) of Rome. **Syn.** Social, sociable, convivial. That is *social* which pertains to society in general or has to do with human intercourse; one is *sociable* who is companionable, or fond of mingling or talking with others. *Convivial* implies festive or jovial fellowship.

**social contract** or **compact**, *Politi. Sci.*, an agreement, expressed or implied, existing between the members of a political society for the regulation of their relations with each other and with the government. — *s.* evil, prostitution. — *s.* science or sciences, the science or sciences of all that relates to the social condition and well-being of man as a member of society; sociology. — *s.* settlement, a house or settlement, esp. in the poorer districts of a large city, where men and women of education reside to better, by example and aid, the lives of those about them.

— *n.* = SOCIABLE.

**so'cial-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** A political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to coöperation and the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned. **2.** Policy and practice accordant with socialistic theory; as, municipal *socialism*. **3.** Disposition to seek social reform through political agencies; the character shown in this disposition; — opp. to *individualism*. **so'cial-ist, n.** An advocate or practitioner of socialism.

**Syn. Socialist, communist.** A socialist has a definite economic theory or political program indicating the results of the action which he advocates. A *communist*, as a rule, has no such theory, but accepts the principles of common or communal ownership and lets the future take care of itself. Hence, *communist* may apply to those whose ideas are cruder or more revolutionary than those of *socialists*. **so'cial-ist** (sō'shāl-ist), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, *so'cial-ist*'ic (-is'tik) *c*ialism or socialists.

**so-ci-al'i-ty** (sō'shī-āl'i-tī), *n.* **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being social; sociability. **2.** The social instinct or impulse. **so'cial-ize** (sō'shāl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** To render social. **2.** To render socialistic. — **i-za'tion, n.** **so'cial-ly, adv.** In a social manner.

**so'cial-ness, n.** Quality or state of being social. **so-ci'e-ty** (sō-sī'ē-tī), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. *societas*, fr. *socius* a companion.] **1.** The relationship of men associated in any way; companionship; fellowship; company. **2. Sociology.** A group of individuals united by common interest and having some organization. **3.** A number or body of persons associated for mutual or joint usefulness,

pleasure, or profit; an association. **4.** The more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; people of social standing collectively. **5. Eccl.** In Congregational churches in the United States, esp. in New England, a corporation connected with a local church, having control of the church buildings and of the minister's salary; — called also *parish*. **6. Phytogeog.** A group or community, as of species, governed by similar life conditions; as, a plant *society*. — **Syn.** See ASSOCIATION, SOCIETY OF JESUS, See JESUIT, 1.

**So-cin'i-an** (sō-sīn'i-ān), *a.* Pert. to Faustus Socinus (1539-1604), an Italian theologian who denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. — **So-cin'i-an-ism, n.** **so'ci-o-log'ic** (sō'shī-ō-lōj'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to sociology. **so'ci-o-log'ic-al** (-l'ik-āl), *a.* — **log'ic-al-ly, adv.** **so'ci-ol'o-gist** (sō'shī-ō-lō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in sociology. **so'ci-ol'o-gy** (sō'shī-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + *-logy*.] The science of the constitution, phenomena, and development of society; social science.

**soc'k** (sōk), *n.* [AS. *socf*, fr. *L. soccus* a kind of low-heeled shoe.] **1.** The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; — used as a symbol of comedy (cf. BUSKIN, 2). **2.** A stocking with a short leg.

**soc'k-dol'a-ger** (-dōl'ā-jēr), *n.* [Corrupt, of *dawology*.] **1.** That which ends or settles a matter, as a decisive blow. **2.** Something unusually large. *Both Slang, U. S.*

**soc'ket** (sōk'ēt; 24), *n.* Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else. — *v. t.* To provide with, or support in or by, a socket.

**so'cle** (sōk'l; sō'k'l), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zoccolo*, also, wooden shoe.] *Arch.* A projecting member, usually molded, at the foot of a wall or pier, or beneath the base of a column, pedestal, or the like.

**so'c-man** (sōk'mān; sōk'm), *n.* [See SOKE.] *A. S. & Early Eng. Law.* **a** = SOKEMAN. **b** A tenant by socage; socager.

**So-crat'ic** (sō-k'rāt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Socrates, the Grecian sage (469-399 B. C.), or his philosophy, method, etc., esp. his manner of instruction (*Socratic method*) by means of a series of questionings designed to elicit concessions or opinions eventually establishing some general truth. — *n.* A follower of Socrates. — **crat'i-cal-ly, adv.** *Socratic irony*, pretended humility or willingness to learn from others assumed for the sake of making their errors conspicuous by means of adroit questioning.

**sod** (sōd), *n.* [From its *sodden* state in wet weather. See SEETHE.] That stratum of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; also, a piece of it; a turf. — *v. t.*; *so'd'ed*; -DING. To cover with sod.

**so'da** (sō'dā), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass.] **1.** Sodium carbonate; — called specif. washing soda, sal soda. **2.** Sodium bicarbonate; — called specif. baking soda, cooking soda, soda saleratus. **3.** Sodium hydroxide; — usually called caustic soda. **4.** Sodium oxide. **5.** In *soda alum, soda salts*, etc., sodium. **6.** Short for SODA WATER.

**soda ash.** Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate. **soda fountain.** An apparatus with delivery tube, faucets, etc., for drawing soda water. *U. S.*

**soda lime.** A mixture of caustic soda and quicklime. **so'da-lite** (sō'dā-līt), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite*.] *Min.* A transparent to translucent mineral of vitreous or greasy luster, found in certain igneous rocks. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminum with some chlorine, Na<sub>2</sub>(AlCl)Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>).

**so-dal'i-ty** (sō-dāl'i-tī), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [*L. sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* comrade.] A fraternity; a brotherhood.

**soda water.** Originally, a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate with some acid to cause effervescence; now, commonly, a beverage of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) and flavored. **sod'den** (sōd'n), *a.* [*p. p.* of SEETHE.] **1.** Boiled; seethed. **2.** Soaked; saturated; soggy; as, *sodden* turf or clothes. **3.** Not well cooked; heavy, as bread. **4.** Appearing as if soaked or seethed; esp., showing effects of habitual intemperance; as, *sodden* features. — *v. t. & i.* To become or make sodden. — **sod'den-ness, n.**

**so'di-um** (sō'dī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. E. *soda*.] *Chem.* A waxy, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, occurring abundantly (always combined), as in common salt, sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter), borax, etc. Symbol, *Na* (*natrium*); at. wt., 23.00; sp. gr., 0.97; melting point, 95.6° C. Sodium oxidizes readily in air.

**Sod'om** (sōd'ōm), *n.* *Bib.* A city or country the wickedness and destruction of which, with the neighboring *Gomorra*, are described in *Gen.* xviii-xix.

**Sod'om-ite** (-it), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Sodom. **2.** [L. c.] One guilty of sodomy. [natural carnal copulation.]

**sod'om-y** (-ī), *n.* [F. *sodomie*, fr. *Sodomie* Sodom.] **Un-** **so-ev'er** (sō-ēv'ēr). [*so* + *ever*.] A word used in composition with *who, what, where, when, how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, etc.



so'fa (sō'fā), n. [Ar. *ṣuffāh*.] A kind of long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.

sof'it (sō'fīt), n. [It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, fr. *soffigere* to hide, L. *stiffigere* to fasten below. See SUFFIX.] Arch. The underside of the subordinate parts and members of a building, such as staircases, archways, entablatures, cornices, or the like. See EXTRADOS, *Illust.*

sof't (sō't; 62), a. [AS. *softe*, a. & adv., orig. adv., the a. being *säfte*.] 1. Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed, molded, or cut; as, malleable; — opposed to *hard*. 2. Susceptible; easily affected; esp., gentle; kind; tender; as, a *soft* heart. 3. Not rough or harsh, as to the touch, sight, or ear; smooth; delicate; as, *soft* silk; a *soft* hue; a *soft* voice. 4. Expressing gentleness, tenderness, etc.; mild; courteous; kind; as, *soft* eyes. 5. Gentle in action; easy; also, of the weather: damp; wet; more rarely, mild; warm. 6. Gently curved; not angular or abrupt; as, *soft* outlines. 7. Quiet; peaceful; as, *soft* slumbers. 8. A Weak; impressive; esp., *Slang*, amorous; spoony; also, effeminate. b Simple; foolish. *Colloq.* c With muscles not hardened by exercise. *Colloq.* d Of beverages, not alcoholic. *Colloq.* 9. Characterized by freedom from substances, as calcium and magnesium salts, which prevent lathering; — said of water. 10. *Pron.* Of consonants: a Sibilant or spirant (as *gin gem, c in cent*, etc.), as disting. from stopped or explosive (as *g in go, c in come*, etc.); — opp. to *hard*. b Sonant or voiced, as disting. from surd or voiceless; flat; as *b, d, g*, etc., in contrast with *p, t, k*, etc.; — opp. to *sharp* or *hard*.

sof't chess, a European brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceus*), naturalized as a weed in the United States. — s. soap, a semifluid soap, usually made with potash; fig., *Colloq.* flattering; wheedling; blarney.

— adv. Softly; gently; quietly. — *interj.* Be quiet! easily hold! stop!

sof'ta (sō'tā), n. [From a Turkish pronunciation of Per. *sōkhtah* burnt, inflamed, a student.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque; esp., a student of the higher branches of theology in a mosque school.

sof'ten (sō't'n; 62), v. t. & i. To make or become soft or softer. — sof'ten-er (-ēr), n.

sof'tly, adv. In a soft manner.

sof'tness, n. Quality or state of being soft.

sof't-shell' (sō't'shēl'), a. Having a soft or fragile shell, as

sof't-shelled' (-shēld') a crab (see HARD-SHELL CRAB).

sof't wood, or sof'twood' (sō't'wōd'), n. 1. Any wood light in texture, nonresistant, and easily worked. 2. *Forestry.* The wood of a coniferous tree; also, the tree itself.

sof'gy (sō'gī), a., or sof'gy-er (-i-ēr); -GY-EST. Heavy and wet; sodden; soaked.

so-ho' (sō-hō'), *interj.* Ho! — a word used in calling from a distance or to express surprise; a sportsman's halloo.

|| soi'-di'sant' (swā'dē'zānt'), a. [F.; *soi* one's self + *di-sant*, p. pr. of *dire* to say.] Self-named; self-styled; — used disparagingly; hence: pretended; would-be.

soil (soil), n. [ME. *soile*, prob. fr. OF. *soil*, *soil*, a miry place, soil of a boar (see SOIL a miry place), confused with L. *solum* bottom, ground, earth, or LL. *solum* a threshing floor.] 1. The loose surface dirt in which plants grow. 2. Firm land; earth; also, land; country. — v. t. To enrich with soil or muck; to manure.

soil, v. t. [OF. *soillier*.] 1. To make dirty on the surface; foul; dirty; defile. 2. To stain or mar, as with disgrace; sully. — *Syn.* Besmear, daub, tarnish, defile, pollute. — v. i. To become soiled or dirty. — n. That which soils; also, a soiled place; stain.

soil (soil), n. [OF. *soil*, *soil*.] 1. A miry or marshy place, or a tract of water, sought by hunted game, as deer. 2. Dung; manure.

soil, v. t. [OF. *saoler*, *saouler*, to satiate, L. *satullare*, fr. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* sated.] To feed, as stock, in the barn or an inclosure with fresh grass or green food cut for them; fatten; also, to purge by feeding on green food.

soil'ure (soil'ūr), n. Act of soiling; also, a stain; pollution.

|| soi'ree' (swā'rā'; swō-rā'), n. [F.] An evening party.

so'ja (sō'jā; sō'yā), n., or so'ja bean. [NL. See soy.] The soy bean.

so'jour (sō'jūr; sō-jūr'n'; Brit. often sō'jēr'n, sū-j'), v. i. [OF. *sojourn*, fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* of the day.] To dwell temporarily; tarry. — *Syn.* See RESIDE.

— n. A temporary residence; hence: a delay; stay.

so'jour-er, n. One who sojourns.

soke (sōk), n. [LL. *soca*, fr. AS. *sōcen*, prop., a seeking.] A.-S. & Early Eng. Law. A right of inquiry or hearing and determining, or a duty of seeking or suing in a certain court or the right of exacting such suit; hence: a The right of local jurisdiction, with its attendant fees and fines. b A district or territory subject to a particular jurisdiction.

soke'man (sōk'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A.-S. & Early Eng. Law. A man under the soke of another. Cf. SOCMAN.

sol (sōl), n. [L.] 1. The sun. 2. [cap.] Rom. Relig. The sun god, depicted as driving four horses. 3. *Alchem.* Gold.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, so'fā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; īng, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect;

ūse, ūnite, ūn, ūp, cīrūs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

sol (sōl), n. [It.] *Music.* The fifth of the syllables in solmization; — applied to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. sol (sōl), n.; pl. E. SOLS (sōlz), Sp. SOLES (sō'las). [Sp.] A silver coin and money of account of Peru, equal to 100 centavos (48.7 cents); also, a former gold coin.

sol'ace (sō'fās), n. [OF. *solas*, *soulaz*, L. *solacium*, *solatium*, fr. *solari* to console.] Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; relief. — *Syn.* Consolation. — v. t.; -ACED (-āst); -AC-ING (-ā-sīng). 1. To cheer in grief or calamity; console. 2. To allay; soothe; assuage; as, to *solace* grief. 3. To divert; cheer; — sometimes reflexive. — *Syn.* See COMFORT. — sol'ace-ment (-mēt), n.

sol'a-na'caesol (sō'ā-nā'shēs), a. [L. *solanum* nightshade.] Bot. Belonging to a family (*Solanaceae*) of strong-scented, often narcotic, herbs, shrubs, and trees, the nightshade family, including the tomato, eggplant, potato, nightshade, bitterweed, capsicum, tobacco, petunia, etc.

sol'an goose (sō'lān). [Icel. *sula*.] The common gannet.

|| so-la'no (sō-lā'nō), n. [Sp., fr. L. *solanus* (sc. *venus*), fr. *sol* the sun.] A hot, easterly wind of the Mediterranean.

so-la'num (sō-lā'nūm), n. [L.] = NIGHTSHADE.

sol'ar (sō'lār), a. [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* sun.] 1. Of, pert. to, or proceeding from, the sun. 2. Measured by the sun; as, the *solar* year. 3. Produced, or affected, by the action of the sun.

solar month. See MONTH. — s. plexus, *Anat.*, a nervous plexus behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm. It contains several ganglia, and distributes filaments to all the abdominal viscera. — s. system, the sun with the celestial bodies revolving round it.

sol'ar-ism (sō'lār-iz'm), n. Excessive tendency to interpret myths by reference to the sun. — sol'ar-ist (-ist), n.

so-la'ri-um (sō-lār'i-ūm; 3), n.; pl. -RIA (-ā). [L.] An apartment exposed to the sun, as for convalescents.

sol'ar-i-za'tion (sō'lār-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), n. The action of the sun's rays; specif., *Photog.*, the action of sunlight (or any light) on an overexposed sensitive surface, resulting in reversals of the image.

sol'ar-ize (sō'lār-iz), v. i.; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). To become affected, or to affect, by solarization.

so-la'ti-um (sō-lā'shī-ūm), n.; pl. SOLATIA (-ā). [L. See SOLACE, n.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; compensation, esp. for injured feelings.

soł (sōł), *pret.* & p. p. of SELL.

sol'der (sōl'ēr), n. [F. *soudure*, OF. *soudeüre*, prop., a soldering, fr. OF. & F. *souder* to solder, L. *solidare* to fasten.] 1. A metal or alloy used to join metallic surfaces. It is applied in a melted state. Solders that melt readily are *soft* solders; others fusing at a red heat are *hard* solders. 2. Anything that unites or cements. — v. t. 1. To join with solder. 2. To mend; patch up. — sol'der-er, n.

sol'dier (sōl'jēr), n. [OF. *soldeier*, *soldoier*, fr. L. *solidus* a coin (hence applied to a soldier's pay).] 1. One engaged in military service. 2. Specif., an enlisted man, as disting. from a commissioned officer; sometimes, a private. See *Illust.* at p. 915. 3. A man of military experience and skill or of noted valor; — used in emphasis or distinction. 4. a In most termites, a kind of wingless individual differing from the workers in its larger size, large head, and long jaws. b In certain true ants, one of a type of workers distinguished by the large head and jaws.

soldier of fortune, one who follows a military career wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure.

— v. i. 1. To serve as a soldier. 2. (*pron. often* sō'jēr) To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment; shirk. *Colloq.* — sol'dier-ship, n.

sol'dier-ly (sōl'jēr-lī), a. Like or befitting a soldier; brave.

sol'dier-y (-ī), n. A body of soldiers; soldiers collectively.

sol'do (sōl'dō; It. sōl'dō), n.; pl. -DI (-dē). [It. See *soi*.]

A small Italian coin and money of account worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  libra.

sole (sōl), n. [F. *sole*, LL. *sola*, L. *solea*; — from its flat shape. See 2d SOLE.] 1. Any

of certain flatfishes (usually separated as the family *Soleidae*), with small mouth, small gill openings, and small eyes placed close together; esp., the common

European-species (*Solea solea*), much prized as a food fish. 2. Any of certain American flatfishes (as *Eopsetta jordani* and *Psettichthys melanostictus*) resembling the true sole.

sole, n. [AS. fr. LL. *sola*, L. *solea*.] 1. The under surface of the foot. 2. The part of a shoe, boot, etc., on which the sole of the foot rests. 3. The bottom of anything, or that on which anything rests; as, the *sole* of a plane.

— v. t.; SOLED (sōld); SOL'ING. To furnish with a sole.

sole, a. [L. *solus*, or OF. *sol* (fr. L. *solus*).] 1. Being or acting without another; single; individual; only. 2. Alone; isolated; solitary. *Archaic.* 3. *Law.* Single; unmarried; as, a *feme sole* (see FEME SOLE). — *Syn.* See SINGLE.

sole'e-cism (sōl'ē-sīz'm; sō'lē-), n. [F. *solecisme*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *σολοικισμός*; — from the corruption of the Attic dia-



Sole. (12)





## SOLDIER



lect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.] **1.** A deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax; loosely, any minor blunder in speech. **2.** Any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness, as in deeds or manners.

**Syn.** Solecism, barbarism, impropriety. A solecism is a construction violating an idiom; a barbarism is a word or phrase not in accepted use; an impropriety is a word or phrase used in a sense contrary to good usage; thus, "between you and I" is a solecism; "to suicide" is a barbarism; the use of "transpire" to mean "happen" is an impropriety.

**sol'e-cist** (sól'ě-síst; sól'ě-), *n.* One who commits a solecism; **sol'e-cis'tic** (-sís'tík), **sol'e-cis'ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.* Pert. to or involving a solecism; incorrect.

**sol'e-ly** (sól'í), *adv.* **1.** Without another; singly; alone. **2.** Entirely; exclusively; as, he relied *solely* on himself.

**sol'emn** (sól'ém), *a.* [OF. *solempne*, L. *solemnis*, *sollemnis*.] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred. **2.** Stately; ceremonious; grand; important. *Archaic.* **3.** Serious; grave; as, a *solemn* promise. **4.** Dark, as expressive of melancholy; sad; mournful; as, a suit of *solemn* black. **5.** Affectedly grave or serious; as, a *solemn* face. **6.** *Lav.* Made in legal form; ceremonious. — **Syn.** Formal, ritual, ceremonial, reverential, devotional. See EARNEST.

**Solemn League and Covenant.** See COVENANT, *n.*, **4.**  
**sol'em-ni-ty** (sól'ém-ní-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** A religious or ritual ceremony; hence, any ceremony, celebration, or formal festivity. **2.** Quality of being solemn; seriousness; formal dignity; gravity. **3.** Solemn state or feeling; awe or reverence; also, the quality producing it.

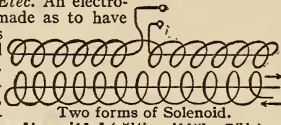
**sol'em-ni-zá'tion** (sól'ém-ní-zá'shún; -ní-zá'shún), *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

**sol'em-nize** (sól'ém-níz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nízd); -NIZ'ING (-níz'ing). **1.** To perform with solemn ceremonies or legal formality; as, to *solemnize* a marriage. **2.** To dignify or honor by ceremonies; celebrate. **3.** To make grave, serious, and reverential. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. — **niz'er**, *n.*

**sol'emn-ly** (sól'ém-lí), *adv.* In a solemn manner.

**sol'emn-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being solemn.

**sol'e-noid** (sól'ě-noid; sól'ě-nóid), *n.* [Gr. *σολήν* channel, pipe + *-oid*.] *Elec.* An electrodynamic spiral so made as to have the effect of a series of equal and parallel circular currents.



When traversed by a current the solenoid, or helix, acts in general like a magnet. — **sol'e-noi'dal** (sól'ě-noi'dál; sól'ě-), *a.* — **sol'e-noi'dal-ly**, *adv.*

**sole trader.** A feme-sole trader.

**sol-fa'** (sól'fá'), *v. i.*; -FAED' (-fád'); -FA'ING. [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *sol, fa*.] To sing the notes of the gamut. — *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables. — *n.* *Music.* a The syllables used in sol-fa-ing. b Solmization. c The gamut. d See TONIC SOL-FA. — **sol'-fa'ist**, *n.*

**sol'fa-ta'ra** (sól'fá-tá'rá), *n.* [It., fr. *solfo* brimstone, sulphur. L. *sulfur*.] *Geol.* A volcanic area or vent which yields only vapors and gases and the like. — **sol'fa-ta'ric** (-tá'rík), *a.*

**sol'feg'gio** (sól'féd'jō), *n.*; *pl.* -GI (-jē). [It., fr. *solfa* the gamut. *Music.* a The arrangement or singing of tones in the scale by the names *do, re, mi*, etc. b A singing exercise upon such syllables.

**sol'fè-rí'no** (sól'fè-rē'nō), *n.* Fuchsine, or the color produced by it; magenta; — so called from Solferino in Italy.

**sol'ic'it** (sól'ís'ít), *v. i.* [F. *soliciter*, L. *solicitare*, *solicitare*, -atum, fr. *solicitus* wholly (i. e. violently) moved; *sollus* whole + *citus*, p. p. of *citere* to move.] **1.** To ask earnestly; petition; as, to *solicit* a man for alms. **2.** To seek; plead for; as, to *solicit* a favor. **3.** To awake or excite to action; rose desire in; allure. — **Syn.** Beseech, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune. See INVITE. — *v. t.* To make solicitation; importune.

**sol'ic'i-ta'tion** (-í-tá'shún), *n.* **1.** Act of soliciting; importunity. **2.** Excitement; allurements; enticement.

**sol'ic'i-tor** (sól'ís'í-tēr), *n.* **1.** One who solicits. **2.** *Lav.* a In English practice: formerly, a person admitted to practice law in a court of chancery, or equity; now, one admitted to practice law in any court. The solicitor is distinguished from the barrister in not having the right to plead in a superior court. b The law officer of a city, town, department, or government. *U. S.*

**sol'ic'i-tor-gen'er-al** (-jén'ěr-ál), *n.* The second law officer in the government of Great Britain; also, a similar officer under the United States government; also, the chief law officer in some States of the United States.

**sol'ic'it-ous** (-í-tí-s), *a.* [L. *solicitus*, *solicitus*. See SOLICIT, *v. t.*] Eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid something evil; anxious; careful; apprehensive. — **sol'ic'it-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sol'ic'it-ous-ness**, *n.*

ále, senáte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, solá; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; íce, íll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; gò; sing, ínk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**sol'ic'i-tress** (-trēs), *n.* A female solicitor or petitioner.

**sol'ic'i-tude** (-í-túd), *n.* [F. *solicitude*, or L. *solicitudo*.] **1.** State or fact of being solicitous; anxiety. **2.** Cause of care or uneasiness; a care; trouble; — chiefly in *pl.* *Rare.* — **Syn.** See CARE.

**sol'id** (sól'íd), *a.* [L. *solidus*.] **1.** Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; rigid; — opp. to *gaseous* and *liquid* or *fluid*. **2.** Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe; dense; sometimes, heavy. **3.** Cubic; as, a *solid* foot. **4.** Compact; hard; firm; stable; as, *solid* earth; *solid* opposition. **5.** Entirely of one substance, formation, kind, etc.; as, a *Even* or *unbroken*; flush; as, a *solid* wall. b *Print.* Not having the lines separated by leads; not open. c Designating a color, background, etc., all of one tone. d *Unbroken*; written without a hyphen; — used of a compound word. e *United*; unanimous; as, the *solid* South. *Polit. Cant. U. S.* **6.** Sound; strong. **7.** Trustworthy; reliable; substantial; weighty; real; genuine; as, *solid* reasons. **8.** Complete; entire; unbroken; as, a *solid* hour. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See FIRM. **solid angle.** See 2d ANGLE, **2 a.** — *s. geometry*, geometry of three dimensions.

— *n.* **1.** A solid substance or body; any substance which does not visibly flow. **2.** A magnitude having three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); a part of space bounded on all sides, as a cube or a sphere.

**sol'i-da'go** (sól'í-dá'gò), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gòz). [NL., fr. L. *solidare* to strengthen, in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Solidago*) of chiefly North American asteraceous plants; a goldenrod.

**sol'i-dar'i-ty** (-dár'í-tí), *n.* [F. *solidarité*.] An entire consolidation of interests and responsibilities; community.

**sol'i-da-ry** (sól'í-dá-rí), *a.* **1.** Having solidarity. **2.** *Roman & Civil Law.* Constituting, or pert. to, a contract in which there are several obligations in the debtors with corresponding rights in the creditors in a single subject matter.

**sol'id-i-fi-ca'tion** (sól'íd'í-fí-ká'shún), *n.* Act of solidifying or state of being solidified.

**sol'id-i-ty** (sól'íd'í-tí), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fíd); -FY'ING. [*solid* + *-fy*.] To make or become solid, or compact.

**sol'id-i-ty** (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). **1.** State or quality of being solid; specif., hardness; massiveness. **2.** Moral firmness; validity; truth; as, the *solidity* of an argument. **3.** *Geom.* Volume; space within a closed area.

**sol'id-ly**, *adv.* In a solid manner.

**sol'id-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being solid.  
**sol'id-dus** (sól'í-dús), *n.*; *pl.* -DII (-dí). **1.** [L.] *Roman Antiq.* A gold coin valued at about \$3.02. It was later called *bezant*. **2.** [LL.] A medieval money of account equal to 12 denarii. **3.** a The oblique line /, orig. a long s [ʃ], abbrev. for *shilling*. b A sloping line [ / ] sometimes used instead of a horizontal line [ — ] in fractions, as 2/3 for 2/3, or in separating denominations in expressing a sum of money, as £3/12/6 (= £3 12s. 6d.).

**sol'i-fid'i-an** (sól'í-fíd'í-án), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] *Ecdl.* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification. — **sol'i-fid'í-an**, *a.*

**sol'il'o-quiz** (sól'il'ò-kwíz), *v. i.*; -QUIZED (-kwízd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwíz'ing). To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self.

**sol'il'o-quey** (-kwí), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwíz). [L. *soliloquium*; *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak.] Act of talking to one's self; a monologue.

**sol'ip-sism** (sól'íp-síz'm), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] *Metaph.* The theory or assumption: a That the self can know nothing but its own modifications and states. b That the self is the only existing thing. — **sol'ip-sist** (-síst), *n.*

**sol'i-taire'** (sól'í-tár'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A recluse; hermit. **2.** A single diamond or (sometimes) other gem set alone. **3.** A game (as at cards) which one person can play alone.

**sol'i-ta-ri-ly** (sól'í-tá-rí-lí), *adv.* In a solitary manner.

**sol'i-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* State of being solitary.

**sol'i-ta-ry** (sól'í-tá-rí), *a.* [L. *solitarius*, fr. *solitas* solitude, *solus* alone.] **1.** Living or being by one's self or by itself; single; lonely; also, pert. to a single person or thing; performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* life. **2.** Not frequented; remote; retired; lonely; as, a *solitary* residence. **3.** Not inhabited; desolate; deserted; hence: gloomy; dismal; as, the *solitary* desert. **4.** Single; sole. **Syn.** Solitary, alone, lonely, lonesome, lone, desolate. *Alone* emphasizes the fact of being entirely by one's self; *solitary* connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness; as, to be *alone* in the house; a *solitary* walk. One is *lonely* who feels one's self alone and longs for companionship; a place is *lonely* which is unfrequented; *lonesome* heightens the implication of dreariness; *lone* is chiefly poetical. That is *desolate* which is deserted or left alone, or (esp.) forlorn; as, "Your house is left unto you *desolate*."

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A recluse; hermit.

**sol'i-tude** (sól'í-túd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitudo*, fr. *solus* alone.] **1.** State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; seclusion. **2.** A solitary or lonely place.

**Syn.** Solitude, isolation. *Solitude* is the state of being



alone, esp. in its subjective aspects; isolation suggests esp. the objective fact of detachment and as, musing in solitude; the isolation of a man against the sea and sky.

**soller-et** (sól'ér-ét; sól'ér-ét'), n. [F. *soleret*, dim. fr. OF. *soller* shoe.] *Armor.* A flexible steel shoe or one of its overlapping plates. See *ARMOR, Illustr.*

**sol-mi-zá-tion** (sól'mí-zá'shún), n. [F. *solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — from the notes *sol, mi.*] *Music.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale; sol-fa notation. Cf. *TONIC SOL-FA.*

**sol'o** (sól'ò), n.; pl. *E.* -los (-lòz), *It.* -li (-lè). [It., lit., alone, fr. *L. solus* alone.] 1. *Music.* An air, strain, or a whole piece played or sung by one person, with or without accompaniment. 2. Any of several card games in which one plays alone against the others, or without a partner.

— *a. Music.* Performing, or performed, alone; not concerted. **sol'o-ist**, n. One who sings or plays a solo.

**Sol'o-mon** (sól'ò-mún), n. [Gr. *Σολομών, Σαλωμών*, fr. Heb. *Shelómoh.*] *Bib.* A king of Israel in the 10th century B. C., noted for wisdom, and the reputed author of Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon. He was the son of David by Bath-sheba.



**Sol'o-mon's seal** (múnz), 1. A mystic symbol of the union of soul and body. 2. [Preferably Sol'o-mon's-seal.] Any of a genus (*Salomonia*) of conwallariaceous One form of Sol-plants; — from scars on the rootstock. **omon's Seal.**

**Sol'on** (sól'ón), n. [From *Solon*, the Athenian lawgiver.] A legislator; sage.

**Sol'o-ni-an** (sól'ò-ní-án), a. Of or pert. to Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, or his legislation. From his sweeping changes, the term **Solonian law** sometimes implies drastic measures.

**sol'stice** (sól'stís), n. [*L. solstitium*; *sol* sun + *sistere* to cause to stand.] 1. *Astron.* A point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricornus, which are respectively the **summer solstice** and the **winter solstice** in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still in its course. **b** The time of the sun's passing the solstices, about June 21 and Dec. 21. Hence, furthest or highest point.

**sol-sti'tial** (sól'stísh'ú), a. Of, pert. to, or being a solstice; also, happening at a solstice, esp. the summer solstice.

**sol'u-bil'i-ty** (sól'ü-bíl'i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). Quality or state of being soluble; degree to which solution may be carried.

**sol'u-ble** (sól'ü-b'l), a. [*L. solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve.] 1. Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid. 2. Susceptible of being solved; solvable; as, the mystery is perhaps **soluble**. — **sol'u-ble-ness**, n.

|| **sol'us** (sól'ús), *a. masc.*, **sol'a** (sól'á), *a. fem.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions and the like.

**sol'u-tion** (sól'ü'shún), n. [OF. *solucion*, fr. *L. solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve, solve.] 1. Separation of parts; disruption; breach. 2. State of being disintegrated; resolution; disintegration; hence, hesitancy. 3. Act or process of solving a problem, question, etc., or state of its being solved; explanation. 4. a Act or process by which a substance (solid, liquid, or gaseous) is absorbed into a liquid substance; also, the resulting liquid. **b** Any homogeneous mixture (usually liquid) the composition of which can undergo continuous variation within certain limits; also, the act or process by which such a mixture is produced. 5. *Med.* a Termination of a disease. **b** A crisis. 6. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Discharge of a contract by performance, esp. payment; performance of an obligation.

**solv'a-ble** (sól'vá-b'l), a. 1. Susceptible of solution. 2. Capable of being paid and discharged, as debts. — **solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'i-ti), **solv'a-ble-ness**, n.

**solve** (sól'v), *v. t.*; **solVED** (sólvd); **SOLV'ING**. [L. *solvere*, *solutum*.] To clear up (what is obscure or difficult); to explain; resolve; work out to a result or conclusion; settle. — *Syn.* Explain, unfold. — **solv'er** (sól'vēr), n.

**solv'en-cy** (sól'vén-si), n. Quality or state of being solvent.

**sol'vent** (-vén't), a. [L. *solvens*, p. pr.] 1. Able to dissolve; dissolving. 2. Able to pay all just debts. — *n.* 1. A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something. 2. That which resolves or explains.

**So-ma'ti** (sô-má'ti), n. 1. One of a Hamitic race of Somal-Somal' (sô-mál') Niland, many tribes of which are intermingled with Negro and Arab blood. 2. Their language.

**so-mat'ic** (sô-mát'ík), a. [Gr. *σωματικός*, fr. *σῶμα* body.] 1. *Biol.* Pertaining to the body as a whole; corporeal. 2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the wall of the body.

**so-mat'ic cell**, *Biol.*, one of the cells of the body of an individual that become differentiated and combine the tissues, organs, etc., of that individual; — opp. to *germ cell*.

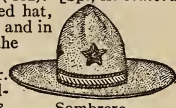
**so-ma-to-** (sô-má-tò-), Combining form from Greek *σῶμα, σῶματος*, body; as in *somatology*.

**so'ma-tol'o-gy** (sô'má-tól'ò-jí), n. 1. Doctrine or science of general properties of material substances. 2. *Anthropol.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body. — **so'ma-to-log'ic** (-tò-lój'ík), **so'ma-to-log'i-cal** (-i-kál), a.

**so'ma-to-pleu're** (sô'má-tò-plòor'; 86), n. [*somato-* + Gr. *πλευρά* side.] *Embryol.* In the embryos of craniate vertebrates, the outer, or parietal, of the two layers into which the lateral plate of the mesoblast splits. The somatopleure forms the body wall.

**som'ber** (sóm'bēr), a. [F. *sombre*.] 1. Dull; gloomy. 2. **som'bre** Melancholy; grave; depressing. — **som'ber-ly**, **som'ber-ly**, *adv.* — **som'ber-ness**, **som'bre-ness**, n.

**som-bre'ro** (-brá'rò), n.; pl. -ROS (-ròz). [Sp., fr. *sombra* shade.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, orig. worn in Spain and in Spanish America, but now also in the southwestern United States.



**som'brous** (sóm'brūs), a. **Somber.** — **some** (-süm). [AS. *sum*.] An adjective suffix meaning like or same, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound; as in *mettlesome, gladsome, winsome, blithesome*, etc. [body.]

**some** (-sóm). Combining form from Greek *σῶμα, σῶματος*, **some** (süm), a. [AS. *sum*.] 1. A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, etc., as not designated specifically, and often correlative to *another, other, or others*; as, at some time or other. 2. Being a certain (indefinite) portion or number; more or less (as indicated by the context); as, *some wine; some persons*. 3. Constituting one portion or group; — correlative to *other or others*; as, *some think one way; others, another*. 4. About; more or less; — used adverbially, now only before a numeral; as, *some eighty houses*. *Syn.* Some, any. In general, some emphasizes lack of specification; any lays stress on indifference of choice or lack of limitation.

— *pron.* A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

**some'bod-y** (süm'bòd-i), n.; pl. -BODIES (-íz). 1. A person unknown or uncertain; some person. 2. A person of consideration or importance; a personage.

**some'how** ('hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; — sometimes emphasized by the addition of *or other*.

**som'er-sault** (süm'ér-sòlt), n. Also **som'er-set** (-sèt). [F. *soubresaut* a jump, leap, OF. also *soubresault*, fr. Pr., fr. *L. super* over + *saltus* a leap.] A leap or fling in which a person turns his heels over his head. — *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

**some'thing** (süm'thíng), n. 1. Some thing; a thing, event, incident, etc., unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing. 2. A portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree. 3. A thing or a person of importance. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat; to some extent.

**some'time** ('tím'), *adv.* 1. At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. 2. At a time undefined; once in a while; sometimes. 3. At one time or other hereafter; as, I will do it *some time*. — *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

**some'times** ('tízm'), *adv.* 1. Formerly; once; sometime. *Obs.* 2. At times; now and then; occasionally.

**some'what** ('hwót'), n. 1. A certain indeterminate quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something. 2. An important or noteworthy person or thing. — *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

**some'where** ('hwár'), *adv.* In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

**some'whit'er** (süm'hwít'ér), *adv.* To some place.

**so'mite** (sô'mít), n. [Gr. *σῶμα* body.] *Anat.* One of the longitudinal series of segments into which the body of many animals, esp. articulates and vertebrates, is divided. — **so'mi-tal** (sô'mí-tál), **so'mit'ic** (sô-mít'ík), a.

**so'm'nal** (sóm'nál), n. [L. *somnus* sleep + *E. chloral*.] *Pharm.* A solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol, used as a hypnotic.

**so-m-nam'bu-lant** (sóm-nám'bú-lánt), a. Walking, or addicted to walking, while asleep.

**so-m-nam'bu-late** (-lát), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lát'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare*, -*latum*, to walk.] To walk when asleep. — **so-m-nam'bu-la'tion** (-lá'shún), n.

**so-m-nam'bu-lism** (-bú-lízm), n. A state in which one asleep walks or performs actions appropriate to the waking state. — **so-m-nam'bu-list** (líst), n. — **lis'tic** (lís'tík), a.

**so-m-nifer-ous** (-níf'ér-ús), a. [L. *somnifer*; *somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific; inducing sleep.

**so-m-nif'ic** (-ík), a. [L. *somnificus*.] Somniferous.

**so-m-ni'o-quist** (-ní'ò-kwíst), n. [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] One who talks in his sleep.

**so-m-no-lence** (sóm'nò-léns) n. Sleepiness; drowsiness; **so-m'no-len-cy** (-nò-lén-sí) } inclination to sleep.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals,



**som-no-lent** (sòm'nò-lènt), *a.* [L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus* sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy, inclined to sleep. — **Syn.** See SLEEPY. — **som-no-lent-ly**, *adv.* [HYPNOS.]

**Som-nus** (-nùs), *n.* [L.] The Roman god of sleep. See **son** (sùn), *n.* [AS. *sunu*.] **1.** A human male considered with reference to his parents or either of them. **2.** A son-in-law. **3.** A male descendant; in *pl.*, descendants in general. **4.** An adopted male child; — used in address where a sense of like relation to that of father and child is felt. **5.** A man of a given country, faith, etc.; as, *sons of New England*; a *son of the Church*. **6.** [*cap.*, and with *the*] Jesus Christ, called the *Son of God*, and the *Son of man*. **so-nance** (sò'nàns), *n.* **1.** A sound; tune. **Obs.** **2.** Sonancy. **so-nant-cy** (-nàn-sì), *n.* Quality or state of being sonant.

**so-nant** (sò'nànt), *a.* [L. *sonans*, *-antis*, *p. pr.* of *sonare*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sound; sounding. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered with voice or vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; voiced; vocal; tonic; — the opposite of *surd*, or *voiceless*. — *n.* A sonant sound or its symbol.

**so-na'ta** (sò-nà'tá), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare* to sound.] *Music.* An extended composition, for one or two instruments, having three or four movements which are contrasted in rhythm, but written in related keys.

**son'der** (zò'n'dér), *a.* *Yachting.* Pert. or belonging to the sonderclass; as, *sonder boats*.

**son'der-class** (zò'n'dér-klás'), *n.* [G. *sonderklasse* special class.] *Yachting.* A special class of small yachts developed in Germany, restricted in regard to size, displacement, sail area, and cost of construction. The crew must be amateurs and citizens of the country in which the yacht was built.

**song** (sòng; 62), *n.* [AS. *song*, *vang*, fr. *singan* to sing.] **1.** That which is sung by a human being, a bird, insect, etc.; also, singing; vocal music. **2.** A lyric poem adapted to vocal music; a ballad; any poetical strain; poem. **3.** Poetical composition; poetry; verse; as, heroic *song*. **4.** *Music.* A musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad. **5.** A trifle; as, it was bought for a *song*. — **Syn.** Canticle, carol, ditty, catch, round, hymn, lay.

**Song of Solomon**, or **Song of Songs**, a certain book of the Old Testament; called the Canticles.

**song'ful** (sòng'fùl), *a.* Disposed to sing; songlike; melodious; chiefly of birds. **Obs.** **2.** A book or folder of popular songs.

**song'stress** (sòng'strès), *n.* A female singer.

**so-nif'er-ous** (sò-nif'èr-ùs), *a.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-ferous*.] Sounding; producing or conveying sound.

**son-in-law**'s, *n.*; *pl.* **SONS-IN-LAW.** The husband of one's daughter.

**son'net** (sòn'èt; 24), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono* sound, song, fr. L. *sonus* a sound.] **1.** A short poem, usually amatory. **Obs.** **2.** A verse form of Italian origin consisting of 14 lines, typically five-foot iambics, grouped either into an octave of two quatrains and a sestet of two tercets, or into three quatrains and a couplet, the rhymes being arranged according to any of various definite schemes; also, a poem in this form, usually expressing an isolated sentiment. — *v. i. & t.* To compose sonnets; celebrate in sonnets.

**son'net-er** ('èr'), *n.* A composer of sonnets, or small poems; — often used in contempt. — *v. i. & t.* To compose sonnets; to sonnet.

**son'net-ing**, *n.* The composition or recital of sonnets.

**so-nom'e-ter** (sò-nòm'è-tèr), *n.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-meter*.] See MONOCHORD.

**so-nor'i-ty** (sò-nòr'i-tì), *n.* Sonorous quality or state.

**so-no'rous** (sò-nò'rùs), *a.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor* sound.] **1.** Giving sound when struck; resonant. **2.** Loud or full in sound, as, a *sonorous voice*. **3.** Impressive in sound; high-sounding; as, *sonorous language*. — **so-no'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **so-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

**son'ship** (sùn'shìp), *n.* State or relation of a son.

**soon** (sòon), *adv.* [AS. *sōna*.] **1.** At once; immediately. **Obs.** **2.** In a short time; before long; also, shortly after any time specified or understood; as, *soon after sunrise*. **3.** Early. **4.** Promptly; quickly; also, easily. **5.** Readily; willingly; as, I would as *soon* go as not. — **Syn.** See EARLY.

**soon'er** (sòon'èr), *n.* One who settles on government land before it is legally open to settlement in order to gain the prior claim; hence, any one who anticipates another in acting in order to gain an unfair advantage. *Slang, U. S.*

**soot** (sòot; sòot), *n.* [AS. *sōt*.] A black substance formed by, or disengaged in, combustion and adhering to the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; the fine powder, chiefly carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* To cover with soot.

**sooth** (sòoth), *a. & adv.* [AS. *sōð*.] **1.** A True; real. **Obs. b** True; not false; also, trustful; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Pleasing; sweet. *Rare.* — *n.* Truth; reality. *Archaic.*

**soothe** (sòoth), *v. t.*; **SOOTHE** (sòothd); **SOOTH'ING**. [AS. *gesōðian* to prove the truth of.] **1.** To assent to; humor by compliance; hence: to blandish; flatter. **Obs. or Rare.** **2.** To quiet; calm; comfort. **3.** To soften; mollify; assuage; ally; as, to *soothe* one's grief. — **Syn.** Compose, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate. — **sooth'er** ('èr), *n.*

**sooth'fast** (sòoth'fást'), *a.* [AS. *sōðfæst*, prop., firm as to truth.] True; genuine; also, truthful; faithful. — **sooth'fast'ly**, *adv.* — **sooth'fast'ness**, *n.* *All Archaic.*

**sooth'y** (sòoth'y), *a.* In or with truth; truly. *Archaic or Scot.*

**sooth'say** ('sàt'), *v. i.* [Prop., to say truth.] To foretell.

**sooth'say'er** ('sà'é'r), *n.* One who foretells; a diviner.

**sooth'say'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who soothsays, or foretells events; art or practice of making predictions. **2.** A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

**sooty** (sòot'y; sòot'y), *a.*; **SOOT'Y** (-Y-èr); -I-EST. **1.** Pert. to or producing soot; soiled with soot. **2.** Having a dark brown or black color like soot. — **soot'y-mess** (-i-nès), *n.*

**sop** (sòp), *n.* **1.** Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in a liquid; esp., a morsel, as of bread, cake, etc., dipped in a liquid. **2.** Anything given to pacify. — *v. t.*; **SOPPED** (sòpt); **SOP'PING**. **1.** To steep or dip in or as if in a liquid; also, to drench (with). **2.** To soak up; — usually used with *up*; as, to *sop up* water. — *v. i.* To soak in.

**soph'ism** (sòf'iz'm), *n.* [OF. *sophisme*, *sophisme*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *σοφισμα*, deriv. fr. *σοφός* wise.] An argument, esp. a formal one, intended to deceive; also, an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, but not intended to deceive. — **Syn.** See FALLACY.

**Soph'ist**, *n.* **1.** One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and conduct in ancient Greece. They became masters of adroit and specious reasoning. **2.** [*i. c.*] Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.

**soph'ist-er** (sòf'is't-èr), *n.* **1.** A sophist. **2.** In some English universities, a student in his second (junior sophister) or third (senior sophister) year of residence.

**so-ph'is'tic** (sò-fis'tik) *a.* Of or pertaining to a sophist or **so-ph'is'ti-cal** (-tì-kál) *sophistry*; fallaciously subtle. — **so-ph'is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so-ph'is'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

**so-ph'is'ti-cate** (-tì-kát), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kát'èd); -CAT'ING. [LL. *sophisticatus*, *p. p.* of *sophisticare*.] **1.** To render sophistical; quibble about; subtilize. **2.** To refine overmuch; make artificial; make knowing or worldly-wise; used chiefly in *p. p.* & *p. a.* **3.** To mislead by sophistry; delude. **4.** To adulterate; falsify. — (-kát), *a.* Sophisticated; esp., deprived of simplicity or naturalness.

**so-ph'is'ti-ca'tion** (-kát'sh'án), *n.* Act of sophisticating, or state of being sophisticated.

**soph'is't-ry** (sòf'is-trì), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trìz). **1.** The arts, teachings, and practices of the Sophists; esp., disputation. **2.** Specious but fallacious reasoning. — **Syn.** See FALLACY.

**Soph'o-cle'an** (-sò-kle'àn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Athenian tragic poet Sophocles (c. 496-406 B. C.).

**Sophoclean irony**, the irony of an utterance unconsciously carrying an unintended and unwelcome meaning.

**soph'o-more** (sòf'ò-mòr; 57), *n.* [Prob. fr. ME. *sophime* sophism + *-or*.] A student in the second year of a four-year college course; one next above a freshman. — **soph'o-mor'ic** (-mòr'ik), *a.* — **1-cal** (-ì-kál), *a.* *All now U. S.*

**so'phy** (sò'fì; sò'f'y), *n.*; *pl.* **SOPHIES** (sò'fiz; sò'fìz). Also **so'phi**. [From the name of a Persian dynasty.] A former title of kings of Persia.

**so'por** (sò'pòr), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Profound or lethargic sleep.

**so'p'o-rif'er-ous** (sò'p'ò-rif'èr-ùs), *a.* [L. *soporifer*; *sopor* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific. — **so'p'o-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **so'p'o-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**so'p'o-ri-fic** (sò'p'ò-rif'ik; sò'p'ò'), *a.* **1.** Sopor sleep + *facere* to make.] Causing, or tending to cause, sleep; somniferous. — *n.* A thing that is soporific; a narcotic.

**so'p'py** (sò'p'y), *a.* Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy.

**so-pra'no** (sò-prà'nò), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -NOS (-nòz), *It.* -NI (-nè). [It., fr. *soprano* highest, *sopra* above, *La supra*.] *Music.* A treble; the highest quality of voice. **b** A part for such a voice. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice. — *a. Pert.* to the soprano; performing the soprano.

**so'ra** (sò'rá; 57), *n.*, or **sora rail**. A small short-billed North American rail (*Porzana carolina*).

**sorb** (sòrb), *n.* [L. *sorbus* (the tree), *sorbium* (the fruit).] Any of various European malaceous trees, esp. the service tree or rowan tree; also, its fruit.

**Sorb** (sòrb), *n.* [G.] One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wendts living in Saxony and Brandenburg. — **Sorb'i-an** (sòr'b'ì-àn), *a. & n.*

**sorb-able**. The fruit of the service tree.

**Sor'bon-ist** (sòr'bòn-ìst), *n.* [F. *sorboniste*.] A doctor of, or a student at, the Sorbonne.

**Sor-bonne** (sòr-bòn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Orig., a house and theological college founded at Paris in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon. **2.** Later, the faculty of theology there, suppressed in 1792. **3.** Now, the seat of the public courses of the faculties of science and letters of the University of Paris.

**sor'cer-er** (sòr'sèr-èr), *n.* A practitioner of sorcery; magician; wizard. — **sor'cer-ess**, *n. fem.*

**sor'cer-y** (-tì), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-iz). [OF. *sercerie*, fr. *sercier* sorcerer, fr. LL., fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, lot.] The use of power gained from the help of evil spirits, esp. for divining; necromancy; witchcraft. — **sor'cer-ous** (-ùs), *a.*

**sor'did** (sòr'dìd), *a.* [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be dirty.]

àle, senàte, càre, àm, àccùnt, àrrn, àsk, sofà; ève, èvènt ènd, recènt, makè; Ìce, Ìll; òdd, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, àrrìcs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil;



**1.** Filthy; dirty; *Bot. & Zool.*, dirty or muddy in color. **2.** Vile; base; gross; also, mean or low; ignoble; despicable. **3.** Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly. — **sor'did-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'did-ness**, *n.*

**sore** (sōr; 57), *a.*; **SOR'ER** (sōr'ēr); **SOR'EST.** [AS. *sār*.] **1.** Sensitive to pain from pressure; tender. **2.** Sensitive to mental pain, vexation, etc.; sensitive; as, a subject on which he felt *sore*. **3.** Distressed mentally; pained; grieving; also, irritated; vexed; as, a *sore* conscience. **4.** Distressing; grievous; vexatious; severe; violent; of anything unpleasant, extreme; very great; as, *sore* distraction.

— *n.* **1.** A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured, bruised, or diseased so as to be tender or painful; a sore place, as a boil or an ulcer. **2.** A source of pain or vexation. — *adv.* Sorely.

**so-re'di-um** (sō-rē'dī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -*DI*A (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] *Bot.* One of the vegetative buds or gemmas on the surface of the thallus in lichens. — **so-re'di-al**, *a.*

**sore'fal'con**, **sore'hawk'** (sōr'fōk'n; -fōk'n; -hōk'; 57), *n.* [OF. *sorrel*.] A peregrine falcon in its first-year, reddish (unmolted) plumage; a red hawk.

**sore'ly** (sōr'ly; 57), *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously.

**sor'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sore.

**sorghum** (sōr'gŭm), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A cereal grass (*Andropogon sorghum*) cultivated in various varieties, esp. in warm countries, as a fodder or grain plant or for making molasses or sirup. **2.** Sirup from sorghum juice, rich in glucose.

**so-ri'tes** (sō-rī'tēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *σωρητής* (sc. *συλλογισμός*), prop., heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. *σωρός* a heap.] *Logic.* A series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each forms the subject of the next, the conclusion uniting the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last. — **so-ri'ti-cal**, *a.*

**so-ror'i-cide** (sō-rōr'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *sororicidium*; *soror* sister + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of one who kills his own sister. **2.** [L. *sororicida*.] One who commits this crime.

**so-ror'i-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tiz). [L. *soror* sister.] A society or club of girls or women, as in a college. [club.]

**so-ro'sis** (sō-rō'sis), *n.* [Cl. L. *soror* sister.] A woman's fleshly or puffy fruit formed by the union of many flowers, as in the mulberry and pineapple. See *FRUIT*, *Illust.*

**sor'el** (sōr'ēl), *a.* [OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor* sorrel.] Yellowish or reddish brown. — *n.* **1.** A sorrel color. **2.** A sorrel animal; specif., a male fallow deer in its third year.

**sor'el**, *n.* [OF. *surele*, fr. *sur* sour.] *Bot.* Any of various plants (genera *Rumex* and *Oxalis*) having sour juice.

**sorrel tree**, *a.* A small Ericaceae tree (*Oxydendrum arbo-ream*) with white flowers and sour evergreen leaves.

**sor-ri-ly** (sōr'i-lī), *adv.* In a sorry manner.

**sor-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sorry.

**sor'row** (sōr'ō), *n.* [AS. *sorg*, *sorh*. Not akin to *sorry*.] **1.** Uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss or disappointment; unhappiness; sadness. **2.** Contrition; penitence. **3.** A cause of grief or sadness; trouble; affliction.

**Syn.** Sorrow, grief, woe, affliction, tribulation. **Sor-row** is the most general term; grief is poignant sorrow, esp. for a definite cause; woe is deep or inconsolable grief or misery; as, "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief"; destined to eternal woe. **Affliction** is grievous distress, esp. such as is due to loss or calamity; **tribulation** (chiefly Biblical) is severe affliction.

— *v. i.* To feel sorrow; grieve. — **sor'row-er**, *n.*

**sor'row-ful** (-fōōl), *a.* Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing sorrow. — **Syn.** Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, grievous, lamentable, doleful, distressing. — **sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

**sor'ry** (-ī), *a.*; -*RI-ER* (-ī-ēr); -*RI-EST.* [AS. *sārig* sad, fr. *sār* sore, grief, pain.] **1.** Painful; grievous. **2.** Grieved for loss; feeling sorrow; specif., grieved for evil done or caused; feeling regret; penitent; — now usually expressing moderate grief or sympathy, or an apology. **3.** Melancholy; dismal; mournful. **4.** Poor; pitiful; contemptible; mean; as, a *sorry* excuse.

**sort** (sōrt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, part.] A lot; hence: chance; destiny; rarely, magic; sorcery. *Obs.*

**sort**, *n.* [F. *sorte*, fr. L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, part.] **1.** A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species. **2.** Way; fashion; manner; as, this will please in a different *sort*. **3.** Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil *sort*. **4.** *Print.* Any character or type considered as a separate element in a font; — chiefly in *pl.* — **Syn.** See *KIND*.

**of sorts**, of different kinds; usually, deprecatingly, of a poor kind; as, a dog of *sorts*. — *out of sorts*. **4.** *Print.* With some sorts of type deficient. **b** Out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To place, rank, separate, or select according to sort, kind, class, etc.; classify; assort. **2.** To put to rights; adjust; specif., of a horse, to feed and bed down. *Scot. & Northern Eng.* — *v. i.* **1.** To consort. **2.** To suit; fit; harmonize. — **sor'ta-ble**, *a.* — **sor't'er**, *n.*

**sor'tie** (sōr'tē), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out.] *Mil.* A sally of troops from a besieged place against the besiegers.

**sor'ti-lege** (sōr'tī-lēj), *n.* [F. *sortilege*, fr. LL., fr. L. *sortilegus* foretelling, as *n.*, a soothsayer; *sors*, *sortis*, lot + *legere* to select.] Divination by lots; loosely, sorcery.

**so'rus** (sō'rīs), *n.*; *pl.* *SORI* (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] In ferns, one of the clusters of sporangia forming the so-called "fruit dots" on the fertile fronds.

**S O S.** The letters signified by the signal (... - - -) prescribed by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 for use by ships in distress.

**so'so'** (sō'sō'), *a.* Middling; passable; tolerable. — *adv.*

**so'-so'** Tolerably; passably. *Both Chiefly Colloq.*

**|| sos'te-nu'to** (sōs'tā-nōō'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Sustained; — applied to a movement or passage the notes of which are to be sustained to their full nominal value; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged.

**sot** (sōt), *n.* [F., fool, fr. LL. *sottus*.] One having his faculties dulled by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.

**so-te-ri-o-log'ic** (sō-tē-rī-ō-lōj'ik) *a.* *Theol.* Of or pertaining to **so-te-ri-o-log'i-cal** (-rī-ō-lōj'ī-kāl) taining to soteriology.

**so-te-ri-ol-o-gy** (-ō-lōj'ī-jī), *n.* [Gr. *σωτηρία* safety + *-logy*.] *Theol.* The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

**So'thic** (sō'thik, sōth'ik) *a.* [Gr. *Σωθιακός*, fr. Gr. *Σωθις*, *So'thi-ac* (sō'thī-āk) *Egypt. sept.*] Of or pertaining to **so'this** (sō'this), or Sirius, the Dog Star; canicular.

**So'thic, or So'thiac, year, Chronol.**, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours, — as distinguishing from the Egyptian vague year, which contained 365 days. The **So'thic, or So'thiac, period** consists of 1,460 So'thic years, or 1,461 vague years.

**so'tni-a** (sō'tnī-ā), *n.* [Russ. *сотня* a hundred, fr. *sto* hundred.] *Mil.* A Cossack cavalry squadron.

**so'tol** (sō'tōl; sō-tōl'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Dasyliiron*) of yuccalike plants of the southwestern United States.

**sot'tish** (sōt'tish), *a.* Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken. **sot'tish-ly, adv.** — **sot'tish-ness**, *n.*

**|| sot'to vo'ce** (sōt'tō vō'chā). [It.] Under the voice; in an undertone; hence, aside.

**sou** (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* *sous* (sōōz; F. sōō). [F., fr. OF. *sol*, fr. LL., fr. L. *solidus* a gold coin.] **1.** An old French coin, orig. of gold, later of silver, finally of copper, and worth in the 18th century about a cent. **2.** Popularly, the present bronze 5-centime piece, worth about a cent.

**sou-a'ri nut** (sō-ā'rī-ŭt), *n.* The large edible nutlike seed of any of a genus (*Caryocarp*) of South American trees (esp. *C. nuciferum*). Soutri nuts yield a bland oil used in cookery.

**sou'bise'** (sōō'bēz'), *n.* [F.] A sauce made of white onions and melted butter mixed with velouté sauce.

**sou-brette'** (sōō-brēt'), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* Orig., in comedies, an intriguing lady's maid; hence: a coquetish maidservant or frivolous young woman; an actress who plays such a part.

**sou-chong'** (sōō-shōng'), *n.* [Chin. *hsiao chung* small or fine sort.] A kind of black tea of a fine quality.

**sou'fle** (sōō'flī), *n.* [F. *Méd.*] A murmuring or blowing sound; as, the uterine soufflé heard in pregnancy.

**|| sou'flée'** (sōō'flē'; sōō'flā'), *a.* [F., lit., puffed.] Often **sou'flée'**. *Cookery.* Filled with air by beating, and baked. — *n.* A delicate, sweet or savory, spongy dish of beaten eggs, milk, etc., baked.

**sough** (sū; sou), *n.* [AS. *swōgan* to sound.] A hollow moaning, a murmuring, or a sighing, as of the wind; sigh; sob. — *v. i.* To make a sough; sigh, as the wind.

**soul** (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāwel*, *sāwōl*.] **1.** An entity conceived as the essence, substance, or actuating cause of individual life, esp. life manifested in psychical activities; the vehicle of individual existence, separate in nature from the body and usually held to be separable in existence. **2.** Hence: the psychical or spiritual nature of the universe; the world soul. **3.** Man's moral and emotional nature; hence, effective expression of emotion and sentiment. **4.** The seat of real life, action, etc.; animating or essential part; as, the *soul* of harmony. **5.** The leader; inspirer; moving spirit; as, he was the *soul* of that enterprise. **6.** Courage; spirit; fervor; affection or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature. **7.** A human being; person. **8.** A disembodied spirit; a spiritual being.

**soul'ful** (sōō'fōōl), *a.* Full of deep feeling or sentiment.

**soul'less** (-lēz), *a.* Having no soul, or no greatness or nobleness of mind or feeling. — **less-ly, adv.** — **less-ness, n.**

**sou' mar'qué'** (sōō' mār'kē'), [F.] **1.** An old French copper coin, worth about one and a quarter sous. **b** (*pron.* mār'kē'; -kē'). Little or nothing; a trifle; as, not worth a *sou mar'qué'*. Often also **sou' mar'quee'** (mār'kē'). *U. S.*

**sound** (saund), *a.* [AS. *sund*.] **1.** Free from flaw, defect, or decay; not impaired; as, *sound* timber. **2.** Healthy; not diseased; — said of body or mind. **3.** Firm; strong; safe; also, secure; trustworthy; as, a *sound* bank. **4.** Founded in truth or right; right; as, a *sound* thinker. **5.** Morally good or honorable; orthodox; as, *sound* doctrine. **6.** Thorough; as, a *sound* beating. **7.** Not broken or troubled; — said of sleep. **8.** Legal; valid; as, a *sound* title.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**sound**, *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming.] A fish's air bladder.

**sound**, *n.* [AS. *sund* narrow sea, strait.] A long passage (larger than a strait) of water connecting two larger bodies, as a passage connecting a sea with the ocean, or a channel passing between a mainland and an island.

**sound**, *v. t.* [F. *sonder*.] 1. To measure the depth of, esp. by line and plummet; fathom. 2. To find or seek the thoughts, motives, etc., of (a person); examine; try; probe.

3. *Med.* To explore or examine, as the bladder, with a sound; also, to examine by auscultation or percussion. — *v. i.* 1. To ascertain the depth of water, as with a sounding line. 2. To dive down suddenly, as a fish when hooked. — *n. Med.* Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, for exploring cavities of the body.

**sound**, *n.* [OF. *son*, fr. L. *sonus*.] 1. The or a sensation due usually to stimulation of the auditory nervous centers by vibrations communicated from a vibrating body through an intervening elastic medium, ordinarily the air, but sometimes due to subjective disturbances, as the ringing of the ears, a blow on the head, etc.; as, the sound of a drum; tone; noise; report. 2. *Physics.* Vibrational energy which occasions the above sensation. 3. A particular tone or noise of any character; as, a sound of rejoicing; a warning sound. 4. Noise without meaning; mere noise. 5. Distance within which a certain noise may be heard; earshot.

**Syn.** Sound, noise. Sound is the general term; noise suggests esp. meaningless, confused, or discordant sound. — *v. i.* 1. To make a noise or sound. 2. To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published. 3. To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence: to seem; appear; as, the story sounds false.

4. *Law.* To have, or tend in, its import, nature, effect, or the like; — with *in*, and formerly *into*, to, *against*. *Obs.*, etc. as a legal term; as: to sound in tort.

— *v. t.* 1. To cause to sound. 2. To cause to exist as a sound, as a note. 3. To speak; utter audibly. *Now Rare.* 4. To order, indicate, or proclaim by a sound or sounds; as, to sound a retreat. 5. To celebrate by or as by sounds; as, to sound a man's praises. 6. To examine, as the chest, by causing to sound.

**sound'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, sounds (in any sense). **sound'ing**, *n.* [From SOUND to fathom.] *Naut.* A measurement as by the use of line and plummet, or the depth so ascertained. **b** In *pl.* Any place or part of a body of water where a hand sounding line will reach bottom.

**sounding balloon**, an unmanned balloon sent aloft for meteorological or aeronautic purposes. Cf. PILOT BALLOON. — *s. lead* (léd), the plummet at the end of a sounding line. — *s. line*, *Naut.*, a line, weighted at one end, used in sounding. — *s. machine*, a machine by which pressure of the water at the bottom is ascertained and thus the depth. **sound'less**, *a.* Silent; noiseless.

**sound'ly**, *adv.* In a sound manner.

**sound'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sound; integrity. — **Syn.** Strength, solidity; healthiness, sanity; truth.

**soup** (sôp'), *n.* [F. *soupe*, fr. OF. *sope*, *supe*, *soupe*, orig., a sop.] A liquid food usually made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water; broth.

|| **soup'çon**' (sôp'sôn'), *n.* [F.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence: a very small portion; a taste.

**sour** (sour), *a.* [AS. *sūr*.] 1. Having an acid or tart taste, like that of vinegar or unripe fruit; tart; specif., changed, as by fermentation, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned; as, *sour* milk. 2. Distasteful; disagreeable; unpleasant; of persons, cross; peevish; morose; as, a man of *sour* temper; also, expressive of such qualities; as, a *sour* reply. 3. Afflictive; painful; bitter. 4. Cold and wet; as, a *sour* day. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**Syn.** Sour, tart, acid, acidulous, acrid, astringent, bitter (esp. in fig. senses). **Sour** applies esp. to that which is crabbed or morose; tart suggests pungency or sharpness; that which is acid is biting or caustic; that is acidulous which is mildly acid; as, a *sour*, envious disposition; a *tart* temper; *acid* sarcasm. That is *acrid* which is harsh or irritating; *astringent* connotes sternness or austerity; that is *bitter* which is (esp.) grievous, virulent, or cutting; as, "temper, scorn, disgust, all the more *acid* feelings"; *astringent* virtue; a *bitter* cry; *bitter* cold.

**sour gourd**, a The acid fruit of an Australian tree (*Adansonia gregorii*); also, the tree itself. **b** Sometimes, the baobab. — *s. grapes*, things which people affect to despise because they cannot possess them. — *s. gum*, a Any of a genus (*Nyssa*) of corneaceous trees; esp., the black gum. **b** The sorrel tree. [distasteful or]

— *n.* A sour substance; fig., that which is disagreeable or — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sour.

**source** (sôrs; 57), *n.* [OF. *source*, *sorse*, deriv. of L. *surgere* to lift, spring up. See SURGE.] 1. The beginning of a stream of water or the like, as where it rises from the ground; spring; fountain. 2. That from which anything comes forth; origin; first cause.

**sour-dine'** (sôor-dên'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sordino*.] *Music.* a = MUTE, *n.* 3. b A harmonium stop for partly shutting off the wind supply, in order to play full chords softly.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofd; êve, êvent, chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**sour'ly**, *adv.* In a sour manner (in any sense of the word).

**sour'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sour.

**sour'sop'** (sour'sôp'), *n.* The succulent fruit of a small West Indian tree (*Annona muricata*); also, the tree itself. **source** (sou), *n.* [OF. *sous*, *solz*. In sense 1, fr. the *v.*] 1. Act of sousing. 2. Pickle made with salt. 3. Something steeped in pickle, as fish or pigs' feet. — *v. t.*, *soused* (soust); *sous'ing* (sous'ing). 1. To pickle. 2. To plunge or immerse in a liquid. 3. To drench, as by immersion.

**souse**, *v. i. & t.* To attack with a swoop; descend or pounce upon with speed and violence, as a hawk. — *n.* Act of sousing, or swooping; a swoop. — *adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently.

|| **sou'tache'** (sôô'tâsh'), *n.* [F.] A kind of trimming or embroidery braid made of silk, wool, cotton, or tinsel, in varying width; — called also *Russia*, or *Russian braid*. || **sou'tane'** (sôô'tân'; sôô'tân'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sottana*, LL. *subtana*, fr. L. *subtus* below, beneath, fr. *sub* under.] A long close garment, buttoned in front, esp. one of black worn by Roman Catholic clergy; a cassock.

**south** (south), *n.* [AS. *sūð*, for *sund*.] 1. The cardinal point directly opposite the north. 2. A country or region farther south than another. 3. [*cap.*] That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line (southern boundary of Pennsylvania) and the Ohio River, corresponding in general to the former slave-holding States.

— *a.* Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding toward the south, or coming from the south; southern. [the south]

— *adv.* Toward the south; in the south; of the wind, from — *v. i.*; *SOUTHD* (southd); *SOUTH'ING*. To turn or move toward the south.

**South'down'**, *n.* One of an important English breed of medium-sized short-wooled hornless sheep.

**south'eas't'** (south'est'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* The point or direction halfway between south and east; southeast part or region. — *a.* Of or pertaining to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the southeast. — *adv.* Toward, or from, the southeast. [east]

**south'eas't'er**' (-es'tēr), *n.* A storm or wind from the south-south'eas't'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Toward or from the southeast.

**south'eas't'ward**' (-es't'wârd; -lī), *adv.* Southeasterly.

**south'eas't'ward-ly**' (-es't'wârd-ly), *adv.* Toward the southeast.

**south'er**' (south'ēr), *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south'er-ly (sūth'ēr-lī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or situated toward, the south; southern. — *adv.* Toward or from the south.

**south'ern**' (sūth'ēr'n), *a.* [AS. *sūðerne*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south. 2. [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the South. U. S. Southern Cross, four bright stars in the Southern Hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also, the constellation of which the above are the brightest stars. — **S. Crown** = CORONA AUSTRALIS.

**south'ern-er**' (-ēr-nēr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. [*cap.*] of the southern United States.

**south'ern-ly**, *a.* Somewhat southern. — *adv.* Southerly; southward. [these south.]

**south'ern-most**' (sūth'ēr'n-môst'), *n.* Far-

**south'ern-wood'**' (sūth'ēr'n-wôod'), *n.* A shrubby European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*), often cultivated.

**south'ing**' (south'ing), *n.* 1. Tendency, progress, or distance southward. 2. The time at which a heavenly body passes the meridian of a place. 3. *Astron.* South declination. 4. *Surv. & Navig.* Distance southward from any point of departure measured on a meridian; — opposed to *northing*.

**south'paw'** (south'pô'), *a.* *Baseball.* Using the left hand in pitching; — said of a pitcher. *Cant.* — *n.* A pitcher who pitches with the left hand. *Cant.*

**south'r'n**' (sūth'r'n), *a.* Southern. — *n.* A southerner.

**south'-south'eas't'**, *a.* south'-south'west', *a.* See *points of the compass*, under POINT, *n.*

**south'ward**' (south'wârd), *adv.* Toward the south. — *a.* Toward the south. — **south'ward-ly**, *adv.*

**south'wards**' (-wârdz), *adv.* Southward.

**south'west'**' (south'west'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* Point or direction halfway between south and west; southwest part or region. — *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the southwest; toward or from the southwest. — *adv.* Toward or from the southwest.

**south'west'er**' (-wes't'ēr), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou'west'er**' (sū-wes't'ēr), *a.* A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest. 2. A hat of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn in stormy weather.

**south'west'er-ly**, *a.* Toward or from the southwest.

**south'west'ern**' (-i-ēr'n), *a.* Southwesterly.

**south'west'ward**' (-wes't'wârd; -lī), *adv.* Toward the southwest.

**south'west'ward-ly**' (-wes't'wârd-ly), *adv.* southwest.

**sou've'nir'** (sôô've-nēr'; sôô've-nēr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sub-*



Southern Cross.



*venire* to come up, come to mind. See SUBVENE.] That which serves as a reminder; memento; keepsake.

**sov'er-eign** (sōv'ēr-in; sūv'-), *a.* [OF. *soverain, sovraïn*, fr. LL. *superanus*, fr. L. *superus* that is above, *super* above.] 1. Supreme; paramount; as, a *sovereign* good. 2. Supreme in position or power; chief; as, our *sovereign* prince; specif., princely; royal. 3. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; absolute in authority; as, a *sovereign* state. 4. Excellent; effectual, as a remedy.

— *n.* 1. A person, body of men, or state in which sovereign authority is vested. 2. A British gold coin worth one pound sterling (\$4.8665). It is legal tender to any amount. So called from the effigy of the monarch on the obverse. The present coin, issued from George III. on, contains 123.274 grains of gold 11-12 fine. — **Syn.** King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor. — **sov'er-eign-ly**, *adv.*

**sov'er-eign-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign; also, the power, right, authority, or status of a sovereign; dominion; supremacy.

**sov'ran** (sūv'rān; sōv'-), **sov'ran-ty** (-tī). Vars. of SOVEREIGN, SOVEREIGNTY. Chiefly *Poet.*

**sow** (sō), *n.* [AS. *sugu*.] 1. The adult female of swine. 2. *Metal.* a The channel leading to molds in the pig bed. b A mass of metal solidified in such a channel.

**sow** (sō), *v. t.*; *pret.* sowed (sōd); *p. p.* sown (sōn) or **sowed**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* sowing. [AS. *sāwan*.] 1. To scatter, as seed, on the earth for growth; plant by sowing. 2. To scatter seed on, in, or over; as, to *sow* a field. 3. To spread, scatter, or strew abroad; disseminate; as, to *sow* strife. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth.

**so-war'** (sō-wār'; -wōr'), *n.* [Per. *sawār* a horseman.] In India, a native cavalryman; also, a mounted orderly.

**sow bug** (sō). A wood louse (genus *Oniscus* and allies), esp. one that cannot roll up. Cf. **FILL BUG**.

**sow'er** (sō'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, sows.

**sow thistle** (sō). Any of a genus (*Sonchus*) of cichoriaceae weeds (esp. *S. oleraceus*), said to be eaten by swine.

**soy** (soi), *n.* [Jap. *shōyū*, fr. Chin. *shì yū*; *shì* pickled fruit (beans, olives, etc.) + *yū* oil.] 1. A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made from beans (esp. soy beans) by long fermentation and then long digestion in brine. 2. [More fully *soy bean*.] An Asiatic fabaceous herb (*Glycine hispida*), or its white seed.

**so'ya** (sō'yā), *n.* The soy bean. *India.*

**so'zal** (sō'zāl), *n.* [Gr. *σώζω* to save.] *Pharm.* An astringent crystalline salt of aluminum, used as an antiseptic.

**so'zin** (sō'zīn), *n.* [Gr. *σώζω* to save.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any defensive protein normally present in the animal body.

**spa** (spā; *obs. or archaic*, spō), *n.* A mineral spring; — from a place of this name in Belgium having mineral springs; hence, a place where there are mineral springs.

**space** (spās), *n.* [F. *espace*, fr. L. *spatium* space.] 1. That which is characterized by dimension (esp. three mutually perpendicular dimensions), boundlessness, and indefinite divisibility. 2. *Math.* Continuous extension in which objects may exist and change position. 3. Linear distance; extension; also, a portion of extension; distance; interval; as, the *space* of a mile. 4. Quantity of time; interval; duration; time; as, in the *space* of a lifetime. 5. Time for a special purpose; opportunity; chance. *Obs.* 6. A short time; while. *Archaic.* 7. *Print.* A small piece of metal lower than a face type, so as not to receive ink, used to separate words or letters. 8. *Teleg.* The interval during which the key is open, or not in contact, in operation. 9. *Musíc.* A degree, or open place, of the staff.

— *v. t.*; **SPACED** (spāst); **SPAC'ING** (spās'ing). To place at intervals; arrange or separate with a space or spaces between. [Serves to space.]

**space'er** (spās'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, spaces or **space'ious** (spās'shūs), *a.* [L. *spatiosus*.] 1. Vast in extent; of great space; roomy. 2. Large or magnificent in scale; not petty or mean; also, comprehensive; expansive. — **space'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **space'ious-ness**, *n.*

**spade** (spād), *n.* [AS. *spædu*, *spada*.] 1. A digging implement heavier than a shovel and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. 2. Something suggestive of the spade (sense 1) as: a An implement used in cutting up a whale. b *Ordnance.* A spade-shaped prong on the under side of the trail of a gun carriage to check recoil. To call a **spade** a **spade**, to call a thing by its right name, however coarse; to tell plain facts in plain words.

— *v. t.*; **SPAD'ED** (spād'éd; 24); **SPAD'ING**. To dig, or to pare off, with a spade.

**spade** (spād), *n.* [Sp. *espada*, lit., a sword (Spanish cards bearing the figure of a sword), fr. L. *spatha*, Gr. *σπάθη*.] One of a certain suit of playing cards; also, the figure on this suit, or, usually in *pl.*, the suit.

**spade'fish'** (spād'fīsh'), *n.* 1. A deep-bodied spiny-finned food fish (*Chaetodipterus faber*) found on the coasts from Cape Cod to Cuba. 2. The paddlefish.

**spad'er** (spād'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, spades.

**spad'iceous** (spād'īsh'ūs), *a.* [L. *spadix*, *-icis*, a date-  
**κ** = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals,

brown or nut-brown color. See SPADIX.] 1. Of a bright brown or chestnut color. 2. *Bot.* Bearing flowers on, or of the nature of, a spadix.

**spadix** (spād'īks), *n.*, *pl.* SPADICES (spād'ī-sēz). [L., a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. *σπάδιξ*.] *Bot.* A spike with a fleshy axis, usually inclosed in a spathe. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illust.*

**spadix'ti** (spād'gēt'ī), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in cords. See MACARONI.

**spa-gyr'ic** (spā-jīr'īk), **spa-gyr'ic-al** (-kāl), *a.* [L. *spagyricus*, fr. Gr. *σπάγειν* to draw, to separate + *ἀγρῶν* to assemble.] Alchemic.

**spa'hi** (spā'hē), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *spāhi*.] **spa'hee** 1. One of a former corps of Turkish cavalry. 2. One of a corps of Algerian native cavalry in the French army.

**spake** (spāk). Archaic pret. of **SPEAK**.

**spall** (spōl), *n.* A chip or fragment, esp. of Jack-in-the-stone. — *v. t.* To break up or reduce by chipping, as with a hammer. — *v. i.* To give off spalls; to chip along the edges.

**spal-peen'** (spāl-pēn'; spāl'pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpín*.] A scamp; rascal; — often used playfully. *Irish.*

**span** (spān), *n.* [AS. *spann*.] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; in English measure, 9 inches (22.86 cm.). 2. Anything conceived of as an extent, stretch, reach, or spread, between two definite limits; specif.: a A limited or brief space of time. b Spread or extent between abutments or supports; also, the portion of anything thus extended. 3. [Perh. a different word. Cf. D. *span*.] A pair of horses, mules, or other animals driven together.

— *v. t.*; **SPANNED** (spānd); **SPAN'NING**. 1. To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers and thumb. 2. To stretch; extend. *Archaic.* 3. To spread, stretch, or extend, over or across; to cover as with an arch or span.

**spa-næ'mi-a**, or **ne'mi-a** (spā-nē'mī-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *σπανός* scarce + *-emia*.] *Med.* Morbid impoverishment of the blood. (— **næ'mic**, or **ne'mic** (-nē'mīk; -nēm'īk), *a.*

**span'drel** (spān'drēl), *n.* The irregularly triangular space between the exterior curve of an arch on either side and the inclosing right angle; or the space between the adjoining exterior curves of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them or another arch inclosing the two.

**span'gle** (spān'glē), *n.* [Dim. of AS. *spange* a clasp.] A small plate or boss, as of shining metal, for ornamentation; any sparkling bit. — *v. t.*; **-GLED** (-g'ld); **-GLING** (-gling). To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles. — *v. i.* To gleam as if covered with spangles; glisten; glitter.

**Span'iard** (spān'yārd), *n.* A native or citizen of Spain.

**Span'iel** (spān'yēl), *n.* [OF. *espagnol*, *espagneul*, fr. L. *Hispania* Spain.] 1. Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized dogs, usually with long hair and large drooping ears. Spaniels are divided into three main classes: (1) *field spaniels* (or *springers*), adapted for hunting small game, including the *clumber* and *cocker* (which see); (2) *water spaniels*, which are larger and have curly hair; (3) *toy spaniels*, including the *King Charles* and *Blenheim spaniels*, which are very small and kept as pets. 2. A cringing, fawning person. [Their language.]

**Span'ish** (-ish), *a.* Of, or pert. to Spain, the Spaniards, or Spanish Armada. See ARMADA. — *s.* *bayonet*, or *dagger*, a liliaceous plant (*Yucca aloifolia*) of the southern United States, with rigid, spine-tipped leaves. — *s. fly*, a brilliant green beetle of southern Europe, from which cantharides is prepared. — *s.* *Main*, the mainland of the northern coast of South America; improperly, the southern portion, or the whole, of the Caribbean Sea. — *s.* *needles*, any of several asteraceous plants (esp. *Bidens biternata*) having achenes armed with barbed awns.

— *n.* 1. The chief language of Spain. Cf. **CASTILIAN**. 2. *Collective pl.* The people of Spain.

**Span'ish A-mer'i-can**, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, those countries of America in which Spanish is the national language. b Designating, or pertaining to, the war between Spain and the United States in 1898. — *n.* A native or citizen of a Spanish American country, esp. of Spanish descent.

**spank** (spānk), *v. t.* To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand. — *n.* A slap, esp. on the buttocks.

**spank**, *v. i.* To move quickly, dashing, or spiritedly.

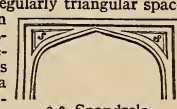
**spank'er** (spānk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, spans. 2. *Naut.* The fore-and-aft sail on the after mast of a square-rigged vessel, or the fourth mast of a schooner.

**spank'ing**, *p. a.* 1. Moving with a quick, lively pace; loosely, dashing; lively. 2. Remarkable of its kind. *Slang.*

**span'ner** (spān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, spans. 2.



a Spathe, b Spadix (bearing flowers at c) spall (spōl), n. A chip or fragment, esp. of Jack-in-the-stone. — v. t. To break up or reduce by chipping, as with a hammer. — v. i. To give off spalls; to chip along the edges.



s s Spandrels.



A tool, having a jaw or socket at either or both ends to turn a nut, bolt, pipe, or the like; a wrench.

**span-new**, *a.* [From Scand.] Quite new; brand-new.  
**span/worm**' (-wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth.

**spär** (spär), *n.* Among miners, any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous.

**spär**, *n.* A mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. — *v. t.*;  
**SPARRED** (spärd); **SPAR/RING**. To equip with spars.

**spär**, *v. i.* 1. To fight or strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do. 2. To box with the fists, esp. scientifically.

— *n.* A movement of offense or defense in boxing; also, a contest at sparring; a boxing match.

**spär'a-ble** (spär'ä-b'l'), *n.* [Corrupt, fr. *sparrow bill*.] A kind of small nail used by shoemakers.

**späre** (spär), *v. t.*; **SPARED** (spärd); **SPAR/ING** (spär'ing). [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spär* spare, sparing, saving.] 1. To refrain from using or the like; as, to *späre* expense; also, to withhold from; forbear; as, to *späre* one the trouble. 2.

To use frugally or stintingly. 3. To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal; do without; dispense with; give up; part with; as, he *späred* them the money; he could not *späre* the time. 4. To forbear to destroy, punish, or injure; show mercy to; as, he *späred* their lives; to *späre* one's feelings. — *v. i.* 1. To be frugal or parsimonious. 2. To refrain from inflicting harm.

— *a.*; **SPAR/ER** (spär'ër); **SPAR/EST**. 1. Scanty; not abundant or plentiful. 2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. 3. Wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; thin. 4. Superfluous; as, *späre* time, or cash. 5. Held in reserve, as for emergency. — **Syn.** See **THIN**.

— *n.* 1. That which has not been used or expended. 2. **Bowling**. Act of knocking down all the pins in two bowls. *U. S.* — **späre/ly**, *adv.* — **späre/ness**, *n.*

**späre/rib'** (spär'ërib'), *n.* A cut of pork, consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

**spärge** (spärj), *v. t.*; **SPARGED** (spärjd); **SPAR/ING** (spär'ing). [L. *spargere*.] To sprinkle; moisten by sprinkling.

**spärger**' (spär'jër), *n.* A sprinkler; specif., *Brewing*, a device with hollow perforated revolving arms for sprinkling grain in the mash tun to remove the final traces of wort.

**spär/ing**' (spär'ing), *p. a.* Saving; frugal; merciful. — **Syn.** See **FRUGAL**. — **spär/ing-ly**, *adv.* — **spär/ing-ness**, *n.*

**spärk** (spärk), *n.* [AS. *spærca*.] 1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a burning body. 2. Anything resembling such a particle, as in brilliancy, evanescence, etc. 3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle; as, a *spärk* of life. 4. *Elec.* The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge between two conductors separated by air or some similar medium.

— *v. i.* *Elec.* To produce sparks; specif., to have the electric ignition working, as an internal-combustion engine.

**spärk**, *n.* 1. A brisk, showy, gay man. 2. A lover; beau. — *v. i.* & *t.* To play the spark, or beau; court. *Colloq.*

**spärk arrester**. A any of various contrivances to prevent the escape of sparks, as from a smokestack. *U. S.* **b Elec.** A device to minimize or prevent sparking at a place where a circuit is made and broken.

**spärk coil**. *Elec.* An induction coil, esp. of an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc.

**spärk'er** (spär'kër), *n.* 1. Anything that produces sparks, as a spark plug. 2. *Elec.* A spark arrester.

**spärk gap**. *Elec.* The space between high potential terminals through which the discharge passes.

**spärk/le** (spär'k'l'), *n.* A little spark; a scintillation; also, quality of sparkling. — *v. i.* & *t.*; **SPAR/KLED** (-k'ld); **SPAR/KLING** (-kling). 1. To emit or cause (sparks); throw off in sparks; scintillate; twinkle. 2. To effervesce. — **Syn.** **Coruscate**, **glitter**. See **FLASH**. — **spär/klër** (-klër), *n.*

**spär/kling** (-kling), *p. a.* Emitting sparks; flashing; lively; also, effervescing or effervescent. — **Syn.** **Brilliant**, **shining**. — **spär/kling-ly**, *adv.* — **spär/kling-ness**, *n.*

**spärk plug**. In most internal-combustion engines with electric ignition, a plug, screwed into the cylinder head, arranged so that an electric current passing through it makes a spark inside the cylinder.

**spär/ling** (spär'ling), *n.* [ME. *spërting*.] 1. The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*). 2. A young herring. *U. S.*

**spär/roid** (spär'roid; spär'oid), *a.* [L. *sparus* a certain spard fish + *-oid*.] Belonging to a family (*Sparidae*) of deep-bodied marine fishes, the sea breams, related to grunts and snappers, and including the porgy, scup, sheepshead, etc.

**spär/row** (spär'ö), *n.* [AS. *spearwa*.] 1. A small passerine bird (*Passer domesticus*) of the Old World, naturalized in America, Australia, etc.; — called also in the United States, *English spärrow*. 2. Any of various small finches resembling the above in form or habits.

**spär/row-grass'** (-gräs'), *n.* **Corrupt**. of **ASPARAGUS**. *Colloq.*

**spärrow hawk**. 1. Any of various small hawks (genus *Accipiter*). 2. A small American falcon (*Falco sparverius*) resembling the kestrel.

**spär/ry** (spär'ri), *a.* Of, like, or abounding with, spär.

**spärse** (spärs), *a.*; **SPARS/ER** (spär'sër); **SPARS/EST**. [L. *sparsus*, *p. p.* of *spargere* to strew, scatter.] Of few and scattered elements; scanty; thinly scattered. — **Syn.** See **CANTY**. — **spärse/ly**, *adv.* — **spärse/ness**, *n.*

**spär/si-ty** (spär'si-ti), *n.* State of being spärse; scantiness.

**Spär/tan**' (spär'tän), *a.* Of or pert. to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, in Laconia, ruled by a Dorian people noted for their military organization and rigorous discipline and valor; hence: hardy; undaunted. — *n.* A citizen of Sparta; hence, a person of great fortitude. — **Spär/tan-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**spär'te-ine** (-të-in; -ën), *n.* Also **-in**. [Gr. *σπάρτο*; the broom + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A very bitter narcotic liquid alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, extracted from the common broom.

**spasm** (späs'tik), *n.* [F. *spasme*, L. *spasmus*, Gr. *σπασμός*, fr. *σπένω*, *σπένω*, to draw, convulse.] 1. *Med.* An involuntary and unnatural muscular contraction. In **clonic spasms** contractions and relaxations alternate; in **tonic spasms** the contraction is steady and uniform, and prolonged, as in tetanus. 2. A sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, etc. — **Syn.** See **PAROXYSM**.

**spas-mod'ic** (späs-möd'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σπασμώδης*; *σπασμός* a convulsion + *εὐδός* likeness.] 1. *Med.* Of, pert. to, or affected or characterized by, a spasm or spasms. 2. Acting fitfully; jerky; intermittent. — **Syn.** See **FITFUL**. — **spas-mod'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* — **spas-mod'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**spas'tic** (späs'tik), *a.* [L. *spasticus*, Gr. *σπαστικός*.] *Med.* Of or pert. to spasm; spasmodic; esp., pert. to tonic spasm; tetanic. — **spas'tic-cal-ly** (-ti-käl-ly), *adv.*

**spät** (spät), *n.* A light blow; slap; hence, a petty quarrel, esp. a verbal one. — *v. t.*; **SPAT/ED**; **SPAT/ING**. To slap. — *v. i.* To dispute; quarrel. *All Colloq. or Dial.*

**spät**, *n.* A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk; — chiefly used as a collective. — *v. i.* To emit spä. [chiefly used in *pl.*]

**spät**, *n.* [FOR SPATTERDASH.] A kind of short gaiter; —

**späte** (spät), *n.* 1. A freshet; flood. 2. A sudden, heavy storm or rain; also, a waterspout. *All British.*

**spä-thae'ous** (spä-thä'sh'üz), *a.* *Bot.* Having a spathe; of the nature of or resembling a spathe.

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**spät'ter** (spät'ër), *v. t.* 1. To splash with liquid; soil by splashing. 2. To scatter by splashing; sprinkle around; as, to *spät'ter* mud. 3. *Fig.* To asperse; defame.

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A flexible knife-like implement for spreading paints, drugs, etc. — **spät'u-lar** (-lä'r), *a.* [See **LEAF**, *Illust.*]

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**spawn** (spôn), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *espandre*, properly, to shed, spread, fr. L. *expandere* to spread out.] 1. To produce or deposit (spawn). 2. To bring forth; generate or be generated; — used in contempt. — *n.* 1. The eggs of fishes, oysters, or other aquatic animals. 2. Any product or offspring; — used in contempt. — **spawn'er** (-ër), *n.*

**späy** (spä), *v. t.* To remove the ovaries of (a female animal).

**späyk** (späk), *v. i.*; *pret.* **SPOKE** (spök), *Archaic* **SPAKE** (späk); *p. p.* **SPO/KEN** (spö'k'n), *Obs. or Illit.* **SPOKE**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SPEAK/ING**. [AS. *specan*.] 1. To utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice. 2. To express opinions; talk; as, *späyk* for yourself. 3. To utter a discourse, harangue, or the like; as, to *späyk* at a meeting. 4. To make mention; as, he *späyk* of you. 5. To convey sentiments, ideas, etc., as if by utterance; as, features that *späyk* of self-will. 6. To sound, as does a bugle. — **Syn.** **Say**, **tell**, **discourse**, **articulate**, **pronounce**. See **TALK**.

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chair; gö; sing, in;k; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

spät, *pret.* of **SPIT**. [chiefly used in *pl.*]

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livers a discourse or address. **b** One who speaks for others; esp., a presiding officer; a chairman. **2.** A book of selections for declamation. *U. S.* — **speaker'ship**, *n.*

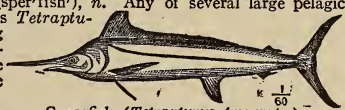
**speaking**, *p. a.* **1.** Uttering speech; used for conveying speech. **2.** Seeming capable of speech; lifelike; expressive; as, a *speaking* likeness. — *n.* Act of uttering words; also, public declamation. — **speakingly**, *adv.*

**spear** (spēr), *n.* [*AS. spere.*] **1.** A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade for thrusting or throwing; a lance. **2.** A spearman. **3.** A sharp-pointed, barbed instrument for stabbing fish or other animals. **4.** A shoot, as of grass; spire; reed; also, any young shoot or sprout.

**♁ Spear**, as symbolizing male, is used attributively with the force of *pertaining to the father*; as, the *spear* side, the father's side in descent; — opposed to *spindle side*; so, a *spear* cousin; *spear* kin.

— *v. t.* To pierce or strike with a spear. — *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as a plant; spire. — **spear'er**, *n.*

**spearfish'** (spēr'fīsh'), *n.* Any of several large pelagic fishes (genus *Tetrapturus*) having a beak somewhat like that of the swordfish.



Spearfish (*Tetrapturus imperator*)

**spear grass**. Spearfish (*Tetrapturus imperator*). Any of numerous grasses having spear-shaped inflorescences or stiff, pointed leaves.

**spearman** (-mān), *n.* One, esp. a soldier, armed with a spear. **mint'** (-mīnt'), *n.* [From its spire-shaped inflorescence.] The common garden mint (*Mentha spicata*), yielding an aromatic oil.

**spearwort'** (-wūrt'), *n.* Any of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*) having spear-shaped leaves.

**spe'cial** (spēsh'āl), *a.* [From *L. specialis*, fr. *species* (see *SPECIES*); or short for *SPECIAL*.] **1.** Of or pert. to or constituting a species or sort. **2.** Relating to a single thing or class of things; individual; particular; unique; as, a *special* charm. **3.** Distinguished by some unusual quality; uncommon; extraordinary; as, a *special* occasion. **4.** Designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or the like; limited in range or function; as, a *special* act of Congress. **Syn.** *Special*, particular, individual, specific, concrete.

That is *special* which is out of the ordinary; that is particular which is considered in and for itself, as contrasted with others of the sort; that is individual which is single, or peculiar to one only, or strikingly characteristic; as, take *special* care; a *particular* date; the *individual* quality of this wine; a thing personal and *individual*. *Specific* implies precise or explicit designation; *concrete* adds the implication of actual existence or embodiment; as, to give a *specific* instance; to adduce a *concrete* example.

**special plea**. See *PLEA*, *n.*, **2c**.

— *n.* **1.** One appointed for a special service or occasion, as a (special) constable, train, examination, etc. **2.** One that is special (sense 4), as a (special) train, examination, etc. in *special*, specially; in particular. *Archaic*.

**spe'cial-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Devotion to a special branch of knowledge, art, or science; as, medical *specialism*.

**spe'cial-ist** (-īst), *n.* One who devotes himself to some special branch of learning, art, or business.

**spe'cial-i-ty** (spēsh'āl-i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). = *SPECIALTY*, **2, 3, 4 & 5**.

**spe'cial-i-za'tion** (spēsh'āl-i-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of specializing, or state of being specialized. **2. Biol.** Structural adaptation to the performance of some particular function, or to environment.

**spe'cial-ize** (spēsh'āl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īz-d); -IZING. **1.** To apply to a specific use; — chiefly in *p. p.* **2. Biol.** To develop adaptively, as an organism or one of its parts. — *v. i.* To pursue a special mode of action or development; concentrate one's efforts on a special subject.

**spe'cial-ly**, *adv.* In a special manner.

**spe'cial-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** State of being special; or possession of peculiar or particular characteristics. **2.** A particular or distinctive object, subject, or thing; also, a special characteristic, mark, or quality. **3.** An object having some special characteristic, quality, or the like; esp. a manufactured article of a special kind or for a special purpose; as, a dealer in *specialties*; also, an article to which special attention is devoted. **4.** A branch of learning, art, business, or the like, to which one especially devotes himself. **5.** A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed.

|| **spe'ci-e** (spēsh'ē), *abl.* of *L. species* sort, kind. Used in: in *specie*, i. e., in kind; in (its own or a specified) form.

**spe'cie** (spēsh'i), *n.* [For coin or money in *specie*.] Coin, usually of gold or silver; hard money.

**spe'cies** (spēsh'ēz; -sh'ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [*L.*, a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, sort, kind.] **1.** A mental image or sensuous presentation; form; aspect; appearance. **2. R. C. Ch.** The appearance of bread or of wine which the respective transubstantiated Eucharistic elements have; hence, the consecrated elements so appearing. **3. Logic.** A

group of individuals having common attributes and a common name; a conception subordinated to another called a genus. **4. Biol.** A category of classification lower than a genus or subgenus and above a subspecies or variety; a group of animals or plants which have in common one or more distinctive characters, and do or may interbreed and reproduce their characters in their offspring; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant. **5.** A sort; kind; variety. **6.** Money of silver, gold or other metal; specie. *Obs.*

**spe-cif'ic** (spē-sīf'ik), *a.* [*F. spécifique*, or *LL. specificus*; *L. species* + *facere* to make.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or constituting a species; as, the *specific* name of an animal. **2.** Precisely formulated or restricted; specifying; definite; explicit; as, a *specific* statement. **3. Med.** **a** Preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation. **b** Of a disease, due to a particular microorganism or virus. — **Syn.** See *SPECIAL*.

**specific gravity**, the ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance (usually water for solids and liquids and air for gases) taken as the standard or unit; relative density.

— *n.* **1.** Anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose. **2. Med.** A specific remedy. See *SPECIFIC*, *a.*, **3a**. — **spe-cif'ical** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **spe-cif'ical-ly**, *adv.*

**spe'c-i-fi-ca'tion** (spēs'ī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit. **2.** Act or process of making or becoming, or state of being, specific (in sense 1). **3.** A designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; also, a single article, item, or particular. **4. Patent Law.** A written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using the same.

**spe'c-i-fy** (spēs'ī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fī-d); -FYING. [*F. spécifier*, fr. *LL. specificare*. See *SPECIES* -FY.] **1.** To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner. **2.** To include as an item in a specification.

**spe'c-i-men** (-mēn), *n.* [*L. fr. specere* to look, behold.] **1.** A part, or one of a number, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole; a sample. **2.** A person of an unusual or exaggerated type; a character; as, a tough *specimen*. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **Syn.** See *EXAMPLE*.

**spe'c-i-os-i-ty** (spēs'hī-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being specious. **2.** That which is specious.

**spe'cious** (spēs'hūs), *a.* [*L. speciosus* good-looking, specious.] **1.** Pleasing in appearance; showy. *Archaic.* **2.** Apparently right; superficially, but not actually, fair, just, or correct; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* claim.

— **spe'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **spe'cious-ness**, *n.*

**spe'cious plausible**, colorable, ostensible. *Specious* implies a fair appearance assumed for deceit; that is plausible which is superficially reasonable or pleasing, with or without deceit; *specious* emphasizes purpose, plausible, effect; as, a smooth pretense of *specious* love; the flaw which his paradox made plausible. That is colorable for which some justification may be alleged; as, a colorable transaction. That is ostensible (often opp. to real, actual) which is avowed or apparent; the word often implies pretense; as, his ostensible motive.

**speck** (spēk), *n.* [*AS. specca*.] **1.** A small discoloration; a spot; stain; blemish. **2.** A small piece or object; bit; particle; mite. — *v. t.* To produce specks on or in.

**speck'le** (spēk'ŭl), *n.* [*Dim. of speck*.] A little speck or spot. — *v. t.*; **speck'led** (-l-d); **speck'ling** (-l-ŭng). To mark with speckles; speck; spot.

**speck's** (spēks). Short for *spectacles*. *Colloq.*

**spe'c-ta-cle** (spēk'tā-kŭl), *n.* [*F. fr. L. spectaculum*.] **1.** Something exhibited to view, esp. as unusual and notable; a noteworthy sight. **2. Specif.** a public display appealing to the eye by its mass, color, etc.; as, a dramatic *spectacle*; a naval *spectacle*. **3. In pl.** A device to aid vision or protect the eyes, consisting usually of two lenses supported by a frame with a bridge over the nose and bows passing over the ears. Cf. *EYEGLASS*, **1**. **4. In sing. or pl.** Any of various things suggestive of a pair of spectacles. — **Syn.** Show, exhibition, pageant.

**spe'c-ta-cled** (-k'ld), *a.* **1.** Having or wearing spectacles. **2. Zool.** Having color markings suggesting a pair of spectacles; as, the *spectacled* goose, the common gannet, etc.

**spe'c-tac-u-lar** (spēk-tāk'ŭ-lār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a spectacle, or show; adapted or intended to excite wonder and admiration by unusual display. — **spe'c-tac-u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.* — **spe'c-tac-u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**spe'c-ta'tor** (spēk-tā'tēr), *n.* [*L.*] One who looks on or beholds; a beholder. — **Syn.** See *LOOKER-ON*. — **spe'c-ta'tress** (-trēs), **spe'c-ta'trix** (-trīks), *n. fem.*

**spe'cter** (spēk'tēr), *n.* [*F. spectre*, fr. *L. spectrum* image, *spec'tre*] specter, specter to look.] A visible disembodied spirit; apparition; ghost. — **Syn.** See *GHOST*.

**spe'ctra** (spēk'trā), *n.*; *pl.* of *SPECTRUM*.

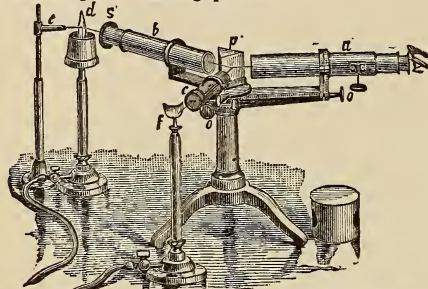
**spe'ctral** (-trāl), *a.* **1.** Of, like, or pert. to, a specter; ghostly. **2.** Of, pert. to, or made by, a spectrum. — **spe'ctral-i-ty** (spēk-trāl'ī-tī), *n.* — **spe'ctral-ly**, *adv.*

**spe'ctro-** (spēk'trō-), *n.* Combining form for *spectrum*.

**spe'ctro-bo-lom'e-ter** (-trō-bō-lōm'ē-tēr), *n. Physics.* A



combination of spectroscopie and bolometer for determining the distribution of energy in a spectrum.  
**spee'tro-e-lec'tric** (spék'trô-ê-lék'trîk), *a.* Pert. to or designating any form of spark tube the electric discharge within which is used in spectroscopic observations.  
**spee'tro-gram** (spék'trô-grâm), *n.* *Physics.* Aphotograph, map, or diagram of a spectrum.  
**spee'tro-graph** (-gráf), *n.* *Physics.* **a** An apparatus for photographing a spectrum. **b** A photograph of a spectrum.  
**spee'tro-he-li-o-gram** (-hê'lî-ô-grâm), *n.* *Astrophysics.* A photograph of the sun made by monochromatic light, and showing the sun's faculæ and prominences.  
**spee'tro-he-li-o-graph** (-gráf), *n.* *Astrophysics.* An apparatus for making spectroheliograms. [analysis.]  
**spee'tro-l'o-gy** (spék'trô-lô-jî), *n.* The science of spectrum.  
**spee'tro-m'e'ter** (spék'trô-mê'têr), *n.* *Physics.* **a** An instrument used in determining the index of refraction. **b** A spectroscopie fitted for measurements of the spectra observed with it. — **spee'tro-mê't'ric** (spék'trô-mê't'rîk), *a.*  
**spee'tro-pho-tom'e'ter** (spék'trô-fô-tôm'ê'têr), *n.* *Optics.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of the corresponding colors of two spectra.  
**spee'tro-scope** (spék'trô-skôp), *n.* An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.



A simple form of Spectroscopie. *p* Prism of Flint Glass; *a* Telescope with Eyepiece; *b* Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End *s* from the Flame of the Bunsen Burner *d*, passes to the Prism to form Spectrum in *a*; *c* Tube with a Micrometer; *e* Holder for Substituting Micrometer Scale; *o* *o* Adjusting Screws.  
**spee'tro-scop'ic** (-skôp'îk) *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced  
**spee'tro-scop'i-cal** (-î-kâl) *by*, a spectroscopie, or spectroscopie. — **spee'tro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**spee'tros'co-py** (spék'trôs-kô-pî; spék'trô-skô'pî), *n.* Study of spectra; use of the spectroscope. — **co-pist**, *n.*  
**spee'trum** (spék'trûm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trâ). [L. See SPECTER.] *Physics.* An image formed when a beam of light, or, in general, of radiant energy, is dispersed so that its rays are arranged in the order of their wave lengths. Thus, by causing white light to pass through a prism, a spectrum is obtained in which several colors form a series, from deepest red (about 770 millimicrons wave length), through orange, yellow, green, and blue to deepest violet (about 390).

**spee'u-la** (-û-lâ), *n.* *L. pl.* of SPECULUM.  
**spee'u-lar** (-lâr), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or having the qualities of, a speculum, or mirror. **2.** *Med.* Of or pert. to a speculum. **3.** Affording a view. **1.** — **spee'u-lar** schist. = ITABIRITE.  
**spee'u-late** (-û-lât), *v. i.*; — **LAT'ED** (-lât'êd) - **LAT'ING**. [L. *speculatus*, *p. p.* of *speculari* to spy out, observe.] **1.** To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations; meditate; theorize; — used with *on* or *upon*. **2.** *Commerce.* To buy or sell with the expectation of profiting by a rise or fall in price; often, to engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of unusually large profit.  
**spee'u-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.* **1.** Intuition; vision. *Archaic.* **2.** Faculty, act, process, or product of speculating; esp., reasoning taking the form of prolonged and systematic analysis. **3.** *Commerce.* **a** Act of speculating. See SPECULATE, *v. i.*, **2.** **b** Any individual transaction so entered into.  
**spee'u-la-tive** (spék'û-lâ-tîv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to vision; esp., giving a wide view; also, inquisitive. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pert. to, given to, involving, formed by, or engaged in, speculation. — **Syn.** Contemplative, theoretical. — **spee'u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **spee'u-la-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**spee'u-la-tor** (-lâ'tôr), *n.* One who speculates.  
**spee'u-la-to-ry** (-lâ-tô-rî), *a.* **1.** Intended or adapted for viewing or esying. **2.** Speculative (sense 2).  
**spee'u-lum** (-lûm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LA (-lâ), E. -LUMS (-lûms). [L., fr. *specere* to behold.] **1.** A mirror, esp. of metal. **2.** A reflector in an optical instrument. **3.** *Med.* An instrument for dilating and illuminating certain passages of the body. **4.** *Zool.* A patch of color on the secondaries of most ducks, and of some other birds, as domestic fowls.  
**sped** (spêd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEED.

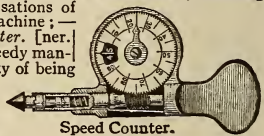
**speech** (spêch), *n.* [AS. *spæc*, fr. *specan* to speak.] **1.** Faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; faculty of expressing thoughts by words; power of speaking. **2.** Act or manner of expressing thoughts in spoken words; oral utterance. **3.** That which is spoken; uttered words expressive of thought, also an interchange of spoken words; talk; conversation. **4.** A formal public discourse; oration; harangue. **5.** A particular language; tongue; dialect. **6.** Talk; mention; report. *Archaic.*

**Syn.** Speech, address, oration, harangue. Speech is the general term; an address is a formal speech; an oration is an elaborate or rhetorical address, esp. on a notable occasion; a harangue is a vehement or noisy speech. See LANGUAGE.  
**speech'fy** (-î-fî), *v. i.*; — **FIED** (-fîd) - **FY'ING**. [*speech* + *-fy*.] To make a speech; harangue. *Derisive or Humorous.*  
**speech'less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of speech. **2.** Not speaking; silent; dumb. **3.** Not conveyed by words; wanting oral expression. — **Syn.** See DUMB. — **speech'less-ly**, *adv.* — **speech'less-ness**, *n.*

**speed** (spêd), *n.* [AS. *spêd* success, swiftness, fr. *spōwan* to succeed.] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; success. *Archaic.* **2.** Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; also, rate of motion; velocity. — **Syn.** Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry. See HASTE.

— *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **SPED** (spêd), **SPED'ED**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPEED'ING**. **1.** To go; fare. *Obs.* **2.** *Archaic.* **a** To experience any fortune, good or ill; fare. **b** To succeed; prosper. **3.** To hasten; move with celerity; as, an arrow *sped* past. — *v. t.* **1.** To promote; further; aid; favor; as, may Heaven *speed* me. **2.** To send forth or away; dismiss; as, to *speed* the parting guest. **3.** To cause to make haste; dispatch with celerity; hence: hasten; hurry. **4.** To hurry to destruction; ruin; kill. *Archaic.* **5.** *Mach.* [pret. & pp. **SPEED'ED**.] To set, adjust, or design to or for a definite speed or speeds. — **Syn.** Expedite, accelerate. — **speed'er**, *n.*

**speed counter**. *Mach.* A device for automatically counting the revolutions or pulsations of an engine or other machine; — called, also simply *counter*. [ner.]  
**speed'ily**, *adv.* In a speedy manner.  
**speed'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being speedy.



**speed'om'e'ter** (spêd-ôm'ê'têr), *n.* An instrument for indicating speed or velocity, esp. of a motor vehicle.  
**speed'way** (spêd'wâ'), *n.* A course on which fast driving, as of horses or motor cars, is allowed.

**speed'well** (-wêl), *n.* Any of a genus (*Veronica*) of herbs with variously colored flowers, esp. the common speedwell (*V. officinalis*) and the germander speedwell (*V. chamaedryf*). [Syn. See FAST.]

**speed'y** (-î), *a.* **SPEED'Y**; — **-EST**. Marked by speed. — **speiss** (spîs), *n.* *Metall.* A mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores.  
**spee-læ'an** (spê-lê'ân), *a.* [L. *spelæum*, *spelæum*, cave, *spe-le'an* (Gr. σπήλαιον).] Of, pert. to, or occurring in, a cave or caves; also, dwelling in caves; troglodytic.

**spell** (spêl), *v. t.* [AS. *spelian* to supply another's place.] To take the turn of, at work; relieve. *Obs. or Cant.* — *v. i.* To rest from work for a time. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** **a** The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. **b** A period of work, duty, etc.; a turn; also, a rest from work. **2.** Any relatively short period; as, a *spell* of cold, or of hot, weather. **3.** A fit, as of illness; turn. *Colloq., U. S.*

**spell** (spêl), *n.* [AS. *spell* a saying, tale, speech.] A spoken word or formula of words supposed to have magic power; an incantation; charm.

— *v. t.*; **SPELLED** (spêd) or **SPELT** (spêlt); **SPELL'ING**. **1.** To put under a spell; charm; bewitch. **2.** To name, write, or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters. **3.** To constitute; signify; import; as, such an act *spells* ruin. **4.** To read with difficulty; as, to *spell* out the sense of an author. **5.** To trace out by characters, marks, or qualities. — *v. i.* To form words with letters, esp. the proper letters.

**spell'bind'** (spêl'bînd'), *v. t.* [From *spellbound*.] To bind or hold by or as by a spell or charm; fascinate; charm. — **spell'bind'er** (-bînd'êr), *n.* [nated.]

**spell'bound** (-bound'), *a.* Bound by or as by a spell; fascinated; spell'er (-êr), *n.* **1.** One who spells. **2.** A spelling book. **spell'ing**, *n.* Act of one who spells; orthography. **spelling** bee, *a* spelling match. *U. S.* — *s. book*, *a* book for teaching pupils to spell.

**spelt** (spêlt), *pret. & p. p.* of SPELL.  
**spelt**, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *spelta*.] A race of wheat (*Triticum sativum* spelta) having loose ears with triangular grains.  
**spel'ter** (spêl'têr), *n.* Zinc; — so called esp. in commerce.  
**spen'cer** (spên'sêr), *n.* [After the 3d Earl Spencer.] A short jacket or outer coat.  
**spen'cer**, *n.* *Naut.* A trysail abaft the foremost or main-  
**Spen-cê'ri-an** (spên-sê'rî-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Herbert

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thîn; nature, verdure (87);



Spencer (1820-1903) or Spencerianism. — *n.* A follower of Herbert Spencer.

**Spēn-cē'rī-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* The synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, its central idea being the evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity through the operation of mechanical and vital forces.

**spend** (spēnd), *v. t. & p. p.* SPENT (spēnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPENDING. [AS. *spendan*, fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere*. See EXPEND; DISPEND.] **1.** To consume by using; lay out; expend. **2.** To bestow; confer. **3.** To consume wastefully; squander; esp., to exhaust of force; wear away; weaken; as, a spent arrow. **4.** To pass, as time. — *v. i.* **1.** To expend, consume, use, or waste something. **2.** To waste or wear away; lose force or strength; as, energy spends in use. — *spēn'dēr, n.*

**spēn'd'thrift'** (spēnd'thrift'), *n.* One who spends money profusely or imprudently. — *a.* Prodigal; wasteful. **spēnt** (spēnt), *p. a.* **1.** Exhausted; worn out. **2.** Exhausted of its active or effective quality; as, spent tanbark is tanbark exhausted of tannic acid.

**sperm** (spīrm), *n.* [OF. *esperme*, fr. L., fr. Gr. σπέρμα, -aros, fr. σπείρω, to sow.] The male fecundating fluid; semen. **sperm**, *n.* Spermactei; also, sperm oil. See SPERM WHALE.

**-sperm**, *a.* Combining form fr. Gr. σπέρμα, seed, germ. **sper-ma-cē'ti** (spūr'mā-sē'tī; -sēt'i), *n.* [L. *sperma sperm + cēti*, gen. of *cetus* whale, Gr. κήτος.] A yellowish or white waxy solid which separates from sperm oil, and is used in making candles, cosmetics, etc.

**-spermal**. See SPERMUOUS.

**sper-ma-ry** (spūr'mā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). *Zoöl.* An organ in which spermatozoa develop; sperm gland; testis.

**sper-ma'ti-a** (spēr-mā'shī-ā), *n., pl.* of SPERMATUM.

**sper-mat'ic** (spēr-māt'ik), *a.* Pert. to sperm or a spermary. **spermat'ic cord**, *Anat.*, the cord which suspends the testicle within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testicle. — *s. veins*, *Anat. & Zoöl.*, the veins leading from the testes. In man they are numerous and form, with other tributaries, the pampiniform plexus in the spermatic cord.

**sper-ma'ti-um** (spēr-mā'shī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ā). [NL.] *Bot.* **a.** In the red algae, a nonmotile male gamete. **b.** In certain fungi and lichens, a similar cell developed within spERMOGONIA.

**sper-ma-to-** (spūr'mā-tō-). Combining form from Greek σπέρμα, -aros, seed, sperm, semen.

**sper-ma-to-cyte** (-sit'), *n.* *Biol.* A cell giving rise to sperm cells or spermatozoa.

**sper-ma-to-gen'e-sis** (jēn'ē-sis), *n.* *Biol.* The formation of spermatozoa. — **sper-ma-to-ge-net'ic** (jē-nēt'ik), *a.*

**sper-ma-to-go'ni-um** (gō'ni-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -GONIA (-ā).

[NL. *spermato-* + Gr. γονή offspring.] *Biol.* **a.** *Zoöl.* One of the primitive male germ cells. **b. *Bot.* A spERMOGONIUM. — **gō'ni-āl** (-āl), *a.* [for a sperm cell.]**

**sper-ma-to'id** (spēr'mā-tō'id), *a.* *Biol.* Resembling sperm.

**sper-ma-to-phore'** (-tō-fōr'; 57), *n.* *Zoöl.* A special capsule or mass inclosing a number of spermatozoa extruded by the male of various animals, as annelids, mollusks, etc., and some vertebrates. — **sper-ma-toph'o-ral** (-tōf'ō-rāl), *a.*

**sper-ma-to-phyte'** (-fīt'). *n.* Any plant of a phylum (*Spermatophyta*) embracing the highest plants, or those that produce seeds; a seed plant, or flowering plant.

**sper-ma-to-rhē'a**, **sper-ma-to-rhē'a'** (-tō-rē-ā), [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.

**sper-ma-to-zo'al** (-tō-zō'āl), *a.* *Biol.* Of or pert. to spermatozoön or spermatozoa.

**sper-ma-to-zo'id** (-tō-zō'id), *n.* [Spermatozoön + Gr. εἶδος form.] *Bot.* A motile male gamete or male sexual cell, usually developed within an antheridium, and liberated in the presence of water.

**sper-ma-to-zo'oid** (-oid), *n.* *Bot.* A spermatozoid.

**sper-ma-to-zo'ön** (-ön), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOA (-ā). [NL.; *spermat-* + Gr. ζῶον an animal.] *Zoöl.* A male sexual cell or sperm cell of an animal, the function of which is the fertilization of the egg. The spermatozoa are capable of more or less active spontaneous movement.

**-spermic**, *a.* A suffix denoting having (such or so many) seeds. See SPERMUOUS.

**sper'm'ic** (spūr'm'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to sperm.

**sper'm'ine** (spūr'm'in; -mēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [See 1st SPERM.]

*Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous base occurring combined with phosphoric acid in semen. As a drug it is a tonic.

**sper'm'ism** (-mīz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The theory, formerly held by many, that the sperm or spermatozoön contains the germ of the future embryo.

**sper-mo-go'ni-um** (-mō-gō'nī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-nī-ā).

[NL.; Gr. σπέρμα seed + γονή offspring.] *Bot.* A cup-shaped or depressed receptacle in which spermatia are produced, as in various fungi and lichens.

**sper-mo-phile** (spūr'mō-fīl; -fīl), *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα a seed + *-phile*.] Any of numerous burrowing rodents (genus *Citellus* and allied genera) related to the marmots and the

true squirrels; — called also *gopher* and *ground squirrel*. They live in colonies and do great damage to crops.

**sper'mo-phyte** (-fīt). *Bot.* Var. of SPERMATOPHYTE.

**sper'mous** (-spūr'mūs), **sper'm'al** (-māl), **sper'm'ic** (-m'ik), *combining forms* used, chiefly in botany, to signify having (such or so many) seeds or germs; seeded; as in *angiospermous*, *monospermous*, etc.

**sperm whale**. A large whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) of



Sperm Whale.

the warmer parts of all oceans; the cachalot. Its head has a large closed cavity, or case, containing fluid spermactei and sperm oil.

**sper'ry-lite** (spēr'ī-līt), *n.* [After F. L. Sperry, who discovered it.] *Min.* An arsenide of platinum, PtAs<sub>2</sub>, occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, and is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

**spetch'es** (spēch'ēz), *n., pl.* Parings and refuse of leather hides, skins, etc., used as a by-product, as for making glue.

**spew** (spū), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *spīwan*, *spīwan*.] To eject from the stomach; vomit; cast forth; eject. — *n.* That which is vomited; vomit. *Dial.* — **spew'er, n.**

**sphac'e-late** (sfās'ē-lāt), *v. i.* [NL. *sphacellare*, -latum, to mortify, Gr. σφάκελος gangrene.] *Med.* To decay or become gangrenous; mortify. — **sphac'e-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

**sphag'nous** (sfāg'nūs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or abounding in peat or bog moss.

**sphag'num** (sfāg'nūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφάγνος a kind of moss.] Any of a genus (*Sphagnum*) of mosses, the peat, or bog, mosses; also, collectively, a mass of these plants used by florists in packing, potting, etc.

**sphal'er-ite** (sfāl'ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. σφαλερός treacherous, uncertain.] *Min.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, essentially zinc sulphide. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 3.9-4.1; — called also *blende* or *zinc blende*.

**sphene** (stēn), *n.* [F. *sphène*, fr. Gr. σφην a wedge, from a form of its crystals.] *Min.* Titanite, esp. when light-colored.

**spher'ic** (sfēr'ik), *a.* [Gr. σφῆρα wedge.] Wedge-shaped; as, a *spheric* number, or one having three unequal factors.

**sphē'no-gram** (sfēr'nō-grām), *n.* [Gr. σφῆρα wedge + *-gram*.] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character.

**sphē'noid** (sfēr'noid), *a.* [Gr. σφῆροειδής; σφῆρα wedge + εἶδος form.] **1.** Wedge-shaped. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a compound bone of the base of the cranium. — **sphē'noi'dal** (sfēr'nō'idāl), *a.*

**spher'al** (sfēr'āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like a sphere or the spheres; hence: symmetrical; harmonious.

**sphere** (sfēr), *n.* [OF. *esphere*, L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. σφαῖρα a sphere, a ball.] **1.** *Geom.* A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center*. **2. Hence: any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one; an orb. **3.** *Astron.* **a.** The apparent surface of the heavens (half of which forms the dome of the visible sky). **b.** In ancient astronomy, one of the revolving spherical transparent shells in which stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set. **4.** Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; place or scene of action or existence. **5.** Rank; order of society; social position or class. **6.** An orbit. *Obs. or Rare.* **7.** The atmosphere; heavens. *Poetic.***

— *v. t.*; **SPHERED** (sfēr); **SPHER'ING** (sfēr'ing). **1.** To place in a sphere or among the spheres. **2.** To form into a sphere.

**spher'ic** (sfēr'ik), *a.* Spherical (senses 1 & 2).

**spher'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a sphere; like a sphere; globular; as, a *spherical* body. **2.** Of or pert. to a sphere or spheres. **3.** Of or pert. to the heavenly bodies, or their spheres (sense 3 b). — **spher'i-cal-ly, adv.**

**spherical aberration**, *Optics*, aberration due to the spherical form of a lens or mirror. — *s.* sailing. See SAILING.

**sphē-ric'i-ty** (sfēr-ī-s'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

**spher'ics** (sfēr'iks), *n.* (See *-ics*.) Mathematics dealing with the circles, figures, etc., produced by planes intersecting a sphere; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

**sphē'roid** (sfēr'oid), *n.* A figure having nearly the form of a sphere; esp., a figure (*spheroid of revolution*) made by revolving an ellipse about one of its axes.

**sphē-roi'dal** (sfēr'ō'idāl), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

**sphē-roi-dic'i-ty** (sfēr'ōi-dīs'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being spheroidal.

**sphē-roi'di-ty** (sfēr'ōi'dī-tī), *ing* spheroidal.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**sphe-rom'e-ter** (sfēr-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*sphere* + *-meter*.]

*Physics.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical and other surfaces.

**spher'ule** (sfēr'ool), *n.* [*L. sphaerula*.]

A little sphere or spherical body.

**spher'u-lite** (sfēr'oo-lit), *n.* *Petrog.* A

spherical crystalline body, having a radiated structure, in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and perlite.

**spher'u-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.*

**spher'y** (sfēr'i), *a.* *Poetic & Rare.* 1.

Round; spherical; starlike; as, her

spher'y eyes. 2. Of or pertaining to the spheres.

**sphinc'ter** (sfīnk'tēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. σφιγγειν to bind

tight.] *Anat. & Zool.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and

able to contract or close, a natural opening or passage.

**sphinc'ter-al** (-āl), *a.*

**sphinx** (sfīnks), *n.*; *pl.* E. SPHINXES (sfīnk'sēz; 24), L.

SPHINGES (sfīn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. σφιγξ.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* A monster having (typi-

cally) a lion's body, wings, and the

head and bust of a woman.

The Sphinx of Thebes pro-

posed a riddle to all passers, and

on their failure to guess it

destroyed them. Œdipus

guessed the riddle, and the

Sphinx slew herself. The riddle

was: What creature walks in

the morning on four feet, at

noon on two, at evening on

three? The answer is: Man,

as a baby on hands and knees,

later on his feet, and in old age

with a staff. 2. A sphinxlike person; one of enigmatical or

inscrutable character and purposes. 3. *Egypt. Art.* An im-

age of a recumbent lion with the head of a man, ram, or

hawk. 4. *Zool.* A hawk moth.

**sphrag'ide** (sfřaj'id), *n.* [*L. sphragis, -idis*, Lemnian

earth, fr. Gr. σφραγίς, -ίδος, a seal; — because sold in sealed

packets.] Lemnian bole or earth.

**sphyg'mic** (sfīg'mīk), *a.* [*Gr. σφύγμῶς* the pulse.] *Physiol.*

Of or pertaining to the pulse. [*the pulse.*]

**sphyg'mo-** (sfīg'mō-). Combining form from Greek σφύγμῶς,

**sphyg'mo-gram** (-grām), *n.* *Physiol.* A tracing consist-

ing of a series of curves corresponding with the beats of the

heart or pulse.

**sphyg'mo-graph** (-gráf), *n.* An instrument for showing

graphically the movement of the pulse. — **sphyg'mo-**

**graph'ic** (-gráf'ik), *a.*

**sphyg'moid** (sfīg'moid), *a.* *Physiol. & Med.* Resembling

the pulse; pulsatile.

**sphyg'mom'e-ter** (sfīg'mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physiol.* An instru-

ment for measuring the strength of the pulse beat; a

sphygmograph.

**sphyg'mo-scope** (sfīg'mō-skōp), *n.* = SPHYGMOGRAPH.

**Sp'ica** (spī'kā), *n.* [L., an ear, as of grain.] *AGRON.* A

star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo;

Alpha (α) Virginis. It is a spectroscopic binary.

**spic'ate** (spī'kāt), *a.* [*L. spicatus*, p. p. of *spicare* to

furnish with spikes, or ears.] 1. *Bot. & Zool.* Having the form

or arrangement of a spike. 2. *Zool.* Spurred.

|| **spic'ca'to** (spēk-kā'tō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *spiccare* to detach.]

*Music.* Detached; — indicating, esp. in violin music, that

every note is to be made distinct and pointed, as by short

springy movements of the bow.

**spice** (spīs), *n.* [OF. *espice*, fr. L. *species* a species, LL.,

spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort.] 1. A kind; sort. *Obs.*

2. A specimen; a small portion. *Obs. or Dial.* 3. An aromatic

or savory article of food. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., etc.:*

Any of certain aromatic or pungent vegetable condiments, as

pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, etc., mostly used in a

powdered state. 4. A pungent odor. 5. That which gives

zest or pungency; as, variety is the *spice* of life. — *Syn.*

SEED VEIN. [*spices*; make *spicy*.]

— *v. t.*; **SPICED** (spīst); **SPIC'ING** (spīs'ing). To season with

**spice'ber'try** (spīs'ber'tri), *n.* 1. The checkerberry. 2. A

myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia procera*) of the West Indies and

Florida; also, its fruit.

**spice'bush'** (-bōsh'), *n.* An American lauraceous shrub

(*Benzoin benzoin*) with spicy aromatic bark.

**spic'er-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* SPICERIES (-iz). 1. Spices. 2. A re-

pository of spices. *Obs.* 3. Spiciness.

**spice'wood'** (spīs'wōd'), *n.* The spicebush.

**spic'i-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner.

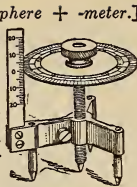
**spic'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being spicy.

**spick'-and-span'**, *or, more fully, spick'-and-span'-*

**new'**, *a.* New and fresh; brand-new. Cf. SPAN-NEW.

**spic'u-la** (spīk'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-læ). [NL., dim. of L.

*spica* a spike, ear.] A spicule.



The Great Sphinx at Gizeh.

**spic'u-lar** (spīk'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. spiculum* a dart.] Dartlike.

**spic'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* [*L. spiculatus*, p. p. of *spiculare* to

sharpen, to point.] Like or having spicules or spikelets.

**spic'ule** (spī'ūli), *n.* [*L. spiculum* little point, dart.] 1. A

minute, slender, pointed body; a needlelike body. 2. *Zool.*

One of the small calcareous or siliceous bodies which sup-

port the tissues of various invertebrates, as in sponges.

**spic'u-lum** (-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lā). [*L.*, a little point.]

*Zool.* a. Any of various small spicular organs, as the spines

of an echinoderm. b. A spicule.

**spic'y** (spīs'i), *a.*; **spic'x-er** (spīs'ī-ēr); -*x-EST.* 1. Flavored

with or containing spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic. 2.

Producing, or abounding with, spices. 3. Fig., piquant;

pungent; keen; racy. — *Syn.* Balsamic, smart. See RACY.

**spid'er** (spī'dēr), *n.* [ME. *spibre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin.]

1. Any of various arachnids comprising an order (*Aranei-*

*da*) and having four pairs of walking legs and a body with

but two main parts. They spin threads of silk to form

cocoons or nests, or traps for entangling their prey. 2. Any

of various things suggestive of a spider, esp. in having slender

radiating parts, as a kind of frying pan (orig. with long

legs), a trivet, etc. 3. *Mach.* A skeleton or frame having ra-

diating arms or members. 4. A spider phaëton, wagon, etc.

**spider cart.** A kind of lightly constructed cart.

**spider monkey.** Any of numerous monkeys of the genus

*Ateles* ranging from southern Mexico to Paraguay. They

have long slender limbs, the thumb being absent or rudimentary

and the tail very long and prehensile.

**spider phaëton.** A very high carriage of light construction,

having a covered seat in front and a footman's seat behind.

**spider wagon or wagon.** A spider cart.

**spid'er-wort'** (-wūrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Tradescantia*)

of plants having white, pink, or violet ephemeral flowers

with slender hairy stems; hence, any plant of the same

family (*Commelinaceæ*). Cf. DAYFLOWER.

**spid'er-y** (spī'dēr-i), *a.* Resembling a spider; spiderlike.

**spied** (spīd), *pret. & p. p.* of *SPY*.

**spie'gel-ei'sen** (spē'gēl-'i-zēn; G. shpē'-), *n.* Also **spie'gel-**

**iron** (-ī-rŭn), **spie'gel.** [*G. spiegelstein*; *spiegel* mirror

+ *eisen* iron.] A crystalline white cast iron containing car-

bon and manganese.

**spiel** (spēl), *n.* [Cf. G. *spiel* play, *spielen* to play.] Play;

game; — applied to almost any action or thing, esp. a talk,

speech, story, etc. — *v. i.* To talk; speak; make speeches,

etc. *Both Slang, U. S.*

**spier** (spī'ēr), *n.* One who spies; a spy.

**spig'ot** (spīg'ūt), *n.* A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a

case; also, the plug of a faucet or cock; sometimes, *U. S.*,

a faucet or cock.

**spike** (spīk), *n.* [*L. spica*.] 1. An ear of corn or grain. 2.

*Bot.* A form of raceme in which the pedicels are suppressed

so that the flowers are sessile along the axis, as in the com-

mon plantain. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illustr.*

**spike, n.** 1. Any of various pointed, usually slender, objects

or projections; specif., a kind of very large nail. 2. An un-

branched antler of a young deer. 3. In *pl. Baseball*. Three

projections formed by the turned-up edges of a metal plate

fastened to the sole of a player's shoe to prevent slipping.

4. Short for SPIKE TEAM. — *v. t.*; **SPIKED** (spīkt); **SPIK'ING**

(spīk'ing). 1. To fasten or furnish with spikes. 2. *Mil.* To

disable (a cannon) temporarily by plugging the vent. 3.

To pierce, impale, etc., with or on a spike.

**spike lavender.** A mint (*Lavandula spica*) closely related

to true lavender.

**spike/let** (spīk'lēt), *n.* *Bot.* A small or secondary spike;

one of the spikes of the inflorescence of grasses and sedges.

**spike'nard** (-nārd), *n.* [OF. *spicanard*, fr. LL. *spica nar-*

*di*. See SPIKE an ear; *NARD*.] 1. a. A fragrant ointment of the

ancients. b. An East Indian aromatic valerianaceous plant

(*Nardostachys jatamansi*) from which the above is

believed to have been derived. 2. An American araliaceous

plant (*Aralia racemosa*), with aromatic root.

**spik'er** (spīk'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, spikes; specif.,

a workman who drives the spikes in railroad ties.

**spike team.** A team of three draft animals harnessed two

abreast and one leading. *U. S.*

**spik'y** (spīk'i), *a.* 1. Spikelike. 2. Furnished with spikes.

**spill** (spīl), *n.* 1. A small plug to stop a vent. 2. A spout

inserted in a tree to conduct sap. *U. S.* 3. A large stake

driven into the ground as a support; a pile. — *v. t.*; **SPILED**

(spīld); **SPIL'ING** (spīl'ing). To supply with a spile or

spiles; to pile; also, to make a small vent in, as a cask.

**spil'i-kin**, **spil'i-kin** (spīl'i-kīn), *n.* [OD. *spelleken*

a small pin.] 1. One of a number of small pieces or pegs

used in playing some games, as jackstraws, or for counting

the score, as in cribbage. 2. In *pl.* A game played with such

pieces.

**spil'ing** (spīl'ing), *n.* Spiles collectively.

**spill** (spīl), *n.* A slender piece; as: a. A peg for plugging a

hole. b. A metallic rod or pin. c. A small roll of paper, or slip

of wood, for lighting lamps, etc.

**spill** (spīl), *v. t.*; **SPILLED** (spīld) or **SPLIT** (spīlt); **SPILL'ING**.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārr, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, māng; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect;

ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chāir; gō; sug, īrk; then, thin; natūre, verdūre (87);



[AS. *spillan* to destroy.] **1.** To cause or allow to fall, flow, or run out, esp. so as to be lost, wasted, etc.; hence, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — said of fluids or of substances in loose particles. **2.** To shed fluids or. **3.** *Naut.* To relieve (a sail) from pressure of the wind. — *v. i.* To fall or run out or over and thus, usually, be lost or wasted.

— *n.* Act of spilling; state of being spilled; also, that which is spilled; *specif.*: *Colloq.* **a** A throwing out or off accidentally, as from a vehicle or horse. **b** A flowing out or over; a downpour.

**spill'er, n.** One who, or that which, spills.

**spill'er, n.** In mackerel fishing, a large seinlike net supported by wooden poles and ropes from the side of a vessel to hold part of a catch. *New England.*

**spill'i-kin.** Var. of SPILKIN.

**spill'way** (spil'wā'), *n.* *Hydraul. Engin.* A passage for superfluous water in a reservoir; a paved apron or a dam or part of a dam, etc., over which water flows.

**spilo-site** (spil'ō-sit), *n.* [Gr. *σπίλος* a spot + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* A spotted schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

**spilth** (spilth), *n.* Spilling; thing spilt; waste. *Archaic.*  
**spilth** (spilth), *v. t.*; *pret.* SPUN (spūn), *Archaic* SPAN (spān); *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPINNING. [AS. *spinnan*.] **1.** To draw out and twist into threads; produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material. **2.** To form, as a thread of silk or a web, by extrusion of a viscous fluid; — said of spiders, silk worms, etc. **3.** To form or produce by a slow process; draw (out); prolong; protract; — usually used with *out*; as, to *spin* out a story. **4.** To turn round rapidly; whirl; twirl; as, to *spin* a top. **5.** To fish with a spinning bait. **6.** *Mech.* To shape (sheet metal) into a hollow form by bending or buckling it by pressing with a smooth tool or roller while the metal revolves, as in a lathe. — *v. i.* **1.** To make yarn or thread from fiber by drawing and twisting. **2.** To form a thread or threads, as a spider. **3.** To whirl, as a top. **4.** To move swiftly, as on a bicycle. *Colloq.* **5.** To fish with a spinning bait, as a spoon bait; troll. — *n.* Act of spinning.

**spina-ceous** (spī-nā'shūs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling spinach or plants of its family (*Chenopodiaceae*).

**spin'ach** (spin'ā); -ēch), *n.* Also **spin'age** (-āj). [OF. *espinache*, fr. Ar. *isfākhā*, *aspanākh*.] A potherb (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family.

**spin'al** (spī'nāl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Of, pert. to, or near the backbone. **b** Pertaining to a spine (pointed process) or spines.

**spin'al column,** the articulated series of small bones or vertebrae forming the backbone; the spine. — *s. cord,* the thick longitudinal cord of nervous tissue extending from the brain along the dorsal side of the spinal column.

**spin'dle** (spin'dl), *n.* [AS. *spinnl*, fr. *spinnan* to spin.] **1.** **a** In hand spinning, a round stick, tapering toward each end, used to twist and hold the yarn. **b** The long rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which it is wound. **2.** A fusiform piece or figure; *specif.*, the fusee of a watch. **3.** Any pin or rod suggestive of a spindle (sense 1), esp. one that turns or on which something turns; *specif.*: **a** *Mach.* An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft; esp., a revolving piece of less size than a shaft; as, the *spindle* of a lathe, vane, capstan, etc. **b** A round, usually iron, pile or pipe placed on a rock or shoal as a guide for navigators. **4.** A yarn measure containing, in cotton yarn, 15,120 yards; in linen yarn, 14,400 yards.

*Spindle*, as symbolizing *female*, is used attributively with the force of *pertaining to the mother*; as, the *spindle side*, the mother's side in descent; — opposed to *spear side*. — *v. i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dl'ng). To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body; become disproportionately tall and slender.

**spin'dle-leg'ged** (-l'ēg'ēd; -lēg'd; 24), **spin'dle-shanked'** (-shānk't'), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

**spin'dle-legs'** (-lēg'z'), *n. pl.* **1.** Long, slender legs. **2.** [Constructed as a *sing.*] A person with slender legs. *Humorous or Contemptuous.*

**spin'dle-shanks'** (-shānk's'), *n.* = SPINDLELEGS.

**spindle tree,** Any of a genus (*Eoonymus*) of shrubs or trees whose hard wood has been used for spindles.

**spin'dling** (-dl'ng), *a.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree, boy.

— *n.* A spindling person or thing.

**spin'drift** (spīn'drift), *n.* Spindrift.

**spine** (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina*.] **1.** A stiff, sharp process on a plant or animal. **2.** The backbone; spinal column. **3.** Something resembling the spine, or backbone; a ridge.

**spin'el** (spīn'ēl; spī-nēl'), *n.* [F. *spinelle*, fr. It., fr. L. *spina* thorn, alluding to its pointed crystals.] A mineral consisting essentially of aluminum and magnesium and of various colors, the red variety being the gem **spinel ruby**. H., 8; sp. gr., 3.5-4.1. See **BALAS**.

**spine'less** (spīn'lēs), *a.* **1.** Having no spine; invertebrate; also, having a flexible spinal column; fig., without backbone or courage. **2.** Without spines.

**spi-nes'cent** (spī-nēs'sēnt), *a.* [L. *spinescens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *spinescere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn.] **1.** *Bot.* Becoming spiny; spinose. **2. *Zoöl.* Tending toward spininess; spinulose.**

**spin'et** (spīn'ēt; spī-nēt'), *n.* [OF. *espinete*, fr. L. *spina* thorn; — from its quills, resembling thorns.] *Music.* An obsolete keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, with one string of brass or steel wire to each note, sounded by means of leather or quill plectrums.

**spin'i-fex** (spīn'i-fēks), *n.* [NL.; L. *spina* spine + *facere* to make.] Any of a genus (*Spinifex*) of chiefly Australian spiny grasses useful as sand binders and for fodder.

**spin'ig'er-ous** (spī-ni'j'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *spiniger*; *spina* spine + *gerere* to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines.

**spin'i-ness** (spīn'i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being spiny.

**spin'na-ker** (spīn'ā-kēr), *n.* *Naut.* A large triangular sail set on a long light pole (**spinnaker boom**), and used when running before the wind. See **SLOOP**, **Illust.**

**spin'ner** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, spins.

**spin'ner-et** (-ēt), *n.* *Zoöl.* An organ for producing a thread or threads of silk from the secretion of the silk glands, as in the spider and in certain caterpillars.

**spin'ner-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-īz). A spinning mill.

**spin'ney** (spīn'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nīz). [OF. *espinaye*, *espinet*, fr. L. *spinetum* thicket of thorns.] A copse; thicket. *Eng.*

**spinning jenny.** An engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, with many spindles.

**spinning wheel.** A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

**spin'ny.** Var. of SPINNEY.

**spi'node** (spī'nōd), *n.* [L. *spina* thorn + *nodus* knot.] *Math.* A stationary point; — *disting.* from *crunode* and *acnode*.

**spin'ose** (spī'nōs; spī-nōs'), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina* thorn.] Full of, or armed with, spines. — **spin'ose-ly, adv.** — **spin'ose-ness, n.**

**spin'os'i-ty** (spī-nōs'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES. Spinose quality or state; thorniness, lit. or fig.; also, a thorny part or thing.

**spin'ous** (spī'nūs), *a.* Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike; also, spinose; spiny.

**Spin'o-zism** (spī-nō'ziz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Benedictus (or Baruch) de Spinoza (1632-77), who taught that the universe is formed of one substance, which is God and in which thought and extension (or mind and physical reality) inhere. — **Spin'o-zist** (-zist), *n.*

**spin'ster** (spīn'stēr), *n.* **1.** A woman (or, *Obs.*, man) who spins. **2.** Formerly, a title given to unmarried women of the gentle classes from a viscount's daughter down; now, an unmarried woman. **3.** Popularly, an unmarried woman no longer young; an old maid. — **spin'ster-hood, n.**

**spin-thar'i-scope** (spīn-thār'i-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σπινθάρης* spark + *-scope*.] A small instrument containing a minute particle of a radium compound mounted in front of a fluorescent screen and viewed with magnifying lenses. — **spin-thar'i-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.*

**spī'nule** (spī'nūl; spīn'ūl), *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina* a spine.] A small spine. — **spī'nulose** (spīn'ū-lōs; spīn'ū-), *a.*

**spīn'u-les'cent** (spīn'u-les'sēnt), *a.* *Bot.* Having small spines; somewhat spiny.

**spīn'y** (spīn'ī), *a.*; **SPIN'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Having spines; thorny.

**spīr'a-cle** (spīr'ā-k'l; spīr'ā-), *n.*

[L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** A breathing hole; vent. *Obs.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A breathing orifice, as the blowhole of a whale.

**spī-ræ'a, spī-ræ'a** (spī-rē'ā), *n.*

[L. fr. Gr., fr. *σπείρα* a coil.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Spiraea*) of rosaceous shrubs with small white or pink flowers. Many species are cultivated. **2.** Any of several similar shrubs of common cultivation. *Spiraea*, **1.** **a** Flower.

**spī'r'al** (spī'rāl), *a.* [See **1st SPIRE**.] **1.** Winding round a center or pole and gradually receding from it. **2.** Helical, like the thread of a screw. **3.** *Geom.* Of, pert. to, or like, a spiral.

**spī'r'al-ly, adv.** In a spiral manner or form.

**spī'r'ant** (-rānt), *n.* [L. *spirans*, *p. pr.* of *spirare* to breathe.] *Phon.* A fricative consonant.

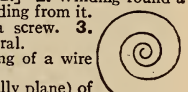
**spī're** (spīr), *n.* [L. *spira* coil, Gr. *σπείρα*.] **1.** A spiral; curl. **2.** The upper part of a spiral shell.



Spinning Wheel, for Yarn.



Spiraea, 1. a Flower.



Spiral.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



**spire** (spīr), *n.* [AS. *spīr* shoot, stalk.] 1. A slender blade or stalk, as of grass. 2. A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point; specif., a steep tapering roof surmounting a tower or structure; loosely, a steeple. — *v. i.*; SPIRED (spīrd); SPIRING. To shoot out or up in a spire.

**spir-re'a** (spī-rē'ā), *n.* Var. of SPIRÆA. [shell.] **spire** (spīrd), *a.* Spiral, or having a spire, as a **spire** (spīrēm), *n.* [Gr. *σπειρῆμα, σπειρα*, a coil.] Biol. The chromatium of a cell nucleus, when in the form of a filament.

**spir-ri-f'er-ous** (spī-rī-fēr'ūs), *a.* [L. *spira* a coil + *ferous*.] Zool. a Having a spiral part or organ. b Spired.

**spir-ri'l'um** (spī-rī'l'um), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ā). [NL, dim. of *L. spira* a coil.] Any of a genus (*Spirillum*) of spirally curved, flagellate bacteria; loosely, any filament bacterium.

**spir'it** (spīr'it), *n.* [OF. *esprit, esperit, L. spiritus*, fr. *spirare* to breathe, blow.] 1. The breath of life; or the life principle, conceived as a kind of breath or vapor animating the body, or, in man, mediating between body and soul. 2. The life principle viewed as the "breath" or gift of deity; hence, the agent of vital and conscious functions in man; the soul. Spire, 2.

3. [Often cap.] In the abstract, life or consciousness viewed as an independent existence. 4. [cap.] A part of the divine nature; the Holy Spirit. 5. Any supernatural being; apparition; specter; ghost; sometimes, a sprite; fairy. 6. An individual; person; — esp. with reference to characteristics of mind or temper; as, a bold spirit. 7. Temper, disposition, or attitude of mind; mood; — often in *pl.*; as, to be in good spirits. 8. Liveliness, energy, vivacity, courage, etc.; as, to act with spirit. 9. Animating or controlling principle, quality, or idea; hence: intent; real meaning; as, the spirit of a law. 10. In nature, any volatile or airy agent or essence. *Obs. or Hist.* 11. a Alchemy. Any of the four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, quicksilver, and arsenic (orpiment). b In old chemistry, any liquid produced by distillation; in modern use, any strong distilled alcoholic liquor; esp., ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol, the spirits, or spirit, of wine (it having been first distilled from wine); — often in *pl.* c *Pharm.* A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. d *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions, esp. of tin salts, used as mordants; as, tin spirits, aniline spirit, etc. 12. *Gram.* = SPIRITUS. 2. *Now Rare.* — *Syn.* Ardor, fire, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity. See GHOST.

**spirit**, or spirits, of hartshorn. See AMMONIA. — *v. t.* 1. To animate with vigor; encourage; inspirit; — sometimes used with *up*. 2. To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the aid of a spirit; kidnap; — often used with *away* or *off*.

**spir'it-ed**, *a.* 1. Animated; full of vigor; lively. 2. Having (such) a spirit; — used in composition; as, high-spirited. — **spir'it-ed**, *adv.* — **spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Spirited, mettlesome, fiery. Spirited implies ardor, animation, or fullness of life; mettlesome often adds the implication of courage or daring; fiery, that of impetuous eagerness or fierce vehemence; as, a spirited horse; spirited eloquence; a mettlesome horse; a fiery temper.

**spir'it-ing**, *n.* Action, work, or service of a spirit.

**spir'it-ism** (spīr'it-iz'm), *n.* = SPIRITUALISM. 2. — **spir'it-ist**, *n.* — **spir'it-is'tic** (-tis'tik), *a.*

**spir'it-less**, *a.* Destitute of spirit. — **spir'it-less-ly**, *adv.*

**spirit level.** A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether.

**spir'it-u-al** (spīr'it-ū-āl), *n.* Like spirit; refined; pure. *Rare.* **spir'it-u-al** (-it-ū-āl), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or consisting of, spirit; incorporeal. 2. Of or pert. to the higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual. 3. Of or pert. to the moral feelings or states of the soul. 4. Of, pert. to, or like, the soul or its affections, specif. as influenced by the divine Spirit; hence: pure; holy; heavenly-minded; — opposed to *carnal*. 5. Of or pert. to sacred things or the church; as, lords *spiritual* and temporal.

**spiritual incest.** *Eccl. Law.* A Cohabitation between persons spiritually allied by baptism or confirmation. b The act of a vicar, or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. — *s. wife*, among the Mormons, in the practice of polygamy, any wife other than the first one taken.

**spir'it-u-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. The doctrine that all that exists is spirit; idealism. 2. A belief or doctrine that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals, esp. through a medium; also, the practices based on this belief; spiritism.

**spir'it-u-al-ist**, *n.* 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only. *Rare.* 2. One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism (sense 1). 3. One who believes in spiritualism (sense 2); one who seeks intercourse with departed spirits. — **spir'it-u-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**spir'it-u-al'i-ty** (spīr'it-ū-āl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual character. 2.



*Eccl. Law.* That which belongs to the church, or to a person as being an ecclesiastic, or to religion.

**spir'it-u-al-ize** (spīr'it-ū-āl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. 1. To render spiritual; purify from the corrupting influences of the world; animate. 2. To give a spiritual meaning to; — opposed to *literalize*. — **spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion** (-iz-ā'shūn; -i-zā'), *n.*

**spir'it-u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a spiritual manner. **spir'it-u-al-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being spiritual. **spir'it-u-al-ty** (-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). The clergy; also, spiritual possessions; spiritual doctrine.

|| **spir'it-u-elle** (spē'rē'ti/ē'l'), *a. masc.* || **spir'it-u-elle** (-ē'l') *a. fem.* [F.] Like a spirit; refined; ethereal; also, sprightly; bright; witty.

**spir'it-u-ous** (spīr'it-ū-ūs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic (esp. distilled) spirit; ardent. — **ous-ness**, *n.* || **spir'i-tus** (spīr'it-ūs), *n.* *Sing.* & *pl.* [L. See SPIRIT, *n.*] 1. Spirit. 2. *Gram.* A breathing; an aspirate.

**spiritus** as 'per [L. *asper* rough], *Gr. Gram.*, a rough breathing. Cf. BREATHING, *n.* 5. — *s. létais* [L. *latus* smooth], *Gr. Gram.*, a smooth breathing. Cf. BREATHING, *n.* 5.

**spir'o-graph** (spīr'ō-grāf), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + *-graph*.] Physiol. An instrument for recording respiratory movements. [screw or spiral.]

**spir'oid** (spī'roid), *a.* [See SPIRE a spiral; -oid.] Like a **spir-om'e-ter** (spī-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs. — **spir-om'e-try** (-trī), *n.*

**spirt** (spīrt). Var. of SPURT.

**spīr'u-la** (spīr'ō-lā), *n.* [NL, dim. of *L. spira* a coil.] Zool. Any of a genus (*Spirula*) of small dibrancheate cephalopods having a many-chambered shell in a flat spiral.

**spīr'y** (spīr'i), *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine. [abounding in spires.]

**spīr'y**, *a.* Of or like a spire; tall, slender, and tapering; **spit** (spīt), *n.* [AS. *spitu*.] 1. A slender, pointed rod to hold roasting meat. 2. A narrow point of land running out into a body of water. — *v. t.*; SPITTED (-ēd); SPITTING. To thrust a spit through; hence, to thrust through or impale.

**spit**, *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SPIT or SPAT (spāt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITTING. [AS. *spittan*.] 1. To eject from the mouth. 2. To eject; throw out; belch. — *v. i.* 1. To eject saliva.

2. To rain or snow slightly, as in scattered drops or flakes. **Colloq.** — *Syn.* See EXPECTORATE. — *n.* 1. Spittle; saliva; also, the act or an act of spitting. 2. A frothy secretion resembling saliva exuded by certain insects; also, a spittle insect. 3. A sprinkle of rain; a slight fall of snow.

**spit'al** (spīt'āl), *n.* [ME. *spitel*. See HOSPITAL.] A lazar house; a hospital. *Obs.*

**spit ball.** 1. Paper chewed and rolled into a ball. 2. *Baseball.* A variety of pitched ball produced by moistening one side of the ball with saliva. *Cont.*

**spitch'cock** (spich'kōk'), *n.* An eel split and broiled or fried. — *v. t.* To split (as an eel) lengthwise and broil or fry.

**spite** (spīt), *n.* [From ME. *despit* despite.] 1. Injury or dishonor. *Obs.* 2. Ill will with a disposition to annoy; petty malice; grudge; rancor. 3. Vexation; chagrin. *Rare.* — *Syn.* Spitefulness, pique, malevolence. See RESENTMENT.

**In spite of, or spite of,** in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. *See Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

— *v. t.*; SPIT'ED (spīt'ēd); SPIT'ING. 1. To do despite to; treat maliciously; shame; mortify. 2. To fill with spite; offend; vex. *Obs., Scot., or Rare.*

**spite'ful** (spīt'fūl), *a.* Filled with or showing spite; malicious. — **spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

**spit'fire** (spīt'fir'), *n.* A violent, irascible person. **Colloq.** **spit'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who puts meat on a spit. 2. A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp.

**spit'er**, *n.* One who spits or expectorates.

**spit'tle** (-l), *n.* [From SPIT to eject from the mouth.] 1. Saliva; 2. The frothy secretion of some insects.

**spittle insect.** Any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects (family *Cercopidae*). Cf. CUCKOO SPIT.

**spit-toon'** (spī-tōon'), *n.* A receptacle for spit; a cuspidor. **spitz dog** (spīts). [G. *spitz*.] One of a breed of dogs with long silky hair, bushy tail, and sharp muzzle and ears.

**Spirit-zen-burg** (spīr'it-sēn-bürg), *n.* Any of several varieties of red-and-yellow apples.

**splanch'nic** (splānk'nik), *a.* [Gr. *σπλάχνον* entrail.] Anat. Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

**splash** (splāsh), *v. t.* 1. To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.). 2. To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; bespatter. 3. To make (one's or its way) with splashing. *Rare.* 4. To cause to appear splashed; as, fields *splashed* with poppies. — *v. i.* 1. To dash about water, mud, etc. 2. To fall or strike with a splash. — *n.* 1. Liquid splashed; also, a spot or daub. 2. A noise made in splashing. 3. A blotch.

**splash'board'** (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* 1. = DASHBOARD. 9 a. 2. A plank used to close the sluice of a flood dam; — usually in *pl.*

**splash'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, splashes; that which is splashed, or keeps off splashes, as a screen behind a washstand.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**splash'y** (splăsh'ŷ), *a.* **1.** Full of dirty water; wet and muddy; slushy. **2.** Of or resembling splashes or blotches.

**splat** (splăt), *n.* A broad, flat, upright member in the middle of a chair back.

**splat'ter** (splăt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To spatter; splash.

**sply** (splä), *v. t.* [Abbr. of *display*.] **1.** To display; spread. *Obs.* **2.** To dislocate, as a shoulder bone. **3.** To slope or slant, as the side of a window, etc. — *n.* **1.** Spread; expansion. **2. *Arch.* A slope or bevel, esp. of the sides of a door or window. — *a.* Spread out; broad and flat; fig., clumsy; ungainly.**

**splay'foot'** (splä'füt'), *n.*; *pl.* — **FEET.** A foot abnormally flattened and spread out, as by flattening of the arch; the deformity exhibited by it. — **splay'foot', splay'foot'ed, a.**

**splay'mouth'** (—mouth'), *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched wide, as in derision.

**spleen** (splĕn), *n.* [*L. splĕn*, Gr. *σπλήν* milt, spleen.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A highly vascular, glandlike, ductless organ in the abdomen of most vertebrates; the milt. Its exact function is not known. It was formerly believed to be the seat of the emotions or passions. **2.** Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice. **3.** A fit of anger or passion. *Obsoles.* **4.** Melancholy; hypochondria. *Obsoles.* **5.** A fit; ireak; whim; mood. *Obs.* **6.** Laughter or violent mirth. *Obs.*

**spleen'ful** (—fŷl), *a.* Full of, or affected with, spleen; peevishly angry; ill-humored. — **spleen'ful-ly, adv.**

**spleen'wort'** (splĕn'wŷrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Asplenium*) of ferns having linear or oblong sori borne obliquely on the upper side of a veinlet.

**spleen'y** (—ŷ), *a.*; **SPLEEN'Y-ER** (—ŷĕr); **-EST.** Full of or displaying spleen; specif.: **a** Irritable; peevish; fretful. **b** Melancholy.

**splen'dent** (splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [*L. splĕndens*, p. pr.] **1.** Shining; lustrous; beaming. **2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.

**splen'did** (—dĭd), *a.* [*L. splĕndĭdus*, fr. *splĕndere* to shine.] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; as: **a** Shining; brilliant. **b** Showy; magnificent; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* palace. **2.** Illustrious; brilliant; grand; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory. **3.** Excellent; very good or fine; as, a *splendid* likeness. *Collog.* — **Syn.** See **GRAND**. — **splen'did-ly, adv.** — **splen'did-ness, n.**

**splen'dif'er-ous** (—dĭf'ĕr-ŷs), *a.* [*splĕndor* + *-ferous*.] Lit., splendor-bearing; splendid; gorgeous. *Obs.* or *Humorous*.

**splen'dor**, **splen'dour** (—dĕr), *n.* [*L. splĕndor*, fr. *splĕndere* to shine.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliancy. **2.** Magnificence; pomp; brilliancy; glory. — **Syn.** Luster, gorgeousness, display, showiness, parade, grandeur.

**splen'dor-ous** (—dĕr-ŷs), **splen'drous** (—drŷs), *a.* Splendid.

**sple-net'ic** (splĕ-nĕt'ĭk; splĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [*L. splĕneticus*.] **1.** Splenic. **2.** Affected with spleen; spiteful; peevish; fretful. — **Syn.** Morose, gloomy, fretful. See **SULLEN**. — *adv.* One affected with spleen or having a diseased spleen. — **sple-net'ic-al** (splĕ-nĕt'ĭk-ăl), *a.* — **sple-net'ic-al-ly, adv.**

**sple-ni-al** (splĕ-nĭ-ăl), *a.* [*L. splĕnĭum* a plaster, a patch, Gr. *σπληνιον* a bandage.] *Anat. Pert.* to a splenic muscle.

**sple-n'ic** (splĕn'ĭk; splĕ'nĭk), *a.* [*L. splĕnĭcus*, Gr. *σπληνικός*.] Of or pertaining to the spleen.

**sple-ni'tis** (splĕ-nĭ'tis), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. σπληνίτις* of the spleen.] *Med.* Inflammation of the spleen.

**sple-n'i-tive** (splĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Fiery; passionate; splenic.

**sple-ni-ous** (splĕ-nĭ-ŷs), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Anat.* A flat muscle of each side of the back of the neck and upper dorsal region.

**sple-not'o-my** (splĕ-nŷt'ŷ-mĭ), *n.* [*Gr. σπλήν spleen* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision into, or excision of, the spleen.

**spleu'chan** (splĭ'kăn), *n.* [*Gael. splĭuchan*.] A tobacco pouch, used also as a purse. *Scot. & Ir.*

**splice** (splĭs), *v. t.*; **SPLICED** (splĭst); **SPLIC'ING** (splĭs'ĭng). [*D. splĭtsen*, *OD. splĭssen*.] **1.** To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands. **2.** To unite, as spars, timbers, etc., by a lap joint. **3.** To unite in marriage. *Slang.* — *n.* A joining or junction made by splicing.

**splic'er** (splĭs'ĕr), *n.* One who splices; also, *Naut.*, a fid used in splicing.

**spline** (splĭn), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A key in the form of a flat strip or feather, for insertion in a slot or groove between parts; also, a keyway for such a key. **2.** A long strip for drawing flat curves. — *v. t.*; **SPLINED** (splĭnd); **SPLIN'ING** (splĭn'ĭng). To cut a keyway in for a feather key, or spline; or slot.

**splint** (splĭnt), *n.* **1.** A piece split off; splinter. **2.** *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, to hold or protect an injured part. **3.** A splint bone. **4.** *Veter.* An exostosis or bony enlargement on the cannon bone of the horse from the knee down to about the lower third of the bone, due to periostitis. **5.** *Medieval Armor.* One of the thin metal plates, usually overlapping, of which a kind of armor, **splint armor**, is made up. **6.** A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc.

— *v. t.* To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb; also, to strengthen as if with splints.

**splint bone.** *Far.* One of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals.

**split'ter** (splĭn'tĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To split into long, thin pieces; shiver. **2.** To fasten with splinters, or splints. — *v. i.* To become split into long pieces; shiver. — *n.* A thin piece split off lengthwise; splint. — **splint'ter-y** (—ŷ), *a.*

**split** (splĭt), *v. t. & i.*; **SPLIT** or *Rare, SPLINT'ED; SPLINT'ING.* **1.** To divide lengthwise; rive. **2.** To burst; rend; tear asunder. **3.** To divide into parts or factions, as a political party; break up; break (with). **4.** *Chem.* To divide into components; — often used with *up*. Also, to remove (a component) by such division; — used with *off*; as, to *split off* carbon dioxide. **5.** To split one's votes or vote. **6.** To betray confidence. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See **TEAR**.

to **split hairs**, to make overnice distinctions. — to **s. one's votes or vote or ticket**, to vote for candidates of different parties in one election.

— *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or fissure. **2.** A breach or separation, as in a political party; a division. **3.** A splinter; fragment. **4.** *Specif.*: **a** *Leather Manuf.* Any of the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses. **b** *Basket-work.* Any of the three or four strips into which osiers are commonly cleft; — usually in *pl.*

— *a.* **1.** Divided; cleft; fractured. **2.** *Exchanges.* Of quotations, given in sixteenths, quotations in eighths being regular; as, 10 $\frac{1}{16}$  is a *split* quotation.

**split** *infinitive, Gram.*, a simple infinitive having a modifier between the *to* and the verb; as, *to largely decrease*. The split infinitive has been avoided by most careful writers, though some use it, esp. when it is desired to emphasize the adverb.

**split'saw'** (—sŷ), *n.* A rip saw.

**split'ter** (splĭt'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, splits.

**splotch** (splŷch), *n. & v. t.* Spot; blotch. — **splotch'y, a.**

**splurge** (splŷrj), *n.* An ostentatious demonstration or display. *Collog.* — *v. i.* To make a splurge. *Collog.*

**splut'ter** (splŷt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To sputter; utter hastily and confusedly. — *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking; confusion. *Both Collog. or Dial.* — **splut'ter-er, n.**

**spod'u-mene** (spŷd'ŷ-mĕn), *n.* [*Gr. σποδοίμενος*, p. pr. pass. fr. *σποδοῦν* to burn to ashes, fr. *σποός* ashes.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of aluminum and lithium.

**spoil** (spŷl), *v. t.*; **SPOILED** (spŷlŷd) or **SPOILT** (spŷlŷt); **SPOIL'ING.** [*OF. espŷillier*, fr. *L. spoliare*, fr. *spolium* spoil.] **1.** To plunder; rob; as, to *spoil* one of his goods. **2.** To take by force; plunder. *Archaic.* **3.** To impair; vitiate; destroy; ruin. **4.** To impair the disposition of (a person); as, to *spoil* a child. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery. **2.** To become corrupted or tainted; decay, as, fruit.

— *n.* **1.** That which is taken by violence or after a contest; booty; loot. **2.** Public offices and their emoluments regarded as belonging to a successful party or faction; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Spoilation. *Rare.* **4.** Injury; ruin; corruption. *Obs.* or *Rare.* **5.** An object for plundering; prey. **6.** Goods, esp. objects of virtue, collected and considered as being a loss to their provenience, esp. such as are acquired by special or systematic endeavor; as, his pictures were the *spoil* of all Europe. — **Syn.** See **BOOTY**. — **spoil'er, n.**

**spoil'age** (spŷl'ĭj), *n.* Act of spoiling; that which is spoiled, as sheets of paper in printing.

**spoil'five** (—fĭv'), *n.*, or **spoil'five.** A certain game at cards.

**spoils'man** (spŷl'z'măn), *n.* *Politics.* One who serves in order to get a share of the spoils; also, one who sanctions the spoils system.

**spoils system.** *Politics.* The practice of regarding or treating public offices and their emoluments as something to be distributed among the victorious party. *Chiefly U. S.*

**spoke** (spŷk), *pret.* of **SPEAK**.

**spoke** (spŷk), *n.* [*AS. spēca*.] **1.** The radius or ray of a wheel; any of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and serve to support the rim or felloes. **2.** A rung of a ladder. **3.** Any of a series of handles projecting radially from a cylinder or wheel, as from a steering wheel. **4.** A bar to prevent the wheel of a vehicle from turning, as in going down hill.

— *v. t.* To furnish with a spoke or spokes, as a wheel.

**spo'ken** (spŷk'n), *p. a.* **1.** Uttered; oral; — opposed to *written*. **2.** Speaking; — used in composition; as, *well-spoken*.

**spoke'shawe'** (spŷk'shăw'), *n.* A tool, with a blade like that of a plane and a handle on each side, for dressing sharply curved work, as spokes.

**spokes'man** (spŷks'măn), *n.* A speaker for another or others; mouthpiece. — **spokes'wom'an** (—wŷdŷm'ăn), *n.*

**spo'li-ate** (spŷlĭ-ăt), *v. t. & i.*; **-AT'ED** (—ăt'ĕd); **-AT'ING.** [*L. spoliatus*, p. p. of *spoliare* to spoil.] To plunder; pillage; despoil; rob.

**spo'li-a'tion** (—ăt'shŷn), *n.* **1.** Act of plundering; robbery; specif., robbery in war; esp., authorized plundering of neutrals at sea. **2.** *Canon Law.* The act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title. **b** A process or writ for possession, as of a church. **3.** *Law.* Injury done to, or change made in, a document by a stranger to the document. **4.** *Admiralty & Internal.*

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



**Law.** The intentional destruction of a ship's papers when she is suspected of smuggling, carrying contraband of war, etc.

**spo'li-a-tive** (spō'li-ā-tiv), *a.* Serving to take away, diminish, or rob, esp., *Med.*, to diminish the amount of blood.

**spo'li-a'tor** (ā-tēr), *n.* One who spoiliates; a spoiler.

**spo'li-um** (spō'li-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* SPOLIA (-ā). [*L.*] Spoil.

**spōn-da'ic** (spōn-dā'ik) *a.* [*L.* *spondaiicus, spondiacus, spon-da'i-cal* (-i-kāl) } fr. *Gr.* σπονδαϊκός.] Pert. to a spondee; consisting of, or characterized by, a spondee or spondees; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, *i. e.*, one which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

**spōn-dee** (spōn-dē), *n.* [*L.* *spondeus*, fr. *Gr.* σπονδαῖος (*sc. ποῖος*), fr. σπονδή a libation. At libations, melodies chiefly in spondees were used.] *Pros.* A foot of two long syllables, as in Latin *te-gēs*.

**sponge** (spūnj), *n.* [*OF.* *esponge*, fr. *L.* *spongia*, *Gr.* σπογγία, σπόγγος.] **1.** The elastic porous mass of interlacing horny fibers forming the internal skeleton of certain fixed marine animals (phylum *Porifera*). Also, the animal or colony of animals producing it. Sponges are remarkable for their capacity of absorbing water without losing their toughness, and are variously used. **2.** A one who, or that which, absorbs or takes in anything freely, as a sponge does water. **b** One who lives on others; a parasite. **3.** Any spongelike substance; specif.: *a* A raised dough. *b* Any of various metals, as platinum, obtained in spongelike form, usually by reduction without fusion. *c* *Surg.* A piece of absorbent material, as a pad of sterilized gauze, used to absorb blood or fluids, as from incisions. **4.** A long-handled brush, or swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon.

— *v. t.*; **SPONGE** (spūnjid), **SPONGE'ING** (spūnj'ing). **1.** To cleanse, wipe, or wet with a sponge. **2.** To erase or wipe out with or as with a sponge; efface; — used with *out*, *off*, etc. **3.** To absorb or take up with or as with a sponge; as, to *sponge* up water. **4.** To get by imposition or mean arts without cost. — *v. i.* **1.** To absorb, as a sponge. **2.** To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another; as, he *sponges* on his friends. **3.** To gather, or fish for, sponges.

**spōng'er**, *n.* **1.** One who sponges. **2.** One engaged in gathering sponges.

**spōn'gy** (spūnj'j), *a.*; **-GI-ER** (-j'ēr), **-GI-EST**. **1.** Soft and full of cavities; absorbent; of an open, loose, pliable texture. **2. Moist and soft. — **spōn'gi-ness** (-j'nes), *n.***

**spōn'sion** (spōn'shūn), *n.* [*L.* *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*, *spondere*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** Act of becoming surety. **2. *Internat. Law.* An act of engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose.**

**spōn'son** (-sūn), *n.* *Naval.* A projection from a ship's side, to act as a bearing or protection for some part.

**spōn'sor** (-sēr), *n.* [*L.* fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self.] **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another's default. **2.** One who at the baptism of an infant professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother. — **spōn-so'ri-al** (spōn-sō'ri-āl; 57), *a.* — **spōn'sor-ship**, *n.*

**spōn'ta-ne'i-ty** (spōn-tā-nē'i-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being spontaneous. **2.** Spontaneous or voluntary action or movement.

**spōn'ta-ne-ous** (spōn-tā-nē-ūs), *a.* [*L.* *spontaneus*, fr. *spon-te* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native proneness or tendency, without constraint; as, *spontaneous* applause. **2.** Proceeding from or acting by internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; as, *spontaneous* growth. **3.** Produced without being planted, or without human labor. — **spōn-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **spōn-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Spontaneous, voluntary, automatic. Spontaneous emphasizes the idea of an inner impulse or energy, acting without external stimulus; voluntary always implies the power of choice; it lays stress on the absence of external compulsion. That which is automatic (like that which is spontaneous) is self-acting; but automatic (unlike spontaneous) implies an activity which is merely mechanical. **spontaneous generation**, *Biol.*, the generation of living from nonliving matter; abiogenesis; — from a former belief that organisms commonly developing in putrid organic matter arose spontaneously from it.

**spōn'toon'** (spōn-tōon'), *n.* [*F.* *spon-ton*, *espon-ton*, *It.* *spondone*, *spondione*.] *Mil.* A kind of short pike formerly borne by subaltern officers of the British infantry and all commissioned officers of the early United States militia.

**spook** (spōok), *n.* [*D.*] A spirit; ghost; apparition; hobgoblin. — **spook'ish**, **spook'y** (-i), *a.* *All Humorous.*

**spool** (spōol), *n.* [*OD.* *spoelē*.] **1.** A cylinder, esp. one with a rim or ridge at each end and an axial hole for a pin or spindle, used to wind thread or yarn on. **2.** Something resembling a spool (in sense 1). — *v. t.* To wind on a spool.

**spoon** (spōon), *n.* [*ME.* *spoon* spoon, *chip*, *AS.* *spōn* a chip.] **1.** A utensil having a small shallow bowl, with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating. **2.** Something resembling a spoon (in sense 1); as: *a* = **spoon** **hook**. **b** *Naval Ordnance*, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sôfâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; tce, îll; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûts, menû; fôod, fôot; ôut, ôil;

*nance.* An extension onboard of the top of a torpedo tube to keep the torpedo horizontal when launched. **c** *Golf.* (1) Formerly, a wooden club with a concave face. (2) Now, a wooden club with a shorter shaft than a brassy and a face of medium loft without concavity.

— *v. t.* **1.** To take up in or as in a spoon. **2. *Fishing.* To catch by fishing with a spoon hook. **3. In croquet, golf, etc., to push or shove (a ball) with a lifting motion. — *v. i.* **1.** To fish with a spoon hook. **2. In croquet, golf, etc., to spoon a ball.******

**spoon**, *n.* A silly person; esp., a silly lover. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To act in a spoony fashion. *Slang.*

**spoon'bill** (spōon'bil'), *n.* Any of several wading birds (genera *Platalea* and *Ajaia*), closely allied to the ibises, having the bill greatly expanded.

**spoon'drift** (spōon'drift), *n.* Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

**spoon'ful** (-fûl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fûolz). As much as a spoon can contain; usually, a teaspoonful.

**spoon** **hook**. A form of lure for fishing, usually consisting of a piece carrying a revolving spoon-shaped plate of bright metal and a hook or hooks at one end, attached to the line by a swivel.

**spoon'y**, **spoon'ey** (spōon'ī), *a.* Silly; soft; foolishly or demonstratively fond. *Slang.* — *n.*; *pl.* -NIES, -NEYS. A spoony person. *Slang.*

**spoor** (spōor), *n.* [*D.*] The track or trail of a wild animal. — *v. i.* & *t.* To follow or track by a spoor.

**spo-rad'ic** (spō-rād'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* σποραδικός scattered.] Occurring singly, or apart from others of the same kind, or in scattered instances; separate; single. — **spo-rad'ic-al** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **spo-rad'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

**spo'ra-do-sid'er-ite** (spō'rā-dō-sid'ēr-ī), *n.* [*Gr.* σποράς, -άδος, scattered + *siderite*.] The commonest form of meteorite, almost entirely crystalline in structure, with disseminated grains of nickel iron.

**spo-ran'gi-um** (spō-rānj'i-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-ā). [*NL.*; *Gr.* σπόρος seed + ἀγγεῖον receptacle.] *Bot.* A case or sac containing spores; specif., the sac in which asexual spores are produced. — **spo-ran'gi-al** (-āl), *a.*

**spore** (spōr; 57), *n.* [*Gr.* σπόρα or σπόρος a sowing, seed, fr. σπείρειν to sow.] *Biol.* Any of various primitive reproductive bodies, typically unicellular, produced by plants and some protozoans. A spore is a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a cell wall, capable of growth into a new individual either independently (asexual spore) or through union (sexual spore). — *v. i.* *Bot.* To form or develop spores, as a plant.

**spore** **case**. *Bot.* A sporangium.

**spore** **fruit**. *Bot.* An ascocarp.

**spore** **mother** **cell**. *Bot.* In plants bearing sporangia, as the ferns and seed plants, the mother cell of a spore. These cells are the product of the final division of the archesporium; each develops a group of four spores called a *tetrad*.

**spo-ri'fer-ous** (-rif'ēr-ūs), *a.* Bearing or producing spores.

**sporo-** [*Gr.* σπόρα or σπόρος a sowing, seed.] Combining form for *spore*.

**spo'ro-carp** (spō'rō-kārp), *n.* *Bot.* **a** In the red algae (*Rhodophyceae*) and ascomycetous fungi, the multicellular body which develops from a fertilized archicarp or procarp; a cystocarp. It produces a number of asexual spores called *carpospores*. **b** In mosses, the sporogonium.

**spo'ro-cyst** (-sist), *n.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) The case or cyst secreted by certain protozoans preliminary to sporulation. (2) A protozoan in such an encysted condition. **b** In certain trematode worms, a saclike cavity which buds off cells from the membrane lining its internal stage. **2.** *Bot.* Sporocyst.

**spo'ro-cyte** (-sit), *n.* *Bot.* A spore mother cell.

**spo'ro-gen'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* *Biol.* A reproduction by spores. **b** Spore formation.

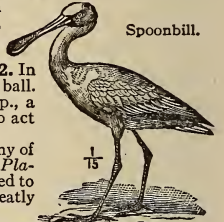
**spo-rog'e-nous** (spō-rōj'ē-nūs), *a.* *Biol.* **a** Producing spores. **b** Reproducing by spores.

**spo-ro-go'ni-um** (spō'rō-gō'nī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ā). [*NL.* See SPORO-; GONY.] *Bot.* The asexual generation, or sporophyte, in mosses, consisting of a stalk (*seta*) bearing a theca, or capsule in which spores are produced.

**spo-ro-phore** (spō'rō-fōr; 57), *n.* *Bot.* A spore-bearing branch or organ; that part of the thallus of a sporophyte which develops spores; in seed plants, the placenta.

**spo-ro-phyll** (spō'rō-fīl), *n.* Also **spo'rō-phyll**. *Bot.* A spore-bearing leaf; a leaf more or less modified in form and structure which develops sporangia.

**spo-ro-phyte** (spō'rō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which bears asexual spores; — opp. to *gametophyte*.



Spoon Hook.

ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûts, menû; fôod, fôot; ôut, ôil;

châir; gō; sing, injk; thên, thîn; natûre, verdûre (57);



**-sporous.** A suffix used to signify *having spores*.  
**spo-ro-zo-an** (spō'rō-zō'ān), *n.* [*sporō-* + *Gr. ζῳον* animal.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a class of protozoans consisting exclusively of parasitic forms, which pass through a complicated life history comprising both asexual and sexual generations, in the course of which reproduction by spuration takes place. The group includes various pathogenic members, as the malaria parasite, — *n.* One of this class.  
**spo-ro-zo-ite** (-zō'it), *n.* *Zoöl.* In certain sporozoans, a small active spore, esp. one of those produced by division of the passive spores into which the zygote divides.  
**spor-tran** (spōr'trān), *n.* [*Gael. sporran.*] A large purse or pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress. See *KILT, Illust.*  
**sport** (spōrt; 57), *n.* [*Abbr. fr. ME. desport, disport.* See *DISPORT.*] 1. That which diverts, and makes mirth; pastime; amusement. 2. Specif., an outdoor pastime, as hunting or fishing done for recreation, or an outdoor athletic game, as baseball or lawn tennis; — extended also to cover such indoor games as bowling, rackets, etc. 3. A Pleasantry; raillery; as, he questioned them in *sport*. 4. Mock; mockery; derision; as, they make *sport* of me. 4. A thing driven about in or as in play; plaything. *Rare, ecc.*: b *Fig.*, a butt for mirth or derision. 5. Dalliance; amorous play. *Obs.* 6. One interested in sports, now esp. for gambling; hence: a gambler; also, a flashy, cheap person. *Colloq.* 7. *Biol.* a A sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from the type; a mutation. b Specif., *Bot.*, a bud variation. — *Syn.* Game, frolic, mirth. See *PLAY.* [*esp. in public. Colloq.*]  
*v. t.* 1. To divert; amuse. *Obs.* 2. To show, use, or wear, to sport one's oak. See *OAK, n. 3.*  
*v. i.* 1. To play; frolic; also, to wanton. 2. To engage in sports; also, to bet habitually. 3. To trifle; speak or act in jest. 4. *Biol.* a To deviate or vary abruptly from the type; mutate. b Specif., *Bot.*, to exhibit bud variation.  
**sportful** (spōrt'fūl), *a.* Full of sport; merry; playful.  
**sportful-ly, adv.** — **sportful-ness, n.**  
**sport'ive** (spōrt'iv), *a.* 1. Tending to, or engaged in, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry. 2. Relating to sports, esp. field sports. 3. Amorous; wanton. *Obs.* — **sport'ive-ly, adv.** — **sport'ive-ness, n.**  
**sports'man** (spōrts'mān), *n.* 1. One who pursues sports, esp. of the field. 2. One who in sports is fair and generous; a good loser and a graceful winner. — **sports'man-like, sports'man-ly, a.** — **sports'wom'an** (-wōom'ān), *n., fem.* sports'man-ship, *n.* The art or skill of sportsmen; whatever is characteristic of sportsmen.  
**sport'y** (spōrt'ī; 57), *a.*; **sport'y-er** (-tī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Characteristic of a sport or a sporting man; flashy. *Colloq.*  
**spor'u-late** (spōr'ū-lāt), *v. i.* *Bot.* To undergo sporeulation.  
**spor'u-la-tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* *Biol.* Formation of spores; esp., division into many small spores (esp. after encystment).  
**spor'ule** (spōr'ūl), *n.* *Biol.* A small spore.  
**spot** (spōt), *n.* 1. A mark made by foreign matter; blot. 2. A stain on character or reputation; fault; blemish. 3. A small part differing, as in color, finish, or material, from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, in the leopard's spots. 4. A small extent of space; a place; as, in this spot. 5. A sciænioid food fish (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, marked with dark bars and two black spots.  
*v. t.*; **SPOTTED**; **-TING.** 1. To mark in or with spots; stain. 2. To blemish; disgrace. 3. To mark or note so as to insure recognition; hence: to recognize; detect. *Cant.* 4. To place on a spot. — *v. i.* To become stained with spots.  
*a.* Lit., being on the spot; hence: *Commerce.* a On hand for immediate delivery after sale; as, spot wheat. b Paid or ready for payment on delivery; as, spot cash.  
**spot'less, a.** Without a spot; esp., free from reproach or impurity. — *Syn.* Blameless, unblemished, immaculate, irreproachable. — **spot'less-ly, adv.** — **-less-ness, n.**  
**spot'light** (-līt'), *n.* The projected spot or circle of light used to illuminate brilliantly a single person or object or group on the stage; hence, conspicuous public notice. Cf. *LIMELIGHT. Cant. or Colloq.* [*ished.*]  
**spot'ted** (-ēd), *p. a.* Marked with spots; fig., sullied; blemished. *Crake*, a small European rail (*Porzana maruetta*) similar to the American sora. — *s. fever, Med.*, any of various eruptive fevers; esp., typhus fever or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. — *s. sandpiper*, a common sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), the under parts of the adult being spotted with black in summer.  
**spot'ter** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, spots; *Cant., U. S.*, one employed to detect dishonesty or irregularities. [*spots.*]  
**spot'ty** (-ī), *a.*; **-TI-ER**; **-TI-EST.** Full of, or marked with,

**spous'al** (spouz'āl), *n.* Marriage; nuptials; — usually in *pl.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial.  
**spouse** (spouz), *n.* [*OF. esposus, espos, fem. épouse, fr. L. sponsus, sponsa.*] Either one of a married couple. — *v. t.* To wed; espouse. *Obs. or Archaic.*  
**spout** (spout), *v. t.* 1. To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids, esp. in a jet or stream. 2. To utter magniloquently or volubly; as, to spout verses. 3. To pawn. *Slang.* — *v. i.* 1. To issue with violence or copiousness, as in a jet. 2. To eject material in a jet. 3. To utter a speech, esp. pompously or volubly. — *n.* 1. That through which anything spouts or is carried so as to issue in a stream. 2. A shoot or lift often formerly used in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, *Slang*, a pawnbroker's shop. 3. A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp. when rising in a column; specif., a waterspout. — **spout'er, n.** [*Rare.*]  
**sprack** (sprāk), **sprag** (sprāg), *a.* Alert; active. *Dial. or Slang.*  
**sprag** (sprāg), *n.* A billet of wood, as a block for a wheel.  
**sprain** (sprān), *v. t.* [*OF. espresindre to press, force out, fr. L. exprimere. See EXPRESS, v. t.*] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion or strain. — *Syn.* See *STRAIN.* — *n.* 1. Act of spraining; sudden or violent overstrain or wrenching. 2. Condition caused by spraining.  
**sprang** (sprāng), *pret.* of *SPRING.*  
**sprat** (sprāt), *n.* [*AS. spratt.*] A European fish (*Pomolobus sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring and the pilchard; also, any of various other fishes, esp. of the herring family.  
**sprawl** (sprōl), *v. i.* [*AS. spræwlian.*] 1. To struggle, esp. convulsively; now, to move awkwardly, when lying down. 2. To spread the limbs carelessly, while recumbent. 3. To spread or climb irregularly or in a straggling fashion, as vines. — *v. t.* To cause to sprawl. — *n.* Act or posture of sprawling. — **sprawl'er, n.**  
**spray** (sprā), *n.* 1. A branch with small branches, esp. bearing foliage or flowers. 2. Something resembling a spray (def. 1), as a decorative design or ornament.  
**spray, n.** 1. Liquid flying in small drops or particles, as the wind-blown spume from the sea. 2. An instrument for producing or applying a spray (def. 1). — *v. t. & i.* 1. To scatter in spray; discharge spray. 2. To throw spray on; as, to spray a tree. — **spray'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**spray'ey** (-ī), *a.* Consisting of or like sprays; branching.  
**spray'ey, a.** Consisting of or resembling spray, as of water.  
**spread** (sprēd), *v. t.*; **pret.** & *p. pr.* **SPREAD**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPREAD'ING.** [*AS. sprædan.*] 1. To scatter; distribute, or cause to extend, over a surface; strew. 2. To stretch or expand to a greater extent or to the full size; open; unfold; as, to spread a sail. 3. To stretch forth; extend; as, the tree spreads its branches. 4. A to divulge; disseminate; as, to spread a report. b To propagate, as a disease. c To diffuse, as effluvia; emit. 5. a To cover or overlay; as, to spread a floor with rugs. b To prepare; set and furnish, as with provisions; as, to spread a table. 6. To recount; set forth openly or at length; as, the matter was spread on the record. 7. To push or force apart; as, the locomotive spreads the rails. 8. To make a pretentious show of (one's self); as, he spread himself in that address. *Slang, U. S.* — *Syn.* Propagate, disperse, scatter, publish, circulate. — *v. i.* 1. To become spread. 2. To be extended or stretched; expand. 3. To be forced, or to become, apart or farther apart; as, the rails spread.  
*n.* 1. Extension; diffusion; expansion; as, the spread of learning. 2. Extent; compass; expanse. 3. A cloth to cover a table or a bed. 4. A table as spread with a meal; hence: meal; feast; banquet. *Colloq. U. S.* *Speculation.* An option in the nature of a put and a call in which the put price is different from the call price.  
**spread'-ea-gle, a.** Pretentious; boastful; bombastic. *Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.*  
**spread'er, n.** One who, or that which, spreads.  
**spre** (sprē), *n.* 1. A frolic. 2. A drunken carousal; a debauch. — *v. i.*; **SPREED** (sprēd); **SPREE'ING.** To carouse.  
**Spreng'el ex-plo'sive** (sprēng'ēl; shprēng'ēl). Any of a class of high explosives, formed by mixing, just before use, an oxidizing and a combustible ingredient, neither of which by itself is explosive; — so named from the inventor.  
**spring** (sprīg), *n.* 1. A small shoot, twig, or the like. 2. A scion; youth; lad. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.* 3. A brad or nail with no head. — *v. t.*; **SPRINGED** (sprīg); **SPRING'ING** (-īng). 1. To mark or adorn with springs; as, to spring muslin. 2. To strip (a shrub, plant, etc.) of a spring or springs; also, to pluck (a spring or springs). 3. To drive springs, or brads, into. — **spring'er** (sprīg'ēr), *n.*  
**spring'gy** (-ī), *a.* Full of springs or small branches.  
**springht** (sprīht). Archaic verb of *SPRITE.*  
**springht'ly** (sprīht'li), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST.** Having animation; lively; brisk; airy; gay. — *adv.* Spritely. *Obs.* — *Syn.* See *LIVELY.* — **springht'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*  
**spring** (sprīg), *v. i.*; **pret.** **SPRANG** (sprāng) or **SPRUNG** (sprūng); *p. p.* **SPRUNG**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPRING'ING.** [*AS. springan.*] 1. To leap; bound. 2. To start or rise sud-



Spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

**K** = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh-z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



denly, as from a covert; also, to dart; shoot. **3.** To fly back; recoil, as a bent bow. **4.** To bend; warp, as a plank. **5.** a To shoot up, out, or forth; emerge; arise; issue, as a plant from its seed, a stream from its source, etc. **b** *Specif.*, of the day, to dawn. *Archæol. or Poetic.* **6.** a To tower; rise, as a spire. **b** *Arch.* To start from the impost, rounding upward and outward; — said of a vault or arch.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring. **2.** To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly; as, to spring a surprise. **3.** a To crack; split. **b** To bend or strain so as to weaken, as a mast. **4.** To explode, as a mine. **5.** To cause to close suddenly; as, to spring a trap. **6.** To bend by force; force or put by bending; as, to spring in a slit or a bar. **7.** To leap over; as, to spring a fence.

— *n.* **1.** Act of springing, as a leap, jump, recoil, rebound, etc. **2.** a The first stage; early portion. **b** Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate, usually including March, April, and May in the north temperate zone. *Spring*, of the astronomical year, begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice. Also used figur. **3.** Any source of supply; esp. that of a stream; an issue of water from the caverns or fountains. **4.** An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted. **5.** Cause; origin; motive; as, springs of conduct. **6.** Elasticity of power or force or a motion; indicative of this; as, he walked with a spring. **7.** A lively turn or dance. *Obs. or Scot.* **8.** *Naut.* A crack, fissure, or permanent deformation in a mast or yard.

**spring'al** (spring'äl), **spring'ald** (-äld), *n.* [OF. *springale*.] A medieval military engine for casting stones and arrows by means of a spring. *Obs. or Hist.*

**spring'al**, **spring'ald**, *n.* [*Scot. springald, springel*, fr. *Scot. & E. spring*.] An active young man; stripling. *Obs.* **spring beauty**, A portulacaceous plant (*Claytonia virginica*) which in early spring sends up a 2-leaved stem bearing pink flowers; also, any claytonia.

**spring'board'** (spring'börd'; 57), *n.* An elastic board, secured at the ends or at one end, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising.

**spring'bok'** (-bökö'), **spring'back'** (-bük'), *n.* [D. *springbok*, lit., springbuck.] A South African gazelle (*Antidorcas euchore*) noted for springing lightly into the air.

**springe** (sprin'), *n.* [ME. *springe*.] A noose fastened to a spring to catch small game; snare. **spring'er** (spring'ër), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, springs. **2.** *Arch.* The stone or other solid which forms the impost. **3.** a A grampus. **b** A field spaniel. See **SPANIEL**. **c** The springbok.

**spring gun**, A firearm discharged by a spring when this is trodden upon or is otherwise moved.

**spring'halt'** (-hölt'), *n.* [*spring* + 2d *halt*.] Stringhalt.

**spring'head'** (-héd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

**spring'i-ness** (-i-nés), *n.* Quality or state of being springy.

**spring'ing** (spring'ing), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who, or that which, springs. **2.** *Arch.* [In full *springing line*.] The line, usually horizontal, from which an arch springs.

**spring'tail'** (spring'täl'), *n.* Any of numerous small wingless insects (suborder *Collembola*) whose caudal stylets enable them to leap.

**spring'tide'** (spring'tid'), **spring'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The season of spring.

**spring'y** (spring'ī), *a.*; **spring'i-er** (-ī-ër); **-i-est**. **1.** Like a spring; elastic. **2.** Abounding with springs; wet; spongy.

**spring'kle** (spring'k'l), *v. t.*; **-kled** (-klid); **-kling** (-kling). **1.** To scatter in drops or particles. **2.** To scatter on; besprinkle. — *v. i.* **1.** To scatter, as a liquid, so that it falls in particles; be sprinkled. **2.** To rain lightly in scattered drops.

— *n.* A sprinkling; esp., a slight rain.

**spring'kler** (-klër), *n.* One who, or that which, sprinkles.

**spring'kling** (-kling), *n.* Act of one who, or that which, sprinkles, or a quantity sprinkled; specif.: a small quantity falling in scattered drops or particles. **b** A small number scattered, or as if scattered, here and there; as, a *springkling* of people.

**sprint** (sprint), *v. i.* To run at top speed. — *n.* A short run, row, or the like, at top speed. — **sprint'er** (sprin'tër), *n.*

**sprít** (sprít), *v. i.* [AS. *sprytan* to sprout, bud. See **SPROUT**.] To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sölä; äve, ävent änd, recënt, makër; Ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, üm, üp, circüs, meniü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

**sprit**, *n.* [AS. *spréol*.] **1.** A pole, as for use in punting. *Eng.*

**2.** *Naut.* A small pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally.

**sprite** (sprít), *n.* [OF. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus*. See **SPRIT**.] **1.** A shade; ghost; spirit; apparition. **2.** Elf; fairy; goblin.

**sprit'sail'** (sprít'säl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* *Naut.* A sail extended by a sprit.

**sprock'et** (sprök'ët; 24), *n.* *Mach.* a A tooth, as on a wheel (sprocket wheel) shaped so as to engage with a chain. **b** A sprocket wheel.

**sprout** (sprout), *v. i.* [AS. *sprütan*.] To germinate, as a seed; form new shoots. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout. **2.** To deprive of sprouts. *Dial. or Colloq.* — *n.*

**1.** The shoot of a plant. **2.** In pl. Brussels sprouts.

**spruce** (spröös), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* or *Pruse* Prussia; because first known as a native of Prussia, or because its sprouts were used for making spruce beer.] **1.** A Any of a genus (*Picea*) of pineaceous evergreen trees, as the Norway spruce (*P. abies*) and the American black spruce (*P. mariana*).

**2.** The wood of any of these trees. **3.** Any of several other coniferous trees, as the Douglas spruce, hemlock spruce (which see).

— *a.*, **SPRUCE'ER** (spröös'ër); **SPRUCE'EST** (-ëst). **1.** Neat and dapper; smart; trim; — sometimes implying lack of dignity. **2.** Overnice; affectively fastidious; fussy. — **Syn.** See **FIMICAL**.

— *v. t.* & *i.*, **SPRUCE** (sprööst); **SPRUCE'ING** (spröös'ing). To dress smartly; give or restore a look of neatness to; — often with *up*. *Now Colloq.* — **spruce'ly**, *adv.* — **spruce'ness**, *n.*

**spruce beer**, [G. *sprossenbier*; *sprosse* sprout, shoot + *bier* beer.] A fermented beverage flavored with spruce, esp. one made from spruce twigs and leaves, boiled with sugar.

**sprue** (spröö), *n.* *Founding.* A The hole through which metal is poured into the gate and thence into the mold. **b** The waste piece cast in this hole; hence, dross.

**spruit** (sprüt), *n.* [D., a spring, shoot, sprout.] A small affluent of a river, often dry. *South Africa.*

**sprung** (sprüng), *pret. & p. p.* of **SPRING**.

**spry** (sprí), *a.*; **spry'er** or **spry'er**; **spry'est** or **spry'est**. Nimble; active. *Colloq. & Dial.*

**spud** (spüd), *n.* **1.** A sharp, narrow spade, esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds. **2.** A potato. *Dial. & Colloq.* **3.** Something short and thick; *Local, U. S.*, a piece of fried dough. — *v. t.*; **SPUD'DED**; **-DING**. To dig with a spud.

**spud'er** (spüd'ër), *n.* = 1st **BARKER**.

**spue** (spü), *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* var. of **SPEW**.

**spume** (spüm), *n.* [L. *spuma*.] Froth; foam; scum. — *v. i.*; **SPUMED** (spümd); **SPUM'ING** (spüm'ing). To froth; foam. — **spu'mous** (spü'müs), **spu'm'y** (spüm'ī), *a.*

**spu-mes'cent** (spü-mës'ënt), *a.* [*spumescens*, p. pr. of *spumescere* to grow foamy, fr. *spuma* foam.] Like froth or foam; foaming. — **spu-mes'cence** (-ëns), *n.*

**spun** (spün), *pret. & p. p.* of **SPIN**.

**spun silk**, a cheap fiber, made from floss silk, carded and spun, often mixed with cotton. — *s. yarn*, small rope or small stuff of rope yarns loosely twisted, as for seizings.

**spunk** (spünk), *n.* [Gael. *spung* tinder, sponge, or Ir. *spunc*, fr. L. *spongia* sponge.] **1.** Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, tinder made from a species of fungus; punk. **2.** A spark or gleam; a little fire. **3.** Spirit; mettle; also, anger; passion. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To kindle. *Colloq.*

**spunk'y** (spünk'ī), *a.*; **spunk'i-er** (-ī-ër); **-i-est**. Full of spunk; mettlesome; also, touchy. *Colloq.*

**spur** (spür), *n.* [AS. *spura*, *spora*.] **1.** A pointed implement secured to a rider's heel to urge the horse by its pressure. **2.** A goad to action; an incitement; as, on the spur of the moment. **3.** Something suggesting a spur; as: a A projecting root or short branch of a tree. **b** Ergot of rye. **c** A hollow spurlike part of a corolla or calyx, as in the larkspur. **d** Any stiff sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds; esp., the spine on a cock's leg. See **POULTRY**, *Illustr.* **e** A metal spine or gaff for fastening to the leg of a gamecock, for fighting. **4.** In permanent fortifications, a buttress of masonry projecting at intervals from a wall which requires reinforcement. **5.** *Arch.* a A short wooden brace of a post. **b** = 2d **CRITFE**. **6.** *Corp.* A brace; strut. **7.** A ridge or lesser elevation that extends laterally from a mountain or range of mountains.

— *v. t.*; **SPURRED** (spürd); **SPUR'ING**. **1.** To prick with spurs; hence: to incite; stimulate; instigate. **2.** To pro-

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vide with a spur or spurs; to put gaffs on. — *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; hasten.

**spur/gall** (gôl'), *n.* A gall or wound from the spur.

**spurge** (spûr), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, fr. *espurgier* to purge, *L. expurgare*. See EXPURGATE.] Any of a genus (*Euphorbia*) of plants, mostly shrubby and yielding bitter, milky juice.

**spur gear.** *Mach.* A spur wheel; also, gear consisting essentially of such wheels. — **spur gearing.**

**spur-heeled** (spûr'hêld'), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having the claw of the hind toe elongated and straight, as the larks.

**spu'ri-ous** (spûr'i-üs), *a.* [*L. spurcius*]. 1. Bastard. 2. Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; counterfeit; false. 3. *Bot.* Being (such or so) superficially but not morphologically; as, a *spurious* fruit. See FRUIT, *Illust.* — **Syn.** Adulterate, supposititious, fictitious. See ARTIFICIAL. — **spu'ri-ous-ly, adv.** — **spu'ri-ous-ness, n.**

**spurn** (spûrn), *v. i.* [*AS. spurnan* to kick, offend.] 1. To kick; drive back or away as with the foot. 2. To reject with disdain; treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* an offer. — *v. t.* 1. To kick. *Obs. or R.* 2. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition. — *n.* 1. A kick. *Rare.* 2. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment. — **spurn'er, n.**

**spurred** (spûrd), *a.* Having a spur or spurs.

**spur/ri-er** (spûr'i-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, spurs.

**spur/ry** (spûr'i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-îz); -REYS (-îz). [*D. or spur/ry*] OF. *spurrîe*.] Any of several small sileneaceous herbs; esp., a white-flowered European herb (*Spergularia arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves.

**spurt** (spûrt), *v. i.* [*AS. sprytian* to spout.] To gush out; spout forth; jet. — *v. t.* To expel, as a liquid, in a jet; squirt. — *n.* A sudden gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet.

**spurt, n.** A sudden manifestation of pent-up strength; increased exertion for a short time. — *v. i.* To make a spurt.

**spur track.** *Railroads.* A short branch line of track; esp., a side track joined to its main line by a single switch.

**spur wheel.** *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel, having teeth parallel to the axis.

**spu'ter** (spû'tër), *v. i.*; -TERED (-ërd); -TER-ING. 1. To spit small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; splutter. 2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly. 3. To throw out anything, as jets of steam, with a noise as of one sputtering, as green wood burning.

— *v. t.* 1. To eject rapidly and in particles, with a spluttering sound. 2. To utter spasmodically and confusedly.

— *n.* 1. Act of sputtering. 2. Moist matter thrown out in small particles. 3. Confused and excited speech; hence: fuss; ado. — **spu'ter'er, n.**

**spu'tum** (spû'tüm), *n.*; *pl.* SPUTA (-tâ). [*L., fr. spuerè, sputum, to spit.*] That which is expectorated; spittle.

**spy** (spi), *v. t.*; SPIED (spîd); SPY'ING. [*OF. espier, of Teutonic origin.*] 1. To discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; espy; see. 2. To discover by close search or examination; as, to *spy* a secret fault. 3. To explore; inspect secretly; — usually used with *out*; as, they *spied out* the land. — *v. i.* 1. To scrutinize. 2. To watch secretly; — often used with *on* or *upon*.

— *n., pl.* SPIES (spîz). 1. One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, the conduct of others. 2. One who, clandestinely or on false pretenses, obtains or seeks information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with intent to communicate to the enemy. Soldiers or aviators in uniform passing through or over the enemy's lines for this purpose are not spies. Spies are subject to be shot.

**spy glass** ('glâs'), *n.* A small telescope.

**squab** (skwôb), *a.* 1. Fat; short and thick. 2. Unfledged; recently hatched. — *n.* 1. A nestling of a pigeon or similar bird. 2. A short, fat person. 3. A cushion; also, a sofa.

**squab, adv.** With a heavy fall; plump. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**squab/ble** (skwôb'bl), *v. i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-'lîng). To quarrel noisily; wrangle. — *v. t.* *Print.* To disarrange so that readjustment is necessary; — said of composed type.

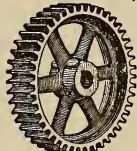
— *n.* A noisy dispute; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.

**squab/bler** (-lër), *n.* One who squabbles; a brawler.

**squab/by** (-î), *a.*; -BI-ER; -BI-EST. Short and thick; squat.

**squad** (skwôd), *n.* [*F. escouade, earlier esquadre, fr. It. squadra, L. ex + quadra a square.*] 1. *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purpose. 2. Hence, any small group of individuals engaged in a common enterprise or effort.

**squad/ron** (skwôd'rôn), *n.* [*F. escadron, formerly also esquadron, fr. It. squadrone.*] 1. A square of troops. *Obs. or Rare.* 2. Any body of men in regular formation; specif., *Mil.*, a division of the United States navy, eight vessels, regarded as the tactical unit; also, from two to eight ships on the same station or service. 4. *Aeronautics.* A division or detachment of a fleet of aircraft.



Spur Wheel.

— *v. t.* To form into, or arrange in, squadrons; hence, to array in formal order. — **squad/roned** (-rônd), *a.*

**squall** (skwâl), *n.* 1. A disk or counter used in the game of squalls. *Archaic.* 2. [In form *squalls*, construed as a *sing.*] An old game in which disks or counters on a table are snapped at a mark in the center. *Now Rare.*

**squal'id** (skwôl'îd), *a.* [*L. squalidus, fr. squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy. — **Syn.** See DIRTY. — **squa-lid'i-ty** (skwô-lîd'i-tî), *n.* — **squal'id-ly, adv.** — **squal'id-ness, n.**

**squall** (skwôl), *n.* A sudden violent gust of wind, often with rain or snow. — *v. i.* To blow a squall.

**squall, v. i. & t.** To cry out or scream violently. — *n.* A harsh, piercing cry. — **squall'er, n.**

**squall'y** (skwôl'î), *a.*; **SQUALL'I-ER** (-î-ër); -EST. Abounding with or threatening squalls.

**squal/or** (skwôl'ôr; skwâl'ôr), *n.* [*L., fr. squalere* to be filthy.] Squalidness; miserable and unkept condition.

**squa'ma** (skwâ'mâ), *n.*; *pl.* SQUAMÆ (-mê). [*L., a scale.*] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure.

**squa'mate** (-mât), *a.* [*L. squamatus*.] Scaly.

**squa-ma'tion** (skwâ-mâ'shün), *n.* 1. State or quality of being squamate. 2. The arrangement of scales on an animal.

**squa-mo'sal** (-mô'sâl), *a.* 1. Scalelike; squamous. 2. *Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates, corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man.

**squa'mous** (skwâ'môs), **squa'mose** (skwâ'môs; skwâ-môs'), *a.* [*L. squamosus, fr. squama* a scale.] Scaly; specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pert. to, the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of man and various mammals. — **squa'mous-ness, n.**

**squam'u-lose** (skwâm'û-lôs; skwâ'mû-), *a.* [Minutely] **squam/der** (skwôn'dër), *v. t. & i.* 1. To scatter; disperse. *Obs. or Rare.* 2. To spend lavishly, profusely, or wastefully; dissipate. — **Syn.** Expend, waste, scatter. — *n.* Act of squandering; waste. *Rare.* — **squam/der'er, n.**

**square** (skwâr), *n.* [*OF. esquarre, deriv. of L. ex + quadrus, adj., square, quattuor four.*] 1. A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Anything of, or approximating to, this form; specif., *Agric.*, the bracts subtending the flower of the cotton plant. 3. A quadrilateral area bounded by streets, or the distance along one side of it. 4. An open place or area, as at the meeting of streets. 5. An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. 6. The fact of having, or conformity to, a true square; as, to be out of *square*. 7. A standard; canon. *Obs.* 8. *Mil.* A body of troops in square formation. 9. *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; as, 9 is the *square* of 3.

**on the square.** *a.* At right angles; not obliquely. *b.* In an open, fair manner; honestly. *Colloq. c.* On equal terms.

— *v. t.*; **SQUARED** (skwârd); **SQUAR'ING** (skwâr'îng). 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles. 2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface. 3. To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square one's* shoulders. 4. To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; adjust; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others. 5. To make even; balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts.

**6. Math.** To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself. **7. Math.** To find a square equal in area to; as, to *square* a circle (an impossible operation); to *square* a triangle. 8. To induce to favorable or satisfactory action or attitude by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; bribe. *Slang.* 9. To place accurately in position, as in bearings.

— *v. i.* 1. To accord, conform, or agree; fit; — usually used with *with*. 2. To take a boxing attitude; — often used with *up* or *off*. *Colloq.*

— *a.* 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner. 3. Squared; converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the side of the same length; as, a *square* foot. 4. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame. 5. Exactly adjusted or correspondent; hence: just; exact; honest; as, *square* dealing. 6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square*. 7. Of a meal, etc., substantial; satisfying. *Colloq.* 8. Straightforward; absolute; unequivocal; as, a *square* contradiction. 9. *Naut.* At right angles with the mast and keel.

**square bracket.** *Printing.* See BRACKET, *n.* 3. — **s. dance,** a dance consisting of a set figure, or a series of figures, performed by an even number of couples, as a quadrille. — **s. knot,** a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are together and parallel each to the other; a reef knot. See KNOT, *Illust.* — **s. measure,** the measure of areas in square units; also, a system of such units. See MEASURE. — **s. piano,** See PIANO. — **s. root, Math.,** that root which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity; a second root. — **square'ly, adv.** — **square'ness, n.**



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**squar'er** (skwâr'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, squares.  
**square-rigged** (skwâr'rig'd'), *a.* *Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle; — *disting.* from *fore-and-aft*.  
**square-toed** (tôd'), *a.* **1.** Having the toe square, as a shoe. **2.** *Fig.*: Old-fashioned; precise; trim.  
**square-toes** (tôz'), *n.* An old-fashioned, precise person.  
**squar'rose** (skwâr'ôs; skwô-rôs'), *a.* [*L. squarrosus* scurvy, scabby.] *Bot. & Zool.* Rough with divergent scales or processes; also, thickly crowded and rigid, as leaves.  
**squash** (skwôsh), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *askutasquash*, in which *asq*, pl. *asquash*, means raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used green, or uncooked.] The fruit of any of several vines (genus *Cucurbita*) of the cucumber family; also, the vine.  
**squash**, *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; crush. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall heavily and helplessly. *Colloq.* **2.** To make a splashing or squelching sound. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; specif., *Obs. or Rare*, an unripe pod of peas. **2.** A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body. **3.** A crushed mass. **4.** A game much like rackets. — **squash'er**, *n.*  
**squash bug**. A large black American hemipterous insect (*Anasa tristis*) injurious to squash vines.  
**squash'y** (skwôsh'y), *a.*; **SQUASH'Y-ER**; -I-EST. Easily squashed; soft; esp., soft and wet. — **squash'i-ness**, *n.*  
**squat** (skwôt), *v. t.*; **SQUAT'TED** OR **SQUAT**; **SQUAT'TING**. [OF. *esquater*, *-tir*.] To cause to crouch or squat; — chiefly reflexive. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels. **2.** To sit or keep close to the ground. **3.** To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title.  
— *a.* **1.** Sitting on the hams or heels; crouching. **2.** Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.  
— *n.* The posture of one who, or that which, squats.  
**squat'ter** (skwôt'tër), *n.* One who, or that which, squats; specif.: **a.** One who settles on land, esp. new or unsettled land, without a right or title. **b.** In the United States and Australia, sometimes, one who settles lawfully on government land with a view to acquiring title.  
**squat'ty** (skwôt'ty), *a.* Squat; dumpty; thickset.  
**squaw** (skwô), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *squa*.] A female; a woman; — used with reference to North American Indians.  
**squaw'fish'** (skwô'fish'), *n.* A large cyprinoid fish (*Psychocheilus oregonensis*) found in the Pacific coast rivers from central California northward.  
**squawk** (skwôk), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl. — *n.* **1.** Act or noise of squawking. **2.** The black-crowned night heron. — **squawk'er**, *n.*  
**squaw man**. A white man married to an Indian woman, and, usually, living as one of her tribe.  
**squaw'root'** (skwô'root'), *n.* An American leafless fleshy plant (*Comopholis americana*) parasitic on oak roots.  
**squeak** (skwêk), *v. i.* **1.** To utter or make a squeak. **2.** To break silence or secrecy; confess; betray. *Slang.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squeak. **2.** To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short, cry or sound. — **squeak'er** (ër), *n.* [*shave. Colloq.*] **a.** A narrow, or a near, squeak, a narrow escape; a close squeak'y (-ly), *a.*; **SQUEAK'Y-ER**; -I-EST. Squeaking. — **squeak'y-ly** (skwêk'y-ly), *adv.* — **squeak'i-ness**, *n.*  
**squeal** (skwêl), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a squeal. **2.** To turn informer; betray a secret. *Slang.* — *n.* A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry. — **squeal'er** (ër), *n.*  
**squeam'ish** (skwêm'ish), *a.* [ME. *squæmious*, *sweymous*, prob. fr. ME. *sweem* dizziness.] Inclined to be sick at the stomach; qualmish; hence: fastidious; easily disgusted or offended. — *Syn.* Overnice, scrupulous. See *NICE*. — **squeam'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **squeam'ish-ness**, *n.*  
**squee'gee** (skwê'jê; skwê'jê'), *n.* A kind of scraper with a leather or rubber edge used for drying decks, windows, etc., by squeezing off the superfluous water; hence: a smaller similar device used by photographers, lithographers, and others; also, a squeegee roller. — *v. t.*; -GEED (-jêd; -jêd'); -GEE-ING. To smooth, press, or treat with a squeegee.  
**squeegee roller**. A small India-rubber roller with a handle, used esp. in printing and photography as a squeegee.  
**squeeze** (skwêz), *v. t.*; **SQUEEZED** (skwêz'd); **SQUEEZ'ING**. [AS. *cwēsan*, *cwīsan*.] **1.** To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of; compress. **2.** To force, gain, or procure by or as by pressure. **3.** To make a squeeze of. See *SQUEEZE*, *n.*, **2.** *Cont.* **4.** To oppress, as with burdens, taxes, etc. — *Syn.* Constrict, hug, pinch, gripe. — *v. i.* To press; crowd; — often used with *through*, *into*, etc.  
— *n.* **1.** Act of squeezing; pressure. **2.** A counterpart made by squeezing an object into a plastic substance. *Cont.*  
**squeeze play**. *Baseball*. A play in which, when there is a runner on third base and not more than one out, the batter bunts a pitched ball, the runner starting for home as soon as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch. *Cont.*  
**squeez'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, squeezes.

**squelch** (skwêlch), *v. t.* To quell or crush; hence to discomfit; disconcert; put down. *Colloq.*  
**squelch**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a sound such as that made by a body plunging into water, mud, etc., or by a person walking in wet shoes. **2.** To be or become silenced or discomfited. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A sound as of squelching in wet boots; also, a heavy fall. **2.** = **SQUELCHER**. *All Colloq.*  
**squelch'er**, *n.* A crushing argument or answer. *Colloq.*  
**squib** (skwîb), *n.* **1.** A paper tube or ball filled with gunpowder to be fired so as to burn and often to explode with a crack; hence, a broken firecracker the powder in which burns with a fizz. **2.** *Blasting*. A kind of slow match or safety fuse. **3.** A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; lampoon; also, *Obs.*, a writer of lampoons.  
— *v. i.*; **SQUIBBED** (skwîbd); **SQUIB'ING**. **1.** To move about restlessly. *Obs.* **2.** To explode with a slight, sharp crack or a fizz. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw, use, or explode, like a squib. **2.** To make squibs or lampoons against; pasquinade.  
**squid** (skwîd), *n.* **1.** Any ten-armed cephalopod (esp., any species of *Loligo*, *Ommastrephes*, or a related genus) having a long, taper body, and a caudal fin on each side. **2.** A heavily weighted jig used in fishing for bluefish.  
**squid** (skwîr). *Obs.* var. of **SQUARE**, **SQUIRE**.  
**squid'gee** (skwîl'jê; skwîl'jê'), *n.* **1.** = **SQUEEGEE**. **2.** *Naut.* A strap, or becket, and a toggle used to confine a studding sail while being set.  
— *v. t.*; -GEED (-jêd; -jêd'); -GEE-ING. To squeegee.  
**squill** (skwîl), *n.* [*F. squille*, *L. squilla*, *scilla*, *Gr. σκίλλα*.] **1.** A bulb or root of the sea onion (*Urginea maritima*) cut in thin slices for use as an expectorant and diuretic; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** The plant itself. **2.** Any of a genus (*Scilla*) of lilaceous bulbous herbs with pink, blue, or white racemose flowers borne on a naked scape.  
**squill'a** (skwîl'ä), *n.*; *pl. E.* -LAS (-áz), *L.* -LÆ (-ë). [*L.*, prawn, shrimp.] Any of a genus (*Squilla*) of crustaceans which burrow in mud or beneath stones on the seashore.  
**squinch** (skwînch), *n.* *Arch.* A supporting arch, lintel, corbeling, or the like, across the corner of a room. [*prep. Eng.*]  
**squint'ny** (skwînt'y), *n.* & *v.* **Squint**;  
**squint** (skwînt), *a.* **1.** Looking obliquely or askance. **2.** Not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes.  
— *v. i.* **1.** To see or look obliquely or askance; also, to look or peer with eyes partly closed. **2.** To be cross-eyed. **3.** To deviate from a true line; hence, to have an indirect bearing or implication; as, his remarks *squint* toward revolt. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squint; direct obliquely. **2.** To close (the eyes or an eye) partly. *Colloq.*  
— *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or habit of squinting. **2.** Hence: a *Med.* Strabismus. **b. *Arch.* = **HAGOSCOPE**. — **squint'er**, *n.*  
**squint-eyed** (-id'), *a.* Having eyes that squint; cross-eyed; hence: looking askance; prejudiced; malignant.  
**squint'y** (skwînt'y; skwînt'y'), *Var.* of **SQUINNY**, **SQUINT**.  
**squirt'arch-y**, **squire'arch-y** (skwîr'är-kî), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kîz). **1.** The genus collectively. **2.** Government by the English landed gentry, or squires; — alluding to their political influence, esp. before the Reform Bill of 1832.  
**squire** (skwîr), *n.* [*For esquire*.] **1.** A shield bearer or armor bearer of a knight. [*Cf. ESQUIRE*, *n.*] **2.** In England, a title of dignity next below *knight*, and above *gentleman*; hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, most usually given in England to country gentlemen, in the United States to justices of the peace and to lawyers and judges. **3.** A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady; also, *Obs.*, a procurer.  
— *v. t.*; **SQUIRED** (skwîrd); **SQUIR'ING** (skwîr'ing). **1.** To attend as a squire. **2.** To attend as a beau, or gallant; escort. *Colloq.*  
**squire'ling**, *n.* A petty squire.  
**squirm** (skwûrm), *v. i.* To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; wriggle; writhe. — *n.* Act or fact of squirming; wriggle.  
**squirt'el** (skwûr'êl; skwîr'el), *n.* [OF. *esquireul*, *esquireul*, fr. LL dim. of *L. scivurus*, *Gr. σκίωπος*; apparently fr. *Gr. σκιά* shade + *ὄψα* tail.] **1.** Any of various small or medium-sized rodents (family *Sciuridae*); esp. any of the arboreal forms with a long bushy tail and strong hind legs. **2.** In Australia, any of certain flying phalangers.  
**squirtel corn**. An American poisonous herb (*Bikukulia canadensis*) with much-divided leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of cream-colored flowers. **8**  
**squirt** (skwûrt), *v. t. & i.* To eject or come forth, as water, in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; spurt; jet.**



äle, senâte, càre, ãm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ice, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**squirting cucumber**, a plant (*Echallium elaterium*), of the cucumber family, the fruit of which forcibly ejects its seeds.

**— n. 1.** Act of squirting; also, an instrument for squirting a liquid. **2.** A small, quick stream; jet. — **squirt'er**, *n.*

**stab** (stáb), *v. t.*; **STABBED** (stábd); **STAB'BING**. **1.** To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon; as, to stab a man. **2.** To thrust or drive (a pointed weapon, etc.). — *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with or as with a pointed weapon.

**— n.** A thrust, or of a wound made by or as by, a pointed weapon. — **stab'ber**, *n.*

**stab'ile** (stá'bíl; stáb'íl), *a.* [*L. stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] Stationary; not moving; — **specif.**, in electrotherapeutics, opposed to *labile*; as, *stable* electrodes. See **TABLE**, *a.*

**stab'il-i-ty** (stá-bíl'í-tí), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being stable; steadiness; firmness; as, the *stability* of a structure. **2.** Fixedness; — **opp.** to *fluidity*. **3.** Steadiness or firmness of character or purpose; constancy. **4.** *Mech.* State or quality of being stable, as of an equilibrium or a steady motion. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, stability.

**stab'l-ize** (stáb'tl-íz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-líz); **-IZ'ING** (-líz'ing). To make stable; **specif.**, *Aeronautics*, to maintain the equilibrium of (a flying machine, etc.) by means of fixed surfaces or other devices not manipulated by the pilot. — **stab'l-iz'a'tion** (-líz'á-sh'ün; -líz'á'-), *n.*

**stab'l-iz'er** (-líz'ér), *n.* One that stabilizes; **specif.**, *Aeronautics*, a device for stabilizing (a flying machine, etc.).

**stab'le** (stáb'l), *n.* [*OF. estable*, fr. *L. stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** A building for beasts to lodge and feed in, esp. one with stalls. **2.** The horses of a certain stable collectively; also, all the persons concerned with a certain stable collectively. *Racing Cant.*

**— v. t. & i.** **-BLED** (-b'ld); **-BLING**. To lodge in a stable.

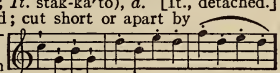
**stab'le, a.** [*OF. estable*, fr. *L. stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; as, a *stable* government. **2.** Steady in purpose; constant. **3.** Durable; not subject to sudden change; abiding; permanent; as, a *stable* foundation. **4.** So placed as to resist forces tending to cause motion; of such structure as to resist distortion or molecular or chemical disturbance; also, resistant to a breaking force. — **Syn.** See **LASTING**.

**stab'le-ness**, *n.* — **stab'ly** (-blí), *adv.*

**stab'ling, n.** **1.** Act of lodging (horses, etc.) in a stable. **2.** Accommodation (esp. for horses) in a stable; stables.

**stab'lish** (stáb'lísh), *ment.* *Archaic* for **ESTABLISH**, etc.

**stac-ca'to** (sták-ká'tó), *a.* [*It.*, detached.] *Music.* Disconnected; cut short or apart by



Staccato Marks.

gaps of silence; — **opposed** to *legato*.

**stack** (sták), *n.* [*From Scand.*] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain,

straw, or the like. **2.** A more or less orderly pile or heap; as, a *stack* of billets. **3.** An English unit of measure for coal and wood, as fuel, equal to 108 cu. ft. (4 cu. yds.). **4.** *Arch.* A number of flues in one structure rising above the roof; hence, any chimney or conduit for smoke. **5.** A fixed rack or set of fixed racks with shelves for books. **6.** *Mil.* A pyramidal self-supporting pile of arms; now, **specif.**, such a pile composed of three interlocked rifles or carbines. **7.** A large quantity or number, as of coin. *Collog.*

**— v. t.** To pile up. — **to stack cards**, *Card Playing*, to arrange cards secretly for cheating.

**stack'er** (-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, stacks; **specif.**, a device for stacking hay or straw; **esp.**, an elevator or blast tube attachment to a threshing machine for stacking the straw, as on a wagon.

**stac'te** (sták'té), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. σκάρη*, prop., fem. of *σκαρός* oozing out in drops.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense.

**stac-ton'e-ter** (sták-tóm'té-ter), *n.* [*Gr. σκαρός* oozing out in drops (fr. *σκάω* to drop) + *meter*.] *Pharm.* A dropping glass or pipette of small bore, for counting the drops.

**stad'die** (stád'dí), *n.* [*AS. stadal*, *stadul*, a foundation, firm seat.] **1.** A support; staff. **Obs.** **2.** The supporting frame or base of a stack, as of hay.

**stad'holder** (stád'hóld'ér), **stad'holder** (stád'í-), *n.* [*D. stadhouder*; *stad* place, city + *holder* a holder.] *Orig.*, a viceroys in a Netherlands province; later, the chief executive of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

**stad'ia** (stád'í-á), *n.* [*It.*] **1.** *Surv.* A temporary station. **2.** A stadia rod. *Now Chiefly Eng.* **3.** An instrument with stadia hairs. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** *Mil.* A kind of range finder consisting, in its simplest form, of a graduated stick held at arm's length.

**stadia hairs or wires.** *Surv.* In a theodolite, etc., horizontal cross hairs or wires equidistant from the central horizontal cross hair.

**stadia rod.** *Surv.* A graduated rod used with an instrument of the stadia class to measure the distance from the observation point to the place where the rod is positioned.

**stá'di-um** (stád'í-úm), *n.*; *pl. L. -DIA* (-á), *E. -DIUMS* (-úmz). [*L.*, a stadium (sense 1), *Gr. στάδιον*.] **1.** A Greek

measure of length, the Attic stadium being 606.9 English feet, or 185 meters. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* A course for foot races, with tiers of seats for spectators. **3.** A similar modern structure, with its inclosure. **4.** A stage; period.

**staff** (stáf), *n.* [*G. staffieren* to fill out, adorn, fr. *D.*, fr. *OF. estoffe* stuff.] *Arch.* A plaster combined with fibrous and other materials, used for temporary ornamental buildings.

**staff, n.**; *pl.* in senses 1, 2, **STAVES** (stávz; stáivz) or **STAFFS** (stáfz); in senses 3, 4, **STAFFS**. [*AS. stæf* staff.] **1.** A pole or stick; as: **a** A stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support. **b** A cudgel or club. **c** A pole, stick, or wand as an ensign of authority. **d** A pole on which a flag is displayed. **e** The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or poleax. **f** Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, etc. **2.** *Music.* The five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave*. **3.** [*From STAFF*, 1 *c*, an ensign of authority.] *a Mil.* An establishment of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties. **b Nav. (1) The officers not in line to succeed to a command, as naval constructors, paymasters, surgeons, etc. (2) Officers detailed to serve on the staff of the commander of a fleet or squadron.**

**4.** A body of assistants to a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff*.

**staf'fel-ite** (stáf'él-ít), *n.* [*From Stafel*, in Prussia, where it is found.] *Min.* A greenish phosphate and carbonate of calcium, occurring in forms of fibrous, radiating structure.

**staff officer.** *Mil. & Nav.* An officer serving on a staff.

**stag** (stág), *n.* [*Prob. fr. Scand.*; cf. *Icel. steggr* a male bird, male cat; *prob.* through a doubtful *AS.* Head of European *Stag-stagga*.] **1.** The adult male of the European red deer. **2.** The male of certain other large deer (esp. genus *Cervus*).

**3.** A castrated bull. **4.** A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only; — often used attributively. *Collog.*

**stag beetle.** Any of numerous, mostly large, lamellicorn beetles (constituting the family *Lucantidae*) the males of which have long and often branched mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag. [*HAW. a.* **stag/bush'** (stág'bóosh'), *n.* = **BLACKJ**

**stag** (stáj), *n.* [*OF. estage* dwelling, situation, stage, deriv. fr. *L. stare* to stand.] **1.** An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play may be presented, etc. **2.** **Specif.**, the raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted; also, the whole space back from the proscenium, including wings, flies, etc. **3.** *Microscopy.* The small platform of the stand of a microscope on which the object for examination is placed. **4.** A scaffold; staging. **5.** The theater; the drama; also, the theatrical profession. **6.** Scene of any noted action, event, or career. **7.** A place of rest on a regularly traveled road; a station. **8.** A stage-coach. **9.** The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey or in any pursuit, process, etc. **10.** *a Biol.* One of several periods in the development of many animals and plants; as, the larval *stage*. In insects, often called *instar*. **b Geol.** One of the subdivisions of a series of strata.

**— v. t.**; **STAGED** (stájd); **STAG'ING** (stáj'ing). To exhibit on or as on a stage; **specif.**, to put (a play) on the stage.

**stage'coach'** (stáj'kóch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, to convey passengers.

**stage'craft'** (-kráft'), *n.* Art of writing or staging plays.

**stag'er** (stáj'ér), *n.* **1.** One who has long acted on the stage of life; — usually with *old*. **2.** A stage player. *Archaic.*

**stage whisper.** A loud whisper, as by an actor, pretended not to be heard by one or more of the actors.

**stag'ger** (stág'ér), *v. i. & t.* To reel, or cause to reel, to one side and the other; sway; totter; hence: to waver, or cause to waver, in purpose; hesitate; shock. — **n. 1.** A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand. **2.** In *pl. Veter.* A cerebral and spinal disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling or sudden falling; — called also *blind staggers*. **3.** In *pl.* Bewilderment; perplexity. *Rare.* — **stag'ger-er, n.** — **stag'ger-ing-ly, adv.**

**stag'ger-bush'** (stág'ér-bóosh'), *n.* An American ericaceous shrub (*Pieris mariana*) poisonous to stock. It has clusters of nodding white flowers.

**stag'hound'** (stág'hóund'), *n.* One of a nearly extinct



Stag Beetle.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



breed of hounds, formerly used in hunting the stag and other large animals.

**stag'i-ly** (stāj'i-lī), *adv.* In a stagy manner.

**stag'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being stagy.

**staging** (stāj'ing), *n.* 1. = SCAFFOLD, **c.** 2. Business of running stagecoaches; also, act of journeying in stagecoaches. 3. Act or art of putting a play on the stage.

**Stag'i-rite** (stāj'i-rīt), *n.* A native of Stagira, a town in ancient Macedonia; specif., Aristotle.

**stag'nant** (stāg'nānt), *a.* [*L. stagnans, -antis*, p. pr.] 1. Not flowing; hence, foul from want of motion, as a pool. 2. Not active or brisk; dull. — **stag'nant-cy** (-nān-sī), *n.*

**stag'nate** (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ēd); -NAT-ING. [*L. stagnatus*, p. p. of *stagnare* to stagnate, *stagnum* body of standing water.] 1. To be or become motionless; hence, to become impure or foul by want of motion. 2. To be or become dull or inactive.

**stag-na'tion** (stāg-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. State of being stagnant; cessation of flowing; as, *stagnation* of the blood. 2. Lack of action, or of brisk action; cessation of activity; as, *stagnation* of business.

**stag'y** (stāj'y), *a.*; **STAG'-ER** (-i-ēr); **STAG'-EST**. Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical; as, a *stagy* person, tone, or bearing; — used depreciatively.

**staid** (stād), *a.* Sober; grave; steady; sedate. — **Syn.** See DECOROUS. — **staid'ly, adv.** — **staid'ness, n.**

**stain** (stān), *v. t.* [*Abbr. fr. distain.*] 1. To discolor with foreign matter; make foul; spot. 2. To tinge with a color or colors combining with or penetrating the substance; dye. 3. To spot with guilt or infamy; soil; tarnish; as, to *stain* a life or a name. — **Syn.** Sully, discolor, disgrace, taint, dishonor. — *v. i.* To give or receive a stain.

— *n.* 1. A discoloration by foreign matter; a place discolored; a spot. 2. A dye, pigment, etc., used in staining. 3. A natural spot of a color different from the ground color.

4. Taint of guilt; tarnish; also, cause of reproach; shame. 5. A cause of reproach or disgrace. — **Syn.** Blot, pollution, disgrace, infamy. — **stain'er, n.** — **stain'less, a.**

**stair** (stār), *n.* [*AS. stæger, fr. stigan* to rise.] 1. A series of steps from one level to another. Chiefly *Technical* or *Scot.* 2. Any one of a series of steps for ascending or descending; *collectively, in pl.*, a series of steps; a flight of stairs; a stair (sense 1).

**stair'case** (stār'kās'), *n.* A flight, or series of flights, of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

**stair'head** (-hēd'), *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

**stair'way** (stār'wā'), *n.* A way up or down a flight or flights of stairs; staircase.

**stake** (stāk), *n.* [*AS. staca.*] 1. A pointed piece, as of wood, driven or to be driven into the ground as a mark, support, etc. 2. A post to which a person is bound when put to death by burning; hence, fig., death by such burning. 3. A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, as at the side or end of a cart. 4. That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; something wagered or risked. 5. Short for GRUBSTAKE. 6. The prize set in any contest; — often in *pl.* 7. A property or interest involved; as, a *stake* in a business. At stake, involved; implicated; hence, in jeopardy.

— *v. t.*; **STAKED** (stākt); **STAK'ING** (stāk'ing). 1. To fasten or support with stakes; also, to tether to a stake. 2. To mark the limits of by stakes; — used with *out* or *off*. 3. To wager; venture; bet. 4. Short for GRUBSTAKE.

**stake'hold'er** (-hōl'dēr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

**stal-lac'ti-form** (stā-lāk'tī-fōrm), *a.* Like a stalactite.

**stal-lac'tite** (stā-lāk'tīt), *n.* [*Gr. σταλακτός* oozing out in drops, dropping, fr. *σταλάξω* to drop.] *Geol.* A pendent deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, in a cavern. b A similar formation of other material; as, a *stalactite* of lava. — **stal'ac-tit'ic** (stāl'āk-tīt'ik), **stal'ac-tit'ic-al** (-i-kāl), *a.*

**stal-lag'mite** (stā-lāg'mīt), *n.* [*Gr. στάλαγμα* that which drops, fr. *σταλάξω* to drop.] *Geol.* a A deposit, more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floor of a cavern. b A similar deposit of other material. — **stal'ag-mit'ic** (stāl'āg-mīt'ik), **stal'ag-mit'ic-al** (-i-kāl), *a.*

**stale** (stāl), *v. i.* Of horses and cattle, to urinate. — *n.* Urine of horses or cattle.

**stale, a.; **STAL'ER** (stāl'ēr); **STAL'EST**. 1. Vapid or tasteless from age; as, *stale* beer. 2. Not new; not fresh; as, *stale* bread. 3. Trite; commonplace; as, *stale* wit. 4. Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity; — said esp. of overtrained athletes. 5. Impaired in legal force or effect, as a lien, by laches or disuse.**

— *v. t.*; **STALED** (stāld); **STAL'ING** (stāl'ing). 1. To make stale; destroy charm

or freshness of. 2. To render common; cheapen. — *v. i.* To become stale; wear out. — **stale'ly, adv.** — **stale'ness, n.**

**stale'mate** (stāl'māt'), *n.* *Chess.* The position of the king when, though not in check, he cannot move without being put in check and no other piece can be moved. — *v. t.* To subject to a stalemate; hence, to bring to a standstill.

**stalk** (stōk), *n.* [*ME. stalke, fr. stale, AS. stela* stock, stem.] 1. The stem, or main axis, of a plant. 2. *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, peduncle, etc. 3. That which is like, or likened to, the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill.

**stalk, v. i.** [*AS. stalcian* to go slowly.] 1. To walk or steal along cautiously or furtively. *Obs.* 2. To approach game stealthily or under cover. 3. To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing. — *v. t.* To approach, as game, under cover or by stealth. — *n.* 1. A stately or haughty step or walk. 2. Act or process of stalking game. — **stalk'er, n.**

**stalked** (stōkt), *a.* Having, or borne on, a stalk or stem.

**stalk'ing-horse**, *n.* 1. A horse, or a figure like a horse, which a hunter stalks game. 2. A mask; pretense.

**stalk'y** (stōk'y), *a.* Like a stalk.

**stall** (stōl), *n.* [*AS. steall, stall*, place, seat, station, stable.] 1. A place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; esp., a compartment for one horse, ox, or the like. 2. A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, etc., on which articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall*. 3. A seat in the choir of a church, for one of the officiating clergy. 4. In a theater, orig., a seat with arms; now, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra. 5. A covering or sheath for a finger or thumb.

— *v. t.* 1. To install. *Obs.* 2. To put or keep in a stall or stable. 3. To fatten by stall-feeding. *Archaic.* 4. To check or stop by causing to become fast in mud, snow, or the like; to mire; hence, to stop or check unintentionally; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load. — *v. i.* 1. To live in or as in a stall. *Obs.* 2. To kennel, as dogs. 3. To stick fast, as in mire; hence, to stop contrary to intention, as an engine from an overload.

**stall'-feed', v. t.**; -FED'; -FEED'ING. To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder.

**stal'ion** (stāl'īōn), *n.* [*OF. estalon, fr. OHG. stal* a stable.] A male horse not castrated.

**stal'wart** (stōl'wärt; stōl'-), *a.* [*AS. stālwyrdē, -wierdē*, serviceable.] Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave; valiant. — **Syn.** See STRONG. — *n.* 1. A stalwart person. 2. An unwavering partisan; specif. [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics.*, one of that faction of the Republican party which during Grant's administrations (1869-1877) built up a strong "machine."

*Cf.* HALF-BREED. — **stal'wart'y, adv.** — **stal'wart-ness, n.**

**stal'worth** (-wūth), *a.* Stalwart. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**stam'en** (stām'mēn), *n.*; *pl. E. -MENS (-mēnz)* (only in 2d sense); *L. STAMINA* (stām'i-nā) (only in 1st sense). [*L.*, warp, thread, fiber.] 1. A thread; esp., a warp thread. 2. The microsporophyll in seed plants; that organ of the flower which gives rise to the male gamete or fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament*.

**stam'i-na** (stām'i-nā), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of stamen* the warp.] 1. The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength. 2. Chief strength or support; power of endurance; backbone; — commonly used as a *sing.*

**stam'i-nal** (-nāl), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens. 2. Of or pert. to or exhibiting stamina.

**stam'i-nate** (-nāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having or producing stamens; esp., having stamens but no pistils. *Cf.* PISTILLATE.

**sta-min'e-al** (stā-mīn'ē-əl), *a.* Staminal (def. 1).

**stam'i-nif'er-ous** (stām'i-nīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*stamen* + *ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing or having stamens.

**stam'i-no'di-um** (-nō'dī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl. -DIA* (-dīa). [*NL.* See STAMEN; -OID.] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen.

**stam'i-no'dy** (stām'i-nō'dī), *n.* [*stamen* + *Gr. εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* Metamorphosis of a flower organ into a stamen.

**stam'mel** (stām'ēl), *n.* [*OF. estamel.*] An old kind of coarse woolen cloth dyed red; also, the color or the dye.

**stam'mer** (-ēr), *v. i. & t.* [*AS. stamur, stamer*, stammering.] To speak with involuntary stops or hesitations; stutter. **Syn.** Stammer, stutrer are ordinarily synonymous, except that *stutter* is more emphatic. **Stammer** often indicates embarrassment or hesitation; **stutter**, stronger emotion. — *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance.

**stam'mer-er, n.** One who stammers.

**stamp** (stāmp), *v. t.* [*AS. stempān.*] 1. To crush; pulverize. 2. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot. 3. To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily on the ground or floor. 4. To impress or imprint with a mark; hence, to fix deeply or indelibly. 5. To cut out, bend, or indent with a stamp, die, or the like. 6. To indicate as by a mark or stamp; mark; distinguish. 7. To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter. — *v. i.* 1. To strike; beat; crush. 2. To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward. — *n.* 1. Act of stamping. 2. That which stamps; as, a *stamp* instrument for making imprints, as a die. b A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. 3. The



Stalagmites.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ābey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping. 4. Specif., an official mark or seal set on things, as to evidence the payment of a government tax, or on papers to signify that a duty or tax has been paid, or certain conditions fulfilled. 5. A stamped or printed device or slip of paper issued by the government at a fixed price, and required to be put upon certain papers or things as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage stamp. 6. = TRADING STAMP. 7. A character or reputation fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive nature or sign. 8. Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp. 9. A thing stamped, as a coin or medal. *Obs.* 10. Make; cast; form; character. 11. In pl. a Money; esp., paper money. *Slang, U. S.* b Government stamp duties.

**Stamp Act.** An act of the British Parliament (1765) imposing a duty on all paper, vellum and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials null and void.

**stamp-pede'** (stám-péd'), *n.* [*Sp. estampida.*] 1. A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals; hence, a sudden flight, as of an army in a panic. 2. A sudden unconcerted acting together of a number, as from some common impulse. — *v. i.*; — *ped'* (*-péd'éd*); — *ped'* (*-péd'éd*). 1. To run away in a panic; — used of droves of cattle, horses, etc., also, of armies. 2. To act together suddenly and unconcertedly. — *v. t.* To cause to stampede.

**stamp'er** (stám-pér), *n.* One who, or that which, stamps, as: a *Post Offices.* A canceler of stamps. b An instrument for pounding or stamping. c Any of various stamping machines for pulverizing, cleansing, etc.

**stance** (stáns), *n.* [*OF. estance* a standing, position.] 1. Station; position; site. *Scot.* 2. Mode of standing or being placed; posture; as, the *stance* of a figure in a picture. 3. *Golf.* The position of a player's feet, relative to each other and to the ball, in making a stroke.

**stanch, staunch** (stáńch; stáńch), *v. t.* [*OF. estanchier.*] 1. To stop or check the flow of; stop the flow of blood from. 2. To quench; quell. *Archaic or Dial.* — *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood.

— *n.* A floodgate. — *a. 1.* Water-tight; sound; hence: firm; strong. 2. Constant and zealous; loyal; steadfast; true. *Syn.* Resolute, steadfast, unwavering, unswerving, steady. — *Stanch, steadfast* agree in the idea of firmness of principle. *Steadfast* implies unwavering or unswerving adherence to a course or policy; *stanch* emphasizes resoluteness, or unquestioning loyalty to a cause or idea.

**stanch'er** (stán-'chér), *n.* One who, or that which, stanches, or stops, flowing; specif., a styptic.

**stanch'ion** (stán-'shún), *n.* [*OF. estanchon, estançon*, deriv. fr. *L. stans, stantis*, standing.] An upright bar, post, prop, or support. — *v. t.* To secure (cattle in a stall) by a stanchion or stanchions.

**stanch'ly, adv.** In a stanch manner.

**stanch'ness, n.** Quality or state of being stanch.

**stand** (stánd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOOD (stóod); *v. pr. & vb. n.* STANDING. [*AS. standan.*] 1. To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position; specif., to support one's self on the feet in an erect or nearly erect position; — opposed to *lie, sit, kneel, etc.* 2. To take or have one's stand; as, to *stand aside*; hence: be situated or located; as, the house *stands* on a hill. 3. To cease from progress; pause; stop. 4. To remain unchanged or unimpaired; endure; abide; last; as, the law still *stands*. 5. To assume and maintain a particular position, as with reference to a course of action; be fixed or steadfast; as, to *stand* for temperance. 6. To make a stand; act in opposition or resistance. 7. To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in or as in a graded scale; as, the stock *stands* above par. 8. To hesitate; scruple; as, he will not *stand* at murder. 9. To be in some particular state; be; as, he *stands* accused. 10. To be essentially; consist; — used with *in*. 11. To be consistent; agree; — used with *with*, except in the phrase, *it stands to reason*. 12. To be a candidate. 13. *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; sail (in a specified direction). 14. To measure when erect on the feet. 15. To concern; be of interest or advantage (to).

to *stand by.* a To be near; be present. b To maintain; defend; support. c *Naut.* To be, or get, ready; as, *stand by* to raise the anchor. — to *s. in.* to cost. — to *s. off.* a To keep one's self at a distance. b Not to comply. — to *s. on* or *upon.* a To depend upon. b To deem important; insist on; as, to *stand on* one's rights. c *Naut.* To continue on the same tack or course. — to *s. out.* a To project. b To persist in resolution or resistance; — to *s. over.* to be postponed. — to *s. pat.* a *Poker.* To play, or signify one's intention of playing, one's hand as dealt, without resorting to the draw. b Hence, *Colloq.*, to oppose change of any kind; esp., *U. S. Politics*, to oppose any change in policy, esp. in the tariff policy. Hence: *stand'pat'ter, n., -pat'tism, n.* — to *s. to.* to play; persevere in using; as, to *stand to one's oars.* — to *s. up for.* to defend; justify; support. — to *s. upon.* = TO STAND ON. — to *s. up to.* to meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe, an obligation.

— *v. t.* 1. To set upright; cause to stand. 2. To endure; sustain; tolerate; bear. 3. To withstand; as, the city *stood* the siege. 4. To submit to; suffer; abide; as, to *stand trial*. 5. To be at the expense of; pay for; as, to *stand treat.* *Colloq.* — *Syn.* See BEAR. — to *stand a chance, a show, etc.*, to have a chance or a likelihood or possibility. — to *s. fire.* a *Mil. & Nav.* To receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. b To be capable of exposure to high temperatures without material damage. — to *s. off.* to hold at bay, as an assailant; put off, as a dun. — to *s. one's ground,* to stand firm; maintain one's position.

— *n.* 1. Act of standing. 2. Specif., a halt or stop, esp. for defense or resistance. 3. A place or post where one stands; station. 4. Specif.: a The place where a witness stands to testify. b A raised platform or station whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed. 5. A stall or booth for business; any location or station for business. 6. *Theat.* A town where a touring company stops for performance; as, a one-night *stand*. 7. A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support. 8. A suit, set, or the like; of soldiers, a troop. *Obs. or Dial.* 9. The relative number of plants growing on a given area; as, a good *stand* of corn. 10. A young tree, usually reserved when other trees are cut; also, a tree growing or standing on its own root.

**stand'ard** (stán-'dárd), *n.* [*OF. standard*, of Teutonic origin.] 1. a An emblematic figure; as, the eagle was the *standard* of the Roman legion; specif., *Her.*, a long, tapering flag of considerable size and richness used by a noble or leader; — disting. from a *banner.* b Loosely, a banner; as the royal British *standard.* See FLAG, *Illustr.*, for both a & b. 2. That which is established by authority as a rule for measuring. 3. That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent as a model or example; criterion; test. 4. *Coinage.* a Legal weight and fineness of the metal used in coins. b The standard of value of a monetary system, being in modern systems gold (the *gold standard*) or silver (the *silver standard*). 5. An upright support. 6. *Forestry.* a A tree permitted to remain after felling the coppice. b Any tree from one to two feet in diameter breast-high. 7. *Hort.* A tree, shrub, or herb with an erect, tree-like stem, and not dwarfed by grafting nor trained upon a wall or trellis. 8. *Bot.* A vexillum.

*Syn.* *Standard, criterion.* A standard is an accepted or established rule or model; criterion adds the implication of a test.

— *a. 1.* Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment. 2. Having a recognized value. *standard time* the civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country. In England, the standard time is Greenwich mean solar time. In the United States and Canada, there are five standards of time, viz., *Provincial* (in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), *Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific*, corresponding severally to the mean local times of the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west from Greenwich, and being therefore four, five, six, seven, and eight hours earlier, respectively, than Greenwich time.

**standard bearer.** An officer or soldier of an army, company, battery, or troop, who bears a standard; hence, the leader of any organization or movement; as, the *standard bearer* of a political party.

**stand'ard-ize** (stán-'dár-díz), *v. t.*; — *IZED* (-dízd); — *-IZ'ING* (-dí-z'ing). To reduce to, or compare with, a standard.

**stand'ard-i-za'tion** (-dí-zá-'shún; -dí-zá-'shún), *n.* Act of standardizing; state of being standardized.

**stand'-by', n.; pl. -bys.** One to be relied upon. *Colloq.*

**stand'er, n.** One who, or that which, stands.

**stand'ing, p. a. 1.** Upright or erect; as, *standing* grain. 2. Not flowing; stagnant; as, a *standing* pool. 3. Established by law, custom, or the like; settled; permanent; as, a *standing* army; *standing* committees. 4. Not movable; fixed; as, a *standing* bed. 5. Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump.

— *n.* 1. Act of one who, or that which, stands or comes to a stand. 2. Place to stand in; station. 3. Condition in society; relative position; reputation; rank; as, a man of good *standing*. 4. Maintenance of position or condition; duration; as, a custom of long *standing*.

**stand'ish** (stán-'ish), *n.* [*stand + dish.*] A stand for writing materials.

**stand'-off', n. 1.** Act of standing off. 2. A counterbalancing effect; hence: a tie; a draw.

**stand'pat'ter, n.** See *stand pat*, under STAND, *v. i.*

**stand'pipe'** (stánd-'píp'), *n.* A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water, used to equalize pressure in a supply system.

**stand'point'** (-'póint'), *n.* A fixed point or station; position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged; as, the historical *standpoint*.

**stand'still'** (-'stíl'), *n.* Stop; state of rest.

**stand'-up', a. 1.** Erect; upright. 2. Done, taken, etc., by one in a standing position; as, a *stand-up* lunch. *Colloq.*

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**stan'hope** (stän'hōp; -ōp), *n.* A style of buggy with high seat, closed back, and characteristic side construction.

**stank** (stāŋk), *pret.* of STINK.

**stan'na-ry** (stän'ä-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES.

[LL. *stannaria*.] A tin mine; tin works.  
**stan'nate** (stän'ät), *n.* A salt of stannic acid.

**stan'nel** (stän'ēl), *n.* Also **stan'iel** (stän'yēl). [AS. *stān-gella*, lit., stone yeller.] The kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

**stan'nic** (-īk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tin, esp. in its valence of four. Cf. STANNOUS.  
**stan'nite** (stän'īt), *n.* *Min.* A steel-gray or iron-black mineral of a metallic luster; tin pyrites. It is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur, and sometimes zinc.

**stan'no-type** (stän'ō-tīp'), *n.* [L. *stannum* tin + *-type*.] A photograph taken upon a tin plate; a tintype.

**stan'nous** (-ūs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tin, esp. in its valence of two. Cf. STANNIC.

**stan'num** (-ūm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Tin.

**stan'za** (stän'zā), *n.*; *pl.* -ZAS (-zāz). [It., fr. L. *stans*, *p. pr.* of *stare* to stand.] *Pros.* A group of verses forming a division of a song or poem. — *Syn.* See VERSE.

**sta-pe'di-al** (stā-pē'dī-äl), *a.* [LL. *stapes* stirrup.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the stapes.

**sta-pe'li-a** (-lī-ä), *n.* [NL., after Joannes Bodæus a *Stapel*, a physician and botanist of Leiden.] Any of a genus (*Stapelia*) of leafless African

asclepiadaceous herbs, with oddly colored flowers usually having the odor of carrion.

**sta'ples** (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] *Anat.* The innermost ossicle of the ear of mammals. See EAR, *Illust.*

**staph'y-lo-plas'ty** (stāf'y-lō-plās'tī), *n.* [Gr. *σταφύλη* bunch of grapes, the uvula + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* A plastic operation for remedying defects of the soft palate.

**staph'y-lo-plas'tic** (-lō-plās'tīk), *a.*

**staph'y-lor'a-ph-y** (-lō-rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *σταφύλη* bunch of grapes, the uvula + *λόρυξ* to sew.]

*Surg.* The plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate.

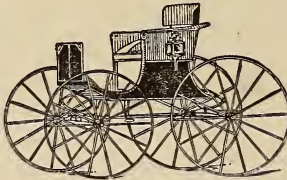
**sta'ple** (stā'pl), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *stapel* a pile, stocks, emporium.] 1. A settled mart; emporium. *Hist.* 2. Place of supply; source; as, a *staple* of news. 3. Principal commodity of traffic; chief product. 4. A chief constituent or item. 5. Unmanufactured or raw material. 6. A lock of wool. 7. The general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, etc. 7. [Prob. fr. OF. *estaple* stake to which things were fastened.] A loop of iron or wire with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, etc.

— *a.* 1. Established in commerce; settled; as, a *staple* trade. 2. Regularly produced in large quantities; principal; chief; as, a *staple* commodity.

— *v. t.* -PLED (-p'ld) -PLING (-plīng). 1. To secure by a staple or staples. 2. To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton.

**sta'pler** (-plēr), *n.* 1. A dealer in staple goods. 2. One employed to assort wool according to its staple. 3. A machine that binds papers together with wire staples.

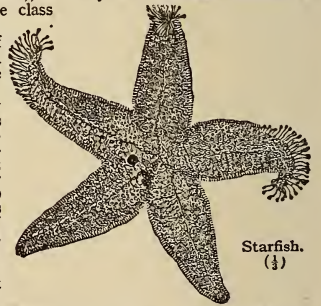
**star** (stār), *n.* [AS. *steorra*.] 1. Orig., any heavenly body visible as a small spot or a point of light; now, any of those heavenly bodies that are visible as apparently fixed points of light, or of those, specif. called *planets*, that periodically change their apparent position. Astronomically the sun is often called a *star*, because its spectrum is practically identical with the spectrum of nearly half of the fixed stars. Technically, stars are designated in the order of brightness, in a given constellation, by making use of letters of the Greek alphabet, the magnitude being expressed decimally; as, α Lyra, 0.2 (the decimal magnitudes from -1.4 to 1.5 corresponding to the old designation *first magnitude*; 1.6 to 2.5 to *second magnitude*; 2.6 to 3.5 to *third magnitude*, and so on). 2. *Astrol.* A star, esp. a planet, supposed to influence fortune; hence, destiny; fortune. 3. A conventional figure having five or more points, representing a star; something likened to, or suggestive of, a star. 4. *Specif.* : a



Stanhope.



Stapelia (*S. astertas*).



Starfish.  
(3)

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An asterisk [\*]; — used as a reference to a note, to fill a blank, etc. b A white or light-colored spot on the forehead of an animal, as a horse. c *Elec.* The figure produced by joining the coils or circuits of a polyphase apparatus or system at a common point; — used chiefly adjectively (as in *star connection*, grouping, winding) to indicate that this method of joining is used. 5. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities; *Theat.*, the principal member of a company, usually playing the chief rôles.

**star** of Bethlehem, also **star-of-Bethlehem**, any of various liliaceous plants (esp. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*). — **Stars and Stripes**, the flag of the United States; — popularly so called.

— *v. t.*; **STARRED** (stārd) ; **STAR'RING**. 1. To set or adorn with stars; bespangle. 2. To mark with an asterisk. 3. *Theat.* To present as a star. — *v. i.* To be brilliant or prominent; specif., *Theat.*, to act as a star.

**star apple**. A tropical American sapotaceous tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*); also, its apple-shaped edible fruit, the carpels of which present a starlike figure when cut across.

**starboard** (stār'bōrd; -bērd; 57), *n.* [AS. *stéorbord*, i. e., steer board.] *Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right of a person on board facing the bow; — opp. to *port*, formerly *larboard*. — *a.* *Naut.* Pert. to the starboard. — *adv.* Toward the starboard side. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To put to the starboard side; as, to *starboard* the helm.

**starch** (stārch), *n.* [ME. *starche*, fr. *starc*, *sterc*, strong, AS. *stearc* stiff.] 1. A white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery carbohydrate (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, widely disseminated among plants. It is an important element of food, and is used in making commercial glucose, for stiffening linen, etc. 2. A stiff formal manner; rigid or constrained conventionality; stiffness.

— *v. t.* To stiffen with or as if with starch.

**Star Chamber**. [Prob. from the *stars* with which the ceiling of the room where it sat was decorated.] *Eng. Hist.* An ancient high court (abolished in 1641) exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat without a jury. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses, and it could apply torture.

**starch'y** (stār'chī), *a.*; **STARCH'Y-ER** (-chī-ēr); **STARCH'Y-EST**. Consisting of starch; resembling starch or something starched; hence : stiff; precise. — **starch'y-ness** (-nēs), *n.*

**star drift**. *Astron.* Similar and probably related motion of the stars of an asterism, as distinguished from apparent change of place due to solar motion.

**stare** (stār), *v. i.*; **STARRED** (stārd); **STAR'ING** (stār'īng). [AS. *starian*.] 1. To gaze fixedly, as through wonder, impudence, etc. 2. To be conspicuous; as, *staring* colors. — *Syn.* See GAZE. — *v. t.* To gaze at; also, to affect in a specified way by a fixed gaze; as, to *stare* one out of countenance.

— *n.* Act of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting wonder, impudence, etc. — **star'er** (stār'ēr), *n.*

**star'fish'** (stār'fīsh'), *n.* Any of numerous echinoderms (constituting the class *Asteroidæ*) having a body of radially disposed arms, usually five in number.

**star flower**. Any of several plants having star-shaped pentamerous flowers; as : a *Star* of Bethlehem. b Any of a genus (*Trientalis*) of primulaaceous plants.

**star'gaze'** (-gāz'), *v. t.* To gaze at or as if at stars.

**star'gaz'er** (stār'gāz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; sometimes, jocosely, an astronomer. 2. Any of several spiny-rayed marine fishes (family *Uranoscopidae*) whose eyes are on top of the head and look directly upward.

**star'gaz'ing** (-gāz'īng), *n.* 1. Act or practice of a stargazer. 2. Hence, absent-mindedness; abstraction.

**star grass**. Any of a genus (*Hypoxis*) of amaryllidaceous plants, with small star-shaped flowers.

**star'ing-ly** (stār'īng-lī), *adv.* In a staring manner.

**stark** (stārk), *a.* [AS. *stearc* stiff, strong.] 1. Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death. 2. Unyielding; stern; harsh. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 3. Strong; powerful. *Archaic.* 4. Sheer; utter; as, *stark* folly. — *Syn.* See STIFF. — *adv.* Wholly; quite; as, *stark* mad. — **stark'ly**, *adv.*

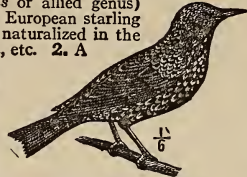
**stark'-nak'ed** (-nāk'ēd; 24), *a.*, or **stark naked**. Wholly, naked; quite bare.

**star'light'** (stār'līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; gō; sing, iyk; then, thīn; nāture, verdure (87);



**star/ling** (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *starlingc.*] **1.** Any of numerous passerine birds (*Sturnus* or allied genus) of the Old World. The European starling (*S. vulgaris*) has been naturalized in the United States, Australia, etc. **2.** A protective structure of piles round a pier of a bridge.



European Starling.

**star/llit'** (stär'līt'), *a.* Starlight.

**star/-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.* Designating an American mole, the star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*), having small radiating processes surrounding the nostrils.

**starred** (stär'd), *p. a.* **1.** Adorned with stars. **2. Theat.** Presented as a star. **3.** Marked with an asterisk.

**star route.** *U. S. Postal Service.* Any route, other than railroad, steamboat, and mail messenger routes, over which mail is carried under contract.

**star/ry** (stär'ī), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars. **2.** Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar. **3.** Shining like stars; sparkling. **4.** Stellate. **star shower.** A meteoric shower.

**star/-span/gled** (-spän'gld), *a.* Spangled with stars.

**start** (stärt), *n.* [AS. *steort.*] A tail; — now dial. exc. in composition; as, *redstart*.

**start** (stärt), *v. i.* [ME. *sterlen.*] **1.** To move suddenly and quickly; dart; spring. **2.** To give an involuntary twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, etc. **3.** To set out; begin. **4.** To become somewhat displaced or loosened. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to start; rouse; as, to start a hare. **2.** To startle. *Obs., R., or Scot.* **3.** To cause to move or act; set going. **4.** To displace or loosen; dislocate; as, to start a bolt. **5.** To tap and begin drawing from, as a cask.

— *n.* **1.** Act of starting; sudden involuntary motion, as from surprise, fear, etc. **2.** A spasmodic and brief effort or action; as, by fits and starts. **3.** A sudden, capricious impulse; sally; also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse; as, starts of fancy. **4.** A part that has started or become loosened or displaced; a loosening or displacement. **5.** The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; opposed to *finish*. **6.** A lead or handicap at the beginning of a competition. — *start'er, n.*

**star thistle.** A spiny European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea chalcitrapa*) having heads of purple flowers; also, a related species (*C. solstitialis*) with yellow flowers.

**start/le** (stär'tlĭ), *v. i.*; — *-tled* (-t'ld); — *-tling* (-t'ĭng). [AS. *startleān* to stumble.] To move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc. — *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, etc.; frighten suddenly. — *Syn.* Start, shock, alarm.

— *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc. **start/ler** (stär'tlĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, startles.

**start/ling** (stär'tlĭng), *p. a.* Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like. — *start/ling'ly, adv.*

**star type.** *Mach.* See RADIAL ENGINE.

**star-va'tion** (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved.

**starve** (stärv), *v. i.*; STARVED (stärvd); STARV'ING. [AS. *steorfan* to die.] **1.** To perish with or as with hunger; suffer extreme hunger. **2.** To perish, or suffer greatly, with cold. *Rare in U. S.* **3.** Hence: to suffer from any want; be in need. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine. **2.** To destroy with cold; freeze; chill. *Eng.* **3.** To destroy, or to weaken or disable, by want of any kind. **4.** To get rid of or destroy as by starving.

**starve/ling** (stärv'lĭng), *n.* One who, or that which, pines or is thin from lack of nutriment. — *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

**starv'er, n.** One who starves.

**star/wort'** (stär'wŭrt'), *n.* **1.** Any species of aster. **2.** Any of various chickweeds (genus *Aisino*). **3.** Water starwort. **star/sis** (stär'sis; stäs'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strōsis* a standing still.] *Physiol.* An arrest of the blood current due, presumably, to abnormal resistance of the capillary walls.

**state** (stāt), *n.* [OF. *estat*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position.] **1.** Mode or condition of being; condition. **2.** Condition as to wealth, social position, etc.; standing; rank; status. **3.** Condition of living; specif., elaborate style; hence, formal dignity, pomp, etc. **4.** = ESTATE, *n.*, **4.** **5.** A person of high rank, as a noble. *Obs. or Archaic.* **6.** In *pl.* The states-general of a country. **7.** A political body, or body politic; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is not subject to external control. **8.** [Often *cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 7) by federation, as in the United States and the German Empire. **9.** The territory or the government of a state (in sense 7 or 8); also, the entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state.

— *v. t.*; STAT'ED (stāt'ĕd); STAT'ING. **1.** To set; fix; as, a stated time. **2.** To express the particulars of; narrate.

*Syn.* Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament, condition, situation. — *State, condition, situation.* *State* is the general word, and denotes mode of existence; *condition*, commonly more specific than *state*, often refers to an object considered esp. in and for itself; *situation* denotes state esp. as to external objects and influences; but the three words are often used with little distinction; as, the *state* of one's health; the *condition* of one's clothes; an awkward *situation*.

**state/craft'** (stāt'krāft'), *n.* State management.

**state/hood,** *n.* Condition or character of being a state.

**state/house'** (-hous'), *n.*, or *state house.* The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*

**state/ly** (-lī), *a.*; — *-tī-er* (-tī-ĕr); — *-tī-est.* Evincing state, or lofty dignity. — *Syn.* Majestic, grand, august, imposing.

— *state'ty, adv.* — *state'li-ness* (-lī-nĕs), *n.*

**state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of stating. **2.** That which is stated; a narrative; report. **3.** An abstract of an account showing the balance due.

**state prison.** Also **state's prison.** A prison maintained by the state, esp. one for political offenders or for persons confined for reasons of state. **b** [Usually *State prison.*] In the United States, a prison maintained in a State under State laws, usually, for persons convicted of the more serious grades of crime, or felonies.

**stat'er** (stāt'ĕr), *n.* One who states.

**stat'er** (stāt'ĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *στατήρ*.] *Antiq.* **a** A gold coin of Persia and of various ancient Greek states. The Attic stater was equivalent, in fine gold, to about \$5.72 (£1 3s. 6d.). **b** A silver coin of various values.

**State rights, or States' rights.** The rights, under the Constitution of the United States, inhering in the separate States. *U. S.*

**state/room'** (stāt'rōom'), *n.* **1.** An apartment of state in a palace or great house; — in this sense, written *state room*. **2.** An individual apartment on a vessel or a railroad car.

**state's evidence** (stāts). *Law.* Evidence for the government or the people; — used chiefly in *to turn state's evidence, U. S.* See KING'S EVIDENCE.

**states'-gen'er-al** (stāts'jĕn'ĕr-əl), *n.* An assembly of the governing classes or of their representatives in a country, esp. [cap.] the representative assembly of France prior to 1615 and in 1789, or the Dutch parliament.

**states'man** (stāts'mĕn), *n.* A man versed in government; esp., one who shows unusual wisdom in treating great public matters; also, a man actually occupied with the affairs of government and influential in shaping its policy. — *Syn.* See POLITICIAN. — **states'man-like, -man-ly, a.** — **states'man-ship, n.**

**stat'ic** (stāt'ĭk) {*a.* [Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand, skilled **stat'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl)] in weighing.} **1.** Acting by mere weight without motion; as, *static* pressure. **2.** Pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. **3.** Pert. to passive, as *disting.* from active, elements. **4. Econ.** A dealing with absolute quantities of goods or money, such as capital, rather than with rates of movement from hand to hand, such as income. **b** Less correctly, but oftener, dealing with problems as they present themselves in a stable state of society. — **stat'ic-al-ly, adv.**

**stat'ics** (stāt'ĭks), *n.* (See *-ics*.) Mechanics treating of the equilibrium of forces, or relating to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them; — *disting.* from *dynamics*.

**stat'ion** (stā'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *station*, *estacion*, fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** Posture. *Rare.* **2.** Place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands or is appointed to remain for a time. **3. Specif.:** **a** A regular stopping place, as on a railroad. **b** A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. **4.** Post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation. **5.** Situation; position; location; as, to take up one's *station* in front. **6.** Social standing; rank.

*Syn.* Station, depot. The use of *depot* as a synonym for railroad station is contrary to the best usage.

**station of the cross** [Often *cap.*], *Eccl.*, any of a series, usually 14, of representations (images or pictures) of the successive stages of Christ's passion.

— *v. t.* To appoint or assign; place; set.

**stat'ion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* **1.** Fixed in a certain place, course, mode, or the like; not moving; stable. **2.** Not changing condition; neither improving nor getting worse. — *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-rīz). One who, or that which, is stationary or tends to remain in one place, condition, or the like.

**stat'ion-er** (-ĕr), *n.* [LL. *stationarius*.] **1.** A bookseller or publisher. *Obs.* **2.** One who sells articles used in writing.

**stat'ion-er-y** (-ĕr-ī), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers. — *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

**sta-tis'ti-cal** (stā-tīs'tī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to statistics. — **sta-tis'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

**stat'is-ti'cian** (stāt'is-tīsh'ĕn), *n.* One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

**sta-tis'tics** (stā-tīs'tīks), *n.* (See *-ics*.) **1.** [Construed as *sing.*] Systematic compilation or use of facts or instances

■ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh-z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



for general inferences. 2. [Construed as *pl.*] Classified facts respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest or matter, esp. those facts which can be stated in numbers.

**stat'o-blast** (stát'ò-blást), *n.* [Gr. *statós* standing (i. e., remaining) + *blast.*] *Zool.* In many fresh-water polyzoans, a bud or germ developed in the body, in a chitinous envelope, and generally serving to preserve the species in winter, bursting and developing in spring.

**stat'or** (stát'òr; stát'èr), *n. Mach.* A stationary part in or about which another part (the rotor) revolves, esp. when both are large, as the stationary member of an electrical machine.

**stat'o-scope** (stát'ò-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *statós* standing, fixed + *-scope.*] 1. *Physics.* A sensitive form of aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure. 2. An instrument for registering the rise and fall of a balloon or airship.

**stat'u-a-ry** (stát'ù-à-rì), *n., pl. -ARIES* (-rìz). 1. One who makes statues. 2. Art of making statues. 3. A collection of statues; statues collectively.

**stat'ue** (stát'ù), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua.*] The sculptured or modeled likeness of a living being, in the full form on all sides, as in marble or bronze.

**stat'ued** (stát'ùd), *a.* Adorned with statues.

**stat'u-esque'** (stát'ù-èsk'), *a.* Resembling a statue, as in massive or formal dignity.

**stat'u-ette'** (-èt'), *n.* [F.] A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size. Cf. *FIGURINE.*

**stat'ure** (stát'ùr), *n.* [F., fr. OF., fr. L. *statura*, orig., upright posture.] Natural height of an animal, esp. man.

**stat'us** (stát'ùs), *n.* [L.] State; condition.

|| *status in quo* (kwò), || *s. quo* [L., state in which], the state in which anything is; state existing.

**stat'u-ta-ble** (stát'ù-tá-b'l), *a.* Made or imposed by statute; statutory; also, made in conformity to statute.

**stat'ute** (stát'ùt), *n.* [OF. *estatut*, *statut*, fr. LL., fr. L. *statutus*, *p. p.* of *statuere* to set, ordain.] Something laid down or declared as fixed or established; hence: a A law enacted by, or by the authority of, a legislature; an act. b An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.

**statute mile.** See *MILE.*

**statute staple.** *Eng. Law.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by which the creditor might, on nonpayment, forthwith have execution against the body and property of the debtor. It is now disused.

**stat'u-to-ry** (stát'ù-tò-rì), *a.* Enacted, constituted, or imposed, by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

**staunch** (stànch). Var. of *STANCH.*

**stau'ro-lite** (stáv'rò-lìt), *n.* [Gr. *σταυρός* a cross + *-lite.*] *Min.* A native brown to black basic silicate of aluminum and iron, HFeAlSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, in prismatic crystals, often twinned so as to resemble a cross. — **stau'ro-lit'ic** (-lìt'ík), *a.*

**stau'ro-scope** (-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *σταυρός* a cross + *-scope.*] *Cryst.* A modified polariscope used to find the position of planes of light vibration in sections of crystals.

**stave** (stáv), *n.* [From *STAFF*, and corresponding to the *pl. staves.*] 1. A stick; cudgel; staff. 2. Any of a number of strips forming the sides, covering, or lining of something, as of a cask. 3. A bar or round of a rack, ladder, etc. 4. a A metrical portion; stanza; staff. b *Music.* = 2d *STAFF*, 2.

— *v. t., pret. & p. p.* **STAVED** (stávd) or **STOVE** (stòv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **STAVING** (stáv'ing). 1. To break in a stave or the staves of; break a hole in; — often used with *in*. 2. To furnish with staves; also, to form into staves. 3. To keep at a distance, as by force or craft; drive away; — usually used with *off*. — *v. i.* To break; to be stove, as a ship.

**staves** (stávz), *n., pl.* of *STAFF* (see *STAFF*), *STAVE.*

**staves/a'cre** (stávz'á-kèr), *n.* [OF. *stafisagre*, LL. *staphis agria*, Gr. *σταφίς* dried grape + *ἀγρος* wild.] A European and Asiatic larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) having racemose purple flowers. Its seeds contain delphinine, and are violently emetic and cathartic.

**stay** (stá), *n.* [AS. *stæg.*] 1. *Naut.* A rope, now usually of wire, supporting a mast. 2. A guy rope or the like.

**stay** (stá), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* **STAYED** (stáid) or **STAD** (stáid); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **STAY'ING**. [OF. *estayer* to prop.] 1. To prop; support. 2. To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; sustain. 3. To endure; withstand. 4. To stop; check; also, to hinder; detain; keep back. 5. To wait for; await. 6. To fasten with stays, as a mast.

— *v. i.* 1. To depend; rely. *Rare.* 2. To cease from action or motion; specif.: a To cease. *Archaic.* b To delay; wait; tarry. c To remain; dwell. d To stand still; not to retreat. 3. To attend as a servant; — used with *on*. *Rare.* 4. To hold out in or as in a race. *Colloq.*

**Syn.** *Stay, stop.* The use of *stay* in the sense of, to remain for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See *RESIDE.*

— *n.* 1. A support. 2. In *pl.* A corset. 3. A hindrance; check. 4. A halt; account; stop; specif., a stopping, or more

ále, senáte, càre, àm, àccout, àrrn, àsk, sòf, àvè; èvè, èvènt ènd, recènt, makèr; íce, íll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnèct; íse, ùnité, ùn, ùp, círcùs, menú; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; gò; síng, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdùre (87);

usually a suspension, of procedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate. 5. Continuance in a place; sojourn. — **stay'er**, *n.* **stay/sail'** (stá'sáil'; *naut.* stá's'íl'), *n.* Any sail on a stay. **stead** (stéd), *n.* [AS. *stede.*] 1. Place, or spot, in general. *Obs.* or *Dial., etc. in composition.* 2. Advantage; service; avail; — used esp. in: to **stand in stead**, to be of service or advantage; or, rarely, to do (formerly make) **stead**, to be of avail. 3. Place or room which another had, has, or might have; as, I came in his *stead*. **in stead of, or in the s. of, in place of.** See *INSTEAD.*

— *v. i.* To avail; help. **stead/fast, sted/fast** (stéd'fást), *a.* [AS. *stedefæst*, that is, fast in place.] 1. Firmly fixed or established. 2. Constant; unwavering. — **Syn.** See *STANCH.* — **stead/fast-ly, sted/fast-ly, adv.** — **stead/fast-ness, sted/fast-ness, n.** **stead/i-ly** (-ì-lì), *adv.* In a steady manner.

**stead-i-ness** (-nès), *n.* Quality or state of being steady. — **Syn.** Constancy, resolution, unchangeableness. [*Eng.*]

**stead'ing** (-ing), *n.* A farmhouse and offices. *Scot. & Dial.* **stead'y** (-ì), *a.* **stead'y-er** (-ì-èr); -*EST.* [From *STEAD,*

*n.*] 1. Firm in position; fixed. 2. Constant; not fickle or wavering; — said of persons. 3. Regular; constant; uniform; — said of things. 4. *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway. 5. Sober and well ordered. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Invariable, unremitting, stable. See *EQUABLE.* [come, steady, or be]

— *v. t. & i.*; **stead'y-ed** (-ìd); **stead'y-ing.** To make, or be — *interj.* *Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel's head pointing as it is.

**steak** (sták), *n.* [From *Scand.*] A slice of meat, esp. of beef or venison, for broiling, frying, etc.

**steal** (stèl), *v. t.; pret.* **STOLE** (stòl); *p. p.* **STOLEN** (stò'l'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **STEAL'ING**. [AS. *stelan.*] 1. To take feloniously; to take without right and with intent to keep wrongfully. 2. To appropriate to one's self furtively. 3. To insinuate; smuggle. *Obs.* 4. To move stealthily; as, he *stole* his hand into hers. 5. To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly. 6. To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; as, to *steal* a look. 7. To go stealthily or secretly on; as, to *steal* one's way. 8. *Baseball.* To gain (a base) unaided by a hit, a put-out, or any kind of an error; — said of a base runner.

**Syn.** *Steal, pilfer, filch, purloin, embezzle.* *Steal* is the general term; *pilfer* and *filch* imply petty thieving; to *purloin* is esp. to carry off by theft; *embezzle* implies fraudulent appropriation by breach of trust.

— *v. i.* 1. To commit theft. 2. To move furtively. **Colloq.**

**steal'er** (stèl'èr), *n.* One who steals. **stealth** (stèlth), *n.* [From *STEAL, v.*] 1. Theft. *Obs.* 2. A going stealthily. *Obs.* 3. Secret or clandestine procedure or action; — in either a good or a bad sense.

**stealth'y** (stèlth'ì), *a.* **stealth'y-er** (-thì-èr); -*EST.* Acting or done by stealth; furtive; sly. — **stealth'i-ly** (-thì-lì), *adv.* — **stealth'i-ness, n.**

**Syn.** *Stealthy, furtive* are often interchangeable. But *stealthy* frequently suggests slow or deliberate as well as secret or clandestine procedure; *furtive* often implies quick, no less than sly or surreptitious, action.

**steam** (stèam), *n.* [AS. *stèam* vapor, smoke, odor.] 1. The invisible gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; water in the state of vapor. 2. The mist formed by condensation of water vapor. 3. Hence, any exhalation. 4. Power; force; nerve. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* 1. To emit steam. 2. To rise or pass off as vapor. 3. To move or travel by the agency of steam. — *v. t.* To expose to the action of steam.

**steam/boat'** (-bòt'), *n.* A boat propelled by steam.

**steam boiler.** A boiler for producing steam. See *BOILER*, 3. **steam chest.** The chamber from which steam is distributed to a steam-engine cylinder; — called also *valve chest* or *box*. See *SLIDE VALVE, Illustr.*

**steam engine.** An engine driven or worked by steam. **steam'er** (stèam'èr), *n.* 1. A machine driven or propelled by steam, as: a A steamship or steamboat. b A steam-propelled automobile, road locomotive, traction engine, or the like. 2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing or cookery.

**steam/ship'** (stèam'shìp'), *n.* A ship propelled by steam. **steam'y** (stèam'ì), *a.* Consisting of or resembling steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty. [*LTPASE.*]

**ste'a-p/sin** (stè-àp'sìn), *n.* [G.; *stearin* + *pepsin.*] **ste'a-rate** (stè-à-rát), *n.* A salt or ester of stearic acid. **ste-a-ric** (stè-à-rìk), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to, obtained from, or like, *stearin* or tallow.

**stearic acid.** *Chem.* A fatty acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained by saponification of *stearin*, in white crystalline scales soluble in alcohol and ether. The stearic acid of commerce is a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

**ste'a-rin** (stè-à-rìn), *n.* [Gr. *στéας* tallow.] 1. A constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils, which raises the melting point of the fat. 2. Also *ste'a-rine, a*



The solid portion of any fat; — disting. from *olein*, the liquid portion. *b* *Com.* Stearic acid.

**ste'a-rop'tene** (stē'ā-rōp'tēn), *n.* [*stearic* + *elaeoptene*.] *Chem.* The part of an essential oil separated as the result on cooling or long standing; — contrasted with *elaeoptene*.

**ste'ar-the'a**, or **rhuc'a** (stē'ā-rē'dā), *n.* [*N.L.*; *Gr.* *στειάω* tallow + *πέω* to flow.] *Med.* Seborrhea.

**ste'a-tite** (stē'ā-tīt), *n.* [*Gr.* *στειάω*, *στειάρος*, tallow.] *Min.* A massive variety of talc, used for hearths, coarse utensils, etc.; — called also *soapstone*. — **ste'a-tit'ic** (-tīt'ik), *a.*

**sted'fast**, **sted'fast-ly**, etc. Vars. of **STEDFAST**, etc.

**steed** (stēd), *n.* [*AS.* *stēda* a studhorse, war horse, fr. *stōd* a stud of breeding steeds.] A horse; esp., a spirited horse for state occasions or for war. *Literary.*

**steel** (stēl), *n.* [*AS.* *stēl*, *stēli*, *stīle*.] 1. A variety of iron combined with a small portion of carbon and intermediate between cast iron and wrought iron, very tough and, when tempered, hard and elastic; now, also, nearly pure iron made by fusion processes. *Mild*, or *soft*, steel, contains less than 0.15 per cent of carbon; *medium steel*, from 0.15 to 0.30 per cent of carbon; *hard steel*, more than 0.30 per cent of carbon. 2. An instrument or implement of steel, as a sword, knife sharpener, etc.

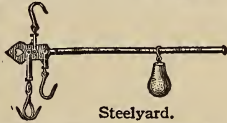
— *v. t.* 1. To overlay, point, or edge, with steel. 2. To make hard or strong; hence, to make insensible or obdurate.

**steel'head** (stēl'hēd'), *n.* A North American trout (*Salmo rivularis*) found from northern California to Alaska.

**steeling** (stēl'ing), *n.* 1. Caschardening. 2. *Engraving.* The process of electroplating engraved copper plates with a film of iron to render them more durable.

**steel'y** (stēl'y), *a.* 1. Made or consisting of steel. 2. Resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc.

**steel'yard** (-yārd; *colloq.* *stīl'yērd*), *n.* A form of lever balance for weighing a body suspended from the shorter arm, the long arm being graduated for the counterpoise; — often in *pl.*



Steelyard.

**steen'bock'** (stēn'bōk'; *stān'*), *n.* [*D.*, *lit.*, stone buck.] = **STEENBOK**.

**step** (stēp), *v. t.* To soak; esp., to extract the essence of by soaking, as in water below the boiling point; fig., to imbue with. — *Syn.* See **SATURATE**. — *v. i.* To be steeped.

— *n.* State or process of steeping; also, something steeped, or something, as a vessel or a liquid, used in steeping.

**steep**, *a.* [*AS.* *stēap*.] 1. Having a side or slope making a large angle with the horizontal; precipitous. 2. Excessive. *Slang.* — *Syn.* See **ABRUPT**. — *n.* A precipitous place.

**steep'er** (-ēr), *n.* A vessel in which things are steeped.

**steep'le** (stē'pl), *n.* [*AS.* *stēpel*, *stīpel*, tower.] A tall structure, usually topped with a spire, surmounting a church roof. — **steep'led** (-pl'd), *a.*

**steep'le-bush'** (-bōosh'), *n.* = **HARDHACK**.

**steep'le-chase'** (-chās'), *n.* A race across country by horsemen; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by hedges, walls, etc. — **steep'le-chas'er** (-chās'ēr), *n.*

**steep'le jack.** A man who makes a business of climbing steeples, high chimneys, etc., as for making repairs. *Colloq.*

**steep'ly**, *adv.* In a steep manner.

**steep'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being steep.

**steer** (stēr), *n.* [*AS.* *stēor*.] A young castrated male of the ox kind, or, in the western United States, one of any age.

**steer**, *v. t.* [*AS.* *stēran*, *stīran*, *stēoran*.] 1. To direct the course of by movements of a rudder, helm, or the like. 2. Hence: to guide; manage; direct. 3. To wind; direct; as, to *steer* one's way. — *v. i.* 1. To direct a vessel in its course; hence, to direct one's self or one's conduct. 2. To take a direction, or course; obey the helm.

**steer'a-ble** (stēr'ā-b'l), *a.* That can be steered; dirigible.

**steer'age** (stēr'āj), *n.* 1. Act of steering. 2. A effect of the helm on a ship. *b* In many vessels, a section occupied by passengers paying the smallest fares and receiving inferior accommodations. [make a vessel answer the helm.]

**steer'age-way'** (-wā'), *n.* *Naut.* Headway sufficient to steers'man (stēr'z'mān), *n.* One who steers; helmsman.

**steeve** (stēv), *n.* *Naut.* The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon or with the keel.

**steeve**, *v. t.* To stow, as in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or jackscrew. — *n.* A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargoes, as of cotton bales, etc.

**stein** (stīn; *G.* stīn), *n.* [*G.*] An earthen mug, esp. for beer.

**stein'bock'** (stīn'bōk'), *n.* [*G.*, *ibex*, fr. *stein* stone + *bōck* buck.] 1. The European ibex. 2. A steinbok.

**stein'bock'** (stīn'bōk'), *n.* [See **STEENBOK**.] Any of several small antelopes (genus *Raphicerus*) of South Africa.

**ste'le** (stē'le), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *L.* *stela*, fr. *Gr.* *στήλη* a post, an upright stone.] 1. *Archæol.* A slab or pillar of stone, used esp. by ancient Greeks as a gravestone, sometimes sculptured or painted; also, a pillar serving as a millpost or the like. 2. *Bot.* The central cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants, consisting of the vascular bundles.

**stel'lar** (stēl'ār), *a.* [*L.* *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star.] Of, pert. to, or like a star or stars; astral. — **stel'lar-y** (stēl'ār-i), *a.*

**stel'late** (stēl'āt), *a.* [*L.* *stellatus* set with stars, starry.] **stel'lat-ed** (-āt-ēd), *a.* Pointed or radiated like a star.

**stel'li-form** (stēl'y'fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *stella* a star.] Star-shaped.

**stel'lu-lar** (-lār), *a.* [*L.* *stellula* little star.] 1. Starlike; radiated. 2. Marked with starlike spots of color.

**stem** (stēm), *n.* [*AS.* *stemma*, *stefn*, *stēfn*, tree stem, stem or stern of a vessel.] 1. The main axis or trunk of a tree or other plant; hence, any part supporting leaves or flowers; stalk; stock. *Specif., Bot.*, any axis which develops buds and shoots in place of roots. 2. A peduncle, petiole, or pedicel. 3. The stock, or a branch, of a family. 4. Something like, or likened to, the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe or a watch case. *Specif., a Zool.* The central axis of a feather. *b* A main or heavy stroke of a letter. See **TYPE**, *Illust.* 5. The piece to which the sides of a ship or boat are secured in the bow; the prow. 6. *Philol.* That part of an inflected word not changed by inflection; theme; base. 7. *Music.* The short perpendicular line extending upward or downward from the head of a note.

— *v. t.*; **STEMMED** (stēm'd), **STEM'MING**. 1. To remove the stem or stems from. 2. To make stems for.

**stem**, *v. t.* 1. To stop; dam up. 2. Of a vessel, to make headway against; — also used figuratively.

**stem'mer** (stēm'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, stems; *specif.*, a machine for stemming grapes, etc.

**stem'son** (-sūn), *n.* A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, etc., in a ship's frame near the bow.

**stem'-wind'ing** (stēm'wīn'ding), *a.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knob at the end of the stem; — said of a watch. — **stem'-wind'er** (-wīn'dēr), *n.* *Colloq.*

**stench** (stēnch), *n.* [*AS.* *stenc* a strong smell.] A stink.

**sten'cil** (stēn'sil), *n.* [*Prob. fr.* *OF.* *estencele* spangle, spark, *L.* *scintilla*.] 1. A piece of thin sheet, as of metal, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color is applied, a cer-



Stencil.

tain figure is produced. 2. A pattern or design produced by stenciling. — *v. t.*; **-CILED** (-sīld) or **-CILED**; **-CIL-ING** or **-CIL-LING**. To mark or paint by means of a stencil.

**sten'o-graph** (-ō-grāf), *n.* A production of stenography. — *v. t.* To write or report by stenography.

**ste-nog'ra-pher** (stē-nōgr'ā-fēr), *n.* One skilled in stenography; a writer of shorthand. [*Stenography*,]

**ste-nog'ra-phy** (stēn'ō-grā'fik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or using, stenography.

**ste-nog'ra-phi-st** (stēn'ōgr'ā-fīst), *n.* A stenographer.

**ste-nog'ra-phy** (stē-nōgr'ā-fī), *n.* [*Gr.* *στενός* narrow, little + *γραφη*.] Art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand. — **sten'o-graph'ic** (stēn'ō-grā'fik), *i.-cal*, *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sten'o-pa'ic** (stēn'ō-pā'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *στενός* narrow + *παίος* having an opening or hole, *παίος* opening.] Designating certain optical devices having narrow openings.

**stenopa'ic slit**, a narrow slit used to determine the refraction of the eye, as a measure of astigmatism. — *s. specta-cles*, opaque spectacles with small central openings.

**Sten'tor** (stēn'tōr), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Στένωρ*.] A herald, in Homer's "Iliad," who had a very loud voice; hence [*L. c.*], any person having a powerful voice. [extremely loud.]

**sten-to'ri-an** (stēn-tōr'i-ān; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to a stentor;

**step** (stēp), *v. i.*; **STEP'PED** (stēp't); **STEP'PING**. [*AS.* *stēppan*.] 1. To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by so moving each foot in succession; move the feet as in walking. 2. To go on foot; walk, esp. a short distance. 3. To walk gravely or resolutely.

— *v. t.* 1. To set or place, as the foot. 2. *Naut.* a To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). *b* To place (a deck) in position. 3. To perform, or step through (a dance), in a stately manner. *Archaic.* 4. To measure by stepping; hence, to divide by successive measurements; — often used with *off*. 5. To fashion or arrange in a series of steps.

to **step down**, to **step up**, *Elec.*, to decrease or to increase in potential. See **TRANSFORMER**.

— *n.* 1. An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; hence, in *pl.*, progress. 2. A rest for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair or a round of a ladder. 3. A degree, rank, or plane in a series or progress. 4. *Mach.* One of a series of offsets, or parts, resembling the steps of stairs, as one of the series of parts of a cone pulley on which the belt runs. 5. The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running. 6. A small space or distance. 7. A footstep; footprint. 8. Gait; manner of walking; also, the sound of a step; foothall. 9. Proceeding; measure; action; an act. 10. *Music.* A degree (line or space) of the scale or staff. *b* Any interval between two contiguous degrees of the scale or staff. The five greater intervals (those between *c* and *d*, *d* and *e*, *e* and *f*, *f* and *g*, and *a* and *b*) are called *whole steps*; the two lesser (*g* and those between *e* and *f*, *b* and *c*) are called *half steps*. 11. *Naut.* A frame of wood or metal intended to receive an up-

κ = ch in *G.* *ich*, *ach* (50); *bōn*; *zh* = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



right shaft; such a framing or a solid block or platform supporting the heel of a mast.

**step-** [AS. *stēop-*.] A prefix used before *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, etc., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is a relative only by the marriage of a parent.

**stepbroth'er** (stēp'brūth'ēr), *n.* A son of one's step-parent by a former marriage. [a former marriage.]

**stepchild'** (-child'), *n.* A child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage. [a former marriage.]

**stepdame'** (-dām'), *n.* A stepmother. *Archaic.*

**stepdaught'er** (-dō'tēr), *n.* A daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

**step-down'** (-down'), *a.* 1. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. 2. *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that reduces a velocity ratio. [a subsequent marriage.]

**stepfa'ther** (-fā'thēr), *n.* The husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage.

**steplad'der** (stēp'lād'ēr), *n.* A portable set of steps, esp. one with flat, comparatively broad steps in place of rungs and with a hinged back frame. [subsequent marriage.]

**stepmoth'er** (-mūth'ēr), *n.* The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

**step-par'ent** (-pār'ēt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

**steppe** (stēp), *n.* [G. or F., fr. Russ. *step'*.] One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe or in Asia which are in general level and without forests.

**stepped** (stēpt), *a.* Having a step or steps.

**stepper** (stēp'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, steps, esp., a high-spirited horse.

**step'ing-stone'**, *n.* 1. A stone projecting above water or mud, on which to step in walking. 2. A means of progress or advancement. [by a former marriage.]

**step'sis'ter** (-sīs'tēr), *n.* A daughter of one's step-parent by a former marriage.

**step-son'** (stēp'sūn'), *n.* A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

**step-up'**, *a.* 1. *Elec.* See TRANSFORMER. 2. *Mach.* Designating a gear or gearing that increases a velocity ratio.

**-ster** (-stēr). [AS. *-estre*, *-istre*.] A suffix denoting *agent* (orig. a woman), esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation*; as in *spinster* (orig., a woman who spins), *songster*; — often depreciatory, as in *dabster*, *gamester*.

**ster-co-ra'ceous** (stūr'kō-rā'shūs), *a.* [L. *stercus*, *oris*, *dung*.] Of or pert. to dung; containing dung.

**ster-co-ra-ry** (stūr'kō-rā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [LL. *stercorarium*, fr. L. *stercorarius* belonging to dung.] A place for containing dung. — *a.* Stercoraceous.

**ster-cu'li-a'ceous** (stēr-kū'lī-ā'shūs), *a.* [From L. *Sterculius*, the deity that presided over manuring, fr. *stercus* dung; — in allusion to the fetid odor.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Sterculiaceae*) of trees and shrubs, natives of warm regions, with very diverse habit and foliage. The family includes the cacao, kola nut, etc.

**stere** (stēr), *n.* [F. *stère*, fr. Gr. *στερεός* solid.] A cubic meter. *Abbr.*, *s.* or *st.*

**ster'e-o-** (stēr'ē-ō; stēr'ē-ō), [Gr. *στερεός* solid.] Combining form meaning solid, *hard*, *firm*.

**ster'e-o-bate** (-bāt), *n.* [L. *stereobata*; Gr. *στερεός* solid + *βάτης* that breeds or covers.] *Arch.* The lower part or basement of a building or pedestal; — used loosely to name several different forms.

**ster'e-o-chem'is-try** (-kēm'is-trī), *n.* Chemistry dealing with the arrangement of the parts of a molecule in space.

**ster'e-o-chrome'** (-krōm'), *n.* A stereochromic picture.

**ster'e-o-chro-my** (stēr'ē-ō-krō'mī; stēr'ē-), *n.* [Stereo + Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Wall painting in which water glass is used as a vehicle and protective coating. — **ster'e-o-chro-mic** (-krō'mik), *a.* — **chro-mi-cal-ly** (-mī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**ster'e-o-gram'** (-grām'), *n.* A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief; also, a stereograph.

**ster'e-o-graph'** (-grāf'), *n.* Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for the stereoscope.

**ster'e-og'ra-phy** (stēr'ē-ōg'rā-fī; stēr'ē-), *n.* Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry showing the construction of all regularly defined solids. — **ster'e-o-graph'ic** (-ōg'rāf'ik), *graph'ic-cal* (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **ster'e-o-graph'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ster'e-o-i-som'er-ism** (-ī-sōm'ēr-iz'm), *n.* *Chem.* A kind of isomerism explained on the assumption that the atoms of the molecule have a definite arrangement in space. See ISOMERIC.

**ster'e-om'e'try** (-ōm'ēt-ri), *n.* Stereometry. Plan for cutting and folding; a Tetrahedron; b Hexahedron or Cube; c Octahedron; d Dodecahedron; e Icosahedron.

**ster'e-op'ti-con** (-ōp'tī-kōn), *n.* [NL. See STEREO-; OPTIC.] A highly developed form of the magic lantern for projecting pictures, chiefly photographic, upon a screen by means of an intense light.

**ster'e-o-scope'** (stēr'ē-ō-skōp'; stēr'ē-), *n.* An optical instrument with two eyeglasses producing the effect of solidity or relief by combining the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart. — **ster'e-o-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), **-scop'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ster'e-os-co-py'** (-ōs'kō-pī; -ō-skōp'ī), *n.* The use or construction of the stereoscope; also, the preparation of the views used. — **ster'e-os-co-pist** (stēr'ē-ōs'kō-pīst; stēr'ē-; stēr'ē-ō-skōp'īst; stēr'ē-ō), *n.*

**ster'e-o-trope'** (stēr'ē-ō-trōp'; stēr'ē-), *n.* An instrument exhibiting moving pictures in stereoscopic relief, pictures which show successive phases of the motion being mounted on a revolving cylinder and viewed through stereoscopic lenses.

**ster'e-o-type'** (-tīp'), *n.* 1. A plate made by taking a mold of a printing surface and making from this a cast in type metal. 2. Stereotypy. — *v. t.*; **-TYPED'** (-tīpt'), **-TYP'ING** (-tīp'ing). 1. To make stereotype plates of, as a book. 2. To fix in lasting form; make permanent. — **-tYP'er**, *n.*

**ster'e-o-ty'p'y** (stēr'ē-ō-tīp'ī; stēr'ē-; -ōt'ī-pī), *n.* Art or process of making stereotype plates. — **ster'e-o-ty'pic** (-tīp'ik), *a.*

**ster'ile** (stēr'īl), *a.* [L. *sterilis*.] 1. Producing little or no crop; unfruitful; barren. 2. *Biol.* Incapable of reproduction; as, a *sterile* seed, flower. 3. Free from microorganisms, esp. pathogenic bacteria; as, a *sterile* fluid.

**ster'ile-ly** (stēr'īl-ly), *adv.* In condition of being sterile.

**ster'il-ize** (stēr'ī-līz), *v. t.*; **-LIZED** (-līzd); **-LIZ'ING** (-līz'ing). To make sterile, as: *a.* To deprive of the power of reproducing; render incapable of germination or fecundation. *b.* To free from pathogenic bacteria, etc., as by heat. — **ster'il-iz-a'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**ster'il-iz'er** (-līz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, sterilizes.

**ster'let** (stūr'lēt), *n.* [Russ. *sterlyad'*, through F. or G. *sterlet*.] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, and highly esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviar is made from its roe.

**ster'ling** (stūr'ling), *n.* [ME. *sterlynge*, *starling*, prop. a coin.] The standard of fineness of lawful British coin. — *a.* 1. Pert. to the standard British money of account or coinage; as, a pound *sterling*. 2. Of full value; conforming to the highest standard; genuine; as, *sterling* merit.

**stern** (stūrn), *a.* [AS. *styrne*.] 1. Having a certain hardness or severity of nature or aspect; severe; grim; austere. 2. Proceeding from, or characteristic of, such a nature or aspect; as, a *stern* look. 3. Stout; resolute; as, a *stern* resolve; also, firm; unyielding; as, *stern* discipline. — **Syn.** Forbidding, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless. See STRICT.

**stern**, *n.* 1. The after end of a ship or boat. 2. Hence, the hinder part of anything.

**stern'al** (stūr'nāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum.

**stern board**. *Naut.* A going or falling astern.

**stern chase**. *Naut.* *a.* A chase in which a pursuing vessel follows in the wake of one pursued. *b.* A stern chaser. *Rare.*

**stern chaser**. *Naut.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.

**stern'fore'most** (stūr'n'fōr'mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance; hence: awkwardly; blunderingly.

**stern'ly**, *adv.* In a stern manner.

**stern'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being stern.

**stern'post** (stūr'n'pōst'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A bar of timber or iron at the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and receive the ends of the planks or plates.

**stern'son** (stūr'n'sūn), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* The end of a keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; — called also *stern knee* and *sternson knee*.

**stern'um** (stūr'nūm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NA (-nā), E. -NUMS (-nūms). [NL., fr. Gr. *στερνον* chest.] *Anat.* A bone or cartilage, or a series of bony or cartilaginous segments, connecting the ribs in front in most vertebrates above fishes; the breastbone.

**stern'u-ta'tion** (stūr'nū-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze.] Sneezing.

**stern-nū'ta-tive** (stēr-nū'tā-tīv), *stern-nū'ta-to-ry* (-tō-rī), *a.* Provocative of sneezing.

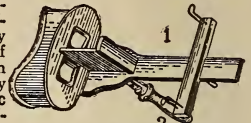
**stern'way'** (stūr'n'wā'), *n.* Movement of a ship backward; — the opposite of *headway*.

**stern-wheel'er**, *n.* A steamboat having a stern wheel instead of side wheels. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

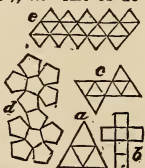
**Ster'o-pe** (stēr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Στερόπη*.] See PLEIADIES.

**ster'tor** (stūr'tōr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stertere* to snore.] *Med.* Act or fact of producing a snoring sound, due to obstruction of the air passages of the head, as in sleep; snoring.

**ster'to-rous** (stūr'tō-rūs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore.] Char-



1 Stereoscope. 2 Diagram. Rays from *p* and *p'* by lenses *l* and *l'* are so refracted to the eyes at *e* and *e'* as to appear to come from one point, *P*.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (37);



acterized by a deep snoring, as in apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing.—**ster'to-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**ster'to-rous-ness**, *n.* **stet** (stét), *L.*, *subj. 3d pers. sing. of stare* to stand, remain. *Print.* Let it stand; — used to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain.—*v. t. i.*; **STER-TED**; **STER'TING**. *Print.* To cause or direct to remain after having been marked for omission; to mark with the word *stet*. or with a series of dots below or beside.

**steth'o-** (stéth'hó-). Combining form from Greek *στήθος*, *breast, chest*.

**stethom'e-ter** (stéth'hóm'è-tér; stéth'hóm'-), *n.* *Physiol.* An apparatus for measuring the external movements of the chest wall during respiration.

**steth'o-scope** (stéth'hó-skóp), *n.* *Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear sounds produced in the body.—**steth'o-scop'ic** (-skóp'ík), **-scop'ic-cal** (-í-kál), *a.*—**cal-ly**, *adv.*—**steth'os-cóp'ist** (stéth'hós'hóp'íst; stéth'hós'-; stéth'hó-skóp'íst), *n.*—**steth'os-cóp-y** (-pí), *n.*

**steth'e-dore** (stéth'vè-dór'; 57), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* packer, deriv. of *L. stipare* to press.] One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.—*v. t. & i.* To unload and load a vessel or vessels as a stevedore.

**stevedore's knot**. See **KNOT**, *Illust.*

**stew** (stú), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *stuwen* to bathe, OF. *estuver*.] 1. To boil slowly; seethe. 2. To worry. *Colloq.*—*n.* 1. A brothel; — usually in pl. *Archaic*. 2. A dish prepared by stewing; also, *Obs.*, a utensil used in stewing. 3. Worry; a state of agitation or worry. *Colloq.*

**steward** (stú'vêrd), *n.* [AS. *stiveward*, *stigward*, lit., a sty ward.] 1. A man employed to manage domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents, keep accounts, etc. 2. One who actively directs affairs; a manager; as, the *stewards* of a jockey club. 3. One who supervises the provision and distribution of food, as in a club; specif., on a ship, one who superintends the culinary affairs, etc.; also, a waiter or caretaker of staterooms. 4. A fiscal agent.—**steward-ess**, *n. fem.*—**steward-ship**, *n.*

**stew'pan**' (stú'pán'), *n.* A pan for stewing.

**sthen'ic** (sthén'ík), *a.* [Gr. *σθένος* strength.] *Med.* Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states that are attended with excessive action of the vital processes. [GORGON.]

**sthe'no** (sthé'nó; sthén'ó), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σθένος*.] See [STIACIA'IA' (stýát-chá'tó), *a. & n.* [It., crushed, flattened.] See **RELIEF**, *n.*, 5.]

**stib'i-um** (stíb'y-úm), *n.* [L. *stibium*, *stibi*, Gr. *στίβι*.] *Chem.* Antimony.—**stib'i-al** (stíb'y-ál), *a.*

**stib'nite** (stíb'y-nít), *n.* *Min.* Native antimony trisulphide, Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, occurring in orthorhombic, lead-gray, lustrous crystals, and also massive; — called also *gray antimony*. It is the chief source of antimony, and is used in matches, fireworks, etc. [or line. 2. A row of trees.]

**stich** (stík), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος* a row, line.] 1. *Pros.* A verse **stich'ic** (-ík), *a.* [Gr. *στίχικός*.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, stichs, or lines as metrical units.

**stich'wort**' (stích'wúrt'), *n.* Any of various plants (genus *Alysine*) related to the chickweeds.

**stick** (stík), *n.* [AS. *sticca*.] 1. A shoot taken from a tree or shrub, esp. when dry or dead. 2. A stem or branch of a tree taken for fuel or timber. 3. Any long and relatively slender piece of wood; specif., a rod; wand; staff. 4. Anything like, or likened to, a stick in shape. 5. One who is inert or stupid. *Colloq.* 6. *Print.* A composing stick. **b** A stickful. 7. A stab. 8. Adhesive tendency; adhesion. 9. An impediment; also, hesitation; delay; demur. 10. A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into a drink. *Colloq.*

—*v. t. i. pres. & p. p.* **STUCK** (stík), *Obs.* **STICKED** (stíkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **STICK'ING**. 1. To pierce with a pointed implement; stab; kill by piercing. 2. To cause to penetrate; as, to *stick* a pin into one's finger. 3. To push; thrust; poke; as, to *stick* out one's arm. 4. To fasten by thrusting; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; to adorn with things fastened on, as by piercing; as, a coat *stuck* with badges. 5. To set with something pointed; as, a cushion *stuck* with pins. 6. To fix on a pointed implement; impale. 7. To attach by causing to adhere; in general, to place; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head. 8. To smear; — used with *up*. *Colloq.* 9. To puzzle; nonplus; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.* 10. To compel to pay by beating in a game or a gamble; also, to get the better of, esp. fraudulently. *Slang.* 11. To supply sticks or brush as a prop for, as for a vine. 12. To raise, esp. in scorn or disgust; — used with *up* or an equivalent.

to **stick out**, to go through with to the end. — to *s. up*, to stop; esp., to stop in order to rob; hence, to rob.

—*v. i.* 1. To adhere. 2. To remain where placed; hold fast; cling. 3. To be fixed by or as by piercing; as, the spear *sticks* in the shield. 4. To be firm or persistent, as against opposition or temptation; persist; — used with *to*, *at*, *out*, or, rarely, *upon*. 5. To be thrust or put; protrude; — commonly used with *up*, *out*, *through*, etc.; as, his hair *sticks up*. 6. To be prevented from going farther; be

stayed; as, to *stick* in the mud. 7. To be puzzled; hesitate; scruple; — often used with *at*.

**stick'er** (stík'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, sticks; as: **a** One who posts bills; billsticker. **b** = **PASTER**, 2. *Polit. Cant.*, U. S. **c** Something puzzling; a poser. *Slang.*

**stick'ful** (-fúol), *n.*; *pl.* -fúols (-fúólz). *Print.* As much set type as fills a composing stick.

**stick'i-ness** (stík'y-nés), *n.* Quality or state of being sticky.

**sticking plaster**. Adhesive plaster for closing wounds, etc.

**stick insect**. Any of various orthopterous insects (as *Diaperomera femorata*), usually wingless and resembling sticks or twigs in form and color.

**stick'le** (stík'l), *v. t. i.*; **-LED** (-léd); **-LING** (-líng). [Prob. fr. ME. *stighlen*, to arrange, govern, freq. of *stihlen*, AS. *stihlan*.] 1. To contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; higgie. 2. To hesitate; scruple; demur.

**stick'le-back'** (-bák), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle + *back*.] Any of numerous small, scaleless, nest-building fishes (family *Gasterosteidae*) having two or more free spines in front of the dorsal fin. [thing-]

**stick'ler** (-lér), *n.* One who stickles, esp. for some trifling.

**stick'weed'** (-séd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lappula*) of boraginaceous plants; — in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.

**stick'tight'** (-tít'), *n.* The bur marigold.

**stick'y** (-y), *a.*; **STICK'Y-ER** (-í-ér); **-I-EST**. 1. Adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous. 2. Humid and hot. *Colloq.*

**stiff** (stíf), *a.* [AS. *stif*.] 1. Not easily bent; rigid; firm. 2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; as, *stiff* paste.

3. Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. 4. Not moving with ease; not limber; as, *stiff* joints. 5. Not natural and easy; constrained; affected; as, a *stiff* style. 6. Of a breeze, current, or the like: having force not easily opposed; strong. 7. Strong and lusty; brave and stanch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 8. Stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary. 9. Strong; — said of a beverage. 10. Harsh; hard to bear. *Obs. or Colloq.* 11. Difficult; as, a *stiff* ascent. 12. *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas or any external force other than that of the water without easily inclining; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank*. Cf. **STEADY**, 4. 13. A High; large; as, a *stiff* price. *Slang.* **b** Unyielding; firm in prices; as, a *stiff* market.—**stiff'ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Formal, starched; stark, rigorous.—**stiff**, *stark*. **Stiff** implies lack of pliancy or flexibility; *stark* suggests rigidity, as of death. **Stiff** is common in fig. use; *stark* is sometimes employed as a strong intensive.

**stiff'en** (stíf'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become stiff or stiffer.

**stiff'heart'ed**, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

**stiff'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being stiff.

**stif'fle** (stíf'fl), *v. t. i.*; **-FLED** (-fléd); **-FLING** (-flíng). [From ME. *stif* stiff, or fr. Scand.] 1. To stop the breath of; choke; suffocate. 2. To stop; extinguish; as, to *stifle* a fire. 3. To suppress; smother; as, to *stifle* one's wrath.—*v. i.* To be stifled; become smothered or choked.

**stif'le, n.**, or **stifle joint**. [From ME. *stif* stiff.] The joint next above the hock in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs. It corresponds to the knee in man.

**stif'fled** (stíf'fléd), *a.* Diseased in the stifle.

**stig'ma** (stíg'má), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-MAS** (-máz), chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 5; L. **-MATA** (-má-tá). [L., a mark, brand, Gr. *στίγμα*, *-oros*, the prick of a pointed instrument.] 1. A mark made with a burning iron; a brand. 2. Any mark of infamy or disgrace; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct. 3. *Med.* A red speck on the skin, caused either by the extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence, as in hysteria or mental ecstasy, or by capillary congestion, as in the case of drunkards. 4. A mark or sign of defect, taint, etc. 5. *Bot.* That part of the pistil which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. 6. *Anat. & Zool.* A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole. 7. In *pl. R. C. Ch.* Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed on the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds of Christ.

**stig'mat'ic** (stíg-mát'ík), *a.* 1. Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma or stigmata. 2. *Optics.* Anastigmatic; — applied specif. to a certain type of photographic lens.

**stig'ma-tism** (stíg'má-tíz'm), *n.* 1. A condition in which stigmata are present. 2. The condition of a lens or of the eye in which rays of light from one point are brought to a single focal point on the retina. Cf. **ASTIGMATISM**.

**stig'ma-tist** (-tíst), *n.* One believed to be marked with supernatural stigmata. See **STIGMA**, 7.

**stig'ma-tize** (-tíz), *v. t. i.*; **-TIZED** (-tízéd); **-TIZ'ING** (-tíz'íng). 1. To mark with a stigma, or brand. 2. To set a mark of disgrace on; describe opprobriously; as, to *stigmatize* an incorrect use of a word. 3. To produce stigmata upon. See **STIGMA**, 3, 7.—**stig'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tí-zá'shún; -tí-zá'-), *n.*

**stil'bene** (stíl'bén), *n.* [See **STILBITE**.] *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>CH: CHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, used in making dyestuffs.

**stil'bite** (-bít), *n.* [Gr. *στίλβειν* to shine.] *Min.* A mineral of the zeolite family, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals and in radiated masses; — called also *desmine*.

**v = ch** in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**stile** (stīl), *n.* [AS. *stigel* a step, ladder, *stigan* to ascend.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for passing over a fence or wall; also, a turnstile. **2.** *Arch.* One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are tenoned.

**stil'le-to'** (stī-lēt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-ōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument.] **1.** A kind of slender dagger. **2.** Instrument for making eyelet holes, etc.

— *v. t.*; -TOED (-ōd); -RO-ING. To stab with a stillette.

**still** (stīl), *a.* [AS. *stille*.] **1.** Motionless; being at rest; quiet; as, sit *still*. **2.** Not disturbed; calm; tranquil; as, *still waters*. **3.** Silent; hushed. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low; as, a *still* small voice. **5.** Not sparkling or effervescent; — said of wines.

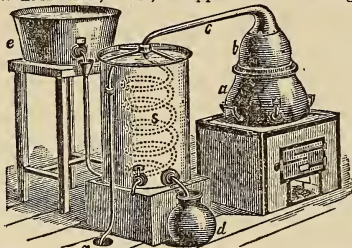
**Syn.** Still, quiet, silent. That is still which is motionless or at rest, often with implication of hush or noiselessness; quiet, which may also refer to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the implication of tranquillity or repose; silent implies absolute stillness or quiet as to sound only; as, *still as the grave*; a *quiet evening*; the *silent night*. **still life**, *Fine Arts*, that kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, etc.

— *n.* Absence of noise; silence. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

— *adv.* **1.** Always; constantly. **2.** a To this or that time; as, he is *still* here. **b** In the future as now and before. **c** After that; as, he *still* feared. **3.** In an increasing or additional degree; even more; as, *still* better. **4.** Notwithstanding; nevertheless. — **Syn.** See **BUT**.

— *v. t.* **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation; to make still; as, to *still* the sea. **2.** To appease; calm; quiet; allay; as, to *still* passions. **3.** To silence; as, to *still* a child. — **Syn.** Lull, pacify, subdue, suppress, check, restrain.

**still** (stīl), *n.* **1.** A vessel, boiler, or copper used in distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort; sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. **2.** A house where works are distilled; a distillery.



Still, 1. a Body, or Boiler; b Head; c Tube leading from the Head to the Worm (s), which is in Cistern of Cold Water; d Receiver; e Water distilled; f Tank for supplying Cistern; z Overflow Pipe, a distillery.

— *v. t.* [Shortened fr. *distill*.] To distill; specif., to expel spirit from by heat; to evaporate and condense in a cooling device, or to obtain or purify in this way.

**still/horn'** (-hōrn'), *n.* a. Dead at the birth.

**still-hunt'**, *n.* **1.** A hunting for game in a quiet manner, or under cover; stalking. **2.** Hence, the pursuit of an object quietly and cautiously. *Colloq.* — **still-hunt'**, *v. t. & i.*

**still'i-cid'i-um** (stīl'i-sid'i-ūm), *n.* [L.] *Med.* The flowing of a liquid drop by drop, as of the urine in strangury.

**still'i-form** (stīl'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *stilla* a drop + *-form*.] Having the form of a drop.

**still'ness** (stīl'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being still; specif., quiet; silence; taciturnity.

**Still'son wrench** (stīl'sŭn). A pipe wrench having an adjustable L-shaped jaw piece sliding in a sleeve that is pivoted to, and loosely embraces, the handle. Pressure on the handle increases the grip. Cf. **MONKEY WRENCH**. **Stillson Wrench**. Open Position dotted.

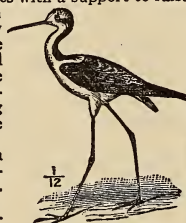


**still'y** (stīl'y), *a.* Still; calm; as, "oft in the *stilly* night." *Rare.* — *adv.* Quietly; silently.

**stilt** (stīlt), *n.* **1.** One of two poles with a support to raise the foot above the ground in walking. **2.** Any of certain very long-legged three-toed limicoline birds (genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*), allied to the avocets. They chiefly inhabit inland ponds and marshes, nesting in small colonies. — *v. t.* To raise on or as on stilts.

**stilt'ed**, *p. a.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence: pompous; bombastic; also, stiffly formal; starched. — **stilt'ed-ness**, *n.*

**stilted arch**, *Arch.*, an arch separated from the impost by vertical members.



European Stilt.

**stim'u-lant** (stīm'ŭ-lānt), *a.* [See **STIMULATE**.] Serving to stimulate; specif., *Physiol.*, producing increased vital action. — *n.* That which stimulates or excites; specif., *Physiol. & Med.*, an agent that produces a temporary increase of vital activity; esp., an alcoholic beverage.

**stim'u-late** (stīm'ŭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [L. *stimulatus*, p. p. of *stimulare* to goad on, incite, *stimulus* a goad.] **1.** To excite as if with a goad; rouse or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; spur on. **2.** Specif.: a To excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. **b** To arouse by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage. — **Syn.** Animate, incite, urge, instigate, irritate. — *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus.

**stim'u-la-tion'** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated.

**stim'u-la-tive** (stīm'ŭ-lā-tīv), *a.* Having power or tending to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates. [lates.]

**stim'u-la-tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, stimulates. [lates.] **stim'u-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] **1.** A goad. **2.** Something that rouses the mind or spirits; an incentive. **3.** That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action; esp., *Physiol.*, any substance or agent capable of evoking the activity of a nerve or irritable muscle, or of producing an impression on a sensory organ or more esp. on its specific end-organ. Cf. **IRRITABILITY**.

**sti'my**. Var. of **STYMIE**.

**sting** (stīng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng), *Archaic* STANG (stāng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STING'ING (stīng'ing). [AS. *stingan*.] **1.** To prick painfully; as: a To wound with a poisonous sting. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; as, hail *stung* their faces. **2.** To cause to suffer acutely; as, *stung* with remorse. **3.** To incite as with a sting. — *v. i.* **1.** To use, or wound with, a sting. **2.** To give a keen burning pain or smart or sharp distress.

— *n.* **1. Zool.** Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland, adapted to wound by piercing. **2. Bot.** A stinging hair, as of a nettle. **3.** A goad; incitement; stimulus. **4.** The point of an epigram or sarcasm. **5.** The thrust of a sting into the flesh; act of stinging; also, a wound or pain caused by a sting. **6.** A sharp or poignant sensation of mental distress, as from remorse or shame.

**sting'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, stings; specif.: a An animal or plant that stings. **b** = **STING**, *n.*, **1.**

**stin'gi-ly** (stīn'jī-lī), *adv.* In a stinging manner.

**stin'gi-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being stinging.

**sting ray** or **sting'ray**, *n.* Any of numerous rays (family *Dasyatidae*) having one or more sharp barbed dorsal spines on the whiplike tail, capable of inflicting severe wounds.

**sting'y** (stīng'y), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.

**stin'gy** (stīn'jī), *a.*; -GI-ER (-jī-ēr); -GI-EST. [E. dial., ill-tempered, biting, nipping (weather).] **1.** Meanly avaricious; miserly. **2.** Scanty. — **Syn.** See **PARSIMONIOUS**.

**stink** (stīnk), *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK (stānk), STUNK (stŭnk); *p. p.* STUNK; *p. p. & vb. n.* STINK'ING. [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (good or bad).] To emit a disgusting odor; hence, to be in bad repute. — *v. t.* To cause to stink; affect by a stink; — often with *up*. — *n.* A disgusting odor; stench.

**stink'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, stinks. Specif., any of several large petrels which have an offensive odor.

**stink'horn'** (-hōrn'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Phallus*, esp. *P. impudicus*) of ill-smelling basidiomycetous fungi.

**stinking smut**. See **1st BUNT**, **2.**

**stink'pot'** (stīnk'pōt'), *n.* *Mil. & Nav.* An earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck.

**stink'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* Any stone which emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed, owing to the decomposition of organic matter.

**stink'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various strong-scented or ill-smelling plants, as the Jimson weed, etc.

**stint** (stīnt), *n.* Any of several small sandpipers, as the dunlin (and certain species of *Pisobia*).

**stint** (stīnt), *v. t.* [ME. *stintan*, *stentan*, *stunten*, to cause to cease, to cease. AS. *stintan* (in comp.) to blunt, dull.] **1.** To stop. *Archaic.* **2.** To restrain within certain limits; limit; hence, to restrict to a scant allowance. **3.** To assign a certain (i. e., a definitely limited) task to. — *v. i.* **1.** To stop; cease. *Archaic.* **2.** To besparing or frugal. — *n.* **1.** Restraint; limitation; also, limit; bound. **2.** Quantity or task assigned; esp., a definite task prescribed. — **stint'er**, *n.*

**stint'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a stinting manner.

**stipe** (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* stock, branch.] *Bot.* A short stalk or support, as a mushroom stem or fern-leaf petiole; specif., in seed plants, a stalklike prolongation of the torus beneath the ovary. [leaflet.]

**stī'pel** (stī'pēl), *n.* [See **STIPULE**.] *Bot.* The stipule of a stī'pel'late (stī'pēl'āt; stī'pēl'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having stipels.

**stī'pend** (stī'pēnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium*; *stips*, gen. *stīpis*, a gift, donation of small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out.] Settled pay or compensation for services.



**sti-pen-di-a-ry** (stī-pĕn/dī-ā-rī), *a.* 1. Receiving pay; performing services for a stated compensation. 2. Rendering tribute or taxes, as in money or services. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). 1. One who receives a stipend. 2. A tribute-paying or tax-paying estate or tenant. 3. *Roman Hist.* A province that paid tribute rather than a tax.

**stī-pēs** (stī'pĕz), *n.*, *pl.* STIPITES (stī'pī-tĕz). [*L.*, a stock.] *Zoöl.* A stalk or stem, as the second segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean.

**stīp'i-tate** (stīp'ī-tāt), *a.* [*NL.* *stipitatus*, fr. *L.* *stipes*. See STIPE.] *Bot.* Having, or borne on, a stipe, as a pod.

**stīp'ple** (stīp'pl), *v. t.*; -PLED (-lĭd); -PLING (-lĭng). [*D.* *stipplere* to make points, to spot, dot.] 1. To engrave by means of dots. 2. To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches, so as to produce an even or softly graded shadow; apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches.

— *n.* Also **stīp'pling** (-lĭng). In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which shading is produced by separate touches; also, the effect so produced.

**stīp'ular** (stīp'ū-lār), *a.* Like, pert. to, or provided with, stipules; growing on or like stipules.

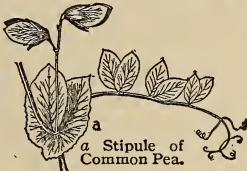
**stīp'ulate** (-lāt), *a.* Bot. Furnished with stipules.

**stīp'ulate** (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [*L.* *stipulatus*, *p. p.* of *stipulari* to stipulate.] To agree to do or forbear anything; bargain; contract. — *v. t.* To arrange definitely; specify (something).

**stīp'ula'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of stipulating; a contracting; an agreement; also, that which is stipulated, or agreed on; a condition. — **stīp'ula'tor** (stīp'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.*

**stīp'ule** (stīp'ūl), *n.* [*L.* *stipula* stalk.] One of the pair of appendages at the base of the leaf in many plants.

**stīr** (stīr), *v. t.*; STIRRED (stīrd); STIR'RING. [*AS.* *stýran*.] 1. To change the place or position of; move. 2. To impart movement to: a To disturb the relative position of the constituent particles of, as of a fluid, by moving something about in it. b To move vigorously or briskly; bestir; — usually reflexive. 3. To rouse; specif.: a To excite or incite; inflame; stimulate. b To awaken or start up; hence: to bring into notice; agitate; moot. — *Syn.* Awaken, rouse, animate, provoke. — *v. i.* 1. To move. 2. To be in motion; specif.: a To be active or busy; as, to *stir* in one's behalf. b To be roused, agitated, or the like. *Archaic.* 3. To be current, as news. 4. To be stirred or be capable of being stirred; as, the paste *stirs* easily.



— *n.* 1. Act or result of stirring; agitation; activity; bustle. 2. Public disturbance; tumultuous and seditious disorder. *Syn.* Hurry, flurry, pother, bustle, fuss, ado, to-do. — *Stir, bustle, fuss, ado.* *Stir* suggests brisk movement or activity; *bustle* adds the implication of a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; *fuss* implies flurry or fidgety agitation or endeavor; *ado* occurs chiefly in idiomatic phrases.

**stīrps** (stīrps), *n.*; *pl.* STIRPES (stīr'pĕz). [*L.* stem, stock.] 1. Stock; race; family; hence, *Lawn*, the person from whom a family is descended. 2. *Biol.* The total of the organic units which are found in, and determine the development of, a fertilized egg.

**stīr'rĕr** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, stirs.

**stīr'ring** (stīr'ring), *p. a.* 1. Active; lively. 2. Rousing; inspiring. — *Syn.* Animating, stimulating, exciting.

**stīr'rĭp** (stīr'ŭp; stīr'ŭp), *n.* [*AS.* *stýrŕip*; *stýgan* to mount + *rŕip* rope.] 1. A kind of ring attached to a saddle, to support a rider's foot. 2. Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup, as, *Carp. & Mach.*, for a support, clamp, etc. 3. *Naut.* A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

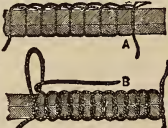
**stīrrup bone.** *Anat.* The stapes.

**stīrrup cup.** A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence: a farewell cup; parting glass.

**stīch** (stĭch), *n.* A distance; a space of time. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**stīch**, *n.* [*AS.* *stīce* a pricking.] 1. A local sharp and sudden pain, esp. in the back or side. 2. *a* In hand sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop or turn of the thread thus made and left in the fabric; in machine sewing, a single complete motion of a needle and shuttle carrying the thread through the fabric, or the loop or interlocked thread resulting.

**b** A single turn of the thread round the needle in knitting, crocheting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn. **c** A particular arrangement of stitches or method of stitching. 3. Any least part of a fabric or dress. *Colloq.*



Sewing-Machine Stitches. A Chain Stitch. B Lock Stitch.

**stīch'ing** (stĭch'ing), *n.* [From *stīch*, *n.*, 18.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven; also, something suggestive of such a covering.

— *v. t.* 1. To form stitches in. 2. To unite by stitches. — *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework; sew.

**stīch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stitches.

**stīth'y** (stĭth'ī; stĭth'ī), *n.*; *pl.* STITHIES (-īz). [*From Scand.*] 1. An anvil. 2. A smithy; a forge.

**stī'ver** (stī'vĕr), *n.* [*D.* *stüber*]; A Dutch coin, and money of account, worth about 2 cents; hence, a trifle.

**stō'a** (stō'ā), *n.* [*Gr.* *στώα*. See STORC.] *Gr. Arch.* A portico, usually long, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade, to afford a promenade or a gathering place.

**stōat** (stōt), *n.* [*M.E.* *stot*.] The European ermine, esp. in the brown summer coat; also, any ermine or weasel.

**stoc-ca'do** (stō-kā'dō; kā'dō), *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). Also **stoc-ca'ta** (-tā), *n.* [*F.* *estocade*, fr. *It.* *stocata*, fr. *stocco rapiere*, fr. *G.* *stock* stick.] A stab; thrust. *Archaic.*

**stock** (stōk), *n.* [*AS.* *stoc* stock, trunk, stick.] 1. A wooden post; stump; block of wood. 2. One who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block. 3. The chief supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; specif.: *a* A *Portable Firearms*. The wooden part to which the barrel and other parts are secured. *b* *Field-Gun Carriages*. The long beam which forms the basis of the carriage body. In modern field-gun carriages it is called the *trail*. *c* *Rapid-fire Guns*. The connecting arm between the slide and the shoulder piece; — called also *shoulder bar*. *d* The contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; brace. *e* The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane. *f* *Mech.* A holder for a threaded die for cutting screw threads on bolts, etc. 4. The main stem of a plant; trunk of a tree. 5. *Hort.* The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which cuttings are taken. 6. The original progenitor; the original from which others have been derived. *b* Line of descent; lineage; family. *c* A strain, race, or group in a breed or species. 7. *Zoöl.* A compound organism; an aggregate of connected zooids. 8. In *pl.* A frame with holes for confining the feet, or feet and hands, of public offenders. 9. In *pl.* The frame on which a ship rests while building; hence: *on the stocks*, in preparation; under construction. 10. The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction. 11. The debt or fund represented by such a stock (def. 10) or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due to individuals for money loaned, or the securities representing such debt or fund. 12. The capital of a company or corporation in transferable shares; also, often in *pl.*, funds or property made up of shares in various corporations or in corporations in general. 13. *a* The fund or capital employed in a business. *b* A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence: store; supply; accumulation. 14. *Card Playing*. That portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games. 15. Raw materials; as, paper *stock*. 16. *Cookery*. A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking, used in making soup, gravy, etc. 17. Domestic animals collectively; — called also *live stock*. 18. A covering for the leg, or leg and foot. *Obs.* 19. A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck. 20. *a* Cabbage or colewort. *b* Any of various brassicaceous plants, as the gillyflower.

— *v. t.* 1. To put in the stocks (sense 8). 2. To lay up; store; as, to *stock* goods. 3. To provide with stock; provide with requisites; store; as, to *stock* a store with supplies, a farm with cattle, a river with fish, etc.

— *v. i.* 1. To send out new shoots, as from the crown of a plant. 2. To put in stock, or supplies; — often used with *up*.

— *a.* Used for constant service; kept in stock; standing.

**stock-ade'** (stōk-ād'), *n.* [*F.* *estacade* stockade, boom, fr. *It.* *staccata* a palisade.] 1. *Mil.* A line of stout posts or timbers forming a barrier. 2. An inclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.* -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING. To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

**stock'bro'ker** (stōk'brō'kĕr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks. — **stock'bro'king** (-kĭng), *n.*

**stock company.** A *Com.* a corporation the capital of which is represented by stock (sense 12). *b* *Theat.* A company employed more or less permanently in playing a repertoire under the same management. [*Pigeon* (*Columba enas*)]

**stock'dove'** (stōk'dŭv'), *n.* A common European wild stock exchange. *a* A place where stocks are bought and sold. *b* An association of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by recognized forms, usages, etc.

**stock'fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* Salted and dried fish; also, unsalted dried codfish.

**stock'hold'er** (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* *Finance.* One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.

**stock'ily** (-īlī), *adv.* In a stocky manner.

**stock'iness** (-ī-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being stocky.

**stock'inet'** (-ī-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, used for stockings, undergarments, etc.

**stock'ing** (stōk'ing), *n.* [From *stōck*, *n.*, 18.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven; also, something suggestive of such a covering.

**κ** = **ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**stock/fish** (stɒk'fɪʃ), *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish.  
**stock/job/ber** (stɒk'jɒb'ɛr), *n.* **a** In British usage, a member of the stock exchange who does business with other members only, not with the public; — often called *jobber*, and, on the exchange itself, *dealer*. **b** In the U. S., a stock-broker; — often in contempt. — **stock/job/ber-y**, *n.* — **stock/job/ber-ing**, *n.*  
**stock/man** (stɒk'mæn), *n.* One owning, or in charge of, live stock; a ranchman. *Australia & U. S.*  
**stock-still** (109), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post.  
**stock/y** (-y), *a.*; **stock/1-er** (-1-ɛr); **1-EST.** Short and thick.  
**stock/yard'** (-yɑrd'), *n.* A yard for live stock; specif., an inclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc., where cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping.  
**stode/y** (stɒd'j), *a.*; **stode/1-er** (-1-ɛr); **1-EST.** *Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** A thick; heavy; — said of food. **b** Miry; sticky. **2.** Stuffed; crammed; hence: thickest; also, lumpish.  
**sto'ey** (stɒ'j), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gɪz). **1.** A brogan. **2.** An inexpensive cigar made in the form of a cylindrical roll.  
**Sto'ic** (stɒ'ɪk), *n.* [*L., stoicus, Gr. stōikós, fr. stōikós, lit., of or pert. to a stoa, stoa* a roofed colonnade, a portico, — referring to a portico in Athens where the Stoics taught.] **1.** A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. The Stoics held that men should be free from passion and unmoved by joy or grief. **2.** [*f. c.*] One not easily excited; one apparently indifferent to pleasure or pain.  
**sto'ic** (stɒ'ɪk) } *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to or like the sto'ic (-1-kəl) } Stoics or their doctrines. **2.** Not affected by passion; showing indifference to pain or pleasure. — **Syn.** See **PASSIVE**. — **sto'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **cal-ness**, *n.* — **sto'ic/chi-ol'o-gy** (stɒ'ɪk'i-ɔl'ɒ'gɪ), *n.* Also **sto'ic/chi-ol'o-gy**, **sto'ic/chi-ol'o-gy**. [*Gr. stōikéion* a first element + *-logy*.] **1.** Physiology which treats of the elements, or principles, composing animal tissues. **2.** Statement or discussion of the first principles of any science or art. — **o-log/i-cal**, *a.* **sto'ic/hi-om'e-try** (-ɔm'ɛ-tri), *n.* Also **sto'ic/hei-om'e-try**, **sto'ic/hi-om'e-try**. [*Gr. stōikéion* a first element + *-metry*.] *Chem.* A calculation of the combining weights, etc., of the elements. **b** The branch treating of the laws of chemical combination. — **o-met'ric** (-ɔm'ɛ'trɪk), **ri-cal** (-rɪ-kəl), *a.* **Sto'i-cism** (stɒ'ɪ-sɪz'm), *n.* **1.** The opinions, maxims, or conduct, of the Stoics. **2.** [*f. c.*] The principle or practice of showing indifference to pleasure or pain; impassiveness.  
**stoke** (stɒk), *v. t.*; **stoked** (stɒkt); **stok'ing** (stɒk'ɪŋ). [*D. stoken, fr. stok* a stick.] **To** poke, as a fire; hence: to tend, as a fire or furnace; supply with fuel. — *v. i.* **To** stoke a fire or furnace; supply a furnace with fuel.  
**stoke/hold'** (stɒk'hɒld'), *n.* *Naut.* A space in front of a boiler of a ship from which the furnaces are fed; the stoke-hole of a ship; also, a room containing a ship's boilers.  
**stoke/hole'** (-hɒl'), *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space where the stokers stand; a stokehold.  
**stok'er** (stɒk'ɛr), *n.* [*D. See stoke, v. t.*] One employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. on a steamship or locomotive; also, a machine for feeding a fire.  
**stole** (stɒl), *n.* [*AS. stole, L. stola, Gr. stōlḗ* a garment.] **1.** A loose garment reaching to the feet. **2. Ecl.** A narrow band, esp. of silk, worn over the shoulders by bishops and priests, and pendent on each side nearly to the ground. **3.** A woman's long fur garment for the neck and shoulders.  
**stole, pret., sto'len** (stɒ'l'n), *p. p.*, of **STEAL**.  
**stol'id** (stɒl'ɪd), *a.* [*L. stolidus*.] Not easily aroused or excited; having or expressing little or no sensibility; impassive. — **Syn.** See **PASSIVE**. — **id-ly**, *adv.* — **id-ness**, *n.*  
**sto-lid/i-ty** (stɒ-lɪd'i-ti), *n.* Quality or fact of being stolid.  
**sto'lon** (stɒ'lɒn), *n.* [*L. stolo, -onis*.] **1. Bot.** A slender branch developing a bud and roots at the tip or at both node and tip. **2. Zool.** An extension of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids that usually remain united by the stolon.  
**sto'ma** (stɒ'mɑ), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (stɒ'mɑ-tɑ; stɒm'ɑ-). [*Gr. stōma, -aros, a mouth*.] *Biol.* Any of various small mouth-like openings, esp. in the lower animals, among the cells of a serous membrane, or in the epidermis of plants.  
**stom'ach** (stɒm'æk), *n.* [*F. estomac, L. stomachus* gullet, liking, vexation, fr. *Gr. stōmachos* stomach, throat, gullet, stōma mouth.] **1. a** In man and most vertebrates, the dilated portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus, or gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place. **b** In invertebrates, any digestive cavity. **2.** Appetite; hence: desire; inclination. **3.** A particular disposition or mental attitude; as: **a** Temper; spirit. **b** Pride; arrogance. *Obs.* **c** Anger; spleen; resentment. **4.** The belly; abdomen; — a common but erroneous use. — *v. t.* **1.** **To** resent. **2. a** **To** bear without repugnance, nausea, or the like. **b** **To** bear without overt resentment; brook. **stom'ach-er** (-ɛr), *n.* **1.** One who stomachs. **2. (pron. -ɪk-ɛr; -ɑ-chɛr).** An ornamental covering for the breast.  
**sto-mach'ic** (stɒ-mæk'ɪk), *a.* Also **sto-mach'i-cal** (-1-kəl). **1.** Of or pert. to the stomach. **2.** Strengthening to the stomach; cordial. — *n.* *Med.* A stomachic tonic.

**stomach tooth.** A lower canine, esp. of the first dentition. Its appearance is often attended with gastric disturbance.  
**sto'ma-ta** (stɒ'mɑ-tɑ; stɒm'ɑ-), *n.*, *pl.* of **STOMA**.  
**sto'ma-tal** (stɒm'ɑ-təl; stɒm'ɑ-), *n.*, *pl.* of **STOMA**. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.  
**sto-mat'ic** (stɒ-mæt'ɪk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth. **2. Bot.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.  
**sto-ma-ti'tis** (stɒ-mɑ-ti'tɪs; stɒm'ɑ-), *n.* [*NL.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth.  
**stom'a-to-** (stɒm'ɑ-tɔ; stɒm'ɑ-), *comb. form* from *Gr. stōma, stōmaros, mouth*.  
**sto-mat'ol'o-gy** (-tɒl'ɒ'gɪ), *n.* *Med.* Science of the mouth and its diseases. [*surgery of the mouth*.]  
**stom'a-to-plas'ty** (stɒm'ɑ-tɔ-plæs'tɪ; stɒm'ɑ-), *n.* Plastic surgery of the mouth.  
**stom'a-to-pod'** (stɒm'ɑ-tɔ-pɒd'; stɒm'ɑ-), *n.* Any of an order (*Stomatopoda*) of crustaceans, including the squillas, where the gills borne on the appendages of the abdomen.  
**sto'mo-dæ'um, or -de'um** (stɒm'ɔ-dɛ'ʊm; stɒm'ɔ-), *n.*; *pl.* -DÆA (-dɛ), [*NL.*; *Gr. stōma, -aros, mouth* + *δαιος* on the way.] *Embryol. & Zool.* The anterior or oral part of the alimentary canal or tract. — **dæ'al, or -de'al** (-dɛl), *a.*  
**stomp** (stɒmp), *v. i.* [*Obs. or dial. form of stump*.] **To** stamp with the foot. *Dial.* — *v. t.* **To** stamp; mash. *Dial.*  
**stom'y.** Combining form from *Gr. stōma, mouth*; — used specif. in surgery to denote an operation establishing an artificial opening, usually permanent (into some part or parts); as in *gastrostomy, ileostomy, etc.*  
**stone** (stɒn), *n.* [*ME. ston, stan, AS. stān*.] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter: **a** A small piece of rock or one of moderate size. **b** Rock or rocklike matter as a material, esp. for building. **2.** A precious stone; gem. **3.** Something made of stone, as a gravestone, grindstone, whetstone. **4.** Something resembling a small stone; as: **a** *Med.* A calculus concretion, esp. one in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** A testicle. **c** The hard endocarp of a drupe; any hard, stonelike seed. **5. Print.** A stand or table with a smooth, flat top (orig. of stone) on which to impose type; — called also *imposing stone*. **6.** A varying unit of weight, now legally 14 pounds in Great Britain. — *v. t.* **STONED** (stɒnd); **STON'ING** (stɒn'ɪŋ). **1. a** **To** pelt with stones. **b** **To** pelt to death with stones. **2.** **To** make like stone; petrify. *Now Rare.* **3.** **To** remove the stones or seeds of. **4.** **To** wall, face, or line with stones. — *a.* *Med.* Made of stone or stoneware.  
**stone age.** The culture period preceding the bronze age, subdivided into a *palæolithic* and a *neolithic* period (q. v.).  
**stone/chat'** (stɒn'æt'), *n.* A common European singing bird (*Pratincola rubicola*).  
**stone/crop'** (stɒn'krɒp'), *n.* [*AS. stān-cropp*.] A mosslike plant (*Sedum acre*) with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers; also, any of several related species.  
**stone/cut'ter** (stɒn'kʊt-ɛr), *n.* One who cuts stone; also, a machine for dressing stone. — **stone-cut'ting**, *n.*  
**stone fly.** Any of numerous insects (constituting the family *Plecoptera* and order *Plecoptera*) having aquatic larva.  
**stone fruit.** Any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe.  
**stone lily.** A fossil crinoid.  
**stone parsley.** A slender Old World apiaceous herb (*Sison amomum*), with aromatic seeds used as a condiment.  
**ston'er** (stɒn'ɛr), *n.* One who, or that which, stones.  
**stone roller.** An American fresh-water fish (*Hypentelium nigricans*) of the sucker family. **b** A common American cyprinoid fish (*Camptostoma amatum*).  
**stone'ware'** (-wɑr'), *n.* A species of coarse earthenware.  
**stone'work'** (-wɜrk'), *n.* **1.** Work made of stone. **2. In pl.** An establishment where stones are cut, esp. for masonry; — sometimes construed as *sing.*  
**ston'i-ly** (-1-lɪ), *adv.* In a stony manner.  
**ston'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being stony.  
**ston'y** (stɒn'ɪ), *a.*; **ston'1-er** (-1-ɛr); **ston'1-EST.** **1.** Abounding in stone or stones. **2.** Consisting of stone. *Archaic or Poetic.* **3.** Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, stone; hence: inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold. **4.** Converting into stone or as into stone; petrifying.  
**stony coral.** Any coral with a very hard calcareous skeleton.  
**stood** (stɒd), *pret. & p. p.* of **STAND**.  
**stool** (stɒl), *n.* A stock or parent plant; specifically, the stump or root which throws out shoots or yields layers for propagation; also, a cluster of shoots from an old root or clump. — *v. i.* **To** form a stool; tiller.  
**stool, n.** [*AS. stōl* a seat.] **1.** A single seat without a back. **2.** A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation of the bowels. **3.** A bench or portable support for the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling stool. **4. a** A pole or the like to which a bird is fastened as a decoy. **b** The bird thus fastened; a stool pigeon; a decoy duck. *U. S.*



Stonechat. (1)

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, mak'ɛr; ɪce, ɪll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ɪnk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



**stool pigeon.** **a** A pigeon used to decoy others into a net. **b** A person used as a decoy.

**stoop** (stōop), *v. t.* [*ME. stoupen.*] **1.** To bend or lean forward and downward; specif., to assume habitually a bent position. **2.** To condescend; descend; as, to *stoop* to flattery. **3.** To yield; assume a position of humility or subjection. **4.** To pounce; swoop. — *v. t.* **1.** To bend forward and downward. **2.** To prostrate; subject. *Obs. or Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of stooping; specif., a habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders. **2.** Descent, as from dignity or superiority; condescension; act or position of concession, humiliation, etc. **3.** A swoop.

**stoop** (stōop), *n.* [*D. stoep.*] Originally, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; now, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

**stoop.** Var. of **STOUP.**

**stop** (stōp), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STOPPED (stōpt), STOP (Chiefly Poetic) *pp. pr. & vb. n.* STOPPING. [*AS. stoppan* (in comp.).] **1.** To close, as an aperture, by filling or obstructing; hence, to stanch (a wound). **2.** To obstruct; render impassable; as, to *stop* a passage. **3.** To arrest or check the progress of; cause to cease; suppress. **4.** Hence, to parry, as a blow. **5. Music.** To regulate the pitch of, as a violin string by pressure with the finger, or a wind-instrument tube by closing one or more finger holds. **6.** To punctuate.

**Syn. Stop, arrest, check.** To stop, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, to *stop* a clock. To *arrest* is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, development, progress, or the like; as, *arrested* development. To *check* is esp. to stop or arrest partially or temporarily; as, his extravagance was *checked* by the fear of want. See **CEASE.**

— *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go on; halt. **2.** To stay; tarry. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **STAY, CEASE.**

— *n.* **1.** Act of stopping; state of being stopped. **2.** That which stops; obstacle; obstruction; specif., a device for arresting or limiting motion in a machine. **3. Music.** **a** The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon the string, of an instrument, so as to alter the pitch of its tone; hence, any contrivance by which the pitch of an instrument is so regulated. **b** A graduated set of organ pipes or reeds of like kind and tone quality. **c** A **stop knob**, or handle, by which the player controls a register of organ pipes or a coupler, tremolo, etc. **4.** A mark of punctuation. **5. Naut.** A piece of small line or the like used to bind or secure something; as, to secure a furlled sail with *stops*. **6. Phon.** **a** Any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage, the nasal passage also being closed, as *p, b, t, d, k, g*; — *disting.* from *open consonant*. Also, by some, any consonant formed with complete closure of the oral, but not of the nasal, passage, as the nasals *m, n, ng*. **b** The oral closure characteristic of such consonants. — **Syn.** Cessation, check, interruption.

**stopcock** (stōp'kōk'), *n.* A bibcock, faucet, or short pipe, fitted with a turning stopper, or plug, for permitting or restraining the flow of a liquid or gas.

**stope** (stōp), *n.* *Mining.* An excavation for extracting ore in successive steps or ledges; hence, any excavation for extraction of ore, as distilling, from a shaft, drift, airway, etc. — *v. t. & i.*, STOPPED (stōpt); STOPPING (stōp'ing). *Mining.* To extract (ore) from or as from a stope.

**stop-gap** (stōp'gāp'), *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening; hence: a temporary expedient; makeshift.

**stoppage** (stōp'āj), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action; also, state of being stopped.

**stopper** (stōp'pēr), *n.* One who, or that which, stops, fills up, closes, etc., as a cork or plug; a stopple. — *v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper.

**stopple** (stōp'pl), *n.* A stopper. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-ld); -PLING (-ling). To close the mouth of with or as with a stopple.

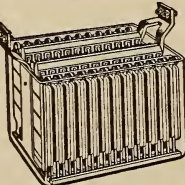
**stop watch.** A watch with a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, for timing, as of races, etc.

**storage** (stōr'āj; 57), *n.* **1.** Act of storing; state of being stored; safe-keeping of goods in a depository. **2.** Space for the safe-keeping of goods; also, the price charged for this.

**storage battery.** A battery for generating electricity by the reversal of chemical reactions previously produced in it by an electric current.

**storax** (stō'rāks; 57), *n.* [*L. storax, styrax, Gr. στύραξ.*] **1.** A resin derived from various styracaceous trees (esp. *Styrax officinalis*). **2.** A fragrant balsam, obtained from the bark of a species of liquidambar (*Liquidambar orientalis*), used as an expectorant and in perfumery.

**store** (stōr; 57), *n.* [*OF. estor.*] **1.** Store provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer.* See **STORE, v. t.** **1.** That which



Storage Battery with Outer Casing Removed.

is accumulated; source from which supplies may be drawn; reserve fund. **2.** In *pl.* Specif., articles, esp. of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies. **3.** Hence: an abundance; great amount. **4.** A storehouse; warehouse. **5.** A place where goods are kept for sale; a shop. *Chiefly U. S.* — *v. t.*; STORED (stōrd); STORING. [*OF. estorer* to construct, restore, store, *LL. staurare*, fr. *L. instaurare* to renew, restore.] **1.** To furnish; provide; supply; as, to *store* a ship with provisions. **2.** To collect a supply; lay away; as, to *store* up energy. **3.** To deposit, as in a storehouse, for preservation.

**storehouse** (stōr'hous'; 57), *n.* A building for storing goods, esp. provisions; warehouse; store.

**store room** ('rōom'), *n.* A room for storing things.

**storey** (stō'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -REYS (-rīz). Var. of **STORY**, of a building.

**storied** (stō'rīd; 57), *a.* Also **storied** (-rīd). Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-storyed house.

**storied, p. a.** **1.** Told in a story. **2.** Celebrated in story or history. **3.** Bearing designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a storied frieze.

**storiette** (stō'rī-ēt'; 57), *n.* [*story + -ette.*] A little, or short, story; a short tale. *Cont.*

**stork** (stōrk), *n.* [*AS. storc.*] Any of various large wading birds (family *Ciconiidae*) allied to the ibises and herons, as the common European white stork (*Ciconia alba*).

**stork's-bill** (stōrks'bil'), *n.* Any pelargonium (so called from the beaklike prolongation of the axis of the receptacle); also, a plant of a related genus (*Erodium*).

**storm** (stōrm), *n.* [*AS.*] **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail. **2.** A shower or flight of objects, esp. of missiles violently thrown; as, a storm of arrows. **3.** A commotion or tumult in civil, political, or private life. **4.** A vehement outburst, as of passion, or of the expression of emotion. **5. Mil.** A determined assault on a fortified place. — **Syn.** Tempest.

— *v. i.* **1.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually violently; — used impersonally. **2.** To rage. — *v. t. Mil.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault; as, to *storm* a fortification.

**stormy** (stōr'mī), *a.*; STORMY-ER (-mī-ēr); -EST. **1.** Characterized by, or pert. to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, violent agitation or fury; turbulent; violent; raging; as, a stormy life; a stormy man. — **stormily** (-mī-lī), *adv.* — **storminess** (-mī-nēs), *n.*

**stormy petrel.** See **PETREL.**

**Stor'ing, Stor'ing** (stōr'ting'), *n.* [*Norw. storting; stor great + ting court.*] The parliament of Norway.

**stor'y** (stō'ri; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*OF. estore, estoree*, *p. p.* of *estorer*. See **STORE, v. t.**] A set of rooms on one floor or level; a floor, or the habitable space between two floors; also, a horizontal architectural division of a building.

**stor'y, n.** [*OF. estoire, fr. L. historia.* See **HISTORY.**] **1.** A connected narration of past events; history; as, the story of Rome. **2. a** An account of some incident. **b** A report; a statement; as, his story was convincing. **c** An anecdote. **3.** In literature, a narrative in prose or verse; a tale; esp., a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel. **4.** The plot of a work of literature. **5.** A fib; falsehood; — a euphemism used chiefly by or with reference to children. *Colloq.* **Syn.** Story, tale, anecdote. Story is the general and familiar word; tale is often elevated or poetical, and frequently connotes more than story; an anecdote is a short account of a single incident. Cf. **NARRATIVE.**

— *v. t.*; -RIED (-rīd); -RY-ING. **1.** To narrate or describe in story. **2.** To adorn with a story, or scene from history, etc. See **STORIED, p. a.**, **3.**

[*a. & n.*] **stor'y-tell'er, n.** One who tells stories. — **stor'y-tell'ing, a.** [*G., a thrust.*] *Geol.* Facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges or impinged; — said of the side of a hill, etc.

**stoup** (stōop), *n.* **1.** A small vessel for liquids. **2. Ecl. A.** basin for holy water at the entrance of a church.

**stout** (stout), *a.* [*OF. estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish.] **1.** Strong and firm of character; specif.: **a** Brave; bold. **b** Firm; stubborn. **2.** Physically or materially strong; sturdy; firm; tough; enduring; as, a stout ship, cloth; also, substantial; strong; as, stout liquor. **3.** Having a bulky body; stocky; corpulent; — opp. to *thin, slender.*

**Syn.** Fat, fleshy, plump, portly, corpulent, obese, burly, rotund, thickset. — **Stout, portly, corpulent, obese, burly.** Stout implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; portly adds to stout the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; **corpulent** (in present usage) and

**κ** — *ch* in *G. ich, ach* (50); *bon*; *yet*; **zh** — *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Stork (Ciconia alba).



obese imply a disfiguring excess of flesh; as, a *stout*, puffy man; a large, portly figure; a short and corpulent person. *Burly* adds to *stout* the implication of sturdiness or bluntness; as, "a *burly*, roaring, roistering blade." See *STRONG*.

— *n.* A strong malt liquor; a strong porter.

**stout'**-heart'ed, *a.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave; courageous. — **stout'**-heart'ed-ness, *n.*

**stout'**ly, *adv.* In a stout manner.

**stout'**ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stout.

**sto'va-in** (stô'vâ-in), *n.* Also **-ine**. [*stove* (a translation of F. proper name *Fourneau*) + *-in*, *-ine*.] *Pharm.* A substance,  $C_{14}H_{22}O_2NCl$ , the hydrochloride of an amino compound containing benzoyl, used as a local anæsthetic.

**stove** (stôv), *pret.* & *p. p.* of *STAVE*.

**stove** (stôv), *n.* [*AS. stofa* a room for a warm bath.] **1. a** A hot-house for plants. *Eng.* **b** A drying room. **2.** Any of various apparatus, commonly of iron, for heating and cooking. **3.** A kiln, as for firing pottery.

**stove'**pipe' (stôv'pîp'), *n.* Pipe, or a pipe, of sheet iron, used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue.

**stow** (stô), *v. t.* [*From ME. stowe* a place, *AS. stôw*.] **1.** To place compactly; pack. **2.** To hide; lodge. **3.** To arrange anything compactly in. **4.** To hold; furnish room for.

**stow'**age (stô'aj), *n.* **1.** Act or method of stowing; also, room for stowing. **2.** That which is stowed. **3.** Money paid for stowing goods.

**stow'a-way'** (stô'â-wâ'), *n.* One who hides on a vessel, or on a railroad train, to obtain a free passage.

**stra-bis'mus** (strâ-bîz'mûs), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *στραβισμός*, fr. *στραβίσειν* to squint.] An eye affection in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object; cross-eye.

— **stra-bis'mic** (-mîk), **stra-bis'mi-cal** (-mî-kâl), *a.*

**stra-bot'o-my** (-bôt'ô-mî), *n.* [*Gr. στραβός* squinting + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation for curing strabismus by dividing one or more muscles of the eyeball.

**strad'dle** (strâd'li), *v. i.*; -*DL*ED (-ld) -*DL*ING (-lîng). **1.** To stand, sit, or walk with legs wide apart; to sit astride. **2.** To be noncommittal; be "on the fence." *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To stand or sit astride of. **2.** To be noncommittal in regard to, or to favor, or seem to favor, both sides of; as, to *straddle* an issue. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of straddling. **2.** Distance between the feet or legs of one straddling. **3. Stock Exchanges.** An option giving the holder the double privilege of a "put" and a "call."

— **strad'dler** (strâd'ler), *n.*

**strag'gle** (strâg'li), *v. i.*; -*GL*ED (-ld) -*GL*ING (-lîng). **1.** To wander from the direct course; stray. **2.** To wander off or become separated from others of its kind; be, become, or occur as if, dispersed. — **strag'gler** (-ler), *n.*

**strag'gly** (-li), *a.* Straggling; spread out irregularly.

**straight** (strât), *a.* [*ME. streit*, properly *p. p.* of *strecchen* to stretch, *AS. streht*, *p. p.* of *streccon* to stretch, extend.] **1.** Having an invariable direction; lying evenly throughout its extent; — said of a line. **2.** Having the general characteristics of a straight line; not curved or crooked. **3.** Conforming to justice and rectitude; upright. **4.** Direct; uninterrupted; unbroken; specif.: **a** Reliable. *Colloq.* **b** Candid; frank. *Colloq. c* *Poker, etc.* Composed of cards in a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot; as, a *straight* flush. **5.** Properly ordered or arranged; as, to set things *straight*. **6.** Making no exceptions or deviations in one's support of a principle, policy, party, etc.; as, a *straight* Republican; also, cast for all the regular candidates of a party; as, a *straight* ballot. *Chiefly Political Cant, U. S.* **7.** Unmixed; undiluted; unmodified; as, *whisky straight*. *Slang.* **8.** Having a fixed price for each, regardless of the number sold. *Slang or Cant, U. S.*

**straight** face, *a* face showing no merriment or emotion. — *adv.* Directly; rightly; straightforward.

— *n.* **1.** Something straight; specif.: **a** A straight line. **b** The section of a race track between the last turn and the winning post; — with *the*. **2. Poker, etc.** A straight hand of five cards; a sequence. — *v. t.* To straighten. *Rare.*

**straight'a-way'** (strât'â-wâ'), *a.* Straightforward; as, a *straightaway* racecourse. — *n.* A straightaway course.

**straight'edge** (-êj'), *n.* A bar or slip, as of wood or metal, having a straight edge for testing straight lines, etc.

**straight'en** (strât'n), *v. t.* To make straight; put in order. — *v. i.* To become straight. — **straight'en-er**, *n.*

**straight'for'ward** (-fôr-wêrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; hence: honest; frank. — **straight'for'ward-ly**, **straight'for'ward**, *adv.* — **for'ward-ness**, *n.*

**straight'-line'**, *a. Mech.* Designating a linkage or equivalent device (called *straight-line motion*) designed to produce or copy motion in a straight, or approximately straight, line. Such a device is often called *parallel motion*, a term which strictly applies to a device for copying straight lines in a parallel line or plane.

**straight'ly**, *adv.* In a straight manner; directly.

**straight'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being straight.

**straight'-out'** (-out'; 109), *a.* Thoroughgoing; downright; as, *straight-out* resentment. *Colloq., U. S.*

**straight'way'** (strât'wâ'), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith.

**strain** (strân), *n.* [*AS. stréon* gain, acquisition, begetting.] **1.** Race; stock; descent; family. **2.** Specif.: **a** Domestic animals having a common lineage but not distinguishing characters sufficient to constitute a breed. **b** *Hort.* A group of plants differing from the race to which it belongs by some enhanced or improved physiological tendency. **3.** A hereditary character, as of a nation. **b** A trace; a streak; as, a *strain* of humor. **4.** Sort; kind; as, the common *strain*. **5.** A The tenor, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or, by extension, of a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain*. **b** Mood; temper. **6.** A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; hence: **a** A distinct portion of a poem. **b** A melody, tune, or air. **c** A song; a poem. — *Syn.* See *VEIN*.

**strain**, *v. t.* [*OF. estraindre, estreindre*, fr. L. *stringere* to draw tight.] **1.** To draw tight; stretch. *Archaic.* **2.** To force; constrain; as, "the quality of mercy is not *strained*." **3. Mech.** To act upon so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it. **4.** To exert to the utmost; as, to *strain* every nerve. **5.** To stretch beyond its proper limit; as, to *strain* the law. **6.** To injure by stretching or by exertion of force; as, a ship *strained* by a gale. **7.** To injure by overexertion or overuse. **8.** To squeeze; press closely; hug; — now usually only in, to *strain* to one's breast. **9.** To put through or as through a strainer. **b** To remove by or as by filtration; — usually used with *out*.

*Syn.* *Strain, sprain* agree in the idea of injury from excessive stretching or exertion. But *strain* is of general application; *sprain* applies only to muscles or ligaments.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; strive. **2.** To suffer a strain. **3.** To be filtered; percolate.

— *n.* **1.** Act of straining, or state of being strained; specif.: **a** Excessive tension. **b** Excessive exertion; a violent effort. **c** Hurt or injury from excessive tension or use; a sprain; wrench. **2. Mech.** **a** Distortion due to stress or force. **b** Stress, thrust, or force.

**strain'er** (-êr), *n.* One that strains, as: **a** A sieve or filter. **b** A device for stretching or reinforcing something.

**strain'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *STRAIN*. — **straining arch.** *Arch.*, an archlike construction to resist end thrust, as a flying buttress. — *s. beam or piece, Arch.*, a short piece of timber in a truss, used to hold in place the ends of struts or rafters. See *QUEEN-POST, Illust.*

**strait** (strât), *a.* [*OF. estreit, estroit*, fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight.] **1.** Narrow; as, "strait is the gate." **2. a** Restricted; as, a *strait* place. **b Tight; close; as, *strait* lacing. **3.** Strict; scrupulous; rigorous; as, the *straitest* sect. **4. a** Distressful; difficult. **b** Straitened; hampered; pinched, as in one's finances. — *Syn.* See *NARROW*.**

— *n.* **1.** A narrow pass or passage. *Archaic.* **2.** Specif.: **a** A passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in *pl.* **b** A neck of land. *Rare.* **3.** A condition of distressing narrowness or restriction; perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl.*

**strait'en** (strât'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make strait; confine. **2. a** To restrict; hamper. *Rare.* **b** To afflict, as with difficulty; distress or embarrass, as financially.

**strait'ened** (-nd), *p. a.* Distressed or embarrassed, as for money; also, characterized by want or need; as, to be in *straitened* circumstances. [*Violently insane, etc.*]

**strait'-jack'et**, *n.* A strong, tight coat for restraining the **strait'-laced** (-lâst'), *a.* **1.** Laced tightly; wearing tight stays. **2.** Unusually strict in manners, morals, or opinion.

**strait'ly**, *adv.* In a strait manner; narrowly; strictly.

**strait'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being strait.

**strake** (strâk), *n.* *Naut.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel.

**stra-min'e-ous** (strâ-mî'nê-ûs), *a.* [*L. stramineus*, fr. *stramen* straw.] Of or like straw; also, straw-colored.

**stra-mo'ni-um** (-mô'nî-ûm), *n.* [*NL.*] Also **stram'o-my** (strâm'ô-mî). **1.** The thorn apple (*Datura*); esp., the Jimson weed. **2. Pharm.** The dried leaves of the latter, used in medicine, esp. in asthma.

**strand** (strând), *n.* [*Prob. fr. D. streen* a skein.] Any of the twists, or strings, of a rope; also, a single filament. — *v. t.* **1.** To break a strand of (a rope). **2.** To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.

**strand**, *n.* [*AS.*] A shore, now esp. of the ocean. *Now Poetic or R.* — *Syn.* See *SHORE*. — *v. t. & i.* To drive or drift on a strand; hence, to run aground; — often used fig.

**strange** (strâni), *a.* [*OF. estrange*, fr. L. *extraneus* external, foreign, extra on the outside.] **1.** Alien; foreign. *Archaic.* **2.** Of or pert. to another or others or some other kind, character, or place; as, a *strange* dog. **3.** Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; as, a *strange* land. **4.** Novel; extraordinary; queer; as, *strange* garments. **5.** Reserved; distant in deportment; also, shy, timid, or coy. **6.** Unaccustomed; inexperienced. — *adv.* *Strangely. Obs. or Rare.* — **strange'ly**, *adv.* — **strange'ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Unusual, uncommon, unnatural, singular, peculiar,

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, âm, ârk, sôfâ, êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



odd, queer, anomalous, irregular, unexampled, unprecedented, remarkable; eccentric, quaint, outlandish, erratic, whimsical, fantastic, fantastical, droll. — **Strange**, singular, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, odd, queer, quaint, outlandish. That is **strange** which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; singular often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, a **strange**, mysterious dream; Chatterton was a **strange** character. That is **peculiar** which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; the word is often a mere synonym for **odd** or **queer**; **eccentric** implies divergence from the beaten track; **erratic** adds to **eccentric** a stronger implication of caprice; as, a **peculiar** trick of expression; Carlyle's taste for the **eccentric**; the workings of his mind were **erratic**. **Odd** often differs little from **singular** or **peculiar**; it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is **queer** which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or dubious or questionable; as, an **odd** superstition; a **queer** feeling; a **queer** transaction. That is **quaint** which is pleasantly odd or (esp.) old-fashioned; that is **outlandish** which is uncouth or bizarre; as, a **quaint** expression; an **outlandish** custom.

**stran'ger** (strán'jēr), *n.* **1.** One who is strange; specif.: **a** A foreigner. **b** A visitor or intruder. **c** A person with whom one is unacquainted. **d** One ignorant of a specified object. **2.** *Law.* One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; an intermeddler.

**stran'gle** (strán'gl), *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-gl'ng). [OF. *estrangler*, *L. strangulare*, *Gr. στραγγαλίζω*, *fr. στραγγαλίζω* a halter, *στραγγός* twisted.] **1.** To choke to death by compressing the throat. **2.** To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any way. **3.** To stifle; suppress; repress. — *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated. — **stran'gler** (gl'ēr), *n.*

**stran'gles** (-g'lz), *n. pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* An infectious febrile disease of equine animals; — called also *distemper*.

**stran'gu-late** (-gū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [*L. strangulare*, *Latinum*, to choke.] To compress; esp., *Med.*, so as to stop circulation; as, a *strangulated* hernia. **stran'gu-la-tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of strangling, or state of being strangled. **2.** *Med.* Inordinate constriction or constriction, as of the throat, esp. such as causes a suspension of breathing or of the passage of contents.

**stran'gu-ri-ous** (strán-gū'ri-ūs), *a. Med.* Of or pert. to strangury; suffering from strangury.

**stran'gu-ry** (strán-gū'ri), *n.* [*L. stranguria*, *Gr. στραγγυρία*; *στράγγη*, *στραγγός*, a drop + *ουρον* urine.] A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop.

**strap** (stráp), *n.* [Var. of *strop*, *ME. stropp*, *AS. stropp*, *L. stroppus*, *Strappus*.] **1.** A narrow strip of flexible material, esp. of leather, for use as a fastening. **2.** Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1); specif.: **a** A piece of leather, canvas, or the like or a strip of wood covered with the suitable material, for sharpening a razor. **b** A shoulder strap. **3.** A narrow metal strip. — *v. t.*; STRAPPED (strápt); -PING. **1.** To beat with a strap. **2.** To secure with a strap. **3.** To sharpen on a strap; strop. **strap-ling**. A hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened. **strap-pa'do** (stráp-pá'dō), *n. pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata*.] A form of torture consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope (sometimes fastened to his wrists behind his back) and letting him fall to the length of the rope.

**strap'per** (stráp'ēr), *n.* One who uses a strap; specif., *Railroad Construction*, a workman who bolts the splices, or straps, to the rails; a splicer.

**strap'ping**, *a.* Tall; lusty; large. *Colloq.*

**strass** (strás), *n.* [After its inventor, a German.] A brilliant lead glass used in manufacturing artificial gems; paste.

**strass** (strás), *n.* [*F. strasse*, *estrasse*.] Silk refuse in skin making.

**strá'ta** (strá'tá), *n.*, *L. pl.* of STRATUM.

**strá'ta-gem** (strá'tá-jēm), *n.* [*F. stratagème*, *L. strate-gema*, *Gr. στρατήγημα*, *fr. στρατηγέω* to be a leader of an army, *fr. στρατηγός* a general; *στρατός* army + *άγω* to lead.] A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general: artifice; deceptive device. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.

**strá'tal** (strá'tál), *a.* Of or pert. to a stratum or strata.

**stra-te'gic** (strá-tē'jīk; -tē'jīk) *a.* Of, pertaining to, *cf. stra-te'gi-cal* (-tē'jī-kál; -tē'jī-) fectured or marked by, strategy. — **stra-te'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**stra-te'gics** (strá-tē'jīks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Strategy.

**strat'e-gist** (strát'ē-jīst), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

**strat'e-gy** (-jī), *n.* **1.** Science or art of projecting and directing military movements; art of maneuvering troops or ships so as to gain the advantage in place, time, or conditions of fighting; generalship. **2.** Use of stratagem.

**strath** (stráth), *n.* [*Gael. srath*.] A river valley of considerable size; — often used with the name of the river; as, *Strath Spey*. *Scot.*

**strath'spey** (stráth'spá'; stráth'spá'), *n.* [From dist. of *Strath Spey*, Scotland.] A lively Scottish dance, like a reel; also, music for this or having its double time.

**strat'i-fi-ca-tion** (strát'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of stratifying; state of being stratified.

**strat'i-form** (strát'i-fōrm), *a.* *Anat.* Having the form of a stratum; designating a cartilage embedded in a groove in a bone to form a smooth surface over which a tendon passes.

**strat'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*Stratum* + -fy.] To arrange or form in strata, or layers.

**strat'ig-ra-phy** (strá-tig'rā-fī), *n.* [*Stratum* + -graphy.] **1.** The arrangement of strata, esp. as to position and order of sequence. **2.** Geology treating of the arrangement and succession of strata. — **strat'ig-graph'ic** (strát'i-gráf'īk), -**strat'ig-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**strá'to-cu'mu-lus** (strát'tō-kū'mū-lūs), *n.* *Meteor.* Stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter.

**strá'tum** (strá'tūm), *n.*; *pl. L. -TA* (-tá), *E. -TUMS* (-tūmz). [*L. fr. sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] **1.** A layer, either natural or artificial; esp.: **a** *Geol.* A bed of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind, formed by natural causes, usually in layers. **b** *Biol.* A layer of tissue. **2.** Something likened to a stratum of the earth; **a** layer; as, a *stratum* of society.

**strá'tus** (strá'tūs), *n.* [*L. stratus* a spreading out, scattering.] *Meteor.* A cloud form characterized by horizontal extension and low altitude.

**straw** (strō), *n.* [*AS. strāw*.] **1.** A stalk or stem of grain or pulse, esp. of wheat, rye, oats, or barley. **2.** Collectively, the mass or material consisting of stalks of grain after threshing. **3.** A thing of smallest worth; mere trifles.

**straw'ber-ry** (-bēr'y), *n.* The enlarged pulpy receptacle bearing many achenes, constituting fruit of any of various rosaceous stemless herbs (genus *Fragaria*); also, the plant.

**strawberry bass**. See CALICO BASS.

**strawberry bush**. An American shrub (*Eryonymus americanus*) having crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet aril. Also, the wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*).

**strawberry shrub**. Any of a certain genus (*Butneria*) of shrubs bearing fragrant dark red or purplish flowers.

**strawberry tomato**. The edible fruit of any of several solanaceous herbs (genus *Physalis*); also, the plant, as the alkekengi.

**strawberry tree**. A European Ericaceae tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with strawberrylike fruit.

**straw'board** (strō'bōrd'), *n.* Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, making boxes, etc.

**straw color** or **colour**. A light yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw'-coloured**, or **-coloured**, *a.*

**straw vote**. An unofficial vote, as one taken to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues.

**straw wine**. Wine from grapes dried in the sun, as on straw. The wine is sweet and liqueurlike.

**straw'worm**' (-wūrm'), *n.* **1.** A caddis worm. **2.** Any of several hymenopterous insects (as *Isosoma hordeti*, and *I. grande*) whose larvae are injurious to straw.

**straw'y** (strō'y), *a.* [Of, pert. to, or resembling, straw.]

**stray** (strā), *v. i.* [*OF. estraier*, prop. *a. stray*, *astray*.] **1.** To wander; deviate. **2.** To rove at large; roam; go astray; err. — **Syn.** See WANDER. — *a.* **1.** Gone astray; wandering. **2.** Incidental; unrelated. — *n.* **1.** Any domestic animal wandering at large or lost; **a** stray. **2.** A person or thing that strays. — **stray'er** (strā'ēr), *n.*

**streak** (strēk), *n.* [*ME. streke*, var. of *strike* streak, stroke, *AS. strica*.] **1.** A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; stripe; vein. **2.** *Min.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, obtained as by scratching or by rubbing against a hard white surface. It often differs from the color of the mineral in mass and is an important distinguishing character. **3.** A vein of character or temperament; **a** strain; as, a generous *streak* in him. **4.** A layer, as of fat or lean in bacon; — also, often fig.; as, a *streak* of luck. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** See VEIN.

— *v. t.* To form streaks or stripes in or on; stripe.

**streak'y** (strēk'y), *a.* Streaked; marked with streaks. — **streak'i-ly** (-i-lī), *adv.* — **streak'i-ness**, *n.*

**stream** (strēm), *n.* [*AS. strēam*.] **1.** A current or course of water flowing on the earth, as a river, brook, etc., or of water or other fluid from a vessel, reservoir, or fountain; specif., any course of running water; as, the *streams* of New England. **2.** A steady flow, as of air; also, a beam or column of light. **3.** Anything moving, acting, or happening with continued succession of parts; flow; as, a *stream* of words; also, current; drift; as, the *stream* of history.

**Syn.** **Stream**, **current** are often interchangeable; but **current** denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a *stream* or other body of water.

— *v. i.* **1.** To issue or flow in a stream. **2.** To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams; as, *streaming* eyes. **3.** To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc. **4.** To stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy; as, a flag *streams* out. — *v. t.* To cause to stream.

**stream'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** A flag or pennant; specif., a long, narrow flag. See FLAG, *Illust.* **2.** A column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in the aurora.

**stream'let** (-lēt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; rill.

**stream'line**' (strēm'līn'), *n.* The path of any particle of a



flowing fluid that is undisturbed by eddies or the like. — *a.* Of or pert. to a streamline; designating a motion or flow that is free from turbulence; hence, designating a surface, body, etc., designed to afford an unbroken flow of a fluid about it; as, a *streamline* body for an automobile.

**stream'y** (strēm'y), *a.* 1. Abounding with streams. 2. Like a stream; issuing in a stream; as, *streamy* rays.

**street** (strēt), *n.* [AS. *stræt*, fr. *L. strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, properly fem. p. p. of *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.]

1. Orig., a paved road; public highway; now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village; esp., a main thoroughfare, as disting. from an *alley*, *lane*, or the like. *Street* usually includes the sidewalks or footpaths on either side, except when used in direct distinction from them, and often also includes the bordering dwellings, business houses, lots, etc., which are then often spoken of as *in the street*; as, he lives on, or in, *Main Street*. 2. Hence, the occupants of the buildings on a street collectively; as, the *street* was agog with curiosity. — **Syn.** See *WAY*.

**street Arab.** A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city; particularly, an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.

**strength** (strēngth), *n.* [AS. *strēngþu*, fr. *strang* strong.] 1. Quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; force; power. 2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; as, the *strength* of a beam. 3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability; as, the *strength* of a fort. 4. Intensity; force; vehemence; vigor; as, the *strength* of one's love. 5. Force as measured; amount, numbers, or power of any body; as, the *strength* of an army. 6. One regarded as embodying or affording strength; support; as, God is our *strength*. 7. Effective power, as in an institution or enactment; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness; as, the *strength* of evidence. — **Syn.** Energy, robustness, stoutness, firmness. See *POWER*.

**strength of an acid (or base).** *Chem.* See *AVIDITY*, 2.

**strength'en** (strēng'th'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, grow, or become, stronger; to add strength to. — **Syn.** Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage. — **strength'en-er**, *n.*

**stren'u-ous** (strēn'ū-ūs), *a.* [L. *strenuus*.] 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent. 2. Marked by or requiring zealous energy. — **Syn.** See *VIGOROUS*. — **stren'u-ously**, *adv.* — **stren'u-ous-ness**, **-os'i-ty** (-ōs'i-ti), *n.*

**strep'to-coc'cus** (strēp'tō-kōk'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -cocci (-sī). [NL.; Gr. *στρεπτός* pliant, curved + *E. coccus*.] Bacteriol. A microorganism of a genus (*Streptococcus*) of bacteria having cells which divide in one direction only, and remain more or less attached, forming chains. Some species are virulently pathogenic. They often occur in waters polluted with sewage. — **strep'to-coc'cic** (-sīk), *a.*

**stress** (strēs), *v. t.* [From *distress*, or fr. OF. *estrecier*, fr. *L. strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to bind tight.] 1. To subject to mechanical stress. 2. To accent or emphasize.

— *n.* 1. Pressure; strain; as, *stress* of circumstances; — used chiefly of immaterial things. Hence: urgency; importance; weight; significance. 2. *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous surfaces of bodies, due to external force; the cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing such action; specif., the intensity of this force, commonly expressed in pounds per square inch. 3. *Phon.* Force of utterance of words, syllables, or elements, increasing their relative loudness; accent.

**-stress.** [-ster + -ess.] A noun suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. one who does something with skill or as an occupation; as in seamstress, songstress.

**stretch** (strēch), *v. t.* [AS. *strēccan*.] 1. To reach out; extend; as, to *stretch* the arm. 2. To draw out; expand; distend; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* the wings. 3. To make tense; strain; as, to *stretch* a muscle. 4. To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another; extend. 5. To extend too far; hence: to exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. 6. To cause to lie at full length. — *v. i.* 1. To spread; reach. 2. To extend or spread one's self or one's limbs. 3. To bear extension without breaking. 4. To strain the truth; exaggerate. *Now Colloq.*

— *n.* 1. Act of stretching, or state of being stretched, often unduly; strain; effort. 2. A continuous line or surface; also, a continuous period of time. 3. Extent to which anything may be stretched; extreme reach. 4. Course; direction. 5. Either of the straight side sections of a race course that has curving ends; specif., that part (*home stretch*) between the last curve and the winning post.

**stretch'er** (strēch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, stretches; specif., any of various devices for stretching or expanding something. 2. A brick or stone laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. 3. In framed work, a timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal. 4. A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying the disabled or dead.

**||stret'to** (strāt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tī (-tē). [It. close or conalē, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent end, ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

tracted, pressed, *L. strictus*, p. p. See *STRICT*.] *Music.* **a** In a fugue, the crowding of answer upon subject; the division of a fugue, properly following the "working out." **b** In an opera or oratorio, a coda in an accelerated time.

**strew** (strōō; also, esp. *British*, strō), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* STREWED (strōōd; strōd); *p. p.* STREWEN (strōōn; strōn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STREW'ING. [AS. *strēwian*.] 1. To scatter; spread by scattering. 2. To cover by or as by scattering something over or on; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered. 3. To spread abroad; disseminate.

**stri'a** (strī'ā), *n.*; *pl.* STRIÆ (-Ē). [L., a furrow.] A minute groove or channel; a narrow line or band, as of color, esp. when one of a series of parallel lines or grooves; as a striation.

**stri'ate** (strī'āt), *a.* Marked with parallel striae. — (strī'āt), *v. t.*; -AT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -AT-ING (-āt-ing). To mark with striae.

**stri'at-ed** (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Striate.

**stri'a'tion** (strī-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. State of being striated; also, arrangement of striae. 2. One of a series of parallel striae.

**strick** (strīk), *n.* 1. A bunch of hackled flax prepared for drawing into slivers. 2. Any of the pieces into which a lap of floss silk is cut up after the first carding or combing.

**strick'en** (strīk'ŋ), *p. a.* 1. Smitten; wounded. 2. Affected injuriously by; advanced in (what wears or tends to bring to an end); as, well *stricken* in age.

**strick'le** (strīk'ŋ), *n.* [AS. *stricel*, fr. *strican*. See *STRIKE*.] 1. An instrument to strike grain. See *STRIKE*, *v. t.*, 13. 2. A rifle for whetting. 3. *Founding.* A template consisting of a board or plate with a beveled edge of definite contour, used in forming a mold, core, etc., in loam or sand. — *v. t.* To smooth or form with a strickle.

**strict** (strīkt), *a.* [L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight.] 1. Drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* ligature. Also, tense; as, a *strict* fiber. 2. Exact; precise; rigorously nice; hence, rigid in interpretation; as, *strict* construction of a law. 3. Governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; as, *strict* discipline.

**Syn.** Rigid, rigorous, stringent, scrupulous, exact; inflexible, inexorable, uncompromising; severe, stern, austere, ascetic, strait-laced, puritanical. — **Strict**, **severe**, **stern**, **austere**, **ascetic**. **Strict** (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; **severe**, as applied to persons, often adds the implication of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, keeping *strictest* watch; a *strict* and literal interpretation; a *severe* punishment; *severe* simplicity. **Austere** implies cold and formal, though sometimes lofty; **severity**; **stern** suggests a severely inflexible, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, *austere* truth; *stern* realities of life. **Ascetic** implies austere abstinence or self-denial. [constriction.]

**stric'tion** (strīk'thūn), *n.* [L. *strictio*.] A constricting;

**stric'tly**, *adv.* In a strict manner.

**stric'tness**, *n.* Quality or state of being strict.

**stric'ture** (strīk'tūr), *n.* [L. *structura* a contraction.] 1. Strictness. *Obs.* 2. An adverse criticism; censure. 3. A binding or contraction; specif., a morbid contraction of any passage of the body. — **Syn.** See *ANIMADVERSION*.

**stride** (strīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* STRODE (strōd), *OB.* STRID (strīd); *p. p.* STRID'DEN (strīd'ŋ), *Obs.* STRID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRID'ING (strīd'ing). [AS. *strīdan* to stride.] 1. To walk with long steps, esp. in a measured or pompous manner; also, to walk or run with long or measured steps, as a man or horse in a race. 2. To straddle. *Rare.* — *v. t.* 1. To pass over at a step. 2. To bestride; hence, to ride.

— *n.* Act of striding; also, a long step. — **strīd'er**, *n.*

**strīd'ent** (strīd'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *stridens*, -entis, p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill. — **strīd'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**strīd'ōr** (strīd'ōr; dōr), *n.* [L., fr. *stridere*. See *STRIDENT*.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise; specif., *Med.*, a harsh, whistling sound during obstructed respiration.

**strīd'u-late** (strīd'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING.

To make a shrill, creaking noise, as crickets and katydids do by scraping a filelike structure against another surface.

**strīd'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act or sound of stridulating.

**strīd'u-lā-to-ry** (strīd'ū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Stridulous; able to stridulate; used in, or adapted for, stridulation.

**strīd'u-lous** (-lūs), *a.* [L. *stridulus*.] Making a shrill, creaking sound. — **strīd'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **-lous-ness**, *n.*

**strīfē** (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrief*. See *STRIVE*.] 1. Earnest endeavor. *Archaic.* 2. Exertion for superiority; emulation.

3. Contention; conflict; fight. — **Syn.** Contest, struggle, quarrel. See *CONTENTION*.

**strīg'īl** (strī'īl), *n.* [L. *strigilis*, fr. *stringere* to scrape.]

1. *Gr.* & *Rom. Antiq.* An instrument for scraping the skin, as at the bath. 2. One of a group of undulating channels, or flutings, used esp. in Roman architecture.

**strīg'ī-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Vigorous brushing or scraping, esp. of the skin, as by a strigil.

**strīg'īl-lose** (strī'īl-lōs), *a.* *Bot.* Finely strigose.

**strīg'ose** (strī'gōs; strī-gōs'), *a.* [Cf. *F. strigoseux*, and *L. strigosus* lean, lank.] 1. *Bot.* Set with stiff bristles; hispid.

2. *Zool.* Marked with fine, closely set grooves.

ēnd, recēt, makē; Ice, īl; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect;

chāir; gō; sīng, īnk; thēn, thīn; nātūre, verdūre (87);



**strike** (strĭk), *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p.* STRUCK or *Chiefly Poet. or Rhet.*, STRUCK'EN (strĭk'ĕn), *Obs.* STRUCK'EN (strŭk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIKING (strĭk'ing). [ME. *striken*, AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed.] **1.** To hit; smite; give a blow to. **2.** To strike against; collide with; as, the ship struck a reef. **3.** To give or inflict, as a blow. **4.** To impel, as with a blow; dash; cast; as, to strike one's head against a stone; also, to smear; to daub. **5.** To afflict; punish, as if with blows; to smite. **6.** To cause or produce as by a stroke or blow; as, to strike a light. **7.** To cause to ignite by friction; as, to strike a match. **8.** To impress with a die or the like; mint; coin. **9.** To thrust in; cause to penetrate; as, a tree strikes its roots deep. **10.** To affect sensibly with a strong emotion or in a particular manner; as, to strike one with horror. **11.** To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; indicate by sounding; as, the clock struck two. **12.** To hit upon, or come or light upon, esp. suddenly; meet with; find; as, they soon struck the trail. *Chiefly Colloq.* **13.** To level, as a measure of grain, by scraping off with a straight instrument. **14.** To make and ratify; as, to strike a bargain. **15.** To lower, as a flag. **16.** To efface, cancel, or the like; — usually used with *from*, *off*, or *out*. **17.** To assume (a posture, etc.). **18.** To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb; also, *Anchling*, to hook (a fish). *Syn.* Strike, hit, smite. Strike is the general term; hit, in the sense of strike, is rather more familiar and colloquial; smite is now chiefly elevated or poetical.

to strike a balance, to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — to s. camp, to take down the tents or huts of a camp. — to s. dumb, to confound; astonish. — to s. hands, to clasp hands; hence, to make a compact. — to s. it rich, to find a rich vein or deposit of ore; hence, to meet with any great financial good fortune. *Cant. or Colloq.* — to s. off, a To erase from a list or the like; deduct; as, to strike off the interest of a debt. *B Print.* To print. — to s. oil, to find petroleum when boring for it; — also used fig. *Slang, U. S.* — to s. out, a To produce by collision; force out; as, to strike out sparks with steel. b To blot out; efface; erase. *C Baseball.* To cause to strike out; — said of the pitcher. See to strike out, under STRIKE, *v. t.* — to s. up, a To begin to sing or play; as, to strike up a tune. b To form, or enter upon, suddenly, as a friendship. — to s. work, to quit work; esp., to go on a strike.

— *v. i.* **1.** To advance; proceed; as, to strike through the fields. **2.** To come with force or suddenly (lit. or fig.); as, he struck on a happy thought; the vessel struck on a rock. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.* **3.** To give or aim a blow; attack; as, to strike for one's country. **4.** To hit; collide. **5.** To sound, as a clock, by percussion. **6.** To lower a flag in token of respect or in surrender. **7.** To quit work in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.*, **6**. **8. Hort.** To take root.

to strike out, *Baseball*, to be put out for not hitting the ball fairly during one's turn at the bat. See STRIKE, *n.*, **10**. — to s. up, to begin to play, sing, etc.

— *n.* **1.** Act of striking. **2.** A strickle for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc.; also, a stick for removing superfluous clay in molding bricks, etc. **3.** Fullness of measure; hence, excellence of quality. **4. Geol.** The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks, or the direction of a horizontal line supposed to be drawn on the upper edge of a tilted stratum. It is at right angles to the dip. **5. Coining.** The quantity or number of coins or the like struck at one time. **6.** A stopping of work by workmen to obtain more pay, shorter hours, etc. **7.** Act of obtaining or attempting to obtain money by importunity or any form of blackmail or threat, esp. by introducing in a legislature a bill in order to obtain a bribe for withdrawing it. **8.** A sudden finding of rich ore in mining or petroleum in boring for it; hence, *Colloq.*, any sudden success, esp. financial. **9. Bowling, U. S.** Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. **10. Baseball.** Any actual or constructive striking at the pitched ball, three of which, if the ball is not hit fairly, cause the batter to be put out. [a strike.]

**strike breaker.** One who takes the place of a striker during strike or (strĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, strikes; as: a One who uses the sledge in forging. b A harpooner. c A workman who is on a strike. d One who, esp. in politics, attempts a strike. See STRIKE, *n.*, **7. Colloq. or Cant.** U. S. **striking** (strĭk'ing), *a.* Very noticeable; remarkable.

**string** (strĭng), *n.* [AS. *streng*.] **1.** A small cord or slender strip of leather or the like, used esp. for tying things. **2.** A thread or cord strung with a number of objects; as, a string of beads; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as on a thread; as, a string of words. **3.** The cord of a musical instrument, as a piano, violin, etc., or of a bow; specif., in *pl.*, stringed instruments, esp. of an orchestra. **4.** A fiber, as of a plant. **5.** A nerve or tendon of an animal body. *Obs.* **6.** A *Arch.* Short for STRING-COURSE, STRING-PIECE. Specif.: b One of the inclined sides of a stair supporting the treads and risers. **7. Billiards & Pool.** a The

line from behind and over which the cue ball must be played after being out of play, as by being pocketed; — called also string line. b Act of stringing for the break. — *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG, RARE, STRINGED (strĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRINGING (strĭng'ing). **1.** To furnish with strings. **2.** To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a violin, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense. **3.** To thread on a string; file; as, to string beads. **4.** To deprive of strings; as, to string beans. **5.** To tie, hang up, or the like, with a string. **6.** To extend or stretch like a string. **7.** To hoax; josh; jolly. *Slang.*

— *v. i.* **1.** To form into a string or strings. **2.** To move or progress in a string, or series. **3. Billiards, Pool, etc.** To make the cue ball rebound from the foot cushion so as to stop as near as possible to the head cushion (or, sometimes, to the balk, or string line), as for determining the order of play, etc.

**string beans.** The unripe pods of any of several kinds of beans used in cooking; — so called because the strings are stripped off in preparing them.

**string'course'** (-kōrs; 57), *n.* *Arch.* A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design in some way distinguished from the rest of the work.

**stringed** (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings, as an instrument; also, produced by strings. **2.** Tied with a string.

**strim'gen-cy** (strĭn'jĕn-si), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent; specif.: a Strictness; severity; rigor. b Tightness; lack of ease or plenty, as in financial circles.

|| **strin'gen'do** (strĕn-jĕn'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Urging or hastening the time, as to a climax.

**strin'gent** (strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *stringens*, *p. pr.* See STRICT.] **1.** Strict in requirements; restrictive; rigid; as, a stringent code of procedure. **2.** Tight; having little available money; as, a stringent money market. — **strin'gent-ly**, *adv.*

**string'er** (strĭng'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who strings. **2.** A longitudinal railroad sleeper borne on transverse ties. **3. Mech.** A long horizontal timber to connect uprights, support a floor, or the like. b A tie in a truss, etc.

**string'halv'** (-hĕlt'), *n.* An affection of the hind legs of the horse, in which certain muscles contract spasmodically.

**string'i-ness** (-i-nĕs), *n.* Stringy quality.

**string'piece'** (-pĕs'), *n.* *Arch.* A long piece of timber in a construction, esp. a heavy and principal one, usually horizontal, as the heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier.

**string'y** (-i), *a.* **STRING'Y-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-EST.** **1.** Consisting of strings; fibrous; filamentous. **2.** Ropy; viscid.

**strip** (strĭp), *v. t.*; *STRIPPED* or, *Rare*, **STRIFT** (strĭft); **STRIP'ING.** [AS. *strīpan* in *bestrīpan* to plunder.] **1.** To deprive; divest; plunder (a person, building, etc.); esp., to deprive or divest of a covering or clothing; skin; peel. **2. Naut.** To dismantle; unrig. **3.** To milk dry, as a cow. **4.** To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) and tie them into bundles; also, to remove the midrib from (tobacco) leaves. **5. Mach.** To tear off the thread from (a bolt, nut, etc.). **6.** To pull or tear off, as a covering; remove; as, to strip bark from a tree; hence, to plunder, as jewels, ornaments, etc. — *v. i.* To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress wholly or partly.

— *n.* A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a strip of cloth.

**stripe** (strĭp), *n.* [OD. *strīpe* stripe, streak.] **1.** A line, or long, narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground. **2. Weaving.** A pattern or cloth with such stripes. **3.** A strip attached to something of a different color or material. **4.** A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or the like; hence, such a blow. **5.** Distinctive color; hence: type; sort; as, persons of the same stripe.

— *v. t.*; **STRIPED** (strĭpt); **STRIP'ING** (strĭp'ing). To make stripes upon; variegate with stripes.

**striped** (strĭpt; strĭp'ĕd; 24), *a.* Having stripes; streaked. **striped squirrel**, a chipmunk.

**strip'ling** (strĭp'ling), *n.* [*strip* + 1st *-ling*]; as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] **1.** A youth; lad.

**strip'per** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, strips.

**strip'y** (strĭp'i), *a.* Having, occurring in, marked by, or suggestive of, stripes or streaks.

**strive** (strĭv), *v. i.*; *pret.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIV'EN (strĭv'n) or, *Rare*, STROVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIVING (strĭv'ing). [OF. *estriver*; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To make efforts; labor hard; — followed by an infinitive. **2.** To struggle in opposition; contend; contest; battle; as, to strive against temptation; strive for the truth. **3.** To vie. *Obs. or R.* — *Syn.* Struggle, endeavor, aim. — **striv'er**, *n.*

**strobb** (strōb), *n.* [Gr. *στροβος* a whirling.] *Physics.* A unit for the measurement of velocity of movement about a point or axis in terms of the angle passed through. It is a velocity of one radian per second.

**strob'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* **1. Physics.** Resembling a top. **2.** Having, or appearing to have, a spinning motion.

**strob'i-la'ceous** (strōb'i-lā'shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling a strobile; also, bearing strobiles.

κ = ch in G. Ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**strob'i-late** (strôb'î-lâ), *v. i.* *Zoöl.* To undergo strobilation.

**strob'i-la'tion** (-lâ'shŷn), *n.* [From Gr. *στροβίλη* a plug of lint shaped like a pine cone.] *Zoöl.* Asexual reproduction by transverse division of the body into segments which develop into zooids, proglottides, or separate individuals, in many coelenterates and worms.

**strob'ile** (strôb'îl), *n.* [L. *strobilus* pine cone, Gr. *στροβίλος*.] *Bot.* A conelike aggregation of spore-bearing leaves; *specif.*: a In gymnospermous plants, a cone. See *FRUIT*, *Illustr.* b In seed plants, the pistillate inflorescence of the hop. See *INFLORESCENCE*, *Illustr.*

**strob'o-scope** (-ô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *στροβός* a whirling + *-scope*.] An instrument for studying or observing a periodic or varying motion by means of light periodically interrupted.

**strode** (strôd), *pret.* of *STRIDE*.

**stroke** (strôk), *n.* [ME. *strok*, *strook*, *strak*, fr. *striken*. See *STRIKE*, *v. t.*] 1. Act of striking; impact; blow; knock. 2. Effect of a striking; injury; hurt. 3. A sudden action suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning; hence: the result of such action; esp., any sudden attack of disease or other affliction; sometimes, *specif.*, a *stroke* of paralysis. 4. A vigorous effort to accomplish something, or the thing so accomplished; as, a *stroke* of policy. 5. The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock. 6. A throb or beat, as of the heart. 7. One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium to effect movement through or on it; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of an oar in rowing, of a swimmer, etc. 8. Hence, *Rowing*: a The manner or character of the stroke (in sense 7). b The rower nearest the stern, who sets the stroke for all the rowers. 9. A movement, as with an implement; as, a *stroke* of a pen, brush, etc. Also, a mark or dash made by such a stroke. 10. *March*. The movement, in either direction, of a piston or other reciprocating part. 11. A caressing touch. *Rare*. — *Syn.* See *BLOW*.

— *v. t.*: **STROKED** (strôk't); **STROK'ING** (strôk'îng). 1. To rub gently, esp. in one direction. 2. To set the stroke for (the crew of a rowing boat) or for the crew of (a rowing boat); to row as stroke of.

**stroke oar**. *Rowing*. a The oar nearest the stern, usually on the port side. b Also **stroke oarsman**, **strokesman** (strôks'mân). = **STROKE**, *n.*, 8 b.

**stroll** (strôl), *v. i.* To wander on foot; rove; *specif.*: a To saunter. b To go from place to place in search of occupation, profit, etc., habitually or as a mode of life. — *Syn.* See *SAUNTER*, *n.* A strolling; ramble.

**stroll'er** (-êr), *n.* One who strolls; a vagrant; *specif.*, a strolling player.

**stro'ma** (strô'mâ), *n.*; *pl.* *STROMATA* (-tâ). [L., a bed covering, Gr. *στρώμα* a couch or bed.] *Anat.* a The connective tissue or supporting framework of an organ. b The spongy, colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle or other cell. — **stro-mat'ic** (strô-mât'îk), *a.*

**stro'mey'er-ite** (strô'mî'êr-ît), *n.* [After Friedrich *Stromeyer*, German chemist.] *Min.* A steel-gray sulphide of silver and copper, (Ag,Cu)<sub>2</sub>S, of metallic luster, usually in compact masses.

**strong** (strông; 62), *a.* [AS. *strang*, *strong*.] 1. Having great physical power to act; *vigorous*. 2. Having passive physical power; having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust; as, a *strong* constitution. 3. Having or exhibiting moral or intellectual power, endurance, or the like; — said of a person or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* imagination, will, memory; a man *strong* in imagination, loyalty, honor. 4. Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, military or naval force, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army. 5. Of specified numerical strength or number; as, an army ten thousand *strong*. 6. Effective or efficient; as, a *strong* colorist; also, vigorous; forceful; cogent; as, *strong* arguments. 7. Intense in degree or quality; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid. 8. Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; as, a *strong* wind. 9. Ardent; zealous; as, a *strong* Whig. 10. Containing much alcohol; as, *strong* liquors. 11. Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured; as, a *strong* beam; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* fortress. 12. Well established; as, a *strong* belief. 13. *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a verb which forms its preterit by variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by addition of *-en*, as in *strive*, *strove*, *striven*; *break*, *broke*, *broken*; *drink*, *drank*, *drunk*. 14. *Offensive* or too intense in odor or flavor; rank. *Colloq.*

*Syn.* Forceful, powerful, firm, vehement; lusty, sinewy, stout, robust, sturdy, stalwart, brawny, muscular. — **Strong**, **stout**, **robust**, **sturdy**, **stalwart**. **Strong**, the most general term, denotes lit. the possession of great physical power, active or passive; as, a *strong* arm, constitution. **Stout** adds to *strong*, in its lit. use, the implication of thickness or weight, sometimes of portliness; in its fig. sense it implies a certain resolute, sometimes even dogged, quality; as, a *stout* stick; a *stout* heart. **Robust** suggests the vigor and soundness of health, with toughness as of

oak; as, a *robust* physique. **Sturdy** suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; it connotes a certain solidity, often of physique and character alike; as, a *sturdy* boy. **Stalwart** implies largeness of frame, and, in its fig. sense (*U. S.*), thoroughgoing partisanship; as, a *stalwart* farmer; a *stalwart* Republican.

**strong conjugation**, *Gram.*, the conjugation of a strong verb (see *STRONG*, *a.*, 13); — *disting.* from the *weak*, or *regular conjugation*. — *M. drink*, intoxicating liquor.

— *adv.* Strongly; greatly; violently; severely; excessively; — now chiefly in combinations. See *FLAT*, *a.*

**strong/bark'** (-bârk'), *n.* A boraginaceous tree (*Bourreria havanensis*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having strong, hard wood and edible berries.

**strong/hold'** (-hôld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security; — often used fig.

**strongly**, *adv.* In a strong manner.

**strong-mind'ed** (-mînd'êd; 109), *a.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., of women, having or affecting qualities of mind regarded as especially masculine. — **strong-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **strong-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

**strongyle** (strôn'yîl), *n.* Also **strongyl**. [Gr. *στρογγύλος* round.] *Zoöl.* Any of certain roundworms (constituting the family *Strongylidae*) parasitic in the organs and tissues of man and various wild and domestic animals, some of them causing severe injuries or death. Cf. *HOOKWORM*.

**strongylo'sis** (strôn'yî-lô'sîs), *n.* [NL.; *strongyle* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A disease caused in man or lower animals by one or more species of a genus (*Strongylus*) of strongyles.

**stron'ti-a** (strôn'shî-â), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A strontium oxide, SrO, a white solid resembling lime and baryta. b Loosely, strontium hydroxide.

**stron'ti-an** (-shî-ân; -shân), *n.* Strontium, esp. in the form of some compound; as strontia or strontianite.

**stron'ti-an-ite** (-î-tî), *n.* [From *Strontian*, in Argyleshire, Scotland, where first found.] *Min.* Native strontium carbonate, SrCO<sub>3</sub>, occurring in various forms and colors.

**stron'ti'ic** (strôn'tîk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to strontium.

**stron'ti-um** (strôn'shî-ûm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Strontian*, a parish in Argyleshire, in Scotland.] *Chem.* A bivalent silver-white metal of the calcium group, occurring naturally only in combination. Symbol, Sr; at. wt., 87.63.

**strop** (strôp), *n.* [See *STRAP*.] A strap; *specif.*, a strap for sharpening a razor. — *v. t.*: **STROPPED** (strôpt); **STROP'PING**. To sharpen on a strop.

**stro-phan'thin** (strô-fân'thîn), *n.* [From *Strophanthus*, generic name; Gr. *στροφή* a turning + *άνθος* flower.] A very poisonous glucoside extracted from certain tropical plants (genus *Strophanthus*), used as a cardiac stimulant.

**stro'phe** (strô'fî), *n.*; *pl.* *-PHES* (-îêz). [NL., fr. Gr. *στροφή*, fr. *στρέφω* to turn.] 1. In the ancient Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from right to left of the orchestra. 2. *Fros.* The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1); a group of lines forming a metrical system repeated as a verse unit in an ode or other poem; sometimes, a stanza. — **stroph'ic** (strôf'îk), **stroph'i-cal** (-î-kâl), *a.*

**stroph'i-ole** (strôf'î-ôl; strôf'î-ô), *n.* [L. *stropholium* a little chaplet, dim. of *strophium* a band, Gr. *στροφή*, dim. of *στρέφω* a twisted band.] *Bot.* A crestlike excrescence about the hilum of certain seeds, as those of spurge; — by some called also *caruncle*. — **stroph'i-o-late** (strôf'î-ô-lât; strôf'î-ô-lâ), *a.*

**stroph'u-lum** (strôf'î-lûs), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *στροφή* a twisted band or cord.] *Med.* A form of malaria, of several varieties, occurring in infants and young white gum.

**strove** (strôv), *pret.* & obs. or dial. Eng. *p. p.* of *STRIVE*.

**strow** (strô), *v. t.*; *pret.* **STROWED** (strôd); *p. p.* **STROWN** or **STROWED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **STROW'ING**. To strew. *Archaic*.

**struck** (strîk), *pret.* & *p. p.* of *STRIKE*.

**struck jury**, *Law*, a special jury of 12 men selected from 48, these being reduced to 24 by the attorney for each side striking out the names of twelve. — *s. measure*, a measure, as of grain, leveled off, as with a strike.

**struc'tur-al** (strûk'tŷr-âl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to structure or a structure. 2. *Biol.* Of or pert. to organic structure; as, a *structural* element or cell. 3. *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the positions and dislocations of rock masses or the surface forms resulting from uplifting of mountains; as, *structural* arches, valleys. — **struc'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

**structural iron**, *Engin. & Arch.*, iron worked or cast in structural shapes. — *s. shape*, *Engin. & Arch.*, the shape of a member especially adapted to structural purposes, esp. in giving the greatest strength with the least material; also, a member made in such a shape. — *s. steel*, A rolled steel in structural shapes. b A kind of strong mild steel suitable for structural shapes.

**struc'ture** (strûk'tŷr), *n.* [L. *structura*, fr. *struere*, *strutum*, to arrange, construct.] 1. Manner of building; form; make; construction. 2. Something built; building; edifice. 3. Arrangement of parts, organs, or constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body. — *Syn.* See *BUILDING*.

**strug'gle** (strûg'gl), *v. i.*: **-GLED** (-îd); **-GLING** (-îng). [ME. *âle*, *senâte*, *câre*, *âm*, *account*, *ârm*, *âsk*, *sofâ*; *êve*, *êvent* *ênd*, *reçent*, *makêr*; *îce*, *îll*; *ôld*, *ôbey*, *ôrb*, *ôdd*, *ôff*, *ônnect*; *ûse*, *ûnite*, *ûrn*, *ûp*, *cîrcûs*, *menî*; *foôd*, *foôt*; *out*, *oil*; *chair*; *gô*; *sîng*, *înk*; *then*, *thî*; *nature*, *natûre*, *verdure* (87);



*strogelen, struglen.*] To put forth great efforts; strive; contend; labor. — *v. t.* **1.** To effect, accomplish, or dispose of in some specified way, by struggling or with a struggle. **2.** To struggle over. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A violent effort or exertion; act of earnest striving. **2.** Contest; strife. — *Syn.* Endeavor, labor. — *strug'gler* (-lēr), *n.*

**strum** (strūm), *v. t.* & *i.*; *strummed* (strūmd); *strum'ming*. To play on a stringed instrument of music unskillfully or carelessly. — *n.* Act of strumming.

**stru'ma** (strū'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -mæ (-mē). [*L.*, a scrofulous tumor.] **1.** *Med.* a Scrofula. **2.** *Bot.* A cushion-like swelling on an organ; esp., that at the base of the capsule in many mosses. — **stru'matic** (strū-măt'ik), *stru'mose* (strū'mōs; strū-mōs'), **stru'mous** (strū'mūs), *a.* **strum'per** (strūm'pēr), *n.* One who strums.

**strum'per** (strūm'pēr), *n.* One who strums.  
**strung** (strūng), *pret.* & *p. p.* of *STRING*.  
**strut** (strūt), *v. i.*; *strutted* (-ēd); *strut'ting*. To walk with a lofty, proud gait or with affected dignity. — *Syn.* Strut, swagger. **Strut** implies a pompous affectation of dignity; **swagger** always implies ostentation, often insolence; and both words may be applied either to gait alone or to bearing and manner in general; as, he *strutted* like a peacock; a *swaggering* bully.

— *v. t.* To provide with a strut or struts.  
— *n.* **1.** A strutting; formerly, sometimes, ostentation in general. **2.** A bar or piece for resisting pressure endwise.

**stru'thi-form** (strū'thī-fōrm), *stru'thi-i-form'* (-i-fōrm'), *a.* [*L. struthio* ostrich + *form*.] Ostrichlike.

**stru'thi-ous** (strū'thī-ūs), *a.* [*L. struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθιον*.] Belonging to a group of ratite birds (*Struthionidae*) including the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, etc., or, in a narrower sense, only the African ostriches; ratite.

**strut'ter** (strūt'tēr), *n.* One who struts.  
**strych'ni-a** (strīk'nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] *Chem.* Strychnine.

**strych'nic** (strīk'nīk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, strychnine; as, *strychnic* compounds; *strychnic* poisoning.

**strych'nine** (strīk'nīn; -nēn), *n.* Also **strych'nin**, **strych'ni-a** (-nī-ā). [*L. strychnos* a kind of nightshade, Gr. *στρουχνοσ*.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid got from various plants, as nux vomica, and used as a neurotic and cardiac stimulant.

**strych'ni-ism** (strīk'nīn-'iz'm), *n.* *Med.* Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of strychnine.

**stub** (stūb), *n.* [*AS. stub*.] **1.** The stump of a tree or shrub. **2.** The short blunt remnant of something, as of a pencil or candle. **3.** In a check book, etc., a small part of each leaf left for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away. **4.** Something short, blunt, or the like; specif.: *a* Pen with a short, blunt nib *b* A stub nail.

— *v. t.*; *STUBBED* (stūbd); *STUB'bing*. **1.** To uproot; extirpate. **2.** To remove stubs from. **3.** To strike, as the toes, against a stub, stone, etc. *U. S.*

**stub'bed** (stūb'ēd; stūbd), *a.* **1.** Reduced to or resembling a stub. **2.** Abounding in stubs, or stumps; stubby. **3.** Hardy; rugged. — **stub'bed-ness**, *n.*

**stub'ble** (stūb'bl), *n.* [*OF. estouble, estuble*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *L. stipula* stubble, stalk.] **1.** The stumps of wheat, rye, or other grain, left in the ground, as after reaping. **2.** A rough surface or growth resembling stubble. — **stub'bl'y** (-lī), *a.*

**stub'born** (-ēr), *a.* [*ME. stoborn, stiborn*; prob. fr. *AS. stub* a stub.] **1.** Resolute in purpose or mental attitude; inflexible; esp., unreasonably unyielding; obstinate; as a *stubborn* child. **2.** Performed or practiced persistently or obstinately; as, *stubborn* strife. **3.** Difficult to handle, manage, or treat; refractory; as, *stubborn* ore. — *Syn.* See *OBSTINATE*. — **stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **stub'born-ness**, *n.*

**stub'by** (stūb'ī), *a.*; -*BI-ER* (-ī-ēr); -*BI-EST.* **1.** Abounding with stubs. **2.** Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles.

**stub nail**. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short thick nail.

**stucco** (stūk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos, -cos (-ōz). [*It.*, fr. *OHG. stucchi* crust.] **1.** Plaster for coating walls; esp., a fine plaster for inside decoration. **2.** An exterior coating in which cement is largely used. — *v. t.* To cover or decorate with stucco.

**stuck** (stūk), *pret.* & *p. p.* of *STICK*.  
**stud** (stūd), *n.* [*AS. stōd*.] **1.** A collection of horses for breeding, racing, riding, etc. **2.** The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding. **3.** A studhorse.

**stud**, *n.* [*AS. studu* post.] **1.** *Building.* A small scantling; esp., one of the uprights for lath-and-plaster partitions, on which the laths are nailed. **2.** A kind of nail with a large head; an ornamental knob; boss. **3.** A detachable button-like device used as a fastener, for ornament, etc. **4.** *a Mach.* A short projecting rod or pin. *b* An iron brace across the link of a chain cable.

— *v. t.*; *STUD'DED*; -*DING*. **1.** To supply with studs, or props. **2.** To adorn with or as with studs or knobs. **3.** To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; dot.

**stud'book'** (stūd'boōk'), *n.* A genealogical register of particular breeds of animals, esp. horses. [*Joists*, collectively.]

**stud'ding sail** (sāl; *naut.* stūn's'l). *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail in free winds.

**stu'dent** (stū'dēnt), *n.* [*L. studens, -entis*, *p. pr.* of *studere* to study.] **1.** A person engaged in study; a learner; scholar. **2.** An attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of life. — *Syn.* See *DISCIPLE*. — **stu'dent-ship**, *n.*

**stud'fish'** (stūd'fīsh'), *n.* Any of several American killifishes (genus *Fundulus*, esp. *F. catenatus*).

**stud'horse'** (-hōrs'), *n.* A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

**stud'ied** (stūd'īd), *a.* **1.** Made the subject of study; well considered. **2.** Learned. *Rare.* **3.** Premeditated; designed; as, a *studied* insult. — **stud'ied-ly**, *adv.* — **stud'ied-ness**, *n.*

**stu'di-o** (stū'dī-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -dios (-ōz). [*It.*, prop., study.] The workshop of an artist.

**stu'di-ous** (-ūs), *a.* **1.** Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, esp. from books. **2.** Diligent in attention; carefully earnest. **3.** Deliberate; studied. *Rare.*

**4.** Favorable to study, or contemplation. *Poetic.* — **stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

**stud'work'** (stūd'wōrk'), *n.* Work supported, strengthened, held together, or ornamented by studs.

**stud'y** (stūd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-īz). [*L. studium*.] **1.** Application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for acquiring knowledge. **2.** Act or process of acquiring knowledge of a particular subject by one's own efforts; as, a *study* of fishes. **3.** Earnest and reasoned effort; as, his *study* is to please. **4.** Mental absorption; meditation; as, to be in a *brown study*. **5.** A branch of learning that is studied; object of attentive consideration. **6.** *Fine Arts & Literature.* A sketch or rendering primarily intended only for the instruction or assistance of the maker; also, a rendering made as the result of careful investigation or observation. **7.** *Music.* A piece for special practice. **8.** A building or room devoted to study or literary work.

— *v. i.*; *STUD'IED* (-īd); *STUD'Y-ING*. **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning; acquire knowledge by effort. **2.** To fix the mind closely on a subject; also, to ponder; meditate. **3.** To endeavor with thought and planning; be intelligently zealous. — *v. t.* **1.** To apply the mind to, as a lesson. **2.** To consider attentively; make a study of; as, to *study* nature. **3.** To make an object of study with a view to action; devise with deliberation; as, to *study* a benefaction.

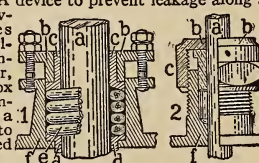
**stuff** (stūf), *n.* [*OF. estoffe*.] **1.** Material out of which anything is to be or may be formed or made; hence, any material regarded indefinitely. **2.** Elemental part; essence. **3.** Goods; personal property; esp., furniture, domestic goods, or baggage; also, *Colloq.*, ready money; cash. **4.** Woven material not made into garments; fabric; sometimes, worsted fiber. **5.** A medicine; potion. **6.** *Specif.*: *a* Paper stock ground ready for use. *b* The working fluid in an engine cylinder. *c* A composition of tallow, oil, etc., used to fill the pores of leather. *7.* Refuse; nonsense; trash; — often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense.

— *v. t.* **1.** To fill by crowding; cram. **2.** *Specif.*: To fill the cavity of (as a turkey, bedtick, or skin) with a particular material. **3.** To crowd or fill with thoughts, ideas, etc.; as, to *stuff* one with lies; *Slang*, to hoax by a falsehood. **4.** To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.* **5.** To fill (something) by being pressed or packed in. **6.** To thrust or crowd in; press; pack. **7.** To obstruct by filling up; choke up, as with a cold. *8.* *Leather Manuf.* To apply a coating of oil and tallow to (a skin or leather) to soften and preserve it. — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; cram.

**stuff'iness** (-ī-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being stuffy.

**stuff'ing**, *n.* Act or process of, or that which is used for, filling anything; specif., *Cookery*, any seasoning preparation used to stuff meat; forcemeat; dressing.

**stuffing box**. *Mach.* A device to prevent leakage along a piston rod or other moving part that passes through a hole in a cylinder or other vessel containing steam, water, etc. It consists of a box or chamber made by enlarging the hole, and a gland or follower to compress the contained packing.



**stuff'y** (stūf'ī), *a.*; *STUFF'Y-ER* (-ī-ēr); -*ESTR.* **1.** Ill-ventilated; close. **2.** Angry and obstinate; sulky. *Colloq.* *f* Part of Cylinder, etc.

**stull** (stūl), *n.* A framework of timber covered with boards to support rubbish; also, a framework of boards to protect miners from falling stones.

**stul'ti-fi-ca'tion** (stūl'tī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of stultifying, or state of being stultified.

**stul'ti-fi'er** (stūl'tī-fī'ēr), *n.* One who stultifies.

**stul'ti-ty** (stūl'tī-tī), *v. t.*; -*IED* (-īd); -*FY-ING*. [*L. stultus* foolish + *-fy*.] To make foolish; make a fool of.

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**stum** (stüm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, properly, dumb.] Unfermented or partly fermented grape juice; must; also, wine renewed with must. — *v. t.*; STUMMED (stümd); STUMMING. To renew (wine) by mixing with must and raising a new fermentation.

**stum'ble** (stüm'b'l), *v. i.*; — BLEED (-b'ld); — BLING (-bling). [ME. *stumblen*, *stomblen*.] 1. To trip in walking, running, etc.; stagger because of a false step. 2. To walk unsteadily or clumsily; hence, to act or perform blunderingly. 3. To fall into sin or error; err; slip; offend. 4. To come or happen without design; — used with *on, upon, or against*.

— *v. t.* To cause to stumble or trip.  
— *n.* 1. A trip in walking or running. 2. A blunder; failure; slip. — **stum'bler** (-blër), *n.* — **stum'bling-ly**, *adv.*  
**stum'bling-block'** (stüm'bling-blök'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.

**stump** (stümp), *n.* [ME. *stumpe*, *stompe*.] 1. The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; stub. 2. The basal portion of a limb or other projecting object remaining after the rest is removed; remnant; stub. 3. In *pl.* The legs. *Slang.* 4. *Cricket.* Any of the three wooden rods stuck in the ground to form, with the balls, a wicket. 5. A short, thick, pointed roll of leather or paper, or similar implement, used for shading crayon or pencil drawings by rubbing. 6. A platform for political speaking (often, in early days, a tree stump). 7. A dare or challenge. *Colloq., U. S.*

— *v. t.* 1. To reduce to a stump; lop. 2. To stub, as the toes. *Colloq.* 3. To nonplus; foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring. *Colloq., Chieftly U. S.* 4. To travel over, making electroneering speeches. *Colloq., U. S.* 5. *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman who is out of his ground) by the wicket keeper displacing a ball with the ball. — *v. i.* 1. To walk heavily and stiffly, as if on wooden legs; to hobble. 2. To make speeches on the stump. *U. S.*

**stump'age** (stüm'páj), *n.* Timber in standing trees; also, a tax on the amount of timber cut. *Local, U. S.*  
**stump'er** (stüm'për), *n.* One who, or that which, stumps.  
**stumpy** (stüm'pí), *a.*; — PI-ER (-pí-ër); — PI-EST. 1. Abounding in stumps. 2. Short and thick; stubby. *Colloq.*

**stun** (stün), *v. t.*; STUNNED (stünd); STUNNING. [OF. *estoner* to stun, resound.] 1. To make senseless or dizzy by a blow or other violence. 2. To overpower or confound with noise. 3. To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion.

— *n.* Condition of being stunned, also, that which stuns.  
**Stun'dist** (stüön'dist), *n.* [Russ. *stundist*, prob. fr. G. *stunde* hour; — from their meetings for Bible reading.] *Ecll. Hist.* One of a large sect of Russian dissenters, founded about 1860, who reject priestly dominion and all external rites of worship. — **Stun'dism** (-diz'm), *n.*

**stung** (stüng), *pret. & p. p.* of STING.

**stunk** (stünk), *pret. & p. p.* of STINK.

**stun'ner** (stün'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, stuns; hence, *Slang*, one that is extraordinary, esp. for excellence.

**stum'ning** (-ing), *p. a.* Overpowering; hence, *Slang*, striking or astounding, esp. on account of excellence. — **stum'ning-ly**, *adv.* *Chieftly Slang.*

**stun'sail** (stün's'l), *n.* Contr. of STUDDING SAIL.

**stunt** (stünt), *n.* A feat or performance that is striking for the skill, strength, or the like, shown; any feat. *Colloq.*

**stunt**, *v. t.* [See STUNT.] To hinder from normal growth; dwarf; cramp; check. — *n.* A check in growth.

**stunt'ed**, *p. a.* Dwarfed. — **stunt'ed-ness**, *n.*

**stun'pa** (stüö'pä), *n.* [Skr. *stüpa*] = 1st TOPE.

**stupe** (stüpe), *n.* [L. *stupa*, *stüpa*, tow.] *Med.* Cloth or tow dipped in water or medicaments and used as a dressing.

**stupe-fa'cient** (stü'pë-fä'shënt), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, *p. pr. of stupefacere* to stupefy.] Producing stupefaction. — *n. Med.* Anything promoting stupefaction; a narcotic.

**stupe-fac'tion** (-fäk'shün), *n.* Act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility of mind or feeling.

**stupe-fac'tive** (-tív), *a. & n.* = STUPEFACIENT.

**stupe-fy** (stü'pë-fí), *v. t.*; — FIED (-fid); — FY'ING. [F. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make stupid or dull; deprive of sensibility; make torpid. — **stupe-fy'er** (-fí'ër), *n.*

**stupe-n'dous** (stü-pë'n'düs), *a.* [L. *stupendus*, fr. *stupere* to be astonished at.] Wonderful; amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS.

**stupe-n'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **stupe-n'dous-ness**, *n.*

**stup'id** (stü'pid), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupere* to be stupefied.] 1. Very dull; wanting in understanding; in a state of stupor; stupefied. 2. Slow-witted; crassly foolish; as, a *stup'id* writer. 3. Resulting from or evincing mental dullness; dull; foolish; witless; as, a *stup'id* book, act, etc. — **Syn.** Simple, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, heavy. See BLUNT. — *n.* A stupid person. — **stup'id-ly**, *adv.* — **stup'id-ness**, *n.*

**stup'id'i-ty** (stü'pid'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being foolish; extreme dullness of understanding; crass foolishness.

**stup'por** (stü'pör), *n.* [L.] 1. Suspension or great diminu-

tion of sensibility; lethargy. 2. Marked intellectual or moral stupidity or numbness. — **Syn.** See LETHARGY.

**stup'por-ous** (-üs), *a.* Affected with stupor.

**stur'died** (stür'díd), *a. Veter.* Affected with the sturdy.

**stur'dy** (stür'dí), *a.*; — DI-ER (-dí-ër); — DI-EST. [ME. *sturdy* harsh, stern, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash.] 1. Resolute; firm; unyielding; as, *sturdy* patriotism. 2. Strong; lusty; robust; as, *sturdy* blows. 3. Stiff; stout; firm; as, a *sturdy* oak. — **Syn.** See STRONG.

**stur'di-ly** (-dí-lí), *adv.* — **stur'di-ness**, *n.* [Gid.]

**stur'dy**, *n.* [OF. *estourdi* giddiness, stupefaction.] *Veter.*

**stur'geon** (-jün), *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, LL. *sturio*, *sturgio*.]



Sturgeon.

Any of certain large, edible, ganoid fishes (constituting the family *Acipenseridae*) widely distributed in the fresh and salt waters of the north temperate zone. The roe is made into caviar and the air bladder into isinglass.

**stut'ter** (stüt'ër), *v. i. & t.* To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; speak or utter with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; stammer. — **Syn.** See STAMMER. — *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer. — **stut'ter-er** (-ër), *n.*

**sty** (stí), *n.*; pl. STIES (stíz). [AS. *stígu*.] 1. A pen for swine. 2. A filthy, low, or vicious place. — *v. t. & i.*; STIED (stíd); STY'ING (stí'ing). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty.

**sty**, *n.*; pl. STIES. Also STY. [For older *styan*, *styanne*, understood as *sty on eye*, AS. *stýgend*.] *Med.* An inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid.

**Styg'i-an** (stí'jí-än), *a.* [L. *Stygius*.] Of or pertaining to the Styx; infernal; also, *Rare*, deathly.

**style** (stíle), *n.* [F. *style*, L. *stylus* a style, or writing instrument, manner of writing.] 1. An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets. 2. Hence: anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use, as: a A pen. b A graver. c An etching needle. d [Perh. fr. Gr. *στυλος* a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial. 3. Mode of expressing thought in language; esp., such use of language as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist; characteristic mode of expression. 4. Hence, distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product, esp. in any of the fine arts. 5. *Print.* Manner or plan followed in dealing with certain details of typography, forms of expression, etc., as spelling, capitalization, word division, punctuation, etc., often embodied in a book called a *stylebook*. 6. Manner or method of acting or performing; as, the Italian *style* of singing. 7. Mode or manner in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, etc.; fashion; fashionable elegance. 8. Mode or phrase by which anything is formally designated; title; mode of address. 9. A mode of reckoning time; a calendar. *Old Style* (abbr., *O. S.*) refers to reckoning by the Julian calendar (see JULIAN); *New Style* (abbr., *N. S.*), to that by the Gregorian (see GREGORIAN). The difference between them is 10 days from 1582 to 1700, 11 days from 1700 to 1800, 12 days from 1800 to 1900, and 13 days since 1900. Thus, March 5, *Old Style*, is the same as March 18, *New Style* (since 1900). 10. [Perh. fr. Gr. *στυλος* a pillar.] *Bot.* A filiform prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma at its apex. — **Syn.** See DICTION, FASHION, NAME.

— *v. t.*; STYLED (stíld); STYL'ING (stí'ing). To entitle; term, name, or call.

**sty'let** (stí'lët), *n.* [F., fr. It. *stiletto*.] 1. A small poniard; stiletto. 2. *Surg.* A probe. 3. *Zool.* A small, more or less rigid, bristlelike organ or appendage.

**styl'ish** (stí'lísh), *a.* Having style; highly fashionable; modish. — **styl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **styl'ish-ness**, *n.*

**styl'ist** (-íst), *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking.

**sty-lis'tic** (stí-lis'tík), *a.* Of or pert. to style in language.

**sty'lite** (stí'lít), *n.* [Gr. *στυλίτης*, fr. *στυλος* a pillar.] *Ecll. Hist.* One of a class of anchorites who lived on the tops of pillars. Simeon Stylites of Antioch (d. 459) was the founder and most famous of these ascetics.

**sty'lo-bate** (stí'lö-bät), *n.* [L. *stylobates*, *stylobata*, Gr. *στυλοβάτης*; *στυλος* a pillar + *βάτης* one that treads.] *Arch.* The continuous flat coping, or pavement, on which a row of columns is supported.

**sty'lo-graph** (stí'lö-gráf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

**sty'lo-graph'ic** (-gráf'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to stylography.

**sty'lo-graph'ic pen**, a pen having a conical point like that of a style, with a self-feeding reservoir of ink in the handle.

**sty-log'ra-phy** (stí-lög'rä-fí), *n.* [Style + -graphy.] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style, etc.

**sty'loid** (stí'löid), *a.* Like a style; as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone, of the ulna, radius, etc.

**sty'lo-lite** (stí'lö-lít), *n.* [Gr. *στυλος* a column + *-líte*.] *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs.

äse, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, ävent änd, recënt, makër; äce, äll; öld, öben, örb, ödd, öffit, cönnect; äte, äüte, äm, äp, ärcüüs, mänti; fööd, fööt; öut, öil; chäir; gö; säng, äng; thë, thëin; näture, vördnë (87);



**sty'lo-po'di-um** (-pō'di-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ā). [NL. See **STYLE**, sense 10; -PODIUM.] *Bot.* The conical swelling or expansion at the base of the style in apiaceous plants.

**styl'us** (stī'lŭs), *n.* [L. *stylus*.] **1.** = **STYLE**, *n.*, **1.** **2.** In phonograph recording a pointed piece which is moved by the vibrations given to the diaphragm by a sound, producing an indented record; also, in a phonograph, a needle or jewel which follows the record, vibrates the diaphragm, and reproduces the sound.

**sty'mie** (-mī), *n.* *Golf.* The position of two balls on the putting green when one ball lies directly between the other and the hole. — *v. t.* To impede by a stymie.

**styp'sis** (stīp'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *stypsis* a steeping in an astringent. See **STYPTIC**.] Application or use of styptics.

**styp'tic** (stīp'tik), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. *στρυτικός*, fr. *στυφών* to contract.] Producing contraction; stopping bleeding; astringent. — *n.* *Med.* A styptic medicine. — **styp'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* — **styp'tic'i-ty** (stīp-tis'ī-tī), *n.*

**sty'ra-ca'ceous** (stī'rā-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *styrax*, *storax*, storax, Gr. *στυράξ*.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Styracaceae*) of shrubs and trees of wide distribution. They have flowers with a 5-lobed corolla, and a dry or drupaceous fruit. They yield gums and resins.

**sty'rene** (stī'rēn), *n.* [L. *styrax*, *storax*, storax, Gr. *στυράξ*.] *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, obtained, by the distillation of storax and otherwise, as a fragrant, aromatic, mobile liquid.

**sty'ro-lene** (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [G. *styrulen*.] Styrene.

**stythe** (stīth), *n.* [E. dial., also *stife*.] *Mining.* Choke damp.

**Styx** (stīks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Στῆξ*.] *Gr. Myth.* The chief river of the lower world, which it encircled seven times; also, the nymph of the river.

**su'a-ble** (sū'ā-b'l), *a.* *Law.* Capable of being sued; subject to be called to answer in court. — **su'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

**suan pan** (swān pān). [Chin. *suan p'an*.] The Chinese abacus. See **ABACUS**, **1.**

**sua'sion** (swā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere*, *suasum*, to advise, persuade.] An exhorting or urging; persuasion; as, moral *suasion*.

**sua'sive** (-sīv), *a.* Having power to persuade; persuasive.

**sua'so-ry** (-sō-rī), *a.* Suasive; persuasive.

**suave** (swāv; swāv), *a.* [L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant.] Blandly pleasing; gracious; bland.

**Syn.** *suave*, *bland*, *oily*, *unctuous*, *fulsome*, *smug*. *Suave* implies an affable or urbanely persuasive manner; *bland* suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; as, the *suavity* of a diplomat; a *bland* smile. *Oily* and *unctuous* both suggest fawning, suppleness, or hypocrisy; *fulsome* applies esp. to praise, flattery, etc., which is gross or cloying; as, *oily* eloquence; a look of benevolence rather *unctuous* than spiritual; *fulsome* praise. *Smug* implies bland or unctuous self-complacency; as, a *smug* face.

**suave'ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a suave manner; blandly.

**suav'i-ty** (swāv'ī-tī; swāv'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being suave; agreeableness; pleasant urbanity.

**sub-** (sŭb-; *many compounds of sub-, esp. nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis*). [L. *sub* under, below.] A prefix signifying: **1.** In many words, *under*, *beneath*, *below*, *down*, *near* or *next* (to). Examples: *subscribe*, to write under; *submerge*, to plunge down; *sublingual*, *under*, or *beneath*, the tongue; *substructure*, *structure below*; *suburb*, *place adjacent* to a city.

**2.** In an inferior degree, less than usual or normal, somewhat, imperfectly; hence: *almost*, *nearly*. Examples: *subacid*, *slightly acid*; *subglobular*, *imperfectly* or *almost globular*; *subangular*, *somewhat angular*; *subcartilaginous*, *partially cartilaginous*.

**3.** In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, authority, classification, etc., (an individual, thing, or person that is) *subordinate*, *inferior*, or *lower than* (another in the general rank, class, or grade denoted by the added word). Hence *sub-* in various verbs, nouns of action, etc., implies action continued so as to form *subordinate parts* or *features*. Examples: *sublieutenant*, *subdeacon*, *subgenus*, a *subordinate*, or *inferior*, lieutenant, etc.; *subclassify*, *subdivide*, etc., to classify, etc., into *subordinate* classes, etc.

**4.** *Chem.* That the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which *sub-* is prefixed is present in *only a small proportion*, or less than the normal amount. Examples: *Subiodide*, *subsulphide*, *suboxide*, etc., an iodide, sulphide, etc., with less than the normal amount of iodine, sulphur, etc.

Prefix to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic*. Example: *Subacetate*, *basic acetate*.

**5.** *Math.* A prefix to adjectives modifying ratio, indicating the *inverse of the ratio*; as *subduple*, *subduplicate*, etc. A *subtriplerate* ratio is the inverse ratio of the cubes.

Sub- in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m*, *sur-* before *r*, and regularly becomes *suc-*, *suf-*, *sup-*, and *sub-* before *c*, *f*, *g*, and *p*, respectively. Before *c*, *p*, and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-*.

**sub** (sŭb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern; substitute. *Colloq.* **sub-ac'id** (sŭb-ās'īd), *a.* Moderately acid or sour; as, *sub-acid* juices. — **sub-a-cid'i-ty** (sŭb-ās'id'ī-tī), *n.* **sub'a-cute'** (-ā-kŭt'), *a.* Almost acute. — **a-cute'ly**, *adv.* **sub'a-gent** (sŭb-ā'jĕnt), *n.* A person employed by an agent to perform business of his agency. — **a-gen-ry** (-jĕn-sī), *n.* **su'bah-dar'**, *su'bah-dar'* (sŭb-ā-dār'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *sūbahdār*, Per. *sūbah* a province + *dār* holding, keeping.] The chief native officer of a native company in the British army, his position being about equivalent to that of captain. *India*.

**sub-al'pine** (sŭb-āl'pīn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *subalpinus*.] *Bot. & Zool.* Inhabiting the somewhat high slopes and summits of mountains, in the next zone below the timber line.

**sub-al'tern** (sŭb-āl'tĕrn or, *esp. in sense 2*, sŭb-āl-tĕrn'), *a.* [F. *subalterne*, LL. *subalternus*; L. *sub* + *alternus* alternate.] **1.** Ranked below; subordinate; specif., *Mil.*, being below the rank of captain. **2.** *Logic.* Particular, with reference to a related universal or general; as, a *subaltern* proposition. — *n.* **1.** A person holding a subordinate position; specif., a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain. **2.** *Logic.* A subaltern proposition.

**sub'al-ter'nate** (sŭb-āl-tŭr'nāt), *a.* Succeeding by turn; successive. — **sub'al-ter'nation** (sŭb-āl'tĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.*

**sub'ant-arc'tic** (sŭb-ānt-ārk'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the antarctic circle.

**sub'a-que-ous** (sŭb-ā'kwĕ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Being under water, or beneath the surface of water; adapted for use under water. **2.** *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

**sub-arc'tic** (sŭb-ārk'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a region just without the arctic circle; approximately arctic.

**sub-ar'id** (-ār'īd), *a.* Moderately or slightly arid.

**sub'at'om** (sŭb-āt'ŭm), *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A component of an atom. — **sub-a-tom'ic** (sŭb-ā-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

**sub-au-di'tion** (sŭb-ō-dīsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *subauditio*.] Act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed; also, that which is so understood or supplied.

**sub-ax'il-la-ry** (sŭb-āk'sī-lā-rī), *a.* **1.** Under the axilla. **2.** *Bot.* Situated below or beneath the axil.

**sub-base'**, *n.* *Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, etc.

**sub-base'ment**, *n.* *Arch.* A basement or an underground story, or any of several, below the true basement.

**sub-bass'** (sŭb-bās'), *n.* Also **sub-base'**. *Music.* The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones, of an organ.

**sub-cal'i-ber**, or **-bre** (sŭb-kāl'ī-bĕr), *a.* **1.** Smaller than the caliber of a gun, as a *subcaliber* projectile, fired through a tube of small caliber clamped to, or inserted in, a gun in target practice. **2.** Of, pert. to, used in, or effected by, firing a subcaliber projectile; as, a *subcaliber* gun.

**sub'car'bide** (-kār'bīd; -bīd), *n.* Also **-bid**. *Chem. & Metal.* A carbide containing less than the ordinary proportion of carbon; as, *subcarbide* of iron, Fe<sub>2</sub>C.

**sub-car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-kār'tī-lāj'ī-nŭs), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* A *beneath* or *below* cartilage. *B* *Partially cartilaginous*.

**sub'ce-les'tial** (sŭb-sĕ-lĕs'chāl), *a.* Beneath the heavens; specif., *Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith.

**sub'cel'lar** (sŭb-sĕl'ĕr), *n.* A cellar beneath a story wholly or partly underground; usually, a cellar under a cellar.

**sub'chlo'ride** (-klŏ'rīd; -rīd), *n.* Also **-rīd**. *Chem.* A chloride having a relatively small proportion of chlorine.

**sub'class'** (sŭb-klās'), *n.* A primary division of a class; specif., *Biol.*, a category below a class and above an order.

**sub-cla'vi-an** (sŭb-klāv'ī-ān), *a.* [*Sub* + L. *clavis* a key. See **CLAVICLE**.] *Anat.* Under the clavicle; or pertaining to, the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle.

**subclavian artery**, *Anat. & Zool.*, the proximal portion of the main artery of the arm or fore limb. — *s. groove*, *Anat.*, either of two grooves (for the subclavian artery and vein) on the first rib. — *s. vein*, *Anat.*, the proximal portion of the main vein of the arm.

**sub'com-mit'tee** (sŭb-kŏm'īt'ĕ), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

**sub-con'scious** (sŭb-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mental operation, but not present in consciousness; as, *subconscious* reasoning. **2.** Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to that portion of the conscious field which falls without the range of attention. — **sub-con'scious-ly**, *adv.*

— **sub-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

**sub'con'tract** (sŭb-kŏn'trākt), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract.

**sub'con-trac'tor** (-trāk'tĕr), *n.* One who contracts with a contractor to perform part or all of the latter's contract.

**sub'cu-ta'neous** (sŭb-kŭ-tā-nĕ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Situated under the skin. **2.** To be used or introduced under the skin.

**sub'dea'con** (sŭb-dĕ'kŏn), *n.* *Ecccl.* An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon; specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, a minister belonging to an order next below that of deacon, who assists at the Eucharist; in the Eastern churches, a minister belonging to the highest of the minor orders.

**sub'di-vid'e'** (sŭb-dī-vīd'ĕ), *v. t. & i.* To divide again.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S

**sub/di-vi'sion** (süb'di-vízh'zñ), *n.* 1. Ac. of subdividing. 2. A part made by subdividing a thing.  
**sub-dom/i-nant** (süb-dóm't-nánt), *n.* *Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic.  
**sub-duce'** (-düks') *v. t.* [*L. subducere, -ductum; sub + duct'* (-dükt')] *ducere* to lead, draw.] 1. To withdraw. 2. *Math.* To subtract. — **sub-duc'tion** (-dük'shñ), *n.*  
**sub-due'** (süb-dü'), *v. t.*; — **DUED'** (-düd'); — **DU'ING.** [*OF. soduire* (*L. seducere*, with confusion of the prefix with *L. subdere* under; see *SEDUCE*), but confused with (probably) *L. subdere*, *p. p. subditus*, to subdue.] 1. To bring under; conquer by force or superior power, and bring into subjection; also, to vanquish; crush. 2. To overcome, as by persuasion, kindness, or other mild means. 3. To destroy the force of; as, drugs may *subdue* a fever. 4. To reduce; lower; hence: to tone down; soften; as, *subdued* voices. 5. To make mellow; to break, as land. — **Syn.** See *CONQUER*.  
**sub-du'er**, *n.* One that subdues.  
**sub-ed'i-tor** (süb'éd't-ter), *n.* An assistant editor, as of a periodical. — **sub-ed'i-to'ri-al** (-éd't-ri'ál); 57), *a.*  
**sub-e'qua-to'ri-al** (-ékwá-tó'ri-ál); 57), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a region just without the equatorial region.  
**sub'er-ate** (süb'ér-át), *n.* A salt or ester of suberic acid.  
**sub'er-ous** (süb'ér-ús), *a.* [*L. subereus* of the cork tree.] *Bot.* Suberose; pertaining to cork.  
**sub'er'ic** (süb'ér'ík), *a.* [*L. suber* cork tree.] Of or pert. to cork; specif., *Chem.*, designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, got from cork and various fatty oils.  
**sub'er-in** (süb'ér-in), *n.* [*L. suber* the cork tree.] *Chem.* A fatty or waxy substance characteristic of cork tissue.  
**sub'er-i-za'tion** (-i-zá'shñ; -i-zá'shñ), *n.* *Bot.* Conversion of the cell walls into cork tissue by development of suberin, commonly taking place in exposed tissues.  
**sub'er-ize** (süb'ér-íz), *v. t.*; — **IZED** (-ízd); — **IZ'ING** (-íz'ing). [*L. suber* cork.] *Bot.* To effect suberization of.  
**sub'er-ous** (-ús) *a.* [*L. suber* the cork tree.] *Bot.* Having sub'erous (-ús) a corky texture; suberized.  
**sub'ex-haust'** (süb'ég-zó'st'), *n.* *Mach.* A secondary exhaust in an internal-combustion engine to relieve the exhaust valve as the latter is about to open.  
**sub'fam'i-ly** (-fám'i-lí), *n.* *Biol.* A category below a family and above a genus.  
**sub-fus'cus** (süb-füs'kús), *a.* [*L. subfuscus, suffuscus*. See *sub*; *fuscus*.] Somewhat fuscous; dusky; dusky.  
**sub'ge'nus** (-jén'ús), *n.*; *pl.* -GENERA (-jén'ér-á). *Biol.* A category below a genus and above a species. — **sub'gen'er'ic** (-jén'ér'ík), *a.* — **ge-ner'i-cal-ly** (-i-kál-í), *adv.*  
**sub-gla'cial** (süb-glá'shál), *a.* Of or pert. to the bottom of a glacier; being beneath a glacier. — **sub-gla'cial-ly**, *adv.*  
**sub'group'** (süb'gróop'), *n.* A subordinate category.  
**sub'head'** (süb'héd'), *n.* Any of the heads under which each of the main divisions of a subject may be subdivided; also, a subdivision of a heading, as in a newspaper.  
**sub'head'ing**, *n.* A subhead.  
**sub-in'dex** (süb-in'déks), *n.*; *pl.* -DICES (-dí-séz). *Math.* A character affixed below to a symbol, to distinguish it in its class; thus, *a*, *b*, *c*, *z*, *n* have 0, 1, 2, *n* as *subindices*.  
**sub-in-fen'date** (süb-in-fú'dát), *v. t.* & *i.*; — **DAT-ED** (-dát-éd); — **DAT-ING** (-dát-ing). To make subinfundation of.  
**sub-in-fen-da'tion** (süb-in-fú-dá'shñ), *n.* *Feudal Law.* The granting of lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself; also, the relation or tenure of a vassal so holding land. — **sub-in-fen-da-to-ry** (-fú-dá-tó-ri), *n.*  
**sub-ir'ri-gate** (-ir'í-gát), *v. t.* To irrigate below the surface, as by a system of underground porous pipes.  
**sub'i-to** (süb'bé-tó), *adv.* [*It. & L.*] *Music.* In haste; quickly; rapidly.  
**sub-ja'cent** (süb-já'sént), *a.* [*L. subjacens*, *p. pr.* of *subjacere* to lie under.] Lying under; also, being lower, though not directly under. — **sub-ja'cen-cy** (-sén-sí), *n.*  
**sub'ject** (süb'jékt), *a.* [*OF. subget, subjet*, fr. *L. subiectus* lying under, subjected, *p. p.* of *subjicere, subicere*, to throw or place under; *sub + jacere* to throw.] 1. Under the power or dominion of another; specif., *International Law*, owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state. 2. Exposed; liable; prone; as, *subject* to temptation. 3. Being under the contingency (of); exposed (to); — used with *to*; as, *subject* to approval, debate, etc. 4. Obedient; submissive.  
**Syn.** Subordinate, incident, inferior; obnoxious. — **Subject**, *incident* are sometimes confused, but are correlative. — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. **Incident** applies to that to which anything is liable or exposed; **subject**, to that which is liable or exposed to something; as, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change. See *APT.*  
— **n.** 1. One under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of another or of something else. 2. Specif., one subject to a monarch or ruler; one who owes allegiance. 3. One subjected or submitted to any physical operation or process; specif., a dead body for dissection. 4. That concerning which anything is said or done; thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic. 5. *Gram.* The word or

word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed. 6. *Logic.* That term of a proposition indicating what the proposition signifies or characterizes; also, the idea or thing about which a judgment is made. 7. *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based. 8. *Fine Arts.* That which the artist aims to represent, as a scene, figure, group, etc. 9. *Philos.* A that of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere. **b** Hence: substance; substratum; esp., substantive reality; the real, conceived as material or essential being. **c** The thinking agent; the mind, ego, or reality of whatever sort, which supports, or assumes the form of, mental operations.  
**sub-ject'** (süb-jékt'), *v. t.* 1. Lit., to make subjacent. *Archaic.* 2. To bring under control or dominion; subdue; — usually used with *to*. 3. To expose; make liable; — used with *to*. 4. To submit; make accountable or subservient; also, to cause to undergo; — used with *to*.  
**sub-ject'ion** (süb-jék'shñ), *n.* Act of subjecting, or state of being subject; state of obedience or submissiveness.  
**sub-ject'ive** (-tív), *a.* 1. Of the nature of, or pert. to, a subject. 2. *Philos.* A pert. to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; real; objective (in the modern sense. See *OBJECTIVE*, 2 b). **b** Of, pert. to, or derived from, the ego, mind, or consciousness, or mental operation in contrast with external qualities and forces. 3. Hence: of, arising from, or concerned with, the individual mind; specif.: **a** Illusory; as, *subjective* appearances. **b** Excessively or moodily introspective; as, a *subjective* life. **c** *Lit. & Art.* Modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist. 4. *Gram.* Nominative. [*tive-ness, n.*]  
— **n.** A nominative. — **sub-ject'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-ject'ive-ty** (-tív-íz'm), *n.* 1. *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; subjective idealism; also, any theory which attaches great importance to the subjective elements in experience. 2. *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good is the realization of subjective experience or feeling. — **sub-ject'ive-ist**, *n.* — **sub-ject'ive-ism** (-tív-íz'm), *n.* — **sub-ject'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-ject'ive-ty** (-tív-íz'm), *n.* 1. *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; subjective idealism; also, any theory which attaches great importance to the subjective elements in experience. 2. *Ethics.* The doctrine that the supreme good is the realization of subjective experience or feeling. — **sub-ject'ive-ist**, *n.* — **sub-ject'ive-ism** (-tív-íz'm), *n.* — **sub-ject'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-ject'ive-ty** (-tív-íz'm), *n.* 1. *Metaph.* The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements; 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etc.; lofty; — said of an object, action, spectacle, etc. **4.** Elevated by joy; elate. *Poetic.* — **Syn.** See GRAND.

— *n.* That which is sublime, or the quality of sublimity; — usually used with *the*.

— *v. t.* — **LIMED'** (-līm'd') ; — **LIM'ING** (-līm'ing). **1.** Chem. To cause to sublime; hence, to purify. **2.** To elevate; exalt; heighten; refine. — *v. i.* Chem. To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. — **sub-lime'y, adv.**

**sub-lim'i-nal** (-līm'ī-nāl), *a.* [**sub-** + **L. limen** threshold.] *Psychol.* Below the threshold of consciousness; subconscious; — applied to incipient conscious states not yet sufficiently established to enforce recognition.

**sub-lim'i-ty** (sūb-līm'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* — **TIES** (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being sublime. **2.** That which is sublime.

**sub-lin'gual** (sūb-līn'gwāl), *a.* *Anat.* Under the tongue.

**sub-lu'nar** (sūb-lū'nār) } *a.* Situated beneath the moon;

**sub-lu-na-ry** (sūb-lū-nā-rī) } Hence: of or pert. to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly.

**sub/ma-rine'** (sūb'mā-rēn'), *a.* Being, acting, growing, or used under water in the sea.

**submarine armor or armour**, a diver's waterproof dress having a helmet into which air is pumped.

— *n.* A submarine boat; esp., a submarine torpedo boat.

**sub-max-il'la** (sūb'māk-sī'lā), *n.*; *pl.* — **LÆ** (-ē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* The lower jaw or mandible; the inferior maxillary bone.

**sub-max'il-la-ry** (sūb-māk'sī-lā-rī), *a.* *Anat.* Below the lower jaw; also, designating, or pertaining to, a salivary gland inside of and near the lower edge of the lower jawbone on either side. — *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-rīz). A submaxillary bone, gland, etc.

**sub-me'di-ant** (-mē'dī-ānt), *n.* *Mus.* The sixth tone of the scale, midway between the subdominant and upper tonic.

**sub-merge'** (sūb-mūrj'), *v. t.*; — **MERGED'** (-mūrj'd'); **MERG'ING** (-mūrj'ing). [**L. submergo, submersum; sub + mergere** to plunge.] **1.** To put under water; sink or plunge (anything) under water or other fluid. **2.** To cover with water; inundate. — *v. i.* To sink or plunge under water or other fluid; become submerged.

**sub-mer'gence** (-mūr'jēns), *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

**sub-mer'gible** (-mūr'jī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submerged. — *n.* A submarine.

**sub-merse'** (-mūr's'), *v. t.* [**L. submersus**, *p. p.* of **submergere**.] To submerge.

**sub-merseed'** (-mūr'st'), *a.* *Bot.* Growing under water.

**sub-mers'ible** (-mūr'sī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being submerged. — *n.* A submarine.

**sub-mer'sion** (-mūr'shūn), *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged; submergence.

**sub-me-tal'lic** (sūb'mē-tāl'ik), *a.* Imperfectly metallic.

**sub-miss'** (sūb-mīs'), *a.* [**L. submissus**, *p. p.* of **submittere**.] See **SUBMIT**.] Submissive; obsequious. *Archaic.*

**sub-mis'sion** (-mīsh'ūn), *n.* [**OF., fr. L. submitto** a letting down, lowering.] **1.** Act of submitting; esp., yielding to power or authority. **2.** State of being submissive; obedience; compliance.

**sub-mis'sive** (-mīs'iv), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; humble. — **Syn.** Obedient, compliant, subservient, passive. — **sub-mis'sive-ly, adv.** — **sub-mis'sive-ness, n.**

**sub-mit'** (-mīt'), *v. t.*; — **MIT'TED** (-ēd); — **MIT'TING**. [**L. submittere** to set under, let down, lower; **sub** under + **mittere** to send.] **1.** To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; — often used reflexively; as, to **submit** one's self to another. **2.** To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; refer. **3.** To offer as an opinion, or to affirm. — *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another; surrender. **2.** To yield or defer to the opinion or authority of another; acquiesce. **3.** To be subject or submissive; yield resignedly. — **Syn.** See **YIELD**.

**sub-mit'tal** (-mīt'tāl), *n.* Act of submitting.

**sub-mon'tane** (sūb-mōn'tān), *a.* [**sub-** + **L. mons, montis**, mountain.] Situated at the foot or near the base of a mountain or mountains. — **sub-mon'tane-ly, adv.**

**sub-mul'ti-ple** (sūb-mūl'tī-p'l), *n.* A number or quantity that divides another exactly. — **sub-mul'ti-ple, a.**

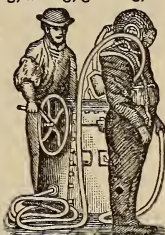
**sub-nor'mal** (-nōr'māl), *a.* Below the normal; less than normal.

**sub-o-ce-an'ic** (sūb-ō'shē-ān'ik), *a.* *Geol.* Situated, taking place, or formed, beneath the ocean. [*officer.*]

**sub/of-fi-cer** (sūb'ōf'fī-sēr), *n.* An under or subordinate.

**sub-or-bit'al** (-ōr'bī-tāl), *a.* Below the orbit (of the eye).

**sub/or'der** (sūb'ōr'dēr), *n.* *Biol.* A category of classification next below an order and above a family.



Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

**sub-or'di-nal** (sūb-ōr'dī-nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a suborder.

**sub-or'di-na-ry** (-nā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-rīz). *Her.* Any of several common heraldic bearings considered less important than an ordinary, as the *orle, bordure, canton*, etc.

**sub-or'di-nate** (sūb-ōr'dī-nāt), *a.* [**sub-** + **L. ordinatus**, *p. p.* of **ordinare** to arrange.] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; as, a *subordinate* species. **2.** Inferior in order, nature, importance, etc.; as, a *subordinate* position. **3.** Of, pert. to, or involving subordination or subordinates; submissive to authority; specif.: *Gram.* A joining word groups or words to others of dependent rank; subordinative or subordinating. See **CONJUNCTION**, **5. b** Subordinated or dependent, as a clause in certain constructions. See **CLAUSE**, *n.*, **2.**

**Syn.** Subordinate, subservient. That is subordinate which belongs to a lower class, order, or rank; that is subservient which is instrumental or useful, esp. in a subordinate capacity; as, poetry has two ends, of which the *subordinate* one is pleasure; talents *subservient* to the best interests of humanity.

— *n.* One who, or that which, is subordinate. — (-nāt), *v. t.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); — **NAT'ING**. **1.** To place in a lower order or class; make or consider as of less value or importance. **2.** To make subject or subservient. — **sub-or'di-nate-ly, adv.** — **sub-or'di-nate-ness, n.**

**sub-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of subordinating; quality or state of being subordinate.

**sub-or'di-na-tive** (-ōr'dī-nā-tiv), *a.* Tending to or expressing subordination; subordinating. See **CONJUNCTION**, **5.**

**sub-orn'** (sūb-ōrn'), *v. t.* [**F. suborner, L. subornare; sub** under, secretly + **ornare** to equip.] **1.** To procure privately or unlawfully, as a person by bribery to commit some crime; incite secretly; instigate. **2. Law.** To procure (another) to commit perjury. — **sub-orn'er, n.**

**sub-or-na'tion** (sūb'ōr-nā'shūn), *n.* **1. Law.** The act or crime of procuring a person to commit perjury. **2.** Act of procuring secretly or unlawfully.

**sub/phy'lum** (-fī'lūm), *n.* *Zool.* A primary division of a phylum. — **sub-phy'lar** (-fī'lār), *a.*

**sub-pœ'na, sub-pe'na** (sūb-pē'nā), *n.* [NL.] *L. sub* under + *poena* punishment.] *Law.* A writ or process commanding the person designated in it to attend court or appear under a penalty for failure. — *v. t.*; — **NAED** (-nāed); — **NA-ING. Law.** To serve or summon with a subpoena.

**sub/prin'ci-pal** (-prīn'sī-p'l), *n.* **1.** An under principal. **2. Music.** In an organ, an open diapason sub-bass. **3. Carp.** A secondary rafter or the like.

**sub/re'gion** (sūb'rē'jūn), *n.* *Zoögeog.* One of the primary divisions of a region. — **sub/re'gion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**sub-rep'tion** (sūb-rēp'shūn), *n.* [**L. subreptio, fr. subripere, subreptum.** See **SURREPTITIOUS**.] **1. Eccl.** Act of obtaining secretly or unlawfully, as through suppression of facts. **2.** A misrepresentation or an inference arising from it.

**sub/ro-gate** (sūb'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; — **GAT'ED** (-gāt'ēd); — **GAT'ING.** [**L. subrogatus**, *p. p.* of **subrogare**. See **SURROGATE**.] To put in the place of another, esp. as a creditor; substitute.

**sub/ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* A subrogating; specif., *Law*, the substitution of one for another as a creditor, the new creditor succeeding to the rights of the former.

**sub-scap'u-lar** (sūb-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the scapula; on, or pert. to, the under (in man the anterior) surface of the scapula.

**sub-scribe'** (sūb-skrīb'), *v. t.*; — **SCRIBED'** (-skrīb'd'); — **SCRIB'ING** (-skrīb'ing). [**L. subscribere, -scriptum; sub + scribere** to write.] **1.** To write underneath; sign (one's name) to a document. **2.** To sign with one's own hand; consent to (something written) by writing one's name beneath; as, to **subscribe** a bond. **3.** To attest by writing one's name beneath. **4.** To promise to give by writing one's name with the amount; as, to **subscribe** ten dollars. — *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a document. **2.** To give consent to something written, by signing; hence: to assent; agree; as, to **subscribe** to a statement. **3.** To set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something; hence, to give in pursuance of a promise so made. **4.** To promise, or to agree to take and pay for, something by subscribing one's name; as, to **subscribe** for a book. — **sub-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ēr), *n.*

**sub/scrip't** (sūb'skrīpt), *a.* [**L. subscriptus**, *p. p.*] Written underneath; as, *iota subscript*; — used specif., *Math.*, of a suffix or subindex. — *n.* Anything written below.

**sub-scrip'tion** (sūb-skrīp'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of subscribing. **2. Eccl.** The acceptance of articles or other tests tending to promote uniformity; esp., *Ch. of Eng.*, formal assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. **3.** That which is subscribed; specif.: **a** A signed paper. **b** The signature attached to a paper. **c** Consent or attestation by writing the name below. **d** A sum subscribed.

**sub/sec'tion** (sūb'sēk'shūn), *n.* A subdivision of a section.

**sub/se-quence** (sūb'sē-kwēns), **sub/se-quen-cy** (-kwēn-sī), *n.* Act or state of being subsequent.

**sub/se-quent** (sūb'sē-kwēnt), *a.* [**L. subsequens, -entis, p. pr. of subsequi** to follow, succeed.] **1.** Following in time,

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word, + combined with, = equals.



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order, or place; succeeding. **2.** Coming as a consequence; consequent. Cf. ANTECEDENT. — **sub-se-quent-ly**, *adv.*  
**sub-serve** (süb-sürv'), *v. t.*; -SERVED' (-sürvd'); -SERV'ING. To serve subordinately or instrumentally; to be subservient or instrumental to; promote.  
**sub-ser-vi-ence** (-sür'vi-éns), *n.* Quality or state of being **sub-ser-vi-en-cy** (-vi-én-si) subservient; hence: in a derogatory sense, servility; truckling.  
**sub-ser-vi-ent** (-sür'vi-ént), *a.* Fitted or disposed to subservise; subordinate; hence: servile; truckling. — **Syn.** See SUBORDINATE. — **sub-ser-vi-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **-ent-ness**, *n.*  
**sub-shrub** (süb'shrüb'), *n.* A plant somewhat shrubby or woody at the base. — **sub-shrub-by** (süb-shrüb'fī), *a.*  
**sub-sid-e'** (süb-sid'), *v. i.*; -SID'ED (-síd'éd); -SID'ING. [*L. subsidere; sub + sidere* to sit down, settle.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as leas. **2.** To tend downward; descend; sink. **3.** To fall into a state of quiet; cease to rage; become tranquil; abate.  
**sub-sid'ence** (-síd'éns; süb'si-déns), *n.* Act of subsiding.  
**sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly** (-síd'f-á-ri-lī), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner, position, or capacity.  
**sub-sid'i-a-ry** (süb-síd'f-á-ri), *a.* [*L. subsidiarius*. See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Furnishing aid; auxiliary; tributary; esp., aiding in an inferior position or capacity. **2.** Of, pert. to, or constituting a subsidy; depending on, or maintained by, a subsidy. — **Syn.** See AUXILIARY. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). **1.** One who, or that which, contributes aid or supplies; an auxiliary. **2. Music.** A subordinate theme or motive.  
**sub-si-dize** (süb'si-díz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-díd); -DIZ'ING (-díz'ing). To furnish or buy with a subsidy; as: **a.** To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy. **b.** To aid or promote, as a private enterprise, with public money.  
**sub-si-dy** (-dí), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dí). [*L. subsidium* the troops standing in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help.] **1.** Formerly, in England, money granted by Parliament to the crown and raised by special taxation. **2. a.** A sum granted by one state to another, as to aid in prosecuting a war. **b.** A government grant to assist a private enterprise deemed advantageous to the public; a subvention. **3.** Any gift made by way of financial aid. **Syn.** Subsidy, subvention, bounty. In ordinary usage, **subsidy** is the general term, and often carries a derogatory implication; **subvention** applies esp. to grants for artistic, literary, or scientific, rather than commercial, purposes; **bounty** emphasizes the idea of a premium.  
**sub-sist'** (süb-síst'), *v. i.* [*L. subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive; *sub + sistere* to stand.] **1.** To continue; retain the present state. **2.** To be; exist or continue to exist. **3.** To be maintained with food and clothing; live. **4.** To hold or have being through the existence of something else. — *v. t.* To support with provisions; feed.  
**sub-sist'ence** (-sís'téns), *n.* **1.** Act or condition of subsisting; specif.: a Being; existence. **b.** Continuance. *Now Rare.* **c.** Act of furnishing support to animal life. **2.** Means of support; provisions; livelihood; as, a meager *subsistence*. **3.** Inherency; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies. — **Syn.** See LIVING.  
**Subsistence Department.** *Mil.* A staff department of the United States army charged with the purchasing and issuing to the army of such supplies as make up the ration. It is commanded by an officer of the rank of brigadier general, called *commissary general*, and the department is popularly called the *Commissary Department*.  
**sub-sis'tent** (-tént), *a.* **1.** Having being. **2.** Inherent.  
**sub-soil'** (süb'soil'), *n.* The bed or stratum of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil. — *v. t.* To break up the subsoil of. — **sub-soil'er** (-ér), *n.*  
**sub-spec'ies** (-spé'shéz; -shí-éz), *n.* *Biol.* A subdivision of a species; a variety or race; a category (usually the lowest recognized in classification) ranking next below a species.  
**sub'stance** (süb'stáns), *n.* [*Fr. L. substantia*, *fr. substare* to be under or present, stand firm.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; that in which properties inhere; that which constitutes anything which what it is; real essence. **2.** The most important element in any existence; main part; essential import; purport; as, the *substance* of his remarks. **3.** Body; matter; material of a thing; hence: solidity; firmness; as, a fabric of little *substance*. **4.** Material possessions; estate; property; resources; as, to waste one's *substance*.  
**sub-stan'tial** (süb-stán'shál), *a.* [*Fr. substantiel*, *L. substantialis*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to substance; material. **2.** Not seeming or imaginary; real; true; as, a *substantial* good. **3.** Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; as, a *substantial* fence. **4.** Possessed of goods; moderately wealthy; responsible; as, *substantial* men. **5.** That is such in the main; as, a *substantial* victory. **6.** Considerable; large; as, a *substantial* gain. **7.** Important; essential; material. — *n.* That which is substantial. — **sub-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-stan'tial-ness**, *n.*  
**sub-stan'tial-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that constant realities underlie phenomena. — **-tial-ist**, *n.*

**sub-stan'ti-al'ity** (süb-stán'shí-ál'y-ít'), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial; esp., corporeity; materiality.  
**sub-stan'ti-ate** (-shí-át), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. **1.** To make real or existent. **2.** To establish the existence or truth of; verify. **3.** To put into substance or concrete form.  
**sub-stan'ti-a'tion** (-shí-át'shün), *n.* Act of substantiating; esp., act of proving; evidence; proof.  
**sub'stan-ti'val** (süb'stán-tí'vál; süb'stán-tív-ál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a substantive.  
**sub'stan-tive** (süb'stán-tív), *a.* [*L. substantivus*.] **1.** Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb to be. **2.** Independent; self-dependent. **3.** Enduring; solid; firm; substantial. **4.** Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the *law substantive*. **5.** *Dyeing.* Not requiring a mordant. — *n.* *Gram.* A noun or name; part of speech which names something that exists, or some object of thought. — **sub'stan-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub'stan-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**sub'stan-tiv-ize** (süb'stán-tív-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZ'ING (-íz'ing). To convert into, or use as, a substantive.  
**sub'sta'tion** (süb'stá'shün), *n.* A subordinate station, esp. any of several stations subsidiary to a central station.  
**sub-sti-tu-ent** (süb-stí-tú-ént), *n.* [*L. substituens*, *p. pr. See SUBSTITUTE*.] *Chem.* Any atom, group, or radical substituted for another.  
**sub'sti-tute** (süb'stí-tüt), *n.* [*L. substitutus*, *p. p. of substituere* to put under, put in the place of; *sub + statuere*. See STATUTE.] **1.** One who, or that which, is put in place of another person or thing, as a teacher, a drug, etc. **2.** Specif., one who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. — *v. t.*; -TUT'ED (-tüt'éd); -TUT'ING. To put in the place of another person or thing; exchange. — *v. i.* To act or serve as substitute.  
**sub'sti-tu'tion** (-tüt'shün), *n.* Act of substituting, or state of being substituted. [*substitution*.]  
**sub'sti-tu'tion-a-ry** (-tüt'shün-á-ri), *a.* Of or pert. to **sub'sti-tu'tive** (süb'stí-tütív), *a.* Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making, or capable of, substitution.  
**sub-strat'um** (süb-strá'tüm), *n.*; *pl. L. -TA (-tá), E. -TUMS (-tümz)*. [*L., neut. of substratus*, *p. p. of substernere* to strew under; *sub + sternere* to strew.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies or supports something. **2. Agric.** The subsoil. **3. Metaph.** A permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena; substance.  
**sub-struc'tion** (süb-strük'shün), *n.* [*L. substructio, fr. substruere, substruere*, to build beneath; *sub + struere* to build.] *Arch.* An underbuilding; a foundation.  
**sub-struc'ture** (-strük'tür), *n.* **1. Arch.** = SUBSTRUCTION. **2.** An understructure; groundwork. — **sub-struc'tur-al**, *a.*  
**sub-sume'** (-süm'), *v. t.*; -SUM'ED' (-sümd'); -SUM'ING (-süm'ing) [*sub + L. sumere* to take.] To take up or include under, as individual under species, or particular under universal.  
**sub-sump'tion** (-sümp'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of subsuming, or state of being subsumed. **2.** That which is subsumed, as a minor clause or premise. **3. Scots Law.** In former procedure, the minor premise containing an affirmation of the accused's guilt, a narrative of the material facts, etc.  
**sub-sump-tive** (-sümp'tív), *a.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or containing a subsumption.  
**sub-tan'gent** (süb-tán'jént), *n.* *Geom.* The intercept on the axis of abscissas between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.  
**sub-tem-per-ate** (-tém'pér-át), *a.* *Geog.* Slightly temperate; of or pert. to the colder parts of the temperate zone.  
**sub'ten'ant** (süb'tén'ánt), *n.* One who rents from a tenant; specif., a sublessee. — **sub'ten'ant-cy** (-án-si), *n.*  
**sub-tend'** (süb-ténd'), *v. t.* [*L. subtendere; sub + tendere* to stretch, extend.] **1.** To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the chord *subtends* an arc. **2. Bot.** To inclose or embrace in its axil; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.  
**sub-tense'** (süb-téns'), *n.* [*See SUBTEND, TENSE, a.*] *Geom.* A subtending line.  
**subter**. [*L. subter, also subter, adv. & prep.*] A prefix denoting below, beneath, underneath, less than; — opposed to *super*.  
**sub-ter-fuge** (süb'tér-füj), *n.* [*Fr., fr. LL. subterfugium, fr. L. subterfugere* to flee secretly, escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee.] A device, plan, or the like, for escape or concealment; an artifice used to escape censure or justify opinions or conduct; evasion. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.  
**sub'ter-rane** (-tér-án), *n.* **1.** A cave or underground room. **2. Geol.** The bed rock or rocks of a particular formation.  
**sub'ter-ra-ne-an** (-étné-án), *a.* [*L. subterraneus; sub + ter'ra-ne-ous* (-üs) [*terra earth*].] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; hence: hidden; secret.  
**sub'tile** (süb'tíl; sü't'íl), *a.* [*L. subtilis*.] Subtle. *Now Rare.* See SUBTLE. **Syn.** — **sub'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **-tile-ness**, *n.*  
**sub'til'i-ty** (süb'tíl'y-ít'), *n.* Subtlety. *Rare.*  
**sub'til-ize** (süb'tíl-íz; sü't'íl-íz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ízd); -IZ'ING (-íz'ing). To make subtle; refine. — *v. i.* To use subtlety.  
**sub'til-ty** (süb'tíl-ty; sü't'íl-ty), *n.* Subtlety.  
**sub'til'tle** (süb'tí't'l), *n.* A secondary or subordinate title;

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, mak'ér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, ónnect; úse, úmte, úrn, úp, circúts, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thin; náture, verdúre (87);



hence, a main book title repeated in a subordinate position, as over the first page of text.

**sub'tle** (süt'li), *a.*; -TLER (-lēr); -TLEST (-lĕst). [OF. *soutil*, later *subtil*, *L. subtilis*.] **1.** Thin; tenuous; not dense or gross; rare; delicate; as, the *subtle* air; a *subtle* pleasure. **2.** Skillfully or cunningly devised; ingenious; clever; sometimes, crafty; sly; as, a *subtle* deception. **3.** Nicely discriminating; discerning; shrewd; penetrating; as, a *subtle* mind. **4.** Skillful; expert. — **sub'tle-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Subtle, subtil.* *Subtle* is now commoner than *subtile* and tends to displace it in all senses. See *SHREWD*.

**sub'tle-ry** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-tīz). **1.** Quality of being *subtle*; specif.: a *Cunning*; *artfulness*. **b** *Mental acuteness*; *nicety of discrimination*. **2.** Something *subtle*. — **Syn.** See *DELICACY*.

**sub'tly** (süt'li), *adv.* In a *subtle* manner.

**sub-ton'ic** (süb-tön'ik), *a.* *Phon.* Voiced, or sonant, as a voiced consonant, but not consisting of pure vocal tone as does a vowel. Cf. *TONIC*. — ***n.*** **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound. **2.** *Music.* The seventh tone of the scale.

**sub-trac't** (süb-träkt'), *v. t.* [*L. subtractus*, *p. p.* of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw; *sub* + *trahere*. See *TRACT*.] To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole or one number from another; deduct. — **Syn.** See *DEDUCT*. — **sub-trac't'er**, *n.*

**sub-trac'tion** (-träk'shün), *n.* **1.** Act or operation of subtracting. **2.** *Math.* Act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another. The sign of subtraction is [-], read *minus*.

**sub-trac'tive** (-tīv), *a.* **1.** Tending or able to subtract. **2.** *Math.* Having the negative or minus sign [-].

**sub'tra-hend'** (süb'trā-hënd'), *n.* [*L. subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted.] *Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.

**sub-treas'ur-y** (süb-trĕzh'ūr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -URIES (-īz). A subordinate treasury; specif., a branch treasury of the United States. — **sub'treas'ur-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**sub-trop'ic-al** (-tröp'ik) *l. a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating **sub-trop'ic-al** (-i-käl) *ing.* the **sub-trop'ics** or regions bordering on the tropical zone.

**sub'u-late** (süb'ü-lät), *a.* [*NL. subulatus*, fr. *L. subula* an awl.] Awl-shaped; linear and tapering to a fine point.

**sub'urb** (süb'ürb), *n.* [OF. *suburbe*, *L. suburbium*; *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town; a smaller place adjacent to a city; in *pl.*, the region on the confines of any city or large town. **2.** Hence: the confines; outer part.

**sub-ur'ban** (süb-ür'bän), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, suburbs. — ***n.*** A suburbanite.

**sub-ur'ban-ite**, *n.* A dweller in the suburbs.

**sub-ur'bi-ca'ri-an** (-bi-kä'ri-än), *a.* [*LL. suburbicarius*, equiv. to *L. suburbanus* suburban.] Designating the six dioceses in the suburbs of Rome subject to the Pope as metropolitan bishop, or the provinces subject to him as patriarch; or of pert. to these dioceses or provinces.

**sub-ven'ed** (süb-vĕn'), *v. t.*; **sub-ven'ed'** (-vĕnd') -VEN'ING (-vĕn'ing). [*L. subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up; *sub* under + *venire* to come.] To come under as a support; happen by way of relief or aid.

**sub-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of coming to the aid of some one; support; help. **2.** A government aid or bounty; subsidy. — **Syn.** See *SUBSIDY*.

**sub-vert'sion** (-vür'shün), *n.* [*L. subversio*. See *SUBVERT*.] **1.** Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; overthrow; utter ruin; destruction. [*L.* That which subverts.

**sub-vert'sive** (süb-vür'siv), *a.* Tending to subvert.

**sub-vert'** (-vürt'), *v. t.* [*L. subvertere, subversum*; *sub* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; overthrow; ruin utterly. **2.** To pervert; corrupt. — **Syn.** See *OVERTURN*. — **sub-vert'er**, *n.* — **sub-vert'i-ble**, *a.*

**sub'way** (süb'wä'), *n.* An underground way or gallery; esp., *U. S.*, an electric railroad under the street surface.

**suc'ce-da'me-um** (sük'sĕ-dä'nĕ-üm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA (-ä). [*NL.* fr. *L. succedaneus* substituted.] A substitute. — **suc'ce-da'me-ous** (-üs), *a.*

**suc'ceed'** (sük-sĕd'), *v. t.* [*L. succedere, cessum*, to go under, go up, follow, be successful; *sub* + *cedere* to go along.] **1.** To come after; be successive or consequent to; follow. **2.** To follow in order; come next after; hence, to take the place of. — ***v. i.*** **1.** To come after; come next in the usual or prescribed course; follow; hence, to come next in possession; — often used with *to*. **2.** Specif., to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant. **3.** To descend, as an heirloom; devolve. *Rare*. **4.** To be successful; prosper. — **Syn.** See *FOLLOW*. — **suc'ceed'er**, *n.*

**suc'cen'tor** (sük-sĕn'tĕr), *n.* [*L.* an accompanier in singing, fr. *succinere* to sing, to accompany; *sub* under, after + *canere* to sing.] A precursor's deputy in some cathedrals.

**suc'cess'** (-sĕs'), *n.* [*L. succensus*. See *SUCCEED*.] **1.** Succession; sequence. *Obs.* **2.** That which comes after; hence; consequence; issue; outcome; result; as, an ill *success*. **3.** Favorable termination of anything attempted; *achievement*.

of a proposed object. **4.** A thing or person achieving success or favor, as a book, play, actor, etc. *Colloq.*

**suc'cess'ful** (-fööol), *a.* Resulting or terminating in success; gaining or having gained success; often, having attained wealth, position, or the like. — **Syn.** *Happy, prosperous, fortunate.* — **suc'cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **suc'cess'ful-ness**, *n.*

**suc'ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ün), *n.* [*L. successio*. See *SUCCEED*.] **1.** Act of succeeding; sequence; as, a *succession* of disasters. **2.** *Law.* The change in legal relations by which one person takes the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. **3.** Specif., act or right of succeeding to a throne; as, the War of the Spanish *Succession*. **4.** A series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule; as, a *succession* of kings. **5.** A series of descendants; lineage; race; and descent.

**Syn.** *Succession, sequence, series.* *Succession* may apply to things of any sort that follow in the order of time or place; *sequence* is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a *series* is a succession of objects of similar nature, or standing to each other in similar relations.

**suc'ces'sion-al** (-ĕl), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession; in a regular order; consecutive. — **suc'ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**suc'ces'sive** (-sĕs'iv), *a.* Following in order or in uninterrupted course; consecutive. — **Syn.** See *CONSECUTIVE*. — **suc'ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **suc'ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

**suc'ces'sor** (-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* [OF. & *L. successor*. See *SUCCEED*.] One who, or that which, succeeds, or follows; one who takes the place and part which another has left.

**suc'ci-nate** (sük'si-nät), *n.* A salt or ester of succinic acid.

**suc'cinct'** (sük-sĭnk't), *a.* [*L. succinctus*, *p. p.* of *succingere* to gird below or from below, tuck up; *sub* + *cingere* to gird.] **1.** Girded. *Archaeol.* **2.** Compressed into a narrow compass; concise; terse. — **Syn.** *Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic.* See *CONCISE*. — **suc'cinct-ly**, *adv.* — **cinct'ness**, *n.*

**suc'cino-to'ri-um** (sük'sĭnk-tĕr'i-üm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ä). [*LL.* fr. *L. succingere* to gird.] A vestment resembling a mantle, worn by the Pope in certain solemnities.

**suc'cin'ic** (sük-sĭn'ik), *a.* [*L. succinum, succinum*, amber, prob. fr. *succus, succus*, juice, sap.] *Chem.* **1.** Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, (CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, in amber, turpentine, lignite, etc., and also produced artificially. **2.** Pert. to or designating a similar and isomeric acid, CH<sub>3</sub>CH(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, of artificial origin.

**suc'cor**, **suc'cour** (sük'ĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *succurre, succourre*, fr. *L. succurrere* to run under, run to aid, help; *sub* + *currere* to run.] To help or relieve in difficulty, want, or distress; relieve. — **Syn.** *Aid, assist, comfort.* — ***n.*** **1.** Aid; help; assistance; relief. **2.** One who, or that which, succors.

**suc'cor-a-ble**, **suc'cour-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being succored; admitting of relief. [*Chicory.*]

**suc'co-ry** (sük'ĕ-ri), *n.* [From *OF. cicorĕe*. See *CHICORY*.]

**suc'co-tash** (-täsh), *n.* [AM. INDIAN *m'sickquash* maize not crushed or ground.] Beans and corn (kernels of maize) boiled together.

**suc'cu-bus** (-ü-büs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [*NL.* fr. *L. succubare* to lie under; *sub* + *cupare* to lie down.] A demon or fiend; esp., a lascivious spirit supposed to have sexual intercourse with mortals by night. Cf. *INCUBUS*, **1.**

**suc'cu-lence** (-lĕns) } *n.* [See *SUCCELUENT*.] Quality or **suc'cu-len-cy** (-lĕn-sī) } condition of being succulent.

**suc'cu-lent** (-ü-lĕnt), *a.* [*L. succulentus, succulentus*, fr. *succus, succus*, juice.] **1.** Juicy; specif., *Bot.*, having juicy or watery tissues. **2.** Fig., full of mental nourishment or fresh interest; not dry or jejune. — **suc'cu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**suc'cumb'** (sü-küm'), *v. i.* [*L. succumbere*; *sub* + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] To yield; submit; give way.

**suc'cuss'** (-küs'), *v. t.* To shake; perform succession upon.

**suc'cus-sa'tion** (sük'ü-sä'shün), *n.* = *SUCCESSION*.

**suc'cus'sion** (sü-küs'ŷün), *n.* [*L. succussio*, fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up; *sub* under + *quater* to shake.] Act of shaking; specif., *Med.*, a shaking of the body to ascertain if fluid is present in the thorax.

**suc'cus'sive** (sü-küs'iv), *a.* Characterized by a shaking, esp. an up-and-down, motion, as in earthquakes.

**such** (süch), *a.* [*AS. swelc, swilc, swyrc.*] **1.** Of that or the like kind; like; similar; as, we never saw *such* scenery.

*Such* is often used emphatically to note the kind or quality (often understood) as extreme or of a high degree; as, *such* a boy! I shall have *such* a time! When used before an attributive adjective, *such* is adverbial in force.

**2.** Having the quality or character specified; as, *such* was the agreement. **3.** The same; — used with *as*; as, *such* wealth as his. **4.** Certain; — representing the person or object as already particularized, or serving in place of its specific name.

— *pron.* Such a person or thing; — commonly used with plural reference; as "the father of *such* as dwell in tents."

κ = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



**suck** (sūk), *v. t.* [AS. *sūcan*.] **1.** To draw (a liquid) by the mouth; draw by exhausting the air. **2.** To draw liquid from by the mouth; as, to suck an orange; specif., to draw milk from (the mother, breast, etc.) with the mouth. **3.** To draw by any process like sucking; inhale; absorb; as, to suck in air. **4.** To suckle; to nurse. — *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum, as with the mouth. **2.** To draw milk from the breast or udder. **3.** To draw air; — used of a pump which fails to draw fluid because of low water or a defective valve.

— *n.* **1.** Act of sucking; suction. **2.** That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specif., milk drawn from the breast. **3.** Hence: a small draft; a sip. *Collog.*

**suck'er** (ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sucks. **2.** Specif., a suckling; a sucking animal. **3.** Any of a family (*Catostomidae*) of fresh-water fishes related to the carp. **4.** In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding; specif., a mouth or organ adapted for sucking or adhering; or both. **5.** The bucket of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket (see *suction pump*). **6.** A pipe through which anything is drawn. **7.** a A shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. **b Bot.** A haustorium. **8.** A sponging person; a parasite; sponge; also, a person easily duped; greenhorn. *Collog.* or *Slang*. [from suckers, or shoots.] — *v. t.* To strip the suckers from (tobacco, etc.). — *v. i.* To suck'fish' (fish'), *n.* **1.** A remora. **2.** A California fish (*Caularchus macrandricus*) which clings to rocks, etc., in tide pools with a sucker on the under side of the body.

**suck'le** (sūk'lē), *v. t.*; —*LED* (-l'ēd); —*LING* (-l'ing). [Freq. of *suck*.] To give suck to. — *v. i.* To nurse; suck.

**suck'ling** (-l'ing), *n.* A child or animal before it is weaned.

**suc'crate** (sū'krāt), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See *SUGAR*.] *Chem.* = SACCHARATE **b**.

**su'cre** (soo'krā), *n.* [Sp. (Amer.), after the South American patriot Antonio José de Sucre.] A silver coin and the monetary unit of Ecuador, now worth 48.7 cents. U. S. **su'crose** (sū'krōs), *n.* [F. *sucre* sugar. See *SUGAR*.] *Chem.* Cane sugar, or saccharose; by extension, any saccharose.

**suc'tion** (sūk'shūn), *n.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air.

**suction pump.** The common pump, in which the water, etc., to be raised is forced by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under the retreating bucket on the upstroke, reflux being prevented by a valve in the pipe. See *PUMP*. **suc-to'ri-al** (sūk-tō'ri-āl), *a.* **1.** Fitted for sucking; serving to adhere or draw up fluid by suction. **2.** Provided with suckorial organs; living by sucking.

**Su'da-nese'** (soo'dā-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sudan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of the Sudan. The Sudanese comprise, besides Arab tribes, Hamites and numerous groups of Negro and Negroid tribes.

**su-dā'ri-um** (sū-dā'ri-ūm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). [L.] A sweat cloth; a handkerchief, specif., that of the legendary St. Veronica, on which Christ is said to have impressed his portrait; hence, a veronica, or portrait of Christ.

**su-dā'ry** (sū'dā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *sudarium*, fr. *sudare* to sweat.] A sudarium.

**su-dā'tō'ri-um** (sū'dā-tō'ri-ūm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). [L.] A hot-air bath; also, a room where hot-air baths are given.

**su-dā'tō-ry** (sū'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudare* to sweat.] **1.** Sweating; perspiring. **2. Med.** Inducing or promoting perspiration; sudorific; diaphoretic. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A hot-air bath; sudatorium.

**sudd** (sūd), *n.* [Ar. *sadd* barrier.] The floating vegetation which often obstructs navigation in the White Nile.

**sud'den** (sūd'n; -ēn), *a.* [OF. *sodain*, *sudain*, fr. L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden.] **1.** Happening or coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen; as, *sudden death*. **2.** Hastily prepared, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid; as, a *sudden departure*. **3.** Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Obs.* or *R.* **4.** Come upon unexpectedly. *Archaic.* — *Syn.* Unexpected, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for.

— *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Obs.* or *R.* — *n.* An unexpected occurrence. *Obs.*, *etc. in*: all of a sudden, on a sudden, etc., suddenly.

**sud'den-ly**, *adv.* In a sudden or unexpected manner.

**sud'den-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sudden.

**su'dor** (sū'dōr), *n.* [L.] Sweat; perspiration; exudation.

**su'dor-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to sweat; caused by sweat; as, *sudoral eruptions*.

**su'dor-if'er-ous** (-if'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *-ferous*.] Producing or secreting sweat. — *ous-ness*, *n.*

**su'dor-if'ic** (sū'dōr-if'ik), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *-fic*.] Causing or inducing sweat. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

**suds** (sūdz), *n. pl.* Soapy water, esp. when frothy.

**suds'y** (soo'dz'), *a.* Resembling suds; frothy; foamy.

**sue** (sū), *v. t.*; *sued* (sūd); *sue'ing* (sū'ing). [OF. *suire* (3d sing. pres. *suir*, *suit*), fr. L. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, *secutus*, to follow.] **1.** To follow with entreaty; solicit. *Obs.* **2.** To seek after; pay court or suit to; woo. **3. Law.** a To go to (a court) to get legal redress therein. **b** To seek justice or

right from (a person) by legal process; prosecute judicially. **c** To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; gain by legal process.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make request (for); make application; petition; entreat; plead. **2.** To pay suit; woo. **3. Law.** To take legal proceedings in court; seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue for damages*.

**suède** (swā; F. swéd), *n.* [F. *Suède* Sweden.] A kind of leather, usually lambskin, tanned or shaved so as to leave an unressed surface.

**su'et** (sū'ēt; 24), *n.* [Dim. fr. OF. *sue*, *seu*, L. *sebum*.] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when tried out, forms tallow. — *su'et-y* (-y), *a.* *Syn.* An assimilated form of *sue*.

**su'ffer** (sū'fēr), *v. t.* [OF. *suffrir*, *sofrir*, fr. L. *sufferre*; *sub* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); submit to with distress or grief. **2.** To sustain; bear up under. **3.** To experience; as, to *suffer loss or damage*. **4.** To allow; permit; tolerate; as, to *suffer one to remain*. — *Syn.* Bear, support. See *ALLOW*. — *v. i.* **1.** To undergo pain of body or mind. **2.** To sustain loss or damage; as, his business *suffered* heavily. **3.** To undergo punishment, esp. of death.

**su'ffer-a-ble** (-ā-blē), *a.* That may be suffered, or tolerated; endurable. — **su'ffer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **su'ffer-a-bly**, *adv.*

**su'ffer-ance** (-āns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of suffering. *Nov R.* **2.** A pain endured; a misery. *Obs.* **3.** Loss; damage; injury. *Obs.* **4.** Patient endurance; patience; long-suffering. **5.** Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; leave. — *Syn.* See *PERMISSION*.

**su'ffer-er** (ēr), *n.* One who suffers.

**su'ffer-ing**, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, a pain endured; a distress, loss, or injury incurred.

**su'f'ic'ent** (sū'fis'; -fīz'), *v. t.*; —*FICED*' (-fīst'; -fīzd'); —*FIC'ING* (-fīz'ing); —*fīz'ing*. [OF. *souffire*, F. *suffire* (cf. *suffisant* p. pr.), L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, avail for, suffice; *sub* under + *facere* to make.] To satisfy; content. — *v. i.* To be enough; be adequate.

**su'f'i'cien-cy** (sū'fis'hēn-si), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate; adequacy. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity. **3.** Adequate substance or means; competency. **4.** Conceit; self-confidence.

**su'f'i'c'ient** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *sufficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate; enough. **2.** Qualified; fit; competent. **3.** Able to meet obligations; responsible. *Obs.* or *R.* — *Syn.* See *ADEQUATE*. — **if'i'c'ient-ly**, *adv.*

**su'f'ix** (sū'fīks'), *n.* [L. *suffixum*, neut. of *suffixus*, p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, affix; *sub* + *figere* to fix.] A letter, letters, syllable or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning.

**su'f'ix'** (sū'fīks'), *v. t.* To add or annex to the end.

**su'f'ix'ion** (-fīks'hūn), *n.* Suffixing, or state of being suffixed.

**su'f'late'** (-flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *sufflatu*, p. p. of *sufflare*; *sub* + *flare* to blow.] To blow up; inflate; inspire. *Rare.*

**su'f'lo-cate** (sū'fō-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; —*CAT'ED* (-kāt'ēd); —*CAT'ING*. [L. *suffocatus*, p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* + *foeces* throat.] To kill or die by stoppage of respiration; *stifle*; smother; choke; also, to extinguish, as fire.

**su'f'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.

**su'f'lo-ca-tive** (sū'fō-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to suffocate.

**Suf'folk** (sūf'fōk), *n.* [From *Suffolk* County, England.]

One of an English breed of heavy work horses, esp. for farms.

**suff'ra-gan** (sūf'rā-gān), *a.* [F. *suffragan*, fr. LL. *suffraganeus*, confused with L. *suffragans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote. See *SUFFRAGE*.] **1.** Assistant; as, a *suffragan bishop*. **2.** Of or pert. to a suffragan bishop. — *n. Eccl.* A suffragan bishop.

**suff'rage** (-rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium*.] **1.** A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or a trust; assent; vote. **2.** The right or act of voting in political matters; the franchise. **3. Eccl. An intercessory prayer or petition, esp. a short one.**

**suff'ra-ge'tte** (sūf'rā-jēt'), *n.* A woman who advocates woman suffrage. *Canl.* — **suff'ra-ge'ttism**, *n. Canl.*

**suff'ra-gist** (sūf'rā-jīst), *n.* **1.** A voter. **2.** A person having certain opinions on political suffrage; specif., a person favoring the extension of political suffrage to women.

**suff'ri-mi-gate** (sū'fū'mī-gāt'), *v. t.* [L. *suffumigatus*, p. p. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below.] To apply fumes or smoke to; fumigate. — **mi-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*

**suff'fuse'** (sū'fūz'), *v. t.*; —*FUSED*' (-fūzd'); —*FUS'ING* (-fūz'ing). [L. *suffusus*, p. p. of *suffundere* to overspread. See *SUB*; *FUSE*.] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint.

**suff'u'sion** (-fū'zhūn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of suffusing, or state of being suffused. **2.** That which suffuses or with which a thing is suffused. [adherent of *Suffism*.]

**Su'fi** (soo'fē), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *ṣūfī* wise, pious, devout.] An

**Su'fism** (soo'fīz'm), *n.* A system of Mohammedan mysticism, developed, esp. in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. — **Su'fist'ic** (soo'fīst'ik), *a.*

**āle**, *senāte*, *cāre*, *ām*, *āccount*, *ārm*, *āsk*, *sofāz*; *ēve*, *ēvent*, *ēnd*, *rečnt*, *makēr*; *īce*, *īll*; *ōld*, *ōbey*, *ōrb*, *ōdd*, *ōfīt*, *ōnnect*; *chair*; *go*; *sing*; *īnk*; *then*, *thin*; *nature*, *verdure* (87);



**sug'ar** (shōōg'ēr), *n.* [*F. sucre, fr. Ar. sukkar, fr. Skr. çar-karā* sugar, gravel.] 1. A sweet carbohydrate, colorless or white when pure, chiefly derived from the sugar cane and the sugar beet. It dissolves in about half its weight of water and forms fine monoclinic crystals melting at 160° C. (320° F.). Chemically, it is C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>. 2. By extension, any of a class of sweet carbohydrates, regarded chemically as ketonic or aldehyde derivatives of higher alcohols. Some of the most important sugars are: cane sugar (see def. 1), *glucose* or grape sugar, *fructose* or fruit sugar, *lactose* or milk sugar, and *maltose* or malt sugar. 3. Short for MAPLE SUGAR. *Local, U. S. & Canada.* 4. Compliment or flattery used to cover something obnoxious. *Obs. or Colloq.*



Sugar Cane.

— *v. t.* 1. To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; mix sugar with. 2. To sweeten (something distasteful) by pleasant or soft words, as of flattery. — *v. i.* To form or make sugar.

**sugar beet.** A variety of beet cultivated extensively for the sugar yielded by its large white root.

**sug'ar-ber'ry**, *n.* = HACKBERRY.

**sugar cane.** A grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) extensively cultivated in warm regions for its sugar. It is a stout, tall perennial, with an ample terminal panicle. See *Illustr.* above.

**sug'ared** (shōōg'ēr'd), *a.* Sweetened; fig., sweet; honeyed. [of being sugary.]

**sug'ar-i-ness** (-ēr-i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state.

**sugar loaf.** a A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conoidal, now rarely made. b Something shaped like a sugar loaf, as a hat or a hill. — *su'gar-loaf*, *a.*

**sugar maple.** A maple (*Acer saccharum*), of the eastern United States, having smooth gray bark. Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar. 2. Any of several related maples having a sweet sap.

**sugar pine.** See PINE.

**sug'ar-plum'** (shōōg'ēr-plūm'), *n.* A sweetmeat; bonbon.

**sug'ar-y** (-ī), *a.* Like, containing, or consisting of, sugar; tasting of sugar; sweet; honeyed.

**sug-gest'** (sūg-jēs't'), *v. t.* [*L. suggestus*, *p. p.* of *suggere* to put under, furnish, suggest; *sub* under + *gerere* to carry.] To present (a matter, problem, etc.), usually indirectly, to the mind; intimate; hint. — *v. i.* To give rise to or present ideas through association. — *su-g-ges't'er*, *n.*

**sug-gest'i-ble** (-jēs'ti-b'l), *a.* Easily influenced by suggestion; readily serving to suggest. — *su-g-ges't-i-bil'i-ty*, *n.*

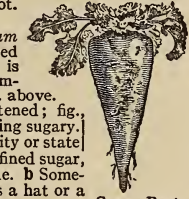
**sug-ges'tion** (-jēs'chūn), *n.* 1. A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly, as through association of ideas. 2. That which is suggested; an intimation; a hint. 3. *Psychol.* a The action of one idea upon another resulting in their connected appearance in consciousness, as in processes of association. b The entrance into the mind of an idea or intimation, originated by some external fact or word which tends to produce an automatic response or reaction; as, hypnotic suggestion.

**Syn.** Intimation, hint. — **Suggestion, hint.** A suggestion is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; the word sometimes implies a prompting to evil; a hint is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion, and often suggests lack of candor; as, his suggestion that the journey might overtax your strength, I took as a hint that he would like to go himself.

**sug-ges'tive** (-jēs'tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to suggest; pertinent to or containing a suggestion; stimulative of thought. 2. Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, indecent, etc. — *su-g-ges'tive-ly*, *adv.* — *su-g-ges'tive-ness*, *n.*

**su'i-cid'al** (sū'i-sīd'āl), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, suicide. — *su'i-cid'al-ly*, *adv.*

**su'i-cide** (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [*L. sui* of one's self + *-cide*, 2.] 1. Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; self-murder. 2. Ruin of one's own interests. 3. [*L. sui* of one's self + *-cide*, 1.] One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se. — *v. i.* To commit suicide. *Colloq.*



Sugar Beet.



Sugar Maple. a. a Detached Flower; b Inflorescence.

**su'i gen'e-ris** (sū'i jēn'ē-ris). [*L.*] Of his, her, its, or their, own kind; unique, peculiar.

**su'i ju'ris**. [*L.*, in one's own right.] *Law.* Of full legal capacity, as disting. from the limited capacity of those under some legal disability, as infancy.

**su'ine** (sū'in; -ēn), *n.* A mixture of oleomargarine with lard or other fat. It is used as a substitute for butter.

**su'unt** (sū'unt; swint), *n.* [*F.*] A greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting largely of potassium salts of organic acids mixed with fatty substances; — called also *yolk*. It is removed in washing and is a source of potash.

**suit** (sūt), *n.* [*OF. suite, sieute, F. suite, fr. vivre* to follow. See *SUE*.] 1. Act of suing; a seeking by entreaty or solicitation; entreaty; solicitation; special, solicitation in marriage; wooing. 2. a *Feudal Law.* Act of following or attending a superior, his court, or the like; also, those who do so. b *Law. Orig.*, the following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence: an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice. 3. A company of attendants or followers; a retinue; suite. 4. = SUITE, 3. 5. *Playing Cards.* One of the four sets of cards in a pack. 6. A number of things used together; a set; as, a *suit* of armor. Often, short for *suit of clothes*. — *Syn.* See *PIR-VES*.

— *v. t.* 1. To fit; adapt; accommodate. 2. To be fitted or adjusted to accord with; befit. 3. To meet the desires of; please; satisfy. — *v. i.* To agree; accord; be fitting; correspond; — usually used with *with* or *to*. — *Syn.* Comport, tally, match, answer, become.

**suit'a-ble** (sū't'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; proper; becoming. — *Syn.* Fitting, accordant, agreeable, correspondent, consonant, congruous, consistent. See *RIT*. — *su-it'a-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *suit'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *su-it'a-ble*, *adv.*

**suite** (swēt), *n.* [*F.*] 1. Obs. or rare var. of SUIT (in various senses). 2. A retinue, or company of attendants, as of a person of position; a suit. 3. A connected series or succession of objects; set; suit; as, a *suite* of rooms. 4. *Music.* a An old instrumental form, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys. b A modern instrumental form, free as to the character and number of its movements.

**suit'ing** (sū't'ing), *n.* Among tailors, cloth suitable for making suits of clothes; — chiefly in *pl. Cant.*

**suit'or** (sū't'ēr), *n.* One who sues; esp.: a A wooer; lover; — now used only of men. b *Law.* A party in a suit.

**sul'cate** (sū'l'kāt), *a.* [*L. sulcatus*, *p. p.* of *sulcare* to furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows. — *sul'cat-ed* (-kāt-ēd), *a.* [*sulcate*; also, a *sulcus*.]

**sul-ca'tion** (sūl-kā'shūn), *n.* A furrowing or state of being furrowed; groove; fissure; esp., *Anat.*, any furrow on the surface of the brain separating convolutions.

**sul'fate, sul'fide, sul'fur**, etc. *Vars.* of SULPHATE, etc.

**sulk** (sūlk), *v. i.* [See SULKINESS.] To be sulky or sullen. — *n.* State of being sulky; a sulky mood or humor; — often in *pl.*

**sul'k-y** (-ī), *adv.* In a sulky manner.

**sul'k-i-ness** (sūl'kī-nēs), *n.* [For *sulkenness*, *fr. AS. solean* slothful, remiss, deriv. of *æsolean* to be weak or slothful.] Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

**sul'k-y** (sūl'kī), *a.*; **sul'k-ER** (-kī-ēr); -*EST*. [See SULKINESS.] Moodily silent; sullen; morose; ill-humoredly unsociable. — *Syn.* See SULLEN.

**sul'ky**, *n.*; *pl.* SULKIES (-kīz). [From 1st SULKY, *a.*; — because for one only.] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person. — *a.* Having wheels and a seat for the driver; — said of various agricultural machines; as, *sulky* cultivator.

**sul'len** (sūl'ēn), *a.* [Through *OF. fr. L. solus* alone.] 1. Disposed to be alone; hence: gloomily silent; morose; sulky. 2. Gloomy; dismal; melancholy; as, a *sullen* sky. 3. Heavy; dull; sluggish; as, a *sullen* stream. 4. Malignant; baleful; as, a *sullen* gaze. — *sul'len-ly*, *adv.* — *len-ness*, *n.* **Syn.** Sour, sulky, glum, surly, morose, saturnine, crabbed, splenetic, peevish, fretful, petulant, moody, austere, churlish. — **Sullen, sulky, glum, surly, morose, saturnine, crabbed, splenetic.** One is sullen who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill-humored; one is sulky who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is glum who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness. **Surly** adds to *sullen* the idea of churlishness or gruffness; **morose** suggests a sour austerity. **Saturnine** implies a gloomy taciturn and heavy disposition; **crabbed** suggests a crusty or peevish moroseness; **splenetic** adds to *morose* the implication of malice or spite.

**sul'lens** (-ēnz), *n. pl.* Sullen mood or humor; sulks. *Obs.*

**sul'ly** (-ī), *v. t. & i.*; -*LIED* (-īd); -*LYING*. [*AS. sylian*, *fr. sol mire*.] To soil; tarnish; stain; defile. — *n.*; *pl.* -*LIES* (-īz). Soil; tarnish; stain.

**sulph-ar-se-nate** (sūlf-ār'sē-nāt), *n.* = THIOARSENATE.

**sulph-ar-se-nide** (-nīd; -nīd), *n.* Also **-nid**. *Chem.* A compound which is both a sulphide and an arsenide.

**sul'phate** (sūl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid. — *v. t.*; **SUL'PHAT-ED** (-fāt-ēd); **SUL'PHAT-ING** (-fāt-ing). 1. To treat or impregnate with sulphuric acid or a



sulphate; to convert into sulphate. **2. Elec.** To form a deposit of a whitish scale (probably  $Pb_2SO_4$ ) on (the plates of a storage battery). — *v. i.* To become sulphated.

**sul'phat-ize** (-fāt-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing).

To convert into sulphate, as sulphide ores by roasting.

**sul'phide** (-fid; -fid), *n.* Also **phid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of sulphur; — formerly called *sulphuret*. Binary compounds of sulphur with the acid-forming elements bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and oxygen, are not usually called sulphides.

**sul'phite** (-fit), *n.* **1. Chem.** A salt or ester of sulphurous acid. **2. A person** who is spontaneous and original in his actions of thought and conversation. **Cl. BROMIDE, 2. Slang.** — **sul-phit'ic** (sül-fit'ik), *a. Slang.*

**sul'pho-nal** (sül'fō-nāl), *n.* *Pharm.* A colorless or white crystalline compound,  $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$ . It is an efficacious hypnotic.

**sul'phone** (sül'fōn), *n.* [*G. sulfon.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds of the general formula  $R-SO_2-R'$ , containing sulphuryl united with two hydrocarbon radicals.

**sul'phon'ic** (sül-fōn'ik), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the group  $SO_2OH$ .

**sulphonic acid**, any of the acids containing the sulphonic group, and regarded as derived from sulphuric acid by replacement of hydroxyl or from sulphurous acid by replacement of hydrogen.

**sul-pho'ni-um** (-fō'nī-ūm), *n.* [*sulphur + ammonium.*] *Org. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent radical, SH.

**sul'phur** (sül'fūr), *n.* [*L., better sulphur.*] *Chem.* A non-metallic element occurring native and combined. Symbol, S; at. wt., 32.07. Native sulphur occurs in yellow orthorhombic crystals, in masses, crusts, and powder. H., 1.5-2.5; sp. gr., 2.06 (when pure). Sulphur burns in air with a blue flame and suffocating odor. It is used in making gunpowder, matches, etc., for bleaching, and in medicine, etc. **2. Any** of numerous yellow or orange pieridine butterflies.

— *v. t.* To treat with sulphur; sulphurize.

**sul'phu-rate** (-fū-rāt), *a.* Of or pert. to sulphur; sulphureous. — (-rāt), *v. t.* To sulphurize.

**sul'phu-rā'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.* A sulphurizing, or state of being sulphurized.

**sul'phu-rā'tor** (-rā'tēr), *n.* An apparatus for sulphurizing.

**sul'phur-bot'tom** (sül'fūr-bōt'ūm), *n.* A finback whale, or



Sulphur-bottom. (436)

rorqual (*Balenoptera musculus*), of the North Atlantic, the largest of all whales.

**sul'phu'reous** (sül-fū'rē-ūs), *a.* Like sulphur; sulphurous. — **sul-phu'reous-ly**, *adv.* — **sul-phu'reous-ness**, *n.*

**sul'phu-ret** (sül-fū-rēt), *n.* A sulphide. **Obsol.**

**sul'phu-ret'**, *v. t.*; -RET'ED (-rēt'ēd) or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To combine or impregnate with sulphur.

**sul'phu'ric** (sül-fū'rik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing sulphur, esp. in a higher valence.

**sulphuric acid**, a heavy, corrosive, oily liquid,  $H_2SO_4$ , colorless when pure, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol*.

**sul'phur-ize** (sül-fū-rīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with sulphur or any of its compounds; specif., to fumigate or bleach with sulphur fumes. — **sul'phur-iz-a'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**sul'phur-ous** (sül-fū-rūs; sül-fūr'ūs; the second pron. is common in chem., as in sulphu'rous acid, etc.), *a.* **1. Of, pert. to, or containing sulphur, esp. in a lower valence.** **2. Like sulphur or some sulphur compound; fig., heated; fiery.** **sulphurous acid**, an acid,  $H_2SO_3$ , not known in the free state, but forming a series of salts (the *sulphites*).

**sul'phury** (sül-fū-rī), *a.* Resembling sulphur.

**sul'phur-yl** (-il), *n.* The radical  $SO_2$ .

**sul'phy'drate** (sül-fī'drāt), *n. Chem.* A hydrosulphide.

**sul'phy'dric** (-drīk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the weak acid better known as *hydrogen sulphide*.

**sul'tān** (sül'tān), *n.* [*F., fr. Ar. sultān* sultan, dominion.] **1. A ruler or sovereign, esp. of a Mohammedan state; a title of any Mohammedan prince; specif. [Often cap.] the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah.** **2. A one of a domestic breed of pure white fowls, with legs and toes heavily feathered.** **b A sultana** (bird).

**sul-tā'na** (sül-tā'nā; -tā'nā), *n.* [*It.*] **1. The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan.** **2. A mistress, esp. of a royal personage.** **3. A kind of seedless raisin produced near Smyrna in Asia.** **4. Also sultana bird.** A purple gallinule. [*Office of a sultan.*]

**sul'tan-ate** (sül'tān-āt), *n.* The rule, dominion, territory, or authority of a sultan.

**sul'tan-ship**, *n.* Office of a sultan; sultanate.

**sul'try** (sül'trī), *a.*; **SUL'TRI-ER** (-trī-ēr); -TRI-EST. [*From*

*sweltry*.] **1. Oppressively hot.** **2. Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air.** — **sul'tri-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

**Su-lu'** (sōō-lōō'), *n.* [*Malay Suluk.*] A member of the most prominent tribe of the Moro tribes, occupying the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language.

**sum** (sūm), *n.* [*OF. same, some, fr. L. summa, fr. summus* highest.] **1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; amount or whole number or quantity.** **2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely.** **3. The chief points or thoughts when viewed together; substance; compendium.** **4. Maximum amount; utmost degree; hence: height; completion.** **5. Arith.** A problem to be solved; an example.

**Syn. Sum, amount, total, whole, number, quantity.** **Sum** denotes the result of simple addition; **amount** implies a result reached by accumulation; as, the *amount* of one's purchases. **Total** and **whole** suggest completeness of result, while *total* often further implies magnitude. **Number**, rather than *sum*, is used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except as to things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present, a *small amount* of cotton; but not, a *small amount* of apples.

**Quantity** may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when measurable in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples.

— *v. t.*; **SUMMED** (sūmd); **SUM'MING**. **1.** To cast up, as a column of figures; add together; ascertain the totality of; — usually used with *up*. **2.** To condense; recapitulate briefly; — usually used with *up*; as, to *sum up* the evidence. — *v. i.* To recapitulate; pass in review the chief points, as of an argument; — commonly used with *up*.

**su'māk** (sū'māk; shōō'māk), *n.* Also **sumach**. [*F. sumac, fr. Ar. summaq.*] **1. Any of a large genus** (*Rhus*) of anacardiaceous shrubs and trees, including, besides those commonly called sumacs, the poison dogwood, poison ivy, etc.; also, the wood of any species. **2. A material** used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the shredded or powdered leaves, peduncles, etc., of various sumacs (esp. *R. coriaria*).

**Su-ma'tran** (sōō-mā'trān), *a.* Of or pert. to Sumatra or its inhabitants. — *n.* An inhabitant of Sumatra.

**sum'bul** (sūm'būl; sōōm'bōōl), *n.* Also **sum'bal** (-bāl). [*Per.*] The root of an Asiatic apiaceous plant (*Ferula sumbul*), used as a tonic and antispasmodic.

**Su-me'ri-an** (sū-mē'rī-ān), *a.* Also **Su-mi'ri-an** (sū-mē'-). Of or pert. to Sumer, an ancient region of lower Babylonia (or, according to some, equivalent to Babylonia), or its inhabitants or their language. — *n.* A native of Sumer; also, the language of the Sumerians, or one attributed to them.

**sum'ma-ri-ly** (sūm'ā-rī-lī), *adv.* In a summary manner.

**sum'ma-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being summary.

**sum'ma-rize** (sūm'ā-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ing). To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly. — **sum'ma-ri-z'a'tion** (-rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **sum'ma-riz'er** (-rīz'ēr), *n.*

**sum'ma-ry** (-rī), *n., pl. -RIES (-rīz). [*F. sommaire, or L. summarium, fr. L. summa sum.*] An abstract, or compendium, of a fuller account; abridged statement. — **a. 1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; concise; as, a *summary* statement of facts. **2. Done** without delay or formality; quickly executed. — **Syn.** Short, brief, succinct.*

**sum-ma'tion** (sūm-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; addition; also, an aggregate.

**sum'mer** (sūm'ēr), *n.* One who sums or does sums.

**sum'mer**, *n.* [*F. sommier* a rafter. See **SUMPTER**.] A large horizontal beam or stone; as: **a** A lintel. **b** A stone cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, etc. **c** A principal floor timber, as a girder. **d** A horizontal longitudinal timber in a framing.

**sum'mer**, *n.* [*AS. sumor, summer.*] In any region, the season of the year in which the sun shines most directly; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator, summer popularly includes June, July, and August. — *v. i.* To pass the summer. — *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer.

**summer flounder**. A large flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) of the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the Carolinas, having dark ocellated spots on the body.

**sum'mer-house**' (-hous'), *n.* A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, providing a cool retreat in summer.

**sum'mer-sault**, -set. Vars. of SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET.

**sum'mer-tide**' (-tīd'), *n.* Summer time.

**sum'mer-y** (sūm'ēr-ī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, summer.

**sum'mit** (sūm'it), *n.* [*F. sommet, dim. of OF. som, sum, top, fr. L. summum top, fr. summus highest.*] The top; highest point of; utmost elevation; zenith.

**sum'mon** (sūm'mōn), *v. t.* [*OF. summondre, semondre, fr. L. summonere to remind privately; sub + monere to admonish, warn.*] **1.** To call, bid, or cite; send for. **2.** To cite by authority; notify or command to come or appear, as in court. **3. Mil.** To call upon to surrender, as a fort. **4.** To rouse or excite; — often used with *up*. — **mon-er**, *n.*

**sum'mons** (-mōnz), *n., pl. -MONSES (-mōnz-ēz; -zēz). [*OF. summonse, semonse, fr. semondre to summon.*] **1.** Act of summoning; a call by authority to appear at a place named or to attend to some duty. **2. Law.** A citation or warning*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccōunt, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōib, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnāte, ūm, ūp, cōcurs, menī; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; gō; sing, iŋk; then, theny, nature, verdure (87);

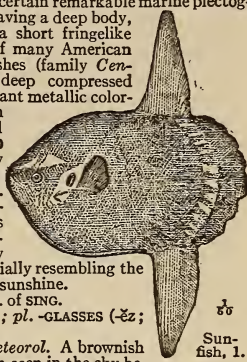


to appear in court; specif.: a *Common-law Practice*. The original writ by which an action was begun. It is now superseded in both England and the United States by: b A written notification to be served on a person, and warning him to appear in court and answer to the plaintiff upon pain of judgment for default in so doing. 3. *Mil.* A demand to surrender. — *v. t.* To summon. *Rare or Colloq.*  
**sump** (sŭmp), *n.* [E. dial.] 1. *Mining.* a The lowest portion of a shaft, below the working levels, into which the water drains. b An excavation smaller than, and ahead of, the regular work in driving a tunnel or sinking a shaft.  
 2. A reservoir at the lowest point in the oil-circulating system of an internal-combustion engine.  
**sump/si-mus** (sŭmp'si-mŭs), *n.* [L., we have taken, fr. *sumere* to take.] A correct form or usage which should, in strict accuracy, replace an old error; hence, a pedanticly correct form or usage. Cf. **MUMPSIMUS**.  
**sump'ter** (sŭmp'tēr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* the driver of a pack horse; akin to OF. *sommier* a pack horse, L. *sag-marius*, fr. *sagma* a pack saddle, Gr. *σάγμα*.] An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens.  
**sump'tu-a-ry** (-tj-ā-rī), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, fr. *sumere*, *sumptum*, to spend; *sub* + *emere* to take, buy.] Pert. to or regulating expense or expenditure.  
**sump'tu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense.] Involving large expense; costly; hence: luxurious; splendid. — **sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**sun** (sŭn), *n.* [AS. *sunne*.] 1. The luminous heavenly body the light of which constitutes day; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve. Symbol, ☉ or ☼. The mean distance of the sun from the earth is estimated to be about 93,100,000 miles, its linear diameter 866,300 miles, and its mass 334,500 times that of the earth. Its mean density is about one fourth that of the earth. Its period of rotation is about 25 days at the equator, but decreases toward the poles. 2. Any heavenly body like our sun, esp. one that is, like it, the center of a system. 3. Sunshine. 4. Sunrise; hence: day; also, sunset; as, from *sun to sun*, from sunrise to sunset. 5. A year. *Rare.* 6. That which resembles the sun, as in splendor or importance; any source of light, warmth, or animation.  
 — *v. t.*, **SUNNED** (sŭnd); **SUN'NING**. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in or as in the sun. [sun's rays.]  
**sun bath**. *Med.* Therapeutic exposure of the body to the sun's beam.  
**sun'beam**' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.  
**sun'bird**' (-bŭrd'), *n.* 1. Any of numerous small brilliantly colored singing birds (family *Nectarinidae*), native of Africa, southern Asia, the East Indies, and Australia, somewhat resembling humming birds. 2. The sun bitters.  
**sun bitters**. Either of two peculiar Central and South American birds (*Eurypyga helias* and *E. major*) allied to the herons, rails, and cranes.  
**sun'bon'net** (sŭn'bŏn'ēt; 24), *n.* A projecting bonnet worn by women and children as a protection against the sun.  
**sun'bow**' (-bŏ'), *n.* A rainbow; an iris.  
**sun'burn**' (-bŭrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin, from exposure to the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.  
**sun'burst**' (-bŭrst'), *n.* A burst of sunlight; hence: something likened to this; as, a diamond *sunburst*.  
**sun'dae** (sŭn'dā), *n.* = COLLEGE ICE.  
**sun dance**. A ceremonial dance in honor of the sun as a divine power; specif., the great annual rite of certain North American Indians, esp. of the Siouan tribes.  
**Sun'day** (-dā), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg*; *sunne*, gen. *sunnan*, the sun + *dæg* day; — being anciently dedicated to the sun.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath. **Syn.** **Sunday**, **Sabbath**. **Sunday** is the name of the first day of the week; **Sabbath** designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with **Sunday** only in Christian usage, the Jewish Sabbath falling on Saturday. As a designation of the day, **Sunday** is preferred to **Sabbath**.  
**Sunday, or Sabbath, school**. A school held on Sunday for religious instruction; also, its members collectively.  
**sun'der** (sŭn'dēr), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *sundrian* (in comp.), or *sundrian*, fr. *sundor* asunder.] To disunite; part; divide; sever. — **Syn.** See **PART**. — *n.* A separation into parts; division; severance. — *in sunder*, into parts.  
**sun'der-ance** (-āns), *n.* Act of dividing or separating.  
**sun'dew**' (-dē'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Drosera*) of carnivorous bog-inhabiting herbs, having viscid glands on their leaves, by means of which they capture and digest small insects. 2. Any plant of the sundew family (*Droseraceae*).  
**sun'dial**' (-dī'āl), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style.  
**sun disk**. *Egypt. Archæol.* A symbol of the sun god, Ra, a winged disk, often adorned with the ureas.  
**sun dog, or sun'dog**', *n.* 1. A parhelion. 2. A fragmentary rainbow; a small rainbow near the horizon.



Sun Disk.

**sun'down**' (sŭn'daun'), *n.* 1. Sunset. 2. A kind of broad-brimmed sun hat worn by women.  
**sun'dries** (-drīz), *n. pl.* Sundry small things or items.  
**sun'drops**' (-drŏps'), *n.* Any of several evening primroses (genus *Kneiffia*, esp. *K. fruticosa*). Their flowers open in sunlight.  
**sun'dry** (-drī), *a.* [AS. *syndrig* separate, special, several.] Several; divers; more than one or two; various.  
**sun'fish**' (-fish'), *n. 1.* A certain remarkable marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) having a deep body, truncated behind, and a short fringelike caudal fin. 2. A Any of many American perchlike fresh-water fishes (family *Centrarchidae*), having a deep compressed body, and usually a brilliant metallic coloration; esp., the common sunfish, or pumpkin seed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). b The basking shark. c Any large jellyfish.  
**sun'flow'er** (-flou'ēr), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Helianthus*) of asteraceous plants with large yellow-rayed flower heads. 2. Any of various plants superficially resembling the above or opening in the sunshine.  
**sung** (sŭng), *pret. & p. p. of SING.  
**sun'glass**' (sŭn'glās'), *n.; pl. -GLASSES (-ĕz; 24). A burning glass.  
**sun'glow**' (-glō'), *n.* *Meteorol.* A brownish yellow or rosy flush, often seen in the sky before sunrise or after sunset, due to interference of solar rays scattered or diffracted from particles in the atmosphere.  
**sun god**. *Myth.* A god representing the sun or one of its aspects, as Ra, Shamash, Helios, etc.  
**sunk** (sŭnk), *pret. & p. p. of SINK.  
**sunk fence**, a ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha-ha. — *s. panel*, a panel forming a shallow recess below the face of surrounding surface. [body of water.]  
**sunk'en** (sŭnk'n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a sun'less, *a.* Destitute of sun, or sunlight. — **-less-ness**, *n.*  
**sun'light**' (sŭn'lit'), *n.* The light of the sun.  
**sun** (sŭn), *n., or sunn hemp*. [Hind. *san*, fr. Skr. *çana*.] 1. An East Indian fibaceous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*), with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers. 2. The valuable fiber of this plant, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags, etc.  
**Sun'na, Sun'nah** (sŭn'nā), *n.* [Ar. *Sunnah*.] Lit., usage; tradition; — applied orig. to the sayings and doings of Mohammed conforming to the Koran, and hence, to collections of moral and legal traditions supplementing the Koran.  
**sun'ni-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sunny.  
**Sun'nite** (-ī), *n.* [From **SUNNA**.] A member of that one of the two main divisions of Mohammedans which acknowledges the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed. Cf. **SHIITE**.  
**sun'ny** (sŭn'ī), *a.; -NI-ER; -NI-EST*. 1. Of or pert. to, proceeding from, or like the sun; hence: shining; bright; cheerful; genial. 2. Exposed to the sun.  
**sun'rise** (-rīz'), *n.* 1. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; also, the time of such appearance. 2. The east.  
**sun'ris'ing** (-rīz'īng), *n.* Sunrise (sense 1).  
**sun'set**' (sŭn'sēt'), *n.* 1. The descent of the sun below the horizon with the accompanying atmospheric effects; also, the time of such descent; evening. 2. The west.  
**sun'set'ting**, *n.* Sunset (sense 1).  
**sun'shade**' (-shād'), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays; specif.: a A small parasol. b An awning.  
**sun'shine**' (-shīn'), *n.* 1. The sun's light, or the place where it shines; the sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or their warmth and light. 2. Anything warm and cheering like the sun; brightness.  
**sun'shin'y** (-ī), *a.* 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant. 2. Beaming with good spirits; cheerful.  
**sun spot, or sun'spot'**, *n.* One of the dark spots that appear periodically on the sun's surface, and are usually visible only with the telescope. Their appearance is accompanied by loss of light, sometimes of heat, and often by magnetic storms on the earth.  
**sun'stroke**' (sŭn'strŏk'), *n. Med.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat and marked by sudden prostration, with symptoms like those of apoplexy.  
**sun'struck**', *a.* Overcome by, or affected with, sunstroke.  
**sun'up**' (sŭn'ŭp'), *n.* Sunrise. *Colloq. or Dial.*  
**sun'ward** (-wĕrd'), *a.* Facing the sun.  
**sun'ward, sun'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.  
**sun'wise**' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a watch lying face upwards.***



Sun fish, 1.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bŏn; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word, + combined with. = equals.



**sup** (sŭp), *v. t.*; **SUPPED** (sŭpt); **SUP'PING**. [AS. *sŭpan* to drink.] **1.** To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; sip. **2.** To treat with supper. *Obs.* — *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a sip. — *v. i.* **1.** To take food, esp. liquid food, into the mouth a little at a time; sip. **2.** To eat the evening meal; take supper.

**supe** (sŭp), **su'per** (sŭ'pĕr), *n.* A stage supernumerary.

*Theat. Cant.*

**su'per** (sŭ'pĕr), *n.* [See **SUPER**.] An unusually large or excellent grade, quality, size, degree, or the like; also, an object of such a grade, quality, etc.

**su'per-** (sŭ'pĕr-). [L. *super* over, above.] A prefix denoting: **1.** In reference to place, above, over, on.

Examples: *superimpose*, to impose over or on; *superterrestrial*, over the earth.

**2.** As to degree, rank, authority, amount, etc., beyond, over, over and above, more than, in addition to.

Examples: *supernatural*, over and above what is natural; *superhuman*, over or beyond what is human, etc.

**3. Chem.** That the ingredient indicated is present in a large, or unusually large, proportion; as in *superphosphate*. The more definite preñes *per-, bi-, di-, acid*, etc., are now generally preferred.

**su'per-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to surmount.] Capable of being overcome; surmountable.

**su'per-a-bound'** (-ă-bound'), *v. i.* To be very abundant or exuberant; abound to an unusual degree.

**su'per-a-bun'dant** (-bun'dănt), *a.* Abounding to excess; redundant. — **a-bun'dance** (-dăns), *n.* — **-dant-ly**, *adv.*

**su'per-add'** (-ăd'), *v. t.* To add over and above; annex, as something extrinsic. — **su'per-ad-di'tion** (-ă-dish'ŭn), *n.*

**su'per-al'tar** (sŭ'pĕr-ăl'tĕr), *n.* *Eccl.* A small portable slab of consecrated stone which may be used on an unconsecrated or a wooden altar. **b** Erroneously, a retable.

**su'per-an-nu-ate** (-ăn'ŭ-ăt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-ăt'ĕd); **-AT'ING**. [*super* + L. *annus* a year.] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity; — chiefly in *p. p.*, *superannuated*. **2.** To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity. — **su'per-an-nu-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

**su-perb'** (sŭ-pĕrb'), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus*.] **1.** Grand; magnificent; stately; as, a *superb* edifice. **2.** Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture. — **Syn.** See **GRAND**. — **su-perb'ly**, *adv.* — **su-per'bness**, *n.*

**su'per-cal-en-der** (sŭ'pĕr-kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* A calendar consisting of a stack of very highly polished rolls, used to give an extra finish to paper, etc. — **su'per-cal'en-der**, *v. t.*

**su'per-car'go** (sŭ'pĕr-kăr'gŏ), *n.* An officer in a merchant ship in charge of the commercial concerns of the voyage.

**su'per-cil'i-a-ry** (-sil'ŭ-ă-ri), *a.* [L. *supercilium* eyebrow.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the eyebrow; supraorbital; as, a *superciliary* line of color on a bird.

**su'per-cil'i-ous** (-ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* eyebrow, pride; *super* over + *cilium* an eyelid.] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous. — **Syn.** See **ARROGANT**. — **-cil'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-cil'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**su'per-class'** (sŭ'pĕr-kłăs'), *n.* *Bot. & Zool.* A category equal to or below a subphylum and above a class.

**su'per-cool'** (sŭ'pĕr-kŏol'), *v. t. & i.* *Phys. Chem.* To cool below the freezing point without solidification. [**NOUGHT**.]

**su'per-dread'nought'** (sŭ'pĕr-drĕd'nŏt'), *n.* See **DREAD-SUPER-EM'IENT**.

**su'per-em'i-nent** (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *supereminens*, p. pr. of *supereminere*. See **SUPER**; **EMINENT**.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence. — **su'per-em'i-nence** (-ĕnt'ŭ-nĕns), *n.* — **su'per-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**su'per-er'o-gate** (-ĕr'ŏ-găt), *v. i.*; **-GAT'ED** (-găt'ĕd); **-GAT'ING**. [L. *supererogatus*, p. p. of *supererogare* to spend over and above.] To do more than duty requires.

**su'per-er'o-ga'tion** (-gă'shŭn), *n.* Act of supererogating; performance of more than is required by duty only.

**su'per-e-rog'a-tive** (-ĕ-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *a.* Supererogatory.

**su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry** (-ĕ-rŏg'ă-tŏ-ri), *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity; as, *supererogatory* services.

**su'per-fam'i-ly** (sŭ'pĕr-făm'ŭ-lŭ), *n.* *Bot. & Zool.* A category of classification next above a family.

**su'per-fec'un-da'tion** (-fĕk'ŭn-dă'shŭn; -fĕk'ŭn-dă'shŭn), *n.* *Physiol.* Fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition.

**su'per-fe'tate** (-fĕ'tăt), *v. i.* [L. *superfetare*; *super* above, over + *fetare* to bring forth.] *Physiol.* To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring. — **su'per-fe-ta'tion** (-fĕ-tă'shŭn), *n.*

**su'per-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'ŭl), *a.* [L. *superficialis*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or su'face; lying on or near the surface; shallow. **2.** Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not profound; shallow; as, *superficial* knowledge. — **-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **-cial-ness**, *n.*

**su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty** (-ŭ-ăl'ŭ-tŭ), *n.*; **pl.** **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being superficial; also, a superficial quality, character, or the like.

**su'per-fi'ci-a-ry** (-fĭsh'ŭ-ă-ri), *a.* = **SUPERFICIAL**. **1.**

ăle, senătë, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărrn, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; fĕc, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnĕct; ŭse, ănĭte, ărn, ăp, cĭrĕvs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;

**su'per-fi'ci-es** (-fĭsh'ŭ-ĕz; -fĭsh'ĕz), *n.* [L.; *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape.] The surface; the exterior part, superficial area, or face.

**su'per-fine** (sŭ'pĕr-fĭn), *a.* **1.** Very fine; extra fine. **2.** Very subtle or delicate; too nice. — **su'per-fine'ness**, *n.*

**su'per-flu'i-ty** (-floo'ŭ-tŭ; 86), *n.*; **pl.** **-ITIES** (-tĭz). State of being, or that which is, abundant beyond what is needed. — **Syn.** *Superabundance*, *redundancy*. See **EXCESS**.

**su'per-flu-ous** (sŭ-pŭr'floo-ŭs; 86), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; excessive. **2.** Having more than is wanted or sufficient. *Rare.* — **Syn.** *Useless*, *redundant*, *needless*. — **-flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.* [**TRON**.]

**su'per-fŏ-ta'tion** (sŭ'pĕr-fĕ-tă'shŭn), *n.* [**TRON**.]

**su'per-fuse'** (-fŭz'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *superfusus*, p. p. of *superfundere*.] To pour or be poured over or on something.

**su'per-heat'** (-hĕt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To overheat. **2. a** To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. **b** To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it has more than enough heat to remain a dry gas at the given pressure. — **su'per-heat'er**, *n.*

**su'per-heat'** (sŭ'pĕr-hĕt'), *n.* The extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also, the range of temperature passed through.

**su'per-hu'man** (-hŭ'măn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine. — **Syn.** See **SUPERNATURAL**. — **-hu-man'i-ty** (-hŭ-măn'ŭ-tŭ), *n.* — **-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

**su'per-im-pose'** (-im-pŏz'), *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else. — **su'per-im-po-si'tion** (-im-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

**su'per-in-cum'bent** (sŭ'pĕr-in-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* Lying or resting on something else. — **su'per-in-cum'bence** (-bĕns), *n.*

**su'per-in-cum'bĕn-cy** (-bĕn-sŭ), *n.*

**su'per-in-duce'** (-dŭs'), *v. t.* To bring in or on as an addition to something; bring about as an added quality.

**su'per-in-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

**su'per-in-tend'** (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *superintendere*. See **INTEND**.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; oversee with the power of direction; supervise.

**su'per-in-tend'ence** (-tĕn'dĕns), *n.* Act of superintending; supervision. — **Syn.** *Oversight*, *care*, *direction*.

**su'per-in-tend'en-cy** (-tĕn'dĕn-sŭ), *n.* Superintendence. — **Syn.** *Oversee*, *manager*, *director*, *supervisor*.

**su'per-i-ori-ty** (sŭ'pĕr'ŭ-ri-tŭ), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper. **2.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted; as, a *superior* officer. **3.** Higher or greater in excellence; greater in quantity or degree of a good quality; as, tea of *superior* grade. **4.** Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — used with *to*; as, *superior* to one's sufferings. **5.** Affecting, or seeming to affect, superiority; as, a *superior* smile. **6.** More comprehensive, as in classification; as, a genus is *superior* to a species. **7. Bot.** Above the ovary; — used of parts of the flower adnate to the ovary, and so apparently originating from its upper part; also, of an ovary when the other floral organs are plainly free from it. **8. Print.** Standing at the top of the line; as, in  $x^2 + y^2$ ,  $2$  is a *superior* figure, *n* a *superior* letter.

— **n.** **1.** One who surpasses another in rank, ability, etc.; one who surpasses in what is desirable. **2. Eccl.** The head of a monastery, convent, or the like. **3. Print.** A superior letter or figure. — **su'per-i-or-ly**, *adv.*

**su'per-i-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ŭ-tŭ), *n.* Quality or state of being superior. — **Syn.** *Preëminence*, *excellence*, *predominance*, *prevalence*, *ascendancy*, *odds*, *advantage*.

**su'per-ja'cent** (sŭ'pĕr-jă'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *superjacentes*, p. pr. of *superjacere*; *super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Lying above or upon; as, *superjacent* rocks.

**su'per-la-tive** (sŭ-pŭr'lă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive.] **1.** Surpassing all other; supreme. **2. Gram.** Expressing the highest (or, with a privative auxiliary, the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb; as, *highest*, *most pleasant*, *least bright*. See **COMPARE**, *v. t.*, **3.**

— **n.** **1.** The utmost degree or amount. **2. Gram.** The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. See **COMPARE**, *v. t.*, **3.** — **su'per-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

**su'per-lu'nar** (sŭ'pĕr-lŭ'năr'), *a.* Being above the moon; — **su'per-lu'nar-y** (-nă-rŭ) *a.* Not belonging to this world.

**su'per-man'** (sŭ'pĕr-măn'), *n.* = **OVERMAN**.

**su'per-mac'u-lum** (-năk'ŭ-lŭm), *adv.* [In imitation of L., fr. L. *super* over + G. *nagel* a nail, as of the finger.] Upon the nail; — used formerly in *to drink supermaculum*, to drink till only so much is left as will rest on the finger nail.

— **n.** Liquor, esp. wine, of the finest quality, fit to be drunk "supermaculum"; the best liquor.

**su'per-nal** (sŭ-pŭr'năl), *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super* above.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region. **2. Celestial**; heavenly.

ăle, senătë, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărrn, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; fĕc, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnĕct; ŭse, ănĭte, ărn, ăp, cĭrĕvs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;

ăle, senătë, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărrn, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; fĕc, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnĕct; ŭse, ănĭte, ărn, ăp, cĭrĕvs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;

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**su/per-na'tant** (sū'pēr-nā'tānt), *a.* [*L. supernatans*, p. p. of *supernatante* to swim above.] Floating on the surface, as oil on water.

**su/per-na'tu-ral** (-nā'tū-rāl), *a.* Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws (i. e., observed sequences) of nature; miraculous; superhuman.

**Syn.** Supernatural, preternatural, miraculous, superhuman. That is supernatural which is thought of as above or beyond the power, agencies, or laws of nature; that is preternatural which exceeds in some way what is natural, ordinary, or explicable, without being felt as *supernatural*; as, angels are *supernatural* beings; his face showed a *preternatural* paleness. Miraculous implies the direct intervention of supernatural (esp. divine) agency; as, God's *miraculous* interpositions. Superhuman is sometimes equivalent to *supernatural*, or *divine*; as, belief in *superhuman* agency. But *superhuman* is often used in strong hyperbole of what, though merely human, exceeds ordinary standards; as, *superhuman* efforts, energy.

**su/per-na'tu-ral-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being supernatural. 2. a Belief in a supreme being who is above, and controls, nature;—opposed to *naturalism*. **b** The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations as recorded in Scripture;—opposed to *rationalism*. — **su/per-na'tu-ral-ist**, *n.* & *a.* — **su/per-na'tu-ral-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**su/per-na'tu-ral-ly**, *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

**su/per-na'tu-ral-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being supernatural.

**su/per-nu'mer-a-ry** (-nū'mēr-ā-rī), *a.* [*L. supernumerarius*.] 1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. 2. Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). 1. A person or thing beyond the number stated. 2. One beyond what is needed or usual; esp., a person employed to take another's place in case of need; in theaters, one not a regular actor who appears in mob scenes, spectacles, etc.

**su/per-or'der**, *n.* *Biol.* A category ranking between an order and a class or between an order and a subclass.

**su/per-or'di-na'tion** (-ōr'dī-nā'shūn), *n.* Ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied; esp., the ordination by an ecclesiastical official of his own successor.

**su/per-or-gan'ic** (-ōr-gān'ik), *a.* Above or beyond that which is organic; hence, of pert. to organic beings, but not directly or necessarily dependent on physical organism.

**su/per-os/cu-late** (-ōs'kū-lāt), *v. t.* *Geom.* To have more consecutive points in common than is necessary for osculation with; as, a circle *superosculates* a conic at a vertex.

**su/per-phys'i-cal** (-fiz'ī-kāl), *p. a.* Above or beyond physics; not explainable on physical principles.

**su/per-pose'** (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd') ; -POS'ING (-pōz'ing). [*F. superposer*. See *SUPER-; POSE*.] 1. To lay (on or upon), as one kind of rock on another. 2. *Geom.* To lay (a figure ideally or in thought) on another so that all parts coincide with like parts.

**su/per-po-si'tion** (-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* Act of superposing; state of being superposed.

**su/per-sat'u-rate** (-sāt'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ēd); -RAT'ING. To add to beyond saturation. — **sat'u-ra'tion**, *n.*

**su/per-scribe'** (-skrib'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrib'd') ; -SCRIB'ING (-skrib'ing). [*L. superscribere*, *scriptum*; *super* over + *scribere* to write.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface; write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything).

**su/per-script** (sū'pēr-skript), *a.* Written above;—opposed to *subscript*. — *n.* *Math.* Any index or mark written above, as in *a<sup>3</sup>*, *b<sup>4</sup>*, *c<sub>n</sub>*.

**su/per-scrip'tion** (-skrip'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of superscribing. 2. That which is superscribed; inscription; an address on a letter, envelope, or the like. 3. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription which contains the Latin word *recipe* (take) or the sign *R*.

**su/per-sede'** (-sēd'), *v. t.*; -SED'ED (-sēd'ēd); -SED'ING. [*L. supersedere*, *-sedium*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit; *super* above + *sedere* to sit.] 1. To come or be placed in the room of; replace. 2. To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; supplant. 3. To make void, useless, or unnecessary, as by coming in the place of; set aside; as, electricity has largely *superseded* gas. — **Syn.** See *REPLACE*. — **su/per-sed'er** (-sēd'ēr), *n.*

**su/per-se-dure** (-sēd'ūr), *n.* Act of superseding.

**su/per-sen'si-ble**, *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception. — **sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

**su/per-sen'si-tive** (-tiv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive. — **su/per-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

**su/per-sen'so-ry** (-sō-rī), **su/per-sen'su-al** (-shōō-āl), *a.* Supersensible.

**su/per-ser-vi-cia-ble** (-sēr'vis-ā-b'l), *a.* Too officious.

**su/per-ser'vice** (-sēr'sh'iz), *n.* Superseder.

**su/per-si'tion** (-stish'ūn), *n.* [*F. superstition*, or *L. superstitio*, orig., a standing still over a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the supernatural.] 1. An excessive

reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious; esp., a religious belief regarded as irrational and misleading. 2. A belief, an act, or a practice, esp. of a religious nature, regarded as irrational, idle, or injurious; false religion. 3. Such acts, beliefs, or practices collectively.

**su/per-sti'tious** (sū'pēr-stīsh'ūz), *a.* Of pert. to, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting superstition. — **su/per-sti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **su/per-sti'tious-ness**, *n.*

**su/per-strat'um** (-strā'tūm), *n.* An overlying stratum.

**su/per-struct'** (-strūkt'), *v. t.* [*L. superstruere*, p. p. of *superstruere* to build upon; *super* over + *struere* to build.] To build over or on something else. — **su/per-struct'ive** (-strūkt'iv), *a.*

**su/per-struct'ion** (-strūkt'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of building on. 2. An edifice; superstructure. *Now Rare.*

**su/per-struct'ure** (-tūr), *n.* 1. Any structure or edifice built on something else; esp., *Arch.*, all of a building above the basement. 2. *Railroads.* The ties, rails, fastenings, etc., in distinction from the roadbed. 3. *Naut.* The structural part of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, above the main deck.

**su/per-sub'tle** (-sūt'l), *a.* Too subtle. — **sub'tle-ty**, *n.*

**su/per-tax'** (sū'pēr-tāks'), *n.* A tax in addition to the usual or normal tax.

**su/per-ton'ic** (-tōn'ik), *n.* *Music.* The note next above the keynote; the second of the scale.

**su/per-vene'** (-vēn'), *v. i.*; -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ing). [*L. supervenire*, *-venum*, to come over or upon; *super* over + *venire* to come.] To come as something additional or extraneous; occur with reference to something else; be added or follow closely. [ditional or extraneous.]

**su/per-ven'ient** (-vēn'vēnt), *a.* Coming as something additional.

**su/per-ven'tion** (-vēn'shūn), *n.* Act or fact of supervening.

**su/per-vise'** (-vīz'), *v. t.*; -VISED' (-vīzd') ; -VIS'ING. [*L.L. supervisus*, p. p. of *supervidere* to oversee; *super* + *videre* to see.] To oversee for direction; superintend; inspect with authority.

**su/per-vi'sion** (-vīzh'ūn), *n.* Act of overseeing; superintendence; oversight. — **Syn.** See *OVERSIGHT*.

**su/per-vi'sor** (-vīz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who supervises; an overseer; superintendent. 2. A spectator. *Obs.* 3. In some States of the United States, an elected official standing, either alone or with others constituting a board, at the head of the administration of a township or other county subdivision. — **su/per-vi'sor-ship**, *n.*

**su/per-vi'so-ry** (-vīz'ō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to supervision.

**su/pi-nate** (sū'pī-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. [*L. supinare*, *supinatum*, to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine.] *Physiol. & Anat.* To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of supination.

**su/pi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* *Physiol. & Anat.* A rotation of the hand so that the palm is turned up (the arm being extended forward); also, the position resulting from this movement;—opposed to *pronation*. **b** The act or state of lying flat on the back.

**su/pi-na'tor** (-tōr), *n.* [*N.L. Anat.* A muscle which produces the motion of supination.]

**su-pine'** (sū'pīn'; sū'pīn), *a.* [*L. supinus*.] 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward;—opposed to *prone*. 2. Leaning backward; sloping; inclined. 3. Mentally or morally inert; heedless; thoughtless; listless; also, wanting in stamina; abject. — **su-pine'ly**, *adv.* — **su-pine'ness**, *n.*

**su/pine** (sū'pīn), *n.* [*L. supinus* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward.] *Gram.* A verbal noun, orig., and esp., one in Latin having generally but two cases, an accusative in *-um*, and an ablative (sometimes a dative) in *-u*.

**sup'per** (sūp'ēr), *n.* [*OF. super*, *super*; prop., an infinitive, to sup.] The evening meal; final meal of the day.

**sup-plant'** (sū-plānt'), *v. t.* [*F. supplanter*, *L. supplantare* to trip up one's heels, throw down; *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot.] 1. To overthrow, undermine, or force away, esp. in order to put a substitute in place of. 2. To remove or displace, as by stratagem; esp., to displace and take the place of; supersede. — **Syn.** See *REPLACE*. — **sup-plant'a'tion** (sūp-lān-tā'shūn), *n.* — **sup-plant'er**, *n.*

**sup'ple** (sūp'l), *a.* [*F. souple*, fr. *L. supplex* suppliant.] 1.pliant; flexible; as, *supple* joints. 2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate; as, a *supple* will. 3. Bending to the humor of others; obsequious; as, a *supple* courtier. — **Syn.** See *FLEXIBLE*. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-ld); -PLING (-līng). To make or become supple.

**sup'ple-jack'**, *n.* Any of various woody climbers having tough, plant stems (esp. *Berchemia scandens*).

**sup'ple-ment** (sūp'lē-mēnt), *n.* [*F. supplément*, *L. supplementum*, fr. *supplere* to fill up.] 1. That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart; specif., a continuation of a book or paper to make good deficiencies or correct errors.

2. *Math.* The quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°, or by which an arc falls short of a semicircle. — **Syn.** See *APPENDIX*, *COMPLEMENT*. — (mēnt), *v. t.* To fill up or supply by additions; add to; fill the deficiencies of.

**su-per-ser-vi-cia-ble** (-sēr'vis-ā-b'l), *a.* Too officious.

**su-per-ser'vice** (-sēr'sh'iz), *n.* Superseder.

**su-per-si'tion** (-stish'ūn), *n.* [*F. superstition*, or *L. superstitio*, orig., a standing still over a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the supernatural.] 1. An excessive

κ = ch in G. Ich, ach (50); boN; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.







overcharge. **2. Equity.** To show an omission in (an account) for which credit ought to have been given; — opposed to *falsify*. — *n.* **1.** An overcharge; excessive burden. **2. Railroads.** A charge over the usual or legal rates. **3. Equity.** The showing an omission, as in an account, for which credit is due, or the credit so to be allowed; — opposed to *falsification*. **4.** Something, as a new valuation, officially printed on a postage stamp; also, *Colloq.*, a stamp with a surcharge. — **sur-charge'er** (-châr'jër), *n.*  
**sur-cin'gle** (sûr'sîn'g'l), *n.* [OF. *sorcengle*; *sor* (L. *super*) over + *cin*gle girdle, L. *cin*gula, fr. *cin*gere to gird.] **1.** A belt or girth to bind a saddle, blanket, etc., on a horse's back. **2. Ecll.** The girdle or cinchure of a cassoock. — *v. i.*; -CIN'GLED (-sîn'g'lid); -CIN'GLING. To bind, gird, or secure with a surcingle.

**sur-coat'** (-kô't'), *n.* [OF. *surcote*. See SUR-; COAT.] An outer coat or cloak; specif., the long flowing cloak of knights, worn over armor, and often emblazoned with arms, common during the 13th and 14th centuries.

**surd** (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* dim. deaf.] **1.** Deaf. *Obs.* **2. Math.** Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; irrational. **3. Phon.** Uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless; as, *f*, *p*, *s*, etc.; opposed to *sonant*, *voiced*. — *n.* *Math.* **1.** A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; thus,  $\sqrt{3}$  is a surd. **2. Phon.** A surd element of speech.

**sure** (shûr), *a.*; SUR'ER (-ër); SUR'ESR. [OF. *seür*, L. *securus*.] **1.** Assured in mind; knowing, believing, trusting, etc., with certainty; unquestioning. **2.** Admitting of no doubt, condition, etc.; indubitable; indisputable; as, a *sure* success. **3.** Entirely trustworthy or dependable; reliable; as, a *sure* remedy. **4.** Firmly established; fixed; stable; as, a *sure* faith. **5.** In such a state or of such a nature as certainly to happen or to do a specified thing; certain; — used with *to*. **6.** Making secure; keeping fast.

**Syn.** Certain, confident, positive; unfeeling, infallible, secure, incontestable, true. — **Sure**, certain, confident, positive. *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But *sure* frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; *certain* often suggests more strongly a conviction based on definite grounds; as, I felt, for a time, *sure* of his innocence; I am now *certain* of his guilt. As used of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on; *certain*, to that which is established or inevitable; as, a *sure* defense; to do it is *certain* death. **Confident** implies strong belief or expectation; positive (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism.

to be sure, or be sure, certainly; without doubt. — *adv.* Surely.

**sure-foot'ed**, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall.  
**sure'ly** (shûr'li), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly. **2.** Without danger; securely; safely.  
**sure'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sure; certainty.  
**sure'ty** (shûr'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). **1.** State of being sure; certainty; also, *Obs.*, security; safety. **2.** That which makes sure; ground of confidence or security; specif., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act. **3. Law.** *a* Orig., a person who is a gage or pledge. *b* One bound with and for another (the *principal*) who is primarily liable; one legally liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. **4.** A sponsor. — **sure'ty-ship**, *n.*

**surf** (sûrf), *n.* The swell of the sea breaking on the shore.  
**surf-boat'** (sûrf'bô't'), *n.* [F. See SUR-; FACE.] **1.** The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; a face of a solid, esp. the upper one; superficies; outside. **2.** Hence, outward or external appearance. **3. Geom.** A continuous magnitude of two dimensions only, as length and breadth. **4. Fort.** A part of an exterior side terminated by an angle of a bastion and its flank prolonged.

— *v. l.*; -FACED (-fâst); -FACING (-fâ-sîng). To give a surface to; esp., to make smooth or plain. — **surf'fac-er** (sûrf-fâ-sër), *n.* [as a standard of flatness.]

**surface plate.** *Mech.* A steel instrument of precision, used **surface tension.** *Physics.* That property, due to molecular forces, which exists in the surface film of all liquids and tends to bring the contained volume into a form having the least superficial area.

**surf bird.** A shore bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of America, allied to the turnstones.  
**surf-boat'** (sûrf'bô't'), *n.* *Naut.* A boat designed for use in heavy surf. — **surf'boat'man**, *n.*

**surf duck.** A scoter; esp., a surf scoter.  
**surf'feit** (sûrf'fit), *n.* [OF. *surfait*, *soisfait*, excess, crime, fr. *surfaire* to get the advantage, prop., to overdo; *sur-* over + *faire* to do.] **1.** Excess, esp. in eating and drinking. **2.** Fullness and oppression of the system, often due to excess in eating or drinking. **3.** Disgust caused by excess; satiety. — *v. t.* To produce surf in; cloy. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — *v. i.* To indulge to satiety. — **surf'feit-er**, *n.*

**surf fish.** Any of a family (*Embotoxidae*) of small or medium-sized viviparous fishes most of which live in shallow water along the Pacific coast of North America.

**surf scoter.** A common American scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*), black except for conspicuous white markings on the head and neck of the adult male.

**surf'y** (sûr'fi), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, surf.  
**surge** (sûrj), *n.* [L. *urgere*, *surrectum*, to raise, to rise; *subs* for *sub* under + *regere* to direct.] **1.** A large wave; billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells collectively. **2.** The motion of, or that caused by, a swell or wave; also, a motion likened to this; a sweep or rush; specif., *Elec.*, a rush of current, or rise of potential. **3.** The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan.

— *v. i.*; SURGED (sûrj'd); SURG'ING (sûr'jîng). **1.** To swell; rise high and roll. **2. Naut.** To slip, as around a windlass. **3. Elec.** To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value, as current or potential; rise to, and fall from, such a value. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope.

**sur'geon** (sûr'jûn), *n.* [OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *chirurgien*. See CHIRURGEON.] One who practices surgery as a profession. — **surgeon's knot.** Any of several knots used in tying ligatures, stitches, etc. See KNOT, *Illustr.*

**sur'geon-ey** (-ëi), *n.* The position or office of a surgeon.  
**sur'ger-y** (sûr'jër-ti), *n.* [OF. *surgerie*, contr. fr. *chirurgie*.] **1.** Art or practice of healing by manual operation; medical science which treats of mechanical or operative measures for healing diseases, deformities, or injuries. **2. pl.** -GERIES (-iz). A surgeon's operating room or laboratory.  
**sur'gi-cal** (-jî-kâl), *a.* Of or pert. to surgeons or surgery; done by, or used in, surgery. — **sur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**surg'y** (sûr'ji), *a.* Rising or abounding in surges or billows.

**sur'i-cate** (sûr'i-kât), *n.* [F. *surikate*, fr. native name in South Africa.] A viverrine burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of Cape Colony, allied to the mongooses.  
**sur'loin** (sûr'lôin), *n.* Var of *SURLON*.

**sur'ly** (sûr'li), *a.*; -LIER (-li-ër); -LI-EST. **1.** Arrogant. *Obs.* **2.** Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **Surlicate.**

**sur'li-ly** (-li-li), *adv.* — **sur'li-ness**, *n.*  
**sur-mise'** (sûr-mîz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise* accusation, fr. *sur-* metre to impose, accuse; *sur* (see SUR-) + *metre* to put, L. *mittere* to send.] A thought, imagination, or conjecture, based on scanty evidence; suspicion. — **Syn.** Supposition, guess. — *v. t.*; -MISED'; -MIS'ING. To imagine or infer on slight grounds; guess. — **Syn.** See CONJECTURE.

**sur-moun't'** (-mount'), *v. t.* [OF. *surmonter*. See SUR-; MOUNT.] **1.** To rise above; overtop. **2.** To surpass; exceed; excel. *Rare.* **3.** To conquer; overcome; as, to *surmount* obstacles. — **Syn.** See CONQUER. — **sur-moun't'a-ble**, *a.* — **sur-moun't'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **mount'er**, *n.* [LET. 2.]

**sur-mul'let** (sûr-mûl'ët), *n.* [F. *surmulet*.] See 2d **MUL'**

**sur'name'** (sûr'nâm'), *n.* **1.** A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. **2.** An agnomen.

**sur'name'** (sûr'nâm'; sûr-nâm'), *v. t.* To call by a surname; give a surname to. — **sur'nâm'er**, *n.*

**sur-pass'** (sûr-pâs'), *v. t.* [F. *surpasser*; *sur* over + *passer* to pass.] To pass or go beyond; exceed. — **Syn.** Excel, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED. — **sur-pass'a-ble**, *a.* **sur-pass'ing**, *p. a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding others. — *adv.* Surpassingly. — **sur-pass'ing-ness**, *n.*

**sur-pass'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a surpassing manner or to a surpassing degree.

**sur'plice** (sûr'plîs), *n.* [F. *surplis*, LL. *superpellicium*; *super* + *pellicium* robe of fur.] *Ecll.* An outer vestment of white linen worn esp. by clergy of the Roman Catholic church and of churches of the Anglican communion.

**sur-plus** (-plûs), *n.* [F. fr. *sur* over + *plus* more.] **1.** That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess; overplus. **2.** Of a corporation, the excess of net assets over the total face value of its shares. **3. Insurance.** The assets of a company in excess of those requisite to meet its entire liabilities. **4.** In the State of Maine, a minor unorganized territorial division.

— *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient.  
**sur-plus-age** (-âj), *n.* **1.** Surplus; excess. **2. Law.** In pleading, unnecessary or irrelevant matter.

**sur-pris'al** (sûr-prîz'âl), *n.* A surprising; state of surprise.

**sur-prise'** (-prîz'), *v. t.*; SUR-PRISED' (-prîzd'); -PRIS'ING (-prîz'îng). [Prob. fr. OF. *soupris*, *souspris*, p. p. of *souprendre*, *sousprendre*, to surprise; *sous-*, for *subs-* (see SUB-) + *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*; but confused with OF. *sorprendre*. See SURPRISE, *n.*] **1.** To come upon or attack unexpectedly. **2.** To take unawares; capture by unexpected attack; as, to *surprise* a fort. **3.** To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something



sudden, unexpected, or remarkable. 4. To cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into*; as, he *surprised* him into a confession.

**Syn.** Astonish, amaze, astound, perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. **Surprise**, **astonish**, **amaze**, **astound**. To surprise is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; **astonish** is stronger, and implies the shock of sudden surprise, esp. at something unaccountable; **amaze** is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; **to astound** is to stun or stupefy with amazement. — *n.* [F. *surprise*, fr. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*, OF. *sorprendre sorpris*; *sor-* (see *SUR-*) + *prendre*. See *SURPRISE*, *v. t.*] 1. Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal. 2. State of being surprised; emotion excited by what is sudden and unexpected; astonishment. 3. Anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment; as, what a *surprise!* — **Syn.** Wonder, amazement. — **sur-pris'er** (sŭr-priz'ēr), *n.*

**sur-pris'ing** (-priz'ing), *p. a.* Exciting wonder; amazing. — **Syn.** Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking. — **sur-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sur-pris'ing-ness**, *n.*

**sur-re-but'tal** (sŭr-rē-bŭt'tl), *n.* **Law.** Act of supporting, or giving evidence to maintain, a surrebutter.

**sur-re-but'ter** (-bŭt'ēr), *n.* **Common-Law Pleading.** The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

**sur-re-join'der** (sŭr-rē-join'dēr), *n.* **Law.** The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

**sur-ren'der** (sŭ-rĕn'dēr), *n.* [Prob. fr. AF. *surrendre* to deliver up, inf. as *n.* See *SUR-*; *RENDER*.] 1. A yielding one's person or a thing into the power of another. 2. **Insurance.** The voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of the company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration (called the *surrender value*).

— *v. t.* 1. To render up or back. **Obs.** 2. To yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion or demand. 3. To give up possession of; yield; relinquish; as, *to surrender a right*. 4. To yield to any influence, emotion, etc.; — used reflexively; as, *to surrender one's self to grief*. — **Syn.** See *RELINQUISH*. — *v. i.* To give up to the power of another; yield. — **sur-ren'der-er**, *n.*

**sur-rep'titious** (sŭr'ĕp-tish'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surrepticius*, fr. *surrepĕre*, *subripere*, to snatch away, withdraw privily; *sub* + *rapere* to snatch.] Done or made by stealth, or without authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy. — **Syn.** See *SECRET*. — **tious-ly**, *adv.*

**sur'rey** (sŭr'ĕy), *n.*; *pl.* **REYS** (-ĭz). A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage.

**sur-ro-gate** (-ġāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*, *subrogare*, to substitute; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask.] 1. A deputy; substitute. 2. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, usually of a bishop or his chancellor, esp. one who grants marriage licenses. 3. A judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments, the settlement of estates, etc. **Local, U. S.**

— (*gāt*), *v. t.*; — **GAT'ED** (-gāt'ĕd); — **GAT'ING** (-gāt'ing). To put in the place of another; substitute; as: *a Law.* To subrogate. **ĥ Civil Law.** To appoint (another) as successor to one's self.

**sur-round'** (sŭr-round'), *v. t.* [OF. *suronder*, *soronder*, to overflow, LL. *superundare*; L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave. The English sense is due to the influence of *E. round*.] 1. To inclose on all sides; encompass. 2. **Mil.** To inclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a city. — **Syn.** Encircle, environ, hem in.

**sur-round'ings**, *n. pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances, conditions, etc.

**sur'tax'** (sŭr'tāks'), *n.* An additional or extra tax, as in the schedule of railroad rates or in customs duties. — (sŭr'tāks'; sŭr'tāks'), *v. t.* To impose an additional tax on.

**sur-tout'** (sŭr-tōt'; -tōt'; F. sŭr'tōt'), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] A man's overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.

**sur-veil'lance** (sŭr-vāl'yāns; -āns), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over; *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, L. *vigilare*.] Oversight; close watch. — **Syn.** See *OVERSIGHT*.

**sur-veil'lant** (-vāl'yānt; -vāl'yānt), *n.* [F.] An overseer; supervisor; also, a spy. — *a.* Overseeing; watchful. **Rare.**

**sur-vey'** (-vā'), *v. t.* [OF. *surveoir*, *sorveoir*; *sur*, *sor*, over + *veoir*, *veoir*, to see, L. *videre*.] 1. To inspect; look over or about, as from a height. 2. To view with scrutinizing eye; scrutinize; as, he *surveyed* me in silence. 3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; as, *to survey a building*. 4. To determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, by means of linear and angular measurements; as, *to survey a harbor*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, makēr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, mēnŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**sur'vey** (sŭr'vā; sŭr-vā'), *n.* 1. Act, process, operation, or result of surveying. 2. An examination, esp. an official examination, with reference to condition, quantity, or quality. 3. The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry, as of any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any place, or of a road or line through it. — **Syn.** Review, retrospect, prospect. [making surveys (sense 3).]

**sur-vey'ing** (sŭr-vā'ing), *n.* Act, occupation, or science of **sur-vey'or** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who makes a survey. 2. One who surveys or measures land surfaces, mines, etc.; one who practices the art of surveying. 3. **Customs.** An officer charged with ascertaining the quantity and value of imported merchandise; a gauger. **U. S.**

**sur-vey'or-ship**, *n.* The office of surveyor.

**sur-viv'al** (-vĭv'äl), *n.* 1. Act or fact of surviving; a living or continuing longer than another person, thing, or event; an outliving. 2. Any habit, usage, or belief remaining after the conditions which caused it have passed away.

**sur-viv'age** (-vĭv'ij), *n.* **See NATURAL SELECTION.**

**sur-vive'** (-vĭv'), *v. t.*; — **VIVED** (-vĭv'ĕd); — **VIV'ING** (-vĭv'ing). [F. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*; *super* over + *vivere* to live.] To live beyond the life or existence of; outlive; outlast. — **Syn.** See *OUTLIVE*. — *v. i.* To remain alive or existent. — **sur-viv'ing** (-vĭv'ing), *p. a.* — **sur-viv'or** (-ēr), *n.*

**sur-viv'or-ship**, *n.* 1. State of being a survivor. 2. **Law.** The right of the survivor or survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying.

**sus-cep'tance** (sŭ-sĕp'tāns), *n.* **Elec.** The wattless component of admittance, the energy component being conductance. Admittance is the vector sum of these two components at right angles, that is, the wattless current in amperes divided by the electromotive force in volts.

**sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tĭz). 1. State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions. 2. Sensibility; impressibility; sensitiveness; — often used in *pl.* 3. **Magnetism.** A coefficient equal to the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force. Symbol, *k*. — **Syn.** Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion. See *SENSE*.

**sus-cep'ti-ble** (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *suscipere*, *-cep-tum*, to take up, admit; *sub* + *capere* to take.] 1. Capable of admitting any change, affection, influence, or condition; readily acted on; — used with of before an action, process, or condition (as, a body *susceptible* of change), with to before an influence or agency (as, everyone is *susceptible* to kindness). 2. Capable of impression mentally; having nice sensibility; sensitive; also, easily made amorous. — **sus-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

**sus-cep'tion** (sŭ-sĕp'tshŭn), *n.* [L. *suscceptio*. See *SUSCEPTIBLE*.] A taking or assuming; assumption. **Rare.**

**sus-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible. — **sus-cep'tive-ness**, *n.* — **sus-cep'tiv-i-ty** (sŭs'ĕp-tĭv-i-tĭ), *n.*

**sus'lik** (sŭs'lik), *n.* [Russ. *sŭslik*.] A spermophile, or ground squirrel (*Citellus citellus*), of northeastern Europe and northwestern Asia; in *pl.* the spermophiles.

**sus-pect'** (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [F. *suspecter*, or L. *suspectare*, *v. freq.* fr. *suspĕcere* to look up, admire, look at secretly or askance; *mistrust*; *sub* + *specere* to look.] 1. To imagine to be, occur, happen, etc.; surmise; as, *to suspect danger*. 2. To imagine to be guilty, without proof; as, *to suspect one of lying*. 3. To doubt; mistrust; distrust. — *v. i.* To suspect anything; be suspicious.

— *n.* One suspected; now, a person suspected of crime.

**sus-pect'er**, *n.* One who suspects.

**sus-pend'** (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *suspendre*, L. *suspendere*, *-pensum*; *sub* + *pendere* to hang.] 1. To attach to something above; cause to depend; hang; hence: to hold as if by hanging; as, dust *suspended* in air. 2. To cause to cease for a time; interrupt; intermit; stay; as, *to suspend a hearing*. 3. To hold in an undetermined or undecided state; as, *to suspend judgment*. 4. To withhold for a time on certain conditions; as, *to suspend sentence on a convicted man*. 5. To debar temporarily (from a privilege, office, function, etc.); as, *to suspend a student*. 6. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, *to suspend the rules*. — *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation; esp., to stop payment, or not to meet obligations; — said of a business concern.

**sus-pend'er** (-pĕn'dēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, suspends. 2. Specific, one of two supporting bands arranged to pass over the shoulders and fasten to the trousers; — commonly in *pl.* Called also a *pair of suspenders*.

**sus-pense'** (-pĕns'), *n.* [F. *suspens*, *a. en suspens* in suspense, fr. L. *suspensus* suspended.] 1. State of being suspended. 2. State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision. 3. Cessation; pause; suspension.

**sus-pen'sion** (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of suspending, or state of being suspended. 2. Stoppage of payment or of meeting obligations; failure; — used of a business con-



cern. **3.** State of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are separable by straining; any substance in this state. **4.** A device by which something, as a magnetic needle, is suspended. **5. Music.** a The holding over of one or more tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending an expected concord. b The tone or tones thus held over. — **Syn.** Delay, interruption, stop.

**suspension bridge.** A bridge having its roadway suspended, usually by rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables;



New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge: total length, 5,989 ft.; river span, 1,695.6 ft.; completed in 1883.

— sometimes inaccurately used of a free-arched bridge, with roadway suspended from a trussed arch girder.

**sus-pen-sive** (-siv), *a.* **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; hesitating. **2.** Tending to suspend or stop the activity in operation of something. — **pen-sive-ly**, *adv.*

**sus-pen-sor** (sŭs-pĕn'sĕr), *n.* A suspensory.

**sus-pen-so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend; as, a *suspensory* muscle. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss or bandage.

**suspensory ligament**, *Anat.*, in the eye, an annular fibrous membrane supporting the lens. See **EYE**, *Illust.*

**sus-pi-cion** (-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*OF. suspicion, L. suspicĭo a* looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion. See **SUSPECT.**] **1.** Act or fact of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something, esp. of something wrong or hurtful, without proof or on slight evidence; also, mistrust; doubt. **2.** Slight degree; a suggestion; hint; as, there was a *suspicion* of sarcasm in his remarks. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence. See **DOUBT.**

**sus-pi-cion-al** (-ĕl), *a.* Of or pertaining to suspicion, esp. the morbid suspicions marking incipient insanity.

**sus-pi-cious** (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect; distrustful. **2.** Indicating suspicion. **3.** Open or liable to suspicion; such as arouses suspicion or mistrust; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances. — **Syn.** Jealous, doubtful.

**sus-pi-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sus-pi-cious-ness**, *n.*

**sus-pire** ('pir'), *v. i.* [*L. suspirare* to breathe out, sigh.] To sigh. *Rare.* — **sus-pi-ra'tion** (sŭs-pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

**sus-tain** ('tān), *v. t.* [*OF. sustenir, L. sustinere; sub + tenere* to hold.] **1.** To bear up from or as from below; uphold; support. **2.** To keep from falling, sinking, or the like; as, a rope *sustains* a weight. **3.** Hence: to keep from sinking; as in despondency, etc.; as, hope *sustains* him. **4.** To maintain, carry on, or keep up, as a conversation, an effort, etc. **5.** To maintain, or support with the needs of life; as, food enough to *sustain* a man. **6.** To aid; comfort; relieve; also, to vindicate, as one's honor. **7.** To suffer; bear; undergo; as, to *sustain* a loss. **8.** To undergo without failing or yielding; bear up under; as, to *sustain* a shock. **9.** To allow, support, or admit, as valid; as, the court *sustained* the suit. **10.** To prove; maintain; as, to *sustain* a statement. — **sus-tain'a-ble**, *a.* — **sus-tain'er**, *n.*

**sus-ten-ance** (sŭs'tĕn-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of sustaining, or bearing. **2.** Act of maintaining or causing to subsist; support; maintenance; subsistence. **3.** That which supports life; food; provisions; means of living. — **Syn.** See **LIVING.**

**sus-ten-ta-tive** (sŭs'tĕn-tā-tĭv), *a.* [*L. sustentaculum* a support.] *Anat.* Supporting.

**sus-ten-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* *Now Rare.* **1.** A sustaining or being sustained; support. **2.** Maintenance; sustenance.

**sus-ten-ta-tive** (sŭs'tĕn-tā-tĭv), *a.* Adapted to sustain or nourish; also, adapted to strengthen or corroborate.

**su-sur-rant** (sŭ-sŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [*L. susurrans*, *p. pr.* of *susurrare* to whisper.] Whispering. *Rare.*

**su-sur-rate** (-ĕt), *v. i.* [*L. susurrare.*] To whisper. *Rare.* — **su-sur-ra'tion** (sŭ-sŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* *Rare.*

**sut-ler** (sŭt'lĕr), *n.* [*D. zoetelaar, OD. zoetelaar*, a small trader, esp. in camps.] One who follows an army and sells provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops. — **sut-ler-ship**, *n.*

**su'tra** (sŭō'trā), *n.*; *pl.* SUTRAS (-trāz). [*Skr. sūtra* a thread, a string of rules, an aphorism, *fr. siv* to sew.] *Brahmanism* & *Buddhism.* **1.** a A precept; an aphorism. b A collection of such aphorisms. **2.** [*cap.*] *In pl.* A body of Hindu aphoristic literature, forming a link between the Vedic and later Sanskrit literature.

**sut-tee** (sŭ-tĕ'), *n.* [*Skr. satī* a faithful wife, *fem.* of *sant* existing, real, true, good, *p. pr.* of *as* to be.] A Hindu widow who cremates herself, or is cremated, on the funeral pile of her husband; also, such cremation. The practice is now practically obsolete. — **sut-tee-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**sut-tle** (sŭt'l), *a.* *Com.* Light; — designating the weight of packed goods when the tare has been deducted, but (esp. formerly) not the tret. — *n.* Suttle weight.

**su'ture** (sŭ'tŭr), *n.* [*L. sutura*, *fr. suere, sutum*, to sew.] **1.** Act of sewing; also, the seam or seamlike line along which two things or parts are sewed or united. **2. Surg.** a The uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. b The stitch by which the parts are united. **3. Anat. & Zoöl.** The line of union, or seam, in an immovable articulation; also, such an articulation. **4. a Bot.** The line, or seam, formed by the union of two adjacent margins. b A line of dehiscence.

— *v. t.*; -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING. To unite by sutures; to join by sewing or stitching.

— **su'tur-al** (sŭ'tŭr-ĕl), *a.* — **su'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

**su'ze-rain** (sŭ'zĕ-rān), *n.* [*F.*, formed *fr. sus* above, *L. susum, sursum*, upward, after the analogy of *souverain* sovereign.] **1.** A superior lord to whom fealty is due; lord paramount. **2. Internat. Law.** A state that exercises political control over another

state in relation to which it is sovereign.

**su'ze-rain-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* The dominion, authority, or relation of a suzerain in respect of the subject person or state.

**swab** (swŏb), *n.* [*See SWABBER.*] **1.** A kind of mop for cleaning floors, decks, etc. **2.** A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, giving nourishment, etc., to a sick person. **3.** A sponge, or other substance, attached to a long rod, for cleaning a firearm. — *v. t.*; SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB-BING. To clean with or as with a swab; mop.

**swab-ber** (-ĕr), *n.* [*D. zwabber.*] **1.** One who uses a swab; contemptuously, one fit only for menial work. **2.** A swab.

**Swa'bi-an** (swā'bi-ĕn), *a.* Of or pert. to the medieval German duchy of Swabia, which comprised Baden, Württemberg, and part of Bavaria and Switzerland; also, of or pert. to modern Swabia or its inhabitants. — **Swa'bi-an**, *n.*

**swad-dle** (swŏd'l), *n.* [*AS. swædel, fr. swæðian* to bind.] Anything used to swaddle with; swaddling band. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To bind as with a bandage; wrap tightly with clothes; swathe; — used esp. of infants.

**swaddling band, cloth, or clout**, a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

**swag** (swāg), *v. i.*; SWAGGED (swāgd); SWAG-GING (-ĭng). **1. Obs. or Dial. a To sway; swing. b To sag. **2.** To tramp carrying a swag. See **SWAG**, *n.*, **3. Australasia.** — *n.* **1.** A swaying. *Obs. or Dial. 2.*** Booty; plunder. *Can. or slang. 3. Australasia.* a A tramping bushman's luggage, carried in a long roll on the back or over the shoulder. b Any similar roll of luggage; hence, luggage in general.

**swage** (swāj), *n.* [*F. sauge.*] A tool for shaping metal work by striking with a hammer or sledge. — *v. t.*; SWAGED (swājd); SWAG-ING (swāj'ĭng). To shape with a swage.

**swage block.** A perforated iron or steel block, with grooved sides, used for heading bolts and swaging large 1 Bottom, and 2 Top objects.

**swag-ger** (swāg'ĕr), *v. i.* [*Freq. of Swage* used by Blacksmiths.] **1.** To walk with a conceited swing or strut; walk and act pompously. **2.** To boast or brag noisily; bluster. — **Syn.** See **STRUT**. — *n.* Act or manner of one who swaggers. — **swag-ger-er**, *n.*

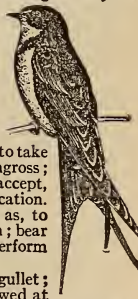
**swain** (swān), *n.* [*From Scand.*] **1.** A servant; squire. *Obs.* **2.** A young rustic; esp., a country gallant or lover. — **swain-ish**, *a.* — **swain-ish-ness**, *n.*

**swale** (swāl), *n.* A slight depression or valley, often wet and covered with rank vegetation. *Local or Dial.*

**swal-low** (swŏl'ŏ), *n.* [*AS. swælowe, swalwe.*] **1.** Any of a family (*Hirundinidae*) of small long-winged passerine birds noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations. In some species the tail is deeply forked. **2.** Any of certain swifts superficially like swallows, as the chimney swift.

**swal-low**, *v. t.* [*ME. swolweven, swolwen, swelwen, swelgan, AS. swelgan.*] **1.** To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach. **2.** Hence: to take in or absorb in any manner; ingest; engross; seize and consume. **3.** To receive or accept, as statements, etc., esp. without verification. *Now Colloq.* **4.** To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's words. **5.** To put up with; bear patiently, as an affront. — *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something.

— *n.* **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet; throat. *Rare.* **3.** As much as is swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of water. **4. Naut.** The American aperture in a block between the sheave and frame through which the rope Reeves.



The American Barn Swallow. (3)

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

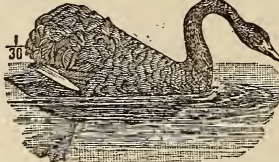


**swal'low-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, swallows.  
**swal'low-tail'** (swôl'ô-tâl'), *n.* 1. A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering. 2. Any of numerous large butterflies (*Papilio* and allied genera) having the hind wing produced into a tail-like process. 3. A swallow-tailed coat; an evening coat. *Colloq.*  
**swal'low-tailed'** (-tâld'), *a.* Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.  
**swal'low-wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* 1. = **CELANDINE**. 2. Any of various asclepiadaceous plants, esp. a European species (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), the root of which is emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

**swam** (swâm), *pret.* of **SWIM**.  
**swamp** (swômp), *n.* Wet, spongy land; marshy ground away from the seashore, or an area or region of such land. — *v. t.* 1. To plunge or sink into a swamp. 2. To cause (a boat) to fill with water; sink by filling with water. 3. To submerge; overwhelm; as, *swamped* with letters. — *v. i.* 1. To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to become involved in insuperable difficulties. 2. To become filled with water, as a boat; founder; sink; hence, to be ruined.

**swamp'y** (swôm'pî), *a.*; **SWAMP'Y-ER** (-pî-êr); -**I-EST**. Consisting of swamp; swamplike.

**swan** (swôn), *n.* [**AS. swan.**] 1. Any of certain aquatic birds (subfamily *Cygninae*) of the duck family, related to but larger than the geese, noted for their graceful movements when swimming. With two exceptions, all have pure white plumage when adult. 2. A sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody. Cf. **SWAN SONG**.



Australian Black Swan.

**swan** (swäng), Archaic or Scot. & dial. *pret.* of **SWING**.  
**swan'herd'** (swôn'hêrd'), *n.* One who tends swans.  
**swan maiden**, *Myth.* An elf or fairy capable of becoming maiden or swan at will by donning or doffing a magic garment, the swan shift, or covering of swan's feathers.  
**swan'neck'** (swôn'nek'), *n.* Something curved more or less like the neck of a swan, as a pipe or tube.  
**swan'ner-y** (swôn'êr-i), *n.*; **pl.-NERIES** (-iz). A place where swans are bred.

**swan pan**, *Var.* of **SUAN PAN**.  
**swan's-down'** (swônz'daun'), or **swans'down'**, *n.* 1. The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan. 2. A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.

**swan'skin'** (swôn'skîn'), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers. 2. Canton flannel.  
**swan song**, The fabled death song of the swan; hence, a work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before death.  
**swan-up'ping** (-ûp'ing), *n.* [From *swan* + *up*, prep. & adv.] The practice or process of marking young swans for the owners; specif., an annual expedition for this purpose on the river Thames, England. *Eng.*

**swap, swop** (swôp), *v. t. & i.* To exchange; barter; as, to *swap* horses, knives. — *n.* An exchange; a barter; as, a good *swap*. *All Colloq. or Dial.*

**sward** (swôrd), *n.* [**AS. sward.**] 1. Skin; rind. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. The grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or be covered, with sward.

**sware** (swâr), Archaic or dial. *pret.* of **SWEAR**.  
**swart** (swôrf), *n.* Fine metallic particles removed by a cutting tool; specif., chippings, etc., from soft iron castings, used as a reducing agent in certain chemical manufactures.

**swarm** (swôrm), *v. t. & i.* To climb; shin. *Colloq. or Dial.*  
**swarm**, *n.* [**AS. swearm.**] 1. A large number or mass of small animals, esp. insects in motion. 2. A great number of honeybees, with a queen, emigrating from a hive to start a new colony; loosely, a colony of honeybees settled permanently in a hive. 3. *Biol.* An aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms; — applied usually to zoöspores. 4. A multitude, as of people in motion, or of inanimate objects; as, a *swarm* of meteorites. — **Syn.** Crowd, throng. See **FLOCK**.

— *v. i.* 1. To depart from a hive and emigrate in a body to form a new colony; — said of bees. 2. To appear or collect in a crowd, like bees; throng together. 3. To be thronged with beings in motion; as, the air *swarms* with flies; the city *swarms* with soldiers. 4. *Biol.* To move about actively, as zoöspores, spermatozoa, and the like. — *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

**swarm'er**, *n.* 1. *Biol.* a One who, or that which, swarms. b A swarm spore. 2. A metal plug for a crack, as in a forging.  
**swarm spore**, *Biol.* A zoöspore; any minute motile spore produced in large numbers.

**swart** (swôrt), *a.* [**AS. swart** black.] Dark-hued; swarthy.  
**swarth** (swôrth), *n.* [**Var.** of *sward*.] Sward. *Chiefly Poet.*  
**swarth**, *n.* *Var.* of **SWATH**.

âle, senâte, câre, ârn, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, mak'êr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, meniû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, îrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**swarth**, *a.* Swarthy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
**swarth'y** (swôr'th; -thî), *a.*; **SWARTH'Y-ER** (-thî-êr; -thî-êr); -**I-EST**. Dark-hued; tawny; swart. — **Syn.** See **DUSKY**.  
 — **swarth'ly** (-thî-lî; -thî-lî), *adv.* = **swarth'i-ness**, *n.*

**swart'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being swart.  
**swash** (swôsh), *v. i.* 1. To dash or move noisily with or as with a splashing sound; splash. 2. To bluster; brag. — *v. t.* To dash or splash about, as water. — *n.* 1. A dashing or splashing of water against something, or the noise due to it. 2. a A narrow channel of water within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and shore. b A bar over which the sea washes. 3. Worthless stuff; weak, characterless literary matter; trash. *Slang.*

**swash'back'ler** (-bûk'lêr), *n.* A braggart; a swaggerer. — *Hence*: **swash'back'ler'ing**, **swash'back'ling**, *a.*  
**swash'er** (-êr), *n.* A blusterer; braggart. *Rare.*  
**swash'ing**, *p. a.* 1. Swaggering; braggart. 2. Resounding; crushing; as, *swashing* blows.

**swas'ti-ka**, **swas'ti-ca** (swâs'tî-kâ), *n.* [**Skr. svastika**, *fr.* *svasti* welfare; *su* well + *asti* being.] A certain kind of symbol or ornament (see *Illustr.*) of great antiquity. Many modified forms exist, while various decorative designs, as the Greek fret, are derived from, or closely associated with, it. Called also *fyfot* and *gammatdon*.



Typical Swastika.

**swath** (swôth; swôth), *n.* [**AS. swaðu** track, *Swastika*, *trace*.] 1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe. 2. The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course; hence, the sweep or track of something likened to a scythe.

**swathe** (swâth), *v. t.*; **SWATHED** (swâthd); **SWATH'ING** (swâth'ing). To bind with a band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap (a bandage, band, or the like) about something. — *n.* A bandage; band. — **swath'er** (swâth'êr), *n.*  
**sway** (swâ), *v. t.* [**ME. sweyen**, *prob. fr.* **Scand.**] 1. To wield with the hand; swing. 2. To cause to incline to one side or another, or from side to side; hence, to turn aside; warp, as judgment. 3. To influence or direct; govern; guide. 4. *Naut.* To hoist or set up, esp. by throwing the weight of the body on a halyard or other rope; — often used with *up*. — **Syn.** Bias, rule, swing, move, wave, wield. — *v. i.* 1. To be drawn to one side, by weight or influence; to lean; incline. 2. To turn one's way; to bend one's course; to go. 3. To swing from side to side; oscillate; fluctuate. 4. To have weight or influence. 5. To bear sway; rule; govern. — **Syn.** See **SHAKE**.

— *n.* 1. Act of swaying; a swinging motion, as of a rolling ship; esp., the swing or sweep of a weapon. 2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. 3. Preponderance; turn or cast of balance. *Rare.* 4. Rule; dominion; control; as, to bear *sway*. — **Syn.** Power, empire, direction.

**sway'-backed'** (-bâkt'), **swayed**, *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses, cows, etc.  
**Swaz'i** (swâ'zî), *n.*; **pl. -zîs** (-zîz). A Bantu of an intelligent, industrious tribe of Swaziland, South Africa.

**sweal** (swêl), *v. i.* [**AS. swelan.**] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; hence, to waste away. *Obs. or Scot.*  
**swear** (swâr), *v. i.*; *pret.* **SWORE** (swôr; 57), *Obs.* **SWARE** (swâr); *p. p.* **SWORN** (swôrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SWEAR'ING**. [**AS. swerian.**] 1. To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for its truth; also, to affirm solemnly by a sacred object, as the Bible, Koran, etc. 2. To make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; vow. 3. *Law.* To take oath; give evidence or state on oath. 4. To use the name of God or sacred things profanely; curse. — *v. t.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God or a sacred object for the truth of the declaration. 2. To make (a promise, threat, etc.) on oath; vow. 3. *Law.* To bind by an oath; administer an oath to. 4. To declare or charge on oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend. 5. To appeal to by or with an oath. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See **BLASPHEMY**. — **swear'er** (-êr), *n.*

**sweat** (swêt), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **SWEAT** or **SWEAT'ED**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SWEAT'ING**. [**AS. swætan**, *fr. swat*, *n.*, *sweat*.] 1. To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire. 2. To exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, etc. 3. To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body. 4. To condense moisture in drops on the surface, as a pitcher of water on a hot day. *Colloq.* 5. To work hard; drudge. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to perspire. 2. To exude; as, to *sweat* blood. 3. To wet with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar. 4. To cause to exude moisture; specif., to subject to fermentation, as tobacco. 5. To heat in order to extract an easily fusible constituent; extract in this way; as, to *sweat* bismuth ore. 6. *Mech.* To heat (as solder) until it runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them; hence, to unite by such means. 7. To extort property or labor from by extortion or oppression, as by a system (the *sweating system*) of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to overwork them, usually for unduly low wages. 8. To get information from by close questioning. *Colloq. or Cant.*



to sweat coin, to remove particles of coin, esp. gold coin, by shaking the coins together in a bag.

- *n.* 1. Perspiration. 2. Act or fact of sweating; state of one who sweats; esp., perspiration induced medicinally. 3. That which produces perspiration; esp., hard work; drudgery. 4. Moisture issuing from any substance; as, the sweat of hay or grain in a mow or stack. 5. The sweating sickness. *Obs.* 6. An exercise given a horse before a race. — *Syn.* See PERSPIRATION.

**sweat'er** (swét'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, sweats; as: a A sudorific. b A kind of thick woolen jacket or jersey. c An employer who makes use of the sweating system. *Colloq.*

**sweat gland.** *Anat.* A gland that secretes sweat, occurring, in man, in great numbers in most of the skin.

**sweat'ily** (swét'í-lí), *adv.* In a sweaty manner.

**sweat'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sweaty.

**sweating sickness.** A febrile epidemic characterized by profuse sweating, often fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

**sweat/shop** (swét'shóp'), *n.* A workshop where employees are under the sweating system (see SWEAT, *v.* t, 7).

**sweat'y** (swét'í), *a.*; **SWEAT'Y-ER** (-í-ér); **-I-EST**. 1. Moist with sweat. 2. Consisting of or like sweat. 3. Causing sweat; hence: laborious; toilsome.

**Swede** (swéd), *n.* 1. One of the people of Sweden. 2. [*Often l. c.*] A rutabaga.

**Swed'en-bor'gi-an** (swéd'en-bór'jí-án), *n.* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), a Swedish mystic philosopher and religious writer. — **Swed'en-bor'gi-an-ism** (-íz'm), *n.*

**Swed'ish** (swéd'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language.

**Swedish movements.** *Med.*, a system of exercise, active and passive, of different muscles and joints of the body.

— *n.* 1. The language of Sweden, which as a literary language began to develop in the 14th century. It is an Indo-European tongue. 2. *Collective pl.* The inhabitants of Sweden; Swedes.

**sweep** (swép), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWEPT (swépt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP'ING. [*ME. sweepen, fr. swopen, or its source. See SWOOP, v.*] 1. To move or pass with swiftness or force, as if brushing the surface of anything; move or pass swiftly, esp. with an easy gliding or swinging motion. 2. To move or pass with stateliness or dignity; as, she swept from the room. 3. To pass or extend with a wide range or effect; pass over anything comprehensively; as, a plague swept over the country. 4. To clean rooms, etc., by brushing with or as with a broom. — *v. t.* 1. To drive or carry along or off by or as by brushing. 2. To pass a broom or the like across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc. 3. To carry or drag trampling upon the ground, as the train of a gown, etc. 4. To brush, pass, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with or as with a brushing motion; as, to sweep the strings of a banjo; also, to pass or move (something) with or as with a brushing motion. 5. To pass over, or traverse searchingly, as with the eye; as, to sweep the horizon.

— *n.* 1. Act of sweeping; as: a A clearing out, or away. b Act of viewing or surveying comprehensively; also, the region so viewed; as, a sweep of woodland. 2. Motion of a sweeping nature; as, to row with an easy sweep; also, the compass or range of such motion or of anything regarded as having such motion; as, the sweep of a storm; the sweep of the eye. 3. A bend; curve. 4. *Naut.* A long oar for propulsion or steering. 5. One who sweeps; specif., a chimney sweeper. 6. The sweepings of workshops where precious metals are worked; — usually in *pl.* 7. *Physics.* A settling of a substance, or tendency to settle, to thermal equilibrium. 8. A long pole pivoted to the top of a post, to raise and lower a bucket for drawing water. 9. *Card Playing.* In casino, a pairing of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all, in whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand. 10. = SWEEPSTAKES, 3. — **sweep'er**, *n.*

**sweep'ing** (swép'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who, or that which, sweeps. 2. In *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

**sweep'ing, p. a.** 1. Moving swiftly and violently; also, of great range or scope; as, a sweeping flood or accusation. 2. That sweeps or cleans with or as with a broom or brush. — **sweep'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sweep'ing-ness**, *n.*

**sweep'stake** (swép'stāk'), *n.* A winning of all the stakes or prizes by one contestant. — *adv.* Sweepingly.

**sweep'stake's** (-stāk's), *n.* 1. = SWEEPSTAKE. 2. The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, awarded by agreement either all to the winner or in shares to several; — used either as *sing.* or *pl.* 3. A race for a sweepstakes.

**sweep'y** (-í), *a.* 1. Moving with a sweeping motion. 2. Of the nature of a wide sweep, curve, or bend. *Colloq.*

**sweet** (swét), *a.* [*AS. swēte.*] 1. a Having a certain agreeable taste or flavor characteristic of sugar; saccharine; sugary; — opp. to *sour* or *bitter*. b Having a fresh taste; fresh; — opp. to *sour, rancid, stale*, etc. 2. Hence: pleasing; agreeable; as: a Fragrant; as, a sweet perfume. b Soft; dulcet; melodious; as, sweet music. c Pleading to the eye;

fair; as, a sweet face. d Arousing pleasing emotions; attractive; as, sweet dreams or fancies; hence, dear or beloved. e Mild; kindly; as, a sweet temper. f Dear; or formerly common in address. 3. *Mach. & Mech.* Smooth and noiseless; as, the engine is sweet. 4. Pure and salubrious; free from noxious or offensive matter; specif., not salt or salted; fresh; as, sweet water; sweet butter. 5. Warm and fertile, as land; — opp. to *sour*. 6. Containing sugar; not dry; — said of fermented liquors.

**sweet alyssum**, an annual brassicaceous plant (*Konig maritimum*) with clusters of small fragrant white flowers

— *s. basil*, common basil. — *s. bay*, a

The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). b An American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast southward. — *s. cicely*, a

European apiceous plant (*Myrrhis odorata*) having an aromatic root; also, any species of a related American genus (*Washingtonia*). — *s. clover*, melilot. — *s. corn*, any variety of Indian corn having kernels with a high

percentage of sugar and adapted for table use (½ nat. size) of Sweet Gum.

— *s. fern*, a Any of several ferns (genus *Dryopteris*) having a shield-shaped indusium. b A small North American shrub (*Comptonia asplenifolia*) having aromatic fernlike leaves. — *s. flag*, a plant (*Acorus calamus*) of the arum family, having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock. — *s. gale*, a shrub (*Myrica gale*) having bitter fragrant leaves. — *s. gum*, the liquidambar tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) of the eastern United States, having corky branches and hard brown wood. — *s. marjoram*.

See MARJORAM. — *s. pea*, a garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*) having slender, climbing stems and large fragrant flowers. — *s. potato*, a tropical American convolvulaceous vine (*Batatas batatas*); also, its sweet farinaceous root, used as a vegetable. The plant is the original potato. — *s. William*, a European pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) having small flowers of many colors in dense clusters.

— *n.* 1. Quality of being sweet; sweetness. 2. [*Chiefly in pl.*] That which is sweet to the taste; as: a A sweet dish for dessert. *Eng.* b Confectionery, preserves, etc. 3. That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume. 4. That which is pleasing to the mind. 5. A loved one; darling.

— *adv.* Sweetly.

**sweet'bread** (-bréd'), *n.* The thymus (throat or neck, sweetbread) or pancreas (stomach sweetbread) of an animal (esp. a calf or a lamb) used for food.

**sweet'br'er** (-brí'ér), *n.* Also -brí'ar. A European rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*) with stout prickles and single pink flowers.

**sweet'en** (swét'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sweet.

**sweet'heart** (swét'hárt'), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

**sweet'ing**, *n.* 1. A sweet apple. 2. A darling; sweetheart.

**sweet'ish**, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **sweet'ish-ness**, *n.*

**sweet'ly**, *adv.* In a sweet manner.

**sweet'meat** (swét'mét'), *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, nuts, etc.; a confection; — usually in *pl.*

**sweet'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sweet.

**sweet'sop** (sôp'), *n.* A tropical American tree (*Annona squamosa*) or its sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green, scaly rind.

**swell** (swél), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWELLED (swéld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOLLEN (swól'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWELL'ING. [*AS. swellan.*] 1. To increase in volume; grow larger; dilate; hence, to increase in force, importance, value, or the like. 2. To rise so as to project from a given or conceived level; as, a hillock swells above the plain. 3. To bulge out; Fruit of Sweet-sop.

4. To be puffed up with or as with some emotion; be, or appear to be, pompous, bombastic, or the like; as, to swell with pride. 5. To play the dandy. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* 1. To increase the size, importance, value, or the like, of; cause to rise, dilate, or increase. 2. To raise to arrogance; puff up; inflate. 3. *Musíc.* To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone.

— *n.* 1. Act of swelling; increase in bulk, force, value, etc. 2. A gradual rise, or rounded elevation, as of land. 3. A long, rolling undulation of the open sea; loosely, a billow; surge. 4. *Musíc.* a A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign [ ] for this. b A device in an organ to govern the loudness of the tones. c SWELL BOX. 5. A fashionable person; esp., one well dressed and of dashing appearance and conduct. *Colloq.*

6. A swelling of the eye; a bump; a swelling of the face.

7. A swelling of the throat; a swelling of the chest.

8. A swelling of the veins; a swelling of the arteries.

9. A swelling of the lymphatics; a swelling of the glands.

10. A swelling of the skin; a swelling of the flesh.

11. A swelling of the bones; a swelling of the joints.

12. A swelling of the muscles; a swelling of the tendons.

13. A swelling of the nerves; a swelling of the brain.

14. A swelling of the lungs; a swelling of the liver.

15. A swelling of the spleen; a swelling of the pancreas.

16. A swelling of the stomach; a swelling of the intestines.

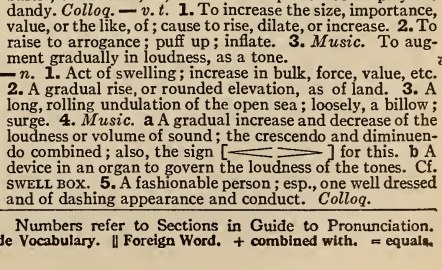
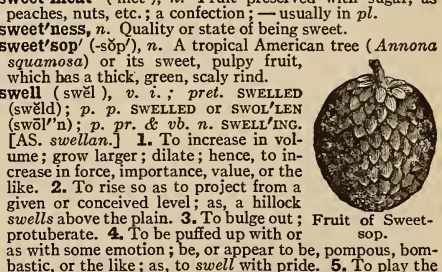
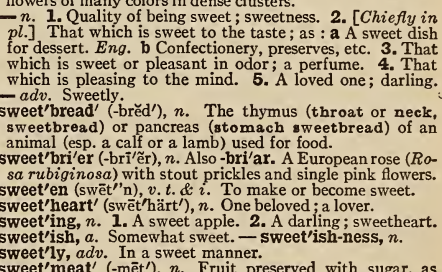
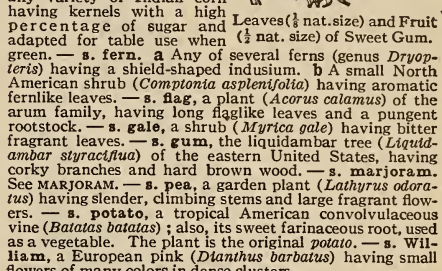
17. A swelling of the bladder; a swelling of the rectum.

18. A swelling of the uterus; a swelling of the ovaries.

19. A swelling of the vagina; a swelling of the clitoris.

20. A swelling of the penis; a swelling of the scrotum.

21. A swelling of the testicles; a swelling of the prostate.





— *a.* 1. Swollen with pride or arrogance. *Obs.* 2. Bearing indications of rank and importance; hence, stylish. *Slang.* **swell box.** *Music.* A box or chamber, in an organ, containing the reeds or a set of pipes, and having shutters controlled, usually, by a pedal, to regulate loudness of tone. **swell/fish'** (swel'fish'), *n.* A puffer (esp. of the genus *Sphaeroides* or *Lagocephalus*).

**swell'ing,** *n.* 1. Act of that which swells; state of being swollen. 2. A protuberance; prominence; esp., *Med.,* a morbid protuberance or enlargement.

**swel'ter** (swel'tēr), *v. i.* [*Freq. of ME. swelten* to die, swoon, AS. *sweltan* to die.] To perspire profusely; also, to be faint from heat. — *v. t.* 1. To oppress with heat. 2. To exude, as sweat. *Rare.* — *n.* A hot or sweaty condition; haste or hurry, such as to cause this. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**swel'ter-ing,** *p. a.* 1. Sultry; oppressively hot; as, a swel-tering night. 2. Faint from heat; as, a swelting animal.

**swel'try** (swel'trī), *a.* Oppressively hot; sultry.

**swept** (swēpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SWEEP.

**swerve** (swūrv), *v. i.* & *swerved* (swūrvd); **SWERV'ING.** [AS. *swerfan* to wipe off, file, polish.] 1. To stray; rove. *Obs.* 2. To go out of a straight line; deflect; turn aside. 3. To depart or wander from what is established by law, duty, custom, or the like; deviate. — *v. t.* To turn aside. — *n.* A swerving; a turning aside.

**swift** (swift), *a.* [AS.] 1. Moving with great speed; fleet; rapid. 2. Approaching, happening, or accomplished with rapidity or speed; as, a swift revenge. 3. Quick; impetuous; ready; alert; prompt; also, requiring quickness in execution or accomplishment. 4. Brief; short; quickly passing. — *Syn.* Speedy, expeditious.

*See FLAT, a., 10.*

— *n.* 1. Any of a family (*Micropodidae*) of small, dull-colored birds allied to the humming birds and goat-suckers, but superficially resembling swallows. 2. Any of several lizards (esp. genus *Sceloporus*) which run swiftly. 3. A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, silk, wire, etc., upon. 4. Any of the large cylinders that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also, a similar cylinder in any of various other machines.

**swift'er** (swift'ēr), *n.* *Naut.* A rope to hold the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. *b* A rope to encircle a boat lengthwise, so as to strengthen and protect her. *c* The forward shroud of a lower mast. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To tauten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the shrouds nearer together.

**swift'ly** (swift'li), *adv.* In a swift manner.

**swift'ness,** *n.* Quality or state of being swift; speed.

**swig** (swīg), *v. t. & i.*; **swigged** (swīgd); **swic'ging.** To drink in long drafts; gulp. — *n.* A long draft or drink. *Both Dial. or Colloq.*

**swill** (swil), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swilian*, *swillan*, to wash, gargle.] 1. To wash; drench; rinse. *Obs. or Dial.* 2. To drink or swallow greedily; guzzle. 3. To fill, esp. with drink. — *n.* 1. A semiliquid food for animals, esp. swine, composed of animal or vegetable refuse food, mixed with water; or skimmed or sour milk; also, garbage. 2. Liquor; esp., liquor taken to excess. *Slang.*

**swim** (swim), *n.* [AS. *swīma* dizziness, vertigo.] A temporary dizziness or unconsciousness; a swoon; faint.

— *v. i.*; *pret.* **swam** (swām) or **swum** (swūm); *p. p.* **swum**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **swim'ming.** To be dizzy; also, to reel or appear to reel; as, the lights *swam* before his eyes.

**swim,** *v. i.*; for prin. parts see **swim**, to be dizzy. [AS. *swimman*.] 1. To move or propel one's self in water, as with hands and feet, fins, etc. 2. To move with a motion suggesting that of swimming; glide smoothly and quietly. 3. To float, as on water. 4. To abound; be plentifully supplied; — usually used with *in* or *with*. 5. To be overflowed or drenched. — *v. t.* 1. To cross, or to move over or on, by swimming. 2. To cause to swim; float; as, to *swim* a horse. 3. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may float; as, to *swim* wheat in order to select seed. — *n.* 1. Act of swimming; also, a gliding motion likened to or suggesting that of swimming. 2. The air bladder, or sound, of a fish. — **swim'mer** (swim'ēr), *n.*

**swim'mer-et** (-ēt), *n.* [*Dim. of swimmer.*] *Zool.* One of a series of appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans (esp. the *Macrura*), in some cases used for swimming.

**swim'ming,** *n.* Vertigo; dizziness; — *p. a.* Being in a state of vertigo or dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain.

**āle,** senāte, cāre, ārn, āccount, ārn, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ȳll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnife, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**swim'ming** (swim'ing), *p. a.* 1. Capable of, or habituated to, swimming; also, adapted to, or used in, swimming. 2. Filled with or as with water; as, *swimming* eyes.

**swimming bladder,** the air bladder of a fish.

**swim'ming-ly,** *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; without obstruction; prosperously.

**swim'dle** (swin'dl), *v. t. & i.*; — **DLED** (-d'ld); — **DLING** (-d'ling). To cheat or defraud. — *Syn.* See **CHEAT.** — *n.* Act or process of swindling; a defrauding; a cheat.

**swin'dler** (-dlēr), *n.* One who swindles; cheat; sharper.

**swin'dling** (-d'ling), *n.* Act or practice of a swindler.

**swine** (swin), *n. sing. & pl.* [*See PLURAL, Note.*] [AS. *swin.*] Any animal of the hog kind (family *Suidae*); — chiefly used collectively and applied esp. to domestic hogs.

**swine'herd'** (-hūrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine.

**swine** *pox.* *Med.* A variety of the chicken *pox.*

**swing** (swing), *v. i.*; *oret. & p. p.* **SWUNG** (swūng), *Archaic pret.* **SWANG** (swāng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SWING'ING** (swing'ing). [AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter.] 1. To sway; esp., to have a regular to-and-fro motion, as of a pendulum; oscillate. 2. To have the motion of or as of a rotating body; specif., to turn on or as on a pivot or hinge; have or take a circular or curving motion or course; as, the door *swing* open. 3. To progress with a loose, free, swaying action; as, the troops *swing* along the road. 4. To use or sway in, a swing. — *See SWING, n., 6.* 5. To be executed by hanging. *Cant.* — *Syn.* See **SHAKE, v. t. 1.** To hang or suspend; — often used with *up*. 2. To cause to swing, or move to and fro as if suspended; specif., to impart motion to (a swing or person in a swing). 3. To hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports; as, to *swing* a door or hammock. 4. To cause to move around from one side, position, or direction to another, as about a pivot; also, to wield; brandish; as, to *swing* a sword. 5. To handle; manage; as, to *swing* a business deal. *Cant.*

— *n.* 1. Act or process of swinging. 2. Arc or extent through which an object swings; also, power exerted by something swinging. 3. A characteristic lilt or rhythmic movement of a literary passage or style. 4. Natural bent or bias; tendency; also, free scope; as, he was given full *swing* in the business. 5. That which swings or is swung. 6. A line, cord, or the like, hanging loose, on which anything may swing; esp., an apparatus, commonly a suspended loop of rope carrying a seat, on which one may sit and swing. — *Syn.* Sway, oscillation, vibration; lilt.

**swinge** (swin), *v. t.*; **SWINGED** (swīnd); **SWINGE'ING** (swin'ing). [AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan*. See **SWING.**] To beat; scourge; whip. — **swinge'er** (swin'ēr), *n.*

**swinge'ing** (swin'ing), *p. a.* Huge; striking. *Colloq.*

**swinge'er** (swin'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, swings.

**swing'le** (swing'gl), *n.* [AS. *swingel*, *swingele*, a stroke, blow, whip.] 1. A wooden instrument like a large knife used for beating and cleaning flax. 2. The swiple of a flail. — *v. t.*; — **GLED** (-g'ld); — **GLING** (-g'ling). To clean by beating with a swingle; as, to *swingle* flax.

**swing'le-bar'** (-bār'), *n.* A swingletree.

**swing'le-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* A whippletree. See **SINGLETREE.**

**swing'tree'** (swing'trē'), *n.* A swingletree.

**swinish** (swin'ish), *a.* Pert. to, like, or befitting swine; gross; beastly. — **swinish-ly,** *adv.* — **swinish-ness,** *n.*

**swink** (swīnk), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* **SWANK** (swānk), **SWONK** (swūnk); *p. p.* **SWONK'EN** (swūnk'en); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SWINK'ING.** [AS. *swincan*.] To labor; toil; work. *Archaic.*

**swipe** (swip), *n.* [AS. *swipu* whip, chastisement.] 1. A pump handle, a starting lever for a portable engine, or the like; a sweep. See **SWEEP, n., 8.** 2. A strong blow given with a sweeping motion. — *v. t.*; **SWIPEd** (swīpt); **SWIPE'ING** (swīp'ing). To give a swipe (sense 2) to.

**swi'ple** (swīp'li), *n.* [*See SWIPE.*] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing; a swingle.

**swirl** (swīrl), *v. i.* To move with an eddying or whirling motion; whirl. — *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl. — *n.* A whirling motion, or something having such a motion; an eddy; whirl. — **swirl'y** (swīrl'i), *a.* Chiefly *Scot.*

**swish** (swish), *v. t. & i.* To wave, sway, or move, making a sound represented by the word "swish." — *n.* A rustling sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.

**Swiss** (swis), *a.* [*F. suisse.*] Of or pert. to Switzerland or the Swiss. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Switzerland.

**switch** (switch), *n.* 1. A small, flexible twig or rod. 2. The end of the tail in some animals, as a cow or ox. 3. A separate tress of real or false hair, attached at one end to a cord or stem, worn by women to increase the apparent mass of their own hair. 4. *Railroads.* A movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for guiding cars from one track to another. *b* Act of switching. 5. *Elec.* A device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit. — *v. t. 1.* To strike with or as with a switch; whip. 2. To swing or whisk; also, *Colloq. or Dial.*, to jerk or whisk. 3. *Railroading & Elec.* To turn or shift by means of a switch. — *v. i.* To move off on or as on a switch or spur track.



**switch/back'** (-bák'), *n.* 1. An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill. 2. An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

**switch/board'** (-bórd'; 57), *n.* *Elec.* An apparatus consisting of panels bearing a collection of switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected or combined.

**switch'er, n.** One who, or that which, switches; a switchman.

**switch/man** (-mân), *n.* One who attends to a switch or switches; one employed in switching.

**Swit'zer** (swit'sér), *n.* A Swiss.

**swiv'el** (swiv'el), *n.* 1. A part that turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a compound link one part of which turns on a headed bolt, pin, or the like, in the other part, so as to permit rotation. 2. A swivel gun, or one fixed on a swivel.

— *v. i.*; —ELED (-'ld) or —ELLED; —EL-ING or EL-LING. To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot. — *v. t.* To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

**swob** (swób), *Var.* of **SWAB**.

**swoll'en** (swól'n), *p. p.* of **SWELL**.

**swoln.** *Contr.* of *swollen*, *p. p.* of **SWELL**.

**swoon** (swóon), *v. i.* [*AS. swogan* to sigh, sigh.] To faint; — often used with *away*. — *n.* A faint; a syncope.

**swoop** (swóop), *v. t.* [*ME. swoopen*, usually, to sweep, *AS. swāpan* to sweep, rush.] 1. To sweep suddenly down on and seize; catch while on the wing; — commonly used with *up*. 2. To seize or catch up in any sudden sweeping manner; as, the horseman swooped upon the child. — *v. i.* To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop; pounce.

— *n.* Act of coming down upon and seizing something; a sudden sweeping attack.

**swop** (swóp), *Var.* of **SWAP**.

**sword** (sórd; 57), *n.* [*AS. sword.*] 1. A weapon having a long and usually pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges, as the rapier, saber, scimitar, etc. 2. The sword as the emblem of judicial punishment or of authority. 3. Fig., military power; also, arms. 4. A cause of destruction, as by battle; hence: dissension; conflict; war.

**sword bayonet.** *Mil.* A bayonet shaped like, and that can be used like, a sword.

**sword/craft'** (-kráft'), *n.* 1. Knowledge of, or skill with, the sword. 2. The exercise of military force or power.

**sword dance.** 1. A dance with naked swords. 2. A dance performed over swords laid on, or set point-upwards in, the ground, without touching them. — *sword dancer.*

**sword/fish'** (sórd'fish'), *n.* An oceanic food fish (*Xiphias gladius*), the bones of

the upper jaw of which form a swordlike beak.

**sword grass.** Any of various grasses or sedges (esp. genus *Cladium*) having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge.

**sword knot.** A leather or gold-lace sling tied to the hilt of a sword. In action it is attached to the wrist.

**sword/play'** (-plá'), *n.* Fencing; a sword fight. — *play'er, n.*

**swords/man** (sórd'mân; 57), *n.* Also **sword'man** (sórd'mân). 1. A soldier; fighting man. *Obs.* 2. One skilled in using a sword; a fencer.

**swore** (swór; 57), *pret.*, **sworn** (swörn; 57), *p. p.*, of **SWEAR**.

**swound** (dial. swóond), *n.* & *v. i.* *Swoon. Archaic or Dial.*

**'swounds** (zwoundz; zwounz), *interj.* *Contr.* of *God's wounds*; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**swum** (swúm), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **SWIM**.

**swung** (swúng), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **SWING**.

**Syb'a-rite** (sib'á-rit), *n.* [*L. Sybarita, Gr. Συβαριτης, fr. Συβαρις, a Greek city of southern Italy.*] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; hence [*Often l. c.*], a voluptuary.

**Syb'a-rit'ic** (-rit'ik), **Syb'a-rit'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling Sybaris or the Sybarites; hence [*Often l. c.*]: luxurious; voluptuous; effeminate.

**syca-mine** (sí-ká'mín), *n.* [*L. sycaminus, Gr. συκάμινος.*] = **MULBERRY**.

**syca'more** (sí-ká'mór; 57), *n.* [*L. sycamorius, Gr. συκαμóρος fig mulberry.*] 1. A fig tree (*Ficus sycamorius*) of Egypt and Asia Minor bearing a sweet and edible fruit and useful as a shade tree. 2. In England, a species (*Acer pseudo-platanus*) of maple; — prob. so called from its dense shade. 3. In the United States, the plane tree.

**syce** (sís), *n.* [*Ar. sáys.*] A groom. *India.*

**sy-cep'** (sí-sé'), *n.* [*Chin. sai sz fine silk;* — because if pure it can be drawn into fine threads.] Silver in ingots, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped.

more or less succulent, concave or hollow receptacle, as in the fig. See **FRUIT**. *Illust.*

**syco'phan-cy** (sí-k'ó-fán-sí), *n.* The character or a characteristic of a sycophant; hence, servile flattery.

**syco'phant** (-fánt), *n.* [*L. sycophanta* a slanderer, parasite, *Gr. συκοφάντης* false accuser, a false adviser, lit., a fig shower; *σίκον* fig + *φαίνω* to show.] A parasite; a flatterer, esp. of princes and great men. — *v. i.* To act the sycophant.

**syco'phan'tic** (-fán'tík) } *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, **syco'phan'ti-cal** (-fí-kál) } a sycophant; servilely courting favor. — **Syn.** See **OBEDIENCE**.

**Syco'tax** (sí-k'ó-táks), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," Caliban's mother, a "foul witch," who imprisoned Ariel for refusing to obey her commands.

**sy-co'sis** (sí-k'ó'sís), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. συκοσις, fr. σίκον a fig.*] *Med.* A noncontagious inflammatory disease of the hair follicles marked by a pustular eruption.

**sy'e-nite** (sí'é-nít), *n.* [*L. Syenites (sc. lapis), Syene* (Assuan), Egypt.] An igneous rock, chiefly of feldspar without noticeable quartz and usually containing subordinate amounts of hornblende, biotite, or pyroxene.

**sy'e-nit'ic** (-nít'ik), *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Relating to Syene, the modern Assuan. 2. Pert. to, containing, or like, syenite.

**sy'l-la-ba-ry** (sí-l'á-bá-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A table of syllables; specif., a table of the indivisible syllabic characters used instead of letters in some languages, as Japanese.

**sy'l-lab'ic** (sí-láb'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables. — *n.* *Phon.* A letter or sound necessary to the formation of a syllable; a vowel or vowel equivalent.

**sy'l-lab'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* Syllabic. — **sy'l-lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sy'l-lab'i-cate** (-i-kát), *v. t.*; — **CAT'ED** (-kát'éd); — **CAT'ING**. To syllabify. — **sy'l-lab'i-ca'tion** (-i-ká'tsh'ún), *n.*

**sy'l-lab'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fí-ká'sh'ún), *n.* Act of forming syllables; act or method of dividing words into syllables.

**sy'l-lab'i-fy** (sí-láb'í-fí), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fíd); — **FY'ING**. [*L. syllaba* syllable + *-fy*.] To form or divide into syllables.

**sy'l-la-bism** (sí-l'á-bíz'm), *n.* The expressing of the sounds of a language by syllabic characters.

**sy'l-la-bize** (-bíz), *v. t.* To syllabify.

**sy'l-la-ble** (sí-l'á-b'l), *n.* [*OF. syllabe, L. syllaba, Gr. συλλαβή* that which is held together, several letters taken together to form one sound, a syllable, deriv. of *σύν* with + *λαμβάνω* to take; deriv. of *σύν* with, together + *λογίζεσθαι* to reckon.] 1. An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. 2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated, as at the end of a line, from the rest and capable of being uttered by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in spoken language. 3. A small part of a sentence or discourse; anything concise or short; a particle. — *v. t. & i.* To pronounce the syllables of.

**sy'l-la-bub.** *Var.* of **SILLABUB**.

**sy'l-la-bus** (-bús), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BUSES (-éz), L. -BI (-bít). [*L., fr. same source as E. syllable.*] 1. An abstract giving the heads, or main subjects, of a book, course of study, etc. 2. *Law.* The brief statement of the points of law determined and, usually, the main facts, prefixed to a reported case.

**sy'l-lo-gism** (sí-l'ó-jíz'm), *n.* [*OF. syllogisme, syllogisme, fr. L., fr. Gr. συλλογισμός* a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism.] 1. A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of (1) a major premise, (2) a minor premise, and (3) a conclusion. Thus: (1) All sinners deserve punishment. (2) AB is a sinner. (3) Therefore, AB deserves punishment. 2. Deductive reasoning.

**sy'l-lo-gis'tic** (-jíz'tík) } *a.* [*L. syllogisticus, Gr. συλλογιστικός* pertaining to, consisting of, or of the form of reasoning by, syllogisms. — **sy'l-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sy'l-lo-gis'tic, n.** The department of logic which treats of the syllogism; also, the art of reasoning syllogistically.

**sy'l-lo-gize** (sí-l'ó-jíz), *v. t. & t.*; — **GIZED** (-jíz'd); — **GIZ'ING**. To reason or infer by syllogisms. — **sy'l-lo-gi-za'tion** (-jíz'á'sh'ún; -jíz'á'sh'ún), *n.* — **sy'l-lo-giz'er** (-jíz'er'), *n.*

**sylyph** (sí-lí), *n.* [*F. sylphe.*] 1. An imaginary being inhabiting the air; — a name given by Paracelsus to supposed elemental beings of the air conceived as mortal but soulless. 2. A slender, graceful woman.

**sylyph'id** (sí-lí'íd), *n.* [*F. sylphide, fem.*] A diminutive sylph. — **sylyph'id-ine** (-í-lí-dín; -dín), *a.*

**sylyph'like'** (sí-lí'tík'), *a.* Like a sylph; graceful.

**sy'lva** (sí-l'vá), *Var.* of **SILVA**.

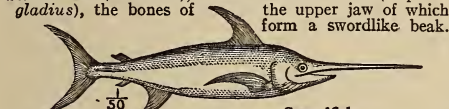
**sy'lva** (sí-l'ván), *a.* [*See SILVAN, a.*] Of or pert. to a silva; abounding in forests; woody; hence: rural; rustic. See **SILVAN**. — *n.* A rustic; woodsman. *Rare.*

**sy'lvan-ite** (sí-l'ván-ít), *n.* [*From Transylvania, where first found.*] *Min.* A telluride of gold and silver, (Au,Ag)-Te<sub>2</sub>, often in crystals suggesting written characters.

**sy'l-vite** (sí-l'vít), *n.* Also **sy'l'vín**, **sy'l'vine** (-vín), **sy'l-vín-ite** (-vín-ít). [*From NL. sal digestive sylvii, potas-*



Swivel, 1, in Chain.



Swordfish.

**k** = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.







ceptible change, in the body or its functions, indicating disease or the kind or phases of a disease. 2. A sign; token; indication; mark; as, vice is a *symptom* of weakness.

**symptom-at-ic** (sĭm'p-tŭm-ăt'ĭk) *a.* 1. Of or pert. to, or **symptom-at-ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* 1. Of the nature of, a symptom; indicative. 2. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* treatment. — **symptom-at-ic-ly**, *adv.*

**symptom-a-to-l'o-gy** (-ăt-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συμπτωμα, συμπτωματος*, symptom + *-logy*.] *Med.* Medical science treating of symptoms of diseases; semiology.

**syn-** [Gr. *σύν* with.] A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time.* *Syn-* becomes *syn-* before *p, b,* and *m,* and *syn-* before *l.*

**syn-ac-tic** (sĭ-năk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνάγειν* to bring together.] *Med.* Acting together; cumulative in effect.

**syn-er'e-sis, syn-er'o-sis** (sĭn-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *συναρθεσις* a taking together.] *Gram.* a The union in one syllable of two like vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation; — opposed to *diæresis.* b Among some modern grammarians, *synizesis.*

**syn-æs-the-si-a, syn-ēs-the-si-a** (sĭn'ĕs-the'sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* [NL. See SYN; ÆSTHESIA.] 1. *Physiol.* A sensation produced in one part of the body by a stimulus applied at another part. 2. *Psychol.* Concomitant sensation; esp. concomitant experience of different types of sensation, as when sounds are apprehended as having characteristic colors.

**syn-a-gogue** (sĭn'ă-gŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *συναγωγή* a bringing together, assembly, synagogue.] 1. A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship. 2. The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities primarily for religious worship. 3. Sometimes, in referring to the early Christians, a church.

**syn-a-l'o-pha, syn-a-le'pha** (-lĕ'fă), *n.* [L. *synaloepha*, fr. Gr. *συναλοφή*, lit., a melting together.] The blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables, as by elision, etc.; as, *th' army*, for *the army*.

**syn-ar-thro-di-a** (sĭn'ăr-thrŏ'dĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.; *syn-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint + *-ĭdos* form.] Synarthrosis. — **syn-ar-thro-di-al** (-dĭ-ăl), *a.* — **syn-ar-thro-di-al-ly**, *adv.*

**syn-ar-thro-sis** (-thrŏ'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* *-throses* (-sĕz). [NL., fr. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις* a being jointed together; *σύν* with + *ἄρθρον* a joint.] *Anat.* Immovable articulation of bones by close union without actual ankylosis, as in sutures.

**syn-carp** (sĭn'kărp), *n.* *Bot.* A collective fruit.

**syn-car-pous** (sĭn-kărp'pŭs), *a.* *Bot.* a Having the carpels united in a compound ovary; — opposed to *apocarpous.* b Pert. to, or characteristic of, a syncarp.

**syn-ca-t'e-gor'e-mat'ic** (sĭn-kăt'ĕ-gŏr'ĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνακατηγορηματικός.*] *Logic.* Implying another term to complete the full sense; relative; consignificative, as, "poet" which implies "man."

**syn-chro-nal** (sĭn'krŏ-năl), **syn-chron'ic** (sĭn-krŏn'ĭk), **syn-chron'ic-al** (sĭn-krŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Synchronous.

**syn-chro-nism** (sĭn'krŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* 1. The concurrence of events in time; simultaneity. 2. The chronological tabulation of historical events and personages. 3. *Physics.* The state of being synchronous. — **syn-chro-nis'tic** (-nis'tĭk), **syn-chro-nis'ti-cal** (-ti-kăl), *a.*

**syn-chro-nize** (sĭn'krŏ-nĭz), *v. t.*; *-NIZED* (-nĭz'd); *-NIZ'ING.* [Gr. *συνχρονίζω.*] To agree in time; to be synchronous. — *v. i.* 1. To assign to the same date or period. 2. To cause to agree in time; make synchronous. — **syn-chro-ni-za'tion** (-ni-ză'shŭn; -ni-ză'shŭn), *n.* — **syn-chro-niz'er**, *n.*

**syn-chro-n-scope** (sĭn-krŏn'ŏ-skŏp), *n.* [Gr. *συνχρονος* of the same time + *-scope.*] *Elec.* Instrument for indicating synchronism, esp. of two sources of alternating current.

**syn-chro-nous** (sĭn'krŏ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *συνχρονος*; *σύν* with + *χρόνος* time.] 1. Happening at the same time; concurrent in time. 2. *Physics.* Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase, as vibrations. — **Syn.** See **CONTEMPORARY.** — **syn-chro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**syn-clas'tic** (sĭn-klăs'tĭk), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *κλῆν* to break.] *Math. Physics.* Curved toward the same side in all directions; — said of surfaces that in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere. Opposed to *anticlastic.*

**syn-cl'i-nal** (sĭn-klĭ'năl; sĭn'klĭ-năl), *a.* [Gr. *συνκλίνας* to incline together.] 1. Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet. 2. *Geol.* Formed by strata that dip toward a common line or plane; — opp. to *anticlinal.*

*n.* A syncline.

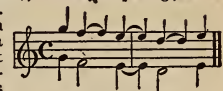
**syn-cline** (sĭn'klĭn; sĭn-klĭn'), *n.* *Geol.* A synclinal fold.

**syn-cli-nŏ-ri-um** (sĭn'klĭ-nŏ'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* L. *-RIA* (-ă), E. *-RIUMS.* [NL.; Gr. *συνκλίνας* to lay together + *ὄρος* mountain.] *Geol.* A flexure of the earth's crust, like an inverted anticlinorium. Cf. **ANTICLINORIUM.**

**syn-co-pate** (sĭn'kŏ-păt), *v. t.*; *-PAT'ED* (-păt'ĕd); *-PAT'ING.* [LL. *syncoptatus*, *p.* of *syncoptare* to syncope.] **Syncope.** 1. *Gram.* To contract by syncope; as, "Gloucester" is a *syncope* form of "Gloucester." 2. *Music.* To modify or affect by syncope.

**syn-co-pa'tion** (sĭn'kŏ-pă'shŭn), *n.* A syncope; as: a *Gram.* Syncope. b *Music.*

The beginning of a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent, which is thus apparently shifted back.



Syncope. b.

**syn-co-pe** (sĭn'kŏ-pĕ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *συνκοπή*, lit., a cutting up.] 1. *Gram.* Elision of one or more letters or sounds, or of a syllable, from the middle of a word; as, in *ne'er* for *never.* 2. *Music.* a = **SYNCOPE**, b. b The combining of two voice parts so that two or more tones in one part coincide with one tone in the other. 3. *Med.* A fainting, or swooning, due to cerebral anemia.

**syn-cra-sy** (sĭn'kră-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* *-SIES* (-sĭz). [Gr. *σύνκρασις.*] A blending or combining of different things.

**syn-cre-tism** (sĭn'krĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *συνκρητισμός*, fr. *συνκρητίζω* to make two parties join against a third.] 1. The union or attempted union of conflicting parties or principles. 2. *Philol.* Fusion into one of two or more originally different inflectional forms. — **syn-cre-tis'tic**, *a.*

**syn-cre-tize** (sĭn'krĕ-tĭz), *v. t.* To attempt to unite and harmonize, as conflicting principles or parties.

**syn-crisis** (sĭn'krĭ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνκρησις* a comparison; *σύν* together + *κρίνω* to judge.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which opposite things or persons are compared.

**syn-dac'tyl, syn-dac'tyle** (sĭn-dăk'tĭl), *a.* [*syn-* + Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit.] *Zool. & Med.* Having two or more digits wholly or partly united. — *n.* A syndactyl bird or mammal.

**syn-dac'tyl-ism** (-tĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* *Zool. & Med.* State of being syndactyl; union of two or more digits.

**syn-des-mo'sis** (sĭn'dĕs-mŏ'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* *-MOSES* (-sĕz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνδεσμος* a band.] *Anat.* An articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are bound together by a ligament. — **syn-des-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.*

**syn-det'ic** (sĭn-dĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνδέτικός*, fr. *συνδέω* to syn-det'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bind together; *σύν* with + *δέω* to bind.] Connecting; conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words or connectives. — **syn-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**syn-dik** (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [L. *syndicus*, fr. Gr. *σύνδικος* helping in a court of justice, advocate; *σύν* with + *δίκη* justice.] 1. A magistrate. 2. A business agent of a corporation or body of men. — **syn-di-cal** (-dĭ-kăl), *a.*

**syn-di-cal**, *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, syndicalism.

**syn-di-cal-ism** (sĭn'dĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *syndicalisme*, fr. *syndical* syndicate, *syndicat* *ouvrier* trade union.] The theory, plan, or practice of trade-union action which aims to abolish the present political and social system by means of the general strike (as distinguished from the local or sectional strike) and direct action (demonstrations, strikes, sabotage, and violence, as distinguished from ordinary political methods). — **syn-di-cal-ist**, *n.* — **syn-di-cal-is'tic** (-is'tĭk), *a.*

**syn-di-cate** (-dĭ-kăt), *n.* 1. Office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council or body of syndics. 2. An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business. 3. An association or group of persons who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, the simultaneous publication of literary matter, as a serial, in newspapers, magazines, etc.

— (-kăt), *v. t.*; *-CAT'ED* (-kăt'ĕd); *-CAT'ING.* 1. To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* newspapers. 2. To acquire or control for or by, or subject to the management of, a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* a mine. — *v. i.* To unite to form a syndicate.

**syn-ec'do-che** (sĭ-nĕk'dŏ-kĕ), *n.* [L. *synecdoche*, Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, fr. *συνεκδέχεσθαι* to receive jointly.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a part is put for the whole (as, *fifty sail* for *fifty ships*), the whole for a part (as, the *smiling year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as, *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as, a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc. — **syn-ec-doch'ic** (sĭn'ĕk-dŏk'ĭk), **syn-ec-doch'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

**syn-e'cious** (sĭ-nĕshŭs), *Var.* of **SYNECDOCHE**.

**syn-er'e-sis.** *Var.* of **SYNERESIS.**

**syn-er-get'ic** (sĭn'ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *συνεργητικός*; deriv. of *σύν* with + *εργον* work.] Working together; cooperating.

**syn-er-gism** (sĭn'ĕr-jĭz'm; sĭ-nŭr'ĭ-), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that in the regeneration of a human soul there is a cooperation of God and man. — **syn-er-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

**syn-er-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* 1. Of or relating to synergism. 2. Cooperating; synergistic.

**syn-er-gy** (sĭn'ĕr-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *συνεργία.* See **SYNERGETIC.**] Combined action; specif., *Med.*, the combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system.

**syn-e-sis** (ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *σύνεσις* intelligence.] *Gram.* A construction in which adherence to some element in the sense causes a departure from strict syntax, as in "Philip went down to . . . Samaria, and preached Christ unto them."

**k = ch** in **G. ich, ach** (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**syn'es-the'si-a.** Var. of **SYNÆSTHESIA**.  
**syn-ge-ne-sis** (sîn-jên'ê-sis), *n.* **Biol.** Sexual reproduction; also, the theory that the germ of the offspring is derived from both parents, not from either alone. Cf. **OVISM**, **SPERMISM**. — **syn-ge-net'ic** (sîn-jê-nêt'ik), *a.*  
**syn'i-ze'sis** (sîn'i-zê'sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. συνίησις, also a settlement, collapse, fr. συνίησις to sit together; σύν with + ζῆω to sit.] **Gram.** Contraction of two syllables into one by the coalescing of two adjacent vowels (or a vowel and a diphthong). Cf. **SYNERESIS**.

**syn'od** (sîn'úd), *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. συνόδος a meeting; σύν with + ὄδος a way.] **1. Eccl.** A council; a formal meeting to consider church matters; a governing or advisory body in various churches. **2.** An assembly, council, or meeting.  
**syn-od'ic** (sî-nôd'ik) *a.* **1. Eccl.** Of or pert. to a synod; **syn-od'ic-cal** (-i-kál) *transacted in, or authorized by, a synod.* **2. Astron.** Pert. to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same bodies.

**syn-oe'ci-ous, syn-e'ci-ous** (sî-n'ê-shûs), *a.* [*Syn-* + Gr. *okos* house.] **Bot.** Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same head. **b** Having archegonia and antheridia in the same receptacle; — used of mosses.

**syn-o-nym** (sîn'ô-nîm), *n.* Also **-ny-me**. [*ŷ* **synonymie** or *L. synonymia*, pl. *synonymium*, Gr. συνώνυμοι, fr. συνώνυμος synonymous; σύν with, together + ὄνομα, ὄνομα, name.] **1.** One of two or more words (of one language) having the same or nearly the same essential meaning. **2.** An incorrect or incorrectly applied scientific name, as a new name applied to a species or genus already properly named, or a specific name preoccupied by that of another species of the same genus. — **syn-o-nym'i-ty** (sîn'ô-nîm'i-tî), *n.*  
**syn-o-nym'ic** (-nîm'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to synonyms; **syn-o-nym'ic-cal** (-i-kál) synonymous.

**syn-o-n'y-mize** (sî-nôn'i-mîz), *v. t.* To express by a synonym; give the synonym or synonyms corresponding to.  
**syn-o-n'y-mous** (sî-nôn'i-mîs), *a.* Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same, or nearly the same, idea.  
**syn-o-n'y-mous-ly, adv.**

**syn-on'y-my** (-mî), *n., pl. -mîes* (-mîz). **1.** Quality of being synonymous. **2.** A system or collection of synonyms; also, the study or discrimination of synonyms. **3.** The scientific names collectively which have been used in different books to designate a species or other group; also, a list of these names specifying books and authors using them.  
**syn-op'sis** (nôp'sis), *n., pl. -ôp'ses* (-sêz). [L., fr. Gr. *συνopsis*; σύν + ὅψις view.] A general view of a whole; abstract; conspectus; syllabus. — **Syn.** See **COMPENDIUM**.  
**syn-op'tic** (sî-nôp'tik) *a.* **1.** Affording a general view of a **syn-op'tic-cal** (-i-kál) whole, or of its principal parts. **2.** [Often *cap.*] Affording or taking the same or a common view; — applied to the first three Gospels, from their many agreements in subject, order, and language; hence, of or pert. to the first three Gospels. — **syn-op'tic-al-ly, adv.**

**syn-ou'si-acs** (sî-nôo'shî-âks; sî-nou'â), *n.* [Gr. *συνουσία* society.] The department of knowledge having to do with societies; — used in library cataloguing.

**syn-o-vi-a** (sî-nôv'i-â), *n.* [NL.] **Anat.** A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid secreted by the lining membranes of joints, tendon sheaths, etc. — **syn-o-vi'al** (-âl), *a.*  
**syn-o-vi'tis** (sîn'ô-vî'tis), *n.* [NL. See **SYNOVIA**, -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

**syn-pel'mous** (sîn-pêl'mîs), *a.* [*Syn-* + Gr. *πέλιμα* the sole of the foot.] **Zool.** Having the two main flexor tendons of the toes blended above the divisions which go to each digit.

**syn-tac'tic** (-tâk'tik) *a.* Of, pert. to, or according to the **syn-tac'tic-cal** (-i-kál) rules of, syntax. — **-ti-cal-ly, adv.**  
**syn-tax** (sîn'tâks), *n.* [L., *syn-taxia*, Gr. συντάξις; deriv. of σύν with + τάσσω to arrange.] **1.** A connected system or order; organism. **Obs.** **2. Gram.** Sentence structure; grammar treating of concord, government, and the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their mutual relations, according to usage.

**syn-the-sis** (sîn'thê-sis), *n., pl. -ses* (-sêz). [L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, fr. Gr. σύνθεσις; deriv. of σύν with + θένω to place.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of things together, as in compounding medicines. **2. Chem.** Art or process of making, or "building up," a compound by union of simpler compounds or of its elements; as, the **synthesis** of water; — opp. to **analysis**. **3.** The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, or species into genera; — opp. to **analysis**. — **syn'the-sist** (-sîst), *n.*

**syn'the-size** (-sîz), *v. t., -sized* (-sîzd); **-sîz'ing** (-sîz'îng). **1.** To combine by synthesis; unite. **2.** To produce by synthesis; as, to **synthesize** albumin.

**syn-thet'ic** (sîn'thêt'ik) *a.* [Gr. *συνθετικός*.] **1.** Of, pert. **syn-thet'ic-cal** (-i-kál) to, or consisting in, synthesis; — contrasted with **analytic**. **2. a Chem.** Of, pert. to, or formed by, artificial synthesis; as, **synthetic** camphor. **b Philol.** Pert. to or designating a language characterized by synthesis; inflectional; — disting. from **analytic**.

**âle, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrrn, ãsk, sofã; êve, êvent ênd, ãse, ãnîte, ãrr, ãp, cãrcus, menù; fãod, fãot; out, oil;**

**synthetic philosophy,** the philosophy of Herbert Spencer; — so named by him as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole.

**syn-thet'ic-cal-ly, adv.** In a synthetic manner.  
**syn-ton'ic** (sîn-tôn'ik), *a.* **Physics.** Of or pert. to **syntony**. — **syn-ton'ic-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* — **syn-ton'ic-cal-ly, adv.**

**syn'to-nize** (sîn'tô-nîz), *v. t., -nîzed* (-nîzd); **-nîz'ing** (-nîz'îng). [See **SYNTONY**.] **Physics.** To adjust to a certain wave length; tune; specif. to put (two or more instruments or systems of wireless telegraphy) in **syntony** with each other. — **syn'to-ni-za'tion** (-nî-zã'shûn; -nî-zã'shûn), *n.* — **syn'to-niz'er** (-nîz'êr), *n.*

**syn'to-ny** (sîn'tô-nî), *n.* [See **SYNTONY**.] **Physics.** State of being adjusted to a certain wave length; agreement or tuning between the time period of an apparatus emitting electric oscillations and that of a receiving apparatus, esp. in wireless telegraphy.

**sy'pher** (sî'fêr), *v. t. Carp.* To overlap the chamfered edges of (planks, etc.) to make a flush joint, as for a bulkhead.

**syph'i-lis** (sîf'i-lis), *n.* [F & NL., fr. *Syphilus*, name of a shepherd in Fracastoro's "Syphilus," sive Morbus Gallicus, a Latin poem published in 1530.] **Med.** A contagious venereal disease marked by structural lesions; pox.  
**syph'il-ic** (-lîk), *a.* **Med.** Of, pert. to, or affected with, syphilis. — *n.* A person affected with syphilis.

**syph'i-ol'o-gy** (sîf'ô-jî), *n.* [*Syphilis* + *-logy*.] Medical knowledge of syphilis. — **syph'i-ol'o-gist** (-jîst), *n.*

**Syr'i-ac** (sîr'i-âk), *a.* [L. *Syriacus*.] Of or pert. to Syria or its language. — *n.* An Aramaic dialect spoken in Edessa and western Mesopotamia, where it flourished until the 13th century. Its chief literary monument is the Peshitta.  
**Syr'i-an** (-ân), *a.* Pertaining to Syria or the Syrians.  
**Syriac** — *n.* **1.** A native of Syria, esp. a native Semite. **2.** A member of the Syrian Christian Church.

**sy-rin'ga** (sî-rîng'ê), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνρυγος*, shepherd's pipe; ῥέβη; — its stems were formerly used as pipe stems.] Any of a genus (*Philadelphus*) of garden shrubs, of the saxifrage family, having white or cream-colored, often fragrant, flowers; the mock orange.

**sy-ringe** (sîr'îng), *n.* [Gr. *σύνρυγος*, *σύνρυγος*, pipe, tube.] **1.** A kind of small hand pump for injecting liquids into animal bodies, cleansing wounds, etc. **2.** A device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a long tube. — *v. t., -ing* (-îng); **-îng'ing** (-îng'îng). To inject, or wash and clean, by means of a syringe.  
**sy-rin'ge-al** (sî-rîng'ê-âl), *a.* Of or pert. to the syringe.

**sy-rin'x** (sîr'îngks), *n., pl. SYRINGES* (sî-rîng'jêz). [NL., fr. Gr. *σύνρυξ* a pipe.] **1. Music.** A Panpipe. **2.** The vocal organ of birds. It is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both.

**sy-rh'phid** (sûr'fîd), *n.* A syrphus fly. — **sy-rh'phid, a.**  
**sy-rh'phus fly** (sûr'fûs). [NL. *Syrphus*, the generic name.] Any of a large family (*Syrphidae*) of dipterous flies. The larvae of many species prey on plant lice.

**sy-rup** (sîr'úp), **sy-rup'y** (-î). Vars. of **SIROP**, **SIRUPY**.  
**sys-tal'tic** (sîs-tâl'tik), *a.* [L. *systematicus* drawing together, Gr. *συσταλτικός*, fr. *συστέλλειν* to draw together.] **Physiol.** Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the **systematic** action of the heart.

**sys'tem** (sîs'têm), *n.* [L. *systema*, Gr. *σύστημα*, fr. *συνίσταται* to place together, σύν + ἰστάναι to place.] **1.** An assemblage of objects united by regular interaction or interdependence; an organic whole; as, the solar system; a system of railroads. **2.** Hence: the whole scheme of created things; the universe. **3.** An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, after some distinct method or plan; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts arranged in a rational connection; as, a system of philosophy, government, or botany. **4.** A scheme for interrelating things; mode of operation governed by general laws; as, a system of classification. **5.** Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness; as, to have system in one's business. **6. Biol.** A group of organs which esp. contributes toward one of the more important and complex vital functions; as, the nervous system. **7.** The body considered as a functional unit. — **Syn.** See **ORDER**.

**sys'tem-at'ic** (-ât'ik) *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consys'tem-at'ic-cal (-i-kál) sisting in, or of the nature of, a system. **2.** Proceeding according to system, or regular method; methodical. — **sys'tem-at'ic-cal-ly, adv.**

**systematic botany, s. zoology,** those branches of botany and zoology respectively which pertain to classification.  
**sys'tem-at'ics** (-îks), *n.* (See -ics.) The science of classification; classificatory method; also, classification; taxonomy.

**sys'tem-a-tism** (sîs'têm-â-tîz'm), *n.* The reduction of facts or principles to a system.

**sys'tem-a-tist** (-tîst), *n.* **1.** One who forms or adheres to a system. **2. Nat. Hist.** A taxonomist.

**sys'tem-a-tize** (-tîz), *v. t., -tîzed* (-tîzd); **-tîz'ing**. To reduce to system or method; methodize. — **sys'tem-a-ti-za'tion** (-tî-zã'shûn; -tî-zã'shûn), *n.* — **sys'tem-a-tiz'er, n.**

**recênt, makêr; ïce, ïll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cõnnect; chãir; go; sîng, înk; then, thîn; natûre, verdûre (87);**



**sys'tem-a-tol'o-gy** (-tôl'ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *συστήμα, συστήματος*, system + *-logy*.] Doctrine or science of systems.  
**sys'tem'ic** (sis-tém'ik), *a.* 1. Of, relating to, or common to, a system. 2. *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole.  
**sys'tem-ize** (sis-tém-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING. To systematize. — *1-zá'tion* (-i-zá'sh'zhîn; -zá'sh'zhîn), *n.*  
**sys'to-le** (sis-tô-lé), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *συστολή*, deriv. fr. *σύν* with + *στέλλω* to place.] 1. *Gram.* Shortening of a long syllable, as for metrical convenience; — opp. to *diastole*. 2. *Physiol. & Biol.* The contraction of the heart and ar-

teries by which the blood is forced onward; — correlative to *diastole*. — **sys-tol'ic** (sis-tôl'ik), *a.*  
**syz'y-get'ic** (sîz'î-jét'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a *syzygy*. — **syz'y-get'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**syz'y-gy** (sîz'î-jî), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jîz). [L. *syzygiâ* conjunction. Gr. *σύνυγία*; *σύν* with + *κρυβήνα* to join, *ζυγόν* yoke.] 1. *Astron.* The point of an orbit, as of that of the moon, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — usually used in *pl.* 2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two coupled feet; — applied by some to a dipody, but by others restricted to a combination of different feet.

T

**T** (tē); *pl.* T's or Ts (tēz). 1. The twentieth letter of the English alphabet, in value a voiceless consonant usually classed as a *dental*. Its voiced correlative is *d*. With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *th*, which has two distinct interidental sounds, as in *thin*, *then*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 82. T derives its name from the Latin, and its form from the Phœnician through the Greek and the Latin, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. It is etymologically most nearly related to *d*, *s*, *th*; as in *tug*, *duke*; *two*, *dual*, *L. duo*; *resin*, *L. resina*, Gr. *ῥήτιν*; *tenuous*, *thin*. 2. As a *symbol* (no period), used to denote or indicate: The nineteenth or (cf. K, 2) twentieth in a series, order, or class; also, the numeral nineteen (or twenty). 3. As a medieval Roman *numeral*, T stands for 160, and T̄ for 160,000.

**T** (tē), *n.*; *pl.* T's or Ts (tēz). 1. The letter T, t, or its sound. 2. Something shaped like the letter T. 3. As it suits me to a T. **T**, *a.* Having a shape or a cross section like the letter T; as, **T** bar or **T**-bar, **T** beam, **T** iron, **T** pipe, **T** rail, etc. **T** square, a ruler having a crosspiece at one end, for making parallel lines; — so called from its shape.

**T**, *Contraction of IT*; — sometimes in obs., colloq., or dial. use joined with the following verb without apostrophe.

**tab** (tāb), *n.* 1. A small flap, tag, or the like, as to a garment. 2. Account; reckoning; as, to keep *tab*. *Colloq.*

**tab'ard** (tāb'ārd), *n.* [OF.] 1. A coarse short outer coat with loose sleeves, or sleeveless, for outdoor wear. 2. A kind of mantle worn by knights over the armor, and blazoned with the bearer's arms. *Now Hist.* 3. A herald's official garment, a mantle blazoned with the sovereign's arms.

**ta-bas'oo** (tā-bās'kō), *n.* [From *Tabasco*, a river and state of Mexico.] A pungent sauce made from capsicum berries.

**tab'by** (tāb'î), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-îz). [F. *tabis*, fr. Ar. *attābî*, prop. name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made.] 1. A kind of tafeta silk, usually called *watered silk*; also, a watered worsted material, as a moreen.



King Richard III. of England, in a Tabard (2).

2. A brindled domestic cat; popularly, any domestic cat. 3. An old maid or gossip. *Colloq.* — *a.* 1. Made of or like tabby; of a wavy or watered appearance. *Archaic.* 2. Brindled; as, a *tabby* cat.

— *v. t.*; **TAB'BIED** (-îd); **TAB'BY-ING**. To water by calendering; calender; as, to *tabby* silk.

**tab'er** (tā'bēr), *n.* Var. of **TABOR**.

**tab'er-na-cle** (tā'bēr-nā-k'l), *n.* [F. fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut.] 1. A slightly built or temporary habitation or shelter; tent. 2. Hence: a habitation; esp., the human body as a temporary abode of the soul. 3. *Jewish Antiq.* A tent, in the form of a wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness, in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex. xvii.* 4. Hence, a Jewish temple. 5. A place of worship; — orig. used derogatively of the meeting places of dissenters in England. Now, esp., a church with a very large auditorium. 6. A small cell or receptacle to hold a holy or precious thing, as an ornamental receptacle for the pyx, a canopied niche or recess, as for the image of a saint, etc. — **tab'er-nac'u-lar** (tā'bēr-nāk'ū-lār), *a.*

**ta'bes** (tā'bēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A progressive emaciation, with hectic fever. **b** = **TABES DORSALIS**. — **ta-bet'ic** (tā-bēt'ik; -bēt'ik), *a.* & *n.* [Locomotor ataxia.]

|| **ta'bes dor-sa'lis** (dôr-sā'lis) [NL., *tabes of the back*].

**ta-bes'cent** (tā-bēs'sent), *a.* [L. *tabescens* wasting, *p. pr.* of *tabescere*.] Wasting away. — **ta-bes'cence** (-sēs), *n.*

**ta'ble** (tā'b'l), *n.* [F. fr. L. *tabula* board, tablet, painting.] 1. A relatively smooth flat surface or thin slab; a plate;

slab; panel. 2. A smooth, flat surface, or tablet, on which an inscription, drawing, etc., may be produced. 3. In *pl.* Backgammon. *Obs.* 4. An article of furniture having a smooth flat top fixed on legs. 5. Hence: food put on a table to be eaten; fare; as, to set a good *table*. 6. The company assembled round a table, as for eating, discussion, etc. 7. A table-land. 8. The upper facet of a faceted gem, esp. of a brilliant. 9. *Arch.* A stringcourse including an offset; esp., a band of stone or the like set where an offset is required, so as to make it decorative. 10. *Palmistry.* Palm of the hand; arrangement of the lines on the palm. 11. A condensed tabulated statement; synopsis; scheme; as, a *table of contents*. 12. Any collection and arrangement (generally in parallel columns) in condensed form of statistics, data, etc.

— *v. t.*; -BLED (tā'b'ld); -BLING (-blîng). 1. To lay or place on a table, as money. 2. To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table. 3. To tabulate. *Obs.*

**tab'leau** (tāb'lō; tā'b'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAUX (tāb'lōz; tā'b'lō'), sometimes E., -LEAUS (-lōz). [F., dim. fr. L. *tabula* a painting.] A vivid representation; picture; specif., a representation of some scene by the appropriate grouping of persons.

**ta'ble-cloth'** (tā'b'l-kloth'), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals.

|| **ta'ble d'hôte'** (tā'b'l dōt'), *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tā'b'l). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] 1. A common table for guests at a hotel. 2. Commonly, a meal in a restaurant, etc., at a fixed price; an ordinary. Cf. LA CARTE.

**ta'ble-land'** (tā'b'l-lānd'), *n.* A broad, level, elevated area; plateau.

**ta'ble-spoon'** (tā'b'l-spōon'), *n.* The largest spoon in common use at table, holding half a fluid ounce, thus having about four times the capacity of a teaspoon and twice that of a dessert spoon.

**ta'ble-spoon-ful** (-fōol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fōolz). As much as a tablespoon will hold; half a fluid ounce (about 14½ c.c.).

**tab'let** (tāb'lēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *tablete*, dim. of *table* table.]

1. A small table; a small flat surface or slab; esp., a flat piece on which to write, paint, draw, etc. 2. Hence, a relatively thin flat panel or the like inscribed, painted, or engraved. 3. One of a set of leaves or sheets, as of ivory, fastened together and used for memoranda, etc.; also, such a set; hence, a collection of sheets of paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only. 4. A flattish cake or piece; as, *tablets* of chocolate. 5. *Pharm.* A solid kind of electuary or confection, usually in little flat squares; — called also *lozenge* and, esp. when of a round or rounded form, *troche*.

**ta'ble-ware'** (tā'b'l-wār'), *n.* Ware, or articles collectively, for table use.

**tab'loid** (tāb'lōid), *n.* A compressed portion of one or more drugs or chemicals or of food, etc.

— *a.* Tabloid is a trade-mark name.

— *a.* Compressed or condensed, as into a *tabloid*; administered in or as in *tabloids*.

**ta-boo'** **ta-bu'** (tā-bōō'), *a.* [Polynesian *tapu* sacred, prohibited.] 1. Set apart or sacred by religious custom, or forbidden to certain persons or uses; subject to a *taboo*. 2. Fig., forbidden by social usage; as, slang is *taboo* in formal discourse. — *n.*; *pl.* -BOOS, -BUS (-bōōz'). 1. A sacred interdiction on the use of certain things or the performance of certain actions, commonly imposed by chiefs or priests, as among most races of low culture. 2. The system of interdicting by *taboos*, most highly developed among the Polynesians.

— *v. t.* To place under *taboo*; prohibit.

**ta'bor**, **ta'b'our** (tā'bēr), *n.* [OF.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife played by the same person; a timpler. — *v. t.* 1. To play on a *tabor*. 2. Fig., to strike lightly and frequently. — **ta'bor-er**, **ta'b'our-er**, *n.*

**tab'o-ret** (tāb'ō-rēt), **tab'ou-ret** (tāb'ō-), *n.* [F. *tabouret*.]

1. A small *tabor*. 2. A seat without arms or back; a stool; also, a small stand of similar form. 3. An embroidery frame.

**tab'o-rine'** (tāb'ō-rēn'; tāb'ō-rēn'), **tab'ou-rine'** (tāb'ō-; tāb'ō-), *n.* [OF. *tabourin*.] A small, shallow drum; *tabor*.

**ta-bu'** Var. of **TABOO**.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T

**tab'u-lar** (tăb'ŭ-lăr), *a.* [*L. tabularis, fr. tabula* board, table.] 1. Having the form of, or pert. to, a table; as, a *tabular* rock; *tabular* statistics. 2. Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables; as, *tabular* calculations.

**tab'u-lar-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To tabulate. — **tab'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-i-za'shŭn; -i-za'shŭn), *n.*

**tab'u-late** (-lăt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lăt'ed); -LAT'ING. [*L. tabula* table.] 1. To shape with a flat surface; make *tabular*. 2. To form into a table, or synopsis; reduce to tables. — (-lăt), *a.* 1. Shaped like a table; *tabular*. 2. Having transverse septa. — **tab'u-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*

**tab'u-la'tor** (-lă'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, tabulates; specif., a typewriter attachment for tabulating figures, etc. **tac'a-ma-hac'** (tăk'ă-mă-hăk') *n.* [*Mex. tecoma hiyac, tac'a-ma-hac'a* (-hăk'ă) *lit., stinking copal.*] An aromatic oleoresin used in ointments and plasters and as incense; also, any tree yielding it, as the balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*).

**tace** (tăs), *n.* *Armor.* One of a series of steel splints forming a short skirt. See *ARMOR, Illust.*

**ta'cet** (tă'set), *v. impers.* [*L. 3d pers. sing. pres. of tacere* to be silent.] *Music.* *Lit., it is silent*; — a direction for a part to be silent through a movement.

**tach, tache** (tăch), *n.* [*OF. tache* a fastening, nail.] That by which a thing is attached, as a buckle or clasp. *Archaic.*

**tach'e-om'e-ter** (tăk'ē-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [See *TACHOMETER*.] 1. *Suro.* = *TACHYMETR*, 1. 2. = *TACHOMETER*.

**tach'i-ol** (tăk'ī-ōl; -ōl), *n.* Fluoride of silver, used as an antiseptic and a germicide.

**ta-chis'to-scope** (tă-kis'tō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. ταχιστος, superl. of taxis* swift + *-scope*.] *Psychol.* An apparatus for exposing briefly to view a screen bearing letters or figures, used in studying range of attention, etc.

**tach'o-graph** (tăk'ō-grăf), *n.* [*Gr. ταχος* speed + *-graph*.] A recording or registering tachometer; also, its autographic record.

**ta-chom'e-ter** (tă-kōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ταχος* swiftness, speed (*fr. taxis* quick) + *-meter*.] Any of various instruments for measuring velocity or changes of velocity, as of running water, the blood, etc.; a tachometer. — **ta-chom'e-try** (-trī), *n.*

**tach'y-** (tăk'ī-), *Combining form* from Greek *taxis, quick, swift*.

**tach'y-graph** (tăk'ī-grăf), *n.* An example of tachygraphy; esp., an ancient Greek or Roman tachygraphic manuscript.

**ta-chy-gra-phy** (tă-kig'gră-fī), *n.* Art or practice of rapid writing; shorthand writing; stenography, esp. that of the ancient Greeks and Romans. — **ta-chy-gra-pher** (-fēr), *n.*

— **tach'y-graph'ic** (tăk'ī-grăf'ik), **tach'y-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

**tach'y-lyte** (tăk'ī-līt), *n.* Also **tach'y-lite**. [*tachy-* + *Gr. λειν* to dissolve.] *Petrog.* A basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a mineral; — so called because decomposable by acids and readily fusible. — **tach'y-lyt'ic** (-līt'ik), *a.*

**ta-chym'e-ter** (tă-kim'ē-tēr), *n.* 1. *Surveying.* An instrument, esp. a transit or theodolite with stadia wires, for determining quickly the distances, bearings, and elevations of distant objects. 2. A tachometer. — **ta-chym'e-try** (-trī), *n.* — **tach'y-met'ric** (tăk'ī-mēt'rik), *a.*

**tac'it** (tăs'it), *a.* [*L. tacitus*, *p. p. of tacere* to be silent, pass over in silence.] 1. Silent. *Rare.* 2. Done or made in silence; implied, but not expressed; as, *tacit* consent. 3. *Law.* Arising without express contract or agreement; arising by operation of law. — **tac'it'ly, adv.** — **tac'it-ness**, *n.*

**tac'it-urn** (-i-tŭrn), *a.* [*L. taciturnus*.] Habitually silent; not given to conversation. — *Syn.* Reserved. See *SILENT*. — **tac'it-urn-ly, adv.** [*in speaking*.]

**tac'it-tur'ni-ty** (-tŭr'nī-tī), *n.* Habitual silence, or reserve.

**tack** (tăk; *dial. also* tāk), *n.* Food; esp. bread; — often depreciatory. Cf. *HARD-TACK, Naval & Army Slang*.

**tack** (tăk), *n.* [*ME. tak, takke*, a fastening.] 1. A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head. 2. *Naut.* a A rope used to hold in place the lower corner of a course, the outer lower corner of a studding sail, or the forward lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. b The corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened. c The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, on the starboard tack, she has the wind on her starboard side; hence, the run of a vessel on one tack or a change from starboard to port tack or vice versa. 3. A course or method of action; as, to change one's tack.

— *v. t.* 1. To fasten or attach by tacks. 2. Hence: to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner; fasten; attach; as, to *tack*, or baste together, two pieces of cloth. 3. In parliamentary usage, to add, as a rider, to a bill; append. 4. *English Law.* To unite or join (securities given at different times) so as to prevent a person having intermediate securities.

**ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, solă, ăve, ăvent ănd, ăccănt, mak'ēr; ăce, ăl; ăld, ăbăg, ărb, ădd, ăđit, ăccănet; ăse, ănite, ărn, ăp, ăccărus, menŭ; ăood, ăoot; ăut, ăoil;**

ties or rights from claiming a title to redeem or otherwise discharge one or more prior ones without also redeeming or discharging one or more subsequent ones united to the prior ones. 5. *Naut.* To change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing close-hauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the sails. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To tack a vessel; also (of a vessel), to have her tack changed. See *TACK, v. t., 5, & n., 2 c.* — **tack'er**, *n.*

**tack'le** (tăk'ŭl), *n.* [*ME. takel*.] 1. An assemblage of ropes and pulleys for hoisting or pulling. 2. Apparatus; equipment; gear. 3. Act of tackling, or seizing and holding or stopping, as in football; a grasp; hold. 4. *Amer. Football.* One of two players, right tackle and left tackle, whose position is between guard and end rush. 5. *Naut.* The rigging of a ship; usually, the running rigging, or ropes, pulleys, etc., used in working the ship.

— *v. t.*; -LED (tăk'ŭld); -LING (-ling). 1. To secure with (or as with) tackle. *Obs. or Dial.* 2. To seize; grapple; specif., *Amer. Football*, to seize and hold or stop (an opponent having the ball). 3. Hence: to attempt; to undertake to do, conquer, etc.; as, to *tackle* a problem. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* *Amer. Football.* To make a tackle. See *TACKLE, n., 3.* — **tack'ler** (-lēr), *n.*

**tack'ling** (-ling), *n.* Gear; equipment. *Rare.* **tack'y** (-i), *a.*; **TACK'Y-ER** (-i-ēr); -I-EST. Sticky; adhesive; — said of paint, glue, etc. **tack'ma-hack.** Var. of *TACAMAHAC*.

**tact** (tăkt), *n.* [*L. tactus* touch, *fr. tangere, tactum*, to touch.] 1. A touch. 2. The sense of touch; feeling. *Now Rare.* 3. Sensitive mental perception; nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions; esp., ability to deal with others without giving offense; address.

*Syn.* **Tact, address.** *Tact* implies delicate, sympathetic perception, esp. of what is fit, graceful, or considerate; address emphasizes more especially skill and adroitness in meeting the requirements of a situation; as, Queen Elizabeth's political *tact* was unerring; he supports his position with great *address*.

**tact'ful** (tăkt'fŭl), *a.* Having much tact or address. — **tact'ful-ly, adv.** — **tact'ful-ness**, *n.*

**tac'ti-cal** (tăk'tī-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to military or naval tactics; pert. to, or marked by, planning or maneuvering.

**tactical unit, Mil.,** the organization which is made the basis of tactical instruction, as the battalion of infantry, squadron of cavalry, and battalion of field artillery. It is theoretically the largest body of men that can be directly commanded by the voice or signals of a single commander.

**tac'ti'cian** (tăk'tish'ăn), *n.* One versed in tactics.

**tac'tics** (tăk'tiks), *n.* (See -ics.) [*Gr. τακτικά, pl., and τακτική (acc. τέχνη)*, sing., *fr. τακτικός* fit for arranging, *τάσσειν* to arrange.] *Mil. & Nav.* 1. Art of handling or using troops or ships in battle or in the presence of the enemy. 2. Hence: any method of procedure; esp., adroit devices or expedients to accomplish an end.

**tac'tile** (tăk'tīl), *a.* [*L. tactilis* tangible, *fr. tangere, tactum*, to touch.] 1. Of or pert. to the organs or sense of touch; as, *tactile* sensations. 2. Tangible; as, *tactile* qualities. — *n.* *Psychol.* A person, considered as a type of mottle, whose prevailing mental imagery is intimately associated with sensations of touch.

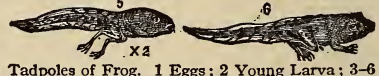
**tac'til'i-ty** (tăk'tīl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being tactile; perceptibility by touch.

**tac'tion** (tăk'shŭn), *n.* [*L. tactio*.] Touch; contact.

**tact'less**, *a.* Without tact; characterized by want of tact. — **tact'less-ly, adv.** — **tact'less-ness**, *n.*

**tac-tom'e-ter** (tăk-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*L. tactus* sense of touch + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing and measuring the acuteness of the sense of touch.

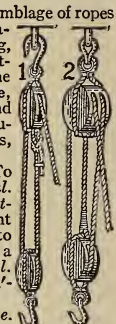
**tac'tu-al** (tăk'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sense or organs of touch; derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch.

**tad'pole** ('tăd'pŏl), *n.* [*ME. tadde* toad (*AS. tādē, tādige*) + *poll*; prop., a toad all head.]  A n a -quatic, im ma -ture or Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Eggs; 2 Young Larva; 3-6 larval Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development. stage of most amphibians, during which they have gills and a long tail.

**tael** (tăl), *n.* [*Malay tāhil*.] 1. A weight of eastern Asia, varying from 1 to 2½ ounces avoirdupois (23-70 grams). 2. A Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver.

**taen** (tăn). Short for *TAKEN*. *Chiefly Dial. or Poetic.*

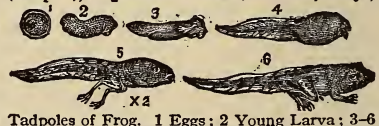
**tæ'nī-a** (tē'nī-ă), *n.*; *pl. -nīe* (-ē). [*L., ribbon, tapeworm, fr. Gr. ταινία*.] 1. *Gr. Antiqu.* A headband; fillet. 2.



Tackles. 1 Gun; 2 Luff.



Tachistoscope.



1 Eggs; 2 Young Larva; 3-6 larval Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.



*Arch.* The fillet, or band, at the bottom of a Doric frieze, separating it from the architrave. **3.** A tapeworm. **4.** *Anat.* A band; a structural line; — applied to the bands of nervous matter in the brain and the longitudinal muscles of the large intestine.

**tæ'ni-a-cide'** (tæ'ni-à-sid'), *n.* Also **tæ'ni-a-cide'**. [*tænia* + *-cide*, l.] *Med.* A remedy to destroy tapeworms.

**tæ'ni-a-fuge'** (-fij'), *n.* Also **tæ'ni-a-fuge'**. [*tænia* + *L. fugare* to drive away.] *Med.* A remedy to expel tapeworms.

**tæ'ni-a-sis** (tæ'ni-à-sis), *n.* Also **tæ'ni-a-sis**. [NL.; *tænia* + *-sis*.] *Med.* Ill health due to tænia, or tapeworms.

**ta'fa-rel** (táf-á-rél), **ta'f'er-el** (-ér-él). VARS. OF TAFFRAIL. **ta'fa-to** (táf-é-tá), *n.* [*F. tafetta*, *It. tafetta*, *fr. Per. táf-tah*, orig., twisted, woven.] A fine smooth silk fabric of even texture, having a luster; also, any of various kinds of silk or linen goods.

**ta'fa-ty** (táf-é-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). *Tafteta*.

**taff'rail** (táf-ráil), *n.* [*D. tafereel* a panel, picture, *fr. tafel* table, *L. tabula*.] *Naut.* A The upper part of a ship's stern. *Obs. or Rare.* B The rail around a ship's stern.

**taffy** (-í), *n.* **1.** A candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter. **2.** Flattery. *Colloq.*

**tag** (tág), *n.* **1.** A slight flap, tab, etc., forming an appendage; *specif.*: a A card or label for appending to a package. B A loose end, rag, or tatter, as of clothing. C An unessential addition, as to a play, a book, etc. **2.** The end, or catchword, of an actor's speech; *cue*. **3.** A metallic binding or point, at the end of a string or lace, to stiffen it. **tag and rag**, or **tag, rag, and bobtail**, the rattle.

— *v. t.*, TAGGED (tágd); TAG'GING. **1.** To fit with a tag or tags; append a tag or tags to. **2.** To attach a tag, or label, to, as to a box or package. **3.** To follow closely after; as, a dog tags his mistress. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To follow closely; — used with *after*, *at*, *around*, *along*, etc. *Colloq.*

**tag, n.** A child's game in which one, designated as "it," runs after others until he touches, or tags, one, who in turn becomes "it." — *v. t.* To touch in or as in the game of tag.

**Ta-gal'** (tá-gál'), *n.* **1.** One of a Malayan race, next to the Visayans the most numerous native people of the Philippine Islands. **2.** = TAGALOG.

**Ta-gal'og** (tá-gál'óg), *n.* **1.** A Tagal. **2.** The language of the Tagalogs, one of the most developed of the Malayo-Polynesian languages. It now employs a Roman alphabet.

**tag day**, A day on which contributions to some charity or fund are solicited promiscuously on the street, and tags are given to identify contributors.

**tag'ger** (tág-ér), *n.* **1.** One who tags. **2.** In *pl.* Very thin sheer material, as thin tin plate.

**Ta-hi'ti-an** (tá-hí'tí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Tahiti, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* One of the native Polynesians of Tahiti, a people noted for fine physique and intelligence; also, their language.

**Tai** (tá'è), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the chief linguistic stock of Indo-China, including the peoples of Siamese and Shan speech. — *n.* A member of one of the tribes of the Tai stock.

**tail** (tál), *a.* [*Prob. fr. OF. taillís*, *p. p. of taillier* to cut, also to decide, fix, settle; *cf. LL. talliare* to cut, limit by certain conditions, to entail, as land, *taliare* to cut.] *Law.* Limited; abridged; curtailed; entailed. — *n.* *Law.* Limitation; abridgment; entail.

**tail, n.** [*AS. tægel, tæg*.] **1.** The rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal. **2.** Formerly, in Turkey, a horsetail carried before a pasha as a mark of rank; as, a pasha of one, two, or three tails. **3.** Any long flexible terminal appendage; an appendage suggestive of the tail of an animal, etc.; as, the tail of a coat, kite, comet. **4.** The back, last, lower, or inferior part; the part opposed to the head or front; end; rear; *specif.*: a The lower part of a stream of water, as that which flows from a mill wheel after turning it. b [Often in *pl.*] The side of a coin opposite to that bearing the head, effigy, or date; the reverse; — chiefly used in *heads or tails*. **5.** a A long braid or tress of hair; a *cue*. b A line of persons waiting; a *cue*. c A retinue. **6.** *Aeronautics.* In flying machines, a plane or group of planes used at the rear to give automatic stability.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or furnish with a tail; also, to follow like a tail. **2.** To join to or constitute the end of; as, to tail a procession; also, to join on at the end or tail; as, to tail one word to another. **3.** *Arch.* To fasten by one of the ends into a wall or other support; — used with *in* or *on*; as, to tail in a timber. — *v. i.* **1.** *Arch.* To hold by the end; — said of a timber when its end is built into a support; — used with *in* or *into*. **2.** *Naut.* To swing, or lie, with the stern in a certain direction; — said of a vessel at anchor. **3.** To form a tail, appendage, etc.

**tail'-bay'**, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The bay or division of a framed floor or roof which is next the end wall, so that its joists rest one end on the wall and the other on a girder; also, the space between a wall and the nearest girder of a floor. *Cf. CASE-BAY.* **2.** The part of a canal lock below the lower gates.

**tail/board'** (tál'bórd'; 57), *n.* The board at the rear end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down.

**tail coverts.** The feathers which cover the bases of the tail quills. See POULTRY, *Illust.*

**tail'ing**, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. **2.** In *pl.* The refuse or residue in various operations, as in threshing, gold mining, distilling, etc.

**tail'less** (tál'lés), *a.* Not having a tail.

**tail'lor** (tál'lér), *n.* [*OF. taillor*, *fr. taillier* to cut, *LL. talliare*.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's or women's outer garments. — *v. i.* To follow the business of a tailor. — **tail'lor-ess**, *n. fem.*

**tailor bird.** Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds (genus *Sutoria*) of the warbler group, which stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests.

**tail'lor-made'**, *a.* Made by a tailor or according to a tailor's fashion; — used *specif.* of women's garments made with a certain closeness of fit, simplicity of ornament, etc.

**tail'piece'** (tál'pés'), *n.* **1.** A piece added at the end; appendage. **2.** *Arch.* A relatively shorter beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header. See HEADER, *Illust.* **3.** *Print.* An ornament at the bottom of a short page or at the end of a book. **4.** A triangular piece, as of ebony, fixed to the lower end of a violin or the like, to which the strings are fastened.

**tail'race'** (tál'rās'), *n.* **1.** The part of a mill race below the wheel. **2.** *Mining.* The channel in which tailings, in water, are carried off.

**tail'stock'** (tál'stók'), *n.* *Mach.* The adjustable or sliding headstock of a lathe, containing the dead center.

**taint** (tánt), *v. t.* [*F. teint*, *p. p. of teindre* to dye, tinge, *L. tingere, tinctum*.] **1.** To color; tinge; more broadly, to affect. *Obs.* **2.** To imbue or impregnate with something odious or poisonous; hence: to infect; poison; *specif.*, to affect with putrefaction. **3.** To contaminate morally; defile; corrupt; stain. — *Syn.* Pollute, vitiate, contaminate. — *v. i.* To be or become tainted.

— *n.* **1.** Tincture; hue; color. *Obs.* **2.** A spot or stain; hence: trace; tinge; as, a taint of morbidness in his nature; esp., blemish; stain of disgrace. **3.** A corrupting tinge or trace; infection; as, the taint of evil companions.

**Tai'ping'** (tí'ping'), *a.* [*Chin. tai ping* great peace.] *Chinese Hist.* Pert. to or designating a dynasty with which Hung-Siu-Chuen, a religious and political enthusiast, attempted to supplant the Manchu dynasty by means of the Taiping rebellion, incited by him in 1850 and suppressed by General Gordon about 1864.

**take** (tāk), *v. t.*; *pret.* TOOK (tōók); *p. p.* TAK'EN (tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAK'ING (tāk'ing). [*AS. tacan*, *fr. Scand.*] **1.** To lay hold of, as in grasping, seizing, catching, capturing, adhering to, or the like; grasp; seize; — implying or suggesting the use of physical force. **2.** To receive into one's hold, possession, etc., by a voluntary act, as in eating, drinking, boarding a train, purchasing, choosing, etc.; *specif.*: a To lease; hire; rent; as, to take a cottage; also, to subscribe for; as, to take a magazine. b To marry; as, to take a wife. **3.** To remove; abstract; deduct. **4.** a To withdraw; retract; — commonly used with *back*; as, to take back one's promise. b To remove from life; hence, in the passive: to die; as, he was taken in the pride of life. c To extract; quote; as, a line taken from Shelley. d To get wrongfully; steal; as, he confessed to taking the money. e To deduce; derive (as arguments). **5.** a To charm or attract; delight; as, to take one's fancy. b To use malign influence over; cast a spell on; infect. **6.** To come or fall upon; catch; as, to be taken unawares; plague take him. **7.** To make choice of; choose; select; as, take the road to the right; to take sides. **8.** To avail one's self of; resort to; as, take plenty of time to decide. **9.** To require; demand; as, it takes time to learn. **10.** To assume; adopt; undertake; as, to take the offensive; take the veil; take the blame; take steps; take charge of a business, etc.; *specif.*: a To assume as a property or attribute; as, butter often takes the flavor of substances kept near it. b To assume the form or impression of, as of a mold. c To assume as a right, or prerogative; as, I take the liberty of saying; he took the crown. **11.** To receive; accept; admit; as, he takes the news ill; *specif.*: a To contract by infection; as, to take cold. b To understand; comprehend. c To accept for guidance; follow; as, take my advice. d To undergo; endure; as, to take treatment for rheumatism; he will take no affront. e To accept the word or the terms of; close with; as, to take one at his word. **12.** To regard; consider; as, to take men for spies. **13.** To observe, fix upon, or ascertain; as, to take one's bearings. **14.** To experience; feel; as, pride, joy, etc. **15.** To convey; conduct; carry; as, to take a child home. **16.** To make a picture, photograph, or the like. *Obs. & Colloq.* **17.** To strike; hit; as, he took me in the face. *Obs. & Colloq.* **18.** To do, make, etc.; — with an object denoting movement or action; as, to take action, to act; to take a walk, to walk, etc. *Syn.* Take, receive, accept. Take, the general word,

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



may or may not imply a tender or offer; receive does; to accept is to receive with assent or approval, or in the spirit or on the terms of the offer.

to take a miss, orig. to mistake; now, to impute a wrong motive or bad meaning to; take offense at. — to t. a name in vain, to use a name lightly or profanely. — to t. arms, to commence war or hostilities. — to t. breath, to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest. — to t. down, in a fig. use, to abase or humble. — to t. heart, to gain confidence or courage. — to t. in, in a fig. use, to cheat; deceive; gull. *Colloq.* — to t. on, a To assume; arrogate; as, *to take on a character or dignity.* b To apply or direct to (one's self). c To engage; hire; as, *to take on more hands.* d To obtain on credit. — to t. stock, to make an inventory; with of, to make an estimate, or ascertain the facts, or in regard to (something). — to t. the field, *Mil.*, to enter upon a campaign. — to t. the floor, to rise to make an address, motion, or the like. — to t. the veil, *Ecl.*, to receive, or assume, a veil in token of retirement from the world, as a woman on becoming a nun. — to t. to heart, to feel deep concern or grief over. — to t. to task, to call to account; reprove. — to t. to witness, to call to witness. — to t. up the gauntlet or glove, to accept a challenge. — to t. up the hatchet, to make or declare war; — from the practice of the American Indians.

— v. i. 1. To lay hold; fix upon anything; also, to obtain possession; capture. 2. *Law.* To receive the title to property; as, he *takes* as heir. 3. To resort to; go; — usually used with *to*; as, they *took* to the boats. 4. To take effect; operate; act; as, the vaccination did not *take*. 5. To charm; as: a To exert a spell. *Obs.* b To prove attractive or pleasing; as, the play *takes* well. *Colloq.* 6. To be, or admit of being, taken; specif., to admit of being photographed. *Obs. or Colloq.*

to take after, to follow; also, to resemble. — to t. on, to be violently affected, as by grief, pain, anger, etc. — to t. sick, to become sick. *Colloq.* — to t. to, a To be disposed to; become attached to; as, *to take* to books. b To resort to; betake one's self to; — used *colloq.* in phrases as: to t. to the brush, to t. to one's heels, to t. to the tall timber, to flee. — to t. up with, to lodge, dwell, or consort with.

— n. 1. Act of taking. 2. That which is taken, as the fish captured at one haul.

take'down' (tāk'doun'), a. Constructed so as to be readily taken apart; as, a *takedown* rifle. — n. The part of a takedown rifle or the like at which or whereby it is taken apart; also, a takedown rifle.

take'off', n. 1. An imitation; esp., a caricature. 2. The spot at which one takes off; the place from which a jumper springs.

tak'er (tāk'ēr), n. One who takes.

tak'ing (tāk'ing), n. 1. Act of one who, or that which, takes. 2. That which is taken or received. 3. Agitation; distress of mind. *Colloq.* — a. 1. Apt to take; alluring; attractive; charming; fetching; as, a *taking* manner. *Now Colloq.* 2. Infectious; contagious; also, *Obs.*, injurious; noxious. — tak'ing-ly, adv. — tak'ing-ness, n.

tal'a-ri (tāl'ā-rī), n. [*Ar. talari*, fr. *G. thaler*.] A silver coin and monetary unit of Abyssinia, equivalent to about \$0.45; — called also *dollar*.

tal'a-ri-a (tāl'ā-rī-ā; 3), n. pl. [*L.*, fr. *talaris* of the ankles, *talus* ankle.] *Class. Myth.* Small wings or winged shoes fastened to the ankles, esp. of Hermes, or Mercury.

tal'bot (tāl'bŏt), n. [*Perh.* fr. the *Talbot* family.] One of an extinct breed of dogs, supposed to be the stock from which the bloodhound and some other breeds are descended.

talc (tālĕ), n. [*F.*, fr. *Ar. talq*.] *Min.* A soft magnesium silicate, H<sub>2</sub>Mg<sub>3</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, of which soapstone and French chalk are varieties. *Sp. gr.*, 2.6-2.9. — v. t.; TALCKED, TALCED (tālĕt); TALCK'ING, TALC'ING (tāl'king). To rub or treat with talc, as a photographic plate.

talc'ose (tāl'kōs) } a. *Min.* Pert. to talc; composed of, containing, or resembling talc.

tale (tāl), n. [*AS. talu* speech, narrative.] 1. Speech; talk. *Obs.* 2. That which is told; oral relation; a rehearsal; narration; account; story. 3. A libelous report or piece of evil gossip; as, to tell *tales*. 4. A reckoning by numbers; a count; enumeration. 5. A sum; as, the *tale* of years. — *Syn.* See *STORY*.

tal'bear'er (bār'ēr), n. One who officiously or maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc. — tale'bear'ing, a. & n.

tal'ent (tāl'ēt), n. [*OF.*, fr. *L. talentum* a talent (sense 1), *Gr. τάλαντον* a balance, thing weighed, talent.] 1. An ancient weight and money unit. Estimated money values of the talent are: Hebrew, gold, \$32,640; Hebrew, silver, \$2,170; Attic, silver, \$1,446. As a weight, the Attic talent was about 58 lbs. av. (26 kg.). 2. Inclination; disposition. *Obs.* 3. Natural ability; preëminent and special aptitude; superior intelligence and ability; faculty; as, a man of *talent*. Cf. *GENIUS*. 4. Collectively, persons of ability or skill; as, he engaged the best *talent* to sing. 5. Collectively, habitual betters on horses, as distinguished from the bookmakers. *Racing slang.* — *Syn.* Ability, endowment. See *GENIUS*, *GIFT*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; tēc, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŕk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

tal'ent-ed, a. Having talent or talents; mentally gifted.

tal'er. Var. of *THALER*.

ta'les (tāl'ēz), n. pl.; sometimes used as a *sing.* [From *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders, in the Latin writ for summoning them.] *Law.* A persons added to a jury, to fill a deficiency, being like, or such as, those regularly summoned; — in *Eng.*, used loosely as a *sing.* for the supply of men thus provided. b [Constructed as *sing.*] The writ summoning them; as, to pray a *tales*.

tales'man (tāl'mān), n. *Law.* A person summoned as one of the tales added to a jury.

tale'tell'er (tāl'tēl'ēr), n. One who tells tales or stories; esp., a talebearer; telltale. — tale'tell'ing, a. & n.

tal'i-ped (tāl'i-pēd), n. A clubfooted person. — a. Affected with talipes; clubfooted.

tal'i-pes (tāl'i-pēz), n. [*NL.*; *L. talus* ankle + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] *Surg.* Clubfoot.

tal'i-pot (tāl'i-pōt), n., or talipot palm. [*Singhalese tāli-pat* palm leaf, fr. *Skr. tāla* palm + *patra* leaf.] A handsome palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. Its gigantic fan-shaped leaves are used as umbrellas, fans, etc.

tal'is-man (tāl'is-mān; tāl'iz-), n.; pl. -MANS (-mānz). [*Sp.*, fr. *Ar. talism*, *tāsim*, a magical image, fr. *LGR. τέλεσμα* derivation, incantation, init. of *Gr. τέλειν* to complete, initiate.] 1. A figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the heavens and supposed to act as a charm. 2. Hence: something that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil; an amulet; a charm.

*Syn.* Talisman, amulet, charm are often interchangeable. But *talisman* connotes wider and more positive powers than an amulet, which applies esp. to an object worn to avert evil; *charm*, which may be equivalent to *talisman* or *amulet*, denotes also a magical combination of words.

tal'is-man'ic (-mān'ik) } a. Pert. to, or having the proper-tal'is-man'i-cal (-i-kāl) } ties of, a talisman; magical.

talk (tōĕ), v. t. 1. To deliver in speech; speak; utter. 2. To discourse about; discuss; as, to *talk* business; to *talk* shop; — often used with *over*. 3. To speak (a language) freely; as, to *talk* French. 4. To affect or effect by talking; as, to *talk* one mad. 5. To consume or spend in talking; — used with *away*; as, to *talk* away an evening. — v. i. 1. To speak; esp., to express ideas by spoken words; converse. 2. To communicate by any means; express ideas, as by speech; as, to *talk* by signs; *talk* of politics. 3. To chatter; prate. 4. To confer; consult; as, to *talk* with one's lawyer. 5. To make sounds likened to speech. *Colloq.*

*Syn.* Talk, speak, converse. *Speak* may refer to articulate sounds, however disconnected; *talk* implies connected colloquy or discourse; as, he could not *speak*; he did not care to *talk*. But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech; *talk*, of that which is more or less empty or frivolous; as, 'A fool may *talk*, but a wise man *speaks*.' *Converse* implies interchange of thoughts and opinions.

— n. 1. Act of talking; speech; esp., familiar converse; conversation. 2. Report; rumor. 3. Empty verbiage; as, it is mere *talk*. 4. Subject of discourse; theme for conversation, gossip, etc.; as, the *talk* of the town. 5. A conference or council. 6. A dialect, tongue, or style of speech. *Colloq.* — *Syn.* Colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, conference, communication.

talk'a-tive (tāl'ā-tiv) a. Given to talking; loquacious. — talk'a-tive-ly, adv. — talk'a-tive-ness, n.

*Syn.* Talkative, loquacious, garrulous, voluble, fluent, glib. One is talkative who is given to talk; loquacious suggests an incessant flow of words; garrulous implies prosy, tedious, or rambling loquacity, esp. about trivial things. *Fluent* implies readiness of speech; *voluble*, ease and smoothness; both words often suggest excessive facility. *Glib* (commonly contemptuous) implies superficial or smooth-tongued fluency.

talk'er (tōĕ'ēr), n. One who talks; often, a babbler.

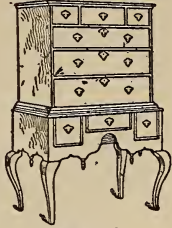
talk'ing, a. That talks; able to utter words; also, talkative. — n. Discourse; converse.

tall (tōĕ), a. 1. Comely; fine; excellent. *Archaic.* 2. Brave; bold. *Obs. or R.* 3. High of stature. 4. Of a given height; as, a man five feet tall. 5. *Colloq.* a Lofty; grandiloquent; also, exaggerated. b Unusual; fine; big. — *Syn.* See *HIGH*.

tall'age (tāl'āj), n. [*LL. tallagium, talliagium.*] *Eng. Feudal Law.* A toll, fee, or render paid by a tenant to his lord; hence, an impost or due levied by a lord upon his tenants. — v. t. To cause to pay tallage; tax.



**tal'boy'** (tâl'boi'), *n.* **1.** A highboy. **2.** A long sheet-metal pipe for a chimney top.  
**tall'ish, a.** Somewhat tall.  
**tal'lith** (tâl'ith), *n.* [NHeb. *tallith.*] *Jewish Costume.* **a.** A tasseled undergarment worn by orthodox Jews, covering the chest and the upper part of the back. **b.** A tasseled shawl or scarf worn over the head or round the shoulders at prayer.  
**tal'ness, n.** Quality of being tall.  
**tal'low** (tâl'ô), *n.* [ME. *taluh*, *talugh*, *talgh.*] The suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc., extracted by melting; also, any fat resembling it. — *v. t.* To smear with tallow. — **tal'low-y, a.**



Tallboy, 1.

**tal'ly** (tâl'i'), *n.*; *pl.* -lies (-îz). [F. *taille* cut, tally, fr. *tailleur* to cut.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number or account, esp. one of two parts of a stick split lengthwise; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which accounts were kept correspondingly or in duplicate. **2.** Hence, any account or score kept by notches or marks, esp. one kept in duplicate. **3.** A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally. **4.** A mark connecting a group in counting; hence, a number as a unit of computation. **5.** A label, tag, or the like, with marks of identification. **6.** A counterpart; mate. *Rare.* — *v. t.*; -IED (-îd) and -ING. **1.** To register on or in a tally. **2.** To reckon; count. **Obs.** **3.** To score with correspondent notches; hence, to make to correspond, fit, or suit. — *v. i.*

**tal'ly-ho'** (tâl'i-hô'), *n.*; *pl.* -hos (-hôz'). **1.** A view halloo; — also used as an *interj.* **2.** A kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach. — *v. t.* To incite by the cry "Tallyho!" as hounds.

**Tal'mud** (tâl'müd), *n.* [Aramaic *talmüd* instruction, doctrine.] The body of Jewish civil and canonical law, consisting of the combined Mishna, or text, and Gemara, or commentary; also, restrictedly, the Gemara alone. — **Tal'mud'ic** (tâl-müd'ik), -i-cal (-i-käl), *a.* — **Tal'mud-ist, n.**

**tal'on** (tâl'ün), *n.* [F. *talon* heel, spur, LL. *talō*, fr. L. *talus* ankle, heel.] The claw of an animal, esp. of a bird of prey.

**Tal'os** (tâl'ôs), *n.* [Gr. *Talos.*] *Gr. Myth.* An inventor slain by his jealous uncle, Dædalus. **a.** A man of brass, made by Hephaestus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to guard that island. He bled to death when Medea by magic drew out the nail or plug from his single vein.

**tal'uk** (tâl'ûk; tâ-look'), *n.* [Hind. *taluk*, Ar. *talûq.*] An estate including subtenants, somewhat like an English manor; esp., a subdivision of a zillah, or revenue district; a collectorate. *India.* [us. **b.** The ankle.]

**tal'us** (tâl'ûs), *n.*; *pl.* TALI (-lî). [L.] *Anat.* **a.** The astragalus. **[F.] 1.** *Geol.* Rock débris at the base of a cliff or slope. **2.** *Fort.* The slope of the face of a work.

**tam'a-ble** (tâm'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tamed.

**tam-a-lé** (tâ-mâ'lé), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tamal*, of Mex. origin.] A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed.

**tam-man-dua'** (tâ-mân-dwâ'), *n.* [Tupi *tamandua'*.] An arboreal anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of Central and South America.

**tam'a-rack** (tâm'â-râk), *n.* Any of several American larches (esp. *Larix laricina*).

**tam'a-rin** (-rîn), *n.* [From the native name in Cayenne.] Any of numerous South American squirrel-like marmosets (genus *Leontocibus*) having elongate canine teeth, silky hair, and long nonprehensile tail.

**tam'a-rind** (-rînd), *n.* [From It., Sp., or Pg., fr. Ar. *tamrîndî*, lit., Indian date.] **1.** A tropical casahuate tree (*Tamarindus indica*) having hard yellowish wood, pinnate leaves, and red-striped yellow flowers. **2.** The edible fruit or pod of this tree, having an acid pulp.



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**tam'a-risk** (-rîsk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus.*] Tamarind. Any of a large genus (*Tamarix*) of Old World tropical shrubs or trees. Several species yield a manna.

**tam'bac** (tâm'bâk), *n.* Var. of TOBAC.

**tam'bour** (tâm'bôor; -bêr), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Musical.* The military snare drum. **2.** A frame, usually circular, consisting of two parts fitting one within the other, for embroidering; also, the embroidery done on such a frame. — *v. t.* & *i.* To embroider on a tambour.

**tam'bou-rine'** (tâm'bô-rên'), *n.* [F. *tambourin.*] A small drum; esp., a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks, or jingles, at the sides; a timpler.

**tame** (tâm), *a.*; **TAM'ER** (tâm'êr); **TAM'EST.** [AS. *tam.*] **1.** Reduced from native wildness; domesticated; made tractable and useful to man. **2.** Subdued; also, harmless; gentle. **3.** Deficient in spirit, interest, etc.; dull; insipid; as, *tame* scenery. — *v. t.*; **TAMED** (tâmd); **TAM'ING** (tâm'îng). **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; make gentle, tractable, etc.; domesticate. **2.** To deprive of spirit, courage, etc.; subdue; of colors, to soften; tone down. — **tame'less, a.** — **tame'ly, adv.** — **tame'ness, n.**



Tambourine.

**tame'a-ble.** Var. of TAMABLE.

**Tam'il** (tâm'il; tûm'il), *n.* **1.** A member of the most enterprising branch of the Dravidian race, mostly Hindus, numerous throughout southern India. **2.** The oldest, most cultivated, and best known, of the Dravidian languages.

**tam'is** (tâm'is), *n.* [F.] A kind of sieve. **a.** A strainer or sieve, as of boiling cloth. *Obs. or R.*

**Tam'muz** (tâm'môoz; Bib. tâm'ûz), *n.* [Heb. *tammûz.*] **1.** *Babylon. Myth.* A god of agriculture slain by his wife, Ishtar, and later brought back from the lower world, thus symbolizing the seasonal death and return of vegetation. **2.** See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**tam'my** (tâm'i'), *n.*; *pl.* -mies (-îz). [F. *étamine*, fr. *étain* carded wool, fr. L. *stamen* warp, thread, cloth.] **1.** A kind of woolen, or woolen and cotton, cloth, often highly glazed, used for curtains, sieves, strainers, etc. **2.** [Perh. a different word; cf. TAMIS.] A strainer; tamis.

**Tam' o' Shan'ter** (tâm' ô shân'têr). **1.** The hero of a poem of this title by Burns. **2.** [i. e. and usually *hyphenated.*] A Scotch cap having a round, flattish top much wider than the headband and, usually, a tassel in the center.

**tamp** (tâmp), *v. t.* **1.** In blasting, to plug (a drilled hole) with clay, sand, or the like, to prevent misdirection of the force of the blast. **2.** To drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows. [used in tamping.]

**tamp'er** (tâm'pêr), *n.* One who tamps; also, an instrument.

**tam'per** (tâm'pêr), *v. i.* [F. *tempérer* to temper. See TEMPER, *v.*] **1.** To meddle; try trifling or foolish experiments; — commonly used with *with*. **2.** To meddle so as to alter a thing; esp., to make changes without right; as, to *tamp*er with a text. **3.** To deal secretly or unfairly; esp., to use bribery; as, to *tamp*er with an official. — **Syn.** See MEDDLE. — **tam'per-er, n.**

**tam'pl-on** (tâm'pl'ân), *n.* [F. *tampon.*] A stopper, or plug, for the muzzle of a piece of ordnance when not in use.

**tam'pon** (tâm'pôn), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A plug, as of cotton, introduced into a cavity to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions. — *v. t.* To plug with a tampon. [TOM.]

**tam'-tam'** (tûm'tûm'), *n.* & *v.* [Hind.] *Musical.* = TOM-TAN (tân), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *tan.*] **1.** Tanbark. **2.** A yellowish brown color, like that of tan (sense 1). **3.** A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun.

— *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish brown. — *v. t.*; **TANNED** (tând); **TAN'NING.** **1.** To convert (a skin) into leather, orig., and still generally, by impregnation with an infusion of oak bark or other form of tannic acid. **2.** To make brown, as by exposure to the sun. **3.** To thrash; flog. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To become tanned.

**tan'a-ger** (tân'â-jêr), *n.* [NL. *tanagra*, prob. fr. Tupi *tan-gara.*] Any of a family (*Tanagridæ*) of American oscine birds, closely allied to the finches. They are mainly unmusical. The males usually are very bright-colored.

**tan'bark'** (-bârk'), *n.* Any bark rich in tannin, bruised or cut into small pieces, and used in tanning. Spent tanbark is used for circus rings, race tracks, etc.

**tan'dem** (-dêm), *adv.* [L. *tandem* at length (of time only), punningly taken as meaning, lengthwise.] One after or behind another; — said of two or more things so arranged, esp. of horses so driven, instead of abreast.

— *a.* Consisting of two, or more, arranged tandem. — *n.* **1.** A team of horses harnessed one before the other. **2.** A tandem bicycle, or one with seats for two, one behind the other.

**tang** (tâng), *n.* A projecting shank, prong, tongue, or the like, forming part of an object, as of a file, knife, etc., and serving to secure it to a handle, or to some other part. — *v. t.* To furnish with a tang.

**tang, n.** **1.** A strong or offensive taste; esp., a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. **2.** A sharp specific flavor or tinge. — **Syn.** See TASTE.

**tang, n.** & *v. t.* & *i.* **Twang.**  
**tan'ge-lo** (tân'jê-lô), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lôz). [*tangerine* + pom-]

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
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*elo.*] A hybrid between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo; also, the fruit. [being tangent.]

**tan'gen-cy** (tán'jén-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). Act or state of **tan'gen't** (-jént), *n.* [L. *tangens, -entis*, *p. pr.* of *tangere* to touch.] **1. Geom.** A tangent line, curve, or surface. **2. Trigonometry.** a The tangent line from one end of an arc of a circle to the radius produced through the other end of the arc. b The ratio of the length of such a line to the radius of the circle. c Hence, in reference to an (acute) angle in a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the leg (see LEG, *n.*, 2 d) opposite the angle to the adjacent leg. Abbr., *tan* (without period).

— *a.* Touching; specif., *Geom.*, meeting a curve or surface at only one point, and not cutting it if produced; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface.

**tan-gen'tial** (tán-jén'shál), *a. Geom.* Of or pert. to a tangent, in the direction of a tangent. — **tan-gen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shí-ál'i-tí), *n.* — **tan-gen'tial-ly** (-shál-i), *adv.*

**tan'gen'ine** (tán'jér-én; tán'jér-én'), *n.* [From *Tangier* in Morocco.] An orange much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor.

**tan'gi-ble** (tán'jí-b'l), *a.* [L. *tangibilis*, fr. *tangere* to touch.] **1.** Capable of being touched; also, perceptible to the touch; palpable; as, a *tangible* object. **2.** Capable of being possessed or realized; real; substantial; evident; as, a *tangible* reward. — **tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tí), **tan'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tan'gi-bly**, *adv.*

**tan'gle** (tán'g'l), *n.* Any large blackish seaweed (esp. *Laminaria saccharina* or *L. digitata*).

**tan'gle**, *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-g'ling). **1.** To knit together confusedly; interweave or interlock, as threads, in a knot hard to unravel; entangle. **2.** To involve; ensnare; as, to be *tangled* in lies. — *v. i.* To be or become entangled.

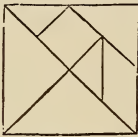
— **1.** A confused knot, as of threads; snarl. **2.** State of perplexity; quandary. — **tan'gler** (tán'g'ler), *n.*

**tan'gle-ber-ry** (-bér'í), *n.* A species of huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) of the eastern United States.

**tan'gly** (tán'glí), *a.* Snarley; full of tangles or knots; entangled; intricate.

**tan'go** (tán'gō; Sp. tán'gō), *n.*; *pl.* TANGOS (-gōz). [Sp., a certain dance.] **1.** A difficult dance in two-four time characterized by posturing and a great variety of steps. **2.** Any of various popular forms derived from this. — *v. i.* To perform such a dance.

**tan'gram** (tán'grám), *n.* A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin material into seven pieces, these pieces being capable of forming a number of different figures.



Tangram.

**tan'ist-ry** (tán'is-trí), *n.* [Ir. *tanaiste*, *tanaise*, second, second person in rank.] *Irish Tribal Law.* A system by which the succession to the chieftaincy of the tribe and the jurisdiction over the communal land was determined by election, the eldest and worthiest kinsman of the deceased chief being usually chosen. — **tan'ist**, *n.*

**tank** (tánk), *n.* [Pg. *tanque*.] **1.** A pond, pool, or small lake. **2.** A large basin, cistern, or vessel of any kind; an artificial receptacle for liquids; as, a swimming *tank*. — *v. t.* To place or put in a tank.

**tank'age** (tánk'áj), *n.* **1.** The act or process of storing in tanks; also, the fee charged for this. **2.** The capacity or contents of a tank or tanks. **3. Agric.** Dried nitrogenous residue from tanks in which fat has been rendered, used as a fertilizer and feeding stuff.

**tank'ard** (tánk'árd), *n.* [OF. *tanquart*.] A large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

**tan'nage** (tán'ná), *n.* The act, process, or result of tanning.

**tan'ner** (tán'ér), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

**tan'ner-y** (-í), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-íz). **1.** A place where tanning is carried on. **2.** The art or process of tanning.

**Tann'häu-ser** (tán'hoi-zér), *n.* [G. Ritter (Knight) *Tannhäuser*.] A German knight and minnesinger fabled to have entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg. He escaped, but, despairing of pardon, returned. See VENUSBERG.

**tan'nic** (tán'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or from tan.

**tannic acid**, a strongly astringent acid, obtained in brownish white shining scales from gallnuts, sumac, tea, etc.; — called also *tannin*. It is used in dyeing, tanning, etc.

**tan'ning** (tán'íng), *n.* **1.** Art or process by which a skin is tanned. **2.** A browning, as of the skin, by exposure to the sun or weather.

**tan'sy** (-zí), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zíz). [F. *tanaïsie*, LL. *tanaceta*.] Any of a genus (*Tanacetum*) of asteraceous plants, esp. the common species (*T. vulgare*) having a strong aromatic odor, very bitter taste, and tonic properties.

**tan'tal-late** (tán'tá-lát), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tantalum acid.

**tan'tal'ic** (tán-tál'ík), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, derived from, or containing tantalum; specif., designating any of a series of acids derived from the pentoxide and known chiefly in their salts, the tantalates.

**tan'ta-lite** (tán'tá-lít), *n.* *Min.* A heavy iron-black mineral, essentially tantalate of iron, Fe(TaO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, of submetallic luster, H., 6; sp. gr., up to 7.3.

**tan'ta-lize** (-tá-líz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-líz'd); -LIZ'ING (-líz'íng). [From TANTALUS.] To tease by keeping something desired in view but just out of reach. — *Syn.* See HARASS. — **tan'ta-li-za'tion** (-lí-zá'shún; -lí-zá'shún), *n.* — **tan'ta-liz'er** (tán'tá-líz'ér), *n.* — **tan'ta-liz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**tan'ta-lum** (-lúm), *n.* [NL.; — referring to the difficulty of isolating it. See TANTALUS.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element isolated as a rather brittle, lustrous white metal with slightly grayish tint. Symbol, *Ta*; at. wt., 181.5.

**Tan'ta-lus** (-lús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Távραλος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For serving up Pelops as a meal to the gods (or for revealing divine counsels), Tantalus was punished in the lower world by being placed in water up to his chin with fruit-laden branches over his head. The water or fruit receded whenever he sought to drink or eat.

**tan'ta-mount**' (-móunt'), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + *E. amount*.] Equivalent in value, signification, or effect. — *Syn.* See IDENTICAL.

**tan-tar'a** (tán-tár'd), *n.* The blare of a trumpet or horn.

**tan-tiv'y** (-tív't), *n.* Swift; rapid. — *adv.* Swiftly; — a fox-hunting term. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIVIES (-íz). **1. Hunting.** A cry or call to signal full chase. **2.** An impetuous rush.

|| **tan'to** (tán'tó), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* So much; as, "Allegro non tanto" (brisk, but not so very brisk). [Collog.]

**tan'trum** (tán'trúm), *n.* A fit of ill temper or caprice.

**Tao'ism** (tou'íz'm), *n.* [Chin. *tao* road, reason.] A religion of China. Its famous apostle, Lao-tse (6th cent. b. c.), taught that contemplation and reason, avoidance of force, and disregard of mere ceremonies, are the means of regeneration. — **Tao'ist** (-íst), *n.* & *a.* — **Tao'is'tic** (-is'tík), *a.*

**tap** (táp), *v. t.*; TAPPED (tápt) or TAPT; TAP'PING. **1.** To strike or rap lightly. **2.** To give a light blow or blows with. **3.** To make by tapping. **4.** To put a tap (sense 2 below) on (a shoe, boot, etc.). — *v. i.* To strike or rap lightly.

— *n.* **1.** A light blow or rap. **2.** A piece of leather fastened on the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing, esp. on the sole. **3.** In *pl. Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters, going to bed, and silence.

**tap, n.** [AS. *tæppa*.] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** A cock, faucet, or small valve, as over a sink. *Chiefly British.* **3.** A plug, or spile, to stop a hole, as in a cask; spigot. **4.** Liquor drawn through a tap; hence: a certain kind or quality of liquor; also, a taproom; bar. *Collog.* **5.** A tool for forming an internal screw.

**on tap.** A ready to be drawn; as, ale *on tap*. b Broached or furnished with a tap; as, a barrel *on tap*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To pierce (a cask, tree, etc.) so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid. **2.** To let out by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel. **3.** To draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires. **4.** To form a female screw in by means of a tap; as, to *tap* a nut. **5.** To connect (a street gas or water main) with a local supply. — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a tapster.

**tap'a-de'ra** (táp'á-dé-rá) *n.* Also **tapidero**. [Sp. *tapadera* tap'a-de'ro (táp'á-dé-ro)] lid, cover.] One of the leather hoods which cover the stirrups of a Mexican saddle.

**tape** (táp), *n.* [AS. *tæppe* fillet.] **1.** A narrow woven fillet or band. **2. a** A tape-line. **b** The paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc. **c Sports.** A string stretched across the finishing line and broken by the first man to finish; a finishing line. **d** = RED TAPE. — *v. t.*; TAPED (tápt); TAP'ING. To furnish with tape; fasten, tie, or bind with tape.

**tape'line**' (-lín'), *n.* A tape or strip, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions and used for measuring.

**tape measure.** = TAPELINE.

**ta'per** (tá'pér), *n.* [AS. *tapur*, *taper*.] **1.** A small wax candle; a small light. **2.** A tapering form, object, or part; gradual lengthwise diminution of thickness; as, the *taper* of a spire. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidal. — *v. i.* & *t.* To become or make gradually smaller toward one end; grow gradually less; diminish.

**tap'es-try** (táp'és-trí), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-tríz). [F. *tapissérie*, fr. *tapis* carpet, Gr. *τάπισιον*, dim. of *τάπις* carpet, rug.] A fabric, usually of worsted, worked on a warp of thread, org., by hand, the designs being usually pictorial. It is used for wall hangings, etc. — *v. t.*; -TRIED (-tríd); -TRY-ING. To furnish or adorn with or as with tapestry.

**tapestry carpet.** A carpet, resembling Brussels, in which the designs are printed in colors before the fabric is woven; esp., a kind of carpet the threads of which are printed before even the warp is formed.

**ta-pe'tum** (tá-pe'túm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tapete* a carpet, a tapestry.] **1. Bot.** A layer of nutritive tissue commonly investing the archesporium in a developing sporangium. **2. Anat. & Zool.** Any of certain membranous layers or areas, esp. of the choroid and retina.

ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árrn, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, réçent, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóit, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**tape/worm'** (tāp'wŭrm'), *n.* Any of numerous cestode worms (*Tænia* and allied genera) parasitic, when adult, in the intestine of man and various animals. The larvae live in the flesh of animals.

**tap/house'** (tāp'hous'), *n.* A house where beer is kept on tap for sale; also, the barroom of a tavern.

**tap-i-o-ca'** (tāp'ī'ō'kā), *n.* [Pg. Sp., or F., fr. Tupi *typyoca*; *ty* juice + *pyā* pith + *oōō* absent.] A coarse granular preparation of cassava starch.

**tap'nr** (tā'pēr), *n.* [Tupi *tapy'ra*.] Any of several large ungulates (fam. *Tapiridae*), all of South or Central America, except one (the Malayan). They are related to the horse and rhinoceros and are chiefly nocturnal, shy, and gentle.

**tap'pis** (tā'pīs; tā'pēs), *n.* [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry, or similar material, used for hangings, floor coverings, etc.; formerly, the cover of a council table.

**on, or upon, the tapis** (*pron. in this use perh. more often as F. tā'pē*) [trans. of F. *sur le tapis*], on the table, or under consideration, as a question or measure.

**tap'per** (tāp'pēr), *n.* One who, or that which, taps, or strikes lightly; as: **a** *Teleg.* A telegraph key; specif., a double-contact key that makes one contact and breaks another by one movement; — called in full  *Morse tapper*. **b** *Wireless Teleg.* A decoherer that acts by tapping.

**tap'per, n.** One who, or that which, taps, or pierces; specif., *Mech.*, a machine for tapping nuts, etc.

**tap'pet** (tāp'ēt; 24), *n. Mech.* A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap or touch something else, to cause a particular motion.

**tappet rod.** *Mech.* A rod carrying a tappet or tappets.

**tap'ping** (tāp'ing), *n.* Act or process of one who, or that which, taps.

**tap-poon'** (tā-pōon'), *n.* [Sp. *tapón* a stopper.] *Irrigation.* A piece of wood or sheet metal fitted into a ditch to dam up the water so as to overflow a field. *U. S.* [tap; barroom.]

**tap'room'** (tāp'rōom'), *n.* A room where liquors are on tap/roo't' (-rōot'), *n. Bot.* A primary root which grows downward, giving off lateral rootlets. See *root, Illust.*

**tap'ster** (tāp'stēr), *n.* Orig., a woman who tended bar (see -STER); later, anyone employed to tap, or draw, liquors.

**tar** (tār), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *tarpaulin*.] A sailor; seaman.

**tar, n.** [AS. *teru, teoru*.] A thick, brown to black, viscous liquid got by distilling wood, coal, peat, etc. — *v. t.*; TARRED (tārd); TAR'RING. To smear with or as with tar.

**tar'an-tas', tar'an-tass'** (tār'an-tās'), *n.* [Russ. *tarantas*.] A low four-wheeled Russian carriage, its body resting on two long, springy poles.

**tar'an-tella'** (tār'an-tēllā'), *n.* [It.] A lively, passionate Neapolitan dance in 6-8 time, formerly supposed to cure the bite of the tarantula; also, music for this dance.

**tar'ant-ism** (tār'ān-tīz'm), *n.* [It. *tarantismo*.] *Med.* A nervous affection producing an uncontrollable desire to dance. It was once supposed to be due to the bite of the tarantula, and to be cured by dancing the tarantella.

**tar'an-tu-la'** (tār'an-tū-lā'), *n.*; *pl. E.* -LAS (-lāz). [NL., fr. *tarantola*, fr. L. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] Any of several large venomous spiders (esp. *Lycosa tarantula*).

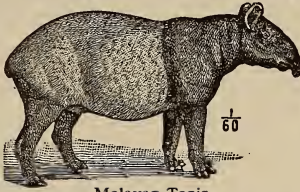
**ta-rax'a-cum** (tā-rāk'sā-kūm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* Fresh or dried dandelion root. It is slightly tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and is used esp. in affections of the liver.

**tar-boosh'** (tār-bōosh'), *n.* [Ar. *tarbūsh*.] A red, usually blue-tasseled, cap worn by Moslem men, alone or as the inner part of a turban. The *fez* is a kind of tarboosh.

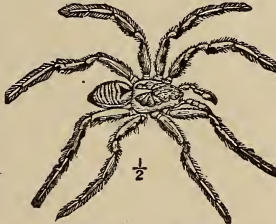
**tar'di-grade** (tār'dī-grād), *a.* [L. *tardigradus*; *tardus* slow + *gradī* to step.] **1.** Moving or stepping slowly. **2.** Of or pert. to a division (*Tardigrada*) of arthropods containing numerous microscopic mitelike creatures, found in water, damp moss, etc. — *n.* A tardigrade arthropod.

**tar'dō** (tār'dō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; — a direction to perform a Passage slowly.

**tar'dy** (tār'dī), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dī-ēr); -DI-EST. [F. *tardif*, fr.



Malayan Tapir.



European Tarantula.

*L. tardus* slow.] **1.** Moving slowly; slow. **2.** Late; also, dilatory; — opposed to *prompt*. — *Syn.* See *SLOW*. — **tar'di-ly** (-dī-lī), *adv.* — **tar'di-ness**, *n.*

**tare** (tār), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A weed growing in grainfields, supposed to be the darnel. **2.** Any of several vetches (esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta*).

**tare, n.** [F., fr. Ar. *tarbah* thrown away, removed.] *Com.* A deduction of weight made as an allowance for the weight of a container or vehicle. — *v. t.*; TARED (tārd); TAR'ING (tār'ing). To ascertain or mark the tare of.

**tare** (tār; tār). *Dial. var. and obs. or dial. pert. of TEAR, v.*

**targe** (tārj), *n.* [F.] A shield, or target. *Archaic.*

**tar'get** (tār'gēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *targete*.] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler, esp. a circular one. **2.** A mark to shoot at, as for practice; hence: **a** A butt or mark that is marked by shots fired at it. **b** *Mil.* Anything that is fired at. **c**



*Fig.*, an object of remarks, criticisms, Common Target, 2 etc.; a butt. **3.** *Suro.* The vane, or a. 2 Outer; 3 In-

sliding sight, on a leveling staff. **4.** *ner*; 4 Center; 5 *Railroads.* A day signal, as a disk of metal, attached to a switch stand, indicating whether the switch is open or closed.

**tar'get-er'** (-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target, or shield.

**Tar'gum** (tār'gūm; *Heb.* tār-gōom'), *n.*; *pl. E.* -GUMS (-gūmz), *Heb.* TARGUMM (tār'gōō-mēm'). [Aramaic *tar-gūm* interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judea.

**tar'iff** (tār'if), *n.* [F. *tarif*, fr. Ar. *tarīf* information, explanation.] **1.** A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on exports or, esp., imports. **2.** The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1); as, the *tariff* on wool. **3.** Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a list of duties on, as goods. **2.**

*Numismatics.* To list or schedule the tariff value of.

**tar'la-tan** (tār'lā-tān), *n.* A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin used for dresses, caps, etc.

**tarn** (tārnm), *n.* [ME. *terne*.] Small mountain lake or pool.

**tar'nish** (tār'nish), *v. t.* [F. *ternir*, fr. *terne* dull, dim, wan.] To dull or destroy the luster of, esp. by or as by the action of the air, dust, etc.; sully; stain; — also used *fig.* — *v. i.* To lose luster; become dull. — *n.* Quality or state of being tarnished; discoloration; stain; blemish.

**tar'ro** (tār'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROES (-rōz). [Tahitian and Maori.] **1.** An araceous plant (*Caladium colocasia*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible starch tuberous rootstock, and in temperate regions (as *caladium* or *elephant's ear*) for a garden ornament. **2.** The rootstock of this plant.

**tar-pau'lin** (tār-pō'lin), *n.* [tar + *pulling* a covering, *pull* to cover.] **1.** Canvas waterproofed with tar, paint, or the like, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc. **2.** A hat or coat of, or covered with, tarpaulin.

**3.** A sailor. *Colloq. and Now Rare.*

**Tar-pe'ia** (-pē'yā), *n.* In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

**Tar-pe'ian** (-pē'yān), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a rock or peak of the Capitoline hill, Rome, from which condemned criminals were hurled.

**tar'pon** (tār'pōn), *n.* A marine fish (*Tarpon atlanticus*) common on the coast of Florida and among the West Indies. It becomes about six feet long and is a noted game fish. Its flesh is of poor quality.

**Tar'quin** (-kwīn), *n.* In Roman legend, one of a family to which belonged the fifth king (Lucius Tarquinius Priscus) and the seventh king (Lucius Tarquinius Superbus).

**tar'ra-gon** (tār'rā-gōn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona*, Ar. *tarkhūn*.] A European plant (*Artemisia dracunculus*) allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used to season salads, flavor vinegar, etc.

**tar'ri-ance** (-ī-āns), *n.* Tarrying; delay. *Archaic.*

**tar'ri-er** (tār'ī-ēr), *n.* One who tarrys or delays.

**tar'ry** (tār'ī), *a.* Of, covered with, or like, tar.

**tar'ry** (tār'ī), *v. t.*; -RIED (-īd); -RY-ING. [ME. *tarien* to irritate, hinder, AS. *tergan*, *tergan*, provoke, irritate.] To wait or stop for; as, to *tarry* a reply. — *v. i.* **1.** To abide at or in a place; stay; lodge; specif., to stay or rest in expectation; wait. **2.** To delay; loiter. — *n.* A temporary stop; stay. *Now chiefly U. S.*

**tar'sal** (tār'sāl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the tarsus. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, plates of dense connective tissue which serve to stiffen the eyelids. — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage.

**tar'si-er** (tār'sī-ēr), *n.* [F.] A small nocturnal arboreal lemurine mammal (*Passage spectrum*) of the East Indies, having very long proximal tarsal bones.

**κ** = ch in G. *ich*, *sch* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**tar'sus** (tär'sūs), *n.*; *pl.* -si (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *ταρσός* the flat of the foot.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* The ankle; part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and leg; also, the group of small bones supporting this part. 2. In describing birds, the part between the so-called knee and foot. 3. *Zool.* a. In insects, the foot, or part distal to the tibia. b. In spiders, the distal segment of the foot.

**tart** (tärt), *a.* [AS. *teart.*] 1. Sharp to the taste; sour. 2. Severe; sharp; caustic; as, a *tart* reply. — **Syn.** See *SOUR*.

**tart**, *n.* [F. *tarle.*] A small pie, or shell of pastry containing jelly, custard, fruit, or the like.

**tart'an** (tär'tän), *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands; hence, any pattern of tartan; also, material of a similar pattern. — *a.* Made of, or like, tartan.

**tart'an**, *n.* [From F., Sp., Pg., or It.] A coasting vessel, with one mast and a lateen sail, used in the Mediterranean.

**tart'ar** (-tär), *n.* [F. *tartré.*] 1. A substance, essentially acid potassium tartrate, existing in grape juice and deposited in wine casks as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; specif., a recrystallized product, distinguished from *argol*, the crude deposit, and from *cream of tartar*, got by further purification. 2. A concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

**Tart'ar**, *n.* [Per. *Tāūr*, of Tatar origin.] 1. A native of Tatar (Tartary). See *TATAR*. 2. [Often *l. c.*] A person of an irritable and violent temper. 3. [*l. c.*] One who, being attacked, proves too strong for his assailant; — esp. in *to catch a tartar*. — *a.* Of or pert. to Tatar or the Tatars.

**Tart'ar**, *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*

**Tar-ta're-an** (tär-tä-rē-än) } *a.* Also, *Rare*, **Tar-ta'ri-an**.  
**Tar-ta're-ous** (-tär-rē-ūs; 3) } Of or pert. to Tartarus.

**tartar** emetic. A poisonous white crystalline salt, having a sweetish metallic taste, used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine as a sudorific and emetic. Chemically it is antimonyl potassium tartrate,  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Tar-ta'ri-an** (tär-tä-rī-än; 3), *a.* Tartarian.

**Tartarian** lamb, the Scythian lamb.

**Tar-ta'ri-an**, *n.* Any of several varieties of heart cherries; as, the black *Tartarian*.

**tar-tar'ic** (tär-tär'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tartar; derived from or resembling tartar.

**tartaric acid**, *Org. Chem.*, an acid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_2)_2$ , widely diffused among plants, and obtained chiefly from tartar. It is used in dyeing and calico printing, in photography, in medicine, esp. in the preparation of Seidlitz powders, and as a substitute for lemon juice.

**tar'tar-ize** (tär'tär-'iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-'izd); -IZ'ING (-'iz'ing). To impregnate or combine with, or subject to the action of, tartar. — **tar'tar-i-za'tion** (-'iz-ä'shün; -'iz-ä'shün), *n.*

**tar'tar-ous** (-'üs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, tartar.

**Tar-ta-rus** (-tär-rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τάρταρος*.] *Class. Myth.* The infernal regions, described in Homer's "Iliad" as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.

**tart'let**, *n.* A small tart.

**tart'ly**, *adv.* In a tart manner.

**tart'ness** (tärt'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being tart. — **Syn.** Sourness, acerbity, asperity. See *ACRIMONY*.

**tar'trate** (tär'trät), *n.* A salt or ester of tartaric acid.

**tar'trat-éd** (tär'trät-'éd), *a.* *Med. Chem.* Containing, or derived from, tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

**Tar-tufe'** (tär-tōōf'; F. tär'tūif'), or **Tar-tuffe'** (tär-tōōf'), *n.* [F. *Tartufe*, *tarlufe*.] 1. The leading character, a hypocritical priest, in Molière's "Tartuffe." 2. [*l. c.*] A hypocritical devotee; hypocrite.

**ta-sim'e-try** (tä-sim-'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *τάσις* stretching, extension (fr. *τείνω* to stretch) + *-meter*.] A modification of the microphone for detecting or measuring minute extensions or movements of solid bodies (and hence changes of temperature) by the changes of pressure produced. — **ta-sim'e-try** (-'ē-trī), *n.* — **tas'i-met'ric** (tä-s'i-mēt'rik), *a.*

**task** (täsk), *n.* [OF. *tasque*, *tasche*, LL. *tasca*, *taza*, fr. L. *taxare* to rate, appraise.] 1. A tax; impost. *Obs.* 2. Labor, work, or study imposed by another, often in a definite quantity; broadly, an undertaking; work. — **Syn.** Employment, toil, lesson, stint. — *v. t.* 1. To tax. *Obs.* 2. To impose a task on; assign a definite amount of business, labor, or duty to. 3. To oppress with labor; burden; as, to *task* one's mind with details. 4. To charge; tax, as with a fault.

**task'mas'ter** (täsk'mäs'tēr), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; an overseer.

**task'work'**, *n.* Work done as a task; also, piecework.

**Tas-ma'ni-an** (täz-mä'nī-än), *a.* Of or pert. to Tasmania. **Tasmanian** devil, a savage carnivorous burrowing Tasmanian marsupial (*Sarcophilus urstinus*) of the dasyure family. — **T. wolf.** See *THYLACINE*.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

**tass** (täz), *n.* [F. *tasse*.] A drinking cup, bowl, or the like; also, the contents of a tass. *Now Chiefly Scot.*

**äle**, **senäte**, **cäre**, **äm**, **äccout**, **ärm**, **äsk**, **solä**; **ëve**, **ëvent** **ënd**, **recënt**, **makër**; **ice**, **il**; **öld**, **öbey**, **örb**, **ödd**, **söft**, **cönnect**;

**üse**, **ünite**, **örn**, **üp**, **circüs**, **menü**; **fööd**, **fööt**; **out**, **oil**;

**tas'sel** (tä'səl), *n.* [ME., some part of a fastening of a mantle, fr. OF. *tassel*, *laisel*.] 1. A pendent ornament, ending in a tuft of threads or cords, attached to cushions, curtains, etc. 2. Something likened to a tassel; specif., the inflorescence of some plants, as of maize. — *v. t.* -SELED (-'ld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To put forth tassels, or inflorescences. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or make into, tassels.

**tas'sel**, *Obs.* var. of *TERCEL*.

**tas'set** (-tēt), *n.* [OF. *tassette*.] *Armor.* a One of a set of steel splints hanging from the cuirass. b The skirt so formed.

**tast'a-ble** (täst'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tasted.

**taste** (täst), *v. t.*; **TAST'ED** (täst-'éd; 24); **TAST'ING** (täst-'ing). [OF. *taster* to feel, try, taste.] 1. To try by the touch; feel. *Obs.* 2. To try by the touch of the tongue; ascertain the relish or flavor of by taking a little into the mouth. 3. To eat or drink a little of, as for testing. 4. To partake of; participate in; experience; undergo; as, to *taste* pleasure. 5. To like; appreciate; enjoy. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* 1. To try food or drink with the mouth; eat or drink a little only; as, to *taste* of wine. 2. To have a certain flavor to the sour; fig., to have a particular quality; as, the milk *tastes* sour, of garlic, etc. 3. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; partake; — often used with *of*; as, to *taste* of nature's bounty.

— *n.* 1. A trial; experience. *Obs.* 2. Act of tasting with the mouth; gustation. 3. Quality of any substance as perceived by the taste organs; savor; flavor. 4. *Physiol.* The one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste*) are ascertained by contact with certain organs of the mouth. 5. Intellectual relish; liking; fondness; — new used with *for*; as, he had no *taste* for study. 6. Power of discerning and appreciating beauty, order, proportion, symmetry, etc., esp. in the fine arts and belles-lettres; critical judgment; discernment; as, a man of *taste*. 7. Manner as to what is pleasing, refined, or good usage; style; as, an epitaph in bad *taste*. 8. A little piece tasted or eaten; a bit; sample; as, a *taste* of cake; a *taste* of sleep.

**Syn.** Vein, streak, strain, dash, spice, flavor, savor, relish, smack, tang, touch, hint, thought, shade. — **Taste**, **flavor**, **savor**, **relish**, **smack**, **tang** are distinguished in their significances. **Taste** denotes a sample or specimen of something, rather than (as in the case of the other words) a property of it; as, give him a *taste* of your quality. **Flavor**, **savor**, and **relish** suggest either a predominant or distinctive quality or a tinge or trace of something; as, their joys have lost the keen-edged *flavor*; a *savor* of fear in his tone; the full *flavor*, the whole *relish* of delight. **Smack** and **tang** (which denotes esp. a fresh or pungent flavor) are more homely and familiar. See *JUDGMENT*.

**tast'ed** (täst-'éd; 24), *a.* Having a taste; — usually in composition; as, sweet-tasted; sour-tasted.

**taste'ful** (täst-'fööd), *a.* 1. Savory. 2. Having, exhibiting, or conforming to, good taste; as, *tasteful* decorations. — **taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **taste'ful-ness**, *n.*

**taste'less**, *a.* 1. Having no taste; insipid; flat; dull. 2. Not manifesting, or not conscious of what is, good taste; not in good taste. — **taste'less-ly**, *adv.* — **less-ness**, *n.*

**tast'er** (täst-'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tastes. 2. That in which, or by means of which, anything is tasted, as a shallow metal cup for testing wine, a pipette, etc.

**tast'y** (täst-'ti), *a.*; **TAST'Y-ER** (-tī-'ēr); -EST. 1. Having or showing good taste. *Colloq.* 2. Pleasing to the palate. — **tast'y-ly** (-tī-'li), *adv.* — **tast'y-ness**, *n.*

**tat** (tä), *v. t.*; **TAT'TED**; **TAT'TING**. Also **tatt**. To make by tatting; as, *tatted* edging. — *v. i.* To work at tatting.

**Ta'tar** (tä'tär), *n.* [See *TARTAR*.] A member of any of numerous mixed tribes or hordes, mostly Mongolian or Turkic, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and eastern Asia; a Tartar. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars.

**Ta-ta'ri-an** (tä-tä-rī-än; 3), **Ta-tar'ic** (-tär-'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars. See also *TARTARIAN*.

**ta'tou-ay** (tä'tōō-ä; tä'tōō-'i), *n.* [Paraguay Indian *ta'u-ay*, lit., wound armadillo, because its fat is used on wounds.] A large armadillo (*Cabassous unicinctus*) of tropical South America.

**tat'ter** (tä'tēr), *n.* A rag or a part torn and hanging; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become ragged.

**tat'ter-de-mal'ion** (-dē-mäl'jün; -mäl'-), *n.* A ragamuffin.

**tat'tered** (tä'tēr'd), *p. a.* 1. Ragged; torn into shreds. 2. Clad in ragged clothes. 3. Broken; dilapidated. *Rare.*

**tat'ting** (-ing), *n.* A kind of lace made from thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making it.

**tat'tle** (-l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-'l); -TLING (-'ling). 1. To prate; chatter. 2. To tell tales or secrets. — *v. t.* To utter or disclose by tattling. — *n.* Idle talk or chat. — **tat'tling** (-'ling), *p. a.* — **tat'tling-ly**, *adv.*

**tat'tler** (tä'tlēr), *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; also, one who tells tales.

**tat-too'** (tä-tōō'), *n.* [D. *taptoe*; *tap* a tap, faucet + *toe* to, shut.] *Mil. & Nav.* A call sounded on drum and fife, trumpet, or bugle, shortly before taps, giving notice to soldiers or sailors to repair to quarters.

**chair**; **go**; **sing**, **injk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



**tat-too'**, *v. t.*; **TAT-TOOED'** (-tōōd'); **TAT-TOO'ING**. [Of Polynesian origin.] To mark or color (the skin) indelibly by pricking in coloring matter or producing scars. — *n.* A mark or figure formed by tattooing. — **tat-too'er**, *n.*  
**tat'ty** (tăt'fī), *n.*; **pl. -TIES** (-īz). [Hind. *tatīfī*.] A mat or screen, hung at a door or window and kept wet to cool the air. *India*.

**tau** (tou), *n.* [Gr. *ταυ*.] The nineteenth letter [T, τ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *T, t*.

**tau cross**. See **CROSS**, *Illust.*

**taught** (tōt), *pret. & p. p.* of **TEACH**.

**taunt** (tānt; tōnt), *a.* Very high or tall, as masts. *Naut.*

**taunt** (tānt; tōnt), *v. t.* 1. To tease. *Obs. or Dial.* 2. To reproach severely or insultingly; jeer at. — **Syn.** Deride, mock, flout. See **RIDICULE**. — *n.* 1. Upbraiding language; sarcastic reproach; insulting invective. 2. An object of scornful reproach. — **taunt'er**, *n.* — **taunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**tau'ri-form** (tō'rī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *tauriformis*; *taurus* bull + *forma* form.] Of the form of a bull or its horns.

**tau'rine** (tō'rīn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *taurinus*.] 1. Of or pert. to a bull; bovine. 2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus.

**tau'rine** (tō'rīn; -rēn), *n.* Also, **rīn** (-rīn). [It was first found in ox bile. See **TAURUS**.] *Physiol. Chem.* A neutral substance, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)SO<sub>3</sub>H, occurring in small quantity in the juices of muscle, in the lungs, etc., and formed as a cleavage product of taurocholic acid.

**tau-ro-chol'ic** (tō'rō-kōl'ik), *a.* [*taurine* + *chol'ic*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Pert. to or designating a deliquescent acid, C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>45</sub>O<sub>7</sub>NS, occurring as the sodium salt in bile. On hydrolysis it yields cholic acid and taurine.

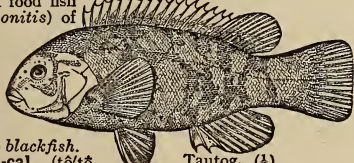
**Tau'rus** (tō'rūs), *n.*; *gen.* **TAURI** (-rī). [L., a bull.] *Astron.* a) A zodiacal constellation between Aries and Gemini, containing the Pleiades and Hyades, pictured as a bull's fore-quarters; the Bull. b) The second sign [♉] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about April 20th.

**taut** (tōt), *a.* [ME. *toht* tough, tight, firm.] 1. Tough; firm; tight. *Obs.* 2. Chiefly *Naut.* Tight; tensely stretched; not slack; as, a *taut* hawser. 3. Snug; tidy; in neat and proper condition. — **taut'ly**, *adv.* — **taut'ness**, *n.*

**taut'en** (tōt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, taut.

**tau-tog'** (tō-tōg'), *n.* [Pl. of *taut*, the American Indian name.] A food fish

(*Tautoga omis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, allied to the **runner**. Called also **blackfish**.



**tau-to-log'i-cal** (tō-tō-lōj'kāl), *a.* Using tautology; repetitious. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**tau-to'l'o-gist** (tō-tōl'ō-jīst), *n.* One who uses tautology.

**tau-to'l'o-gize** (tō-tōl'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; **-GIZED** (-jīzd); **-GIZ'ING** (-jīz'ing). To repeat the sense in other words.

**tau-to'l'o-gy** (tō-tōl'ō-jī), *n.*; **pl. -GIES** (-jīz). [L. *tautologia*, Gr. *ταυτολογία*; *ταυτό* the same + *λόγος* word.] *Rhet.* A repetition of the meaning in other words; needless repetition, as in "audible to the ear," "funeral obsequies." — **Syn.** See **REDUNDANCY**.

**tau-tom'er-ism** (-tōm'ēr-īz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ταυτό* the same + *μέρος* part.] *Chem.* Condition, quality, or relation of isomeric substances which are theoretically capable of changing into each other. — **tau'to-mer'ic** (tō-tō-mēr'ik), *a.*

**tavern** (tāv'ēr)n, *n.* [F. *taverne*, fr. L. *taberna* hut, tavern.] A house where liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; also, a public house for travelers or other transients; hotel.

**tav'ern-er** (-ēr-nēr), *n.* [F. *tavernier*, L. *tabernarius*.] One who keeps or frequents a tavern. *Archaic.*

**taw** (tō), *n.* *Collog. & Dial.* 1. A line or mark from which the players shoot in certain games at marbles. 2. A marble to be used as a shooter; also, a game at marbles.

**taw**, *v. t.* [AS. *tawian* to prepare.] 1. To prepare, as hemp, by beating; hence: to beat; scourge. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. To dress and prepare, as skins of sheep, goats, etc., by softening and bleaching with alum, salt, etc. — **taw'er**, *n.*

**taw'dry** (-drī), *a.* — **DRYER** (-drī-ēr); **-DRY-EST**. [From *Saint Audrey*, or *Etheldreda*; therefore, orig., bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys were sold.] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy. — **Syn.** See **GAUDY**. — **taw'dri-ly**, *adv.* — **dri-ness**, *n.*

**taw'ny** (tō'nī), *a.*; **-NI-ER** (-nī-ēr); **-NI-EST**. [OF. *tané*, *tané*, P. P. of *tanner* to tan.] Of a dull yellowish brown color like things tanned, or persons tanned by the sun; as, a *tawny* Spaniard; the *tawny* lion. — **Syn.** See **DUSKY**. — **taw'nī-ness** (tō'nī-nēs), *n.*

**tax** (tāks), *n.* [F. *taxe*, fr. *taxer* to tax, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, censure, value, estimate, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] 1. A charge; esp., a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; specif., a charge, usually pecuniary, laid upon

persons or property for public use. 2. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; as, a *tax* on time. — **Syn.** Impost, tribute, contribution, duty, toll, rate, assessment, custom. — *v. t.* 1. To estimate the amount or worth of. *Obs., etc.* *Law*: To assess, or fix the amount of, judicially; as, to *tax* the costs. 2. To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; also, to lay any burden or demand on; task; as, to *tax* the memory. 3. To charge; accuse; also, to censure; — often used with *with*; as, to *tax* a man with a crime. **tax'a-ble** (tāk'sā-b'l), *a.* Liable to taxation. — **tax'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **tax'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **tax'a-bly**, *adv.*

**tax'a-ceous** (tāk-sā'shūs), *a.* [L. *taxus* yew.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Taxaceae*) of coniferous trees and shrubs, the yew family, having dioecious flowers and, commonly, fleshy fruit.

**tax-am'e-ter** (tāk-sām'ē-tēr). Var. of **TAXIMETER**.

**tax-a'tion** (-sā'shūn), *n.* 1. The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes. 2. A tax; a sum imposed as a charge.

**tax'er** (tāk'sēr), *n.* One who taxes.

**tax'i** (tāk'sī), *n.*; **pl. TAXIS** (-sīz). Short for **TAXICAB**.

**tax'i-arch** (-ārk), *n.* [Gr. *τάξιάρχης*; *τάξις* a division of an army + *ἀρχαί* to rule.] *Gr. Antiq.* A military or naval officer commanding a certain division of varying size.

**tax'i-cab** (tāk'sī-kāb'), *n.* A cab, usually a motor cab, fitted with a taximeter.

**tax'i-der'mist** (tāk'sī-dūr'mīst), *n.* One skilled in taxidermy.

**tax'i-der'my** (-dūr'mī), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement + *δέρμα* a skin.] Art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting skins of animals, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form. — **tax'i-der'mic** (-dūr'mīk), or **-der'mal** (-māl), *a.*

**tax'im'e-ter** (tāk-sīm'ē-tēr), *n.* [From F. or G. See **TAX**; **-METER**.] 1. An instrument, for use in a hired vehicle, which mechanically computes and shows the fare due at any moment, according to a fixed tariff. 2. A taxicab.

**tax'is** (tāk'sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τάξις* a division or arrangement, fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange.] 1. *Surg.* Manual reduction of a displaced part, as of a hernial tumor. 2. In technical uses, as in architecture, biology, etc., arrangement; order.

**-tax'is** (-tāk'sīs), **-tax'y** (-tāk'sī). [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement, fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange.] Suffixes denoting an arranging, arrangement, order, as in *chemotaxis*.

**tax'ite** (tāk'sīt), *n.* [From Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock so crystallized as to appear clastic. — **tax-it'ic** (tāk-sīt'ik), *a.* [My; a systematist.]

**tax-on'o-mist** (tāk-sōn'ō-mīst), *n.* One versed in taxonometry.

**tax-on'o-my** (tāk-sōn'ō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement, + *νόμος* a law.] Classification, esp. of animals and plants according to natural relationships; also, the laws and principles of such classification. — **tax'o-nom'ic** (tāk'sō-nōm'ik), *a.* — **tax'o-nom'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**tax'pay'er** (tāk'spā'ēr), *n.* One who pays a tax.

**Ta-yg'e-ta** (tāk'yē-tā), *n.* [L. *Taygetus*, fr. Gr. *Ταυγέτηρ*.] See **PLEIADES**.

|| **taz'za** (tāt'sā), *n.*; **pl. It. TAZZE** (-sā), **E. -ZAS** (-zāz). [It.] A shallow ornamental cup or vase, resting on a pedestal.

**tea** (tē), *n.* [Chin. dial. *te*, Chin. *ch'ā*, etc.] 1. A shrub (*Thea sinensis*) cultivated in China, Japan, India, etc., for its leaves.

It bears rather large fragrant white flowers. 2. The dried leaves of this plant, used in the preparation of a beverage. Teas are classed as *green* or *black*, according to color, flavor, and mode of preparation. 3. Any of various plants more or less like tea; also, an infusion of their leaves used medicinally or as a beverage; as, sage tea. 4. A light collation, usually late in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence: the evening meal, when dinner is at mid-day; supper; also, a reception at which tea is served.

**tea ball**. A perforated metal ball to be filled with tea leaves and submerged in boiling water to make tea.

**tea'ber'ry** (tē'bēr'ī), *n.* The checkerberry (def. 1).

**tea cake**. A kind of cake served with tea.

**teach** (tēch), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **TAUGHT** (tōt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TEACH'ING**. [AS. *tæcean* to show, teach.] 1. To show; guide. *Obs.* 2. To make to know how; show how; hence, to train or accustom to some action. 3. To direct as an instructor; instruct; as, to *teach* a class. 4. To impart the knowledge of; give lessons in; as, to *teach* Greek. 5. To make aware by information, experience, etc.; inform; tell; as, nature *teaches* one when to eat. — *v. i.* To give instruction; act as preceptor.

**teach'a-ble** (tēch'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taught; esp., apt or willing to learn; docile. — **teach'a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bil'ī-tī), **teach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **teach'a-bly**, *adv.*

**teach'er** (tēch'ēr), *n.* One who teaches, or instructs; esp., one whose occupation is to instruct; an instructor; tutor.



Tea Plant; Flowering Branch and Fruit.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**teach'ing**, *n.* The act or business of instructing; also, that which is taught; instruction. — **Syn.** See **INSTRUCTION**.

**tea'cup'** (tē'kúp'), *n.* A cup for tea; also, a teacupful.

**tea'cup'ful** (-fúol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fúolz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup.

**teak** (ték), *n.* [Malayalam & Tamil *tēkku*.] A tall East Indian verbenaceous timber tree (*Tectona grandis*); also, its hard, yellowish brown wood, used for shipbuilding, etc.

**tea'ket'tle** (tē'kēt'l), *n.* A kettle, usually with a handle and spout, for boiling water for tea, coffee, etc.

**teal** (tél), *n.* [M.E. *tele*.] Any of certain small river ducks (genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*), esp. the green-winged teal, the male of which has a chestnut head, with a green eye patch, and a metallic green area on the wing.

**team** (tém), *n.* [AS. *tēam* offspring, progeny, family, a line of animals harnessed together.] 1. Progeny; lineage; race. **Obs.** 2. A group or brood of young, esp. of ducks. 3. Two or more horses or other beasts harnessed to one vehicle, or to a plow, etc.; hence, often, the animals with their harness and attached vehicle; also, in popular use and in statutes, a single animal (as well as two or more), often with harness and vehicle (if any). 4. A number of persons associated together in any work, esp. on one side in a match. — *v. i.* To engage in the occupation of driving a team; to be a teamster. — *v. t.* 1. To make a team of; join in a team. 2. To convey or haul with a team; as, to *team* lumber. **U. S.**

**team'ster** (tém'stér), *n.* One who drives a team.

**team'work'** (-wúrk'), *n.* 1. Work done with a team. 2. Work done by a number of associates, all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole.

**tea'pot'** (tē'pót'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served.

**tea'poy** (tē'poi; tē'poi'), *n.* [Hind. *tīpāi*; Hind. *tīn* three + Per. *pāe* foot.] Orig., an ornamental stand with three legs; hence, esp., such a stand for a tea service.

**tear** (tér), *n.* [AS. *tēar*, *tēaher*, *tēaher*.] 1. A drop of the saline fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland. 2. Something in the form of a tear (sense 1); also, a solid transparent tear-shaped drop, as of a balsam. 3. A lament. **Rare.**

**tear** (tár), *v. t.*; *pret.* TORE (tór; 57), *Obs.* TARE (tár); *p. p.* TORN (tór); 57); *pp. pr.* TEARING. [AS. *teran*.] 1. To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; rend; also, to lacerate; as, to *tear* the skin. 2. Hence: to disrupt; rend; as, *tear* by factions; also, to distress sharply; as, *tear* with grief. 3. To make, effect, etc., by or as by tearing; as, to *tear* a hole. 4. To remove by force; reave; as, a child *tear* from home. **Syn.** **TEAR**, *rip*, *rend*, *split*, *cleave*, *rive*. To *tear* is to pull forcibly apart; to *rip* is to separate forcibly, esp. along a line or surface of juncture; *rend* is elevated or poetical, and implies greater violence than *tear*. *Split* implies separation esp. in the direction of the grain or layers; *cleave* (commonly somewhat rhetorical) emphasizes more the idea of sundering; *rive* is elevated or poetical for *cleave*.

— *v. i.* 1. To separate on being pulled; be rent. 2. To move or act with violence, excited haste, etc.; rush. [*Spree*. *Slang.*]

— *n.* 1. Act of tearing, state of being torn; a rent. 2. A tear/drop' (tér'dröp'), *n.* A tear.

**tear'er** (tár'éer), *n.* One who, or that which, tears, or rends.

**tear'ful** (tér'fúol), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping. — *tear'ful-ly*, *adv.* — **tear'ful-ness**, *n.*

**tear'ful** (tár'fing), *a.* Hasty; furious; tremendous. **Colloq.**

**tear'less** (tér'lés), *a.* Shedding no tears; free from tears.

**tear'y** (tér'y), *a.* Wet with tears; tearful.

**tease** (téz), *v. t.*; TEASED (tézd); TEAS'ING (téz'ing). [AS. *tēsan* to pluck, tease.] 1. To disentangle and lay parallel, as fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax. 2. To scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; tease. 3. To tear or separate (a tissue or specimen) into minute shreds for microscopic examination of the structure. 4. To vex with importunity or impertinence; annoy by petty requests, or by jests and railery; plague; sometimes, importune; beg. — **Syn.** See **HARASS**.

— *n.* 1. Act of teasing; state of being teased. 2. One who, or that which, teases. **Colloq.**

**tea'sel** (tē'sél), *n.* [AS. *tēasel*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Dipsacus*) of prickly herbs having blue or lilac flowers in dense, oblong heads, esp. a variety, the fuller's teasel (*D. fullonum*), the flower head of which is covered with stiff, hooked bracts. 2. A flower head of the fuller's teasel, used, when dried, to raise a nap on cloth. 3. Any contrivance used for teasels (in sense 2).

— *v. t.*; — **SELLED** (séléd) or — **SELLED**; — **SEL-LING** or — **SEL-LING**. To subject to the action of teasels in order to raise a nap. — **tea'sel-er**, *n.*

**teas'er** (tēz'éer), *n.* One who, or that which, teases.



Fuller's Teasel.

**tea'spoon'** (tē'spūn'), *n.* A spoon such as is commonly used to stir tea, coffee, etc. See **TABLESPOON**, **TEASPOONFUL**.

**tea'spoon'ful** (-fúol), *n.*, *pl.* -FULS (-fúolz). Enough to fill a teaspoon, usually reckoned at a fluid dram (3.7 c. c.).

**teat** (tēt), *n.* [OF. *tete*.] The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder; nipple; mamilla; — now chiefly used in reference to quadrupeds.

**tea'zel**, **tea'zle** (tē'z'l), *n.* VARS. OF TEASEL.

**Te'het'** (tē'hēt'), *n.* Also **Te'beth'**, [Heb. *tebēth*.] See **JEW-tech'i-ly** (tēch'i'ly), *adv.* In a techy manner.

**tech'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being techy.

**tech'nic** (tēk'ník), *n.* 1. The style of performance in any art; technical skill; execution; technique. 2. = **TECHNICS**.

**tech'ni-cal** (tēk'ní-kál), *a.* [Gr. *τεχνικός*, fr. *τέχνη* an art.] Of, pert. to, or especially appropriate to, the useful or mechanic arts, or any art, science, business, etc. — **tech'ni-cal-ly** (-kál-ly), *adv.* — **tech'ni-cal-ness**, *n.*

**tech'ni-cal'i-ty** (-kál'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being technical. 2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like, esp. in terminology or method of procedure.

**tech'ni-cian** (tēk'nísh'án), *n.* A one skilled particularly in the technical details of a subject. **b** One skilled in the technique of an art, as music or painting.

**tech'nics** (tēk'níks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science or doctrine of an art or of arts in general; branches of learning relating to the arts; also, technic; technique.

**tech'ni-que'** (tēk'nék'), *n.* [F.] Technic (in sense 1); — the form commonly used for method of execution in fine art.

**tech'no-log'ic** (tēk'nó-lój'ík), *n.* A. Of or pertaining to tech-tech'no-log'i-cal (-y-kál) nology.

**tech'no-log'ic-al** (-y-kál) nology.

**tech'no-gist** (tēk'nó-jíst), *n.* One skilled in technology.

**tech'no-logy** (tēk'nó-lój-í), *n.* [Gr. *τέχνη* art + *λογία*.] 1. Industrial science; systematic knowledge of the industrial arts. 2. The terminology used in arts, sciences, etc.

**tech'y** (tēch'y), *a.* **TECH'Y** (tē'chē); **TECH'Y-EST**, [From OF. *teche* a mark or quality (good or bad).] Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy. — **Syn.** See **TRASCIBLE**.

**tec-to-log'ic** (tēk'tól'ój-ík), *n.* [Gr. *τέκτων* a carpenter + *λογία*.] **Biol.** A division of morphology in which the organism is regarded as composed of morphons of different orders. — **tec-to-log'i-cal** (tēk'tó-lój'íkál), *a.*

**tec-ton'ic** (-tón'ík), *a.* [L. *tectonicus*, Gr. *τεκτωνικός*, fr. *τέκτων* builder.] Pert. to construction; specif.: a. Architectural. **b** *Geol.* Of or pert. to the structure of the earth's crust.

**tec-ton'ics** (-íks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science or art by which implements, vessels, buildings, etc., are constructed.

**ted** (téd), *v. t.*; **TED'DED**; **TED'DING**. To spread, or turn from the swath and scatter, for drying, as new-mown grass.

**ted'der** (-éer), *n.* One who teds; also, a machine for teding.

**Te De'um** (tē dē'úm), [L., fr. *te* (accus. of *tu* thou) + *Deum*, accus. of *Deus* God.] 1. An ancient Christian hymn beginning, *Te Deum laudamus* (We praise thee, O God). 2. A musical setting of this hymn. **b** A religious service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

**te'di-ous** (tē'di-ús; tēd'yús), *a.* [L. *tediosus*, fr. *tedium*. See **TEDIUM**.] Involving tedium; tiresome; wearisome. — **Syn.** See **IRKSOME**. — **te'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **te'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

**te'di-um** (tē'di-úm), *n.* [L. *tedium*, fr. *tedet* it disgusts, it wearies one.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

**tee** (tē), *n.* The letter T, *t*; also, something shaped like or resembling a T; specif.: a. A short piece of pipe having a lateral outlet. **b** A short piece of iron fastened at its middle to the end of a chain. **c** A metal bar or beam of T section.

**tee** (tē), *n.* 1. The mark aimed at in various games, as curling. 2. *Golf*. Place from which the ball is struck in starting for a hole; often, specif., a small artificial elevation, as of wet sand, on which the ball is poised. — *v. t.*; **TEED** (tēd); **TEE'ING**. To place (the ball) on a tee.

**teem** (tém), *v. t.* [From *Saut.*] To pour; empty; unload; — usually used with *out*. **TECH. or *Dial.***

**teem**, *v. i.* [AS. *tēman*, fr. *tēam*. See **TEAM**.] 1. To bear young or fruit; conceive. **Rare** or *Dial.* 2. To be ready to bring forth; be prolific; abound. — *v. t.* To bear; generate.

**teem'er**, *n.* One who teems, pours, or unloads.

**teem'ing**, *p. a.* Prolific; full; also, abounding; crowding.

**teen** (tén), *n.* [AS. *tēona* reproach, wrong, fr. *tēon* to accuse.] Grief; sorrow; pain; also, anger; malice. **Archaic**, *Dial.*, or *Scot.*

**teens** (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age of which the numbers (from thirteen to nineteen inclusive) have the termination *-teen* (See **TEN**).

**tee'ter** (tē'tér), *v. i.* & *t.* [E. dial. *titter*.] To seesaw. — *n.* Act of teetering; also, a seesaw. **Both U. S.**

**teeth** (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

**teeth** (tēth), *v. t.*; **TEETHED** (tēthd); **TEETH'ING** (tēth'ing). To grow teeth; also, to cut one's teeth.

**teeth'ing** (tēth'ing), *n.* The cutting of teeth; dentition.

**tee-to'tal** (tē-tó'tál), *a.* 1. Entire; total. **Colloq.** 2. Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink; as, a *teetotal* pledge or meeting.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcōts, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thīn; naturē, verdurē (87);



**tee-to-tal-er, tee-to-tal-ler** (-tēr), *n.* One who abstains totally from intoxicating drink. — **tee-to-tal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **tee-to-tal-ly, adv.** Completely; entirely; totally. *Colloq.*  
**tee-to-tum** (-tū'm), *n.* Orig., a form of top, used in gaming, having a T (for Latin *totum* all) on one side; hence, a child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers.

**teg-men** (tēg'mēn), *n.*; *pl.* **TEGMINA** (-mī-nā). [*L.*, fr. *tegere, tectum*, to cover.] A tegument, or covering.  
**teg-u-lar** (-ū-lār), *a.* [*L.* *tegularis*, fr. *L. tegula* a tile.] Pert. to or like a tile; arranged like, or consisting of, tiles.

**teg-u-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* [*L.* *tegumentum*, fr. *tegere* to cover.] An integument. — **teg-u-men'ta-ry** (-mēn'tā-rī), *a.* **tē-hee'** (tē-hē'), *interj.* [*Imitative.*] An exclamation suggesting the sound of a tittering or giggling laugh. — *v.* A tittering laugh; a titter. — *v. i.* To titter; laugh derisively.

**Te-huel'che** (tā-wēl'chā), *n.* [*Native word in Patagonia meaning southeast.*] A member of one of several Patagonian tribes characterized by great stature and a low culture.  
**te'i-gi-trib** (tē'ij'i-tūr). [*L.*, *thee* therefore; — its first two words.] *Ecol.* First part of the canon of the Latin Mass.

**teill** (tēl), *n.*, or **teill tree**. [*OF. teill.*] Lime tree; linden. In *Is. vi. 13 (A. V.)*, *teill* is mistakenly used for *terebinth*.

**tel'es-the-si-a, tel'es-the-si-a** (tēl'ē-thē-sī-ā; -zhī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *tele-* + *æsthesia*.] An impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the sense organs.

**tel'a-mon** (tēl'ā-mōn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MONES** (-mō'nēz). [*L. telamo* or *telamon*, Gr. *τελαμών* a bearer, fr. *τλημαι* to bear.] *Arch.* A male figure used as a supporting column or pilaster.

**Tel'a-mon** (tēl'ā-mōn), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Τελαμών.*] *Gr. Myth.* Brother of Peleus and father of Ajax. He was an Argonaut and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt.

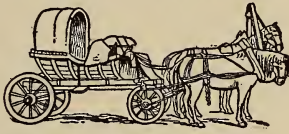
**tel-an-gi-ec'ta-sis** (tēl-ān'ij'ēk'tā-sīs), *n.* [*NL.*; Gr. *τέλος* end + *ἀγγέιον* vessel + *έκτασις* extension.] *Med.* Dilatation of the capillary vessels, producing a form of angioma.

— **tel-an-gi-ec-tat'ic** (-ēk'tāt'ik), *a.*  
**tel-au'to-gram** (tēl-ō'tō-grām), *n.* A message transmitted and recorded by a tautograph.

**tel-au'to-graph** (-grāf), *n.* [*tele-* + *autograph*.] A facsimile telegraph for reproducing writing, pictures, etc. The motions of the transmitting pencil are simultaneously reproduced by a pen controlled by electromagnetic devices.

**tel'e-** (tēl'ē). Combining form fr. Gr. *τῆλε, far, far off*.

**tel'e-ga** (tē-lē'gā), *n.* [*Russ. telyega.*] A rude four-wheeled, springless wagon, used in Russia.

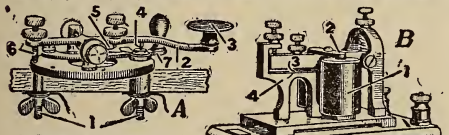


Telega.

**te-leg'o-ny** (tē-lēg'ō-nī), *n.* *Biol.* The supposed influence of a father on offspring subsequent to his own begotten of the same mother by another father. — **tel'e-gon'ic** (tēl'ē-gōn'ik), *a.*

**tel'e-gram** (tēl'ē-grām), *n.* A telegraphic dispatch.

**tel'e-graph** (-grāf), *n.* **1.** Orig., an apparatus for communication at a distance by signals; broadly, any special apparatus, system, or process for communication (esp. by means



**A** Telegraph Key. **1.** Terminals, connecting the ends of a break in the line wire; **2** Key Lever, depressed by its Button (**3**), thus closing the circuit through the platinum Points (**4**). When not in use, the Spring (**5**) holds up **2**, which then rests on its Back Stop (**6**), the break being closed by setting the Lever (**7**) in the position shown. **B** Sounder. Currents through the Magnet (**1**) cause it to draw down its Armature (**2**), which brings the Stop (**3**) against the Anvil (**4**) with a click for each current passing. of electrical transmission) at a distance. **2.** A telegram. — *v. i. & t.* To send or communicate by telegraph; also, to send a telegram to (a person).

**te-leg'ra-pher** (tē-lēg'rā-fēr; tēl'ē-grāf'ēr), *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator.

**tel'e-graph'ic** (tēl'ē-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the telegraph; made or communicated by a telegraph. — **tel'e-graph'ic-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **tel'e-graph'ic-cal-ly, adv.**

**te-leg'ra-phist** (tē-lēg'rā-fist; tēl'ē-grāf'ist), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

**te-leg'ra-phone** (tē-lēg'rā-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *graph-* + *-phone*.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sound by the local magnetization of a steel wire, disk, or ribbon, moved against the pole of a magnet connected electrically with a telephone receiver or the like.

**tel'e-graph'o-scope** (tēl'ē-grāf'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument

for telegraphically reproducing a picture at a distance. **te-leg'ra-phy** (tē-lēg'rā-fī), *n.* Art or practice of making or using telegraphs; as, submarine telegraphy.

**tel'e-lec'tric** (tēl'ē-lēk'trīk), *a.* Of or pert. to transmission of mechanical effects to a distance by electricity.

**tel'e-lec'tro-scope** (-lēk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *electro-* + *-scope*.] Any apparatus for bringing before the eye an image of distant objects, by the aid of electric transmission.

**Te-lem'a-chus** (tē-lēm'ā-kūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Τηλέμαχος.*] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Ulysses and Penelope. He goes to seek his father, but returns in time to help slay Penelope's suitors.

**te-lem'e-ter** (tē-lēm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer, as a kind of telescope. — **e-try, n.** — **tel'e-met'ric** (tēl'ē-mēt'rīk), *a.*

**tel'e-mo'tor** (tēl'ē-mō'tēr), *n.* *Naut.* A hydraulic device by which the movement of the wheel on the bridge operates the steering gear at the stern.

**te-len'gi-scope** (tē-lēn'jī-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. *ἐγγύς* near + *-scope*.] *Optics.* An instrument that may be used as a telescope for objects close at hand or as a microscope.

**tel'e-o-log'ic-cal** (tēl'ē-ō-lōj'ī-kāl; tēl'ē-), *a.* Pert. to teleology; of the nature of, or relating to, design. — **-cal-ly, adv.**

**tel'e-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.* One versed in teleology.

**tel'e-ol'o-gy** (tēl'ē-ōl'ō-jī; tēl'ē-), *n.* [*Gr. τέλος, τέλος, end, issue* + *-logy*.] **1.** Fact or quality of possessing final cause; that character of nature showing itself in rational and purposive adaptation; conception of design as a true cause of existence. **2.** The philosophical study of evidences of design in nature; also, belief in teleology as a principle of explanation.

**tel'e-ost** (tēl'ē-ōst; tēl'ē-), *a.* [*Gr. τέλος complete, perfect* + *ὀστέον* bone.] *Zool.* Of or pert. to a subclass (*Teleostei*) of fishes including the ordinary bony fishes as distinguished from the ganoids, dipnoans, etc. — *n.* A teleost fish.

**tel'e-os'te-an** (-ōs'tē-ān), *a. & n.* Teleost.

**tel'e-path'ic** (tēl'ē-pāth'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to telepathy; communicated by telepathy. — **-i-cal-ly** (-i-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**te-lep'a-thy** (tē-lēp'ā-thī), *n.* Affection of one mind by the thoughts or emotions of another without communication through ordinary channels of sensation. — **te-lep'a-thist, n.**

**tel'e-phone** (tēl'ē-fōn), *n.* An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. — *v. t. & i.* — **-PHONED** (-fōnd); — **-PHON'ING** (-fōn'ing).

To send or communicate by telephone; speak to (a person) by telephone. — **-phon'er** (-fōn'ēr), *n.*

**tel'e-phon'ic** (tēl'ē-fōn'ik), *a.* Conveying sound to a distance; also, of or pert. to the telephone. — **tel'e-phon'ic-cal-ly, adv.**

**tel'e-pho-no-graph** (-fō'nō-grāf), *n.* A combination of a telephone receiver and a phonograph for recording and reproducing telephonic messages. Cf. TELEGRAPH-PHONE.

**te-leph'o-ny** (tē-lēf'ō-nī; tēl'ē-fō-nī), *n.* Art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance.

**tel'e-phote** (tēl'ē-fōt), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. *φῶς, φωτός*, light.] A teleelectric apparatus for producing images of visible objects at a distance. [*photographic*.]

**tel'e-pho'to** (-fō'tō), *a.* Telephoto. — **tel'e-pho'to-graph** (-tō-grāf), *n.* A picture or image reproduced or taken by telephotography.

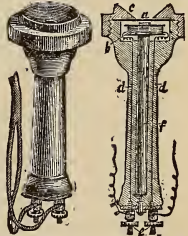
**tel'e-pho'to-graph'ic** (tēl'ē-fō'tō-grāf'ik), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the processes of telephotography.

**tel'e-pho-tog'ra-phy** (-fō-tōg'rā-fī), *n.* **1.** Photography of distant objects in more enlarged form than is possible by ordinary means. **2.** Art of electrically reproducing pictures at a distance in a way similar to that of electric telegraphy.

**tel'e-scope** (tēl'ē-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. τηλεσκοπός* viewing afar; *τῆλε* far + *σκοπός* a watcher.] An optical instrument used to aid the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. Telescopes having an object glass, for collecting the beam of light and forming the image, are called *refracting telescopes*, as, the Lick (36 in. aperture) and the Yerkes (40 in.) telescopes. If the light is collected by a mirror, the instrument is called a *reflecting telescope*.

— *v. i.*; — **-SCOPED** (-skōpt); — **-SCOPI'NG** (-skōp'ing). To slide or pass one within another, as do the sections of a small telescope; hence, force a way into, or enter, another lengthwise as the result of collision. — *v. t.* To cause to telescope.

**tel'e-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik) *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a telescope; **tel'e-scop'ic-cal** (-i-kāl) performed by a telescope. **2.** Seen or discoverable only by a telescope. **3.** Farseeing; as, a *telescopic eye*. **4.** Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another. — **tel'e-scop'ic-cal-ly, adv.**



Telephone Receiver. **a** Diaphragm of Soft Iron; **b** Coil of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet; **c, d** Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil pass to the Binding Screws **e** and thence into the Cord.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
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T

**te-les'co-py** (tē-lēs'kō-pī; tēl'ē-skō'pī), *n.* Art or practice of using or of making telescopes. — **te-les'co-pist** (-pīst), *n.*  
**tel'e-scope'** / **tro-scope** (tēl'ē-spēk' / trō-skōp), *n.* *Astron.* A spectroscope arranged to be attached to a telescope to obtain spectra of heavenly bodies. [*scopic* telescope. *tel'e-ster'e-o-scope'* (-stēr'ē-ō-skōp'), *n.* *Optics.* A telescope / **tes-the'sia**. Var. of **TELÆSTHESIA**.  
**tel'e-tich** (tē-lēs'tīk; tēl'ē-stīk), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος* the end + *σπίχης* a line.] A poem in which the consecutive final letters of the lines make a name. Cf. **ACROSTIC**.  
**tel'e-ther-mo-graph** (tēl'ē-thūr'mō-grāf), *n.* [*tele-* + *thermo-* + *graph.*] *Physics.* A record of fluctuations of temperature made automatically at a distant station. **An instrument, usually electrical, making such records.**  
**tel'e-ther-mom'e-ter** (-thēr-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics.* An apparatus for indicating the temperature of a distant point. — **tel'e-ther-mom'e-try** (-trī), *n.*  
**te-leu'to-spre** (tē-lū'tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *τελευτή* completion + *spore.*] *Bot.* A teliospore. — **spor'ic** (-spōr'īk), *a.*  
**tel'fer**, **tel'fer-age**. Vars. of **TELFER**, **TELFERAGE**.  
**tel'ford** (tēl'fōrd), *a.* [From *T. Telford*, Scottish engineer.] Noting, or pert. to, a road pavement of rolled stone, distinguished from **macadam** by its foundation of large stones.  
**tel'ford-ize** (-īz), *v. i.*; -īzED (-īzD); -īz'ING (-īz'ING). To furnish (a road) with a telford pavement.  
**tel'har-mo'ni-um** (tēl'hār-mō'nī-ūm), *n.* An instrument for producing music (tel-har'mō-nī [tēl'hār'mō-nī]) at a distance by means of alternating currents of electricity controlled by an operator who plays on a keyboard. — **tel'har-mo'nic** (-mōn'īk), *a.*  
**te'li-al** (tēl'ī-āl; tēl'ī-), *a.* Pert. to or designating a telium.  
**te'li-o-spor'e** (tēl'ī-ō-spōr'; tēl'ī-; 57), *n.* [*telium* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the thick-walled spores developed in the telostage of the rust fungi. — **te'li-o-spor'ic** (-spōr'īk), *a.*  
**te'li-o-stage'** (-stāj'), *n.* [*telium* + *stage.*] *Bot.* The final, or late summer, stage in the life cycle of the rust fungi.  
**te'l'ium** (tēl'ī-ūm; tēl'ī-), *n.*; *pl.* **TELLIA** (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *τέλος*, *τέλεος*, end, completion.] **TOLU**. The sorus of the telostage in rust fungi.  
**tell** (tēl), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **TOLD** (tōld); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TELL'ING**. [AS. *tellan*, fr. *talū* tale, speech.] **1.** To mention one by one; enumerate; reckon; number; as, to tell money; to tell one's beads (in counting on a rosary the prayers said). **2.** To relate in detail; narrate; recount; as, to tell a yarn; also, to utter; say; as, to tell a lie. **3.** To make known; disclose; reveal; manifest; as, fossils tell much of the past; also, to express in words; as, I cannot tell how sorry I am. **4.** To inform; report or communicate to; as, I told him by signs. **5.** To order; request; direct; as, he told her to go. **6.** To ascertain by observing; find out; recognize; decide; as, how can I tell what to do? **7.** To assure emphatically; as, he did it, I tell you. **to tell off**, to number and set apart; esp., *Mil.*, to number and detail for special duty.  
— *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; make report. **2.** To talk; chat. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To take effect; have a marked effect; as, every shot tells. **4.** To act as a talebearer; inform; — usually used with *on* or *of*. *Archaic* or *Colloq.*  
**Tell, William.** A legendary Swiss archer who, for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. This he did. He later shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austria.  
**tel'ler** (tēl'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who tells, or relates; informer; narrator; describer. **2.** One who reckons, or counts; specif.: **a** One appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, assembly, etc. **b** A bank officer who receives and counts money paid in, and pays money out on checks.  
**tel'ling** (tēl'ING), *p. a.* Operating with effect; effective.  
**tel'tale'** (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** One who officiously gives information of the private concerns of others; a talebearer; informer. **2.** A thing that serves to give information or warning; as: **a** A contrivance indicating the position of the helm of a ship, etc. **b** A movable piece of ivory or the like indicating the available wind supply of an organ. **c** A device to keep a check on employees, esp., a clock to register the time of arrival and departure. **d** *Railroads.* A row of long strips hung over the tracks to warn freight brakemen of a low overhead bridge.  
— *a.* **1.** Officiously telling what one should hold in confidence; talebearing. **2.** Disclosing or indicating something of a private nature; betraying; as, a telltale bluish.  
**tel'lu-rate** (tēl'lū-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of telluric acid.  
**tel'lu-ret** (tēl'lū-rēt), *n.* A telluride. *Obsoles.*  
**tel'lu'ri-an** (tē-lū'rī-ān), *a.* [*L. tellus, -uris*, the earth.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the earth. — *n.* **1.** A dweller on the earth. **2.** An apparatus to illustrate the causation of day and night by the earth's rotation, etc.  
**tel'lu'ric** (tē-lū'rīk), *a.* [*L. tellus, -uris*, the earth.] **1.** Of or pert. to the earth; proceeding from the earth. **2. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing tellurium, esp. in compounds in which it has a relatively high valence.**

**tel'lu-ride** (tēl'lū-rīd; -rīd), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A compound of tellurium with another element or a radical acting as an element; — formerly called **teluret**.  
**tel'lu-rite** (-rīt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt of telluric acid. **2.** *Min.* Native tellurium dioxide, TeO<sub>2</sub>, occurring sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals.  
**tel-lu'ri-um** (tē-lū'rī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. tellus, -uris*, the earth.] *Chem.* A rare element related to sulphur and selenium, occasionally native as a crystalline substance of tin-white luster (sp. gr., 6.27), but usually combined with metals, as in sylvanite. Symbol, *Te*; at. wt., 127.5.  
**tel'lu-ri-ze** (tēl'lū-rīz), *v. i.*; -RIZED (-rīzD); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ING). *Chem.* To combine, impregnate, or treat with tellurium; — chiefly in *p. p.*; as, tellurized ores.  
**tel'lu-rous** (-rūs), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing tellurium, esp. in compounds in which it has a lower valence than in the telluric compounds.  
**Tel'lus** (tēl'lūs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* The goddess of the earth, who received and nourished the sown seed.  
**tel'o-dy-nam'ic** (tēl'ō-dī-nām'īk; -dī-), *a.* [*tele-* + *dynamic.*] Relating to the transmission of power to a distance.  
**tel'pher-age** (tēl'fēr-āj), *n.* Also **tel'fer-age**. [*tele-* + *Gr. φέρω* to bear.] Any system of automatic electric transportation, esp. one in which light cars (tel'phers or tel'fers) are hung from, and run on, suspended wire cables.  
**Tel'u-gu** (tēl'lū-gō), *n.* **1.** A Dravidian language of east central India, spoken by more than twenty million people. **2.** A Dravidian of Telugu speech. — **Tel'u-gu, a.** [*U. S.* **tem-blor'** (tēm-blor'), *n.* [Sp.] An earthquake. *Western*  
**tem'er-a'ri-ous** (tēm'ēr-ā'rī-ūs; 3), *a.* [*L. temerarius.*] Unreasonably venturesome; rash. — **tem'er-a'ri-ous-ly, adv.**  
**te-mer'i-ty** (tē-mēr'ī-tī), *n.* [*L. temeritas*, fr. *temere* by chance, rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness. — *Syn.* See **RASHNESS**.  
**tem'per** (tēm'pēr), *v. t.* [*AS. temprian*, fr. *L. temperare.*] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; compound; blend. *Archaic.* **2.** To regulate, esp. by moderating; soften; mollify; assuage; as, to temper justice with mercy. **3.** To fit together; adjust. *Rare.* **4.** To moisten and stir to a proper consistency, as clay for brick, etc. **5.** *Music.* To adjust, as the pitch in the mathematical scale to that of the scale in actual use. **6.** To bring (steel) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness, usually by heating and cooling more or less quickly; hence, to harden or toughen (glass or any of various metals), as by annealing, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To accord; agree. *Obs.* **2.** To be or become tempered.  
— *n.* **1.** Mixture, esp. due or just mixture of qualities; as, the temper of mortar. **2.** Constitution of body; temperament. *Obs.* **3.** Disposition or frame of mind, esp. as to the passions and affections; as, a fiery temper. **4.** Equanimity; composure; — now archaic exc. in *to keep, or lose, one's temper.* **5.** Heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; as, to display temper. **6.** The state of a metal, glass, etc., esp. as to hardness and toughness. **7.** A substance added to or mixed with something else to modify its properties. — *Syn.* See **DISPOSITION**.  
**tem'per-a-ment** (tēm'pēr-ā-mēnt), *n.* [*L. temperamentum* a mixing in due proportion, temperament.] **1.** Internal constitution. **2.** The physical and mental character of an individual; as, the sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric (or bilious), and melancholic temperaments, denoting types formerly believed to be due to the preponderance of one or other of the bodily humors (see **HUMOR**, *n.* 2). **3.** Act of tempering, or modifying; adjustment; as of clashing rules, interests, etc.; also, the means of such adjustment. **4.** Temperature. *Obs.* **5.** *Music.* The system or process of producing a set of compromise tones in the tuning of keyboard instruments by slightly modifying the intervals of the pure scale so as to admit of modulations without the use of an inconveniently large number of distinctions in pitch. — *Syn.* See **DISPOSITION**.  
**tem'per-a-men'tal** (tēm'pēr-ā-mēn'tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to temperament; constitutional; also, characterized by a strongly marked temperament, esp. artistic or nervous. — **tem'per-a-men'tal-ly, adv.**  
**tem'per-ance** (tēm'pēr-āns), *n.* [*L. temperantia.*] **1.** Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation; specif., moderation in, or, narrowly, abstinence from, the use of intoxicants. **2.** Self-control; calmness. *Archaic.* — *Syn.* See **ABSTINENCE**.  
**tem'per-ate** (-āt), *a.* [*L. temperatus*, *p. p.*] **1.** Moderate; not excessive; as: **a** Moderate in indulging the appetites or the passions. **b** Exhibiting self-control; restrained. **2.** Mild in climate or temperature; as, the temperate zone (see **ZONE**). — *Syn.* Sober, calm, cool. See **MODERATE**.  
**tem'per-ate-ly, adv.** In a temperate manner.  
**tem'per-ate-ness, n.** Quality or state of being temperate; moderateness; self-restraint.  
**tem'per-a-ture** (-ā-tūr), *n.* [*L. temperatura* due measure, proportion, temperament.] **1.** Constitution; temperament. *Archaic.* **2.** Moderation; also, mildness. *Obs.* **3.** Condition, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ēld, dōbey, dōrb, dōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, āntē, ārn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; outh, oīl; chair; gō; sīng, īnk; then; tūn; natūre, verdūre (87);



tion as to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold. **4. Physiol. & Med.** Degree of heat of, esp. of the human body; also, *Colloq.*, loosely, the excess of this over the normal (of the human body 98°-99.5° F., in the mouth of an adult about 98.4°).

**tem'pered** (-pĕrd), *a.* 1. Having (such) a temper; — chiefly in composition. **2. Music.** Conformed to temperament.

**tem'per'er** (-pĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, tempers.

**tem'pest** (-pĕst; 24), *n.* [OF. *tempeste*, fr. L. *tempestas* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm.] **1.** An extensive violent wind, esp. one attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm. **2.** Fig., any violent tumult or agitation.

— *v. t. & i.* To move like a tempest; agitate; storm.

**tem'pes'tu-ous** (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tempestuosus*.] Of or pert. to a tempest; stormy; turbulent; violent.

**tem'pes'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tem'pes'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Tem'plar** (tĕm'plār), *n.* [F. *templier*, LL. *templarius*. See TEMPLE a church.] **1.** One of a religious and military order first established at Jerusalem, about A. D. 1118, to protect pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher. There were four ranks: *knights* (heavy horsemen), *sergeants* (light horsemen), *farmers* (administrators of temporals), and *chaplains*. The **Knights Templars**, or *Poor Knights of the Temple*, for a time had quarters in the palace in Jerusalem known as *Solomon's Temple*. See SOLDIER, *Illust.* **2.** [L. *c.*] A student of law or barrister having chambers in the Inner or Middle Temple, two Inns of Court in London, on the site of the Temple of the Knights Templars. *Eng. 3. Freemasonry.* — **KNIGHT TEMPLAR**, *n.*



Templar, 1.

**tem'plate** (-plāt), **tem'plet** (-plĕt), *n.* [F. *templet*.] **1.** A gauge, pattern, or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, used as a guide in mechanical work. **2. Arch.** A short piece in a wall under a beam to distribute pressure; also, a beam spanning a doorway or the like and supporting joists. **3.** [Usually *templet*.] *Shipbuilding.* Either of two wedges in one of the supports on which the keel of a ship is laid.

**tem'ple** (tĕm'pl), *n.* [F.] *Weaving.* A device in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely, as a flat wooden bar with small pins at each end.

**tem'ple, n.** [OF., fr. L. *tempora*, *tempus*.] The flattened space on either side of the forehead of man.

**tem'ple, n.** [AS. *tempel*, fr. L. *templum*.] **1.** An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity. **2. [cap.]** One of three successive buildings in ancient Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah. **3.** A Christian edifice for public worship; a church. **4.** Any place in which divinity resides. **5. Mormon Ch.** A building dedicated to the administration of ordinances. **6. [cap.]** Either of two establishments of the Knights Templars, in London and Paris.

**tem'pled** (tĕm'pld), *a.* Supplied with a temple or temples, or with churches; inclosed in a temple.

**tem'plĕt** (tĕm'plĕt), *n.* [F.] = TEMPLATE.

**tem'po** (-pō), *n.; pl. -PI* (-pĕ). [It.] Time; rate of movement; specif., *Music*, rate of speed at which a piece or passage moves; — generally indicated by such words as *largo*, *adagio*, etc., and by reference to the metronome.

**tem'po-ral** (-pō-rāl), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples.] **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the temple or temples, or the sides of the skull behind the orbits. [Skull] **temporal bone**, a compound bone of the side of the human

**tem'po-ral, a.** [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or limited by, time. **2.** Pert. to the present life of this world; secular; also, transitory; temporary; — *dist.* from *sacred* or *eternal*. **3.** Civil or political, as *dist.* from *ecclesiastical*; lay, as *dist.* from *clerical*; as, *temporal power*, a *temporal peer*. **4. Gram.** Of or pert. to a tense, or tense distinction. — **SYN.** See EARTHLY.

**lord temporal**, one of the peers (other than ecclesiastics) who have the right to sit in the British Parliament. The lords temporal include the peers of England, 16 representative peers of Scotland, and 28 representatives of the Irish peerage. [ly in *pl.*]

— *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; — chiefly

**tem'po-ral'i-ty** (-rāl'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). **1.** State or quality of being temporary; — opposed to *perpetuity*. **2.** That which pertains to temporal or material interests; esp., ecclesiastical revenues collectively; — usually in *pl.*

**tem'po-ra-ry** (-rārī), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Lasting for a time only; not permanent.

— **tem'po-ra-ri-ly** (-rārī-lī), *adv.* — **tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.*

**tem'po-ri-ze** (-rīz), *v. i.; -RIZED* (-rīzd); **-RIZ'ING** (-rīz'ing). [F. *temporiser*. See TEMPORAL time.] **1.** To comply with the time or occasion; yield to the current of opinion or circumstances; also, to trim, as between parties. **2.** To ne-

gotiate; parley. *Now Rare.* — **tem'po-ri-za'tion** (-rī-zā'-shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **tem'po-ri-z'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

**tempt** (tĕmpt), *v. t.* [OF. *tempter*, *tempter*, fr. L. *temptare*, *temptare*, to handle, attack, test, urge.] **1.** To prove; test; try. *Archaic.* **2.** To endeavor to persuade; incite. **3.** To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil. **4.** To provoke, as anger or a person to anger; act presumptuously toward; as, *to tempt God*. **5.** To endeavor to accomplish or reach; *at-tempt*. *Obs.* — **SYN.** Entice, allure, attract, decoy.

**tempt'a-ble** (tĕmpt'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be tempted.

**tempt'a-tion** (tĕmpt-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tempting. **2.** State of being tempted, or enticed to evil. **3.** That which tempts, esp. to evil. — **SYN.** Allurement, enticement.

**tempt'er** (tĕmpt'ĕr), *n.* One who tempts, or entices; esp. [cap.], with *the*, the Devil, as the great enticer to evil.

**tempt'ing**, *p. a.* Adapted to entice or allure; as, *tempting pleasures*. — **tempt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tempt'ing-ness**, *n.*

**tempt'ress** (tĕmpt'rĕs), *n.* A woman who tempts.

**ten** (tĕn), *a.* [AS. *tĕn*, *tĕn*, *tĕn*; akin to *teen* in *thirteen*, *fourteen*, etc., fr. AS. *-tĕne*, *-tĕne*, *-tĕne*.] One more than nine; twice five; — a cardinal number used attributively.

**Ten Commandments**, the Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai (*Ex.* xx. 1-18.)

— *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects. **2.** A symbol for ten units, as 10 or x. **3.** A playing card having ten spots.

**ten'a-ble** (tĕn'ā-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended. — **ten'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), **ten'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ten'a-bly**, *adv.*

**ten'ace** (tĕn'ās), *n.* [F. *tenace* tenacious, demeurer *tenace* to hold the best and third-best cards and take both tricks, the adversary having to lead. See TENACIOUS.] *Whist.* The holding by the fourth hand of the best and third-best cards of a suit led (*major tenace*); also, the combination of second-best and fourth-best cards (*minor tenace*).

**te-na'cious** (tĕ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tenax*, *-acis*, fr. *tenere* to hold.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; — chiefly used with *of*. **2.** Apt to retain; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory. **3.** Cohesive; tough; as, a *tenacious* metal. **4.** Viscous; sticky. **5.** Pertinacious; firm or stubborn in holding to one's purpose. — **te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

**SYN.** Tenacious, pertinacious. Tenacious applies to either persons or things; pertinacious, to persons or personal qualities only. Tenacious implies retentiveness or adhesiveness; pertinacious suggests dogged and often annoying persistence; as, the *tenacious* hold of a bulldog; a *pertinacious* beggar.

**ten-a'c'i-ty** (tĕ-nā'si-tī), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tenacious. **2. Physics.** Resistance to rupture or separation of parts; cohesiveness; — *dist.* from *brittleness*, *fragility*, *mobility*, etc.

**te-nac'u-lum** (-nāk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl. TENACULA* (-lā). [L., a holder, fr. *tenere* to hold.] *Surg.* A slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle, for taking up arteries, etc.

**te-naille'**, **te-nail'** (tĕ-nāl'), *n.* [F. *tenaille*, a pair of pincers or tongs, a tenaille, fr. L. *tenaculum*, *pl. tenacula*. See TENACULUM.] *Fort.* An outwork in the main ditch between two bastions, consisting of one or two reëntering angles. — *v. t.* *Fort.* To furnish with tenails.

**ten'an-cy** (tĕn'ān-sī), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-sīz). **1. Law.** A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; temporary possession of what is another's. **2.** A piece of land held of another. **3.** The period of a tenant's possession.

**ten'ant** (tĕn'ānt), *n.* [F. *tenant*, *p. pr. of tenir* to hold.] **1. Law.** One who holds or possesses real estate, or sometimes personalty, by any kind of right; also (as correlative to *landlord*), one in temporary possession of lands or tenements of another. **2.** One in possession of any place; occupant. — *v. t.* To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant.

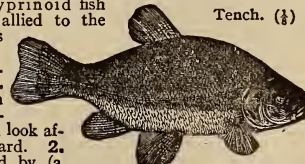
**ten'ant-a-ble** (-ānt-ā-b'l), *a.* Fit to be tenanted.

**ten'ant-less**, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

**tenant right**. In Great Britain, the beneficial interest which remains in the tenant after the expiration of his lease; — an indefinite term used of various rights.

**ten'ant-ry** (tĕn'ānt-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). **1.** State or fact of being a tenant. **2.** The body of tenants on an estate.

**tench** (tĕnch), *n.* [OF. *tenche*, L. *tinca*.] A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca*) allied to the



Tench. (½)

**tend** (tĕnd), *v. t.* [For *attend*.] **1.** To attend as an assistant or protector; care for; look after; watch; guard. **2. Naut.** To stand by (a rope or the like) in readiness to prevent its fouling or suffering any mischance; — in distinction from *man*. **3.** To be attentive to; attend to. *Obs.* **4.** To await, as in order to

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bōn*; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



fulfill. *Rare*. — *v. i.* **1.** To serve; attend; — used with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To pay attention; give heed. **3.** To await; expect. *Obs.*

**tend**, *v. i.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tendere*, *tensum* and *tentum*, to extend, tend.] **1.** To move in a certain direction; — usually used with *to* or *toward*. *Obsoles.* **2.** To be directed or have a tendency to any end, effect, degree, object, or purpose; specif., to serve as a means; conduce.

**tend'ance** (tĕn'dāns), *n.* **1.** An attending or waiting; attendance; attention. **2.** Persons attending; attendants. *Obs.*

**tend'en-cy** (tĕn'dĕn-sī), *n., pl. -cies* (-sīz). Direction or course toward any place, object, degree, effect, or result; drift; causal or efficient influence.

**Syn.** Inclination, bent, tenor, drift, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set; import, purport. — **Tendency, tenor, drift.** Tendency denotes a movement, course, or bias in a particular direction; tenor suggests rather the prevailing course or (esp.) principle of continuity of the thing itself; drift heightens the implication of intention, and is often (like *tenor*) equivalent to *meaning* or *purport*; as, the *tendency* of iron to sink in water; to keep the *tenor* of one's way; I see the *drift* of your argument.

**tend'er** (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tends; one who attends a person or thing. **2.** *Naut.* A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply stores, etc. **b** A rowboat carried or towed by a larger vessel, for landing passengers, etc. **3.** A car attached to a locomotive to carry fuel and water.

**tend'ër** (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* [F. *tendre* to stretch out, inf. as *n.*] **1.** *Law.* An offer, as of money or service, to satisfy an obligation, made to save a penalty for nonpayment or non-performance. **2.** Any offer or proposal. **3.** Thing offered; esp., money offered in payment. A legal tender is the currency, or money, which the law requires a creditor to accept when tendered in payment of money obligations.

— *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To make a tender (sense 1) of. **2.** To offer; present for acceptance. **3.** To show. *Obs.*

**tend'er, a.** [F. *tendre*, L. *tener.*] **1.** Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like; not firm, hard, or tough. **2.** Physically weak; delicate; not hardy; as, a tender plant. **3.** Fragile or delicate, so as to be easily injured or affected; as, a woman's tender honor. **4.** Immature; weak; as, tender crops, tender knowledge. **5.** Very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like, esp. to pain; specif., susceptible to love, kindness, etc.; sympathetic; compassionate. **6.** *Naut.* Somewhat crank; — said of a vessel. **7.** Adapted to a delicate or sensitive constitution or character; gentle; as, tender breeding. **8.** Expressive of the softer feelings; loving. **9.** Delicate or soft in quality or tone; — said esp. of color, etc. **10.** Easily giving pain; delicate; as, a tender subject. **11.** Considerate, as of one's feelings; careful; also, *Rare*, wary; — usually used with *of* or *over*. — **Syn.** Effeminate, soft; kind, humane, merciful, pitiful.

— *v. t.* To attend to; — **tend** toward; esteem. *Obs.*

— *n.* Tender feeling or consideration. *Obs.*

**tend'er-er, n.** One who, or that which, tends.

**tend'er-foot'** (-fōōt'), *n., pl. -FEET* (-fĕt'). A newcomer in a rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to hardship. *Slang* or *Colloq.*, *Orig.* Western U. S.

**tend'er-heart'ed** (109), *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible, esp. to the softer emotions, as of love or pity.

**tend'er-loin'** (-loin'), *n.* **1.** A strip of tender flesh on either side of the spine under the short ribs, in beef or pork. **2.** [*cap.*] In New York City, the region which is the center of night amusement; hence, a similar district in any of various other cities.

**tend'er-ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a tender manner.

**tend'er-ness, n.** Quality or state of being tender.

**tend'ër-nōus** (tĕn'dĕ-nōs), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a tendon. **2.** Full of tendons; sinewy.

**tend'don** (-dŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere* to stretch.] *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, inelastic, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force exerted by the muscle; a sinew.

**tend'dril** (-drīl), *n.* [From OF. *tendrillon*, fr. F. *tendre* tender.] *Bot.* A slender, leafless, spirally coiling organ of climbing plants, serving as a means of attachment to a supporting body or surface. — **tend'dril-lar** (-drī-lār), *a.*

**Ten'e-bræ** (tĕn'ĕ-brĕ), *n.* [L., pl., darkness.] *R. C. Ch.* Matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week, usually sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

**ten'e-brif'ic** (-brif'ik), *a.* [L. *tenebræ* darkness + *facere* to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy; tenebrous; gloomy.

**ten'e-brous** (-ĕ-brūs), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebræ* darkness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky.

**ten'e-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *tenement* a holding, a fief, LL. *tenementum*, fr. L. *tenere* to hold.] **1.** *Law.* *Orig.*, that

āle, senāte, cāre, ārm, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūra, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

which is the subject of tenure; hence, land, or any property treated like land (as rents, an office, a franchise, etc.), held of another. **2. a** A dwelling house; specif.: (1) A rented house or one for renting. (2) A tenement house (see below). **b** An apartment, or suite of rooms, used by one family. **3.** Fig., dwelling; abode; habitation. [held by tenants.]

**ten'e-men'tal** (-mĕn'tāl), *n., pl. -tals*. **1.** Of or pert. to a tenement; **tenement house.** Commonly, a dwelling house for renting, esp. one divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families; often, esp. in reference to large cities, such a building occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes.

**ten-men'dum** (tĕ-nĕn'dŭm), *n., pl. -dā* (-dā). [L., fut. pass. p. of *tenere* to hold.] *Law.* The clause formerly used in deeds to designate the kind of tenure vested in the grantee.

**ten'et** (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine held as true; as, religious tenets. — **Syn.** See DOCTRINE.

**ten'fold** (-fōld'), *a. & adv.* In tens; ten times repeated.

**ten'i-a-cide, ten'i-a-tuge, etc.** Var. of TĒNIACIDE, etc.

**ten'mis** (tĕn'tis), *n.* [ME. *tenets*, *tenetz*.] **1.** A game played with a ball struck with a racket in an enclosed court; — called also, in the United States, *court tennis*. **2.** = LAWN TENNIS.

**ten'on** (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold.] *Carp.* A projection left, by cutting away the wood around it, for insertion into a mortise to make a joint. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise. **2.** To unite by or as by a tenon.

**ten'o-ni'tis** (tĕn'ŏ-nī'tis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *tenon* tendon + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

**ten'or** (tĕn'ĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *tenere* to hold.] **1.** State of holding on in a continuous course; general tendency; course; career. **2.** General drift of thought; purport; intent; as, the *tenor* of a speech. **3.** Stamp; character; nature. **4.** *Law.* An exact copy of a writing; a literal transcript. **5.** [F. *tenor*, or its source, It. *tenore*, L. *tenor*, properly, a holding; — because the tenor voice took and held the principal part.] *Music.* a The higher of the two ordinary kinds of voices of adult males; also, the part in the harmony adapted to this voice. **b** One who sings the tenor, or an instrument that plays it, as the viola. **c** See under CHANGE RINGING. — **Syn.** See TENDENCY.

— *a.* *Music.* Of, pert. to, or designating the tenor; performing the tenor; as, a *tenor* voice, part, etc.

**ten-or'ra-phy** (tĕ-nŏr'ā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *tenon* tendon + *-raphy*.] *Surg.* Suture of a tendon.

**ten-ŏ'to-my** (-nŏt'ŏ-mī), *n.* [Gr. *tenon* tendon + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The division of, or the act of dividing, a tendon.

**ten'pen-ny** (tĕn'pĕn-ī), *a.* **1.** Valued or sold at ten pence. **2.** Specif., designating a size of nails. See PENNY, *n.*, *Note*.

**ten'pin'** (tĕn'pĭn'), *n.* **1.** A pin used in the game of *tenpins*. **2.** [In form *tenpins*, construed as *sing.*] A bowling game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. U. S.

**ten'rek** (tĕn'rĕk), *n.* [F. *lanrac*, *tenrec*, fr. Malagasy *trān-draka*.] Any of several insectivores of Madagascar, some of which are spiny; esp., a common tailless species (*Tenrec ecaudatus*).

**tense** (tĕns), *n.* [OF. *tens*, prop. time, L. *tempus* time, tense.] *Gram.* Time as expressed by the forms of a verb; the modification of verbal forms to express distinctions of time; one of the forms which a verb takes, by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, to indicate such distinctions.

**tense, a., TENS'ER; TENS'EST.** [L. *tensus*, p. p. of *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] Stretched tight; rigid; — often fig.; as, a *tense* moment. — **tense'ly, adv.** — **tense'ness, n.** **Syn.** Tense, intense, intent, rapt. That is tense which is tightly stretched or under severe strain; as, a *tense* rope; *tense* thought. **Intense** implies extreme, sometimes excessive, strength, depth, concentration, etc.; as, he was too *intense* in his work to enjoy pleasantries. **Intent** (the doublet of *intense*) applies esp. to faculties that are on the stretch or eagerly bent on something; **rapt** implies extreme intentness, in which one is, as it were, taken out of one's self; as, persons *intent* upon gain; a *rapt* expression.

**ten'si-ble** (tĕn'sī-b'l), *a.* = TENSIBLE, **2.**

**ten'sile** (tĕn'sīl), *a.* [See TENSE, **a.**] **1.** Of or pert. to tension; as, *tensile* strength. **2.** Capable of tension, or being stretched; ductile.

**ten-sil'i-ty** (tĕn-sī-lī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being tensile.

**ten-sim'e-ter** (-sīm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*tension* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring gaseous tension; a manometer.

**ten'sion** (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere*. See TENSE, **a.**] **1.** A stretching; state of being stretched or strained to stiffness. **2.** A strain of mind or intensity of feeling; intense mental effort; as, the *tension* of suspense. **3.** Any condition of strain; as, *tension* in foreign relations. **4.** *Mechanics.* A force (either of two balancing forces) caus-



Tenrec (*Tenrec ecaudatus*).



Tendrils.



ing or tending to cause extension; also, the stress or condition due to these forces. **4. Machinery.** A device to produce a tension, or pull. **5. Elec.** A quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential.

**b Potential.** — **ten'sion-al** (-shl), *a.*

**ten'si-ty** (-sī-tī), *n.* Tension; tenseness.

**ten'sive** (-sīv), *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction; as, a *tensive* pain.

**ten'sor** (-sōr), *n.* **Anat.** A muscle that stretches a part.

**ten's-strike**, *n.* **1. Tents.** A knocking down of all tents at one shot; a strike. **U. S. 2.** Any successful and decisive stroke or act. **Colloq., U. S.**

**tent** (tĕnt), *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, prop., deep-colored, fr. *L. tinctus*, p. p. See **TINGE**.] A sweet deep-red Spanish wine, used mainly for sacramental purposes.

**tent**, *n.* [F. *tente*, fr. *tenter*. See **TEMPT.**] **Surgery.** A roll of lint or linen, or a piece of absorbent, used to dilate a canal, keep open a wound, etc. **b** A probe for searching a wound. — *v. t.* To probe or search with or as with a tent; keep open with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

**tent**, *n.* [F. *tente*, LL. *tenta*, fr. *L. tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A portable lodge or shelter of skins, canvas, or cloth, stretched over a pole or poles or the like, usually by means of ropes fastened to pegs (**tent pegs**) driven into the ground.

**tent of meeting**, *Bib.*, the tabernacle (*Ex. xxxiii. 7, R. V.*). — *v. i. & t.* To lodge as in a tent; pitch a tent; encamp.

**ten'ta-cle** (tĕn'tā-k'l), *n.* [From *L. tentare* to handle, feel.] **1. Zool.** Any of various elongated, flexible processes, esp. of certain invertebrates, usually tactile or prehensile and generally on the head or about the mouth. **2. Bot.** Any irritable hair or process, as on the leaves of the sundew.

**ten-tac'u-lar** (tĕn-tāk'ū-lār), *a.* **Zool.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, a tentacle or tentacles.

**tent'age** (tĕn'tāj), *n.* [From 3d **TENT**.] Tents collectively.

**ten-ta'tion** (tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tentatio* trial.] **Mech.** A mode of adjusting or operating by successive steps, trials, or experiments.

**ten'ta-tive** (tĕn'tā-tīv), *a.* [L. *tentare* to try.] Of or pert. to a trial; made or done as an experiment or provisionally; experimental. — **ten'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**tent caterpillar.** Any of several species of gregarious caterpillars (esp. *Malacosoma americana*) which construct on trees large silken webs into which they retreat when at rest.

**tent'ed**, *a.* **1.** Covered with, sheltered by, or provided with, a tent or tents. **2.** Formed or shaped like a tent.

**ten'ter** (tĕn'tĕr), *n.* [F. *tenture* hangings, tapestry, prop., a stretching, *L. tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks, so that it may dry even and square and without shrinking; also, *Obs.*, a tenterhook. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch, as on tenters. — *v. i.* To admit of being tentured.

**ten'ter**, *n.* One who has charge of something; specif., one who takes care of, or tends, machines in a factory.

**ten'ter-hook**'s (-hōök'), *n.* One of the row of sharp hooked nails set on a tenter to hold the cloth. — *on tenterhooks*, on the stretch; hence, uneasy or in suspense.

**tenth** (tĕnth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the ninth; — the ordinal of *nine*. **Abbr., 10th.** See **ORDINAL**, *n.*, **Note 2.** Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A tenth part. **2.** A tenth unit or object. **3.** A tithe (in sense 2). **4. Music.** An interval embracing ten degrees of the staff; also, a note at this interval; the octave of the third. **b** An organ stop sounding a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals played upon. — **tenth'ly**, *adv.*

**ten'u-is** (tĕn'ū-īs), *n.*; *pl.* **TENUES** (-ēz). [L., thin, fine, weak; used to translate Gr. *ψιλός* bare, unspirated (used of these consonants).] **Gram.** One of the surd mutes (voiceless stops) κ, π, τ (*k, p, t*), in Greek, or of their equivalents in other languages. Cf. 2d **MEDIA**.

**ten'u-i-ty** (tĕn'ū-ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being tenuous.

**ten'u-ous** (tĕn'ū-ūs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin.] **1.** Thin; slender; hence, flimsy. **2.** Rare; subtle; not dense; — said of fluids. — **ten'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ten'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ten'ure** (-ŭr), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold.] Act, right, or manner of holding, as real estate, properly of a superior; manner in, or period for, which anything is had and enjoyed. — **ten'u-ri-al** (tĕn'ū-rī-āl), *a.* — **ten'u-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

|| **ten'u-ry** (tā-nū'rō), *a.* [It., p. p. of *tenere* to hold.] **Music.** Held firmly to its full value, as a tone or chord; — opp. to *staccato*. Also used adverbially. **Abbr., ten.** A tenuto mark is often used. Thus: ♯.

**te'o-cal'li** (tĕ'ō-kāl'ī; tā'ō-kāl'yē), *n.*; *pl.* -**LIS** (-īz; -yēz). [Mex.] Lit., God's house; an ancient Mexican, esp. Aztec, temple, usually built upon a truncated pyramid.

**te'o-sin'te** (tĕ'ō-sīn'tē), *n.* [Of Mex. origin.] A large fodder grass (*Euchlaena mexicana*), native to Mexico and Central America, closely related to maize.

**te'pee** (tĕ'pē; tĕp'ē), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* used for.] An American Indian wigwam or tent.



Tepee Village of Plains Indians.

**tep'e-fy** (tĕp'ĕ-fī), *v. t. & i.* -**FIED** (-fīd) -**FY'ING**. To make or become tepid. — **tep'e-fac'tion** (-fāk'shŭn), *n.*

**teph'rite** (tĕf'īrīt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεόπα* ashes.] **Petrog.** A volcanic rock consisting essentially of feldspar, augite, and leucite or nephelite. — **teph-rit'ic** (tĕf'īrīt'īk), *a.*

**tep'id** (tĕp'īd), *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepere* to be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* affections. — **te-pid'i-ty** (tĕp'īd'ī-tī), *n.* **tepid-ness**, *n.*

**tep'i-dā-ri-um** (tĕp'ī-dā'rī-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIA** (-dā). [L., neut. of *tepidarius* pert. to a tepid bath. See **TEPID**.] The warm intermediate room, as in ancient Roman thermae.

**ter'a-phim** (tĕr'ā-fīm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *terāphim*.] **Bib.** Idols used in divination, apparently household gods of Aramæan and ancient Jewish families. Also (construed as a *sing.* with *pl.* **TERAPHIMS**), any such idol. [wonder, monster.]

**ter'a-to-** (-tō). Combining form from Greek *τέρας*, *τέρατος*, *ter'a-tog'e-ny* (-tōj'ĕ-nī), *n. Med.* The formation of monsters. — **ter'a-to-g'e-net'ic** (-tō-jĕ-nĕt'īk), *ter'a-to-g'en'ic* (-jĕn'īk), *a.* [monster; abnormal.]

**ter'a-toid** (tĕr'ā-tōid), *a.* [terato- + *-oid*.] Resembling a **ter'a-toi'o-gy** (-tōi'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -**GIES** (-jīz). **Biol.** The study of monstrosities, serious malformations, or abnormalities in animals or plants. — **to-log'i-cal** (-tō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.*

**ter'bi-um** (tĕr'bī-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby* in Sweden.] **Chem.** A rare metal, resembling yttrium, found in certain minerals. Symbol, *Tb* or *Tt*; at. wt., 159.2. — **ter'bic**, *a.*

**ter'cel** (tĕr'sĕl), *n.* Also **terce'let**. [OF., dim. fr. *L. tertius* the third.] **Falconry.** The male of any of various falcons, esp. of the peregrine falcon; also, the male of the goshawk.

**ter-cent'e-na-ry** (tĕr-sĕn'tĕ-nā-rī), *a.* [L. *ter* three + *E. centenary*.] Including, or relating to, a term of 300 years. — *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rīz). The 300th anniversary of any event.

**ter'cet** (tĕr'sĕt; tĕr-sĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo* third, *L. tertius*.] **Music & Pros.** A triplet.

**ter'e-b'ic** (tĕr-ĕb'īk; -ĕ'b'īk), *a.* [terebinth + *-ic*.] **Chem.** Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid,  $C_7H_{10}O_8$ , obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by nitric acid, and in other ways.

**ter'e-bin'th** (tĕr'ĕ-bīnth), *n.* [L. *terebinthus*, Gr. *τερεβινθος*.] A small European tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) yielding a semifluid or fluid oleoresin called *Chian turpentine*.

**ter'e-bin'thic** (-bīn'thīk), *a.* Pert. or similar to turpentine.

**ter'e-bin'thine** (-thīn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the terebinth tree. **2.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, turpentine.

**te-re'do** (tĕ-rĕ'dō), *n.*; *pl. E.* -**DOS** (-dōz), *L.* -**DINES** (-rĕd'ī-nĕz). [L., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, etc., fr. Gr. *τερεδόων*.] A shipworm (genus *Teredo*).

**ter-el'la** (tĕr-ĕl'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *L. terra* earth.] **Elec.** A small magnetized sphere of steel in which the distribution of magnetism resembles that of the earth.

**te-re'te'** (tĕr-rĕt'; tĕr'ĕt'), *a.* [L. *teres*, -*etis*, rounded off, *terere* to rub.] Cylindrical; circular in transverse section.

**ter'gal** (tĕr'gāl), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back.] **Zool.** Pertaining to the tergum, or back.

**ter'gi-ver-sate'** (-jī-vĕr-sāt'), *v. i.*; -**SAT'ED** (-sāt'ĕd) -**SAT'ING**. [L. *tergiversatus*, p. p. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, shift; *tergum* back + *versare* to turn.] To shift; evade; shuffle. — **ter'gi-ver-sa'tor** (-vĕr-sāt'tĕr), *n.*

**ter'gi-ver-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tergiversating; a shifting; subtlety; evasion. **2.** Fickleness.

**ter'gum** (tĕr'gŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -**GA** (-gā). [L.] **Zool.** The back.

**term** (tĕrm), *n.* [F. *terme*, *L. termen*, -*inis*, *terminus*, a boundary, limit, end.] **1.** Limit; bound; end. **2. Geom.** A point, line, or surface that limits. **3.** A boundary post; esp., a quadrangular pillar adorned with a head or bust. See **TERMINUS**, **2.** **4.** A limited or definite extent of time; time for which a thing lasts; as, a presidential *term*; specif.: a In universities, schools, etc., one of the regular fixed continuous periods of instruction. **b** The period for which a court is held. **c Law.** (1) The whole time for which an estate is granted; also, the estate. (2) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation. **5.** A time or date fixed, appointed, or agreed upon. *Obs.*, except *specif.*: *Law.* The time fixed for the payment of rents or interest; esp. (*Eng.*), a quarter day. **6. Logic.** The subject

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in **Guide to Pronunciation**. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede **Vocabulary**. || **Foreign Word.** + combined with. = equals.



or the predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism. **7.** A word or expression, esp. one used in a definite sense, particularly one peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; as, a technical *term*. **8.** In *pl.* Propositions or provisions stated or offered for acceptance in making an agreement; conditions; as, the *terms* of a sale. **9.** In *pl.* **a** (1) Mutual relationship; footing; — often used with *on* or *upon*; as, to be on good *terms*. (2) Good or even footing; agreement; as, to come to *terms*. **b** Condition; circumstances. *Archaic*. **10. Math.** **a** Algebra. A member of a compound quantity; as, *a* or *b* in *a + b*; *ab* or *cd* in *ab - cd*. **b** Any of the members composing a proportion or ratio.

— *v. t.* To apply a term to; name; call. [termagant.] **ter'ma-gan-cy** (tûr'mâ-gân-si), *n.* State or quality of being **ter'ma-gant** (tûr'mâ-gânt), *n.* [OF. *Tervagant*, *Trivigant*.] **1.** [cap.] An imaginary being formerly supposed by Christians to be a Mohammedan deity. He is represented in ancient moralities, farces, etc., as vociferous, tumultuous, and overbearing. **2.** A turbulent brawler; — now used only of women. — *a.* Tumultuous; boisterous; quarrelsome; scolding.

**term day.** **a** A day which is a term (as for payment of rent, etc.). **b** Any of the Scottish quarter days, at which times houses are taken and servants engaged.

**term'er** (tûr'mêr), *n.* **1.** *Law.* = **TERMINOR**. **2.** A person serving a term in prison; — used with an ordinal; as, first *term'er*, third *term'er*.

**ter'mi-na-ble** (tûr'mi-nâ-b'l), *a.* That can or may be terminated; limitable. — **ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), **ter'mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.*

**ter'mi-nal** (tûr'mi-nâl), *a.* [L. *terminalis*.] **1.** Of or pert. to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming the terminus or extremity. **2.** *Bot.* Growing at the end of a branch or stem. **3.** Pert. to a railroad terminal; also, connected with the receipt or delivery of freight, as distinct from its carriage; as, a *terminal* charge. **4.** Of or pert. to a term, or fixed period of time; occurring in a term or in every term; as, a *terminal* dinner, subscription, etc.

— *n.* **1.** The terminating part; termination; extremity; end. **2.** *Elec.* Either end of a conducting circuit, as of an induction coil, dynamo, or motor; a pole. **3.** *Railroads.* A The end of a line of railroad, with the switches, stations, sheds, etc., pertaining thereto. **b** A rate charged on all freight, independent of the distance, to cover the expenses of station service. **c** A town at the end of a railroad; — more properly called a *terminus*. **4.** *Arch.* A terminating, usually ornamental, detail, as the carved end of a pew.

**Ter'mi-na'l'i-a** (-nâ'li-â), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Reliq.* A festival held on Feb. 23, on which neighbors met at their mutual boundaries and joined in a meal, frolics, etc.

**ter'mi-nal-ly**, *adv.* In a terminal manner.

**ter'mi-nate** (tûr'mi-nât), *v. t.*; — **NAT'ED** (-nât'éd) — **NAT'ING**. [L. *terminatus*, *p. p.* of *terminare*.] **1.** To set or form a term, or limit, to; bound; limit. **2.** To put an end to; end. **3.** To express in terms; describe. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See **CLOSE**. — *v. i.* To be limited in space or time; end. **ter'mi-na'tion** (-nâ'shün), *n.* **1.** Act of terminating. **2.** That which ends, limits, or bounds; bound; end; conclusion. **3.** *Gram.* The ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., the part added to a stem in inflection. **4.** End; conclusion; completion; result; as, the dispute was brought to a satisfactory *termination*.

**Syn.** **Termination, ending, terminus.** *Termination* and *ending*, as here compared, apply esp. to temporal relations and are often interchangeable. But *termination* emphasizes the idea of a limit set; *ending*, that of a close or conclusion reached; as, the *termination* of a period; he lived as if life had no *ending*. **Terminus** suggests spatial rather than temporal relations; as, the *termination* of a journey (conclusion in time); a railroad *terminus*.

**ter'mi-na'tion-al** (-âl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or forming a termination.

**ter'mi-na-tive** (tûr'mi-nâ-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; determining; definitive. — **tive-ly**, *adv.*

**ter'mi-na'tor** (-nâ'tôr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, terminates. **2.** *Astron.* The line dividing the illuminated and the unilluminated parts of the moon's or a planet's disk.

**ter'mi-ner** (tûr'mi-nêr), *n.* [F. *terminer* to end, *inf.* as *n.*] *Law.* A determining. See **OVER** and **TERMINER**.

**ter'mi-nism** (-niz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the term as it exists in the mind is the sole basis of logical distinctions.

**ter'mi-nol'o-gy** (-nôl'ô-jî), *n.*; *pl.* — **GIES** (-jiz). [L. *terminus* term + *-logÿ*.] The technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, etc.; nomenclature. — **ter'mi-no-log'i-cal** (-nô-lôj'i-kâl), *a.* — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ter'mi-nus** (tûr'mi-nûs), *n.*; *pl.* — **NI** (-ni). [L.] **1.** A boundary; limit. **2.** [cap.] *Roman Reliq. & Antiq.* The god of boundaries; also [L. *c.*], a term, or boundary stone.

**âle**, **senâte**, **câre**, **âm**, **âccount**, **ârm**, **âsk**, **sofâ**; **êve**, **êvent** **ênd**, **reçent**, **makêr**; **îce**, **ill**; **âld**, **âbey**, **ârb**, **ârd**, **sôft**, **cônnect**;

**ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûrn**, **ûp**, **circûs**, **menû**; **foôd**, **foôt**; **out**, **oil**;

often representing **Terminus**. **3.** *Termination*; end; limit; goal. **4.** Either end of a railroad line; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place. Cf. **TERMINAL**, *n.*, **3.** — **Syn.** See **TERMINATION**. [A white ant.]

**ter'mite** (-mîti), *n.* [L. *termes*, *termes*, *-itis*, a woodworm.] **ter'mless** (tûr'm'lês), *a.* Boundless; unending.

**term'ly** (-li), *a.* Pert. to a term, or period; periodical. *R.*

**term'or** (tûr'môr), *n.* *Law.* One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

**tern** (tûrn), *n.* [Dan. *terne*, *tærne*.] Any of numerous larine birds (mostly of the genus *Sterna*), as the common tern (*S. hirundo*) of both coasts of the Atlantic.

They are mostly smaller than the true gulls and have a more slender bill, weaker feet, and a tail often deeply forked.



Common Tern.

**tern**, *n.* [F. *terne*, fr. L. *terni* three each, three.] A prize in a lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing; also, the three numbers themselves.

**tern**, *n.* *Naut.* A three-masted schooner. *Local, U. S.*

**ter'na-ry** (tûr'nâ-ri), *a.* [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni* three each.] **1.** Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. **2.** *Chem.* Containing, or consisting of, three different elements, atoms, groups, or radicals. **3.** *Math.* A Using three as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. **b** Having three variables; — said of a form or quantic. **4.** *Metal.* Consisting of an alloy of three metals.

— *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-riz). A ternion; three things taken together; a triad.

**ter'nate** (-nât), *a.* Consisting of threes; arranged in threes; trifoliate; — said esp. of leaves. — **ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*

**ter'ni-on** (tûr'mi-ûn), *n.* [L. *ternio*, fr. *terni* three each.] The number three; a ternary; specif., *Bibliog.*, a section of three folio sheets.

**ter'pene** (tûr'pên), *n.* [See **TURPENTINE**.] *Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , prominent in many volatile oils got by distilling plants, esp. conifers.

**ter'pin** (tûr'pin), *n.* Also **ter'pine** (tûr'pîn); — **pên**. *Chem.* A white crystalline substance,  $C_{10}H_{16}(OH)_2$ , regarded as a derivative of menthane.

**ter'pin'e-ol** (têr'pin'ê-ôl; -ôl), *n.* [terpin + *-ol*, 2.] *Org. Chem.* A white and (when pure) crystalline compound,  $C_{10}H_{18}O$ , occurring in certain volatile oils and formed by the action of dilute acids on terpin hydrate. It is used in perfumery. **b** By extension, either of two substances isomeric with, and related to, terpineol proper.

**ter'pin-ol** (tûr'pîn-ôl; -nôl), *n.* Terpineol, esp. the commercial.

**terp-sich'o-ro** (tûrp-sîk'ô-rô), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τερψιχόρη*; *terpsis* enjoyment + *choros* dance, dancing.] *Class. Myth.* The muse of dancing and choral song.

**Ter'pi-cho-re'an** (tûr'pi-sî-kô-rê'ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Terpsichore; [L. *c.*] dancing. — *n.* A dancer. *Colloq.*

|| **ter'ra** (têr'â; tî; têr'â), *n.* [L. & It.] The earth; earth; — used esp. in phrases.

**ter'ra al'ba** (têr'â), [L., white earth.] A Gypsum, ground for a pigment. **b** Kaolin, used esp. as an adulterant of paints, etc. **c** Magnesia. — *t. cotta*. See in **Vocabulary**. — *t. fir'ma* (fîr'mâ) [L.], firm, or solid, earth, as opposed to water. — *t. in-cog'nî-ta* (în-kôg'nî-tâ); *pl.* **ter'ra in-cog'nî-tæ** (têr'ê in-kôg'nî-tê) [L.], an unknown land; unexplored country.

**ter'race** (têr'âs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *terra* the earth.] **1.** A raised level or platform of earth supported on one or more faces by a wall, bank of turf, or the like, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; also, such a bank of turf, etc., and the raised level collectively. **2.** *Geol.* A level and rather narrow plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea. **3.** A street, or a row of houses, along the side or top of rising ground; — often used arbitrarily in naming any kind of street or row of houses. **4.** A flat roof of a house, esp. of a Spanish or of an Oriental house.

— *v. t.*; — **RACED** (-âst); — **RAC-ING** (-â-sîng). To form into, or furnish with, a terrace or terraces.

**ter'ra cot'ta** (têr'â kô'tâ), [It.; *terra* earth + *cotta*, fem. of *cotto* cooked.] **1.** Hard-baked pottery, esp. that of a brownish red or yellowish red color, used for architectural reliefs, statuettes, vases, etc. **2.** A color or tint, usually a reddish brown, like that of hard-baked clay.

**ter-rain'** (tê-rân'; têr'ân), *n.* [F. See **TERRANE**.] **1.** Var. of **TERRANE**. **2.** *Mil.* An area of ground considered as to its use for a specific purpose, as for a battle or for fortifications.

**ter-rane'** (tê-rân'; têr'ân), *n.* Also **ter-rain'** (tê-rân'; têr'ân). [F. *terrâin*, fr. L. *terra* earth.] *Geol.* A formation, or a group of formations.

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**ûse**, **ûnite**, **ûrn**, **ûp**, **circûs**, **menû**; **foôd**, **foôt**; **out**, **oil**;

chair; go; sing; injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**ter'ra-pin** (tĕr'ā-pĭn), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] **1.** Any of various edible North American turtles (family *Emydidæ*) living in fresh or brackish water; esp. any of various species (diamond-back terrapins, genus *Malaclemys*) which live in marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. **2.** Any of various other, esp. fresh-water, turtles.



Diamond-back Terrapin. (♂)

**ter-ra'que-ous** (tĕr'ā'kwĕ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* the earth + E. *aqueous*.] Consisting of land and water.

**ter-ra'ri-um** (tĕr'ā'ri-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ā). [L. *terra* earth + *arium*, as in *aquarium*.] A vivarium without water.

**ter-rene'** (tĕr-rĕn'), *a.* [L. *terrenus*, fr. *terra*.] Terrestrial; earthly. — *n.* The earth; a land or country. *Rare*. **ter-re'plein'** (tĕr'rĕ'plān'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *plein* full.] **1.** Fort. The top or platform of a rampart, for the cannon, behind the parapet. **2.** Civil Engin. An embankment of earth with a broad level top.

**ter-res'tri-al** (tĕr-rĕs'tri-āl), *a.* [L. *terrestris*, fr. *terra* the earth.] **1.** Earthly; — opp. to *celestial*. **2.** Representing, or consisting of, the earth; as, a *terrestrial* globe. **3.** Consisting of land, in distinction from water. **4.** Of or inhabiting the land, or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc. — *Syn.* See *EARTHLY*. — *n.* An inhabitant of the earth. **terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic force exerted by the earth as a whole.

**ter-ret** (tĕr-rĕt'; 24), *n.* One of the rings on the top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass.

**ter-re'tenant** (tĕr'rĕn'ānt), *n.* [AF. *terretenant*; F. *terre* earth, land + *tenant*, *p. pr.* of *tenir* to hold.] *Law*. One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant of land; often, one seized and in possession of land.

**ter-re'verte'** (tĕr'rĕv'ĕrt'), *n.* [F.; *terre* earth + *vert*, *verte*, green.] Glauconite, or a similar mineral, used as an olive-green pigment by artists.

**ter-r'ible** (tĕr'rĭ-b'l'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten.] Adapted, or likely, to excite terror; dreadful; appalling. — *Syn.* *Terrific*, formidable, shocking, terrifying. See *FEARFUL*. — **ter-r'ible-ness**, *n.* — **ter-r'ibly**, *adv.*

**ter-r'ic-o-lous** (tĕr'rĭk'ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* earth + *colous*.] *Zoöl.* & *Bot.* Living on the ground; terrestrial.

**ter-r'i-er** (tĕr'rĭ-ĕr'), *n.* [F. *terrier*, *chien terrier*, lit., earth dog, fr. *terre* the earth, L. *terra*.] One of certain breeds of dogs differing much in shape, coat, etc., but generally small, vivacious, intelligent, and courageous, and often used to start game, as badgers, from their earth, or burrow.

**ter-r'i-er**, *n.* [F. *terrier*, *papier terrier*, L. *terrarius liber*, i. e., a book belonging to or pertaining to land or landed estates. See *1st TERRIER*.] *Law*. a Formerly, a roll setting out the rents and services that vassals or tenants owed to the lord. **b** Hence, a book or roll in which the interests of private persons or corporations in lands are described.

**ter-r'i-fic** (tĕr'rĭf'ĭk'), *a.* [L. *terrificus*; *terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make.] Exciting, or adapted to excite, great fear or dread; terrible; appalling. — **ter-r'i-fi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ter-r'i-fy** (tĕr'rĭ-fĭ), *v. t.*; — *FIED* (-fĭd); — *FY-ING*. [L. *terrere* to frighten + *-fy*.] To alarm or frighten greatly.

**ter-rig'e-nous** (tĕr'rĭg'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *terrigena*, *terrigenus*; *terra* the earth + *genero*, *gignere*, to bring forth.] **1.** Earthborn. **2.** Oceanography. Designating, or pert. to, oceanic sediments derived directly from the waste of land, as distinguished from deep-sea oozes.

**ter-rine'** (tĕr-rĕn'), *n.* [F. See *TUREEN*.] **1.** A dish, orig. of earthenware; esp., an earthenware jar containing some table delicacy and sold with its contents. **2.** *Cookery*. A kind of ragout.

**ter-ri-to-ri-al** (tĕr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-āl; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to territory or land. **2.** Limited to a certain district; as, *territorial* rights. **3.** [cap.] Of or pert. to all or any one of the Territories of the United States, or any similar district. **4.** *Mil.* Designating, or pert. to, forces organized primarily for territorial defense.

**territorial jurisdiction**, *Internal Law*, the sovereign jurisdiction which a state has over the land within its limits and over its territorial waters and over all persons or property within them. — *t. system*, territorialism. — *t. waters*, *Internal Law*, the waters under the territorial jurisdiction of a state; specif., the belt (often called the *marine belt* or *territorial sea*) of sea subject to such jurisdiction. — *n.* A member of a territorial force; specif., in Great Britain, a member of the territorial army, a volunteer army organized in 1907-1908.

**ter-ri-to-ri-al-ism** (tĕr'm), *n.* **1.** A system or doctrine of government under which predominance is given to the landed class; landlordism. **2.** *Ecol.* A theory or system of church polity which gives supreme ecclesiastical control

to a civil ruler. Cf. *COLLEGIALISM*. **3.** [cap.] Among the Jews, a doctrine, theory, or movement which seeks to bring about the settlement of the Jews in some region where they will have full political privileges and constitute a majority of the population. Cf. *ZIONISM*. — **Ter-ri-to-ri-al-ist**, *n.* **ter-ri-to-ri-al-ity** (-āl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Possession of territory or state of being territorial.

**ter-ri-to-ri-al-ize** (-tō'rĭ-āl-ĭz; 57), *v. t.*; — *RI-AL-IZED* (-ĭzd); — *-IZ-ING* (-ĭz'ĭng). **1.** To enlarge by extension of territory. **2.** To reduce to a territory. **3.** To distribute among territories or districts. — **ter-ri-to-ri-al-iza'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **ter-ri-to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In respect of territory.

**ter-ri-to-ry** (tĕr'rĭ-tō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *territorium*, fr. *terra* the earth.] **1.** A large extent of land; region; district. **2.** Extent of land and waters belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of, a prince, state, or government, or any given portion of it. **3.** Any definite portion of the area of a state, considered by itself; as: **a** A tract at a distance from the seat of government. **b** Any area not having full rights of sovereignty, but governed as a dependency, or having a legal system more or less peculiar to itself. **c** [cap.] (1) In the United States, a portion of the country not included within any State, but organized with a separate legislature, under a Territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate. (2) In Canada and Australia, a similarly organized district not yet formed into a Province or State.

**ter-ror** (-ĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Extreme fear; violent dread; fright. **2.** A cause of dread or extreme fear. **3.** One who, or that which, is difficult to manage, is a great nuisance, or the like. *Colloq.* — *Syn.* Alarm, fright, consternation. See *FEAR*.

**ter-ror-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A terrorizing; state of being terrorized; a mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation, as in extreme anarchy or nihilism.

**ter-ror-ist**, *n.* [F. *terroriste*.] One who favors or practices terrorism; one who administers or coerces a government or community by intimidation; specif.: **a** An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France. **b** A member of a Russian political party aiming to demoralize the government by violence and terror.

**ter-ror-ist'ic** (-ĭs'tĭk'), *a.* Characterized by or practicing terrorism.

**ter-ror-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.*; — *IZED* (-ĭzd); — *-IZ-ING* (-ĭz'ĭng). To impress with terror; to coerce by intimidation. — **ter-ror-iza'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'sĭ), *n.* — **ter-ror-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.* — **ter-r'y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TERRIES (-ĭz). One of the uncut loops forming the pile in some fabrics; fabric with such a pile.

**terse** (tĕrs), *a.*; TERS'ER; TERS'EST. [L. *tersus*, *p. p.* of *tergere* to rub off, wipe off.] Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; pithy; succinct. — *Syn.* See *CONCISE*. — **terse'ly**, *adv.* — **terse'ness**, *n.*

**ter-tial** (tĕr'shāl), *a.* [L. *tertius* third.] *Zoöl.* Designating the flight feathers (those of the third row) borne on the basal joint of a bird's wing. — *n.* A tertial feather.

**ter-tian** (-shān), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, fr. *tertius* the third.] *Med.* Occurring every third day, reckoning inclusively (i. e., every other day). — *n.* *Med.* A disease, esp. an intermittent fever, which returns every other day.

**ter-ti-a-ry** (tĕr'shĭ-ā-rĭ; shā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tertarius* containing a third part.] **1.** Of the third formation, order, or rank. **2.** [cap.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the Cenozoic period, immediately following the Mesozoic (or Secondary), marked by the spread of mammals. **3.** *Zoöl.* Tertial. **4.** *Ecol.* Of or pertaining to tertiaries. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz).

**1. Ecol.** A member of the third order in any monastic system. **2.** [cap.] *Geol.* The Tertiary period or system. **3.** *Zoöl.* A tertial feather.

|| **ter'za rĭ'ma** (tĕr'tsā rĕ'mā). [It., a third or triple rime.] *Pros.* A scheme of continuous verse (usually iambic pentameter) arranged in tercets in which line 2 of each rime with 1 and 3 of the next.

**ter-zet'to** (tĕr-tset'tō), *n.*; *pl.*, It. -TI (-tĕ), E. -TOS (-tōz). [It., dim. of *terzo* the third, L. *tertius*.] *Music*. A composition in three voice parts; a trio; esp., a vocal trio.

**tes'sel-late** (tĕs'sĕ-lāt), *v. t.*; — *L-ATED* (-lāt'ĕd); — *L-ATING*. [L. *tessellatus* tessellated, fr. *tessella* little cube, dim. of *tessera*. See *TESSERA*.] To form into squares or checkers; lay with checkerwork. — (tĕs'sĕ-lāt), *a.* Tessellated.

**tes'sel-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tessellating; also, the mosaic work so formed.

**tes'ser-a** (tĕs'sĕ-rā), *n.*; *pl.* -SERĒ (-ĕ). [L., a square piece, a die.] **1.** A small piece of marble, glass, or the like, having a square face, used in mosaic work, as for pavements, etc. **2.** *Roman Antiq.* a A small cube of ivory, wood, etc., used as a die in gambling. **b** A similar piece, often modified in shape, used as a ticket, token, etc.

**test** (tĕst), *n.* [OF. *test* fr. L. *testum*, or *teste* (fr. L. *testa*). See *TEST* cupel.] *Zoöl.* The external shell or hard covering of many invertebrates, as mollusks, crustaceans, etc.

**test**, *n.* [OF. *test* cupel, potsherd, fr. L. *testum* earthen vessel; akin to *testa* potsherd.] **1.** *Metal.* A cupel for refining precious metals; also, a portion of metal refined for



assaying its gold and silver. **2.** A critical examination or decisive trial; as, to put a man to a *test*. **3.** A Means of trial; subjection to conditions that show the real character of a person or thing in a certain particular; as, absence is a *test* of love. **b** That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; standard. **4.** *Chem.* A procedure or reaction used to distinguish any particular substance or constituent; also, the reagent used or a positive result obtained. — *Syn.* Criterion, proof. See *TRIAL*.

— *v. t.* **1.** *Metal.* To refine, as gold or silver, in a test, or cupel; subject to cupellation. **2.** To put to the test or proof; try. **3.** *Chem.* To examine or try, as by a reagent. **tes'ta** (tēs'tā), *n.*, *pl.* -tēs' (tēs'). [*L. testa* a piece of burnt clay, a potsherd, a shell.] **1.** *Bot.* The hard external coating or integument of a seed. **2.** *Zool.* A test.

**tes'ta'cean** (tēs'tā'shōn), *a.* [*L. testaceum* a shelled animal, fr. *testa* a shell.] Of or pert. to any of several former groups (*Testacea*) of invertebrate animals having a shell, or test, esp. the mollusks. — **tes'ta'cean**, *n.*

**tes'ta'ceous** (tēs'tā'shōs), *a.* [*L. testaceus*,] **1.** Of or pert. to a shell or shells; of the nature of or having a hard shell. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Dull brick red or brownish yellow.

**tes'ta-ry** (tēs'tā-rī), *n.* *Law.* State or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid will.

**tes'ta-ment** (-mēt), *n.* [*L. testamentum* (fr. *testari* to be a witness, make one's will); in reference to the Bible, translating Gr. *διαθήκη* last will, covenant.] **1.** A solemn covenant, or, loosely, almost any legal instrument. *Obs., ecc.*: *Bib. [cap.]* A either of the two distinct covenants of God respectively called the *Old Testament* and *New Testament*, or the corresponding divisions of the Scriptures, *b* The New Testament, as distinguished from the Old; a copy of the New Testament. **2.** *Law.* An act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death; now, usually, a will; — chiefly used in *last will and testament*, the word *will* being otherwise more common.

**tes'ta-men'ta-ry** (-mēt'nā-rī), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a will, or testament, or the administration of a will. **2.** Bequeathed by will; given by testament. **3.** Done or appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will.

**tes'tate** (tēs'tāt), *a.* [*L. testatus*, p. p.] *Law.* Having made and left a will; as, a person dying *testate*.

**tes'ta'tor** (tēs'tā'tōr), *n.* [*L.*] A man who leaves a valid will, or testament, at his death. — **tes'ta'trix** (-trīks), *n. fem.*

**tes't'er** (tēs'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, tests.

**tes't'er** (tēs'tēr), *n.* [OF. *testiere* head covering, *teste* head, *L. testa* earthen pot, skull.] A canopy, as over a bed or pulpit.

**tes't'er** (tēs'tēr), *n.* = *TESTON*, *b.*

**tes'ti-cle** (tēs'ti-k'l), *n.* [*L. testiculum*, dim. of *testis* a testicle.] *Anat.* A male genital gland; testis.

**tes'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [*L. testificatio*. See *TES-TIFY*.] Act of testifying, or giving evidence; testimony.

**tes'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.* One who testifies; a witness.

**tes'ti-fy** (tēs'ti-fī), *v. i.*, -fīed (-fīd); -FY'ING. [OF. *testifier*, *L. testificari*; *testis* a witness + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration; give testimony. **2.** To declare a charge; protest; bear witness; — used with *against*. **3.** To serve as indication or evidence. — *v. t.* **1.** To bear witness to; affirm or declare solemnly. **2.** To declare or make known freely or publicly. **3.** To be an indication or evidence of; as, acts testify intent.

**tes'ti-ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a testy manner.

**tes'ti-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nī-āl), *n.* **1.** A writing or certificate in favor of one's character, conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing. **2.** A token of regard or admiration, of obligation for services rendered, or the like, presented to a person, or established in his memory. — *a.* Of, comprising, or pertaining to, a testimonial (in sense 2).

**tes'ti-mo-ny** (tēs'ti-mō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [*L. testimonium*, fr. *testis* a witness.] **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact. **2.** Affirmation; declaration. **3.** Open attestation; profession. **4.** Evidence or declaration of approval or disapproval. *Archæ.* **5.** *Jewish Antiq.* a The tables of the law. *b* Hence, the Scriptures. — *Syn.* Proof, witness, confirmation.

**tes'ti-ness** (-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being testy.

**tes'tis** (-tīs), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tēz). [*L.*] *Anat.* A testicle.

**tes'ton** (tēs'tōn; tēs-tōn'), *n.* Also *tes-toon'*. [F. *teston*, fr. OF. *teste* head.] Any of several coins with a head on the obverse; as: *a* A French silver coin of the 16th century, worth about ten cents. *b* A shilling of Henry VII. of England; also, one of Henry VIII., which became reduced to nippence, then to sixpence (in Shakespeare's time); hence, a sixpence.

**test paper.** *Chem.* Paper saturated with a reagent which changes color when acted upon by certain substances; thus, litmus paper is turned red by acids, and blue again by alkalis. [glass, closed at one end.]

**test tube.** *Chem.* A tube for simple tests, usually of thin

**tes-tu'di-nal** (tēs-tū'dī-nāl), *a.* *Zool.* Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise or tortoise shell.

**tes-tu'do** (-dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DINES (-dī-nēz). [*L.*, fr. *testu*

earthen vessel.] *Roman Antiq.* *a* Any of various kinds of shields to protect soldiers engaged in siege operations, etc. *b* A cover which a body of troops in close formation formed by overlapping their shields above their heads.

**tes'ty** (tēs'tī), *a.*; -TY'ER (-tī'ēr); -TY'EST. [*M.E. testif*.] Fretful; petulant; easily irritated. — *Syn.* See *IRASCIBLE*.

**te-tan'ic** (tēt-tān'ik), *a.* *Med.* Of, pert. to, of the character of, or tending to produce, tetanus.

**te'ta-nize** (tēt-ā-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING. *Physiol.* To throw, as a muscle, into a state of permanent contraction; to cause tetanus in. See *TETANUS*, *n.*, **2.**

**te'ta-nus** (-nūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *τέτανος*, fr. *τεταός* stretched.] **1.** *Med.* A painful and often fatal infectious disease, caused by a specific bacillus, and marked by tonic spasms of the voluntary muscles. When confined to the lower jaw, it is popularly called *lockjaw*. **2.** *Physiol.* The state of a muscle when undergoing continued vibratory contraction, as when stimulated by a series of induction shocks.

**te'ta-ny** (tēt-ā-nī), *n.* *Med.* A disease resembling tetanus, most commonly affecting the muscles of the extremities.

**te-tar'to-he'dral** (tēt-tār'tō-hē'drāl), *a.* [Gr. *τέταρος* fourth + *ἔδρα* base.] *Cryst.* Having one fourth the number of planes requisite to symmetry. Cf. *HOLOHEDRAL*.

**te'tch'y** (tēch'ī), etc. Vars. of *TECHY*, etc.

|| **tē'te'-ā-tē'te'** (tāt'ā-tāt'; tēt-tāt'), *n.*; *pl.* *TĒTES-Ā-TĒTES*. [F., head to head.] **1.** Private conversation, or a familiar interview, between two persons. **2.** A short sofa or the like to seat two persons, esp. facing each other. — *a.* Being face to face with only two present; sometimes, confidential or familiar with only two persons concerned.

|| **tē'te' ā tē'te'**. Privately; familiarly; — said of two persons.

|| **tē'te'-de-pont'** (-dē-pōn'), *n.*; *pl.* *TĒTES-DE-PONT* (tāt'-). [F.] *Fort.* A bridgehead.

**teth'er** (tēth'ēr), *n.* [*M.E. tēdir*.] A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened so that it can range only within certain limits. — *v. t.* To confine by a tether.

**Te'thys** (tē'thīs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Τηθύς*.] *Class. Myth.* A Titaness, daughter of Uranus, sister of Cronus (Saturn), and wife of Oceanus.

**te'tra-** (tēt'rā-). [Gr. *τέτρα*, fr. *τέσσαρες*, *τέτταρες*, four.] A combining form or prefix signifying *four*.

**te'tra-bas'ic** (-bās'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters.

**te'tra-chord** (tēt'rā-kōrd), *n.* [From *L.*, fr. Gr. deriv. of *τέτρα* (see *TETRA*)- + *χορδή* a chord.] *Music.* A diatonic series of four tones, with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last. — **te'tra-chor'dal** (-kōr'dāl), *a.*

**te't-ra'cid** (tēt-rās'īd), *a.* [*te'tra* + *acid*.] *Chem.* Capable of combining with four molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

**te'trad** (tēt'rād), *n.* [*L. tetras*, -adis, Gr. *τετράς*, -ados.] **1.** The number four; a collection of four. **2.** *Chem.* A tetrad atom, radical, or element.

**te't-rad'y-mite** (tēt-rād'y-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *τετράδυμος* fourfold; — from its occurrence in compound twin crystals.] *Min.* A pale steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, essentially a telluride of bismuth, *BisTels*.

**te'tra-gon** (tēt'rā-gōn), *n.* [From *L.*, fr. Gr. *τετράγωνος*; *τέτρα* (see *TETRA*)- + *γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) figure having four angles; a quadrangle.

**te'trag'o-nal** (tēt-rāg'ō-nāl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Of or pert. to a tetragon. **2.** *Cryst.* Designating, or pert. to, a system of crystallization having all three axes at right angles and the two lateral axes equal. [*Often cap.*], tetragrammaton.

**te'tra-gram** (tēt'rā-grām), *n.* A word of four letters; specif. [*Often cap.*].

**te'tra-gram'ma-tion** (-grām'ā-tōn), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *τετραγράμματος*; *τέτρα* (see *TETRA*)- + *γράμμα* a letter.]

[*Often cap.*] The four consonants, variously written *JHVH*, *JHVH*, *JHWH*, *YHVH*, *YHWH*, forming the Hebrew "incommunicable name" of the Supreme Being, which in later Jewish tradition is not pronounced save with the vowels of *Adonai* or *Elohim*, so that the true pronunciation is lost. See *JEHOVAH*, *YAHWEH*.

**te'tra-he'dral** (-hē'drāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tetrahedron; having, or made up of, four sides.

**te'tra-he'drite** (-hē'drīt), *n.* [From *TETRAHEDRON*.] *Min.* A fine-grained gray mineral of metallic luster, composed essentially of copper, antimony, and sulphur, *Cu<sub>3</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>7</sub>*, but often containing other elements, occurring in tetrahedral crystals and massive. It is often a valuable ore of silver.

**te'tra-he'dron** (tēt'rā-hē'drōn), *n.*; *pl.* *E-*HEDRONS (-drōnz), *L.* -HEDRA (-drā). [*te'tra* + Gr. *ἔδρα* seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of four faces.

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The four consonants, variously written *JHVH*, *JHVH*, *JHWH*, *YHVH*, *YHWH*, forming the Hebrew "incommunicable name" of the Supreme Being, which in later Jewish tradition is not pronounced save with the vowels of *Adonai* or *Elohim*, so that the true pronunciation is lost. See *JEHOVAH*, *YAHWEH*.

**te'tra-he'dral** (-hē'drāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tetrahedron; having, or made up of, four sides.

**te'tra-he'drite** (-hē'drīt), *n.* [From *TETRAHEDRON*.] *Min.* A fine-grained gray mineral of metallic luster, composed essentially of copper, antimony, and sulphur, *Cu<sub>3</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>7</sub>*, but often containing other elements, occurring in tetrahedral crystals and massive. It is often a valuable ore of silver.

**te'tra-he'dron** (tēt'rā-hē'drōn), *n.*; *pl.* *E-*HEDRONS (-drōnz



**tet-ram'er-ous** (-rām'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*tetra-* + Gr. μέγος part.]

1. *Bot.* Having the parts arranged in sets of four or multiples of four; — commonly written *tetramerous*. 2. *Zool.* Having four (or apparently only four) joints in each of the tarsi.



Tetramerous Flower.

**tet'ram'e-ter** (-tēr), *a.* [From L., fr. Gr. τετραμετρον; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of four measures. — *n.* A verse of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of four dipodies, or eight feet; in other verse forms, one of four feet.

**tet'ra-morph** (tēt'rā-mōrf), *n.* *Christian Art.* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in a winged figure, evidently suggested by the vision of Ezekiel (ch. i.), standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings covered with eyes.

**tet-rap'o-dy** (tēt-rāp'ō-dī), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dīz). [Gr. τετραπόδιον.] *Pros.* A set or group of four feet.

**tet'rarch** (tēt'rārk; tēt'rārk), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. τετραρχος, τέτραρχος; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + ἀρχός ruler.] *Classical Antiq.* A governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman Empire; also, a subordinate prince or petty king. *b* A subordinate commander in a Greek phalanx. — **tet'rarch-ate** (-kāt), **tet'rarch-y** (tēt'rārk-ī), *n.*

**tet'ra-stich** (tēt'rā-stīk; tēt'rās'tīk), *n.* [L. *tetrastichon*, Gr. τετραστιχον; τέτρα- (see TETRA-) + στίχος a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem consisting of four verses, or lines. — **tet'ra-stich'ic** (tēt'rā-stīk'īk), *a.*

**tet-ras'ti-chous** (tēt-rās'tī-kūs), *a.* [Gr. τετραστιχος. See TETRASTICH.] *Bot.* Four-ranked; — said esp. of flowers arranged in a spike in four vertical rows.

**tet'ra-style** (tēt'rā-stīl), *a.* *Arch.* Having four columns across the front. — *n.* A tetrastyle building.

**tet'ra-tom'ic** (-tōm'īk), *a.* [*tetra-* + *atomic*.] *Chem.* A consisting of four atoms; having four atoms in the molecule, as phosphorus and arsenic. *b* Quadrivalent. *c* Having four replaceable atoms or groups.

**tet-rox'ide** (tēt-rōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*tetra-* + *oxide*.] An oxide having four oxygen atoms in the molecule.

**tet'ter** (tēt'tēr), *n.* [AS. *teler*, *tetr*.] Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, and herpes.

**Teu'cer** (tū'sēr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τεύκεος.] *Gr. Myth.* A The first king of Troy, whence the Trojans were called **Teu'cri** (-krī). *b* A son of Telamon and stepbrother of Ajax. He was the best archer of the Greeks before Troy, and later became king of Cyprus and founded Salamis. [Trojans.]

**Teu'cri-an** (tū'krī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Teucer or the Teu'ton (tū'tōn), *n.* [L. *Teutones*, *Teutoni*, a Germanic people.] 1. One of an ancient German tribe, the **Teu'tones** (tū'tō-nēz). It is uncertain whether they were Teutonic or Celtic. 2. A member of the Teutonic race; esp., a person of German, Scandinavian, or Dutch nationality.

**Teu'ton'ic** (tū-tōn'īk), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the Teutons; designating, or pert. to, the tall blond race characteristic of northern Europe, and including the Burgundians, Goths, Franks, Vandals, Lombards, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and Norwegians. 2. Of or designating the family of Indo-European languages including the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German tongues. — *n.* The Teutonic languages collectively.

**Teu'ton'ic-ism** (-īz'iz'm), *n.* A Teutonic idiom, phrase, or expression; also, a Teutonic mode or custom; a Germanism.

**tex'as** (tēk'sās), *n.* A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing officers' cabins, etc., with the pilot house in front or on top. *Western U. S.*

**Texas Leaguer.** [From the Texas (baseball) League.] *Baseball.* A fly that falls too far out to be handled by an infielder and too close in to be caught by an outfielder. *Cont.*

**Texas sparrow.** A finch (*Arremonops rufivirgata*) of southern Texas and Mexico. It is olive-green above with rufous stripes on the head and yellow on the wing.

**text** (tēkst), *n.* [F. *texte*, L. *textus* texture, structure, context, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave, compose.] 1. A composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase, annotation, or commentary. 2. Hence, *Bib. Crit.*: Any of the various forms that have been assumed to represent the authentic reading of the Scriptures or a part of them. 3. A passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine. 4. Topic; theme. 5. *a* The main body of matter on a printed or written page, as distinguished from notes, etc. *b* Letterpress, as distinguished from illustrations and margins. 6. A style of large writing; also, any style of Old English or black-letter type.

**text'book'** (-bōōk'), *n.* A volume on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, a manual of instruction.

**tex'tile** (tēks'tīl), *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave.] 1. Of or pert. to weaving or to woven fabrics; as, *textile* arts. 2. Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; as, cotton and wool are *textile* fibers; *textile* fabrics. — *n.* 1. A woven fabric. 2. A material or fiber for weaving.

**tex'tu-al** (-tū-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, contained in, or based on, the text, as of the Scriptures; also, verbal or literal.

**tex'tu-al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* 1. Rigid adherence to the letter of the text; literalism. 2. Textual criticism of the Bible, i.e., criticism of the text, esp. with a view to establishing its original form.

**tex'tu-al-ist**, *n.* 1. One versed in a text, esp. that of Scripture. 2. One who rigidly adheres to the letter of a text.

**tex'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* In or as regards the text; also, literally.

**tex'tu-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to the text; textual. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A textualist. [change. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*]

**tex'tur-al** (-tūr-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to texture; as, *textural*

**tex'ture** (-tūr), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] 1. A woven fabric. *Rare.* 2. Characteristic disposition of interwoven threads, filaments, etc.; as, a fabric of close texture. 3. Disposition of the smaller parts; minute or microscopic structure, as of a mineral.

**-th**. Shortened form of **-ETH**; as in *doth*, *hath*.

**-th**. [AS. *-ō*, *-p*.] A suffix of native abstract nouns of *state*, *quality*, *action*, etc.; as, *wealth*, *health*, *death*.

**-th**, or (after a vowel) **-ETH**. [AS. *-ōa*, *-ōða*.] A suffix forming ordinal numbers; as, *fourth*, *tenth*, *twentieth*, etc.

**Tha'is** (thā'īs), *n.* An Athenian hetæra celebrated for her beauty. She went with Alexander on his expedition into Asia, and is said to have instigated him to burn the palace of Darius at Persepolis.

**thal'a-men-ceph-a-lon** (thāl'ā-mēn-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.* [NL. See THALAMUS; ENCEPHALON.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next in front of the mid-brain, including the optic thalami, pineal gland, etc.

**tha-lam'ic** (thā-lām'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to the optic thalamus.

**thal'a-mus** (thāl'ā-mūs), *n.; pl.* -MI (-mī). [L. *thalamus* chamber, Gr. θάλαμος.] 1. *Anat.* = OPTIC THALAMUS. 2. *Bot.* A torus, or receptacle.

**tha-las'sic** (thā-lās'īk), *a.* [Gr. θάλασσα the sea.] Pert. to the sea or ocean; — sometimes disting. from *oceanic*, as applying to seas, gulfs, etc., rather than to oceans.

**tha'ler** (tā'lēr), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* Also **tal'ler**. [7.4 cents.] A German silver coin worth three marks (71.4 cents).

**Tha-li'a** (thā-lī'ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θάλεια, orig., blooming, luxuriant.] *Class. Myth.* A The Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry. *b* One of the Graces. *c* A certain Nereid.

**tha-lic'trum** (thā-lik'trūm), *n.* [L., meadow rue, Gr. θάλακτρον.] *Bot.* A meadow rue (genus *Thalictrum*).

**thal'ic** (thāl'īk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing thallium, esp. in those compounds in which it has a higher valence than in *thallous* compounds.

**thal'ine** (-īn; -ēn), *n.* [Gr. θάλλω a young shoot.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base,  $C_2H_5ON(OCH_3)_2$ , of the quinoline series, obtained artificially. Its salts are antipyretics.

**thal'ium** (thāl'ī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. θάλλω young shoot; — from the bright green line in its spectrum.] *Chem.* A rare metal of the aluminum group, resembling lead in physical properties. Symbol, *Tl*; at. wt., 204.0.

**thal'loid** (-ōid), *a.* [*thallus* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

**thal'lo-phyte** (thāl'lo-fīt), *n.* [Gr. θάλλος young shoot + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* Any of a phylum (*Thallophyta*) of plants including the algae, fungi, and lichens. The simpler forms are unicellular and reproduce vegetatively or by means of asexual spores; in the higher forms the plant body is a *thallus*, and reproduction is both asexual and sexual.

**thal'lo-phyt'ic** (-fīt'īk), *a.*

**thal'lous** (-ūs), *a.* Also **thal'li-ous** (-lī-ūs). *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing thallium, esp. in compounds in which it has a lower valence than in *thallic* compounds.

**thal'lus** (-ūs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). [NL., fr. Gr. θάλλος young shoot or branch, frond.] *Bot.* The simple vegetative plant body characteristic of the algae, fungi, and lichens, usually without differentiation into stems, leaves, or root.

**thal'weg'** (tāl'vāk'), *n.* [G.; *thal* valley + *weg* way.] *Physiog.* A line following the lowest part of a valley, whether under water or not. *b* The line of continuous maximum descent from any point on a land surface, or that cutting all contours at right angles.

**Tham'muz**. Var. of TAMMUZ.

**than** (thān), *conj.* [AS. *þanne*, *þonne*, *þænne*, then (the older sense), *þan*.] A particle introducing the second member of a comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison or diversity.

**than'age**, **thegn'age** (thān'āj), *n.* The district of a thane; also, the service due from a thane to his lord.

**than'a-top'sis** (thān'ā-tōp'sīs), *n.* [Gr. θάνατος death + *opsis* sight.] A view of death; a meditation on death.

**Than'a-tos** (thān'ā-tōs), *n.* [Gr. Θάνατος.] *Gr. Myth.* Death as a personification, brother of Hypnos (Sleep) and son of Nyx (Night), and a dweller in the lower world.

**thane** (thān), *n.* Also, esp. *Hist.*, **thegn** (thān). [*thane* is prop. a Scot. form fr. ME. *thain*, *þein*, AS. *þegen*, *þegn*, a thane, man, warrior, follower, servant.] 1. *Early Eng. Hist.* Orig., a servant; attendant; hence, among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, one of a class of free attendants on —

κ = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); *bon*; yet; *zh* = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



lord, answering to the knight and baron of later times. **2.** *Scot. Hist.* One holding land of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons.

**thank** (thänk), *n.* [AS. *þanc, þone*, thanks, favor, thought.]

**1.** Kindly or grateful thought; gratitude; also, grace; favor; — now archaic, exc. in the *pl.* **2.** An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment, as by words, for a favor or kindness received; — now used only in *pl.* — *v. t.* To express gratitude to (one) for a favor or kindness.

**thank'ful** (-fool), *a.* **1.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful. **2.** Expressive of thanks. — *Syn.* See GRATEFUL. — **thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'ful-ness**, *n.*

**thank'less**, *a.* **1.** Not acknowledging favors; ungrateful. **2.** Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unacceptable or not appreciated. — **thank'less-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'less-ness**, *n.*

**thanks'giv'er** (thänks'giv'ēr), *n.* One who gives thanks.

**thanks'giv'ing** (thänks'giv'ing; thänks'giv'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks. **2.** A formula expressing gratitude, esp. for divine mercies. **3.** A public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercies. **b** A day set apart for making this; specif. [*cap.*], Thanksgiving Day. *U. S.*

**Thanks'giv'ing Day** (-giv'ing). In the United States, a day (usually the last Thursday of November) set apart each year for thanksgiving and praise to God for His mercies.

**thank'wor'thy** (thänk'wür'thi), *a.* Worthy of thanks.

**that** (hät), *pron. & a.* [AS. *þæt*, neuter nom. & acc. sing. of the article and pronoun, also used as a relative pronoun.]

A pronominal word, in general referring to what has been mentioned or is otherwise assumed to be in mind. It is used as: **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE): The person, thing, or idea mentioned, indicated, or understood from the situation or context; as, *what* noise was that? [*cap.*] *That*, when opposed to *this*, usually refers to what is more remote, and *this* to what is nearer.

**2.** As an adjective (*pl.* THOSE), with the same demonstrative force as the pronoun; as, a yard wide and of twice that length. **3.** As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, either sing. or *pl.* Present usage generally favors *who* or *which* when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement simply additional or parenthetical, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive. Thus, "the members, *who* were present," is distinguished from "the members *that* were present," the latter restricting the application to certain members present as opposed to others that were absent. — *Syn.* See WHO.

— *conj.* *That* is used: **1.** To introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb, or to introduce a clause expressing a purpose, cause, consequence, result, or effect, or a clause denoting time; as, it is not *that* I love you less; he spoke plainly *that* they might be warned. **2.** In an elliptical sentence, to introduce a sentence or clause expressing a wish, cause of surprise, indignation, etc.; as, Oh *that* he would come! **3.** To take the place of another conjunction, instead of repeating the latter before a clause with which it belongs. Cf. the similar use of the French *que*.

— *adv.* To such a degree; so; as, she did not go *that* far. [*Archaic or Colloq.*]

**thatch** (thäch), *n.* [AS. *þæc* a roof.] **1.** A covering material of straw, rushes, reeds, or leaves, for a roof, grain stack, etc.; also, a covering of such material. **2.** Any of various palms (esp. *Thrinax* and related genera) the leaves of which are used for thatching. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with thatch. — **thatch'er**, *n.* — **thatch'y** (-i), *a.*

**thatch'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act or art of thatching. **2.** = THATCH, *1.*

**thau'ma-to-l'o-gy** (thö'mä-töl'ö-jī), *n.* [Gr. *θαύμα, θαύματος*, a wonder + *-logy*.] Science or lore of wonder working.

**thau'ma-trope** (thö'mä-tröp), *n.* [Gr. *θαύμα* a wonder + *-trope*.] An optical instrument or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye. It consists of a card having on its opposite faces different designs, which, when the card is rapidly rotated, appear combined into one.

**thau'ma-tur-gist** (-tür'jist), *n.* A worker of miracles; magician. **thau'ma-tur'gic** (-tür'jik), *a.* A thaumaturge.

**thau'ma-tur'gy** (thö'mä-tür'ji), *n.* [Gr. *θαυματουργία*, *thaüma wonder* + *εργον work*.] Wonder working; magic. — **thau'ma-tur'gic** (-tür'jik), *a.*

**thaw** (thö), *v. t.* [AS. *þawian*.] **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid; also, to have its frozen liquid contents melted; as, the pipe *thawed*. **2.** To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — used impersonally, of the weather; as, it is *thawing*. **3.** To be freed from coldness or reserve; grow genial. — *v. i.* To cause to thaw.

— *n.* **1.** Act or process of thawing. **2.** A condition of the weather caused by a rise of the temperature above the freezing point. **3.** State of growing less cold or reserved.

**the** (thē, when emphatic or alone; thē or thī unaccented before a vowel, as in "the egg"; thē, unaccented before a consonant, as in "the man"), *definite article*. [AS. *þē*, later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. *þē*. See THAT, *pron.*] A demonstrative word used esp. before a noun to particu-

älé, senâte, câre, äm, äccout, ärm, äsk, solä; éve, évent ënd, recënt, makër; ïce, ïll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menti; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

larize its meaning; as, *the* man, that is, a particular man, as distinguished from a man and from the generic *man*. Its various special uses are: **1.** Before a noun which it indicates as denoting what is well known; as, *the Nile*. **2.** Before, or as part of, a title; as, *the Duke of Bedford*. **3.** Before a generic noun to indicate it as such; as, *the dog is the friend of man*. **4.** Before a noun which it marks as denoting one unique of its kind; — with emphasis; as, *the novelist of the day*. **5.** Before an adjective used substantively; as, *the sublime*.

— *adv.* [AS. *þe, þy*, instrumental case of *þē*.] By that; by how much; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives; as, *the more, the merrier*.

**the-a'ceous** (thē-ä'shüäs), *a.* [From *Thea*, generic name of the tea plant, taken by Linnæus fr. Gr. *θεά* goddess, as being a divine herb, but orig. fr. the source of *E. tea*.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Theaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the tea family, having regular pentamerous flowers, and a fleshy or capsular fruit.

**the-an-throp'ic** (thē-än-thröp'ik), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a human being believed to be both god and man.

**the-an-thrö-pism** (thē-än-thrö-piz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *θεάνθρωπος* the God man; *θεός* god + *άνθρωπος* man.] The ascription of human attributes to the Deity, or to a polytheistic deity; anthropomorphism; also, belief in the incarnation of deity in human form. — **thrö-pist** (-pist), *n.*

**the-ar'chy** (thē-är'ki), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kiz). [Gr. *θεός* god + *-archē*.] **1.** Government by God; divine sovereignty. **2.** A theocracy. **3.** A body or system of divine rulers.

**the'a-ter** (thē-ä-tēr), *n.* [Fr. *théâtre*, L. *theatrum*, Gr. *θεατρεῖον*, fr. *θεάσθαι* to see.] **1.** A construction or edifice for dramatic performances or spectacles. **2.** A place suggestive of a theater (def. 1); as: **a** A place rising by steps or gradations, like seats of a theater; as, a *theater of hills*. **b** A room adapted to an exhibition or performance before an assembly, as a lecture, surgical clinic, etc. **3.** A place or region where events, esp. of importance, are enacted; sphere of operation; as, *theater of war*. **4.** The drama.

**the-at'ri-cal** (thē-ät'ri-käl), *a.* Also **the-at'ric** (-rik). Of or pert. to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; also, historic; hence: artificial; affected. — *Syn.* See DRAMATIC. — **the-at'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

**the-at'ri-cals** (-kälz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performance or performances, esp. when produced by amateurs.

**The'ba-id** (thē-bä'id), **The'ba-is** (-is), *n.* [L. *Thebais, -idis*.] **1.** The district about Thebes (Egypt or Bœotia). **2.** A Latin epic poem in twelve books by Statius on the subject of the Seven against Thebes.

**the-ba'ine** (thē-bä'in; -ën), *n.* Also **the-ba'in** (-in), **the-ba'ia** (-yä). [From a kind of Egyptian opium produced at Thebes: L. *Thebae*, Gr. *Θήβαια, Θήβη*, *Cis-Hæcæ*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{15}H_{21}O_2N$ , found in small quantities in opium.

**The'ban** (thē'bän), *a.* [L. *Thebanus*.] Of or pertaining to Thebes (esp. Thebes of Upper Egypt or Thebes of ancient Bœotia). — *n.* One of the people of Thebes.

**the'ca** (-kä), *n.*; *pl.* THECÆ (-sæ). [L., fr. Gr. *θήκη* a case to put anything in; *1.* *Bot.* A sac, capsule, or spore case. **2. *Zool. & Anat.* A sheath or case, as the cuticle inclosing an insect pupa or the dura mater of the spinal cord. — **the'cal** (thē'käl), **the'cate** (thē'kät), *a.***

|| **thé' dan'sant'** (tä' dän'sän'). [Fr. *thé* tea + *dansant*, *p. pr.* of *danser* to dance.] An afternoon dance at which tea and other refreshments are served.

**thee** (thē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *þē*, acc. & dat. of *þū* thou.] **1.** The objective (dative or accusative) case of *thou*. **2. Ungrammatically for *thou* in dialect or colloquial speech.**

**theft** (thēft), *n.* [AS. *þeoft, þiefþ*.] **1.** Act of stealing; specif., the felonious taking and removing of personal property, with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; larceny. **2.** The thing stolen. *Now Rare*.

**thegn**, **thegn'age**. Vars. of THANE, THANAGE.

**the'ine** (thē'in; -ën), *n.* Also **the'in** (-in), **the'i'na** (thē-i'nä). [Fr. *théine*, fr. *Thea*, generic name of the tea plant.] *Chem.* Caffeine; — so called from its occurrence in tea.

**their** (thär), *pron. & a.* [From Scand.] Of or belonging to them; — used as possessive case of *they*, or as a poss. adj.

**theirs** (-härz), *pron.* The form of the possessive their used absolutely or predicatively, without a following noun; as, the book is *theirs*.

**the'ism** (thē'iz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *θεός* God.] Belief in a god or gods; esp.: **a** Monotheism. **b** Belief in the existence of one God, transcending, yet immanent in, the universe; — opposed to *deism*.

**the'ist** (-ist), *n.* A believer in theism.

**the-is'tic** (thē-iz'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to theism or to the-is'ti-cal (-ti-käl) theist; believing in theism.

**the-li'tis** (thē-lit'is), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θηλή* nipple + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the nipple.

**them** (thēm), *pers. pron.* [AS. *þām*.] The objective (dative or accusative) case of *they*.

chäir; gö; sing. ijk; 'then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**the-mat'ic** (thē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a theme.  
**theme** (thēm), *n.* [OF. *teme*, L. *thema*, Gr. *θέμα*, fr. *τίθημι* to set, place.] 1. A subject or topic of discourse; a text. 2. A brief dissertation or essay; esp., a school composition. 3. *Gram.* A noun or verb not modified by inflections; also, a stem. 4. *Music.* A melodic subject.  
**The'mis** (thē'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θέμις*, fr. *θεμίσ law*.] *Gr. Myth.* A form of the earth goddess viewed, in a moral aspect, as the law and harmony of physical phenomena. In mythology, she is a Titaness, daughter of Uranus and a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus.  
**them-selves'** (thēm-sĕlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *they, them*; — *pl.* of *himself, herself, and itself*.  
**then** (thĕn), *adv.* [Orig. same word as *than*.] 1. At that time. 2. Soon afterward, or immediately; next; afterward. 3. At another time; later; again.  
 — *n.* That time; — often contrasted with *now*.  
 — *by then.* A. By that time. B Short for *by then that*, by the time that. *Obs.*  
 — *a.* Existing, acting at, or belonging to, the time mentioned.  
 — *conj.* In that case; as a consequence; therefore; for this reason. — *Syn.* See **THEREFORE**.  
**the'nar** (thĕ'nār), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θηναίος*.] *Anat.* A The palm of the hand. *b* The prominence at the base of the thumb; sometimes, the corresponding part of the foot.  
**thence** (thĕns), *adv.* [ME. *thenne*, *thanne*, and (with adverbial-s) *thennes*, *thannes*, AS. *þanon*, *þanan*, *þonan*.] 1. From that place. 2. From that time. 3. For that reason; therefore. *Rare.* 4. Elsewhere; absent.  
**thence'forth'** (thĕns'fōrth'; thĕns'fōrth; 57), *adv.* From that time forward. [*pl.* *oc*, *esp.*, *time*.]  
**thence'for'ward** (thĕns'fōr'wĕrd), *adv.* Onward from that time.  
**the'o-bro'mine** (thĕ'ō-brō'mĭn; -mĕn), *n.* Also **-min**. [Gr. *θεός* a god + *βρώμα* food.] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, in cacao beans, cola nuts, etc., and also prepared artificially. It is closely related to caffeine.  
**the'o-cen'tric** (thĕ-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεός* god + *κέντρον* center.] Assuming God as the center; — applied to theories of the universe or of any part of it. Cf. **ANTHROPOCENTRIC**.  
**the'oc-ra-cy** (thĕ'ōk'rā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**CIES** (-sĭz). [Gr. *θεοκρατία*; *θεός* God + *κρατέω* to rule.] 1. Government of a state by immediate direction of God; hence, political rule by priests as representing God. 2. A state so governed.  
**the'o-cra'tic** (thĕ'ōkrā'tĭk) *a.* Of or pert. to, or being, a the'o-cra'tic'i-cal (-ĭ-kāl) *o*cracy; as, a *theocratic state*.  
**the'od'i-cy** (thĕ'dĭ'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**CIES** (-sĭz). [NL. *theodicaea*; Gr. *θεός* God + *δική* right, justice.] A vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting natural and moral evil; — a term originated by Leibnitz.  
**the'od'o-lite** (thĕ'dō'ō-lĭt), *n.* *Surv.* An instrument for measuring horizontal, and usually also vertical, angles. It consists of a telescope mounted so as to swivel vertically in Y's secured to a revolvable table carrying a vernier for reading horizontal angles. There is usually a graduated arc or circle for altitudes and horizontal compass. Cf. **TRANSIT**, *n.*, 4. — **the'od'o-lit'ic** (thĕ'dĭ'k), *a.*  
**the'og'o-ny** (thĕ'ōg'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**NIES** (-nĭz). [*L.* *theogonia*, Gr. *θεογονία*; *θεός* a god + the root of *γενεσθαι* to be born.] The generation or genealogy of the gods. — **the'o-gon'ic** (thĕ'ōg'ō-nĭk), *a.*  
**the'o-lo'gi-an** (thĕ'ō-lō'jĭ-ān), *n.* A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology.  
**the'o-log'i-cal** (-lō'jĭ-kāl), *a.* Also **the'o-log'ic** (-ĭk). 1. Of or pert. to theology. 2. Having reference to the revealed nature and will of God. — **the'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**the'o-lo-gize** (thĕ'ō-lō'jĭz), *v. i.*; -**GIZED** (-jĭzəd); -**GIZ'ING** (-jĭz'ĭng). To render theological. — *v. i.* To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.  
**the'ol'o-gy** (thĕ'ō-lō'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**GIES** (-jĭz). [*L.* *theologia*, Gr. *θεολογία*, fr. *θεολόγος* theologian; *θεός* God + *λέγω* to speak.] The science of God or of religion; science of the existence and character of God and of his laws; divinity.  
**the'om'a-chy** (thĕ'ōm'ā-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**CHIES** (-kĭz). [Gr. *θεομαχία* a battle of the gods; *θεός* a god + *μάχη* a battle.] A battle or strife among the gods.  
**the'o-mor'phic** (thĕ'ō-mōr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεομορφος*; *θεός* god + *μορφή* form.] Having the divine form or aspect.  
**the'op'a-tiny** (thĕ'ōp'ā-tĭn), *n.*; *pl.* -**THIES** (-thĭz). [Gr. *θεός* God + *πάθος*.] Experience, or capacity for experience, of the divine illumination (see **MYSTICISM**, 3); hence, intense absorption in religious devotion. — **the'o-pa-thet'ic** (thĕ'ō-pā-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*  
**the'oph'a-ny** (thĕ'ōf'ā-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**NIES** (-nĭz). [Gr. *θεοφάνεια*; *θεός* God + *φάνεσθαι* to appear.] A physical manifestation of God, or of a god, to man, esp. by appearance in human form.  
**the'or'bo** (thĕ'ōr'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -**BOS** (-bōz). [F. *théorbe*, fr. It. *torba*.] *Music.* An obsolete instrument like a large lute, but having two necks.  
**the'o-rem** (thĕ'ō-rĕm), *n.* [L. *ihreorema*, Gr. *θεώρημα* a sight, theory, theorem, θεωρεῖν to view.] 1. That which is considered and established as a principle or law. 2. *Math.* A A

general statement capable of being proved. *b* In analysis, a rule or statement of relations as expressed in a formula or by symbols. — **the'o-re-mat'ic** (thĕ'ō-rĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.*  
**the'o-ret'i-cal** (-rĕt'ĭ-kāl) *a.* Pert. to theory; depending on theory.  
**the'o-ret'ic** (thĕ'ō-rĕt'ĭk) *a.* On, or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; not practical; — opposed to *active, actual, applied, real*. — **the'o-ret'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**the'o-rist** (thĕ'ō-rĭst), *n.* One who theorizes.  
**the'o-rize** (thĕ'ō-rĭz), *v. i.*; -**RIZED** (-rĭzəd); -**RIZ'ING** (-rĭz'ĭng). To form a theory or theories; speculate. — **the'o-riz'a'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shĭn), *n.* — **the'o-riz'er** (-rĭz'ĕr), *n.*  
**the'o-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rĭz). [F. *théorie*, L. *theoria*, Gr. *θεωρία* a beholding, spectacle, speculation, θεωρεῖν spectator, θεωρεῖν to see.] 1. Contemplation; speculation. 2. The general or abstract principles of any body of facts; pure, as distinguished from applied, science or art; as, the *theory* of music or of medicine. 3. Apprehension or analysis of a given set of factors in their ideal relations to one another; as, essays in *theory*. 4. A general principle offered to explain phenomena; act, as the *theory* of evolution. 5. *Math.* A body of theorems presenting a clear and systematic view of a subject; as, the *theory* of equations.  
*Syn.* **Theory, hypothesis.** In science, a *hypothesis* is a provisional conjecture as to causes or relations of phenomena; a *theory* is a verified hypothesis applicable to many related phenomena. In ordinary usage, *hypothesis* may denote any assumption without proof; *theory* is opposed to *practice*, sometimes to *fact*.  
**the'o-sop'h'ic** (-sōf'ĭk) *a.* Of or pert. to theosophy. — **the'o-sop'h'ic-al** (-ĭ-kāl) **the'o-sop'h'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**the'os'o-phism** (thĕ'ōs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* Belief in theosophy.  
**the'os'o-phist** (thĕ'ōs'ō-fĭst), *n.* An adherent of theosophy.  
**the'o-s'ophy** (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**PHIES** (-fĭz). [Gr. *θεωσοφία* knowledge of things divine, fr. *θεωσοφός* wise in the things of God; *θεός* God + *σοφός* wise.] 1. Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to attain intercourse with God and superior spirits by physical processes; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary spiritual illumination. 2. The doctrines and beliefs of a modern school or sect following, in the main, theories of Buddhism and Brahmanism, esp. in teaching a pantheistic evolution and the doctrine of metempsychosis.  
**ther'a-peu'tic** (thĕr'ā-pĕ'tĭk) *a.* [Gr. *θεραπευτικός*, fr. *θεράπειν* to attend, to serve, treat medically, *θεράπ* attendant, servant.] Pertaining to the healing art; to discovering and applying remedies for diseases; curative.  
**ther'a-peu'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* (See -**ICS**.) That part of medical science which treats of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.  
**ther'a-py** (thĕr'ā-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεραπεία*.] Therapeutics; — now used chiefly in compounds, as *hydrotherapy*.  
**there** (thâr), *adv.* [AS. *þær*, also *þār*.] 1. In or at that place; — opposed to *here*. 2. Into or to that place; thither. 3. At that point, stage, etc. 4. In that matter, relation, etc.; in that respect. — *Syn.* See **THITHER**.  
 — *interj.* An exclamation expressive of various decided emotions, as of dissatisfaction, derision, satisfaction, etc., as arising from some fact presently before the mind.  
**there'a-bout'**, *adv.* Also **there'a-bouts'** (-bouts'). 1. Near that place. 2. Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly; as, five hundred men, or *thereabout*.  
**there-aft'er** (thâr-āf'tĕr), *adv.* 1. After that; afterwards. 2. According to that; accordingly.  
**there'a-gainst'** (thâr-ā-gĕn'st'; cf. **AGAINST**), *adv.* Against that; against it; in opposition.  
**there-āt'** (thâr-āt'), *adv.* 1. At that place; there. 2. At that occurrence; on that account.  
**there-by'** (-bĭ'), *adv.* 1. By that; by that means. 2. Connected with that. 3. Thereabouts; near by.  
**there-for'** (thâr-fōr'), *adv.* For that or this; for it.  
**there-fore** (thâr-fōr; thûr'; 57), *adv.* & *conj.* For that or this reason; on that account; consequently.  
*Syn.* **Therefore, wherefore, consequently, accordingly, so, then** agree in denoting sequence, usually causal; they differ in the closeness of connection or degree of formality implied. **Therefore** and **wherefore** are the most formal, and are employed esp. in strict reasoning; **consequently** denotes close causal or logical sequence; **accordingly** is freer and less formal; **so** and **then** are lighter, and do not necessarily imply a close inference.  
**there-from'** (thâr-frōm'), *adv.* From this or that.  
**there-in'** (-ĭn'), *adv.* 1. In or into that or this place, or thing. 2. In that particular or respect.  
**there-in'to** (-ĭn'tō; -ĭn-tō'), *adv.* Into that or this.  
**there-of'** (-ōv'; -ōf'), *adv.* 1. Of that, this, or it. 2. From that or this cause or origin; therefrom.  
**there-on'** (-ōn'), *adv.* On that or this.  
**there-out'** (-out'), *adv.* Out of that or this; without; therefrom. *Archaic.* [*over*; also, *Rare.*]  
**there-to'** (-tō'), *adv.* 1. To that or this. 2. Besides; more-  
**there-to-fore'** (thâr-tō-fōr'; 57), *adv.* Up to that time.

**k = ch** in G. **ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
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there-un'der (thâr-în-dêr), *adv.* Under that or this.  
 there-un'to' (thâr-în-tôo'), *adv.* Thereto.  
 there-up-on' (-û-pôn'), *adv.* 1. Thereon. 2. Therefore. 3. Immediately after that; at once; with delay.  
 there-with' (thâr-wîth'), *adv.* 1. With that or this. 2. At the same time; thereupon.  
 there-with-al' (thâr-wîth-âl'), *adv.* 1. Over and above; besides. 2. With that or this; therewith; at the same time.  
 the-ri-ac (thê-ri-âk), *n.* [F. *thériaque*.] Theriaca.  
 the-ri-a-ca (thê-rî-â-kâ), *n.* [L. *theriaca* an antidote to snake bites, Gr. *θηριακή*. See **TRACLE**.] 1. *Old Med.* An antidote to poison; esp., a compound of sixty-four drugs reduced with honey to an electuary. 2. *Tracle*; molasses. — the-ri-a-cal (-kâl), *a.*  
 the-ri-an-throp'ic (thê-rî-ân-thrôp'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θηριον* wild beast + *άνθρωπος* man.] Combining human and bestial form, as the centaur; also, pert. to religions in which the deities worshiped are conceived as partly human, partly animal in form. — an-thro-pism (-ân-thrô-pîz'm), *n.*  
 the-ri-o-mor'phic (-ô-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *θηριόμορφος*; *θηρί* the-ri-o-mor'phous (-môr'fîs)] *plow* wild beast + *μορφή* form.] Having an animal form; as, *theriomorphic* gods.  
 therm (thûrm), *n.* [Gr. *θερμη* heat.] *Physics.* The great calorie; sometimes also a The small calorie. b A practical unit equal to 1,000 great calories.  
 thermæ (thûr'mê), *n. pl.* [L. See **THERMAL**.] Warm springs or baths; specif., *Class. Antiq.*, the baths of a public establishment for bathing; also, the establishment.  
 therm'es-the-si-a, therm'es-the-si-a (thûrm'ês-thê-sî-â; -zhî-â), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* Sensitiveness to heat.  
 therm'al (thûr'mâl), *a.* Also **ther'mic** (-mîk). [L. *thermae* hot springs, Gr. *θερμαί*, *pl.* of *θερμη* heat, fr. *θερμός* hot.] Of or pert. to heat; warm; hot.  
 || Ther'mi'dor' (têr'mê-dôr'; E. thûr'mî-dôr'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *θερμη* heat + *δαρπον* gift.] See **REVOLUTIONARY** **CALENDAR**.  
 therm'ion (thûr'mî'ôn), *n.* [Gr. *θερμη* heat + *ιον*.] A minute particle, as an electron, ion, or molecule, emitted by a heated substance, such as incandescent calcium oxide. Thermions may show an electric charge, either positive or negative, or may be uncharged.  
 therm'ite (thûr'mî't), *n.* Also **ther'mit**. [Gr. *θερμη* heat + *ιτε*.] A mixture of aluminium in fine grains or filings with some metallic oxide, usually of iron or of chromium, which, on being heated by a priming, as of magnesium powder, produces great heat. It is used in welding steel rails and for other purposes.  
 therm'o- (thûr'mô-). Combining form fr. Gr. *θερμη*, *heat*, *specif.*, *hot*, *warm*, as in *thermodynamics* and *specif.*, *abbr.* of *thermoelectric*, as in *thermobattery*, *i. e.*, a thermopile.  
 therm'o-an-æ-s-the-si-a, or -an-æ-s-the-si-a (-ân'ês-thê-sî-â; -zhî-â), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Loss of power to distinguish heat or cold by touch. [graph and barograph.]  
 therm'o-bar'o-graph (-bâr'ô-grâf), *n.* A combined therm'o-bar'o-m'e-ter (-bâ-rôm'ê-têr), *n.* *Physics.* a A hypsometer. b A siphon barometer adapted to be used also as a thermometer.  
 therm'o-bat'ter-y (-bât'tê-rî), *n.* A thermopile.  
 therm'o-cau'ter-y (-kô'têr-î), *n.* *Surg.* Caution by the application of heat.  
 therm'o-chem'is-try (-kêm'îs-trî), *n.* That branch of chemical science which treats of the relations existing between chemical action and heat. — **ther-mo-chem'ic** (-kêm'îk), **chem'ic-al** (-î-kâl), *a.* — **chem'ist** (-îst), *n.*  
 therm'o-cou'ple (-kûp'l), *n.* A thermoelectric couple.  
 therm'o-dy-nam'ics (-dî-nâm'îks; -dî-), *n.* (See **ICS**.) The science of the mechanical action or relations of heat. — **ther-mo-dy-nam'ic** (-îk), **nam'ic-al** (-nâm'î-kâl), *a.*  
 therm'o-e-lec'tric (-ê-lêk'trîk) *a.* Of or pert. to therm'o-ther-moelectric (-trî-kâl) electricity.  
 thermoelectric couple or pair, *Elec.*, a union of two conductors, as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities, for producing a thermoelectric current.  
 therm'o-e-lec'tric'i-ty (-ê-lêk'trîs'î-tî), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat.  
 therm'o-e-lec-trom'e-ter (-trôm'ê-têr), *n.* An instrument to measure the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or to determine the heat developed by it.  
 therm'o-e-lec'tro-m'e'tive (-ê-lêk'trô-mê'tîv), *a.* Pert. to or designating the force causing thermoelectric currents.  
 therm'o-gal'vá-nom'e-ter (-gâl'vá-nôm'ê-têr), *n.* A galvanometer combined with a thermocouple, for detecting and measuring small differences of temperature.  
 therm'o-gen'e-sis (-jên'ê-sîs), *n.* *Physiol.* Production of heat in the body by oxidation, etc. — **ther'mo-ge-net'ic** (-jê-nê't'îk), *a.*  
 therm'o-graph (-grâf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.  
 therm'o-la-bile (thûr'mô-lâ'bîl; -lâ'b'îl), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Sensitive to heat; — said of substances, as immune bodies, which lose their characteristic properties on being heated to, or somewhat above, 55° C. (131° F.). Cf. **THERMOSTABLE**.  
 therm'o-ly-sis (thêr-mô'lî-sîs), *n.* 1. *Chem.* Dissociation

by heat. 2. *Physiol.* The loss of heat from the body. — **ther-mo-ly'tic** (thûr'mô-lî't'îk), *a.*  
 therm'o-m'e-ter (thêr-môm'ê-têr), *n.* Any device for measuring relative temperature, commonly by means of the expansion or contraction of mercury or alcohol as indicated by its rise and fall within a capillary tube, or, in the resistance thermometer, by means of variation of the electric resistance of metals due to changes in temperature.  
 To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by  $\frac{5}{9}$ ; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by  $\frac{9}{5}$  and add 32°.  
 therm'o-m'e'tric (thûr'mô-mê't'rik) *a.* Of or pertaining to therm'o-m'e'tri-cal (-mê't'ri-kâl) } a thermometer.  
 therm'o-m'e'try (thêr-môm'ê-trî), *n.* The measurement of temperature.  
 therm'o-m'o'tive (thûr'mô-mô'tîv), *a.* Of or pert. to the production of motion by heat; — said specif. of hot-air engines.  
 therm'o-m'o'tor (-têr), *n.* A heat engine; a hot-air engine.  
 therm'o-pile (thûr'mô-pîl), *n.* [*thermo* + *pile* a heap.] *Physics.* An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples combined so as to multiply the effect. In a very sensitive form, it is used for measuring slight differences of temperature.  
 therm'o-scope (thûr'mô-skôp), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees.  
 therm'o-si'phon (-sî'fôn), *n.* An arrangement of siphon tubes for assisting circulation caused in a liquid by differences of temperature, as in an internal-combustion engine.  
 therm'o-sta'ble (-stâ'b'l), *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Capable of being heated to, or somewhat above, 55° C. without loss of special properties; — said of immune substances, etc. Cf. **THERMOLABILE**.  
 therm'o-stat (thûr'mô-stât), *n.* [*thermo* + Gr. *ιστάω* to stand.] An automatic device for regulating temperature by utilizing the expansion of solids, liquids, or gases subjected to heat, as in opening or closing a damper, regulating the supply of gas, etc.  
 therm'o-stat'ics (-îks), *n.* (See **ICS**.) *Physics.* That part of the science of heat treating of thermal equilibrium.  
 therm'o-tank (thûr'mô-tânk), *n.* A tank containing pipes through which circulates steam, water, air, or the like, for heating or cooling as in heating and ventilating.  
 therm'o-tax'ic (-tâk'sîk), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the regulation of temperature in the body.  
 therm'o-tax'is (-sîs), *n.* [NL.; *thermo* + Gr. *ράξις* an arranging.] *Physiol.* a The property possessed by protoplasm of moving under the influence of heat. b Determination of the direction of locomotion by heat.  
 therm'o'to-nus (thêr-mô'tô-nûs), *n.* [NL.] *Plant. Physiol.* A condition of tonicity with respect to temperature.  
 therm'o'tro-pism (thêr-mô'trô-pîz'm), *n.* *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of certain growing plant organs to respond by curvatures to the stimulus of heat. — **ther-mo-trop'ic** (thûr'mô-trôp'îk), *a.*  
 Ther-si'tes (thêr-sî'têz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θερσίτης*.] The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He reviled all, but esp. Achilles (who slew him) and Ulysses.  
 ther-si'ti-cal (-sî't'î-kâl), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Ther-sites; loud-mouthed; scurrilous.  
 the-sau'rus (thê-sô'rûs), *n.*; *pl.* **THESAURI** (-rî). [L. See **TREASURE**.] A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.  
 these (thêz), *pron.* Plural of *this*.  
 The'seus (thê'sûs; -sê-zûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θησέως*.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Ægeus, king of Athens. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evildoers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne (see **ARIADNE**); conquered the Amazons, married their queen, and after her death espoused Phædra. He was an Argonaut, and took part in the Calydonian hunt. See **HIPPOLYTUS**.  
 the'sis (thê'sîs), *n.*; *pl.* **THESES** (-sêz). [L., fr. Gr. *θέσις*, fr. *τίθεω* to place, set.] 1. A proposition; specif., a position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument. 2. An essay or dissertation, esp. by a candidate for a diploma or degree. 3. a *Logic*. A postulate. b *Music*. The accented part of the measure, expressed by the downward beat; — opp. to *arsis*. c *Pros.* (1) The accented part of a foot; — opp. to *arsis*. Cf. **ARISIS**. (2) Popularly, but erroneously, the weak, or unaccented, part of a foot.  
 Thes'pi-an (thê'spî-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Thespis (6th century B. C.), reputed founder of Greek drama; hence: relating to the drama; dramatic. — *n.* An actor. *Jocose*.  
 Thes-sa-li-an (thê-sâ-lî-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Thessaly in Greece. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessaly; also, the dialect of Æolic Greek spoken there.  
 Thes-sa-lo-ni-an (thê-sâ-lô-nî-ân), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica. 2. In *pl.* Either of two books of the New Testament, called **First** and **Second Thessalonians**.  
 the'ta (thê'tâ; thâ'tâ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θηρα*, the Greek letter

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccoutant, âm, âsk, solâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; Ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, îjk; then, thîn; nature, verdure (87);



θ, θ, of Semitic origin.] The eighth letter [Θ, θ, θ] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *th* in English, but prob. pronounced in classic Greek about like *th* in *hothouse*. **thet'ic** (thēt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *thetikos* fit for placing, fr. *thēva* to set, lay down.] Laid down; prescribed; positive; arbitrary. — **thet'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**The'tis** (thē'tis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thētis*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles.

**the-ur'gic** (thē-ūr'jĭk) *a.* Pert. to theurgy; magical. — **the-ur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kāl) *n.* **theurgic hymns**, songs of incantation.

**the-ur-gy** (thē'ūr-jĭ), *n.* [L. *theurgia*, Gr. *θεουργία*, fr. *θεο-ουργός* doing the works of God; *θεός* God + *εργον* work.] 1. A divine work; a miracle; hence, magic. 2. A kind of magical science or art developed in Alexandria, supposed to enable man to influence the gods. 3. Magic which resorts to spirits and demons for knowledge or assistance.

**thew** (thū), *n.* [AS. *þēaw* manner.] A muscle; sinew; — usually in *pl.* Hence, in *pl.*, muscular power; strength.

**thewed** (thūd), *a.* Furnished with thews or muscles.

**they** (thā), *pers. pron. pl.*; *poss. THEIRS* (thāz); *obj. THEM* (thēm). [From Scand.] 1. Plural of *he, she, or it*. 2. Indefinitely (like Ger. and ME. *man*, and the French *on*), people; men; as, *they* say [Ger. *man sagt*, French *on dit*].

**thi-al'dine** (thī-ā'dĭn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-din**. [thiō + aldehyde + -ine.] *Chem.* A white crystalline basic substance, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>(SCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH. It is a cardiac.

**thi-am'ide** (-ām'id; -id), *n.* Also **-id**. [thiō + amide.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds of the general formula RCSNH<sub>2</sub>, analogous to the acid amides, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen.

**thi-a-zine** (thī-ā-zĭn; -zēn), *n.* Also **-zin**. [thiō + azo + -ine.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds characterized by a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one sulphur atom, and one nitrogen atom. The dyestuffs of the methylene blue series are derived from thiazines.

**thi'a-zole** (-zōl), *n.* [thiō + azole.] *Chem.* A basic liquid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S, having an odor like pyridine; also, any of its various derivatives, some of which are important substantive cotton dyestuffs.

**Thi-bet'an** (tī-bēt'ān). Var. of **TIBETAN**.

**thick** (thĭk), *a.* [AS. *þicce*.] 1. Of relatively great depth or extension from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender. 2. Measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or from one surface to its opposite; as, a board two inches *thick*. 3. Closely or compactly set; dense; as, *thick* with trees; hence: numerous; abundant; as, where the leaves are *thickest*. 4. Having, or being of, relatively great density or consistency; inspissated; as, *thick* sirup. 5. Not clear; turbid; muddy; foggy. 6. Mentally slow or weak; dull; stupid; dense. 7. Indistinct; inarticulate; muffled. 8. Of sounds, dull; — *contr.* with *thin* or *clear*. 9. Abundantly supplied; filled; as, air *thick* with snow. 10. Intimate; familiar. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** *thick*, solid; gross, coarse.

**thick register.** See 2d REGISTER, 3b.

— *n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest. — *adv.* Thickly. See **FLAT**, *a.*, 10.

**thick'en** (thĭk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become thick or thicker; *specif.*: a To make or become dense; inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint; also, to make or become turbid or cloudy. b To make or grow obscure or dark with or as with clouds or fogs. c To make or become more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows. d To make or become more profound, intense, intricate, or the like; as, the plot *thickens*.

**thick'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, thickens.

**thick'en-ing**, *n.* 1. Act of making or becoming thick. 2. Something used to thicken (a liquid or the like). 3. That which has thickened; a thickened part or place.

**thick'et** (thĭk'ēt; 24), *n.* [AS. *þicet*.] A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or coppice.

**thick'head'** (thĭk'hēd'), *n.* A block-head. *Colloq.*

**thick'leaf'** (thĭk'lēf'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Crassula*) of succulent herbs, many of which are cultivated as bedding plants or for their flowers.

**thick'ly**, *adv.* In a thick manner; deeply; closely.

**thick'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being thick.

**thick'set'** (-sēt'; 87), *a.* 1. Closely placed or planted; as, a *thickset* hedge. 2. Having a short, thick body. — *n.* 1. A close or thick hedge. 2. A dense growth of underwood.

**thick-skinned'** (-skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thick skin; pachydermatous; hence: not sensitive; callous; as to criticism.

**thief** (thēf), *n.*; *pl.* **THIEVES** (thēvz). [AS. *þeof*.] One who steals, esp. stealthily; one who commits theft, or larceny; formerly, also, a robber.

**thief arrant or errant.** See **ARRANT**.

**thieve** (thēv), *v. t. & i.*; **THIEVED** (thēvd); **THIEV'ING**. [AS. *þeofian*.] To steal; practice theft. [stealing; theft.]

**thiev'er-y** (thēv'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Act or practice of thieving; *thievery*. 1. Given to stealing. 2. Of, pert. to, or like, a thief; stealthy; sly. — **thiev'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ish-ness**, *n.*

**thigh** (thĭ), *n.* [AS. *þēoh*.] 1. The segment of the leg or

hind limb, between knee and trunk. In birds, a lower segment is often loosely called the *thigh*. See **POULTRY**, *Illustr.* 2. *Zoöl.* In insects, the femur of the leg.

**thigh bone.** The femur.

**thig'mo-tax'is** (thĭg'mō-tāk'sĭs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *θίγμα* touch + *τάξις* an arranging.] *Biol.* Tendency of small organisms to respond to the stimulus of mechanical contact, as in the case of zoospores by attaching themselves to an object. — **thig'mo-tac'tic** (-tāk'tĭk), *a.*

**thill** (thĭl), *n.* [AS. *þille* a board, beam, thill.] Either of the two shafts between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle.

**thim'ble** (thĭm'b'l), *n.* [AS. *þĭmel*, fr. *þĭma* a thumb.] 1. A kind of cap, or sometimes a broad ring, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle. 2. *Mech.* A more or less thimble-shaped appendage or fixture. 3. *Naut.* A grooved ring of thin metal to fit within a ring of rope to protect it from chafing.

**thim'ble-ber'ry** (-bēr'ri), *n.* Any of several American raspberries (esp. *Rubus occidentalis* and *R. parviflorus*) having thimble-shaped fruit.

**thim'ble-ri-g'** (-rĭg'), *n.* A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups and a small ball or pea. — *v. t.*; **-RIGGED'** (-rĭgd'); **-RIG'GING**. To swindle by thimble-ri-g; hence, to cheat by any trick. — **thim'ble-ri-g'er**, *n.* **thim'ble-weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* 1. A rubbeckia. 2. The American wood anemone.

**thin** (thĭn), *a.*; **THIN'NER** (-ēr); **-NEST**. [AS. *þynne*.] 1. Of relatively little depth; not thick; as, *thin* paper. 2. Of small diameter; slender; fine; as, *thin* wire. 3. Of little consistency, density, or thickness; rare; rarefied; as, *thin* broth; *thin* air. 4. Not close, crowded, or abundant; scanty; as, *thin* grass. 5. Transparent; flimsy; slight; as, a *thin* pretext or disguise. 6. Wanting substance, strength, or richness; weak; of liquors, small; as, *thin* wine. 7. Wanting in body or volume; not full; high-pitched, or shrill, and feeble; as, a *thin* voice. 8. Slim; slender; spare; lean; as, a *thin* face. 9. Lacking sufficient density or contrast; — said of a photographic negative or print, or of a lantern slide.

**Syn.** *Thin*, lean, spare, lank, gaunt, haggard (esp. of persons). *Thin*, the most general word, is opposed to *stout* or *fat*, and often suggests sickness or exhaustion; as, careworn and *thin*. *Lean*, more often than *thin*, suggests a natural state; *spare* implies lack of superfluous flesh, and often suggests abstemiousness or sinewy strength; as, *lean* as a greyhound; a *spare* form. That which is lank is often long or slender, sometimes shrunken or flabby, as well as *thin*; as, *lank* with fasting. *Gaunt* often adds to *thin* the implication of being bony or angular; haggard suggests a wild and hollow-eyed appearance, as of one worn or wasted by pain, anxiety, or fatigue. See **SPLENDER**.

**thin register.** See 2d REGISTER, 3b.

— *adv.* Thinly.

— *v. t. & i.*; **THINNED** (thĭnd); **THIN'NING**. To make or become thin or thinner; *specif.*: a To reduce in thickness or depth. b To make or become less dense, consistent, or viscid; rarely. c To make less strong, substantial, or rich; weaken; reduce. d To make or become slender or lean. e To make scantily occupied, bare, or empty. f To make or become less close, compact, numerous, or frequent.

**thine** (thĭn), *pron. & a.* [AS. *þin*.] Of or pertaining to thee. See **THY**. *Thine* occurs in early English as genitive of *thou*, but is now chiefly a possessive adj. *pron.* *Thine* is now superseded in ordinary discourse by *your*.

**thing**, || **ting** (tĭng), *n.* [Dan. *thing*, *ting*, Norw. *ting*, or Sw. *ting*.] In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly; — used, esp. in composition, in titles of such bodies, as in *storting*, *storting*.

**thing** (thĭng), *n.* [AS. *þing* a thing, cause, assembly, judicial assembly.] 1. Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; any separable or distinguishable object of thought. 2. *Specif.*: a Any inanimate object or material. b An act or occurrence; event; deed. c A creature, as a person or animal, or an object, as a literary or musical composition; any object viewed as merely existing; — often used in pity or contempt; as, the poor *thing* suffered. d Some existence or object of thought not known or specifically designated; a something. e In *pl.* Personal belongings, property, etc.; furniture; baggage; esp., apparel. f *Law*. Whatever may be possessed or owned, or be the object of a right; — *distin.* from *person*. 3. A portion or part; a particular; item; bit; whit; — used with some qualifier, esp. *any, no, and some*, and often in composition with some one of these three.

**thing-in-it-self'**, *n.* [A transl. of G. *ding an sich*.] *Metaph.* Nounenon; the metaphysical reality.

**think** (thĭnk), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **THOUGHT** (thōt); *v. pr. & vb. n.* **THINK'ING**. [ME. *thinken*, var. of *þinchen*, *þunchen*, fr. AS. *þyncan* (pret. *þūhte*). See **THINK** to reflect.] To seem or appear; — chiefly impersonal with indirect object; — now rare, exc. in *methinks*, *methought*.

**think** (thĭnk), *v. i.* [ME. *thenken*, var. of *thenchen*, fr. AS.

k = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



*hencan* (pret. *pāhte*), confused with the kindred ME. *thinken* (see **THINK** to seem.) To exercise the faculty of judgment, conception, or inference; as: **a** To bring anything before the mind as remembered or newly apprehended; as, he had *thought* of his keys. **b** To reflect; ponder; meditate. **c** To purpose; intend; as, he *thought* to prevent it. **d** To form or have an opinion or feeling; as, I *think* it will rain; to *think* highly of one. — **Syn.** Cogitate, contemplate, muse, imagine, suppose, believe.

to **think better of**. **a** To form a more favorable opinion of (any one). **b** To reconsider (a thing) and alter for the better one's decision as to it. — **t. to t. good**, to consider it right, proper, expedient, or to the like.

— **v. t.** **1.** To think of; conceive; imagine; as, to *think evil*. **2.** To believe; consider; esteem; as, he was *thought* brave. **3.** To affect or bring (in a specified way) by thinking; as, to *think* one's self into a state of collapse.

**think-a-ble** (thīnk'ā-b'l), *a.* That can be thought.

**think'er** (ēr), *n.* One who thinks.

**think'ing**, *a.* That thinks; reasoning; ratiocinative.

**thin'ly**, *adv.* In a thin manner. **1.** One who, or that which, thins, or makes thinner, as a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine used by house painters to thin paint.

**thin'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being thin. [sensitive.]

**thin'-skined** (thīn'skīnd'), *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, **thī'o-** (thī'ō-). Combining form from Greek *thior*, *brimstone, sulphur*.

**thī'o-al'de-hyde** (thī'ō-āld'ē-hīd), *n.* *Org. Chem.* An aldehyde in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

**thī'o-an'ti-mo-nate'** (ān'tī-mō-nāt'), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thī'o-an'ti-mo-nic** ac'id (ān'tī-mō-nīk), H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

**thī'o-an'ti-mo-nite'** (ān'tī-mō-nīt'), *n.* *Chem.* Any of several compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thī'o-an'ti-mo-ni-ous** ac'id (mō'nī-ūs), H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> (also H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>).

**thī'o-ar'se-nate** (ār'sē-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the **thī'o-ar-sen'i-c** ac'id (ār-sēn'īk), H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>3</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>7</sub>, corresponding to the arsenic acids.

**thī'o-ar'se-nite** (ār'sē-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of hypothetical **thī'o-ar-se-ni-ous** ac'id (ār-sēnī-ūs), H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>7</sub>.

**thī-on'ic** (thī-on'īk), *a.* [See **THIO-**.] *Chem.* Pert. to or containing sulphur. — **thionic** ac'id, any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>.

**thī'o-nine** (thī'ō-nīn; -nēn), Also **-nin**. *Org. Chem.* A dark crystalline thiazine compound, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, used as a violet basic dye; any of several related dyes.

**thī'o-phen** (thī'ō-fēn), *n.* [**thio-** + **phenyl**.] A colorless liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>S, closely resembling benzene, occurring in coal tar and prepared in various ways.

**thī'o-phē'nīc** (-fēn'īk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, thiophene; specif., designating an acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>S-CO<sub>2</sub>H, analogous to benzoic acid.

**thī'o-phē'nol** (-nōl; -nōl), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>S·SH, analogous to phenol.

**thī'o-sin-am'ine** (-sīn-ām'in; -sīn-ā-mēn'), *n.* Also **-in**. [**thio-** + **L. sinapis** mustard + **amine**.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, of leeklike odor, obtained by action of ammonia on mustard oil.

**thī'o-sul'phate** (-sūl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of thiosulphuric acid; — formerly called *hyposulphite*. The sodium salt is still called, in photography, etc., *sodium hyposulphite*.

**thī'o-sul'phur'ic** (-sūl-fū'rik), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, analogous to sulphuric acid, and formerly called *hyposulphuric acid*. It is known only in solution or in its salts, the *thiosulphates*.

**thī'o-ur'e-a** (-ūr'ē-ā), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A colorless crystalline bitter substance, CS(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, analogous to urea.

**third** (thūrd), *a.* [AS. *þridda*, fr. *þri*, *þrēo*, three.] **1.** Next in order after the second; — the ordinal of *three*. Abbr., *3d*. See **ORDINAL**, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Forming one of three equal parts into which (a whole) thing may be divided.

**third degree**, *Præmasonry*, the degree of Master Mason, conferred with elaborate ceremonies; hence, *Slang* or *Can.*, *U. S.*, a severe examination or treatment of a prisoner by the police to extort an admission or confession. — **t. estate** [*often cap. when used specif.*], the third of the political classes or orders in a kingdom, usually the commons, or common people. — **t. eyelid**, = **NICITATING MEMBRANE**.

— **t. rail system**, *Electric Railroads*, a system in which a third electric (insulated) rail is used for carrying the current, which is "picked up," as by contact brushes.

— **n.** **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts. **2.** The sixtieth part of a second of time or arc. **3. Music.** **a** An interval of three diatonic degrees. **b** A tone at third interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones at third apart. **4.** The third part of the personal estate of a deceased husband which, under certain conditions, goes absolutely to the widow; loosely, a widow's dower; — usually in *pl.*

**third'bor'ough** (-būr'ō), *n.* *O. Eng. Law.* A constable or deputy constable.

**third'ly**, *adv.* In the third place.

**thirl** (thīrl), *n.* [See **THRALL**.] *Scots Law.* The restriction or obligation affecting tenants in thirlage.

**thirl'age** (thīrl'āj), *n.* *Scots Law.* A servitude or obligation requiring tenants to use a certain mill, forge, etc.

**thirst** (thīrst), *n.* [AS. *þurst*, *þyrst*.] **1.** A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, with a craving for liquids; also, the condition producing this sensation. **2.** Hence, a want of, and eager desire after, anything; a craving or longing; — usually used with *for*, *of*, or *after*; as, the *thirst* for gold. — **v. i.** **1.** To feel thirst; to crave drink. **2.** To have a vehement desire; to long. — **thirst'er**, *n.*

**thirst'y** (thīrst'ī), *a.* **THIRST'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); -**EST**. **1.** Feeling thirst; craving drink; hence, having an eager desire. **2.** Deficient in moisture; dry; parched. **3.** Producing thirst. *Rare.* — **thirst'i-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* — **thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

**thir'teen'** (thīr'tēn'; thūr'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *þrēotēne*, *þrēotīfne*.] Ten and three; — a cardinal numeral used attributively. — **n.** **1.** The number greater by three than ten; the sum of ten and three; thirteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for thirteen units, as 13 or xiii.

**thir'teenth'** (thīr'tēnt'; thūr'tēnt'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twelfth; — the ordinal of *thirteen*. Abbr., *13th*. See **ORDINAL**, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of thirteen equal parts into which (a whole) thing may be divided. — **n.** **1.** A thirteenth part. **2.** A thirteenth unit or object.

**thir'ti-eth** (thīr'tī-ēth; **24**), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth; — the ordinal of *thirty*. Abbr., *30th*. See **ORDINAL**, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of thirty equal parts into which (a whole) thing may be divided. — **n.** **1.** A thirtieth part. **2.** A thirtieth unit or object.

**thir'ty** (tī), *a.* [AS. *þritig*, *þritig*.] Being three times ten; one more than twenty-nine; — a cardinal numeral used attributively. — **n.** **1.** Sum of three tens; thirty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for thirty units as 30 or xxx.

**thir'ty-sec'ond**, *a.* Being one of thirty-two equal parts into which anything is divided.

**thirty-second note**, *Music*, a demisemiquaver. See **NOTE**, *n.*, **1 a**. — **t. rest**, *Music*. See **3d REST**, **7 b**.

**this** (thīs), *pron. & a.*, *pl. these* (thēz). [AS. *þēs*, *þes*, masc., *þeos*, *þios*, fem., *þis*, neut.] A demonstrative word, referring particularly to what is present or near in place, time, or thought, or to something just mentioned or to be mentioned. Cf. **THAT**.

**This'be** (thīs'bē), *n.* See **PYRAMUS** and **THISBE**.

**this'tle** (thīs'tl), *n.* [AS. *þistel*.] Any of various prickly asteraceous plants (esp. genera *Cnicus*, *Carduus*, and *Onopordium*); also (with qualifying word), any of numerous other prickly plants. — **this'tly** (-lī), *a.*

**this'tle-down'** (-doun'), *n.* The down, or pappus, from the ripe flower head of a thistle.

**thith'er** (thīth'ēr), *adv.* [AS. *þider*.] **1.** To that place; — opp. to *hither*. **2.** To that point, end, or result.

**Syn.** **Thither**, **there**. **Thither** was formerly in common use with verbs of motion; **there**, with verbs of rest; now, *there* has displaced *thither*, exc. in poetical or elevated style. — **a.** Being on the farther side from the person speaking; farther; also, fig., of time, later.

**thith'er-ward** (-wērd), **thith'er-wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction. [THROUGH.]

**tho** (thō), *conj.* An abbreviated or simplified form of **thole** (thōl), *n.* [AS. *þol*.] A wooden or metal pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar; esp., one of a pair between which the oar works.

**thole**, *v. i. & i.*; **THOLED** (thōld); **THOL'ING** (thōl'īng). [AS. *þokan*.] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To bear; endure; suffer; feel. **2.** To allow; permit; tolerate.

**thole'pin'**, *n.* = **THOLE**.

**thol'o-bate** (thōl'ō-bāt), *n.* [Gr. *θόλος* a circular building + *bate*, as in *stylobate*.] *Arch.* The substructure of a cupola or dome.

**Thom'as** (tōm'ās), *n.* [L. *Thomas*, Gr. *Θωμάς*.] *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. He doubted Christ's resurrection until he saw him. See *John* xi. 16, xx. 24-29.

**Tho'mism** (tō'mīz'm; thō'-), *n.* The doctrines of the scholastic philosopher and theologian, St. Thomas Aquinas (c. 1225-74), and of his followers, who taught predestination, conditional freedom of the will, and the harmony of reason and faith. Cf. **SCOTISM**. — **Tho'mist** (-mīst), *a. & n.*

**thong** (thōng; 62), *n.* [AS. *þwang*.] A strap or strip of leather, esp. one used for fastening something.

**Thor** (thōr), *n.* [Icel. *þorr*.] *Norse Myth.* The god of thunder. He was described as a vigorous youth with hair and beard red, riding in a goat-drawn chariot, and armed with a hammer (the thunderbolt), *Mjöllnir*, that returned after being cast. Thursday is named for him. See **ÆSR**.

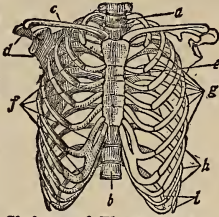
**tho-ra-cic** (thō-rās'īk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax.

**tho-ra-cic duct**, *Anat.*, the main trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels, lying along the front of the spinal column, and opening into the left subclavian vein.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; Ice, Ili; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menī; fōod, fōot; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);



**tho'rax** (thô'răks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θώραξ*.] **1. Anat.** The part of the body of man or of any of the higher vertebrates between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc. **2. Zool.** In insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body.



Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum; *f* Breastbone; *g* Sternal Cartilages; *h* False Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

**tho'ri-a** (-rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Thorium oxide, ThO<sub>2</sub>, a white earthy substance. See THORIUM.

**tho'ri-a-nite** (thô'rĭ-ă-nĭt; 57), *n.* [From THORIUM.] A mineral, in black cubic crystals, consisting largely of thorium oxide with the oxides of the cerium metals, uranium, etc. It is remarkable for its radioactivity.

**thor'ic** (thôr'ĭk; thô'rĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing thorium.

**tho'rite** (thô'rĭt), *n.* [After the Scandinavian god Thor. See THOR.] **1. Min.** A rare mineral, usually of a brown to black color, essentially thorium silicate, ThSiO<sub>4</sub>. **2.** A high explosive used as a bursting charge for shell.

**tho'ri-um** (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See THORITE.] *Chem.* A comparatively rare metallic element, occurring in thorite, monazite, and certain other minerals, and isolated as an infusible gray metallic powder having the sp. gr. 11.1. Symbol, Th; atomic weight, 232.42. The oxide, ThO<sub>2</sub>, is prepared from monazite on a large scale and used in gas mantles. See WELSBACH BURNER.

**thorn** (thôrn), *n.* [AS. þorn.] **1.** A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant or an animal; a spine; specif., *Bot.*, a short, sharp-pointed, and leafless branch, as of the hawthorn, honey locust, etc. **2. Fig.**, that which pricks or annoys as a thorn; a source of distress. **3.** Any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree; specif., the hawthorn or blackthorn. **4.** The Anglo-Saxon letter þ, capital form Þ, used for either of the sounds of th, as in *th, then*; — so called because it was the initial letter of *thorn*, a spine. — *v. t.* To prick with or as with a thorn. *Rare.*

**thorn apple.** Any of a genus (*Datura*) of poisonous solanaceous plants; esp., the Jimson weed.

**thorn'back'** (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A European skate (*Raja clavata*) having spines on its back. **2.** A large European crab (*Maia squinado*).

**thorn'iness**, *n.* Quality or state of being thorny.

**thorn'y** (thôrn'ĭ), *a.*; **THORN'Y-ER** (-ĕr); -EST. **1.** Full of thorns; spiny. **2.** Full of trials, difficulties, etc. **3.** Like, or characteristic of, a thorn; hence: vexatious; harassing.

**thor'ough** (thŭr'ŭ), *prep.* [See THROUGH.] *Through. Archaic or Dial. Eng.* — *adv.* **1.** Thoroughly. *Obs. or Colloq.* **2.** Through; throughout. *Obs.* — *a.* Passing through. *Obs. or rare, etc.* Thoroughgoing; fully executed; complete. — *n.* [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I., the tyrannical policy of Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud; — so called from their expressed determination to carry their schemes "thorough" (i. e., through) every obstacle.

**thor'ough bass'** (hă's'). *Music.* A the representation of chords by figures under the bass; loosely, harmonic composition generally. **b** The system of figures so used.

**thor'ough-brace'**, *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage and attached to, or serving as, a spring.

**thor'ough-bred'** (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded. Specif., having the pedigree officially recorded for a certain number of generations; — said of animals. **2.** Having the characteristics of such breeding; high-spirited; of elegant form, carriage, or the like. **3.** Thoroughgoing; complete.

— *n.* **1.** A thoroughbred animal; esp., a horse of a race or breed probably originally of Oriental ancestry, kept chiefly for racing (running) and military use. **2.** A thoroughbred person. *Colloq.*

**thor'ough-fare'** (thŭr'ŭ-făr'), *n.* **1.** A place or way for passing or travel; specif., a passage through; a public road or street open at both ends; esp., a street or way through which there is much passing. **2.** Passage; transit. *Rare.*

**thor'ough-go'ing** (-gŏ'ing), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; thorough; unqualified; extreme.

**thor'ough-ly**, *adv.* In a thorough manner.

**thor'ough-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being thorough.

**thor'ough-paced'** (-păst'), *a.* Thoroughly trained in all paces, as a horse; hence: out-and-out; thoroughgoing.

**thor'ough-pin'** (-pĭn'), *n.* *Veter.* A synovial dilatation just above the hock of the horse on both sides of the leg and slightly anterior to the hamstring tendon. It may cause lameness. There is usually an oval swelling on each side of the leg, suggestive of a pin thrust through.

**thor'ough-wort'** (thŭr'ŭ-wŭrt'), *n.* Boneset.

**thorp** } (thôrp), *n.* [AS. þorp.] A group of houses in the (thorpe) country; a village; hamlet; — now used chiefly in composition.

**thosé** (thôz), *pron.* [AS. þās, nom. and acc. pl. of þēs this.] Plural of *that*. See *THAT*.

**Thoth** (thôth; tŏt), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θόθ*, fr. Egypt. *Tehuti*.] *Egypt. Myth.* The scribe of the gods, measurer of time, inventor of numbers, and god of wisdom and magic. He was figured with the head of an ibis or dog.



**thou** (thou), *pron.*; *sing.*; *nom.* THOU; *poss. THY* (thĭ) or THINE (thĭn); *obj.* THEE (thē); *pl.*; *nom.* YOU (yŏd); *poss.* YOUR (yŏor) or YOURS (yŏorz); *obj.* YOU. [AS. þū, þu.] The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; the subject pronoun denoting the person addressed. Formerly, *thou* often had a special implication of familiarity; now, it is used chiefly in solemn or poetical style, or in dial. Eng., or by the friends, or Quakers, who, however, instead of *thou*, usually say *thee* with a verb in the 3d person singular; as, "*Thee* tells no lies here."

— *v. t.* To address as *thou*, as formerly in *Thoth* (from a familiarity. Bronze in the British Museum).

**though** (thŏ), *conj.* [ME. *thogh*.] **1.** Granting or supposing that; notwithstanding that; albeit; as, he came, *though* ill. **2.** In case that; if; — usually used with *as*; as, he raised his hand *as though* to strike. **3.** In spite of that; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; as, difficult, *though* possible. — *Syn.* See *ALTHOUGH*. — *adv.* However; for all that; — a familiar use.

**thought** (thŏt), *n.* [AS. þōht, *gēþōht*, fr. *þencan* to think.] **1.** Act or state of thinking; reflection; cogitation. **2. a** Consideration; heed; care. **b** Solicitude; anxious care. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** Meditation; as, lost in *thought*. **3.** A habit of thought; hence, a natural group or sequence, or a particular development, of ideas, esp. as expressing a dominant conception; as, Greek *thought*; modern scientific *thought*. **4.** The function of conceiving, judging, and reasoning; understanding; intellect; as, man is endowed with *thought*. **5.** That which is thought; an idea or concept; a judgment; often, an imagining, fancy, opinion, disposition, or intention. **6.** The mental as distinguished from the material; consciousness. **7.** A little; trifle; as, please be a *thought* more polite. — *Syn.* Conception, imagination, conceit, notion; contemplation, deliberation.

**thought**, *pret. & p. p.* of THINK.

**thought'ful** (-fŏol), *a.* **1.** Full of thought; contemplative; as, a *thoughtful* mind. **2.** Characterized by, or concerned with, thought; as, *thoughtful* hours. **3.** Attentive; careful; heedful; as, he was *thoughtful* of his safety. **4.** Mindful of others; considerate; kind. — *ful-ly*, *adv.* — *ful-ness*, *n.* *Syn.* *Thoughtful*, *considerate*. *Thoughtful* (see also PENSIVE) implies, in general, regard for others' interests or welfare; *considerate* connotes esp. thought for others' feelings; as, he was *thoughtful* of my needs; to be *considerate* of one's feelings.

**thought'less**, *a.* Destitute of thoughts. **2.** Careless; heedless. — **thought'less-ly**, *adv.* — **iness-ness**, *n.* **thou'sand** (thou'zând), *n.* [AS. þūsand, fr. Scand.] **1.** The number of ten hundred. **2.** Indefinitely, a great number. **3.** A symbol for one thousand units; as, 1,000, M, or C D. — *a.* Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred; indefinitely or hyperbolically, great in number.

**thou'sand-fold'** (-fŏld'), *a.* A thousand times as much or as many.

**thou'sandth** (-zândth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine; — the ordinal of *thousand*. *Abbr.*, 1000th. See ORDINAL, *n.*, *Note*. **2.** Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A thousandth part. **2.** A thousandth unit or object.

**Thra'cian** (thră'shŏn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Thrace. **thrall** (thräl), *n.* [AS. þræl, fr. Scand.] **1.** A slave; bondman. *Hist. or Literary.* **2.** One in moral or mental bondage. **3.** Slavery; bondage; servitude. — *Syn.* See SERF. — *a.* Enslaved; subject. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To enslave. *Archaic.*

**thrall'dom**, **thräl'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Slavery; bondage.

**thrash** (thrăsh), **thresh** (trĕsh), *v. t.* [AS. þrescan.] **1.** To beat; flog; drub. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* **2.** To beat out grain from, as wheat stalks; beat off, as kernels of grain. **3. Naut.** To sail (a ship) to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea. — *v. i.* **1.** To thresh grain or the like. **2.** To move violently; toss about. **3. Naut.** To sail to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea.

☞ Both *thrash* and *thresh* are in use in all the meanings. But *thresh* is now chiefly used of beating out grain; *thrash*, in the other senses.

— *n.* Act of thrashing or threshing; *Naut.*, specif. (in this

k = ch in G. iche, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



sense usually *thrash*), act of sailing to windward in a fresh breeze and a lively sea. See *THRASH*, *v. i. Note*.  
**thrash'er**, **thrash'er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which thrashes or threshes. 2. Also *thrasher*, or *thrasher*,



Thrasher Shark.

**shark**. A large shark (*Alopias vulpes*), said to drive together or kill with its great tail the small fish on which it feeds. 3. Any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds (family *Mimidae*, esp. genus *Toxostoma*).

**thra-son'i-cal** (thrá-són'í-kál), *a.* [From *Thraso*, a brag-gart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch." ] Braggish; boastful.

**thread** (thréd), *n.* [AS. *bræd*.] 1. A small twist of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, extended to some length; a compound cord of two or more single yarns. 2. A filament, as of a flower or of any fibrous substance; also, a fine line, as of gold or silver or of mercury in a thermometer; etc.; specif., *Mining*, a very thin seam or vein. 3. *Mech.* The projecting helical rib of a screw, the successive turns of which are often called *teeth*. 4. Something running through the entire course of a thing and serving to connect its parts, as a line of thought. 5. Short for *thread of life*, the course of individual existence, esp. as fabled in ancient times to be spun and cut by the Fates.

—*v. t.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye of; as, to *thread a needle*. 2. To put on a thread; string, as beads. 3. To pass through (a narrow or intricate way); also, to make (one's way), esp. carefully, through obstacles. 4. *Mech.* To form a thread on or in.—**thread'er**, *n.*

**thread'bare** (-bâr'), *a.* 1. Worn to the thread; having the nap worn off. 2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; as, a *thread-bare* subject. 3. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby.

**thread'fin'** (-fín'), *n.* Any of a family (*Polymemiidae*) of fishes having the lower part of the pectoral fin composed of separate threadlike rays.

**thread'worm'** (-wûrm'), *n.* Any long, slender nematode (genus *Filaria* or an allied genus); esp., the pinworm.

**thread'y** (-i), *a.*; **THREAD'Y-ER** (-i-ér); **THREAD'Y-EST**. Like a thread; specif.: stringy; fibrous; slender; filamentous; viscid; ropy; thin (of the voice).

**threat** (thré), *n.* [AS. *bréat* crowd, oppression.] An expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; menace; threatening; denunciation. —*v. t.* To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**threat'en** (thré't'n), *v. t.* [AS. *bréatian*.] 1. To utter threats against; menace. 2. To give signs of the approach of (evil); portend. 3. To plan; purpose;—an incorrect usage. —*v. i.* 1. To use threats. 2. To have a threatening appearance.—**threat'en-er**, *n.*—**threat'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**Syn.** *Threaten, menace, threaten* (the *Saxon* word) is rather more direct in its meaning than *menace* (the *Latin*), which often suggests a threatening or hostile aspect.

**three** (thré), *a.* [AS. *þrī, þrīe*, masc., *þrēo*, fem. and neut.] One more than two;—a cardinal numeral used attributively. —*n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects. 2. A symbol for three units, as 3, III, or iii.

**three'-col'or**, **three'-col'our**, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a photomechanical process employing printings in three colors, as red, yellow, and blue.

**three'-deck'er** (109), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks, as, formerly, a ship of the line. 2. Any structure having three floors, stories, or tiers.

**three'fold'** (-fôld'), *a.* Consisting of three; thrice repeated; triple.—*adv.* *Thrice*; triply.

**three'-mile'**, *a.* Of or pert. to three miles; as, the *three-mile limit*, or the limit of the marine belt (the *three-mile belt* or *zone*) included in territorial waters of a state.

**three'pence** (thré'péns; thrép'), *n.* The sum of three pence (about 6 cents U. S.); also, a silver coin of this value.

**three'pen-ny** (thré'pén-y; thrép'), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; hence; worth but little; poor; mean.

**three'-phase'** (-fāz'), *a.* *Elec.* Relating to, or employing, alternating currents of three phases, differing in phase from each other by 120°.

**three'-ply'**, *a.* Consisting of three distinct parts, as of three webs interwoven; threefold.

**three'-port'**, *a.* Having three ports; specif., designating a type of two-cycle internal-combustion engine in which the mixture enters the crank case through a port uncovered by the piston near the end of its stroke. Cf. **TWO-PORT**.

**three'-quarter binding**. A style of bookbinding with the leather back extending farther out on the sides than half binding, and having extra large leather corners.

**three'score'** (thré'skôr'; 57), *a.* Thirty twenty; sixty.

žle, senáte, càre, žm, áccount, žrn, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makër; íce, íll; žld, žbey, žrb, ždd, žřt, cōnnect; úse, žnité, žrn, žp, ciržs, menú; fōd, fōot; out, oil; chair; sing, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdure (87);

**three'some** (thré'súm), *a.* [*three* + 1st *-some*.] Performed, or engaged in, by three persons.—*n.* Something in which three persons participate; specif., *Golf*, a match in which one person plays his ball against the ball of the other two, the latter playing each stroke alternately.

**three'-square'**, *a.* Having an equilateral triangular cross section;—used esp. of a kind of file.

**threm'ma-to'l'o-gy** (threm'á-tól'ó-jí), *n.* [Gr. *θρέμμα*, -aros, nursing + *-logy*.] *Biol.* The science of breeding animals and plants under domestication.

**thre'node** (thré'nód; thren'ód), *n.* [See **TRENODY**.] A threnody.—**thre-no'di-al** (thré-nó'dí-ál), **thre-nod'ic** (-nód'ík), *a.*—**thre-nó-dist** (thren'ó-díst), *n.*

**thren'o-dy** (thren'ó-dí), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-díz). [Gr. *θρηνηδία*; *θρήνος* a dirge + *ὄδῃ* a song.] A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song.

**thresh** (thrésh), *v. t. & i.* See **THRASH**.—**thresh'er**, *n.*

**thresh'old** (thrésh'öld), *n.* [AS. *þerscwald*, *þerscald*, fr. *þerscan* to thresh.] 1. The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door; the sill of a door; entrance.

2. Place or point of entering or beginning; entrance; outset. 3. *Psychol.* Bare perceptibility or discrimination; as, the *threshold of consciousness*, the point where the effect of stimulation is just discernible. Cf. **SUBLEMINAL**.

**threw** (thró), *pret.* of **TROW**.

**thrice** (thrés), *adv.* [ME. *thries*.] 1. Three times. 2. In a threefold manner or degree; hence: repeatedly; fully.

**thrid** (thríd), *Archaic* or *dial.* Eng. var. of **TREAD**.

**thrift** (thríft), *n.* [From *Scand.*] 1. Industry; labor. *Obs.*

or *Rare*. 2. Economical management; economy; frugality. 3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant. 4. Any of a genus (*Statice*) of plumbaginaceous plants of north temperate regions; esp., a tufted, scape-bearing plant (*S. armeria*) having heads of pink or white flowers.

**thrift'less**, *a.* Without thrift.—**thrift'less-ly**, *adv.*—**thrift'less-ness**, *n.*

**thrift'y** (thrí'tí), *a.*; **THRIFT'Y-ER** (-tí-ér); -I-EST. 1. Given to or evincing thrift; provident. 2. Thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous. 3. Growing vigorously; thriving.—**Syn.** *Sparing, economical, saving, careful*. See **FRUGAL**.—**thrift'y-ly**, *adv.*—**thrift'y-ness**, *n.*

**thrill** (thríl), *v. t.* [ME. *thriillen* to pierce.] To affect emotionally as if by something that pierces; to penetrate and pervade with feeling.—*v. i.* 1. To pierce, as an emotion or experience; penetrate. 2. To feel a tingling or shivering sensation or a tremulous emotion, as of excitement or elation. 3. To move or act tremulously; vibrate; tremble.

—*n.* 1. A sensation as of being thrilled; a tingling or shivering sensation; the experiencing of a tremulous excitement. 2. An abnormal tremor in the respiratory or circulatory systems. [play or novel. *Slang*.]

**thrill'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, thrills, as an *exciting thrills* (thríps), *n.* [L., a woodworm, Gr. *θρίψ*.] Any of an order (*Thysanoptera*) of small insects, most species of which feed on plant juices, as the onion and tobacco *thrrips*.

**thrive** (thrív), *v. i.*; *pret.* **THROVE** (thróv) or **THRIVED** (thrívd); *p. p.* **THRIVED** or **THRIV'EN** (thrív'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **THRIV'ING** (thrív'íng). [From *Scand.*] 1. To prosper by thrift. 2. To prosper by any means; be successful or flourishing. 3. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; flourish.—**thriv'er**, *n.*—**thriv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**throat** (thró), *n.* [AS. *protu*.] 1. The part of the neck in front of, or ventral to, the vertebral column; hence, the passage through it. 2. Something likened to the throat as being an entrance, passageway, constriction, or the like.

**throat'latch'** (-lách'), *n.* A strap, of a bridle or halter, passing under a horse's throat. See **HARNESS**, *Illustr.*

**throat'y** (-i), *a.* Guttural; hoarse;—of sounds.—**throat'y-ly** (-i-lí), *adv.*—**throat'y-ness**, *n.*

**throb** (thrób), *v. i.*; **THROBBED** (thróbd); **THROB'ING**. 1. To pulsate; vibrate. 2. To pulsate with abnormal force or rapidity; palpitate;—used of the heart, pulse, etc.

**Syn.** *Throb, beat, palpitate*. *Beat* applies esp. to the movement of the heart or pulse, and is often used in a fig. sense; to *throb* is to beat or pulsate strongly or violently; to *palpitate* is to beat rapidly, often abnormally.

—*n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart and arteries.

**throe** (thró), *n.* [AS. *þrau*, *þróa*, threatening, oppression, suffering.] Extreme pain; anguish; agony; esp., a pang in childbirth.—**Syn.** See **PANG**.—*v. t. & i.* **THROE** (thró); **THROE'ING**. To be or cause to be in agony. *Rare*.

**throm'bin** (throm'bín), *n.* *Chem.* The ferment that brings about the formation of fibrin from fibrinogen in coagulation of the blood.

**throm-bo'sis** (throm-bó'sís), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θρόμβωσις* coagulation. See **THROMBUS**.] *Med.* The plugging of a blood vessel through the formation of a clot, or thrombus, within its walls.—**throm-bo'tic** (-bót'ík), *a.*



**throm/bus** (thrŏm'bŭs), *n.*, *pl.* -BI (-bŭt). [NL., fr. Gr. *θρόμβος* a lump, clot of blood.] *Med.* The coagulum, or clot, composed of blood elements in cases of thrombosis.

**throne** (thrŏn), *n.* [F. *trône*, L. *thronus*, Gr. *θρόνος*.] **1.** A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy, as of a prince, bishop, etc. **2.** Sovereign or supreme (sometimes episcopal) power and dignity; also, the person invested therewith. **3.** In *pl.* A (certain) high order of angels. — *v. t. & i.*; **THRONED** (thrŏnd); **THRONING**. To en-throne; sit on a throne.

**through** (thrŭg; 62), *n.* [AS. *þrang*, *geþrang*, fr. *þringan* to crowd.] **1.** An assembled multitude of persons; a crowd. **2.** A great number; host. — *Syn.* See **MULTITUDE**. — *v. i.* To crowd together; also, to move, pass, go, etc., in multitudes. — *v. t.* **1.** To crowd or press upon. **2.** To crowd into; fill by crowding or pressing into.

**thros'le** (thrŏs'lŭ), *n.* [AS. *þrostle*.] **1.** A thrush. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial.* **2.** A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc.

**thro'tle** (thrŏt'lŭ), *n.* [Dim. of *throat*.] **1.** The throat or windpipe. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Engin.* Short for **THROTTLE VALVE**. — *v. t.*; **-TLED** (-ld); **-TLING** (-lŭng). **1.** To compress the throat of; choke; strangle; hence, to check or suppress by or as if by choking. **2.** *Engin.* To obstruct the flow of, as of steam to an engine. — *v. i.* To choke.

**throttle valve.** *Engin.* A valve for regulating supply, as of steam, gas, or air, to an engine.

**through** (thrŏo), *prep.* [ME. *thurgh*, *purh*, *þuruh*, *boruh*, AS. *þurh*.] **1.** From end to end of, or from side to side of; into at one point and out at the opposite, or at another, point. **2.** From the beginning to the end of; to the end or conclusion of; during. **3.** By way of; as, he went out *through* the gate. **4.** By means of; by the agency of. **5.** By reason of; in consequence of; as, he fled *through* fear. **6.** Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout. **7.** Among or in the midst of; — denoting passage; as, to swim *through* the water. — *Syn.* See **BY**.

— *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other; throughout; as, to pierce a thing *through*. **2.** From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through*. **3.** To the end; at an end; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through*.

— *a.* **1.** Admitting free passage. **2.** Extending from one surface to the other. **3.** *Transportation.* a Extending or going from point of departure to destination, or from one end to the other of a route, without break, change, re-shipment, or the like; as, a *through* train. *b* Of or pert. to such traffic or transportation; as, a *through* ticket.

**through'ly**, *adv.* Thoroughly. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**through-out'** (thrŏo-out'), *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side to the other of; also, in every part of. — *adv.* In every part; everywhere; in all respects.

**throve** (thrŏv), *pret.* of **THRIVE**.

**throw** (thrŏ), *v. t.*; *pret.* **THREW** (thrŏo); *p. p.* **THROWN** (thrŏn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **THROWING**. [AS. *þrawan* to twist, revolve.] **1.** To twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread. **2.** *Pottery.* To form or shape on a potter's wheel, as earthen vessels. **3.** To fling, cast, or hurl with a certain whirling motion of the arm; as, to *throw* a ball; hence: to fling or cast in any manner; propel; hurl; send; as, a gun *throws* a shell; to *throw* a card on the table. **4.** To impel; dash; also, to bring by violence; force; as, a vessel *thrown* on a reef; troops *thrown* into confusion. **5.** To cause to fall; cast down; as, a horse *throws* a rider. **6.** To divest one's self of; shed. **7.** To put on hastily; don. **8.** To move quickly; to advance; as, he *threw* a regiment against the enemy. **9.** To bring forth; produce; bear; — commonly used of animals. **10.** To allow an opponent to win (a race, game, or contest) by carelessness or by corrupt prearrangement. *Cant* or *Colloq.* **11.** To cast, as dice; venture at dice. **12.** *Mach.* To move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch, machine, switch, or the like; — often used with *over*. Hence, to connect or disconnect by such means, as a clutch, a switch, or the like.

*Syn.* **Throw**, **cast**, **fling**, **hurl**, **toss**. **Throw** is the general word; **cast** (exc. in certain phrases); as, to *cast* a fly, to *cast* one's eye on something, to *cast* a shadow, etc.) is archaic or poetical; to **fling** is to throw violently or (sometimes) angrily or contemptuously; to **hurl** is to throw with impetuous force; to **toss** is to throw lightly or carelessly, often implying movement to and fro; as, he was *throwing* stones; he *flung* himself into a chair; *hurled* headlong; *toss* me the ball; *tossed* about on a choppy sea. — to *t. down the glove or the gauntlet*, to challenge; defy. — to *t. off.* **a** To free one's self from. **b** To reject; discard; abandon. **c** To make or utter offhand. *Colloq.* **d** To abate (something from the price); to make a discount of. **e** To cast or defect to one side; release or disconnect (a part in a machine, etc.). — to *t. up.* **a** To resign; to give up. **b** To vomit. **c** To construct hastily. **d** To bring up or mention, esp. repeatedly, as a taunt. — to *t. up the sponge*, to give up a contest; to acknowledge defeat. *Cant* or *Slang.* — *v. i.* To cast, hurl, or fling. — [atavism.] — to *throw back*, to revert to an ancestral type; to exhibit

— *n.* **1.** Act of throwing, hurling, or flinging; a cast. **2.** A cast of dice; hence: a venture; risk. **3.** A light scarf or coverlet, as for draping an easel, etc.; also, *Colloq.* or *Trade Cant*, a woman's scarf, boa, or the like. **4.** Distance to which a missile is thrown. **5.** *Mech.* The extreme movement given to a reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, eccentric, or the like; travel; stroke; as, the *throw* of a switch. Also, length of stroke measured on a radius from the center of motion. **6.** *Geol.* The amount of vertical displacement produced by a fault. See **FAULT**, *Illustr.* — **throw'er**, *n.*

**throw'ster** (thrŏ'stŕ), *n.* One who throws silk.

**thrum** (thrŭm), *n.* **1.** *Weaving.* a One of the ends of weavers' warp threads. **b** The fringed row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free. **c** Any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes. **2.** Any loose yarn waste; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** In *pl.* *Naut.* Tufts, or short pieces, of rope yarn. — *v. t.*; **THRUMMED** (thrŭmd); **THRUMMING**. **1.** To furnish with, or make of, thrums; tuft; fringe. **2.** *Naut.* To insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn (a piece of canvas), thus making a rough surface which can be wrapped about rigging to prevent chafing.

**thrum**, *v. i. & t.* To play (a stringed instrument or on or as on a stringed instrument) rudely, monotonously, or listlessly. — *n.* A monotonous sound, as of thrumming.

**thrum'my** (-i), *a.* Shaggy; as, a *thrummy* cap.

**thrush** (thrŭsh), *n.* **1.** An ulcerous affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., generally confined to infants. **2.** A suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals.

**thrush**, *n.* [AS. *þrysce*.] Any of many small or medium-sized passerine birds (family *Turdidae*, esp. subfamily *Turdinæ*) typically plainly colored, but sometimes spotted below.

Among them are some of the best songsters, as the American robin (*Planesticus migratorius*), the song thrush (*Turdus musicus*), next to the nightingale the most popular of European song birds, the hermit thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*), wood thrush (*H. mustelina*), etc.



Wood Thrush.

**thrust** (thrŭst), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.*

**THRUST**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **THRUSTING**. [ME. *brusten*, *bristen*, *presten*, fr. *Scand.*] **1.** To push or drive with force; impel; shove. **2.** To stab; pierce; — usually used with *through*. — *Syn.* See **PUSH**. — *v. t.* **1.** To push; shove; also, to push in; force an entrance or passage. **2.** To make a thrust with or as with a pointed weapon.

— *n.* **1.** A violent push or drive; a stab. **2.** *Mech.* Force or pressure of one thing against another, as of an arch against an abutment.

**thrust'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, thrusts; *specif.*, a **thud** (thŭd), *n.* A dull, heavy sound; also, a blow producing such sound; as, a thump. — *v. t.*; **THUDDED**; **THUDDING**. To move or strike with a thud.

**thug** (thŭg), *n.* [Hind. *thag* a deceiver, robber.] **1.** [Often *cap.*] A member of a former religious fraternity of robbers and assassins in northern India. **2.** A ruffian; assassin.

**thug'gee** (thŭg'jŕ), *n.* [Hind. *thagŕ*] The act of a *thag*. See **THUG**. [Often *cap.*] The practice of secret or stealthy robbery and murder by thugs. [der.]

**thug'ger-y** (thŭg'jŕ-i), *n.* **1.** Thuggee. **2.** Ruffianism; murder.

**thuj'a** (thŭ'jŕ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θŭta* an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Thuja*) of evergreen pineaceous trees; esp., the common arbor vitae (*T. occidentalis*) which yields an oil (oil of *thuja*).

**Thu'le** (thŭ'lŕ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θούλη*, *Θάλη*.] The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients. Norway, Iceland, or Mainland (the largest of the Shetland Islands) may have been meant.

**thu'li-a** (thŭ'lŕ-i), *n.* [NL.] Oxide of thulium.

**thu'li-um** (-lŕ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See **TAULE**.] *Chem.* A rare metal resembling ytterbium. Symbol, *Tm*; at wt., 168.5.

**thumb** (thŭm), *n.* [AS. *þŭma*.] **1.** The first digit of the human hand, opposable to the other fingers; the pollex; also, the corresponding digit in animals. **2.** The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb. — *v. t.* To soil or wear with the thumb, as the leaves of a book.

**thumb'kin** (thŭm'kŭn), *n.* = **THUMBSCREW**, *n.* **2.**

**thumb'screw'** (thŭm'skrŭo'), *n.* **1.** A screw having the head flat-sided, milled, or the like, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger. **2.** An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw; thumbkin.

**Thum'mim** (thŭm'mŭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *thummim*.] See **URIM**.

**thump** (thŭmp), *n.* A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a blow or fall. — *v. t. & i.* To strike with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull or heavy sound; pound; of the heart, to beat heavily. — **thump'er**, *n.*

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**thun'der** (thün'dēr), *n.* [ME. *punder*, *pönder*, *poner*, AS. *þunor*.] **1.** The sound following a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. **2.** A discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Any noise likened to thunder. **4.** A startling or impressive utterance of threat, denunciation, censure, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce thunder; — often used impersonally. **2.** To give forth a sound likened to thunder; as, cannon *thundered*. **3.** To utter violent denunciation. — *v. t.* To emit or utter with a noise of or as of thunder; specif., to utter vehemently, as censure.

**thun'der-bolt'** (-bölt'), *n.* **1.** A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder. **2.** An imaginary mass formerly conceived of as the missile cast to earth in the lightning flash; hence, any of various mineral concretions, as belemnites, formerly considered to be so cast to earth. **3.** Something suggestive of thunder in being sudden and awful, destructive, or startling, as vehement censure.

**thun'der-clap'** (-kläp'), *n.* A clap or crash of thunder.

**thun'der-cloud'** (-klood'), *n.* A cloud charged with electricity and producing lightning and thunder.

**thun'der-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, thunders.

**thun'der-head'** (-hēd'), *n.* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, with shining edges, often seen before a thunderstorm.

**thun'der-ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Emitting thunder or a sound likened to thunder. **2.** Big; extraordinary. *Colloq. or Slang.*

**thun'der-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder. — **thun'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**thun'der-show'er**, -**squall**, -**storm**, etc., *n.* A shower, squall, etc., accompanied with lightning and thunder.

**thun'der-stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A thunderbolt; esp., a stone popularly supposed to be a thunderbolt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

**thun'der-strike'** (-strīk'), *v. t.* **1.** To strike as by lightning. **2.** To astonish, or strike dumb; — chiefly in *p. p.*

**thun'der-stroke'** (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke by or as by lightning, with the attendant thunder.

**thu'ri-ble** (thū'rī-b'l'), *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, fr. *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, fr. Gr. *thūs* sacrifice.] *Ecll.* A censor.

**thu'ri-fer** (-fēr), *n.* [L. *thurifer*; *thus* frankincense + *ferre* to bear.] *Ecll.* A person who carries a thurible, formerly always an acolyte, now often a layman.

**Thu-rin'gi-an** (thū-rin'jī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Thuringia or the Thuringians; specif., *Geol.*, designating the upper division of the European Permian. — *n.* A member of an ancient German tribe whose kingdom was overthrown by the Franks in the 6th century; also, one of the people of the part of Germany called Thuringia.

**Thurs'day** (thürz'dā), *n.* [AS. *þūres dæg*, fr. Scand. name *Thor* + AS. *dæg* day.] The fifth day of the week.

**thus** (thūs), *adv.* [AS. *þus*.] **1.** In this or that manner; on this wise. **2.** To this degree or extent; so far; so. **3.** Consequently; hence.

**thwack** (thwāk), *v. t.* To strike with something flat or heavy; whack. — *n.* A whack; bang. — **thwack'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**thwart** (thwōrt), *a.* [ME. *þwert*, *ad.*, Icel. *þvert*, neut. of *þvert* athwart.] **1.** Situated or placed across something else; transverse; oblique. **2.** Perverse; stubborn. *Archaic.* — *adv.* Athwart. — *n.* A rower's seat across a boat. — *v. t.* **1.** To reach or pass through or across. *Archaic.* **2.** To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; contravene; frustrate or defeat. — *Syn.* See FRUSTRATE. — **thwart'er**, *n.*

**thy** (thī), *pron. & a.* [ME. *thy*, *thi*, shortened fr. *thin*. See THINE.] Of or belonging to thee; — chiefly used attributively, and now in solemn style and in poetry. See THEE.

**Thy-es'te-an** (thī-ēs'tē-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Thyestes.

**Thyestean** banquet, a banquet at which human flesh is eaten. See ATREUS.

**Thy-es'tes** (thī-ēs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θυέστης*.] See ATREUS.

**thy'la-cine** (thī'lā-sīn; -sīn), *n.* [Gr. *θηλαία* a sack, pouch.] A carnivorous marsupial (*Thylacynus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, of dog-like appearance. It is destructive to sheep. Called also *Tasmanian wolf*.

**thyme** (tīm), *n.* [OF. *tym*, L. *thymum*, Gr. *θύμος*, *θύμος*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Thym*) of menthaceous plants; esp., the common garden species (*T. vulgaris*), with pungent, aromatic leaves, used in seasoning, or a wild creeping species (*T. serpyllum*). **2.** With a qualifying word, any of various other plants, as basil *thyme* (*Clinopodium acinos* or *C. nepeta*).

**thym'e-læ-a'ceous** (thīm'ē-lē-ā'shūs), *a.* [L. *thymelæa* a kind of plant, Gr. *θυμელαια*.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Thymelæaceæ*) of



Wild Thyme. a Flower.

chiefly Old World, tough-barked trees, shrubs, and herbs, including, among others, the mezereum and spurge laurel.

**thym'ic** (tīm'ik), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, thyme.

**thym'ic** (thī'm'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland.

**thym'ic acid**, an acid obtained from the thymus gland.

**thym'in** (thī'm'in), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, derived from the thymus gland, and from the spermatozoa of fishes.

**thym'ol** (tīm'ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*thyme* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub>OH, of aromatic odor and strong antiseptic properties, occurring in oil of thyme.

**thym'us** (thī'mūs), *n.* *or, more commonly, thy'mus gland or body.* [NL., fr. Gr. *θύμος*.] *Anat.* A ductless gland of uncertain function, present, at least in the young, in most vertebrates. In lambs and calves, it is one of the glands called *sweetbread*. In man, it lies in the upper part of the thorax and lower part of the throat, and disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult.

**thy'roid** (-roid), *a.* [Gr. *θυροειδής* shield-shaped.] *Lit.*, shield-shaped; — used only in anatomical terms; as: **thy'roid gland or body**, a large ductless gland below the pharynx; **thy'roid cartilage**, the chief cartilage of the larynx. — *n.* The thyroid gland, cartilage, or other part.

**thy'roid-ec-to-my** (thī'roid-ēk'tō-mī), *n.* *Surg.* Excision of the thyroid gland, an operation producing marked disturbance of bodily functions. [*thyroid gland*.]

**thy'roid-i'tis** (-ī'tis), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the thyreus (thürs), *n.* *Bot.* A thyrus.

**thyr'soid** (thür'soid) *a.* [Gr. *θυροειδής*; *θύρος* thy'r-soi'dal (thēr-soi'dāl)] thyrus + *είδος* form, shape.] *Bot.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrus.

**thyr'sus** (thür'sūs), *n.*; *pl.* -sī (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. *θύρος*.] **1.** A staff entwined with ivy and surmounted by a pine cone or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, satyrs, etc. **2. *Bot.* A form of mixed inflorescence in which the main axis is indeterminate, or racemose, and the secondary and later axes are determinate, or cymose. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illustr.***

**thys'a-nu'ran** (thī'sā-nū-rān; thī'sā-ā-), *a.* [Gr. *θύσανος* fringe + *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to an order (*Thysanura*) of wingless insects with bristlelike caudal appendages, consisting of the bristletails and the springtails, or, more narrowly, the bristletails. — **thys'a-nu'ran**, *n.* — **thys'a-nu'rous** (-rūs), *a.*

**thy-self'** (thī-sēlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *thou* or *thee*.

**tiao** (tyou), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese money of account equal to one thousand cash of account. It is equivalent to 460-500 cash coins, the standard value being 480.

**tī'ar** (tī-ār; tī-ār'), *n.* *Tiara. Poet.*

**tī-a'ra** (tī-ā-rā; tē-ā-rā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τίαρα*, *τίαρας*.] **1.** A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians. **2.** The Pope's triple crown. **3.** A crownlike head ornament; a frontlet or coronet.

**Ti-bet'an** (tī-bēt'ān; tīb'ēt-), *a.* Of or pert. to Tibet or the Tibetans. — **1.** A member of the native race of Tibet, which constitutes a distinct Mongolian type, modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples and in the east with Chinese. Practically all are believers in Lamaism. **2.** The Indo-Chinese language of the Tibetans.

**tīb'i-a** (tīb'i-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -iæ (-ē). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* **1.** The inner of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between knee and ankle. **2.** *Zoöl.* The fourth joint of the leg of an insect. **3. *Class. Antig.* A kind of flute or flageolet, originally made of the leg bone of an animal. — **tīb'i-al** (-āl), *a.***

**tic** (tik), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face; twitching.

**tī-cal'** (tī-kāl'; -kāl'; tē-kāl'), *n.* A fan-shaped silver coin and the monetary unit of Siam, worth 37 cents; also, a weight, equal to 233.3 grains.

**tic' dou'lou-reux'** (tik' dōs'lōs-rōs'; F. dōs'lōs'rā'), *n.*; *tic* a twitching + *douloureux* painful.] *Med.* Neuralgia in the face, sometimes associated with muscular spasms.

**tick** (tik), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *ticket*.] Credit; trust; also, a credit account; as, to buy on *tick*. *Colloq. or Slang.*

**tick**, *n.* [LL. *techa*, *teca*, fr. L. *theca* case, Gr. *θήκη*.] **1.** The case of a bed, mattress, etc., containing the filling. **2.** Ticking.

**tick**, *n.* **1.** Any of numerous arachnids (order *Acarida*) which attach themselves to man and animals and suck their blood. **2.** Any of certain degraded parasitic dipterous insects (chiefly family *Hippoboscidae*) as the bird ticks, sheep tick, and bat ticks.

**tick**, *v. i.* To make a small, repeated noise, esp. such as is caused by lightly tapping or striking, as a watch does. —

**äle**, senâte, câre, ârn, âccount, ârn, âsk, solâ; **ëve**, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; **ïce**, ìll; **ôid**, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cönnèct; **ûse**, ûnite, ârn, ûp, circûs, menû; **food**, fôot; **out**, oil; **chair**; **gö**; **sing**, ìnj; **thên**; **then**; **nature**, verdure (87);



A Thysanuran, much enlarged.



Tiara. 2.



**v. t.** To mark, note, or check, by a tick or ticks; score. — **n.** 1. A light, esp. repeated, sound of or as of tapping or striking; as, the *tick* of a clock. 2. Any small mark to direct attention to something or to serve as a check.

**tick'er, n.** One that ticks; specif., a telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off news on a "tape."

**tick'let** (-lēt; 24). [*F. etiquette*; of Teutonic origin.] 1. A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, serving as a notice, certificate, or token, esp. of a right, as of admission, of conveyance, of debt, etc. 2. *Politics*. A list of candidates, esp. of one party only, to be voted for. *U. S.*

**ticket of leave**, a permit given to a convict under imprisonment to go at large, and to labor for himself, subject to certain conditions. In the U. S. a similar license is usually called a *parole*. *British*.

— **v. t.** 1. To distinguish by or as by a ticket; to put a ticket or label on. 2. To furnish with a ticket; to book. *U. S.*

**tick'ling** (tik'ling), **n.** A strong closely woven linen or cotton fabric of which bedticks are made.

**tick'le** (tik'lē), **v. t.**; **TICK'LED** (-ld); **TICK'LING** (-ling). 1. To touch lightly so as to produce a peculiar thrilling sensation, commonly causing laughter and a kind of spasm. 2. To please; gratify; also, to amuse. 3. To touch or stir gently; also, to move, take, do, etc., by or as by light touches; to portray lightly. — **v. i.** To feel or to excite a sense of being tickled.

— **n.** Act of tickling; a light touch on a sensitive part.

— **a.** Insecure; ticklish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**tick'ter** (-tēr), **n.** 1. One who, or that which, ticks. 2. A book or set of sheets or cards kept to show the amounts due upon notes, etc., and the days of payment.

**tick'lish** (-lish), **a.** 1. Sensitive to tickling. 2. Insecure; unstable. 3. Requiring careful handling; nice; critical; as, *ticklish* business. — **tick'lish-ly, adv.** — **tick'lish-ness, n.**

**tick'seed'** (-sēd'), **n.** [3d *tick* + *seed*.] 1. Coreopsis. 2. Tick trefoil.

**tickseed sunflower.** Any large-rayed species of bur marigold (esp. *Bidens coronata* and *B. trichosperma*).

**tick'tack'** (tik'tāk'), **n.** 1. A ticking or beating noise, as of a clock or watch or the heart. 2. A device for making a tapping sound, as against a window in practical joking.

**tick'tack-too'**, **tick'tack-toe'** (tik'tāk-tōō' -tō'), **n.** 1. The prank or practice joke of using a ticktack. 2. A game played by two players who alternately put crosses and ciphers in compartments of a crosslike figure, the object being to get a row of three crosses or ciphers.

**tick trefoil.** Any of certain fabaceous plants (genus *Meibomia*) whose trifoliate leaves and jointed pods have hooked hairs by which they adhere to objects.

**tid'al** (tid'əl), **a.** 1. Pert. to, caused by, or having tides. 2. Dependent upon the state of the tide.

**tidal wave.** A Popularly, the great sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake; also, a great rise of water along shore due to exceptionally strong winds. **b** Fig., an overwhelming impulse, burst of feeling, or the like.

**tid'bit'** (tid'bit'), **n.** Variant of **TITBIT**.

**tide** (tid), **n.** [*AS. tīd* time.] 1. Time; season. *Now Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng., etc. in names of ecclesiastical seasons or festivals.* 2. Fit or opportune time; opportunity. *Archaic.* 3. The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean and bodies of water connected with the ocean, occurring twice in each lunar day

(24 h. 51 m.), and occasioned by the attraction of the sun and moon. When the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition the tide (spring tide) is unusually high; when the moon is at first or third quarter the high tide (neap tide) is smaller than usual. 4. A stream; current; flood; as, a *tide* of blood. 5. Tendency or direction of causes, influences or events; as, the *tide* of feeling.

— **v. t.**; **TID'ED** (tid'ēd; 24); **TID'ING** (tid'ing). 1. To cause to flow with the tide. 2. To carry or help along as by with a tide; — now only in *to tide over*; as, this will *tide* him over his difficulties. — **v. i.** 1. To befall; betide. *Archaic.* 2. *Naut.* To drift with the tide; esp., to work into or out of a harbor, etc., with the aid of the tide.

**tide'wait'er** (tid'wāt'ēr), **n.** A customs officer who boards vessels and watches the landing of goods. *Hist. in U. S.*

**tide'wa'ter** (-wō'tēr), **n.** Water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard.

**tide'way'** (tid'wā'), **n.** A channel in which the tide sets.

**ti'di-ly** (ti'di-lī), **adv.** In a tidy manner.

**ti'di-ness, n.** Quality or state of being tidy.

**ti'ding** (ti'ding), **n.** A piece of news; a message; — now only in *pl.*: news; intelligence. — **Syn.** See **NEWS**.

**ti'dy** (ti'dī), **a.**; **-DI-ER** (-dī-ēr); **-DI-EST**. [*From tide* time, season.] 1. Arranged in good order; orderly; neat. 2. Considerable in size, amount, etc. *Dial. & Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **NEAT**. — **v. t. & i.**; **-DIED** (ti'dīd); **-DY-ING**. To make tidy. — **n.**; **pl.** **-DIES** (-dīz). A partial covering, often of tanning or the like, to protect the back of a chair, etc.

**tie** (tī), **v. t.**; **pret. & p. p.** **TIED** (tīd); **v. pr. & vb. n.** **TYING** (ti'ing). [*AS. tīgan, tīegan, fr. tīag, tēah, a rope.*] 1. To fasten by drawing a band, cord, lace, or the like, through or around and knotting it; as, to *tie* up a bundle. 2. To form a knot in; knot; fasten by or as by knotting. 3. To form (a knot); interlace; knit. 4. To unite or join firmly; connect; *Colloq.*, to marry. 5. To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; oblige; restrict. 6. *Music*. To unite, as notes, by a tie. 7. To make or have an equal score with, in a contest. — **v. i.** To make a tie; specif.: a To make a bond or connection. b To make an equal score.

— **n.**; **pl.** **TIES** (tīz). 1. A knot; a fastening. 2. A knot of ribbon, hair, or the like, used as a fastening or ornament. 3. Short for **NECKTIE**. 4. A bond; an obligation, moral or legal. 5. A beam, post, or rod to hold parts together. Cf. **STRUT**. 6. *Railroads*. Any of the transverse supports to which the rails are fastened; a sleeper. 7. *Music*. A curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, to denote a single tone of the time value of the two. 8. An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in a contest. 9. In *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings. *Cant.* [tie.]

**tie'beam'** (tī'bēm'), **n.**, or **tie beam**. A beam acting as a **tie'mann-ite** (tī'mān-īt), **n.** [After W. Tiemann, a German who discovered it.] *Min.* A compound of mercury and selenium, HgSe, occurring in dark masses of metallic luster.

**ti'er** (tī'ēr), **n.** 1. One who, or that which, ties. 2. A child's apron covering the upper part of the body.

**tier** (tēr), **n.** [*OF. & F. tīre*, prop., a pull, fr. *tirer* to draw, pull.] A row or rank; esp., one of two or more rows placed one above another; as, a *tier* of seats. — **v. t. & i.** To place, arrange, or to be arranged, in tiers, or layers.

**tierce** (tērs), **n.** [*F. tiers* a third part, *L. tertius* the third.]

1. A third. *Obs. or Rare.* 2. *Ecol.* The third of the canonical hours, or nine A. M.; also, the service appointed for that hour. 3. A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hoghead; hence, a liquid measure, formerly legal at 42 wine gallons, or one third of a pipe. 4. A set of three. 5. A position in fencing. || **tiers' é'tat'** (tyā'r' zā'tā'), **n.** [*F.*] The third estate, or commonalty, in France; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy. *Obs. or Hist.*

**tie'-up'**, **n.** A suspension of traffic or business, as by a strike of employees, a breakdown of machinery, etc. *U. S.*

**tiff** (tif), **n.** A fit of anger or peevishness; a pet; usually, a petty quarrel. — **v. i.** To be in a tiff, or pet; to quarrel slightly or pettishly.

**tiff, n.** [*Orig.*, a sniff, sniffing.] A small draft of liquor. — **v. t. & i.** To drink; quaff. *Both Colloq. or Slang.*

**tif'fa-ny** (tif'fā-nī), **n.**; **pl.** **-NIES** (-nīz). A kind of very thin muslin gauze or, *Obs.*, silk gauze.

**tif'fin** (-in), **n.** [*Prop., tiffing* a drinking.] Luncheon, esp. at midday. — **v. i.** To take tiffin; lunch.

**ti'ger** (tī'gēr), **n.** [*F. tigre, L. tigris, Gr. rtypos.*] 1. A large Asiatic carnivore (*Felis tigris*) of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black. 2. A liveried groom, esp. a boy. 3. An additional cheer or yell at the end of a round of cheering. *Colloq.* [variegated coloration.]

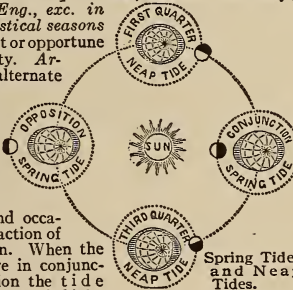
**tiger cat.** Any of certain wild cats of moderate size and **tiger-eye'**, **n.** A chatoyant stone, usually yellow brown, used for ornament. A blue variety is called *hawk's-eye*.

**ti'ger-ish, a.** Of or like a tiger; esp., fierce; bloodthirsty.

**tiger lily.** A lily (*Lilium tigrinum*), native to China, having nodding orange-colored flowers spotted with black; also, any of various lilies having similar spotted flowers.



Lunge and Parry in Tierce.



Spring Tides and Neap Tides.



Tiger. 50

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.







structure, rhythm, and tempo. **12. Drama.** The unity of time. See **UNITY**. **13. Time** given to work. *Colloq.* at times, at intervals of duration; now and then. — **in time** a In good or due season; sufficiently early. **b** In the course of time; eventually. — **t. enough,** in season; early enough. — **t. immemorial.** *Eng. Law.* a time antedating (legal) history, and beyond the legal recognition of past events or facts as affecting rights, in 1276 fixed by statute as the beginning of the reign of Richard I. (1189); hence, time beyond memory or record. — **t. measure,** measurement of time; esp. the common system of measurement in which 60 seconds = 1 minute, 60 minutes = 1 hour, 24 hours = 1 day, 7 days = 1 week, 30 days (commonly) = 1 calendar month, 365 days or 12 calendar months = 1 year (see **LEAP YEAR**), 100 years = 1 century. — **t. out of mind.** = **TIME IMMÉMORIAL**.

— **v. t.**; **TIMED** (tímd); **TIM'ING** (tím'íng). **1.** To bring, begin, perform, or the like, at a particular season or time. **2.** To regulate as to time; as, to time one's stroke (in rowing). **3.** To ascertain or record the time of. **4.** To measure, as in music. — **v. i.** To keep or beat time; move in time. **time'hon'ored, or hon'ored,** a. Honored, or worthy of honor, because of age; as, a *time-honored* custom. **time'keeper** (tím'kép'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, keeps, marks, measures, regulates, or determines, the time. **time'less,** a. **1.** Unseasonable; premature. *Archaic. **2.** Interminable. **3.** Of no particular time or date.*

**time'ly** (tím'lí), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lí-ér); **-LI-EST.** **1.** Seasonable; opportune. **2.** Early. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See **OPPORTUNE**. — **adv.** **1.** Early; soon. *Archaic. **2.** In good season or time; opportunely. — **time'li-ness** (-lí-nés), *n.* [*Scot.*] **time'ous** (tím'ús), *a.* Timely; seasonable. *Obs. or R., exc.* **time'piece'** (tím'pés'), *n.* A device to measure, or show the progress of, time; a chronometer. **time'pleas'er** (-pléz'ér), *n.* A timeserver.*

**tim'er** (tím'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, times; a time-keeper; as: **a** A stop watch for timing races, etc. **b** *Internal-Combustion Engines.* In electric ignition, an adjustable device for automatically timing the spark. **time'serv'er** (-súr'ver), *n.* One who practices timeserving. **time'serv'ing,** *a.* Obscurely complying with the spirit of the times, or with the humors of those in power; temporizing. — **time'serv'ing,** *n.*

**time'ta'ble,** *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, things are to take place. **tim'id** (tím'id), *a.* [*L. timídus, fr. timere* to fear.] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; timorous; shy. — **Syn.** Fearful, cowardly, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, shrinking, retiring. See **AFRAID**. — **tim'id-ly, adv.** — **tim'id-ness,** [*timorousness.*]

**ti-mid'i-ty** (tí-mid'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being timid; **ti-moc'ra-cy** (tí-mók'rá-sí), *n.*; **pl. -CRES** (-síz). [*Gr. τιμοκρατία* honor, worth, valuation (*fr. τίω* to honor) + κράτειν to govern.] *Politi. Sci.* **a** As defined by Plato, a state (as Sparta) in which love of honor or glory is the ruling principle. **b** As defined by Aristotle, a state in which honors are distributed according to a rating of property. — **ti-mo-cra'tic** (tí-mók'krá'tík), *a.*

**tim'or-ous** (tím'ér-ús), *a.* [*L. timorosus, fr. L. timor* fear.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, timidity. — **Syn.** See **AFRAID**. — **tim'or-ous-ly, adv.** — **tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

**Tim'o-thy** (tím'é-thí), *n. Bib.* **a** A convert and colleague of St. Paul. **b** Either of the two Epistles to Timothy. **tim'o-thy, n.** Also **timothy grass.** [After Timothy Hanson, who carried the seed from New England to Maryland about 1720.] A grass (*Phleum pratense*) with long cylindrical spikes, grown for hay.

**tin** (tín), *n.* [*AS. tin.*] **1.** A soft, lustrous white, crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. Symbol, *S<sub>n</sub>* (*Lat. stannum*); at wt., 119.0; sp. gr., 7.28. **2.** Tin plate. **3.** Money. *Slang. **4.** A box, can, pan, or other vessel of tin plate; specif., *Chiefly Brit.*, a can or the like for preserving foodstuffs.*

— **v. t.**; **TINNED** (tínd); **TIN'NING.** **1.** To cover with tin or tin plate. **2.** To pack in tins; can. *Chiefly Brit.* **tin'a-mou** (tín'á-móó), *n.* [*F, fr. South Amer. Indian.*] Any of numerous, chiefly South American, birds, constituting a family (*Tinamidae*), and resembling gallinaceous birds in habits. In many localities they are called *partridges*, and are much hunted.

**tin'cal** (tín'kál); **-kól,** *n.* [*Malay tingkal.*] Crude native borax formerly imported from Tibet. **tinct** (tínkt), *a.* [*L. tinctus, p. p. of tingere* to tinge.] Tinged; also, flavored. *Archaic.* — **n.** **1.** Color; tint. *Archaic.*

**2.** Tincture; essence; in *Alchemy*, the elixir for changing metals into gold. *Obs.* — **v. t.** To color or tinge; tint; imbue. *Archaic.*

**tinc-to'ri-al** (tínk-tó'rí-ál); **57,** *a.* [*L. tinctorius, fr. tinctor* a dyer, *tingere, tinctum*, to dye.] Of or relating to color or colors or dyeing; imparting a color.

**tinc'ture** (tínk'túr), *n.* [*L. tinctura* a dyeing, *fr. tingere.* See **TINGE**.] **1.** Imbuing or impregnating color; tint. **2. Her.** Any metal, color, or fur used in armorial bearings. **3.** The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent. **4. Pharm.** A solution of a medicinal substance in alcohol, usually diluted. **5.** A slight quality added to anything; tinge; smack.

— **v. t.**; **-TURED** (túrd); **-TUR-ING** (-túr-íng). **1.** To tinge. **2.** To imbue or impregnate with.

**tin'dér** (tín'dér), *n.* [*AS. tyndér, tyndre.*] Something very inflammable, esp. for kindling fire from a spark.

**tinder box.** **1.** A metal box for tinder, usually with a flint and steel for producing a spark. **2.** Something suggesting a tinder box (sense 1), as an old wooden building. *Colloq.*

**time** (tín), *n.* [*AS. tind.*] A tooth or spike, as of a fork; prong, as of an antler.

**tin'e-a** (tín'é-á), *n.* [*L. worm, moth.*] *Med.* Any of various skin diseases; esp., ringworm.

**tin foil.** Tin in thin sheet form.

**ting** (tíng), *n.* [*Imitative.*] A sharp sound, as of a bell. — **v. t. & i.** To sound or ring sharply, as a bell; tinkle.

**tinge** (tínj), *v. t.*; **TINGED** (tínd); **TINGE'ING** or **TING'ING** (tín'íng). [*L. tingere, tinctum*, to dye, stain, wet.] To imbue slightly with a color; tint; hence, to imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign. — **Syn.** Color, dye, stain. — **n.** A degree, usually slight, of some color, and hence of some taste, or of something foreign infused into, or added to, something; tincture; color; hue; shade; flavor; touch. — **Syn.** See **COLOR**.

**ting'le** (tín'gl), *v. i.*; **-GLED** (-gl'd); **-GLING** (-gl'íng). [*Freq. of ting.*] To feel or cause a kind of thrilling, stinging, or pricking sensation, as from cold, a shrill sound, etc. — **n.** A tingling sensation. — **ting'ler** (-gl'ér), *n. Colloq.*

**tink** (tínk), *v. i.* To tinkle. — **n.** A sharp clinking sound.

**tink'er** (-ér), *n.* **1.** A mender of kettles, pans, etc., esp. an itinerant one. **2.** A person skilled in various kinds of small mechanical work. **3.** A botcher; bungler. **4.** Act of tinkering. **5.** Any of various fishes, as a small or young mackerel, a silversides, etc. — **v. t. i.** To mend, esp. metal wares. **2.** To mend unskillfully or temporarily. — **v. i. 1.** To act as a tinker. **2.** To work at anything, esp. in the way of repairing, in a bungling, often meddling, manner.

**tin'kle** (tín'kl), *v. i.*; **-KLED** (-k'ld); **-KLING** (-kl'íng). [*Freq. of tink.*] To make or emit small, quick, sharp, metallic sounds; clink. — **v. t. i.** To cause to tinkle. **2.** To affect or effect by tinkling. — **n.** A tinkling sound.

**tin'man** (tín'mán), *n.* A maker of, or worker in or on, tin plate; also, a dealer in tinware.

**tin'ner** (-ér), *n.* **1.** A tin miner. **2.** A tinman; tinsmith. **tin-ní'tus** (tí-ní'tús), *n.* [*L. fr. tinñire* to jingle.] *Med.* A ringing, whistling, or other sensation of noise which is purely subjective.

**tin'ny** (tín'í), *a.*; **TIN'NI-ER** (-í-ér); **TIN'NI-EST.** Pertaining to, containing, or like tin.

**tin plate.** Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin. **tin'sel** (tín'sél), *n.* [*F. étincelle* a spark, *L. scintilla.*]

**1.** A shining metallic or metal-coated material used in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., to produce a glittering appearance at small expense. **2.** Something shining and gaudy; hence, showy pretense. **3.** A dress material shot or covered with tinsel (sense 1); also, a gauze-like cloth interwoven with gold or silver.

— **a.** Composed of or like tinsel; gaudy; specious. — **v. t.**; **-SELED** (-sél'd) or **-SELLED**; **-SEL-ING** or **-SEL-LING.** To adorn with tinsel; make gaudy.

**tin'smith'** (-smí'th'), *n.* A worker in tin or tin plate.

**tin spirit.** *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions of tin compounds used as mordants.

**tin'stone'** (tín'stón'), *n.* The mineral cassiterite.

**tint** (tínt), *n.* [*For older tint, fr. L. tinctus, p. p. of tingere* to dye.] A slight coloring; specif., **a** Any pale tinge. **b** A light variety of a color, that is, one containing white; — *contr.* with *shade*. Loosely, hue; shade. *c* *Engraving.* A shaded effect. *d* *Printing.* A light-colored surface serving as a background. — **Syn.** See **COLOR**.

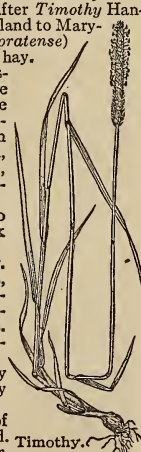
— **v. t.** To give a tint to; tinge. — **tint'er** (tín'tér), *n.* **tin'tin-nab'u-lar** (tín'tí-náb'ú-lár) *a.* [*L. tintinnabulum* tin'tin-nab'u-la-ry (-náb'ú-lá-rí) ], a little bell, *fr. tintinnare* to ring, to jingle, *timñre* to jingle.] Of or pert. to bells or their sounds; making the sound of a bell.

**tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion** (tín'tí-náb'ú-lá'shún), *n.* [*From L. tintinnabulum* a little bell.] The ringing of bells.

**tin'tin-nab'u-lous** (-náb'ú-lús), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to, the ringing of bells.

**tin'type'** (tín'típ'), *n.* *Photoq.* A ferrotype. **tin'ware'** (tín'wár'), *n.* Articles made of tin plate.

**k** = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



Timothy.



**ti'ny** (tí'ní), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ní-ēr); -NI-EST. [From ME. *tine*.] Very small or diminutive; minute; wee.

**-tion** (-shún). [L. *-tio, -tionis*.] A suffix denoting: *State; action; result of an act*. See **-ATION**.

**tip** (típ), *n.* **1.** The point, extremity, or top part of something. **2.** An end piece or part, as a cap, nozzle, or ferrule. **3.** A piece of stiffened lining pasted on the inside of a hat crown. — *v. l.*; **TIPPED** (típt) or *Rare*, **TIPT**; **TIP'PING**. To form or place a tip upon; cover the tip, or end, of.

**tip, v. l. 1.** To strike lightly; tap. **2.** To make incline; slant; tilt; cant. **3.** To impart or communicate (to); give lightly or casually (to); — used with *to* or the indirect object; as, I *tipped* him a dollar; we *tipped* him a hint to stay. **Slang. 4.** To give a tip, hint, or "pointer," to. **Colloq. 5.** To give a tip, or fee, to. **Colloq. — v. i. 1.** To fall on, or incline to, one side; tilt. **2.** To give a tip, or fee. — *n.* **1.** A light touch or blow; tap. **2.** Secret information, esp. as to the chances of a future event, as a race or the future price of a security. **Colloq. 3.** A gift or fee, esp. to a servant; a gratuity.

**tip cart.** A cart with a body that can be tilted, for emptying.

**tip'cat'** (-kát'), *n.* A game in which a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, called a *cat*, is tipped, or struck lightly, with a stick or ball, so as to fly into the air and while there is struck by the same player so as to drive it as far as possible; also, sometimes, the "cat."

**tip'pet** (típ'pét; 24), *n.* [AS. *típpel*.] **1.** A long hanging part or adjunct of the dress, as on a sleeve, cape, or hood. **2.** A scarf, muffler, or scarflike garment, to cover the neck, or neck and shoulders. **3. Ch. of Eng.** A black cape worn on the surplice by ministers not university graduates.

**tip'ple** (típ'pl), *v. i.* **1.** To indulge in intoxicating drinks habitually and often, in small quantities. — *v. l. 1.* To drink, as liquor, frequently or by sips, esp. too often. **2.** To affect by tipping. — *n.* Liquor; drink.

**tip'pler** (-p̄r), *n.* One who tips; one who habitually indulges in the frequent use of intoxicating liquors.

**tip'staff'** (-stáf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stávz'; -stávz') or -STAFFS (-stáfs'). An officer who bears a metal-tipped staff as a badge of office; specif., a sheriff's officer; a constable.

**tip'ster** (típ'stēr), *n.* One who gives or sells tips (see 2d tip, *n.*, sense 2), as for gambling on horse races. **Colloq.**

**tip'sy** (-sī), *a.*; -SI-ER (-sī-ēr); -SI-EST. Rendered unsteady or foolish by liquor, but not absolutely drunk; somewhat intoxicated. — **tip'si-ly**, *adv.* — **tip'si-ness**, *n.*

**tip'toe'** (típ'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz'). The tip, or end, of a toe; also, the ends of the toes collectively. — *a.* **1.** Being on tiptoe; exalted. **2.** Cautious; stealthy. — *adv.* Expectantly; eagerly. — *v. i.* To go on tiptoe.

**tip'top'** (-tōp'), *n.* [*tip* end + *top*.] The very top; highest degree; the best; acme. — (típ'tōp'), *a.* Most excellent; first-rate. **Colloq.**

**ti-rade'** (tí-rád'; tí'rād), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata*, prop., a pulling.] A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. one that is intemperate and harshly censorious.

|| **ti'rail'leur'** (tí-ráil'yūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *traillier* to skirmish, wrest, fr. *tirer* to draw, fire.] *Mil.* In the French army, an infantry skirmisher; sharpshooter. [cannon. *Obs.*]

**tire** (tír), *n.* [F. *tir* or It. *tiro*.] A discharge or volley (of fire) (tír), *n.* [For *attire*.] **1.** Attire; also, a headdress. **Archaic. 2.** [Commonly spelt *tyre* in British usage.] A hoop or band forming the tread of a wheel of a vehicle. — *v. l.*; **TIRED** (tírd); **TIR'ING** (tír'ing). **1.** To attire. *Obs.* or *Archaic. 2. To furnish with a tire or tires.*

**tire, v. l. & i.** [F. *tirer* to draw or pull.] *Obs. 1.* To seize, pull, or tear. **2.** To be intent (upon); gloat (over).

**tire, v. i.** [AS. *teorian*.] To become weary. — *v. l.* To decrease or wear out the strength, patience, or interest of.

**Syn.** *Tire*, fatigue, exhaust, jade, fag. *Tire* is the general and ordinary word; *fatigue* is stronger, and implies great lassitude or weariness; to *exhaust* is to fatigue utterly. To *jade* is to wear out; it often implies dullness or satiety; *fag* is more familiar.

— *n.* Tiredness; fatigue; weariness. **Colloq.**

**tired** (tírd), *a.* Weary. — **tíred'ly**, *adv.* — **tíred'ness**, *n.*

**tire'less** (tír'lēs), *a.* Untiring; unwearied.

**Ti-re'si-as** (tí-rē'shí-ás; sí-ás), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τειρεσιᾶς*.] *Gr. Myth.* A blind Theban soothsayer to whom Athena gave knowledge of future events and of birds' language.

**tire'some** (tír'sŏm), *a.* Wearisome; tedious. — **Syn.** See **IRKSOME**. — **tíre'some-ly**, *adv.* — **tíre'some-ness**, *n.*

**tire'wom'an** (tír'wŏm'án), *n.* A lady's maid. **Archaic.**

**tir'ing-room'** (tír'ing-ŕm), *n.* [For *attiring room*.] A dressing room, esp. one in a theater. **Archaic.**

|| **ti'sane'** (tí-zán'), *n.* [F.] *Pharm. & Med.* A decoction; *ptisan*; — used in French names.

**Tish'ri** (tísh'rē), *n.* [Heb. *tíshrī*.] See **JEWISH CALENDAR**.

**Ti-siph'o-ne** (tí-síf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τισιφώνης* avenger of murder.] See **ERINYS**.

**tis'sue** (tísh'ŭ), *n.* [F. *tissu*, fr. *tissu*, p. p. of *tistre*, *títre*, to weave, L. *texere*.] **1.** A woven fabric. **2.** A fine transparent silk stuff; any light gauzy fabric. **3. Biol.** An aggregate, *scénate*, *cáre*, *ám*, *áccount*, *árm*, *ásk*, *sofá*; *éve*, *évent* *énd*, *reçént*, *máking*; *íce*, *íll*; *óid*, *óbeý*, *órb*, *ódd*, *ódf*, *óconnect*; *úse*, *únite*, *úrn*, *úp*, *círcúš*, *menú*; *foóð*, *foót*; *out*, *oil*;

gate of cells, with their intercellular substance, forming one of the structural materials of a plant or animal. **4. Fig.** Web; texture; a complicated or connected series; as, a *tissue* of lies or misfortunes. **5. Tissue paper.** — *v. l.*; **TIS'SUED** (-ŭd); **TIS'SU-ING** (-ŭ-ing). To form tissue of; interweave.

**tissue paper.** A very thin gauzelike paper.

**tit** (tít), *n.* A titmouse; also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other small birds. [*Dial.*]

**tit, n.** [AS.] A teat; teatlike projection; nipple. [*Chiefly*]

**tit, n. Obs., Dial. or Slang. 1.** A small or poor horse; jade. **2.** A very small person or thing; chit; bit.

**tit, n.** A blow; — used only in: *tit for tat* [prob. for *tít for tap*], blow for blow; retaliation.

**Ti'tan** (tí'tán), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τίτάν*.] **1. Gr. Myth.** One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gæa, including Cronus, Atlas, Epimetheus, Prometheus, Oceanus, Tethys, etc. In their war with the Olympian gods, the Titan dynasty was overthrown. **2.** The sun personified; — from Helios, the sun god, called *Titan* as being the son of the Titan Hyperion. — *a.* **Titanic.** — **Ti'tan-ess**, *n. fem.*

**ti'tan-ate** (-át), *n. Chem.* A salt of titanic acid. [*Titanic*.]

**Ti'tan-esque'** (tí'tán-ěsk'), *a.* Characteristic of the Titans; — **ti'ta-ní-á** (tí-tá-ní-á; -tá-ní-á), *n. Medieval Myth.* The wife of Oberon and queen of the fairies.

**Ti-tan'ic** (tí-tán'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Titans; hence [*Often l. c.*]: enormous; superhuman. **ti-tan'ic, a. Chem. & Min. Of,** pert. to, or containing titanium, esp. in its higher valence. Cf. **TITANOUS**.

**titanic acid, Chem.,** any of various feeble acids derived from titanic oxide. — *t. oxide*, titanium dioxide, TiO<sub>2</sub>.

**ti'tan-if'er-ous** (tí'tán-if'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Containing or affording titanium.

**ti'tan-ite** (tí'tán-ít), *n. Min.* A mineral, essentially a calcium silicate and titanate, CaTiSiO<sub>6</sub>, occurring as a constituent of igneous rocks. — **ti'tan-it'ic** (-ít'ík), *a.*

**ti-ta-ni-um** (tí-tá-ní-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See **TITAN**.] *Chem.* A metal found only in combined form, as in rutile, titanite, etc., and isolated as a refractory iron-gray crystalline powder. Symbol, *Ti*; at. wt., 48.1; sp. gr. of 3.55.

**ti'tan-ous** (tí'tán-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Pert. to or containing titanium in its lower valence. Cf. **TITANIC**.

**ti't-bit'** (tí't'bit'), *n.* [*tít* something small + *bit*.] A delicate and tender piece of anything eatable; choice morsel.

**tite** (tít), *adv.* Also **tyt**, **tyte**, **tight**, etc. Quickly; soon. *Obs. or Dial., exc., Colloq. U. S., in to run, come, etc., as tite* (or, usually, *tight*) as one can. — **tite'ly**, *adv. Obs.*

**tith'a-ble** (títh'á-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of tithes.

**tithe** (tít), *n.* [AS. *tíōða*, *tíōgōða*, tenth.] **1.** A tenth; small part. **2.** A tenth or small part of some specific thing paid as a voluntary contribution, a tax, etc.; esp., as in British usage, a tenth part of the yearly increase from land, stock, etc., devoted to religious or charitable uses; hence, any small rateable tax or levy. — *v. l.*; **TITHED** (tít'hd); **TITH'ING** (tít'h'ing). **1.** To pay tithes on; give a tithe of. **2.** To levy a tenth part on; tax to the amount of a tenth. [*tit*.]

**tith'er pig.** A pig paid as a tithe, often the poorest in the flock.

**tith'er** (tít'h'ēr), *n.* A person who collects tithes.

**tith'ing** (tít'h'ing), *n.* **1.** A levying or taking tithes; also, a tithe. **2. Eng. Law.** A small administrative division, consisting of ten householders or of the tenth part of a hundred. Cf. **FRANKPLEGE**.

**Ti-tho'nus** (tí-thŏ'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τίθωνός*.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Laomedon, king of Troy, and favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally gaged by Eos into a grasshopper.

**ti-ti'** (tí-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* **TITIS** (-tēz'). [South American Indian name.] Any of various small South American monkeys (genus *Callithecus*).

**ti'ti** (tí-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* **TITIS** (-tēz). **1.** A tree (*Cliftonia monophylla*) of the southern United States, having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers. **2.** Any of a genus (*Cyrilla*) of related trees, often disting. as *white titi*.

**ti'ti-late** (tí'ti-lát), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lát'éd); -LAT'ING. [L. *titillatus*, p. p. of *titillare*.] To tickle; hence, to excite pleasantly.

**ti'ti-la'tion** (-lá'shŭn), *n.* [L. *titillatio*.] **1.** Act of titillating, or state or sensation of being titillated. **2.** Any passing sensation, esp. one that is pleasurable.

**ti'ti-vate**, **ti'ti-vate'** (tí'ti-vát'), *v. t. & i.*; -VAT'ED (-vát'éd); -VAT'ING. To dress or smarten up; spruce. — **ti'ti-va'tion**, **ti'ti-va'tion** (-vát'shŭn), *n. Both Colloq.*

**ti't-lark'** (-lárk'), *n.* [1st or 3d *tit* + *lark*.] A pipit.

**ti'tle** (tí'tl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token.] **1.** Any inscription put over, upon, or under anything to distinguish or explain it. *Obs. or Rare. 2. The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, poem, chapter, legal document, statute, etc.; heading. **3.** A division of an instrument or book, usually one larger than a *section* or *article*, as of a statute or*



law book. **4.** A descriptive name; epithet. **5.** A personal appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence, as for rank or office. **6.** A claim or right; as, he has no *title* to our esteem. **7. Law.** a The union of all the elements which constitute ownership. b That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession. c The instrument which is evidence of a right. **8. Eccl.** a R. C. Ch. A parish church, esp. in Rome. b A sphere of work or source of income or maintenance, required by a bishop of a candidate for ordination. — **Syn.** See NAME. — **v. i.**; **TITLED** (tī'tl'd); **TITLING** (-tl'ng). To call by a title; name; entitle.

**titled** (tī'tl'd), *a.* Having a title, esp. of nobility; noble.

**tit'-page'**, *n.* The page of a book containing the title.

**titmouse'** (tī't'mous'), *n., pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [ME. *tite-mose*, *tite-mase*; *tīt* small thing or a small bird + AS. *māse* a kind of small bird.] **1.** Any of numerous small oscine birds (*Parus* and allied genera) allied to the nuthatches but longer tailed. **2.** [In full, *bearded titmouse*.] See REEDLING.



Blue Titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

**titrate** (tī'trāt; tī't'rāt), *v. t.*; **-TRATED** (tī'trāt-ēd; tī't'rāt-ēd); **-TRATING** (tī'trāt-īng; tī't'rāt-īng). [F. *titrer*, fr. *titre* standard, *titl.*] **Chem.** To subject to titration. — **v. i.** **Chem.** To practice titration.

**titration'** (tī-trā'shūn; tī-), *n.* **Chem.** A process of analysis by adding standard solutions to substances till a certain definite effect, usually a change of color, is observed.

**tit'ter** (tī't'ēr), *v. i.* To laugh with restraint, or without much noise, as in affectation or embarrassment; giggle; snicker. — *n.* A restrained laugh; giggle. — **tit'ter-er**, *n.*

**tit'tle** (tī't'l), *n.* [L. *titulus* superscription, label, title.] **1.** A diacritical mark over a letter or word. Cf. **TILDE**. **2.** A particle; minute part; jot.

**tit'tle-tat'tle**, *n.* **1.** Idle, trifling talk; esp., gossip. **2.** One who tit'tle-tattles. **Rare.** — *v. i.* To talk idly; gossip.

**tit'tup** (tī't'ūp), *v. t.* To behave or move in a lively or restless manner; caper; prance; frisk. — *n.* Act of tittipping.

**tit'tup-y** (tī), *a.* Given to tittipping; lively; prancing.

**tit'u-ba'tion** (tī't'ū-bā'shūn), *n.* [L. *titubatio*.] Act of stumbling, tottering, or reeling; specif. *Med.*, a peculiar staggering gait noted in spinal and cerebral disturbances.

**tit'u-lar** (tī't'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *titulus* title.] **1.** Pertaining to or having a title; relating to, or arising from, a title; as, *titular* honor. **2.** Existing in title or name only; nominal; as, a *titular* prince. **3. Eccl.** a Confering a title. b Designating a title, or parish church at Rome. c Pert. to, or taking the name of, a title, or parish church at Rome; as, a cardinal *titular*.

— *n.* **1.** A person holding a title of office, esp. without obligation to perform its duties. **2. Eccl.** An incumbent of a title. See **TITLE**, 8 a. — **tit'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**tit'u-la-ry** (lā-rī), *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; titular. **2.** Pert. to a title. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A titular.

**Ti'tus** (tī't'ūs), *n.* [L. *Titus* or Gr. *Tiros*.] *Bib.* The Epistle to Titus, in the New Testament.

**Tlin'kit** (tlīn'kīt), *n. pl.* The Indians of a seafaring group of tribes of southern Alaska. They were formerly the foremost traders of the northwest.

**tine'sis** (tī'mē'sis; mē'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τρίψω* a cutting.] *Gram.* Separation of parts of a compound word by one or more words, as in *what place soever*, for *whatsoever* place.

**to** (tō; *unemphatic*, tō), *prep.* [AS. *tō*.] Primarily to denotes the relation of approach and arrival, making its governed word denote the terminus; hence: **1.** To indicates that toward which there is movement, tendency, or position, with or without arrival; — opposed to *from*; as, from East to West. **2.** To indicates anything regarded as a terminal point or limit in reference to continuance, action, etc.; as, he went to law about it. **3.** To connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and intransitive or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action or application; as, to take a dislike to tobacco; keep it to yourself. **4.** To is used with, or as the sign of, the infinitive mood; as, good to eat. **5.** Hence, to may denote or imply: a Effect; consequence; as, he engaged in a war to his cost. b Opposition; antithesis; as, hand to hand. c Accord; adaptation; as, an occupation to his taste. d Comparison or relation; as, he was a prince to you. e Addition; union; as, he had cream to his tea. f Appurtenance; belonging; as, a kite with a tail to it. g Accompaniment; as, she sang to his guitar. h Character; condition of being. *Archaic*.

— *adv.* **1.** Forward; on; — sometimes as a command. **2.** To the matter or business in hand. **3.** To or at the normal position; also, to a certain position, esp. in the nautical expressions *heave to*, *come to*.

**to and fro**, forward and back.

**to- (tō-; tō; see to, prep.)** [AS. *tō*-asunder.] An intensive prefix used in forming compound verbs, and often implying dissolution or separation. *Obs.*

**toad** (tōd), *n.* [AS. *tādie*, *tādieg*.] Any of numerous tailless, leaping amphibians (esp. family *Bufo*idæ) generally terrestrial in habits. In the breeding season, they seek the water. They eat insects, worms, slugs, etc.



**toad/ea'ter** (-ēt'ēr), *n.* A fawning obsequious parasite; toady. —  $\frac{1}{2}$

**toad/ea'ting**, *n.* European Toad. A large, certain marine fishes (family *Batrachoididæ*) with a large, thick head and a wide mouth. They are seldom eaten.

**toad/flax'** (-flāks'), *n.* **1.** A common European plant (*Linaria linaria*), naturalized as a weed in the United States; — often called *butter-and-eggs*. It has showy yellow-and-orange flowers. **2.** Any other species of the same genus.

**toad/spittle**. = **CUCKOO SPIT**, 1.

**toad/stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A petrification, stone, or other object, popularly supposed to have formed in the head or body of a toad. Toadstones were formerly worn as charms, antidotes, etc.

**toad/stool'** (-stōōl'), *n.* Any of various agaricaceous fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap; a mushroom, esp. (popularly) a poisonous one; also, any of various other fungi.

**toad'y** (tōd'y), *n.*; *pl.* TOADIES (-īz). A sycophant; toad-eater. — *v. l. & i.*; **TOAD'IED** (-īd); **TOAD'Y-ING**. To fawn (upon) with sycophancy. — **toad'y-ish**, *a.* — **toad'y-ism**, *n.*

**toast** (tōst), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *toster*, fr. L. *torrere*, *tostum*, to parch, roast.] **1.** To dry and brown by the heat of a fire. **2.** To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet. **3.** To drink to the health of or in honor of; drink toasts; propose as a toast. — *n.* **1.** Sliced bread toasted. **2.** A one whose health is drunk, or anything in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment that is drunk to. b Act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, a toast. — **toast'er**, *n.*

**toast'mas'ter** (tōst'mās'tēr), *n.* At a banquet or the like, one who presides and announces the toasts.

**to-bac'oo** (tō-bāk'ōō), *n., pl.* -COOS (-ōz). [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. American Indian *tabaco* the tobacco pipe of the Caribs.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Nicotiana*) of solanaceous plants, esp. of the various species (as *N. tabacum*) cultivated for their leaves. **2.** Its leaves as prepared and used for smoking or chewing, or for snuff.

**to-bac'co-nist** (-ō-nīst), *n.* A dealer in tobacco.

**To'bit** (tō'bīt), *n.* A pious Jew whose story is related in the Book of Tobit in the Apocrypha. Cf. **DEUTEROCANONICAL**.

**to-bog'gan** (tō-bōg'ān), *n.* [Corrupt of Amer. Ind. *otabagan* a sled.] **1.** A kind of long, flat-bottomed sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end, usually having low handrails at the sides. **2.** A light low coasting sled with runners, such as are used in Switzerland; — *traveler's* term.

— *v. i.* To coast on a toboggan; slide as on a toboggan.

**to/by** (tō'bī), *n., pl.* -BIES (-bīz). A small jug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim.

**to'by**, *n.* A kind of inferior, long, slender cigar. *Local, U. S.*

|| **toc-ca'ta** (tōk-kā'tā), *n.* [It., fr. *toccare* to touch. See **TOUCH**.] *Music.* An old form of piece for the organ or harpsichord, somewhat like the prelude or fantasia in style.

**to-col'o-gy** (tō-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* Also **to-kol'o-gy**. [Gr. *τόκος* a birth + *-logy*.] The science of obstetrics, or midwifery.

**toc'sin** (tōk'sīn), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *toccar* to touch, strike + *senh* bell, fr. L. *signum* sign.] An alarm bell, or its ringing; any warning signal.

**tod** (tōd), *n.* **1.** A bush, esp. of ivy; bushy clump. **2.** An old weight for wool, usually 28 pounds. **3.** A fox.

**to-day'** (tō-dā'), *adv.* [AS. *tō dæge*. See **TO**, *prep.*; **DAY**.] **1.** On this day. **2.** At the present time; nowadays. — *n.* The present day; also, the present time or age.

**tod'dle** (tōd'l), *v. i.*; **-DLED** (-l'd); **-DLING** (-l'ng). To walk with short tottering steps, as a child. — *n.* Act of toddling; a toddling gait; also, *Colloq.*, a leisurely walk; a stroll.

**tod'dler** (-lēr), *n.* One who toddles; esp., a young child.

**tod'dy** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-īz). [From Hind. *tārī* juice of palmyra palm, toddy, fr. *tār* palmyra palm, Skr. *tāla*.] **1.** The fresh or fermented sap of various East Indian palms. **2.** A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

**toddy palm**. = **WINE PALM**.

**to-do'** (tō-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. *Colloq.*

**to'dy** (tō'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). **1.** Any of several tiny



Tobacco Plant. **1** Flowering Stem and Leaves, much reduced; **2** Detached Flower ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



nonpasserine insectivorous West Indian birds (genus *Todus*); esp., the **green tody** (*T. todus*) of Jamaica, which is green with a crimson throat. **2.** Usually with a qualifying word, any of certain other small brightly colored birds, esp. certain American flycatchers.

**toe** (tō), *n.* [M.E. *toe*, *taa*, AS. *tā*, *tāhe*.] **1.** A terminal member or digit of the foot. **2.** The fore part or end of the foot; — opposed to *heel*. **3.** *Mach.* A journal or pivot supported vertically in a bearing. **b** A lateral projection at one end, or between the ends, of a piece, as a rod or bolt, by which it is moved. **4.** Any of various things suggestive of a toe; as, the *toe* of a boot; *specif.*: *Railroads.* **a** The space between the wing rails at one end of a frog. **b** The front end of a frog, opposite the heel.

— *v. t.*; **TOED** (tōd); **TOE'ING**. **1.** To touch, reach, or drive with the toes. **2.** *Carp.* To drive slantingly or slant (a nail or the like); also, to clinch or fasten by or with nails or rods so driven. — *v. i.* To hold or carry the toes (in a certain way); tap rhythmically with the toe, as in dancing.

**toe crack.** See **SAND CRACK**.

**toed** (tōd), *a.* **1.** Having a toe or toes; — chiefly used in composition, as in *narrow-toed*. **2.** *Carp.* Driven obliquely, as a nail; also, secured by diagonal or oblique nailing.

**toe'nail** (tō'nāl'), *n.* A nail of a toe.

**toe'fee, toefy** (tōf'y), *n.* Taffy. *Chiefly Brit.*

**toft** (tōft; 62), *n.* [M.E. *toft* a knoll.] **1.** A knoll or hill. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **2.** A homestead or messuage; the land adjacent and belonging to a house. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**tog** (tōg), *v. t. & i.*; **TOGGED** (tōgd); **TOG'GING** (tōg'ing). To put toggery or togg on; dress; — usually used with *out* or *up*, implying care or the like. *Slang.*

**to'ga** (tō'gā), *n.*; *pl. E.* -GAS (-gās), *L.* -GÆ (-jē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The loose outer garment worn by citizens when appearing in public. — **to'gæd** (-gād), *a.*

|| **to'ga vi-r'i'lis** (vī-rī'līs) [L. *virilis* manly], the manly toga, assumed by boys about the end of their fourteenth year. **to'gat-ed** (-gāt-əd), *n.* Wearing the toga; being, peaceful and also, stately; dignified.

**to'geth'er** (tō-gēth'ēr), *adv.* [AS. *tōgædere*, *tōgædre*, *tō-gadore*; *tō* to + *gador* together.] **1.** In company, conjunction, or concert. **2.** With each other; mutually; as, to fight together. **3.** In or into union, junction, contact, or the like; as, to fasten or mix together. **4.** In uninterrupted succession; consecutively; as, for hours together.

**to'ger-y** (tōg'er-y), *n.* Clothes; togg; dress. *Colloq.*

**to'g'le** (-l), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A pin or bolt fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to a loop, bight, or ring. **2.** *Mach.* A toggle joint, or a device having one.

— *v. t.*; **-GLED** (-l'd); **-GLING** (-ling). To fasten or furnish with a toggle.

**toggle joint.** *Mach.* A device consisting of two bars joined together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement, the bars will exert an endwise pressure.

**togs** (tōgz), *n. pl.* Clothes; toggery. *Colloq. or Slang.*

**toil** (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles*, *pl.*, toils, nets, toile cloth, *L. tela* woven stuff, *fr. texere* to weave.] A net or snare; any thread, web, etc., for taking prey; — usually in *pl.* Also *fig.*; as, in the *toils* of a designing woman.

**toil, v. t.** [M.E. *toilen* to pull about, toil.] To accomplish by toil or great labor. — *v. i.* **1.** To exert strength with pain and fatigue; labor. **2.** To go or travel with toil. — *n.* **1.** Labor with pain and fatigue. **2.** A piece of toil; a labor. — *Syn.* Drudgery, exertion, travail. See *work*. — **toil'er, n.**

**toi'let** (toi'lēt), *n.* Also **toi-lette'** (toi-lēt'; F. *twā'lēt'*). [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* cloth.] **1.** A service or set of articles used in making the toilet. *Obs.* **2.** A dressing table. **3.** Act or process of dressing, including bathing, dressing the hair, etc.; that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress.

**toil'ful** (toi'l'fūl), *a.* Full of or involving toil; laborious; toilsome; as, *toil'ful* care. — **toil'ful-ly, adv.**

**toil'some** (toi'l'sūm), *a.* Laborious; wearisome. — **toil'some-ly, adv.** — **toil'some-ness, n.**

**To-kay'** (tō-kā'), *n.* [From *Tokay*, Hungary.] **1.** A sweet, whitish or purplish grape. **2.** A sweet topaz-colored wine.

**to'ken** (tō'k'n), *n.* [AS. *tācen*, *tācn*.] **1.** Something given or shown as a symbol of authority, right, good faith, etc.; an evidence or witness; as, a *token* of peace. **2.** A signal or sign. *Archaic.* **3.** A memento; souvenir. **4.** A symbol; as, a white flag is a *token* of surrender. **5.** A distinguishing mark; trait. **6.** A piece of metal intended for currency and issued at a face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of currency, as a paper note, similarly issued or current. **7.** *Print.* A quantity of paper sufficient for printing 250 impressions. It varies from half a ream (10 quires) to 11 quires. **b** A unit of presswork from one form, usually either 250 or 500 impressions. — *Syn.* See **EMBLEM**.

**to'kened** (tō'k'nd), *a.* Marked or indicated by a token. **to'kol'o-gy** (tō-kō'l'ō-jī), *n.* Var. of **TOCOLOGY**.

**to'la** (tō'lā), *n.* [Hind. *tōlā*.] A unit of weight in India, the government standard being equal to 180 grains (11.664 grams), the weight of one rupee.

— **āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chār, go; sing, ink; then, thin; natre, verdure (87);**

**to'lane** (tō'lān), *n.* [From **TOLUENE**.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-C; C-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, got by boiling stilbene bromide with alcoholic potash, and otherwise.

**to'booth'**, *n.* Var. of **TOLLBOOTH**.

**told** (tōld), *pret. & p. p.* of **TELL**.

**tole** (tōl), *Var. of TOLL*, to entice.

**To-le'do** (tō-lē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **TOLEDO** or **-DOES** (-dōz). A sword or sword blade made at Toledo in Spain, a city noted for the fine temper of its swords.

**tol'er-a-ble** (tōl'er-ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *tolerabilis*.] **1.** Endurable; supportable. **2.** Moderately good or agreeable; passable. **3.** In moderately good health; fairly well. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **tol'er-a-ble-ness, n.** — **tol'er-a-bly, adv.**

**tol'er-ance** (-āns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tolerant; freedom from bigotry; toleration. **2.** Act of tolerating. **3.** Allowed amount of variation from the standard; *specif.*, *Coinage*, the amount by which coins are legally allowed to vary from the standard of weight or fineness.

**tol'er-ant** (tōl'er-ānt), *a.* **1.** Inclined to tolerate; forbearing. **2.** *Med.* Capable of enduring the action of a drug, shock, or the like, esp. without injury. — **ant-ly, adv.**

**tol'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **-AT'ING**. [L. *toleratus*, *p. p.* of *tolerare* to bear, tolerate.] **1.** To bear; endure; *specif.*, *Med.*, to endure or resist, esp. without injury, the action of, as a poison. **2.** To suffer to be or be done without prohibition or hindrance; allow or permit by not preventing; put up with. — *Syn.* See **ALLOW**.

**tol'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of tolerating; esp., allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established church or belief; recognition of, or disposition to recognize, the right of private judgment, chiefly as to religious matters; tolerance.

**tol'i-dine** (tōl'i-dīn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-dīn**. *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bases, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, one of which (called *specif.* *o-tolidine*) is used in making dyestuffs.

**toll** (tōl), *v. t.* [M.E. *tollen* to draw, entice.] **1.** To entice; invite; allure. *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Dial.* **2.** To entice (game, esp. wild ducks) to approach by arousing curiosity, as by the antics of a trained dog. **3.** To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated. **4.** To strike (the hour); also, to ring a toll for; as, to *toll* a departed friend. **5.** To call, summon, or notify by tolling. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell, with strokes repeated at uniform intervals, as during funerals.

— *n.* The sound of a tolling bell.

**toll, n.** [AS. *toll, tolne*.] **1.** A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, as of passing over a road or bridge. **2.** The right to take toll; also, formerly, in England, the right of a lord to tallage his vassals. **3.** A compensation taken for services, as for conveyance or for grinding grain. — *Syn.* *Custom, duty, impost.* — *v. i.* To pay toll. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To collect or exact as or by way of toll.

**toll'age** (-āj), *n.* Toll; also, payment or exaction of toll.

**toll'bar'** (tōl'bār'), *n.* A bar, beam, gate, or the like, as at a tollhouse, to stop passengers.

**toll'booth'** (-bōoth'; -bōoth'), *n.* A jail; a prison. *Scot.*

**toll bridge.** A bridge for passing over which toll is charged.

**tol'er, n.** **1.** One who, or that which, tolls. **2.** A dog trained for use in tolling. See **1st TOLL, v. t., 2.**

**toll'gate'** (-gāt'), *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

**toll'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house, as at a tollgate or at the end of a toll bridge, where a toll gatherer is stationed.

**Tol'tec** (tōl'tēk), *n.* One of a cultured people who preceded the Aztecs in central Mexico, and were, according to Aztec traditions, largely the authors of Aztec civilization. — **Tol'tec, a.** — **Tol'tec-an** (-ān), *a.*

**to-lu'** (tō-lō'), *n.*, or **tolu balsam**. [From Santiago de Tolu, a seaport of Colombia.] A fragrant balsam got from a South American tree (*Toluijera balsamum*). It is a stomatic and expectorant. [toluic acids.]

**tol'u-ate** (tōl'ū-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the **tol'u-ene** (tōl'ū-ēn), *n.* [*tolu* + *benzene*.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>, of the aromatic series, obtained as a light, mobile, colorless liquid by distilling tolu balsam, coal tar, etc. It is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

**to-lu'ic** (tō-lō'īk; tōl'ū-īk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of four isomeric acids, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, carboxyl derivatives of toluene.

**tol'u-ide** (tōl'ū-īd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id**. *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of compounds derived from toluene by the substitution of an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group.

**to-lu'i-dine** (tō-lō'ī-dīn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-dīn**. *Chem.* Any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene, CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, analogous to aniline.

**tol'u-y'l** (tōl'ū-īl), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent acid radical C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CO.

**tol'y'l** (tōl'yī), *n.* [*toluic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, of which toluene is the hydride.

**Tom** (tōm), *n.* **1.** Short for *Thomas*; — often used generically like *Jack*; as, *Tom* o' Bedlam; *Tom*, Dick, and Harry. **2.** [L. *c.*] The male of certain animals; *specif.*, a tomcat; —



often used adjectively or in composition; as, *tom turkey*, etc.; specif., a male cat, a tomcat.

**tom'a-hawk** (tóm'á-hók), *n.* [Of Amer. Indian origin.] The light war ax used by the North American Indians.

— *v. t.* To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

**to-man'** (tô-mán'), *n.* [Per. *tómān*, Tatar *tūmān*, *tō-men*, heap, mass, ten thousand.] 1. A gold coin of Persia, nominally worth ten kranas, but actually worth more (present value about \$1.78). 2. A Persian money of account; ten kranas.

**to-ma'to** (tô-má'tô; -má'tô), *n.*; *pl.* -**TOES** (-tôz). [Sp. or Pg. *tomate*, fr. Mex. *tomatl*.] The pulpy, edible fruit of a solanaceous herb (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum*), commonly cultivated; also, the plant.

**tomb** (tôom), *n.* [F. *tombe*, L. *tumba*, fr. Gr. *τύμβος*.] A grave, chamber, vault, or monument, for the body of a dead person. — *v. t.* To place in a tomb.

**tom'bac** (tóm'bák), *n.* [Pg. *tambaca*, *tambaque*, fr. Malay *tambaga* copper.] An alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry, gilding, etc., and in the East for gongs and bells.

**tom'boy'** (tóm'boi'), *n.* [*Tom* (for *Thomas*) + *boy*.] 1. A romping girl; hoyden. 2. A strumpet. **Obs.**

**tomb'stone'** (tôom'stôn'), *n.* A gravestone.

**tom'cat'** (tóm'kát'), *n.* A male cat.

**tom'cod'** (-kôd'), *n.* Any of several small fishes (genus *Micropogonius*) resembling the common codfish, except in size.

**tone** (tôm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonus*, fr. Gr. *τόνος* a piece cut off, part of a book, volume.] A volume forming part of a larger work; also, any book; esp., a ponderous volume.

**-tone** (-tôm). [Gr. *τόνος*, fr. *τέμνω* to cut.] Combining form denoting a part or section, a cutting instrument.

**to-men'tose** (tô-mén'tôs; tô'mén-tôs'), *a.* [See **TO-MEN-TUM**.] Covered with long matted hairs.

**to-men'tum** (tô-mén'túm), *n.*; *pl.* -**TA** (-tá). [L., a stuffing of wool, hair, etc.] **Bot.** Pubescence composed of long, densely matted, woolly hairs.

**tom'fool'** (tóm'fôol'), *n.* A great fool; a trifter. **Colloq.**

**tom'fool'er-y** (tóm'fôol'ér-í), *n.*; *pl.* -**ERIES** (-íz). Foolish trifling; nonsense.

**Tom'ny Ávkins** (tóm'ny ávt'kínz), *n.* Any white regular soldier of the British army; the British soldier.

**to-mor'row** (tô-mô'rô), *adv.* [*to*, prep. + *morrow*.] On the morrow. — *n.* The day after the present.

**tom'pi-on** (tóm'pí-ôn), *n.* Var. of **TAMPION**.

**Tom Thumb.** A legendary diminutive personage celebrated in English literature.

**tom'tit'** (tóm'tít'); **tôm'tit'** (tít'), *n.* 1. A titmouse. 2. The wren. **Local Eng.**

**tom'-tom'** (tóm'tóm'), *n.* A kind of drum used in Oriental countries.

**-tomy.** [Gr. *τομία*, fr. *τομή* a cutting, *τέμνω* to cut.] Combining form used, chiefly in surgical terms, to signify a cutting, section; as in *cystotomy*.

**ton** (tôn), *n.* [F.] Fashion; style; vogue.

**ton** (tún'), *n.* [See **TON**.] 1. A large weight, usually divided into twenty hundredweight;

specif.: a The weight of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois, often called long ton, the common ton of Great Britain. b The weight of 2,000 pounds, often called short ton. It is the common ton of the United States, Canada, South Africa, etc. c The weight of 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 lbs.), usually called metric ton. **Abbr., t.** 2. **Naut.** A unit of internal capacity for ships, 100 cubic feet (2.8307 cu. m.). b A unit of displacement of vessels, esp. war vessels, approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of sea water; 35 cubic feet. c A unit of volume for freight, approximately the volume of a ton of the particular commodity; — often called shipping ton, reckoned at 40 cu. ft. for merchandise and 42 cu. ft. for timber.

**ton'al** (tôn'ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to tone or tonality.

**ton'al** (tún'ál), *n.* **Physics.** & **Mech.** The force which acting on a mass of a ton avoirdupois will impart to it an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second.

**ton'al-ite** (tôn'ál-ít), *n.* Also **-yte**. [It was first described from *Tonale* in Tyrol.] **Petrog.** An igneous granular rock which is a variety of quartz diorite containing biotite mica.

**ton'al'i-ty** (tôn'ál-í-tí), *n.* Tonal quality; as: a **Music.** The principle of key in music; general character in tone of a composition. b In the graphic arts, the arrangement or interrelation of the tones or tints of a picture; color scheme; tone system.

**tone** (tôn), *n.* [F. *ton*, L. *tonus* a sound, tone, fr. Gr. *τόνος* a stretching, straining, pitch, accent, meter.] 1. Straining, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of a certain character. 2. **Music** & **Acoustics.** A sound of such regularity of vibration as to impress the ear with its

individual character, esp. as regards pitch, and to enter into harmonic relations; a musical sound; — opp. to *noise*. A simple tone results from a simple vibration at a fixed rate. Most musical sounds consist of two or more simple tones, **partial tones**, of which the lowest, which determines the pitch, is called the **fundamental tone** or **fundamental**, and the others **overtones**. b The larger interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being a **semitone**; a whole step. 3. **Accent**, or inflection of modulation of the voice. 4. **Phon.** A voice; vocal sound. b An intonation, or inflection, of the voice which distinguishes the meaning of a word from that which it has when pronounced with a different inflection, as in Chinese. 5. A kind of artificial strain or modulation of voice in speaking or reading. 6. **Med.** Healthy state of a body or of an organ or part. 7. Normal healthy intellectual or mental state; as, his mind has lost its *tone*. 8. **Physiol.** Tonicity; as, arterial *tone*. 9. State of mind; temper; mood; as, a philosophical *tone*. 10. **Tenor**; character; spirit; as, the *tone* of his remarks. 11. The general effect of light and shade, together with color in a painting; — commonly implying harmony. 12. Color quality proper; — called also *hue*. Also, a gradation of color, either a hue, or a tint or shade; as, a gray *tone*.

— *v. t.*; **TONED** (tônd); **TON'ING** (tôn'íng). 1. To utter with a tone, or affected strain or modulation. 2. To give tone, or a particular tone, to; impart character or a character to. 3. **Photog.** To bring, as a print, to a required color, usually by treatment with a chemical reagent.

**to tone down.** a To give a lower tone to. b **Paint.** To modify, as color or colors, by making less brilliant or more harmonious. c To moderate; soften. — **to t. up**, to give a higher tone to; intensify; heighten; strengthen.

— *v. i.* 1. To assume a tone, esp. a color quality or tint. 2. To harmonize in color. — **ton'er** (tôn'ér), *n.*

**tong** (tông), *v. t. & i.* To take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs; as, to *tong* oysters; to *tong* logs.

**tong** (tông), *n.* [Chinese *t'ang*, lit., hall.] In China, an association, secret society, or organization of any kind; in the United States, usually, a secret association of Chinese.

**ton'ga** (tôn'gá), *n.* [Hind. *tāngā*, Skt. *tamaṅgaka*.] A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, usually for four persons, drawn by ponies or bullocks. **India.**

**tongs** (tôngz; 62), *n. pl.* [**AS. tange**.] Any of numerous instruments, usually two-legged,

for holding or gripping something, as, a hot coal, etc.; — called also *pair of tongs*.

**tongue** (túng), *n.* [**AS. tunge**.] 1.

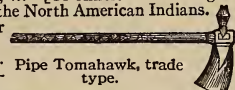
An organ or process (often protrusible and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates, and serving, in man, as an organ of speech, as the chief organ of taste, etc. 2. A power of speech. **Obs. or R.** b Utterance; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech or expression. c Manner or quality of utterance as to tone or sound; as, a soft *tongue*. d Character of utterance in sense or intention; as, he speaks the common *tongue*. e A language; as, the English *tongue*; hence, *Archaic*, a people having a distinct language. 3. The flesh of the tongue of an animal, as the ox or sheep, used as an article of food, esp. after smoking or pickling. 4. A part suggestive of an animal's tongue, in form, function, or position; as: a The flap of leather under the lacing or buckles of a shoe. b A bell clapper. c The movable pin in a buckle, brooch, etc. d A reed in a musical instrument. e The movable rail of a railroad switch; also, a similar part in a frog. f The pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. g The rib on one edge of a board to fit into a groove. h **Mech.** A feather. i The index of a balance or scale. j A point, or long narrow strip of land, projecting into a body of water. k A jet of flame.

— *v. t.*; **TONGUED** (túngd); **TONGU'ING** (túng'íng). 1. To speak; utter. **Archaic.** 2. To chide; scold. **Now Colloq.** 3. **Music.** To modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute, etc. 4. To join by means of a tongue and groove, as boards. 5. **Mech.** To cut a tongue on; as, to *tongue* a board. — *v. i.* 1. To talk; prate; — often used with *Rare* or *Colloq.* 2. **Music.** To tongue notes or tones. 3. To project like a tongue of land. — **tongued** (túngd), *a.*

**tongue'less**, *a.* 1. Having no tongue. 2. Speechless; mute.

**tongue'tie'**, *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue due (esp.) to shortness of the connecting membrane beneath the tongue. — *v. t.* To deprive of speech or of distinct articulation. — **tongue'tied'** (-tíd'), *a.*

**ton'ic** (tôn'ík), *a.* 1. A of or pert. to tones or sounds. b **Phon.** Of a speech sound, made with unobstructed voice, or vocal tone, as are the vowels and diphthongs. Cf. **SUB-TONIC**. 2. Pert. to or increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power. 3. **Med.** Marked by continuous muscular contraction; as, *tonic* convulsions. 4. Increasing the strength or tone of the system; obviating the effects of



Pipe Tomahawk, trade type.



Tom-tom.



1 Common Fire; 2 Horseshoe's; 3 Pipe.

**k** = ch in *C. ich*, ach (50); **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



debility; as, a *tonic* medicine. **5.** Of or pert. to tone, or prevailing effect of color and of light and shade, as in a picture. **tonic accent.** **a** Syllabic accent; vocal accent as compared with a written, or graphic, accent. **b** Accent consisting in change of pitch. — **t. spasm.** *Med.* See SPASM, 1.

— **n.** **1.** *Phon.* A tonic element or letter. **2.** *Musical.* The keynote. **3.** A tonic medicine, application, or the like.

**tonic'ity** (tō-nis'ī-tī), *n.* **1.** Property of having tone; state of being tonic; tone. **2.** Invigorated condition; vigor.

**tonic sol-fa.** *Musical.* A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by letters and the syllables *do, re, mi, etc.*

**ton-night'** (tō-nīt'), *adv.* **1.** On this present night or the night following this present day. **2.** On the last night past. *Now Dial. Eng.* — **n.** The present or the coming night; the night after the present day.

**ton'ite** (tōn'īt), *n.* An explosive consisting of guncotton and barium nitrate, used for blasting.

**ton'ka bean** (tōn'kà). [Translation of *D. tonquinboontjes*, lit., Tonkin berries.] The fragrant seed of a leguminous tree (*Coumarouna odorata*) of Guiana. It is used in scenting snuff. Also, the tree itself.

**ton'nage** (tūn'āj), *n.* **1.** The weight of goods carried in a boat or a ship. **2.** *Naut.* Cubical content, burden, or capacity in tons. **3.** A duty on vessels, based on tonnage, or a toll per ton on goods transported on canals. **4.** Amount of shipping of a nation, a port, etc., estimated in tons.

**ton'neau'** (tō'nō'; tūn-ō'), *n.*; *pl.* -NEAUX (*F.* tō'nō'; *E.* tūn-ōz'). [*F.*] In an automobile, orig., a body with the entrance at the rear; now, a body with sides closing in the seat or seats and entered by a door, usually at the side.

**ton'o-graph** (tōn'ō-gráf; tō'nō-), *n.* [*Gr.* *tōnos* tone + *-graphē*] *Physiol.* A recording tonometer.

**ton-om'e-ter** (tō-nōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *tōnos* tone + *-meter*]. **1.** *Physic.* An instrument for determining the rate of vibrations in tones. **2. *Physiol.* **a** An apparatus for studying and registering the action of various fluids and drugs on the excised heart of an animal. **b** An instrument for measuring tension, esp. that of the eyeball. — **ton-om'e-try** (-ē-trī), *n.* — **ton'o-met'ric** (tōn'ō-mēt'rik), *a.***

**ton'sil** (tōn'sil), *n.* [*L.* *tonsillae*, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of a pair of more or less prominent masses of lymphoid tissue at the back of the mouth. — **ton'sil-lar**, **ton'sil-ar** (-sī-lār), *a.*

**ton'sil-lit'ic** (-lit'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affected with, tonsillitis.

**ton'sil-li'tis** (tōn'sī-lī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*; *L.* *tonsillae* tonsils + *-itis*]. *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil.

**ton'sil-lot'o-my** (tōn'sī-lōt'ō-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). [*L.* *tonsillae* + *-tomy*] Operation of excising the tonsils, wholly or in part.

**ton-so'ri-al** (tōn-sō'ri-āl; 57), *a.* [*L.* *tonsorius*, fr. *tonso* a shearer, barber.] Of or pertaining to a barber or his work; — generally affected or humorous.

**ton'sure** (tōn'shūr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *tonsura* a shearing, *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear.] **1.** Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown, of the head, as of a person entering the priesthood; also, state of being shorn. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The shaven corona, or crown, which ecclesiastics wear as a mark of their order and of their rank. — *v. t.*; -*SURED* (-shūrd); -*SURING* (-shūr-ing). To shave the head of; confer the tonsure upon. — **ton'sured** (-shūrd), *a.*

**ton'tine** (tōn'tēn; tōn-tēn'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It.*, after its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.] **1.** An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, on such conditions that the shares of those first dying go to the last survivor or survivors; also, loosely, those who share the annuity; collectively, the share or right of each individual, or the system on which the annuity is shared. **2.** Any similar arrangement, whereby on the death or default of any member a part or all of the advantages enjoyed by him go to the remaining members or member, or, on the expiration of a given time, the whole goes to those then remaining in the group. **3.** A tontine policy, risk, or the like.

**to'nus** (tō'nūs), *n.* [*L.*, a sound, tone. See TONE.] **1.** *Physiol.* Tonicity, or tone. **2.** *Med.* Tonic spasm. See SPASM, 1.

**too** (tōo), *adv.* & *conj.* [Same word as *to*, prep.] **1.** Over; more than enough; as, *too long*; *too much*; — used also as a mere intensive; as, *I am too glad*. **2.** Likewise; also; in addition; — chiefly as conjunction; as, a soldier and a scholar *too*. — **Syn.** See ALSO.

**took** (tōok), *pret.* of TAKE.

**tool** (tōol), *v. t.* To drive or ride in a vehicle. *Cant.* — *v. t.* To drive, as a coach; convey in a vehicle. *Cant.*

**tool**, *n.* [*AS.* *tōl*.] **1.** An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, etc., used to facilitate mechanical operations; an implement. **2.** *Law.* Any instrument or apparatus necessary to a person in the efficient prosecution of his trade or calling. **3.** *Mach.* The cutting or shaping part in a machine; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way. **4.** A person used as an instrument by another person; — a word of reproach; as, tyrants have their *tools*. — **Syn.** See IMPLEMENT.

— *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool; esp., *Book-binding*, to impress a design upon with a special tool.

**toot** (tōot), *v. i.* **1.** To blow a horn or the like, esp. in rapid blasts. **2.** To utter a similar sound. **3.** To give forth a toot or toots, as a horn. — *v. t.* To cause (a horn, whistle, etc.) to sound. — *n.* A sound made by tooting. — **toot'er**, *n.*

**tooth** (tōoth), *n.*; *pl.* TEETH (tēth). [*AS.* *tōð*] **1.** In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages which are borne on the jaws, or in many of the lower vertebrates on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx, and serve for the prehension and mastication of food, as Permanent Human Teeth of the Right Side. *a a* Incisors; *b* Canines or Eye Teeth; *c c* Bicuspid or Premolars; *d d d* Molars; *e* Crown; *f* Neck; *g* Fang or Root.



**tooth** is composed chiefly of *dentine*, surrounding a cavity containing a vascular, sensitive pulp, and coated with *enamel* on the crown. **2.** In invertebrates, any of various hard or sharp processes about the mouth or on a jawlike part. **3.** Any projection suggestive of the tooth of an animal; as, the *teeth* of a comb, rake, saw; a *tooth*, or cog, on a wheel to transmit force and motion. **4.** *Bot.* Any small sharp-pointed marginal lobe; specif., one of the processes forming the peristome in a moss. **5.** A sharp, painful, or menacing part or attribute of an object; as, the *teeth* of a gale. **6.** Discriminating taste; also, fondness or taste for a (certain) kind of food; as, a sweet *tooth*.

**in the teeth**, in direct opposition; in front; also, to the face. — **tooth and nail**, as if by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power.

— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with teeth. **2.** To indent; make jagged; as, *tooth a saw*. [*Teeth*]

**tooth'ache'**, or **-ake'** (-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the **toothed** (tōoth'th), *a.* Provided with teeth; dentate.

**tooth'less** (tōoth'lēs), *a.* Having no teeth.

**tooth'pick'** (tōoth'pik'), *n.* An instrument to clear the teeth of substances lodged between them.

**tooth'shell'** (-shēll'), *n.* Any mollusk (*Dentalium* or allied genus) with a shell shaped like an elephant's tusk.

**tooth'some** (-sūm), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable. — **tooth'some-ly**, *adv.* — **tooth'some-ness**, *n.*

**tooth'wort'** (-wūrt'), *n.* **1.** A European parasitic plant (*Lathraea squamaria*), its rootstock covered with tooth-shaped scales. **2.** Any of a genus (*Dentaria*) of cresses, having a knotted white rootstock. Called also *peppercorn*.

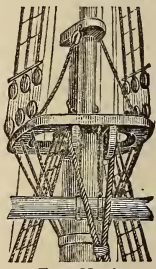
**too'tle** (tōot'le), *v. i.*; -*TLED* (-t'ld) -*TILING* (-tīl-ing). [*Freq.* of *toot*.] To toot gently or repeatedly as on a flute.

**top** (tōp), *n.* [*AS.*] A child's toy having a tapering point on which it is made to spin.

**top**, *n.* [*AS.*] **1.** A crowning tuft, as of hair on the head. **2.** The crown; head; as, from *top* to toe. **3.** Upper end, edge, or part; summit; cover, as of a carriage; lid, as of a trunk. **4.** The upper part of anything, esp. the part of a plant with edible roots that is above ground. **5.** The part of anything regarded as highest, first, foremost, or the like; as, the *top* of the street. **6.** Highest degree; acme; summit; as, the *top* of my ambition; *Rare*, the highest type, instance, etc. **7.** Highest rank; most honorable position; as, the *top* of one's class. **8.** *Naut.* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, serving to spread the topmast rigging and afford a standing place for men. **9.** In *pl.* Top-boots. *Colloq.* **10.** *Golf.* **a** A stroke on the top of the ball. **b** A forward spin given to the ball by hitting it on or near the top.

— *a.* Of or pert. to the top; highest; chief; foremost; as, *top prices*. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** **TOPPED** (tōpt) or, *Rare*, **TOPT**; **TOP'PING**. **1.** To cover on the top; be at the top of; tip; cap; crown; — chiefly in *p. p.* **2.** **TO** rise to, reach, or go over, the top of; surmount; as, he **topped** the fence. **3.** To excel; surpass; as, his actions **top** his speech. **4.** To perform eminently, or better than before. **5.** To remove the top of; prune. **6.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) above the center; also, to make (as a stroke) by hitting the ball in this way. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise aloft; be eminent; tower. **2.** To excel; surpass. **3.** *Golf.* To strike a ball above the center.



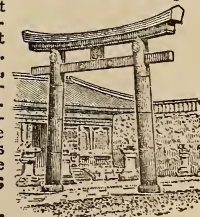
Top, Naut.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



**to'parch** (tō'pärk; tōp'ärk), *n.* [*L. toparcha*, Gr. *τοπαρχης*; *τόπος* place + *ἀρχειν* to rule.] A ruler or principal man; specif., the governor of a toparchy.  
**top'arch-y** (tō'pär-ki; tōp'är-), *n.*; *pl.* TOPARCHIES (-kīz). [*L. toparchia*, Gr. *τοπαρχία*.] A small or petty state.  
**top'az** (tō'páz), *n.* [*F. topaze*, *L. topazos*, *topazion*, a kind of gem. Gr. *τόπάζος*, *τοπάζιον*.] 1. A mineral, characteristically yellow, often in transparent prismatic crystals and then classed as a semiprecious stone. Chemically, it is a fluosilicate of aluminium. H., 8; sp. gr., 3.4-3.6. 2. The yellow sapphire, a precious stone of great value; — called specif. **Oriental topaz**. 3. A yellow variety of quartz; citrine; — called specif. **false topaz**.  
**top'-boot'**, *n.* A high boot, often with a light-colored leather band around the upper part. — **top'-boot'ed**, *a.*  
**top'coat'** (tōp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat; overcoat. [ing it in.]  
**top'-dress'**, *v. t.* To apply manure to (land), without work.  
**top'-dress'ing**, *n.* Manure applied to the surface of land.  
**tope** (tōp), [*Hind. tōp*, fr. Skr. *tōpa*.] A building, esp. a tower topped by a cupola, erected for a Buddhist shrine.  
**tope**, *n.* [Tamil *tōppu*.] A grove or clump of trees; an orchard; as a mango **tope**, *India*.  
**tope**, *n.* A species of small shark (*Galeus*, or *Galeorhinus*, *galeus*) of European waters; also, any of various other small sharks.  
**tope**, *v. i. & t.*; **TOPED** (tōpt); **TOP'ING**. [*F. toper* to cover a stake at dice, accepted an offer, fr. Sp. *topar*.] To drink hard or often; drink strong liquors to excess. *Colloq.*  
**top'ee**, **top'pi** (tōp'ē), *n.* [*Hind. tōpī*.] A hat or cap; esp., a pith hat or helmet. *India*.  
**top'pek** (tōp'pēk), *n.* [*Esquimo tupek*.] An Eskimo house made of material other than snow, esp. one having walls of turf, driftwood, rock, or skin, and a roof of skins.  
**top'per** (tōp'ēr), *n.* Drunkard; sot.  
**top'ful'**, **top'full'** (tōp'fōol'), *a.* Brimful. *Now Dial.*  
**top'gal'lant** (tōp'gāl'ánt; *naut.* tō-gāl'ánt), *a.* *Naut.* a Situated next above the topmast; designating, or pert. to, the spars next above the topmasts. See **SAIL**, *Illust.* b Raised above adjoining parts; — applied to a rail, bulwark, or deck. — *n.* A topgallant mast or sail.  
**toph** (tōf), *n.* [*L. tophus*, *tofus*.] Tufta.  
**top'-ham'per**, *n.* Also **top hamper**. *Naut.* a The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. b Rigging, spars, etc., not needed for the time, and hence in the way.  
**top hat**. A high silk hat, or a hat of similar shape.  
**top'-heavy'** (tōp'hēv'), *a.* Having the top part too heavy for the lower part. — **top'-heavy'ness** (-hēv'ī-nēs), *n.*  
**Top'phet**, **Top'pheth** (tōp'hēt), *n.* [*Heb. tōpheth*.] A word of uncertain meaning and etymology, occurring in the Old Testament (cf. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 10). Some, as Milton, have taken it to mean the valley of Hinnom; recent opinion holds it to have been a place, in the valley, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. of children to Moloch, were performed.  
**top'phus** (tōp'hūs), *n.*; *pl.* TOPPHI (-fī). [*NL.* fr. *L. tophus*, *tofus*, tufta.] *Med.* A mineral concretion in the body, esp. at a joint, chiefly in gouty persons.  
**topi**. Var. of **TOPEE**.  
**top'pi-a-ry** (tōp'pī-ā-rī), *a.* [*L. topiarius* belonging to ornamental gardening.] *Gardening*. Produced by cutting, trimming, etc., into odd or ornamental shapes; also, designating such a mode of trimming. *Rare*.  
**top'ic** (tōp'ik), *n.* [*F. topiques*, *pl.* *L. topica*, *pl.*, title of a work of Aristotle, Gr. *τοικά*, fr. *τοικός* concerning τόπος, or commonplaces, fr. *τόπος* a place.] 1. *Rhet. & Logic*. a One of the general forms of argument used in probable reasoning. b In *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument; as, the *Topics* of Aristotle. 2. The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or composition; also, the general or main subject; a theme; subject. — *a.* = **TOPICAL**. *Rare*.  
**top'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a place; limited; local or designed for local application; as, a **topical** remedy. 2. Of or pert. to a topic or topics; according to topics; dealing with topics, esp. current or local topics; as, a **topical** song. 3. Resembling a topic, or general maxim; hence, not demonstrative, but merely probable. — **top'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**top'knot'** (tōp'nōt'), *n.* 1. A crest, knot, or tuft of feathers, hair, or wool on the top or forward part of the head. 2. Hair wound into a knot on top of the head, as by women.  
**top'loft'y** (tōp'lōf'tī), *a.* Very lofty; hence: conceited; pompous. — **top'loft'y-ness** (tōp'lōf'tī-nēs), *n.* *Both Colloq.*  
**top'mast** (-māst), *n.* *Naut.* The second mast from the deck.  
**top'most** (-mōst), *a.* Highest; uppermost.  
**top-pog'-ra-pher** (tō-pōg'rā-fēr), *n.* One skilled in topography; one who describes a particular place or tract.  
**top'o-graph'ic** (tōp'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to topography; descriptive of a place. — **top'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**top-pog'-ra-phy** (tō-pōg'rā-fī), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fīz). [*F. topographie*, Gr. *τοπογραφία*; *τόπος* place + *γράφειν* to write.] 1. The description of a particular place; esp. exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail

of a place or region. 2. *Geog.* The configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its streams, lakes, roads, cities, etc. 3. Topographic surveying.  
**top'o-ny-m** (tōp'ō-nīm), *n.* [*Gr. τόπος* place + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] A name of a place; a name, as in the binomial name of a plant, based on a place name or on the location of the thing named.  
**top-on'y-my** (tō-pōn'ī-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). A system of toponyms; the use of toponyms. — **top-on'y-mal** (tō-pōn'ī-māl), **top'o-ny-m'ic** (tōp'ō-nīm'ik), **top'o-ny-m'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*  
**top'o-phone** (tōp'ō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. τόπος* place + *-phone*.] A double ear trumpet for estimating the direction from which sounds proceed, esp. for the use of navigators.  
**top'per** (tōp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, tops. 2. A top hat. *Slang* or *Colloq.*  
**top'ping**, *n.* 1. Act of one who tops; removal of the top. 2. That which forms the top. — *a.* 1. Rising above; overtopping; as, **topping** mountains. 2. Assuming superiority; proud; pretentious. 3. Fine; gallant. *Colloq.*  
**top'ple** (tōp'pl), *v. i.*; -PLED (-ld); -PLING (-līng). [*From top summit*.] 1. To fall forward; tumble. 2. To jut out or overhang, as if about to fall; beetle. — *v. t.* To push over, causing to fall by its own weight; overturn.  
**top'sail'** (tōp'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast; in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the sail above, sometimes on, the gaff.  
**top'soil'** (-soil'), *n.* Surface soil, as distinguished from subsoil. — *v. t.* To remove the topsoil from (land).  
**top'sy-tur'vy** (tōp'sī-tūr'vī), *adv.* With the top or head downward; upside down; hence, in confusion or disordered. — *a.* Being upside down; hence: confused; disordered. — *n.* A topsy-turvy condition. — **top'sy-tur'vi-ly** (sī-tūr'vī-lī), *adv.* — **-vi-ness**, *n.* — **-vy-dom** (-dām), *n.*  
**toque** (tōk), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A kind of round hat or cap worn in the 16th century by men and women. 2. A woman's small round hat with no projecting brim.  
**to'quet'** (tō'kē'), *n.* [*F.*] = **TOQUE**, 1.  
**to'rah**, **to'ra** (tō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -ROTH (-rōth). [*Heb. tōrāh*.] *Jewish Lit.* a Law; precept. b Divine instruction; revelation. c [*cap.*] The Pentateuch, or "Law of Moses."  
**tor'bern-ite** (tōr'bērn-ī-t), *n.* [*After Torbern Bergman*, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A mineral of micaceous structure, a hydrous phosphate of uranium and copper, Cu(UO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·8H<sub>2</sub>O. H., 2-2.5; sp. gr., 3.4-3.6.  
**torch** (tōrch), *n.* [*F. torche* torch, rag, wisp, fr. *L. torqua*, *torques*, *torquis*, a twisted necklace or collar, wreath.] 1. A stick of resinous wood, piece of tow soaked with tallow, etc., to be lighted, generally to carry in the hand; a flambeau. 2. A kind of lamp attached to a pole, to be carried, as in processions, etc. 3. *Mech.* Any of various devices for emitting a hot flame, as for vaporizing oil, burning off old paint, melting solder, or the like.  
**torch'light'** (tōrch'līt'), *n.* Light of a torch or of torches.  
**torch'wood'** (-wōod'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Amyris*, esp. *A. balsamifera*) of rutaceous trees; also, its inflammable resinous wood. 2. A certain rubiaceous shrub (*Cormigonus mariannensis*) or its resinous wood.  
**to're** (tōr; 57), *n.* [See **TORUS**.] 1. *Arch.* = **TORUS**. 2. *Geom.* a The surface described by a conic section, esp. a circle, rotating about a straight line in its own plane. b The solid of revolution inclosed by such a surface.  
**to're** (tōr; 57), *pret. & dial. p. p.* of **TEAR**.  
**to're-a-dōr'** (tō'rā-ā-dōr'; tōr'ē-ā-dōr'), [*Sp.*, fr. *torear* to fight bulls, fr. *L. taurus* a bull.] A bullfighter; esp., a mounted bullfighter.  
**to-reu'tic** (tō-rōō'tik), *a.* [*Gr. τορευτικός*, fr. *τορεύειν* to bore through, work in relief.] *Sculpt.* Pert. to or designating work wrought in metal by embossing, chasing, etc., or, less commonly, similar work in other materials. [*work*.]  
**to-reu'tics** (-tīks), *n.* (See -ics.) Art of making toruretic  
**to'ri** (tō'rī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of **TORUS**.  
**tor'ic** (tōr'ik), *a.* Pert. to, or shaped like, a tore, or segment.  
**toric lens**, a spectacle lens having for one of its surfaces a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore.  
**to'ri-i** (tō'rē-ē), *n. sing. & pl.* [*Japan.*] *Jap. Arch.* A gateway, or gateways, of light skeletonlike post-and-lintel construction, commonly built at the approach to a sacred place.  
**tor'ment** (tōr'mēnt), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. tormentum* an instrument of torture, torture, fr. *torquere* to twist.] 1. Infliction of torture, or the torture inflicted. 2. That which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like. 3. Anguish; torture; distress.  
**tor'ment'** (tōr-mēnt'), *v. t. 1.* To put to extreme pain or an-



Torii.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



guish; torture. **2.** To pain; distress; afflict. **3.** To put into great agitation. **4.** To tease; harass. *Colloq.*

**Syn.** Torment, torture. To torment is to inflict extreme pain or suffering; now, the verb (less often the noun) often implies little more than vexation or harassment; torture always implies the infliction of exquisite pain, bodily or mental. See HARASS.

**tor-ment'er.** Var. of TORMENTOR.

**tor-men-til** (tôr'mên-tîl), *n.* [*F.* *tormentilla*, fr. *L. tormentum* pain. It is said to allay pain.] A yellow-flowered rosaceous herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*) the root of which is used in medicine and in tanning and dyeing.

**tor-ment'ing, p. a.** Causing torment; as, a *tormenting* dream. — **tor-ment'ing-ly, adv.** — **tor-ment'ing-ness, n.**

**tor-men'tor** (tôr-mên'têr), *n.* One who, or that which, torments.

**tor-n** (tôr'n; 57), *p. p.* of TEAR.

**tor-na'do** (tôr-nâ'dô), *n.*; pl. -DOES (-dôz). [*Sp.* *tronada* a thunderstorm, *tronar* to thunder, *L. tonare*.] **1.** A thunderstorm. *Rare.* **2.** *Meteor.* A form of squall off the west coast of Africa. **b** A funnel-shaped cloud, like a waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, with very violent and destructive eddies and whirls of wind, progressing in a narrow path for many miles.

**tor-roid** (tôr'roid), *n.* [*tor* + *-oid*.] *Geom.* A surface generated by the rotation of a plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. It is a generalized form of the torus.

**tor-rose** (tôr'ros; tô-rôs'), *a.* [*L.* *torosus* full of muscle, brawny, fleshy. See TORUS.] **1.** Bulging, as with muscles; muscular. **2.** Knobbed; esp., *Bot.*, cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions. — **tor-s'i-ty** (tôr-rôs'i-tî), *n.*

**tor-pe'do** (tôr-pê'dô), *n.*; pl. -DOES (-dôz). [*L.*, stiffness, numbness, a torpedo (the fish), fr. *torpere* to be stiff.] **1.** An electric ray (fish) and a crampfish or numbfish. **2.** An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up, as (1) a metal case containing explosives and anchored so that it will be exploded on contact by a vessel, or electrically by an operator, or (2) a dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine vessel carrying an explosive charge, and projected from a vessel against a vessel at a distance. **3.** Any inclosed charge of an explosive; as, a *Mil.* A shell or cartridge, buried in earth, to be exploded when trodden on, or fired electrically. **b** *Railroad.* A kind of signal cartridge placed on a rail. **c** A firework in the form of a small ball, or pellet, which explodes when thrown against a hard object. **4.** An automobile with a torpedo boat. *Cant.*

— *v. t.* To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo; attack with a torpedo or torpedoes.

**torpedo boat.** A vessel designed for discharging torpedoes; specif., a small, very fast vessel having one or more torpedo tubes, and carrying only light guns.

**tor-pe'do-boat' de-stry'er.** A larger, swifter, and more powerfully armed type of torpedo boat, originally intended principally for the destruction of torpedo boats.

**torpedo body.** An automobile body which is built so that the side surfaces are flush. *Cant.*

**torpedo tube.** *Naval.* A tube, fixed below or near the water line, through which a torpedo is fired.

**tor-pid** (tôr'pid), *a.* [*L.* *torpidus*.] **1.** In a state of torpor, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb. **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish; apathetic. — **Syn.** See INERT. — **tor-pid'i-ty** (tôr-pid'i-tî), *n.* — **tor-pid-ness, n.** — **tor-pid-ly, adv.**

**tor'pid, n.** *Oxford Univ. Eng.* **1.** A clinker-built, eight-oared racing boat in which the Lent races are rowed; also, a member of the crew. **2.** In *pl.* The races so rowed.

**tor'por** (tôr'pôr), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *torpere* to be torpid.] **1.** Loss of motion or sensibility, or of power of motion, or of feeling; dormancy; numbness; or sluggishness of function. **2.** Dullness; inactivity; apathy. — **Syn.** See LETHARGY.

**tor'por-ific** (tôr'pôr-îfîk), *a.* [*L.* *torpor* torpor + *-fic*.] Producing, or tending to produce, torpor.

**tor'quate** (tôr'kwât), *a.* [*L.* *torquatus* wearing a collar.] Collared; having a torques, or ring, around the neck.

**torque** (tôr'k), *n.* [*L.* *torques* a twisted neck chain.] **1.** A collar or neck chain usually twisted. **2.** *Mech.* That which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion; a couple (of forces). **3.** *Optics.* The twisting or rotatory effect of certain crystals and liquids upon the plane of polarization of light traversing them.

**tor'ques** (tôr'kwêz), *n.* [*L.*, a necklace.] *Zool.* A cervical ring consisting of hair, feathers, or modified integument distinguished from the adjacent surface by color or structure; a collar. [*Figuring*; state of being torquified.]

**tor-re-fac'tion** (tôr-rê-fâk'shôn), *n.* Act or process of torrefying (tôr-rê-fî), *v. t.* -RIES (-fîd) -RY'ING. [*L.* *torrere* to parch + *-fy*.] To subject to heat; roast; parch; scorch; specif.: **1.** *Metal.* To roast, as ores. **b** *Pharm.* To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate.

**tor-rent** (-ênt), *n.* [*L.* *torrens, entis*, fr. *torrens* burning, roaring, boiling.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like. **2.** A violent or rapid flow; strong current; flood, as of abuse. — *a.* Rushing in a violent stream.

**âlê, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, soifã; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ïce, ïll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cõnnect; ãse, ãnte, ãrn, ãp, cõrcus, menü; fõod, fõot; out, oil;**

**tor-ren'tial** (tôr-rên'shãl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, a torrent; also, caused by, or resulting from, the action of rapid streams. **2.** Suggestive of a torrent, as rapid impassioned speech; outpouring. — **tor-ren'tial-ly, adv.**

**Tor'ri-cel'li-an** (tôr'ri-sel'i-ãn; chel'i-ãn), *a.* Of or pert. to Torricelli, an Italian physicist who, in 1643, produced a vacuum (the *Torricellian vacuum*) by the fall of mercury in a glass tube (*Torricellian tube*) hermetically sealed at one end and having the other immersed in mercury.

**tor'rid** (tôr'rid), *a.* [*L.* *torridus*, fr. *torrere* to parch, burn.] **1.** Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; as, the *torrid zone* (see ZONE). **2.** Burning; parching. — **tor-rid'i-ty** (tôr-rid'i-tî), *n.* — **tor'rid-ness, n.**

**tor-sade'** (tôr-sãd'), *n.* [*F.*] A twisted cord; also, a molded or worked ornament of similar form.

**tor-si-bil'i-ty** (tôr-si-bil'i-tî), *n.* *Mech.* Resistance to torsion; hence, tendency, as of a twisted rope, to untwist.

**tor'sion** (tôr'shôn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *torsio*, fr. *L.* *torquere* to twist.] **1.** A turning or twisting; state of being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by a force tending to turn one part about a longitudinal axis while the other is held fast or turned oppositely. **2.** *Mechanics.* That force with which a twisted thread, wire, or rod tends to return to a state of rest. [*torsion*. — *al-ly, adv.*]

**tor'sion-al** (-ãl), *a.* Of, pert. to, causing, or resulting from, torsion balance. An instrument used to measure minute forces, as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and repulsion, by the torsion of a wire or filament.

**tor'sk** (tôr'sk), *n.* [*Dan.*] **1.** = *cusk*, **1.** **2.** The codfish. **tor'so** (tôr'sô), *n.*; pl. *E.* -SOS (-sôz), *It.* -SI (-sê). [*It.* *torso*.] **1.** The trunk of a human body; hence, the trunk of a statue, esp. of one mutilated of head and limbs. **2.** Hence, fig., something incomplete or fragmentary.

**tor't** (tôr't), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *torturn*, fr. *L.* *tortus* twisted, crooked.] *Law.* Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie.

**tor'ti-col'lis** (tôr-ti-kôl'îs), *n.* [*F.* *torcolicis*; *L.* *torquere* to twist + *collum* the neck.] *Med.* An affection causing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head.

**tor'tile** (tôr'tîl), *a.* [*L.* *tortilis*.] Twisted; coiled.

**tor'til'ia** (tôr-tel'yã), *n.* [*Sp.*] A thin flat unleavened cake, as of maize, baked on a heated iron or stone.

**tor'tious** (tôr'tshûs), *a.* [*From* TOR'T.] *Law.* Pert. to, implying, or involving tort. — **tor'tious-ly, adv.**

**tor'toise** (tôr'tûs; -tis), *n.* [*ME.* *torruce*.] **1.** A turtle (group *Chelonina*); in prevailing usage, a land or freshwater turtle, or, sometimes, a land turtle only. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* = TESTUDO, **b.**

**tortoise shell.** The mottled substance of the horny plates covering the shell of certain turtles (esp. *Chelonina imbricata*) used in inlaying and for various ornamental articles.

**tor'tri-cid** (tôr'tri-sid), *a.* [*From* *Tortrix*, the type genus, fr. *L.* *torquere*, *torium*, to twist.] Belonging to a family (*Tortricidae*) of small moths, usually having a stout body and lightly fringed wings.

**tor'tu-ös'i-ty** (tôr'tû-si-tî), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tîz). **1.** Quality or state of being tortuous. **2.** A bend; twist; winding.

**tor'tu-ous** (tôr'tû-ös), *a.* [*L.* *tortuosus*, fr. *torvus* a twisting, fr. *torquere* to twist.] **1.** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding. **2.** *Geom.* Not in one plane; as, a *tortuous curve* in space. **3.** Not straightforward; devious; sometimes, deceitful; as, a *tortuous policy*.

— **tor'tu-ous-ly, adv.** — **tor'tu-ous-ness, n.**

**tor'ture** (tôr'tûr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *toritura*, fr. *torquere*, *torium*, to twist, rack, torture.] **1.** Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, so as to extort confession, or in revenge. **2.** Extreme pain; anguish; agony; torment. — *v. t.* -TURED (-tûrd) -TUR-ING (-tûr-ing). **1.** To put to torture; torment; to punish with torture, as on the rack. **2.** To wrest from the proper form or meaning; pervert; distort. — **Syn.** See TORMENT. — **tor'tur-er, n.**

**tor'tus** (tôr'tûs), *n.*; pl. TORI (-tî). [*L.*, a swelling, bulge.] **1.** *Arch.* A large molding of convex profile, commonly the lowest molding in the base of a column or plaster, next above the plinth. **2.** *Anat.* A smooth rounded protuberance, as the *torus palatinus*, on the surface of the hard palate. **3.** *Bot.* In a flower, the part of the axis bearing the floral leaves; the receptacle.

**To'ry** (tôr'ri; 57), *n.*; pl. -RIES (-rîz). [*Prob.* fr. *Ir.* *toiridhe* a pursuer.] **1.** [*L. c.*] In the 16th and 17th centuries, one of certain Irish outlaws, professedly royalists. *Hist. 2. Eng. Politics.* One who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; a member of the party of conservatism, now called the *Conservative party*, as opposed to the progressive party, formerly called the *Whig*, and now the *Liberal party*. **3.** *Amer. Hist.* One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to Great Britain; an adherent of the crown; a loyalist. — *a.* Pert. to the Tories.

**To'ry-ism** (tôr'ri-iz'm), *n.* Tory principles or practices.

**to'ss** (tôs; 62), *v. t.* TOSSÉD (tôst) *or, Obs. or Poetic*, TOST;

**TOSS'ING.** **1.** To throw with the hand; esp., to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; pitch.

**âlê, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, soifã; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ïce, ïll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cõnnect; ãse, ãnte, ãrn, ãp, cõrcus, menü; fõod, fõot; out, oil;**



**2.** To lift or throw up with a sudden, spirited, or violent motion; as, to *toss* the head. **3.** To heave up and down or to tumble about; as, waves *tossed* by the wind. **4.** To agitate; disturb; harass. **5.** To flip or fillip. = to *TOSS UP*. — **SYN.** See **THROW**.

**to**, *toss* oars. *Naut.*, in a boat rowed by several oarsmen, to raise the oars to a vertical position, each oar held squarely in front of the man holding it, with blades in line fore and aft. — **to** *t. off.* **a** To drink at a draft. **b** To dispose of, or to do or make, quickly and easily. — **to** *t. up*, to toss (a coin or the like) into the air to wager on which side it will fall, or to determine a question by its fall.

— *v. i.* **1.** To toss something; fling; pitch; flip. **2.** To roll and tumble; fling one's self about; as, he *tossed* on his bed. **3.** To be tossed, as a ship by the waves. **4.** To toss up; gamble by tossing a coin. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of tossing; a pitch; fling. **2.** Distance to which a thing is or may be tossed. **3.** A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. **4.** A toss-up. *Colloq.* — **toss'er**, *n.*

**toss'pot'** (*'põt*), *n.* A toper; drunkard.

**toss'up**, *n.* Act of tossing up, as of a coin to determine a chance; hence, an even chance. *Colloq.*

**tot** (*tõt*), *n.* Anything small; often, a little child.

**tot**, *v. t.*; **TOT'ED**; — **ING.** To make up the sum of; total; add; count; — often used with *up*. *Colloq., Eng.*

**to'tal** (*tõt'äl*), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *totalis*, fr. L. *totus* all, whole.] **1.** Whole; undivided; entire; as, *total* disbursements; *total* mileage. **2.** Complete; utter; absolute; as, *a total* failure; *a total* eclipse. — **SYN.** See **WHOLE**.

**total abstinence.** See **ABSTINENCE**. — **t. depravity**, *Theol.*, the entire sinfulness, or moral depravity, of man, due to original sin, and in which he remains until regenerated by the Spirit of God. — **t. heat**, *Physics*, the thermal equivalent of the energy required to convert unit mass of a liquid at one temperature, usually the melting point of the substance, into saturated vapor at any other given temperature.

— *n.* The whole; whole sum or amount. — **SYN.** See **SUM**.

— *v. t.*; — **TALED** (*-täld*) or — **TALLED**; — **TAL-ING** or — **TAL-ING**. To bring to a total; ascertain the sum or total of; add. —

*v. i.* To be in its totality; amount to.

**to-tal'i-ty** (*tõt'äl'i-ti*), *n.*; *pl.* — **TIES** (*-tiz*). **1.** Quality or state of being total or a total; in an eclipse, the period or state of total obscuration; as, *totality* began at 9.05 o'clock. **2.** The whole sum; the entirety.

**to'tal-i-za'tor** (*tõt'äl-i-zä'tör*), *n.* [From **TOTALIZE**.] A machine for registering bets made on horse races.

**to'tal-ize** (*-iz*), *v. t.*; — **IZED** (*-izd*); — **IZ'ING** (*-iz'ing*). To make total; reduce to completeness. — **to'tal-i-za'tion** (*-izä'shün*; *-i-zä'shün*), *n.*

**to'tal-ly**, *adv.* In a total manner.

**to'te** (*tõt*), *v. t.*; **TOT'ED** (*tõt'äd*); **TOT'ING** (*tõt'ing*). **1.** To carry or bear; transport; specif., to carry or bear on the person. **2.** To transport in a vehicle; haul; as, *to tote* supplies. — *n.* Act of one who totes something. — **TOT'er** (*tõt'ör*), *n.* *All Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

**to'tem** (*tõt'tém*), *n.* [Ojibwa *ototeman* one's kinship.] A natural kind or class, esp. of animals, conceived as having an intimate relationship to a group of human beings, usually a clan; also, a symbol or representation of this. — **to'tem'ic** (*tõt'tém'ik*), *a.*

**to'tem-ism** (*tõt'tém-'iz'm*), *n.* Belief in totems and totemic relationships; esp., a system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem.

**to'tem-ist**, *n.* One of a clan or tribe having a totem.

**to'tem-is'tic** (*-is'tik*), *a.* Of or pert. to totemists or totemism.

**totem pole** or **post**. A pole or pillar, carved and painted with totemic symbols, set up before the houses of certain Indian tribes of the northwest coast of North America.

**to'ther** (*tüt'hör*), *a.* & *pron.* [From ME. *tothor* the *tother* for *the other*, that *other*.] That other. *Obs. or Dial.*

**to'ti-pal'mate** (*tõt'ti-päl'mät*), *a.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *palmate*.] Having all four toes united by a web, as pelicans, cormorants, etc. — **to'ti-pal-ma'tion** (*-päl-mä'shün*), *n.*

**to'tip'o-tent** (*tõt'tip'öt'ent*), *a.* [L. *totus* all + E. *potent*.] *Zool.* Designating blastomeres capable when isolated of becoming a complete embryo. — **to'tip'o-tence** (*-téns*), *n.*

**tot'ter** (*töt'tör*), *v. i.* [ME. *toteren*.] **1.** To walk with short, unsteady steps; stand unsteadily; falter. **2.** To shake as if about to fall, as a building; waver. — **tot'ter-y** (*-i*), *a.*

**tou-can'** (*töökän'*; *töökän*), *n.* [F., fr. S. Amer. Indian *tücä*.] Any of a family (*Ramphastidae*) of fruit-eating birds of tropical America, having a very large, but light and thin, beak, the beak and plumage of most species being brilliantly colored.

**touch** (*tüch*), *v. t.* [F. *toucher*, OF. *touchier*, *tochier*.] **1.** To perceive by the sense of feeling. **2.** To come in contact with; hit or strike lightly against; esp., to extend the hand, or a cane, or other object, so as to reach or rest on; specif., to lay a hand upon for curing disease. **3.** To be in contact with; *Geom.*, to be tangent to. **4.** To bring into contact (with something); as, *to touch* the hand to the hat. **5.** To come to; reach; attain; as, he failed to *touch* the goal of his desire. **6.** Hence: to compare with; be equal to; — usually used with a negative; as, for good cheer nothing can *touch* an open fire. *Colloq.* **7.** To disturb with the hands; meddle with; as, I have not *touch*ed the books; also, to attack; hence, to harm or distress. **8.** To test or prove as with a touchstone; try. *Obs.* **9.** To allude to or speak of, esp. lightly or cursorily; as, the talk *touch*ed a score of topics. **10.** To relate to; concern; affect; as, the quarrel *touch*es only us. **11.** To delineate, as with the pencil; also, to touch up or improve. **12.** To strike, or play on, as a musical instrument. **13.** To perform, as a tune; play. *Rare.* **14.** To take, as food; partake of. **15.** To impress, have effect upon; hence, to modify or transform, as by a touch. **16.** To infect or affect slightly by or as by contact; as, fruit *touch*ed by frost; esp., to make partially insane; — usually in *p. p.* **17.** To move mentally or emotionally; as: **a** To melt; soften; as, her plight *touch*ed one's pride. **b** To irritate or sting, as with ridicule; as, *to touch* one's pride. **18.** To influence by impulse; impel forcibly. *Archæol.* **19.** To induce to give or lend; borrow from; as, *to touch* one for a loan; hence, to steal from. *Slang.* **to touch up**, **a** To improve, as by touches; as, *to touch up* a drawing. **b** To remind. **c** To incite by or as by touching; as, *to touch up* a horse.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To lay hand or finger on a person for the cure of disease, esp. scrofula. **3.** To make an incidental stop at a point on shore, when on a voyage; — used with *at*, rarely *on*; as, we *touch*ed at many ports. **4.** To treat anything in discourse, esp. slightly or casually; — used esp. with *on* or *upon*.

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of touching; state of being touched; contact. **2.** Close relation, as of confidence or understanding; accord; harmony; as, to be in *touch* with the times. **3.** The sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived. **4.** A Mental or moral appreciation. **b** Power of exciting emotion or the emotions. **5.** Impact, esp. of a small force; a light stroke or tap. **6.** Sensation conveyed through contact; feel. **7.** A stroke, esp. a light one, as with pen or brush; also, the effect so produced; as, a *touch* of color; hence, a detail of effect. **8.** That which resembles, or may be the result of, a light stroke; as: **a** A twinge; a light attack, as of fever. **b** A defect; blemish; as, a *touch* in the brain. **c** A slight manifestation; small quantity; dash; as, a *touch* of railery. **9.** Feature; trait; quality. **10.** Distinctive manner, method, or skill; execution; as, the *touch* of a master. **11.** *Music*. Characteristic mode of action of an instrument; also, manner of touching the keys of a piano or organ. **12.** A note or strain of music. **13.** A touchstone. **14.** Test by a touchstone; test; proof; tried quality. **15.** *Football*. That part of the field which is beyond the line of flags on either side. **16.** *Change Ringing*. A set of changes less than the total possible on seven bells (5,949).

**touch-a-ble** (*tüch'ä-b'l*), *a.* Capable of being touched.

**touch'back'** (*-bäk*), *n.* *Football*. Act of touching the ball down by a player behind his own goal line when it received its last impulse from an opponent.

**touch'down'** (*tüch'däun'*), *n.* *Football*. The act of touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal.

**touch'er** (*tüch'ör*), *n.* One who, or that which, touches.

**touch'hole'** (*-hö'l*), *n.* In old-time cannons or firearms, the vent through which fire was communicated to the powder.

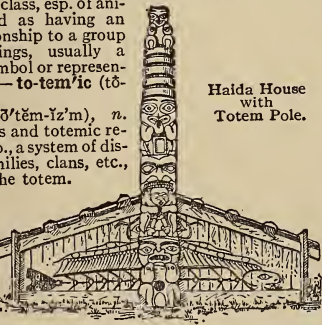
**touch'ly**, *adv.* In a touchy manner.

**touch'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being touchy.

**touch'ing** (*tüch'ing*), *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. — **SYN.** See **AFFECTING**. — *prep.* Concerning. — **touch'ingly**, *adv.* — **touch'ing-ness**, *n.*



Ariel Toucan (Ramphastos arlet).



Haida House with Totem Pole.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**touch-me-not**, *n.* 1. The balsam; esp., the garden balsam. 2. Squirting cucumber.

**touchstone** ('-stōn'), *n.* 1. *Min.* A black siliceous stone used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal. See **STREAK**. 2. Any test or criterion by which to try a thing's qualities.

**Touchstone**, *n.* A clever and facetious professional clown in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

**touchwood** ('-wood'), *n.* 1. Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; spunk; punk. 2. Dried fungi used as tinder.

**touchy** (-i), *a.*; **TOUCHY**-ER (-i-ēr); -I-EST. [For *techy*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible. — **Syn.** See **IRASCIBLE**.

**touchy**, *a.* [touch + -y.] *Painting.* Made up by a series of dots or short strokes.

**tough** (tūf), *a.* [AS. *tōh*.] 1. Flexible without brittleness; able to resist great strain. 2. Able to endure strain or hardship; strong; as, a *tough* physique; a *tough* will. 3. Not easily separated, because of viscosity; sticky; tenacious; as, *tough* tar. 4. Stiff; inflexible; stubborn. 5. Very hard to influence morally or intellectually; hence, *Colloq.*, vicious. 6. Difficult to endure, overcome, or the like; hard; as, a *tough* job. *Colloq.* — *n.* A vicious person; a *tough*. *Colloq., U. S.* — **toughly**, *adv.* — **toughness**, *n.*

**tough'en** (tūf'ēn), *v. i. & t.* To grow or make tough.

**tou-pee** (tōo-pē'), *n.* [F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *top*, *toupe*, tuft of hair.] 1. A little tuft; a curl or lock of false hair. 2. Top piece of a periwig; a small wig or a patch of false hair.

**tour** (tōor), *n.* [F. See **TURN**, *v. t.*] 1. A going round; circuit; as: A journey in a circuit, esp. a short one from place to place. 2. A prolonged journey, esp. if roundabout or comprehensive. 3. *Chiefly* *Mil.* Anything done successfully, or by regular order; a turn; shift; as, a *tour* of duty. — **Syn.** See **JOURNEY**.

— *v. i.* To make a tour. — *v. t.* To make a tour of or through.

**tou-ra-co'** (tōō'ra'kō'), *n.*; *pl.* **TOURACOS** (-kōz'). [F., imitative of the bird's cry.]

Any of a family (*Musophagidae*) of African birds, somewhat allied to the cuckoos.

**touring car.** An automobile designed for touring; specif., a roomy car of the tonneau type for five or more passengers.

**tour'ist** (tōor'ist), *n.*

One who makes a tour; esp., one who travels from place to place for pleasure or culture.

**tour'ma-line** (tōor'mā-līn), *n.* [F.] A mineral, commonly black (schorl), also blue, red, green, brown, and (rarely) colorless or white. H., 7-7.5; sp. gr., 2.98-3.20. When transparent, it is used as a gem.

**tour'na-ment** (tōor'nā-mēnt; tūr'-), *n.* [OF. *turnement*, fr. *turner*. See **TOURNEY**.] 1. A contest or knightly sport (esp. of the 12th-14th centuries) in which mounted armored combatants, armed usually with blunted lances or swords, engaged in a contest for a prize bestowed by the "queen of beauty" or lady of the tournament. 2. The whole series of knightly sports, jousts, and tilts occurring at a particular time and place. 3. A sport or contest in which mounted men tilt with sword or lance at suspended rings. 4. A meeting for contests in athletic or special sports; as, a military *tournament*. 5. Any trial of skill in which several or many contend in a series of contests; as, a chess *tournament*. 6. Encounter; battle; shock of battle. *Rare.*

**tour'ney** (tōor'ni; tūr'ni), *n.*; *pl.* **TOURNEYS** (-niz). [OF. *turnei*, *turnoi*, fr. *turner*, *turnier*, to tilt, *turner*.] A tournament. — *v. i.* To perform in a tournament; tilt; joust.

**tour'ni-quet** (tōor'ni-kēt), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] *Surg.* A device for arresting bleeding. — *orig.*, a bandage twisted tight, as with a stick; now, any of various instruments, as a pad pressed down by a screw, or an elastic rubber bandage, for similar purposes.

**touse** (touz), *v. t.* To touse. *Now Rare.*

**tou'sle** (touz'li), *v. t.* [Freq. of *touse*.] To pull about or handle roughly or indelicately; to put into disorder; tumble; dishevel. *Colloq. or Dial.*

**tout** (tout; tōōt), *v. i.* [ME. *tōten* to peep, look, AS. *tōtjan* project.] 1. To look narrowly; spy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 2. *Horse Racing.* a To spy upon race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth or other improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. *Cant., Eng.* b To act as a tout; give a tip on a race horse. *Cant., U. S.* 3. To canvass for customers; solicit employment, patronage, or the like. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* *Horse Racing.* a To spy upon, as a racing stable or horse. *Cant., Eng.* b To give a tip on (a race horse) to a better in expectation of sharing in the winnings. *Cant., U. S.* — *n.* One who touts.

**tout'en-sem'ble** (tōō'tēn'sēm'bl'), [F.] All together; hence, in art, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole.

**tough** (tūf), *a.* [AS. *tōh*.] 1. Flexible without brittleness; able to resist great strain. 2. Able to endure strain or hardship; strong; as, a *tough* physique; a *tough* will. 3. Not easily separated, because of viscosity; sticky; tenacious; as, *tough* tar. 4. Stiff; inflexible; stubborn. 5. Very hard to influence morally or intellectually; hence, *Colloq.*, vicious. 6. Difficult to endure, overcome, or the like; hard; as, a *tough* job. *Colloq.* — *n.* A vicious person; a *tough*. *Colloq., U. S.* — **toughly**, *adv.* — **toughness**, *n.*

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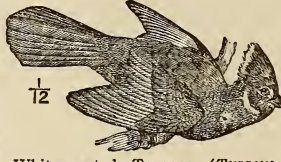
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One who makes a tour; esp., one who travels from place to place for pleasure or culture.



White-crested Touraco (*Turacus coruthax*).

**tout'er** (tout'ēr; tōōt'ēr), *n.* *Colloq.* a A tout; a runner. 2. In politics, one who obtrusively seeks votes either for himself or another.

**touze** (touz), **tou'zle** (touz'li). Vars. of **TOUSE**, **TOUSLE**.

**tow** (tō), *n.* [AS. *tow* (in comp.) a spinning, a weaving.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated by the hatchel or swingle.

**tow**, *v. t.* [AS. *togan* to pull, drag.] To draw or pull along after, esp. through the water by a rope. — *n.* 1. A towing; state of being towed; — used chiefly in to take in tow, to tow, and to take a tow, to avail one's self of towing. 2. That which is towed, as a barge.

**tow'age** (tō'āj), *n.* Act of towing; price paid for towing.

**tow'ard** (tō'ārd; tōrd; 57), *prep.* [AS. *tōward*, *tōwardes*.]

1. In the direction of; — referring to direction in space, the end or object of motion, action, tendency, etc.; as, galloping *toward* town; drifting *toward* atheism. 2. Hence: approaching to; close upon; as, *toward* four o'clock. 3. By way of contribution to; in part for; as, he contributed five dollars *toward* expenses.

**Toward** formerly was often divided, and had its object placed between its elements, as in *to usward*, etc.

— *a.* 1. Approaching in time; at hand. *Now Rare.* 2. Ready; apt; docile; tractable; compliant; as, a *toward* youth. *Archaic.*

**tow'ardly**, *a.* 1. Advanced in development; forward. *Rare or Dial.* 2. Promising; favorable; also, tractable; docile; kindly. — **tow'ard-li-ness**, *n.*

**tow'ards** (tō'ārdz; tōrdz; 57), *prep.* = **TOWARD**. [tag.]

**tow'boat** (tō'bōt'), *n.* A vessel for towing other vessels; **tow'el** (tō'ēl), *n.* [F. *touaille*, LL. *taucula*.] A cloth for wiping, esp. one for drying anything wet.

**tow'el-ing**, **-el-ling**, *n.* Cloth for towels, esp. in the piece.

**tow'er** (tō'ēr), *n.* [OF. *tour*, *tor*, fr. L. *turris*.] 1. A structure typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by position, either isolated or appended to a larger structure. 2. A citadel; fortress; defense.

— *v. i.* To rise and overtop other objects; be lofty; soar.

**tow'ered** (tō'ērd), *a.* Having towers; as, *towered* cities.

**tow'er-ing** (-ēr-ing), *ph. a.* 1. Lofty. 2. Extreme; violent; increasing in degree or intensity; as, a *towering* rage.

**tow'er-y** (tō'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Lofty; towering. 2. Having a tower or towers. *Rare.*

**tow'head** (tō'hēd'), *n.* A person having soft whitish hair.

**tow'hee** (tou'hē; tō'hē), *n.* Also **towhee** bunting. Any of certain American birds (genera *Pipilo* and *Oreospiza*) of the sparrow family, as the chewink.

**tow'line** (tō'lin'), *n.* A line used to tow vessels.

**town** (toun), *n.* [AS. *tūn* inclosure, fence, manor, village, town.] 1. An inclosure, as around a dwelling; a farm or farmstead, or the yard or inclosure of a farm. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. Any collection of houses and buildings constituting a distinct place with a name; esp.: a A large one having a regular market and not being a city or episcopal see. *Eng.* b A place not incorporated as a city; loosely, any large closely populated place; — often, usually with *the*, contrasted with the country or with rural communities. 3. Specif., *U. S.*: a In New England, a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city. b In other States, a unit of rural administration more or less like the New England town. 4. The body of inhabitants of a town; townspeople; more narrowly, the citizens or qualified voters of a town.

**town clerk.** An officer who keeps the records of a town.

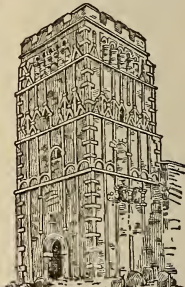
**town crier.** The public crier of a town.

**town hall.** A public hall or building belonging to a town, used for public offices, for meetings of the town council, etc.

**town'house** (toun'hous'), *n.* A town hall.

**towns'folk** (tounz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.

**town'ship** (toun'ship), *n.* 1. In England, an ancient unit of administration identical in area with the parish. 2. In the United States, a primary unit of local government of varying character in different localities. In New England, where it is called *town*, it exists in its primitive form except as modified and partly subordinated by the later formed unit, the county. In New York, the township is nearest to the New England town in order of development; in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, the county is the more important unit of local government. *Abbr., tp.* 3. In surveys of United States public lands, a division of territory six miles square, containing 36 sections. 4. In Canada, one of the subdivisions of a county.



Anglo-Saxon Tower.

āle, senāte, cāre, ārn, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, ȳll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, fūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inj; tent, thān; nature, verdure (87);



**towns'man** (tounz/män), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a town. **2.** One of the same town as another; fellow citizen. **3.** In New England, a selectman. [folk.]

**towns'poe'ple** ('pē'p'l), *n.* **pl.** The people of a town; and towns'path' (tō'pāth'), *n.* A path traveled by men or animals in towing boats; — called also *towing path*.

**tow'rope** ('rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing vessels.

**tow'y** (tō'y), *a.* Composed of or like tow.

**tox-æ'mi-a**, **tox-æ'mi-a** (tōk-sē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *-emia*.] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning. — **tox-æ'mic**, **tox-æ'mic** (tōk-sē'mik; sēm'ik), *a.*

**tox'ic** (tōk'sik), *a.* [*toxicum* poison, orig., an arrow poison, Gr. *τοξικόν*, fr. *τόξον* bow, arrow.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, poison.

**tox'i-cant** (tōk'si-kānt), *a.* Poisonous; producing a toxic effect. — *n.* A poisonous agent or drug; an intoxicant. [ing.]

**tox'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* [*toxicum* a poison.] Poison-

**tox-ic'i-ty** (tōk-sis'i-ti), *n.* Quality, state, or degree of being toxic, or poisonous; poisonousness.

**tox'i-co-gen'ic** (tōk'si-kō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *-genic*.] *Physiol. & Med.* Producing toxic products.

**tox'i-col'o-gy** (tōk'si-kō'lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *-logy*.] The science treating of poisons, their antidotes, etc. — **tox'i-col'og'i-cal** (-kō'lō-jī-kāl), *a.* — **col'o-gist**, *n.*

**tox'i-co'sis** (-kō'sis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *-osis*.] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by the action of a poison.

**tox'in** (tōk'sin), *n.* *Chem.* A Any of a class of toxic sub-

**tox'ine** (-sin; -sēn)stances formed as secretion products of vegetable and animal organisms. **b** [Preferably spelt *toxicine*.] Any poisonous ptomaine.

**tox'i-pho'bi-a** (-si-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *-phobia*.] Morbid fear of poisons or of being poisoned.

**toy** (tōy), *n.* **1.** *Dim.* *toy* tools, trash, spellung playthings, toys. **2.** An ornament; gewgaw; trinket. *Rare.* **3.** Something designed or used for play or diversion; plaything, esp. for a child. **4.** A something diminutive like a plaything. **5.** Something of little value or importance; a trifle. **6.** Pastime; play; dalliance; wantonness. *Obs.* **7.** A head-dress that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes. *Scot.*

— *v. i.* To trifle; play; dally amorously. — **toy'er**, *n.*

**toy dog**, Any very small dog kept as a pet; esp., any of several breeds of very small size.

**toy'on** (tō'yōn), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tollon*, *toyon*.] An ornamental evergreen malaceous shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) of the North American Pacific coast, having white flowers succeeded by bright red berries.

**toy spaniel**. See SPANIEL. [zontal beams.]

**tra-be-at'ed** (trā'bē-āt'ēd), *a.* *Arch.* Constructed of horizontal beams. — **trā'bē-āt'ion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* [*trabs*, *trabis*, beam, timber.] *Arch.* Trabeated construction; an entablature.

**tra-bec'u-la** (trā'bēk'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -ULÆ (-læ). [*tr*, a little beam, dim. of *trabs* a beam.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A small rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane, in the framework of an organ or part. **2.** *Bot.* A row of cells bridging an intercellular space or, in mosses, extending across the cavity of a sporangium. — **tra-bec'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

**trace** (trās), *n.* [*ME*, *trays*, *pl.*, *OF*, *traiz*, *trais*, *pl.* of *trait*. See TRAIT.] **1.** One of two straps, chains, etc., of a harness, for attaching a horse to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug. **2.** *Mech.* A connecting bar or rod, pivoted at each end to another piece, for transmitting motion.

**trace**, *v. t.*; TRACED (trāst); TRACING (trās'ing). [*OF*, *traçier*, fr. *L. trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** To draw; specif.: **a** To mark out; draw, as a map; delineate; sketch; design. **b** To form, as letters; write carefully. **c** To copy; imitate; esp., to copy, as a drawing, by marking lines on a transparent sheet superimposed. **2.** To make marks, letters, tracery, or the like, on. **3.** To follow; specif.: **a** To follow, as a track; also, to pursue the trail or course of; track. **b** To follow the course or position of, as by means of remains; as, to trace the walls of a ruined city. **c** To follow in detail the development or progress of; make out; as, to trace one's genealogy. **4.** To pass through, as an intricate way; traverse. — *v. i.* To go; follow a track, trail, etc.

— *n.* **1.** A mark left by a thing passing; footprint; track; trail; remains; token; vestige. **2.** A very small amount; a barely discernible quantity, quality, or characteristic. **3.** *Chem.* A small quantity of a constituent, esp. when not quantitatively determined, owing to minuteness; — often abbreviated *tr.* — **trace'a-ble** (-ā-bl), *a.* — **trace'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Mark, vestige, sign, hint, shade, thought. — *Trace*, vestige, frequently interchangeable, agree in the idea of a mark or sign, often of something no longer existing. But vestige frequently suggests some slight remnant of the thing itself; *trace*, the more general word, denotes any faint indication; as, of this ancient custom no vestige remained; they left no traces of their journey behind.

**trac'er** (trās'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, traces; specif., any of various instruments or devices used for tracing. **2.** A person engaged (esp. in the express or rail-

way service) in tracing, or searching out, missing articles.

**b** An inquiry sent out (esp. in transportation service) for a missing article.

**trac'er-y** (trās'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental work with ramiñed lines, as in the head of a Gothic window or in some styles of vaulting. **2.** A tracing of lines; a system of lines made by or as by tracing, esp. when interweaving or branching in ornamental or graceful figures.

**tra'che-a** (trā'kē-ā; trā-kē'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÆÆ (-ē). [NL., fr. *L. trachia*, Gr. *τραχεία* (sc. ἀσπρηλα windpipe), fr. *τραχῆς* rough.] *Anat.* **1.** In vertebrates, the main tube by which air passes to and from the lungs; windpipe. **2.** *Zool.* One of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects, myriapods, many of Plate Trac-



A Simple Form of Gothic Window

arachnids, etc. **3.** *Bot.* One of the cells of tracheal tissue, forming a continuous duct or vessel.

**tra'che-al** (trā'kē-āl), *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pert. to the trachea or tracheæ; like a trachea. **2.** *Bot.* Characterized by or having tracheæ and tracheids.

**tracheal tissue**, *Bot.* Vascular tissue composed of lignified cells which have lost their protoplasmic contents, and are placed end to end, the connecting walls being more or less absorbed so that they form continuous ducts or vessels.

**tra'che-id** (-īd), *n.* *Bot.* One of the cells of tracheal tissue in which the end walls are not absorbed. Tracheids are strongly lignified, and are characteristic of the wood of coniferous trees.

**tra'che-os-co-py** (trā'kē-ōs-kō-pī; trā-kē'ō-skō'pī), *n.* [See TRACHEA, -SCOPY.] *Med.* Examination of the interior of the trachea by means of a mirror. — **tra'che-os-cop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.* — **tra'che-os-co-pist** (trā'kē-ōs-kō-pīst), *n.*

**tra'che-ot'o-my** (-ōt'ō-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MITES (-mīz). [See TRACHEA, -TOMY.] *Surg.* A cutting into the trachea.

**tra-cho'ma** (trā-kō'mā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τραχώμα* roughness, fr. *τραχῆς* rough.] *Med.* Granular conjunctivitis, due to a specific micrococcus. — **tra-chom'a-tous** (-kōm'ā-tūs; -kō'mā-tūs), *a.*

**tra'chyte** (trā'kit; trāk'it), *n.* [Gr. *τραχύς* rough, rugged.] A volcanic rock, usually light in color, consisting mainly of alkali feldspar; — so called from the roughness of the fractured surface. — **tra-chyt'ic** (trā-kīt'ik), *a.*

**trac'ing** (trās'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, traces. **2.** That which is traced, or marked out.

**track** (trāk), *n.* [*OF*, *trac* track of horses, trace of animals.] **1.** An impression left by the foot; a trace; vestige. **2.** A mark left by something that has passed; as, a wheel track. **3.** **a** A road; path; course. **b** A course laid out for racing, exercise, etc.; as, a cinder track. **c** A metal way for wheeled vehicles; specif., one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with the fastenings, ties, etc., for a railroad or railway.

— *v. t.* **1.** To follow the tracks or traces of; trace; trail; as, to track a deer. **2.** To ascertain and follow up through vestiges, or remains; search out. **3.** To traverse; as, to track a desert. **4.** To make tracks upon, as with muddy shoes; as, to track a floor; also, to make tracks with; as, to track mud. — *v. i.* **1.** To span in width between a pair of wheels or runners; as, this car tracks 36 inches. **2.** **a** To have the wheels or runners correspond to the tracks of other wheels or runners. **b** To follow or fit a track. — **track'er**, *n.*

**track'age** (-āj), *n.* *Railroads.* A line of track collectively. **b** A right to use the tracks of another road.

**track'less**, *a.* Having no track; untraced.

**track'man** (trāk'män), *n.* *Railroads.* One employed on work on the track; specif., a trackwalker.

**track'walk'er** (trāk'wōk'ēr), *n.* *Railroads.* A person employed to walk over and inspect a section of tracks.

**tract** (trākt), *n.* [*Abbr.* fr. *tractate*.] A treatise or written discourse, generally short, esp. on practical religion.

**tract**, *n.* [*L. tractus* a drawing, track, tract of land, fr. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** Duration; lapse (of time); extent. **2.** An expanse; an area; a region, or stretch not definitely bounded. **3.** *Anat.* A system of parts or organs serving some special purpose; as, the digestive tract. **4.** [*LL. tractus*.] *R. C. Ch.* An anthem consisting of verses of Scripture, sung at Mass instead of the Alleluia from Septuagesima till Easter Eve; — so called because sung *tractim*, or without a break.

**trac'ta-bil'i-ty** (trāk'tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*tractabilitas*.] Quality or state of being tractable or docile.

**trac'ta-ble** (trāk'tā-bl), *a.* [*L. tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to draw violently, handle, *v. intens.* fr. *trahere* to draw.] Capable of being easily handled; as: **a** Readily wrought, as gold. **b** Capable of being easily led or managed; docile. — **trac'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **trac'ta-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**Trac'ta-ri-an** (-tār'i-ān; 3), *n.* A promoter or supporter of Tractarianism; esp., one of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times." — *a.* Of or pert. to the Tractarians.

**Trac'ta-ri-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* *Ecl. Hist.* A system of



religious principles set forth in a series of pamphlets issued (1833-41) at Oxford and called "Tracts for the Times." Their publication was a part of a great reactionary movement (the *Oxford movement*) emphasizing the doctrine that the Church of England is a part of the visible Holy Catholic Church, asserting the efficacy of the sacraments of the church, and in general supporting the principles now held by the High Church party.

**tractate** (trák'tát), *n.* [*L. tractatus.*] A treatise; tract.

**tractile** (-tíl), *a.* [See *TRACTION.*] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **tract'il'i-ty** (trák-tíl'i-ti), *n.*

**traction** (-shún), *n.* [*L. trahere, tractum, to draw.*] **1.** Act of drawing; state of being drawn. **2.** Act or process of drawing a body along a surface; as, steam *traction*. **3.** The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail, etc. — **tract'ion-al** (-ál), *a.*

**traction engine.** A locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields; a tractor.

**tractive** (-tív), *a.* Serving to draw; pulling; attracting.

**tractor** (-tór), *n.* [NL.] **1.** That which draws, or is used for drawing; specif.: a *traction engine*. **b** An automobile used for drawing other vehicles, esp. a three-wheeled form. **2.** An aeroplane having one or more tractor screws.

**tractor screw or propeller.** *Aviation.* A propeller screw that is placed in front of the planes of an aeroplane instead of behind them, so that it exerts a pull instead of a push. Hence: **tractor monoplane, tractor biplane, etc.**

**trade** (trád), *n.* **1.** a *A* Footstep; track. *Obs.* **b** *A* course; way; — now used only in *trade wind*. **2.** Custom; habit. *Obs.* **3.** *Affair; dealing.* *Obs.* **4.** Any occupation or employment pursued as a calling; business; as, the carrying *trade*.

**5.** a *The* business which a person has learned, and which he engages in, for livelihood or profit; occupation; esp., mechanical employment as disting. from the liberal arts, the learned professions, and agriculture. **b** Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter or sale; commerce; traffic.

**6.** Those engaged in the same line of business; thus, booksellers and publishers are collectively designated as *the trade*. **7.** a *A* bargain; a purchase and sale. **b** An exchange; a swap. *U. S.* **8.** In pl. The trade winds.

**Syn.** Trade, craft, business, profession. Trade applies to any of the mechanical employments or handicrafts, except those connected with agriculture; craft is often interchangeable with trade, but denotes esp. a trade requiring skilled workmanship; as, a carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith (not farmer, gardener), by trade; he who aims to be a good weaver and a good tailor is likely to be but a poor workman at either craft. Business applies esp. to occupations of a mercantile or commercial nature; profession designates the more learned callings. See *COMMERCE*.

— *v. i. & t.*; **TRAD'ED** (trád'éd; 24); **TRAD'ING**. **1.** To barter; buy and sell; traffic as a business. **2.** To participate in a sale or exchange. **3.** To have dealings; be concerned or associated; — commonly with *with*. — **Syn.** See *SELL*.

**to trade on**, to take an advantage by means of; as, *to trade on* another's friendship, fears, etc.

**trade dollar.** See *DOLLAR*, 4.

**trade-mark**, *n.* A peculiar distinguishing mark, device, or symbol used by a manufacturer or merchant on his goods.

**trade name.** **1.** The name by which an article is called among traders, etc. **2.** An arbitrary distinctive name given to an article in commerce. **3.** The business name of a concern or firm. — [*2.* A trading vessel.]

**trad'er** (trád'ér), *n.* **1.** One engaged in trade; a merchant.

**trad'es-can'ti-a** (trád'és-kán'ti-á), *n.* [NL., after John *Tradescaunt* (1608-62), traveler and gardener.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Tradescantia*) of American herbs, the spider-worts, having mostly narrow elongated leaves and large white, pink, or violet ephemeral flowers.

**trade school.** A school devoted to drill in the theory and practice of a trade or trade.

**trades'folk** (trádz'fók'), *n. pl.* Tradespeople.

**trades'man** (-mán), *n.* One who trades; a shopkeeper.

**trades'peo'ple** (-pé'pl), *n. pl.* People engaged in trade.

**trades'wom'an** (-wóm'án), *n.* A woman engaged in trade.

**trade'-un'ion** (trád'ún'yún; trád'ún'yún), **trades'-un'ion** (trádz'-ún'yún; trádz'-ún'yún), *n. pl.* TRADE- or TRADE-UNIONS. **1.** A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights and interests. **2.** A voluntary combination for mutual aid of any persons engaged in trade, as of employers, or of employers and workmen.

**trade'-, trades'-un'ion-ism**, *n.* — **un'ion-ist**, *n.*

**trade wind.** A wind blowing continually in one course, or trade, toward the equator from an easterly direction. The general direction of the trade winds is thus from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator.

**trading** (trád'ing), *a.* **1.** Engaged in trade or commerce. **2.** Moving in a course or current. *Obs.* **3.** Venal; corrupt.

**trading stamp,** a printed stamp, with a certain value, generally in exchange for articles from the issuers of the stamps, given as a premium by a dealer to a customer.

**trád'ition** (trá-dish'ú'n), *n.* [*L. traditio, fr. tradere* to give

up, transmit.] **1.** Delivery. *Rare.* **2.** Oral delivery or transmission of information, opinions, practices, customs, etc., esp. from ancestors to posterity, without written memorials; also, that which is so transmitted. **3.** *Theol.* a *An* unwritten code of law given by God to Moses on Sinai. **b** That body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or His apostles, and not committed to writing. **4.** A custom which has prevailed, from generation to generation.

**tra-di'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to tradition; consisting of, or derived from, tradition. — **tra-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Traditional, legendary. That is traditional which has been handed down, esp. by word of mouth; that which is legendary is commonly unauthentic, and the word is often equivalent to "apocryphal," "fabulous"; as, *tra-dition-al* laws; a *legendary* story, hero.

**tra-di'tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Adherence to tradition as authority; esp. [*Often cap.*], the doctrine that Christian faith is to be based upon traditional interpretations of the Bible. — **tra-di'tion-al-ist**, *n.* & *a.* — **al-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**tra-di'tion-a-ry** (-á-ri), *n.* Traditional.

**trad'i-tive** (trád'i-tív), *a.* [*L. tradere, traditum, to transmit, give up.*] Of or pertaining to tradition; traditional.

**tra-duce'** (trá-dú'sér), *v. t.*; **-DUCEP'** (-dúst')-**DUCE'ING** (-dús'ing). [*L. traducere, ductum, to lead across, transfer, derive, disgrace.*] To expose wrongfully to contempt or shame; calumniate; vilify; defame. — **Syn.** To slander, disparage, decry. See *ASPERSE*. — **tra-duc'er** (-dús'ér), *n.*

**tra-du'cian-ism** (trá-dú'shán-iz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that human souls are propagated by generation, along with human bodies; — opposed to *creationism*.

**traf'fic** (tráf'fik), *n.* [*F. trafic.*] **1.** Interchange of commodities by barter or by sale; commerce; trade. **2.** The business done on a railway, steamboat line, etc., as measured by the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried; collectively, the subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods. **3.** Dealings; intercourse. *Chiefly Archaic or Scot.* — **Syn.** See *COMMERCE*.

— *v. i.*; **-FICKED** (-íkt); **-FICK'ING** (-í-king). **1.** To buy or sell goods; barter; trade. **2.** To engage in any dealing; deal, often meanly or mercenarily; bargain. — **traf'fic'er**, *n.*

**trag'a-can-th** (trág'á-kánth), *n.* [*L. tragacanthum* (the gum), *tragacantha* (the plant), fr. Gr. τραγάκανθα; trágos a he-goat + ákantha a thorn.] **1.** A kind of gum got from various Asiatic or European shrubs or trees (genus *Astragalus*, esp. *A. gummifer*). It is used as a substitute for gum arabic. **2.** Any shrub or tree yielding this gum.

**tra-ge'di-an** (trá-jé'di-án), *n.* **1.** A writer of tragedy. **2.** An actor or player of tragedy.

|| **tra'gé'dienne'** (trá'zhá'dyén'; E. trá-jé'di-én', trá-jé'di-én'), *n.* [*F.*] An actress who plays tragedy.

**trag'e-dy** (tráj'é-dí), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-dí). [*OF. tragedie, L. tragedia, fr. Gr. τραγῳδία.*] **1.** A dramatic composition depicting a serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is, by some passion or limitation, brought to a catastrophe; also, generically, drama of this type, or the composing or acting of it. **2.** Quality or character such as that of the events portrayed in tragedies; that quality of life or art which gives nobility or sublimity to catastrophe and excites in the beholder combined feelings of pity and awe. **3.** Any literary composition, as a novel or narrative poem, having a tragic theme. **4.** The theory or art of composing or of acting tragedies. **5.** A fatal and mournful event; any tragic event or series of events.

**trag'ic** (tráj'ík) } *a. i.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature or **trag'i-cal** (-í-kál) } character of, tragedy. **2.** Characterized by, or involving or expressing, death or calamity or the suffering implied in tragedy; terrible; calamitous. — **trag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **trag'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**trag'i-com'e-dy** (-í-kóm'è-dí), *n.* A drama or composition partaking of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue. — **trag'i-com'ic** (tráj'í-kóm'ík), **-com'í-cal**, *a.*

**trag'o-pan** (trág'ò-pán), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. tragopan* a fabulous Ethiopian bird, Gr. τραγῳπαν, lit., goat-PAN.] Any of several brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants (genus *Tragopan*) having the back and breast usually covered with white or buff ocelli.

**tra'gus** (trá'gús), *n.*; *pl.* **-GI** (-jí). [NL., fr. Gr. trágos a part of the inner ear.] *Anat.* A part of the ear. See *EAR, Illust.*

**trail** (tráil), *v. t.* [*OF. traillier* to tow (a boat), also to trail a deer.] **1.** To draw or drag, as on the ground; esp., to drag loosely, as the train of a dress. **2. Mil.** To carry, as a firearm, with the breech near the ground and the upper part in-



Crimson Tragopan (*Tragopan sulyrus*).

ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árrn, ásk, sofás; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; íóod, íóót; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



clined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle. **3. Naut.** To allow (an oar) to trail in the water alongside of the boat. **4.** To tread down in a line or path, as grass. **5.** To hunt by the track, or trail; track; as, *to trail a bear*. — *v. i.* **1.** To hang down or to be drawn along, as the train of a dress. **2.** To form a trail or wake behind; follow after; follow on as in a trail or line, as, smoke *trailed* from the funnel. **3.** To grow to a considerable length, esp. when slender and creeping, as a plant. **4.** To follow a trail. **5.** To move along leisurely; to walk idly or as if weary.

— *n.* **1.** Something drawn or dragged behind; as, *a* The train of a dress. **b Mil.** That part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. See **FIELDPIECE**, *Illustr.* **2.** *A* A track or sent left by man or beast. **b** A footpath or track worn through a wilderness; as, an Indian *trail*.

**trail'er** (trā'l'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, trails; as: *a* A trailing vine, plant, or branch. **b** A car on a street railway pulled by another car; also, a light two-wheeled car or other vehicle pulled by a bicycle, motor cycle, motor tractor, etc.

**trail handspike.** *Ordnance.* A long, stout handspike, used in moving the trail of a gun carriage.

**trail'ing arbutus.** See **ARBUTUS**.

**trail rope.** *Aeronautics.* = **GUIDE ROPE**.

**trail spade.** *Ordnance.* A metal spur, prong, or plate, on the under side of a trail, that is driven into the ground by the recoil and acts as a brake. See **FIELDPIECE**, *Illustr.*

**train** (trān), *v. t.* [OF. *trahiner*, *trahiner*, LL. *trahinare*, *trahinare*.] **1.** To trail; drag. **2.** To entice; allure. *Rare.* **3.** To form by instruction, practice, or guidance; as: *a* To bring up; educate; rear; — often used with *up*. **b** To discipline; instruct; drill; as, *to train soldiers*. **c** To tame and teach, as animals. **d** To prepare for a test or contest, as by dieting and practice. **e Hort.** To lead or direct the growth of; form to a desired shape by bending, pruning, etc. **4.** To aim or point at an object; bring to bear; as, *to train guns on the enemy*. — *v. i.* **1.** To drill or teach; impart proficiency by discipline. **2.** To prepare one's self for a particular performance, test, or contest, as by exercise, diet, etc.; drill, as in military exercises.

— *n.* **1.** That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something; that which is in the rear; specif., part of a gown which trails behind. **2.** A body of attendants; retinue; suite. **3.** A procession; a line or file. **4. Mil.** The vehicles, men, and animals accompanying an army to transport its supplies, etc. **5.** A succession of connected things; as, *a train of thoughts*. **6.** A series, as of wheels and pinions for transmitting motion; as, *a train of gearing*. **7.** A connected line of cars, etc., on a railroad. **8.** Regular method; process; course; order; as, things are now in *train* for settlement. **9.** A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge. **10. Gun.** The movement or line of direction of the axis of a piece in a horizontal plane.

**train'a-ble** (ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being trained.

**train'band'** (trān'bānd'), *n.* [For *trained band*.] *Eng. Hist.* One of the companies of trained citizen soldiers in London and other parts of England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

**train'er**, *n.* **1.** One who trains; esp., one who trains men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring agility and strength. **2.** One who trains a gun; specif., in the United States navy, one who regulates the direction of a gun in azimuth, as distinguished from the *pointer*.

**train'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act, action, or process of one who, or that which, trains. **2.** State of being prepared by training. — **Syn.** Education, drill, practice, exercise. See **EDUCATION**.

**training school**, a school which gives technical training.

— *t. ship*, a vessel on which boys are trained for the navy.

**train'man** (trān'mān), *n.* A subordinate worker on a railroad train; esp., a brakeman.

**train oil.** [D. or LG. *traan* train oil, blubber + E. *oil*.] Oil from the whale or other marine mammal.

**trait** (trā; *Brit. commonly* trā), *n.* [F. fr. L. *tractus* a dragging; a stretch, extent, tract of land, fr. *trahere* to draw.] **1.** A stroke; a touch; — used fig.; as, *a trait of humor*. **2.** A distinguishing feature; peculiarity; characteristic. — **Syn.** See **CHARACTERISTIC**.

**traitor** (trā'tēr), *n.* [OF. *trahitor*, *trahiteur*, fr. L. *traditor*, fr. *tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver, betray.] One who betrays a confidence or trust; one who acts perfidiously or treacherously; specif., one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason. — *a.* Traitorous.

**traitor'ous** (ā's), *a.* **1.** Guilty or capable of treason; treacherous; faithless. **2.** Consisting in treason; of the nature of treason. — **Syn.** See **DISLOYAL**. — **traitor'ously**, *adv.* — **traitor'ous-ness**, *n.*

**tra'itress** (trās), *n.* A female traitor.

**tra-ject'** (trā-jēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *trajectus*, p. p. of *trajicere*, *trajicere*, to throw across; *trans* across + *jacere* to throw.] To transmit (light, color, etc., or words, thought, etc.).

*Rare.* [passage.]

**tra-ject'ion** (-jēkt'sh'ōn), *n.* Transmission, as by radiation;

**tra-ject'io-ry** (trā-jēkt'ō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). The curve which a body, as a missile, comet, or planet, describes in moving through space under the influence of given forces.

**tral'a-ti'tion** (trāl'ā-tīsh'zh'n), *n.* [See **TRALATITIOUS**.] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

**tral'a-ti'tious** (-zh's), *a.* [L. *tralatitius*, *tralatiticius*.] **1.** Handed down; transmitted. **2.** Metaphorical; figurative.

**tram** (trām), *n.* [F. *trame*, L. *trama*.] A silk thread used esp. for the web of the best velvets and silks.

**tram**, *n.* **1.** Short for **TRAMMEL** (sense 5). **2. Mech.** Correct relative position or adjustment; — used in the phrases *in tram*, *out of tram*. — *v. t. & i.*; **TRAMMED** (trāmd); **TRAMMING**. *Mech.* To measure, adjust, etc., with a trammel.

**tram**, *n.* [E. dial. *tram* a coal wagon, shaft of a cart or carriage, beam, bar.] **1.** Any of various vehicles; as: *a* *Mining.* A boxlike wagon running on a tramway in a mine. **b** A passenger car of a street railway. *Eng.* **2.** Short for **TRAMWAY**, **TRAMCAR**, etc. — *v. t.* To haul, as coal, in a tram.

**tram'car'** (trām'kār'), *n.* A tram running on rails, as on a street railway (*Brit.*), or in a mine.

**tram'mel** (-ēl), *n.* [F. *tramaill*, *trémaill*, a net, fr. LL. *tremaculum* a fish net; L. *tres* three + *macula* mesh.] **1.** A kind of net to catch birds, fishes, etc. **2.** A kind of shackle used for making a horse amble, etc. **3.** Hence: something impeding activity, progress, or freedom, as a net or shackle; restraint; check. **4.** An iron hook for hanging kettles, etc., over the fire. **5. Mech.** a An instrument for drawing ellipses. **b** A beam compass. See **COMPASS**, 5.

— *v. t.*; **MEELED** (-ēld) or **MELLEED**; **MEL-ING** or **MEL-LING**. **1.** To entangle, as in a net; hence, to involve; implicate. *Rare.* **2.** To confine; hamper; shackle. — **Syn.** See **HAMPER**. — **tram'mel-er**, **m-el-er**, *n.*

**tra-mon'tane** (trā-mōn'tān; trām'ōn-tān), *a.* [OF. *tramontan*, fr. It., fr. L. *transmontanus*; *trans* across + *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; coming from the other side of the mountains; hence: foreign; barbarous. — *n.* One living, or coming from, beyond the mountains; hence: a foreigner; stranger.

**tramp** (trāmp), *v. t.* **1.** To tread on forcibly and repeatedly; trample. **2.** To travel or wander through on foot. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily. **2.** To travel about on foot; to journey as a tramp.

— *n.* **1.** A foot journey or excursion. **2.** A foot traveler; often, a begging or thieving vagrant. **3.** The sound of the foot or feet striking the earth, as in walking. **4. Naut.** A vessel not making regular trips between the same ports, but taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port.

**tramp'er**, *n.* One who tramps.

**tramp'le** (trāmp'l'), *v. t.*; **-PLED** (-p'ld); **-PLING**. [Freq. of *tramp*.] To tread under foot; tread down. — *v. i.* To tread rapidly and forcibly; esp., to tread or stamp in or as in contempt; — often used with *on* or *upon*; as, *to trample on one's pride*. — *n.* Act or sound of trampling.

**tramp'pler**, *n.* One who tramples.

**tram'road'** (-rōd'), *n.* A road for trams or wagons, with tracks of smooth beams of wood (usually metal-faced), blocks of stone, or rails; a railway in a mine.

**tram'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A way for trams; as: *a* A tramroad. **b** A street railway. *Eng.*

**trance** (trāns), *n.* [F. *trance* fright, in OF. also, *trance*, swoon, fr. *transire* to chill, shiver, L. *transire* to pass over, pass away, cease. See **TRANSIENT**.] **1.** An unconscious or insensible condition; a state in which bodily consciousness and sensation are suspended for a time; a cataleptic or hypnotic condition; hence, a state likened to this; a half-conscious condition, due to surprise, shock, etc. **2.** A state of mental abstraction; exaltation; ecstasy.

— *v. t.*; **TRANCED** (trānst); **TRANC'ING** (trān'sīng). To entrance; enchant; hold spellbound.

**tran'gram** (trān'grām), *n.* Also **tran'kum** (-kūm). Something intricate, as a puzzle; also, a gimcrack. *Obs. Cant.*

**tran'quil** (trān'kwīl), *a.* [L. *tranquillus*.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated. — **Syn.** See **CALM**.

**tran'quil-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'īng) (-īz'īng). To render or become tranquil; make calm and peaceful. — **Syn.** Quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease; calm, pacify. — **tran'qui-li-za'tion** (-ī-zā'sh'ōn; -ī-zā'sh'ōn), *n.* — **tran'qui-li-ty** (trān'kwī'l'i-ti; trān'), *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

**tran'quil-ly**, *adv.* In a tranquil manner.

**tran'quil-ness**, *n.* Tranquillity.

**trans-** (trāns; before a vowel often trānz-). [L. *trans* across, over.] A prefix used in general to signify *over*, *across*, *beyond*, *through*; — often opposed to *cis-*.

**trans-act'** (trāns-ākt'; trān-zākt'), *v. t.* [L. *transactus*, p. p. of *transigere* to drive through, accomplish; *trans* across + *agere* to drive.] To carry through; do; perform; manage. — *v. i.* To deal; negotiate.

**trans-ac'tion** (trāns-ākt'sh'ōn; trān-zākt'-), *n.* **1.** The doing or performing of any affair; management. **2.** That which is done or is in the process of being done; affair. **3.** In *pl.*



Records, esp. published records, of action taken, addresses read, etc., at the meeting or meetings of a society or association. Some societies restrict *transactions* to the published addresses, and *proceedings* to the published record of business done. — **Syn.** Proceeding, action, process.

**trans-al-pine** (tráns-ál'pín; -pín), *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome; also, of or pertaining to the region or the people beyond the Alps; — opposed to *cisalpine*.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of a transalpine country.

**trans-at-lan'tic** (tráns-'át-lán'tík), *a.* Lying or belonging beyond the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

**trans-ca'lent** (tráns-ká'lént), *a.* [*trans* + *L. calens*, p. pr. of *calere* to grow warm.] Pervious to, or permitting the passage of, heat. — **trans-ca-len-cy** (-lén-sí), *n.*

**trans-scend'** (trán-sénd'), *v. t.* [*L. transcendere*, -scensum; *trans* + *scandere* to climb.] 1. To rise above or beyond; overpass; as, to *transcend* one's power. 2. To surpass, excel; exceed; as, electromagnets far *transcend* permanent magnets in power. — **Syn.** See EXCEED. — *v. i.* To be transcendent; excel.

**trans-scend'en-ce** (-sén'déns) *n.* 1. Quality or state of being transcendent. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that God is prior to, and exalted above, creation in His essential nature, and that He has real being apart from it; — opposed to *immanence*.

**trans-scend'ent** (-sén'dént), *a.* 1. Superior or supreme; surpassing. 2. *Kantianism.* Transcending, or reaching beyond, the limits of human knowledge. 3. *Theol.* Possessing transcendence; not immanent. — **trans-scend'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Transcendent, transcendental. That is transcendent which is of superlative quality; transcendental, in ordinary language, applies esp. to opinions, theories, or sentiments which are so vague, fantastic, or extravagant as to pass ordinary comprehension.

**tran'scen-den'tal** (trán'sén-dén'tál), *a.* 1. Supremement; transcendent; as, *transcendental* qualities. 2. In the philosophy of Kant, of or pert. to that in human experience which can be determined a priori. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent*. 3. Fancifully speculative; fantastic; extravagant; as, a *transcendental* style of writing. 4. *Math.* Of a number, incapable of being defined by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients. — **Syn.** See TRANSCENDENT. — **tran'scen-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**tran'scen-den'tal-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* 1. In the philosophy of Kant, the going beyond human experience, and ascertaining a priori the fundamental principles of human knowledge. 2. Any philosophy which asserts the domination of the intuitive or spiritual over the purely empirical, esp. that of Ralph Waldo Emerson and his followers; — so called because of a wrongly supposed relation to Kant's philosophy. — **tran'scen-den'tal-ist**, *n.*

**trans-cribe'** (trán-skríb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skríbd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skríb'ing). [*L. transcribere*, *transcriptum*; *trans* + *scribere* to write.] 1. To write a copy of; copy. 2. *Music.* To make a transcription of. — **trans-scrib'er**, *n.*

**trans'cript** (trán'skrípt), *n.* [*L. transcriptum*, neut. p. p. of *transcribere*.] 1. That which has been transcribed. 2. A copy of any kind; imitation. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE.

**trans-scrip'tion** (trán-skríp'shún), *n.* 1. A transcribing. 2. A copy; transcript. 3. *Music.* An arrangement of a composition for an instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally written; adaptation.

**trans-cur'rent** (tráns-kúr'ént), *a.* [*L. transcurrens*, -entis, p. pr., running across.] Extending transversely.

**tran-sect'** (trán-sékt'), *v. t.* [*trans* + *L. secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut across or transversely; divide by passing across. — **tran-sec'tion** (-sék'shún), *n.*

**tran'sept** (trán'sépt), *n.* [*trans* + *L. septum*, *saepturn*, an inclosure.] *Arch.* The part of a cruciform church crossing at right angles to the greatest length, between the nave and the apse or choir. Projecting arms of this part, as in Gothic churches, are often called the *transepts*.

**trans'e-unt** (trán'sé-únt), *a.* [*L. transiens*, -euntis, p. pr. of *transire* to go over.] Passing from one to another; transient (in sense 1); as, a *transient* cause.

**trans-fer'** (tráns-fúr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fúrd'); -FER'RING. [*L. transferre*; *trans* + *ferre* to bear.] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; transport. 2. To make over the possession or control of; make transfer of, as a title to land. 3. To print or otherwise copy from one surface to another. — **Syn.** Sell, give, alienate. — *v. i.* To change from one car, line, or the like, to another for continuing one's journey on a transfer (see TRANSFER, *n.*, 4).

**trans'fer** (tráns-fúr), *n.* 1. Act of transferring, or state of being transferred. 2. That which is transferred; specif.: a A picture or the like removed from one body or ground to another. b A drawing or writing printed in reverse from one surface on another. 3. A telegraphic order to pay to one party an amount of money deposited by another in an

distant office. 4. In American street railway practice, a ticket given without extra charge to a passenger entitling him to continue his journey on another route.

**trans-fer'a-ble** (tráns-fúr-'á-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being transferred. 2. Negotiable. [*made*]

**trans'fer-ee'** (tráns-fér-'é'), *n.* One to whom a transfer is transferred. — **trans'fer-ence** (tráns-fér-'éns; tráns-fúr-'éns), *n.* Act of transferring; conveyance; transfer.

**trans'fer-en'tial** (tráns-fér-'én'shál), *a.* Pertaining to transferring; involving a transfer or conveyance.

**trans-fer'or** (tráns-fúr'ér), *n.* A transferer; — in legal use. **trans'fer'or, *n.* One who, or that which, transfers.**

**trans-fig-u-ra'tion** (-fig'ú-rá'shún), *n.* 1. A change of form or appearance; esp., the supernatural change in Christ's personal appearance on the mount (*Matt. xvii.*, 1-9). 2. [*cap.*] A feast (Aug. 6) commemorating this.

**trans-fig'ure** (-fig'úr), *v. t.*; -FIG'URED (-fúrd); -UR-ING (-fúring). [*F. transfigurare*, *L. transfigurare*.] 1. To bring about a transfiguration of; change the form or appearance of; metamorphose; transform. 2. To change to something exalted and glorious. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM.

**trans-fix'** (-fíks'), *v. t.* [*L. transfixus*, p. p. of *transfigere* to transfix.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; impale. — **trans-fix'ion** (-fík'shún), *n.*

**trans'flu-ent** (tráns-floo-ént; 86), *a.* [*L. transfluens*, p. pr. See FLUENT.] Flowing or running across or through.

**trans'flux** (-flúks), *n.* A flowing through, across, or beyond. — **trans-form'** (-fórm'), *v. t.* [*L. transformare*.] To change in form; metamorphose; specif.: a To change in outward shape or semblance; as, a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly. b To change into another substance; transmute.

c To change in nature, disposition, heart, etc.; convert. d *Math.* To change the form of, as an algebraic expression, without altering the value. e *Elec.* To change (a current) in potential or in type. f To change (one form of energy) into another, as mechanical energy into electricity.

**Syn.** Transform, transfigure, transmute, convert, metamorphose. *Transform*, the general word, implies a thorough or radical change, whether in appearance or nature; *transfigure*, which is strongly influenced by Biblical usage, suggests an exaltation or glorification; as, *Circé transformed* some of the companions of Odysseus into beasts; "Jesus . . . was *transformed* before them." *Transmute* implies a complete change of nature or substance, esp. from lower to higher; to *convert* (often interchangeable with *transmute*) is esp. to turn from one state to another; as, to *transmute* lead into gold; to *convert* cider into vinegar. *Metamorphose* suggests a transformation into something utterly different, often by or as by enchantment. — *v. i.* To be or become transformed.

**trans'for-ma'tion** (-fór-má'shún), *n.* Act of transforming, or state of being transformed; metamorphosis.

**trans-form'a-tive** (tráns-fór-má-tív), *a.* Having power or a tendency to transform.

**trans-form'er** (-fór'mér), *n.* One who, or that which, transforms; specif., *Elec.*, an apparatus for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential (step-down transformer) or vice versa (step-up transformer), without changing the current energy; a converter. The term is now usually limited to a stationary non-rotary apparatus for transforming alternating currents.

**trans-fuse'** (-fúz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fúzd'); -FUS'ING (-fúz'ing). [*L. transfusus*, p. p. of *transfundere*; *trans* across + *fundere* to pour.] 1. To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another. 2. *Med.* To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one person or animal to those of another. 3. To cause to be instilled or imbibed.

**trans-fu'si-ble** (-fúzi'b'l), *a.* Capable of being transfused. — **trans-fu'sion** (-fúzhún), *n.* 1. Act of transfusing. 2. Hence, a gradual commingling. 3. *Med.* Act or operation of transfusing (see TRANSFUSE, sense 2). [*transfuse*]

**trans-fu'sive** (-fú'sív), *a.* Tending, or having power, to *trans-gress'* (tráns-grés'), *v. t.* 1. To overpass (a limit or rule). 2. To break or violate, as a law, civil or moral. — *v. i.* To offend against a law; sin.

**trans-gres'sion** (-grésh'ún), *n.* [*L. transgressio*, lit., a going across, fr. *transgredi*, -gressus, to step across, go over; *trans* + *gradi* to step, walk.] Act of transgressing; esp., violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; sin. — **Syn.** Fault, offense, crime, misdeed.

**trans-gres'sive** (-grés'ív), *a.* Disposed or tending to *trans-gress*; faulty. — **trans-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**trans-gres'sor** (-grés'ér), *n.* One who transgresses.

**tran-ship'**, **tran-ship'ment**, etc. Vars. of TRANSHIP, etc. **tran'sience** (trán'shéns), *n.* The action or fact of quickly passing by or away; also, the quality or state of being transient, or passing; as, the *transience* of time. [*sicent*]

**tran'sien-cy** (-shén-sí), *n.* Quality or state of being *tran'sient* (shént), *a.* [*L. transiens*, p. pr. of *transire*, *transitum*, to go or pass over; *trans* + *ire* to go.] 1. Transitive; passing over (to); as, a *transient* activity. 2. Passing quickly across the line of vision; hence: ephemeral; fleet-

ále, senáte, cáre, árm, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, récent, makér; íce, íl; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóit, cónnect;

úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; fúod, fúot; out, oil;

clair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



ing; brief; as, a *transient* view, passion, evil. **3.** Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent; as, *transient* boarders. *Colloq., U. S.*

**Syn.** *Transient, transitory, fugitive, fleeting, ephemeral, evanescent, momentary.* *Transient* and *transitory* are often interchangeable; but *transient* oftener emphasizes the fact, *transitory*, the (often inherent) quality, of brief duration; as, *transient* sorrows; this *transitory* life. *Fugitive* and *fleeting* apply to that which passes swiftly, and is gone; that is *evanescent* which quickly vanishes; as, forms are *fugitive*; some *fleeting* fancy; *evanescent* emotions. That is *momentary* which is but for a moment; that is *ephemeral* which is short-lived.

— *n.* One who, or that which, is transient; specif., *Colloq., U. S.*, a transient guest or boarder. — *trans'ient-ly, adv.* — *trans'ient-ness, n.*

**trans'it** (trán'sít), *n.* [*L. transitivus, fr. transire* to go across.] **1.** Passage through or over; transition. **2.** Act or process of causing to pass; conveyance. **3.** *Astron.* a Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. **b** Passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger one. **4.** *Surv.* The common variety of theodolite, in which the telescope can be turned over about its horizontal transverse axis; — called in full *transit theodolite*.

**transit instrument.** *a Astron.* A telescope mounted at right angles to a horizontal axis, — used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. [*L. Surv.* = *TRANSIT, n.*, 4.]

**trans'ition** (trán-síz'hún), *n.* [*L. transitio.*] **1.** Passage from one place, state, or act to another; change. **2.** *Musíc.* A passing from one key to another; a modulation.

**trans'ition-ál** (-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to transition; involving or denoting transition; as, *transitional* moods; in a *transitional* stage. — *trans'ition-ál-ly, adv.*

**trans'itive** (trán'sí-tív), *a.* **1.** Having power to make a transit, or passage. **2.** *Gram.* Passing over to an object; expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object. — *trans'si-tive-ly, adv.*

**trans'it-to-ry** (trán'sí-tó-rí), *a.* Continuing only for a short time; fleeting; evanescent. — **Syn.** See *TRANSIENT*. — *trans'si-to-ri-ly* (-rí-ly), *adv.* — *to-ri-ness, n.* [Ibid.]

**trans-lát'a-ble** (trán-slát'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being translated. — **Syn.** *trans-lát'á-ble* (-lát'éd), *-LAT'ING.* [*F. translater, fr. LL., fr. L. translatus, used as p. p. of transferre* to transfer.] **1.** To bear, remove, or change from one place, condition, etc., to another; transfer; specif.; *a. Eccl.* To transfer (a bishop) from one see to another. **b** To remove to heaven without a natural death. **2.** To transform. **3.** To render into another language; broadly, to interpret into another medium. **4.** *Mech.* To impart translation to. See *TRANSLATION, 3.* **5.** *Telegr.* To repeat or forward (a message) by translation. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a translation. **2.** *Telegr.* To repeat or forward messages by translation.

**trans-la'tion** (-lā'shún), *n.* **1.** Act of translating, or transferring. **2.** Act of translating, or rendering into another language or medium; also, the result of this; specif., an interpretation of something into a different medium; a version; as, a *translation* of the Bible. **3.** *Mech.* Motion in which all the points of the moving body have at any instant the same velocity and direction of motion; — opp. to *rotation*. **4.** *Telegr.* Automatic repeating or forwarding of messages, as by means of a relay connecting with a further section of the line. — **Syn.** See *PARAPHRASE*.

**trans-la'tor** (-tér), *n.* One who, or that which, translates. **trans-la'ter-ate** (-litr'ér-át), *v. t.* *-AT'ED* (-át'éd); *-AT'ING.* [*trans* + *L. litera, littera, letter.*] To express, represent, or spell in the characters of another alphabet. — **trans-lit'er-a'tion** (-ā'shún), *n.*

**trans-lo'cate** (-lō'kát), *v. t.*; *-CAT-ED* (-kát'éd); *-CAT-ING* (-kát'ing). To change the location or position of; dislocate; displace. — **trans-lo-ca'tion** (trán's-lō-kā'shún), *n.*

**trans-lu'cence** (-lū'séns), *n.* The action or fact of partially transmitting light; a shining through; also, translucency. **trans-lu'cent-cy** (-sén-sí), *n.* The quality or state of being translucent.

**trans-lu'cent** (trán's-lū'shént), *a.* [*L. translucens, -entis, p. pr. of translucere* to shine through.] Transmitting light imperfectly; — said of substances, as ground glass, through which objects cannot be distinctly seen; imperfectly transparent. — **Syn.** See *TRANSPARENT*. — *lu'cent-ly, adv.*

**trans'ma-rine'** (trán'smā-rén'), *a.* [*L. transmarinus; trans* beyond + *mare* sea.] Being, coming from, or passing beyond, the sea.

**trans'mi-grant** (trán'smí-gránt), *a.* [*L. transmigrans, p. pr. See TRANSMIGRATE.*] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another. — *n.* One who transmigrates.

**trans'mi-grate** (trán'smí-grát), *v. t.* [*L. transmigrare, transmigratum; trans* + *migrare* to migrate.] **1.** To migrate from one country or jurisdiction to another. **2.** To undergo transmigration. — **trans'mi-gra'tor** (-grā-tér), *n.* — **trans'mi-gra-to-ry** (trán'smí-grā-tó-rí), *a.*

**trans'mi-gra'tion** (trán'smí-grā'shún), *n.* **1.** Migration from one country to another. **2.** Metempsychosis. **trans-mis'si-ble** (trán'smís'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted. — **trans-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-í-bíl'i-tí), *n.*

**trans-mis'sion** (-mísh'ún), *n.* [*L. transmissio. See TRANSMIT.*] **1.** Act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted. **2.** *Mach.* The gear, including the change-speed gear and the propeller shaft or driving chain (or chains), by which the power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the live axle; sometimes, any one of these parts.

**trans-mis'sive** (-mís'ív), *a.* Capable of transmitting, or of being transmitted; also, transmitted; derived.

**trans-mit'** (-mít'), *v. t.*; *-MIT'TED*; *-TING.* [*L. transmittere, -missum; trans* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through; transfer; pass on; as, to *transmit* dispatches. **2.** To suffer to pass through; conduct; as, glass *transmits* light. — **trans-mit'ti-ble** (-í-b'l), *a.*

**trans-mit'tal** (trán'smít'ál), *n.* Transmission.

**trans-mit'ter** (-mít'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, transmits; specif., that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent.

**trans-mog'ri-ty** (-mög'rí-tí), *v. t.*; *-FIED* (-fí-d); *-FY'ING* (-fí'ing). [A humorous coinage.] To transform. *Colloq.*

**trans-mon'tane** (-món'tán), *a.* Lying beyond or crossing a mountain or mountains.

**trans-mut'a-ble** (-müt'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmuted; transformable. — **trans-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-á-bíl'i-tí), *n.* **trans-mut'a-ble-ness, n.** — **trans-mut'a-bly, adv.**

**trans-mu-ta'tion** (trán'smü-tā'shún), *n.* **1.** A transmuting; state of being transmuted; as, *transmutation* of metals. **2.** *Biol.* Evolution. *Rare.* **3.** Alternating change; as, the *transmutations* of fortune.

**transmutation of metals,** the conversion of metals one into another, esp. of base metals into gold or silver, which was one of the aims of alchemy.

**trans-mute'** (-müt'), *v. t.*; *-MUT'ED* (-müt'éd); *-MUT'ING.* [*L. transmutare, -mutatum; trans* + *mutare* to change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; transform. — **Syn.** See *TRANSFORM*. — **mut'er, n.**

**trans'som** (trán'süm), *n.* [Prob. fr. *L. transstrum* a cross-beam, *transstrum, fr. trans* across.] **1.** A transverse beam or piece, as a horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, etc. **2.** A window above a door or another window, built on, and commonly hinged to, a transom. *Chiefly U. S.* **3.** *Shipbuilding.* Any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the sternpost.

**transom window.** **1.** A window divided horizontally by a transom or transoms. **2.** = *TRANSOM, n.*, 2.

**trans'pa-cif'ic** (trán's pá-síf'ík), *a.* Lying beyond or crossing the Pacific.

**trans'pa-dan'us** (trán's pá-dán'), *a.* [*L. transpadanus; trans* across + *Padus* the Po.] On the farther (north) side of the river Po from Rome.

**trans-par'en-cy** (trán's-pár'én-sí), *n.*; *pl. -CIES* (-síz). **1.** Also, *Rare, trans-par'ence* (-éns), *Quality* or state of being transparent. **2.** That which is transparent; esp., a picture or the like, as on glass, shown by light shining through it.

**trans-par'ent** (-ént), *a.* [*F., fr. LL. transparentes, -entis, p. pr. of transparere* to be transparent; *L. trans* across, through + *parere* to appear.] **1.** Transmitting light nearly perfectly; — said of substances, as glass, through which objects can be distinctly seen; diaphanous; pellucid. Opposed to *opaque*. **2.** Open in texture or mesh so as to admit the passage of light; as, a *transparent* gauze veil. **3. *Per-spicious*; clear, as a statement. **4. *Luminous*; bright. *Archaic.* — **trans-par'ent-ly, adv.******

**Syn.** *Transparent, translucent, lucent, lucid, pellucid, diaphanous, limpid, luminous, lustrous.* That is transparent through which objects can be clearly discerned; that is translucent which admits the passage of light, but does not permit objects to be distinctly seen through it. *Lucent* (chiefly poetical) is sometimes equivalent to *translucent*, sometimes to *luminous*. *Lucid* (chiefly poetical, except in its fig. use) is sometimes equivalent to *transparent*, sometimes to *bright, luminous*. *Pellucid* and *diaphanous* belong to literary rather than to ordinary language; *pellucid* suggests crystal clearness; *diaphanous* sometimes implies delicacy as well as transparency. *Limpid* suggests esp. soft clearness, as of pure water. That is *luminous* which is full of light, or which emits light; *lustrous* implies sheen or refugence. *Transparent, lucid, pellucid, limpid, and luminous* are also used fig., esp. of literary expression; as, the *transparent* clearness of his style; *lucid* arrangement; *pellucid* simplicity; a simple, *limpid* style; a *luminous* interpretation. See *CLEAR*.

**trans-spic'u-ous** (trán'spík'ú-ús), *a.* [*L. transpicere* to see or look through.] Transparent. *Rare.* [Irate; transfix.]

**trans-pierce'** (trán's-pérs'), *v. t.* To pierce through; penetrate. — **trans-pier'ce-ment** (trán'spí-rā'shún), *n.* Act or process of transpiercing, as in exhalation.

**trans-spíre'** (trán'spí-r'), *v. i.*; *-SPIRED'* (-spírd'); *-SPIR'ING* (-spír'ing). [*F. transpirer; L. trans* + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To pass through, or out of, a body, as gases or



liquids through capillary tubes; specif., to pass off as vapor or insensible perspiration; exhale. 2. *Plant Physiol.* To emit or exhale watery vapor, as from the surface of green tissues in plants. 3. To emerge from secrecy; become known; leak out, as a story or a fact.

**transpire** (tranz-pîr'), *v. i.* The use of *transpire* in the sense of *happen, occur*, is a misuse, and should be avoided.

**transpire** (tranz-pîr'), *v. i.* To excrete, as vapor; exhale; perspire.

**trans-plant'** (tranz-plânt'), *v. t.* [*L. transplantare; trans* over + *plantare* to plant.] To remove and plant, settle, or fix in another place. — **trans-plan-ta'tion** (tranz-plânt-tá'shün), *n.* — **trans-plant'er** (tranz-plânt'tér), *n.*

**trans-port'** (tranz-pört'; 57), *v. t.* [*F. transporter, L. transportare; trans* across + *portare* to carry.] 1. To carry from one place to another; transfer. 2. Specif.: a To banish, as to a penal colony. b To convey from earth to the other world. *Obs.* 3. To carry away or overcome with vehement emotion; frenzy; ravish. — *Syn.* See BANISH.

**trans-port** (tranz-pört; 57), *n.* 1. Transportation; conveyance. 2. A vessel used in transportation, esp. of soldiers, etc. 3. A convict transported, or sentenced to exile. 4. Vehement emotion; rapture. — *Syn.* See ECSTASY.

**trans-port'a-ble** (tranz-pört-tá-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being transported; also, incurring, or liable to, punishment by transportation. — **trans-port-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**trans-por-ta'tion** (tranz-pört-tá'shün), *n.* 1. Act of transporting, or state of being transported. 2. Banishment to a penal colony. Cf. DEPORTATION. 3. A ticket, pass, or the like, required to secure transportation on a public conveyance. *Cant.* — *Syn.* Removal; conveyance. [ports.]

**trans-port'er** (-pört'tér), *n.* One who, or that which, transports.

**trans-pos'al** (tranz-pöz'tál), *n.* Transposition.

**trans-pose'** (-pöz'), *v. t.* -POSED (-pöz'd); -POS'ING (-pöz'ing). [*F. transposer; trans-* (L. *trans*) + *poser* to put. See 2d POSE.] 1. To remove; transfer. *Obs.* 2. To change the relative place or order of; exchange in position; as, to transpose letters or words. *Abbr., tr.* 3. *Gram.* To change the natural order of, as words. 4. To transform; transmute. *Rare.* 5. *Algebra.* To bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other with changed sign. 6. *Music.* To change the key of. — **trans-pos'er** (-pöz'ér), *n.*

**trans-po-si'tion** (tranz-pöz-zish'ün), *n.* [*F.* See TRANS-POSITION.] Act of transposing, or state of being transposed. — **trans-po-si'tion-al** (-dál), *a.*

**trans-shape'** (tranz-sháp'), *v. t.* To transform. *Rare.*

**trans-ship'** (-shíp'), *v. t.* Also **trans-ship'** (tranz-). To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another. — **trans-ship-ment** (-mènt), **trans-ship-ment** (tranz-), *n.*

**trans-sub-stan-ti-ate** (tranz'süb-stán'ti-át), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING. [*LL. transubstantiare*, p. p. of *transubstantiare* to transubstantiate; *L. trans* + *substantia* substance.] 1. To change into another substance; transform; transmute. 2. *Theol.* To cause transubstantiation of.

**trans-sub-stan-ti-a'tion** (-á'shün), *n.* A transubstantiating, or state of being transubstantiated; specif., *Theol.* the change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, as held by the Roman Catholic Church, and distinguished from *consubstantiation* and *impanation*.

**trans-su-date** (tranz-sü'dát), *n.* A transuded substance.

**trans-su-da'tion** (tranz-sü-dá'shün), *n.* 1. Act or process of transuding. 2. A transudate. — **trans-su-da-to-ry**, *a.*

**trans-sude'** (tranz-süd'), *v. i.* -SUD'ED (-süd'éd); -SUD'ING. [*trans* + *L. sudare* to sweat.] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures.

**trans-ver'sal** (tranz-vür'sál), *a.* [See TRANSVERSE.] Running or lying across; transverse. — *n.* *Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines.

**trans-verse'** (-vürs'), *a.* [*L. transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn across; *trans* across + *vertere* to turn.] Lying or being across; athwart. — **trans-verse'ly**, *adv.*

**trans-verse** process, *Anat. & Zool.*, a lateral process of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA, *Illust.*

**trans-verse'** (tranz-vürs'; tranz'vürs), *n.* 1. Anything transverse or athwart. 2. *Geom.* The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.

**trap** (tráp), *v. t.*; TRAPPED (trápt) or, *Rare*, TRAPT; TRAP'PING. To dress with ornaments; adorn. — *n.* 1. In *pl.* Personal belongings; goods; luggage. *Colloq.* 2. Any worthless or worn-out thing. *Colloq.*

**trap**, *n.* Also **trap rock**. [*Sw. trapp.*] Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks, including esp. basalt, diabase, amygdaloid, etc.

**trap**, *n.* [*AS. treppe.*] 1. A device, as a pitfall, snare, or machine that shuts suddenly, as with a spring, for taking game, etc.; a gin. 2. A device to catch one unawares; stratagem; snare; a gin. 3. A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in playing trapball. 4. A machine for throwing into the air balls, call pigeons, etc., to be shot at. 5. Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another; specif., a bend or partitioned chamber, as in a drainpipe, in which

the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc. 6. A wagon; specif., a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage. *Colloq.* — *Syn.* See SNARE.

— *v. t.* 1. To catch or take in a trap. 2. To insnare; take by stratagem, as a foe. 3. To provide with a trap or traps; as, to trap a drain. — *v. i.* To set traps for game.

**tra-pan'** (trá-pán'), **tre-pan'** (tré-). [*OF. trapan* plank.] A snare; stratagem; also, a deceiver or trickster. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.* To snare; entrap. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**trap'ball'** (tráp'ból'), *n.* An old game of ball played with a trap; also, the ball used in the game. See TRAP, *n.*, 3.

**trap'door'** (tráp'dör'; 57), *n.* A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor.

**tra-peze'** (trá-pèz'), *n.* [*F. trapèze.*] 1. *Geom.* = TRAPEZIUM. 2. *Gymnastic Apparatus.* A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.

**tra-pe'zi-um** (-pè'zi-üm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -ZIUMS (-üzms), *L.* -ZIA (-ä). [*NL., fr. Gr. τραπεζιον* a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, deriv. of *τραπεζα* four + *πέζα* foot.] *Geom.*

A plane figure formed by four straight lines of which no two are parallel.

**trap'e-zo-hé'dron** (tráp'é-zó-hé'drón), *n.*; *pl. E.* -DRONS (-dróns), *L.* -HEDRA (-hé'drá). [*NL.; trapezium* + *Gr. ἔδρα* a seat, base.] *Cryst.* A form whose faces are trapeziums.

**trap'e-zoid** (tráp'é-zoid), *n.* [*Gr. τραπεζοειδής* trapezoid-shaped; *τραπεζα* table + *ειδός* shape, likeness.] *Geom.* A plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides. — **trap'e-zoid**, **trap'e-zoid'al** (-zoi'dál), *a.*

**trap'pe-an** (tráp'é-än; tráp'é-án), *a.* *Geol., etc.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, trap or trap rock.

**trap'per** (tráp'ér), *n.* One who traps; esp., one who makes a business of trapping animals for their furs.

**trap'plings** (-ingz), *n. pl.* Ornamental housings for a horse; hence: ornaments; dress; superficial decorations.

**Trap'pist** (tráp'tíst), *n.* [*F. trappiste.*] *R. C. Ch.* A monk of a reformed branch of the Cistercian Order, established in 1660 at the monastery of La Trappe, in Normandy. The discipline of this order is extremely austere, including perpetual silence. The Trappists were introduced permanently into the United States in 1848. [trap, or trap rock.]

**trap'pous** (tráp'üs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling trap shooting. Shooting at pigeons liberated, or glass balls or clay pigeons sprung, from a trap. — **trap shooter**.

**trash** (trásh), *v. t.* To hold back by a trash, or leash; hence: to retard, encumber, or restrain. — *n.* A collar, leash, or halter used to trash a dog; hence, any hindrance.

**trash**, *n.* 1. That which is worthless; rubbish; refuse. 2. Broken or torn pieces, or such as have been lopped off in preparing anything for use, esp., cuttings, twigs, and leaves of trees, etc.; specif., bruised sugar cane, after the juice has been expressed. 3. A worthless or disreputable person; also, and now only, collectively, the class of such persons; rabble; riffraff. — *v. t.* 1. To free from trash or refuse; hence: to lop; crop, as trees. 2. To treat as trash; discard.

**trash'y** (trásh'í), *a.*; **TRASH'Y-ER** (-í-ér); -I-EST. Like trash; containing much trash; waste; worthless; useless. — **trash'i-ly** (-í-lí), *adv.* — **trash'i-ness**, *n.*

**trass** (trás), *n.* [*D. trass* or *G. trass*, prob. fr. It. *terrazzo* terrace.] A light-colored volcanic tufa resembling pozzuolana in composition, sometimes used as a hydraulic cement.

**trau'ma** (tró'má), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-tá). [*NL., fr. Gr. τραῦμα.*] *Med.* An injury or wound.

**trau-mat'ic** (tró-mát'ík), *a.* [*L. traumaticus*, *Gr. τραυματικός*, fr. *τραῦμα*, *tráuma*, a wound.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or due to, a wound or injury; vulnery.

**trau'ma-tism** (tró'má-tíz'm), *n.* *Med.* Morbid condition of the system due to a trauma; improperly, a trauma.

**trav'ail** (tráv'ál), *v. i.* [*OF. travaillier, travailler*, to labor, toil, be in labor, torment, *L.L. trepalium* an instrument of torture.] 1. To toil. *Archaic.* 2. To suffer the pangs of childbearing. — *n.* 1. Labor; toil; severe exertion. *Now Rare.* 2. Parturition. 3. Agony; racking pain.

**trave** (tráv), *n.* [*ME. trave* (in sense 2).] 1. A cross-beam; also, a division, as in a ceiling, made by crossbeams. 2. A frame to confine an unruly horse or ox while shoeing.

**trav'el** (tráv'él), *v. i.*; -ELED (-éld) or -ELED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [*Same word as travai.*] 1. To pass; go; move from point to point. 2. *Mech.* To move in a given direction or path, or through a given distance, as a piston. 3. To pass to a distant place, or to many places; journey. 4. To journey for a business house. 5. To go on foot; walk. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To journey over or through.

— *n.* 1. Act of traveling; passage; movement. 2. *Mach.* Motion, esp. reciprocating motion; also, length of stroke, as of a piston. 3. A journey or journeying. 4. Number or amount of persons, or of vehicles, trains, etc., passing or traveling; traffic.

**trav'el-er**, **trav'el-ler** (-él-ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, travels. 2. A traveling commercial agent. 3. *Naut.* a *An*



Trapezium.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, accout, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recènt, makêr; îce, îll; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnîte, ùn, ùp, circûs, memû; food, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



iron ring sliding along a rope, bar, spar, or the like. **b** A bar or rod on the deck on which such a ring or a block slides. **4** In a retail store, or shop, having several departments, a blank on which are entered a customer's purchases in different departments so that they all may be paid for or charged together.

**trav'ers-al** (trāv'ēr-sāl), *n.* Act of traversing or crossing. **trav'erse** (-ērs), *a.* [OF. *travers*, L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across.] Lying across; transverse. — (trāv'ērs; trā-vūrs'), *adv.* Across; crosswise. — (trāv'ērs), *v. t.*; -ERSED (-ērst); -ERSING. **1** To crosswise; cause to cross. **2** To cross in opposition; thwart, as a plan or opinion. **3** To cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the continent. **4** To pass over and examine; survey carefully; as, to *traverse* a subject. **5** Chiefly *Technical*. To move or turn laterally, as a cannon, a lathe carriage, etc. **6** *Law*. In pleading, to deny formally (an allegation of fact); impeach the validity of (an inquest of office).

to *traverse* a yard, *Naut.*, to brace a yard fore and aft. — *v. i.* **1** To move across or over; cross over; also, to cross to and fro; pace, step, or run back and forth. **2** *Fencing*. To use the posture or motions of opposition. **3** To move or turn laterally; swivel.

— *n.* **1** Something that traverses, or crosses; as: **a** *Arch.* (1) Any lateral member or structure, as a transom, railing, etc., used as a barrier. See *CHAMBRANLE*. (2) A cross gallery or loft of communication. **b** *Mach.* A traversing, or lateral, movement, as of the saddle of a lathe carriage; also, a device for imparting such movement. **c** *Surv.* A line surveyed across a plot of ground. **2** Something that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs. **3** *Law*. A formal denial of some particular matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. **4** Act of traversing, or crossing; also, a passage across, or that which crosses; specif., *Fort.*, a parapet thrown up across an exposed passage, or open space of a work. — **trav'ers-a-ble**, *a.* — **trav'ers-er** (-ēr-sēr), *n.*

**trav'er-time** (-ēr-tīn), *n.* [F. *travertin*, fr. It. *travertino*, *ivertino*, fr. L. *lapis Tiburinus*, fr. *Tibur* (now Tivoli) in Latium.] *Min.* A concretionary calcium carbonate, formed by deposit; calcareous tufa.

**trav'es-ty** (-ēs-tī), *a.* [F. *travesti*, p. p. of *travestir* to disguise, travesty, fr. It., fr. L. *trans* across + *vestire* to dress.] Disguised so as to be ridiculous; burlesque. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A burlesque translation or imitation, as of a literary work; also, any grotesque likeness. — *Syn.* See *CARICATURE*. — *v. t.*; -TIED (-tīd); -TY-ING. To represent, translate, or imitate, so as to make ridiculous; burlesque.

**tra-vois'** (trā-voi'; -vūā'), *n.* A primitive vehicle of the North American Indians, usually two trailing poles serving as shafts and bearing a platform or net for a load.

**trawl** (trōl), *v. i.* & *t.* To fish or catch with a trawl; also, to troll. — *n.* **1** A long fishing line, anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks. **2** A large bag net dragged at the bottom in sea fishing. [by *trawling*.]

**trawl'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1** One that trawls. **2** A vessel that fishes. **tray** (trā), *n.* [AS. *trig* or *træg*.] **1** A shallow trough, bowl, or basket for domestic uses. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **2** Any of various shallow receptacles; as, a peddler's tray; a tray of diamonds; a trunk tray; specif., a flat plate, as of tin, silver, or papier-mâché, with a low rim.

**treach'er-ous** (trēch'ēr-ūs), *a.* **1** Using or involving treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous. **2** Seemingly good, sound, honest, etc., but in reality the opposite; deceiving; untrustworthy; as, *treacherous* sands. — *Syn.* Faithless, perfidious, false, insidious, plotting. See *DISLOYAL*. — **treach'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**treach'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). [OF. *trecherie*, *triche*, deceit, fr. *tricher* to cheat, trick.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy; treason.

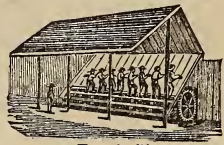
**treac'le** (trē'kl), *n.* [OF. *triacle*, fr. L. *theriac* an antidote against venom, Gr. *θηριακῆ*, fr. *θηρ* wild beast.] **1** *Old Med.* A remedy against poison. **2** A sovereign remedy; cure. *Obs.* **3** Molasses, specif. that got in sugar refining; — the common name in England for *molasses*. — **treac'ly** (trē'klī), *a.*

**tread** (trēd), *v. i.*; *pret.* TROD (trōd); *p. p.* TROD'DEN, TROD (trōd'n, trōd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREAD'ING. [AS. *trēdan*.] **1** To set the foot; step. **2** To tread or be set; — often with *on* or *upon*. **3** To walk; go on foot. — *v. t.* **1** To step or walk on; as, to *tread* a path. **2** To beat or press with the feet; trample; as, to *tread* grapes. **3** To execute by dancing, walking, or the like; as, to *tread* a measure. **4** To trample, as under the foot; subdue. **5** To copulate with; — said of male birds.

— *n.* **1** A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; footstep. **2** Manner of stepping; gait, as of a horse. **3** A place made by, or part provided for, treading or standing upon; specif.: **a** The upper horizontal part of a step. **b** (1) The part of a wheel that bears on the road or rail. (2) A wheel track in a road, or the part of a rail on which car wheels bear. **4** The cicatrice or the chalaza of a bird's egg. — **tread'er**, *n.*

**tread'le** (trēd'li), *n.* [AS. *trēdel* a step.] A swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to operate a machine. — *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (trēd'liŋg). To operate a treadle.

**tread'mill'** (trēd'mil'), *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis. It is used, now rarely, chiefly in prison discipline. Also, a mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.



Treadmill.

**treas'ion** (trēz'ion), *n.* [OF. *trāison*, L. *traditio* a delivering up. See *TRADITION*.] **1** Betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy. **2** The offense of attempting by overt act to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family.

**treason** (trēz'ən), *n.* [OF. *trāison*, L. *traditio* a delivering up. See *TRADITION*.] **1** Betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy. **2** The offense of attempting by overt act to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family.

**treason** against the United States consists "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort to them" (Const., Art. 3, sec. 3).

**treas'on-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving treason. — *Syn.* Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious. — **treas'on-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **treas'on-a-bly**, *adv.*

**treas'on-ous** (-ūs), *a.* Treasonable.

**treas'ure** (trēzh'ūr), *n.* [F. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*. See *THESAURUS*.] **1** Money, jewels, or the like, hoarded up; riches; esp., a store of money in reserve. **2** A thing of great worth. — *v. t.*; -URED (-ürd); -URING (-ür-ŋg). To collect and deposit, as valuables, for future use; to lay up; hoard; hence, to cherish.

**treas'ur-er** (-ür-ēr), *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury; specif., an officer who receives the public money and disburses it on orders of the proper authority; also, one who has charge of collected funds, as those of private societies or business corporations.

**treas'ure-trove'** (-trōv'), *n.* [*treasure* + OF. *trové*, p. p. of *trover* to find.] *Law*. Money, bullion, or the like, found hidden, the owner of which is not known.

**treas'ur-y** (trēzh'ūr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). **1** A place in which stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed; hence, place of deposit and disbursement of any funds. **2** That department of a government which has charge of the finances. **3** A thesaurus.

**treasury note**. *U. S. Finance*. A currency note or bill issued from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government.

**treat** (trēt), *v. t.* [OF. *traitier*, fr. L. *tractare* to draw violently, handle, manage, treat, fr. *trahere* to draw.] **1** To deal with or handle; specif.: **a** To bear one's self toward; as, to *treat* a horse cruelly. **b** To deal with or handle, as a theme or argument, in writing or speaking or in art. **2** To subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid; more loosely, to subject to some process, with a special end in view; manipulate; as, to *treat* ores. **3** To care for medicinally or surgically. **4** To pay the expenses of as a compliment or expression of regard, etc.; — commonly used with *to*; as, to *treat* one to the theater. — *v. i.* **1** To handle a subject, or topic, esp. in writing or speaking; speak; discourse; — usually used with *of*; as, *Cicero treats* of old age. **2** To negotiate; — often used with *with*; as, envoys to *treat* with France. **3** To pay a person's expenses as a compliment or as an expression of regard, etc.

— *n.* **1** Entertainment given by one who treats. **2** That which affords entertainment; a gratification; satisfaction; as, a *treat* to the eye. — **treat'er**, *n.*

**treat'ise** (trē'tīs), *n.* [AF. *traitis*, fr. OF., fr. L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1** Story; tale. *Obs.* **2** A written composition on a particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained. A *treatise* ordinarily implies more attention to form and method than an *essay*.

**treat'ment** (trēt'mēnt), *n.* Act or manner of treating; management; handling.

**treat'y** (trē'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [F. *traitié*, fr. L. *tractatus* a handling, treatment.] **1** Act of treating or handling, esp. for the adjustment of differences; negotiation; — now rare exc. in  *treaty*. **2** An agreement made by negotiation or diplomacy; specif., an agreement, league, or contract made between two or more states or sovereigns and solemnly ratified. **3** A proposal; entreaty. *Obs.*

**tre'ble** (trē'bl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *tripulus* threefold.] **1** Threefold; triple. **2** *Music*. **a** Acute; sharp. **b** Performing, or pert, to, the highest part or most acute sounds; playing or singing treble; as, a *treble* voice.

— *n.* *Music*. **a** The highest of the four voice parts or the music for it; soprano. **b** A singer or an instrument rendering this part. *c* See under *CHANGE RINGING*.

— *v. t.* & *i.*; TRE'BLD (-'ld); TRE'BLING (trē'blŋg). To increase threefold. — **tre'ibly** (trē'blī), *adv.*

**k** = ch in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **z**h = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. † combined with, = equals.



**treb'u-chet** (tréb'ü-shét) *n.* [OF. *trebuchet, trebuket*, fr. *tre'buck-et* (tréb'ük-ét)] *trebuchier, trebuquier, to* stumble, trip, fall.]

A military engine used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, etc.

|| **tre-cen'to** (trā-chén'tō), *n.* & *a.* [It., three hundred, abbr. for thirteen hundred.] The fourteenth century, in reference to Italian art, literature, etc.

**tree** (trē), *n.* [AS. *tréo*, fr. *tréow*, tree, wood.] 1. A woody perennial plant having a single main stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height. 2. A cross; gibbet; gallows; esp., the cross on which Christ was crucified. *Obs. or R. 3.*

A piece of timber, or something commonly made of timber; — chiefly in composition. Hence, short for **BOOT-TREE**, **SADDLE-TREE**, etc. 4. Something shaping a tree with stem and branches; as, a family tree. 5. *Chem.* A trelike aggregation of crystals.

**tree of heaven**, an ornamental Asiatic tree (*Alnus glandulosa*) with ill-scented flowers. — *t.* of life, *Bib.*, in Genesis, a tree in the garden of Eden, eating of which gave everlasting life; in *Ier.* xxii. 2, a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. — *t.* of the knowledge of good and evil, *Bib.*, the tree in the garden of Eden whose fruit was forbidden to Adam and Eve.

— *v. t.*; **TREED** (trēd); **TREE'ING**. 1. To drive to or up a tree. 2. To place upon, or fit with, a boot-tree.

**tree fern**. Any arborescent fern (esp. of families *Cyatheaceae* and *Marattiaceae*) having a woody trunk or caudex.

**tree frog**. Any of various tailless leaping froglike or toadlike amphibians (esp. family *Ranidae*) of arboreal habits.

**tree heath**. A shrubby heath (*Erica arborea*) of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region.

**tree nail**, **tre' nail** (trē'nāl'; *colloq.*, trē'n'l, trū'n'l), *n.* [*tree* + *nail*.] A wooden pin, ordinarily made of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened.

**tree toad**. Any of numerous toadlike or froglike amphibians (esp. family *Hylidae*) of arboreal habits; a tree frog.

**tre-foil** (trē'fōil), *n.* [OF. *trefoeil*, fr. *L. trifolium*. See *TRI-*, *FOIL*.] 1. The clover; any plant of a genus (*Trifolium*) which includes the white clover, red clover, etc.; hence, any of various other trifoliolate fabaceous herbs. 2. *Arch.* An ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils.



Trefoils, 2.

**treil'lage** (trē'lāj), *n.* [F., fr. *treille* vine arbor, *L. trichila* an arbor.] An espalier; trellis. *Rare.*

**trek** (trék), *v. i.*; **TREKKED** (trékt); **TREK'ING**. [D. *trekken*.] 1. To draw a load, as do oxen. 2. To travel, esp. by ox wagon and to a new home; migrate. — *n.* Act of trekking. *All Chiefly South Africa.*

**trek-om'e-ter** (trék-óm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Mil.* A field range finder used in the British service.

**trell'is** (trē'l'is), *n.* [F. *treillis* trellis, sackcloth, fr. *L. triliz* triple-twilled.] A structure or frame of latticework; also, a latticework bower, summerhouse, or the like. — *v. t.* 1. To provide with a trellis; esp., to train on a trellis, as vines. 2. To cross or interlace as in a trellis; interweave.

**trell'is-work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Latticework.

**tre-m'a-to-de** (trēm'ā-tōd; trēm'ā), *n.* [Gr. *τρηματώδης* having holes; *τρημα*, τρηματος, hole + *είδος* form.] *Zool.* Any of a class (*Trematoda*) of parasitic worms including the flukes and their allies. — *a.* Of or pert. to trematodes.

**tre-m'ble** (trēm'b'l), *v. i.*; — **BLEED** (-b'ld); — **BLING**. [F. *trembler*, fr. *L.L.*, fr. *L. tremulus* trembling.] 1. To be agitated with quick, short, vibratory motions; shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, emotion, etc.; shiver; quiver; quake. 2. To quaver or shake, as sound; be tremulous; as, the voice trembles. — *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering.

**tre-m'bler** (-blēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, trembles. 2. *Elec.* The vibrating hammer of an interrupter.

**tre-men'dous** (trēm-mēn'dūs), *a.* [L. *tremendus* that is to be trembled at, fearful.] 1. Fitted to excite trembling fear or terror; dreadful. 2. Arousing wonderment or awe; as:

āle, senāte, cāre, ōm, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menti; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

tonishing; marvelously great; — intensive or hyperbolic.

— *Syn.* See **MONSTROUS** — **tre-men'dous-ly**, *adv.*

**trem'o-lite** (trēm'ō-lit), *n.* [From *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps.] *Min.* A white or gray variety of amphibole, essentially a calcium magnesium silicate,  $CaMg_3(SiO_3)_6$ .

**trem'o-lo** (trēm'ō-lō), *n.*; *pl.* **TREMOLOS** (-lōz). [It.] *Music.* A rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks. **a** A contrivance in an organ causing such an effect; — called also *tremolant* and *tremulant*. Also, the stop for this.

**tre'mor** (trēm'mōr; trēm'ōr), *n.* [L., fr. *tremere* to tremble.] A trembling; a shivering; a quivering or vibratory motion.

**trem'u-lant** (trēm'ü-lānt), *a.* Tremulous; trembling;

**trem'u-lent** (trēm'ü-lēnt) shaking.

**trem'u-lous** (trēm'ü-lūs), *a.* [L. *tremulus*.] 1. Trembling; shivering; quivering. 2. Affected with fear or timidity. — **trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

**tre' nail'**. Var. of **TRENAIL**.

**trench** (trēnch), *v. t.* [OF. *trenchier* to cut.] 1. To cut or cut up; also, to carve. *Obs.* 2. To cut furrows or ditches in. 3. *Mil.* To intrench. — *v. i.* 1. *Mil.* To intrench. 2. To encroach. — *Syn.* See **TRESPASS**. — *n.* 1. A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch. 2. *Mil.* A more or less extended narrow ditch or excavation, the earth from which is thrown up in its front as a parapet.

**trench'an-cy** (trēn'chān-sī), *n.* Quality of being trenchant; sharp; sharp. 2. Keen; biting; severe; as, *trenchant wit*. — *Syn.* See **SHARP**. — **trench'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**trench'er** (-chēr), *n.* One who trenches.

**trench'er**, *n.* [F. *tranchoir*, OF. also *trencher*, fr. OF. *trenchier* to cut.] 1. A wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food. *Obs. or Hist.* 2. Food; hence, the pleasures of the table.

**trench'er-man** (-mān), *n.* 1. A feeder; eater; also, usually with *good, stout*, etc., a great eater. 2. One who frequents the table of a patron; a hanger-on.

**trend** (trēnd), *v. i.* [ME. *trenden* to roll or turn about, AS. *trendan*.] To have or take a particular direction; run; tend. — *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency.

|| **trente' et qua'rante'** (trān'tā kā'rānt'). [F., lit., thirty and forty.] Same as **ROUGE ET NOIR**; — so called because thirty and forty are respectively the winning and the losing numbers.

**tre-pan'** (trē-pān'), *n.* [F. *trépan*, LL. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. *τροπανον* a borer, *trepan*.] 1. *Surg.* A crown saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. See **TREPINE**. 2. A heavy tool used in boring shafts. — *v. t.*; — **PANNED'** (-pānd'); — **PAN'NING**. 1. *Surg.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, so as to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. 2. *Mech.* To cut out, as a hole, from a solid plate, as by a kind of hollow or annular drill. — **tre-pa-na'tion**, *n.*

**tre-pan'**. Var. of **TRAPAN**.

**tre-pang'** (-pāng'), *n.* [Malay *trébang*.] Any of several large holothurians (mostly species of *Stichopus* and *Holothuria*, esp. *H. edulis*) used by the Chinese in soup.

**tre-pine'** (trē-fin'; -fēn'), *n.* [Alteration of *trepan*.] *Surg.* An improved kind of trepan. — *v. t.*; — **PINED'** (-fīnd'; -fēnd'); — **PIN'ING**. To operate upon with a trephine.

**tre-p'i-dā'tion** (trē-p'i-dā'shūn), *n.* [F. *trepidation*, *L. trepidatio*, fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, tremble, *trepidus* agitated, alarmed.] 1. A vibration; trembling, esp. when involuntary. 2. Hence, a state of terror, alarm, or trembling agitation; perturbation; fright.

**tres'pass** (trēs'pās), *v. i.* [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, *transgress*, die, fr. *tres-* (*L. trans* across) + *passer* to pass.] 1. *Law*. To commit a trespass. 2. To intrude; encroach. 3. To injure or annoy another; *transgress* voluntarily any divine law or any duty; offend; sin.

*Syn.* **TRESPASS**, **ENCROACH**, **TRENCH**, **INTRENCH**, **INFRINGE**, **INVADE**. **Trespass** implies unwarranted or offensive intrusion. To **encroach** is to make gradual or stealthy inroads; to **trench** (less commonly **intrench**) is to trespass as if by cutting into another's territory; **infringe** suggests more strongly a breach or violation of rights; **invade** implies a hostile infringement; as, to **encroach** upon another's privileges; to **trench** upon the prerogatives of the House; to **infringe** a rule of etiquette; to **invade** a city's peace.

— *n.* 1. Any offense done to another. 2. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law or of duty; sin. 3. *Law*. An unlawful act committed with force and violence (however slight) on the person, property, or relative rights of another; also, the action for injuries done by such an act. — *Syn.* **Breach**, **infringement**. — **tres'pass-er**, *n.*

**tres's** (trēs), *n.* [OF. *trece*, F. *tresee*.] 1. A braid, lock, or curl of hair. 2. Hence, a plait or braid of anything hairlike.

**tressed** (trēs't), *a.* Having, or formed into, tresses.

**tres'sure** (trēs'šŭr), *n.* [F. *trésureur*, *trésureur*, fr. a dial. form of OF. *treceor* a fillet or band for the hair.] *Her.* A charge like a double orle, usually enriched with fleurs-de-lis.

**tres'tle** (trēs'tl), *n.* [OF. *trestel*, fr. *L. transtillum* a little crossbeam.] 1. A kind of stool or horse, usually a horizontal piece with three or four braced legs. 2. A braced frame

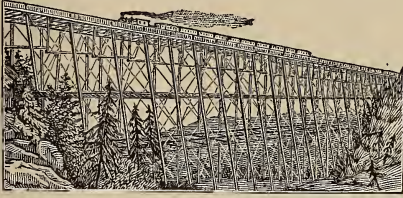
ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menti; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



forming the whole support for a table top, etc. **3. Engin.** A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork for carrying a road, etc., over a depression.

**tres'tle-tree'** (-tré'), *n.* *Naut.* A strong bar, usually one of two, on the masthead to support the crossrees and the frame of the top; — chiefly used in *pl.*

**tres'tle-work'** (-wúrk'), *n.* The system of connected trestles supporting a viaduct, pier, etc.



Trestlework Viaduct or Bridge.

**tret** (trét), *n.* [*F. traite* a drawing, tax on wares in transit, fr. *OF. traire* to draw, *L. trahere.*] *Commerce.* An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse, after tare is deducted.

**trews** (tróoz), *n. pl.* Trousers, esp. those of tartan cloth worn by Highlanders. *Scot.*

**trey** (trá), *n.* [*OF. treie*, fr. *L. tria*, neut. pl. of *tres* three.] A card, die, or domino of three spots, or pips.

**tri-** (trí-). **1.** A prefix from *Gr. τρι-* or *L. tri-* meaning *three, thrice, threefold*; as in *tricolor, tridentate*. **2. Chem.** A prefix denoting the presence of *three atoms* or equivalents of that signified by the term to which it is prefixed.

**tri'a-ble** (trí-á-b'l'), *a.* [From *TRY.*] Fit, possible, or liable to be tried or subjected to trial. — **tri'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

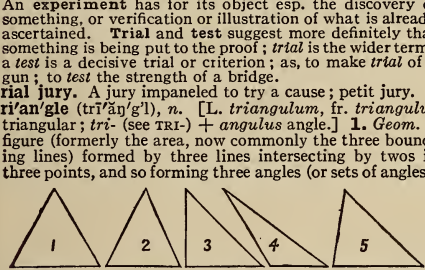
**tri'ad** (trí-ád), *n.* [*L. trias, -adis*, *Gr. τριάς, -ádos*, fr. *τρεις, τρία*, three.] **1.** A union or group of three, esp. of three closely related persons or things. **2. Music.** A chord of three tones, esp. of a given tone with the third and fifth above. **3. Chem.** A trivalent atom, radical, or element. — **tri-ad'ic** (trí-ád'ík'), *a.*

**tri'al** (trí-ál'), *n.* [From *TRY.*] **1.** Act of trying or testing; test; proof. **2.** An essay; attempt; as, a rowing *trial*, a *trial* of a horse. **3.** State of being tried, or tested; esp., probation by exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, etc. **4.** That which tries or afflicts; a misfortune or affliction. **5. Law.** The formal judicial examination of the matter in issue in a cause to determine the issue.

**Syn.** Experiment, test, ordeal. — **Experiment, trial, test.** An experiment has for its object esp. the discovery of something, or verification or illustration of what is already ascertained. **Trial and test** suggest more definitely that something is being put to the proof; *trial* is the wider term; a *test* is a decisive trial or criterion; as, to make *trial* of a gun; to test the strength of a bridge.

**trial jury.** A jury impaneled to try a cause; petit jury.

**tri'an-gle** (trí-án'g'l'), *n.* [*L. triangulum*, fr. *triangulus* triangular; *tri-* (see *TRI-*) + *angulus* angle.] **1. Geom.** A figure (formerly the area, now commonly the three bounding lines) formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points, and so forming three angles (or sets of angles).



Triangles. 1 Equilateral; 2 Isosceles; 3 Right-angled; 4 Obtuse-angled; 5 Scalene. 1, 2, and 5 are also Acute-angled.

**2. Music.** An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel bent to form a triangle open at one angle. It is sounded by striking with a small metallic rod. **3.** A flat triangular piece, as of wood or vulcanite, used in drawing.

**tri-an-gu-lar** (trí-án'gú-lár'), *n.* **1.** Of, relating to, or consisting of, a triangle. **2.** Of, relating to, or comprising three parts, elements, or the like.

**tri-an-gu-late** (trí-án'gú-lát'), *a.* Marked with triangles. — (*-lât*), *v. t.* **1.** To divide into triangles; specif., to survey by triangulation. **2.** To make triangular, or three-cornered.

**tri-an-gu-la'tion** (-lá'shún'), *n.* *Surv.* The series of triangles into which any portion of the earth's surface is divided in a trigonometrical survey; also, the operation of determining these triangles.

**tri-ap'si-dal** (trí-áp'sí-dál'), *a.* *Arch.* Having three apses.

**tri-ar-chy** (trí-ár-kí'), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kíz). [*Gr. τριαρχία; τρι-* (see *TRI-*) + *ἀρχω* to rule.] Government by three persons; a triumvirate; also, a country under three rulers.

**Tri'as** (trí-ás'), *n.* [*L., triad*. See *TRIAD.*] *Geol.* The system and the period between the Permian and the Jurassic; — so called from its threefold series of strata in Germany.

**Tri-as'sic** (trí-ás'ík'), *a.* *Geol.* Of the age of, or pert. to, the

Trias. — *n.* The Triassic period or system; the Trias. The rocks of the system are largely red sandstone.

**tri-at'ic** (-át'ík'), *a.* *Naut.* A term used in: *triatie stay*, a rope secured to the heads of the foremast and mainmast.

**tri'a-tom'ic** (trí-á-tóm'ík'), *a.* *Chem.* A consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule. **b** Trivalent. **c** Having three replaceable atoms or groups.

**tri-ax'i-al** (trí-ák'sí-ál'), *a.* Having three axes.

**tri-az'ine** (-áz'in; -én), *n.* Also *-in*. *Chem.* Any of three (hypothetical) isomeric compounds,  $C_3H_3N_3$ , regarded as derived from benzene by replacing three CH groups by nitrogen atoms; any of various derivatives of these. See *AZINE*.

**trib'al** (trib'ál'), *a.* Of or pert. to a tribe or tribes.

**tri-bas'ic** (trí-bás'ík'), *a.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters, as phosphoric acid.

**tribe** (tríb), *n.* [*L. tribus* one of the three, later more, divisions of the Roman people, a tribe.] **1.** A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descended from the same ancestor, together with slaves, dependents, adopted strangers, etc. **2. Hist.** A In ancient Rome, one of the three (later, four) divisions of the Roman people, the *Ramnes*, *Tities*, and *Luceres*, traditionally Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements respectively. **b** One of the phylæ of ancient Athens. **3.** Any aggregation of people, esp. nomads, believed to be of a common stock and acting under a central authority. **4.** Any group of persons having some common characteristic, occupation, etc. *Colloq.* **5. Biol.** A category of classification equivalent to a suborder or ranking just below it; also, any natural group irrespective of taxonomic rank; as, the cat *tribe*. **6. Stock Breeding.** A group of animals descended from some particular female progenitor through the female line.

**tribes'man** (tribz'mán'), *n.* A member of a tribe.

**tri-brach** (trí-brák'), *n.* [*L. tribrachys*, *Gr. τριβραχης* of three short syllables; *τρι-* (see *TRI-*) + *βραχης* short.] *Gr. & L. Pros.* A foot of three short syllables.

**tri-bro'mo-, tribrom-**. *Chem.* A combining form signifying the presence of three bromine atoms, usually replacing three hydrogen atoms.

**tri-bu-la'tion** (trí-bú-lá'shún'), *n.* [*F. tribulation*, *L. tribulatio*, fr. *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* a threshing sledge.] **1.** A state of distress or affliction. **2.** A source of distress or affliction; a trouble; trial. — **Syn.** *Seesorrow.*

**tri-bu-nal** (trí-bú-nál'), *n.* [*L. tribunus*, fr. *tribunus* tribune (the magistrate).] **1.** The seat of a judge. **2.** Hence, a court of justice. **3.** (*Sp. pron. tré'bo-nál'*) [*Sp.*] In Philippine villages, a kind of town hall or municipal building.

**tri-bu-na-ry** (trí-bú-ná-ri'), *a.* Of or pertaining to tribunes.

**tri-bu-nate** (-nát), *n.* [*L. tribunatus*.] State, office, or function of a tribune; tribuneship.

**trib'une** (trib'ún'), *n.* [*F.*] A raised platform, seat, or stand; a dais from which an assembly is addressed.

**trib'une, n.** [*L. tribunus*, prop., the chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe.] *Roman Hist.* Any of various magistrates, esp. of certain ones (tribunes of the people) whose specific function was to protect the plebeian citizen from the arbitrary action of patrician magistrates. — **trib'une-ship, n.** — **trib'u-ni'cal** (trí-bú-ní-sh'ál'), or *-ni'al* (-ál'), *a.*

**trib'u-ta-ri-ly** (trí-bú-tá-ri-lí'), *adv.* In a tributary manner.

**tri-bu-ta-ry** (trí-bú-tá-ri'), *a.* **1.** Paying tribute to another; hence; subject; subordinate; as, *tributary* nations. **2.** Paid or owed as tribute; of or pert. to tribute; as, *tributary* payments. **3.** Yielding or carrying supplies, accretion, etc.; contributory; auxiliary; of streams, affluent. — *n., pl.* -RIES (-ríz). **1.** A ruler or state that pays tribute. **2.** A stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake; a feeder.

**trib'ute** (-üt), *n.* [*L. tributum*, fr. *tribuere*, *tributum*, to bestow, pay, allot.] **1.** A stated payment from one ruler or state to another, as an acknowledgment of submission, for peace and protection, or by virtue of a treaty; also, the tax levied for, or obligation to make, such payment. **2.** Liability or obligation to pay tribute (in sense 1). **3.** A personal contribution or tax; impost; duty; render. **4.** A personal contribution of any kind, as of praise, service, etc.

**trice** (trís), *v. t.*; **TRICED** (tríst); **TRIC'ING** (trís'ing). To haul up or in and secure with a small rope. *Chiefly Naut.* — *n.* [*Prob., orig., a pull, a single pull.*] A very short time; instant; moment; — now used only in *in a trice*.

**tri-cen'ni-al** (trí-sén'i-ál'), *a.* [*L. tricennium* thirty years.] Of or pert. to 30 years; occurring once every 30 years.

**tri'ceps** (trí'séps), *n.* [*L., three-headed, tres, tria, three + caput* head.] The three-headed extensor muscle at the back of the upper arm.

**tri-chi'na** (trí-kí'ná'), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-næ). [*NL., fr. Gr. τριχι-νός* hairy, made of hair, *τριχ-, τριχός* hair.] A small slender nematode worm (*Trichinella spiralis*) which, in the larval state, is parasitic in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals.

**trich'i-nize** (trík'i-níz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-níz'd); -NIZ'ING (-níz'ing). To render trichinous; affect with trichinæ; —

**k = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals,



N  
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chiefly in *p. p.*; as, *trichinized* pork. — **trich'i-ni-za'tion** (trik'i-ni-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'shūn), *n.*  
**trich'i-nosed** (trik'i-nōzd; trik'i-nōst'), *n.* Trichinous.  
**trich'i-no'sis** (trik'i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* The disease caused by trichinae in the intestinal tract and the muscles.  
**trich'i-nous** (trik'i-nūs), *a.* Of or pertaining to trichinae or trichinosis; affected with or containing trichinae.  
**trich'ite** (trik'it), *n.* [Gr. θρίξ, *trichis*, hair.] *Petrol.* A kind of crystallite resembling a bunch of hairs, common in obsidian; — from its form. See **CRYSTALLITE**, *Illust.*  
**trich'o-** (trik'ō). Combining form fr. Gr. θρίξ, *trichis*, hair.  
**trich'o-cyst** (-sist), *n.* *Zool.* Minute organs on the body of many infusorians, similar to small nematocysts, but not occupying or constituting a separate cell.  
**trich'o-gyne** (-jīn), *n.* [F.]; *tricho-* + Gr. γυνή *woman*.] *Bot.* The filamentous receptive portion of a procarp.  
**trich'oid** (trik'oid), *a.* Hairlike.  
**trich'o-ly** (tri-kō'ly), *n.* *Med.* The science treating of the hair. — **tri-chol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*  
**trich'ome** (tri'kōm; trik'ōm), *n.* [Gr. τριχίωμα *a* growth of hair.] *Bot.* Any epidermal hair structure. — **tri-chom'ic** (tri-kōm'ik), *a.*  
**trich'o'sis** (tri-kō'sis), *n.* [NL. See **TRICHO-**; -OSIS.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair.  
**trichot'o-my** (tri-kō'tō-mī), *n.* [Gr. τριχία *threefold*, in three parts + *-omy*.] Division into three parts; specif., the division of man's nature into body, soul, and spirit. — **tri-chot'o-mous** (-ō-mūs), *a.*  
**trichro'ic** (tri-krō'ik), *a.* Exhibiting trichroism.  
**trichro-is'm** (tri'krō-iz'm), *n.* [Tri- + Gr. χρώς *color*.] *Physics.* The property of some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions.  
**trichro-mat'ic** (-māt'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or employing three colors; esp., pert. to or designating the three-color process in printing. — **tri-chro-ma-tism** (tri-krō-mā-tiz'm), *n.*  
**trichro'mic** (tri-krō'mik), *a.* [Tri- + Gr. χρώμα *color*.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, three colors; trichromatic.  
**trick** (trik), *n.* 1. An artifice; crafty or deceitful contrivance or procedure. 2. A dexterous or ingenious feat or procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; also, a knack; dexterity. 3. An illusion or deception, likened to that of sleight of hand. 4. A mischievous or roguish, or sometimes a mean, act; prank. 5. A peculiarity or mannerism. 6. A toy; trifle; knickknack. *Obs.* or *Dial. U. S.* 6. *Card Playing.* The cards played in one round, collectively. 7. A turn; specif., the spell of a sailor at the helm: — *Syn.* Stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge, finesse, sleight; fraud, cheat, juggle, imposition. See **ARTIFICE**.  
— *v. t.* 1. To deceive by cunning or artifice; impose on; cheat; as, to *trick* another in a sale. 2. To dress; adorn, esp. fancifully; as, *tricked* out in silk.  
**trick'er** (trik'ēr), *n.* One who, or that, which, tricks.  
**trick'er-y** (-ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Act or practice of tricking; artifice; fraud.  
**trick'i-ly** (trik'i-lī), *adv.* In a tricky manner.  
**trick'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being tricky.  
**trick'ing**, *n.* Dress; ornament.  
**trick'ish**, *a.* Given to, or characterized by, tricks or trickery; knavish. — **trick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **trick'ish-ness**, *n.*  
**trick'le** (trik'lī), *v. i.*; -LED (-līd); -LING (-līng). To flow in a small gentle stream; run in drops; also, to drip, as a spout. — *n.* Act or state of trickling; also, that which trickles.  
**trick'ster** (-stēr), *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; cheat.  
**trick'sy** (-sī), *a.* 1. Trickish; crafty. 2. Prankish; playful. 3. Neat; trim; dainty. *Obs.* or *R.* — **si-ness**, *n.*  
**trick'track'** (trik'trāk'), *n.* [F. *tricktrac*.] A kind of backgammon. [tricks; trickish; shifty; deceptive.]  
**trick'y** (trik'y), *a.*; **TRICK'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Given to **tri-clin'ic** (tri-klin'ik), *a.* [Tri- + Gr. κλίνω *to incline*.] *Cryst.* Having, or characterized by, three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles. See **DIABASE**.  
**tri-clin'ic-um** (-ī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. τρικλίνιον, *triklīnion*; τρι-, (see **TRI-**) + κλίνω *a* couch.] *Rom. Antiq.* A couch for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table; also, a room having such a couch.  
**tri'col'or**, **tri'col'our** (tri'kōl'ōr), *n.* [F. *tricolore*, *adj.*] The French national banner, blue, white, and red, in nearly equal vertical stripes; hence, any similar flag.  
**tri'cot** (trē'kō), *n.* [F., fr. *tricoter* *to knit*.] 1. A fabric of wool, silk, or cotton knitted, or woven like knitting. 2. A soft, ribbed dress material.  
**tricro-tism** (tri'krō-tiz'm; trik'rō-), *n.* [Tri- + Gr. κροτάειν *to beat*.] *Physiol.* A condition of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple beat. — **tri-crot'ic** (tri-krot'ik), *a.*  
**tri-cus'pid** (tri-kūs'pid), *a.* [L. *tricuspidis*, -idēs; *tri-* three + *cuspis* *a* point.] Having three cusps, or points; as, the **tricuspid** valve, which prevents reflux of blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle.  
**tri-cus'pid-ate** (-pī-dāt), *a.* Three-pointed; **tricuspid**.  
**tri'cy-cle** (tri'sī-k'lī), *n.* [Tri- + *-cycle*, as in *bicycle*.] A

light three-wheeled vehicle to be propelled by treadles or hand levers; also, a three-wheeled motor cycle.  
**tri-dec'ane** (tri-dēk'ān), *n.* [Tri- + Gr. δέκα *ten*; — from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>28</sub>, occurring in petroleum.  
**tri'dent** (tri'dēt), *n.* [L. *tridens*, -entis; *tri-* three + *dens* *tooth*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute of Poseidon, or Neptune. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* A three-pronged spear used by retiarii. 3. A three-pronged fish spear. — *a.* Having three teeth or points.  
**tri-den'tate** (-dēt'tāt) { *a.* [NL. *tridentatus*. See **TRIDENT**.] **tri-den'tat-ed** (-tāt-ēd). Having three teeth or points.  
**Tri-den'tine** (tri-dēn'tīn), *a.* [From LL. *Tridentum* Trent.] 1. Of or pert. to Trent, Austria, or the council of the Roman Catholic Church held (1545-63) in that city. 2. Conforming to the decrees and doctrines of the Council of Trent. — *n.* One who accepts, and conforms to, the decrees and doctrines of the Council of Trent, as orthodox Roman Catholics.  
**tri-e'cious**. Var. of **TRICECIOUS**.  
**tried** (tri'd), *p. a.* Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy.  
**tri-en-ni'al** (tri-ēn'y-āl), *n.* [L. *triennium* the space of three years; *tri-* three + *annus* year.] 1. Continuing three years. 2. Occurring or appearing once in every three years. — *n.* 1. Something that takes place or appears once in three years, or that lasts three years. 2. The third anniversary of any event. — **tri-en-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**tri-en-ni-um** (tri-ēn'y-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-ā). [L.] A period of three years.  
**tri'er** (tri'ēr), *n.* One who, or that, which, tries.  
**tri'er-arch** (tri'ēr-ārk), *n.* [L. *trierarchus*, Gr. τριήραρχος; τριήρης *a* trireme + ἀρχός *a* leader, a chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* a The commander of a trireme. b At Athens, one who had to fit out a trireme for the public service.  
**tri'er-arch'y** (-ār'kī), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kīz). [Gr. τριήραρχία.] 1. Office of a trierarch. 2. Trierarchs collectively. 3. The Athenian plan whereby citizens furnished triremes.  
**tri'e-ter'ic** (tri'ē-tēr'ik), *a.* [L. *tritericus*, Gr. τριετηριος *a* triennial festival; τρι- (see **TRI-**) + ἔτος *a* year.] Kept or occurring every third year; triennial.  
**tri-fa'cial** (tri-fā'shāl), *a.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* Designating, or pert. to, the fifth pair of cranial nerves, called also **trigeminal** nerves. — *n.* A trifacial nerve.  
**tri'fid** (tri'fid), *a.* [L. *trifidus*; *tri-* three + root of *findere* *to split*.] Three-cleft; tridentate; divided part way to the base into three lobes with narrow sinuses.  
**tri'fle** (-flī), *n.* [OF. *trufle*, *trufe*, mockery, raillery, trickery.] 1. A thing of little value or importance; a paltry affair, object, etc. 2. A dish of sponge cake soaked in wine or liqueur, with macaroons, fruit jams, and whipped cream. 3. A variety of pepper. — *a* **trifle**, a little; slightly.  
— *v. i.*; -FLED (-flīd); -FLING (-flīng). 1. To act or talk jestingly, or with levity. 2. To amuse one's self lightly; toy. 3. To spend time in trifles or idleness; dally; loiter.  
**Syn.** Trifle, dally, dawdle, potter. To **trifle** (the general word) is to act without seriousness or in a frivolous fashion, or to toy with something; to **dally** is to play or coquet with something, or to linger as if in uncertainty; as, to **trifle** agreeably, to **trifle** with a serious subject; to **dally** with temptation, to **dally** in leave-taking. To **dawdle** is to linger idly or lazily; to **potter** is to busy one's self in an aimless or ineffectual fashion.  
— *v. t.* To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles.  
**trifler** (-flēr), *n.* One who trifles.  
**trifling** (-flīng), *a.* 1. Shallow; frivolous. 2. Trivial. — *Syn.* See **PETTY**. — **trifling-ly**, *adv.*  
**tri-fo'li-ate** (tri-fō'ly-āt), *a.* *Bot.* a Three-leaved. b Trifoliate. [LEAF, *Illust.*]  
**tri-fo'li-o-late** (-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having three leaflets. See **tri-fo'li-um** (tri-fō'ly-ūm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). [LL., fr. L. *tri-* + *folius* *a* door.] *Arch.* The gallery forming an upper story to the aisle of a church; — so called as often having three openings to each bay.  
**tri'form** (tri'fōrm), *a.* [L. *triformis*.] Having a triple **tri'formed** (-fōrmd) form or character.  
**tri-fur'cate** (-fūr'kāt), *a.* [L. *trifurcus*; *tri-* (see **TRI-**) **tri-fur'cat-ed** (-kāt-ēd) + *furca* *fork*.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.  
**trig** (trīg), *a.* [From Scand.] 1. In good order; neat; tidy. *Chiefly Scot.* or *Dial.* 2. Sound; in good condition. 3. Trim or neat in dress; spruce; smart.  
**trig, v. t.** To stop, as a wheel, by placing something beneath; scotch; skid. *Now Chiefly Dial.* — *n.* A block or the like to prevent motion; a scotch; skid. *Now Chiefly Dial.*  
**tri-gem'i-nal** (tri-jēm'i-nāl), *a.* [L. *trigeminus* born three together; *tri-* (see **TRI-**) + *geminus* twin.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* Trifacial. — *n.* A trigeminal, or trifacial, nerve.  
**trig'ger** (trig'ēr), *n.* [For older *tricker*, fr. D. *trekker*, fr. *trecken* *to draw*.] A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; specif., *Firearms*, the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock.

āle, senāte, cāre, ārn, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



**trigger fish.** Any of numerous deep-bodied fishes (*Balistes* and allied genera), chiefly of warm seas, having the anterior dorsal fin with two or three stout spines.

**tri'glyph** (tri'glif), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *τρίγυφος*; *τρι*-three + *γλῶφειν* to carve.] *Arch.* In the Doric frieze, a rectangular tablet having two vertical channels of V-section (*glyphs*) cut in its face and a half channel at each edge. See **METOPÉ**.



Trigger Fish (*Balistes carolinensis*).

**tri-glyph'ic** (tri-glif'ik), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or pertaining to **tri-glyph'ic-al** (-i-kál) } to, triglyphs. 2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

**tri'gon** (tri'gón), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *τρίγωνον*, fr. *τρίγωνος* three-cornered; *τρι*-three + *γωνία* a corner.] 1. A triangle. 2. *Astról.* A division consisting of three signs. **b** = **TRINE**, *n.*, 1.

**tri'g'o-nal** (tri'g'ón-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to a trigon or triangle; **tri'g'o-nom'e-ter** (tri'g'ón-óm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *τρίγωνον* triangle + *-meter*.] A device for solving graphically any plane right-angled triangle.

**tri'g'o-no-met'ric** (-nō-mēt'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to **tri'g'o-no-met'ri-cal** (-ri-kál) } trigonometry; performed by the rules of trigonometry.

**tri'g'o-nom'e-try** (-nóm'ē-tri), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-tríz). [Gr. *τρίγωνον* triangle + *-metry*.] Mathematics treating of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles, and of those between certain functions of an arc, or angle, measured by the ratios of pairs of sides of a right-angled triangle; also, a textbook on this subject.

**tri'g'o-nous** (tri'g'ón-ús), *a.* [L. *trigonos*, Gr. *τρίγωνος*. See **TRIGON**.] Having three angles, or corners; triangular.

**tri-he'dron** (tri-hē'drón), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drónz), L. -DRA (-drá). [*τρι*- + Gr. *ἕδρα* base.] *Geom.* A figure formed by three planes meeting in a point. — **tri-he'dral** (-drál), *a.*

**tri-hy'dric** (-hi'drik), *a.* Containing three hydroxyl groups. **tri'ju-gate** (tri'jō-gāt; tri-jō'gāt; 86), *a.* Also **tri'ju-gous** (-gūs). [L. *trijugus* threefold; *τρι*-three + *jugum* a yoke.] *Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets.

**tri-lat'er-al** (tri-lát'ēr-ál), *a.* [L. *trilaterus*. See **TRI**-; **LAT'ER-AL**.] *Geom.* Having three sides. — **tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

**tri-lin'è-ar** (lin'ē-ēr), *a.* *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, three lines; as, *trilinear* coordinates.

**tri-ling'ual** (lin'gwál), *a.* [L. *trilinguis*; *τρι*- (see **TRI**-) + *lingua* tongue, language.] Consisting of, having, or expressed in, three languages.

**tri-lit'er-al** (li'tēr-ál), *a.* Consisting of three letters. — *n.* A trilateral word. — **tri-lit'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**trill** (tril), *v. i. & t.* [*ME*. *trillen* to roll, turn round.] 1. To roll; also, to quiver. **Obs.** 2. To trinkle. **trill**, *v. t.* To impart the quality of a trill to; utter as with a trill. — *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; play or sing with tremulous vibrations; quaver.

— *n.* 1. A consonantal sound made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intermissions, by vibrating some part of the oral organs; as, the *r* is a *trill* in many languages. 2. Action of the organs in producing such sounds. 3. *Music*. = **SHAKE**, *n.*, 2. 4. A sound likened to a musical trill.

**tril'ion** (tril'yún), *n.* [F., fr. *tri*-, in imitation of *million*.] The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation). — **tril'ion**, *a.* — **tril'ionth** (-yúnth), *n.* & *a.*

**tril'iu-m** (-i-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri*-; — because all species have leaves in sets of three.] Any of a genus (*Trillium*) of convallariaceous herbs having short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower.

**tri-lo'bate** (tri-lō'bāt; tri-lō-), *a.* Having three lobes.

**tri-lo-bite** (tri-lō-bit), *n.* Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods constituting a group (*Trilobita*) having the segments of the body divided into three lobes. Most trilobites were an inch or two long, some one or even two feet. — **tri-lo-bit'ic** (tri-lō-bit'ik), *a.*

**tri-loc'u-lar** (tri-lōk'ú-lár), *a.* Having three cells or cavities. **tri-lo-gy** (tri-lō-jí), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jíz). [Gr. *τρίλογία*; *τρι*-three + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, each essentially complete in itself, but all so interrelated as to form one historical, poetical, or other theme.

**trim** (trím), *v. t.*, **TRIMMED** (trímd); **TRIMMING**. [AS. *trymian*, *trymman*, to make strong, set in order, array.] 1. To



Trillium.

make neat or trim; dispose; adjust. 2. To make trim, neat, ready, or right by cutting, clipping, or the like; hence, to cut, clip, or lop. 3. To equip; furnish; dress. *Archaic*. 4. To decorate; adorn; embellish. 5. *Naut.* a To adjust, as a boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons, so that she shall sit well on the water, sail well, etc. b To arrange for sailing; as, to trim the sails. 6. *Colloq.* a To rebuke; reprove. b To chastise; beat. c To defeat, as in a game or contest. — *v. i.* 1. *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or, of a person, to cause a vessel to assume, a certain position, or trim, in the water. 2. To balance; specif., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like so as to appear to favor each or to be neutral.

— *n.* 1. Order; condition; disposition; adjustment. 2. *Naut.* a State of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing. b Position of a vessel in the water, esp. in reference to the horizontal plane. 3. Condition as to equipment, furnishings, dress, etc., esp. suitable condition; hence: dress; gear; as, in hunting trim. 4. Character; nature; sort. *Obs.* or *R.* 5. *Arch.* The lighter woodwork in the interior of a building, esp. that around openings.

— *a.*; **TRIMMER** (-ēr); —**MEST**. 1. Excellent; fine; gay. *Obs.* 2. Fitly adjusted or prepared; ready for service or use. *R.* or *Archaic*. 3. Neat and compact or well ordered; as, a trim figure, costume, lawn. — **Syn.** See **NEAT**. — *adv.* Trimly.

**trim'er-ous** (trím'ēr-ús), *a.* 1. *Bot.* Having the parts in threes. Usually written *3-merous*. 2. *Zool.* Having three joints in each tarsus.

**tri-mes'ter** (tri-mēs'tēr), *n.* [L. *trimestris* of three months; *tri*- (see **TRI**-) + *mensis* month.] A term or period of three months. — **tri-mes'tri-al** (-trī-ál), *a.*

**trim'e-ter** (trím'ē-tēr), *a.* [L. *trimetrus*, Gr. *τρίμετρος*; *τρι*-three + *μετρον* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of three measures. — *n.* A verse or period consisting of three measures.

**tri-met'ric** (tri-mēt'rik), **tri-met'ri-cal** (-ri-kál), *a.* 1. *Pros.* = **TRIMETER**. 2. *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.

**trimetric projection**, *Geom.*, a kind of projection in which each of the three dimensions is measured by a different scale, the angles being chosen arbitrarily.

**trim'ly**, *adv.* In a trim manner.

**trim'mer** (trím'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, trims. 2. *Arch.* A beam which receives the end of a header in floor framing. See **HEADER**, *Illust.* 3. *Coal Storage*. An apparatus used for piling the coal in gradually increasing piles made by building up at the point of the cone or top of the prism.

**trim'ming** (-ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who trims. 2. That which serves to trim, ornament, etc.; *Colloq.* accessories, as of a dish; — usually in *pl.* 3. In *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming, cutting, or the like.

**trim'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being trim.

**tri'morph** (tri'mórf), *n.* *Cryst.* A substance which crystallizes in three distinct forms; also, any of these forms.

**tri-mor'phic** (tri-mór'fik), *a.* Trimorphous.

**tri-mor'phism** (tri-mór'fiz'm), *n.* [See **TRIMORPHOUS**.] 1. *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct. 2. *Biol.* Polymorphism in which there are three distinct forms of a species. 3. *Bot.* Occurrence of three distinct forms of organs, as leaves, flowers, etc., on individuals of the same species.

**tri-mor'phous** (-fús), *a.* [Gr. *τρίμορφος* three-formed; *τρι*- (see **TRI**-) + *μορφή* form.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism.

**Tri-mur'ti** (trē-móor'tē), *n.* [Skr. *trīmūrti*; *tri* three + *mūrti* shape, form.] *Hindu Myth.* The triad, or trinity, of Hindu gods, consisting of Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer and Regenerator).

**trin'al** (trín'ál), *a.* Threefold.

**trin'dle** (trín'dl; dial. also trēn''), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk.] *Dial.* A circular object; a trundle; specif.: a A wheel, esp. of a wheelbarrow. b A kind of large wooden tub. — *v. i.* To roll or bowl along.

**trine** (trín), *a.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, *tres*, *tria*, three.] 1. Threefold; triple. 2. *Astról.* Being in trine; distant 120°. — *n.* 1. *Astról.* The (favorable) aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon. 2. A triad; trinity. *R.*

**Trin'i-ta'ri-an** (trín'tā'ri-án), *a.* [Also *l. c.*] Of or pert. to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity. — *n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

**trin'i-ty** (trín'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [F. *trinité*, L. *trinitas*, fr. *trini* three each.] 1. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The union of three persons (the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality; — called also *Holy Trinity*. 2. A triad. 3. Any symbol of the Trinity at one.

**Trinity Sunday**, The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed as a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.

**trin'ket** (trín'kēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *trenguet* a sort of knife.] 1. A knife. *Obs.* 2. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like. 3. A thing of little value; trifle; toy.



**tri-nod'al** (tri-nōd'āl), *a.* [L. *trinodis* three-knotted; *tri-* + *nodus* knot.] *Anat. & Bot.* Having three nodes.

**tri-no'mi-al** (tri-nō'mi-āl), *a.* [*tri-* + *nomial*, as in *binomial*.] **1.** *Math.* Consisting of three terms; of or pert. to trinomials. **2.** *Biol.* Consisting of names composed of three words or terms. — *n.* **1.** *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus [+ ] or minus [—] or both. **2.** *Biol.* A trinomial name.

**tri'o** (trē'ō), *n., pl.* tri'os (trē'ō), [*It.* fr. *L. tres, tria*, three.] **1.** Three collectively; a set of three. **2.** *Music.* *a.* A composition for three solo parts or three instruments. *b.* The secondary, or episodic, movement of a minuet or scherzo or of a march or of any of various dance forms.

**tri-c'e-cious**, **tri-e'cious** (tri-ē'shūs), *a.* [*tri-* + *Gr. oikos* house.] *Bot.* Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants. — *cious-ly*, *adv.*

**tri'o-let** (tri'ō-lēt), *n.* [*F.*] A stanza of eight lines with one rime in lines 2, 6, and 8, and another in the other lines, with certain repetitions of the first and second lines.

**tri'o-nal** (tri'ō-nāl), *n.* [*tri-* + *sulphonal*]; — because it contains three ethyl groups.] *Pharm.* A compound similar to sulphonal, used as a hypnotic.

**tri'ose** (tri'ōs), *n.* *Chem.* A sugar derived from a trihydroxy alcohol. *b.* A trisaccharide.

**tri-ox'ide** (tri-ōk'sid; -sīd), *n.* Also *-id*. *Chem.* An oxide with three atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

**trip** (trīp), *v. i.*; **TRIPPED** (trīpt), or *Rare*, **TRIPPT**; **TRIP'PING**.

**1.** To move with light, quick steps; skip. **2.** To make a journey. *Rare* or *Archaic*. **3.** To make a false step; catch the foot; stumble. **4.** To offend against morality, propriety, accuracy, or the like; slip; err. **5.** *Horol.* To run past the pallet; — said of a tooth in an escapement. — *v. t.* **1.** To perform lightly or nimbly, as a dance. **2.** To cause to stumble, or take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, as by suddenly checking the motion of a foot or leg; — often used with *up*. **3.** To cause to fall; obstruct; halt. **4.** To detect in a misstep, error, or the like. **5.** *Naut.* *a.* To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, so that it hangs free. *b.* To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it. *c.* To hoist (a topmast) preparatory to sending it down. **6.** *Mach.* To release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or compressed spring, as by removing a catch or detent.

— *n.* **1.** A quick, light step; a light or lively movement of the feet. **2.** A journey; excursion; jaunt. **3.** A false step or misstep; stumble; error; mistake. **4.** A stroke or catch by which one, esp. a wrestler, causes his antagonist to lose footing. **5.** *Mach.* Act of tripping; also, a pawl or other device for tripping a catch or detent. — *Syn.* See *JOURNEY*.

**tri-pal'mi-tate** (tri-pāl'mī-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A palmitate derived from three molecules of palmitic acid.

**tri'part'ed** (tri'pār'tēd; 24), *a.* Divided into three parts.

**tri-part'ite** (tri-pār'tīt; tri-pār'-), *a.* [*L. tripartitus*.] **1.** Triparted; as, a *tripartite* leaf. **2.** Having three corresponding parts or copies. **3.** Made between three parties, as a treaty. — *tri-part'ite-ly*, *adv.*

**tri-par'ti-tion** (tri'pār-tīsh'ūn; tri-pār'-), *n.* A division by three, or into three parts; also, the taking of a third part.

**tripe** (trīp), *n.* [*F.*] A part of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. of the ox kind, used as food.

**tri'pe-dal** (tri'pē-dāl; tri'pē-dāl), *a.* [*L. tripedalis*; *tri-* + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet. [*Sons.*]

**tri-per'son-al** (tri-pēr'sūn-āl), *a.* Consisting of three persons.

**tri-pet-al-ous** (tri-pēt'āl-ūs), *a.* Having three petals.

**trip hammer**. *Mach.* A massive tilt hammer raised by cams, used esp. for shingling iron.

**triph'thong** (trīf'thōng), *n.* [*tri-* + *-phthong*, as in *diphthong*.] A combination of three distinct vowel sounds uttered with one effort of articulation, as *-oua-*

in *loyal*, combining the sounds *o, i, ā*; improperly, a trigraph; as, *eye, eau* in *beau*. — **triph-thon'gal** (trīf-thōn'gāl), *a.*

**triph'y-lite** (trīf'y-līt), *n.* Also **triph'y-line** (-līn; -lēn). [*tri-* + *Gr. φυλή* family, class; — in allusion to its three bases.] *Min.* A greenish or bluish mineral, a phosphate of lithium and iron, with a little manganese, Li(Fe,Mn)PO<sub>4</sub>.

**tri-pin'nate** (tri-pīn'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice pinnate; bipinnate with each division pinnate.

**triple** (trīp'l), *a.* [*L. triplus*; *tri-* + *plus*, as in *duplus* double.] **1.** Consisting of three, usually united; threefold. **2.** Three times repeated; treble.

**Triple Alliance**, an alliance of three parties; as: **a.** Between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, against France (1668). **b.** Between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, against Spain (1717). **c.** Between France, Great Britain, and Austria (the Emperor), against Spain (1718). **d.** Between Austria, Great Britain, and Russia, against France (1795). **e.** The Dreubund (1882). — **T. En-**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recētnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**tente** (trē'pl' ān'tānt) [*F.*], in European politics, an understanding or more or less informal alliance between Great Britain, France, and Russia, to counterbalance the Dreubund, — *t.* expansion engine. A form of compound engine in which the working fluid is expanded successively in three cylinders. [*crease* threefold; *treble*.]

— *v. t.* & *i.*; **-PLED** (-līd); **-PLING** (-līng). To make or in-

**trip'let** (trīp'lēt), *n.* [*From* TRIPLE.] **1.** Three of a kind or three united. **2.** *Poetry*. Three verses riming together. **3.** *Music*. Three notes sung or played in the time of two or four. **4.** One of three children or offspring born at one birth.

**tri'ple-tail'** (trī'plē-tāl'), *n.* A large edible marine fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) of the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. The long dorsal and anal fins extend backward so as to appear like a three-lobed tail.

**tri'plex** (trī'plēks; tri'plēks), *a.* [*L.*] Having three parts; triple. — *n.* *Music*. Triple time or measure.

**trip'li-cate** (trīp'lī-kāt), *a.* [*L. triplicatus*, *p. p.* of *triplicare* to triple, *trip'li* threefold.] Threefold; triple; made in three identical copies or the like. — *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

— (-kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd); **-CAT'ING**. To triple.

**trip-li-ca'tion** (trī-lī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of tripling, or making threefold, or adding three together; also, that which is triplicated or threefold. [*state* of being triple.]

**tri-ple'ic-ty** (trī-plēs'y-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). Quality or *trip'li-ty* (trīp'līt), *n.* [*See* TRIPLE.] *Min.* A dark brown mineral, principally a fluosulphate of iron and manganese.

**tri'ply** (trīp'lī), *adv.* In a triple manner.

**tri'pod** (trī'pōd), *n.* [*L. tripodus, -odis*, *Gr. ἵπποδος; τρι-* + *ποδός, podós*, foot.] **1.** A utensil or vessel on three feet or legs. **2.** A form of three-legged stand, as for a camera.

**trip'o-dal** (trīp'ō-dāl), *a.* Having three feet or legs.

**tri-pod'ic** (trīp'ōd'ik), *a.* **-DIES** (-dīz). Having three feet.

**trip'o-dy** (trīp'ō-dī), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-dīz). [*tri-* + *-pody*, as in *dipody*.] *Pros.* Three metrical feet taken together.

**trip'o-li** (trīp'ō-lī), *n.* [*From* Tripoli, Africa.] A siliceous deposit occurring in friable masses (*tripoli stone*) or earthy form (*tripoli powder*), used as an abrasive, absorbent, etc.

**tri'pos** (trī'pōs), *n.* [*Gr. ἵπποδος*.] **See** TRIPPOD. **1.** A tripod. *Obs.* *2.* *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* Any of various honor examinations, orig. that for honors in mathematical science.

**trip'per** (trīp'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, trips; hence, an excursionist. *Colloq.* *Chiefly Eng.* **2.** *Mach.*, a tripping device or mechanism, as for working a signal.

**trip'pet** (-ēt; 24), *n.* *Mach.* A cam, wiper, or projecting piece that strikes another piece at definite times.

**trip'ping** (-īng), *a.* Nimble; stepping agilely. — *n.* **1.** Act of one that trips. **2.** A light dance. — **ping-ly**, *adv.*

**Tri-p'lo'e-mus**, **Tri-p'lo'e-mos** (trī-tōl'ē-mūs, -mōs), [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Τριπλόθεμος*.] *Gr. Relig.* An ancient Attic hero reputed to have given grain and its culture to man.

**trip'tych** (trīp'tīk), *n.* [*Gr. τριπτυχος* consisting of three layers, or plates; *τρι-* (see *tri-*) + *πτύχος*, a fold, layer.] **1.** A picture or carving in three panels side by side. **2.** A folding writing tablet in three parts.

**tri-que'trous** (trī-kwēt'rūs; -kwēt'rūs), *a.* [*L. triquetrus*.] Having three corners or salient angles or edges; trigonal.

**tri-ra'di-ate** (-rādī-āt), *a.* Having three rays, or radiating *tri-ra'di-ate'ed* (-āt'ēd) branches. — **tri-ra'di-ate-ly**, *adv.*

**tri'reme** (trī'rēm), *n.* [*L. triremis*; *tri-* + *remus* oar.] *Class. Antiq.* A galley having three banks of oars.

**tri-sac'cha-ride** (trī-sāk'hā-rīd; -rīd), *n.* Also *-rid*. *Chem.* A complex sugar, as raffinose, yielding by hydrolysis three simple sugar molecules.

**tri-sect'** (trī-sēkt'), *v. t.* [*tri-* + *L. sectus*, *p. p.* of *secare* to cut.] To cut or divide into three parts, esp., *Geom.*, three equal parts. — **tri-sect'ion** (-sēk'shūn), *n.*

**tri'seme** (trī'sēm), *a.* [*L. trisemus*, *Gr. τρισημος; τρι-* + *σημα* sign.] *Pros.* Equal to, or having the length of, three times, or mora. — *n.* A syllable or foot of three mora.

**tri-sep'tal** (-sēp'tāl), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Having three septa.

**tri-se'r'i-al** (-sēr'i-āl), *a.* Arranged in three series; specif.: *Bot.* Arranged in three vertical or spiral rows. **b.** Having only three floral whorls, as some flowers.

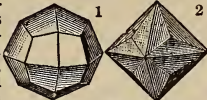
**tris-kel'i-on** (trīs-kēl'y-ōn), or **tris'kele** (trīs'kēl), *n.*; *pl.* **TRISKELIA** (-i-ā), **TRISKELES** (-kēlz). [*Gr. τρισκελής* three-legged. *See* *TRI-*; *ISOSCELES*.] A figure composed of three branches radiating from a center.



Triskelia. 1 On Fragment of Bronze from Ireland; 2 On a Shield pictured on a Greek Vase from Sicily; 3 On a Shell Disk from a Mound in Thessaly.



**tris-oc'ta-he'dron** (-ok'tă-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *trís* thrice + *octahedron*.] **1. Math.** A polyhedron of 24 congruent faces meeting on the edges of a (regular) octahedron. **2. Cryst.** The solid described in 1 (fig. 2), frequently called a **trigonal trisoctahedron** in distinction from a related solid, bounded by 24 quadrilateral faces, the **tetragonal trisoctahedron**, or (more frequently) the **trapezohedron**.



1 Tetragonal, and 2 Trigonal, Trisoctahedron.

**trist'ful** (trist'fŭl), *a.* Sad; melancholy. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.*

**trist'ich** (trist'ítk), *n.* [See TRISTICHOUS.] *Poetry.* A group or stanza of three lines.

**trist'ich-ous** (trist'í-tkŭs), *a.* [Gr. *τρίστιχος* in three rows; *trí-* (see TRI-) + *stíchos* a row.] In three rows; specific; *Bot.*, arranged in three vertical rows.

**Tris'tran** (tris'trám), *n.* Also **Tris'tam** (-tám), **Tris'tran** (-tán), **Tris'trem** (-trém). [AF. & OF. *Tristran*, *Tristan*, fr. OW., fr. a Pictish name *Drostan*.] The hero of a medieval romance. He was sent to Ireland by King Mark of Cornwall, his uncle, to fetch the king's bride, *Isolde the beautiful*, and on the return voyage he and *Isolde* partook of a potion which rendered them permanently in love. *Tristran* was stabbed by King Mark, who surprised him with *Isolde*. In another version, *Tristran* fled to Brittany, where he married *Isolde of the white hand*. Being wounded, he sends for *Isolde the beautiful*. The messenger is to hoist a white sail if *Isolde* returns with him. He does so; but *Tristran's* wife tells him the sail is black, and at this he dies.

**tri-sul'phide** (tri-sŭl'fíd; -fíd), *n.* *Chem.* A sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur.

**tri-syl'la-ble** (tri-síl'ă-bŭl; trī-), *n.* A word of three syllables. — **tri-syl'lab'ic** (tris'í-lăb'ík), or **-lab'i-cal** (-í-kăl), *a.* — **tri-syl'lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**tri-tag'o-nist** (tri-tăg'ŏ-níst; trī-), *n.* [Gr. *τρίταγωνιστής*; *trítos* third + *áγωνιστής* actor.] *Gr. Drama.* The player of the third part in importance.

**trite** (trít), *a.* [L. *tritius*, p. p. of *terere* to rub, wear out.] Worn or hackneyed; stale; commonplace; as, a *trite* remark. — **trite'ly**, *adv.* — **trite'ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Threadbare, hackneyed, banal, stereotyped, vapid. — **Trite**, **hackneyed**, **banal**. *Trite* implies esp. lack of novelty or interest; that is **hackneyed** which is worn out, as it were, by constant use; **banal** suggests the vapid or commonplace; as, *trite* remarks; a *hackneyed* idea.

**tri'the-ism** (tri'thē-íz'm), *n.* [tri- + Gr. *θεός* God.] The opinion or doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods. — **tri'the-ist**, *n.* — **tri'the-is'tic** (-ís'tík), **tri'the-is'ti-cal** (-tí-kăl), *a.*

**tri'thing** (tri'thíng), *n.* [For *triháng*. See 1st RIDING.] = RIDING, an administrative division. *Eng.*

**Tri'ton** (tri'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τρίτων*.] **1. Gr. Myth.** A sea demigod, the son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, with the lower part of his body fishlike. His special attribute is a conch-shell trumpet, which he blows to raise or calm the waves. Later mythology imagined a multiplicity of Tritons, attendants on the sea gods. **2. Zool.** Any of various gastropods (family *Tritonidae*; esp., genus *Triton*) having a spiral shell, often handsomely colored; also, the shell.



Triton.

**tri'tone'** (tri'tŏn'), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτονος* of three tones; *trí-* tri- + *τόνος* a tone.] *Music.* An interval consisting of three whole tones. [Being trituated.]

**tri'tu-ra-ble** (tri'tŭ-ră-bŭl), *a.* Capable of being triturated.

**tri'tu-rate** (tri'tŭ-răt), *v. i.*; — **-rat'ed**; — **-rat'ing**. [L. *trituro*, p. p. of *trituro* rare to thresh (grain), fr. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or trush. **2.** To rub or grind to a fine or impalpable powder; pulverize; comminute thoroughly.

— *n.* A triturated substance; *Pharm.*, a trituration.

**tri'tu-ra'tion** (-răt'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A triturating, or state of being triturated; comminution. **2. Pharm.** A triturated powder; any powder made by triturating a substance with sugar of milk as a diluent. — **tri'tu-ra'tor** (-răt'tŕ), *n.*

**tri'umph** (tri'ŭm), *n.* [L. *triumphus*.] **1. Roman Antiq.** An imposing ceremonial in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. **2.** Any triumphal procession or stately, esp. public, show or pageant. **Obs.** **3.** Joy or exultation for success. **4.** Victory; conquest. — **Syn.** See VICTORY.

— *v. i.* **1.** To receive the honor of a triumph; hence: to celebrate victory or success; exult. **2.** To obtain victory; prevail. — *v. t.* To conquer; also, to exult over. [triumph] **tri-um'phal** (tri-ŭm'făl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, a triumphal arch, an arch commemorating a victory, achievement, or the like.

**tri-um'phant** (tri-ŭm'fănt), *a.* **1.** Triumphant; triumphal.

**Obs.** **2.** Rejoicing for or celebrating victory; exultant. **3.** Victorious. **4.** Magnificent. **Obs.** — **tri-um'phant-ly**, *adv.* **tri'umph-er** (tri-ŭm'fĕr), *n.* One who triumphs; a victor. **tri-um'vir** (tri-ŭm'vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -*vir* (-vĭ-rĭ). E. -*virs* (-vĕrz). [L., fr. *trium virorum* of three men.] *Roman Antiq.* One of three men united in public office or authority. — **tri-um'vi-ral** (-vĭ-răl), *a.* **tri-um'vi-rate** (-vĭ-răt), *n.* **1.** Office or term of a triumvir. **2.** Government, or term of government, by three in coalition. **3.** A coalition of three in office or authority. **4.** Any group or association of three.

**tri'ume** (tri'ŭn), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *unus* one.] Being three in one; — said of the unity of the Trinity in the Godhead. **tri-um'ni-ty** (tri-ŭ'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being triune.

**tri'va'lent** (tri'vălĕnt; triv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *valens*, -entis, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of three. — **tri'va'lence** (-lĕns), **tri'va'lence-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

**triv'et** (triv'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *trefet*, fr. L. *tripēs*, -pedis, three-footed.] A three-legged stand or support; tripod.

**triv'i-al** (triv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *trivialis*, prop., that belongs to the crossroads; hence, common, fr. *trivium* a place where three roads meet, a crossroad; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *via* a way.] **1.** Ordinary; commonplace; *trite*. **Obs.** or *Archaic*. **2.** Trifling; petty; paltry. — **Syn.** See PETTY. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

**triv'i-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* A trivial matter or utterance. **triv'i-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being trivial. **2.** That which is trivial; a trifle.

**triv'i-um** (triv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* TRIVIA (-ă). [LL. See TRIVIAL.] The lower division of the seven "liberal arts," comprising grammar, logic, and rhetoric; — so classified in medieval schools. See QUADRIVM.

**tri'week'ly** (tri'wĕk'ĭ-lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing every three weeks or three times a week. — *adv.* Thrice a week. **trix** (-trĭks). [L. *trix*, as in *bellatrix* a female warrior.]

A suffix of feminine agent nouns, corresponding to masculine agent nouns in *-tor*; as in *executrix*. See *-or*.

**tro'car** (trŏ'kăr), *n.* Also **tro'char**. [F. *trocart* (or *trois-quarts*, i. e., three quarters); *trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade; — from its triangular point.] *Surg.* A stylet to explore tissues or insert drainage tubes.

**tro-cha'ic** (trŏ-kă'ík), *a.* [L. *trochæus*, Gr. *τροχάειος*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a trochee or trochees. — *n.* A trochaic measure or verse. [Resembling a wheel.]

**tro'chal** (trŏ'kăl), *a.* [From Gr. *τροχός* a wheel.] *Zool.*

**tro-chan'ter** (trŏ-kăn'tĕr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τροχανθής*, fr. *τρέχειν* to run.] **1. Anat.** In many vertebrates, a prominence at the upper part of the femur. **2. Zool.** The second segment, counting from the base, of the leg of an insect.

**tro'chee** (trŏ'kĕ), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* anything round, a wheel, prop., a runner.] A medicinal tablet or lozenge, esp. one used as a demulcent; strictly, one of circular form.

**tro'chee** (kĕ), *n.* [L. *trochæus*, Gr. *τροχάειος* (sc. *πόδις*), fr. *τροχάειος* running, *τρέχειν* to run.] *Pros.* A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as in the Latin word *ănĕ*, or the first accented and the second unaccented, as in the English word *motion*.

**tro-chil'ic** (trŏ-kĭl'ík), *a.* [See TROCHILICS.] Of or pert. to rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round.

**tro-chil'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* (See *-ics*.) [Gr. *τροχίλια* the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass, fr. *τρέχειν* to run.] The science of rotary motion, or of wheelwork.

**troch'i-lus** (trŏk'ĭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -*illi* (-ĭlĭ). [L. *trochilus* a kind of small bird, an annular molding, Gr. *τροχίλος*, fr. *τρέχειν* to run.] **a.** The crocodile bird. **b.** Any of several Old World warblers. **c.** A hummingbird.

**troch'le-a** (trŏk'ĭ-ă), *n.* [L., a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, Gr. *τροχίλια*.] *Anat.* A structure likened to a pulley, as that part of the surface of the humerus which articulates with the ulna.

**troch'le-ar** (-ăr), *a.* Shaped like a pulley; round and narrow in the middle; resembling a pulley; pert. to a trochlea.

**tro'choïd** (trŏ'kŏid), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* wheel + *-oid*.] *Geom.* A roulette. — *a.* *Anat.* That may be rotated on an axis. **tro-choi'dal** (trŏ-kŏi'dăl), *a.* **1. Geom.** Of, pert. to, or like, a trochoid. **2. Anat. & Zool.** Trochoid.

**tröd** (tröd), *n.* [Gr. *τροδέν* (tröd'n), p. p. of TREAD. *trode* (tröd). Archaic pret. of TREAD.

**trog'lo-dyte** (trŏg'łŏ-dĭt), *n.* [L. *trogloodytes*, pl., fr. Gr. *τρογλοδύτης* one who creeps into holes; *τρογλή* a hole, cavern (fr. *τρέγειν* to gnaw) + *δύειν* to enter.] **1. Ethnol.** One of any savage (esp. prehistoric) race dwelling in caves; a cave dweller. **2.** An anthropoid ape.

**trog'lo-dyt'ic** (trŏg'łŏ-dĭt'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to a troglo-trog'lo-dyt'ic (-dĭt'ĭ-kăl) *dŭt*, or dweller in caves.

**trog'on** (trŏg'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρογών*, p. pr. of *τρέγων* to gnaw.] Any of a family (*Trogonidae*) of tropical non-passerine birds noted for their brilliant plumage.

**Tro'i-lus** (trŏ'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τροίλος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Priam, killed by Achilles. In medieval legend, he is depicted as the lover of Cressida. See CRESSIDA.

**Tro'jan** (trŏ'jăn), *a.* [L. *Trojanus*, fr. *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy,

**K** = ch in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



fr. *Tros*, Gr. Τρώς, Τρώϊός, Tros, founder of Troy.] Of or pert. to ancient Troy or its inhabitants.

**Trojan War**, in Greek legend, the ten years' war waged by the Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans, to avenge Helen's abduction. See PARIS, HECTOR, etc.

— *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Troy. 2. One who shows pluck, endurance, or the like; — esp. in like a Trojan.

**troll** (tról), *n.* [Icel. *troll*.] Teut. Folklore. A supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, etc.

**troll**, *v. t.* [ME. *trollen* to roll, wander.] 1. To move circularly; roll; turn; wag. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 2. To circulate, as a vessel in drinking. *Obs.* 3. a To sing the parts in succession, as of a round or catch. b To sing loudly or freely. c To sing of. 4. To troll for or in (see TROLL, *v. i.*, 3); hence: to allure; entice. — *v. i.* 1. To roll; turn; wag. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 2. To take part in trolling a song. 3. To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water.

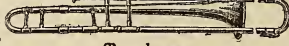
— *n.* 1. Act of moving round; routine. 2. A song sung in parts successively; round. 3. The lure, as a spoon, used in trolling. — *troll'er*, *n.*

**trolley**, **trol'ly** (tról'í), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS, -LIES (-íz). 1. *Local, Eng.* Any of various vehicles; as: a A kind of small cart. b A kind of railroad dump car. c A low two-wheeled truck. 2. A wheeled carriage or truck running on an overhead rail or track and supporting a suspended load. 3. *Elec. Railroads.* a The grooved wheel, at the end of a pole, pressed upward in rolling contact with the overhead wire to take off the current; hence, any device, as a wire bow (bow trolley) in sliding contact, for taking off current in electric traction. b An electric car; trolley car. *U. S. & Canada.* — *v. t. & i.* To convey by, or to ride on, a trolley car. *Colloq.*

**trolley-man**, **trol'y-man** (-mân), *n.* A man who works on a trolley car, esp. a motorman or conductor.

**troll'mad'am**, **troll'my-dames'**. *Obs.* vars. of TROU MA-TROU'OP (tról'úp), *n.* A slattern; also, a loose woman.

**trom'bone** (tróm'bôn), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* a trumpet.] *Music.* A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind.



Trombone.

The middle part, bent double, telescopes into the outer parts so as to vary the length of the vibrating column of air.

**tro'na** (tró'ná), *n.* [Said to be fr. Ar. name in Egypt.] *Min.* A whitish or yellowish monoclinic combination of neutral and acid sodium carbonate, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·HNaCO<sub>3</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O.

**troop** (tróop), *n.* [F. *troupe*.] 1. A collection of people or, formerly, also, of things; a company; number. 2. Soldiers collectively; an armed force; — generally used in *pl.* 3. *Mil.* A division of a cavalry squadron commanded by a captain and corresponding to the company in infantry; formerly, also, a battery. In the United States army, four troops (65–100 men each) constitute a squadron. — *Syn.* See COMPANY.

— *v. i.* 1. To move or gather in crowds or troops. 2. To march on. 3. To associate. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops.

**troop'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. A cavalryman or his horse. 2. A troopship. 3. A mounted policeman. *Australia.*

**troop'ship'** (tróop'shíp'), *n.* A military transport.

**troost'ite** (tróost'ít), *n.* [After Dr. Gerard Troost, of Nashville, Tenn.] *Min.* A variety of willemite (which see).

**tro-pæ'o-lin**, **tro-pe'o-lin** (tró-pé'ó-lín), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of orange-red dyestuffs produced from certain complex sulphonic acid derivatives of azo and diazo compounds of the aromatic series; — so called because resembling the flowers of the nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*).

**tro-pæ'o-lum** (-lúm), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. τρόπαιον trophy. See TROPHY. So named because likened to ancient trophies.] Any of a genus (*Tropaeolum*) of tropical American pungent herbs, having peltate leaves and showy flowers; a nasturtium.



**tropal**. See -TROPIC.

**trop-a'ri-on** (tré-pá'rí-ôn; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-á). [NL., fr. Gr. τροπάριον.] *East. Ch.* A stanza, esp. one in an ode (see ODE, 2).

**trope** (tróp), *n.* [L. *tropus*, Gr. τρέπος, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] 1. *Rhetoric.* The use of a word or expression in a figurative sense; also, the word or expression so used; a figure of speech. 2. *R. C. Ch.* Formerly, a verse sung before or after or sometimes in the middle of the introit.

**trope**. [Gr. τροπή a turning or τρέπος turn, τρέπειν to turn.] A combining form signifying *turn*, one that turns.

**tro-pe'ine** (tré-pé'in; -ên), *n.* Also -in. *Chem.* Any of a series of artificial esters of the alkaloid tropine.

åle, arte, câre, åm, åccount, ånn, åsk, åskå; ève, èvent ènd, récent, makèr; ice, ðll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, öft, önnect; use, ùnite, ùra, ùp, circùs, menù; food, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ðjk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**tro-pe'o-lin**. Var. of TROPÆOLIN.

**troph'ic** (tróf'ík), *a.* [Gr. τροφικός nursing.] *Physiol. & Plant Physiol.* Pert. to nutrition. — **troph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**troph'ied** (tróf'id), *a.* Adorned with trophies.

**troph'o-** (tróf'ó-), [Gr. τροφή feeder, or τροφή nutrition, fr. τρέφειν to nourish.] A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, nutrition.

**troph'o-blast** (-blást), *n.* *Embryol.* A special layer of ectodermic tissue developed on the outer surface of the blastodermic vesicle of many mammals.

**troph'o-plasm** (-pláz'm), *n.* *Biol.* a The nutritive or vegetative cell substance; — disting. from *idioplasm*. b The less active substance of the cytoplasm.

**troph'y** (tróf'í), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-íz). [F. *trophée*, L. *tropæum*, *trophæum*, Gr. τρόπαιον a monument of the enemy's defeat, deriv. of τρέπειν to turn.] 1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A memorial of a victory raised on a battle field, or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land, or sometimes in a chief city. 2. The representation of such a memorial; esp., *Arch.*, an ornament representing a group of weapons. 3. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as a sword, gun, flag, or the like. 4. Something regarded as evidence of conquest or the like; as, trophies of the chase. 5. Anything kept as a memento; memorial; memento.

**-troph'y**. [Gr. τροφία, fr. τρέφειν to nourish.] A combining form signifying *nutrition, nourishment, nurture*.

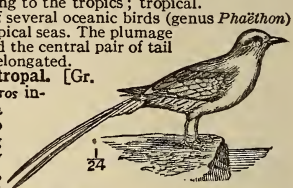
**trop'ic** (tróp'ík), *a.* [*atropine* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, known in three optically different modifications.

**trop'ic**, *n.* [L. *tropicus*, Gr. τροπικός of the solstice, τροπικός (circ. κύκλος) the tropic or solstice, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] 1. *Astron.* Either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, one on each side of, and parallel to, the equator, at a distance of 23½°, reached by the sun at its greatest declination north and south. The northern circle is called the **tropic of Cancer**, and the southern the **tropic of Capricorn**. 2. a Either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics. b In *pl.* The region between or near these parallels, marked by its torrid climate, luxuriant vegetation, etc.

— *a.* Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

**tropic bird**, any of several oceanic birds (genus *Phaethon*) found chiefly in tropical seas. The plumage is mostly white, and the central pair of tail feathers is greatly elongated.

**-tropic**, **-tropolis**, **tropal** [Gr. τροπος (as in τροπος inflexible), τρέπος a turn, fr. τρέπειν to turn.] Combining forms used to signify *turning, rotating, pertaining to a turning*; as in *anotropous*, *plagiotropie*, etc.



Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaethon flastrosirts*).

**trop'ic-al** (tróp'ík-ál), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the tropics. 2. [L. *tropicus*, Gr. τροπικός, orig., of turning. See TROPÆ.] Rhetorically changed from its exact original sense; figurative; metaphorical. — **trop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**tro'pine** (tróp'in; -pén), *n.* Also -pin. [From ATROPINE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>13</sub>ON, formed by hydrolysis of atropine and other solanum alkaloids.

**trop'ism** (tróp'íz'm), *n.* [Gr. τροπή a turning, τρέπειν to turn + *-ism*.] *Biol.* The innate tendency of an organism to react in a definite manner to external stimuli.

**-tropism**, **-tropy**. Suffixes of nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in *-tropic*, *-tropical*, or *-tropous*.

**trop'ist** (tróp'íst), *n.* [See TROPÆ.] One who deals in tropes; specif., one who avoids the literal sense of the language of Scripture by explaining it as mere tropes.

**tro-po'l'o-gy** (tró-pól'ó-jí), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jíz). [Gr. τροπολογία; τρέπος a trope + λόγος discourse.] A figurative mode of speech; a figurative method of interpreting Scripture.

**tropoph'ylous** (tró-póf'ý-lús), *a.* [Gr. τροπή turn, change + *-philous*.] *Bot.* Thriving under alternating periods of dryness and moisture or of heat and cold, as vegetation.

**trop'o-phyte** (tróp'ó-fit), *n.* [Gr. τροπή turn, change + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* A trophophilous plant, as a deciduous tree of temperate regions. — **trop'o-phytic** (-fit'ík), *a.*

**-tropolis**. Combining form denoting *turning*. See TROPIC.

**trot** (trót), *v. i. & t.*; *TROT'IED*; -TING. [OF. *trotter*.] 1. To ride, drive, or move, at a trot. 2. To run; jog; hurry.

— *n.* 1. A gait of a quadruped in which the legs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously. 2. A jogging pace; *Colloq.*, brisk movement. 3. A toddler; child; tot. *Colloq.* 4. An old woman; — used in contempt. *Archaic* or *Dial.* 5. A translation; "pony." *Slang, U. S.*

**troth** (tróth; tróth; 62), *n.* [Variant of *truth*.] 1. Faith; fidelity. 2. Truth; verity. 3. Betrothal. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To pledge; betroth. [Betrothal. *All Obs., Scot., or Dial.*]

**troth'plight'** (-plít'), *v. t.* To betroth. — *a.* Betrothed. — *n.*



**trot/ter** (trɒt'ɛr), *n.* 1. One that trots, esp. a race horse. 2. The foot of an animal, esp. when used for food.

**trou/ba-dour** (trʊə'bɑ-dʊr), *n.* [F. fr. Pr. *trobador*, fr. *trobar* to find, compose (poetry).] One of a class of lyric, usually romantic or amatory, poets who flourished from the 11th century to the end of the 13th, chiefly in Provence, the south of France, and the north of Italy.

**trou/ble** (trʊb'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-lɪd); -BLING (-lɪŋg). [F. *troubler*, deriv. of *L. turba* disorder, crowd.] 1. To disturb; agitate; as, troubled waters. 2. To agitate mentally or spiritually; worry. 3. To inconvenience; — used in polite phraseology. — **Syn.** Afflict, distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest. — *v. i.* 1. To take trouble or pains. 2. To worry or be agitated.

— *n.* 1. State of being troubled; uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of distress or the like. 2. That which causes disturbance, annoyance, etc. 3. Exertion; labor; pains. 4. A condition of ill health or physical distress; as, lung trouble. — **Syn.** Affliction, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery. See **EFFORT**. — **trou/bler** (trʊb'lɛr), *n.*

**trou/ble-some** (-lɪ-sʊm), *n.* 1. Giving trouble; disturbing; vexatious; wearisome. 2. Characterized by disturbance; turbulent. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Harassing, annoying, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome. — **trou/ble-some-ly**, *adv.* — **trou/ble-some-ness**, *n.*

**trou/blous** (trʊb'lʊs), *a.* 1. Full of trouble; troubled. 2. Causing trouble; turbulent. 3. Restless. *Archaic.*

|| **trou-de-loup** (trʊə'dɛ-lʊp), *n.*; *pl.* TROUS-DE-LOUP (trʊə-). [F.; *trou* hole + *de* of + *loup* wolf.] *Mil.* A sloping pit with a pointed stake in the middle; — usually in *pl.*

**trough** (trɒt; 62), *n.* [AS. *trog*, *troh*.] 1. Any of various receptacles; esp., a long shallow vessel, as for water or fodder. 2. Any long channel or depression, as between waves. **trou ma/dame'** (trʊə mɑ'dɑm'), [F.] A form of bagatelle.

**trou/nces** (trʊn's), *v. t.*; TROUNCED (trʊn'st); TROUNC'ING (trʊn'sɪŋ). To punish or beat severely; whip; flog.

**trou/pe** (trʊp), *n.* [F.] A company or troop, esp. of actors.

**trou/pi-al** (trʊp'i-əl), *n.* [F. *troupiale*.] In a broad sense, any bird of a family (*Icteridae*) including the American blackbirds, grackles, and orioles; more usually, one of the larger brilliant orioles of Central and South America.

**trou/ser-ing** (trʊə'zɛr-ɪŋ), *n.* Material for trousers.

**trou/sers** (trʊə'zɛr), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, TROUSER. [OF. *trousses* breeches for pages, fr. *trousse*, *trousse*, bundle, truss.] An outer garment of men or boys extending from the waist to the knee or, oftener and with men almost always, to the ankle, and covering each leg separately. Orig., trousers were of the nature of long hose or tight drawers.

|| **trousse** (trʊs), *n.* [F., bundle, truss.] A case for small implements; as, a surgeon's *trousse*.

**trous/seau'** (trʊə'sɔ'), *n. pl.* TROUSSEAUX (-sɔz'). [F., fr. OF. *troussel*, dim. of *trousse* a bundle, truss.] 1. A bundle. 2. A bride's personal outfit, as of clothes, jewelry, etc.

**trout** (traʊt), *n.* (See **PLURAL, Note**.) [AS. *truht*, *L. tructa*, *tructus*.] 1. Any of certain handsome game fishes (genus *Salmo*, and in America also genera *Salvelinus* and *Cristivomer*) of the salmon family, having finely flavored flesh. 2. Any of various troutlike fishes.

**trou/vère** (trʊə'vɛr), *n.* [F. *trouveur*, OF. *troveor*, *trou/veur'* (trʊə'vʊr'), *vère*, fr. OF. *trover* to find, compose (poetry).] Any of a school of poets who flourished in northern France from the 11th to the 14th century. Their works are typically epic poems on early French history, real or legendary. Cf. **TROUBADOUR**.

**trou/ver** (trʊə'vɛr), *n.* [OF. *trover* to find; inf. as *n.*] *Law*. Orig., a form of an action of trespass against one who found goods and refused to give them up; hence, any action to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted.

**trou** (trɒ), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *trūvan* or *trōvan* to trust, believe.] 1. To believe. *Obs.* 2. To think or suppose. *Archaic.*

**trou/él** (trʊə'ɛl), *n.* [OF. *troele*, fr. LL. dim. of *L. trua* ladle.] Any of various hand implements for spreading, shaping, and smoothing loose or plastic material, as mortar; also, an implement for taking up and setting out small plants, etc. — *v. t.*; TROW'EED or -ELLED (-ɛlɪd); TROW'EL-ING or -EL-ING. To smooth, dress, shape, mix, or apply with a trowel; as, troweled stucco.

**trowel bayonet**. = SPADE BAYONET. See **BAYONET, Illust.**

**troy** (troi), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the system of weights (**troy weight**) for gold, silver, etc.; — so called from Troyes in France. In this system: 1 pound (*lb.*) = 12 ounces (0.82286 lb. av. or 373.2509 grains); 1 ounce (*oz.*) = 20 pennyweights (1.09714 oz. av. or 31.1035 g.); 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) = 24 grains (0.87771 dr. av. or 15552 g.). The troy pound contains 5,760 grains. The troy ounce is also the basis of apothecaries' weight.

— *n.* Troy weight.

**trou/ny** (trʊə'nɪ-sl), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sɪz). Act or habit of playing truant; state of being truant.

**trou/ant** (-ɑnt), *n.* [OF., a vagrant, beggar; of Celtic origin.] One who stays away from business or duty, esp. from school

without leave. — *a.* 1. Wandering from business or duty; idle and shirking duty. 2. Like, or characteristic of, a truant; as, a truant mood. — *v. i.* To play truant.

**truce** (trʊs), *n.* [ME. *trewe*s, pl. of *trewe* a truce, AS. *trēow* fidelity. See **TRUE**.] 1. *Mil.* A suspension of arms by agreement; armistice. 2. Respite; brief quiet.

**truck** (trʊk), *n.* [Prob. fr. *L. trochus* an iron hoop, Gr. *τροχός* a wheel.] 1. A small wheel; specif., a small strong wheel for a gun carriage. 2. Any of numerous wheeled vehicles for transporting heavy articles; esp.: **a** A kind of hand barrow or hand cart (fig. 1 in *Illust.*). **b** A small heavy rectangular frame supported on four small wheels (fig. 4). **c** Any of various small flat-topped cars (figs. 2 and 3), for moving heavy articles. **d** Any strong heavy cart or wagon, horse-drawn or self-propelled, for heavy hauling. **e** An open railroad freight car. *Brit.* **3.** A swiveling frame with one or more pairs of wheels, with springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive, car, etc., and facilitate the turning of sharp curves. **4.** A small wheel-like disk; specif., a small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead, usually having holes in it for reeving flag or signal halyards.

— *v. t.* To transport on a truck or trucks.

**truck**, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *troquer*.] To exchange; barter; traffic.

— *n.* 1. Barter. 2. Intercourse; dealing. *Colloq. & Dial.*

3. Small commodities; esp., U. S., vegetables raised for the market; as, garden *truck*. 4. Payment of wages in goods instead of cash. 5. Small articles of little value; hence, rubbish. *Colloq.*

**truck/age** (trʊk'ɑj), *n.* Money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight; also, conveyance by trucks.

**truck/age**, *n.* Exchange; barter; truck.

**truck/er**, *n.* One who uses a truck, as for the business of public carriage.

**truck/er**, *n.* 1. One who trucks, or barter. 2. One who raises truck, or vegetables, for the market. U. S. [trucks.]

**truck/ing**, *n.* The process or business of carting goods on trucks; *trucking*. U. S.

**truck/le** (trʊk'l), *n. Obs. or Dial.* 1. A small wheel. 2. A truckle-bed. — *v. i.*; -LED (-lɪd); -LING (-lɪŋg). [In allusion to the fact that the pupil's truckle-bed was rolled under the master's bed.] To yield obsequiously to another; show servility. — *v. t.* To roll or move on truckles; trundle.

— **truck/ler** (-lɛr), *n.* — **truck/ling**, *p. a.*

**truck/le-bed'**, *n.* [From *truckle*, *n.* or *v. t.*] A trundle-bed.

**truck/man** (-mɑn), *n.* One who does business by barter.

**truck/man**, *n.* One who drives a truck, or who conveys goods on a truck.

**truck system.** The system of paying wages in goods instead of cash or money. Cf. **2d TRUCK**.

**truo'u-len-ge** (trʊə'tʃ-lɛns; trʊə'kʊ-), *truo'u-len-gey* (-lɛn-sɪ), *n.* [L. *truculentus*.] Quality or state of being truculent; savageness, as of manners; ferociousness.

**truo'u-lent** (trʊə'tʃ-lɛnt; trʊə'kʊ-), *a.* [L. *truculentus*, fr. *truz*, *trucis*.] 1. Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous. 2. Ruthless; destructive. — **Syn.** See **FEROCIOUS**. — **truo'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**trudge** (trʊdʒ), *v. i.*; TRUDGED (trʊdʒɪd); TRUDC'ING (trʊdʒ'ɪŋg). To walk, esp. toilsomely or wearily. — *n.* A tramp or walk, esp. a weary one.

**trud/en stroke** (trʊd'ɛn). *Swimming*. A racing stroke in which a double over-arm motion is used; — from its use by an amateur named Trudgen. Often erroneously written *trudgeon*. Cf. **CRAWL STROKE**.

**true** (trʊ), *a.*; TRU'ER (trʊə'r); TRU'EST. [AS. *trēowe* faithful, *trēow* fidelity, faith, truth.] 1. Faithful to friends, promises, allegiance, etc.; loyal. 2. Honest; just; upright. *Archaic.* 3. Actual; genuine; as, *true* balsam. 4. Conformable to fact; correct; as, a *true* story. 5. Truthful. 6. Conformable to a standard, rule, or pattern; exact; accurate; correct; as, a *true* copy. 7. Legitimate; rightful; as, the *true* owner. 8. To be relied on; certain; as, a *true* indication. 9. *Biol.* Genuine; real; not deviating from the essential characters of a class; as, a whale is a *true*, but not a *typical*, mammal. — **Syn.** See **REAL**.

**a true bill**, *Law*, a bill of indictment returned by the grand jury so indorsed. — *t.* time, apparent solar time as reckoned from the sun's transit over the meridian.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (business); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



— *adv.* 1. In accordance with truth; truly. 2. *Biol.* Conformably to parental type; without change.  
 — *n.* State of being true or accurate; as, in (or out of) *true*.  
 — *v. t.*; *TRUED* (trōōd); *TRU'ING* or *TRUE'ING*. To make true; bring to its correct condition as to form, place, angle, etc.  
**true blue**. 1. Orig., some especially fast blue dye or color, prob. that of the thread made at Coventry, England, and called *Coventry blue*. 2. The blue color adopted by the Covenanters, or Scotch Presbyterians; hence: Presbyterianism; also, thoroughgoing or uncompromising orthodoxy, loyalty, or fidelity. — **true-blue'** (109), *a.*  
**true-love'** (trōō'lūv'), *n.* One truly beloved or loving.  
**true-love', or true-lover's, knot**. A complicated knot not readily untying, emblem of mutual love.  
**true'ness, n.** Quality of being true.  
**true'pen'ny** (pēn'ti), *n.* An honest fellow. *Archaic.*  
**true'file** (trūf'lī; trōōf'lī; trōōf'lī), *n.* [OF.] Any of various subterranean fungi (genus *Tuber*) esteemed as a delicacy.  
**true'ism** (trōō'iz'm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth. — *Syn.* See COMMONPLACE.

**trull** (trūl), *n.* A trollop; strumpet. [*reality*; in *truth*.]  
**tru'ly** (trōō'ly), *adv.* 1. In a true manner. 2. In fact; in **trump** (trūmp), *n.* [F. *trompe*.] A kind of wind instrument of music; a trumpet, or trumpet sound. *Poetic or Archaic.*  
**trump, n.** [Corruption of *triumph*, F. *trionphe* a triumph, a game of cards, a trump.] 1. *Card Playing*. One of a suit any card of which takes any card of the other suits; the suit itself. 2. A good fellow (man or woman). *Slang.*

— *v. i.* To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led. — *v. t.* To take or play upon by trumping.  
**trump, v. t.** [F. *tromper* to deceive, OF. *soi tromper de* to mock.] To impose unfairly. *Rare.*  
 — **to trump up**, to devise; concoct with unfairness.  
**trump'er-y** (trūm'pēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). [F. *tromperie* deceit.] A thing deceptively showy; hence: rubbish; trash. — *a.* Deceptively showy; worthless.

**trump'et** (trūm'pēt; 24), *n.* [F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe* trumpet.] 1. *Musical.*  
 A wind instrument consisting of a long metallic tube, commonly once or twice curved, ending in a bell. 2. A trumpeter. **Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.**



3. A sound as of a trumpet; esp., an elephant's cry. 4. A trumpet-shaped instrument for directing or intensifying sounds; as, an ear or speaking **trumpet**. 5. In *pl.* Any of several pitcher plants (esp. *Sarracenia flava*) having long trumpet-shaped leaves. *Southern U. S.*

— *v. t.* To publish by or as by sound of trumpet; noise abroad; proclaim. — *v. i.* To sound with a tone like a trumpet; utter a trumpet like cry, as elephants.

**trumpet creeper**. An American climbing plant (*Tecoma radicans*) having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers; — called also **trumpet flower** and **t. vine**.  
**trump'et-er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who sounds or plays a trumpet. 2. One who proclaims, publishes, or announces. 3. A Any of several large South American birds (genus *Psophia*, esp. *P. crepitans*), often domesticated to protect poultry. **b** A North American wild swan noted for its sonorous voice. **c** One of a breed of domestic pigeons.

**trumpet honeysuckle**. An American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with tubular red or orange flowers.

**trumpet vine**. 1. The trumpet creeper. 2. The trumpet honeysuckle.

**trump'et-weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* Joe-pye weed.  
**trum'pet-wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* A tropical American tree (*Cecropia peltata*) having hollow stems, used for wind instruments, and large peltate leaves.

**trun'cate** (trūn'kāt), *v. t.*; *-CAT-ED* (-kāt-ēd) — *-CAT-ING*. [L. *truncatus*, p. p. of *truncare* to cut off, mutilate.] To cut off; lop. — *a.* Having the end square or even. See LEAF, *Illustr.* **b** Lacking the apex, as certain spiral shells.

**trun'ca-tion** (trūn'kā'sh'ūn), *n.* Act of truncating, or state of being truncated. [*maimed*.] 2. *Zool.* Truncated. **trun'cat-ed** (-kāt-ēd), *a.* 1. Cut off or cut short; lopped off; truncated cone or pyramid, *Geom.*, the part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane.  
**trun'cheon** (trūn'shūn; -chūn), *n.* [ME. *tronchon* broken spear shaft, OF. *tronchon*, deriv. of L. *truncus* trunk.] 1. A trunk or stem, esp. one with branches lopped off to hasten growth. *Obs.* 2. A short staff; spear shaft; club. *Archaic.* 3. A baton, or staff of command.



— *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon.  
**trun'dle** (-d'l), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, Pyramid. disk.] 1. A round or circular object, as a small wheel. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* 2. A kind of low-wheeled cart or truck. 3. A trundle-bed. 4. A rolling motion or the resulting sound. 5. *Mach.* A lantern pinion, or any of its bars. — *v. t.* & *i.* — **-DLED** (-d'ld) — **-DLING** (-d'ling). 1. To roll on little wheels; as, to **trundle** a bed. 2. To revolve; as, to **trundle** a hoop.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; tō, tōbey, ērb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**trun'dle-bed', n.** A low bed, usually on trundles, that can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

**trun'dle-tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* A curly or curled-up tail; also, a dog with such a tail.

**trunk** (trūnk), *n.* [F. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, fr. *truncus* mutilated.] 1. The main stem, or body, of a tree. 2. The body of an animal or a man, apart from head and limbs. 3. The main body of anything. 4. *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster. 5. *Zool.* An insect's thorax. 6. [For *trump*, fr. F. *trompe* proboscis, trumpet.] A proboscis, esp. of an elephant. 7. In *pl.* Trunk hose; also, tight-fitting short breeches. 8. A long, large box, pipe, etc., serving as a conduit. 9. A box or chest to contain clothes or other goods, as those of a traveler. 10. *Mach.* See TRUNK ENGINE. 11. *Naut.* a The upper part of a cabin projecting above the upper deck. **b** A box or funnel around an opening in the bottom of a vessel, as for a centerboard. **c** The casing around a hatch continued between two decks to a hatch above or below, making a shaft.

— *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a main railroad or other main line, as of a telegraph system.

**trunk engine**. *Mach.* a A steam engine the piston rod of which is a pipe (called a *trunk*) of sufficient diameter to enable one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank and the other end to pass within the pipe and be pivoted to the piston, giving compactness. **b** An engine having a trunk piston, as most internal-combustion engines.

**trunk'fish'** (trūnk'fīsh'), *n.* Any of a family (*Ostraciidae*) of plectognath fishes of warm seas, having the body encased in bony plates, with only the jaws, fins, and tail movable.



Trunkfish (*Lactophrys triquetra*).

**trunk hose**. Full breeches reaching just below the thighs, or to the knees, worn chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries.

**trun'nel** (trūn'l). Corrupt of TRENNAIL.

**trun'nion** (trūn'yūn), *n.* [F. *trognon* a core, stalk.] Either of two opposite projecting pivots, journals, or gudgeons, to support a cannon, a large crucible, etc.

**truss** (trūs), *v. t.* [F. *trousser*.] 1. To pack into a bundle; bundle. 2. To bind, tie, or fasten; as, a To fasten or tighten the clothing off; to tighten and fasten, as laces, strings, etc. **b** To fasten by or as by a skewer, as a fowl's wings; skewer. 3. To support by a truss; strengthen or stiffen, as a girder, by a brace or braces. 4. To hang; — usually used with *up*. *Slang.*

— *n.* 1. A bundle; pack; package. 2. A measured quantity of hay (56–60 lbs.) or straw (36 lbs.). 3. *Surg.* A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, etc. 4. *Hort.* A compact flower cluster at the top of a stem. 5. *Arch. & Engin.* An assemblage of members, as beams, bars, rods, etc., forming a rigid framework. 6. *Naut.* An iron band around a lower mast. — **truss'er, n.**

**truss'ing** (trūs'ing), *n.* *Arch. & Engin.* a The members forming a truss. **b** Trusses in general. **c** Stiffening or bracing with struts, ties, etc.

**trust** (trūst), *n.* [ME. *trust*, *trost* (also *trist*, *trést*), prob. fr. Scand.] 1. Assured reliance on another's integrity, veracity, justice, etc.; confidence; faith. 2. Assured anticipation; hope. 3. A person or thing in which confidence is reposed. 4. Trustworthiness. *Obs.* 5. Custody; care; charge. 6. Credit given; esp., reliance on another's intention and ability to pay in the future for property delivered; as, to sell on *trust*. 7. Responsible charge or office. 8. That which is committed or entrusted to one, as a duty, task, or office. 9. An equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof; a property interest held for another's benefit. 10. A business organization or combination consisting of a number of firms or corporations operating, and often united, under an agreement creating a trust (in sense 9), esp. one formed mainly to regulate the supply and price of commodities, etc.; often, opprobriously, a combination formed to control or monopolize an industry or business by doing acts in restraint of trade.

**Syn.** Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance. **Trust** is an absolute and unquestioning resting on that which is its object, and is often more instinctive than **confidence**, which is apt to suggest definite grounds of assurance. **Reliance** is commonly more objective, and suggests the act or state as well as the feeling. **Assurance** adds to *trust* the element of certitude.

— *v. t.* 1. To place confidence in; rely on. 2. To give credence to; believe. 3. To hope or expect confidently; as, I *trust* we may meet. 4. To invest with a trust; intrust. 5. To commit, or consign, as to one's care; confer as a trust. 6. To allow to be or go somewhere or to do something without fear or misgiving. 7. To give credit to; sell to (one) in confidence of future payment. — *v. i.* 1. To have trust or confidence; confide; rely. 2. To be confident; hope. **to trust to or unto, to**, to depend, rely on.



— *a.* Held in trust; as, *trust property*; *trust funds*.  
**trust company.** Any corporation formed (in the United States, under State laws) for the purpose of acting as trustee. Such companies usually do more or less of a banking business.  
**trust-tee'** (trús-tē'), *n.* A person holding property in trust.  
 — *v. i.* **Law.** *a.* To commit (property) to the care of a trustee. *b.* To attach by the trustee process. *U. S.*  
**trustee process.** *Law.* The process of attachment by garnishment. *U. S.*  
**trust-tee'ship** (-shíp), *n.* Office or duty of a trustee.  
**trust'er, n.** One who trusts.  
**trust'ful** (trúst'fúl), *a.* Full of trust; confiding. — **trust'ful-ly, adv.** — **trust'ful-ness, n.**  
**trust'ful-ly** (trús'tí-f'lí), *adv.* In a trusty manner.  
**trust'fulness, n.** Quality or state of being trusty.  
**trust'worthy** (-wúr'thí), *a.* Worthy of trust. — **Syn.** See RELIABLE. — **trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thí-nés), *n.*  
**trust'y** (trús'tí), *a.*; **TRUST'ER** (-tí-ér); -*i-EST.* 1. Justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable. 2. Trustful. *Rare.* — *n.*; *pl.* -*IES.* A trusty or trusted person; esp., a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges.  
**truth** (trúth), *n.*; *pl.* **TRUTHS** (trúthz); **TRUTHS.** [AS. *trúowé*.] 1. Quality or state of being true; hence: *a.* Fidelity; constancy. *b.* Sincerity; genuineness; specif.: (1) Veracity; *as,* a man of *truth.* (2) In architecture, avoidance of deceptions and imitations; in art, conformity with nature or conviction. *c.* Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. *d.* Conformity to rule; exactness; correctness. 2. That which is true; *as:* *a.* A real state of things; fact; reality. *b.* A true statement; established principle, fixed law, etc.; *as,* fundamental *truths.* 3. Righteousness; true religion.  
**Syn.** Truth, veracity, verity, verisimilitude. Truth is, in general, conformity to fact or reality; veracity is (esp. habitual) observance of the truth; *as,* to speak the truth; *a.* man of veracity. Verity is the quality of being, often assuredly, true or real. Verisimilitude is resemblance to truth or reality; *as,* the verisimilitude of Shakespeare's characters.  
**truth'ful** (trúth'fúl), *a.* Full of, or habitually speaking, truth; veracious. — **truth'ful-ly, adv.** — **truth'ful-ness, n.**  
**try** (trí), *v. t.*; **TRIED** (tríd); **TRY'ING.** [*F.* *trier* to cull, pick out.] 1. To purify or refine, *as* metals; to melt out, *as* oil, lard, etc.; *render.* 2. To test, prove, or make trial of; *as,* life *tries* all. 3. To settle; determine, *as* by an appeal to arms; *as,* to *try* conclusions. 4. *Law.* To examine or investigate judicially; conduct the trial of; *as,* to *try* a criminal. 5. *a.* To use experimentally; *as,* to *try* a new remedy. *b.* To experiment or practice on; *as,* to *try* a convalescent's appetite with dainties. *c.* To subject to trials; afflict. 6. To gain knowledge of by experience. 7. To essay; attempt; *as,* to *try* something difficult. 8. To strain; *as,* the glare *tries* one's eyes. — *v. i.* 1. To endeavor; *as,* he *tried* to mend it. 2. To prove something by experiment; make trial.  
 — *n.*; *pl.* **TRIES** (tríz). 1. Act of trying; attempt; experiment; trial; test. 2. In Rugby football, a score of three points made by grounding the ball on or behind the opponent's goal line.  
**Syn.** Try, attempt, essay, endeavor. Try is the general and familiar word; attempt is more formal, and commonly implies a degree of effort; essay is somewhat bookish, and emphasizes the idea of experiment or tentative action; endeavor heightens the implication of striving or exertion, sometimes suggesting high or aspiring effort.  
**try'ing, a.** Adapted to try; severe; afflictive.  
**try'ma** (trí'má), *n.* [*Gr.* *trúma* hole.] *Bot.* A nutlike drupe, in which the exocarp and mesocarp separate from the hard 2-valved endocarp, *as* in the walnut and hickory.  
**try'out'** (trí'out'), *n.* *Sports.* A test by which the fitness of a contestant to remain in a certain class is determined.  
**tryp'a-no-so'ma** (tríp'á-nó-só'má), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *trúpanov* an auger + *σώμα* body.] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Trypanosoma*) of parasitic flagellate protozoans infesting the blood of various animals, including man, being usually transferred by the bite of an insect. Some are the cause of serious or fatal diseases such as nagana and sleeping sickness. — **tryp'a-no-some'** (tríp'á-nó-sóm'), *n.*  
**tryp'sin** (tríp'sín), *n.* [*G.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *trúpan* to rub down, wear out (hence, to digest) + *pepsin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* *a.* A proteolytic enzyme present in the pancreatic juice. *b.* Any of several similar enzymes. — **tryptic** (tríp'tík), *a.*  
**try'sail'** (trí'sál'; *naut.*, trí's'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast close abaft a lower mast.  
**try'-square', n.** An instrument for laying off right angles and testing work for squareness.  
**tryst** (tríst; tríst), *n.* [*OF.* *triste*, *tristre*, a place for watching or waiting (in hunting), an ambush.] 1. An appointment to meet; a meeting; *also,* an appointed place of meeting. 2. A market or fair. *Scot. & North. Eng.* — *v. t.* To agree to meet at a certain time or place. *Chieftly Scot.*  
**tryst'ing, n.** An appointment; tryst.  
**tsar** (tsár), *tsar'e-vitch*, *tsa-rí'na*, etc. See **CZAR**, etc.

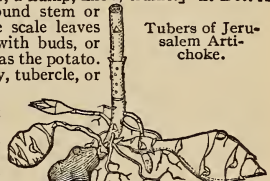
**tset'se** (tsé'sé), *n.* [*Cape D.*, *fr.* Bantu *ntsintsí* fly.] A fly (*Glossina morsitans*) of central and southern Africa which by its bite conveys a protozoan parasite that causes a disease of cattle, etc.  
**tub** (túb), *n.* 1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a kind of short cask, half barrel, or firkin. 2. Amount which a tub holds or will hold; *as,* a *tub* of butter. 3. A clumsy slow-moving boat. *Slang.*  
 4. A vessel to contain water for bathing; *also,* act or process of tubbing. *Colloq.* 5. A sweating in a tub. *Obs.* 6. *Min-ing.* *a.* A box or bucket in which coal or ore is sent up a shaft. *b.* A keeve. *c.* A tram used underground.  
 — *v. t.*; **TUBBED** (túb); **TUB'ING.** 1. To plant or set in a tub. 2. To wash or bathe in a tub. — *v. i.* To use a bathing tub; take a bath. *Colloq.*



Tsetse. X1½

**tu'ba** (tú'bá), *n.* [*L.*, trumpet.] *Music.* An ancient trumpet. *b.* A large deep-toned form of saxhorn. [*tube*] **tub'al** (túb'ál), *a.* Of or pert. to a tube, esp. a Fallopiian **tub'ate** (-át), *a.* Having or forming a tube or tubes. **tub'by** (túb'í), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a tub. **tube** (túb), *n.* [*L.* *tubus*.] 1. A hollow cylinder, *as* for conveying liquids or gases; *pipe.* 2. Specif.: *a.* *Bot.* The narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx. *b.* Something with a tube or tubelike part as its chief feature, *as* a telescope or gun. 3. A tunnel for an underground railway; *Colloq.*, the railway itself. *Chieftly Eng.* — *v. t.*; **TUBED** (túb); **TUB'ING** (túb'ing). To furnish with, or inclose in, a tube.

**tu'ber** (tú'bér), *n.* [*L.*, a hump, knob, truffle.] 1. *Bot.* A short fleshy underground stem or shoot bearing minute scale leaves (see 2d **SCALE**, 3 **a**) with buds, or "eyes," in their axils, *as* the potato. 2. *Anat.* A tuberosity, tubercle, or protuberance.



Tubers of Jerusalem artichoke.

**tu'ber-cle** (-k'l), *n.* [*L.* *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*.] 1. A small knoblike prominence or excrescence, esp. on an animal or plant. 2. *Med.* A small rounded morbid growth; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis.  
**tu-ber'cu-lar** (tú-búr'kú-lár), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; *Med.*, characterized by tubercles; affected with tuberculosis; tuberculous.  
**tu-ber'cu-late** (-lát), *a.* [*NL.* *tuberculatus*.] Tuberculated; also, tubercular.  
**tu-ber'cu-lat'ed** (tú-búr'kú-lát'éd), *a.* Having, or characterized by, a tubercle or tubercles. — **la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.*  
**tu-ber'cu-lin** (-lín), *n.* Also **-line** (-lín; -lén). A sterile liquid containing the growth products of the tuberculosis bacillus. It is used in testing cattle for tuberculosis.  
**tu-ber'cu-loid** (-loid), *a.* *Med.* Resembling a tubercle.  
**tu-ber'cu-lo'sis** (-ló'sis), *n.* [*NL.* See **TUBERCLE** -**OSIS**.] *Med.* An infectious disease due to a bacillus and characterized by the production of tubercles; specif., this disease affecting the lungs; pulmonary phthisis; consumption.  
**tu-ber'cu-lous** (tú-búr'kú-lús), *a.* Tubercular; hence, *Med.*, affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis.  
**tu'ber-ose** (tú'bér-ós), *a.* Tuberosus.  
**tube'rose'** (túb'róz'; tú'bér-ós'), *n.* [*See* **TUBEROUS**.] A bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (*Polygonum tuberosa*), cultivated for its spike of fragrant, white, lilylike flowers.

**tu'ber-os'i-ty** (tú'bér-ós'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -**ITIES** (-ítíz). 1. State or quality of being tuberosus. 2. An obtuse prominence; specif., *Anat.*, any of certain large prominences on bones, usually serving for the attachment of muscles or ligaments.  
**tu'ber-ous** (tú'bér-ús), *a.* [*L.* *tuberosus*. See **TUBER**.] 1. Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences. 2. *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or like, a tuber or tubers. **tuberosus root**, a thick fleshy root resembling a tuber, but having no buds or scale leaves. See **ROOT**, *Illustr.*  
**tu'bi-form** (tú'bí-fórm), *a.* Tubular in form.  
**tub'ing** (túb'ing), *n.* 1. Act of making tubes. 2. A series of tubes; tubes collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes; *as,* leather *tubing*.  
**tu'bu-lar** (tú'bú-lár), *a.* [*L.* *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube.] 1. Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; *also,* containing, or provided with, tubes. 2. Of, pert. to, or sounding as if produced through, tubes.  
**tu'bu-late** (tú'bú-lát), *v. t.*; -**LAT'ED** (-lát'éd); -**LAT'ING**. To form into, or to provide with, a tube or a tubulure.  
**tu'bu-late** (-lát), **tu'bu-lat'ed** (-lát'éd), *a.* 1. Provided with a tube. 2. Having the form of a tube.  
**tu'bu-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* Act of shaping or making a tube, or of providing with a tube; arrangement of tubes; *also,* a tube or tubulure; *as,* the *tubulation* of a retort.

**K** = *ch* in *G. ich*, *sch* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, **Signs**, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**tu'bule** (tū'būl), *n.* [*F. tubule*, or *L. tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube, pipe.] A small pipe or fistular body; a little tube.  
**tu'bu-li-flo'rous** (-bū-lī-flō'rūs; 57), *a.* [*L. tubulus* small tube + *-florus*.] *Bot.* Having all the perfect florets of a head with tubular corollas; — said of asteraceous plants.  
**tu'bu-lose** (tū'bū-lōs) *a.* [*See* **TUBULE**.] Like, or in the  
**tu'bu-lous** (tū'bū-lūs) form of, a tube; specif.: *Bot.* a Tubular. *b* Having, or made up of, tubular florets.

**tu'bu-lure** (-lūr), *n.* *Chem.* A short tubular opening, as at the top of a retort; a tubulation.

**tuck** (tūk), *v. t.* [*LG. tukken* to pull up, tuck up.] **1.** To draw, turn, or gather up; make snug or close by or as by folding or gathering. **2.** To put or press into or as into a snug, close place. **3.** To cover closely or neatly, as with bedclothes. **4.** To make a tuck or tucks in. — *v. i.* **1.** To draw up or together in or as in folds. **2.** To make tucks. — *n.* **1.** A sewed fold made, as in a garment, for either decoration or shortening. **2. *Shipbuilding.* The part of a vessel where the ends of the lower planks meet under the stern.**

**tuck** (tūk; tōök), *n.* A blow; stroke; esp., a beat of a drum. *Archaic & Chiefly Scot.*

**tuck** (tūk), *n.* [*F. estoc*, fr. *It. stocco*.] A rapier. *Obs. or Hist.*  
**tuck'a-hoe** (tūk'ā-hō), *n.* [*North American Indian.*] An edible subterranean fungus (*Pachyma cocos*) growing on tree roots in the southern United States.

**tuck'er** (tūk'ēr), *n.* **1.** a One who tucks. *b* An instrument for making tucks. **2.** A strip, as of linen or lace, worn across the breast or at the neck of a gown.

**tuck'er**, *v. t.* To tire; weary; — usually used with *out*; as, to be completely *tuckered out*. *Colloq. U. S.*

**tuck'et** (tūk'ēt), *n.* [*It. toccata* a prelude, fr. *toccare* to touch.] A trumpet flourish or fanfare. *Archaic.*

**Tu'dor** (tū'dōr), *a.* Of or pert. to a royal family of England descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine, widow of Henry V. Reigning members (1485-1603): Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth. *Tudor architecture or style*, the latest variety of English Gothic, that under the Tudors, marked by flat arches, shallow moldings, and much paneling; the Perpendicular style.

**Tues'day** (tūz'dā), *n.* [*AS. Tīwes dæg* the day of *Tiw* the god of war.] The third day of the week, the next after Monday, and before Wednesday.

**tu'fa** (tū'fā), *n.* [*It. tufo* soft, sandy stone, *L. tofus*, *tophus*.] **1.** A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; — usually used in the phrase *calcareous tufa*. **2.** A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus, usually more or less stratified; — called also *tufo*.

**tu-fa'ceous** (tū-fā'shūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, tufa.  
**tuft** (tūft), *n.* [*F. tuft*.] = **TUFA**, **2.** — **tuft-a'ceous** (-ā'shūs), *a.* tuft (tūft), *n.* [*F. touffe*.] **1.** A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs, arising close together. **2.** A cluster; clump; as, a *tuft* of plants. — *v. t.* **1.** To separate into tufts. **2.** To provide with a tuft or tufts; esp., to tack at various places and attach buttons or tufts.

**tuft'hunt'er** (tūft'hun'tēr), *n.* A hanger-on of persons of rank; loosely, any toady or sycophant. — **tuft'hunt'ing**, *n.* tuft'ing (tūft'ing), *a.* Abounding with, or growing in, tufts.

**tug** (tūg), *v. t. & i.* **1.** *TUGGED* (tūgd); *TUG'GING* (tūg'ging). **1.** To pull or draw with great effort; as, to *tug* at the oar. **2.** To labor; strive. — *n.* **1.** A laborious pulling or straining; hence, a supreme effort. **2. *Naut.* A small, powerful steam vessel used for towing. **3.** A trace of a harness; a rope, chain, etc., used in pulling something. — **tug'ger**, *n.* tug of war. **a** A sport in which several men pull on a rope against an equal number. *b* Hence, any violent contest.**

**tuille** (tūil), *n.* In plate armor, one of two hinged plates before the thigh. *See* **ARMOR**, *Illust.*

**tu-i'tion** (tū-īsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. tutio* protection, fr. *tueri*, p. p. *tuitus*, to see, watch, protect.] **1.** Protection; guardianship. *Obs.* **2.** Act or business of teaching; instruction. **3.** The price or payment for instruction. — *Syn.* See **INSTRUCTION**. — **tu-i'tion-a-ry** (tū-īsh'ūn-ā-rī), *a.*

**tu'le** (tū'lē), *n.* [*Mex.*] Either of two large bulrushes (*Scirpus lacustris* and *S. tatora*) growing abundantly on overflowed land in the southwestern United States.

**tu'lip** (tū'līp), *n.* [*F. tulipe*, fr. Turk. *tulband*, *dulband*, lit., turban.] Any of a genus (*Tulipa*) of liliaceous plants having a large, showy flower; also, a flower or bulb of the plant.

**tu'lip-o-ma'ni-a** (-ō-mā'nī-ā), *n.* A mania for acquiring or growing tulips, specif., that which seized on all classes in Holland about the year 1634. — **tu'lip-o-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.*

**tulip tree**. **1.** See **LIRIODENDRON**. **2.** Any of various other trees with tulip-shaped flower  
**tu'lip-wood'** (tū'līp-wōod'), *n.* **1.** Wood of the tulip tree;



Tulip.

*āle*, *senāte*, *cāre*, *ām*, *āccount*, *ārm*, *āsk*, *solā*; *ēve*, *ēvent* *ēnd*, *recēt*, *makēr*; *īce*, *īll*; *ōld*, *ōbey*, *ōrb*, *ōdd*, *ōdd*, *ōdēt*, *connect*; *ūse*, *ūnite*, *ūrn*, *ūp*, *circuit*, *menū*; *foōd*, *foōt*; *out*, *oil*;

whitewood. **2.** The striped or variegated wood of any of various trees; also, any of the trees themselves.

**tulle** (tūl; F. tül), *n.* [*F.*; — fr. town *Tulle*, in France.] A thin, fine silk netlike fabric used for veils, dresses, etc.

**tum'ble** (tūm'b'l), *v. i.*; **tum'bled** (-b'ld); **-BLING** (-bling). [*Freq.* of *M.E. tumben* to dance, jump, *AS. tumbian* to somersault, dance violently.] **1.** To roll over, or to and fro; roll or toss about. **2.** To fall suddenly and violently. **3.** To move, go, come, pass, etc., in a hasty, disorderly manner. **4.** To perform acrobatic feats, such as somersaults, springs, etc. — *v. t. i.* **1.** To turn over; turn or throw about, as for examination or search. **2.** To disturb; rumple; disorder; as, to *tumble* a bed. **3.** To precipitate; throw down or roll over. **4.** To whirl in a tumbler or tumbling barrel, as for polishing (metal goods), softening (leather goods), etc.

— *n.* Act of tumbling.

**tum'ble-bug'** (-būg'), *n.* Also, **tum'ble-dung'** (-dūng'). Any of various scarabaeoid beetles (as species of the genera *Scarabæus*, *Canthon*, *Copris*, and *Phanæus*) which form masses of dung and bury them in the ground, depositing their eggs in them.

**tum'bler** (-blēr), *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; esp., an acrobat. **2.** Any of certain domestic pigeons having the habit of tumbling, or somersaulting backward in flight. **3.** Any of various receptacles in which objects are tumbled, as for polishing, etc. **4.** A movable (Phanæus carni'fex), obstruction in a lock, which must be adjusted to a particular position, as by a key, before the bolt can be thrown. **5.** *Firearms.* In a gunlock, a piece on which the mainspring acts. **6.** One of a breed of dogs formerly used in coursing rabbits. **7.** *Mach.* A projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft for actuating another piece. *b* The movable part of a tumbler gear. **8.** A drinking glass without a foot or stem, originally made with a pointed or convex base, on which it would not stand. **9.** A kind of cart; tumbrel.



Tumblebug (Phanæus carni'fex).

*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
**tum'ble-weed'** (-b'l-wēd'), *n.* In the western United States, any plant, as the budged, certain amaranths, etc., which breaks away from its roots in the fall, and is driven about by the wind.

**tumbling barrel.** A revolving cask or barrel in which nails, etc., are polished, as by mutual attrition.

**tum'bril** (-brīl), *n.* [*OF. tomberel* tip cart.] **1.** A farmer's dump cart or wagon; also, such a cart used in the French Revolution to convey the condemned to the place of execution. **2.** A wheeled cucking stool. **3.** *Mil.* A kind of two-wheeled cart. *Archaic.*

**tu'me-fa'cient** (tū'mē-fā'shēnt), [*L. tumefaciens*, -entis, p. pr. of *tumefacere* to tumefy; *tumere* to swell + *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing swelling; tumefying.

**tu'me-fac'tion** (tū'mē-fāk'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of tumefying; state of being tumefied. **2.** A tumor; swelling.

**tu'me-fy** (tū'mē-fī), *v. t. & i.*; **-fIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING** (*F. tumēfer*, fr. *L. tumere* to swell + *-facere* to make.) To swell.

**tu'mid** (tū'mīd), *a.* [*L. tumidus*, fr. *tumere* to swell.] **1.** Swollen, enlarged, or distended. **2.** Protuberant. **3.** Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; inflated; bombastic. — *Syn.* See **TURGER**. — **tu'mid-ly**, *adv.* — **tu'mid-ness**, *n.*

**tu'mid'i-ty** (tū'mīd'ī-tī), *n.* Tumid quality or state.

**tu'mor**, **tu'mour** (tū'mēr), *n.* [*L. tumor*, fr. *tumere* to swell.] **1.** An abnormal mass of tissue, not inflammatory, arising without apparent cause from cells of preëxistent tissue and having no physiological function. **2.** A swelling or protuberance of any kind. **3.** Bombast; turquidity. *Rare.*

**tump** (tūmp; tōmp), *n.* A hillock; heap; clump. *Dial.*

**tu'mu-lar** (tū'mū-lār), *a.* [*L. tumulus* a mound.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

**tu'mu-lose** (-lōs), **tu'mu-lous** (-lūs), *a.* [*L. tumulosus*, fr. *tumulus* a mound.] Full of small hills or mounds.

**tu'mult** (-mūlt), *n.* [*L. tumultus*.] **1.** Agitation or commotion of a multitude, usually with uproar and confusion of voices. **2.** Violent agitation, with confusion of sounds; turbulence. **3.** Irregular or confused motion; agitation; high excitement. — *Syn.* Uproar, ferment, disturbance, disorder, noise, hubbub, brawl, riot.

**tu-mul'tu-a-ry** (tū-mūlt'ū-ā-rī), *a.* Attended or characterized by or producing tumult; tumultuous.

**tu-mul'tu-ous** (-ūs), *a.* **1.** Full of, characterized by, or conducted with, tumult; turbulent. **2.** Agitated with conflicting passions; disturbed. — *Syn.* Disorderly, noisy, boisterous, riotous. — **tu-mul'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

**tu'mu-lous** (tū'mū-lūs), *n.* *pl. -lī* (-lī). [*L.*] a mound.] An artificial hillock or mound, as over a grave, esp. over a grave or graves of ancient times; a barrow.

**tun** (tūn), *n.* [*AS. tunne* a tun, tub, a large vessel.] **1.** A large cask. **2.** Hence, the capacity of a tun as a varying



liquid measure (formerly legal at 252 wine gallons). — *v. t.*;

TUNNED (tūnd); TUNNING. To put into a tun or tuns.

**tu'na** (tū'nā), *n.* [NL., fr. the Carib name in the Antilles.] A species (*Opuntia tuna*) of prickly pear, or its fruit; also, any of various other prickly pears.

**tu'na** (tū'nā), *n.* The tunny; esp., the great tunny.

**tun'a-ble** (tū'nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tunned; hence: harmonious; tuneful. — **tun'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-ble**, *adv.*

**tun'dra** (tūn'drā), *n.* [*Russ.*] One of the level or undulating treeless plains of Arctic regions.

**tune** (tūn), *n.* [OF. *ton*. See **TONE**.] **1.** A sound; note; tone. *Obs. or R.* **2. Music.** *a* A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones; melody; air. *b* State or capacity of giving tones of proper pitch; just intonation; as, to sing in *tune*. **3.** Order; harmony; concord; of a person, fit temper; right mood; as, in *tune* with the times.

— *v. t.*; TUNED (tūnd); TUNING (tūn'ing). **1.** To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch or temperament. **2.** To give tone to; attune. **3.** To utter musically. **4.** To put into a proper state. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony.

to *tune up*, to put an instrument or instruments in proper pitch, esp. for playing together.

**tune'a-ble** (tūnā-b'l), *Var.* OF TUNABLE.

**tune'ful** (fūl), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.

**tune'less**, *a.* **1.** Without tune; inharmonious. **2.** Not employed in making music; silent; as, *tuneless* harps.

**tun'er** (tūn'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, tunes.

**tung'state** (tūng'stāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tungstic acid.

**tung'sten** (tūng'stēn), *n.* [Sw., fr. *tung* heavy + *sten* stone.] *Chem.* A rare element of the chromium group, isolated as a hard, brittle, white, or gray metal melting at about 2000° C., and having a sp. gr. of 16.6–19; — called also *wolfram*. Symbol, *W* (or *Tu*); at. wt., 184.0. Its chief uses are in tungsten steel and in the tungsten lamp. — **tung-sten'ic** (tūng-stēn'ik), *a.*

**tungsten lamp.** An electric glow lamp having filaments of metallic tungsten. Such lamps require an expenditure of only about 1.25 watts per candle power.

**tungsten steel.** *Metall.* A steel containing a small amount of tungsten and noted for its tenacity and hardness.

**tung'stic** (-stik), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing tungsten; wolframic.

**tungstic acid,** tungsten trioxide, *WO<sub>3</sub>*, got as a heavy yellow powder properly called **tungstic anhydride** or **tungstic oxide**; also, any of various corresponding acids.

**tung'stite** (-stīt), *n.* *Min.* Native tungsten trioxide, *WO<sub>3</sub>*, a yellow or yellowish green pulverulent mineral.

**Tun-gus'** (tūn-gōōz'), *n.*; *pl.* TUNGUS (-gōōz') or TUNGUSES (-gōōz'ēz; 24). A member of any of a group of tribes of Ural-Altaiic stock ranging eastern Siberia.

**Tun-gus'ic** (-ik), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Tungus. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaiic languages. — *n.* The language of the Tungus.

**tu'nic** (tū'nik), *n.* [L. *tunica*.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A form of undergarment worn by both sexes, girdled at the waist.

**2.** Any similar garment worn by ancient or Oriental peoples; also, any of various loose-fitting garments. **3. a Eccl.** = TUNICLE. **2. b Mil.** An undercoat, esp. as worn by British soldiers. **c Bot.** A natural integument. **d Zool. & Anat.** A mantle; tunica.

**tu'ni-ca** (tū'nī-kā), *n.* [NL. See TUNIC.] *Anat. & Zool.* An enveloping or covering membrane or layer of tissue.

**tu'ni-cate** (tū'nī-kāt) *a.* [L. *tunicatus*, p. p. of *tunicare*

**tu'ni-cat'ed** (-kāt'ēd) to clothe with a tunic, fr. *tunica* a tunic.] Having, or covered with, a tunic.

**tu'ni-cate** (-kāt), *n.* *Zool.* Any of a class (*Tunicata*) of marine animals, as the ascidians, comprising a great variety of forms and considered as degenerate descendants of the ancestors which produced the vertebrates.

**tu'ni-cle** (-k'l), *n.* [L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica* a tunic.] **1.** A slight natural covering; integument. **2. Eccl.** A short close-fitting vestment.

**tun'ing fork** (tūn'ing). *Music.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle,

which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone, and is thus useful as a standard in tuning instruments, etc.

**Tu-nis'i-an** (tū-nīs'i-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Tunis or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Tunis. **2.** The North Arabic dialect of Tunis.

**tun'nage** (tūn'āj). *Var.* OF TONNAGE.

**tun'nel** (tūn'ēl), *n.* [F. *tunnelle* a semicircular vault, tunnel net, arbor, dim. of *tonne* tun.] **1.** A smoke flue. **2.** = FUNNEL, *n.*, **1.** *Rare.* **3.** A subterranean passageway, esp. one horizontal and open at both ends, as for a railroad, canal, drain, etc. **4. Mining.** A level or nearly level subterranean passage, esp. one at right angles to the veins to be reached; — disting. from *drift*, or *gangway*.

— *v. t.*; -NELED (-ēld); or -NELLED; or -NEL-ING; -NEL-LING. **1.** To form into or like a tunnel. **2.** To make an opening, or a passageway, through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain.

— *v. i.* To make a tunnel. — **tun'nel-er**, **tun'nel-ler**, *n.*

**tun'ny** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-īz). [F. *thon*, fr. L. *thunnus*, Gr. *θύννος*.] Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family, esp. the **great tunny** (*Thunnus thynnus*) sometimes weighing over 1000 pounds (on the Atlantic coast of America called *horse mackerel*; on the Pacific coast, *tuna*).

**tup** (tūp), *v. t.*; TUPPED (tūpt); TUPPING. To cover; — said of a ram. — *n.* A ram (male of the sheep).

**tu'pe-lo** (tū'pē-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) having red acid berries and hard cross-grained wood. Also, any of several related species. See **BLACK GUM**.

**Tu'pi** (tū'pē), *n.*; *pl.* -PIS (-pēz). An Indian of a tribe that gave its name to a South American linguistic stock (Tupian stock). Also, the language of the Tupis, the basis of the Indian trade language of the Amazon. — **Tu'pi-an** (tū'pī-ān), *a.*

**tuque** (tūk), *n.* [Canadian F. See **TOUQUE**.] A kind of warm cap for winter wear, formed from a knit bag with closed tapered ends, by pushing one end up into the other.

**Tu-ra'ni-an** (tū-rā'nī-ān), *a.* [From *Tur*, in Persian legend, one of the three brothers from whom sprang the races of mankind.] Of, pert. to, or designating the languages now commonly called the *Ural-Altaiic languages*; also, of, pertaining to, or designating the people who speak them.

— *n.* *Ethnol.* A member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaiic stock; vaguely, a member of any division of a supposed nomadic people who preceded the Aryans in Europe and Asia. *Obsqles.* **b** A member of any tribe or nationality of Turkic or Tartaric stock. *Rare.*

**tur'ban** (tūr'bān), *n.* [F., fr. *Turk. tulband, dulband*, Per. *dulband*.] **1.** A headdress, worn by men in the Levant and by most male Mohammedans, consisting of a cap (see **TARBOOSH**) with a sash, scarf, or shawl wound about it. **2.** A headdress likened to this. **3.** A kind of woman's or child's hat with no brim or with the brim turned up close to the crown. — **tur'baned** (tūr'bānd), *a.*

**tur'ba-ry** (tūr'bā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [LL. *turbaria* a place for digging peat, fr. *turba* peat.] *Eng. Law.* An easement to dig

turf or peat on another's land; also, the ground where turf is dug.

**tur'bel-la'ri-an** (tūr'bē-lā'rī-ān; 3), *a.* [L. *turbellae* a bustle, stir; — because their cilia cause tiny currents in the water.] *Zool.* Pert. to a class (*Turbellaria*) of flatworms consisting of the planarians. — *n.* A turbellarian worm.

**tur'bid** (tūr'bīd), *a.* [L. *turbidus*, fr. *turbare* to disturb.] **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; rolled; loosely, muddy; not clear. **2.** Disturbed; confused; disordered. — **tur'bid-ly**, *adv.* — **tur'bid-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Turbid, muddy. Anything is turbid when its clearness is disturbed, esp. by the stirring up of sediment; that is muddy which is turbid with mud. [turbid.]

**tur'bid'i-ty** (tūr'bīd'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being

**tur'bi-nal** (tūr'bī-nāl), *a.* [L. *turbo, turben, -inis*, top, whirl.] *Anat. & Zool.* Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate; — said esp. of flat plicated bones covered with olfactory and mucous membrane, on the walls of the nasal chambers. — *n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.

**tur'bi-nate** (-nāt), *a.* [L. *turbيناتus*.] Also **tur'bi-nat'ed** (-nāt'ēd). **1.** Whirling like a top. **2. Bot.** Shaped like a top. **3. Anat. & Zool.** Turbinal. **4. Zool.** Spiral with whorls decreasing rapidly from base to apex; — said of certain shells.

**tur'bi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of spinning, or whirling, as a top. **2.** A turbinate formation, as a shell.

**tur'bine** (tūr'bīn; -bīn), *n.* [L. *turbo, -inis*, that which spins or whirls round, whirl.] A rotary motor actuated by the reaction, the impulse, or both, of a current of water or steam, usually on a series of curved vanes on a central spindle.

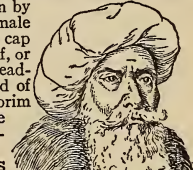
**tur'bit** (tūr'bīt), *n.* One of a breed of fancy pigeons, having a short head and beak and a frilled breast.

**tur'bot** (-bōt), *n.* [F., fr. *OF. turbout*.] **1.** A large European flounder (*Scophthalmus maximus*) highly esteemed as a food fish. **2.** Any of numerous flounders more or less like the true turbot, as the summer flounder.

**tur'bu-lence** (tūr'bū-lēns), *n.* Also **tur'bu-len-cy** (-lēn-sī). Quality or state of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumult; disorder. — **Syn.** Agitation, commotion, tumultuousness, insubordination, rioting.

**tur'bu-lent** (-lēnt), *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, fr. *turba* disorder, tumult.] **1.** Violently agitated; tumultuous; as, the *turbulent* ocean. **2.** Disposed to insubordination and disorder; restless; as, a *turbulent* spirit. **3.** Producing commotion; disturbing; as, *turbulent* speeches. — **Syn.** Disturbed, tumultuous, riotous, seditious, insubordinate, unquiet. — **tur'bu-lent-ly**, *adv.* [Turkic, Turki.]

**Tur'co-** (tūr'kō-). Combining form for *Turkish*, or for



One form of Turban. **1.** turf or peat on another's land; also, the ground where turf is dug.

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**Tur'co** (túr'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [F., prob. fr. Russ. *Turka*, a collective noun, used of enemies, prop., Turks. The Turcos are said to have been so called by the Russians in the Crimean War, and the term was applied by the Russians to the Japanese during the war with Japan. Cf. also It. *Turco* a Turk.] *Mil.* One of a force of French Algerian infantry (the *Algerian tirailleurs*) composed mainly of natives, the chief officers being French.

**Tur'co-man** (túr'kō-mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mánz). Var. of TURKOMAN.

**Tur'co-phil** (-fíl; -fíl), *n.* One who favors the Turks or **Tur'co-phobe** (-fób), **Tur-coph'o-bist** (túr'kō'fób-íst), *n.* A person opposed to the Turks or their policy, customs, etc.

**tur'di-form** (túr'dí'fóm), *a.* [L. *turdus* a thrush + *-form*.] *Zool.* Having the form or structure of a thrush.

**tur'dine** (-dín; -dín), *a.* [L. *turdus* a thrush.] *Zool.* Belonging to a widely distributed family (*Turdidae*) of singing birds containing the true thrushes (subfamily *Turdinae*).

**tu-reen'** (tú-rén'), *n.* [F. *terrine*, L. *terra* earth.] A large, deep vessel to hold soup, etc., at the table.

**turf** (túr'f), *n.*; *pl.* TURFS (túrfs), *Obs.* or *R.* TURVES (túrvez). [AS.] 1. The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; also, a detached piece of this; a sod. 2. Peat, esp. when prepared for fuel.

**turf**, the race course; horse racing. — *n. t.* To cover with turf, or sod.

**turf'man** (túr'fmán), *n.* A votary of turf.

**turf'y** (túr'fí), *a.*; **TURF'-ER** (túr'fí-ér); **TURF'-EST** 1. Abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf. 2. Having the nature or appearance of turf. 3. Of or pert. to the turf, or horse racing. — **turf'i-ness**, *n.*

**tur'gent** (túr'jént), *a.* [L. *turgens*, -entis, p. pr. of *turgere* to swell.] Becoming tumid; swelling.

**tur-ges'cence** (túr-jes'čns), *n.* 1. Act of swelling, or state of being turgescens. 2. Bombast. [Present.]

**tur-ges'cence'y** (-čn-sí), *n.* Quality or state of being turgescens. 3. Bombast. [Present.]

**tur-ges'cent** (túr-jes'čnt), *a.* [L. *turgescens*, -entis, p. pr. becoming turgid.] Becoming turgid or inflated; swelling.

**tur'gid** (túr'jíd), *a.* [L. *turgidus*, fr. *turgere* to swell.] 1. Distended abnormally by some internal agent; swollen; bloated; tumid. 2. Swelling in style or language; bombastic; pompous. — **tur'gid-ly**, *adv.* — **tur'gid-ness**, *n.*

**SYN.** Turgid, tumid, bombastic, grandiose, grandiloquent, magniloquent. Turgid and tumid imply inflation of style; bombastic is stronger, and suggests extravagance or rant; as, Coleridge is often turgid in style; a bombastic eloquence, demagogue, orator. Grandiose implies pompousness of speech; grandiloquent and magniloquent suggest an affectedly large and lofty utterance; as, Marlowe is noted for being grandiose; a grandiloquent manner of talking; a magniloquent account of one's exploits.

**tur'gid'i-ty** (túr-jíd'í-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being turgid.

**tur'gite** (túr'jít), *n.* [From *Turginsk*, name of certain copper mines in Russia.] *Mín.* An iron ore consisting of hydrous ferric oxide, 2Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O.

**tur'gor** (túr'gór), *n.* [L., a swelling, fr. *turgere* to swell.] 1. Turgescence. 2. Plant Physiol. A state of normal tension or rigidity in living plant cells, caused by pressure of the water contents against the elastic cell membranes.

**Turk** (túr'k), *n.* [F. *turc*, fr. Per. *Turk*.] 1. A member of any of various Turki peoples of Asia and Europe, esp. of the dominant race in Turkey. 2. A native or inhabitant of Turkey. 3. A Mohammedan, esp. one living in Turkey.

**tur'key** (túr'kí), *n.*; *pl.* -keys (-kíz). [Formerly believed to have come from Turkey.] Either of two species of large American birds of the pheasant family, one of which (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is of wide range in North America, and is domesticated in most parts of the world.

**turkey buzzard.** An American vulture (*Cathartes aura*) common in South and Central America and in the southern United States.

**tur'key-trot** (-trót'), *n.* A certain eccentric ragtime dance; — so called from movements and positions in dancing it.

**Tur'ki** (túor'kē), *a.* [Turk. *turkí*, fr. Tatar *Turk*, name of the race.] 1. Designating, or pertaining to, the groups of Turkic languages, as Turkish, or Osmanli. 2. Designating, or pert. to, the peoples of Turki speech, as the Os-

manlis in Europe, and the Usbeks, Turkomans, and other Tatar tribes in Asia.

**Turk'ic** (túr'kík), *a.* 1. Designating, or pert. to, an extensive subfamily of the Ural-Altai languages or the peoples speaking them, esp. the Turki groups. 2. Loosely, Turkish.

**Turk'ish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.

**Turkish bath**, a kind of bath, orig. introduced from the East, in which a profuse perspiration is induced in a superheated room, after which the body is washed, rubbed, kneaded, etc. — **T.** towel, or **T.** toweling, a cotton towel or towel fabric having a long thick nap.

— **n.** The language spoken by Turks.

**Turk'ism** (túr'kíz'm), *n.* A Turkish idiom or expression; also, in general, a Turkish mode or custom.

**Tur'ko-man** (túr'kō-mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mánz). A member of any of a group of tribes of East Turki stock dwelling between the Caspian and Aral seas and the Amu River.

**Turk's'-cap** /líl'y (túrks'káp'). Either of two lilies (the garden lily, *Lilium martagon*, or the American wild species, *L. superbum*) having nodding flowers with strongly revolute perianth segments.

**Turk's'-head** (-héd'), *n.* *Naut.* A knot of turbanlike form worked on a rope with a piece of small line.

**Tur'ma-line** (túr'má-lín). Var. of TOURMALINE.

**tur'mer-ic** (túr'mér-ík), *n.* 1. An East Indian plant (*Curcuma longa*) of the ginger family; also, its aromatic rootstock, used as a condiment, yellow dye, and medicine. 2. Any of several other plants yielding colored juices.

— *a.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, turmeric.

**turmeric paper**, *Chem.*, paper impregnated with turmeric, used as a test for alkaline substances, which turn it brown, and for boracic acid, which turns it red-brown.

**tur'moil** (túr'moil), *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; loosely, worrying confusion or disturbance; turbulence.

**turn** (túr'n), *v. t.* [AS. *turnian* combined with OF. *turner*, *tourner*; both fr. LL. *turnare*, fr. L. *turnare* to turn in a lathe, round off, fr. *turnus* a lathe, Gr. *topos* a turner's chisel.] 1. To cause to revolve about or as about a center; rotate; specify: *a* To revolve mentally; ponder; — often with *over*. *b* To perform or execute by revolving, as a hand-spring. 2. To turn in a lathe; to shape (anything) by applying a cutting tool to it while revolving; hence; to fashion; adapt. 3. To cause to change position, as if by revolving; as, to *turn* one's back. *Specif.*: *a* To reverse in position; as, to *turn* a dress. *b* Hence, to alter the arrangement, disposition, or the like, of (in some undesirable and specified way); as, to *turn* things topsy-turvy. 4. To cause to have another course, direction, tendency, or inclination; deflect; hence, to direct; as, to *turn* a hose on a fire. *Specif.*: *a* To transfer; as, to *turn* a thing over to some one. *b* To devote; apply; as, to *turn* one's hand to farming. *c* To bend up, down, over, or the like. 5. To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect, of; convert; transform; *specif.*: *a* To ferment; curdle, etc.; as, to *turn* milk. *b* To translate; construe. 6. To distress; esp., to sicken; nauseate. 7. To derange; unsettle; as, sorrow *turned* his mind. 8. To cause to be in a stated condition; as, to *turn* one sick, pale, etc. 9. To make a turn about or around (something); as, to *turn* a corner.

— *to not to turn a hair*, to show no sign of discomposure. — *to t. a penny*, or *to t. an honest penny*, to make a small profit by trade or the like. — *to t. one's coat*, to change one's uniform or colors; to go over to the opposite party. — *to t. over a new leaf*, to make a radical change, usually for the better, in one's way of living or doing. *Colloq.* — *to t. tail*, to run away; flee. — *to t. the enemy's flank*, *Mil.*, to pass round it, and take an attacking position behind it or upon its side; to flank. — *to t. the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; — from the changes of fortune in gaming. — *to t. to profit*, advantage, etc., to make profitable or advantageous.

— *v. i.* 1. To move about or as about an axis; revolve; rotate; whirl; wheel. 2. To hinge; depend; as, the decision *turns* on a single fact. 3. To take a different direction or tendency; be deflected; *specif.*: *a* To change one's course of action, policy, etc.; esp., to change from favor or submission to opposition or rebellion; as, to *turn* against a friend. *b* To incline in the other direction; — said of scales. *c* To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; — said of the tide. 4. To be changed or transformed; become transmuted; also, to become by a change or changes; grow; as, water *turns* to ice. *Specif.*: *a* To become acid, rancid, or putrid; sour. *b* Of the head or brain, to become giddy or dizzy. *c* To be nauseated; — said of the stomach. 5. To result; terminate; issue. 6. To be fickle; vacillate. 7. To undergo turning on a lathe; as, ivory *turns* well.

**to turn turtle**, *Naut.*, to capsize bottom upward; — said of a vessel; hence: loosely, to overturn; as, an automobile *turned turtle*.

— *n.* 1. Act of turning; revolution; rotation. 2. Change of direction or tendency, or the point at which such change occurs; also, a winding; bend. 3. *Mil.* A drill maneuver in which troops in line change direction without preserving their alignment. 4. A marked change in condition, as of a



Turkey Cock. (76)



Turkey Buzzard.

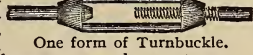
ñle, senâte, càre, ãm, ãccount, ãrrn, ãsk, sofã; ève, èvent, ènd, recènt, makÈr; ice, Ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ìnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



disease; *Colloq.*, a nervous start or shock. **5.** A short walk, ride, or drive, esp. over a certain course and back; also, *Dial.*, a single trip including the return, as to a mill, or the quantity carried or work done during such a trip. **6.** An incidental or opportune deed, good or bad; as, to do one a good or ill *turn*. **7.** Alternate time, occasion, or opportunity; as, it is his *turn*. **8.** A period affording opportunities of a specified kind, as for work; a spell; as, to get a *turn* of work on the harvest; also, by extension, a job, task; work. *Dial.* or *Colloq.* **9.** A special occasion or exigency; as, mere money will not serve his *turn*. **10.** Special ability or aptitude; bent; as, a *turn* for mechanics. **11.** Special form or style; cast; shape; fashion; as, an evil *turn* of countenance. **12.** A short theatrical act or piece. **13.** A twist or coil, as of rope about a post. **14.** A transaction; also, opportunity for doing business, making money, etc.; as, a good *turn* in real estate. *Colloq.* **15.** *Stock Exchange.* A complete transaction, that is, one involving a purchase and sale of securities, or vice versa. **16.** *Music.* An embellishment or grace (marked thus, ~), commonly consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones. **17.** A bout; set-to; trial; contest; as, a *turn* at wrestling.

**Syn.** *Turn, twist, cast* are all more or less familiar or colloq. *Turn* (with *to* or, more commonly, *for*) suggests bent, tendency, or inclination; it may also denote characteristic form of expression; *twist* is colloq. for *bias*; *cast* is more general, and suggests stamp, mold, style, or the like; it is often equivalent to *tinge, shade, dash*; as, to have a *turn* for economy; to have a Whiggish *twist*; a *cast* of habit; a religious *cast*.  
**by turns.** **a** One after another; alternately; in succession. **b** At intervals. — **in turn,** in due order of succession. — **to a t.,** exactly; perfectly; — alluding to cooking on a revolving spit.

**turn'a-bout'** (tŭrn'ă-bout'), *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round. **2.** A person who changes or advocates change; a radical.  
**turn'back'le** (-bŭk'ŭl), *n.* A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, or a right-and-left screw link, to tighten a rod, stay, etc.



One form of Turnbuckle.

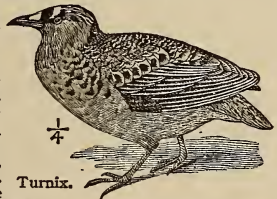
**turn'coat'** (-kŏt'), *n.* A deserter; renegade; apostate.  
**turn'down'** (-doun'), *a.* Capable of being turned down; specif., made to wear with the upper part turned down.  
**turned comma.** *Print.* A comma inverted, appearing in reversed form at the top of the line.  
**turn'er** (tŭr'nĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, turns. **2.** One who forges articles with a lathe.  
**turn'er** (tŭr'nĕr; *G. tŏr'nĕr*), *n.* [*G.*] A gymnast; specif., a member of a Turnverein.

**turn'er-y** (tŭr'nĕr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). **1.** Art or process of fashioning solid bodies with a lathe. **2.** Ornamentation or, collectively, things or forms made in the lathe. **3.** A machine shop, esp. one containing lathes.  
**Turn'hall'le** (tŏorn'hăll'ĕ), *n.* Also, Anglicized, **turn'hall'** (tŭrn'hŏl'). [*G., fr. turnen* to practice gymnastics + *halle* hall.] A building used as a school of gymnastics.

**turn'ing** (tŭr'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or course of one who, or that which, turns; specif.: **a** A winding; bend. **b** Deviation from the way or proper course. *c Mil.* A maneuver by which an enemy or a position is turned. **2.** Place of a turn; angle; corner. **3.** Turnery (sense 1).

**turn'ip** (tŭr'nĭp), *n.* [*Perh. fr. turn, or F. tour* a turn + *ME. nepe* a turnip, *AS. năp, L. napus.*] The thick edible root of either of two brassicæ plants (*Brassica rapa* and *B. campestris*); also, either of these plants.

**turn'ix** (tŭr'nĭks), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. coturnix* a quail.] Any of a genus (*Turnix*) of small three-toed gallinaceous birds of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, having many anatomical peculiarities. They are chiefly solitary and live on grassy plains.



Turnix.

**turn'key'** (tŭrn'kĕ'), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĕz). One in charge of the keys of a prison; a warder.

**turn'out'** (-out'), *n.* **1.** A coming forth. **2.** A labor strike or striker. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **3.** A gathering of persons for a special purpose. *Colloq.* **4.** An equipage. *Colloq.* **5.** *Railroads.* A siding. **6.** Net yield; output.

**turn'o'ver** (-ŏvĕr), *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over; upset. **2.** *Econ.* Amount of capital temporarily invested which the owner expects to get back before he begins counting profits. *Brit.* **3.** A semicircular pie or tart having one half of a circular crust turned over the other. — **a.** Admitting of being turned over; made with a part turned over.  
**turn'pike'** (-pĭk'), *n.* [*turn* + *pike* point, or *pike* a weapon.] **1.** A turnstile. *Hist.* **2.** A tollgate; also, turnpike road.

**turnpike road.** A road that has or formerly had turnpikes, or tollgates, established by law.

**turn'plate'** (tŭrn'plăt'), *n.* A turntable.

**turn'sole'** (-sŏl'), *n.* [*F. tournesol, It. tornasole, fr. tornare* to turn (see *TURN*) + *sole* sun, *L. sol.*] **1.** Any of several plants the flowers or stems of which are supposed to turn with the sun, as the heliotrope or the sunflower. **2.** A European plant (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia; and, a purple dye got from it.  
**turn'spit'** (-spĭt'), *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit. **2.** A breed of small dogs with long body and short crooked legs, formerly used to turn a spit by working a treadmill.

**turn'stile'** (-stĭl'), *n.* **1.** A post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway so that a person may pass by turning the arms, but not cattle, horses, etc. **2.** A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing through.



Turnstile, 1.

**turn'stone'** (-stŏn'), *n.* A migratory shore bird (genus *Arenaria*, esp. *A. interpres*), ploverlike in form and habits, but allied also to the sandpipers.

**turn'table** (tŭrn'tă'b'l), *n.* A revolvable platform, as for

[turning a locomotive.]

**Turn'ver-ein'** (tŏorn'fĕr-in'), *n.* [*G.; turnen* to exercise + *verein* a union.] An association of gymnasts and athletes.

**tur'pen-tine** (tŭr'pĕn-tĭn), *n.* [*OF. turbentine, terbenentine, fr. L., fr. Gr. τερβεντινος* the turpentine tree.] **1.** **a** A semi-fluid or fluid oleoresin, the exudation of the terebinth tree; — called specif. **Chian turpentine.** **b** An oleoresin derived from any of various coniferous trees. **2.** Popularly, oil of turpentine.

**oil, or spirits, of turpentine,** a colorless, inflammable liquid, consisting of terpenes, distilled from crude turpentine. — *v. t.*; -TINED (-tĭnd); -TIN'ING (-tĭn'ĭng). **1.** To saturate or rub with turpentine; to apply turpentine to. **2.** To extract turpentine from (a tree). *Southern U. S.*

**tur'peth** (tŭr'pĕth), *n.* Also **tur'beth, tur'bit**. [*NL. turpethum, deriv. fr. Ar. & Per. turbad*] **1.** The root of a tropical convolvulaceous plant (*Ipoma turpethum*) formerly used as a purgative. **2.** A basic mercuric sulphate, Hg<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>; — called also **turpeth mineral.** It is sometimes used as a purgative.

**tur'pi-tude** (-pĭ-tŭd), *n.* [*L. turpĭtudo, fr. turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness; shameful wickedness; depravity.

**tur-quoise'** (tŭr'kŏiz'; tŭr'kwŏiz), *n.* [*F. turquoise; prop. tur-quois'*] fem. dim. of *OF. turquois* Turkish; — because first brought from *Turkey*.] *Min.* A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous phosphate of aluminum, Al<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>5</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, containing a little copper. *H., 6;* sp. gr., 2.60-2.83. It takes a high polish, and, when bright blue, is valued as a gem.

**tur'ret** (tŭr'rĕt; 24), *n.* [*OF. torete, dim. of tour* a tower, *L. turris.*] **1.** *Arch.* A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at an angle of a building. **2.** *Mil. Antiq.* A movable tall building, usually moved on wheels and carrying soldiers and necessities for breaching or scaling a wall, etc. **3.** *Nav. & Mil.* A towerlike structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted. **4.** *Mach.,* a pivoted tool holder in a machine tool, by which each of various tools can be presented in quick succession to the work; — called also **turret head.**



Turret (Tour elle de Marat) of Marat's house in Paris.

**tur'ret-ed, a.** **1.** Furnished with, or shaped like, a turret or turrets. **2.** Having whorls which form a high, conical spiral; — said of certain shells.

**tur'ri-cal** (tŭr'i-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling a turret.

**tur-ric'u-late** (tŭ-rik'ŭ-lăt), **tur-ric'ŭ-lat'ed** (-lăt'ĕd), *a.* [*L. turricula* small tower, *turret.*] **1.** Having or like a small turret or turrets. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of shells, turreted.

**tur'ri-lite** (tŭr'i-lĭt), *n.* [*L. turris* tower + *Gr. lithos* stone.] *Paleon.* Any of a genus (*Turritites*) of Cretaceous cephalopods having a spiral, turreted shell with the later whorls more or less separate.

**tur'tle** (tŭr'tl), *n.* [*AS., fr. L. turtur.*] **1.** A turtle dove.

**2.** [*Prob. same word, and used (prob. by sailors) for Sp. tortuga* turtle, or *Pg. tartaruga.*] Any of a group of reptiles (order or subclass *Chelonata*) having the trunk inclosed in a bony shell composed of an upper convex shield, or carapace, and a



Spotted Turtle (*Chelopus guttatus*).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



lower flattened shield, or plastron; a tortoise. *Turtle* was orig. applied to the sea turtles; *tortoise* is chiefly used of land turtles.

**tur/le-back'** (tŭr't'l-bāk'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A convex deck at the bow or stern, rarely extending from bow to stern, so made to shed the seas quickly.

**tur/le-dove'** (-dŭv'), *n.* Any of various Old World wild doves (*Turtur* or allied genus), esp. the common European species (*T. turtur*), noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition.

**tur/le-head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Chelone*, esp. *C. glabra*) of American scrophulariaceous herbs having large white or pink flowers with inflated, nearly closed corolla.

**Tus/can** (tŭs'kăn), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Tuscany in Italy. 2. *Arch.* Pert. to or designating the Tuscan order of architecture, the simplest of the classical orders. See ORDER, *n.*, 5 b. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tuscany; also, the standard dialect of Italian.

**Tus/ca-ro/ra** (tŭs'kă-rō-ră; 57), *n.* One of a tribe of Indians formerly living in northeastern North Carolina.

**Tus/cu-lan** (tŭs'kŭ-lăn), *a.* [*L. Tusculanus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient Tusculum, a city about fifteen miles southeast of Rome, on a mountain.

**tush** (tŭsh), *n.* [*AS. tusc.*] A tusk; specif., a horse's canine. **tush, interj.** An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or in contempt; as, *tush, tush!* do not speak of it.

**tushed** (tŭsh't), *a.* [*From TUSH, n.*] Having tusches; tusked. **tusk** (tŭsk), *n.* [*AS. tuz, var. of tusc.*] 1. In the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc., a projecting and greatly enlarged tooth serving to dig up food, as a weapon, etc. 2. Any long, protruding tooth. 3. *Carp.* A kind of small tenon. See TUSK TENON. — *v. t.* To dig or turn up; also, to gash or gore with the tusk.

**tusked** (tŭsk't), *a.* Furnished with tusks. [*large tusks.*] **tusk'er** (tŭs'kĕr), *n.* An elephant or a wild boar having tusks. **tusk tenon. *Carp.* A tenon strengthened by one or more smaller tenons (tusks) forming a steplike outline.**

**tus/sah** (tŭs'ă), *n.* [*Prob. fr. Hind. tasar* a shuttle, *Skr. Tusseh*] *tasara, trasara.*] A certain undomesticated East Indian silk worm (*Antheraea mylitta*) or its moth.

**tussah**, or **tussesh**, **silk.** Also **tussa**, **tusser**, **tussur**, etc. The coarse fiber produced by the tussah and other undomesticated Asiatic silkworms; also, a cloth woven from it, usually in its natural dark fawn color.

**tus/sal** (tŭs'ăl), *a.* [*L. tussis* cough.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or manifested by, cough.

**tus/sis** (tŭs'is), *n.* [*L.*] *Med.* A cough.

**tus/sle** (tŭs'li), *v. i.*; -SLED (-'ld); -SLING. To scuffle, as in sport; wrestle. — *n.* A struggle; scuffle.

**tus/sock** (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, etc.; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

**tussock moth.** Any of numerous dull-colored moths (family *Lymantriidae*) having larvæ (tussock caterpillars) covered with tufts of hair.

**tus/sock-y** (-y), *a.* Having the form of, full of, or covered with, tussocks, or tufts.

**tut** (tŭt), *interj.* Be still! hush!

**tu/te-lage** (tŭ'tĕ-lăj), *n.* [*L. tutela* protection, *tutus* safe, *fr. tueri* to watch, defend.] 1. Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship. 2. State of being under a guardian or tutor.

**tu/te-lar** (tŭ'tĕ-lăr), **tu/te-lar-y** (-lăr-y), *a.* [*L. tutelaris.*] 1. Having the guardianship of a person or a thing; guardian; protecting. 2. Of or pertaining to a guardian.

**tu/te-nag** (tŭ'tĕ-năg), *n.* Also **tu/te-nague.** [*F. toute-nague.*] *Com.* Crude zinc; also, an alloy rich in zinc.

**tu/tor** (tŭ'tĕr), *n.* [*L., fr. tueri* to defend.] 1. *Roman & Civil Law.* One in charge of the person and estate of a

male, *senâte, câre, ân, account, ârm, âsk, solâ; éve, évent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôfft, cômnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circúts, meniú; food, foot; out, oil;*

pupil, or child under the age of puberty. 2. One in charge of the instruction of another; as: a. A private teacher. b. In English universities, one of a class of officers directly supervising the study, discipline, etc., of undergraduates. c. In some American universities, colleges, etc., a teacher ranking below a professor.

— *v. t.* 1. To have the tutelage of. 2. To teach; instruct. 3. To treat sternly, as a tutor might. — *v. i.* 1. To do the work of a tutor, or instructor. 2. To be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately. *Colloq., U. S.*

**tu/tor-age** (tŭ'tĕr-ăj), *n.* Office of a tutor; tutorship.

**tu-to-ri-âl** (tŭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to a tutor.

**tu/tor-ship,** *n.* Office, duty, function, etc., of a tutor.

**|| tu/t'ri** (tōt'tĕ), *n. pl.* [*It.*] *Music.* All; — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together. — *a.* For all voices or instruments together, as opposed to *solo*.

**|| tu/t'ri-frut'ri** (tōt'tĕ-frōt'tĕ), *n.* [*It., lit., all fruits.*] A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits.

— *a.* Flavored with or containing various fruits.

**tu't'y** (tŭt'ĭ), *n.* [*F. tutie, fr. Ar. & Per. tūtāyā.*] A crude zinc oxide obtained from the fumes of smelting furnaces.

**tu-whit'** (tōō-hwĭt') } *n. & interj.* Words imitating notes

**tu-whoo'** (tōō-hwōō') } of the owl. — *v. i.* To utter the cry *tu-whit* or *tu-whoo* (respectively).

**tu/yere'** (twĕ'yĕr'), *n.* [*F.*] A nozzle through which the air blast is delivered to a forge, blast furnace, etc.

**twad/dle** (twōd'vl), *v. i. & t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To talk idly or nonsensically; prate; gabble. — *n.* Silly talk; claptrap; also, a twaddler. — **twad/dler** (twōd'lĕr), *n.*

**twain** (twān), *a. & n.* [*AS. twēgen, masc.*] Two. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

**twang** (twāng), *v. i. & t.* 1. To sound, or make to sound, with a quick, harsh, ringing noise. 2. To speak with or to have a nasal twang, as a person or person's voice.

— *n.* 1. A harsh, quick, ringing sound, as of a plucked bow-string. 2. A sharp vibrant nasal tone. 3. A sound suggestive of either of the above. — **twang'y** (twāng'ĭ), *a.*

**tway/tle** (twōt'vl), *v. i. & t.*, & *n.* = TWADDLE.

**tway/blade'** (twā'blăd'), *n.* [*tway* (ME. *twē*) two + *blade*.] Any of several orchids having a pair of leaves (esp. any species of *Listera* or of *Ophrys*).

**twæk** (twĕk), *v. t.* [*Orig. same word as twitch.*] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or twist; jerk; twitch. [*wool.*]

**tweed** (twĕd), *n.* A soft fabric for men's wear, esp. of 'tween (tweñ), *prep.* A contraction of BETWEEN.

**tweet** (twĕt), *n.* A low chirping note. — *v. i.* To utter a tweet or tweets.

**teezee** (twĕz), *n.* [*For tweez, etweez, pl. of etwee, fr. F. tweez*] *étui* a case, sheath, box, OF. *estui*.] 1. A surgeon's case of instruments. 2. *pl.* Tweezers.

**tweez'ers** (twĕz'ĕrz), *n. pl.* [See TWEZZE.] 1. A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting something. 2. A tweeze, or surgeon's instrument case.

**twelfth** (twĕlfth), *a.* 1. Next in order after the eleventh; — the ordinal of *twelve*. *Abbr., 12th.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, Note. 2. Constituting one of twelve equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A twelfth part. 2. A twelfth unit or object.

**Twelfth/tide'** (-tid'), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also **Twelfth/-day'**. The evening of this day is called **Twelfth/-night'**.

**twelve** (twĕlv), *a.* [*AS. twelf.*] One more than eleven; — a cardinal number used attributively.

the Twelve apostles. *Bib.* See APOSTLE, 1.

— *n.* 1. The number next after eleven; sum of ten and two; twelve units or objects; a dozen. 2. A symbol for twelve units, as 12 or xii.

**twelve/mo** (-mō), *a. & n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). = DUODECIMO.

**twelve/month'** (-mŭnth'), *n.* A year.

**twen/ti-eth** (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* 1. Next in order after the nineteenth; — the ordinal of *twenty*. *Abbr., 20th.* See ORDINAL, *n.*, Note. 2. Constituting one of twenty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* 1. A twentieth part. 2. A twentieth unit or object.

**twen'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* [*AS. twēntig, twēntig.*] 1. Twice ten; — a cardinal number used attributively. 2. An indefinite number more or less than twenty; as, *twenty* reasons why he could not go. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. The number next after nineteen; twenty units or objects; a score. 2. A symbol for twenty units, as 20 or xx.

**twen'ty-fold'** (twĕn'tĭ-fōld'), *a.* Twenty times as many.

**twice** (twĭs), *adv.* [*ME. twies, twie, AS. twiga, twiga, twiwa.*] 1. Two times; once and again. 2. Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree.

**twid/dle** (twĭd'vl), *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To touch lightly, or play with; twirl, as one's thumbs. — *v. i.* 1. To play or trifle; to be busied with trifles. 2. To tremble. — *n.* A slight twirl with or as with the fingers.

**twi'er** (twĭ'ĕr), *n.* Corruption of TUVÈRE.

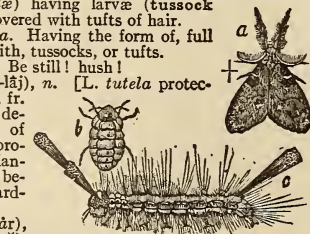
**twi/-fal-low** (twĭ'făl'ō), *v. t.* [See TWICE; FALLOW.] To till for the second time. *Obs.* — **twi'făl'low**, *n.* *Obs.*



European Turtledove.



Tussock Moth (*Antheraea mylitta*).



Tussock Moth. a Male; b Female; c Larva. All nat. size.



**twig** (twig), *v. t.*; TWIGGED (twigd); TWIG'GING (twig'ging). [Gael. *tuig*, or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] *Slang*. 1. To understand. 2. To observe slyly; also, to perceive; discover.

**twig**, *n.* [AS.] A small shoot or branch. [twigs.]

**twig'gy** (t'gi), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a twig or twigs; full of

**twi'ghlight** (twi'ghl), *n.* [M.E., fr. AS. *twi*-two, double + *leoh* light; hence, doubtful or half light.] 1. The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun. 2. Hence: a faint light; a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed.

**Twilight of the Gods**, = RAGNAROK.

— *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the twilight. 2. Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

**twilight sleep**. [Literal translation of G. *dämmer Schlaf*.] A condition of partial narcosis or stupor produced by the action of a combination of scopolamine and morphine or a morphine derivative, and intended to ameliorate the pains associated with childbirth.

**twill** (twil), *v. t.* To weave, as cloth, so as to produce a twill. — *n.* 1. An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs in textile fabrics. 2. A fabric woven with a twill.

**twinn** (twinn), *a.* [AS. *getwinne* two and two, pl., twins.] 1. Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal members; double; twofold; specif., consisting of or being twins, or a pair; as, *twinn boys*. 2. Standing in the relation of or being a twin; as, a *twinn brother*.

**Twin Brethren, or Brothers**, Castor and Pollux. See DIOSCURI, GEMINI, *a.* — *T.* Stars, Castor and Pollux.

— *n.* 1. One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, etc.; esp., one of two produced at a birth. 2. In pl. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GEMINI, *a.* 3. *Cryst.* A compound crystal composed of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other.

— *v. i.*; TWINNED (twind); TWIN'NING. 1. To bring forth twins. 2. To be mated or coupled; be born at the same birth. — *v. t.* To couple; to cause to be twins, or like twins, in any way; as, eye and hand are *twinned* in action.

**twinn'berry** (twinn'ber'i), *n.* 1. A shrubby honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*), of the western United States, with purple flowers. 2. The partridge berry.

**twinn'born** (twin'börn), *a.* Born at the same birth.

**twine** (twain), *n.* [AS. *twinn*, properly, a twisted or double thread.] 1. Strong thread of strands twisted together. 2. Act of twining, or winding, round. 3. A twist, as formed by winding. *Rare*. 4. An entwining or interlacing; hence: a snarl; tangle.

— *v. t.*; TWINED (twind); TWIN'ING (twin'ing). 1. To twist together; to form by twisting; loosely, to weave. 2. To wind, wreath, or coil. 3. To wind about; embrace; entwine. — *v. i.* 1. To intertwine; twist. 2. To wind; bend; coil. — *twinn'er* (twinn'er), *n.*

**twinge** (twing), *v. t.*; TWINGED (twind); TWING'ING (twin'ing). [AS. *twangan* to pinch, squeeze.] 1. To pull with a twitch; tweak. *Rare*. 2. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; torment with pinching or sharp pains. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain. — *n.* 1. A pinch; tweak. *Rare*. 2. A sudden, sharp pain. — *Syn.* See PANG.

**twink** (twink), *v. i.*; -KLED (-k'led); -KLING (-kling). [AS. *twincian*.] 1. To wink or blink rapidly; — said of the eyes or eyelids. 2. To shine with an intermittent light; sparkle; scintillate, as a star. 3. To appear rapidly at intervals; as, feet *twinkling* in a dance. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to twinkle; blink; wink. 2. To flash out intermittently, as light. 3. To influence by twinkling. *Rare*.

— *n.* 1. A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye. 2. A brief flash or gleam. 3. The time of a wink; twinkling. — *twink'er* (klier), *n.*

**twink'ling** (twink'ling), *n.* 1. A wink; twinkle. 2. Scintillation; sparkling. 3. The time occupied by a single wink; a moment.

**twinned** (twind), *a.* *Cryst.* Formed by twinning.

**twinn'ing** (twinn'ing), *n.* *Cryst.* The assemblage of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other.

**twinn'-screw**, *a.* *Shipbuilding*. Having two propeller screws, one on each side of the plane of the keel, one right-handed and one left-handed.

**twirl** (twirl), *v. t. & i.* To whirl round; move and turn rapidly with the fingers.

*Syn.* Twirl, whirl. To *twirl* is to turn lightly and rapidly, esp. with the fingers; whirl implies greater velocity or energy of rotation; as, to *twirl* an umbrella, to *whirl* a sword about the head.

— *n.* 1. A twirling. 2. A twist; coil; convolution.

**twirl'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, twirls, as a ball. *Colloq.*

**twist** (twist), *v. t. & i.* [M.E. *twisten* to twist, AS. *twist* (in comp.) a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands.] 1. To unite by winding one thread or the like round another. 2. To wreath; twine; wind. 3. To wrench; turn; contort; writhe; wring; pervert.

— *n.* 1. Thing formed by twisting or winding together parts; specif.: a kind of closely twisted, strong sewing

silk, used by tailors, saddlers, etc. **b** A roll of twisted and baked dough. **c** Tobacco in the form of a thick twisted roll. 2. Act or manner of twisting, or state of being twisted; specif.: **a** Manner of twisting or linking together strands, etc.; hence, a knot, web, or the like, formed by twisting. **b** A bending; convolution; flexure. **c** Act of imparting a twisting motion, as to a pitched ball; also, the motion thus imparted. **d** A wrenching or distorting; a wrench. **e** A strong individual tendency, or bent; bias; as, a *twist* toward religious fanaticism. 3. *Mech.* a Torque or torsional stress applied to a body, as a rod or shaft. **b** Torsional strain. — *Syn.* See TURN.

**twist drill**. A drill with the body twisted or cut deeply in one or more helical curves.

**twist'er** (twis'ter), *n.* One who, or that which, twists, as a ball with a combined onward and spinning motion.

**twit** (twit), *v. t.*; TWIT'TED; -TING. [AS. *etwitan*; *et* at + *witan* to reproach, blame.] To reproach or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, etc.; taunt. — *n.* A taunting allusion; taunt.

**twitch** (twich), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *twiccian*.] To pull or move jerkily or spasmodically; tweak; pluck; pick. — *n.* 1. Act of twitching; a short, sudden, quick pull. 2. A short spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles.

**twit'ter** (twit'ter), *n.* One who twits.

**twit'ter**, *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermittent noises. 2. To titter; giggle. 3. To have a slight trembling of the nerves; be agitated. — *v. t.* To utter with a twitter. — *n.* Act, sound, or sensation of twittering. [*Dial. Eng.*]

**twixt** (twixt). For BETWIXT. *Poet., Colloq., or Scot. &*

**two** (too), *a.* [M.E. *two*, *twa*, prop. fem. & neut., *twēn*, *twēin*, *twēien*, prop. masc. (whence E. *twain*), AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.] One and one; twice one. — *n.*; pl. TWOS (tooz). 1. The number next greater than one; two units or objects; — a cardinal number used attributively. 2. A symbol for two units, as 2 or ii. in two, asunder; into two parts or halves.

**two'-cy'cle**, *a.* A two-stroke cycle for an internal-combustion engine. See CYCLE, 6. — **two'-cy'cle**, *a.*

**two'-edged'** (-ējd'; -ē'ed), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two-edged* sword.

**two'-faced'** (-fast'), *a.* Having two faces; hence; double-dealing; false. — **two'-fac'ed-ly** (-fas'ed-li; -fast'li), *adv.*

**two'fold'** (-fōld'), *a.* Double; duplicate. — *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

**two'-hand'ed**, *a.* 1. Having two hands. 2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword. 3. Ambidextrous. 4. Requiring two persons for operation, as some saws.

**two'pence** (tūp'ens; too pēns *only when two words*), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, *Brit.*, a small silver coin of this value, since 1662 issued solely for royal alms on Maundy Thursdays. [twopence; hence; cheap; mean.]

**two'-phase**, *a.* *Elec.* = DUPHASE.

**two'-ply** (tū'plī), *a.* 1. Consisting of two thicknesses. 2. Woven double by incorporating two sets of warp thread and two of weft. 3. Consisting of two strands.

**two'-port'**, *a.* Having two ports; specif., designating a type of two-cycle internal-combustion engine in which the admission of the mixture to the crank case is through a suction valve. Cf. THREE-PORT.

**two'some** (tū'sūm), *a.* Consisting of, or done by, two.

**two'-step'**, *n.* A kind of round dance in march or polka time; also, a piece of music for this dance. *U. S.*

**two'-way'**, *a.* Lit., having two ways; *Math.*, having two ways of variation; as, a *two-way* series. Specif., *Mech.*, designating a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others at will.

**-ty**. [F. *-té*, L. *-tas*.] A suffix forming abstract nouns of *quality, state, condition*, and the like, in words from French or Latin, as in *beauty, piety, liberty*.

**Tyb'alt** (tīb'ält), *n.* A fiery nephew to Lady Capulet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." He kills Mercutio and is slain by Romeo in a duel.

**Ty'burn** (tīb'ürn), *n.* A former small tributary of the Thames in London; also, a former place of public execution situated on it.

**Ty'che** (tī'kē), *n.* [Gr. *Τύχη*.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of fortune. Each city, esp. in later times, had its own Tyche.

**ty'coon'** (tī'kūn'), *n.* [Jap. *taikun*, fr. Chin. *tao* great + *chün* sovereign.] A title of the shogun. See SHOGUN.

**Ty'deus** (tī'dūs; tid'ē-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τυδείης*.] *Gr. Myth.* See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

**Ty-di'des** (tī-di'dēs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τυδείδης*.] Son of Tydeus; — a patronymic of Diomed.

**ty'ing** (tī'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIE. [etc.]

**tyke** (tik), **tyl'er**, **tym'bal**. Vars. of TIKE, *n.*, TELER, *n.*, 2.

**tymp** (timp), *n.* In certain blast furnaces, a stone or a water-cooled iron casting protecting the top of the opening in front of the hearth through which molten slag and iron continually pass.

**k** = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. [Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



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tymp'an (tĭm'pĕn), n. [F., fr. L. tympanum kettle drum, door panel.] 1. Arch. A tympanum. 2. Printing Presses. A sheet of paper, cloth, or the like, placed between the impression surface and the paper to be printed.

tymp'an'ic (tĭm-pĕn'ĭk), a. 1. Like a tympanum, or drum. 2. Anat. Of or pertaining to the tympanum.

tympanic bone, Anat. & Zool., in mammals, a bone of the skull which incloses a part of the tympanum and supports the tympanic membrane. — t. membrane, Anat. & Zool., a thin membrane closing externally the cavity of the middle ear. See EAR, Illustr.

tymp'pa-ni'tes (tĭm'pĕ-nĭ'tēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. τυμπανίτης, fr. τυμπανον a kettle drum.] Med. Distention of the abdomen due to accumulation of air or gas. — ni't'ic (-nĭ't'ĭk), a.

tymp'pa-ni'tis (-nĭ't'is), n. [NL. See TYMPANUM; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear.

TYM-PAN-UM (tĭm'pĕ-nŭm), n.; pl. E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nĕ). [L., a kettle drum, a drum in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, Gr. τυμπανον.] 1. Anat. a The cardium, or middle ear. b The tympanic membrane. 2. Arch. a The recessed face of a pediment, usually triangular. b The space between an arch and a lintel (as of a door) or subordinate arch spanning an opening below. 3. Elec. The diaphragm of the ordinary telephone.

typ'al (tĭp'əl), a. Relating to a type or types; typical.

type (tĭp), n. [F., fr. L. typus figure, image, Gr. τύπος mark of a blow, impression, model.] 1. The mark or impression of something; stamp; sign; emblem. 2. A figure or representation of something to come; a token; sign; symbol. See ANTI-TYPE. 3. That which serves or may serve as an example, pattern, or model for or of others; that which has or exemplifies qualities or characteristics common to a number of individuals; a model; standard; specif., Biol., a general form or plan of structure common to a number of individuals; hence, the ideal representation of, or the most perfect exemplification of, a natural group, as a species, genus, etc.; esp., the individual or category (as a species, genus, etc.) upon which a higher category is based; and, as a type specimen. Cf. TYPE GENUS. 4. Print. a A rectangular block, usually of metal, having its face so shaped as to produce, by printing, a letter, figure, etc. b Such blocks, or the characters impressed, collectively. The type provided for composition of an ordinary book consists of roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and italic CAPITALS and lower-case letters, with accompanying figures, accents, etc., in all more than 200 characters. Some important varieties are:



Metal Type. a Body; b Face; c Shoulder; d Counter; e Serif; f Stem; g Beard; h Nick; i Groove; j Feet.

Old English. Black Letter. Boldface.

Gothic. Antique. Clarendon.

Caslon Old Style. French Elzevir.

German Text. Ionic.

Typewriter. Script.

The following table shows all the sizes of type common in book work; the column of black squares shows the sizes of the corresponding em quad, and the numbers refer to the nearest equivalent in the point system.

Table with 4 columns: Common Name, Specimen, Em quad, Point. Rows include Diamond (4x), Pearl (5), Agate (5x), Nonpareil (6), Minion (6), Brevier (8), Bourgeois (9), Long Primer (10), Small Pica (11), Pica (12), English (14), Columbian (16), Great Primer (18).

☞ A 4-point type (Gem) and a 6½-point (Emerald) are sizes rarely used. Agate is called ruby in England.

5. Math. The simplest of the forms equivalent with respect to a group. — Syn. See EMBLEM.

type (tĭp), v. t.; TYPED (tĭpt); TYP'ING (tĭp'ĭng). 1. To produce a copy of; represent; typify. 2. To typewrite. Colloq. -type (-tĭp). A combining form signifying impressed form, stamp, print, type, typical form, representative.

type genus. Biol. That genus from which the name of a family or subfamily is formed, and which, theoretically (but not always in practice), most perfectly typifies the family as a whole.

type metal. An alloy used in making type, stereotype plates, etc., consisting essentially of lead and antimony, often with a little tin, nickel, or copper.

type/set'ter (tĭp'sĕt'tĕr), n. One who, or that which, sets type; specif.: a A compositor. b A machine for setting type. — type/set'ting, n. & v.

type/writer (tĭp'rĭt'), v. t. & i. To write with a typewriter. type/writer (-rĭt'tĕr), n. 1. Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. 2. One who operates a typewriter. 3. A style of type. See TYPE.

type/writing (-rĭt'ĭng), n. Act or art of using a typewriter; also, a print made with a typewriter.

typh-li'tis (tĭf-lĭ'tis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τυφλός blind, closed (of the cæcum) + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the cæcum. — typh-li'tic (-lĭt'ĭk), a.

Ty-ph'o-us (tĭ-fō'ŭs), n. [Gr. Τυφώεις.] Class. Myth. A hundred-headed monster with fearful eyes and voices, conquered by Zeus with a thunderbolt and buried in Tartarus under Mt. Etna. Later, he is identified with Typhon.

ty-pho-gen'ic (tĭ-fō-jĕn'ĭk), a. [typhus + -genic.] Med. Producing typhus.

ty-phoid (tĭ'foid), a. [typhus + -oid.] Med. Of, pert. to, or like, typhus. — typhoid fever, an infectious febrile, often fatal, disease due to a bacillus introduced, usually, with food or drink, and marked by intestinal catarrh and ulceration. — n. Typhoid fever. — ty-phoi'dal (-foid'əl), a.

Ty'phon (tĭ'fŏn), n. [Gr. Τυφών.] Class. Myth. A monster, the son of Typhoeus and the father of Cerberus, the Chimera, the Sphinx, and other monsters.

ty-phoon' (tĭ-fōon'), n. [Pg. tufão, Ar. tūfān a violent storm.] A violent whirlwind.

ty'phus (tĭ'fŭs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τυφός smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever.] Med. A contagious fever marked by great prostration and cerebral disorder and eruption of red spots on the body. — ty'phous (-fŭs), a.

typ'i-cal (tĭp'ĭ-kəl), a. 1. Of the nature of a type; emblematic. 2. Bot. & Zool. Exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group. b Conforming to a type. — Syn. See REGULAR. — typ'i-cal-ly, adv. — typ'i-cal-ness, n.

typ'i-fi-ca'tion (tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), n. Act of typifying.

typ'i-fi-er (tĭp'ĭ-fĭ'ĕr), n. One who, or that which, typifies.

typ'i-fy (-fĭ), v. t.; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING (tĭp + -fy.) 1. To represent by an image, model, or resemblance; prefigure. 2. To embody the essential or salient characteristics of.

typ'ist (tĭp'ĭst), n. One who operates a typewriter.

ty-pog-ra-pher (tĭ-pŏg'rĕ-fĕr; tĭ-), n. A printer or one who designs or arranges printing.

ty-po-graph'ic (tĭ-pŏ-grĕf'ĭk; tĭp'ŏ-) a. Of or pertaining to typography. — ty-po-graph'ic-cal (-grĕf'ĭ-kəl) } to typography, or printing. — ty-po-graph'ic-cal-ly, adv.

ty-pog-ra-phy (tĭ-pŏg'rĕ-fĭ; tĭ-), n.; pl. -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. τύπος type, model + -graphy.] Art of printing with type; use of type to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc.

ty-poth'e-tæ (tĭ-pŏth'ĕ-tĕ; tĭ'pŏ-thĕ'tĕ), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. τύπος type, model + τυθέναι to put, set.] Printers; — used in the names of associations of master printers.

Tyr, Tyr' (tĕr), n. [Icel. Týr.] Teut. Myth. A sky and war god of the Teutons. Tuesday is named for him. See ÆSIR.

ty-ran'ni-cal (tĭ-rĕn'ĭ-kəl), a. Also ty-ran'nic (tĭ-rĕn'ĭk). [L. tyrannicus, fr. Gr. τυραννικός.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; unjustly severe; despotic; arbitrary. — Syn. See DESPOTIC. — ty-ran'ni-cal-ly, adv.

ty-ran'ni-cide (-ĭ-sĭd), n. [L. tyrannicidium (sense 1), tyrannicus (sense 2); tyrannus tyrant + caedere to kill.] 1. Act of killing a tyrant. 2. One who kills a tyrant.

ty-ran-nize (tĭr'ĕ-nĭz), v. i.; -NIZED (-nĭzd); -NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ĭng). To act the tyrant; rule or exercise power unjustly or oppressively. — v. t. To treat tyrannically; oppress.

tyr'an-nous (tĭr'ĕ-nŭs), a. Tyrannical; despotic. — Syn. See DESPOTIC. — tyr'an-nous-ly, adv.

tyr'an-ny (tĭr'ĕ-nĭ), n.; pl. -NIES (-nĭz). [OF. tyrannie. See TYRANT.] 1. The government, authority, office, or tenure of a tyrant, or absolute ruler. 2. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel or needlessly rigorous government; despotism. 3. A tyrannical act. 4. Severity; rigor.

ty'rant (tĭ'rĕnt), n. [OF. tīran, tīrant, fr. L. tyrannus, Gr. τυραννος.] 1. An absolute ruler; a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution; a usurper of sovereignty. 2. Specif., a monarch, or other ruler or master, who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally; a cruel master; or oppressor. — a. Tyrannical, Rude.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; Ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdūre (87);



**tyre** (tīr). Var. of 2d TIRE (sense 2). *Chiefly Eng.*  
**Tyr'i-an** (tīr'i-ān), *a.* [L. *Tyrus*, fr. *Tyrus* Tyre, Gr. *Τύρος*.] 1. Of or pert. to Tyre, in ancient Phoenicia, or its people. 2. Being of the color called Tyrian purple.  
**Tyrian purple or dye**, a celebrated purple dye used by the Greeks and Romans, prepared from certain mollusks.  
 — *n.* A native of Tyre.

**ty'ro** (tī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [L. *tyro* a recruit, a beginner.] A beginner in learning; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject; novice. — *Syn.* See NOVICE.  
**Tyr'o-lese'** (tīr'ō-lēz'; -lēz'), *a.* Of or pert. to Tirol or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Tirol.  
**tzar** (tsār), **tza-rī'na** (tsā-rē'nā), etc. See CZAR, etc.  
**tze'tze** (tsé'tsé). Var. of TSETSE.

## U

**U** (ū). The twenty-first letter and fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It is a cursive form of the letter V, with which it was formerly used interchangeably, both letters being used either as vowel or consonant (like I and J: cf. J). In dictionaries of English, U and V were not given separate alphabetical positions until about 1800. U still retains its older sound in most of the languages of Europe, that of long *oo*, as in *too*, and short *oo*, as in *wood*; but in modern English U has various sounds. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 85-94. Etymologically U is most closely related to *u*, *y* (vowel), *w*, and *v*; as in *two*, *duet*, *dyad*, *twice*; *top*, *tuft*; *sop*, *sud*, *auspice*, *aviary*.

**U or u** (ū), *n.*; *pl.* U's or U's (ūz). 1. The letter U, u, or its sound. 2. Something shaped like the letter U.

**U, a.** Having the general shape of the (capital) letter U; as, **U bar** or **U-bolt** or **U-bolt** or **U-bolt**, **U plate**, **U tube**, etc. **u-biq'ui-tous** (ū-bīk'wī-tūs), *a.* [See **UBIQUITY**.] Existing everywhere at the same time; omnipresent. — *Syn.* See **OMNIPRESENT**. — **u-biq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tous-ness**, *n.* **u-biq'ui-ty** (-tī), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where.] Presence in more than one place, or in an indefinite number of places, at the same time; omnipresence.

**U'-boat'**, *n.* [From the designation of submarines, in the German navy, by the letter U with a distinguishing number added. U is probably an abbreviation for *G. unterseeboot*, lit., under-sea-boat (i. e., submarine).] A German or Austrian submarine; hence, any submarine.

**ud'der** (ūd'ēr), *n.* [AS. *ūder*.] A mammary gland, or milk gland, when large, pendulous, and provided with two or more nipples or teats, as in cows.

**u-dom'e-ter** (ū-dōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + *-meter*.] Meteor. A rain gauge. — **u-do-met'ric** (ū-dō-mēt'rīk), *a.* — **u-dom'e-try** (ū-dōm'ē-trī), *n.*

**ugh** (ō; ū; ūk), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust, horror, or recoil; — usually accompanied by a shudder.

**ug'li-ness** (ūg'li-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being ugly.  
**ug'ly** (ūg'li), *a.* -LIER (-hī-ēr); -L-EST. [ME. *ugly*, *uglike*, fr. Scand.] 1. Offensive aesthetically or morally; hideous; repulsive. 2. Ill-natured; quarrelsome. *Colloq.* 3. Unpleasant; likely to cause trouble or loss. *Colloq.* 4. *Naut.* Threatening; — applied to the weather.

**Ugri-an** (ōg'rī-ān; ū'), *n.* A member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugrian peoples. — **Ugri-an**, *a.*

**Ugri-c** (-grīc), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the language of the Ugrians. See **FINNO-UGRIC**.

**uh'lan** (ōh'lān; ōh'lān'), *n.* Also **U'lan**. [G. fr. Pol. fr. Turk. *oghlan* a youth.] 1. One of a certain kind of Tatar militia. 2. One of a kind of lancers of Tataric origin, esp. in Prussian armies. See **SOLDIER**, *Illust.*

**u-in'tah-ite** (ū-in'tā-ī-tē), *n.* [From the *Uinta* Mountains, occurring on a large scale in Utah; — called also *gilsonite*.] **uit'land'er** (ōit'lān'dēr; ūt'-), *n.* [D.] A foreigner; outlander. *So Africa.*

**u-kase'** (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukaz*, lit., a command.] 1. In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law. 2. Hence, any official decree.

**u'ku-le'le** (ōō'kōō-lā'lā), *n.* [Hawaiian, prop., flea, jumping insect.] A kind of small guitar with four strings, used originally in Hawaii.

**ul'cer** (ūl'sēr), *n.* [F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*.] A superficial sore discharging pus; — distinguished from an abscess, which has its beginning deep in the tissues.

**ul'cer-ate** (-āt), *v. t. & i.* -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *ulceratus*, p. p. of *ulcerare* to make sore, *ulcus* ulcer.] To form into, or affect with or as with, an ulcer or ulcers.

**ul'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* *Med.* The process of ulcerating; state of being ulcerated; also, an ulcer.

**ul'cer-a-tive** (ūl'sēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to ulcers.

**ul'cer-ous** (ūl'sēr-ūs), *a.* 1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer. 2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated. — **ul'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

**-ule**. [L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*.] A suffix forming diminutives; as, *plumule*, *spicule*, etc.

**ule-ma'** (ōō'lē-mā'), *n.* [Turk. & Ar. *'ulamā* the wise or learned man, pl. of *'alim* wise, learned.] *Mohammedanism*. A college or body composed of the imams, muftis, and cadis. The *ulema* of Turkey alone now has political power.

**ul'lage** (ūl'āj), *n.* [OF. *ouillage*, fr. *ouillier* to fill (a wine

ask), fill up to the bunghole, lit., eye, deriv. fr. L. *ad* to + *oculus* eye.] Amount a vessel of liquor lacks of being full.  
**ul-ma'ceous** (ūl-mā'shūs), *a.* [L. *ulmus* an elm.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Ulmaceæ*) of trees and shrubs, the elm family, which includes the elms, the hackberries, and the planer tree.

**ul'na** (ūl'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., elbow.] *Anat.* The inner of the two bones of the forearm or the like part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. — **ul'nar** (-nār), *a.* **U-lot'ri-chi** (ū-lōt'rī-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ὀλιότριχος*, *ōliōtrīchos*, woolly-haired; *ὀλλος* woolly + *τριχῆς*, *trīkhēs*, hair.] *Anthropol.* The races having woolly or curly hair. — **u-lot'ri-chous** (-k'ūs), *a.*

**ul'ster** (ūl'stēr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, worn by both sexes, originally made of irizee from Ulster, Ireland.

**ul-te'ri-or** (ūl-tērī-ēr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra*, *ultra*, beyond.] 1. Situated beyond, or on the farther side; 2. More remote; beyond what is manifest or avowed; as *ulterior* motives or measures. — **ul-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

**ul'ti-ma** (ūl'tī-mā), *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable of a word.

**ul'ti-mate** (-māt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus* last, fr. L. *ultimare* to terminate, *ultimus* farthest, last.] 1. Farthest; most remote; extreme. 2. Last in progression or sequence; final. 3. Incapable of further analysis; elemental. 4. *Mech.* Maximum; as, *ultimate* strain, strength, etc. — *Syn.* See **LAST**. — **ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **ul'ti-mate-ness**, *n.*

**ul'ti-ma Thu'le** (ūl'tī-mā thū'lē), [L.] See **TAULE**.

**ul'ti-ma-tum** (-māt'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tūmz), L. -TA (-tā). [NL. See **ULTIMATE**.] A final proposition, condition, or term, offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation.

**ul'ti-mo** (ūl'tī-mō), *adv.* [L. *ultimo* (mense).] In the month preceding the present. *Abbr., ult.* Cf. **PROXIMO**.

**ul'ti-mo-gen'i-ture** (ūl'tī-mō-jēn'i-tūr), *n.* [L. *ultimus* last + *genitura* a begetting.] *Law.* A system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate; — opposed to *primogeniture*.

**ul'tra** (-trā), *a.* [L., adv. & prep., beyond.] Going beyond others or due limit; extreme. — *n.* An extremist; radical.

**ul'tra-** A prefix signifying *beyond, on the other side, excessively, exceeding, extraordinarily, abnormally, or* the like; as in *ultraconservatism*, *ultraconservative*, *ultra-critical*, *ultrafractional*, *ultraliberal*, *ultrapartisan*.

**ul'tra-gas'e-ous** (-gās'ē-ūs), *a.* *Physics.* Having the properties exhibited by gases under very low pressures (one millionth of an atmosphere or less). Matter under this condition is sometimes called *radiant matter*.

**ul'tra-ism** (ūl'trā-īz'm), *n.* The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radicalism.

**ul'tra-ist** (ūl'trā-īst), *n.* An extremist; radical; ultra.

**ul'tra-ma-rine'** (-mā-rēn'), *a.* Beyond the sea. — *n.* [Because the lapis lazuli was orig. brought from beyond (L. *ultra*) the sea, from Asia.] 1. A costly pure blue pigment prepared by powdering lapis lazuli; also, a similar artificial pigment. 2. Any of several artificial pigments; as, green *ultramarine*, purple *ultramarine*.

**ul'tra-mi'cro-scope** (-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* *Optics.* An apparatus for rendering visible, by reflected light, particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope.

**ul'tra-mi'cro-scop'ic** (-skōp'īk), *a.* 1. Too small to be **ul'tra-mi'cro-scop'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl) seen with a microscope. 2. Of or pertaining to an ultramicroscope.

**ul'tra-mon'tane** (-mōn'tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus*.] 1. Beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. 2. Of, pert. to, or supporting ultramontaniam. — *n.* 1. A dweller beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. 2. Specif., one who lives south of the Alps; a supporter (orig. one of the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church) of papal supremacy, rather than national churches. — **mon'ta-nism** (-tā-nīz'm), *n.*

**ul'tra-mun'dane** (-mūn'dān), *a.* Being beyond the world or the limits of the solar system. [Excessively tropical.]

**ul'tra-trop'ic-cal** (-trōp'ī-kāl), *a.* Beyond the tropics; also, **ul'tra-vi'o-let** (-vī'ō-lēt), *a.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end; — said of rays more refrangible than the violet ones.

**ul'u-lant** (ūl'ū-lānt), *a.* [L. *ululans*.] Howling; wailing.

**u = ch** in *G. ich*, ach (50); **bow**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ♀ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



ul'u-late (ül'ü-lät), v. i.; -LAT'ED (-lä't'äd); -LAT'ING. [L. ululatus, p. p. of ululare to howl.] To howl, as a dog; to hoot, as an owl. [Of a dog or wolf; a wailing.]

ul'u-la'tion (-lä'shün), n. [L. ululatio.] A howling, as Ulys'ses (ü-lis'ez), n. [L., better Ulixes, Gr. Όδυσσεύς.] Class. Myth. A king of Ithaca, one of the Greek leaders in the Trojan War, famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence. Homer's "Odyssey" describes the ten years' wanderings of Ulysses (Odysseus) in returning to Ithaca. See CALYPSO, CIRCE, PENELOPE, POLYPHEMUS, TELEMACHUS.

um'bel (üm'bél), n. [L. umbella a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of umbra shade.] Bot. A racemose inflorescence in which the axis is contracted so that the pedicels appear to spring from the same point, and form a flat or rounded cluster. See INFLORESCENCE, Illust. — um'bel-lar (-är), a.

um'bel-late (-bél-ät), a. Bot. Bearing, or consisting of, umbels; umbel-like; arranged in umbels. — late-ly, adv.

um'bel-let (üm'bél-ét), n. An umbellule.

um'bel-lif'er-ous (üm'bél-lif'ér-üs), a. [umbel + ferous.] Bot. Producing umbels.

um'bel'lu-late (üm'bél'ü-lät), a. Disposed in umbellules.

um'bel-lu-late (üm'bél-ül; üm'bél'ül), n. [NL. umbellula, dim. of umbella. See UMBEL.] Bot. One of the small or secondary umbels in a compound umbel.

um'ber (üm'bér), n. [F. ombre, L. umbra.] 1. Shade; shadow; also, a shade or spirit. 2. The umbrette.

um'ber, n. [F. ombre, terre d'ombre, It. terra d'ombra, prob. orig., earth from Umbria.] A brown earth valued as a pigment and used either in the raw state, or calcined or burnt, when it has a slight reddish hue. Its color is due to oxides of manganese and of iron.

— a. Of, pert. to, or resembling umber; dark brown; dusky. — v. t. To color with umber; shade; darken.

um'ber-y (-y), a. Of or pert. to umber; like umber.

um-bil'i-cal (üm-bil'i-käl), a. Of or pert. to an umbilicus.

umbilical cord, the cord or stalk connecting the fetus of a mammal with the placenta. See UMBILICUS, 1.

um-bil'i-cate (-kät), a. Depressed in the middle, like a navel; navel-shaped; also, having an umbilicus.

um-bil'i-ca'tion (-kä'shün), n. 1. A navel-like depression, or dimpling. 2. The state of being umbilicate.

um-bil'i-cus (üm'bil'i-küs; popularly üm-bil'i-küs), n.; pl. UMBILICI (-sī). [L.] 1. Anat. The scar on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached; navel. 2. Bot. The hilum. [Shaped like an umbilicus, or navel.]

um-bil'i-form (üm-bil'i-förm), a. [umbilicus + form.] umblike pie. See HUMBLE PIE.

um'bles (üm'b'lez), n. pl. [See NUMBLES.] Numbles. Obs.

um'bo (üm'bö), n.; L. pl. UMBONES (üm'bö'néz). [L.] 1. The boss of a shield. 2. An elevation suggestive of this.

— um'bo-nal (üm'bö-näl), a. — um'bo-nate (-nät), a.

um'bra (üm'brä), n.; pl. — BRÆ (-bré). [L., a shadow.] 1. A shade; shadow; Optics, a complete shadow; — disting. from penumbra. 2. Astron. a The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side away from the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. b The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot.

um'brage (üm'brä), n. [F. umbrage, fr. L. umbraticus of shade, umbra a shade.] 1. Shade; obscurity; hence, that which affords a shade, as foliage. Archaic or Poetic. 2. The feeling of being overshadowed; hence: suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment. — Syn. See RIQE.

um-bra'geous (üm-brä'jüz), a. 1. Forming or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady. 2. Feeling or taking umbrage. — um-bra'geous-ly, adv. — um-bra'geous-ness, n.

um-brel'la (-brél'ä), n. [It. ombrella, fr. ombra a shade, L. umbra.] 1. A shade or screen carried in the hand as a shelter from rain, sun, etc. 2. Zool. The bell-shaped or saucer-shaped structure, chiefly of jellylike substance, which forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes.

umbrella bird. Any of several South and Central American birds (genus Cephalopterus, esp. C. ornatus) having a radiating crest curving forward over the head.

umbrella leaf. An American herb (Diphyllia cy-mosa), with large peltate and lobed basal leaves.

umbrella tree. An American magnolia (Magnolia tripetala) having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches; also, any of various other trees suggestive of an umbrella.



Umbrella Bird.

See 2d UN-, above	un/ac-cent'ed	un/ac-com-pa-nied
un/a-bashed'	un/ac-cept'a-ble	un/ac-com-plished
un/a-bat'ed	un/ac-cept'ed	un/ac-knowl-edged
un/a-bol'ished	un/ac-cl'i'mat'ed	un/ac-quit'ted
un/a-brig'ed'	un/ac-cl'i'ma-tized [dat'ing]	
un/ab-solv'ed'	un/ac-com-mo-	
un/ac-a-dem'ic		

um-brel'la-wort' (-wür't'), n. Any of a genus (Allionia) of chiefly American nyctagineous herbs, having small panicled flowers with an involucre composed of united bracts.

um-brette' (üm-brét'), n. [F. ombrette.] An African wading bird (Scopus umbretta) allied to the storks and herons.



Umbrette.

Um'br'ian (üm'br'i-än), n. Of or pert. to Umbria, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; as, the Umbr'ian school of painters, to which Raphael belonged.

— n. One of the people of Umbria; also, the language of the ancient Umbr'ians.

um-brif'er-ous (üm-brif'ér-üs), a. [L. umbrifer; umbra a shade + ferre to bear.] Casting or making a shade; umbrageous. [OOMIAK.]

um-mi-ak (ööm'i-äk), n. Var. of um'laut (ööm'laut), n. [G., fr. um about + laut sound.] 1. Philol. The change, as esp. in the Teutonic languages, of a root vowel sound by the influence of a vowel, as u or, esp., i, in a following syllable, the modifying vowel being now usually lost or altered; vowel mutation. 2. Loosely, the two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut. — v. t. Philol. To affect, form, or sound (a vowel) with umlaut.

um-pir-age (üm'pír-äj; -pí-räj), n. 1. Office, power, right, or authority of an umpire. 2. Act of umpiring; arbitration.

um'pire (üm'pír), n. [OF. nomper, nonper, uneven (i. e., third) person; non not + per even, equal, peer. The initial n was confused with the n of the article an.] A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; esp., one chosen to rule on the plays of a game, as, cricket, baseball, or the like. — Syn. Judge, arbitrator, arbiter, referee.

— v. t.; -PIRED (-pírd); -PIR-ING (-pír-íng), 1. To decide as umpire; arbitrate. 2. To perform the duties of umpire in or for. Colloq. — v. i. To act as umpire.

un-. [AS. un-, on-.] A prefix used: 1. To denote the idea of undoing, reversal, contrariety, privation, etc. It is added: a To verbs to form verbs, with the sense of to reverse, undo, or do the contrary of (the action of the simple verb). Examples: unbuckle, unbutton, etc., to undo the buckling, etc., of; undo, to do the contrary or reverse of, etc. b To nouns to form verbs, with the sense of to deprive of, take from, free from, divest of (the thing, or the character, rank, or status of the thing referred to by the noun); to expel from (that which the noun denotes). Examples: untrock, to deprive or divest of (the priestly) frock, to disfrock; unload, uncover, etc., to free from a load, cover, etc. 2. To denote completely in intensives, when prefixed to words already expressing negation, privation, or the like. Example: unloose, to loose completely.

un-. [AS. un-.] A prefix signifying not, in-, non-. Un- may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it is desired to form a corresponding negative (see the Note under NON-). The number of such compounds of self-evident meaning is practically unlimited, and only those most important, or involving some difficulty, are here defined.

un-a'ble (ün-ä'b'l), a. Not able. — Syn. See INCAPABLE.

un/ac-com'mo-dat'ed (ün'ä-köm'ä-dät'éd), a. Not accommodated; also, Rare, not having accommodations.

un/ac-count'a-ble (ün'ä-koun'tä'b'l), a. Not accountable; esp., inexplicable; strange; mysterious.

un/ac-cus'tomed (-küs'tümd), a. 1. Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; — used with to. 2. Not usual; uncommon.

un/ad-vised' (ün'äd-vízd'), n. Not advised; esp., indiscreet or rash; inconsiderate. — un/ad-vis'ed-ly (-viz'éd-lí), adv. — un/ad-vis'ed-ness, n.

un/ad-fect'ed (ün'äd-fék't'éd), n. Not affected; esp., simple; natural; sincere. — fact'ed-ly, adv. — ed-ness, n.

un'al-lied' (ün'äl'id'), a. Not allied; having no connection or relation; as, unallied species or genera.

un'al-loyed' (ün'äl-loid'), a. Not alloyed; unmixed; unqualified; pure; as, unalloyed metals; unalloyed happiness.

un-/A-mer'i-can, n. Not American; not characteristic of, or consistent with, American customs, principles, etc.

un-a-nim'i-ty (ün'ä-ním'i-tí), n. State or quality of being unanimous.

äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, ödd, cönnèct; üse, ünite, ün, ün, circüs, menü; föod, fööt; öut, öil; chair; gö; sing, ijk; then, thün; nature, verdür (87);



**u-nan'i-mous** (ū-nān'ī-mūs), *a.* [L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*; *unus* one + *animus* mind.] 1. Being of one mind; agreeing; consentient; as, the assembly was *unanimous* in favor of the measure. 2. Formed with or indicating the agreement and consent of all; as, a *unanimous* vote. — **u-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **-mous-ness**, *n.*  
**un-ap-peal'a-ble** (ūn'ā-pēl'ā-b'l), *a.* Not appealable; that cannot be carried to a higher tribunal by appeal.  
**un-apt'** (ūn-āpt'), *a.* Inapt; also not accustomed and not likely; not disposed. — **un-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **un-apt'ness**, *n.*  
**un-ar-gued** (ūn-ār-gūd), *a.* 1. Not argued, or debated. 2. Not argued against; undisputed.  
**un-arm'** (ūn-ārm'), *v. t.* To deprive of weapons; disarm.  
**un-arm'ed** (-ārm'd'), *a.* Not armed.  
**un-as-sum'ing** (-ā-sūm'ing), *a.* Not assuming; modest.  
**un-at-tain'ed**, *a.* Not attained; hence, impartial.  
**u-nau'** (ū-nō'; ōō-nou'), *n.* [Native name in Peru.] The two-toed sloth. See *SLOTH*, 3.  
**un-aus-pi-cious** (ūn'ās-pīsh'ūs), *a.* Inauspicious.  
**un'a-void'a-ble** (ūn'ā-void'ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Not avoidable; inevitable. 2. Not voidable. [Intensive; thoughtless.]  
**un'a-ware'** (-wār'), *a.* Not aware; not noticing; inat-  
**un'a-ware's'** (-wār's') *adv.* Without design or prepara-  
**un'a-ware'** (-wār') *tion*; unexpectedly.  
**un-backed** (ūn-bākt'), *a.* 1. Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. 2. Not supported or encouraged; unaided.  
**un-baked'** (-bākt'), *a.* Not baked; hence, immature.  
**un-bal'ance** (ūn-bāl'āns), *v. t.* To put out of balance.  
**un-bal'anced** (-bāl'ānst'), *a.* 1. Not balanced; specif., not in equipoise. 2. Out of equilibrium; hence, disordered or deranged in sense; as, an *unbalanced* mind.  
**un-bal'last-ed**, *a.* Not furnished with ballast; unsteady.  
**un-bar'** (ūn-bār'), *v. t. & i.* To remove a bar or bars from; unbolt; open.  
**un-barb'ed** (ūn-bārb'd'), *a.* 1. Unshorn; not shorn. *Obs.* 2. Not having a barb or barbs.  
**un-bat'ed** (ūn-bāt'ēd; 24), *a.* Not bated, or lessened; also, not blunted, as a sword without a button. *Obs. or R.*  
**un-bear'** (-bār'), *v. t.* [1st *un- + bear* to support.] To remove or loose the check rein (of a horse).  
**un-be-com'ing** (ūn'bē-kūm'ing), *a.* Not becoming; unfit; indecorous; improper. — *Syn.* See *IMPROPER*. — **un'be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un'be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*  
**un'be-known'** (ūn'bē-nōn'), *a.* Unknown. *Dial.*  
**un'be-knownst'** (-nōnst'), *a. & adv.* Unknown. *Dial.*  
**un'be-lief'** (-lēf'), *n.* 1. The withholding of belief; incredulity; skepticism. 2. Disbelief, esp. of divine revelation. *Syn.* *Unbelief*, *disbelief*, *incredulity*. *Unbelief* may suggest a mere withholding of belief; *disbelief* implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted. In Biblical usage, however, *unbelief* has the stronger sense of disbelief in divine revelation. *Incredulity* implies indisposition to believe, or (often) a skeptical frame of mind.  
**un'be-liev'er** (-lēv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who does not believe; a doubter; skeptic. 2. A disbeliever; esp., an infidel. — *Syn.* See *INFIDEL*.  
**un'be-liev'ing**, *a.* 1. Not believing; incredulous; doubting; distrustful; skeptical. 2. Not believing to be true something alleged to be true; disbelieving; esp., disbelieving some given divine revelation. — **un'be-liev'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un'be-liev'ing-ness**, *n.*  
**un-belt'** (ūn-bēlt'), *v. t.* To remove or loose the belt of; also, to remove by loosening the belt.  
**un-bend'** (ūn-bēnd'), *v. t.*; **-BENT'** (-bēnt'); **-BEND'ING**. 1. To free from flexure; make, or allow to become, straight; loosen. 2. To remit from a strain; relax. 3. *Naut.* a To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. b To cast loose or untie, as a rope. — *v. i.* 1. To cease to be bent. 2. To relax in severity, stiffness, etc.; become affable.  
**un-bend'ing**, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; specif., inflexible; resolute. — **un-bend'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-bend'ing-ness**, *n.*  
**un'be-seem'ing**, *a.* Not becoming; not befitting. — **un'be-seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un'be-seem'ing-ness**, *n.*  
**un-bi'ased**, **un-bi'assed** (-bī'āst'), *a.* Free from bias; esp., unprejudiced; impartial. — *Syn.* See *FAIR*.  
**un-bid'** (ūn-bīd'), *a.* 1. Not bidden; not commanded. 2. **un-bid'den** (-n) | Uninvited; as, *unbidden* guests.  
**un-bind'** (-bīnd'), *v. t.* To remove a band from; to free from shackles or fastenings; untie; unfasten; loose.  
**un-bit'ted**, *a.* Not bitten, or bridled; uncontrolled.

**un-blenched'** (ūn-blēncht'), *a.* Not disconcerted; undaunted.  
**un-blessed'** (-blēst'), *a.* Not blest; excluded from bene-  
**un-blest'** | diction; hence; accursed; wretched.  
**un-bod'ied** (-bōd'īd), *a.* Having no body; as: a *Incorporeal*. b *Disembodied*.  
**un-bolt'** (-bōlt'), *v. t.* To withdraw a bolt from; unfasten; unbar; open. — **un-bolt'ed**, *a.*  
**un-bolt'ed**, *a.* Not bolted, or sifted; hence, *Obs. or R.*: unrefined; coarse; gross. [etc.] on; bareheaded.  
**un-bon'net-ed** (-bōn'ēt-ēd), *a.* Having no bonnet (or cap),  
**un-born'** (-bōrn'), *a.* Not born; just to appear; future.  
**un-bos'om** (-bōōz'ūm), *v. t. & i.* To disclose, as secrets; confess; — often used reflexively; as, to *unbosom* one's self to a friend. [strained.]  
**un-bound'ed**, *a.* Having no bound or limit; hence, unre-  
**un-bowed'** (ūn-bōud'), *a.* Not bent or arched; not bowed down; hence, unsubdued; as, an *unbowed* spirit.  
**un-brace'** (ūn-brās'), *v. t.* To free from tension; relax; loose; as, to *unbrace* a drum, the nerves.  
**un-braid'** (ūn-brād'), *v. t.* To separate the strands of; undo, as a braid; unravel.  
**un-breath'ed** (-brēth'd'), *a.* 1. Not breathed. 2. Not exercised; unpracticed. [breaches. Rare.]  
**un-breech'ed** (-brēcht'), *a.* Not breeched; not wearing  
**un-brid'dle** (-brīd'dl), *v. t.* To free or loose from the bridle; to set loose. [unrestrained.]  
**un-bri'dled** (-dīd'), *a.* Not confined by the bridle; hence,  
**un-broke'** (-brōk'), *a.* Not broken. *Archaic.*  
**un-buck'le** (-būk'le), *v. t.* See 1st *un-*, 1 a.  
**un-build'** (-bīld'), *v. t.* To demolish; raze.  
**un-but'ton** (-būt'tn), *v. t.* See 1st *un-*, 1 a.  
**un-cage'** (-kāj'), *v. t.* To loose, or release, from [as from] a cage.  
**un-called'-for**, *a.* Not called for or needed; gratuitous; wanton. — *Syn.* See *GRATUITOUS*.  
**un-can'ny** (-kān'ī), *a.* Not canny; hence; unearthly; mysterious; eerie; weird. — *Syn.* See *WEIRD*. — **un-can'ni-ly** (-ī-ly), *adv.* — **un-can'ni-ness**, *n.*  
**un-cap'** (ūn-kāp'), *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover from. — *v. i.* To remove the cap or hat, as in salutation.  
**un-ca'pa-ble** (ūn-kā'pā-b'l), *a.* Incapable.  
**un-cer'tain** (-sūr'tin), *a.* Not certain; as: a Not having certain knowledge; not assured; as, *uncertain* of the truth. b Not known; indefinite; problematical; as, of *uncertain* age. c Not sure; fallible; insecure; as, an *uncertain* aim, defence, income. d Irresolute; untrustworthy; unsteady; variable; as, an *uncertain* breeze. — *Syn.* See *PRECARIOUS*. — **un-cer'tain-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cer'tain-ness**, *n.*  
**un-cer'tain-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being uncertain; something uncertain. [ery; let loose.]  
**un-chain'** (-chān'), *v. t.* To free from chains or (fig.) slav-  
**un-chanc'y** (-chān'sī), *a.* [un-not + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] *Chiefly Scot.* 1. Unseasonable; inconvenient. 2. Unlucky. 3. Unsafe to meddle with; dangerous.  
**un-charge'** (ūn-chāj'), *v. t.* 1. To free from a charge or load; unload. 2. To free from accusation, or charge; acquit.  
**un-char'i-ta-ble** (-chār'ī-tā-b'l), *a.* Not charitable; harsh; censorious. — **un-char'ī-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-ta-ble**, *adv.*  
**un-chaste'** (-chāst'), *a.* Not chaste; as: a Not continent; lewd. b Not chaste in style or taste. — **un-chaste'ly**, *adv.* — **un-chas'ti-ty** (ūn-chās'tī-tī), *n.*  
**un-chris'tian** (-kris'chān'), *a.* Not Christian; as: a Heathen; pagan. b Not like, or becoming to, a Christian. c Not according with Christian civilization; barbarous.  
**un-church'** (ūn-chūrch'), *v. t.* 1. To expel from a church; excommunicate. 2. To deprive of the character, privileges, and authority of a church.  
**un'ci-al** (ūn'shī-āl; shāl), *a.* [L. *uncialis* amounting to an inch or an ounce, fr. *uncia*. See *INCH*.] Pert. to or designating a kind of majuscule  
**NON HABEMUS REGEM**  
**NISI CAESAREM**  
 They were sel-  
 Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.  
 dom used after the 10th century A. D.  
 — *n.* An uncial letter, writing, etc.  
**un'ci-form** (ūn'sī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *uncus* a hook + *-form*.] Hook-shaped; *Anat. & Zool.*, designating specif. a certain bone of the carpus of mammals.

See 2d <i>un-</i> , p. 1042	<b>un-as-sist'ed</b>	<b>un-beat'en</b>	<b>un-bliss'ful</b>	<b>un-bro'ther-ly</b>	<b>un-cham'bered</b>
<b>un-ap-peal'a-ble</b>	<b>un-at-tach'ed</b>	<b>un-beat'en</b>	<b>un-blod'gy</b>	<b>un-bruis'ed</b>	<b>un-change'a-ble</b>
<b>un-ap-proach'a-ble</b> , -proach'ed	<b>un-at-tempt'ed</b>	<b>un-be-liev'a-ble</b>	<b>un-blush'ing</b>	<b>un-busi'ness-like</b>	<b>un-change'd</b>
<b>un-ap-pro'pri-ate'd</b>	<b>un-at-tend'ed</b>	<b>un-bend'ed</b>	<b>un-blush'ing-ly</b>	<b>un-can'celed</b> , <b>un-can'celled</b>	<b>un-chang'ing</b>
<b>un-ap-prov'ed</b>	<b>un-au-then'tic</b>	<b>un-ben'e-ficed</b>	<b>un-book'ish</b>	<b>un-ca'celled</b>	<b>un-chap'er-oned</b>
<b>un-ar'mored</b> , <b>un-ar'moured</b>	<b>un-au-then'tic-ated</b>	<b>un-be-night'ed</b>	<b>un-bot'tomed</b>	<b>un-ca'non'ical</b>	<b>un-charged</b>
<b>un-ask'ed</b>	<b>un-au'thor-ized</b>	<b>un-be-nign'</b>	<b>un-bought'</b>	<b>un-ca'st'ed</b>	<b>un-char'fy</b>
<b>un-as-pi-rat'ed</b>	<b>un'a-vail'a-ble</b>	<b>un-be-sought'</b>	<b>un-bound'</b>	<b>un-caugh't</b>	<b>un-chas'tised'</b>
<b>un-as-sail'a-ble</b>	<b>un'a-vail'ing</b>	<b>un-be-trayed'</b>	<b>un-braced'</b>	<b>un-ceas'ing</b>	<b>un-checked'</b>
<b>un-as-sign'a-ble</b>	<b>un'a-veng'ed</b>	<b>un-be-troth'ed'</b>	<b>un-branch'ed'</b>	<b>un-ceed'sured</b>	<b>un-chewed'</b>
	<b>un'a-vowed'</b>	<b>un-be-wail'ed</b>	<b>un-brand'ed</b>	<b>un-cer'e-mo'ni-ous</b>	<b>un-chiv'al-rous</b>
	<b>un'hap'tized'</b>	<b>un-blam'a-ble</b>	<b>un-break'a-ble</b>	<b>un-cha'l'enged</b>	<b>un-chol'er-ic</b>
		<b>un-bled'ed</b>	<b>un-brib'a-ble</b>		<b>un-christ'ened</b>

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **boŋ**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.







ment, authorization, influence, etc.; as, *under* discussion; *under* orders. **c** Inferior or subordinate to, or exceeded by, in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, age, etc.; falling short of; hence *a* t, with, or for, less than; as, to sell a horse under 60 dollars. **d** Beneath with reference to category, division, class, etc.; as, various items *under* one head. **e** Beneath, with reference to cover, pretext, guise, etc.; as, under a pretense. — **Syn.** See **BELOW**.

— *adv.* In a lower position, or in a subordinate condition. — **a.** Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; — **esp.** in composition. See **UNDER-**. **un/der-** (ün/dér'; 109). A prefix or combining form, chiefly denoting: **1.** *Under* (in space, rank, degree, etc.); and *below; underneath*.

Examples: *underclothes*, *clothes under* others; *underground*, *under* the surface of the ground; *undersheriff*, a subordinate sheriff, etc. [across below, etc.]

**2.** *Under so as to pass from side to side, edge to edge*, Example: *underpass*, to pass across below.

**3.** In adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, *insufficiently, too little, below the normal*; in nouns, *insufficient, too small*. Examples: *underfed*, fed *insufficiently*; *understate*, to state *insufficiently*; *undershoe*, *too small a* dose, etc.

**un/der-bid'** (-bíd'), *v. t.* To bid less than; offer to contract, sell, or do for a less price than.

**un/der-bred'** (ün/dér-bréd'; 109), *a. 1.* Not of pure breed. **2.** Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred.

**un/der-brush'** (-brüş'), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest; brush. **un/der-buy'** (-bî'), *v. t. 1.* To buy at less than the real value or worth. **2.** To buy cheaper than.

**un/der-charge'** (-chärj'), *v. t. 1.* To charge less than is usual or suitable for; also, to charge (a person) too little for something. **2.** To load with too small a charge, as a gun. — **un/der-charge'** (ün/dér-chärj'), *n.*

**un/der-clothes'** (-klöthz'), *n. pl.* Also, **un/der-cloth'ing** (-klöth'ing). Clothes worn under others, esp. next the skin. **un/der-croft'** (-kröft'; 62), *n.* [under + croft a vault.] Arch. Any subterranean room.

**un/der-cur'rent** (-kür'ènt), *n. 1.* A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc. **2. A tendency of feeling, opinion, etc., more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown.**

**un/der-cut'** (ün/dér-küt'), *v. t. & i.* To cut away so as to leave an overhanging portion, as in carving and sculpture.

**un/der-cut'** (ün/dér-küt'), *p. a.* Cut away below. — **n. 1.** The lower or under side of a sirloin of beef; fillet; tenderloin. **2.** A part that is cut away below; as, the *undercut* of a vehicle; specif., in felling trees, the notch cut in the base of the tree to determine the direction of falling.

**un/der-do'** (-doo'), *v. t. & i.* To do less thoroughly than one can, or less than is requisite; specif., to cook insufficiently, as meat. — **un/der-done'** (ün/dér-dün'; ün/dér-dün'), *a.* **un/der-dose'** (ün/dér-dös'), *n.* A dose less than is required; an insufficient dose.

**un/der-drain'** (ün/dér-drän'), *n.* A concealed drain, as in wet soils, with openings through which the water may percolate from above. — **un/der-drain'age** (-drän'áj'), *n.*

**un/der-drain'** (-drän'), *v. t.* To drain by forming an under-drain or underdrains in.

**un/der-driven**, *p. a.* *Mach.* See **OVERDRIVEN**.

**un/der-es'ti-mate** (-ès'ti-mät'), *v. t. & i.* To set too low a value on; to estimate below the truth. — (-mät'), *n.* Act of underestimating. — **un/der-es'ti-ma'tion** (-mät'shün'), *n.*

**un/der-ex-pose'** (-èks-pöz'), *v. t.* To expose, as in photography, less than is needed. — **ex-po'sure** (-pö'zhür'), *n.*

**un/der-feed'** (-féd'), *v. t.* To feed with too little food.

**un/der-gar'ment** (ün/dér-gär'mènt), *n.* A garment to be worn under another, esp. under the outer clothing.

**un/der-foot'** (-foot'), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath.

**un/der-gird'** (-gürd'), *v. t.* To gird below or beneath.

**un/der-glaze'** (ün/dér-gláz'), *a. Ceram.* Applied under the glaze, that is, before the glaze is put on; fitted to be so applied; — said of colors in porcelain painting.

**un/der-go'** (-gö'), *v. t. & i.* For **go**, parts see **GO**. To be subjected to; bear up against; endure; suffer; sustain.

**un/der-grad'u-ate** (-gräd'ü-ät'), *n.* A member of a university or of a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

**un/der-ground'** (ün/dér-gröund'), *n.* Place or space beneath the surface of the ground; subterranean. **2.** Secret. *Colloq.*

— *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

**un/der-growth'** (ün/dér-gröth'), *n.* That which grows under trees; specif., underbrush; coppice.

**un/der-hand'** (-händ'), *a. 1.* Secret; sly; clandestine; hence: mean; unfair; fraudulent. **2.** *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the whole movement of the arm approximately in a vertical plane below the shoulder. — **Syn.** See **SECRET**.

— *adv.* In an underhand manner; esp., secretly; slyly; hence: by fraud; unfairly.

**un/der-hand'ed** (109), *a.* Underhand; clandestine. — **un/der-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un/der-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

**un/der-hung'**, *a. 1.* Projecting beyond the upper jaw; — said of the lower jaw, as in the bulldog. Also, having the lower jaw projecting; — said of an animal or person. Cf. **UNDERSHOT**. **2.** = **UNDERSLING**.

**un/der-laid'** (-läd'), *a.* Laid or placed underneath; also, having something laid or lying underneath.

**un/der-lay'** (-lä'), *v. t. 1.* To lay beneath; put under. **2.** To raise or support by something laid under.

**un/der-lay'**, *n. Print.* A thickness of paper or the like placed under type, etc., to bring it to the right height for printing.

**un/der-let'** (-lèt'), *v. t. 1.* To let below the real value. **2.** To sublet.

**un/der-lie'** (-lî'), *v. t. 1.* To lie or be situated under. **2.** To be at the basis of; form the foundation of; support. **3.** To be subject or amenable to. *Obs. or R.* **4.** *Finance.* To exist as a claim or security anterior and prior to another.

**un/der-line'** (-lîn'), *v. t.* To mark with a line below, as words in a manuscript; underscore.

**un/der-ling** (ün/dér-lîng), *n.* An inferior person; a subordinate; a mean, sorry fellow.

**un/der-lying** (-lî'ing), *a. 1.* Lying under; fundamental. **2.** *Finance.* Anterior and prior in claim.

**un/der-mine'** (-mîn'), *v. t. 1.* To excavate beneath; form a mine under; sap. **2.** To subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; ruin underhandedly. — **un/der-min'er** (-mîn'èr), *n.*

**un/der-most'** (ün/dér-möst'), *a.* Lowest, as in place, rank, etc.

**un/der-neath'** (-nèth'; -nèth'), *adv. & prep.* [See **UNDER**; **BENEATH**.] Beneath; below; under. [road.]

**un/der-pass'** (-päs'), *n.* A passage beneath, as under a rail-

**un/der-pay'** (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay inadequately.

**un/der-pin'** (ün/dér-pîn'), *v. t.*; **-PINNED'** (-pînd'); **-PIN'NING**. **1.** To lay stones, masonry, etc., under for a support, as of a building to be erected. **2.** To support by a foundation; hence, *fig.*: to prop; support.

**un/der-pin'ning** (ün/dér-pîn'ing), *n. Arch.* That by which a building is underpinned; specif., material and construction introduced for support beneath a wall already constructed.

**un/der-plant'** (-plānt'), *v. t.* To plant under; specif., *Forestry*, to plant (young trees) under an existing stand.

**un/der-plot'** (ün/dér-plöt'), *n.* A series of events in a play, collateral with, but subservient to, the main story.

**un/der-pro-duc'tion** (-prö-dük'shün), *n.* The production of less than is demanded, or of less than the usual supply. Cf. **OVERPRODUCTION**.

**un/der-proof'** (ün/dér-pröof'), *a.* Containing less alcohol than proof spirit.

**un/der-prop'** (-pröp'), *v. t.* To prop up from below; underpin; *fig.*, to uphold; support.

**un/der-quote'** (-kwö't'), *v. t.* To quote at a lower price than another; quote a lower price than.

**un/der-rate'** (-rät'), *v. t.* To rate too low; undervalue.

**un/der-run'** (-rûn'), *v. t.* To run or pass under; esp., *Naut.*, to pass along and under, as in a boat under a cable or net, for the purpose of taking it in or of examining it.

**un/der-score'** (-skör'; 57), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; underline. — *n.* An underscored line.

**un/der-sell'** (-sèl'), *v. t.* To sell articles at a lower price than; sell cheaper than. [dwarfish. *Rare.*]

**un/der-shap'en** (ün/dér-shāp'n; 109), *a.* Undersized;

**un/der-sher'iff** (-shèr'íf'), *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

**un/der-shirt'** (-shîrt'), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt.

**un/der-shot'** (ün/dér-shöt'), *a. 1.* Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as a bulldog; also, of persons, *underhung*. **2.** Moved by water passing beneath; — used of a water wheel. [shrub.]

**un/der-shrub'** (-shrub'), *n.* A low

**un/der-sign'** (-sîn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, (a letter, legal instrument, etc.)

the **un/der-signed'** (-sînd'), the signer or signers of a document.

**un/der-sized'** (ün/dér-sîzd'; 109), *a.* Of a size less than is common or proper.

**un/der-skirt'** (-skîrt'), *n.* A petticoat; the skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt.

**un/der-sky'** (-skî'), *n.* The lower region of the sky. *Rare.*

**un/der-slung'** (-slüng'), *a.* Of an automobile body, suspended from the springs in such a manner that the frame of the chassis is below the axles; *underhung*.

**un/der-soil'** (-soil'), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

**un/der-song'** (-söng'; 62), *n. 1.* The burden of a song; accompanying strain. **2.** Underlying meaning; undertone.

**un/der-sparred'** (ün/dér-spärd'; see **UNDER**), *a. Naut.* Having spars too small to spread the proper amount of canvas



**k = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon; yet; zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**un'der-stand'** (-ständ'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -stood' (-stōōd') or, *Archaic*, -stand'ed; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -stand'ing. [AS. *understandan*, lit., to stand under.] **1.** To apprehend the meaning of; comprehend. **2.** To be apprised of; learn; hear. **3.** To suppose to mean; interpret; explain. **4.** To imply tacitly; take for granted; assume. **5.** To stand under; support. *Jocose & Rare*. — *v. i.* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties. **2.** To be informed.

**un'der-stand'ing**, *p. a.* Knowing; intelligent. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who understands a thing; knowledge; discernment; comprehension; interpretation or explanation. **2.** Agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; as, they could not come to an *understanding*. Also, the thing mutually agreed upon; as, that was not our *understanding*. **3.** Power to understand; the intelligence; the rational powers collectively. **4.** Specif., the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations. — *Syn.* See REASON. — **un'der-stand'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**un'der-state'** (-stāt'), *v. t. & i.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth warrants. — **state'ment**, *n.*

**un'der-stood'** (-stōōd'), *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

**un'der-strap'per** (ün'dēr-strāp'ēr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

**un'der-strā'tum** (ün'dēr-strā'tüm), *n.*; *pl. L.* -TA (-tā), *E.* -TUMS (-tūmz). A substratum; esp., the stratum or layer of earth on which the mold, or soil, rests; subsoil.

**un'der-stud'y** (-stüd'y), *v. t. & i.* *Theater.* To study an actor's part in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One prepared to act another's part.

**un'der-take'** (-tāk'), *v. t.*; *for prin. parts* see TAKE. **1.** To take upon one's self; engage in; enter upon; set about; attempt; as, to *undertake* a journey. **2.** To enter into stipulations to perform or to execute; covenant; contract. **3.** To guarantee; promise. **4.** To engage with, as in a duel or combat. *Obs.* **5.** To take or have the charge of. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To assume any business, duty, or province. *Now Rare.* **2.** To promise; guarantee.

**un'der-tak'er** (-tāk'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who undertakes something. **2.** (*pron.* ün'dēr-tāk'ēr; ün'dēr-tāk'ēr) One who prepares the dead for burial and takes charge of funerals.

**un'der-tak'ing** (-tāk'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business; specif., the business of an undertaker (in sense 2). **2.** Thing undertaken; enterprise. **3.** A promise; guarantee. [subtenant.]

**un'der-ten'ant** (ün'dēr-tēn'ānt), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; **un'der-tone'** (-tōn'), *n.* **1.** A low or subdued tone or utterance. **2.** A subdued color; specif., a color seen through and modifying another or other colors.

**un'der-took'** (-tōōk'), *pret.* of UNDERTAKE.

**un'der-tow'** (-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach.

**un'der-trump'** (-trūmp'), *v. t. & i.* *Card Playing.* To play (on a trick already trumped) a trump lower than one previously played on that trick.

**un'der-val'ue** (-vāl'ü), *v. t.* To value below the real worth; esteem lightly. — **un'der-val'u-a'tion** (-vāl'ü-ā'shūn), *n.*

**un'der-vest'** (ün'dēr-vēst'), *n.* An undershirt.

**un'der-waist'** (-wāst'), *n.* A waist for wear under another.

**un'der-wa'ter**, *a.* That is below the surface of the water.

**un'der-wear'** (ün'dēr-wār'), *n.* Underclothes.

**un'der-went'** (-wēnt'), *pret.* of UNDERGO.

**un'der-wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* Undergrowth; underbrush.

**un'der-work'** (-wūrk'), *v. t.*; *for prin. parts* see WORK. **1.** To injure clandestinely; undermine. *Obs. or R.* **2.** **a.** To expend too little work upon. **b.** To exact too little work from. **3.** To do like work at a less price than. — *v. i.* To do less work than is proper. [work; petty business.]

**un'der-work'** (ün'dēr-wūrk'), *n.* Inferior or subordinate

**un'der-world'** (-wūrl'd'), *n.* **1.** The earth. **2.** The place of departed souls; Hades. **3.** The side of the globe opposite to one, or the regions below one's horizon. **4.** The lower, debased, or criminal portion of humanity.

**un'der-write'** (-rīt'), *v. t.*; *for prin. parts* see WRITE. **1.** To write under something else; subscribe. **2.** To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a policy of insurance), and thereby become answerable for a designated loss or

damage; hence: to insure on life or property; also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance. **3.** **a.** To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (bonds or shares to be issued). **b.** Sometimes, loosely, to guarantee, or subscribe to (any large business enterprise). — *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.

**un'der-writ'er** (ün'dēr-rīt'ēr), *n.* One who underwrites a policy of insurance, a loan, etc.; an insurer.

**un'der-wrought'** (-rōt'), *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERWORK.

**un'de-sign'ing** (ün'dē-zīn'ing), *a.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; simple.

**un-did'** (ün-dīd'), *pret.* of UNDO.

**un-dine'** (ün-dēn'; ün'dēn), *n.* [G. *Undine*, or F. *ondine*, fr. L. *unda* wave, water.] One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might become endowed with human souls by intermarrying with mortals.

**un'di-rect'ed** (ün'dī-rēk'tēd), *a.* Not directed; not guided; also, not addressed, as a letter.

**un-do'** (ün-dōō), *v. t.*; *for prin. parts* see DO. **1.** To reverse, as something done; annul; bring to naught. **2.** To unfasten; loosen; untie; hence: to unravel; solve. **3.** To bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction; ruin, as in property, morals, hopes, etc. — **un-do'er**, *n.* [Ruin.]

**un-do'ing** (-dōō'ing), *n.* **1.** Reversal of what is done. **2.** **un-done'** (-dūn'), *p. p.* of UNDO.

**un-done'**, *a.* Not performed; neglected.

**un-doub't'ed** (-dout'ēd), *a.* Not doubted, or called in question; indubitable. — **un-doub't'ed-ly**, *adv.* [unveil.]

**un-drap'ed** (-drāp'ēd), *v. t.* To strip of drapery; to uncover

**un-dress'** (-drēs'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To divest of clothes; strip.

**2.** To divest of ornaments or formal garments; disrobe.

**3.** To take the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

**un'dress'** (ün'drēs'; ün-drēs'), *n.* **1.** A loose, informal dress. **2.** Ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress*.

**un-due'** (ün-dū'; ün-dū), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing.

**2.** Not right; not lawful or legal. **3.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; inordinate.

**un'du-lant'** (ün'dū-lānt), *a.* Undulating

**un'du-late** (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; *LAT'ED* (-lāt'ēd); *-LAT'ING*. [L. *undulatus* wavy, a dim. fr. *unda* wave.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves. — *Syn.* See FLUCTUATE.

**un'du-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of undulating. **2.** A wavy appearance or outline; waviness. **3.** *Physics.* A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid or elastic medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with little or no permanent translation of the particles themselves in the direction of the propagation; vibration; wave.

**un'du-la-tive** (ün'dū-lā-tīv), *a.* Consisting in, or accompanied by, undulations; undulatory.

**un'du-la-to-ry** (ün'dū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to undulation; moving in the manner of undulations; resembling the motion or appearance of waves.

**un'du-lous** (ün'dū-lūs), *a.* Undulating; undulatory.

**un-du'ly** (ün-dū-lī), *adv.* In an undue manner.

**un-dy'ing** (ün-dī'ing), *a.* Not dying; unending.

**un-earned'** (ün-ērnd'; see UN-), *a.* Not earned; not gained by labor or service.

**un-earned increment**, *Econ.*, an increase in the value of land or other property subject to a natural monopoly, due to no labor or expenditure on the part of the owner, but to natural causes making an increased demand for it.

**un-earth'** (ün-ērth'), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; exhume; hence: bring to light; disclose.

**un-earth'ly**, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; hence: weird; appalling; terrific. — **un-earth'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

**un-eas'y** (-ēz'ī), *a.* **1.** Difficult. *Rare.* **2.** Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, etc. **3.** Not easy in manner; constrained; awkward. **4.** Occasioning want of ease; disagreeable. — **un-eas'i-ly** (-ēz'ī-lī), *adv.* — **un-eas'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

**un'em-ploy'ed** (-ēm-ploid'), *a.* **1.** Not employed. **2.** Having no regular work; specif., not employed at any paid labor. **3.** Not invested or used; as, *unemployed* capital.

**un'em-ploy'ment** (ün'ēm-ploid'mēt), *n.* State of being not employed; — said, esp., in economics, of the condition of various social classes when out of employment.

See 2d un-, p. 1042	un/di-gest'ed	un/dis-heart'-ened	un/di-vert'ed	un-du'ti-ful	un/en-force'a-ble
un/de-serv'ed	un/dig'ni-fied	un/dis-may'ed	un/di-vest'ed	un/dy'ed	un/en-forc'd
un/de-serv'ing	un/di-lu'ted	un/dis-mem'-bered	un/di-vid'ed	un/eat'a-ble	un/en-gag'ed
un/de-sig-na'ted	un/di-min'ished	un/dis-pens'ed	un/di-vulg'ed	un-eat'en	un/en-joy'a-ble
un/de-sig-ned	un/dim'med	un/dis-posed	un/do-mes'tic	un-ed'u-cat'ed	un/en-joy'ed
un/de-sir'a-ble	un/dis-cern'i-ble	un/dis-put'ed	un/do-mes'tic-iat'ed	un-ef-fac'ed	un/en-light'ened
un/de-sir'ed	un/dis-cern'a-ble	un/dis-solv'ed	un/do-mes'tic-iat'ed	un-ef-fic'ent	un/en-rolled
un/de-spair'ing	un/dis-cern'ing	un/dis-till'ed	un/doub't'ing	un/em-bar-ras'sed	un/en-tan-gled
un/de-stroy'ed	un/dis-charg'ed	un/dis-tin'guish-a-ble	un/drain'ed	un/em-bar'ra'ssed	un/en-ter-pris'ing
un/de-tach'a-ble	un/dis-clos'ed	un/dis-tin'guish-a-ble	un/dra-mat'ic	un/em-phat'ic	un/en-ter-tain'ing, <i>a.</i>
un/de-tach'ed	un/dis-cov'er-a-ble	un/dis-tin'-guish'ed	un/dram-a-tized	un/em-phat'i-cal	un/en-thu-si-as'tic
un/de-tect'ed	un/dis-cov'er'ed	un/dis-trib'ut-ed	un/dread'ed	un/en-cum'bered	un/en-vid'ed
un/de-ter'mined	un/dis-cov'er'ed	un/dis-turb'ed	un/dread'ed, un-dream't	un/en-dan'ger'ed	
un/de-vel-oped	un/dis-crim'i-nat'ing	un/di-ver'si-fied	un-dress'ed	un-end'ing	
un/de-vi-at'ing	un/dis-guise'd		un-dressed'	un/en-dors'ed	
un/dif-fer-en'ti-at'ed			un-dri'll'ed	un/en-dur'a-ble	
			un-drink'a-ble	un/en-dur'ing	

äle, senäte, cäre, ärm, äccount, ärm, äsk, solä; äve, ävent, mak'er; Ice, Ill; äld, äbing, ärb, ädd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ärm, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**un-e'qual** (ün-ē'kwäl), *a.* 1. Not equal; not of the same size, quantity, strength, talents, age, station, etc. 2. Il-balanced or ill-matched; uneven; hence, *Rare* 3. Not equi-tal; partial; unfair. 3. Not uniform; irregular; uneven. 4. Not adequate or sufficient; — with *to*. — **qual-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-e'qualed** (k-wäl), *a.* Not equaled; unmatched; **un-e'qualed** | paralleled; unrivaled; surpassing.  
**un-e-quiv'o-cal** (ün-ē-kwiv'ō-käl), *a.* Not equivocal; clear; sincere; plain; as, *unequivocal* evidence, words, looks.  
**un-err'ing** (ün-ür'ing, -ēr'ing), *a.* Committing no mistake; certain; sure; unfailing. — **Syn.** See **ERRABLE**.  
**un'es-sen'tial** (ün-ēs-sen'shül), *a.* Not essential; unimpor-tant; also, *Rare*, void of essence, or real being.  
**un-e'ven** (ün-ē'v'n), *a.* 1. Not even; not level; not uni-form; rough. 2. Not equal; not of equal length. 3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd. — **un-e'ven-ly**, *adv.* — **un-e'ven-ness**, *n.*  
**un'ex-am-pled** (ün'ēg-zäm'pl'd; -zäm'pl'd), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.  
**un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble** (ün'ēk-sēp'shün-ä-b'l), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach. — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*  
**un'ex-pect'ed** (-ēks-pēkt'ēd), *a.* Not expected; sudden. — **un'ex-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'ex-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**un'ex-pres'sive** (-prēs'iv), *a.* 1. Not expressive; inexpress-ible. 2. Inexpressible. *Obs.* — **un'ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-fail'ing** (ün-fäl'ing), *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure. — **un-fail'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-fair'** (-fär'), *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest; un-just; inequitable. — **un-fair'ly**, *adv.* — **un-fair'ness**, *n.*  
**un-faith'** (ün-fäth'), *n.* Absence or want of faith.  
**un-faith'ful** (ün-fäth'fööl), *a.* 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; not per-forming a function or duty; recreant. 2. Not possessing faith; infidel. *Rare*. 3. Inaccurate; untrustworthy. — **un-faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-faith'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**un-fa-mil'i-ar** (ün'fä-mil'yar), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or not knowing well. — **un-fa-mil'i-ar-i-ty** (-i-är'-i-ti; -yär'i-ti), *n.* — **un-fa-mil'i-ar-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-fa'thered** (ün-fäs't'n), *v. t. & i.* To loose; unbind; un-tie.  
**un-fa'thered** (-fä'thērd), *a.* 1. Fatherless; hence, born contrary to nature. 2. Having no acknowledged father; hence: illegitimate; spurious.  
**un-fa'vor-a-ble**, **un-fa'vor-a-ble** (-fä'vēr-ä-b'l), *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; adverse.  
**un-feel'ing** (-fēl'ing), *a.* 1. Destitute of feeling; insen-sible; insensate. 2. Cruel; hard-hearted. — **un-feel'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-feel'ing-ness**, *n.*  
**un-feign'ed** (-fänd'), *a.* Not feigned; sincere; genuine. — **un-feign'ed-ly** (-fän'ēd-lī), *adv.* — **un-feign'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**un-fel'lowed** (-fēl'öd), *a.* Being without a fellow; un-matched; not matched.  
**un-fet'ter** (-fēt'tēr), *v. t.* To loose from fetters or from re-strain; unchain; unshackle; liberate.  
**un-fil'i-al** (ün-fil'yäl; -fil'yäl), *a.* Not observing, or accord-ing to, the obligations of a son or a daughter.  
**un-fin'ished** (-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; incomplete.  
**un-fit'** (ün-fit'), *v. t.* To make unsuitable or incompetent; disable; incapacitate; disqualify.  
**un-fit'**, *a.* Not fit; unsuitable; incompetent. — **un-fit'ly**, *adv.* — **un-fit'ness**, *n.*  
**un-fix'** (-fiks'), *v. t.* To loosen; detach; unsettle.  
**un-fledged'** (-flējd'), *a.* Not fledged; not feathered; hence: not fully developed; immature; calow.  
**un-flesh'ly** (ün-flesh'ly), *a.* Not of the flesh; spiritual.  
**un-fold'** (-föld'), *v. t. & i.* To open the folds of; expand. 2. To lay open to view or contemplation; bring out; as by successive developments; display; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To open; become disclosed or developed. — **un-fold'er**, *n.*  
**un-fold'**, *v. t.* To release from a fold, or pen.  
**un-for-get'a-ble** (ün'fōr-gēt'ä-b'l), *a.* Not forgettable; en-during in memory. — **un-for-get'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-formed'** (-fōrmd'), *a.* Not formed; shapeless; amor-phous; specif., *Biol.*, unorganized, as some ferments.  
**un-for'tu-nate** (-fōr'tü-nät), *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccess-ful; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune. — *n.* An unfortunate person. — **un-for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*

**un-found'ed** (ün-foun'dēd; 24), *a.* 1. Not founded or es-tablished. 2. Having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle.  
**un-fre-quent'ed** (ün'frē-kwēnt'ēd), *a.* Rarely visited; sel-dom or never resorted to by human beings.  
**un-friend'ed** (ün'frēn'dēd; 24), *a.* Having no friends; not be-friended. — **un-friend'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**un-friend'ly** (-frēnd'lī), *a.* 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile. 2. Not favorable. — **un-friend'ly-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.* — **un-friend'ly**, *adv.*  
**un-frock'** (-frōk'), *v. t.* To deprive of a frock; hence, to deprive of priestly character or privilege.  
**un-fruit'ful** (ün'frūt'fööl), *a.* Not producing fruit or off-spring, or fig.; result; infertile; barren; as, an *unfruitful tree* or animal; *unfruitful soil*; an *unfruitful effort*. — **un-fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-fruit'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**un-fumed'** (-fūmd'), *a.* Not exposed to fumes; not fumi-gated; also, not distilled.  
**un-fund'ed** (ün-fūn'dēd; 24), *a.* Not funded; floating; as, an *unfunded debt*. [unföld.]  
**un-fur'l'** (-fūr'l'), *v. t. & i.* To loose from a furled state; **un-gain'ly** (-gän'lī), *a.* [ME. *ungeinliche*, *adv.*, fr. *un-gein* inconvenient; *un-* not + *gein*, gain, good, quick.] Clumsy; uncouth. — **Syn.** See **AWKWARD**. — *adv.* In an ungainly manner. — **un-gain'ly-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*  
**un-gen'er-ous** (-jēn'ēr-ūs), *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ex-acting; mean. — **un-gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-gift'ed** (ün-gift'ēd; 24), *a.* Being without gifts, espna-tive gifts or endowments. [unbind.]  
**un-gird'** (-gürd'), *v. t.* To loose the girdle or band of;  
**un-glue'** (ün-glōö'; 86), *v. t.* To part or open (anything fastened with or as with glue).  
**un-god'ly** (-gōd'lī), *a.* Not godly; disobedient to God; wicked; sinful. — **un-god'ly-ness**, *n.*  
**un-got'** (ün-gōt'), *a.* 1. Not gotten; not acquired. 2. Not **un-got'ten** (-n) | begotten.  
**un-gov'ern-a-ble** (-güv'ēr-nä-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; unbridled. [a priest.]  
**un-goun'** (ün-goun'), *v. t.* To strip of a gown; unrock, as **un-grace'ful** (ün-gräs'fööl), *a.* Not graceful; inelegant; awkward; clumsy. — **un-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**un-gra'cious** (-grä'shüs), *a.* 1. Not gracious; uncivil; rude. 2. Offensive; unpleasing. — **un-gra'cious-ness**, *n.*  
**un-grate'ful** (-grät'fööl), *a.* 1. Not grateful; not thank-ful for favors. 2. Unpleasing; disagreeable. — **un-grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**un'guai** (ün'gwäl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] Per-taining to, resembling, or bearing a nail, claw or hoof.  
**un'guent** (-gwēnt), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, fr. *ungere* to anoint.] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, etc.; ointment.  
**un'guen-ta-ry** (ün'gwēnt-är-i), *a.* Like an unguent.  
**un-guic'u-late** (ün-gwük'ü-lät), *a.* [L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] Furnished with nails, claws, or hooks. — *n.* A mam-mal having claws or nails, as disting. from hoofed animals (ungulates) and cetaceans. — **un-guic'u-lat'ed** (-lät'ēd), *a.*  
**un-guif'er-ous** (ün-gwif'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *unguis* nail or claw + *-ferous*.] Bearing a nail or claw; clawed.  
**un'gui-nous** (ün'gwī-nūs), *a.* [L. *unguinus*, fr. *unguen*, -inis, fat, ointment.] Consisting of or like fat or oil.  
**un'guis** (ün'gwīs), *n.*; *pl.* **UNGUES** (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] 1. A nail, claw, or hoof, or something likened to one of these. 2. *Bot.* A clawlike base of a petal.  
**un'gu-la** (-gü-lä), *n.*; *pl.* -**læ** (-læ). [L., claw, hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, claw, hoof.] 1. A hoof; also, a claw or nail. 2. *Geom.* A part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid con-ceived as formed by the revolution of a figure, cut off by a plane oblique to the base. 3. *Bot.* = **UNGUIS**. 2.  
**un'gu-lar** (-lär), *a.* Pert. to or like a hoof; unguai.  
**un'gu-late** (ün'gü-lät), *n.* [L. *ungula* hoof.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group (*Ungulata*) consisting of the hoofed mammals, as the ruminants, swine, horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, ele-phants, and conies. They are mostly large or rather large, nearly all are exclusively herbivorous, and many have horns (the ungulates being the only horned animals). — *a.* 1. Shaped like a hoof. *Rare*. 2. Furnished with hoofs; or of pertaining to the ungulates.  
**un-hair'** (ün-här'), *v. t.* To deprive (hides, etc.) of hair, as by scraping with a blunt two-handed knife.

See 2d un-, p. 1042	<b>un'ex-pend'ed</b>	<b>un-fath'om-a-ble</b>	<b>un-fla'vored</b> , <b>un-</b>	<b>un'for-giv'en</b>	<b>un-glad'dened</b>
<b>un'ex-quip-pe-</b>	<b>un'ex-pert'</b>	<b>un-fath'omed</b>	<b>un-flour'ed</b>	<b>un'for-giv'ing</b>	<b>un-glazed</b>
<b>un'ex-cap'a-ble</b>	<b>un'ex-pire'd</b>	<b>un-fa'tigued'</b>	<b>un-flesh'ly</b>	<b>un'for-got' un-</b>	<b>un-gloved'</b>
<b>un-es-eti-mat'ed</b>	<b>un'ex-plain'a-ble</b>	<b>un-fed'</b>	<b>un-flinch'ing</b>	<b>for-got'ten</b>	<b>un-gored'</b>
<b>un-eth'i-cal</b>	<b>un'ex-plained'</b>	<b>un-felt'</b>	<b>un-flinch'ing-ly</b>	<b>un-for'ti-fied</b>	<b>un-gov'erned</b>
<b>un'e-vent'ful</b> <b>fed</b>	<b>un'ex-plod'ed</b>	<b>un-fencod'</b>	<b>un'for-bear'ing</b>	<b>un-framed'</b>	<b>un-grace'ful</b>
<b>un'ex-ag'ger-at'ed</b>	<b>un'ex-plored'</b>	<b>un'fer-mont'ed</b>	<b>un'for-bid'</b> , <b>un-</b>	<b>un-free'</b>	<b>un-grad'ed</b>
<b>un'ex-cel'ed'</b>	<b>un'ex-press'ed</b>	<b>un'fer'ti-liz'ed</b>	<b>for-bid'den</b>	<b>un-fruit'ful</b>	<b>un-grained'</b>
<b>un'ex-cep'tion-al</b>	<b>un'ex-tin'-</b>	<b>un-fet'tered</b>	<b>un-forced'</b>	<b>un'ful-filled'</b>	<b>un'gram-mat'i-</b>
<b>un'ex-change-a-ble</b>	<b>guished</b>	<b>un-filled'</b>	<b>un'fore-known'</b>	<b>un-fur'nished</b>	<b>cal</b>
<b>un'ex-cit'ed</b>	<b>un-fad'ed</b>	<b>un-fired'</b>	<b>un'fore-see'a-ble</b>	<b>un-galled'</b>	<b>un'gram-mat'i-</b>
<b>un'ex-cit'ing</b>	<b>un-fad'ing</b>	<b>un-fit'ting</b>	<b>un'fore-see'ing</b>	<b>un-gar'tered</b>	<b>cal-ly</b>
<b>un'ex-cused'</b>	<b>un-fa'ler'ing</b>	<b>un-fixed'</b>	<b>un'fore-see'n'</b>	<b>un-gat'tered</b>	<b>un-grudg'ing</b>
<b>un'ex-er-cut'ed</b>	<b>un-fash-ion-a-ble</b>	<b>un-flag'ging</b>	<b>un'for-feit'ed</b>	<b>un-gen'tle</b>	<b>un-guard'ed</b>
<b>un'ex-haust'ed</b>	<b>un-fash-ion'ed</b>	<b>un-fla'ter'ing</b>	<b>un'for-get'ting</b>	<b>un-gen'tle-man-ly</b>	<b>un-grad'ed</b>
	<b>un-fas'tened</b>	<b>un-fla'ter'ing-ly</b>	<b>un'for-giv'a-ble</b>		<b>un-hack'neyed</b>

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**un-hal'low** (ün-häl'ö), *v. t.* To profane; desecrate.  
**un-hal'lowed** (-öd), *a.* Not consecrated; profane; unholy.  
**un-hand'** (-händ'), *v. t.* To loose from the hand; let go.  
**un-hand'y** (-händ'i), *a.* Clumsy; awkward.  
**un-hap'py** (-háp'f), *a.* 1. Not happy or fortunate; unlucky.  
 2. Not cheerful or glad; sad; sorrowful. 3. Marked by infelicity; calamitous; inappropriate; as, an *unhappy* day; an *unhappy* remark. 4. Mischievous; waggish. *Obs.* —  
**un-hap'pi-ly** (-i-lf), *adv.* — **un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*  
**un-har'ness** (-här'nēs), *v. t.* 1. To strip of, or loose from, harness. 2. To divest of armor.  
**un-hat'** (-hät'), *v. t. & i.* To take off the hat of; to remove one's hat, esp. as a mark of respect.  
**un-health'y** (-hēl'thī), *a.* Not healthy; specif.: a *Unwell*.  
 b Not evincing health; as, an *unhealthy* complexion. c Not conducive to health; unwholesome. d Morally or spiritually unsound; as, *unhealthy* ideas or fiction. —  
**un-health'i-ly** (-thī-lf), *adv.* — **un-health'i-ness**, *n.*  
**un-head'** (-hürd'), *a.* 1. Not heard; not heeded. 2. Not known to fame. *Rare.* [or helmet.]  
**un-helm'** (ün-hēlm'), *v. t.* To deprive or relieve of the helm.  
**un-hinge'** (ün-hinj'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To take from the hinges. 2. To render unstable; unsettle, as the mind.  
**un-hitch'** (ün-hich'), *v. t.* To free from or as from being hitched; to unfasten.  
**un-ho'ly** (-hö'li), *a.* Not holy; unhallowed; hence: profane; wicked; impious. — **un-ho'ly-ly**, *adv.* — **li-ness**, *n.*  
**un-hood'** (-hööd'), *v. t.* To remove a hood or disguise from.  
**un-hook'** (ün-höök'), *v. t. & i.* To loose, or to become loosed, from a hook; to loosen the hooks of.  
**un-hoped'** (ün-höpt'), *a.* Not hoped or expected.  
**un-horse'** (ün-hörs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse; also, to take a horse or horses from.  
**un-husk'** (-hüsk'), *v. t.* To take the husk from; husk.  
**u'ni-** (ü'nī-). [L. *unus* one.] A prefix signifying *one, once*; as in *unicellular*.  
**u'ni-ät** (ü'nī-ät) *n.* [Russ. & Pol. *uniät*, fr. Russ. *uniya uniya äte* (-ät) } (Pol. *uniya uniät*.) *Ecol.* A member of a Greek or other Eastern Christian church that acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope, but is allowed to retain its own liturgies, rites, etc.  
**u'ni-ax'i-al** (ü'nī-äk'si-äl), *a.* Having but one axis.  
**u'ni-cam'er-al** (-käm'er-äl), *a.* [*uni-* + LL. *camera* chamber.] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — said of a legislative assembly.  
**u'ni-cell'u-lar** (-sēl'ü-lär), *a. Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell. — *unicellular animal*, a protozoan.  
**u'ni-col'or**, or **col'our** (-kül'ör), *a.* Of a uniform color.  
**u'ni-corn** (ü'nī-körn), *n.* [F. *unicorne*, L. *unicornis*, lit., one-horned; *unus* one + *cornu* horn.] 1. A fabulous animal with one horn. 2. *Bib.* In the Authorized Version (as in *Deut.* xxxiii. 17), a two-horned animal, called *rēm* in Hebrew, and *wild ox* in Rev. Ver.  
**u'ni-cos'tate** (-köst'ät), *a. Bot.* Having a single rib; — said of leaves having a prominent midrib.  
**u'ni-cy'cle** (ü'nī-si'k'l), *n.* A vehicle with only one wheel.  
**u'ni-di-rec'tion-al** (-di-rēk'shün-äl), *a.* Having, or flowing only in, one direction; as, a *unidirectional* electric current.  
**u'ni-fi'a-ble** (ü'nī-f'i-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being unified.  
**u-nif'ic** (ü-nif'ik), *a.* Making one; unifying.  
**u'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kä'shün), *n.* Act of unifying, or state of being unified. [unifies.]  
**u'ni-fi'er** (ü'nī-f'i'er), *n.* One who, or that which, unifies.  
**u'ni-fi-lar** (-fi-lär), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *filum* a thread.] Having, or involving the use of, only one thread, wire, etc.  
**unifilar magnetometer**, *Physics*, a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread or filament.  
**u'ni-fl'o'rous** (-fior'ūs; 57), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *flor*, *floris*, flower.] Bearing one flower only.  
**u'ni-fo-li-ate** (-fö'li-ät), *a.* Having only one leaf.  
**u'ni-fo-li-o-late** (-fö'li-ö-lät), *a.* Compound with but a

single leaflet, as the leaf of the orange, barberry, etc.  
**u'ni-form** (ü'nī-förm), *a.* [L. *uniformis*; *unus* one + *forma* form.] 1. Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; homogeneous; as, a *uniform* temperature; a stratum of *uniform* clay. 2. Of the same form with others; equanant; as, buildings of *uniform* style. — *Syn.* See *EQUABLE*.  
 — *n.* A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, etc.  
 — *v. t.* To clothe with a uniform.  
**u'ni-form-i-ty** (-förm'i-ti-än; 3), *a. Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating the doctrine that existing causes, acting as at present, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. Cf. *CATASTROPHISM*. [uniform.]  
**u'ni-form'i-ty** (-förm'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being uniform.  
**u'ni-form-ly**, *adv.* In a uniform manner.  
**u'ni-form-ness**, *n.* Uniformity.  
**u'ni-fi** (ü'nī-fi), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fid); — **FY'ING**. [F. *unifier*.]  
 To cause to be one or uniform; make into a unit; unite.  
**u-nij'ü-gate** (ü-nij'öög-gät; 5), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *jugum* yoke, pair.] *Bot.* Having but one pair of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf.  
**u'ni-lat'er-al** (ü'nī-lät'er-äl), *a.* One-sided; specif., *Law*, designating, or pert. to, a contract or engagement imposing an express obligation on but one party.  
**u'ni-lobed** (ü'nī-löbd), *a.* Having, or being of, a single lobe.  
**u'ni-loc'u-lar** (-lök'ü-lär), *a.* Having one cell or cavity only. *Unijugate Leaf.*  
**u'ni-peach'a-ble** (ün'im-pēch'ä-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; irrefragable; blameless.  
**u'ni-ped'ed** (-pēd'ēd), *a.* Not impeded.  
**u'ni-prov'ed** (-prööv'd), *a.* 1. Not improved. 2. Not used or employed. 3. Not tilled, cultivated, etc., as land.  
**u'ni-form'ed** (-in-förm'd'), *a.* Not informed; specif., not animated or enlivened. [intelligence; ignorance.]  
**u'ni-tel'li-gence** (ün'in-tē'l'i-jēns), *n.* Absence or lack of  
**u'ni-ter-est-ed** (ün'in-tēr-ēs-tēd), *a.* 1. Not interested; not having any interest or property. 2. Not having the mind or feelings engaged.  
**u'ni-on** (ün'yun), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, union, fr. *unus* one.] 1. Act of uniting two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; combination. 2. Specif., any of various political changes effecting the political union of the parts of Great Britain and Ireland; as: that of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707; or that of 1800, uniting Great Britain and Ireland on and after Jan. 1, 1801. 3. That which is united, or made one; something formed by combination or coalition; a confederation; consolidated body; league; as, the *Union*, the United States of America. 4. *a. Eng.* A union of local administration for rating, poor relief, etc., formed by uniting two or more parishes under the government of a body called the *board of guardians*. Called also *poor-law union*. Hence, also, a workhouse maintained by such a union. b = *TRADE-UNION*, 1. c A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign. The union of the United States ensign is a cluster of white stars, equal in number to that of the States, on a blue field. The union of the British ensign is the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, displayed on a blue field. See *FLAG, Illust.* 5. A large, fine pearl. *Obs.* 6. Any of various devices for connecting parts, as of a pipe, etc.  
*Syn.* *Union, unity, Union* suggests either the bringing together of two or more things, or the resulting state; *unity* denotes the state of being one, or the property of oneness; it may be predicated either of what is simple, or of intimate union in a complex whole; as, a *union* of interests resulting in *unity* of aim.  
**u'ni-on-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The principle of union, or the sentiment of attachment to a union; specif. [*cap.*], attachment to the federal union of the United States.  
**u'ni-on-ist**, *n.* 1. One who advocates or promotes union. 2. Specif.: a member or supporter of a trade-union. b [*Usually cap.*] An adherent or supporter of the federal union of the United States, esp. at the time of the Civil War. c



Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.



Unifoliate Leaf of Orange.



Pipe Union, partly cut away to show construction.

See 2d UN-, p. 1042  
 un-ham'pered  
 un-han'dled  
 un-hand'some  
 un-hanged  
 un-har'assed  
 un-har'dened  
 un-hatched  
 un-health'ful  
 un-head'ed  
 un-head'ful  
 un-hes'i-tat'ing

un-hon'ored, un-hon'oured  
 un-hoped-for  
 un-housed  
 un-hurt'ful  
 un-hy'gien'ic  
 un-i-de'al  
 un-i-den'ti-fied  
 un-id'i-o-mat'ic  
 un-i-lu'mi-nat'ed

un-il'u-mined  
 un'im-ag'i-na-ble  
 un'im-ag'i-na-tive  
 un'im-paired  
 un'im-pas'sioned  
 un'im-plored  
 un'im-por'tance  
 un'im-por'tant  
 un'im-pres'si-ble  
 un'im-pres'sion-a-ble

un'in-closed  
 un'in-cor'po-rat'ed  
 un'in-cum'bered  
 un'in-dorsed  
 un'in-feel'ed  
 un'in-flam'ma-ble  
 un'in-flect'ed  
 un'in-flu-enced  
 un'in-hab'i-ta-ble

un'in-hab'it'ed  
 un'in-iti-ät'ed  
 un'in-jured  
 un'in-struct'ed  
 un'in-struc'tive  
 un'in-tel'li-gent  
 un'in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty  
 un'in-tel'li-gi-ble  
 un'in-tel'li-gi-bly  
 un'in-tend'ed  
 un'in-ten'tion-al

un'in-ten'tion-al-ly  
 un-in-ter-est'ing  
 un-in-ter-mit'ted  
 un-in-ter-mit'tent [ting]  
 un-in-ter-rupt'ed  
 un-in-ter-rupt'ed-ly  
 un-in-ven'tive  
 un-in-vit'ed  
 un'in-vit'ing

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; öve, ävent änd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, örñnect; üse, ümte, ün, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; öut, oil; chair; gö; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



[Usually cap.] One who advocates union between Great Britain and Ireland, as opposed to home rule.

**un-ion-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To cause to become a member of, or subject to the rules of, a trade-union; to organize in a trade-union or trade-unions; as, to *unionize* employees or a shop.

**union jack**. *Naut.* A jack consisting of the union of the national ensign. See FLAG, *Illustr.*; JACK, *n.*, 9.

**u-nip'a-rous** (ü-nip'ä-rüs), *a.* 1. *Zool.* Producing but one egg or offspring at a time. 2. *Bot.* Producing but one axis at each branching; as, a *uniparous* cyme.

**u-ni-per'son-al** (ü-ni-pür'sün-dl), *a.* Existing as one, and only one, person; as, a *unipersonal* God.

**u-ni-pet'al-ous** (-pët'äl-üs), *a.* *Bot.* Having only one petal.

**u-ni-pla'nar** (-plä'när), *a.* *Mech.* Lying or occurring in one plane; as, *uniplanar* motion.

**u-ni-po'lar** (ü-ni-pö'lär), *a.* Having but one pole; specif., *Physics*, having, produced by, or acting by, one pole only.

**u-nique'** (ü-nëk'), *a.* [F. *unique*, L. *unicus*, fr. *unus* one.] Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; sole. — **u-nique'ly**, *adv.* — **u-nique'ness**, *n.*

**u-ni-sep'tate** (ü-ni-sëp'tät), *a.* *Bot.* Having but one septum, or partition, as a silicle.

**u-ni-sex'u-al** (-sëk'shü-dl), *a.* Of one sex; esp., *Zool.*, either male or female; not hermaphrodite.

**u-ni-son** (ü-ni-sün; -zün), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* one + *sonus* sound.] 1. Harmony; agreement; concord; union. 2. *Music.* A identity in pitch; the interval of a perfect prime. *b* State of sounding at the same pitch. Parts played or sung in octaves are also loosely said to be in *unison*. A passage is said to be played in *unison* when all the instruments perform the same part, as distinguished from performing in *harmony*.

**u-nis'o-nal** (ü-nis'ö-näl), *a.* Being in union; unisonant.

**u-nis'o-nant** (-nänt), *a.* Being in union; sounded alike in pitch. — **u-nis'o-nance** (-näns), *n.*

**u-nis'o-nous** (-nüs), *a.* Unisonant; also, sounding alone.

**u-nit** (ü-nit), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *unity*.] 1. A single thing or person, or a group taken as an individual member of a number of groups. 2. *a. Arith.* The least whole number; one. *b* *Math.* A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole. *c* A determinate amount or quantity taken as a standard of measurement.

**u-ni-ta'ri-an** (ü-ni-tä'ri-än; 3), *n.* [Also *l. c.*] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing God to exist only in one person; also, one of a denomination of Christians so believing. — *a.* 1. [*l. c.*] Unitary. 2. Of or pert. to Unitarians or their doctrines.

**u-ni-ta'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* [*cap.*] The doctrines of Unitarians. 2. Any unitary system, as of government.

**u-ni-ta-ry** (ü-ni-tä'ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, or characterized by, unity. 2. Of the nature of a unit; not divided.

**u-nite'** (ü-nit'), *v. t.*; -NIT'ED (-nit'éd); -NIT'ING. [L. *unitus*, p. p. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one.] 1. To put together so as to make one; combine; connect; cause to adhere. 2. To join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions, interest, etc. — **Syn.** Combine, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN. — *v. i.* 1. To become one; combine; coalesce; grow together. 2. To join in an act; act in concert.

**u-nit'ed** (ü-nit'éd), *p. a.* 1. Combined; joined; made one. 2. In agreement; harmonious. — **United Brethren.** See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **U. Kingdom**, the Great Britain and Ireland; — so named since Jan. 1, 1801. Cf. UNION, *n.*, 2.

**u-nit'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a united manner.

**unit flux**, *mass*, etc. The definite flux, mass, etc., that is taken as a standard of measurement.

**u-ni-tive** (ü-ni-tiv), *a.* [LL. *unitivus*.] Having the power of uniting; causing, or tending to produce, union.

**u-ni-ty** (ü-ni-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, fr. *unus* one.] 1. State of being one; oneness. 2. Concord; harmony; agreement. 3. *Math.* Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation; hence, the number 1. 4. A totality of related parts; a complex or systematic whole. 5. Selfsameness; identity. 6. In literary and art criticism, a combination or ordering of parts such as to constitute a whole, or promote an undivided total effect; also, conformity to the principle requiring this, or the singleness of effect, or the symmetry and consistency of style and character, secured by it. The *unities* of place, time, and action were principles governing the structure of drama derived by writers of the French classical school from Aristotle's "Poetics." As rigidly formulated they required that the action of a play should be represented as occurring in one place, within one day, and with nothing irrelevant to the plot. — **Syn.** See UNION.

**u-ni-vä'lent** (ü-ni-vä'lënt; ü-niv'ä-lënt), *a.* [*uni-* + L.

*valens*, -entis, p. pr.] *Chem.* Having a valence of one; monovalent. See VALENCE. — **u-ni-vä'lence** (-lëns), **u-ni-vä'lence-cy** (-lën-si), *n.*

**u-ni-valve** (ü-ni-välv), *n.* *Zool.* A mollusk shell of one piece; also, any mollusk with such a shell; specif., any gastropod. — **u-ni-valve**, **u-ni-valved'** (-välvd'), **u-ni-val'vular'** (-väl'vül-lär), *a.*

**u-ni-ver'sal** (vür'säl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the universe; pert. to the whole or to all, either collectively or distributively; unlimited; general; all-reaching. 2. Constituting, or considered as, a whole; total; entire. 3. *Logic.* Forming the whole of a genus; affirmed or denied of the whole of a class; as, a *universal* proposition; — opposed to *particular*. 4. *Mech. & Elec.* Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, a *universal* bevel gear cutter, milling machine, switch, vise, etc. — **Syn.** All, whole, total. See GENERAL.

**universal coupling, u. joint, Mach.**, any joint or coupling permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within certain limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint.

— *n.* *Logic.* **a** A universal proposition. **b** Any of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, — namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident. **c** A general concept, or that in reality to which it corresponds; an abstraction or an abstract and general term, whether conceived as a mere word or name (the nominalist view), as a truth, or predicate which may be truly thought or affirmed of reality (the conceptualist view), or as an actual character of reality (the realist view).

**u-ni-ver'sal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved, or restored to holiness and happiness.

**u-ni-ver'sal-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who believes in Universalism; specif., one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine as their distinctive article of belief.

**u-ni-ver'sal-ity** (vür-säl'it-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being universal. 2. Unrestricted versatility.

**u-ni-ver'sal-ly**, *adv.* In a universal manner.

**u-ni-ver'sal-ness**, *n.* Universality.

**u-ni-verse** (ü-ni-vürs), *n.* [L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal; *unus* one + *vertens*, *versum*, to turn; — that is, turned, or combined, into one.] 1. All created things as constituting one system; the world; creation. 2. Any distinct field or province of thought or reality conceived as forming a closed system; often specif., in logic, short for *universe of discourse*, *Logic*, that collection of facts or ideas which is tacitly implied and understood in a given statement or discussion.

**u-ni-ver'si-ty** (-vür'si-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as theology, law, medicine, and the arts.

**un-just'** (ün-just'), *a.* 1. Contrary to justice; wrongful. 2. Dishonest. *Obs.* — **un-just'ly**, *adv.* — **un-just'ness**, *n.*

**un-kempt'** (-këmp't), *a.* [*un-* not + *kempt*, p. p. of *kemb*, Scot. or dial. var. of *comb*.] Not combed; disheveled; hence, rough. — **un-kempt'ness**, *n.*

**un-ken'nel** (-kën'nël), *v. t.*; \* 1. To drive or take from a kennel. 2. Fig. to discover; disclose.

**un-kind'** (-kind'), *a.* Wanting in kindness, sympathy, etc.; cruel; harsh. — **un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **un-kind'ness**, *n.*

**un-knit'** (ün-nit'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To undo or unravel.

**un-lace'** (ün-läs'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To loose by undoing a lacing; as, to *unlace* a shoe. 2. To loose the dress of; undress.

**un-lade'** (ün-läd'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To take the load from; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship. 2. To unload; discharge, as a load or burden. [or tied down.]

**un-lash'** (ün-läsh'), *v. t.* To loose, as that which is lashed.

**un-latch'** (-läch'), *v. t.* To open or loose by lifting the latch. — *v. i.* To become so loosed or opened.

**un-law'ful** (-läf'fül), *a.* 1. Not lawful; contrary to law. 2. Illegitimate. — **un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.*

**un-lay'** (ün-lä'), *v. t. & i.*; \* *Naut.* To untwist, as a rope.

**un-learn'** (-lürn'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To forget (what has been learned); also, to learn the contrary of.

**un-learn'ed** (-lür'néd), *a.* 1. Not learned; untaught; illiterate. 2. (*pron.* -lürnd') Not gained by study; not known. 3. Not exhibiting learning; as, *unlearned* verses.

**un-leash'** (ün-lësh'), *v. t.* To free from or as from a leash; to release, as dogs.

**un-less'** (-lës'), *conj.* [Formerly *onles*, *onlesse*, *onlesse* that, that is, in less, in a less case than. See ON; LESS.] 1. If not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that. 2. Except; — by omission of a verb. *Archaic.*

**un-let'tered** (ün-lët'tërd), *a.* Not lettered; also, illiterate. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT.



Universal Joint.

See 2d <i>Un-</i> , p. 1042	<b>un-kept'</b>	<b>un-know'a-ble</b>	<b>un-la'bo(u)red</b>	<b>un-laun'dered</b>	<b>un-let'tered</b>
<b>un-is'sued</b>	<b>un-kind'li-ness</b>	<b>un-know'ing</b>	<b>un-la'dy-like'</b>	<b>un-leav'ened</b>	<b>un-li-bid'i-nous</b>
<b>un-just'i-ti-a-ble</b>	<b>un-knight'ly</b>	<b>un-know'n'</b>	<b>un-laid'</b>	<b>un-less'oned</b>	<b>un-li'censed</b>

**k** = *ch* in *G. Ich*, *ach* (50); **bön**; yet; **zh** = *z* in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals. \* For principal parts see the main verb.



**un-like'** (ün-lík'), *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance. — **un-like'ness**, *n.*

**un-like'ly**, *a.* 1. Not likely; improbable. 2. Not having a prospect of success; not likely to succeed; unpromising. — **un-like'li-hood** (-lí-hóod), **un-like'li-ness** (-nēs), *n.*

**un-lim'ber** (-lí-m'bēr), *v. t. & i.* To detach the limber from (a gun). [Undefined; indefinite.]

**un-lim'it-ed** (-í-tēd), *a.* 1. Not limited; unrestricted. 2. **un-link'** (-lí-ŋk'), *v. t.* To undo, as links; unfasten.

**un-live'** (ün-lív'), *v. t.* To live in a contrary manner, as a life; to live in a manner contrary to.

**un-load'** (-lōd'), *v. t.* 1. To take the load or cargo from. 2. To relieve from anything onerous. 3. To remove or discharge, as a load. — *v. i.* To perform the act of unloading.

**un-load'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, unloads.

**un-lock'** (-lōk'), *v. t.* 1. To unfasten, as what is locked. 2. To open; undo; hence, to disclose.

**un-look'ed'** (ün-lōok't'), *a.* Not observed or foreseen; unexpected; — generally used with *for*, and, when used attributively, written **un-look'ed-for'**.

**un-loose'** (-lōos'), *v. t. & i.* To loosen.

**un-loos'en** (-lōos'n), *v. t.* To loosen; unloose.

**un-love'ly** (-lüv'li), *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; disagreeable; unpleasant.

**un-luck'y** (-lük'y), *a.* 1. Not lucky; unfortunate; ill-fated. 2. Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious. — **un-luck'y-ly** (-lí-li), *adv.* — **un-luck'y-ness**, *n.*

**un-make'** (ün-māk'), *v. t.; \** 1. To destroy the form and qualities of; deprive of being; uncreate.

**un-man'** (-mān'), *v. t.; \** 1. To deprive of manly courage; dishearten. 2. To deprive of men. [ cowardly, etc.]

**un-man'ly** (ün-mān'li), *a.* Not manly; hence, womanish.

**un-manned'** (-mānd'), *a.* *fallowry.* Not tamed. *Obs.*

**un-man'ner-ly** (-mān'ēr-li), *a.* Not mannerly; rude. — *adv.* Uncivily. — **un-man'ner-li-ness** (-lí-nēs), *n.*

**un-mask'** (ün-māsk'), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or disguise; expose. — *v. i.* To put off a mask.

**un-mean'ing** (-mēn'ing), *a.* 1. Having no meaning or signification. 2. Senseless; expressionless.

**un-meant'** (ün-mēnt'), *a.* Not meant; unintentional.

**un-meet'** (-mēt'), *a.* Not meet or fit; unbecoming; unsuitable. [ merchantable; unsalable.]

**un-mer'chant-a-ble** (ün-mür'chān-tā-b'l), *a.* *Com.* Not un-mer'ci-ful (-mür'si-fōol), *a.* Not merciful; cruel.

**un-mew'** (-mū'), *v. t.* To free from confinement; release.

**un-mis-tak'a-ble** (ün-mis-tāk'ā-b'l), *a.* Not mistakable; clear; plain; obvious; evident. — **un-mis-tak'a-bly**, *adv.*

**un-mit'er** (ün-mi'tēr), *v. t.; \** To deprive of a mitre; to un-mit'er, deposit or degrade from the rank of a bishop.

**un-moor'** (ün-mōor'), *v. t. & i.* *Naut.* To loose (a vessel) from a mooring of moorings or from anchorage.

**un-mor'al** (ün-mōr'al), *a.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality; — disting. from *moral* and *immoral*. — **un-mo-ral'i-ty**, *n.*

**un-mor'tise** (-mōr'tis), *v. t.; \** To loosen, unfix, or separate, as a mortise or things mortised together.

**un-muff'le** (ün-müf'l), *v. t.; \** 1. To take a covering from, as the face; uncover. 2. To remove the muffling of, as a drum. [ move a muzzle from.]

**un-muzz'le** (-müz'l), *v. t.; \** To loose from a muzzle; re-un-nat'u-r'al (ün-nāt'ü-r'al), *a.* Not natural; specif.: a. Contrary to the order of nature. b. Without natural traits or instincts. — *Syn.* See **FACTITIOUS**. — **un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **un-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

**un-nec'es-sa-ry** (ün-nēs'ēs-sā-ri), *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless. — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rí-li), *adv.*

**un-nerve'** (-nürv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, etc. *Syn.* **UNNERVE**, **ENWEAVE**. To unnerve is to deprive of strength or fortitude, esp. as by calamity or shock; enweave implies relaxation of (esp. moral) fiber by luxury, indolence, effeminacy, etc.

**un-num'bered** (ün-nüm'bērd), *a.* Not numbered; innumerable. [ busy; unemployed.]

**un-oc'cu-pied** (-ōk'ū-pīd), *a.* Not occupied; specif., not **un-or-gan-ized** (-ōr'gān-īzd), *a.* Not organized; without organic structure; specif., *Biol.*, not having the characteristics of a living organism.

**un'o-rig'i-nal** (ün'ō-rīj'i-nāl), *a.* Not original.

**un-pack'** (ün-pāk'), *v. t.* To separate and remove, as things packed; open and remove the contents of.

**un-par'al-leled** (-pār'ā-lēld), *a.* Having no parallel, or equal; unequal; unmatched.

**un-par'lia-men'ta-ry** (-pār'li-mēn'tā-ri), *a.* Contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies. [ unfasten; open.]

**un-peg'** (-pēg'), *v. t.; \** To remove a peg or pegs from.

**un-peo'ple** (ün-pēo'pl), *v. t.* To depopulate. [ unfasten.]

**un-pin'** (-pīn'), *v. t.; \** To remove the pin or pins from.

**un-pit'ied** (-pī'tīd), *a.* 1. Not pitied. 2. Merciless. *Obs.*

**un-plait'** (ün-plāt'; -plēt'; cf. **PLAIT**), *v. t.* To undo the plaits of. [ ant-ly, *adv.* — **ant-ness**, *n.*]

**un-pleas'ant** (-plēz'ānt), *a.* Not pleasant; offensive. — **un-pol'i-cied** (ün-pōl'i-sīd), *a.* 1. Not having a civil polity. 2. Impolitic; imprudent. *Obs.* [ ated or registered.]

**un-poled'** (ün-pōld'), *a.* Not polled; specif., not enumerated.

**un-pre'e-dent-ed** (ün-prē'ē-dēn-tēd), *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new. — **un-pre'e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**un-prej'u-diced** (ün-prēj'ōo-dīst; 86), *a.* Not prejudiced; as a impartial. b. Unimpaired, as a right.

**un-pre-med'i-tat-ed** (ün-prē-med'ī-tāt'ēd), *a.* Not premeditated. — *Syn.* See **EXTEMPORE**. — **med'i-tat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**un-pre-med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Want of premeditation. [ ration.]

**un-prep'a-ra'tion** (ün-prēp'ā-rā'shūn), *n.* Want of preparation.

**un-priced'** (ün-prīst'), *a.* Not priced; being without a fixed or certain value; also, rarely, priceless.

**un-prin'ci-pled** (ün-prīn'si-pl'd), *a.* Being without a principle or principles, esp. right moral principles.

**un-priz'a-ble** (ün-prīz'ā-b'l), *a.* 1. Not prized; without value. *Obs.* 2. Invaluable. *Obs.* [ or wrinkles of.]

**un-puck'er** (ün-pük'ēr), *v. t.* To smooth away the puckers.

**un-puz'zle** (ün-püz'z'l), *v. t.* To puzzle out; decipher.

**un-qual'i-fied** (ün-kwōl'i-fīd), *a.* Not qualified; specif.: a. Not fit; not having requisite qualifications. b. Not modified or restricted by reservations; unconditional.

**un-ques'tion-a-ble** (kwēs'chūn-ā-b'l), *a.* Not questionable. — **un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* [ ing.]

**un-qui'et** (-kwī'ēt), *a.* Not quiet; disturbed; also, disturb.

**un-rav'el** (-rāv'el), *v. t.; \** 1. To disentangle; disengage or separate the threads of. 2. To clear from complication; unfold; solve. — *v. i.* To become unraveled. [ slow.]

**un-read'y** (ün-rēd'i), *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt; not ready.

**un-re'al** (ün-rē'al), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal; visionary. — **un-rē-al'i-ty** (ün-rē-āl'i-ti), *n.*

**un-reas'on** (ün-rē-z'n), *n.* Want of reason; unreasonable-ness; irrationality; absurdity.

**un-reas'on-a-ble** (ün-rē-z'n-ā-b'l), *a.* Not reasonable; as: a. Irrational. b. Immoderate; exorbitant. — *Syn.* See **IRRATIONAL**. — **un-reas'on-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bly**, *adv.*

See 2d UN-, p. 1042	un/me-thod'i-cal	un/ob-struct'ed	un/per-turbed'	un/pre-tend'ing	un/punc'tu-al
un-lik'a-ble	un-mind'ful	un/ob-tain'a-ble	un-phil'o-log'i-cal	un/pre-ten'tious	un-pur'ished
un-lik'e-a-ble	un-mind'gled	un-ob-tru-sive	un-phil'o-soph'i-cal	un/pre-va'il-ing	un-quer'ched-a-ble
un-liq'ue-f'a-ble	un-mirth'ful	un/oc-ca-sioned	un-phil'o-soph'i-c	un/pre-vent'a-ble	un-ques'tioned
un-liq'ue-fied	un-mis-tak'en	un/of-fend'ed	un-phil'o-soph'i-cal	un/pre-vent'ed	un-ques'tion-ing
un-liq'ui-dat'ed	un-mi't'i-ga-ble	un/of-fend'ing	un-phil'o-soph'i-c	un-print'ed	un-quot'a-ble
un-list'ed	un-mi't'i-gat'ed	un/of-fere'd	un-pho-net'ic	un-prized'	un-ra'ised
un-lov'a-ble	un-mix'ed'	un/of-f'i-cial	un-pick'ed'	un/pro-duc'tive	un-ran'somed
un-love'a-ble	un-mix't'	un/of-f'i-cious	un-pierc'ed'	un/pro-fes'sion-al	un-rat'i-fied
un-loved'	un-mod'i-fied	un/op-pose'd	un-pit'y-ing	un-pro-fit-a-ble	un-read'
un-lov'ing	un-mo-lest'ed	un/or-tho-dox	un-plac'ed'	un-pro-fit-a-ble-ness	un-re'al-ized
un-mal'le-a-ble	un-mort'gaged	un/os'ten-ta-tious	un-plagued'	un-pro-fit-ed	un-reas'oned
un-man'age-a-ble	un-moun't'ed	un-own'ed'	un-plant'ed	un/pro-gres'sive	un-re-buk'a-ble
un-man'a-p'u-lat'ed	un-mov'ed'	un-pair'ed'	un-pleas'ing	un/pro-nounced'	un-re-buk'ed'
un-man'u-fac-tured	un-mu'si-cal	un-paid'	un-pli'ant	un/pro-p'i-ti-a-ble	un-re-cre'ated
un-marriage-a-ble	un-nam'e-a-ble	un-pal'at-a-ble	un-plow'ed'	un/pro-p'i-ti-at'ed	un-reck'on-a-ble
un-married	un-named'	un-par'don-a-ble	un-po-et'ic	un/pro-p'i-tious	un-re-claim'ed
un-mas'tered	un-nam'ed'	un-par'foned	un-po-et'i-cal	un/pro-por'tion-a-ble	un-rec'og-niz'a-ble
un-matched'	un-nam'ed'	un-par'ti-san	un-pol'ed'	un/pro-por-tion-ed	un-rec'og-nized
un-meas'ur-a-ble	un-nam'ed'	un-par'ti-zan	un-pol'ished	un/pro-por-tion-tion-ed	un-rec'om-mend'ed
un-meas'ured	un-nam'ed'	un-paved'	un/pol-lut'ed	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
un-med'i-tat'ed	un-nam'ed'	un-peace'a-ble	un-pop'u-lar	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
un-me-lo-dious	un-nam'ed'	un-peac'pled	un-prac'ticed	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
un-melt'ed	un-nam'ed'	un/per-ceiv'a-ble	un-pre-oc'cupied	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
un-men-su-ra-ble	un-nam'ed'	un/per-ceiv'ed'	un/pre-pared'	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
un-men-tion-a-ble	un-nam'ed'	un/per-ceiv'ing	un/pre-pared-ness	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
un-men-tioned	un-nam'ed'	un/per-suad'a-ble	un-pre-pos-sess-ing	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
un-mer'it-ed	un-nam'ed'	un/per-suad'ed	un/pre-scrib'ed	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
	un-nam'ed'	un/per-suad'ing	un/pre-scrib'ed-a-ble	un/pro-posed	un-rec'om-pens-ed
	un-nam'ed'	un/per-suad'ive	un-pressed'	un/pub'lished	un-re-deem'ed

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, account, hrm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recēt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; îse, îmite, îrn, îp, circûs, menû; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go, sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87); \* For principal parts see the main verb.



**un-reel'** (-rēl'), *v. t. & i.* To unwind from or as from a reel.  
**un-reeve'** (ūn-rēv'), *v. t.*; \* *Naut.* To withdraw, or take out, (a rope) from a block, thimble, or the like. — *v. t.* To become unrove; — said of a rope.  
**un-re-gen'er-ate** (ūn-rē-jen'ēr-āt'), *a.* Not regenerated; not un-re-gen'er-ate'd (-āt'ēd) } renewed in heart; being at enmity with God; — **ate-ly**, *adv.* — **ae-ry** (-ā-sī), *n.*  
**un-re-lig'ious** (-līj'ūs), *a.* 1. Religious. 2. Having no connection with, or relation to, religion; nonreligious.  
**un-re-mit'ting** (-mīt'ting), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; persevering. — **un-re-mit'ting-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-re-serve'** (ūn-rē-zūrv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; communicativeness.  
**un-re-serv'ed** (-zūrv'd'), *a.* Not reserved; as: **a** Unrestricted. **b** Frank; open. — **un-re-serv'ed-ly** (-zūrv'ēd-lī), *adv.* — **un-re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.* [disquietude.]  
**un-rest'** (ūn-rēst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; uneasiness; |  
**un-rid'dle** (ūn-rīd'li), *v. t.*; \* To read the riddle of; solve.  
**un-rig'** (ūn-rīg'), *v. t.*; \* *Chiefly Naut.* To strip of rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship.  
**un-right'eous** (-rī'chūs), *a.* 1. Not righteous; wicked; sinful. 2. Unjust. — **un-right'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **eous-ness**, *n.*  
**un-rip'** (ūn-rīp'), *v. t.*; \* [See 1st UN-, 2.] To rip; cut open.  
**un-ripe'** (-rīp'), *a.* 1. Not ripe. 2. Premature. *Obs.* or *R.*  
**un-ri'valed**, **un-ri'valled** (-rī'vāld), *a.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless.  
**un-robe'** (-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* To disrobe.  
**un-roll'** (ūn-rōl'), *v. t.* 1. To open (what is rolled), as cloth. 2. To display; reveal. 3. To remove from a roll or register, as a name. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To become unrolled.  
**un-roof'** (ūn-rōof'), *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of, as a house.  
**un-root'** (ūn-rōot'), *v. t.* To uproot; eradicate.  
**un-ruf'fled** (-rūf'ld), *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil.  
**un-rul'y** (ūn-rōol'i), *a.* Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent; refractory. — **un-rul'i-ness**, *n.*  
**un-sad'dle** (-sād'li), *v. t.*; \* 1. To strip of a saddle. 2. To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.  
**un-safe'ty** (-saf'ti), *n.* Want of safety; insecurity.  
**un-saint'ly**, *a.* Unbecoming to a saint.  
**un-sa'vor-y**, **un-sa'vour-y** (-sāv'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Not savory; insipid; tasteless. 2. Unpleasant to taste or smell; fig., morally offensive; as, an *unsavory* reputation.  
**un-say'** (-sā'), *v. t.*; \* To recant, recall, or retract.  
**un-screw'** (-skrōō'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; also, to loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.  
**un-scrup'u-lous** (-skrōō'pū-lūs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **un-scrup'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **lous-ness**, *n.*  
**un-seal'** (-sēl'), *v. t.* 1. To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed. 2. To disclose. *Obs.*  
**un-seam'** (-sēm'), *v. t.* To open the seam or seams of; rip.  
**un-search'a-ble** (ūn-sūr'chā-b'l), *a.* Not searchable or explorabile; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.  
**un-sea'son-a-ble** (-sē'z'n-ā-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; untimely. — **un-sea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **son-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**un-seat'** (-sēt'), *v. t.* To displace from one's seat; specif., to deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body.  
**un-seem'ly** (-sēm'li), *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner. — *Syn.* See IMPROPER. — **un-seem'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*  
**un-sen't** (-sēn'), *a.* Not seen or discovered; specif., invisible.  
**un-set'tle** (ūn-sēt'li), *v. t. & i.* To move or loosen from a settled state; unfix; disorder.  
**un-sew'** (ūn-sō'), *v. t.*; \* To undo, as something sewn; rip apart; take out the stitches of.

**un-sex'** (ūn-sēks'), *v. t.* To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; — said esp. of a woman.  
**un-shack'le** (ūn-shāk'li), *v. t.* To free from shackles.  
**un-shaped** (ūn-shāpt') } *a.* Not shaped; shapeless; mis-  
**un-shap'en** (ūn-shāp'en) } shapen.  
**un-sheathe'** (-shēth'), *v. t.* To draw or remove from the sheath, or scabbard, as a sword.  
**un-ship'** (-shīp'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To take out of a ship or vessel. 2. *Naut.* To remove, as an oar, from its proper place.  
**un-sift'ed** (ūn-sīf'tēd), *a.* Not sifted; not critically examined; as, *unsifted* evidence; hence, untried.  
**un-sight'** (ūn-sīt'), *a.* Not sighted or seen; — now only in the colloquial phrase *unsight, unseen*; as, to buy a thing *unsight, unseen*, that is, without seeing it.  
**un-skill'ful**, **un-skil'ful** (-skil'fōō'), *a.* 1. Not skillful; inexperienced; awkward. 2. Not discerning; injudicious. *Archaic.* — **ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.*  
**un-sling'** (ūn-slīng'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To take (a thing), as a rifle, from where it has been slung. 2. *Naut.* To take off the slings of; release from slings.  
**un-sm'ar'l** (-smār'l), *v. t.* To undo the entanglement of.  
**un-so'cia-ble** (ūn-sō'shā-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society or conversation. — **un-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **un-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-so'cia-bly**, *adv.*  
**un-sol'der** (ūn-sōd'ēr), *v. t.* To separate or disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to divide; sunder.  
**un-so'phis'ti-cat'ed** (ūn-sō'fīs'tī-kāt'ēd), *a.* Not sophisticated; pure; innocent; genuine. — *Syn.* See SIMPLE. — **un-so'phis'ti-cat'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**un-sound'** (-sōund'), *a.* Not sound; not healthy or whole; not valid; not solid; infirm. — **un-sound'ness**, *n.*  
**un-spar'ing** (ūn-spār'ing), *a.* 1. Not sparing; liberal. 2. Not merciful or forgiving. *Rare.* — **un-spar'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-speak'** (ūn-spēk'), *v. t.*; \* To unsay.  
**un-speak'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable; as, *unspeakable* grief; sometimes, specif., unspeakably bad. — **un-speak'a-bly**, *adv.* [sphere.]  
**un-sphere'** (-sfēr'), *v. t.* To remove, as a planet, from its  
**un-spot'ted** (ūn-spōt'ēd), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain, esp. moral stain; immaculate.  
**un-sta'ble** (ūn-stā'b'l), *a.* Not stable; unsteady.  
**un-stack'** (ūn-stāk'), *v. t.* To remove from a stack; to undo the stacked condition of.  
**un-state'** (ūn-stāt'), *v. t.* To deprive of state or dignity.  
**un-steel'** (ūn-stēl'), *v. t.* To render not steel-like; to disarm; soften. [from its step.]  
**un-step'** (-stēp'), *v. t.*; \* *Naut.* To remove, as a mast,  
**un-stop'** (-stōp'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To take the stopple or stopper from. 2. To free from any obstruction; open.  
**un-string'** (-strīng'), *v. t.*; \* 1. To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string. 2. To loosen the string or strings of. 3. To relax the tension of; loosen.  
**un-striped'** (ūn-strīpt'; -strīp'tēd), *a.* Not striped or striated. — **unstriped muscle**, *Anat.*, nonstriated muscle.  
**un-strung'** (ūn-strūng'), *n. p.* 1. Deprived of a string or strings; also, having the string or strings loosened. 2. Relaxed; weakened; as, *unstrung* nerves.  
**un-stud'ied** (-stūd'īd), *a.* 1. Not studied; not acquired by study; natural. 2. Not skilled; unversed; — used with *in*.  
**un-sub-stan'tial** (ūn-sūbz-stān'shāl), *a.* Wanting matter or substance; visionary; flimsy. — **un/sub-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.*  
**un/sup-port'a-ble** (-sū-pōr'tā-b'l), *a.* Insupportable.  
**un-swathe'** (ūn-swāth'), *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.  
**un-swear'** (ūn-swār'), *v. t. & i.*; \* To recant; abjure.

See 2d UN-, p. 1042	un-re-pressed/	un-sal'a-ble, un-	un-self'ish	un-sol'dier'ly	un-strat'i-fied
un-re-fined/	un/re-prieved/	sale'a-ble	un/self'ish-ly	un/sol'ic'it-ed	un-stressed/
un-re-formed/	un/re-proved/	un-salt'ed	un-sen'ti-men'tal	un/sol'ic'it-ous	un-str'i'at-ed
un-re-freshed/	un/re-quit'ed	un-san'e'ti-fied	un-serv'ice-a-ble	un/sol'u-ble	un-stud'ied
un-re-gard'ed	un/re-sist'ed	un-san'e'tioned	un-set'tled	un-sort'ed	un-stuffed/
un-reg'is-tered	un/re-signed/	un-san'i-ta-ry	un-shad'ed	un-sought/	un/sub-dued/
un-re-lat'ed	un/re-sist'ed	un-sa'ti-at'ed	un-shak'a-ble	un-sound'ed	un/sub-stan'ti-
un-re-lat'ed-ness	un/re-sist'ing	un-sa'ti-at'ing	un-shak'a-ble	un-sown/	at'ed
un-re-laxed	un/re-sist'ed	un-sat'is-fac'to-ry	un-shak'en	un-spe'ci-fied	un/suc-cess'ful
un-re-lax'ing	un/re-strained/	un-sat'is-fied	un-shape'ly	un-spir'it-u-al	un/suc-cess'ful
un-re-lent'ing	un/re-strained-ed-	ly	un-shav'en	un-spoiled', un-	un/suit'a-bil'i-ty
un-re-li'a-ble	ly	un-sat'is-fy'ing	un-shav'en	spoil't	un-suit'a-ble
un-re-liev'a-ble	un/re-strain't/	un-sat'is-rat'ed	un-shed'	un-spo'ken	un-suit'a-bly
un-re-lieved/	un/re-strict'ed	un-sat'is-rat'ed	un-shel'tered	un-sports'man-	un-suit'ed
un-re-mem'bered	un/re-ten'tive	un-scar'ed/	un-shod/	like	un-sul'tied
un-re-mit'ted	un/re-tract'ed	un-sceat'ed/	un-shorn/	un-squared/	un-sung/
un-re-mov'a-ble	un/re-trieved/	un-scent'ed	un-shrink'ing	un-sta'ble-ness	un-sure/
un-re-moved/	un/re-vealed/	un-schooled/	un-shun'na-ble	un-stain'a-ble	un/sus-pect'ed
un-re-mu'ner-	un/re-ven'ged/	un-sci'ent-if'ic	un-sight'ed	un-stained/	un/sus-pect'ing
at'ed	un/re-voked/	un-scor'ched/	un-sight'ly	un-stamped/	un/sus-pi'cious
un-re-mu'ner-a-	un/re-ward'ed	un-scoured/	un-signed/	un-states'man-	un/sus-tained/
tive	un/rhym'ed	un-scrip'tur-al	un-sink'a-ble	like	un-sweet'ened
un-re-nowned/	un/right'ful	un-sea'soned	un-sis'ter-ly	un-stead'fast	un-swer'ing
un-re-n'ed	un/rims'd/	un-sea'wor'thy	un-sized/	un-stead'fily	un/sym-met'ri-
un-re-paid/	un/rip'ened	un-sec'on'd-ed	un-skilled/	un-stead'i-ness	cal
un-re-paired/	un/ro-man'tic	un/sec-tar'i-an	un-slaked', un-	un-stead'y	un-sym'pa-thet'-
un-re-pealed/	un-ruled'/	un/sec-tured/	slacked/	un-stint'ed	ic
un-re-pent'ant	un-safe/	un-see'ing	un-smirched/	un-stopped/	un-sym'pa-thiz'-
un-re-pent'ing	un-safe'ly	un-seem'ly	un-so'cial	un-stowed/	ing
un-re-port'ed	un-said/	un-seg'ment-ed	un-soiled/	un-strained/	un-sys'tem-at'ic

**κ = ch** in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ♪ Foreign Word. ♪ combined with. = equals. \* For principal parts see the main verb.



un-tack' (ün-täk'), v. t. To separate (what is tacked); to disjoin; release, as from care.

un-tan'gle (ün-tän'gl'), v. t. To disentangle; resolve.

un-teach' (ün-tēch'), v. t.; \*. To cause to disbelieve something taught; teach the contrary of.

un-ten't'ed (tēn'tēd'), a. Not tented. See 2d TENT.

un-think' (ün-thīnk'), v. t.; \*. To retract in the mind, as a thought; to change the mind about.

un-think'ing (thīnk'ing), a. 1. Thoughtless; inconsiderate. 2. Not indicating thought. — un-think'ing-ly, adv.

un-thread' (ün-thrēd'), v. t. 1. To draw, or take out, a thread from. 2. To find one's way through.

un-throne' (ün-thrōn'), v. t. To remove from or as from a throne; to dethrone.

un-ti'dy (ün-tī'dī), a. Careless; slovenly. — ti'di-ness, n.

un-tie' (tī), v. t.; \*. 1. To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted. 2. To free from restraint. 3. To resolve; unfold; clear. — v. i. To become untied.

un-til' (tīl'), prep. [ME, fr. un- (as in unto) + til till.] To; up to; till; — used in reference to time. — conj. As far as; to the place or degree that; to the time that; till.

un-time'ly (tīm'li), a. Not timely; premature; inopportune. — adv. Out of the natural, usual, or proper time; inopportune; prematurely.

un-time'ous (tīs'), un-tim'ous, a. Untimely. Obs. or Scot.

un-tit'led (tīt'ld), a. Not titled; as: a Having no title of dignity or distinction. b Having no title, or right.

un-to' (ün-tō), prep. [ME, fr. un- (only in unto, until) unto, as far as + to to;] 1. To. Archaic or Formal. 2. Until; — sometimes used as a conjunction. Obs.

un-told' (ün-tōld'), a. 1. Not told; not revealed. 2. Not counted; hence, vast; as, untold wealth.

un-to'ward (ün-tō'wärd; tōrd'), a. 1. Froward; perverse. 2. Awkward; ungraceful. 3. Inconvenient; vexatious; unlucky. — un-to'ward-ly, adv. — ward-ness, n.

un-tread' (trēd'), v. t.; \*. To tread back; retrace.

un-true' (trū), a. Not tried; not tested, experienced, etc.

un-trim' (trīm'), v. t.; \*. To strip of trimming; put in disorder.

un-true' (trō), a. Not true; as: a False; contrary to fact. b Not accordant with a standard. c Not faithful; disloyal.

un-truss' (trūs'), v. t. To loose from or as from a truss; untie; unfasten; undress; rarely, to unload.

un-trust'ful (ün-trüst'fōol), a. Not trustful or trusting.

un-truth' (trōth'), n. 1. Quality of being untrue; want of veracity; also, treachery; disloyalty. 2. That which is untrue; a falsehood; also, a disloyal act. — Syn. See FALSITY.

un-truth'ful (fōol), a. Not truthful; unvarcious. — un-truth'ful-ly, adv. — un-truth'ful-ness, n.

un-tuck' (ün-tük'), v. t. To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck or fold.

un-tu'tored (tūt'örd), a. Not tutored; specif., not educated in schools or by an instructor. — Syn. See IGNORANT.

un-twine' (ün-twīn'), v. t. & i.; \*. To untwist; separate, as something twined; disentangle; untie; unwind.

un-twist' (ün-twīst'), v. t. & i. To separate and open, as twisted threads; untwine.

un-used' (üzd'), a. 1. Not used. 2. Unaccustomed; uncommon. — un-'su-al (ün-'sü-äl-y), a. Not usual; unaccustomed; uncommon. — un-'su-al-ly, adv. [ter-a-bly, adv.]

un-ut'er-a-ble (üt'er-ä-b'l'), a. Unspeakable. — un-ut'er-val'ued (ün-väl'üd), a. Not valued or appraised; also, not valued, or prized; hence, disregarded.

un-var'nished (vār'nīsh't), a. Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the unvarnished truth.

un-veil' (ün-väl'), v. t. To remove a veil from; disclose; reveal. — v. i. To remove a veil; reveal one's self.

un-voiced' (-voist'), a. Phon. Voiceless.

un-war'rant-a-ble (wör'än-tä-b'l'), a. Not warrantable; indefensible. — un-war'rant-a-ble, adv.

un-war'y (ün-wä'ri; 3), a. Not wary; unguarded; careless. — un-wa'ri-ly (ri-li), adv. — un-wa'ri-ness, n.

un-wear'ied (wē'rid), a. Not wearied; indefatigable.

un-weave' (ün-wēv'), v. t.; \*. To unfold; ravel.

un-well' (ün-wēl'), a. Not well; indisposed; ailing.

un-wield'y (ün-wēld'ī), a. Not easily wielded; unmanageable from bulk or weight. — un-wield'i-ness (-dī-nēs), n.

un-willed' (ün-wīld'), a. Not willed.

un-will'ing (-wīl'ing), a. Not willing; loath; also, Rare, involuntary. — un-will'ing-ly, adv. — un-will'ing-ness, n.

un-wind' (-wīnd'), v. t.; \*. To wind off; loose or separate, as what is wound; Rare, to disentangle. — v. i. To be, or admit of being, unwound.

un-wis'dom (ün-wīz'däm), n. Want of wisdom; unwise conduct or action; folly. [wise'ly, adv.]

un-wise' (-wīz'), a. Not wise; injudicious; foolish. — un-wise'ly (-wīsh'), v. i. To wish not to be; destroy by wishing. Obs. or R.

un-wit'ing (-wīt'ing), a. Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant. — un-wit'ing-ly, adv.

un-wont'ed (-wūn'tēd), a. 1. Not wanted; unaccustomed; unused. 2. Uncommon; unusual; rare. — un-wont'ed-ly, adv. — un-wont'ed-ness, n. [un-world'ly-ness, n.]

un-world'ly (ün-würld'li), a. Not worldly; spiritual. — un-world'ly (-wür'thi), a. Not worthy; as: a Wanting merit, value, etc. b Not deserving. c Not fit; unbecoming; — usually used with of. — un-wor'thi-ly (-thī-li), adv. — un-wor'thi-ness, n.

un-wrap' (ün-räp'), v. t. & i.; \*. To open or undo, or become undone, as what is wrapped or folded.

un-wreath'e' (ün-rēth'), v. t. To untwist, uncoil, or untwine, as anything wreathed.

un-wrin'kle (ün-rīn'kl'), v. t. To smooth from wrinkles.

un-writ'ten (-rit'n'), a. 1. Not written; oral; traditional; as, unwritten agreements. 2. Containing no writing; blank.

unwritten law. a Law. Law not committed to writing at its origin, as the common law of England or the United States. b The assumed rule or custom that a measure of immunity shall be given to those guilty of certain criminal acts of revenge, esp. in avenging injury to family honor arising from seduction or adultery, often referred to as existing in communities where persons guilty of such acts of revenge escape punishment by reason of a public sentiment justifying them.

un-yoke' (ün-yök'), v. t. & i. 1. To loose or free, or become free, from or as from a yoke. 2. To part; disjoin.

up (üp), adv. [AS. up, upp, ðp.] 1. In or toward a higher position; above; aloft; — opp. to down; as, the sun is up. 2. At, toward, or to, any point thought of as higher; as, well up in his class; to train a child up. 3. Specif.: a Into being or action; as, to set up vibrations. b Into prominence or consideration; in view; as, the book turned up; to bring up a matter for discussion. 4. Not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually used with to or with; as, to bring an account up to date; to live up to engagements; to come up with the enemy. 5. In the position of being prepared, informed, or competent; as, to be up in algebra. 6. To or in a state of completion; wholly; quite; as, to burn up; sum up. 7. Aside; by; as, to lay up riches.

— prep. 1. To a higher place on or along; toward, near, or at, the top of; as, to go up the hill. 2. From the coast toward the interior of, as of a country; from the mouth toward the source of, as of a stream.

— a. 1. Inclining or tending up; upward; as, an up grade. 2. Golf. a In advance of one's opponent; as, to be one up; — opposed to down. b On the green; as, the ball was well up. 3. In various games, necessary for winning; as, the game is 11 points up.

— n. State of being up or above; prosperity or the like; — used chiefly in ups and downs.

u'pas (ü'päs), n. [Malay pāhn-üpas; pāhn tree + üpas poison.] 1. A tall Javanese moraceous tree (Antiaris toxicaria), yielding an intensely poisonous milky juice, which is used as an arrow poison. b A shrub or tree (Strychnos tieutle), of the same region, also yielding an arrow poison. 2. The sap or juice of either of these trees.

up-bear' (üp-bär'), v. t.; \*. To bear up. — up-bear'er, n.

up-braid' (-bräd'), v. t. [ME. upbreiden; AS. upp, ðp, up + bregdan to draw, twist, weave.] 1. To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful. — used with with or for before the thing imputed. 2. To reproach severely; chide. — Syn. Blame, censure, condemn. See REPROVE. — v. i. To utter upbraidsings. — up-braid'er, n.

up-burst' (üp-bürst'), n. Act of bursting upward; a breaking through to the surface, as of molten matter.

up-cast' (üp-käst'), a. Cast up; directed upward. — n. A casting upward; state of being cast up; anything cast up.

up-climb' (üp-klīm'), v. t. & i. To climb up.

up'coun'try (üp'kün'tri), adv. In an upcountry direction;

See 2d UN-, p. 1042

un-taint'ed	un-ter'ri-fi-ed
un-tak'en	un-thank'ed'
un-tam(e)'a-ble	un-thank'ful
un-tamed'	un-think'a-ble
un-tanned'	un-thought'
un-tar'nished	un-thought'ful
un-taught'	un-thrift'y
un-taxed'	un-ti'di-ly
un-teach'a-ble	un-ti'di-ness
un-tech'ni-cal	un-tied'
un-ten'a-ble	un-tiled'
un-ten'ant'-ed	un-tiring
un-tend'ed	un-touched'

un-trace'a-ble	un-traced'
un-track'ed'	un-tracked'
un-tract'a-ble	un-trained'
un-tram'eled	un-tram'meled
un-tram'meled	un-trans'fer-a-ble
un-trans'lat'a-ble	un-trans'lat'ed
un-trans'lat'ed	un-trav'eled, un-trav'elled

un-trav'ers-a-ble	un-verse'd
un-trav'ersed	un-vex'ed'
un-tried'	un-vis'it-ed
un-trimmed'	un-vit'ri-fi-ed
un-trod', un-trod'den	un-vul'can-ized
un-troub'led	un-wa'rlike
un-trust'wor'thy	un-war'rant-ed
un-tun'a-ble	un-wash'ed'
un-twill'ed'	un-wast'ed'
un-us'a-ble	un-watch'ed'
un-ut'tered	un-weav'ing
un-va'ring	un-weaned'
un-va'ry-ing	un-wea'ry-ing

un-wealth'ed	un-versed'
un-weal'come	un-weld'ed
un-whole'some	un-wife'like
un-wild'ly	un-will'ing
un-work'a-ble	un-work'man-like'
un-work'man-like'	un-wrink'led
un-wrought'	un-wring'ing
un-wring'ing	

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärrn, äsk, solä; äve, ävent änd, recänt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; use, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menti; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go, sing, iñk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87); \* For principal parts see the main verb.



as, to live *upcountry*. — *a.* Living or lying remote from the seacoast; being in the interior; as, an *upcountry* residence. — *n.* The interior of the country. *All Colloq.*

**up-ēnd'** (ūp-'ēnd'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a cask.

**up-growth'** (ūp-'grōth'), *n.* Process of growing up; progress; development; also, that which grows up.

**up-heav'al** (ūp-'hēv-'āl), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved; esp., an elevation of part of the earth's crust.

**up-heave'** (-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; raise. — *v. i.* To rise.

**up-held'** (-held'), *pret. & p. p.* of **UPHOLD**.

**up-hill'** (-hīl'), *adv.* Upward on or as on a hillside.

**up-hill'** (ūp-'hīl'), *a.* Ascending; hence: laborious; difficult.

**up-hold'** (ūp-'hōld'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To hold up; raise. **2.** To keep erect; support; maintain. **3.** To aid by approval or encouragement; back. — **up-hold'er** (-hōl-'dēr), *n.*

**up-hol'ster** (-hōl-'stēr), *v. t.* [See **UPHOLSTERER**.] To furnish (rooms, furniture, etc.) with hangings, coverings, etc.

**up-hol'ster-er** (ūp-'hōl-'stēr-'ēr), *n.* [From *upholster*, *upholder*, for older *upholder*, in *M.E.*, tradesman.] One who provides upholstery; or one who upholsters.

**up-hol'ster-y** (ūp-'hōl-'stēr-'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -STERIES (-īz). Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, curtains, coverings, etc.; also, the art or business of an upholsterer.

**u'phroe** (ū-'frō; ū-'vrō). Var. of **EUPHROE**.

**up'keep'** (ūp-'kēp'), *n.* Act of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up; repair.

**up'land** (-lānd), *n.* High land; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers, near the sea, or between hills. — *a.* Of or pertaining to uplands; being on upland.

**upland plover**, a large American sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) which frequent fields and uplands. It resembles a plover, and is valued as a game bird.

**up-lift'** (ūp-'līf'), *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; raise; elevate. — **up-lift'er**, *n.*

**up'lift'** (ūp-'līf'), *n.* An elevation; esp., *Geol.*, upheaval.

**up'most** (-mōst), *a.* Uppermost.

**up-on'** (ū-'pŏn'), *prep.* On; — in any of its senses. See **UP**.

**UPON**. See **ABOVE**. — *adv.* On; hereupon; thereon. *Obs.*

**up'per** (ūp-'ēr), *a.*; *comp.* of **UP**. **1.** Higher; superior; — opposed to *lower* and *neither*. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating a later period or formation (of a specified period); — so called because the strata are normally above those of the earlier formations; as, *Upper Cambrian*, *Cretaceous*, *Devonian*, *Jurassic*, *Silurian*, etc.

**the upper hand**, the advantage. — *u.* *case.* *Print.* See **2d CASE**, **3**.

— *n.* **1.** The upper leather for a shoe; a vamp. **2.** In *pl.* Gaiters of cloth buttoning over the ankle.

**up'per-cut'** (ūp-'ēr-'kūt'), *n.* In boxing, a short-arm swinging blow directed upward. — *v. t. & t.*; \* To strike, or hit, with an uppercut. *Both Slang or Cant.*

**up'per-most** (-mōst), *a.* Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost; topmost.

**up'pish** (ūp-'īsh), *a.* Proud; arrogant; assuming. *Colloq.* — **up'pish-ly**, *adv.* — **up'pish-ness**, *n.*

**up-raise'** (ūp-'rāz'), *v. t.*; \* To raise up.

**up-rear'** (-rēr'), *v. t.* To rear up.

**up'right'** (ūp-'rīt'), *a.* **1.** Erect in position; vertical, or nearly so; pointing upward. **2.** Morally erect; having rectitude; honest; just. — **upright piano**. See **PIANO**. — *adv.* Vertically. — *n.* Something standing upright, as a timber. — **up'right'ly**, *adv.* — **up'right'ness**, *n.*

**up-rise'** (ūp-'rīz'), *v. i.*; \* **1.** To rise, as from sleep; get up. **2.** To swell up; rise, as the sea, wind, etc. **3.** To be upright in direction. **4.** To ascend; as, the smoke *uprose*.

**up'rise'** (ūp-'rīz'; ūp-'rīz'), *n.* Act or process of rising.

**up-ri'sing** (ūp-'rīz-'īng), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. **2.** An insurrection; revolt.

**up'roar'** (ūp-'rōr'; ūp-'rōr'), *n.* [D. *oproer*; op up + *roeren* to stir.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; clamor.

**up-roar-i-ous** (-ī-'ūs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by tumult, roar, or noise and tumult. — **ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**up-root'** (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; eradicate.

**up-rouse'** (-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse thoroughly.

**up-set'** (-sēt'), *v. t.*; \* **1.** To overturn; overthrow; overset. **2.** To discompose; disconcert. *Colloq.* **3.** To thicken and shorten, as a redhot piece of iron, by hammering on the end; *swage*. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting. — *Syn.* See **OVERTURN**. — *v. i.* To become upset.

**up'set'** (ūp-'sēt'), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used in the phrase *upset price*, i. e., the price fixed as the minimum.

**up'shot'**, *n.* Act of upsetting; state of being upset.

**up'shot'** (-shōt'), *n.* [Up + *shot*, equiv. to *scot* share, reckoning.] Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance.

**up'side'** (ūp-'sīd'), *n.* The upper side; uppermost part.

**upside down** [A corruption of *M.E.* *up so down*, lit., up as down]. With the upper part undermost; hence, topsy-turvy.

**up'si-lon** (ūp-'sī-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. ὕψιλον bare, mere, simple *y.*] The 20th letter [T, t] of the Greek alphabet, a vowel having originally the sound of *oo* as in *room*, becoming before the 4th century B. C. that of French *u* or Ger. *ü*. Its equivalent in English is *u* or *y*.

**up-spring'** (ūp-'sprīng'), *v. i.*; \* To spring up.

**up-stairs'** (ūp-'stārz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; and in or toward an upper story; as, she is *upstairs*; go *upstairs*.

**up'stairs'** (ūp-'stārz'), *a.* Being above stairs; pert. to an upper story. — *n.* The part above the ground story.

**up-start'** (ūp-'stārt'), *v. i.* To start up.

**up'start'** (ūp-'stārt'), *n.* One who has risen suddenly, esp. when presuming on his success; a parvenu. — *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence; characteristic of a parvenu.

**up'stroke'** (ūp-'strōk'), *n.* An upward stroke; *a.* stroke or line made by a pen or the like moving upward.

**up-swell'** (ūp-'swēl'), *v. i.*; \* To swell up.

**up'take'** (ūp-'tāk'), *n.* **1.** Act of taking up; a lifting. **2. a** The pipe leading upward from the smoke box of a steam boiler to the chimney, or smokestack. **b** A shaft or tube up which a current of air passes, esp. for ventilation.

**up'throw'** (ūp-'thrō'), *n.* Upheaval; a casting up.

**up'thrust'** (-thrūst'), *n.* An upward thrust; specif., *Geol.*, an uplift of part of the earth's crust.

**up'-to-date'**, *a.* Extending to the present time; abreast of the times in style, manners, information, etc.

**up-town'** (ūp-'toun'), *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town; as, to go *uptown*. *Colloq.*

**up'town'** (ūp-'toun'), *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town or city.

**up-turn'** (ūp-'tūrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn up; throw up.

**up'ward'** (ūp-'wārd), *adv.* Also **up'wards** (-wērdz). **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; as, to look *upward*.

**2.** Toward the source or origin; as, to explore a river from the mouth *upward*.

**3.** In the upper parts; above. **4.** Toward a higher, or greater, age, degree, rank, etc.; as, from his youth *upward*.

**5.** Indefinitely more; above; over; as, fourscore and *upward*. — *upward* of, more than; above. — *a.* Directed upward; as, an *upward* course.

**u-ræ'mi-a**, **u-rē'mi-a** (ū-rē-'mī-'ā), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ούρον urine + -emia.] *Med.* Accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have been eliminated in the urine, producing a toxic condition. It is due to insufficient secretion of urine. — **u-ræ'mic**, **u-rē'mic** (-mīk), *a.*

**u-ræ'us** (ū-rē-'ūs), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uraeus* pertaining to a tail, Gr. οὐρατος, fr. οὐρά tail.] *Egypt.*

**Antiq.** The representation of the sacred asp on the headress of rulers.

**U'ral** (ū-'rāl), *a.* Pert. to or designating a mountain range (the **Urals**) on the eastern border of Russia, or a river of southeastern Russia.

**U'ral-Al-tai'ic** (āil-'tā'īk'), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the **Urals** and the **Altai**. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a great family of agglutinative languages, or the peoples whose mother tongues it includes. These peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar.

**u'ral-ite** (ū-'rāl-'ī-t), *n.* [G. *uralit*; — because first observed in the *Ural Mountains*.] *Min.* Amphibole, usually fibrous and dark green, resulting from alteration of pyroxene.

**U-ra'ni-a** (ū-rā-'nī-'ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Οὐρανία, i. e., the Heavenly, οὐράνιος heavenly, οὐρανός heaven.] *Gr. Myth.* a The Muse of astronomy. **b** An epithet of *Aphrodite*.

**u-ran'ic** (ū-rān'īk'), *a.* [Gr. οὐρανός heaven.] Of or pert. to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.

**u-ran'ic, a. [From **URANIUM**.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing uranium, esp. in its higher valence.**

**u-ran'i-nite** (ū-'rān-'ī-nī-t), *n.* *Min.* A mineral commonly occurring in black octahedrons and consisting largely of uranium but containing also thorium, the cerium and yttrium metals, and lead. When heated, it often yields a gas consisting chiefly of helium.

**u'ra-nite** (ū-'rā-nī-t), *n.* *Min.* A general term for the uranium phosphates, autunite and torbernite, formerly classed as a single species. The **uranite group** includes these and a few related minerals. — **u'ra-nit'ic** (-nī'tīk'), *a.*

**u-ra'ni-um** (ū-rā-'nī-'ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Uranus* the planet.] *Chem.* A hard, nickel-white metallic element of the chromium group. Symbol, **U** or **Ur**; at. wt., 238.5. It is radioactive. See **RADIUM**.

**u'ra-nog'ra-phy** (ū-rā-'nŏg-'rā-fī), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fīz). [Gr. οὐρανογραφία; οὐρανός heaven + γράφειν to write.] A description or chart of the heavens and the heavenly bodies; *uranology*.

**u'ra-nol'ŏ-gy** (-nŏl'ŏ-'jī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-jīz). [Gr. οὐρανός heaven + λογία.] The study of the heavens; *uranography*.



Upland Plover.



Uraus (from an Egyptian Relief).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals. \* For principal parts see the main verb.



u'ra-nom'e-try (ŭ'rā-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ), n.; pl. -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. *ouranos* heaven + *-metry*.] *Astron.* A chart or catalogue of fixed stars, esp. of stars visible to the naked eye. *b* The measurement of the heavens.

u'ra-nous (ŭ'rā-nŭs), a. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing uranium, esp. in its lower valence.

U'ra-nus (ŭ'rā-nŭs), n. [L. *Uranus*, Gr. *Ouranos* Uranus, *ouranos* heaven, sky.] *1. Gr. Myth.* The personification of Heaven, son or husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of the Titans, Cyclopes, Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at Gæa's instigation, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him. *2. Astron.* One of the planets, the most remote known except Neptune. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 32,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution is about 84 years.

u'ra-nyl (ŭ'rā-nĭl), n. [*uranium* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical UO<sub>2</sub>, which behaves as an element in many uranium compounds.

u'rāns (ŭ'rās), n. Var. of UREASE.

u'rate (ŭ'rāt), n. *Chem.* A salt of uric acid.

u'rban (ŭ'rĕbān), a. [L. *urbanus* belonging to the city or town, refined, polished, fr. *urbis, urbis*, a city.] Of or pertaining to a city or town.

ur-bane (ŭ'r-bān'), a. *1.* = URBAN. *2.* Courteous; polite; suave. — *Syn.* See CIVIL. — *ur-bane'ly, adv.*

ur-ban'i-ty (-bān'ĭ-tĭ), n. *1.* Quality or state of being urbane; courtesy of manners; politeness; suavity. *2.* Polite wit; facetiousness. *Obs.* — *Syn.* Affability, courtesy.

ur'ban-ize (ŭ'r-bān-ĭz), v. *t.* To render urbane; to cause to have the characteristics of a city. — *ur'ban-i-za'tion, n.*

ur'ce-o-late (ŭ'r'sĕ-ŏ-lāt), a. [L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* a pitcher.] Urn-shaped.

ur'chin (ŭ'r'ĉhĭn), n. [OF. *irechon*, *irecom*, deriv. of L. *ericius*, fr. *er* hedgehog.] *1.* A hedgehog. *2.* A sea urchin. *3.* A mischievous elf. *4.* A pert or roguish child, now usually a boy. — *a.* Elfish; mischief-making. *Rare.*

Ur'du (ŭŕ'dŭ), n. [Hind. *urdū* camp, *urdū-zabān*, the language of the camp.] Hindustani as spoken by Mohammedans in India.

u'rĕ-a (ŭ'rĕ-ā), n. [NL. See URINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A very soluble crystalline substance, CO(NH<sub>2</sub>), the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals. — *u'rĕ-al (-āl), a.*

u'rĕ-ase (ŭ'rĕ-ās; -āz), n. [*urea* + *-ase*.] *Chem.* An enzyme by the agency of which urea is hydrolyzed and converted into ammonium carbonate.

u'rĕ-dĭn'i-um (ŭ'rĕ-dĭn'ĭ-ŭm), n.; pl. -IA (-ĭ-ā). [NL., fr. L. *uredo* blight.] *Bot.* The sorus of the second spore stage in the life cycle of many rust fungi. It bears uredospores.

u'rĕ-dŭ (ŭ'rĕ-dŭ), n. [L., a blast, blight, a burning itch, fr. *urere* to burn.] *1. Bot.* A summer stage in the life history of many rust fungi preceding the teliospore. *2. Med.* Nettle rash. See URTICARIA. — *u'rĕ-d'ĭ-nous (-ŭ-rĕ-d'ĭ-nŭs), a.*

u'rĕ-do-spore (-dŏ-spŏr; 57), n. *Bot.* One of the thin-walled summer spores developed by the uredinia of a rust fungus.

u'rĕ-do-stage (-stāj), u'rĕ-do-form (-dŏrm), n. = UREDO, *1.*

u'rĕ-mi-a (ŭ'rĕ-mĭ-ā), u'rĕ-mĭc (-mĭk). Vars. of UREMIA, UREMIC.

u'rĕ'ter (ŭ-rĕ-tĕr), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ourĕtĕrōn*.] The duct that carries the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca.

u'rĕth'ane (ŭ-rĕth'an), n. [F. *urĕthane*. See UREA; ETHER.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, NH<sub>2</sub>·COOC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl carbonate or by heating urea nitrate and ethyl alcohol. It is used as a hypnotic, antipyretic, and antispasmodic.

u'rĕ'thra (ŭ-rĕ'thrā), n. [L., fr. Gr. *ourĕthra*.] The canal which in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder. — *u'rĕ'thral (-thral), a.*

u'rĕ'tĭc (ŭ-rĕ'tĭk), a. [L. *ureticus*, Gr. *ourĕtikós*. See URINE.] *Med.* Of or pert. to urine; diuretic; urinary.

urĕge (ŭrĭj), v. *t.*; URGED (ŭrĭjd); URG'ING (ŭrĭ'jĭng). [L. *urgere*.] *1.* To force onward; press; push; drive; as, to *urĕge* a horse. *2.* To press the mind or will of; ply with motives, arguments, or importunity; as, to *urĕge* one to stay. *3.* To present in an earnest or pressing manner; press upon attention; as, to *urĕge* the necessity of a case. *4.* To ply hard; treat forcibly; as, to *urĕge* an ore with intense heat. — *Syn.* Animate, incite, impel, instigate, stimulate. — *v. i.* To advance, or press earnestly a statement, charge, or the like.

urĕgen-cy (ŭrĭ'jĕn-sĭ), n. Quality or state of being urging.

urĕgent (ŭrĭ'jĕnt), a. [F., fr. L. *urgens*, p. pr.] Urging; pressing; plying with importunity; calling for immediate attention; instantly important. — *urĕgent-ly, adv.*

u'rĭ-a (-ŭrĭ-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *ourĕia* (as in *ourĕiopia* dysuria), fr. *ouron* urine.] A combining form used, chiefly in medicine, to signify *urine*, esp. implying an abnormal or diseased condition, as in *dysuria*, *polyuria*, *pyuria*, etc.

U'rĭ-ah (ŭ-rĭ-ā), n. [Heb. *Uriyah*.] *Bib.* A Hittite captain in the army of Israel, who, at David's orders, was so exposed in battle as to be killed, in order to enable David to take Uriah's wife, Bath-sheba.

u'ric (ŭ'rĭk), a. [Gr. *ouron* urine.] Of or pert. to urine; obtained from urine. — *uric acid, Chem.*, a white, odorless, nearly insoluble dibasic acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, present in urine.

U'rĭ-el (ŭ'rĭ-ĕl), n. [Heb. *Ūrĕl*.] In Oriental angelology, one of the archangels. Milton makes him "regent of the sun" and "the sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven."

U'rĭm (ŭ'rĭm), n. pl. *U'rĭm*. [*Ūrĕm*.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament (as in *Ex.* xxviii. 30) as being mediums for the revelation of God's will or as being placed in the breastplate by the high priest on certain occasions.

u'rĭ-nal (ŭ'rĭ-nāl), n. A vessel for urine; place for urinating.

u'rĭ-na-ry (ŭ'rĭ-nā-rĭ), a. Of or pert. to urine or the organs for excreting and removing it. — *n.*; pl. -RIES (-rĭz). A urinary calculus, *Med.*, a concretion of crystalline constituents of urine, often occurring in the urinary passages.

u'rĭ-nate (-nāt), v. *i.*; NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); NAT'ING. To discharge urine; make urine. — *u'rĭ-na-tion (-nā'shŭn), n.*

u'rĭne (ŭ'rĭn), n. [F., fr. L. *urina*.] *Physiol.* In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion. In man, the urine has an average density of 1.02. [*urine*.]

u'rĭ-nĭf'er-ous (ŭ'rĭ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), a. Bearing or conveying u'rĭ-no-gen'i-tal (-nŏ-jĕn'ĭ-tāl), a. *Anat. & Zool.* Pert. to or designating the organs or functions of excretion (production or removal of urine) and reproduction.

u'rĭ-no-sc'opy (-nŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *Med.* = UROSCOPY.

u'rĭ-nose (ŭ'rĭ-nŏs), a. Of, pert. to, like, or having the u'rĭ-no-us (ŭ'rĭ-nŭs) qualities or odor of, urine.

urn (ŭrn), n. [L. *urna*.] *1.* A vessel of various forms, usually a vase with a pedestal. *2.* Specif., such a vessel for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation; hence, fig., burial place; grave.

u'rŏ-chord (ŭ'rŏ-kŏrd), n. [Gr. *ourpá* tail + E. *chord*.] *Zool.* The notochord of larval ascidians, etc.; — so called because chiefly confined to the caudal region.

u'rŏg'e-nous (ŭ-rŏj'ĕ-nŭs), a. [Gr. *ouron* urine + *-genous*.] *Med.* Producing urine.

u'rŏ-lĭth (ŭ-rŏ-lĭth), n. [Gr. *ouron* urine + *-lith*.] *Med.* A urinary calculus. — *u'rŏ-lĭth'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), a.*

u'rŏ-lŏ-gĭ-y (ŭ-rŏ-lŏj'ĭ-jĭ), n. [Gr. *ouron* urine + *-logy*.] Medical science relating to the urine or the treatment of diseases of the urinary organs. — *u'rŏ-lŏg'ĭ-cal (ŭ-rŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kāl), a.*

u'rŏ-pŏd (ŭ-rŏ-pŏd), n. [Gr. *ourpá* tail + *-pod*.] *Zool.* Any of the abdominal appendages, esp. a posterior one, of a crustacean or other arthropod. [*pert.* to the uropygium.]

u'rŏ-pyĭ'ŭ-al (-pĭj'ĭ-ŭ-āl), a. [See UROPYGIUM.] *Zool.* Of or uropygial gland, *Zool.*, a large gland opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers in most birds, secreting an oily fluid which the bird uses in preening its feathers.

u'rŏ-pyĭ'ŭ-um (-ŭm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ourpŏryŭon*, fr. *ourpŏryŭos*; *ourpos* the end of the os sacrum + *ourŭg* rump.] *Zool.* The fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body, which supports the tail feathers.

u'rŏs'cŏ-py (ŭ-rŏs'kŏ-pĭ), n. [Gr. *ouron* urine + *-scopy*.] Diagnosis of diseases by inspection of urine.

u'rŏt'ro-pĭn (ŭ-rŏt'rŏ-pĭn), n. [Gr. *ouron* urine + E. *tro-rotro* substance (-pĭn; -pĕn)] *Pharm.* A colorless crystalline substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, used as a urinary antiseptic.

U'r'sa (ŭr'sā), n. [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* bear.] *Astron.*

Ursa Major or Ursa Minor (see below).



Ursa Major [L.] The Great Bear, the most conspicuous of the

The Dipper in Ursa Major. *α, β* The Pointers, northern constellations. It contains the stars which form

the Dipper, or Charles's Wain, including the Pointers, which point toward the North Star. — *U. Minor* [L.], the Little Bear (or Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole and North Star, Polaris, or Alpha (α) Ursa Minoris.

u'r'sĭ-form (ŭr'sĭ-fŏrm), a. [L. *ursus, ursa*, a bear + *-form*.] Having the shape of a bear.

u'r'sĭne (ŭr'sĭn; -sĭn), a. [L. *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* a bear.] Of, pert. to, or like, a bear.

u'r'sĭne howler. See HOWLING MONKEY.

U'r'sĭ-line (-sĭ-lĭn; -lĭn), n. *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of women, the patron saint of which is St. Ursula. Their work is chiefly educational. — *U'r'sĭ-line, a.*

u'rĭ-t'ca-ceous (ŭrĭ'tĭ-kā'shŭs), a. [L. *urtica* nettle.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (Urticaceae) of herbs, shrubs, and trees,

Ursa Minor.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, soā; ēve, event ēnd, recēnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnĕ; then, thĭn; natŭre, verdŭre (87);



the nettle family, many of which have foliage covered with stinging hairs.

**ur'ti-ca-ri-a** (-kă'rî-ă; 3), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. urtica* nettle.]

**Med.** A skin disease marked by red pimples and by wheals accompanied with itching; hives; nettle rash; urredo. The cause may be external, or the disease may follow the eating of shellfish, strawberries, etc.—**ur'ti-ca-ri-al** (-ăl), *a.* **ur'ti-cate** (ür'tî-kăt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kăt'éd); -CAT'ING (-kăt'ing). To sting with or as with nettles; to irritate.

**ur'ti-ca'tion** (-kă'shün), *n.* **Med.** Act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles, as in treating paralysis.

**Uru-guay'an** (ü'röö-gwä'än; öö'röö-gwä'än), *a.* Of or pert. to Uruguay or its people. — *n.* A native or citizen of Uruguay. Many of the inhabitants are of part Indian blood.

**ur'rus** (ür'ris), *n.* [L.] A long-horned wild ox of Europe, in Julius Caesar's time. [Case of *we.*]

**us** (üs), *pron.* [AS. *üs.*] Objective (accusative or dative)

**us'a-ble** (üz'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be used.—**us'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**us'age** (üz'ăj; üs'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *usaticum*. See *USE*, *n.*]

**1.** Act or mode of using; treatment; as, hard *usage*. **2.** Long-continued practice; customary procedure or action; method; as, a *usage* of the Romans. **3.** Customary use or employment, as of a word in a particular sense. **4.** In *pl. Eccl.* Certain ceremonies or ritual practices maintained by nonjurors in the Scottish Episcopal Church and Church of England, authorized in the Scottish Episcopal Communion office of 1764.—**Syn.** Custom, use. See *HABIT*.

**us'ance** (üz'ăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** Use; usage. **Obs.** **2.** Interest; usury. **Obs.** **3.** Econ. Income of benefits (derived from wealth). **4.** Com. Time allowed by custom or law (exclusive of grace) for payment of a bill of exchange.

**Us'beg** (üs'bëg) *n.* A member of the most civilized of the

**Us'bek** (üs'bëk) Turkic peoples of Turkestan.

**use** (üz, *v. t.*; usëd (üzd); us'ing (üz'ing). [OF. *user*, LL. *usare*, fr. *L. uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** To make use of; avail one's self of; employ. **2.** To practice, esp. customarily; as, to *use* diligence. **3.** To behave toward; treat; as, to use an animal cruelly. **4.** To accustom; habituate; inure; — chiefly in *p. p.*, as, *used* to exposure, hunger, etc.

**Syn.** *Use*, *employ* are often interchangeable. *Use* is commonly more direct than *employ*, which often means to make a particular use of. As used of persons, *use* sometimes (*employ* seldom) connotes undue passivity, as of a tool. **1.** To use *up*. **a.** To consume or exhaust by using. **b.** To exhaust; leave no capacity of force or use in. *Colloq.*

— *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; as, he *used* to ride daily;

— now obsolete or archaic in his present sense.

**use** (üs), *n.* [F. *us*, usage, *L. usus*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** Act of employing anything; state of being employed; application; employment; as, the *use* of a pen; his machines are in *use*. **2. *Law.* That enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice. (This sense is not to be confused with sense 9, below.) **3.** Occasion or need to employ; — often used with *for*; as, I had no further *use* for it. **4.** Suitability for employment; utility, advantage; as, it is of no use to complain. **5.** Continued practice; usage; custom; habit; as, a word sanctioned by *use*. **6.** Common occurrence; ordinary experience. **Rare.** **7.** *Liturgics.* A special form of ritual, liturgy, or liturgical form, etc.; esp., one of the local forms which existed in various English dioceses before the Reformation; as, the Sarum (Salisbury) or Canterbury *use*. **8.** Interest; usury. **Obs. or Dial.** **9.** *Law.* Be half; advantage; benefit; profit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements the legal title to which is in another than the one entitled to the use (in sense 2); a trust of real estate.**

**Syn.** *Use*, *usefulness*, *utility*. (See also *HABIT*) is very general in sense, and occurs chiefly in familiar phrases; as, to be of *use*; there's no *use* in that. *Usefulness* is employed chiefly of things in the concrete; *utility* is more general and abstract.

**use'a-ble**, **use'a-ble-ness**. Vars. of *USABLE*, *USABLENESS*.

**use'ful** (üs'föö), *a.* Full of use; serviceable; having utility; advantageous. — **use'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**use'ful-ness** (üs'föö-nës), *n.* Quality or state of being useful; utility. — **Syn.** Value, profit. See *USE*.

**use'less** (üs'lës), *a.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; ineffectual. — **use'less-ly**, *adv.* — **use'less-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Useless*, *fruitless*, *bootless*, *ineffectual*. *Useless* is the general word; that is *fruitless* which is barren of result; that is *bootless* which is of no avail; *ineffectual* often implies futility or insufficiency; as, *useless* rubbish; *fruitless* labor; *bootless* prayers; *ineffectual* struggles.

**us'er** (üz'er), *n.* One who, or that which, uses.

**us'er**, *n.* [OF. *user*, lit., to use, inf. as *n.*] *Law.* Enjoyment of property; use (in sense 9).

**ush'er** (üş'er), *n.* [OF. *uissier*, *huissier*, fr. LL., fr. *ostium* door.] **1.** A person in charge of a door of entrance; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. **2.** An under teacher or an assistant in a school. *Brit.*

— *v. t.* To introduce or escort; as, to *usher* in a stranger. **us'que-baugh** (üs'kwë-bä; -bö), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha*, lit., water of life.] Whisky, as made in Ireland or Scotland.

**us'tu-late** (üs'tü-lăt), *a.* [L. *ustulatus*, p. p. of *ustulare* to scorch, *were* to burn.] Discolored as if burned.

**us'tu-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.* **Pharm.** **a.** The roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverizing.

**b.** The burning of wine.

**us'u-al** (üz'zhü-äl), *a.* [L. *usualis*, fr. *usus*, use.] Such as is in common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; ordinary, common. — **us'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **us'u-al-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Accustomed, customary, habitual, wonted, regular.

— **Usual**, **customary**, **habitual**. **Usual** applies to whatever happens in the ordinary course of events; that is **customary** which is according to the usual practices, conventions, usages, etc., whether of an individual or (esp.) of a community; **habitual** implies settled practice or regularity of repetition, esp. of a person or individual; as, the *usual* height of the tide; a *customary* greeting; *habitual* diffidence.

**us'u-fruit** (üz'zhü-frükt), *n.* [L. *ususfructus*, *usus* et *fructus*; *usus* use + *fructus* fruit.] *Law.* Right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

**us'u-fruit'u-a-ry** (-frük'tü-ä-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rîz). [L. *usufructuarius*.] *Law.* One having the usufruct of property. — *a.* *Law.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a usufruct.

**us'u-rer** (üz'zhü-rër), *n.* [F. *usurier*, fr. LL. See *USURY*.] **1.** One who lends money, esp. at interest. **Obs.** **2.** One who lends money at a usurious rate of interest.

**u-su'ri-ous** (üz-zü'rî-üs; ü-zhöö'), *a.* Practicing usury; also, involving usury. — **ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**u-surp'** (üz-zürp'), *v. t.* [L. *usurpare*, -*patum*, to make use of, get, usurp.] To seize and keep by force or without right; — said only of office, place, powers, rights, etc. — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a usurper; encroach.

**Syn.** *Arrogate*, *usurp*. To *arrogate* is to assume unduly or with presumption; *usurp* implies forcible seizure, as of power, without right; as, an underling *arrogating* to himself the importance of his superiors; to *usurp* a throne.

**u-sur-pa'tion** (üz-zür-pä'shün), *n.* Act of usurping; specif., the illegal seizure of sovereign power.

**u-surp'er** (üz-zür-p'er), *n.* One who usurps; esp., one who seizes illegally on sovereign power.

**u-su-ry** (üz'zhü-rî), *n.* [F. *usure*, *L. usura*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** A premium for a loan of money or goods; interest. **Archaic.** **2.** An exorbitant rate or amount of interest; specif., *Law*, interest in excess of a legal rate. **3.** The taking, or practice of taking, usury (in sense 2).

**ut** (üt; in *solmization*, ööt), *n.* First note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do*. See *SOLMIZATION*.

**Ute** (üt; üt'é), *n.* An Indian of an important Shoshonean tribe formerly ranging through Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and adjacent regions.

**u-ten'sil** (ü-tën'sil), *n.* [OF. *utensile*, *L. utensilis*, fr. *utensilis* that may be used, fit for use, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy. — **Syn.** See *IMPLEMENT*.

**u'ter-ine** (üt'er-in; -In), *a.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother, *uterus* womb.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the uterus. **2.** Born of the same mother, but by a different father. See *HALF BLOOD*. [tion of the uterus.]

**u'ter-o-fix-a'tion** (-ö-fik-sä'shün), *n.* *Surg.* Surgical fixation of the uterus. — *n.* *pl.* UTERI (-î). [L.] *Anat.* In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young before birth; the womb.

**U'ther** (üt'hër), *n.* See *IGRAINE*.

**u-til'i-ta-ri-an** (üt'il'i-tä-rî-än; 3), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting in, utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc. **2.** Of, pert. to, or supporting utilitarianism. — *n.* A believer in utilitarianism.

**u-til'i-ta-ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Ethics.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions, and that virtue is founded in utility.

**u-til'i-ty** (üt'il'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful.] **1.** Quality or state of being useful. **2. *Econ.* Power to satisfy human wants. **3.** Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism. **4.** A useful thing. — **Syn.** *Usefulness*, *advantageousness*, *benefit*, *profit*, *avail*. See *USE*.**

**utility man**. *Theater.* An actor who performs minor parts and does odd jobs.

**u'ti-liz'a-ble** (üt'il-i-zä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being utilized.

**u'ti-lize** (üt'il-i-zë), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-lîz); -LIZ'ING (-lîz'ing). To make useful; turn to profitable account or use; make use of. — **u'ti-li-za'tion** (-lî-zä'shün; -lî-zä'shün), *n.*

**üt'möst** (üt'möst), *a.* [AS. *ütmest*, *ütemest*, a superlative fr. *üt*, *üte*, out.] **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last. **2.** Of the greatest or high-

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zli = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



est degree, quantity, number, or the like; greatest. — *n.* The most possible; farthest limit.

**U-to/pi-a** (û-tô'pî-â), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *oû* not + *τόπος* a place.] 1. An imaginary island represented, in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" (1515-16), as enjoying approximate perfection in politics, laws, etc. 2. [l. c.] A place or state of ideal perfection; an impracticable scheme of social regeneration.

**U-to/pi-an** (-ân), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like Utopia; hence [Often l. c.]: involving imaginary perfections; chimerical. — *Syn.* See VISIONARY. — *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Utopia. 2. [l. c.] A visionary; idealist. — **u-to/pi-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**u'tri-cle** (û'trî-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calyche, dim. of *uter, utris*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide.] 1. A little sac or vesicle. 2. *Bot.* A small, one-celled, usually indehiscent, one-seeded or few-seeded fruit with a thin, membranous pericarp. See FRUIT, *Illust.*

**u'tric'u-lar** (û'trîk'û-lâr), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a utricule, or utriculus. 2. Resembling a utricule or bag; — said esp. of certain substances, as sulphur, when condensed from vapor and deposited on cold bodies, in small globules.

**u'tric'u-late** (-lât), *a.* Resembling a bladder; swollen like a bladder; inflated; utricular.

**u'tric'u-lus** (-lûs), *n.* [L. little womb or matrix, calyche.] A utricule; esp., a certain part of the labyrinth of the ear.

**ut'ter** (ût'êr), *a.* [AS. *ûtra, ûterra*, compar. adj. fr. *ûte, üt, out*.] 1. Complete; total; entire; absolute; as, *utter ruin; utter darkness; utter strangers*. 2. Absolute; final; as, an *utter refusal or denial*.

**ut'ter**, *v. t.* [ME. *outren*.] 1. To put forth or out; emit. *Now Rare.* 2. *a.* To dispose of in trade; sell. *Obs. or R. b.*

Specific, to put in circulation, as money or currency; put upon the public, as counterfeit notes or coins. 3. To give expression to; disclose; publish; speak; pronounce. — *Syn.* Deliver, discharge; issue. — **ut'ter-a-ble** (-â-b'l), *a.*

**ut'ter-ance** (-âns), *n.* 1. Act of uttering; esp., vocal expression. 2. That which is uttered, or spoken or published.

**ut'ter-ance**, *n.* [F. *outrance*, fr. L. *ultra* beyond.] The last extremity; esp., the point of death. *Obs.*

**ut'ter-er**, *n.* One who utters.

**ut'ter-ly**, *adv.* In an utter manner; fully; totally.

**ut'ter-most** (ût'êr-môst), *a. & n.* Extreme; utmost.

**u-v'a'rov-it-e** (ûv-â'vâ'rof-î-t), *n.* [After Count S. S. Uvarov (1786-1855).] *Min.* An emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium, which colors it.

**u've-a** (û'vê-â), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uva* grape.] *Anat.* The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; also, the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat. — **u've-al** (-âl), *a.*

**u've-i'tis** (-i'tis), *n.* [NL.; *uvea* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvea; iritis. — **u've-it'ic** (-it'ik), *a.*

**u'vu-la** (û'vû-lâ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva* a grape, the uvula.] *Anat.* The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. — **u'vu-lar** (-lâr), *a.*

**u'vu-li'tis** (-lî'tis), *n.* [NL.; *uvula* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

**ux-or'i-cide** (ûk-sôr'î-sîd), *n.* [L. *uxor* wife + *-cide*.] The murderer of a wife by her husband; also, one who murders his wife. — **ux-or'i-cid'al** (-sîd'âl), *a.*

**ux-or'i-ous** (ûk-sôr'ri-ûs; ûg-zô'-; 57), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **ux-or'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ux-or'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

## V

**V** (vê). 1. The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. It is a labiodental consonant, the voiced, or sonant, correlative of *f*. See *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 95. *V*, and *U* are varieties of the same character, and were formerly used indiscriminately. The letter *v*, a doubled *v* called "double *u*," is a survival of this use. *V* is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a consonant (about like English *w*) and as a vowel. The Latin derives it from a form [V] of the Greek *T* (see *Y*), this Greek letter being either from the same Semitic letter as the digamma *F* (see *F*), or else added by the Greeks to the alphabet which they took from the Semitic. Etymologically *v* is most nearly related to *u*, *w*, *f*, *b*, *p*; as in *vine, wine*; *avoidupois, habit, have; safe, save*; *trover, troubadour; receive, recipient*. 2. As a *numeral*, *V* stands for 5, being the upper half of the symbol for 10, viz., *X*; *V* stands for 5,000.

**V**, or **v**, *n.*; *pl.* *V's* or *Vs* (*vêz*). 1. The letter *V*, *v*, or its sound. 2. Something shaped like the letter *V*; specif., *Mach.*, a rib or guiding strip having sloping sides like an inverted *V*. 3. A five-dollar bill. *Colloq., U. S.*

**V**, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter *V*. **va-can-cy** (vâ'kân-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -*CIES* (-sîz). 1. Quality or state of being vacant; specif.: a Emptiness; vacancy. b Idleness; listlessness. 2. That which is vacant; specif.: a Empty space; vacuum. b An open or unoccupied space; chasm; gap. c An idle interval; vacation. *Rare.* d An unoccupied office or position.

**va'cant** (-kânt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vacans, -antis*, *p. pr.* of *vacare* to be empty.] 1. Without contents; empty. 2. Free from business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free; as, a *vacant moment*. 3. Not occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer. 4. Empty of thought or reflection; inane; vacuous; as, a *vacant stare*. 5. *Law.* a Not occupied or put to use, as land. b Of an estate or the like, abandoned; having no heir or claimant; as, a *vacant estate*; a *vacant succession*. — *Syn.* Void, devoid, disengaged, idle. See EMPY.

**va'cant-ly**, *adv.* In a vacant manner; idly; inanely.

**va'cate** (vâ'kât), *v. t.*; -*CAT-ED* (-kât-êd); -*CAT-ING* (-kât-ing). [L. *vacare, vacatum*, to be empty.] 1. To make vacant; leave empty. 2. To annul; make void; deprive of force. — *v. i.* To vacate anything; *Colloq.*, to leave.

**va-ca'tion** (vâ-kâ'shûn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vacatio* freedom from a duty, etc.] 1. Act of vacating. 2. Intermission of employment, procedure, etc.; period of leisure or rest; holiday. 3. Hence, specif.: a *Law.* Intermission of judicial proceedings between terms. b Intermission between terms in an educational institution.

**va-ca'tion-ist**, *n.* A person taking a vacation, esp. one who is traveling for pleasure.

**vac'ci-nal** (vâk'sî-nâl), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to vaccination. **vac'ci-nate** (vâk'sî-nât), *v. t.*; -*NAT'ED* (-nât'êd); -*NAT'ING*. [See VACCINE.] To inoculate with a vaccine, esp. that of cowpox, in order to prevent or mitigate an attack of small-pox; hence, sometimes, loosely, to inoculate with any virus as a preventive measure.

**vâ-le**, *senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, solâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cõnnect; Ûse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fõõd, fõõt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iÿk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);*

**vac'ci-na'tion** (vâk'sî-nâ'shûn), *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating. [of vaccination.]

**vac'ci-na'tion-ist**, *n.* *Med.* One who advocates the practice **vac'ci-na'tor** (-nâ'tôr), *n.* One who vaccinates, or an instrument used in vaccinating.

**vac'cine** (vâk'sîn; -sên), *a.* [L. *vaccinus* of or from cows, fr. *vacca* a cow.] 1. Of, pert. to, or derived from, cows; — in technical use; as, *vaccinellymph, virus*, etc. 2. Of or pert. to vaccinia or vaccination.

**vaccine point**, a pointed piece, as of bone, ivory, etc., on which vaccine lymph is collected and dried for use in vaccination.

— *n.* 1. The virus of vaccinia, or cowpox, used in vaccination. 2. Any substance for preventive inoculation.

**vac-cin'ia** (vâk-sîn'î-â), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Cowpox.

**vac-cin'i-a'ceous** (-â'shûs), *a.* [NL. *vaccinium* the blueberry.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Vacciniaceæ*) of shrubs comprising the blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, etc.

**vac'il-late** (vâs'î-lât), *v. t.*; -*LAT'ED* (-lât'êd); -*LAT'ING*. [L. *vacillare, -latum*.] 1. To move one way and the other, as in reeling; stagger. 2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; waver; as, to *vacillate* between two opinions. — *Syn.* See FLUCTUATE.

**vac'il-lat'ing** (-lât'ing), **vac'il-la-to-ry** (-lâ-tô-rî), *a.* Inclined to vacillate; wavering. — **vac'il-lat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**vac'il-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of vacillating. 2. Unsteadiness of purpose; changeableness; irresolution.

**vac'u-a** (vâk'û-â), *n.*, *pl.* of VACUUM.

**va-cu'i-ty** (vâ-kû'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tîz). [L. *vacuitas*.] 1. Emptiness. *Rare.* 2. Space unfilled or unoccupied; a void; vacuum. 3. Lack of intelligence, intelligent expression, etc. 4. Freedom from occupation; idleness. *Archaic.*

**vac'u-o-lat'ed** (vâk'û-â-lât'êd), *a.* *Biol.* Containing one or more vacuoles. — **vac'u-o-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.*

**vac'u-ole** (vâk'û-ôl), *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty.] *Biol.* a A small cavity in tissues, containing air or fluid. b A cavity or vesicle in cell protoplasm, containing a watery fluid.

**vac'u-ous** (-ûs), *a.* [L. *vacuus*.] 1. Empty; void; vacant. 2. Free from occupation; idle. 3. Stupid; inane; as, a *vacuous stare*; a *vacuous play*. — *Syn.* Unoccupied, unfilled, blank. — **vac'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**vac'u-um** (-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* *E.-UUMS* (-ûmz), *L. -UA* (-â). [L., prop. neut. of *vacuus* empty.] 1. A space entirely devoid of matter; hence, a space artificially exhausted to a high degree, as by an air pump. 2. The degree of rarefaction of a partial vacuum, measured by reduction of pressure from that of the atmosphere.

**vacuum cleaner**. A machine for cleaning carpets, tapestry, upholstered work, etc., by suction.

**vacuum fan**. A fan for creating suction or a partial vacuum.

**vacuum gauge** or **gage**. A gauge for measuring absolute pressure in a partial vacuum, as of an engine condenser.

**vacuum pump**. A pump in which water is forced up a pipe by the difference of pressure between the atmosphere and a partial vacuum. Cf. PULSOMETER, 1.

**vacuum tube**. *Elec.* A sealed tube containing highly rare-



fied air or other gas, for exhibition or examination of the electric discharge between metallic electrodes.

**va/de me/cum** (vā'dē mē'kūm). [L., go with me.] A thing carried as a constant companion; manual; handbook. **vag'a-bond** (vāg'ā-bōnd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to stroll about.] 1. Moving about without settled habitation; wandering; sometimes, strolling and worthless or vicious; as, the *vagabond* classes. 2. Floating or borne about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. 3. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vagabond; vagrant; as, a *vagabond* life.

— *n.* One who wanders about with no fixed dwelling; esp., one idle and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; *Colloq.*, a worthless person; rascal. [Grancy.] **vag'a-bond/age** (-bōn'dāj), *n.* State of a vagabond; *vag'a-ga/ry* (vā-gā'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [L. *vagari* to stroll.] A wandering of the thoughts; wild or fanciful freak; whim. — *Syn.* See CAPRICE.

**va-gi'na** (vā-jī'nā), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nāz). [L. *vagina* sheath.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A sheath or sheathlike part; a theca; specif., in female mammals, a canal leading from the uterus to the orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloaca. 2. *Bot.* The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases. **vag'i-nal** (vāj'i-nāl; vā-jī'-), *a.* 1. Resembling, or pert. to, a sheath; thecal. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pert. to the vagina.

**vag'i-nate** (vāj'i-nāt), *a.* Invested with or as with a sheath, or vagina.

**vag'i-ni'tis** (-ni'tis), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vagina, or the genital canal.

**vag'ran-cy** (vā'grān-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). State or fact of wandering without a settled habitation; state or fact of being a vagrant; vagabondage. **vag'rant** (-grānt), *a.* [Prob. fr. OF. *waucrant*, *vaginate* *culm* of *waerant*, p. pr. of *waucrer*, *waucer* to wander.] *Grass.*

1. Moving about without certain object; wandering without settled habitation. 2. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vagrant; vagabond; erratic; as, a *vagrant* nature. — *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; specif., one having no settled habitation; vagabond. — **vag'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **vag'rant-ness**, *n.*

**vag'rom** (-grōm), *a.* Corrupt. of *vagrante*. *Humorous.*

**vague** (vāg), *a.*; *va'GUE* (vā'gēr); *va'GUEST* (-gēst). [F. *vague*, or L. *vagus*.] 1. Not clearly defined, grasped, expressed, etc.; indefinite; not clear; as, a *vague* idea, accusation, etc. 2. Unauthenticated; uncertain; as, a *vague* report. 3. Not thinking, seeing, perceiving, or the like, clearly; as, *vague* minds. — *Syn.* Ill-defined, ambiguous, hazy, shadowy, loose. See DARK. — **vague'ly**, *adv.* — **vague'ness**, *n.* **vag'us** (vā'gūs), *n.*, or **vagus** nerve. [L. *vagus* wandering.] *Anat. & Zool.* The pneumogastric nerve.

**vail** (vā), *v. t.* [F. *avaler* to let down. See AVALANCHE.] 1. To let fall; allow or cause to sink. *Archaic.* 2. To lower, or take off, in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like; doff. *Archaic.*

**vail**, *n.* [For *avail*, *n.*] Money given to servants by visitors; gratuity; — usually in the *pl.* *Rare.* — *v. i.* To avail; profit; benefit. *Archaic* or *Poetic.*

**vain** (vān), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vanus*.] 1. Without real substance, value, or importance; empty; idle; worthless; as, *vain* pomp. 2. Without force or efficacy; ineffectual; futile; as, a *vain* attempt. 3. Trifling; foolish; as, *vain* fancies. 4. Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; conceited; self-complacent. 5. Showy; ostentatious.

*Syn.* Empty, worthless, fruitless, futile, nugatory, idle, unimportant. — **Vain**, *futile*, *nugatory*. That which is *vain* is fruitless, or without avail; *futile* implies utter ineffectiveness; that which is *nugatory* is trifling or insignificant or (often) inoperative; as, *vain* longings; *futile* vigilance, resistance; *nugatory* promises.

**vain**, *or*, *Obs.*, for **vain**, to no purpose; without success. **vain'glo'ri-ous** (vān'glō'ri-ūs; 57), *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful. — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vain'glo'ry** (-rī), *n.* Excessive vanity over one's own performances, attainments, etc.; undue elation over anything pertaining to one's self; also, vain show.

**vain'ly**, *adv.* In a vain manner.

**vain'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being vain; vanity.

**vair** (vār), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *vair*, *a.*, L. *varius* variegated.] The skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for costly dresses, — represented in heraldry by a series of small shields, alternately argent and azure. **vai'ance** (vā'āns), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Valence*, in France.] 1. A silk or silk-and-wool damask used for upholstery. 2. A curtain or curtains for a bed window, etc.; esp., drapery around a bedstead from the bed to the floor. — *v. t.*; -ANCE (-ānst); -ANCE-ING. To furnish with a valance; drape. **vale** (vāl), *n.* [F. *val*, L. *vallis*.] A valley. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *Syn.* Dingle, dell, dale, glen.

**vale'dic'tion** (vāl'ē-dīk'shūn), *n.* [L. *valedicere*, *valedic-*

*tum*, to say farewell; *vale* farewell (imper. of *valere* to be strong or well) + *dicere* to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell. *Chiefly Literary.*

**vale'dic-to'ri-an** (-dik-tō'rī-ān), *n.* One who makes a valedictory address; esp., in some American colleges, etc., the student (usually first in scholarship) of the graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement. Cf. SALVATORIAN.

**vale'dic-to'ry** (-dik-tō'rī), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. A valedictory oration or address, esp. of a valedictorian.

**vale'nce** (vāl'ēns), *n.* [L. *valens*, *esp.*, p. pr. of *valere* to be strong.] *Chem.* The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium, or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element (or the partial molecular weight of the radical) will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared. An element or radical having a valence of one is said to be univalent or monovalent; of two, divalent or bivalent; of three, trivalent, etc. The valence of certain elements varies in different compounds.

**vale'n'ci-a** (vā-lēn'shī-ā), *n.* [Perh. fr. *Valence* in France.] A kind of woven fabric for waistcoats, with weft of wool and warp of silk or cotton.

**Vale'n'ciennes' lace** (vāl'ēn'syēn'; vā-lēn'sī-ēnz'). A rich kind of bobbin lace made originally at Valenciennes, France, now mainly in Belgium.

**vale'n-cy** (vāl'ēn-sī), *n.*, *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). *Chem.* Valence. **vale'n-tine** (vāl'ēn-tīn), *n.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; also, a sentimental or, by extension, a comic or burlesque missive sent on St. Valentine's Day.

**Vale'n-tin'i-an** (-tīn-tī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Valentinus, who taught at Alexandria and Rome A. D. 140 and 160, or the system of Gnosticism (Valentinian Gnosticism) taught by him. — *n.* An adherent of Valentinianism.

**Vale'n-tin'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Valentinian Gnosticism. **vale'r-ate** (vāl'ēr-āt), *n.* Also **vale'ri-an-ate** (vā-lērī-ān-āt). *Chem.* A salt or ester of valeric acid.

**vale'ri-an** (vā-lērī-ān), *n.* [LL. *valeriana*.] Any of a genus (*Valeriana*) of perennial herbs the dried rootstock and roots of one species (*V. officinalis*) of which constitute a drug used as a tonic and stimulant; also, the drug.

**vale'ri-a-na-ceous** (-ā-nā'shūs), *a.* [LL. *valeriana* valerian.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Valerianaceæ*) of herbs, including valerian (genus *Valeriana*), spikenard (*Nardo-stachys jatamansi*), etc. Most of the species possess tonic or stimulant properties.

**vale'ric** (vā-lēr'ik; -lēr'ik), *n.* Also **vale'ri-an'ic** (-lērī-ān'ik). [See VALERIAN.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of four isomeric acids, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, two of which occur in valerian root, etc. All are made synthetically.

**vale't** (vāl'ēt; vāl'ā), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *valet*, *valet*. See VARLET.] A manservant; a valet de chambre. — *v. t. & i.*; **VAL'ET-ED** (vāl'ēt-ēd; vāl'ād); -ET-ING. To serve as a valet.

**va'let' de cham'bre** (vā'let' dē shān'br'). [F.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

**vale'tu'di-na'ri-an** (vāl'ē-tū'dī-nā'rī-ān; 3), *a.* Of infirm health; sickly; weakly. — *n.* A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one seeking to recover health.

**vale'tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The condition of a valetudinarian; a state of feeble health; infirmity.

**vale'tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'dī-nā-rī), *a.* [L. *valeitudinarius*, fr. *valeudo* health, ill health, *valere* to be strong or well.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A valetudinarian. — **vale'tu'di-na-ri-ness** (-rī-nēs), *n.*

**Val-hal'ia** (vāl'hāl'ā), *n.* [Icel. *valhöll* lit., hall of the slain; *valr* the slain + *höll* a royal hall.] *Norse Myth.* The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their servitors. See ÅSGARD.

**vai'ian-cy** (vā'īān-sī), *n.* The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor.

**vai'iant** (vā'īānt), *a.* [F. *vaillant*, fr. p. pr. of OF. & F. *valoir* to be worth, L. *valere* to be strong.] 1. Intrepid; courageous; brave. 2. Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. — **vai'iant-ly**, *adv.* — **vai'iant-ness**, *n.*

**vai'id** (vā'īd), *a.* [F. *valide*, L. *validus* strong, *valere* to be strong.] 1. Strong; efficient. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified or supported; not defective; sound. 3. *Law.* Having legal force or authority.

— *Syn.* Efficacious, just, good, weighty, sufficient, sound. **vai'i-date** (vā'ī-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ēd); -DAT'ING. To render valid; give legal force to; confirm.

**vai'i-da'tion** (vā'ī-dā'shūn), *n.* Act of validating; state of being validated.

**vai'id'i-ty** (vā'īd'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being valid.

**vai'id-ly**, *adv.* In a valid manner.

**vai'id-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being valid; validity.

**vai-lise'** (vā-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. It.] A case, usually of leather, for the clothes, etc., of a traveler; a traveling bag.

**x** = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Val-kyr'ie** (vål-kír'í; -kír'í), *n.* [Icel. *valkyrja*; *valr* the slain + *kjósa* to choose.] *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain and conduct the worthy to Valhalla. Cf. *BRYNHILD*. — **Val-kyr'í-án** (vål-kír'í-án), *a.* **val-la'tion** (vå-lá'shún), *n.* [L. *vallatio*, deriv. of *vallum* rampart.] A rampart or entrenchment; also, act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.

**val-lec'u-la** (-lĕk'ú-là), *n.*; *pl.* -ULĔ (-lĕ). [NL., dim. of *L. vallis*, *vales*, a valley.] *Anat. & Bot.* A groove; fossa, as one of the depressions between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis. — **u-lar** (-lâr), *a.* — **u-late** (-lât), *a.* **val'ley** (vål'í), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-íz). [OF. *valée*, fr. LL., fr. L. *vallis*, *valles*.] 1. An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between hills or mountains. 2. *Arch.* The depression where two slopes of a roof meet.

**val'lis-ne'ri-a'ceous** (vål'ís-nĕ'ri-á'shūs), *a.* [From *Val-lisneria*, the type genus, after Antonio *Valisneri*, Italian naturalist.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Valisneriaceæ*) of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs having flowers with the tube of the perianth more or less adnate to the ovary, and the carpels united in fruit.

**val'or**, **val'our** (vål'ĕr), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *valere* to be strong.] Strength of mind which enables one to encounter danger firmly; personal bravery; courage. — **Syn.** Heroism, gallantry, intrepidity. See **COURAGE**.

**val'or-i-za'tion** (vål'ĕr-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), *n.* [Pg. *valorização*.] Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity by governmental interference, as by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to enable them to hold their products, etc.; — used chiefly of such action by Brazil.

**val'or-ize** (vål'ĕr-íz), *v. t.* To subject to valorization.

**val'or-ous** (-ús), *a.* Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of, valor; brave. — **val'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.* **val'u-a-ble** (-ú-á-b'l), *a.* 1. Susceptible of estimation as to value; appraisable; as, not *valuable* in money. 2. Of financial value, esp. in a considerable degree; commanding or worth a good price. 3. Of considerable worth in any respect; estimable; precious; as, a *valuable* friend, counsel. **Syn.** *Valuable*, *precious*. That is *valuable* which has either permanent worth or useful qualities; *precious* implies high value, whether intrinsic or due to association. — *n.* A possession or thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; — usually in *pl.*

**val'u-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* 1. Act of valuing; estimation; appraisement. 2. Value set on a thing; estimated value.

**val'u-a'tor** (vål'ú-á'tĕr), *n.* An appraiser.

**val'ue** (vål'ú), *n.* [OF., fr. *valoir*, *p. p.* *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, be worth.] 1. The property or aggregate properties of a thing which render it useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or sum of properties; worth; excellence. 2. *Economics.* *a.* Efficiency in exchange; purchasing power; market value. *b.* Proper, or legitimate, price, as distinct from an unfair one. *c.* The comparative estimate that an individual places on any of his possessions independently of any intent to sell. 3. Precise signification; import; as, the *value* of a word. 4. Esteem; regard; also, estimated worth; valuation. *Obs. or R.* 5. *Music.* Relative length, or duration, answering to *quantity* in prosody. 6. That property of a color by which it is distinguished as light or dark; degree of lightness as conditioned by the presence of white or pale color, or their opposites. 7. A valuable consideration; as, *value* received. — **Syn.** See **PRICE**.

— *v. t.*; **VAL'UED** (-úđ); **VAL'U-ING** (-ú-íng). 1. To estimate the value of; rate at a certain price or value; appraise; *Rarely*, to rate; estimate. 2. To regard highly; esteem; prize. — **Syn.** See **ESTIMATE**.

**val'ued** (-úđ), *p. a.* 1. Highly regarded; esteemed; prized. 2. Having a given or stated value.

**valued policy**, *Fire Insurance*, a policy in which the value of goods, etc., insured is specified; — opposed to *open policy*, a policy in which the value is not fixed, or, sometimes, in which the specific objects of insurance and their respective amounts vary as they are indorsed on the policy from time to time.

**val'ue-less**, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

**val'u-er** (vål'ú-ĕr), *n.* One who values; an appraiser.

**val'val** (vål'vål), **val'var** (vål'vár), *a.* *Biol.* Valvular.

**val'vate** (vål'vát), *a.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors.] 1. Resembling, or serving as, a valve; opening by a valve or valves; valvular. 2. *Bot.* Meeting at the edges without overlapping; — said of sepals or petals in aestivation and of leaves in vernation.

**valve** (vål'v), *n.* [L. *valva* leaf, fold, or valve, of a door.] 1. A door; esp., one of a pair of folding doors, or a leaf of such a door. 2. *Mech.* Any device for regulating, or determining the direction of, flow of a liquid, gas, etc., by a movable part which opens or closes a passage; also, the movable part. 3. *Anat.* A structure which temporarily closes a passage or orifice or permits flow in one direction only. 4. *Bot.* a One

of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates. *b.* The lidlike portion of certain anthers, as of the barberry. 5. *Zool.* One of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the shell of lamelli-branch mollusks, barnacles, etc., consists. 6. *Music.* A device in horns, trumpets, etc., for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. It is usually either a form of piston or rotary valve.

**valve'let**, *n.* A little valve; a valvule; esp., one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

**val'vu-lar** (vål'vú-lâr), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a valve or valves; specif., *Med.*, of or pert. to the valves of the heart. 2. Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve.

**val'vule** (vål'vül), *n.* A small valve or valvulike structure.

**val'vu-li'tis** (vål'vú-lí'tís), *n.* [NL.; *valvula* a little valve + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a valve of the heart or of a vein.

**va-mose'** (vå-môs'; vå'môs), **va-moose'** (vå-moôs'), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] To leave quickly; decamp. *Amer. Slang.*

**vamp** (våmp), *n.* [From *F. avantpied* the forefoot, vamp; *avant* fore + *ped* foot.] 1. The part of a shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam; an upper. 2. Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new. 3. *Music.* An accompaniment, generally improvised, consisting of a repeated succession of simple chords.

— *v. t.* 1. To provide with a new vamp; hence, to piece with a new part; patch; — often used with *up*. 2. *Music.* To make a vamp to; improvise. — **vamp'er**, *n.*

**vam'pire** (våm'pír), *n.* [F., fr. Slavic.] 1. A bloodsucking ghost; a soul or reanimated body of a dead person superstitiously believed to suck the blood of persons asleep at night. 2. Fig., one who preys on others; extortioner; bloodsucker. 3. Also **vampire bat**. A any of certain bats popularly (in most cases incorrectly) supposed to suck blood; esp., the great, or false, **vampire** (*Vampyrus spectrum*), a large South and Central American bat. *b.* Any of the true **vampires** (genera *Desmodus*, *Diæmus*, and *Diphylla*), which actually suck the blood of animals, including men. *c.* Incorrectly, any of various Old World bats that feed on fruit. — **vam-pir'ic** (våm-pír'ík), *a.*

**vam'pir-ism** (våm'pír-íz'm; -pír-íz'm), *n.* 1. Belief in vampires (the ghosts). 2. Actions or practice of a vampire.

**van** (vån), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *vanguard*.] The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body of individuals; specif., in a military formation, the leading unit; hence, the front or those at the front of any movement.

**van**, *n.* [F., fr. L. *vannus*.] 1. A fan or other winnowing device. *Obs. or Dial.* 2. A wing. *Archaic.*

**van**, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *caravan*.] 1. A light wagon for transportation of goods. *Eng.* 2. A large covered wagon, esp. one for moving furniture, etc., or for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition. 3. A railway car for baggage. *Eng.*

**van'a-date** (vån-á-dát), *n.* Also **va-na'di-ate** (vå-ná-dí-át). *Chem.* A salt of vanadic acid.

**va-nad'ic** (vå-nád'ík; -ná'dík), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing vanadium, esp. in its higher valence.

**vanadic acid**, *Chem.*, any of three oxyacids of vanadium, specif. the ortho acid, H<sub>2</sub>VO<sub>4</sub>.

**va-nad'i-nite** (-i-nít), *n.* A mineral occurring in yellowish, brownish, or ruby-red hexagonal crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with a small proportion of lead chloride.

**va-na'di-ous** (vå-ná-dí-ús), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or containing vanadium, esp. in its lower valence.

**va-na'di-um** (-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. Icel. *Vanadís*, a surname of Freya.] *Chem.* A rare element of the nitrogen-phosphorus group, reduced as a grayish white metallic powder, with the sp. gr. 5.5 and fusing at about 3000° C. It is feebly basic and has strongly acid properties. Symbol, *V* (or, rarely, *Vd*); at. wt., 51.0.

**vanadium steel**. Steel alloyed with vanadium (usually about 0.10 to 0.15%), an element which strengthens the steel and serves to remove oxygen and, possibly, nitrogen.

**Van'dal** (vån'dål), *n.* [L. *Vandalus*, *Vandalusius*; of Teutonic origin.] 1. One of a Germanic people anciently dwelling south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder. In the 4th and 5th centuries they overran Gaul, Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 sacked Rome. 2. [Often *l. c.*] One who willfully destroys or mars a work of art or literature or wantonly mars anything beautiful. — **Van'dal**, **Van-dal'ic** (vån-dål'ík), *a.*

**Van'dal-ism** (vån'dål-íz'm), *n.* The spirit or conduct of the Vandals; hostility to, or willful destruction or defacement of, things of beauty, as works of art, literature, etc.; — often *l. c.* in a sense corresponding to **VANDAL**, *n.*, 2.

**Van-dyke'** (vån-dík'), *a.* Of or pert. to the style of Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter; represented by Van Dyck.

**Vandyke beard**, a trim, pointed beard. — **V. collar** or **cape**, a broad collar or cape of fine linen and lace with a deep, pointed or scalloped edge.

— *n.* A Vandyke beard or collar, etc.

åle, senåte, cåre, åm, åccount, årm, åsk, sofå; øve, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; íce, íll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**vane** (vān), *n.* [ME. dial. form of *fane* weathercock, banner, AS. *fana* banner, flag.] **1.** A contrivance attached to an elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, and show its direction; weathercock. **2.** Anything flat attached to an axis to be moved by the wind; as, the *vane* of a windmill; hence, a similar fixture moved in or by water, air, etc.; as, the *vane* of a propeller, etc. **3.** The web, or flat expanded part, of a feather. **4. Surv.** a The target of a leveling rod. **b** One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.

**vand** (vānd), *a.* Having a vane or vanes.  
**vang** (vāng), *n.* [D. *vang* a catch, *vangen* to catch, seize.] *Naut.* One of two ropes extending from the peak of a gaff to steady it when the sail is not set.

**van'guard'** (vān'gārd'), *n.* [F. *avant-garde*; *avant* before, *fore* + *garde* guard.] *Mil.* The troops who march in front of an army; *van*; *speci.*, the more advanced part of an advance guard.

**va-nil'la** (vā-nil'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina* sheath, pod, L. *vagina*.] **1.** Bot. Any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing orchidaceous plants. **2.** The long podlike capsules of any of various species (esp. *V. planifolia*) from which is prepared an extract used in flavoring, perfumery, etc.

**va-nil'lic** (vā-nil'ik), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, vanilla or vanillin; resembling vanillin.

**va-nil'in** (vā-nil'in), *n.* Also *-line* (-līn; -ēn). A white crystalline substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the fragrant constituent of vanilla.

**va'nir** (vā'nēr; *class.* Icel. *vān'*), *n.* pl. [Icel., pl. of *Vanr.*] Norse Myth. Three deities, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, who forced the Æsir to allow them to share their sacrifices. They were wealthy gods of trade and commerce, and came from the south. See ÆSIR. **van'ish** (vān'ish), *v. i.* [OF. *vanir*, fr. L. *vanus* empty, vain.] **1.** To become invisible; disappear; fade away. **2.** To be annihilated or lost; pass away; as, his hopes *vanished*. — *n.* *Phon.* The brief terminal part of a vowel, usually differing in quality from the main part; as, *a* in *ale* usually ends with a *vanish* of *i* as in *ill*, etc. — **van'ish-er**, *n.*

**vanishing point.** See PERSPECTIVE, *Illust.*

**van'i-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [F. *vanité*, L. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] **1.** Quality or state of being vain, or empty; want of substance to satisfy desire; emptiness; falsity. **2.** An empty pride in one's personal appearance, attainments, etc., esp. with excessive desire for notice or approval; vainglory; conceit; also, sometimes, ostentation. **3.** That which is vain or unsubstantial; empty pleasure; idle show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous. — **Syn.** Egotism, self-sufficiency. See PRIDE.

**Vanity Fair.** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a fair held continuously in the town of Vanity. "It beareth the name of Vanity Fair because the town where 'tis kept is lighter than vanity [Ps. lxxii. 9], and . . . all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is vanity." Hence, the world as a place of vanity and foolish ostentation; the world of fashion.

**van'quish** (vān'kwish), *v. t.* [OF. *vainquir*, *veintre*, fr. L. *vincere* to conquer.] **1.** To conquer or subdue in battle; hence: to overpower; prostrate; as, love *vanquished* pride. **2.** To defeat in any contest; get the better of; hence: refute; confute. — **Syn.** See CONQUER. — **van'quish-er**, *n.*

**van'quish-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* That can be vanquished.

**van'tage** (vān'tāj), *n.* [Fr. *avantage*.] **1.** Superior situation or opportunity; advantage; vantage ground; also, *Obs.*, opportunity. **2. Tennis.** = ADVANTAGE, 5.

**vantage ground.** Superiority of state or place; place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

**van'ward** (vān'wārd), *a.* [*vān* + *-ward*.] Being on, or toward, the van, or front; as, the *vanward* troop.

**vap'id** (vāp'id), *a.* [L. *vapulus*.] Having lost its life and spirit; flat; dull; spiritless. — **Syn.** See INSIPID. — **va-pid'i-ty** (vā-pid'i-tī), *n.* — **va-pid'ly**, *adv.* — **va-pid'-ness**, *n.*

**va'por, va'pour** (vā'pēr), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *vapor*.] **1.** Any visible diffused substance floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc. **2. Physics.** Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid. Cf. PERMANENT GASES, **b**. **3.** Something unsubstantial or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination. **4.** In *pl.* Hypochondria, or melancholy; the blues. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** To pass off in vapor; be exhaled; evaporate. **2.** To emit vapor or fumes. **3.** To talk idly; brag. — *v. t.* *Archaic.* **1.** To send (off, out, forth, etc.) in or as in vapor. **2.** To affect with vapors, or blues. — **va'por-er, va'pour-er** (-ēr), *n.* **va'por-es'cence** (vā'pēr-ēs'ēns), *n.* [*vapor* + *-escence*.] Formation of vapor. — **va'por-es'cent** (-ēnt), *a.* **vapor, or vapour, galvanizing.** *Metal.* A process for coat-



Vanilla, Flowering Branch and Pods.

ing metal (usually iron or steel) surfaces with zinc by exposing them to the vapor of zinc instead of, as in ordinary galvanizing, to molten zinc; — called also *Sherardizing*. **va'por-if'ic** (vā'pēr-īf'ik; vā'pēr-'), *a.* [L. *vapor* vapor + *facere* to make.] Passing, or causing to pass, into vapor. **va'por-im'e-ter** (vā'pēr-īm'e-tēr; vā'pō-rim'-), *n.* [*vapor* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of a vapor. [vaunting.]

**va'por-ing, va'pour-ing** (vā'pēr-īng), *p. a.* [Braggart.] **va'por-ish, va'pour-ish** (vā'pēr-ish), *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Affected by the vapors, or blues.

**va'por-iz-a-ble** (-īz-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vaporized.

**va'por-i-za'tion** (vā'pēr-ī-zā'shūn; vā'pō-rī-; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of vaporizing, or state of being vaporized; *speci.*, conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler.

**va'por-ize** (vā'pēr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īz'd); -IZ'ING (-īz-īng). To convert or change into vapor, as by heat.

**va'por-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, vaporizes; *speci.*, an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the explosive charge of an internal-combustion engine; also, sometimes, a simple form of carburetor.

**va'por-os'i-ty** (-ōs'ī-tī), *n.* State of being vaporous.

**va'por-ous** (vā'pēr-ūs), *a.* **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. **2.** Full of vapors, or exhalations. **3.** Producing vapors; windy; flatulent. **4.** Unreal; unsubstantial; vain. — **va'por-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **va'por-ous-ness**, *n.*

**va'por-y, va'pour-y** (-ī), *a.* **1.** Full of, or of the nature of, vapor or vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; peevish.

**va'por-yze, va'pour-yze, va'pour-ous**, etc. Vars. of VAPOR, VAPORIZE, etc.

|| **va-que'ro** (vā-kā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* a cow, L. *vacca*.] A herdsman; cowboy. *Spanish America & Southwestern U. S.*

**va'ra** (vā'rā), *n.* [Sp. *vare* staff, wand, L. *vare* forked pole.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length and (square *vare*) of surface. [ing variable.]

**va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (vā'rī-ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being variable.

**va'ri-a-ble** (vā'rī-ā-b'l); **3**, *a.* **1.** Having the capacity or characteristic of varying or changing; changeable; as, the *variable* zone (see ZONE). **2.** Liable to vary; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, a *variable* love. **3. Biol.** Not true to type; aberrant; inconstant; — said of a species or of a specific character.

— **n.** **1.** That which is variable. **2. Math.** A quantity that may increase or decrease; a symbol that admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression. **b** A symbol standing for any one of a class of things. **3. Naut.** A shifting wind, or one that varies in force. **b** In *pl.* Places where variable winds may be expected. — **va'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

**va'ri-ance** (-āns), *n.* **1.** Act of varying; state of being variant; variation. **2.** Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; dispute. **3. Law.** A disagreement between two parts of the same legal proceeding, as between the writ and the declaration, or the allegation and the proof.

**va'ri-ant** (-ānt), *a.* [L. *varians*, p. pr. of *variare* to change.] **1.** Varying in form, character, or the like, from something of the same general kind; different; diverse. **2.** Variable; changeable. *Archaic.* — *n.* Something that differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same.

**va'ri-ate** (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. *variatus*, p. p. of *variare*.] To alter; vary; diversify.

**va'ri-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of varying; a partial change; modification; mutation; deviation. **2.** Extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change. **3. Gram.** Inflection. **4. Music.** Repetition of a theme or melody with embellishments or modifications, as in time, tune, harmony, or key. **5. Astron.** A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a heavenly body. **6. Biol.** In an organism, divergence in characters from those typical or usual in the group (esp. the species) to which it belongs, or from those of the parents producing it; also, an organism differing from a type or from its parents. — **va'ri-a-tion-ist**, *a.*

**var'i-cel'late** (-sēl'āt), *a.* [Dim. of *varia* + *-ate*.] *Zool.* Having small or indistinct varices; — said of certain shells.

**var'i-cel'loid** (-sēl'oid), *a.* [*varicella* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling varicella; as, *variceloid* smallpox.

**var'i-ces** (vār'ī-sēs), *n.*, *pl.* of VARIX.

**var'i-co-cele'** (vār'ī-kō-sēl'), *n.* [*varix* a dilated vein + Gr. *κῆλη* tumor.] *Med.* A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the scrotum.

**va'ri-col'ored, va'ri-col'ored** (vār'ī-kōl'ēr'd; 3), *a.* Having various colors.

**var'i-cose** (vār'ī-kōs), *a.* [L. *varicosus*, fr. *varix* a dilated vein.] Irregularly swollen; affected with, containing, or pert. to, varices or varicosities; as, a *varicose* vein.

**var'i-co'sis** (-kō'sis), *n.* [NL. See VARIX; -OSIS.] *Med.* The formation of varices; varicosity.

**var'i-cos'i-ty** (-kōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being varicose; also, a varix.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**var'i-cot'o-my** (vār'i-kōt'ō-mī), *n.* [See VARIX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of a varicosity.

**var'ied** (vār'īd; 3), *p. a.* 1. Changed; altered. 2. Various; diversified; diverse; as, *varied* scenery. 3. Variegated.

**var'i-e-gate** (vār'i-ē-gāt; 3), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ēd); -CAT'ING. [*L. variegatus*, *p. p.* of *variegare* to variegate.] To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors; dapple; streak. — **var'i-e-gat'ed** (vār'i-ē-gāt'ēd), *p. a.*

**var'i-e-gat'ion** (vār'i-ē-gāt'shūn), *n.* Act of variegating; state of being variegated; diversity of colors or tints.

**var'i-er** (vār'i-ēr; 3), *n.* One who, or that which, varies.

**var'i-er-tal** (vār'i-ēr-tāl), *n.* Of, pert. to, or characterizing a variety; constituting a variety. — **var'i-er-tal-ly**, *adv.*

**var'i-er-ty** (tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [*L. varietas*.] 1. State or quality of being various or varied; diversity; as, *variety* is the spice of life. 2. That which is various; as: a A collection of different things; varied assortment; as, a *variety* of silks. b Something differing from others of the same general kind; sort; as, *varieties* of wood. c *Biol.* A group of animals or plants related by descent, and distinguished from similar groups only by characters too inconstant or too slight to constitute it a species; often, any group of lower rank than a species.

**Syn.** Variety, diversity. Variety suggests the diversified character of the elements involved, rather than their essential difference; diversity implies more marked difference or even divergence; as, a *variety* of dialects exhibiting but little diversity.

**var'i-form** (vār'i-fōrm; 3), *a.* [*L. varius* various + -form.] Having various forms.

**var'i-o-la** (vār'i-ō-lā), *n.* [[*LL.*, fr. *L. varius* various.] *Med.* The smallpox. — **var'i-ō-lar** (-lār), *a.*

**var'i-ō-late** (vār'i-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [See VARIOLA.] *Med.* To inoculate with the virus of smallpox. — **var'i-ō-la-tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

**var'i-ole** (vār'i-ōl; 3), *n.* [See VARIOLA.] 1. A foveola. 2. *Petrog.* A spherule of a variolite.

**var'i-o-lite** (-ō-līt), *n.* [*G. varioliti*, fr. *LL. variola* smallpox; — from its variegated color.] *Petrog.* A kind of diabase containing embedded whitish spherules.

**var'i-o-lit'ic** (-ō-līt'ik), *a.* 1. Thickly marked with small round specks; spotted. 2. *Petrog.* Of, pert. to, or resembling variolite.

**var'i-ō-loid** (vār'i-ō-loid; vār'i; 3), *a.* [*variola* + -oid.] *Med.* Resembling smallpox; pertaining to varioloid. — *n.* *Med.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, sometimes occurring in persons who have been vaccinated.

**var'i-ō-lous** (vār'i-ō-lūs), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to smallpox, or variola; having pits like those caused by smallpox.

**var'i-ō-rum** (vār'i-ō-rūm; 3, 57), *a.* [*LL.*, abbr. fr. *cum notis variolorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; — said of a publication.

**var'i-ous** (vār'i-ūs; 3), *a.* [*L. varius*.] 1. Different; diverse; several; manifold. 2. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable. 3. Having varied characteristics; many-sided; also, variegated; diversified. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT. — **var'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **var'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**var'ix** (vār'iks), *n.*; *pl.* VARICES (vār'i-sēz). [*LL. Med.* A permanent dilatation of a vein due to local retardation of circulation or relaxation of the walls; a varicose vein.

**var'let** (vār'lēt), *n.* [OF., servant, young man, young noble, a dim. fr. the source of *vassal*.] 1. A knight's page; attendant. *Obs.* 2. A low fellow; scoundrel; knave. *Archaic.*

**var'let-ry** (-rī), *n.* Rabble; crowd; mob. *Rare.*

**var'min**, var'mint. Dial. vars. of VERMIN.

**var'nish** (-nīsh), *v. t.* [OF. *vermir*, fr. the *n.*, OF. *verniz*, *verniz*.] 1. To lay varnish on; cover with varnish. 2. To cover or conceal with something that gives a fair appearance; gloss over; as, to *varnish* a lie. — *n.* 1. A viscid liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spread on a surface, becomes a hard lustrous coating. 2. That which resembles varnish by its gloss. 3. Outside show; gloss. — **var'nish-er**, *n.*

**Var'u-na** (vār'ō-nā; vūr'-), *n.* [*Skr. Varuṇa*.] *Hindu Myth.* In the Vedic period, the god of the heavens, creator and ruler of the world and bestower of rewards and punishments. In later myth, the god of the waters and the regions of the west.

**var'rus** (vār'rūs; 3), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L.*, bent, grown inwards.] *Med.* A deformity in which the foot is turned inward.

**var'ry** (vār'ri; 3), *v. t.*; -RIED (-rīd); -RY-ING. [*F. varier*, *L. variare*, fr. *varius* various.] 1. To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, etc.; modify. 2. To make different, or change from one another; as, to *vary* one's meals. 3. To diversify; as, to *vary* one's diet. 4. *Music.* To embellish with variations. — *v. i.* 1. To

alter or be altered; be modified; as, colors *vary* in different lights. 2. To differ; be different, unlike, or diverse; as, the laws of France *vary* from those of England. 3. To deviate; depart; swerve; — used with *from*; as, to *vary* from the law, or from reason. 4. To alter or change in succession; alternate; as, one mathematical quantity may *vary* inversely as another.

|| **vas** (vās), *n.*; *pl.* VASA (vā'sā). [*L.* a vessel. See VASE.] *Anat.* A vessel; duct.

**vas de'fer-ens** (dēf'ēr-ēnz); *pl.* VASA DIFFERENTIA (-ēnf'shī-ō) [*L. deferens* carrying down], *Anat.* & *Zool.* The excretory duct of a testicle; a spermatic duct, which is, in man, a small but thick-walled tube, about two feet long, greatly convoluted in its proximal portion.

**vas'cu-lar** (vās'kū-lār), *a.* [*L. vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel.] *Biol.* a Of or pert. to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, as (in animals) blood or lymph or (in plants) the sap; designating, or pert. to, the system of vessels having this function. b Supplied with or containing vessels or ducts, esp., in animals, blood vessels. — **vas'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz).

**vascular bundle**. = BUNDLE, *n.* 3. — **v. tissue**, *Bot.*, tissue composed of vessels or ducts.

**Vase** (vās; vāz; or, esp. *Brit.*, vāz), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. vas* or *vasum*.] A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative though adapted for various domestic or, anciently, religious purposes.

**vas'ce-to-my** (vās-ēk'tō-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). [*vas* + -ectomy.] *Surg.* Resection or excision of the vas deferens.

**vas'e-line** (vās'ē-līn; -lēn), *n.* [Said by the manufacturer to be derived from *G. wasser* water + *Gr. ελαιον* olive oil.] A translucent, semisolid petroleum product, used in ointments, as a lubricant, etc.

**vas'o-** (vās'ō-). Combining form from Latin *vas*, a vessel.

**vas'o-con-stric'tor** (vās'ō-kōn-strīk'tēr), *a. Physiol.* Causing constriction of the blood vessels, as certain nerves.

**vas'o-di-la'tor** (vās'ō-dī-lā'tēr; -dī-), *a. Physiol.* Causing dilatation or relaxation of the blood vessels, as certain nerves.

**vas'o-mo'tor** (vās'ō-mō'tēr), *a. Physiol. & Anat.* Designating those nerves which serve to contract or relax the muscle fibers in the walls of the blood vessels.

**vas'sal** (vās'dl), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *LL. vassallus*, fr. *LL. vassus*.] 1. *Early Law.* One who has placed himself under the protection of another as lord and has vowed homage and fealty; later, a feudal tenant; feudatory. 2. A subject; dependent; servant; sometimes, a bondman; slave. — *a.* Like a vassal; servile; subservient.

**vas'sal-age** (-āj), *n.* 1. State or relation of a vassal; services due from a vassal. 2. Servitude; esp., political dependence; subjection. 3. A territory held in vassalage.

**vas'sal-ize** (vās'dl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To make a vassal or vassals of; as, to *vassalize* a people.

**vast** (vāst), *a.* [*L. vastus* waste, immense.] 1. Waste; desert; lonely. *Obs.* 2. Of great extent; immense; as, a *vast* mountain. 3. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount; as, a *vast* sum. 4. Very great in degree, intensity, range, etc.; as, a *vast* labor. — **Syn.** Huge, mighty. See ENORMOUS. — *n.* A waste; a boundless compass or space; immensity. — **vast'ly**, *adv.* — **vast'ness**, *n.*

**vast'ly**, *adv.* — **vast'ness**, *n.*

**vast'y** (vās'tī), *a.* Vast; immense. *Archaic.*

**vat** (vāt), *n.* [Dial. for *fat*, ME. *fat*, AS. *fæt*.] A large vessel, cistern, or tub, esp. for liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or tanning, etc. — *v. t.*; **VAT'TED** (vāt'ēd; 24); **VAT'TING**. To put into, or treat in, a vat.

**vatic** (vāt'ik), **vatic'al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* [*L. vates* a prophet.] Of or pertaining to a prophet; prophetic; oracular.

**Vat'i-can** (vāt'ī-kān), *n.* 1. The Pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings at Rome, beside the Church of St. Peter, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. 2. The papal authority or government.

**Vatican Council**, a council, held (1869-70) at the Vatican, which promulgated the dogma of papal infallibility.

**Vat'i-can-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Ultramontanism; — used only by persons who are not Roman Catholics.

**va-tic'i-nal** (vā-tīs'ī-nāl), *a.* Prophetic.

**va-tic'i-nate** (vā-tīs'ī-nāt), *v. i.* & *t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. [*L. vaticinatus*, *p. p.* of *vaticinari* to prophesy, *vates* a prophet.] To prophesy; foretell. — **va-tic'i-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* — **va-tic'i-na'tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.*

**vaude'ville** (vōd'vīl; *F.* vōd'vèl'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Vau-de-Vire*, lit., valley of Vire (a village in Normandy), where such songs were composed.] 1. A kind of lively song, often embodying a satire; a topical song. *Rare in English.* 2. A theatrical piece, usually comic, the dialogue or pantomime of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, with dancing, etc. *Now Rare.* 3. Now usually, entertainment consisting of successive separate performances of songs, dances, acrobatic feats, dramatic sketches, etc.

**Vau'dois'** (vō-dwā'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [*F.*] 1. An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud; also, the dialect spoken there. 2. The Waldenses.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



Varuna.



**vault** (vôlt), *n.* [OF. *vauite*, fr. LL. *volta*, fr. L. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, turn about.] 1.



An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate vaults. 1. 1 Barrel; 2 Cylindrical interate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like. 2. A room or space covered by a vault (def. 1), esp. when underground, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special purpose, as the storage of wine or valuables; also, a room, commonly built of steel, for the safe keeping of valuables. 3. The canopy of heaven; sky.

— *v. t.* To form or cover with a vault; make like a vault; arch. **vault**, *n.* [F. *volte*, prop., a turn, It. *volta* turn, arch. See 1st VAULT.] A leap or bound; esp.: a The leap of a horse; a curvet. b A leap over or upon something, made by aid of the hands, often with the use of a pole. — *v. i.* 1. To leap; bound; spring. 2. To execute a vault (in sense a or b). — *v. t.* To leap over, esp. by aid of the hands, often with the use of a pole.

**vault'ed**, *a.* 1. Built as a vault; arched; covered with a vault. 2. Having a vault or vaults. **vault'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, vaults. **vault'ing**, *n.* Act, practice, or art of building vaults; also, vaulted construction.

**vault'y**, *a.* Arched; concave. *Obs.* **vaunt** (vânt; vónt), *v. i.* [F. *vauter*, LL. *vanitare*, fr. L. *vanus* vain.] To talk vaingloriously; brag. — *Syn.* See BOAST. — *v. t.* To boast of; put forward boastfully. — *n.* A vainglorious display of what one is, has, or has done; ostentation; boast; brag. — **vaunt'er**, *n.* — **ing-ly**, *adv.*

**vaunt'cou-rier'** (vânt'koo-rér'), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier*.] One sent in advance; precursor. *Obs.* **vav'a-sor** (váv'á-sör), *n.* [OF. *vavassor*, *vavassour*.] *Feud. Law.* Any of a certain class of feudal lords. The rank or dignity of the vavassors is not certainly known.

**Ve'a-dar'** (vê'á-dár'; vâ'), *n.* [Heb. *ve-adar*, lit., second Adar.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**veal** (vél), *n.* [OF. *veel*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* a calf.] 1. A calf. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 2. The flesh of a calf used for food.

**vec'tor** (vêk'tör), *n.* [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] 1. = RADIUS VECTOR. 2. *Math.* A directed magnitude, as a line segment, a force, or a velocity; the magnitude whose addition to a point in space transposes that point to another definite point. Cf. SCALAR.

**Ve'da** (vê'dá; vê'dá), *n.* [Skr. *vêda*, prop., knowledge.] The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comprising more than 100 books; also, one of these books, or one of the four collections or classes of them, of which the one called also **Rig-Veda** is the oldest and most important.

**Ve-dan'ta** (vê-dán'tá; vê-dán'tá), *n.* [Skr. *Vêdânta*.] *Hinduism.* A system of pantheistic philosophy, primarily so called as being an investigation of the latter part of the Vedas, afterwards interpreted as embodying the ultimate aim or end of the Vedas. — **Ve-dan'tism** (-tiz'm), *n.* — **Ve-dan'tist** (-tíst), *n.*

**Ve-dan'tic** (-tík), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta philosophy; also, of or pertaining to the Vedas; Vedic.

**ve-dette'** (vê-dét'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *vedetta*.] 1. *Mil.* A mounted sentinel stationed in advance of the pickets. 2. *Nav.* A small vessel used to watch an enemy; — usually called **vedette boat**.

**Ve'dic** (vê'dík; vê'dík), *a.* Of or pert. to the Vedas. **veer** (vêr), *v. i.* [F. *vire*, LL. *virare*.] 1. To change direction; turn; shift. 2. *Specif.* *Naut.* a To wear ship; to alter the course by turning away from the direction of the wind. b Of the wd, to change direction, esp. with the sun, or clockwise; — opposed to *back*. — *v. t.* To turn; shift; *specif.* *Naut.*, to wear; as, to *veer*, or wear, a vessel.

**veer'y** (vêr'y), *n.* *pl.* VEERIES (-iz). A thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) of the eastern United States.

**Ve'ga** (vê'gá), *n.* [Ar. *wâqâ'*, prop., falling.] A brilliant star of the first magnitude in the constellation Lyra; Alpha (α) Lyrae.

**veg'e-ta-ble** (vêj'ê-tá-b'l'), *a.* [F. *végétale* growing, formerly, also, a vegetable, fr. L. *vegetabilis* enlivening, fr. *vegetare* to enliven, *vegetus* enlivened, vigorous, *vegere* to quicken, to be lively.] Of or pert. to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; as, *vegetable* growths; consisting of plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.

**vegetable butter**, any vegetable oil that is solid at ordinary temperatures. — *v. ivory*. See IVORY NUT. — *v. kingdom*. See KINGDOM. — *v. tallow*, any fatty tallowlike substance obtained from plants, and used for burning, as a lubricant, etc. — *v. wax*, any waxy product secreted by various plants, as the wax palm.

— *n.* A plant; in common usage, a plant cultivated for food; also, the edible part or parts of such plant, as prepared for market or table.

**veg'e-tal** (-tál), *a.* [F. *végétal*.] 1. Pert. to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; vegetable. 2. *Biol.* Vegetative.

**veg'e-ta'ri-an** (-tá'ri-án; -z), *n.* One who holds that plants afford the only proper food for man; one who believes in or practices vegetarianism. — *a.* Of or pert. to the belief or practice of vegetarianism; consisting wholly of vegetables.

**veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The theory or practice of living solely upon vegetables and fruits.

**veg'e-tate** (vêj'ê-tát), *v. i.*: -TAT'ED (-tát'éd); -TAT'ING. [L. *vegetatus*, p. p. of *vegetare* to enliven.] 1. To grow after the fashion of plants. 2. To lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind; to do little but eat and grow. 3. *Med.* To grow exuberantly; produce fleshy or warty outgrowths; as, a *vegetating* papule.

**veg'e-ta'tion** (-tá'shün), *n.* 1. Act or process of vegetating. 2. The sum of vegetable life; plants in general. 3. *Med.* An exuberant morbid outgrowth.

**veg'e-ta-tive** (vêj'ê-tá-tív), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or capable of, vegetation; that vegetates; — often, esp. in *Bot.*, in *specif.* sense opposed to *reproductive*; as, a *vegetative* stage. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, *vegetative* properties of soil. — **tive-ly**, *adv.* — **tive-ness**, *n.* **veg'e-tism** (vêj'ê-tiz'm), *n.* Vegetal state or characteristic.

**ve'he-mence** (vê'hê-méns; vê'hê'), *n.* Also, **ve'he-men-cy** (-mên-sí). Quality or state of being vehement. **ve'he-ment** (-mênt), *a.* [L. *vehemens*, -entis.] 1. Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous. 2. Very ardent, eager, or urgent; passionate; as, a *vehement* desire. — *Syn.* See IMPETUOUS. — **ve'he-ment-ly**, *adv.*

**ve'hi-cle** (vê'hí-k'l or, esp. *Brit.*, vê'hí'), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere* to carry.] 1. That in or on which a person or thing is carried; esp., a carriage traveling on wheels or runners. 2. A thing used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as: a *Pharm.* A substance in which medicine is taken, as a sirup. b *Paint.* A liquid medium, as oil, in which a pigment is applied.

**ve-hic'u-lar** (vê'hík'ú-lár), *a.* Of or pert. to a vehicle or vehicles; also, serving as a vehicle.

|| **Vehm'ge-richt** (fám'gê-rikt), *n.*; *pl.* -GERICHTE (-rikt'ê). [G. *vehm*, *feh*m, criminal tribunal & *gericht* court, judgment.] One of certain late medieval tribunals in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, which exercised the power of life and death and frequently met in secret.

**veil** (vâl), *n.* [OF. *veile*, fr. L. *vela*, pl. of *velum* sail, veil.] 1. A fabric hung up, or spread out, to hide an object; curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous, worn to hide or protect the face. 2. A cover; disguise; mask; pretense. 3. *Bot. & Zool.* A velum. 4. A caul; as, born with a *veil*. — *v. t.* 1. To throw a veil over; cover with a veil. 2. To cover; hide; cloak; mask. — **veiled** (vâld), *a.* [veils.]

**veil'ing**, *n.* A veil; thin covering; gauzy material, as for **vein** (vân), *n.* [F. *veine*, L. *vena*.] 1. *Anat.* One of the system of tubular vessels which carry the blood to the heart. 2. *Bot.* One of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf; — called also *nerve*. 3. *Zool.* One of the ribs, nerves, or nerves of an insect's wing. 4. *Geol. & Mining.* a A crack in rock filled by mineral matter deposited from solution by underground water. b A comparatively narrow sheet of igneous rock injected into a crevice in rock. c A lode. d A bed, as of coal. 5. A fissure or cavity. 6. A streak or wave appearing in wood, marble, etc.; variegation. 7. Anything distinctive considered as running through something else; a strain; a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiarity of speech or conduct expressive of it. *Syn.* Strain, touch, tinge, streak, spice, dash, shade, smack, tang. — **Vein**, **streak**, **spice**, **dash**. **Vein** and (*Colloq.*) **streak** denote a particular strain, turn, or cast (esp. of mind or disposition); **spice** and **dash** suggest a slight admixture or infusion, esp. such as gives zest, relish, or pungency; as, a *vein* of humor; a stubborn *streak*; a *spice* of fun; a *dash* of genius.

— *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; fill or cover with veins. **veined** (vând), *a.* In the form of or having a vein or veins.

**vein'let**, *n.* A small vein.

**vein'stone'** (vân'stón'), *n.* *Mining.* Valueless material surrounding the ore in a lode; gangue; matrix.

**vein'y** (vân'y), *a.* Full of veins; veined; as marble.

**ve-la'men** (vê-lá'mên), *n.*; *pl.* VELAMINA (vê-lám'í-ná). [L.] 1. *Anat.* A membrane; a velum. 2. *Bot.* The thick corky epidermis covering the aerial roots of epiphytic orchids.

**ve'lár** (vê'lár), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to a velum, esp. that of the palate (the soft palate). 2. *Phon.* Guttural; back.

**ve-la'ri-um** (vê-lá'ri-úm; -z), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rí). [L., covering.] *Rom. Antiq.* An awning over a theater or amphitheater.

**ve'late** (vê'lát), *a.* [L. *velatus*, p. p. of *velare* to veil. See VEIL.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having a veil or velum.

**ve-la'tion** (vê-lá'shün), *n.* [L. *velatio* a veiling.] 1. Act or process of veiling, or state of being veiled; hence: concealment; secrecy. 2. The formation of a velum.

**veldt** (fêlt; vêlt), *n.* Prop., **veld**. [D. *veld*.] In South Africa, a tract not forested or one thinly forested; grass country.



**vel-le'i-ty** (vē-lē'i-tī), *n.* [LL. *velletas*, fr. L. *velle* to will, to be willing.] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

**vel'i-cate** (vē'lī-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CATED (-kāt'éd); -CAT'ING. [L. *vellicatus*, p. p. of *vellicare* to twitch, *vellere* to pluck.] To twitch. — **vel'i-ca'tion**, *n.* — **vel'i-ca-tive**, *a.*

**vel'lum** (vē'lŭm), *n.* [OF. *velin*, orig. an adj., fr. OF. *veel* calf. See VEAL.] 1. A fine parchment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writing on, binding books, etc.; hence, a vellum manuscript. 2. Loosely, a kind of paper or cotton cloth in imitation of vellum parchment.

**vel'o-cim'e-ter** (vē'lō-sim'fē-tēr), *n.* [L. *velox*, -ocis, rapid + -meter.] An apparatus for measuring speed, as of machinery or vessels, or esp. of projectiles.

**vel'oc'i-pede** (vē-lōs'i-pēd), *n.* [L. *velox*, -ocis, swift + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; esp., an early form of bicycle or tricycle.

**vel'oc'i-ty** (-lōs'i-tī), *n.*; -PL. -TIES (-tīz). [L. *velocitas*, fr. *velox*, -ocis, swift, quick.] 1. Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; — said chiefly of inanimate things; as, the *velocity* of a bullet, sound, etc. 2. *Mech.* Time rate of motion, esp. in a given direction and sense. **Syn.** *Velocity*, *celerity*. *Velocity* (in its popular sense) is used chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects, or of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; *celerity* applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the *velocity* of a bullet; to eat, dress, travel with uncommon *celerity*.



Old form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

**vel'ours** (vē-lōr'), *n.* [F. See VELURE.] Any of various textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

|| **ve-lou'té** (vē-lōō'tē'), *n.*, or **saucé velouté** (sōs; F. sōs). [F. *velouté*, lit., velvety.] A white sauce or stock made by boiling down ham, veal, fowl, etc., adding soup stock, thickening, etc., and again boiling and straining.

**vel'um** (vē'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VELA (-lā). [L., an awning, a veil.] *Biol.* A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif., the soft palate.

**vel'ure** (vē'lŭr), *n.* [F. *velours*, OF. *velous*, fr. L. *villosus* hairy.] 1. Velvet or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute, used as drapery. 2. A silk or plush pad used as a brush for silk hats.

— *v. t.* To brush with a velure.

**vel'ur'i-nous** (vē-lŭr'i-nŭs), *a.* [It. *velluto* velvet. See VELVET.] Having a fine, dense pubescence; velvety.

**vel'vet** (vēlvēt; 24), *n.* [ME. *velouette*, *velvet*, *velvet*, *n.* & *a.*, dim. of OF. *velu*, *n.* & *a.*, LL. *vellutum*, fr. L. *villosus* shaggy hair.] 1. A silk fabric having a short close nap of erect threads forming a thick soft pile. 2. The soft skin on a deer's antlers during their rapid growth.

— *a.* Like, or suggestive of, velvet; velvety.

**velvet carpet**, a carpet having a cut pile; esp., more fully, **tapestry velvet carpet**, a tapestry carpet having the pile cut so that the surface resembles that of Wilton carpet.

**vel'vet-een'** (vēlvēt-ēn'), *n.* [See VELVET.] 1. A kind of cloth, usually of twilled cotton, sometimes ribbed, imitating velvet. 2. A velvety fabric of mixed silk and cotton.

**vel'vet-leaf'** (vēlvēt-lēf'), *n.* Any of several plants which have soft, velvety leaves, as the *pareira brava*, the Indian mallow, the common mullein, etc.

**vel'vet-y** (-vē-tī), *a.* Velvetylike; soft and smooth.

|| **ve'na** (vē'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] *Anat.* A vein. **ve'na ca'va** (kāvā), *pl.* VENÆ CAVÆ (-vē) [L. *cava* hollow], *Anat.*, one of the large veins which, in air-breathing vertebrates, carry the blood to the right auricle of the heart.

**ve'nal** (-nāl), *a.* [L. *venalis*, fr. *venus*, -num, sale.] 1. That may be bought or got for money or other valuable consideration; made matter of trade or barter; purchasable; as, *venal services*. 2. Originating in, or marked by, venality. — **Syn.** See MERCENARY. — **ve'nal-ly**, *adv.*

**ve-nal'i-ty** (vē-nāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being venal; an instance of being venal; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for reward.

**ve-nat'ic** (-nat'ik), **ve-nat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* [L. *venaticus*, fr. *venatus* hunting.] Of, pert. to, or used in, hunting; fond of, or living by, hunting. — **ve-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ve-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* a vein.] The arrangement or system of veins; veins collectively. See LEAF, *Illust.*

**ve-na'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to venation.

**vend** (vēnd), *v. t. & i.* [F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, fr. *venum dare*; *venus*, *venum*, sale + *dare* to give.] To make an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell; as, to *vend fruit*. — **Syn.** See SELL.

**ven'dace** (vēn'dās), *n.* A whitefish (*Argyrosomus vande-sius*) native to certain lakes in Scotland and England.

**vend-ee'** (vēn-dē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — correlative of *venditor*, and chiefly in legal usage.

|| **Ven'dé'miaire** (vān'dā'myār'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vindemia* vintage.] See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

**vend'er** (vēn'dēr), *n.* One who vends; a seller; *venditor*; **vend-det'ta** (vēn-dēt'ā), *n.* [It.] A feud for blood revenge; blood feud. The vendetta still survives in Corsica, and analogous customs exist elsewhere, esp. in remote, savage or semicivilized countries or regions.

**vend'i-ble** (vēn'dī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vended; salable. — *n.* A vendible article; — usually in *pl.* — **vend-i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), **vend'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vend'i-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Vendible*, *marketable*. *Vendible* is the general term; *marketable* often applies to that which is proper or fit for market under the laws or customs of a given place.

**ven-dit'ion** (vēn-dish'ŭn), *n.* Act of vending, or selling; sale.

**vend'or** (vēn'dōr); *in contrast with vendee* often vēn-dōr'), *n.* A vender; seller; — correl. of *vendee*, and chiefly legal.

**ven-due'** (vēn-dŭ'), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *vendre*, p. p. *vendu*, to sell.] A public sale by auction.

**ve-neer'** (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* [G. *furnieren*, fr. F. *fournir* to furnish.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of a finer or more valuable kind, esp. of wood, for outer finish or decoration; hence, to coat or face so as to give a superior surface; — also used fig. — *n.* 1. The thin leaf or layer used in veneering. 2. Superficial or meretricious show; gloss.

**ve-neer'ing**, *n.* Thin material used as a veneer.

**ven'er-a-ble** (vēn'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *venerabilis*.] 1. Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration; — generally implying advanced age. 2. Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations. — **Syn.** See OLD. — **ven'er-a-bil'i-ty**, **ven'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ven'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

**ven'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ā'téd); -AT'ING. [L. *veneratus*, p. p. of *venerari* to venerate.] To regard with reverential respect; to have veneration for; reverence; revere; adore. — **ven'er-a'tor** (vēn'ēr-ā'tēr), *n.*

**ven'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of venerating; state of being venerated; respect mingled with awe. 2. Act of expressing reverent feeling; worship. — **Syn.** See REVERENCE.

**ve-ne're-al** (vē-nēr-ē-āl), *a.* [L. *venerius*, fr. *Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, goddess of love.] 1. Of or pert. to venery, or sexual love or intercourse. 2. *Med.* A Of diseases, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person. **b** Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases.

**ven'er-y** (vēn'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. [L. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual gratification or intercourse; coition.

**ven'er-y**, *n.* [F. *vénérer*, fr. OF. *vener* to hunt, L. *venari*.] Art, act, or practice of hunting; the sports of the chase.

**ve-ne-sec'tion** (vēn-ēsēk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* vein + *sectio* a cutting.] *Med.* Phlebotomy.

**Ve-ne'tian** (vē-nē'shŭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Venice in Italy.

**Venetian**, or *v.*, *blind*, a form of blind having slats that may be opened or closed, esp. such a blind consisting of horizontal slats held together by cords so that they may be raised compactly. — *v.* **carpet**, an inexpensive carpet having a woolen warp which conceals the weft, the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple stripes.

— *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Venice. 2. In *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid used especially on Venetian blinds.

**ve-ne-zo-lan** (vā-nē-zō-lā'n), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz); *Span.* -nōs). [Sp., port. *Venezuelan*.] A silver coin of Venezuela, equal to five bolivars (96.5 cents).

**Ven'e-zue'lan** (vēn'ē-zwē'lān), *a.* Of or pert. to Venezuela or its people. — *n.* A native or citizen of Venezuela.

**venge** (vēnj), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *vingier*.] To avenge; revenge. *Obs.*

**venge'ance** (vēnj'āns), *n.* [F., fr. *vinger* to avenge, L. *vindicare* to claim, defend, avenge.] 1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offense; retribution; often, also, passionate or unrestrained revenge. 2. Harm; mischief; evil. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See REQUITAL.

with a **vengeance**, *a.* With great violence, force, etc. **b** Extremely. *c* In great or excessive amount.

**venge'ful** (vēnj'fŭl), *a.* Revengeful. — **venge'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**ve'ni-al** (vē'nī-āl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *venialis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, favor.] Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable, esp. as not involving serious wrong. — **ve'ni-al'i-ty** (-āl'i-tī), *n.* — **ve'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ve'ni-al-ness**, *n.*

**venial sin**, *R. C. Theol.*, a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace. Cf. **NEARLY SIN**.

**ve-ni'tre fa'ct-as** (vē-nī'trē fā'shī-ās), or **ve-ni'tre**, *n.* [L., cause to come.] *Law*. A judicial writ or precept used in summoning persons to serve as jurors.

**ven'i-son** (vēn'i-z'n or, esp. Brit., vēn'z'n), *n.* [OF. *venison*, L. *venatio* hunting, game, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.

|| **Ve-ni'té** (vē-nī'tē), *n.* [L., come, imperative 2d person pl.] — so called from its opening word in the Latin version; *Ecl.* The 95th Psalm or the 94th in the Douay Version; also, a musical setting of this psalm.

**ven'om** (vēn'ŭm), *n.* [OF. *venim*, *venin*, deriv. of L. *venenarius* poison.] 1. Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison in general. *Archaic*. 2. The poisonous matter which certain animals, as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete, and communicate by biting or stinging. 3. That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity; as, the *venom* of a speech, glance, etc. — **Syn.** *Virus*, *bane*.

āle, enāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sotā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ȳl; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōd, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; ōent, oil; chair; go; sing; iŭk; then, thin; (87);



— *v. t.* To infect with venom; envenom; poison. *Rare.*  
**ven'om-ous** (-ūs), *a.* **1.** Full of venom; poisonous; also, virulent; baneful. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having a gland or glands for secretion of venom; able to inflict a poisoned bite, sting, or wound. **3.** Mischievous; malignant; spiteful. — *Syn.* See **POISONOUS.** — **ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **om-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**ve'nose** (vē'nōs), *a.* [*See* **VENOUS.**] Venous; specif., *Bot.*, having numerous or conspicuous veins; veiny. [*For* venose.  
**ve-nos'ti-ty** (vē-nōs'tī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being venous  
**ve'nous** (vē'nūs), *a.* [*L.* *venosus*, fr. *vena* vein.] **1.** Of or pert. to a vein or veins. **2.** Designating blood, as that in the veins, which has passed through the capillaries, given up oxygen, and become charged with carbon dioxide; — *opp.* to *arterial*. In the higher animals venous blood is dark red. — **ve'nous-ly**, *adv.* — **ve'nous-ness**, *n.*  
**vent** (vēnt), *n.* [*F.* *vente* a slit, cleit, fissure, fr. *fendre* to split, *L.* *findere*.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of a fluid. **2.** **a.** (1) The anus. *Obs.*, *exc. in Zoöl.* (2) The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface of the body, esp. in the lower vertebrates. *Ordnance.* The opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. **3.** Opportunity of escape; passage; outlet, as from confinement or privacy; passage; escape; hence: utterance, expression, or publication; as, to give *vent* to one's wrath.  
— *v. t.* **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture; give outlet to. **2.** To utter; report; publish; as, to *vent* a grievance. **3.** To furnish with a vent; make a vent in. **4.** To relieve by giving vent; as, to *vent* one's self in grief. [*flute*; a *vent*.]  
**vent'age** (vēnt'āj), *n.* A small hole, as a finger hole of a *vent'tail* (vēnt'tāl), *n.* [*OF.* *ventaille*, *F.* *ventail*. *See* **VENTILATE.**] The movable front of a helmet, to admit air.  
**vent'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, vents.  
**vent'i-duct** (vēnt'i-dūkt), *n.* [*L.* *ventus* wind + *ductus* a leading, conduit, fr. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] A passage or pipe for wind or air, as for ventilating apartments.  
**vent'i-late** (-tī-lāt), *v. t.*: **-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ēd); **-LAT'ING**. [*L.* *ventilatus*, p. p. of *ventilare* to fan, winnow, *ventus* wind.] **1.** To winnow; *Rare.* **2.** To cause fresh air to circulate through (a room, mine, etc.) so as to replace foul air simultaneously removed. **3.** To give vent to; utter; make public; expose to scrutiny and discussion. **4.** To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc. [*being* ventilated.]  
**vent'i-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of ventilating, or state of  
**vent'i-la-tive** (vēnt'i-lā-tīv), *a.* Of or pert. to ventilation.  
**vent'i-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, ventilates; esp., a contrivance for the inlet of fresh air and the drawing off of foul or stagnant air.  
**|| Vent'tose** (vēnt'tōz'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *ventosus* windy.] *See* **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.**  
**vent'r'al** (vēn'trāl), *a.* [*L.* *ventralis*, fr. *venter* belly.] **1.** Of or pert. to the belly; abdominal; hence, *Zoöl.* & *Anat.*, designating, pert. to, or situated on or toward, that surface of the body which in man is anterior, but in most other animals is the lower surface; — *opp.* to *dorsal*. **2.** *Bot.* a Pert. to or designating that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. *b* Pert. to the lower side or surface of certain organs, as most foliage leaves, etc.; — *opp.* to *dorsal*. — **vent'r'al-ly**, *adv.*  
**ventral fin**, *Zoöl.* In fishes, one of that pair of fins which corresponds to the hind limbs of quadrupeds; a pelvic fin. — *n.* *Zoöl.* A ventral fin of a fish.  
**vent'ricle** (-trī-k'l), *n.* [*L.* *ventriculus* stomach, ventricle, dim. of *venter* belly.] *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A cavity of an organ; esp.: *a* The chamber, or a chamber, of the heart which receives blood from an auricle, and delivers it to the arteries. *b* In the brain, one of the communicating cavities continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord.  
**ven'tri-cose** (vēn'trī-kōs), *a.* [*L.* *ventricosus*, fr. *L.* *ventri-cosus* (vēn'trī-kōs) *venter* belly.] *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Bellied; inflated; swelling out on one side or unequally.  
**ven'tri-cu-lar** (vēn'trī-kū-lār), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a ventricle. **2.** Bellied; bulging out.  
**ven'tri-lo'qui-al** (vēn'trī-lō'kwī-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or using ventriloquism.  
**ven'tri-lo'quism** (vēn'trī-lō'kwī-z'm), *n.* [*From* *L.* *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist; *venter* belly + *loqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a way that the voice appears to come from a source other than the speaker's vocal organs. [*in*, ventriloquism.]  
**ven'tri-lo'quist** (-kwīst), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled  
**ven'tri-lo'quize** (-kwīz), *v. i.*: **-QUIZED** (-kwīzd); **-QUIZ'ING** (-kwīz'ing). To practice ventriloquism.  
**ven'tri-lo'quy** (-kwī), *n.* Ventriloquism.  
**vent'ure** (vēn'tūr), *n.* [*Aphetic* form of *MÉ.* *aventure*. *See* **ADVENTURE.**] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; risk; specif., a business speculation. **2.** An event that is not, or cannot be, foreseen; also, chance; contingency; luck. *Now Rare.* **3.** The thing put to hazard; stake; risk; esp., something sent to sea in trade. [*at a venture* (*Orig.* at *aventure* (see the etymology of *VENTURE*, above)], at hazard; at random.

— *v. t.*; **-TURED** (-tūrd); **-TUR-ING** (-tūr-ing). **1.** To expose to hazard; risk. **2.** To undertake the risk of; brave; dare, as a voyage. **3.** To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation. **4.** To confide in; rely on; trust. *Rare.* **5.** To advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion or statement. — *v. i.* **1.** To hazard one's self; dare; as, to *venture* to object. **2.** To make a venture; run a risk; as, to *venture* ashore. — **ven'tur'er**, *n.*  
**ven'ture-some** (vēn'tūr-sūm), *a.* Inclined to venture; showing daring or venturousness; venturous; bold; daring; adventurous. — *Syn.* *See* **RASH.** — **ven'ture-some-ly**, *adv.* — **ven'ture-some-ness**, *n.*  
**ven'tur-ous** (-tūr-ūs), *a.* Daring; bold; venturesome. — *Syn.* *See* **RASH.** — **ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*  
**ven'ue** (vēn'ū), *n.* [*F.* *venue* arrival, fr. *venir* to come, *L.* *venire*.] *Law.* *a* The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place; also, the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held. *b* In pleading, the statement laying the place for the trial; also, sometimes, the clause in an affidavit indicating the place where it was sworn to.  
**ven'ule** (-ūl), *n.* [*L.* *vena*, dim. fr. *vena* vein.] A small vein; a veinlet; specif. *Zoöl.* one of the small branches of the veins of the wings in insects. — **ven'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*  
**ven'u-lous** (-ū-lōs), **ven'u-lous** (-lōs), *a.* Full of venules.  
**Ve'nus** (vē'nūs), *n.* [*L.* *Venus*, -eris.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, who became identified with the Greek Aphrodite. **2. *Astron.* A planet moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. Its period of revolution is about 225 days, and its diameter about 7,700 miles. At its brightest, it is far more brilliant than any fixed star. As morning star, it was called *Lucifer* by the ancients; as evening star, *Hesperus*. **3.** *Alchem.* The metal copper.  
**Ve'nus-berg** (vē'nūs-būrg; *G.* *vā'nōös-bērk*), *n.* [*G.*, Mountain of Venus.] The Hōrselberg, a mountain between Eisenach and Gotha, in Germany, in a cave of which, according to medieval legend, Venus held her court, enticing persons into it, and by music, revelry, and sensuous pleasures keeping them from ever returning. The name was also given to various other mountains. *See* **TANNHÄUSER.**  
**Ve'nus's-fly'trap**, *n.* A curious herb (*Dionæa muscipula*) found wild only on the coast of the Carolinas. It has a rosette of basal leaves, the apexes of which are modified into insect traps, the two halves of which close like a book.  
**Ve'nus's-hair**, *n.* A delicate maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-venersis*) with a slender black stipe and branches.  
**ve-ra'cious** (vē-rā'shūs), *a.* [*L.* *verax*, -acis, fr. *verus* true.] **1.** Observant of truth; truthful. **2.** Characterized by truth; true; as, a *veracious* story. — **ci-ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**ve-rac'i-ty** (vē-rās'tī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being veracious or true; specif.: *a* Habitual observance of truth; truthfulness. *b* Power of conveying truth; correctness; as, *veracity* of vision. *c* Conformity with truth; as, the *veracity* of a judgment. **2.** That which is true; a truth; the truth. — *Syn.* *See* **TRUE.**  
**ve-ran'da**, **ve-ran'dah** (-rān'dā), *n.* [*Cf.* *Pg.* *varanda*.] *Arch.* An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building; — in the United States often called a *piazza*.  
**ve-ra'tric** (vē-rā'trīk; -rāt'rīk), *a.* [*L.* *veratrum* hellebore.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, in sabadilla seeds and also formed by decomposition of veratridine and other alkaloids.  
**ve-rat'ri-dine** (vē-rāt'rī-dīn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-dīn**. *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>11</sub>N, occurring in sabadilla seeds; — called also *amorphous veratrine*.  
**ve-ra'trine** (vē-rā'trīn; -trēn), *n.* Also **ve-ra'trin**, **ver'a-tri'na** (vē-rā'trī-nā), **ve-ra'tri-a** (vē-rā'trī-ā). *Chem.* A white crystalline poisonous alkaloid, obtained from the root of white, or false, hellebore and from sabadilla seeds. It is used in the local treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism.  
**ve-ra'trize** (vē-rā'trīz), *v. t.*: **-TRIZED** (-trīzd); **-TRIZ-ING** (-trīz-ing). To treat or drug with veratrine, as animals.  
**verb** (vūrb), *n.* [*F.* *verbe*, *L.* *verbum* a word, verb.] *Gram.* A word which affirms or predicates something; the part of speech expressing action or mode of being.  
**ver'bal** (vūrbāl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to words; consisting in, or having to do with, words only; esp., dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed; as, a *verbal* change. **2.** Expressed in words, whether spoken or written, but commonly in spoken words; hence, by confusion, spoken; oral; not written; as, a *verbal* contract. **3.** Word for word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation. **4. *Gram.* Of or pert. to a verb; as, a *verbal* group; derived directly from a verb; like a verb in sense and constructions; as, a *verbal* noun; used in forming verbs; as, a *verbal* prefix. — *Syn.* *See* **ORAL.**  
**ver'bal noun**, *Gram.*, a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem; specif., such a noun partaking of the sense and constructions of a verb, as the *infinitive*, *gerund*, and *supine*. In English, the term is applied esp. to the nouns in****

**v = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.





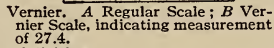


tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a locality, or, by extension, in a trade, etc.

**ver-nac'u-lar-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** A vernacular word or idiom. **2.** Use of vernacular language. [the vernacular.] **ver-nac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* According to the vernacular; in vernacular (vür'näl), *a.* [*L. vernalis*, fr. *vernus* vernal, ver spring.] **1.** Of or pert. to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; as, the *vernal* equinox. **2.** Belonging to youth, the spring of life. — **ver-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**ver-nal point.** See *equinoctial points*, under *EQUINOCTIAL*, *a.* **ver-nat'ion** (vür-nä'shün), *n.* [*F. vernation*, or *L. vernatio* the sloughing of the skin of snakes.] *Bot.* The disposition of foliage leaves within the bud. Cf. *ESTIVATION*.

**ver-ni-er** (vür-ni-ër), *n.* [After Pierre *Vernier* (1580-1637), who invented it.] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument to indicate parts of divisions.



Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.

**ver-ron'i-ca** (vè-rön'i-kä), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Βερρονίκη*, *Βερονίκη*, dial. form (Macedonian) for Gr. *Φερρονίκη*, lit., carrying off victory, victorious.] A representation of the face of Christ on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; and hence, any similar representation.

**ver-ru-ca'no** (vè-röö-kä'nö), *n.* [It., fr. Mount *Verruca* near Pisa, where a similar conglomerate is found.] *Geol.* The rock constituting a series of strata (Carboniferous in part) in the Alps, the age of which is not well defined.

**ver-ru-cose** (vè-röö-kös), *a.* [*L. verrucosus*, fr. *verruca* a wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; warty.

**ver-ru-cos'i-ty** (-kös'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). *Med.* The condition of being covered with warts; also, a wart.

**ver-sant** (vür'sänt), *n.* [F.] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence: the general slope of a country; aspect.

**ver-sa-tile** (vür'sä-til), *a.* [*L. versatilis*, fr. *versare* to turn around.] **1.** Capable of being turned round. *Rare.* **2.** *a Bot.* Attached at or near the middle so as to swing freely; as, a *versatile* anther. **b Zoöl.** (1) Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. (2) Capable of moving laterally and up and down, as antennæ. **3.** Fickle; variable; inconstant. *Rare.* **4.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius. — **ver'sa-tile-ly**, *adv.* — **tile-ness**, *n.*



Versatile Anthers of Passiflora Flower.

**ver-sa-til'i-ty** (vür'sä-til'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being versatile.

**verse** (vürs), *n.* [*AS. fers*, combined with *F. vers*; both fr. *L. versus* a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse.] **1. Pros.** A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see *FOOT*, *n.*, 10). **b** Metrical arrangement and language; versification; poetry. **c** A piece of poetry. **2.** A short division of any composition; as: a *A* stanza; stave. See *Syn.*, below. **b Bib.** One of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. **c Music.** A portion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.

**Syn. Verse, stanza.** Verse is properly a single metrical line; a stanza is a combination or arrangement of verses. The use of *verse* for *stanza* is contrary to the best usage.

**versöd** (vürst), *n.* Acquainted or familiar from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.

**versöd**, *a.* [*L. versus* turned.] *Math.* Turned.

**versed sine**, that part of the diameter of a unit circle between the foot of the sine and the arc.

**ver-si-cle** (vür'si-k'l), *n.* [*L. versiculus*.] A little verse; specif., *Liturgical*, a short verse or sentence said or sung by the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people; — indicated by the sign  $\nabla$ .

**ver-si-col'our**, **ver-si-col'our** (-kü'l'ër), *a.* [*L. versicolor*; *versare* to change + *color* color.] **1.** Having various colors; partly-colored. **2.** Changeable in color; iridescent.

**ver-sic'u-lar** (vür-sik'ü-lär), *a.* [See *VERSICLE*.] Of or pert. to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

**ver-si-fi-ca'tion** (vür'si-fi-kä'shün), *n.* Act, process, or act of versifying; metrical composition; prosody.

**ver-si-ty** (vür'si-ti), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FYING. [*F. versifier*, *L. versificare*; *versus* a verse + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make verses. — *v. t.* To turn into verse; render into metrical form. **2.** To relate, describe, or compose in verse. — **ver-si-fier** (-fi-ër), *n.*

**ver-sion** (vür'shün), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. vertere*, *versum*, to turn, change, translate.] **1.** A change, conversion, or turning. *Obs. or E.* **2.** A translation; specif., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it, as: the *Authorized Version* or *King James Bible*, a thorough revision of an older English Bible, proposed by King James I., 1604, executed by about fifty revisers, and published in 1611; the

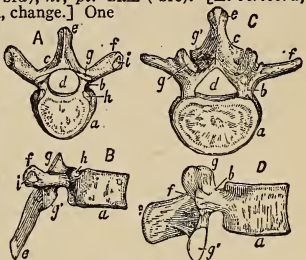
**Douay** (döö'äy') *Bible* or *Version* (1609-10), an English translation from the Latin Vulgate; the *Revised Version* (1881, 1885), a revised form of the *Authorized Version*, prepared by English and American revisers. **3.** An account from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account; as, two *versions* of the same affair. **4. Med.** A condition of the uterus in which its axis is deflected from its normal position without being bent upon itself. — **Syn.** See *PARAPHRASE*. — **ver'sion-al** (-äl), *a.*

**ver'so** (vür'sö), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-söz). [*L.*, abl. of *versus*, *p. p.* of *vertere* to turn.] **1.** The reverse, or left-hand page of a book or a folded sheet of paper; — opposed to *recto*. **2.** The reverse, as of a coin; — opposed to *obverse*.

**verst** (vürst), *n.* [*Russ. versta*.] A Russian measure of length, equal to 0.6629 miles, or 1.067 kilometers.

**ver'sus** (vür'süs), *prep.* [*L.*, toward, turned in the direction of, fr. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] Against; — used chiefly in legal or in sporting language. *Abbr., v. or vs.*

**vert** (vürt), *n.* [*F.*, green, fr. *L. viridis*.] **1. Eng. Forest Law.** A everything that bears a green leaf within the forest, esp. great and thick coverts. **b** The right of cutting growing wood in a forest. **2. Her. Green.** It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from dexter chief to sinister base. **vert-e-bra** (vür'tè-brä), *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brè). [*L. vertebra*, fr. *vertere* to turn, change.] One of the segments composing the spinal column. In the higher vertebrates a typical vertebra has a short, more or less cylindrical body, or centrum, whose ends articulate, by means of disks or pads of elastic, fibrous or cartilaginous tissue, with the centra of the adjacent vertebrae.



Vertebrae of Man.

**A** Sixth Dorsal Vertebra seen from above. **B** The same from the right side. **C** Third Lumbar Vertebra from above. **D** The same from the right side. *a* Centrum, or Body; *b* Pedicle forming the Side of the Neural Arch; *c* Lamina forming the Top of the Neural Arch; *d* Spinal Foramen; *e* Spinous Process; *f* Transverse Process; *g* Anterior Articular Process; *g'* Posterior Articular Process; *h* Facet for Head of Rib; *i* Facet for Tubercle of Rib.

**verte-bral** (-bräl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* A of or pert. to a vertebra, vertebræ, or the vertebral column; spinal. **b** Composed of, or having, vertebræ.

**vertebral column.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* the spinal column. **ver'te-brate** (vür'tè-brät), *a.* [*L. vertebratus*.] Having a backbone, or spinal column. — *n.* One of a division (*Vertebrata*) of animals containing all those with a backbone, or segmented spinal column (which is represented in the embryo by a notochord), together with a few related forms, as the lancelet or amphioxus, in which the backbone is represented by a notochord throughout life.

**ver'te-brat'ed** (vür'tè-brät'éd), *a.* **1.** Vertebrate. **2.** Composed of or having vertebræ or similar segments.

**ver'te-brat'ion** (-brä'shün), *n.* Segmentation into vertebrae or divisions like vertebrae.

**ver'tex** (vür-téks), *n.*; *pl. E.* -TEXES (-ték-séz); **24.** *L.* -TICES (-ti-séz). [*L. vertex*, -icis, whirl, celestial pole, top, fr. *vertere* to turn.] The principal or highest point; top; summit; apex; specif.: *a* *Anat. & Zoöl.* the top of the head. **b** *Cranium.* The highest point of the skull. **c** *Astron.* The zenith.

**ver'ti-cal** (-ti-käl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the vertex; situated at the vertex; directly overhead, or in the zenith. **2.** Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. **3. Bot.** **a** At right angles to the plane of the supporting surface; upright. **b** In the direction of the axis; lengthwise. **Syn.** Vertical, perpendicular, plumb. *Vertical* and *perpendicular* designate that which is at right angles to the plane of the horizon or to a given line or surface. A vertical line, in reference to the earth, is one on which, if produced, the zenith lies; a *perpendicular* line, one which, if produced, passes through the center of the earth; *vertical* often suggests direction upward, and is the more abstract term; *perpendicular* often suggests direction downward; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable. **Plumb** is more familiar or colloquial and denotes accordance with the direction of a plumb line.

— *n.* A vertical line, plane, or circle.

**ver'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* In a vertical manner or position.

**ver'ti-cal-ness**, **ver'ti-cal'i-ty** (-käl'i-ti), *n.* State or fact of being vertical.

**ver'ti-ces** (vür'ti-séz), *n.*, *L. pl.* of *VERTEX*.

**ver'ti-cil** (-sil), *n.* [*L. verticillus*, dim. of *vertex* whirl.] A circle of leaves, hairs, etc., at a point on an axis; whorl.

κ = ch in *G. ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



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**ver-ti-cil-las'ter** (vûr'tî-sîl-âs'têr), *n.* [NL.; L. *verticillus* a whirl + *-aster*.] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a pair of much condensed, nearly sessile cymes, disposed around the axis like a true verticil, as in many mints. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illustr.*

**ver-tic'il-lâte** (vêr-tis'f-lât), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Disposed in verticils; arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls, like the spokes of a wheel. — **ver-tic'il-lâ-ted** (lâ'têd), *a.* — **ver-tic'il-lâ-te-ly**, *adv.* — **ver-tic'il-la'tion** (lâ'shûn), *n.*

**ver-tig'i-nous** (vêr-tî'jî-nûs), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness.] 1. Turning round; rotary; revolving. 2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. 3. Causing, or tending to cause, dizziness. — **ver-tig'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **ver-tig'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

**ver'ti-go** (vûr'tî-gô), *n.*; *pl. E.* -GÖES (-göz), L. -TIGINES (vêr-tî'jî-nêz). [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Med.* Dizziness, or swimming of the head; giddiness.

**Ver-tum'nus** (vêr-tûm'nûs), *n.* [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Roman Relig.* A god of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc.

**ver-vain** (vûr'vân), *n.* [F. *verveine* fr. L. *verbena*, pl. *verbenae* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants.] Any of a genus (*Verbena*), typifying a family (*Verbenaceae*), of herbs or subshrubs, esp. any species with small spicate flowers (as *V. officinalis* or *V. hastata*).

**verve** (vûrv), *n.* [F.] Vivacity of imagination, esp. such as animates a poet, artist, or musician; spirit.

**ver'vet** (vûr'vet), *n.* [F. *vervet*, fr. *vert* green + *grivet* an earlier name for an African monkey.] A South African monkey (*Ceropithecus pygerythrus*) allied to the grivet, but having the chin, hands, feet, etc., black.

**ver'y** (vêr'î), *a.*; **VER-YER** (-î-êr), *Rare*; **-Y-EST**. [OF. *verai* true.] 1. *Truë*. *Obs.* 2. Truthful; veracious. *Obs.* 3. Actual; veritable; real. *Archaic.* 4. Absolute; utter; as, for *veryp* spite. 5. Peculiar; especial; as, his *verry* tree. 6. Identical; same; as, the *verry* man I saw. 7. Used intensively in a sense corresponding to *even, even the*; as, the *verry* birds stopped singing.

— *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; extremely; as, a *verry* cold day. *Very* qualifies adjectives, participles used adjectively, and adverbs, but not verbs directly or past participles used predicatively, although such locutions as "I am *verry* pleased" are supported by some authority.

**ves'i-ca** (vê-sî'kâ), *n.*; *pl. -ES* (-sê). [L., a bladder, blister.] A bladder; esp., the urinary bladder.

**ves'i-cal** (vê-sî'kâl), *a.* Of or pert. to a bladder, esp., *Anat.*, the urinary bladder.

**ves'i-cant** (vê-sî'kânt), *a. & n.* [See *VESICA*.] Vesicatory. [**ves'i-ca pis'cis** (vê-sî'kâ pis'is), [L., fish bladder.] *Ecll. Art.* A aureole of pointed oval shape, typically of two arcs of circles and surrounding a sacred personage.

**ves'i-cate** (vê-sî'kât), *v. t. & -CAT'ED (-kât'êd); **-CAT'ING**. *Med.* To raise blisters on; blister. — **ves'i-ca'tion**, *n.**

**ves'i-ca-to-ry** (vê-sî'kâ-tô-ri), *a. Med.* Tending, or having power, to raise a blister. — *n.*; *pl. -RIES* (-rîz). A blistering application or plaster.

**ves'i-cle** (-î-k'l), *n.* [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica* a bladder, blister.] A bladderlike vessel; membranous cavity; cyst; cell; specif.: *a Bot.* A small bladderlike air cavity within the tissues. *b Med.* A small circular elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid. *c Anat. & Zool.* A cavity or sac, esp. one filled with fluid. *d Geol.* A small cavity in a mineral or rock.

**vesi-cu-lar** (vê-sî'kû-lâr), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or having the form or structure of, a vesicle. 2. Containing, composed of, or characterized by, vesicles; vesiculate.

**vesi-cu-late** (-lât), *a.* 1. Containing, or covered with, vesicles. 2. Having the form of a vesicle; vesicular.

— (**-lât**), *v. t.* To form vesicles in (lava, etc.). — *v. i.* To become vesicular. — **vesi-cu-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.*

**ves'per** (vê'spêr), *n.* [L.] 1. The evening. *Poetic.* 2. [*cap.*] The evening star; Hesper; Venus as evening star. See *EVENING STAR*. 3. A vesper prayer, hymn, or service; a vesper bell. — *a.* Of or pert. to the evening or vespers.

**ves'pers** (-pêrz), *n. pl.* *Ecll. a R. C. & East. Churches.* The next to the last of the seven hours (canonical hours) appointed for devotion; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung at 6 P. M. *b* The evening prayer, or evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion; — sometimes so called. *c* In some other churches, a service, largely musical, on Sunday afternoon.

**ves'per-til'i-o-nine** (-pêr-tîl'i-f-nîn; -nîn), *a.* [From L. *vespertilio* a bat.] *Zool.* Belonging to a large family (*Vesperilionidae*) of bats including the majority of the common bats of temperate regions.

**ves'per-tine** (vê'spêr-tîn; -tîn), *a.* [L. *vesperinus*.] 1. Of or pert. to the evening. 2. *Bot.* Blossoming in the evening. 3. *Zool.* Active or flying in early evening; crepuscular.

**ves'pi-a-ry** (vê'spî-â-ri), *n.*; *pl. -RIES* (-rîz). [L. *vespa* a wasp; after E. *apiary*.] A nest of any of the social wasps, or the colony of wasps inhabiting it.

**ves'pid** (vê'spîd), *n.* [From L. *vespa* a wasp.] *Zool.* Any of a widely distributed family (*Vespidæ*) of wasps, containing most of the social wasps (including the hornets) which live in colonies like bees, and produce workers as well as perfect females and males.

**ves'sel** (vê'szûl), *n.* [OF. *vessel*, *vaisseau*, fr. L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vasculum*, dim. of *vas* a vessel.] 1. A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle, as a barrel, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc. 2. Hence, esp. in Scriptural language, one into whom something is conceived as poured, or in whom something is stored for use; as, *vessels* of wrath. 3. Any structure, esp. a hollow one, made to float on the water for navigation; a craft for navigating the water, specif. one larger than a common row-boat. 4. *Anat.* A tube or canal in which a fluid is contained and circulated, as a vein, etc. 5. *Bot.* A continuous tube formed of superposed cells which have lost their end walls.

**vest** (vêst), *n.* [L. *vestis* a garment, vesture.] 1. An outer garment; vestment; dress; robe. *Archaic.* 2. Any outer covering; array; garb. 3. A garment for men, varying in style at different times; as: *a* A garment likened to a long cassock, of the time of Charles II. *b* A waistcoat. *Colloq.* 4. A body garment or part of a garment for women: *a* A kind of jacket. *b* A facing to the front of a bodice or coat, resembling the front of a man's waistcoat. 5. A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women.

— *v. t.* 1. To clothe with or as with a vestment or garment; dress; hence: to surround; encompass closely. 2. To clothe (with authority, power, or the like); invest; endow; — used with *with*; as, to *vest* a court with certain powers. 3. To trust or commit to another; — often used with *in*; as, an estate is *vested* in possession; power of life and death is *vested* in the courts. — *v. i.* To become vested; be fixed; take effect or pass, as a title, so that there is a fixed right of present or future enjoyment; — often used with *in*.

**Ves'ta** (vê'stâ), *n.* [L.] 1. *Roman Relig.* The goddess of the hearth and its fire. Her temple symbolized the hearth of the city, and contained no image of the goddess, but a fire rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) by friction of wood and in charge of the vestal virgins. See *HESTIA*. 2. [*l. c.*] [*pl. VESTAS* (-tâz)]. A match with a shank of thin wax taper; later, a kind of short wooden match.

**ves'tal** (-tâl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Vesta. 2. Pert. to or befitting a vestal. — *n.* 1. *Roman Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning on her altar. 2. A virgin; a woman pure and chaste; also, a nun.

**vest'ed** (vê'stêd; 24), *a.* 1. Clothed; robed, esp. in a ceremonial costume. 2. *Law.* That has become a complete and consummated right; as, *vested* interests.

**ves'ti-a-ry** (vê'stî-â-ri), *a.* Pert. to clothes, or vestments.

**ves-tib'u-lar** (vê'stîb'û-lâr), *a.* Of or pert. to a vestibule; resembling, or of the nature of, a vestibule.

**ves'ti-bule** (vê'stî-bûl), *n.* [L. *vestibulum*.] 1. A passage or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; a porch, or entrance into a house. 2. Specif., an inclosed entrance to a passenger car. Cars with such vestibules (vestibule cars), when joined, form a vestibule train, in which there is free and protected passage from one to the other. 3. *Anat.* Any of various cavities or fossæ, esp. one serving as or resembling an entrance to some other, as the central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear or the part of the left ventricle below the aortic orifice.

— *v. t.*; **-BULED** (-bûld); **-BUL'ING** (-bûl'îng). 1. To furnish with a vestibule or vestibules. 2. To join (railroad cars) by vestibules. — **ves'ti-buled** (vê'stî-bûld), *a.*

**ves'tige** (-tîj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium* footprint, sign.] 1. A track; footprint. *Rare.* 2. A trace or visible sign left by something lost, perished, or gone; remains. 3. *Biol.* A degenerate or imperfectly developed part or organ which has been more fully developed in an earlier stage. — *Syn.* See *TRACE*.

**ves-tig'i-al** (vê's-tîj'î-âl), *a.* Pertaining to a vestige, or remnant; like, or of the nature of, a vestige.

**ves-tig'i-um** (vê's-tîj'î-ûm), *n.*; *pl. -IA* (-â). [L.] A vestige.

**vest'ing** (vê'stîng), *n.* Cloth for vests, or waistcoats.

**vest'ment** (vê'stmênt), *n.* [OF. *vestment*, fr. L. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, *vestis* garment.] 1. A covering; garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office. 2. *Ecll.* Any garment worn in addition to the ordinary dress by the clergy or their assistants, choristers, etc., in divine service; esp. any of the garments (*Eucharistic vestments*) so worn by the celebrant and his assistants during the celebration of the Eucharist.

**ves'try** (vê'strî), *n.*; *pl. -TRIES* (-trîz). 1. A wardrobe. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. *Ecll.* *a* In liturgical churches, the sacristy. *b* In churches not liturgical, a room within, or a building attached to, a church building and used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, etc. 3. In the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of persons who administer the temporal affairs of a parish; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry.

âlê, senâte, câre, ârm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, rec'ent, mak'êr; Ice, Ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cõnnect; ùse, ùnîte, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fõod, fõot; out, oil;



ves'try-man (vēs'trī-mān), *n.* A member of a vestry.

ves'ture (vēs'tūr), *n.* [OF., fr. L.L. *vestitura*, fr. L. *vestire* to clothe, dress.] 1. That with which one is clothed; a robe; apparel; vestment. 2. A covering; an envelope.

— *v. t.* VESTURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ing). To cover with vesture; to clothe; to envelop; — usually in *p. p.*

Ve-su'vi-an (vē-sū'vī-ān), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling Vesuvius, the volcano near Naples.

ve-su'vi-an, *n.* [G.] 1. *Min.* Vesuvianite. 2. A kind of match or fuse for lighting cigars, etc.

ve-su'vi-an-ite (-it), *n.* *Min.* A brown to green mineral, a silicate of aluminum and calcium with some iron and magnesium. It is common at Vesuvius. Called also *idocease*.

vetch (vēch), *n.* [OF. *veche*, *vece*, fr. L. *veticia*.] Any of various fabaceous plants (esp. genus *Vicia*), some of which are valuable for fodder.

vetch'ling (-ling), *n.* [vetch + 1st -ling.] Any of a genus (*Lathyrus*, esp. L. *pratensis*) of small fabaceous plants.

vet'er-an (vē'tēr-ān), *a.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] 1. Grown old in experience; long practiced, esp. in military life. 2. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a veteran.

— *n.* One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war; one who has had much experience in service or who has seen specific service; as, Napoleon's *veterans*.

vet'er-i-na'ri-an (-ī-nā'rī-ān); 3. *n.* One skilled in or treating diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

vet'er-i-na-ry (vē'tēr-ī-nā-rī), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* of or pert. to beasts of burden and draft.] Of or pert. to the art of healing or treating the injuries and diseases of domestic animals. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A veterinarian.

ve'to (vē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [L. *vetō* I forbid.] 1. An authoritative prohibition; interdiction. 2. A right or power of one department of a government to prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department, esp. of the chief executive to prevent legislative enactment. 3. The exercise of such authority; act of vetoing; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document or message communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law.

— *v. t.*; -TOED (-tōd); -TO-ING. To prohibit; negative; esp., to exercise the right of veto. — *ve'to-er*, *n.*

vex (vēks), *v. t.*; VEXED (vēkst) or *Chiefly Rare* or *Poetic*, VEXT; VEX'ING. [L. *vexare*, -atum, to vex, orig., to shake.] 1. To disquiet; disturb. 2. To agitate; discuss; dispute; moot; — chiefly used in *vexed question*, *point*, etc. 3. To annoy or anger, as by petty provocations; irritate; plague; also, to harass; afflict. — *Syn.* See HARASS.

vex-a'tion (vēk-sā'shūn), *n.* 1. A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; harassment; irritation. 2. A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.

*Syn.* Vexation, chagrin, mortification. Vexation implies displeasure and irritation; chagrin connotes acute annoyance, with a sense of dissatisfaction or disappointment; mortification often adds to chagrin the implication of humiliation; as, *vexation* of spirit, *vexation* due to being crossed; *chagrin* at the failure of his schemes; the *mortification* of public humiliation.

vex-a'tious (-shūs), *a.* 1. Causing vexation. 2. Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed; as, a *vexatious* life. — *vex-a'tious-ly*, *adv.* In a vexatious manner.

vex-ed-ly (vēk'sēd-lī), *adv.* In a vexed manner.

vex-ed-ness, *n.* Vexation.

vex'il, *n.* *Bot.* A vexillum.

vex'il-lar (vēk'sī-lār), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to an ensign or vex'il-la-ry (-lār-rī) } standard. 2. *Bot.* Pert. to or designating the vexillum.

vex'il-la-ry (-lār-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. [L. *vexillarius*.] A vex'il-late (-lāt), *a.* Having a vexillum or vexilla.

vex'il-late (vēk-sī'l'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ILLA (-ā). [L., a standard, a flag.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A flag or standard. See FLAG, *Illust.* b A company of troops under one standard.

2. *Bot.* The large upper posterior petal in a papilionaceous flower. 3. The web or vane of a feather. [way of.]

vi'a (vī'ā), *prep.* [L. *via*, ablative of *via* way.] By the vi'a-ble (vī'ā-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *vie* life, L. *vita*.] Capable of living; born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living; — said of a new-born infant. — *vi'a-bil'i-ty* (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

vi'a-duct (-dūkt), *n.* [L. *via* way + *duct*, as in *aqueduct*.] A bridge, esp. one on narrow masonry arches, having high supporting piers, for carrying a road over a valley, road, etc. Also, esp. *U. S.*, a steel structure of short spans carried on high steel towers.

vi'a-graph (vī'ā-grāf), *n.* [L. *via* road + *graph*.] An instrument for autographically recording the inequalities of a road surface.

vial (vī'āl), *n.* [ME. *virole*, for *firole*, F. *firole*. See PHIAL.] A small bottle; a phial. — *v. t.*; -ALED (-āld) or -ALLED;

-AL-ING or -AL-LING. To put into a vial or vials; phial. vi'and (vī'ānd), *n.* [F. *viande* meat, food.] An article of food; — chiefly in *pl.*: provisions; food; fare.

vi-at'ic (vī-ā't'ik), *a.* [L. *viaticus*, fr. *via* a way.] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

vi-at'ic-um (-ī-kūm), *n.*; *pl.* VIATICUM (-ī-kā). [L., fr. *viaticus*, a.] 1. *Roman Antiq.* An allowance, orig. of means of transportation and of supplies, later of money for traveling expenses, made to those sent on duty into the provinces. 2. *Ecol.* The Communion, or Eucharist, when given to persons supposedly dying.

vi-brac'u-lum (vī-brāk'ū-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* VIBRACULA (-lā). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Zool.* One of the movable, slender, spinelike organs or parts with which certain polyzoans are furnished. — *vi-brac'u-lar* (-lār), *a.*

vi'bran-cy (vī'brān-sī), *n.* State of being vibrant; esp., resonance.

vi'brant (vī'brānt), *a.* Vibrating; tremulously agitated; as, vibrant feelings. Esp., sounding as a result of vibration; hence: resonant; sonorous; as, a vibrant drum or voice.

vi'bra'te (-brā), *v. t.*; -BRAT-ED (-brāt-ēd); -BRAT-ING (-brāt-ing). [L. *vibratus*, *p. p.* of *vibrare* to shake, vibrate.] 1. To swing; brandish. *Obs.* or *Rare*. 2. To mark or measure by oscillation. 3. To set in vibration. — *v. i.* 1. To move to and fro, as a pendulum; swing; oscillate. 2. To be in a state of vibration. 3. a To thrill; throb; as, his heart vibrates to the call. b To waver; fluctuate; as, to vibrate between two opinions. 4. To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound. — *Syn.* See FLUCTUATE.

vi'bra-tile (vī'brā-tīl), *a.* Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; vibratory. — *vi'bra-til'i-ty* (-tīl'ī-tī), *n.*

vi-brat'ion (vī-brā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of vibrating; state of vibrating; oscillation. 2. *Physics*. A periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed.

vi-brat'ion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to vibration.

vi-brat'o (-brā'tō), *n.* [L., *p. p.* of *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Music*. A pulsation of tone, esp. in singing and violin playing, made by a rapid alternation of swells and softening in the tone. Cf. TREMOLO.

vi'bra-tor (vī'brā-tōr), *n.* One who, or that which, vibrates, or causes vibration or oscillation of any kind.

vi'bra-to-ry (vī'brā-tō-rī), *a.* Consisting in or causing vibration or oscillation; vibrating.

vib'ri-o (vīb'rī-ō), *n.*; *pl.* VIBRIONES (-'s/nēz). [NL., fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate, to be in tremulous motion.] *Bacteriol.* Any of a genus (*Vibrio*) of motile bacteria characterized by an undulatory motion.

vib'ri-oid (-oid), *a.* [vibrio + -oid.] Like a vibrio.

vibrioid body, *Bot.*, one of certain cylindrical bodies, resembling certain bacilli, found in some fungi and algae.

— *n.* A vibrioid body.

vi-bris'sa (vī-brī'sā), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L. *vibrissæ*, *pl.*, the hairs in the nostrils of man, fr. *vibrare* to vibrate.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* One of the stiff hairs of the nostrils, or on other parts of the face, in many animals, as the so-called whiskers of the cat. 2. *Zool.* One of the bristlelike feathers near the mouth of many, esp. insectivorous, birds.

vi-bur'num (vī-būr'nūm), *n.* [L., the wayfaring tree.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Viburnum*) of caprifoliaceous shrubs or trees, having white or, rarely, pink cymose flowers.

vic'ar (vīk'ēr), *n.* [F. *vicaire*, fr. L. *vicarius*.] See VICARIOUS.] 1. A substitute in office; deputy. *Rare*, *exc.*: R. C. Ch. An ecclesiastic representing the Pope or an ordinary bishop; — used with a qualifying word, as in *vicar-general*.

2. *Eng. Ecol. Law*. The priest of a parish the tithes of which are owned by a layman; an incumbent of a parish who is not a rector. 3. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A clergyman who is the head of a chapel, which is his sole or chief charge. b A bishop's deputy in charge of a church or mission.

vicar apostolic, or apostolic *v.* R. C. Ch. a Formerly: (1) A bishop or archbishop to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his jurisdiction. (2) Any ecclesiastic commissioned to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in a diocese in which the ordinary was partly incapacitated. b Now, usually, a titular bishop stationed in a country where there is no episcopal see, or where the succession has been interrupted. — *v. forane* (fō-rān) [See FOREIGN]. R. C. Ch., a dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction. — *V. of Jesus or Christ*, R. C. Ch., the Pope.

vic'ar-age (vīk'ēr-āj), *n.* The benefice, residence, office, or function of a vicar. *Chiefly Brit.*

vic'ar-gen'er-al, *n.*; *pl.* VICARS-GENERAL. 1. *Eng. Hist.* The king's ecclesiastical vicergerent. The only vicar-general was Thomas Cromwell. 2. *Ch. of Eng.* A lay legal officer who acts as deputy of the Archbishop of Canterbury or York in certain matters.

vi-ca'ri-al (vī-kā'rī-āl); 3), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, being, or acting as, a vicar. 2. Vicarious; delegated; as, vicarial power.

vi-ca'ri-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a vicar.



Viaduct of Masonry.

K = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); *bön*; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
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V

**vi-ca'ri-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [L. *vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, place of one person as assumed by another.] 1. Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; delegated; as, *vicarious* authority. 2. Acting for another; as, a *vicarious* agent. 3. Performed or suffered in place of another; substituted; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice. 4. *Med.* Acting as or being a substitute; also, occurring in an abnormal situation and replacing a similar phenomenon of some other part; as, *vicarious* hemorrhage, a hemorrhage from an unusual part replacing a discharge from a usual part. — **vi-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vic-ar-ship** (vik'ər-ship), *n.* Office or dignity of a vicar. **vice** (vīs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitium*.] 1. A moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit, as in the indulgence of degrading appetites. 2. State of being given up to evil conduct or habits; depravity. 3. A physical defect, deformity, taint, or imperfection. 4. [*cap.*] The buffoon of old English moralities; — often named from some particular vice. 5. Error; fault; also, blemish; imperfection; defect; as, a literary *vice*. 6. In a horse, dog, etc., a failing, bad habit, or trick. — **Syn.** Sin, iniquity.

**vice**, *n.* 1. A vise. 2. A grip; grasp. *Obs.* — *v. i.*; **VICED** (vist); **VIC'ING** (vis'ing). To grip with or as with a vice. *R.* **vi'ce** (vi'sē), *prep.* [L. *vice*, abl. of *vicis* change, turn.] In the place of; in the stead of.

**vice** (vīs), *a.* [See **VICE**, *prep.*] Denoting a person who in certain cases may assume the office of a superior whose title is the same as that qualified by *vice*, or the office of such a person; also, denoting a deputy, or the office of a deputy; as, *vice* president, presidency. [*vice* admiral. *vice* admiral. See **NAVY**. — *v. admiral*], the office of a **vice-ger-en-ty** (vis-jēr'ēn-sī), *n.*, pl. -**CIES** (-sīz). The office of a vicergerent; delegated power.

**vice-ger-ent** (vis-jēr'ēt), *a.* [*vice*, *a.* + *gerent* a manager, fr. L. *gerere* to bear.] Having delegated power; acting in the place of another. — *n.* An officer deputed to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; vicar. — **vice-ge'ral**, *a.* **vic'e-na-ry** (vi'sē-nā-rī), *a.* [L. *vicenarius*, fr. *viceni* twenty each.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, twenty.

**vi-cen'ni-al** (vi-sēn'i-āl), *a.* [L. *vicennium* a period of twenty years; *viceni* twenty + *annus* year.] 1. Lasting twenty years. 2. Happening once in twenty years.

**vice-rē-gal** (vis'rē'gāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

**vice-roy** (vis'roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi*; *vice-* in the place of (L. *vice*) + *roi* king, L. *rex*.] The governor of a country or province who rules as representative of a king or other sovereign; as, the *Viceroy* of India.

**vice-roy'al-ty** (vis'roi'āl-tī), *n.*, pl. -**TIES** (-tīz). Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

**vice-roy-ship**, *n.* Viceroyalty.

**Vi'chy wa'ter** (vish'vī; F. *vi'shē'*) or [*also l. c.*] **Vi'chy**, *n.* A mineral water at Vichy, France; also, loosely, any artificial or natural water of similar composition.

**vi'ci kid** (vi'sī), [*L. vi-ci* I have conquered.] Black, glazed, chrome-tanned kid; — a trade term.

**vic'i-nage** (vis'i-nāj), *n.* [F. *voisinage*, fr. *voisin* neighboring, a neighbor, L. *vicinus*.] The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

**vic'i-nal** (-nāl), *a.* [L. *vicinalis*.] 1. Neighboring. *Rare.* 2. *Min.* Designating subordinate forms or faces on a crystal, sometimes taking the place of the fundamental ones.

**vi-cin'i-ty** (vi-sin'i-tī), *n.*, pl. -**TIES** (-tīz). [*L. vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, *vicus* row of houses, village.] 1. Quality or state of being near; nearness; proximity. 2. A region about, near, or adjacent; neighborhood. — **Syn.** See **NEIGHBORHOOD**.

**vi'cious** (vish'ūs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *vitiosus*, fr. *vitium* vice.] 1. Addicted to vice, or immorality; depraved; wicked. 2. Characterized by vice, or defect; faulty; incorrect; as, *vicious* pronunciation. 3. Impure; foul; noxious; as, *vicious* air. 4. Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; as, a *vicious* horse. — **vi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

**vi-cis'si-tude** (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*.] 1. Regular succession; alternation; interchange. *Obsoles.* 2. Irregular change; revolution; mutation. — **vi-cis'si-tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'di-nā-rī), -**tu'di-nous**, *a.* [later, the sheriff.]

**vi-con'ti-el** (vi-kōn'tī-ēl), *a.* Of or pert. to the viscount or vic'tim (vik'tim), *n.* [L. *victimia*.] 1. A living being sacrificed in a religious rite. 2. One injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, at the hands of another, from disease, accident, etc. 3. A dupe; gull. *Colloq.*

**vic'tim-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -**IZED** (-īzd); -**IZING** (-īz'ing). To make a victim of; dupe; cheat. — **vic'tim-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **vic'tim-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**vic'tor** (-tēr), *n.* [L., fr. *vincere*, *victrum*, to vanquish.] The winner in a contest; one who overcomes, esp. in battle; a conqueror. — *a.* Victorious.

**Syn.** Victor, conqueror. A *vic-tor* is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a conqueror has subjugated a (given) thing that has opposed him; as, the *vic-tor* in a contest; the conqueror of a people.

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menī; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil;

**vic-to'ri-a** (vik-tō'rī-ā; 57), *n.* [L. *victoria* victory.] 1. *Bot.* A water lily (*Victoria regia*), native to Guiana and Brazil, with leaves often over 6 feet in diameter, and with rose-white flowers 12-18 inches across. 2. A kind of low four-wheeled pleasure carriage with a calash top.



Victoria.

**vic-to'ri-an** (-ān; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to the reign (1837-1901) of Queen Victoria of England. — *n.* A person, esp. an author, of the Victorian period.

**vic-to'ri-ous** (vik-tō'rī-ūs), *a.* 1. Having gained victory; being a victor; conquering. 2. Of, pert. to, or symbolic of, victory. — **vic-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vic-to'ry** (vik'tō-rī), *n.*; pl. -**RIES** (-rīz). [*L. victoria*.] The overcoming of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; conquest; triumph; — opp. of *defeat*.

**Syn.** Victory, conquest, triumph. Victory implies defeat of opponents; conquest, their subjugation; triumph denotes a brilliant or overwhelming victory or success.

**vic'tress** (-trēs), *n.* A female victor. *Rare.*

**vic'trix** (-trīks), *n.* [L.] A victress. *Rare.*

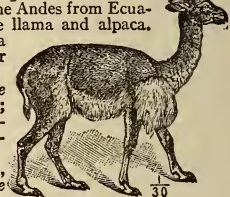
**vic'tual** (vit'vī), *n.* [OF. *vitalle*, fr. L. *vitalia*, neut. pl. of *vitalis* belonging to living or nourishment.] Food; specif. (chiefly in *pl.*), food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating; viands. *Now Chiefly Colloq. or Dial.*

— **Syn.** See **FOOD**. — *v. i.*; **VICT'UALED** (-'ld) or -**UAL-LED**; **VICT'UAL-ING** or -**UAL-LING** (vit'vī'ing; vit'ing). To provide or store with food. — *v. i.* To eat; feed. *Rare.*

**vic'tual-er**, **vic'tual-er** (vit'vī-ēr; vit'vī-ēr), *n.* 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif. one who keeps a house of entertainment; an innkeeper. 2. A provision ship.

**vi-cu'ña** (vi-kōōn'yā), *n.*, pl. -**NAS** (-yāz). Also **vi-cu'gna**. [*Sp. fr.* native name in Peru.] 1. A wild ruminant (*Lama vicugna*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the llama and alpaca.

2. Short for *vicuña* cloth, a soft fabric of vicuña wool, or an imitation of it.



Vicuña.

|| **vi'de** (vi'dē), *imperative* *sing.* of *L. videre*. See **LOOK**; — used to direct attention; as: **vi'de su'pra** (sū-prā), see above.

|| **vi-del'i-cet** (vi-dēl'i-sēt), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet*, lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely. *Abbr., viz.*

**vi-dette'** (vi-dēt'), *n.* *Mil.* = **VEDETTE**.

**vid** (vī), *v. i.*; **VIED** (vīd); **VY'ING** (vī'ing). [*ME. vien*, shortened fr. *envien*, OF. *envier* to invite, challenge, L. *invitare* to invite.] To strive for superiority; contend; — used with *with*, of persons or things. — **Syn.** See **EMULATE**.

— *v. t.* 1. To wager. 2. To do or produce in emulation or competition; bandy. *Obs. or R.*

**Vi'en-nese'** (vē'nēz'; nēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Vienna or its people. — *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant of Vienna.

**view** (vū), *n.* [OF. *veüe*, fr. *veoir* to see, p. p. *veū*, fr. L. *videre* to see.] 1. Act of seeing; sight; look; survey. 2. Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination; as, a *view* of an argument. 3. Power of seeing, physically or mentally; range of sight or vision; as, to keep something in *view*. 4. That which is seen; scene; prospect. 5. A picture of a scene; sketch. 6. Mode of looking at anything; conception; opinion; judgment; as, to state one's *views*. 7. That which is kept in sight as an object; as, with a *view* of escaping. 8. Appearance; show; aspect. *Obs.*

*in view* of, in regard to; in consideration of. — **on v.**, *on exhibition*; open to public inspection.

— *v. t.* To see; behold; esp., to look at or consider attentively; inspect; explore. — **view'er**, *n.* [fox break cover.]

**view halloo**. The shout uttered by a hunter on seeing the *view/less*, *a.* In-visible; unseen. — **view/less-ly**, *adv.*

**view'point** (-point'), *n.* Point of view; standpoint.

**view'y** (vū'y), *a.* Having peculiar views; visionary. *Colloq.*

**vi-ges-i-mal** (vi-jēs'i-māl), *a.* [L. *vigestimus* twentieth, *viginti* twenty.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts; proceeding by twenties.

**vig'il** (vij'il), *n.* [OF. *vigile*, L. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil* awake, watchful.] 1. A keeping awake; state of being awake when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness. 2. A watching; watch; wakeful attention. 3. Devotional watching; in *pl.*, evening or nocturnal devotions. 4. *Ecl. a.* Orig., the devotional watch kept on the night before a feast. Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. *c* A religious service on the eve of a feast.

**vig'i-lance** (-lāns), *n.* 1. Wakefulness; sleeplessness. 2. Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness; caution.

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menī; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, ijk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**vigilance committee.** A volunteer committee of citizens organized to suppress and punish crime summarily, as when the processes of law appear inadequate. *U. S.* **vig'i-lant** (-lánt), *a.* [*L. vigilans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vigilare* to watch, *vigil* awake.] Alertly watchful; circumspect; alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; wary. — **vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.* — **-lant-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Wakeful, attentive, watchful, alert, observant. — **Vigilant, watchful, alert.** Watchful is the general word; vigilant implies keen, often wary, watchfulness; alert implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention. **vig'i-lan'te** (vij'i-lán'tè), *n.; pl. -tes* (-tèz). [*Sp., prop., vigilant.*] A member of a vigilance committee. *U. S.* **vi-gnette** (vin-yét'), *n.* [*F., fr. vigne* a vine. See **VINE.**] 1. Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc. 2. Hence, now: a relatively small decorative design or illustration put on or just before the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. b Any picture, as an engraving, etc., which shades off gradually. 3. In general, a picture, illustration, or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind. — *v. t.*; **VI-GNET'TED** (-yét'téd); **VI-GNET'TING** (-yét'ting). To finish as a vignette; make a vignette of. — **vi-gnet'ter** (vin-yét'tér), *n.*

**vig'or, vig'our** (vij'ér), *n.* [*L., fr. vigere* to be lively or strong.] 1. Active strength or force of body or mind; effective energy or power; strength. 2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action. — **Syn.** See **POWER.** **vig'or-ite** (-ít), *n.* [*L. vigor* strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate. **vig'or-ous** (vij'ór-ús), *a.* 1. Having vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust. 2. Exhibiting strength, bodily or mental; powerful; energetic. — **vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vig'or-ous-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; energetic, strenuous, zealous, vehement. — **Vigorous, energetic, strenuous.** Vigorous implies fullness of active strength or force; energetic connotes less reserve force than *vigorous*, and often suggests a bustling activity; strenuous implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, activity.

**vik'ing** (vik'ing; vè'), *n.* [*From Scand.*] One of the pirate Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th-10th centuries; — often confounded with *sea king*. **vil'a-yet'** (vè'lá-yét'), *n.* [*Turk. vilâyet*, fr. *Ar. vilâyah.*] One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

**vile** (vil), *a.*; **vil'ÉR** (vil'ér); **vil'EST**. [*F. vil*, fr. *L. vilis.*] 1. Of small account; low; mean; base. 2. Morally base; impure; wicked; evil; as, a *vile offense*. 3. Unclean; repulsive; as, a *vile odor*. Often used as an interjection to express abhorrence, disgust, etc. — **Syn.** See **BASE.** — **vile-ly**, *adv.* — **vile-ness**, *n.* **vil'a-fi-ca'tion** (vil'i-fi-ká'shún), *n.* Act of vilifying.

**vil'i-fi** (vil'i-fi), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid) — **fy'ING**. [*L. vilis* vile + *fy.*] 1. To make vile; debase. **Rare.** 2. To degrade by report; defame; traduce. **vil'i-fi'er** (-fí'ér), *n.* **Syn.** Calumniate, revile, upbraid, aspersion, vilify, revile. To vilify is to defame or traduce; to revile is to abuse with opprobrious or scurrilous language. See **ASPERSION.** **vil'i-pend** (-pénd), *v. t.* [*L. vilipendere; vilis* vile + *pendere* to weigh, value.] To depreciate; slight; despise.

**vill** (vil), *n.* [*OF. ville, vile.* See **VILLA.**] A village. **Hist. vil'la** (vil'á), *n.* [*L. villa* LL, also, village, dim. of *L. vicus* a village.] Orig., a country property; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence.

**vill'age** (-áj), *n.* [*F., fr. L. villaticus* of a country house or villa. See **VILLA.**] Any small aggregation of houses in the country, in general less than a town or city and greater than a hamlet; specif.: a In the United States, such an aggregation incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of three or more trustees and a president, locally elected. b Any of various territorial divisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory authority, or officially or conventionally called "villages."

**vill'ag-er** (-áj-ér), *n.* An inhabitant of a village. **vil'lain** (-ín), *n.* In sense 1 now, usually, **vil'lein**. [*F. vilain*, LL *villanus*, fr. *villa*. See **VILLA.**] 1. Orig., a free peasant of a class lower than a sokeman and higher in rank than a cotter; later, one of a class of feudal serfs who as regards their lord were slaves, but were free in their legal relations with respect to all others. 2. A baseborn or clownish person; boor. **Obs. or R.** 3. One capable or guilty of great crimes; scoundrel; knave; — often used playfully.

**vil'lain-age** (-áj), *n.* = **VILLENAGE.** **vil'lain-ous** (-ús), *a.* 1. Befitting a villain; depraved; evil. 2. Mean; bad; wretched; vile; as, *villainous weather.* — **vil'lain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vil'lain-ous-ness**, *n.* **vil'lain-y** (-í), *n.; pl. -LAINES (-íz). 1. Serfdom. **Obs.** 2. Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; depravity. 3. A villainous act; crime. [*villainy. Obs.*] **vil'l'an-ge** (-án-áj), *n.* 1. Var. of **VILLENAGE.** 2. Infamy; **vil'lá-nel'la** (vil'á-nèl'á), *n.; pl. -NELLES (-è). [*It., prop. fem. dim.* See **VILLAIN.**] *Music.* A *no* old rustic dance.**

accompanied with singing. b An Italian rustic part song, unaccompanied and in free form. **vil'la-nelle** (vil'á-nèl'), *n.* [*F., fr. It. villanella.*] A poem in a French verse form, typically of nineteen lines, running on but two rhymes, and in six stanzas. [*etc.*] **vil'lan-ous** (-ús), **vil'lan-ous-ly**, etc. Vars. of **VILLAINOUS**. **vil-lat'ic** (vil-lát'ík), *a.* [*L. villaticus* of a country house. See **VILLAGE.**] Of or pert. to a farm or a village; rural. **vil'lein** (vil'ín), *n.* A villain (in sense 1).

**vil'lein-age** (-áj), *n.* = **VILLENAGE.** **vil'lein-age** (-én-áj), *n.* = **FEUDAL LAW.** The status of a villain; tenure on the terms by which a villain held his lord.

**vil'li-form** (-í-fórm), *a.* [*villus* + *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of villi; like close-set fibers. **vil'los'ity** (vil'ós'i-tí), *n.; pl. -ITIES (-ítíz). 1. State of being villous. 2. *Bot.* A coating of villi. 3. *Anat.* A villus. **vil'lous** (vil'ús), *a.* [*L. villosus.*] 1. Covered with fine hairs; woolly; downy; specif.: *Bot.*, pubescent with soft and not matted hairs. 2. *Anat.* Furnished or clothed with villi.*

**vil'lus** (-ús), *n.; pl. VILLI (-í). [*L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.*] 1. *Anat.* One of the minute, fingerlike processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in absorbing nutriment. 2. In *pl. Bot.* Fine straight hairs or pubescence on plants, like the pile of velvet.*

**vim** (vim), *n.* [*L., accusative of vis* strength.] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit; vigor. *Colloq.* **vim'en** (vim'én), *n.; pl. VIMINA (vim'ín-á). [*L., a twig.*] *Bot.* A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.*

**vim'i-nal** (vim'ín-nál), *a.* [*L. viminalis* pert. to osiers, fr. *vimen* twig, osier.] Of, pert. to, or producing twigs. **vi-min'e-ous** (vi-min'é-ús), *a.* [*L. vimineus*, fr. *vimen* plant twig.] 1. Of or pert. to twigs; woven of pliant twigs. 2. *Bot.* Of or producing long, slender twigs or shoots.

**vi'na** (vè'ná), *n.* [*Hind. & Skr. vīṇā.*] *Music.* An ancient Hindu instrument of the guitar type, still used in India. It has two gourd resonators and metal strings.



Vina.

**vi-na'ceous** (vi-ná'shús), *a.* [*L. vinaceus*. See **VINE.**] 1. Pert. to or like wine or grapes. 2. Wine-colored. **vin'ai-grette** (vin'á-grèt'), *n.* [*F., fr. vinaigre* vinegar.] 1. *Cookery.* A sauce of vinegar, oil, etc., used esp. on cold meats. 2. A small box or bottle with an inner perforated cover, for aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc.

**vin'ci-ble** (vin'si-b'l), *a.* [*L. vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to conquer.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable. — **vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tí), **vin'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* **vin'cu-lum** (vin'kú-lúm), *v. t.; pl. -IA* (-lá). [*L., fr. vincire, vinculum*, to bind.] 1. A bond of union; tie. 2. *Math.* A horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, equiv. to parentheses or brackets about them, as  $a - b - c = a - (b - c)$ . [*cated.*]

**vin'di-ca-ble** (vin'di-ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vindicated. **vin'di-cate** (vin'di-kát), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kát'éd); **-CAT'ING**. [*L. vindicatus*, p. p. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge.] 1. To claim. *Rare.* 2. *Roman & Civil Law.* To assert one's legal right to (a thing); recover by legal process. 3. To defend; maintain. **Obs. or Rare.** 4. To support or maintain as true or correct against denial, censure, or objections; sustain; justify. 5. To avenge; punish. **Obs.** **Syn.** Justify, vindicate. To justify is, esp., to maintain the right, justice, or propriety of something, and may suggest an attitude of defense or apology; vindicate commonly carries more definitely the implication of successful defense, as against some charge or censure; as, to *justify* one's ignorance; to *vindicate* one's actions. See **ASSERT.**

**vin'di-ca'tion** (-ká'shún), *n.* Act of vindicating; state of being vindicated; defense; justification. [*to-ry.*] **vin'dic'a-tive** (vin-dík'á-tiv; vin'di-ká-tív), *a.* Vindicative. **vin'dic'a-tor** (vin'di-ká-tér), *n.* One who vindicates. **vin'di-ca-to-ry** (vin'di-ká-tó-rí), *a.* Tending or serving to vindicate; justificatory; vindicative.

**vin'dic'tive** (vin-dík'tív), *a.* [*For vindicative*, confused with *L. vindicta* revenge.] Disposed to revenge; retaliatory. — **vin'dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vin'dic'tive-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Vindicative, revengeful are often interchangeable, but revengeful is commonly the stronger term.

**vine** (vin), *n.* [*F. vigne*, *L. vinea*, fr. *vinum* wine, grapes.] 1. A grapevine. 2. Any climbing, trailing, or creeping plant the stem of which requires support; and also, the stem. **vin'e-gar** (vin'é-gér), *n.* [*F. vinaigre; vin* wine (*L. vinum*) + *acere* sour (*L. acer*).] A sour liquid, used as a condiment or as a preservative, got by fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as wine, cider, beer, etc. **vinegar eel.** A minute nematode worm (*Anguillula aceti*), often found in great numbers in vinegar, sour paste, etc. **vin'e-gar-ette'** (-ét'), *n.* = **VINAIGRETTE**, *n.*, 2. **vin'e-gar-room'** (-gá-róon'), *n.* A whip scorpion, esp. a large Mexican species (*Thelyphonus giganteus*); — so called from the odor that it emits when alarmed.

**v** = **ch** in *G. ich*, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = **z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

**vin'e-gar-y** (vín'ê-gêr-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of vinegar; hence: sour; unamiable; crabbed.

**vin'er-y** (vín'êr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A grapery.

**vine'yard** (vín'yârd), *n.* [AS. *vīnġeard*; influenced by E. *vine*, F. *vigne*.] Lit., an inclosure or yard for grapevines; commonly, a plantation of grapevines.

**vine'yard-ist**, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard.

|| **vingt'** et' un' (vân'tâ' ûn'), [*F.*, twenty-one.] A game at cards in which the aim of each player is to obtain from the dealer such cards that the sum of their pips is as near as possible to twenty-one, without exceeding it.

**vi'nic** (vî'nĭk; vîn'ĭk), *a.* [*L.* *vinum* wine.] Of, pertaining to, or occurring in, wine; as, *vinic* alcohol.

**vin'i-cul'ture** (vín'i-kûl'tûr), *n.* [*L.* *vinum* wine + E. *culture*.] Cultivation of the vine; viticulture. — **vin'i-cul-tur-al** (-kûl'tûr-əl), *a.* — **vin'i-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

**vi-ni'fer-ous** (vî-nĭ'êr-ûs), *a.* [*L.* *vinum* wine + *ferous*.] Yielding or producing wine; as, a *viniferous* region.

|| **vin' or'dinaire'** (vân'ôr-dê'nâr'), [*F.*, lit., common wine.] A cheap claret, used as a table wine.

**vi-nos'i-ty** (vî-nôs'i-tĭ), *n.* [*L.* *vinositas*.] Quality or state of being vinous.

**vi'nous** (vî'nûs), *a.* [*L.* *vinosus*.] Of or pert. to wine; having the qualities of wine; as, a *vinous* taste.

**vin'tage** (vín'tâj), *n.* [*OF.* *vendenge*, fr. *L.* *vindemia*; *vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off.] 1. Act or time of gathering grapes or making wine. 2. A season's produce of the vine, in grapes or, now usually, in wine.

**vin'tag-er** (-tâ-jêr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

**vin't'ner** (vint'nêr), *n.* [*OF.* *vinetier*.] A wine seller or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.

**vin'y** (vín'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling vines; producing, or abounding in, vines.

**vi'nyl** (vî'nĭl), *n.* [*L.* *vinum* wine + *-yl*.] Chem. The univalent radical CH<sub>2</sub>:CH.

**vi'ol** (vî'ól), *n.* [*F.* *viole*.] Music. Any of a class of medieval stringed instruments from which the violin was developed. The viols had a flat tapering back, broad fretted neck, low-arched bridge, and, usually, six strings. They were made in four sizes, and the modern bass viol is a modified form of the largest viol.

**vi-o'la** (vê-ô'lâ; vî-; *It.* vê-ô'lâ), *n.* [*It.*] An instrument of the violin class, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello, tuned a fifth lower than the violin.

**Vi-o'la** (vî'ô-lâ; vê-ô'lâ; vî-ô'), *n.* [*L.* *viola* a violet.] In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," a lady who disguises herself as a page, and enters the service of Orsino, Duke of Illyria, whose love she wins.

**vi'o-la-ble** (vî'ô-lâ-b'l), *a.* [*L.* *violabilis*.] That may be violated. — **vi'o-la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.*

**vi'o-la'ceous** (-lâ'shûs), *a.* [*L.* *violaceus*, fr. *viola* a violet.] 1. Of the color of violets; bluish purple. 2. Bot. Belonging to a family (*Violaceae*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the violet family, of wide distribution.

|| **vi-o-la da gam'ba** (vê-ô'lâ dà gam'bâ; vê-ô'lâ). [*It.*, viol for the leg.] An old form of the violoncello, having properly six strings.

**vi'o-late** (vî'ô-lât), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lât'êd); -LAT'ING. [*L.* *violatus*, p. p. of *violare* to violate, fr. *vis* strength, force.] 1. To treat roughly or harshly; abuse. 2. To profane; desecrate; as, to *violate* a sanctuary. 3. To infringe on; disturb; as, to disregard, as a promise. 4. To ravish; outrage. — *Syn.* Injure, disturb, interrupt, infringe, transgress; deflower, debauch, dishonor. [violated.]

**vi'o-lat'ion** (-lâ'shôn), *n.* Act of violating, or state of being violated.

**vi'o-la-tive** (vî'ô-lâ-tĭv), *a.* Violating; tending to violate.

**vi'o-la'tor** (-lâ'têr), *n.* One who violates.

**vi'o-ence** (vî'ô-lêns), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *violentia*.] 1. Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; force; impetuosity; vehemence; as, the *violence* of a storm; to denounce with *violence*. 2. Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, etc.; profanation; outrage; assault. 3. Broadly, exertion of any physical force considered with reference to its effect on another than the agent, as in effecting an entrance into a house in burglary. 4. Ravishment; rape. — *Syn.* Fierceness, eagerness; violation, infraction, transgression, oppression. See FORCE.

**vi'o-lent** (vî'ô-lênt), *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *violentus*, fr. *vis* strength, force.] 1. Moving, acting, or characterized by physical force, esp. by extreme and sudden or by improper force; furious; vehement. 2. Marked by, or due to, strong mental excitement; vehement; passionate; as, a *violent* speech. 3. Produced or effected by force; not spontaneous or natural; unnatural; abnormal; as, a *violent* death. 4. Great; extreme; forcible; as, *violent* pain, a *violent* presumption, etc. — *Syn.* Fierce, vehement, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, impetuous, passionate, severe. — **vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**vi'o-les'cent** (-lê'sênt), *a.* [*L.* *viola* a violet + *-escent*.] Tending to a violet color.

**vi'o-let** (vî'ô-lêt), *n.* [*OF.* *violette*, dim. of *viole* a violet, *L.* *viola*.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Viola*) of low herbs or, rarely, undershrubs. The solitary axillary flowers are pur-

ple, yellow, or white. The pansy (*Viola tricolor*) is often variegated. 2. The color of the common violet, or that color found at the higher end of the visible spectrum, typically at wave length about 420 millimicrons; bluish purple. 3. Any pigment or dye which imparts that color.

— *a.* Of the color violet; bluish purple.

**vi'o-lin'** (vî'ô-lĭn'), *n.* [*It.* *violino*, dim. of *viola*.] 1. Music. The modern treble instrument developed from the viol, and distinguished from it by having the back slightly rounded like the belly, by having four instead of six strings, etc.; also, any of the instruments of this class, which includes the viola and violoncello; — called also colloquially *fiddle*. 2. A violin player; as, the first *violin*. [*violin*.]

**vi'o-lin'ist** (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* A player on the violin.

**vi'ol-ist** (vî'ól-ĭst), *n.* A viol player.

**vi'o-lon-cel'list** (vê'ô-lôn-chêl'ĭst; vî'ô-lôn-sêl'ĭ), *n.* A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *cellist* or *'cellist*.

**vi'o-lon-cel'lo** (-chêl'ô; -sêl'ô), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ôz). [*It.*, dim. of *violone* bass viol.] Music. A bass violin with four strings tuned an octave below the modern viola; — commonly shortened to *cello* or *'cello*.

|| **vi'o-lo'ne** (vê'ô-lô'nâ), *n.* [*It.* *violone*, augment. of *viola* a viol.] Music. The contrabass; also, an organ stop of similar tone.

**vi'per** (vî'pêr), *n.* [*L.* *vipera*.] 1. Any of certain Old World venomous snakes; an adder; esp.: a species (*Vipera berus*) varying in color from red, brown, or gray, with dark markings, to black. b The horned viper, a venomous species (*Cerastes cornutus*) of Egypt, Palestine, etc., distinguished by a horny process over each eye; — called also *cerastes*. Cf. ASP. 2. A malignant person.

**vi'per-ish**, *a.* Like a viper; venomous; — chiefly figurative.

**vi'per-ine** (vî'pêr-in; -ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viper or vipers; resembling a viper.

**vi'per-ous** (-ûs), *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperoous* tongue. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**viper's bugloss**, = BLUEWEEB.

**vi-ra'go** (vî-râ'gô; vĭ-; *n. pl.* -GOES (-gôz). [*L.* *virago*, -gĭnis, fr. *vir* a man.] 1. A woman with masculine qualities of body and mind. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 2. A turbulent woman; meretrician; vixen.

**vir'e-lay** (vĭr'ê-lâ), || **vir'e-lai'** (vêr'lê'), *n.* [*OF.* & *F.* *vir-elai*.] A poem in an old French verse form wholly in two rimes, and composed in short lines with a refrain; also, one of longer and shorter lines, those of each kind riming together in each stanza.

**vir'e-o** (vĭr'ê-ô), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ôz). [*L.*, a species of bird.] Any of certain small insectivorous American song birds (family *Vireonidae*), chiefly oliveaceous or grayish in color. Common species are the red-eyed vireo (*Vireositta olivacea*), the warbling vireo (*V. gilva*), the solitary, or blue-headed, vireo (*Lamprolaima solitaria*), and the white-eyed vireo (*Vireo griseus*). They are called also *greenlet*.

**vi-res'cent** (vĭ-rê'sênt), *n.* Bot. State or condition of becoming green; — said of organs normally white or colored.

**vi-res'cent** (vĭ-rê'sênt), *a.* [*L.* *virescens*, p. pr. of *virescere* to grow green.] Beginning to be green; greenish.

**vir'gate** (vûr'gât), *a.* [*L.* *virgatus* made of twigs, fr. *virga* a twig, rod.] Bot. Having the form of a rod; wand-shaped.

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**vir'gin-al** (-jĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting a virgin.

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**vir'gin-hood**, *n.* Virginity.

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ple, yellow, or white. The pansy (*Viola tricolor*) is often variegated. 2. The color of the common violet, or that color found at the higher end of the visible spectrum, typically at wave length about 420 millimicrons; bluish purple. 3. Any pigment or dye which imparts that color.

— *a.* Of the color violet; bluish purple.

**vi'o-lin'** (vî'ô-lĭn'), *n.* [*It.* *violino*, dim. of *viola*.] 1. Music. The modern treble instrument developed from the viol, and distinguished from it by having the back slightly rounded like the belly, by having four instead of six strings, etc.; also, any of the instruments of this class, which includes the viola and violoncello; — called also colloquially *fiddle*. 2. A violin player; as, the first *violin*. [*violin*.]

**vi'o-lin'ist** (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* A player on the violin.

**vi'ol-ist** (vî'ól-ĭst), *n.* A viol player.

**vi'o-lon-cel'list** (vê'ô-lôn-chêl'ĭst; vî'ô-lôn-sêl'ĭ), *n.* A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *cellist* or *'cellist*.

**vi'o-lon-cel'lo** (-chêl'ô; -sêl'ô), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ôz). [*It.*, dim. of *violone* bass viol.] Music. A bass violin with four strings tuned an octave below the modern viola; — commonly shortened to *cello* or *'cello*.

|| **vi'o-lo'ne** (vê'ô-lô'nâ), *n.* [*It.* *violone*, augment. of *viola* a viol.] Music. The contrabass; also, an organ stop of similar tone.

**vi'per** (vî'pêr), *n.* [*L.* *vipera*.] 1. Any of certain Old World venomous snakes; an adder; esp.: a species (*Vipera berus*) varying in color from red, brown, or gray, with dark markings, to black. b The horned viper, a venomous species (*Cerastes cornutus*) of Egypt, Palestine, etc., distinguished by a horny process over each eye; — called also *cerastes*. Cf. ASP. 2. A malignant person.

**vi'per-ish**, *a.* Like a viper; venomous; — chiefly figurative.

**vi'per-ine** (vî'pêr-in; -ĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viper or vipers; resembling a viper.

**vi'per-ous** (-ûs), *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperoous* tongue. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**viper's bugloss**, = BLUEWEEB.

**vi-ra'go** (vî-râ'gô; vĭ-; *n. pl.* -GOES (-gôz). [*L.* *virago*, -gĭnis, fr. *vir* a man.] 1. A woman with masculine qualities of body and mind. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 2. A turbulent woman; meretrician; vixen.

**vir'e-lay** (vĭr'ê-lâ), || **vir'e-lai'** (vêr'lê'), *n.* [*OF.* & *F.* *vir-elai*.] A poem in an old French verse form wholly in two rimes, and composed in short lines with a refrain; also, one of longer and shorter lines, those of each kind riming together in each stanza.

**vir'e-o** (vĭr'ê-ô), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ôz). [*L.*, a species of bird.] Any of certain small insectivorous American song birds (family *Vireonidae*), chiefly oliveaceous or grayish in color. Common species are the red-eyed vireo (*Vireositta olivacea*), the warbling vireo (*V. gilva*), the solitary, or blue-headed, vireo (*Lamprolaima solitaria*), and the white-eyed vireo (*Vireo griseus*). They are called also *greenlet*.

**vi-res'cent** (vĭ-rê'sênt), *n.* Bot. State or condition of becoming green; — said of organs normally white or colored.

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Violin (Stradivarius). 1 Scroll; 2 Peg Box; 3, 3 Pegs; 4 Nut; 5 Finger board; 6 Neck Plate; 8 Sound Holes; 9 Bridge; 10 Tailpiece; 11 Button.

ârle, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makê; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôff, cõnnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fõõd, fõõt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, igrk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**Virginia creeper.** A North American climbing vitaceous plant (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) with bluish black berries; — called also *woodbine* and *American ivy*.

**Virginia deer.** A white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) of the eastern United States.

**Virginia fence or Virginia rail fence.** A worm fence.

**Virginia reel.** A kind of country-dance, or contredanse.

**Virginia trumpet flower.** The trumpet creeper.

**vir-jin'i-ty** (vēr-jīn'ī-tī), *n.* Virgin state or quality; maidenhood.

**Virgin Mary.** The mother of Jesus. **Virginia Creeper.** (‡)

**vir'gin's-bow'er** (vūr'jīn-z'bu'ēr), *n.* Any climbing clematis with small flowers in ample panicles.

**Vir'go** (vīr'gō), *n.*; *gen.* VIRGINIS (-jī-nīs). [L., lit., a virgin.] **Astron.** A constellation between Leo and Libra, due south of the handle of the Dipper, pictured as a woman holding a spike of grain; the Virgin. **b** The sixth sign [♍] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Aug. 22d.

**vir'gū-late** (vūr'gū-lāt), *a.* [From *L. virgula*, dim. of *virgo* rod.] Rod-shaped; virgate.

**vir'ī-des-cent** (vir'ī-dēs'ēnt), *a.* [L. *viridescens*, p. pr. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Turning green; slightly green; greenish. — **vir'ī-des'cence** (-ēns), *n.*

**vir'id'i-an** (vī-rīd'ī-ān), *n.* [L. *viridis* green.] A bluish green pigment consisting of chromic hydroxide.

**vir'id'i-ty** (vī-rīd'ī-tī), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green.] Greenness; verdure; the color of grass; hence, freshness.

**vir'ile** (vīr'īl; vī'rīl), *a.* [L. *virilis*, fr. *vir* man.] **1.** Having the nature or qualities of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; specif., capable of procreation; — opp. to *womanly, feminine, and puerile*. **2.** Hence: masterful; forceful; as, a *virile* monarch. — **Syn.** See MALE.

**vir'īl'i-ty** (vī-rīl'ī-tī; vī-), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being virile; manliness. **2.** Hence: manly vigor; power; force.

**vir-tu'** (vīr'tōō; vūr'tōō), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, *L. virtus*. See VIRTUE.] **1.** Character of being rare, curious, or beautiful; artistic quality; — chiefly used in: **a** *article, or piece, of virtue*, an article interesting or valuable because of antiquity, fine workmanship, or the like. **2.** Objects of art collectively; as, a display of *virtu*. **3.** A love of, or a taste for, curios or objects of art.

**vir'tu-al** (vīr'tū-āl), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a real force or virtue; potential; energizing; as, a *virtual* cause. **2.** Being in essence or effect, but not in fact; as, he was the *virtual* ruler. — **vir'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* [See IMAGE, n. 6.]

**virtual focus.** *Physics.* = FOCUS, *n.* **1 b.** — **v** image.

**vir'tu-al'i-ty** (ā'l'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being virtual.

**vir'tue** (vīr'tū), *n.* [F. *vertu*, *L. virtus* strength, courage, virtue, fr. *vir* a man.] **1.** Manly strength or courage; valor. **Obs.** **2.** Active quality or power; strength; potency; efficacy; as, the *virtue* of a medicine. **3.** Excellence; merit; worth. **4.** Moral practice or action; moral excellence; rectitude; morality; also, a particular moral excellence, as temperance, etc. **5.** Specif.: chastity; purity; esp., virginity. — **Syn.** See GOODNESS.

**vir'tu-os'i-ty** (-tū-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **1.** Virtuosos collectively. **2.** Quality or state of being a virtuoso; also, the skill of a virtuoso, esp. in music.

**vir'tu-o'so** (vīr'tōō-ō'sō; vūr'-), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SOS (-sōz), It. -SI (-sē). [It.] **1.** One devoted to virtue; one skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, antiquities, curios, etc.; a collector of curios or objects of art. **2.** One who excels in technic, esp. in the performing of music; as, on the violin.

**vir'tu-ous** (vūr'tū-ūs), *a.* Having or exhibiting virtue; esp.: **a** Morally excellent; righteous. **b** Chaste; pure; — applied esp. to women. — **vir'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**vir'tu-lence** (vīr'tū-lēns), *n.* Quality or state of being viru-

**vir'tu-len-cy** (-lēn-sī) } lent; malignancy.

**vir'tu-lent** (-lēnt), *a.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison.] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; noxious; deadly; as, a *virulent* disease. **2.** Bitter in enmity; malignant; as, *virulent* invective. — **Syn.** See POISONOUS. — **lent-ly**, *adv.*

**vir'tus** (vī'rūs), *n.* [L., a slimy or poisonous liquid, poison, stench.] **1.** The poison or contagious matter of an infectious disease; also, vaccine virus. **2.** Anything that poisons the mind or the soul. **b** Malignity; malice; virulence. *R.*

|| **vis** (vīs), *n.*; *pl.* VIREs (vī'rēz). [L.] Force.

**vī'sa** (vē-zā; vē-zā'), *n.* [F., fr. *L. visa*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *visus*, p. p. of *videre* to see.] A visé. — **v** t.; vī'SAED (vē-zād; vē-zād'); vī'SA-ING. To visé.

**vis'age** (vīz'āj), *n.* [F., fr. *vis* face, *L. visus* a seeing, a look, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] Face, countenance, or look of a person or animal; esp. the human face; hence: aspect; appearance; semblance. — **Syn.** See FACE.

**vis'aged** (-āj'd), *a.* Having (such) a visage; — usually in composition; as, grim-visaged war.

**vī-z'ard** (vīz'ārd). Var. of VIZARD.



|| **vis'-ā-vis'** (vē-zā-vē'), *adv.* & *a.* [F., opposite, face to face.] Face to face; opposite. — **n.** **1.** One face to face with another, esp. in dancing. **2.** A kind of S-shaped couch or double chair in which persons may sit face to face.

**Vi-sa'yan** (vē-sā'yān), *n.* A member of the most numerous native race of the Philippines; also, their language.

**vis-ca'cha, viz-ca'cha** (vīs-kā'chā), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Peru.] A burrowing South American rodent (*Viscaccia viscacia*) allied to the chinchillas, but larger.

**vis'cer-a** (vīs'ēr-ā), *n.*; *pl.*; *sing.* (rarely used) VISCUS (-kūs). [L.] The internal organs, esp. of the cavities of the body, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc. — **vis'cer-al** (-āl), *a.*

**vis'cid** (vīs'īd), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime.] Sticking or adhering and having a rosy or glutinous consistency; viscous; glutinous; sticky.

**vis-cid'i-ty** (vī-sīd'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being viscid; stickiness; also, viscid matter. [what viscous]

**vis-coi'dal** (vīs-koi'dāl), *a.* [See VISCIOUS; -ōm.] Some-

**vis'cose** (vīs'kōs), *n.* [L. *viscosus* viscous.] A viscid solution made by treating cellulose with caustic alkali, carbon disulphide, and water. It is used for artificial silk, sizing, and glazing, and as a cement.

**vis-cos'i-ty** (vīs-kōs'ī-tī), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being viscous. **2. Physics.** A resistance offered by a fluid to the relative motion of its particles. **b** Capability of a solid to yield continually under stress.

**vis'count'** (vī'kount'), *n.* [OF. *visconte*, fr. LL. *vicecomes*. See VICE, *a.*, COUNT, the nobleman.] **1. Eng. Hist.** An officer who formerly acted in place of the count, or earl; erroneously, the king's sheriff. **2.** A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron. — **vis'count'-ness** (vī'kount'ēs), *n.* *fem.* — **vis'count'ship**, *n.*

**vis'count'y** (vī'koun'tī), **vis'count'cy** (-kount'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -COUNTIES (-tīz), -CIES (-sīz). Viscount's rank or office.

**vis'cous** (vīs'kūs), *a.* [L. *viscosus*. See VISCID.] **1.** Thick and adhesive or sticky; viscid; glutinous. **2. Physics.** Possessing, or characterized by, viscosity. — **vis'cous-ly**, *adv.* — **vis'cous-ness**, *n.*

**vise, vice** (vīs), *n.* [OF. *vis*, *viz*, a winding stair, fr. *L. vitis* a vine.] Any of various devices having two jaws closed by a screw, lever, cam, etc., to hold work. — **v** t.; VISED or VICED (vīst); VIS'ING or VIC'ING (vīs'ing). To hold, force, or squeeze with or as with a vise. *Rare.*

|| **vi-sé'** (vē-zā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *viser* to visé, *L. videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** An indorsement made, by a qualified authority, on a passport denoting that it has been examined, and that the bearer may proceed. **2.** A signature of formal approval by a superior on a document. — **v** t. To examine and indorse for approval, as a passport.

**Vish'nū** (vīsh'nōō), *n.* [Skr. *Vishnu*, fr. *vish* to pervade.] *Hindu Myth.* The second god of the Hindu trinity, called the *Preserver*. He has many avatars, the most important being as Rama and Krishna. See TAMARU.

**vis'i-bil'i-ty** (vīz'ī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being visible.

**vis'i-ble** (vīz'ī-bī), *a.* [F., fr. *L. visibilis*, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] Capable of being seen; perceptible; hence: apparent; discoverable; as, no *visible* means of support; the church *visible*, i. e., the whole body of professed Christians on earth. — **vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

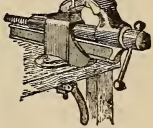
**Vis'i-goth** (-gōth), *n.* [L. *Visegothae*, pl. Cf. west; GOTH.] One of the West Goths. See GOTH, **1.** — **Vis'i-goth'ic** (-gōth'ik), *a.*

**vis'ion** (vīzh'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. visio*, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** The sense by which light and color are apprehended. **2.** Act of seeing external objects; ocular perception. **3.** Act or power of perceiving mental images, as those of the imagination; mental perception; as, a poet's *vision*. **4.** Thing seen; object of sight. **5.** Esp., that which is seen otherwise than by ordinary sight; an imaginary or prophetic sight; apparition. — **Syn.** See DREAM. — **v** t. To see in or as in a vision.

**vis'ion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a vision; hence: unreal; imaginary. — **vis'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**vis'ion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a vision or visions; characterized by, or favorable for, visions. **2.** Disposed to see visions; dreamy; imaginative; impractical. **3.** Like a vision; fanciful; impracticable; chimerical.

**Syn.** Fantastic, chimerical, utopian, quixotic, unreal, unfounded, vain, wild, deceitful, delusive; ideal, romantic. — **Visionary, chimerical, utopian, quixotic.** That is *visionary* which is merely fanciful, or which can never be realized in fact; *chimerical*, which is wildly or fantastically *visionary* or unreal; as, a *visionary* project; "the



Bench Vise.



Vishnu.

**v** = ch in *G. ich, ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



chimerical system of Plato's commonwealth." That is utopian which is visionary or chimerical in its assumption of an ideal perfection; quixotic implies extravagantly chivalrous devotion to visionary ideals; as, a mere utopian pleasure; quixotic enthusiasm.

— *n.*; *pl.* —RIES (-ríz). 1. One who sees visions, or phantoms. 2. One who tends to rely on visions, or impractical ideas, projects, etc.; an impractical person.

**vis'it** (vîz'it), *v. t.* [F. *visiter*, fr. L. *visitare*, fr. *visere* to go to see, visit, *videre*, *visum*, to see.] 1. To go or come to see; make a visit to. 2. Specif., to go or come to see in an official capacity or professionally. 3. To come to or upon with a special purpose, as to reward, comfort, trouble, afflict, punish, etc.; as, visited by a disease, a fine, etc. — *v. i.* To make a visit or visits; be a guest.

— *n.* 1. Act of visiting; a short stay of business, friendship, ceremony, etc., usually longer than a *call*, sometimes involving brief residence. 2. Act of going to view, inspect, or attend; visitation; as, a *visit* from a physician. 3. *Marine Law*. The act of a naval officer of one state in boarding a neutral merchant vessel of another state in the exercise of the right of search.

**Syn.** Visit, visitation. Visit is the general word; visitation denotes the act of visiting, or a formal or official visit, or a special dispensation, esp. afflictive; in the latter sense it frequently has a humorous connotation. "Whether a *visit* shall seem like a *visitation* depends a good deal on the visitor."

**vis'it-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* 1. Subject to or allowing visitation or inspection. 2. Socially acceptable.

**vis'it-ant** (-i-tánt), *n.* One who visits; a guest; visitor. — **Syn.** See VISITOR. — *a.* Visiting.

**vis'it-a-tion** (-tá'shún), *n.* 1. Act of visiting; state of being visited; a visit. 2. Specif., the act of a superior or superintending officer who officially visits a corporation, college, church, etc., to inspect the manner in which it is conducted. 3. Object of a visit. *Rare*. 4. Special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, or, usually, of divine wrath; judgment; any unusual event likened to such a dispensation. 5. [cap.] *Ecc.* A festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, celebrated on the 2d of July. — **Syn.** See VISIT.

**vis'it-a-tó-ri-al** (-it-á-tó-ri-ál; 57), *a.* Also **vis'it-o-ri-al** (-i-tó-ri-ál). Of or pertaining to visitation or a judicial visitor or superintendent.

**vis'it-er** (vîz'it-ér), *n.* One who visits; a visitor.

**Syn.** Visitor, visitant, guest. Visitor is the general word; a visitant is esp. one who, or that which, visits one as if from without one's own sphere; as, to entertain *visitors*; an angelic *visitant*. Guest emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment.

**vis mor'tu-a** (vîs mór'tú-á), [L.] *Mech.* Dead force; force not producing motion. Cf. *VIS VIVA*.

**vis'or, viz'or** (vîz'ér; vîz'ér), *n.* [F. *visière*, fr. OF. *vis* face.] 1. A mask; disguise. *Archaic*. 2. The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, arranged so as to lift or open. 3. The projecting fore piece of a cap, to protect the eyes. — *v. t.* To cover with a visor; mask.

**vis'ta** (vîs'tá), *n.* [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere*, p. p. *visto*, to see, fr. L. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] 1. A view, or prospect, commonly through or along an avenue, as between rows of trees; also, the trees or other objects forming the avenue. 2. A mental view, or prospect, extending over a series of events or the like; as, *vistas* of memory.

**vis'u-al** (vîzh'ú-ál), *a.* [L. *visus* a seeing, sight.] 1. Of, pert. to, or used in, sight; as, the *visual* nerve. 2. That can be seen; visible; as, *visual* objects.

**vis'u-al-i-ty** (-ál'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* —TIES (-tîz). 1. Visibility. 2. A mental image or picture; a view; glimpse.

**vis'u-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.*; —IZED (-îzd); —IZ'ING (-îz'ing). To make visual, or visible; esp., to form a mental image or picture of (something not before the eye); picture mentally. — **vis'u-al-iz'er** (-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), *n.*

**vis'u-al-iz'er** (-iz'ér), *n.* One who visualizes or is proficient in visualization; esp., *Psychol.*, one whose mental imagery is prevalently visualization. Cf. *AUDILE*, *MOTILE*.

**vis'u-al-ly, adv.** In a visual manner; by sight.

**vis vî'va** (vîs vî'vá), [L. *viva* living.] *Mech.* Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work; kinetic energy; — distinguished from *vis mor-tua*, or dead force.

**vi-ta'ceous** (vî-tá'shús), *a.* [L. *vitis* a vine.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Vitaceæ*) of woody or herbaceous vines, including the grape, Virginia creeper, Japanese ivy, etc., having small greenish clustered flowers succeeded by a berrylike fruit.

**vítal** (vî'tál), *a.* [L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life.] 1. Of or relating to life; as *vital* energies. 2. Contributing or essential to life; as, a *vital* organ. 3. Containing life; living. 4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, rarely, mortal; as, a *vital* wound. 5. Hence: fundamental; highly important; essential; as, a *vital* consideration.

âle, senâte, ârm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sotâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; food, fôot; out, oil;

**vital force**, *Physiol.*, that form of energy which is manifested in the phenomena of life, esp. when regarded as distinct from other forces of nature (mechanical, chemical, etc.). — *v.* principle, an immaterial force to which the functions peculiar to living beings have been ascribed.

**vítal-ism** (vî'tál-iz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The doctrine that the functions of a living organism are due to a vital principle or force distinct from physical forces. — **vítal-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**vítal-ist** (-íst), *n.* A believer in vitalism.

**vítal-ít-y** (vî-tál'i-tî), *n.* State or quality of being vital; specif.: a Vital force or animation; the principle of life. **b** Power of enduring or continuing.

**vítal-ize** (vî'tál-îz), *v. t.*; —IZED (-îzd); —IZ'ING (-îz'ing). To endow with life, or vitality. — **vítal-iz-a'tion** (-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), *n.* — **vítal-iz'er** (vî'tál-iz'ér), *n.*

**vítal-ly, adv.** In a vital manner.

**vítals** (-álz), *n. pl.* 1. The organs most necessary for life; esp., the heart, lungs, and brain. 2. Parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything.

**vi-tam'ine** (vî-tám'in; vî'tá-mén'), *n.* [L. *vita* life + E. *amine*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance occurring in the outer portion of rice, and largely removed from polished rice. In the case of people whose diet consists wholly or largely of polished rice, the frequent development of beriberi is attributed to the absence of vitamine. Also, any of certain similar substances with analogous disease-preventing properties. [Cinematograph.]

**vít-a-scope** (vî'tá-sköp), *n.* [L. *vita* life + *-scope*.] A

**vít-té-lin** (vî-tél'in; vî-), *n.* [See VITELLUS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A certain protein in the yolk of eggs; — called specif. *ovovitelin*. **b** Any of several related substances.

**vít-tél'us** (-ús), *n.* [L., the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol.* The yolk of an egg. — **vít-tél'ine** (-in), *a.*

**vít'ti-ate** (vîsh'i-át), *v. t.*; —AT'ED (-át'éd); —AT'ING. [L. *vitatus*, p. p. of *vitare* to vitiate, *vitium* fault, vice.] 1. To make vicious or faulty; contaminate; spoil; corrupt; as, sewer gas *vitates* the air. 2. To render ineffective; invalidate; as, fraud *vitates* a contract. — **vít'ti-a'tor**, *n.*

**vít'ti-a'ted** (-át'éd), *p. a.* Made vicious, defective, ineffective, etc.; contaminated; invalidated. — **Syn.** See CORRUPT.

**vít'ti-a'tion**, *n.* Act of vitiating; state of being vitiated.

**vít'ti-cul'ture** (vî't'i-kúl'túr), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture*.] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing. — **vít'ti-cul'tur-al** (-kúl'túr-ál), *a.* — **vít'ti-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

**vít'ti-líg-o** (vî't'i-lí'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of tetter.] *Med.* A skin disease, most common in negroes, consisting in the development on various parts of the body of smooth, milk-white spots, due to disappearance of the natural pigment.

**vít'tre-ous** (vî'tr-é-us), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass.] 1. Glassy; as, *vitreous* rocks. 2. Of, pert. to, or derived from, glass. — **vít'tre-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vitreous electricity**, positive electricity. See POSITIVE, *a.*, 8. — *v.* humor or humour, the transparent jelly filling the body of the eyeball. See EYE.

**vi-tres'cent** (vî-trés'ént), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *-escent*.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **vi-tres'cence** (-éns), *n.*

**vít'ric** (vî't'rik), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] Of the nature and quality of glass; glasslike; — *disting.* from *ceramic*.

**vít'ri-fac'ture** (-ri-fák'túr), *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *facere*, *factum*, to make.] Manufacture of glass and glassware.

**vít'ri-fí-a-ble** (vî't'ri-fí-á-b'l), *a.* That may be vitrified.

**vít'ri-fí-ca'tion** (-fi-ká'shún), *n.* Also **vít'ri-fac'tion** (-fák'shún). Act, art, or process of vitrifying; state of being vitrified. Also, a vitrified body.

**vít'ri-form** (vî't'ri-fórm), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *-form*.] Having the form or appearance of glass; glasslike.

**vít'ri-fy** (-fî), *v. t.*; —FIED (-fîd); —FY'ING. [F. *vitriifier*.] L. *vitrum* glass + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion. — *v. i.* To become glass.

**vít'ri-ol** (vî't'ri-ól), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitrioolus* of glass, dim. of *vitreus* vitreous.] 1. *Chem.* A sulphate of any of various metals, as of copper (blue vitriol), of iron (green vitriol), of zinc (white vitriol), etc.; — so called from the glassy appearance of many of these salts. **b** Oil of vitriol. See SULPHURIC ACID. 2. Anything likened to vitriol as being caustic. — *v. t.* —OLED (-ôld) or —OLLED; —OL-ING or —OL-LING. 1. *Metal*. To dip in dilute sulphuric acid; pickle. 2. = VITRIOLIZE, *v. t.*, 2. *Colloq.*

**vít'ri-ol'ic** (-ól'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from or resembling vitriol; hence: caustic; biting.

**vít'ri-ol-ize** (vî't'ri-ól-îz), *v. t.* 1. To convert into, or subject to the action of, vitriol. 2. To injure (a person) with vitriol, or sulphuric acid. — **vít'ri-ol-i-za'tion** (-i-zá'shún), *n.*

**vít'ta** (vî'tá), *n.*; *pl.* —TÆ (-è). [L. *vitta* ribbon, fillet.] 1. *Class.* *Antiq.* A headband or fillet. 2. *Bot.* One of the oil tubes in the fruits of umbellifers. 3. *Zool.* A stripe of color.

**vít'tate** (vî'tát), *a.* 1. *Bot.* Bearing or containing *vitta*. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Striped longitudinally.

**vít'u-line** (vî'tú-lîn; -lîn), *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a calf or veal.

âle, senâte, ârm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sotâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; food, fôot; out, oil;



**vi-tu'per-ate** (vi-tū'pēr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [*L. vituperatus*, p. p. of *vituperare*.] To abuse in words; censure severely or abusively; berate.

**vi-tu'per-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of vituperating; wordy abuse; severe censure; railing. — **Syn.** See ABUSE, *n.*

**vi-tu'per-a-tive** (-tū'pēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Uttering censure; abusive; scolding; railing. — **vi-tu'per-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**vi-tu'per-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* One who vituperates or reviles. || **vi'va** (vē'vā), *interj.* [*It.*] Lit. (long) live! — an exclamation of well wishing, etc. — *n.* The word *viva* so used. || **vi-va'ce** (vē-vā'chā), *a. & adv.* [*It.*] *Musical*. Brisk; vivacious; with spirit; — used as a direction.

**vi-va'cious** (vi-vā'shūs; vī-), *a.* [*L. vivax, -acis, fr. vivere* to live.] 1. Tenacious of life; long-lived. *Archaic*. 2. Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly. — **Syn.** Active, animated, sportive, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted. See LIVELY. — **vi-va'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-va'cious-ness**, *n.*

**vi-vac'i-ty** (-vās'f-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being vivacious; animation; sprightliness; liveliness.

**vi-van'dière** (vē'vān'dyār'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *LL. vivanda, vivenda*, provisions.] Formerly, in Continental armies, esp. those of France, a woman accompanying troops to sell provisions and liquor to the soldiers.

**vi-va'r-i-um** (vi-vā'rī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ūmz), L. -RIA (-ā). [*L.*, fr. *vivarius* belonging to living creatures, fr. *vivus* alive.] A place arranged for keeping animals, esp. one for terrestrial animals, as distilling, from an *aquarium*. || **vi-va'voice** (vē'vā'vōis). [*L.*] By word of mouth; orally.

**vi-ver'rine** (vi-vēr'in; -in; vī-), *a.* [*L. viverra* a ferret.] Of or pert. to the civet family (*Viverridae*). — *n.* A civet.

**viv'ing** (vīv), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* [*OF.* fr. *Ar. al-dhāba*.] *Vet.* Inflammatory swelling of the glands near the lower edge of the jawbone of the horse.

**viv'i-an** (vīv'i-ān), or **i-en** (-ēn), *n.* In Arthurian legend, Merlin's mistress; — called also *Lady of the Lake*.

**viv'id** (-id), *a.* [*L. vividus, fr. vivere* to live.] 1. Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; spirited; fresh; lively; as, a *vivid* sketch; esp., of colors, brilliant; intense; as, a *vivid* red. 2. Producing, or tending to produce, distinct and lifelike mental images; as, a *vivid* description. 3. Lively; active; — said esp. of a mental faculty; as, a *vivid* imagination. — **Syn.** Clear, strong, striking. See GRAPHIC. — **viv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **viv'id-ness**, *n.*

**viv'i-fi-ca'tion** (vīv'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified.

**viv'i-fi'er** (vīv'i-fī'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, vivifies.

**viv'i-fy** (vīv'i-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*F.* *vivifier*, fr. *L. vivificare*. See VIVID; -FY.] To endue with life; quicken; animate.

**vi-vip'a-rous** (vi-vīp'ā-rūs), *a.* [*L. viviparus; vivus* alive + *parere* to bear.] Producing living young (instead of eggs); — opp. to *oviparous*. — **vi-vip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-vip'ar-i-ty** (vīv'i-pār'ī-tī) — **vi-vip'a-rous-ness**, *n.*

**viv'i-sec't** (vīv'i-sēkt; vīv'i-sēkt), *v. t. & i.* To perform vivisection on; dissect alive; practice vivisection.

**viv'i-sec'tion** (-sēk'shūn), *n.* [*L. vivus* alive + *E. section*.] The dissection of, or operation on, a living animal for physiological or pathological investigation. — **viv'i-sec'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* — **viv'i-sec'tor** (-sēk'tēr), *n.*

**viv'i-sec'tion-ist**, *n.* One who practices or advocates vivisection; a vivisector.

**vix'en** (vīk's'n), *n.* [*Dial. form fixen*, fr. *AS. fixen*, fem. of *fox*.] 1. A she-fox. 2. A shrewish, ill-tempered person; — now used only of a woman.

**vix'en-ish**, **vix'en-ly**, *a.* Like or pert. to a vixen; shrewish.

**viz.** *Abbr.* Videlicet (*L.*, namely, to wit).

**viz'ard** (vīz'ārd), *n.* [*See visor*.] Mask; visor. *Archaic*.

**viz'ard-ed**, *a.* Wearing a vizard; masked.

**viz-er'** (vī-zēr; vīz'yēr), *n.* Also **vi-zir'** (vī-zēr'). [*Turk. vezir*, or *Ar. vezir, wazir*, prop., a bearer of burdens, porter.] A high executive officer of any of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish Empire; a minister or councillor of state. — **vi-zier'ship**, **vi-zir'ship**, *n.*

**vi-zier'ate** (-āt), *n.* Also **vi-zir'ate**. The office, dignity, or authority of a vizier.

**viz'or**. *Var.* of *visor*.

**vo-ca-ble** (vō-kā-b'l; vōk'ā-), *n.* [*L. vocabulum* a name, fr. *vocare* to call.] A word; term; name; esp., a word as composed of certain sounds or letters, irrespective of meaning.

**vo-cab'u-la-ry** (vō-kāb'ū-lā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*LL. vocabularium, vocabularius*. See VOCALABLE.] 1. A list or collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon. 2. Stock of words used in a language, or by a class, individual, etc.

**vo'cal** (vō'kāl), *a.* [*L. vocalis, fr. vox, vocis*, voice.] 1. Of or pert. to the voice or speech; having voice; full of voice or voices; as, *vocal* expression. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; as, *vocal* prayer. 3. *Phon.* A consisting of, or characterized by, voice; sonant; intoned. **b** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a vowel.

**vocal cords**, *Anat.*, either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx.

The upper pair (*superior*, or *false*, *vocal cords*) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. The passage of the breath between the edges of the lower pair (*inferior*, or *true*, *vocal cords*), when drawn tense and approximated together, produces the voice.

— *n. Phon.* A vocal sound; specif.: **a** An element of speech consisting of pure vocal tone; a vowel or diphthong; tonic. **b** A liquid, or vowel-like, consonant, as *l* or *r*.

**vo-cal'ic** (vō-kāl'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a vowel sound or sounds.

**vo'cal-ism** (vō'kāl-iz'm), *n.* 1. *Vocalization*. 2. *Phon.* A *vocalic* sound. **b** A system of vowels.

**vo'cal-ist** (vō'kāl-ist), *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.

**vo'cal-i-ty** (vō-kāl'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being vocal.

**vo-cal-i-za'tion** (vō'kāl-i-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* Act of vocalizing, or state of being vocalized.

**vo'cal-ize** (vō'kāl-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). 1. To form into voice; make vocal, or sonant. 2. To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize* the letter *v*. 3. To furnish with vowels or vowel points, as in phonography or Arabic. — *v. i.* To utter vocal sounds, as in singing.

**vo'cal-ly**, *adv.* In a vocal manner; with voice.

**vo-ca'tion** (vō-kā'shūn), *n.* [*L. vocatio* a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call.] 1. A calling; summons; call; specif.: **a** A calling to a particular state, business, or profession. **b *Theol.* A calling by God to the Christian life, or to special religious work. 2. Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession.**

**Syn.** *Vocation, avocation, hobby.* *Vocation* denotes one's regular calling or profession; an *avocation* is something, esp. a minor occupation, which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; as, the law was his *vocation*, poetry an *avocation*. The use of *avocation* in the sense of *vocation* is contrary to good usage. A *hobby* is a favorite avocation; the word often connotes a mildly indulgent attitude toward what is so named and regarded as extreme; as, his *hobby* is amateur photography. See OCCUPATION.

**vo-ca'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to vocation.

**vocational school**, a school that provides training for the occupations, or vocations, whether in the professions, commerce, or trades; a trade school.

**vo-ca'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* As regards a vocation or vocations.

**voc'a-tive** (vōk'ā-tīv), *a.* [*L. vocativus, fr. vocare* to call.] Of, pert. to, or used in, calling; specif., *Gram.*, designating, or pert. to, the case denoting that which is addressed. — *n. Gram.* The vocative case, a word in it, or the relation denoted by it; as, Latin *Domine* (O Lord) is the *vocative of Dominus*.

**vo-cif'er-ant** (vō-sif'ēr-ānt), *a.* Vociferating; clamorous. — *n.* One who is vociferant. — **vo-cif'er-ance** (-āns), *n.*

**vo-cif'er-ate** (-āt), *v. i. & t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [*L. vociferatus*, p. p. of *vociferari*; *vox, vocis*, voice + *a* derivative of *ferre* to bear.] To cry out loudly; bawl; clamor. — **vo-cif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**vo-cif'er-a'tor** (vō-sif'ēr-ā'tēr), *n.* One who vociferates.

**vo-cif'er-ous** (vō-sif'ēr-ūs), *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; bawling; brawling; turbulent. — **vo-cif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-cif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Vociferous, clamorous, obstreperous, blatant.* *Vociferous* implies loud outcry; *clamorous* suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; *obstreperous* usually implies also turbulence or unruliness; *blatant*, offensive loudness or clamorousness; as, a *vociferous* peddler; a *clamorous* parrot; *obstreperous* merriment; a *blatant* haranguer.

**vod'ka** (vōd'kā), *n.* [*Russ.*, lit., little water.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor, commonly one made from rye.

**vogue** (vōg), *n.* [*F. vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, *It. voga*, fr. *vogare* to row, sail.] 1. The way or fashion of people at any period; style; mode. 2. Popular repute or acceptance for a time. — **Syn.** See FASHION.

**voice** (vois), *n.* [*OF. vois, voz, L. vox, vocis*.] 1. Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song. 2. Specif., *Phon.*, vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in vowels and in such consonants as *b*, *v*, *d*, etc.; tone; — disting. from mere *breath* (as in *f*, *sh*, etc.) and from *whisper*. 3. Faculty or power of utterance; speech. 4. Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance; as, the *voice* of the winds. 5. Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; as, the *voice* of nature. 6. Expressed wish, choice, or opinion; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; suffrage; vote; as, to have no *voice* in the matter. 7. Rumor; also, fame; reputation. **Obs.** 8. *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb, or a particular system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; also, the relation so indicated; as, the active and passive *voices*.

**with one voice**, unanimously.

— *v. t.*; **VOICED** (voist); **VOIC'ING** (vois'ing). 1. To give voice or expression to; utter; also, to announce; divulge; rumor. 2. *Phon.* To utter with voice. See *voice*, *n.*, 2.

3. *Musical*. To regulate the tone of. Cf. **VOICING**.

**voiced** (voist), *a.* 1. **a** Furnished with a voice; — usually

**κ = ch** in *C. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || **Foreign Word.** + combined with, = equals.



used in combination; as, sweet-voiced. **b** Expressed by the voice. **2. Phon.** Uttered with voice; sonant; vocal; — said esp. of certain consonants, as *b, d, g, m*, etc., contrasted with the voiceless *p, t, k*, etc.

**voice/ful** (vois'föö'l), *a.* Having a voice or vocal quality; having a loud voice or many voices; vocal; sounding.

**voice/less, a.** 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute. **2. Phon.** Not sounded with voice; surd. Cf. VOICEP, *a.* **2.**

**voice part.** *Music.* A melodic part for one voice or instrument in a harmonic or concerted composition.

**voice/ing** (vois'ing), *n.* Act of one who voices; specif.: **a. Phon.** Act of giving voice to. **b** Regulation of the tone of organ pipes to secure proper power, pitch, and quality.

**void** (void'), *a.* [OF. *voit, voidre*, deriv. of *L. vocare*, old form of *vacare* to be empty.] 1. Empty; vacant. **2.** Having no incumbent, holder, or the like; unoccupied; — said of offices, etc. **3.** Destitute; wanting; — usually used with *of*; as, *void of common sense*. **4.** Not producing effect; useless. **5. Law.** **a** Properly, of no legal force or effect (and hence incapable of ratification); null. **b** Improperly, voidable. — **Syn.** See DEVOID.

— *n.* That which is void; an empty space; vacuum.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or leave void, or empty; clear; also, to vacate; leave. **2.** To throw or send out; evacuate; discharge. **3.** To render void; annul; nullify.

**void'a-ble** (void'a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being voided. A voidable contract is valid unless it is avoided, or annulled.

**void'ance** (-äns), *n.* 1. Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, etc. **2.** Vacancy, as of a benefice.

**void'ed, a.** Having a void or opening; specif., *Her.*, having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides; — said of a charge.

**void'er** (-ër), *n.* One who, or that which, voids, vacates, or annuls.

**voile** (vwäl; voil'), *n.* [F., a veil.] A thin dress material of cotton or woolen, similar to etamine.

|| **voir dire** (vwär dër). [OF., to say the truth, fr. *L. verus* true + *dicere* to say.]

*Law.* An oath administered to a witness, requiring him to speak the truth in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain his competency. [GELICA.]

|| **voix céleste'** (vwä' sä'lést'). [F.] *Music.* = VOX AN-

**vo'lant** (vö'länt), *a.* [L. *volans, -antis*, p. pr. of *volare* to fly.] 1. Flying; also, capable of flying. **2.** Nimble; light and quick. **3. Her.** Represented as if flying, as a bird.

**Vo'la-pük'** (-lä-pük'), *n.* Lit., world's speech; a language, intended to be universal, invented by Johann Schleyer, of Konstanz, Baden, about 1879. — **Vo'la-pük'ist** (-ist), *n.*

**vo'la-tile** (vö'lä-til), *a.* [F. *volatil*, *L. volatilis*, fr. *volare* to fly.] 1. Volant. *Obs.* **2.** Readily vaporizable; as, a volatile liquid. **3.** Light-hearted; airy; lively; also, changeable; fickle, as a volatile disposition. — **vo'la-tile-ness, n.**

volatile salt. = SAL VOLATILE. See HARTSHORN.

**vo'la-til'i-ty** (-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being volatile; volatile behavior. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

**vo'la-til-ize** (vö'lä-til-iz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To render or become volatile; exhale or evaporate. — **vo'la-til-iz'a-ble** (-iz'a-b'l), *a.* — **vo'la-til-i-za'tion** (vö'lä-til-i-zä'shün); -I-zä'shün], *n.*

|| **vo'l-au-vent'** (vö'lö'vänt'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A case of light puff paste with a raised border, filled, after baking, with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, fish, or the like.

**vol-can'ic** (völ-kän'tik), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a volcano. **2.** Produced, influenced, or changed, by a volcano or volcanic agencies. — **vol-can'ic-al-ly** (-i-käl'i), *adv.* — **vol-can-ic'i-ty** (völ-kän-iz'i-ti), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tiz).

volcanic glass, natural glass produced by the cooling of molten lava too rapidly to permit of crystallization. — **v. rocks, Geol.**, igneous rocks solidified on or near the surface, as basalt and obsidian.

**vol-can-ism** (völ-kän-iz'm), *n.* Volcanic power or action. **vol-can-ist, n.** One versed in the study of volcanic phenomena; also, a Plutonist.

**vol-can-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING. To subject to, or affect by, volcanic heat. — **vol-can-i-za'tion, n.**

**vol-ca'no** (völ-kä'nö), *n.*; pl. -NOES or -NÖES (-nöz). [It. *vulcano, vulcano*, fr. *L. Vulcanus* Vulcan.] A vent in the earth's crust from which hot or molten rock, steam, etc., issue; also, a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material. A volcano is called *active* while in eruption, *dormant* during a long cessation of activity, and *extinct* after eruptions have altogether ceased.

**vol-can-ol'o-gy** (völ-kän-öl'ö-ji), *n.* [volcano + *-logy*.] The science treating of volcanic phenomena. — **vol-can-ol-og'ic-cal** (-öl'ö-ji-käl), *a.* — **vol-can-ol'o-gist** (-öl'ö-ji-st), *n.*

**vole** (völ), *n.* [From dial. *volemouse*; cf. *Norw. dial. voll* field.] Any of a genus (*Microtus*) of mouse-like or rat-like rodents, of which the smaller kinds are called also *meadow mice* and *field mice*.

|| **voile**, *senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; éve, évent énd, recént, mäker; íce, íll; öid, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oik; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure* (87);

**vole, n.** [F.] *Card Playing.* A winning of all the tricks in a deal; a slam; hence, fig.: the whole range; gamut.

**vol'er-y** (völ'ër-i), *n.*; pl. -ERIES (-iz). [F. *volerie* a flying fr. *voler* to fly, *L. volare*.] 1. An aviary. **2.** A flight of birds. *Rare.*

**vol'i-tant** (völ'i-tänt), *a.* [L. *volitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *volitare* to fly.] Flying; able to fly; volant.

**vol'i-ta'tion** (-tä'shün), *n.* [L. *volitare, volitatum*, to fly to and fro, *v. freq. fr. volare* to fly.] Act or power of flying; flight. — **vol'i-ta'tion-al** (-äl), *a.*

**vo-li-tion** (vö-lish'ént), *a.* [See VOLITION.] Exercising the will; acting from choice. — **vo-li'tion-cy** (-én-si), *n.*

**vo-li'tion** (vö-lish'ün), *n.* [F., fr. *L. volo* I will, *velle* to will.] 1. Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will. **2.** Termination of an act of willing or choosing; a state of decision or choice. **3.** Power of willing or determining; will. — **Syn.** Choice, preference, determination. See WILL.

**vo-li'tion-al** (-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to volition. — **al-ly, adv.**

**vol'i-tive** (völ'i-tiv), *a.* [See VOLITION.] 1. Of or pert. to the will. **2. Gram.** Used in expressing a wish or permission.

|| **Volks'tied'** (fölk's'tët'), *n.*; pl. VOLKSLIEDER (-léd'ér). [G.] A folk song.

**vol'ley** (völ'li), *n.*; pl. -LEYS (-iz). [F. *volée* flight, *volley, voler* to fly, *L. volare*.] 1. A flight of missiles; simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles. **2.** A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley of oaths*. **3. Tennis & Lawn Tennis.** The flight of the ball, or its course before striking the ground; hence, a return of the ball before it touches the ground.

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To discharge or be discharged, in or as in a volley. **2. Tennis & Lawn Tennis.** To return (the ball) while on the volley; make a volley.

**volley ball.** A game played by volleying a large inflated ball with the hands over a net 7 ft. 6 in. high.

**vo'lost** (vö'löst), *n.* [Russ. *volost'*.] A division for local government; a canton. *Russia.*

**vol'plane'** (völ'plän'), *n.* [F.] *Aéronautics.* A glide to earth in a flying machine with the power shut off. — *v. i. Aéronautics.* To glide in a flying machine.

**Vol'sci** (völ'si), *n.* pl. [L.] An ancient people of Latium, in Italy. — **Vol'scian** (-shän), *a. & n.*

**volt** (völt), *n.* [F. *volte*, fr. *It. volta* a turn, fr. *L. volvere, volutum*, to roll, turn about.] 1. *Manège.* A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways turns round a center; also, a circle traced by a horse so turning. **2. Fencing.** A leaping movement to avoid a thrust.

**volt, n.** [After Alessandro Volta, Italian electrician.] *Elec.* The unit of electromotive force; that electromotive force which, if steadily applied to a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere. It is practically equiv. to 10<sup>8</sup> C. G. S. electromagnetic units.

**vol'ta** (völt'tä), *n.*; pl. -TÄ (-tä). [It. *volta* turn, turning, time.] *Music.* A turning; a time; — chiefly used in phrases signifying that the part is to be repeated; as, *una volta*, once. — *Seconda volta*, second time, points to certain modifications in the close of a repeated strain.

**vol'tage** (völt'tä), *n.* *Elec.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts.

**vol'ta'ic** (völt-tä'ik), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or discovered by, Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents. **2.** Of or pert. to voltaism or voltaic electricity; galvanic.

**voltaic arc** = ARC, *n.*, 3. — **v. battery** = BATTERY, 6 **a.** — **v. cell** = CELL, 4. — **v. electricity**, electricity developed by chemical action. — **v. pile**. See 2d PILE, 3 **a.**

**vol'ta-ism** (völt-tä-iz'm), *n.* Voltaic, or current, electricity; also, the branch of electrical science dealing with this.

**vol-tam'e-ter** (völt-täm'é-tër), *n.* [voltaic + *meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced. — **vol'ta-met'ric** (völt-tä-mët'rík), *a.*

**vol-tam'me'ter** (völt-äm'mé'tër), *n.* [volt + *ammeter*.] *Physics.* A wattmeter.

**volt ampere.** [2d volt + *ampere*.] *Elec.* A unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere. For direct current it is a measure of power and is the same as a watt; for alternating current it is a measure of apparent power.

**Vol'ta's pile** (völt'täz). = 2d PILE, 3 **a.**

|| **vol'ti** (völt'ti), *imperative*. [It.] *Music.* Turn, that is, turn over the leaf.

**volt'me'ter** (völt'mé'tër), *n.* *Elec.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit. [voltage.]

**vol'u-bil'i-ty** (völ'ü-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being vol'u-ble (völ'ü-b'l), *a.* [L. *volubilis*, fr. *volvere, volutum*, to roll, turn round.] 1. Easily rolling or turning; apt to roll; rotating. **2.** Characterized by ease and smoothness of utterance; glib; — formerly without derogatory suggestion. **3. Bot.** Having the power or habit of twining. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **vol'u-ble-ness, n.** — **u-bly, adv.**

**vol'ume** (völ'üm), *n.* [F., fr. *L. volumen* a book, volume,



fr. *volvere, volutum*, to roll.] **1.** A roll; scroll. **Obs.** **2.** Any collection of printed sheets bound together; a book; tome; esp., a part of an extended work bound in one cover. **3.** Something suggestive of a roll or scroll; convolution; coil. *Rare.* **4.** Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, i. e., cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; loosely, a mass; bulk; as, a *volume* of gas. **5. Music.** Fullness or quantity of tone. — **Syn.** See **BULK**.

**vol'umed** (vól'úmd), *a.* **1.** In rounded masses; as, *volumed* mist. **2.** Having volume, or bulk; massive; great. **3.** Having (such or so many) volumes.

**vo-lu-me-ter** (vô-lû'mê-têr), *n.* **Physics.** **a.** An instrument for measuring volumes, as of gases or liquids directly, or of solids by displacement. **b.** A form of hydrometer.

**vol'u-met'ric** (vól'û-mêt'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to measurement of volume. **vol'u-met'ri-cal** (-rî-kál) } urement of volume.

**volumetric analysis**, *Chem.*, quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents and, also, analysis of gases by volume.

**vo-lu-mi-nos'i-ty** (vô-lû-mî-nôs'i-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being voluminous.

**vo-lu-mi-nous** (vô-lû'mî-nûs), *a.* [L. *voluminosus* full of folds.] Of or pert. to volume or volumes; specif.: **a.** Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions. **b.** Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling. **c.** Consisting of many volumes, or books. **d.** Having written much, or produced many volumes; copious; as, a *voluminous* writer. — **vo-lu-mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lu-mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

**vol'un-ta-ri-ly** (vól'ún-tâ-rî-lî), *adv.* In a voluntary manner. **vol'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being voluntary.

**vol'un-ta-rism** (vól'ún-tâ-rîz'm), *n.* *Philos.* Any theory which conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience and in the constitution of the world. — **vol'un-ta-rist** (-rîst), *n.* — **vol'un-ta-ris'tic** (-rîs'tîk), *a.*

**vol'un-ta-ry** (vól'ún-tâ-rî), *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice; as, *voluntary* action. **2.** Unconstrained; spontaneous; free; as, *voluntary* services. **3.** Done by design or intention; intentional; as, *voluntary* manslaughter. **4.** Of or pert. to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, *voluntary* muscles. **5.** Able to will; free; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. **6. Law.** Acting or done of one's own free will without valuable consideration or without any present legal obligation. **7.** Of or pert. to voluntarism.

**Syn.** *Voluntary, intentional, deliberate.* *Voluntary* emphasizes the idea of freedom from constraint, and is often opposed to *accidental*; *intentional* heightens the idea of design; that is *deliberate* which is done advisedly or deliberately. See **SPONTANEOUS**.

— *n.*, *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). **1.** A voluntary action or piece of work. **2. Music.** A piece, esp. an organ prelude, played, often temporarily, according to the musician's fancy; an organ solo played before, during, or after, divine service.

**vol'un-ta-ry-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* System of supporting or doing anything by voluntary action. — **vol'un-ta-ry-ist**, *n.*

**vol'un-teer** ('têr), *n.* [F. *volontaire*, orig. *a. L. voluntarius*. See **VOLUNTARY**, *a.*] **1.** One who voluntarily enters into, or offers himself for, a service. **2. Mil.** One who enters into service voluntarily; — opp. to *conscrip't*. **3. Law.** **a.** A voluntary actor, performer, or agent in any transaction (see **VOLUNTARY**, *a.*, 6). **b.** A grantee without valuable consideration.

**Volunteers of America**, a religious and philanthropic organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

— *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a volunteer or volunteers; voluntary; as, *volunteer* companies.

— *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily. — *v. i.* To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service voluntarily.

**vo-lup-tu-a-ry** (vô-lûp'tû-â-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [L. *voluptuarius*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one addicted to luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites; sensualist. — *a.* Voluptuous; luxurious. *Rare.*

**vo-lup-tu-ous** (-ûs), *a.* [OF. *voluptuosus*, fr. L. *voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] **1.** Full of pleasure, esp. to the senses; ministering or pert. to sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous; as, *voluptuous* music. **2.** Given to, or spent in, enjoyment of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratification; as, a *voluptuous* life. — **Syn.** See **SENSUOUS**. — **vo-lup-tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

**vo-lute** ('lût'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *voluta*, fr. *volvere, volutum*, to roll.] **1. Arch.** A spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. that forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital. See **IONIC**, *Illust.* **2. Zool.** A turn, or whorl, of a spiral shell.

— *a.* Rolled up; voluted.

**vo-lut'ed** (vô-lût'êd), *a.* Having a volute, or spiral scroll.

**vo-lu'tion** (vô-lû'shûn), *n.* [See **VOLUTE**.] **1.** A spiral turn or wreath; a convolution. **2. Zool.** A volute.

**vol'vu-lus** (vól'vû-lûs), *n.*; *pl.* -VULI (-lî). [NL., fr. L. *volvere* to turn about, to roll.] *Med.* **a.** A spasmodic contraction of the intestines causing colic. **b.** Any intestinal displacement causing obstruction; ileus.

**vo'mer** (vô'mêr), *n.* [L., a plowshare.] *Anat. & Zool.* A bone of the skull of most vertebrates, situated below the ethmoidal region. In man and other mammals, it forms part of the nasal septum. — **vo'mer-ine** (vô'mêr-în), *a.*

**vom'i-ca** (vôm'i-ká), *n.*; *pl.* VOMICÆ (-î-sê). [L., an abscess.] *Med.* An abscess cavity in the lungs.

**vom'it** (vôm'it), *n.* [L. *vomitus*, fr. *vomere, vomitum*, to vomit.] **1.** That which is vomited. **2.** That which excites vomiting; an emetic. — *v. i.* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; spew. **2.** To be ejected or emitted; come forth violently. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; eject from the stomach through the mouth; spew; — often used with *up* or *out*. **2.** To eject violently from any hollow place; belch forth; as, a volcano *vomits* lava.

**vom'i-tive** (vôm'î-tîv), *a. & n.* Emetic.

**vom'i-to** (vôm'î-tô); *Sp.* vô'mê-tô), *n.* [Sp. *vômito*.] *Med.* The yellow fever in its worst form.

**vom'i-to-ry** (vôm'î-tô-rî), *a.* Causing vomiting; emetic; vomitive. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). **1.** An emetic. **2. Roman Arch.** A principal entrance of a theater or amphitheater.

**vom'i-tu-rî'tion** (-tû-rîsh'ûn), *n.* Ineffectual attempts at vomiting; also, vomiting effected with little effort.

**voo'doo** (vôô'dôo; vôô-dôô'), *n.*; *pl.* -DOOS (-dôoz; -dôôz'). **1.** = **VOODOOISM**. **2.** One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer. — *a.* Of or pert. to voodooism or a voodoo. — *v. t.* To effect or affect by voodoo sorcery; bewitch.

**voo'doo-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* A degraded form of superstition and sorcery among negroes in Haiti and, to some extent, in the United States, regarded as a relic of African barbarism.

**vo-ra'cious** (vô-râ'shûs), *a.* [L. *vorax, -acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] Greedy in eating; ravenous; gluttonous; rapacious. — **Syn.** See **GREEDY**. — **vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-ra'cious-ness**, *n.*

**vo-rac'i-ty** (-râs'î-tî), *n.* Quality of being voracious.

**-vorous**. [L. *vorus*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] A combining form signifying *eating, feeding, or consuming*.

**vor'tex** (vôr'têks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEXES (-têk-sêz); 24), L. VORTICES (-tî-sêz). [L. *vortex*, var. of *vertex, -icis*, fr. *vertere, vertere*, to turn.] A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center, and to draw toward this the bodies subject to its action; whirlpool; eddy.

**vor'ti-cal** (-tî-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to a vortex or vortices; resembling a vortex; whirling. [whirling.]

**vor'ti-cose** (vôr'tî-kôs), *a.* [L. *vorticus*.] Vortical; **vor-tig'i-nous** (vôr-tî'jî-nûs), *a.* Whirling; vortical. *Rare.*

**vo'ta-ress** (vô'tâ-rêss), *n.* A woman votary.

**vo'ta-rist** (-rîst), *n.* A votary.

**vo'ta-ry** (-rî), *a.* [From L. *votum* a vow.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted; promised. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). One devoted or consecrated by a vow or promise; esp., one devoted or addicted to a particular service, worship, etc.; as, a *votary* of Apollo; a *votary* of science.

**vote** (vôt), *n.* [L. *votum* a vow, wish, will.] **1.** Ardent wish; vow; prayer. *Obs.* **2.** A wish, choice, or judgment, of a person or a body of persons, formally expressed, as by a ballot or viva voce; a suffrage; also, the right to such expression of wish, etc. **3.** That by means of which a vote (sense 2) is expressed, as the voice, a ballot, etc. **4.** Expression of the judgment or will of a majority by means of votes (sense 3); as, a unanimous vote. **5.** Votes collectively; as, the *Prohibition vote*;

— *v. t.*; **vot'ed** (vôt'êd; 24); **vot'ing**. To express or signify the wish, choice, or will, either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition; cast or give a vote. — *v. t.* **1.** To enact, grant, determine, effect, etc., by formal vote; as, to *vote* an appropriation. **2.** To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote. *Colloq.*

**vot'er** (vôt'êr), *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector; suffragist.

**vo'tive** (vôt'îv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum* a vow.] Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; as, a *votive* offering. — **vo'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vo'tive-ness**, *n.*

**vo'tress** (vôt'rêss), *n.* A votress. *Obs.*

**vouch** (vouch), *v. t.* [OF. *vouchier* to call, L. *vocare* to call.] **1.** To call, esp. as a witness. *Archaic.* **2.** To warrant; answer for; attest; avouch. **3.** To support; confirm. *Rare.* **4. Law.** To support or maintain, as a claim. *Obs., exc. specif.:* To authenticate, as a claim, by vouchers.

**Syn.** **Vouch, attest** are often used with little distinction. But ordinarily to **vouch** (often *for*) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to **attest** is to affirm or certify to. — *v. i.* **1.** To bear witness; give testimony or full attestation; attest. **2.** To make assertion; affirm. — *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Archaic.*

**vouch'er**, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or attests, anything, or who acts as a surety. **2.** A book, paper, or the like, which serves to vouch the truth of something; specif., any receipt or the like showing payment; as, paid checks are *vouchers*. **3. Early Law.** One who vouches another to establish his warranty of title; the tenant in a writ of right.

**vouch-safe'** (vouch-sâf'), *v. t.*; -SAFED' (-sâf't'); -SAF'ING.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); don; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



[*vouch* + *safe*; that is, *vouch* for as safe.] **1.** To guarantee as safe; guarantee. *Obs.* **2.** To descend to grant; concede; bestow. — *v. i.* To condescend; deign. — *Syn.* See CONDESCEND.

**vouch-safe'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension.

**vous/soir'** (voo'swair'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Any of the wedge-shaped pieces of an arch or vault. See *ARCH, Illust.*

**vow** (vou), *n.* [OF. *vou, veu*, fr. L. *votum*, orig. p. p. neut. of *vovere*, *votum*, to vow.] **1.** A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or a deity; an act by which one binds one's self or one's possessions to some act, service, or condition. **2.** A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage *vow*. **3.** An asseveration. *Obs.*

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bind one's self by a vow; promise solemnly; devote. **2.** To asseverate; swear.

**vow'el** (vou'el), *n.* [OF. *vouel*, fr. L. *vocalis* (sc. *littera*), fr. *vocalis* sounding, fr. *vox*, *voicis*, voice, sound.] *Phon.* A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sound without the audible friction or stoppage characteristic of a consonant. Also, a letter or character representing such a sound. In English, the written vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y* and *y*. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

**vow'el-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To furnish with vowel signs; as, to *vowelize* a Hebrew text.

**vowel point.** In Hebrew and certain other Eastern languages, a mark placed above or below a consonant, or attached to it, as in Ethiopic, representing the vowel sound.

**vow'er** (vou'er), *n.* One who makes a vow.

**vov'el** (vov'el), *n.* [OF. *voage, voiage*, fr. LL, fr. L. *viaticum* traveling money, *via* way.] **1.** Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey; now, only, a passing by sea or water from one place to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place. **2.** Course; way; expedition; enterprise. *Obs.* — *v. i.*; -AGED (-ajd); -AG'ING (-aj'ing). To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage; travel.

**vov'ag-er** (-aj'er), *n.* One who voyages.

**vov'ageur'** (vov'aj'eur'), *n.*; *pl.* -GEURS (F. -zhur'). [F.] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies to transport goods and men to and from the remote stations; any boatman and trapper of those regions.

**vug, vugg, vugh** (vug; vooog), *n.* *Mining.* A small unfilled cavity in a lode or in the rock. — **vug'gy** (-i), *a.*

**Vul'can** (vul'kan), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus*.] *Rom. Relig.* The god of fire, esp. in its fearful aspects. Later, he was identified with the Greek *Hephaestus*, and was hence represented as consort of *Venus* and god of metal working.

**Vul-ca'ni-an** (vul-ka'ni-an), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or made by, *Vulcan*; pert. to works in iron, etc. **2.** [L. c.] Volcanic. **3.** Of or pertaining to *Plutonism*; *Plutonic*.

**vul'can-ite** (vul'kan-it), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur.

**vul'can-i-za'tion** (-i-za'shun; -i-za'shun), *n.* Process of imparting to caoutchouc, gutta-percha, etc., greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur, sulphides, or oxides, or by soaking in a solution of sulphur chloride.

**vul'can-ize** (vul'kan-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To subject to vulcanization. — **vul'can-iz'er** (-iz'er), *n.*

**vul'can-ol'o-gy** (-ol'og-i) = *VOLCANOLOGY*.

**vul'gar** (-gar), *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus* the common people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the common people; common;

ordinary; public; hence, vernacular; as, the *vulgar* language. **2.** Of or pert. to the common people as distinguishing from the cultivated or educated; pert. to common life; plebeian; as, *vulgar* prejudices. **3.** Lacking cultivation or refinement; unrefined; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; as, *vulgar* language.

— *Syn.* See *COMMON*.

**vulgar fraction.** = *COMMON FRACTION*.

— *n.* The vernacular language. *Archaic.*

**vul-gar'i-an** (vul-gar'i-an); **3.** *n.* A vulgar or unrefined person; esp., a rich or pretentious person of vulgar standards.

**vul'gar-ism** (vul'gar-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity. **2.** A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, esp. in unrefined or low, speech.

**Syn. Vulgarism, vulgarity.** A vulgarism is a phrase or expression in common, but not in good use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; *vulgarity* denotes coarseness or lack of refinement in manners or speech; as, the use of "aggravating" for "provoking" is a *vulgarism*; the use of coarse language is a *vulgarity*.

**vul-gar'i-ty** (vul-gar'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). **1.** Quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; commonness. **2.** Grossness or clownishness; coarseness; also, an instance of this. — *Syn.* See *VULGARISM*.

**vul'gar-ize** (vul'gar-iz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To make vulgar. — **vul'gar-i-za'tion**, *n.*

**vul'gar-ly**, *adv.* In a vulgar manner.

**vul'gar-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being vulgar.

**Vul'gate** (-gat), *n.* [LL. *vulgata editio*, fr. L. *vulgatus* usual, common.] **1.** A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. **2.** [L. c.] Any vulgar text, as of the writings of *Aeschylus*.

— *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the *Vulgate*. **2.** [L. c.] Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a *vulgate* text.

**vul'ner-a-ble** (vul'nĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound.] **1.** Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds. **2.** Liable to injury; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation.

— **vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **vul'ner-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**vul'ner-a-ry** (-ăr-i), *a.* Used for, or useful in, healing wounds; as, *vulnery* plants. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). A *vulnery* remedy.

**Vul-pec'u-la** (vul-pĕk'ŭ-lă), *n.*; *gen.* *VULPECULÆ* (-lĕ). [L., dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between *Sagitta* and *Cygnus*; the *Little Fox*; — called also *Vulpecula cum Ansere* (the *Little Fox with the Goose*).

**vul-pec'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to a fox, esp. a young one; vulpine.

**vul'pine** (-pĭn; -pĭn), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* a fox.] Of or pert. to or like a fox; cunning; crafty.

**vul'pi-nite** (pi-nĭt), *n.* [From *Vulpino*, in Italy.] *Min.* A scaly granular grayish white variety of anhydrite.

**vul'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* [OF. *voltor, vouteur*, L. *vulturius*, fr. *vultur*.] Any of certain large birds allied to hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. They subsist chiefly on carrion. They constitute two families, the *Old World vultures* (the *Vulturidae*) and the *American vultures* (*Cathartidae*). — **vul'tur-ine** (-tŭr-in; -in), **vul'tur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

**vul'ture** (vul'vŭs), *n.* [L. *vulva, vulva*, fr. *volvere* to roll.] *Anat.* The external parts or opening of the female genital organs. — **vul'var** (-văr), *a.*

**vy'ing** (vi'ting), *p. pr. & v. n.* of *VIE*.

## W

**W** (dŭb'1-ŭ). **1.** The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. The sound of *W* is usually a consonant as in *we*, but sometimes it is a vowel, forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few, how*. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 96-98. The form of the letter dates back to the time when *U* and *V* had not been fully differentiated (see *U, V*).

Etymologically *W* is most closely related to *U* and *V*. See *U* and *V*. **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** [cap.] *Chem.* *Wolfram* (tungsten). **b** *Elec.* *Watt*.

**W, or w, n.**; *pl.* *W's* or *Ws* (dŭb'1-ŭz). The letter *W, w*, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter *W*.

**W, a.** Having the general shape of the (capital) letter *W*.

**wab'ble** (wob'bl), *v. i.*; -BLED (-lĭng). **1.** To move unsteadily from one side to the other; move in the manner of a wheel unevenly hung. **2.** To vacillate; tremble. *Colloq.* — **n.** A rocking or oscillating motion, as of a wheel not hung true; a wavering, vacillating, etc. — **wab'bler**, *n.*

**wab'blig** (-lĭg), *a.* Inclined to wabble; wabbling.

**wack'e** (wăk'ĕ), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* Rock similar to sandstone in texture, but derived from interstratified basic rocks.

**wad** (wöd), *n.* **1.** A little mass or bundle, as of hay or tow.

**2.** A soft plug to retain a charge of powder, keep powder and shot close, or avoid windage, in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun or in a shot cartridge. **3.** A soft mass, esp. of loose fibrous substance, to stop an aperture, pad a garment, etc. — *v. i.*; **wad'd** (wöd'ĕd; 24); **wad'ding**, *n.* To form into a wad or wadding. **2.** To insert a wad into; hold in by a wad; also, to stuff or line with a soft substance, as cotton or paper pulp; pad.

**wad'ding** (wöd'ing), *n.* **1.** Wads collectively, or material for wads. **2.** Soft stuff of loose texture for stuffing or padding garments, esp. prepared sheets of carded cotton.

**wad'dle** (-lĭ), *v. i.*; -DLED (-lĭd); -DLING (-lĭng). [Freq. of *wade*.] To walk with short steps, swaying from side to side, like a duck; move along in a clumsy and tottering way; toddle. — *n.* Act of wadding. — **wad'dler** (-lĕr), *n.*

**wad'dy** (wöd'di), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-iz). An aboriginal war club. *Australia.*

**wade** (wäd), *v. i.*; **wad'ed** (wäd'ĕd; 24); **wad'ing**. [AS. *wadan* go, proceed, wade.] **1.** To go; pass; penetrate. *Obs.*

**ăle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ, êve, êvent, ênd, recĕnt, makĕr; Ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cômnect; ũse, ũnĭte, ũrn, ũp, circŭs, meniĭ; food, foet; out, oil;**



**2.** To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water or mud, that offers more resistance than air. **3.** To proceed slowly among things that hinder or embarrass; as, to wade through a dull book. — *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading.

— *n.* Act of wading. *Collog.*

**wad'er** (wă'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wades. **2.** Any of many long-legged birds that wade in water in search of food, including sandpipers, snipe, cranes, herons, etc. **wad'i, wad'y** (wă'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Ar. wādī.] In the Levant, a valley; a ravine through which a stream flows; the bed of a watercourse, dry except in the rainy season.

**waf'er** (wă'fĕr), *n.* [OF. *waufrē*.] **1.** Cookery. A thin cake or biscuit. **2.** Ecol. A thin cake or piece of bread, commonly unleavened, used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** An adhesive disk of dried paste, gelatin, or the like, and coloring matter, or of paper coated with an adhesive on one side, used as a seal. **4.** Ordinance. A primer. — *v. t.* To seal, close, or fasten with a wafer.

**waf'le** (wă'flĭ), *n.* [D. *wafel*.] A crisped indented batter cake cooked in a wafer iron, a utensil with two hinged iron parts shutting against each other.

**waff** (wăft), *v. t.* [Prob. orig. pret. & p. p. of *wave*, *v. t.*] **1.** To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air. **2.** To signal to; beckon. *Obs.* **3.** To turn; direct; as, to waff the eyes. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be moved, or to pass, on or as on a buoyant medium; float. — *n.* **1.** Act of waffing; a beckoning. **2.** A floating; waving; a wave or current, as of wind; puff; gust. — **waff'er**, *n.*

**waff'age** (wăf'tāj), *n.* Act of waffing; state of being waffed; conveyance on or through a buoyant medium.

**waf'ture** (wăf'tŭr), *n.* Act of waffing or waving; a waff. **wag** (wăg), *v. t.*; **wagg'd** (wăgd); **wag'ging** (wăg'gĭng). To sway or swing shortly, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns. To wag the head, finger, etc., is often expressive of buffoonery or derision. — *v. i.* **1.** To move one way and the other; be shaken to and fro. **2.** To act or move. *Obs.* or *Collog.* **3.** To go; pack off. *Collog.* **4.** Of the tongue, to keep moving in chatter or gossip. *Collog.*

— *n.* **1.** Act of wagging; a shake. *Collog.* **2.** One full of sport and humor; a wit; a joker.

**wage** (wăj), *v. t.*; **waged** (wăjd); **wag'ing** (wăj'ĭng). [OF. *wagier*, var. of *gagier* to pledge, promise.] **1.** To pledge; gage; also, to stake; bet. *Archaic* or *Hist.* **2.** To expose one's self to, as a risk; incur; hazard. *Obs.* **3.** To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage, or pledge; carry on, as a war. — *v. i.* To carry on war; contend. *Rare.*

— *n.* **1.** A gage; pledge. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **2.** That which is pledged or paid for services; hire; pay; — chiefly in *pl.* [Fr.] The plural form *wages* was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular.

**wag'er** (wă'jĕr), *n.* [OF. *wagēre*. See *WAGE*, *v. t.*] **1.** A gage, or pledge. *Obs.* **2.** That which is risked on an uncertain event; a stake; bet. **3.** Act of wagging, or betting; a bet. **4.** Act of gaging, or giving a pledge; as, *wager* of battle; *wager* of law. *Early Eng. Law.*

**wag'er of law**, *Early Eng. Law.* the act of a party, usually the defendant, in an action in binding himself to resort to and abide the event of an attempt to prove his case by the oath of himself and the required number of compurgators. — *v. t.* & *i.* To stake; bet. — **wag'er-er**, *n.*

**wag'es** (wă'jĕz; 24), *pl.* of *WAGE*, *n.* (See *WAGE*, *n.*, *Note*). **1.** Specif., pay given for labor, usually manual or mechanical, at short stated intervals, as disting. from a salary or fee. **2.** Economics. That share of the annual product or national dividend which goes as a reward to labor, as distinct from the remuneration received by capital in its various forms.

**Syn.** Wages, hire, salary, pay, emolument. **Wages** and **hire** (the latter somewhat archaic in this sense) denote the price paid for labor, esp. by the day or week. **Salary** denotes a fixed compensation, commonly paid at longer intervals than *wages*, for services requiring training or ability. **Pay**, often general in its sense, may be equivalent esp. to *wages* (as in *pay day*, *pay roll*, etc.). **Emolument** applies to whatever profits arise from office or employment; as, the *emoluments* of a profession.

**wag'er-y** (wăg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry.

**wag'gish** (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a wag; frolicsome. **2.** Done or made in sport; sportive; humorous. — **wag'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **wag'gish-ness**, *n.*

**wag'gle** (wăg'glĭ), *v. i.* & *t.*; **-GL'd** (-ĭd); **-GL'ing** (-ĭng). [Freq. of *wag*.] To reel, sway, or move, from side to side; wag. — *n.* A wagging or wagging. [British.]

**wag'gon, wag'gon-er**, etc. Vars. of *WAGON*, etc. Chiefly *Wag-ne'r-ian* (wăg-nĕr-ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by or resembling the theories or style of, Richard Wagner (1813-83), the German composer of opera and music drama.

**Wag'nér-ism** (wăg'nĕr-ĭz-ĭm), *n.* Richard Wagner's theory and practice in the composition of opera, or, esp., music drama, his chief aim being to free opera from the conven-

tions of the Italian school, and make dramatic fitness dominate the ensemble of text, music, action, and scene.

**wag'on** (wăg'ŭn), *n.* [D. *wagen*.] Also, chiefly British, **wag'gon**. **1.** A kind of four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for freight or merchandise. **2.** A four-wheeled vehicle for transporting goods on a railway. *Brit.* **3.** A chariot. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To transport in a wagon or wagons.

**wag'on-age** (-āj), *n.* **1.** Money paid for carriage or conveyance in a wagon. **2.** Wagons collectively.

**wag'on-er, wag'gon-er** (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who conducts or drives a wagon, esp. as a business. **2.** A charioter. *Obs.* **3.** [cap.] Astron. a Auriga. b Charles's Wain.

**wag'on-ette', wag'gon-ette'** (-ĕt'), *n.* A kind of wagon with two facing side seats.

**wag'on-head'ed, wag'gon-head'ed, a.** Having a top, or head, shaped like the top of a covered wagon, or in section or outline like an inverted U; as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling.

**wag'tail'** (wăg'tāl'), *n.* Any of many birds (subfamily *Motacillinae*) allied to the pipits. They have a trim slender body and a very long tail which they habitually jerk up and down.

**Wa-ha'bi, Wah-ha'bi** (wă-hă'bĕ), *n.*; *pl.* WAHABIS (-bĕz). [Ar. *wahhābī*.] A follower of Mohammed ibn 'Abdul-Wahhab (1691-1787), Mohammedan reformer. — **Wa-ha'bi-ism** (-ĭz m), *n.*

**wa-hoo'** (wă-hoo'; wă'hoo), *n.*; *pl.* -HOOS (-hooz). Any of various American trees or shrubs; specif.: a A shrub (*Eryonymus atropurpureus*) with capsules which in dehiscing expose the scarlet arils of the seeds; — called also *burning bush*. b Either of two varieties of elm (esp. *Ulmus alata*). c The basswood (*Tilia*).

**wai'f** (wăĭ), *n.* [OF. var. of *quai*, *gai*, *adj.* lost, not claimed, *chose gaine* a waif.] **1.** Eng. Law. Stolen goods thrown away by a thief in flight. **2.** Something found, or without an owner, a stray thing or article. **3.** A wanderer; castaway; stray person or beast, as a homeless child or lost sheep. — *v. t.* To throw up or cast away as a waif.

**wail** (wăĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* To lament; bewail; mourn. — *n.* Loud lamentation; mournful sound. — **wail'er** (wăĭ'ĕr), *n.*

**wail'ful** (-fool), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful; wailing.

**wain** (wăĭ), *n.* [AS. *wagn*.] **1.** Wagon; cart. *Archaic* or *Dial.* **2.** [cap.] Astron. Charles's Wain; — with the *scot*.

**wain'scot** (-skot; -skōt), *n.* [D. *wagen-schot* oaken board.] **1.** In British usage, a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork. **2.** A wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled. — *v. t.*; -SCOT-ED or -SCOT-TED; -SCOT-ING or -SCOT-TING. To line with or as with boards or paneled work.

**wain'scot-ing, wain'scot-ting, n.** The material used to wainscot a house, etc., or the wainscot as a whole.

**waist** (wăĭst), *n.* [ME. *wast*, orig., growth.] **1.** That part of the human body between the thorax and hips. **2.** A garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to and including the waist; specif.: a The bodice, or upper part, of a woman's dress. b A similarly worn undergarment for children, to which other clothing may be buttoned. **3.** A part corresponding to, or suggestive of, the human waist; esp., the middle or central part; as, the *waist* of a boiler, violin, etc. **4.** *Naut.* That part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and forecabin; the middle part of the ship.

**waist'band'** (wăĭst'bănd'; -bănd), *n.* The band, as of breeches, skirts, etc., which encompasses the waist.

**waist'cloth'** (-klōth; 62), *n.* A cloth worn about the waist; esp., such a garment worn about the hips and passing between the thighs.

**waist'coat** (wăĭst'kōt; *collog.* wĕs'kūt; wăs'-), *n.* **1.** A man's garment of ornamental character, formerly worn under the doublet. **2.** A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat, and covering the waist; a vest. b A similar garment occasionally worn by women.

**waist'ing, n.** Material for waists.

**wait** (wăĭ), *v. i.* [OF. *waitier*, var. of *quaitier*, *gaitier*, to watch, attend; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To be in expectation; — usually used with *for*, equiv. to *expect* or *look forward to*. **2.** To stay in expectation; remain stationary or inactive, as till the arrival of some person or event; stay. **3.** To be ready to serve or to execute orders; act as attendant or servant, esp. at table; serve.

**to wait on or upon.** a To attend as a servant. b To go to see; call upon. c To follow as a consequence.

— *v. t.* **1.** To stay for; await. **2.** To attend on; escort. *Obs.* **3.** To attend as a consequence. *Obs.* **4.** To defer; postpone; — said of a meal; as, to wait dinner. *Collog.*

— *n.* **1.** A watchman. *Obs.* **2.** In England: a One of a band of musical watchmen or musicians, esp. in the 17th century. b In *pl.* Carol singers or itinerant musicians who go about, esp. at night, from house to house at Christmas





time. *Eng.* 3. Ambush; trap; snare; — now used only in *to lie in wait*. 4. Act of waiting; delay; halt; also, interval of waiting.

**wait-a-bit**, *n.* Any of several plants bearing thorns or hooked appendages, as the greenbrier, prickly ash, etc.

**wait'er** (wā'ēr), *n.* 1. A watcher. *Obs., etc. in comp.* 2. One who waits: a one who waits for or awaits something. *b* An attendant; servant in attendance, esp. at table. 3. A tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; salver.

**wait'ing**, *n.* Attendance; service.

*in waiting*, in attendance; as, *lords in waiting*. *Eng.*

**waiting room**. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railroad station or other public place.

**wait'ress** (wā'trēs), *n.* A female waiter or attendant at table, esp. at a public table.

**waive** (wāy), *v. t.*; **WAIVED** (wāvd); **WAIV'ING**. [*AF. weyver.*] 1. To remove; reject; desert. *Obs.* 2. To give up claim to; abandon; forgo. 3. *Law.* To throw away; relinquish voluntarily, as a right which one may enforce if he chooses. — *Syn.* See **RELINQUISH**.

**waiv'er** (wāv'ēr), *n.* [*AF. weyver*, inf. as *n.*] *Law.* Act of waiving or relinquishing something, as a right.

**wake** (wāk), *n.* The track left by a vessel in the water; hence, the track or course of anything that has passed.

**wake**, *v. t.*; **WAKED** (wākt) or **WOKE** (wōk); **WAK'ING** (wāk'ing). [*AS. wacan* to wake, be born (pret. *wōc*, p. *pacen*), combined with the kindred *wacian* (pret. *wacode*), var. of *wæccan* to watch, be awake.] 1. To be awake; not to sleep; specif., to keep watch or vigil; hold a wake. 2. To sit up late for festivities or revel. *Obs.* 3. To be roused from sleep; awake; — often used with *up*. 4. To be excited or roused up; awake; as, the wind *wake*. 5. To become alive again; undergo resurrection. — *v. t.* 1. To rouse from sleep; awake. 2. To put in motion or action; arouse; excite; as, to *wake* one's wrath. 3. To bring to life again; revive; as, to *wake* sad memories. 4. To watch with at night, as a dead body; hold a wake over.

— *n.* 1. Act of waking or being awakened; also, state of being awake. *Obs.* or *Poetic.* 2. State of forbearing sleep, esp. for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil. 3. *Ch. of Eng.* An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church. 4. The sitting up with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish.

**wake'ful** (wāk'fōol), *a.* 1. Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; affected with insomnia; hence: watchful; vigilant. 2. That wakes; awakening. *Now Rare.* — **wake'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wake'ful-ness**, *n.*

**wak'en** (-n), *v. i. & t.* [*AS. wæcnan.*] To wake: a To become awake; be awakened. *b* To keep watch. — **-en-er**, *n.*

**wak'er** (wāk'ēr), *n.* One who wakes.

**wake'-rob'in**, *n.* 1. Any of various arums; esp., in England, the cuckoo-pint. 2. In America, any of various trilliums; also, the jack-in-the-pulpit.

**Wal-den'ses** (wōl-dēn'sez), *n. pl.* [*LL. Waldenses, Valdenses.*] *Ecccl.* A sect of dissenters from the Roman Catholic Church, founded about 1170 by Petrus Waldus, or Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, and professing substantially Protestant principles. — **Wal-den'sian** (-shān), *a & n.*

**wald'grave** (wōld'grāv), *n.* [*G. Waldgraf; wald* forest + *graf* earl, count.] In the old German empire, the head forest keeper; also, a noble of a certain rank.

**wale** (wāl), *n.* [*AS. walu* a mark of blows.] 1. A streak made on the skin by a rod or whip. 2. A ridge on the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture. 3. In *pl.* *Shipbuilding.* Certain strokes of the outside planking of a vessel.

— *v. t.*; **WALD** (wāld); **WAL'ING**. To mark, protect, or fasten with wales.

**Wal'er** (wāl'ēr), *n.* [*From Wales*, i. e., New South Wales.] A horse, esp. for cavalry, imported from New South Wales; also, any Australian horse. *Colloq.*

**Wal-hal'la** (wōl-hāl'ā; wāl-hāl'ā), *n.* Var. of **VALHALLA**.

**walk** (wōk), *v. t.* [*AS. wealcen* to turn, revolve.] 1. To be in motion; go; wag. *Obs.* 2. To roam. *Obs., etc.* 3. To go restlessly about, as a somnambulist or a specter. 4. To move along on foot; go by steps or at a moderate pace; specif., of bipeds, to go without running, that is, without lifting one foot entirely before the other touches the ground; of quadrupeds, to go with a gait in which at least two feet are always on the ground; sometimes, specif., to go on foot for exercise or amusement. 5. To behave; conduct one's self. 6. To move in a manner likened to walking.

— *v. t.* 1. To pass through, over, or upon; traverse; perambulate; as, to *walk* the streets. 2. To cause to walk; to lead, drive, or ride, with a slow pace; as, to *walk* one's horse. 3. To take for, or guide in, a walk. 4. To move in a manner likened to walking. *Colloq.*

**to walk the plank**, to walk along a plank, laid across the

*āle*, *senāte*, *cāre*, *ān*, *āccount*, *ārrn*, *āsk*, *sofā*; *ēve*, *event* *ēnd*, *recēt*, *mak'ēr*; *Ice*, *Yll*; *ōld*, *ōbey*, *ōrb*, *ōdd*, *sōit*, *cōnnect*; *ūse*, *ūnite*, *ūrn*, *ūp*, *circūs*, *menū*; *fōod*, *fōot*; *out*, *oil*;

bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea. — a method practiced by pirates for disposing of captives; hence, to vacate an office under compulsion.

— *n.* 1. Act of walking. 2. Manner of walking; gait. 3. Conduct; behavior; manner of living. 4. Habitual or proper place or sphere of action; province; as, men in every walk of life. 5. That in or through which one walks, or a place designed for walking; specif.: a A haunt. b A path specially arranged or paved for walking. c A promenade; hence, *Obs.*, in *pl.*: a park; pleasure grounds. 6. In coffee and other plantations, the space between two rows of trees; also, the rows with the space between them. 7. Pasture land; range; as, a sheep *walk*. — **walk'er** (wōk'ēr), *n.*

**walk'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **WALK**.

**walk'ing beam**, *Mach.*, any oscillating lever or beam for transmitting power, as in one form of steam engine. — **w. delegate**, an official, properly styled *business agent*, appointed by a trade union to ascertain whether its rules are observed by its members and their employers and to represent the union in dealing with employers. — **w. fern** or **leaf**, any of a genus (*Camporosorus*, esp. *C. rhizophyllus*) of ferns forming new plants by rooting at the elongated apex of the frond. — **w. stick**, a stick used in walking; a cane.

**walk'out** (wōk'out'), *n.* A labor strike. *Colloq., U. S.*

**walk'-o-ver**, *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse that is the only starter; hence, *Colloq.*: a one-sided contest; an easy victory.

**Wal-kyr'ie**, *n.* [*AS. wælcyrrie.*] = **VALKYRIE**.

**wall** (wōl), *n.* [*AS. weall*, fr. *L. vallum* a palisaded wall.] 1. A work or structure, as of stone or brick, for security or inclosure, as the side of a building, a solid stone fence, etc. 2. A defense; rampart; in *pl.*, fortifications. 3. The inside surface of a room, cavity, or vessel (as a boiler).

**to drive, push, or thrust to the wall**, to force to an extreme position; crush.

— *v. t.* To inclose, fill, defend, etc., with or as with a wall.

**wal'la-by** (wōl'ā-bī), *n.*; *pl.* -**BIES** (-bīz). [*From native name.*] Any of various small or medium-sized kangaroos (esp. of genus *Macropus*). Many are no larger than a hare.

**Wal-la'chi-an** (wō-lā'ki-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Wallachia, now part of the kingdom of Roumania.

**wall creeper**. A small Old World bird (*Tichodroma muraria*), inhabiting cliffs and, in migration, frequenting walls about towns.

**wal'tet** (wōl'ēt; 24), *n.* 1. A bag or sack to be carried about the person; knapsack; pack. 2. Anything hanging loose like a bag. *Obs.* 3. A pocketbook, esp. one of some size for paper money, etc.

**wal'-eye'**, *n.* 1. An eye, as of a horse, with a whitish iris. 2. Any of various fishes with prominent eyes, as the wall-eyed perch.

**wal'-eyed**, *a.* 1. Having a wall-eye or wall-eyes. 2. Glaring-eyed; fierce-eyed.

**wal'-eyed perch** or **pike**, an American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) having large and prominent eyes.



Wall Creeper.



Wall-eyed Perch.

**wall fern**. The common polypody.

**wal'flow'er** (wōl'f'lou'ēr), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Cheiranthus*) of brassicaceous herbs; esp., a perennial plant (*C. cheiri*) with sweet-scented yellow or orange flowers, common on old walls, in Europe. 2. A person, esp. a woman, who remains by the wall as a spectator, at a dance. *Colloq.*

**Wal-loon'** (wō-lōon'), *n.* One of a people, primarily Celtic or Alpine, inhabiting southern Belgium; also, their language. *Belgian French.*

**wal'lop** (wōl'ōp), *v. t.* To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling, with noise. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**wal'lop**, *v. t.* To flog; thrash. — *n.* A blow. *Both Scot., Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.*

**wal'lop**, *v. i.* [*OF. waloper*, var. of *galoper*. See **GALLOP**.] 1. To move quickly; gallop. 2. To flounder. — *n.* A quick, rolling movement; a gallop. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**wal'lop-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, wallops.

**wal'low** (-ō), *v. i.* [*AS. wealwian.*] 1. To roll one's self about, as in mire; welter; flounder. 2. To live or continue in brutish satisfaction in some, usually vicious or degraded, condition or mode of life. — *n.* 1. Act of wallowing. 2. A place to which an animal comes to wallow; also, the hollow



made by its wallowing; as, a buffalo *wallow*. — **wal'low-er** (wól'fó-er), *n.*

**wall paper**. Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings.

**wall plate**, *a. Arch.* A continuous plate on a wall to support posts, joists, etc. See **ROOF**, *Illust.* **b Mach.** A metal plate or bracket, secured flat against the wall to support a bearing, machinery, etc.

**wall rock**. *Mining.* The rock through which vein runs.

**wall rocket**. A European brassicaceous herb (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*).

**Wall Street**. A street toward the southern end of Manhattan borough of the city of New York; — so called from the wall along it when this territory belonged to the Dutch. It is the chief financial center of the United States.

**wal'nut** (wól'nút), *n.* [AS. *wealhhamtu* a Celtic or foreign nut, walnut; *wealh* foreign, *n.*, a Welshman, Celt + *hnutu* a nut.] **1. a** The nut of any of a genus (*Juglans*) of trees of the north temperate zone; esp., the nut of a species (*J. regia*), called, specif., **English walnut**. **b** A tree of this genus or its wood, esp. that of the **black walnut** (*J. nigra*). **2.** The shagbark hickory or its nut. *Local, U. S.*

**Wal-pur'gis** (wál-púor'gés), *n.* A female saint (8th century) of English birth who is reputed to have converted the Saxons to Christianity. Her festival, **Walpurgis Night**, the evening before May Day, was believed, in German superstition, to be the occasion for a witches' Sabbath.

**wal'rus** (wól'rús; wól'-), *n.* [D.] A large marine mammal (*Odobenus rosmarus*) of the Arctic Ocean, allied to the seals, valuable for its tusks, skin, and blubber.



Walrus.

**waltz** (wólts), *n.* [G. *walzer* waltz, or *walzen* to roll, dance.] **1.** A kind of round dance in triple time. **2.** Music for this dance, or having its time. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz or in a waltz movement or step. — **waltz'er**, *n.*

**wam'pum** (wóm'púm; wóm'-), *n.* [Algonquian *wampompeag*; *wamp* (fr. *wab* white) + *ompe* a string (of shell beads) + *ak* or *ag*, a sign for the plural number.] Beads of shell used by the North American Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, or ornaments. There were two varieties, black, or dark purple, and white, the black having double the value of the white. **Wam'pum-peag** (-pég), or *wampum*, strictly, designates the white variety, *peag* being used by the early settlers as a general term; but, loosely, the three terms have been used interchangeably. Called also *seawan* (a term given by the Indians to unstrung beads).

**wan** (wón), *a.* [AS. *wann*, *wonn*, dark, lurid, livid.] **1.** Dark; gloomy; dusky. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Pale; pallid. — **Syn.** See **PALE**. — *n.* Quality of being wan; wanness. — *v. i. & t.*; **WANNED** (wón'd); **WAN'NING**. To grow or make wan; become or make pale or sickly in looks.

**wand** (wónd), *n.* **1.** A twig; small branch. **Obs. 2.** A small stick; switch; rod; hence, specif.: **a** A staff of authority; verge. **b** A rod used by conjurers, diviners, etc.

**wan'der** (wón'dér), *v. i.* [AS. *wandrian*.] **1.** To ramble about without any definite course; stroll; rove; roam. **2.** To go away; stray off; deviate, as a writer from his subject. **3.** To be delirious; rave; as, the mind *wanders*.

**Syn.** **Wander**, *stray*. To *wander* is to roam or ramble, esp. without definite course; *stray* suggests deviation from a fixed course, or unsettled or vagrant wandering; as, to *wander* through the woods; to *stray* from the road.

— *v. t.* To wander over or through. — *n.* Act of wandering; ramble; stroll. — **wan'der-er** (-ér), *n.*

**wan'der-ing**, *a.* Roaming; roving; unsettled.

**wandering albatross**, a large black-winged white albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), widely distributed in southern oceans. — *w. dervish*. See **DERVISH**. — **W. Jew**. **a** In a widespread medieval legend, a Jew who refused to permit Christ, on the way to the crucifixion, to rest before his door, and whom Christ then condemned to wander undying on earth until His second coming. **b** Any of several trailing plants (esp. *Zebtrina pentula*) with succulent foliage. — *w. kidney*, *Med.*, a morbid condition in which one kidney, or, rarely, both kidneys, can be moved in certain directions.

**wan'der-oo'** (wón'dér-oo'), *n.*; *pl.* -oos (-ooz'). [Singhalese *wandurā*.] **1.** Any of several species of langurs. **2.** Erroneously, a certain species (*Macaca ferax*) of macaque.



Wanderoo, 2, Male.

**wane** (wán), *v. i.*; **WANED** (wánd); **WAN'ING** (wán'ing). [AS. *wamian*, *woniam*, fr. *wan*, *won*, deficient, wanting.] **1.** To be diminished; decrease; — contrasted with **wax**, and said esp. of the moon. **2.** To decline; fail; sink.

— *n.* **1.** Decrease; decline; failure; diminution. **2.** The apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon from full to new. **3.** The natural curvature of a log or of the edge of a board sawed from an unsquared log.

**wane'y**, *Var.* of **WANY**.

**wan'y**, *adv.* In a wan manner.

**wan'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being wan.

**want** (wónt; wönt), *n.* [Orig. an adj., fr. Scand.] **1.** State or fact of being without anything; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; lack; dearth. **2.** Specif., absence or lack of necessities; destitution; poverty; as, to be in *want*. **3.** That which is needed or desired; a thing of which the loss is felt or that is indispensable; a necessity. — **Syn.** See **LACK**, **POVERTY**.

— *v. t.* **1.** To be without; be destitute of, or deficient in; lack; as, to *want* knowledge. **2.** To need; require; as, in winter we *want* a fire. **3.** To feel need of; desire; crave. — **Syn.** See **DESIRE**. — *v. i.* **1.** To be absent, deficient, or lacking; fail; — often impersonally used with *of*; as, it *wants* ten minutes of four. **2.** To be destitute or needy; lack. — **want'er**, *n.*

**wan't** (wónt; wönt). *Illit.* for *was not*.

**want'age** (wón'táj; wón't'), *n.* That which is wanting; amount lacking; deficiency.

**want'ing**, *a.* Absent; lacking; missing.

**wan'ton** (wón'tún), *a.* [ME. *wantoun*, *wantowen*, fr. *wan*-wanting (see **WANE**) + *towen* educated, AS. *togen*, lit., drawn.] **1.** Not disciplined; unrestrained; hence: loose; free; wild; luxuriant; also, playful; sportive; as, his *wanton* ringlets. **2.** Wandering from moral rectitude; perverse; dissolute. **3.** Specif., deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful. **4.** Reckless; malicious; as, *wanton* mischief. — **Syn.** See **GRATUITOUS**.

— *n.* **1.** A person not restrained by discipline; a pampered pet; frolicsome trifler. **2.** A lewd person.

— *v. i.* **1.** To ramble or frolic without restraint; revel. **2.** To play the wanton. — *v. t.* To waste wantonly. — **wan'ton-ly**, *adv.* — **wan'ton-ness**, *n.*

**wan'y**, **wane'y** (wán'y), *n.* Waning or diminished in some parts; — said esp. of boards or timber when sawed off too near the outside of the log.

**wap'en-take** (wáp'en-ták; wóp'-), *n.* [AS. *wāpengetac*, *wāpentac*, fr. Scand. See **WEAPON**; **TAKE**. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the chief entered on his office.] In some northern counties of England, a division corresponding to the *hundred*. *Hist.*

**wap'i-ti** (wóp'y-tí; wáp'-), *n.* (See **PLURAL**, *Note*.) [Cree *wāpitew* brown-colored, pale, whitish.] The American elk (*Cervus canadensis*), allied to the European red deer, but larger.

**war** (wór), *n.* [AS. *werre*, fr. OF. var. of *guerre*, of Teut. orig.] **1.** State or fact of using violence against another; esp., a contest by force between states; armed conflict of sovereign powers; declared and open hostilities. **2.** State of opposition or contest; hostility; strife; contention; as, a *war* of words. **3.** Profession of arms; art of war; as, a man of *war*. **4.** Forces; army; also, instruments of war.

**Wars of the Roses**, *Eng. Hist.*, wars (1455–85) between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* being the badge of the House of York, and the *red rose* of the House of Lancaster. — *war* to the knife, mortal combat; a conflict carried to the last extremity.

— *v. i.*; **WARRED** (wórd); **WAR'RING**. **1.** To make or wage war; carry on hostilities. **2.** To contend; strive violently; fight; as, a *warring* conscience.

**war'ble** (wór'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; -bled (-b'ld); -bling (-bl'ng). [OF. *werbler* to sing, play on a musical instrument.] **1.** To sing or utter in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; trill. **2.** To utter musically; modulate; carol. **3.** To sound in a tremulous, quavering, or softly melodious manner; quaver. **4.** To yodel. *U. S.* — *n.* Act of warbling; a musical trill; a song; carol; any melodious succession of low and pleasing sounds.

**war'ble**, *n.* **1.** A hard tumor on a horse's back, due to the heat or pressure of the saddle. **2.** A tumor caused by the maggot of the warble fly in the backs of horses, cattle, etc.; also, the maggot.

**warble fly**. Any of several dipterous flies (family *Cestridae*)



Wapiti, Male.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



the larvæ of which live under the skin on the backs of cattle and horses.

**warbler** (wôr'blēr), *n.*

1. One who, or that which, warbles; singer; songster. 2. Any of a family (*Sylviidae*) of small Old World singing birds, including the bluethroat, whitethroat, reed warbler, etc. 3. Any of a large family (*Mniotiltidae*) of American insectivorous singing birds (collectively called wood warblers), mostly very small and bright-colored.

**war cry**, *a*. A cry used by a body of fighters; a battle cry.

**ward** (wôrd), *v. t.* [*AS. weardian.*]

1. To keep in safety; guard; protect; as, to ward one from peril. 2. To place or keep under care or watch, as in prison. 3. To fend off; repel; turn aside; fence; — often used with *off*.

**ward**, *n.* [*AS. weard, masc.*] A warder; guard. *Obs.* or *R.*

**ward**, *n.* [*AS. weard, fem.*] 1. Act of guarding; watch; guard; protection; guardianship. 2. A body of guards, as soldiers; garrison; the watch. *Obs.* 3. Defense; protection. 4. A defensive position, motion, or station. 5. Confinement under guard; also, place of such confinement; jail; prison. 6. A person under guard or protection; *specif.*: a *Feudal Law*. A minor who is subject to wardship. **b** A person under the protection of a court by reason of some incapacity. 7. A division; *specif.*: a *A* division or district of a town or city, for representative, executive, or magisterial purposes. **b** A division or separate apartment of a hospital. 8. [*OF. wardē.*] A projecting ridge in a lock casing or keyhole; also, a corresponding notch in a key.

**-ward** (-wêrd), **-wards** (-wêrdz). [*AS. -weard, -weardes*; the *s* in *-wards* was orig. a genitive ending.] Suffixes denoting *course* or *direction* to; *motion* or *tendency toward*.

Some writers have tried to make distinctions of usage between *forward*, *backward*, *downward*, etc., and the corresponding forms in *-wards*; but the choice between them is in general influenced simply by euphony, sometimes, perhaps, by the fact that *-wards* is primarily adverbial.

**war dance**, *a*. A dance among savages preliminary to war.

**ward'en** (wôrd'ên), *n.* A variety of winter pear.

**ward'en**, *n.* [*OF. wardēin.*] 1. A keeper; guardian; watchman; guard. 2. *Specif.*: a *A* chief keeper, as of a prison. **b** *Eccl.* A churchwarden. **c** The head of a college, guild, or conventional church. *Eng.* **d** In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. — **ward'en-ship**, *n.*

**ward'en-ry** (-rî), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a warden.

**ward'er** (wôrd'êr), *n.* One who wards, or keeps; a keeper. **ward'er**, *n.* A truncheon or staff formerly carried by a king or a commander in chief, and used in signaling his will.

**ward'robe** (wôrd'rôb'), *n.* [*OF. warderobe, F. garderobe.*] See **WARD**, *v. t.*; **ROBE**. 1. Orig., an apartment where clothes were kept and, sometimes, made; now, a portable closet for clothes. 2. Wearing apparel; (one's) clothing.

**ward'room**' (-rôom'), *n.* *Naut.* In a war vessel, the living quarters of the commissioned officers above the rank of ensign, excepting the captain, who has quarters to himself.

**ward'ship** (-ship), *n.* 1. Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; *specif.*, *Eng. Feudal Law*, the right to the custody of the body of an infant heir of a tenant, and to the custody of the ward's property. 2. State of being under a guardian; pupillage.

**ware** (wâr), *a.* [*AS. wær.* In sense 1, prob. for *aware.*] 1. Aware; conscious. 2. Wary; cautious; discreet.

— *v. t.* [*AS. warian.*] To take heed of or to; beware of; — now only *Dial.* or used in the imperative; as, *ware* the gods.

**ware**, *n.* [*AS. waru.*] Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; — orig., a collective *sing.*; now, usually used in *pl.*, exc. in composition (as in *hardware*, *tinware*, etc.).

**ware'house**' (wâr'hôus'), *n.* 1. A storehouse for wares. 2. A wholesale shop, or store, or, sometimes, a large retail establishment. *Chiefly Eng.*

— (*houz'*), *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse, esp. in a government or a bonded warehouse until duties are paid.

**ware'house'man** (-hous'mân), *n.* One who keeps, or is employed in, a warehouse.

**ware'room**' (wâr'rôom'), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or exhibited for sale.

**war'fare**' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* [*war* + *ME. fare* journey, course, *AS. faru.*] 1. Military operations between enemies; armed contest; hostilities; war. 2. Hence, contest; struggle.

**war game**, *Kriegspiel*.

**war head**, *Nav.* The forward section of a torpedo, containing the wet gunnecott or other explosive. In practice an *exercise head* filled with water is used.



Warblers, 3. *A* Hooded Warbler. *C* Cape May Warbler. Both Male.

**war horse**. A horse used in war; esp., a powerful, usually spirited, horse for military service; a charger.

**war'i-ly** (wâr'î-lî; wâr'î-; 3), *adv.* In a wary manner.

**war'i-ness** (-nês), *n.* Quality or state of being wary.

**war'i-son** (wâr'î-s'n), *n.* [*OF. safety, cure.*] *Obs.* 1. Safety; cure; requital. 2. A note of assault. *Pseudo-archaic.* **war'like**' (wôr'lik'), *a.* 1. Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose; as, a *warlike* nation. 2. Of or relating to war; military; martial; soldierly; as, a *warlike* appearance. 3. Presaging or threatening war; belligerent; hostile; as, a *warlike* reply. — *Syn.* See **MARTIAL**.

**war'lock** (-lôk), *n.* [*AS. wârloga* a breaker of his word; *wâr* covenant, troth — *loga* a liar (in comp.).] A witch or wizard; also, a magic spell; incantation.

**warm** (wôrm), *a.* [*AS. wearm.*] 1. Having heat, or a sensation of heat, esp. in a moderate degree; not cold. 2. Sending out or imparting warmth; as, a *warm* fire; also, serving to make or keep one warm; as, a *warm* coat. 3. Subject to little or no cold weather; as, a *warm* climate. 4. Heated or apt to grow heated with passion; as, a *passionate*; also, lively; sprightly; as, a *warm* imagination. **b** Zealous; ardent; fervent; as, a *warm* patriot. **c** Excited or excitable; as, a *warm* debater. **d** Arduous; strenuous; also, exciting; as, a *warm* encounter. 5. Disagreeable; unpleasant; hot; as, the place became too *warm* for him. 6. *Painting*. Producing a sense of warmth; — said of red, orange, and yellow colors or tones, in contrast with *cool*.

7. Newly made; fresh; — said of a scent or trail. — *Syn.* Glowing, enthusiastic, cordial.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To render or become warm. 2. To make or become ardent, animated, or interested; — often with *up*.

**warm'-blood'ed**, *a.* 1. Having warm blood; *specif.*, designating animals having a relatively high and constant temperature. 2. Fervent in temper or spirit.

**warm'ly**, *adv.* In a warm manner.

**warm'ness**, *n.* Warmth.

**warmth** (wôrmth), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being warm. 2. A state of lively and excited interest; zeal; also, temper. 3. *Painting*. A glowing effect, or such as is produced by the use of warm colors. — *Syn.* Zeal, ardor, fervor, fervency, heat, glow, earnestness, cordiality, animation, vehemence.

**warn** (wôrn), *v. t.* [*AS. warnian* to take heed, warn.] 1. To put on guard; give notice to (of approaching danger); caution. 2. To notify in advance; inform; hence: to notify or summon by authority; bid; as, to *warn* one to be present. 3. To admonish; advise; as, to *warn* a boy to obey. — *warn'er*, *n.*

*Syn.* Warn, caution. Warn is the stronger and more general term, and often implies admonition; to *caution* is esp. to put one on one's guard (against something) or to suggest precautions; as, to *warn* of impending danger; to *caution* against carelessness.

**warn'ing**, *n.* 1. Previous notice; esp., caution, as against danger; admonition. 2. That which warns, or serves to give notice or admonition. 3. A calling; summons.

**warp** (wôrp), *v. t. & i.* [*ME. warpen, fr. Scand.*] 1. To turn or twist out of shape, esp. out of a flat plane. 2. To turn from a proper course; pervert; swerve. 3. To move (a vessel, etc.) by hauling on a line, or warp, attached to a buoy, anchor, or other fixed object. 4. To fly with a bending or waving motion. 5. *Aëronautics*. To twist the end surfaces of (an aërocurve in an aëroplane) in order to restore or maintain stability.

**warp**, *n.* [*AS. wearp* warp in weaving.] 1. *Weaving*. The threads lengthwise in the loom, crossed by the wool. 2. *Naut.* A rope used in warping a vessel. 3. State of being warped or twisted, as of a board or plane of an aëroplane.

**war'path**' (wôr'pâth'), *n.* The route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition.

on the warpath, on a hostile expedition; hence, *Colloq.* ready to fight, or fighting.

**war'per**' (wôr'pêr'), *n.* One who, or that which, warps.

**war'rant**' (wôr'rânt'), *n.* [*OF. warrant* warrant, protector, orig. a *p. pr.* of *G. origin*, fr. *OHG. werên* to grant, warrant.] 1. That which vouches for anything; guaranty; security; voucher. 2. Authorization; sanction; justification; right; as, he had no *warrant* for his act. 3. That which warrants or authorizes; a commission or document giving authority to do something; *specif.*: a *A* writing authorizing a person to pay or deliver something. **b** A form of warehouse receipt. **c** *Law*. A precept or writ issued by a magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, a search, or the like. **d** *Mil. & Nav.* An official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer.

— *v. t.* 1. To make secure; to give authority or power to do, or forbear to do, anything, so as to secure the person authorized from damage by his action. 2. To declare with certitude or with no fear of being contradicted or belied; as, I *warrant* it will be so. 3. To give a warrant or warranty to; assure as if by giving a warrant to. 4. *Law*. To secure by a warranty; hence: to guarantee to (a purchaser or other

âlê, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôit, cônnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menîi; fôod, fôot; out, oil;



grantee) the title to, or quality or quantity of, the thing sold or granted; assure (a thing sold or granted) to a grantee. **5.** To support by authority; justify; authorize; sanction. — **Syn.** See JUSTIFY.

**war'rant-a-ble** (-än-tä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being warranted; justifiable. — **war'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

**war'ran-tee'** (-än-tē'), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a warrant or warranty is made.

**war'rant-er** (wör'än-tēr), *n.* One who warrants.

**warrant officer.** A noncommissioned army or navy officer: **a.** In the United States navy, a subordinate officer (as gunner, boatswain, carpenter, machinist, pharmacist, or sailmaker) appointed, or *warranted*, by the President. **b.** In the British navy, a subordinate officer of similar standing.

**war'ran-tor'** (wör'än-tör'), *n.* *Law.* One who warrants.

**war'ran-ty** (-än-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [OF. *warrantie*. See WARRANT.] **1.** *Law.* An engagement that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is declared or promised to be. **2.** *Insurance Law.* A statement or engagement, made in a policy by the party insured, that a certain fact relating to the subject of insurance or the risk exists or shall exist, or that some act has been done or shall be done. **3.** Justificatory mandate or precept; authority; justification. **4.** Warranty; guaranty. *Obs.*

**war'ren** (wör'ēn), *n.* [OF. *warrenne*, *garrene*, fr. *warer*, *garer*, to beware; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A place privileged by prescription, or by royal grant, for keeping certain animals, as hares, partridges, etc., called *beasts and fowls of warren*. **b.** An exclusive privilege of hunting and taking beasts and birds of warren. **2.** A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits, etc.; a place abounding in rabbits. **3.** A place in a river for keeping fish.

**war'ri-er** (ēr), *n.* Keeper of a warren; gamekeeper.

**war'rior** (wör'yēr; -i-ēr; wör'i-ēr), *n.* [From OF. deriv. of *werre*, *guerre*, war.] A man engaged or experienced in war or in military life; soldier. *Now Chiefly Hist. or Rhet.*

**war'saw** (wör'sō), *n.* [Sp. *guasa*.] **1.** A grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*) of the southern coasts of the United States. **2.** A Jewfish (*Promicrops itaiana*) of the West Indies, etc.

**war'ship'** (-shīp'), *n.*, or **war vessel.** A government vessel employed for war purposes, esp. one armed for attack.

**wart** (wört), *n.* [AS. *wæarte*.] **1.** A small, usually hard, tumor on the skin. **2.** A hard protuberance on plants.

**wart hog.** Any of a genus (*Macrocephalus*, esp. *M. ethiopicus* and *M. africanus*) of African wild hogs, having large tusks and two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face.

**wart'y** (wört'i), *a.*; **WART'y** (-tī-ēr); **WART'y-EST.** **1.** Having warts; covered with warts. **2.** Like a wart.

**warve.** Var. of WHARVE.

**war'y** (wār'i; wār'i), *a.*; **-RI-ER** (-ēr); **-RI-EST.** [From ME. *war*, AS. *wær*.] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully guarding against deception and dangers; circumspect. **2.** Characterized by caution; guarded; chary. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL.

**was** (wöz), [AS. *wæas*.] A verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense. See BE.

**wash** (wösh), *v. t.*; **WASHED** (wösh't) or **WASHT**; **WASH'ING.** [AS. *wascan*, *wæscan*.] **1.** To cleanse by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water; apply water or other liquid, steam, etc., to for the purpose of cleansing; hence, to cleanse or purify in the religious sense. **2.** To cover with water; wet; hence, to flow against or over; lave. **3.** To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; and, to *wash* a road. **4.** To remove by or as by the action of water; as, to *wash* dirt from the hands. **5.** To cover with a thin or watery coat of color; tint lightly and thinly. **6.** To overlay with a thin coat or deposit of metal; as, to *wash* steel with silver. **7.** *Mining.* To subject, as earth, gravel, or crushed ore, to the action of water to separate the valuable material; as, to *wash* gold. **8.** To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid to purify it.

**to wash one's hands of**, or to disclaim or renounce interest in or responsibility for.

— *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution. **2.** To clean anything by washing it. **3.** To move with a lapping or swashing sound, as waves. **4.** To bear, as do some fabrics, without injury the operation of being washed. **5.** To be eroded by the action of water, as a beach, etc.

— *n.* **1.** Act of washing; ablution. **2.** A washing (in sense 2). **3.** The flow, dash, rush, breaking, or sound of a body of water, as a wave; also, the backward current or disturbed water caused by the action of oars, or of a steamer's screw, etc. **4.** A piece of ground washed by a sea or river; also, a bog; marsh; fen. **5.** Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, as debris on a shore. **6.** Waste liquid, refuse food, etc., from a kitchen. **7.** That with which anything is washed; specif.: a liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, or the like. **8.** *Paint.* A thin coat of water color.

— *a.* Capable of being washed without injury. *Colloq.*

**wash'a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being washed without damage to fabric or color.

**wash-board'** (-börd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A ribbed board on which

clothes are rubbed in washing them. **2.** = BASEBOARD. **3.** *Naut.* A plank along a gunwale, or on the sill of a lower deck port, to keep out the sea.

**wash'er** (wösh'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, washes. **2.** A ring of metal, leather, or other material, or a perforated plate, used to distribute pressure (as of the head of a screw), to prevent motion or play, etc. **3.** A machine or apparatus for washing, as clothes. **4.** An apparatus in which gases are washed; a scrubber.

**wash'er-man** (-män), *n.* A man who works at washing clothes, esp. for hire. [washing clothes, esp. for hire.]

**wash'er-wom'an** (-wööm'än), *n.* A woman who works at washing.

**wash'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who washes; ablution. **2.** The clothes or other articles washed or to be washed, esp. at one time; a wash. **3.** *Mining.* Gold dust procured by washing. **4.** A thin covering or coat; as, a *washing* of silver. **5.** *Stock Exchanges.* The operation of simultaneously buying and selling the same stock for the purpose of manipulating the market. The transaction is fictitious, and is prohibited by stock exchange rules.

**Washington palm** (wösh'ing-tūn). See FAN PALM.

**Washington pie.** Layer cake with a cream or fruit-jam filling. *Local, U. S.*

**wash'out'** (wösh'out'), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., as in a roadbed by a freshet; also, a place washed out. *wash sale.* *Stock Exchanges.* A sale made in washing.

**wash'stand'** (wösh'ständ'), *n.* **1.** A stand holding pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person. **2.** A place, as in a carriage house or garage, suited for the washing of vehicles by having a proper water supply and drainage. *Cant.*

**wash'y** (wösh'i), *a.*; **WASH'y-ER** (-i-ēr); **-I-EST.** **1.** Watery; damp; soft. *Obs. or Rare.* **2.** Lacking substance, strength, or the like; thin; diluted; as, *washy* tea.

**wasp** (wösp), *n.* [AS. *wæps*, *wæfs*.] Any of numerous hymenopterous insects (commonly divided into two super-families, *Diptoptera* and *Fossores*), generally with slender body and (in workers and females) a more or less formidable sting. Unlike the bees, wasps are largely carnivorous. Cf. VESPID.

**wasp'ish**, *a.* **1.** Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender. **2.** Quick to resent a trifling affront; snappish; irascible. — **Syn.** Irritable, choleric, testy. — **wasp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ish-ness**, *n.*

**wasp'y** (wösp'i), *a.*; **WASP'y-ER**; **-I-EST.** Waspish.

**was'sail** (wös'sīl; āl; wäs'-), *n.* [ME. *wes heil*, lit., be thou well, fr. AS. *wes* be thou (or a related Scand. word) + a Scand. word meaning "well."] **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes at a festivity, esp. when drinking a health. **2.** A drinking bout; carouse. **3.** The liquor used for a was-sail; esp., a beverage of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, roasted apples, etc., formerly much used in England at Christmas and other festivals.

— *v. i.* To hold a was-sail; carouse. — *v. t.* To drink to the health or success of. — **was'sail-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**wast** (wöst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, imperfect tense; — now used only in solemn or poetic style. Cf. WAS.

**wast'age** (wäs'tāj), *n.* Loss by use, decay, evaporation, leakage, or the like; waste.

**waste** (wäst), *a.* [OF. *wast*, var. of *quast*, *gast*, fr. L. *vastus* empty, immense.] **1.** Desolate; desert; hence: bare; empty; also, dreary; dismal; cheerless; as, *waste* places. **2.** Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; refuse; as, *waste* land, paper. **3.** Wasteful; lavish. *Obs.*

— *v. t.*; **WAST'ED** (wäs'tēd; 24); **WAST'ING.** [OF. *waster*, *quaster*, *gaster*, fr. L. *vastare* to lay waste, fr. *vastus*.] **1.** To lay waste; devastate; bring to ruin. **2.** To wear away; impair or diminish gradually; use up; consume; as, his body was *wasted* by hunger. **3.** To spend unnecessarily or carelessly; squander; as, to *waste* money. — *v. i.* To lose bulk, substance, strength, value, etc., gradually.

— *n.* **1.** That which is waste, or desolate; devastated or uncultivated region; desert; wilderness. **2.** A wasting; state of being wasted; thing wasted; as, a *waste* of time. **3.** That which has no original value or no value for the ordinary or main purpose of manufacture; superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. **4.** Refuse of cotton, wool, hemp, and the like, used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, etc. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* Material derived by mechanical and chemical erosion from the land, carried by streams to the sea. — **Syn.** Prodigality, dissipation, devastation.

**waste/bas'ket** (-bäs'kēt), *n.* A basket for waste paper, etc.

**waste'ful** (-foöl), *a.* **1.** Occasioning or involving waste; destructive; ruinous. **2.** Expending what is valuable needlessly or uselessly; lavish; prodigal. — **Syn.** Profligate, extravagant. — **waste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **waste'ful-ness**, *n.*

**wast'er** (wäs'tēr), *n.* One who, or that which, wastes.

**wast'y** (wäs'ti), *a.* Full of or yielding much waste.

**watch** (wöch), *v. i.* [AS. *wæccan*, *wacian*.] **1.** To be awake; wake; keep vigil. **2.** To be attentive or vigilant; be on the lookout; as, "*watch* and pray." **3.** To keep guard; act as



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guard. **4.** To be expectant; wait; as, to watch for one's arrival. — *v. t.* **1.** To tend; guard; have in keeping. **2.** To give heed to; observe; keep in view.  
— *n.* **1.** Watching; wakefulness. **2.** A keeping awake to guard, protect, attend, etc.; vigil; formerly, esp., a watching or guarding by night. **3.** Vigilant attention; vigilance. **4.** One who watches, or those who watch; a watchman, or a body of watchmen; sentry; guard. **5.** The place where a guard is posted. **6.** The time during which a guard does duty; hence, anciently, a division of the night. The Jews divided the night into three watches; the Romans, into four equal ones from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. **7. Naut.** a An allotted time, usually four hours, for duty or being on deck ready for duty. b That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew who attend to the working of a vessel during the same watch. **8.** Something that marks the progress of time; as: a A candle marked out into sections. *Obs.* b A timepiece; and specif.: (1) A clock. *Obs.* (2) A small timepiece, or chronometer, with a spring-driven movement, and of a size to be carried in the pocket.  
**watch/case'** (wəch/'kās'), *n.* The case of a watch.  
**watch/dog'** (wəch/'dɔg', 62), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property.  
**watch'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who watches.  
**watch/ful** (-fūl), *a.* **1.** Wakeful; causing wakefulness; spent in watching. *Obs.* **2.** Full of vigilance; attentive; cautious. — *Syn.* Observant, circumspect, heedful. See VIGILANT.  
**watch/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **watch/ful-ness**, *n.*  
**watch/mak'er**, *n.* A maker and repairer of watches.  
**watch/man** (-mān), *n.* One set to watch; a guard; sentinel; specif., one who guards a building, or (formerly) the streets of a city, by night. [*placed.*]  
**watch/tower** (-təu'ēr), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed.  
**watch/word'** (-wɜrd'), *n.* **1.** A secret word used as a countersign; password. **2.** A sentiment or motto as embodying a principle or guide to action, esp. one used as a rallying cry.  
**wa'ter** (wɔ'tēr), *n.* [*AS. water.*] **1.** The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. Pure water (H<sub>2</sub>O) consists of hydrogen (11.186 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.814 per cent). It is slightly blue in color. At its maximum density, 39° F. or 4° C., it is the standard for specific gravities, one cubic centimeter weighing one gram. It is also the standard for specific heats. It freezes at 32° Fahr. or 0° C. and boils at 212° Fahr. or 100° C. **2.** A form, variety, or aspect of the fluid; as: a Rain. b A mineral water; as, to take the waters at Karlsbad. c A wave; flood; — usually in the *pl.* **3.** A body of water, as a lake, river, sea, or stream. **4.** Any organic liquid secretion, effusion, humor, or the like, suggestive of water; esp., urine. **5. Pharm.** A solution in water of a gaseous or readily volatile substance; as, ammonia water. **6.** The limpidity and luster of a precious stone. **7.** A kind of wavy lustrous pattern, as of silk, metal, etc. **8. Finance.** An addition to the securities issued by a stock company not representing a corresponding increase in assets or capital invested. *Cont.*  
**above water**, floating; hence, out of difficulty or embarrassment, as of a financial nature. — **w. of crystallization**, *Chem.*, water which is regarded as present (chemically combined) in many crystallized substances, and which is expelled from them by heat, usually with loss by the substance of its crystalline properties. — **w. of hydration**, *Chem.*, water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate.  
— *v. t.* **1.** To moisten, sprinkle, or soak with or as with water; irrigate. **2.** To supply with water for drink; cause or allow to drink; as, to water a horse. **3.** To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; diversify with wavelike lines, as silk. **4.** To add water to; dilute; weaken. **5. Finance.** To add to the aggregate par value of (stock or other securities) without a corresponding addition to the assets represented by it.  
— *v. i.* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; as, his eyes water. **2.** To get, or take in, water; specif., usually of animals, to drink water.  
**Water Bearer**. *Astron.* = AQUARIUS.  
**water beetle**. Any of various genera (esp. *Dytiscus* and allies) of aquatic beetles, oval and flattened in form, with fringed hind legs that act as oars.  
**water brain**. *Veter. Cid.*  
**water brash**. *Med.* Pyrosis.  
**water buck**. A large antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*) of central Africa; also, any of various other antelopes.  
**water buffalo**. The common Indian buffalo.  
**water bug**. a = CROTON BUG. b Any of various genera (esp. *Belostoma*, *Benacus*, *Zaitaha*, and allies) of aquatic hemipterous insects having long, fringed hind legs that act as oars.  
**water chestnut**. Any of a genus (*Trapa*) of aquatic plants (esp. *T. natans* and *T. bicornis*); their edible, nutlike fruit.  
**water chinquapin** or **chinkapin**. The American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*); also, its edible, nutlike seed.  
**water clock**. An instrument or machine to measure time

by the fall, or flow, of a quantity of water, as a clepsydra.  
**wa'ter-clo's'et**, *n.* A closet or room with a hopper flushed with water, for defecation; also, the hopper.  
**water color** or **colour**. *Painting.* a A pigment ground with water and some binding material, and applied with water as a vehicle. b The art or method of painting with water colors. c A picture or design in water colors.  
**wa'ter-cool'**, *v. t. Mach.* To cool by water, as circulating water, esp. in a water jacket; — chiefly in *p. p.*  
**wa'ter-course'** (wɔ'tēr-kɔrs'; 57), *n.* A stream of water or a channel or canal for water.  
**water crane**. a The water ouzel. b The spotted crane.  
**water cress**, or **wa'ter-cress'**, *n.* A perennial cress (*Rorippa nasturtium*), used for salad, growing usually in clear running water.  
**water cure**. *Med.* Hydrophaty; hydrotherapeutics.  
**water dog**. **1.** A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl. **2.** A sailor; an old salt. *Jocose.*  
**wa'ter-er** (wɔ'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, waters.  
**wa'ter-fall'** (-fɔl'), *n.* **1.** A fall, or perpendicular or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; cascade; cataract. **2.** A chignon likened to a waterfall. *Colloq.*  
**water flea**. Any of numerous small aquatic entomostracans which swim with sudden leaps, or starts.  
**wa'ter-fowl'** (-fɔul'), *n.* Any bird that frequents rivers, lakes, etc., or the sea; esp., a swimming bird; also, swimming, esp. game, birds collectively.  
**water gap**. A mountain gap through which a stream runs.  
**water gas**. A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon, giving a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. It is sometimes used as fuel, but usually is carburated with illuminating constituents prepared from oil and used as illuminating gas. It is much more poisonous than coal gas.  
**water gauge** or **gage**. An instrument to measure or indicate the quantity or height of water, esp. in a steam boiler.  
**water glass**. **1.** A clepsydra. **2.** A water gauge, as for a steam boiler. **3.** A substance consisting of silicates of sodium or potassium, or of both, found in commerce as a glassy mass, a powder, or a viscous solution in water. It is used for rendering fabrics and wood incombustible, as a cleansing or fixing agent, as a preservative for eggs, etc.  
**water gum**. In the United States, the sour gum or tupelo.  
**water hammer**. The concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel on a sudden stoppage or flow, as in a steam pipe.  
**water hemlock**. a A poisonous apiceous plant (*Cicuta virosa*) of Europe; also, any of several American species of the same genus. b A poisonous plant (*Enanthe crocata*) resembling the above.  
**water hen**. See GALLEINULE.  
**water ice**. **1.** = ICE, *n.* **2.** Massive ice formed by direct freezing of water, not by compacting of snow.  
**water inch**. An old unit of hydraulic measure, commonly estimated at fourteen pints per minute.  
**wa'ter-i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being watery.  
**watering place**. **1.** A place where water may be obtained. **2.** A place where there are medicinal springs, or a resort by some large body of water for bathing, boating, etc.  
**watering pot**. A vessel, esp. a can with a spout having a perforated nozzle, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.  
**wa'ter-ish**, *a.* Watery.  
**water jacket**. An outer casing holding water, or through which water circulates, to cool the interior. — **wa'ter-jack'et**, *v. t.* [*leveling instrument.*]  
**water level**. **1.** The surface level of still water. **2.** A kind of  
**water lily**. a Any of a genus (*Castalia*) of aquatic plants many of which bear showy fragrant flowers; also, the flower itself. b In general, any plant of the same family (*Nymphaeaceae*).  
**water line** or **wa'ter-line'**, *n.* *Naut.* Any one of several lines upon the outside of a vessel, corresponding or parallel with the surface of the water when she is afloat on an even keel.  
**wa'ter-logged'** (-lɔgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike.  
**Wa'ter-loo'** (wɔ'tēr-lū'), *n.*; *pl.* -loos (-loo). [Alluding to Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, June 18, 1815.] A decisive or disastrous defeat or reverse.  
**wa'ter-man** (wɔ'tēr-mān), *n.* A man who manages or rows a boat; specif., a ferryman.  
**water marigold**. A North American aquatic asteraceous plant (*Bidens beckii*) having heads of yellow flowers.  
**wa'ter-mark'** (-mārk'), *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height to which water has risen. **2.** A marking produced in paper by pressure of a projecting design on the roll, in the mold, etc. — *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.  
**wa'ter-mel'on** (-mēl'ŭn), *n.* The large ellipsoidal or roundish fruit of a certain vine (*Citrullus citrullus*) of the cucumber family.  
āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; food, fōot; out, oil;



Water Lily. (1)



**water milfoil.** Any of a genus (*Myriophyllum*) of aquatic plants having finely pinnate submerged leaves.

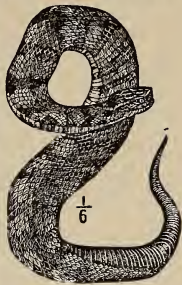
**water mill.** A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

**water moccasin.** a. A poisonous snake (*Akistrotodon piscivorus*) of the southern United States closely related to the copperhead. It reaches a length of about four feet, is found in or near the water, and feeds largely on fishes. b Any harmless water snake conformed with the true water moccasin.

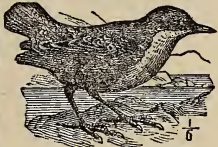
**water nymph.** *Class. Myth.* A goddess of any body of water, as one of the naiads, Nereids, or Oceanids.

**water oak.** a An oak (*Quercus nigra*) of the southeastern United States. b Any of several other American oaks.

**wa'ter ou'zel** (ō'z'l'). Any of several birds (genus *Cinclus*); esp., the European *C. aquaticus* and the American *C. mexicanus*) allied to the thrushes, but having the habit of diving into streams and walking on the bottom in search of food.



Water Moccasin, a.



European Water Ouzel.

**water parting.** *Phys. Geog.* A summit or boundary line separating two drainage areas; a divide or watershed.

**water pepper.** Any of a genus (*Polygonum*) of acrid weeds of wet places; esp., the smartweed (*P. hydropiper*).

**water pimpernel.** = BROOKWEED.

**water plantain.** Any of a genus (*Alisma*) of aquatic herbs, esp. a species (*A. plantago*) with plantainlike leaves.

**water polo.** A game played in a swimming tank by teams of swimmers with an association football.

**water power.** The power of water used to drive machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be so used.

**water pox.** *Med.* A variety of chicken pox, or varicella.

**wa'ter-proof** (wō'tēr-prōōf'), a. Impervious to water; coated with a material, as a solution of rubber, to prevent permeation by water. — n. Something waterproof, as a cloak of waterproof cloth. — v. t. To make waterproof.

**water purslane.** An onagraceous marsh plant (*Ludwigia palustris*) slightly resembling purslane.

**water sapphire.** [Equiv. to *F. saphir d'eau*.] A deep blue variety of iolite, sometimes used as a gem. [seascape.]

**wa'ter-scape** (wō'tēr-skāp'), n. A water or sea view; a water scorpion. Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects (*Nepa*, *Ambra*, and allied genera), having a tail-like breathing tube.

**wa'ter-shed** ('shed'), n. *Physical Geog.* a A dividing ridge between two drainage areas; a divide. b The region or area drained by a river or lake; drainage area.

**water shield.** a An American nymphaeaceous plant (*Brasenia peltata*) having floating oval leaves and small purple flowers. b Any plant of a related genus (*Cabomba*).

**wa'ter-side** ('sid'), n. The land bordering a body of water.

**water snake.** Any of various snakes living in the water; specif., any of a genus (*Natrix*) of snakes which live more or less in fresh water and feed largely on aquatic animals.

**wa'ter-soak**, v. t. To fill the interstices of with water.

**water spaniel.** See SPANIEL.

**wa'ter-spout** (wō'tēr-spōut'), n. 1. A pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted. 2. A funnel-shaped or tubular cloud extending from a cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from an ocean or lake.

**water sprite.** A sprite supposed to inhabit or haunt the water; a water nymph. Cf. KELPIE, NIXIE, NAIAD, NEREID.

**water starwort.** Any of a widely distributed genus (*Callitriche*) of small aquatic weeds. [fresh water.]

**water strider.** A long-legged bug which moves about on water table.

**water table.** 1. *Arch.* A stringcourse or similar member when projecting so as to throw off the water. 2. *Hydraulic Engin.* The upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water.

**water thrush.** Any of several North American warblers (genus *Seturus*) usually found in the vicinity of streams, esp. the small-billed water thrush (*S. noveboracensis*) and the large-billed, or Louisiana, water thrush (*S. motacilla*).



Large-billed Water Thrush (*Seturus motacilla*). (1)

**wa'ter-tight**, a. So tight as to be waterproof.

**water tower.** 1. A tower or standpipe serving as

a reservoir. 2. A portable fire-extinguishing apparatus having a pipe which can be raised to various heights, and supplied with water under great pressure.

**wa'ter-way** (wō'tēr-wā'), n. A way or channel for water; also, a navigable body of water.

**water weed.** Any aquatic plant with inconspicuous flowers; specif., an American plant (*Ptilotria canadensis*).

**water wheel.** 1. A wheel rotated by direct action of water. 2. A wheel for raising water, as a noria.

**wa'ter-works** (wō'tēr-wūrks'), n. pl., sometimes construed as *sing.* A hydraulic apparatus or system by which water is supplied.

**wa'ter-worn** ('wōrn'; 57), a. Worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water.

**wa'ter-y** (-i), a. 1. Of, pert. to, or connected with, water. 2. Containing or discharging water; wet; hence, tearful; as, a *watery* eye. 3. Resembling or suggesting water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; vapid; pale. 4. Soft; soggy; flabby; as, a *watery* vegetable.

**watt** (wōt), n. [After James Watt, Scottish inventor.] *Physics.* A unit of power or activity equal to 10<sup>7</sup> C. G. S. units of power, or to work done at the rate of one joule a second or to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under a pressure of one volt; a volt ampere. An English horse power is approximately equal to 746 watts.

**watt'age** (wōt'āj), n. *Elec.* Amount of electric power expressed in watts.

**Wa't-teau** (wā-tō'; vā'tō'), a. Of or pert. to Antoine Watteau, a French painter (1684-1721); of a kind represented in Watteau's pictures. — *Watteau* back, a back for a woman's gown, having one or more broad folds carried from the neck to the floor without being held in at the waist.

**watt hour.** The work done by one watt acting for one hour, — a unit of energy.

**wa'tt'le** (wōt'li), n. [*AS. watal, watal, watal*.] 1. A twig or flexible rod; with: wand; also, a framework or hurdle of such rods. 2. In *pl.* Rods laid on a roof to support the thatch. 3. Material consisting of wattled twigs, withes, etc., used for walls, fences, etc. 4. a A naked, fleshy process hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. b A barbel of a fish. 5. In Australia, any acacia tree (genus *Acacia*); — so called from the wattles, or hurdles, made from it by the settlers.



Wattle, 5. Reduced.

— v. t., — TLED (-'lid), — TLING (-'ling). 1. To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; hurdle. 2. To twist or interweave one with another, as twigs; form a network with. 3. To form by interweaving or plating twigs.

**wa'tt'le-bird** ('būrd'), n. Any of several Australasian honey eaters (genus *Anthochaera*) having fleshy pendulous ear wattles.

**wa'tt'led** (wāt'ld), a. Furnished with wattles; as, *wattled* cocks.

**watt'less** (wōt'lēs), a. *Elec.* Without any power (cf. *WATT*); — said of an alternating current or component of current when it differs in phase by ninety degrees from the electromotive force which produces it, or of an electromotive force or component thereof when the current which it produces differs from it in phase by ninety degrees.

**watt'me'ter** (wōt'mē'tēr), n. *Elec.* An instrument for measuring electric power in watts.

**wave** (wāv), v. i. [*AS. wafan*.] 1. To play loosely; move like a wave; undulate; flutter. 2. To be moved to and fro as a signal; signal in this way; as, he *waved* to us. 3. To be sinuous like a wave; as, *waving* hair. — v. t. 1. To move one way and the other; swing; brandish; as, to *wave* a sword. 2. To give an undulating form or surface to; as, to *wave* the hair. 3. To wait. *Obs.* 4. To signal by a waving motion, as of the hand; beckon; as, to *wave* farewell. 5. To water, as silk.

— n. 1. A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea; an undulation. 2. *Physics.* A vibrational disturbance propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in transmission of sound, light, etc.; an assemblage of vibrating particles in all phases of a vibration with no phase repeated; an undulation. 3. Water; a body of water. *Poetic.* 4. A curved swell or ridge, or one of a series of such, in a surface; an undulation. 5. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving. 6. The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered or cal-



Wattlebird (*Anthochaera carunculata*).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.







Of sounds or syllables, unstressed; as, *a* in *so'fa* is *weak*.  
**5. Pros.** Designating a verse ending in which the accent falls on a word naturally unstressed, esp. one where it falls on a word (such as *of, as, to*) which in utterance tends to connect itself with the beginning of the next line. **6. Stock Exchange.** Tending toward a lower price or lower prices; as, wheat is *weak*; a *weak market*. **7. Photog.** Lacking contrast; thin; as, a *weak negative*.

**Syn.** *Weak, feeble, decrepit, infirm, debilitated.* *Weak and feeble* are often used with little distinction. But *feeble* often implies great weakness, as of age or infirmity, and is more apt than *weak* to connote pity or contempt; as, a *weak intellect, will; weak in spirit; a feeble effort, baby.* One is *infirm* who is frail or feeble from age; one is *decrepit* who is worn out, or broken down, with infirmities. *Debilitated* implies enfeeblement, or impaired strength or vitality; as, *debilitated by excesses.*

**weak'en** (wĕk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become weak or weaker; lessen in strength, spirit, or determination; enfeeble.

**weak'er-en, n.** One who, or that which, weakens.

**weak'fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several marine scienoid food fishes (genus *Cynoscion*),

with very tender flesh.  
**weak'ling** (wĕk'ling), *n.* A weak creature. Common Weakfish. {}



**weak'ly** (-li), *adv.* In a weak manner. [feeble; weak.]

**weak'ly, a.; LI-ER** (-lĭ-ĕr); **LI-EST.** Not strong or robust; **weak'ness, n.** 1. Quality or state of being weak; feebleness. 2. That which is a mark of lack of strength; a fault; defect. — **Syn.** *Debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness.*

**weal** (wĕl), *n.* [AS. *wela, weala, wealth, weal, fr. wel well.*] 1. Wealth. **Obs.** 2. A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; well-being; prosperity. **Archaic or Rhet.** 3. The state; commonweal. **Obs.**

**weald** (wĕld), *n.* [ME. *wæld*, fr. AS. *weald, wald*, a wood, forest.] A wood; an open country.

**wealth** (wĕlth), *n.* [ME. *welthe*, fr. *welē*. See **WEAL**.] 1. Weal; welfare. **Obs.** 2. Large possessions; a comparative abundance of things desired, esp. of worldly estate; affluence. 3. **Econ.** a In the private sense, all property which has a money value. b In the public sense, all objects, esp. material objects, which have economic utility. c Those energies, faculties, and habits directly contributing to make people industrially efficient; — called spec. **personal wealth.** — **Syn.** *Riches, opulence, abundance.*

**wealth'y** (wĕl'thĭ), *a.*; **WEALTH'Y-ER** (-ĕr); **-I-EST.** 1. Having wealth; opulent; affluent; rich. 2. Marked by abundance; rich; ample; abundant. — **Syn.** See **RICH.** — **wealth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **wealth'i-ness, n.**

**wean** (wĕn), *v. t.* [AS. *wēnian*.] 1. To accustom (a child or young animal) to feed otherwise than by nursing. 2. To alienate the affections of, as from some object of desire.

**wean'er** (wĕn'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, weans; specif., a device for weaning animals.

**wean'ling** (-ling), *n.* [*wean* + *1st ling*.] A child or animal newly weaned. — *a. Recently weaned.*

**weap'on** (wĕp'ŏn), *n.* [AS. *wæpen*.] 1. An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with. 2. Any means by which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon*. — **weap'oned** (wĕp'ŏnd), *a.*

**wear** (wĕr), *v. t.; pret. WORE (wŏr; 57); *p. p. WORN (wŏrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n. WEAR'ING*. [AS. *wērian* to carry, wear.] 1. To carry or bear upon the person for use, decoration, etc., as a garment, a weapon, jewelry, etc. 2. To bear; carry; show; as, she *wears* a smile on her face. 3. To use up by wearing (in sense 1); hence: to consume or cause to deteriorate by use; as, a *worn coat*. 4. To impair, waste, or diminish by continual attrition, scraping, etc.; consume or waste gradually; hence: to fatigue; weary; use up. 5. To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to *wear* a channel. 6. To bring or lead gradually, as by continued or repeated action, practice, experience, contact, etc. 7. **Naut.** To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm up, instead of down as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from the wind, and the stern is presented to the wind in turning from one tack to the other.**

to wear out. a To consume, or render useless, by attrition or decay. b To consume tediously. c To harass; tire; exhaust. d To efface by wear; erase.

— *v. i.* 1. To be commonly worn or used; be fashionable. **Obs.** 2. To become adapted or suited as clothes do to the wearer. 3. To endure or suffer use; last under use; as, the coat *wears* well; — hence, sometimes applied to character, qualifications, etc. 4. To be wasted, consumed, or diminished by use; — often used with *out, off, on, etc.* 5. **Naut.** To go about by turning the head away from the wind; — used of a vessel. See **WEAR, v. t., 7.**

— *n. 1.* A wearing, or state of being worn; use; consumption

in wearing. 2. That which is worn; the fashion. 3. Result of wearing or use; consumption, diminution, or impairment due to use, friction, or the like.

**wear and tear,** loss or injury by use; loss or injury to which anything is subjected in the course of use.

**wear'a-ble** (wĕr'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn. — *n.* A garment; — usually in *pl.*

**wear'er** (-ĕr), *n. 1.* One who wears something. 2. That which wears or impairs, as by use or friction.

**wear'i-ful** (wĕr'i-fŭl), *a.* Tedious; wearisome.

**wear'i-less, a.** Incapable of wearing.

**wear'i-ly** (wĕr'i-lĭ), *adv.* In a weary manner.

**wear'i-ness** (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being weary.

**wear'ing** (wĕr'ing), *p. a. 1.* Pert. to, or designed for, wear.

2. Subjecting to or inflicting wear; fatiguing; wearisome; as, a *wearing journey*.

**wear'i-some** (wĕr'i-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious. — **Syn.** *Fatiguing, annoying, vexatious.* See **IRKSOME.** — **wear'i-some-ly, adv.** — **wear'i-some-ness, n.**

**wear'y** (-rĭ), *a.; -RI-ER (-rĭ-ĕr); **-RI-EST.** [AS. *wĕrĭg*.] 1.*

Having the strength much impaired by toil, suffering, etc.; fatigued; tired. 2. Having one's patience, tolerance, or liking exhausted; — used esp. with *of*; as, *weary of reading.*

3. Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; as, a *weary gait.*

4. Wearisome. — *v. t. & t.; -RIED (-rĭd); **-RY-ING.** To become or make weary. — **Syn.** *Jade, tire, fatigue, lag.**

**wear'sand** (wĕr'zānd), *n.* [AS. *wæsēnd, wāsēnd.*] The windpipe.

**wear'sel** (-z'l), *n.* [AS. *wesle*.] Any of certain small carnivorous mammals (genus *Putorius*) allied to the minks and polecats. They kill

very many mice, rats, and other vermin, and many birds.

**weath'er** (wĕth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *weder*.] 1. State of the atmosphere as to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena. 2. Foul weather; storm; tempest.

under the weather, ill; also, financially embarrassed.

**Colloq. U. S.**

— *v. t. 1.* To expose to the air; season, dry, injure, or alter in any way by exposure to air. 2. **Naut.** a To pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape. b To make headway against or come safely through (a storm). 3. To bear up against (any storm, stress, or peril); sustain without disaster; as, to *weather* a difficulty. — *v. i.* To undergo, endure, or alter under atmospheric influences.

— *a. Naut.* Windward; — opposed to *lee*.

**weather gauge, a Naut.** The position of a ship to the windward of another, giving an advantage in maneuvering. b A position of advantage or superiority.

**weath'er-beat'en, a.** Beaten by the weather; worn or toughened by exposure to the weather.

**weath'er-board'** (-bŏrd'; 57), *n. Arch.* A board adapted to form lapped joints with boards above and below so as to shed water; a clapboard. — *v. t.* To nail boards on so as to lap one over another, to shed or exclude rain, etc.

**weath'er-board'ing, n. Arch.** a The covering or siding of a weatherboarded building. b Boards collectively adapted or intended for such covering or siding. [weather.]

**weath'er-bound', a.** Kept in port or at anchor by bad

**Weather Bureau.** A bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture which collects reports of weather conditions as a basis for predictions and statistical records.

**weath'er-cock'** (wĕth'ĕr-kŏk'), *n. 1.* A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning with the wind, and showing its direction. 2. Hence, a thing or person suggestive of a weathercock, as in turning easily and often; a fickle person.

**weath'ered** (wĕth'ĕrd), *a. 1.* Seasoned by exposure to the weather. 2. **Arch.** Made sloping, so as to throw off water. 3. Altered in color, texture, composition, or form, by exposure to the weather; also, of woodwork, artificially given the appearance caused by weathering, as *fumed oak*.

**weath'er-glass'** (wĕth'ĕr-glās'), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of pressure, and hence of weather, as a barometer.

**weath'er-ly** (wĕth'ĕr-lĭ), *a. Naut.* Able to sail close to the wind with little leeway.

**weath'er-proof'** (wĕth'ĕr-prŏof'), *a.* Proof against weather; able to stand exposure to weather without sensible depreciation.

**weather strip.** A strip of material to cover the joint of a door, window, etc., with the sill, casing, or threshold, to exclude rain, drafts, etc. — **weath'er-strip', v. t.**

**weath'er-wise'** (-wĭz'), *a.* Skillful in forecasting changes of weather. [weather.]

**weath'er-worn'** (-wŏrn'; 57), *a.* Worn by the action of the

**weave** (wĕv), *v. t.; pret. WOVE (wŏv); *p. p. WOV'EN (wŏv'ĕn); *WAVE*; *p. pr. & vb. n. WEAV'ING.* The *pret. & p. p.***



Weasel in Summer Pelage.



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**WEAVED** (wēvd) is rare. [AS. *wefan*.] **1.** To unite, as threads, so as to form a texture; entwine or interlace into a fabric; as, to *weave* wool. **2.** To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; hence: to compose; fabricate; as, to *weave* a plot. — *v. i.* **1.** To make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc. **2.** To become interwoven.

— *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving.  
**weav'er** (wēv'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. **2.** Short for *weaver* bird. Any of many Asiatic or African birds (family *Plocidae*), resembling finches, that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass, twigs, etc.  
**web** (wēb), *n.* [AS. *wēbb*.] **1.** That which is woven, esp. in a loom; a textile fabric, esp. a whole piece of cloth. **2.** Any of various pieces of material, as of paper, more or less suggestive of a web of cloth. **3.** *Mach. & Engin.* A plate or thin portion, often between stiffening ribs or flanges. **4.** A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as the blade of a sword (*Obs.*), a saw, etc. **5.** A cobweb or similar texture spun by a spider or insect. **6.** A complicated fabrication; an involved scheme; as, a *web* of falsehoods; and, tissue; texture. **7.** *Anat. & Zool.* A membrane uniting the fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length, as in many water birds and amphibians. **8.** The series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather. **9.** See *FIN* and *WEB*.



Weaver Bird, and Nests

— *v. t.*; **WEBBED** (wēbd); **WEB'S** (wēb's); **WEB'ING**. To unite or surround with a web; envelop; entangle. — **webbed** (wēbd), *a.*  
**web'ing** (wēb'ing), *n.* **1.** The membrane forming a web, as of a bird's foot. **2.** A stout close-woven tape, as that used to form the bands in upholstery seats, that used for suspenders, etc.  
**web'by** (wēb'y), *a.* Of or pert. to a web; or webs; like a web; filled or covered with webs.  
**web'foot'** (wēb'fōt'), *n.*; *pl.* **WEBFEET** (-fēt'). **1.** A foot having the toes joined by a web. **2.** Any web-footed animal.  
**web'-foot'ed**, *a.* Having webbed feet.  
**web'worm'** (wēb'wōrm'), *n.* Any of various caterpillars that are more or less gregarious and spin large webs in which they feed or rest.

**wed** (wēd), *v. t.*; *pret.* **WED'D**; *p. p.* **WED'DED** or **WED'D**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **WED'DING**. [AS. *weddian* to covenant, promise to wed, marry, fr. *wedd* pledge.] **1.** To marry; espouse. **2.** To join in marriage; give in wedlock. **3.** To unite as if by the bond of marriage; attach firmly or indissolubly; as, to be *wedded* to an opinion. — *v. i.* To contract matrimony; marry.  
**wed'ding** (wēd'ing), *n.* [AS. *weddung*.] Nuptial ceremony; a marriage; nuptials. — **Syn.** See **MARRIAGE**.  
[Anniversaries of the wedding day are named from a custom of giving certain kinds of presents when the anniversary is celebrated. Thus the fifth is called the *wooden* wedding; tenth, *tin*; fifteenth, *crystal*; twentieth, *china*; twenty-fifth, *silver*; fiftieth, *golden*; seventy-fifth (or sixtieth), *diamond*.]

**wedge** (wēj), *n.* [AS. *wecg*.] **1.** A piece, as of wood or metal, tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, etc. **2.** Anything in the form of a wedge; as, a *wedge* of cheese. **3.** The wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters.  
— *v. t.*; **WEDGED** (wējd); **WEDG'ING** (wēj'ing). **1.** To cleave or separate with or as with a wedge; rive. **2.** To force or drive as a wedge is driven; crowd; as, a ship *wedged* in the sand. **3.** To fasten with a wedge. — *v. i.* To push or be forced as a wedge is; — used with *in* or *into*.

**Wedg'wood'** (wēj'wōd'), *n.* *Ceram.* Porcelainlike ware first produced by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95) of England and characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small cameo reliefs in white. [being used as, a *wedge*.]  
**wedg'y** (wēj'y), *a.* Like a wedge; shaped like, or capable of **wedg'lock** (wēd'lōk), *n.* [AS. *wedlā* a pledge, betrothal; *wedd* a pledge + *lāc* a gift.] The ceremony or the state of marriage; matrimony. — **Syn.** See **MARRIAGE**.

**Wednes'day** (wēnz'dā), *n.* [AS. *Wōdnes dæg*, i. e., *Woden's day*.] The fourth day of the week.  
**wee** (wē), *a.* [ME. *wē* a bit, in *a little we*, prob. orig. meaning, a little way.] Very small; little.  
**weed** (wēd), *n.* [AS. *wāde*, *wād*.] **1.** A garment; — now chiefly in *pl.* and used esp. of a widow's mourning garments. **2.** A mourning band of crape worn on a man's hat, or the sleeve of his coat. *Colloq.*  
**weed**, *n.* [AS. *wōd*.] **1.** Wild growth, as rank grass, undergrowth, etc. *Archaic*. **2.** Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the desired vegetation, or to the

disfigurement of the place; an unsightly, useless, or injurious plant. **3.** Something, esp. an animal, as a horse, of little value. **4.** *Colloq.* **2** Tobacco; esp., tobacco prepared for use; — usually with *the*. **5** A cigar.  
— *v. t.* **1.** To free from noxious plants; clear of weeds. **2.** To free from something hurtful or offensive; also, *Colloq.*, to dispose of the less desirable portions of. **3.** To remove as being a weed; take away as harmful or superfluous; — often used with *out*. — *v. i.* To remove weeds or something harmful.

**wee'd'er** (wēd'ēr), *n.* One who weeds; also, any of various devices for freeing gardens, etc., from weeds.  
**weed/less**, *a.* Free from weeds; — said of a kind of motor-boat propeller the blades of which curve backward, so that they do not gather weeds in drawing through the water.  
**wee'd'y** (wēd'y), *a.*; **WEED'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds. **2.** Abounding with weeds. **3.** Like a weed; scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly; — said esp. of colts or horses, and also of persons. *Colloq.*

**week** (wēk), *n.* [AS. *wecuc*, *wicu*, *wucu*.] A period of seven days, usually reckoned as beginning with Sunday; sometimes, the six working days, without Sunday. *Abbr.* *wk.*  
**week day**. Any day of the week except Sunday.  
**week'end'**, *n.* The end of the week; specif., the period from Saturday noon (or Friday night) to Monday.  
**week'ly** (wēk'ly), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a week or week days. **2.** Coming, happening, or done once a week. — *adv.* Once a week; by seven-day periods.  
— *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-līz). A publication issued weekly.

**ween** (wēn), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *wēnan*, fr. *wēn* hope, expectation, opinion.] To suppose; believe; imagine. *Archaic*.  
**weep** (wēp), *n.* The weeping; — so called from its cry.  
**weep** (wēp), *v. i.*; **WEPT** (wēpt); **WEEP'ING**. [AS. *wēpan*.] **1.** Formerly, to express sorrow by outcry; to lament; now, to show grief or other passion by shedding tears; to cry. **2.** To drop water or the like; drip; as, *weeping* skies. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* To exude water under pressure; bleed, as the stem of a plant. — *v. t.* **1.** To weep for; lament; bewail. **2.** To shed, or pour forth, as tears; as, to *weep* tears of joy. **3.** To affect in a specified way by, or to spend in, weeping; as, to *weep* one's life away.

— *n.* Weeping or a fit of weeping. *Obs.* or *Colloq.*  
**weep'er**, *n.* One who weeps; esp., a professional mourner.  
**weep'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** That weeps; crying. **2.** Having drooping branches; — said of trees; as, a *weeping* willow.  
**wee'ver** (wēv'ēr), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *wivre*, F. *wivre*. See **WIVERN**.] Any of a genus (*Trachinus*) or family (*Trachinidae*) of edible marine fishes having a broad spinose head, with the eyes looking upward.  
**wee'vil** (wēv'il), *n.* [AS. *wifel*, *wibil*.] Any of a division (*Rhynchophora*) of (mostly small) beetles the larvæ of which eat out the interior of nuts, fruit, grain, etc.; a snout beetle.  
**weft** (wēft), *n.* [AS. *west*, *westa*, fr. *wefan* to weave.] **1.** In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; woof. **2.** A web; a thing woven.

**weigh** (wā), *n.* *Naut.* A corruption of **WAY**; — used only in the erroneous phrase under **weigh**.  
**weigh**, *v. t.* [AS. *wegan* to bear, move, weigh.] **1.** To raise; lift; — now used chiefly or only in *to weigh anchor*. **2.** To examine by the balance; ascertain the weight of. **3.** To consider; balance; as, *to weigh* chances. **4.** To regard; esteem. *Archaic*. **5.** To burden; depress; — usually used with *down*. — *v. i.* **1.** To weigh anchor. **2.** To be heavy; have a certain weight. **3.** To be considered important; as, that fact does not *weigh* with me. **4.** To bear heavily; press hard; as, *to weigh* on the mind. **5.** To judge; estimate; consider. — **weigh'er**, *n.*

**weight** (wāt), *n.* [AS. *wiht*, *gewiht*.] **1.** Quality of being heavy; that property by which bodies tend toward the center of the earth. **2.** Quantity of heaviness; as, a *weight* of 500 pounds. *Abbr.*, *wt.* **3.** Pressure; burden; load; as, a *weight* of grief. **4.** Importance; consequence; influence; as, a man of *weight*. **5.** A mode of estimating weight or mass; a system of simply related units used for this purpose; as, apothecaries' *weight*. **6.** A ponderous mass; something heavy; as, a clock *weight*. **7.** A definite mass of metal or the like used in weighing. **8.** A unit of weight or mass; as, a table of *weights*. — **Syn.** Ponderousness, gravity, heaviness; power, moment.  
— *v. t.* **1.** To put a weight or weights upon; make heavy; as, *to weight* a race horse, a whip handle, etc. **2.** *Dyeing*. To load (fabrics), as with barite, to increase the weight, etc.  
**weight'y** (wāt'y), *a.*; **WEIGHT'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. **1.** Having much weight; heavy; ponderous; hence, fig., burdensome. **2.** Important; momentous; serious; also, influential. — **Syn.** Ponderous, onerous; forcible, impressive, cogent. See **HEAVY**. — **weight'y-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **-I-NESS**, *n.*



Weevil. X7

**wē**, *senāte*, *cāre*, *ām*, *āccount*, *ārm*, *āsk*, *sōfā*; *ēve*, *ēvent*, *ēnd*, *recēt*, *mākēr*; *Ice*, *Ill*; *ōld*, *ōbey*, *ōrb*, *ōdd*, *sōft*, *cōnect*; *ūse*, *ūnite*, *ūn*, *ūp*, *circūs*, *menū*; *foōd*, *foōt*; *out*, *oil*; *chair*; *go*; *sing*, *ījk*; *then*, *thin*; *nature*, *verdure* (87);



**weir** (wēr), *n.* [AS. *wer*.] 1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water for conducting it to a mill, forming a pond for fish, etc. 2. A fence, as of stakes or brushwood, set in a stream, channel, etc., for taking fish. 3. A long notch, as in the top of a vertical plank, for measuring the quantity of flowing water.

**weird** (wērd), *n.* [AS. *wyrd* fate, fortune, *weorðan* to be, become.] 1. Fate; destiny; lot; fortune. *Archaic* or *Scot.* 2. [cap.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* A fate personified. *In pl.* The Fates, or Norns. 3. *Obs.* or *Scot.* A prophecy; prediction. *b* Spell; charm. *c* Soothsayer. *d* Fateful tale. — *a*. 1. Of, pert, to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates. 2. Of or pert. to witchcraft; unearthly; uncanny; *as*, a *weird* appearance, sound, etc. — *weirdly*, *adv.* — *weirdness*, *n.*

**Syn.** *Weird*, *erie*, *uncanny*. *Weird* is used of that which is strange, wild, or unearthly; *erie* suggests esp. an undefined dread, uneasiness, or "creepiness"; that is *uncanny* which is vaguely or unpleasantly mysterious. *Weird Sisters*, *a*. The Fates. *Scot.* *b*. The three witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." *Cf.* *NORN*.

**Weismann-ism** (vīs'mān-iz'm), *n.* *Biol.* The theories and teachings as to heredity propounded by the German biologist August Weismann (1834-1914), esp. in regard to germ plasma as the basis of heredity; — often called *Neo-Darwinism*.

**weiss beer** (vīs). [G. *weissbier* white beer.] A kind of light-colored highly effervescent beer.

**we'ack** (wē'āk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian.] = *FISHER*, 2. **we'ka** (wē'kā), *n.* [Maori.] *Zoöl.* Any of several New Zealand rails (genus *Ocydromus*) incapable of flight.

**Welch**, *Welch'er*, etc. Vars. of *WELSH*, *WELSHER*, etc.

**wel'come** (wēl'kūm), *a.* [AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest, *fr. wil-* (akin to *willa* will, and *wel* well) + *cuma* a comer, *fr. cumān* to come; + *prob.* influenced by ME. *wel* well.] 1. Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; *as*, a *welcome* visitor. 2. Giving pleasure; grateful; *as*, a *welcome* news. 3. Free or willingly permitted, *as* to do, have, or enjoy anything; *as*, you are *welcome* to the book.

— *n.* Cordial greeting to, or reception of, a guest or new-comer; *as*, we found a ready *welcome*.

— *v. t.*; — *COMED* (-kūmd); — *COM-ING* (-kūm-īng). To greet (a visitor or the like) with cordiality or courtesy; *make welcome*. — *wel'come-ly*, *adv.* — *wel'come-ness*, *n.*

**wel'com-er** (-kūm-ēr), *n.* One who welcomes.

**weld** (wēld), *n.* Also **wold**, **wold**. A mignonette (*Reseda luteola*) yielding a yellow dye; also, the dye.

**weld**, *v. t.* [Prob. orig. same word *as well* to gush.] 1. To press or beat, as the ends of two iron bars, into intimate and permanent union, usually while softened by heat; also, to unite or form by a fusing heat, *as* bars or a joint in electric *welding*. 2. To unite closely or intimately; *join* closely.

— *v. i.* To be, or be capable of being, welded.

— *n.* State of being welded; also, a welded joint.

**weld'a-ble** (wēld-'dā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being welded.

**wel'fare** (wēl'fār), *n.* [well + *fare* to go.] State of faring, or doing, well; esp., condition of health, happiness, prosperity, etc.; negatively, exemption from evil or calamity.

**wel'kin** (-kīn), *n.* [AS. *wolcen*, *pl. wolcnu*, a cloud, or *wolcne* a cloud.] The vault of heaven; the sky. *Archaic*.

**well** (wēll). Short for *we will* or *we shall*.

**well** (wēll), *n.* [AS. *wella*, *wiella*, *wylla*.] 1. A spring; fountain. 2. A pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water. 3. A shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, gas, etc. 4. A source of supply; fountain; wellspring; *as*, a *well* of knowledge. 5. Any of various hollowed vessels; *as*, an *inkwell*. 6. A space so inclosed or shaped as to suggest a well for water; specif., in English law courts, a space before the judges' bench, usually for lawyers, esp. solicitors.

**7. Arch.** An opening through floors, *as* for a staircase or an elevator. **8. Naut.** An inclosure in a vessel's hold, around the pumps, to preserve them from damage and facilitate their inspection. [flow; spring.]

— *v. i.* & *t.* To issue or pour forth from or *as* from a well;

**well**, *adv.* *compar.* BET'TER (bēt'tēr), *superl.* BEST (bēst).

[AS. *wēll*.] In such manner *as* is desirable or pleasing; satisfactory; favorably; fortunately; *as*, to *fare well*; *dine well*. 2. In a good or proper manner; rightly; worthily; *as*, to *sing well*. 3. To a proper or suitable degree; abundantly; adequately; properly; considerably; *as*, to be *well* pleased. 4. To the full degree or extent; fully; quite; *as*, *well* out of sight. 5. To a considerable extent; not a little; *far*; *as*, he rode *well* in advance.

**well** high, almost; very nearly. — *w. off*, in good condition or circumstances; thriving; prosperous. — *w. to do*, well off; prosperous; also, indicative or characteristic of prosperity; — *as* used attributively, usually *well-to-do*.

**well** (wēll), *a.* 1. Good or desirable; fortunate; satisfactory; suitable; proper; — now only predicative; *as*, it is *well* for him that he came. 2. Being in health; sound in mind and body; healthy. 3. Being in satisfactory conditions or circumstances; *as*, he is *well* where he is.

**well'a-day'** (wēll-'dā-ī), *interj.* A corruption of *WELLAWAY*.

**well'a-way'** (-wā'), *interj.* [ME. *weilaway*; *wei* woe! + *la* lo! (AS. *lā*) + *wei* woe!] *Alas!* — an exclamation expressing sorrow or regret.

**well'-be'ing**, *n.* State of being well; welfare. [family.]

**well'-born'** (109), *a.* Born of a good (formerly, of a noble)

**well'-bred'** (109), *a.* 1. Having good breeding; refined in manners; cultivated. 2. Of good breed, *as* an animal.

**well'-do'er** (wēl'dōō'ēr), *n.* One who does well; esp., one who lives correctly or performs good deeds.

**well'-do'ing**, *n.* A doing well; right actions or conduct.

**well'-fa'vored**, or **-fa'voured** (109), *a.* Handsome.

**well'-found'** (109), *a.* Well or thoroughly found, or provided; *as*, a *well-found* ship.

**well'head'** (wēl'hēd'), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

**well'-nigh'**, *adv.* Almost; nearly.

**wells'ite** (wēlz'īt), *n.* [After Prof. H. L. Wells (b. 1855), American chemist.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium, calcium, barium, and potassium, (Ba,Ca,K<sub>2</sub>)Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O, occurring in glassy colorless or white crystals.

**well'-spo'ken** (109), *a.* 1. Speaking well, gracefully, or kindly. 2. Spoken with propriety.

**well'spring'** (wēl'sprīng'), *n.* A fountainhead; a spring.

*Obs.*, *exc.*, *fig.*, in sense of: a source of continual supply.

**well'-to-do'** (-tōō-dōō'), *a.* Prosperous.

**well'-wish'er**, *n.* One who wishes another well.

**Wels'bach burn'er** (wēlz'bāk; -bāk). [After Auer von Welsbach, the inventor.] A burner in which the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor heats to incandescence a mantle composed of thoria and ceria.

**welsh** (wēlsh), *v. t.* & *t.* To cheat by avoiding payment, *as* of bets; — said esp. of an absconding bookmaker. *Slang.*

**Welsh** (wēlsh), *a.* [AS. *wælsce*, *welisc*, *fr. welth* a foreigner, Welshman.] Of or pert. to Wales or its inhabitants.

**Welsh rabbit**, a dish made of melted cheese, often mixed with ale or beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers; — sometimes erroneously called *Welsh rarebit*.

— *n.* 1. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. 2. *Collective pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

**welsh'er** (wēl'shēr), *n.* One who welshes. *Slang.*

**Welsh'man** (-mān), *n.* A man native to Wales.

**welt** (wēlt), *n.* 1. A border or edge fastened, *as* by sewing, on something to protect, strengthen, or ornament it. 2. A narrow strip of leather between the upper and sole of a shoe. 3. A ridge raised on the flesh or skin by a blow; also, a blow such *as* raises a ridge. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a welt. 2. To strike, esp. so *as* to raise a welt. *Colloq.*

**wel'ter** (wēl'tēr), *v. i.* [ME. *welten*, *freq.* of ME. *welten* to overturn, AS. *welttan* to roll.] 1. To tumble about or wallow, *as* a hog in mire; *fig.*, to wallow in sin or defilement. 2. To rise and fall tumultuously; to roll, toss, or tumble, *as* waves. — *n.* Act or motion of weltering; confusion; turmoil.

**wel'ter**, *a.* *Horse Racing*. Of, pertaining to, or designating a race in which welterweights are carried.

**wel'ter-weight'** (-wāt'), *n.* 1. *Horse Racing*. A weight of 28 pounds (one of 40 pounds is called a *heavy welter-weight*) sometimes imposed in addition to weight for age. 2. A boxer or wrestler whose weight is intermediate between that of a lightweight and that of a middleweight.

**wen** (wēn), *n.* [AS. *wenn*.] *Med.* An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin, esp. of the scalp.

**wen'ch** (wēnch), *n.* [ME. *wenche*, *for wenchel* child, AS. *wen'cel*.] 1. A girl; maiden; damsel. *Archaic*. 2. A maid-servant. 3. A lewd woman; strumpet. — *v. i.* To consort with wenches (esp. in sense 3). — **wen'ch'er**, *n.*

**wend** (wēnd), *v. i.*; **WEND'ED**; **WEND'ING**. [AS. *wendan* to turn, go, causative of *windan* to wind.] To betake one's self or direct one's course; travel. *Archaic* or *Scot.* & *Dial.*

*Eng.* — *v. t.* To direct; proceed on; — used esp. in *to wend one's way*.

**Wend**, *n.* One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany, chiefly peasants of Lusatia. *Cf.* *SORB*.

**Wend'ish** (wēn'dīsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Wends or their language. — *n.* The language of the Wends.

**wen'nish** (wēn'īsh), *a.* [From *WEN*.] Having the nature of **wen'ny** (wēn'ī) } a wen; resembling a wen.

**went** (wēnt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **WEND**; — now used only *as* preterit of *go*. See *GO*.

**wen'tle-trap'** (wēn't'l-trāp'), *n.* [D. *wenteltrap* a winding staircase.] Any of a genus (*Scalaria*) or family (*Scalariidae*) of handsome spiral sea shells, usually white.

**wept** (wēpt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **WEEP**.

**were** (wūr; also, esp. *British*, wār). [AS. *wāre* (thou) wast, *wāron* (we, you, they) were, *wāre* imp. subj.] A verb form supplying the preterit indicative plural and preterit subjunctive singular and plural of *be*. See *BE*.

**were'wolf'** (wēr'woōl'; wēr'-), *n.*; *pl.* **WOLVES** (-woōlvz'). [AS. *werewolf*, *for werwolf*; *were*, *wer*, man + *wulf* a wolf.] *Folklore*. A person transformed into a wolf in form and appetite, or a person capable of assuming a wolf's form.

**wer'gild'** (wūr'gīld'; wēr'-), **were'gild'** (wēr'gīld'; wēr'-), *n.* [AS. *wergild*; *wer* a man + *gild*, *geld*, payment of money.] *Law*. Among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teu-



tonic races, the value set on a man's life, to be paid in compensation to avoid retaliation by his kindred. Cf. BLOODWITTE. **wert** (wért), *n.* A verb form supplying the 2d person sing., pret. subjunctive, of *be*; — now used only in solemn or poetic style.

**Wes'ley-an** (wés'lí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to the Wesley family or a member of it; specif., of or pert. to John Wesley, (1703-91), or the religious denomination founded by him. Cf. METHODIST. — **Wes'ley-an**, *n.* — **Wes'ley-an-ism**, *n.*

**west** (wést), *n.* [AS. *west*, adv.] 1. The direction of sunset; accurately, the point where the center of the sun is seen to set at the equinox; the direction to the left hand of one facing north. 2. A quarter, region, or country lying to the west; specif. [*cap.*]: a The Western Hemisphere, or the New World so called, it having been discovered by sailing westward from Europe; the Occident. b U. S. Hist. & Geog. Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc.; — usually used with *the*.

— *a.* Lying or proceeding toward or at the west; also, coming from the west, as a wind.

— *adv.* To or toward the west; westward.

**west'er-ly** (wés'tér-lí), *v. i.* To turn or move westward.

**west'er-ly** (wés'tér-lí), *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the west; of winds, blowing from the west. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-líz). A wind blowing from the west.

**west'ern** (-térn), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the west; west-erly. 2. [*cap.*] Of, or characteristic of, the West; Occidental. 3. Directed, tending, or the like, toward the west. 4. Coming from the west; — said chiefly of the wind.

**Western Church**, the church of the countries once comprised in the Western Roman Empire; esp., the Roman, or Latin, Church as distinguished from the Eastern, or Greek, Church. — **W. Hemisphere**. See HEMISPHERE. 2. **W. Ocean**, among the ancients, the ocean lying to the west of the then known world. [*Church*.]

— *n.* 1. A westerner. 2. [*cap.*] A member of the Western west'ern-er (wés'tér-nér), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the West in the United States.

**West India**, **West Indian**. Of or pert. to the West Indies. **West Indian**. A native of, or a dweller in, the West Indies.

**west'ing**, *n.* *Navig. & Surv.* Departure in a westerly direction. See DEPARTURE. 4.

**West-pla'li-an** (wést-fá-lí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Westphalia, now a province in Prussia. — **West-pla'li-an**, *n.*

**west'ward** (wést'wérd), *a.* Lying or facing toward the west. — *adv.* Also west'wards (-wérdz). Toward the west. — **west'ward-ly**, *adv.*

**wet** (wét), *a.*; **wet'ter** (-ér); **wet'test**. [AS. *wēt*.] 1. Consisting of, or covered or soaked with, water or other liquid. 2. Rainy; as, a wet season. 3. *Chem.*, etc. Employing, or done by means of or in the presence of, water or other liquid. 4. Not prohibiting, or marked by the prohibition of, the sale of intoxicating liquors; as, a wet town. *Slang*, U. S. — *Syn.* Humid, damp, moist.

**wet blanket**, a person or thing that dampens enthusiasm, pleasure, etc. — *w. nurse*, a nurse who suckles a child.

— *n.* 1. Water or wetness; moisture. 2. Rainy or drizzly weather; rain. — *v. t.*; **wet** or **wet'ted**; **wet'ting**. To make wet. — to wet one's whistle, to take a drink.

**wet'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being wet.

**weth'er** (wéth'ér), *n.* [AS. *wether*.] A castrated ram.

**wet'ting** (wét'ting), *n.* 1. Act of one who, or that which, wets; state of being wet. 2. A liquid used to wet or moisten something; as, to use milk as the wetting for dough.

**whack** (hwák), *v. t. & i.* 1. To strike with a whack. *Colloq.* 2. To make division; — often used with *up*. *Slang.* — *n.* 1. A smart or resounding blow. *Colloq.* 2. A stroke; an attempt. *Slang.* 3. A portion; share. *Slang.* [*whopper*.]

**whack'er** (hwák'ér), *n.* *Colloq.* 1. One who whacks. 2. A whack'ing, *p. a.* Very large, astounding, or the like; — also used adverbially. *Colloq.*

**whale** (hwál), *v. t.* To thrash; drub. *Colloq.*

**whale**, *n.* [AS. *hwæl*.] *Zool.* Any of numerous cetaceans, esp. those of large size, in distinction from porpoises and dolphins. Whales are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals and suckle their young. The whalebone whales, including the right whale, the sulphur-bottom, etc., have no teeth in the adult, but plates of baleen suspended from the upper jaw. See RIGHT WHALE, *Illustr.* — *v. i.*; **whaled** (hwáled); **whal'ing** (hwál'ing). To engage in whale fishing.

**whale'back** (hwál'bák'), *n.* A freight steamer having a very convex upper deck. used esp. on the Great Lakes.

**whale'boat** (-bót'), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp and raking at both ends, originally used by whalers.

**whale'bone** (-bón'), *n.* A horny substance from the upper jaw of right whales, used in stays, etc.; baleen.

**whal'er** (hwál'ér), *n.* A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery.

**whang** (hwáng), *v. t.* To beat. — *n.* A blow. *Both Colloq.*

åle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârrn, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, mak'er; ice, ðl; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ûnîte, ârn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**whap** (hwôp), **whap'per**. Vars. of WHOP, WHOPPER. **wharf** (hwôrf), *n.*; *pl.* **wharves** (hwôrvz), *Chiefly U. S.*; **wharves** (hwôrfz), *Chiefly Brit.* [AS. *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a bank, shore.] 1. A structure built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, etc., so that vessels may lie close alongside to load and unload; a pier. 2. River bank; shore. *Obs.* — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a wharf or wharves. 2. To place upon, or bring to, a wharf.

**wharf'age** (hwôrf'âj), *n.* 1. Fee or duty paid for use of a wharf. 2. Wharves collectively; wharf accommodations.

**wharf'in-ger** (-fín-jér), *n.* [For *wharf'ager*.] An owner or keeper of a wharf.

**wharve** (hwôrv), **warve** (wôrv), *n.* [AS. *hweorfa*.] *Spinning*. Orig., the small flywheel on the lower end of a spindle used for momentum; in modern spinning machinery, the small pulley on a spindle, by which the spindle is driven.

**what** (hwôt), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwâ* who.] A pronominal word used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural. It is: 1. An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question, and used only adjectively of persons; as, *what* is this? *what* child is lost? *What* is used substantively of a person where the reference is esp. to his character, occupation, or position rather than to his identity; as, he may be a doctor, but I am not sure *what* he is. 2. An exclamatory word, used: a Absolutely; as, *what!* Are you going? b Adjectively, meaning *how remarkable*, or *how great*; as, *what* folly! c Sometimes adverbially prefixed to adjectives, as nearly equivalent to *how*; as, *what* happy boys! 3. A compound relative, equivalent to *which* with an antecedent demonstrative; as (used substantively), you may have *what* is left; (used adjectively) see *what* horse he has. *But what* has the force of *who*, or *that*, . . . not; as, "He never had any money *but what* he absolutely needed," i. e., that he did not need. 4. An indefinite relative: *Whatever*; *whatsoever*; *what thing soever*; as, *what* happened then, I do not know. 5. An indefinite pronoun; — now used only in such phrases as *I tell you what*, where *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think, what it is, how it is*, etc.

**what though**, even allowing that; supposing it true that; *what* matter that. — **what time**, at the time that. *Archais.*

— *adv.* 1. Why? *Obs.* 2. How? in what respect? as, *what* does it benefit him? Formerly, also exclamatory or intensive. 3. In part; somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. by *with*, and often repeated with distributive force; as, *what* with hunger and *what* with toil he was almost dead.

— *conj.* 1. As much as; so far as. 2. That; — in *but what*, but that; *what*; . . . not; as, never fear *but what* our side will win.

**what-ev'er** (hwôt-év'ér), *pron.* All that; no matter what; — an indefinite relative used both substantively and adjectively.

**wha't'not'** (hwôt'nót'), *n.* A piece of furniture having shelves, as for bric-a-brac.

**wha't-so-ev'er** (-sô-év'ér), *pron. & a.* A more formal or intensive form of *whatever*.

**wheel** (hwél), *n.* 1. A pulstule; wheelk. 2. *Med.* (or Beardness) A flat burning or itching eminence on the skin. *Wheat*; *b* **wheel**, *n.* The mark made by a stroke; wale. **Bearded wheat** (hwét), *n.* [AS. *hwæte*.] 1. A well-wheat, known cereal grain yielding a fine white flour and next to rice the most used of any grain. 2. The grass (*Triticum sativum*) which yields this grain.

**wheat'ear** (-ér), *n.* A small bird (*Saricola ananthe*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, allied to the stonechat.

**wheat'en** (-'n), *a.* Of or pertaining to wheat.

**Wheat'stone's bridge** (hwét'-stônz-bridj), *n.* A device for the measurement of resistances, invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, English physicist.

**wheat'worm**' (hwét'wôrm'), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Tylenchus tritici*) which attacks wheat.

**whee'dle** (hwé'dl), *v. t.*; **-DLED** (-d'ld); **-DLING** (-dling). 1. To entice by soft words; cajole; coax. 2. To get by flattery or coaxing. — *v. i.* To flatter; coax; cajole. — **whee'dler** (hwé'dlér), *n.*

**wheel** (hwél), *n.* [AS. *hwéol*.] 1. A disk, or a circular frame or body, capable of turning on

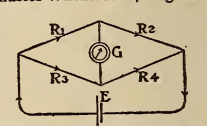
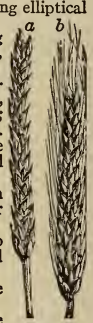


Diagram of Wheatstone's Bridge.  $R_1, R_2$  Resistances to be compared;  $R_3, R_4$  Known Resistances, which can be varied;  $G$  Galvanometer;  $E$  Battery. When  $G$  shows no current,  $R_1 : R_2 = R_3 : R_4$ .



a central axis. **2.** Something suggestive of a wheel or having a wheel or wheels as an essential; as: **a** *Naut.* A circular frame, with handles, for controlling the rudder. **b** A firework which revolves while burning. **c** An obsolete instrument of torture. **d** Any of various things shaped like an orb or disk. *Chiefly Poetic.* **e** A bicycle, or, rarely, a tricycle. *Colloq.* **3.** The wheel of personified Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate. **4.** A turn; revolution; rotation. **5.** *Mil. & Nav.* A movement of troops or vessels in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions, but change direction. **6.** In *pl. Fig.*, machinery which propels or operates anything; as, the wheels of government. **7.** The refrain of a song. *Obs.* **wheel and axle, Mech.**, a simple machine consisting of a grooved wheel (turned by a cord or chain) with a rigidly attached axle (for winding up a weight by a cord or chain), together with the supporting standards.

**— v. t. 1.** To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** To cause to turn; as, to *wheel* one's horse. **3.** To make or perform in a circle; as, "the beetle *wheels* her droning flight." — *v. i. 1.* To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; revolve; as, the horse *wheeled* to the right. **2.** To roll forward; as, the carriage *wheeled* away.

**wheel'bar'row** (hwēl'bār'ō), *n.* A small vehicle with handles and (usually) one wheel, for conveying small loads.

**wheel bug,** *n.* A large North American hemipterous insect (*Artus cristatus*) which sucks the blood of other insects; — so called from a high serrated crest on its prothorax.

**wheeled** (hwēld), *a.* Having a wheel or wheels.

**wheel'er** (hwēl'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who wheels. **2.** That which has wheels, as a vehicle or vessel; — used only in compounds; as, a side-*wheeler*; a four-*wheeler*. **3.** A wheel horse.

**wheel horse.** A horse, or one of the horses, nearest to the wheels; hence, one who does especially steady and effective work in any labor or enterprise.

**wheel'house'** (hwēl'hous'), *n.* *Naut.* A small house on deck, containing the steering wheel.

**wheel'ing** (-īng), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying anything, or of traveling, on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels. **3.** A turning, or circular movement.

**wheel lock.** A former kind of gunlock in which sparks were struck from a flint or the like by a revolving wheel.

**wheel'man** (-mān), *n.* A cyclist; cyclist.

**wheels'man** (hwēlz'mān), *n.* A steersman; strictly, one who steers by turning a wheel.

**wheel'wright'** (-rit'), *n.* A man who makes or repairs wheels and wheeled vehicles.

**wheeze** (hwēz), *v. i.*; WHEEZED (hwēzd); WHEEZ'ING. [*AS. hwezan*]. To breathe hard and with an audible piping or whistling. — *n. 1.* A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration. **2.** *Phon.* The exaggerated whisper or hoarse sound called a "stage whisper." — **wheeze'er**, *n.*

**wheeze'y** (-i-lī), *adv.* In a wheezy manner.

**wheeze'y** (hwēz'ī), *a.*; WHEEZ'ING (-ī-ēr); WHEEZ'Y-EST. Wheezing, or making or having a sound like wheezing.

**whelek** (hwēlk), *n.* [*AS. weolc*]. Any of numerous large marine gastropods (*Buccinum* and allied genera), esp. a species (*B. undatum*) much used as food in Europe.

**whelek**, *n.* [*AS. hwylica*]. A papule; pustule.

**whelm** (hwēlm), *v. t.* [*ME. hvelmen* to turn over]. **1.** To cover with water or other fluid; engulf. **2.** *Fig.*, to overwhelm. — *v. i.* To pass or descend so as to engulf.

**whelp** (hwēlp), *n.* [*AS. hwelp*]. **1.** The young of a dog or of certain beasts of prey; puppy; cub. **2.** A youth; child; "cub." *Contemptuous.* **3.** Any person regarded as contemptible. **4.** *Mach.* a Any of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on a capstan, windlass, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **b** = SPROCKET, *a.* — *v. i. & t.* To bring forth (young); — said of the female of the dog and of some beasts of prey.

**when** (hwēn), *adv.* [*AS. hwænne, hwanne, hwonne*]. **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively. **2.** At what time; at, during, or after the time that; — used relatively; as, come *when* you please. **3.** At which time; the time at which; as, I know *when* he will come. **4.** While; whereas; although; — used as an adverbial conj.; as, how can he buy it *when* he has no money? **5.** Which time; then. — *n.* Time at or during which; — chiefly in "the *when* and the *where*," or elliptically; as, since *when* I have been sad.

**when'as'** (hwēn'āz'), *conj.* When; whereas; while. *Archaic.*

**whence** (hwēns), *adv.* [*ME. whennes, whens* (with adverbial *s*), *AS. hwanan, hwanan*]. From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, premise, or the like; — used both interrogatively and relatively.

**whence'so-ev'er** (hwēns'sō-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever. [*EVER*].

**when-e'er** (hwēn-ēr'), *adv. & conj.* Contr. of *WHEN-when-e'er* (hwēn-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.

**when'so-ev'er** (hwēn'sō-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; whenever.

**where** (hwār), *adv.* [*AS. hwār*]. **1.** At or in what place; hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances; —

used interrogatively; as, *where* are you? **2.** At or in which place; at the place in which; hence, in the case or instance in which; — used relatively; as, the house *where* he was born; *where* one succeeds, another fails. **3.** To what or which place; hence: to what goal, result, or issue; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively; as, *where* does this tend? **4.** From what place or source; as, *where* did he get his ideas? — *Syn.* See *WHITHER*.

— *conj.* Whereas.

— *n.* Place in or at which; situation; — now chiefly in "the when and the *where*" (of something), or elliptically; as, from *where* the road is bad.

**where'a-bout'** (hwār'ā-bout') *adv.* **1.** About where; near **where'a-bouts'** (-ā-bouts') } what or which place; — used interrogatively and relatively; usually in form *whereabouts*. **2.** Concerning which or about which.

**where'a-bouts'**, *n. sing.* Also **where'a-bout'**. The place where a person or thing is; as, they knew his *whereabouts*.

**where-as'** (hwār'āz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — implying recognition of facts; often used to introduce a preamble. **2.** When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being that; — implying opposition to something that precedes.

**where-at'** (-āt'), *adv.* **1.** At which; upon which; whereupon; — used relatively. **2.** At what; — used interrogatively; as, *whereat* are you offended?

**where-by'** (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively. **2.** By what; how; — used interrogatively.

**where-e'er'** (hwār-ēr'; -ār'), *adv.* Contraction of *WHEREEVER*.

**where'fore** (hwār'fōr; -fōr'), *adv. & conj.* **1.** For which reason; so; — used relatively. **2.** For what reason; why; — used interrogatively. — *Syn.* See *THEREFORE*. — *n.* The reason; cause. *Colloq.* [or what place.]

**where-from'** (hwār-frōm'), *adv.* From which; from which **where-in'** (hwār-in'), *adv.* **1.** In which; in which place, thing, time, respect, or the like; — used relatively. **2.** In what; — used interrogatively.

**where'in-to'** (hwār-in-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively. **2.** Into what; — used interrogatively.

**where-of'** (hwār-ōv'; -ōf'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; of whom; — used relatively. **2.** Of what; — used interrogatively.

**where-on'** (-ōn'), *adv.* **1.** On which; — used relatively. **2.** On what; formerly, on whom; — used interrogatively.

**where'so-ev'er** (hwār'sō-ēv'ēr), *adv.* In, to, or (formerly) from, whatsoever place; wherever. [By means of, which.]

**where-through'** (-throō'), *adv.* Through, by, or (rarely) **where-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively. **2.** To what; to what place, purpose, end, or the like; — used interrogatively. [*Archaic.*]

**where'un-to'** (hwār-ūn-tōō'; hwār-ūn'tōō'), *adv.* Whereto.

**where'up-on'** (hwār-ū-pōn'), *adv.* **1.** Upon which; in consequence of, or after, which; whereon; — used relatively. **2.** Whereon; — used interrogatively.

**where-ev'er** (hwār-ēv'ēr), *adv.* At, to, in, or, with *from*, from, whatever place; wheresoever.

**where-with'** (hwār-wīth'; -wīth') *adv.* **1.** With which; **where'with-al'** (hwār-wīth-ōl') } — used relatively. **2.** With what; — used interrogatively.

**where'with-al'**, *n.* Also, less commonly, **wherewith**. That with which anything can be purchased or done.

**wherry** (hwēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). *Naut.* Any of various light boats; as: **a** A long light rowboat. **b** A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat. *Eng.* — *v. t. & i.*; -RIES (-īd); -RY-ING. To carry in, to sail or propel, a wherry.

**whet** (hwēt), *v. t.*; WHET'TED; WHET'TING. [*AS. hwettan*]. **1.** To sharpen by rubbing on or with some substance, as a piece of stone. **2.** To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate. — *n. 1.* Act of whetting. **2.** That which whets, or sharpens. — **whet'ter** (-tēr), *n.*

**wheth'er** (hwēth'ēr), *pron. & a.* [*AS. hwæðer*]. Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. *Archaic.* — *conj.* A particle used to indicate a following alternative. Its correlative, indicating a second or contrasting alternative, is *or* or *whether*. [tools.]

**whet'stone'** (hwēt'stōn'), *n.* A stone for whetting edge

**whew** (hwū; hū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing astonishment, scorn, etc. — *n.* The fact of making this exclamation, or the sound so made.

**whey** (hwā), *n.* [*AS. hwæg*]. The serum, or watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in the process of making cheese. — **whey'ey** (-ī), *a.*

**whey'face'** (-fās'), *n.* A face pale or pallid, as from fear, or one having such a face. — **whey'fast'** (-fāst'), *a.*

**which** (hwīch), *pron. & a.* [*AS. hwīc, hwylic, hwelc*]. An indeclinable pronominal word, used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is: **1.** An interrogative, used both in direct and indirect questions, to ask for or concerning one or more of a number; as, *which* man is it? *which* is the best of these plans? Formerly also: What sort of? **2.** A simple relative, introducing an added qualification or statement, sometimes



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a restriction. See **THAT**, *pron.* & *a.*, 3. It is used : **a** For who or whom, of persons ; as, "Our Father, *which* art in heaven." *Archaic.* **b** Of animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause ; as, the rain fell steadily, *which* prevented her going out. **c** Formerly, sometimes, in the *which*, and, by way of definiteness or emphasis, in *which that, the which that, which as* ; as, "That worthy name by the *which* ye are called." **3.** A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which, the . . . which, etc.* ; as, take *which* you will. — **Syn.** See **WHO**.  
**which-ev'er** (hwich-év'ér) *pron.* & *a.* Whether one or **which-so-ev'er** (-sò-év'ér) another ; whether one or the other ; as, *whichever* you do, it will be right.  
**whid'ah bird or finch** (hwid'á). [Alteration of *widow bird or finch.*] Any of various African weaver birds (subfamily *Viduinæ*), the males of which have drooping tail feathers, often a foot in length.  
**whiff** (hwif), *n.* [*ME. weffe* vapor, *whiff*.] **1.** A quick puff or slight gust of air, esp. one conveying some odor. **2.** A sudden expulsion of tobacco smoke or the like from the mouth. **3.** An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To expel or puff out in a whiff or whiffs ; exhale, as tobacco smoke. **2.** To convey by or as by a whiff ; puff or blow away. — **whiff'er, n.**  
**whiff'et** (hwif'èt ; 24), *n.* **1.** A little whiff or puff. **2.** A small or insignificant person. *Colloq. U. S.*  
**whiff'le** (hwif'l), *v. i.* ; -FLED (-'léd) ; -FLING (-fling). [Freq. of *whiff* to puff.] **1.** To blow unsteadily or in gusts ; — said of the wind. **2.** To vacillate. — *v. t.* To disperse, emit, or expel with or as if with a whiff or puff ; scatter.  
**whiff'ler** (-lér), *n.* One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course ; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument ; an idle talker ; an idler ; trifler.  
**whiff'ler** (-lér), *n.* A soldier or officer who cleared the way for a procession. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
**whiff'le-tree** ('-l-tré), *n.* A whippletree.  
**Whig** (hwig), *n.* **1. Eng. Politics.** One of a political party of liberal tendencies which grew up in the 17th century, and later became the Liberal party. **2. Amer. Hist.** **a** A supporter of the American Revolution ; — opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist*. **b** One of a political party in the U. S. formed about 1834 in opposition to the Democrats. It elected William Henry Harrison, 1840, and Zachary Taylor, 1848, to the presidency. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, Whigs.  
**Whig'ger-y** (hwig'ér-y), *n.* The principles or practices of Whigs, esp. of the English Whigs ; Whiggism. — **Whig'gish, a.** — **Whig'gism** (-iz'm), *n.*  
**while** (hwil), *n.* [*AS. hwil.*] **1.** A space of time, esp. one short and marked by some action or event ; a time ; as, all this *while* the enemy was approaching. **2.** Time used in doing something ; labor ; pains ; — used only in *worth*, or *worth one's while*. — *conj.* **1.** During the time that ; as long as ; whilst. **2.** At the same time that ; — often used like *although* ; as, *while* respected, he is not liked. **3.** Until. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. t.* ; **WHILED** (hwild) ; **WHIL'ING** (hwil'ing). To cause to pass (away), esp. agreeably ; spend or pass ; — usually used with *away* ; as, to *while* away the time, the hours, etc.  
**Syn.** **while, beguile** (with reference to passing of time). To *while* (usually *away*) is to cause to pass (esp.) pleasantly ; *beguile* commonly suggests relief from tedium or irksomeness ; as, to *while* away an hour in fishing ; to *beguile* the tedium of waiting with a light novel.  
**whiles** (hwilz), *adv.* **1.** Meanwhile ; meantime. *Rare.* **2.** Sometimes ; at times. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *conj.* During the time that ; while. *Archaic or Dial.*  
**whil'om** (hwil'óm), *adv.* [*AS. hwilum*, prop., at times, dative pl. of *hwil*. See **WHILE, n.**] Formerly ; once ; of old ; erewhile ; at times. *Archaic.* — *a.* Former ; sometime ; quondam ; as, his *whilom* associates.  
**whilst** (hwilst), *adv. & conj.* While ; — now chiefly British.  
**whim** (hwim), *n.* **1.** A sudden turn or start of the mind ; a capricious notion ; a humor ; fancy. **2.** Any of various machines for hoisting ; specif., a large capstan or vertical drum for raising ore or water from mines. — **Syn.** See **CAPRICE**.  
**whim'brel** (hwim'brél), *n.* A European curlew (*Numenius phaeopus*) ; also, any of various other small curlews.  
**whim'ny** (hwim'ny), *a.* Full of whims ; whimsical.  
**whim'per** (hwim'pér), *v. i.* To cry with a whining, broken sound. — *n.* A low, whining, broken cry. — **whim'per-er, n.**  
**whim'sey, whim'sy** (hwim'zì), *n.* ; *pl.* -SEYS (-zìz) ; -SIES (-zìz). A whim ; freak ; caprice.  
**whim'si-cal** (-zì-kál), *a.* **1.** Full of whims ; actuated or characterized by a whim or whims ; freakish. **2.** Odd ; queer ; fantastic. — **whim'si-cal-ly, adv.** — **-cal-ness, n.**  
**whim'si-cal'i-ty** (-kál'i-tì), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tìz). Quality or state of being whimsical ; also, anything whimsical.  
**whin** (hwín), *n.* [*ME. whyn, whynne.*] Gorse ; furze.  
**whin'chat** (hwín'chát'), *n.* [Because it frequents *whins.*] A small, sweet-singing, saxicoline bird (*Pratincola rubetra*) of Europe, brown and buff in color.

**whine** (hwín), *v. i.* ; **WHINED** (hwínd) ; **WHIN'ING** (hwín'ing). [*AS. hwinan* to make a whistling, whizzing sound.] To utter a low plaintive nasal sound, esp. in complaint or distress ; hence, to complain or beg meanly. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine. — *n.* A plaintive somewhat prolonged sound, usually expressive of distress or complaint ; also, a nasal tone of weak or mean complaint ; hence, mean or unmanly complaint. — **whin'er** (hwín'ér), *n.*  
**whin'ny** (hwín'ny), *v. i.* ; -NIED (-'id) ; -NY-ING (-y-ing). [*Imitative.*] To utter a neigh ; neigh. — *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-iz). The ordinary cry or call of a horse ; a neigh.  
**whin'ny, a.** Abounding in whin, gorse, or furzes.  
**whin'stone**' (-stón'), *n.* Basaltic rock ; also, any of various other dark resistant rocks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*  
**whip** (hwíp), *v. t.* ; **WHIPPED** (hwípt) or **WHIPT** ; **WHIP'PING**. [*ME. whippen* to overlay, as a cord, with other cords.] **1.** To move, take, snatch, or the like, suddenly and forcibly ; — usually used with *into, out, up, off, etc.* ; as, he *whipped* out his knife. **2.** To strike with something slender and lithe ; lash ; beat. **3.** Specif. : **a** To punish by whipping (sense 2) ; **b** To urge or drive by whipping (sense 2) ; as to *whip* a top. **c** To belabor with stinging words ; lash with sarcasm, abuse, or the like. **4.** To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth. **5.** To fish (a body of water) with rod, line, and artificial fly. **6.** To gather together or hold together for united action, in the manner of a party whip. See **WHIP, n.** **4, 7.** To hoist or purchase by a whip. See **WHIP, n.** **7, 8.** To conquer ; defeat. *Colloq.* **9.** To overlay (a cord, rope, etc.) with other cords going round and round it ; wrap. **10.** To wind, wreath, or bind about something. **11.** To overhand lightly ; specif., to form (a fabric) into gathers by overcasting loosely and drawing up the thread.  
**to whip in**, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt ; — also used fig., as of members of a legislative party.  
— *v. i.* **1.** To move nimbly ; start, turn, go, pass, etc., quickly or suddenly ; whisk ; as, he *whipped* around. **2.** Specif., to thrash about like the lash of a whip, as a snake. — *n.* **1.** A rush ; start. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, used in whipping. **3.** One who handles a whip ; specif. : **a** A coachman. **b** A huntsman who whips in the hounds. **4. Brit. Politics.** **a** A person, as a member of Parliament, appointed to enforce party discipline. **b** A call made on members of a legislative party to be in their places at a given time, as when a vote is to be taken. **5.** A dish made by whipping, or beating, cream, eggs, etc. **6.** A whipping motion ; a thrashing about. **7.** A lifting device or purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope. **8. Mech.** Any of various pieces that operate with a quick vibratory motion, as a spring in certain electrical devices for making a circuit.  
**whip'cord**' (hwíp'kórd'), *n.* **1.** A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord. **2.** = **CATGUT, 1.** **3.** A hard-woven worsted fabric with fine diagonal cords or ribs on the face.  
**whip graftage or grafting.** Also **whip graft.** Graftage or grafting in which a cleft or slit is made in the end of both scion and stock in the direction of the grain, forming a kind of tongue, so that the tongue of each may be inserted in the slit of the other. — **whip'graft**' (-gráft'), *v. t.*  
**whip hand.** The hand holding the whip in driving ; hence, advantage ; mastery ; as, to have or get the *whip hand*.  
**whip'per** (hwíp'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, whips.  
**whip'per-in'**, *n.* ; *pl.* **WHIPPERS-IN** (hwíp'érz-in'). **1.** = **WHIP, n.** **3, 2.** A parliamentary whip. See **WHIP, n.** **4. Eng.**  
**whip'per-snap'per** (-snáp'ér), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant or presumptuous person. *Colloq.*  
**whip'pet** (hwíp'èt), *n.* One of a breed of dogs resembling the greyhound, but smaller, used for coursing and racing.  
**whip'ping, n.** **1.** Act or fact of beating or striking with a whip, or of being whipped. **2.** Material used to whip, or bind. [*whipped.*]  
**whipping post.** A post to which offenders are tied to be **whip'ple-tree**' (-l-tré'), *n.* The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened.  
**whip'poor-wil'** (-póor-wíl'), *n.* [From its call.] A nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, allied to the European nightjar.  
**whip'saw'** (-sò'), *n.* A kind of narrow rip-saw, with hook teeth, and from 5 to 7½ feet in length. — *v. t.* **1.** To saw with a whipsaw. **2.** To defeat in, or to cause to lose, two different bets at the same turn or in one play, as at faro ; hence, to wrest in two ways at once.  
**whip scorpion.** Any of numerous arachnids (*Thelyphonus* and allied genera) somewhat resembling true scorpions, but having a long slender tail-like organ, with no stinging.  
**whip'stitch'** (-stíçh'), *v. t.* To sew by passing the thread over and over ; overcast ; whip.



āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ĩrm, āsk, sofā ; ēve, ēvent ěnd, rečent, mak'ěr ; ĩce, ĩll ; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect ; ūse, ūnĭte, ūrn, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ ; fōod, fōot ; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, ĩnk ; then, thĭn ; nature, verdŭre (87) ;



**whip/stock'** (hwip/'stök'), *n.* The rod or handle of a whip.  
**whipt** (hwipt), *pret. & p. p.* of **WHIP**. Whipped.

**whip/worm'** (hwip/'würm'), *n.* [So called from its shape.] A nematode worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) often found parasitic in the human intestine.

**whir** (hwür), *v. i.*; **WHIRRED** (hwürd); **WHIR/RING**. To move, fly, revolve, or the like, quickly with a whir; whiz. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion.

**whirl** (hwürl), *v. t.* 1. To turn round, rotate, or revolve, rapidly. 2. To remove or carry quickly, or, *Obs.*, to hurl, with or as with a revolving motion; as, the wind **whirls** along the dead leaves. — *Syn.* See **TWIRL**, *v. i.* 1. To revolve or rotate rapidly. 2. To move, go, pass, etc., hastily or swiftly. — *n.* 1. Rapid rotation or revolution. 2. Anything that whirls; as, a *whirl* of wind, water, etc.

**whirl/a-bout'** (hwür/'á-bout'), *n.* Something that whirls or turns about in a rapid manner; a whirligig.  
**whirl'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, whirls.  
**whirl'i-gig'** (hwür/'lí-gig'), *n.* 1. A child's toy having a whirling motion. 2. Something having a whirling motion; also, a whirling motion. 3. A merry-go-round. 4. Short for **whirligig beetle**, any of numerous beetles (family *Gyrinidae*) living mostly on the surface of water and moving swiftly about circularly.

**whirl/pool'** (hwür/'pööl'), *n.* A vortex of water; water moving in a circle so as to produce a central depression or cavity, into which floating objects may be drawn.  
**whirl/wind'** ('wínd'), *n.* 1. A violent windstorm of limited extent, as the tornado, having an inward spiral motion with a central upward current, and usually a rapid progressive motion; a vortex of air; — applied by some meteorologists to the larger rotary storms also. *Cf.* **CYCLONE**. 2. A violent rush or coursing likened to a whirlwind.

**whish** (hwish), *n.* A whizzing or swishing sound; swish. — *v. i.* To whiz or swish. [*For dial. for WHIST.*]

**whisht** (hwisht; *Scot. also* hwüsh't), *interj. & a. Ir., Scot.*, **whisk** (hwisk), *n.* 1. Act of whisking; a sudden puff or whiff. 2. A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, etc., esp. such a bunch for brushing; hence, a small brush or broom. 3. A small culinary instrument made of wire or the like for whisking or beating eggs, cream, etc.

— *v. t.* 1. To sweep or brush with a light rapid motion. 2. To beat or whip lightly, as eggs. 3. To move, pass, carry, etc., with a quick sweeping motion; whip; as, to **whisk** out one's handkerchief. — *v. i.* To move nimbly and quickly; as, to **whisk** away.

**whisk broom**. A whisk. See **WHISK**, *n.*, 2.  
**whisk'er** (whisk/'kér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, whisks, or a thing used in whisking, as a small brush. 2. [*Chiefly in pl.*] A moustache. *Obs.* b The beard on the sides of the face, on the chin, or on both. 3. A hair of the beard. 4. One of the long hairs or bristles near the mouth on a cat, rat, etc. 5. *Naut.* Either of two bars or rods extending, on either side of the bowsprit, to spread the jib and flying jib guys; — usually in *pl.* — **whisk'er** (-kér'd), *a.*

**whisk'y** (hwisk/'kí), *n., pl.* **WHISKIES**, **WHISKEYS** (-kíz). [*Ir. whis'key*] or Gael. *uisge* water, in *uisgebeatha* whisky, prop., water of life.] A distilled alcoholic liquor made from grain (in the United States, generally from rye, wheat, or maize; in Scotland and Ireland, often from malted barley); also, a similar liquor distilled from potatoes. The content of alcohol by weight varies from about 40 to 54 per cent.

**whis'per** (-pér), *v. i.* [*AS. hwisprian.*] 1. To speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words or sounds in a whisper. 2. To make a low sibilant rustling sound. — *v. t.* 1. To say under the breath; hence, to mention privately and confidentially in or as in a whisper. 2. To speak to in a whisper or undertone, as in privacy.

— *n.* 1. A low soft sibilant utterance; utterance by breath sound without tone; speech without voice. *Cf.* **VOICE**, *n.*, 2. 2. A communicating, or thing communicated, by or as by whispering; a secret or private utterance, suggestion, etc. 3. A low rustling sound suggestive of whispered speech; as, the *whisper* of leaves. — **whis'per-er**, *n.*

**whist** (hwist), *interj.* — Be silent! be still! hush! — *a.* Silent; mute; quiet. — *n.* A card game for four players, played with a pack of 52 cards. The cards are dealt one at a time, and the last card, which belongs to the dealer, is turned to determine the trump suit for that hand. The highest card of the suit led, or the highest trump, if any, in each trick determines the winner of that trick. Partners score one for each trick they take in excess of six.

**whis'tle** (hwis'tl), *v. i.*; **WHIS'TLED** (-'ld); **WHIS'TLING**. [*AS. hwistlian* to hiss.] 1. To make a kind of shrill musical sound, or series of sounds, by forcing the breath through the teeth or contracted lips. 2. To emit or utter from the mouth or beak a sound like a whistle, as birds. 3. To move, pass, go, or the like, with, or to make, a shrill sound; as, a bullet **whistles**. — *v. t.* 1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to **whistle** a tune. 2. To send, signal, or call by or as by a whistle; as, to **whistle** a hand, to heel.

— *n.* 1. A sound made by or as by whistling. 2. An instrument in which air, steam, etc., forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge, produces a (usually) shrill sound. 3. The mouth and throat; — so called as being the organs of whistling. *Colloq.*

**whis'tler** (-lér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, whistles. 2. *Veter.* A roarer that emits a peculiarly shrill sound during respiration. 3. A large mountain marmot (*Marmota caligata*) of northwestern North America.

**whis'tling** (hwis'tling), *n.* [*AS. hwistlung.*] 1. Act or noise of whistling; a whistle. 2. *Veter.* A peculiarly shrill sound produced by a roarer, due to paralysis of a laryngeal muscle.

**whit** (hwít), *n.* [*For wit, ME. wight, wht, AS. wíht* creature, thing.] The smallest part or particle; a bit; jot; iota.  
**white** (hwít), *a.*; **WHIT'ER** (hwít'ér); **WHIT'EST**. [*AS. hwít.*] 1. Of the color of pure snow or sunlight; — opp. to *black* or *dark*. 2. Hence, light or relatively light in color; as: a Having a light-colored skin; of the Caucasian race. b Very blond or fair. *Cf.* **WHITISH**. c Not burnished; — said of silverware. d Wanting in color; ashen; pale; wan. e Gray, silvery, or hoary, as the hair. f Made of silver; as, *white* ware. g Blank, as, in printing, a space unmarked by ink. 3. Spotless; unblemished; innocent; pure. 4. Clothed or habited in white; as, the *White* friars, or Carmelites. 5. Fortunate; happy; favorable; auspicious.

— *n.* 1. The color of pure snow or of pure sunlight; whiteness; — opp. to *black*. 2. Something white or nearly so; specif.: a A white pigment. b The albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg. c The white part of the ball of the eye. d The central (formerly white) part of the butt in archery; bull's eye. e In *pl.* Blank spaces in a printed picture or design; also, the corresponding parts of a plate or mold. f A person with a white skin; a Caucasian.

— *v. t.*; **WHIT'ED** (hwít'éd); **WHIT'ING**. 1. To whiten; whitewash; bleach. 2. To give a deceptive gloss to; gloss over; as, *whitened* sepulchers. 3. *Print.* To make blank spaces in, as between lines; — often used with *out*.

**white alkali**. 1. See **ALKALI SOIL**. 2. *Com.* Refined soda ash.  
**white ant.** Any of a family (*Termitidae*) of pale-colored, soft-bodied social insects; a termite. Each colony consists of distinct castes, as workers, soldiers, kings, queens, etc. White ants are abundant, esp. in tropical regions, and are very destructive, consuming wood-work, books, etc.

**white/bait'** (hwít'-'báit'), *n.* (See **PLURAL**, *Note*.) The young of the common herring, or of any of several related fishes, esteemed as a table delicacy; also, any of various other small fishes similarly esteemed.

**white brony**. A species of brony (*Bryonia alba*).  
**White Canon**. A Premonstratensian.

**white/cap'** (hwít/'káp'), *n.* 1. A wave crest breaking into foam. 2. [*cap.*] A member of a self-appointed vigilance committee using lynch-law methods. Some early ones wore white hoods or masks. *U. S.*

**white clover**. A clover (*Trifolium repens*) common in lawns and pastures. The white flowers are sought by bees.  
**white elephant**. 1. An Indian elephant of a pale color. Such elephants are rare, and are venerated in Siam and Burma. 2. Hence, something requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit; any burdensome possession. *Slang.*

**white-eye'** (hwít'-'í), *n.* Any of a genus (*Zosterops*) of small Old World singing birds, having the eyes encircled by a ring of white feathers.  
**white-faced'** (-fást'), *a.* 1. Having a pale face. 2. Having a white mark on the face or forehead; as, a *white-faced* horse.

**white feather**. A mark or symbol of cowardice, a white feather in a gamecock's tail being taken to show that he is not full-blooded.  
**white/fish'** (hwít/'fish'), *n.* 1. Any of several fresh-water fishes (genus *Coregonus*) of the salmon family, valued as food. 2. Locally, any of various other fishes, as the men-



Steam Whistle.



White Ants. a Young; b Worker; c Soldier; d Male; e Female, or Queen, after losing her wings; f Older Queen with Eggs.



White-eye (*Zosterops carulescens*).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Dictionary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



haden, the young bluefish, the whiting, etc. **3.** The beluga.

**white flag.** A flag of truce.

**white flax.** Gold-of-pleasure.

**White Friar.** *R. C. Ch.* = CARMELITE.

**white gum.** **1.** *Med.* An eruption of whitish pimples in early infancy; strophulus. **2.** *Bot.* a Any of numerous Australian eucalypts with pale bark. **b** The sweet gum. *U. S.*

**White House.** The executive or presidential mansion at Washington; — popularly so called. It is a large freestone building painted white.

**white lead (léd).** a A heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, chiefly used as a pigment; ceruse. **b** Native lead carbonate. [tawed leather.]

**white leather.** Leather prepared with alum and salt; **white lie.** A lie not intended to deceive, or one considered to be harmless or inconsequential. [cowardly.]

**white-liv'ered, a.** Having a pale look; feeble; hence, **white lupine.** A European and Asiatic white-flowered lupine (*Lupinus albus*) used for forage. Cf. LUPINE, **2.**

**white matter.** *Anat.* Nearly white tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which consists only of nerve fibers, as distinguished from *gray matter*.

**white meat.** a Any light-colored flesh, esp. of poultry. **b** Food made from milk or eggs, as butter, cheese, etc.

**white metal.** Any one of several white alloys, as pewter, britannia, etc.

**whit'en** (hwit'n), *v. i. & t.* To become or make white.

**Syn.** Whiten, bleach, bleach. To **whiten** is to make white, esp. (though not necessarily) by adding something; to **bleach** is to whiten esp. from within, as by removal of color; to **bleach** is to whiten esp. by exposure or by chemical processes; as, to **whiten** walls with lime; cheeks **bleached** with fear; to **bleach** linen.

**whit'en-er** (hwit'n-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, whitens.

**whiteness** (hwit'nés), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being white; white color. **2.** Paleness. **3.** Purity; cleanness.

**white oak.** a A British species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*). **b** An American oak (*Quercus alba*) of the eastern United States; also, its very hard strong wood. **c** Any of several American oaks closely related to the above.

**white pine.** a A pine (*Pinus strobus*) of the eastern United States and Canada; also, its soft light wood, the most important commercial soft wood in America. **b** Any of numerous other closely related pines.

**white plague.** Tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs.

**white poplar.** a A European poplar (*Populus alba*) widely cultivated in the United States. **b** See LIRIODENDRON.

**whites** (hwits), *n. pl.* **1.** *Med.* Leucorrhœa. **2.** The finest flour made from white wheat.

**white slave.** A woman held in involuntary confinement for purposes of prostitution; loosely, any woman forced into unwilling prostitution.

**white slaver.** A person who procures or holds a woman or women for unwilling prostitution. — **white slaving.**

**white'smith'** (-smith'), *n.* **1.** A tinsmith. **2.** A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

**white squall.** *Naut.* A sudden gust of wind, or furious blow, which comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps; — said by naval officers to be probably a popular myth.

**white'throat'** (-thrôt'), *n.* Any of several Old World warblers (genus *Sylvia*) white below and grayish brown above.

**white-throated, a.** Having a white throat.

**white-throated sparrow,** a common sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern North America having a large square white patch on the throat.

**white'wash'** (-wôsh'), *n.* **1.** Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as: a A wash for making the skin fair. *Obs.* or *Rare.* **b** A composition, as of lime and water or of whitening, size, and water, used for whitening walls, etc. **2.** A specious coloring or coat over faults or shortcomings. *Slang* or *Colloq.* *U. S.* **3.** A defeat in a game in which the loser fails to score any points. *Colloq.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To whiten with whitewash. **2.** To gloze over in order to conceal faults; as, the report **whitewashed** him.

**3.** In various games, to defeat (an opponent) so that he fails either to score or to reach a certain recognized point. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* — **white'wash'er, n.**

**white whale.** The beluga.

**white'wings'** (-wîngz'), *n. pl.* White-uniformed street cleaners; — originally used in New York City. *Slang.*

**white'wood'** (-wôod'), *n.* Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood itself; specif.: a The pale soft wood of the tulip tree, used largely for house finishings, boat building, etc.; also, the tree. **b** The linden or basswood. **c** The cottonwood. **d** See CANELLA.

**whith'er** (hwith'ér), *adv.* [AS. *hwider.*] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively. **2.** To what or which place; — used relatively. **3.** To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereto; — used in a sense not physical.

**Syn.** Whither, where. **Whither** was formerly used with verbs of motion, where, with verbs of rest; but now where has displaced **whither**, except in poetical or elevated style.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, ãccount, ärm, äsk, sofâ; öve, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ice, ill; öd, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ün, üp, circüs, menü; food, fööt; out, oil;

**whith'er-so-ev'er** (-sô-év'ér), *adv.* To whatever place.

**whit'ing** (hwit'ing), *n.* **1.** Any of various marine food fishes; specif.: a A common European fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) of the codfish family. **b** An allied North American fish (*Merluccius bilinearis*). **c** = KINGFISH, **1.**

**2.** Levigated chalk (calcium carbonate) used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

**whit'ish** (hwit'ish), *a.* Somewhat white. — **ish-ness, n.**

**whit'leath'er** (hwit'léth'ér), *n.* = WHITE LEATHER.

**whit'low** (hwit'lô), *n.* [For earlier *whickflow*, for *quick-flaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick.] *Med.* An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, terminating usually in suppuration.

**Whit'mon'day** (-mûn'dä), *n.* The day after Whitsunday.

**Whit'sun** (hwit'sûn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Whitsuntide.

**Whit'sun-day** (hwit'sûn-dä; hwit'sûn'dä), or **Whit'-Sun-day.** Erroneously, **Whitsun Day.** [AS. *hwita sunnandæg*, lit., white Sunday.] The 7th Sunday, and 50th day, after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost: Pentecost.

**Whit'sun-tide** (hwit'sûn-tid'), *n.* Also **Whitsun Tide.** The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (called, respectively, **Whitsunday**, **Whitmonday**, and **Whit-tuesday**).

**whit'tle** (hwit'tl'), *n.* [ME. *thwilt*, fr. AS. *hwitan* to cut.] A knife; esp., a large sheath, or clasp, knife. *Archaic* or *Scot.* & *Dial.* — *v. i. & t.*; — **bled** (-lid); — **tling** (-ling). To pare or cut with or as with a knife.

**whit'tling** (-ling), *n.* A chip or shaving made by whittling.

**whiz, whizz** (hwiz), *v. i.*; **whizzed** (hwizd); **whiz'zing.** [imitative.] To hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; fly or move swiftly with a whiz. — *v. t.* To cause to whiz; esp., to rotate very rapidly. — *n.* A humming, buzzing, or whirring sound.

**who** (hoo), *pron.*; *possess.* WHOSE (hooz); *object.* WHOM (hoöm). [ME. *who, wha*, AS. *hwā*, interrogative pron.] A substantive interrogative pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used;

**1.** As an interrogative: **Who** or **which** person or persons?

**2.** As a simple relative; — properly used of persons (corresponding to *whic* as applied to things). *Whose* and *whom* were formerly common with neuter antecedents; *who* and *whom* are still used of animals, and inanimate objects in personification; *whose* is sometimes used of anything to avoid an awkward construction with *of which*.

**3.** As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: **Whoever**; the person or persons that. Formerly, also one who; one that; as in the now archaic phrase, *as who should say*.

**Syn.** **Who**, **which**, that (as relative pronouns). **Who** refers to persons (less commonly to animals); **which**, to animals or inanimate objects; **that** may be used of either persons, animals, or things. If a relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, *who* or *which* (preceded by a comma) is usually employed; if the relative clause is explanatory or restrictive, either *who*, *which*, or *that*, without a preceding comma, is used; as, this gentleman, *who* (not *that*) was here yesterday, desires to see you; the gentleman *who* (or *that*) was here yesterday desires to see you; knock at the first door, *which* you will find open; knock at the first door *that* (or *which*) you find open. In the restrictive use many writers prefer *that*, esp. instead of *which* to avoid ambiguity.

**whoa** (hwo), *interj.* Stop! stand! hold! [ever.]

**who-ev'er** (hoo-év'ér), *pron.* Whatever person; **whoso-** (höl), *a.* [AS. *hāl* well, sound.] **1.** Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; well; sound; hence, healed. **2.** Not broken; unimpaired; integral. **3.** Containing the total amount, number, etc.; comprising all the parts; complete; total; entire; as, the *whole* earth.

**Syn.** **Whole**, **total**, **entire**, **complete**, **perfect**, **intact**.

**Whole** and **total** (except in the sense of "absolute, unqualified"; as, a *total* eclipse, *total* blindness) refer to an object as made up of parts, *whole* implying that none is lacking, *total*, that all are present and taken together as an aggregate; as, a *whole* week; the *total* amount. **Entire** and **complete** do not necessarily imply parts. **Entire** (or in a few phrases, *whole*) describes an object as continuous or unbroken; **complete** refers to it as without deficiency or as having attained the limit of its development; as, an *entire* day, an *entire* specimen; **complete** combustion, a **complete** revolution of the sun. **Perfect** lays greater stress than **complete** on the possession of consummate excellence or on freedom from blemish or defect; that is **intact** which is left entire or unimpaired; as, a **perfect** circle, crystal, illustration; the figure of Bacchus **intact**. The same object may be, according to the point of view, at once *whole*, **complete**, and **entire**; as, a *whole* bridge may be shipped in parts, but it is not **entire** till the parts are put together, nor **complete** so long as anything remains to be done.

**whole blood.** See **BLOOD**. — **w. brother.** See **BROTHER**.

— **w. note, Music,** a semibreve. — **w. number, Math.**, an integer. — **w. sister.** See **SISTER**. — **w. snipe,** the common European snipe, as distinguishing from the Jacksnipe, or *half snipe*.

— **n.** **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality. **2.** A regular combination of parts; a system; as, an organic **whole**. — **Syn.** See **SUM**.

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— **n.** **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality. **2.** A regular combination of parts; a system; as, an organic **whole**. — **Syn.** See **SUM**.



**whole'-heart'ed**, *a.* Single-hearted; sincere; also, energetic. — **whole'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **heart'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**whole'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being whole.  
**whole'sale'** (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity; — distinguished from *retail*.  
 — *v. t.* **wholesale**, in the mass; hence, without discrimination.  
 — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than consumers. **2.** Extensive and indiscriminate; as, a *wholesale* slaughter. [*Colloq.* — **whole'sal'er** (sāl'ēr), *n.* — *v. t. & i.*; — **SALED'** (sāld'), — **SAL'ING**. To sell by wholesale.]  
**whole'some** (sūm), *a.* [whole + -some.] **1.** Sound; healthy. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Tending to promote bodily health; healthful; salubrious; as, *wholesome* food. **3.** Characteristic of bodily health; as, a *wholesome* complexion. **4.** Promoting, or characteristic of, health of mind, morals, character, etc.; sound; as, *wholesome* advice, taste. **5.** Profitable; advantageous. *Obs. or Rare or Slang.* — **Syn.** See **HEALTHY**. — **whole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **whole'some-ness**, *n.*  
**whole'-soul'd'** (sōld'), *a.* Noble-minded; whole-hearted.  
**whol'y** (hōl'y; hōl'y), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely. **2.** Exclusively; fully.  
**whom** (hōm), *pron.* [ME. *whom*, *wham*, AS. *dativē huām, huwēm*.] The objective (dative or accusative) of *who*.  
**whom'so-ev'er** (sō-ēv'ēr), *pron.* Objective of *whosoever*.  
**whoop** (hōop), *v. i.* [OF. & F. *houper*, fr. *houp*, interj.] **1.** To utter a whoop, or loud cry, as of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; shout; halloo. **2.** To hoot, as an owl. **3.** To make a whoop (in sense 3, below). — *v. t.* To call, drive, insult, etc., with whoops.  
 — *n.* **1.** A shout or cry, as of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, etc. **2.** A hoot, or cry, as of an owl or crane. **3.** The characteristic sonorous inspiration which follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough. — **whoop'er** (hōop'ēr), *n.*  
**whooping cough**. An infectious disease, usually of children, marked by a violent, convulsive cough and a whoop.  
**whop** (hwōp), **whap** (hwōp), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To thump; whack. **2.** To plump or (*Chiefly U. S.*) to rump suddenly and heavily; flop. — *n.* **1.** A stroke; blow; knock. **2.** A bump; fall. **3.** Noise of a blow. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*  
**whop'per**, **whap'per** (hwōp'ēr), *n.* Something uncommonly large or fine of its kind; esp., a bold lie. *Colloq.*  
**whore** (hōr), *n.* [AS. *hōre*.] A prostitute; harlot. — *v. i.*; **whored** (hōrd); **whor'ing**. To have unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; practice lewdness. — *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse; debauch.  
 ☞ *Whore* and its derivatives are not now in decent use.  
**whore'dom** (hōr'dūm; 57'), *n.* **1.** The practice of unlawful sexual intercourse. **2.** *Bib.* Idolatry.  
**whore'mas'ter** (mās'tēr), *n.* **1.** A man who practices lewdness; lecher. **2.** One who keeps or procures whores.  
**whore'mon'ger** (mūn'jēr), *n.* A whoremaster. [*Archate.*]  
**whore'son** (sūn), *n.* A bastard; also, a low, scurvy fellow.  
**whor'ish** (hōr'ish), *a.* Like a whore in character or conduct; lewd. — **whor'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **whor'ish-ness**, *n.*  
**whorl** (hwōrl; hwōrl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A circle of foliar organs, flowers, or inflorescences about an axis; a verticil. **2.** *Zool.* One of the volutions of a univalve shell. **3.** *Spinning.* The wharve of a spindle. [whorl or whorls; verticillate.]  
**whorled** (hwōrd; hwōrd), *a.* Having, or arranged in, a whorl (hwōrl).  
**whor'tle** (hwōrt'l), *n.* Whortleberry.  
**whor'tle-ber'ry** (hwōrt'l-ber'ī), *n.* [Earlier *hurtleberry*.] **1.** A European species of blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*); also, its glaucous blackish berry. **2.** The huckleberry.  
**who'so** (hōsō), *pron.* [ME. *whos*, *whas*, AS. *hwæs*, gen. of *hwā* who.] The possessive of *who*, originally also of *what*, and sometimes of *which*. See under *who*.  
**who'so-ev'er** (sō-ēv'ēr), *pron.* Possessive of *whosoever*.  
**who'so** (hōsō), *pron.* Whoever.  
**who'so-ev'er** (hōsō-ēv'ēr), *pron.* Whoever.  
**why** (hwī), *adv.* [ME. *whi*, *why*, AS. *hwī*, *hwū*, instrumental case of *hwā* who, *hwat* what.] **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; — used interrogatively and as a compound relative; as, I do not know *why* he left us. **2.** For which; on account of which; — used relatively; as, there is no reason *why* he should complain. — *n.* That which constitutes a reason or cause.  
**why'd** (hwīd'). *Var.* of **WHID'AD**.  
**wick** (wīk), *n.* [AS. *wecca*, *wice*.] A loose bundle, braid, cord, tape, or tube of fibers, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, etc., to be burned for illumination.  
**wick**, *n.* *Curling*. A narrow port in the course, flanked by the stones of previous players.  
**wick'ed** (wīk'ēd; 24), *a.* [ME., fr. *wicke* wicked.] **1.** Evil in principle or practice; addicted to vice or sin; iniquitous; also, of pert. to evil persons. **2.** Very harmful; pernicious or dangerous. **3.** Disposed to mischief; as, a *wicked* horse; also, roguish. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Sinful, criminal, unjust, unrighteous, unholly, irreligious, ungodly, profane; atrocious, nefarious, heinous, flagrant. See **BAD**. — **wick'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**wick'ed-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wicked; sinfulness. **2.** A wicked thing or act; sin; iniquity.  
**wick'er** (ēr), *n.* [ME. *wiker*, *wikir*, *osier*.] **1.** A small pliant twig or osier; a rod for plaiting basketwork; wither. **2.** Wickerwork; also, a piece of wickerwork. — *a.* Made of, or covered with, plaited twigs or osiers, or wickerwork.  
**wick'er-work'** (ēr-wūr'), *n.* A texture of osiers, etc.; articles made of such a texture; basketwork.  
**wick'et** (wīk'ēt; 24), *n.* [OF. *wicket*, var. of *gichet*.] **1.** A small gate or door, esp. one forming part of, or placed near, a larger gate or door. **2.** A small gate for emptying a canal lock, or for regulating flow, as in a mill race. **3.** *Cricket*. *a* Either of the two frameworks, consisting of three upright stumps surmounted by two balls, at which the ball is aimed. *b* The playing pitch between the wickets (def. 3 a); as, a fast *wicket*. *c* The stay or turn of a batsman at the wicket (def. 3 a); also, the period during which two men bat together. [the wicket.]  
**wicket keeper**. *Cricket*. The fielder immediately behind **wick'ing** (wīk'ing), *n.* Material for wickets.  
**wic'o-py** (wīk'ō-pī), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pīz). [Of Amer. Indian orig.] **1.** The leatherwood. **2.** The basswood. **1. 3.** Any of various species of willow-herb (*Epilobium*).  
**wide** (wīd), *a.*; **wid'er** (wīd'ēr); **wid'est**. [AS. *wīd*.] **1.** Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length. **2.** Having considerable extent between the sides; spacious across; broad; as, a *wide* table. **3.** Having great horizontal extent; spacious; vast; extensive; as, a *wide* plain. **4.** Expanded or distended; as, eyes *wide* with wonder. **5.** Roomy; spacious; ample; as, *wide* breeches. **6.** Of large scope; comprehensive; as, *wide* reading. **7.** Far from a point aimed at; hence, remote from a specified object; as, that is *wide* of the mark. **8. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a relatively relaxed condition of the tongue; — said of one of a pair of vowels pronounced with the tongue otherwise in essentially the same position. Thus, *ōō* (*foōt*) is *wide*, *oo* (*foōd*) is narrow. — **Syn.** See **BROAD**. — *adv.* **1.** To a great distance or extent; far; widely; as, his fame was spread *wide*. **2.** So as to form a large opening; as, to throw *wide* the doors. **3.** So as to be or go far from an object or purpose; aside; astray. — *n.* **1.** That which is wide; space; width. *Rare*. **2.** That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark; specif., *Cricket*, a bowled ball that goes out of the batsman's reach. — **wid'e-ly**, *adv.* — **wid'e-ness**, *n.*  
**wid'e-a-wake'** (109), *a.* Fully awake; keen; alert. — *n.* A low-crowned soft felt hat. [wider; expand.]  
**wid'en** (wīd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become wide or wide'spread' (wīd'sp'rēd'), *a.* Widely extended or spread.  
**wid'geon** (wīd'jēn), *n.* Any of several fresh-water ducks (genus *Mareca*), in size between the teal and the mallard.  
**wid'ow** (wīd'ō), *n.* [AS. *widuwe*, *widuwe*.] **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again.  
**2. Card Playing**. In various games, any extra hand or part of a hand, as one dealt to the table. — *a.* Widowed; as, a *widow* woman. *Now Colloq.*  
 — *v. t.* **1.** To bereave of a husband or wife. *Rare, exc. in p. p.*; as, a *widowed* mother or father. **2.** To endow with a widow's right. *Rare*. **3.** Fig., to deprive of anything esteemed; bereave; as, "The *widowed* isle, in mourning;" *widow* bird. A whidah bird; — from its somber color.  
**wid'ow-er** (wīd'ō-ēr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.  
**wid'ow-er-hood** (hōd), *n.* State of being a widow or, *Rare*, a widower; time during which a woman is a widow.  
**width** (wīdth), *n.* Extent sidewise; breadth; wideness. || **Wie'gen-lie'd'** (vī'jēn-lī't'), *n.*; *pl.* WIEGENLIEDER (lī'jē-dēr). [G.] A cradle song; berceuse.  
**wield** (wīld), *v. t.* [AS. *wieldan*, fr. *wealdan*.] **1.** To direct by influence or authority; manage; control; sway; as, to *wield* the world. **2.** To use with full command or power; employ; as, to *wield* a sword. — **wield'er**, *n.*  
**wife** (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* WIVES (wīvz). [ME. *wīf* wife, woman, AS. *wīf*.] **1.** A woman. *Now Rare or Dial., exc. in comp.* **2.** A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; spouse; — correlative of *husband*. — **wife'hood** (hōd), *n.*  
**wife'ly**, *a.* Befitting, like, or pertaining to, a wife.  
**wig** (wīg), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *periwig*.] An artificial covering of hair for the head. [scold severely. *Colloq.*]  
**wig** (wīg), *v. t.*; **wigg'd** (wīgd); **wig'gng**. To censure; **wig'an** (wīg'ān), *n.* [From *Wigan*, Lancashire, Eng.] A canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.  
**wi'geon** (wī'jēn). *Var.* of **WIDGEON**.  
**wigg'd** (wīgd), *a.* Wearing a wig. [false hair. *Rare*.]  
**wig'ger-y** (wīg'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-jz). A wig or wigs; **wig'gle** (wīg'gl), *v. i. & t.*; -GLED (-līd); -GLING (-līng).**



American Widgeon.

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



[ME. *wigelen* to totter, reel.] To move to and fro with a quick jerky motion; wag; wriggle. — *n.* Act of wiggling; a wriggle. *All Dial. Eng. & Collog. U. S.*

**wig'gler** (wig'glēr), *n.* The larva or pupa of the mosquito. **wight** (wit), *n.* [AS. *wiht* creature, thing.] A person; creature; being; — now chiefly used jocosely.

**wig'wag'** (wig'wäg'), *v. t. & i.*; -WAGGED' (-wäg'd'); -WAG'GING (-wäg'ing).

[See *WAG, v. t.*] **1.** To move to and fro; wag. **2. Mil. & Nav.** To signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code.

— *n. Mil. & Nav.* Act or art of wig-wagging; also, a message given by waggings; — used chiefly attributively. — **wig'wag'ger** (-ēr), *n.*

**wig'wam** (wig'wäm; -wöm), *n.* [Algonquian *wigwam* dwelling fr. *wigw* he dwells.] **1.** The hut of the Indians about the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides. See *TEPEE, Illust. 2.* Any large structure used for political conventions, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

**wik'i-up'** (wik'i-ŭp'), *n.* [Of North Amer. Indian origin.] The hut of nomadic Indian tribes of the arid western and southwestern United States.

**wild** (wild), *a.* [AS. *wilde*.] **1.** Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated. **2.** Growing without the care of man; not cultivated. **3.** Not inhabited or cultivated. **4.** Savage; uncivilized; not cultured; rude. **5.** Impatient of, or not subjected to, restraint or regulation; as: **a** Turbulent; stormy; unyouthful; as, *wild winds*. **b** Boisterous; gay; as, *a wild young man*. **c** Fantastic; visionary; crazy; as, *a wild project*. **6.** Indicating strong emotion; excitement, exaltation, or the like; as, *wild words*. **7.** Eager, as with desire or anticipation; keen; as, *wild to dance*. *Collog.* **8.** Erratic; wide of the mark; as, *a wild pitch* in baseball.

**wild boar**, a wild Old World hog (*Sus scrofa*) from which most domestic swine have been derived. — *w.* brier, any uncultivated species of brier; specif.: **a** The dog-rose. **b** The sweetbrier. — *w.* carrot, an apiaceous weed (*Daucus carota*), the original of the cultivated carrot. Its root is acrid. — *w.* cat. **a** A European native cat (*Felis catus*) similar in color to the domestic cat, but larger, stronger, and having a shorter, blunter tail. **b** Any of the small or medium-sized cats not domesticated, as a lynx. — *w.* flax. See *GOLD-OF-PLEASURE*. — *w.* gean, a common wild cherry of Europe (*Prunus avium*); also, its sweet-flavored fruit. — *w.* -goose chase, a pursuit after something unattainable. — *w.* Hunt, in European folklore, a nocturnal rushing of a rout of spectral hunters through the wilderness or across the sky. — *w.* hyacinth. **a** An American liliaceous plant (*Quamastia esculenta*) with white racemose flowers. **b** A European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*) bearing a raceme of drooping blue, purple, white, or pink, bell-shaped flowers. — *w.* indigo, any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of American fabaceous plants; esp. a species (*B. tinctoria*) with bright yellow flowers. — *w.* lettuce, any uncultivated species of lettuce which becomes a weed. — *w.* madder. **a** = *MADDER*. **b** Either of two species (*Gallium mollugo* and *G. tinctorium*) of bedstraw. — *w.* man-drake. = *MAY APPLE*. — *w.* parsnip, the wild original form of the cultivated parsnip, found as a weed in both Europe and America. Its root is acrid and bitter. — *w.* rye, any of a genus (*Elymus*) of grasses having the appearance of rye. — *w.* spinach, any of several plants (genus *Chenopodium*) sometimes used as substitutes for spinach. — *w.* vanilla, an asteraceous herb (*Tristia odoratissima*) of the southeastern United States, the leaves of which have the fragrance of vanilla.

— *n.* A wilderness; waste. — *adv.* Wildly. **wild'cat'** (wild'kät'), *n.* See *wild cat*, under *WILD, a.* — **a.** **1.** Not sound or safe; unreliable; irresponsible; as, *a wild-cat bank, mine*. **2. Railroads.** Of trains, locomotives, etc., running without control or contrary to orders. **wild'e-beest'** (wild'bēst'; Du. vil'dē-bäst'), *n.* [*D.* *wild wild + beeste* beast.] **a** Gnu.

**wild'er** (wil'dēr), *v. t.* To bewilder. *Chiefly Poetic.* **wild'er-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Bewilderment. *Poetic.* **wild'er-ness** (wil'dēr-nēs), *n.* [*ME.* *wilderness*, *wilderne*, prob. fr. AS. *wildor* a wild beast.] **1.** A tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste. **2.** Wildness. *Obs.* **3.** A confusing multitude or mass. — *Syn.* See *DESERT*.

**wild'fire'** (wil'dīr'), *n.* **1.** An inflammable composition hard to quench when kindled; Greek fire. **2.** *a* Erysipelas. *Obs.* **b** An inflammatory skin disease of sheep. **wild'ing** (wil'dīng), *n. Bot.* **a** An uncultivated plant or its fruit. **b** An escape. — *a.* Not name; wild. *Poetic.*

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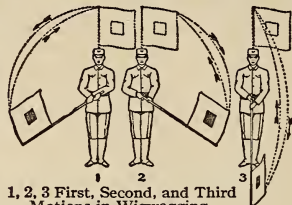
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**wild'ly, adv.** In a wild manner.

**wild'ness, n.** Quality or state of being wild.

**wild'wood** (wild'wūd), *n.* A wild or unrequented wood. **wile** (wil), *n.* [AS. *wil*.] A trick or stratagem; a sly artifice; specif., a beguiling trick. — *Syn.* See *ARTIFICE*. — *v. t.*; **WILED** (wid); **WIL'ING** (wil'ing). **1.** To lure; entice; beguile; allure. **2.** [Perh. fr. *wihle*.] To while; — often with *away*. — **wil'i-ly** (wil'i-lī), *adv.* — **wil'i-ness, n.**

**wil'ful, wil'ful-ly, wil'ful-ness.** Vars. of *WILLFUL*, etc. **will** (wil), *n.* [AS. *willa*.] **1.** Wish or desire; as: **a** Inclination; pleasure. **b** Appetite or passion. **c** Purpose; determination; choice; intention. **2.** What is wished by another; esp., choice or determination of one in authority; discretionary pleasure; hence, a request, command, or decree; as, "Thy will be done." **3.** Power coupled with desire or intention; as: **a** Arbitrary disposal. **b** Self-control; as, a man of iron will. **4.** Act or experience of willing; specif.: **a** Settlement of mental uncertainty or indecision; a volition (in sense 2). **b** The total conscious process involved in effecting a decision. **5.** Power of choosing; also, power of choosing and of acting accordingly; sometimes, a disposition to act according to certain principles or ideals; as, the moral will. **6. Law.** The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the disposition of his property after his death; the written instrument embodying this declaration.

**Syn. Will, volition** are sometimes interchangeable. But **will** ordinarily denotes the power or faculty of willing or choosing; **volition**, the exercise of that power, or the act with a will, with willingness and zeal; heartily. — *v. t.*; **WILLED** (wid); **WIL'ING**. Indic. present, I *will*, thou *wiltest*, he *wills* or *willeth*; we, ye, they, *will*. **1.** To desire. *Archaic.* **2.** To command; order. *Obs.* **3.** To determine by an act of choice; ordain; decree. **4.** To influence by one's will, as through hypnotism. **5.** To give, dispose of, or direct by will or testament; bequeath. — *v. i.* To exercise volition; choose; decide; decree.

**will, v. t. & auxiliary; pres. & sing. 1st & 3d pers. WILL, 2d pers. WIL'P, pl. WILL; pret. would; p. p. WOULD.** Infinitive and imperative lacking. [AS. *willan*, pres. ind., 1st pers. *wille*, 2d pers. *wil*, 3d pers. *wil*, pret. *wolde*.] **1.** As verb transitive: Wish; desire; — now used chiefly in the form *would* (which see). **2.** As auxiliary, followed by the infinitive without *to* (see also *WOULD*): **a** Am (is, are, etc.) willing or desirous to, or, emphatically, determined to; hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See *SHALL, 2. b* Am (is, are, etc.) accustomed to; as, a dog *will* wag his tail and bark.

**Syn. Will, shall** are often confused. In the first person, **shall** alone denotes simple futurity; **will** implies willingness, consent, promise, or determination. In the second and third persons, **will** alone (except in questions in the second person, where *shall* is the proper auxiliary) denotes simple futurity, and **shall** implies command, threat, promise, or determination. But in subordinate clauses *shall* is the proper auxiliary for simple futurity in all three persons. See *MAY, OUGHT*.

— *v. i.* To be willing; wish; desire. **Will** This word has been confused with *will, v. i.*, to choose, which, unlike this, is entirely of the weak conjugation. **will I** (ye, he), **will I** (ye, he) [See *NILL, v. t.*], whether I (you, he) will it or not; hence: without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted to *willy-nilly*. [*tion.*]

**willed** (wid), *a.* Having a will; — used chiefly in composition. **wil'lem-ite** (wil'ēm-it), *n.* [After *Willem I*, king of the Netherlands.] *Min.* A native silicate of zinc, ZnSiO<sub>4</sub>, occurring in hexagonal prisms and in other forms, and varying in color. In the variety *troostite*, the zinc is partly replaced by manganese.

**wil'er, n.** One who wills. **wil'let** (wil'ēt), *n.* A large North American shore bird (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*); — so named from its loud whistle resembling the syllables *peely-will-wille*. **wil'ful** (wil'fūl), *a.* [WIL + FULL.] **1.** Self-determined; voluntary; intentional; as, *wilful murder*. **2.** Governed by will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; as, *a wilful horse*. — *Syn.* See *WAYWARD*. — **wil'ful-ly, adv.** — **wil'ful-ness, n.** Also **wil'ful, etc.**

**wil'ing, a.** **1.** Favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready; as, *willing to go*. **2.** Ready to act; prompt to do, give, etc.; as, *a willing crew*. **3.** Accepted, done, given, etc., without reluctance; voluntary; as, *a willing sacrifice*. — **wil'ing-ly, adv.** — **wil'ing-ness, n.**

**wil'o'-the-wisp'** (wil'ō-thē-wisp'), *n.* An ignis fatuus. **wil'ow** (wil'ō), *n.* [*ME.* *wilowe*, *wilwe*, AS. *weltg*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Salix*) of trees or shrubs having tough pliable shoots, used in basketry, etc. **2.** The wood of the willow (sense 1); *Collog.*, something made of that wood, as a cricket or baseball bat. **wil'ow, n. Textile Manuf.** A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleansed.

— *v. t.* To treat, as cotton, with a willow.

**wil'ow-er, n.** The one who, or that which, willows; specif., a willow (the machine).

āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent end, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōddē, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, ārcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;



wil'low-herb, n., or willow herb. A perennial herb (Chamaenerion angustifolium) with narrow willowlike leaves and showy rose-purple flowers. Also, any species of the same genus or of a related genus (Epilobium).

wil'low-y (wī'lō-y), a. 1. Abounding with willows. 2. Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; graceful.

wil'ly (wī'l-y), n. Textile Manuf. A willow.

wil'y, v. t.; WIL'LED (-īd) and WIL'LY-ING. To willow, as cotton, etc. [2d WILL.]

wil'y-nīl'y (wī'l-y-nīl-y). See will I, nill I, etc., under wilt (wilt), v. i. [A modification of obs. welk to fade.]

1. To lose freshness and become flaccid; droop. 2. To grow weak or faint; languish; flag; hence, Colloq., to lose courage, spirit, etc. — v. t. To cause to droop or languish.

wilt, 2d pers. sing. of WILL.

Wil'ton, n., or Wil'ton car'pet or rug (wīl'tūn). A kind of carpet or rug woven with loops like Brussels, but differing from it in havin' the loops cut, forming an elastic velvet pile; — so called because first made at Wilton, Eng.

wil'y (wī'l-y), a.; WIL'FER (-ī-ēr); WIL'Y-EST. Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; crafty; subtle. — Syn. See CUNNING.

wim'ble (wīm'b'l), n. Any of various boring instruments; specif., a kind of brace. — v. t.; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blīng). To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

wim'ple (-p'l), n. [AS. wimpel.] A covering of silk, linen, etc., for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, now worn only by nuns.

— v. t.; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plīng). 1. To clothe with a wimple. 2. To plait, or fold; hence, to cause to ripple or undulate. — v. i. To lie in folds; also, to ripple.

win (wīn), v. i.; pret. & p. p. WON (wūn); p. pr. & vb. n. WIN'NING. [AS. winnan to strive, labor, endure.] 1. To gain the victory; prevail. 2. To succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state; get; as, to win across, away, back, etc. to win out, to be successful. Colloq. — to win to, to be able to get or get to.

— v. t. 1. To get by or as by labor or effort; hence: to gain; obtain; secure; as, to win praise. 2. Specif.: a To gain in competition or contest; also, to come off victor in; as, to win a race. b To earn; as, to win a living. 3. To achieve by effort; as, to win one's way. 4. To come to by effort; reach; as, to win the mountain top. 5. a To persuade; allure. b To influence so as to gain the favor of; as, to win over an enemy. 6. Mining. a To obtain, as ore or coal, by mining. b Hence, to prepare, as a vein or bed, by shafts, gangways, levels, etc., for the operation of winning (sense 6 a, above). 7. Metal. To recover (metal, etc.) from ore. — Syn. See OBTAIN.

wince (wīns), v. i.; WINCED (wīnst); WINC'ING (wīn'sīng). To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; flinch. — Syn. See SHRINK. — n. Act or fact of wincing. — winc'er, n.

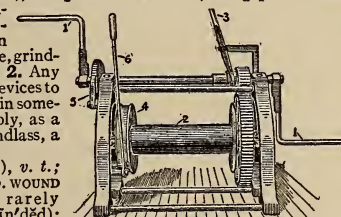
wince, n. [See WINCH an instrument.] A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing cloth; a winch.

winch (wīnch), n. [AS. wince winch, reel.] 1. A crank with a handle for giving motion to a machine, grindstone, etc. 2. Any of various devices to turn or strain something forcibly, as a form of windlass, a wince, etc.

wind (wīnd), v. t.; pret. & p. p. WOUND (wūnd); rarely WIND'ED (wīn'dēd); p. pr. & vb. n. WINCING. 1. To turn completely or repeatedly, esp. about something fixed; twist; twine; coil. 2. To infold; entwine; as, to wind a spool with thread. 3. To turn the course or direction of; control; govern. 4. To effect by turning; as, the stream winds its way. 5. To introduce sinuously or stealthily; insinuate; as, to wind one's self into favor. 6. To wind up; as, to wind a watch. 7. To hoist or haul by a rope, etc., pulled by a machine, as coal from a pit.

to wind up, a To coil into a ball or small compass. b To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, to wind up one's affairs. c To put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, etc., as by winding the spring; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action. d To make tense or tight; hence, fig.: to arouse; excite. e To hoist by or as by a windlass.

— v. i. 1. To move in a sinuous course; also, to double on one's course. 2. To make one's way by sinuous, stealthy, or



Winch, 2. 1. Cranks; 2. Winding Drum; 3. Lever for disengaging Pinion; 4. Band Brake operated by Lever 6; 5. Pawl to prevent unwinding.

indirect methods; as, to wind into favor. 3. To coil; twine; as vines wind round a pole. 4. To warp, as a board. — n. A winding; turn; bend; twist.

wind (wīnd; also, poet., rhetorical, or archaic, wīnd), [AS. wind.] 1. The horizontal natural movement of air; air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity. 2. A point of the compass; esp., one of the cardinal points, which are often called the four winds. 3. Air artificially put in motion. 4. Air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent; — used in phrases. 5. Power of respiration; breath. 6. Mere breath or talk; idle words. 7. Musical wind instruments collectively. 8. Gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence.

Syn. Wind, breeze, air, gust, blast, flaw. Wind is the general word for air naturally in motion. A breeze is a relatively light, but fresh, wind; air (chiefly poetical) denotes a gently stirring breeze. Gust, blast, and flaw denote a sudden and violent rush of wind, usually brief.

in the wind, stirring; moving; afoot. — to have in the w., to have the w. of, to be on the scent of. See def. 4, above. — to sail close to the w. a Naut. To sail with the head of the vessel directed as nearly to the point from which the wind blows as it is possible to sail. b To manage economically. c To approach vulgarity, indiscretion, or the like, in speech or conduct.

— v. t. 1. To expose to the wind; winnow. 2. To perceive or follow by the scent; scent. 3. To render scant of breath by exertion. Dial. or Colloq. 4. To rest, as a horse, in order to allow the breath to be recovered.

wind (wīnd; wīnd), v. t.; pret. & p. p. WOUND (wūnd), rarely WIND'ED; p. pr. & vb. n. WIND'ING. [From WIND moving air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with wind to turn.] 1. To blow; sound, as a horn, by blowing. 2. To signal or direct by blowing a horn. Rare.

wind'age (wīn'dāj), n. 1. Ordnance. A space between the projectile of a smoothbore gun and the surface of the bore. b In a muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the projectile cylinder. 2. The disturbance of the air caused by a passing projectile. 3. Gun. The influence of the wind in deflecting a projectile; also, the amount of such deflection. 4. Naut. The surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.

wind'break, n. A shelter from the wind, as a clump of trees.

wind'-bro'ken, a. Having the power of breathing impaired by injury of air cells of the lungs, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two; affected with heaves; — said of a horse.

wind'er (wīn'dēr), n. One who, or that which, winds, twists, or turns; specif.: a A key for winding up a spring, as a universal watch key used by watchmakers. b Any of a flight of steps that are not parallel.

wind'fall' (wīnd'fōl'), n. 1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit. 2. An unexpected legacy or other gain.

wind'flow'er (-flou'ēr), n. The anemone.

wind'gall' (-gōl'), n. Veter. In horses, a soft tumor or synovial swelling on the fetlock joint.

wind'ho'ver (-hūv'ēr), n. [From its habit of hovering over one spot.] The kestrel. Local, Eng.

wind'ly (wīn'dī-lī), adv. In a windy manner.

wind'ness (wīn'dī-nēs), n. Quality or state of being windy.

wind'ing (wīn'dīng), n. 1. A turn; bend; curve; meander. 2. Material wound about anything, or a single round of it.

winding sheet, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

wind'ing-ly, adv. In a winding manner.

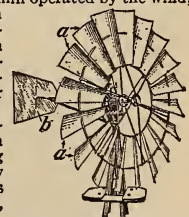
wind instrument (wīnd). Music. An instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath. Those blown by the breath are wood-wind instruments, or wood winds, as the flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, and brass-wind instruments, or brass winds, as the trumpet, horn, trombone, and tuba. Cf. PIPE, n., 1, REED, 6. [Crew. Colloq.]

wind'jam'mer (-jām'ēr), n. A sailing vessel or one of its wind'lass (wīnd'lās), n. [ME. windas.] Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling, as by turning a crank so as to wind up a rope attached to the weight. — v. t. & i.; To hoist or haul as with a windlass; use a windlass.

wind'mill' (wīnd'mīl'), n. 1. A mill operated by the wind, usually by the wind acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft. 2. An imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent; — in allusion to the windmills which Don Quixote took for giants.

wind'ow (wīn'dō), n. [ME. windowe, windoge, fr. Scand.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building to admit light and air, usually closed by sliding glazed casements or sashes. 2. Arch. The shutter, casement, sash, or other framework, which closes a window opening.

— v. t. To furnish with a window



Modern Windmill, a a Sails; b Vane to bring Windmill into the wind.

k - ch in G. igh, ach (50); bon; yet; zh - z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



or windows; — usually in *p. p.* and in composition; as, a many-*windowed* house. [dow. See PANE, *n.*, 2.]  
**wind'ow-pane'** (win'dō-pān'), *n.* Arch. A pane in a wind-  
**wind'ow seat.** A seat built in the recess of a window.  
**wind'pipe'** (wind'pīp'), *n.* The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea.  
**wind'row'** (wind'rō'; win'rō'), *n.* [*wind* + *row*.] 1. A row of hay raked up to dry before being heaped into cocks; also, any similar row for drying, as of sheaves of grain. 2. A wind-swept line or row, as of dry leaves or dust. — *v. t.*; **wind'row'** (-rōd'); **wind'row'ing.** To arrange in wind-rows. — **wind'row'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**wind shake, n.** = ANEMOSIS.  
**wind shield.** A shield of glass in a metal frame, usually in adjustable sections, fastened to the dashboard of an automobile to protect the occupants from wind, rain, dust, etc.  
**wind'storm'** (wind'stōrm'), *n.* A storm characterized by high wind with little or no precipitation.  
**wind sucking.** = CRIB BITING.  
**wind-up'** (wind'ŭp'), *n.* Act of winding up, or closing; a concluding act or part; the end; finish.  
**wind'ward'** (wind'wōrd'), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows; — opposed to *leeward*. — *a.* On the side toward the windward. — *adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.  
**wind'y** (win'dī), *a.*; **wind'er** (-dī-ēr); -*EST.* 1. Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind. 2. Specif.: *a* Exposed to the wind; swept by wind. *b* Next the wind; windward. *c* Tempestuous; boisterous. 3. Producing, or tending to produce, flatulence; also, attended with, or caused by, flatulence; flatulent. 4. Fig., airy; empty. 5. Bombastic; boastful. *Colloq.*  
**wine** (win), *n.* [AS. *wīn*, fr. L. *vinum*.] 1. Fermented juice of grapes. 2. The fermented juice, or, loosely, the unfermented juice, of any fruit or plant, used as a beverage. 3. The effect of drinking wine to excess; intoxication; as, "Noah awoke from his wine." 4. A social gathering where wine is served. *Colloq.* or *Cant.*, *chiefly Eng.* — *v. t.* & *i.*; **wined** (wīnd); **wine'ing** (wīn'ing). To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine.  
**wine'bib'ber** (win'bīb'ēr), *n.* One who drinks wine to excess. — **wine'bib'bing** (-ing), *n.* & *a.*  
**wine'fat'** (win'fāt'), *n.* A wine press (in sense 1).  
**wine gallon.** See GALLON.  
**wine'glass'** (win'glās'), *n.* A small glass for wine.  
**wine'glass-ful** (-glās-fool), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-foolz). As much as a wineglass will hold, usually 4 tablespoonfuls.  
**wine measure.** A system of measures for wine; specif., an old system by which wine and spirits were sold.  
**wine palm.** Any palm from the sap of which wine is made; toddy palm.  
**wine press.** 1. A vat in which the juice from grapes is trodden out, as in ancient Palestine. 2. A machine for expressing the juice from grapes for wine. [Establishment.]  
**wine'er-y** (win'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). A wine-making establishment.  
**wine'sap'** (win'sāp'), *n.* A large, deep red wine-espine much grown in the western United States.  
**wine skin.** A large bag made of almost the entire skin of an animal, used esp. in the Orient for holding wine.  
**wing** (wīng), *n.* [ME. *winge*, *wenge*.] 1. An organ of aerial flight; one of the paired appendages by means of which certain animals, as most birds, bats, and many insects, are able to fly. 2. Any of various winglike structures in other animals; esp., the broad thin anterior lobes of the foot of a pteropod. 3. Fig., means or instrument of flight; means of travel, progress, or rapid motion. 4. Passage by flying; flight. 5. Something suggestive of a wing, as an appendage or part likened to a wing in shape, appearance, or position, as one, or either of a pair, attached to a side or the sides of something; specif.: *a* Anat. An ala; as, the wings of the nose. *b* Either of the parts of a double door or screen. *c* In some forms of football, etc., the position of the forwards on either side of the center forward; hence, also, a player on one of the wings. *d* Aeronautics. In a flying machine, any part used primarily to give a supporting surface for the machine in flight; esp., either of a pair of aeroplanes of a flying machine. *e* Bot. Any foliaceous expansion, as that of samaras, etc. *f* Arch. A part of a building projecting from, and subordinate to, the main part. *g* Fort. In a crownwork either of the longer sides connecting it with the main work. *h* Theater. The chamber or platform at either side of the stage proper; also, one of the side pieces of scenery. *i* Mil. & Nav. The right or left division of an army, fleet, or any command.  
**on the wing.** *a* Flying. *b* Moving about; traveling. *Colloq.* — under the *w.*, or wings, of, under the care or protection of. — *w.* and *w.*, *Nav.*, with sails boomed out on either side; — said of a schooner or her sails.  
— *v. t.* 1. To furnish with or as with wings; hence, to enable to fly or move swiftly. 2. To transport by flight; — chiefly used reflexively. 3. To supply with wings or sidepieces. 4. To effect or achieve by wings, as flight. 5. To fly through;

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as, to *wing* the sky. 6. To wound in the wing; also, *Colloq.*, to wound. — *v. i.* To go with or as with wings; fly.  
**wing bow** (bō). The lesser coverts of the shoulder of a bird's wing when distinctively colored. See *POULTRY*, *Illust.*  
**wing covert.** See *COVERT*, *n.*; *POULTRY*, *Illust.*  
**winged** (wīngd); *also, esp. rhetorical or poet.*, wīng'ēd), *a.*  
 1. Furnished with wings. 2. Abounding with wings. *Rare.*  
 3. Transported by wings; hence, swift. 4. Wounded or hurt in the wing; also, *Colloq.*, of persons, wounded; hurt.  
**wing'less, a.** Without wings, or having only very rudimentary wings.  
**wing'let, n.** A very small wing; also, an alula.  
**wing rail.** *Railroads.* A guard rail, or rail placed inside a main rail as a safeguard against derailment; either of the outside lateral rails of a frog (see FROG, 3).  
**wink** (wīnk), *v. i.*; **winked** (wīnk) or *Rare*, **wink't**; **wink'ing.** [AS. *wincian*.] 1. To close and open the eyelids quickly; blink. 2. To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; connive; — usually used with *at*. 3. To give a hint or sign by a wink. 4. To flicker; twinkle.  
**Syn.** wink, blink. *Lit.*, to **wink** is to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to **blink** is to wink with half-shut eyes, as if dazzled, or scarcely awake. *Fig.*, **wink** implies connivance or conveyance of a hint; **blink**, evasion or shirking. — *v. t.* 1. To cause (the eyes) to wink. 2. To effect by winking; as, to *wink* back one's tears.  
— *n.* 1. Act of winking, esp. with one eye; hence, a hint thus given. 2. Time required for a single wink; instant; twinkling. 3. Act of closing the eyelids in or as in sleep; hence, a sleep; nap. *Colloq.* 4. A sparkle; gleam; twinkle.  
**wink'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, winks; hence: *a* A horse's blinder. *b* An eyelash. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*  
**wink'le** (wīn'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wincle* (in comp.).] Any of various marine spiral gastropods; esp., *U. S.*, either of two species of periwinkle (*Fulgur cancellulata* and *F. carica*).  
**winn'er** (wīn'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, wins.  
**winn'ing** (wīn'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who wins. 2. That which one wins; — often used in *pl.* — *a.* That wins; being a winner; hence: attractive; charming.  
**winning gallery, Court Tennis,** the netted opening farthest from the dedans; — so called because a ball played into it is counted as winning. — *w. hazard.* See HAZARD, *n.* 5. — *w. post,* the post, or goal, at the end of a race course.  
**winn'ing-ly, adv.** In a winning manner.  
**winn'ow** (wīn'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *windwian*.] 1. To drive off the chaff from by wind; fan; as, to *winnow* grain. 2. To separate or sift, as good from bad, etc.; analyze and assort. 3. To disperse or scatter by or as if by wind. 4. To beat with or as with wings; make (one's way) by flying. — *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain by fanning. — *n.* 1. A device for winnowing. 2. Act of winnowing; also, a motion like, or likened to, that of winnowing. — **winn'ow'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**winn'some** (-sōm), *a.* [AS. *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy.] 1. Causing joy or pleasure; pleasant; winning. 2. Cheerful; merry; light-hearted. — **winn'some-ly, adv.** — **some-ness, n.**  
**wint'er** (-tēr), *n.* [AS. *ī*.] The season of the year in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year; hence, cold weather. North of the equator, winter generally, in popular use, includes December, January, and February. 2. A period suggestive of winter; a period of decay, old age, death, or the like. — *v. t.* To pass the winter; hibernate. — *v. i.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter. — **wint'er-er, n.**  
**winter aconite.** A small Old World ranunculaceous herb (*Cammarum hemale*) producing its bright yellow flowers often before snow is off the ground. It is often cultivated.  
**wint'er-ber'y** (wīn'tēr-bēr'ī), *n.* Any of various American species of holly (*Ilex*) having bright red berries persistent through the winter.  
**wint'er-green** (-grēn'), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, any of various plants (genus *Pyrola*, esp., *P. minor*) having basal persistent leaves and white, pink, or purple flowers. 2. In the United States these plants are called false, or English, wintergreen, or, more often, *shinleaf*. 3. In the United States, an evergreen herb (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with white bell-shaped flowers and red berries called *checker-berries*, or sometimes, erroneously, *partridge berries*. The leaves yield oil of wintergreen.  
**wint'er-kill'** (-kīl'), *v. t.* To kill by winter exposure. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To die from exposure to the cold of winter.  
**wint'er-tide'** (wīn'tēr-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *wintertīd*.] Also **wint'er-time** (-tīm'). Winter.  
**wint'er-y** (-ī), *a.* Wintry.  
**wint'ry** (wīn'trī), *a.*; **wint'ri-er** (-trī-ēr); -*TRI-EST.* Of or pert. to winter; cold; stormy. — **wint'ri-ness** (-trī-nēs), *n.*  
**winy** (wīn'ī), *a.* Having the qualities of wine; vinous.  
**wince** (wīnz), *n. *Mining.* A shaft between levels, or any small shaft, for ventilation, exploration, ore chutes, etc.  
**wipe** (wīp), *v. t.*; **wiped** (wīpt); **wipe'ing** (wīp'ing). [AS. *wīpian*.] 1. To rub lightly, or with something soft, for cleaning. 2. To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning; as, to *wipe* the hand across the forehead. 3.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, cīrcūts, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thā; natyre, verdure (87);



To rub off; obliterate; — usually used with *away*, *off*, or *out*. **4.** *Plumbing*. To form (a joint between pieces of lead piping) by applying semifluid solder and shaping by rubbing with a greased cloth pad or the like.

— *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing, esp. to clean. **2.** *Dial.* or *Slang*. a *blow*; *wipe*. **3.** A *Agibe*; *jeer*. **3.** A handkerchief. *Thieves' Cant* or *Slang*. **4.** *Mach.* A wiper, or cam.

**wip'er** (wip'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wipes. **2.** *Mach.* A projecting part, as on a rotating or reciprocating piece, acting on another piece, esp. for raising a part that falls by its own weight.

**wire** (wir), *n.* [AS. *wir*.] **1.** A thread or very slender rod of metal, usually round. **2.** A telegraph wire or cable; *Colloq.*, the telegraph system or a telegram. **3.** A system of wires for operating puppets; *Colloq.*, the hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization; — chiefly in *pl.*, as, to pull the *wires* for office. **4.** An imaginary line marking the finish of a horse race. *Racing Cant*.

— *v. t. & i.*; **wired** (wir'd), **wir'ing** (wir'ing). **1.** To provide with wire, or to use wire on, esp. for binding or fastening. **2.** To telegraph. *Colloq.* **3.** To snare by a wire or wires. **4.** *Croquet*. To place (a ball) so that the wire of a wicket prevents a successful shot.

**wire cloth**. A fabric of woven metallic wire, used for strainers, in paper manufacture, etc.

**wire'draw'** (wir'drō'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw (metal) into wire. **2.** To draw or stretch forcibly; also, to draw or spin out to great length or excessive refinement. — **draw'er**, *n.*

**wire gauze**. A gauzlike texture of fine wires.

**wire grass**. a European meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) widely naturalized in the United States and Canada. **b** Any of several other grasses having wiry culms or leaves.

**wireless** (wir'less), *a.* Having no wire or wires; specif., *Elec.*, designating, or pert. to, a method of telegraphy (*wireless telegraphy*), telephony, *wireless telephony*, etc., in which the messages are transmitted through space by electric waves without connecting wires; as, a *wireless* message. Cf. **RADIOTELEGRAPHY**. — *n.* Short for **WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY**, **WIRELESS TELEPHONY**, etc. — **wireless-ly**, *adv.*

**wire'man** (wir'mān), *n.* = **LINEMAN**, **3.**

**wire'pull'ing** (wir'pūl'ing), *n.* Act of pulling wires; esp., *Colloq.*, the influencing, or the use of means to influence, secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics. — **wire'pull'er** (-ēr), *n.* *Colloq.*

**wir'er** (wir'ēr), *n.* One who wires, or uses wire; esp., a trapper who uses a wire trap.

**wire tapper**. One who taps telegraph wires and intercepts messages; hence, *Slang*, a swindler who pretends to secure advance telegraphic news for betting. — **wire tapping**.

**wire'work'** (-wūr'k'), *n.* Work, esp. openwork, of wires.

**wire'works'** (-wūr'ks'), *n. pl.*; sometimes construed as *sing.*

A factory where wire is made, or one where wire is used in the manufacture of other articles. — **wire'work'er**, *n.*

**wire'worm'** (wir'wūrm'), *n.* **1.** A larva of any of various species of snapping beetles, or elaters; — so called from its hard skin. **2.** A millepede. [distribution.]

**wir'ing** (wir'ing), *n.* A system of wires, esp. for electric wir'ing (-i), *a.*; **wir't-er** (-i-ēr); **wir't-est**. **1.** Made of or like wire. **2.** Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. — **wir't-ly**, *adv.* — **i-ness** (-nēs), *n.*

**wis** (wis), *v. t.* [Due to mistaking *ME. wis* certain, AS. *gewiss*, for *I wis*, in which *wis* was taken to be part of *wit* to know.] To think; suppose; — chiefly in *I wis*. *Archaic*.

**wis'dom** (wiz'dūm), *n.* [AS. *wisdom*. See **WISE**, *a.*; **DOM**.] **1.** Quality of being wise; knowledge with capacity to use it; perception of the best ends and best means; sagacity. **2.** Scientific or practical knowledge; erudition; learning. **3.** A wise saying or act. *Rare*. — **Syn.** See **KNOWLEDGE**.

**Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Strach**. = **ECCLESIASTICUS**. — **W. of Solomon**, an essay on Wisdom as the divine agent in the creation and government of the world; — included in the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic Church.

**wisdom literature**. The class of ancient Hebrew writings which deal reflectively with general ethical and religious topics. It is comprised chiefly in the books of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon.

**wisdom tooth**. The back tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — popularly so called because appearing from the 17th to the 21st year or later.

**wise** (wiz), *a.*; **wis'er** (wiz'ēr); **wis'est**. [AS. *wīs*.] **1.** Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and best means; discreet; sagacious. **2.** Dictated or guided by wisdom; as, a *wise* saying or plan. **3.** Shrewd; wary; subtle. *Obs.* or *Rare*. **4.** Having knowledge; learned; as, "*wise* to do evil." **5.** Versed in some art, science, or craft; skilled; specif., skilled in divination.

**Syn.** Discerning, judicious, sensible, sane, prudent, provident, politic, expedient, sound, enlightened, well-advised.

— **Wise**, judicious, sensible, sane, prudent, provident, politic, expedient. **Wise** implies sound and discerning judgment, esp. in affairs of life and conduct; **ju-**

**icious** suggests a wise discretion; **sensible** implies sagacity, or accordance with the dictates of common sense; **sane** connotes esp. balance and lucidity. **Prudent** implies cautious forethought, or circumspection; **provident** suggests more definitely practical foresight and economy. **Politic** implies diplomatic, sometimes artful, often cunning, management; that is expedient (often contrasted with *right*) which conduces to (frequently selfish) advantage.

**wise** (wiz), *n.* [AS. *wīse*.] Way of being or acting; manner; fashion; — chiefly used in *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *in this wise*, etc.

— **wise**. An adverbial suffix denoting *way*, *manner*, *-ways*; — properly the noun *wise* in composition.

**wise'a-cre** (wiz'ā-kēr), *n.* [OD. *wīssegger* or G. *weisager* a foreteller, prophet, deriv. of OHG. *wīzzagō* a prophet.] **1.** A wise person. *Archaic*. **2.** A pretender to wisdom; hence, in contempt: a simpleton; dunce.

**wise'ly**, *adv.* In a wise manner.

**wish** (wish), *v. i.* [AS. *wīscan*.] To desire; long; — usually used with an infinitive or *for*; as, he *wishes* to go; they *wish* for the day. — *v. t.* **1.** To long for; crave; desire. **2.** To frame or express a desire concerning; to desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); — taking an objective complement (predicate adj., etc.) or an objective clause; as, to *wish* one happy; *wish* that it would rain. **3.** To invoke or desire in favor of, or against, any one; as, to *wish* one happiness or harm. — **Syn.** See **DESIRE**.

— *n.* **1.** Eager desire; longing. **2.** Expression of desire; request; petition. **3.** Object of desire. — **wish'er**, *n.*

**wish'bone'** (wish'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds; the merrythought.

**wish'ful** (-fūl), *a.* Having or showing desire; longing; wistful. — **wish'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wish'ful-ness**, *n.*

**wish'y-wash'y** (-i-wōsh'ī), *a.*; **WASH'T-ER**; **I-EST**. Thin and pale; weak; spiritless; — orig. said of liquids. *Colloq.*

**wisp** (wisp), *n.* [ME. *wisp*, *wips*.] **1.** A small bunch, as of straw. **2.** A whisk, or small broom. **3.** An ignis fatuus.

**wist** (wist), *pret.* of **WIT**, *know*.

**wis-ta'ri-a** (wis-tā'ri-ā), **wis-te'ri-a** (-tēr'i-ā), *n.* [NL., after Caspar *Wistar* (1761-1818), Amer. anatomist.] Any of a genus (*Kraunkia*) of fabaceous climbing shrubs, esp. a species, as the Chinese wistaria (*K. chinensis*), cultivated for its racemes of purple flowers.

**wist'ful** (wist'fūl), *a.* [For *wish'ful*.] **1.** Longing; wishful; desirous; longing. **2.** Full of thought or musings; meditative; pensive. — **wist'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wist'ful-ness**, *n.*

**wit** (wit), *v. t. & i.*; *pres. sing.* **WOT**, *pl.* **WITE**; *pret.* **WIST** (ē); *p. p.* **WIST**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **WIT'** (TING). [ME. *witen*, *pres. ich wot*, *wat*, I know (wot), *pret. wiste*, AS. *witan*, *pres. wāt*, *pret. wiste*, *wisse*.] To know; learn; — now used only archaically or in *to wit*, chiefly a legal expression, equivalent to *namely*.

**wit** (wit), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Mind; intellect; understanding; sense. **2.** A mental faculty or power; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, to lose one's *wits*. **3.** Felicitous perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected such as to produce an amusing surprise; also, power of such perception or expression. **4.** A witty person, as at *one's wit's end*, in a dilemma; at the limit of one's mental resources.

**Syn.** **Wit**, **humor**. **Wit** is more purely intellectual than *humor*, and implies swift perception of the incongruous; it depends for its effect chiefly on ingenuity or unexpectedness of turn, or patness of application; **humor** implies, commonly, broader human sympathies than *wit*, and a more kindly sense of the incongruous, often blended with pathos.

**wit'ān** (wit'ān), *n. pl.* [AS., *pl.* of *wita* sage, councillor.] Lit., wise men; specif., *A.-S. Hist.*, the members of the national, or king's, council which sat to assist the king in administrative and judicial matters; also, the council.

**witch** (wich), *n.* [AS. *wicca*, fem., *wicca*, masc.] **1.** One regarded as having supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. the Devil; a sorcerer or sorceress; — now said chiefly or only of women. **2.** An ugly old woman; hag; crone. **3.** A charming or bewitching person, esp. a woman or child; also, one given to mischief. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To bewitch; fascinate. **2.** To effect by sorcery, or witchcraft.

**witch broom**. Hexenbesen.

**witch'craft'** (-krāft'), *n.* **1.** The practices or art of witches; sorcery; intercourse with evil spirits. **2.** Witchery.

**witch doctor**. Among Africans, esp. Kaffirs, a magician, or shaman, whose business it is to detect or "smell out" witches and to counteract magic spells and influences.

**witch'-elm'**, *Var.* of **WYCH-ELM**.

**witch'er-y** (wich'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-yē). **1.** Sorcery.

*Now Rare*. **2.** Fascination; irresistible influence.

**witch'es'-be'som**, **witch'es'-broom'**, *n.* = **HEXENBESEN**.

**witch grass**. a Couch grass. **b** A panic grass (*Panicum capillare*) with slender brushlike panicles.

**witch'-ha'zel**, *n.* [See **WYCH-ELM**; **HAZEL**.] **1.** A shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) of eastern North America,

κ = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



having hazel-like leaves and small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen. 2. An extract of the bark of this plant, reputed as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc.

**witch'ing**, *n.* Witchcraft. — *a.* That witches, or enchants; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; bewitching.

**wit'e-na-gē-mot'**, **wit'e-na-gē-mot'e'** (wit'ē-nā-gē-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt*. See WITAN; GEMOT.] *A.-S. Hist.* The assembly or council of the witan.

**wit** (wĭth), *prep.* [AS. *wið*.] In general, *wit* denotes a relation of contact or association. It expresses: 1. Opposition; — now used only after *fight*, *contend*, *vie*, etc. 2. Association in accompaniment, conjunction, or interaction; hence: among; in the company of; as, come *with* me. 3. Association in alliance, assistance, harmony, etc.; hence, on the side of; as, "Fear not, I am *with* thee"; is *with* us or against us? 4. Association in the way of simultaneity; as, the light disappeared *with* the fire. 5. Association in sphere or jurisdiction; hence: in the estimation or opinion of; as, such arguments had weight *with* him. 6. Association in thought or concern; as, I am satisfied *with* him. 7. Association in possession, attribute, or belonging; as, he left the box *with* me; the firmament *with* its stars. 8. Causal connection; indicating: a Simple cause; by reason of; as, to die *with* hunger. *b.* The agent. *Obs.* *c.* The instrument or means; as, to tire one *with* words. *d.* An accessory, as of contents, material, etc.; as, to fill a box *with* straw. 9. An accompaniment of manner; as, to set to *with* a will. 10. Proximity or contact as a point of separation; as, he parted *with* me at the door. — *Syn.* See *BY*. *with* that, thereupon; after that.

**with-al'** (wĭth-əl'), *adv.* Together with this; likewise; moreover; at the same time; also. *Archaic.* — *prep.* With; — put after its object; as, "Why, what a consort are we now blessed *withal*." *Archaic.*

**with-draw'** (wĭth-drŏ'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see DRAW. [with against, back + draw.] 1. To take back or away; draw back, as aid or favor. 2. To recall or retract, as, a threat or statement. — *v. i.* To retire; retreat; recede.

**with-draw'al** (-əl), *n.* Also **with-draw'ment**. Act of withdrawing; as: a Removal. *b.* Retraction. *c.* Retreat.

**with-draw'ing-room'**, *n.* A drawing-room. *Rare.*

**wit**he (wĭth; wĭth), *n.* [AS. *witþpe*.] A flexible twig or branch used as a band; withy.

**with'er** (wĭth'ēr), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wideren*.] 1. To dry or shrivel up; lose freshness, smoothness, vigor, etc.; to fade. 2. To decay; decline; languish.

*Syn.* **Wither**, **shrivel**. To **wither** is to lose freshness or (esp.) become dry and faded; to **shrivel** is to draw up or shrink into wrinkles.

**with'er-ite** (-it), *n.* [After Dr. W. *Withering*.] *Min.* Native barium carbonate, BaCO<sub>3</sub>, which occurs in white or gray crystals, and also in columnar or granular masses. See **BARITE**.

**wit'h'e-rod'** (wĭth'rŏd'), *n.* A North American caprifoliaceous shrub (*Viburnum nudum*) with tough osierlike shoots, or a related species (*V. cassinoides*).

**wit'h'ers** (wĭth'ēr), *n. pl.* [Prop., parts that resist the pull in drawing; fr. ME. *witther* resistance, AS. *wiðer*, fr. *wiðer* against; fr. ME. *witther* resistance, AS. *wiðer*, fr. *wiðer* against.] 1. The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse. 2. The corresponding part in other animals.

**wit'h-ol'd'** (wĭth-hŏld'), *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see HOLD. [with against, back + hold.] 1. To hold back or in; check; restrain; refrain from action. 2. To refrain from granting, etc.; as, to *withhold* assent. — **wit'h-ol'd'er**, *n.*

**wit'h-in'** (-in'), *adv.* 1. In the inner part; inwardly; internally; interiorly. 2. In the house, room, etc.; indoors. — *prep.* 1. In the inner or interior part of; inside of. 2. In the limits or compass of; as: a Not farther or longer than (in length or time); as, *within* a mile; *within* an hour. *b.* Not exceeding in quantity; as, *within* one's income. 3. Inside the limits, reach, or influence, of.

**wit'h-out'** (wĭth-out'), *adv.* 1. On or at the outside; outwardly; externally. 2. Outside of the house; outdoors. 3. With the lack or absence of something indicated; — also construed as an absolute use of the preposition; as, if no help comes, we must do *without*. — *prep.* 1. At or on the outside of. 2. Out of the limits of; beyond. 3. Not with; as: a In absence of; lacking; as, *without* delay. *b.* Exclusive of. — *conj.* Unless; except. *Rare* or *Dial.*

**wit'h-stand'** (-stānd'), *v. t. & i.*; -STOOD' (-stŏd') ; -STAND' -ING. To stand against, esp. successfully; oppose; resist.

**wit'h'y** (wĭth'y; wĭth'y), *n.*; *pl.* WITHIES (-iz). [AS. *wiðig* willow, willow twig.] A withe. — *a.* Like a withe; flexible and tough.

**wit'less** (wĭt'lēs), *a.* Destitute of wit, or understanding; hence: indiscreet; foolish. — **less-ly**, *adv.* — **less-ness**, *n.*

**wit'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A person of little wit; pretender to wit.

**wit'ness** (-nēs), *n.* [AS. *witnes*, *gewitnes*, knowledge, testimony, a witness (person), fr. *witan* to know.] 1. Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony. 2. *Law.* a One who testifies, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal. *b.* One called on to be present at some transaction to be able

to testify to its having taken place. 3. That which serves as or furnishes evidence or proof. 4. One, as a beholder, who has personal knowledge of anything.

— *v. t.* 1. *Law.* To act as a witness of; specif., to see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it to establish its authenticity. 2. To testify to; attest. 3. To give evidence of; evidence. 4. To see or know by personal presence.

— *v. i.* 1. To testify. — **wit'ness-er**, *n.*

**wit'ted** (-ēd; 24), *a.* Having wit, or understanding; — used esp. in combination; as, half-wit'ted.

**wit'ti-cism** (wĭt'i-sĭz'm), *n.* A witty saying.

**wit'ti-ly** (-i-lĭ), *adv.* In a witty manner.

**wit'ti-ness**, *n.* Quality of being witty.

**wit'ting-ly** (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Knowingly; with knowledge.

**wit'tol** (wĭt'ŏl), *n.* [From *witwāl*, the bird, associated with the cuckoo.] A submissive cuckold. *Obs.*

**wit'ty** (wĭt'y), *a.*; -TI-ER (-i-ēr); -TI-EST. 1. Possessing wit (in sense 3); good at repartee; cleverly facetious; sometimes, sarcastic. 2. Marked by wit; as, a witty saying.

*Syn.* **Witty**, **facetious**. **Witty** implies quick and clever speech (esp. repartee) or sparkling pleasantry; **facetious** commonly suggests waggishness or jocularity.

**wit'wall'** (-wŏl'), *n.* A European spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*). *Local*, *Eng. & Scot.*

**wive** (wĭv), *v. i.*; **wived** (wĭvd); **wiv'ing** (wĭv'ĭng). [AS. *wifian*.] To marry a woman. — *v. t.* 1. To marry to a woman. 2. To take for a wife. *Rare.*

**wi'vern** (wĭv'ēr), *n.* [OF. *wivre*, *quivre*, fr. L. *viperā viper*.] *Her.* A fabulous two-legged, winged creature, like a cockatrice, but having a dragon's head.

**wives** (wĭvz), *n. pl.* of WIFE.

**wiz'ard** (wĭz'ārd), *n.* [ME. *wysard*; prob. fr. *wis* (E. *wise*, *a.*) + *-ard*.] 1. A wise man; sage. *Obs.* 2. A magician; sorcerer. — *a.* Magical; hence: enchanting; charming. — **wiz'ard-ly**, *a.*

**wiz'ard-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Character or practices of wizards; **wiz'en** (wĭz'n); *dial.* also **wēz'n**, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wisnian*.] To wither; shrivel; dry. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Thin; withered; as, "A little lonely, *wizen* boy."

**wiz'ened** (-'nd), *p. a.* Dried; shriveled; withered; shrunken; weazen; as, a *wizened* old man.

**woad** (wŏd), *n.* [AS. *wād*.] A European brassicaceous plant (*Isatis tinctoria*), formerly grown for the blue dye-stuff yielded by its leaves; also, the dyestuff. — **woad'ed**, *a.*

**woad'wax'en** (-wāk's'n), *n.* [AS. *wudwæaze*.] A yellow-flowered fabaceous shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) of Europe and Russian Asia, adventitious in America.

**woald** (wŏld), *var.* of WELD.

**Wo'den** (wŏ'dĕn), *n.* [AS. *Wōden*.] *Teut. Myth.* Odin.

**Wo'dan** (wŏ'dān) *Wednesday* is named for him.

**woe** (wŏ), *n.* Also **wo**. [ME. *wo*, *wa*, *woo*, AS. *wŏ*, interj.] Grief; sorrow; misery; also, a heavy calamity; affliction. — *Syn.* See **SORROW**. — **woe worth**, **woe be** to. See **WORTH**, *v. i.*

☞ *Woe* is now chiefly literary or poetic. It is used, with a dative construction or its equivalent, in denunciation and in exclamations of sorrow; as, *woe* to sinners; *woe* is me.

**woe'be-gone'** (wŏ'bĕ-gŏn'; 62), *a.* Beset or overwhelmed *woe'be-gone'* with *woe*; woeful; hence, indicating *woe'ful* (-fŏl), *a.* 1. Full of *woe*; sad. 2. Bringing, or *wo'ful* | pert. to, *woe*. 3. Paltry; poor; wretched. — **woe'ful-ly**, **wo'**, *adv.* — **woe'ful-ness**, **wo'**, *n.*

**wold** (wŏld), *var.* of WELD, *plant*.

**wold** (wŏld), *n.* [AS. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, forest.] A plain or a low hill; a region without woods.

**wolf** (wŏlf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES (wŏlvz). [AS. *wulf*.] 1. Any of certain large doglike carnivores (genus *Canis*), esp. a European species (*C. lupus*) or one allied to it. 2. Any of various small coleopterous or lepidopterous larvae which infest granaries. 3. A very fierce, rapacious, or destructive person. 4. *Music.* In instruments played with a bow, a harshness due to faulty vibration in certain notes.

**wolf'ber'ry** (-bĕr'y), *n.* A western American shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) bearing white berries.

**Wolff'i-an** (wŏlf'i-ān), *a.* *Anat.* Discovered or first described by Caspar Friedrich Wolff (1733-94).

**Wolff'ian body**, *Embryol.*, one of a pair of functional renal organs found in most vertebrate embryos, and becoming the kidneys in fishes and amphibians; the mesonephros.

**wolf fish**. Any of several large marine blennies (family *Anarhichadidae*) notable for their voracity.

**wolf'hound'** (wŏlf'hound'), *n.* A dog of any of several breeds originally used for hunting wolves. The Russian wolfhound resembles the greyhound, but its hair is soft, silky, and wavy or slightly curly. The Irish wolfhound is heavier throughout, has a wiry coat, and closely resembles the deerhound.

**wolf'ish** (wŏlf'ĭsh), *a.* Like a wolf. — **wolf'ish-ly**, *adv.*

**wolf'fram** (wŏlf'frām; wŏl'-), *n.* [G.] Tungsten.

**wolf'fram-ite** (wŏlf'frām-it; wŏl'-), *n.* [G. *wolframit*, *wolfram*; wolf wolf + *rahm* cream, *soot*.] *Min.* A tungstate of iron and manganese, (Fe,Mn)WO<sub>4</sub>, usually of a

*acc.* senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; Ice, Ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏit, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; food, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



brownish or grayish black color and submetallic luster; — called also *wolfram*. It occurs in monoclinic crystals and in granular or columnar masses. It is a source of tungsten. **wolfsbane** ('wólfs'bān'), *n.* Aconite, or monkshood. **wol/las-ton-ite** ('wól'ás-tún-ít), *n.* [After Dr. W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828), English chemist and physicist.] *Min.* A native silicate of calcium, CaSiO<sub>3</sub>, a monoclinic mineral of varying color, usually in cleavable masses. **wol/ver-ene**' ('wól'vér-én'), *n.* [From *WOLF*.] The glut-wol/ver-ine' } ton. *U. S.*

**wolves** ('wólvs), *n., pl. of WOLF.*

**wolv/ish** ('wól'vish), *a.* Wolfish. **Obs.**

**wom'an** ('wóm'án), *n., pl. WOMEN* ('wím'én; 24). [*AS. wímann, wímmann; wí* woman, wife + *mann* a man.] 1. An adult female person. 2. Womankind. 3. A female attendant or servant. 4. Womanly qualities. — **Syn.** See FEMALE. — *v. t.* To associate (one) with a woman.

**wom'an-hood** ('hóód), *n.* 1. State of being a woman; distinguishing character of a woman. 2. Womankind.

**wom'an-ish**, *a.* Suitable to or like a woman; effeminate; — usually disparaging. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.

**wom'an-kind** ('kínd'), *n.* Women collectively.

**wom'an-like**' ('lík'), *a.* Womanly. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.

**wom'an-ly**, *a.* Befitting or like a woman; feminine; — contrasted with *manly, virile*. — **Syn.** See FEMALE. — **wom-an-ly, adv.** — **wom'an-li-ness, n.**

**woman suffrage.** Suffrage, or the right to vote in political matters, possessed or exercised by women.

**womb** ('wóóm), *n.* [*AS. wamb, womb.*] 1. The belly. 2. The uterus. 3. Any cavity likened to a womb, as a place where something is generated or formed.

**wom'bat** ('wóm'bát), *n.* [From native name in Australia.] Any of a genus (*Phascolumys*) of burrowing Australian marsupials, resembling small bears.

**wom'en** ('wím'én; 24), *n., pl. of WOMAN.*

**won** ('wún), *pret. & p. p. of WIN.*

**won'der** ('wún'dér), *n.* [*AS. wundor.*] 1. A cause of surprise or astonishment; marvel; prodigy; miracle. 2. The emotion excited by novelty or by something wonderful; astonishment; admiration. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*.

— *v. i.* 1. To be affected with surprise; marvel. 2. To feel doubt and curiosity; query. — *v. t.* To feel doubt and curiosity about; be anxious to know. — **won'der-er, n.**

**won'der-ful** ('dér-fúól), *a.* Adapted to excite wonder; surprising; strange; astonishing. — **Syn.** Wondrous, marvelous, amazing. — **won'der-ful-ly, adv.** — **-der-ful-ness, n.**

**won'der-land**' ('lánd'), *n.* A land of wonders or marvels.

**won'der-ment, n.** Surprise; astonishment; also, a wonder.

**won'der-strick'en** ('strík'n), **won'der-struck'** ('strúk'), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

**won'der-work'** ('wún'dér-wúrk'), *n.* [*AS. wundorweorc.*] A wonderful work or act; a wonder; prodigy; miracle. — **won'der-work'er, n.** — **won'der-work'ing, a.**

**won'drous** ('wún'drús), *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. — *a.* Wonderful; astonishing; marvelous. — **-drous-ly, adv.** — **-drous-ness, n.**

**won't** ('wónt; wúnt), *a.* A colloquial contraction of *will not*, obs. var. of *will not*.

**wont** ('wúnt or, esp. British, wónt), *a.* [*ME. wunt, woned, p. p. of wunten, wonen, wunten, wunen, to dwell, be accustomed, AS. wunian.*] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; used; — used with an infinitive. — *n.* Custom; habit; use. — **Syn.** See HABIT. — *v. i.; pret. WONT;* *p. p. WONT or WONT'ED; p. pr. & vb. n. WONT'ING.* To be accustomed. — *v. t.* To accustom; — chiefly used reflexively; as, he *wonted* himself to coarse food.

**wont'ed** ('wún'téd; wón't'; 24), *p. a.* Accustomed; usual.

**woo** ('wóó), *v. t. & i.* [*AS. wōgian.*] 1. To solicit in love and, usually, marriage; court. 2. To invite or beseech, esp. impudently; court solicitously. 3. To seek, or act in such a way as, to bring about; as, to *woo* wealth or fortune.

**wood** ('wóód), *n.* [*AS. wudu, wiodu, wídu.*] 1. A dense growth of trees; forest; grove; — often used in *pl.* 2. The hard fibrous substance which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is found to some extent in herbaceous plants. 3. Timber; lumber; firewood. 4. Something made of wood.

— *v. t.* To supply with wood; as, to *wood* a steamboat. — *v. i.* To take or get a supply of wood.

**wood anemone.** Any of several species of anemone (esp., in U. S., *Anemone quinquefolia*, in Europe, *A. nemorosa*).

**wood betony, a = BETONY, b. Lousewort.**

**wood'bine'** ('wóód'bin'), *n.* [*AS. wudubind, wídubindae;* — as binding, or winding about, trees.] 1. The European honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*); also, any of several other honeysuckles. 2. The Virginia creeper. *U. S.*

**wood block.** A die for printing, cut on wood; a woodcut.

**wood'chat'** ('chát'), *n.* 1. Any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family (genera *Tanithia* and *Larvivora*). 2. A European shrike (*Lanius pomeranus*).

**wood'chuck'** ('chúk'), *n.* A thickset marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the U. S. and Canada; — called also *ground hog*.

**wood coal, a** Charcoal. **b** Lignite.

**wood'cock'** ('kók'), *n.* (See *PLURAL, Note*.) [*AS. wudu-coc.*] An Old World long-billed limicoline game bird (*Scelopax rusticola*); also, a similar and related American bird (*Philohela minor*).

**wood'craft'** ('kráft'), *n.* Skill and practice in what pertains to the woods, esp. in maintaining one's self and making one's way, or in hunting or trapping.

**wood'cut'** ('kút'), *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving.

**wood'cut'ter** ('wóód'kút'ér), *n.* A person who cuts wood.

**wood'ed, a.** Supplied or covered with wood, or trees.

**wood'en** ('wóód'n), *a.* 1. Made or consisting of wood. 2. Stiff; clumsy; awkward; also, spiritless; stupid. — **wood'en-ly, adv.** — **wood'en-ness, n.**

**wood engraving, a** Art or process of engraving designs upon wood for printing. **b** A woodcut. — **wood engraver,**

**wood'en-head'** ('wóód'n'héd'), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid person. **Collog.** — **wood'en-head'ed** ('héd'éd; 24), *a.*

**wood'en-ware'** ('wár'), *n.* Buckets, bowls, or other vessels, esp. of domestic use, made of wood.

**wood'house'** ('hóus'), *n.* A house or shed for storing wood.

**wood ibis.** A large wading bird (*Tantalus leucolator*) of wooded swamps of the warmer parts of America.

**wood'i-ness** ('í-nés), *n.* Quality or state of being woody.

**wood'land** ('lánd; 'lánd'), *n.* Land covered with wood, or trees; forest; timbered land. — **wood'land'er, n.**

**wood louse.** Any of numerous small terrestrial isopod crustaceans (*Oniscus, Armadillo*, or related genus); a slater, sow bug, or pill bug. They have a flattened elliptical body, sometimes capable of being rolled into a ball.

**wood'man** ('mán), *n.* 1. A forest officer in care of the king's woods; a forester. **Eng.** 2. A hunter of forest game. **Obs. or Rare.** 3. One who cuts down trees; a woodcutter. 4. One who dwells in the woods.

**wood'-note', n.** A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird.

**wood nymph.** 1. A nymph of the woods; dryad. 2. Any of several moths (genus *Euthysanotia*), butterflies (subfamily *Satyrinae*), or humming birds (genus *Thalurania*).

**wood'peck'er** ('wóód'pék'ér), *n.* Any of many scansional birds (family *Picidae*) having spiny tail feathers used to aid in climbing, or resting on, tree trunks, and a hard, chisel-like bill used to drill into trees, as for insects; — often used with an adjective, as: **green woodpecker** (*Geococcyx viridis*), **great spotted woodpecker** (*Dendrocopos major*).

**wood pigeon.** 1. The ring dove. **Local, Eng.** 2. A wild pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) of western America. **Local, U. S.**

**wood pulp.** Pulp from wood, used in making paper.

**wood'ruff'** ('wóód'rúf'), *n.* Also **wood'roof', wood'row'** [*AS. wudurofe.*] A small sweet-scented aromatic herb (*Asperula odorata*) of the madder family.

**wood screw.** A metal screw for insertion in wood.

**wood'si-a** ('wóód'zí-á), *n.* [*NL.*, after Joseph Woods (1776-1864), English botanist.] Any of a genus (*Woodсия*) of small or medium-sized rock-loving ferns.

**woods'man** ('wóódz'mán), *n.* A woodman, esp. one who lives in the forest. [*Species* (*Oxalis acetosella*).

**wood sorrel.** Any oxalis, esp. a common white-flowered

**wood spirit.** Methyl alcohol.

**woods'y** ('wóód'zí), *a.; wood'si-er* ('zí-ér); *-si-est.* Of or pert. to the woods, or forest. **Collog., U. S.**

**wood vinegar.** Pyroligneous acid.

**wood wind** ('wínd). **Music.** See WIND INSTRUMENTS.

**wood'work'** ('wóód'wúrk'), *n.* Work made of wood; esp., interior fittings of wood, as moldings, stairways, etc.

**wood'work'ing, a.** Working or shaping things of wood. — **wood'work'ing, n.** — **wood'work'er, n.**

**wood'worm'** ('wúrm'), *n.* A larva that bores in wood.

**wood'y** ('wóód'í), *a.; wood'y-er* ('í-ér); *-i-est.* 1. Abounding with wood or woods; as, *woody* land. 2. Of or containing wood; ligneous. 3. Of or pert. to woods; sylvan. **Rare.**

4. Like, or characteristic of, wood; as, a *woody* taste.

**woo'er** ('wóó'ér), *n.* One who woos; a suitor.

**woof** ('wóóf), *n.* [*ME. oof, AS. ōwef, var. of ōweb; on on + web.* The *w* is due to influence of *E. weave*.] 1. The threads that cross the warp in a fabric; weft; thread carried by the shuttle in weaving. 2. Texture; cloth.

**wool** ('wóól), *n.* [*AS. wull.*] 1. The soft and curled, or crimped, covering or coat of domesticated sheep and some other animals. 2. Short, thick hair, esp. when crimped or curled. 3. Something light and fleecy or downy like wool.

**wool'en** } ('wóól'én; 24), *a.* 1. Made or consisting of wool.

**wool'len** } 2. Of or pert. to wool or woolen cloths; as, *woolen* mills. — *n.* Fabric made of wool.

**wool fat or grease.** Lanolin.

**wool'fell'** ('wóól'fél'), *n.* [*wool + fell* a skin.] A skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled.

**wool'gath'er-ing** ('gáth'ér-ing), *n.* Indulgence in vagrant fancies; purposeless imagining. — **wool'gath'er-ing, a.**

**K = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon;** yet; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equal.



**wool/grow'er**, *n.* One who raises sheep for their wool.  
**wooly** (wŏol'y), *a.*; **WOOL/L-ER** (-l-ĕr); **LI-EST**. 1. Consisting of, of the nature of, or like, wool. 2. Clothed with wool. — **wool/li-ness** (-lĕs), *n.*  
**woolly bear**, the hairy larva of any of several species (esp. family *Arctidae*) of moths.

**wool/pack'** (-pāk'), *n.* 1. A wrapper, of canvas, cotton, or the like, for holding wool; also, a quantity of wool weighing 240 pounds, in such a wrapper. 2. *Meteor.* A rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base.

**wool/sack'** (-sāk'), *n.* A sack for or of wool; specif., the seat of the English Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, a sack or cushion of wool, covered with red cloth, in shape like a divan, without back or arms.

**wool stapler**. **a** A dealer in wool. **b** One who sorts wool.  
**word** (wŭrd), *n.* [AS.] 1. That which is said; esp., a brief expression; as, a *word* of advice. 2. An utterance considered as implying the faith or authority of the person who utters it; statement; affirmation; promise; as, to keep one's *word*. 3. A saying; proverb; motto. *Archaic.* 4. Tidings; report; message; information; — used only in *sing.* 5. A password, watchword, or verbal signal; also, order; command; as, to give the *word*. 6. Talk; discourse; — chiefly in *pl.* 7. In *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute. 8. An articulate sound or combination of sounds which, as symbolizing an idea, is taken as an ultimate independent unit of discourse, usually forming one of the units of a sentence. 9. Hence, the written or printed character or characters expressing such a unit. 10. *Theol.* **a** The gospel message; esp., the Scriptures. **b** [cap.] The second person in the Trinity before incarnation, the Logos; among those who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, one or all of the divine attributes personified.

**word of mouth**, orally; by actual speaking. — **w. for w.**, in the exact words; verbatim; literally.

— **v. t.** 1. To express in words; phrase. 2. To flatter; cajole. *Obs.* — **v. i.** To speak. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

**word blindness**. Inability to understand printed or written words, although perhaps able to see, speak, and write correctly. — **word-blind**, *a.*

**word/book'** (-bŏok'), *n.* A vocabulary; dictionary.  
**word/i-ly** (wŭr'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a wordy manner.

**word/i-ness**, *n.* Verbosity.  
**word'ing**, *n.* Expression in words; phrasing.

**word'play'** (wŭrd'plā'), *n.* A more or less subtle playing upon the meaning of words.

**word square**. A series of words so arranged as to read alike vertically and horizontally. H E A R T  
**word'y** (wŭrd'y), *a.*; **WORD/Y-ER** (-dĭ-ĕr); E M B E R  
**-I-EST**. 1. Of or pert. to words; verbal. 2. A B U S E  
 Using or containing many words; verbose. R E S I N  
**woe** (wŏ; 37). *Pret.* & *Scot.* & *dial.* p. p. T R E N D

of WEAR. Word Square.

**work** (wŭrk), *n.* [AS. *work*, *weorc*.] 1. Exertion of strength or faculties to effect something; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end; toil; labor. Also, employment; occupation. 2. The matter on which one labors; task; duty. 3. That which is produced by exertion; anything accomplished; deed; achievement; feat. 4. *Specif.* — **a** That which is produced by mental labor, as a book or piece of art; as, the *works* of Scott. **b** Embroidery; needlework. **c** In *pl.* Structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, fortifications, etc. 5. A place where industrial labor is carried on; esp., in plural form but often with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufactory; as an iron *works*; water *works*. 6. In *pl.* The working or moving parts of a mechanism, as of a clock. 7. Manner of working; management; treatment; workmanship; as, unskillful *work*. 8. In *pl.* *Bib.* Performance of moral duties; righteous deeds. 9. *Mech.* The causing of motion against a resisting force, measured by the product of the force into the component of the motion resolved along the direction of the force. See **ERG**, **FOOT POUND**, etc.

**Syn.** **Work**, **labor**, **toil**, **drudgery**. **Work** is the general term for purposive effort; **labor** commonly implies more strenuous exertion than **work**; more specif. (esp. as opposed to *capital*), it denotes physical exertion for the supply of wants; **toil** is painful or fatiguing labor; **drudgery** is esp. dull, irksome, and distasteful work.

**work of art**, a production of art; specif., a production in one of the fine arts, esp. in painting or sculpture.

— **v. i.**; *pret.* & *p. p.* **WORKED** (wŭrkt), or **WROUGHT** (rŏt); **-p. pr.** & **vb. n.** **WORK'ING**. 1. To exert one's self for a purpose, esp. for gain, improvement, etc.; labor. 2. Hence: to operate or act, esp. effectively; as, the machine *works* well; the plan *worked*. 3. To be engaged customarily in some occupation. 4. To move, progress, etc., laboriously or slowly; — used with *out*, *into*, *up*, *through*, etc. 5. To ferment, as a liquid. 6. To be in agitation; strain; labor, as a ship in a heavy sea.

— **v. t.** 1. To fashion by labor; shape; make. 2. To bring to pass; cause; accomplish; do; as, to *work* one's ruin; *work* havoc. 3. To prepare for use by manipulation; as, to

*work* butter. 4. To set or keep in motion or activity; operate; manage; as, to *work* a machine, mine, ship. 5. To cause to labor. 6. To carry on one's occupation in, through, etc.; as, the trapper *worked* the stream from its source. 7. To make, effect, or bring into some condition, by degrees or as if laboriously; as, to *work* one's self into favor; beer *works* off impurities in fermenting. 8. To make or ornament by needlework; embroider. 9. To solve, as a problem. 10. To make use of; to use. *Now Colloq.* 11. To influence; lead; induce; as, to *work* a legislature. 12. To excite; provoke; as, to *work* one's self into a rage. 13. To cause to ferment.

**to work one's passage**, to pay for a passage by doing work on board or about the conveyance. — **to w. out.** **a** To effect by labor and exertion. **b** To solve, as a problem; also, to develop or arrange, as a plan. **c** To exhaust, as a mine or land, by working.

**work'a-ble** (wŭr'kă-bl'), *a.* Capable of or worth being worked; practicable. — **work'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tĭ), **work'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**work'a-day'** (wŭr'kă-dā'), *a.* Pert. to, or suited for, working days, laboring; hence, prosaic.

**work'bag'** (wŭrk'bāg'), *n.* A bag to hold implements or materials for work; esp., a reticule for needlework.

**work'day'** (-dā'), *n.* A day on which work is done, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc. — *a.* Workaday.

**worked** (wŭrkt), *weak pret.* & *p. p.* of **work**.  
**Syn.** **Worked**, **wrought**. Both as preterit and participle, **worked** implies preparation or (esp.) operation by labor; **wrought** suggests the molding or fashioning of something, esp. from the rough.

**work'er** (wŭr'kĕr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, works; specif., a laborer; toiler; performer; doer. 2. *Zool.* One of the neuter, or sterile, individuals of the social ants, bees, and white ants. The workers are generally females having the sexual organs imperfectly developed.

**work'fel'low** (wŭrk'fĕlŏ), *n.* A companion in work.

**work'folk'** (-fŏk'), **work'folks'** (-fŏks'), *n. pl.* Working people, esp. those engaged in manual labor.

**work'house'** (-hous'), *n.* 1. A workshop. 2. In England, a house where able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and made to labor; a poorhouse. 3. A house of correction in which petty offenders are confined at labor. *U. S.*  
**work'ing**, *p. a.* 1. Doing work; engaged in labor. 2. Of, relating to, or occupied by, work, as, *working* hours; *working* cost. 3. Assumed or adopted to permit or facilitate work; as, a *working* arrangement.

**working day**. A day when work is done, esp. in distinction from Sundays and legal holidays; a workday. **b** The number of hours during which a workman must work to be entitled to a day's pay. — **w. drawing**, *Arch. & Mech.*, a drawing made to scale, intended to be followed by the workmen. — **w. substance**, *Mech.*, the substance, usually a fluid (*w. fluid*), under pressure, that actuates the piston, vanes, floats, etc., in an engine or other prime mover.

**work'ing-day'**, *a.* Workaday. [borer.]

**work'ing-man'** (-mān'), *n.* A laboring man; a manual laborer.

**work'man** (wŭrk'mān), *n.* A man employed in labor; esp., a skilled artificer or laborer.

**Syn.** **Workman**, **laborer**, **artisan**, **artificer**, **mechanic**, **craftsman**. **Workman** is the general term; it often applies to one who does relatively skilled work; a laborer's work demands strength or exertion rather than skill; an **artisan** is esp. one employed in an industrial or mechanic art or trade; **mechanic** is now commonly restricted to a workman skilled in constructing, repairing, or using machinery; a **craftsman** is one who practices a handicraft; **artificer** commonly implies power of contrivance or adaptation in the exercise of one's craft.

**work'man-like**, *a. & adv.* Befitting a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well done. — **work'man-ly**, *a. & adv.*

**work'man-ship**, *n.* 1. Art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making or doing anything; also, the quality imparted in the process of making. 2. That which is effected or produced; manufacture; work.

**work'peo'ple** (-pĕp'pl), *n. pl.* People who work, esp. at manual labor; laboring people.

**work'room'** (-rŏom'), *n.* A room used especially for labor.

**work'shop'** (wŭrk'shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on.

**work'ta'ble** (-tăbl'), *n.* A table for holding working materials; esp., a table with drawers for needlework, etc.

**work'won'an** (-wŏm'ān), *n.* A woman who works, esp. at manual labor.

**world** (wŭrld), *n.* [AS. *weorold*, *world*.] 1. The earth and surrounding heavens; the system of created things; the universe. 2. The earth and its inhabitants; sum of human affairs and interests; hence, mankind; also, people in general; the public; as, all the *world* loves a lover. 3. A state of existence; a sphere or scene of life and action; as, the next *world*. 4. Individual experience; course of life; sum of affairs affecting the individual; as, to begin the *world* anew. 5. The customs, practices, and interests of men as social beings; — usually used with *the*; as, to

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccŏunt, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makĕr; ĭce, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnt, ūp, cĭrcŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; thēn, thŭ; chair; go; sing; ijk; thēn, thŭ; nature, verdŭre (37);



withdraw from the *world*. **6.** The portion of mankind engrossed in the concerns of this life, and hence sometimes regarded as ungodly; — usually used with *the*. **7.** That which concerns the earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; hence, secular affairs or interests; as, the *world* is too much with us. **8.** A great number or quantity. **9.** A part, division, or section of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as a separate, independent unit; as: **a** A division of the globe, its inhabitants, etc.; as, the Old *World*; the medieval *world*. **b** One of the three grand divisions or primary groups of natural objects; a kingdom; as, the animal, mineral, or vegetable *world*. **c** A more or less definite class or division of persons; as, the political *world*. **10.** Any sphere or whole suggestive of the world. **11.** Any planet or heavenly body. — **SYN.** SEE EARTH. [of being worldly.]

**world/li-ness** (wûrld/li-nēs), *n.* State, character, or quality. **world/ling** (wûrld/liŋg), *n.* [*world* + 1st *-ling*.] A person devoted to this world and its enjoyments. **world/ly**, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to this world or existence in it; earthly; as, *worldly* goods. **2.** Of or pert. to the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come; interested in, or concerned with, the enjoyments of this present existence; as, *worldly* men. — **SYN.** SEE EARTHELY. — **ADV.** In a worldly manner.

**world/ly-mind/ed**, *a.* Devoted to, or engrossed in, worldly interests. — **world/ly-mind/ed-ness**, *n.* **world/ly-wise**, *a.* Wise as to things of this world. **world soul.** A spiritual being having the same relation to the world that the soul has to the individual being. **world spirit.** The animating spirit of the universe; God. **world/-wide**, *a.* Extended throughout the world.

**worm** (wûrm), *n.* [AS. *wyrm*, *wurm*, serpent, worm.] **1.** Any of numerous small, elongate, and slender, creeping or crawling animals, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so. **2.** A being likened to, or suggestive of, a worm by reason of humility, debasement, etc. **3. a** *Anat.* = VERMIFORM PROCESS. **b** *Zool.* = LYTIA. **4.** Something that inwardly torments in a way suggestive of the gnawing, boring, or working of a worm. **5.** In *pl.* Any disorder due to parasitic worms, as in the intestines. **6.** A spiral or wormlike thing, as: **a** A screw thread. **b** The condensing tube of a still. **c** *Mach.* A short revolving screw the threads of which gear with the teeth of a worm wheel. **d** An Archimedean screw, or a conveyor working on the same principle. **7.** SEE WORM WHEEL.

— **v. i.** To move, go, or work slowly, deviously, and insidiously. — **v. t.** **1.** To work, effect, remove, draw, etc., by slow, devious, and insidious means. **2. Naut.** To wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round and between the strands of (a cable or rope) before serving. **3.** To cut the lytta from (a dog).

**worm/-eat/en** (-ēt'n), *a.* Eaten, or eaten into, by worms. **worm fence.** A zigzag fence of rails crossing at their ends; — called also *snake fence*, or *Virginia rail fence*.

**worm gear.** *Mach.* **a** A worm wheel. **b** A gear consisting of a worm and worm wheel working together. **worm/hole** (wûrm/hôl), *n.* The burrow of a worm.

**worm/mil** (wûrm'mil), *n.* The larva of a warble fly, or any other fly larva which burrows beneath the skin of animals. **worm/seed** (wûrm'sēd), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants, as *Santonica* and certain species of goosefoot (esp. *Chenopodium anthelminticum*), whose seeds are anthelmintic. **2. Pharm.** A drug derived from the above.

**worm wheel.** A cogwheel to gear with the thread or threads of a short revolving screw called a *worm*. **worm/wood** (wûrm'wôod), *n.* [AS. *wermôd*.] **1.** An asteraceous plant (*Artemisia absinthium*) of a bitter, slightly aromatic taste, now chiefly used in making absinth. **2.** Something bitter or grievous; bitterness.

**worm/y** (wûr'mi), *a.*; **worm/y-er** (-mî-ēr); **-y-est**. **1.** Containing, or abounding with, worms. **2.** Like, or pertaining to, a worm; groveling.

**worm** (wûrm; 57), *p. p.* of WEAR. [paired, by use.] **worm/-out**, *a.* Exhausted by wear; made useless, or im-worm/ri-er (wûr'i-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, worries. **worm/ri-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Trouble; worry. *Colloq.* **worm/ri-some** (-sūm), *a.* Inclined to worry or fret; also, causing worry.

**wor/y** (wûr'i), *v. t.*; **wor/ried** (-id); **-ry-ing**. [ME. *worouwen* to strangle, AS. *wyrqan*.] **1.** To harass with or as with continual snapping or biting; also, to shake and tear or mangle with the teeth. **2.** To beset with impetuosity, or with care and anxiety; vex; torment; fret. — **SYN.** SEE HARASS. — **v. i.** **1.** To be engaged in worrying, or mangling, something by shaking and tearing it with the teeth. **2.** To feel or express great care and anxiety; fret. — *n.*; *pl.* **-ries** (-iz). **1.** Act of worrying. **2.** Undue solicitude; disturbance due to care and anxiety; anxiety.

**worse** (wûrs), *a.*, *compar.* of BAD. [AS. *wiersa*, *wyrssa*.] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree; less good; specif., in poorer health; more sick.

— **adv.** In a worse degree or manner. — *n.* That which is worse. **wors/en** (wûr's'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become worse. **wors'er** (wûr'sēr), *a.* Worse; — a redundant comparative. *Obs.*, *Dial.*, or *Illit.*

**wor/ship** (wûr'shîp), *n.* [AS. *weorðscipe*; *weorð* worth + *-scipe* -ship.] **1.** Courtesy or reverence; deference; honor; respect. **2.** A title of honor used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station. **3.** Act of paying divine honors to a deity; religious reverence and homage. **4.** Obsequious respect; extravagant admiration. **5.** An object of worship. — **SYN.** SEE REVERENCE.

— **v. t.**; **-shîped** (-shîpt) or **-shîpped**; **-shîp-ing** or **-shîp-ing**. **1.** To pay divine honors to; adore; venerate. **2.** To admire inordinately; idolize. — **SYN.** Reverse, reverence, bow to, honor. — **v. i.** To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service. — **wor/ship-er**, or **wor/ship-per** (-ēr), *n.*

**wor/ship-ful** (-fûl), *a.* **1.** Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect. **2.** Honorable; esteemed; — used in formally addressing magistrates, certain dignitaries, etc. — **wor/ship-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

**worst** (wûrst), *a.*, *superl.* of BAD. [AS. *wyrst*, *wierst*.] Bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree. Cf. **WORSE**. — **adv.** To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority; in a manner most bad or evil. — *n.* That which is most bad or evil. — **v. t.** To get the better of; defeat; discomfit.

**wor/sted** (wôos'tēd; wôor'stēd), *n.* [From *Worsted*, now spelt *Worstead*, a town in Norfolk, England.] **1.** Well-twisted yarn of long-staple wool; also, cloth made from such yarn. **2.** Soft woolen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.

**wort** (wûrt), *n.* [AS. *wyrt*.] Any plant or herb; esp., a potherb; — used chiefly in combination, as in *colewort*. **wort**, *n.* [AS. *wyrt*.] An infusion of malt fermented, or in process of fermentation.

**worth** (wûrth), *v. i.* [AS. *weorðan*.] To be; become; betide; — now only, archaically, in *woe worth the day*, etc. **worth**, *a.* [AS. *weorð*, *wurð*.] **1.** Deserving of; meriting. **2.** Equal in value to; proper to be exchanged for. **3.** Having possessions equal to; having wealth to the value of; as, he is *worth* a million dollars. — **worth** *white*, *worth* the time expended; hence, *worth* the pains and expense.

— *n.* **1.** The quality or qualities of a thing rendering it valuable or useful; value; importance; hence: equivalence in exchange; price. **2.** Value in respect of moral or personal qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness. **3.** Wealth; riches. — **SYN.** Desert, merit. SEE DESERT, PRICE.

**wor/thi-ly** (wûr'thî-li), *adv.* In a worthy manner. **wor/thi-ness** (-nēs), *n.* Quality of being worthy.

**worth/less** (wûrth'lēs), *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, desert, or the like; useless; vile; mean. — **worth/less-ly**, *adv.* — **worth/less-ness**, *n.*

**wor/thy** (wûr'thî), *a.*; **-thî-er** (-thî-ēr); **-thî-est**. [AS. *wyrðig*.] **1.** Having worth or excellence; valuable; estimable. **2.** Having adequate worth or value; meriting; fit; suitable (to); suiting; befitting; — usually used with *of*; more rarely, with a following infinitive or with *that*, *for*, or an objective without a preposition. Usually in a good sense.

— *n.*; *pl.* **-thî-es** (-thî:z). A person of great worth of desert. **wort** (wûrt), *1st* & *2d pers. sing. pres. of* WIT, to know. *Archaic* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

**would** (wôod), *pret. & (obs.) p. p.* of WILL, *v. t.* & *auxil.*, & of 2d WILL, *v. i.* [ME. & AS. *wolde*.] SEE WILL, *v. t.* & *auxiliary*.] For use of *would* as auxiliary, see SHOULD. Special uses of *would* are: **a** In expressions of desire or wish; as, I *would* I were young again. **b** In expressing what might be expected; as, that *would* make talk. [reputed.] **would/-be**, *a.* Desiring or professing to be; wishing to be

**wound** (wôund), *pret. & p. p.* of WIND, to turn, and of WIND, to blow. **wound** (wôund; wound), *n.* [AS. *wund*.] **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence. *Obs.* or *Rare, exc. specif.*: **a** An injury to a person or animal by which the skin is divided; a stab, cut, or laceration. **b** A cut or other breach in a plant. **2.** An injury or hurt to feelings, reputation, etc.

— **v. t.** To inflict a wound (sense 1) upon; hence: to hurt the feelings of; pain, as by ingratitude. — **v. i.** To inflict a wound or wounds; to give pain.

**wound/less**, *a.* **1.** Not wounded. **2.** Invulnerable.

**wove** (wôv), *pret. & rare p. p.* of WEAVE.

**wove paper**, paper bearing the impression of the weave of fine wire gauze; — contrasted with *laid paper*.

**wô'ven** (wôv'n), *p. p.* of WEAVE.

**wrack** (râk), *var.* of RACK, thin flying clouds.

**wreck**, *n.* **1.** Wreck; ruin. *Archaic* or *Scot.* **2.** A wreck. *Rare.* **3.** Marine vegetation cast up on the shore.

**wraith** (râth), *n.* [Scot. *wraith*, *warth*.] An apparition of a living person in his exact likeness, thought to be seen usually just before his death; hence: an apparition; specter.

**wran/gle** (rân'gl), *v. i.*; **-gl-ed** (-g'ld); **-gl-ing** (-gl'ng). **1.** To argue; debate; dispute. **2.** To dispute angrily;

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



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brawl; altercation. — *n.* An angry dispute; noisy quarrel. — *Syn.* Altercation, bickering, brawl, jangle, See *DISPUTE*.  
**wran'gler** (rân'glér), *n.* 1. One who wrangles. 2. *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* An honor man placed in the first class in the mathematical tripos.  
**wrap** (râp), *v. t.* [Due to confusion with *wrap* to wind or roll together. See *RAPT* hurried away.] To snatch away or up; transport; — chiefly used in the *p. p.* *wrapt*. *Obs.*  
**wrap** (râp), *v. t.* WRAPPED (râpt) or WRAPT; WRAP'ING. [ME. *wrâpen*.] 1. To wind or roll together; fold. 2. To cover by winding or folding; infold; — often used with *up*. 3. To inclose in a package; do up; envelop; — usually used with *up*. 4. To conceal by enveloping; hide. — *n.* An article of dress to be wrapped round the person; — often used, esp. in the plural, of furs, shawls, etc.  
**wrap'per** (-ér), *n.* 1. One who wraps, or folds. 2. That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; envelope; covering; specif., the tobacco leaf used for the outside covering of a cigar. 3. A negligee or outer garment, often in one piece, to be wrapped or fitted loosely about the person and usually for indoor wear, similar garments for outdoor wear being more often called *wraps*.  
**WRASSE** (râs), *n.* Any of numerous edible, marine, usually brightly colored, fishes (family *Labridæ*, esp. genus *Labrus*).  
**wrath** (râth; rât; or, esp. *Brit.* rôth), *n.* [AS. *wræðða*, fr. *wræð* *wroth*.] 1. Violent anger; deep and determined indignation; rage; ire. 2. Punishment inflicted in anger or indignation. — *Syn.* Fury, passion. See *ANGER*. — *a.* Wrathful; wroth.  
**wrath'ful** (-fôol), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; ireful; passionate; also, springing from, or expressing, or marked by, wrath. — *Syn.* Furious, raging, indignant, resentful. — *wrath'ful-ly, adv.* — *wrath'ful-ness, n.*  
**wrath'y** (-i), *a.*; WRATH'Y-ER (-ÿ-ér), -EST. Wrathful. *Colloq.* [for passion; inflict.]  
**wreak** (rêk), *v. t.* [AS. *wreacan*.] To execute in vengeance  
**wreath** (rêth), *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS (rêths). [AS. *wræð*, *wræð*, a twisted band, fr. *wræðan* to twist.] 1. Something twisted or intertwined into circular shape. 2. A garland; chaplet, esp. one for a victor. 3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = *CORONA AUSTRALIS*.  
**wreath** (rêth), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* WREATHED (rêthd); *p. p.* WREATHED, *Archaic* WREATH'EN (rêth'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WREATH'ING. 1. To twist; contort; as, his face was wreathed in smiles; to form or combine by twisting together; to entwine. 2. To encircle; infold. 3. To twine or twist about; surround; encircle.  
**wreck** (rêk), *n.* [ME. *wrak*.] 1. That which has been wrecked or is in ruin. 2. Ruins of a wrecked ship. 3. *Law.* Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast on the land by the sea. 4. Destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore or on rocks, or by being disabled by winds or waves or other accident; shipwreck. 5. A wrecking; state, of being wrecked; ruin.  
— *v. t.* 1. To shipwreck. 2. To bring wreck or ruin on by violence; overthrow; shatter. 3. To involve in a wreck; ruin or damage by wreck. — *v. i.* 1. To suffer wreck. 2. To work on a wreck, as for rescue or plunder.  
**wreck'age** (-âj), *n.* Act of wrecking; state of being wrecked; also, that which has been wrecked; remains of a wreck.  
**wreck'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. One who wrecks, or ruins. 2. One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, as for rescue or plunder. 3. A vessel used by wreckers. [*etic.*]  
**wreck'ful** (-fôol), *a.* Causing wreck; involving ruin. *Poet.*  
**wren** (rên), *n.* [AS. *wrenna*, *wrænna*.] 1. Any of numerous small singing birds (family *Troglodytidae*); esp., the common European wren (*Nannus troglodytes*) or the American house wren (*Troglodytes ædon*). 2. Any of numerous species of similar singing birds.  
**wrench** (rênch), *n.* [AS. *wrenc* *deceit, a twisting*.] 1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. 2. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint. 3. An instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning nuts, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To wrest, twist, or force by violence. 2. *a.* To strain; sprain. *b.* To distort; pervert; as, to *wrench* a meaning.  
**wrest** (rêst), *v. t.* [AS. *wræstan*.] 1. To turn; twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; pull or force away by or as by violent wringing or twisting. 2. To turn from truth; pervert; distort. — *n.* 1. Act of wresting. 2. A key to tune a stringed instrument, as a harp or piano, by turning the pins. — *wrest'er, n.*  
**wrest'le** (rêsl'), *v. t.*; -LED (-ld); -LING (-lîng). [AS. *wrestlian*.] 1. To contend by grappling with, and striving to throw, an opponent. 2. To struggle; strive earnestly. — *v. t.* To wrestle with. — *n.* A wrestling bout; struggle.  
**wrest'ler** (rêsl'ér), *n.* One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.  
**wrest'ling** (-lîng), *n.* Act of one who wrestles; specif., the sport consisting of the hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other.  
**wretch** (rêch), *n.* [AS. *wrecca*, *wræcca*, *exile, stranger, wretched person, wreccan* to drive out, punish.] 1. A

wretched person; one profoundly unhappy. 2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable, or vile person.  
**wretch'ed, a.** 1. Very miserable; deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed; profoundly unhappy. 2. Producing, or characterized by, misery; woeful; grievous; calamitous; as a *wretched* accident; a *wretched* life. 3. Hatefully contemptible; despicable. 4. Very poor, mean, or unsatisfactory; as, a *wretched* attempt. — *wretch'ed-ly, adv.*  
**wretch'ed-ness** (rêch'êd-nês; 2d), *n.* Quality or state of being wretched. — *Syn.* See *MISERY*.  
**wrig'gle** (rig'gl), *v. i. & t.*; -GLED (-ld); -GLING (-lîng). 1. To move with short, writhing motions, like a worm; squirm. 2. To advance with short quick contortions or by twisting and turning; hence, to proceed by crooked ways or by shifts. — *n.* Act of wriggling. — *wrig'gler* (-lér), *n.*  
**wrig'gly** (-lî), *a.* Wriggling or tending to wriggle. *Colloq.*  
**wright** (rit), *n.* [AS. *wryht*, fr. *wyrcan* to work.] A workman; artificer, esp. in wood; a mechanic; — now used chiefly in composition; as, in millwright, shipwright.  
**wring** (ring), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* WRUNG (rîng), *Law* WRINGED (rîng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRING'ING. [AS. *wringan*.] 1. To twist and compress; turn and strain with violence; wrest. 2. To distort. *Obs. or R.* 3. To torment; torture; as, it *wrings* my soul. 4. To subject to extortion; oppress, in order to enforce compliance. 5. To extort or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze out; hence, to extort. — *v. i.* To writhe.  
**wring'er** (-ér), *n.* One who, or that which, wrings; specif., a machine for squeezing water out of anything, as from clothes after they have been washed.  
**wrin'kle** (rin'kl), *n.* [AS. *wrincele*.] 1. A corrugation; a small ridge or furrow; crease; slight fold; as, *wrinkles* in the brow. 2. [Perth. a different word.] A clever notion or fancy; whim; a little trick or device. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-lîng). To make a wrinkle or wrinkles in. — *v. i.* To be or become wrinkled.  
**wrin'kly** (-klî), *a.* Wrinkled; tending to wrinkle.  
**wrist** (rist), *n.* [AS. ] 1. The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm; carpus. 2. *Mach.* A stud or pin which forms a journal, as in a trunk piston; — called also *wrist pin*.  
**wrist'band** (rist'bând; *colloq.* rîz'), *n.* The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, covering the wrist.  
**wrist'let** (rist'let), *n.* 1. A band worn around the wrist, esp. to protect from cold. 2. A handcuff. *Slang.*  
**wrist pin**, *Mach.* = *WRIST, n., 2.*  
**writ** (rit). *Archaic pret. & p. p.* of *WRITE*.  
**writ, n.** [AS. *writ*, *geurit*. See *WRITE*.] 1. A writing; scripture; — now rare except as applied, with *sacred* or *holy*, to the Bible. 2. *Law.* Orig., in English law, any of various instruments issued under seal in the king's name; hence, an order or mandatory process under seal, issued in the name of the sovereign or of a court or judicial officer. *writ of prohibition*, *Law*, a writ issued by a superior tribunal directing an inferior court to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it. — *w. of right*, *Law*, a *Eng. Law*, Either of two original writs which lay to protect feudal tenants in the enjoyment of their freehold property by trial of the rights of the parties in the manorial courts. Both have been practically abolished. *b* In the United States, an analogous common-law writ for restoring to its owners freehold property unjustly withheld.  
**write** (rit), *v. t.*; *pret.* WROTE (rôt); *p. p.* WRIT'TEN (rit'n); *Archaic pret. & p. p.* WRIT (rit); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRIT'ING (rit'îng). [AS. *writan*; orig., to scratch, score.] 1. To set down, as legible characters; inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument. 2. To compose or produce as an author. 3. To set down in writing as being; to style; call; — often used reflexively; as, he *writes* himself "Captain." 4. To express in legible or intelligible characters; inscribe; hence, to set down or communicate in an epistle. 5. To trace legible characters on; as, to *write* a sheet or two. 6. *Fig.*, to impress durably; imprint; engrave.  
**to write off**, *Bookkeeping*, to take (an account or item) off the books or to cancel, as by debiting the profit-and-loss account. — *to w. up*. *a.* To write an account, esp. a full one, of; to complete or bring up to date the writing of, as an account book. *b.* To write exaggeratedly in favor of. *Colloq. or Cant.*  
— *v. t.* 1. To form characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. 2. To express ideas in written words; compose. 3. To compose, send, or communicate by letters. 4. To be regularly employed in writing, copying, or accounting; act as an amanuensis or clerk.  
**writ'er** (rit'ér), *n.* 1. One who writes, or has written; a penman. 2. An author; as, a *writer* of novels. 3. *Scot.* A lawyer; solicitor; also, a lawyer's chief clerk.  
**writhe** (rit), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* WRITHED (ritthd); *p. p.* WRITHED, *Obs. or Poetic* WRITH'EN (rit'h'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITH'ING (rit'hîng). [AS. *writhan* to twist.] To twist; esp., to twist or turn so as to distort; twist violently, as the body in pain; contort. — *writh'er* (rit'h'ér), *n.*  
**writh'en** (rit'h'n), *a.* Having a twisted or distorted form.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect;  
 Ûse, Ûnite, Ûrn, Ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil;



**writ'ing** (rīt'ing), *n.* Act, art, method, or production of one who writes; as: **a** Handwriting; **b** *chirography*. **c** Any written, or, often, any printed, paper or document. **d** Any written composition; pamphlet; literary production; book, as, the *writings* of Addison. **e** An inscription. **f** Literary composition or production.

**writ'ten** (rīt'n), *p. p.* of WRITE.

**wrong** (rōng; 62), *a.* [ME. *wrong*, *wrang*, *a.* & *n.*, AS. *wrang*, *n.*] **1.** Out of order; perverse; amiss; as, what's *wrong* with you. **2.** Contravening the laws of good morals; not morally right; not just or equitable; as, a *wrong* desire. **3.** Not according to law; not legal. **4.** Not according to truth, fact, or intent; incorrect; false; as, a *wrong* statement. **5.** Not suitable to an end or object; not according to intention or purpose; improper; incorrect; as, to take the *wrong* way. **6.** Designed to be worn or placed inward; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. — **Syn.** Injurious, unjust, faulty, erroneous, unfit, unsuitable.

— *adv.* In a wrong manner; amiss; erroneously.

— *n.* That which is wrong; deviation from duty, truth, or fact, or from moral rectitude; evil; an injury; trespass; also, *Law*, a violation of legal rights; a tort. — **Syn.** See INJUSTICE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To do wrong to; treat with injustice; injure; harm; dishonor. **2.** To represent erroneously.

**wrong/do'er** (rōng/dō'er; rōng/dō'er), *n.* One who does wrong. — **wrong/do'ing**, *n.* One who wrongs.

**wrong'er**, *n.* One who wrongs.

**wrong/ful** (-fōl), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust. —

**wrong/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.* [perverse.]

**wrong/head'ed** (-hēd'ēd; 24, 109), *a.* Wrong in opinion; wrong/ly, *adv.* In a wrong manner.

**wrong/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being wrong.

**wrote** (rōt), *pret. & (Obs. or Illit.) p. p.* of WRITE.

**wroth** (rōth or, *esp.* in *British usage*, rōth), *a.* [AS. *wrōð* wrath, crooked, bad.] Full of wrath; angry; incensed; wrathful; — rarely used attributively.

**wrought** (rōt), *p. a.* Worked; elaborated; not crude; — said *esp.* of masonry, carpentry, etc. — **Syn.** See WORKED.

**wrought iron**, the purest form of iron commonly known in the arts. It is tough, malleable, and ductile. See IRON, *n.* 1. — **w-iron casting**, = MITTS CASTING.

**wrung** (rūng), *pret. & p. p.* of WRING.

**wry** (rī), *a.*; **wry'er** (rī'er); **wry'est**. [ME. *wrie*, akin to *wrien* to twist, AS. *wrigian* to turn, move.] **1.** Turned to one side; twisted; contorted; **2.** Distorted, as in meaning; perverted. — **wry/ly**, *adv.*

**wry/neck'** (rī'nēk'), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Lynx*) of birds allied to the woodpeckers, having a peculiar manner of twisting the head and neck. **2.** *Med.* Torticollis.

**wry-necked'**, *a.* Having a wry neck.

**wry/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being wry.

**wul'fen-ite** (wōl'fēn-īt), *n.* [After F. X. von Wulfen (1728-1805), Austrian mineralogist.] *Min.* A tetragonal mineral, PbMoO<sub>4</sub>, usually in tabular crystals; — called also *yellow lead ore*.

**Wy'an-dot** (wī'ān-dōt), *n.* One of a tribe, or, collectively, a tribe, of Iroquoian Indians.

**Wy'an-dotte**, *n.* **1.** Var. of WYANDOT. **2.** One of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived in part from the dark Brahma and the spangled Hamburg.

**wych-elm'** (wīch'ēlm'), *n.* Erroneously, **witch-elm**. [ME. *wiche* a kind of elm, AS. *wice* a kind of tree.] An elm (*Ulmus montana*) of northern Europe, the common species of Scotland, Ireland, and northern England.

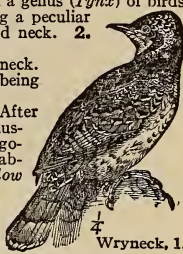
**wych-ha'zel**, *n.* **1.** The wych-elm. **2.** The witch-hazel.

**Wyc'lif-fite** (wīk'lif-īt), *a.* Of or pert. to John Wycliffe.

**Wyc'lif-ite** (d. 1384), the English religious reformer, or his doctrines. — *n.* A follower of Wycliffe; a Lollard.

**wye** (wī), *n.*; **pl.** WYES (wīz). The letter Y, or something shaped like it.

**wy'vern** (wī'vern). Var. of WIVERN.



X

**X** (ēks). **1.** The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. It represents three sounds: *ks*, as in *was*; *gz*, as in *example*; and, at the beginning of a word, *z*, as in *xanthic*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 99-101. The form and value of X are from the Latin X, which is from the Greek X, which in some Greek alphabets had the value of *ks*. The name *eks* is also from Latin *ix* (rarely *ex*). **2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate the twenty-first in a series. **3.** As a Roman numeral, X stands for 10, X for 1,000, and X for 10,000.

**X**, or **x**, *n.*; **pl.** X's or Xs (ēk'sēz; -sīz). **1.** The letter X, *x*, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter X. **3.** [cap.] *Wireless Teleg.* A disturbing electromagnet wave due to atmospheric electricity.

**X**, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter X.

**X rays**, or **X'-rays** (-rāz'), *n. pl.* The Röntgen rays; — so called because of their enigmatical character. X being used in mathematics to indicate an unknown quantity.

**xan'thate** (zān'thāt), *n.* A salt or ester of xanthic acid.

**xan'thic** (zān'thīk), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] **1.** Pert. to, or tending toward, a yellow color. **2. Chem.** **a** Of or pert. to xanthin or xanthine. **b** Noting, or pert. to, an acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OCS-SH, got as a heavy colorless oil of pungent odor. xanthic oxide, xanthine.

**xan'thin** (-thīn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Chem.* **a** A yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers. **b** A yellow coloring matter found in madder. **c** Xanthine.

**xan'thin** (zān'thīn; -thēn), *n.* Also **xan'thin**. [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] *Physiol. Chem.* A white microcrystalline nitrogenous compound, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, closely related to uric acid; — so called because it leaves a yellow residue when evaporated to dryness with nitric acid.

**Xan-thip'pe** (zān-thīp'ē; -tīp'ē), *n.* Xan-thip'pe (-tīp'ē), *n.* Socrates's wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

**xan'tho-chroid** (zān'thō-kroīd), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *χρῶμα* color + *-oid*.] *Ethnol.* Having a yellowish or fair complexion. — *n.* A person having xanthochroid traits.

**xan'thone** (zān'thōn), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *-one*.] *Chem.*

A white crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO > C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, got *esp.* by distilling salicylic acid with acetic anhydride.

**xan'tho-phyll** (-thō-fīl), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *φύλλον* leaf.] A yellow coloring matter in yellow autumn leaves, probably a decomposition product of chlorophyll.

**xan'thous** (zān'thūs), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] Yellow;

*specif.*, *Ethnol.*, or of pert. to those races with yellowish, red, auburn, or brown hair; also, designating, or pert. to, races with yellow complexion, *esp.* the Mongolian.

**xē'bec** (zē'bēk), *n.* [Sp. *jabeque*, or Pg. *xabeço*.] *Naut.* A kind of Mediterranean vessel, usually three-masted, with long overhanging bow and stern.

**xē'ni-a** (zē'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. G. *xenien*, pl., gifts of friendship, Gr. *ξένια*, prop. neut. pl. of *ξένιος* hospitable.] *Bot. & Hort.* The direct influence of pollen upon the seed in the cross-pollination of certain cultivated plants, whereby hybrid characters are manifested in the form, color, etc., of the fruit or seed in the same generation.

**xeno-**. Combining form from Greek *ξένος*, *strange*, *foreign*.

**xē-nog'a-my** (zē-nōg'ā-mī), *n.* *Bot.* Cross-fertilization. —

**xē-nog'a-mous** (-mūs), *a.*

**xē'n'o-gen'e-sis** (zē'n'ō-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* *Biol.* **a** = HETEROGENESIS. **b** The fancied production of an organism altogether and permanently unlike the parent. — **xē'n'o-gen'et'ic** (-jē-nēt'ik), *a.* — **xē'n'o-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), *a.*

**xē'n'o-mor'phic** (-mōr'fik), *a.* *Petrog.* Having a form other than its own; — said of mineral grains of igneous rocks whose mutual growths have prevented the assumption of outward crystal form. Cf. IDIOMORPHIC.

**xē'n'on** (zē'n'ōn; zē'nōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ξένον*, neut. of *ξένος* strange.] *Chem.* A very heavy, inert gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere in the proportion of one volume in about 20 millions. Symbol, *Xe* (or *X*); at. wt., 130.2.

**xē'n'o-pho'bi-a** (zē'n'ō-fō'bī-ā), *n.* [NL.; *xeno-* + *-phobia*.] Hatred of foreigners. *Rare*.

**xē'n'yl** (zē'n'īl; zē'nīl), *n.* [*xeno-* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

**xē-ro-ph'i-lous** (zē-rō'fī-lūs), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *-philous*.] *Bot.* Able to endure absence or scarcity of moisture, as the rose of Jericho, the cacti, etc.

**xē'ro-phyte** (zē'rō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* A xerophilous plant. — **xē'ro-phyt'ic** (-fīt'ik), *a.*

**xī** (zī; ksē), *n.* [Gr. *ξ*.] The fourteenth letter [Ξ, ξ] of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English X, *x* or Z, *z*. In classic Greek, it represents the sound of *ks*, as in *tacks*, the *k* being perhaps aspirated. Cf. X.

**xiph-ster'num** (zīf'ī-stēr'nūm), *n.*; *pl.* XIPHISTERNA (-nā). [NL.; Gr. *ξίφος* a sword + *sternum*.] *Anat. & Zool.* The posterior segment, or extremity, of the sternum; — called also *xiphoid*.

**xiph'oid** (zīf'oid; zī'foid), *a.* [Gr. *ξίφοειδής*; *ξίφος* sword + *-eidos* form.] Ensigniform. — *n.* The xiphisternum.

**XP** (kī rō; kē rō). [Belongs here in appearance only.] The

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.





first two letters of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ; — an abbreviation, used esp. with the letters in a monogram.

**X rays.** See under X, a.

**xy'lem** (zī'lem), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Bot.* That portion of a vascular bundle which consists of tracheal tissue, wood cells, and wood parenchyma; woody tissue; — disting. from *phloem*.

**xy'lene** (zī'len), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον wood.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, of the benzene series; — called spec. *orthoxylylene*, *metaxylylene* or *isoxylene*, and *paraxylylene*. All are ordinarily colorless oily liquids.

**xy'lic** (zī'lik), *a.* *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of several isomeric acids, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, carboxyl derivatives of xylene and methyl derivatives of benzoic acid.

**xy'li-dine** (zī'li-dīn; -dēn), *n.* Also **-dīn**. [G. *xylidin*.] *Chem.* Any of six isomeric compounds, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, amino derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. Commercial xylidine, used in making certain dyes, is a liquid consisting of a mixture of five of the above compounds.

**xy'lo-** (zī'lō-). Combining form from Greek ξύλον, wood.

**xy-log'ra-phy** (zī-lōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art of engraving on wood or of printing from wood engravings. — **xy'lo-graph** (zī'lō-grāf), *n.* — **xy-log'ra-pher** (zī-lōg'rā-fēr), *n.* — **xy'lo-graph'ic** (zī'lō-grāf'ik), *a.* — **graph'ic-al**, *a.*

**xy'loid** (zī'lōid), *a.* Resembling wood; woody; ligneous.

**xy-loph'a-gous** (zī-lōf'ā-gūs), *a.* [Gr. ξυλόφαγος eating

wood.] *Zoöl.* Eating, boring in, or destroying wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvæ, crustaceans, and mollusks. **xy'lo-phon** (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* *Music.* An instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length, and sounded with two small wooden hammers.



Xylophone.

**xy-lot'o-mous** (zī-lōt'ō-mūs), *a.* [xylo- + root of Gr. τέμνειν to cut.] *Zoöl.* Capable of boring or cutting wood; — said of many insects.

**xy-lot'o-my** (-lōt'ō-mī), *n.* Art of preparing sections of wood, esp. by means of a microtome, for microscopic examination. — **xy-lot'o-mist** (-lōt'ō-mīst), *n.*

**xy'lyl** (zī'li), *n.* [xylo- + -yl.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric univalent radicals, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

**xy'lyl-ene** (-li-lēn), *n.* [See XYLENE, XYLENE.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bivalent radicals, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

**xyst** (zīst), *n.* [L. *xystus*, Gr. ξυστός, fr. ξέειν to scrape, polish; — so called from its smooth and polished floor.] *Gr. & Rom. Arch.* A long portico for athletic exercises.

**xy'ster** (zīstēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ξυστήρ a scraper.] A kind of surgical instrument for scraping bones.

## Y

**Y** (wī). **1.** The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see *y-*), it is usually pronounced as a voiced consonant but with slightly audible friction (as in *yes*); as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel (as in *myth*, *happy*, *my*). See *Guide to Pron.* § 102-4. The letter comes through the Latin, being a differentiated form of *V* added by the Greeks (*Y*) to the Phœnician alphabet and having at first the value *oo*, later *ū*. Etymologically, *Y* is most nearly related to *u*, *i*, *o*, *j*, *r*, as in *full*, *fill*, AS. *ylltan*; E. *crystal*, *proto*; *youth*, *juvenile*; *day*, AS. *dag*. **2.** As a symbol, used to denote or indicate the 22d in a series. **3.** As a medieval Roman numeral, *Y* stands for 150, and *Ÿ* for 150,000.

**Y, or y** (wī), *n.*; *pl.* *Y's* or *Ys* (wīz). Also **wye**; *pl.* *wyes* (wīz). **1.** The letter *Y*, *y*, or its sound. **2.** Something shaped like the letter *Y*, as a forked holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument.

**Y** (wī), *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter *Y*; as, **Y** branch or **Y**-branch (a *Y*-shaped pipe in plumbing). **Y** curve or **Y**-curve, **Y** tube or **Y**-tube, etc. **Y** potential, or **Y**-potential, *Elec.*, the potential difference between a terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase armature.

**y** (-i), or **i**-. [ME. *y*, *i*-. AS. *ge*-.] A prefix of obscure meaning, originally used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns, but in the Middle English period, and by later archaists, used chiefly with past participles.

**-y**. [F. *-ie* or L. *-ia*.] A suffix of nouns, esp. of abstract nouns; as, *envy*, *history*, *treasury*, etc.

**-y, or -ie**. A noun suffix forming diminutives; as, *Johnny*, *Kitty*, *lassie*, *doggy*, *birdie*, etc. Cf. **-ie**.

**-y, or (esp. after y) -ey**. [AS. *-ig*.] An adjective suffix signifying of, pertaining to, characterized by, having, full of, or the like; as in *heavy*, *guilty*, *stony*, *windy*, *clayey*, etc.

**yacht** (yōt), *n.* [D. *jagt*, *jacht*.] *Naut.* A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for pleasure or as a vessel of state.

— *v. i.* To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht.

**yacht'ing**, *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

**yachts'man** (yōts'mān), *n.* One who owns or sails a yacht.

— **yachts'man-ship**, *n.* — **yachts'wom'an**, *n. fem.*

**ya'ger** (yā'gēr), *n.* [G. *jäger* a hunter.] *Mil.* = *JÄGER*, *n.*, **2.**

**Ya'ho** (yā'hō), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," name of a filthy race of brutes having man's form and his vices, subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.

**Yah've**, **Yah'veh** (yā've), **Yah'vist** (yā'vist), **Yah-vis'tic** (yā-vis'tik). Vars. of **YAHWEH**, etc.

**Yah'veh** (yā've), **Yah've**, *n.* Also **Jah'veh** (yā've), **Jah've**, etc. A modern transliteration of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* in the Bible; — used by some critics to discriminate the tribal god of the ancient Hebrews from the Christian *Jehovah*. See **TETRAGRAMMATON**.

**Yah'wism** (-wīz'm), *n.* Also **Jah'wism** (yā'wīz'm). **1.** The religion or worship of *Yahweh* (*Jehovah*), or the system of doctrines, etc., connected with it. **2.** The use of *Yahweh* as a name for God.

**Yah'wist** (yā'wīst), *n.* Also **Jah'vist** (yā'vist), **Jah'wist**, older **Je-ho'vist**. The author (or authors) of the Yahwistic passages of the Old Testament, esp. those of the Hexateuch.

**Yah-wis'tic** (-wīst'ik), *a.* Also **Jah-wis'tic**, **Jah-wis'tic**,

older **Je-ho'vis'tic**. Characterized by the use of *Yahweh*, or *Jehovah*, as a name of God; — said of certain parts of the Old Testament, esp. of the Hexateuch. Cf. **ELIHISTIC**.

**yak** (yāk), *n.* [Tibetan *gyag*.] A large, long-haired, wild or domesticated ox (*Bos* *Poëphagus grunniens*) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia.

**yam** (yām), *n.*

**1.** The edible, starchy, tuberous root of any of various plants (genus *Dioscorea*), used as a staple food in tropical climates. **2.** A the potato. *Scot.*

**b** The sweet potato. *Southern U. S.*

**ya'men** (yā'mēn), *n.* [Chin. *ya* a civil or military court + *mēn* a gate.] In China, the official headquarters or residence of a mandarin, including court rooms, offices, etc.

**yank** (yānk), *n.* A strong jerk or twitch. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To pull quickly or twitch strongly; jerk. *Colloq.*

**Yan'kee** (yān'kē), *n.* A native of New England or, by extension, of the Northern States; sometimes, among foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States; — a nickname. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of the Yankees. — **Yan'kee-dom**, *n.* — **Yan'kee-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**yap** (yāp; yāp), *n.* A snappish bark; yelp. *Scot., Dial., or Colloq.* — *v. i.* To bark snappishly; yelp. *Scot., Dial., or Colloq.*

**Ya'qui** (yā'kē), *n.*; *pl.* **YAQUIS** (-kēz) or **YAQUI**. One of an important and warlike tribe of Piman Indians, with numerous villages along the Yaqui River in Sonora, Mexico.

**yard** (yārd), *n.* [AS. *giard*, *gyrd*, rod, measure, yard.] **1.** A measure of length equal to 3 feet, or 36 inches (0.9144 meter), the standard of English and American linear measure. *Abbr., yd.*; *pl.* *yds.* **2.** *Naut.* A long spar, tapering toward the ends, to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail.

**yard**, *n.* [AS. *geard*.] **1.** An inclosure, usually a small or moderate-sized one before or about a house, barn, etc. **2.** An inclosure where a work or business is carried on; as, a brickyard. **3.** *Railroads.* A system of three or more parallel tracks in series, for making up trains, storing cars, etc. **4.** A place in a forest where moose or deer herd in winter. — *v. t.* To confine or inclose in a yard; as, to yard cows.

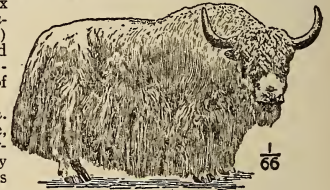
**yard'age**, *n.* The use of a yard, as for keeping cattle received at a railroad station; also, the charge for such use.

**yard'arm'** (yārd'ārm'), *n.* *Naut.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard.

**yard grass.** A coarse annual grass (*Eleusine indica*), common esp. in dooryards. [Yard, in length.]

**yard'stick'** (-stīk'), *n.* A measuring stick three feet, or a yard'wand' (-wōnd'), *n.* A yardstick. *Archaic or Poet.*

**yare** (yār), *a.* [AS. *gearu* ready, complete.] Ready; prepared; dexterous; eager; lively; prompt; also, easily worked; manageable. *Archaic or Scot.*



Yak.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūm, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil;

chair; go; sing, in;k; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**yarn** (yärn), *n.* [AS. *gearn*.] 1. Spun wool; woollen thread; also, thread of other material; material spun and prepared for weaving, knitting, making cordage, etc. 2. A story, esp. one told by a sailor; a tale; — often implying untruth or exaggeration; as, to spin a *yarn*. *Colloq.*



— *v. i.* To tell yarns; spin a yarn. *Colloq.*  
**yar'row** (yär'ö), *n.* [AS. *gearwe*.] An asteraceous strong-scented plant (*Achillea millefolium*) of Europe and America, having small white flowers; also, any of several related American species.

**yat'a-gan** (yät'a-gän), *n.* Also *yat'a-gan*. [Turk. *yä-tä-gän*.] *Yarrow.* *a* Flower-gän, *n.* Also *yat'a-gan*. [Turk. *yä-ning* Stem, much reduced; *b* Head of flowers.

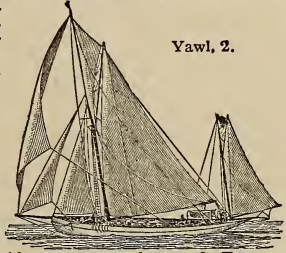
**yaup** (yöp; yäp), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.* 1. A loud cry or noise. 2. A cry of distress, rage, or the like, as of a child in pain. — *v. i.* To gape; also, to bawl; whine; scream, as a bird.



**yaup'on** (yöp'ön), *n.* A species of holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) native to the southern United States. The smooth elliptical leaves are used as a substitute for tea.

**yaw** (yö), *v. i. & t.* *Naut.* To steer wild, or out of the line of her course; deviate from her course, as when struck by a sea; — said of a ship. — *n.* Act of yawing; deviation from a straight course in steering.

**yawl** (yöl), *n.* [D. *jol*.] *Naut.* 1. A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat. 2. A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with a jigger mast far aft.



**yawl**, *n. & v. i.* [Imitative.] Howl; scream. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

**yawn** (yön), *v. i.* [ME. *zaniën*, prob. fr. AS. *gānian*; influenced by the kindred ME. *zeonien*, AS. *geonian*.] 1. To open the mouth, esp. involuntarily through drowsiness, ennui, or fatigue; gape. 2. To open wide; gape, as a chasm. 3. To gape through surprise or bewilderment. — *v. t.* To utter with a yawn. — *n.* An act of yawning. — *yawn'er*, *n.*

**yawp** (yöp), *v.* Var. of *YAUP*. [BGESIA.]  
**yaws** (yöz), *n.* [African *yaw* a raspberry.] *Med.* = FRAM-  
*y-cleped*, *y-clept'* (f-klept'), *p. p.* [AS. *geclipod*, *p. p.* of *clīpian* to call.] Called; named. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**ye** (thē), *n.* An old method of printing the article *the* (AS. *þe*), "y" being used for the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and Middle English thorn (*þ*). It is often printed *ye* as if a contraction, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced *ye*.

**ye** (yē), *pron.* [ME. *ye*, nom. pl., AS. *ge, gē*.] The personal pronoun of the 2d person. It is used: 1. As nominative *pl.*, originally its only construction. 2. As objective (accusative or dative) *pl.* 3. As nominative or objective *singular*.  
 ☞ In ordinary discourse *ye* is now superseded by *you*, *ye* occurring only in solemn or poetical style and in dialect. Cf. THOU, THEE.

**yea** (yā; *obs. or archaic* yē). [ME. *ye, ya*, AS. *gēa, gē*.] An affirmative adverbial particle, used also as a sentence equivalent (def. 1), conjunction (def. 3), and predicate adjective (def. 4), now archaic, and superseded in senses 1 and 3 by *yes*, except in solemn usage: 1. Yes. Cf. *yes*, 1. 2. Indeed; truly; — introducing a sentence or clause. 3. More than this; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. 4. Assured; certain; — used predicatively; as, "All the promises of God in him are *yea*." *Archaic.*  
 — *n.* An affirmative reply or vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, a vote by *yeas* and nays.

**yeán** (yēn), *v. t. & i.* [From AS.; *ge- + ðanian* to yearn.] To bring forth young, as a sheep; to lamb.

**yeán'ling** (yēn'líng), *n.* A lamb or a kid.

**year** (yēr), *n.* [ME. *yer, yeer*, AS. *gēar*.] 1. The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun (astronomical or solar year), or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. The lunar year is a period of 12 lunar months. See MONTH. 2. A period of 365 days (in leap year, 366 days), beginning January 1 (the calendar, civil, or

legal year). Formerly, in England, the legal year began on March 25, the change to January 1 taking place in 1752, and in Scotland in 1600. Hence, dates between January 1 and March 25 are sometimes written thus: *February 21, 1574-5*, that is, 1575 according to present reckoning. The lunar year of 354 days, divided into 12 months, is the regular common Hebrew year and was the ancient Greek year, intercalation being resorted to to maintain some correspondence between the lunar and solar years. 3. The time of a planet's revolution about the sun; as, the year of Mars. 4. In *pl.* age or old age; as, a man in years.

**year'book'** (yēr'boók'), *n.* 1. A book published yearly; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year. 2. *Eng. Law.* Any of the series of books containing annual reports of cases as judged in the courts of England from 1292 (20 Edw. 1.) to the reign of Henry VIII.

**year'ling** (-líng), *n.* An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age. — *a.* A year old; of a year's age or duration.

**year'long'** (-lóng' / -sɔ́), *a.* Lasting through a year.

**year'ly**, *a.* 1. Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; as, a yearly income, feast, etc. 2. Lasting a year; annual; as, a yearly plant. 3. Accomplished in or embracing a year; as, the yearly revolution of the earth. — *adv.* Annually; once a year; from year to year.

**yearn** (yürn), *v. i.* [AS. *geornian*, *gyrnan*, *giernan*, fr. *georn* desirous, eager.] 1. To be filled with longing desire. 2. To grieve; mourn. *Now Rare or Dial. Eng.* — *Syn.* See LONG. — *v. t.* To pain; grieve; vex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

— **yearn'ing**, *n.* — **yearn'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**yeast** (yēst), *n.* [AS. *gīst*.] 1. A substance, consisting of the aggregated cells of certain minute ascomycetous fungi (see def. 2), appearing as a froth or sediment in saccharine liquids, as fruit juices, malt worts, etc., in which it causes alcoholic fermentation by the action of an enzyme. Yeast is used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer, and, in baking, as a means of leavening. 2. Any yeast of a genus (*Saccharomyces*) of minute unicellular fungi. 3. Ferment; agitation. 4. Spume, or foam, as of water.

**yeast'y** (yēs'tī), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy; also, frivolous; trivial. [*Stang.*]

**yegg'man** (yēg'män), *n.* A criminal tramp, esp. a burglar.

**yelk** (yēlk), *n.* Yolk. *Obsolent or Dial.*

**yell** (yēl), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *giellan*, *gillan*, *gyllan*.] To cry out or utter with a loud and sharp noise; shriek; shout. — *n.* 1. A sharp and loud outcry. 2. An organized shout or cheer, usually rhythmic, used esp. by students. *U. S. & Canada.* — **yell'er**, *n.*

**yel'low** (yēl'ö), *a.* [ME. *yellow*, *yelwe*, fr. AS. *geolu*.] 1. Of the color yellow; of the color of gold, sulphur, etc. 2. Jaundiced; hence, jealous, envious, melancholy, etc. 3. Cowardly; hence: dishonorable; contemptible. *Stang.* 4. Sensational; — said of some newspapers, novels, etc.; as *yellow journals*, journalism, etc. *Colloq.*  
 — *n.* 1. The most luminous color of the spectrum, lying between orange and green, typically at wave length about 580m $\mu$ . It is classed as a primary color in some theories of color. 2. Any pigment or dye that colors yellow. 3. The yolk of an egg. 4. In *pl.* a Jaundice, esp. of domestic animals. *b* Fig., jealousy. 5. In *pl.* A destructive disease of the peach, manifested by the gradual yellowing of the foliage and ultimate death of the tree.

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become yellow.

**yellow arsenic**. See ORPIMENT.

**yellow birds**. See BENNET.

**yel'low-bird'** (-bärd'), *n.* 1. The American goldfinch. 2. The yellow warbler. *Local, U. S.*

**yel'low-cov'ered**, *a.* Having a yellow cover or binding.

**yellow-covered literature**, cheap sensational or trashy novels, magazines, etc.; — from the color of the covers common to novels of this class and to French novels. *Colloq.*

**yellow daisy**. The coneflower. See RUDBECKIA.

**yellow fever**. *Med.* An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhages, vomiting, etc. It occurs in certain tropical and subtropical regions, and is transmitted by mosquitoes.

**yel'low-ham'mer** (-häm'ēr), *n.* [For *yellow-ammer*: *ammer* is of uncertain origin.] 1. A common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*). The male is marked with bright yellow. 2. The flicker. *Local, U. S.*



**yel'low-ish**, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

**yellow jack**. 1. The yellow fever. 2. The quarantine flag. 3. A silvery and golden food fish (*Caranx bartholomæi*) of Florida and the West Indies.

**yellow jacket**. Any of several social wasps (genus *Vespa*) having the body partly bright yellow.

**yellow jasmine**, **yellow jessamine**. See JASMINE.

**yellow lead ore**. = WULFENITE.

**yel'low-legs'** (-lēgz'), *n.* Either of two yellow-legged American shore birds: the lesser yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*),

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



streaked brownish gray; and the greater, or winter, yellowlegs (*T. melanoleucus*), similarly colored, but larger. **yellow metal.** **a** An alloy of copper (60-64 per cent) and zinc. **b** Gold.

**yellow-ness.** **n.** Quality or state of being yellow. **yellow sapphire.** A yellow variety of transparent corundum; — called also *Oriental topaz*.

**yellow spot.** A small spot on the retina. See *EYE*, *Illust.* **yellow-tail'** (yél'ō-tāl'), **n.** Any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail; as: **a** A carangoid fish (*Seriola dorsalis*), of the coast of California. **b** The menhaden. **c** A California rockfish (*Sebastes flavidus*).

**yel'low-throat'** (-thrōt'), **n.** Any of several American warblers (genus *Geothlypis*); esp., a species (*G. trichas*) called specif. *Maryland yellowthroat*.

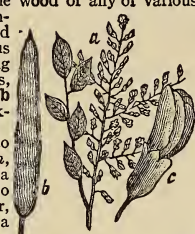
**yellow warbler.** A small North American warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*). The male is bright yellow with brown streaks on the under parts.

**yellow water lily.** Any of a genus (*Nymphaea*) of water lilies usually having yellow flowers.

**yel'tow-weed'** (yél'ō-wéd'), **n.** 1. = SNEEZEWEED. **2.** Any of several species of goldenrod. *Local*, U. S. **3.** = 1st WELD. **4.** The European ragwort.

**yel'tow-wood'** (-wōōd'), **n.** The wood of any of various trees; also, any of the trees themselves; specif., in the United States: **a** A southern fabaceous tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) having showy white fragrant flowers, and yielding a yellow dye. **b** Locally, the Osage orange, buckthorn, smoke tree, etc.

**yelp** (yēlp), **v. i.** [*ME. yelpen* to boast, boast noisily. *AS. gielpan, gilpan, gylpan.*] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog; to bark shrilly, as with pain, fear, etc. — **n.** A sharp, quick cry; a bark. — **yelp'er** (yēl'pēr), **n.** — **yelp'ing**, **n.**



Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*). **a** Flowering Branch, much reduced; **b** Pod; **c** Flower.

**yen** (yèn), **n. sing. & pl.** [*Jap.*, *Yellowwood* (*Cladrastis lutea*).] A flowering branch, much reduced; **b** Pod; **c** Flower. **etary** unit of Japan, divided into 100 *sen*; also, a silver coin of this value, worth, at par, \$0.49846, gold. Gold 20, 10, and 5 yen pieces are coined, the monetary system being based on the gold standard.

**yeo'man** (yō'mān), **n.** [*ME. yoman.*] **1.** An attendant; esp., a gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, ranking below an esquire, and performing menial services; a retainer. *Obs., etc. in certain phrases.* **2.** A subordinate; assistant. *Obs.* **3.** A common man of the first-class; a petty freeholder; a small landowner; a man free-born. *Chiefly Eng.* **4. Eng.** a yeoman of the guard. **b** *Mil.* A member of the yeomany cavalry. **5. Nav.** A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties.

**Yeoman of the guard,** one of the bodyguard of the English sovereigns, consisting of one hundred yeomen armed with partisans, and habited in 15th-century uniform.

**yeo'man-ly,** **a.** Pert. or suitable to a yeoman, as in bravery or sturdy honesty. — **adv.** As a yeoman; bravely.

**yeo'man-ry** (-rī), **n.** 1. Yeomen collectively. **2.** A certain British volunteer cavalry force, since 1908 forming part of the "territorial force."

**yes** (yēs), [*ME. yis, AS. gese, gise.*] An affirmative adverbial particle, used also as a sentence equivalent, and, in sense **2**, conjunctively, and denoting: **1.** Aye; yea; it is so; — opposed to *no*. Until about 1550 a distinction was made between *yes* and *yea*, *no* and *nay*. *Yea* and *nay* were the simple affirmative and negative; *yes* and *no* were more emphatic. **2.** More than this; what is more; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic.

— **n.; pl.** **YESSES** (yēs'ez; -iz). An affirmative reply; a yea. **yes'ter** (yēs'tēr), **a.** [See *YESTERDAY*.] Of or pert. to yesterday. *Rare, etc. in combination.*

**yes'ter-day** (-dā), **n.** [*AS. geostran dag, fr. geostran, giestrān, yesterday + dag day.*] **1.** The day next before the present. **2.** Fig., a recent time. — **adv.** On yesterday.

**yes'ter-even'** (-ēv'), or **e-ven** (-ēv'n), or **e-ve'ning** (-ēv'ning), **n.** The evening of yesterday. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**yes'ter-morn'** (-mōrn'), or **mōrning** (-mōr'ning), **n.** The morning of yesterday. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

**yes'tern** (yēs'tēr'n), **a.** = *YESTER*. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**yes'ter-night'** (-nīt'), **adv.** On the night last past. *Archaic*.

— **n.** The night last past. *Archaic*.

**yes'ter-moon'** (-nōōn'), **n.** The noon of yesterday. *Archaic*.

**yes'ter-week'** (-wēk'), **n.** The week last past. *Archaic*.

**yes'ter-year'** (-yēr'), **n.** The year last past. *Archaic*.

**yes'treen'** (yēs'trēn'), **n.** Yesterday. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

**yest'y** (yēs'tī; yēs'-). *Obs.* or *archaic*. var. of *YEASTY*.

**yet** (yēt), **adv.** [*AS. gūt, gyt, giet.*] **1.** As soon as now; hitherto; as, Is it time to go yet? **2.** Continuing; as previously; still; as, there is yet time. **3.** In addition; further;

still; — used esp. with comparatives; as, this makes his offense yet blacker. **4.** Before all is done; eventually; as, he will win yet. **5.** Although such is the case; at any rate; as, strange and yet true.

— **conj.** **1.** Nevertheless; however; but; as, yet I say unto you. **2.** Although; though. — **Syn.** See *but*.

**yew** (yōō), [*AS. ēow, īw.*] **1. a** A large European coniferous tree (*Taxus baccata*) with dark green foliage; also, its fine-grained wood. **b** Any other species of the same genus. **2. a** A bow for shooting, made of yew. *Archaic*.



**Y-gerne'** (ē-gēr'n'), **n.** Same as *Ygg'dra-sill*.

**Ygg'dra-sill** (ig'drā-sil), **n.** [*Icel.*] *Norse Myth.* The tree supporting the universe.

**Yid'dish** (yīd'ish), **n.** [*G. jüdisch, prop., Jewish.*] A German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence, used by German and other Jews. It employs Hebrew characters.

**yield** (yēld), **v. i.** [*AS. gieldan, gildan*, to pay, give, restore, make an offering.] **1.** To pay or repay; requite; reward; Yew. Twig with recompense. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. **2.** To give. *Ripe Seeds.*

in return for labor, or to produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; pay. **3.** To produce; furnish; give forth; as, "the land shall yield her increase." **4.**

To give; grant; afford; as, to yield passage. **5.** To give up, as a thing claimed; surrender; relinquish; as, to yield a city, an opinion, a right. **6.** To admit as true; concede; acknowledge; as, to yield a point. — **v. t.** **1.** To produce; bear. **2.** To give way; give up; submit; surrender. **3.** To give place, as to a superior; give precedence; and, as they will yield to us in nothing. [*product.* — **yield'er**, **n.**]

— **n.** That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded; **Syn.** Yield, submit. To yield is in general to give up or give way; submit often implies a more definite surrender.

**yield'ing**, **p. a.** That yields; inclined to yield; flexible; compliant; obedient. — **ing-ly**, **adv.** — **ing-ness**, **n.** — **-yl** (-īl). [*Gr. ἔλυ* wood, material.] *Chem.* A suffix used in names of radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in *amyl, ethyl*.

**y'lang-y'lang** (ē'lāng-ē'lāng), **n.** [From a name in the Philippines.] An East Indian tree (*Canarium odoratum*) of the custard-apple family; also, the perfume distilled from its greenish yellow flowers.

**Y'mir** (ū'mēr; ē'mēr), **n.** [*Icel. Ymir.*] *Norse Myth.* The primeval giant from whose body the gods created the world.

**yo'del** (yō'dl), **v. t. & i.**; — **DELED** or **DELLED**, **DLLED** (-d'ld); **yo'dle** — **DEL-LING** or **DEL-LING**, **DLING**. [*G. jodeln.*] To sing with sudden changes from chest register to head register, or falsetto, and the contrary. — **n.** A song so sung. — **yo'del-er**, **yo'del-ler** (yō'dēl-ēr), **yo'dler** (-dlēr), **n.**

**yo'ga** (yō'gā), **n.** [*Skr. yōga* union.] [*Often cap.*] *Hinduism.* A form of ascetic philosophy which enjoins complete abstraction from all worldly objects.

**yo'gi** (yō'gē), **n.; pl.** **YOGIS** (-gēz). Also **yo'gin** (yō'gēn). [*Hind. yōgi, Skr. yōgin.*] A follower of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic.

**yo'icks** (yō'iks; yolks), **interj.** *Hunting.* A cry used by way of encouragement to the hounds in fox hunting.

**yoke** (yōk), [*AS. geoc.*] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together. **2.** A frame or piece resembling a yoke, as in use or shape; specif.: **a** A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying pails, etc., suspended on each side. **b** = *NECK YOKE*. **c** *Naut.* A crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder. **d** *Mach.* A slotted crosshead used in donkey engines, steam fire engines, etc., in place of a connecting rod. **e** A band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or hips to support hanging parts of a garment, etc. **3.** Fig., that which connects or binds; tie; bond; as, the yoke of matrimony. **4.** A mark or emblem of subjection, servitude, etc.; hence: servitude; bondage; service; as, "my yoke is easy." **5. sing. & pl.** Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together; as, a yoke of oxen. — **Syn.** See *COUPLE*.

— **v. t.** **1.** To put a yoke on; join in or with a yoke. **2.** To couple; join; link; fig.; to marry. **3.** To bring into bondage; restrain; confine. — **v. i.** To be joined or intimately associated; consort closely. [*spouse.*]

**yoke'fel'low** (yōk'fēl'ō), **n.** A close companion; a mate; **yo'kel** (yō'kē'l), **n.** A plowboy; rustic; a country bumpkin.

**yo'l'drin**, **yo'l'dring** (yōl'drīn; yōl'-), **n.** The European yellow-hammer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**yolk** (yōk; yōlk), **n.** [*AS. geoloca, fr. geolū* yellow.] **1. a** The yellow spheroidal mass of food material in the egg of a bird or reptile. **b *Embryol.* The contents of the ovum, or egg cell of an animal. **2.** A greasy substance in sheep's wool; suint. — **yo'lk'y** (yōk'y; yōl'kī), **a.****

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er; ice, īl; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**yom** (yöm; *in phrases* yöm), *n.* [Heb. *yöm*.] Day; — a Hebrew word used in the names of various Jewish holidays; as, **Yom Kippur** (yöm kip'pör), the "Day of Atonement," a fast day of the Mosaic ritual, celebrated on the 10th day of the 7th month (Tishri), orig. according to the rites described in Leviticus xvi.

**yön** (yön), *a. & adv.* [AS. *geon*.] Yonder. *Now Chiefly Poetic.* — *pron.* That or those yonder. *Now Rare or Dial.*

**yond** (yönd), *adv.* [AS. *geond* through, over, yonder. See *YON*, *a.*] Yonder; thither; further. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Yonder. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**yonder** (yön'dër), *adv.* At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place. — *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; *yon.*

**yore** (yör; 57), *adv.* [AS. *gëara* formerly, of old, orig. gen. pl. of *gëar* a year.] In time long past. *Archaic, exc. in:* of yore, of old time; long ago.

**Yorkist** (yör'kist), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard, Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. The reigning members were Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.

**you** (yö), *pron.*; *poss.* YOUR (yöör) or YOURS (yöörz); *dat. & obj.* YOU. [M.E. *you, eou, eow, dat. & acc.*, AS. *ëow*, used as *dat. & acc.* of *ge, gë, ye*.] A personal pronoun of the second person, indicating the person or persons addressed, and chiefly used as the objective (accusative or dative) of *ye* (orig. its only use), as a nominative plural (replacing *ye*), and as a nominative or objective singular (replacing *thou, thee*, but taking, as subject, a plural verb).

**young** (yüng), *a.*; **YOUNG'ER** (yün'gër) or **YOUNG'EST** (-gëst). [AS. *geomg*.] 1. Being in the first or early period of life, growth, or existence; *specif.*: *a.* Not long born; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; — said of persons and animals. *b.* In the first part, or period, of growth; as, a *young tree*. *c.* Not having existed long; lately or newly formed or come into being; as, *young ice*. 2. Youthfully fresh in body, mind, or feeling. 3. Immature; inexperienced; ignorant. 4. Of or pert. to youth, or early life. 5. Representing a recent tendency, movement, or the like; — used to designate various societies, schools, parties, etc.; as, *Young Italy*; *Young Turks*. 6. *Phys. Geog.* = **YOUTHFUL**, 5. 7. Junior; — used of the younger of two persons having the same name or title; as, *young Mr. Smith*. *Colloq.*

**young blood**, young people; youth; youthful vigor. — *y. hyson*. See **HYSON**. — *Y. Pretender*. See **PRETENDER**.

— *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.

with young, with child; pregnant.

**young'er** (yün'gër), *compar.* of **YOUNG**.

**younger hand**, *Card Playing*, the one not having the lead, in two-handed games.

**young'ish** (yüng'ish), *a.* Somewhat young.

**young'ling** (yüng'ling), *n.* A young person; a youth; also, a young animal, plant, etc. — *a.* Young; youthful.

**young'ster** (yüng'stër), *n.* A young person; youth; lad; sometimes, a young animal, as a colt or filly; *specif.*, in the British navy, a midshipman who has not yet served four years; — *disting.* from *oldster*.

**you'n'ker** (yün'kër), *n.* [D. *jonker, jonkheer*; *jong* young + *heer* lord.] 1. A young gentleman, knight, or gallant. *Obs.* 2. A youth; stripling; youngster. *Now Colloq.* 3. Novice; greenhorn; dupe. *Obs.*

**your** (yöör), *pron. & a.* [AS. *ëower*, orig. gen. of *ge, gë, ye*.] Of or belonging to you; — used as the possessive case of *you*, or as a possessive adjective.

**yours** (yöörz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive *your* used absolutely, that is, with no governed noun following it; — often used after *of*; as, a friend of *yours*.

**yourself** (yöör-sëlf'), *pron.*; *pl.* -SELVES (-sëlvz'). 1. An emphasized or reflexive form for *ye, you*. It is used: as **A**

a simple objective. **b** In apposition with *ye, you*. **c** As a predicate nominative, often with the force of *by yourself, alone*; as, shall you go *yourself*? 2. Your true, normal self or condition. Cf. **HIMSELF**, 2.

**youth** (yöoth), *n.*; *pl.* YOUTHS (yöoths; yöothz) or, *collectively*, YOUTH. [AS. *geoguð, geogoð*.] 1. Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility. 2. The part of life that immediately follows childhood; the period preceding maturity; adolescence; sometimes, the whole early part of life from infancy to manhood. 3. *a* A young person; esp., a young man. **b** *Collective pl.* Young people.

**youth'ful** (yöoth'fööl), *a.* 1. Possessing youth; not yet mature; young. 2. Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to youth; as, *youthful sports*. 3. Fresh; vigorous; as, *youthful spirits*. 4. Early; as, *youthful times*. 5. *Phys. Geog.* Having accomplished but a small part of the work to be done; young; — said of rivers, drainage, topography, etc. — **youth'ful-ly, adv.** — **youth'ful-ness, n.**

*Syn.* Youthful, juvenile, puerile, boyish. Youthful is commonly used either in a good sense, or in extenuation; as, *youthful aspirations, indiscretions*. Juvenile often suggests immaturity, and is applied esp. to that which pertains or is suited to youth; as, a *juvenile performance, book*. Puerile now almost always means *childish, trivial, petty*; boyish has no such connotation; as, *puerile objections*; boyish pastimes, enthusiasm. See **CHILDLIKE**.

**yowl** (yowl), *n.* A loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog; as a howl. — *v. i.* To utter a yowl; to howl.

**-yte** (-ÿt). A variant of **-ITE** in the names of rocks.

[E. J. D. Dana proposed in 1868 that the suffix *-ite* be restricted to minerals, and *-yte* substituted for rocks. A number of American scientists have followed him in maintaining this distinction.

**yt-ter'bi-a** (ÿ-tür'bi-ä), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Ytterbium oxide, Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained as a heavy white powder.

**yt-ter'bi-um** (ÿ-tür'bi-üm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare trivalent metallic element closely resembling yttrium, and occurring (in combined form) with it and other related elements in certain rare minerals. Symbol, Yb; at. wt., 172.0. — **yt-ter'bi-c** (-bik), *a.*

**yt'tri-a** (ÿ'tri-ä), *n.* [NL. See **YTRITIUM**.] *Chem.* Yttrium sesquioxide, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained as a heavy white powder.

**yt'tric** (-rik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing yttrium.

**yt'trif'er-ous** (ÿ'trif'ër-üs), *a.* Bearing or containing yttrium or the allied elements.

**yt'tri-um** (ÿ'tri-üm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A trivalent metallic element found (combined) in gadolinite and other rare minerals. Symbol, Y; at. wt., 89.0. Associated with yttrium are certain other rare elements, as erbium, ytterbium, terbium, etc., which with yttrium constitute the **yttrium group** of rare earth metals.

**yuc'ca** (yük'ä), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *yucca*.] Any of a genus (*Yucca*) of liliaceous, sometimes arborescent, plants, having long, pointed, often rigid, leaves on a woody stem, and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms.

**Yu'ga** (yöögä), *n.* [Skr. *yuga* age, yoke.] *Hindu Cosmogony.* Any of the four ages of the world. They are: (1) *Krita Yuga*, or golden age, lasting 1,728,000 years; (2) *Treta Yuga*, darker and less righteous, 1,296,000 years; (3) *Dvapara Yuga*, still darker, 864,000 years; (4) *Kali Yuga*, the present and darkest age, 432,000 years.

**Yu'it** (yöög'it), *n.* See **INUUIT**. [mastide.]

**yule** (yööl), *n.* [AS. *geöl, geohhol*.] Christmas or Christ-

**yule log**. A log formerly put with ceremony on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire.

**yule'tide** (-tid'), *n.* Christmas time; Christmastide.

**Yu'man** (yöög'män), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, nearly all agriculturists and adept potters and basket makers.

**y-wis'** (ÿ-wis'). Var. of **twis**.

## Z

**Z** (zë; *in England commonly, in America sometimes, called zëd; formerly also zë'd*). 1. The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant, the sonant correlative of S. The letter Z comes from the Latin through the Greek, this having it from a Semitic source, the ultimate origin being perh. Egyptian. Etymologically Z is most closely related to s, z, and j; as in glass, glaze; E. yoke, Gr. *zygón*, L. *jugum*; E. zealous, jealous. See *Guide to Pron.* §§ 105-6. 2. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate the twenty-third in a series. 3. As a medieval *numeral*, Z stands for 2,000, and Z for 2,000,000.

**z** (zë), *n.*; *pl.* Z's or Zs (zëz). Also zëe. 1. The letter Z, z, or its sound; zed. 2. Something having the general shape of the letter Z.

**κ = ch** in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

**Z** (zë), *a.* Having a shape or a cross section like the letter Z; as, **Z bar** or **Z-bar**. **Z beam** or **Z-beam**, etc.

**Zac-chæ'us, Zac-che'us** (zäk-kë'üs; *colloq.* zäk'ë-üs), *n.* [L. *Zachæus*, Gr. *Zακχαῖος*, fr. Heb. *Zakkai*.] *Bib.* A rich publican of Jericho, who received Jesus at his house.

**Zach'a-ri'ah** (zäk'ä-rî'ä), *n.* [Heb. *Zekaryäh*, lit., remembered of Jehovah.] *Bib.* 1. A certain king of Israel. 2. The grandfather of Hezekiah. 3. A certain person referred to (*Matt.* xiii. 35; *Luke* xi. 51, *R. V.*) by Jesus as a martyr.

**Zach'a-ri'as** (-äs), *n.* *Bib.* 1. The father of John the Baptist. 2. = **ZACHARIAH**, 3.

**zaf'fer** (zäf'ër), **zaf'f're**, *n.* [F. *zafre*.] An impure oxide of cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt, and in porcelain painting and pottery enameling to produce a blue color.



**za'mi-a** (zā'mí-á), *n.* [*L. zamiae*, pl., erroneous reading in Pliny for *azaniae* (nucēs) pine nuts.] Any of a genus (*Zamia*) of cycadaceous plants having a short thick trunk or caudex, a crown of palmlike leaves, and oblong cones or strobiles.



**za-min'dar'** (zā-mēn-dār'), **ze-min-dar'** (zē-mēn-'), *n.* [*Hind. zamindār*, fr. *Per. zamīn* land + *dār* suffix of agent.] *India.* A landowner; also, formerly, a collector of land revenue; now, usually, a kind of feudatory paying the government a fixed revenue.

**za'ny** (zā'ni), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [*F. zani*, fr. *It. zanni*, orig. same as *Giovanni* John.] 1. A subordinate fool or clown who aped the tricks of his principal; hence: a buffoon; Zamia (*Z. tinmerri-andrew*). 2. A simpleton. *Eng.*

**za'ra-tite** (zā'rā-tī), *n.* [*Sp. zarabita*; after *G. Zaratē*.] *Min.* A basic carbonate of nickel, NiCO<sub>3</sub>·2Ni(OH)·2H<sub>2</sub>O, in emerald-green incrustations or compact masses; — called also *emerald nickel*.

**zarf** (zārf; zūrf), *n.* [*Ar. zarf* sheath, case.] *Art.* A metallic cuplike stand for a finjan.



Zarf.

|| **zas-tru'gi** (zās-trōō'gi), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -GA (-gā). [*Russ. zastruga* trowed made on the shore by water.] Grooves or furrows formed in snow by the action of the wind, and running parallel with the direction of the wind.

**zax** (zāks), *n.* [*AS. seax* a knife.] A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

**zeal** (zēl), *n.* [*F. zèle*, fr. *L. zelus*, Gr. ζήλος eager rivalry, zeal.] Ardor in pursuit of anything; eagerness, as for a cause; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm; fervor.

**zeal'ot** (zēl'ūt), *n.* [*F. zélote* or *L. zelotes*, fr. Gr. ζήλωτής.] One who is zealous, esp. one carried away by his zeal; a fanatical partisan. — *Syn.* See **ENTHUSIAST**.

**zeal'ot-ry** (-rī), *n.* Character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion.

**zeal'ous** (zēl'ūs), *a.* Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal. — **zeal'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **zeal'ous-ness**, *n.*

**ze'bec** (zē'bēk). *Var.* of **XEBEC**.

**Zebe'-dee** (zēb'ē-dē), *n.* [*L. Zebedaeus*, Gr. Ζηβεδάος, of Heb. origin.] *Bib.* The father of the disciples James and John.

**ze'bra** (zē'brā), *n.* [*Abyssinian zībra*.] Any of several African equine mammals, esp. the true or mountain zebra (*Equus*, or *Hippotigris*, *zebra*) conspicuously striped with dark bands on a white or buffy ground.

**Ze'brass** (zē'brās), *n.* [*Zebra* + *ass*.] A cross between a male zebra and a female burro or donkey.

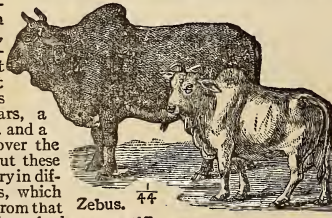
**ze'bra-wood'** (zē'brā-wood'), *n.* Any of several trees having marked or striped wood; also, the wood itself; specif., a tropical American tree (*Connarus guianensis*) with beautifully marked hard wood used in cabinetwork.

**ze'brine** (zē'brīn; -brīn), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a zebra.

**ze'bru-la** (zē'brōō-lā; zēb'rōō-lā), **ze'brule** (zē'brōōl), *n.* A cross between a male zebra and a female horse.

**ze'bu** (zē'bū), *n.* [*F. zēbu*.] A bovine animal (*Bos indicus*) widely domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa.

It generally has pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders; but these characters vary in different breeds, which range in size from that of an ox to that of a large mastiff.



Zebus. 44

**Zech'a-rī'ah** (zēk'hā-rī'ā), *n.* [*Var.* of *Zachariah*.] *Bib.* 1. One of the Hebrew prophets (about 520 B. C.). With

**ālē**, **senāte**, **cāre**, **ām**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **event** **ēnd**, **re'cēt**, **makēr**; **īce**, **īl**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **ōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnīte**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **cīrcūs**, **menū**; **fōōd**, **fōōt**; **out**, **oil**;

Haggai, he persuaded the Jews to rebuild the temple. 2. A book of the Old Testament.

**zech'in**, **zec'chin** (zēk'in), *n.* [*It. zecchino*.] = **SEQUIN**.

**zed** (zēd), *n.* [*F. zède*, fr. *L. zela*, Gr. ζήρα.] The letter Z; still the usual name in England.

**Zed'e-ki'ah** (zēd'ē-kī'ā), *n.* [*Heb. Tsidqiyāh*.] *Bib.* Son of Josiah and last king (597-586 B. C.) of Judah.

**zed'o-a-ry** (zēd'ō-ā-rī), *n.* [*F. zédoaire*, or *L.L. zedoaria*, fr. *Ar. & Per. zedwār*.] A fragrant East Indian drug of a bitter, aromatic taste, used as a stimulant. It is the rhizome of any of several curcumas (esp. *Curcuma zedoaria*).

**ze-min'dar'** (zē-mēn-dār'). *Var.* of **ZAMINDAR**.

**zem'stvo** (zēmst'fō), *n.*; *pl.* -stvos (-fōz). [*Russ.*, fr. *zemlya* land.] In Russia, an elective district or provincial administrative assembly.

**ze-na'na** (zē-nā'nā), *n.* [*Hind. zenāna*, *zanāna*, fr. *Per. zanāna*, fr. *zan* woman.] The part of a dwelling in which the women of a family live; harem; seraglio. *India.*

**Zend** (zēnd), *n.* [*Per*.] The translation and exposition of the Avesta in the literary Pahlavi language; erroneously, the language of the Avesta. See **ZEND-AVESTA**.

**Zend'-A-ves'ta** (-z-vēs'tā), *n.* The sacred Zoroastrian writings, consisting of the Avesta, or Zoroastrian Bible, and its Zend, or interpretation.

**ze'nith** (zē'nith; also, esp. *British*, zēn'ith), *n.* [*OF. ce-nith*, *Sp. zenit*, fr. *Ar. samī-ar-rūs* way of the head, vertical place.] 1. That point of the heavens vertically above one; the upper pole of the horizon; — opposed to *nadir*. 2. The greatest height; summit; as, the *zenith* of a career. — *Syn.* See **CULMINATION**.

**ze'o-lite** (zē'ō-lī), *n.* [*NL. zeolites*, fr. Gr. ζέω to boil + *-līte*.] *Min.* Any of a family of hydrous silicates occurring as secondary minerals in cavities of lavas. In composition they are analogous to feldspars, their chief metals being aluminum, sodium, potassium, and calcium. — **ze'ō-lit'ic** (-līt'ik), *a.*

**Zeph'a-ni'ah** (zēf'ā-nī'ā), *n.* [*Heb. Tsephanyāh*.] 1. A Hebrew prophet (c. 640 B. C.). 2. Book of the Old Testament.

**zephy'r** (-ēr), *n.* [*L. zephyrus*, Gr. ζέφυρος.] 1. The west wind; any soft, gentle breeze. 2. Short for **zephyr yarn**, a fine soft yarn or worsted for knitting and embroidery.

**zephy'r-rus** (zēf'ēr-rūs), *n.* [*L.*] The west wind, or zephyr; — usually personified [*cap.*] as the gentlest sylvan deity.

**Zep'pe-lin'** (zēp'ē-līn'; *Engl.* zēp'ē-līn), *n.* A dirigible balloon, or airship, consisting of a cylindrical trussed and covered frame supported by internal gas cells, and provided with means of propulsion and control, often of immense size carrying a body of men, artillery, etc. It was first successfully used by Ferdinand, Count von Zeppelin.

**ze'ro** (zē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS or -ROES (-rōz). [*F. zéro*, *It. zero*, fr. *Ar. çafrun*, *çifrun*, empty, a cipher.] 1. *Arith.* A cipher; nothing; naught. 2. The point of departure in reckoning; specif., the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, begins. 3. Fig., the lowest point; nothingness; nullity.

**zest** (zēst), *n.* [*F. zeste*.] 1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil from it, used to flavor liquor, etc. 2. Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish; also, the relish or taste as enhanced or imparted; piquancy. 3. Keen enjoyment; gusto. — *Syn.* See **RELISH**.

**ze'ta** (zē'tā; zā'tā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. ζήτα.] The sixth letter [Z, z] of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English Z. The pronunciation in classic Greek is not certainly known, but was either as *zd* or *dz*, later becoming *z* as in English.

**zeug'ma** (zēg'mā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. ζεύγμα, fr. ζεύγναι to yoke.] *Gram.* A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another, more remote, to which it is not strictly applicable.

**Zeus** (zūs), *n.* [*Gr. Zēvs*.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Hera, identified by the Romans with Jupiter. The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of thunder elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, Iris, his messenger. Zeus is also god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants, and punisher of guilt. As such, he is the consort of Themis and the source of divine decrees.

**zib'el-line**, **zib'el-line** (zīb'ēl-īn; -īn), *a.* [*Cf. F. zibelino*, *It. zibellino*.] See **SABLE**.]

Of or pert. to sables.

**zib'et**, **zib'eth** (zīb'ēt), *n.* [*See*



Zeus, with Attributes: Nike, Crown, Thunderbolt, Eagle.

**chair**; **go**; **sing**, **īn**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);

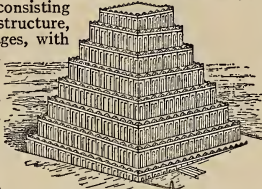


**civet.**] A carnivorous mammal (*Viverra zibetha*) of India, southern China, and the Malay Peninsula, allied to the civet cat; — called also *Indian civet*.

**zig'zag'** (zīg'zāg'), *n.* [F.] One of a series of short, sharp turns or angles in a course; also, something characterized by a series of such turns, as a path, pattern, etc. — *a.* Having zigzags. — *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course. — *v. t. & i.*; — **ZAGGED'** (-zāgd'); — **ZAG'GING** (-zāg'ing). To form or move with zigzags; to make or be zigzag.

**zik'ru-rat'** (zīk'ōō-rāt'), *n.* A temple tower of the Babylonians or Assyrians, consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure, built in successive stages, with outside staircases, and a shrine at the top.

**zil'lah** (zīl'ā), *n.* [Ar. *dīlā'*.] A district or administrative division, as of a province. *India.*



Zikkurat (restoration).

**zinc** (zīnk'), *n.* [G. *zīnk'*.] **1.** *Chem.* A bluish white crystalline metallic element, malleable at 120–150° C. (250–300° F.), and very brittle at 200° C. (392° F.). It is practically unaffected by air and moisture at ordinary temperatures. Symbol, *Zn*; at. wt., 65.37. Zinc melts at 420° C. (788° F.). At about 930° C. (1706° F.) it boils, yielding vapors which burn in air, forming the oxide. Sp. gr. of zinc, 7–7.2. Weight of a cubic foot, 437–450 lbs. **2.** A piece of zinc for use in a voltaic cell.

— *v. t.*; **ZINCKED** or **ZINCED** (zīnk't), **ZINCK'ING** or **ZINC'ING** (zīnk'ing). To treat or coat with zinc; galvanize; zincify. **zinc'ate** (-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A compound formed from zinc hydroxide, Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>, by replacing the hydrogen by a metal. **zinc blende.** *Min.* Sphaalerite. [*zinc*; *zincous*.] **zinc'ic** (zīnk'ik'), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, containing, or like **zinc'ic-fy** (zīnk'ik'fī), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fid); — **FY'ING** (-fī'ing). [*zinc* + *-fy*.] To coat or impregnate with zinc; to zinc. **zinc'ite** (zīnk'īt), *n.* *Min.* Native zinc oxide, ZnO, a brittle, deep red to orange-yellow, hexagonal mineral usually occurring in massive or granular form; — called also *red zinc ore*, or *red oxide of zinc*.

**zinc'y** (zīnk'y), *a.* Also **zīnk'y**, **zinc'y**. Pert. to, containing, or appearing like, zinc.

**zin-cog'ra-phy** (zīn-kōg'rā-fī), *n.* The art or process of engraving or etching on zinc. — **zin-cog'ra-pher**, *n.* — **zin-co-graph** (zīn'kō-grāf), *n.* — **zin-co-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik'), — **graph'ic** (-ī-kāl'), *a.* [*electropositive*; *basic*.]

**zinc'ous** (zīnk'ūs), *a.* *Chem.* A Zincic. **b** Hence: formerly, **zinc'y** (zīnk'y). Var. of **ZINCKY**.

**zink'en-ite** (zīnk'ēn'īt), *n.* [After *Zinken*, director at one time of the Hanoverian mines.] *Min.* A steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, chemically PbSb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>, occurring in crystals and in masses.

**zink'y** (zīnk'y), Var. of **ZINCKY**.

**zin'ni-a** (zīn'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), professor of medicine at Göttingen.] Any of a genus (*Crassina*) of asteraceae plants, one of which (*C. elegans*) is a garden annual of numerous varieties, bearing long-peduncled heads of flowers with red, purple, yellow, or white rays.

**zin'zi-ber-a-ceous** (zīn'zī-bēr-ā'shūs), *a.* [L. *zingiber* ginger. See **CINGER**.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family, the ginger family (*Zingiberaceae*), of tropical monocotyledonous plants consisting of leafy perennial herbs with aromatic rootstocks, including ginger, turmeric, etc.

**Zi'on** (zī'ōn), *n.* [Heb. *tsiyōn*, orig., *a*, a hill.] **1.** A hill in Jerusalem, where were the royal residence of David and his successors and the temple. **2.** Hence: **a** The Israelites. **b** The theocracy, or church of God. **c** The heavenly Jerusalem.

**Zi'on-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Among modern Jews, a theory or plan for colonizing Jews in Palestine, or, if that is impracticable, elsewhere, either for religious or nationalizing purposes; — called also **Zion movement**. — **Zi'on-ite** (-īt), *n.*

**Zi'on-ist**, *n.* An adherent of Zionism. — *a.* Of or pert. to Zionism or Zionists. — **Zi'on-is'tic** (-is'tik'), *a.*

**zip** (zīp), *n.* [Imitative.] A sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound such as that made by a flying bullet. — *v. i.* To make, or move with, a zip.

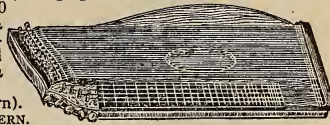
**zir'con** (zīr'kōn), *n.* [F.] *Min.* A silicate of zirconium, ZrSiO<sub>4</sub>, a tetragonal mineral occurring usually in square brown or grayish prisms or pyramids. Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp. red or brownish kinds called *hyacinth*. Colorless, pale yellow, or smoky varieties from Ceylon are called *jargon*.

**zir-co'ni-a** (zēr-kō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconium dioxide, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, usually obtained as a white amorphous powder. It is used as an ingredient of sticks for the Drummond light and of incandescent mantles.

**zir-con'ic** (zēr-kōn'ik'), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, zirconium; as, *zirconic oxide*.

**zir-co'ni-um** (zēr-kō'nī-ūm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* An element found in zircon and certain other minerals (sp. gr. 4.15). It is quadrivalent, and has both basic and acid properties. Symbol, *Zr*; at. wt., 90.6.

**zith'er** (zīth'ēr), *n.* [G.] A kind of musical instrument, having 30 to 40 strings over a shallow sounding box, and played with a plectrum.



**zith'ern** (-ēr'n). Var. of **CITHERN**.

**zith'tern** (zīth'ēr'n). Var. of **CITHERN**. **Zither**.

**zi'zith** (zē'zīth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsitsith*.] The tassels of twisted cords or threads on the corners of the upper garment worn by strict Jews.

**zo'a** (-zō'ā). A suffix from Gr. ζῷον, pl. of ζῷον *an animal*.

**zo'di-ac** (zō'dī-āk'), *n.* [F. *zodiacus*, L. *zodiacus*, fr. Gr. ζῳδιακός (sc. κῆκος), prop., circle of animals, deriv. of ζῷον animal.] **1.** *Astron.* An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16° broad, including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or sun's path. The zodiac has twelve divisions, or signs. See **SIGN**, *n.*, 5. **b** A figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. **2.** A circuit; zone; hence, a girdle. *Rare*. [*diac*.]

**zo-dī'a-cal** (zō-dī'ā-kāl'), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pert. to the **zodiacal light**, a nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn. It has an elongated triangular form and lies along the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes.

**zo'e-trope** (zō'ē-trōp), *n.* [Gr. ζῷή life + τροπός turning.] An optical toy in which figures on the inside of a revolving cylinder are viewed through slits in its circumference, and make a moving picture. — **zo'e-trop'ic** (-trōp'ik'), *a.*

**zois'ite** (zois'īt), *n.* [After Baron *Zois* von Edlestein (1747–1819), from whom Werner received his first specimens.] *Min.* A silicate of calcium and aluminium, HCa<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>13</sub>, the aluminium being sometimes replaced by iron, occurring in prismatic crystals of various colors (grayish, brown, green, rose) and also massive.

**Zoll'ver-ein'** (tsōl'fēr'ēn'), *n.* [G., fr. *zoll* duty + *verein* union.] [*Also l. c.*] A customs union, or union of states or nations for regulation of customs; specif., any of several customs unions, successively formed under the leadership of Prussia among certain German states. [*Zones*.]

**zon'al** (zōn'āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a zone or **zon'a-ry** (zōn'ā-rī), *a.* Zonal.

**zon'ate** (zōn'āt), *a.* **1.** Marked with zones; ringed or belted. **2.** *Bot.* Arranged in a single row.

**zo-na'tion** (zō-nā'shūn), *n.* **1.** State of being zoned or arranged in, or divided into, zones. **2.** *Biogeoq.* Arrangement or distribution in zones.

**zone** (zōn), *n.* [F. *zone*, L. *zona*, Gr. ζώνη.] **1.** A girdle; cincture; belt. *Obs.* or *Poetic*. **2.** Any encircling band, stripe, or girdle; as, a zone of trees; more broadly, any encircling line, path, course, etc.; circuit. **3.** Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface as to latitude and temperature, including: the **torrid zone**, extending 23° 28' on each side of the equator, from tropic to tropic; **two temperate**, or **variable zones**, between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 28' from the poles; and **two frigid zones**, between the polar circles and poles. **4.** *Biogeoq.* An area or part of a region characterized by uniform or similar animal and plant life. **5.** An area or region taken as distinct from adjoining parts; as, on the Isthmus of Panama, the Canal Zone. **6.** *Railroad Econ.* A The aggregate of stations, in whatsoever direction or on whatsoever line of railroad, situated between certain maximum and minimum limits from a point at which a shipment of traffic originates. **b** Any circular or ring-shaped area within which the street-car companies make no differences of fare. **7.** In the United States parcel-post system (see **PARCEL POST**), any of the areas about any point of shipment for which but one rate of postage is charged for a shipment from that point.

— *v. t.* To encircle; embrace. — **zoned** (zōnd), *a.*

**zon'ule** (zōn'ūl), *n.* [L. *zonula*.] A little zone or belt.

**zonule of Zinn** (tsīn), *Anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.

**zoo** (zōō), *n.* A zoological garden or collection. *Colloq.*

**zōō**. Combining form fr. Gr. ζῷον, *animal*.

**zo'ō-chem'is-try** (zō'ō-kēm'is-trī), *n.* Animal chemistry; esp., the description of the chemical compounds in the composition of the animal body, in distinction from *biochemistry*. — **zo'ō-chem'ic** (-kēm'ī-kāl'), *a.*

**zo'ō-ge-og'ra-phy** (zō'ō-jē-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals; esp., the determination of the land and marine areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups.

**zo'ō-glō'e'a** (-glē'ē), *n.* [NL.; zōō + Gr. γλοιός a glutinous substance.] *Bacteriol.* A colony or mass of bacteria

**κ = ch** in *G. ich*, *ach* (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in *azure*. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, *Sigs*, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



embedded in a jellylike substance formed by the swelling of the cell membranes through absorption of water.

zo-ög'ra-phy (zö-ög'rá-fi), n.; pl. -PHIES (-fiz). A description of animals, their forms and habits. — zo-ö-graph'ic (zö-ö-gráf'ík), a. — graph'i-cal (-i-kál), a.

zo-ö'id (zö-ö'id), zo-öi'dál (zö-öi'dál), a. [zö-ö- + -oid.] Biol. Pertaining to or resembling an animal.

zo-ö'id, n. 1. Biol. An organic body or cell having locomotion. 2. Zoöl. a An animal or individual produced by some method, as fission, other than direct sexual methods. b Any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction.

Thus, free-swimming medusæ are zooids reproducing sexually by eggs that develop, not into medusæ, but into attached polyps, which grow by budding into branching colonies called hydroids. The hydroids produce medusæ by budding.

zo-öi'a-ter (zö-öi'a-tér), n. One who worships animals.

zo-öi'a-try (-trí), n. Animal worship. — a-trous (-trús), a.

zo-öi-log'i-cal (zö-öi-lög'i-kál), a. Of or pert. to zoölogy, or the science of animals. — zo-öi-log'i-cal-ly, adv.

zo-öi-o-gist (zö-öi-ö-gíst), n. One who is versed in zoölogy.

zo-öi-o-gy (zö-öi-ö-gí), n.; pl. -GIES (-jíz). 1. The science of animals; that division of biology which deals with the animal kingdom. 2. A treatise on this subject.

zo-öi-mor'phism (zö-öi-mör'fiz'm), n. Representation or use of animal forms; as, zoömorphism in ornament; also, representation of God, or of gods, in the form or with the attributes of the lower animals. — zo-öi-mor'phic (-fik), a.

zo-öün (zö-öün), n.; pl. ZOÄ (-ä). [NL., fr. Gr. ζῷον animal.] Zoöl. Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal. — zo-öün-al (zö-öün-äl), a.

zo-ö-öph'i-lous (zö-öf'i-lús), a. Animal-loving; specif., Bot., adapted to pollination by animals other than insects.

zo-ö-öphyte (zö-ö-fít), n. [F. zoöphyte, Gr. ζωόφυτον. See zö-ö-phyte.] Zoöl. Any invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral, sea anemone, sponge, etc.

zo-ö-phyt'ic (-fit'ík), a. Of or pert. to zoöphytes.

zo-ö-plas'ty (zö-ö-plás'tí), n. Surg. Act or process of grafting animal tissue into the human body. — zo-ö-plas'tic (-plás'tík), a.

zo-ö-sperm (zö-ö-spürm), n. Biol. A spermatozoid. b = zoöspore. 1. — zo-ö-sper-mat'ic (-spér-mát'ík), a.

zo-öi-spo-ran'gi-um (zö-öi-spö-rán'jí-üm), n.; pl. -SPORANGIA (-á). [NL.] Bot. A spore case, or sporangium with zoöspores. — zo-öi-spo-ran'gi-al (-äl), a.

zo-öi-spore (zö-öi-spör; 57), n. 1. Bot. An asexual spore swimming by cilia, and produced by certain algae. 2. Zoöl. One of the minute motile flagellate or amoeboid bodies into which the protoplasm of a sporocyst divides. — zo-öi-spör'ic (-spör'ík), a.

zo-öi-ö-thy-mö (zö-öi-ö-thí-mí), n. Zoöl. The anatomy of animals other than man. — ö-mist, n. — zo-öi-ö-tom'ic (zö-öi-ö-tóm'ík), zo-öi-ö-tom'i-cal (-i-kál), a. — i-cal, ly, adv.

Zo-ö-ro-as'tri-an (zö-ö-rö-ás'tri-än), a. Of or pert. to Zoroaster or his religious system. — n. A follower of Zoroaster; one who accepts Zoroastrianism.

Zo-ö-ro-as'tri-an-ism (zö-ö-rö-ás'tri-än-íz'm), n. The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster (fl. about 1000 B.C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta. [girdle.]

zos'ter (zö-ö-tér), n. [L., fr. Gr. ζωστήρ.] Gr. Costume. A Zou-ave' (zö-ö-äv'), n. [F., fr. Zouaoua, tribe in Algeria.] One of a body of infantry in the French service, orig. Algerians, wearing a brilliant uniform, which is now retained for full dress. Also, one of a body of soldiers adopting their dress and drill.

zounds (zoundz), interj. [From God's wounds.] A term formerly common as an oath, esp. as expressing anger or wonder.

Zu'u (zö-ö'ü), n.; pl. ZULUS (-lööz). One of a great Bantu tribe or nation of Natal, in type and culture identical with the Kafirs.

zu'mo-log'i-cal (züm-mö-lög'i-kál), zu-mol'o-gy (zü-möl'ö-gí), etc. Vars. of ZYMOLOGICAL, ZYMOLOGY, etc.

Zu'ni (zö-ö'nyé; söö'-), n.; pl. ZUÑIS (-nyéz) or ZUÑI. One of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, resembling other Pueblo Indians, but having a language distinct from any known stock. The Zuñis are peaceable and industrious; they are skilled in agriculture, pottery, and weaving.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; éve, évent änd, recént, makér; íce, íll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnéct; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thín; nature, verdüre (87);

κ = ch in G. ích, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

Zu'ni-an (zö-ö'nyí-än), a. Of or pert. to the Zuñis, or designating their linguistic stock. — n. A Zuñi.

Zwie'back' (tsvé'bák), n. [G., fr. zwie- two, twice + backen to bake.] [Often l. c.] A kind of biscuit or rusk first baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted.

Zwing'li-an (tsvín'glí-än; zvín'glí-än), a. Theol. Of or pert. to Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531), reformer, of German Switzerland, who maintained that in the Lord's Supper the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, but not in essence or reality, and that the sacrament is a memorial without mystical elements.

— n. A follower of Zwingli. — Zwing'li-an-ism (-íz'm), n.

zyg'a-pop'h-y-sis (zig'a-pöf'i-sís), n.; pl. -SES (-séz). [NL.; Gr. ζυγών yoke + aponphysis.] Anat. & Zoöl. One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra, of which there are usually four, two anterior and two posterior. — zyg-ap'o-phys'i-al (zig-áp'ö-fíz'i-äl), a.

zyg-go-ma (zi-gö'má), n.; pl. -GOMATA (-má-tá). [NL., fr. Gr. ζυγωμα, fr. ζυγόν to yoke.] Anat. A the zygomatic arch. b A process (zygomatic process) of the temporal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch. c The cheek bone. Rare.

zyg-go-mat'ic (zíg'ö-mát'ík; zíg'ö-), a. Anat. Of or pert. to the zygoma. — zygomatic arch, the arch of bone which extends along the front or side of the skull below the orbit. — z. bone, the jugal bone.

zy-go-mor'phic (-mör'fik), a. [Gr. ζυγόν yoke + mor- zy-go-mor'phous (-mör'fús) phic, morphous.] Bot. & Zoöl. Symmetrical bilaterally; — said of organisms, organs, or parts capable of division into two symmetrical halves only by a single longitudinal plane passing through the axis; — called also monosymmetrical. Cf. ACTINOMORPHIC.

zy-go-phy-l'a-ceous (-fí-lá'shús), a. [Gr. ζυγών yoke + φάλλον leaf.] Bot. Belonging to a family (Zygophyllaceæ) of herbs or shrubs, the bean-caper family, distinguished by pinnate or bifoliate stipulate leaves and axillary pentamerous flowers.

zy-go-phyte (zíg'ö-fít; zíg'ö-), n. [Gr. ζυγών yoke + -phyte.] Bot. A plant in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells. Cf. ÖÖPHYTE.

zy-go-spore (-spör; 57), n. [Gr. ζυγών yoke + spore.] Bot. A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes; — opposed to ööspore.

zy'gote (zíg'öt; zíg'ö-), n. [Gr. ζυγώτος yoked.] Bot. Any spore formed by conjugation of two gametes.

zym'e (zím), n. [From ZYME.] Chem. An enzyme in yeast cells from which it may be obtained as an extract. It brings about the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. b = ENZYME.

zyme (zím), n. [Gr. ζύμη leaven.] A ferment; specif., Med., the morbid principle of a zymotic disease.

zy'mo- (zím-ö), [See ZYME.] A combining form used in physiology, biology, etc., to indicate connection with, or relation to, a ferment, or zyme, or fermentation.

zy'mo-gen (zím-ö-jén), zy'mo-gene (-jén), n. [F. zymogène.] Biol. One of a physiological group of globular bacteria which produces various enzymes; — distinguished from pathogène.

zy'mo-gen'ic (-jén'ík), a. 1. Producing fermentation; as, zymogenic bacteria. 2. Of or pert. to a zymogen.

zymogenic organism, Biol., a microorganism, as the yeast plant or any of certain bacteria, which sets up fermentative processes giving definite chemical products; — disting. from a pathogenic organism. Cf. MICROCOCCUS.

zy-mol'o-gy (zi-möl'ö-gí), n.; pl. -GIES (-jíz). A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. — zy-mol'og'ic (zím-möl'ög'ík), zy-mol'og'i-cal (-i-kál), a. — zy-mol'ö-gist (zi-möl'ö-gíst), n.

zy-mol'y-sis (zi-möl'y-sís), n. [NL.] Chem. Action of enzymes; also, the changes produced by such action. — zy-mol'y-t'ic (zím-möl'y-t'ík), a.

zy-mo'sis (zi-mö'sís), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ζύμωσις fermentation, fr. ζύμη ferment.] 1. Fermentation, hence, Med., an analogous process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed. 2. A zymotic disease. Rare.

zy-mot'ic (zi-möt'ík), a. [Gr. ζυμωτικός causing to ferment.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation. 2. Med. Designating, or pertaining to, any infectious or contagious disease.

zy'mur-gy (zím-mür-jí), n. [Gr. ζύμη leaven + εργον work.] That branch of applied chemistry which has to do with fermentation processes, as in wine making, brewing, etc.



Zouave.



# A PRONOUNCING GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES

THE Scottish dialects, or Scottish language as they are called by some, are forms of the Northumbrian English which was the language of the Angles who had settled along the eastern seaboard, and which up to the 15th century was spoken as well in Yorkshire and Northumberland as in the Scottish Lowlands. Originally the terms "Scot" and "Scottish" were applied to the Celtic people of Ireland and those of western Scotland that came from Ireland and conquered the English of the southeast and the earlier Celtic people of the west and north, but the language of their non-Celtic subjects became the literary language of the land, and is now the language which is meant by "Scotch," "Scottish dialects," or "Scottish language."

Scottish literature practically began in the 14th century, with the works of John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer, and of others of his time, — whose writings are in fact Northumbrian English. By the end of the 15th century the language had under various influences, political, racial, etc., developed the general form which it retained during its chief literary period, and down to the time of the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland in 1707.

The use of Scotch as the general language of literature of the country ceased about the time of the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, although it still continued to be the common language of the people. Subsequent to that, however, there was a brilliant period of revival in ballad and lyric poetry in which Scotch forms a considerable part, and still more recently the Scottish dialect has been freely used in descriptions of Scottish life and character by Scott, Galt, Macdonald, Black, Barrie, MacLaren, and others up to the present time.

As the works of some of these authors, especially Burns among the poets, and Scott and other more recent authors among the prose writers, are extensively read in England and America, the want of a general glossary of the words and phrases used by them is often felt; and it is to meet this want that this glossary is offered to the public, in the belief that it will be deemed a useful and appropriate addition to an English dictionary.

The Scotch is not one dialect; but there are numerous dialects differing from each other, not only in pronunciation, but also in vocabulary, grammar, and spelling.

The vocabularies of the Scottish dialects vary with the different shires, according as they have felt more or less the influence of the Gaelic, French, or Scandinavian languages, and these differences are noticeable even among the dialects of Lowland Scotch, where the Scandinavian influences are less marked. The body of this glossary is the dialect of Burns, but some words peculiar to other dialects are also given because found in works familiar to English readers.

The orthography of modern Scotch is extremely arbitrary and variable; and the spelling of a word affords no reliable guide to its pronunciation. Of the two principal systems or fashions which prevail, one (seldom used except in connection with an archaic diction) employs the spelling of the writers of the 15th and 16th centuries, regardless of pronunciation. The other, and much the commoner of the two, is based upon the standard English spelling, and conforms the spelling of Scotch words to English where the sounds of the English and Scotch are near to each other; and also where the sounds are different, but the English spelling represents to a Scotchman more or less accurately the Scottish pronunciation. Where a word or form is distinctly Northern or is wanting in the English, the Scottish orthography is followed, as *streek* for *stretch*, *kirk* for *church*, *ee* for *eye*, etc.; but whatever spelling is used, the words when spoken by Scotchmen are given their Scottish sounds.

The result of this is that Lowland Scotch as written or printed is largely the same as common literary English, with some words not found in English and some peculiarities of idiom and grammatical construction, etc.: Thus Burns in the poem "A Man's a Man for a' That" uses in all 115 different words, of which only 18 words do not occur in English. Much modern Scottish literature is therefore

quite intelligible to an English person reading it, which would be mostly unintelligible to him if it were spoken with a Scottish dialect pronunciation.

Because of this lack of any standard of orthography for Scottish words, in works of modern writers they are frequently spelled phonetically to represent the Scottish pronunciation to the English ear, as in other dialect story writing; but these forms have not been recognized in this glossary except in a few exceptional instances.

The vocabulary and the number of definitions in this edition have been much enlarged. In the preparation of the glossary full use has been made of Webster's New International Dictionary, and of special dictionaries, concordances, glossaries, etc., including various works which have become available since the last edition was published. Chief among these are Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary," the Oxford English Dictionary, and the "Scots Dialect Dictionary" by Warrack and Grant.

The difficulty to be overcome in attempting to give an English or American reader an idea of the correct pronunciation of the Scottish dialect is very great. The aim pursued has been to indicate, as fully as could be done with the English equivalents, the pronunciation of native-born Scotchmen. For this purpose the pronunciations or the entire galley proofs were submitted to various persons of Scotch birth and education, and to them are due many suggestions both as to pronunciation and subject matter.

The Scottish pronunciation has changed comparatively little from what it was three centuries ago when the languages of England and of Scotland were, comparatively, but slightly different. The consonant skeleton of the Scottish dialect is practically the same as that of the English, the only consonant used in the Lowland Scotch and not used in English being the guttural sound of *ch*, *gh*, in *licht*, *bught*, etc., corresponding to the sound of *ch* in German *ich*, *doch*. The letter *r* is strongly trilled; and *wh* and *h* are more strongly aspirated than in English. Some of the combinations of consonants in Lowland Scotch are treated differently from what they are in English; thus in *wr* and *kn* initial the *w* and *k* are audibly pronounced, though the modern tendency is to ignore them; while in *mb*, *pt*, *kt*, *cl*, the *b* and *t* are regularly silent, as in *tumble* (*túm'!*), *except* (*èk-sép'*), *expect* (*èks-pék'*). Final *d* and *g* are dropped in *nd* and *ng*, as *lan(d)*, *mendin(g)*.

The vowel system of the Scottish (as well as the Northern English) dialects, however, is as a whole distinct from the vowel system of ordinary English speech, so that there are few, if any, vowel elements in the Scottish dialects identical with those of the English system. The two have nearly corresponding vowels; but almost every vowel of the Scottish dialect is recognized to differ either in quantity or quality from the corresponding vowel in English; and, although each of these differences may be slight, yet their combined effect, as exaggerated by the peculiar Scotch intonation and syllabic accent, is to give to the Scottish dialect or language as a whole a marked individuality distinct from that of English.

In respelling the words for pronunciation in this glossary the symbols used in the body of the book are employed, those being used which indicate most accurately the sound of the Scotch word to the English ear. The confused and uncertain spelling of Scotch words, and the difference of pronunciation in different localities, add to the difficulty of giving any practical system of rules for pronunciation in the space which is here available. Generally speaking, it may be noted that:

1. The letter *a* is chiefly used with sounds corresponding to those it has in English *arm* (*ä*), *ask* (*à*), and *ace* (*ā*), the peculiar *ä* of English being foreign to the Scottish dialect.
2. The letter *e* before *r* frequently has the sound of *e* in *error* (*è*), when in English it has the sound of *e* in *her* (*ü*).
3. The short *i* after a consonant mostly sounds like the English *è*, as *rig* (*règ*), or, esp. after *w*, as *ü*, as *will* (*wü*l).



4. The initial element of the long *i* is regularly cut shorter than in English.
5. In many words which in English are pronounced with *o*, as *rod, bog, on*, etc., the Scottish pronunciation gives the long *o*, but cut short; and in these cases the sound is indicated by *ö*.
6. The letter *u* in many Scottish words has the sound of the French *u*, which is indicated in the respelling by *ü*.
7. The diphthong *au* regularly represents the sound of English long *a* cut short, and is indicated by *ä*.
8. The diphthong *ei* regularly has the value either of *ë* or *ö* unless often *i*; *ei* is usually equivalent to *i*.
9. The diphthong *oi* is often nearly like English *i*.
10. The letters *oo* are sometimes pronounced like French *eu* in *peur* (represented in this glossary by *ü*), and sometimes like English *oo* in *ooze* (*öö*).
11. The diphthong *ou* is regularly equivalent to English *oo* in *ooze*, and is indicated by *öö*.
12. The diphthong *ow* has both the value of *oo* in English *ooze* (*öö*), and also that of *ou* in English *house* (*ou*).
13. The diphthong *ui* as in *guid, puir*, etc., is nearly the same as the French *ui* in *plume*, and is indicated by *ü*.

14. The digraphs *ch* and *gh*, as in *aneuch* and *aught*, are harsh gutturals equivalent to the German *ch* in *ich* and *doch*, and represented by *k* in the respelling.
  15. The digraph *ng* in the middle of a word has the sound of *ng* in *sing*, but the hard *g* sound is not carried through to the next syllable; e. g., *single* (*sëng'li* not *sëng'g'li*), *hungry* (*hüng'ri* not *hüng'gr'i*).
  16. The letter *l* is usually elided after the vowel *a*, as well as before *k* and *m*; but when final or following *e* or *i* is pronounced.
  17. The letters *lz* and *ly* in such words as *capercailzie, capercailzie, spualzie, spualzie*, etc., represent the older *l3*, which was the symbol for the liquid *l* (older Fr. *ll mouillé*), pronounced like *li* in *William*. The *l* and *z* are now often pronounced with their customary sounds.
  18. The termination *-ed* is regularly changed into *-it*, as *bleared* (*blë'r'it*), *ragged* (*räg'it*).
- The foregoing will serve to give a general idea of the most striking peculiarities of the Scottish pronunciation as distinguished from English, but cannot be taken as a guide for the pronunciation of all Scotch words, there being many exceptions to most of these rules, though not here noted.

N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

**A**

a' (ä). All.  
 a'beigh (ä-bëk'; -bäk').  
 Cautiously aloof.  
 abroad (ä-brëd'). Abroad.  
 ae (ä). Once.  
 äff (ä). Off.  
 agee (ä-jë'). Awry; ajar.  
 agley (ä-gl'i'; ä-gl'ë'). Aside; askew. [hind.]  
 ahind (ä-hin't'). Ahint. Behind.  
 aibhins, aibhins (ä'b'inz'). Perhaps.  
 aik (äk), aikén (äk'n). Oak.  
 ain (än). Own.  
 aince (äns), aines. Once.  
 ainseil (än'sëil'). Own self.  
 air (är). Before; early.  
 air (är). Heir; oar.  
 air penny (är; ärl) = ARLES PENNY.  
 airls (ärz; ärz). = ARLES.  
 airn (ärn). Iron; iron tool.  
 airt (ärt). Point of the compass; direction; also, to direct.  
 ait (ät). Oat.  
 aith, aithe (äth). An oath.  
 aiver (ä'ver'). = AVER.  
 aizie (ä'z'i'; 'z'i'). Live ember.  
 ajee (ä-jë'). = AGEE.  
 akward, akwerd (ök'wërt), akwert (wërt). Aikward.  
 alake (ä-läk'). Alike.  
 alane (ä-län'). Alone.  
 alang (ä-läng'). Along.  
 allenarly (ä-lën'är-li). Solely; sole; only.  
 alms (älms). Alms.  
 allow, allowe (ä-lou'v'). Afire; ablaze.  
 altoun (äl'töön'). Old town.  
 amaist (ä-mäst'). Almost.  
 amang (ä-mäng'). Among.  
 ance (äns). Once.  
 ane (än). One.  
 aneath (ä-nëth'; -nëth'). Beneath.  
 anes (änz). Once.  
 aneuch (ä-nyöök'). Enough.  
 another (ä-nith'ër'). Another.  
 antenup (än'të-nüp). Fornication between persons who afterwards marry each other. [ture.]  
 anter (än'tër'). To adventure.  
 archilowe (är'k'l-lö). The return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company.  
 argle (är'gl'), or argle-bargle (är'g'l-bär'g'l'). To argue; dispute.  
 arles (ärz). Earnest; earnest money.  
 arles penny. = ARLES.  
 asklent, asclent (ä-sklënt'). Aslant.  
 aspar (ä-spär'). Spread out; wide apart.  
 ass (äs). Ashes.

assolzie (ä-soil'y'), assolzie. To absolve; acquit.  
 asteer (ä-stër'). Astir.  
 athart (ä-thört'). Athort. Athwart.  
 atour (ä-tö'ër'). Over.  
 attercop (ät'tër-köp'). A spider; a peevish or malignant person; a spider's web.  
 atweel (ät-wëll'). I wot well; surely; truly.  
 aucht, aught (ökt). Possession; owned; also, owed. — *whae's aught it? To whom does it belong?*  
 aught (ökt). Possession; property; eight. — *in ane's aught, in one's keeping.*  
 aughtlins (ökt'l'inz'). In the least; in any degree.  
 auld (öld). Old. — *Auld Clootie* (klööt'i; klüt'i), the Devil. — *Auld Hornie* (hörn'i), the Devil. — *auld auld* (öld-öld), old long since; the (good) old times. — *Auld Reekie* (rëk'i), Edinburgh.  
 auld-farran (öld-fär'än), auld-farrant (öld-fär'änt). Sagacious, cunning, or wise beyond one's years.  
 auld-wairld (öld'wäird'). Old-fashioned; antique.  
 amous (ö'm'üz). Alms.  
 ava, a va (ä-vö'; ä-vä'). Or all; at all.  
 aver (ä'ver'). Work horse; old horse.  
 awa (ä-wö'; ä-wä'). Away. *awe* (ö). To owe.  
 awes (ä-wë'). A little (while). [then.]  
 aweel (ä-wëll'). Well; well.  
 awfu' (ö'f'ü). Awful.  
 awin (ö'in). Own; proper.  
 awmous (ö'm'üz). Alms.  
 awnie (ö'n'i). Awny.  
 ax (äks; äks). Ask.  
 ayond (ä-yönt'), ayont (ä-yönt'). Beyond.

**B**

ba' (bä; bö). Ball.  
 bab (bäk) = BOB.  
 backet (bäk'ët'). A wooden trough for holding or carrying coal, ashes, salt, etc.  
 backie (bäk'i'). A wooden vessel or trough. [bat.]  
 backie, or backiebird. A hawkie or backiebird.  
 backlins (bäk'l'inz). Backwards. [thud.]  
 baif (bäf; bëf). Blow; stroke.  
 baggie (bäg'i'). The belly; also, a large minnow.  
 stickback.  
 baghsh (bäg'hähsh). To abash in speech.  
 bald (bäd). Endured.  
 baignet (bäg'nët'). Bayonet.  
 baik (bäk). Beck; also, bake.

baikie (bäk'i') = BACKIE.  
 bail (bäl). Bale or balefire.  
 baille (bäl'i'). Alderman.  
 bainie (bän'i'). Bony.  
 bairn (bärn; bërn). A child.  
 bairn-tea. Tea, -time. Children collectively; offspring.  
 baith (bäth). Both.  
 baittle (bät't'l'). Nourishing; also, rich pasture. [er.]  
 bake (bäk). Biscuit; crack; ballant (bäl'änt). Ballad.  
 balow, baloo (bäl-löw'). Lullaby; bye-low.  
 band (bänd). Bond.  
 bane (bän). Bone.  
 bangster (bäng'stër'). A bully; braggart; also, a victor.  
 bannet (bän'ët; bän'ët'). Bonnet.  
 bannock (bän'ök'). A kind of oatmeal or barley cake, baked on a griddle.  
 bannock fluke. Turbot.  
 bap (bäp). Roll of bread.  
 bardie (bär'd'i'). Dim. of BARD.  
 bardy (bär'd'i'). Bold-faced; forward; pert.  
 bareft (bär'f'it). Barefooted.  
 barken (bärk'ën). To incurst; also, to tan with bark.  
 barkit (bärk'it). Tanned; clotted; baked.  
 barlafumml (bär'lä-füm'l'), barlafumml (füm'l'), barla (bär'lä). An exclamation asking for a truce, as by one who has fallen in wrestling.  
 barley, barley (bär'l'i), or barla (bär'lä). A cry for a truce among boys at their games.  
 barley-bree (bär'l-br'ë'). Malt liquor; strong ale.  
 barlihood (bär'l-hööd'). Fit of bad temper, as arising from drunkenness; drunken fit of passion.  
 barmie (bär'm'i'). Barmy.  
 barns-breaking (bärnz'-bräk'in'). Idle frolic.  
 barrace (bär'äs). Bounds; lists for combats.  
 barrow tram. Shaft of a wheelbarrow. [gang.]  
 batch (bäch). A crew or  
 bats, bats (bäts). A disease in animals caused by bots; also, colic.  
 bauch, baugh (böx). Poor, weak, or defective, as in taste, strength, etc.; insipid.  
 bauchle, bauchel (böx'l'; bäk'l'). A worn-out shoe, esp. one used as a slipper; a worthless person or thing; a clumsy or shambling person; also, to stumble or shuffle; baffle; bungle.

baudrons (bö'd'rönz). A cat. [a balk.]  
 bauk (böck). To balk; also, baukie (böck'i'). baukiebird. = BACKIE. the bat.  
 bauid (böid). Bold.  
 bausond (bö's'nd). Having a white spot or streak, esp. on the forehead or face; — said of animals.  
 bawbee (bö'bë). A half-penny; in pl., money.  
 bawk (böck) = BAUK.  
 bawsand (bö's'nd), bawsant (bö's'nt) = BAUSOND.  
 bawtie, bawty (bö't'i). A dog, esp. a large one; also, a hare.  
 baxter (bäks'tër'). Baker.  
 bayganet (bäg'nät). Bayonet.  
 beal (bäl). Mouth or narrow pass, as of a river or valley; also, to suppurate.  
 bear (bër). = BERE.  
 beastie (bëst'i'). Dim. of BEAST. [nod.]  
 beek (bëk). Bow; curtsy; beddie (bëd'd'i'). A beadle.  
 bedrel (bëd'rël). Bedridden.  
 beek (bëk). To bask; shine brightly; also, a basking.  
 beet, beete (bët). To mend; relieve; aid; kindle  
 befa' (bë-fö'). Befall.  
 befum (bë-füm'). To deceive.  
 begoud (bë-gööd'). Begun.  
 begutten (bë-grüt'n'). Disgusted.  
 begunk (bë-günk'). To cheat; trick; jilt.  
 behint (bë-hin't'). Behind.  
 beild (bëild). = BIELD.  
 bein (bën). = BIEN.  
 beist (bëist) = BEEI, to mend.  
 beld (bëld). Bald.  
 belive (bë-liv'). Forthwith; quickly; by and by.  
 bell-waver (bë-lwä'ver). To waver or swing like a bell; wander; ramble.  
 belyve. = BELIVE.  
 ben (bën). Within; in; inner; also, the inner room.  
 Cf. BUT. — *to be far ben* Within; to be on terms of intimacy with.  
 bend (bënd). To drink hard; guzzle; a pull of liquor. [nermost.]  
 benmost (bën'möst). In-bere, bear (bër). Barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear.  
 bethankit (bë-thänk'it). (God) be thanked; grace after meat.  
 beuk. = BUIK. [yonder.]  
 beyont (bë-yönt'). Beyond;  
 blycker (bl'k'ër'). A kind of bowl for liquor, porridge, etc., esp. a wooden one; a fight, or brawl; a short race; also, to sprint.

äice, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; ève, èvent ènd, recënt, mäker; ice, ill; öid, öbey, örb, ödd, söit, cönect; üse, ünite, ün, öp, öircüs, menü; fööd, fööt; öut, öil; chair; gö; säng, öyk; öhen, öhin; näture, verdüre (87);



**bield** (bield), **biel** (bēl). To find refuge; dwell; shelter; also, shelter; habitation; also, sheltered; cozy; **bien**, **bein** (bēn). Comfortable; thriving; bountifully supplied with material comforts. **big**, **bigg** (big). To build. **biggin** (big'in). A building; a house. **biggit** (big'it). Built. **bigke** (bik). A nest of wild bees, wasps, or ants; swarm; hence, a crowd of people; also, to swarm. **billy**, **billie** (bil'i; bil'ī). Comrade; mate; fellow; brother. **bind** (bind). Measure; capacity; as in: 'I'm at my bind, I've got my full measure (of drink). **bing** (bēng). A heap, as of grain, potatoes, etc. **blink** (bēnk). Bench; shelf; esp., a rack for holding dishes. **binna** (bēn'ā). Be not. **birch** (bīrk), **birken** (bīrk'n), **birkin**, **Birch**; **birchen**, **birkie** (bīrk'ī). A lively mettlesome fellow; an "up-pish" fellow; also, the card game of beggar-my-neighbor. **bird** (bīrd). To spin, as a coin on a table; spin so as to whirr; whirr.—birling the **baabie**, clubbing for drink. **bird, birle** (bīrd). To pour (beer or wine); ply with drink; carouse. **birleman** (bīrd'i-mān). = BYRLAWMAN. **birn** (bīrn). Burden. **birse** (bīrs). Bristle or bristles; temper; irritation;—in allusion to the bristling up of animals.—to set up one's birse, to put one in a rage. **bit** (bēt). A small space; a spot; also, a small piece or size, as in: a bit burn, a small rivulet; a bit lassie, a little girl.—**blithe** bit, peasant spot. **bittle** (bit'it). A wooden bat for beating clothes; beetle. **bittock** (bit'ik). A little bit. **bizz** (bīz). Buzz. [ened.] **blackit** (blak'it). Black-blackne (blak'nēb). Carrion crow, or other black-billed bird; sympathizer with the French Revolution. **blad** (slap; blōd). A blow or slap; a squall with rain; a fragment; portfolio; blotting pad; also, to slap heavily. **blae** (blā; blōd). A blue, the color of the skin when bruised; livid; also, bleak; sunless. [bilberry.] **blaeberry** (blā'bēr-ī). The blaewort (blā'wōrt). = BLAWART. **blastie** (blās'tī). Something small as if blasted; a dwarf. **blastit** (blās'tit). Blasted. **blate** (blāt). Bashful; sheepish; also, loath; slow. **blather** (blēth'ēr). Bladder. **blaud** (blōd). = BLAD. **blaw** (blō). To blow.—to blaw in one's lug, to cajole or flatter a person. **blawart**, **blaewort** (blā'wōrt; blā'ēr). The blue-bottle (*Centaurea cyanus*); also, the harebell. **blaw-in-my-lug** (blā'īn-mī-lūg). A flatterer; parasite. **blawn** (blōn). Blown. **blearin** ane's ee (blēr'īn ān ē). Blinding one withattery. **bleat** (blēr'it), **bleert** (blērt). Bleared. **bleeze** (blēz). Blaze; also, to declaim. [flamed.] **bleozy** (blēz'ī). Excited; in-bellum (blē'izm). A talkative idler.

**blether** (blēth'ēr). Blather; also, a bladder. **bletheration** (blēth'ēr-ā-shēn). Nonsense. **blithrin** (blīth'rīn). Talking idly; blathering. **blinker** (blēnk'ēr). An ogling coquette. **blitter** (blīter'ēr). Bitter. **blude** (blūd). Blood. **blude-gown** (blōd'gōn). A licensed beggar who got annually, on the king's birthday, certain alms including a blue gown to be worn as a badge; a beadsman. **bluid** (blūd). Blood. **blume** (blūm). Bloom. **blunker** (blūnk'ēr). Bungler; also, a maker of blunks. **blunks** (blūnk). Certain uncolored fabrics of cotton or linen or both. **bluntie** (blūnt'ī). A stupid person. **blurp** (blūr). A piece or shred, as of skin. **boast** (bōst). To threaten. **bock** (bōk). To vomit. **bodach** (bōd'āk). An old man; a bogaboo. [for.] **bodge** (bōd). A bid; offer. **bodde**, **boddle** (bōd'ī). A copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, worth two Scotch pennies or one sixth of an English penny. **bogle** (bōg'l). Goblin; bugbear; scarecrow. **bole** (bōl). An aperture, with a shutter, in the wall of a house; also, a locker, crypt, or closet, in the wall of a building. **boll** (bōl). A dry measure equal to about six bushels. **bonally**, **bonnally** (bōnāl'ī). Good speed; farewell; esp., a festive drinking at departure. **bonnet laird** (bōn'ēt lārd). A petty landowner, wearing the yeoman's dress. **bonnock**. = BANNOCK. **bonny** (bōn'ī). Handsome; beautiful; also, blithe; strong. **bood** (bōod). (It) behooved; must; ought. **boord** (bōrd). A board. **boortree**. = BOURTREE. **boost** (bōost). Must. See **BOOD**. [BOTHY.] **boothy** (bōoth'ī). = **bordel** (bōrd'ī). Brothel. **borrel** (bōrd'l). An anger; also, unlearned; rude; rough.—borrel loons, low rustic rogues. **boss** (bōs). Hollow; empty. **boss window**, bay window. **botch** (bōch). A tumor. **bothy** (bōth'ī), **boothy** (bōoth'ī). A hut; booth; a place where laboring servants are lodged. **bought**, **bught** (bōukt; bōikt; bōōkt). A sheep pen or fold; also, to pen; inclose. **bowk** (bōok). Bulk; volume; compass; the body. **booky** (bōōk'ī). Bulky. **boul** (bōol). Bend or curvature; curved hand; also, a bowl. **bowman** (bōw'mān). = BOWMAN, tenant. **bounteth** (bōon'tēth), **bountith** (-tīth). Bounty; reward; a stipulated gift supplementing wages. **bound** (bōrd). To jest; mock; also, a jest; a scold. **bourcock**, **bourach** (bōw'rōk). A hut; stone heap; mound; confused heap; cluster; crowd. **bow-tree** (bōw'trē), **bu'-tree** (bōw'trē). The shrub elder (*Sambucus nigra*). **bow** (bou). = BOLL, a measure. **bower** (bōw'ēr). One who rents a dais farm with its live stock one who puts in his time and labor for a

share of the profits of managing the stock. **bowie** (bou'ī). A cask with the head taken out; a tub; a milk pail. **bowing**, **bowin** (bōw'īn). A small dairy farm holding. **bowkall** (bou'kāl). Cabbage. **bowman** (bōw'mān). A tenant of a bowing; a bower. **bowrock** (bou'rōk). = BOURROCK. **bowt** (bout). Bowed; bent. **brae** (brā). Hillside; slope; bank; hill. **braid** (brād). Broad. **bränge** (brānj). To move in an impetuous, clumsy, or noisy manner. **braird** (brārd). First shoots of grass, grain, etc.; also, to germinate. **brāk** (brāk). Broke. [iron-] **brād**, **brān'dēr**, **Crī-** **brāndered** (brān'dērd). Grilled; broiled. **brank** (brānk). To prance; **brankie** (brānk'ī). Gaudy; spruce; pranked up. **brankew** (brānk'nū'). Brand-new. **branks** (brānk). A sort of bridle with wooden side pieces. **brān** (brān'ī). Brandy. **brāsh** (brāsh). An attack; bout; burst of activity; a sudden illness. **brat** (brāt). Coarse clothing; a coarse apron; a rag; flim or scum, as on porridge; also, a child. **brattach** (brāt'āk). Stand-ard or flag. **brattle** (brāt'l). A clatter; rattle; scamp; noisy conflict; also, to make a rattle or clatter; to scamper. **braw** (brō). Fine; handsome; smart; well-dressed. **brawy**, **brawie** (brō'ī), **brawlys** (līs). Very well; bravely; finely; heartily. **braws** (brōz). Braveries; finery. **braxy**, **braxie** (brāk'sī). A disease of sheep; also, a sheep which has died of disease. **breakit** (brēs'kit). = BRISKIT. **breastie** (brēs'tī). Dim. of **BREAST**. **breastit** (brēs'tit). Breasted. **brecham** (brēk'ām). Collar of a work horse. **breckan**, **brecken** (brēk'ān, -ē). Broken. **bre** (brē). Broth; liquor. **breef** (brēf). = BRIEF, a spell. [breches.] **breekless**. Having no breeks (brēks). **Breches**, **breer**, **breere** (brēr). = BRAIRD. **brent** (brēt). High; bold; smooth; clear;—said of the forehead. **brickle** (brīk'l). Brittle. **brie** (brē). = BREE, broth. **brief** (brēf). A spell; charm. **brig** (brēg). A bridge. **briskit** (brīs'kit). Brisket; breast. **brithr** (brīth'ēr). A brother. [ridge.] **brochan** (brōk'ān). Por-**brocht** (brōk'it), **brocht** (brōkt). Stitched; sewed. **brocked** (brōkt). Brockit (**brōk'it**). Mottled with black and white, as on the face. **brockit cow** (brōk'it-kōw). A white-faced cow. **brod** (brōd). Good. **brog** (brōg). A pointed instrument, as an awl; also, to prick; prod. **brogue** (brōg). Trick; (use.) **broke** (brōk). Kitchen ref-broken man (brōk'n mān). Outlaw; bankrupt. **broo** (brō). Broth; juice; water; also, opinion. **broose** (brōoz). A race, at country weddings, to see

who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the ceremony. **brose** (brōz). Potage made by pouring boiling liquid on meal (esp. oatmeal) and stirring.—brose time, brewis time; supper-time. **brough**, **brugh** (brōok). A lazy circle, as around the moon; halo; in curling, one of several concentric circles about the tee. **brown man o' the moors** (brōn mān ō thē mōorz). A dwarf, or subterranean elf. **browst** (brōost). A brewing; amount brewed at one time; hence, consequences of one's conduct. **bruckie** (brūk'ī). Brittle; frail; inconstant. **brugh** (brōok). A borough. **bruk** (brūk). Brook. **brulye**, **brulzie**, **brullzie** (brū'lī). Broil; disturbance. **brunstan** (brūn'stān). Brimstone. [burnt.] **brunt** (brūnt). Did burn; burst (brūst). Burst. **Buchan**, **Bullers** (būk'ān bōōl'ēr). = BULLERS OF BUCHAN. **buclie** (būk'ī). A spiral marine shell, esp. the whelk or periwinkle; a perverse or refractory person. **buff** (bōōf; bēf). To beat; whack. **buht** (būkt). = BOUGHT, a sheep pen. **bug-bumtime** (būk'īn-tīm). The time of collecting the ewes in the pens to be milked. **buik** (byōok; bōok). Book. **buldrie** (būrd'ī). Stout-made; strong; athletic. **buist** (būst). A box or chest; ownership brand on cattle; also, to inclose as in a box; to mark or brand (cattle, etc.). **but** (būt). Boot. **buke**. = BUIK. **buller** (bōōl'ēr). A roaring or seething turmoil of waters; also, to roar; below.—Bullers of Buchan (būk'ān), a caldonlike recess on the coast of Buchan in which the water seethes and rages. **bum** (būm). To hum; din. **bumbaze** (būm-bāz). To bamboozle; confuse. **bumbee** (būm'bē). Bum-blebee. **bumble** (būm'b'l; būm'ī). To bungle; blunder. **bumclock** (būm'klōk). A dorbeetle. **bumming** (būm'īn). Humming, as bees. **bummie** (būm'ī). = BUMBLE. **bummler** (būm'lēr). Blun-bung-fu' (būng'fōō), or **bung** (būng). Topsy; fuddled. **bunker** (būnk'ēr). A bench or low chest that serves for a seat, as in a window; also, a small sand hole or pit, as on a golf course. **burd** (bōrd). A maiden; damsel. [BURD.] **burdie** (bōrd'ī). Dim. of **bur** (būr). Bore; did bear. **burn** (būr). Brook; rivulet. **burnie** (bōrn'ī-wīn). A burnie (bōrn'ī). Dim. of **BURN**. **burrows-town** (būr'ūs-tōn). A borough town. **buss** (būs). To prepare; dress. [bushy.] **buskie** (būs'kī). Bosky; **buskit** (būs'kit). Dressed. **bustle** (būs'l). Bustle. **buss** (būs). To deck; to dress; also, bush. **bussle** (būs'l). Bustle. **but** (būt). Without; the outer apartment of a house, esp. of one consisting of only two apartments; in or into the outer apart-

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



ment. Cf. **BEN**. — but an' ben (bū' ʌn bēn), lit. out and in; back and forth; in both parts of the house; on opposite sides of a partition wall or passage; also, a two-roomed house. **buttock mail** (bū'tɔk māl). Fine imposed in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance. **by** (bī; bī). Past; beside; over and above; beyond; contrary to; by and a-tour (bī ʌnd ʌ-tō'ēr), over and above; besides; — by one's self, out of one's wits. [Gones.] **by-ganes** (bī'gānz). **By-bye** (bīk). = **BIKE**, nest of bees. **byrlawman** (bī'rīlō-mān). A petty officer appointed at a court-leet.

## C

**ca'** (kō). To call; name; drive; also, calf; calve. — to ca' sanny, to drive or go cautiously or gently. **caber** (kā'bēr). A pole; beam. [huckster.] **cadger** (kā'jēr). A carrier; **caddie**, **caddy** (kā'dī). A porter or messenger; a lad; attendant of a golf player. **cadgy** (kā'jī). Cheerful; wanton; lustful. **caff**, **caffie** (kāf; kāf). Chaff. **caff** (kāf). Bought. **caffie** (kā'fī); **kēk'ī**. Cackle. **caillieach**, **caillieach** (kā'lī'ēk). Old Highland woman.

**caim** (kāim). Comb. **caird** (kārd). Tinker; tramp. **caif ward**. A small inclosure for calves. **callant** (kā'lānt), **callan** (kā'lānz). Boy; lad; a fine fellow.

**caller** (kā'lēr). Fresh; in good condition; cool; refreshing. — **caller oysters**, or **herrings**, fresh or newly caught oysters or herrings. **callit** (kā'līt). Trull; a card or **calsey** (kā'sēi) = **CAUSEY**.

**cam** (kāim). Came. **camsteary**, **camsteery** (kāim-stā'ī). Perverse; stubborn; refractory. **canale** (kā'nālē). Quarrel; wrangle; dispute. **cankert** (kā'nkērt). Fretful; ill-natured.

**canna** (kā'nānd). Cannot. **cannach** (kā'nā'k). Cotton. **canny**, **cannie** (kā'nī). See in *Vocab*. **cant** (kānt). Lively; lusty; merry; brisk.

**cantle** (kānt'lē). Projecting part as the crown of the head; the head; ridge. **cantrip** (kā'n'trip). Charm; spell; trick, as of a witch. **canty**, **cantie** (kā'n'tī). Cheerful; merry; sprightly.

**cap** (kāp). Wooden dish or shallow bowl, often with two handles. — to drink **cap** out, to drain the cap. **capernoited** (kāp'ēr-noi'ēd), **capernoity** (-noi'ī). Crabbed; peevish; also, partially intoxicated; muddle-headed. **caple** (kā'p'lē). A horse.

**capple** (kā'p'lē). Dim. of **CAP**. **capul** (kā'p'ūl). = **CAPLE**. **carcake** (kā'r'kāk'). A kind of griddle cake, eaten on Shrove Tuesday. **carfuffle** (kā'r'fūl). Ruffle; disorder; flurry. **carl**, **carle** (kārl). Churl; boor. [CARL.]

**carlie** (kā'r'lī). Dim. of **carline**. **carlin**, **carling** (kā'r'līn). A woman, esp. an old one; — often contemptuous. **carritch** (kā'r'īch), **carritchies** (kā'r'īch-īz). A catechism. — to give **carritch**, to scold; reprove.

**āse**, **senāte**, **čārē**, **ām**, **āccount**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofōt**; **ēve**, **ēvent**, **ēnd**, **rečēt**, **mākēr**; **ice**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ūnē**, **ūnēte**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **cīrcūz**, **menū**; **foōd**, **foōt**; **out**, **oil**; **chāir**; **gō**; **īng**, **īng**; **ōld**, **thīn**; **nāture**, **verdure** (87);

**carse** (kārs; kērs). Low rich land usually along a river. **cartes** (kārts). Playing cards; game of cards. **carvy** (kā'r'vī). Caraway. **caschrom** (kā's'krōm), or **caserom**, **erom** (kā's'krōm). A footpick used by Highlanders for digging in stony ground.

**cast** (kāst). To swarm; — said of bees; to clear, as the sky or weather; — to cast out (ōt), to fall out; **quarrel**. — to cast up (ōp), to turn up; appear, esp. unexpectedly. **castock** (kā's'tōk). A cabbage stalk.

**catcran** (kā'tēr-ʌn). A Highland irregular soldier; marauder; freebooter. **ca'thro'**, **ca'throw** (kā'thō; kō't). Disturbance; commotion. [dron.] **caudron** (kā'ō'drōn). **Cal-cauf** (kōf). Calf. **cauff** (kōf). Chaff.

**cauk** (kōk). Chalk. — **cauk an' keel** (ʌn kēl), chalk and red clay, for marking sheep. **cauld** (kōd). Cold. **cauldrie** (kā'ō'rī). Chilly; susceptible to cold. **caup** (kōp). = **CAP**, dish.

**causey** (kō'zī). A paved street or sidewalk, ground paved with cobblestones or the like, as before a door; also, to pave. — to keep the **crown** of the **causey**, to keep the middle or higher part of the street, as being the most conspicuous and honorable.

**cavel** (kāv'l). A low mean fellow. [Coop.] **cavie**, **cavy** (kā'vī). A hen-cawk (kō'k). Chalk. **certie**, **my certie** (mē'sēr'tī). My faith; in good troth. **certis** (sēr'tīs). Certes; truly.

**cess** (sēs). Tax; land tax. **chack** (chāk). A snack; also, to snap the jaws. **chaff** (chāft). Jaw; chap. **chaldier** (chō'dēr). In dry measure, sixteen bolls.

**chancy** (chān'sī). Lucky; auspicious; fortunate. **chanter** (chāntēr). In a bagpipe, the pipe on which the melody is played. **chap** (chāp). A blow; a knock; selection; also, to knock, strike, chop, mash; choose. — to **chap** out, to summon to come out by a tap or rap, as on the window.

**chappit** (chāp'ēt). Chapped; struck; pounded; mashed. **chappit** (chāp'ēt). Well deserving of it; not overpaid or requited in respect of it. **cheek** (chēk). Side, as of a fire. — **cheek** for **elbow**, **check** by jowl; side by side. **chenyie** (chēn'yī). A chain.

**child**, **chiel**, (chēl). A young fellow; also, child. **chimla** (chīm'lā), **chimley**, **chimlie** (-lī). Chimney. **chimley lug**, **chimla lug** (līg). The fireside. **chimley**, or **chimla**, **neuk** or **nuik** (nyō'ōk). Chimney corner.

**chivver** (chīv'ēr). To twit-to; chirp; also, to shiver or chatter, as with cold. **chop** (chōp; shōp). Shop. **chow** (chōu). To chew; also, jowl.

**chow** (chōu). Jowl. **chuck** (chūk). A pebble; in *pl.*, a game played with pebbles; jackstones. **chuekie** (chū'kī). A chick-pea; hen; a small pebble. **chuckstone** (chū'kēt'stōn).

**chuckie-stane** (chū'kī-stān). Pebblestone; jackstone. [chubby.] **chuffie** (chū'fī). Fat-faced; cit (sīt). The civet. **ciachan** (klāk'ʌn). A small

village about a church; a hamlet. **clack goose** (klāk), **clack goose** (klāk). Bernelce goose. **claes** (klāz). Clothes. **clag** (klāg). A stick or daub; clo; also, a clot. **claggit** (klāg'īt). Clogged. **clak** (klāk). Clack; cackle; also, the bernelce goose. **clairsnach** (klār'shāk). **clairho** (shō). A harp. **claise**, **claithes** (klāz). Clothes. **claith** (klāth; klīth). Cloth. **claiting** (klāth'īn). Claiting. **clām** (klām; klām; klām). Base; mean. **clamhewit** (klām'ī-hī'wīt). A stroke; blow; drubbing. **clanjampirie**, **clanjampirey** (klām-jām'īrī). Odds and ends; rubbish; the rabble; mob. **clammer** (klām'pēr). To walk or tramp noisily. **clanjamfray**, **clanjamfray**, etc. = **CLAMJAMP-PIRIE**, etc.

**clankie** (klānk'ī). A clank; a sharp blow. **clap** (klāp). A stroke, esp. of fortune; a moment. **clark** (klār'kīt). Wrote; clerked. **clarty** (klār'tī). Sticky and foul; muddy; dirty. **clash** (klāsh). A quantity or mass, as of rain, mud, etc.; idle talk; gossip; tittle-tattle; scandal; talebearer; also, to prate; tattle. **clat** (klāt). A clot; clod; mess; also, to dirty; beat. **clatun** (klāch). A soft or sloppy lump or mass, as of mud; anything slipshod; a slattern; also, to daub or smear, as with lime; finish in a slipshod way. [dier.] **clatter** (klāt'tēr). A tattle-traps (klāt'tērtrāps). Rattletraps; knickknacks. **clatty** (klāt'ī). Dirty; slovenly.

**claug**, **claucht** (klōkt). To clutch; also, a clutch; snatch; handful. **claut** (klōt). To scratch; tear; scrape; rake; also, a clutch; a rake; hoe; a hand; a lump or chunk. **claver** (klāv'ēr). Clover; also, to talk idle nonsense; gossip; prate; also, usually in *pl.*, gossip; idle chatter. **claw** (klō). To scratch; scrape; also, to flatten. — to **claw** an **auld**, or **auld man's paw**, to live to an old age. — to **claw** favor, to curry favor. — to **claw** up one's mittens, to give one the finishing stroke. **clead**, **cleed** (klēd). To clothe. **cleck** (klēk). To hatch. **cleekin** (klēk'īn). A brood of chickens. **cleck**, **cleick** (klēk). To seize; clutch; snatch; hook; link together; marry; go arm in arm; also, a large hook or crook, as for a pot over a fire. See in *Vocab*. **cleekit** (klēk'īt). Caught, as with a hook. **cleeg**, **clegg** (klēg). Gaddy. **cleugh**, **cleugh** (klēg). Clough; ravine; precipitous descent. **clink** (klīnk). A smart blow; rap; money; cash; an instant; also, to move, go, act, etc., quickly; clap; slap; also, to clinch. **clinkit** (klīnk'īt), **clinkit** (-īt). Clinked; struck. **clipe** = **CLYPE**. **Sheep-clipping** time. Sheep-shearing time; also, the nick of time. — to come in **clipping** time, to come as opportunely as one visiting a farmer at sheep-shearing time when there is always

mirth, work, and good cheer. **clips** (klīps). Shears, as for clipping sheep. **clishmaclaver** (klīsh'mā-klāv'ēr). Idle conversation; gossip; also, to gossip. **cluck** (klūk). To cluck; hatch; also, a beetle. **clomb** (klōm). Climbed. **cloot** (klūt). One of the divisions of a cleft hoof; cloven hoof; [COP.] the Devil; — usually in *pl.* — **cloot and cloot**, hoof and hoof, i. e., every hoof. **clootie** (klūt'ī). A little hoof; [COP.] the Devil. **clour** (klōr). A bump on the head from a blow; a blow; dint; also, to beat. **cloured** (klōrd). Dimpled; dented. **clud** (klōd). Cloud. **clung** (klūng). Shrunken or shrivelled; collapsed; stiff and clinging, as clay; toughened. **clute** (klūt). = **CLOOT**. **clype** (klīp). To tell secrets; to clack (klāk). **coalheugh** (kōl'hīk), **coalheugh** (kōl'hīk), **coalheugh** (kōl'hīk). A coalpit. **coble** (kō'b'lē). A short flat-bottomed rowboat. **cockaleekie** (kōk'ā-lēk'ī), **cockaleekie** (kōk'ā-lēk'ī), **cockaleekie** (kōk'ā-lēk'ī). A soup of capon boiled with leeks. **cockernony**, **cockernony** (kōk'ēr-nōn'ī). The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood, or fillet. **cockery** (kōk'ēr-ī). Liable to fall; tottery. **cock-laird** (kōk'lārd'). One who owns and cultivates a small piece of ground; — jocular or contemptuous. **cockle** (kōk'lē). Whimsical; — chiefly in combination, as, **cockle-brained**.

**cockpaddle** (kōk'pād'lē), **cockpaddle** (kōk'pād'lē). Lumpfish. **cod** (kōd). Pillow; cushion; also, pod. **coff** (kōf). To buy. **coft** (kōft). Bought. **COGUE** (kōg'ū). Dim. of **COGUE**.

**coghle** (kōk'ū). To wheeze, as from asthma. **cogue**, **coq** (kōg). A round wooden vessel, as a pall or a cup; a quantity of ground; — **Golla** (kō'lā). Latinized form of *Kyle*, a district of Ayrshire, celebrated by Burns.

**collie-shangie**, **collie-shangie** (kōl'lī-shāng'ī). A quarrel; squabble; row. **contrail** (kōn-trā'ī). To oppose; thwart; also, contrary; against. **coof** (kōf; kōōf). The cud, head; dot. **cook** (kōok; kōōk). To crouch down; disappear suddenly. [fetallion.] **cooser** (kōōs'ēr). A coarser; coost (klōst). Did cast. **coot** (kūt). The ankle; fetlock of a horse; also, a trifle. **coolie** (kōō'ī; klūt'ī). A wooden bowl or vessel. **coorie**, **coorie** (kō'rī'b'l). A raven or carrion crow. **coore** (kōr). Corps; body of individuals; party; company. [foats.]

**coorn** (kōrn). Fed with **coronach** (kō'rō-nāk). Dirge. **coorie** (kō'rī). A hollow recess in a mountain, or hill; a cirque. **coorn** (kōrn). Neat; snug; trim; still; quiet; without intermission; friendly; familiar; lively; happy. **ootter**, **cottar** (kōt'ēr). See in *Vocab*. **ouldna** (kōō'dnā). Could. **coutra** (kōū'trī; klā'trō). Country. **oup** (kōup). To overturn; capsize; tilt; hence, to drink off; drain; also, to

āse, senāte, čārē, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofōt; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, rečēt, mākēr; ice, īll; ōld, ūnē, ūnēte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūz, menū; foōd, foōt; out, oil; chāir; gō; īng, īng; ōld, thīn; nāture, verdure (87);

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barter; a blow or shock; an upset; a tip cart, or its load. — to **cup the crans**, to go to wreck, like a pot on the fire, when the crane upon which it stood is upset. — to **cup the creels**, lit., to upset the creels, or baskets (of eggs, fish, etc.); to fall head over heels; have a mishap.

**coupit** (koup'it). Bought; traded; trafficked. [er.]

**cowr**, **cowr** (kóor). To cower. **courche** (kórché). Kindly; loving; agreeable. To poll the head; cut short; prune; lop off; exceed; outdo; also, a boggy or goblin; a wisp; besom.

**cowl** (koul). A nightcap.

**cowp** (koup). = **COUP**.

**cowrin** (kóor'in). Covering.

**cowts**, **cowts** (kout). A colt.

**crabbit** (kráb'it). Crabbed.

**crack** (krák). Talk; gossip; chat; also, to converse; to boast.

**crackhemp** (-hemp'). Galloves bird.

**crám** (krám). = **CRAME**, **craft** (kráft). Croft.

**crag**, **craig** (krág). Neck; throat.

**craig** (krág). Crag; rock.

**crak** (krák). To cry out harshly; also, to crack or brag; to creek.

**cramboicink** (krám'bó-kljnk') or **crambojingle** (-jingle). Doggerel.

**crame** (krám). A booth, stall, or tent, where goods are sold, as at a fair.

**cramer** (krám'er). One who sells goods from a crame; a peddler; hawk.

**crane**, **crane** (krán). Crane; an iron arm for supporting a pot or kettle over a fire; also, a measure for fresh herrings, equivalent to 37½ imperial gallons (45 U. S. gallons).

**crank** (kránk). The noise of an ungreased wheel.

**crankous** (kránk'ús). Fretful; captious; cranky.

**cranreuch** (krán'rúck). Cranruff; rime.

**cran** (krán). Crop; to crop; also, crept.

**crappit head** (kráp'it' hed). The head of a haddock stuffed with a mixture of meal, suet, onions, etc.

**crav** (kráv). Crow.

**creagh**, **creach** (krék). A highland foray; plundering incursion; raid; also, to raid or plunder.

**creel** (kré). A basket or pannier; also, to put in such a basket. — in a **creel**, in a state of temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind.

**creepie**, **creepy** (krép'it). A low three-legged stool; a cutty stool.

**creesh**, **creish** (krésh). Grease; oil.

**creeshie** (krésh'it). Greasy.

**crewls** (króó'ülz). Scrofula.

**crook** (krók). An old or barren ewe.

**crobbie**, **crobbie** (króm'it'). CRUMBLE.

**croo** (króó). A pen or fold.

**croo**. = **CROOD**. [coo.]

**crood**, **crood** (króod). To croodle (króod'it'). To coo; also, to cover or cuddle together, as from fear or cold; to fawn or coax.

**crook** (króok). A hook; pot-hook. — crook in one's lot, a misfortune; trial; affliction.

**croochie** (króoch'it'). Crook-backed; hunchbacked.

**croon** (króon). A crown.

**croupon** (króó'pún). Rump; buttocks; crupper.

**crouse** (króós). Bold; cocky; brisk; lively; cheerful.

**crowdy**, **crowdie** (kroud'it'). A thick gruel of oatmeal and water, milk, etc.; food of the porridge kind.

**crummy** (krúm'it'). A cow; esp., a cow with crumpled horns; also, a crook, or staff.

**crummock** (krúm'úk). A crumie.

**crump** (krúmp). Brittle or friable; crusty.

**crunkle** (krún'k'it'). A crease; wrinkle; rumple.

**crunt** (krúnt). A blow with a cudgel or the like.

**cruppin** (krúp'in). Crept. **cu** (kú). Cudgel.

**cuddy**, **cuddie** (kú'd'it'). Ass. **cuif** (kúf; kóof). = **COOF**.

**cuiser** (kú's'er). Courser; stallion.

**cutik** (kút'it-kin). = **cuttite**, **cuttite** (kút'it'). To tickle; coax; wheedle. — to **cuttite favor**, to curry favor.

**cummer** (kúm'er). A godmother; hence, a gossip; woman; lass; witch.

**curyie**, **curzie** (kún'yé). Coin.

**curch** (kúrch). A kerchief; esp., a linen kerchief worn instead of the mutch.

**curchie** (kúrch'it). Curtsy.

**curieudoch** (kúr'íud'ók). Curriedoch (-ók). Fond; familiar; warm in attention.

**curfuffie** (kúr'fú'it'). = **CARUFFLE**.

**curfawurly** or **wurlie** (kúr'fáur'it'). A fantastic circular or curly ornament.

**curmurring** (kúr-múr'ing). Murmuring; grumbling; a slight rumbling noise.

**curn** (kúr'n). A grain; corn; small quantity.

**curry** (kúr'ni). Grainy; granulated.

**curpan** (kúr'pán). **curpen** (-pén). **curpin** (-pín). **curpín** (-pín). = **CROUPON**.

**curple** (kúr'pl'). Crupper; the buttocks.

**curraeh**, **curragh** (kúr'á; kóór'ák). A coracle; in pl., curracks.

**curraecks**, **currocks** (kúr'ácks). pair of wood or wicker frames, slung over a horse, for carrying hay, etc.

**cusser** (kóos'er). A coarser; stallion.

**custock** (kús'túk). = **CAS-TOCK**. [fankle.]

**cute** (kút; kút). = **COOT**.

**cutikin** (kút'it-kin). A gaiter; spatterdash.

**cut-lugged** (kút'lúgd). Crop-eared.

**cutty** (kút'it). Short; curtailed; hence, testy; short-tempered; also, something short; as, a short spoon; short tobacco pipe; short or stumpy woman; opprobriously, a testy or loose woman; — often used playfully.

**cutty stool**. A low stool; a small raised seat in old Scottish churches where offenders, esp. against chastity, sat for public rebuke.

**D**

**dacker**, **daiker** (dák'er). To waver; stagger; saunter; work; leisurly; potter; wrangle; challenge; search; also, a stroll; a saunter; quarrel.

**dad**, **daud** (dád). To thrash; strike forcibly; beat; knock; also, a blow; thump; hunk.

**daffing**, **daffin** (dáf'in). Fooling; folly.

**daft** (dáf't). Gay; merry. — **daft days**, the days of merrymaking at Christmas and the New Year.

**daidle** (dái'd'it). Dawdle.

**daigh** (dák). Dough.

**daighy** (-ly). Doughy; flabby and pale; soft.

**daiker**. = **DACKER**; also,

to dispose or arrange; set in order.

**dail** (dál). Deal; plank.

**dailmen** (dái'mín). Occasional.

**dais** (dás). Table; bench; settle, or fixed seat.

**dalt** (dót). Foster child.

**dammmer** (dám'mér). A constructor of dams; miner; also, to astonish; stun.

**dander** (dán'dér). A piece of slag, vitrified refuse, or calcined cinder.

**dander**, **daunder** (dán'dér). To saunter; hence, to wander in mind.

**dandilly** (dán'dí-ly). Cheriished; petted; also, a pet.

**dang** (dáng). Ding; dinged.

**danton**. = **DAUNTON**.

**darg**, **dargue** (dárq). A day's work; task.

**darn** (dár'n). = **DERN**.

**daud** (dód). = **DAD**, to thrash.

**dauder** (dán'dér; dón'-). = **DANDER**, saunter.

**daunton**, **danton** (dón'tún; dán'-). Daunt.

**daur** (dór). To dare.

**daur** (dórg), **daurk** (dórk). = **DARQ**.

**daurna** (dór'ná). Dare not.

**daurt** (dórt). Dared.

**daut**, **dawt** (dót). To make much of; pet; caress.

**dawtie**, **dawtie** (dó'ti). A darling; pet.

**Davoc** (dáv'ók). David.

**daw** (dó). A drab; sluggish.

**dawtie**, **dawtie** (dó'ti). Fondled; caressed.

**day** (dái). — the day, to-day.

**dead thraw** (déd thró) or **throw**. Death throes.

**dearhful** (dérth'fóol). Dearthful (-fóo). Dear; costly.

**deas** (dés; dás). Dais.

**deasil** (dái'sil). See in **Vocab**.

**deave** (dév). To deafen; stupefy with noise; bewilder.

**dee** (dē). Die.

**deeing** (dē'in). Dying.

**dees**, **deis** (dēs; dās). Dais.

**deil** (dēil). Devil. **deil a hate** or **haet**. Devil a bit! — **deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster** (dēil gád o'er jók wáb'stér), every thing went topsy-turvy; there was the devil to pay. — **deil ma care** (dēil má kár), the devil may care; I don't care; no matter; for all that. — **deil's buckie**, imp of Satan; limb of the Devil; applied to a mischievous refractory youngster. — **deil's dozen** (dēil díz'én), thirteen. — **deil's snuffbox** (dēil snúf'bóks), the common puffball.

**deleerie**, **delieret** (dē-lér'it). Delirious or crazed.

**deliver** (dē-lí-vér'it). Active; free in motion; nimble.

**deliverly** (dē-lí-vér'it). Actively; nimbly; deftly.

**denty** (dén'ti). Dainty.

**dern** (dér'n). Concealed; secret; hidden.

**dern**, **derne** (dér'n). To hide; conceal; ascribe to hide.

**deserve** (dē-skrév'). To deserve (dék; dyóok). Duck.

**deve**. = **DEAVE**; also, deaf, dive.

**devel** (dév'it). To deal a severe blow; also, a severe or stunning blow.

**diddle** (déd'it). Sound of a fiddle; jingle.

**diddle** (déd'it). Did not.

**dight** (dék't). To wipe; cleanse; winnow; also, a wipe or rub; a dab, as of butter.

**dike**, **dyke** (dík). A wall or fence, as of stone or turf.

**din** (dén). Dun.

**dindle** (dén'd'it). To ring; vibrate; tingle; also, thrill; vibration; tingling.

**ding** (dénq). See in **Vocab**.

**dink** (dénk). Neat; trim;

tidy; precise; squeamish; also, to deck.

**dinmont** (dín'mónt). A wether between one and two years old, or between the first and second shearing.

**dinna** (dín'ná). Do not.

**dinnle** (dén'it'). = **DIN-LE**.

**dirdum** (dír'dám; dír'-). Uproar; tumult; a scolding; stroke of misfortune.

**dirge**, **dirgy** (dír'gi). A dirge; funeral feast.

**dirr** (dír; dír'). To pierce; vibrate; thrill; tingle; also, a vibrating or tremulous sound; a thrilling, tingling sensation.

**dís** (díz). Does.

**discreet** (dis-krét'). Discreet; also, civil; polite.

**discretion** (dis-kré'shún). Politeness; civility.

**disjasked**, **disjaskit** (dís-jásk'it). Jaded; decayed; worn out.

**disjune** (déz-jóon'). Break-

**dísna** (díz'ná). Does not.

**dit** (dít). To close up; obstruct the course of.

**ditay** (dít'á; -it). Indictment.

**div** (dív). Do.

**divot** (dív'út). A sod for thatching or fuel; a turf. See in **Vocab**.

**dizen**, **diz'n** (díz'n). A dozen.

**dobby**, **dobbie** (dób'it). An imaginary spirit similar to a brownie, but often malicious.

**doch-an-dorrach** or **dorris** (dók-án-dór'ák; -is). Stirrup cup; parting cup. [er.]

**dochter** (dók'tér). Daugh-

**doddie**, **doddy** (dód'it). Hornless cow or bull.

**doited**, **doit'd**, **doit** (dóit'). Stupid; confused; dazed.

**doited** (dóit'd; -it). Turned to dotage; stupid; confused.

**donnered**, **donnert** (dón'nér't). Stupefied; stupid.

**dazed**. [sickly.]

**donnie** (dón'ni). Unlucky.

**doo** (dóo). A dove.

**doodle** (dóod'it'). To play (the bagpipe); toot.

**doodelsack** (-sák'). Bagpipe.

**dook** (dóok). To duck.

**dooket** (dóok'éit). Dovecot; pigeon house.

**dookit** (dóok'it). Duckied.

**dool** (dóol; dól). Dole; grief; also, to mourn.

**dooms** (dóomz). Very.

**doon** (dóon). Down.

**doorstane** (dór'stán'). Threshold.

**doot** (dóot). Doubt.

**dorlach** (dór'lák). A bundle or package; valise.

**do**. The sense of "dagger" which **dorlach** has been thought to have is prob. erroneous.

**dorty** (dór'ti). Sulky; saucy; haughty.

**dosen** (dóz'én). = **DOZEN**, to stun.

**dost** (dóst'it). Crazy; silly; also, a fool; dotard.

**doceat** (dóó'két). = **DOO-KET**.

**doose** (dóos). Sweet; pleasant; neat; sober; sedate; prudent. [DOWE.]

**douf**, **douff** (dóuf). = **dought** (dókt). Was or were able; could. See **DOW**, to be able.

**douk** (dóok). Duck.

**doukit** (dóok'it). Duckied.

**doun** (dóon). Down.

**doup** (dóup). A rounded end or hollow; buttocks.

**dour** (dóor). Hard; fierce; hence, not inflexible; obstinate; sullen; sour in aspect.

**dourlaoh** (dóór'lák; dór'-). = **DORLACH**.

**douse** (dóos). = **DOUCE**.

**dover** (dóv'er). To doze; drowse; lose consciousness

κ = ch in G. igh, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation, Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



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for a moment; also, a drowsy state; a doze.  
**dow** (dou). To be able; prosper; thrive.  
**dow** (dōw). Dove.  
**dowcote** (dōw'kōt). Pigeon house; dovecot.  
**dowed** (doud). Faded; vapid; drowsy; also, was able.  
**dowf**, **dowff** (dōw). Lacking force; heavy; flat; stupid; dismal; also (of sound), dull; hollow.  
**dowie**, **dowy** (dōw'f). Melancholy; sad; dismal; low-spirited; weak; in ill health.  
**downa** (dōw'nā). Cannot.  
**downby** (dōw'n'bī). Down that way.  
**dozen** (dōz'n). To stun; stupefy; daze; benumb.  
**dray** (drāf). Brewer's grains; dregs.  
**draffsack** (drāf'sāk'). A sack for draft; a glutton.  
**draigle** (drā'gī). Drizzle.  
**drummock** (drūm'ōk'). **drummock** (drūm-). A mixture, generally raw, of meal and water.  
**drant**, **draunt** (drānt; drōnt). To drone; drawl.  
**drap** (drāp). Drop.  
**drappie**, **drappy** (drāp'f). A little drop (of drink).  
**drappit** (drāp'it). Dropped.—drappit egg, a poached egg.  
**draunt** (drōnt). = DRANT.  
**drive** (drāv). Drive.  
**dreddour** (drēd'ēr). Dread; terror; apprehension.  
**tree** (drē). To undergo; suffer; endure; also, tedious; dreary; doleful.—to drēe one's weird, to endure one's fate.  
**dreel** (drēl). To move quickly; a swift violent motion; also, dull.  
**dreep**, **drepe** (drēp). To drip; droop.  
**dreigh** (drēg). Tedious.  
**driddier** (drīd'ēr). = DRED-DOUR.  
**driddle** (drīd'f). To act in a feeble or unsteady manner; dawdle.  
**driegh** (drēk). Tedious; "dree." [flock.]  
**drift** (drēf). A drove; a cochlin.  
**droghlin** (drōk'f-līn). Puny; small and feeble; lazy. [brech.]  
**droddum** (drōd'ūm). The droghlin and coghlin (drōk'f-līn and drōk'f-līn).  
**Whearing and blowing**.  
**droich** (drōk; droik). A dwarf.  
**droichy** (-l). Dwarfish.  
**droinach** (drō'nāk). Penal, punishment.  
**drook** (drōok). To soak; drench; overwhelm.  
**droukit** (drōok'f). Wet; drenched; overwhelmed.  
**drouth** (drōoth). Thirst; drought.  
**drouthy** (-i). Thirsty; drow (drou). A cold mist or drizzle; mizzling rain.  
**drueken**, **druken** (drōok'ān; drūk'). Drunken.  
**drugster** (drūg'stēr). Drug-gist.  
**drumly** (drūm'f). Turbid; muddy; troubled; gloomy.  
**drummock** (drūm'ōk'). = DRAMMOCK.  
**drunt** (drūnt). Pet; sour humor; also, drawl.  
**dry multure**. See MUL-TURE.  
**dub** (dūb). A pool; puddle.  
**duddie**, **duddy** (dūd'f). Ragged; tattered.  
**dulce** (dūls). Dulce.  
**dule** (dūl). = DOOL.  
**dunch** (dūnsh). To jog with the elbow; also, a short solid blow, shock, or shove; a smart jog.  
**dune** (dōon; dūn). Done.  
**dung** (dūng). Worsted; driven; thrown; beaten.  
**dunwassel**, **dunwassel** (dōon'f-wēs'ūl). Also **dun-**

**wastle**. A Highland gentleman, esp. one of secondary rank; specif., a cadet of a family of rank.  
**dunsh**. = DUNCH.  
**dunt** (dūnt). A dull-sounding blow or thump; a wound or bruise from such a blow; also, to strike, knock, bruise, or the like, with a dull-sounding blow.  
**durk** (dūrē). A dirk.  
**dush** (dūsh). To rush or thrust violently; rush or fall forcibly; also, a violent blow, push, or shove.  
**dwall** (dwā). Dwell.  
**dwalm**, **dwam** (dwām). Swoon; faint.  
**dwine** (dwin). To waste away; pine; languish; also, a decline; pinning.  
**dyer** (dī). Dyer.  
**dyke** (dik). See DIKE.  
**dyvour** (dīv'ēr). A bankrupt; man in debt; beggar.

E

**ear** (ār). Early.  
**ear** (ēr). Earth.  
**earl** (ēr). To bind; pledge; betroth.  
**earst** (ēr). = ERN, an eagle.  
**earn**. To curdle, as milk.  
**earning** (ēr'n). Short, or earnings (-ins). Rennet.  
**eassel** (ēs'w). Eastward.  
**easter** (ēs'tēr). Eastern.  
**eat** (ēth; ēth). Easy; easily.  
**ee** (ē), **e'e**. The eye.  
**een** (ēn), **e'en**. The eyes.  
**e'en** (ēn), **e'enin** (ēn'f'n). Evening.  
**eeft** (ēf). See in *Vocab*.  
**effeir** (ē-fēr). Cause; appearance; property; guise.  
**effeir**, **effere** (ē-fēr'). To belong; pertain.  
**eident** (ē'dēnt). Diligent; busy; attentive.  
**eik** (ēk). = EKE, addition.  
**eid** (ēid). Old age.  
**eilding** (ēid'f'n). = ELDIN.  
**eth**. = EATH.  
**ettion** (ēt'f'n). Addition; postscript; appendix.  
**elbuck** (ēl'būk). The elbow.  
**eldin**, **elding** (ēld'f'n). Fuel.  
**eldritch** (ēld'rīch; ēl'rīch). Weird; ghostly; frightful.  
**elshin** (ēl'shīn), **elshin** (ēl'shīn), **elson** (-sūn). Awl.  
**eme** (ēm). Uncle; also, friend; a gossip.  
**en** (ēn). End. [burgh.]  
**Enbrugh** (ēn'būrgh). Edin-burgh.  
**engug** (ēng'g). = nyoo'k'; ē-nook'. Enough.  
**enow** (ē-noō'). Just now.  
**equal-aqual** (ē'kwāl-ā'kwāl). Alike; also, to make things equal; balance accounts.  
**ether** (ēth'ēr). Adder.  
**ettereap** (ēt'ēr-kāp'). = ATTERCOP.  
**ettle** (ēt'f). To aim; attempt; intend; take one's course; take aim (at); also, an attempt; aim; intent; opportunity.  
**even** (ēv'n). To compare.  
**ewest** (ū'ēst). Nearest; contiguous.  
**ewhoo** (ēsh'wou). An exclamation of sorrow, regret, or pity.  
**ewk** (ūk). = YEUK, itch.  
**exles** (ēk'sīz). Ecstasies.  
**eydent** (ē'dēnt). = EIDENT.

F

**fa'**, **or fa** (fō; fā). Fall; get; obtain, as one's share; receive.—we maunna fa' that, we must not lay claim to that; we must not hope to get that.  
**faddom** (fād'ūm). Fathom.  
**fāe** (fā). A foe.  
**faem** (fām). Foam.  
**fa'en**, **or faan** (fōn; fān). Fallen.  
**faik** (fāk). To abate; lessen; deduct; let go.  
**faik** (fā). To scold; a clod.  
**fair fa'**, **or fa** (fār'fō; -fā).

**Good befall; good luck** (to you)! [present.]  
**fairin** (fār'f'n). A fairing; a father (fār'f'ēr). Father.  
**fairer** (fār'ēr; -tōor). A cheat; impostor. [follow.]  
**fallow** (fāl'fō). Fellow; also, **falset** (fō'sēt). Falschood.  
**fand** (fānd). Did find; found.  
**far** (fār). Color.  
**farl**, **farle** (fār). Orig. the fourth part of a thin cake, esp. of oatmeal; now, a small scone or the like.  
**farrand** (fār'ānd), **farrant** (-ānt). Comely; pleasant; of a (specified) temperament or appearance.  
**fash** (fāsh). To trouble; annoy; vex; also, trouble; vexation; care.  
**fasher** (fāsh'ēr). Trouble. Trouble; worry; annoyance.  
**fashious** (fāsh'ūs). Troublesome; vexatious.  
**fashie** (fāsh). Troubled.  
**fashies** (fāsh'ēs). or **fash-terns** (fāsh'ēr'nz). Short for FASTEN'S E'EN.  
**fasten's e'en**, **een**, **even**, or **fasten's e'en** (fās'ēnz-ēn), **-een**, **-eve**, **-even**. The eve of the (fast) Lent; Shrove Tuesday.  
**fat** (fāt). What. [ribbons.]  
**fattrels** (fāt'rēlz). Ends of faugh (fōk; fāk). Fallow.  
**faught** (fōkt). Fought; also, a fight.  
**fauld** (fōld). A fold; to fold.  
**faun** (fōn). Fallen.  
**faund** (fōnd). Found.  
**faur'd** (fōrd). Favored.  
**fauher** (fōs). False.  
**faut** (fōt). Fault.  
**fauter**, **fautor** (fō'tēr). Offender; transgressor.  
**faw** (fō). Fall.  
**fawson** (fōs'n't). Lit., fashioned; hence, honest; seemly; becoming.  
**feal** (fāl). = FAIL, turf.  
**feare**, **feere** (fēr). = FERE.  
**feared** (fērd). Affected with fear; apprehensive.  
**feareful** (fēr'fūl). Fearful; terrible; frightful.  
**feart** (fērt). Frightened.  
**feat** (fēt). Neat; spruce.  
**fecht** (fēkt). Fight.  
**fechtin** (fēkt'f'n). Fighting.  
**feck** (fēk). Efficiency; force; value; amount; quantity.—the most feck, or the feck, the most or greatest part.  
**feck** (fēk'ēt). An under waistcoat, often with sleeves.  
**feckful** (fēk'fūl), **feckful** (-fūl). Efficient; strong; powerful.  
**feckless** (fēk'lēz). Powerless; spiritless; weak; worthless.  
**feckly** (fēk'fūl). Effectually; mostly; almost.  
**fee** (fē). To hire; employ.  
**feel** (fēl). Fool.  
**feerie** (fēr'f). Active; nimble; vigorous.  
**feery** (fēr'f), **feery-fary** (-fār'f). Bustle; noise; tumult; rage.  
**feig** (fēg). A fig.  
**feid** (fēid). Feud; an enemy; cause of quarrel.  
**feil** (fēl). Comfortable; neat; soft.  
**fell** (fēl). The flesh immediately under the skin; a rocky hill; an elevated wild field; moor; down.  
**fell** (fēl). Inhuman; fierce; deadly; pungent; biting; great; might; stoutly.—fell airts, hellish arts.  
**fen** (fēn), **fend** (fēnd). An effort for one's self; a shift; also, to maintain; support; defend; strive; make shift.  
**fer** (fēr). Clever in providing; able to fend.  
**fer** (fēr). A mate or companion, as a wife or husband; comrade; also, strong; able; in health.  
**fer** (fēr). To amaze; wonder; also, a

wonder; a rarity; a marvel; an eccentricity; — used contemptuously.  
**ferntickled** (fēr'n'tīk'f'lt). Fretted, like the seed of fern.  
**fernyer**, **fernyere** (-yēr'). A past year; last year.  
**feteh** (fēch). To pull by fits.  
**fey** (fā). Doomed to die; dying; also, a foe.  
**fickle** (fēk'f). To puzzle.  
**fickly** (fēk'f'l). Puzzling; perplexing; difficult.  
**fidge** (fī). Fidget. [die.]  
**fis** (fī). = FEY, doomed to feel (fēl). = FEEL.  
**fient** (fēnt). Fiend; — a petty oath.—fient a haet, deuce a bit.  
**fier** (fēr). = FERE.  
**fery** (fēr'f). = FEERY.  
**fery cross**. A cross, charred and dipped in blood, sent throughout the Highland clans as an alarm signal or call to arms. Cf. GATHER-ING FEAT.  
**fick** (fēk). To fidget; fuss; flirt; trouble; vex; also, a fidget; fuss; flirtation.  
**fikery** (fīk'ēr-l). Fussiness.  
**file** (fīl). To defile; de-bauch; dishonor; accuse.  
**filibe** (fīl-bēg). A kit.  
**fin**, **fīn** (fīn). Find.  
**finner** (fīn'ēr). A finback whale.  
**firelaught** (fīr'fōkt; -flākt). Lightning; flash of lightning; also, a flash; also, the aurora borealis.  
**firlot** (fūr'fōt). A dry measure equal to a fourth part of a boll.  
**Firless** (fīr'z'n-lēs). = FOISONLESS.  
**fissle**, **fistle** (fīs'f). To fidget; bustle about; rustle; hiss; whistle; also, fuss; fidgeting.  
**fit** (fīt). A foot; a step.  
**fite** (fīt). White.  
**fittle-lan** (fīt'f-lān'). The near horse of the hindmost pair in the plow. Cf. FURR-ÅH.  
**fla** (fā). Flea.  
**flaff** (flāf). Flap; flutter.  
**flaffin** (flāf'f'n). Flapping.  
**flaiven** (flān'ēn), **flannen** (flān'ēn). Flannel.  
**flaig** (flān). Flash of lightning.  
**flaunt** (flōkt; flākt). A flight; flutter; a flake; esp., a flake or flash of fire; turf.  
**flaughter** (flōk'tēr; flāk'f'). To flutter; flicker; cut; also, a piece of turf; a gutter.  
**flaw** (flō). A flake; fragment; lie; fib; thin layer of turf or peat.  
**flee** (flē). A fly; to fly.  
**fleech** (flēch). To flutter; weede; also, coaxing; flattery.  
**fleesh** (flēsh). A fleece.  
**fleg** (flēg). A fling; kick; random blow; right; to affront; terrify; also, to flee; fly.  
**fleggit** (flēg'f't). Frightened; terrified. [exelled.]  
**flemet** (flēm'ēt). Banished.  
**flemit** (flēm'f't). Frightened.  
**fletcher** (flēch'ēr). To fatter.  
**flewet**, **flewit** (flū'f't). A sharp blow; buffet.  
**fley** (flā). To scare; frighten; also, a fright; scare.  
**fleysom** (-sūm). Frightful.  
**flicker** (flīk'tēr). To flutter; quiver; vibrate; also, a flicker.  
**flight** (flīkt; flēkt). = FLITE. FLAUGHT.  
**fling** (flīng). To caper about; dance; also, a fit of ill humor.  
**flinging-tree** (flīng'f'n-trē'). A piece of timber hung by partition between two horses in a stable, a fail.  
**flisk** (flēsk). To frisk; whisk; flick; make or be restive; also, caper; whim.  
**fliskmahoy** (flēsk'mā-hōi'). A frisking or flighty girl.  
**flisky** (flīsk'f). Fidgety; whimsical; skittish.

**āle**, **senāte**, **āre**, **ām**, **āccōunt**, **ārm**, **āsok**, **ōfā**, **ēve**, **ēvent** **ēnd**, **recēt**, **makēr**, **Ice**, **līl**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **ōōt**, **ōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnīte**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **cīrcūs**, **menū**; **fōōd**, **fōōt**; **ōut**, **ōil**; **chāir**; **gō**; **sīng**, **īrk**; **thēn**; **thīn**; **natur**; **verdure** (87);



flit (flēt). To remove; de-part; shift.  
 flite, fyte (fīt). To quarrel; scold; chide; also, strife; dispute; wrangling, fliting, fyting (fīt/in). Scolding; brawling.  
 flitter (flēt/ēr). To flutter. flory (flōrī). Vain; conceited.  
 flow bog, flow moss. A wet peat bog; morass.  
 fluff (flūf). A puff, whiff, or flash; also, to puff or flash; cause to flash. — fluffed i' the pan (flūf i' thē pān), burned priming, without firing the barrel of the gun or pistol.  
 fluff-gib (flūf/gīb). A gun-powder squib.  
 fyte (fīt). = FLITE.  
 flyting (-in). = FLITING.  
 fodge (fōj/ē). Squat; plump; fog (fōg). Aftermath; coarse froth, as in winter time.  
 foggage (fōg/gā). Fog; moss; pasture on fog.  
 foison (fōiz'n). Plenty; vigor; strength; in *pl.*, resources.  
 foisonless (-lēs). Ineffective; pitiless; weak.  
 foor (fōor). Went; fared.  
 foord (fōord; fōrd). A ford.  
 foose (fōoz). Hoopcock.  
 forstauid (fōr-tōid/ē). Fore-told.  
 forfairn (fōr-fārn/ē). Worn out; jaded; forlorn.  
 forfaulit (fōr-fōul). Forfeit.  
 forfoughten (fōr-fōht/ēn). Exhausted with fighting; greatly fatigued, from any cause.  
 forgie (fōr-gē). To forgive.  
 forjesket (fōr-jēs-kēt). Jaded; fatigued; wearied.  
 forpitt, forpēt (fōr-pēt). Fourth part of a peck.  
 forrit (fōr/rīt). Forward.  
 forspeak (fōr-spēk/ē). To be-wich.  
 fother (fōth/ēr). Fodder.  
 fou, fou', fow (fō). Full; drunk; also, a bushel.  
 fouat (fōō/āt). Houseleek.  
 foughten (fōht/ēn). Worn out with fighting; har-assed; "forfoughten."  
 fouk (fouk). Folk; people.  
 foulmart (fōul/mārt; fōō/-). Polecat; foumart.  
 found (fōund). Founded, or cast, metal.  
 four-nooked (fōor/nōok/-l). Four-cornered.  
 fourth (fōoth). Plenty.  
 fow (fō; fou). = FOU.  
 foy (fō). Departing feast, gift, etc.  
 fozy (fōzī). Soft and spongy; flabby; dull; stupid.  
 frack (frāk). = FRECK.  
 frae (frā). From.  
 frack (frāk). To flatter; ca-jole; also, flattery; cajolery.  
 frammit (frām/īt). = FREMD.  
 frample (frām/pl). To put; trampler (-plēr). Brawler.  
 freath (frāth). Froth.  
 freck (frēk), frack (frāk). Ready; eager; forward; strong; hale.  
 freet, freet (frēt). Superstitious notion or observance; omen; charm.  
 fremd, fremed (frēmd; frāmd). Strange; foreign; alien; unrelated; hostile.  
 fresh (frēsh). Open weather after frost; a thaw.  
 fricht (frēkt). Fright.  
 frien' (frēn). Friend.  
 frist (frēst). To postpone; delay; also, respite; delay.  
 fud (fūd). Tail of a hare, cony, etc.; the buttocks.  
 fuif (fūif). Puff; whiff; fume.  
 fuile (fōk; fūl). Fool.  
 funk (fūnk). To kick; also, a kick; angry passion.  
 fur, furr (fūr). A furrow.  
 furr (fōrm). A form; bench.  
 furr-ahin (fūr-ā-hin/ē). The right-hand hindmost horse in plowing. Cf. FITTIE-LAN.

furtherosome (fūr/ther-sūm). Venturesome; rash.  
 futilityless (fōozh/ūn-lēs). = FOISONLESS.  
 fyke (fīk). = FIKE.  
 fyie (fī). To soil; defile.  
 fy't (fīt). Soiled; dirtied.  
**G**  
 gab (gāb). The mouth; also, to talk; chatter.  
 gabby (gāb/ī). Chatty; lo-quacious.  
 gaberlunzie (gāb/ēr-lūn'-yī). A wandering beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a beggar's wallet; a breadsman. [goadsman.  
 gadsman (gād/z'mān). A gad (gā). To go = gād (gād). wēt. — gae'n, or gane (gān), gone. — gaun (gōn), going.  
 gae'down (gā-d-dōn/ē). A drinking bout. [road.  
 gaet (gāt). Way; manner; gae'faw (gā-fā). Cuffaw.  
 gair (gār). A triangular piece, as of land or cloth; a gear.  
 gaird (gār). Guard.  
 gaisling (gās/līn). Gosling.  
 gaist (gāst). Ghost.  
 gait (gāt). A goat.  
 gait' (gāt). Child; brat; get.  
 gane (gān). Gone.  
 gang (gāng). To go; walk.  
 ganging (gāng/in). Going.  
 gangrel (gāng/rēl). Vagrant.  
 gant (gānt). Yawn; gape.  
 gant' (gānt). To cause; make; compel. — gar't (gārt), forced to.  
 garten (gār'tēn). A garter.  
 gascrom, gaserome (gās/krōm). = CASCHROM.  
 gasht (gāsh). Knowing; wise; witty; sharp; trim; well-dressed; talkative; also, to tattle; gossip; babble.  
 gate (gāt). Way; manner.  
 gath'ing peat. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers as an alarm signal. Cf. FIERY CROSS.  
 gathering peat, gathering gath'ing peat. A piece of peat, or coal, left smothered in embers as a nucleus for a fire.  
 gatty (gāt/ī). Gouty.  
 gaucle, gauey (gō'sī). = GAW.  
 gaud (gōd). A prod or goad.  
 gaun (gōn). Going.  
 gaunt (gānt). = GANT.  
 gauntree (gān'trē). Gantry.  
 gavelock (gāv/ē-lōk). An iron crowbar or lever.  
 gaw (gō). Gall.  
 gawsy, gawsie (gō'sī). Large and jolly or handsome in appearance; lusty; big and brawny.  
 gay (gā). Considerable; tolerable; fair; also, considerably; very; pretty. — gay guid, pretty good. — gay weel, pretty well.  
 gaylie, gay (gā/ī). Mid-dling; fairly; pretty well.  
 gear (gēr). Property in general; wealth.  
 geck (gēk). To toss the head in wantonness or scorn; deride; scorn; cheat; also, an expression or gesture of scorn, derision, or contempt.  
 ged, gedd (gēd). The pike.  
 geld (gēd). = GLEED.  
 geld (gēd). Barren; sterile; impotent; fruitless. [folk.  
 gentles (gēn'tlēs). Gentle-tries (gēn'trīs). Gentility; good descent; rank; nobility.  
 genty (gēn'tī). Neat; trim; elegant; graceful; genteel.  
 geordie (gōr'dī). A guinea.  
 geaten (gēs'tēn, gēs'n). To entertain, or be entertained, as a guest; lodge.  
 gey (gā). = GAY.  
 ghaist (gāst). A ghost.  
 gie (gē). To give. — gied (gēd), gave. — gien (gēn), gif (gīt). If.

giffgaff (gīf/gāf). Tit for tat; give and take; informal conversation.  
 GILF. Dim. of GIFT.  
 gill (gīl). Ravine; woody glen. [liquor].  
 gillie (gīl/ī). A gill of gillie, gilly (gīl/ī). A manservant in the Highlands. See in *Vocab.*  
 gillie-wetfoot. A gillie who carried his master over brooks and watery places; — a contemptuous Lowland rendering of gille-cawfluch (gīl/-kās/fūlk/ē).  
 gilpy (gīl/pī). A frolicsome boy or girl; also, frolicsome.  
 gillravage (gīl-rāv'āng). To roister; also, roistering; horseplay. [er.  
 gillraver (gā-jēt). Roister-gilse (gīls). = GRILSE.  
 gimmer (gīm/ēr). A young female sheep; sometimes, contemptuous, a woman.  
 gin (gēn). Against; near by; towards.  
 gin (gīn). If; whether.  
 gingle (gīn/g'ī). Jingle.  
 gird (gīr). To strike; smite; put a rim or hoop on; move quickly; start; rush; also, a sharp stroke; a jerk, start, or spurt; a trick; twinge; also, a hoop.  
 girdle (gīr/dīl). Girdle.  
 girn (gīrn). To snarl; grin; show (the teeth) as in rage; also, a snarl; a grin.  
 girnel, girnal (gīr'n'l). A granary; large meal chest; also, to store in a granary.  
 girr (gīr). Hoop.  
 gizz (gīz). A wig.  
 gizzen (gīz'n). To become dry and leaky; shrink; shrivel; parch.  
 glaik (glāk). To dazzle; de-lude; make fun of; gaze or wander idly; trifle; jeer; shine.  
 glaik't (glāk/t). Foolish; stupid; thoughtless; light-headed; giddy.  
 glaiks (glāks). Mockery; rallying or derisive deception; to ding the glaiks in folk's e'en, metaph., to throw dust in people's eyes. — to get the g., to be cheated or deceived. — to give the g., to cheat; de-ceive.  
 glaizie (glāz/ī). Glazy; glassy; glossy; shiny.  
 glar (glār). glaur (glār; glōr). Soft mud; mire.  
 glaum (glōm). To grasp, clutch, or grope; also, a grasp or clutch.  
 gled (glēd). A kite; glede.  
 gledge (glēj). Side glance; squint.  
 gleed (glē). To squint; look with one eye; also, a squint.  
 gleed (glēd). Flame; a live or glowing coal; fire.  
 gleed, gleyed (glēd). Squint-eyed; blind in one eye; awry. — gaed a' gleed, went all wrong.  
 gleg (glēg). Quick; alert; sharp; lively; cheerful.  
 gleib (glēb). Gleb. [squint].  
 gley (glē; glē). = GLEED.  
 glib-gabbet, gabbet, or gabbit (glīb/gāb-ēt; -īt). That speaks glibly.  
 glib (glēf). A glimpse; a look or an expression; moment; instant; a flight.  
 glint (glēnt). Glance; gleam; peep; glimpse.  
 glisk (glīsk). To glisten; glitter; also, a glance; glimpse; flash.  
 glisty (glīt/ī). Smooth; glossy.  
 gloom (glōom). Frown; glour (glour). Glower; stare.  
 glunck (glōonsh; glūnsh). To yawn; look sour; also, sullen; a sullen look.  
 goadsman (gōdz'mān), goadster (gōd'stēr). A man or boy who guides a team (esp. in plowing) by a goad.  
 goave (gōv). = GOVE.

goavin (gōv'n). Staring blankly; mooning.  
 gomerel (gōm/ēr-ēl), gomerel (gē). Dim. of GILT. A simpleton; fool.  
 goocock (gōr/kōk). Moor goud (gōud; gōd). Gold.  
 goustrous (gōus/trūs). Blustering.  
 gousty, goustie (gōos/tī). Waste; desolate; dreary; preternatural. [a gout.  
 goutte (gōot). A drop;  
 gove, goave (gōv). To stare idly or vacantly.  
 gowan (gōw/in). Daisy.  
 gowd (gōud; gōd). Gold.  
 gowden (gōud'ēn). Golden.  
 gowf, gowf (gōuf). To strike; cuff; also, a stroke; blow; cuff.  
 gowf (gōuf). Gok.  
 gowk (gōuk; gōk). Cuckoo; simpleton; fool; also, to gaze or stare vacantly or foolishly.  
 gowk storm, a late vernal gale, thought to be contemporary with the coming of the cuckoo; a storm or evil of short duration.  
 gowked (gōuk/ēd; gōk/ēd), gowk'it (-īt). Foolish; stupid; gawky. [whine.  
 gowl (gōul). Howl; yell;  
 gowpen (gōu/pēn; gō/pēn), gowpin (-in). A handful or double handful.  
 graddan (grād/dān). Parched grain; also, to parch (grain).  
 graif (grāf). A grave.  
 grain (grān). A garden fork or dungfork.  
 graith (grāth). To make ready; prepare; equip; adorn; also, accoutrements; furniture; dress; gear; harness; lather.  
 gramashes (grā-māsh'ēz). Gamashes.  
 gran (grān). Grand; fine.  
 grans (grān). Green.  
 grape (grāp). To grope.  
 grapit (grāp/īt). Groped.  
 grat (grāt). Wept. [miliar.  
 great (grēt). Intimate; fa-gerous (grē). To agree; cause to agree; reconcile; har-monize; also, grade; rank; superiority; hence, a prize. — to bear the gree, to carry off the prize.  
 green (grēn). To groan.  
 green year, long for.  
 greeshoch (grē'shūk). = GRIESHOCH.  
 gree't (grēt). Agreed.  
 greet (grēt). To weep.  
 greet or grēt/in greeting. Crying; weeping.  
 grice (grīs). Sucking pig.  
 grien (grēn). = GREEN, to yearn.  
 grieshoch, greeshoch (grē'shūk). Hot embers, properly those of peat.  
 griev (grēv). Overseer or bailiff, esp. of a farm.  
 grille (grīls). A young salmon. See in *Vocab.*  
 grippet (grīp/ēt), grippit (-īt). Caught; seized.  
 gripple (grīp/pl). Gripping; avaricious; grasping.  
 grippy, grippie (grīp/ī). Miserly; grasping; tenacious. [familiar.  
 grit (grīt). Great; intimate;  
 groat (grōt; grōt). An old English silver coin worth about 8 cents. — to get the whistle of one's groat, to play a losing game.  
 groser (grōz/ēr), groset (-zēt), groset (grōs). Gooseberry.  
 grousome (grōs/sūm). Gruesome.  
 grozet (grōz/ēt). = GROSET.  
 grue (grō). Shudder, as with fear; shiver.  
 grump (grūm). Grunt.  
 grumphy, grumple (grūm/fī). A pig; sow.  
 grun, grun' (grūn), grund (grūnd; grūn). Ground; bottom. [grindstone.  
 grun'sae (grūn'stān). A gruntle (grūn'tī). To

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word.

in Guide to Pronunciation. + combined with. = equals.



grunt; grumble; sulk; also, a grunt; the snout.  
**grunzie** (grōon/yī). The snout; mouth.  
**grup** (grūp). Grip; seize.  
**grushie** (grūsh/yī). Grush. Of thriving growth.  
**gruten** (grūt/ēn). Wept.  
**guddle** (gūd/yī). To catch (fish) with the hands by groping in their lurking places.  
**Gude** (gūd). God.  
**gude, guid** (gūd). Good; also, related by marriage.  
**gudebrother, guidbrother** (-brūth/ēr). Brother-in-law.  
**gudefather, guidfather** (-fāth/ēr). Father-in-law.  
**gudemān, guidmān** (gūd-mān/yī). Husband; master of the house.  
**gudemother, guidmother** (-mūth/ēr). Mother-in-law. [Chattels.]  
**gudes** (gūdz). Goods.  
**gudesire, guidshire** (gūd-sīr/yī). Grandfather.  
**gudesister, guidshire** (gūd-sīs/ēr). Sister-in-law.  
**gudwife, guidwife** (gūd-wīf/yī). Wife; landlady; mistress of the house.  
**guesstēn** (gēs'n). GUESTEN. [GUDE.]  
**guid** (gūd). Good.  
**guisard** (gīz'ārd). A guiser; Christmas mummer.  
**gully, gulzie** (gūl/yī). A large knife.  
**gulravage** (gool-rāv'āj). = GILRAVAGE.  
**gumly, gumlie** (gūm/yī). Turbid; muddy; gloomy.  
**guse** (gūs). Goose.  
**gusing-iron** (gūz-in-yīr'n). A smoothing iron; a goose.  
**gusty** (gūs'tī). Tasty; savory. [fater.]  
**gutcher** (gūch/ēr). Grand-gutter-blood (gūt/ēr-blūd). A person mean or horn.  
**gy** (gī). A guy; rope.  
**gyre** (gīr). A malignant spirit.  
**gyre carl** (kārī). A supernatural being; hobgoblin; giant.  
**gyre carline or carling** (kār'īn). The mother witch; witch.  
**gyte** (gīt). Delirious; mad.

## H

**ha'** (hō). Hall; manor house. — ha' folk, the servants.  
**haaf** (hāf). Deep-sea fishing, off the Orkney and Shetland Islands.  
**haar** (hār). A fog; a fog or mist with a chill wind.  
**had** (hōd). To hold.  
**hadden** (hōd'f'n). Holden.  
**haddie** (hād'yī). Haddock.  
**haddin** (hōd'f'n). Holding; inheritance.  
**hae, ha'e** (hā; hā). To have.  
**haen** (hān). Had (*pret.* & *p.p.* of HAVE). [whit.]  
**haet** (hāt). = HATE, a half (hāf; hōf).  
**haffet, haffit** (hāf'ēt; -īt). Side of the head; cheek; temple.  
**hāhins** = HALFLINGS.  
**haft** (hāft). To settle; fix.  
**hag** (hāg). To hack; cut; chop; also, a notch or hack; a stump; a cutting of trees, or quantity of wood cut; a squagmire; bog; a firm spot in a bog; the margin of a peat cutting; overhanging edge of a stream.  
**haggies, haggess** (hāg'yīs). = HAGGIES. See in *Vocab.*  
**hail** (hāl). Hale; whole; sound; healthy; also, the whole. — hail o' my ain, all my own.  
**hāim** (hān). To spare; save.  
**hāirst** (hārs't). Hairyest.  
**haith** (hāth). Faith; — a petty oath.  
**haiver** (hā'vēr). = HAVER.  
**haivers** (hā'vērz). = HAVERS.  
**hal'** (hōl), or **hald** (hōd). An abiding place.

**āle, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ārm, āsk, solūt, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'er; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sūff, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; ōut, ōil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure** (87);

**hale** (hāl). Whole; healthy; also, the whole.  
**halesome** (hāl'sūm). Wholesome.  
**haling** (hāl'f'n; hōf'n). A half-grown person; half of a silver penny; also, half-grown.  
**halving** (-līn), **haffings** (-līnz). Partly; half.  
**halt** (hōft). Dwelling; cus-tod; ciled.  
**halted** (hōft'f't). Domiciled.  
**hallan** (hāl'ān; hōf'n). A partition in a cottage, esp. between the door and the fireplace; space between the door and the partition.  
**hallanshaker** (-shāk/ēr). A beggar; vagabond; scamp.  
**hallion** (hāl'yūn; hōf'n). Rogue.  
**hale** (hōls; hōs). Neck; throat; also, to embrace; hug.  
**haly** (hāl'yī). Holy. — haly be his cast, happy be his fate.  
**hame** (hām). Home.  
**hamely** (hām'yī). Homely; affable; familiar.  
**hamsackle** (hām'shāk'l). To tie the head, as of a horse or woad, to a fore leg; hence, to restrain.  
**han'** (hān). Hand.  
**handfast** (hānd'fāst), **handfasting** (-īn). See in *Vocab.*  
**handwaled** (hānd'wāl'd). A large knife.  
**hane** (hān) = HAIN.  
**hantle** (hān't'l). A good many; a great deal.  
**hap** (hāp). Any covering, as a mantle, plaid, etc.; to wrap; cover up; clothe; also, to hop.  
**happer** (hāp'ēr). Hopper (of a mill).  
**happit, happed** (hāp'īt). Hopped; also, covered for warmth or security.  
**hapsackle** (hāp'shāk'l). = HAMSACKLE.  
**hap, step, an' loup** (hāp stēp ān loup). Hop, skip (or step), and jump (or leap).  
**harigals** (hār'yī-gūlz). Viscera or pluck of an animal.  
**hark** (hārk). To listen; whisper; also, a whispered word.  
**harker** (hārk/ēr). Listener; eavesdropper.  
**harl** (hārī). To drag or scrape along; trail; drag one's self along; peel off; also, to drag; a little; a scraper, esp. a road scraper.  
**harn** (hārn). Cloth made of coarse linen yarn.  
**harnpan, brainpan; skull, barns** (hārnz), **the brains, harns** (hārs't; hārs't). Harvest.  
**hash** (hāsh). A slovenly person; a clown; a stupid, worthless fellow.  
**haslock** (hās'lōk). Wool, or a small lock of wool, on the throat of a sheep.  
**hasna** (hāz'nād). Has not.  
**hassock** (hās'zōk). Anything thick, bushy, and ill-arranged; a shock of hair.  
**hastie** (hās'tī). Hastened.  
**hate, haet** (hāt). A whit; atom; bit — *deil, or fient, hate or haet*. Devil have it! Fiend have it! — *deil a hate or haet*. Devil a bit!  
**hatted kit** (hāt'īt), or **hatted kit**. A bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and water.  
**haud** (hōd). To hold.  
**hauf** (hōf). Half.  
**haugh** (hōk). A low-lying meadow beside a river.  
**hauld** (hōd). Hold; habitation (place of resort).  
**haun** (hān; hān). Hand.  
**haul** (hāul; hārī). = HAREL.  
**hauser** (hēs). = HALSE.  
**haver** (hā'vēr). To moun-der; babble; chatter.  
**haverel** (hā'vērēl). One who

havers or babbles; a half-witted person; half-witted.  
**haverer** (hā'vēr-ēr). Chatterer; proser. [meal.]  
**havermeal** (-mēl/yī). Oat-haver; (hā'vēr). Non-sense; twaddle.  
**havings** (hāv'īnz), **havins**. Behavior; deportment; good manners.  
**hawkie, hawkie** (hōk'yī). A cow, esp. one with a white face.  
**hawked** (hōkt; hōk'ēd), **hawkit** (hōk'īt). Spotted, esp. with white; — said of animals.  
**hawse** (hās; hōs) = HALS.  
**halesome** (hāl'sūm; hēl'yī). Wholesome.  
**halesomeness** (-nēs). Wholesomeness.  
**heave** (hēv). Heaped.  
**hearse** (hērs). Hoarse.  
**heart-scald** (hērt'skōld'; -skōd'), **heart-scald** (-skōd'). Heartburn; meta-phorically, remorse.  
**hearting** (hērt'gīng). Animating; cheerful; merry.  
**heather-bleat, -bleater, -blite, -blutter** (-blōt/ēr; -blūt/ēr). The common snipe; — from the bleating note of the male in the breeding season. [alas!]  
**hech** (hēk). Oh! strange!  
**hecht** (hēkt). Promised.  
**heck** (hēk). Hayrack; hack. — *heck and manger* (hēk ān mān'ēr). rack and man-ger. — *living at heck and mager*, living in quarters where everything is comfortable and plentiful.  
**heezle** (hēz'). See in *Vocab.*  
**heeze** (hēz). To raise; hoist.  
**hellieat** (hēl'yī-kāt), **Giddy**; light-headed; boisterous; also, evil creature; villain.  
**hempey, hemple** (hēmp'yī). Fitful; hanging; mischievous; also, a rogue; gallows bird; jocularly, a young person.  
**hencavie, hencavy** (hēn-kāv'yī). Hencop; cavi.  
**heretegl** (hēr'ēt-gēd). An acknowledgment of vassalage, corresponding to the English *heriot*.  
**herriment** (hēr'yī-mēnt). Plunder; harassment.  
**herrin** (hēr'īn). A herring.  
**herry** (hēr'yī). To herry; plunder.  
**hershship** (hēr'shīp). A warlike raid or foray, esp. to steal cattle; also, the resulting distress or plunder.  
**herse** (hērs). Hoarse.  
**hert** (hērt). Heart.  
**hesp** (hēsp). Hasp.  
**hett** (hēt). Hot.  
**heuch** (hōk; hōk). An exclamation as of joy.  
**heugh, heuch** (hōok; hūk). Crag; cliff; glen with overhanging sides; shaft in a coalpit; hollow in a quarry.  
**heuk** (hūk). Hook; reaping hook.  
**hieh** (hīk). = HECH.  
**hiech** (hīk). High.  
**hiecht** (hīkt). Height.  
**high kins**. An old drinking pastime, entailing forfeits; noisy revelry. [assured.]  
**hight** (hēkt). Promised.  
**hilih** (hīlīh). Hobbie; limp; halt.  
**hinder** (hīn-ēr). hinderlins (hīn'ēr-līnz), **hinderlands** (-lānz). Buttocks.  
**hiney, hinny** (hīn'yī). Honey. — a term of endearment.  
**hing** (hēng). To hang.  
**hirdum-dirdum** (hīr'dūm-dīr'dūm). Noisy confusion.  
**hirry-girry, hirdie-girdie** (hīr'yī-gīr'yī; hīr'yī). Herd; flock; to mal' herds of hirsle, hirsle (hīr's'l). To

hitch along; move with a rustle or restlessly.  
**hissel** (hēs'īl). = HIRSEL.  
**hissy** (hēs'yī). A hussy.  
**histie** (hēs'tī). Bare; barren.  
**hissie** (hēs'yī). Hussy.  
**hizzie, hizzy** (hēz'yī). A hoast, host (hōst). Cough.  
**hobbeshaw** (hūb'ī-shō').  
**hobbeshow**. = HUBBLESHOW.  
**hod** (hōd), **hods**. Hide; hood; jog.  
**hoden** (hōd'n). Coarse cloth of indigo wool. — **hoden gray, or hoden-gray**, gray hoden.  
**hoddie** (hōd'yī) = HOODIE.  
**hoddin** (hōd'f'n). The jolting motion of a countryman riding on a cart horse.  
**hoddle** (hōd'l). To waddle.  
**hog** (hōg). Hoggie (hōg'yī). A young unshorn sheep.  
**hogmanay** (hōg'mā-nā'). The last day of the year, in which children go about singing and receive a dole; or, certain money given on that day to a visitor, or a gift given to an applicant.  
**hogscore** (hōg'skōr). A distance line, in curling, drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee.  
**hog-shouter** (hōg-shōth'ō-ēr). A game in which those who join jostle each other by the shoulders; to jostle with the shoulder. [rise.]  
**hoise** (hōiz). Hoist; raise; hoik (hōik), howk (hōk; hōuk). To follow out by digging; dig.  
**hoob** (hōb). Who.  
**hooch** (hōok). = HEUCH.  
**hoodie** (hōod'yī). Hooded crow; carrion crow.  
**hoodock** (hōod'ōk). Miserly.  
**hoik** (hōik; hūl). Haul; husk.  
**hoik** (hōik), **howk** (hōk; hōuk). To follow out by digging; dig.  
**woary**; soft; slow.  
**hoord** (hōord). Hoard.  
**hoordit** (hōord'īt). Hoarded.  
**hoose** (hōos). House.  
**hoosh** (hōsh). Hush!  
**hoorn** (hōrn). A spoon made of horn; drinking cup.  
**hornel** (hōrn'l). A sand lance.  
**hornie** (hōrn'yī). The Devil; his horns.  
**host** = HOAST.  
**hotch** (hōch). Hitch; jog; joggle; fidget. [DIE.]  
**houldie** (hōud'yī) = HOWLIE.  
**houff** (hōuf). = HOWFF.  
**houlet** (hōul'ēt). Dug out.  
**houlet** (hōul'ēt). Howlet; owl. [drink.]  
**houp** (hōop). A mouthful of houp, houp (hōop). Hope.  
**housewifeship** (hōus'wīf-shīp). Housewifery (skīp), **housewifeskep** (-skēp). Housewifery.  
**housie** (hōos'yī). Dim. of HOUSE. [swell.]  
**hove** (hōv). To heave.  
**howdie, howdy** (hōu'dī). A midwife.  
**how** (hōo). A coil; hood; nightcap; caul.  
**howe** (hōu). Hollow; a hollow or dell; also, a hoe.  
**howe-backit** (hōu'bāk'īt). Sunk in the back; — said of a horse, &c.  
**howff, houf** (hōuf). Haunt; resort; also, to have, or loaf about; a resort; to frequent.  
**howfing** (hōuf'īng). A clumsy, loutish person.  
**howk** (hōuk). = HOLK, to dig. [dug.]  
**howkit** (hōuk'īt). Dug out.  
**howm**. Holm.  
**hoie** (hōi). To urge; incite.  
**hoying** (hōi'f'n). Hallooing to; setting on, as a dog.  
**hoys** (hōiz). A hoist.  
**hoys** (hōiz). Urged.  
**hoysie** (hōis'yī). To amble crazily; move awkwardly.  
**hubbeshow, hubbeshew** (hūb'ī-shō'). Confusion; commotion.  
**humble**. = HUMMEL.  
**humdudgeon** (hūm'dūj'yī-)



žn), **humdurgeon** (hüm/dür/žn). An imaginary illness or pain; much ado about nothing.  
**humlie** (hüm/ll; hüm/ö-). A humble (-bil; -li).  
**A hornless cow.**  
**humlock** (hüm/lök; hüm/žk). Hemlock.  
**hummel, humble** (hüm/ö-; hüm/ö-). Of cattle, hornless; of grain, awnless; also, to separate from the awns.  
**hummel.** A hornless animal, esp. a cow.  
**hunder** (hün/dēr). Hundred.  
**hunker** (hün/kēr). To squat so as to be supported on the fore part of the feet; crouch.—on one's **hunkers**, in a squatting or crouching position.  
**hurcheon** (hür/chžn). An urchin; a hedgehog.  
**hurdies** (hür/diz). The buttocks; rump; hips.  
**hurlbarrow** (hür/bär/rl). Wheelbarrow.  
**hurley-hacket** (hür/ll-häk/žt). An old sport of sliding down hill on a trough or sledge; the trough or sledge, or, derivatively, an ill-hung carriage.  
**hurley-house** (hür/ll-höös). A large dilapidated house.  
**hushion** (hüş/žn). A stocking without a foot.  
**hutch** (hüch). Hovel; shanty.  
**huz** (hüz). Us.  
**hüte** (hit). Mad.

I

**i** (i). In.  
**iceshoekle** (is/shök/ll). Ice-shogel (is/shög/ll). Icicle.  
**icker** (žk/žr). Ear of corn.  
**ieroe** (žr-žr). A great-grandchild.  
**ilk** (žk/ll), **ilka** (žk/ž). Each; every.—**ilka day**, week day.  
**ilk.** Same.—of that **ilk**, of the same.—used to denote that a gentleman's surname and the title of his estate are identical; as, **Knock-winnock of that ilk**, that is, Knockwinnock of Knockwinnock. See OF THAT ILK, in *Vocab.*  
**ill** (žl). Bad; difficult; evil; grieved; sorrowful.  
**ill-fa'ard**, **ill-far'd**, **ill-faured** (žl-förd/), **ill-faur't** (-fört). ill-favored.  
**illset** (žl-sžt/). ill-disposed, spiteful.  
**ill-sorted** (žl-sört/rl). ill-arranged; ill-suited; ill-matched; ill-pleased.  
**ill-wille**, **ill-willy** (žl-wül/rl). Malevolent.  
**inby**, **inbye** (in/bi/rl). In an inward direction; in; inside; near; situated close by; close to; beside; also, an inner room.  
**indentin** (in-džnt/in). Indenturing.  
**ingan** (žng/žn). Onion.  
**inger** (in-žr/rl). To glean corn, etc.  
**ingine** (žn/žn). Genius; ingenuity; wit.  
**ingle** (žng/ll). Fire; fireplace.—**ingle cheek**, fireside.—**ingle low**, or **ingle low**, fireside light or glow.  
**inlehook**, **Chimney corner**, **inmeats** (in/mžts/rl). Inner parts of an animal used for food; vis-cera.  
**in-ower** (in-žr/rl; -ou/žr). Inwards; inby; inward; in-ower and out-ower (žnt-žr/rl or -ou/žr), inward and outward; backward and forward; positively and violently.  
**input** (in/pžt/rl). Contribution.  
**insight** (in/sit; -sikt). Goods; household goods.  
**intae** (in/tž/rl). Into.  
**ise**, **isž** (iz). I shall or will.  
**itsel** (it-sžl/rl). Itself.  
**ither** (it/žr). Other.

J

**jackman** (žäk/mžn). An attendant or retainer of a nobleman or landowner.  
**jad**, **jadd** (žäd; žäd), **jaud** (žöd). A jade (person or animal).  
**žag**, **žagg** (žäg). A prick, stab, or jab, as of a pin.  
**žag**, **žaug** (žäg; žög). A leather bag or wallet; in *pl.*, saddlebags.  
**žagger** (žäg/žr). Peddler.  
**žalouse** (žä-lööz/rl) = **JEA-LOUSE**.  
**žaud** (žöd). Jade; mare.  
**žaug** (žög) = **JAG**, wallet.  
**žauk** (žök). To dally; trifle.  
**žaunder** (žän/džr/rl; žön/ž-), **žauner** (žön/žr). Prattle; gabble.  
**žau** (žöp). To splash; bespatter; also, a splash.  
**žaw** (žö). A wave or dash of water or fire; liquid; also, to splash; dash; pour.  
**žaw-hole** (žöh-hö). A sink.  
**žawp** (žöp). = **JAUP**.  
**žealous** (žä-lööz/rl). To suspect; mistrust; imagine; surmise.  
**žee** (žž). To move; stir; budge; also, motion.  
**žeedge** (žž). Judge.  
**žeistricor** (žes/rl-kör; žžs/rl). Justacorps; a waistcoat with sleeves.  
**žerkinet** (žür/kln-žr/rl). A woman's outer jacket or bodice.  
**žert** (žürt). Jerk. [*Jose.*]  
**žibble** (žžb/rl). To spill; jig (žig). To creak.  
**žillet** (žžl/žt). A jilt; a flirt; a giddy girl.  
**žilt** (žžl). A dash of water.  
**žim** (žim; žim). Jump; also, slender; spruce; trim.  
**žimply** (žžmp/ll), **žim** (žžmp). Barely; scarcely; hardly.  
**žirk** (žžrk). A quick elusory turn; a sudden turning; escape; trick; also, to dodge; escape by a sudden turn; elude; cheat; trick.  
**žinker** (žžnk/žr). One that jinks; a gay sprightly girl; a wag.  
**žinlad** (žžn/žd).  
**žinuket** (žžnk/žt). To junket; jirble (žir/b/rl). To spill (a liquid) by jolting or shaking the vessel; pour from one vessel to another.  
**žirk** (žžrk). Jerk.  
**žirt** (žžrt). Jerk.  
**žocktekl** (žök/tž-lžg). A large clasp knife.  
**žog** (žž). Sweetheart.  
**žougs** (žögž). An iron collar fastened to a wall or post, formerly used as a kind of pillory.  
**žouk**, **žowk** (žök). To dodge; duck; skulk; bow; as in courtesy; fawn; cringe.  
**žoukery-pawkery** (žök/žr-i-pök/žr-rl). Trickery.  
**žow** (žou). To strike; ring (a bell); toll; sway; also, a jowing; stroke.  
**žundy**, **žundie** (žün/dl). Jog; jostle.  
**žustify** (žüs/rl-tl-fl). To execute justice, or the law, upon; execute.

K

**kae** (kä). A jackdaw.  
**kail** (kä), **kail runt**, **kail-wife**, etc. See **KALE**, **KALE RUNT**, etc.  
**kaim** (käim). Comb. [*kind.*]  
**käim** (käim). Rent paid in kail, kail (kä). Colewort; colewort, or any vegetable, soup; dinner.—to give (one) his **kale** through the **reck**, to give (one) a rating, scolding, or the like.  
**kale bell**. Dinner bell.  
**kale runt**. The stem of colewort.  
**kalewife** (kä/wif/rl). A woman who sells kale or vegetables.  
**kale worm**. A caterpillar.

**kaleyard** (kä/yard/rl). Cab-bage garden; vegetable garden.  
**käme** (käim). A comb; low kamester (käim/žstžr). A wool comb.  
**käne** (käim) = **KAIN**.  
**kävel** (kä/vžl). A mean fellow = **CAVEL**.  
**käb** (käb). To cast a still-born lamb; lose a lamb, as a ewe; also, a ewe that has lost her lamb.—to **käb at**, to refuse to suckle (a lamb).  
**käbar** (käb/žr). Rafter. = **CABER**.  
**käbbie** (käb/rl). A cudgel; club; a rough walking stick.  
**käbboek**, **käbboek** (käb/žb). A cheese, esp. a large one.  
**käekle** (käk/rl). Cackle; chuckle.  
**käek** (käk). A peep; to peep.  
**käegg-gläs** (käk/žng-läs). A looking-glass.  
**käekit** (käk/rl). Peeped.  
**käel** (käel). Red ochre; ruddle; also, to mark with keel, as sheep.  
**käelvine** (käel/v-rl). A lead pencil;—called also **keelvine pen**.  
**käekle** (käk/rl) = **KECKLE**.  
**käelpie**, **käelpy** (käel/pi). See in *Vocab*.  
**käelty**, **käeltie** (käel/ti). Fine of a bumper for not drinking fair;—called also **käeltie's mends**.  
**käelty** (käel). To strive or contend; also a champion; a bold or uncouth fellow.  
**käemple** (käem/p/rl). A varying measure for straw or hay, equal to about 400 pounds.  
**kän** (kän). To know.—**känd** or **kent**, knew.  
**känin**, **känning** (kän/in). Knowing; recognition; also, a small portion; a little.  
**känpeckle** (kän/pžk/rl). Conspicuous; having a distinctive appearance.  
**kent** (kžnt). A staff or pole used, esp. by shepherds, as a walking stick, in vaulting, etc. [*cep.*]  
**kep** (kžp). To catch; inter-kercake (kä/r/käk/rl) = **CAR-CAKE**.  
**kern**, **kerne** (kžrn). A light-armed foot soldier; a rustic; vagabond.  
**ket** (kžt). A fleece of wool.  
**kiaugh** (kyäk). Trouble; anxiety.  
**killogit** (kil/lög/rl). The sheltered space before a kiln fireplace.  
**kilt** (kžlt). See in *Vocab*.  
**kimmer** (kžm/žr) = **CUM-MER**.  
**kin** (kžn). Kind.  
**kin-kind** gallows (kin/gäl/žs). The gallows at Crieff.  
**king's hood**. Reticulum of a cow or other ruminant.  
**kinrick** (kžn/rlk). King-dom [*Countr.*]  
**kintra** (kžn/trä), **kintry**, **kippage** (kžp/žj). Disorder; confusion; dilemma; passion.  
**kirk** (kžrk; kžrk). Church.  
**kirkyard** (kžrk/yärd/rl; kžrk/rl). Churchyard.  
**kirn** (kžrn). Churn; last handful of sheaf reaped at the harvest; harvested home.  
**kirsten**, **kirsten** (kžr/žsn; kž/rl). To christen; baptize.  
**kirstening** (-in; ing). Christening. [*coffin.*]  
**kist** (kžst). A chest; trunk; kitchen (kžch/žn). Any-thing eaten as a relish to other food, as butter, cheese, etc.; also, to make palatable; season; be spar-thing the **reck**, to give (one) bread to bread in his kitchen, it forms no enjoyment where individuals of only one sex associate.—**hunger is gude k.**, hunger is good sauce.  
**kitchen fee**. Meat dripping;—so called as being a perquisite of the cook.

**kitling**, **kitlin** (kžt/lin). A young cat; a kitten.  
**kittie** (kžti/rl). To tickle; difficult; ticklish; also, to kitten; generate; raise.  
**kiutle** (kiut/rl). To cuddle.  
**kiver** (kžv/žr). Cover.  
**knaggie** (kžnä/rl; nä/rl). Like points of rocks; knobby; knotty.  
**knäp** (kžnäp; näp). To strike smartly; rap; clip; speak affectedly; esp., to affect to speak fine English.  
**knäppin hammer** (kžnäp/rl; näp/rl). A long-handled hammer for breaking stones.  
**knäve** (kžnä; näv). Manservant; lad; miller's servant.  
**knäve bairn**. A male child.  
**knäveship** (kžnäv/shžp; näv/rl). A customary due of meal paid to the miller's servants.  
**knibblach** (kžn/bil/žk; nžb/rl), **knibblach** (-lök). A small stone; lump; knob; swelling.  
**knöit** (kžn/rit; nrit). Knock. Know, know (kžn/rit; nrit). A knoll or mound.  
**knür** (kžnr/rl; nr/rl). A dwarf.  
**krame** (kräm). = **CRAME**.  
**kye** (ki). Cows; kine.  
**kylevine**. See **KEELVINE**.  
**kyloe** (kžl/ž). One of a breed of small black Highland cattle.  
**kyte** (kžti). Belly; stomach.  
**kythe** (kžti/rl). To show; show one's self; see; appear.

L

**lack** (läk). To depreciate; slight.  
**laddie** (läd/rl). Lad; male sweetheart;—a term of endearment.  
**laggin**, **laggen** (läg/žn). The angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish; the bottom hoop of a hooped vessel; in *pl.*, staves.  
**läid** (läid). Load.  
**läich**, **läich** (läk). Low; also, a lowland; a hollow.—**läich croft**, low-lying croft.  
**läir** (läir; läir). Learning; lore.  
**läir**. Mud; quagmire; also, to stick, sink, or wade, as in mud, snow, etc.  
**läird** (läird; läird). Lord of a manor; squire; landholder.  
**läist** (läst). Last.  
**läith** (läith). Loath; loathe.  
**läithfu** (läith/fö). Bashful; sheepish.  
**läive** (läv). = **LAVE**, remainder.  
**lälan** (lä/žn). Belonging to the Lowlands; also, the Lowland Scottish dialect; in *pl.*, the Lowlands.  
**lämbie** (läm/rl). Dim. of **LAMB**;—a term of endearment.  
**lämeter**, **lämeter** (läm/rl-tžr; läm/rl). A lame person; a cripple.  
**lämmer**, **lämer** (läm/žr). Amber.  
**lämp** (lämp). To beat; also, to go quickly with long strides.  
**lämpet**, **lämpit** (läm/pžt). A lampet.  
**lämp** (lämp). Land.  
**län-äfore** (läm/ž-för/rl). The foremost horse on the unplowed land side.  
**län-ähin** (läm/ž-hin/rl). The hindmost horse on the unplowed land side.  
**länd** (läm; länd). Land; country; a building having a common entry to several flats or tenements; a tenement house.—**Land o' Cakes**, Scotland.—**land o' the leal**, realm of the blessed; Heaven.  
**ländlouper** (-loup/žr). Run-agate; vagrant.  
**läne** (län). Lone; alone.—**his läne**, by himself; him-

**k** = ch in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals,



self alone. — my lane, their lane, etc., by myself, by themselves, etc.  
**lanely** (lən'li). Lonely.  
**lang** (läng). Long; along; length; tedious; also, to long for; homesickness.  
**lang-kail**. A kind of bore-cole; a colewort not shorn.  
**langsyne** (läng'syn). Long since; long ago; old times.  
**lap** (láp). Did leap; leaped.  
**lapper** (láp'ér). To coagulate; to curdle.  
**lassie** (lăs'fi), **lassock** (lăs'fik), **lassik** (lăs'fik). A young girl; lass; — a term of endearment.  
**lat** (lát). Let. — lat be, let alone; also, not to mention; much less.  
**latch** (läch). Mud; mire.  
**lathron** (lät'h'rön), **latherin**, **latheron**. A lazy, idle person; rogue; blackguard; also, lazy; slovenly.  
**lauch** (lák). Laugh; law.  
**lave** (láv). The part; the remainder; the others.  
**lavrock**, **lavrock** (láv'rúk). The lark.  
**lawing** (láv'in), **lawin**. A reckoning, or bill, at a tavern.  
**lawlan** (láv'län). Lowland.  
**layne** (län). To hide; conceal; keep secret; disguise.  
**lea'e** (lé). To leave.  
**leaguer** lady (lé'gér léd'i). A female camp follower.  
**leal** (lé). Loyal; true; faithful.  
**lear** (lär; lér). To learn; learning; (lé'ér) a liar.  
**lea ridge** (lé). A grassy ridge; a ridge left unplowed.  
**led farm**. A farm held with another, and on which the tenant does not reside.  
**leddy** (léd'fi). A lady.  
**lee** (lé). Lie.  
**leein** (lé'in). Lying.  
**leelane** (lé'län), **leefu'lane** (lé'föo-län'). All alone; quite solitary.  
**leelang** (lé'läng'). Livelong.  
**leesome** (lé'séom). Pleasant. — leesome lane, quite alone.  
**leevin** (lév'in; lév'), **leev'ing**. Living.  
**leese me** (lé'sé mé). A phrase of congratulatory endearment; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee.  
**leggin** (lé'glin) **leglin**. Milk pail.  
**leggin girth**. The lowest hoop of a milk pail. — to cast a leggin girth, to bear an illegitimate child.  
**leister** (lé's'tér; lé's'tér). A pronged fish spear.  
**let-a-be** (lé't-á-bé). Let alone.  
**leuch**, **leugh** (léuk). Laughed.  
**leuk** (léuk) **Look**. [ning.]  
**leven** (lév'én), **levin**. Light-  
**libbet** (lé'v'et). Gelded.  
**licht** (lékt). Light; also, to lighten; to alight.  
**lichtsome** (lékt'sém). Nimble; cheerful; merry; glad-some.  
**lichwäke** (lich'wäk; lék'v'). The night watch kept over a corpse.  
**lift** (léft). The sky. [er.]  
**lifter** (léft'ér). Cattle steal-  
**lightly** (lék'tli). To treat lightly; sneer at; disparage.  
**likewake** (lik'wäk'). = LICHWAKE.  
**limmer** (lím'ér). A low fellow; rascal; hussy. [Dope.]  
**ling** (läng; léng). A line.  
**link** (lénk). To trip along; to do anything smartly and quickly.  
**links** (léngs). The windings of a river; the ground along such a winding.  
**linn**, **lin** (lén). A waterfall; a precipice; a pool above, or at the base of, a fall.  
**lint** (lént). Flax. — lint i' the bell, flax in flower.  
**lintwhite** (lént'hwít). The linnet.

**lip** (líp). To notch the edge of a sword, knife, etc.; to fill in the chinks of.  
**lippin** (líp'én). To trust or intrust; rely upon; trust to; expect.  
**lippit** (líp'it). Notched.  
**lippy**, **lippie** (líp'i). The fourth part of a peck.  
**lith** (léth). Agile; active.  
**lith** (léth). A joint or member; — often in the phrase *lith and limb*; a section or division, as of an orange; a ring round the base of a cow's horn.  
**lither** (léth'ér). Slothful; lazy; also, supple; agile.  
**loan** (lön). A lane.  
**loanin**, **loaning** (lön'in). A lane; an open space where cows are milked.  
**loch** (lék). A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.  
**lochan** (lék'hän). A small loch; a pond.  
**lock** (lék). A small quantity; a handful or [of].  
**lo'e**, **loo** (léo). Love; to love; **luif** (léof; lúf). The palm of the hand. — outside of the loof, back of the hand.  
**loom** (léom; lúm). An implement; utensil; a vessel.  
**loon**, **loon** (léon). A lout; rascal; lad; rustic; loose wader.  
**loop** (léop). A bend of a river, lake, or glen.  
**loopy** (léop'i). Crafty; deceitful; cunning; sly.  
**loosome** (léo'súom). Loveless.  
**loot** (léot). Did let.  
**looten** (léot'en). Permitted.  
**looves** (léovz; lúvz). Plural of LOOF.  
**losh** (lésh). Exclamation of wonder, surprise, or admiration. = LOON.  
**loun** (léon). = LOWN, calm.  
**loun'er** (léon'ér). A severe blow; also, to beat severely.  
**loup** (léop). Leap.  
**loup'ing ill** (léop'in ül). Leaping evil; — a disease of sheep.  
**loup'ing-on-stane**, a horse block.  
**loup-the-dyke**. Lit., leap the fence; hence, not keeping in bounds; giddy; unsteady.  
**lout** (léot). To bend; bow; stoop.  
**louthier** (léoth'ér). To be involved in mire or snow; to walk or work with difficulty.  
**low**, **lowe** (lou). Flame; blaze; glow; light.  
**lown** (léon). Calm; quiet; sheltered.  
**low'er** = LOUP.  
**lowse** (léous). Lose; loose.  
**lucky**, **luckie** (lúk'i). A woman, esp. an elderly woman; grandmother; midwife; wife; mistress; — a term of familiar address. — **lucky dad** or **daddy** (dád'i), a grandfather. — **lucky minnie**, a grandmother.  
**lucky**. Ample; full; overfull.  
**lug** (lég). The ear; a handle.  
**lugget** (lúg'et). Having a handle.  
**luggie** (lúg'i). A small wooden pail or dish with a handle.  
**luif** (léof; lúf; lúf) = LOOF, palm of the hand.  
**lum** (léum). The chimney.  
**lunch** (lúnch), **luncheon** (lún'chün). A large piece, as of cheese, meat, etc.; a hunk.  
**lunt** (léunt). A slow match; a link, or torch; smoke, esp. of a pipe; hot vapor; also, to kindle; light; smoke.  
**lyard**, **lyart** (lé'ér; lí'ér). Gray or streaked with gray; variegated.

## M

**maccabaw** (mák'á-bó). Macaboy; — a kind of snuff.  
**mae**, **ma** (má). More.  
**magg**, **mag** (mág). To steal; a half-penny; a small perquisite.  
**mahoun** (má-höon'). Satan; — chiefly in *Auld Mahoun*.  
**mail**, **mailil** (mäl; mäl). Payment; rent; tribute; tax.  
**mailman** (-mön). One who pays rent; a tenant.  
**mail payer**. A rent payer, esp. a farmer.  
**mailing**, **mailen** (mäl'in), **mailin** (mäl'in). A rented farm.  
**maim** (män). Moan.  
**mains** (mänz; mänz). The farm attached to a parsonage house.  
**mair** (mär). More.  
**maist** (mást; mäst). Most; almost.  
**maister** (mäs'tér; mäs'). Master. [ful.]  
**maisterfu'** (-föo). Master-  
**maistry** (-li). Mastery.  
**maistly** (-li). Mostly.  
**major** (máj'ér). To assume pompous airs; swagger; bully.  
**mak** (mák). To make.  
**malitain** (mal'täl-én). Ill will; malice.  
**mamnock** (mám'núk). A fragment; scrap.  
**man** (mán; män). = MAUN, must.  
**mane** (män). Moan.  
**maning** (mäng). Among.  
**manna** (mán'á). Must not.  
**manswear** (mán'swár). To forswear; renounce; commit perjury.  
**man'sworn** (mán'swörn). Perjured.  
**manteel** (mán'téil). A man-  
**manty** (mán'ti). Mantua silk; a mantle.  
**marl**, **marie** (mär). Marvellous; also, to mottle; variegated.  
**marrow** (már'ö). To match; join; associate; marry; also, a mate; match; equal; one of a pair; spouse; lover.  
**Mar's march** (már's). The year 1715; — so called from the Earl of Mar, who headed the Pretender's army in Scotland.  
**mart** (márt). A beef for slaughter; any meat salted down for winter.  
**masel** (má-sél). Myself.  
**maslin** (mäs'lin), **masliin** (mäs'hlin), **maslium** (-lüm). Mixed grain; a mixture.  
**mask** (másk). Mesh; also, to mash, as salt, etc.; infuse.  
**masking** (másk'in). Mashing; — masking fat (fat), a mash tub. — **m.pat** or **pot** (pát), a teapot.  
**mathe** (máth). A grub; maggot. [malkin.]  
**maukin** (mók'in). A hare.  
**maun** (mén). Must.  
**maunna** (mön'ná; mön'). Must not.  
**maut** (mát). Malt.  
**maw** (mö). To mow.  
**maukin** (mók'in). Malkin.  
**mauna** (mán). Mowed.  
**maze** (mäz). Daze; amaze.  
**mealtime** (méil'tid'). Meal-time; a meal; a cow's yield at one milking.  
**meikle** (mék'li). = MICKLE. [Maggot.]  
**meith**, **meath** (méth). Meith (méth). A land-mark; boundary; seamark.  
**melder** (méld'ér). Quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time, meal just ground; fig., a large quantity or number.

**meil** (méil). To mix; join; meddle; interpose; also, a mallet.  
**meeth** (méil'téth). Mel-tith = MEAL-TIDE.  
**melvie** (méil'vi). To cover or soil with meal.  
**men'** (mén). To mend.  
**mends** (méndz). Amends. — to the mends, over and above.  
**mense** (mén's). Good manners; grace; propriety; ornament.  
**mensefu'** (mén'sföo). Mannerly; becoming; courteous.  
**menless** (mén'slës). Unmannerly; ill-bred; rude; impudent.  
**menyie**, **menzie** (mén'yi). Household; train; retinue.  
**mes** (més). Mass.  
**messan** (més'in), **messin** (-in). A lapdog; cur; — also used in contempt of persons.  
**micht** (mékt). Might.  
**michtig** (mékt'ig). Mighty.  
**mickle** (mék'el). Great; much; also, a large amount.  
**michtna** (mékt'ná). Might not.  
**michtig** (mékt'ig). Might not.  
**mim** (mém). Affectively shy.  
**misk** (mésk). Demure. [posn.]  
**min'** (miu). Mind; pure.  
**mind'** (miu't). Minded; resolved; intended.  
**minnie** (mén'fi). Mother.  
**mint** (mén't). To intend; wish; attempt; endeavor; aim; feign; suggest; hint; at; mimic; also, an aim; attempt; blow; feint.  
**mird** (mér'd). To meddle; attempt; fawn upon; coax.  
**mirka** (mér'ká). Dark; obscure; murky. — pit mirk, pitch dark.  
**mirldigo** (mér'il-gö). Dizziness; vertigo.  
**misca** (mis-kó'). To abuse; call names; miscall.  
**mischiev** (mis-chév'). To injure; hurt.  
**misguggle** (mis-güg'gl). To handle roughly; spoil; mar.  
**misken** (mis-kén'). To ignore; fail to recognize; overlook.  
**mislear** (mis-lér'). To lead astray; misguide; misinform.  
**miserted** (mis-ért'et). Ill-taught; ill-bred; unmannerly; mischievous.  
**mislippen** (mis-líp'én). To delude; neglect; disappoint; suspect.  
**Misfortune** (mis-lúk'). Misfortune; also, to experience misfortune.  
**misred**, **misrid** (mis-réd'). Entangled; confused.  
**misset** (mis-sét'). To put out a sort; misplace.  
**mister** (mis'tér). Need; necessity. [took.]  
**misteuk** (mis-tük'). Mis-  
**mistrust** (mis-trist'). To fail to keep a trust with; perplex; confuse; frighten.  
**mith** (méth'ér). Mother.  
**mitty-maxy** (méks'tif máks'tif). Tumbled together; confused; also, a jumble.  
**mizzle** (miz'l'). To speckle.  
**mizzles** (miz'lz). Measles.  
**mo** (mö). More.  
**moggan** (mög'án). A footless stocking; stocking; a close-fitting knit sleeve; in 7l. legs.  
**moistly** (moist'fi-ty). To moisten. [Many.]  
**mony**, **monie** (möni'). Money (möni). Mold; soil; a grave, or its earth; also, to bury; crumble.  
**moors** (möölz). Chillsains.  
**moop** (möop). = MOUP.  
**moor evil**, **moor ill**. Dysentery in sheep and cattle, attributed to lying on cold moors. [misty.]  
**moorth** (möth). Foggy.  
**morn** (mörn; mörn). — the morn, to-morrow.  
**mornin** (mörnin). Meal taken before breakfast; also, a slight meal before breakfast.

**äle**, **senäte**, **cäre**, **äm**, **äccount**, **ärrm**, **äsk**, **söfa**; **ëve**, **ëvent**, **ënd**, **reëct**, **makér**; **Ice**, **ill**; **öld**, **öbey**, **örb**, **ödd**, **söit**, **cönnëct**; **üse**, **ünite**, **ürn**, **üp**, **circüs**, **menü**; **food**, **foöt**; **out**, **oil**; **chair**; **go**; **sing**, **iyk**; **then**, **thin**; **nature**, **verdure** (87);



**mort** (môrt; môrt). The skin of a sheep that dies of disease or mischance.  
**moss hags** (môss/ hâgz). Pits and sloughs in a mire or bog, esp. where peat has been cut.  
**mottie**, **motty** (mô'ti/). Full of or resembling motes; dusty; tiny.  
**mou, mow** (moo/). Mouth; in *pl.*, jests.  
**mouidie** (moo'di/; mou'/). A mole; mole catcher.  
**moudiwarp** (moo'di-wârp; mou'di-wârp), **moudiwart** (-wârt), **moudiwort** (-wôrt), **mold warp** (môld-wârp). A mole.  
**moil** (moil/). = MOOL, mold.  
**mouls, mowls** (moolz/). = MOOLS.  
**moup, moop** (moop/). To mope; keel company with.  
**mousie** (moos/i/). Dim. of MOUSE.  
**mow**. = MOU.  
**moyen** (moi'en/). Means; influence; course; way; also, to bring about.  
**muckle** (mûk'l/). = MICKLE.  
**mudge** (mûj/). Stir; rumor.  
**mug, mugg** (mûg/). A breed of sheep with thick coats of wool.  
**mull** (mull/). = MOOL.  
**mouls** (moolz/). Slippers; cloth or list shoes.  
**muir** (mîr/). A moor.  
**muir poot**. A young grouse.  
**multure** (mûl'tûr/). The toll or fee for the grinding of grain at a mill. — dry multure, toll paid to a mill whether grain is ground at it or not, as when land is subject to thirlage.  
**mump** (mûmp/). To hint; to aim at.  
**munt** (mûnt/). Mount.  
**murgeon** (mûr'jûn/). Grime; grumbling; also, to mock; makes faces; grumble.  
**muslin kail** (mûz'lîn kâl/). Broth made with shelled barley and greens.  
**musted** (moos'têd/ -tî/). Powdered.  
**mutch** (mûch/). A woman's, esp. an old woman's, linen or muslin cap; an infant's cap; a man's nightcap.  
**mutchkin** (mûch'kin/). A liquid measure equal to three-fourths of an imperial pint.  
**mysell** (mî-sêl'/). **ma'sell** (mâ-sêl'/). Myself.

**N**

**na** (nâ; nâ). No; not; nor.  
**nae** (nâ). No; none; not.  
**naething, naithing** (nâ-thing/). Nothing.  
**naig** (nâg/). A nag; a horse.  
**nain** (nân/). Own.  
**nainsell** (nân-sêl'/). Ownself.  
**nane** (nân/). None.  
**nappy** (nâp'i/). Ale; of liquors, strong; heady; also, somewhat intoxicated; tipsy.  
**near** (nâr/). Nearer; near; **nashgob** (nâsh'gôb/), **nashgâb** (-gâb/). Impertinent chatter; an impudent gossip.  
**near-hand** (nêr'hând'/). Near at hand; nearly; almost; near.  
**nebbit** (nêb'it/). Having a beak or nose; nebbid.  
**neebor** (nêb'êr/). A neighbor.  
**needna** (nêd'nâ/). Need not.  
**neep** (nêp/). Turnip.  
**ne'er-be-lickit** (nêr'bê-lêk'it/). Nothing which could be licked up by dog or cat; absolutely nothing.  
**neeve** (nêv/). = NIEVE.  
**neeze, neeze** (nêz/). Sneeze.  
**negleckit** (nêg-lêk'it/). Neglected.  
**next** (nêst; nêst/). Nextest; **neuk** (nûk; nyôk/). Nook; corner.

**nevel** (nêv'l/). A fisticuff; also, to beat with the fists.  
**nevev** (nêv'v/). Nephew.  
**newcald** (nûk'ld/). **newcald** (-k'ld). Newly calved.  
**nicker** (nêk'êr/). Neigh; laugh. = NICKER.  
**nîck** (nîk; nîck/). A score; cut; cleft; click; rap; smart blow.  
**nicker** (nêk'êr/). Neigh; laugh; snigger.  
**nîcknaekit** (nêk'nâk-êt/). Tricket; knickknack.  
**nîckstîck** (nêk'stîk/). A notched stick; tally.  
**nîest** (nêst; nêst/). Next.  
**nieve** (nêv/). Fest; hand.  
**nievefu** (nêv'fû/). Handful.  
**nievie-nîevie-nîck-nack** (nêv'i-nêv'i-nîk'nâk'/). A child's choosing game which uses these words:  
 "Nîevie-nîevie-nîck-nack. Which hand will you tak?  
 Tak the right, tak the left  
 wrang.  
 I'll beguile you if I can."  
**nîffer** (nêf'êr/). Exchange; barter.  
**nîff-naffy** (nîf'nâf'i/), **nîffy-naffy** (nîf'nâf'i/). Trifling; fussy; finical.  
**nîger** (nê'gêr/). Negro.  
**nîght cowl** (nêkt' kool/). A nightcap; cowl.  
**nîit** (nêt/). Nut; hazelnut.  
**nîo** (nî/). Not.  
**nîocht** (nêkt/). Nought.  
**noit** (noit/). = KNOIT.  
**noo** (noo/). Now.  
**nor** (nôr/). Than.  
**norland** (nôr'lând; -lân/). Northland; north countryman.  
**norlander** (-êr/). Northerner.  
**nolet** (nô'it/). Noted.  
**notout** (nô'tû/). Open; notorious.  
**nourice** (noo'rîs/). Nurse.  
**nowt** (nout/). Ox; blockhead; lout; in *pl.*, cattle; black cattle.

**O**

**o' (ô)**. Of.  
**o'chane** (ôk-ô'n/). Alas!  
**ocht** (ôkt/). Ought.  
**odl oddl** (ôd/). A minced oath; — corruption of *God*.  
**odd-odd** (-shorly). Some (indefinite time not far off).  
**oe** (oi/). = OY, grandchild.  
**oe'er-word** (ou'êr-wôrd'/ -ô'êr/). Overword; refrain.  
**ofoome** (ôf'ûm/; -kôm/). Outcome; excuse; evasion.  
**of-fu** (ôf'fû/). Alas!  
**oncome** (ôn'kûm/; -kôm/). A calamity; attack of disease; mysterious malady; heavy fall; as of snow.  
**onding** (ôn'dîng/). A heavy fall of rain or snow.  
**onfall** (ôn'fâl/; -fô/). An attack. = ONCOME.  
**onstead** (ôn'stêd/). A farmstead; homestead.  
**ony, onie** (ôn'i/). Any.  
**oo, ou** (oo/). Wool.  
**oor** (ôor/). Our. [selves.]  
**oursels** (ôor-sêlz/). Ourself (ôot/).  
**oor** (ôor/). Ere; before; than.  
**ordinar** (ôrd'nâr/). Ordinary.  
**orra** (ôr'â/). Odd; not matched; occasional; unemployed; petty; paltry.  
**our** (ôort/). To eject; select.  
**ourie** (ôor'i/). Dying; drooping; melancholy; cold.  
**oursel** (ôor-sêl'/). Ourself.  
**oursels** (-sêlz/). Ourselves.  
**outby, outbye** (ôot'bî/; -ôot'by/). Without; a little way out; at a short distance; outdoors.  
**outcast** (ôot'kâst/ out'/). A quarrel.  
**outer** (ôot'êr/; out'/). An animal left unhoused; person out of employment.  
**outshot** (ôot'shôt/; out'/). A projecting part of a building; also, outlying land.  
**outstîg** (ôot'stîg/; out'/). Goods or implements for outdoor use.

**outtak** (ôot'tâk/). Except; besides.  
**overby** (ôv'vêr-bî/; ô'êr-bî/; ô'v'bî/). A little way over; across the way.  
**overcome** (-kôm'/). Surplus; overwhelming attack or shock; outcome; refrain; a coming over or across.  
**overgang** (-gâng'/). Overcome; transgress; exceed; overrun; overspread.  
**overloup** (-loup'/). A trespass or transgression.  
**overly** (-li/). Excessively; too; incidentally.  
**ower** (ou'êr; ô'êr; ôr/). Over.  
**owerbye** (ou'êr-bî/; ô'êr-; ô'êr/). = OVERBY.  
**owercome** (-kôm'/). = OVERCOME.  
**owergang** (-gâng'/). = OVERGANG.  
**owerhip** (-hêp/). A way of hammer blow with the fetter over the arm.  
**owerlay, o'erlay** (-lâ/). A cravat; covering. LOUP.  
**owerloup** (-loup'/). = OVERLOW.  
**ower-smaw** (ôv'êr-mân/; ô'êr/). Overseer; superintendent; umpire.  
**owerta'en** (ou'êr-tân/; ô'êr/). Overtaken.  
**owerword** (-wêrd/). Overword; refrain.  
**owk** (ôok/). Week.  
**owsen** (ou'sên; -zên/). Oxen.  
**oxter** (ôks'têr/). Armpit.  
**oy, oye** (oi/). Grandchild.

**P**

**pace** (pâs; pâs/). Easter; Pasch. [militar; tame].  
**paek** (pâk/). Intimate; a frigate.  
**paedder** (pâ'dêr/). A frog.  
**padle** (pâ'dl/). Hoe.  
**paidle** (pâ'dl/). Paddle; also, hoe; spud.  
**palk** (pâk; pâk/). To beat; strike; blow; also, a stroke; plow; thump.  
**paunch** (pânsh; pânsh/). Paunch.  
**pairt** (pârt/). Part. [tridg].  
**pairtrick** (pârt'rîk/). A parolier (pâ'mêr/). To wander about like a palmer-stroll.  
**pang** (pâng/). To cram; stuff; also, full; crammed; strait.  
**panter** (pânt'êr/). Keeper of the pantry.  
**parle** (pârl/). Speech; talk.  
**paraffle, paraffe** (pâ-râ'f'l/). Ostentatious display.  
**paratch** (pâ'rîch/). Partridge.  
**parritch** (-parritch/). Porridge. — parritch time, breakfast time.  
**parochin, parochine** (pâ'r-ûk-in/). A parish.  
**par-tan** (pâ'r'tân/). The common sea crab (*Cancer pagurus*). [pot.]  
**pat** (pât/). To put; also, a patrick (pâ'trîk), partridge.  
**pâtte** (pât'tê/). A long-handled spud; plowstaff.  
**paughty, paughty** (pâ'ûti/; pâk'/; -pôk'/). Proud; haughty; insolent. [wile].  
**pawk, pauk** (pôk/). Trick or pawky; pawky (pôk'f/). Arch; cunning; sly; wily; shrewd; proud; forward.  
**pearling, pearlin** (pêr'lîn/). Lace made of silk or thread; in *pl.*, trim paries or edgings of this; clothes trimmed with pearling.  
**peaseweep** (pêz'wêp/). = PEESWEEP.  
**peat** (pê/). A pet; favorite; also, peat — peat hagg, a hole or slough where peat has been dug.  
**pech** (pêk/). Breath; pant; heavy sigh; also, to breathe heavily.  
**pechan** (pêk'ân/). Stomach; gullet; crop. [hawker].  
**pedder** (pêd'êr/). Peddler.  
**pebble** (pê'b'l/). A pebble.  
**peel** (pêl/). A pool; also, a stronghold. See in *Vocab*.  
**peenge** (pên/). To complain; whine.

**peer** (pêr/). Poor; also, to be equal, or rank equally; also, a peer.  
**peerie, peery** (pê'rî/). A peg top; also, inquisitive; suspicious; sharp.  
**peesweep, peaseweep** (pêz'wêp/). The lapwing.  
**peety** (pê'tî/). Pity.  
**pegh** (pêk/). = PECH.  
**Peght** (pêkt/). A Pict.  
**pellack** (pê'lâk/), **pellack** (pê'lâk/). A porpise; in old Scotch, a bullet; pellet.  
**pennystone** (pên'nî-stôn/), **pennystone** (-stân/). A flat, circular stone used as a quoit; also, the game (pennystones or pennystanes) played with these.  
**penny wheep** (hêp'êr) or **whip**. Small beer.  
**pensy** (pên'sî/). Pensive; proud; conceited; peevish.  
**pettle** (pê'tl/). To cherish; indulge; treat as a pet; also, a plowstaff.  
**philabeg** (fîl'â-bêg/). The Highland kiln; filibeg.  
**phrase** (frâz/). Flattery; also, to flatter; cajole.  
**phrasing** (frâz'îng/ -în/). Flattery; fair speech.  
**pibroch** (pê'brôk/). Highland bagpipe music.  
**pick** (pîk/). Pitch — pick mirk, dark as pitch.  
**pickle** (ôp'k'l/). A grain of corn; a little; a bit (of something); — used without *of*; also, to pick; peck; nibble; piddle; pierce; to pickle in, or out of, one's *ane poke nook or pock neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions.  
**pickmaw** (pîk'mô/). A small sea gull, esp., a black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*).  
**pictarn, pictarnie** (pêk'târ'n/). The common tern. **piet** (pî'êt/). A magpie; water ouzel.  
**pig** (pêg/). An earthenware vessel, as a jar, pitcher, or pot; a potsherd. [select].  
**pillie** (pîl'i/). To pick; cull; **pilliwinks** (pîl'i-wînkz/). An old instrument of torture for the thumbs and fingers.  
**pine** (pîn/). Pain; woe.  
**pinge** (pânj/). = PENGE.  
**plingle** (plîng'l/; pên'g'l/). To strive, esp. for a living; trifle, esp. with one's food; also, a struggle; an effort.  
**plinywinkles** (pîl'nî-wînk'k'lz/). See PILLIWINKS.  
**pint** (pînt/). A liquid measure equal to about three imperial pints.  
**plotted** (plî'têd/). Pibald.  
**plowstapple** (plôw'stâp'l/). A pipestem; the grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*) used for cleaning pipes.  
**pirn** (pîrn; pîrn/). A bobbin; the reel or quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle; the reel of a fishing rod.  
**pit** (pêt/). To put. [ard].  
**plaead** (plâk'âd/ -ût/). Plac-plack (plâk/). An old Scottish copper coin, equal to one-third of an English penny.  
**plackless** (plâk'lêss/). Penniless; poor.  
**plaid** (plâd/). See in *Vocab*.  
**plaiden** (plâd'ên/). Kind of coarse woolen cloth.  
**plainstones** (plân'stônz/), **plainstones** (-stânz/). Flagstones; sidewalks.  
**platis** (plâ'tî/). A small plate.  
**platis** (plâ'tîsh/). To fill up; furnish.  
**plenishing** (-îng/ -în/). Furniture; stock.  
**pleu** (plîu/), **pleuch**, **pleugh** (plîu/). A plow.  
**plie** (plî/). Fold; plait; ply.  
**plisky** (plêsk'î/). A trick; frolic; plight.  
**pliver** (plêv'êr/). Plover.  
**plot** (plôt/). To scald; burn; scorch.  
**plotty** (plôt'tî/). A hot drink, as mulled wine.

k = oh in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
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Y  
Z

plout (plout). = PLOT.  
 ploy (ploi). Some action or proceeding; esp., a pastime, sport, or frolic.  
 pluff (pliff). A puff; a blast; shot; also, to puff; shoot; explode. [Bag.]  
 pock (pök), poke. Pouch; pock-neuk (pök/nyök/; -nik/), pock-nook (-noök/; -noök/). Bottom corner of a bag.  
 pockmanty (pök-mán/ti). Portmanteau.  
 poind (poind). To distrust; impound, as cattle; also, distrust. [Polonaise.]  
 polony (pö-lö/ni). A boy's pone (pon). A thin turf.  
 poo (pö). To pull.  
 pook (pöök). To pluck or pull, as a fowl.  
 pookit (pöök/it). Plucked; started-looking; shabby.  
 poorfu' (pöör/foö). Powerful.  
 poor-man-of-mutton. The broiled remains of a roast shoulder of mutton. [Tery.]  
 poorth (pöör/th). Poverty.  
 pose (pöz). A hoard; secret treasure; also, to hoard.  
 posse (pö/z). Nosegay; posy.  
 pottingar (pöt/in-gär). An apothecary.  
 pottinger (-jër). A cook.  
 pou (pö). To pull.  
 pouch (pouch; pööch). Pocket.  
 pouk (pöök). = POOK.  
 poupit (pööp/it). Pulpit.  
 pouss, pouss (pöös). Push; puss.  
 poust (pööt). A poult; chick; young child; young partridge or moor fowl; also, to shoot young grouse or partridges.  
 pout (pööt). Pulled.  
 pouter (pööt/ër). To poke; stir; potter. [Jer.]  
 pouter (pööt/hër). Powdered (-thërd). Powdered; combed; slightly salted.  
 poultry (pööt/ri). Poultry.  
 pow (pö; pou). The poll; the head; also, a pool.  
 powney, pownie, powny (pö/ni). A pony.  
 powsowdy (pöös/di), -soddy (-söd/). Sheep-head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any incongruous mixture.  
 powder (pou/ër). = POUT-ER.  
 powther (pööt/hër). Pow-pratty (prät/i). Pretty.  
 precess (prë-sës/; -sës/). Precise. [Prove.]  
 pree (prë). To taste; try; proof (prëf). Proof.  
 preen (prën). A pin; brooch; hook; also, to sew; pierce; pin.  
 prent (prënt). Print.  
 prestable (prës/tä-b'l). Payable; available for payment.  
 prick-me-dainty (prëk/-më-dän/ti). Affectedly nice or finical.  
 prie (prë). = PREE.  
 prief (prëf). Proof.  
 prig (prig). To haggle; bargain hard; entreat.  
 primsie (prim/zì). Prim; demure. [Vulge.]  
 propale (prö-päl/). To dip.  
 propine (prö-pën/; -pin). A gift; drink money; disposal; also, to pledge in drinking; present; propitiate.  
 provö (prö/vö). Provost.  
 pu' (pö). To pull.  
 puckle (pük/ü). = PICKLE.  
 puddings (püd/inz). Intestines; sausages. [DOCK.]  
 puddock (püd/ök). = PAD-puir (piër). Poor.  
 pun (pün), pund (pünd). Pound.  
 pupit (pööp/it). A pulpit.  
 pussy (pöös/i). A hare.

put on (pët ön; püt ön). Clothed; dressed.  
 putit (püt). To throw a heavy stone from the shoulder, as in putting the stone, an old Scottish athletic exercise.  
 pyat (piät), pyet (pi/ët), pyot (pi/öt). = PIE.  
 pyke (piük). To pick.  
 pyket (piük/ët). Picked; emaciated.  
 pyle (pil). A single grain.

Q

quaich, quaigh (kwäik). A small shallow drinking cup with two ears for handles.  
 quat (kwät). To quit.  
 quate (kwät). Quiet.  
 quean (kwën). A young woman; lass. The term, like the English *wench*, is sometimes used sarcastically, though often disrespectfully.  
 query-madam (kwëri-mäd/äm). A variety of pear.  
 quegh. = OUAICH.  
 quern (kwürn; kër). A grain.  
 quey (kwä). A heifer.  
 quire (kwir). Choir.  
 quo' (kwö). Quoth.

R

rabble (ráb'l). To babble, mouth, or gabble; work hastily or carelessly.  
 rack (rák). To heed; reck.  
 raeckle (rák'l). Rattle; clatter; clank; also, headstrong; reckless. [Fear.]  
 raed (rád). Afraid; also to ride (rád). Rode.  
 rae (rá). Roe.  
 raible (rá'b'l). = RABBLE.  
 rail (rál). A woman's jacket.  
 raip (ráp). A rope; rood.  
 rair (rár). Roar. [Fear.]  
 raird (rárd). Clamor; noise; raise (ráz). Rose; arose.  
 raise, raize (ráz). To make angry or excited; madden.  
 ramiezel'd (rám-ëz/ë'd). Worn; exhausted.  
 rammel (rám'l). Brushwood; refuse matter; mixed grain. [Page.]  
 rampauge (rám-pö/ü). Ram-stam (rám-stám/). Rake (rés; -heatstrong); thoughtless; also, recklessly; headlong.  
 rand (ránd). Border; edge; margin; strip; selvage.  
 randy, randie (ránd/i). Ill-mannered; coarse; aggressively vulgar; also, a sturdy beggar; virago.  
 rannel (rán'l), or randle (-d'l) tree. A bar in an open fire place to support pot-hooks. [Caton.]  
 rant (ránt). A noisy jollification.  
 rape (ráp). Rope; rood.  
 raploch (ráp'lök). Coarse; rough; also, a coarse, undyed, woollen cloth.  
 rarely (rár/ii). Excellently.  
 rase (ráz). Rose (pret. of rise).  
 rash (rásh). The rush.  
 rashbush (rásh/bösh/), rashbush; (-bösh/). RUSHBUSH. [Early.]  
 rath (ráth). Ready; quick; rattan, ratten (rát/ün). A rat.  
 raucle (rók'l). = RACKLE.  
 raught (rókt). Reached.  
 rave (ráv). Tore.  
 ravel (ráv'l). To entangle; confuse; speak disconnectedly; ramble.  
 raw (rá). A row.  
 rax (ráks). To stretch; reach; strain.  
 reack (rék). A prank.  
 ream (rém). Cream; also, to skin the cream from; froth; overflow. [Frothy.]  
 reamy (rém/i). Creamy; reave (rév). Rove.  
 reave, reeve (rév). To rob; ravage; plunder.  
 reaver (rév/ër). Freebooter; robber.  
 rebute (réb-üt/). Rebuke; repulse; rebuff.

redd (réd). To deliver; rescue; free, as from trouble, loss, etc.; extinguish; clear or clean; make tidy; put in order; free from; settle, as a quarrel; separate, as opponents.  
 redd. = REDE, counsel.  
 redder (réd/ër). One who rede; one who tries to settle a quarrel or part combatants. — redder's blow or lick. A blow received in trying to separate combatants.  
 redding came (réd/in kám). A large toothed comb.  
 redding straw (sträk). = REDDER'S BLOW.  
 redding (réd). Advice; counsel; also, to advise; counsel; also, afraid; to fear.  
 redshank (réd/shänk/). A Highlander; — in derisive allusion to his bare legs.  
 red-wat (réd/wöt/). Blood-stained.  
 red-wat-shod (-wöt-shöd/). Red wet-shod; wading in blood.  
 redwood, red-wud (réd/wöd; -wüd). Wild; crazy; half drunk; fuddled.  
 reed (réd). = REDE.  
 reef. = RIEF.  
 reek, reik (rék). Smoke.  
 reek (rék/-i). Smoky.  
 reem (rém). = REAM.  
 reest (rést). To balk, as horses; also, to cure or be cured by smoking, as fish.  
 reesty (rést/i). Balky.  
 reeve (rév). = REAVE, to rob.  
 reif (réf). Robbery; plunder. — reif randy, a sturdy beggar.  
 reiver (rév/ër). = REAVER.  
 reird (rérd). Clamor; roar.  
 reise (réz). = RICE.  
 reist (rést). = REEST.  
 remede, remeid (ré-mëd/). Remedy; redress.  
 remove (ré-müv). Remove.  
 restrict (ré-strëk/). Restrict.  
 rew (ró). Pity; rue.  
 rice (ris). Twig; branch; brushwood.  
 richt (rékt). Right.  
 ricket (rékt). A small rick or stack; loose heap or pile; lean animal or person.  
 riding-days (rid/in-dáz/). Days of hostile incursions on horseback.  
 rief (réf). = RIEF.  
 riever (rév/ër). = REAVER.  
 rig (rég). A ridge; a measure of land; the back of an animal.  
 rig, rig (rég). A wild adventure; a dissipated frolic.  
 rigging (rég/in). Riggin. Back; ridge; roof. [Tree.]  
 rigging-tree (-trë). Roof-riin (rën). Run.  
 rink (rënk). A course; a race. See in *Vocab.*  
 rinnin (rën/in). Running.  
 rintherout, rintherout (rën/thër-ööt/). A vagabond; vagrant.  
 rip (rép). A handful of unthreshed corn.  
 ripe (rip). To search; ransack; examine; clean; clear.  
 ripple (rép'l). Weakness in the back and loins; kidney disease; often in *pl.*; a rippling kame; also, to scratch; rip; tear; graze; remove the seeds from (flax, etc.). — rippling kame (rég/in kám) a comblike instrument for dressing flax.  
 risk (résk). To make a crackling or grating sound.  
 rit, rite (rit). To scratch; cut; rip; slit; split; tear; pierce.  
 rive (riv). A tear; rent; bite, as of food.  
 rizzar (réz/är). To cure or dry in the sun; also, drying, esp. by the heat of the sun; a haddock so dried.  
 rock (rók). A distaff.

rockin (rók/in). Spinning on the distaff; a spinning bee.  
 roaklay (rók/è-lä). A short cloak; roquelure.  
 roon (róon). Round; also, a border; shred. [IT.]  
 roopit (róöp/it). = ROUP-ROOSE (róöz). To praise; extol; flatter.  
 rooser (róöz/ër). A boaster.  
 roostit (róöst/it). Rusted.  
 roset (róz/it). Resin.  
 rottan (rót/ün). A rat.  
 oughie (róü/i; rük/ü). Brushwood; dried heath; a torch; a wick clogged with tallow. [Per.]  
 roun, round (róon). Whis-roup (róop; róöp). Auction; disease of poultry; pip; also, hoarseness; a cough.  
 roupet (róup/ët; róöp/ët), roupit (-it), roupy (-i). Hoarse.  
 roupingwife (-in-wif/). A woman who traffics in goods purchased at auction.  
 roupit, roupet (-it). Sold by auction.  
 rousted (róöst/it), rout (róöt). To roar; bellow; low; snore; also, a bellowing; clamor; uproar.  
 routh (róoth). Plenty; abundance. [Tifful.]  
 routhy, routhie (-i). Plentiful.  
 rowing (rów/in). Raving; delirious; in high spirits.  
 row (rów). To roll; wrap; also, a roll.  
 rowt, rowte (róut). Rout; roar. [rolled.]  
 rowt (róut). Wrapped.  
 rowth (róuth). = ROUTH.  
 royet (róit). Unruly; wild; mischievous; of weather, rough or variable.  
 rozet (róz/it). Rosin.  
 ruck (rók). Rucked.  
 ruckle (rük'l). A heap of loose material; a loose pile.  
 rudas (ród/däs). An ugly foul-mouthed old hag; a beldam; also, coarse; foul-mouthed.  
 rug (rüg). To pull; wrench; tear; also, a jerk; a tug; a good bargain.  
 rullion (rül/yün). A shoe or sandal made of untanned leather; a big rough-looking person or creature; esp., a coarse, masculine woman.  
 rund (ründ). = RAND.  
 rung (rüng). Cudgel; staff.  
 runt (rünt). A young cow; an old, withered woman; trunk of a tree; a hardened stem or stalk.  
 ruse. = ROOSE.  
 rushbush (rúsh/bösh/). A clump of rushes.  
 ryke (rik). Reach.

S

sa (sä), sae. So.  
 sab (sáb). Sob; also, to settle; subside.  
 sack-doodle (sák-döö/d'l). To play on the bagpipe.  
 sackless, salkless (sák/lës; sák/-). Guiltless; innocent; harmless; weak; dispirited; bashful. [softly.]  
 saft (säf; säft). Soft; also, sain (säin). To cross one's self; satisfy; bless against evil influence.  
 sair (säir). Sore; sorely; a sore; very much; also, to serve; treat; fit; suffice.  
 sairly, sairle (säir/ii). Sorely; sairly; sorry.  
 sairy, sairie (-i). Poor; sakeless (sák/lës). = SACK-LESS.  
 sail (säil). Shall.  
 saltak (söt/täk; sät/-). Salt-cellar.  
 salvage (säv/ä). Savage.  
 sane. = SAIN.  
 sang (säng). Song.  
 sap (sáp). Liquid taken with solid food; saphead.  
 sark (särk). A shirt.  
 sarkit (sär/kit). Provided with shirt.

äle, senäte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, solä; ève, èvent, ènd, recènt, makër; ìce, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circüs, menü; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



**sauch** (souk; sāk; sōk). The willow; the broad-leaved willow.  
**saucht, saught** (sōkt). Reconciliation; peace; quiet; ease.  
**saul** (sāl). Soul; mettle.  
**saulie** (sō'li). A hired mourner.  
**on saumont** (sō'mūnt). Salm-saunt (sōnt). A saint.  
**saurless** (sōr'les). Savourless.  
**saut** (sōt). Salt.  
**sautfat, sautfāt** (sōt'fāt; -fīt). = SALT FAT.  
**saw** (sō). To sow.  
**sawn** (sōn). Sown.  
**sawt** (sōt). Salt.  
**sax** (sāks). Six.  
**scaf** (skāf). To provide (food); sponge; wander about; also, food.  
**scaur-raff** (skā'rāf). Riff-raff; rable.  
**scath** (skāth). Scathe.  
**scathless** (-lēs). Scatheless.  
**scald** (skōld; skād). Scold.  
**scald** (skād). To scatter, disperse.  
**scant** (skānt). Scarcity;  
**scart** (skārt). Scratch; also, a puny or scrawny person; a niggard.  
**scart** (skārt). **scarth** (skārth). The cormorant.  
**scat** (skāt). Tax; tribute.  
**scath** (skāth). Injury; loss; damage; scathe.  
**scald** (skōld). To scald.  
**scauff**. = SCAFF.  
**scaul** (skōl). Scald (skōld; skād). Scold.  
**scarp** (skōp). Scalp; skull.  
**scarp** (skōp). Scare; also, a rocky eminence; cliff; scar.  
**schelm** (shēlm). Shelm. A rogue; scoundrel.  
**shule** (shōō). Shovel.  
**sclauf** (slāf). To scuff or shuffle along; scrape; slap; also, a slap; a soft fall; a thin shoe or slipper.  
**sclate, selat** (sklāt). Slate.  
**scumfish** (skūm'fish). = SCUMFISH.  
**stone** (skōn). A flat round cake, often baked on a griddle.  
**scunner** (skūn'ēr). = SCUNNER.  
**scoup** (skōōp). To run; scamper; skip; leap.  
**scour** (skōōr). To flog; beat; also, a large draught, as of liquor.  
**scouth** (skōōth). Room; scope; plenty.  
**scouter** (skōuth'ēr; skōōth'ēr). = SCOWDER.  
**scowder** (skōud'ēr; skōōd'ēr). Burn; scorch; singe.  
**scraich, scraigh** (skrāk). Screech.  
**scrank** (skrānk). Scranky (skrānk'ī). Thin; scrawny.  
**scraugh** (skrāk). Screech.  
**screed** (skrēd). To tear; say glibly; reel off; also, a rent; fragment; shred; long tirade; drink; drinking bout.  
**screegh** (skrēk). To screech. — screegh o' morning, the first dawn.  
**scrieve** (skrēv). To glide along; reel off (a story or song).  
**scrimpit** (skrēmp'īt). Scanted; scanty; niggardly.  
**scroggy, scroggie** (skrōg'ī). Stunted; thorny; full of underbrush.  
**scud** (skūd). To slap; spank; cause a thin flat stone to skim along the surface of calm water; also, a sudden shower; a blow; slap; in *pl.*, foaming ale or beer.  
**scudlar** (skūd'lar). A scull-duddery (skūl-dūd'ēr-ī). = SKULLDUDDERY.  
**scull** (skūl). A shallow wicker basket, as for fish.  
**scumfish** (skūm'fish). To suffocate; choke; discomfit; defeat.  
**scunner** (skūn'ēr). To loath; shrink from; also, loathing; disgust.

**sealach, sealg** (sēik). A seal; sea calf.  
**sea maw** (sē'mō). Seamew.  
**seannaachie** (sē'nā'kī). A Highland bard; story teller.  
**seer** (sēr). Sure.  
**seel, seil** (sēl). = SELE.  
**seil** (sēl). = SILE.  
**seip** (sēp). To ooze.  
**sel, sell** (sēl). Self. — a body's sel or sell (ā bōd'iz sēl), one's self alone. — the sel or sell, o' it, etc., itself, himself, etc.  
**sele** (sēl). Opportunity; occasion; happiness.  
**selch** (sēik). SEALCH.  
**sell't** (sēlt). Did sell; sold.  
**semple** (sēm'pl). Of humble birth; simple.  
**sen'** (sēn). To send.  
**sen'** (sēn). Send it.  
**ser'ing** (sēr'in; sār'in). Serving; enough; as much as is served at once at a meal.  
**setlin** (sēt'lin). Setting; lease; escort; start.  
**setlin** (sēt'lin). Become. — to get a setlin, to be frightened into quietness.  
**sey** (sē). The smole; a sort of woven cloth — back sey, a sirloin of beef.  
**shabbie** (shāb'ī). A short crooked sword or hangar, esp. an old rusty one.  
**shaird** (shārd; shōk'ī). To distort; wear out of shape; shamble; also, anything distorted by or as by excessive use.  
**shairment** (shārt'mēt). A measure the distance from the tip of the extended thumb across the breadth of the palm, about six inches.  
**shaird** (shārd). Fragment.  
**shairn** (shārn). = SHARN.  
**shairney** (shār'nī). = SHARNY.  
**shand** (shānd). Worthless; also, base coin.  
**shangam** (shāng'ām). A cleft stick to fasten to the tail of a dog.  
**shank** (shānk). To travel on foot; walk. — shank yoursel awa, take to your legs; be off.  
**shanna** (shān'nā). Shall.  
**sharn** (shārn). Cow dung.  
**sharny** (shār'nī). Befouled with dung.  
**shathmēt** (shāth'mēt). = SHAFMENT.  
**shauchle, shaughle** (shāuk'le; shōk'le). = SHACHLE.  
**shallow** (shōl). Shallow.  
**shaup** (shōp). Shell; pod; husk.  
**shaver** (shāv'ēr). A wag; youngster; a barber.  
**shavie** (shāv'ī). A trick; prank; practical joke.  
**shaw** (shō). Show; also, a small wood or grove; thicket; in *pl.*, the tops of turnips, potatoes, etc.  
**sheal** (shēl). Shelly; husk.  
**shealing, sheeling, sheil-ing** (shēl'in). A hut or small cottage for the temporary use of shepherds, sportsmen, fishermen, etc.  
**shearing, sheering** (shēr'in). Reaping; harvest.  
**sheave, sheeve** (shēv). Slice.  
**sheeling hill** (shēl'in). Rising ground near a mill, where grain is winnowed.  
**sheen** (shēn). Bright; shining.  
**sheephank** (shēp'shānk'). — nae sheephank, a person or thing of no small importance.  
**shellum** (shēl'ūm). A rogue; scoundrel.  
**shely, sheltie** (shēl'tī). A Shetland pony.  
**shered** (shēr'd). Unfounded; ashamed; destroyed.  
**sherra-moor** (shēr'ā-mōōr). The battle fought in the Rebellion of 1715 at Sheriffmuir, Perthshire, where the

Jacobites were repulsed; hence, tumult; turmoil.  
**sheugh, sheuch** (shūik). A ditch; trench; furrow; gully.  
**shoek** (shōk). Shook.  
**shiel** (shēl). = SHEAL.  
**shill** (shēl). Shrill.  
**shilpit** (shēl'pīt). Weak; feeble; sickly; washy; insipid.  
**shiny** (shīn'ī). Shiny.  
**shog** (shōg). Shock; jog; jolt.  
**shoo** (shōō). To sue.  
**shool** (shōōl). Shovel.  
**shoon** (shōōn). Shoes. [der. shooter (shōōth'ēr). Shoul-shore (shōr). To offer; threaten; frighten; scold; hound on.  
**shooldna** (shōōd'nā). Shoo. [Shoulder.  
**shouter** (shōōth'ēr). Shriek (shrēk).  
**shriegh** (shrēk). Shriek.  
**shule** (shōōl). Shovel.  
**shure** (shūr). Sheared; cut.  
**shute** (shōōt; shūt). To shoot.  
**sibb** (sēb). Related by blood; akin; friendly; also, a kinsman; kindred; relatives.  
**sic** (sēk). siccan (sēk'ūn). Such.  
**siccar** (sēk'ēr). = SICKER.  
**sicht** (sēkt). Sight.  
**sicker, siker** (sēk'ēr). Sure; certain; secure; safe; cautious; also, surely; safely; securely.  
**siclike** (sēk'lik'). Suchlike; of like kind.  
**side** (sīd). Long; hanging shawl; a set of garments.  
**sideling** (sīd'ing). sidelins (-līnz). Sideling; furtively.  
**sike** (sīk). A small stream; brook; rill; ditch; ravine.  
**sile** (sīl). To strain; filter; sieve; also, a sieve; milk strainer.  
**siller** (sēl'ēr). Silver; money.  
**sillock** (sēl'ūk). A young coalfish.  
**silly** (sīl; sūl'ī). Weak; sickly; feeble; senile.  
**simmer** (sēm'ēr). Summer.  
**sin** (sēn). Son; also, the sun.  
**sin** (sēn). Since.  
**sind** (sīnd; sēn; sīn). To rinse; wash; also, a washing; a drink to wash down solid food.  
**sindry** (sēn'rī; -dri). Sundry; sundry; in pieces.  
**sing** (sēn). To sing.  
**single** (sēn'g'l). Small; weak; of low grade; also, singly; seldom.  
**sinsyne** (sēn'sin). Since that time ago. [that.]  
**sith** (sēth). Since; seeing siver (sīv'ēr). Open drain; gutter. [scatter; scale.  
**skail** (skāl). To disperse;  
**skait** (skāth). Scathe.  
**skart** (skārt). Scratch.  
**skean** (skēn). A knife; dirk. — skean dhu (skēn dōō), a dirk or knife, as carried in the stocking by Highlanders.  
**skeely, skeily** (skēl'ī).  
**skeelfu'** (skēl'fōō). Skillful; "skilly."  
**skeigh** (skēik). Shy; mettleless; proud.  
**skeeloch** (skēl'ūk). Screech; scream; also, charcoal.  
**skellum** (skēl'ūm). A rogue; scamp.  
**skeily** (skēl'ī). Squint.  
**skelap** (skēp). To strike; slap; beat; move rapidly; also, a smart stroke; blow; squall; heavy fall of rain.  
**skelpin, skelping** (skēl'p-in). Striking or beating, as of feet on the ground; usually large or full; big; lusty; vigorous.  
**skelply-limmer** (skēl'p'l-ēr). An opprobrious epithet for a woman.  
**skemp** (skēp). A twisted-straw beehive; a coarse round farm basket.  
**skerry** (skēr'ī). A rocky isle; a reef.

**sketch** (skēch; skāch). Skate.  
**sketcher** (skēch'ēr). A skater; a skate.  
**sklegh** (skēik). = SKEIGH.  
**skilly** (skēl'ī). Skillful; clever; skilled, esp. in medicine.  
**skink** (skēnk). To pour out; drink; a drink; also, a shin or hock of beef; soup made of it.  
**skink** (skēnk'ēr). One who serves liquor; tapster; drinker.  
**skinkle** (skēn'k'lī). Sparkle; shine; glitter; also, to sprinkle.  
**skinklin** (skēn'k'līn). A small portion; also, sprinkling; glittering.  
**skirl** (skērl). To shriek; cry shrilly; also, a shriek; screech; a shrill; blast of wind. — a skirl in the pan, the sizzling noise made by fat in a hot frying pan; also, the dish prepared in this manner.  
**skirl't** (skērl't). Shrieked.  
**skite, skyte** (skīt). Dash; sudden shower; smart blow; slap; squirt; trick; also, to run; squirt.  
**skivv** (skīv'ī). Silly.  
**sklent** (sklēt). Slant; squint. [SCOUTH.  
**skouth** (skōōth). = skreigh (skrēk). Screech; screech; shriek. — a skreigh o' day, peep of day.  
**skrimp** (skrēmp). Scrimp.  
**skulduderry** (skūl-dūd'ēr-ī). Crossness; obscenity.  
**skyte** (skīt). Glitter; shine; make a gaudy show; also, anything bright or gaudy.  
**skyt, skyte** (skīt). To slide rapidly off; shoot away.  
**slack** (slāk). An opening between two things; a hole.  
**slade** (slād). Did slide; slid; also, ravine; glen; hillside; cave; den.  
**slae** (slā). Sloe.  
**slaster** (slās'tēr). To work slowly; on soft or moist materials; to be engaged in dirty or sloppy work; smear; do anything clumsily or untidily; also, a sloppy mess; slovenly work; a sloven.  
**slaistery** (-ī). Sloppy; messy; dirty; also, sloppy or dirty work; kitchen refuse.  
**slake** (slāk; slāk). To smear; bedaub; also, mud; mire; slime; daub; smear.  
**slap** (slāp). A pass; breach; notch; nick; also, to make a breach or gap in, as in a wall.  
**slaw** (slō). Slow.  
**slae** (slā). Slew.  
**sleep** (slēp). Sleek; smooth; crafty; sly.  
**sleepless** (slēv'lē). Profitless; bootless.  
**slid** (slēd). Slippery; glib; smooth; sly.  
**sliddery** (slēd'ēr-ī). Slippery; smooth; untrustworthy.  
**slight** (slīt). Sleek; smooth; also, to dismantle; demolish.  
**slim** (slīm). Worthless; bad; mean; also, to botch; scamp; slur.  
**slink** (slēnk). Thin; meager; worthless; also, the flesh of a prematurely born calf; a coward; sneak.  
**slipe** (slīp). To strip; peel; pare; split; sweep off; remove; slip away; fall over, as a wet furrow from the plow.  
**slōan** (slōn). Lazy; worthless; slovenly; sly; also, a sloven.  
**slōkan** (slōk'n). To slake; slench; saturate.  
**slōgan** (slōg'ūn). A war cry or gathering word.  
**slōken, slōkin** (slōk'n). = SLOCKEN.  
**slōthound** (slōth'ōōnd). A slouthound.  
**slough** (slōok). Husk; skin; also, a glutton.  
**slump** (slūmp). Gross amount; mass; lump; also,

**k = ch** in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



N

a boggy place; marsh; swamp; the noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place.

slippe (slɪp/ɛ). Stripped; slipped; fall.

smā (smə). Small.

smāk (smæk). Scoundrel; rascal; a puny or contemptible fellow.

smæddum (smɛd/ʒm). The powder of ground malt; dust; powder; mett; spirits; sagacity; liveliness; good sense. [Smoke.]

smæik, smeik (smɛk). Smeekit (smɛk/ɪt). Smoked. smeeky (-ɪ). Smoky.

smiddy (smɛd/ɪ). A smitthy. smit (smɛt). To smect; stain; also, a spot; stain; smut; infection.

smoor (smɔr). = SMURR. smore (smɔr). Smother; dense smoke; stifling air.

smoutie (smɔt/ɪ). Smutty.

smurr, smur (smɛr). Drizzle.

smytie (smɪt/ɪ; smɛt/ɪ). A numerous collection of small individuals.

snaip (snæp). Smart; quick; snappish.

snapper (snæp/ɛr). Stumble. snash (snæʃ). Snash; insolence; gibing; also, to talk insolently or abusively.

snatch (snæʃ). A snack; hasty repast.

snaw (snɔ). Snow.— snaw broo, melted snow.

snawie, snawy (-ɪ). Snowy. sneek (snɛk). The latch of a door; also, to latch; notch.

sneekdraw (snɛk/drɔ), or sneek drawer. A sly person; cheat.

sneekdrawing (-drɔ/ɪn). Sly; crafty; also, craftiness. sneeket (snɛk/ɪt). Secured by a latch; notched.

sneid (snɛɪd). To lop; prune. sneesh (snɛʃ). Snuff; a pinch of snuff.

sneeshing (snɛʃ/ɪn). Sneesh'in. Snuff.— sneeshing box, mail, or snuff box.

snell (snɛl). Keen; sharp; piercing; cold; severe; sarcastic.

snick (snɛk). = SNECK. sniod (snɔɪd). Trimmed; smoothed; neat; snug; demure; also, to trim; prune; make tidy.

snook (snɔk). To sniff; smell; pry about; scent; also, a smell; snuff.

snook (snɔk). To cow; snub; cringe; also, a cringing person; a craven.

snoove (snɔv). To glide; sneak.

snooter (snɔt/ɛr). To snivel; sob; whine.

snowk (snɔk). = SNOOK. snuffy (snɪf/ɪ). Sulky; angry; vexed.

soper (sɔp/ɛr). Poor; feeble; weakly. [Idler.]

sodger, soder (sɔj/ɛr). Sol-somedeger (sɔm/dɛl). Somewhat.

somagate (sɔm/gæt). Somehow; somewhere.

sonk (sɔnk). Comely; couch; green turf; pad of straw used as a load saddle; sod.

sonsie (sɔn/sɪ). Lucky; happy; prosperous; buxom; comely; good-natured; comfortable; plentiful; sum.

soom (sɔm). To swim. soop (sɔp). To sweep.

sooth (sɔθ). Sour.

sooth (sɔθ). True; reliable; straightforward; also, truth; reality.

sorn (sɔrn). To impose or obtrude (on another) for bed and board; to sponge; loaf.

sorner (sɔrn/ɛr). Sponger; loafer; sturdy beggar.

sort (sɔrt). To feed and bed down (an animal, esp. a horse) — adjust; punish; beat; flog; chastise.

soutk (sɔk). Suck.

sough (sɔk). See in *Vocab.*

soup, soupe (sɔp). Sup.

souple (sɔp/ɛ). The striking part of a flail; the swiple; also, supple.

souter (sɔt/ɛr). A shoemaker; cobbler.

souther (sɔt/ɛr; sou). Solder.

Southern (sɔt/ɛr/ʒn; sɔt/ɛr/ʒn). Southern; English; also, Southerner; an Englishman.

sowens (sɔ/ɛnz). Porridge made from the husks and siftings of oatmeal; flummary; a weaver's paste.

sowp (sɔp). = SOUP.

sowter (sɔt/ɛr). = SOUT-ER. [in a low tone.]

sowth (sɔθ). To whistle. spae (spɛ). To prophesy; foretell; divine.

spaewife (spɛ/wɪf). Prophe-spail (spɛ). Splinter; chip.

spairge (spɛrj). A sprinkle; bespatter; also, a dash; a sprinkling.

spare (spɛr). Spoke.

spang (spɔŋ). Jump; leap; throw; hurl; also, span.

sparrygrass (spɛrɪ-grɔs). Asparagus.

spaul (spɔl), spaul spòld; spaul, spaul; lime.

spavie (spɛvɪ). Spavin.

spean (spɛn). To wean.

speel (spɛl). Climb.

speir, speir (spɛr). = SPEERE.

speirings (spɛrɪnz). Askings; inquiry; investigation; news; information.

spell (spɛl). A splinter; splint; chip; shaving; lath.

sperr, sperrise (spɛns). Buttery larder; pantry; the room where the family sit and eat.

spere (spɛr). To search; pry; ask; inquire; ask in, propose; marriage; also, search; inquiry.

spleuchan (sploʊkʌn). A tobacco pouch, or such a pouch used as a purse.

splore (sploɪr). A frolic; game; frolic; splurge.

spunk (spɔnk). Spunk; sulphur match. [Vocab.]

sporrin (spɔrɪn). See in *sprachle* (sprɔk/ɪ; sprɔk/ɪ).

spraek (sprɛk). Alert; active; shrewd; deft.

spraickle (sprɔk/ɪ). = SPRAUCHE.

sprattie (spræt/ɪ). To scrawl; scuffle; sprawl.

spratchle (sprɔk/ɪ). Clamper; scramble.

spreagh (sprɛk; sprɔk). Prey; booty, esp. of cattle; plunder.

spreagery (sprɛk/ɛrɪ; sprɔk/ɪ). Cattle lifting; plundering; booty; movables.

spreckle (sprɛk/ɪ). Speckle. spring (sprɛŋ). A lively tune or dance.

sprît (sprɛt). A rush; a rushlike plant.

sprittie (sprɪt/ɪ). Full of sprits (or rushes).

sprung (sprɛŋ). A sparrow.

sprush (sprɪʃ). Spruce; trim.

spuilzie (spɪl/ɪ). Illegal and violent spoliation; depredation; spoil; also, to spule (spɪl). Weaver's shuttle; spool.

spule (spɪl). = SPAUL. spule-bane (spɪl/bæn). The shoulder blade.

spruiz, spruizie (spɪl/ɪ). = SPUIZIE.

spune (spɪn). A spoon.

spunkie (spɔnk/ɪ). Mettle-some; fiery; also, a will-o-the-wisp; ignis fatuus; liquor; spirits; a spirited or touchy youth.

spurtle (spɪr/ɪ). A stick for stirring porridge or the like.

squatier (skwɔt/ɛr). To

squat; crouch; flutter or plunge about in water; scatter; squander.

squatlie (skwɔt/ɪ). To squat; settle; sprawl.

squeel (skwɛl). Squeal.

stak (stɔk). = STACKER.

stack (stɔk). Stuck.

stacker (stɔk/ɛr). Stagger; reel.

staggie (stɔg/ɪ). A colt.

stagg (stɔg; stɔg). A young horse, or colt, esp. one unbroken; a stallion.

stak (stɔk; stɔk). Steak.

stamach (stɔm/ɔk). Stomach.

stammerel (-ɛr/ɪ). Stammerer; blunderer; blockhead; also, half-witted.

stance (stɔns). Standing place; station; position;

stanchel (stɔn/sh/ɪ). Stanchion; an iron bar for securing a window. [Stone.]

stane, staine (stɔn; stɔn). stang (stɔŋ). Sting; throb; act; spear (for cats); also, a pole, rail, or beam; bar of a door; cart shaft; lever.

stank (stɔnk). Pool; pond; ditch; tank; weir.

stank (stɔk). Did stand; stood.

stap (stɔp). Stop.

starn (stɔrn). Star.

starnie, starnie (stɔrn/ɪ). A particle.

startle (stɔr/ɪ). To run wildly about, as cattle; bustle about.

stauk (stɔk). Stalk.

staumerel (stɔm/rɛl). = STAMMEREL.

stau (stɔ). Did steal; stole; also, to surflet; stall.

stead (stɛd). Steading (stɛd/ɪn). Farmhouse and offices; farmhouse and stech (stɛk). To cram;

gorge; gormandize; puff; baste; roan; also, gormandizing; a crowd; oppressive heat.

steech (stɛk). To stitch; sew; shut; fasten; put; fix; stop; also, a stitch;

steech (stɛk). A bit; stitch or pain in the side.

steeer (stɛr). To stir; poke; disturb; trouble; injure; confuse; hasten; also, a poke; stir; disturbance.

steeve (stɛv). Stiff; also, to stiffen; freeze.

stell (stɛl). Prop; support; covert; shelter for cattle;

stall; ditch; brook; salmon pond; also, to prop; support.

sten (stɛn), stend. To stretch; leap; spring; stride; also, a leap; stride; twist.

stent (stɛnt). Tax; value; rate; also, a task; stint.

stern (stɛrn). Star.

stey (stɛ). Steep.

stibble (stɛb/ɪ). Stubble.

stibbler (stɛb/ɛr). A gleaner; a horse grazing on stubble; a clerical probationer.

stibblerig (-rɛg). A stubble field; chief harvester.

stick (stɛk). To botch; bungle; also, a stoppage; obstructed; stick; an stoy (stɛk ʌn stou); totally; altogether.

stickit, sticket (stɛk/ɪt). Stuck; unsuccessful; having failed; imperfect; botched — stickit minister, a probationer who is unqualified for, or fails to obtain, a pastoral charge.

stilt (stɛlt). To limp; go on crutches; also, a crutch.

stime (stɪm). Glimpse.

stimpert, stimpert (stɛm/pɛrt). The eighth part of a Winchester bushel; quarter of a peck.

stimpert (stɛm/pɛrt). A pointed tool used in thatching; a pole; post; shaft; mast. — sting and ling, wholly; by force; — lit., pole and rope.

stir (stɛr). Sir.

stirk (stɛrk). A steer or heifer between one and two years old; a coarse, stupid person.

stive (stɪv). Stiff; stiffen.

stock (stɔk). Stem of coltsfoot; base, etc.; vast part of a bed; bed frame.

stoit (stɔɪt), stoiter (-ɛr). Stagger; stumble; bounce.

stoo (stɔ). = STOW, to cut.

stook (stɔk). A shock of sheaves; also, to make up in shocks.

stoop (stɔp). A post or pillar; prop; support. — stoop and roop, the whole; wholly.

stoor (stɔr). = STOUR.

stopit (stɔp/ɪt). Stopped.

stot (stɔt). A young bull or ox; a steer.

stoup (stɔp). A kind of tin or dish with a handle, a liquid measure, ranging from half a pint to two quarts.

stour (stɔr). To stir; move quickly; gush out; rise in clouds, as dust, smoke, or steam; stir, great; vast; huge; strong; hardy; hoarse; deep-toned; stern; gruff; rude; rough.

stour, stoure (stɔr). Conflict; combat; quarrel; bustle; tumult; sale; stiff breeze; dust, esp. dust in motion; chaff; spray; fog.

stourie, stoury (stɔr/ɪ). Dusty; snowy.

stouth (stɔθ). Theft; health; rumour; sale; stiff routh (ʌn rɔθ), plenty.

stouthrief (stɔθ/ɪrɛf). Robbery, esp. with violence.

stout (stɔt). To cut off; lop; crop; trim; also, a cut or slice; stump or shoot of a tree. [stealth.]

stowlin (stɔw/ɪnz). By stown (stɔwn). Stolen.

stouth (stɔθ; stouth). = STOUT.

stoutie (stɔɪt). = STOIT.

strack (strɔk). Did strike; struck.

strae (strɛ). Straw.—strae straw, natural deth.

strak (strɔk; strɔk). Did strike; struck; also, to stroke; a stroke.

strake (strɔk; strɔk). A strike; a stroke.

stralkit (-ɪt). Stroked.

stramash (strɔm/ɔsh). To smash; destroy; also, disturbance; broil; crash.

smash-up.

strappan (strɔp/ɔn). Strong.

strappan (strɔp/ɔn). Tall and (usually) handsome; strapping.

strath (strɔθ). A river valley of considerable size.

stracht, straight (strɔk/ɪt). Straight; also, to make straight; stretch.

stravaig, stravauge (strɔvɔg). Stroll; ramble.

strake, streak (strɛk). To stretch; extend; lay out (a corpse); also, stretch; extend; progress.

stress (strɛs). Distrain.

striddle (strɛd/ɪ). Stride; straddle.

strone, stroan (strɔn). To spout; stream; urinate; also, streamlet.

strunt (strɪnt). Pique; strut; also, spirituous liquor.—to tak the strunt, to take a pet; to sulk.

studdie (stɪd/ɪ). Anvil; stithy.

stuf (stɪf). Grain; pulse.

stumpy, stumpy (stɪm/pɪ). A short, thickest person.

sturdied (stɪr/dɪt). Affected with gid, or sturdy.

sturt (stɪrt). To startle; stir; vex; annoy; also, disturb; annoy.

sucker, succre (sɪk/ɛr). Sugar.

sud (sɔd; sɪd). Should.

suddent (sɔd/ɛnt; sɪd/ɛ). Should not; also, sudden.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccout, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makē; ɪce, ɪll; dɪd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cōrēt, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; thēn, chāir; go; sing; ɪng; d̄; d̄; d̄; thin; natyre, verdure (ʃ7);



**suddeny** (sú'd'én-tí; sú'd'-). Suddenness.—on a suddeny, suddenly.  
**sugh** (súok). Sough.  
**suid** (súod). Should.  
**sumph** (súmf). A stupid or sulky person; also, to be stupid or sulky.  
**sune** (sún). Soon.—sune or syne (sín), sooner or later.  
**sunk** (súnk) = SONK.  
**sunket** (súnk'ít; sónk'ít). Food; esp., a dainty.  
**sunkie** (sú'n'ki; sóon'á-). A low stool.  
**surquidry**, **surquedry** (sú'r'k'í-dri). Presumption; insolence; folly; in *pl.*, wanton excesses.  
**sute** (sú). Soot.  
**suth** (sóoth). South.  
**suthron** (súth'rún; sóoth'-). = SOUTHRON. [Swad].  
**swaird** (swárd; swárd').  
**swall** (swál). Swell.  
**swank** (swá'nk). Thin; slender; light; agile.  
**swank** (swá'nk) = SWANKY.  
**swanking** (swá'nk'ín). Supple; active; big; strapping.  
**swanky**, **swankie** (-í). Supple; limber; active; an active young fellow or girl.  
**swarf** (swárf). Swoon.  
**swartback** (swá'rt'bák'; swó'rt-). The great black-backed gull.  
**swarth** (swá'rt). Swoon.  
**swarve** (swá'rv). Swerve.  
**swat** (swát). Did sweat.  
**swatch** (swá'ch). A sample; pattern; also, to match.  
**swats** (swáts). New ale; wort.  
**swatter** (swát'ér). To splash about; scatter; squander. = SQUATTER.  
**sweat** (swéat). To melt and run down; —said of a candle.  
**swear** (swéar) = SWEER.  
**sweaten** (swé't'én). Sweating.  
**swepit** (swé'p'ít). Swept.  
**swear**, **swear**, **swear** (swéar). Slow; lazy; indolent; reluctant.  
**sweered**, **sweet** (swé'rt). Slow; reluctant.  
**swinge** (swí'ng). To beat; chastise; walk with a swinging gait; also, a swinging gait; a swinging gait.  
**swink** (swí'nk). Labor; toil.  
**swine** (swí'ne). The neck; a depression between heights, as of hills or mountain tops.  
**swirly**, **swirlie** (swí'r'li). Knaggy; full of knots.  
**swithe** (swé'th) swithe, (swé'th). Instantly; quickly; also, to hasten; to be off; begone! quick!  
**swither** (swé'th'ér). To doubt; waver; fear; also, doubt; hesitation; fear.  
**swoor** (swóor), **swuir** (swúir). Swore.  
**sybo** (sí'bó). An onion that does not form a bulb at the root; a shallot.  
**syke** (sík). = SIKK.  
**syn** (sín) = SYNE.  
**synd** = SIND.  
**syndins** (sín'ínz). Rinsings; slops.  
**syne** (sín). Since; ago; then; after that; in that case.  
**syver** (sí'vér) = SIVER.

**T**

**tabet** (tá'bét). Bodily feeling.  
**tabetless** (-lés). Without sensation; numb; foolish; heedless.  
**tae** (tá). An addition; a slight hold or fastening; a lease.  
**tacket** (tá'k'ít). Hobnail.  
**tae** (tá). To also, toe.  
**tae** (tá). The one; one; chiefly in the *tae*, as opposed to the *tither* or *tother*. Cf. TAEN.  
**tae'd** (tá'd). Pronged.—three-tae'd, having three prongs, as a fork.

**taed**, **taid** (tá'd). A toad.  
**taen** (tán). The one; one; —chiefly in the *taen*, as opposed to the *tither* or *tother*.  
**taen** (tán). Taken.—*taen* the bent, taken the field; run away.  
**taiken** (tá'k'én). A token.  
**tailzie** (tá'í'zi). Tailzie, tailie (tá'í). Entail, or a deed of entail; also, to entail.  
**tail** (tá'í). = TARGE.  
**tairge** (tá'í). = TARGE.  
**taít** (tá'ít) = TATE.  
**taik** (tá'k). To take.  
**taid** (tá'íd). Told.  
**tale** (tál). Account; estimation.—*wi' their tale*, according to their own story; as they pretend; forsooth.  
**taim**, **taimle** (tá'm; nó'r-í). The common puffin.  
**tangle** (tán'g'l). A species of edible seaweed; also, a tall, lank person. [Tongs].  
**tange**, **taings** (tá'ngz), **tap** (táp). Tap top, tap of tow (táp ó' tow), the tow, or hards, put upon the distaff; fig., a cross person.  
**tape** (táp). To use sparingly.  
**tapet** (tá'p'ít), **tapetless** (-lés) = TABET, TABETLESS.  
**tappit** (táp'ít). Tufted.  
**tapit** (-h-én) (-hén'). A crested hen; a drinking vessel containing two Scots pints (about three imperial quarts) or more, and having a knob on the lid, suggestive of a crested hen.  
**targe** (tá'í). To beat; cross-question; censure; keep under strict discipline.  
**tarr'd** (tá'rd). Marked with tar, as sheep, *a' tarr'd wi' ae stick*, all tarred with one stick; one as bad as the other.  
**tarrow** (tá'ró; -í). To tarry; linger; delay; haggle; grumble.  
**tarry-breeks** (tá'í-bré'ks). A sailor.  
**tarry-fingered** (-fín'gér'd). Tight-fingered; thiefish.  
**tasker** (tá's'k'ér). A laborer who does piecework; esp., a thresher or reaper.  
**tass** (tás). A drinking cup or bowl; also, its contents.  
**tassie** (tá's'í; tá's-). A tussie.  
**tassie** (tá's'í). A cup.  
**tate** (tát). A small piece of anything, as wool or hay; a lock (of hair).  
**tattie** (tá't'í; tá't-). Potato.  
**tattie** (tá't'í), **tattit** (tá't'ít) = TAUTED.  
**tauld** (tá'ld; tá'ld). Told.  
**tauted**, **tautit** (tá'ít'ít). Tangled; matted.  
**tawie** (tá'wi). Tractable; allowing itself to be handled; —said of a horse, cow, etc.  
**tawpie**, **tawpy** (tá'p'í). A foolish, awkward, or slovenly young woman.  
**taws**, **tawsie** (tós). A leather strap with thongs or a slit end, used for chastisement, as by a school-teacher; also, to whip; chastise.  
**tawtie** (tá't'í; tá't-). Potato.  
**teind** (ténd). Tithes.  
**tender** (tén'dér). Delicate, as to health; weakly; ailing.  
**ten hours' bite** (tén óor' bó). A slight feed given to the horses while in the yoke, in the forenoon.  
**tent** (tént). A field pulpit; attention; heed; care; also, to attend to; tend; take heed; prevent; show; teach. [Less].  
**tentless** (tén't'lés). Heedless.  
**tentie** (tén't'í). Careful; attentive; heedful.  
**teugh**, **teuch** (tú'k). Tough.

**thack** (-thá'k). Thatch; roof.—*thack and rape*, the thatch and rope used to cover a stack; hence, a shelter; home comforts; good order.  
**thae** (há). These; those.  
**thankit** (thá'nk'ít). Thanked.  
**tharm**, **thairm** (thá'rm). Intestine; the belly; catgut; a fiddlestring.  
**that** (há't). So; to such a degree; very.—*no that far off*, not very far off.  
**thaeck**, **thæk** (thé'k). Thatch; fig., to protect.  
**thegither** (thé'g'íth'ér). Together. [Selves].  
**themsel** (thém-sél'). Themself; thereout (thá'r-óot'). On the outside; out of doors. [Thewless]. Unprofitable; feeble; lazy.  
**thewless** (thév'lés). Cold; forbidding; listless; bootless.  
**thie** (thé). To beg; borrow; solicit gifts.  
**thigger** (thé'g'ér). Genteel beggar; mendicant.  
**thigging** (thé'g'ín). Begging, esp. genteel begging.  
**thir** (thér). These; those.  
**thirl** (thér'l). To bore; pierce; drill; thrill; cause to vibrate.  
**thirlage** (thú'r'lá'g). Thralldom; restriction to a certain mill, forge, etc.  
**thocht** (thó'kt). Thought; a moment; a very little.  
**thole** (thól). To suffer; endure; bear; permit.  
**thoom** (thóom). A thump.  
**thow**, **thow** (thou). Thaw.  
**thowless** (thou'lés). = THEWLESS.  
**thram** (thrá'm). To thrive.  
**thrang** (thrá'ng). Throng; crowd; also, busy.  
**thrapie** (thrá'p'í). = THROPPLE.  
**thrave** (thrá'v). A bundle; number; quantity; 24 sheaves of grain.  
**thraw** (thrá; thrá). To sprain; twist; writhe; be contrary; be in pain; also, a twist; a wrench; throe; agony; anger; also, a thrall; also, to throw; a throw.  
**heads and thraws**, lying side by side, the feet of one by the head of the other.  
**thrawart** (thrá'wér't; thró'ért). Crooked; twisted; stubborn; peevish; cross-grained; reluctant.  
**thrawn** (thró'n; thrá'n). Sprained; twisted; misshapen; perverse.  
**threap**, **threep** (thré'p). To contradict; assert or maintain pertinaciously; urge; press; wrangle; bicker; also, pertinacious affirmation; threat; quarrel; report; blow. [THRAVE].  
**thrave** (thrá'v). Thrive.  
**thresh** (thrésh). A rush; also, thrash. [old].  
**threshel** (thrésh'í'l). Thresh-thrist (thrést) Thirst.  
**thristie** (thrés'í). A thistle.  
**throppie**, **throppill** (thró'p'í'l). Throttle.  
**through** (thróok). Through.  
**through** (thrók). To go on with; carry through; also, a flat tombstone.  
**through-ether**, **through-ither** (-íth'ér). Confusedly; confused.  
**through stane**. A flat gravestone.  
**through-ether** (thrósh'thér) = THROUGH-OTHER.  
**thrum** (th'rum). To tangle; act whimsically; repeat tiresomely (with *over*); pur; also, a particle; bit; tangle; foolish whim; fit of ill humor; in *pl.*, waste threads. See in *Vocab*.  
**thumbkin** (thúm'í-kín). Thumbkin; thumbscrew.  
**thunner** (thún'ér). Thunder.  
**thysel** (thí-sél'). Thyself.  
**ticht** (té'kt). Tight; tighten.  
**tiend** (ténd) = TEIND.  
**tag** (tég). Touch; tap; tag; twitch.  
**til** (tí'l). To; at; by; for;

of; concerning; also, while; whilst.  
**tillie-vallie** (tí'lí'vál'í; tí'lí'v-í'vú'l'í). Tillie-wá'llie (-wú'l'í). Bosh; nonsense.  
**time** (tím). To lose; or be lost; destroy; perish.  
**tinkler** (tí'nk'í'ér). A tinkler; vagabond.  
**tint** (tén't). Lost.—*tint the gate*, lost the way.  
**tip** (típ, tít). A ram; tup.  
**tippenice** (tép'én's). Twopenice.  
**tippeny** (tép'én-í). See TWO PENNY.  
**tirl** (tér'l). To twirl; pluck or strip off; rattle; vibrate; uncover; also, a thrill; vibration; tap or rap; twirl.—*tirling pin*, a vertical notched or roughened metal bar, with a loose metal ring, formerly used as a knocker.  
**tirlie-wirlie**, **tirlie-whirlie** (tér'lí-wér'lé). A whirling; an ornament consisting of a number of interwoven lines; intricate; intervolved.  
**tirrive**, **tirrive** (tér'í-vé). Tantrum; commotion.  
**tittle** (tít'í'ér). The other. *tittle, titty* (tít'í). Siss; —an infantile or familiar term. [tattle; gossip].  
**tittle** (tít'í). Whisper.  
**tocher** (tók'ér). Marriage portion; also, to dower.  
**toe** (tó). A foot; a dilet.  
**toit** (tóit). To totter; dawdled.  
**took** (tók). = TUCK.  
**toolyie** (túol'yí) = TUIL-YIE.  
**toom** (tóm; tím). Empty; empty-headed; lacking intelligence; empty-sounding; also, to empty; pour.  
**toon** (tóon). = TOWN.  
**toop** (tóop). A ram; tup.  
**toot** (tóot). Thou.  
**touk** = TUCK.  
**toun** (tóon) = TOWN.  
**touse** (tóoz; tós). To tear; worry; touse.  
**tousle** (tóoz'l). Disarrange; dishevel; romp or grapple with; also, a tussle; rough dalliance.  
**toustie** (tóost'í). Testy.  
**tousy**, **tousie** (tóuz'í; tós'í). Toused; tangled; rough; shaggy.  
**tout** (tóot). A pet; huff; fit of ill humor; a copious draught; also, to be ill or cross; pout; sulk; vex; tease; drink copiously.  
**toutie** (tóut'í; tóot'í). Irritable.  
**touzie** (tóoz'í). = TOUN-SLE.  
**town** (toun). Hards; also, all toymount, toymont (tóomónt). A twelvemonth.  
**town** (tóon). A town; any inhabited place; habitation; dwelling; farmstead.  
**townzie** (tóuz'í) = TOUSY.  
**toy** (tó) or **toy mutch** (mú'ch). A plain headress of linen or woolen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.  
**toyte** (tóit) = TOIT.  
**trachle** (trá'k'í'l). To drag along; draggle; bedraggle; drudge; fatigue; trouble; walk wearily; also, prolonged exertion; drudgery; burden.  
**traik** (trá'k). To stroll; lounge; stray; trudge; trail; also, a stroll; fatiguing journey; flesh of sheep that died by accident or disease.  
**traikit** (trá'k'ít). Fatigued.  
**traike** (trá'k) = TRAIK.  
**tramp** (trám'p'ér). A vagrant; runagate in *pl.*, feet; heavy boots.  
**trance**, **trane** (trá'ns). A passage; lobby; hall; lane; alley; courtyard; close.  
**trash** (trásh). To maltreat;

κ = ch in G. ich, aeh (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. + combined with = equas. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word.



jade; abuse, as a horse; trudge.  
**trashy** (trásh'í). Trash; rubbish; —used esp. of food.  
**tracicle** (trá'k'l; tró'-). = TRACHLE.  
**tracyle** (trá'k'l). Tracicle.  
**train, trein** (trén). Made of wood; wooden. Trust.  
**traw** (tró). To believe; trows (trósz). Trowsers; short trousers worn under a kilt. [tricks].  
**trickie** (trék'í). Full of trindle (trém'd'l; trém'l), trintie (-t'l). To trundle; roll.  
**trock**. = TROKE.  
**trog, troggs** (trógz). Troth, troke (trók). Exchange; barter; truck; intercourse; dealings; trash; also, to exchange; negotiate; truck.  
**trone, tron** (trón). A weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar,—used for heavy wares.  
**trone weight**. An old standard of weight. The pound contained 21 to 23 ounces avoirdupois.  
**trotozey** (trót'kó'z'l). A warm covering for the head and shoulders when riding.  
**trow** (tró; tróu). To believe; think.  
**trooth** (tróth; tróoth). Troth; truth; in truth.  
**trump** (trúmp). A jew's-harp.  
**tryst, tryste** (tríst). Appointment; rendezvous; a market or fair; journey undertaken by two or more persons in company; also, to agree to meet.  
**trysted** (tríst'í). Appointment; agreed upon.  
**tryt'g** (trít). Tried.  
**truck** (túk; tóok). A blow; stroke; beat of a drum; fanfare; also, to beat or sound, as a drum or trumpet.  
**tug** (túg). Rawhide, as for plow traces.  
**tuilyie, tuilzie** (túol'yí; túil'). Quarrel; struggle.  
**tumbler** (túm'tler). A kind of cart; a tumbrel.  
**tumfie, tumphy** (túm'fí). A stupid or awkward person.  
**turnpike, or turnpike stair** (túrn'pík stár). A winding staircase.  
**twa** (twá), **twa** (twá). Two, twad (twad). It would.  
**twal, twall** (twál; twól). Twelve.  
**twalpennies**. One shilling Scots, equivalent to a penny sterling,—twalpennie worth, a small quantity; a pennyworth.  
**twa-three** (twá'thré), **twa'ther** (twá'thér). A few; two or three.  
**twin** (twin). To part; sever.  
**twopenny** (túp'en-í). Beer at twopence a quart; small beer.  
**tyne** (tín). = TINE.  
**tyne**. Prong; tine.

## U

**ugsome** (úg'súm; óg'-). Disgusting; abhorrent.  
**ulyie, ulzie** (úl'yí). Oil.  
**umquhile** (úm-hwíl), **umquhile** (úm-hwíl), **umquhille** (úm-hwíl). Whilom; sometime; late; at times; formerly; former; late; deceased.  
**unbrised** (úm-brézd'). Unbrused.  
**uncanny** (úm-kán'l). Not canny; ghostly; eerie; weird; dangerous; severe (applied to a blow or fall).  
**unce** (úns). An ounce.  
**unchaney** (úm-chán'sí). Unseasonable; unlucky;  
**úle, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sólá; éve, évent énd, récent, makér; íce, úll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, sónnét; áse, únite, úrn, úp, circúis, menú; fód, fót; out, oil;**

ill-fated; unsafe to meddle with; dangerous.  
**unco** (úp'kó). Uncouth; strange; unknown; weird; shy; awkward; extraordinary; also, remarkably; extremely; something strange, wonderful, or new; in pl., tidings. [bought].  
**uncóft** (úm-kóft'). Unpleasant.  
**unfreen** (úm-frén'). Enemy.  
**unhalsed, unhalsit** (úm-hólst; ún-hást'). Not saluted.  
**unkenned, unkend** (úk-ken't). Unknown; strange.  
**unsieker** (ún-sék'ér). Unsure; unsafe; deceptive.  
**unskáth'd** (úm-skáth't'). Unscathed; unhurt.  
**unsnáid** (úm-snáid'). Unlucky; fatal; mischievous; ill-favored; slovenly.  
**untentie, untenty** (úm-tén'tí). Incautious; careless.  
**untill** (úm-túll'). Unto.  
**untimous, untimous** (úm-tím'ús). Untimely.  
**unweting** (úm-wét'in). Unwitting; unknowingly.  
**upby, up-bye** (úp'bí'). Up yonder; up the way.  
**upcast** (úp'kást'). An upset; taunt; reproach; jest.  
**uphaid** (úp'hó'd'). To uphold; maintain; support.  
**uphaiden** (úp'hó'd'en'). Supported; laid under obligation.  
**upo** (úp-ó'). Upon.  
**upsetting** (úp-sét'in). Assuming; conceited.  
**upside** (úp'síd'). Upside. On the same plane; quits. — upsides with, even with; quits with.  
**uptake, uptak** (úp'ták'). Understanding; apprehension.  
**upwith** (úp'wíth'). Upwards; uphill; also, a hill.  
**usque** (ús'kwí). Whisky; usquebaugh.

## V

**vae** (vá) = VOE.  
**vák, vak** (vák). To be or become vacant; dismiss; withdraw from; free from.  
**vaunty, vauntie** (vón'tí). Proud; boastful; vain.  
**vera** (vér'a; vár'a). Very.  
**virl** (vér'l). A ring or band; ferrule.  
**visnomy** (víz'nó-mí). Physiology; visage.  
**vivals, vivers** (vé'vérs). Food victuals.  
**vóv** (vó). An inlet, bay, or creek.  
**vogie** (vóg'í; vóg'í). Proud; vain; elated; merry.

## W

**wa'** (wó; wá). Wall.  
**waal** (wál). Weld.  
**wab** (wáb). Web.  
**wabster** (wáb'stér). A weaver.  
**wad** (wád). Would; also, wed; pawn; wager; pledge.  
**wadna** (wád'ná; wúd'ná). Would not.  
**wadset** (wád'sét'). Mortgage; pledge.  
**wae** (wá). Woe; sorrowful.  
**waefu'** (wá'fú). Woeeful; sorrowful.  
**waeso** (wás). = WASE.  
**waesome** (wá'súm). Woeeful.  
**waesuck** (wá'súk), **waesucks** (súks). Alas!  
**waff** (wáf). A wait; sight; glimpse; a slight, sudden ailment; to waver; also, solitary; woebegone; vagabond; strayed; paltry; worthless; a vagrant.  
**waft** (wáf't). Wef't; woof.  
**waif** (wáf) = WAFF.  
**wair** (wár). = WARE.  
**wakerife** (wák'ríf; wók'l'). Wakeful; watchful; alert.  
**wale** (wál). Choice; the choicest; also, to choose; woo.  
**walise** (wól-íes'). Valise.

**wallie** (wál'í). A valet.  
**wally** (wál'í). Excellent; fine; large; ample; robust; jolly; also, good fortune; an ornament or toy; in trinket; gewgaw; pl', finery.  
**wally drág** (wál'í-drág; wál'í-), **wally draigle** (-drá'g'). The youngest of a brood; a feeble, ill-grown, or slovenly creature.  
**wealth** (wéalth'). Wealth.  
**waly** (wál'í) = WALLIE.  
**wame** (wám). Womb; belly; fig., a hollow; room.  
**wameful, wamefu'** (wám'fú). A bellyful.  
**wampish** (wómp'ish). To fluctuate; swing; brandish.  
**wan** (wón). A negative prefix corresponding to *un*, not, as, *wan*couth, uncouth.  
**wan** (wán). Got; won.  
**wanchancy** (wón-chán'sí). Unlucky.  
**wandle** (wán'l'). Supple; lithe; agile.  
**wanion** (wán'yón'). A plague; misfortune; vengeance.  
**wanle, wannel, wannie** (wán'l'). WANDLE.  
**wanastu'** (wán-rést'fú). Restless.  
**wanthriven** (wán'thré'vén). Stunted; ill-thriven.  
**wap** (wáp). To wrap or fold up; bind; a wrapping; also, to strike smartly; throw; flap; a throw; a smart blow; a quarrel.  
**wapinschaw** (wáp'in-shó). An exhibition of arms, according to rank, formerly made at certain seasons in each district.  
**war** (wár). Worse; to worst; overcome; requite; also, goods; ware.  
**ware** (wár). To spend; bestow; squander; waste.  
**wark** (wárk). Work; also, pain; ache; throb.  
**warklum e, warkloom** (wárk'lúm' e; lúm'). = WARKLOOM.  
**warl'** (wár; wárl), **warld** (wár; wárl; wárl; wárl'd). World.  
**warling** (wár'lín; wárl'in). A warning.  
**warly** (wárl'). Worldly.  
**warran** (wár'án), **warrand** (-ánd). Warrant.  
**warse** (wárs). Worse.  
**warsle, warstle** (wárs'l'). Warsle, struggle.  
**warst** (wárst). Worst.  
**waze** (wáz). A wisp or bundle of hay or straw; a pad, as of straw, to support a burden on the head.  
**waz** (wáz'ná; wúz'ná). Was not.  
**wast** (wást). West.  
**wastell cake** (wás'tl'). A kind of thin oat cake baked with yeast. [TRY].  
**wasrie** (wás'ríf) = WAS'WASTRY, **wasrie** (wás'rít'). Waste; prodigality; also, wasteful; prodigal.  
**wat** (wát). Wet; also, to know; water.  
**water, watter** (wát'tér). Water; a lake, river, stream, or other body of water; a district bordering a river. [gruel].  
**water-brose** (brósz'). Brose made of meal and water.  
**wather** (wát'hér). Weather.  
**watna** (wát'ná; wót'ná). [I know not].  
**wauble** (wó'b'l'). Wabble.  
**waucht** (wókt). = WAUGH.  
**waucht, waught** (wákt; wókt). A copious draft; also, to drink deeply; quaff.  
**wauff** (wóf; wáf) = WAFF.  
**waugh** (wókt). Inspid; nauseous; damp; stale; faint; weak.  
**wauk, wauk** (wók; wák). To fall (clerk).  
**wauk** (wók; wák). To wake; watch.

**wauken** (wók'n; wák'n). Waken; awake. [lous].  
**waukit** (-ít). Horny; call.  
**waukrife** (wók'ríf). = WAKE-RIFE.  
**waul** (wól). To roll the eyes, and look wildly.  
**waur** (wór). = WAR, worse.  
**waw** (wó). Wall (pl. wawis); wave (pl. wawys).  
**waw** (wól). Wail; howl.  
**wean** (wén). Weaning; infant; child.  
**weanie** (wén'í). A baby.  
**wear** (wér). To defend; guard; ward off; stop; collect and drive; a defense; a guard; also, to last; use; grow; become; also, goods; ware.  
**wearful, wearfu'** (wér'fú; wér'fú). Tedious; dismal; sad; vexatious; painful.  
**wearish** (wér'ish; wér'f'). Unsavory; inspid; sickly; weak; faint; squeamish.  
**weat** (wét). Dress; garment.  
**Windpie; weasand**. A weather gall or gaw. A sun dog; a fine day, said to presage foul weather.  
**wecht** (wékt). A weight.  
**wecht** (wékt) = WEGHT.  
**wee** (wé). Little; a bit; a while.—wee ane, little one; child.—wee bit, a small matter.—wee things, little ones. [ment].  
**weel** (wéel) = WEEGHT.  
**weel** (wéel). Well; well; prosperity; also, whirlpool; eddy.—weel a weel (wéel á wéel), well, well. [wetness].  
**wect** (wét). Wet; rain.  
**weght** (wékt). = WECHT, a weight.  
**weigh-bauk** (wá'bók). The beam of a balance for weighing; in plural.  
**weight, wecht** (wékt). A leather-covered hoop, like a sieve, but without holes, for winnowing grain.  
**weil** (wéel) = WEE.  
**weird** (wér). War.  
**weird** (wér). Fate; destiny; prophecy; a happening,—after word comes weird, after word comes happening; after warning comes disaster.—*gha wee is dre'e'd* (dréd), the ill-fortune is suffered, the destiny is fulfilled.  
**weise, weize** (wíz) = WEESE.  
**wele** (wéel) = WEEEL.  
**werena** (wér'ná). Were not.  
**wersh** (wérs). = WEAR-ISH.  
**wes** (wés). Was.  
**we'se** (wé'sé). Who.  
**wha** (hwó; hwá). Whallop.  
**whaap** (hwáp) = WHAUP.  
**whaisle, whaizle** (hwá'z'l) = WHEEZZLE.  
**whalpit** (hwálp'ít). Whelped.  
**whample** (hwámpl'). A stroke; blow; slash.  
**whang** (hwáng). Leather; leathern thong; a chunk; large piece or slice; also, to throw, or fling about, violently; to slice; chop; flog.  
**whap** (hwáp) = WHAUP.  
**whar** (hwár), **whare** (hwár), **whaur** (hwór).  
**whase** (hwáz). Whose.  
**whát for no** (hwát fó'r nó)? Why not?  
**whatreck** (hwát'rék). Neglected.  
**whatters** (hwát'tér), **whatn** (hwát'n), **whatna** (hwát'ná). What kind of.  
**whaup** (hwóp). A curlew; also, a pod; capsule; lout; scold; piece or slice; also, to make a noisy fuss; to whistle or whine.  
**when** (hwén). A few; division; group; quite a little quantity.  
**whet** (hwét). Whistle;—of a curlew or plover.  
**wheeze** (hwé'z'l). Wheeze;



whemmel, whemmel (hwēm'li). Overtum; upset; tumble.  
 whid (hwid). Whisk; frisk; frisk of nimble; noiseless movement; also, fib; lie.  
 whig (hwig). To move steadily on; jog along; also, whiey; buttermilk.  
 whig. Covenant; Presbyterian. *Contempuous*.  
 whiggamore, whiggamore (hwig'gā-mōr). Orig., a drover; a 'whig'; Covenant; Presbyterian. *Contempuous*.  
 whigmalerie (hwig'mā-lerī). Trinket; knick-knack; whim; vagary; fancy.  
 whiles (hwilz). Sometimes; while (hwilz). Which.  
 whilly (hwil'li). To cajole; wheedle; gull.  
 whillywha (hwil'li-hwō). Cajoling; a deceitful flatterer; also, to wheedle; cajole.  
 whin. = WHEEN.  
 whinge (hwēng). Whine; whimper.  
 whinger (hwēng'ēr). A sort of hanger used as a knife at meals, and as a weapon.  
 whip (hwip). Rush; start; moment; attack of sickness; in *pl.*, a whipping.  
 whirligig (hwir'li-gig-ig). Whirlmagig (-mā-gig'ig), whirlmagee (-jē-gig'). Useless ornament; whirligig.  
 whirry (hwir'ri). To hurry. Whisht (hwisht). Whist; hush; also, a whisper.—to hold one's whisht, to be silent.  
 whistle (hwis'li). Whistle, whitehass, whitehaws (hwit'hās/-hōs'). Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet; sheep's gullet.  
 whitely (hwit'li). Whittish; pallid. [wae-sel].  
 whitrack (hwit'rāk). The whitter (hwit'ēr). A hearty draught (of a quor).  
 whittis-whattie (hwit'it-hwāt'it). A pretext; frivolous or cajoling talk, or one who uses such.  
 whittle (hwit'li). A large knife; a steel or whetstone for sharpening knives.  
 whittret (hwit'rēt). = WHITRACK.  
 whomble, whomble, whommle (hwōm'li; hwōm'li). = WHEEMMEL.  
 whullywha (hwul'li-hwō). = WHILLYWHA.  
 whummle (hwūm'li). = WHEEMMEL.  
 whunstone (hwūn'stān). Whinstone.  
 whup (hwup). Whip.  
 whyles (hwilz). Whiles; sometimes.  
 wi' (wē; wi). W.th.  
 wick (wēk). To strike as a stone, in an oblique direction—a term in curling.  
 widdle (wūd'li). Wriggle; waddle; struggle.  
 widdy, widdle (wūd'li). A withy; rope; gallows; hangman's noose.  
 wiel (wēl). A whirlpool.  
 wifecarl (wif'kār'l). A man who busies himself with womanish affairs; a betty.  
 wig, wig (wig). A kind of raised seedcake, or a curant bun.  
 whig (wēg). = WHIG, whey.

wight (wēkt). Brave; strong; clever; powerful; also, the shrewsome.  
 wile (wit). = WALE, choice.  
 willcoat (wil'kōt). = WYLIECOAT.  
 wilk (wilk). A periwinkle.  
 willawa (wil'ā-wā). Well-away! woe is me!  
 willawins (wil'ā-wūnz). An exclamation of sorrow or pity.  
 willie-waucht, willie-waucht (wil'li-wōut). A hearty drink; a deep draft, as of ale;—from Burns's "A right guid-willie waucht," i. e., a good-will draft, erroneously printed in some editions as "A right guid willie-waucht."  
 willyard (wil'yārd), will-yart (wil'yārt). Wild; willful; bewildered; shy.  
 wimple (wēm'p'l). A winding turn; a fold; plait; also, to mean; wriggle.  
 win (wēn). To winnow; dry, as hay, esp. by exposure; succeed in getting; get; labor.—to win aboon, to get above; get the better of; recover from.—to win aff, to dismount; get away; escape; be acquitted.—to win by, to get past; escape.—to win on or upon, to mount; gain favor or influence with; gain ground on.—to win to, to coach; begin to eat; "fall to."—to win up, to ascend; mount; arise, as from bed.  
 win' (wīn). Wind.  
 winch (wēnsh; wūnsh). Wench.  
 winch. Wince.  
 windle (wēn'li; wūn'li). To wind yarn; whirl around; turn; drift, as snow; put up hay or straw in bundles; also, a basket; grain measure.  
 windle, windles (wēn'li; wūn'li). A turning frame on which a hank of thread or yarn is put to be wound off.  
 windlestrae (wīn'li-strā; wūn'li). Crested dog's-tail grass; fig., a trifling person or object.  
 winding (wīn'li; wūn'li). A bottle of straw or hay.  
 window bole (wīn'dī bōl; wūn'li). = BOLE, an aperture.  
 windy (wīn'dī; wūn'li). Boastful.  
 winklot (wīnk'lūt; wūnk'li). A young woman.  
 winna (wīn'nā). Will not.  
 winnock (wīn'ūk; wūn'li). Window.  
 wins (wīn). Towards.  
 wint, wint' (wīnt). Wound;—p. p. of *wīnd*.  
 wisp (wisp; wūsp). Stagger; reel; wriggle; roll.  
 winze (wēnz). Oath; curse; wise (wiz). To guide; direct; advise; instruct; show; beguile; persuade; explain; use; spend.  
 wisp (wisp; wūsp). To brush, clean, or dress down, as with a wisp; tie up with straw.  
 wiss (wis; wūs). To wish; also, knew.  
 wisel, wisale (wīs'li). To make money change for; wager; bet.  
 wist (wist; wūst). Wished.

wistel (wis'li). = WISSEL.  
 wite (wit). Blame; fault; injury; also, to accuse; blame.  
 withershins (with'ēr-shinz; wūth'ēr). Contrary; topsy-turvy; contrary to the apparent motion of the sun.  
 withgang (wūth'gāng). Toleration; liberty.  
 withgate (with'gāt). Liberty.—to get the withgate, to gain the advantage; overreach.  
 withouten (with'ōt'n). Without.  
 withy-woody (with'y-wōod'i; wūth'li). A rope of withes.  
 witter (wit'ēr; wūt'ēr). To inform; direct; certify; assure; also, a mark; sign; barb of an arrowhead, fishhook, etc.  
 witting (wit'in; wūt'in). Knowledge; also, esp. *pl.*, information or tidings.  
 wizen (wiz'n). To wither; shrivel.  
 wizen, wizen (wēz'n). Weasand; windpipe.  
 wod (wōd). A wood; also, = WOOD, mad.  
 woesome (wō'sūm). Woeeful.  
 woid (wid). To divide.  
 won (wīn; wōn). To dwell; abide.  
 wonner (wūn'ēr). A wonder.—a term of contempt.  
 woo' (ō). Wool.  
 wood (wōod). Mad; enraged; furious.  
 woodie (wūd'i; wōod'i). A withy; noose; gallows. Cf. WIDDY.  
 wooser-bab (ōō'ēr-bāb). A garter tied below the knee as a love knot.  
 wordy (wūr'dī). Worthy.  
 workloom (wūr'loōm). Tool; implement.  
 worricow (wūr'kō). Worricow (wūr'kō). A bugaboo; hobgoblin; scarecrow; the Devil.  
 worrit (wūr'it). Worry; trouble; fidget. [strangle].  
 worry (wūr'i). Creak; worry-carl (wūr'i-kār'l). A snarling, ill-natured person.  
 worst (wūr'sēt). Worsted.  
 wow (wou). Howl; wail; mew; also, an exclamation of pleasure, surprise, etc.  
 wowf (wōof). Wild; crazed; disordered in intellect.  
 wrack (rāk; wrāk). To tease; to vex; also, wreck; ruin; vegetable rubbish; weeds. [Wrong].  
 wrang (rāng; wrāng).  
 wrat (rāt; wrāt). Wart.  
 wratch (wrāch). To become niggardly; also, a wretch.  
 wreath (wrēth). A drift, as of snow or sand; also, to drift; cover by drifting;—said of snow.  
 wrack (wrēk). = WRACK.  
 wrig (wrēg). The weakest of a brood or litter; the youngest or weakest child of a family.  
 wu-. For various terms spelt tied bee the corresponding forms in WIL.  
 wud (wōod). = WOOD, mad.  
 wuddie (wūd'li). = WOODIE.  
 wull (wūl). = WILL.  
 wulleat (wūl'kāt). Wildcat.  
 wumble (wūm'li). Wimble.  
 wun (wūn). To win; get;

also, wind; wound; the wind.  
 wunna (wūn'nā). Will not.  
 wuus (wūs). To wish.  
 wuzzent (wūz'znt). Wizen.  
 wy, wye (wi). A person.  
 wyle (wil). To beguile; wile.  
 wyliecoat (wī'li-kōt; wūl'li). Undervest; petticoat.  
 wynd (wind). A lane; alley; small court. [blame].  
 wyte (wit). = WITE.

**Y**

yaff (yāf). Bark; yelp; scold.  
 yagger (yāg'ēr). = JAGGER, peddler.  
 yaird (yārd). A yard; garden; churchyard.  
 yald (yāld). = YAULD.  
 yammer (yām'ēr). Lament; whimper; cry.  
 yank (yānk). To move actively and quickly; also, a sudden, hard blow.  
 yanking (yānk'in). Active; pushing.  
 yaud (yōd). A jade; a mare.  
 yaud. A term used in the phrase far yaud, a cry of encouragement or direction from a shepherd to his dog.  
 yauld (yōld). Alert; active; able-bodied; strong.  
 yaup (yōp). A loud cry or noise; a cry, as of a child in pain; also, to gape; bawl; whine; scream.  
 yawl (yōl). Howl; scream.  
 yearn (yēr'n). = EARN, to curdle.  
 yearning (yēr'nin). = EARNING, rennet.  
 yell, yeald (yēld), yell (yēl). Barren, as a cow or ewe; giving no milk.  
 yelloch (yēl'ok). Scream; yell.  
 yellow yeldring (yēl'ūz yēl'drin), yellow yoldring (yēl'ūz yōldrin), yellow yorling (yēl'ūz yōrlin). The yellow-hammer.  
 yer (yēr). Your.  
 yerk (yēr'k). To lash; thrash; good; jerk; bind tightly; also, a thump; lashing; kick; stab; jerk.  
 yerl (yēr'l). An earl.  
 yo'se (yōz). Ye shall.  
 yett (yēt). A gate.  
 yeuk, yewk (yōok). Itch.  
 yeuky (-i). Itchy.  
 yeuns (yēnz). Refuse of grain blown away by fan-ners.  
 yell (yēl). Ale.  
 yell-house (-hous'). Ale-house (yin). One.  
 yince (yins). Once.  
 yird (yērd). Earth.  
 yirr (yēr). Snarl; growl.  
 yirth (yērth). The earth.  
 yokin, yoking (yōk'in). The plowing done at one spell by the horses; spell; turn.  
 yoldrin, yoldring (yōl'drin). The yellow-hammer.  
 yon (yōn). That or those yonder.  
 yond (yōnd). Yonder; thither; away; further.  
 yonker (yōn'kēr). A young fellow; younker.  
 yont (yōnt). Beyond.  
 yoursel (yēr-sēl). Yourself.  
 yow, yowe (yōu). A ewe.  
 yowle (yōu'li). Dim. of YOW.  
 Yule Day. Christmas Day.

k = ch in G. ick, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



# VOCABULARY OF RIMES

§ 1. The two most common forms of rimes are rimes of monosyllables or final accented syllables (called *single*, or *masculine*, rimes), and rimes of two syllables the first of which is accented (called *double*, or *feminine*, rimes), such as *faster*, *pastor*, *aiding*, *fading*, *double*, *trouble*, etc.; but of these two forms much the more common is that of single, or masculine, rimes, which alone are given in this vocabulary.

§ 2. *Correspondence in sound and accent the test of a rime.*—Theoretically, a rime is the correspondence, in two or more words or verses, of terminal sounds beginning with an accented vowel, which, in modern English usage, must be preceded by different consonant sounds, or by a consonant sound in one case and none in the other. In a strict rime there is, therefore, exact correspondence in sound and also exact correspondence in accent. In practical usage, however, this theoretical standard of what constitutes a rime is not always observed, but more or less freedom is exercised in using as rimes sounds which in careful pronunciation are distinguished from each other, or syllables the accent or stress of which is somewhat unequal.

§ 3. *Correspondence in accent.*—Strictly speaking, single rimes must consist only of monosyllables or of final syllables having a primary accent. There are, however, many words which have a primary accent on the antepenult, but in pronunciation receive a secondary, or sufficiently strong, accent, or stress, upon the final syllable to make it proper to use that syllable as a rime to another final syllable which receives a primary accent, or to use it as a rime to a monosyllable of the same sound; thus, *accumulate* may be used to rime with *date*, *expedite* to rime with *sight*, etc. In the case of some very common terminations, such as *-al*, *-an*, *-ant*, *-or*, etc. (see *-AL*, *-AN*, *-ANT*, *-OR*), there is a tendency in words accented on the antepenult to slight the final syllable in ordinary pronunciation so that it does not have the vowel quality which is given to it when distinctly pronounced. In these cases the words are suitable for single rimes only when the final syllable is distinctly pronounced; and such use is to be avoided where the distinct pronunciation would sound stilted or awkward. There are some monosyllabic words, such as prepositions, articles, etc., which are slurred over in speech, and do not receive an accent, or stress, sufficiently strong to make them suitable as rimes in serious verse; and, for the same reason, the like use of an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next line is usually objectionable.

§ 4. *Correspondence in sound.*—No definite line can be drawn between vowel sounds which so closely resemble each other as to make it proper to use them as rimes with each other and those which do not. In this vocabulary some sounds which are very closely related, or are commonly confused with each other, have been treated together under the same vocabulary entries, as well as those which for the sake of convenience are represented by different symbols. These cases are *ā* and *â* (as in *blanch*, *branch*, *band*, *command*, *ant*, *rant*; see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 4 and 7); *ē* and *ū* (as in *amateur*, *theater*; see Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 27, 28, and 88).

Besides these sounds there are a number of others which are less closely allied, or less commonly identified, but which, nevertheless, more or less nearly constitute riming sounds, and are not infrequently so used by careful writers, such as *ō* and *ō̄*; *ū* and *ō̄* (the final element of the *ū* being *ō̄*); *ā* and *ō̄*.

§ 5. *Words differently pronounced.*—Some words have more than one pronunciation recognized as being in good usage, and the more common of these, when they can be used in single rimes in either or both pronunciations, are given in the vocabulary in each group with which they may rime; thus, *trait* (see pron. in Vocab.) is given under *-ate* and *-ay*, *wrath* under *-ah* and *-ath*, etc.

§ 6. *Obsolete, archaic, or provincial rimes.*—There are many cases in the older poets where words are used as rimes in apparent contradiction to the present rules of riming and good pronunciation; but generally the words so

used were formerly so pronounced or accented as to constitute proper rimes, and some of these pronunciations, now obsolete among the educated, are still retained in local dialects.

Most English words terminating in *-ain*, as *gain*, *main*, *rain*, etc., are still pronounced with the *ā* sound for the *ai*; and this pronunciation is still recognized as good usage in verse and poetry for the word *again*, which is in ordinary speech pronounced only *ā-gén'*. *Again* therefore is given under *-ain* as well as under *-en*.

The digraph *ea* was frequently pronounced *ā*, and hence the sound of *ea* was the same as that of *ay*; and *peal*, *real*, *steal*, etc., were properly used to rime with *male*, *quail*, *sale*, etc., and *tea* with *obey*, as by Pope.

The diphthong *oi* was formerly pronounced nearly as *ī*, as in *join*, *boil*, *roil*, etc., and such words were formerly properly used to rime with *fine*, *mile*, *while*, etc. The word *roil* still preserves its archaic pronunciation in the variant form *rile*, and is provincially so pronounced; similarly *boil* is still provincially or archaically pronounced *bil*.

Final syllables in *-y* and *-ie* were formerly often accented, and were pronounced with an *ē* sound, as in the following lines from Chaucer:—

Lat see now of your wommanly pitee.  
He is a kinges brother sone, pardee;  
And, though he have a povre bachelere,  
Sin he hath served yow so many a yeer,  
And had for yow so greet adversitee,  
It moste be considered, levethe me.

In the case of these words there has been a change in the accent as well as in the vowel sound, the accent having formerly, under the influence of the French, been on the final syllable. Subsequently the accent shifted from the final syllable, and the final vowel sound was changed from that of an *ē* sound to an *ī* sound; and the syllable is now pronounced with such an entire absence of stress that, in serious verse, even when the primary accent is on the antepenult (see *Correspondence in accent*, above), the final syllable is no longer proper for use as a single rime, except as a distinct archaism.

Besides these there are many other cases where rimes occur in the older poets which could no longer be used as such; as the riming of *queen*, *seen*, etc., with *sane*, *bane*; although many of these are still used in dialectal poetry.

§ 7. In some words which came into English through the French the letter *l* was silent where it is now always pronounced, as for example in the word *fault*, which was rimed by Pope, and properly so in his day, with *thought*.

§ 8. *Rimes by contraction, elision, etc.*—The final two syllables of a word are often pronounced like a single syllable with a long vowel sound, by slurring over or slighting one of the syllables in the pronunciation, or by dropping a consonant or vowel. Thus *plyer*, *higher*, *sover*, *lower*, as ordinarily pronounced, may be used to rime with *lyre*, *fire*, *lore*, *pore*; and *over* in the poetical form *o'er* is pronounced so as to rime with *lore*, *roar*, etc.; and *never* in the poetical form *ne'er* rimes with *care*, *stair*, etc. In dialectal or illiterate pronunciation such contractions and elisions are of frequent occurrence, but these are not recognized in this vocabulary.

§ 9. *Vocabulary arrangement.*—Only that part of the word or last syllable is considered which corresponds in sound with that of its rimes, and this part of each word is treated as a termination or ending. All of these terminations must, therefore, begin with the last sounded vowel or diphthong of the word; hence, any particular word with its rimes can be readily found in this vocabulary by looking for such ending. Thus in the case of *be*, *band*, *made*, *brain*, *league*, *due*, *blight*, *amend*, *pontoon*, *terminus*, etc., look in the vocabulary for *-e*, *-and*, *-ade*, *-ain*, *-eague*, *-ue*, *-ight*, *-end*, *-oon*, *-us*, etc., respectively, and under those entries will be found either the riming words or references to the headings under which they are given. Rime groups are in all cases given under the accented vowel sound. Thus *done* and its rimes will be found under *-un*, *sign* under *-ine*, *warn* under *-orn*, *yacht* under *-ot*, etc.



**-a (ā).** See -AY.  
**-ab (āb).** Bab, blab, cab, crab, dab, drab, gab, nab, scab, slab, stab.  
**-ae (āe).** Baby, astrolabe.  
**-ac (āk).** See -ACK.  
**-ace, -ase (ās).** Ace, base, brace, case, chase, dace, face, grace, lace, mace, pace, place, race, space, trace; abase, apawse, debase, deface, disgrace, displace, efface, embrace, grimace, misplace, replace, retrace, ukase, unlance; interlace, interspace, populace. *Archaic rimes*, cease, grease, peace. See § 6.  
**-ach (āch).** See -ATCH.  
**-ache (āk).** See -AKE.  
**-acht (āc).** Yacht. See -OT.  
**-ack (āk).** Back, black, clack, crack, hack, jack, knock, lac, lack, pack, plack, quack, rack, sack, slack, snack, stack, tack, track, wack, yack; attack, bivouac; almanac, demonic, maniac, symposiac, zodiac.  
**-act (ākt).** Act, bract, fact, pact, tact, tract; abstract, attract, compact, contract, detract, distract, enact, exact, extract, intact, protract, refract, retract, subtract, transact; cataphract, cataract, counteract; *also*, preterits and past participles of verbs in -ack, as, backed, hacked.  
**-ad (ād).** Add, bad, brad, clad, dad, gad, glad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, shad; forbade.  
**— (ōd).** Wad. See -OD.  
**-ade, -aid (ād).** Aid, blade, braid, fade, glade, jade, lade, made, maid, shade, trade, urade, wade; abrade, afraid, arcade, blockade, brigade, brocade, cascade, cockade, crusade, degrade, dissuade, evade, grenade, invade, parade, persuade, pervade, upbraid; ambuscade, balustrade, barricade, cannonade, cavalcade, colonnade, enfiler, escalade, esplanade, gasconade, lemonnade, maledade, masquerade, palisade, renegade, retrograde, serenade, unafraid; *also*, preterits and past participles of verbs in -ade, as, weighed.  
**-adge (āj).** Badge, cadge.  
**-afe (āf).** Chafe, safe, waff; unsafe, vouchsafe.  
**-af (āf and āf).** Chaff, draft, garf, quaff, staff; agraffe, carafe, giraffe; autograph, cenotaph, epitaph, lithograph, monograph, paragraph, phonograph, photograph, radiograph, telegraph.  
**-aft (āft and āft).** Aft, craft, daft, draft, draught, graft, haft, raft, shaft, waft; abaft, aircraft, handcraft, ingraft; *also*, preterits and past participles of verbs in -aft, as, chaffed, quaffed.  
**-ag (āg).** Bag, brag, crag, drag, fag, flag, gag, hag, lag, nag, sag, tag, wag, scrag, shag, slag, snag, stag, swag.  
**-age (āj).** Age, cage, gage, page, rage, sage, stage, swage, wage; assuage, engage, entrage, pressage; apanage, equipage, heritage, hermitage, parentage, parsonage, patronage, personage, pilgrimage, tutelage.  
**— (āgh).** Badinage, garage, menage, mirage, persiflage.  
**-agm (ām).** Diaphragm. See -AM.  
**-agne (ān).** See -AIN.  
**-ague (āg).** Plague, vague.  
**-ah (ā).** Ah, bah, ha, ma, shah, spa; hurrah, huzza, ootroi, sangfroid; pas, faux pas.  
**-aid (ād).** See -ADE.

**-aif (āf).** Waif. See -AFE.  
**-aight (āt).** Straight. See -ATE.  
**-aign (āi).** See -AIN.  
**-ail (āil).** All, ale, bail, bale, brail, dale, fail, flail, frill, Gale, gale, grill, hail, hale, jail, mail, male, nail, pall, pale, quail, rail, sail, sale, scale, snail, stale, swale, tail, tale, trail, vale, veil, wail, wale, whale; assail, avail, bewail, detail, entail, exhale, impale, inhale, prevail, regale, retail, unveil; farthingale, nightingale. *Archaic rimes*, peal, steal. See § 6.  
**-ain, -ane (āin).** Bane, blain, brain, Cain, cane, chain, crane, Dane, design, drain, fain, fane, fein, gain, grain, lain, lane, main, mane, pain, pane, plain, plane, rain, reign, rein, sane, skein, slain, Spain, stain, stain, tain, wain, tain, thane, thane, train, twain, vain, vane, vein, wain, wane; and abstain, again, amain, arraign, attain, campaign, champagne, chitane, complain, constrain, contain, detain, disdian, distrust, domain, enchain, explain, germane, humane, inane, insane, maintain, obtain, ordain, pertain, profane, refrain, regain, remain, restrain, retain, sustain; aeroplane, appertain, ascertain, entertain. *Archaic rimes*, lean, mean, queen, seen. See § 6.  
**-ainst (ēnst).** Against; *also*, preterits and past participles of verbs in -ence, -ense, as, commenced, sensed.  
**-aint (ānt).** Faint, feint, paint, plaint, quaint, saint, taint; acquaint, attain, complaint, constraint, distrust, restraint.  
**-air (ār).** See -ARE.  
**-airn (ār).** Bairn, cairn.  
**-aise (āz).** See -AZE.  
**-ait (āt).** See -ATE.  
**-aith (āth).** Faith, wraith.  
**-aize (āz).** See -AZE.  
**-ake (āk).** Ache, bake, brake, break, cake, drake, flake, hake, lake, make, quake, rake, sake, shake, slake, snake, spake, stake, strake, strake, wake; betake, forsake, mistake, opaque, partake; overtake, undertake. *Archaic rimes*, speak, weak. See § 6.  
**-al (āl).** Cabal, canal; admiral, animal, arsenal, carnival, capital, cardinal, carnival, comical, conjugal, corporal, criminal, critical, festival, funeral, general, hospital, interval, liberal, literal, lyrical, madrigal, magical, mineral, musical, mystical, natural, nautical, original, pastoral, pedestal, personal, physical, poetical, political, principal, prodigal, psychical, rational, reciprocal, rhetorical, satirical, several, temporal, tragical, virginal, whimsical. See § 3.  
**-ald (āld).** Bald, scald; *also*, preterits and past participles of verbs in -all, -aul, and -awl, as, called, mauled, scrawled.  
**-al (āl).** See -AIL.  
**-alf (āf).** Calf, half, laugh; behalf. *Nearly riming with these are ough, scoff, etc.* See § 4, and -OFF.  
**-alk (ōk).** Balk, calk, chalk, hawk, squawk, stalk, talk, walk; Mohawk; tomahawk.  
**-all (ōl).** See -AWL.  
**-alm (ām).** Balm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm; embalm, salm. See -ALM.  
**-alp (āp).** Alp, palp, scalp.  
**-alt (ōlt).** Fault, halt, malt, salt, smalt, vault; assault, default, exalt.  
**— (ālt).** Alt, shalt; asphalt.

**-alve (āv).** Calve, halve, salve.  
**-am, -amb (ām).** Am, clam, cram, dam, damn, dram, gram, ham, jam, jamb, lamb, ram, sham, slam, swam, yam; aërogram, anagram, cablegram, diagram, diaphragm, epigram, monogram, radiogram, telegram.  
**-ame, -aim (ām).** Aim, blame, came, claim, dame, fame, flame, frame, game, lame, maim, name, same, shame, tame; acclaim, became, declaim, defame, exclaim, inflame, misname, overcame, proclaim, reclaim, surname. *Archaic rimes*, dream, gleam, etc. See § 6.  
**-amp (āmp).** Camp, champ, clamp, cramp, damp, lamp, ramp, stamp, tramp, vamp; decamp, encamp.  
**— (āmp).** See -AMP.  
**-an (ān).** Ban, bran, can, clan, fan, man, pan, plan, ratten, sedan, trepan, utman; artisan, caravan, courtesan, partisan, plican, ptarmigan. See § 3.  
**— (ōn).** Wan, swan. See -ON.  
**-ance (āns and āns).** Chance, dance, glance, lance, manse, prance, trance; advance, finance, entrance, expanse, finance, mischance, romance; arrogant, circumstance, complaisance, consonance, countenance, deliverance, dissonance, exorbitance, extravagance, ignorance, intractable, intemperance, maintenance, ordinance, sufferance, sustenance, temperance, utterance, vigilance. See § 3.  
**-anch (āch and āch).** Blanch, branch, ranch, stanch. See § 4.  
**-and (ānd and ānd).** And, brand, bland, brand, gland, grand, hand, land, rand, sand, stand, strand; command, demand, disband, expand, remand, withstand; contraband, countermand, reprimand, sara-band, understand; *also*, preterits and past participles of verbs in -an. See §§ 3, 4.  
**— (ōnd).** Wand. See -OND.  
**-ane (ām).** See -AIN.  
**-ang (āng).** Bang, clang, fang, gang, hang, pang, miral, nasal, sprang, whang; harangue, meringue, boomerang.  
**-ange (āng).** Change, grange, mange, range, strange; arrange, derange, estrange, exchange; disarrange, interchange.  
**-angue (āng).** See -ANG.  
**-ank (ānk).** Blank, clank, crank, dank, drank, flank, frank, hank, lank, plank, prank, rank, sank, spank, tank, thank, yank; disranch, embark, outflank, outranch; mountebank.  
**-anse (āns).** See -ANCE.  
**-ant (ānt and ānt).** Ant, cant, chant, grant, pant, plant, rant, scant, slant; aslant, decant, descendant, displant, enchant, gallant, implicant, Levant, recant, supplant, transplant; adamant, arrogant, combatant, complaisant, consonant, conversant, cormorant, covariant, disputant, elegant, elephant, emigrant, exorbitant, extravagant, ignorant, immigrant, inhabitant, jubilant, militant, petulant, protestant, resonant, suppliant, variant, vigilant. See §§ 3, 4.  
**— (ōnt; ōnt).** Want. See -AUNT.  
**-ap (āp).** Cap, chap, clap, flap, gap, hap, lap, map,

nap, pap, rap, sap, scrap, slap, snap, strap, trap, trap, wrap; entrap, enwrap, miswrap, unwrap.  
**-ape (āp).** Ape, cape, chape, crape, drape, grape, jape, nape, rape, scrape, shape, tape; escape, landscape. *Archaic rimes*, heap, leap, etc. See § 6.  
**-aph (āf).** See -AFF.  
**-apse (āps).** Lapse; collapse, elapse, perhaps, relapse; *also*, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -ap, as, caps, laps, saps.  
**-apt (āpt).** Apt, rapt, wrapt; adapt, inwapt; *also*, preterits and past participles of verbs in -ap, as, slapped, tapped.  
**-aque (āk).** Plaque. See -ACK.  
**-ar (ār).** Bar, car, char, czar, far, jar, mar, par, scar, spar, star, tar; afar, bazar, bizarre, boulevard, canard, catarrh, debar, guitar, hussar, lascar; angular, avatar, calendar, caviar, circular, globular, particular, secular, singular, tatar, vinegar. See § 3.  
**— (ōr).** War. See -OR.  
**-arb (ār).** Barb, garb.  
**-arce (ārs).** See -ARSE.  
**-arch (ār).** Arch, larch, march, parch, starch; outmarch; counter-march.  
**— (ār).** See -ARK.  
**-ard (ār).** Bard, card, guard, hard, lard, nard, pard, sard, shard, yard; bombard, canard, discard, placard, regard, retard; boulevard, disregard, intralard; *also*, preterits and past participles of verbs in -ar, as, barred, scarred.  
**— (ōrd).** Sward, ward; award, reward. See -ORD.  
**-are, -air (ār and ār).** Air, bare, bear, blade, care, chair, fare, e'er, eer, fair, fare, flare, glare, glare, hair, hare, heir, hair, ne'er, pair, pare, pear, rare, scare, share, share, spare, square, stair, stare, swear, tare, tear, their, there, ware, wear, where, ware; affair, aware, beware, compare, declare, despair, elsewhere, ensnare, forbear, forswear, howe'er, howsoever, impair, ne'er, prepare, repair, white'er, where'er, where'er. *Archaic rimes*, dear, hear, rear, etc. See §§ 6, 8.  
**-ares (ār).** Unawares; theirs; *also*, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs in -are, -air, -eir, -ear, -as, -ares, pairs, heirs, bears.  
**-arf (ōrf).** Bedwarf, corf, dwarf, wharf. Scarf has no rime.  
**-arge (ār).** Barge, charge, large, marge, targe; discharge, enlarge, surcharge.  
**-ark (ār).** Ark, bark, cark, dark, hark, lark, mark, park, sark, shark, spark, stark; debark, embark, remark; hierarch, patriarch.  
**-arl (ār).** Carl, gnarl, snarl.  
**-arm (ār).** Arm, barm, charm, farm, harm; alarm, disarm, gendarme, unarm.  
**— (ōrm).** Swarm, warm.  
**See -ORM.** Lyarn.  
**-arn (ār).** Barn, darn, tarn.  
**— (ōrn).** Warn; forewarn. See -ORN.  
**-arp (ār).** Carp, harp, scarp, sharp; escarp; pericarp, counterscarp.  
**— (ōrp).** Warp. See -ORP.  
**-arse (ārs).** Parse, sparse; farce.  
**-ars (ārsh).** Harsh, marsh.  
**-art (ār).** Art, cart, chart, dart, hart, heart, mart, part, smart, start, tart; apart, depart, dispart, impart, sweetheart, upstart.  
**— (ōrt).** Quart, swart,

g = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; y; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



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thwart, wart; athwart; overthwart. See -ORT.  
-arth (Orth). Swarth. See -ORTH.  
-arve (ärv). Carve, starve.  
-as (äz). Was, Boz.  
— (äs). Alas, gas; Candlemas, Hallowmas, Michaelmas, paterfamilias, sassafras (äs and äz). See -ACE and -AZE.  
-ash (äsh). Ash, cache, cash, clash, crash, dash, flash, gash, gnash, hash, lash, mash, plash, rash, sash, slash, smash, thrash, trash; abash, calash, calabash.  
— (ösh). Quash, squash, swash, wash; awash, galloche, mackintosh.  
-ask (äsk). Ask, bask, cask, fask, mask, pasque, Pasch, task, unmask.  
-asm (äzm). Chasm, spasm; catapasm, enthusiasm, iconoclasm, protoplasm.  
-asp (äsp). Asp, clasp, gasp, grasp, hasp, rasp; inclasp, unclasp.  
-ass (äs). Ass, brass, class, glass, grass, lass, mass, pass; amass, crevasse, curass, hourglass, isinglass, looking-glass, morass, repass, surpass. See -AS.  
-ast (äst). Bast, blast, cast, caste, fast, last, mast, past, vast; aghast, avast, contrast, forecast, outcast, repast; overcast; also, *preterits and past participles of verbs in -ass, as, amassed*.  
-aste (äst). Baste, chaste, haste, paste, taste, waiste, waste; distaste; also, *preterits and past participles of verbs in -ace, as, faced, placed*. *Archaic rimes*, least, yeast. See § 6.  
-at (ät). At, bat, brat, cat, chat, fat, flat, gnat, hat, mat, pat, plat, rat, sat, sprat, tat, that, vat; cravat, whereat.  
— (öt). What. See -OT.  
-atch (äch). Batch, hatch, hatch, latch, match, patch, scratch, snatch, thatch; attach, detach, dispatch.  
— (öch). Watch. See -OTCH.  
-ate (ät). Bait, bate, date, eight, fate, fate, gate, grate, great, hate, late, mate, pate, plait, plate, prate, rate, sate, skate, slate, state, straight, strait, tate, wait, weight; abate, await, belate, collate, create, debate, elate, estate, inflate, ingrate, innate, irate, rebate, relate, sedate, translate, vacate, venerate, abominate, accelerate, accommodate, accumulate, accurate, adequate, adulterate, advocate, affectionate, aggravate, agitate, animate, annihilate, anticipate, antique, arbitrate, articulate, assassinate, calculate, candidate, capacitate, capitulate, captivate, celebrate, circulate, commemorate, commiserate, communicate, compassionate, congratulate, congregate, consulate, considerate, consultate, contaminate, cultivate, imitate, degenerate, delegate, deliberate, delicate, denominate, deprecate, derogate, desperate, disconsolate, discriminate, dissipate, educate, elaborate, elevate, emulate, estimate, evaporate, exaggerate, exasperate, extricate, facilitate, fortunate, generate, hesitate, illuminate, imitate, impudorate, imprecate, innovate, instigate, intimate, intimidate, intoxicate, intricate, invalidate, inviolate, irritate, laureate, liberate, lubricate, magistrate, mediate, mitigate,

moderate, nominate, opiate, participate, passionate, penetrate, perpetrate, personate, pontificate, potentate, precipitate, predestinate, predominate, premeditate, prevaricate, profligate, propagate, radiate, regenerate, regulate, reiterate, reprobate, separate, simulate, stimulate, stipulate, subjugate, suffocate, supplicate, terminate, tolerate, temperate, ultimate, venerate, vindicate, violate. *Archaic rimes*, beat, heat, etc. See § 5.  
-ath (äth and äth). Bath, hath, lath, path, rath, snath, wrath; aftermath.  
— (öth). Swath, wrath.  
-athe (äth). Bathe, lathe, scathe, swathe; unswath.  
-auce (ös). Sauce; hawse.  
-aud (öd). Bawd, broad, fraud, gaud, laud; abroad, applaud, belaud, defraud, maraud; also, *preterits and past participles of verbs in -aw, as, gnawed, sawed*.  
-augh (äd). Laugh. See -ALF.  
-aught (öt and äft). Aught, *see* SIGHT and -EFT.  
-aulm (öm). Haulm, shawm.  
-ault (öt). See -ALT.  
-aunch (änch and önch). Crunch, haunch, launch, paunch.  
-aunt (änt and önt). Aunt, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, taunt, vaunt, want; avault. See § 4.  
-ause (öz). Cause, clause, gauze, hawse, pause, yaws; also, *plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -aw, as, draws, least, yeast*. [caust.]  
-aut (öt). Exhaust, holoaut (öst). Aéronaut, taut.  
-ave (äv). Brave, cave, crave, gave, glaive, grave, knave, lave, nave, pave, rave, save, shave, slave, stave, waive, wave; behave, deprave, engrave, enslave, forgrave, misgave. Have has no rime.  
-aw (ö). Caw, claw, crawl, daw, draw, flaw, gnaw, raw, saw, law, maw, paw, raw, saw, shaw, straw, thaw, yaw; foresaw, macaw, papaw, withdraw.  
-awd (öd). See -AUD.  
-awl, -all (öl). All, awl, ball, bawl, brawl, call, crawl, drawl, fall, gall, hall, pall, pawl, scrawl, small, sprawl, squall, stall, tall, yawl; enamel, forestall, misaw. See -AULM.  
-awn (ön). Awn, brawn, dawn, drawn, fawn, lawn, pawn, prawn, spawn, yawn.  
-ax (äks). Ax, fax, lax, tax, wax; relax, battle-ax, parallax; also, *plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -ack, as, backs, lacks, packs*.  
-ay (ä). Bay, bray, clay, day, dray, ch, fay, flay, fray, gay, gray, hay, jay, lay, may, nay, neigh, pay, play, pray, prey, ray, say, slay, sleigh, spray, stay, stray, sway; trait, tray, weigh, whey; affray, ally, array, assay, astray, away, ballet, belay, betray, bewray, convey, decay, display, delay, dismay, display, essay, ginsay, inlay, inveigh, mislay, obey, portray, purvey, relay, repay, survey, waylay; matinée, protégée, roundlay, vraylay. *Archaic rimes*, tea, sea, see, etc. See § 6.  
-aze (äz). Blaze, braise, braze, chaise, craze, daze, gaze, glaze, graze, haze, maze, phrase, praise, raise, raze; abaze, amaze, be-

maze, dispraise; Marseillaise, paraphrase; also, *nouns plural, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -ay, eigh, and -ey, as, days, imbrays, obeys*. *Archaic rimes*, ease, tease. See § 6.  
-e (ë). Be, he, me, she, we, ye; agape, calliope, Gethsemane; also, *many nouns ending in y (i), as, ability, civility, civility*. See -EE.  
-ea (ë and archaic, ä). See -EE and -AY.  
-eace (ë and archaic, äs). See -EASE and -ACE.  
-each, -eech (ëch). Beach, beech, breach, breach, each, leech, peach, preach, reach, speech; beseech, impeach.  
-ead (ëd and öd). See -EED and -ED.  
-eaf (ëf and öf). See -IEF and -EF.  
-eague (ëg). Colleague, enleague, fatigue, intrigue, league, rence.  
-eak, -eek (ëk). Beak, bleak, cheek, clique, creek, creek, freak, Greek, leak, leek, meek, peck, pluck, reek, seek, shriek, Sikh, sleek, sneak, speak, squeak, streak, teak, tweak, weak, weak, wreak; antique, bezel, zircon, zircon, oblique.  
-eak (ëk). Break. See -AKE.  
-eal, -eel (ël). Deal, eel, feel, heal, heel, keel, kneel, leal, meal, peal, peel, reel, seal, squeal, steal, teal, veal, weal, wheel, zeal; anneal, appreal, congeal, congeal, genteel, reveal.  
-eald (ëd). See -IELD.  
-ealm (ëlm). See -ELM.  
-ealth (ëth). Health, stealth, wealth; commonwealth.  
-eam (ëm). Beam, dream, cream, deem, dream, gleam, scheme, scream, seam, seem, steam, stream, team, team, theme; besecm, blasphem, esteem, extreme, ream, supreme.  
-ean, -een (ën). Bean, clean, dean, e'en, glean, green, keen, lean, lien, mean, mien, preen, queen, scene, screen, seen, sheen, spleen, wean, ween, yeam; balcan, between, canteen, careen, convene, cuisine, de-mean, demesne, foreseen, machine, marine, obscene, potable, ravine, routine, sardine, serene, subvent, tonline, unclean; submarine.  
-eant (ënt). See -ENT.  
-eap (ëp and archaic, äp). See -EAP and -APE.  
-ear (ër and archaic, är). See -EAR and -ARE.  
-earch (ürch). See -URCH.  
-eard (ërd). Beard, weird; also, *preterits and past participles of verbs in -ear, -ere, as, feared, revered*.  
— (ürd). See -URD.  
-earl (ür). See -URL.  
-earn (ürn). See -URN.  
-earse (ürs). See -ERSE.  
-eart (ürt). See -ART.  
-earth (ürth). See -RTH.  
-ease (ë). Cease, crease, fleece, geese, grease, lease, niece, peace, piece; decrease, decrease, increase, obese; frontispiece.  
— (ë). Breeze, cheese, ease, freeze, frieze, lees, please, seize, sneeze, squeeze, tease, these, wheeze; appease, disease, displease; also, *plurals of nouns in -ea, as, please, seas, and third person sing. present of verbs in -ee, as, fees, sees*.  
-eash (ësh). Least; baksheesh.  
-east (ëst). Beast, east, east, east, peat, yeast; artiste; also, *preterits and participles of verbs in -ease, as, ceased, increased*.  
-eat, -eet, -ete (ët). Beat, beat, cheat, eat, eat, feet, feet, great, heat, meet, meet, mete, neat, peat, seat,

sheet, sleet, suite, sweet, treat, wheat; athlete, compete, complete, conceit, concrete, deceit, defeat, delete, deplete, disconcert, entract, receipt, replete, retreat, retract.  
— (ät). Great. See -ATE.  
— (ët). Threat. See -ET.  
-eath (ëth). Breath, death, saith, sheath; also, *third person sing. forms of verbs, as, accented on the antepenult, as, hindreth, lingereth*. See § 3.  
— (ëth). Heath, sheath; teeth, wreath; beneath; underneath.  
-eathe (ëth). Breathe, seethe, sheathe, teethe, wreath; bequeath.  
-eau (ö). Beau, cau. See -OW (ö).  
-eave (ëv). Breeve, brieve, cleave, give, grievance, leave, leave, sleeve, thief, vive, veave; achieve, agrieve, believe, bereave, conceive, deceive, perceive, relieve, relieve, reprove, retrieve, veave. [Lweb.]  
-eb (ëb). Bleb, ebb, neb, -eck (ëk). Beck, check, deck, fleck, neck, peck, reek, speck, wreck.  
-eect (ëct). Dialect, correct, collect, connect, correct, defect, deflect, defect, detect, direct, disject, effect, eject, elect, erect, expect, infect, inject, inspect, intercept, object, project, protect, reflect, reject, respect, select, subject, suspect; architect, circumference, dialect, intellect, intersect, recollect; also, *preterits and past participles of verbs in -eck, as, checked, decked*.  
-ed, -ead, (ëd). Bed, bled, bread, bred, dead, dread, freed, head, lead, led, read, red, said, shed, shred, sled, sped, spread, stead, thread, tread, wed; abed, behed, inbred, misled.  
-ede (ëd). See -EED.  
-eedge (ëd). Hedge, hedge, kedge, ledge, ledge, sedge, sledge, wedge; allege; privilege, sacrifice, sortilege.  
-ee (ë). Bee, fee, flite, free, glee, key, knee, lee, lee, pea, tree, tree; agree, decree, degree, foresee; jubilee, pedigree, cap-a-pie. *Archaic rimes are monosyllabic words ending in -ee, -ee, or -ie, and polysyllabic accented on the final syllable, or accented on the antepenult, as, eye, melody*. See § 6. -AY and -E.  
-eece (ës). See -EASE (ës).  
-eed (ëd). See -EED.  
-eed, -ead, -ede (ëd). Bead, bleed, breed, cede, creed, deed, feed, freed, greed, heed, knead, lead, mead, need, need, plead, read, reed, seed, speed, steed, tweed, weed; concede, exceed, impede, indeed, precede, proceed, recede, succeed; intercede, supersede.  
-eef (ëf). See -IEF.  
-eek (ëk). See -EAK.  
-eel (ël). See -EAL.  
-eem (ëm). See -EAM.  
-een (ën). See -EAN.  
-eep, -eap (ëp). Cheap, creep, deep, heap, keep, leap, neap, peep, reap, sheep, sleep, steep, sweep, weep; asleep.  
-eer, -ear, (ër). Beer, pier, bier, cheer, clear, deer, drear, fear, gear, hear, here, jeer, leer, mere, near, peer, queer, rear, sear, seer, sere, shear, sheer, smear, sneer, spear; career, cohere, compare, reeve, seve, sin, certain, chancier, chariotier, disappear, domineer, engineer, hemisphere, interfere, mountaineer, mutineer, persevere, pioneer.  
-eest (ës). See -EASE.  
-eet (ët). See -EAT.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, solä; éve, évent énd, récent, makër; Ice, Ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



-**eth** (ēth). Seethe. See -**ETH**.  
 -**eeve** (ēv). Beeve. See -**EAVE**.  
 -**eeze** (ēz). See -**EASE**.  
 -**ef** (ēf). Chef, clef, deaf, feof.  
 -**ef** (ēf). Cleft, deft, eft, heft, left, ref, theft, wft; bereft.  
 -**eg** (ēg). Beg, egg, keg, leg, peg, seeg. [manège].  
 -**ege** (āgh). Barge, cortège.  
 -**el** (ēm). See -**EM**.  
 -**eight** (ā and īt). See -**ATE** and -**ITE**.  
 -**ein** (ān). See -**AIN**.  
 -**eil** (ā and ēl). See -**AIL** and -**EEL**.  
 -**ein** (ān). See -**AIN**. [-**AINT**].  
 -**eint** (ānt). Feint. See -**IR** (ār). See -**ARE**.  
 -**eird** (ērd). Weird. See -**EARD**.  
 -**eive** (ēv). See -**EAVE**.  
 -**eize** (ēz). Seize. See -**EASE**.  
 -**eke** (ēk). Eke. See -**EAK**.  
 -**el**, -**ell**, -**elle** (ēl). Bell, belle, dwell, dell, dwell, fell, hell, knell, quell, sell, shell, smell, spell, swell, tell, well, yell, befell, compel, demoiselle, dispel, excel, expel, foretell, gazelle, impel; asphodel, bagatelle, citadell; parallel, phylomel, rebel, reful, sentinel. See § 6.  
 -**eld** (ēld). Eld, geld, held, weld; beheld, upheld, withheld; also, *preterits and past participles of verbs in -ell*, as, felled, swelled.  
 -**elf** (ēlf). Delf, elf, pelf, self, shelf.  
 -**elm** (ēlm). Elk, whelm, yolk.  
 -**elm** (ēm). Elm, helm, realm, whelm; overwhelm.  
 -**elp** (ēlp). Help, kelp, whelp, yelp.  
 -**elt** (ēlt). Belt, Celt, dealt, dwelt, felt, knelt, melt, pet, smelt, spelt, welt.  
 -**elve** (ēlv). Delve, helve, shelve, twelve.  
 -**elves** (ēlvz). Elves, them-selves; also, *plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs in -elf* and -*elve*, as, shelve, twelves.  
 -**em** (ēm). Em, gem, hem, phlegm, stem, them; begem, condemn, contain; apothegm, diadem, requiem, stratagem.  
 -**eme** (ēm). See -**EAM**.  
 -**emn** (ēm). See -**EM**.  
 -**empt** (ēmt). Dreamt, tempt; attend, contempt, exempt, preempt, untempt.  
 -**en** (ēn). Ben, den, fen, glen, hen, ken, men, pen, ten, when, wen, when, wren; dizen, fizen, gizen, wizen.  
 -**ence**, -**ense** (ēns). Cense, dense, fence, hence, pence, sense, tense, thence, whence; commence, condense, defense, dispense, expense, immense, incense, intense, offense, pretense, suspense; abstinence, affluence, beneficence, benevolence, confidence, consequence, continence, difference, diffidence, diligence, eloquence, eminence, evidence, excellence, immanence, imminence, impotence, impudence, impenetrance, indolence, inference, influence, innocence, intelligence, magnificence, munificence, negligence, omnipotence, penitence, preference, providence, reference, reverence, sapience, violence, virulence. See § 3.  
 -**ench** (ēnch). Bench, blench, clench, drench, French, quench, stench, tench, wench, wench, wrench; intrinch, retrench.  
 -**end** (ēnd). Bend, blend, end, fend, friend, lend, mend, rend, send, spend, vend, wend; amend, ascend, attend, befriend, commend, contend, defend, depend, descend, distend,

expand, extend, foretend, impend, offend, portend, pretend, suspend, trans-cend, unbend; apprehend, comprehend, condescend, dividend, recommend, reprehend; also, *preterits and past participles of verbs in -end*, as, knened, penned.  
 -**ends** (ēndz). Amends.—*this rimes with plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -end*, as, ends, frants.  
 -**ene** (ēn). See -**EN**.  
 -**enge** (ēnj). Avenge, revenge. [strength].  
 -**ength** (ēngth). Length, -**ense** (ēns). See -**ENCE**.  
 -**enz** (ēnz). Cleanse, gens, lens; also, *plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -enz*, as, hens, kens.  
 -**ent** (ēnt). Bent, blent, cent, dent, leant, lent, meant, pent, rent, sent, spent, absent, ament, vent, went; augment, cement, comment, consent, content, descent, dissent, event, extent, ferment, foment, frequent, indent, intent, invent, lament, misspent, portent, present, prevent, relent, repent, resent, torment, unbent, unspent; abstinent, competent, acknowledgment, alimant, argument, astonishment, banishment, battlement, belligerent, benevolent, blandishment, chastisement, competent, competent, compliment, confident, content, detriment, different, diffident, diligent, document, element, eloquent, eminent, evident, exigent, experiment, firmament, fraudulent, government, immanent, imminent, impenitent, impertinent, implement, impotent, imprisonment, improvident, impudent, incident, indigent, innocent, insolent, instrument, intelligent, ir-reverent, languishment, magnificent, management, monument, negligent, nou-ment, nutriment, occidant, opulent, orient, ornament, parliament, penitent, permanent, pertinent, precedent, president, prevalent, provident, provision, ravishment, redolent, regiment, represent, resident, reverent, rudiment, sacrament, sentiment, settlement, subsequent, supplement, tenement, testament, vehement, violent, virulent, wonderment. See § 3.  
 -**ep** (ēp). Nep, rep, step, steppé; footstep.  
 -**ept** (ēpt). Crept, kept, sept, slept, swept, wept; accept, adept, except, in-cept, stepped, ycept.  
 -**er**, -**err**, -**ir**, -**ur**, -**eur** (ēr and ūr). Blur, bur, cur, err, fir, fur, her, myth, per, purr, stir, sir, sur, spur, stir, were, whir; aver, bestir, concur, confer, demur, deter, incur, infer, inter, occur, prefer, refer, refer, forger, forgerer, garden-er, harbinger, idolater, Ju-piter, lavender, lucifer, mariner, messenger, minist-er, murderer, officer, pas-senger, pensioner, pillager, philosopher, priest, pie-oner, provender, ravager, rioter, sepulcher, sorcerer, sufferer, theater, thunderer, traveler, usurer, villager, wanderer, warrior, wor-shiper; amateur, chasseur, chauffeur, connaisseur, hau-teur, voyageur; also, com-

*paratives of adjectives, as, cosier, kinder. See § 3.*  
 -**erb** -**urb** (ār). Curb, herb, verb; acerb, disturb, perturb, superb.  
 -**erch** (ārch). See -**URCH**.  
 -**erce** (ārs). See -**ERSE**.  
 -**erd** (ār). See -**ERD**.  
 -**ere** (ār). See -**EER**.  
 -**erf** (ār). See -**URF**.  
 -**erg** (ār). Berg, burgh; ex-ergue, iceberg.  
 -**erge**, -**urge** (ār). Dirge, merge, purge, scourge, surge, spurge, surge, urge, verge; converge, diverge, emerge, immerge, submerge.  
 -**erm** (ār). See -**IRM**.  
 -**ern** (ār). See -**URN**.  
 -**erse**, -**urse** (ārs). Curse, erse, hearse, herse, nurse, purse, terse, verse, worse; accuse, adverse, amerce, asperse, averse, coerce, converge, disperse, disperse, imbure, immerse, inverse, perverse, rehearse, reverse, transverse, universe.  
 -**ert**, -**urt** (ār). Blurt, curt, dirt, flirt, hurt, pert, shirt, spurt, squirt, wert, wort, advert, alert, assert, avert, concert, convert, desert, divert, exert, expert, inert, insert, invert, pervert, re-vert, subvert.  
 -**erth** (ārth). See -**IRTH**.  
 -**erve** (ār). Curve, nerve, serve, swerve, verve; con-serve, deserve, observe, pre-serve, preserve, unserve.  
 -**es**, -**ese**, (ēs). See -**ESS**.  
 -**ese** (ēz). See -**EASE**.  
 -**esh** (ēsh). Flesh, fresh, mesh, thresh; afresh, en-mesh, refresh.  
 -**esk**, -**esque** (ēsk). Desk; arabesque, burlesque, grotesque, moresque; pictur-esse, statuesque.  
 -**esa**, -**esse** (ēs). Bless, cess, chess, excess, fess, fess, guess, less, mess, press, stress, tress, yes; access, address, assess, caress, com-press, confess, depress, dis-gress, distress, egress, ex-gress, express, finess, im-press, ingress, largess, nob-lesse, obsess, oppress, pos-sess, profess, progress, rec-cess, redress, repress, suc-cess, suppress, transgress, un-less, unpress, unpress, un-press, artfulness, artlessness, bashfulness, bitterness, cheerfulness, childishness, comeliness, comf for tless, drowsiness, eagerness, care-ness, earnestness, empti-ness, fatherless, foolishness, forgetfulness, forwardness, friendliness, frowardness, fruitfulness, gentleness, greediness, happiness, haughtiness, heaviness, hol-iness, hopefulness, idlen-ness, kindness, lawfulness, lawlessness, laziness, lonel-iness, lowliness, manliness, mightiness, motherless, mot-ionless, nakedness, needi-ness, nobleness, pitiless, playfulness, poetess, proph-ecy, readiness, righteous-ness, sacredness, shepherd-ness, sorceress, spiritless, sprightliness, steadiness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, truthfulness, usefulness, vo-ciferousness, warfulness, war-tonness, weariness, wicked-ness, wilderness, wretched-ness, youthfulness; ac-quiesce, coalesce, conva-lesce, effervesce. See § 3.  
 -**est** (ēst). Best, blest, breast, chest, crest, guest, jest, lest, nest, pest, quest, rest, test, vest, west, wrest, zest; abreast, attest, be-hest, behest, conjest, con-ject, detest, digest, divest, infest, invest, molest, pro-ject, request, suggest, un-blest, unrest; alkahest, ana-lyst, interest, manifest; also, *preterits and past par-ticiples of verbs in -ess*, as, dressed, expressed, and the

*superlatives of adjectives, as, loveliest.*  
 -**et**, -**ette** (ēt). Bet, debt, fret, get, jet, let, met, net, pet, set, set, sweat, threat, tret, wet, whet, yet; abet, aigrette, beget, beset, ca-det, coquette, curvet, duet, forget, gazette, grissette, rosette, sobrette, vi-gnette; alphabet, amulet, annulet, bayonet, cabinet, coronet, epaulet, epithet, etiquette, mignonne, mix-aret, parapet, rivulet, sil-houette, violet.  
 -**etch** (ēch). Etch, fetch, ketch, retch, sketch, stretch, vetch, wretch.  
 -**ete** (ēt). See -**EAT**.  
 -**eth** (ēth). See -**EATH**.  
 -**euce** (ūs). Deuce. See -**USE**.  
 -**eud** (ūd). See -**UDE**.  
 -**eur** (ār). See -**ER**.  
 -**euth** (ūth). Sleuth. See -**OOTH**.  
 -**eve** (ēv). See -**EAVE**.  
 -**ew**, -**ue** (ōw and ū). Blew, blue, brew, chew, clue, crew, cue, drew, dew, die, few, flew, glue, grew, hew, hue, Jew, knew, mew, new, pew, rue, screw, shrew, skew, slew, stew, strew, sue, thew, true, view, yew; ac-cure, adieu, askew, bedev-endue, ensue, eschew, im-bue, purdue, pursue, renew, review, subdue, withdraw; interview, residue, retinue. See § 4 and **OX**.  
 -**ewd** (ūd). Lewd. See -**UDE**.  
 -**ewt** (ūt). Newt. See -**UTE**.  
 -**ex** (ēks). Flex, lex, sex, vex; annex, circumflex, com-plex, convex, perplex; also, *plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -eck*, as, checks, decks, wrecks.  
 -**ext** (ēkst). Next, text; pre-text, excess, *preterits and past participles of verbs in -ex*, as, annexed, vexed.  
 -**ey** (ā and ē). See -**AY** and -**EY**.  
 -**ib** (īb). Bib, crib, drib, fib, gib, lib, nib, rib, sib, scib.  
 -**ibe** (īb). Bribe, bribe, scribe, tribe; ascribe, describe, im-bibe, inscribe, prescribe, proscribe, subscribe, trans-cribe.  
 -**ic** (īk). See -**ICK**.  
 -**ice**, -**ise** (īs). Dice, ice, lice, mice, nice, price, rice, slice, spice, thrice, trice, twice, vice, vise; advice, concise, device, entice, precise; paradise, sacrifice. *Archaic rimes, choice, voice. See § 6.*  
 -**ich** (īch). See -**ITCH**.  
 -**ick** (īk). Brick, chick, click, crick, flick, flick, lick, nick, pick, quick, tick, sick, snick, stick, thick, tick, trick, wick; arithmetic, catholic, choleric, heretic, politic, rhetoric. See § 3.  
 -**ict** (īkt). Pict, strict; ad-dict, afflict, convict, depict, inflict, predict, restrict; also, *preterits and past par-ticiples of verbs in -ick*, as, kicked, licked.  
 -**id** (īd). Bid, chid, did, hid, kid, lid, mid, quid, rid, skid, slid, squid; amid, for-bid, outbid, outdid, undid; pyramid.  
 -**ide** (īd). Bide, bride, chide, glide, guide, hide, pride, ride, side, slide, stride, tide, wide; aside, astride, beside, bestride, be ide, collide, confide, decide, eride, eride, divide, elide, misguide, noon-tide, outside, preside, pro-vide, reside, subside, Yule-tide; fratricide, homicide, infanticide, matricide, par-ticide, regicide, suicide; also, *preterits and past par-ticiples of verbs in -ie*, -*igh*, and -*y*, as, died, sighed, re-plied.  
 -**idea** (īdz). Idea, besides; also, *plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -ide*, as, rides,

R = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.







commode, corrode, episode, explode, forebode, unload; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -ow, as owed, showed.* [PODGE.]  
**-odge (ôj).** Dodge, lodge.  
**-oe (o and ô).** See **-OW** and **-OO**.  
**-oes (ôz).** Does. See **-UZZ**.  
**-oef (ôf and ôf).** Doff, off, cough, trough. See **-ALF**.  
**-oft (ôft).** Croft, loft, oft, soft, toft; a loft; *a so, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -off, as scolded.*  
**-og (ôg).** Bog, cog, cog, dog, fog, frog, frog, hog, jog, log, nog, prog, slog; catalogue, decalogue, dialogue, epilogue, monologue, pedagogue, synagogue.  
**-oge (ôg).** Dage; gamboge.  
**-ogue (ôg).** Brogue, rogue, vogue; collague, disem-bogue, prorogue.  
**-og (ôg).** See **-OG**.  
**-oice (ois).** Choice, voice; invoice, rejoice.  
**-oid (oid).** Void; avoid, de-void, tabloid; anoid, as-teroid; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -oy, as, buoyed, cloyed.*  
**-oil (oil).** Boil, broil, coil, foil, mail, oil, roll, soil, spoil, toil; despoil, embroil, peoil, turmoil, anguil.  
**-oin (oin).** Coign, coin, groin, join, loin, quoin; ad-join, benzoïn, conjoin, dis-join, enjoin, purloin, rejoin, subjoin. See § 4 and **-IEN**.  
**-oint (oint).** Joint, point; aoint, disjoint, appoint, aroint, conjoint; counter-point, disappoint. [VOR.]  
**-oir (wâr).** Devoir; reser-  
**-oise (oiz).** Noise, poise; avoirdupois, counterpoise, equivoise; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -oy, as, boys, boys.*  
**-oist (oist).** Foist, hoist, joist, moist; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -oice, as, rejoiced.*  
**-oit (oit).** Doit, droit; *also, droit, dait, exploit.*  
**-oak (ôk).** Broke, choke, cloak, coke, joke, poke, smoke, soak, spoke, stroke, yoke; awoke, broke, convoke, invoke, provoke, revoke.  
**-ol (ôl).** Doll, loll, soll; al-cohol, atoll, extoll; capitol, protocol, vitriol.  
**-ol (ôl).** See **-OLE**.  
**-old (ôld).** Bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, mold, mould, old, scold, sold, told, wold; behold, enfold, foretold, un-fold, uphold, withhold; manifold, marigold; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -oil, -ole, -oal, as, rolled, cajoled, foaled.*  
**-ole (ôl).** Bole, bowl, coal, dole, droll, foal, goal, hole, jole, knoll, mole, pole, roll, scroll, sole, soul, stole, toll, troll, whole; cajole, con-dole, control, enroll, parole.  
**-oll (ôl and ôl).** See **-OL** and **-OLE**.  
**-olt (ôlt).** Bolt, colt, dolt, holt, jolt, molt, poult; re-volt; thunderbolt.  
**-olve (ôlv).** Solve; absolve, convolve, devolve, dissolve, evolve, involve, resolve, re-solve. [TOM.]  
**-om (ôm).** Bomb, from.  
**-oom (ôm).** Whom. See **-OOM**.  
**-omb (ôm, -ôm, and ôom).** See **-OM**, **-OME**, and **-OOM**.  
**-ome (ôm).** Chrome, comb, dome, foam, home, loam, ohm, roam, tome.  
**-omp (ômp).** Romp, pomp, swamp, tromp.  
**-omp (ôm).** Prompt, romped, swamped.  
**-on (ôn).** Con, don, gone, on, shone, swan, wan, yon; anon, begone; Amazon, upon, benison, caparison, comparison, galleon, garrison, halcyon, oblivion, orison, paragon, phenomenon, rubicon, skeleton, unison.  
**-on (ôn).** Son, to son. See **-UN**.  
**-once (ôns).** Nonce, sponce; en-ponce, response.  
**-ons (ôns).** Once. See **-UNCE**.  
**-onch (ônk).** Conch, honk.  
**-ond (ônd).** Blond, bond, fond, frond, pond, want; yond; abscond, beyond; correspond, despond, dia-mond, respond, vagabond; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -on, as, conned, dommed.*  
**-one (ôn).** Bone, cone, crown, drone, flown, groan, grown, hone, known, loam, lone, moan, mown, own, prone, roan, shown, sown, stone, throne, throw, tone, zone; alone, atone, condone, dethrone, enthron, intone, postpone.  
**-one (ôn).** Done. See **-UN**.  
**-ong (ông).** Gong, long, prong, song, strong, thong, throng, wrong; along, be-long, livelong, prolong. See **-ING**. Among. See **-UNG**. [UN-]G.  
**-ongue (ông).** Tongue. See **-ONK (ônk).** See **-UNK**.  
**-ONCH.**  
**-on (ôn).** See **-ONCE**.  
**-ont (ônt).** Font, want. See § 4 and **-AUNT (ânt).**  
**-ont (ônt).** Front. See **-UNT**.  
**-oo (ôo).** Co, do, lo, shoe, sou, through, to, too, two, who; *also, yoo, yoo, yoo, yoo, canoe, halloo, Hindu, undoo, ragout, rendezvous, shampoo, taboo, tattoo, undoo.* See § 4 and **-EW**.  
**-oo (ôo).** Brood, crude, food, mud, prud, rood, rudd, snood; conclude, ex-clude, exude, include, in-clude, obrude, preclude, protrude, seclude, solitude; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -oo, as, cooed, wooed, and of many verbs in -ue, and -ew, as imbued, stewed.* See § 4 and **-UKE**.  
**-ood (ôod).** Could, good, hood, should, stood, wood, would; brotherhood, live-lihood, maidenhood, man-hood, motherhood, neigh-borhood, sisterhood, un-brotherhood, womanhood. See § 3.  
**-oof (ôof).** Hoof, proof, roof, woof; aloof, behoof, dis-proof, reproof.  
**-ook (ôok).** Book brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, rook, shoo, took; forsook, mistook.  
**-oök (ôök).** Snook, spook; caoutchouc. See § 4 and **-UKE**.  
**-ool (ôol).** Cool, drool, fool, pool, rule, school, spool, stool, tool; befool, over-rule. See § 4 and **-ULE**.  
**-oom (ôm).** Bloom, boom, broom, doom, gloom, groom, loom, room, tomb, whom, womb; entomb. See § 4 and **-UME**.  
**-oon (ôon).** Boon, coon, croon, June, loon, moon, noon, prune, rune, shoon, soon, spoon, swoon; ba-boon, balloon, bassoon, buffalo, cartoon, cocoon, dragoon, festoon, galloon, harpoon, honiton, leg-goon, lampoon, maroon, monsoon, platoon, pon-toon, raccoon, typhoon. See § 4 and **-UNE**.  
**-oop (ôop).** Coop, croup, droop, drupe, group, hoop, loop, poop, scoop, sloop, soup, stoop, swoop, troop, whoop. See § 4 and **-UPE**.  
**-oor (ôor).** Boor, moor, poor, toor, youor, amour, assure, contour, insure; paramour. See § 4 and **-URE**. [ORE.]  
**-or (ôr).** Door, floor. See **-OOS (ôos).** Goose, loose, moose, noose, spruce,

truce; abstruse, burnoose. See § 4 and **-USE (üs).**  
**-ooz (ôoz).** See **-OOZE**.  
**-oot (ôot).** Boot, bruit, brute, chute, coat, fruit, hoot, loot, moot, root, route, shoot, soot, toot; recruit, uproot; parachute. See § 4 and **-UTE**.  
**-oot (ôot).** Foot, put, soot.  
**-ooth (ôoth).** Booth, smooth, smoothe, soothe.  
**-ooth (ôoth).** Booth, ruth, sleuth, sooth, tooth, truth, youth; forsooth, insooth, uncooth. See § 4.  
**-oove (ôöve).** See **-OVE**.  
**-ooze (ôoz).** Booze, bruise, choose, cruise, loose, ooze, ruse, snooze, trowse, whose; *also, pl. of nouns, and third person sing. present of many verbs, in -oo, -ue, as, coos, ruses.* See § 4 and **-USE (üz).**  
**-op (ôp).** Chop, crop, drop, flop, lop, lop, mop, prop, shop, slop, stop, stop, strop, swap, top; eaves-drop, snowdrop.  
**-ope (ôp).** Cope, grope, hope, mope, ope, pope, roop, slope, slope, soap, tope, trope; antelope, elope, heliotrope, horoscope, interlope, telescope.  
**-opt (ôpt).** Adopt, copt; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -op, as, hopped, lopped.*  
**-or (ôr).** Dor, nor, or, war; abhor, bailor, legator, lessor, vendor; *also, words ending in -or, as, ambassa-dor, bachelor, conqueror, governor, meteor, orator, visitor, when pronounced so as to give the last syllable the ôr sound.* See § 3.  
**-or (ôr).** See § 4 and **-ORE**.  
**-orb (ôr).** Orb, sorb; ab-sorb.  
**-orœ (ôrs).** See **-ORSE**.  
**-orœ (ôrœ).** Scorch, torch; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in these ts porch.* See § 4.  
**-ord (ôrd).** Chord, cord, lord, sword, ward; ab-horred, accord, award, re-cord, reward.  
**-ord (ôrd).** Board, hoard, sword; aboard, afford; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -ore, as, bored, etc.* See § 4.  
**-ore (ôr).** Bore, core, corps, door, floor, fore, four, gore, lore, more, or, o'er, ore, pore, roar, score, shore, snore, soar, sore, store, store, tore, wore, yore; adore, atore, ashore, be-sore, deplore, explore, forbore, forsore, galore, ignore, implore, restore; sopho-more, sycamore. See § 4 and **-OR**.  
**-orge (ôrj).** Gorge; dis-  
**-orge (ôrj).** Gorge; dis-  
**-ork (ôrk).** Cork, fork, stork, torque. *Nearly riming with these ts park.*  
**-orld (ôrd).** Curled, furled, hurried, swirled, world.  
**-orm (ôrm).** Form, norm, storm, swarm, warm; con-form, deform, inform, per-form, reform, transform; chloroform, cruciform, uni-form.  
**-orm (ôrm).** Worm. See **-IRM**.  
**-orn (ôr).** Born, corn, horn, loom, morn, scorn, thorn, warn; adorn, fore-warn, forlorn, suborn; uni-corn.  
**-orn (ôr).** Borne, bourn, mourn, shorn, sworn, torn, worn; forsworn. See § 4.  
**-orp (ôrp).** Thorp, warp.  
**-orse (ôrs).** Course, gorse, horse, morse, torse; en-dorse, remorse, unhorse.  
**-ors (ôrs).** Course, course, force, hoarse, source; di-  
**-ors (ôrs).** Course, course, force, hoarse, source; di-  
**-orœ (ôrœ).** Worst. See **-URST**.  
**-ort (ôrt).** Bort, mort, ort,

short, sort, swart, thwart, tort, wart; assort, athwart, consort, distort, extort, re-sort, report.  
**-ort (ôr).** Court, fort, port, sport; comport, deport, ex-port, import, reorth.  
**-orth (ôrth).** Forth, fourth; *these nearly rime with north, swarth.*  
**-ose (ôs).** Close, dose, gorse; bellicose, comatose, en-gross, globose, grandiose, jocosé, morose, verbose.  
**-ose (ôs).** Close, dose, dose, froze, gloze, nose, pose, prose, rose, those; arose, compose, depose, disclose, dispose, expose, foreclose, impose, inclose, oppose, propose, repose, suppose, transpose; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -ow, -oe, -o, as, rows, glows, ocs, oaks.*  
**-osk (ôs, ôsk, ôsk).** Bosk; mosque, kiosk.  
**-oss (ôs and ôs).** Boss, cross, dress, floss, fosse, gloss, joss, loss, moss, toss; across, emboss, lacrosse.  
**-ost (ôst and ôst).** Cost, frost, lost, wast; accost; pentecost; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -oss, as, crossed, em-bossed.*  
**-ost (ôst).** Boast, coast, ghost, host, most, post, toast; compost, foremost.  
**-ot (ôt).** Blot, clot, cot, dot, got, hot; *also, not, lot, not, plot, pot, rot, scot, shot, slot, sot, spot, squat, tot, trot, what, wot, yacht; allot, besot, forgot, gavot, unknot; polysyllabic.*  
**-otch (ôch).** Blotch, botch, crotch, notch, notch, splotch, wotch.  
**-ote, -oat (ôt).** Bloat, boat, coat, cote, dote, float, gloat, goat, groat, moat, mote, note, oat, quote, rot, shoat, smote, stote, throat, tote, vote, wote; afloat, azote, denote, devote, pro-mote, remote; anecdote, anti-dote, table d'ôte.  
**-oth (ôth and ôth).** Broth, cloth, froth, Goth, moth, troth; betroth.  
**-oth (ôth).** Both, growth, loath, oath, quoth; *also, betroth.* [WOTH.]  
**-oth (ôth).** Swath, wrath.  
**-ou (ou).** Thou. See **-OW**.  
**-ou (ou).** You. See **-EW**.  
**-oubt (out).** See **-OUT**.  
**-ouch (ouch).** Couch, crouch, ouch, pouch, slouch, vouch; avouch.  
**-ouch (ûch).** Touch. See **-UTCH**.  
**-ouch (ôush).** Douche, ruche; barouche, cartouche, debouch.  
**-oud (oud).** Cloud, crowd, loud, proud, shroud; aloud, becloud, enshroud; *also, preteritis and past participles of verbs in -ow, as, bowed.*  
**-ough (ôf, ou, ô, and ôf).** See **-OFF**, **-OW**, and **-UFF**.  
**-ought, -aught (ôct).** Aught, bought, brought, caught, fought, fraught, naught, nought, ought, sought, taut, taught, thought, wrought; besought, distraught, in-wrought; Juggernaut.  
**-out (out and ôl).** See **-OWL** and **-OLE**.  
**-ould (ôod).** See **-OOD**.  
**-oun (oun).** See **-OWN**.  
**-ounce (ouns).** Bounce, flounce, frounce, ounce, pounce, tounce; announce, denounce, pronounce, re-nounce.  
**-ound (ound).** Bound, found, ground, hound, mound, pound, round, sound, wound; abound, aground, astound, compound, confound, expound, pro-found, propound, rebound, recound, resound, sur-round; *also, preteritis and*

in Guide to Pronunciation, + combined with. = equals.

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past participles of verbs in -own (oun), as, frowned.  
 — (oond). Wound; crooned; pruned; swooned; festooned; lampooned; reasoned; *nearly rhyming with these are attuned, communed, impugned, tuned.* See § 4.  
 — ount (ount). Count, fount, mound; account, amount, discount, dismount, miscount, recount, remount, surmount; catamount, paramount, tantamount.  
 — oup (oup). See -OOP.  
 — our (our). Flour, scour, sour; deflower, devour; bowser, cower, flower, glower, lower, power, shower, tower. See § 8.  
 — ourge (ürj). Scourge. See -ERGE.  
 — ourn (örn and ãrn). See -ORN and -URN.  
 — ours (ourz). Ours; *this rhymes with plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs in -our and -ower, as, hours, scours, bowers showers.* See § 8.  
 — (oörz). Yours; *this rhymes with plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs in -ure, as, cures, endures, and nearly rhymes with plurals of words in -oor, -our (öör), as, moors, tours.* See § 4.  
 — ourse (ürs). See -ORSE.  
 — ourt (ört). See -ORT.  
 — outh (örth). See -ORTH.  
 — ous (üs). See -US.  
 — ouse (ous). Chouse, douse, gouse, house, louse, mouse.  
 — (ouiz). Blouse, browse, drowse, house, v., mouse, v., mouse, spouse; arouse, carouse, espouse; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -ow, as, brows, plows.*  
 — out (out). Bout, clout, doubt, drought, flout, gout, grout, knout, lout, out, pout, tout, spout, shout, snout, spout, sprout, stout, tout, trout; about, devout, redoubt, without.  
 — outh (outh). Drouth, mouth, south.  
 — (outh). Mouth, v., south.  
 — (ñth). Youth. See -OOTH.  
 — ove (öve). Clove, cove, drove, grove, hove, Jove, maive, rove, shrove, stove, strove, throve, wove; also, cove, inwove; interwove.  
 — (öov). Groove, move, prove; approve, behoove, disprove, improve, reprove; disapprove.  
 — (iv). Dove, glove, love, shove; above, belove, un-glove; turtle-dove.  
 — ow (ou). Bough, bow, brow, caw, dhow, frow, how, mow, now, plow, prow, row, scow, slough, sow, thou, v.; allow, avow, endow, kotow.  
 — (ö). Beau, blow, bow, crow, doe, dough, floc, flow, foe, fro, glow, go, grow, hoe, know, lo, low, mot, mow, no, oh, owe, row, sew, show, sioe, slow, snow, so, sow, stow, strow, throe, throw, toe, tow, trow, woe; aglow, ago, below, bestow, bureau, cha-teau, foreknow, foreshow, outgrow, rainbow, tableau, tressouze; *but, burglow, calico, overflow, over-grow, overthrow.*  
 — öd (oud). See -OUD.  
 — owl (oul). Cowl, fowl, growl, howl, owl, prowl, scowl, before.  
 — own (oun). Brown, clown, crown, down, drown, frown, gawn, noun, town; adown, embrown, renown.  
 — owe (ous). See -OUSE.  
 — owth (öth). See -OTH.  
 — ox (öks). Box, fox, ox, phlox; equinox, heterodox.

orthodox, paradox; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -ock, as, locks, stocks.*  
 — oy (öy). Boy, buoy, clay, coy, joy, toy; alloy, annoy, convoy, decoy, de-loy, destroy, employ, en-joy, savvy, sepy.  
 — oze (öz). See -OSE.  
 — ub (üb). Chub, club, cub, drub, dub, grub, hub, rub, scrub, shrub, snub, stub, tub; hubbub; sillabub.  
 — ube (üb). Cube, tube.  
 — use (üs). See -USE.  
 — uch (üch). See -UTCH.  
 — uck (ük). Buck, chuck, cluck, duck, luck, muck, pluck, puck, ruck, shuck, struck, stuck, suck, truck, tuck; amuck.  
 — uot (ükt). Duct; abduct, induct, conduct, deduct, induct, instruct, obstruct; aqueduct, viaduct; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in -uck, as, ducked, fud (üd). Blood, bud, cud, flood, mud, rud, scud, spud, and thud.*  
 — ude (üd). Feud, lewd, nude; allude, collude, de-lude, denude, elude, exude, preclude; altitude, apti-tude, desuetude, ferti-tude, furtive, habitude, inter-lude, lassitude, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multi-tude, plenitude, prompti-tude, quietude, servitude, similitude, solicitude, turp-tude, vastitude, vicissi-tude; *also, preterits and past participles of many verbs in -ew and -ue, as, stewed, subdued.* See -OOD.  
 — (öod). Crude, rude, etc. See -OOD.  
 — ude (üj). Budge, drudge, fudge, grudge, judge, nudge, sludge, smudge, struggle; adjudge, begrudge, misjudge.  
 — ue (ü and ö). See -EW and -OO.  
 — uff (üf). Bluff, buff, chough, clough, cuff, fluff, gruff, huff, luff, muff, puff, rough, ruff, scuff, scuff, snuff, slough, sough, stuff, tough; enough, rebuff.  
 — uft (üft). Tuft; bluffed, cuffed, fluffed, puffed, re-buffed, soughed, stuffed.  
 — ug (üg). Bug, drug, dug, hug, jug, lug, mug, plug, pug, rug, shrug, slug, smug, snug, thug, tug.  
 — uge (üj). Huge; febrifuge, subterfuge, vermifuge.  
 — uice (üs). See -USE.  
 — uise (iz). Guise. See -IZE.  
 — uke (ük). Duke, puke; Mameluke, rebuke. See -OOK (ök).  
 — ul, -ull (ül). Cull, dull, gull, hull, lull, mull, null, scull, skull, trull; annul, Mogul; disannul.  
 — (ööl). Bull, full, pull, tulle, wool; beautiful, boun-tiful, dutiful, fanciful, mas-terful, merciful, pitiful, plentiful, powerful, sorrow-ful, wonderful, worshipful. See § 4.  
 — ulch (ülch). Gulch, mulch.  
 — ulc (ül). Mule, pile, yule; molecule, reticule, ridicule. See -OOL.  
 — ulge (ülj). Bulge; divulge, efulge, indolge, promulge.  
 — ulk (ülk). Bulk, hulk, skull, sulphur.  
 — ulp (ülp). Gulp, pulp.  
 — ulse (üls). Pulse; appulse, convulse, impulse, repulse.  
 — ult (ült). Cult; adult, con-sult, exult, insult, occult, per-ult, result; catapult, difficult.  
 — um (üm). Chum, some, crumb, drum, dumb, gum, grum, gum, hum, mum, numb, plum, plumb, rum, scum, slum, some, strum, stum, sum, swum, thrum, thumsk; become, benumb;

burdensome, Christendom, cranium, cumbersome, delirium, frolicsome, maxi-mum, medium, minimum, odious, opium, premium, radium, succumb, tedium, vacuum, viaticum.  
 — ume (üm). Fume, spume; assume, consume, costume, exume, illume, legume, perfume, presume, relume, resume.  
 — (ööm). Flume, glume, grume, plume, rheum. See -OOM.  
 — ump (ümp). Bump, chump, clump, dump, hump, jump, lump, plump, pump, rump, slump, stump, thump, trump.  
 — un (ün). Bun, done, dun, gun, hung, run, one, pun, run, shun, son, spun, stun, sun, ton, tun, won; begun, outrun, undone.  
 — unce (üns). Dunce, once.  
 — unch (ünch). Bunch, crunch, crunch, lurch, munch, punch, crunch.  
 — unct (ünkt). Defunct, dis-junct.  
 — und (ünd). Fund; mori-bund, obtund, refund, ro-tund, rubicund; dunned, punned, shunned, stunned.  
 — une (ün). Dune, hewn, June, tune; atune, com-mune, expunge, impugn, je-june, oppugn, untune; im-portune, opportune, pica-yune. See -OON.  
 — ung (üng). Bung, clung, dung, flung, hung, lung, rung, slung, sprung, strung, stung, stung, tongue, wrong, young; among, un-strung, unsung.  
 — unge (ünj). Lunge, plunge, sponge; expunge.  
 — unk (ünk). Bunk, chunk, drunk, drunk, hunt, junk, monk, punk, shrunck, skunk, slunk, spunk, sunk, trunk.  
 — unt (ünt). Blunt, brunt, front, grunt, hunt, punt, runt, shunt, stunt, wont.  
 — up (üp). Cup, cup, scup, sup, tup, up, cup, scup.  
 — upe (üp). Jupe, stupe. See -OOP.  
 — upt (üpt). Abrupt, corrupt, disrupt, erupt, interrupt, super-upt.  
 — ur (ür). See -ER.  
 — urb (ürb). See -ERB.  
 — urch (ürch). Birch, church, lurch, perch, search, smurch; resurch.  
 — urd (ürd). Bird, curd, gird, heard, herd, surd, third, word; averred, bestirred, concurred, conferred, de-ferred, demurred, deterred, incurred, interred; inter-occurred, preferred, purred, recurred, referred, spurred, transferred.  
 — ure (ür). Cure, dure, lure, pure; abjure, allure, con-jure, demure, endure, im-mure, impure, manure, ma-ture, obscure, procure, se-cure; amateur, aperture, epicure, forfeiture, furni-ture, immature, miniature, overture, premature, sine-cure, temperature. See -OOR (öör).  
 — urf (ürf). Scurf, serf, surf, turf.  
 — urge (ürj). See -ERGE.  
 — urk (ürk). Burke, clerk, dirk, irk, jerk, kirk, perk, quirk, shirk, smirk, Turk, work, yerk.  
 — url (ür). Churl, curl, earl, fur, girl, hurl, knurl, pearl, pur, swirl, twirl, whirl; uncurl, unurl.  
 — urn (ürn). Burn, churn, earn, fern, kern, learn, query, spin, stern, tern, turn, urn, yearn; adjourn, concern, discern, return, sojourn.  
 — urnt (ürnt). Burnt, learnt, worn.  
 — urp (ürp). See -IRP.  
 — urse (ürs). See -ERSE.  
 — urst (ürst). Burst, curst,

durst, erst, first, thirst, versted, verst, worst; ac-curst, athirst.  
 — urt (ürt). See -ERT.  
 — urre (ürre). See -ERVE.  
 — us, -ous (üs). Bus, buss, fuss, muss, plus, puss, truss, us; discuss; abacus, angelus, animus, barbarus, beau-teous, blunderbus, bolster-ous, Cerberus, clamorous, credulous, cumulus, danger-ous, fabulous, frivolous, generous, glorious, hazard-ous, Hesperus, impetus, in-cubus, infamous, mischie-vous, mountainous, nau-tilus, nucleus, numerous, octopus, ominous, omibus, Pegasus, perulous, piteous, populous, prosperous, radi-ous, ravenous, riotous, rui-nous, scandalous, scrupu-lous, stimulus, syllabus, Tantalus, terminus, timor-ous, traitorous, treacher-ous, voracious, victorious, ystorous.  
 — us, -uous (üs). Virtuous, vitreous. See § 3.  
 — use (üs). Deuce, juice, puce, sluice, use, Zeus; abuse, aduce, conduce, de-duce, diffuse, disuse, ex-cuse, gust, just, just, just, tuse, produce, profuse, re-duce, reduce, seduce, tra-duce; introduce. See -OOSE (öös).  
 — (öös). Fuse. See -OOZE.  
 — use (üs). Rust, muse, news; abuse, accuse, amuse, confuse, diffuse, disuse, excuse, infuse, misuse, peruse, refuse, suffice, transuse; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. present of verbs, in -ew and -ue, as, de-ve, imbues.* See -OOZE.  
 — ush (üş). Blush, brush, crush, flush, gush, hush, hush, hush, hush, hush, slush, thrush, tush.  
 — (öösh). Bush, push.  
 — usk (üsk). Busk, cusk, dusk, husk, musk, tusk.  
 — ust (üst). Bust, crust, dost, dust, gust, just, just, just, must, rust, thrust, trust; adjust, adust, august, dis-gust, distrust, intrust, mis-trust, robust, unjust; *also, preterits and past participles of verbs in -uss, as, dis-cussed, trussed.*  
 — ut (üt). But, butt, cut, glut, gut, hut, jut, nut, putt, rut, shut, slut, smut, sut, sut, sut, sut, sut.  
 — (ööt). Put. See -OOT.  
 — utch (ütch). Clutch, crutch, Dutch, hutch, much, smutch, such, touch.  
 — ute (üt). Cute, flute, lute, salute, nut, salute, salute, astute, commute, compute, confute, depute, dilute, dis-pute, impute, minute, pol-lute, pursuit, refute, repute, salute, transmute, vogue; absolute, attribut, consti-tute, destitute, dissolute, execute, institute, perse-cute, prosecute, resolute, substitute. See -OOT (ööt).  
 — uth (öth). See -OOTH.  
 — ux (üks). Crux, dux, flux, lux; *also, plurals of nouns, and third person sing. pres-ent of verbs, in -uck, as, ducks, trucks.*  
 — uzz (üz). Buzz, coz, does, fuz, fuz.  
 — y (I). See -IE.  
 — ymn (im). Hymn. See -YMPH (Imf). Nymph, lymph.  
 — yne (ün). Anodyne. See -INE (in).  
 — ynx (ünks). See -INX.  
 — ype (üp). See -IPE.  
 — yph (if). See -IFF.  
 — ype (ips). See -IPSE.  
 — yre (Ir). See -IRE.  
 — yrrh (ür). Myrrh. See -ER-ym (üz). See -ISM.  
 — yat (ist). See -IST.  
 — yve (iv). See -IVE.  
 — yx (iks). See -IX.



# PRONOUNCING DICTIONARIES OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES ANCIENT AND MODERN

In these vocabularies, the intention has been to record the names of such places and persons as are of largest interest in history and literature, both ancient and modern. Mere size, however, has not been considered a sufficient reason for inserting the name of a place, nor have all the names of a class, as, for example, the divisions of a country, been included unless each possessed individual distinction. American names, naturally, occupy a relatively large amount of space, but the names of the greater leaders of all countries and the names of all places that are of importance in general history have been included.

Each entry is given the most approved spelling and pronunciation, with alternatives if supported by sufficient usage. In the geographical entries are given the location of each place, the height of mountain peaks, the highest elevation of mountain ranges or groups, the length of rivers, the population of cities and of countries (*in nearest thousands*; thus, *p. 300* = population 300,000), the area in square miles, and the name of the nation having jurisdiction, where this information is of interest, and often some item that marks the place as of note.

In the biographical entries are given (*in parentheses*) the dates of birth and death, or the date of death (indicated by *d.*) where this alone is known, or the date of the person's greatest activity (indicated by *fl.*, *flourished*) where more precise data are lacking. In the case of kings and other rulers are given also the date of accession and the date of the end of the reign.

The special abbreviations used are explained below. For others, consult the general list of Abbreviations, p. 837.

*ab.* about.  
*act.* actor; actress.  
*aft.* after.  
*Angl.* Anglicized.  
*anthropol.* anthropologist.  
*arc.* arctic.  
*archæol.* archæologist.  
*au., auth.* author.  
*bacteriol.* bacteriologist.  
*Bapt.* Baptist.  
*bat.* battle.  
*bet.* between.  
*Byzant.* Byzantine.  
*Cent. Am.* Central America.  
*chan.* channel.  
*comm.* commune.  
*cong.* conquered; conqueror.  
*cr.* crowned.  
*depend.* dependency.  
*dipl.* diplomat.

*disc.* discoverer.  
*dram.* dramatic; dramatist.  
*E* east; eastern.  
*E.* East; Eastern.  
*econ.* economist.  
*Euad.* Ecuadorian.  
*edu.* educator.  
*Egyptol.* Egyptologist.  
*engr.* engraver.  
*erron.* erroneously.  
*excl.* excluding.  
*expl.* explorer.  
*Flor.* Florentine.  
*form.* formerly.  
*Fried.* Friedrich.  
*ftd.* fortified.  
*inc.* including.  
*kdm.* kingdom.  
*kg.* king.  
*l.* long.

*lexicog.* lexicographer.  
*metaphys.* metaphysician.  
*N* north; northern.  
*N.* North; Northern.  
*nonconf.* nonconformist.  
*nov.* novelist.  
*oc., ocs.* ocean; oceans.  
*ornithol.* ornithologist.  
*p.* population.  
*philanth.* philanthropist.  
*polit.* political; politician.  
*prot., protect.* protectorate.  
*reg.* region.  
*relig.* religious.  
*Rev.* Revolution (War of Independence); Revolutionary.  
*rev.* revolutionist.  
*Rhen.* Rhenish.  
*Roum.* Roumanian.

*S* south; southern.  
*S.* South; Southern.  
*set.* settlement.  
*soc.* socialist.  
*sociol.* sociologist.  
*sold.* soldier.  
*statesm.* statesman.  
*sub.* suburbs.  
*Switz.* Switzerland.  
*ter.* territory.  
*theol.* theologian.  
*tn.* town.  
*transl.* translator.  
*trib.* tributary.  
*Venez.* Venezuelan.  
*W.* west; western.  
*W.* West; Western.  
*Wilh.* Wilhelm.  
*wr.* writer.

## A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

**Aachen** (ä/kä'n) *Fr.* Aix-la-Chapelle (äks/lä-shä/päl'; äs/-) *anc.* Aquisgranum, city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 156; treaties 1668, 1748.  
**Aalborg** (ö/börk) *anc.* Albur'gum, spt. N Denmark, p. 33.  
**Aar** (är) riv. Switzerland, 175 m. long.  
**Aarau** (är'ou) town, \* of Aargau canton, N Switz. on Aar river, p. comm. 10. [542 □ p. 231.]  
**Aargau** (är'gou) *Fr.* Argovie (är'gö/vé) canton, Switz.  
**Aarhus** (ör/höös) spt. E Jutland, Denmark, p. 62.  
**Abbeville** (äb'vel') town, N France, p. comm. 20.  
**Aberdare** (äb'er-där') town, Glamorganshire, S Wales, p. 51.  
**Aberdeen** (äb'er-dén') *anc.* Deva'na, burgh, X of Aberdeenshire, p. 163; univ. — See Aberdeenshire. [p. 311.]  
**Aberdeenshire** (s-né) or **Aberdeen**, co. E Scot., 1,972 □  
**Aberystwyth** (äb'er-sük'än) town, Monmouthshire, England, p. 25.  
**Abertillery** (t-ll'er-í) town, Monmouthshire, Eng. p. 35.  
**Åbo** (ö/bö; ä/bö) spt. city, \* of Åbo-Björneborg govt. Finland, p. 55.  
**Åbo-Björneborg** (-byür'në-bör'y) govt. SW Finland, 8,925 □ (excl. lakes) p. 502, \* Åbo.  
**Abruzzi** e **Molise** (ä-brööv'sé ä mö'lé-zä) compartimento, cen. Italy, 6,382 □ p. 1,431.  
**Abukir** or **Aboukir** (ä'böo-kér') vil. & bay near Alexandria, Egypt; Nelson's victory "Battle of the Nile," 1798.  
**Abu-Simbel** (ä'böo-sím/bél) or **Ipsambul** (íp'sám-bööl') place on left bank of Nile, ab. 22° 25' N; rock temples.  
**Abydos** (ä-b'y'dös) *anc.* town, Egypt. — *anc.* town, Asia Minor, on the Dardanelles (Hellepont).  
**Abyssinia** (äb'y-sín'l-ä) *Ar.* Habesh (hä'b'esh) empire, E Africa, 432,600 □ p. ab. 8,000, \* Adis Ababa.

**Acadia** (ä-kä/dí-ä) or **Acadie** (ä/kä/dé') former name of Nova Scotia.  
**Acasutla** (ä/kä-hööt'lä) spt. Salvador, on Pac. oc.  
**Acapulco** (ä/kä-pööl'kö) spt. Guerrero, Mexico, on Pac. oc. p. 6.  
**Acarnania** (äk'är-nä'ni-ä) *anc.* division, W Greece.  
**Accad.** See Akkad.  
**Accra** (ä-krä') town, \* of Br. Gold Coast col., W Af., p. 20.  
**Acerington** (äk'ring-tün) mun. bor. Lancashire, England, p. 45. [Peloponnesus.]  
**Achaia** (ä-kä'yä) or **Achæa** (ä-ké'ä) *anc.* country, N Achin or Achen (ä-chen'), *Du.* Atjeh (ä'tché), native kingdom, N Sumatra, & outpost prov. of the Du. E. Indies, 20,550 □ p. 582. [gentina, 23,080 ft.]  
**Aconagua** (ä/kön-kä'gwä) highest peak, Andes mts. Ar.  
**Acra** (ä'krä), *anc.* Ptolemais, spt. city, Syria, p. 10.  
**Acra** (ä'krä), *ter.* Brazil, SW of Amazonas, 74,000 □ p. 70.  
**Acrocerania.** See Glossa, Cape.  
**Actium** (äk'tshí-üm; -tí-üm) promontory and *anc.* town, NW Greece; naval battle, 31 B. C.  
**Adabazar** (ä/dä-bä-zär') town, Constantinople vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 25.  
**Adalia** (ä-dä'lé'ä) spt. Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 30.  
**Adama-wa** (ä/dä-mä'wä) region, Nigeria & Kamerun, in Africa, \* Yola.  
**Adam's Bridge**, chain of shoals between Ceylon and India.  
**Adams Mount**, peak of White mts. N. H., 5,805 ft. high. — peak of Cascade range, Wash. 12,470 ft. high.  
**Adana** (ä/dä-nä) Turkish vilayet, Asia Minor, 15,400 □ p. 422. — its \* D. 42.  
**Adelaide** (äd'é-läd) city, \* of S. Australia, on Torrens riv. p. 42, with suburbs 190; univ.

**f = ch** in **G. ich**, **ach** (50); **bon**; **yet**; **zh = z** in **azure**. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. **p.** population in thousands. (1135)







state, S slope Pyrenees, bet. Arriège & Lérída, 175 □ p. 6. — its *κ*.

**Andover** (án'dō-vēr) town, ab. 22 m. N of Boston, Mass. p. 7; academy.

**Andria** (án'drī-ā) town, Apulia, SE Italy, p. 53; cathedral.

**Androsogin** (án'drōs-kōg'in) riv. about 175 m. long, SW Maine. [comm. 84.]

**Angers** (án'zhā) anc. Juliom'agus, ft. city, NW France, p. Anglesey (án'g-lē-se) isl. anc. Mo'na, & co. Wales, 276 □ p. 51.

**Angola** (án-gō'lā) Portuguese dependency, W Africa, 484,800 □ p. 4,200, \*Loanda.

**Angora** (án-gō'rā) Turk. Engüriyeh (eng'li-rē'yēh) vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia, 27,370 □ p. 933. — anc. An'cyra, city, its \* p. 35.

**Angoulême** (án-gō'w-lēm) anc. Inculis'ma, city, W cen. Angra (án'grā) spt. Terceira isl. \* of Azores, p. 11.

**Angra Pequena**. See Lüderitzbucht. [p. 4.]

**Anguilla** (án-gwī'lā) Brit. isl. Leeward isls. W Indies, 35 □ p. 331, \* Dessau.

**Anhui** (án'hwā) or Nghanwei (n'gán'hwā) prov. E China, 54,826 □ p. 14,478, \*Anking.

**Anjou** (án'zhō) ; E. án'jōo) former prov. NW France. Ann, Cape, in NE Mass. N of Massachusetts bay.

**Annam** (án'nám) or Nam (d-nám) kingdom, Indo-China, under Fr. protect. 61,713 □ p. 5,544.

**Annapolis** (d-náp'ō-lis) spt. of Md. p. 47; U. S. Naval Academy. — spt. Nova Scotia, p. 1.

**Ann Arbor**, city, S Mich. p. 15; Univ. of Michigan.

**Antananarivo**. See Tananarivo. [S pole.]

**Antarctic Continent** (ánt-árk'tík) the land around the Antarctic Ocean, ocean S of antarctic circle.

**Anticosti** (án'ti-kōs'ti) isl. Quebec prov. Canada, in St. Lawrence estuary. [battle in Md. 1862.]

**Antietam Creek** (ánt-tē'tám) in Pa. & Md. to Potomac riv. ; Antigua (ánt-tē'gwā) isl. (108 □) & with Barbuda & Redonda, presidency Leeward Isls. colony, Br. W. Indies, 170 □ p. 32, \* St. John. [range, Palestine.]

**Anti-Libanus** (án'ti-līb'ū-nīs) mt. range, E of Lebanon.

**Antilles** (ánt-tī'lez ; F. án'tēl) two groups isls. (Greater and Lesser Antilles) West Indies. See West Indies.

**Antioch** (ánt-tiō'k) city, Aleppo vilayet, Syria, anc. \* of Syria, p. 30. [Medellin / mines.]

**Antioquia** (ánt-tiō'kyā) dept. Colombia, 24,402 □ p. 741.

**Antipodes** (ánt-tī'pō-dēz) group of rocky isls. 458 m. SE of N. Z. 20 □; belongs to N. Z. [Ecuador.]

**Antisana** (ánt-tē-sā'nā) volcano, 19,335 ft. high, Andes mts. Anti-Taurus (ánt-ti-tō'ris) mt. range, E Asia Minor, N E of the Taurus.

**Antivari** (ánt-tē-vā-rē) or Bar (bār) town of Montenegro, Antofagasta (ánt'ō-fā-gās'tā) prov. & city (p. 32) N Chile. [Churia, p. 161.]

**Anung** (án'tōng) treaty port, Shengking prov. Man- Antwerp (ánt'wērp) Ft. Anvers (án'vā'r) prov. Belgium, 1,093 □ p. 969. — city, its \* on Scheldt riv. p. 302, with suburbs 398. [12,349 ft. high.]

**Aorangi** (ā'ō-rā'ngē) or Mt. Cook, mt. N South Isl. N. Z. Aosta (ā-ōs'tā) anc. August'a Praetoria, town, NW Italy, p. comm.

**Apalachee Bay** (áp'ā-lāch'é) bay, arm of Gulf of Mexico, Apalacheicola (áp'ā-lāch'i-kō'lā) nav. riv. Fla. 90 m. to Gulf of Mexico. [comm. 36.]

**Apeldoorn** (áp'pē-dōrn) town, Gelderland, Netherlands, p. Apennines (áp'pē-nīnz) mt. chain, cen. Italy; highest, Monte Corvo, 9,900 ft. high, Pacific ocean.

**Apia** (ā-pē-ā) ; ā-pē-ā) vil. & harbor, Upolu isl. Samoa, S.

**Appalachian Mountains** (áp'pā-lāch'i-ān) ; āch'i-ān) mt. system, E North America, Quebec prov. to Ala.; highest, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft.

**Appenzell** (áp'pē-nzēl) canton (160 □ p. 73), NE Switzerland, consisting of the demicantons of Outer Rhodes (94 □ p. 58) & Inner Rhodes (67 □ p. 15).

**Appomattox** (áp'ō-māt'ōks) anc. ab. 150 m. long, Va. flows to James riv. — vil. cen. Va.; Lee's surr., April 9, 1865.

**Apulia** (ā-pū'lī-ā) compartimento, SE It., 7,378 □ p. 2,130.

**Apurē** (ā-pō'rā) riv. Venezuela, a chief trib. of Orinoco riv.

**Apurimac** (ā-pōo-rē'māk) riv. bet. 500 & 600 m. long, — Peruvian Andes to Ucayali riv.

**Aquitaine** (āk'wī-tān) anc. division SW France.

**Aquitania** (āk'wī-nī-ā) a Roman division of SW Gaul.

**Arabia** (ā-rā'bī-ā) Turk. Arabistan (ā-rā'bī-stān) country, a great pen. SW Asia, about 1,200,000 □ p. 4,325.

**Arabia Deserta** (dē-zū'rā) N div. of anc. Arabia.

**Arabia Felix** (fē'līks) SE div. of anc. Arabia.

**Arabian Desert**, desert, Egypt, E of Nile, ab. 22° N lat. to Medit. sea.

**Arabian Sea**, between India and Arabia, part of Indian oc.

**Arabia Petraea** (pē-trē'ā) NW div. anc. Arabia.

**Aracaju** (ā-rā-kā-zhō) town, \* Sergipe state, Brazil, near coast, p. 27.

**Arad** (ōr'ād) city, S cen. Hungary, 43 □ p. 63.

**Aragon** (ā-rō-gōn) ; Sp. pron. ā-rā-gōn) medieval kingdom & anc. kingdom & prov. NE Spain. [In. for 750.]

**Araguay** (ā-rā-gwā'yā) riv. ab. 1,100 m. long, cen. Brazil, Aralsh, El (ēl ā-rīsh') or Laralsh (lā-rīsh') Atlantic spt. Morocco, p. ab. 10. [26,166 □.]

**Aral Sea** (ār'āl) ; ā-rāl) inland sea, SW Russia in Asia, Aransas Pass (ā-rān'sās) chief entrance to Aransas bay, Texas.

**Ararat** (ār'ārāt) mt. in Armenia; two peaks, highest ab. 17,000 ft. [India.]

**Aravalli Hills** (ā-rā'vā-lē) range, 300 m. long, Rajputana, Arbil (ār-bēl) or Erbil (ē-bēl), anc. Arbēla, walled town, Mosul vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 4; battle at Gaugamela, ancient vil. near Nineveh) 331 B. C.

**Arcadia** (ār-kā'dī-ā) anc. pastoral country, cen. Morea, Greece.

**Archangel** (ār-kán'jāl) Russ. Arkhangelsk (ār-kán'gēlsk) city, near mouth of Dvina riv. N Russia, p. 31.

**Arcole** (ār'kō-lā) vil. 15 m. SE of Verona, Italy, p. comm. 4; battle 1796.

**Arcoot** (ār-kō't) town, cen. Madras pres. p. 11.

**Arctic Ocean** (ār'k'tík) the ocean N of the arctic circle.

**Ardağan** (ār'dā-gām) ft. town, Kars govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, p. 1; battle 1877.

**Arden** (ār'dēn) anc. forest of midland and E England.

**Ardennes** (ār'dēn') dept. NE France, 2,028 □ p. 319, \* Mézières.

**Ardennes**, Forest of, anc. Arduen'na Syl'va, wooded region, on both banks Meuse riv. France & Belgium.

**Arequipa** (ār-ē-kē'pā) city, S Peru, p. 35.

**Arezzo** (ā-rē'tō) anc. Arretium, city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 48.

**Argaus** (ār-jē'ūs) highest mt. Asia Minor, Angora vilayet, 15,100 ft. [comm. 24.]

**Argenteuil** (ār'zhān'tū'y) town, near Paris, N France, p. 1.

**Argentina** (ār'jēn-tē'nā) ; Sp. ār'hān-tē'nā) federal republic, S S. Amer. E of Andes mts. 1,135,340 □ p. 7,122, \* Buenos Aires. [t. 406 B. C.]

**Arguinassé** (ār'jī-nū'sē) small isls. S of Mytilene & navel Bat- Argolis (ār'gō-līs) anc. dist. E Morea, Greece. [France.]

**Argonne** (ār'gōn) region, bet. Meuse and Ardennes, Argos (ār'gōs) anc. town, in Argolis, Greece.

**Argyllshire** (ār-gīl'shēr) or Argyll, co. W Scotland, 3,110 □ p. 71, X Inveraray.

**Arica** (ār-ē'kā) spt. Tacna prov. N Chile, p. 5.

**Arizona** (ār'ī-zō-nā) state, SW U. S. A. 113,810 □ p. 204, \* Phoenix.

**Arkansas** (ār'kān-sō) riv. ab. 2,000 m., rises Rocky mts. Col. flows into Mississippi riv. — state, S cen. U. S. A. 52,525 □ p. 1,574, \* Little Rock. [Berg. Austria.]

**Arles** (ār'lē) pass 5,900 ft. & tunnel 6½ m. Voral- Arles (ār'lē ; F. ār) anc. Ar'elae or Ar'ela'te, city, S France, p. comm. 31.

**Arlington** (ār'līng-tūn) vil. E Va. opp. Washington, D. C.; national cemetery.

**Armagh** (ār-mā) co. Ulster prov. Ireland, 512 □ p. 120. — its *κ* & *γ*.

**Armenia** (ār-mē'nī-ā) Btb. Minni (mīn'ti), anc. country, W Asia, now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia.

**Armentières** (ār'mān'tyār) town, NW of Lille, N France, p. comm. 29.

**Armorica** (ār-mō'rī-kā) anc. name for region in NW France.

**Arnhem** (ār'nēm) town, E Netherlands, p. comm. 64.

**Arno** (ār'nō) anc. Arn'rus, riv. ab. 140 m., Tuscany, Italy, to Medit. sea.

**Aroostook** (ā-rōōs'tōok) riv. over 100 m. Maine to St. John

**Arran** (ār'ān) isl. Butheshire, Firth of Clyde, W Scotland, 165 □ p. 5.

**Arras** (ār'ās) ft. city, N France, p. comm. 26.

**Arretium**. See Arezzo.

**Arrou**, or **Aru**, **Arucas** (ār'roo) SW of New Guinea, 3,326 □ p. 22; Du. [France.]

**Artois** (ār'tō) old prov. now part of dept. Pas-de-Calais.

**Aruba** (ā-roo'bā) island off Venezuela, part of Curaçao col. 69 □ p. 9. [Eng. p. 3; castle.]

**Arundel** (ār'ūn-dēl) ; colloq. ār'n'dēl) mun. bor. W Sussex, Aruwimi (ār'roo-wē'mē) riv. E Belgian Congo, to Congo riv.

**Asben** (ās'bēn) or Air (ār'ir) ; ir) native kingdom, Military Territory of the Niger, Fr. West Africa, \* Agades.

**Asbury Park** (ās'bēr-i) city & seaside summer resort, E New Jersey, p. 10. [Palestine, Syria.]

**Ascalon** (ās'kāl-ōn) anc. Ash'kelon, spt. vil. on coast of Ascension (ā-sēn'shōn) isl. S Atlantic ocean, 34 □; Br. Ascoli Piceno (ās'kō-lē pē-chā'nō) anc. As'culum Pice- Ascoli city, Marche E Italy, p. comm. 81.

**Ashti** (ā-shān'tē ; d-shān'tē) native kingdom, British pos- session, Upper Guinea, W Africa, p. 288, \* Kumassi.

**Ashville** (āsh'vil) city, W North Carolina, p. 19; resort.

**Ashkelon**. See Ascalon.

**Ashton** under Lyne (āsh'tūn, līn) mun. bor. Lancashire, Ashur. See Assyria.

**Asia** (ā'shā ; ā'zhā) the largest continent, E hemisphere, 17,040,000 □

**Asia Minor** or **Asia** (ān'ā-tō'ī-ā) ; W Asia, bet. Black Sea & Medit.; a part of Turkey, 197,711 □ p. 10,509.

**Askja** (āsk'yā) volcano, E cen. Iceland, 3,376 ft.; largest crater in Iceland.

**Asmara** (ās-mā'rā) town, \* of Eritrea, 55 m. SW of Mas- saua; ht. ab. 7,700 ft. [comm. 43.]

**Asnières** (ānyār') town, on Seine, France, near Paris, p. 1.

**Asosan** (ās'ōsān) vol. mt. Kiushu, Japan; crater 12 m. wide. [1809.]

**Aspern** (ās'pēr'n) vil. 5 m. ENE of Vienna, Austria; battle.

**Aspinwall** (ās'pīn-wōl). Former name of Colón, Panama.

**Assam** (ās'sām) prov. NE Br. India, 53,015 □ p. 6,714, \* Shillong; native state (Manipur), 8,456 □ p. 346.

**Assiniboia** (ās-sīn'ī-bo'ā) former dist. 90,340 □ now in Saskatchewan, Canada.

**Assiout** or **Assiut**. See Siut.

**Assisi** (ās-sē'zē) comm. Perugia prov. Italy, p. 18.

**Assuan** (ās-swān) or **Aswan**, anc. Syē'ne, town, Egypt, on Nile dam, ab. 6,400 ft. long.

**Assyria** (ās-sī'rī-ā) anc. Ashur or Asshur (āsh'ūr), a great anc. empire, W Asia; its \* was Nineveh. [comm. 40.]

**Asti** (ās'tē) anc. Has'ta, town, Piedmont, NW Italy, p. 1.

**Aston Manor** (ās'tūn mān'ēr) mun. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 75.

**Astakhān** (ās'tā-kān' ; Russ. ās'trā-kān'y) govt. SE Russia, & city on isl. in Volga riv. p. 150. [Spain.]

**Asturias** (ās-tōō'rē-ās) anc. division, now Oviedo prov. Asumeñón (ā-sōōn'syōn) city, \* of Paraguay, p. 75.

**Aswan**. See Assuan.

**Atacama** (āt-āk-mā) prov. N Chile, 30,430 □ p. 65, \* Copalimines.

**Atbara** (āt'bā-rā) riv. about 500 m. long, NE Africa, Abyssi- nia through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Nile riv.

**Atchafalaya Bayou** (āch'ā-tā-lī-ā bī'ōō) outlet of Red riv. & Miss. riv. La.

**Atchison** (āch'ī-sūn) city, NE Kan. on Mo. riv. p. 16.

*κ* = ch in G. ich, ach (50); *bōn*; yet; *zh* = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



**Athabaska** (áth/á-bás/ká) former dist. NW Canada, now in Alberta, Saskatchewan, & Manitoba. — lake, ab. 230 m. long, Alberta & Saskatchewan, 2,842 ft. — riv. ab. 1,000 m. long, Alberta, flows into Athabaska lake.  
**Athens** (áth/én) *Gr.* Athenai (á-thé/ná) city, % of Greece, near Gulf of Ségina, p. 167. [open, Greece.  
**Atjos** (áth/ós) mt. ht. 6,350 ft. & pen. E part of Chalcidice Atjeh. See Achin.  
**Atlanta** (á-tlán/tá) city, % of Ga. p. 155.  
**Atlant'ic City**, city, on isl. of Absecon Beach, N. J. p. 46; seaside resort.

**Atlantic Ocean**, body of water separating America from Europe & Africa.  
**Atlas Mountains**, system, ab. 1,500 m. long, NW Africa; highest, Jebel Ajashi, Morocco, ab. 14,800 ft.  
**Attica** (á-tí/ká) anc. div. & state of Greece, including Athens. **Atube** (á-tú/bé) riv. ab. 125 m. rises in dept. Haute-Marne, flows into Seine riv. France. — dept. on Seine riv. France, 2,327 □ p. 241, % Troyes. [Paris, p. 38].  
**Aubervilliers** (ó/bér/vé/vá) town, France, ab. 5 m. N of Auburn (ó/búr/n) city, W cen. N. Y., p. 35; State prison.  
**Auckland** (ó-k'ánd) provincial district, N. Z., 2,746 □ p. 265. — its % a city & bor. p. 41, with suburbs 1,005.  
**Augsburg** (óus/bóork) anc. August'a Vindelicorum, city, SW Bavaria, Germany, p. 143; battle 955.  
**Augusta** (6-gús/tá) city, Ga. on Savannah riv. p. 41. — city, % of Me. p. 13.  
**Augustowo**, S. Augustovo.  
**Aunis** (ó-nés) old gov. W France, now part of dept. Charente-inférieure. [Ausable Chasm.  
**Ausable** (6-sá'b'l) riv. N. Y. to Lake Champlain through Austerlitz (6-s'tér-lítz; *Gr. pron.* óus'tér-lítz) town, Moravia, Austria, p. 4; victory of Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1805.  
**Austin** (6-s'túr/n) city, of Tex. p. 30; Univ. of Texas.  
**Australasia** (6-s'tró-l'á-shá; -zhá) an arbitrary division of the globe in Oceania, between the equator & lat. 47° S, ab. 3,450,000 □ p. 7,100.

**Australia** (6-s'trá-li-á; -trál/vá) island continent, bet. Indian & Pacific oceans, 2,948,306 □ p. 4,264, excluding aboriginals. — Commonwealth of, Brit. colony, consisting of the states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, & Tasmania, & Northern Ter. & Federal Capital Ter., 2,974,581 □ p. 4,455 (with full-blooded, civilized aboriginals, 4,475).  
**Austrasia** (6-s'trá-shá; -zhá) or Ostrasia (6-s-), the E dominions of the Microvingian Franks, merged in Charlemagne's empire.  
**Austria** (6-s'trí-á) empire, W part of Austria-Hungary, 115,832 □ p. 28,572. % Vienna.  
**Austria-Hungary** (6-s'trí-á-hún/gá-rí) monarchy, cen. Europe, consisting of Austria, Hungary, & Bosnia and the Herzegovina, 291,027 □ p. 51,390, % Vienna.  
**Auvergne** (6-vér/n'v) old prov. S cen. France, % Clermont.  
**Auvergne Mountains**, in S cen. France; highest point, Puy de Sancy, 6,185 ft.

**Aux Cayes** (ó/ká) or **Les Cayes** (lá/ká) spt. SW Haiti, p. 5.  
**Averno** (á-vér/nó) anc. crater lake, near Naples, It.  
**Augustovo** (ávgóos-tó/vó) *Pol.* Augustów (ou-góos'tóof) town, Suvalki govt. Poland, p. 9. [comm. 49].  
**Avignon** (á-vé/nýón') anc. Ave'nion, city, S France, p. 4.  
**Avlona** (á-vló/ná) spt. on Bay of Avlona, an inlet of S Adriatic sea, Albania, p. 6.

**Avon** (á/vón) river, N Northamptonshire, Eng., to Severn river, passing Rugby and Stratford; also, either of two other English rivers. [218 □ p. 211].  
**Awaji** (á-wá/jí) isl. of Japan bet. Honshu & Shikoku isls.  
**Azum or Aksum** (ák-sóom') town, Tigre, N Abyssinia, p. 5.  
**Ayr** (áir) mun. burgh, on Ayr riv. X of Ayrshire, Scotland, p. 33. — See Ayrshire.  
**Ayrshire** (áir/shír) or **Ayr**, co. SW Scot., 1,132 □ p. 268, X.  
**Ayuthia** (á-yóot/he'á) town, formerly % of Siam, on the Menam, p. 50. [1,000, % Tabriz].  
**Azerbaijan** (á-zér-bí-ján) prov. NW Persia, 40,000 □ p. 4.  
**Azerbaizhan** (á-zér-bé-í-sán) N Atl. oc. 922 □ p. 256, % Ponta Delgada, Pg.  
**Azov** (á/zó; á-zóf'), or **Azof**, Sea of, 14,520 □ S Russia, connected with Black sea.

B

**Baalbek** (bál/bék; bál/bék') *Gr.* Heliopolis, ruined city, about 35 m. NNW of Damascus, Syria.  
**Bab el Mandeb** (báb/él mán/déb; báb/él mán/déb) strait uniting Red sea & Indian ocean.  
**Babylon** (báb/ý-lón) celebrated city, now in ruins, on Euphrates riv. about 55 m. S of Bagdad.  
**Babylonia** (ló/ni-á) anc. country in Euphrates valley, now in Bagdad vilayet.  
**Bactra, Bactria**. See Balkh.  
**Badaojos** (bá-dá-ósh') city, SW Spain, p. comm. 35.  
**Baden** (bá/dén) grand duchy, a state of Germany, 5,819 □ p. 2,143, % Karlsruhe. — or **Baden-Baden**, town & watering plac. Baden, Ger. p. 22.  
**Bad Lands, Fr.** Mauvaises Terres (mó/váz/ tár') very rough region, SW S. Dak. & NW Nebr.; fossils.  
**Baffin** (bá/fín) isl. Brit. N. America, W of Baffin bay & Davis strait.  
**Baffin Bay**, W of Greenland, N. America.  
**Bagdad** (bág-dád'; bág/dád) vilayet, SE Turkey in Asia, 54,540 □ p. 614. — city, its % p. 150. [Massenia].  
**Bagirmi** (bá-gér/mé) sultanate, N Fr. Equatorial Africa, % Bahama isls. (bá-há/má), group NE of Cuba, 4,404 □ p. 56, % Nassau; Br. col.  
**Bahawalpur** (bá-há/wíl-póor') native state, Punjab, India, 15,918 □ p. 781. — its % p. 19.  
**Bahia** (bá-bé-á) state, Brazil, 164,644 □ p. 2,287. — or São Salvador (sôo-sál-vá-dó-ry) its % p. 350, a cmnl. seaport.  
**Bahia Blanca** (blán/ká) town, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, p. 68. [Br. protection].  
**Bahrein Islands** (bá-rán') in Persian gulf, p. 90; under ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árm, ásk, sólá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, óff, ónnéct; úse, únite, árn, úp, circús, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

**Bahr el Abiad** (bá/h'r éi á/bé-ád) Arabic name of White Nile, Africa.  
**Bahr el Azrek** (áz/rék) Arabic name of Blue Nile.  
**Bahr el Ghazal** (gá-zál') chief western affluent of the Nile.  
**Bahr el Jebel** (jéb/él) upper course of Nile, Albert Nyanza to 9° 30' N.  
**Bais**. See Baja. [deep in middle].  
**Baikal, Lake** (bí-kál') S Siberia, over 13,000 □ 4,500 ft.  
**Bailleul** (bá/yú/l) town, N France, p. comm. 13.  
**Baitarani** (bí-túr/d-né) riv. Orissa, Br. Ind., 400 m. to Bay of Bengal.  
**Baja** (bá/yá) anc. Baëia, vil. 10 m. W of Naples, Italy; anc. Baker, Mount, peak, Cascade range, NW Wash., 10,827 ft.  
**Baku** (bá-kóof) govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, W coast of Caspian sea, 15,061 □ p. 1,061. — its % p. 218.  
**Balaklava** (bá-lá-klá/vá) spt. in Crimea, on Black sea, Russia; battle 1854.  
**Balaton** (bó/lé-tón) lake in Hungary, 55 m. SW of Budapest, about 48 m. long, 266 ft.; largest lake of cen. Europe.  
**Baldy Peak** (bó/d'í) mt. of Sangre de Cristo range, S Col., 14,176 ft. high.  
**Bale**. See Bala.

**Baleaic Islands** (bá/lé-áir/í) *Sp.* Baleares (bá/lé-áir/ás) in Mediterranean sea, a Sp. prov. 1,936 □ p. 326, % Palma.  
**Bali** (bá/lé) isl. E of Java, Du. E. Indies, 2,168 □. — and **Lombok** (lóm/bók) east prov. Du. E. Indies, 4,068 □ p. 524, % Buleleng. [dia to Black sea].  
**Balkan Mountains** (bál-kán'; bó/kán) range, Europe, Serb. Balkan Peninsula, SE pen. of Europe, bet. the Adriatic and Black seas.  
**Balkash** (bál-kásh') salt lake, Russ. Cen. Asia, 316 m. long, Balxh (báik) unc. Bactria, prov. S of Amu riv. & N of Hindu Kush, Afghanistan. — anc. Bactra, town, N Afghanistan, p. 6.  
**Ballarat** (bá/l-á-rát') city, Victoria, Australia, p. 22.  
**Ballarat East**, town, suburb of Ballarat, Victoria, p. 16.  
**Ball's Bluff** (bóiz) battlefield, NE Virginia; Oct. 21, 1861.  
**Balmain** (bál-mán') mun. suburb of Sydney, 30 m. W. Australia, p. 32. [160,000 □].  
**Baltic Sea** (bó/l'tík) in Europe, N of Germany & W of Russia.  
**Baltimore** (bíl-mór) city & port of entry, Md. 30 □ p. 558.  
**Baltistan** (bú'l-tí-stán') or Little Tibet, div. of Kashmir.  
**Baluchistan** (bá-lóo'chí-stán') country, Asia, bet. Afghanistan and Arabian sea, 131,855 □ p. 830, consisting of: British Baluchistan (prov. Br. India, 85,821 □ p. 414, % Quetta) and Baluchistan Native States (78,034 □ p. 410).  
**Banajao** (bá-ná-ó) or **Maajajaj** (má-hí-hí') extinct volcano, S Luzon, Philippine Islands, 7,382 ft. [vár].  
**Bánat** (bá/nát) agr. region, S Hungary, chief town Temesvár.  
**Banbury** (bán/bú-ry) mun. bor. Oxfordshire, Eng. p. 13.  
**Banded Peak**, peak of San Juan mts. in S Col. ht. 12,860 ft.  
**Banff** (bám/f) town, Alberta, Can. in Rocky Mt. Park, p. 1. — mun. burgh, X of Banffshire, p. 4. — See Banffshire.  
**Banffshire** (shír) or **Banff**, co. Scot., 630 □ p. 61, X Banff.  
**Bangalore** (bán/gá-ló-ry) city, % of Mysore, S India, p. 198.  
**Bangkok** (bán'kók) city, % of Siam, on the Menam, p. 620.  
**Bangor** (bán/gór) city & port of entry, S cen. Me., p. 25.  
**Bangweolo** (báng/wé-ólo) lake, 160 m. long, NE Northern Rhodesia.

**Banjermasin, Du.** **Bandjermasin** (bán/jér-má'sín) town, S Du. Borneo, p. 17.  
**Banua** (bá/nú-á) city, (4,379 □) & outpost prov. Dutch E. Indies, E of Sumatra, 4,473 □ p. 115, % Muntok; tin mines.  
**Bannockburn** (bán'ók-búr'n) town, Stirlingshire, Scotland; battle 1314.  
**Bantam** (bán-tám; bán'tám) residency, W Java, 3,050 □ p. 895, vil. in Bantam residency, on N coast; first Dutch settlement in Java, p. 18.  
**Banyuwangi, Du.** **Banjoewangi** (bán'yóo-wán/gé) spt. E Barak (bá-rák) riv. Assam, Br. India.  
**Barbados** (bár-bá-dóiz) Brit. isl. & col. W. I., 166 □ p. 172. % Bridgetown. [Atlantic ocean].  
**Barbary** (bár-bé-ry) region in N Africa, p. 13.  
**Barbize** (bár/bé-zó/n) hamlet, near Fontainebleau, N Fr.  
**Barbuda** (bár-bóo/dá) isl. Antigua pres. Leeward Isl. col. Br. W. Indies, 62 □. [500; belongs to It].  
**Barca** (bár/ká) anc. Cyrenaica, part of Libya, N Africa, p. 4.  
**Barcelona** (bár-sé-ló/ná; Sp. bár/thá-ló/ná) prov. NE Sp., 2,969 □ p. 1,142. — anc. Bar'cino, spt. its % p. 837.  
**Barclay** (bá-rá/lé) or **Barrell**, city, N United Provinces, Br. India, p. 129.  
**Barfurush** (bár/fú-róosh') or **Balfurush** (bá/lú-ry) town, Persia, near Caspian sea, p. 50.  
**Bar Harbor**, vil. Mt. Desert isl. Me.; summer resort.  
**Bari** (bá/ré) It. Bari deli Fuglie (déli/fúllé) anc. Ba'rium, spt. city, SE Italy, p. comm. 104. [comm. 25].  
**Bárad** or **Bárad** (bár/rát) town, Moldavia, Roumania, p. 17.  
**Bar-le-Duc** (bár-lé-dúk') town, NE France, p. comm. 17.  
**Barmen** (bár/mén) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 169.  
**Barnaul** (bár'ná-ó) in Tomsk govt. Russ. in Asia, p. 30.  
**Barnsley** (bár'nzí) mun. bor. Yorkshire, England, p. 51.  
**Baroda** (bá-ró/dá) native state, Gujarat & Kathiawar, India, 8,099 □ p. 2,033. — city, its % p. 99.  
**Barotseland** (bá-róts-é-land) region, W N. Rhodesia.  
**Barquisimeto** (bár-ké/sé-má-tó) city, NW Venezuela, p. 31.  
**Barraqueta** (bá/rán-ké/yá) town & riv. port, N Colombia, p. 49.

**Barren Grounds**, unforested region, Northwest Ters. Can.  
**Barrier, or Stanley, Range** (bár/ír-ér, stán/íl) mts. W New South Wales. [cashire, Eng. p. 64].  
**Barrow in Furness** (bár/ro in fúr/nés) co. bar, spt. Lan. Barrow Point, headland, N extremity of Alaska.  
**Barry** (bár/ry) spt. Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 34; coal exports.  
**Barwon** (bár/wún) upper Darling riv. N. S. W.; 510 m. long.  
**Basel** (bá/zél) Fr. Bâle (bál) canton, NW Switzerland, 179 □ p. 213; divided into two demicantons, Baseltadt (bá-sé-víllé (-vél) 14 □ p. 136, and Basel-land (-lánt') Fr. Bâle-Campagne (-kán/pán/ry) 165 □ p. 77, % Liestal. — anc. Basili'a, -ie'a, city in same, p. 133.



**Basiliata** (bā-zē/le-kā/tā) compartimento, Italy, coextensive with Potenza.

**Basque Province** (bāsk) region, N Spain, comprising provs. Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa, Álava, and part of Navarra. **Basra**. Var. of Busráh.

**Bas-Rhin** (bā-rān) former dept. Fr. now in Alsace. Ger. **Bassée**, La (lá bā/sā) town, NE France, 13 m. SE of Lille, p. comm. 5.

**Basseln** (bās/sān) dist. Lower Burma, 4,127 □ p. 441. — its \* p. 32.

**Basse-Terre** (bās/tār) isl. W part of Guadeloupe, or Guadeloupe proper. — spt. on SW coast of same, \* of Guadeloupe col. p. 8.

**Basse-terre** (bās/tār) spt. \* of St. Christopher, Br. W. I.

**Bassora**. Bassorah. Var. of Busráh. [mania]

**Bass Strait** (bās) 80-150 m. wide, bet. Australia and Tas-Basutoland (bā-sū/tū-land) Br. col. South Africa, 11,716 □ p. 406, \* Maseru.

**Batavia** (bā-tā/vī-ā; Du. bā-tā/vī-ā) residency, W Java, 4,501 □ p. 2,109. — its \* & \* of Du. E. Indies, spt. city on N coast, p. 139.

**Bath** (bāth) anc. A/quæ Calidæ or A/quæ Sol'is, city X of Somersetshire, Eng. p. 51; hot springs and baths.

**Bathurst** (bāth/ūrst) town, N. S. W. p. 9. — spt. Gambia, W Africa, riv. p. 2.

**Baton Rouge** (bāt/ūn roozh) city, \* of La. p. 15.

**Battambang** (bāt/tām-bāng) town, NW Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China.

**Battersea** (bāt/ēr-sē) met. bor. part of London, Eng. p. 168.

**Battle Creek** (bāt/ē krek) city, SW Mich. on Kalamazoo river, p. 25; sanitarium; health fons.

**Batum** (bā-tōom) prov. Transcaucasia, Russia, 2,693 □ p. 166. — spt. its \* on E shore of Black sea, p. 33.

**Bautzen** (bōu'tsen) town on Spree riv. Saxony kingdom, Ger. p. 33; battle 1813.

**Bavaria** (bā-vā-ri-ā) Ger. Bayern (bī/ēr'n) kingdom, a state of S Germany, 29,293 □ p. 6,887, \* Munich.

**Bay City**, city, on rt. bank Saginaw river, E cen. Mich. p. 45.

**Bayonne** (bā-yōn) city, E N. J. p. 56. — (Fr. prov. bā-yōn) ft. city, S France, p. comm. 28.

**Bayreuth** (bā-yē) city, N Bavaria, Germany, p. 35.

**Beachy Head** (bēch/ē) headland, 512 ft. Sussex, England.

**Beaarn** (bā-ār) old province, S France.

**Beauce** (bōs) anc. dist. of N cen. France. [comm. 20.]

**Beauvais** (bō-vē) anc. Caesaromagus, city, N France, p. 1.

**Bechuanaland** (bēch/ōo-ān-land) British protectorate, S Af. 275,500 □ p. 124. — or British Bechuanaland, div. of Cape of Good Hope prov. U. of S. Af. 51,524 □ p. 100.

**Bedford** (bēd/fēd) mun. bor. X of Bedfordshire, England, p. 39. — See Bedfordshire.

**Bedfordshire** (shēr) or Bedford or Beds, inland co. Eng. 486 □ p. 171 1/2. Bedford. [Paletine, in ruins]

**Beersheba** (bē-ēr-shē-bā; bē-ār-shē-bā) frontier town, S Behistun (bā/hī-toon) or Bisutun (bē-sōo-toon) ruined town, W Persia.

**Behring**. See Bering.

**Boilan** (bā-lān) mt. pass, connects Asia Minor with Syria.

**Beira** (bē-ēr-ā) prov. Port. 9,210 □ p. 1,626. — spt. Port. E. Africa, p. 1.

**Beirut** (bē/rōot) vilayet, Syria, 6,180 □ p. 534. — anc. Berytus, tn. its \* on Medit. sea, p. 150; port of Damascus.

**Belem** (bā-lēn) or Pará (pā-rā) spt. Brazil, \* of Pará, p. 200.

**Belfast** (bēl-fāst; bē/fāst) spt. city, E Ulster, Ireland, p. 355.

**Belfort** (bēl/fōr) ter. E Fr. 235 □ p. 101. — ft. town, its \*.

**Belgian Congo**, formerly Congo Free State, col. of Belgium, cen. Africa, 913,127 □ p. 15,000, \* Boma.

**Belgium** (bēl/jī-ūm) Fr. Belgique (bēlzhēk) kingdom, NW Europe, 11,373 □ p. 7,424, \* Brussels.

**Belgrade** (bēl/grād) Serb. Beograd (bē/g-rad) anc. Singidunum, city, \* of Serbia, on rt. bank Danube, p. 91.

**Belize** (bē-lēz) town, \* of British Honduras, p. 10.

**Belle Isle** (bēl/ī) isl. in Atl. entrance of Str. of Belleisle.

**Belleisle**, Strait of (bēl/ī) bet. Labrador & Newfoundland, 10-15 m. wide. [raes, Brazil, p. 30.]

**Bello Horizonte** (bēl/ō dē-rē-zōn/tā) town, \* of Minas Ger-Bemis Heights (bē/mīs) hamlet, Stillwater town, Saratoga co. N. Y.; battles Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777. [Ireland]

**Benadir Coast** (bēn-ā-dēr) cen. part of E coast of It. So-Beluchistan. Var. of Baluchistan.

**Benares** (bēn-ār-ēz) city, on Ganges, United Provinces, Br. India, p. 204. [Ormu, p. 10.]

**Benarabbes** (bēn/dēr-āb-bēs) spt. Persia, on Strait of Bendoigo (bēn/dī-gō) city, Victoria, Australia, p. 18, local govt. area 29; gold mines near.

**Bengal** (bēn-gōl) eastern presidency of Br. India, bet. Assam, & Bihar and Orissa, 78,669 □ p. 45,483, \* Calcutta; native states, 5,393 □ p. 823.

**Bengal**, Bay of, part of Indian ocean, between the Indian peninsula & Burma.

**Bengazi** or Benghazi (bēn-gā-zā) anc. Bereni'ce, town, Barca, Africa, p. 25. — Barca. [form Madeira.]

**Beni** (bā-nē; bā/nē) riv. Bolivia; unites with Mamoré to Beni Hassan (bā/nē hās/sān) vil. on Nile, Egypt, 75 m. N of Suet. rock tombs.

**Benin** (bēn-ēn) country, S Nigeria. — its \* p. 84. — riv. S Nigeria.

**Benin**, Bight of, open bay in N part of Gulf of Guinea, Af. Benkulen, Du. Benkoelen (bēn-kōo/lēn) spt. SW Sumatra, p. 7.

**Ben Lomond** (bēn/lōm'und) mt. E side of Loch Lomond, Scot. 3,192 ft. — mt. E of Launceston, Tasmania, 5,010 ft.

**Ben Nevis** (nē/vīs; nē/vīs) mt. Inverness-shire, Scotland, 4,406 ft.; highest in Great Britain.

**Bennington** (bēn'ing-tūn) vil. SW Vt. p. 6; battle in N. Y. state near here, Aug. 16, 1777.

**Berar** (bē-rā) div. of Central Provs. & Berar, Br. India, 17,710 □ p. 3,057.

**Berber** (būr/bēr) tn. on Nile, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, Af. p. 10.

**Berbera** (būr/bēr-ā) spt. \* of Somaliland Protectorate, on Gulf of Aden, p. 30.

**Berchem** (bēr/kēm) comm. Antwerp prov. Belgium, p. 30.

**Berdichev** (bēr-dyē/chēf) town, Kiev govt. Russia, p. 75.

**Berezina** (bēr-yā-zē-nā) riv. in Minsk govt. Russia, flows into Dnieper river. [nor, p. 20.]

**Bergama** (bēr/gē-mā) anc. Pergamum, town, W Asia Mīn.

**Bergamo** (bēr/gā-mō) anc. Ber'gomum, city, cen. Lombardy, N Italy, p. comm. 55.

**Bergen** (-gēn) ft. city and spt. on Atl. oc. Norway, p. 77.

**Bering**, or Behring, Sea (bē/ring; Dan. bā'ring) bet. Aleutian isls. and Bering strait. — Strait, bet. Asia and America, 36 m. wide.

**Berkeley** (būr/kē/ī) city, near Bay of San Francisco, Cal. p. 40; Univ. of California.

**Berkshire** (būr/kshēr; bārks/-) or Berks (būrks; bārks) co. S England, 722 □ p. 271, X Reading.

**Berks** (bērks) the hill country of W Mass.; highest point, Greylock, 3,535 ft.

**Berlengas** (bēr-lēn/gāsh) small isls. W of Portugal in 39° 25' N; lighthouse.

**Berlin** (būr/līn'; Ger. bēr-lēn) city on Spree riv. \* of Prussia and Ger. emp. 24 1/2 □ p. 2,071; Greater Berlin, p. 3,710.

**Bermejo** (bēr-mā/hō) riv. N Argentina, 1,000 m. to Paraguay river.

**Bermuda** (bēr-mū/dō) Br. col. isls. N Atl. ocean, 20 □ p. 19, \* Hamilton.

**Bern** (būr'n), or Berne (bēr'n) canton, Switzerland, 2,643 □ p. 827. — its \* & \* of Switz. p. 87. [Alps, Swiss.]

**Bernina** (bēr-nē-nā) mt. 13,290 ft. & pass, 7,640 ft. Rhaetian

**Berry** or Berri (bēr/ē; bē/ri) old prov. cen. France.

**Berwickshire** (bēr/ik-shēr) or Berwick (bēr/ik) co. SE extremity of Scotland, 457 □ p. 30, X Duns.

**Besançon** (bē-zān/sōn) anc. Vesontio, ft. city, E France, p. comm. 33; watch manufactures.

**Bessarabia** (bēs-ā-rā/bī-ā) govt. extm. SW Russia, 17,143 □ p. 2,490, \* Kishinev.

**Bethany** (bēth/ā-nī) vil. Palestine, 2 m. E of Jerusalem.

**Bethel** (bēth/ēl) ruined town, Palestine, N of Jerusalem.

**Bethlehem** (bēth-lēm; bē-thē) town, E of Jer. p. 13. — ancient city, Palestine, 5 1/2 m. SW of Jerusalem.

**Bethnal Green** (bēth'nā) met. bor. NE part of London, England, p. 128. [Arras, p. comm. 15.]

**Béthune** (bā'tūn) ft. town, NE France, 20 m. NNW of Boulogne (bō'logn) town, Silesia, Prussia, p. 68.

**Bhutan** (bōo-tān) state, E Himalaya mts. bet. Br. India and Tibet, 20,000 □ p. 250, \* Punaka; under Br. control.

**Biafra**, Bight of (bē-ā-frā) open bay in E portion of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa. [sia, p. 10.]

**Biada** (byā'dā) — Russ. Byela (byē'lē) town, Poland, Rus-

**Biayatsk** (byā'ī-stōk) Russ. Byelotok (byē'lō-stōk) town, Grodno gov. W Russia, p. 81.

**Biarritz** (byā'rēts) tn. SW Fr. p. comm. 18; resort.

**Bicêtre** (bē/sā'tr) suburb of Paris, France; famous asylum.

**Bida** (bē/dā) city, cen. Nigeria, Africa, p. 90.

**Bielefeld** (bē-lē/fēld) town, Westphalia, Prussia, p. 78.

**Dienne**, Lake of (byēn) in canton of Bern, Switz. 10 m. long, 1 to 3 m. broad, 15 □. [peak 13,165 ft.]

**Big Horn Mountains**, range of mts. in N Wyo.; highest

**Bighorn River**, riv. ab. 500 m. long, Rocky mts. in W of Wyoming to Yellowstone riv. — Little, an affluent in Montana, battle, 1876.

**Bihar** (bē-hār) subprovince of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 42,361 □ p. 23,753. — town, Bihar, p. 45.

**Bihar and Orissa** (bē-ris/ā) prov. Br. India, formerly part of Bengal prov. 83,181 □ p. 34,490; native states, 28,648 □ p. 3,345.

**Bikaner** (bīk/ā-nēr; bē/kā-nār) native state, Rajputana Agency, India, 23,311 □ p. 701. — city, its \* p. 53.

**Bilbao** (bīl-bā'ō) city, N Spain, p. 94.

**Billiton** (bīl/vī-tōn) isl. (1,774 □) & outpost prov. (1,869 □ p. 37) bet. Borneo & Sumatra, Du. E. Indies.

**Bingen** (bīng-ēn) town, grand duchy of Hesse, Ger. on Rhine, p. 10. [Hanna riv. p. 48.]

**Binghamton** (bīng/ām-tūn) city, S cen. N. Y. on Susque-

**Binh-Dinh** (bīn'y-dīn'y) town, S Annam, Fr. Indo-China, p. 74.

**Binu** (bē/nōo-ā) or Benue, riv. chief E tributary of Niger riv. Nigeria, N Kamerun, ab. 870 m. long.

**Biobio** (bē-ō-ō) largest riv. in Chile, Andes mts. to Pacific at Concepción.

**Birkenhead** (būr/kēn-hēd) county bor. Cheshire, Eng. on estuary of Mersey riv. p. 131.

**Birmingham** (bīr'mīng-ām; -hām) city & county bor. Eng. p. 840; it is chiefly in Warwickshire, but includes parts of Staffordshire & Worcestershire.

**Bisayas**. See Visayan Islands.

**Biscay**, Bay of (bīs/kā) anc. Aquitanicus Sinus, Atlantic oc. fr. Ushant isl. Fr. to Cape Ortegal, Sp. [tin mines.]

**Bischof**, Mount (bīsh/ō) mt. N W Tasmania, 2,598 ft.

**Biskra** (bīs/krā) town, 120 m. SW of Constantine, Algeria, p. 11.

**Bismarck** (bīs/mārk) city, \* of N. Dak. p. 5.

**Bismarck Archipelago** (bīs/mārk) group isls. NE of New Guinea, 18,150 □ p. 183; principal isls. Neu-Pommern, Neu-Mecklenburg; German.

**Bismarck Mountains**, range, E Kaiser-Wilhelmsland,

**Bissagos Islands** (bī-sā/gōs) group bet. 10° & 12° N, W Africa; mostly Port.

**Bithynia** (bī-thīn'ī-ā) anc. country, NW Asia Minor.

**Bites** (bī-tēs) vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 10,460 □ p. 399. — town, its \* ab. 16 m. W of Lake Van, p. 40.

**Bitter Lakes**, basins traversed by Suez canal, Egypt.

**Biysk** (bēsk) tn. Tomsk govt. W Siberia, p. 18.

**Bizen** (bē-zēn) old province of Honshū isl. Japan; pottery.

**Bizerta** (bē-zēr'tā) Fr. Bizerte (bē-zēr't) ft. spt. Tunis, p. 16; with troops 23. [Finland, p. 17.]

**Björneborg** (byōr'nē-bōr'y) town, Åbo-Björneborg prov.

**Blackburn** (blāk/būr'n) county bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 133. — Mt., in SE Alaska, SE of Mt. Wrangell, 16,140 ft.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bōn; yct; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



N

**Black Forest, Ger.** Schwarzwald (shvarts'vált') mountainous region in Baden and Württemberg, Ger.; highest peak, Feldberg, 4,897 ft.

**Black Hills, group of mts.** S.W.S. Dak. & N.E. Wyo.; highest, Harney peak, 7,216 ft.

**Black Mountains, group of mts.** W. N. C.; highest, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft. [Ibid. 58.]

**Blackpool (blák'póol')** co. bor. & spt. Lancashire, Eng. p. 1.

**Black, or Euxine (ük'sín).** Sea, anc. Pontus or Pon'tus Euxi'nis, sea between Europe and Asia, 168,500 ft.

**Black Sea, Russ.** Chernomorsk (chérnó-móorsk') govt. Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia, on Black sea, 3,220 sq. p. 135.

**Blackwells Island (blák'wélz)** isl. in East riv. N. Y. city; prison & hospitals. [Ibid. p. 58.]

**Blagoveshchensk (blág'gó-vyesh'chénsk)** town, SE Sibe-riasia, Mont (món'blán') highest mt. of Alps, E France, 15,780 ft.

**Blanca Peak (blán'ká)** Sangre de Cristo range, S. Col. 14,390 ft.

**Blanco, Cape (blán'kó)** at boundary bet. Río de Oro & Mauritania, W. Africa. — on W coast of Morocco.

**Blenheim (blén'ém; -im).** See Blindheim. [Comm. 35.]

**Blida or Blidah (blé'dá)** town, Algeria, SW of Algiers, p. 1.

**Blindheim (blín'hím)** vil. Bavaria; batt. "Blenheim" near here 1704. [State, p. 27.]

**Bloemfontein (blóóm'fón-tán')** town, \* of Orange Free Blois (blwá) city, NW cen. France, p. comm. 24.

**Bloomington (blóóm'ing-tún')** city, S. cen. Ind. p. 9; Indiana univ.

**Bluefields (blú'fíeldz')** spt. tn. E coast of Nicaragua, p. 15.

**Blue Ridge, the SE range of the Appalachian system** from near Harpers Ferry, W. Va. to N. Georgia.

**Bochum (bó'kóóm)** mfg. & min. town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, p. 137.

**Boeotia (bé'ó'shi-á)** dist. & an anc. republic, E Greece.

**Bogotá (bó'gó'tá)** city, \* of Colombia, p. 121.

**Bohemia (bó'hé-mí-á)** Ger. Böhmen (bú'mén) Boh. Cechy (chék'čé) crownland, Austria, 20,057 sq. p. 6,770. \* Prague, a former (now titular) kingdom. [Ibid. p. 243.]

**Bohol (bó'hól')** isl. Philippine islands, N of Mindanao, 1,441 sq. p.

**Boise (boi'z)** city, \* of Ida. on Boise river, p. 17.

**Bois-le-Duc (boi'le-dük')** Du. 's-Értoegenbosch (s'hér-tó'gán-bósh) town, \* of N. Brabant, Netherlands, p. comm. 35. [W. Africa.]

**Bojador, Cape (bó'yá-dór'; Pg. bó'yá-dór')** Río de Oro.

**Bokhara (bó-ká-rá)** khanate, cen. Asia, 83,000 sq. p. 1,250; a dependency of Russia. — its \* p. 75. [Im. long.]

**Bolnisi Pass (bó'lní-sá)** historic pass, NE Baluchistan, ab. 54.

**Bolívar (bó-lé'vá)** dept. N. Colombia, 23,900 sq. p. 421, \* Cartagena. — state, E Venezuela, 91,892 sq. p. 56, \* Ciudad Bolívar.

**Bolivia (bó-lí'vá-á; Sp. -lé'vyvá)** S. Am. repub. 532,437 sq. p. 2,450. \* Sucre & La Paz. [Emilia, N. It. p. 173.]

**Bologna (bó'ló'nyá)** anc. Felisina, later Bononia, city, Emilia (bó'má) tn. near mouth of Congo riv. \* of Belg. Congo.

**Bombay (bóm-bá')** western presidency of British India, 123,064 sq. p. 19,673 (incl. Aden); Bombay proper, 75,918 sq. p. 16,113; native states, 65,761 sq. p. 7,412. — city & chief spt. of western India, \* of Bombay pres. p. 979.

**Bon, Cape (bón)** or Ras Addar (rás á'dár) NE Tunis, Africa, in 37° 4' N. [Ibid. p. comm. 43.]

**Bône (bón)** or Bona (bón'd) spt. Constantine dept. Algeria.

**Bonn (bón)** tn. Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rh. riv. p. 83; univ. p. 83.

**Bonny (bón'y)** spt. on Bonny riv. Niger delta, Nigeria, p. 14.

**Boothia or Boothia Felix (bó'thi-á fé'lík)** most N pen. of N. Am.; N magnetic pole.

**Boothia Gulf, North America, E of Boothia.**

**Bootle (bó'tl')** co. bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 70.

**Bordeaux (bór'dó')** anc. Burdig'ala, spt. city, SW Fr. p. 262.

**Borgu (bór-gó')** dist. Dahomey & Nigeria, W. Africa.

**Borneo (bór-né-ó)** isl. in Malay archipelago, 287,755 sq. p. 1,959, incl. Dutch Borneo, Brit. North Borneo, Sarawak, & Brunei. [sea, 227 sq. p. 43.]

**Bornholm (bór'n'hól'm)** isl. & amt. of Denmark, in Baltic

**Bornu (bór-nó')** country, formerly independent sultanate, W & S of Lake Chad, Africa; now divided bet. Great Britain, Germany, & France. [Victory, 1812.]

**Borodino (bór-ró-dyé-nó')** vil. Moscow govt. Russia, Fr.

**Bosnia (bó'zní-á)** former Turkish prov. 16,239 sq. p. 1,631.

**Bosnia and the Herzegovina (hért'sé-gó-vé'ná)** territory, Austria-Hungary, 19,768 sq. p. 1,898, \* Sarajevo.

**Bosporus (bós-pó-rís)** Turk. Bosphaz (bó'gá'z) strait, about 20 m. long, connects Black & Marmora seas.

**Boston (bós'tún; 62)** spt. city, \* of Mass. p. 671; univ. etc. — mun. bor. Lincolnshire, England, p. 17, spt. on Witham river.

**Bosworth (bós'wúth)** town, Leicestershire, Eng.; near battlefield of 1455. [Sweden & Finland.]

**Bothnia, Gulf of (bóth'ní-á)** N part of Baltic sea, bet. Bothnia & Gulf of Bothnia.

**Botofani (bó-tó-shán'y)** or Botusehani (bó'tó-shá'né) town, Moldavia, Roumania, p. comm. 33.

**Bougainville (bó'gán'vel')** prin. isl. of Solomon isls. ab. 3,800 sq. p. German.

**Boulder (bó'l'dér)** city, N cen. Col. p. 10; Univ. of Col.

**Boulogne (bó'ló'n'y; Eng. bó-lón')** or Boulogne-sur-Mer (bó'ló'n'y-súr-mér) anc. Ges'acum, med. Bononia, spt. city, N. France, p. comm. 53.

**Boulogne or Boulogne-sur-Seine (-sán')** city, suburb of Paris, France, p. comm. 57. [Comm. 46.]

**Bourges (bó'rzh)** anc. Avaricum city, cen. France, p. 1.

**Bourgogne** See Burgundy.

**Bournemouth (bór'n'múth)** co. bor. Hampshire, Eng. p. 79.

**Boyne (boin)** riv. 70 m. long, Ireland; bat. of the Boyne, 1690.

**Brabant (brá-bánt'** or brá'bánt; Fr. brá'bá'n') old duchy, Netherlands; N. Brabant belongs to Neth. — prov. Belgium, 1,200 sq. p. 1,470. \* Brussels. [1755.]

**Braddock (brá'd'ók)** bor. W. Pa. p. 19; Braddock's defeat, England, p. 289. [Portugal, p. 24.]

**Braga (brá'gá)** anc. Bra'cara Augusta, city, Minho prov. of

**Brahmaputra (brá'má-pó'trá)** anc. Dy'arda'nes or Gá'da'nes, sacred riv. Tibet & NE India, about 1,800 m. long.

**Brälla (brá-é'lá)** port. on Danube riv. Great Wallachia, Roumania, p. comm. 65.

**Brandenburg (brán'dém-bóork)** prov. Prussia, 15,383 sq. p. 4,093. \* Potsdam, a town of same, on Havel riv. p. 4.

**Brandwine (brán'dí-wín')** creek, in Pa. & Del.; battle Sept. 11, 1777. [Ibid. p. 23.]

**Brantford (bránt'férd)** city, Ontario, Can. on Grand river.

**Brazil (brá-zil'; Port. bráz-zel'),** United States of, federal republic, S. America, 3,218,130 sq. p. 21,565, \* Rio de Janeiro.

**Brazos (bráz'ós)** riv. of Tex. over 900 m. to Gulf of Mexico.

**Brazzaville (brá'zá'vel')** river port, \* of Middle Congo col. Fr. Equatorial Africa, on Stanley Pool.

**Brecknockshire (brék' nók-shér)** or Brecon (brék'tún), co. S. Wales, 735 sq. p. 59. \* Brecknock (p. 6).

**Breda (bré-dá)** town N. Brabant prov. Neth. p. comm. 28.

**Breed's Hill.** See Bunker Hill.

**Bremen (brém'tún; G. brá'mén)** free Hanse city, on Weser riv. Ger. p. 245, with its ter. a Ger. state, 99 sq. p. 300.

**Bremerhaven (brém'é'r-há'v'n; brá'mér-há'fén)** spt. at mouth of Weser riv. Ger. p. 23; to state of Bremen.

**Brenner Pass (brén'é'r)** Tirol, Austria, 19 m. S. by E of Innsbruck; 4,470 ft. [Comm. 83.]

**Brescia (brá'shá)** anc. Brix'ia, city, Lombardy, Italy, p. 1.

**Breslau (brés'ló')** Pol. Wractaw (vá'ts'láf) city on Oder riv. \* of Silesia, Prussia, p. 512.

**Brest (brést')** city, incl. East city, NW France, p. comm. 91.

**Brést-Litovsk (brést'lyé-tófsk)** town, Grodno govt. W. Russia, p. 48. [NW France.]

**Bretagne (bré-tán'y')** Eng. Brittany (brít'á-ní) old prov. of France.

**Bridal Veil (bríd'ál vá'l)** cataract, 900 ft. Yosemite valley, California.

**Brighton (bríj'pórt; 67)** city, SW Conn. p. 102.

**Brighton (brít'tún)** city bor. East Sussex, Eng., on Eng. channel, p. 131; watering place. [S. It. p. comm. 28.]

**Brindisi (brén'dí-zé)** anc. Brundisium, spt. city, Apulia, Italy, p. 1.

**Brisbane (bríz'bán)** spt. city, \* of Queensland, Australia, p. 35, within 10-mile radius incl. South Brisbane 139.

**Bristol (bríz'tl)** city & county bor. Gloucestershire, England, p. 357. [England.]

**Bristol Channel,** arm of Atlantic between Wales and SW Britain. See Great Britain.

**British America, Br.** possessions N of the United States, i. Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador; sometimes, all Br. possessions in America.

**British Bechuanaland.** See Bechuanaland.

**British Columbia, prov. Can.** on Pac. coast, 355,855 sq. p. 392. \* Victoria.

**British East Africa, ter. E. Africa, N. of German E. Africa, & East Africa, incl. East Africa, Uganda, and Zanzibar protectorates, 426,520 sq. p.**

**British Empire, the United Kingdom and its possessions.**

**British Guiana, Br. col. N. S. Am.** 90,500 sq. p. 296, \* Georgetown. [Ize.]

**British Honduras, Br. col. Cen. Am.** 8,598 sq. p. 41, \* Belmopan.

**British India, that part of the Indian Empire under direct British rule, 1,047,901 sq. p. 244,268, \* Delhi since 1912.**

**British Isles, the, isl. group, W. Europe, comprising Great Britain, Ireland, & adjacent isls.** 121,391 sq. p. 45,366.

**British New Guinea.** See Papua, Territory of.

**British North Borneo, protectorate, Borneo,** 31,106 sq. p. 200. \* Sandakan.

**British Somaliland.** See Somaliland Protectorate.

**Brittany.** See Bretagne. [river, p. 43.]

**Broach (bróch)** city, Bombay pres. Br. India, on Narbada riv.

**Broads, the (bródz)** low-lying district in Norfolk & Suffolk cos. Eng. marked by lakelike expansions of the rivers or broads.

**Broadstairs (brá'd'stá)** St. P. eters, urban dist. Kent co. Eng.

**Brockton (brók'tún)** city, E. Massachusetts, p. 57; shoes.

**Broken Hill, mun. town, W. New South Wales, Aust. p. 31;**

**silver mining.**

**Bronx, the (brónks), bor. N. New York city, p. 201.**

**Brookline (bróok'lín)** town, adj. Boston, E. Mass. p. 28.

**Brooklyn (-lín) bor. & spt. W. Long Island, part of New York city, p. 1,634.**

**Bruges (bró'jéz; F. pron. brúzh) Du. Brugge (bró'g'é)** city, \* of West Flanders prov. Belgium, p. comm. 53.

**Brunei (bróo-né')** sultanate under Brit. protection, about 3,000 sq. p. about 25. N. Borneo. — spt. \* of 10.

**Brünn (brün) Boh. Brno (brém-ó)** city, \* of Moravia, Austria, p. 126.

**Brunswick (brúnz'wík)** vil. S. Me. p. 5; Bowdoin col. — Ger. Braunschweig (broun'shvík) duchy, a state of Ger. 1,418 sq. p. 494. — its \* p. 144.

**Bruce or Brucea (brú'sé)** vilayet, NW Asia Minor, 25,400 sq. p. 1,627. — Prusa, its \*, about 60m. S. of Constantinople, p. 80.

**Bruxelles (brús'élz) Fr. Bruxelles (brús'él')** city, \* of Belgium and of Brabant prov. on Senne river, p. 177, with suburbs 720.

**Bryn Mawr (brín má'r)** vil. SE Pa.; college for women.

**Bucara (bú'ká-rá-má'y-gá)** town, E. cen. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 20.

**Bucharest (bú'ká-rést'; bú- Roum. București (bú'kóo-rásht'y')** city, \* of Roumania, on Dâmbovitza river, p. 338.

**Buckingham (bú'kíng-ám).** See Buckinghamshire.

**Buckinghamshire (-ám-shér)** or Buckingham or Bucks, inland co. England, 749 sq. p. 220. \* Buckingham (p. 3).

**Budapest (bú'dá-pést')** city, \* of Hungary, on both banks of Danube, p. 880.

**Budweis (bú'dwís) Boh. Budějovice (bú'dyá-yó-vé-tsé)** town, S. Bohemia, Austria, on Moldau river, p. comm. 45.

**Buša (bú'sá)** town, \* of Kamerun, W. Africa.

**Buena Vista (bú'vá'ná vé'stá)** battlefield (1847) near Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico.

**Buenos Aires (bú'wóns á'rás; bú'nás á'ríz)** chief prov. of

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Argentina, 117,807 □ p. 1,803. \* La Plata. — city, \* of Argentina, on Plata riv. 72 □ p. 1,384.  
 Buffalo, city, W. N. Y. p. 474; port on Lake Erie.  
 Bug or Bog (bōg) *anc.* Hlyāns, riv. Russia, ab. 470 m. long, to estuary of the Dnieper. — riv. Poland, over 450 m. long, to Vistula river.  
 Bukovina (bōō'kō-vē'nā) crownland, E Austria, 4,031 □ p. 800. \* Czernowitz. [S. Rhodēsia, p. 7.]  
 Bulawayo (bōō'lā-wā'yō) or Bulwawayo (bōō'lōō-) town, Bulgaria (bōō'l-gā'rī-ā, būl-; 3) kingdom, SE Europe, 44,081 □ p. 4,712. \* Sofia.  
 Bulhar (bōō'l-hār') spt. town, Somaliland Protectorate, p. 12.  
 Bull Run, stream, NE Va.; battles July 21, 1861, August 29 and 30, 1862.  
 Bulshaisa. See McKinley, Mt.  
 Bundelkhand Agency (būn'dāl-kūnd') collection of native states, subdivision of Central India Agency, India, ab. 9,852 □ p. 1,375.  
 Bunker Hill, hill, Charlestown, Boston, Mass.; battle (June 17, 1775) on adjacent Breed's Hill, where monument is.  
 Burgas (bōō'r-gās') spt. town, E Bulgaria, p. 13.  
 Burgos (bōō'r-gōs) city, N Spain, p. 31; cathedral.  
 Burgundy (būr'gūn-dī) *Fr.* Bourgogne (bōō'r-gōn'y') former French province, dukedom, kingdoms.  
 Burlington (būr'līng-tūn) city, SE Io. p. 24. — city, NW Vt. p. 20; Univ. of Vermont.  
 Burma (būr'mā) country, prov. of Br. India, NW of Siam, 168,573 □ p. 10,610; with dependent states 236,738 □ p. 12,113. \* Rangoon.  
 Burnley (būr'nī) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 106.  
 Burslem (būr'zlem) former bor. now part of Stoke on Trent, Eng.  
 Burton upon Trent (būr'tūn) county bor. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 48; breweries.  
 Bury (būr'y) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 59.  
 Bury St. Edmunds (būr'māndz) mun. bor. Suffolk, England, p. 17.  
 Bushire (bōō-shēr') spt. Persian Gulf, Persia, p. 12-20.  
 Busrah or Busra (būs'rā) or Basra (bās'rā) vilayet, SE Turkey in Asia, 53,590 □ p. 433. — its \* port on the Siat el Arab, p. 20.  
 Bute (būt) isl. in Firth of Clyde, Scotland, 60 □ p. 10.  
 Buteshire (būt'shēr) or Bute, isl. co. SW Scotland, 218 □ p. 13. \* Rothesay. [mining.]  
 Butte (būt) city, SW Mont. p. 39; copper, silver, & gold.  
 Buzău (bōō'zē-ōō) city, Great Wallachia, Roumania, p. comm. 29.  
 Buzzards Bay (būz'ārdz), inlet of Atl. SE Mass. 30 m. long.  
 Byzantium (bi-zān'shī-ūm) anc. city on site of modern Constantinople.

C

For many names like Karlsbad, Cattégat, etc., see Karlsbad, Cattégat, etc., the preferable forms.

Cádiz (kād'íz; *Span.* ká'thēth) prov. SW Spain (with Ceuta) 2,828 □ p. 470. — *anc.* Gá'des, spt. its \* 67.  
 Caen (kān) city & port, N Fr. on Orne river, p. comm. 47.  
 Caerleon (kār-lē'ōn) *anc.* Is'ca Silu'rum, town, Monmouthshire, Eng. on Usk riv. p. 2. [Kaiserslautern.]  
 Caesarea (sēs'ā-rā; sēs'ā) *anc.* spt. Palestine. — See Caetētē (kā'ā-tā-tā') town, Bahia state, Brazil, pop. dist. 40.  
 Cagliari (kāl'yā-rē) city, S coast of Sardinia, p. comm. 60.  
 Caiçoes (kāl'kōs) British isls. SE of Bahamas, subordinate to Jamaica. [It. high.]  
 Cairngorm (kār'n-gōrm') mt. W Banffshire, Scotland, 4,084.  
 Cairo (kārō) city, S Ill. 15. — (*pron.* kārō) city, \* of Egypt, near tr. bank of Nile, p. 654.  
 Cairnness (kār'nēs) co. N Scotland, 686 □ p. 32. \* Wick.  
 Calabar (kāl'ā-bār; kāl'ā-bār) riv. SE Nigeria, flows into the Cross estuary. — town & port on Calabar riv., p. 53.  
 Calabria (kāl'ā-rī-ā; It. kāl'ā-brē-ā) *anc.* Brutium, compartimento, S Italy, 5,820 □ p. 1,404.  
 Calais (kāl'yā; kāl'yā; F. kāl'ē) town, N France, on Strait of Dover, p. comm. 72.  
 Calcutta (kāl-kūt'ā) city, \* of Bengal pres. & former \* of Indian empire, on Hooghly riv. p. 896, with suburbs & Howrah 1,222.  
 Calgary (kāl'gā-rī) city, S Alberta, Can. on Bow river, p. 44.  
 Calicut (kāl'yī-kūt) spt. Madras pres. SW Br. India, p. 78.  
 California (kāl'i-fōr'nī-ā) state, W U. S. 155,652 □ p. 2,378. \* Sacramento.  
 California, Gulf of, arm of Pac. oc. E of Lower California.  
 California, Lower, ter. Mexico, a pen. bet. Pacific oc. & Gulf of Cal. 58,343 □ p. 52.  
 Callao (kāl'yā'ō) town, chief spt. of Peru, p. 34.  
 Caltanissetta (kāl'tā-nēs-sēt'tā) city, Sicily, Italy, p. comm. 41.  
 Caydon (kāl'yī-dōn) anc. city, Ætolia, Greece.  
 Caguayite (kāl'mā-gwā') prov. E cen. Cuba, 10,500 □ p. 135. — city, its \* p. 30.  
 Cambodia (kām-bō'dī-ā) *Fr.* Cambodge (kām'bōj') kingdom, Indo-China, 67,741 □ p. NE France, 1,488. \* Pnompenh; a French dependency.  
 Cambrai (kām'brē') ft. city, p. ab. about p. comm. 28.  
 Cambridge (kām'brīj) city, E Mass. p. 105; Harvard Univ. — See Cambridgeshire. — L. Can'tabrigia, mun. bor. × of Cambridgeshire, Eng. p. 40; Cambridge Univ.  
 Cambridgeshire (shēr) or Cambridge, inland co. Eng. 904 □ p. 93. \* Cambridge.  
 Camden (kām'dēn) city, W. N. J., a port on Delaware riv. p. 95. — city, N. S. C. p. 4; battle 1781.  
 Cameron. See Kamerun.  
 Campagna di Roma (kām-pān'yā dē rō'mā) unhealthy coast region, Rome prov. Italy.  
 Campania (kām-pān'yā; E. kām-pān'ī-ā) compartimento, SW Italy, 6,291 □ p. 3,312. [Its \* p. 17.]  
 Campeche (kām-pā'chā) state, Mexico, 18,091 □ p. 87. —

Campeche, Gulf of (kām-pē'chē; *Sp.* kām-pā'chā) SW Gulf of Mexico. [Nazareth.]  
 Cana (kā'nā) ruined town, Galilee, Palestine, 6 m. N of Canaan (kā'nā) the Promised Land of the Israelites.  
 Canada, the Dominion of (kā'nā-dā) federation of the greater part of the British possessions in N. America, 3,729,665 □ p. 7,205. \* Ottawa.  
 Canadian River (kā'nā-dī-ān), 900 m. long, Rocky mts. N. M. to Arkansas riv. Okla.  
 Canal Zone, a strip of territory 10 m. wide in Panama, 474 □ p. 154; granted to U. S. A. for the Panama Canal. It does not include the cities of Panama and Colón.  
 Canary Islands (kā-nā'rī; 3) or Canaries (kā-nā'rīz) *Sp.* Canarias (kā-nā'rē-as) group off NW coast of Africa, a prov. of Spain, 2,808 □ p. 444. \* Santa Cruz de Tenerife.  
 Canberra (kā'n'bēr-ā) the city that is building in the Federal Capital Territory to be the permanent \* of the Commonwealth of Australia.  
 Candia, isl. See Crete. — town. See Iraklion.  
 Canes (kā-nā) or El Caney (ēl) town, Oriente prov. Cuba, p. 1; battle July 1, 1898. [victory, 216 B. C.]  
 Canne (kā'nā) *anc.* Can'nae, vil. Apulia, Italy; Hannibal's.  
 Cannes (kān) town on Médit. France, p. comm. 30; resort.  
 Cassino (kā-nōs'sā) vil. Emilia, Italy; Henry IV.'s penance, 1077.  
 Canso, Cape (kān'sō) NE extremity of Nova Scotia.  
 Canso, Gut of, passage bet. mainland of Nova Scotia & Cape Breton Isl.  
 Canterbury (kān'tēr-bēr-ī; -bēr-ī) *anc.* Durover'num, *æd.* Cantuar'ia, S. Cant'warburh, city & co. bor. Kent co. England, p. 25; cathedral. — provincial dist. New Zealand, E side of South Isl. 14,040 □ p. 173.  
 Canton (kān'tōn) vil. N. N. Y. p. 3; St. Lawrence Univ. — city, N E Ohio, p. 50. — (*pron.* kān-tōn') Chin. Kwang-saowū (kwāng-sā'ōw) city, Kwangtung prov. China, on Canton riv. p. 900.  
 Cape Breton (brī'tūn; brē'tūn) isl. NE part of Nova Scotia.  
 Cape Coast Castle, town, Gold Coast col., Brit. W. Afr. p. 11.  
 Cape Colony. See Cape of Good Hope.  
 Cape Haitien. See Cap-Haïtien.  
 Cape of Good Hope, formerly Cape Colony, *often called* Cape Province, prov. of Union of South Africa, 276,995 □ p. 2,565. \* Capetown. [shore Lake Tiberias.]  
 Capernaum (kā-pūr'nā-ūm) ruined city, Palestine, W Capetown (kāp'tōun) spt. city, \* Cape of Good Hope prov. 30 m. N of Cape of Good Hope, p. 67, with suburbs 162.  
 Cape Verde Islands (vī'd. Port. Ilhas do Cabo Verde (ēl'yāsh dōō kā'boō vēr'dē) group, ab. 320 m. W of Cape Verde, 1,487 □ p. 147; Pg.  
 Cap-Haïtien (kāp'ā'ē'syān') Eng. Cape Haitien (hā'ti-ēn) spt. N Haiti, p. 30. [E Asia Minor.]  
 Cappadocia (kāp'ā-dō'shī-ā) anc. country & Roman prov.  
 Capri (kā'prē) *anc.* Cap'rea, isl. 4 □ p. 5, Naples bay, Italy.  
 Capua (kāp'wā; It. *pron.* kā'pwā) ft. town, Campania, Italy, p. comm. 13. [trict, p. 73.]  
 Caracas (kā-rā'kās) city, \* of Venezuela, in Federal District, 1,000,000 p. 15. Paragway, p. 15.  
 Carcassonne (kār'kāsōn') *anc.* Car'caso, city, S France, p. comm. 31.  
 Cardenas (kār'dā-nās) city, Matanzas, Cuba, p. 24.  
 Cardiff (kār'dīf) spt. city & co. bor. × of Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 132.  
 Cardigan (kār'dī-gūn). See Cardiganshire. — mun. bor. × of Cardiganshire, p. 4.  
 Cardiganshire (kār'dī-gūn-shēr) or Cardigan, co. S Wales, 692 □ p. 67. × Cardigan.  
 Caria (kār-rē-ā; 3) anc. div. of SW Asia Minor.  
 Caribban Sea (kār'ī-bē'ān) Atl. oc. bet. W. Indies & Cen. & S. America.  
 Caribbees. See West Indies.  
 Carinthia (kā-rīn'thī-ā) Ger. Kärnten (kärntēn) crownland, SW Austria, 3,987 □ p. 396. \* Klagenfurt.  
 Carlsle (kār-īl; kār'īl) *anc.* Lugaualum, Caer Luvel, chief city, bor. × of Cumberland, co. England, p. 46.  
 Karlsbad (kär'lz'bād). See Karlsbad. [man.]  
 Carmania (kār-mā'nī-ā) prov. anc. Persia; mod. Ker-  
 Carmarthen (kār-mār'thēn; -thēn). See Carmarthen-shire. — spt. & mun. bor. × of Carmarthen-shire, Wales, on Towy river, p. 10.  
 Carmarthen-shire (shēr) or Carmarthen, co. S Wales, 919 □ p. 160. × Carmarthen. [about 1,800 ft.]  
 Carmel (kār'mēl) famed mt. of Palestine, highest point  
 Carnarvon (kār-nār'vūn). See Carnarvonshire. — mun. bor. × of Carnarvonshire, Wales, on Menai strait, p. 9.  
 Carnarvonshire (shēr) or Carnarvon, min. co. N Wales, 572 □ p. 125. × Carnarvon.  
 Carnatic or Karnatik (kār-nāt'īk) region & old div. bet. Eastern Ghats & Coromandel coast, S India, S of lat. 18° 42' N. now in Madras pres.  
 Carntola (kār-n'yōlā) Ger. Krain (krīn) crownland, S Austria, 3,842 □ p. 526. \* Laibach.  
 Carolinas (kār-ō-lī'nās). North Carolina and South Carolina. — Caroline Islands. [□ p. 40; Ger.]  
 Caroline Islands (kār-ō-līn), archipelago in N Pac. 618.  
 Carpathine Mountains (kār-pā'thī-ān) Ger. Karpaten (kār-pātēn) *anc.* Carpatēs or Carpatēs, mt. system, chiefly in Hungary, 800 m. long; Ferencz József 8,737 ft.  
 Carpentaria, Gulf of (kār-pēn'tār'ī-ā) on N coast of Australia, 350 m. long. [marble.]  
 Carrara (kār-rā'rā) city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 49; statuary.  
 Carrickfergus (kār'īk-fēr-gūs) spt. E Ulster, Ireland, p. 9.  
 Carson City (kār'sūn) city, \* of Nevada, p. 2.  
 Cartagena (kār'tā-jē'nā; Sp. kār'tā-hā'nā) *anc.* Cartha'go No'va, spt. city, SE Spain, p. 103. — spt. \* of Bolívar, Colombia, p. mun. dist. 37.  
 Carthage (kār'thāj) anc. country & spt. its \* 36° 50' N, 10° 45' E, N Africa.  
 Casablanca (kā'sā-blān'kā) Ar. Dar-el-Beida (dār'ēl-bē'dā) spt. town, W Morocco, Africa, p. ab. 40.

F = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bōn; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. × county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equal. p. population in thousands.



**Casas Grandes** (kã'sãs grãn'dãs), pueblo, NW Chihuahua, Mexico, p. 8.

**Cascade Range** (kãs-käd'), mts. Ore. Wash. & B. C.; highest, Mt. Rainier, 14,363 ft. [dred islands.]

**Cas/fo Bay**, off coast of Me. near Portland; several hun- Caserta (kã-zër'tã) town, Campania, Italy, p. comm. 83; cathedral & palace.

**Cashmere**. See Kashmir. [Orinoco & Rio Negro.]

**Casiquiare** (kã'së-kyã'rã) riv. Venezuela, connects the Caspian Sea (kãs/pi-ãn) anc. Caspium Ma'rë or Hyrcanium Ma'rë, salt lake bet. Europe and Asia, 760 m. by 270 m. 169,321 ab. 83 ft. below sea.

**Cassel**. See Kassel. [dom, cen. Spain.]

**Castile** (kãs-täl') *Span.* **Castilla** (kãs-täl'yã) former king- Castres (kãs'tr') town, S France, p. comm. 28.

**Catalonia** (kã'tã-lõ'nã-d) *Sp.* **Cataluña** (kã'tã-lõ'n'yã) former div. NE Spain. [Sicily, p. comm. 211.]

**Catania** (kã-tã'n'yã) anc. Cat'ana, city, at foot of Mt. Etna.

**Catanzaro** (kã'tãn-dzã'rõ) city, Calabria, It., p. comm. 34.

**Catawba** (kã-tã'bã) riv. about 300 m. long, rises in Blue Ridge mts. N. C. and is called Wateree (wã'tër-ër) in S. C.

**Cateau**, Le (lë kã'tõ) town, NE France, 14 m. ESE of Cambrai, p. comm. 10.

**Catakill Mountains** (kã'ts/kil'), group of Appalachian system, E cen. N. Y.; highest peak, Slide mountain, 4,204 ft.

**Cattaro** (kã'tã-rõ) spt. Dalmatia, Austria, on Gulf of Cattaro, p. comm. 6.

**Kattegat**. See Kattegat. [Magdalena riv. Cauca (kõu'dã), ab. 600 m. long, Colombia, rises to Caucasus (kõ'kõ-süs) mts. bet. Black and Caspian seas, Russia, 700 m. long; highest, Mt. Elbruz, ab. 18,526 ft. —or Caucasica (kõ-kã'shi-ã) -shã) div. of Russian emp. on both sides of Caucasus mts. 181,173 sq. p. 12,037, \* Tiflis.

**Cauvery** or **Kaveri** (kõ'vër-i) riv. ab. 475 m. Mysore & Madras, S India. [Java.]

**Caavalla**. See Kavala. [Is. p. 4.]

**Caavite** (kã-vë'tã) fortified spt. 10 m. SW of Manila, Phil.

**Cawnpore** (kõn'põr') or **Cawnpur** (kõ'n'põr') city, U. Provs. Br. India, on Ganges, p. 195; massacre July 15, 1857.

**Cayenne** (kã-ën'; ki-ën') town on Cayenne isl. \* of Fr. Guiana, p. 4. [Jamaica.]

**Cayman Islands** (kã-mãn') three isls. W. Indies, p. 6; to Cayuga Lake (kã-yõ'gã), lake about 40 m. long, W cen. New York.

**Cearã** (sã'ã-rã) state, NE Brazil, 40,251 sq. p. 886, \* Fortaleza. — See Fortaleza.

**Cebu** (sã-bõ) isl. 1,762 sq. p. 592 & prov. (1,939 sq. p. 654), Phil. isls. — pueblo (p. 31) & town (p. 18) on E coast of Cebu isl. \* of Cebu prov. [19, 1864.]

**Cedar Creek**, stream, to Shenandoah riv. Va.; battle Oct. Cedar Mountain, locality, Va.; battle August 9, 1862.

**Cedar Rapids**, city, E Iowa, p. 33.

**Celebes** (sër'fëz -bës) isl. Du. East Indies, 69,273 sq. p.

**Cenis**, **Mont** (mõn'së-në) famous pass, 6,835 ft. Fr. & It. Alps; railway tunnel, 7 1/2 m. long, under Col de Fréjus.

**Central Asia**, Russian, the Steppes (710,906 sq. p. 3,319) & Russian Turkish incl. Transcaspian prov. (655,927 sq. p. 6,738), 1,366,833 sq. p. 10,107.

**Central India Agency** or **Central India**, collection of native states under supervision of British agent, India, 78,722 sq. p. 9,357, \* Indore.

**Central Provinces and Berar** (bë-rãr') prov. cen. British India, 10,638,345 sq. p. 13,916, \* Nagpur; native states, 31,183 sq. p. 2,117.

**Cephalonia** (sër'ã-lõ'nã-d) *G. Kefalonia* (kyë-fã'lõ-nyã) isl. Ionian isls. Mediterranean sea, nome of Greece, 302 sq. p. 71, \* Argostoli. [p. 67.]

**Ceram** (së-rãm') *Port.* sã-rãn') isl. Du. E. Indies, 6,022 sq.

**Cerigo** (chër'ë-gõ) or **Kythera** (ki'thër-ã) L. C. Cythera, most S Ionian isl. 110 sq. p. 13, chief town Kapsalón.

**Cerro de Pasco** (sër'rõ dã pã'skõ) town, cen. Peru, over 14,200 ft. high, p. 7; rich silver mines. — mt. knot near the town.

**Cerro Gordo** (sër'rõ gõ'r'dõ) mountain pass between Veracruz and Jalapa, Mexico, battle April 18, 1847.

**Cetinje** (tsët'ën-yã) town, \* of Montenegro, p. 5.

**Ceuta** (së'tã) *Sp.* thã-tõ'ã) spt. town on Moorish coast, opp. Gibraltar, in Cádiz prov. Spain, p. comm. 24.

**Cevennes** (sã'ven') anc. Ceben'na, mts. S France; highest, Mt. Mézenc, 5,753 ft. — old district, France, NE part Languedoc, \* Mende. [Colombo.]

**Ceylon** (së-lõn') isl. Indian ocean, Br. col. 25,332 sq. p. 4,106.

**Chachani** (chã-chã'në) mts. Peru, ab. 20,000 ft.; meteorological station at 16,280 ft.

**Chaco**, El (el chã'kõ) ter. N Argentina, 52,741 sq. p. 27.

**Chad** or **Tchad** (chãd) lake, of varying area according to season, Sudan, surrounded by Fr., Ger., & Br. ter. — Military Territory of the, N div. of Fr. Equatorial Africa. [Is. 338 and 86 B. C.]

**Charonaea** (kã'r'õ-nëã) ruined city, Bœotia, Greece; bat- Chagres (chã'grës) riv. Panama & Canal Zone, through Gatun lake to Caribbean sea.

**Chalcedon** (kãl-së'dün) anc. city, now Kadikõi (kã'dë-kõ'ë), Asia Minor, near Constantinople.

**Chalcedice** (kãl-sid'ã-së) pen. N shore of Ægean sea, now in NE Greece.

**Chaldeæ** (kãl'dë'ã) anc. ter. Asia, on Euphrates riv. and Persian gulf.

**Châlons-sur-Marne** (shã'lõn'sür-mãrn') city, \* of dept. Marne, NE France, p. comm. 31; battle A. D. 451.

**Chalon-sur-Saône** (shã'lõn'sür-sõn') town, E France, p. comm. 32.

**Chambal** (chãm'bül) riv. ab. 650 m. India, Vindhya hills to Jumna riv.

**Chamonix** (shã'mõ'në) or **Chamouni** (mõ'nõ'në) valley, ab. 14 m. long, 1 to 2 1/2 m. broad, E France, N of Mt. Blanc.

**Champagne** (shãn'pãn'y'; E. shãm-pãn') old French prov. \* Troyes.

**Champlain**, **Lake** (shãm-plãm') 125 m. long, bet. N. Y. & Vt.; naval battle Sept. 11, 1814.

**Chan/celloersville**, locality, NE Va.; battle May 2-3, 1863.

**Chandernagore** (chũn'dër-nã-gõr') or **Chandarnagar** (-nũg'dr), French settlement, on Hooghly riv. India, 22 m. N of Calcutta, ab. 4 sq. p. 25. [p. 500.]

**Changchowfu** (chãng'chõ'fõ) city, Fukien prov. China, [p. 500.]

**Changsha** (chãng'shã) city & treaty port, \* of Hunan prov. China, p. 250.

**Changteh** (chãng'të) city, Hunan prov. China, on Yuen riv. p. 300.

**Channel Islands**, Brit. isls. in Eng. channel, 75 sq. p. 97, \* St. Helier.

**Chantilly** (shãn'til'yë) town, N France, p. comm. 6; celebrated for lace and magnificent chateau; horse racing.

**Chapultepec** (chã-põ'õl'tã-pëk') fortress, Mex. 3 m. SW of Mexico city, battle Sept. 12-13, 1847.

**Charleroy** or **Charleroi** (shãr'lë-rwã) town, SW Belgium, p. comm. 28.

**Charles**, **Cape**, Va. at entrance to Chesapeake bay.

**Charles Louis Mountains**, range, NW Du. New Guinea; highest 16,730 ft.

**Charleston** (chãr'lz'tõn) spt. city, SE S. C. p. 59; earthquake 1886. [Prussia, p. 306.]

**Charlestown** (chãr'lz'tõn) a part of Boston, Mass.; navy; Charlotte (shãr'lõ't) city, S. N. C. p. 34.

**Charlotte Amalie** (shãr'lõ't-ã-mã'lë-të) town, St. Thomas, Dan. W. I. p. 10.

**Charlottenburg** (shãr'lõ't-ën-bõrk) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, [Prussia, p. 306.]

**Charlottetown**, city, \* of Prince Ed. Isl. prov. Can. p. 11.

**Charlottesville** (shãr'lõ'ts-vil'), city, cen. Va. p. 7; Univ. of Va.

**Charters Towers** (chãr'tërz) town, Queensland, Australia, p. 4, with vicinity 15.

**Chateau de St. Omer** (shã'õ-mër) city, N France, p. comm. 24; cathedral.

**Chatalja** (chã-tãl'yã) mutessarifat, Turkey in Europe, 733 sq. p. 78. — its \* 26m. WNW of Constantinople.

**Chatham** (chã'tãm) mun. bor. England, 30 m. ESE of London, p. 42; mil. & nav. station.

**Chatham Islands**, group, belonging to, and 500 m. E of, N. Z. 375 sq. p.

**Chattahoochee** (chã'tã-hõ'shë) river, Georgia, 500 m. long.

**Chattanooga** (chã'tã-nõ'gã) city, E Tenn. p. 45; univ.; battle Nov. 1863. [schools.]

**Chaunauque** (shã-nã'kwã) tp. W. N. Y. p. 4; summer Chaux-Fonds, La (là shõ-dë-fõn') town, Neuchâtel, Switz. p. comm. 38.

**Chefoo** or **Chifu** (chë'fõ) city & treaty port, Shantung prov. China, p. 54.

**Chekiang** (chë'kyãng) coast prov. China, 36,680 sq. p. 14,399, \* Hangchow.

**Chelmsford** (chël'm'sfõrd) town, SE Poland, Russ.

**Chelsea** (chël'së) city, NE suburb of Boston, Mass. p. 12. — met. bor. SW London, Eng. p. 66; Carlyle's residence.

**Cheltenham** (chël'tãm) mun. bor. Gloucestershire, England, p. 49. [Asia, 77° 37' N.]

**Cheltenham**, **Cape** (chël-yõ'stë'n) extreme N point of Chemsnitz (këm'nits) city on Chemsnitz riv. Saxony kingdom p. 288.

**Chemulpo** (chë-mil'põ) treaty port, W Korea, p. 29.

**Chengtu** (chëng-tõ) city, \* of Szechwan, China, p. 450.

**Chenestokhov**. See Chesostokova.

**Cherbourg** (shër'bõr) ab. 220 m. long, cen. France, to Loire river.

**Cherbourg** (shër'bõr) ft. spt. & naval arsenal, N France, p. comm. 44.

**Chersonese** (kür'sõ-nëz; -nës) or **Chersonesus**, the (-në-süs) anc. Chersonesus Thracia. See Gallipoli.

**Chesapeake Bay** (chës'ã-pëk), 200 m. long, 4 to 40 m. broad, Md. & Virginia.

**Cheshire** (chës'hër) or **Chester**, co. W England, 1,026 sq. p. 955, \* Chester.

**Chester** (chës'tër) city, SE Pa. p. 39. — co. Eng. See Cheshire. — anc. *De'va* or *De'vona* Cas'tra, walled city & co. of Cheshire, England, on Dee river, p. 39.

**Chievot Hills** (chëv'õt-zit) chë'vë) range bet. England and Scotland; highest 2,676 ft.

**Cheyenne** (shë-ën') city, \* of Wyoming, p. 11.

**Cheyenne River**, formed by two branches, each ab. 350 m. long, rising in Wyoming, & joining in S Dak.; flows 150 m. to Missouri riv. in S. Dak.

**Chiapas** (chë-ã'pãs) state, SE Mexico, 27,530 sq. p. 439, \* Tuxtla Gutiérrez.

**Chicago** (shì-kõ'gõ) city, Ill. p. 2,135; second city in size in U. S. A.; port on Lake Michigan & grain & meat center; university. [Eng. p. 13.]

**Chichester** (chìch'ës-tër) anc. Cifs/sacæas'ter, city, Sussex.

**Chickahominy** (chìk'õ-hõm'i-ni) riv. Va. flows into James river. [19-20, 1863.]

**Chickamauga Creek** (-mõ'gã) in NW Ga.; battle Sept. Chickopee (chìk'õ-pë) city, cen. Mass. on Conn. riv. p. 25.

**Chihonpai** (chì-çhëw'mi') or **Kiangmai** (kyãng'-) town, Siam, p. 100.

**Chifu**. See Chefoo.

**Chihli** (chë'lë) or **Pechili** (pã'chë-lë) prov. NE China, 115,830 sq. p. 23,623, \* Paotingfu. [sea, China.]

**Chihli** or **Pechili**, **Gulf and Strait of**, NW part of Yellow Chihliwan (chë-wã'n) state, N Mexico, 90,044 sq. p. 406. — it. p. 39.

**Chile** (chë'lë) or **Chil** (chil'), rep. SW S. Am. 294,778 sq. p. 3,415, \* Santiago. [ft.]

**Chilkoot Pass** (chìl'kõ'õ) near Skagway, Alaska, th. 3,500

**Chillán** (chël-yãn) town, Chile, p. 43.

**Chillon** (chë'yõn) *E.* shil'õn or shil-lõn') fortress, Switz. on Lake Geneva. [E. Africa.]

**Chilwa** (chil'wã) lake 40 m. long, bet. Nyasaland & Port.

**Chimborazo** (chìm'bõ-rãzõ; *Am. Sp.* chëm'bõ-rã'sõ) mt. 20,498 ft., Ecuador.

**China** (chì'nã) country, former Chinese Empire (Republic fr. an. 1912). E Asia 4,273,143 sq. p. 329,613, \* Peking; China proper, 1,532,739 sq. p. 310,895.

ãle, senãte, càre, ãm, ãk, ãccõunt, ãll, ãsk, solã; ãve, ãvent ãnd, recẽnt, makẽr; Ice, ill; ãld, ãbey, ãrb, ãdd, ãdd, ãdte, cõnnect; ãse, ãnite, ãm, ãp, circũs, menũ; fõõd, fõõt; õut, õil; chair; gõ; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdũre (87);



**China Sea**, part of Pacific oc. bounded by China, Siam, Borneo, the Phil. isls. and Formosa. [ma, ab. 550 m. long.]

**Chindwin** (chin/dwín) riv. chief trib. of Irrawaddy, Burm. Hills, mountainous tract, NW border of Burma, ab. 3,000 p. p. 120. [China, p. 184.]

**Chinkingiang** (chin/kyáng) city & treaty port, Kiangsü prov. Chios. See Scio.

**Chiriquí** (ché/ré-ké) river, lagoon, & Caribbean archipelago, Panama.

**Chishima**. See Kurile Islands. [p. 192.]

**Chita** (ché-tá) town, \* of Transbaikalia, Russia in Asia.

**Chitral** (ché-trál) state, N. north-west Frontier Prov. India, ab. 4,500 p. p. ab. 50. — Its \* p. 3.

**Chioisul** (shwá/zúl) Brit. isls. Solomon isls. E of New Guinea, 90 m. long. [p. 192.]

**Cholon** (shé/lón) city, Cochín China, 4 m. SW of Saigon, Chosen. See Korea.

**Chota Nagpur** (chó/tá nág/póor) subprov. of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 27,077 p. p. 5,605.

**Christchurch** (kríst/chúrch) city & bor. Canterbury provincial dist. South Isl. N. Z. p. 53, with suburbs 80.

**Christiania** or **Kristiania** (krís-ti-á/né-á) city, \* of Norway, on Christiania fiord, constituting a prov. 7 p. p. 243.

**Christmas Island**, in Pacific oc., 1° 57' N, 157° 27' W; 234 p.; Br. — 9 m. long, Indian ocean, 10° 31' S, 105° 34' E, 43 p. p. b. belongs to Singapore.

**Chubut** (chóo-bóot) ter. S. Argentina, 93,427 p. p. 30, \* Rawson, p. 4. [Russia, 93 m. long.]

**Chudskoe** (chóot/shk-é-yé) [or **Peipus** (pi/póos) lake, NW Chumbul. Var. of Chambal. [China, p. 598.]

**Chungking** (chóong/king) treaty port, Szechwan prov. Chur (kór) Fr. Coire (kwá) town, \* of the Grisons, Switz. p. comm. 15.

**Churchill** (chúrch/íl) riv. about 800 m. long, N Saskatchewan & N Manitoba, Canada, to Hudson bay.

**Churubusco** (chóo/róo-bóos/kó) locality near Mexico city; battle Aug. 20, 1847.

**Cibao** (sé-bé) mt. range, Haiti isl.; highest, Loma Tina, 10,300 ft.

**Ciilian Gates**. See Gülek Boghaz.

**Cienfuegos** (syén-fwá/góes) spt. city, Santa Clara prov. S Cuba, p. 30.

**Cilicia** (sí-lí-á; -lísh/á) anc. country & Roman prov. SE Cincinnati (sí/sí-nát/i) city, SW Ohio, on Ohio river, p. 364; university. [Russ. gov't of Kuban.]

**Circassia** (sér-kásh/i-ó) region, N of Caucasus mts. in Ciscaucasia (sí/sk-ká/shá) the portion of the Caucasus, Russia, N of the Caucasus mts. (exclusive of Dagestan & part of Baku), 85,767 p. p. 5,215.

**Cisleithania** (sí/sí-thá/ní-á; -tá/né-á) Austria-Hungary V Città Vecchia (ché-tá-vé/kí-yá) ft. city, cen. Malta, p. 22.

**Ciudad Bolívar** (syóo-thák/h b-é/lé-vár) formerly Angostura, riv. port, Venezuela, on Orinoco riv. p. 12.

**Ciudad Juárez** (hwá/rás) city, Chihuahua, Mexico, opp. El Paso, Tex. p. 7. [shire, Scotland, p. 2.]

**Clackmannan** (klák-mán/n) town, X of Clackmannan-Clackmannanshire (-shér) or Clackmannan, co. Scot. 55 p. p. 31, X Clackmannan.

**Clara**, Capri, headland, near isl. Cork co. Ireland.

**Clermont-Ferrand** (klér/mán-té/rán) anc. Augustonem'atum, city, S cen. France, p. comm. 65.

**Cleveland** (klév/lánd) port of entry & city, NE Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 561; Western Reserve univ. etc.

**Clichy** (klí/shé) or **Clichy-la-Garenne** (klí/shé-lá-gá-rén) town, NW suburb of Paris, France, p. comm. 47.

**Clinton** (klín/tún) vil. cen. N. Y. p. 1; Hamilton co. 10.

**Clonmel** (klón-mél) bor. & town, S Ireland, p. 10.

**Clutha** (klóo/thá) riv. South Island, New Zealand, 154 m. long.

**Clyde** (klíd) riv. Scotland, to Firth of Clyde; shipbuilding.

**Clydebank** (klí/bánk) burgh, Dumbarshire, Scot., on Clyde riv. 38.

**Cnidus** (ní/dús) ruined town, Capé Krios, Asia Minor; Cnosus. See Knossos. [Satalillo.]

**Coahuila** (kó-á-wé/lá) state, N Mexico, 63,791 p. p. 362, \* Coastland. See Küstenland.

**Coast Range**, mt. range, Cal.; San Bernardino mt. 11,600 ft.

**Coatzacoacoas** (kó-at/sá-kó-á/kóas) or **Puerto México** (pwé/ré má/hé-kó) spt. town, Veracruz, Mexico, on Gulf of Campeche.

**Cobalt** (kó/bólt; -bólt) town, Ontario, Canada, p. 6.

**Coblenz**. See Koblenz.

**Coburg** (kó/bóork) town, \* of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha duchy.

**Cochabamba** (kó/chá-bám/bá) dept. cen. Bolivia, 23,354 p. p. 427. — Its \* 8,394 ft. above the sea, p. 28.

**Cochin** (kó/chín) state, Madras pres. India, 1,362 p. p. 918. — spt. Malabar, coast, Br. India, p. 19; formerly \* of Cochin state.

**Cochin China** (kó/chín chí/ná; kóch/ín) Fr. col. S of Annam & Cambodia, Indo-China, 21,994 p. p. 3,051, \* Saigon.

**Cocos** (kó/kóes), or **Keeling** (ké/líng), Islands, group of coral isls, Indian oc. SW of Java, 9 p. p. ab. 7; attached to Singapore. [Bay, Mass.]

**Cod**, Cape, sandy pen. N. Y. on Hudson riv. near Troy, p. 25.

**Cohoos** (kó-hóz) city, N. Y. on Hudson riv. near Troy, p. 25.

**Coimbra** (kó-én-brá) city, W cen. Portugal, p. 18; uni. Coir. See Chur.

**Colchester** (kól/chés-tér) anc. Camulodunum, spt. raun. bor. Essex, co. England, p. 43.

**Colchis** (kól/kís) anc. country in what is now Transcaucasia-Gold Harbor, locality near Richmond, Va.; battles June 27, 1862 (Gaines's Mill) & June 1 & 3, 1863.

**Colima** (kó-lé-má) state, Mexico, 2,273 p. p. 78. — city, its \* p. 25. — a volcano in Colima, ab. 12,750 ft. high.

**Collingwood** (kól/líng-wóod) city, sub. of Melbourne, p. 34.

**Cologne** (kó-lón) Ger. Cöln or Köln (kóln) anc. Oppidum Ubio'rum, later Colonia Agrippina, city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. p. 517.

**Colombia** (kó-lóm/bé-á) republic, NW South America, 435,000 p. p. 2,073, \* Bogotá.

**Colombo** (kó-lóm/bó) spt. town, \* of Ceylon, on W coast.

**Colón** (kó-lón) form. **Aspinwall** (ás/pín-wól) Caribbean spt. Panama, p. 18. [Minor.]

**Colophon** (kól/ó-fón) anc. Ionian city near Ephesus, Asia

**Colorado** (kó-ló-rá/dó) state, W cen. U. S. A. 103,658 p. p. 799, \* Denver.

**Colorado Desert**, arid region, California.

**Colorado River**, nav. riv. 900 m. long, Tex. — nav. riv. Ut. & Ariz. to Gulf of Cal.; 1,100 m. long; Grand Canyon.

**Colorado Springs**, city, cen. Colorado, p. 29.

**Columbia** (kó-lóm/bí-á) city, N cen. Mo. p. 10; Univ. of Mo. — city, \* of S. C. p. 26; Univ. of S. C.

**Columbia River**, nav. riv. of Ore. Wash. & Brit. Columbia, ab. 1,400 m. long, flows into Pacific ocean.

**Columbus** (kó-lúm/bús) city, \* of Ohio, p. 182; Ohio State univ.

**Como** (kóm/mó) anc. Co'mum, tn. Lombardy, It. p. comm. 44.

**Como**, **Lago di** (lá/gó dé kóm/mó) lake, Lombardy, Italy, 35 m. long, 3 m. wide, 56 p.

**Comorin**, **Cape** (kóm/ó-rín) S point of India, Travancore.

**Comoro Islands** (kóm/ó-ró) in Mozambique channel, NW of Madagascar, 326 p. p. 93; French. [p. comm. 17.]

**Compiègne** (kóm/pyén/y) town, N France, on Oise river.

**Conakry**. See Konakry.

**Concepción** (kón-sép-syón) prov. Chile, 3,545 p. p. 225. — its \* p. 66. [Mériá range.]

**Concord** (kóm/chá) highest mt. in Venezuela, 15,416 ft.

**Concord** (kóm/kórd) town, E Mass. p. 6; fight, Apr. 19, 1775. — city, \* of N. H. p. 21.

**Coney Island** (kó/ní) in Brooklyn bor. City of N. Y. 5 m. long; seaside resort.

**Congo** (kóm/gó) riv. in, & on boundary of, Belgian Congo, on Atlantic ocean, 2,500-3,000 m. long.

**Congo Free State**. See Belgian Congo.

**Connaught** (kón/ót) prov. NW Ireland, 6,867 p. p. 610.

**Connecticut** (kó-né/tí-kút) state, E U. S. A. 4,820 p. p. 1,115, \* Hartford. — riv. 450 m. long, N N. H. to Long Isl. sound.

**Constance**. See Konstanz. — **Lake of** (kón/stáns) Ger. Bodensee (bó/dén-zá) anc. Brigant'nis Lac'us, 46 m. long, 207 p. enclosed by Ger. Aust.-Hun. & Switz.

**Constanza** (kón-stán/tsá) anc. Constantia'na, spt. Roumania, p. comm. 27.

**Constantine** (kón-stán'tén) dept. NE Algeria, 33,707 p. p. 2,118. — its \* anc. Cir'ta, ft. city, p. comm. 65.

**Constantinople** (kón-stán'tí-nó/pl) vilayet of Turkey, 1,505 p. p. 1,203. — *Turk. Istanbul* (é/stám-bóol) city on the Bosphorus, Turkey in Europe, \* of Ottoman empire, p. 1,500, with suburbs 1,200.

**Contreas** (kón-trá/rás) tn., 14 m. SSW of Tex. city; batooch Behar (kóoch/bé-hár) native state, N Bengal, India, 1,307 p. p. 593. — its \* p. 11.

**Cook**, or **Hervey** (hú/ví), Islands, SW of Society isls. S Pacific ocean, 150 p. p. 7; to New Zealand.

**Cook**, Mount, in S. Alaska, 13,753 ft. — See Aorangi.

**Coolgardie** (kóol-gár/dí) mun. Western Australia, p. 2.

**Coomassie**. See Kummassie.

**Coorg** or **Kurg** (kóorg) prov. Br. India, W of Mysore, 1,532 p. p. 175, \* Mercara.

**Copán** (kópán) tn. W Honduras, p. 4; ruins, pyramids.

**Copenhagen** (kópén-há/gén) Dan. Köpenhavn (kó/b'n-há/v'n) spt., \* of Den. 28 p. p. 462, with sub., 31 p. p. 559.

**Copiapó** (kóp/yá-pó) town, \* of Atacama prov. Chile, p. 11.

**Corcyra**. See Corfu.

**Cordova** (kór/dó-vá) Eng. Cordova, prov. S Spain, 5,299 p. p. 499. — city, Cor'uluba, city, its \* on Guadalquivir riv. p. comm. 67. — prov. cen. Argentina, 62,160 p. p. 573. — its \* p. 75.

**Corea**. See Korea.

**Corfu** (kór-fóo; kór/fú) anc. *Corcy'ra*, isl. of Greece, Medit. sea, 278 p. p. 65 city, or *Corú* isl. p. 28.

**Corinth** (kór/inth), New city, Greece on Gulf of Corinth, ab. 3 m. NE by E of site of anc. Corinth, p. 5.

**Corinth** (kór/inth) or **Lepanto**, Gulf of (lé-pán'tó) anc. Cor'inthi'acus Sí'nus, N of the Morea, Greece.

**Corinth**, Isthmus of, 20 m. joins the Morea to Attica, Greece; canal. [Iv. p. 77.]

**Cork**, co. S Ireland, 2,890 p. p. 391. — its X city on Lee

**Cornwall** (kór'n-wól) co. SW England, 1,357 p. p. 325, X Bodmin; fish, tin, copper, and other minerals.

**Cormandel Coast** (kór/mán/dél) in Madras, India.

**Corpus Christi Bay** (kór/pús krís'tí), lagoon, Tex. joins Gulf of Mexico.

**Corrientes** (kór'é-én'tés) prov. Argentina, 32,508 p. p. 395. — town, its \* on Paraná river, p. 20.

**Corseica** (kór/sí-kó) Fr. *Corse* (kórs) Fr. isl. & dept. Medit. sea, 3,368 p. p. 289, \* Ajaccio (Napoleon's birthplace).

**Coruña**, La (kór/nyá), Eng. *Corunna* (kór-ún/á) ft. spt. city, NW Spain p. 48; battle 1809.

**Cos**. See Kos.

**Costa Rica** (kós'tá ré/kó) republic, S Cen. Am. 18,691 p. p. 388, \* San José. [Ecuador.]

**Cotopaxi** (kó-tó-pák/sé; kó'tó-pá/hé) volcano, 19,613 ft.

**Council Bluffs**, city, SW Iowa, on Missouri river, p. 29.

**Courland**. See Kurland. [comm. 36.]

**Coutraí** (kóor/tré) town, West Flanders, Belgium, p. 2.

**Coventry** (kúv/en-trí) co. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 106.

**Covington** (kúv/ing-tún) city, N. Ky. p. 53.

**Cow** (kóu) spt. tn., Isle of Wight, Eng. p. 10; resort.

**Cowpens** (kou/péns) town, NWS S. C. p. 1; battle Jan. 17, 1781.

**Cracow** (krá/kó) Pol. **Kraków** (krá/kóof) Ger. **Krakau** (krá/kóu) city, W Galicia, Austria, on Vistula river, p. 154.

**Cratova** (krá-yó/vá) tn., Little Wallachia, Roumania, p. 52.

**Crécy-en-Fontieue** (kré/sé-án-póntí/yú) or **Crécy** (kré-sé'; Angl. kré'sí) or Eng. **Cressy** (kré'sí) town, N France, p. 2; battle 1346.

**Krefeld**. See Krefeld.

**Cremona** (kré-mó/ná; *It. pron. krá-mó/ná*) ft. city, Lombardy, Italy, on the Po riv., p. comm. 40.

**Cressy**. See Crécy-en-Fontieue.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



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**Crete** (krēt) or **Candia** (kän'di-ä) *anc.* Cre'ta. isl. ab. 160 m. long, 6 to 35 m. broad, *Medit. sea*, 3,327 □ p. 344, \*Kanea; belongs to Greece.

**Creusot**, **Le** (lē krū'sōt) min. & mfg. tn. E Fr., p. comm. 36.

**Crillon**, **Mount** (krī'lōn) S Alaska, 15,900 ft. high.

**Crimea** (krī-mē-ä; krī-) *Russ.* Krim (krēm) *anc.* Tan'rica Cher'son'e'sus, peninsula, S Russia, between Sea of Azov and Black Sea. [marle sound, N. C.]

**Croatian Sound** (krō'tiän') bet. Pamlico sound & Albemarle Sound, N. Carolina.

**Croatia** and **Seravonia** (krō-sä'ni-ä, sä-vō'ni-ä) tsar's kingdom, Hungarian crownland (but not in Hungary proper), Drave riv. to Adriatic, 16,425 □ p. 2,622, \*Agram.

**Croton River** (krō'tūn'), SE N. Y. to Hudson riv., part of City of New York water supply. [Rev. wars.]

**Crown Point**, vil. NE N. Y.; important in colonial & Croydon (krōi'dōn) county bor. Surrey co. England, near London, p. 170.

**Ctesiphon** (tēs'i-fōn) *anc.* city, Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia; ruins.

**Cuba** (kü'bä) isl. N of Caribbean sea, with adjacent isles a republic, 44,164 □ p. 2,272, \*Havana.

**Cuenca** (kwēn'kä) city, Ecuador, p. 25.

**Culebra** (kü-lä'brä) hill & ry. station, Canal Zone, ab. 10 m. fr. Panama city; here is the Gaillard (Culebra) Cut of the canal.

**Culiacán** (küöl'yä-kän') city, \* of Sinaloa, Mex. p. 14.

**Cullion** (küö-lyōn'), isl. NE of Palawan, Phil. isls., 153 □ p. 1, lepele only.

**Culloden Moor** (kü-lōd-ēn; kü-lō'dēn) Inverness-shire, Scotland; bat. 1746.

**Cumæ** (kü'mē) *anc.* city on coast of Campania, Italy.

**Cumberland** (küm'bēr-lēnd) co. NW England, 1,516 □ p. 267, \* Carlisle.

**Cumberland Gap**, pass, ht. 1,315 ft. Va. Ky. & Tenn. flows into Ohio River. [battle 401 B. C.]

**Cunaxa** (kü-näk'sä) in Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia; **Curacao** (küö-rä-sä'ō; *Angl.* kü'rä-sō') isl. & col. Dutch W. Indies, isl. 212 □ p. 33, col. 436 □ p. 54, \* Willemstad.

**Curepipe** (krē-pē) tn. cen. Mauritius, p. 17, health resort.

**Curtiba** (küö'r-tē-bä) town, \* of Paraná, Brazil, p. 50.

**Cush** or **Kush** (küsh) *anc.* country, Nile valley, S of ab. 24° N.

**Cutch** or **Kutch** (küch) native state & pen. NW Bombay pres. India, 7,616 □ p. 513, \* Bhu. [ab. 9,000 □.]

**Cutch**, **Raman** (rān) salt marsh, N & E of Cutch, India.

**Cuxhaven** (küöks-hä'fēn) ft. spt. Hamburg, Ger., p. 15.

**Cuyabá** (küö'yä-bä) city, \* of Matto Grosso, Brazil, p. 34.

**Cuzco** (küösk'kō) dept. S Peru, 156,311 □ p. 439. — city, its \* p. 26.

**Cyclades** (sik'lä-dēz) Gk. isls., Aegean sea, 1,050 □ p. 130.

**Cydnus** (sid'nūs) historic riv. Cilicia or mid. Adana vilayet, Asia Minor. [sea; British.]

**Cyprus** (sip'rūs) isl. E *Medit. sea*, 3,584 □ p. 274, \* Niko-Cyrenaica (sir'ē-nä'i-kä) *anc.* country of N Africa nearly same as mod. Barca, to which the name is often applied.

**Cyrene** (sir-rē'nē) *anc.* city & territory, Cyrenaica.

**Cyzicus** (siz'i-kūs) *anc.* city on S shore Sea of Marmora.

**Czernowitz** (chēr'nō-vits) city, \* of the Bukowina, Austria, p. 87.

**Czestochowa** (chēs'tō-kō'vä) *Russ.* Chenstokhov (chēs'tō-kōf') town, Petrokov gov. Poland, Russia, p. 70.

D

**Dacca** (däk'ä) city, Bengal, Br. India, p. 109.

**Dagestan** or **Daghestan** (dä'gēs-tän') gov't. on N side of Caucasus mts. Transcaucasia, Russia, 11,471 □ p. 689, \* Temirkhanshura.

**Dahomey** (dä-hō'mä; dä'hō-mä') colony, Fr. W. Africa, 41,313 □ p. 902, \* Porto Novo.

**Daihoiku**, **Daijanz**. See Taihoiku, Tainan. [p. 170.]

**Dairen** (dä'rēn') formerly Dalny (däl'y-ñi) *Chin.* Talien (tä'li-ēn) spt. city, \* of Kwantung, S Manchuria, p. 62.

**Dakar** (dä-kär') spt. Senegal, near Cape Verde, \* of Fr. W. Africa, p. 25.

**Dakota** (dä-kō'tä) former ter. U. S. A. now N. Dak. [Dak.]

**Dalhousie** (däl-hōo'zi; hou'zi) town & hill station, Punjab, Br. India, p. 8.

**Dallas** (däl'äs) city, NE Tex. p. 92.

**Dalmatia** (däl-mä'shi-ä) crownland, S Austria, 4,954 □ p. 646, \* Zara.

**Dälän**. See Dairen.

**Daman** (dä-män') *Port.* Damão (dä-moun') *Port.* settlement, Bombay, India, 148 □ p. 56. — its \* p. 6.

**Damaraland** (däm'ä-rä-länd; G. dä'mä-rä-länt) N part of Ger. Southwest Africa. [ancient.]

**Damascus** (dä-mäs'kūs) chief city of Syria, p. 150; very Danbury (dän'bū-rī) city, SW Conn., p. 26.

**Danish West Indies**, the Virgin isls. Saint Croix, Saint Thomas, & Saint John, 139 □ p. 72.

**Danube** (dän'üb) *Ger.* Donau (dōn'ou) *anc.* Danu'bius or Is'ter (lower course) riv. Europe, 1,770 m. long, flows into Black sea.

**Danzig** (dän'tsīk) spt. city, West Prussia prov. Prussia.

**Dapsang** (däp-säng') mt. Himalayas, Kashmir, 28,103 ft.

**Dardanelles** (där'dä-nēlz') *anc.* Hel'lespontus, strait, 1 to 4 m. wide, 40 m. long, between Europe and Asiatic Turkey.

**Darassalam** or **Dar es Salaam** (där ēs sä-lām) spt. \* of German E. Africa, p. 24.

**Darfur** (där'foor') country, Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, 170,000 □ p. 750, \* El Fasher. [ama. Isthmus of.]

**Darfen**, **Isthmus** of (där'fē-ēn'; Sp. dār'fē-ēn'). See Pan-Darjeeling or Darjiling (där-jē'ling) town & sanatorium, N Bengal, Br. India, p. 25.

**Darling**, **nav. riv.** Australia, 1,160 m. long, flows into Murray river. See Barwon.

**Darlington** (där'ling-tūn) mun. bor. Durham co. Eng. p. 56.

**Darmstadt** (där'm'shtät) tn. \* of Hesse, W Germany, p. 87.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, öcnect; üse, ünite, örn, öp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;

**Dartmoor**, table-land, S Devonshire, England, about 25 m. long; prison.

**Dauphiné** (dö'fē'nä') old prov. SE France.

**Davenport** (däv'ēn-pört) city, on Miss. riv. E Iowa, p. 43.

**David Strait**, N. America, connects Baffin bay with Atlantic ocean.

**Davos-Platz** (dä-vös'-pläts') vil. Grisons, Switz; resort; p. Davos comm. 12. [river, p. 3.]

**Dawson** (däw'sōn) city \* of Yukon ter., Canada, on Yukon

**Dayton** (däi'tūn) city, SW Ohio, p. 117.

**Dead Sea**, *anc.* La'cus As'phal'tes, salt lake, S Palestine, 46 m. long, greatest breadth ab. 10 m.; ab. 1,300 ft. below *Medit. sea*.

**Deadwood**, city, W South Dakota, p. 4. [p. 11.]

**Deal** (dē'al) spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, on North sea, Death Valley, in E Cal.; 300-400 ft. below sea level.

**Debreczen** (dē'brē-tsēn) city, cen. Hungary, 369 □ p. 93.

**Decapolis** (dē-käp'ō-lis) region, N Palestine, orig. league of ten cities.

**Decatur** (dē-kä'tūr) city, cen. Ill. on Sangamon riv. p. 31.

**Decan or Dekkan** (dēk'än) region, S India, bet. Narbada & Kistna. [of the Eggean.]

**Dedeagach** (dē-dē'ä-gäch') coast town, Bulgaria, N shore, Dee (dē) any of several rivers in Great Britain.

**Dekkan**. See Decan. [East Africa.]

**Delagoa Bay** (dē'lä-gō'ä) inlet, Indian ocean, Portuguese Delagoa riv. 350 m. long, rises in N. Y. flows into Delagoa bay. — middle Atl. state, U. S. A., 1,965 □ p. 202, \* Dover.

**Delaware Bay**, estuary, Atlantic ocean, bet. E Delaware & S New Jersey.

**Delaware Watergap**, vil. & summer resort, E Pa. [Delaware riv. & Delaware mts., p. 34.]

**Delgado**, **Cape** (dē-lä-gō'dō) cape, at N limit of Portuguese E. Africa.

**Delhi** (dē'lē) prov. Br. India, SE of Punjab, 567 □ p. 392. — city, its \* & \* of Indian empire, on Jumna riv. p. 233.

**Deli** (dē'lē) town, N Sumatra; noted for tobacco plantations.

**Delos** (dē'lōs) *modern* Gr. Delos (thē'lōs) or Dele (thē'lēyē) celebrated isle, Cyclades group, Greece, 2 □.

**Delphi** (dē'filē) town in Phocis, *anc.* Greece, containing oracle of Apollo. [N Persia.]

**Demavend** (dēm'äv-ēnd') mt. over 18,000 ft. Elburz chain.

**Demerara** (dēm'ēr-ä-rä) riv. ab. 200 m. fr. Guiana, to Atlantic.

**Demir-Hissar** (dä-mēr-his'sär') town, NE Greece, 45 m. NE of Saloniki, p. 8.

**Denbigh** (dēn'bi) — See Denbighshire. — mun. bor. X of Denbighshire, W. Wales, p. 145, X Denbigh.

**Denbighshire** (shēr) Denbigh, co. N Wales, 666 □ p. 7.

**Dendermonde** (dēm'dēr-mōn'dē) See Termonde.

**Denmark** (dēn'märk) *Danish* Danmark (dän'märk) kingdom, NW Europe, 15,046 □ p. 2,757, with the Faroes, 15,586 □ p. 2,776, \* Copenhagen.

**D'Enfer** (dē'nēr) Islands (däv'ēr-käs'tō) group, E of New Guinea, Pacific oc. 1,200 □; British; belong to Ter. of Papua.

**Denver** (dēn'vēr) coextensive city & co. \* of Col. 58 □ p. 213; university. [p. 109.]

**Derby** or **Derbyshire** (dēr'bi; see in *Vocab.*) See Derbyshire. — co. bor. X of Derbyshire, Eng. on Derwent river, p. 123.

**Derbyshire** (där'bi-; där'bi-shēr; cf. *Derby, n.*) or **Derby**, co. cen. England, 1,016 □ p. 683, X Derby.

**Derwent** (där'wēt) riv. of Tasmania or any of several rivers of England.

**Desaguadero** (dä-sä-gwä-thä'rō) riv. about 190 m. long, Bolivia, Lake Titicaca to Lake Poopó.

**Des Moines** (dēs mojn') riv. ab. 500 m. SW Minn. to Mississippi riv. near Keokuk, Io. — city, \* of Io. on Des Moines riv. p. 86. [p. 109.]

**Des Moines** (dēs mojn') town, \* of Anhalt duchy, N Germany, p. 147.

**Detmold** (dēt'möld; Ger. dēt'mölt) town, \* of Lippe, Germany, p. 14.

**Detroit** (dē-troit') chief city of Mich. on Detroit riv. p. 466. — River, 25 m. long, Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, bet. U. S. A. & Ontario, Can. [battle 1743.]

**Dettingen** (dēt'ing-ēn) vil. Lower Franconia, Bavaria, p. 11.

**Deutsch-Wilmersdorf** (doich'vil'mfērs-dōrf) *officially* Berlin-Wilmersdorf, comm. Brandenburg, Prussia, p. 110.

**Devon** (dēv'ın) See Devonshire.

**Devonport** (-pört; 57) spt. county bor. Devonshire, England, p. 82. [X Exeter.]

**Devonshire** (shēr) or **Devon**, co. SW Eng. 2,612 □ p. 700.

**Dewsbury** (düz'bēr-ı) mun. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 53.

**Dhaulagiri** (dou'lä-gēr'ē) peak, 26,826 ft. Himalaya mts. Nepal.

**Diarbekr** (där-är'bēkr') vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 14,450 □ p. 472. — *anc.* Am'ida, its \* city, on Tigris riv. p. 38.

**Diedenhofen** (dē'dēn-hō'fēn) Fr. Thionville (tyōn'völ') ft. town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, on Moselle river, p. 14. [comm. 24.]

**Dieppe** (dē-ēp') town, N France, on Eng. channel, p. 14.

**Dies** (dēs) town, Brabant prov. Belgium, p. comm. 8.

**Dijon** (dē'zhōn') fortified city, \* E cen. France, p. comm. 77; cathedral; university. [265 □ p. 70.]

**Dindings** (din-dingz') a part of the Straits Settlements, Dismal Swamp, in SE Va. & NE N. C. 70 m. long.

**Dinwiddie** (dın'wıd-ē) county, on Potomac riv. 30 □ p. 331; contains Washington.

**Dixmude** (dēks'müd'; dēs'; dē-) town, W. Flanders prov. Belgium, p. comm. 4.

**Dnieper** (nē'pēr; *Russ.* d'nyē'p'r) *anc.* Borys'thenes, riv. ab. 1,330 m. SW Russia.

**Dniester** (dnı'ēstēr; *Russ.* d'nyēst'ır) riv. ab. 850 m., Austria and Russia. [p. 17.]

**Dobrich** (dōbrıch) town, Bulgaria, 25 m. NW of Varna.

**Dobrogea** or **Dobrogia** (dō-brōzhä) or **Dobruja** (dō-

brōzhä) prov. Bulgaria, 25 m. NW of Varna.



broč'ja) div. Roumania, W of Black sea to Danube riv. 5,998 □ p. 390. [Netherlands.]  
**Dollart** (dól'árt) gulf of North sea, 10 m. by 7 m. NE of **Dolomites** (dól'ó-mítis) or **Dolomite Alps** (dól'ó-mít) div. of the Alps, S. Tirol, Austria, and NW Venetia, Italy; highest, Marmolata, 11,020 ft.  
**Dominica** (dóm'i-né-ká) Br. isl. a pres. of Leeward Isls. col. 305 □ p. 34. \* Roseau.  
**Dominican Republic** (dó-mín'i-l'kán) or **Santo Domingo** (sán'tó dó-mín'gó) republic, E part of Haiti Isl. W. 1. 18,755 □ p. 675. \* Santo Domingo.  
**Domrémy-la-Pucelle** (dóm'ré-mé-lá-pú-séll') small vill. NE France; native place of Joan of Arc.  
**Don**, riv. Yorkshire, England, 56 m. — riv. Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 62 m. — **Tatur Duna** (doo'ná) anc. Tam'ais, riv. SE Russia, 1,150 m.  
**Donets** (dó-nyéts') riv. S Russia, about 670 m. flows into Don river. [Merowe.]  
**Dongola** (dóm'gó-ló) prov. N Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. \*  
**Dordogne** (dór'dón'y') anc. Dura'nus, riv. SW France, to Garonne riv.  
**Dordrecht** (dór'drékt) or **Dort** (dórt) city, SW Netherlands, p. comm. 46. [6,135 ft.]  
**Dore**, **Monts** (món dór) mt. group, S cen. France; highest, **Doris** (dó'ris; 57) anc. country, N Greece, S of Thessaly.  
**Dorpat**, see **Türev**.  
**Dorsetshire** (dór'sét-shér) or **Dorset**, co. S Eng. 978 □ p. 223. X Dorchester (p. 10).  
**Dort**, see **Dordrecht**.  
**Dortmund** (dórt'móont) town, Westphalia, Prussia, p. 214.  
**Douai** or **Douay** (doo'á) ft. town, depre. Nord, N France, p. comm. 36.  
**Doubs** (dó) anc. Du'bis, riv. E France, abt. 270 m. to Douglas (dó'glás) town. \* of Isle of Man, p. 20.  
**Douro** (doo'ró) Sp. Duero (dwa'ró) anc. Du'rus, riv. Sp. & Port. 500 m. to Atlantic oc.  
**Dover** (dó'vér) town, \* of Delaware, p. 4. — anc. Du'bris Fortus, spt. mun. bor. Kent co. England, p. comm. 39.  
**Dover**, Strait of, bet. England & France; least width 20 m.  
**Downs**, the (dounz) roadstead in North sea, Kent, England; naval battles 1639, 1666.  
**Drakensberg** (drá'kénz-búrg; -bérk) or **Kwathlamba** (kwát-lám'bá) mts. Natal & Cape prov. SE Africa; highest, 10,338 ft. [Assen.]  
**Drama** (drá'má) anc. Drabesc'us, town, NE Greece, 30 m. ENE of Seres, p. 10.  
**Drave** (drá'vé) or **Drau** (drou) *Slavic* Drava (drá'vá) anc. Dra'vus, riv. Austria-Hungary, 450 m. long, to Danube riv.  
**Drenthe** (drén'té) prov. Netherlands, 1,029 □ p. 173. \*  
**Dresden** (dré'sdén; G. drás'dén) city, \* Saxony kingdom, Germany, p. 548, on Elbe river.  
**Drin** (drén) anc. Dri'lo, riv. Albania, to Adriatic sea.  
**Drina** (dré'ná) anc. Dri'nus, riv. Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, to Save river. [Assen.]  
**Drohobycz** (dró-hó'bích) town, E Galicia, Austria, p. 1.  
**Drôme** (dróm) riv. of France, 60 m. to Rhone riv.  
**Dry Tortugas** (tór-tóo'gás) 10 isls. Fla. entrance Gulf of Mexico.  
**Dua** (dwa'lá) town, Kamerun, W Africa, p. 22.  
**Dublin** (dú'b'lín) city & co. bor. \* of Ireland, on Liffey riv. Leinster, p. 309, in police dist. 416.  
**Dubno** (doo'b'nó) town, SW Volhynia govt. Russia, p. 3.  
**Dubuque** (doo-bú'k) city, E Iowa, on the Mississippi riv. p. 38.  
**Dudley** (dúd'li) co. bor. Worcestershire, England, p. 51.  
**Duro**, see **Douro**.  
**Duisburg** (dúis'búork) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Ger. p. 1.  
**Dulcigno** (dool-chén'yó) *Serb.* Oštin (óš-tén') or **Ulčín** (óšl-chén') anc. Oštin'um, spt. town, Montenegro, p. 5.  
**Dun** (dún) (dún-dé'f) city, NE Minn. on Lake Superior, p. 78.  
**Dunbarton** (dún-bár'tún) see **Dumbartonshire**. — mun. burgh, X of Dumbartonshire, p. 22.  
**Dumbartonshire** (-shér) or **Dumbarton**, co. Scotland, 246 □ p. 140. X Dumbarton.  
**Dumfriesshire** (dúm-fré's) see **Dumfriesshire**. — mun. burgh, X of Dumfriesshire, p. 16.  
**Dumfriesshire** (-shér) or **Dumfriesshire**, co. Scotland, 1,072 □ p. 73. X Dumfries.  
**Duna** (dú'ná) or **Western Dvina** (dvé-ná') riv. W Russia, 630 m. to Gulf of Riga.  
**Dunaburg**, see **Dvinsk**.  
**Dunajec** (doo-ná'yéts) river, W Galicia, Austria, to Vistula riv.  
**Dunbar** (dún-bár') mun. burgh, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, p. 3; battle, Sept. 3, 1650. [p. 176.]  
**Dundee** (dún-dé') mun. spt. burgh, Forfarshire, Scotland.  
**Dunedin** (dúnéd'in) city, \* of Otago provincial dist. N. Z. p. 42, with subs. 64.  
**Dunfermline** (dún-férm'lín; *colloq.* dún-férl'ín) mun. burgh, Fife-shire, Scotland, p. 28.  
**Dunkirk** (dún'kúrk; dún-kúrk') *Fr.* Dunkerque (dún-ké'rk') ft. & fort. N France, p. comm. 39.  
**Durango** (doo-rán'gó) state, Mex co. 42,276 □ p. 483. — its \* p. 34.  
**Durazzo** (doo-rát'só) *Albanian* **Duressi** (-rés'sí) *Serb.* Drač (dráč) *Türk.* Druts (dróots) anc. Epidam'nus, *lat.* Dyrrach'ium, ft. spt. town, Albania, p. 5. [subs. 90.]  
**Durham** (dúr'hám) spt. tn. Natal prov. U of S. Af. p. 69, with **Durham** (dúr'hám) co. N England, 1,014 □ p. 1,370. X Durham. — *Saxon* Dun'holme, city & mun. bor. X of Durham co. England, p. 18; cathedral, university.  
**Düsseldorf** (dú'sél-dórf) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 359.  
**Dutch Borneo**, Dutch part, of Borneo, 211,729 □, with adj. isls. 213,649 □ p. 1,234.  
**Dutch East Indies**, the possessions of the Netherlands in Malaysia, 739,559 □ p. 37,979. \* Batavia. [Paramaribo.]  
**Dutch Guiana** (gé-á'nd) Dutch col. S. Am. 49,846 □ p. 86. \*  
**Dutch West Indies**, Curaçao col. & sometimes, Du. Guiana.  
**Dvina** (dvé-ná) or **Dvina** (dvé'nd) or **Northern Dvina**,

riv. Russia, about 1,100 m. long, to Dvina Bay, an arm of White sea. —, Western. See **Düna**.  
**Dvinsk** (dvénsk) or **Dünaburg** (dün'ná-búork) tn. Vitebsk govt. Russia, on Düna riv. p. 101.

E

**Eagle Pass**, town, Texas, on Rio Grande, p. 4.  
**East Africa Protectorate**, part of Br. E. Af. 202,000 □ p. 4,038. \* Nairobi. [E Suffolk.]  
**East Anglia** (án'g'li-á) anc. div. England; modern Norfolk  
**Eastbourne** (ést'bórn; -búrn) co. bor. Sussex, Eng. p. 53.  
**East Cape** or **Cape Deshaev** (dyézh-nyé'ót) NE extremity of Asia, on Bering strait.  
**Easter Island** or **Waihu** (wá'ihóó') Sp. Pascua (pás'kwá) in S Pacific ocean; gigantic statues, etc.; to Chile.  
**Eastern Roumelia** (róo-mé'li-á) or **Southern Bulgaria** (bóol-gá'ri-á) part of Bulgaria, 12,585 □ p. 1,242. \* and chief town Philippopolis. [E Ghent.]  
**East Flanders** (fán'dérez) prov. Belgium, 1,158 □ p. 1,120.  
**East Griqualand**, see **Griqualand East**.  
**East Ham**, mun. bor. Essex co. England, p. 134.  
**East Indies** (ín'díz) a collective name applied, somewhat vaguely, to India, Indo-China, & esp. Malay archipelago.  
**East London** spt. town, Cape prov. U of S. Af. p. 21, with subs. 25.  
**Easton** (és'tún) city, Pa. on Del. riv. p. 29; Lafayette col.  
**East Orange**, city, N. J. 3 m. WNW of Newark, p. 34.  
**East Prussia**, prov. NE Prussia, 14,286 □ p. 2,004. \* Königsberg. [river, p. 39.]  
**East Saint Louis** (lóó'st; lóó'st) city, Ill. on Mississippi  
**East Turkistan**. See **Turkistan, Chinese**.  
**Eboracur**, see **York, Eng.**  
**Ebro** (é'bró; Span. á'bró) anc. Ibe'rus, riv. 470 m. long, NE Spain, in Medit. [Hamadan.]  
**Ecbatana** (ék-bát-á-ná) city, \* of anc. Media; modern Ekmühl. See **Eggmühl**.  
**Ecuador** (ék-wá-dórf; Sp. á'kwá-thór') republic, NWS. Am. 118,627 □ p. 1,400. \* Quito. [near Plymouth.]  
**Edinburgh** (éd-in'búrg) city, Mid-Lothian (mid-ló'thí-án; -ló'thí-) co. SE Scotland, 366 □ p. 508, X Edinburgh.  
**Edinburg** (éd'n-búrg-é). See **Edinburgh, Eng.** — city & mun. burgh, \* of Scot. & X of Edinburghshire, p. 320.  
**Edinburghshire** (-shér) or **Edinburgh**, or **Mid-Lothian** (mid-ló'thí-án; -ló'thí-) co. SE Scotland, 366 □ p. 508, X Edinburgh.  
**Edmonton** (éd'mún-tún) urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng. sub. of London, p. 65. — city, \* of Alberta, Can. p. 25.  
**Edom**. See **Idumea**.  
**Eggmühl** (ég'mú) or **Eckmühl**, vil. Bavaria, Ger. near  
**Egmont**, Mount (ég'mónt) *Maori* Taranaki (tá'rá-ná-ké) volcanic mt. Taranaki dist. New Zealand, 8,260 ft.  
**Egypt** (é'jépt) Ar. Misr (mís'r) Br. protectorate, NE Africa, 400,000 □ p. 11,287, cultivated and settled portion 12,018 □ p. 1,190. \* Cairo.  
**Ehrenbreitstein** (á'ren-brít'shtén) town & fortress, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Ger. on Rhine riv. opposite Koblenz, p. 5.  
**Eisenach** (ízén-ák) town, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, p. 38.  
**Ekatérinburg** (yé-ká'tyé-ré-nó-slá'f) town, Perm govt. E Russia, p. 43.  
**Ekatérinóslav** (yé-ká'tyé-ré-nó-slá'f) city, S Russia, on Dnieper riv. p. 150.  
**Elam** (é'lám) anc. country N of Persian gulf, \* Susa.  
**Elba** (é'lá) anc. Il'va, isl. Leghorn prov. Italy, in Medit. 86 □ p. 30.  
**Elbe** (é'lbe) riv. Ger., abt. 700 m. long, to North sea.  
**Elberfeld** (é'lber-félt) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, Ger. p. 170.  
**Elbing** (é'lbing) spt. W. Prussia prov. N Prussia, Ger. p. 69.  
**Elbruz** (é'l'bróoz') highest of Caucasus mts. and of Europe, 18,526 ft.  
**Elbruz** (é'l'bróoz') chain of mts. N Persia; highest, Demavend, 18,000 ft.  
**Eleusis** (é-lú'sis) anc. city of Attica.  
**Elfsborg**, see **Älfsborg**.  
**Elgin** (é'ljin) city, NE Ill. on Fox riv. p. 26; watches.  
**Elginshire** (é'ljin-shér) or **Elgin** (é'ljin) or **Moray** (mó'rá) co. Scotland, 477 □ p. 43. X Elgin.  
**Elgon** (é'lgon) volcanic peak, SE Uganda, 14,038 ft.  
**Elis** (é'lis) anc. city, NW Morea, Greece.  
**Elizabeth** (é-líz-á-béth) city, NE New Jersey, p. 73.  
**Elizabethgrad** (yé-lyé-zá-vé-grát') ft. city, SW Russia, p. 100. [14,259 ft.]  
**Elk Mountains**, range in Col.; Castle peak, the highest, 11,050 ft.  
**Ellisberg** (é'lz'mér) arctic isl. Northwest Terr. Canada.  
**Ellis Island** (é'l'is) in New York harbor; to U. S. govt.; immigrant station.  
**Elmira** (é'l-mí'rá) city, S New York, p. 37; reformatory.  
**El Paso** (é'l pásó) city, W Tex. p. 39; opp. Ciudad Juárez.  
**Elsass**-Lothringen. See **Alsace-Lorraine**.  
**Elsinore**. See **Helsingör**. [cathedral.]  
**Ely** (é'li) city in ancient co. of Cambridge, Eng. p. 8;  
**Emden** (ém'dén) ft. spt. Hanover, Prussia, p. 24.  
**Emilia** (á-mé'lyá) anc. **Emilia**, compartimento, N Italy, 2,302 □ p. 2,651.  
**Ems** (áms; éms) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 7; resort.  
**Enderby Island** (én'dér-bí) large isl. Antarctic oc. lat. 67° S, lon. 50° E.  
**En-dor** or **Endor** (én'dór) anc. vil. of Palestine.  
**Enfeld** (én'féd) town, Middlesex co. Eng., p. 56. [long.]  
**Engadine** (éng-á'dín) Alpine valley, Grisons, Switz. 45 m.  
**Engela**, Ras (ás'éng-á-lá) cape (ras), Tunis, N point of Af.  
**England** (ín'glánd) anc. Alb'ion, L. Ang'la, div. of Great Britain, 50,874 □ p. 34,045. \* London.  
**English Channel**, 20 to 100 m. wide, bet. Eng. & Fr.  
**Enos** (á'nós) tn. on Aegean sea, Turkey, abt. 12 m. SE of Dedeagach, p. 7. [river, p. 39.]

k = ch in C. ich, ach 50; bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equal. p. population in thousands.



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Entebbe (en-téb'é) \* of Uganda protectorate.  
 Entre Ríos (en-trá yó'ró's) prov. NE Argentina, 28,784 □ p. 371, \* Paraná.  
 Épernay (á'pér'ná) tn. Fr. on Marne riv. p. comm. 22.  
 Ephesus (é'pé'sús) anc. city, Asia Minor; ruins 35 m. SSE of Smyrna.  
 Épinal (é'pé'nál) town, \* of dept. Vosges, Fr. p. comm. 30.  
 Epirus (é'pí'rús) country of anc. Greece, now in S Albania & NW Greece. [In S. Albania.]  
 Epping Forest, (é'p'ing) pleasure ground, once a royal forest, É'p'om, tn. Surrey co. Eng. 14 m. fr. London, p. 19; race course.  
 Erebus Mount (ér'é'bús) volcano, on isl. near Antarctic continent, ab. 77° 30' S, ab. 167° E, 13,370 ft.  
 Erfurt (ér'fúrt) city, Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 111.  
 Erie (ér'i) city, NW Pa. p. 67; a lake port. [Albany, 363 m.]  
 Erie Canal, from Lake Erie at Buffalo to Hudson river at Erie, Lake, one of Great Lakes of N. Am., 246 m. long, greatest width 58 m.; 9,963 (U. S. 4,949 □, Can. 5,019 □).  
 Eritrea (á'r'é-tré'á) it. col. NE Af. 88,600 □ p. 279, \* Asmara.  
 Erivan (ér'é-ván) govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, 10,725 □ p. 971. — Its \* p. 32, a ft. town.  
 Erius. See Argus.  
 Erzerum (ér'zér'um) vilayet, E Turkey in Asia, 19,180 □ p. 646. — Its \* p. 43. [Asia, p. 25.]  
 Erzingan (ér'zín-gán) town, Erzerum vilayet, Turkey in Asia  
 Esdraelon (és'drá'é'lón) plain, NW Palestine.  
 Eskishehr (és'ké-shé'h'r) anc. Dorylaion, town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 42; a battle 1097; meerschaum.  
 Espírito Santo (és'pé'tré-tóo sán'tóo) state, E Brazil, 17,312 □ p. 297, \* Victoria.  
 Essen (és'en) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 295.  
 Essequibo (és'é-ké'bó) riv. Br. Guiana, ab. 500 m. long.  
 Essex (és'és) co. SE Eng. 1,531 □ p. 351, \* Chelmsford.  
 Essling (és'ling) town, Austria, near Vienna; battle 1809.  
 Esthonia (és-thó'ní-á) govt. W Russia, 7,605 □ p. 471, \* Revel.  
 Estremadura (és'trá-má-thó'rá) old prov. W Spain. — (pron. -dó'rá) prov. SW Portugal, 6,939 □ p. 1,439.  
 Eternity, Cape, promontory, Quebec, Can. S shore Saguenay riv.  
 Ethiopia (é'thí-ó'pí-á) anc. country, included S Egypt, E Anglo-Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, & N Abyssinia.  
 Etna (ét'ná) L. Ætna, volcano, NE Sicily, 10,867 ft.  
 Etou (ét'ou) tn. Buckinghamshire, Eng. p. 3; Etou college.  
 Eturia (é'tróo'rí-á) anc. country, it. now Tuscany & part of Umbria.  
 Ettrick Forest (ét'rík) pastoral tract, Selkirkshire, Scot. Eubœa. See Evvia.  
 Euganean Hills (é-gá'né-án; é'gá-né-án) It. Colli Eugane (kól'ie á'gó-gá'né-é) range, W Padua prov. Venetia, Italy, about 2,600 ft.  
 Euphrates (é'p'rát'es) Turk. Frat (frát) riv. 1,600 m. Erzerum to Tigris; thence, as S. h. at Arab, to Persian gulf.  
 Eurasia (é'rá-shá; -zhá) name for Europe & Asia combined.  
 Europe (é'róop) continent, 3,814,000 sq. c. 446,805.  
 Eutaw Springs (é'tó) branch of Santee riv. S. C.; bat. 1781.  
 Euxine Sea. See Black Sea.  
 Evian (é'vian) town, Jura, France, p. 10.  
 Evanston (é'ván-tón) city, NE Ill. p. 25; Northwestern  
 Evansville (é'ván-vil) city, SW Ind. p. 70.  
 Everest, Mount (é'vér-ést) highest known mt. in the world, in Himalayas, frontier of Nepal & Tibet, in 27° 59' N, 86° 56' E, ht. 29,002 ft. [See Himalayas.]  
 Everett (é'vér-ét) city, E Mass. p. 33. — city, NW Wash.  
 Everglades (é'vér-gláds) swamp region, S Fla.; contains Lake Okechobee.  
 Evesham (é'vshám; é'vzám; locally also é'shám, é'sám) mun. bor. Worcestershire, Eng. on Avon river, p. 8; battle 1266.  
 Évora (é'vórá) anc. Eb'ora or Liberalitas Julia, city, S Portugal, p. 16. [Isl. Ægean sea.]  
 Evvia (é'vé-á) or Eubœa (í-bé'á; mod. Gr. é'v-é-á) Gr. Exeter (é'ks-étér) anc. Is. ca. Dammonion, city & co. bor. X of Devonshire, England, p. 49. [setshire, Eng.]  
 Exmoor (é'ks-móor; -mór) tract of moorland, 32 □ Somerset, Lake (ár) shallow, salt lake, South Australia, 4,000 □.  
 Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia, W of Spencer's gulf.

F

Fachan. See Fatshan.  
 Faenza (fá'nt'sá) anc. Faven'tia, city, Emilia, N Italy, p. comm. 40.  
 Fair Oaks, place near Richmond, Va.; battle (called also Seven Pines) May 31-June 1, 1862.  
 Fairweather, Mount, S Alaska, 15,292 ft. high. [p. 34.]  
 Falkirk (fál'kír'k; fál'á) mun. burgh, Sciringshire, Scot.  
 Falkland Islands (fál'kán-d) group of 200 isls. S Atlantic ocean, Br. crown colony, 6,500 □ p. 2, \* Stanley.  
 Fall River, city & port, SE Mass. p. 119.  
 Falmouth (fál'múth) spt. mun. bor. Cornwall, Eng. p. 13.  
 Falster (fál'stér) isl. of Denmark, in Baltic sea, S of Seeland, 198 □ p. 39.  
 Farewell, Cape, S end of Greenland.  
 Fares (fár'ó; fár'ó) Dan. Færøer (fár'ó'er) group Danish isls. N Atlantic 540 □ p. 18. [India, p. 67.]  
 Farkhabad (fár'kób'ábád) town, United Provs. Br. Pers. (fárs) or Persia (fá'rsí-stán) anc. Persis, prov. SW Persia, p. 1,700, \* Shiraz.  
 Farther India. See Indo-China.  
 Fatshan (fát'shán) or Fachan (fá'chán) town, Kwangtung prov. China, in delta of Si river, p. 500.  
 Fayal (fá'yál) isl. of Azores, Atlantic oc. 64 □ p. 26, chief town Horta. [Isl. Azores.]  
 Fayum (fá'yóom) prov. Egypt, 669 □ p. 442, \* Medinet FEAR, Cape, N. C. at mouth of Cape Fear river.  
 Federal Capital Territory, ter. of Australia, within New South Wales, ab. 900 □ p. 2; contains Canberra.  
 Federal District, Mexico, 579 □ p. 721. [Isl. Venezuela, 745 □ p. 113. — Brazil, 469 □ p. 358. — Buenos Aires (city).]

Federated Malay States. See Malay States, Federated.  
 Ferencz József (fér'énts yó'szhef) peak, Carpathian mts. 8,735 ft.; highest in Hungary. [2,069, \* Kokand.]  
 Fergana (fér-gá'ná) govt. Russian Cen. Asia, 55,483 □ p. 1.  
 Fernando Pó (fér-nán'dó pó) Sp. Fernando Póo (fér-nán'dó pó) isl. Bight of Biafra, W Af., 771 □ p. 21; Sp. Ferney-Voltaire (fér'né-vóltár) town, Ain, Fr. p. 1; founded by and home of Voltaire.  
 Feröezpore (fè-röz'pór) dist. of Jullundur div. Punjab, Br. India, 4,302 □ p. 960. — Its \* p. 50.  
 Ferrara (fè-rá-rá) city, Emilia, Italy, p. 95. [p. comm. 26.]  
 Ferrol, El (él fè-ról) spt. town, naval arsenal, NW Spain.  
 Festubert (fés'tú'bár) vil. NE France, p. comm. 1.  
 Fez (fèz) Arab. Fas (fás) city, \* of Morocco, p. 102.  
 Fezzan (fè-zán) country, N Africa, S of Tripoli, p. 26, \* Murzuk; Italian.  
 Fiesole (fí-é-só-é) anc. Fæsulæ, comm. Emilia, Italy, p. 10.  
 Fifehire (fí-fé'ér) or Fife, co. Scot. 504 □ p. 268, \* Cupar.  
 Fiji Islands (fí-jé) group, S Pacific, 7,740 □ p. 14; \* Suva; Br. colony.  
 Finisterre, Cape (fín-is-tár) most W headland of Spain.  
 Finland (fín'lánd) grand duchy, NW Russia, 125,689 □ with water, 144,249 □ p. 3,034, \* Helsinki.  
 Finsteraarhorn (fín'stér-á'r'hörn) highest of Bernese Alps, Switz. 14,022 ft. [Wales, p. 3.]  
 Fishguard (físh-gúrd) spt. urban dist. Pembrokehire, Fitchburg (fích'búrg) city, N cen. Massachusetts, p. 38.  
 Fitzroy (fíts-róy) city, NE sub. of Melbourne, Victoria.  
 Flinders (flín-dérz) name of a bay, SE of Australia, p. 50.  
 Fiume (fí-óom) Croat. Rieka (ré-yá'ká) spt. city & ter. Five Forks, locality in SE Va.; Lee's defeat, Mar. 31-Apr. 1, 1865.  
 Flanders (flán'dérz) a former dist. of Europe, now in Neth. & Belg. and France. — See East Flanders, West Flanders.  
 Flint, city, SE Mich. p. 39. — See Flintshire.  
 Flintshire (flín'tshér) or Flint, co. NE Wales, 255 □ p. 93, \* Flint (p. 5). [battle 1513.]  
 Flodden (flód'dén) hill, Northumberland co. England.  
 Florence (fór'éns) It. Firenze (fè-rén't'sá) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 2,265 □ p. 999. — city, anc. Florentia, its \* p. 233, or Arno riv. [Iris, 5,859 □ p. 80.]  
 Flores (flór'es) isl. Du. E. Indies, ab. 230 m. long, 35 m. Florianopolis (flór-á-nó-pó-lis; E. -nó-pó-lis) form. Des-terro (dés-tér-ro) tn., \* of Santa Catharina, Brazil, p. 32.  
 Florida (flór'i-dá) SE state, U. S. A. mainly a pen. bet. with water, Gulf of Mex., 54,861 □ p. 753, \* Tallahassee.  
 Florida Keys, chain of isls. S of Florida mainland.  
 Flushing. See Vlissingen. [Gulf of Papua.]  
 Fly (flí) largest riv. of New Guinea, mostly in Brit. part, to Foggia (fó'gí-á) city, Apulia, Italy, p. comm. 77.  
 Folsom (fól'sóm) mun. bor. & spt. Kent co. Eng. p. 33.  
 Fontainebleau (fónté'n-bló) town, SE of Paris, France, p. comm. 15; chateau.  
 Fontenoy (fónt'nwá) comm. W Belgium; battle 1745. — or Fontenailles (fónt'ná'y) town, cen. Fr.; bat. 841.  
 Foochow (fóo'chó) city, \* of Fukien prov. China, p. 624; a treaty ports, the Four. See Waldstätter, die Vier.  
 Forfarshire (fór'fár-shér) or Forfar or Angus (án'gús) co. Scotland, 874 □ p. 281, \* Forfar (p. 11). [comm. 46.]  
 Forlì (fór-lé) anc. For'rum Liv'ii, ft. city, Emilia, Italy, p. 1.  
 Formosa (fór-mó'sá) or Taiwan (tá'wán) isl. in China sea, 13,343 sq. Taihoku; to Japan. — ter. N Argentina, 41,402 □ p. 15. [Brazil, p. 50.]  
 Fortaleza (fór'tá-lá-zá) or Ceara (sé-á-rá) spt. \* of Ceará, Fort-de-France (fór-dé-fráns) town, Martinique isl. Fr. W. Indies, p. 27. [16, 1862.]  
 Fort Donelson (fór'tón-á-lón) in NW Tenn.; taken Feb. 17, 1862.  
 Fort Duquesne (fór'tóo-kán) Fr. fort, site of Pittsburg, Pa.; taken by Eng. 1758. [river, SE Ohio.]  
 Fort, Fifth of (fúrt'h úv fíft'h; 57) estuary of North Fort McHenry (mók-hén'trí) Baltimore, Md.; bombarded by British 1814.  
 Fort Meigs (mèz) former fort at rapids of the Maumee riv. Ohio.  
 Fort Mims (mímz) temporary stockade near junc. of Alabama and Tombigbee rivs. Ala.; massacre 1813.  
 Fort Monroe (món-ró) at entrance to Hampton Roads, Va.  
 Fort Moultrie (móo'trí); móo't-; often móo't-; the family name was originally spelt Moultrie; see Moultrie, Wm.) fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.  
 Fort Niagara, fort at mouth of Niagara riv. N. Y.  
 Fort Orange (ór'énj; ór'ínj) former Dutch fort on site of Albany, N. Y.  
 Fort Sumter (súm'tér) fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.; civil war begun, April 12, 1861.  
 Fort Wayne (wáyn) city, NE Ind. on Maumee riv. p. 64.  
 Fort Worth (wúrt'h) city, N Texas, p. 73.  
 Fotheringhay (fóth'é-r-ín-gá) parish, Northamptonshire, Eng.; Mary Queen of Scots beheaded (1587) at Fotheringhay castle.  
 Fowchow (fó'chó) city, SE Szechwan prov. China, on France (fráns) part of anc. Gal'lia, republic, W Europe, 86 depts. (incl. Corsica) & ter. of Belfort, 207,129 □ p. 39,602, \* Paris.  
 Franche-Comté (fránsh'-kón'té) old prov. E France.  
 Francfort (frán'fórt) Ger. Frankfurt (frán'kúrt) old duchy, now grand duchies of Baden & Hesse, & kingdoms of Saxony & Bavaria, Ger.  
 Frankfort (fránk'fúrt) city, \* of Kentucky, p. 10.  
 Frankfort on the Main (fránk'fúrt, mán) & on the Oder. Eng. forms of Frankfurt am Main & an der Oder.  
 Frankfurt, am Main (fránk'fúrt, am mán), city on Main riv. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 415.  
 Frankfurt an der Oder (fránk'fúrt, án dér ó'dér) city, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, p. 68.  
 Franklin (fránk'lín) former dist. Canada, isls. N of continent, now in Northwest Territories. [Zembla, Arctic oc.]  
 Frascati (fránts'vó'tér) archipelago, I. of Nova.  
 Fraser (frá-zér) riv. 740 m. long, British Columbia.

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; Ice, ill; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, ódd, sórt, cónnect; úse, únite, árn, úp, círcúts, menú; fóod, fóot; óut, óil; chair; go; síng, írk; then, thín, thér, náture, vérdít (87);



**Frazier's Farm** (frá'zhérz) called also **Glendale** (glén'dál') battlefield near Richmond, Va., June 30, 1862.  
**Fredericksburg** (fréd'ér-íks-búrg) city, NE Va. p. 6; battle Dec. 13, 1862. [Canada, p. 7].  
**Fredericton** (fréd'ér-íks-tún) city, N. Brunswick, N. B. p. 7.  
**Fredericksberg** (fréd'ér-íks-búrg; / *Don. fréh's-ér-íks-bérg*) suburb of Copenhagen, Seeland isl. Denmark, p. 97.  
**Freetown** (fré'toun) spt. s. of Sierra Leone, W Af. p. 34.  
**Freiburg** (frí'búrk) tn. Saxony, Ger., near Dresden, p. 36.  
**Freiburg** (frí'búrk) (im Breisgau [im brí'f'róul]) city, Baden Ger., p. 83. — *Fr.* **Fribourg** (frí'bóur') canton, W Switz., 647 □ p. 140. — *tn.* s. of Freiburg canton, p. 20.  
**Fremantle** (fré'mánt'l) spt. mun. W. Australia, p. incl. S. Fremantle 14.  
**French Equatorial Africa**, *form.* French Congo, Fr. possession, Congo riv. to the Sahara, p. 8,940, chief town Libreville.  
**French Establishments in India**, 5 settlements, 197 □ p. 282; headquarters Pondichery.  
**French Establishments in Oceania**, Fr. col. many isls. (chief, Tahiti) in S Pacific oc. 1,133 □ p. 31, \*Papeete.  
**French Guiana** (gè-á'nd) French colony, S. Am. 84,069 □ p. 49, \*Cayenne.  
**French Guinea** (gín'f) colony, Fr. W. Af. bet. Pg. Guinea & Sierra Leone, 92,278 □ p. 1,927, \*Konakry, on island.  
**French Indo-China**, Fr. dependency, SE Asia, comprising Cochinchina, protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, & Laos & leased ter. of Kwangchowwan, 310,058 □ p. 16,990, \*Hanoi.  
**French Somali Coast**, protect. bet. Eritrea & Somaliland Protectorate, 46,320 □ p. 208, \*Jibuti.  
**French West Africa**, Fr. dependency, comprising Senegal, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Fr. Guinea, Upper Senegal & Niger, Mil. Ter. of the Niger, & Mauritania, \*Dakar.  
**French West Indies**, Guadeloupe, La Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Saint-Barthélemy, & part of Saint-Martin, 1,068 □ p. 3.  
**Fresno** (fréz'nó) city, cen. California, p. 25.  
**Fribourg**, Switzerland, See Freiburg.  
**Friedland** (fréd'lánt; / fréd'lánd) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, p. 3; battle 1807.  
**Friendly Islands**. See Tonga.  
**Frisland** (frí'slánd) Orkneyisland (vrés'lánt) L. Frisia (frízh'wán) prov. N. Netherlands, 1,282 □ p. 359, \*Leeuwarden. [Baltic sea].  
**Frisches Haff** (frísh'és háf) lagoon, NE Prussia, opens into Friuli (fré'fo-lé; / fré'fo-lé) former duchy; now mostly in Udine prov. (Italy) and Görz and Gradisca (Austria).  
**Frost Range** (fró'st) rocky mts., Col.; Grays peak, 14,341 ft. Fuchau. Var. of Foochow.  
**Fuji** (foó'jé) or **Fujiyama** (foó'jé-yá'má) or **Fujisan** (-sán) sacred mt. the highest in Japan, 12,440 ft.  
**Fukien** (foó'ki-én) prov. China on China sea, 46,332 □ p. 8,900, \*Foochow.  
**Fukuoka** (foó'koo-ó'ká) city, N. Kiushu, Japan, p. 82.  
**Fulah Empire**. See Sokoto. [resort].  
**Funchal** (foón-shál') spt. \*of Madelra isls. p. 21; a winter **Fundy**, Bay of (fún'dl) inlet of Atl. bet. Nova Scotia & SW New Brunswick; swift tidal currents, and in places rises sometimes rises over 70 ft. [Hungary, 27 □ p. 50].  
**Fünfkirchen** (fún'kír'kén) *Hung.* Pécs (pách) city, SW Fúrth (fúrt) tn., Bavaria, Ger., near Nuremberg, p. 67.  
**Fusan** (foó'sán) port, Korea, on SE coast, p. 51.  
**Futa Jallon** (foó'tá já-lón) sultanate under Fr. protection, Fr. Guinea.  
**Fyn or Eyen** (fín) isl. Denmark, 1,154 □ p. 263, chief town Fyzabad (frí'zá-bád') city, United Provs. Br. India, p. (with Ajodhya) 62.

G

**Gabes**, Gulf of (gá'bés), anc. Syrtis Mi'hor, inlet, Medit. sea, E coast of Tunis.  
**Gabun** (gá-bón') riv. or estuary, French Equatorial Africa colony, SW div. French Equatorial Africa, \*Libreville.  
**Gäble** (yév'le) spt. town, E Sweden, p. 35.  
**Gaines's Mill** (gá'n'éz) field of battle near Richmond, Va. June 27, 1862. [Pacific; to Ecuador].  
**Galápagos** (gá'lá'pá-gós) isl. group, 2,951 □ on equator.  
**Galatá** (gá'lá'tá) spt. suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, on Golden Horn. [cen. Asia Minor].  
**Galatia** (gá'lá'shí-á; / -shá) anc. country & Roman prov.  
**Galatz** (gá'lá'ts) Roum. Galatzi (gá-lá'ts'y) city, Moldavia, Roumania, on left bank Danube riv. p. comm. 72.  
**Galicía** (gá-lísh'í-á; / *Sp. pron.* gá-lé'thí-yá) anc. Gallia/cia, old kingdom, NW Spain. — (*pron.* gá-lísh'í-á) crowning land, E Austria, 30,308 □ p. 5,026, \*Lemberg.  
**Gallíe** (gá'lí-é) p'stine, W of Jordan riv.  
**Gallíe**, or **Tiberíás**, Sea of, or **Gennesaret**, Lake of (tí-bé'rí-ás, gè-nés'á-rét) small, fresh-water lake, Palestine, 14 m. long, 8 m. wide. [lon. p. 40].  
**Galle** or **Point de Galle** (póint de gál) spt. SW coast Ceylon. *Gallé* (gá'lé), See France, p. 101.  
**Gallipoli** (gá'lí'pó-lí; / *Gr.* gá-lyé'pó-lyé) anc. Cher'sone'sus Thrac'ica, pen. 63 m. long, bet. Dardanelles & Aegean.  
**Galloway** (gá'ló-wá) district, SW Scotland, consisting of Wigtownshire & Kirkcudbrightshire.  
**Galveston** (gá'lvés-tón) city and port, SE Texas, p. 37.  
**Galveston Bay**, Tex. inlet of Gulf of Mex. [—its X p. 13].  
**Galway** (gá'l'wá) co. Connaught, W Ireland, 2,375 □ p. 182.  
**Gambia** (gám'bí-á) riv. W Africa, flows into Atl. at Bathurst. — *Br.* W African colony (69 □ p. 9) and protectorate (3,550 □ p. 152), \*Bathurst. [India, to Ganges].  
**Gandak** (gá'ndák) riv. Nepal & United Provs. & Bihar.  
**Gando** (gá'ndó) sultanate, NW Nigeria; also subprov. of Sokoto prov.  
**Ganges** (gám'jéz) *Skr.* & *Hind.* **Ganga** (gám'gá) riv. 1,557 m. Himalaya mts. to Bay of Bengal, India; area of Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, nearly 32,000 □.  
**Garda**, **Lago di** (lá'gó de gá'r'dá) lake of N Italy, 35 m. long,

**Garonne** (gá'rón') anc. Garum'na, riv. 355 m. Pyrenees mts. Spain, to Gironde estuary, France.  
**Gascogne** (gás'kón'y) or **Gascony** (gás'kó-nl) former prov. SW France.  
**Gateshead** (gáts'héd') co. bor. Durham co. England, p. 117.  
**Gatun** (gá-tún) town, Canal Zone, 7 m. S of Colon, p. 8; near here are the Gatun locks & the Gatun dam, the latter forming Gatun lake.  
**Gaugamela** (gá'gá-mé'lá). See Arbil.  
**Gaul** (gól) anc. country, comp. present Fr., Belg., & Switz.  
**Gaya** (gá'yá; / g'vá) city, Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, p. 70; pilgrimage. [key in Asia, p. 30].  
**Gaza** (gá'zá) or **Ghuzzeh** (gú'z'é) coast town, Syria, Tur-Gazaland (gá'zá-lánd') ter. SE Africa, in Port. E. Africa and Rhodesia. [with vicinity 22].  
**Geelong** (jé'ljón') spt. town, Victoria, Australia, p. 14.  
**Geelvink Bay** (gél'vínk) inlet on N coast of Du. New Guinea.  
**Geestmünde** (gés'té-mün'dé) spt. Hanover, Prussia, on Weser riv. p. 25.  
**Gefle**. See Gäfle. [639. \*Arnhem].  
**Gelderland** (gél'dér-lánt') prov. E Netherlands, 1,962 □ p. 170.  
**Gelsenkirch** (gél'zén-kír'k'én) town, Westphalia prov. Prussia, p. 170.  
**Genesee** (jén'é-sé) riv. 120 m. long, Pa. to Lake Ontario.  
**Geneva** (jén'é-vá) city, W. N. Y. p. 12; Hobart col. — *Fr.* **Genève** (zhé-náv') *Ger.* **Genf** (gén) canton, SW Switzerland, 109 □ p. 136. — *its* \* p. comm. 59, city 123, on Lake of Geneva and Rhone riv.  
**Geneva**, Lake of, or **Lake Lemán** (lé'mán) anc. **Lemanus** or **Lemánus**, bet. Switzerland & France, 45 m. long, 1½ to 9 m. wide, 225 □.  
**Genoa** (jén'vá) *It.* **Genova** (gén'vá) anc. **Gen'ua**, spt. city, Liguria, Italy, p. comm. 272.  
**Gonoa**, Gulf of, bay, Medit. sea, Liguria, Italy.  
**Gensan** (gén'sán') *Jap.* **Wónsan** (wún'sán') treaty port, E coast Korea, p. 17.  
**George Lake**, beautiful lake N. E. N. Y. 36 m. long.  
**Georgetown** (jé'ró'toun) city, \*of British Guiana, p. 49. — spt. chief town of Penang, Straits Settlements.  
**Georgia** (jór'jé-á; / jór'jé) SE state, U. S. A. 58,725 □ p. 2,609, \*Atlanta. — *anc.* Iber'ia, former country, Asia, now in Transcaucasia, Russia; its \* was **Tiflis**.  
**Georgian Bay** (jór'jé-án; / jór'jén) NE part Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada.  
**Gera** (gá'rá) town, \*of Reuss-GER, Germany, p. 49.  
**Gerlsdorfer Spitze** (gér's'dór'f'ér shpít's) Ferencz József German East Africa, ter. E. Africa, between Lake Tanganyika & Indian oc. & N. of Rovuma riv. 384,170 □ p. 516, \*Dressalam.  
**German New Guinea**, Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, Bismarck archipel. & German Solomon isls. 92,664 □ p. 632; \*Raubal, in Neu-Pommern.  
**German Ocean**. The North sea.  
**Gerzohwest Africa**, comprising Damaraland and Namaland, lying between Cape prov. and Angola, 322,432 □ p. 103, \*Windhuik. [1777].  
**Germantown**, NW part of Philadelphia, Pa.; battle Oct. 4.  
**Germany** (júr'má-nl) *Ger.* **Deutschland** (doich'lánt') empire, cen. Europe, comp. 25 states & one imp. ter. 208,825 □ p. 64,926, \*Berlin. [Lat. p. 54].  
**Germiston** (júr'mis-tún) town, S Transvaal prov. U. of S.  
**Gettysburg** (gét'íz-búrg) bor. S Pa. p. 4; battle, July 1-3, 1863; Gettysburg college.  
**Ghats** or **Ghauts** (gós) mt. ranges (Eastern & Western Ghats) bordering coasts of pen. of India. [sum. p. 160].  
**Ghent** (gént) *Fr.* **Gand** (gán) fl. city, \*of E. Flanders, Belg.  
**Gibraltar** (jí-brál'tér) (Spain. hé-brál-tár) town & ft. rock (anc. Cal'pe) S Iberian pen. 1¼ □ p. 12; to Ct. Brit.  
**Gibraltar**, Strait of, 8¼-23 m. wide, bet. Spain & Africa.  
**Gila** (hé'lá) riv. ab. 500 m. N. M. to Colorado riv. Ariz.  
**Gilead**, Mount (gí-lé-ád) mt. Syria, 25 m. NNE of the Dead sea, 3,596 ft.  
**Gilolo**. See Halmahera. [27].  
**Girgenti** (jér-jén'té) anc. Agrigen'tum, city, SW Sicily, p. 1.  
**Gironde** (zhé'rón'd) estuary, about 45 m. long, formed by junction of Garonne and Dordogne rivs. W France.  
**Givensby** (gí'vén'sbée) (zhé'váv'shé-lé-lá/bá/sá) vil. N. France, near Bétune.  
**Givet** (zhé'vét'), town, NE France, p. comm. 8.  
**Gizeh** (gá'zéh) town, Egypt, near Cairo, p. 11.  
**Glamorganshire** (glá-mór'gán-shér) or **Glamorgan**, co. SE Wales, 311 □ p. 1,121, \*Cardiff.  
**Glaris** (glá'róos) *Fr.* **Glaris** (glá'rés') canton, E Switzerland, 267 □ p. 33. — *its* \* p. comm. 5.  
**Glasgow** (glás'gó; / -kó) mun. burgh, Lanarkshire & Renfrewshire, Scot., on Clyde riv. p. 784; shipbuilding.  
**Glastonbury** (glás'tún-bé-í; / glás'tún-bé-í) mun. bor. Somersetshire, Eng., p. 4; an abbey. [Australia, p. 22].  
**Glebe** (glé) town, mun. suburb of Sydney, N. S. Wales.  
**Gleitwitz** (glí'vít) tn., Silesia prov. Prussia, p. 67. [1692].  
**Glencoe** (glén'kó) valley in Argyl'shire, Scot.; massacre of Glendale (glén'dál'). See Frazier's Farm.  
**Glenn** (glén; / mót. *Gr.* glé'én), or **Linguetta**, Cape (lén-gwét'á), anc. Actrocera'va, promontory, Albania, about lat. 40° 27' N.  
**Gloicester** (gló's'tér) city and port of entry, E Mass. p. 24; fishery. — *city* & co. bor. X of Gloucestershire, Eng., p. 80.  
**Gloucestershire** (gló's'tér-shér) or **Gloicester**, co. SW Eng. 1,259 □ p. 736, X **Gloicester**.  
**Gmünd** (g'múnt) town, Württemberg, Germany, p. 21.  
**Gnosssus**. See Knossos. [Panjim; Pg.].  
**Goa** (gó'á) ter. on Malabar coast, India, 1,469 □ p. 476, \*Po'bi (gò'bé) or **Shamo** (shá'mó) desert, mostly in Mongolia.  
**Godavari** (gó'dá'vá-ré) riv. ab. 900 m. S India, W. Ghats to Bay of Bengal. [N Kashmir, 28,250 ft.].  
**Godwin-Austen**, Mount (gód'wín-és'tén) mt. Himalayas  
**Gold Coast**, British colony, Upper Guinea, 24,200 □ p. 858, \*Accra; & protectorate: Ashanti (20,000 □ p. 288) & Northern Tern. (35,500 □ p. 358).  
**Golden Gate**, strait, entrance to San Francisco bay, Cal.

k = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat.

Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation, in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



**Golden Horn**, inlet of Bosphorus, harbor of Constantinople.  
**Goldfield**, town, SW Nevada, p. 5. [p. 79.]  
**Gomel** (gómél'y) or **Homel** (hómél'm) town, W Russia.  
**Good Hope**, Cape of, promontory, Cape prov. U. of S. Af.  
**Görzitz** (gór'tsítz) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, on Neisse  
 riv. p. 86. [Gradisca, p. 31.]  
**Görz** (gúr'ts) town, Küstenland, Austria, \* of Görz and  
 Görz and Gradisca (grá-dés'ká) crownland, Küstenland,  
 Aust. 1,127 □ p. 261. \* Görz.  
**Göteborg** (gú'té-bór'y) or **Gothenburg** (gót'én-búrg)  
 spt. city, SW Sweden, p. 168.  
**Götha** (gót'a) duchy, Germany, 546 □ p. 203; part of  
 Saxe-Coburg-Götha. — its \* p. 40.  
**Gothenburg**. See Göteborg.  
**Göttingen** (gút'ing-én) tn., Hanover, Prussia, p. 38; univ.  
**Gotland**, or **Gotland** (gót'lánd; gót'lánd), or **Gotthland**  
 (gót'h'lánd) isl. Baltic sea, a prov. of Sweden, 1,220 □  
 p. 55. \* Visby.  
**Govan** (gúv'ín; góv'í) burgh, sub. of Glasgow, Scot., p. 90.  
**Governors Island**, ft. isl., New York bay, p. 2; to U. S.  
 govt. [its \* p. 13.]  
**Goyaz** (gó-yásh) cen. state, Brazil, 288,537 □ p. 280. —  
 Gradisca (grá-dés'ká) town, Görz and Gradisca, Austria.  
**Grecia Magna** (gré'shí-á mág'ná) or **Magna Grecia**,  
 anc. Greek ter. S Italy. [on. 66° S lat.]  
**Graham Land**, antarctic insular region, approx. 64° W  
 Grain Coast, portion of Guinea, included in Liberia.  
**Gramplains** (grám'plí-ánz) or **Gramplan Hills** (-án) mt.  
 system, highlands & lowlands, Scot.; highest, Ben  
 Nevis, 4,406 ft.  
**Granada** (grá-ná'dá; Sp. grá-ná'thá) prov. S Spain, 4,838  
 □ p. 523. — its \* p. 81. — city, Nicaragua, p. 25.  
**Grand Cañon**, gorge of Colorado riv. N Ariz. 217 m. long  
 2,000-6,000 ft. deep.  
**Gran Canaria** (grán ká-ná-ré-á) one of cen. Canary isls.  
 644 □ p. 163. [Argentina.]  
**Gran Chaco**, El (él grán chá'kó) region, Bolivia, Paraguay,  
**Gran Bank**, shoal, E & S of Newfoundland; fishing.  
**Grande**, Rio (ré'ó grán'dá) riv. 1,770 m. long, SW Col. to  
 Gulf of Mexico; from El Paso, Tex. bet. U. S. & Mexico.  
**Grande Rio**, any of several rivs. of Latin America.  
**Grand Pré** (grán' prá) vil. cen. Nova Scotia.  
**Grand Rapids** (gránd city), SW Mich. on Grand riv. p. 113.  
**Granicus** (grá-ní'kúsz) small riv. anc. Mysia, to Propontis;  
 bat. 334 B. C. [— tn. on it.]  
**Grasmere** (grás'mé-r) lake 1 m. long, Westmorland, Eng.  
**Gravelinden** (gráv'lót'n) [Ontario.]  
**Gravelotte** (gráv'lót') vil. Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. near  
 Metz; battle 1870. [Thames, p. 28.]  
**Gravesend** (grávz'énd') mun. bor. Kent co. England, on  
 Graz or Gratz (gráts) city, \* of Styria, Austria, on Mur  
 river, p. 152.  
**Great Australian Bight**, bight S of South Australia &  
 Great Barrier Reef, coral reef, NE of Australia, 1,250 m. long.  
**Great Bear Lake**, 11,821 sq. N of Northwest Terrs., Can.  
**Great Britain** (brít'ín) largest isl. in Europe, comprising  
 England, Wales, and Scotland, 88,745 □ p. 40,831. See  
 United Kingdom.  
**Great Lakes**, lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and  
 Great Russia, div. cen. & N Russia in Europe.  
**Great Salt Lake**, in Utah, ab. 80 m. long, 20 to 35 m. wide,  
 greatest depth 60 ft. [300 m. by ab. 60 m.]  
**Great Slave Lake**, 10,719 sq. Northwest Territories, Can.  
**Greece** (gré's) **Hellas** (hé'lás), kingdom, S Europe,  
 44,355 □ p. 4,699. \* Athens.  
**Greenland** (grén'lánd) **Dan. Grönland** (grún'lán') isl.  
 NE of N. Am. 849,400 □; to Denmark. — Dan. col. SW  
 Greenland isl. 34,015 □ p. 13.  
**Green Mountain**, in Vt., Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft.  
**Greenock** (grén'tók; grén'í) spt. mun. burgh, Renfrew-  
 shire, Scot. p. 75.  
**Greenwich** (grín'ij) met. bor. part of London, Eng., p. 96;  
 observatory, lat. 51° 28' 38" N, lon. 0° 0' 0". [p. 23.]  
**Greiz** (gré'ts) tn., cen. Ger. \* of Reuss-Greiz principality.  
**Grenada** (gré-ná'dá) one of the Windward isls. (33 □ p.  
 67), with Grenadines a Br. colony; \* St. George's.  
**Grenadines** (grén-á-dénz) Br. W. I. isls.; to Grenada and  
 St. Vincent.  
**Grenoble** (gré-nób'l) anc. Cu'laro, later Gratianop'olis,  
 city, SE France, communal p. 77. [land, p. 75.]  
**Grimby** (grímz'bí) spt. county bor. Lincolnshire, Eng.  
**Griqualand East** (gré'kwá-lánd) dependency, Cape prov.  
 U. of S. Af. 7,594 □ p. 249. [p. 125; diamond mines.]  
**Griqualand West**, dist. Cape prov. U. of S. Af. 15,077 □  
**Grisons** (gré'zón) **Ger. Graubünden** (groub'ün'dén) most  
 E canton, Switzerland, 2,754 □ p. 120. \* Chur.  
**Grödek** (gró'dék) comm. E Galicia, Austria, p. 13.  
**Grodno** (gró'dnó) gov. W Russia, 14,896 □ p. 1,974. — its  
 \* p. 53.  
**Groningen** (gró'níng-én) **Fr. Groningue** (gró'náng) prov.  
 Netherlands, 887 □ p. 328. — city, its \* p. comm. 75.  
**Grossardeln**. See Vaux-Vard.  
**Guadalajara** (gwá'thá-lá-há-rá) city, \* of Jalisco, Mexico.  
**Guadalquivir** (gú'dál-kwí-vér; Sp. gwá-thál'k'é-vér') anc.  
 Bætis, riv. S Spain, 374 m. long, to Atlantic ocean.  
**Guadalupe Hidalgo** (gwá'thá-ló-pá é-thál'gú) **Angl. gó-**  
**dálóop** híd'álgú) city, Federal District, Mexico, p. 12;  
 treaty 1848.  
**Guadeloupe** (gú'dé-lóop') **Fr. W. Ind. col.**, 687 □ p. 212. \*  
 Basse-Terre. — two isls. of above col. separated by nar-  
 row channel, Guadeloupe proper & Grande-Terre, 583 □ p.  
 183. — proper, or Basse-Terre (bás-tár't) 364 □ p. 83.  
**Guadiana** (gú-wá-thí-á) riv. \* of Extremadura, Spain, p. 12.  
 riv. Spain & Portugal, 515 m. long, to Médit. sea.  
**Guaïra**, La (lá gwí-rá) spt. tn., Federal Dist. Venezuela.  
**Guam** (gwám) largest of Mariana isls. 210 □ p. 13. \*  
 Agaña; to U. S. A.  
**Guanañani** (gwá'ná-há-né) native name of isl. on which  
 Columbus first landed; now generally identified with  
 Watling Island, Bahamas

**Guanaajuato** (gwá'ná-hwá'tó) state, Mexico, 10,951 □ p.  
 1,082; mines. — city, its \* p. 36; alt. ab. 6,700 ft.  
**Guantánamo** (gwán-tá-ná-mó) city, on Guantánamo bay,  
 Oriente prov. Cuba, p. 15; U. S. naval station.  
**Guardafui**, Cape (gwár'dá-fwé') anc. Aro'mata, E Africa,  
 in 5° S E.  
**Guatemala** (gwá'tá-má'lá) republic, Cen. America, 48,290  
 □ p. 1,992. — city, its \* p. 125; alt. 4,850 ft.  
**Guayaquil** (gwí'á-kél') spt. city, Ecuador, p. 75.  
**Guernsey** (gúr'nzí) one of the Channel isls. 25 □ p. with  
 Herm and Jethou, 45.  
**Guerrero** (gré-rá'ró) state, Mexico, on Pacific, 25,282 □ p.  
 594. [Chapultepec.]  
**Guianá** (gú-á-ná) region, N South America, incl. British,  
 French, Dutch, Brazilian, & Venezuelan Guiana.  
**Guienne** or **Guyenne** (gú'é'n) old prov. SW France; for-  
 merly incl. in Aq'uítaine.  
**Guinea** (gú'n) coast region, W Af. bet. Senegal riv. & Ger.  
 Southwest Africa.  
**Guinea**, Gulf of, on W coast of Africa, bet. 6° 20' N & 1° S.  
**Guise** (gú'zé) town, NE France, on Oise riv. p. comm. 8.  
**Gujarat** (gú'ó'á-rát') region, N of Narbada riv. India,  
 29,071 □.  
**Gülek** Bosph. (gú-kék' bós-gú'z) or **Cilician Gates** (sí-  
 lísh-án) mt. pass, Adana vilayet, SE Asia Minor.  
**Gumbinnen** (gúmbín-én) town, East Prussia prov. Prusia,  
 Ger. p. 15. [p. 2,933. \* Lashkar.]  
**Gwalior** (gwá'lé-ór) native state, Central India, 25,041 □

H

**Haarlem** (há'r'lém) city, Netherlands, 12 m. W of Amster-  
 dam, p. comm. 68.  
**Haidara** (há'dá-rá) city, Hyderabad, p. comm. 278.  
**Haddingtonshire** (há'd'ing-tún-shér) or **Haddington** (hád'  
 East Lothian (ó't'hí-án; ló't'hí-) co. Scotland, 267 □  
 p. 43. \* Haddington (p. 4).  
**Hague**, The (há'g) **Du. s-Gravenhage** (s'-krá'vén-há'g'é)  
 city, \* of Netherlands, 4 m. from North sea, p. comm. 278.  
**Haidarabad**, A. Var. of Hyderabad, p. comm. 2,000.  
**Hainan** (hí'nán) isl. Kwanungtung prov. China, 13,166 □  
**Hainaut** (é'nó) frontier prov. W Belgium, 1,437 □ p. 1,233.  
 \* Mons. — old prov. nov. in NE France & SW Belgium.  
**Hainpung** (há'é-fóng') or **Hainfong** (hí'fóng') principal spt.  
 of Tonkin, p. 27.  
**Haiti** (há'tí) **Fr. prom. á'té'té** orig. Sp. Española (és'pán-  
 yó'lá) isl. of West Indies, 29,827 □ p. 3,175; W part is  
 republic of Haiti, 11,072 □ p. 2,500. \* Port-au-Prince;  
 E part is Dominican Republic. [p. 88.]  
**Hakodate** (há'kó-dá'tá) spt. city, SW End Yezo isl. Japan.  
**Halicarnassus** (há'lí-kár-nás-sú) anc. city, Caria, Asia  
 Minor; modern Burdurn (bó'ó'dróom').  
**Halicz** (há'lích) town, Galicia, Austria, on Dniester riv.  
**Halicfax** (há'lí-fáks) co. bor. Yorkshire, Eng., p. 102. — spt.  
 city, \* of Nova Scotia, p. 47; chief naval station of Br. Am.  
 city (há'lé'f) city, Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 181; university.  
**Halmahera** (há'l-má-hé-rá) or **Gilolo** (gé-ló-ló) **Du.** Diéolo  
 (gé-ló-ló) isl. largest of the Moluccas, **Du. E. Indies**, on  
 equator, 6,949 □ p. ab. 100. [p. 33.]  
**Hälsingborg** (hé'l-síng-bór'y) spt. Sweden, opp. Helsingör,  
**Hamadan** (há'má-dón') anc. Ecbat'ana, city, NW Persia.  
**Hamboorn** (há'm'bórn) city, Rhine prov. Prussia, p. 102.  
**Hamburg** (há'm'búrg; G. há'm'bórk) free Hanse city &  
 state, N Germany, state 160 □ p. 1,015, city, a spt. on  
 Elbe riv. p. 931.  
**Hameln** (há'méln) town, Hanover prov. Prussia, p. 22.  
**Hampden** (há'm'pén) N. Y. p. 2; Colgate univ. — city, S  
 Ontario prov. Canada, p. 48. — burgh, Lanarkshire, Scot-  
 land, p. 39. — town, \* of Bermuda, p. 3.  
**Hamilton**, **Mount**, peak, Coast range, Cal. 4,209 ft.;  
 Lick observatory.  
**Hamilton**, or **Grand**, River, in Quebec prov. Canada,  
 14,868 sq. vil. 42. — Melville to Hamilton inlet, Labra-  
 dor; falls 316 ft. high. [tn. in Europe.]  
**Hammerfest** (há'm'é-r'ést') town, Norway, p. 3; most N.  
**Hampshire** (há'mp'shér) or **Hants** (hánts) co. S England,  
 1,645 □ p. 951. \* Winchester; includes administrative  
 cos. of Southampton & Isle of Wight.  
**Hampton** (há'm'pén) town, SE Va. p. 6; institute.  
**Hampton Roads**, Chesapeake bay near Fort Monroe, Va.;  
 battle of *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, March 9, 1862. [p. 69.]  
**Handsworth** (há'nz'wú'rth) urban dist. Staffordshire, Eng.  
**Hanchow** (há'ng'chó) city & treaty port, Chekiang prov.  
 China, p. 350.  
**Hankow** (há'n'kó) city & treaty port on Yangtze, Hupéi  
 Hanoi (há'noi) city, \* of Tonkin & of French Indo-China,  
 p. 115.  
**Hanover** (há'n'ó-vér) town, W N H. p. 2; Dartmouth col.  
 Ger. **Hannover** (há'n'ó-vér; -ó'tér) prov. W Prussia,  
 14,868 sq. vil. 42. — city, its \* p. 302.  
**Hanse Towns** (háns) or **Hanseatic League** (há'n'sé-át'ík  
 lé'g) defensive cml. confederacy, Middle Ages, principally  
 of German cities.  
**Hants** (hánts). See Hampshire. [prov. China, p. 400.]  
**Hanyang** (há'n'yáng) city adjoining Hankow, Hupéi  
**Harar** or **Harar** (há-rár) city, SE Abyssinia, p. 40.  
**Harbin** (há-rén) or **Kharbin** (kár-bén) town & treaty  
 port, Kirin prov. Manchuria, on Sungari riv. 325 m. NE  
 of Mukden, p. 35. [siege 1415.]  
**Harfleur** (há'rflúr) spt. 4 m. E by S of Havre, France, p. 3;  
**Harley Peak** (há'r'ni), highest of Black hills, W S. Dak.  
 7,211 ft.  
**Harpers Ferry**, town, E W. Va.; John Brown's raid, 1859.  
**Harput**. See Kharput. [riv. p. 64.]  
**Harrisburg** (há'r'ís-búrg) city, \* of Pa. on Susquehanna  
**Harrow** (há'r'ó) town, Middlesex co. Eng., p. 17; school.  
**Hartford** (há'r'térd) city, \* of Conn. on Conn. riv. p. 99;  
 Trinity col.

**ä**le, senáte, cáre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söát; **é**ve, évent énd, recént, máng; **i**ce, ill; **ó**d, óbey, órb, ódd, sórt, órñect;  
**ü**se, ünite, ün, ün, circúds, menú; **f**óod, fóot; **ó**ut, oil; **ch**air; **g**o; **s**ing; **í**ce; **th**en, **th**in; **n**ature, **v**erñe (37);



**Hartlepool** (hàrt'l-pòol) spt. mun. bor. Durham co. Eng-land, p. 21. [many.]  
**Hartmannsweiler** (hàrt'mäns-vil/ër) vil. S Alsace, Ger-  
**Hartz** (hàrts) mt. group, cen. Ger. highest, Brocken, 3,745 ft.  
**Hastings** (hàs'tingz) county bor. Sussex co. England, p.  
 81; battle 1066.  
**Hatteras**, Cape (hàt'ër-às) on isl. E coast N. C.; dangerous  
**Hausa** (hou'sà) or **Hausaland** (làn'd) ter. N Nigeria, p.  
 8,000; chief town, Kano.  
**Havana** (há-ván/à) Sp. Habana (há-vá'ná) prov. W Cuba,  
 2,772 □ p. 575. — spt. city; % of Cuba, on N coast, p. 297.  
**Haverford** (háv'ër-fèrd) vil. SE Pa.; Haverford col.  
**Haverhill** (háv'ër-il) city, NE Mass. p. 44.  
**Havre** (háv'ër) Fr. Le Havre (lé'avr') spt. N France, p. 136.  
**Hawaii** (há-wi/è) largest of Hawaiian isls. 4,015 □ p. 55. —  
 or Hawaiian Islands (há-wi/ván) form. Sandwich Is-lands,  
 ter. U. S. Pacific 6,449 □ p. 192. \* Honolulu.  
**Wasash** (há-wásh) riv. S Abyssinia, about 500 m. long, to  
 Lake Assal. [4,410 □ p. 49.]  
**Hawke's Bay** (hòks) provincial dist. North Island, N. Z.  
**Hayti** (há'ti). Var. of Haiti.  
**Haza**, El (èl há'zá) dist. E Arabia, on Persian gulf, 31,000  
 □ p. 160.  
**Hebrides** (hè'bri/è-déz) or Western Islands, anc. Ebu'dæ  
 or Hebu'dæ, W of Scotland, 3,000 □ p. 100. [lem. p. 8.]  
**Hebron** (hè'b'ron) tn., Palestine, ab. 19 m. SSW of Jerusa-  
 lem. See Hecla.  
**Heidelberg** (hèi'dèl-bùrg; G. pron. -bèrz) city, Baden, Ger-  
 many, p. 56; university.  
**Heilungkiang** (hèi-lòng'kiyáng) prov. N Manchuria,  
 202,703 □ p. 1,607. \* Tsitsihar.  
**Hejaz** or **Hejaz** (hèj-áz) region, Arabia, along NE Red  
 sea, a Turkish vilayet, 46,500 □ p. 309, p. 192.  
**Hekla** (hèklá) volcano, SW Iceland, ht. about 5,110 ft.  
**Helena** (hèl'è-ná) city, % of Mont. p. 13.  
**Helgoland** (hèl'gò-lánt') Eng. Høligoland (hèl'vi-gò-lánd')  
 strongly ft. isl. North sea, 21 □ p. 2; to Prussia.  
**Helicon** (hèl'i-kòp) famous mt. E Scotia, Greece, 5,737 ft.  
**Helipolis** (hèl'i-pòp-lis). See Baalbek. — or On, anc.  
 city, Egypt.  
**Hellas**. See Greece.  
**Helles**, Cape (hèl'ès), S point of Gallipoli pen. Turkey.  
**Helmand** (hèl'mánd) anc. Etyman'ders, riv. ab. 650 m.  
 long, Afghanistan.  
**Helsingfors** (hèl'sing-fòrs) Finnish Helsinki (hèl'sèns-kè)  
 ft. spt. town, % of Finland, Russia, p. with Sveaborg 144.  
**Helsingör** (hèl'sing-ör) Eng. Elsinore (èl'sin-ör) spt.  
 city, NE Seeland isl. Denmark, p. 14.  
**Helvetia**. See Switzerland.  
**Heleny** upon (hèl'è-nis) (hèl'è, tèmz) mun. bor. Oxford-  
 shire, Eng. p. 6; boat races.  
**Henlopen**, Cape (hèn-lòp'èn) on E coast of Del. at en-  
 trance to Delaware bay. [It.; bat. 280 B. C.]  
**Heraclæa** (hèr'à-klè-à) anc. city near Gulf of Taranto,  
**Hérat** (hèr-à) city, NW Afghanistan, p. ab. 132.  
**Herculaneum** (hùr'ku-lán'è-ùm) anc. city near Naples,  
 It.; buried by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 79 A. D.  
**Hereford** (hèr'è-fèrd). See Herefordshire. — city & mun.  
 bor. X of Herefordshire, Eng. p. 23; cathedral.  
**Herefordshire** (shèr) or Hereford, co. SW England, 842  
 □ p. 114. Hereford.  
**Herman** (hùr'mán) mt. Anti-Libanus range, Palestine,  
 9,050 ft. [Mexico, p. 15.]  
**Hermosillo** (èr'mò-sèl'yò; -sè'yò) city, % of Sonora state,  
**Hertford** (hàrt'fèrd; hàrt'). See Hertfordshire. — mun.  
 bor. X of Hertfordshire, Eng. p. 10.  
**Hertfordshire** (hàrt'fèrd-shèr; hàrt') or Hertford (hàrt-  
 fèrd; hàrt') or Herts (hàrts) co. SE Eng. 632 □ p. 311,  
 X Hertford.  
**Herzegovina** (hèr'tsè-gò-vè-ná) Croat. Hercegovina (hèr't-  
 sè-gò-vè-ná) former Turk. prov. 3,521 □ p. 267. See  
 Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
**Hesse** (hès) Ger. Hessen (hès'tn) grand duchy, a German  
 state, 2,968 □ p. 1,282. \* Darmstadt.  
**Hesse-Cassel** (hès'-kàs-èl) Ger. Hessen-Kassel (hès'èn-  
 kàs-èl) a former landgraviate & electorate of Germany,  
 now mostly in Hesse-Nassau.  
**Hesse-Nassau** (hès'-nàs'ò) Ger. Hessen-Nassau (hès'èn-  
 nàs'ou) prov. Prussia, 6,063 □ p. 2,221. \* Kassel.  
**Hidalgo** (hi-dál'gò; Sp. pron. è-thál'gò) state, Mexico,  
 8,638 □ p. 647. \* Pachuca.  
**Highlands**, in N & W Scotland, beyond the Grampians.  
 — of the Hudson, hilly region on both sides Hudson  
 riv. SE N. Y.  
**Himalaya** (hi-má'lá-yá; often, less correctly, him'ò-lá-yá)  
 mt. system, 1,600 m. long, bet. India and Tibet; 29,002  
 ft. (Mt. Everest) highest in the world.  
**Hindu Kush** (hin'doo koo'sh) anc. Paropami'sus or Cau-  
 casus Indicus, range of Afghanistan, W from Himalayas;  
 highest, Tirach Mir, 25,400 ft.  
**Hindustan** (hin'doo-stán) or **Hindustan** (dò-) Persian  
 name of India; esp. E Punjab & Rajputana & greater  
 part of United Provs.  
**Ibopo** (ih-pò) noisy anc. Numidia; modern Bône, Alge-  
 ria; see of St. Augustine. — anc. city, N Africa; modern  
 Bizerta, Tunis. [the coast, p. 143.]  
**Hiroshima** (hèr'ò-shè'má) city, SW Honshu, Japan, near  
 Hishanohi (hè'shàn-yò'dá) a former name of Haiti isl.  
**Hissarlik** (hès-sàr'lik) site of anc. Troy, NW Asia Minor.  
**Houango**. See Hwang.  
**Hobart** (hò'bàrt, -bàrt) city, % of Tasmania, p. 28, with  
**Hoboken** (hò'bò-kèn) spt. city, NE N. J. opp. Manhattan  
 bor. p. 70. [p. 50.]  
**Hodeida** (hò-dè-dè-dò) ft. spt. Yemen, Arabia, on Red sea.  
**Hogue** (lá hòg) or **Hougou** (lá hòg) L. A. roadstead, N Fr.  
**Hohenlinder** (hò'n-lin'dèn) vil. Bavaria, 20 m. E of Mün-  
 chen, p. 1; bat. 1800.  
**Hohenzollern** (-tsòl'èrn) ter. of Prussia in S Ger. includ-  
 ing Württemberg & Baden, 441 □ p. 71, \* Sigmaringen.  
**Hokkaido**. See Yezo.

**Holland** (hòl'vànd). See Netherlands. — See North Hol-  
 land, South Holland.  
**Holstein** (hòl'shtín) former duchy, Denmark, now part of  
 Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.  
**Holyoke** (hòl'yòk) city, cen. Mass. p. 58; printing paper.  
**Homburg** (hòm'bùrg) tn., Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 14.  
**Homs** (hòms) tn., Syria ab. 90 m. NNE of Damascus, p. 60.  
**Honan** (hò'nán) inland prov. China, 67,954 □ p. 23,014, \*  
 Kaifeng.  
**Hondo**. See Honshu. [553. \* Tegucigalpa.]  
**Honduras** (hòn-doo'rás) republic, Cen. Am. 45,250 □ p.  
**Hongkong** (hòng'kóng) or Hong Kong, Br. isl. (ab. 32 □  
 & col. S China; with leased ter. ab. 405 □ p. 457) \*  
 Victoria.  
**Honolulu** (hò'nò-lòò'lòò) spt. city, % of Hawaii ter. p. 52.  
**Honshu** (hòn'shoo) or **Hondo** (hòn'dò) the mainland,  
 or largest isl. of Japan, 86,305 □, with adjacent isls.,  
 86,775 □ p. 37,041.  
**Hood**, Mount, peak, Cascade range, Ore. 11,225 ft.  
**Hooghly** (hoo'gli) arm of Ganges at Delta.  
**Horèb** (hò'rèb) mt. perhaps in peninsula of Sinai, Arabia.  
**Horn**, Cape S. America S. Amer. on one of Tierra del  
 Fuego isls, 55° 59' S.  
**Hornsey** (hòrn'si) mun. bor. Middlesex co. England, p. 85.  
**Hot Springs**, city, SW Ark. p. 14; noted thermal springs.  
**Houston** (hüs'tün) city, E Texas, p. 79.  
**Howrah** (hou'rá) city, Bengal, Br. India, on Hooghly riv.  
 opp. Calcutta, 179. [Peru, 2,187 ft.]  
**Huascarán** (wàs-ká-rán) or **Huascán** (-kán) mt. Andes,  
**Hudson** (hüd'sün) riv. N. Y. 300 m. long, to N. Y. bay.  
**Hudson Bay**, inland sea, Can., 850 m. long, 600 m. broad.  
**Hudson Strait**, abt. 430 m. long, bet. Atl. oc. & Hudson bay.  
**Hue** (hü) city, % of Annam, Fr. Indo-China, p. 61.  
**Hugli**. Var. of Hooghly.  
**Huila** (wè'lá) vol. mt. Andes, SW Colombia, 18,000 ft.  
**Hull** (hül) bor. Eng. See Kingston upon Hull.  
**Humber** (hüm'bèr) estuary, formed by Ouse & Trent rivs.  
 E England, 121,168. \* Changsha.  
**Hunan** (hoo'nán) fertile prov. cen. China, 83,308 □ p.  
**Hungary** (hün'gá-rí), **Hung. Magyarorszáq** (mò'dyòr-èr-  
 ság), Ger. Ungarn (oon'gárn) kingdom, cen. Europe, E  
 part of Austro-Hungarian monarchy, 109,216 □ p. 18,265,  
 \* Budapest; with Croatia and Slavonia, 125,641 □ p.  
 20,836.  
**Huntingdonshire** (hün'ting-dún-shèr) or **Huntingdon**  
 or **Hunts**, inland co. S England, 366 □ p. 56, X **Huntingdon**  
 (p. 4).  
**Huntington** (-tün) city, W W. Va. on Ohio riv. p. 31.  
**Hupch** (hòp'ch) prov. cen. China, 71,429 □ p. 21,860, \*  
 Wuchang.  
**Huron**, Lake (hü'ròn), bet. Mich. & Ont. 2d in size of the  
 Great Lakes, 22,978 □.  
**Hwang** (hwàng) or **Hwangho** (hwàng'hò) or **Yellow**  
 River, second largest river (hò) in China, 2,300 m. long,  
 S. Koko Nor. to Gulf of Chihli.  
**Hydaspes** (hi-dàs'pès). See Jhelum.  
**Hyderabad** (hí'dèr-à-bád) or **Nizam's**  
**Dominions** (nè-zám'z) native state, Deccan, India,  
 82,698 □ p. 13,375. — ft. city, its % p. (incl. Secundera-  
 bad) E of Bham, and the Residency Bazaars) 501. — city,  
 Sind, Bombay prov. Br. India, p. 68.  
**Hyères** (è'ár) town near Medit. SE France, p. comm. 21;  
 winter resort. [3,380 ft.; honey.]  
**Hymettus** (hi-mèt'üs) mt. ridge, near Athens, Greece, ab.

I

**Iaşi**. See Jassy. [342.]  
**Ibadan** (è-bá'dán) city, SE Nigeria, W Africa, p. with dist.  
**Iberian Peninsula** (i-bè'rí-àn) the SW part of E Europe,  
 comprising Spain & Portugal. [Ægean sea.]  
**Icarian Sea** (i-ká-rí-àn) L. Icarium Má're, part of E  
 Iceland (is'lánd) isl. N Atlantic, 40,457 □ p. 85, \* Reyk-  
 javik; Danish.  
**Ichang** (è'cháng) treaty port, Hupch prov. China, p. 55.  
**Ida** (í'dá) mt. NW Asia Minor, near site of anc. Troy. —  
 anc. name of Mt. Psiloriti, Crete. [306.]  
**Idaho** (í'dá-hò) state, NW U. S. A. 83,354 □ p. 326, \*  
**Idria** (è'drè-à) comm. Carniola, Austria, p. 6; mercury.  
**Idumæa** or **Idumæa** (í'dü-mè'dá) or **Edom** (è'dòm) anc.  
 country, SE of Palestine.  
**Iguassú** (è'gwá-sò) riv. Paraná, Brazil, 380 m. to Paraná  
**Ijssel** or **Yssel** (is'èl) delta branch of Rhine, Netherlands.  
**île de France** (èl' dé fràns) "Isle of France," old prov. N  
 France, \* Paris.  
**Ilford** (il'fèrd) urban dist. Essex co. England, p. 78.  
**Ili** (è-lí-yè) or **Kashgaria** (kàs'h-gá-rí-dò) dist. Sinkiang  
 prov. of China, p. 12.  
**Ilion** (il'i-àn), **Ilium**. See Troy, anc. city.  
**Ilampu** (èl-yám'poo) a peak of the Andean Mt. Sorata,  
 Bolivia, 21,500 ft. [21,192 ft.]  
**Illimani** (èl'yè-má'nè) mt. Bolivian Andes; highest peak,  
**Illinois** (il'lí-nois) state, cen. U. S. A. 56,043 □ p.  
 5,639. \* Springfield. [riv.]  
**Illinois River**, about 350 m. long, Ill. flows into Mississippi  
**Ilorin**, or **Ilorin** (è'lò-rèn) emirate & prov. SW Nigeria,  
 6,300 □ p. 250. — city, its % p. 70.  
**Illyria** (il'lí-rí-à), anc. country E of Adriatic sea. [Illyria.]  
**Illyricum** (il'lí-rí-küm) Roman prov. forming part of anc.  
**Iloilo** (è'lò-è'lò) spt. town, S Panay isl. Phil. isls. p. 19.  
**Imbros** (im'bròs) Turkish isl. Ægean sea, 87 □ p. 7.  
**Imphal** (imp'hál) town, % of Manipur state, India, p. 67.  
**India** (in'dí-ò) S Asia, S of Himalaya mts. bet. Arabian sea  
 & Bay of Bengal. — or Indian Empire, that part of  
 Indian pen. & W Indo-China under British rule or pro-  
 tection, comprising British India (incl. Burma) and native  
 states, but excl. Port. & Fr. India, 1,773,168 □ p. 315,133  
 (Br. India, 1,097,901 □ p. 244,268; native states, 675,267  
 □ p. 70,865), \* Delhi.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.  
 □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



Indiana (In'di-án'á) state, U. S. A. bet. Lake Michigan & Ohio riv. 36,045 □ p. 2,701. \* Indianapolis. Indianopolis (In'di-án-áp'ó-lis) city, \* of Indiana, p. 234. Indian Ocean, one of the 5 oceans, S of Asia & E of Africa; greatest known depth 22,968 ft. in 10° 15' S, 108° 5' E. Indian Territory, former ter. U. S. A. 31,000 □; now in Oklahoma.

Indo-China (In'dó-chí'nd) or Farther India, the SE pen. of Asia; comprises Annam, Cambodia, Cochín China, Tonkin, Laos, Burma, Siam, Federated (and other) Malay States, and Straits Settlements proper. Indonesia (In'dó-né'shi-á; -shá) occasional name for Malay archipelago. [- its \* p. 60.] Indore (In'dór) native state, Cen. India, 9,500 □ p. 851. Indus (In'düs) riv. NW India, 2,000 m. long, Tibet to Arabian sea. [Russia; battle 1842.]

Inkerman (In'kér-mán') vil. Crimea, near Sebastopol. Inn (In) anc. Æneus, riv. 320 m. cen. Europe, Engadine valley to Danube riv. [riv., p. 53.] Innsbruck (In'sbrók) city, \* of Tirol, Austria, on Inn. Insterburg (In'stér-bóork) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, p. 32. [2; resort.]

Inverlaken (In'tér-lá'kén; In'tér-lá'kén) vil. cen. Switz. p. 1. Invercargill (In'vér-kárg'il) spt. town, S South Island, N. Z. p. 16.

Inverness-shire (In'vér-né'shēr) or Inverness, maritime & Highland co. Scotland, 4,211 □ p. 87. X Inverness (p. 22).

Iolcus (Ió'küs) anc. dist. W coast Asia Minor. Ionian Islands (I-ó'ní-án) group, Medit. sea, W of Greece, 892 □ p. 255.

Ionian Sea, part of Medit. sea, bet. Greece & S Italy. Ios (I'ós) mod. Mio (nyé-ó') isl. Ægean sea, Cyclades, Greece, 45 □ p. 2.

Iowa (I'ó-wá) state, N cen. U. S. A. 55,586 □ p. 2,225 \* Des Moines. - riv. Io. ab. 350 m. long, to Mississippi riv. - City, city, SE Io. p. 10; Io. State univ.

Ipek (É-pék) or Peé (péchi) town, SE Montenegro, 73 m. NE of Scutari, Albania, p. 18.

Ipswich (Ép'swíç) co. bor. X of Suffolk co. Eng., p. 74. Iquique (É-ké'ká) spt. tn. \* of Tarapacá prov. Chile, p. 44. Iquitos (É-ké'tós) town & riv. port, E Peru, on Marañón riv., p. 20.

Irak Arabi (É-rák-á-rá'bé) anc. Babylo'nia, in lower Euphrates & Tigris valley.

Iraklion (É-rák'li-ón) or Candia (kán'dí-ó) or Megalokastron (még-á-ló-kás'trón; mod. Gr. mé'gá-ló-kás'trón) spt. on isl. of Crete, p. 23.

Iran (É-rán; Eng. I-rán) the Persian name of Persia. Iravadi. See Irrawaddy.

Ireland (É-rí-lánd) L. Eiber'nia, one of the British Isles, 32,360 □ p. 300. \* Dublin.

Irish Sea (É-rísh) part of Atl. oc., bet. Eng. & Ireland. Irkutsk (É-r-kóot'sk) city, \* of E Siberia, p. 112.

Iron Gate, gorge with rapids of Danube riv. bet. Roumania & Serbia.

Irrawaddy (É-rá-wá-dí) or Iravadi (É-rá-wá-dí) riv. 900 m. Burma, to Bay of Bengal. [riv., W Siberia.]

Irtysh or Irtysh (É-rísh) riv. 2,300 m. Altai mts. to Ob Isar (É-zár) or Isér (É-zér) riv. Aust. & Ger.; 215 m. Tirol to Danube, opp. Deggendorf.

Ischl, Bad (bát ish'l) tn. Upper Austria, p. comm. 10; watering place. [Isar.]

Isér (É-zér) riv. 94 m. long, Bohemia to Elbe riv. - See Isère (É-zár) riv. SE France, 150 m. to Rhone riv.

Isfahan. Var. of Ispahan. Ishtib (ish'tib) Slav. Stiplje (shtip'lyé) town, S Serbia, ab. 45 m. ESE of Úsküp, p. 18.

Iskanderun (É-s-kán-dér-ón) or Alexandretta (É-lé-zán-dér-ó) spt. Syria, 63 m. NW by W of Aleppo, p. 15.

Island No. 10, former Tennessee isl. in Mississippi riv.; battles 1862.

Islington (É-zíng-tún) met. bor. London, England, p. 327. Isonzo (É-zón'tsó) anc. Son'tius, riv. ab. 75 m. Alps to Gulf of Trieste, Görz & Gradisca, Austria.

Ispahan (É-s-pá-hán; É-s'fá-) anc. As'pá'da'na, city, W. cen. Persia, p. 80; former \*.

Israel (É-zrá-él) anc. kingdom, N Palestine. Issus (É-s'ús) anc. town, SE Asia Minor; battle 333 B. C.

Istanbul. See Constantinople. Istria (É-s'trí-á) pen. Adriatic sea, a crownland in Küstenland, Austria, 1,914 □ p. 404. \* Capodistria.

Italian Somaliland (só-má-lé-lánd) protectorate, E Af. 141,081 □ p. 300.

Italy (É-tá-li) It. Itallia (É-tál'ya) kingdom, S Europe, 69 provinces, 110,668 □ p. 34,871, \* Rome.

Ithaca Lake (É-tás-ká) N Minn.; receives sources of Miss. riv. Ithaca (É-tá-ká) city, S cen. N. Y. p. 15; Cornell univ. - one of the Ionian isls. 36 □ p. 12.

Iuka (É-ú-ká) town, NE Miss. p. 1; battle 1862. Ivangorod (É-ván-gó-rót) town, Poland, on Vistula SE of Warsaw. [cen. Russia, p. 89.]

Ivory Coast, colony, Upper Guinea, French West Africa, W of Gold Coast, 125,560 □ p. 1,265. \* Bingerville.

Ivry-la-Bataille (év'ré-lá-bá-tá'ly) comm. N France, p. 1; bat. 1590.

Ixelles (Éks'él) comm. suburb of Brussels, Belgium, p. 73. Iztaccihuatl (É's-ták-sé'hwát'l) mt. N of Popocatepetl, Mexico, 17,337 ft.

Jabalpur. Var. of Jabulpore. Jackson (já'k-sún) city, S Mich. p. 31; Republican party organized, 1854; state prison. - city, \* of Miss. p. 21.

Jacksonville (-ví) city & port, NE Fla. on St. Johns riv. p. 58. Jáen (há-án) prov. S Spain, 5,205 □ p. 527. - its \* p. comm.

Jaé, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árm, áák, sófat; éve, évent énd, récent, máng; íce, íll; óid, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, ócnet; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; food, food; out, oil; chair; go; sink; íng; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

Jaffa (yá'fá; já'fá) anc. Jop'pa, town, Palestine, on Medit. sea, p. 40.

Jaipur (jī'pūr) native state, Rajputana, India, 15,579 □ p. 2,669. - its \* p. 137.

Jakarta (já-ká'ts'vá) town, SE Montenegro, p. 21. Jalapa (há-lá-pá) city, \* of Veracruz state, Mex., p. 18.

Jalisco (há-lé'kó) state, W Mexico, 33,495 □ p. 1,209. \* Guadalajara. [Kingston; Br. colony.]

Jamaica (já-má'ká) isl. West Indies, 4,207 □ p. 831. \* James Bay, 280 m. long, 150 m. broad, S part Hudson bay, Canada. [rivs.]

James River, 325 m. Va. formed by Jackson & Cowpasture Jamestown, city, W N. Y. p. 31. - ruined vil. E Va.; first successful Eng. settlement (1607) in U. S.

Janina or Yanina (yá-né-ná) former Turkish vilayet, now in Albania and Greece, 6,910 □ p. 527. - its \* now in NW Greece, p. 18.

Japan (jáp-pán') Jap. Nippon (níp'pón) or Nihon (né-hón) emp. isle, E. of Japan sea, Asia, 147,657 □ p. 52,201. \* Tokyo; with dependencies (Korea, Formosa, S Sakhalin, etc.) 268,806 □ p. 69,737. [naval bat. 1905.]

Japan, Sea of, part of Pacific bet. Japan & Korea, Asia; Jarama (já-rámá) town, Galicia, Austria, near Przemysl, p. comm. 24.

Jarrow (jár'ó) mun. bor. Durham co. Eng. on Tyne riv., p. 34. Jassy (yás'sé) Roum. Iasi (yá'shé) city, NE Roumania, p. 76.

Java (já-vá) isl. Malay arch. 48,503 □ p. 28,605. - and Madura (já-má-dóór'dá), div. of Dutch East Indies, 50,776 □ p. 38,090. - its \* p. 2. [Marañón riv.]

Javary or Javari (zhá-vá-ré) riv. bet. Brazil & Peru, to Jaxartes. See Syr Darya. [for Mecca.]

Jedda (jéd'dá) or Jiddah (jíd'dá) town, Arabia, p. 15; spt. Jefferson City (jéf'ér-sún) city, \* of Mo. on Missouri riv., Greece, p. 18.

Jefferson, Mount, peak of Cascade range, Ore. 10,200 ft. Jemappes (zhé-máp') tn., W Belg., p. comm. 14; bat. 1792.

Jena (yá-ná) town, Saxe-Weimar, Ger., p. 33; bat. 1806; univ. Jerez de la Frontera (há-ráth'dá lá frón-tá-rá) city, Cádiz prov. Spain, p. comm. 65; sherry wines; bat. 711.

Jersey (jér'sí) one of English Channel isls. 45 □ p. 52. \* St. Helier. Jersey City, city & port, N. J. opp. N. Y. city, p. 268.

Jerusalem (jér-róo'sé-lém) district, Syria, Turkey in Syria, 6,000 □ p. 32. - its \* p. 55; holy city of the Jews. Jeholam (yá-hám) anc. city, Palestine, N of Dead sea.

Jibuti, Fr. Djibouti (jé'bóot'é) port, \* of Fr. Somali Jodhpur (jód'pūr) or Marwar (már'wár) native state, Rajputana, W India, 34,903 □ p. 2,058. - its \* p. 79.

Johnsburg (jób-hán'sé-búrg) city, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 23. Johnston (jónz'toun) city, W Pa. p. 55; food 1839.

Johore or Johor (jó-hór) sultanate, S Malay pen, Asia, 9,000 □ p. 250. \* Johore Bharu (p. 20); Br. protection.

Jokjakarta (jók'yá-kár'tá) Du. Djokjakarta (jók'yá-) residency, S Java, 1,201 □ p. 1,119. - its \* p. 80.

Joliet (jói-ét) city, NE Ill. p. 35; State prison. Jolo (hó-ló) chief isl. Sulu arch., Philippine isls., 326 □ p. 45.

Jones Sound, channel leading NW from Baffin bay to Arctic ocean. Jönköping (yún'ché-píng) city, on Lake Vätter, S Sweden, 9,000 □ p. 250. \* Jönköping city, SW Missouri, p. 32.

Joppa. See Jafa. Jordan (jór'dán) riv. about 135 m. long, Palestine, to Juan de Fuca (hwán'dá fú'ká; É. jóó'án dé fú'ká) strait connecting Pacific oc. & Gulf of Georgia, bet. Vancouver isl. & Washington.

Juan Fernández (hwán'fér-nán'dáth; Angl. jóo'n'fér-nán-déz) isl. & group, S Pacific oc., 400 m. W of Chile.

Juárez. See Ciudad Juárez. [Somaliland.] Jub (jób) or Juba (jób'á), riv. bet. Brit. E. Africa & It.

Jubbulpore (júb'il-pór) city, Cen. Provs. Br. India, p. 101. Judah (júd'ád; 86) anc. kingdom, S Palestine.

Judea (júd-é) S. Komán div. of Palestine. Judith, Point (júd'íth; 86) at entrance to Narragansett bay, R. I. [\* p. 5.]

Jujuy (hóo-hwé) prov. NW Argentina, 18,977 □ p. 62. - its Julian Alps (jool'yán) div. of Alps, NE Venetia & N Görz & Gradisca.

Julier, Col du (kól dú zhü'lyá') Alpine pass, 7,500 ft. high, Grisons, Switzerland.

Jullundur (jül'ün-dür) city, Punjab, Br. India, p. 68. Jumi (zhé'mí) comm., Hainaut prov. Belgium, p. 28.

Jumma (jüm'má) anc. Jom'anes, riv. India, 860 m. Himalayas to Ganges. Juneau (jún'áo) port & town, \* of Alaska, p. 2.

Jungfrau (yóong'frou') mt. Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 13,668 ft.

Jura (júr'á; F. zhú'rá) mt. range, mostly bet. Fr. and Switz. highest peaks over 5,000 ft. [zon riv. W Brazil.]

Juruá (zhóo'róo-á) riv. over 1,200 m. mts. of Peru to Amajutland (jüt'lánd) Dan. Jylland (yül'án) a pen. the only continental part of Denmark, with isls. 9,891 □ p. 1,198.

K

Kabul (ká'bóol; ká-bóol') city, \* of Afghanistan, on Kabul riv. p. 60.

Kadesh (ká'désh) anc. city, on Orontes riv. N Syria. Kafiraria (ká-frá'ri-á) region, E Cape prov. S Afr. 18,181 □ p. 1,009. [5,000 □]

Kafristan (ká'fí-rí-stán) E prov. of Afghanistan, ab. Kagoshima (ká-gó-shé'má) spt. S Kishuu isl. Japan, p. 64.

Kaifeng (kái'fúng) town, \* of Honan prov. China, p. 200. Kaisariye (kái'sá-ré'yé) anc. Cesare'a, city, Angora vilayet, Asia Minor, p. 51.

Kaiser Wilhelm Canal (kái'sér-ví-lí'héim) ship canal, 61.3 m. Schlegel-Holstein prov. Prussia, bet. Kiel harbor and mouth of Elbe.



**Kaiser-Wilhelmsland** (kī'zēr-vīl'vīhīms-lānt) Ger. part of New Guinea isl. 70,135 □ p. ab. 300.  
**Kalamazoo** (kāl'fā-mā-zōō) city, SW Michigan, p. 39.  
**Kalat** (kā-lāt) or **Khelat** (kē-lāt) town, \* of Baluchistan, 88 m. S of Quetta.  
**Kalgan** (kāl-gān) town, Chihli prov. China, p. 30.  
**Kalgoorlie** (kāl-gōōr'li) municipality, W. Australia, p. 8.  
**Kalish, Pol.** Kalisz (kā'yīsh) govt. Poland, 4,377 □ p. 184. — [p. 47].  
**Kamchatka** (kā-m-chāt'kā) pen. prov. E Russia in Asia, 502,424 □ p. 37. \* Petropavlovsk, on E coast. — riv. in same, 310 m. to Bering sea.  
**Kamerun** or **Cameron** (kā'mā-rōōn) Ger. protectorate, bet. Nigeria & Fr. Equatorial Africa, 293,800 □ p. 2,542.  
**Kamerun Mountains**, in Kamerun; highest, Mounts Ma Loba, 13,366 ft. [dia. 3,945 □ p. 431].  
**Kanara** (kūn'ā-rā), North, dist. S Bombay pres. Br. India, 4,021 □ p. 1,195. [Japan, p. 111].  
**Kanazawa** (kā'nā-zā-wā) spt. W coast. cen. part Honshū.  
**Kanchanjanga** (kān'chūn-jūng'gā) or **Kinchinjunga** (kīn'chīn-jūng'gā) peak, E Himalayas, on Sikkim-Nepal boundary, 28,146 ft.  
**Kandahar** (kān'dd-hār) city, S Afghanistan, 280 m. SW of Kabul, p. 50.  
**Kani** (kā'nī) town, Ceylon isl. 58 m. ENE of Colombo, 1,000.  
**Kanea** (kā-nē) anc. Cydo'nia, spt. \* of Crete, p. 24.  
**Kanem** (kā'nēm); **kā-nēm** dist. NE of Lake Chad, Fr. Equatorial Africa, 21,876 □ p. 100; chief town, Mao.  
**Kano** (kā'nō) walled city, N Nigeria, terminal of ry. from Lagos, p. 100. [Tapeka].  
**Kansas** (kā'nzās) state, cen. U. S. A. 81,774 □ p. 1,691. \* Kansas City, city, E Kan. on Kansas & Mo. rvs. p. 82. — city, W Mo. on Mo. riv. opp. Kansas City, Kan. p. 243.  
**Kansu** (kān'sōō) NW prov. of China proper, 125,483 □ p. 3,916. \* Lanchowiu.  
**Karachi** (kā-rā'chē) spt. city, Sind, Bombay pres. Br. India.  
**Karafuto** (kā-rā-fōō'tō) the southern, or Japanese, part of Sakhalin, 13,155 □ p. 43. — [See Mustagh].  
**Karakoram** (kā-rā-kō-rōm) mt. pass, Kashmir, 18,317 ft.  
**Kara Sea** (kā-rā'kā) part of Arctic oc. SE of Nova Zembla isls.  
**Karlsbad** or **Carlsbad** (kā-rī'sbāt; *anc.* kārī'sbāt) town, Bohemia, Austria, p. comm. 17; famous watering place.  
**Karlsruhe** (kā-rī'srōō) city, \* of Baden, p. 134.  
**Karnak** (kā-rnāk) vil. on r. bank of Nile, Egypt; part of site of Thebes.  
**Kärnten**, See Carinthia. [prov. U. of S. Af.].  
**Karoo**, Great (kā-rōō) plateau 3,000-4,000 ft. S Cape.  
**Kars** (kārs) govt. Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia, 7,239 □ p. 377. — ft. city, its \* p. 22.  
**Kashgar** (kāsh'gār) city, W Sinkiang prov. China, p. 60-70.  
**Kashgaria**, See III.  
**Kashmir** or **ashmere** (kāsh'mēr) native state, NW India, 30,900 □ p. 3,153. \* Srinagar. [Prussia, p. 153].  
**Kassel** or **Cassel** (kā'sēl) city, \* of Hesse-Nassau prov.  
**Kastamuni** (kā'stā-mōō'nē) or **Kastambul** (kā'stām-bōōl) vilayet, NW Turkey in Asia, 19,570 □ p. 961. — its \* p. 20.  
**Kastu**, See Mytilene.  
**Katmandu** (kā-tā'm'dū) mt. N cen. Me. 5,263 ft.  
**Kathiawar** (kā'tē-ā-wār) pen. Gujarat, W coast India, 23,445 □ p. 2,646.  
**Katmandu** (kā'tān-dōō) town, \* of Nepal, India, p. 50.  
**Katrine, Loch** (kā'trīn) beautiful lake, 8 m. long, Fertiaire, Scotland. [Sweden & Finland].  
**Kattegat** or **Cattegat** (kā'tē-gāt) arm of North sea, bet. Kavala (kā-vā'lā) or Cavalla, Aegean spt. NE Greece, opp. Thasos isl. p. 25.  
**Kaveri**, See Cauvery. [and Niger, p. 9].  
**Kayes** (kāz) town, ry. & Senegal riv. W Upper Senegal.  
**Kazan** (kā-zān) govt. E Russia, 24,587 □ p. 2,749. — its \* city, p. 167.  
**Kazvin** (kāz'vīn) tn., N Persia, 90 m. NW of Teheran, p. 40.  
**Keeskemēt** (kēch'kē-māt) city, W cen. Hung. 337 □ p. 67.  
**Kedah** (kā'dā) Malay state under Br. protection, 3,150 □ p. 220. \* Alor Star. [Jerusalem].  
**Kedron** (kē'drōn) valley or wadi, Palestine, E side of Keewatin (kē-wā'tīn) former dist. Can., W of Hudson bay.  
**Keighley** (kē'ghī) mun. bor. Yorkshire, England, p. 43.  
**Kelantan** (kē-lān'tān) or **stak**, E Malay pen. under Br. protection, 5,500 □ p. 287. \* Kota Bharu.  
**Keltsy** (kē'l'tsi) *Pol.* Kielec (kē'yēl'ts) govt. Poland, Russia, 3,897 □ p. 973. its \* p. 31. [19,000 ft.].  
**Kenia**, Mount (kā'nē-ā) near eqator, Br. E. Africa, ab.  
**Kenilworth** (kēn'īl-wūrth) town, Warwickshire, Eng. p. 6; ruined castle.  
**Kennebec** (kēn'ē-bēk) riv. Me. 138 m. to Atlantic ocean.  
**Kenington** (kēn'zīng-tūn) met. bor. London, Eng. p. 172.  
**Kent** (kēnt) co. SE England, 1,525 □ p. 1,046. \* Maidstone.  
**Kentucky** (kēn-tūk'ī) state, E cen. U. S. A. 40,181 □ p. 2,290. \* Frankfort. [Ohio riv.].  
**Kentucky River**, 380 m. long, Ky. Cumberland plateau to Kees (kē's) or Kiza (tē-sā) isl. 12 m. long, Gyrolades, Aegean sea, p. 14. [p. 65].  
**Kerbela** (kē'r-bē-lā) town, Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia, Keroh (kērch) *anc.* Pan'ticipae, um, ft. tn. & port, Crimea, Russia, p. 50. [S. 70° E].  
**Kerguelen** (kē'r-gē-lēn) desolate isl. Indian oc. 1,318 □ 499.  
**Kerman** (kē'r-mān) *anc.* Carma'na, city, SE Persia, p. 70.  
**Kermanshah** (kē'r-mān'shā) city, NW Persia, p. 40.  
**Kew** (kū) par. Surrey co. Eng. near London; botanical garden.  
**Key West** (kē'ī) city, spt. S Fla. on isl. in Gulf of Mex., p. 20.  
**Khabarovsk** (kā'bārōf'sk) town, E Russia in Asia, p. 50.  
**Khaibar**, Var. of Khyber.  
**Khan Tengri** (kān' tēn-gē'rē) highest peak of Tien Shan mts. cen. Asia, on Russo-Chinese boundary, 22,800 ft.  
**Kharbin**, See Harbin.  
**Khar'kov** (kā'r'kō) city, S Russia, p. 225. [Turkey, p. 20].  
**Kharpuz** (kā'r'pōōt) town, \* of Mamuret el Aziz vilayet,

**Khartoum** or **Khartoum** (kā'r'tōōm) town, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, near junction of Blue Nile & White Nile rvs. p. 18, with suburb of Khartoum North 64.  
**Khatmandu**, Var. of Katmandu.  
**Khelat**, See Kalat. [riv. p. 85].  
**Kherson** (kē-rōōn) city, SW Russia, at mouth of Dnieper.  
**Khiva** (kē'vā) khanate, vassal state of Russia, Asia, S of Aral sea, 24,376 □ p. 800. — its \* p. 5. [Peshawar].  
**Kholm** (kōlm) See Chelm.  
**Khyber Pass** (kī'bēr) into Afghanistan from India, W of Kiangsi (kyāng'sē) prov. SE China, 69,498 □ p. 16,716. \* Nanchang. [Nanking].  
**Kiangsu** (kyāng'sōō) prov. NE China, 38,610 □ p. 15,816.  
**Kiaochow** (kiōu'chō) dist. E Shantung, China, on Kiaochow bay, 213 □ p. 165. German leasehold.  
**Kiel** (kēl) spt. & navy yard, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, p. 212; chief Ger. naval station in Baltic.  
**Kiel Canal**, See Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal.  
**Kiev** (kē'yēf) ft. city, SW Russia, on Dnieper riv. p. 501.  
**Kilauea** (kē'lōu-ā'ā) crater, 2 m. wide, on Mauna Loa, Hawaii, ab. 2,040 ft. [S. 37° E, ab. 19,500 ft.].  
**Kilimanjaro** (kī'lē-mān-jā-rō) mt. Ger. E. Africa, 3° 40' N.  
**Kilkenny** (kīl-kēn'ī) tn. Leinster prov. SE Ireland, p. 11.  
**Killarney**, Lakes of (kī-lār'nē) 3 beautiful lakes, SW Ireland.  
**Killarankie** (kī'lī-krān'kī) pass, Grampians, Scotland; battle 1689.  
**Kilmarnock** (kīl-mār'nōk) mun. burgh, Ayrshire, Scotland, p. 35.  
**Kimberley** (kīm'bēr-ī) town, Griqualand West, Cape prov. of S. Africa, p. 30, with suburbs 45; diamonds.  
**Kinardineshire** (kīn-kār'dīn-shēr) or **Kinardine**, maritime co. E Scotland, 381 □ p. 41. \* Stonehaven.  
**Kinchinjunga**, See Kanchanjanga.  
**Kingchowfu** (kīng'chō'fōō) city, Hupeh prov. China.  
**King's Mountain**, height, NW So. Carolina; bat. 1780.  
**King's North** and **Northfield** (kōn'ōōrth) urban dist. Worcester-shire, England, p. 81.  
**Kingston** (kīngz'tūn) city, E. N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 26. — spt. city, \* of Jamaica, West Indies, p. 57.  
**Kingston upon Hull**, *called* also Hull, spt. city & mun. bor. Yorkshire, England, p. 278. [p. 500; porcelain].  
**Kingtoburn** (kīng'tōōbūr) town, Kiangsi prov. China.  
**Kinross-shire** (kīn-rōō'shēr) or **Kinross**, co. Scotland, 52 □ p. 8. \* Kinross (p. 3).  
**Kioto**, See Kyoto.  
**Kirghiz Steppe** (kīr-gēz' stēp) region, Russia in Asia, bet. Russian Turkestan & S. G.  
**Kirin** (kīr'in; *Chin.* kī'līn) or **Girin** (gīr'in) prov. Manchuria, 105,019 □ p. 5,501. — its \* treaty port on the Sungari riv. p. 100. [Scotland, p. 40].  
**Kirkcaldy** (kēr-kō'dī; -kōl'dī) spt. mun. burgh, Fifeshire.  
**Kirkcudbrightshire** (kēr-kōōd'brī-shēr) or **Kirkcudbright**, co. SW Scotland, 899 □ p. 38. \* Kirkcudbright (p. 2).  
**Kirk Kilise** (kērk kē-lē-sā) town, Turkey, 32 m. ENE of Adrianople, p. 16.  
**Kirkwall** (kīrk'wōl) spt. mun. burgh, Mainland isl. X of Orkney, Scotland, p. 4. [Europe, p. 131].  
**Kishinev** (kē-shē-nvīf) town, \* of Bessarabia, Russia in Asia.  
**Kistna** (kīst'nā) riv. S India, ab. 800 m. long, W Ghats to Bay of Bengal. [isls. 15,588 □ p. 7,167].  
**Kiushu** (kyōō'shōō) S isl. Japan, 13,768 □, with adjacent Kizil Irnak (kī'zīl-īr-nāk) *anc.* Ha'lyvs, riv. Asia Minor, 52 m. to Black sea.  
**Kjölen** (chō'lēn) mts. Sweden & Norway, highest ab. 6,000 ft. [p. comm. 29].  
**Klagenfurt** (klā'gēn-fōōrt) city, \* of Carinthia, Austria.  
**Klamath Lakes** (klām'āth), two lakes, Upper in S Ore. & Lower in N Cal.  
**Klausenburg**, See Kolozsvár.  
**Klondike** (klōn'dīk) region, NW Canada, in Yukon riv. basin; gold fields. — riv. in same, W to Yukon riv.  
**Knososs** or **Cnososs** or **Gnososs** (nōs'ōōs) royal city of anc. Crete.  
**Knoxville** (nōks'vīl) city, E Tenn. p. 36; Univ. of Tenn.  
**Kobdo** (kōb'dō) prov. NW Mongolia. — its \*.  
**Kobe** (kō'bē) spt., S Honshū, Japan, on Osaka bay, p. 378.  
**Koblentz** or **Coblentz** (kō'b'lēnts) *anc.* Confluent, city, \* Rhine Prov. Prussia, on Rhine riv. p. 56.  
**Kokand** (kō'kānt) or **Kokan** (-kān) town, \* of Fergana govt. Russia in Asia, p. 112.  
**Koko Nor** (kō'kō nōr) or **Kuku Nor** (kōō'kōō) lake (*nor*), 65 m. long, NE Tibet. — region, NE Tibet, extending S to Szechwan prov. [Arctic ocean].  
**Kola** (kō'lā) pen. Archangel govt. Russia, bet. White sea & Barents sea.  
**Kolmar** or **Colmar** (kōl'mār) city, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, p. 44. [river, p. comm. 43].  
**Kolomea** (kō'lō-mā'ā) town, Galicia, Austria, on Pruth.  
**Kolozsvár** (kō'lōzh-vār) *Ger.* Klausenburg (klou'zēn-bōōrk) city, W Transylvania, Hungary, 63 □ p. 61.  
**Kolyma** (kō'lī-mā) riv. E Siberia, Stanovoi mts. 1,110 m. to Arctic oc. [Guinea, p. 7].  
**Konakry** (kō'nāk'rē) spt. on small isl. \* of French Congo. Var. of Congo.  
**Konia** (kō'nē-ā) vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 39,400 □ p. 1,069. — *anc.* Iconium, its \* p. 45.  
**Königsberg** (kō'nīks-bērg) *comm.* Bohemia, Austria, p. 11; battle (called also Sadowa) 1866.  
**Königliche Weinberge** (kō'nīk-īl-kē vīn'bērg-gē) town, Bohemia, Austria, suburb of Prague, p. comm. 77.  
**Königsberg** (kō'nīks-bērk) ft. city, \* of E. Prussia prov. Prussia, p. 246. [p. 73].  
**Königsberg** (kō'nīks-hūt) town, Silesia prov. Prussia, Konstan'z (kōn'stānts) *Eng.* Constance (kōn'stānts), city, Baden, Ger. on Lake of Constance, p. 28.  
**Kootenay** (kōō'tē-nā) riv. Br. Columbia, Mont. & Ida. flows into Columbia riv. — long, narrow lake, SE Br. Columbia, drained by Kootenay riv. 221 ft. [lab. 22].  
**Köprülü** (kō-prē'lē) or **Veles** (vā'lēs) town, SE Serbia, p.

k = ch in C. ieh, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



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**Kordofan** (kôr/dô-fân) prov. cen. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, 130,000 □ p. 550. \* El Obeid.

**Korea** (kô-rê/dô) or **Chosen** (chô/sên) former kingdom, now ter. of Japan (annexed 1910), E. Asia, 84,106 □ p. 14,050. \* Seoul. [110 □ p. 10; it. control.]

**Kos** or **Cos** (kôs) isl. Medit. sea, 65 m. NW of Rhodes.

**Kosciusko**, **Mount** (kôs/i-tis/kô), mt. SE N. S. W., 7,328 ft.; highest in Australia.

**Kossovo** (kôs/ô-vô) plain, formerly Turkish, near Prishtina; battles 1389, 1448. — vilayet of former Turkey in Europe, 12,700 □ p. 1,038. \* Uškup; now in Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania. [City, its \* p. 80.]

**Kovno** (kôv/nô) govt. W Russia, 15,518 □ p. 1,797. — ft. Koweit (kô/wât) spt. near head of Persian gulf, Turkish Arabia. [Hongkong isl.]

**Kowloon** or **Kaulun** (kô/lôon) city, Hongkong col. opp. Kra, Isthmus of (krâ) in Siam, Malay peninsula.

**Kragujevac** (krâ-gôô/yê-vâts) dept. Serbia, 886 □ p. 189. — its \* p. 18. [Jerution 1883.]

**Krakatao** (krâ/kâ-tâ/ô) isl. & vol. in Strait of Sunda; **Krasnik** (krâs/nîk), town, Lyublin govt. Poland, p. 8.

**Krasnoyarsk** (krâs/nô-yârsk) town, Siberia, \* of Yeniseisk govt. p. 62. [Ger. p. 129.]

**Krefeld** or **Crefeld** (krâ/fêlt) city, Rhine Prov. Prussia.

**Kremenchug** (krêm/en-chôok) town, Poltava govt. Russia in Europe, p. 73.

**Kristiania**. See **Christiania**.

**Kronstadt** (krôn/shtât) *Hung.* Brassó (brôsh/shô) town, Transylvania, Hungary, p. 41. — ft. spt. Kotlin isl. Gulf of Finland, Russia, p. 62.

**Krugersdorp** (krû/gêrs-dôrp; E. krôô/gêr-z) town, Transvaal prov. U. of S. Af. p. 55. [p. 47.]

**Kuala Lumpur** (kwâ/lâ lôom/pôor) city, \* of Selangor.

**Kubanga** (kôô-bân/gâ) or **Okavango** (ôkâ-wân/gô) riv. SW Africa, Angola, 1,000 m. marsh, N. Bechuanaland.

**Kuenlun** (kwên/lôn) series of mt. ranges, N Tibet, highest over 20,000 ft. [Boruu, p. 50-60.]

**Kuka** (kôô/kâ) city, NE Nigeria, near Lake Chad, \* of Kuku-khoto. See **Kweihwating**.

**Kuku Nor**. See **Koko Nor**.

**Kum Kale** (kôom kâ-lê) town, Turkey in Asia, at S end of Dardanelles.

**Kumamoto** (kôô/mâ-mô/tô) city, W Kiushu, Japan, p. 61.

**Kumanovo** (kôô-mâ/nô-vô) town, S cen. Serbia, 16 m. NE by E of Uškup, p. 15; Turkish defeat 1912.

**Kumassi** or **Coomassie** (kôô-mâs/i) town, \* of Ashanti, Upper Guinea, p. 19.

**Kunehinjunga**. Var. of **Kanchanjanga**.

**Kurdistan** (kôor/di-stân) region, W Asia, mostly in Turkey but partly in Persia, ab. 74,000 □ p. 3,000.

**Kure** (kôô/rê) town, Honshu isl. Japan, p. 101.

**Kurile Islands** (kôor/i) or **Kuriles** (k-ri/z), *Jap.* Chishima (chêsh/mâ) group of 31 isls. N Pacific, 6,024 □ p. 3; *Jap.* **Kurland** or **Gourland** (kôor/lând) govt. Russia, on Baltic sea, 10,435 □ p. 749. \* Mitau. [its \* p. 83.]

**Kursk** (kôorsk) govt. Russia in Europe, 17,937 □ p. 3,075.

**Küstenland** (küs'tên-lânt) or **Coastland**, administrative dist. Austria, consisting of Trieste, Görz & Gradisca, & Istria, 3,077 □ p. 894. \* Trieste.

**Kut-el-Amara** (kôot/êl-â-mâ/râ), tn. on Tigris riv. Bagdad vilayet, Turkey, p. 6.

**Kwan-chengtze** (kwân/chêng/tse) or **Changhoun** (châng/chôon) city, Kirin prov. Manchuria, p. 80; connecting point of Russian & Japanese rvs.

**Kwangchow** or **Kwangchow-wan** (kwân/chô-wân) Fr. leased ter. S coast Kwangtung, China, 425 □ p. 168; attached to Fr. Indo-China. [Kweilin.]

**Kwangsik** (kwân/g'sê) prov. S China, 77,220 □ p. 5,530. \* Kwangtung (tôong) prov. SE China, 99,970 □ p. 24,369. \* Canton.

**Kwântung** (kwân'tôong) or **Kwanto** (tô) Japanese leased ter. S part of Liaotung pen. Manchuria, 1,220 □ p. 488. \* Dairen. [Kweiyang.]

**Kweichow** (kwê/chô) prov. SW China, 67,182 □ p. 9,530.

**Kweihwating** (kwâ/hwâ'ting) or **Kuku-khoto** (kôô-kô/kô/tô) city, Shansi prov. China, p. 200.

**Kweilin** (kwâ/i'n) city, \* of Kwangsik prov. China, p. 80.

**Kweiyang** (kwâ/yâng) city, \* of Kweichow prov. China, p. 100. [Japan, p. 442.]

**Kyoto** or **Kioto**, (kyô/tô) city, SW Honshu, former \* of

**Lanchowfu** (lân/chô/fôo) city, \* of Kansu, China, on Hwang riv. p. 500.

**Land's End**, cape, Cornwall co. the most W land of Eng.

**Langeddo** (lâng/dôk) old prov. S Fr.; its \* was Toulouse.

**Lansing** (lân/sing) city, \* of Michigan, p. 81.

**Laodicea**. See **Latakia**.

**Laos** (lâ/ôz) states, cen. Indo-China, part subject to Siam & part (111,940 □ p. 632. \* Vientiane, on the Mekong) under French protection.

**La Paz** (lâ/pâz) dept. Bolivia, 53,775 □ p. 579. — its \* & a \* of Bolivia, p. 79. [Pop.]

**Lapland**, region in Sweden, Norway, & NW Russia.

**La Plata** (lâ plâ/tâ) riv. See **Plata**. — city, Argentina. See **Plata, La**.

**Laramie** (lâr/dâ-mi) city, SE Wyoming, p. 26.

**Laredo** (lâ-rê/dô) city, S Texas, on Rio Grande, p. 15.

**Larissa** (lâr/i-sâ) town, Thessaly, Greece, p. 18. [p. 61.]

**Lashkar** (lâsh/kâr) city, \* of Gwalior state, Central India, Lassa. See **Lhasa**.

**Latakia** (lâtâ-kê/â) anc. **Laodicea**, Medit. spt. Syria, p. 25.

**Latium** (lât/i-ûm) anc. country, Italy, SE from Rome.

**Laudon** (lâ/ses-tân; lôn-/r) city, N Tasmania, on Tamar river, p. 21.

**Laurentian Mountains** (lô-rên/shi-ûn; -shûn) range, Can. bet. St. Lawrence riv. & Hudson bay; highest 2,547 ft.

**Lausanne** (lô/zân) city, \* of Vaud canton, Switz., p. 66.

**Lawrence** (lô/rêns) city, E Kan. p. 12; Univ. of Kansas. — city, N. M., p. 86.

**Lead** (lêd) city, W South Dakota, p. 18; gold mining.

**Leavenworth** (lêv/en-wôrth) city, NE Kansas, p. 19.

**Lebanon** (lêb/d-nôn) mt. range, W Syria; highest 10,060 ft. mettersariat of Turkey, in Syria, 1,190 □ p. 200. [446.]

**Leeds** (lêdz) city & co. bor. Yorkshire, Eng., on Aire riv. p. 17.

**Leeward** (lê-wârd) Gr. isls. (lê-wârd) name applied to various West Indian groups: (1) Porto Rico & isls. to the W. (2) Isls. off N coast of S Am. W from but not incl. Trinidad & Tobago. (3) Virgin isls. to & incl. Martinique. (4) Br. col. part of (3), 715 □ p. 127. \* St. John.

**Leghano** (lêg/hôrn) *It.* Livorno (lîvô/rnô) prov. Tuscany compartment, Italy, 133 □ p. 136. — spt. city, Tuscany, Italy, p. comm. 105.

**Leicester** (lê/s'têr). See **Leicestershire**. — co. bor. X of Leicestershire, Eng., on Soar riv. p. 227. [p. 477. X Leicester.]

**Leicestershire** (shêr) or **Leicester**, co. cen. Eng. 832 □

**Leiden** (lê/dên) *Fl.* (lî/dên) anc. Lugdunum Batavorum, city, South Holland prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 58; university; siege 1573.

**Leinster** (lên/stêr; lîn-/r) prov. SE Ireland, 7,620 □ p. 1,160.

**Leipzig** (lîp/sik; *Ger. pron.* lîp/tsik) or **Leipsic**, city, NW Saxony kingdom, *Ger.* p. 550; univ.; bat. 1631 & 1813.

**Leith** (lêth) burgh, Edinburghshire, Scot. on Firth of Forth, p. 80. [Hungary.]

**Leitha** (lî/tâ) small riv. trib. of Danube, bet. Austria & Leman, Lake. See **Geneva**, Lake of. [Austria, p. 206.]

**Lemberg** (lêm/bêrk) *Pol.* Lwów (lûvôf) city, \* of Galicia.

**Lemnos** (lêm/nôs) *Mod. Gr.* lîm/nôs) *Ital.* Stalimni (stâ-lîm/nî) Gr. isls. in Aegean sea, 175 □ p. 27. \* Karo.

**Lena** (lê/nâ; *Russ. pron.* lî/nâ) riv. Siberia, Baikal mts. 2,860 m. to Arctic ocean.

**Lens** (lâns) town, NE France, 9 m. NNE of Arras, p. 32.

**Leon** (lê/ôn) Sp. **León** (Sp. lî-ô-n) former kingdom NW Spain, prov. NW Spain, 5,936 □ p. 395. — its \* p. comm. 18. — spt. W Nicaragua, p. 63. — city, Guanajuato state, Mexico, p. 58. [Greece.]

**Lepanto**, Strait of (lê-pân/tô) entrance to Gulf of Corinth, 1484 (lâ/rê-thâ) town, NE Spain, p. comm. 25.

**Leobos**. See **Mytilene**.

**Leithridge** (lê/vrîj) city, S Alberta, Canada, p. 8.

**Leuctra** (lîk'trâ) anc. vil. Boeotia, Greece, near Thebes; battle 371 B. C.

**Leukas** (lîf-kâs) one of Ionian isls. Greece, 111 □ p. 30.

**Levant** (lê-vânt) name of E shores of Medit. sea, W Greece to W Egypt. [Lochleven castle on isl. in It.]

**Lever** (lê/vêr) lake, Kinrossshire, Scot. or Firth of Lewis (lî/vîs or lî/z) isl. 60 m. by 30 m. Outer Hebrides, W Scotland.

**Lexington** (lêk/sing-tûn) city, cen. Ky. p. 35; Univ. of Ky. — town, E Mass. p. 5; battle April 19, 1775.

**Leyden**. See **Leiden**.

**Leyte** (lê/tâ) isl. Phil. isls. SW of Samar, 2,722 □ p. 358.

**Leyton** (lê/tân) urban dist. Essex co. England, 5 m. NE of London, p. 125.

**Lhasa** or **Lassa** (lâs/â) Buddhist sacred city, \* of Tibet, p. Liao (lê-ou) riv. Manchuria, to Gulf of Liaotung at Ying-kow.

**Liaotung** (tôong) pen. S Manchuria.

**Liaoyang** (yâng) treaty mart, Shengking prov. Manchuria, p. 67; bat. 1904. [land, Russia, p. 84.]

**Libau** (lî/bou) *Russ.* Libava (lîvê-bâ/vâ) Baltic port, Kur-Liberia (lî-bê/rî-dâ) negro republic W Africa, bet. Sierra Leone & the Ivory Coast, 41,000 □ p. 1,500. \* Monrovia.

**Libreville** (lî/bêr-vêl) town, \* of Gabon col. Fr. Equatorial Africa, p. 4.

**Libya** (lî/vî-dâ) name given to Africa by the ancient Greeks. — or **Libia**. See **Tripoli**. [Egypt.]

**Libyan Desert** (lî/vî-ûn) part of the Sahara, Africa, W of **Liechiel** (lîch/fêld) city & bor. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 9; cathedral.

**Lichtenberg** (lîk'tên-bêrk) town, Brandenburg, Prussia, sub. of Berlin, p. 81.

**Liechtenstein** (lîk'tên-shîin) principality, bet. Austria & Switzerland, 62 □ p. 3. \* Vaduz. [175.]

**Lîège** (lî-ê/zî) prov. E Belgium, 1,118 □ p. 888. — its \* p. Liègeville (lî/gîns) city, Silesia prov. Prussia, p. 67.

**Ligny** (lî/nî) vil. Namur prov. Belgium, p. comm. 2; battle 1815. [1197.]

**Liguria** (lî-gû/rî-dâ) compartimento, NW Italy, 2,038 □ p. 1.

**Lille** (lî) *form.* Lîs (lî; lî) ft. city, NE France, p. 218.

**Lima** (lî-mâ) city, NW Ohio, p. 31. — (*pron.* lî/mâ) city, \* of Peru, near coast, p. 141; Univ. of San Marcos.

île, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôff, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; gô; sing, îpk; then, thîn; nature, verdure (87);



**Limburg** (*Flem. & Du.* *līm'bürk*; *Engl.* -bŭrg) prov. NE Belgium, 931 □ p. 276, \* Hasselt. — prov. SE Netherlands, 85 □ p. 332, \* Maastricht.  
**Limerick** (*līm'ri-k*) city, Munster prov. Ireland, on River Shannon, p. 38.  
**Limoges** (*līm'ōzh'*) *anc.* Augustoritum, *later* Lemovices, city, W cen. France, p. 92; porcelain.  
**Limón** (*līm'ōn*) Caribbean spt. Costa Rica, p. 6.  
**Limosin** (*līm'ōs/zān'*) old prov. cen. France.  
**Limpopo, or Crocodile, River** (*līm-pō'pō*) riv. ab. 1,000 m. Witwatersrand to Indian oc. in S Pg. E. Af.; forms N boundary of the Transvaal.  
**Lincoln** (*līm'kŭn*) city, \* of Nebr. p. 44; Univ. of Nebraska. — See *Lincolnshire*. — *anc.* Lindŭm, city & co. bor. X of Lincolnshire, Eng. p. 57; cathedral.  
**Lincolnshire** (-shēr) or **Lincolno**, c. E England, 2,665 □ p. 564, X Lincoln.  
**Linden** (*līm'dēn*) town, suburb of Hanover, Prussia, p. 73.  
**Lindesnäs** (*līm'ēs-nēs*) or the **Naze** (*nāz*) cape, S end Norway, on North sea.  
**Linlithgowshire** (*līm-lith'ō-shēr*) or **Linlithgow** or **West Lothian** (*lō'thi-ān*; *lō'thi-ān*) co. Scotland, 120 □ p. 79, X Linlithgow (p. 4). [ube riv. p. 68.]  
**Linz** (*līnz*) *anc.* Lenŭtia, city, \* of Upper Austria, on Danube, Gulf of the, *anc.* Sinŭs Gallicus, bay S coast of Fr. **Lipapa** (*lī-pā-pā*) (*lī-pā-pā*), *Ital.* Isola Bolis (*ē-zō-lis*) *anc.* *Æolia* *līn'sula*, volcanic group, Mediterranean sea, Messina prov. Italy. [Detmold.]  
**Lippe** (*līp'*) principality, state of NW Ger., 469 □ p. 151, \* **Lisbon** (*līz'bŭn*) *Port.* Lisboa (*līz-bō'ā*) *anc.* Olistipo, city & port, \* of Portugal & of Estremadura prov. on Tagus, p. 356; earthquake 1755. [bet. Russia and Prussia.]  
**Lithuania** (*līth'ŭ-ā-nī-ā*) former grand duchy, now divided Little Rock, city, \* of Ark. on Arkansas riv. p. 46.  
**Little Russia**, div. SW Russia.  
**Liverpool** (*līv'ēr-pōol*) spt. city & co. bor. Lancashire, Eng., on shore Mersey estuary, p. 747. [Riv.]  
**Livonia** (*līv'ōnī-ā*) govt. W Russia, 17,574 □ p. 1,467, \* **Lizard Head**, headland, Cornwall, Eng.; extreme S point of Gr. Britain. [cathedral.]  
**Llandaff** (*lān-dā'f*) par. Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 9; **Llandudno** (*lān-dūd'nō*) spt. town, Carnarvonshire, Wales, p. 10.  
**Llanelli** (*lā-nēth'li*) spt. town, Carmarthenshire, Wales, **Llano Estacado** (*lā'nō*; *lā'nō* čstā-kā'dō) or **Staked Plain**, plateau, NW Tex. & SE N. Mexico.  
**Loanda** (*lō-ān'dā*) or **São Paulo de Loanda** (*sou'n' pou'lo dā*) spt. \* of Angola, W Africa, p. 20.  
**Lodi** (*lō'dē*) city, Milan prov. Italy, p. comm. 28; battle 1796.  
**Lodow** (*lō-dōr'*; 57) waterfall, Cumberland co. England.  
**Łódź** (*lōj*) *Russ.* Łódź (*lōdz*) town, Petrkov govt. Poland, Russia, p. 396. [Norway; fisheries.]  
**Lofoten** (*lō-fō'tēn*), or **Lofodén** (-dēn), [Islands, group NW] **Lo'gan, Mount**, mt. 19,539 ft. SW Yukon ter. Can., next to highest in N. Am. [Bay of Biscay.]  
**Loire** (*lō-ā*) *anc.* *Liger*, largest riv. in France, 543 m. to Lolland (*lō'lān*) or **Laaland** (*lō'lān*) isl. Denmark, S of Seeland, 480 □ p. 74. [116.]  
**Lolland-Falster** (-fāl'stēr) isl. div. of Denmark, 692 □ p. **Loma Tina** (*lō-mā tē'nā*) mt. S Dominican Rep., 10,300 m., highest in W. Indies.  
**Lombardy** (*lōm'bār-dī*; *lūm-'*) *It.* Lombardia (*lōm'bār-dē-ā*) compartimento, N Italy, 9,299 □ p. 4,790.  
**Lombok** (*lōm'bōk'*) isl. Bali and Lombok prov. Du. E. Indies, 1,811 □. [tonshire, Scot. 274 □.]  
**Lomond, Loch** (*lō'mōnd*) lake, Strlingshire & Dumbar-  
**Lomża**, **Łomża** (*lōm'zhā*) govt. NE Poland, Russia, 489 □ p. 388, its \* on Arzew riv. p. 27.  
**London** (*lūn'dŭn*) *anc.* Londinŭm, city, on Thames riv. England, \* of the United Kingdom; administrative co. of London, 117 □ p. 4,523; "Greater London," 693 □ p. 7,253; the City proper, 675 acres, p. 20. — city, Ontario prov. Canada, on Thames riv. p. 16. [Ireland, p. 41.]  
**Londonderry** (*lūn'dān-dēr'ŭ*) or **Derry**, port, Ulster prov. Long Island, isl. SE N. Y., 118 1/2 m. long, greatest width ab. 23 m., narrowest 12 m., 1,682 □ p. 2,098.  
**Long Island Sound**, 110 m. long, bet. Conn. and N shore of Long Island.  
**Longwy** (*lōn'wē*) ft. town, NE France, p. comm. 11.  
**Lookout Mountain**, range in Ga. Tenn. & Ala.; highest pt. 2,126 ft.; bat. (Chattanooga) in Tenn. Nov. 24, 1863.  
**Loos** (*lō-s'*) town, N France, suburb of Lille, p. comm. 11.  
**Lorca** (*lōr'kā*) city, SE Spain, 37 m. SW of Murcia, p. comm. 71.  
**Lorraine** (*lō-rān'*) *Ger.* Lothringen (*lō'trīng-ān*) former div. of E France, part of which is a dist. in Alsace-Lorraine, E. 2,405 □ p. 655. [city, S Cal. p. 319.]  
**Los Angeles** (*lōs-ān'gel-ēs*; *lōs-ān'jēl-ēs*; *Sp.* *lōs-ān'jā-lās*) *lot* (*lō*) (*lōs*) *Fr.*, 300 m. Lozère, govt. CE France, p. 41.  
**Lothians** (*lō'thi-ān*; *lō'thi-*), div. of Scot. comprising Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, & Linlithgowshire, respectively East, Mid-, & West Lothian.  
**Louisburg** (*lō-ŭis-bŭrg*) spt. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, p. 1; captured 1745 & 1753.  
**Louisiana** (*lō-ŭis-i-ā*) state, S U. S. A., 45,409 □ p. 1,656, \* Baton Rouge. [224; univ.]  
**Louisville** (*lō-ŭis-vīl*; *lō-ŭī-vīl*) city, Ky. on Ohio riv. p. **Loures** (*lō-ŭr*) town, SW France, p. comm. 9; pilgrimage.  
**Lourenço Marques** (*lō-rēn'sō mār'kēs*; *Port.* *lō-rēn'sō mār'kēs*) spt. \* of Port. E. Af. on Delagoa bay, p. 12.  
**Low Countries**, the former Netherlands, including the present Netherlands, Belgium, and duchy of Luxemburg.  
**Lowell** (*lō'wēl*) city, NE Mass. p. 106. [\* Strassburg.]  
**Lower Alsace**, dist. Alsace-Lorraine, Ger., 1,849 □ p. 701.  
**Lower Ammonoosuc** (*ām-mō-nō'sŭk*) riv. Coos & Graffen cos. N. H. to Conn. riv. [Vienna.]  
**Lower Austria**, crownland, Austria, 7,654 □ p. 3,532, \*

**Lower California**. See California, Lower.  
**Lower Canada**, old name of Quebec prov. Canada.  
**Lower Loft** (*lō'stōft*; -stōft) spt. mun. bor. Suffolk, England, p. 34. [govt. Poland, p. 9.]  
**Łowicz** (*lō'vich*) *Russ.* Lovich (*lō'vich*) town, Warsaw **Lualaba** (*lō-ā-lā'bā*) riv. Belg. Congo, cen. Af. properly the Upper Congo.  
**Lübeck** (*lū'bēk*) city, N Ger., on Trave riv.; with ter. 115 □ p. 117, city 99; city with ter. forms a state of the Ger. empire.  
**Lublin**. See Lyublin.  
**Lucania** (*lū-kā-nī-ā*) *anc.* dist. Italy, S of Campania.  
**Luca** (*lōok'kā*) city, Tuscany, Italy, p. comm. 76.  
**Lucerne** (*lū-sŭrn'*; *F.* *lū'sŭrn'*) *Ger.* Luzern (*lō-ŭs'ŭrn'*) canton, cen. Switz., 580 □ p. 168. — its \* p. comm. 40.  
**Lucerne, Lake of**, in cen. Switz., 24 m. long, 44 □.  
**Lucknow** (*lūk'nou'*) city, U. Provs. Br. India, p. 260; siege 1857.  
**Lüderitzbucht** (*lū'dēr-its-bōok't*) *formerly* Angra Pequena (*ān'grā pē-kuē'nā*; *E.* *ān'grā pē-kwē'nō*) coast town, S Ger. Southwest Africa; diamonds. [p. 83.]  
**Ludwigshafen** (*lōot'vīks-hā'fēn*) town, Bavaria, Germany, **Lüle-Burgas** (*lū'lē-bōor-gās'*) or **Bergaz** (-bēr-gāz') town, Turkey in Europe, ab. 45 m. SE of Adrianople; bat. 1912.  
**Lundy's Lane** (*lūn'dŭp*) roadway, near Niagara Falls, Ontario prov. Canada; battle July 25, 1814.  
**Lunéville** (*lū'nā-vēl'*) town, NE France, communal p. 26.  
**Lusitania**. See Portugal. [1632 and 1813.]  
**Lützen** (*lū'tsēn*) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 4; battles **Luxemburg** (*lūk'sŭm-bōor'*) or **Luxemburg** (*lūk'sŭm-bŭrg*) prov. SE Belgium, 1,706 □ p. 231, \* Arlon.  
**Luxemburg** (*lūk'sŭm-bŭrg*; *Ger.* *lōok'sēm-bōor'k*) grand duchy, E of Belgium, 998 □ p. 260. — city, its \* p. 21.  
**Luxor** (*lūk'sŭr*; *lōok'sŭr*) vil. on site of ancient Thebes, upper Egypt. [3,799, \* Manila.]  
**Luzon** (*lō-zŭn'*) chief isl. Philippine Islands, 40,969 □ p. **Lycæonia** (*līk-ā-nī-ā*) *anc.* Roman prov. S Asia Minor.  
**Lycia** (*līsh'ī-ā*) *anc.* dist. S Asia Minor.  
**Lyck** (*līk*) town, East Prussia prov. Prussia, p. 13.  
**Lydia** (*līd'ī-ā*) *anc.* country, W Asia Minor.  
**Lyndeburg** (*līnch'bŭrg*) city, cen. Va. on James riv. 5 □ **Lyons** (*līn*) spt. city, NE Mass. p. 89.  
**Lyon** (*lī'n*; *F.* *lō'n'*) *Eng.* Lyons (*lī'nz*) *anc.* Lugdunum, city SE France, communal p. 524.  
**Lyonnais** or **Lyonnais** (*lō'n'āis*) *anc.* prov. SE France.  
**Lyons** (*lī'nz*), *anc.* Ito Scheldt river.  
**Lys** (*lēs*) *Flemish* Leye (*lī'ē*) riv. France & Belgium, 100 m.  
**Lystra** (*lī'strā*) town, *anc.* Lycæonia, Asia Minor.  
**Lyublin, Pol.** Lyublin (*lŭ-ōb'lyēn*) govt. Poland, Russia, 6,499 □ p. 1,556. — city, its \* p. 63.

M

**Maas** (*mās*) Du. name of Meuse river.  
**Maastricht** or **Maestricht** (*mās'trīkt*) town \* of Limburg prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 37; immense quarries.  
**Macao** (*mā-kā*) spt. town and colony on pen. of Macao isl. China, at SW entrance of Canton riv. 4 □ p. 75.  
**Macassar**. See Makassar.  
**Macedonia** (*mās'ē-dō-nī-ā*) *anc.* & noted country, N of Greece, now in N Greece, S Serbia, & SW Bulgaria, W & S of the Rhodope mts. to the Egean sea. [Mexico.]  
**Macé** (*mā-kē*) spt. tn., \* of Alagoas, Brazil, p. 36.  
**McKeesport** (*mā-kēz'pōrt*) city, W Pa. on Monongahela river, p. 43. [of Northwest Ters.]  
**Mackenzie** (*mā-kēn'zī*) former dist. NW Can. now part, Mackenzie river, in Northwest Ters. Canada, ab. 900 m. Great Slave lake to Arctic ocean. [gan to Lake Huron.]  
**Mackinac, Strait of** (*mā-kī-nā*) 4 m. wide, Lake Michi.  
**McKinley, Mount** (*mā-kīn'li*) or **Bulshaya** (*bōol'sh'ā*) 63° 5' N lat. 151° W lon. Alaska, 26,300 ft.; highest mt. in N. Am.  
**Macon** (*mā-kōn*) city, cen. Georgia, p. 41.  
**Macon** (*mā-kōn*) city, cen. E France, p. comm. 20.  
**Macquarie** (*mā-kwōr'ī*) riv. N. S. W., Australia, 750 m. to Darling riv.  
**Madagascar** (*mād'ā-gās'hār*) isl. Indian ocean, off E coast of Africa, 225,934 □ p. 3,105, \* Tananarivo; Fr. col.  
**Madeira** (*mā-dē'rā*) *Port.* *mā-dē'rā* *Port.* isl. 34 m. long, Atlantic oc. W of Morocco, ab. 300 □, — riv. Brazil, most important riv. of Amazon riv. length including the Mamoré ab. 3,100 m.  
**Madeira Islands**, group, Madeira & 4 other isls. Atl. oc. W of Morocco, forming the Port. dist. of Funchal, 315 □ p. 170, \* Funchal.  
**Madison** (*mād'ī-sŭn*) city, \* of Wis. p. 26; Univ. of Wis. **Madras** (*mā-drās'*) spt. city, \* of Madras pres. Br. India, p. 519. — southern presidency of Br. India, 141,726 □ p. 41,405; native states, 9,969 □ p. 4,812.  
**Madrid** (*mā-dē'id*; *Sp.* *prōn.* *mā-drīth'*) prov. cen. Spain, 3,090 □ p. 879. — city, its \* & of Spain, p. 600.  
**Madura** (*mād'ō-ŭrā*; *mā-dō-ŭrā*) city, S Madras pres. Br. India, p. 134. — (*prōn.* *mā-dō-ŭrā*) *Du.* **Madraes** (*dō-ŭrā*) isl. (1,726 □) N of E Java, Du. E. Indies, with adjacent small isls. a residency, 2,090 □ p. 1,493.  
**Madras**. See Madras.  
**Maestricht**. See Maastricht.  
**Mafeking** (*mā'fē-king'*) town, NE Bechuanaland, Cape prov. U. of S. Af., near Transvaal, p. 2; siege 1899-1900.  
**Magdalena** (*māg'dā-lā'nā*) riv. 1,060 m. S Colombia to Caribbean sea. [Mexico.]  
**Magdalena Bay** (*māg'dā-lē'nā*) in SW Lower California.  
**Magdeburg** (*māg'dē-bōor'k*; *māg'dē-bŭrg*) ft. city, \* of Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 230.  
**Magellan, Strait of** (*mā-jēlvān* or, in *British use*, *mā-jēlvān*) 200 m. long; bet. mainland of S. Am. and Tierra del Fuogo isls., disc. by Magellan 1520.  
**Magenta** (*mā-jēn'tā*) town, Italy, 15 m. W of Milan, p. comm. 10; battle 1859.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



Magersfontein (mä'gärs-fön-tän') battlefield, 1899, W Orange Free State.  
 Maggiore, Lago (lä'gö mä-d-jö'rä) anc. Verbanus La'cus, lake, N Italy & Switzerland, 40 m. long, 2 m. wide.  
 Magna Græcia. See Græcia Magna.  
 Magnesia. See Manissa.  
 Manáon (mä-ón') ft. spt. city, E Minorca isl. Balears.  
 Main (mán; Ger. pron. min) riv. Ger., 305 m. to Rhine riv.  
 Maine (man) state, NE U. S. A. 29,895 □ p. 742. \* Augusta. — or Le Maine (lé män') anc. prov. W France; its \* was Le Mans.  
 Mainland. See Pomona.  
 Mainz (mints) or Mayence (mä'yäns') or Mentz (mënts) anc. Magont'acum, Mogont'acum, or Mogun'tia, it. city, Hesse, Ger. on Rhine, p. 111.  
 Majorca (mä-jör'kä) Sp. Mallorca (mä-jör'kä) anc. Balca'ris Ma'lor, Spanish isl. largest of Balears, Medit. sea, 1,352 □ p. 297. \* Palma. [defeat 1881.]  
 Majuba Hill (mä-jö'bä) in NW Natal, U. S. Af.; British.  
 Makassar or Macassar (mä-käs'ar) chief town, SW Celebes isl. Du. E. Indies, p. 26. — Strait of, bet. Borneo and Celebes islands.

Malabar (mä-lä-bär) dist. west coast S Br. India, in Madras pres. E. 7,615 □ p. (incl. Laccadive isls.) 3,015. \* Calicut.  
 Malacca (mä-lä-kä) British settlement, div. of Straits Settlements col. W coast Malay pen. 659 □ p. 124. — its \* a spt. town, p. 21. — Strait of, 35-185 m. wide, bet. Malay pen. & Sumatra.  
 Málaga (mä-lä-gä; Angl. mä-lä-gá) prov. S Spain, 2,812 □ p. 523. — anc. Malaga, its \* a spt. city, 65 m. ENE of Gibraltar, p. comm. 136.  
 Malakka. Var. of Malacca.  
 Mälär (mä-lär) lake, 449 □ Sweden, extends 70 m. in from Malay Archipelago (mä-lä'; mä-lä) or Malaysia (mä-lä-shü; -zhü) the largest of isl. groups, SE of Asia; occupied by Malay races.

Malay Peninsula, anc. Cher'son'sus Au'rea, the extreme S end of mainland of Asia, 70,000 □. [27,700 □ p. 1,036.]  
 Malay States, Federated, Br. protectorate, Malay pen.  
 Malden (mö-l'dén) city, E Massachusetts, p. 44.  
 Malines (mä-lin) or Mechlin (mëk'lín) city, Antwerp prov. Belgium, p. 59.  
 Mallorca. See Majorca.  
 Malmö (mälm'ö) ft. spt. town, S Sweden, p. 88.  
 Malplaquet (mä-lplä'kët) hamlet, N France; bat. 1709.  
 Malta (mö-l'tä) anc. Melit'ia, isl. 92 □ & Brit. colony, Medit. sea, 117 □ p. 228. \* Valletta.  
 Malvern Hill (mä-lv'ern) elevated plateau near Richmond, Va.; battle 1862.  
 Mammoth Cave, great cavern, W cen. Ky.  
 Māmōrē (mä-mö-rä) riv. Bolivia, to Madeira riv.

Māmuret el Aziz (mä-möo-rët' èl ä'zëz) vilayet, in Armenia, Turkey in Asia, 12,700 □ p. 575. \* Kharput.  
 Man, Isle of, anc. Mona'pia or Monari'na, Br. isl. in Irish sea, 227 □ p. 52. \* Douglas.  
 Managua (mä-nä'gwä) town, \* of Nicaragua, on Lake Manameh (mä-nä'më) spt. chief town of Bahrein isls. Persian gulf, p. 25.  
 Manassas (mä-näs'äs) town, \* of Amazonas state, Brazil, on Manassas (mä-näs'äs) town, NE Va. p. 1; battles of Bull Run (called Manassas by the Confederates) near here, July 21, 1861, Aug. 29 & 30, 1862.  
 Mancha, La (lä män'chä) old prov. S cen. Spain.  
 Manchester (män'chës-tër) city, S N. H. p. 70. — city, inland port, & county bor. SE Lancashire, England, p. 714; ship canal.  
 Manchuria (män'chöo'ryä) Chinese dependency, E of Mongolia & Chihli, 363,433 □ p. 13,104. \* Mukden.

Mandäläy (män'dä-lä; män'dä-lä) city, cen. Burma, on Irrawaddy riv. p. 138. [Br. India, p. 44.]  
 Mangalore (mäng'lör) spt. \* of S. Kanara dist. Madras.  
 Manhattan (män-hät'än) borough, part of City of New York, coextensive with Manhattan isl. (13 1/2 m. long), p. 2,332.  
 Manila (mä-ni-lä; Sp. mä-në-lä) city, Luzon, \* & chief port of Phil. isls. on Manila bay, not included in any province, 20 □ p. 220. [2,700 □ p. 575. [de May 1, 1893.]  
 Manila Bay, landlocked sea, W Luzon isl. Phil. isls.; bat. Manipur (mün'të-pöör) native state, SE of Assam, India, 8,456 □ p. 346. \* Imphal.  
 Manissa (mä'në-sä) anc. Magne'sia, tn., Smyrna vilayet, W Asia Minor, 21 m. NE of Smyrna, p. 38; battle 190 B. C.  
 Manitoba (män'ti-ö'pä) prov. S cen. Canada, 251,832 □ p. 462. \* Winnipeg.  
 Manitöba Lake, in Manitoba, SW of Lake Winnipeg, 120 m. long, 1,817 □. [p. 194.]  
 Mannheim (män'hím) city, N Baden, Ger. on Rhine riv. Mansfield, Mount (mänz'fëld), highest of Green mts. Vt. 4,364 ft.  
 Mans. Lé (lé män') town, NW France, communal p. 69.  
 Mantua (män'tü-ä) It. Mantova (män'tö-vä) ft. city, Lombardy, Italy, on Mincio riv. p. comm. 33.  
 Manzanillo (män-säl-nëlyö) spt. city, SW Oriente prov. Cuba, p. 6.  
 Maracaibo (mä-rä-kä'bö) city and fort, NW Venezuela. Maracaibo, Gulf of, bet. Goajira pen. Colombia & Venezuela. [broad.]  
 Maracaibo, Lake, in NW Venezuela, 102 m. long, 75 m. Marakesh. See Morocco.  
 Maranhão (mä-rän-yön') state, N Brazil, 177,561 □ p. 562. — or São Luiz de Maranhão (sou' löö-esh' dä) city, its \* on Maranhö isl. p. 32.  
 Marañón (mä-rä-nyön') riv. Peru, the upper course of the Amazon river.  
 Maráthön (mä-rä-thön) plain, Attica, Greece; bat. 490 B. C.  
 Marburg (märb'öörk) town, Styria, Austria on Drave riv. p. comm. 28. — town, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, on Lahn riv. p. 22; univ.  
 March (märk) Croatian Morava (mö-rä'vä) riv. in Moravia & separating Moravia & Lower Austria from Hungary, 180 m. to Danube riv.

Marches, the (mär'chëz; 24) It. le Marche (lä-mär'kä) compartmento, E cen. Italy, 3,750 □ p. 1,093.  
 Marcy, Mount (mär'si) Adirondack peak, 5344 ft. highest in New York. [navy yard.]  
 Mare Island (mär) in N San Francisco bay, Cal.; U. S. M. A. (mä-rän') marshy region, Tuscan, W It.  
 Mariengraben (mä-rëng'gä) vil. Piedmont, Italy; battle 1800.  
 Margarita (märgä-rët'ä) isl. 45 m. long, Caribbean sea, p. 40; to Venezuela. [watering place.]  
 Margate (märgät) spt. mun. bor. Kent, England, p. 27.  
 Mariana (mä-rä-ä'nä), or Marianne (në), or Ladrona (lä-dron') islands, group in W Pacific oc. 13°-21° N, 144°-146° E, 450 □ p. 14; to Germany, exc. Guam.  
 Maria-Theresiopel. See Szabadka. [58 □ p. 19.]  
 Maria-Galante (mä-rë-gälän'të) isl. of Guadeloupe col.  
 Marietta (mä-ri-ët'ä; mär'l-; 3) city, SE Ohio, at junc. of Ohio and Muskingum rvs. p. 13; Marietta college.  
 Marindûque (mä-rën-döök'ä) isl. S of Luzon, Phil. isls. 352 □ p. 51.  
 Maritime Alps (mä-ri-tim; -tüm) S part of Alps bet. Italy Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, & Prince Edward Island, Canada.  
 Maritsa, Bulg. Marica (mä-rë-tsä) anc. He'brus, riv. 270 m. long, in Bulgaria; lower course forms Turco-Bulgarian boundary.  
 Marlborough (märl'bö-rü; möl'brüz) provincial dist. NE South Island, N. Z. 4,763 □ p. 16.  
 Marmolata (mä-rmö-lät'ä) or Marmolada (-dä) mt. highest of Dolomites, boundary of Tirol & Venetia, 11,020 ft.  
 Marinosöe (mä-rë-nö-ë) vil. Propontis, sea, 172 m. long, in Turkey, bet. Europe and Asia.  
 Marné (märn) anc. Matrona, riv. France, ab. 325 m. to Seine riv.; battle 1915. — dept. NE France, 3,168 □ p. 436. \* Châlons-sur-Marne.  
 Maros (mä-rösh) riv. Hungary, 400 m. to Tisza river. [Kashim mäs-söts (mär-käs'äs) group, S Pacific oc. 492 □ p. 3; French.]  
 Marsala (mä-rsä-lä) anc. Lilybëum, ft. spt. city, W Sicily.  
 Marseilles (mä-rsä-lëz') Fr. Marseille (mä-rsä'y') spt. city, SE France, communal p. 551.  
 Marshalls Islands (mä-rshäl) group in Micronesia, N Pacific oc. 159 □ p. 15; German.  
 Marsivan (mä-rs'ivän) tn., Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, p. 20.  
 Mars-la-Tour (märs-lä-töör') vil. NE France; battle near here 1870.  
 Marston Moor (mä-rstün) locality, 7 m. W of York, Eng.; bat. 1644.  
 Marthas Vineyard (mä-rthäz) isl. 21 m. long, SE Mass.  
 Martinique (mä-ri-nëk') isl. & col. Fr. W. Indies, 381 □ p. 185. \* Fort-de-France.  
 Maryland (mä-ril'änd) a middle Atlantic state, U. S. A. 9,941 □ p. 1,295. \* Annapolis.  
 Marzobonöe (mä-rzö-bön-ë) -bün; long. mö-ril-bün; 3) met. bor. NW London, England, p. 113.  
 Masampo (mä-säm'pö) Jap. Masan (mä'sän) naval station, S Korea, p. 23.  
 Masbate (mä-sä-bät'ä) isl. cen. Phil. isls. 1,236 □ p. 29.  
 Masharburn (müsh'är-brööm) peak, Himalaya mts. N Kashmir, 12,500 ft. [Kashim mäs-söts (mär-käs'äs) group, S Pacific oc. 492 □ p. 3; French.]  
 Mashonaland (mä-shön'äländ') prov. S. Rhodesia, S of Zambezi riv. & W of Port E. Africa, p. 510. \* Salisbury.  
 Maskat (müs-kät') or Muscat, spt. city, \* of Oman, p. with Matra 30. [□ p. 3,366. \* Boston.]  
 Massachusetts (mä-sä-chöo'sëts) state, NE U. S. A. 8,039.  
 Massaua (mä-sä-ü) ft. spt. Eritrea, on isl. in Red sea, p. 1.  
 Massive Mountain (mä-siv) peak, Sawatch range, Colorado, 14,423 ft. high, the highest mountain in Colorado.  
 Massawa, Massowah. Vars. of Massaua.  
 Masurenland (mä-zö-rän-länd') region, S & SE East Prussia part of Prussia, containing the Masurian lakes & Masurian canals.  
 Matabelland or Matabilland (mä-tä-bë-länd') prov. Southern Rhodesia, p. 253, chief town Bulawayo.  
 Matanzas (mä-tän'zäs; Amer. Sp. mä-tän-säl) prov. W cen. Cuba, 3,700 □ p. 260. — spt. city, its \* p. 36.  
 Matapan, Cape (mä-tä-pän') S point of the Morea, Greece.  
 Materhorn (mä-tër-hörn) or Mont Cervin (mö'n sër-vän') mt. Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 14,661 ft.  
 Matto Grosso (mä-tö grö'sö) state, W Brazil, 532,684 □ p. 142. \* Cuyabá.  
 Maubeige (mö-büz'h) ft. town, N France, communal p. 23.  
 Maulmain. See Moulmein. [Pacific ocean.]  
 Mauna Kea (mou'nä kä'ä) mt. 13,805 ft. Hawaii isl. N Mauna Loa (mou'nä lö'ä) volcano, 13,671 ft. Hawaii isl. Mauretania (mö-rë-tä-ni-ä) or Mauritania (mö-ri-) anc. country or dist. N Africa, W of Numidia; modern Morocco and part of Algeria. — Fr. Mauritania (mö-rë-tän'ë) ter. N Senegal river, Fr. W. Af. 345,000 □ p. 225.  
 Mauritius (mö-rish'y-üs; -rësh'üs) prov. île de France (el dë fräns') isl. Indian ocean, E of Madagascar, Br. col. 720 □ p. 369. \* Port Louis.  
 Mayagüez (mä-yä-gwäz') st. in W Porto Rico, p. 17.  
 May, Cape, S point of N. J. at entrance to Delaware bay. Mayence. See Mainz.  
 Mayo (mä'yö) maritime oc. Connaught prov. Ireland, 2,157.  
 Mayotta (mä-yöt'ä) Fr. Mayotte (mä'yöt') isl. N of Madagascar, 143 □ p. 10; Fr.  
 Mazagan (mä-zä-gän') spt. Morocco, on Atl. coast, p. 25.  
 Mazatlán (mä-säl'än) spt. tn., Sinaloa, W Mexico, p. 16.  
 Meadville (mëd'vil) city, NW Pa. p. 13; Allegheny col. and Meadville Theological school.  
 Meaux (mö) tn., N Fr., 27 m. ENE of Paris, p. comm. 14.  
 Mecca or Mekka (mëk'kä) anc. Macora'ba, city, \* of Hejaz, Arabia, p. 80; birthplace of Mohammed; pilgrimage.  
 Mecklenburg (mëk'lën-böörk) locality near Richmond, Va.; battle 1862.  
 Mechlin (mëk'lín). See Malines.  
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mëk'lën-böörk-shväh-rën'; mäk'-) grand duchy, a state of Ger., 5,068 □ p. 640. \* Schwerin.

Mé, senäte, ärm, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sölä; ève, èvent, ènd, recënt, mäker; ïce, ïll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnëct; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; öök, fööt; out, oil;

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 Maria-Galante (mä-rë-gälän'të) isl. of Guadeloupe col.  
 Marietta (mä-ri-ët'ä; mär'l-; 3) city, SE Ohio, at junc. of Ohio and Muskingum rvs. p. 13; Marietta college.  
 Marindûque (mä-rën-döök'ä) isl. S of Luzon, Phil. isls. 352 □ p. 51.  
 Maritime Alps (mä-ri-tim; -tüm) S part of Alps bet. Italy Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, & Prince Edward Island, Canada.  
 Maritsa, Bulg. Marica (mä-rë-tsä) anc. He'brus, riv. 270 m. long, in Bulgaria; lower course forms Turco-Bulgarian boundary.  
 Marlborough (märl'bö-rü; möl'brüz) provincial dist. NE South Island, N. Z. 4,763 □ p. 16.  
 Marmolata (mä-rmö-lät'ä) or Marmolada (-dä) mt. highest of Dolomites, boundary of Tirol & Venetia, 11,020 ft.  
 Marinosöe (mä-rë-nö-ë) vil. Propontis, sea, 172 m. long, in Turkey, bet. Europe and Asia.  
 Marné (märn) anc. Matrona, riv. France, ab. 325 m. to Seine riv.; battle 1915. — dept. NE France, 3,168 □ p. 436. \* Châlons-sur-Marne.  
 Maros (mä-rösh) riv. Hungary, 400 m. to Tisza river. [Kashim mäs-söts (mär-käs'äs) group, S Pacific oc. 492 □ p. 3; French.]  
 Marsala (mä-rsä-lä) anc. Lilybëum, ft. spt. city, W Sicily.  
 Marseilles (mä-rsä-lëz') Fr. Marseille (mä-rsä'y') spt. city, SE France, communal p. 551.  
 Marshalls Islands (mä-rshäl) group in Micronesia, N Pacific oc. 159 □ p. 15; German.  
 Marsivan (mä-rs'ivän) tn., Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, p. 20.  
 Mars-la-Tour (märs-lä-töör') vil. NE France; battle near here 1870.  
 Marston Moor (mä-rstün) locality, 7 m. W of York, Eng.; bat. 1644.  
 Marthas Vineyard (mä-rthäz) isl. 21 m. long, SE Mass.  
 Martinique (mä-ri-nëk') isl. & col. Fr. W. Indies, 381 □ p. 185. \* Fort-de-France.  
 Maryland (mä-ril'änd) a middle Atlantic state, U. S. A. 9,941 □ p. 1,295. \* Annapolis.  
 Marzobonöe (mä-rzö-bön-ë) -bün; long. mö-ril-bün; 3) met. bor. NW London, England, p. 113.  
 Masampo (mä-säm'pö) Jap. Masan (mä'sän) naval station, S Korea, p. 23.  
 Masbate (mä-sä-bät'ä) isl. cen. Phil. isls. 1,236 □ p. 29.  
 Masharburn (müsh'är-brööm) peak, Himalaya mts. N Kashmir, 12,500 ft. [Kashim mäs-söts (mär-käs'äs) group, S Pacific oc. 492 □ p. 3; French.]  
 Mashonaland (mä-shön'äländ') prov. S. Rhodesia, S of Zambezi riv. & W of Port E. Africa, p. 510. \* Salisbury.  
 Maskat (müs-kät') or Muscat, spt. city, \* of Oman, p. with Matra 30. [□ p. 3,366. \* Boston.]  
 Massachusetts (mä-sä-chöo'sëts) state, NE U. S. A. 8,039.  
 Massaua (mä-sä-ü) ft. spt. Eritrea, on isl. in Red sea, p. 1.  
 Massive Mountain (mä-siv) peak, Sawatch range, Colorado, 14,423 ft. high, the highest mountain in Colorado.  
 Massawa, Massowah. Vars. of Massaua.  
 Masurenland (mä-zö-rän-länd') region, S & SE East Prussia part of Prussia, containing the Masurian lakes & Masurian canals.  
 Matabelland or Matabilland (mä-tä-bë-länd') prov. Southern Rhodesia, p. 253, chief town Bulawayo.  
 Matanzas (mä-tän'zäs; Amer. Sp. mä-tän-säl) prov. W cen. Cuba, 3,700 □ p. 260. — spt. city, its \* p. 36.  
 Matapan, Cape (mä-tä-pän') S point of the Morea, Greece.  
 Materhorn (mä-tër-hörn) or Mont Cervin (mö'n sër-vän') mt. Alps, Switzerland & Italy, 14,661 ft.  
 Matto Grosso (mä-tö grö'sö) state, W Brazil, 532,684 □ p. 142. \* Cuyabá.  
 Maubeige (mö-büz'h) ft. town, N France, communal p. 23.  
 Maulmain. See Moulmein. [Pacific ocean.]  
 Mauna Kea (mou'nä kä'ä) mt. 13,805 ft. Hawaii isl. N Mauna Loa (mou'nä lö'ä) volcano, 13,671 ft. Hawaii isl. Mauretania (mö-rë-tä-ni-ä) or Mauritania (mö-ri-) anc. country or dist. N Africa, W of Numidia; modern Morocco and part of Algeria. — Fr. Mauritania (mö-rë-tän'ë) ter. N Senegal river, Fr. W. Af. 345,000 □ p. 225.  
 Mauritius (mö-rish'y-üs; -rësh'üs) prov. île de France (el dë fräns') isl. Indian ocean, E of Madagascar, Br. col. 720 □ p. 369. \* Port Louis.  
 Mayagüez (mä-yä-gwäz') st. in W Porto Rico, p. 17.  
 May, Cape, S point of N. J. at entrance to Delaware bay. Mayence. See Mainz.  
 Mayo (mä'yö) maritime oc. Connaught prov. Ireland, 2,157.  
 Mayotta (mä-yöt'ä) Fr. Mayotte (mä'yöt') isl. N of Madagascar, 143 □ p. 10; Fr.  
 Mazagan (mä-zä-gän') spt. Morocco, on Atl. coast, p. 25.  
 Mazatlán (mä-säl'än) spt. tn., Sinaloa, W Mexico, p. 16.  
 Meadville (mëd'vil) city, NW Pa. p. 13; Allegheny col. and Meadville Theological school.  
 Meaux (mö) tn., N Fr., 27 m. ENE of Paris, p. comm. 14.  
 Mecca or Mekka (mëk'kä) anc. Macora'ba, city, \* of Hejaz, Arabia, p. 80; birthplace of Mohammed; pilgrimage.  
 Mecklenburg (mëk'lën-böörk) locality near Richmond, Va.; battle 1862.  
 Mechlin (mëk'lín). See Malines.  
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mëk'lën-böörk-shväh-rën'; mäk'-) grand duchy, a state of Ger., 5,068 □ p. 640. \* Schwerin.

Mé, senäte, ärm, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sölä; ève, èvent, ènd, recënt, mäker; ïce, ïll; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnëct; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; öök, fööt; out, oil;

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**Mecklenburg-Strelitz** (-shtrá'lítis) grand duchy, a state of Germany, 1,131 sq. p. 106, \*Neustrelitz. [71.]  
**Medellin** (má'hé'l-yén') city, NW Colombia, p. mun. dist.  
**Medford** (méd'fórd) city, E. Mass. p. 23; Tufts college.  
**Media** (méd'i-á) anc. country, Asia, now in N. & W. Persia.  
**Medina** (méd'i-ná) city, E. Alberta, Canada, p. 6.  
**Medina** (má-dé'ná) city, Arabia, ab. 210 m. N by W of Mecca, p. 40; pilgrimage; Mohammed's tomb.  
**Mediterranean Sea** (méd'i-tér-á-né-án) inland sea, inclosed by Europe, Asia, and Africa, 2,330 m. long; incl. Adriatic sea, 1,007, 220 p. [vineyards.]  
**Médoc** (má'dók) dist. in NW dept. Gironde, SW France;  
**Merut** (mér'út) city, United Provinces, Br. India, p. 116.  
**Megara** (még'á-rá) town of Megaris (-ris), a dist. of Isthmus of Corinth, anc. Greece. [duchy, Ger. p. 17.]  
**Meiningen** (mí'níng-en) town, \* of Saxe-Meiningen  
**Meiniez** (mék'i-néz) city, \* of Morocco, 37 m. WSW of Fez, p. 24.  
**Mékong** (má'kóng) river (*Kong*), ab. 2,600 m. Tibet through Yunnan and Indo-China (forming much of E Siamese boundary) to China sea in Cochín China.  
**Melanesia** (mél-á-né-shí-á), -shí) islands, in Pacific oc. NE of Australia, so called from black color of natives.  
**Melbourne** (mél'búrn) city \* of Victoria, and temporary \* of Australia, p. 104, with suburbs 589. [p. 5.]  
**Melos** (mél'ós) or **Milo** (mél'ó) isle, Cyclades, Greece, 57 p.  
**Melrose** (mél'róz) burgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, p. 2  
**Mells** (mél's) abbey, W. Wilts.  
**Melville Bay** (mél'víl) inlet, Greenland, near head of Melville Island, is. 200 m. by 130 m. Can., in Arctic oc.  
**Melville Peninsula**, 250 m. long, N Canada, bet. Fox channel & Gulf of Boothia.  
**Ménai** (mén'ái) riv., S. Niemen.  
**Mémphis** (mém'fis) city & Miss. riv. port, SW Tenn. p. 131.—anc. city, \* of anc. Egypt, on Nile, 12 m. S of Cairo.  
**Memphremagog**, Lake (mém'fré-má'gog) in Vt. & Canada, ab. 30 m. long.  
**Ménai Strait** (mén'ái) 13 m. long, Wales, 2 bridges.  
**Méran** (mér-án) river (*nam*), Siam, S Asia, over 750 m. to Gulf of Siam.  
**Ménderes** (mém'dér-éz) anc. Méan'der, riv. 240 m. Asia Minor, Konia vilayet to Aegean sea opp. Samos.—anc. Scamander, riv. Asia Minor, 60 m. long, Mt. Ida to Sardanelles.  
**Mendoza** (mén-dó'sá) prov. Argentina, 56,502 sq. p. 225.—  
**Menton** (mán'tón) *It.* Mentone (mém-tóná) tn., SE Fr., on Medit. sea, p. comm. 18; famous health resort.  
**Ménts**, See Mainz.  
**Mésia** (més'hi-á) anc. kingdom, cen. England.  
**Mésida** (més'idá) city, \* of Yucatan state, Mexico, p. 62.  
**Mérida** (mér'i-dén) city, S. cen. Conn. p. 27; silverware.  
**Merionethshire** (mér'i-ón'éth-shér) co. N Wales, 660 p. 46, X Dolgelly. [flows into Atlantic ocean.]  
**Merrimaek River** (mér'i-mák), N. H. & Mass. 110 m. long, Marseus (már'sú) riv. Eng., 70 m. long, Derbyshire to Irish sea.  
**Merthyr Tydfil** (mért'ír-tí-dí-l) *Wales* (tú'dvíl) county bor. Glamorganshire, Wales, p. 81. [NE Persia, p. 70.]  
**Mesched** (més'héd) properly Mashhad (másh-hád) city, Mesopotamia (més'pót-á-mí-ní) region, Asia, between Euphrates & Tigris rivers.  
**Messina** (més-sí-ná) *It.* Sicily, Italy, 1,246 p. p. 517.—anc. Gr. Zan'kle, L. Messa'na, spt. its \* p. comm. 127; earthquake 1908. [bet. Sicily & Italy.]  
**Messina, Strait of**, anc. Siculum Fre'tum, 2½-12 m. wide, Metz (mets; F. més) anc. Divodurum, later Mediomatrici & Métris, *It.* city, \* of Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine territory, p. 69.  
**Meurthe-et-Moselle** (múr'té-á-mó'sé'l) dept. E France, 2,037 p. p. 565, \* Nancy.  
**Meuse** (mú; E. múz) riv. NE France, Belgium, & Netherlands, 575 m. to North sea. See Maas.—dept. NE France, 2,409 p. p. 278, \* Barle-Duc.  
**Mexico** (mék'sí-kó) *Sp.* Méjico (má'hé-kó) *Mez.* Sp. México (má'hé-kó) republic, S N. America, 767,259 p. p. 15,152; —state, in the same, 9,231 p. p. 990, \* Toluca.—city, \* of Federal Dist. & of Mexico rep. p. 471.  
**Mexico, Gulf of** (mék'sí-kó) on SE coast of North America, ab. 716,000 p. [comm. 10.]  
**Mézières** (má'zyár) *It.* tn. NE Fr. 47 m. NE of Reims, p. 1.  
**Mhow** (mou) town, Central India, p. 36; Br. cantonment.  
**Miami**, or Great Miami, River (mi-ám'p.), 153 m. long, W Ohio to Ohio riv. [2,810, \* Lansing.]  
**Michigan** (mísh'n-í-gún) state, N cen. U. S. A. 57,430 p. p. Michigan, Lake, bet. Wis. & Mich. 22,336 sq. p.; one of the five Great Lakes. [992, \* Morelia.]  
**Michoacán** (mé-chó'á-kán) state, W Mexico, 22,623 p. p. Micronesia (mí'kró-né-shí-á), -shí) the Ladrone, Caroline, Marshall, and other isls. of Pac. oc. E of Philippine isls.  
**Middle Congo**, colony, a div. of Fr. Equatorial Afr. \* Brazzaville.  
**Middlebury** (míd'l-bér-i), vil. W cen. Vt. p. 2; Middlebury col. [p. 105.]  
**Middlebrough** (míd'lz-brú) co. bor. Yorkshire, England.  
**Middlesex** (míd'l-séks) metropolitan co. England, administrative co. 296 p. p. 1,246.  
**Middleton**, town & city, cen. Conn. on Conn. riv. town p. 21, city p. 12; Wesleyan university.  
**Mid-Lothian**. See Lothians, the; see Edinburghshire.  
**Milan** (mí'lán; mí-lán) *It.* Milano (mél-ná) prov. Lombardy, Italy, 1,221 p. p. 1,727.—anc. Mediolanum, city, its celebrated cathedral.  
**Miletus** (mí-lé'tús) ruined city, W coast of Asia Minor.  
**Milo** (mél'ó) See Melos. [of Wis. p. 374.]  
**Milwaukee** (mí-ló-wé'k) city & lake port, SE Wis. chief city Minas de Riofinto (mén'sá dré'ó-tén'tó) town, SW Spain, comm. in copper mines.  
**Minas Geraes** (mén'násh zá-rísh) inland state, E Brazil, 221,952 p. p. 3,960, \* Belo Horizonte. [p. 5.]  
**Mindanao** (mín'dá-ná-ó) isl. S Philippine islands, 36,292 p. Mindoro (mén-dó'ró) isl. cen. Phil. isls. 3,851 p. p. 28.

**Minho** (mén'yó) *Sp.* Miño (mén'yó) anc. Min'ius, riv. Spain & Portugal, 171 m. Galicia prov. to Atl. oc. —properly Entre-Douro-e-Minho (én'trá-dó-ro-á-mén-yó) prov. NW Portugal, 2,808 p. p. 1,290. [of Minn.]  
**Minneapolis** (mín'é-sp'p'ó-lis) city, E Minn. p. 301; Univ. Minnesota (mín'é-sp'p'ó) state, N cen. part of U. S. A. in upper Mississippi valley, 80,858 p. p. 2,076; \* St. Paul.  
**Minorea** (mín-nór'ká) *Sp.* Menorca (má-nór'ká) isl. Balearic group, Spain, in Medit. sea, 264 p. p. 42, \* Mahón.  
**Minsk** (ménsk) govt. W Russia, 35,220 p. p. 2,869.—its \* p. 110. [land, 53 p. p.]  
**Miquelon** (mík'é-lón; mék'é-lón) two isls. S of Newfoundland.  
**Mirzapur** (mír-zá-pór) city, United Provs. Br. India, on Ganges p. 55. [anc. Míse'núm.]  
**Miseno** (més-zé'nó) promontory, Naples prov. Italy; site of Mistones (més-syó'nás) terr. NE Argentina, 11,282 p. p. 45.  
**Miskolcz** (mísh'kóts) city, N cen. Hungary, 20 p. p. 51.  
**Missionary Ridge** (mísh'ún-á-rí) mt. 1,027 ft. Tenn. & Ga. near Chattanooga; battle 1863.  
**Mississippi** (mís'i-síp'i) riv. U. S. A. ab. 2,500 m. long, from Minn. to Gulf of Mexico.—state, S U. S. A. 46,362 p. p. 1,107, \* Jackson. [died here.]  
**Missolonghi** (mís-ólóng'í) town, W Greece, p. 8; Bvria.  
**Missoula** (mí-zoo'á) city, W Mont. p. 13; Univ. of Mont.  
**Missouri** (mí-zoo-ri; mí-zoo-ri; locally often mí-zoo'rá) riv. U. S. A. ab. 3,000 m. Rocky mts. to Mississippi riv.—state, cen. U. S. A. 68,727 p. p. 3,293, \* Jefferson City.  
**Misti** (míst) mt., over 19,000 ft. NE of Arequipa, Peru.  
**Mitau** (mít'ou) *Russ.* Mitava (mít-á-va) town, \* of Kurland govt. Russia, 25 m. SW of Riga, p. 39.  
**Mitchell, Mt.** (mích'él), one of Black mts. W N. C. highest of Appalachians, 6,711 ft. [of Prishtina, p. 16.]  
**Mitrovitza** (mít'ró-vít'sá) tn. W cen. Serbia, 22 m. NW Moab (mó'áb) anc. kingdom, Syria, E of Dead sea.  
**Mobile** (mó-bél') city & port, SW Ala. on Mobile river & bay, p. 52; cotton trade. [1864.]  
**Mobile Bay**, in SW Ala. 30 m. long; naval battle, Aug. 5, 1864.  
**Moab**, or Mokha (mó'ká; Arabic mó'ká) spt. S Yemen, Arabia, on Red sea.  
**Modder** (mód'é) riv. Orange Free State, trib. of the Vaal;  
**Modena** (mód'é-ná) *It.* city, Emilia, N Italy, p. comm. 71.  
**Moesia** (més'shí-á) anc. country & Roman prov. SE Europe.  
**Mogador** (móg'á-dór; 57) *It.* city & spt. Morocco, on Atl. oc. 22. [riv. at Cochoa.]  
**Mohawk River** (mó'hák) in cen. N. Y., 173 m. to Hudson.  
**Moldau** (mól'dou) riv. Bohemia, Austria, 270 m. to Elbe riv.  
**Moldavia** (mól-dá-vi-á) *Roum.* Moldova (mól-dó'vá) div. of Roumania, NE part, 14,759 p. p. 2,145, chief town, Jassy.  
**Molenebeck-Saint-Jean** (mól'né'bék-sán'zhán') suburb of Brussels, Belgium, p. 72.  
**Molifetta** (mól-fét'tá) spt. town, Apulia, Italy, on Adriatic sea, p. comm. 43.  
**Molokai** (mól'ó-ká'í) isl. Hawaii ter. 261 p. p. 2; leper colony.  
**Moluccas** (mól'ók'á'z), or Molukkas, or Spice Islands, isls. between Celebes and New Guinea, Du. E. Indies, 21,522 p. p. 375. [Ilorate, p. 70.]  
**Mombasa** (móm-bá'sá) isl. & spt. town, East Afr. Protec-tion.  
**Mona** (mó'ná) See Anglesey.  
**Monaco** (món'á-kó) ind. principality (¾ (p. 19) & city (p. 3) in SE France, W Indies.  
**Mona Passage** (mó'ná) 80 m. wide, bet. Haiti & Porto.  
**Monastir** (món'ás-tér) or Bitolia (bí-tó'lí-á) city, S Serbia, p. 45.  
**Moncton** (món'k'tún) tn., SE New Brunswick, Can., p. 11.  
**Monfalcone** (món'fál-kó'ná) *It.* town, Görz and Gradisca, Austria, p. comm. 8.  
**Mongolia** (món-gó'lí-á) dependency of China, lat. 37°-53° N, lon. 88°-126° E, estimated area 1,076,294 p. p. 1,800; chief city Urga.  
**Monmouth Courthouse** (món'múth), former name of Ft. Mifflin, N. J.; gives name to battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.  
**Monmouthshire** (món'múth-shér; mín'-) or Monmouth, co. England, bordering on S Wales, 546 p. p. 396, X Monmouth (p. 5). [Maryland.]  
**Monocacy** (món-ók'á-sí) battlefield (1864) near Frederick.  
**Monongahela** (món-gón'ghé-lá; -há'lá) riv. W. Va. to Ohio riv. at Pittsburgh, Pa.  
**Monrovia** (món-ró-vi-á) spt. \* of Liberia, p. 8.  
**Mons** (móns) town, W Belgium, p. comm. 25; battle 1915.  
**Montana** (món-tá-ná; -tán'á) state, NW U. S. A. 146,201 p. p. 376, \* Helena.  
**Montauk Point** (món-tók) E end of Long Island, N. Y.  
**Monte Carlo** (món'tá kár'ló; E. món'té) town, Monaco, p. 4; gambling resort.  
**Montenegro** (-ná'gró; *Angl.* móm'té-né'gró) native Crnagora (tsé'ná-gó-rá) kingdom, NW Balkan pen. Europe, 34,775 p. p. 435, \* Cetinje.  
**Monterey** (món'té-rá) *It.* W Cal. p. 5; original \* of Cal.—Sp. Monterey (món'tér-rá) city, \* of Nuevo León state, Mexico, p. 79.  
**Montevideo** (món'té-ví-dé-ó; *Sp. pron.* món'tá-vé-thá'ó) spt. city, \* of Uruguay, p. 309. [Albama riv. p. 38.]  
**Montgomery** (mónt-gúm'é-r-i; mónt-) city, \* of Ala. on Montgomeryshire (-shér) or Montgomery, co. E Wales, 797 p. p. 53, X Montgomery (p. 1).  
**Montpelier** (mónt-pél'yér) city, \* of Vermont, p. 8.  
**Montpelier** (móm'pé'l'yá) city, S Fr. p. comm. 80; univ.  
**Montreal** (món'tré-ál; mín'v-) city & port, S Quebec prov. on St. Lawrence riv. p. 470; chief city of Canada; McGill univ.  
**Montserrat** (mónt'sé-rát') isl. & pres. Br. Leeward Islands col. 32 p. p. 12. [63.]  
**Monsa** (món'sá) tn., Milan prov. Lombardy, It., p. comm. 1.  
**Moos Mountains** of the See Ruwenzori.  
**Mooshead Lake** (móos'héd') in W cen. Maine, 36 m. long.  
**Moosajaw** (móos'jób) city, S Saskatchewan, Canada, p. 14.  
**Mopساتيا** (móp'sú-sé-chí-á) anc. tn., Cilicia, Asia Minor.  
**Moradabad** (mó-rád-á-bád) city, U. Provs. Br. India, p. 81.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



Morava (mô'rá-vá) riv. Austria. See March. — *anc.* Mar'gus, riv. 260 m. Serbia, trib. of Danube.  
 Moravia (mô'rá-vi-á) *Ger.* Mähren (má'rén) crownland, N Austria, 8,580 □ p. 2,622. \* Brünn.  
 Moray (mô'rá) See Elginshire.  
 Morea (mô-ré-á) *anc.* Peloponnesus (pél'ô-pô-né'sús) S pen. Greece, 160 m. long, 100 m. wide, 8,689 □. [p. 40.]  
 Morelia (mô-rá-lyá) city, \* of Michoacán state, Mexico.  
 Morelos (-rá'los) state, S Mex., 1,896 □ p. 180. \* Cuernavaca. [of W. Va.]

Morgantown (mô'rgân-toun) city, N W. Va., p. 9; Univ. of W. Va., 2,100,000.  
 Morocco (mô-rôk'ô) sultanate, NW Africa, 3,000,000 p. 3,000, mostly under Fr., in part under Sp., protection; capitals, Fez (the principal), Morocco, and Mekinez. — or Marakesh (má'râ-kêsh') city, S \* of Morocco, p. 60.  
 Moscow (môs'kô) city, NW Idaho, p. 4; Univ. of Idaho. — *Russ.* Moskva (môs-kvá) city, cen. Russia, former \* p. 1,618. [Fr., to Rhine riv.]  
 Moselle (mô-sé-ll) *anc.* Mosel/la, riv. 320 m. dept. Vosges, Moslar (môs'tár) dist. coextensive with the Herzegovina, p. 267. — town, its \* on Narenta riv. p. 16.  
 Mosul (môs'sool') vilayet, Mesopotamia, Turkey, 35,130 □ p. 351. — its \* on Tigris riv. 220 m. NNW of Bagdad, p. 70; ruins of Nineveh near. [p. 40.]  
 Motherwell (múth-ér-wél) burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, [p. 40.]  
 Moulmein (môl'mân) or Maulmain (môl'mân) town, Lower Burma, p. 48. [long, 8 m. wide.]  
 Mount Desert (dê-zê-ú't; dê-zê-ú't) isl. coast of Me. 14 m.  
 Mount Vernon (vûr'nún) city, SE N. Y., p. 31. — home of Washington, in Va. on Potomac riv. 15 m. below Washington, D. C.

Mozambique (mô'zím-bêk) N prov. of Port. E. Africa, from Zambezi riv. N to Cape Delgado, p. 1,500. — its \* on isl. in Mozambique channel, p. 8. [car from E. Af.]  
 Mozambique Channel, 950 m. long, separates Madagas'car from N. E. Africa, at 39° N. [p. 40.]  
 Mûkden (mû'kên) Ger. Mûchen (mûn'kên) city, \* of Prussia, p. 113. [Scotland, p. 5.]  
 Mûlheim an der Ruhr (mûl'hîm ân dêr roor') town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 113. [Scotland, p. 5.]  
 Mull (mûl) isl. 30 m. long, 25 m. broad, Hebrides isls. W. [p. 40.]  
 Multan (mool'tán') ft. city, Punjab, Br. India, p. 99.  
 Mûnchen-Gladbach (mûn'kên-glât'bâch) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 66.  
 Munich (mû'nîk) *Ger.* Mûnchen (mûn'kên) city, \* of Bavaria, Germany, on Isar river, p. 596; university.  
 Munster (mûn'stêr) prov. S Ireland, 9,481 □ p. 1,033.  
 Münster (mûn'stêr) city, \* of Westphalia prov. Prussia, p. 90.

Murcia (mûr'shi-á; Sp. môr'thyá) prov. SE Spain, 4,370 □ p. 615. — its \* p. comm. 125.  
 Murrreesboro (mûr'rêz-bô-ro) city, cen. Tenn. p. 5; battle (Stone River) Dec. 31, 1862, & Jan. 2, 1863.  
 Murman Coast (môor-mân) Arctic coast of Russia W of White sea.  
 Murray (mûr'I) chief riv. Australia, bet. Victoria & New S. Wales to Lake Alexandrina in S. Australia, 1,520 m.  
 Murrumbidgee (mûr'úm-bîd'jê) riv. N. S. W. Australia, 1,350 m. long, to Murray riv.

Muscate. See Maskat.  
 Muscovy (mûs'kô-vi) an old name of Russia, [Asia, p. 27.]  
 Mush (môosh) town, Bitlis vilayet, Armenia, Turkey in Mustagh (môos'tâk) or Karakoram Range (ká'râ-kô-râm) Himalayan mt. range (ágh), Kashmir; highest peak, Godwin-Austen, 28,250 ft. [tan, abt. 25,800 ft.]  
 Mustagh Ata (môos'tâg' á'tâ) peak, W Chinese Turkes'istan, 28,250 ft. [tan, abt. 25,800 ft.]  
 Muttra (mû'trá) city, United Prov. Br. India, p. 60.  
 Muzo (môo'sô) town, cen. Colombia, p. mun. dist. 3; emeralds. [Northern Rhodesia.]  
 Mweru (mwá'róo) lake, 80 m. long, Belgian Congo & Mycenæ (mî-sé-né) ruined city, Argolis, Greece.  
 Myra (mû'râ) city, anc. Lycia, Asia Minor; ruins, rock tombs.  
 Mysia (mî'shi-á) anc. country, NW Asia Minor.  
 Mysore (mî-sô'r) native state, S India, 29,444 □ p. 5,806. — its \* p. 71.  
 Mytilene (mî'ti-lé-né; *mod. Gr.* mî't'i-lyé'nyé) anc. Les'bos, Gr. isl. in Ægean sea, off NW coast of Asia Minor, 676 □ p. 130. — or Kastro (ká'strô) its \* p. 53.

N

Nagasaki (ná'gá-sá'kê) spt. city, W Kiushu isl. Jap., p. 178.  
 Nagoya (ná'gô-yá) spt. S Honshu, Japan, p. 402.  
 Nagpur (ná'gôor) or Nagore (ná'gô'r) city, \* of Central Provs. and Berar, Br. India, p. 135.  
 Nagy-Várád (nôd'y-vá'rôd) *Ger.* Grossvárádin (grôs-vár-dîn) city, cen. Hungary, 37 m. SE of Debreczen, 19 □ p. 64. [X Nairn (p. 5).]  
 Nainshire (náin'shêr) or Nairn, co. Scotland, 162 □ p. 9.  
 Nairobi (ní-rô'bê) tn., \* of E. Af. prot., abt. 37° E, 1° S, p. 14.  
 Namangan (ná'mán-gân) town, Fergana govt. Russia in Asia, p. 103.  
 Namaqualand (ná-má'kwá-) or Namaland (ná'má-lánd; *Ger.* -lând) S part of German Southwest Africa.  
 Namur (ná'mûr) prov. S Belgium, 1,413 □ p. 363. — ft. city, its \* p. 32; battle 1915.  
 Nanchang (nân'cháng) city, \* of Kiangsi prov. China, p. 300. [munal p. 120.]  
 Nancy (náns'i; *F. pron.* nân'se) city, NE France, com-Nanda Devi (nánda dé-vi) peak, Himalaya mts. United Provs. Br. India, 25,681 ft.; highest mt. in Br. India.  
 Nanga Parbat (núng'á párb'út) peak (parbat), Himalaya mts. NW Kashmir, 26,614 ft.  
 Nanking (nân'king) or Nankin, *t. e.* "Southern Capital," city & treaty port, \* of Kiangsu prov. China, p. 267.

ñe, senâte, câre, ãm, áccount, ãm, ãsk, solá; êve, évent, ênd, recênt, makêr; Ice, ïll; ðen, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôdd, cónnect; ãse, únite, úrn, úp, circûs, menû; food, fôot; çair; ing, ink; ðen, ðin; then, nature, verdure (87);

Nan Ling (nân' ling') or Nan Shan (nân' shân') *t. e.* "Southern range," mts. S China.  
 Nan Shan (shân') mt. range (shan) Koko Nor (NE Tibet) & Kansu prov. China. — mts. S China. See Nan Ling.  
 Nantes (nánts; *F. pron.* nânt) city, NW France, on Loire river, communal p. 171. [Mass.]  
 Nantucket (nân-tûk-ê't; -it) isl. in Atlantic oc. 15 m. long, Napes (náps) ft. Napoli (ná-pô-lé) anc. New York city, Campania on N. side of Bay of Naples, p. comm. 678. — Bay, of, inlet, 22 m. long, of Medit. sea, SW Italy.  
 Narbada (núr-bú-dá) riv. India, 801 m. Central India to Gulf of Cambay.

Narenta (ná-rén-tá) anc. Na'ro, riv. Herzegovina, 140 m. Narew, Russ. Narev (ná-réf) riv. 300 m. Grodno govt. Russia, to Bug river. [Rhode Island.]  
 Narragansett Bay (ná'r-á-gân'sê't), sea inlet, 28 m. long, Narrows, the, strait bet. Long Island & Staten Island, N. Y.  
 Naseby (názb'i) par. Northamptonshire, Eng.; bat. 1645.  
 Nashville (násh'vîl) city, \* of Tenn. p. 110; battle Dec. 15-16, 1864; Vanderbilt univ.; Fisk univ.  
 Nassau (ná'sô) city, \* of Bahama isls. p. 5, on New Providence isl. — (G. ná'sou; *F.* ná'sô) former duchy of Germany, now in Hesse-Nassau.

Natal (ná-tál) prov. Union of South Africa, 35,290 □ p. 1,194. \* Pietermaritzburg. — spt. \* of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, p. 16.  
 Natchez (nách'éz) city, SW Miss. on Mississippi riv. p. 12.  
 Naueratis (ná'úkrá-tis) Gr. city of anc. Egypt, Nile delta.  
 Navarino (ná-vá-ré-nô) or Pylos (pí'lôs; *anc.* pí'lôs) or Neokastro (ná'ô-ká'strô) ft. spt. town, SW Morea, Greece; navy, 500 m.; incl. Sakkachan riv. 1,450 m.  
 Navarre (ná-vá'r) former kingdom, SW Fr. & adjacent Sp.  
 Naxos (náks'ôs) or Naxia (náks-sé-á) Ægean isl. Cyclades, 163 □ p. 16.  
 Nazareth (ná-zá-rêth) town, Palestine, 20 m. SE of Acre, p. 7. — (*pron.* ná-zá-rê't) town, Pernambuco state, Brazil, p. 16.  
 Naze (the nâz) in Norway. See Lindesnäs. — headland, E. Nebo, Mount. See Pisgah.

Nebraska (né-brás'kô) state, cen. U. S. A. 76,808 □ p. 1,192. \* Lincoln. [India, p. 57.]  
 Negapatam (nég-pá-tám') spt. SE Madras pres. Br. India, p. 113. [Essex, Eng.]  
 Negri Sembilan (nég'rê-sém'bê-lán') union of native states forming a state of the Federated Malay States, 2,600 □ p. 131. \* Seremban.  
 Negro, Rio (Sp. Rio) (rê'ô ná'grô) riv. Rio Negro terr. Argentina, 630 m. Andes to Atlantic ocean. — riv. Colombia to Amazon riv.

Negros (né'grô) isl. one of Philippine isls, 4,881 □ p. 461.  
 Nejd (néjd) or Nedjed (néd'jêd) Wahabi country, cen. Arabia. \* Riad.  
 Nelson (nél'sún) provincial dist. N South Isl. New Zealand, 10,269 □ p. 48. — riv. Manitoba, Can., Lake Winnipeg to Hudson bay, 500 m.; incl. Saskatchewan riv. 1,450 m.  
 Nepa (né-pô) Himalayan kingdom bet. Br. India & Tibet, 54,000 □ p. 4,000(?). \* Katmandu; Br. sphere of infl.  
 Nerubudda (né-r-bú-dá). See Narbada.  
 Nero Deep, submarine depression, near Guam, Pacific oc. abt. 31,614 ft. deep.  
 Netherlands (né-dêr-lândz) *Dutch* Nederland (ná'dêr-lánd) called also Holland (hól'ánd) kingdom, W Europe, 12,741 □ p. 5,853. \* The Hague. [11,165 ft.]  
 Néthou, Pic de (pêk dé ná'tôo) highest peak of Pyrenees, 10,662 ft. Né'til vil. Hampshire, Eng.; abbey ruins, 11th cent. hospital.

Neuchâtel (né'úshâ-têl) *form.* Neuchâtel, *Ger.* Neuenburg (no'ú-n-bôork) canton, NW Switzerland, 312 □ p. 133. — its \* p. comm. 24.  
 Neuchâtel (no'úshâ-têl) town, N France, p. comm. 4; famed for its cheese. — See Neuchâtel.  
 Neully-sur-Seine (né'yê-sûr-sân') comm. N France, near Paris, p. 16.  
 Neukölln (no'úkûln') *form.* Rixdorf (ríks'dôrf) S sub. of Berlin, Ger. p. 237.  
 Neupste. See Újpest.  
 Neu-Pommern (no'ú-pôm'êrn) *form.* New Britain, largest island, which became New York.

Neustria (né'stri-á) kingdom of the Western Franks.  
 Neuve-Chapelle (núvê-shá-pêl) vil. N France, near Bêthune.  
 Neuville-Saint-Vaast (núvêl'sân-vást') vil. N France, near Arras, p. 1.  
 Neva (névâ; *Russ.* nyé-vá) riv. Russia, Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland. [Carson City.]  
 Nevada (né-vá-dô) state, U. S. A. W of Ut. 109,821 □ p. 82.  
 Nevers (né-vâr) anc. No'vioudun, city, cen. Fr. p. comm. 23; cathedral. [p. 13.]  
 Nevis (né'vis; név'is) isl. Leeward Isls. col. W. Indies, 50 □  
 New Amsterdam (ám'stêr-dám) the Dutch city on Manhattan isl. which became New York.

Newark (nú'r'îk) city, NE N. J., p. 347.  
 New Bedford (bêd'fêrd) spt. city, SE Massachusetts, p. 97.  
 New Britain (brít'n) city, cen. Conn. p. 44. — See Neu-Pommern.  
 New Brunswick (brûnz'wik) city, E. N. J. on Raritan riv. p. 23. Rutgers college. — prov. E Canada, 27,985 □ p. 352. \* Fredericton.  
 Newburg (nú'búrg) city, SE N. Y. on Hudson river, p. 28.  
 New Caledonia (kal'é-dô-ni-á) isl. S Pacific ocean, with Loyalty isls, 7,654 □ p. 70. \* Numea; *F.* renal col.  
 New Castle (kás-têl) old prov. cen. Spain.  
 New Castle, city, W Pa. on Shenango river, p. 36.  
 Newcastle upon Tyne (nú-kás'l or nú-kás'l ú-pôn' tîn') anc. Pons Ælii, city & co. bor. X of Northumberland co. England, p. 267.

Newchwang or Niuchwang (nú'chwáng) called also (nú'chwâ) or Yingtse (yíng'tsé) treaty port, Manchuria, at mouth of Liao riv. p. 61. — City, city, Manchuria, 30 m. up Liao riv. p. 52.  
 New England, states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, & Connecticut, U. S. A.



Newfoundland (nū'fūnd-lānd'; nū'fūn(d)-lānd'; nū'fōund'lānd'; the local pronunciation differs among the educated, but the primary accent is never on second syllable locally) isl. colony, Br. I. A. m. 43, 34 □ p. 239, \*st. Johns.

New Granada (grā-nā'dā) earlier name for the country of Colombia; Venezuela and Ecuador were once included.

New Guinea (gin'f) or Papua (pā'poo-ā; pā'pū-ā) large isl. Malay arch. N of Australia, 310,349 □ p. ab. 962; Du. Ger. Br.

New Hampshire (hāmp'shir) one of New England states, U. S. A. 9,031 □ p. 431, \*Concord. [univ.]

New Haven (hā'vən) spt. city, S. cen. Conn. p. 134; Yale

New Hebrides (hēb'ri-dēz) isls. S. Pacific oc. W of Fiji, 5,100 □ p. ab. 70; joint Br. & Fr. administration.

New Jersey (jūr'zī) state, E. U. S. A. 7,514 □ p. ab. 2,537, \*Trenton. [riv. p. 20.]

New London (lūn'dūn) spt. city, SE. Conn. on Thames

Newmarket (nū'mār'kēt or nū'mār'kēt) town, Suffolk & Cambridgeshire, England, p. 10; races.

New Mexico (mēk'si-kō) state, SW U. S. A. 122,503 □ p. 327, \*Santa Fe.

New Netherland (nēth'ēr-lānd) the name under the Dutch of ter. now mainly in the state of New York.

New Orleans (ōr'lē-ānz) city & port, SE La. on Mississippi riv. p. 338; cotton mart; bat. Jan. 8, 1815; Tulane univ. Newport (nū'pōrt) spt. city, Br. I. p. 27; watering place. — county bor. Monmouthshire, Eng. p. 84. [p. 20.]

Newport News, city, SE Va. near mouth of James riv. 2 □

New South Wales, state, SE Australia, 309,460 □ p. 1,647, with civilized full-blooded aboriginals 1,649, \*and chief city Sydney.

Newton (nū'tūn) city, E. Mass. suburb of Boston, p. 40.

New York, one of Middle Atl. states, U. S. A. 47,654 □ p. 9,114, \*Albany. — City of, spt. city, largest city of W. hemisphere, SE N. Y. at mouth of Hudson riv. p. 4,707; comprises Boro. Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, & Richmond; Columbia & N. Y. univ. Col. of the City of N. Y. [Hudson riv.]

New York Bay, inlet of the Atlantic at the mouth of the New Zealand Dominion (zē'lānd) Br. self-governing col. S. Pacific ocean, 103,658 □ p. 1,008, with annexed isls. 104,751 □ p. 1,021, with Maoris 1,071, \*Wellington.

Nizhni Novgorod (nī'zh-nī) city, \* of Russia.

Niagara (nī-āg'ā-rā) riv. 36 m. bet. N. Y. & Ontario, Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; Falls of Niagara, 158 ft. high on Can. side, 167 ft. on Am.

Niagara Falls, city, W. N. Y. on Niagara riv. p. 30.

Nice (nī-sē'dā) ānglicized Nīce (nīs) anc. city, a \* of Bithynia. [pron. nēs] See Nice. [600, \*Managua.]

Nicaragua (nikā-rā-gwā) republic, Cen. Am. 49,552 □ p. Nicaragua, Lake, in Cen. Am. 92 m. long, 34 m. wide.

Nice (nēs) I. Nizza (nēs'ā) anc. Nicaea, spt. city, SE Fr. on Medit. sea, comm. p. 143; resort. — See Nicaea.

Nicobar Islands (nikō-bār) or Nicobars, group, Bay of Bengal, 635 □ p. 9; Br. See Andaman and Nicobar Isls.

Nichteroy (nik'tē-roī) city, \* of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, p. 35.

Niemen (nē'mēn; Pol. nyēm'ēn) riv. 565 m. Minsk gov't. Russia to Kurische Haaf, E. Prussia; called Memel [pron. mā'mēl] near end.

Nieuport (nē'ōō-pōrt) town, West Flanders, Belgium, on Yser riv. near its mouth, p. comm. 4.

Niger (nī'jēr) riv. W Africa, 2,600 m. from ab. Sierra Leone frontier through French West Africa & Nigeria to Bight of Benin, 1,000 m. tribut. of the, div. of French West Africa, 534,247 □ p. 1,074.

Nigeria (nī-jēr-ī-d) Br. col. & protectorate N of Gulf of Guinea bet. Dahomey and Kamerun, 335,700 □ p. 16,261.

Niigata (nē'ē-gā'tā) spt. city, N. Honshu, Japan, p. 62.

Nijmegen (nī'mā'gēn) or Nimegen (nīm'wā-) or Nimegen (nīm'gē-) ft. town, Gelderland prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 55; treaty 1678.

Nikaria (nyē-kā-rē'ā) Turk. Karist (kā'r-ēt) anc. Ica'ria, Cr. isl. Aegean sea, WSW of Samos, 103 □ p. 10.

Nikolaev (nyē-kō-lā'yēf) ft. town & naval station, SE Russia, near mouth of the Bug, p. 104.

Nile (nīl) anc. Nilus, riv. E. of 3,670 m. Victoria Nyanza to Medit. sea. — Blue, riv. Africa, rises in Abyssinia, unites with White Nile near Khartum. — White, part of Nile riv. bet. Khartum and the Bahr el Ghazal.

Nilgris (nēl'gē-rēs) mts. Madras pres. S. Br. India; highest point, Mt. Dodabetta (dō'dā-bēt'ā), 8,760 ft.

Nimeguen. See Nijmegen.

Nimes or Nismes (nēm) anc. Nemausus, city, S. Fr. communal p. 80; Roman remains.

Nimwegen. See Nijmegen. [opp. Mosul.]

Nineveh (nīn'vē) anc. city, \* of Assyria; ruins on Tigris.

Ningpo (nīng'pō) city & treaty port, Chekiang prov. China, p. 350. [Neb. to Mo. riv.]

Niobrara River (nī'ō-brār'ā) 450 m. E. Wyo. through N. Niupon (nī'pōn) or Niphon (nī'fōn) or Nihon (nē'hōn) properly, Japan; sometimes applied to Honshu.

Nipour (nī'pōr) isl. group, Bay of Bengal, S of Babylon of Nish (nēsh) Serb. Nis (nēsh) ft. city, E. cen. Serbia, p. 25.

Nivernais (nē'vēr'nēs) old prov. cen. Fr.; \* was Nevers.

Nizam's Dominions. See Hyderabad.

Nizhni Novgorod (nī'zh-nī'nyē nōv'gō-rōt) town, cen. Russia, p. 104; annual fairs.

Nome, Cape W Alaska, about 64° 30' N lat. 165° W lon.

Nord (nōr) dept. N France, bordering Belg. 2,229 □ p. 1,962, \*Lille. [Europe (mainland).]

Nordkyn, Cape (nōr'kūn) in Norway, most N. point of Norfolk (nōr'fōk) spt. city, SE Virginia, 7 □ p. 67. — co. E England, p. 655, p. 499, \*Norwich. [thoma.]

Norman (nōr'mān) city, cen. Okla. p. 4; Univ. of Oklahoma.

Normandy (-di) old prov. N France; its \* was Rouen.

Norrköping (nōr'chū'pīng) spt. city, SE Sweden, p. 46.

Northampton (nōr-thāmp'tūn) city, cen. Mass. on Conn. riv. p. 19; Smith college. — county bor. X of Northamptonshire, England, p. 90. — See Northamptonshire.

Northamptonshire (-shēr) or Northampton, co. cen. Eng. 998 □ p. 349, X Northampton.

North Brabant (brā-bānt' or brā'bānt) Du. Noordbrabant (nōr'brānt) prov. S Netherlands, 1,680 □ p. 623, \*Bois-le-Duc. [Magerō isl.]

North Cape, extreme N point of Europe, 71° 11' N lat. on North Carolina (kā'r-fē-n'd), S Atlantic state, U. S. A. 48,740 □ p. 2,206, \*Raleigh. [mark.]

North Dakota, state, NW U. S. A. 70,183 □ p. 577, \*Bismarck.

North Circars (sēr-kārz) historic name of N portion of Madras pres. Br. India.

Northern Territory, ter. of Australia, N of So. Australia, 523,620 □ p. 3, with civilized aboriginals 5, \* Darwin.

Northfield, town, N. Mass. p. 2; seminary and training school, aa. cen. Vermont, p. 2; Norwich riv.

North Holland, Du. Noordholland (nōr'dhōlānt) prov. W Netherlands, 1,069 □ p. 1,106, \*Haarlem.

North Island, the N isl. of New Zealand, 44,468 □ p. 564.

North Platte, riv. 510 m. Col. Wyo. & Nebr. See Platte.

North River, estuary of Hudson riv., bet. N. Y. & N. J.

North Sea or German Ocean, arm of Atlantic ocean, bet. the European continent on S & E & Great Britain on W, 600 m. long, 350 m. broad. [mun. 35.]

North Sydney, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, p. 2.

Northumberland (nōr-thūm'bēr-lānd) co. N England, 2,018 □ p. 697, \*Newcastle upon Tyne. [tain.]

Northumbria (nōr-thūm'brī-d) Anglian kingdom of Britain-West Frontier Province, prov. NW Br. India, on Afghan frontier, 13,193 □ p. 2,197, \*Peshawar; agencies, etc., 25,472 □ p. 1,622.

Northwest Territories, that part of Dominion of Can. not in any province or Yukon ter. 1,242,224 □ p. 6.

Norway (nōr'wā) kingdom, NW Europe, 124,675 □ p. 2,392, \*Christiania. [p. 121, cathedral.]

Norwich (nōr'ij; -ich) city & co. bor. X of Norfolk co. Eng.

Notre Dame (nō'tr dām) town, N Ind. p. 1; univ.

Nottingham (nōt'ing-hām) city & county bor. X of Nottinghamshire, England, p. 260. — See Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire (-ām-shēr) or Nottingham or Notts (nōtz) co. cen. England, 844 □ p. 604, X Nottingham.

Novara (nō-vā'rā) city, NE Piedmont, Italy, p. 55.

Nova Scotia (nō'vā skō'shyā; -shā) formerly Acadia, maritime prov. E. Canada, 1,428 □ p. 492, \*Halifax.

Nova Zembla (nō'vā zēm'blā) Russ. Novaya Zemlya (nō'vā-yā zēm-lyā) group of two large and many small isls. Arctic oc. Russia.

Novibazar (nō'vē-pā-zār) or Novipazar, formerly a Turkish sanjak in Kossovo vilayet, 2,838 □ p. 220, now in Serbia & Montenegro.

Novogorjevijsk (nō'vō-gē-ōr-gē-yēfsk) fortress, Poland, Russia, 19 m. NW of Warsaw, p. 6.

Novon (nō'vōn) comm. N France, NW of Soissons, p. 7.

Nubia (nū'bi-ā) region, NE Africa, N of lat. of Khartum; now included in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan & Egypt.

Nueces (nū-ā'sis) riv. S Texas, to Gulf of Mexico.

Nueva Caceres (nū'vā kā'sēs-rās) town, SE Luzon, Phil. isls. p. 10. [365, \*Monterey.]

Nuevo León (nū'vō lē-ōn) state, Mexico, 25,034 □ p. 1,000.

Niumdia (nū-mā'nshī-d) anc. city, N cen. Sp., on Douro.

Niumidia (-mid'ī-d) anc. country, N Af.; nearly mod. Algeria.

Nun (nōn) chief mouth of Niger riv. Nigeria, W Africa.

Nupe (nōō'pā) native state, W cen. Nigeria, W Af., \*Bida.

Nuremberg (nū'rēm-būrg) Ger. Nürnberg (nūrm'bērk) city, Bavaria, 95 m. N by W of Munich, p. 333.

Nyasa or Nyassa (nyā'sā) lake, SE Af., 9,200 □ ab. 400 m. long, E of Nyassaland & W of Ger. E. Af. & Port. E. Af.

Nyassaland or Nyassaland (-lānd) British protectorate, W & S of Lake Nyasa, 39,801 □ p. 1,065, \*Zomba.

O

Oahu (ō-ā'hōō) Hawaiian isl. N Pac. oc. 600 □ p. 82.

Oakland (ōk'lānd) city, W California on San Francisco bay, p. 150.

Oaxaca (ō-ā'hā'kā) Pacific state, S Mexico, 35,392 □ p. 1,040, — its \* p. 38.

Ob (ōb) riv. W Siberia, to Gulf of Ob, 2,260 m.

Ob, Gulf of, inlet of Arctic oc. NW Siberia, ab. 600 m. by 60 m. [passion play.]

Oberammergau (ō'bēr-ām'ēr-gou) vil. S Bavaria, p. 2.

Oberhausen (ō'bēr-hou'zēn) spt. city, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 90.

Oberlin (ō'bēr-līn) vil. N Ohio, p. 4; Oberlin college.

Obok (ō'bōk) spt. town, French Somali Coast.

Oceania (ō'shē-ān'ī-ā; -ā'nī-ā) or Oceanica (ō'shē-ān'ē-kā) the lands, collectively, of the cen. and W Pac. oc.

Odense (ō'dēns) spt. city, SE Denmark, p. 42.

Oder (ō'dēr) riv. from Carpathian mts. in Moravia through Prussia & the Stettiner Haaf, 552 m. to Baltic sea.

Odessa (ō-dēs-ā; Russ. ō-dyē'ā) spt. city, Kherson gov't. Russia, on Black sea, p. 540; grain market.

Odenbach (ō'dēn-bāts) town, Hesse state, Ger. p. 76.

Ohio (ō-hī-ō) riv. 963 m. long, 963 m. long at Pittsburgh, Pa. to Miss. riv. — NE cen. state of U. S. A. 40,740 □ p. 4,767, \*Columbus.

Oise (wāz) riv. France, 186 m. to Seine riv. — dept. N France, 2,272 □ p. 411, \*Beauvais.

Okaya (ō-kā-yā) spt. city, W Honshu, Japan, p. 93.

Okechobee (ō'kē-chō'bē) lake, S Florida, 40 m. by 25 m.

Okhotsk, Sea of (ō-kōtsk'; Russ. ō-kōtsk') inlet of Pacific oc. W of Kamchatka.

Okinawa (ō'kī-nā'wā) group of 55 isls. NE of Formosa, known to Europeans as Ryūkiū (rē-ō'kyōō) or Liukiu (lī'kyōō) 934 □ p. 92; [Jap.]

Oklahoma (ō'klā-hō'mā) state, S cen. U. S. A. 69,414 □ p. 1,657, \*Oklahoma City. [river, p. 64.]

Oklahoma City, city, \* of Okla. on N. Fork of Canadian Old Castile (kā's-tīl) old prov. cen. Spain.

Oldenburg (ōldēn'bōrg) grand duchy, a state of Germany, 2,482 □ p. 483. — city, ite \* p. 30.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



N

**Oldham** (ôld/hâm) county bor. Lancashire, Eng., p. 147.  
**Olives, Mount of, or Olivét** (ôlî-vét) ridge E. of Jerusalem, Palestine.  
**Olympia** (ô-lîm/pî-ô) city, \* of Washington, p. 7. — plain & sanctuary, anc. Elis, Greece; Olympic games.  
**Olympus** (ô-lîm/pî-ô) mt. range, Thessaly, Greece, 9,800 ft.; mythical abode of Greek gods.  
**Olynthus** (ô-lîn/thâs) Greek town, anc. Macedonia; site on Chalcidic pen.  
**Omaha** (ô-mâ-hô) city, E Nebraska, on Mo. riv. p. 124.  
**Oman** (ô-mân) country, SE Arabia, 82,000 sq. p. 500, \* Maskat.

P

**Omdurman** (ômd'ôor-mân) tn. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, left bank White Nile, opp. Khartum, p. 43; bat. 1898.  
**Omsk** (ômsk) tn. N Russ. Cen. Asia, on Irtysh & Om rivs. p. 101.  
**Onega, Lake** (ô-né/gô; Russ. ô-nyé/gô), in Russia, 145 m. by 6 m. [wide; saline].  
**Onondaga Lake** (ôn/ôn-ô/gô) in cen. N. Y. 5 m. long, 1 m. wide.  
**Ontario** (ôn-tâ-ri-ô) prov. Canada, 407,262 sq. p. 2,527, \* Toronto. — Lake, bet. New York & Ontario, 190 m. by 55 m. 7,243 ft., one of the Great Lakes.  
**Opbir** (ôp'êr) anc. country of unknown location; rich in gold.  
**Oporto** (ô-pôrt'ô) city & port, near mouth of Duero riv. NW Portugal, p. 172. [6,429 ft.].  
**Oræfa** (ô-ræ-fâ) highest mt. in Iceland, near SE coast.  
**Oran** (ô-rân; F. ô-rân) spt. city, NW Algeria, p. 123.  
**Orange** (ô-rânj; -inj) city, NE N. J. p. 80. — (Fr. ô-rânzh) anc. ravine, town, S France, communal p. 11; Roman antiquities. — (pron. ô-rânj; -j) riv. S Africa, 1,000 m. long, Basutoland to Atl. ocean.  
**Orange Free State**, formerly a republic, then, as **Orange River Colony**, a Brit. colony, since 1910 prov. of U. of S. Af. 50,389 sq. p. 528, \* Bloemfontein.

R

**Orébro** (ô-ré-brô) city, S cen. Sweden, p. 30. [ \* Salem].  
**Oregon** (ô-ré-gôn) Pacific state of U. S. A. 95,607 sq. p. 673.  
**Orël** (ô-ré-yôl) city, cen. Russia, p. 88.  
**Orenburg** (ô-rén-bôork') city, E Russia, on Ural riv., p. 105.  
**Oré Sund** (ô-ré soond') or **the Sound**, strait bet. Seeland & Sweden.  
**Oriente** (ô-ré-én-tâ) prov. E Cuba, 12,468 sq. p. 481, \* Santiago de Cuba.  
**Oriñoco** (ô-ri-nô-kô) river, mts. S Venezuela 1,550 m. to Atlantic ocean. [battle Aug. 6, 1777].  
**Oriskany** (ô-ris/kô-nî) vil. cen. N. Y. on Mohawk riv., p. 11.  
**Orissa** (ô-ris-ô) supprovince of Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, 13,743 sq. p. 5,132, \* Cuttack.  
**Orizaba** (ô-ré-sâ/bâ) volcanic peak, Veracruz state, Mexico, ab. 18,310 ft. — town, Veracruz state, Mexico, 25 m. SE of mt. p. 33.  
**Orkney** (ôrk'nî) isl. co. Scot., 376 sq. p. 26, \* Kirkwall.  
**Orkney Islands, anc. Orkadés**, arch. N. of Scot. mainland, the co. of Orkney. [Orléans].

T

**Orléans** (ôrlâ/â/né) old prov. N. cen. France; its \* was communal p. 72.  
**Ormuç** (ôrm'üz) isl. in Persian gulf; once a rich seaport.  
**Ormuz, Strait of**, bet. Persian gulf & Gulf of Oman.  
**Orono** (ô-rô-nô) town, S cen. Maine, on Penobscot riv. p. 4; Univ. of Maine.

U

**Ortegal, Cape** (ôrtâ-gâl) headland, NWS Spain. [Isa. p. 5].  
**Orteiburg** (ôrté-bôork') town, S E. Prussia prov. Prus.  
**Ortler** (ôrt'êr) mt. ab. 12,800 ft. Rhaetian Alps, Tirol; highest in Austria.  
**Oruro** (ô-rô-ô) town, W cen. Bolivia, p. 22. [cathedral].  
**Orievio** (ô-ri-vé-ô) city, Perugia prov. It., p. comm. 19.  
**Osage River** (ô-sâj), 500 m. Kan. to Missouri riv. Mo.  
**Osaka** (ô-sâ-kâ) spt. city, W Honshu, Japan, p. 122.  
**Ôsel or Oessel** (ô-sêl) isl. at entrance to Gulf of Riga, W Russia, 1,011 ft. [bago, p. 33].

V

**Oshkosh** (ôsh/kôsh') city, E Wisconsin, on Lake Winneb.  
**Osnabrück** (ô-sná-brük') town, Hanover, Prussia, p. 66.  
**Ossa** (ô-sâ) mt. 6,405 ft. N. Larissa, Greece.  
**Ossining** (ô-sî-nîng) vil. SE N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 11; formerly Sing Sing; State prison.  
**Ostend** (ôst-énd) spt. & watering place, West Flanders, Belgium, p. 42.  
**Ostia** (ôst'ya) vil. mouth of Tiber riv. Italy; anc. port of Rome.

W

**Oswego** (ô-s-wé-gô) city, N. Y. on SE Lake Ontario, p. 23.  
**Otago** (ô-tâ-gô) provincial dist. South Isl. N. Z. 25,487 sq. p. 191, \* Dunedin.  
**Otaru** (ô-tâ-rô) town, Yezo isl. Japan, on the W coast, p. 91.  
**Ortrato, Strait of** (ô-trân-ô), 400 m. wide; joins Adriatic sea to Mediterranean sea.  
**Ottawa** (ô-tâ-wâ) riv. Canada, 64 m. to St. Lawrence riv. — city, NE Ontario, \* of Canada, p. 87.  
**Otterburn** (ô'têr-bûrn) par. Northumberland, Eng.; battle (Chevy Chase) 1388.  
**Ottoman Empire** (ô-tô-mân) from Turkey.  
**Ouchita River** (ô-wôsh-t-ô') from W Arkansas 545 m. to Red river near its mouth.

X

**Oudenarde** (ou/dé-nâr/dé) Fr. Audenarde (ôd'nârd') tn., E. Flanders, Belgium, on Scheldt riv. p. comm. 7; battle 1708.  
**Oudh** (oud) part of U. Provs. Br. India, 23,966 sq. p. 12,558.  
**Oureq** (ôrk) riv. N France, 49 m.; Paris water supply.  
**Ouse** (ôz) any of several English rivers. [ \* Zwolle].  
**Ouverjssel** (ô-vêr-îs-êl) prov. E Netherlands, 1,292 sq. p. 382.  
**Oviedo** (ô-vyâ-t'hô) city, NW Spain, p. comm. 53.  
**Owen Stanley** (ô-wen stân-îl), mt. range, E Papua ter.; highest, Mt. Victoria, 13,200 ft.

Y

**Oxford** (ôks'fêrd) city, N Miss. p. 2; Univ. of Miss. — vil. SW Ohio, p. 2; Miami Univ. — See Oxfordshire. — L. Oxonia, city & county bor. X. of Oxfordshire, Eng. p. 53; Oxford university. [199, X Oxford].  
**Oxfordshire** (-shêr) or **Oxford**, co. cen. England, 751 sq. p. 108. See Arden.  
**Ozark Mountains** (ô-zârk) highlands (a dissected plateau)

Z

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âkcount, ârm, âsk, sôfô; êve, évent, ênd, récent, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sêrfe, cônnect; ûse, ûnîte, ûrn, ûp, cîrcûs, menû; fôod, fôot; ôut, ôil; châir; gô; sîng, înk; ðen, thîn; nâtt, vîdett (87);

P

**Paardeberg** (pâr/dé-bêrg) battlefield (1900), W Orange Free State.  
**Pachuca** (pâ-chôô/kâ) city, \* of Hidalgo, Mexico, p. 39.  
**Pacific Ocean** (pâ-sîf'îk) extends from America W to Andean Australia, 70,000,000 sq. deepest 32,073 ft., off Mindanao.  
**Factolus** (pâk-tô/lûs) small riv. of anc. Lydia, famed for its golden sands. [dies, p. 91].  
**Padang** (pâ-dâng') city, W coast Sumatra isl. Du. E. In-  
**Padua** (pâ-dû-â) It. Padova (pâ-dô-vâ) anc. Pata/vium, city, Venetia, Italy, p. comm. 96; university.  
**Paduaeh** (pâ-dû-â) city, W Ky. on Ohio riv. p. 23.  
**Pæstum** (pæ-stûm) mod. Pesto (-tô), anc. Gr. city in Lucania, Italy.  
**Pagopago** (pâng-ô-pâng-ô) or **Pang'o-pang'o**, fine harbor, Tutuila, Samoa.  
**Pahang** (pâ-hâng') native state, Federated Malay States, 14,300 sq. p. 118, native \* Pekan, Br. \* Kuala Lipis.  
**Paisley** (pâz'lî) burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, p. 84.  
**Palatinate** (pâ-lâ-tî-nât) Ger. Pfalz (pâlts) govt. dist. Bavaria, Germany, W. of Rhine riv. 2,289 sq. p. 937, \* Speyer. — Lower & Upper, old divs. of Ger. now in Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, Baden, & Hesse.  
**Palawan** (pâl-â-wân) or **Paragua** (pâ-râ/gwâ) isl. SW Phil. isls. 4,027 sq. p. 11. [riv. p. 54].  
**Palemang** (pâl-ém-bâng') town, SE Sumatra, on Musi  
**Palenque** (pâl-ém/kâ) vil. Chiapas, Mexico; ruins near by.  
**Palermo** (pâl-êr-mô; It. pâ-lêr-mô) anc. Panormus, spt. city, N Sicily, p. comm. 841. [11,600 sq. p. 700].  
**Palästina** (pâl-êst-înâ) Bib. Canaan, country, SW Syria.  
**Palisades** (pâl-î-sâdz') a line of high cliffs of trap rock, about 20 m. long, on W bank of Hudson riv. N. Y. & N. J.  
**Palma** (pâl-mâ) ft. town, Majorca isl. \* of Balears prov. Spain, p. comm. 68. — isl. Canary group, Spain, 276 sq. p. 46, \* Santa Cruz de la Palma. [comm. 63].  
**Palmas, Las** (lâs pâlmâs) spt. city, NE Gran Canaria, p. 1.  
**Palmar** (pâl-mâr) and seaside resort, SE Fla. p. 3.  
**Palmyra** (pâl-mî-râ) Bib. Tadmor or Ta'mar, ruined city, 130 m. NE of Damascus.  
**Palo Alto** (pâl-ô-âl-tô or pâ-lô-âl-tô) town, W cen. Cal. p. 4; Leland Stanford Univ. — (pron. pâ-lô-âl-tô) battlefield, May 5, 1846, S Texas.  
**Palos** (pâl-ô) spt. on Rio Tinto, SW Spain, p. comm. 2; Columbus sailed from here Aug. 3, 1492.  
**Pamir** (pâl-mêr) highland, Turkestan, cen. Asia, 11,000-25,000 ft. [N. C. mainland & coast isls.].  
**Pamlico Sound** (pâm-îl-ko) 80 m. long, 8-30 m. wide, bet. Pamlico (pâm-pâ) ter. cen. Argentina, 56,320 sq. p. 89, \* Acha. [Minor I.].  
**Pamphylia** (pâm-phil-î-â) anc. dist. & Roman prov. S Asia.  
**Pamunkey** (pâ-mûn-kî) riv. Virginia, 75 m. to York riv.  
**Panama** (pân-â-mâ) republic, Isthmus of Panama, 32,380 sq. p. 864, \* spt. its \* on Bay of Panama, p. 88.  
**Panama, Isthmus of**, form. Isthmus of Darien, narrowest part about 30 m. wide, joins Cen. & S. America, and separates Atl. fr. Pac. ocean.  
**Panama Canal**, ship canal across the Isthmus, in Canal Zone, bet. Bay of Limón (near Colón) and Bay of Panama (near Panama city).  
**Panama** (pân-â-mâ) isl. Philippine isls. 4,611 sq. p. 744, \* Iloilo, Panjab. Var. of Punjab.  
**Pannonia** (pân-nô-nî-â) Roman prov. mostly in mod. Hun-  
**Paotingfu** (pou-tîng-fôo') town, \* of Chihli, China, p. 150.  
**Papeete** (pâ-pâ-â-tâ) chief town & \* of Tahiti, Society Isls., French Polynesia, & of the Fr. Estab. in Oceania, p. 4.  
**Paphlagonia** (pâ-fâl-gôn-î-â) anc. country & Roman prov. N Asia Minor, on Black sea.  
**Paphos** (pâ-fô-s) town, anc. Cyprus, on SW coast. This was New Paphos; Old Paphos, chief seat of the worship of Aphrodite, was ab. 10 m. WSW and 2 m. inland.  
**Papua** (pâ-pû-â) (pâ-pû-â) 86) three mts. Jura isls. Hebrides, Scot. highest 2,571 ft.  
**Papua** (pâ-pû-â; pâ-pû-â). See New Guinea. — Territory of SE part of New Guinea, with isls. 90,540 sq. p. ab. 400; under Australian administration.  
**Pará** (pâ-râ) estuary of the Tocantins river, Brazil. — state, N Brazil, 443,904 sq. p. 568. — See Belem.  
**Paragua** (pâ-râ/gwâ). See Palawan.  
**Paraguay** (pâ-râ-gwâ; pâ-râ-gwî') riv. S. Am. 1,420 m. Matto Grosso state, Brazil, to Paraná riv. — republic, S. Am. bet. Paraná & Paraguay rivs. 97,722 sq. p. 716, \* Asunción.  
**Parahyba** (pâ-râ-ê-bâ) state, NE Brazil, 28,854 sq. p. 520. — its \* p. 32, on Parahyba river. [nam riv. p. 35].  
**Paramaribo** (pâr-â-mâr-î-bô) \* of Dutch Guiana, on Suri-  
**Paraná** (pâr-â-nâ) riv. S. Am. 2,000 m. Minas Geraes state, Brazil, to Plata riv. — state, S Brazil, 85,451 sq. p. 406, \* Curitiba. — tn. \* of Entre Rios prov. Argentina, p. 30.  
**Paris** (pâr-îs; F. pâ-rîs') anc. Lutetia or Lutetia Parisiorum, later Paris, fr. city, riv. port, & \* of France on Seine riv. 107 m. from sea, p. 2,888.  
**Park Range**, part of Rocky mts. in Col.; highest, Mt. Lincoln, 14,297 ft.  
**Parma** (pâr-mâ) old duchy, N Italy. — city, Emilia, Italy, on Parma riv. p. comm. 52.  
**Parahyba** (pâr-nâ-ê-bâ) riv. 750 m. long, bet. Maranhão & Piahy states, Brazil, to Atl. oc.  
**Parnassus** (pâr-nâ-sûs) mod. Liakoura (lyâ/kôô-râ) mt. on border of Phocis & Beotia, Greece, 8,065 ft.  
**Paros** (pâr-ô-s) Gr. isl. Ægean sea, 64 sq. p. 12; fine marble.  
**Partia** (pâr-thî-â) anc. country, nearly mod. Khorassan, Persia. [gow, p. 67].  
**Partick** (pâr'tîk) burgh, Lanarkshire, Scotland, near Glas-  
**Padadena** (pâ-ô-dé-nâ) city, SW California, p. 30.  
**Pas-de-Calais** (pâ-dé-kâl-ê) dept. NE France, 2,606 sq. p. 1,068, \* Arras.  
**Passaie** (pâ-sâ-îk) city, NE N. J. on Passaic riv. p. 55.



**Pasto** (pás'tó) city, SW Colombia p. mun. dist. 28. — volcano near same, 13,990 ft.  
**Patagonia** (pá'tógón'ya) former name of a region in S South America, now mostly included in S Argentina.  
**Paternò** (pá'tér-nó) anc. Hy'bla Ma'jor, city, E Sicily, p. comf. 29.  
**Paterson** (pá'tér-sún) city, NE New Jersey, p. 126.  
**Pátmos** (pá'tmós) isl. W of Asia Minor, 15 p. 3; St. John's exile, Italian control. [Ganges, p. 136.]  
**Patna** (pút'ná) city, Bihar and Orissa prov. Br. India, on Patras (pá'trás) anc. Pa'tra, ft. spt. in NW Morea, Gr. p. 38.  
**Pau** (pó) town, SW France, communal p. 37; resort.  
**Paulo Afonso** (pou'loo áf-ón'sóo) series of three falls with total height ab. 275 ft. São Francisco river, Brazil, ab. 190 m. from its mouth. [comm. 40; bat. 1525.]  
**Pavia** (pá-vé'á) anc. Ticin'um, city, Lombardy, Italy, p. Pawtucket (pó-túk'et) city, NE Rhode Island, p. 52.  
**Pavel** Br. Columbia & Alberta, Can., ab. 1,050 m. to Great Slave riv.  
**Pearl Harbor**, inlet, W of Honolulu, Hawaii; pearl oysters.  
**Pechili**. See Chihli.  
**Pechora** (pá-chó'rá) riv. Russia, 980 m. long, Ural mts. to Pécs. See Fünfkirchen.  
**Peebleshire** (pé'b'z-shér) or Peebles or Tweeddale (pé'd'dáil) co. Scotland, 248 p. 15, \* Peebles (p. 6).  
**Peedee River** (pé'd'é; pé't'é) riv. N. C. & S. C., 415 m. long; called in N. C. the Yadkin (yá'd'kin). [China.]  
**Pei** (pé) or **Pei-ho** (pé'hó) river (ho) Chihli prov. N.  
**Pekalongan** (pé'ká-lón'gán) spt. N cen. Java, p. 42.  
**Peking** (pé'king) or **Pekin** (pé'kin'; -king) city, Chihli prov. \* of China, p. 321.  
**Pelée**, **Mont** (món'pé-lá) vol. N Martinique, 4,428 ft.; erup-  
**Pelew Islands** (pé-lóo) **Ger. Palau** (pá-lou) group, W Mi-  
**conesia**; German.  
**Pelling**. See Tsining Shan.  
**Pelion** (pé'líon) m. Magnesia, E Greece, 5,305 ft. high.  
**Peloponnesus** (pé'ló-pó-né'sús) the Morca.  
**Pelotas** (pá-ló'tásh) spt. in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, p. 32.  
**Pemba** (pém'bá) isl. N of Zanzibar isl. 380 p. 83; part of Zanzibar protectorate.  
**Pembroke** (pém'brók-shér; -brók-shér) or **Pem-  
 broke**, co. SW Wales, 614 p. 90, \* Pembroke (p. 16).  
**Penang** (pé-náng) Br. isl. off W coast Malay pen. 107 p. —  
 div. of Straits Settlements, 660 p. 278, \* Georgetown.  
**Penus**. See Salambria.  
**Peninsula**, the Spain & Portugal together. — district in SE Virginia bet. York & James rivs.; battles during the Civil War. [Valais & Italy.]  
**Pennine Alps** (pén'in; In) div. Alps, bet. Swiss canton of Pennsylvania (pén'sil-vá'ní-á) one of Middle Atlantic states, U. S. A., 44,832 p. 7,665, \* Harrisburg; coal & iron mines & oil wells.  
**Pensacola** (pén-sá-kó'lá) riv. cen. Maine, 300 p. [scot bay.]  
**Pensacola** (pén-sá-kó'lá) spt. city, on Pensacola bay, NW Fla. p. 23. — Bay, inlet, Gulf of Mexico, NW Fla.; navy yard.  
**Pentelikon** (pén-té'lí-kón) or **Pentelicus** (-kús) mt. 10 m. E of Athens, Greece, ab. 3,640 ft.; fine marble.  
**Peria** (pé'ri-á) city, E cen. Russia, p. 69.  
**Peria** (pé-á'ri-á) city, cen. Ill. on Illinois riv. p. 67.  
**Pera** (pá'rá) part of Constantinople, N of Golden Horn; foreigners' quarter.  
**Perak** (pá-rák) a state of the Federated Malay States, 1,900 p. p. \* Kuala Kangsar.  
**Perche** (pé'rshé) old div. of N France.  
**Perdu**, **Mont** (món'pér'dú) *Sp. Monte Perdido* (món'tá-pér-dé'thó) peak, cen. Pyrenees mts. in Spain 10,994 ft.  
**Pergamum** (pér'gá-múm) *Gr. Pergamon* (-món), or **Pergamus** (-mús) *Gr. Pergamos* (-mós) city, an Mysia, Asia Minor, \* of the kingdom of the same name and of the Roman prov. of Asia; mod. Bergama.  
**Perm** (pém) govt. E Russia, 127,502 p. 3,793. — its \* on Kama riv. p. 49.  
**Pernambuco** (pér'nám-bó'fó) state, E Brazil, 49,572 p. 1,310. — *pflanzl.* Recife (ré'sé'fá) its cap., 150.  
**Persepolis** (pér'sé'pó-lís) anc. \* of Persia; ruins ab. 30 m. NE of Shiraz.  
**Persia** (púr'sh; púr'zhá) *Persian* Iran (é'rán', *Eng. í-rán')* kingdom, SW Asia, about 635,135 p. 9,000, \* Teheran.  
**Persian Gulf**, anc. **Perthicus Sínus**, arm of Arabian sea, bet. Arabia & Persia, 420 m. by 105-230 m.  
**Perth** (púrth). See Perthshire. — burgh, X of Perthshire, Scot. on Tay riv. p. 36. — city, \* of W. Australia, on Swan riv. near coast, p. 36, mun. with subs. 107.  
**Perth Amboy** (púrth ám'boi or ám'boi) city, E N. J. p. 32.  
**Perthshire** (púrth'shér) or **Perth**, co. cen. Scotland, 2,494 p. 124, \* Perth.  
**Peru** (pé-róo'; *Sp. prom. pá-róo')* republic, W S. Am. 683,322 p. 4,560, \* Lima.  
**Perugia** (pá-róo'já) prov. cen. Italy, coextensive with Umbria, 3,749 p. 687. — anc. *Perusia*, its \* p. comf. 66.  
**Peruadora** (pé-ró-á-dá) *Jap. Hókoto* (hó'kó'tó) isl. group, bet. Formosa & China, 48 p. 52; to Japan.  
**Peshawar** (pé-shá'wár) ft. town, \* of North-West Frontier Prov. Br. India, p. 98.  
**Peterborough** (pé'tér-búr-ó) city & mun. bor. in Soke of Peterborough, Eng. p. 15. — Soke of Peterborough, an administrative co. of Northampton, Eng. 84 p. 45.  
**Petermann Peak** (pá'tér-mán) in E Greenland, prob. highest on isl. ab. 11,000 ft.  
**Petersburg** (pé'té'rz-búrg) city, SE Va. 3 p. 24.  
**Petra** (pé'tró) ruined city, Syria, ab. 30° 15' N, 35° 35' E.  
**Petrograd** (pé'tró-gó'rá) city, \* of Russia, on Neva riv. p. with subs. 1,908; — called *S. Petersburg* prior to Sept. 1, 1914.  
**Petrokov** (pyé'tró-kó'f) *Pol. Piotrków* (pyó'tró'kó'f) govt. W Russian Poland, 4,730 p. 1,981. — its \* p. 40.  
**Pforzheim** (pó'fó'z'hím) town, Baden, Ger. 16 p. SE of Karlsruhe, 69.  
**Pharsalia** (fár-sá'lí-á) dist. Thessaly, Greece; Pompey's

**Philadelphia** (fíl'á-dé'l'fí-á) chief city of Pa. on Delaware riv. p. 1,549; Univ. of Pa. — name, name of Alashehr. [ments.]  
**Philippi** (fíl'íp'í) Nlle riv. 24° N; ancient temples & mon-  
**Philippi** (fíl'íp'í) ruined tn. NE Greece, ab. 10 m. from Aegean sea; bat. 42 B. C.; here Saint Paul founded a church.  
**Philippine Islands** (fíl'íp'ín; -pén; or, *esp. in British usage*, -pín) group of ab. 2,000 isls. SE of Asia; 115,026 p. 7,635, \* Manila; to U. S. A.  
**Philippopolis** (fíl'íp'ó'pó'fís) *Bulg. Plovdiv* (plóv'díf) city, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, p. 48; bat. 1878.  
**Philitia** (fíl'ís'tí-á) anc. country, Syria, on coast.  
**Phocæa** (fó-sé'á) anc. Ionia city, W Lydia. [phissa.]  
**Phocis** (fó'sís) anc. ter. cen. Gr. now nome, p. 62. — Am-  
**Phoenicia** or **Phenicia** (fé-nish'í-á) anc. maritime country, W Syria.  
**Phoenix** (fé'níks) city, \* of Arizona, p. 11.  
**Phrygia** (frí'jí-á) anc. country, Asia Minor; *Phrygia Major* was in cen. part, *Phrygia Minor* along NW coast.  
**Piacenza** (pyá-chén't'sá) anc. Placencia, it. city, Emilia, Italy on Po riv. p. comf. 39. [Therzian.]  
**Piauhy** (pyá-é'í) state, NE Brazil, 116,524 p. 400, \*  
**Piave** (pyá'vá) riv. Italy, 137 m. long, Alps to Adriatic sea.  
**Picardy** (pík'ár-dí) old prov. of N Fr. on Eng. channel.  
**Pico Alto** (pé'kó-á'tó) vol. peak, Pico isls. Azores, 7,619 ft.  
**Piedras Negras** (pé'd'rás né'grás), city, Coahuila state, Mexico, on Rio Grande, opp. Eagle Pass, Tex. p. 9.  
**Pieria** (pí-é'ri-á) region, anc. Macedonia, W of Gulf of Saloniki; seat of worship of the Muses.  
**Pierre** (pé'r) city, \* of S. Dakota, on Missouri river, p. 4.  
**Pietermaritzburg** (pé'tér-már'íts-búrg) town, \* of Natal, U. of S. Af. p. 31. [railroad.]  
**Pikes Peak**, mt. in Rocky mts. Col. 14,108 ft.; mountain  
**Picomayo** (pé'l'kó-má'yó) riv. from Bolivia ab. 1,000 m. to Parag. riv. nearby app. Asunción.  
**Pilsen** (píl'sén) com. Bohemia, Austria, p. 80. [255.]  
**Pinar del Rio** (pé-nár' dé'l'réo) prov. W Cuba, 5,000 p. p.  
**Pines**, Isle of, Cuban isl. S of W Cuba, 986 p. 3.  
**Pingyang** (píng'yáng) treaty port, NW Korea, p. 59.  
**Piotrków**. See Petrokov.  
**Piræus** (pí-ré'ús) town, E Greece, 5 m. SE of Athens, p. 68.  
**Pirot** (pé'rót) town, E Serbia, p. 11. [riv. p. comf. 65.]  
**Pisa** (pé'sá; pé'zá) anc. Pí'sæ, city, Tuscany, Italy, on Arno  
**Pisgan**, **Mount** (píz'gá) mt. ridge Palestine, E of N end of Dead sea.  
**Pistia** (pí-síd'í-á) anc. country & Roman prov. S Asia  
**Pissevache** (pés'vásh) beautiful fall, 230 ft. high, Valais canton, Switz. [Italy, p. comf. 68.]  
**Pistoia** or **Pistoja** (pés'tó'yá) anc. Pisto'ria, city, Tuscany,  
**Pitcairn Island** (pít'ká'rn; pít-ká'rn) in S Pacific oc. 2 p. ab. 130° W, 25° S; *Bounty* mutineers settled here  
**Pittsburgh** (pítz'búrg), city, SW Pa. p. 524; iron and steel works; Univ. of Pittsburgh; Carnegie Institute of Tech-  
**nology**. [1862.]  
**Pittsburg Landing**, in SW Tenn.; bat. (Shiloh) Apr. 6-7,  
**Pittsfield** (pítz'fíeld) city, W Massachusetts, p. 32.  
**Plaza** (plá'sá) vil. & battlefiel (*Eng.* victory, 1757), Bengal, Br. India.  
**Plata**, **Río de** (ré'o dá lá plá'tá) *Chiv. River Plate* (plát) estuary, 185 m. long, of Paraná & Uruguay rivs. bet. Uruguay & Argentina. [479 B. C.]  
**Plataea** (plá-té'á) ruined city, Bœotia, Gr.; Persian defeat, Plata, Ia (plá'tá) spt. city, \* of Buenos Aires prov. Ar-  
**gentina**, p. 104. [Platte to Missouri riv.]  
**Platte** (plát) riv. 315 m. Nebr. from junction of N. & S.  
**Plauen** (plou'é'n) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, p. 121.  
**Plevna** (plé'vána) *Bulg. Pleven* (plé'vén) cen. Bulgaria, p. 23; siege 1877.  
**Pliez** or **Ploetz** (plé'z; -pé'tsh'y) town, cen. Roumania, p.  
**Plotzk**, **Pol. Ploetz** (plótsk) govt. Poland, Russia, 3,641 p. 740. — its \* 58 m. WNW of Warsaw, on Vistula, p. 31.  
**Plovdiv**. See Philippopolis.  
**Plymouth** (plím'úth) town, E Mass, p. 12; oldest (1620) town in New England; coal-mining station, Devonshire, Eng. on Plymouth sound, p. 114.  
**Pnompenh** (pón'ém'pén'y) town, \* of Cambodia, French Indo-China, p. 62.  
**Po** (pó) anc. Pa'dus, riv. N Italy, 418 m. to Adriatic sea.  
**Podgorica** (pó'd'gó-ré-tsa) *Eng. Podgoritz*, town, Montenegro, p. 10.  
**Podolia** (pó-dó'lí-á) *Russ. Podolsk* (pó-dól'y'sk) govt. Russia, 16,224 p. 3,812, \* Kamenets Podolsk.  
**Pointe-à-Pitre** (pwan'té-á'pé'tr) spt. chief town of Guadeloupe, p. comf. 24.  
**Poitiers**, *older spelling* Poitiers (pwa'ty'á) anc. Limo'num, later Picta'vi, city, W France, communal p. 41; battles 732 & 1356.  
**Poitou** (pwa'tóo) old prov. W France; its \* was Poitiers.  
**Pola** (pó'lá) anc. *Piaveta* Julia, spt. & arsenal, Istria, Austria, p. comf. 71.  
**Poland** (pó'lánd) *Pol. Polska* (pól'y'ská) former kingdom cen. Europe, Baltic sea to Carpathian mts. ab. 282,000 p.; now in Prussia, Austria, & Russia, — governor-generalship, 10 govts. W Russia, 49,018 p. 12,467, \* Warsaw.  
**Polar Regions**, within arctic & antarctic circles; North Pole first reached by Robert E. Peary Apr. 6, 1909; South Pole by Roald Amundsen Dec. 14, 1911.  
**Poltava** (pól-tá'vá) city, SW Russia, p. 61; battle 1709.  
**Polynesia** (pól'í-né'shí-á; -shá) isls. of cen. Pacific oc. bet. 30° N & 47° S.  
**Pomerania** (póm'é-rá'ní-á) *Ger. Pommern* (póm'érn) province, N Prussia, 11,634 p. 1,711, \* Stettin.  
**Pomona** (póm'óná) or **Mainland**, largest of Orkney isls. 150 p. 17. [buried A. D. 79.]  
**Pompeii** (póm-pá'y'é) anc. city, Italy, 15 m. SE of Naples;  
**Ponce** (póm'sá) town, S Porto Rico, p. 35.  
**Pondicherry** (póm'dí-shér'í, -ché'r'í) *Fr. Pondichéry* (póm'dé'shá'r'é) principal fr. settlement in India, on Coromandel coast, 115 p. 185.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation, Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



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**Ponta Delgada** (põn'tá dël-gã'dã) town, São Miguel isl. Azores, p. 18. [p. comm. 14.]

**Pont-à-Mousson** (põn'tã-mõ'sõn') m., dept. NE Fr., Pontchartrain, Lake (põn'chãr-trãn') 5 tn., N of New Orleans, La., 40 m. by 25 m.; connected with Gulf of Mex.

**Pontus** (põn'tõ) anc. country, Asia Minor S of Black sea.

**Poona** (põn'õ) city, Bombay pres. Br. India, p. 159.

**Poopó** (põ'õ-põ') lake, W Bolivia, 80 m. long; alt. ab. 12,000 ft. [gum, p. 11.]

**Poperinghe** (põ'pë-rãng) comm. W. Flanders prov. Bel-Popocatepetl (põ'põ'kã-tã'pët'l) volcano, Puebla state, Mexico, 17,883 ft.

**Port Arthur**, *Jap.* Ryojun-ko (rõ'yõ-jõn-kõ'), naval station, Kwantung, S Manchuria, p. 18; siege 1904; Jap. since Jan. 1, 1905.

**Port-au-Prince** (põr'tõ-prãns'; põr'tõ õ prins') chief spt. & \* of Haiti rep., p. ab. 100. [p. 19.]

**Port Euron** (põrt hÿ'rõn) city, SE Mich. on St. Clair riv., Port Jackson, inlet, New South Wales; fine harbor; on S side is Sydney.

**Portland** (põrt'lãnd) spt. city on Casco bay, SW Me. p. 59. — city & riv. port, NW Ore. p. 207. [subs. 50.]

**Port Louis** (põrt lõ'õ's; lõ'õ'y) spt. \* of Mauritius, p. with Port Mahor. See Mahõn.

**Porto Alegre** (põr'tõ õ-ã-lã'grë) spt. city, \* of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, p. 100. [Caribbean sea.]

**Porto Bello** (põr'tõ bël'õ; spt. bël'yõ) spt. vil. Panama, on Port of Spain, town, \* of Trinidad, Br. West Indies, p. 60.

**Porto Novo** (põr'tõ nõ'õ'võ) tn., \* of Dahomey, French W. Africa, p. 40.

**Porto Rico** (põr'tõ rë'kõ) *Sp.* Puerto Rico (pwër'tõ) isl. West Indies, E of Haiti isl. 3,606 sq p. 1,118, \* San Juan; to U. S. A. [35 m. by 35 m.]

**Port Phillip Bay** (põrt fÿl'ÿp) inlet, Victoria, Australia, Port Royal (rõ'õ'ãl) tn., S. C.; Ribault's colony 1562; captured Nov. 7, 1861. — former name of Annapolis, N. S. Port Said (põrt sã'ed') spt. Egypt, on Medit. at end of Suez canal, 1½ sq p. 50.

**Russomouth** (rõ's'õ'mũth; 57) spt. city, SE N. H. p. 11; Russo-Japanese treaty, 1905. — spt. city, SE Va. 3 sq p. 93; U. S. navy yard. — spt. county bor. Hampshire, Eng. p. 231; chief naval station of England.

**Portugal** (põr'tõ-gũl; *Port.* põr'tõ-gãl') anc. Lusitania, former kingdom, since Oct. 5, 1910, republic, W Iberian pen. 34,263 sq p. 5,543, with Azores & Madeira isls. 35,500 sq p. 5,961. — Lisbon.

**Portuguese East Africa**, Port. col. in SE Africa, bet. Ger. E. Africa & Natal; 293,360 sq p. 3,120, \* Mozambique & Lourenço Marques.

**Portuguese Guinea**, Port. col. W Af. 13,940 sq p. 170.

**Portuguese India**, Port. possessions in India, consist. of Goa, Daman, & Diu, 1,470 sq p. 605.

**Posen** (põ'zãn) *Pol.* Poznań (põ'zãn-y') prov. (largely Polish) E Prussia, 11,194 sq p. 2,100. — its \* a ft. city on Warthe riv. p. 157, \* of anc. Poland.

**Potidaea** (põ'tã-dë'dã) anc. city of Macedonia, near modern Pinaka (pë-nã'kã) SE of Saloniki, Greece.

**Potomac** (põ'tõ'mãk) riv. W. Va. Md. & Va. 550 m. Allegheny mts. to Chesapeake bay.

**Potosí** (põ'tõ-së') city, SW Bolivia, p. 25; alt. 13,022 ft.

**Potsdam** (põts'dãm; *Ger.* põts'dãm) city, Brandenburg prov., Prussia, 17 m. SW of Berlin, p. 62; royal palaces.

**Poughkeepsie** (põ'kë'p'st) city, SE N. Y. on Hudson riv. p. 28; Vassar college.

**Pozony**. See Pressburg.

**Pozzuoli** (põ't-swõ'lië) anc. Puteoli, tn. Italy, 7 m. W of Praga (prã'gã) town, suburb of Warsaw, Poland, Russia.

**Prague** (prã'g) *Ger.* Prag (prãk) *Boh.* Praha (prã'hã) city, \* of Bohemia, Austria, on Moldau riv. p. 224; bat. 1757.

**Prarahn** (prã'rã'n) suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, p. city 45.

**Pressburg** (prës'bõörk) *Hung.* Pozsony (põ'zhõn-y') city, W Hungary, on Danube riv. 29 sq p. 78; formerly \* of Hungary.

**Preston** (prës'tãn) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 117; a riv. port.

**Prestonpans** (prës'tãn-pãn'z) burgh, Haddington co. Scot. on Firth of Forth, p. 2; battle 1745.

**Pretoria** (prë-tõ'rã-d) town, \* of Transvaal & seat of executive govt. of U. of S. Africa, p. 49, with subs. 58.

**Pribilof Islands** (prë'bë-lõf') group, Bering sea, Alaska; fur-seal grounds.

**Prince Edward Island**, isl. & prov. E Canada, 2,184 sq p. 94, \* Charlottetown.

**Prince of Wales**, Cape, W point of N. Am., on Bering strait.

**Prince Rupert**, spt., Br. Columbia, Can., p. 4; riv. terminus.

**Princeton** (prÿn'tõn) bor. cen. N. J., p. 3; Princeton univ.

**Pristina** (prës'h'tã-nã) town, S cen. Serbia, 30 m. NE of Prizren, p. 21.

**Prizren** (prë'zrën) or Prizren (-zrënt) town, SW Serbia, 65 m. E by N of Scutari, p. 60. [MÉridia.]

**Progreso** (prõ'grë'sõ) spt. Yucatan, Mexico, p. 6; port of Provence (prõ'vãns') old prov. in SE Fr.; its \* was Aix.

**Providence** (prõ'vÿ-dëns) spt. city, \* of R. I. p. 224; Brown univ. [Malay pen. 288 sq.]

**Province Wellesley** (wëlz'li) part of Penang settlement, Prussia (prÿsh'ã) *Ger.* Preussen (prõ'f'sãn) kingdom, a state of Germany, 13,664 sq p. 40,165, \* Berlin.

**Pruth** (prõ'ũth; *Ger.* prõ'ũt) riv. 350 m. Carpathian mts. to Danube; forms boundary bet. Roumania & Russia.

**Przasnysz** (prshãs'nësh) town, Płotsk govt. N Poland, Russia, p. 9.

**Przemysł** (prshë'mÿsh'l-y') ft. town, cen. Galicia, Austria, p. comm. 155.

**Psiloriti**, Mount (psë'lõ'rë'të) anc. Ida, highest mt. of Puelia (pwã'blã) state, S cen. Mexico, 12,993 sq p. 1,102. — its \* p. 96.

**Pueblo** (pwë'b'õ) city, SE cen. Colorado, p. 44.

**Puerto México**, See Coahuila.

**Puerto Plata** (pwër'tõ plã'tã) S. C. Dominican Republic, ãle, senãte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofiã; êve, êvent ênd, recënt, makër; ïce, ïll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôfft, cõnnect; ãse, ãnite, ãrn, ãp, ãrcũs, menũ; fõõd, fõõt; ãnt, out; oil; chair; go; siãg, ãng; then, thũ; nature, verdure (S);

**Puerto Principe** (prën'së-pã). Former name of Camagüey, province & city.

**Puerto Rico**. See Porto Rico.

**Puget Sound** (pwë'tët) inland sea, NW state of Washington.

**Pulruks** (põ'õl'rõ'õk) tn., Lomzha, Poland, Russia, p. 12.

**Punjab** (pwãn'jãb) prov. NW British India, 97,209 sq p. 19,975, \* Lahore, native states, 36,532 sq p. 4,213.

**Punta Arenas** (põn'tã õ-rã'nãs) town & port, \* of Magallanes ter. Chile, on Magellan strait, p. 12.

**Puntarenas** (põn'tã-rã'nãs) Pacific spt. Costa Rica, p. 5.

**Puri** (põ'õ'rë) or Jagannath (jã'gã-nãt) or Juggernaut (jũ'gã'r-nõ) spt. town, Orissa, Br. India, p. 49.

**Purus** (põ'õ-rõ's) navigable riv. 2,230 m. long, S. Am. Peru to Amazon river.

**Putumayo** (põ'õ'tõ-mã'yõ) riv. S Colombia, NE Peru, & NW Brazil to Amazon riv. — region of riv. esp. in NE Peru; rubber.

**Puy-de-Dôme** (pwë'dë-dõ'm') dept. SE cen. France, 3,090 sq p. 526, \* Clermont-Ferrand. — mt. in same, 4,805 ft.

**Pydna** (pÿ'dnã) anc. town, Macedonia, near Gulf of Saloniki; bat. 168 B. C.

**Pylos** (pÿ'lõ's) or Pylius (-lÿs) anc. name of Navarino. — tn., I. Pelop., and Ellis, Gr. — tn., Sacc. Ellis, Gr., in Triphilya.

**Pyrenees** (pÿ'rë-në'z) mt. chain, bet. Spain & France; highest, Pic de Néthou, 11,165 ft.

**Quarnero**, Gulf of (kwãr-nã'rõ) inlet, Adriatic sea, bet. Istria and Croatia. [bat. 1815.]

**Quatre Bras** (kã'r'brã brã') vil. Brabant prov. Belgium; Waterloo battle, 1815. [p. 100.]

**Quebec** (kwë'bëk) prov. Canada, 706,824 sq p. 2,006. — its \* a ft. city & port on St. Lawrence riv. p. 78; taken by English 1759.

**Queens**, borough, part of the City of New York, E of Brooklyn bor. 105 sq p. 284.

**Queensland** (kwënz'lãnd) state, NE Australia, 670,500 sq p. 206, with Miss. riv. & originals 613, \* Brisbane.

**Queenstown** (-toun; -tãn) spt., Ireland, on isl. in Cork harbor, p. 9. [70 sq p. 134.]

**Quelpart** (kwë'l'pãrt') isl. Korea, ab. 60 m. S of mainland.

**Querétaro** (kë-rã'tã-rõ) state, cen. Mexico, 4,493 sq p. 245.

**Querétaro** (kë-rã'tã-rõ) state, cen. Mexico, 4,493 sq p. 245.

**Quetta** (kwë'tã) town, \* of Br. Baluchistan, p. 18, 1867.

**Quezaltenango** (kë-sãl'tãn-nã'ngõ) city, W Guatemala, p. 31. [mane riv. p. 6.]

**Quilimane** (kë'lë-mã'në) spt. Port. E. Africa, on Quilimane (kwÿn'fã) city, W cen. Ill. on Miss. riv. p. 37. — (p. 70) kwÿn'fã) city, E Mass, p. 33. [Mex. 19,273 sq p. 9.]

**Quitana Roo** (kë'n-tã'nã'rõ) ter. E Yucatan pen. SE

**Quito** (kë'tõ) city, \* of Ecuador, p. 60; altitude 9,343 ft.

**Rabat** (rã-bãt') ft. spt. W Morocco, p. 47. [Guinea.]

**Rabaul** (rã'b'õul) tn., Neu-Pommern isl. \* of Ger. New Hebr. p. 100.

**Racine** (rã-sën) city, SE Wis., on Lake Michigan, p. 38.

**Radorshire** (rãd'nër-shër) or Radnor, co. E Wales, 471 sq p. 23, \* Presteigne (p. 1). — its \* p. 41.

**Radom** (rã'dõ'm) govt. Poland, Russia, 4,769 sq p. 1,112.

**Ragusa** (rã-gõ'zã) town, SE Sicily, p. comm. 38.

**Rainier** (rã'nã'r) peak, Cascade range, Wash. 14,363 feet; locally called also Tacoma (tã-kõ'm'd) the Indian name.

**Rajputana** (rã'ÿpõ-tã'nd) or Rajasthan (rã'ÿ's-tãn') region, NW India. — group of native states, incl. Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, etc., 127,761 sq p. 10,530.

**Raleigh** (rõ'li) city, \* of North Carolina, p. 19.

**Ramillies** (rã'më'yë') vil. Brabant prov. Belgium; battle 1706. [893 sq p. 531. — its \* p. 74.]

**Rampur** (rãmp'põr) native state, United Provs. India, p. 86.

**Ramsgate** (rãnz'gãt) mun. bor. Kent, England, p. 30; spt. & watering place, viz. Ramsgate.

**Rangleys Lakes** (rãnj'li) chain of lakes, W Maine; hunt-Rangeon (rãnj-gõ'n) city & riv. port, \* of Burma, p. 293.

**Rapidan** (rãp'ÿ-dãn') riv. Virginia, Blue Ridge to Rappahannock river. [to Chesapeake bay.]

**Rappahannock** (rãp'õ-hãn'ũk) riv. Va. Blue Ridge 155 m.

**Ratisbon** (rã'tÿs-bõn) *Ger.* Regensburg (rë'gãns-bõörk) anc. Cas'tra Regina, town, cen. Bavaria, Ger. p. 53.

**Ravenna** (rã-vën'd; *It. pron.* rã-vën'nã) city, E Emilia, Italy, p. comm. 72.

**Rawalpindi** (rã'wãl-pÿn'dë) city, Punjab, Br. India, p. 86; cantonment.

**Rawa Ruska** (rã'wã'rõ's'kã) tn. N Galicia, Austria, p. 11.

**Reading** (rë'dÿng) city, SE Pa. p. 96. — county bor. X of Berkshire, England, p. 88.

**Recife**. See Pernambuco.

**Red River**, riv. 1,200 m. long, SW U. S. A. Llano Estacado, Tex. to Miss. riv. 1. c. — riv. Lake Traverse, Minn. to Lake Winnipeg. — See Songka.

**Red Sea**, inland sea, 1,450 m. long, bet. Arabia & Africa.

**Reggio di Calabria** (rë'dÿõ dë kã-lã'brã'ã) anc. Rhegium, spt. Calabria, Italy, on Strait of Messina, p. comm. 43.

**Reggio nell' Emilia** (rë'dÿõ nell'ã-më'lÿã) anc. Regium

**Reggidi** (rë'gÿ-dÿ) city, cen. Emilia, Italy, p. comm. 70.

**Regillus Lake** (rë-jÿ'lÿs) lake, anc. Latium; bat. 496? B. C.

**Regina** (rë-jÿ'nã) city, \* of Saskatchewan, Canada, p. 30.

**Reims** or Rheims (rëmz; F. rãns) anc. Du'rocatorum, later Re'mi, city, NE France, p. 115; magnificent cathedral ruined by bombardment.

**Reinhold** (rëm'õld) town, Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 72.

**Renfrewshire** (-shër) or Renfrew, co. SW Scotland, 240 sq p. 315, X Renfrew (p. 13).

**Rennes** (rën) city, NW France, communal p. 79.

**Reno** (rë'nõ) city, W Nevada, p. 11; Univ. of Nev.



**Republican River**, in Col. Kan. & Neb. about 500 m. E. Col. to Kansas river. [Tex. May 9, 1846.]  
**Rosaça de la Palma** (rã-sã'kã dã lã pã'l'mã) battlefield S. Resht (rësh) town, NW Persia, near Caspian sea, p. 41.  
**Réunion** (rê-in'yün; F. rã'h/nyõn) isl. 400 m. E of Madagascar, 765 □ p. 174; \* Saint-Denis; a French colony.  
**Reuss-Gera** (rois-'gãrã) or **Reuss jüngere Linie** (yüng-'ê-rê'fê-nê) principality, a state of Germany, 319 □ p. 153; \* Gera.  
**Reuss-Greiz** (rois-'grîtë) or **Reuss ältere Linie** (ã'l'tê-rê'fê-nê) principality, a state of Germany, 122 □ p. 73; \* Greiz.  
**Revel** (rêv'el; Russ. rê-vê'ly-y') ft. spt. \* of Esthonia govt. Russia, p. 69.  
**Reykjavik** (rã'kyã-vê'k) town, \* of Iceland, on SW coast.  
**Rhætia** (rê'shî-ã) Roman prov. now Tirol & E Switz.  
**Rhätian Alps** (rê'shã'n) subdivision of Alps, E Switzerland & Tirol and Vorarlberg, Austria; highest, Bernina (in Switzerland) 13,290 ft.  
**Reims**. See Reims.  
**Rhenish Bavaria**. See Palatinat.  
**Rhenish Prussia**. See Rhine Province.  
**Rhine** (rîn) *Ger.* **Rhein** (rîn) *anc.* Rhe'nus, riv. 810 m. Switz. to North sea.  
**Rhine Palatinat** (pã'lã'tî'n-ãt) *Ger.* **Rheinpfalz** (rîn-'fãltz) *anc.* Br Turkey in Asia, in Medit. sea, off SW coast of Asia Minor, 565 □ p. 30. — spt. its \* p. 14.  
**Rhodesia** (rô-dê'zhî-ã; -zî-ã) region, Transvaal to Belgian Congo & *Ger.* E. Africa, comprising N. & S. Rhodesia, 439,575 □ p. 1,770; British.  
**Rhodope** (rô'dô-pê) mt. chain, SW E. Roumelia; highest point 9,591 ft. [p. 153.]  
**Rhondda** (hrõn-'thã) urban dist. Glamorganshire, S Wales.  
**Rhone** (rõn) *Fr.* **Rhône** (rõn) *anc.* Rho'danus, riv. France & Switzerland, 504 m. Alps to Gulf of the Lion.  
**Richmond** (rîch'mãnd) borough, part of the City of New York, coextensive with Staten Island. — city, \* of Va., on James riv. 1 □ p. 128. — city, Victoria, Australia, sub. of Melbourne, p. 40.  
**Rif or Rif**, *Er* (êr rîf'), hilly coast region, N Morocco, crossed by 4° W. [riv. p. 350.]  
**Riga** (rê'gã) city & port \* of Livonia, Russia, on Dûna Riv., Gulf of Riga, Baltic sea, Russia.  
**Rijswijk** (rîs'wik) *Eng.* **Ryswick** (rîz'wik) vil. S. Holland prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 6; \* "Peace of Ryswick," 1697.  
**Rimini** (rê'mê-nê) *anc.* Arim'inium, spt. Emilia, Italy, on Adriatic, p. comm. 51.  
**Rio de Janeiro** (rê'ô dã zhã-nã'rô; Pp. rê'ô dã zhã-nê'rô) state, SE of Brazil, 26,634 □ p. 968; \* Nictheroy. — spt. city, \* of Brazil, in Federal Dist. on Rio de Janeiro bay p. 855.  
**Rio de Oro** (rê'ô dã ô'rô) Sp. col. W Af., 121,370 □ p. 30.  
**Rio Grande** (grãnd'ã) riv. See Grande, Rio.  
**Rio Grande do Norte** (rê'ô grãnd'ê dôo nôr'tê) state, NE Brazil, 22,195 □ p. 279; \* Natal.  
**Rio Grande do Sul** (dôo sôol') state, S Brazil, 91,333 □ p. 1,400; \* Porto Alegre. — spt., former \* of state, p. 20.  
**Rioja**, La (lã rê'ô'hã) prov. NW Argentina, 34,546 □ p. 89.  
**Rio Negro** (rê'ô nã'rô) ter. cen. Argentina, 75,924 □ p. 26.  
**Rivon** (rîv'õn) bur. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 8; cathedral.  
**Riviera** (rê-vyã'rã) beautiful region on Medit. sea, SW France & NW Italy; health and pleasure resorts.  
**Rixdorf**. See Neukölln.  
**Roanoke** (rô'ã-nô'k) city, SW Virginia, p. 35.  
**Roanoke Island**, in E. U. S.; Raleigh's attempted settlements 1585 & 1587; battle 1862.  
**Roa, Cape** (rô'kã) in Portugal, 9° 31' W; W extremity of continental Europe.  
**Rochdale** (rôch'dãl) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 91.  
**Rochefort** (rôsh'fôr't) ft. town, W France, communal p. 35.  
**Rochelle**, La (lã rê'shê'l) ft. spt., W Fr., communal p. 36.  
**Rochester** (rôch'ê's-têr) city, W N. Y., on Genesee river; university. — *anc.* Du'robri'vã, city & mun. bor. Kent, England, p. 31; cathedral.  
**Rockford** (rôk'fêrd), city, N Illinois, p. 45.  
**Rock Island**, city, NW Ill. on Miss. riv. p. 24; U. S. arsenal.  
**Rocky Mountains**, most extensive mt. system of North America, from Mex. frontier to the arctic regions.  
**Robilichand** (rô'bîl-kînd') or **Bareilly** (bã-rã'ê) div. of Agra, United Provs. of Agra and Oudh, Br. India, 10,720 □ p. 5,651. [Emilia, Italy.]  
**Romagna** (rô-mãn'yã) former prov. of the Papal States.  
**Roma** (rõm) = **Roma** (rõ'mã) prov. W cen. Italy, 4,664 □ p. 1,302. — city, its \* & \* of Italy, on Tiber riv. p. 542; most famous city of the world.  
**Roncesvalles** (rõn'thê's-vãl'yã) *Fr.* **Roncevaux** (rõns'võ) hamlet & comm. N Spain, in Pyrenees mts.; battle 778.  
**Rosa, Monte** (mõn'tã rô'sã) mt. Pennine Alps, Switz. & Italy, 15,213 ft.  
**Rosario** (rô-sã'rê-ô) city & riv. port, Santa Fé prov. Argentina, p. 192.  
**Ross and Cromarty** (krõm'ãr-tî) co. N Scot., 3,089 □ p. 77; \* Dingwall.  
**Rostock** (rôst'õk) spt. city, Mecklenburg-Schwern, Ger.  
**Rostov** (rôs-tõf) city, SE Russia, on Don river, p. 160.  
**Rotherham** (rõth'êr-ãm) co. bor. S Yorkshire, Eng., p. 63.  
**Rotterdam** (rôt'êr-dã'm; Du. *pron.* rôv'êr-dã'm) city & port, South Holland prov. Netherlands, p. comm. 415.  
**Roubaix** (rôb'ã) city, NE France, communal p. 123.  
**Rouen** (rõwãn) *anc.* Rotom'agus, city, N France, on Seine riv. communal p. 125; cathedral.  
**Roulers** (rô'ã'lã) comm. W, Flanders, Belgium, 10 m. NW of Courtrai, p. 25.  
**Roumania or Rumania** (rô-mãn'yã) kingdom, E Europe, 53,244 □ p. 7,509; \* Bucharest.

**Roumelia or Rumelia** (rô-mê'li-ã; -mê'l'yã) former region of Turkey in Europe; E part is now part of Bulgaria. See Eastern Roumelia.  
**Rovno** (rôv'no) ft. town, Volhynia govt. Russia, p. 8.  
**Rovuma** (rô-vô'mã) river, ab. 350 m. bet. *Ger.* & Port. E. Africa. [666 □ p. 47, X Jedburgh.]  
**Roxburghshire** (rôks'bûr'-ô-shêr) or **Roxburgh**, co. Scot.  
**Rubicon** (rô'ôb'i-kõn) môd. Flumicino (fyvô'mê-chê'nô) small riv. Italy, Tuscany to Adriatic sea in 44° 10' N. See in *Vocabulary*.  
**Rudolf Lake** (rô'dôf'ôl) lake, Br. E. Africa, 170 m. long, ab. 3,475 □ bet. Uganda & East Africa protectorates.  
**Rugby** (rîg'bî) town, Warwickshire, England, near Avon riv. p. 22; school.  
**Rumania**. See Roumania.  
**Rumelia**. See Roumelia.  
**Runnymede** (rûn'y-mêd) meadow (now a race course), S bank Thames riv. Surrey co. Eng.; Magna Charta, 1215.  
**Ruschuk or Rusçuk** (rô's'chô'ok) *Bulg.* **Ruse** (rô'sê) city, N Bulgaria, on Danube river, p. 36.  
**Russia** (rîsh'ã) *Russ.* **Rossiya** (rôs-sê'yã) empire, E Europe & N Asia; area, without the larger internal waters, European Russia 1,862,524 □ p. 120,588; with Poland, Finland, & Ciscaucasia 2,123,009 □ p. 141,359; Asiatic Russia (incl. Siberia) Central Asia (Siberia) 894,121 □ p. 645; total 8,417,130 □ p. 167,003; \* Petrograd.  
**Rüstringen** (rû'string-ên) city, grand duchy of Oldenburg, *Ger.* p. 48.  
**Rutland** (rût'lãnd) city, W Vermont, p. 14. — See Rutlandshire. [20-X Oakham.]  
**Rutlandshire** (shêr) or **Rutland**, co. E. Eng., 152 □ p. 195 m. SE of Cape Canso.  
**Ruwenzori** (rô'wên-zô'rê) mt. group, bet. Albert Edward Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, and on boundary bet. Uganda and Belgian Congo; highest peak, 16,815 ft.; perhaps Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon."  
**Ryswick**. See Ryswick.

S

**Saarbrücken** (zãr'brûk'ên) tn., Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 105.  
**Sabine Lake** (sã-bên') ab. 18 m. bet. La. & Tex. 5 m. from Gulf of Mexico.  
**Sabine River**, La. & Tex. 500 m., flows into Gulf of Mex.  
**Sable Cape** (sã'b'l) S point Cape Sable isl. N. S., lighthouse, 195 m. SE of Cape Canso.  
**Sable Island** isl. incl. in Nova Scotia, Canada, N Atl. co., Sacramento (sãk'rã-mên'tõ) riv. N cen. Cal. 400 m. to San Francisco bay. — city, \* of Cal., p. 45.  
**Sadova** (sã'dô-vã) vil. Bohemia, Austria; bat. (called also Kôurguz) 1866. [Atl. co. N. Y.]  
**Saï** (sã'ê) or **Saïi** or **Asi** (ã'sî'ê) ft. spt. town, Morocco, on Saïd Rud (sã-fêd' rûd') riv. (ruad) 450 m. NW Caspian sea. See Sakhalin.  
**Saghalien**. See Sakhalin.  
**Saginaw** (sãg'i-nô) city, E Michigan, p. 51.  
**Sagunache** (sã-gũch') mt. range, See Sawatch.  
**Saguenay** (sãg-'ên-ã) riv. Quebec, Can., to St. Lawrence riv.  
**Sagunto** (sã-gõon'tõ) *form.* Murviedro (mõ'õr-vyã'drõ) *anc.* Sagun'tum, ft. town, Valencia, Spain, p. comm. 8; siege 219-218 B. C.  
**Sahara** (sã-hã'rã) region of deserts with oases, N Africa, 3,500,000 □ [Prov. Br. India, p. 66.]  
**Saharanpur or Saharunpur** (sã-hã'rãn-põ'õr) city, United Saïda (sã'ê-dã) *anc.* Sî'don, town, Syria, Turkey, on Medit. sea, p. 15. [p. 63.]  
**Saigon** (sî-gõn'; *Fr.* sã'ê-gõn') city, \* of Cochin China, Sait. A. (bãnz) *anc.* Ver'ulã'mium, city & mun. bor. Hertfordshire, England, p. 18; abbey church (now cathedral); battles 1455 & 1461.  
**Saint Andrews** (sãnt ãn'drõz) spt. burgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, p. 8; St. Andrews university; golf links.  
**Saint Augustine** (sãnt ô'gũs-tên) coast city, NE Fla. p. 5; oldest town in U. S. A.; founded by Spanish 1565.  
**Saint Bernard** (sãnt bîr'nãrd') *Fr.* sã'n' bêr'nãrd'; *Engl.* sãnt bêr'nãrd'), Great, *Fr.* Grand (grãn), mt. pass, alt. 8,108 ft. Pennine Alps, bet. Turin prov. Italy, & Valais canton, Switz.; hospice. — Little, *Fr.* Pêtit (pê-tê), mt. pass, alt. 1,777 ft. Alps, S of Mont Blanc; hospice.  
**Saint Christopher** (sãnt krî'st'ô-fêr) or **Saint Kitts** (sãnt kî'ts) isl. Leeward Isl. col. British W. Indies, 68 □ p. 26; \* Basseterre. [Lake St. Clair.]  
**Saint Clair** (klãr') riv. between Mich. & Ontario, 41 m. to Saint Clair Lake, bet. Mich. & Ontario, 30 m. long, 503 □.  
**Saint-CLOUD** (sãny-'klõf) town, N France, p. comm. 10; once residence of French monarchs.  
**Saint Croix** (sãnt kroî') riv. bet. Maine & New Brunswick. — or **Santa Cruz** (sãntã krõoz) isl. SE of Porto Rico, 84 □ p. 15; Danish. [4 m. high school.]  
**Saint-Cyr-l'École** (sãn-'sêr' lã-'kõl) comm. N France, p. 1.  
**Saint-Denis** (sãn-'dên) tn. N Fr. near Paris, p. comm. 72; burial place of Fr. kings. — tn. \* of Réunion isl. p. 24. [23.]  
**Saint-Dié** (dÿã') tn. N France on Meurthe riv. p. comm.  
**Saint-Dizier** (dê-zyã') tn. N Fr. on Marne riv. p. comm. 16.  
**Saint Elias, Mount** (sãnt ê-lî'ã) mts. Al. Alaska, 13,024 ft.  
**Saint-Etienne** (sãn-'tã'tyên) city, SE Fr. comm. p. 149.  
**Saint-Gall** (sãn-'gãl') *Ger.* Sankt Gallen (zãnk't' gãl'n) canton, NE Switz. 793 □ p. 303. — town, its \* on Steinhach riv. p. comm. 38. [good harbor.]  
**Saint George's**, town, \* of Grenada, Br. W. Indies, p. 5; **Saint George's Channel**, part of Atlantic ocean bet. Wales & Ireland. [isls. p. 63.]  
**Saint-Gilles** (sãn-'zhîl) comm. Belgium, suburb of Brussels.  
**Saint Gotthard** (sãnt gõt'hãrd; F. sãn' gõt'tãr) *Ger.* Sankt Gotthard (zãnk't' gõt'hãrt) mt. range, pass, & railway tunnel, Alps, S Switzerland. [isls. p. 63.]  
**Saint Helena** (sãnt hê-lê'nã) Brit. isl. S Atlantic ocean, 47 □ p. 3; \* Port Jamestown; Napoleon's exile 1815-1821.  
**Saint Helena** (sê'lên) co. bor. Laacashire, Eng. p. 97. — Mount, vol. peak, Cascade range, Wash. 10,000 ft.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



**Saint Helier** (sánt hĕl'yer) town, \* of Jersey isl. English channel, p. 30.  
**Saint John** (jón) spt. city, S New Brunswick, Can. p. 43. — *Isl. Danish* W. Indies, E of St. Thomas, 21 □ p. 1. — *spt. city, \* of Antigua, Leeward isle, p. 8.*  
**Saint John River**, Maine & N. B. Can. 550 m. N Me. to Bay of Fundy.  
**Saint John's**, spt. city, \* of Newfoundland, p. 32.  
**Saint Johns River**, riv. NE Fla. 350 m. to Atlantic ocean.  
**Saint Joseph**, city, NW Mo. on Missouri riv. p. 77.  
**Saint Kilda** (sá'vá) S suburb of Melbourne, Australia, p. 25.  
**Saint Kitts**. See Saint Christopher.  
**Saint Lawrence** (ló'rĕns) riv. 760 m. Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence. — Gulf of, gulf, Atl. oc. E part of Can.  
**Saint Louis** (sánt lóo's; lóo'v) city, E Mo. on Mississippi river, 61 □ p. 687.  
**Saint-Louis** (sán'loo'ez) town on Saint-Louis isle \* of Senegal col. Fr. W. Africa, p. 24, with suburbs 54.  
**Saint Lucia** (sánt lú'shi-á; lóo-se'á) isl. Windward isls. West Indies, 233 □ p. 49. \* Castries; British colony.  
**Saint Marys River**, riv. 40 m. bet. lakes Superior & Huron; canals around rapids.  
**Saint-Mihiel** (sán-mĕ'yeŕ) town, NE France, on Meuse.  
**Saint-Nazaire** (sán-ná'zar) spt. tn. NW Fr. p. comm. 38.  
**Saint-Omer** (sán-tó-már) ft. tn. N Fr. communal p. 20.  
**Saint-Ouen** (sán-twán) tn. Fr. near Paris, p. comm. 42.  
**Saint Paul** (sánt páol) city, \* of Minn. p. 215, a port on Mississippi.  
**Saint Petersburg** (sánt pé'tĕrz-bŕg) city on Tampa bay, W Fla. p. 4; resort. — See Petrograd.  
**Saint-Pierre** (sán'pyár) isl. off S coast of Newfoundland, part of Fr. col. of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, isl. 10 □ col. 93 □ p. 4. — *spt. town, Martinique isl. Fr. W. Indies, p. 26; destroyed by eruption of Mont Pelée 1902.* — town, SW Réunion, p. 29.  
**Saint-Quentin** (sán-kán'tán) tn. N Fr. p. comm. 56.  
**Saint Roque**, Cape (sánt rók; ró'ká) promontory on NE coast of Brazil.  
**Saint Thomas**, isl. E of Porto Rico, W Indies, 33 □ p. 11. \* Charlotte (small); Danish. — *Port. São Thomé* (sou' tóo-má) Port. isl. Gulf of Guinea, 319 □ p. 38, \* São Thomé, p. 3; cacao.  
**Saint Vincent** (sánt vĭn'sĕnt) isl. & Windward isl. col. Br. W. Indies, 150 □ p. 42. \* Kingstown.  
**Saint Vincent**, Cape, *Port. São Vicente* (sou' vĕ-sán'tĕ), SW point of Portugal.  
**Sais** (sá'is) anc. \* of Lower Egypt, in Nile delta.  
**Sakhalin** (sá'ká-lyĕn) or **Saghalien** (sá'gá-lyĕn) isl. Sea of Okhotsk, Asia; N part is Russian prov. 14,668 □ p. 14; S part Japanese. See Karafuto.  
**Salamanca** (sá-lám-án'ká; Sp. pron. sá'lá-mán'ká) prov. W Spain, 4,757 □ p. 334. — *anc. Salmán'tica or Helman'tica*, its \* p. comm. 30; two cathedrals & university; battle 1812.  
**Salambria** (sá'lám-brĕ'á; mod. Gr. sá'lám-vrĕ-yá) anc. Peneus riv. Thessaly, Greece.  
**Salámit** (sá-lá-mĭs) anc. ruined city, E coast of Cyprus; bat. 449 B. C. — or **Koulore** (kóo'ló-rĕ) isl. Gulf of Ágina, Greece, 36 □; naval bat. 480 B. C.  
**Salem** (sá'lĕm) spt. city, E Mass. p. 44. — city, \* of Ore. p. 14. — city, S Madras pres. Br. India, p. 59.  
**Salerno** (sá-lĕr'nó) anc. Salernum, city, Campania, Italy, p. comm. 46. — land, p. 231.  
**Salford** (sól'fĕrd; só'f; sál'f) county bor. Lancashire, Eng.-Salina Cruz (sá-lĕ'ná króos) Pac. spt. Oaxaca, Mex. p. 6.  
**Salisbury** (sólz'bĕr-l) or **New Sárum**, city & mun. bor. X of Wiltshire, England, on Avon riv. p. 21; cathedral. — town, \* of Southern Rhodesia, Africa, p. 5.  
**Salisbury Plain**, extensive tract in Wiltshire, England.  
**Saloniki** (sá'ló-ne'kĕ; mod. Gr. sá'ló-nyĕ'kĕ) or **Salonica** (sá'ló-ne'ká) Turk. **Selanik** (sĕ'lá-ne'k) former vilayet of Turkey in Europe, 13,510 □ p. 1,131 now in Greece, Bulgaria, & Serbia. — *anc. Therma, later Thessaloníca*, spt. NE Greece, on Gulf of Saloniki, p. 158.  
**Salop**. See Shropshire. [p. 231]  
**Salta** (sál'tá) prov. N. Argentina, 62,184 □ p. 148. — its \* **Saltillo** (sál-tĕl'yó) city, \* of Coahuila state, Mexico, p. 35.  
**Salt Lake City**, city, \* of Utah, near Great Salt lake, p. 95; Univ. of Utah.  
**Salvador** (sál'vá-dór) republic, Cen. America, 8,170 □ p. 1,161, \* San Salvador. [Martaban gulf.]  
**Salween** (sál'wĕn) riv. E Burma, ab. 1,750 m. fr. Tibet to Salzburg (záltz'bóork) crownland, Austria, 2,762 □ p. 215. city, its \* p. 36.  
**Samar** (sá'már) isl. E Philippine isls. 5,031 □ p. 223.  
**Samara** (sá-má'rá) city, E Russia, on Volga riv. p. 125.  
**Samarang** (sá-má-ráng) *Du. Semarang* (sĕm'á-ráng) city, N Java, p. 97.  
**Samaria** (sá-má'ri-á; 3) anc. kingdom or prov. Palestine, bet. Jordan riv. & Medit. sea. — its \* the holy city of the Samaritans.  
**Samarkand** (sám'ár-kánt) govt. Russian Turkestan, cen. Asia, 26,627 □ p. 1,184. — *anc. Maracán'da*, its \* p. 80.  
**Sambor** (sám'bór) town, cen. Galicia, Austria, on Dniester riv. p. comm. 20.  
**Sambre** (sám'br) riv. Fr. & Belgium, 100 m. to Meuse riv.  
**Sannium** (sám'nĭ-úm) anc. country, cen. Italy.  
**Samoa** (sá-mó'á; more correctly sá'mó-á) form. Navigators Islands, Polynesian group, S cen. Pac. oc. 1,070 □ p. 45; to Germany (993 □ p. 38) & to U. S. (77 □ p. 7).  
**Samos** (sá'mós) isl. off W coast of Asia Minor, 181 □ p. 55, \* Vathy; administered by Greece.  
**Samothraki** (sám'ó-thrá'kĕ) *Éng. Samothrace* (sám'ó-thrás) anc. Samothrace, Gr. isl. 14 m. NNW of Imbros, Ágean sea, 68 □ p. 5.  
**Samsun** (sám-soon) town, Trebizond vilayet, Turkey, on Black sea, p. 36.  
**San** (sán) riv. Galicia, Austria, ab. 280 m. to Visula riv.  
**Sana** or **Sanna** (sá-ná) ft. city, \* of Yemen, Arabia, p. 40.  
**San Antonio** (sán án-tó'nĭ-ó) city, S Texas, p. 97.  
**ñle, senáte, càre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofd; ãve, ãvent, ãnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ãce, ãll, ãld, ãbey, ãrb, ãdd, sofd, cõnnect; ãse, ãnite, ãrn, ãp, cĕrcõs, menũ; fõõd, fõõt; out, oñ; chãir; gõ; sing, ãnk; then, thĩn; nature, verdure (87);**

**San Bernardino Mountain** (sán bĕr'nár-dĕ'nó) highest peak San Bernardino range, S California, 10,630 ft.  
**Sandalwood Island** (sán'dál-wood) or **Sumba** (sóm'bá) populous isl. Du. E. Indies, S of W end of Flores isls. 120 m. long, 12 m. wide, p. 72.  
**Sandhurst** (sán'dhŕst) vil. & par. (p. 3) Berkshire, Eng.;  
**San Diego** (sán dĕ-á'gō) spt. city, S California, p. 40.  
**Sandoz Knob** (sán'döz) or **Black Brother**, peak, Black mts. N. C. 6,619 ft.  
**Sandusky** (sán-dhs'kĭ) city & lake port, N Ohio, p. 20.  
**Sandwich Islands**. See Hawaii.  
**Sandy Hook**, pen. 6 m. long, E. N. J. ab. 15 m. S of Manhattan isl.  
**San Francisco** (sán frán-sĭs'kō) spt. city, Cal. on W shore of San Francisco bay, 43 □ p. 417; fine harbor; earthquake & fire, 1906. — Bay, bay, 40 m. long, coast of California. — Mountain, in cen. Ariz. alt. 11,794 ft.  
**Sangre de Cristo** (sán'grá dĕ krĕ's'tō) mt. range, Rocky mts. S Colorado; highest, Blanca peak, 14,390 ft.  
**San Jacinto** (sán já-sĭn'tō) small riv. E Texas; battle 1836.  
**San Jose** (sán hō-sá) city, W cen. California, p. 29.  
**San Juan** (sán hŭ-án; \* of Costa Rica, p. 21. — *colleges.*  
**San Juan** (sán hŭ-án; \* Sp. sán) mun. & spt. city, \* of Porto Rico, p. 49. — prov. W Argentina, 33,715 □ p. 117. — its \* p. 15. — Mountains (sán hŭ-án) range of Rocky mts. SW Colorado; highest, Mt. Sneffels, 14,153 ft.  
**Sankt Moriz** (zánt mó'rĭts) *Éng. Saint Moritz*, town, Switzerland, p. comm. 28.  
**San Luis** (sán lóo-sĕ) prov. cen. Argentina, 28,535 □ p. 116. — its \* p. 14.  
**San Luis Potosí** (sán lóo-sĕs' pō'tō-sĕ) state, cen. Mexico, 24,007 □ p. 628. — city, its \* p. 68.  
**San Marino** (sán má-rĕ-nō) rep. & tn. SW of Rimini, Italy, rep. 24 □ p. 11.  
**San Miguel** (sán mĕ-gwĕl) town, E Salvador, p. 25. — vol. 6,000 ft. high, SW of town. — [p. comm. 23].  
**San Remo** (sán rĕ-mō) town, Liguria, Italy, on Medit. sea.  
**San Salvador** (sán'vá-dór) Bahama isls.; first land seen by Columbus in New World. — city, \* of Salvador, p. 60.  
**San Sebastián** (sán-sá-bĕst'yan) ft. coast town, N Spain, p. comm. 49; watering place; summer residence of the court.  
**San, or Santo, Stefano** (sán, or sán'tō, stá'fá-nō) vil. Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmora, ab. 7 m. W of Constantinople, p. 2; treaty 1878. — [vador, p. 51].  
**Santa Clara** (sán'tá klá'rá) spt. city, \* of New Mexico, p. 45; battle 1898. — de) *Bastero* (dĕl-ĕs-tá-rō) prov. N Argentina, 39,764 □ p. 216.  
**Santo Domingo** (sántō dō-mĭng'ō). See Dominican Republic. — town, \* of Dominican Republic, p. 20; oldest European settlement in New World (1496).  
**Santa Fe** (sán'tá fĕ) spt. city, N. N. Y. p. 13; mineral springs; Saratoga Springs, city, E N. Y. p. 13; mineral springs; Saratoga (sá-rá'tō) city, E Russia, on Volga riv., p. 205.  
**Sarawak** (sá-rá'wák) ter. under Br. protection, NW Borneo isl. 42,000 □ p. 500, \* Kuching.  
**Sardinia** (sár-dĭn'á) *It. Sardegna* (sár-dá'nyá) isl. Medit. sea, 164 m. by 61 m. — compartimento (Sardinia isl. & smaller isls.) of Italy, 9,308 □ p. 852.  
**Sardis** (sár'dĭs) anc. city, \* of Lydia, Asia Minor; ruins.  
**Sarmatia** (sár-má'shi-á) anc. name of Poland & Russia, W of Volga river. [Gallipoli pen.]  
**Saros**, Gulf of (sá'rōs) Inlet of Ágean sea, Turkey, N of Sarum, New. See Salisbury.  
**Sarum**, Old (sá'rúm; 3), *anc. Rom. Sor'biodŭ-num*, form. bor. & city, Wiltshire, Eng., 2 m. N of Salisbury; a few ruins.  
**Sasebo** (sá-sĕ-bō) town, W Kiushu, Japan, p. 93.  
**Saskatchewan** (sás-kách'ĕ-wón) riv. Canada, Rocky mts. 1,660 m. to Lake Winnipeg. — prov. W Canada, 251,700 □ p. 492, \* Regina.  
**Sassar** (sás'sá-rĕ) tn., NW Sardinia isl. It., p. comm. 43.  
**Satsuma** (sát'sō-má) old prov. SW Kiushu, Jap.; pottery.  
**Sault Sainte Marie** (só'f sánt má'ri) city, NE Mich. on Saint Marys riv. p. 13. — town, Ontario, Can. on St. Marys riv. p. 11. [near Richmond, Va.]  
**Savage's Station** (sáv'á-jĭz) battlefield (June 29, 1862)  
**Savannah** (sá-ván'á) largest isl. of Samoa, 655 □ p. 14; German.  
**Savannah** (sá-ván'á) riv. bet. S. C. & Ga. 540 m. to Atl. oc. — city, Ga. near mouth of riv. p. 65; cotton port.



**Sava** (sāv) Ger. Sau (to) *Croat*. Sava (sāv) riv. Austria, Carniola 650 m. to Danube river.

**Savoie** (sāv'vā) Eng. Savoy (sāv'vō) form. duchy, now in SE Fr. — dept. N Fr., 2,589 □ p. 248. \* Chambéry.

**Sawatch** or **Saguache** (sāv'wāch) mt. range, Rocky mts. Colorado; highest point, Massive Mountain, 14,424 ft.

**Saxe-Altenburg** (sāks-äl'ten-bürg) Ger. Sachsen-Altenburg (zāk'sën-äl'ten-böörk) duchy, a state of cen. Germany, 511 □ p. 216. \* Altenburg.

**Saxe-Coburg** (sāks-kö'bürg-gö'tā) Ger. Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha (zāk'sën-kö'böörk-gö'tā) duchy, a state of Germany, 703 □ p. 257. \* Coburg & Gotha.

**Saxe-Meiningen** (sāks-mī'ning-ën) Ger. Sachsen-Meiningen (zāk'sën-mī'ning-ën) duchy, a state of Germany, 953 □ p. 279. \* Meiningen.

**Saxe-Weimar** (-vī'mār) Ger. Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach (-vī'mār-ī'zën-äk) grand duchy, a state of cen. Germany, 1,394 □ p. 417. \* Weimar.

**Saxony** (sāk'sön-i) Ger. Sachsen (zāk'sën) old div. of Ger. from North & Baltic seas to Bavaria & Bohemia. — kingdom, a state of Ger., 5,789 □ p. 4307. \* Dresden. — prov. cen. Prussia, 9,756 □ p. 3,089. \* Magdeburg. [p. 2.]

**Saybrook** (sāv'bröök) town, Conn. at mouth of Conn. riv.

**Scafell Pike** (skö-fël) mt. Cumberland co. Eng. 3,210 ft.; highest in England.

**Seamander**. See Menderecz.

**Scandinavia** (skän'dī-nāv'i-ō) anc. name of country of the Norsemen. — Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland. — | pen. of Norway & Sweden.

**Scarborough** (skār'būr-ō; skār'būr) spt. mun. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 37; watering place.

**Schaerbeek** (skār'bäk) comm. sub. of Brussels, Belg. p. 82.

**Schaffhausen** (shāf'hou'zän) Fr. Schaffhouse (shāf'hoz) canton, N. Switzerland, 114 □ p. 46. — its \* on Rhine riv. co. comm. 18.

**Schaumburg-Lippe** (shoum'böörk-līp) principality, a state of Germany, 131 □ p. 47. \* Bückeburg.

**Scheldt** (skēldt) Flemish Schelde (skēldt) Fr. Escaut (ēs-kō) riv. France, Belgium, & Netherlands, 370 m. to North sea.

**Schenectady** (skē-nēkt-ād-i) city, E New York, p. 73.

**Schiedam** (skē'dām) town, S. Holland, Netherlands, p. comm. 32; gin.

**Schleswig** (shläs'vīk) Eng. Sleswick (slēs'vīk) spt. town, \* of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, p. 20. — N part of Schleswig-Holstein.

**Schleswig-Holstein** (-hōl'shtīn) Eng. Sleswick-Holstein (slēs'vīk-hōl'shtīn) prov. Prussia, 7,343 □ p. 1,621. \* Schleswig.

**Schmalkalden** (shmäl'käl'dën) Eng. Smalkald or Smalcald (smäl'köld) town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 10. Protestant Lea. (1527) [Union college.]

**Schöneberg** (shū'nē-bērk) SW sub. of Berlin, Prussia, p. 173.

**Schoodic** (skō'dīk), or **Grand Lakes**, lakes, in Maine & New Brunswick, drained by St. Croix riv.; largest, Schoodic, or Grand Lake.

**Schuyler** (shū'ylēr) vil. on Hudson riv. E. N. Y. p. 2; formerly Saratoga, scene of Burgoyne's surrender, after battles near Stillwater, Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777.

**Schuykill River** (skōol'kīl) in SE Pa. 120 m. to Delaware river.

**Schwaben** (shvā'bën) or **Swabia** (swā'bi-ā) dist. SW Bavaria, S Ger., 3,797 □ p. 790. \* Augsburg.

**Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt** (shvārt'sböörk-rö'dōl'shtāt) principality, a state of Ger., 363 □ p. 101. \* Rudolstadt.

**Schwarzburg-Sondershausen** (-zōn'dērs-hou'zän) principality, a state of Ger., 333 □ p. 90. \* Sondershausen.

**Schwerin** (shvā-rën) city, \* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. — Ger. p. 43. [Union college.]

**Schwyz** (shvēt's) canton, cen. Switzerland, 351 □ p. 93. —

**Scilla** (shē'līā) anc. Scy/yla, headland, Messina strait, Italy.

**Scilly Islands** (sil'i) 140 isls. Cornwall co. Eng. 5 1/2 □ p. 2, set of government, Hugh Town.

**Seio** (sē'vō) anc. Chios (kē'ōs) Gr. Khio (mod. Gr. pron. kē'ō) Turc. Sakis-Adasi (sā-kes-ā-dā'se) Gr. isl. off W coast Asia Minor, 319 □ p. 72. — its \* p. 14.

**Scotia** (skō'shā) Med. Lat. name of Scotland.

**Scotland** (skōt'länd) N div. of Great Britain, 30,405 □ p. 4,759. \* Edinburgh.

**Seranton** (skrān'tän) city, NE Pa. p. 130; coal & iron.

**Sertari** (skō'tā-rē) anc. Chrysopolis, town, Asiatic side of Bosphorus, a part of Constantinople, p. 82. — anc. Sco'dra, fortified town, Albania; siege, 1912-13.

**Seylla**. See Scilla.

**Seyroz**. See Skyros.

**Seythia** (sē'thīā) anc. name of parts of Europe & Asia.

**Seattle** (sē-āt'l) spt. city, Wash. on Puget sound, p. 237; Univ. of Wash.

**Sebastopol** (sē-bās'tō-pōl; sēb'ts-tō'pōl) or **Sevastopol** (Russ. svē'ts-ās'tō'pōl-y') spt. Crimea, S Russia, p. 68; siege 1854-55.

**Secunderabad** or **Sikandarabad** (sē-kīn'dēr-ā-bād) town & Br. cantonment, 6 m. NE of Hyderabad city, Hyderabad state, India, p. 84.

**Sedan** (sē-dän; F. pron. sē-dän') town, NE Fr., on Meuse riv. p. comm. 20; battles 1870.

**Sege-moor** (sē-gē-mōor) tract, Somersetshire, Eng.; Monmouth's defeat 1685.

**Seeland** (sē'länd; Tr. pron. zä'länd) *Danish* Sjælland (shäl'län) isl. div. of Denmark, 2,895 □ p. 1,097. \* Copenhagen. — largest isl. of Denmark, 2,805 □ p. 1,004.

**Segeste** (sē-jēt-ē) or **Segesta** (-tā) city, NW anc. Sicily.

**Segovia** (sē-gō'vīā) prov. cen. Spain, 2,631 □ p. 168. — its \* p. 15.

**Seine** (sän) anc. Seq'uana, riv. France, 480 m. to English channel. — dept. N France, 185 □ p. 4,154. \* Paris.

**Seine-et-Marne** (-ā-mārā) dept. N France, 2,273 □ p. 364. \* Melun.

**Seine-et-Oise** (-ā-wāz) dept. N France, 2,185 □ p. 818.

**Seine-Inferieure** (-än'fā'rē-ür) dept. N France, 2,448 □ p. 877. \* Rouen.

**Seistan** (sās'tān) region, SW Afghanistan & E Persia.

**Selangor** (sē-läng'ōr) native state, Federated Malay States, W Malay pen. 3,200 □ p. 294. \* Kuala Lumpur.

**Seleucia** (sē-lū'shī-ā) anc. coast city, Syria. — anc. city, Babylonia. [— See Selkirkshire.]

**Selkirk** (sēl'kērk) mun. burgh, X of Selkirkshire, Scot., p. 6.

**Selkirk Mountains**, in SE Br. Columbia; highest, Sir Donald, 10,808 ft. [p. 25. \* Selkirk.]

**Selkirkshire** (sēl'kērk-shēr) or **Selkirk**, co. Scotland, 267 □

**Semendria** (sē-mēn'drī-ā) Serb. Smederevo (smē'dē-rē-vō) dept. N Serbia, 493 □ p. 145. — its \* on Danube river, p. 7.

**Semlin** (sē-mēn') Hung. Zimony (zē'mōn-y') town, Slavonia, Hungary, on Danube & Save rivs. opp. Belgrade, 22 □ p. 17.

**Sempach** (zēm'pāk) tn., Lucerne canton, Switz., p. 2; bat. Sendai (sēn'dī) city, NE Honshu, Japan, near Sendai bay, p. 98.

**Senegur** (sēn'ē-gōl) Fr. Sénégal (sē'nā'gāl) riv. Fr. W. Africa, Futa Jallon 890 m. to Atl. oc. at Saint-Louis. — colony, Fr. W. Africa, 73,977 □ p. 1,247. \* Saint-Louis.

**Senegambia** (sēn'ē-gām'bi-ā) region, bet. Senegal & Gambia rivs, mostly in French colony of Senegal.

**Senn** (sē-n) hill, Sussex, Eng., near Hastings; bat. 1066.

**Sennlis** (sāv'nē's) town, N France, p. comm.

**Sennar** or **Sennaar** (sēn'nār) dist. bet. White Nile & Blue Nile rivs. (see Nile) Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. — prov. in Sennar dist. — \* of prov. p. 8.

**Seoul** (sē-sōl) city, \* of Korea, p. 217. [“big trees.”]

**Sequoia National Park** (sē-kwō'i-ā) in California, 290 □.

**Seraing** (sē-rān) comm. Liège prov. Belgium, on Meuse river, p. 41.

**Serbia** (sēr'bi-ā) *Serbian* Srbija (s'r'bē-yā) kingdom, SE Europe, 33,700 □. \* Belgrade.

**Serbia** (sēr'bi-ā) town, NE Greece, p. 32.

**Seret** (sēr'ēt) riv. Galicia, Austria, to Dniester river.

**Sereth** (sēr-ēt) riv. Bukovina & Roumania, to Danube river. [Aracajū.]

**Sergipe** (sēr-zhē'pē) state, E Brazil, 15,093 □ p. 413. \* Serria. See Serbia.

**Sestos** (sēs'tōs) ruined town, Turkey in Europe, on Dardanelles (Hellespont). [bay, p. 22.]

**Setúbal** (sē-tōo'bāl) spt. Lisbon dist. Portugal, on Setúbal Sevastopol. See Sevastopol.

**Seven Pines**, another name for battlefield of Fair Oaks.

**Severn** (sē-vēr-n) anc. Sabri'na, riv. Eng. 210 m. N Wales to Bristol chan.

**Seville** (sēv'il; sē-vīl) Sp. Sevilla (sā-vē'lī-yā) prov. S Spain, 5,430 □ p. 597. — anc. Rom. His'palis, its \* p. comm. 158.

**Sèvres** (sē'vr') tn. N Fr., p. comm. 9; porcelain factory.

**Seydlitz** (sē-wō'nē) vil. S Tenn. p. 1; Univ. of the South.

**Seydelleis** (sē'shē'lē) isls. NE of Madagascar, 160 □ p. 26. \* Victoria; Br. col.

**Sfax** (sfāks) spt. city, Tunis, p. ab. 50, with suburbs ab. 85.

**Shahjahanpur** (shā'jā-hān'pōor) city, Rohilkhand, United Provs. Br. India, p. 72.

**Shahr** (shā'pōor) anc. city, SW Persia; ruins.

**Shamo** (shā'mō) i. e. “Sandy waste,” Chinese name of Gobi desert. [China, p. 651.]

**Shanghai** (shāng'hāi) city & treaty port, Kiangsu prov. Shanhaikwan (shān'hī-kwān') coast town, E Chihli prov. China, p. 30.

**Shannon** (shān'nūn) riv. Ireland 225 m. SW to Atl. oc.

**Shansi** (shān'sē) prov. N China, 81,553 □ p. 9,691. \* Taiyüanfu.

**Shan States** (shān; shān) two groups of native states in Burma: Northern, ab. 21,000 □ p. 459; Southern, ab. 3,600 □ p. 900.

**Shantung** (shān'tōong) prov. NE China, 55,985 □ p. 26,547. \* Tsinan. [p. 900.]

**Shaohingfu** (shou'hīng-fōo) city, Chekiang prov. China.

**Shari** (shā'rē) riv. affluent of Lake Chad, Fr. Equat. Af.

**Sharon** (shār'ōn) coast plain, W anc. Palestine.

**Sharpsburg** (shārp'sbürg) town, Md.; battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862. [river, p. 90.]

**Shasi** (shā'sē) treaty port, Hupeh prov. China, on Yangtze

**Shasta, Mount** (shās'tā), volcanic peak, N California, 14,380 ft.

**Shāt el Arab** (shāt' ēl 'ā-rāb) riv., Euphrates & Tigris united, 120 m. to Persian gulf.

**Shawangunk Mountains** (shōng'gūm) range, SE N. Y.

**Sheba** (shē'bā) better Saba (sā'bā) anc. country, S Arabia.

**Sheerness** (shēr-nēs') spt. town, Kent, Eng. p. 17; govt. dockyard. [Kentury.]

**Shelwell** (shēf'eld) city & co. bor. Yorkshire, Eng., p. 460.

**Shenandoah** (shēn'ān-dō'ā) riv. Va. & W. Va. 200 m. to Potomac riv. at Harpers Ferry. — bor. E. cen. Pa. p. 26.

**Shengking** (shēng'kīng) prov. S Manchuria, 64,761 □ p. 5,996. \* Mukden. [fanfu.]

**Shensi** (shēnsī) prov. N China, 75,290 □ p. 6,917. \* Si-Sherwood Forest (shēr'wōod) anc. royal forest, chiefly in Nottinghamshire, Eng. [burgh Lerwick.]

**Shetland** (shēt'länd) is. co. Scotland, 551 □ p. 28; chief Shetland Islands, arch. N. of Scot. constituting co. of Shetland; chief isls. Mainland. [Durham co. Eng. p. 109.]

**Shikoku** (shē'kō'kō) isl. Japan, E of Kishu, 6,856 □, with adjacent isls. 7,031 □ p. 3,288.

**Shiloh**, battlefield, See Pittsburg Landing. [Japan, p. 58.]

**Shimonoseki** (shē-mō-nō-sā'kē) spt. city, SW Honshu, China, a Biblical name of Babylonia.

**Shipka Pass** (shīp'kā) pass, Balkan mts. Bulgaria, alt. 4,376 ft.; battles 1877. [p. 32.]

**Shiraz** (shē-rāz'; shēr'raz) town, \* of Fars prov. SW Persia.

**Shire** (shēr-ā) riv. Africa, S end of Lake Nyasa ab. 370 m. to Zambesi riv.

**Shiwo** (shē'ō) kingdom, part of Abyssinia, \* Adis Abeba.

**Sholapur** (-lā-pōor) tn., SE Bombay pres. Br. India, p. 61.

r = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. □ county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



**Shreveport** (shrév'pört) city, NW La., on Red riv. p. 28.  
**Shrewsbury** (shróvz'bér-í; shróvz'bér-í) mun. bor. X of Shropshire, England, on Severn riv. p. 28; battle 1403.  
**Shropshire** (shróp/shér) or **Salop** (sál'úp) inland co. England, 1,347 □ p. 246. X Shrewsbury.  
**Shumla** (shóom'lá) ft. town, NE Bulgaria, p. 22.  
**Si** (sē) or **Si-kiang** (sē-kyáng) large nav. river (*kiang*), more than 1,000 m. long, S China to China sea.  
**Siam** (sí'am; sí'am; sí'am) kingdom, SE Asia, ab. 198,900 □ p. 8,149. \* Bangkok.  
**Siam**, Gulf of, inlet, China sea, S of Siam.  
**Sianfu** (sē'an-fóo) or **Singan** (sē'n'gán) city, \* of Shensi, China, p. 1,000. [river, p. 300.]  
**Siangtán** (sí-áng'tán) city, Hunan prov. China, on Siang.  
**Siberia** (sí-bér-í-d) *Russ.* **Sibir'** (sē-bér-í) country of N Russia in Asia, bet. Ural mts. and Pacific oc., 4,831,882 □ p. 3,719; W \* Tomsk; E \* Irkutsk. [Italy.]  
**Sicilies**, the **Two** (sí-sí-liz) former kingdom Sicily and S. Sicily (sí-sí-liz) *It.* **Sicilia** (sē-ché'l-yá) *anc.* Trinacria, largest isl. Medit. sea; with small isls. a compartimento of Italy, 9,933 □ p. 3,633. \* Palermo. [near Corinth.]  
**Sicyon** (sísh'í-ón) *Gr.* **Sikyón** (sík'í-ón) *anc.* city, Greece, Sidon. See Saida.  
**Sidra**, Gulf of (sí-d'rá) *anc.* Syr'tis Ma'jor, inlet, coast of Tripoli and Barca.  
**Siadle**. See Syedlets.  
**Siena** (sí-é-ná) prov. Tuscany, Italy, 1,472 □ p. 242. — its **Sierra Leone** (sí-ér'á lé-ó-né) Br. W Africa co. (515 □ p. 76, \* Freetown) & protectorate (31,109 □ p. 1,313).  
**Sierra Madre** (sí-ér'á má-drá), Eastern & Western, mt. chains on E & on W border of cen. plateau, Mexico.  
**Sierra Nevada** (sí-ér'á né-vá-dá) mt. ranges, E Cal., highest peak, Mt. Whitney, 14,502 ft. — (*Sp. pron.* syér'tá ná-vá-thá) mts. S Spain; highest, Mulhacén, 11,421 ft.  
**Sigmaringen** (zég'má-ring'én) Pruss. dist. coextensive with Hohenzollern.  
**Sikandarabad** (sí-kán'p'dár-á-bád). See Secunderabad.  
**Sikkim** (sí-kí-m) native state, NE India, bet. Nepal & Bhutan, 2,818 □ p. 88. \* Gangtok.  
**Silesia** (sí-lé-shí-á; shá) *Ger.* **Schlesien** (shlá-zé-én) prov. SE Prussia, 15,573 □ p. 5,226. \* Breslau. — crownland, Austria, 1,937 □ p. 757. \* Troppau.  
**Silistra** (sí-lí-strá) or **Silistria** (sí-lí-dá) region, SE Roumania, 2,933 □ p. 274; ceded by Bulgaria 1913.  
**Simferopol** (sém'fē-ró-pól-y) town, Crimea, Russia, p. 62.  
**Simla** (sí-m'dá) town & hilly station, NE Punjab, Br. India, p. (with cantonment) 38; summer \* of Govt. of India.  
**Simplon** (sí-m'plón; P. sáv'plón) vil. & pass, Switzerland; road built by Napoleon 1800-06; tunnel, 12½ m. long (1893-1906).  
**Sinai** (sí'ní; sí'ná-t) pen. Arabia, at N end of Red sea.  
**Sinai**, Mount, probably in Sinai pen. but not identified.  
**Sinaloa** (sí-ná-ló-á) state, Mex., 27,560 □ p. 323. X Culiacán.  
**Sind** (sínd) div. NW Bombay pres. Br. India, 47,066 □ p. 3,513. \* Hyderabad.  
**Singan**. See Sianfu.  
**Singapore** (síng'á-pór'; 57) spt. city, on Singapore isl. (217 □) S of Malay pen. \* of Straits Settlements, p. 260. Sing Sing. See Ossining.  
**Sinkiang** (síng'kyáng) Chinese prov. comprising all Chinese cen. Asia between Mongolia & Tibet, 550,379 □ p. 1,819. \* Tihwafu.  
**Sioux City** (sóo) city, W Iowa, on Missouri riv. p. 48.  
**Siout** (sí-óot) or **Assiout** or **Assiut** (ás'í-óot) town, Upper Egypt, p. 39.  
**Sivas** (sí-vás) vilayet, NE Asia Minor, 23,970 □ p. 1,058. — *anc.* **Sebas'te** or **Sebas'tia** or **Cab'ra**. \* p. 60.  
**Skagen**, **Cape** (sgá'gén) or the **Skaw** (skó) N point of Jutland, Denmark.  
**Skager-Rak** (sgá'gér-rák; *often* skág'ér-rák) arm of North sea S of Norway. [volcanoes, SE Iceland.]  
**Skaptar Jökull** (skáptár yú'kóod'l) glacier region with Skopje. See Ukipje.  
**Skve** (skí) isl. Inner Hebrides, Inverness-shire, Scot., 48½ miles long.  
**Skyros** (ské'rós) *anc.* **Scyros**, isl. N Sporades, Greece.  
**Slave Coast**, coast of Guinea, W Africa, bet. Benin & Volta rivers.  
**Slavonia** (slá-vó-ní-á) the E part of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia, Hungary, 6,433 □ p. 952.  
**Sleswick**. See Schleswig.  
**Slide Mountain**, highest of Catskill mts. N. Y., 4,204 ft.  
**Sliven** (slé'vén) or **Silvno** (sí-lé-vno) town, Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, p. 25.  
**Smalcald**. See Schmalkalden. [Birmingham, p. 71.]  
**Smethwick** (sméth'ík) co. bor. Staffordshire, Eng., near Smichow (smé'kósh) town, Bohemia, Austria, suburb of Prague, p. comm. 52.  
**Smith Sound**, N extremity of Baffin bay. [est. 6,619 ft.]  
**Smoky Mountains**, Great, range, N. C. & Tenn.; high-  
**Smolensk** (smó-lé'nsk) city, W cen. Russia, p. 63; battle 1813.  
**Smyna** (smúr'ná) or **Aidin** (í-dín) vilayet, W Turkey in Asia, on Egean sea, 21,580 □ p. 1,397. — spt. its \* p. 300.  
**Snake River**, from Yellowstone Nat. Park 939 m. to Columbia riv. Wash. [3,571 ft.]  
**Snowdon** (snó'dún) highest mt. Wales, Carnarvonshire.  
**Society Islands**, in S Pac. oc. 637 □ p. 19. chief isl. Tahiti-French. [Bulgaria, p. 103.]  
**Sofia** (só-fé-yá; *in English commonly* só-fé-á) city, \* of Soissons (swá'són) *anc.* No'vidunum, *later* Augustus' Su'essonum, tn., NE Fr., on Aisne riv., p. comm. 14.  
**Sokoto** (só-kó-tó; só-kó-b) sultanate & prov. N Nigeria.  
**Solen**, the (só-lén) channel, bet. Isle of Wight & mainland of Eng.  
**Soleure**. See Solothurn. [batt. 1859.]  
**Solferino** (só-lé-ré'nó) vil. E Lombardy, Italy, p. comm. 2; **Solimões** (só-lé-móinsh) middle Amazon, from Javary river to Rio Negro.

**Solomon Islands** (só-ló-mún) group, E of New Guinea, S Pac. oc. 19,000 □ p. 195. N Wr part German, SE part Br. **Solothurn** (só-ló-túr) *Sw.* **Soleure** (só-lúr) canton, NW Switz. 306 □ p. 117.  
**Solway Firth** (só-lwá) inlet, Irish sea, bet. Eng. & Scot. 38  
**Somalland** (só-má-lé-lánd) ter. between equator & Gulf of Aden, E Africa. See Somaliland Protectorate, French Somali, & Italian Somaliland.  
**Somaliland Protectorate**, Br. protectorate, S of Gulf of Aden, 68,000 □ p. 303. \* Berbera.  
**Somersetshire** (sí-m'ér-sét-shér) or **Somerset**, co. SW Eng., 1,621 □ p. 458. X Bath.  
**Somerville** (-vil) city, E Mass. p. 77; suburb of Boston.  
**Somme** (sóm) dept. N France, 2,423 □ p. 520. \* Amiens.  
**Songka** (sóng'ká) or **Sungko** (sóng'koi) or **Red River**, riv. (*song*) SW China & Tonkin, 500 m. to Gulf of Tonkin.  
**Sonora** (só-nó-rá) state, NW Mexico, 76,339 □ p. 265. \* Hermosillo. [See Illampu.]  
**Sorata** (só-rá-tá) mountain, E of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia.  
**Sosnovitsy** (sós-nó-vít-sí) *Pol.* Sosnowice (sós-nó-vít-sí) city, SW Poland, Russia, p. 81.  
**Souchez** (só-shá't), tn., N Fr., SW of Lens, p. comm. 2. † Soudan. See Sudan.  
**Soufrière** (só-fri-ér) vol. St. Vincent, W Indies, 3,000 ft., eruption 1902. — Grande (gránd; *Angl.* gránd) vol. S Cuba, p. 19. — **St. Vincent**, 4,863 ft. [Lehigh univ.]  
**South Africa**, Union of, Br. self-governing colony, estab. May 31, 1910, comprising provs. Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, 473,100 □ p. 5,973. \* Pretoria; seat of legislature, Capetown.  
**South African Republic**, a former name of the Transvaal, p. 19.  
**Southampton** (south-ámp'tún) administrative co. part of anc. co. of Hampshire, Eng., 1,498 □ p. 862 (incl. co. bors.). — spt. co. bor. Hampshire, Eng., p. 119.  
**South Australia**, state, Australia, 380,070 □ p. 409, with civ. bor. of all-blooded aboriginals 410. \* Adelaide.  
**South Bend** (súth-bénd) city, IN Indiana, p. 64. [Lehigh univ.]  
**South Bethlehem** (béth'hé-lém, -ém) bor. E Pa. p. 20; **South Brisbane** (bríz'bán; *colloq.* bríz'bán) mun., Queensland, Australia, on Brisbane river, opp. Brisbane, p. 34.  
**South Carolina** (kár'ó-lí-ná) state, SE U. S., A. 30,495 □ p. 1,515. \* Columbia. [584. \* Pierre.]  
**South Dakota** (dó-kó-tá) state, NW U. S., A. 76,868 □ p. 3,513. \* Pierre.  
**Southend on Sea** (south'énd) spt. mun. bor. Essex co. England, p. 63.  
**Southern Rhodesia**, that part of Rhodesia S of Zambezi riv. comprising Matabeleland & Mashonaland, 148,575 □ p. 7,676. \* Salisbury.  
**South Georgia** (súr'jé-á; -jé) isl. S Atl. oc. E of Tierra del South Hadley, town, cen. Mass. p. 5; Mt. Holyoke college.  
**South Holland**, **Du. Zuidholland** (zoid'hó-lánt) prov. W Netherlands, 1,167 □ p. 1,389. \* The Hague.  
**South Island**, cen. & largest isl. of New Zealand, 525 m. long, 88,426 □ p. 444 (exclusive of Maori), chief towns Dunedin & Christchurch. [Melbourne, p. 46.]  
**South Melbourne**, city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of South Mountain, ridge, S Pa. & W Md.; bat. near Boonsboro, Md. Sept. 14, 1862. [Irish sea, p. 52; resort.]  
**Southport** (south'pört; 57) co. bor. Lancashire, Eng., on North River, Russia in Europe, S of Livonia.  
**Southwark** (súth'érk) met. bor. London, Eng., S of the Thames, p. 192.  
**Southwell** (súth'wél; *colloq.* súth'íl) par. Nottinghamshire, Eng. p. 3; cathedral.  
**Spain** (spán) or **España** (é-spán-yá) *anc.* Hispania, kingdom, S Europe, 1,056 □ p. 19,951 (incl. Canaries & Balears, 4,793 □ p. 770). \* Madrid.  
**Spalato** (spá'lá-tó) *anc.* Spalatum, spt. city, Dalmatia, Austria, p. 21, comm. 27. [sia, p. 85.]  
**Spandau** (shpán'dou) ft. town, Brandenburg prov. Prussia.  
**Spanish Islands**, S possessions of Spain incl. Rio Muni and isls. in the Gulf of Guinea.  
**Sparta** (spár'tá) or **Lacedaemon**, \* of anc. Laconia, Greece, & chief city of the Peloponnesus.  
**Spencer's Gulf** (spén'sérz) large inlet, South Australia, bet. Yorke's & Eyre's pens.  
**Speyer** (spé-ér; *Gr.* shpér) *often* in English **Spire** (spírz) city, \* of the Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, p. 23.  
**Spezia** (spé'tsí-yá) ft. spt. town & naval arsenal, Liguria, Italy, p. comm. 74. [batt. 1900.]  
**Spion Kop** (spé-ón'kóp) hill (*kop*) Natal, near Ladysmith; Spire. See Speyer.  
**Spitzbergen** (spítz-bérg) roadstead, S of Eng., bet. Fortsea isl. & Spitzbergen or Spitsbergen (spítz'bérg; spítz-bérg) group of isls. in Arctic ocean, N of Norway, 76° 27'-80° 50' N, 27,000 □.  
**Spokane** (spó'kán) city, E Wash. p. 104. [comm. 26.]  
**Spoketo** (spó-ké-tó) *anc.* Spoketon, city, Perigue, Fr. p. 19.  
**Sporades** (spór'á-déz) a group of islands off the SW coast of Asia Minor, part belonging to Greece and part administered by Italy; the Northern Sporades, NE of Evvia, belong to Greece. [8-21, 1864.]  
**Spotsylvania** (spót'sí-l-ván-í-á) in E Virginia; battles, May 31, 1862.  
**Spree** (spé-ér) riv. Saxony 220 m. to Havel riv. in Spree valley, Brandenburg, Prussia.  
**Springfield** (spríng'fíld) city, \* of Ill. p. 52. — city, S cen. Mass. on Conn. riv. p. 89; U. S. armory. — city, SW Mo. p. 35. — city, W cen. Ohio, p. 47.  
**Springer** (spríng'ér) city, \* of Kashmir, India, p. 126.  
**Staffa** (stáf'á) isl. Hebrides, Scot. Fingal's cave, 288 ft. long 117 ft. high.  
**Stafford** (stáf'érđ). See Staffordshire. — mun. bor. X of Staffordshire, Eng., p. 23. [1,280. X Stafford.]  
**Staffordshire** (stáf'érđ) or **Stafford**, co. cen. Eng., 1,183 p. Staked Plain. See Llano Estacado. [stantinople.]  
**Stamboul** (stám-bóól) French form of Istanbul, or Constantinople.  
**Stamford** (stám'fórd) city, SW Conn. p. 25. [equator.]  
**Stanley Falls** (stán'lí) 7 cataracts of Congo riv. on the

ále, senáte, cáre, árn, áccount, árn, ásk, sófá; éve, évent énd, recént, makér; Ice, Ill.; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, ónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circú, menú; ísod, íoot; out, oil;



Stanley Pool, expansion of Congo riv. just S of 4° S lat.  
 Stanovoi Range (stá-nó-vói) *Russ.* Stanoviy (stá-nó-vói) mts. E Siberia, water parting between Arctic & Pacific streams.  
 State College, bor. cen. Pennsylvania, p. 1; Penn. State State Island (stát'én) isl. coextensive with Richmond bor. City of New York, 57 □ p. 86.  
 Stavanger (stá-váng-ér) spt. SW Norway, p. 37.  
 Steglitz (sté-glítz) commune, Brandenburg prov. Prussia, near Berlin, p. 63.  
 Steinmanger. See Szobathely.  
 Stepany (sté-pái) met. bor. part of London, Eng. p. 280.  
 Steppes, the (stéps) government-general, Russian Central Asia, 710,906 □ p. 3,319, \* Omsk. [p. 226.]  
 Stettin (shé-tén) spt. city, \* of Pomerania prov. Prussia.  
 Stettiner Haif (shé-té-nér háif) coast lake, Pomerania, Prussia. [land, 665 □.]  
 Stewart Island (stú-ért), isl. S of South Island, New Zealand.  
 Stillwater (stíll-wó-ter) vil. E. N. Y. p. 1; battles, Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777.  
 Stiplje. See Ishib.  
 Stirling (stúrl'ing) mun. burgh, X of Stirlingshire, Scot. on Forth riv. p. 21; battle 1297. — See Stirlingshire.  
 Stirlingshire (stúrl'ing-shér) or Stirling, co. Scotland, 451 □ p. 1. [Stirling, p. 342.]  
 Stockholm (stók'hól'm; *Sw.* stók'hól'm) spt. city, \* of Sweden, England, p. 109. [co. Eng. on Tees riv. p. 52.]  
 Stockton on Tees (stók'tún, téz) spt. mun. bor. Durham.  
 Stoke on Trent (stók), county bor. Staffordshire, England, p. 235; pottery. [Wayne in 1779.]  
 Stony Point, vil. SE N. Y.; fort taken by Gen. Anthony's Straits Settlements, Br. col. S Malay pen. & adjacent isls. with dependencies ab. 1,630 □ p. 714, \* Singapore.  
 Stralsund (stráil'súnd) ft. spt. Pomerania, Prussia, p. 34; siege 1628.  
 Strassburg (shtrás'búork; *Angl.* strás'búrg) anc. Argento-ra'tum. ft. city, \* of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, p. 179; cathedral.  
 Stratford on Avon (á-vón) mun. bor. Warwickshire, Eng. on rt. bank Avon river, p. 9; Shakespeare was born & is buried here.  
 Struma (stróo'má) *Turk.* Kara Su (kárá súo) anc. Strymon, river (su), SW Bulgaria through NE Greece to Gulf of Rendida. [Serb. frontiers.]  
 Strumitsa (stróo-mít'sá) town, SW Bulgaria, near Gr. & Stry (strí'vy) riv. cen. Galicia, Austria, Carpathian mts. 110 m. to Dnister river — town, Galicia, Austria, on Stry riv. p. comm. 31. [p. 286.]  
 Stutgart (shúót'gárt) city, \* of Württemberg, Germany, Stry (strí'vr) riv. Galicia (Austria) & Russia, 300 m. to Pripyat river. [Graz.]  
 Syria (sí'ri-á) crownland, Austria, 8,658 □ p. 1,444, \* Sukin (swá'ken) spt. Anglo-Eg. Sudan, on Red sea, p. 12. Souchau. See Sochow.  
 Sucre (sóo'kra) city, SW cen. Bolivia, p. 23; supreme court.  
 Sudan (sóo-dán'; sóo-dán') region, Africa, S of Sahara & Libyan deserts. — Anglo-Egyptian, W of Red sea, Eritrea, & Abyssinia, ab. 950,000 □ p. ab. 3,000, \* Khartum.  
 Suez (sóo-zé'; sóo-zé) spt. Egypt, S end of Suez canal, p. 11. Suez Canal, ship canal 100 m. long across Isthmus of Suez, connecting Medit. & Red seas, cut 1859-69.  
 Suez, Isthmus of, in Egypt, joins Africa to Asia.  
 Sufolk (sóo'fólk) co. SE England, 1,431 □ p. 394, \* Ipswich.  
 Sulu Archipelago (sóo'lóo) SW Philippine islands, 1,490 □ p. 118, \* Jolo.  
 Sumatra (sóo-má'trá) isl. Dutch E. Indies, 167,488 □, with adjacent isls. (not incl. Banka) 178,674 □ p. 4,142.  
 Sumbawa (sóo-m-bá-wá) *Du.* Soembawa (sóo-m) isl. Sunda isls., East Indies, 5,129 □ p. 150; great eruption of Tambora 1815.  
 Sunda Isles (sún'dá) chain in Malay arch.; separate Java sea from Indian oc.  
 Sunda Strait, 16 m. broad at narrowest part, bet. Java & Sumatra. [Eng. p. 151.]  
 Sunderland (sún'dér-ánd) spt. county bor. Durham co. S. of Zungaria. See Zungaria. [chief trib. of Amur.]  
 Sungari (sóon'gá-ré) riv. Manchuria, about 800 m. long, Superior, city, NW Wis. port on Lake Superior, p. 40.  
 Superior, Lake, bet. U. S. A. & Canada, 400 m. long, alt. 602 ft., 32,060 □; largest of the 5 Great Lakes.  
 Surabaya, *Du.* Soerabaja (sóo-rá-bá-yá) residency, NE Java, *Du.* E. Indies, 2,298 □ p. 2,437. — its \* a spt. on Madura strait, p. 150. [p. 118.]  
 Surakarta, *Du.* Soerakarta (sóo-rá-kár'tá) city, cen. Java.  
 Surat (sóo-rát'; *nativé* sóo-rút, sóo-rút) city, Bombay pres. Br. India, p. 115.  
 Surinam (sóo-rí-nám') riv. *Du.* Guiana, 400 m. to Atl. oc. — See Dutch Guiana. [of Barak river.]  
 Surma (sóo-rá-má) riv. 560 m. Assam, Br. India, main branch Surrument. See Sorrento.  
 Surrey (sóo-ri) co. SE England, 722 □ p. 846, \* Guildford.  
 Susa (sóo-sá) anc. city, \* of Elam; Shushan of the Bible.  
 Susquehanna River (sús'kwé-hán-dá), riv. N. Y., Pa. & Del., 420 m. to Chesapeake bay. [663, \* Lewes.]  
 Sussex (sús'éks) co. SE Eng. on Eng. channel, 1,457 □ p. 1.  
 Sutherland Falls (stúth-ér-ánd) 1,904 ft. high, SW South Island, N. Z.  
 Sutherlandshire (-shér) or Sutherland, co. N Scot., 2,028 □ p. 20, \* Dornoch.  
 Sutlej (sú'tléj) river, Tibet 900 m. to Indus riv. Punjab, India. [isl. p. 8.]  
 Suva (sóo-vá) spt. tn. \* of Fiji isls. on S coast of Viti Levu.  
 Suwalki, *Po.* Suwalki (sóo-vál'ké) govt. Poland, Russia, 4,756 □ p. 681. — its \* p. 24.  
 Suvia Bay (sóo-viá) small bay, W coast Gallipoli pen. Turkey.  
 Sveaborg (sóo-vá-bó-rý) fortress, Finland, Russia, in Hel-singfors harbor.  
 Swabia. See Schwaben. [of Walflsh bay.]  
 Swakopmund (swá'kóp) riv. Ger. Southwest Africa to Atl. oc. N

Swakopmund (-móont) spt. Ger. Southwest Africa, at mouth of Swakop riv.  
 Swain (swáin) riv. W. Australia, flows into Indian ocean.  
 Swansea (swón'sé) spt. co. bor. Glamorganshire, Wales on Swansea bay, p. 115. [more college.]  
 Swarthmore (swóth'mór; 57) bor. SE Pa. p. 2; Swarth-Swat (swát) native ter. of North-West Frontier Prov. India.  
 Swatow (swá'tó) treaty port, Kwangtung, China, p. 66.  
 Swaziland (swá-zé-ánd) Br. protectorate, E of S Transvaal, 6,536 □ p. 100.  
 Sweden (swé-dén) kingdom, N Europe, 172,920 □ (of which 158,692 □ land) p. 5,522, \* Stockholm.  
 Switzerland (swít'sér-ánd) *Fr.* Suisse (sis) *Ger.* Schweiz (shvéit) *L.* Helvetia federal republic, cen. Europe, 15,955 □ p. 3,765, \* Bern. [Noted for luxury.]  
 Sybaris (sí'b-á-ris) anc. city, S Italy, destroyed 510 B. C.; Sydney (sí'd-ní) spt. city, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, p. 18. — spt. city, \* of New South Wales, Australia, p. 107, local govt. area 113, with suburbs 630.  
 Szabolcs (szé'd'yéts) *Pol.* Siedlce (shé'tsé) govt. Poland, Russia, 5,528 □ p. 1,003. — its \* p. 23.  
 Syra (sé'rá) anc. Syros Gr. isl. Cyclades, 31 □ p. 32.  
 Syracuse (sí'r-á-kús; -kús) city, cen. N. Y. p. 137; Univ. of Syracuse. — *Il.* Siracusa (sé'rá-kóo'zá) coast town, Sicily, p. 41; battle 413 B. C.  
 Syr Darya (sí'r-dá-ryá) formerly Jaxartes (jáks-árt'éz) river (*darya*) Russian Turkestan, 1,300 m. to Aral sea.  
 Syria (sí'ri-á) div. of Turkey in Asia, E of Mediterranean sea, 114,530 □ p. 3,171. — vilayet in same, 37,020 □ p. 960, \* Damascus.  
 Szabadka (sóo-bád-ké) or Maria-Theresiopel (má'r-é-sá-tá-rá-zé-é-pél) city, S Hungary, 27 m. SW of Szegedin, 376 □ p. 95. [Chengtu.]  
 Szechwan (sé'chwán) prov. W China, 218,533 □ p. 54,054.  
 Szegedin (sé'géd-én) *Hung.* Szeged (sé'géd) city, S Hungary, 3 □ p. 11.  
 Szobathely (sóo'bót-hély) *Ger.* Steinmanger (shí't-ná-máng-ér) town, W Hungary, p. 31; cathedral.

T

Tabasco (tá-bás'kó) state, SE Mexico, 10,375 □ p. 188, \* San Juan Bautista. [3,549 ft.]  
 Table Mountain, mt. Cape prov. S Africa, S of Capetown.  
 Tabor, Mount (tá'bér) mt. 6 m. E by S of Nazareth, Palestine, 1,843 ft.  
 Tabriz (tá-bréz) town, W cen. German East Africa, p. 37.  
 Tacna (tákná) N prov. of Chile, incl. Tacna & Africa depts. 9,250 □ p. 42. — its \* p. 9.  
 Tacoma (tá-kó-má) city, port on Puget Sound, W Wash. p. 84; Univ. of Puget Sound. — See Rainier, Mount.  
 Tacora (tá-kó-rá) vol. mt. Andes mts. Tacna dept. Chile, 19,736 ft. [co city, p. 30.]  
 Tacuba (tá-kóo'bá) town, Fed. Dist. Mexico, sub. of Mexico.  
 Tacubaya (tá-kóo-bá-yá) city, Fed. Dist. Mexico, p. 36; national observatory. [p. ab. 100.]  
 Tafila (tá-fé-té-lá) group of oases, S Morocco, ab. 533 □.  
 Taganrog (tá-gán-róg) spt. town, S Russia, p. 6.  
 Tagharna (tá-gár'má) mt. W Chinese Turkestan, about 25,800 ft.  
 Tagus (tá'gús) *Sp.* Tajo (tá'hó) *Pg.* Tejo (tá'zhóo) riv. Spain & Portugal, 566 m. to Atlantic ocean.  
 Tahiti (tá'hé-té; *incorradly, but commonly*, tá'hé-té) isl. Society isls. S Pacific oc. 402 □ p. 1. [apect.]  
 Taichu (tí'chóo) or Daichu or Daichiu (dí'chóo) formerly Taiwan (tí'wán) town, cen. Formosa, p. 11.  
 Taihoku (tí-hé-kóo) or Taipei (tí'pái) or Daihoku (dí-hé'kóo) city, \* of Formosa, in the N part, p. 91.  
 Tainan (táinán) or Dainan (dí'nán) treaty port, SW Formosa, p. 68.  
 Taiwan. See Formosa. — See Taichu. [China, p. 230.]  
 Taiyuanfu (tí-yú-an-fóo) walled city, \* of Shansi prov.  
 Taku (tá'koo) tn., Chihli, China, at mouth of Pei riv.  
 Taku (tá'koo) city, cen. Chile, p. 38.  
 Talien or Talienwan. Chinese name for Dairen.  
 Tallahassee (tál-á-hás'é) city, \* of Fla. p. 5; state college.  
 Tamatave (tá-má-táv) chief port of Madagascar isl. on E coast, p. 9.  
 Tamaulipas (tá-má-oó-lé-pás) state, NE Mexico, 30,834 □ p. 250, \* Ciudad Victoria. [ft.; eruption 1815.]  
 Tambora (tám-bó-rá) vol. Sumbawa isl. Malay arch. 9,100  
 Tambor (tám-bóf) city, cen. Russia, p. 68.  
 Tammerfors (tám-ér-fórs) town, Finland, Russia, p. 44.  
 Tampa (tám-pá) city and port, W Florida, p. 38.  
 Tampico (tám-pé-kó) spt. city, SE Tamaulipas, Mex. p. 17.  
 Tamsui. See Tansui.  
 Tana (tá'ná) riv. Br. E. Africa, ab. 500 m. to Indian ocean.  
 Tanagra (tán-á-grá) anc. town, Bœotia, Greece; battle 457 B. C.; figurines.  
 Tananarivo (tá-ná-ná-ré-vó) or Antananarivo (án'tá-ná-ná-ré) *Fr.* Tananarive (á'ná-ná-ré) town, \* of Madagascar, p. 95.  
 Tanga (tán'gá) spt. Ger. E. Af., p. 6. [Af. & Belg. Congo.]  
 Tanganyika (tán-gán-yé-ká) lake, 400 m. l. bet. Ger. E. Tangier (tán-jér) anc. Tin'gís, Atl. spt. city, N Morocco, p. 49; internationalized.  
 Tans (tá'nís) *Bib.* Zoan (zó-an) ruined city, Lower Egypt.  
 Tanjore (tán-jór) city, S Madras pres. Br. India, p. 58.  
 Tannenburg (tán-én-búork) vil. E. Prussia prov. Prussia, ab. 25 m. SW of Allenstein. [coast of Formosa.]  
 Tansui (tán'súo) or Tamsui (tám-) treaty port, N Taiwan (tán-tá) town, Egypt, in Nile delta, p. 64.  
 Taormina (tá-ór-mé-ná) anc. Tauromenium, tn. Sicily, on E coast, p. comm. 5.  
 Taranaki (tá-rá-ná-ké) provincial dist. W North Island, New Zealand, 3,308 □ p. 52, \* New Plymouth. — See Egmont, Mount.  
 Taranto (tá-rán-tó) anc. Tarentum, ft. spt. city, Apulia, Taranto, Gulf of, inlet, 70 m. long, Medit. sea, SE Italy.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



Tarim (tá-rém') chief river of Chinese Turkestan, 1,250 m.  
 Tarnopol (tár-nó'pól-y') town, Galicia, Austria, on Seret  
 river, p. 326.  
 Tarnobrz (tár'nó'brz) town, NW Galicia, Austria, p. comm. 37.  
 Tarrhish (tár'shish) anc. maritime country of uncertain  
 location.  
 Tarsus (tár'sús) town, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor, p. 26.  
 Tartary (tár'tá-ri) See *Tatary*.  
 Tashkent (tásh-ként) city, \* of Russian Turkestan, p. 483.  
 Tashkent (tásh-ként) city, \* of Russian Turkestan, p. 483.  
 Tasmania (táz-má'ní-á) isl. S Pacific oc. S of Australia,  
 26,215  $\square$  p. 191, \* Hobart; a state of the Commonwealth  
 of Australia. [Asia & E Europe.]  
 Tatary (tá'tá-ri) or Tartary (tár'tá-ri) indefinite region,  
 Tatra (há'tá'trá) highest mt. group of Carpathians, in  
 N Hungary; River József, 8,735 ft. [China.]  
 Tatsienlu (tá'tsí-én'loo) city, W cen. Szechwan prov.  
 Taunton (tán'tún; tón') city, SE Mass, p. 34. — mun. bor.  
 Somersetshire, Eng., p. 23; "Bloody Assizes" 1685.  
 Taurus (tá'rus) mt. chain, SE Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia.  
 Tchataldja. Var. of Chatalja. [North sea.]  
 Tees (téz) riv. bet. Durham & York cos., Eng., 70 m. to  
 Tegucigalpa (tá-gó'sé-gál'pá) town, \* of Honduras, p. 22.  
 Teheran (tè-h'rán) city, \* of Persia, about 70 m. S of  
 Caspian sea, p. 250.  
 Tehuantepec, Isthmus of (tá-wán'tá-pék') S Mex. 130 m.  
 wide, bet. Gulf of Mex. & Pac. oc. [North sea.]  
 Tel el Kebir (tél'él kè-ber') vil. NE Egypt; battle 1882.  
 Temagami. See *Timagami*. [4.129  $\square$  p. 236.]  
 Tembulang (tém'boó-lánd) ter. E Cape prov. S Africa,  
 Temesvár (tém'esh-vár) ft. city, S Hungary, 33  $\square$  p. 73.  
 Tempe, Vale of (tém'pé), beautiful valley, ab. 5 m. long,  
 anc. Thessaly, N. Greece, between Mt. Olympus & Mt. Ossa.  
 Tenedós (tén'é-dós; *Mod. Gr.* t-*thós*) Turk. isl. 5 m. long,  
 Tenerife (tén'é-ífr') Sp. Tenerife (tá'ná-ré'fá) largest of  
 Canary isls. 782  $\square$  p. 180, \* Santa Cruz de Tenerife. —  
 mt. See *Teyde*. [2.185, \* Nashville.]  
 Tennessee (tén'é-sé) state, SE cen. U. S. A., 41,687  $\square$  p.  
 Tennessee River, Tenn. 639 m. to Ohio riv.  
 Tenos. See *Tinos*.  
 Tepic (tá-pék) ter. W Mex., 10,954  $\square$  p. 171. — its \* p. 17.  
 Termonde (tér'món'dé) or Dendermonde (dén'dér-món'dé)  
 town, E Flanders prov. Belgium, p. comm. 10. [p. 9.]  
 Ternate (tér-ná'tá) isl. Du. E. Indies, E of Celebes isl. 53  $\square$   
 Terre Haute (tér'hó'té) city, W Ind., on Wabash riv., p. 58.  
 Tessin. See *Ticino*.  
 Tetuán (tè-twán') ft. town, N Morocco, p. 30; Spanish.  
 Teutoburger Wald (toi'tó-boór'gér vált) range of hills,  
 mostly in NE Westphalia, Prussia; battle A. D. 9.  
 Tewkesbury (tíw'kès-ri) mun. bor. Gloucestershire, Eng.,  
 p. 5; battle 1471.  
 Texas (tèk'sás) state, SW U. S. A., 262,398  $\square$  p. 3,897, \*  
 Teyde, or Tenerife, Pico de (pè'kó dá tá'dá or tá'ná-ré'fá),  
 Eng. Peak of Tenerife (tén'é-ífr') vol. Tenerife isl.,  
 Canary isls. 12,190 ft.  
 Thames (témz; *locally* also thámz, támz) riv. E Conn. to  
 Long Island sound. — (*pron.* tэмz) riv. E England 210 m.  
 to North sea. — (*pron.* tэмz) river, Ontario, Canada,  
 160 m. to Lake St. Clair.  
 Thanet, Isle of (thán'é) isl. NE end of Kent co. England,  
 20,536 acres. [Isle of Thanet 46 B. C.]  
 Thapsus (thá'psús) anc. town, site on E coast of Tunis;  
 Thasos (thá'sós) isl. N Aegean sea, 152  $\square$  p. 12; to Greece.  
 Thebes (thébz) anc. ruined city, Egypt, on Nile riv.; re-  
 mains of Karnak & Luxor temples. — *mod. Gr.* Thivaí  
 (thé'vá), tn. Boeotia, Greece, p. 4; & anciently important.  
 Theiss. See *Tisza*.  
 Thera (thé'rá) *mod.* Thira (thé'rá) or Santorini (sán'tó-  
 ré'né) isl. one of the Cyclades, Greece, 31  $\square$  p. 16.  
 Therezina (tá'rè-ze'ná) town, \* of Piauhy, Brazil, p. 48.  
 Thermopylae (thér-móp'y-lé) pass, E Greece; bat. 480 B. C.  
 Thessalonica (thés-sá-lón'í-ká) anc. name of Saloniki,  
 Thessaly (thés-sá-lé) region (anc. div.) NE Greece, 4,482  $\square$   
 p. 381; chief town Larissa.  
 Thian Shan. See *Tien Shan*.  
 Thibet. Var. of *Tibet*.  
 Thionville. See *Diedenhofen*. [riv. p. 46.]  
 Thion (tóm) lt. town, W Prussia prov. Prussia, on Vistula  
 thousand islands, about 1,500 islands in upper St. Law-  
 rence riv. bet. N. Y. & Ontario, Canada, summer resort.  
 Thrace (thrás) or Thracia (thrá'shí-á) anc. country &  
 Roman prov. bordering the Black & Aegean seas & Sea of  
 Marmora, now in Bulgaria & Turkey in Europe.  
 Thun (tón) town, Bern canton, Switzerland, on Aar riv.,  
 near Lake of Thun, p. comm. 8.  
 Thun, Lake of, *Ger.* Thunersee (tón'é-er-zá) in Switzer-  
 land, 10 m. long, part of Aar riv.  
 Thur (tór) riv. Switz., 81 m. long, flows into Rhine riv.  
 Thurgau (tór'gou) canton, NE Switzerland, 391  $\square$  p. 135,  
 \* Frauenfeld.  
 Thuringia (thú-rín'jí-á) region, cen. Ger., 4,759  $\square$  p. 1,580.  
 Tian Shan. See *Tien Shan*.  
 Tiber (tí'ber) *Il.* Tevere (tá'vá-rá) anc. Tíberis, riv. in cen-  
 Italy, Tuscan Apennines 244 m. to Mediterranean sea.  
 Tibesti (tí-bés'té) spenny, mountainous region of the Sahara,  
 S of Fezzan.  
 Tibet (tí-bét'; tíf'é) Chinese dependency, S of Sinkiang  
 prov. 756,000  $\square$  p. 2,000, \* Lhasa.  
 Tibrus. See *Tivoli*.  
 Ticino (tí-ché'nó) or Tessin (tè-sén'; *F.* t'sán') canton, S  
 Switzerland, 1,031  $\square$  p. 150, \* Bellinzona.  
 Ticonderoga (tí-kón'dér-ó-gá) vil. NE N. Y., p. 2; old  
 fort, head of Lake Champlain, built by Fr. 1755 (Fort  
 Carillon), taken by Eng. 1759; taken by Ethan Allen, 1775.  
 Tien Shan (tí-én' shán') or Tian Shan or Thian Shan  
 (tí-án) mt. chain (*shan*) Russian & Chinese Turkestan;  
 highest, Khan Tengri, 22,800 ft. [China, p. 500.]  
 Tientsin (tí-én'tsén') city & treaty port, Chihí prov.  
 Tierra del Fuego (tyér'rá dél'fwá'gó) group of isls. S end  
 S. Am.; partly to Chile, & partly to Argentina. — ter.  
 Argentina, E part of group, 8,299  $\square$  p. 2.

Tiffin (tíf'in) city, N Ohio, p. 12; Heidelberg univ.  
 Tiflis (tyé-lyés') city, \* of Transcaucasia, Russia, p. 200.  
 Tigr (tí'grá) prov. N Abyssinia, bordering Eritrea, \*  
 Adowa.  
 Tigris (tí'grís) riv. Turkey in Asia, 1,150 m. long, unites  
 Tihwaha (tè'h-wá-fó'o) or Urumatsi (óo-róom'tsé) or  
 Urumchi (-ché) walled city, \* of Sinkiang, China, p. 50.  
 Tilburg (tí'l'burg) tn. N. Brabant Netherlands, p. comm. 50.  
 Tilsit (tí'tít) town, E Prussia prov. Prussia, on Memel riv.,  
 p. 39; treaty 1807.  
 Timagami or Temagami (tè-má'gá-mí) lake (91  $\square$ ) & sum-  
 mer resort region, Ontario, Can., N of Lake Nipissing.  
 Timaru (tè'má-róo; *colloq.* tím'má-róo) spt. bor. E South  
 Island, N. Z., p. 11.  
 Timbuktu (tím-búk'tú) town, Upper Senegal and Niger,  
 Fr. W. Af. p. 7.  
 Timor (tè-mór') isl. 340 m. l. Malay arch.; E part port. &  
 W part (6,375  $\square$ ) Dutch.  
 Tina, Loma. See *Cibao*. [p. 41.]  
 Tinnevely (tín'é-vél'y) city, S Madras pres. Br. India.  
 Tinos (tè'nós) anc. Tènos, isl. Cyclades isls. Gr., 79  $\square$  p. 12.  
 Tintagel Head (tín-táj'él) cape, W Cornwall co., England.  
 Tippecanoe River (típ'é-ká-nó'o'), riv. Ind. Tippecanoe  
 lake 200 m. to Wabash riv.  
 Tipperary (típ'é-á-ri; 3) co. Munster prov. Ireland, 1,659  
 sq. m. [p. 12.]  
 Tirach Mir (tí'rúch mír) mt. (*mír*) highest of Hindu Kush,  
 Chitral, NW India, 25,400 ft. [p. comm. 19.]  
 Tirlémont (tér'l-món') town, Brabant prov. cen. Belgium.  
 Tirmovo (tír'nó-vó) *Bulg.* Turnovo (túr'nó-vó) tn. N cen.  
 Bulgaria, p. 13.  
 Tiro (tí'ró; *Ger.* tír'ál; *Ger.* tór'ál) Alpine crownland, W  
 Austria, 10,302  $\square$  p. 947, \* Innsbruck.  
 Tisza (tè'só) *Ger.* Theiss (tís) anc. Tis'sia, riv. N  
 Hungary, Carpathian mts. ab. 800 m. to the Danube.  
 Titicaca, Lake (tè'té-ká-ká; tít'é) bet. S Peru & Bolivia,  
 3,200 ft. [p. comm. 15.]  
 Tivoli (tí'vá-lé) anc. Tí'bur, tn. Italia, 18 m. N of Rome.  
 Tleleem (tí-lém-sén') town, W Algeria, p. comm. 40.  
 Tobago (tò-bá'gó) isl. attached to Trinidad, Br. W. Indies,  
 114  $\square$  p. 19. [to Irtysh riv.]  
 Tobol (tò-ból'y) riv. Siberia, Russia, 800 m. Ural mts.  
 Tobolsk (tò-ból'sk) *Russ.* tò-ból'y'sk) town, W Siberia, on  
 Irtysh riv., p. 21.  
 Tocantins (tò-kán-téns'; *Pg.* tó'kán-téns'h) riv. Brazil,  
 1,700 m. to Pará riv.  
 Togo (tò'gó) or Togoland (Jánd') *Ger.* protectorate, Slave  
 coast, Upper Guinea, W. Af., 33,668  $\square$  p. 1,004 \* Lomé.  
 Tokushima (tò'kúshé-má) spt. city, NE Shikoku isl.  
 Japan, p. 66.  
 Tokyo or Tokio (tò'kí-é) formerly Yeddo or Yedo (yéd'dé)  
 city, SE Honshu, on Tokyo bay, \* (since 1869) of Japan,  
 p. 2,186.  
 Toledo (tò-lé'dó) city & port, NW Ohio, p. 168. — (tè-lé-  
 tó) *Fr.* tólé; tólé'thó) anc. Tole'tum, city, cen. Spain,  
 on Tagus riv. p. 22; cathedral.  
 Tolima (tò-lé'má) volcano, W cen. Colombia, 13,316 ft.  
 Toluca (tò-ló'ká) city, \* of Mex. state, Mexico, p. 31.  
 Tomaszów (tò-má'sóof) town, Petrokov govt. Poland, Rus-  
 sia, on Wisla river. [p. comm. 15.]  
 Tombebee River (tóm-bíe'bé) riv. NE Fla. 450 m. to  
 Tomsk (tóm'sk) govt. W Siberia, 327,173  $\square$  p. 3,228. —  
 city, its \* p. 106.  
 Tonga (tón'gá; *less correctly, but commonly, tón'gá, tón'gá*  
 or Friendly Islands, group, S Pacific, 390  $\square$  p. 24, \*  
 Nukunua, Fr. protectorate.  
 Tongand (tón'gánd) or Matongaland (ám'tón') ter.  
 Tonkin (tón'kín; *F.* tón'kán') or Tonking (tón'kín') or  
 Tongking (tón'g) *Fr.* protectorate, N Fr. Indo-China,  
 46,223  $\square$  p. 6,118, \* Hanoi.  
 Tomle Sap (tóm'lá sá'p) lake, Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China,  
 100  $\square$  p. 10, according to season.  
 Topeka (tò-pé'ká) city, \* of Kan. on Kansas riv. p. 44.  
 Toronto (tò-rón'tó) city, \* of Ontario prov. Canada, on  
 Lake Ontario, p. 377. [watering place.]  
 Torquay (tór'ké) mun. bor. Devonshire, Eng. p. 39;  
 Torrens, Lake (tór'renz), salt lake, 130 m. long, S. Australia.  
 Torreón (tór'é-rá-nó) city, SW Coahuila, Mexico, p. 34.  
 Torres Strait (tór'éz) strait between New Guinea & Aus-  
 tralia, 80 m. wide. [Haiti.]  
 Tortuga (tór-tó'gá) isl. 25 m. long, N of Haiti; belongs to  
 Tonicapán (tón'pé-ká-pán) tn., Scen. Guatemala, p. 28.  
 Totenham (tót'é-n'ám) urban dist. Middlesex Eng., p. 137.  
 Toul (tóol) ft. town, NE France, communal p. 16.  
 Toulon (tóolón) anc. Tulo Mar'tius, lt. spt. city, SE  
 France, communal p. 105; naval station. [p. 150.]  
 Toulouse (tóol'loo) anc. Tolo'sa, city, S Fr., communal  
 Tournai (tóor'ná) old prov. W cen. Fr.; chief city Tournai.  
 Tournai (tóor'ná) town, N France, communal p. 83.  
 Tournai or Tournay (tóor'né) comm. W Belgium, p. 37.  
 Tours (tór) anc. Cæs'arodun'um, later Tur'oni, city, W  
 cen. France, communal p. 73; battle 732.  
 Towton (tóu'tón) par. Yorkshire, England; battle 1461.  
 Trafalgar Cape (trá'fál-gár; *often, as in English, trá-  
 fá'lgár*) SW coast of Cádiz, Spain; naval battle, Nelson's  
 victory & death, 1805. [comm. 31.]  
 Trani (trá'né) spt. town, Apulia, Italy on Adriatic sea, p.  
 Transcaucasia (tráns'kó-ká'shí-á; -shó) the Caucasus.  
 Russia, S of Caucasus mts. (but incl. Dagestan & N  
 Baku), 6,406  $\square$  p. 6,813, \* Tiflis.  
 Transjordan (tráns'jór-dán) E Cape prov. S. Af., 2,552  $\square$  p. 189.  
 Transleithania (-lí-thé'ní-á; -lí-tá'né-á) Hungary. Cf.  
 Cisleithania.  
 Transvaal (tráns-vál') formerly, as S. African Republic,  
 independent state, then Br. col. & since 1910 prov. of U.  
 of S. Af., 110,426  $\square$  p. 1,636, \* Pretoria, N. [p. 189.]  
 Transylvania (tráns'il-váni-á) part of E Hungary, for-  
 merly a grand principality, 22,318  $\square$  p. 2,678.  
 Trapani (trá'pá-né) anc. Drepan'um, spt. city, NW Sicily,  
 p. comm. 60.

åle, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sóf; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ice, ìll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect;  
 ùse, ùnite, ùm, ùp, circùs, menù; food, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



Trasimeno (trá/zé-má/nó), or Perugia (pá-ró/já), Lake of, anc. Trasimene, in Italy, 10 m. W of Perugia; Hannibal's victory, 217 B. C.

Travancore (tráv/án-kór) native state, S Madras, India, 7,031 □ p. 426. \* Travandrum.

Traz-os-Montes (trásh/ósh-món'tésh) prov. NE Portugal, 4,292 □ p. 429. \* Bragança. [riv., bat. 218 B. C.]

Trebbia (tréb/byá) anc. Trebia, riv. N Italy, 71 m. to Po

Trebizond (tréb/1-zónd) vilayet, NE Asia Minor, 12,500 □ p. 949. — anc. Trapezus, spt. its \* on Black sea, p. 50.

Trengganu (tréng/gá'noo) state, E Malay pen. under Br. prot., ab. 6,000 □ p. 147. \* Kuala Trengganu, a spt. p. 14.

Trent (trént) riv. England, Staffordshire 170 m. to Ouse riv. — or Ger. **Trient** (tré-nt) anc. Tridentum, city, Tirol, Austria, p. 30; council 1545-63.

Trentino (trén-té'no) dist. of Tirol, Austria, extending S bet. Lombardy & Venetia.

Trento (trén'tó) Italian form of Trent, Austria.

Trenton (trén'tún) city, \* of N. J. on Delaware riv. p. 97; battle 1776.

Treves (trévz) Fr. Trèves (tráv) Ger. Trier (trér) anc. Augustia Trevorum, city, Rhine prov. Prussia, on Moselle riv. p. 49; cathedral.

Treviso (tré-vé-zó) city, Venetia, Italy, p. comm. 41.

Trichinopoly (trich/1-nóp/ó-li) city, S Madras pres. Br. India, p. 122.

Trient. See Trent.

Trier. See Treves.

Trieste (tré-ést/; Ital. tré-és'tá) Ger. Trieste (tré-ést) anc. Tergeste, crownland (37 □ p. 230) & spt. city (p. 161) \* of Kistenland dist. Austria.

Trincomalee (trín/kó-má-lé) spt. town, NE Ceylon, p. 9.

Trinidad (trín/dá'd; Sp. pron. tré'né-thá'th) West Indian isl. of Venezuela (1,754 □) forming with Tobago a Br. col. 1,864 □ p. 330. \* Port of Spain.

Tripoli (tríp/ó-li) former Turkish vilayet, N Africa; as Tripolitania (trép/ó-lé-tá'nyá), with Bengazi (Cyrenai-), it has formed since 1912 Libya. (It. Libia), an Italian dependency ab. 425,000 □ p. ab. 723. — its \* p. 30. — town, Beirut vilayet, Syria, Turkey, near Medit. sea, p. 35.

Tristan da Cunha (trís-tán' dá koon'yá) small isl. group, S Atl. 45 □; Br.

Trivandrum (tré-vún/dróm) spt. \* of Travancore state, S India, p. 11.

Troas (tró'ás) or the Troad (tró'dá) ter. of anc. Troy, NW Trosos (tróms/ó) spt. NW Norway, p. 8.

Tromsø (tróm'só) vil. spt. city, cen. Norway, p. 45.

Troppau (tróp/ou) ft. tn., \* of Silesia, Austria, p. comm. 31.

Trossachs (trós'áks) wooded valley, Perthshire, Scot.

Troy (tró) city, N. Y., on Hudson riv. p. 77; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. — anc. ruined city, NW Asia Minor, S of the Dardanelles. [p. 55].

Troyes (tró'wé) city, NE France, on Seine river, communal

Truro (trú'ro) spt. city & bor. Cornwall co. England, p. 11; cathedral.

Tsarsitsyn (tsá-ré'tsín) town, E Russia, on Volga river, p. 80.

Tsarskoe Selo (tsá'r/skó-yé syé-ló') town, near Petrograd, Russia, p. 16.

Tsinan (tsí-nán') town & treaty port, \* of Shantung prov. China, p. 44.

Tsingtau or Tsingtau (tsíng'tou') spt. city, Ger. ter. of Kiaochow, China, p. 34.

Tsinling Shan (tsín/ling' shán) sometimes Peling (pá-ling') mountain range, Shensi & Kansu provs. NW China; highest peak, 13,000 ft. [Manchuria, p. 30.]

Tsishan (tsé'sé-hán) town, \* of Heilungkiang prov.

Tsushima (tsóo/shé'má) Jap. island (shima) in Korea strait, 262 □ p. 39; naval battle May 27-28, 1905.

Tübingen (tú'bing-én) tn., Württemberg, Ger. p. 19; univ.

Tucson (tóo-són) city, S Arizona, p. 13; Univ. of Arizona.

Tucuman (tóo'koo-mán') prov. N Argentina, 8,926 □ p. 198. — its \* p. 76.

Tugela (tú-gé'lá; tóo-') riv. Natal, S Af., about 300 m.; Tula (tú-lá) city, cen. Russia, on Upa riv. p. 134.

Tulcea (tóo'chá) town, Dobrogea, Roumania, on Danube riv. p. comm. 22. [Guiana and Brazil.]

Tumuc Humac (tóo-móok' óo-mé'k) mts. bet. Fr. & Du.

Tunbridge Wells (tún'bríj) mun. bor. Kent, Eng. p. 36; mineral springs.

Tunguragua (tóon'góo-rá'gwá) or Tungurahua (rá'wá) volcano, Ecuador, 16,690 ft.

Tunguska (tóon'góo'ká), Lower, Stony, & Upper, three rivers of Siberia, trib. to Yenisei river.

Tunis (tú'nis) Fr. prot., N Af., 49,930 □ p. ab. 1,800. — anc. Túnes, its \*, on Lagoon of Tunis, p. ab. 200.

Tupungato (tóo'póon-gá'tó) mt. Chile, E of Santiago, 22,000 ft.

Turin (tú'rín; tú-rín) It. Torino (tó-ré'nó) anc. Taurasia, (later Augusta) Tauvino'rum, city, chief city of Piedmont, Italy, p. comm. 427.

Turkestan (tóor'ké-stán') region, cen. Asia, divided bet. Russia, China, Bokhara, Khiva, & Afghanistan. — Russian, N of Bokhara, 420,807 □ p. 6,337, chief town Tashkend. Chinese or East, W & S part of Sinkiang, chief town Kashgar.

Turkey (túr'k) or Ottoman Empire (ó'tó-mán) in Europe and Asia, est. area 692,239 □ est. p. 20,600, \* Constantinople; Turkey in Europe 10,077 □ p. 1,891; Turkey in Asia 682,167 □ p. 18,709.

Turquino, Pico, or Pico de (pé'kó dá tóor-ké'nó) highest mt. in Cuba, near SE coast, 8,397 ft. [Alabama.]

Tusealoosa (tús/ká-lóo'sá) city, W cen. Ala. p. 8; Univ. of Tusealoosa (tús/ká-ní) It. Toscana (tós-ká'ná) compartimen- to, W Italy, S of Emilia, 9,307 □ p. 2,694.

Tusculum (tús/kú-lím) anc. town of Latium, ab. 12 m. SE of Rome.

Tuskegee (tús-ké-gé) town, E Ala. 38 m. E of Montgomery, p. 3; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Tutuila (tóo'tóo-é'lá) isl. Samoa, 54 □ p. 5; to U. S. A.

Tver (tvýár) city, cen. Russia in Europe, p. 61.

Tweed, riv. Peeblesshire, 96 m. to North sea; part of it bet. Berwickshire (Scot.) & Northumberland (Eng.).

Tweeddale. See Peeblesshire. [Thames, p. 29.]

Twickenham (twík/n-ám) town, Middlesex co. Eng., on Tyne (tín) riv. 35 m. (incl. N. Tyne 80 m.) Northumber- land, England. [Eng. on Tyne riv. p. 59.]

Tynemouth (tín/múth; tín-) co. bor. Northumberland; Tyne (tín) anc. spt. city, \* of Phoenicia; mod. Sur, Syria, 28 m. NNE of Acre.

Tyrol. See Tirol.

Tyrrhenian Sea (tý-ré'n-án) part of Mediterranean sea.

U

Ubangi (óo-bán/gé) large riv. cen. Africa to Congo riv. in 0° 39' S; part of boundary bet. French Equatorial Africa & Belgian Congo. [of Ubangi riv.]

Ubangi-Shari (shá'ré) col. French Equatorial Africa, N

Ucayali (óo/ká-yá'lé) riv. Peru, over 1,200 m. to Amazon riv.

Udaipur (óo-dí'póor) or Oodeypore (-pór) city, S Raj- putana, India, p. 47.

Udine (óo/dé-ná) city, NE Venetia, Italy, p. comm. 48.

Udvarhely (óo'dvór-hély) co. Transylvania, Hung. 1,134 □ p. 124. \* Székelyudvarhely.

Ueda (óo/dá) town, cen. Honshu isl. Japan, p. 24.

Ufa (óo/fá) city, E Russia, 200 m. N of Orenburg, p. 68.

Uganda (óo-gán/dá; ú-gán/dá) Br. prot., cen. Af., 223,500 □ p. 3,500, native \* Mengo Kampala, Br. \* Entebbe.

Uitendake (ú-in'tá), range, NE Utah; highest, Gil- bert peak, 13,687 ft.

Ujiji (óo-jé-jé) town, Ger. E. Af. on E shore of Lake Tan- ganyika (tán-gá'yá) Ger. Neupost (né'pósh't) town, Hungary, on Danube riv. near Budapest, p. 55.

Ukrains (ú'krán) region, SW Russia, approximately Little Russia. [Westmorland, Eng.]

Ullswater (úlz/wó'tér) lake, 7 1/2 m. long, Cumberland & Ulm (óolm) ft. tn. Württemberg, Ger. on Danube riv. p. 56.

Ulster (úlstér) prov. N Ireland, 8,567 □ p. 1,579.

Umbria (úm'brí-á; ú-góm'bré-á) compartimento, cen. Italy, coextensive with Perugia prov. 3,749 □ p. 687.

Ungava (ún-gá'vá; ún-gá'vá) former dist. E Canada, now in Quebec prov.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, isl. kingdom of NW Europe composed of Great Br. (Eng. Wales, Scot.) & Ireland, 121,105 □ p. 45,220, \* London.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (á'grá; oud) heu- tenant-governorship, N Br. India, 107,164 □ p. 47,182, \* Allahabad; native states, 5,079 □ p. 832.

United States of America, federal republic of 48 states, 2 territories (Alaska & Hawaii) and District of Columbia, 3,624,122 □ p. 92,284. \* Washington; continental U. S. 3,026,761 □ p. 91,972; with all possessions, 3,743,306 □ p. (in part estimated) 101,100.

Unterwalden (óon'tér-váldén) canton, cen. Switz. 295 □ p. 31.

Upernivik (óo'pér-né-vek') most N Danish settlement in Greenland, W coast.

Upolu (óo'pó-lóo; óo-pe'ú) isl. Samoa, 335 □ p. 18; Ger. Uper Austria, crownland, Austria, 4,626 □ p. 853. \* Linz.

Upper Canada, a former name of Ontario prov. Canada.

Upper Egypt, the Nile valley bet. 30° & 22° N.

Upper Senegal and Niger, colony, Fr. West Africa, 302,136 □ p. 4,473. \* Bamako.

Upsala (úp-sá-lá) Sweed. Uppsala (óop-), city, Sweden, 41 m. N of Stockholm, p. 26; university.

Ur (úr) city and dist. anc. Babylonian, prob. ab. 135 m. SE of Babylon.

Ural (ú'rál; Russ. óo-rá'l'y) riv. Russia, bet. Europe & Asia, 3,300 m. to Caspian Sea.

Ural Mountains (ú'rál; Russ. óo-rá'l'y) in Russia, from Arctic co. to Orenburg.

Uralsk (óo-rá'l'y'sk) city, W Steppes, Russia in Asia, p. 58.

Urbana (úr-bán/á) city, E cen. Illinois, p. 8; Univ. of Illi- nois. — city, W cen. Ohio, p. 8; Urbana univ.

Ura (óo-rá) or Orfa (ó-rá) anc. Edessa. — town, NE Aleppo vilayet, Turkey, p. 50. [of Mongolia, p. 38.]

Urga (óo'rá) or Kulun (kóo'lóon') cl. & sacred town, \* Uri (óo'ré) canton, E Switzerland, 415 □ p. 22. \* Altdorf.

Uruguay (ú-róo-gwá; óo-róo-gwá) riv. S. Am. Brazil 931 m. to Pata riv. — republic, South America, S of Brazil, 72,210 □ p. 1,316. \* Montevideo.

Urumchi. See Tihwatu.

Ushant (úsh/ánt) Fr. Ouessant (wé'sán') t. isl. France, off NW coast. 6 □ p. 3; naval battles 1778 & 1794.

Usk (úsk) riv. Wales & Eng. 60 m. to estuary of Severn riv.

Uškup (ús-kúp) or Uškub, Serb. Skoplje (skóp'l'yé) anc. Scutari, town, S Serbia, 125 m. NW of Saloniki, p. 30.

Uspallata (óo'pá'l-yá'tá) or La Cumbre (lá kóom'bré) pass in Andes, NE of Santiago, bet. Chile & Argentina, 12,330 ft. high. [Salt Lake City.]

Utah (ú'té; ú'tá) state, W U. S. A. 82,184 □ p. 373. \* Utah (ú'tí-ké) city, cen. N. Y., on Mohawk riv. p. 74. — anc. coast city, NW of anc. Carthage (& mod. Tunis).

Utretch (ú'trékt; Duich ú'trékt) prov. Netherlands, 534 □ p. 288. — city, its \* p. comm. 119; treaty 1713.

Uzice (óo'zhi-tse) or Uzhitse, dept. NW Serbia, 1,249 □ p. 148. — its \* p. 6.

V

Vaal (váil) riv. S Africa, SE Transvaal prov. 700 m. to Orange river.

Valais (vá'lé) canton, SW Switz. 2,017 □ p. 128. \* Sion.

Valencia (vá-lén'shí-á; shá; Sp. pron. vá-lén'thyá) old kingdom, E Spain. — prov. E Spain, 4,133 □ p. 384. — anc. Valentia, its \* a spt. city, p. 233. — (prova, vá-lén'-syá) city, N Venezuela, p. 40.

Valenciennes (vá'lén'syén'; Angl. vá-lén'sí-énz) ft. town, N France, communal p. 35. [p. 9.]

Valjevo (vá'l'yá-vó) dept. NW Serbia, 949 □ p. 157. — its

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.







West Prussia (prüsh'ú) prov. NE Prussia, 9,867 □ p. 1,703, \* Marienwerder.  
 West Riding (rid'ing) administrative co. part of ancient co. of Yorkshire, England, with co. bors. 2,771 □ p. 3,045.  
 West Russia, div. Russia in Europe, E of Poland, N of Little Russia.  
 West Virginia (vēr-jin'á) state, E cen. U. S. A., 24,022 □ p. 1,221, \* Charleston; once a part of state of Virginia.  
 Wetterhorn (v'ēr-hörn) peak of Alps, Bern canton, Switzerland, 12,146 ft.  
 Wheeling (hwē'ling) city & port of entry, N W. Va. on Ohio riv. p. 42. [river, p. 11.]  
 Whitby (hwit'bi) spt. town, Yorkshire, England, on Esk  
 White Mountains, N N. H.; highest peak, Mount Washington, 6,293 ft.  
 White Plains, city, SE New York, p. 16.  
 White River, riv. U. S., 900 m. long, flows into Miss. riv.  
 White Russia, popular name for part of W Russia.  
 White Sea, gulf, NW Russia in Europe, 36,000 □.  
 Whitney, Mount (hwit'ni) mt. Sierra Nevada mts. Cal., 14,502 ft.; highest in U. S. outside of Alaska.  
 Whydah (hwid'á; hwi'dá) spt. town, Dahomey, French West Africa, p. 20. [p. 52.]  
 Wichita (wich'i-tó) city, S cen. Kansas, on Arkansas riv.  
 Wieselzka (wyē-lyech'ká) town, Galicia, Austria, 8 m. SE of Cracow, p. comm. 7; rock-salt mines. [river, p. 11.]  
 Wiewrz (wyēps'ri) prov. Poland, Russia in Europe, to Vistula  
 Wiesbaden (wies'báden; wies'bá; wies'v) city, Hesse-Nassau prov. Prussia, p. 109; resort.  
 Wigan (wig'an) county bor. Lancashire, England, p. 89.  
 Wight, Isle of (wit'ól) isl. off S coast Eng., an administrative co. part of anc. co. of Hampshire, 147 □ p. 88, X Newport.  
 Wigtownshire (wig'toun-shēr; wig'toun-) or Wigtown, co. SW Scotland, 487 □ p. 32, X Wigtown (p. 1).  
 Wiju (wē'jóu) treaty port, NW Korea, near estuary of Yalu river, p. 13.  
 Wilderness dist. NE Va.; battles May 2-4, 1863 (Chancellorsville), & May 5-6, 1864.  
 Wilhelmshaven (vil'hēlms-há'ten) ft. spt. Hanover prov. Prussia, p. 35. [riv. p. 67.]  
 Wilkes-Barre (wilks'bárf) city, NE Pa. on Susquehanna  
 Willesden (wílz'den) urban dist. Middlesex co. Eng., p. 154.  
 Williamson, Mount, peak, Sierra Nevada mts. near Mt. Whitney, 14,502 ft.; exc. Mt. Whitney, highest in U. S.  
 Williamsport (wílyámz-pórt) city, N cen. Pa. p. 32.  
 Williamstown (-town) town, NW Mass. p. 4; Williams col.  
 Wilmington (wíll'ming-tún) city & port of entry, Del. on Delaware riv. p. 87. — city & port of entry, SE N. C. p. 26. Wilna. See Vilno.  
 Wiltshire (wíltshēr) or Wilts, co. S England, 1,350 □ p. 287, X Salisbury.  
 Wimbledon (wím'b'l-dún) mun. bor. Surrey co. Eng., p. 55.  
 Winchester (wín'chēs-tēr) city, N Va. 1 □ p. 6; Civil War battles. — anc. Ven'ta Belgarum, city & county bor. X of Hampshire, England, p. 23; cathedral.  
 Windermere (wín'dēr-mēr) town, Westmorland co. Eng. p. 5, — lake (largest in Eng.) 10½ m. long, bet. Westmorland co. & Lancashire. [Southwest Africa.]  
 Windhoek or Windhoeek (wint'hóok) town, \* of German  
 Wind River Mountains (wind) range of Rocky mts. Wyom., highest, 13,790 ft. [p. 13.]  
 Windsor, New (wín'zēr), bor. Berkshire, Eng. on Thames  
 Windsor Castle, Berkshire, Eng. E of New Windsor; chief residence of British sovereigns; covers 12 acres; has park of 1,500 acres.  
 Windward Islands (wínd'wérd) S portion Lesser Antilles. — Br. possession consisting of the cols. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, & Grenada, with the Grenadines, 524 □ p. 183.  
 Windward Passage, 50 m. wide, bet. Cuba & Haiti.  
 Winnebago, Lake (wín'ē-bá'gó) lake, 30 m. long, E Wis.  
 Winnepesaukee, Lake (wín'ē-pēs-ó'kē) lake, 25 m. long, E cen. N. H.  
 Winnipeg (wín'i-pēg) lake, 275 m. long, 9,459 □ Manitoba prov. Canada. — riv. Canada, 530 m. to Lake Winnipeg. — city, \* of Manitoba prov. Canada, p. 136.  
 Winniepegosis, Lake (wín'i-pē-gó'sis) lake, 2,086 □ Manitoba & Northwest Terr. Canada, W of Lake Winnipeg.  
 Winona (wín'óná) city, SE Minn. on Mississippi riv. p. 19.  
 Winston-Salem (wín'stún-sá'lēm) city, NW N. C. p. 23; tobacco manufactures.  
 Wisby. See Visby.  
 Wisconsin (wís-kón'sin) state, N U. S. A., 55,256 □ p. 2,334, \* Madison. — riv. Wis., 600 m. to Mississippi riv.  
 Wittenberg (wít'ēn-bērck; Angl. wít'ēn-búrg) town, Saxony prov. Prussia, on Elbe river, p. 22; here the Reformation began 1517.  
 Witwatersrand (wit-wá'tērs-ránt; -ránd) or the Rand (ránd) rocky ridge at Johannesburg, Transvaal, U. of S. Africa; gold fields.  
 Woëvre (vō'ēvr') region, NE France, depts. Meuse & Meurthe-et-Moselle. [fordshire, Eng. p. 95.]  
 Wolverhampton (wól'vēr-hámp'tún) county bor. Staf-fordshire, Eng. p. 10.  
 Wonsán. See Gensang.  
 Woods, Lake of the, in Minn. Ontario & Manitoba 90 m. by 60 m. [Thames, p. 121; arsenal, p. 11.]  
 Woolwich (wól'ich; -i) mt. bor. E London, Eng. on Woolsocket (wóon'sók'ēt) city, N Rhode Island, p. 38.  
 Wooster (wóos'tēr) city, NE cen. Ohio, p. 6; Wooster univ.  
 Worcester (wóos'tēr) city, E cen. Mass. p. 146; Clark univ.; Holy Cross college. — See Worcestershire. — city & co. bor. X of Worcestershire, Eng. on Severn, p. 48; cathed. al; bat. 1651.  
 Worcestershire (shēr) or Worcester, co. SW cen. Eng-land, 716 □ p. 388, X Worcester. [riv. p. 47.]  
 Worms (wórmz; Angl. wúrmz) city, Hesse, Ger. on Rhine  
 Würth (wúrt) in Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. p. 1; battle 1870.  
 Wrangell, Mount (rán'gēl), mt. S Alaska, 17,500 ft.  
 Wrath, Cape (ráth; róth) mt. IOW point of Scotland.  
 Wuchang (wóo'cháng') city, \* of Hupeh prov. China, on Yangtze riv. p. 500.

Wuhu (wóo'hwóo') treaty port, Anhwei prov. China, p. 122.  
 Württemberg (vür'tēm-bērck) kingdom, state of S Ger-many, 7,532 □ p. 2,438, \* Stuttgart. [84; univ.]  
 Würzburg (vürts'bóork) ft. town, NW Bavaria, Ger. p. 1.  
 Wyoming (wi-ó'ming; wí'fó-ming) state, NW U. S. A., 97,584 □ p. 44, \* Cheyenne.  
 Wyoming Valley, in NE Pa.; fine scenery; massacre 1778.

X

Xanthus (zán'thús) anc. city, ruins S Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor.  
 Xing (shēn-gōo') riv. Brazil, cen. Matto Grosso through Pará ab. 1,300 m. to Amazon.

Y

Yablonoi (yá'bló-noi') Mountains, in Mongolia & S Siberia. [where it is called Pedee.]  
 Yakin River (yád'kín), riv. N. C. Blue Ridge to S. C.  
 Yakutsk (yá-kóots'k) prov. E Russia in Asia, 1,530,253 □ p. 323. — its \* on Lena riv. p. 7.  
 Yalu (yá'loo') riv. bet. Manchuria & Korea, 300 m. to Yellow sea.  
 Yangchow (yáng'chōw) tn. S Kiangsu prov. China, p. 100.  
 Yangtze (yáng'tsē) or Yangtze-kiang (kyáng') r. e. "Yang kingdom river," principal river (kiang) in China, Tibet 3,000 m. to Pacific oc.  
 Yanina. See Janina.  
 Yapurá (yá'poo-rá) or Japurá (zhá'poo-rá) riv. SE Colombia & Brazil, Andes mts. 1,750 m. to Amazon river.  
 Yarkand (yár'kánd) walled city & oasis, W Chinese Tur-kestan, p. 60.  
 Yarmouth (yár'múth) spt. town, SW Nova Scotia, p. 7; Great, spt. county bor. Norfolk co. England, p. 56; herring trade.  
 Yaroslavl (yá'ró-sláv'ly) city, cen. Russia, p. 81.  
 Yass-Canberra (yás-kán'bēr-d) dist. New South Wales in which is situated the Federal Capital Territory.  
 Yazoo River (yá'zoo) river, Miss. 290 m. to Mississippi river. Yeddo or Yedo. See Tokyo.  
 Yellow River. See Hwang.  
 Yellow Sea, inlet, Pacific oc. bet. China & Korea.  
 Yellowstone Lake, lake, 20 m. long, Wyoming, in Yellow-stone National Park. [Wyo. 3,500 □.]  
 Yellowstone National Park, in Ida. Mont. & (mostly) Yellowstone River, in Wyo. & Mont. 600 m. to Missouri river; grand cañon & falls (upper 110 ft. & lower 310 ft.).  
 Yemen (yēm'ēn) anc. Arabia Felix, vilayet of Turkey, SW Arabia, 73,800 □ p. 750, \* Sana.  
 Yenije-Vardar (yē'nē-jē-vár'dár) tn. Greece, 25 m. WNW of Salonki, p. 9.  
 Yenisei (yē'nē-sē'ē) riv. Mongolia & Siberia, 2,500 m. to Arctic ocean. [p. 200.]  
 Yenpingfu (yēn'ping-fōo') city, cen. Fukien prov. China, Yezd (yézd) prov. Persia. — city, its \* p. 55.  
 Yezo (yé'zō) or Hokkaido (hōk'kai'dō) isl. Japan N. of Honshu, 30,114 □ with adjacent isls. 30,276 □ p. 1,134.  
 Yinkow (ying'kō) or Yingtse (-tse) city, NW China, p. 19.  
 Yokohama (yō'kō-há'má) spt. city, SE Honshu, Japan, p. 394. Yokohama, p. 71.  
 Yokosuka (yō'kō-sōo'ká) city, SE Honshu, Japan, near Yokosugi (yō'kō'shū) city, SE N. Y. on Hudson river, p. 80.  
 York (yōrk) city, SE Pa. p. 45. See Yorkshire. — anc. Eboracum, city & county bor. X of Yorkshire, Eng. p. 82; fine cathedral. [patria.]  
 York, Cape, in N Queensland, Australia, E of Gulf of Car-Yorkshire (yōrk'shēr) or York, co. N Eng. 6,078 □ p. 3,980, X York.  
 Yorktown, town, SE Va.; surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 1781.  
 Yorubaland (yō'rōbá-lánd) former native kingdom, now in SW Nigeria, ab. 25,000 □.  
 Yosemite Falls (yō-sēm'i-tē) 3 falls, Yosemite val. Cal. total height 2,326 ft.  
 Yosemite Valley, in E Cal. 6 m. long, in Yosemite Na-tional Park, 1,512 □, scenery.  
 Youngstown (yúng'toun) city, NE Ohio, p. 79.  
 Ypres (ē'pr) tn. West Flanders prov. Belg. p. comm. 17.  
 Yssel. See IJssel.  
 Yucatan (yoo'ká-tán) pen. in SE Mexico, Br. Honduras & N Guatemala. — state, N Yucatan pen. Mexico, 15,941 □ p. 340, \* Mérida.  
 Yukon (yoo'kón) riv. Canada & Alaska, 2,050 m. to N Pac. oc. — ter. NW Can. 207,076 □ p. 9, \* Dawson.  
 Yungpingfu (yóong'ping-fōo') tn. Chihli, China, p. 200.  
 Yünnanfu (yün'nán-fōo') prov. SW China, 146,718 □ p. 8,278, \* Yünnanfu.  
 Yünnanfu (yün'nán-fōo') city, \* of Yünnan, China, p. 45.  
 Yurev (yoor'yēt) or Dorpat (dōr'pát) town, Livonia, Rus-sia, p. 44; univ.

Z

Zacatecas (zá'ká-tá'ká's) state, Mexico, 24,473 □ p. 478. — its \* p. 26.  
 Zágárb. See Agram. [tle 202 B. C.]  
 Zama (zá'má) anc. town, N Africa, SW of Carthage; bat-Zambesi (zám-bé'sē; ofen zám-bé'zi) riv. N Barotsland through E Angola, Rhodesia, & Port. East Africa ab. 2,200 m. to Indian ocean. [its \* p. comm. 17.]  
 Zamora (thá-mó'rá) prov. NW Sp. 4,098 □ p. 273. — city.  
 Zamošē (zá'mōshēch) Russ. Zamošte (zá-mōs'tyē) ft. town, SE Poland, p. 10.  
 Zante (zán'tē) city, SE Ohio, p. 28. [town, p. 15.]  
 Zante (zán'tē) isl. Ionian isls. Ger. 169 □ p. 45. — its chief  
 Zanzibar (zán'zi-bár; zán'zi-bár') isl. sultanate, E Africa, a Br. protectorate, 1,020 □ p. 197. — isl. of protectorate, 640 □ p. 114. — spt. tn. \* of prot. on Zanzibar isl. p. 35.  
 Zaragoza. See Saragossa.

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations precede this list. \* capital. X county seat. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in thousands.



**Zealand**, Var. of Zealand, Neth., and Seeland, Denmark.  
**Zealand** (zē'lānd; *Dutch pron. zā'lānt*) prov. S Netherlands,  
 689 □ p. 232. \* Middelburg.  
**Zhitomir** or **Jitomir** (zhī-tō-mēr') town, \* of Volhynia,  
 Russia, p. 89.  
**Zimbabwe** (zīm-bā'bwā) site of ruins, formerly thought  
 ancient, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia.  
**Žižkov** (zhīsh'kōf) town, Bohemia, Austria, suburb of  
 Prague, p. comm. 72. [p. 100, \* Deir.]  
**Zor** (zōr) mutessarifat, NE Syria, Turkey in Asia, 30,110 □  
**Zoug**, Var. of Zug.  
**Zug** (zōōk) canton, cen. Switzerland, 92 □ p. 28. — its \*  
 p. comm. 8.

**Zug Spitze** (shpīt'sē) highest mt. in Ger. in Alps, S fron-  
 tier Bavaria, 9,722 ft.  
**Zuider Zee** (zū'dēr zē'; *Dutch pron. zoi'dēr zā'*) landlocked  
 inlet, Netherlands, 85 m. long. [p. 220.]  
**Zulula** (d' (zōōlōō-lānd) a part of Natal, SE Af. 10,424 □  
**Zungaria** (zōōn-gā'rī-d) or **Sungaria** (sōōn-) N div. of  
 Chinese prov. Sinkiang.  
**Zurich** (zōō'rīk) **Gr. Zürich** (tsū'rīk) canton, N Switzer-  
 land, 666 □ p. 504. — city, its \* at N end of Lake of  
 Zurich, p. comm. 192. [25 m. long, 34 □.]  
**Zurich**, Lake of, lake mostly in Zurich canton, Switz.,  
**Zuyder Zee**, Var. of Zuider Zee.  
**Zwickau** (tsvīk'ou) town, Saxony kingdom, Germany, p. 74.

A PRONOUNCING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

A

**Aali Pasha** (ā'lē pā-shā'), Turk. statesman (1815—1871).  
**Abbey** (āb'ī), Edwin Austin. Am. painter (1852—1911).  
**Abbot** (āb'ōt), Ezra. Am. Biblical scholar (1819—1884).  
**Abbot** (āb'ōt), Jacob. Am. author & clergyman (1803—  
 1879). — Cabot, Abbot, of Jacob, of American  
 historian (1805—1877). — Lyman. *Son of Jacob*. Am.  
 clergyman, author, & editor (1835—).  
**Abd-el-Kadir** (āb'del-kā'dēr). Algerian patriot (1807—  
 1833). [1830—1901.]  
**Abd-er-Rahman** (āb'dēr-rā'mān). Ameer of Afghanistan  
**Abdul-Aziz** (āb'dool-ā'zeez'). Sultan of Turkey 1861-76  
 (1830—1876).  
**Abdul-Hamid** (āb'dool-hā-mēd') II. Sultan of Turkey  
 1876-1909, when deposed (1842—). [1823—1861.]  
**Abdul-Mejid** (mē-jēd'). Sultan of Turkey 1839-61  
**Abélard** (āb'ē-lārd; *Fr. pron. ā'bā'lar*), Pierre. French  
 scholastic philosopher & logician (1079—1142).  
**Abercrombie** (āb'ēr-krūm'bi), James. — British general  
 (1706—1781).  
**Abruzzi** (ā-brōōt'sē), Duke of the. *Prince Luigi*. Italian  
 naval officer & explorer [Lat. 86° 3' ] (1873—).  
**Abu-Bekr** (ā'bū-bēk'r) 1st caliph of Mecca (573—634).  
**Acton** (āk'tūn), John Emerich Edward Daberg-Acton,  
 1st Baron. English historical scholar (1834—1902).  
**Adams** (ād'āms), Charles Francis. *Son of J. Q.* Am. diplo-  
 mat (1807—1886). — John. Lawyer & 2d president,  
 1797-1801, of U. S. A. (1735—1826). — John Quincy.  
*Son of John*, 6th president, 1825-29, of U. S. A. (1767—  
 1848). — Maude, Miss. Real name *Maude Ksadden*.  
 Am. actress (1872—). — Samuel. Am. Revolutionary  
 patriot & statesman (1722—1803).  
**Addams** (ād'āms), Jane. Am. social settlement worker  
 (1860—). [1719—].  
**Addison** (ād'ī-sūn), Joseph. Eng. poet & essayist (1672—).  
**Adrian** (ād'rī-ūn) Roman emperor. See Hadrian. — The  
 name of six popes; esp. IV. (Nicholas Breakspear), the  
 only English pope 1154-59 (1100?—59).  
**Aehrenthal**, von (fōn ā'rēn-tāl), Aloys, Count Lexa.  
 Austro-Hungarian statesman (1854—1912).  
**Æschines** (ā'shē-nēz or *esp. in British use, ēs'*). Athenian  
 orator (389—314 B. C.).  
**Æschylus** (ēs'ki-lūs or *esp. in British use, ēs'*). Greek tragic  
 poet (525—456 B. C.).  
**Æsop** (ēs'ōp), Greek fabulist (fl. 560 B. C.).  
**Agā Khan** (ā'gā khān) III. *Sultan Sir Mammed Shah*. Head  
 of Ismaelians, Mohammedans from 1885 (1875—).  
**Agassiz** (ā'gā-sē; *Fr. pron. ā'gā'sē*), Louis John Rudolph,  
 Swiss naturalist in America (1807—1873). [289 B. C.]  
**Agathocles** (ā-gāth'ō-klēz). Tyrant of Syracuse (361?—  
 307 B. C.).  
**Agessilaus** (ā-jēs'ī-lā'ūs) II. King of Sparta 397-360  
 (444?—360 B. C.).  
**Agriola** (ā-grī'ō-lā), Cneus Julius. Roman gen. (37—93).  
**Agrippa** (ā-grīp'ā), Marcus Vipsianus. Roman statesman  
 (63—12 B. C.).  
**Aguinaldo** (ā'gē-nā'ldō), Emilio. Filipino leader (1870—).  
**Ainsworth** (ānz'wūrth), William Harrison. English  
 novelist (1805—1882).  
**Aisha** (ā'ē-shā). Favorite wife of Mohammed (611—678).  
**Akbar** (āk'bār; *Hindu pron. ūk'bār; sometimes, but*  
*erroneously, accented on the last syllable*). Emperor of  
 Hindustan 1556-1605 (1542—1605).  
**Alarcón**, de (dā'ālār-kōn'), Pedro Antonio. Spanish  
 author (1833—1891).  
**Alaric** (āl'ā-rīk). (*Lat. Alarī'cus*). Conq. of Rome; king of  
 the Visigoths (376?—410).  
**Albert** (āl'bērt) Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel,  
 Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria  
 (1816—1861). — Leopold Clément Marie Meinrad. King  
 of the Belgians 1909—1875—. — d' (dāl'bār), Eugen.  
 Scottish pianist & composer (1864—).  
**Albertus Magnus**. *Albert von Bollstädt*. Bav. philos.  
 (1193?—1280).  
**Albin** (āl'bōin), King of the Lombards from 561 (?—573).  
**Albuquerque**, de (dā'āl'bēk'kēr'kō), Afonso. Portuguese  
 conqueror in India (1453—1515).  
**Alcaeus** (āl-sē'ūs). Greek lyric poet (620—580 B. C.).  
**Alcibiades** (āl'sī-bī'ō-dēz). Athenian politician & general  
 (460—404 B. C.).  
**Alcott** (āl'kōt), Louisa May. Am. author (1833—1888).  
**Alcuin** (āl'kū-in; ā'l'). (*Lat. Alcuī'nus, Flacc'us*  
*Albī'nus*). English theologian (735—804).  
**Alden** (āl'dēn), John. Pilgrim Father (1599—1687).  
**Aldrich** (āl'drīch) Thomas Bailey. Am. poet & misc.  
 writer (1836—1907). [1717—1783].  
**Alembert**, d' (dāl'ānbār'), Jean le Rond. French math.  
**Alexander** (āl'ēg-zān'dēr), *The Great*. King of Macedon

from 336 (356—323 B. C.). — I. (*Russ. Aleksandr*  
 (ā'lēk-sān'dr) Pavlovich), Emperor of Russia from 1801  
 (1777—1825). — II. Nikolaevich, Emperor of Russia  
 from 1855 (1818—1881). — III. *Son of Alexander II*.  
 Emperor of Russia from 1881 (1845—1894). The name  
 of eight popes, esp. VI. (Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia) from  
 1492 (1431—1503). — *Severus*. Roman emperor from  
 222 (208?—235).  
**Alexius** (ā'lēk'sī-ūs) I. *Comnen'us*. Emperor of the East  
 from 1081 (1043?—1118). [1749—1803.]  
**Alfieri** (āl'fī-ā'rē), Vittorio, Count. Italian dramatist.  
**Alfonso** (āl'fōn'sō) XIII. King of Spain from 1902 (1886—).  
**Alfred** (āl'frēd) *The Great*. King of the West Saxons from  
 871 (849—901). [1741—1822.]  
**Ali Pasha** (āl'ē pā-shā'). *Lion of Janina*. Pasha of Janina,  
 Allen (āl'ēn) Charles Grant Blairindie. Eng. naturalist  
 (1843—1899). — Echan. Am. officer in Rev. (1737—  
 1789). — James Lane. Am. novelist (1848—).  
**Allenby** (āl'ēn-bī), Edmund Henry Hyman. English  
 general (1861—).  
**Allston** (āl'stūn), Washington. Am. painter (1779—1843).  
**Alma-Tadema** (āl'mā-tād'ē-mā), Lourens (*Eng. Law-*  
*rence*). Sir. Belgian painter in England (1836—1912).  
**Alma** (āl'mā) or **Alba** (āl'bā; ā'l'bā), Fernando  
 Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Sp. gen. (1508—1582).  
**Alvarado**, de (dā'āl'vār-ā'dō), Pedro. Spanish officer,  
 companion of Cortes (1495?—1541).  
**Alverstone** (āl'vēr-stūn), Richard Everard Webster, 1st  
 Baron. Lord chief justice of England 1900-1913 (1842—).  
**Amati** (ām-ā'tē), Carlo, Niccolò or Nicola. It. violin maker of  
 Cremona (1596—1684).  
**Amato** (ām-mā'tō), Pasquale. It. barytone (1879—).  
**Ambrose** (ām'brōz), Saint. Bishop of Milan. Latin father  
 (340?—397).  
**Amherst** (ām'ērst), Jeffrey, Baron. Br. gen. (1717—1797).  
**Amici** (ām'ē-dē) (dā'ām'ēchēs), Edmondo. Italian writer  
 (1846—1908).  
**Amiel** (ām'yēl'), Henri Frédéric. Swiss author (1821—  
 1881). [1836.]  
**Ampère** (ānp'ār), André Marie. Fr. physicist (1775—  
 1843).  
**Amundsen** (ām'un-sēn), Roald. Norwegian discoverer of  
 South Pole, Dec. 14, 1911 (1872—).  
**Anacreon** (ā-nāk'rē-ōn). Gr. lyric poet (563?—478 B. C.).  
**Anaxagoras** (ān'āk-sāg'ō-rās). Gr. philos. (500—428 B. C.).  
**Anaximander** (ān'āk-sī-mān'dēr). Greek philosopher  
 (611—547 B. C.). [1805—1875].  
**Andersen** (ān'dēr-sēn), Hans Christian. Dan. story-writer.  
**Anderson** (ān'dēr-sōn), Mary Antoinette. *Mme. Antonia*  
*de Navarre*. Am. actress (1859—). — Robert. Am. gen-  
 eral; defender of Fort Sumter (1805—1871).  
**André** (ān'drā; ān'drī), John, Major. English spy (1751—  
 1780).  
**Andrew** (ān'drō), John Albion. Gov. of Massachusetts  
 (1818—1867). [1637—1714.]  
**Andros** (ān'drōs), Edmund, Sir. Eng. col. gen. in America,  
 Angelico (ān-jēl'ē-kō), Fra. See Ficcolle, da.  
**Anne** (ān). Queen of England 1702-14 (1665—1714). —  
 Boleyn (bōō'īn). 2d wife of Henry VIII. of England  
 (1507?—1536). — of Cleves (klēvz). 4th wife of Henry  
 VIII. of England (1515—1557).  
**Annunzio**, d' (dān-nōōn'dzē-ō), Gabriele. Real name  
*Gaetano Capannetta*. It. nov., dram. & poet (1864—).  
**Anselm** (ān'sēlm), Saint. Archbishop of Canterbury  
 (1033—1099).  
**Anthony** (ān'thō-nī), Saint, of Padua. Franciscan monk  
 (1195—1231). — (ān'thō-nī), Susan Brownell. Woman-suf-  
 frage advocate (1820—1906). [1832—301 B. C.]  
**Antigonus** (ān-tīg'ō-nūs). Gen. of Alexander the Great.  
**Antiochus** (ān-tīō'kūs). *The Great*. King of Syria 224-  
 187 B. C. (?—187 B. C.). — *Euphranes*. King of Syria  
 175-164 B. C. (200?—164 B. C.). [444 B. C.]  
**Antisthenes** (ān-tīs'thē-nēs). Gr. Cynic philos. (b. abt.  
**Antoninus** (ān'tō-nī'nūs), Marcus Aurelius. *Adopted son*  
 of following. Roman emp. 161-180 & philos. (121—180).  
 — Pius (pī'ūs). Roman emp. 138-161 (86—161).  
**Antonius** (ān'tō-nī'ūs), Marcus. *Mark Antony*. Roman  
 general (83 B. C.).  
**Apelles** (ā-pē'lēs). Famous Greek painter (fl. B. C. 330).  
**Apuleius** (ā-pū-lē'yūs). Roman satirist & philosopher  
 (fl. 130?). [1225?—1274?].  
**Aquinas** (ā-kwī'nās), Thomas, Saint. Italian scholastic  
 Arany (ār'āny), János. Hungarian poet (1817—1882).  
**Arbly**, d' (dār'blā; dār'blā'), Madame. *Frances Burney*.  
 Eng. novelist (1752—1840).  
**Arc**, d', Jeanne (zhān dārk). See Joan of Arc.  
**Archimedes** (ār'kī-mēdēs). Gr. math. (287?—212 B. C.).  
**Argyll**, or **Argyle** (ār-gīl'), George John Douglas Campbell,  
 8th Duke of. British statesman & author (1823—1900).

**āle**, senāte, cāre, ān, āccount, ān, āsk, fōōd; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, māker; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōdd, cōnnect;  
 ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sīng, īnk; then, sīt; natūre, vērīty, vērdue (87);

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**Ariosto** (ä'rë-sò'ts), Ludovico, Italian poet (1474—1533).  
**Aristides** (ä'rìs-tì'dēs), *The Just*. Athenian statesman & general (484—413 B. C.).  
**Aristippus** (ä'rìs-tìp'ùs), Gr. philos. (435?—356? B. C.).  
**Aristophanes** (ä'rìs-tòf'ä-nēs), Comic poet of Greece (448?—380? B. C.).  
**Aristotle** (ä'rìs-tòf'ìl), Gr. philos. (384—322 B. C.).  
**Arius** (ä'rì'us; ä'rì-'üs; ä'rì-'üs), Alexandrian theologian (280?—336).  
**Arkwright** (ärk'w'rt), Richard, Sir, Eng. inventor of spinning jenny (1732—1792).  
**Arminius** (ä-rì-nì'us), Ger. hero (18 B. C.—A. D. 21). —, Jacobus (*ä'r'mì-ni'us*), Du. theolog. (1560—1609).  
**Arnold** (ä'r'nòld), Benedict, Am. gen. in the Revolution, & traitor (1741—1801). —, Edwin, Sir, Eng. poet (1832—1904). —, Matthew, *Son of Thomas*, Eng. poet & essayist (1822—1888). —, Thomas, Eng. teacher & historian (1795—1842). — von Winkelried (*Ger. ä'r'nòlt fòn vìn'kèl-rìt*), Swiss patriot (?—1386?).  
**Arrhenius** (ä-rä'nì-oös), Svante August, Swedish physicist & chemist (1859—).  
**Arrian** (ä'rì-'än), Flavius, Greek historian (10 ?—170?).  
**Artaxerxes** (ärk'ä-türk'sēs) II, King of Persia from 405 B. C. — 361 B. C.).  
**Artevelde**, van (*ä'r'tè-vèlt*), or **Artevelde** (*ä'r'tè-vèl'dè*), Jacob (1287?—1345), & his son Philip (1340—1382), Flemish leaders.  
**Arthur** (ä'r'thür), Legendary British king (fl. 5th or 6th c.). — Chester Alan, 21st president, 1881—85, of U. S. A. (1830—1886).  
**Ascham** (äsk'häm), Roger, English scholar & author.  
**Ashburton** (äsh'bür-tün), Baron, See Baring, Alexander.  
**Ashur-bani-pal** (ä'shòor-bä'nè-päl'), King of Assyria 688—626 B. C. (?—626 B. C.).  
**Aspasia** (äspä'shi-'ä) of Miletus, Mistress of Pericles (470?—410 B. C.).  
**Asquith** (äsk'wìth), Herbert Henry, Eng. statesman.  
**Atahualpa** (ä'tä-wäl'pä), Last Inca king (1495?—1533).  
**Athanasius** (äth'ä-nä'shì-'üs), Saint, Alexandrian theologian (296?—373).  
**Athelstan**, or **Æthelstan**, King of the English 925—940 (895—940).  
**Atherton** (äth'èr-tün), Gertrude Franklin, born Horn, American novelist (1853—). [453].  
**Attila** (ä'tì-lä), *Scourge of God*, King of the Huns (406?—453).  
**Auber** (ö'bür'), Daniel François Esprit, Composer (1782—1871). [Poet (1552—1830)].  
**Aubigné**, d' (*dö'bèn'yä*), Théodore Agrippa, Fr. hist. & Audubon (*ö'dòo-bòn*), John James, Am. ornithologist (1780—1851).  
**Auerbach** (ö'ür-bä'k), Berthold, Ger. Jewish novelist.  
**Auerberg**, von (*fòn ö'ür'bèrk*), Moriz, Austrian general (1852—). [Poet (1820—1889)].  
**Augier** (ö'zhya'), Guillaume Victor Émile, Fr. dram. & Augustine (*sänt ö-güs'tìn*; *ö'güs-tìn*), Saint, Apostle of the English (?—604). —, Saint, Numidian bishop of Hippo (354—430).  
**Augustus** (ö-güs'tüs), *Caïus Julius Cæsar Octavianus*, 1st Roman emp., 27 B. C.—A. D. 14 (63 B. C.—A. D. 14).  
**Aurangzeb**, or **Aurangzeb** (*ö'rüng-zèb'*), Mogul emperor of Hindustan 1658—1707 (1619—1707).  
**Aurelian** (ö-rè'lì-'än), *Lucius Domitius Aurelianus*, Roman emperor 270—275 (212?—275).  
**Aurelius** (ö-rè'lì-'üs), Marcus, See Antoninus, M. A.  
**Austen** (ö'stèn; -tìn), Jane, Eng. novelist (1775—1817).  
**Austin** (ö'stìn), Alfred, English poet laureate & critic (1835—1913). —, John, English jurist (1790—1859).  
**Avicenna** (ä'vè-sèn'ä), Mohammedan physician & philosopher (980—1037).  
**Avogadro** (ä'vö-gä'drò), Amedeo, Count, Italian chemist & physicist (1776—1856).  
**Ayeshah** (ì'è-shä; ä'è'), See Aisha.  
**Aylmer** (ä'l'mèr), Fenton John, English general (1862—).

## B

**Baber** (bä'bèr), Founder of the Mogul Empire in India (1483—1530).  
**Bach** (bä'k), Johann Sebastian, German composer & musician (1685—1750).  
**Bacon** (bä'k'n), Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, Eng. philosopher & statesman (1561—1626). —, Roger, Eng. philosopher (1214?—1294).  
**Baïun** (bä'ìn), William, Eng. navigator (1584?—1622).  
**Bagehot** (bä'jät; bäg'ät), Walter, English author (1826—1877).  
**Bailey** (bä'yl), Liberty Hyde, Am. horticulturist & botanist (1838—). —, Nathan or Nathaniel, Eng. lexicographer (?—1742).  
**Bailoud** (bä'yo'd), Maurice Camille, French general.  
**Bainbridge** (bä'n'brij), William, American commodore (1774—1833). [1821—1893].  
**Baker** (bä'k'èr), Samuel White, Sir, Eng. explorer in Africa.  
**Bakunin** (bä-kòo'nìn), Mikhail Aleksandrovich, Russian polit. agitator & writer (1814—1876).  
**Balboa**, de (*dè bäl-bòyá*), Vasco Núñez, Sp. adventurer, & discov. of Pacific (1475—1517).  
**Baldwin** (böld'wìn) I, *Bro. of Godfrey of Bouillon*, King of Jerusalem (1058—1118). —, James Mark, Am. psychologist (1861—).  
**Balfé** (bälf), Michael, William, Ir. composer (1808—1870).  
**Balfour** (bäl'fòor), Arthur James, Br. statesman & essayist (1848—). [1292-96 (1249—1315)].  
**Baljol**, de (*dè bäl'yöl; bäl'yöl*), John, King of Scotland.  
**Balzac**, de (*dè bäl'zäk; Ängl. bäl'zäk*), Honoré, French novelist (1799—1850).  
**Bancroft** (bän'kròft), George, Am. hist. (1800—1891).  
**Banks** (bän'k), Joseph, Jr., Eng. naturalist (1743—1820). —, Nathaniel Prentiss, Am. gen. & polit. (1816—1884).

**Barbour** (bär'bèr), John, Scottish poet & historian (1516?—1895).  
**Barclay de Tolly** (bär'klè' dè töl'yè), Mikhail, Prince, Russian field marshal (1761—1818).  
**Barère de Vieuzac** (bä'rär' dè vyü'zäk), Bertrand, French revolutionist (1750—1841).  
**Baring** (bär'ìng), Alexander, 1st Baron Ashburton, Eng. financier & diplomat (1774—1848).  
**Barlow** (bär'lò), Joel, Am. poet & patriot (1754—1812).  
**Barnard** (bär'närd), Henry, Am. educationist (1811—1900).  
**Barnave** (bär'näv'), Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie, French revolutionist (1761—1793). [1547—1619].  
**Barmveldt** (bär'nè-vèlt), Jan van Olden, Dutch statesman.  
**Barnum** (bär'nüm), Phineas Taylor, Am. showman (1810—1891). [Vignola, da].  
**Barocchio** (bä-ròk'kyò), or **Barozzio** (bä-rò'syò), See Barras, de (*dè bär'ä*), Paul François Jean Nicolas, Count, French revolutionist (1755—1829).  
**Barrett** (bär'èt), Lawrence, Am. actor (1838—1891).  
**Barrie** (bär'ì), James Matthew, Jr., Scot. nov. & dram. (1860—). [Louis XV. (1746—1793)].  
**Barry**, du (*dü bär'rè*), Jeanne Bécu, Comtesse, Mistress of Barth (bär't), Heinrich, German explorer (1821—1865).  
**Bartholdi** (bär'tòld'èr), Frédéric Auguste, Fr. sculptor (1834—1904).  
**Bartolommeo** (bär'tòl-ò-mè'ò), Fra. See Baccio della Porta.  
**Barton** (bär'tün), Clara, Am. philanthropist (1821—1912).  
**Barve** (bär'rè), Antoine Louis, Fr. sculptor (1795—1875).  
**Basil** (bäz'il; bäs'zìl), or **Basilius**, *St. The Great*, Bishop of Cesare (329—379). [1848—1854].  
**Bastien-Lepage** (bäs'tyè'n-lè-päh'), Jules, Fr. painter.  
**Baudelaire** (böd'lär), Charles, Fr. poet (1821—1867).  
**Baxter** (bäks'tèr), Richard, Eng. nonconformist divine (1615—1691).  
**Bayard** (bä'yärd), Thomas Francis, Am. statesman (1828—1882).  
**Bayard**, de (*dè bä'yär*), Pierre Terrail, Seigneur, Called the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, French warrior (1433?—1524).  
**Bayle** (bèl), Pierre, French philos. & critic (1647—1706).  
**Bayly** (bä'yl), Ada Ellen, *Eäna Lyall*, Eng. novelist (1857—1903). [1828—1874].  
**Baynes** (bänz), Thomas Spencer, Eng. author & editor.  
**Bazaine** (bä'zè'n), François Achille, Fr. gen. (1811—1838).  
**Beaconsfield** (bè'känz-fèld; bök'ünz-), Earl of, See Disraeli.  
**Beaon** (bè'ün), or **Bethune** (bè'tün; bè-thòon'), David, Cardinal & primate of Scotland (1494—1546). [1803].  
**Beattie** (bè'tì; bät'ì), James, Scot. poet & philos. (1735—1803).  
**Beatty** (bè'tì), David, Sir, Eng. rear admiral (1871—).  
**Beauharnais**, de (*dè bö'är'nè*), Alexandre, Vicomte, 1st husband of Josephine, who married Napoleon Bonaparte (1764—1794). —, Eugène, *Son of Alexander and Josephine*, Viceroxy of Italy (1781—1824). —, Hortense Eugénie, See Hortense.  
**Beaumarchais**, de (*dè bö'mär'shèr*), Assumed name of *Pierre Augustin Caron*, French dramatist (1732—1799).  
**Beaumont** (bè'mònt; formerly büm'mònt), Francis, English dramatic poet; colleague of Fletcher (1644—1616).  
**Beauregard** (bè'rè-gärd; *Fr. pron. bö'rè-gär*), Pierre Gustave Toutant, Am. Confederate general (1818—1893).  
**Beaux** (bò), Cecilia, Miss, Am. portrait painter (?—).  
**Bebel** (bè'bèl), Ferdinand August, German socialist (1844—1913). [1187—170].  
**Becket** (bèk'èt), à, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury.  
**Bequerel** (bèk'rèl), Alexandre Edmond, Fr. physicist (1820—1891). —, Antoine César, *Father of Alexandre*, Fr. electrician (1788—1878). —, Antoine Henri, *Son of Alexandre*, Fr. electrician (1852—1908).  
**Bede** (bèd'), or **Beda** (bèd'ä), *The Venerable Bede*, English monk & ecclesiastical historian (673—735).  
**Bedford** (bèd'fèrd), John Plantagenet, Duke of, Regent of France (1389—1435). [1813—1887].  
**Beecher** (bè'chèr), Henry Ward, Am. preacher & lecturer.  
**Beethoven**, van (*vän bè'thò'vèn, bät'hò-*), Ludwig, Prussian composer (1770—1827).  
**Behring**, von (*fòn bär'ìng*), Emil, German physician (1854—). [1757].  
**Belcher** (bèl'chèr), Jonathan, Am. col. governor (1681—1755).  
**Belisarius** (bè'lì-sä'rì-'üs), Byzantine gen. (505?—565).  
**Bell**, Alexander Graham, Scot.-Am. inventor (1847—1922).  
**Bellingham** (bèl'ìng-jäm), Richard, Col. gov. of Mass. (1592—1672).  
**Bellini** (bè'lè'nè), Gentile, Venetian painter (1427?—1507). —, Vincenzo, Sicilian composer (1802—1835).  
**Ben** (bè'm), Józef, Pol. gen. & Turk. pasha (1795—1850).  
**Benbow** (bèn'bò), John, English admiral (1655—1702).  
**Benedict** (bèn'è-dìkt), Saint, I. founder of the Benedictine order (480—543). — The name of 15 popes: XIV, Prospero Lambertini, Pope 1740-58 (1675—1758); XV, Giacomo della Chiesa, Pope 1914 (1851—);  
**Benaïm** (bè'nä'im), Judah Philip, Am. Confederate statesman (1811—1884).  
**Bennett** (bèn'èt), James Gordon, Am. journalist (1795—1872). [1862—].  
**Benson** (bèn'sùn), Arthur Christopher, English essayist.  
**Berchold** (bèrk'hòld), Benjamin, Jeremy, Eng. independent writer (1748—1832). [1742].  
**Bentley** (bènt'yl), Richard, Eng. critic & scholar (1662—).  
**Benton** (bèn'tün), Thomas Hart, American statesman (1782—1858). [1780—1857].  
**Béranger**, de (*dè bär'rän'zhä*), Pierre Jean, Fr. poet.  
**Berchard**, von (*fòn bèrk'hàrt*), Leopold A. J. S. J. K., Count, Austrian statesman (1863—).  
**Beresford** (bèr'ès-fèrd), Charles William de la Poer, Lord, English admiral (1846—).  
**Bergh** (bürg), Henry Am. founder S. P. C. A. (1823—1888).  
**Bergson** (bèrg'sò'n), Henri, French philosopher (1859—).  
**Berkeley** (bèrk'èl), George, Fr. bp. & philos. (1685—1753). —, William, Sir, Royal governor of Virginia (1610?—1677).

K = ch in G. *ich*, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
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**Berlioz** (bër'lë-zò'), Hector. Fr. composer (1803—1869).  
**Bernadotte** (bër'nä-döt'; bür'nä-döt'; F. bër'nä-döt'), Jean Baptiste Jules. Fr. marshal, king (Charles XIV. John) of Sweden & Norway from 1818 (1764—1844).  
**Bernard** (bër'när'), Claude. Fr. physiol. (1813—1878). —, Saint (sant bür'när'd; bër'när'd'; F. prou. sän bër'när').  
*Bernard de Clairvaux*. Fr. ecclesiastic (1091—1153).  
**Bernhardi**, von (fön bër'när'd'e), Friedrich A. J. German general & author (1849—).  
**Bernhardt** (bër'när't'), F. bër'när't'; Eng. börn'här't'). Rosine Bernard, called *Sarah Bernhardt*. *Mme. Damala*. Fr. actress (1844—).  
**Bernini** (bër-në-në'), Giovanni Lorenzo. Italian painter, sculptor, & architect (1598—1680).  
**Bernstein** (bër'nstë'n'), Henri. French dramatist (?—).  
**Bernstorff**, von (fön bër'nstöt'f), Johann Heinrich. Count. Ger. diplomatist (1862—).  
**Berzelli** (bër-zë'lë-zë'), *Suo. prou.* bër-säl'ë-dös'), Jöns Jakob, Baron. Swedish chemist (1779—1848).  
**Besant** (bë-sän't'), Walter. Sir. English novelist (chiefly with James Rice) (1836—1901). [1898].  
**Bessemer** (bës'së-mër'), Henry. Sir. Eng. inventor (1813—).  
**Bethmann-Hollweg**, von (fön bät'män-höl'väk), Theobald. German statesman (1856—). [1783—1842].  
**Beyle** (bë'), Marie Henri. *Stendhal*. French novelist.  
**Beza** (bë-zä'), Théodore. (F. de Bèze, dë bë-zä'). Fr. reformer & Calvinistic theologian (1519—1605).  
**Biddle** (bid'dl'), John. Eng. Unitarian theologian (1615—1662). —, Nicholas. Am. financier (1786—1844).  
**Bienvenue**, de (dë byän'veñ'), Jean Baptiste Le Moyné. Sieur. Col. gov. of Louisiana, & founder of New Orleans (1680—1768).  
**Birney** (bür'në'), James Gillespie. Am. abolitionist (1792—).  
**Bismarck-Schönhausen**, von (fön bis'märk-shün'höu-zën), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince. German statesman (1815—1898).  
**Bizet** (bë-zët'), Alexandre César Léopold, called Georges. French composer (1838—1875).  
**Björnson** (byür'n'sün), Björnsterne. Norwegian poet, dramatist, & novelist (1832—1910).  
**Black** (bläk'), Jeremiah Sullivan. American jurist (1810—1883). —, William. English novelist (1841—1893).  
**Black Hawk**. American Indian (Saci) chief (1707—1838).  
**Blackmore** (bläk'mör'), Richard Doddridge. Eng. novelist (1825—1900).  
**Blackstone** (bläk'stön'), William, Sir. Eng. jurist (1723—1780). [1830—1893].  
**Blaine** (blän'), James Gillespie. American statesman.  
**Blake** (bläk'), Robert. British admiral (1690—1657). —, William. English artist & poet (1757—1827).  
**Blanc** (blän'), Jean Joseph Charles Louis. Fr. author & politician (1811—1882).  
**Blicher**, von (fön blü'kër'; Eng. blö'd'chër, -kër'), Gebhard Leberecht. Prussian field marshal (1742—1819).  
**Badloza** (bäd'lä-zä'), British genre (2—62).  
**Bobadilla**, de (dä bö'bä-thel'yä), Francisco. Spanish administrator (2—1602).  
**Boccaccio** (bök-kä'chö'), Giovanni; *in French and old English*, *Boccace* (bök-käs'). Italian author, esp. of novelle (1313—1375).  
**Boeklin** (bö'kë-lin), Arnold. Swiss painter (1827—1901).  
**Boethius** (bö-ë'thi-zë'), or *Boetius* (shë-zë'), Anicius Manlius (Torquatus) Severinus. Roman philos. (475?—525?).  
**Bojardo**, or *Bojardo* (bö-yär'dö'), Matteo Maria. Count of Scandiano. It. poet (1434?—1494). [1775—1834].  
**Boileau** (bö-ä'lyö'), Jean Baptiste Adrien. Fr. composer.  
**Boileau-Despreaux** (bö-ä'lyö-dä'prä'ö'), Nicolas. Fr. poet, satirist, & critic (1636—1711).  
**Boito** (bö-ë'tö'), Arrigo. Italian composer (1842—).  
**Boley** (bö'ly'), Anne. See Anne.  
**Bollingbroke** (böl'ing-brök; bö'ling; *form.* bööl'ing-), Henry Saint-John, Viscount. English statesman (1678—1751).  
**Bolívar** (bö'lyä-vär'; *Sp. prou.* bö-ë'vä'r'), Simon. So. American liberator (1783—1830).  
**Bonaparte**, or *Buonaparte* (bö'nä-pär't; *It. prou.* bö'nä-pär'tä, bö'nä-pär'tä). Corsican family, esp. Napoleon I. & his brothers: —, Jérôme. King of Westphalia (1784—1806). —, Joseph. King of Naples & Spain (1768—1844). —, Louis. King of Holland (1778—1846). —, Lucien. Prince of Canino (1775—1840). See Napoleon.  
**Bonheur** (bö'nür'), Marie Rosalie, called Rosa. Fr. painter of animals (1822—1899).  
**Boniface** (bö'nä-fäs'). Name of 9 popes. —, Saint. Orig. *Winifred*. Eng. missionary to Germany (680?—755).  
**Boone** (böön'), Daniel. American explorer & colonizer (1735—1820).  
**Booth** (bööth'), Edwin Thomas. American actor (1833—1893). —, John Wilkes. *Bro. of E.* Actor; assassin (1838—1866). William. Eng. founder of Salvation Army (1829—1912).  
**Borchgrevink** (börk'grë-vink), Carsten Egeberg. Danish antarctic explorer (1864—). [1854—].  
**Borden** (bör'dën'), Robert Laird, Sir. Canadian statesman.  
**Borgia** (börg'ä'), Cesare. R. garden & military leader (1476—1507). —, Lucrezia. *Sister of Cesare*. Duchess of Ferrara (1480—1519).  
**Borodin** (bör'dö-din'), Aleksandr Porfirievich. Russian composer & chemist (1834—1887).  
**Borrow** (bör'ö; bür'ö'), George. Eng. writer & traveler (1803—1881). [1711—1763].  
**Boscawen** (bö'skä-wën; -kwën), Edward. Eng. a. admiral.  
**Bossuet** (bö'sü-ë', almost bö'swë'), Jacques Bénigne. French bishop of Meaux, pulpit orator (1627—1704).  
**Boswell** (böz'wël'), James. Scot. biographer (1740—1795).  
**Botcha** (bö'tshä'), Louis. S. African gen. & statesman (1863—).  
**Bothwell** (bö'thwël'; bö'thwël'), James Hepburn, 4th Earl of 3d husband of Mary Stuart (1536?—1578).  
**Botticelli** (bö'ttë-chë'lë'), Sandro. *Alessandro Filipeppi*. Italian painter (1447?—1510).

**Boucicaut** (bö'ö'së-köt'; bö'ö'së-köt'), Dion. Irish dramatist & actor (1820?—1890).  
**Bougainville**, de (dë bö'gän'veñ'), Louis Antoine. French navigator & dis. (1732—1811). [1825—1905].  
**Bouguereau** (bö'gë-rö'), Adolphe William. Fr. painter.  
**Boulanger** (bö'lä'nzhän'), Georges Ernest Jean Marie. Fr. general (1837—1891).  
**Bourbon** (böör'bön'), Fr. ducal & royal family. —, de, Charles. Duc. *Constable Bourbonn.* Fr. gen. (1490—1527).  
**Bourdoulou** (-dä'lö'), Louis. Fr. preacher (1632—1704).  
**Bourget** (böör'zhët'), Paul. Fr. critic & novelist (1852—).  
**Bowles** (böyl', Samuel. Am. journalist (1826—1878).  
**Boyle** (böil'), Robert. Ir. chemist & philos. (1627—1691).  
**Bozzaris**, or *Botzaris* (bö'tsä-rës; *often Anglicized*, bö-zär-ës). Markos. Greek patriot (1788—1823).  
**Braddock** (bräd'ök), Edward. Br. general in America (1695—1755). [colony (1590—1657)].  
**Bradford** (bräd'fërd'), William. 2d gov. of Plymouth.  
**Bradstreet** (bräd'stret'), Simon. Colonial gov. of Massachusetts (1603—1672). [1843—].  
**Braga** (bräg'gä'), Theophilo. Pg. author, & 1st pres. 1910—11.  
**Bragg** (bräg'), Braxton. Am. Confed. gen. (1817—1876).  
**Brahe** (brä'; *Danish prou.* brä'ë'), Tycho. Danish astronomer (1546—1601).  
**Brahms** (bräms'), Johannes. Ger. composer (1833—1897).  
**Branca** (brän-kä'), Donato d'Agnoletto. Italian architect & painter (1444—1514).  
**Brandeis** (brän'dis'), Louis Dembitz. U. S. assoc. justice 1916—1886—).  
**Brandes** (brän'dës'), Georg Morris Cohen. Danish Jewish critic of literature (1842—).  
**Branimiro**, or *Branimir* (brän'më'rë'), Miroslav. Serb. Christian chief (1742?—1807).  
**Brantôme**, d' (dë brän'töm'), Pierre de Bourdailles. Fr. historian (1535?—1614).  
**Brazza**, de (dä brät'sä'), Pierre Paul François Camille Savorgnan. Real name *Brazza Savorgnan*. Italian-French explorer (1852—1905).  
**Brecht** (brë'kht'), Emil. Emil Cabell. American politician & Confederate soldier (1821—1875).  
**Breton** (brët'ön'), Jules Adolphe. Fr. painter (1827—1906).  
**Brewster** (bröös'tër'), William. Plymouth Pilgrim Father (1560?—1644).  
**Brian Boru**, or *Brian Boru* (bë-rö'ö'). King of Ireland 1002-14 (926—1014).  
**Briand** (brë-än'), Aristide. French statesman (1862—).  
**Bridges** (brij'iz'), Robert. Eng. physician, dramatist, poet laureate (1844—). [1453—523].  
**Bridget**, or *Brigit* (brij'ët'), Saint. Patroness of Ireland.  
**Briggs** (briz'g'), Charles Augustus. Am. Biblical scholar (1818—1913).  
**Brigit** (brët'), John. English orator & statesman (1811—).  
**Brogie**, de (dë brö'ë'), Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc. Fr. statesman (1785—1870).  
**Brontë** (brön'të'), Anne. *Sister of Charlotte*. *Acton Bell*. Brn. auth. (1780—1849). —, Charlotte. *Mrs. A. B. Nicholls*. *Currer Bell*. Eng. novelist (1816—1855). —, Emily Jane. *Sister of Charlotte*. *Ellis Bell*. Eng. novelist (1818—1848).  
**Brooke** (bröök'), Rupert. English poet (1887—1915).  
**Brooks** (bröök'), Phillips. P. E. bp. of Mass. (1835—1893).  
**Brougham** (bröög'm; -brööm'), Henry (Peter) Baron Brougham and Vaux (vöks). Br. statesman (1778—1868).  
**Brown** (bröun'), Charles Brockden. Am. novelist (1771—1810). —, Jacob. Am. major general (1775—1828). —, John. Am. radical abolitionist (1800—1859).  
**Browne** (bröun'), Charles Farrar. *Artemus Ward*. Am. humorist (1805—1867). —, Thomas, Sir. Eng. physician & author (1605—1682).  
**Browning** (bröun'ing'), Elizabeth Barrett. *Wife of R. Eng. poet* (1806—1861). —, Robert. Eng. poet (1812—1889).  
**Brown-Séquard** (-sä'kär'; -sä'kwär'), Charles Édouard. French-American physiologist (1817—1894).  
**Bruce** (brü'së'), Robert. *Robert Bruce*. Robert I. Liberator, & king, 1306-29, of Scotland (1274—1329).  
**Brugmann** (bröög'män'), Karl. Ger. philologist (1849—).  
**Brugsch** (brööksh'), Heinrich Karl. Ger. Egyptologist (1827—1894).  
**Brunell** (brün'el'), George Bryan. *Beau Brummel*. English society leader (1778—1840).  
**Brunelleschi** (bröön'el-ë'skë'), Filippo. Florentine architect (1377—1446). [1906].  
**Brunetière** (brün'tyär'), Ferdinand. Fr. lit. critic (1849—).  
**Bruno** (bröön'ö'), Giordano. Italian philosopher; burned at the stake (1548—1600).  
**Brutus** (brööt'üs'), Marcus Junius. Roman politician; one of the assassins of Caesar (85—42 B. C.).  
**Bryan** (brü'än'), William Jennings. Am. politician (1860—).  
**Bryant** (brü'änt'), William Cullen. Am. poet & journalist (1774—1857).  
**Bryce** (brü'së'), James Bryce, 1st Viscount. Eng. historian, publicist, & diplomat (1838—).  
**Buer** (böör'sër; Eng. bü'sër), or *Butzer* (bööt'sër), Martin. Ger. Protestant reformer (1491—1551).  
**Buchanan** (bü'kän-än'; bü'kän-än'), James. 15th pres. of U. S. 1847-61 (1791—1868).  
**Buckingham** (bü'king-äm'), George Villiers, 1st Duke of. Lord high admiral of England (1592—1628). —, George Villiers, 2d Duke of. *Son of 1st Duke*. Eng. courtier (1628—1687).  
**Buckle** (bü'k'l'), Henry Thomas. Eng. historian (1821—1861).  
**Buchta** (bü'kshä'). See Gautama.  
**Buell** (bü'el'), Don Carlos. American general (1818—1898).  
**Buffon**, de (dë bü'fü'n'), *Fr. prou.* dë bü'fön'), Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte. French naturalist (1707—1788).  
**Bull** (bü'el'), Ole Bornemann. Norwegian violinist (1810—1880).  
**Bülow**, von (fön bü'lö'), Bernhard, Prince. Ger. diplomat & statesman (1849—). —, Hans Guido. Ger. pianist & conductor (1830—1894). —, Karl. Ger. gen. (1846—).  
**Bulwer** (bü'l'wër'), William Henry Lytton Earle. Baron äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, söfä; ève, èvent ènd, ènt, ènt, ènkër; ìce, ìll; öld, öbey, öth, ödd, söft, cönnèct; ùse, ùnîte, ùn, ùp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil;



Dalling & Bulwer. *Str Henry Bulwer*. Eng. author & diplomat (1801—1872).

**Bulwer-Lytton** (lit'vūn), Edward George Earle Lytton. 1st Baron Lytton. *Bro. of Str Henry Bulwer*. Eng. nov. & dram. (1803—1873). — *Edward Robert*. 1st Earl of Lytton. *Owen Meredith*. *Son of 1st Baron Lytton*. Eng. statesman & poet (1831—1891). [1855—1896].

**Bunner** (būn'ēr), Henry Cuyler. Am. journ. & story-writer

**Bunsen** (būn'sēn), Robert Wilhelm. *Cousin of following*. Ger. chemist (1811—1899). — *von* (fān bōn'sēn), Christian Karl Josias, Baron. *Chevalier*. Ger. scholar & dipl. (1791—1860). [1688].

**Bunyan** (būn'yān), John. Eng. preacher & author (1628—)

**Burbage** (būrbāg), Richard. Eng. actor (1577—1619).

**Burbank** (būrbānk), Luther. American naturalist (1849—).

**Burckhardt** (būrk'hārt), Eng. būrkhārt, John Lewis. Swiss-English traveler in the East (1784—1817).

**Burgh**, de (dē būrg), Hubert. Eng. statesman (?—1243).

**Burghley**, or **Burleigh** (būrh'il), William Cecil, 1st Baron. Eng. statesman (1520—1598). [1792].

**Burgeyne** (būrg'oin), John. Eng. general & dram. (172—)

**Burke** (būrk), Edmund. Br. statesman (1729—1797).

**Burlingame** (būrl'ing-gām), Anson. Am. diplomatist (1820—1870). [1833—1898].

**Burne-Jones** (būrn-jōnz), Edward, Sir. Eng. painter

**Burnet** (būrn'ēt), George. Br. Salisbury (1627—1715).

**Burns** (būrnz), Robert. Scottish poet (1759—1796).

**Burnside** (būrn'sid), Ambrose Everett. Am. general (1824—1881). [1836].

**Burr** (būr), Aaron. 3d vice pres. of U. S. 1801-05 (1756—1879).

**Burrit** (būr'it), Elihu. Am. reformer & linguist (1810—1837—).

**Burroughs** (būrbūrgz), John. Am. naturalist & author

**Burton** (būr'tūn), Richard Francis, Sir. Eng. trav. & author (1821—1890). — *Robert*. Eng. philosopher & author (1877—1640).

**Bushnell** (būsh'nēl), Horace. Am. divine (1802—1876).

**Butler** (būt'ēr), Benjamin Franklin. Am. gen. & polit. (1818—1893). — *Joseph*. Eng. bp. & theolog. (1692—1752). — *Samuel*. Eng. satiric poet (1612—1680).

**Byng** (bing), Julian Hedworth George. Eng. gen. (1862—).

**Byron** (bī'rn), Lord. Eng. Gordon. 6th Lord Byron. English poet (1788—1824).

## C

**Cabanis** (kā'bā'nēs), Pierre Jean Georges. Fr. philos. (1757—1808).

**Cable** (kāb'l), George Washington. Am. novelist (1844—).

**Cabot** (kāb'ūt), John. (*It. Giovanni Caboto*, jō-vā'nē kā-bō'tō). Venetian disc. under Eng. flag of N. Am. cont. (ab. 1461—aft. 1498). — *Sebastian*. *Son of John*. Eng. navigator (1470—1577).

**Cabrebra**, Manuel. Estrada. See Estrada Cabrebra.

**Cadorna** (kā-dōr'nā), Luigi. Count. It. gen. (1850—).

**Cædmon** (kād'mōn; kād-), Anglo-Saxon poet (fl. 670).

**Cæsar** (sē'zār), Caius Julius. Roman general, statesman, & writer (100—44 b. c.). [1528—1588].

**Cagliostro** (kāgliō'strō), Paolo. *Paul Veronesi*. It. painter

**Cagliostro**, di (dē kāgli-yō'strō), Alessandro. Count. Assumed name of *Giuseppe Balsamo*. Sicilian impostor (1743—1795).

**Caine** (kān), (Thomas Henry) Hall. Eng. novelist (1853—).

**Caird** (kārd), Edward. Scot. metaphysician (1835—1908).

**Caldron** (kā'drōn), La Barea. (kā'dā-rōn' dā lā bā'kā; Eng. kōld'rōn). Pedro. Sp. dramatic poet (1600—1681).

**Calhoun** (kāl-hōn'; kā-hōn'), John Caldwell. American statesman (1782—1850). [12—41].

**Caligula** (kā-lig'ū-lā), Caius Cæsar. Roman emp. 37-41

**Calvé** (kālvā'), Emma. Real name *Emma de Roquer*. French operatic soprano (1866—).

**Calvert** (kālv'ēt), George, Sir. Baron Baltimore. Eng. statesman; founder of Maryland (1580?—1632). — *Leonard*. *Son of Sir G.* 1st gov. of Maryland (1606?—1647).

**Calvin** (kālv'vin), John. Fr. Prot. reformer at Geneva (1509—1564).

**Cambon** (kān'bōn'), Jules Martin (1845—), & his bro. Pierre Paul (1843—). Fr. diplomats.

**Cambyses** (kān-bī'sēz). King of the Medes & Persians (?—522 b. c.).

**Cameron** (kām'ēr-ūn), Simon. Am. polit. (1799—1889).

**Camões**, de (kān'ō-ēs), Luiz. (pō de Camōēs, dā kā-moin'sh). Portuguese poet (1524—1580).

**Campanini** (kāmpā'nēnē), Italo. It. operatic tenor (1846—1896).

**Campbell** (kāmp'bāl; kām'ēl), Colin, Sir. Baron Clyde. Br. field marshal (1792—1863). — *Thomas*. Br. poet (1777—1844).

**Campoamor** & **Camposorio**, de (dā kāmp'ō-ā-mōr' ē kāmp'ō-sō'rē-ō), Ramón. Sp. poet (1817—1901).

**Canby** (kān'bī), Edward Richard Sprigg. Am. general (1819—1873).

**Canning** (kān'ing), Charles John Canning, Earl. *Son of George*. Eng. statesman; gov.-gen. of India (1812—1862). — *George*. Eng. statesman (1770—1827).

**Canova** (kā-nō'vā), Antonio. It. sculptor (1757—1822).

**Canovas del Castillo** (kān'ō-vās del kās-tē'l'yō), Antonio. Spanish statesman & author. (1828—1897).

**Canú** (kān'ū), Cesare. It. historian (1807—1895).

**Canute** (kā-nūt'), Cnut (k'nōt), or Knut (k'nōt). King of English 1017-35, Danes, & Norwegians (994?—1035).

**Capet** (kāp'ēt; kāp'ēt; Fr. prōn. kāp'ē), Hugh. King of France 987-996 (940—996).

**Capper** (kāp'ēr), George. Am. geologist. Sir. Eng. gen. (1863—1915).

**Caracalla** (kā'ā-kā'lā), *Bassianus*. *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. Roman emp. 211-217 (188—217).

**Caravaggio**, da (dā kā'rā-vāg'jō), Michelangelo Amerighi. Italian painter (1569—1609).

**Cardano** (kā-rdā'nō), Gerolamo or Girolamo. (*Eng. Jerome Cardan*, kā'r'dān.) It. physician & mathematician (1501—1576).

**Carden** (kā'r'dēn), Sackville Hamilton. British vice admiral (1857—).

**Carducci** (kā-rdōō'chē), Giosuè. It. poet (1836—1907).

**Caraw** (kā-rōd' kā'rī), Thomas. Eng. poet (1598—1639?).

**Carlyle** (kā-r'il'), Thomas. Scot. essayist & historian (1795—1881).

**Carman** (kā'r'mān), (William) Bliss. Canadian poet in U. S. (1861—).

**Carnegie** (kā-rnēg'ī), Andrew. Scottish-Am. steel mfr.

**Carnot** (kā'r'nōt), Marie François Sadi. Pres. of France 1887-94 (1837—1894). [ogist. (1813—1885)].

**Carpenter** (kārp'pēr-ēt), William Benjamin. Eng. physiol.

**Carracci** (kā-rāt'chē), Agostino. Bolognese painter (1557—1602). — *Annibale*. *Bro. of Agostino*. Bolognese painter (1560—1609). — *Lodovico*. Founder of Bolognese school of painting (1555—1619). [ico (?—)].

**Carranza** (rān'sā), Venustiano. Provisional pres. of Mex.

**Carreño** (kā-rān'yō), Teresa. Venezuelan pianist (1853—).

**Carroll** (kā'r'ūl), Charles. of Carrollton. Am. patriot (1737—1832). — *Lewis*. Pseud. of C. L. Dodgson.

**Carson** (kā'r'sōn), Christopher. *Kit Carson*. American frontiersman (1809—1868). — *Edward Henry*, Sir. Irish lawyer & public official (1854—).

**Carteret** (kā'r'tēr-ēt), John Carteret, 2d Baron. 1st Earl Granville. English statesman (1690—1763).

**Cartier** (kā'r'tī-ēr), Jacques. Fr. navigator & explorer (1494—aft. 1552).

**Cartwright** (kārt'rīt), Edmund. Eng. inventor (1743—1823). — *Thomas*. Eng. Puritan leader (1535—1603).

**Caruso** (kā-rōō'zō), Enrico. It. tenor (1874—). [1621].

**Cary** (kā'rī), John. Eng. gen. Plymouth col. (1575—?)

**Cary** (kā'rī), Alice. Am. poet (1820—1897)

**Cary**, Francis. Eng. translator (esp. of Dante) (1772—1844). — *Phœbe*. *Sister of Alice*. Am. poet (1824—1871).

**Casabianca** de (dē kāz'ā-byān'kā), Louis. Fr. naval officer (1739—1793).

**Casanova** de Seingalt (kā'sā-nō'vā dā sēn'gālt), Giovanni Jacopo. Italian adventurer (1725—1798).

**Casaubon** (kā-sō'būn; Fr. prōn. kāz'ō'bōn'), Isaac. (*Lat. Casaubonus*). Fr. critic & commentator (1559—1614).

**Casimir-Perier** (kāzēm'ēr-pā'rī-ēr), Jean Paul Pierre. Fr. pres. of France 1894-95 (1847—1907).

**Cass** (kās), Lewis. American statesman (1782—1866).

**Cassatt** (kā-sāt'), Mary. American painter (?—).

**Cassius Longinus** (kāsh'ī-ūs lōn-jī'nūs), Caius. Roman politician (d. 42 b. c.).

**Castelar** (kāst'ē-lār), Emilio. Sp. statesman (1832—1899).

**Castlereagh** (kāst'lē-rā; kā's'lē-rā), Robert Stewart. Viscount. 2d Marquis of Londonderry. British statesman (1769—1822).

**Castro**, de (dā kā'strō), Inés. Sp. wife of crown prince Dom Pedro of Portugal; assassinated (1820?—1855).

**Catherine** (kā'tēr-in) of Aragon (1485—1530). — *Howard* (d. 1542). — *Parr* (1512—48). 1st, 5th, 6th wives respectively of Henry VIII. of England. — *I*. Empress of Russia; wife of Peter the Great (?—1727). — *II*. *The Great*. Empress of Russia; wife of Peter III. (1729—1796). — *Medici* (dā mā'dē-chē). Wife of Henry II. of France (1519—1589).

**Catiline** (kā'tī-lin), *Lucius Sergius Catilina*. Roman conspirator (108?—62 b. c.).

**Cato** (kā'tō), Marcus Porcius. *The Elder*. Roman patriot (234—149 b. c.). — *Marcus Porcius*. *The Younger*. Roman phil. & patriot (?; b. c. 154 b. c.).

**Catullus** (kā-tū'l'ūs), Marcus Valerius. Roman poet (?—)

**Cavalier** (kā'vā'lyār), Jean. Leader of the Camisards (1679?—1740).

**Cavour**, di (dē kā'vōr'), Camillo Benso, Count. Italian statesman (1810—1861). [1914].

**Caxton** (kāks'tōn), John. Marquis of Salutes. American poet (1865—1922).

**Caxton** (kāks'tōn), William. Earliest English printer (1422?—1491).

**Cecil** (sēs'tī; sīs'tī), William. See Burghley, Baron.

**Cellini** (chē'lē-nēn), Benvenuto. It. artist in metal & author (1500—1571).

**Cervantes Saavedra**, de (thēr-vān'tās sāvā-vā'drā; Eng. sēr-vān'tēz), Miguel. Sp. author (1547—1616).

**Cervera** & **Topete** (thēr-vārā ē tō-pā'tē), Pascual. Count of Jerez. Marquis of Santa Ana. Sp. adm. (1839—1909).

**Cézanne** (sē'zān'), Paul. Fr. painter (1839—1906).

**Chafee** (chā'fē), Adna Romanza. Am. gen. (1842—1914).

**Chalmers** (chāl'mēr; chō'mēr), Thomas. Scottish divine & author (1780—1847). [1836—1914].

**Chamberlain** (chām'bēr-līn), Joseph. English statesman

**Chamfort**, or **Chamfort** (shān'fōr), Sébastien Roch Nicolas. Fr. epigrammatist & littérateur (1741—1794).

**Champlain**, de (shāmp'plān'; Fr. prōn. dē shāmp'plān'), Samuel. Fr. expl. & founder of Canada (1567—1635).

**Champollion** (shānp'pō'l'yōn'), Jean François. French Egyptologist (1790—1832).

**Champollion-Figeac** (chē'zhāk'), Jean Jacques. *Bro. of preceding*. Fr. archaeologist (1777—1834).

**Channing** (chān'ing), William Ellery. American Unitarian divine & writer (1780—1842). [1781—1841].

**Chantrey** (chān'trī), Francis Legatt, Sir. Eng. sculptor

**Chapman** (chāp'mān), George. Eng. poet (1559?—1634).

**Charles** (shār'kōp'), Jean Martin. French neurologist (1825—1893).

**Charlemagne** (shār'lē-mān; Fr. prōn. shār'lē-mān'yō), Charles the Great, or Charles I. King of the Franks 768-814, emperor of the West 800-814 (742—814).

**Charles** (chārlz), I. *Charles Stuart*. King of Great Britain & Ireland 1728-28 (1699—1733). — *II*. *Son of Charles I*. King of Great Britain & Ireland 1660-85 (1630—1685). — *I*. or *II*. *The Bald*. As Ch. I., king of the Western Franks 843-877; as Ch. II., Roman emp. 875-877 (825—877). — *IV*. *The Fair*. King of France 1322-28 (1294—1328). — *V*. *The Wise*. King of France 1364-80 (1337—1380). — *VI*. *The Mad* or *the Beloved*. King of France 1380-1422 (1368—1422).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation.

Abbreviations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



- VII. *The Victorious*. King of France 1422-61 (1403—1401). — IX. King of France 1560-74 (1550—1574). — X. King of France 1524-30 (1757—1836). — V. Holy Roman emperor 1519-56; as Ch. I., king of Spain 1516-56 (1500—1558). — I. King of Roumania 1831-1914 (1859—1914). — XII. King of Sweden 1697-1713 (1682—1713). — XIV. King. See Bernadotte. — Edward Stuart, *The Young Pretender*. Eng. prince (1720—1788). — of Anjou, King of Naples & Sicily 1256-82 (1220?—1285). — Francis Joseph, *Nephew of Francis Ferdinand*. Archduke of Austria. Heir presumptive to the thrones of Austria & Hungary (1837—). — Karl Ludwig, Johann. Archduke of Austria (1771—1788). — *Martel (F. pron. shárl márt'shól)*. Frankish ruler; grandfather of Charlemagne (690?—741). **Charlevoix**, de (dē shár'lē-vvóá'), Pierre François Xavier. Fr. Jesuit missionary in America (1682—1761). **Charpentier** (shár'pán'tyá'), Gustave. French composer (1586?—). [1808—1873.] **Chase** (chás), Salmon Portland. American statesman & Chasles (shál), Michel. French geometer (1793—1880). **Chateaubriand**, de (dē shá'tō'bri'án'), François René, Viscount. French author (1768—1848). **Chatham** (chát'hám), William Pitt, 1st Earl of. See Pitt. **Chatterton** (chát'tér-tún), Thomas. English boy poet (1752—1770). **Chaucer** (chó'sér), Geoffrey. English poet (1340?—1400). **Chekhov** (ché'kóf), Anton Pavlovich. Russian story-writer & dramatist (1860—1904). [1762—1794.] **Chénier**, de (dē shé'nýá'), André Marie. French poet. **Cheops** (ké'óp's), *Khufu*. Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty; builder of the greatest pyramid, near Gizeh. **Cherbuliz** (shár'bú'lyá'), Victor. Fr. novelist (1829—1899). **Cherubini** (kír'róo-bé'né), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore. Italian composer (1760—1842). **Chesartield** (chés'tér-féld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of. Eng. statesman & author (1694—1773). **Chesarton** (chés'tér-tún), Gilbert Keith. Eng. essayist (1874—). [1841—1915.] **Cheyne** (chá'né), Thomas Kelly. Eng. Biblical critic & Choate (chó't), Joseph Hodges. Am. lawyer & diplomat (1832—). Rufus. Am. lawyer (1799—1859). **Chopin** (shó'pán'), Frédéric François. Polish-French pianist & composer (1809—1849). **Christien**, or *Chrétien*, de Troyes (krá'týán dē trwá'). French poet (1140?—1191?). **Chrysostom** (kris'ós-tóm), *kris-ós'tóm*. John, Saint. Greek father of the church, born in Syria (347?—407). **Churchill** (chúrch'il), Winston Leonard Spencer. Eng. writer & politician (1874—). [1671—1757.] **Gibber** (síb'ér), Colley. Eng. dramatic author & actor **Cicero** (sís'í-ró), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator, statesman, & man of letters (106—43 B. C.). **Cid** (sid; *Sp. pron. théth*), or *Cid Campeador* (théth kán'pá-á-théor'), i. e., *Lord Champion*. Real name *Ruy*, or *Rodrigo*, *Díaz de Vivar*. Castilian hero (1040—1099). **Cimabue** (ché'má-bó'á), Giovanni. Florentine painter (1240?—1302). [1749—1801.] **Cimaroza** (ché'má-ró-zá), Domenico. It. composer **Cimon** (sím'on). Athenian commander (510—449 B. C.). **Cinnatus** (sín'sí-ná'tús), Lucius Quinctius. Roman dictator (519?—439? B. C.). **Clairon** (klé'rón'), Mlle. Real name *Clair Joseph Hippolyte Léon de Páde*. French actress (1723—1803). **Clarendon** (klár'én-dún), Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of. Lord chancellor of England & historian (1609—1674). **Clark** (klárk), Alvan. American optician (1808—1887). —, Francis Edward. Am. Cong. clergyman (1851—). —, George Rogers. Am. soldier & frontiersman (1752—1818). —, William. Am. soldier & expl. (1770—1838). **Claude Lorrain** (klód' ló-rá'n'; *F. pron. klód' ló-rá'n'*). Real name *Claude Gélée*. Fr. painter in Italy (1600—1682). **Claudius** (klód'i-ús) I. Roman emp. 41-54 (B. C.—A. D. 54). — II. *Gothicus*. Roman emp. 268-270 (214—270). **Claui** (klá), Henry. Am. orator & statesman (1777—1852). **Clautus** (klé-án'théz). Greek Stoic (300?—200? B. C.). **Clearchus** (klé-ár'kús). Spartan general (d. 401? B. C.). **Clémenceau** (klá'mán'só'), Georges Eugène Benjamin. French editor & statesman (1841—). **Clémens** (klém'énz), Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain*. Am. humorist (1835—1910). **Clément** (klém'ént). The name of 14 popes: — VII. Giulio de' Medici. Pope 1523-34 (1480?—1534). — of Alexandria. Christian father & writer (150?—220?). **Cleobulus** (klé'ó-bú'lús). One of the 7 sages of Greece (fl. 6th c. B. C.). **Cleomenes** (klé-óm'é-néz) III. Spartan king (d. B. C. 220). **Cleopatra** (klé'ó-pá'trá). Queen of Egypt (69—30 B. C.). **Cleveland** (klév'ánd), (Stephen) Grover. 22d and 24th pres. of U. S. 1855-89 & 1893-97 (1837—1908). **Clinton** (klín'tún), De Witt. American statesman (1769—1823). — George. Am. statesman, & 1805-12 vice pres. U. S. (1739—1812). —, Henry, Sir. Eng. general in America (1738?—1795). **Clive** (klív), Robert. Baron Clive of Plassey. Br. gen. & statesman (1725—1774). **Cloutz**, de (dē klótz), Jean Baptiste du Val-du-Grâce, Baron. *Antichristus Cloutz* or, sometimes, *Cloutz*. Eccentric Prussian-French revolutionist (1755—94). **Clough** (klóf), Arthur Hugh. English poet (1819—1861). **Clovis** (kló'vis) I. (*Ger. Chlodwig*, *klót'vik*). King of the Franks 481-511 (465?—511). **Clymer** (klím'ér), George. Am. patriot (1739—1813). **Cobbett** (kób'é't), William. Eng. pol. writer (1760—1835). **Cobden** (kób'dén), Richard. Eng. statesman (1804—1865). **Cobham** (kób'hám), Lord. See Oldcastle. [1552—1634.] **Coke** (kók; kók), Edward Sir. Ld. ch. Justice of England **Colbert** (kól'bár), Jean Baptiste. Marquis de Seignelay. French financier (1618—1683). [1814—1883.] **Colenso** (kó-lén'só), John William. Eng. bp. of Natal **Coleridge** (kól'rídj), Samuel Taylor. Eng. metaphysician & poet (1772—1834). **Colfax** (kól'fáks), Schuyler. Am. journalist, vice pres. U. S. 1869-73 (1823—1885). **Coligny**, or *Goligny*, de (dē kól'íný-é), Gaspard. French admiral & Huguenot leader (1531—1572). **Colinus** (kól'ínz), William. English poet (1721—1759). —, (William) Wilkie. English novelist (1824—1889). **Columba** (kó-lúm'bá), Saint. Irish missionary to Scotland (521—597). **Columbanus** (kól'úm-bá'nús), Saint. Irish missionary to the Continent (543—615). **Columbus** (kól'úm'bús), Christopher. *Ital. Cristoforo Colombo* (krés-tó'fó-ró khról'óm'bó); *Span. Cristóbal Colón* (krés-tó'bál kó-lón'). Genoese discoverer of America (1436? /or 467?—1506). [1845—]. **Colvin** (kól'vín), Sidney. Sir. English man of letters **Combes** (kóm'b), Justin Louis Émile, Fr. politician (1835—). **Comenius** (kó-má'né-óos; kó-mé'ní-óos), Johann Amos. *Komenský*. Moravian bp. & educationist (1592—1670). **Comines**, de (dē kóm'én'), Philippe. Fr. historian (1445—1509). [1611—192.] **Commodus** (kóm'ó-dús), Roman emperor 180—192 **Comte** (kóm't), I. Auguste M. F. X. Fr. philos. (1798—1857). **Comté**, de (dē kóm'té), Louis II. de Bourbon. Prince. Duc d'Enghien. *The Great Condé*. Fr. gen. (1621—1686). **Condorcet**, de (dē kón'dór'sé), Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis. Fr. metaphysician (1743—1794). **Confucius** (kón'fú'shi-ús), Chinese sage (551—478 B. C.). **Congreve** (kón'grév), William. Eng. dram. (1670—1729). **Conkling** (kón'klíng), Roscoe. Am. polit. (29—1888). **Conrad** (kón'rád), Joseph. Polish nov. in England (1857—). **Constable** (kón'stá-b'l), John. Eng. painter (1776—1837). **Constant** (kón'stán'), Jean Joseph Benjamin. French painter (1845—1902). **Constantine** (kón'stán'tē-ré-békt'), Henri Benjamin. *Benjamin Constant*. French statesman & author (1767—1830). **Constantine** (kón'stán-tín) I. *The Great*. Roman emperor 323-337 (272—337). — King of the Hellenes 1913-1865. **Conrad** (kón'wá), William Martin, Sir. Eng. explorer & author (1856—). **Cook** (kók), James, Captain. English navigator (1728—1779). [1824—1898.] **Cooley** (kóólí), Thomas McIntyre. American jurist **Cooper** (kóop'ér; kóop'ér), James Fenimore. American novelist (1796—1851). —, Peter. Am. philanthropist (1791—1883). [1473—1543.] **Copernicus** (kóp-pú'r-ní-kús), Nikolaus. Polish astronomer **Coppée** (kóp'pá'), François Édouard Joachim. French poet, dramatist, & novelist (1842—1908). [1841—1909.] **Coquelin** (kó'kán'), Benoît Constant. French actor **Gorday d'Armont**, de (dē kór'dé'ár'món'), Marie Anne Charlotte. Fr. assassin of Marat (1768—1793). **Coriolanus** (kó'rí-ó-lá'nús), Caius (or Cneius) Marcius Roman hero (d. aft. 489 B. C.). **Cornéille** (kór'náry'), Pierre. French dramatic poet (1606—1684). **Cornelius**, von (fón kór-ná-lí-óos), Peter. Ger. painter **Cornel** (kór-né'ól) Ezra. Am. apostle (1807—1874). **Cornwallis** (kór-nwól'is), Charles Cornwallis, 2d Earl & 1st Marquis. Eng. general & statesman (1738—1805). **Corot** (kór'ó'), Jean Baptiste Camille. Fr. landscape painter (1796—1875). **Cortegio**, de (dē kór-ré'dj'ó), Antonio Allegri. Italian painter (ab. 1494—1534). **Cortes**, or *Cortez* (kór'téz), *Span. Cortés* (kór-tás'), Hernando or Hernán. Sp. conqueror of Mexico (1485—1547). **Gotton** (kót'ón), John. Minister in Boston (1584—1652). **Cotes** (kóuz), Elliott. Am. ornithologist (1842—1899). **Cotter** (kót'tér), John Merle. American botanist (1851—). **Courbet** (kóor'bé), Gustave. Fr. painter (1819—1877). **Cousin** (kó'zán'), Victor. Fr. philosopher (1792—1867). **Coverdale** (kóv'er-dál), Miles. Eng. translator of Bible (1488—1668). **Cowley** (kou'lí; *orig. kóólí*), Abraham. Eng. poet (1618—1667). [1800.] **Cowper** (kóop'ér; kou'pér), William. English poet (1731—1834). **Crabbe** (kráb), George. English poet (1754—1832). **Craddock** (krád'ók), Charles Ebert. Pseudonym of Mary Noailles Murree. **Craddock** (krád'ók), Christopher George Francis Maurice, Sir. English rear admiral (1862—1914). **Craik** (krák), Dinah Maria, born Mulock. *Miss Mulock*. Eng. novelist (1826—1887). [1489—1556.] **Cranmer** (krán'mér), Thomas. Eng. reformer & martyr **Crashaw** (krásh'ów), Richard. English poet (1613—1649). **Crashford** (kró'fórd), Francis Marion. Am. novelist (1854—1909). [Fr. statesman (1796—1880).] **Crémieux** (krá'mýó'), Isaac Moïse, called Adolphe. Jewish **Crichton** (kriht'ón), James. *The Admirable Crichton*. Scottish prodigy of learning (1560—1585?). **Crispi** (krés'pé), Francesco. It. statesman (1819—1901). **Crockett** (krók'ét), David. Am. pioneer & politician (1786—1836). — Samuel Rutherford. Scottish clergyman & novelist (1860—1914). **Cressus** (kré'sús), See in Vocabulary. **Cromwell** (króm'wél; krím'wél), Oliver. Eng. general & statesman; Lord Protector of the Commonwealth 1653-58 (1599—1658). — Thomas. Earl of Essex. English statesman (1541—1540). **Cronje** (krón'yé), Piet Arnoldus. Boer gen. (1835?—1911). **Crookes** (króok's), William, Sir. Eng. physicist & chemist (1832—). [1792—1878.] **Cruikshank** (króok'shánk'), George. Eng. caricaturist **Oul** (kú-é), César Antonovitch. Russ. mil. engineer & composer (1835—).

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccout, árm, ásk, sófá; éve, évent énd, recént, mak'ér; íce, íll; óid, óbey, órb, ódd, ódd, cónnect; úse, únite, úm, úp, úrcús, menú; fóod, fótót; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ínk; then, thén; natúre, vérdé, vérdé (87)



**Culpeper** (kūl/pēp-ēr), Thomas. Col. gov. of Virginia (1719-1719).  
**Curie** (kūr/ēr), Marie, born Skłodowska. *Widow of Pierre*. Polish chemist & physicist in France (1867-). —, Pierre. Fr. chemist & physicist (1829-1906).  
**Curtin** (kūr'tin), Jeremiah. Am. translator (1840-1906).  
**Curtis** (kūr'tis), George William. Am. author (1824-1892).  
**Curtius** (kūr'tis-ōs), Ernst. Ger. historian (1814-1896).  
**Cushing** (kūsh'ing), Caleb. Am. statesman (1800-1879).  
**Cushman** (kūsh'mān), Charlotte Saunders. Am. actress (1816-1876). —, Robert. One of the founders of Plymouth colony (1580?-1625).  
**Custer** (kūs'tēr), George Armstrong. Am. general (1839-1876).  
**Cuthbert** (kūth/bērt), Saint. Eng. monk & bp. (7-687).  
**Cuvier** (kū/vyēr), Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert. Baron. French naturalist (1769-1832).  
**Cuyper** (kūyp), Aalbert. Du. painter (1620-1691).  
**Cyrian** (sip'rī-ān), Saint. Bishop of Carthage (200?-253).  
**Cyrus** (sūr'ūs), *The Elder or the Great*. King of Persia (d. 529 B. C.). — *The Younger*. Persian opponent of his brother Artaxerxes II. (d. 401 B. C.).  
**Czerny** Djordje (chēr'nē dyōr'dyē) Petrovič. *Czerny, Kara, or Black, George*. Serbian leader (1766-1817).

D

**Daguerre** (dā/gār), Louis Jacques Mandé. Fr. inventor of the daguerreotype (1789-1851). [1809-1870].  
**Dahlgren** (dāl/grēn), John Adolph. Am. rear admiral (1812-1880).  
**Dale** (dāl), Thomas, Sir. Eng. col. gov. of Virginia (1619-1619).  
**Dallas** (dāl'ās), George Miffin. Am. statesman & diplomat; vice president of U. S. 1845-49 (1792-1864).  
**Dalrymple** (dāl'rīm-p'l; dāl-rim'p'l), James, Sir. 1st Viscount Stair. Scottish jurist (1619-1695).  
**Dalton** (dāl'tŏn), John. English chemist (1766-1844).  
**Daly** (dāl'i), (John) Augustin. Am. dramatist & theatrical manager (1838-1899).  
**Damien de Veuster** (dā'myān' dē vō'stār), Joseph. Belg. R. C. missionary to lepers in Molokai (1840-1889).  
**Dampier** (dām'pēr), William. Eng. navigator (1652-1715).  
**Dana** (dā'nā), Thomas, Sir. Eng. geol. gov. of Virginia (1819-1897). —, James Dwight. Am. geol. & mineralogist (1813-1895). —, Richard Henry. Am. author (1815-1882).  
**Dante Alighieri** (dān'tē; It. pron. dān'tā a'lē-ghyā'rē). Italian poet (1265-1321).  
**Danton** (dān'tŏn), Georges Jacques. A leader of the French Revolution (1759-1794).  
**Darius** (Hystaspis) (dā-rī'ūs hīs-tās'pīs) I. Persian king 521-486? B. C. (558?-486? B. C.). [1849-1894].  
**Darmesteter** (dār'mē-stē-tār), James. French Orientalist.  
**Darney** (dār'nē), Henry Stuart, Lord. 2d husband of Mary Stuart (1545-1567).  
**Darwin** (dār'wīn), Charles Robert. *Grandson of E.* Eng. naturalist (1809-1882). —, Erasmus. Eng. physiologist & poet (1731-1802). [1817-1878].  
**Daubigny** (dō/bēn'yē), Charles François. French painter (1815-1882).  
**D'Avenant** (dā'vān-ānt), William, Sir. Eng. dramatist (1606-1668).  
**David** (dā'vid) I. King of Scotland 1124-53 (1084-1153).  
**David** (dā'vəd), Jacques Louis. French painter (1748-1825). —, Pierre Jean. *David d'Angers*. French sculptor (1748-1856).  
**Davis** (dā'vis), Jefferson. President Confederate States of America 1861-65 (1808-1889). —, *properly Davys*, John. Eng. navigator (1507-1605).  
**Davout** (dā'vōt), Louis Nicolas. Duke of Auerstädt & Prince of Eckmühl. Marshal of France (1770-1823).  
**Davy** (dā'vy), Humphry, Sir. Eng. chemist (1778-1829).  
**Dawson** (dō'sŏn), John William, Sir. Canadian geologist (1820-1899).  
**Day** (dā), William Rufus. U. S. assoc. justice 1903- (1849-).  
**Deák** (dā'āk), Ferencz (Francis). Hungarian statesman (1805-1876). [1797-1875].  
**Dearborn** (dēr/bēr), Henry. Am. general (1751-1829).  
**Debussy** (dē-bū'sē), Claude. French composer (1862-).  
**Decamps** (dē-kān'), Alexandre Gabriel. French painter (1805-1860).  
**Decatur** (dē-kā'tūr), Stephen. Am. naval officer (1779-1820).  
**Defoe, or DeFoe** (dē-fō'), Daniel. English author (1661?-1731). [painter (1834-)].  
**Degas** (dē-gās'; dē-gā'), Hilaire Germain Edgar. Fr. Impressionist (1832-1917). [1797-1875].  
**Déjazet** (dāzhā'zēt), Pauline Virginie. French actress.  
**De Kalb** (dē kālb'), Johann, Baron. *Baron von Kalb*. Ger. general in America (1721-1780).  
**Dekker** (dēk/ēr), Thomas. Eng. dramatist (1570?-1641?).  
**De Koven** (dē kō'vén), (Henry Louis) Reginald. Am. composer (1847-1920).  
**Delacroix** (dē-lā'krwā'), Ferdinand Victor Eugène. Fr. painter (1799-1863).  
**Deland** (dē-lānd'), Margaretta Wade, born Campbell. Am. novelist (1857-). [1914].  
**Delaney** (dē-lā'nē), Jacob Hendrick. Boer general (1845-1900).  
**Delaroche** (dē-lā'rosh'), Hippolyte Paul. Fr. painter (1797-1856). [1793-1843].  
**Delavigne** (dē-lā'vān'yē), Jean François Casimir. Fr. poet.  
**De La Warr, or Delaware** (dē-lā-wār), Thomas West, Baron. Colonial governor of Virginia (1577-1618).  
**Delcassé** (dē-lā'kās'), Théophile. Fr. statesman (1852-).  
**De Long** (dē lōng'), George Washington. Am. arctic explorer (1844-1881).  
**Delorme** (dē-lōrm'), Philibert. Fr. architect (1515-1570).  
**Democritus**. Greek philosopher (460?-362? B. C.).  
**De Morgan** (dē mōr'gān), William. Eng. artist (glass staining, ceramics) & novelist (1839-).

**Demosthenes** (dē-mōs'thē-nēs), Athenian orator (384?-322 B. C.).  
**Denham** (dēn'hām), John, Sir. Eng. poet (1615-1669).  
**Denker** (dēn'fēk'), *Angl. dēn'fēk'*, Joseph. Fr. anthropologist (1852-).  
**Denis, or Denys** (dē-nē'; *Angl. dēn'is*), Saint. 1st bishop of Paris; patron saint of the French (fl. 3d c. ?).  
**De Quincey** (dē kwīn'si), Thomas. English author (1785-1859).  
**Derby** (dē'r/bi; dūr'bi), Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of. English public official (1865-).  
**Desaix de Veygoux** (dē-zā' dē vē'gōō'), Louis Charles Antoine. Called *Desaix*. French general (1768-1800).  
**Descartes** (dā'kār'tē), René. Fr. philos. (1596-1650).  
**Desmoutins** (dē-mō'stān'), Lucie Simplicie Camille Benoit. Fr. rev. leader & publicist (1760-1794).  
**De Soto, Hernando**. See Soto.  
**Destinn** (dēs'tin), Emmy. Boh. operatic soprano (1878-).  
**Dewar** (dū'ēr), James, Sir. Scottish chemist (1842-).  
**De Wet** (dē vēt'), Christian R. Boer general (1854-).  
**Dewey** (dū'ē), George American admiral (1837-).  
**De Witt** (dē wīt'), Jan. Dutch statesman (1625-1672).  
**Dias** (dē'āsh), Bartholomeu. Pg. navigator (1450?-1500).  
**Diaz** (dē'ās; dē'āth), Porfirio. Pres. of Mexico 1877-80 & 1884-1911 (1830-1915).  
**Diaza de Peña** (dē'ās dē-lā pān'yā; F. *dē'ās dē-lā pēn-yā*), Narcisse Virgile. Fr.-Sp. painter (1807-1876).  
**Dieckens** (dik'ēnz; -inz), Charles. English novelist (1812-1870). [1732-1808].  
**Dickinson** (dik'in-sŏn), John. Am. polit. writer & leader.  
**Diderot** (dēd'rōt'), Denis. Fr. philosopher & writer (1713-1784). [1701-1767].  
**Dieskau** (dēs'kau), Ludwig August. Ger.-Fr. gen. in Am. Dinwiddie (dīn-wid'ē; dīn'wid-i), Robert. Lieut. gov. of Virginia (1690-1770). [245-313].  
**Diocletian** (dī'ō-klē'shān), Roman emperor 284-305.  
**Dionysius** (dī'ō-nish'i-ūs), *The Elder*. Tyrant of Syracuse (430-367 B. C.). — of Halicarnassus. Greek historian (54?-77 B. C.).  
**Disraeli** (diz-rā'lī; *formerly also diz-rē'lī or diz-rā-ē'lī*), Benjamin. 1st Earl of Beaconsfield. Jewish author & statesman; twice British prime minister (1804-1881).  
**Dix** (diks), John Adams. Am. gen. & polit. (1798-1879).  
**Dodge** (dōj), Mary Elizabeth, born Mapes. Am. author (1838-1905).  
**Dodgson** (dōj'sŏn), Charles Lutwidge. *Lewis Carroll*. Eng. mathematician & author (1832-1898).  
**Dolci** (dōl'chē), Carlo. Tuscan painter (1616-1686).  
**Döllinger**, von (fōn dōll'ing-ēr), Johann Joseph Ignaz. Ger. Old Cath. theolog. & church hist. (1799-1890).  
**Domenichino** (dō-mā'nē-kē'nō), Real name *Domenico Zampieri*. Bolognese painter (1581-1641).  
**Domínguez** (dōm'īng-wēz), Saint. Spanish founder of the order of Dominicans (1170-1221). [81-96 (51-96)].  
**Domitian** (dō-mish'i-ān; dō-mish'ān), Roman emperor.  
**Donatello** (dō-nā-tē'lō), or *Donato* (dō-nā'tō). It. sculptor (1386-1466). [1848].  
**Donizetti** (dōn'izē'tē), Gaetano. It. composer (1797-1848).  
**Donne** (dōn; dŏn), John. Eng. divine & poet (1573-1631).  
**Doré** (dō'rā'), Paul Gustave. French artist (1833-1883).  
**Dorr** (dōr), Thomas Wilson. Am. politician (1805-1854).  
**Dorset** (dōr'sēt), Thomas Sackville, 1st Earl of. Eng. statesman & author (1536-1608).  
**Dosse** (dōsē), Ferdinand. *Giovanni di Niccolò Lutero*. It. painter (1479?-1542).  
**Dost Mohammed** (dōst mō-hām'mēd). Ameer of Afghanistan 1826-63 (1793-1863).  
**Dostoevski** (dōs'tō-vē'skē), Feodor Mikhailovich. Russian novelist (1812-1881).  
**Douglas** (dō'glās), Gerard. Dutch painter (1613-1675).  
**Douglas** (dō'glās), Stephen Arnold. Am. polit. leader. (1813-1861). [1895].  
**Douglass, Frederick**. Am. negro abolitionist (1817-1895).  
**Dow** (dōw), Neal. Am. prohibitionist (1804-1897).  
**Down** (dōw), Edward. Irish lit. critic (1843-1913).  
**Dowson** (dōw'sŏn), Ernest Christopher. English poet (1867-1900).  
**Doyle** (dōil), Arthur Conan, Sir. Br. story-writer (1859-).  
**Drake** (drāk), Francis, Sir. Eng. navigator & admiral (1540?-1596).  
**Drake** (drāk), Friedrich. Ger. sculptor (1805-1882).  
**Drake** (drāk), Joseph Rodman. Am. poet (1795-1820).  
**Draper** (drā'pēr), John William. Am. chemist, physiologist, & philosophical writer (1811-1882).  
**Drayton** (drā'tŏn), Michael. English poet (1563-1631).  
**Dreyfus** (drē'fūs), Alfred. French artillery officer (1859-).  
**Driver** (driv'ēr), Samuel Rolles. Eng. Biblical scholar (1846-1914).  
**Drummond** (drŏm'mŏnd), Henry. Scot. clergyman & author (1851-1897). —, William Henry. Irish-Canadian poet (1854-1907). [9 B. C.].  
**Drusus** (drō'sŏs), Nero Claudius. Roman general (38-54).  
**Dryden** (drī'dēn), John. Eng. poet & dram. (1631-1700).  
**Dubail** (dū'bā'yē'), Augustine Yvon Edmond. French general (1851-). [1818-1896].  
**Du Bois-Reymond** (dū bwā'r-yōn mōnd'), Emil. Ger. physiol.-philos. (1818-1896).  
**Dudley** (dūd'li), Edward. Gov. of Mass. (1647-1720). —, Robert. Earl of Leicester. See Leicester.  
**Du Guesclin** (dū gē'klān'), Bertrand. Constable of France (1320?-1380).  
**Dumas** (dū'mā'), Alexandre. Fr. romantic nov. & dram. (1802-1870). —, Alexandre. *Son of preceding*. Fr. dram. & nov. (1824-1895).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

**Du Maurier** (dü mō'ryā), George Louis Palmella Busson. Fr. illustrator & nov. in Eng. (1834—1896).  
**Dunbar** (dün-bār'), William. Scot. poet (1465?—1530?).  
**Dunois**, de (dē dü'nwā), Jean, Comte. Fr. commander (1403?—1468).  
**Duns Scotus** (dünz skō'tūs), Joannes. Scottish scholastic theologian (1265?—1308). [1925—988].  
**Dunstan** (dün'stän), Saint. Archbp. of Canterbury  
**Dupleix** (dü'plēks'), Joseph François, Marquis. Fr. governor in India (1731—1763).  
**Du Plessis-Mornay**. See Mornay. [1803—1865].  
**Dupont** (dü-pōnt'), Samuel Francis. Am. rear admiral  
**Dupre** (dü'prā'), Jules. Fr. painter (1812—1889).  
**Duquesne** (dü'kän'), Abraham, Marquis. Fr. naval commander (1610—1688).  
**Duran** (dü'rän'). Carolus. Real name *Charles Auguste Émile Durand*. Fr. portrait painter (1837—). [1528].  
**Dürer** (dü'rēr), Albrecht. Ger. painter & engraver (1471—1529).  
**Duruy** (dü'ryü'), Victor. French historian (1811—1894).  
**Duse** (dō'szā), Eleonora. *Signora Checci*. It. actress (1859—). [1841—1904].  
**Dvořák, Boh. Dvořák** (dvō'rčzhäk), Anton. Boh. composer (Dyce), William. Scot. historical painter (1806—1864).

E

**Eads** (ēdz), James Buchanan. Am. engineer (1820—1887).  
**Eames** (āmz), Emma. American operatic soprano (1867—).  
**Early** (ēr'li), Jubal Anderson. Am. Confederate general (1816—1894). [1837—1898].  
**Ebers** (ēr'bērs), Georg Moritz. Ger. Egyptologist & nov. Echegaray (ā'chā-gā-rī'), José. Sp. dramatist (1832?—).  
**Eckhart** (ēk'härt), Meister (Master). German mystic (1260?—1327?).  
**Eddy** (ēd'y), Mary (born Baker) Glover. Founder of Christian Science (1822—1910).  
**Edgeworth** (ēd'jwörth), Maria. Eng. novelist (1767—1849).  
**Edison** (ēd'iz-ün), Thomas Alva. Amer. inventor (1847—).  
**Edmund** (ēd'münd), II. *Ironsides*. King of the English 1016 (981?—1016).  
**Edward** (ēd'wērd), *The Confessor*. King of the English 1042-66 (1022—1066). *I. Longshanks*. King of England 1272-1307 (1239—1307). — II. King of England 1307-27 (1284—1327). — III. King of England 1327-77; gained battle of Crécy 1346 (1312—1377). — IV. King of England 1461-70 & 1471-83 (1442—1483). — V. King of England 1483; murdered in the Tower (1470—1483). — VI. *Son of Henry VIII. & Jane Seymour*. King of England 1547-53 (1537—1553). — VII. *Son of Victoria*. King of Great Britain & Ireland & emperor of India 1901-10 (1841—1910). — *The Black Prince. Son of Edward III. Prince of Wales* (1330—1376).  
**Edwards** (ēd'wērdz), Jonathan. Am. divine & metaphysician (1703—1758). — Jonathan. *Son of preceding*. Am. theologian (1745—1801).  
**Edwin** (ēd'win), King of Northumbria 617-633 (585?—Egbert (ēg'bērt), King of the West Saxons 802-839 & 1st King of the English 827-839 (?—839). [—1902].  
**Eggleston** (ēg'le-tün), Edward. American author (1837—1890).  
**Egmont** (ēg'mōnt'), Anthonis van der. Lamoral, Count of. Flemish soldier & statesman (1522—1568). [1915].  
**Ehrlich** (ēr'lik), Paul. Ger. physician & bacteriol. (1854—1915).  
**Elagabalus** (ē'lā-gāb'ā-lūs), or *Heliogabalus* (hē'lī-gāb'ā-lūs). Roman emperor 218-222 (205?—222).  
**Elion** (ē'lī-ün), John Scott, 1st Earl of. Ld. chancellor of England (1751—1838).  
**Elgar** (ēl'gār), Edward, Sir. English composer (1857—).  
**Elgin and Kincardine** (ēl'gin, kīn-kār'dīn), Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of. Br. statesman (1849—).  
**Elliot** (ē'lī-üd), Charles William. Am. educator; pres. Harvard univ. 1869-1909 (*Autonym of Mary Ann Evans (Leaves) (Cross)*). Eng. novelist & poet (1819—1880). — John, Sir. Eng. patriot (1592—1632). — John. *Apostle to the Indians*. Am. clergyman (1604—1690).  
**Elizabeth** (ē-līz'ā-bēth), *Dau. of Henry VIII. & Anne Bolyn*. Queen of England 1558-1603 (1533—1603). — *Carmen Sylva*. Queen of Roumania & wr. (1843—1916).  
**Ellis** (ē'līs), Henry Havelock. Eng. scientist & author (1859—). [& hist. (1779—1859)].  
**Elphinstone** (ēl'fīn-stūn), Mountstuart. Eng. statesman  
**Elsevier** (ēl'sē-ri-er; -vēr), Dutch printers at Leiden; esp. Louis (1640?—1617), & his son, Bonaventure (1583—1652).  
**Emerson** (ēm'ēr-sūn), Ralph Waldo. Am. essayist, poet, & philosopher (1803—1882).  
**Emmich**, von (fōn ēm'ik), Otto A. T. Ger. gen. (1848—).  
**Empedocles** (ēm-pēd'ō-klēz). Greek philosopher (ab. 500—430? B. C.). [1588?—1665].  
**Endecont** (ēnd'ē-kōt), John. Col. gov. of Massachusetts  
**Enver Pasha** (ēn'ver). Turk. general (1833—).  
**Epinondas** (ē-pām'f-ün'dōs). Theban statesman & general (418?—362 B. C.).  
**Epictetus** (ēp'ik-tē'tūs), Roman Stoic (60?—120?).  
**Epicurus** (ēp'ik-yū-rūs), Greek philos. (342?—270 B. C.).  
**Erasmus** (ē-rāz'mūs), Desiderius. Dutch scholar (1466?—1536). [—195? B. C.].  
**Eratosthenes** (ēr'ā-tōs'thē-nēs). Greek astronomer (276?—200?).  
**Erckmann-Chatriain** (ēr'k-mān-shā'r'trē-ān'). Émile Erckmann (1822—99), Alexandre Chatriain (1826—90). Fr. novelists in collaboration.  
**Erie** (ēr'ik), *The Red*. Norse navigator (fl. 985).  
**Eriasson** (ēr'ik-sūn), John. Swed. inventor in Am. (1803—1889). [France (?—875?).]  
**Erigena** (ēr'ī-jē-nā), Johannes Scotus, Jr.-Scot. philos. in  
**Erskine** (ēr'skīn), John. Scottish jurist (1695—1768). — Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron. Scot. ld. chancellor of England (1750—1823).  
**Espartero** (ēs'pār-tār-ō), Joaquín Baldomero. Duke of Victoria. Spanish general & statesman (1792—1879).

**Esquiroi** (ēs'kēr'ōi), Jean Étienne Dominique. Fr. alienist (1772—1840).  
**Essex** (ēs'ēks), Robert Devereux, 2d Earl of. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth; executed (1547—1601).  
**Estaing**, d' (dēs'tāng), Charles Hector, Comte. Fr. admiral (1729—1794).  
**Estienne** (ā'tyēn'). French family of printers & scholars; esp. Henri (1460?—1520); his son, Robert (1503—1559); Robert's son, Henri (1520—1598).  
**Estuada** Gabrera (ēs-trā'hā-kā-brā'rā), Manuel. President of Guatemala 1898. (1837—).  
**Ethelbert** (ēth'ēl-bürt). King of Kent (552?—616).  
**Ethelred** (ēth'ēl-rēd) II. *The Unready*. King of the English 978-1016 (968?—1016).  
**Euclid** (ū'klīd) of Alexandria. Gr. geometer (fl. 300 B. C.). Founder of the Alexandrian Pius Bernhard, Archduke of Austria. General (1863—).  
**Eugene** (ū-jēn'), Prince, of Savoy. (Fr. Eugène, ū'zhēn', *François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan*). Austrian general (1663—1736).  
**Eugénie** (ū'zhā'nē), or *Marie Eugénie de Montijo de Guzmán*. Empress of the French; wife of Napoleon III. (1826—). [1783].  
**Euler** (ū'lēr; Angl. ū'lēr), Leonhard. Swiss math. (1707—Euripides (ū-rīp'ī-dēs). Gr. tragic poet (480—406 B. C.).  
**Eusebius** (ū-sē-bī-ūs), Pamphilus. Bishop of Caesarea; ecclesiastical historian (259—340?).  
**Eustache** (ā'ōs-tāk'y-ūs), Bartolommeo. (*Lat. Eustachius*). Italian anatomist (?—1574).  
**Everts** (ēv'ērts), William Maxwell. Am. lawyer & statesman (1818—1901). [1620—1706].  
**Evelyn** (ēv'ē-līn; ēv'līn), John. Eng. Royalist & author  
**Everett** (ēv'ē-tēt), Edward. Am. orator & statesman (1794—1865). [1811—1872].  
**Ewell** (ēw'ēl), Richard Stoddert. Am. Confederate gen.  
**Exmouth** (ēks'mūth), Edward Pellew, 1st Viscount. Eng. admiral (1757—1833).  
**Eyck**, van (vān ik), Hubert or Huybrecht. *Brother of Jan*. Flemish painter (1370?—1426). — Jan. *Van der Brugghe*. Flemish painter (1390?—1440). [—1844].  
**Ezekiel** (ē-zē'kī-ēl; ē-zē'kēl'), Moses Jacob. Am. sculptor

F

**Fabeck**, von (fōn fā'bēk), Max. Ger. general (1854—).  
**Fabius** (fā'bī-ūs), *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus Cunctator*. Roman gen. against Hannibal (fl. 210 B. C.).  
**Fabre** (fā'br'), Ferdinand. French novelist (1830—1893).  
**Faguet** (fā'gēt), Émile. Fr. historian of literature (1847—).  
**Falkenhayn**, von (fōl fāl'kēn-hīn), Erich G. A. S. Ger. general (1852—).  
**Fairbanks** (fār'bānks), Charles Warren. Vice pres. of U. S.  
**Fairfax** (fār'fāks), Thomas Fairfax, 3d Baron. Eng. Parl. gen. (1612—1671). [—1355].  
**Falleri** (fāl-yērē), Marino. Doge of Venice 1354-55 (1278?—1355).  
**Fallières** (fāl'yārē), Clément Armand. French statesman, & president 1906-13 (1841—).  
**Fallopio** (fāl-lō'pyō), Gabriello. (*Lat. Fallopius*). Italian anatomist (1523—1562). [1791—1867].  
**Faraday** (fār'ā-dā), Michael. Eng. chemist & physicist  
**Farne** (fār-nā'sā). Italian family; esp. Alessandro (see Farnese (fār'nēsē), Prince of Parma, gen. in Sp. service 1547-1592).  
**Farquhar** (fār'kwār; fār'kūr), George. Ir. comedy writer  
**Farragut** (fār'gāt), David Glasgow. Am. admiral (1801—1880).  
**Farrar** (fār'ār), Frederick William. Eng. divine & author (1811—1903).  
**Faure** (fōr), François Félix. French statesman, & president 1895-99 (1841—1899).  
**Fawkes** (fōks), Guy. English conspirator (1570—1606).  
**Fechner** (fē'kner), Gustav Theodor. Ger. physicist & philos. (1801—1887).  
**Fénelon** (fā'nēlōn), François de Salignac de La Mothe (or Lamotte). Archbp. of Cambrai; Fr. author (1651—1715).  
**Ferdinand** (fēr'dī-nānd; G. pron. fēr'dē-nānt) I. Sp. Fernando (fēr'nāndō). Holy Roman emperor 1556-64. (1503—1564). — I. Maximilian Charles Leopold Maria, Duke of Saxony. Reigning prince of Bulgaria 1887-1908, & king of the Bulgarians 1908- (1861—). — II. Holy Roman emperor 1619-37, & king of Hungary & Bohemia (1578—1637). — I. *The Great*. King of Castile & León 1035-65 (?—1065). — V. of Castile 1474-1516, II. of Aragon, III. of Naples, II. of Sicily. *The Catholic*. Founder of the Spanish monarchy (1452—1516).  
**Fermat**, de (dē fēr'mā'), Pierre. Fr. math. (1603—1665).  
**Fernández** (fēr-nānd'āth), Juan. Sp. navig. (1536—1602?).  
**Ferrari** (fēr-rārē), Gaudenzio. It. painter (1471—1546).  
**Ferrero** (fēr-rārō), Guglielmo. It. hist. & sociol. (1872—).  
**Ferry** (fēr'rē), Jules François Camille. Fr. politician (1832—1893).  
**Fessenden** (fēs-jūn-dēn), William Pitt. Am. statesman  
**Feuerbach** (fōi'fēr-bāk), Anselm. Ger. historical painter (1829—1880). — Ludwig Andreas. Ger. sensationalist philosopher (1804—1872). [1762—1814].  
**Fichte** (fī'k'tē), Johann Gottlieb. Eminent Ger. philosopher  
**Field** (fīld), Cyrus West. Am. projector of Atlantic cable (1819—1892). — David Dudley. *Bro. of Cyrus W. Jurist* (1805—1894). — Eugene. Am. humorist & poet (1850—1895). — Stephen Johnson. *Bro. of Cyrus W.* U. S. associate justice 1863-97 (1816—1899).  
**Filding** (fīl'dīng), Henry. Eng. novelist (1707—1754).  
**Fiesole**, da (dā fī-sō-lē), Giovanni. *Fra Angelico*. It. painter (1387—1455). [1800—1874].  
**Fillmore** (fīl'mōr), Millard. 13th pres. of U. S. 1850-53  
**Firdausi** (fēr-dō'sē), *often Firdusi* (fēr-dō'sē). Pseud. of *Abul Kāsim Mansur*. Persian poet (940?—1020?).  
**Fish** (fīsh), Hamilton. American statesman (1808—1893).  
**Fisher** (fīsh'ēr), George Park. Am. theologian & historian (1827—1909).

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārn, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ūll; ōld, ābey, ērb, ēād, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; gō; sīng, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdure (87);



**Fisher** of Kilverstone (kíl/vér-stún), Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, 1st Baron. English admiral of the fleet (1841—).  
**Fiske** (físk), John. Orig. *Edmund Fiske Green*. Am. hist. & philos. (1842—1901). — *Minnie Madder*, born Davenport. *Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske*. Am. actress. (1838—1899).  
**Fitch** (fích), William Clyde. Am. dram. (1865—1909).  
**Fitzgerald** (fítz-jér/áld), Edward. Orig. *Edward Purcell*. Eng. poet (1809—1883).  
**Flaubert** (fló/bár/), Gustave. Fr. nov. (1821—1880).  
**Flaxman** (flák/mán), John. Eng. sculptor (1765—1826).  
**Fletcher** (fléč/ér), John. Eng. dramatist & poet; co-laborator of Beaumont (1579—1625).  
**Fleury**, de (dè flú/рэ), André Hercule. Fr. cardinal & statesman (1653—1743).  
**Flint** (flínt) Austin. Am. physician & medical writer (1812—1836). — Austin. Son of preceding. Am. physician & med. writer (1836—1915). — [1625].  
**Florio** (fló/rí-ó), John. Eng. author & translator (1553?)  
**Flotow**, von (fón fló/tó), Friedrich. German composer (1812—1883).  
**Foeh** (fósh), Ferdinand. Fr. general (1851—).  
**Fogazzaro** (fógát-sá/ró), Antonio. It. nov. (1842—1911).  
**Foix**, de (dè fwá/), Gaston. Duke of Nemours. French soldier in Italy (1489—1512).  
**Foote** (fóó), Andrew Hull. Am. rear adm. (1806—1863).  
**Ford** (fórd), Henry. Am. manufacturer (1863—). — John. Eng. writer of tragedies (1586—1639).  
**Forrest** (fór/rést), Edwin. Am. tragedian (1806—1872).  
**Foscarei** (fós/ká-ré), Francesco. Doge of Venice 1423-57 (1372—1457). [1778—1827].  
**Foscolo** (fós/kó-ló), Ugo. orig. Niccolò. Italian author  
**Foucault** (fóú/kó/), Jean Bernard Léon. Fr. physicist (1819—1868). [1763—1820].  
**Fouché** (fóú/shá/), Joseph. Duke of Otranto. Fr. polit.  
**Fouqué** (fóú/ká/), Friedrich Heinrich Karl. Baron de la Motte. Ger. novelist (1777—1843).  
**Fouquet** (-kát/), Nicolas. Marquis de Belle-Isle. Fr. superintendent of finance (1616—1680). [1717—1837].  
**Fourier** (fóú/ré-á/), François Marie Charles. Fr. socialist  
**Fox** (fóks), Charles James. Eng. statesman (1749—1806). — George. Eng. founder of Society of Friends, or Quakers (1624—1691). [1587].  
**Foxe** (fóks), or Fox John. English martyrologist (1516—).  
**France** (fránč), Anatole. Real name *Jacques Anatole Thibault*. French critic, novelist, & satirist (1844—).  
**Francesca**, della (dèllá/lán-frán-chés-ká/), Piero. Real name *Piero de' Franceschi*. Umbrian painter (1420?—1492).  
**Francis** (fránčh), *Francesco Rabaldini*. It. painter (1450—1518).  
**Francis** (fránčh), or *Francis I.* Aust.-Hung. heir presumptive; assassinated (1863—1914). — *Joseph I. Grandson of Francis I.* 1768-1835. Emperor of Austria 1848; king of Hungary 1867-1896. — *Francis I.* Saint. Sp. Jesuit & missionary to the Indies (1506—1552).  
**Franklin** (fránk/lin), Benjamin. Am. statesman (1706—1790). — John, Sir. Eng. arctic explorer (1786—1847).  
**Frederic** (fréd/rér-ík), Harold. Am. novelist (1856—1898).  
**Frederick**. The name of 3 German kings & Holy Roman emperors. — *King 1122-50*, emperor 1152-90, emperor 1154-90 (1123—1190). — *II.* King 1215-50, emperor 1220-50, king of the Two Sicilies 1197-1250 (1194—1250); — *III.* King, as Frederick IV., 1440-93, emperor 1452-93 (1415—1493). — *I.* 1st king of Prussia 1701-13 (1657—1713). — *II.* The Great. King of Prussia 1740-86 (1712—1796). — Charles Nicholas. Prince of Prussia, etc. (1828—1885). — William. *The Great Elector*. Elector of Brandenburg 1640-88 (1620—1688). — The name of 4 kings of Prussia: I. 1713-40 (1688—1740); II. 1786-97 (1744—1797); III. 1797-1840 (1770—1840); IV. 1840-61 (1795—1861). — German prince imperial & prince royal of Prussia; general (1882—). [1823—1892].  
**Freeman** (fré/mán), Edward Augustus. English historian  
**Frelinghuysen** (fré/ling-hí/zén), Frederick Theodore. Am. statesman (1817—1885).  
**Frémont** (fré-mónt/), John Charles. Am. explorer & gen.; 1st Republic pres. candidate 1836 (1813—1890).  
**Fremstad** (frém/stád), Olive. Am. operatic soprano (?—).  
**French** (frénč), Daniel Chester. Am. sculptor (1850—). — John Denton Pinkstone, Sir. Br. field marshal (1852—).  
**Frensen** (frén/sén), Gustav. Ger. pastor & nov. (1863—).  
**Freud** (fróit), Sigmund. Aus. Jewish physician (1856—).  
**Freund** (fróund), Wilhelm. Ger. class. scholar & exicog. (1806—1894). [statesman (1828—)].  
**Freyinet**, de (dè frá/sé/né/), Charles Louis de Saulec. Fr.  
**Freytag** (frí/ták), Gustav. Ger. author (1816—1895).  
**Frobisher** (frób/ísh-ér), or *fró/bísh-ér*, Martin, Sir. Eng. navigator (1532—1594).  
**Froebel** (fró/bél/), Friedrich. Ger. educationist (1782—).  
**Froissart** (fró/sá/r/), *Angl. froi/sárt*, Jean. Fr. chronicler & poet (1337?—1410?). [1876].  
**Fromentin** (fróm/ántén/), Eugène. Fr. painter (1820—).  
**Fontenae**, de (f. dè fón-té/né/), or *frón-té/né/*, Louis de Buade, Comte. French governor of Canada (1620—1698).  
**Foude** (fróod/), James Anthony. Eng. hist. (1818—1894).  
**Fruller** (fróol/rér), Melville Weston. U. S. chief justice 1888-1910 (1833—1910). — Sarah Margaret. Marchioness Ossoli. Am. dram. (1810—1850). — Thomas. Eng. preacher & author (1608—1661). [—1815].  
**Fulton** (fóol/tún), Robert. Am. engineer & inventor (1765—).  
**Funston** (fún/stún), Frederick. Am. general (1865—).  
**Furness** (fúr/nés), Horace Howard. Am. Shakespeare scholar (1833—1912).

G

**Gaboriau** (gá/bó/ryó/), Émile. Fr. novelist (1835—1873).  
**Gadsden** (gád/z/dén) James. Am. sold. & dipl. (1788—1858).  
**Gage** (gè), Thomas. Br. gen. in America (1721—1787).  
**Gaines** (gáinz), Edmund Pendleton. American general (1717—1888).  
**Gainsborough** (gáinz/b'ró), Thomas. English painter  
**Gairdner** (gáir/dnér), James. Eng. historian (1828—1912).  
**Gaius** (gá/yú/s), Roman jurist (ab. 110—ab. 180).  
**Galba** (gá/bá/), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor 68-69 (3 B. C.—A. D. 69). [130—200?].  
**Galen** (gá/lén), Claudius. Gr. physician & med. writer  
**Galilei** (gá/lé-lá/é), Known by his Christian name Galileo (gá/lí-lé/ó; *Ital. gá/lé-lá/ó*). It. astronomer (1564—1642).  
**Gallatin** (gá/lá-tín), Albert. Swiss-Am. financier (1761—1849). [1812—1910].  
**Galle** (gá/lé), Johann Gottfried. German astronomer  
**Gallieni** (gá/lyá/né/), Joseph Simon. Fr. general, explorer, & administrator (1849—1916).  
**Gallie'nus**, Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius. Roman emperor 253-268 (2—).  
**Gallwitz** (gá/lvítz), Max C. W. Ger. general (1857—).  
**Galsworthy** (gólz/wúr/thí), John. Eng. novelist & dramatist (1868—). [1911].  
**Galton** (gól/tún), Francis. Sir. Eng. anthropologist (1822—).  
**Galvani** (gá/vá/né), Luigi. It. discoverer of galvanism (1737—1798).  
**Gama**, da (dá gá/má), Vasco. Pg. navigator (1469?—1524).  
**Gambetta** (gám-bét'á; *F. pron. gám/bét'á/*), Léon. French statesman (1838—1882).  
**Gardiner** (gáir/dnér), Samuel Rawson. Eng. English historian (1829—1902). — Stephen. Eng. bp. & ld. chancellor (1483?—1555).  
**Garfield** (gáir/féld), James Abram. 20th pres. of U. S. in 1881 (1831—1881).  
**Garibaldi** (gáir/bá/dé; *Angl. gáir'i-bá/dí*), Giuseppe. Italian patriot (1807—1882).  
**Garriek** (gáir/ík), David. Eng. actor, poet, & dramatist (1717—1779). [1805—1879].  
**Garrison** (gáir'i-sún), William Lloyd. Am. abolitionist  
**Gaskell** (gás/kél), Elizabeth Cleghorn, born Stevenson. Eng. novelist & story-writer (1810—1865).  
**Gates** (gétz), Horatio. American general (1778—1806).  
**Gauss** (gous), Karl Friedrich. Ger. math. (1778—1855).  
**Gautama** (gó'tá-má; *Hind. gó'tá-má*). *Siddhartha. Sakya-muni*. Indian philosopher, founder of Buddhism (? ab. 480 B. C.). [1811—1872].  
**Gautier** (gó'tá/), Théophile. Fr. poet, nov., & critic  
**Gavarni** (gá/vár/né/), Real name *Sulpice Guillaume Chevalier*. French caricaturist (1804—1866).  
**Gay** (gá), John. English poet & dramatist (1685—1732).  
**Gay-Lussac** (gá-lú'sák/), Joseph Louis. Fr. chemist (1778—1850). [1819—1873].  
**Geary** (gáir/), John White. Am. general & polit.  
**Geikie** (gé/ki), Archibald, Sir. Scottish geologist (1835—).  
**Gelée**, Claude. See Claude Lorraine.  
**Genghis**, or *Jenghiz*, Khan (gén'gízh kán/). Mongol conqueror (1162?—1227).  
**Genève** (jén'év/), — King of the Vandals (390?—477).  
**Geoffrey** (géf/rí) of Monmouth. English chronicler (1100?—1154).  
**Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire** (zhó/frwá' sán'té-láir/), Étienne. French zoologist (1772—1844).  
**George** (jór), Saint. Patron saint of England (?—303?).  
**George** (jór), — King of Great Britain & Ireland. — *I.* King 1714-27 (1660—1727). — *II.* King 1727-60 (1683—1727). — *III.* King 1760-1820 (1738—1820). — *IV.* King 1820-30 (1762—1830). — *V.* King 1910. (1865—). — *I.* King of the Hellenes 1863-1913 (1845—1913). — Henry. Am. Gen. & economist (1839—1897).  
**Gerard** (gér-árd/), James Watson. Am. lawyer & dipl. (1867—).  
**Géricault** (zhá/ré-ké/), Jean Louis André Théodore. Fr. painter (1791—1824). [B. C.—A. D. 19].  
**Germanicus** Cæsar (jér-mán'y-kú/s). Roman general (15).  
**Gerôme** (zhá/róm/), Jean Léon. Fr. painter & sculptor (1824—1904). [1744—1814].  
**Gerry** (gér/), Elbridge. 5th U. S. vice president 1813-14  
**Ghiberti** (gè-bér'té), Lorenzo. It. sculptor (1378?—1455).  
**Ghirlandaio** (gér'lán-dá/yó), Domenico di Tommaso Curadi di Doffo Bigordi, called *Il Ghirlandaio*. Florentine painter (1449—1494).  
**Gibbon** (gíb'n), Edward. Eng. historian (1737—1794).  
**Gibson** (gíb'sún), Charles Dana. Am. artist (1867—).  
**Gilbert** (gíl/bért), Humphrey, Sir. Eng. soldier, navigator, & pioneer colonist (1539?—1583).  
**Gillmore** (gíl/mór), Quincy Adams. Am. mil. engineer (1825—1888).  
**Gilman** (gíl/mán), Daniel Coit. Am. educator (1831—).  
**Giorgione** da Castelfranco (jór-jó'ná dá kást'él-fránč/kó). Properly *Giorgio Barbarelli*. Venetian painter (1478?—1511). [1337?].  
**Gotto** (gót/ó), Florentine painter & architect (1276?—).  
**Gottsch** (jí-rá/d/), Stephen Am. banker (1760—1831).  
**Gissing** (gis/ing), George. English novelist (1857—1903).  
**Giulio Romano** (jool'yó ró-má/nó). Real name *Giulio Pippi* (pép/pé). It. painter & architect (1492—1546).  
**Giusti** (joo'st/é), Giuseppe. It. satirical poet (1809—1850).  
**Gladden** (glád/dstún), William Ewart. English statesman (1809—1898). [1804—1857].  
**Glinka** (glín/ká), Mikhail Ivanovich. Russian composer  
**Gluck**, von (fón glóok), Christoph Willibald. German composer (1714—1787). [crusader (1061?—1100)].  
**Godefroy de Bouillon** (gód/frwá' dé bóo'yó/n/). French Godkin (868-1141), Edwin Lawrence. Ir-Am. journalist (1831—1902).  
**Godwin** (gód/wín), Earl of Wessex. Eng. statesman (?—1053). — William. Eng. author (1756—1836).  
**Goethals** (gó/thá/z), George Washington. Am. general & engineer (1853—).

k = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Goethe**, von (fōn gō'tē), Johann Wolfgang. Ger. author (1749—1832).

**Gogol** (gō'gōl-y'), Nikolay Vasilevich. Russian writer of fiction (1809—1852).

**Goldmark** (gōlt'märk'), Karl. Hung. composer (1832—'57).

**Goldoni** (gōl-dō'nē), Carlo. It. writer of comedies (1707—1793). [1728—1774.]

**Goldsmith** (gōld'smith), Oliver. Br. poet, nov. & dram.

**Goltz**, von der (fōn dēr gōlt's), Kolmar, Baron. Ger. field marshal (1843—1916).

**Goncourt**, de (dē gō'n'kōor'), Edmond Louis Antoine Huot (1822—1896), & Jules Alfred Huot (1830—1870). *Brothers*. Fr. fiction writers.

**Gorchakov** (gōr'chō-kōf'), Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, Prince. Russian statesman & diplomatist (1798—1883).

**Gordon** (gōr'dōn), Charles George. English soldier (1833—1885).

**Görgei**, or **Görgey** (gūr'gē-tē), Arthur. [1813—1912.] Hung. general

**Gorges** (gōr'jēs), Ferdinand, Sir. Eng. lord proprietary of Maine (1566?—1647). [380? b. c.]

**Gorgias** (gōr'jās), Greek rhetorician & sophist (483?—405?)

**Gorki** (gōr'kē), Maksim. Real name *Aleksyev Maksimovich Peshkov* (pyēsh'kōf'). Russian novelist (1868—'36).

**Gosnold** (gōs'nōld), Bartholomew. Eng. navig. (c. 1607—1676).

**Gosse** (gōs), Edmund William. Eng. poet & critic (1849—'93).

**Goujon** (gōō'zhōn'), Jean. Fr. sculptor & architect (b. 1510? d. bet. 1564 & 1568). [1813—1893.]

**Gounod** (gōn'ōd'), Charles François. French composer (1805—'93).

**Goya** (gōyā), Francisco de. Gōy'ā dē lōō'chē'n'tās), Francisco. Sp. painter (1746—1828).

**Gracchus** (grāk'hūs), Caius Sempronius (153?—121 b. c.) & Tiberius Sempronius (162?—133 b. c.). *Brothers*. Roman statesmen.

**Græham** (grēm; sometimes grām), John, of Claverhouse. Viscount Dundee. Br. soldier (1649?—1689). — Thomas. Br. chemist (1805—1869). — William Alexander. Am. politician (1804—1875).

**Grant** (grānt), Robert. Am. lawyer & novelist (1852—'99). — Ulysses Simpson (*originally* Hiram Ulysses). Am. general, & 18th pres. 1869—77 (1822—1885).

**Grasse**, de (dē grās'), François Joseph Paul, Comte. Marquis de Grasse-Tilly. French admiral (1723—1788).

**Grattan** (grāt'tān), Henry. Irish statesman (1746—1820).

**Gratz** (grā), Asa. Am. botanist (1810—1888). — Thomas. Eng. poet (1716—1771).

**Greco**, II. See Theocopuli.

**Greeley** (grē'lī), Horace. Am. journalist (1811—1872).

**Greely** (grē'lī), Adolphus Washington. Am. soldier & arctic explorer (1844—).

**Green** (grēn), John Richard. Eng. historian (1837—1883). — Thomas Hill. Eng. philosopher (1836—1882).

**Greene** (grēn), Nathanael. Am. general (1742—1786). — Robert. Eng. dramatist (1500?—1592).

**Greenough** (grēn'ō), Horatio. Am. sculptor (1805—1852).

**Gregory** (grēg'ō-ri), of Nyssa, Saint. Gr. church father (311?—395?). — of Tours, Saint. Historian of the Franks, born in Auvergne (540?—594). — The name of 16 popes; esp.: I, Saint. *The Great*. Pope 590-604 (540?—604); VII, Saint. *Hildebrand*. Pope 1073-85 (1020?—1085); XIII, Pope 1572-85 (1512?—1535). — *Nazianzen*, Saint. Bp. of Constantinople (329?—390?). — *Thaumaturgus*, Saint. Real name, *Theodorus*. Bp. of Heraclea (218?—270?).

**Greenville** (grēn'vil), George. Eng. statesman (1712—1770). — or *Greynville*, Richard, Sir. Eng. naval officer (1541?—1591).

**Gresham** (grēsh'ām), Thomas, Sir. Eng. financier (1519?—1579). — Walter Quinon. Am. soldier, jurist & statesman (1832—1898).

**Greuze** (grēz), Jean Baptiste. Fr. painter (1725—1805).

**Grey** (grēy), François Paul Jules. President of the French Republic 1879-87 (1807—1891).

**Grey** (grēy), Charles Grey, 2d Earl. Eng. statesman (1764—1845). — Edward, Sir. Eng. statesman (1862—'92). — George, Sir. Br. colonial gov. (1812—1898). — Jane, Lady. *Lady Jane Dudley*. A gifted young English woman, beheaded as a usurper to the crown (1537—1554).

**Grieg** (grēg), Edvard. Norwegian composer (1843—1907).

**Grillparzer** (grīl'pār-tser), Franz. Austrian dramatist (1791—1872).

**Grimm** (grīm), Jakob Ludwig Karl (1785—1863), & Wilhelm Karl (1786—1859). *Brothers*. Ger. philologists.

**Grisi** (grēsē), Giulia. It. operatic soprano (1811—1869).

**Groot** (grōt), Gerhard. *Gerhardus Magnus*. A Dutchman, founder of *the Brothers of the Common Life* (1340—1384).

**Grot** (grō), Antoine Jean, Baron. Fr. painter (1771—1835).

**Grote** (grōt), George. English historian (1794—1871).

**Grotius** (grōt'ush-ūs), Hugo. Dutch jurist (1583—1645).

**Grouchy**, de (dē grōō'shē-rū'), Emmanuel, Marquis. Fr. general (1766—1847). [1683—1745.]

**Guarneri** (gwā'nārē), Giuseppe Antonio. A violin maker (1698—1843).

**Gubernatis**, de (dā gōō'bēr-nā'tēs), Angelo. It. author (1840—1913). [—1686.]

**Guericke**, von (fōn gūr'kē), Otto. Ger. physicist (1602 Gueiclar dini (gwēt'chār-dē'nē), Francesco. It. historian (1483—1540).

**Guido d' Arezzo** (gwē'dō dā-rēt'sō). It. reformer of music (ab. 990—1050).

**Guido Reni** (gwē'dō rā'nē). Italian painter (1575—1642).

**Guiscard** (gēs'kār'), Robert. See Robert Guiscard.

**Guise**, de (dē gū-ēs'). The name of a ducal family of Lorraine; esp.: François (1519—1563), & his son Henri I. (1550—1645), de Lorraine. Generals. [—1686.]

**Guizot** (gē'zō'), François Pierre Guillaume. Fr. historian & statesman (1787—1874).

**Gustavus** (gūs-tāv'vūs). The name of 5 kings of Sweden: I, Vasa 1523-60 (1496—1560); Adolphus or Gustavus II, 1611-32 (1594—1632); III, 1771-92 (1746—1792); IV, Adolphus 1792-1809 (1778—1837); V, 1907-1858—).

**Gutenberg** (gōō'tēn-bērk'), Johannes. Real name *Gensfleisch*. Ger. reputed inventor of printing from movable types (1397?—1468).

## H

**Haakon** (hō'kōn) VII. King of Norway 1905-1872—).

**Hadley** (hād'li), Arthur Twining. *Son of James*. American educationist & political economist (1856—'99). — James. Am. philologist (1821—1872). [176—138.]

**Hadrian** (hād'ri-ān), or *Adrian*. Roman emp. 117-138.

**Haeckel** (hē'kēl'), Ernst Heinrich. Ger. biologist (1834—'99).

**Haeseler**, von (fōn hāzē-lēr), Gottlieb, Count. German field marshal (1836—).

**Haifa** (hā'fiz; hā-fēz'). Persian poet (?—1389).

**Hahnemann** (hā'nēm-mān), Samuel Christian Friedrich. German founder of homeopathic medicine (1755—1843).

**Haidar Ali**. See Hyder Ali.

**Haig** (hāg), Douglas, Sir. British general (1861—).

**Hakluyt** (hāk'lōot), Richard. Eng. hist. & geographer (1552?—1616).

**Hale** (hāl), Edward Everett. Am. clergyman & author (1812—1908). — John Parker. Am. statesman (1806—1873). — S. M. B. F. Hathorn, Sir. Eng. judge & jurist (1600—1676). — Nathan, Captain. Am. patriot; executed as a spy (1755—1776).

**Halévy** (ālāv'vēr), Jacques François Fromental Élie. Fr. composer (1799—1862). — Ludovic. *Nephew of Frédéric*. Fr. dram. & nov. (1834—1908).

**Hall** (hāl), Charles Francis. Am. arctic explorer (1821—1871). — Granville Stanley. Am. psychologist & educationist (1846—).

**Hallam** (hāl'ām), Henry. Eng. hist. & critic (1777—1859).

**Halleck** (hāl'ēk), Fitz-Greene. Am. poet. (1790—1867).

**Halliday** (hāl'ī-dē), James. Am. gen. & writer (1815—1872).

**Halley** (hāl'ī; hāl'vī), Edmund. Eng. astronom. (1656—1742).

**Hals** (hāls), Frans. Dutch painter (1581?—1666).

**Hamerton** (hām'er-tān), Philip Gilbert. Eng. writer on art (1834—1894).

**Hamileer Barca** (hām'il-kār bār'kā), Carthaginian gen. **Hamilton** (hām'il-tōn), Alexander. Am. statesman (1757—1804). — Ian Standish Monteith, Sir. Br. general (1853—'99). — William, Sir. Scot. philosopher (1788—1856). — William Rowan, Sir. Scot. mathematician, born in Dublin (1805—1865).

**Hamlin** (hām'lin), Hannibal. Am. statesman; vice pres. (1811—1864).

**Hammurabi** (hām'ōō-rā'bē), King of Babylon (f. ab. 1792—1750).

**Hampden** (hām'pēn), John. Eng. statesman (1594—1643).

**Hampton** (hām'ptōn), Wade. American general (1754—1835). — Wade. *Grandson of preceding*. Confederate gen. & S. S. senator. (1818—1902).

**Hancock** (hān'kōk), John. Am. statesman (1737—1793). — Winfield Scott. Am. general (1824—1886).

**Handel** (hān'dēl), *Ger. Händel* (hēn'dēl), Georg Friedrich. Ger. composer (1685—1759).

**Hannibal** (hān'ī-bāl), Carthaginian gen. (247—183 b. c.).

**Hanotaux** (hānotō'ō), Gabriel Albert Auguste. Fr. statesman & historian (1853—).

**Hardenberg**, von (fōn hār'dēn-bērk), Friedrich. *Novallis*. Ger. author (1772—1801). — Karl August, Prince. Prussian statesman (1750—1822).

**Hardinge** (hār'ding), Henry, Sir. 1st Viscount Hardinge of Porchester (1809—1891).

**Hardy** (hār'dī), Thomas. Eng. novelist & poet (1840—'99).

**Hargreaves** (hār'grēvz), James. Eng. inventor of spinning jenny (?—1778). [1851—].

**Harnack** (hār'nāk), Adolf. Ger. theolog. & church hist.

**Harnes** (hār'nēs), William Selby. Am. gen. (1800—1889).

**Harold** (hār'ōld), Godwin. The name of 2 kings of the English. *Harold Godwinson*. King 1035-40 (?—1040); II, King 1066 (1022?—1066). [—1908.]

**Harris** (hār'īs), Joel Chandler. Am. writer of fiction (1848—1908).

**Harrison** (hār'īs-n), Benjamin. Am. patriot (1740?—1801). — Benjamin. *Grandson of W. H.*, 23d pres. of U. S. 1859-93 (1833—1901). — Frederic. Eng. positivist & author (1831—). — William Henry. *Son of B.* Am. general, & 9th pres. of U. S. 1841 (1773—1841).

**Hart** (hār't), Robert, Sir. Irish statesman in China (1835—1911).

**Harte** (hār't), Francis Bret. Am. fiction writer (1836—1902).

**Hartley** (hār'tli), David. Eng. physician & philosopher (1705—1757).

**Hartmann**, von (fōn hār'tmān), Karl Robert Eduard. Ger. philosopher (1842—1906).

**Harun-al-Rashid** (hār-ōōn-'ār-rāsh'ēd'), *Aaron the Just*. Calif. of Bagdad 786-809 (766?—809).

**Harvey** (hār'vī), William. Eng. anatomist & physician (1578—1657). [generals.]

**Hasdrubal** (hās'drōō-bāl). Any of several Carthaginian

**Hastings** (hās'tingz), Warren. Eng. gov.-gen. of India (1732—1818).

**Hauptmann** (hōup'tmān), Gerhart. Ger. poet & dram.

**Haussmann** (gōsmān), Georges Eugène, Baron. Fr. administrator; improver of Paris (1809—1891).

**Havelock** (hāv'lōk), Henry, Sir. Br. general (1795—1857).

**Hawkins** (hōō'kīnz), or *Hawkins*, John, Sir. Eng. rear admiral (1532—1595).

**Hawthorne** (hō'thōrn), Nathaniel. Am. writer of romances & short stories (1804—1864).

**Hay** (hā), John. Am. author & statesman (1838—1905).

**Haydn** (hād'n; G. *prom. hī'd'n*), Joseph. German composer (1732—1809).

**Hayes** (hāy), Rufus Birchard. 19th pres. of U. S. 1877-81 (1822—1893). [1778—1830.]

**Hazlitt** (hāz'līt), William. Eng. critic & misc. writer

**Hearn** (hūr'n), Lafcadio. Naturalized Japanese (as Yakuimo Kōsumi), of Ir.-Gr. parentage, author & journ. in Eng. lit. (1850—1904).

**Heber** (hēb'er), Reginald. Eng. bp. of Calcutta, & poet

āle, adōphē, cāre, ām, āccount, ām, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvēnt ēnd, recēt, māker; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōdd, cōnnect; ūse, ūnīte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chāir; gō; sīng, īrk; then, thīn; nātūre, verdūre (87);



**Hedin** (hē-dēn'), Sven Anders, Sir. Swed. geogr. & expl. (1865—). [*—1633 or '84.*]  
**Heem**, de (dē hām), Jan Davidsz. Dutch painter (1606)  
**Heeringen**, von (fōn hī'ring-ēn). Josias, Ger. gen. (1850—).  
**Hegel** (hā'gēl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. Ger. philosopher (1770—1841). [*—1861.*]  
**Heine** (hī'nē), Heinrich. Ger. poet & misc. writer (1797)  
**Helmholtz**, von (fōn hēlm'hōlts), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. Ger. physicist, anatomist, & physiol. (1821—1894).  
**Héloise** (ā'lō'ēz). Fr. abbess; mistress & wife of Abélard (1101?—1142?). [*Painter (1613?—1670).*]  
**Helst, van der** (vān dēr hēlst), Bartholomæus. Du. Helvetius (hēl-vē'shi-zūs; *F. pron. vā/vā'sē-ūs*), Claude Adrien. French philosopher & author (1715—1771).  
**Hemans** (hēm'ānz), Felicia Dorothea, born Browne. Eng. poetess (1793—1835).  
**Hempy** (hēm'pā), Frieda. Ger. operatic soprano (1884—).  
**Hempy** (hēm'pā), Thomas Andrews. Vice pres. of U. S. 1835 (1819—1855). [*?(—438).*]  
**Hengist** (hēng'zist), Jutish founder of kingdom of Kent  
**Henley** (hēn'lē), William Ernest. Eng. poet, critic, & dramatist (1849—1920).  
**Hennepin** (hēn'ē-pīn; *F. pron. ēn/pān*'), Louis. Missionary & explorer, born in Flanders (1604?—aft. 1701).  
**Henry** (hēn'rī). The name of 8 kings of England: I. King 1100-35 (1068—1135); II. King 1154-89 (1133—1189); III. King 1216-72 (1202—1272); IV. King 1399-1413 (1367—1413); V. King 1413-22 (1387—1422); VI. King 1422-61 & 1470-71 (1421—1471); VII. King 1485-1509 (1457—1509); VIII. King 1509-47 (1491—1547). The name of 4 kings of France: I. King 1031-60 (1005?—1060); II. King 1547-59 (1519—1559); III. King 1574-89 (1551—1589); IV. *Of Navarre*. King 1589-1610 (1553—1610). — The name of German kings (7) & Roman emperors (6): I. *The Fowler*. King 919-36 (876?—936); II. *Saint*. *The Lame*. King 1002-24, crowned emp. (1014-973)—1024; III. *The Black*. King 1039-56, cr. emp. 1046 (1017-1056); IV. *The Great*. King 1056-1106, cr. emp. 1084 (1050—1106); V. King 1106-25, cr. emp. 1111 (1081—1125); VI. *The Cruel*. King 1190-97, cr. Holy Roman emp. 1191 (1165—1197); VII. King 1308-13, cr. Holy Roman emp. 1312 (1276?—1313). — *The Lion*. Duke of Saxony & Bavaria (1129—1195). — *Joseph*. Am. physicist (19?—1878). — *Patrick*. Am. orator & statesman (1736—1799).  
**Heraclitus** (hēr'ā-klī'tūs). Greek philosopher (fl. 500 B. C.)  
**Herbart** (hēr'bārt), Johann Friedrich. Ger. philosopher (1776—1841).  
**Herbert** (hēr'bērt), George. English poet (1593—1633).  
**Herder**, von (fōn hēr'dēr), Johann Gottfried. Ger. author (1744—1803).  
**Hering** (hā'ring), Ewald. Ger. psychol. & physiol. (1834)  
**Herkimer** (hēr'kī-mēr), Nicholas. Am. gen. (1715?—1777).  
**Herkomer**, von (fōn hēr'kō-mēr), Hubert. Ger. artist in England (1849—1914). [*1892?—4 B. C.*]  
**Herod** (hēr'ōd). *The Great*. King of the Jews 40-4 B. C.  
**Herodotus** (hēr-ōd'ō-tūs). Gr. historian (484?—425? B. C.)  
**Herrera**, de (dā ēr-rā'ra), Francisco (1576—1656), & his son, Francisco (1622—1685). Sp. painters.  
**Herrick** (hēr'rik), Robert. Eng. lyric poet (1591—1674).  
**Herschel** (hēr'shel), Astronomer: William, Sir. German in England (1738—1822); his sister, Caroline Lucretia (1750—1848), & son, Sir John Frederick William (1792—1871).  
**Hesiod** (hēs'i-ōd). Greek epic poet (fl. 776 B. C.)  
**Hewlett** (hēw'let), Maurice Henry. Eng. novelist (1861—).  
**Hiese** (hī'zē), Paul Johann Ludwig. Ger. poet & nov. (1830—1914). [*1650?.*]  
**Heywood** (hā'wōd), Thomas. Eng. actor & dram. (?—1170)  
**Hiero** (hī'rō), or Hieron (-rōn), I. Tyrant of Syracuse 478—466 B. C. (?—466 B. C.). — II. King of Syracuse 470-216 B. C. (ab. 308—216 B. C.). [*1823—1911.*]  
**Higginson** (hīg'in-sūn), Thomas Wentworth. Am. author  
**Hilary** (hī-lā'rī), or Hilarius (hī-lā'rī-zūs), Saint. Latin writer & bp. of Poitiers (315?—367).  
**Hildebrand** (hīl'dē-brānd), Saint. See Gregory VII.  
**Hill** (hīl), Ambrose Powell. Am. Confederate general (1825—1865). — James Jerome. Am. financier & railway builder, b. in Canada (1838—1916).  
**Hillar** (hī'lēr), Ferdinand. Ger. composer (1811—1885).  
**Hindenburg**, von Beneckendorff und von (fōn hīn'dēn-ēn-dōrt oōnt fōn hīn'dēn-bōrck), Paul. Ger. field marshal (1847—).  
**Hipparchus** (hī-pār'kūs). Tyrant of Athens (ab. 555—514 B. C.). — Bithynian astronomer (fl. 146—126 B. C.)  
**Hippocrates** (hī-pōk'rā-tēz). Greek physician (460?—359? B. C.).  
**Hitchcock** (hī'ch'kōk), Edward. Am. geol. (1793—1864).  
**Hobbes** (hō'bēz), George. Frisbie. Am. senator (1826—1904).  
**Hobart** (hō'bārt), Garret Augustus. 24th vice president of U. S. 1897-99 (1844—1899).  
**Hobbema** (hōb'ē-mā), Meyndert. Dutch painter (1638—1709).  
**Hobbs** (hōbz), Thomas. Eng. philosopher (1588—1679).  
**Hobson** (hōb'sōn), Richmond Pearson. Am. nav. officer & politician (1870—).  
**Hoch** (hōsh), Lazare. French general (1768—1797).  
**Hofer** (hō'fēr), Andreas. Tyrolese patriot (1767—1810).  
**Hoffmann** (hōf'mān), Ernst Theodor Amadeus (*properly Wilhelm*). Ger. romantic novelist (1776—1822).  
**Hofmann** (hōf'mān), Josef. Polish pianist (1877—). — von (fōn hōf'mān), August Wilhelm. Ger. chemist (1818—1892).  
**Hogarth** (hō'gārth), William. Eng. painter & engraver (1697—1764). [*1770—1835.*]  
**Hoger** (hō'gēr), James. *The Ettrick Shepherd*. Scot. poet  
**Hohenlohe** (hō'n-lō'ē; *when preceded by title, as Fürst, accented hō'n-lō'ē*). A princely German family.  
**Hokusai** (hō'kō-sā-ē), Katsuhika Hokusai. Jap. painter (1760—1849).

**Holbein** (hōl'bēn), Hans (ab. 1460—1524), & his son, Hans (1497?—1543). German painters.  
**Hollinshead** (hōl'inz-hēd; hōl'in-shēd), or Hollingshead, Raphael. English chronicler (?—1580?).  
**Holland** (hōl'zōnd), Josiah Gilbert. Am. author (1819—1881). [*1827—1910.*]  
**Holman-Hunt** (hōl'mān-hūnt'), William. Eng. painter  
**Holmes** (hōmz), Oliver Wendell. Am. physician & author (1809—1894). — Oliver Wendell. *Son of preceding*. Assoc. Just. U. S. Supreme Court 1902 (1841—).  
**Hols**, von (fōn hōl's), Hermann Eduard. Russian-German historian in America (1841—1904).  
**Homer** (hō'mēr). Epic poet of Greece (fl. ab. 9th cent. B. C.). — Louise Dilworth, born Beatty. Am. operatic contralto (?—). — Winslow. Am. painter (1836—1910).  
**Honorius** (hō-nō'rī-ūs), Flavius. Roman emperor of the West 395-423 (334—423).  
**Hood** (hōōd), Thomas. Eng. poet & wit (1799—1845).  
**Hooker** (hōōk'ēr), Joseph. Am. general (1814—1879). — Joseph Dalton, Sir. *Son of Str Wm. J.* Eng. botanist (1817—1911). — Richard. Eng. divine (1554?—1600). — Thomas. Puritan minister & colonist in Conn. (1640—1647). — William Jackson, Sir. Eng. bot. (1785—1865).  
**Hopkins** (hōp'kīnz), Edward. Col. gov. of Conn. (1600—1657). — Mark. Am. educator (1802—1887). — Stephen. Am. patriot (1707—1786). [*1665—8 B. C.*]  
**Horace** (hō'rās), *Quintus Horatius Flaccus*. Latin poet  
**Hortense** (hōrt'ēs), *Éugénie Hortense, born de Beauharnais*. Wife of Louis Bonaparte; mother of Napoleon III. (1783—1837). [*—1828.*]  
**Houdon** (hō'dōn'), Jean Antoine. French sculptor (1741)  
**Houston** (hūs'tōn), Sam. President of Texas, & American general (1793—1858).  
**Howe** (hōw'), Richard. American poet (1864—1900).  
**Howard** (hōw'dr), Oliver Otis. Am. gen. (1830—1909).  
**Howe** (hōw), Elias. Am. inventor sewing machine (1819—1867). — Richard Howe, Earl. *Bro. of Viscount Wm. Br. admiral (1726—1799).* — William Howe, 5th Viscount. Br. general in America (1729—1814).  
**Howells** (hōw'ēlz), William Dean. Am. novelist (1837—).  
**Huascar** (wās-kār'), Inca prince (ab. 1495—1533).  
**Hudson** (hūd'sn), Henry. Eng. navigator & explorer (?—1611). [*?(—1916)*]  
**Huerta** (wēr'tā), Victoriano. Mex. general & provis. pres.  
**Huger** (hū'gēr), Isaac. Am. Rev. general (1742—1799).  
**Huggins** (hūg'īnz), William, Sir. Eng. astronomer (1824—1910). [*—996.*]  
**Hugh Capet** (hū kā'pēt). King of France 987-996 (940?)  
**Hughes** (hūz), Charles Evans. U. S. assoc. just. 1910-16.  
**Hughes** (hūz), Thomas. Eng. author (1822—1861).  
**Hugo** (hū'gō; *F. uvelist*), Victor Marie. Viscount. Fr. poet, dramatist, & novelist (1802—1885).  
**Hull** (hūl), Isaac. Am. commodore (1773—1843). — William. Am. general (1753—1825).  
**Humayun** (hōm'ā-yōon'), or *Humayoun*. Mogul emp. of Hindustan 1530-56 (1512—1584).  
**Humbert** (hūm'bērt), I. King of Italy (1844—1900).  
**Humboldt**, von (vōn hūm'bōlt; *G. pron. fōn hōōm'bōlt*), Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron. Ger. naturalist & statesman (1769—1859). — Karl Wilhelm, Baron. *Bro. of F. A.* Ger. philologist & statesman (1767—1835).  
**Hume** (hūm), David. Scot. historian & philosopher (1711—1776). [*poser (1854—).*]  
**Humperdinck** (hōōm'pēr-dīnk), Engelbert. Ger. com.  
**Hunt** (hūnt), (James Henry) Leigh. Eng. poet & essayist (1784—1859). — William Morris. American painter (1822—1879).  
**Hunter** (hūn'tēr), John. Scot. anatomist & surgeon (1728)  
**Hunyadi János** (hūn'yōd-i-yā'nōsh), *Johannes Corvinus Hunyades*. Hung. general (?—1456).  
**Huss**, or Hus (hūs; *G. pron. hōōs*), John. *Johannes Hus* (*properly Huss*). Boh. religious reformer (1373—1415).  
**Hutchinson** (hū'ch'in-sūn), Thomas. Gov. of Mass. 1769-74 (1711—1780). [*—1895.*]  
**Huxley** (hūks'li), Thomas Henry. English biologist (1825)  
**Huygens**, or Huyghens (hū'gēnz; *Dutch pron. hōi'gēns*), Christian. Dutch scientist & math. (1629—1695).  
**Huyssmans** (hū'smānz), Joris Karl. Fr. nov. (1848—1907).  
**Hyder Ali** (hī'dēr ā'lē). Sultan of Mysore (?—1782).

I

**Ibsen** (īb'sēn; īp'sēn), Henrik. Norwegian dramatist & poet (1828—1906).  
**Ignatius** (īg-nā'shi-zūs), Saint. *Theophorus*. Bp. of Antioch (?—1077). — of Loyola. See Loyola, de, Ignatius.  
**Ingelow** (īn'gē-lō), Jean. Eng. poet & nov. (1820—1897).  
**Ingres** (ān'grē), Jean Auguste Dominique. Fr. classicist painter (1780—1867). [*1894.*]  
**Inness** (īn'ēs), George. Am. landscape painter (1825—1914).  
**Innocent**, The name of 13 popes; esp.: I. Pope 1130-43 (?—1143). — II. Pope 1198-1216 (1161—1216). — IV. Pope 1243-54 (?—1254). — XI. Pope 1678-89 (1611—1689).  
**Irenæus** (ī'rē-nē-zūs), Saint. Cr. bp. of Lyons (130?—202?).  
**Irving** (īr'vīng), Edward. Scottish preacher (1792—1834). — Henry, Sir. Orig. name *John Henry Brodribb*. Eng. actor (1838—1905). — Washington. Am. essayist & historian (1783—1859).  
**Isabella** (īz'ā-bē-lā), Sp. Isabel (ē'sā-bē'lā), I. *The Catholic*. Qu. of Castile & León; wife of Ferdinand the Catholic. (1451—1504). [*1830—1895.*]  
**Ismail Pasha** (īs'mā-ē'l'). Khedive of Egypt 1863-79  
**Isocrates** (ī-sōk'rā-tēz). Athenian orator (436—338 B. C.)  
**Israëls** (ēs'rā-ēls'), Joseph. Dutch Jewish painter (1824—1911). [*—1909.*]  
**Ito** (ē'tō), Prince Ito Hirobumi. Japanese statesman (1841)  
**Iturbide**, de (dā ē'tōr-ē-bē'thā), Agustín. Emp. of Mexico 1822-23 (1783—1824).  
**Ivan** (ē-vān; īvān) III. *The Great*. Grand Prince of

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bōn; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



Muscovy 1462-1505 (1440?-1505). — IV. *The Terrible*. Ruler of Russia 1533-84; czar from 1547 (1529-1584). Ieyasu (é/yé-yá'sóo), or Ieyasu. Tokugawa Ieyasu. Jap. general, statesman, & shogun (1543-1616).

J

Jackson (ják'sun), Andrew. Am. general, & 7th pres. of U. S. 1829-36 (1767-1845). — Helen Maria (born Fiske) Hunt. H. H. Am. poet & novelist (1831-1885). — Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall Jackson*. Am. Confed. general (1824-1863).

Jagow (yá'gò), Gottlieb E. G. Ger. statesman (1863-). James (já'mz) I. *Son of Mary Stuart*. King of Great Britain & Ireland 1603-25; as James VI. King of Scotland from 1567 (1566-1625). — II. King of Great Britain & Ireland 1685-88 (1633-1701). — Kings of Scotland: I. King 1406-37 (1394-1437); II. King 1437-60 (1430-1460); III. King 1460-88 (1451-1488); IV. King 1485-1513 (1473-1513); V. *Father of Mary Stuart*. King 1513-42 (1512-1542); VI. See James I. of Great Britain. — Henry. Novelist, short-story writer, & critic in England; born in New York, naturalized in Great Britain 1915 (1843-1916). — William. *Bro. of Henry*. Am. psychologist & philos. (1842-1910). — Francis Edward Stuart. *Son of James II*. Pretender to Br. crown (1689-1766).

Jane Seymour (ján sé'mòr). 3d wife of Henry VIII. of England; mother of Edward VI. (1509?-1537).

Jansen (ján'sén; D. *pron. yán'sén*), Cornelis, or Janse-nius, Cornelius. Dutch theologian (1585-1638).

Janssens van Nieuwen (yán'séns ván nù'sén), Abraham. Flemish painter (1575-1632).

Jaurès (zhò'rès), Jean Léon. Fr. socialist (1859-1914).

Jay (já) John. Am. statesman; 1st chief justice 1789-95 (1745-1829).

Jeanne d'Arc. See Joan of Arc. [(1841-1905).]

Jebb (jéb), Richard Claverhouse, Sir. Scot. class. scholar (1805-). — Thomas. Am. statesman; 3d pres. 1801-09 (1743-1826). [ & essayist (1773-1850).]

Jeffrey (jé'frí), Francis Jeffrey, Lord. Scot. lawyer, critic. Jeffreys (jé'frí), George. 1st Baron. Infamous Eng. judge (1648-1689). — (1859-). —

Jellicoe (jé'lí-kò), John Rushworth, Sir. Eng. admiral.

Jenner (jén'ér), Edward. Eng. physician; discoverer of vaccination (1749-1823). — William, Sir. Eng. physi-cian (1815-1898).

Jerome (jé-róm; jér'óm), Saint, or Hieron/yimus, So-phronius Eusebius. Learned Latin ch. father (340?-420).

Jevons (jé'vónz), William Stanley. Eng. logician & econo-mist (1835-1882). [(1900-).]

Jewett (joo'é't), Sarah Orne. American story-writer (1849)

Joachim (yò'já'kím), Joseph. Jewish violinist, born in Hungary (1831-1907).

Joan of Arc (jón óv'árk'; jò-án'), Fr. Jeanne d'Arc (zhán'/dárk'). *The Maid of Orleans*. Fr. heroine (1412-1431).

Joffre (zhò'fr'), Joseph Jacques Césaire. Fr. general & com-mander in chief (1852-).

John (jón) *Ladislav*. Eng. of England 1199-1216 (1167?-1216). — *John Sobieski*. King of Poland 1674-96 (1624-1696). — I. The Great. King of Portugal 1385-1433 (1357-1433). — of Austria, Don. Sp. general (1547-1578). — of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. 4th son of Edw. III. of Eng. (1340-1399). — of Leyden. Du. Anabaptist fanatic (1509-1536). — Name of 23 popes.

Johnson (jón'shón), Andrew. 17th pres. of U. S. 1865-69 (1808-1875). — John, Sir. *Son of Str W.* Am. Tory leader in Rev. (1742-1830). — Reverdy, Am. lawyer (1796-1876). — Richard Mentor. 9th vice pres. of U. S. 1837-41 (1780-1850). — Samuel. Eng. lexicographer & author (1709-1784). — William, Sir. Ir. gen. & colonist in America (1715-1774).

Johnston (jón'stón; -són), Albert Sidney. Am. Confeder-ate general (1803-1862). — Joseph Eggleston. Am. Confederate general (1807-1891). [(1224?-1317).]

Joinville de (dè zhéwán'vel'), Jean, Sire. French chronicler (1247-1292). — William, Sir. Eng. Orientalist (1746-1794). — William, Sir. Eng. Orientalist (1746-1794). [(1573?-1637).]

Jonson (jón'shón), Benjamin, usually Ben. Eng. dram. Jordaens (yòr'dáns), Jakob. Flem. painter (1593-1678).

Jordan (jór'dán), David Starr. Am. biologist (1851-). Joseffy (yò'sé'fí), Rafael. Hungarian pianist in America (1853-1915).

Joseph (jò'séf) II. Holy Roman emperor 1765-90 (1741-1790). — August Victor Klemens Maria. Archduke of Austria. Field marshal (1872-).

Josephine (jò'sé'fín). 1st wife of Napoleon I.; mother of Hortense de Beauharnais (1768-1814).

Josephus (jò-sé'yús), Flavius. Jewish historian (37?-95?).

Joubert (zhoo'bár'), Joseph. Fr. essayist & moralist (1754-1824). — (yoo'bért), Petrus Jacobus. Boer (Trans-vaal) gen. (1831-1900).

Joule (joo'), James Prescott. Eng. physicist (1818-1889).

Jourdan (zhoo'r'dán'), Jean Baptiste, Count. Marshal of France (1762-1833).

Jovian (jò'vi-án). *Flavius Claudius Jovianus*. Roman emp. 363-364 (331-364). (1893).

Jowett (joo'é't), Benjamin. Eng. Greek scholar (1817-1893). Juárez (wé'ráz), Benito. Pablo. Pres. of Mexico 1858-63 & 1867-72 (1806-1872). [(1788-1850).]

Judson (júd'shón), Adoniram. Am. Baptist missionary Jugartha (joo-gúr'thá). Numidian king (?-104 B. C.).

ájle, senáte, càre, àm, àccòunt, àrr, àsk, solá; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makér; tse, ùll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; àse, ùnite, àrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ìnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

Julian (joo'yán; joo'li-án). *Flavius Claudius Julianus*. *The Apostate*. Roman emperor 361-363 (331-363). Junot (zhú'nòt), Andoche. Duc d'Abbrantes. Marshal of France (1771-1813). Justin (jús'tín), Justinian (jús'tín má'r'tér), Just'nus Fláv'ius. Church father in Palestine (100?-165?). Justin'ian I. *Flavius Anicius Justinianus*. The Great. Byzantine emperor 527-565 (483-565). Juvenal (joo've-nál), *Decimus Junius Juvenalis*. Roman satirical poet (ab. 60-ab. 140).

K

Kalidasa (ká'lé-dásá), Hindu dram. & poet (? f. 550). Kamio (ká'mé-só), Kamio Koshin. Jap. general (1855-).

Kane (kán), Elisha Kent. American arctic explorer (1820-1857). [(1724-1804).]

Kant (kánt; Angl. kánt), Immanuel. Ger. metaphysician Katsura (ká'tsó-rá). Prince Katsura Taro. Japanese general & statesman (1847-1913).

Kauffman (kouf'mán), Angelika. Swiss painter (1741-1807). [(1805-1874).]

Kaulbach, von (fón kouf'bák), Wilhelm. Ger. painter

Kean (kén), Edmund. English tragedian (1787-1833).

Keary (kár'ny), Philip. Am. general (1815-1862).

Keats (kéts), John. Eng. romanticist poet (1795-1821).

Keble (ké'b'l), John. English divine & poet (1792-1866).

Keble (ké'b'l), William Thomson, 1st Baron. Br. math. & physicist (1824-1907).

Kemble (kém'b'l), Frances Ann. *Fanny Kemble*. Eng. actress (1809-1893). — John Philip. Eng. tragedian (1757-1823).

Kempis, à (kém'pís), Thomas. See Thomas à Kempis. Kennan (kén'nán), George. Am. trav. & writer (1845-).

Kent (ként), James. American jurist (1763-1847).

Kenton (kén'tón), Simon. Am. pioneer (1755-1836).

Kepler (ké'p'l), Johannes. Ger. astronomer (1571-1630).

Kilpatrick (kíl-pá'trík), Hugh Judson. Am. general of cav-try (1856-1881).

Kinry (kín), Charles. Am. soldier & novelist (1844-).

— Rufus. Am. polit. leader (1755-1827). — William Rufus. Am. senator, & vice pres. 1853 (1786-1853).

Kingsley (kíngz'lí), Charles. Eng. clergyman & novelist (1819-1875). — Henry. *Bro. of C.* Novelist 1830-1875. — Mary H. *Niece of C.* Traveler in Africa, & author (1862-1900).

Kipling (kíp'líng), Rudyard. English author (1865-).

Kitazato (kí'tá-zá'tò). Kitazato Shibasaburo. Jap. bac-teriolologist (1856-).

Kitchener of Khartoum (kích'en-ér óv kár'tóom'), Hora-tio Herbert Kitchener, 1st Earl. English field marshal & war minister (1850-1916).

Kléber (klé'bér), Jean Baptiste. Fr. gen. (1753-1800).

Klein (klín), Felix. German mathematician (1849-).

Klopstock (klòp'stòk), Friedrich Gottlieb. Ger. poet (1724-1803).

Klun (fón klòók), Alexander H. R. Ger. general (1846-).

Knox (nòks), Henry. Am. general (1750-1806). — John. Scot. religious reformer (1513?-1572). [(1910-).]

Koch (kòk), Robert. Ger. physician & bacteriologist (1843)

Kodama (kò'dá-má). Viscount Kodama Gentaro, Jap. gen. (1852-1906).

Komura (kò'mò-rá), Marquis Komura Jutaro. Jap. gen. Korolenko (kò'rò-lén'kò), Vladimir Galaktionovich. Russ. fiction writer (1853-).

Kosciusko (kò's-ús'kò), Thaddeus. Polish patriot (1746)

Kossuth (kò'sòt; kò-sòót), Francis (Ferencz). *Son of Louis*. Hung. polit. leader (1841-1914). — Louis (Lajos). Hung. statesman & patriot (1802-1894).

Kotzebue, von (fón kò'tsé-bòò), August Friedrich Ferdin-And. Ger. dramatist (1761-1819).

Kovalevsky (kò'vá-lyé'vské), Sonya (or Sophie). Russ. mat. author (1850-1891).

Kraft-Ebing, von (fón krá't-áb'íng), Richard, Baron. Ger. neurologist (1840-1902).

Kreiser (kríz'ér), Fritz. Austrian violinist (1875-).

Kruger (krú'gér), Stephanus Johannes Paulus. Pres. of So. African Rep. (1825-1904). [(1887-).]

Krupp (kròp), Alfred. Ger. mfr. of steel guns, etc. (1816)

L

Labiche (lá'besh'), Eugène Marin. Fr. author of comedies (1815-1888).

Lafayette de (dè lá'fáyét'), Édouard René Lefebvre. Fr. jurist, publicist, & historical writer (1811-1883).

La Bruyère, de (dè lá brú'yár'), Jean. Fr. essayist & moralist (1645-1696).

Lacordaire (lá'kòr'dá'r), Jean Baptiste Henri. Fr. Do-minican preacher (1801-1861).

Ladislav (lá-dí-sáv). Name of several kings of Hungary & of Poland & of one king of Naples; esp.: Saint L. king 1077-95, a national hero of Hungary (1040-1095).

La Farge (lá fá'rzh'), John. Am. painter (1835-1910).

Lafayette, de, or La Fayette, de (dè lá'fá-yét'), Marie Joseph Pat. Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis. Fr. gen. & statesman; served in America (1757-1834).

La Fontaine, de (dè lá fón'tén'), Jean. Fr. fabulist & poet (1621-1695).

Lagarde, de (dè lá'gárd'), Paul Anton. Born *Böttcher* (bút'ík-ér). Ger. Orientalist (1827-1891).

Lagerlöf (lá'gér-lòf), Selma. Swedish novelist (1858-).

Lagrange (lá'gránzh'), Joseph Louis, Comte. Fr. math. (1736-1813).



- Lamar** (lá-mär'), Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. Am. lawyer, senator, etc. (1825—1893).
- Lamarek**, de (dê lá-märk'), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier. French zoologist (1744—1839).
- Lamartine**, de (dê lá-mär'tén'), Alphonse Marie Louis. Fr. poet & statesman (1790—1869). [1834.]
- Lamb** (lám), Charles. Eng. essayist & humorist (1775—1834).
- Lamennais**, de (dê lá-mé-né'), Hugues Félicité Robert. French religious & political writer (1752—1854).
- Lanciani** (lán-chá-né'), Rodolfo Amadeo. It. archæologist (1847—). [1775—1864.]
- Landor** (lán-dör'), Walter Savage. Eng. author & poet (1775—1839).
- Landseer** (lánd'sér'), Edwin Henry, Sir. Eng. animal painter (1802—1873).
- Lang** (láng), Andrew. Eng. author (1844—1912).
- Langdon** (láng-dón'), John. Am. statesman (1741?—1819).
- Langland** (láng-lánd'), or **Langley** (láng-lí'), William. Eng. poet (1330?—1400?).
- Langton** (láng-tón'), Stephen. Eng. archbp. of Canterbury & cardinal (?—1228).
- Lanier** (lá-ní-ér'), Sidney. American poet (1842—1881).
- Lankester** (lán-kés-tér'), Edwin Ray, Sir. Eng. zoologist (1847—). [1831—1891.]
- La Noue**, de (dê lá nóo'), François. Fr. Huguenot soldier (1535—1591).
- Lansdowne** (láng-doun'), Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquis of. Eng. statesman (1822—1905).
- Lansing** (lán-sing'), Robert. Am. lawyer & sec. of state 1915—1864—).
- La Pérouse**, de (dê lá pá-roo-zé'), Jean François de Galaup, Comte. Fr. navigator (1741—1788?).
- Laplace**, de (dê lá-plás'), Pierre Simon, Marquis. Fr. math. & astronomer (1749—1827).
- La Rochefoucauld**, de (dê lá rôsh-fôo-kô'), François, 6th Duc. Prince de Marillac. Fr. epigrammatic moralist (1613—1680).
- Larousse** (lá-roo-sé'), Pierre Athanase. Fr. grammarian & lexicographer (1817—1875).
- La Salle**, de (dê lá sál'), René Robert Cavalier, Sieur. Fr. explorer (1643—1687).
- Las Casas**, de (dá lás ká-sás'), Bartolomé. Sp. Dominican; historian of the Indies (1474—1566). [1864.]
- Lessalle** (lá-sál'), Ferdinand. Ger. Jewish socialist (1822—1855).
- Lestrange** (lá-strán-jér'), Hugh. Eng. Prot. martyr (1485?—1555). [1573—1645.]
- Laud** (lá-d), William. Eng. archbp. of Canterbury; executed (1743—1794).
- Lavoisier** (lá-vvá-zý-á'), Antoine Laurent. Fr. chemist (1743—1794).
- Law** (lá), John. Scot. financier in France (1671—1729).
- Lawrence** (lá-rén-s), James. Am. naval captain (1781—1813). — Thomas, Sir. Eng. painter (1769—1830).
- Layamon** (lá-yá-môn; lá-d'), Eng. chronicler in verse (fl. 1200). [1817—1894.]
- Lebrun** (lá-brún'), Austen Henry, Sir. Eng. archaeologist.
- Le Brun**, or **Lebrun** (lá-brún'), Charles. Fr. historical painter (1619—1690).
- Lebrun** (lá-brún'), Marie Anne Élisabeth, born Vigée. Fr. portrait painter (1755—1842).
- Lecky** (lék-y'), William Edward Hartpole. Irish historian & publicist (1818—1903).
- Le Conte** (lá-kôn-té'), Joseph. Am. geologist (1823—1901).
- Leconte de Lisle** (lá-kôn-té dé lí-sé'), Charles Marie. Fr. Parnassian poet (1818—1894). [1692?—1730.]
- Lecœur** (lá-kôo-r'), Adrienne. French actress (1746—1792).
- Lee** (lé), Arthur. Bro. of E. E. & F. L. Am. diplomatist (1740—1792).
- Lee** (lé), Charles. Am. general, born in England (1731—1782). — Fitzhugh. Nephew of E. E. Am. general (1835—1905). — Francis Lightfoot. Am. patriot (1734—1797). — Henry. Light-Horse Harry. Am. general (1756—1813). — Richard Henry. Am. patriot (1732—1794). — Robert Edward. Son of Henry. Am. Confederate general (1807—1870).
- Leeuwenhoek**, van (vân lá-wên-hôok'), Anton. Dutch microscopist (1632—1723). [1833.]
- Legendre** (lá-zhán-dr'), Adrien Marie. Fr. geometer (1752).
- Lehmann** (lá-mán'), Lilli. Mme. Paul Kalsch. Ger. operatic soprano (1845—).
- Leibnitz**, Ger. Leibniz, von (fôn lîp-nits), Gottfried Wilhelm, Freiherr. Ger. philosopher & math. (1646—1716).
- Leicester** (lé-sé-tér'), Robert Dudley, Earl of. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth (1532?—1588). [1891.]
- Leidy** (lí-dí'), Joseph. Am. naturalist & physiologist (1823—1897).
- Leif Ericsson** (lá-é-rik-sôn). Son of Eric the Red. Norse navigator (fl. 1000).
- Leighton** (lá-tí-n), Frederic Leighton, Baron. Eng. painter (1830—1896).
- Lely** (lé-lí'), Peter, Sir. Du. portrait painter in Eng. (1618—1680).
- Lemaître** (lé-má-tr'), François Élie Jules. Fr. critic (1853—1914). [1904.]
- Lenbach**, von (fôn lén-bák'), Franz. Ger. painter (1836).
- Lenormand** (lá-nôr-mán'), François. French archæologist (1837—1883).
- Leo** (léo'). The name of 13 popes; esp.: I. Saint. The Great. Pope 440-461 (390?—461); III. Saint. Pope 795-816 (750?—816); X. Pope 1513-21 (1475—1521); XIII. Gioacchino Pecci (já-ké-nô pá'ché). Pope 1878-1903 (1810—1903). [1828—].
- Leoncavallo** (lé-on-ká-vál-lo'), Ruggero. It. composer.
- Leonidas** (lé-oní-dás). Heroic king of Sparta (d. 480 B. C.).
- Leopardi** (lá-ô-pár-dé'), Giacomo. Count. Italian poet (1798—1837).
- Leopold** (lé-ô-pôld) I. The Great. Holy Roman emperor 1658-1705 (1640—1705). — II. Holy Roman emperor 1790-92 (1747—1792). — I. King of the Belgians 1831-65 (1790—1865). — II. King of the Belgians 1865-1909 (1835—1909). — (Ger. pron. lá-ô-pôlt) Maximilian Josef Maria. Prince of Bavaria. Field marshal (1846—). — Salvator. Archduke of Austria. General (1863—).
- Lepidus** (lé-pí-dís), Marcus Æmilianus. Roman triumvir (d. 13 B. C.).
- Lermontov** (lyér'môn-tôf'), Mikhail Yurevich. Russ. poet (1814—1841).
- Leroy-Beaulieu** (lé-rwá-bô-lýú'), Anatole. Bro. of P. P. Fr. publicist (1842—1912). — Pierre Paul. Fr. economist (1843—). [1747.]
- Le Sage** (lé-sáz'h'), Alain René. Fr. nov. & dramatist (1668).
- Lescot** (lé-skô't'), Pierre. French architect (1510—1578).
- Lesseps**, de (dê lé-séps'), Ferdinand Marie, Viscount. Fr. dipl. & engineer of Suez canal (1805—1894).
- Lessing** (lé-sing'), Gotthold Ephraim. Ger. critic & dramatist (1729—1781).
- Lever** (lé-vér'), Charles James. Irish novelist (1806—1872).
- Leverrier** (lé-vé-ryér'), Urbain Jean Joseph. Fr. astron. (1811—1877). [1817—1878.]
- Lewis** (lé-wis'), George Henry. Eng. philosophical writer.
- Lewis**, Matthew Gregory. Eng. novelist & dramatist (1775—1813). — Meriwether. Am. explorer in the Northwest (1774—1809). — Morgan. Am. general & jurist (1754—1844). [1869.]
- Leys** (lé-s), Jean Auguste Henri. Belgian painter (1815—1908).
- Lie** (lé), Jonas Laurits Edmil. Norw. nov. (1833—1909).
- Liebig**, von (fôn lé-bik'), Justus, Baron. German chemist (1803—1873). [1823—1901.]
- Li Hung Chang** (lí-hung' cháng'). Chinese statesman.
- Lincoln** (lín-kín'), Abraham. 16th pres. of U. S. 1861-69; assassinated (1809—1865). — Benjamin. Am. Rev. general (1733—1810). [1820—1887.]
- Lind** (lín-d), Jenny. Mme. Otto Goldschmidt. Swed. soprano.
- Lindley** (lín-dí-lí'), John. English botanist (1799—1865).
- Lindsay** (lín-zí'), David, Sir. Scottish poet (1490—1552?).
- Linnæus** (lín-né-us'), Carolus (Swed. Linné, von, fôn lín-ná. Karl). Swedish botanist (1707—1778).
- Linsinger**, von (fôn lín-zing-én), Alexander A. A. K. K. Ö. Ger. general (1850—).
- Lippi** (lé-pí-pé), Filippo. Fra. It. painter (1406?—1469). — Filippo. Called *Filippino Lippi*. Son of preceding. It. painter (ab. 1431—1504). [1327—1912.]
- Lister** (lís-tér'), Sir Joseph Lister, 1st Baron. Eng. surgeon.
- Liszt** (líst'), Franz. Hung. pianist & composer (1811—1886).
- Littré** (lé-trá'), Maximilien Paul Émile. Fr. lexicog. & author (1801—1881).
- Liutprand** (lí-oo't-pránd'), Lombard hist. (922?—972?).
- Livy**, Edward (lív-ing-stún). Edwar. Am. statesman & jurist (1764—1836). — Philip. Am. patriot (1716—1778). — Robert R. Bro. of E. Am. statesman (1746—1813).
- Livingstone** (lív-ing-stún), David. Scot. expl. in Africa (1813—1873).
- Livy** (lív-y), Titus Livius. Rom. hist. (59 B. C.—A. D. 17).
- Lloyd-George** (lói-djór-jér'), David. Br. statesman (1863.).
- Locke** (lök), John. Eng. philosopher (1632—1704). — William John. Eng. novelist (1863—). [1836—].
- Lockyer** (lök-yér'), Joseph Norman, Sir. Eng. astronomer.
- Lodge** (lôj'), Henry Cabot. American author & senator (1850—1913).
- Löfgren**, Oliver Joseph, Sir. Eng. physicist & author (1851—). [1826—1886.]
- Logan** (lô-gán'), John Alexander. Am. gen. & poli. leader.
- Lombard** (lôm-bárd; Fr. pron. lôn-bâr'), Peter. (Lat. *Petrus Lombardus*). Theol. in Paris, born in Lombardy (ab. 1100—1164). [1909.]
- Lombroso** (lôm-brô-zô'), Cesare. It. criminologist (1836).
- London** (lôn-dón'), Jack. American story-writer (1876—).
- Longfellow** (lông-fél-lo'), Henry Wadsworth. Am. poet (1807—1882).
- Longinus** (lôn-jí-nús'), Dionysius Cassius. Gr. philosopher (213—273).
- Longstreet** (lông-strét'), James. Am. Confederate general (1821—1904).
- López** (lô-pás; lô-páth'), Carlos Antonio. Pres. of Paraguay 1844-62 (1790—1862). — Francisco Solano. Son of C. A. Pres. of Paraguay 1862-70. (1821—1870).
- Lora**, Melnikoff (lô-ré-s' mé-ní-kôf'), Mikhail. Tardiolovich, Count. Russian general & statesman (1826—1888).
- Lorrain**, Claude. *Claude Gellée*. See Claude Lorrain.
- Lothaire** (lô-thá-r'), Fr. pron. lô-tár') I. Roman emperor 843-855 (795?—855). — The Saxon. As Ger. king, III. 1125-37; a Roman emperor, II. 1193-37 (1060?—1137).
- Loti** (lô-té'), Pierre. Real name *Louis Marie Julien Viaud*. French novelist (1850—). [1817—1881.]
- Lotze** (lô-tsé'), Rudolf Hermann. German philosopher.
- Loubet** (lô-bé'), Émile. Pres. of France 1899-1906 (1838—).
- Louis** (lô-s; lô-á; Fr. lô-é'), I. The *Debonnaire* or the *Pious*. 3d son of Charlemagne. King of the Franks & Roman emperor 814-840 (778—840). — IV. *The Bavarian*. Ger. king 1313-47; Holy Roman emperor 1328-47 (1257—1347). — The name of kings of France; esp.: IX. Saint. King 1226-70 (1215—1270); XI. King 1461-83 (1423—1433); XII. King 1498-1515 (1462—1515); XIII. King 1610-43 (1610—1643); XIV. *Le Grand*, the Great, King 1643-1715 (1638—1715); XV. King 1715-74 (1710—1774); XVI. King 1774-93; guillotined (1754—1793); XVII. Son of Louis XV. Nominal king; the "lost dauphin" (1775—1795); XVIII. Bro. of Louis XVI. King Apr. 1814-Mar. 1815 & June 1815-1824 (1755—1824). — Napoleon. See Napoleon III. — Philippe. King of the Fr. 1830-48 (1775—1850).
- Lounsbery** (lounz-bér'), Thomas Raynesford. Am. lit. historian & critic (1838—1915). [1837.]
- Lovely** (lô-ví-lí'), Elijah Parish. Am. abolitionist (1802).
- Lovelace** (lô-vé-lás'), Richard. Eng. lyric poet (1618—1655).
- Lowe** (lô-vé'), Samuel. Irish author (1797—1869).
- Lowell** (lô-él'), Abbott Lawrence. Am. educator (1856—). — James Russell. Am. poet, essayist, & diplomat (1810—1891). — Percival. Bro. of A. L. Astron. & author (1855—).
- Loyola**, de (dá lô-yô-lá; loi-ô-lá), Ignatius. Real name *Íñigo López de Recalde*. Sp. founder of Society of Jesus (1491—1556).
- Loyson** (lô-wá-zôn'), Charles. *Père Hyacinthe*. Fr. priest & preacher (1827—1912).

**κ = ch** in G. ich, ach (50); **bon**; yet; **zh = z** in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Lubbock** (lŭb'ŭk), John, Sir. 1st Baron Avebury. Eng. author (1834—1913). [1834—65].  
**Lucan** (lŭ'kən) *Marc'us Ann'us Lucanus*. Roman poet.  
**Lucian** (lŭ'sh'ən) Greek satirical author (120?—200?).  
**Lucretius** (lŭ-krĕ'sh'ŭs). *Titus Lucretius Catrus*. Roman poet (96?—55 B. C.).  
**Lucullus** (lŭ-kŭl'ŭs), Lucius Licinius. Roman consul & general (7—57? B. C.).  
**Luni** (lŭ'ni) Bernardino. It. painter (1475—1533?).  
**Lully**, or **Lulli** (lŭ'le), Giovanni Battista. Italian-French composer (1633—1687).  
**Lully** (lŭ'le), Raymond. Sp. philosopher (1235?—1315).  
**Lundy** (lŭn'di), Benjamin. Am. abolitionist (1789—1839).  
**Luther** (lŭ'thĕr; G. *pron.* lŭ'tĕr), Martin. Leader of German Reformation (1483—1546).  
**Lyall** (lŭ'yal), Edna. Pseudonym of Ada Ellen Bayly.  
**Lycurgus** (lŭ-kŭr'gŭs). Spartan lawgiver (9th c.? B. C.).  
**Lydekker** (lŭ-dĕk'ĕr), Richard. Eng. naturalist (1849—).  
**Lyell** (lŭ'el), Charles, Sir. British geologist (1797—1875).  
**Lyle** (lŭ'le), John. Eng. dram. & novelist (1542?—1606).  
**Lyon** (lŭ'ŭn), Nathaniel. American general (1819—1861).  
**Lysander** (lŭ-sän'dĕr), Spartan statesman & general (d. 495 B. C.).  
**Lysias** (lŭ'si-'ās). Athenian orator (450?—380? B. C.).  
**Lysimachus** (lŭ-sim'ă-kŭs). Gr. gen. & king of Thrace (361?—281? B. C.). [Cent. B. C.]  
**Lycippus** (lŭ-sip'ŭs). Greek sculptor. Fl. last part of 4th.  
**Lytton** (lŭ'tŭn), Lord. See Bulwer-Lytton.

**M**

**Maartens** (mărt'tĕns), Maarten. Real name *Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz*. Du-Eng. novelist (1858—1915).  
**MacArthur** (măk-ărt'hŭr), Arthur. Am. gen. (1845—1912).  
**Macaulay** (mă-kă'ŭle), Thomas Babington. Baron Macaulay of Rathfel. Eng. historian, essayist, poet, & statesman (1800—1859). [1826—1885].  
**McClellan** (mă-klel'ŭn), George Brinton. Am. general.  
**McCormack** (mă-kŏr'măk), John. Irish tenor (1885—).  
**McCosh** (mă-kŏsh'), James. Scot.-Am. metaphysician (1811—1894). [1783—1864].  
**McGulloch** (mă-kŭl'ŭk), John Ramsay. Scot. economist.  
**Macdonald** (măk-dŏn'ăld), George. Scot. author (1824—1905). [1783—1825].  
**MacDonough** (măk-dŏn'ŭ), Thomas. Am. commodore.  
**MacDowell** (măk-dŏu'el), Edward Alexander. Am. pianist & composer (1861—1908).  
**MacDowell** (măk-dŏu'el), Irvin. Amer. gen. (1818—1885).  
**Machiavelli** (măk'ya-vĕl'ĕ), Niccolò. Florentine statesman & political writer (1469—1527).  
**Mackensen**, von (fŏn măk'ĕn-zĕn), A. L. F. August. Ger. field marshal (1849—).  
**Mackenzie** (măk-kĕn'zi), Morell, Sir. Eng. physician (1837—1892). — William Lyon. Leader of Canadian insurgents (1795—1861). [1809—].  
**McKim** (măk'im), Charles Follen. Am. architect (1847—1909).  
**McKinley** (mă-kin'le), William. 25th pres. of the U. S. 1897-1901 (1843—1901).  
**Maclean** (măk'lĕn), Ian. Pseudonym of John Watson.  
**MacMahon**, de (dĕ măk'mă'ŏn'), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Comte. Duke of Magenta. Fr. marshal, & pres. 1873-79 (1808—1893). [1852—].  
**McMaster** (măk-mă'stĕr), John Bach. Am. historian.  
**MacMonnies** (măk-mŏn'iz), Frederick William. Am. sculptor (1862—).  
**Macomb** (mă-kŏm'; mă-kŏm'), Alexander. Am. general (1782—1841). [1796—].  
**Macpherson** (măk-fŭr'sĕn), James. Scottish author (1736—1807).  
**MacPherson**, James Birdseye. Am. general (1828—1864).  
**Macready** (măk-rĕ'di), William Charles. Eng. tragedian (1733—1873).  
**Madero** (mă-dă'rŏ), Francisco I. Mexican revolutionist, & pres. 1911-13; assassinated (1873—1913).  
**Madison** (măd'i-sŭn), James. 4th pres. of U. S. 1809-17 (1751—1836).  
**Mæcenas** (mă-sĕ'nĕs), Caius Cilnius. Roman statesman & patron of letters (bc. 73 & 68—8 B. C.).  
**Maeterlinck** (mă-tĕr'ĕn'k; F. mă-tĕr'lĕn'), Maurice. Belgian author (1862—).  
**Magellan** (mă-jĕl'ŭn), Fernando (*Port.* Magalhães, mă-găl-yĕn'sh). Portuguese navigator (1480?—1521). (1783—1855).  
**Magruder** (mă-grŭd'ĕr), John Bankhead. Am. confed. Mahan (mă-hăn'), Alfred Thayer. Am. naval officer & naval historian (1840—1914).  
**Mahler** (mă'tĕr), Gustav. Austrian composer & conductor in America (1860—1911).  
**Mahmud** (mă-mŏd') II. Sultan of Turkey 1808-39.  
**Mahomet** (mă-hŏm'ĕt). See Mohammed.  
**Maimonides** (mi-mŏn'i-dĕz), or Moses ben Maimun (mi'mŏn). Sp. Jewish philosopher (1135—1204).  
**Maintenon**, de (dĕ mănt'ĕ-nŏn'), Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise. Consort of Louis XIV. (1635—1719).  
**Maitland** (mă'tlănd), Frederic Wiliam. Eng. law historian (1850—1906). [1638—1715].  
**Malebranche**, de (dĕ măl'brănsh'), Nicolas. Fr. philos.  
**Malesherbes**, de (dĕ măl'zĕrb'), Chrétien Guillaume de Lamignon. Fr. statesman; guillotined (1721—1794).  
**Malibran** (mă'lĕ-brăn'; *Anglized*, măl'i-brĕn'), Maria Felicitá, b. García. *Mme. Charles Auguste de Bériot*. Fr. operatic mezzo-soprano (1808—1836).  
**Mallock** (măl'ŭk), William Hurrell. Eng. theological & sociological writer (1849—).  
**Malmesbury** (mămz'bĕr-ŭ), William of. Eng. historian (1095?—1143?). [land (d. 1470).]  
**Malory** (măl'ŏ-ri), Thomas, Sir. Author, b. prob. in Eng.  
**Malpighi** (măl-pĕ'ģe), Marcello. Italian anatomist (1628—1694).

**Malthus** (măl'thŭs), Thomas Robert. Eng. economist (1766—1834).  
**Mariéville** (mă-riĕ-vil'), John, Sir. Reputed author of "Travels" (1800?—1872?).  
**Manet** (mă'nĕ'), Edouard. Fr. impressionist painter (1832).  
**Manetho** (măn'ĕ-thŏ). Egyptian historian (fl. 250? B. C.).  
**Mann** (măn), Horace. Am. educationist (1796—1859).  
**Manning** (măn'ing), Henry Edward. Eng. cardinal & author (1808—1892).  
**Mansfield** (mănz'fĕld), Richard. Eng. actor in America (1857—1907). — William Murray, 1st Earl of. Ld. ch. justice of England (1705—1793).  
**Mantegna** (măn-tăn'ya), Andrea. It. painter & engraver (1431—1506).  
**Manutius** (mă-nŭ'sh'ŭs), Aldus. Italian printer (1450—1515). [1785—1873].  
**Manzoni** (măn-dzŏ'ne), Alessandro. It. novelist & poet.  
**Marat** (mă-ră't), Jean Paul. Fr. revolutionist (1744—1793).  
**Marc'us**, Marcus Claudius. Rom. gen. (268?—208 B. C.).  
**Mareoni** (măr-kŏ'ne), Guglielmo. It. electrician (1874—).  
**Marcy** (măr'si), William Learned. Am. statesman (1786—1857).  
**Margaret** (măr'gă-rĕt) of Anjou. Queen of Henry VI. of England (1430—1482). — of Denmark. Queen of Norway, Denmark, & Sweden 1387-1412 (1353—1412). — of Navarre. Queen of Navarre 1344-49, & poet (1492—1549). — of Valois. 1st wife of Henry IV. of France; divorced 1599 (1553—1615).  
**Maria Theresa** (mă-ri'ă tĕ-rĕ'să). Wife of Emperor Francis I., & queen of Hungary & Bohemia (1717—1780).  
**Mariette Antoinette** (mă-riĕt'ăn'twă'net'). Daughter of author (1732—1792). — wife of Louis XVI. of France; executed (1755—1793).  
**Marie de Médiçis** (mă-riĕt'ĕ mă'dĕ'sĕs). 2d wife of Henry IV. of France (1573—1642). [1791—1847].  
**Marie Louise** (mă-riĕt'ĕ lŏ-ĕz'). 2d wife of Napoleon I. (1791—1817).  
**Marius** (mă-ri'ŭs), Francis. Am. Rev. gen. (1732—1795).  
**Marius** (mă-ri'ŭs), Caius. Rom. gen. (157?—86 B. C.).  
**Marius de Vaux**, de (dĕ mă-riĕ'vŏ'), Pierre Carlet de Chamblain. French dram. & novelist (1688—1763).  
**Marlborough** (măr'l'bŏ-rŭ; mŏl'brŭ), John Churchill, 1st Duke of. Eng. general (1650—1722).  
**Marx** (măr's), Karl. Christoper. Eng. dram. poet (1564—1593).  
**Marx** (măr'sh), Julia. Real name *Sarah Frances Frost*; Mrs. E. H. Sotherr. Eng. actress in America (1866—).  
**Marquette** (măr'kĕt'), Jacques. Fr. explorer of the Mississippi (1637—1675).  
**Marryat** (măr'i-ăt), Frederick. Eng. novelist (1792—1848).  
**Mars** (măr'sh), Othniel Charles. Am. paleontologist (1831—1899).  
**Marshall** (măr'shŭl), John. U. S. chief justice 1801-35 (1755—1835). — Thomas Riley. Vice pres. of U. S. 1913 (1864—).  
**Martial** (măr'sh'ŭl), *Marcus Valerius Martialis*. Lat. epigrammatist (1st c. 102?).  
**Martin** (măr'tin), Homer D. Am. landscape painter (1836—1897). — Theodore, Sir. Eng. poet, translator, & essayist (1816—1909).  
**Martineau** (măr'ti-nŏ), Harriet. *Sister of James*. Eng. miscalcator writer (1802—1878).  
**Martineau**, James. Unitarian divine & metaphysician (1803—1900).  
**Marvell** (măr'vel), Andrew. Eng. poet & misc. writer (1621—1678). [General (1856—)].  
**Marwitz**, von der (fŏn dĕr măr'vitz), Georg C. A. Ger.  
**Marx** (măr's), Karl. Ger. Jewish socialist (1818—1883).  
**Marx** (măr's), Karl. *Bloody Mary*. Queen of England 1553-58 (1516—1558). — II. John Br. sovereign with husband William III. 1689-94 (1662—1694). — Stuart (stŭ'ärt). Queen of Scots 1542-67; beheaded (1542—1587).  
**Masaccio** (mă-ză'chŏ), Real name *Tommaso Guidi*. It. painter (1401—1428).  
**Mascheroni** (mă'sĕ-rŏ-ne), Pietro. It. composer (1863—).  
**Masefield** (măz'fĕld), John. English poet (?—).  
**Massinisa**, or *Massinissa* (măs'i-nis'ă). King of Numidia (238—149 B. C.). [1798—1871].  
**Mason** (mă'sŏn), James Murray. Am. Confed. agent.  
**Maspero** (mă'spĕ-rŏ'), Gaston Camille Charles, Sir. Fr. Egyptologist (1846—). [1861].  
**Massasoit** (măs'ă-sŏit'). Wampanoag sachem (1580?—).  
**Masséna** (măs'ă-nă), André. Prince d'Essling. Fr. marshal (1758—1817).  
**Massenet** (măs'ă-nĕ), Jules Émile Frédéric. Fr. composer (1842—1912).  
**Massey** (măs'ĕ), Gerald. Eng. poet & Egyptol. (1828—).  
**Massingier** (măs'in-jĕr), Philip. Eng. dram. (1583—1640).  
**Masson** (măs'ŭn), David. Scottish critic (1822—1907).  
**Mather** (măth'ĕr), Increase (1639—1723), & his son, Cotton (1663—1728). Am. divines & authors.  
**Maturin** (mă'tŭr'ĕn), Michel Joseph. Fr. general (1847—).  
**Maupassant**, de (dĕ mŏ'pă'sănt'), (Henri René Albert) Guy. French nov. & writer of short stories (1850—1893).  
**Maurice** (mŏ'rĭs), Elector of Saxony. Ger. general (1521—1553). — of Nassau. Prince of Orange. Du. general & statesman (1567—1625).  
**Mawson** (mŏ'sŭn), Douglas, Sir. British antarctic explorer.  
**Max** (măks), Gabriel. Ger. historical painter (1840—).  
**Maxim** (măk'sim), Hiram Stevens, Sir. Am. inventor in England (1840—). — Hudson. *Bro. of Sir Hiram*. Am. inventor (1857?).  
**Maximilian** (măk'sĭl-mil'yŭn; -l-ŭn; G. măs'sĕ-mĕ'ŭs-ŭn) I. Ger. king 1493-1519; Holy Roman emperor 1508-19 (1459—1519). — II. Holy Roman emperor 1564-76 (1527—1576). — *Bro. of Francis Joseph I.* Archduke of Austria, & emp. of Mexico 1864-67; executed in Mexico (1829—1867).  
**Max Müller** (mă'l'ĕr; ml'ĕr), Friedrich. Ger.-Eng. Orientalist (1823—1900). [1831—1879].  
**Maxwell** (măks'wĕl), James Clerk. English physicist.  
**Mazarin** (f. măs'zărĕn'; Eng. măs'ă-rĕn'), It. Mazarini

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăft, cŏnĕct; ŭse, ŭnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil;

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(mäd/zä-ré/né), Jules (*L. Giulio*). Cardinal & statesman in France, born in Italy (1602—1661).  
**Mazzini** (mät-sé/né), Giuseppe. It. patriot (1805—1872).  
**Meade** (méäd), George Gordon. Am. general (1815—1872).  
**Meagher** (mä'hér), Thomas Francis. Ir. rev. & Am. general (1823—1867).  
**Medici**, de' (dä mä'dé-ché), Cosmo I. Chief of Florentine Rep. (1389—1464). —, Cosmo. 1st grand duke of Tuscany (1519—1574). —, Lorenzo I. *The Magnificent*. Prince of Florence. Poet, scholar, & patron of art & literature (1449—1492).  
**Médicis**, de (dä mä'dé-sé/sér). See Catherine de' Medicis.  
**Meer**, van der (vân/dér mâr), Jan. *Of Delft*. Called *Jan Vermeer*. Du. painter (1632—1675). — [1849].  
**Mehemet Ali** (mä'hé-mét ä'le). Viceroy of Egypt (1769—1849).  
**Meigs** (mégz), Montgomery Cunningham. Am. general (1816—1892).  
**Mel-ji** (mé-je). Emp. of Japan 1867—1912 (1852—1912).  
**Melibae** (mé'lí'bä), Henri. Fr. dramatist (1831—1897).  
**Meissonnier** (mé'sö'nyä'), Jean Louis Ernest. Fr. painter (1815—1891).  
**Melanchthon** (mél-än'k'hün; -tün; G. mä-läng'tón), Philipp. German Lutheran reformer (1493—1560).  
**Melba** (mé'l), Madame. Real name *Nellie* (born *Mitchell Armstrong*). Operatic soprano, born in Australia (1861?—).  
**Melville** (mé'lvíl), Herman. Am. traveler & novelist (1819—1891). [p. 1430—1495].  
**Memling** (mém'líng) or **Mem'linc**, Hans. Flemish painter (1430—1495).  
**Mencius** (mém'ni-ús) or **Meng-tse** (mém'ng-tso'). Chinese philosopher (372—289? B. C.). — [1822—1884].  
**Mendel** (mém'dél), Gregor Johann. Austrian botanist.  
**Mendelssohn-Bartholdy** (mém'dél-sön-bär tó/dé'), Jakob Ludwig Felix. Ger. Jewish composer (1801—1847).  
**Mendelyev** (mém'dyé-lyä'yéf), Dmitri Ivanovich. Russian chemist (1834—1907).  
**Mendes** (mém'dés), Catullo. Fr. poet & nov. (1841—1909).  
**Menelik** (mém'é-lik II). King of Shoa & emp. 1889—1913 of Abyssinia (1844—1913).  
**Menéndez** de Avilés (mä-nén'dé/dá dh ä'vé-lés), Pedro. Sp. admiral & colonizer of Florida (1519—1574).  
**Menzel** (mém'tsel), Adolf Friedrich Erdmann. Ger. painter (1815—1905).  
**Meredith** (mém're-díth), George. Eng. novelist & poet (1828—1909). — [1870].  
**Mérimée** (mä're/mä'), Prosper. Fr. novelist & hist. (1803—1870).  
**Merritt** (mém'rít), Wm. Am. general (1839—1910).  
**Messalina** (més-sä-lí'nä), Veria. Infamous Roman woman, 3d wife of the Emperor Claudius (?—48).  
**Metchnikoff** (mém'ni-kóff), Élie. Russian zoologist & bacteriologist in France (1845—).  
**Metternich**, von (fón mé'tér-ník), Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince. Aust. statesman (1773—1859).  
**Mezsu**, or **Metsu** (mé'sü), Gabriel. Dutch painter (1630—1667).  
**Meyerbeer** (mí'ér-bär), Giacomo. *Jakob Meyer Beer*. Ger. Jewish composer (1791—1864).  
**Michelangelo** (mí'kél-án'jé-lo) Buonarroti (*Ital.* mé'kél-án'jé-lo bho'när-ró'té'). (*Ital.* also Michelagnolo). It. painter, sculptor, & architect. (1475—1564).  
**Michelét** (mí'ché't), Jules. Fr. historian (1798—1874).  
**Michelson** (mí'kél-sún), Albert Abraham. Am. physicist, born in Germany (1852—). — [1855].  
**Mickiewicz** (mí'ts-kyä'víč), Adam. Polish poet (1798—1842).  
**Middleton** (mí'dl-tén), Arthur. Am. patriot (1742—1787). —, Thomas. Eng. dramatist (1570?—1627).  
**Miles** (mílz), Nelson Appleton. Am. general (1839—).  
**Mill** (míl), James. Scot. philos. & economist in England (1773—1836). —, John Stuart. *Son of James*. Eng. philos. & economist (1806—1873).  
**Mills** (mí-ls), John Everett, Sir. Eng. painter (1829—).  
**Miller** (mí'ér), Hugh. Scot. geol. & writer (1802—1856).  
**Millerand** (mé'l'rän'), Alexandre. Fr. statesman (1859—).  
**Millet** (mé'lét), Jean François. Fr. painter (1814—1875).  
**Millman** (míl'mán), Henry Hart. Eng. divine & hist. (1791—1868).  
**Miltiades** (míl-tí-á-déz). Athenian gen. & statesman (fl. 490—476).  
**Milton** (míl'tún), John. English poet (1608—1674).  
**Minuit** (mín'uít), Peter. 1st gov. of New Netherland (1580?—1641).  
**Mirabeau**, de (dä mé'rä'bó'), Ange, mír-ä-bó), Honoré Gabriel Victor Riquetti, *Comte*. Fr. rev. statesman (1749—1791).  
**Miramón** (mé'rä-món'), Miguel. Mex. gen. (1832—1867).  
**Miranda** (mé-rän'dä), Francisco. Venezuelan revolutionist (1750?—1816). — [1914].  
**Mistral** (més'tral'), Frédéric. Provençal poet (1830—1914).  
**Mitchel** (mí'ch'él), Donald Grant. *Ik. Mareel*. American author (1822—1908). —, Maria. American astronomer (1818—1889). —, Silas Weir. American physician & novelist (1829—1914).  
**Mitford** (mít'förd), Mary Russell. Eng. author (1787—1855).  
**Mithridates** (mít'h-ri-dá'téz) VI. King of Pontus (132?—).  
**Mivart** (mí'várt), St. George Jackson. Eng. zoologist (1827—1900). — [English] (1844—1909).  
**Modjeska** (mö-jés'ká), Helena. Pol. actress (in Polish & Mohammed (mö-hám'dé), **Mohamet** (mö-hóm'ép), or **Muhammad** (mö-hám'mát). Arabian founder of Islam (570?—632). — II. Turkish sultan 1451—81 (1430—1481).  
**Moissan** (mwä'sän'), Henri. Fr. chemist (1852—1907).  
**Mollère** (mö'lyär), Real name *Jean Baptiste Poquelin*. Fr. dramatist (1622—1673).  
**Moltke**, von (fón mö'té/ké), Helmuth Johannes Ludwig. *Nephew of H. & B.* Ger. gen. (1848—1916). —, Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count. Pruss. field marshal (1800—1891).  
**Mömmesen** (mö'm-zén), Theodor. Ger. hist. (1817—1903).  
**Monck**, or **Monk** (mü'nk), George. 1st Duke of Albemarle. Eng. general (1608—1670).  
**Monet** (mö'nét), Claude. Fr. landscape painter (1840—).

**Monier-Williams** (mö'ní-ér-), Monier, Sir. Eng. Sanskrit scholar (1819—1899).  
**Monro** (mán-ró), Charles Carmichael. Br. gen. (1860—).  
**Monroe** (mán-ró), James. 5th pres. of U. S. 1817—25 (1758—1831).  
**Montagu** (mö'n'tä-gü), Mary Wortley, Lady, born Pierrepoint. Eng. auth. (1689—1762).  
**Montaigne**, de (dä mö'n-tän'), F. de mö'n'tän') Michel, Eyquem, Seigneur. Fr. essayist & moralist (1533—1592).  
**Montalembert**, de (dä mö'n'tä-län'bär'), Charles Forbes de Tryon, Comte. Fr. publicist & hist. (1810—1870).  
**Montcalm de Saint-Véran**, de (mö'n't-kám'; F. pron. äé mö'n'tkám' d'é sä'n-vé'rän'), Louis Joseph, Marquis. Fr. general (1712—1759).  
**Montespan**, de (mö'n'tés-pän'; F. pron. äé mö'n'tés-pän'), Françoise Athénais, born de Rochechouart, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XIV. (1641—1707).  
**Montesquieu** (mö'n'tés-kiö'), Charles de Secondat, Baron de la Brède et Fr. philosopher (1689—1755).  
**Montezuma** (mö'n'té-zö'mó) II. Last Aztec emperor of Mexico 1503—20 (1490?—1520).  
**More** (mö'r), Edw. Mörrt; F. de mö'n'tfö'r), Simon. Fr. crusader (1160?—1218). —, Simon. Earl of Leicester. *Son of preceding*. Eng. statesman (1203?—1265).  
**Montgomery** (mönt-güm'é-r), Richard. Am. general (1736—1775).  
**Morepensis**, de (dä mö'n/pän'syá'), Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchesse. *La Grande Mademoiselle*. Fr. princess (1627—1693). — [1899].  
**Moody** (mööd'), Dwight Lyman. Am. evangelist (1837—).  
**Moore** (möör (mö'r), George. Irish novelist (1857—). —, John, Sir. Scottish general (1761—1809). —, Thomas. Irish poet (1779—1852).  
**More** (mö'r; 57), Hannah. Eng. religious writer (1745—1833). —, Thomas, Sir. Eng. author & statesman (1478—1635).  
**Moreau** (mö'rö), Jean Victor. Fr. general (1763—1813).  
**Morgan** (mörgän), Daniel. Am. Rev. general (1736—1838). —, Edwin Dennison. Gov. of New York 1869—63 (1811—1883). —, Henry, Sir. Eng. buccaner (1635?—1688). —, John Hunt. Am. Confed. general (1826—1864). —, John Pierpont. Am. financier & art collector (1837—1913). —, Lewis Henry. Am. anthropologist (1818—1881).  
**Morland** (mö'r/änd), George. Eng. painter (1763—1804).  
**Morley** (mö'r/í), Henry. Eng. author (1822—1894). —, John. 1st Viscount Morley of Blackburn. Eng. author & statesman (1838—).  
**Mornay**, de (dä mö'r/né), Philippe. Seigneur du Plessis-Mornay (*dü' plé'sé/mör'né*). Fr. Protestant leader (1549—1623).  
**Morris** (mö'r/ís), Gouverneur. Am. statesman (1752—1816). —, Lewis, Sir. Br. poet (1833—1907). —, Robert. Am. patriot & financier (1734—1806). —, William. Eng. poet, artist, & socialist (1834—1896). — [1791—1872].  
**Morse** (mörs), Samuel Finley. Am. resec. Am. artist & inventor.  
**Mortimer** (mö'r'tí-mér), Roger. Earl of March. Favorite of Isabella, queen of Edw. II. of Eng. (1287—1330).  
**Morton** (mö'r'tün), Levi Parsons. Vice pres. U. S. 1889—93 (1824—). —, Oliver Perry. Gov. of Indiana 1861—67 (1832—1877). —, William Thomas Green. Am. dentist; discoverer of use of ether as an anesthetic (1819—1865).  
**Mosby** (möz'bi), John. Am. Confed. colonel (1833—1916).  
**Moszkowski** (mösh-kóf/skí), Moritz. Ger. composer & pianist, of Pol. origin (1854—).  
**Motley** (mö'tí), John Lothrop. Am. hist. (1814—1877).  
**Mott** (mö't), Lucretia, born Coffin. Am. social reformer (1793—1880). —, Valentine. Am. surgeon (1785—1865).  
**Moultrie** (möö'trí; möö'trí), William. Am. Rev. general (1731—1805).  
**Mozart** (mö'zärt; Ger. pron. mö'tsärt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Austrian composer (1756—1791).  
**Mühlbach** (mü'l'bák), Luise. Real name *Klara Mundt*, born *Müller*. Ger. novelist (1814—1873).  
**Müller** (mü'l'ér; *Angl.* mü'ér), Friedrich Max. See Max Müller. —, George. Eng. philanthropist, born in Prussia (1805—1898). —, Johannes Peter. Ger. physiol. & morphologist (1801—1858).  
**Mulock** (mü'lök), Miss. See Craik.  
**Munchausen**, von (fón mü'ng/hou'zén; mü'ng/hou'zén), *Emp. Munchausen* (mün-cho'zén), Karl Friedrich Hieronymus, Baron. Ger. adventurer & teller of marvelous tales (1720—1797). [p. 1844—1900].  
**Munkácsy** (möön'ká-ché), Mihaly. *Michael Lieb*. Hung. Münsterberg (mün'stér-bérk), Hugo. Ger. psychologist & author in America (1863—).  
**Murat** (F. mü'rá'), Joachim. Marshal of France, & king of Naples 1808—13 du 1771—1815). — [1792—1871].  
**Murchison** (mür'chi-sün), Roderick Impey, Sir. Br. geol. Murger (mür'zhär), Henri. Fr. nov. & poet (1822—1861).  
**Murillo** (mü-rí'ló; Sp. pron. mö-ré'l'yó), Bartolomé Esteban. Sp. religious & genre painter (1618—1682).  
**Murray** (mü'ry), James Augustus Henry, Sir. Br. lexicographer (1837—1915). —, Moray (mü'r), James Stuart, Earl of. Regent of Scotland (1513—1570).  
**Musset**, de (dä mü'sét), (Louis Charles) Alfred. French poet, dramatist, & writer of fiction (1810—1857).  
**Mutsuhito** (mööt'soo-hé'tó; möö-t'sé'tó). Personal name of Meiji. — [1843—1901].  
**Myers** (mí'érz), Frederic William Henry. Eng. author.  
**Myron** (mí'rón). Greek sculptor (fl. ab. 450 B. C.).

N

**Nadir** (nä'dér), or **Tahmasp Kuli Khan** (tä'mäsp kü'ö'kän'). Shah of Persia 1736—47 (1688—1747).  
**Nansen** (nän'sén), Fridtjof. Norw. arctic explorer, naturalist, author, & diplomat (1861—).  
**Napier** (näp'yér; nä-pér'), Charles James, Sir. Br. general

**æ** = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (50); **ö** = on; **ö** = on; **yet**; **zh** = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



(1782—1853). — John, Laird of Merchiston. Scot. inventor of logarithms (1750—1817). — Robert, Cornhill. 1st Baron B. Capier of Magdala. Br. gen. (1810—1890).

**Napoleon** (náp'pó'lé-ün; *F. pron. ná'pó'lá'ón'*) I. *Napoleon Bonaparte*. General, born in Corsica; emperor of the French 1804-Apr. 1814 & March-June 1815 (1769—1821). — II. *Son of Napoleon I.* Duke of Reichstadt (1811—1832). — III. *Louis Napoleon, Son of Louis Bonaparte*. Emperor of the French 1852-70 (1808—1873).

**Narváez**, de (dá nár-vá'th), Pánfilo. Sp. soldier in Am. (1470?—1528). [1567—1601.]

**Nash** (násh), Thomas. Eng. dramatist & pamphleteer

**Neander** (né-án'dér; *Ger. pron. ná-án'dér*), Johann August Wilhelm. *David Mendel*. Ger. ecclesiastical historian (1789—850)

**Nebuchadnezzar** (néb'fú-ká-dné-zár), *better, Nebuchadrezzar* (-részár). Chaldean king of Babylon. Reigned ab. 604-561 B. C.

**Necker** (nék'é'r; *F. pron. nék'é'r*), Jacques. Fr. statesman, born in Geneva. (1732—1804).

**Nelson** (néls'ün), Horatio. Viscount Nelson of the Nile. Eng. admiral (1758—1805). — Thomas. Am. patriot (1738—1789). [Augustus.]

**Nepos** (nép'ós), Cornelius. Roman historian (3d cen.)

**Neri**, dei (dé ná'rí), Filippo. Saint. (d. 1444). "Fathers of the Oratory" (1515—1595).

**Nero** (né'ró), *Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus*. Orig. *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus*. Roman emperor 54-68 (37—68).

**Nestorius** (nést'ó'rius), Syrian bishop 428-431 (?—440?)

**Nevin** (név'in), Ethelbert. Am. composer (1862—1901).

**Newcomb** (nú'kám), Simon. Am. astron. (1835—1909).

**Newman** (nú'mán), John Henry. Eng. cardinal & author (1801—1890). [—1727.]

**Newton** (nú'tún), Isaac, Sir. Eng. math. & scientist (1642)

**Ney** (né), Michel. Duke of Elchingen & Prince of the Moskva. Marshal of France; executed (1769—1815).

**Nicholas** (nik'ó-lás) I. Emperor of Russia 1825-55 (1796—1855). — II. Emperor of Russia 1894 (1868—). — I. Prince 1860-1910, & king 1910, of Montenegro (1841—). — *Nikolai Nikoláevitch*. Russian grand duke & general (1856—). — Saint. Bishop of Myra; guardian of children (?—345?). — The name of 5 popes.

**Nicias** (nish'i-ás), Athenian general & statesman (d. 413 B. C.). [—1831.]

**Niebuhr** (né'boor), Barthold Georg. Ger. historian (1776)

**Nietzsche** (né'tshé), Friedrich Wilhelm. Ger. philosopher (1844—1900). [anthropist (1820—1910).]

**Nightingale** (nit'ín-gál; nit'ín-), Florence. Eng. phn. (1820—1910)

**Nobel** (nó-bél), Alfred Bernhard. Swed. mfr., inventor, & philanthropist (1833—1896). [—1912.]

**Nogi** (nó'gí), Count Nogi Maresuke. Jap. general (1849)

**Noguchi** (nó'gú-ché), Noguchi Hideo. Japanese physician & bacteriologist in America (1876—).

**Nöldeke** (nól'dé-ké), Theodor. German Orientalist (1836—).

**Nordau** (nór'dou), Max Simon. Ger. Jewish sociologist, born in Hungary (1849)

**Nordenskiöld** (nór'dén-shó'ld), Nils Adolf Erik, Baron. Swedish arctic explorer (1832—1901).

**Nordica** (nór'dí-ká), Lillian. Real name *Lillian*, born *Norton*, (*Gower*) (*Döhme*) *Young*. Am. operatic soprano (1859—1914).

**North** (nó'rth), Christopher. Pseudonym of John Wilson. — Fredrick, 8th Baron. 2d Earl of Guilford. Eng. statesman (1732—1792). — Thomas, Sir. Eng. translator (1535?—1601?).

**Northcliffe** (nó'rth'klíf), Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, 1st Baron. Br. newspaper proprietor (1865—).

**Norton** (nó'rtn), Charles Eliot. Am. art historian & scholar (1827—1908).

**Novalis** (nó-vá'lis), Pseud. of Friedrich von Hardenberg.

## O

**Ockham**, or **Ockam** (ók'ám), William. Eng. scholastic philosopher (?—1349).

**O'Connell** (ó-kón'él), Daniel. Ir. political agitator (1775—1847).

**O'Conor** (ó-kón'ér), Charles. Am. lawyer (1804—1884).

**Odoacer** (ó-dó-á'sér), 1st barbarian ruler of Italy 476-93 (424—493).

**Offenbach** (óf'en-bák; óf'én-bák), Jacques. Naturalized Fr. composer of comic operas, b. in Cologne of Jewish parents (1819—1880).

**Oglethorpe** (óg'le-thórp), James Edward. Br. general; founder in 1733 of Georgia (1696?—1785).

**Ojeda** (ó-jé-dá), Alonso. Sp. explorer (1465—1515).

**Oku** (ók'ó), Count Oku Yasukata. Jap. gen. (1847—).

**Okuma** (ók'ó-má), Count Okuma Shigenobu. Japanese statesman (1838—).

**Olaf** (óláf), Saint. Viking & king of Norway (995—1030).

**Oldcastle** (ól'dkás'tl), John. Lord Cobham. Eng. Lollard martyr (?—1417). [1688—1730.]

**Oldfield** (ól'dfí'ed), Anne. *Nance Oldfield*. Eng. actress

**Oliphant** (ól'fí-ént), Margaret, born Wilson. Eng. novelist (1828—1897).

**Olmsted** (ól'mstéd; ólm'ól), Frederick Law. Am. landscape gardener (1822—1903).

**Omar Khayyám** (óm'ár kí-yám; -yóm'), Persian poet.

**Origen** (ór'i-jén), Christian writer & teacher of Alexandria (185?—254?).

**Oscar** (ós'kár) II. King of Sweden 1872-1907, & Norway 1872-1905 (1829—1909).

**Oseola** (ós'é-ó-lá), Chief of the Seminoles (1804—1838).

**Ostler** (ós'tlér), William, Sir. Can. physician in U. S. & Eng. (1849—). [1610—1685.]

**Ostade**, van (ván ós-tá'dé), Adriaan. Flemish painter

**ôte**, éve, étre, ám, áccout, ánt, ásk, sók, áfá; éve, évent énd, ént, ént, ént, ént; íce, íll; óld, óbý, órb, ódd, sóit, ónnect; íse, únte, útr, úp, círcús, menú; íóó, íóót; out, oil;

**Othman** (óth'mán), or **Osman** (ós'mán). *The Conqueror*. Founder of the Ottoman power (1258—1326).

**Otis** (ót'is), James. American patriot (1725—1783).

**Otto** (ót'ó), or **Otho** (ó'thó), I. *The Great*. Ger. king 936-973; Roman emperor 962-973 (912—973).

**Oudry** (óv'ý), Thomas. Eng. dramatic poet (1652—1685).

**Outard** (óv'dé-ó), Nicolas Charles. Duke of Reggio. French marshal (1767—1847).

**Overbeck** (óv'er-bék), Johann Friedrich. Ger. painter (1789—1869). [B. C.—A. D. 17.]

**Ovid** (óv'íd), *Publius Ovidius Násso*. Roman poet (43

**Owen** (óv'én), Robert. British social reformer (1771—1858).

**Oxenstierna** (ók'sén-stér'ná; ók'sén-), *Oxenstierna*, Sv. Oxenstierna (1623—1684); Axel, Count. Swed. statesman (1823—1654).

**Oyama** (óyá-má), Prince Oyama Iwao. Japanese field marshal (1842—).

## P

**Pachmann**, de (dépák'mán), Vladimir. Russian pianist (1848—).

**Paderewski** (pád'é-rét'skó; -rész'ké), Ignace Jan. Polish pianist & composer (1867—).

**Paganini** (pá'gá-ní-ne), Nicoló. It. violinist (1782—1840).

**Page** (páí), Thomas Nelson. Am. novelist & ambassador to Italy (1853—). — Walter Hines. Am. editor, publisher, & ambassador to Great Britain (1855—).

**Paine** (pán), Robert Treat. Am. patriot (1731—1814). — Thomas. Am. political & deistical writer, born in England (1747—1809).

**Palacio Valdés** (pál-á-thýs vá'l-dás'), Armando. Sp. novelist (1853—).

**Palestrina**, da (dá pá'lás-tré'ná), Giovanni Pierluigi. Italian composer (?—1594). [—1805.]

**Paley** (pá'í), William. Eng. theologian & moralist (1743)

**Palfrey** (páf'rí), John Gorham. Am. divine & historian (1796—1881). [—1889?]

**Palissy** (pá'lé'sé), Bernard. Fr. potter & enameler (1510?)

**Palladio** (pál-lá'dí-ó), Andrea. It. architect (1518—1580).

**Palmerston** (pám'ér-stún), Henry John Temple, 3d Viscount. Br. premier 1858-58, 1859-65 (1784—1865).

**Pappenheim**, von (ón páp'en-hím), Gottfried Heinrich, Count. Ger. Imperialist general (1594—1632).

**Paracelsus** (pár-á-sé'l'sús), Philippus Aureolus. Real name *Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim*. Swiss alchemist & physician (1493—1541).

**Paris** (pá'rís), Bruno Paulin) Gaston. Fr. philologist & critic (1839—903). (fr'ís), Matthew. English monk & historian (ab. 1200—1259).

**Park** (párk), Mungo. Scot. expl. in Africa (1771—1806).

**Parker** (pár'kér), Gilbert, Sir. Canadian nov. in England 1862—). — Horatio William. Am. composer (1863—). — Matthew. Archbp. of Canterbury (1504—1575).

**Theodore**. Am. theol. & scholar (1810—1860).

**Parkman** (párk'mán), Francis. Am. hist. (1823—1893).

**Parnell** (pár'nél), Charles Stewart. Ir. political leader (1846—91). [1790—1855.]

**Parry** (pár'í), William Edward, Sir. Eng. arctic navigator

**Parsons** (pár'sn), Theophilus (1750—1813), & his son, Theophilus (1797—1882). Am. jurists.

**Pascal** (pás'kál; *F. pron. pás'kál*), Blaise. Fr. philos. & math. (1623—1662).

**Pashich** (pá'shich), Nicholas. Serbian *Nikola Pašić*. Serbian statesman (1846—).

**Pastor** (pá'stór), Louis. French chemist (1822—1895).

**Pater** (pá'tér), Walter Horatio. Eng. essayist & critic (1839—1894). [463?]

**Patrick** (pá'trík), Saint. Patron saint of Ireland (373?—)

**Patti** (pá'té), Adelina. *Baroness Cederström*. Operatic soprano, born in Madrid of Italian parentage (1818—).

**Pau** (pó), Paul Mary César Gérard. Fr. gen. (1848—).

**Paul** (pól) I. Emperor of Russia 1796-1801; assassinated (1754—1801). — The name of 5 popes; esp. III. Alessandro Farnese. Pope 1534-49 (1468—1549); V. Camillo Borghese. Pope 1605-21 (1552—1621).

**Paulding** (póul'ding), Archbp. of Am. rear adm. (1797—1878).

**Paulsen** (póul'sén), Friedrich. Ger. philos. (1846—1908).

**Pausanias** (pó-sá'ní-ás), Greek topographer (fl. 2d c.).

**Payne** (pán), John Howard. Am. actor & playwright (1792—1852). [1869.]

**Peabody** (pé'bó-dí), George. Am. philanthropist (1795—1878). (pé'bók), Thomas Love. Eng. poet & novelist (1785—1866).

**Peary** (pé'í), Robert Edwin. Am. naval officer, & discoverer (Apr. 6, 1909) of North Pole (1856—).

**Peel** (pé), Robert, Sir. English statesman (1788—1850).

**Peele** (pé), George. English dramatist (1558?—1597?).

**Pelopidas** (pé-ló'pí-dás), Theban general (?—364 B. C.).

**Penn** (pén), William. Eng. founder of Pa. (1644—1718).

**Pepin** (pép'in), *The Short*. King of the Franks 752-768 (?—768). [1633—1703.]

**Pepys** (pé'ps, pép'ás, or péps), Samuel. English diarist

**Percy** (pé'rs), Henry, Sir. *Holspur*. Eng. mtl. leader (1364—1403). — Thomas. Eng. bp. & antiquarian (1729—1811).

**Perdicas** (pér-dík'ás), Macedonian general (d. 321 B. C.).

**Periander** (pér'i-án'dér), 1st tyrant of Corinth 625-585 B. C. (d. 585 B. C.). [B. C.]

**Pericles** (pér'í-cléz), Athenian statesman (495?—429).

**Perrault** (pé'r'ó), Matthew Calbraith (1764—1858), & his brother, Oliver Hazard (1785—1819). Am. commodores.

**Perseus** (pér'ús; -sé-ús), Last king of Macedonia 178-168 B. C. (212?—166? B. C.).

**Perugino** (pé'r'ó-jé'nó), Real name *Pietro Vannucci*. It. (1445—1523).

**Pestalozzi** (péstá-ló't'sé), Johann Heinrich. Swiss reformer in education (1746—1827).

**Peter** (pé'tér) I. *The Great*. Czar of Russia 1682-1725 (1672—1725). — I. Karadjordjević (Karaorgjevich).

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King of Serbia 1903-1844. — *The Hermit*. Preacher of the 1st crusade (?-1115).

**Petőfi** (pě'tó-fě) Sándor. Hung. lyric poet (1823-1849).

**Petrarch** (pě'trärk) (It. *Petrarca* [pě-trär'kä], Francesco). Poet (1304-1374).

**Petrie** (pě'trē), William Matthew Flinders. Eng. Egyptologist (1806-1857).

**Phidias** (fid'i-äs). Greek sculptor (500?-432? B. C.).

**Philip** (fil'ip). *King Philip*. Indian chief of New England (?-1676). — **II**. King of Macedonia 519-336 B. C. (382-336 B. C.). — **III**. or **Philip Augustus**. King of France 1180-1223 (1165-1223). — **IV**. *The Fair*. King of France 1285-1314 (1268-1314). — **VI**. of Valois. King of France 1328-50 (1293-1350). — **II**. King of Spain 1556-98 (1527-1598). — **V**. King of Spain 1700-46 (1685-1746). — *Neri*. Saint. See *Neri*, de. — *The Good Duke of Burgundy* 1419-67 (1396-1467).

**Phillips** (fil'piz). Stephen. Eng. poet & dram. (1868-). — Wendell. Am. orator & reformer (1811-1884).

**Phillipotts** (fil'pöts). Eng. Anglo-Indian nov. (1862-).

**Philo Judæus** (fil'ö joo-dě'üz). Jewish Hellenistic philos. (ab. 20 B. C.—ab. A. D. 54). [132?—135 B. C.]

**Philopemen** (fil'ö-pě'mén). Gr. general & statesman. Phips, or Phipps (fips), William, Sir. 1st royal gov. of Massachusetts (1651-1695).

**Phoion** (fö'hi-ön). Athenian statesman & general (402-317 B. C.).

**Pichérru** (pěsh'grü), Charles. Fr. general (1761-1804).

**Pickens** (pik'énz). Andrew. Am. Rev. gen. (1739-1817).

**Pickering** (pik'ér-ing), Timothy. Am. Rev. statesman (1745-1829).

**Pindar** (pin'där). Greek lyric poet (522-448? B. C.).

**Pinero** (pi-ně'ró), Arthur Hugh, Sir. Eng. dram. (1855-).

**Pinzón** (pě'n-thón), Martín Alonso (1440?-1493), & his brother, Vicente Yañez (1400?-1524). Sp. navigators with Columbus.

**Pippi**, Giulio. See Giulio Romano.

**Pisano** (pě-zä'nö), Giovanni (1245-1320?), & his father, Niccolò (1220?-1278). It. sculptors. [527 B. C.]

**Pisistratus** (pi-sis'trät-üs). Athenian tyrant (605-546).

**Pitman** (pit'män), Isaac, Sir. Eng. inventor of phonography (1813-1897).

**Pitt** (pit), William, 1st Earl of Chatham (1708-1778), & his son, William (1759-1806). Eng. statesmen.

**Pius** (pi'üz). The name of 10 popes; esp.: **II**. Pope 1456-66 (1405-1464); **IV**. Pope 1559-65 (1499-1565); **V**. Saint. Pope 1566-72 (1504-1572); **VI**. Pope 1775-99 (1717-1799); **VII**. Pope 1800-23 (1742-1823); **IX**. Pope 1846-78 (1792-1878); **X**. Giuseppe Sarto. Pope 1903-14 (1835-1914).

**Plato** (plä'tö). Greek philosopher (427-347 B. C.).

**Plautus** (plä'tüs), Titus Maccius. Roman dramatist (254?-184 B. C.).

**Pliny** (plin'i). *The Elder*. *Cælius Plinius Secundus*. Roman naturalist & author (23-99). — *The Younger*. *Cælius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus*. Nephew of preceding. Roman author (62-117).

**Plinius** (plē'n-i-nüs). Egyptian philos. (205?-270?).

**Plücker** (plük'ér), Julius. Ger. math. & physicist (1801-1868). [general (1857-).]

**Plumer** (plüm'ér), Herbert Charles Onslow, Sir. English Philatroph (1807-1886). Greek biographer (462-120?).

**Powhatan** (pö'kä-hön'täs). Daughter of Powhatan (1595?-1617).

**Poocke** (pö'kök), Edward. Eng. Arabic & Hebrew scholar (1604-1691).

**Poe** (pö), Edgar Allan. Am. poet & story-writer (1809-1849).

**Poincaré** (pöw'skä'ré), Jules Henri. Fr. math. (1854-1912). — Raymond. *Cousin of preceding*. Fr. statesman, & pres. 1913-1860-.

**Pole** (pö; pööl), Reginald. Eng. cardinal, & archbp. of Canterbury (1500-1558).

**Politian** (pö'lish'i-tän), Angelus. It. Poliziano (pö'lish-syā'nö), Angelo. It. classical scholar & poet (1454-1494).

**Polk** (pök), James Knox. 11th pres. of U. S. 1845-49 (1795-1849). — Leonidas. Am. P. E. bp. & Confed. gen. (1806-1864).

**Pollock** (pö'lük), Frederick, Sir. Eng. jurist & writer on jurisprudence (1845-).

**Polo** (pö'lo), Marco Venetian trav. in China (1254-1323).

**Polybus** (pö-lib'y-üz). Greek historian (205-123 B. C.).

**Polycearp** (pö'ly-kärp), Saint. Bp. of Smyrna & martyr (69?-155).

**Polyclætus** (pö'ly-klä'tüs). Greek sculptor (fl. 430 B. C.).

**Polycrates** (pö'lik'rät-üz). Tyrant of Samos. Lived in first half of 6th cent. B. C.

**Polygnotus** (pö'ly-gnöt-üs). Greek painter (fl. 465 B. C.).

**Pompador, de** (dē pön'pä'döör), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson le Normant d'Étoiles, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XV. (1721-1764).

**Pompey** (pömp'i), *The Great*. *Cneius Pompeius Magnus*. Roman general (106-48 B. C.).

**Ponce de León** (pön'thä dä lä-ön', *Anticized* pöns dē lä'ön), Juan. Sp. discoverer of Florida (1460?-1521).

**Poniatowski** (pön'yä-töf'skä; -tös'kä), Józef Anton. Polish prince, & marshal of France (1762-1813). [—1759.]

**Pontiac** (pön'tiäk). Chief of the Ottawa Indians (1720?).

**Pope** (pöp), Alexander. English poet (1688-1744). — John. American general (1822-1892).

**Porphyry** (pör'fir-i). Syrian philosopher in Alexandria (233-304?). [1759-1808.]

**Porson** (pör'sön), Richard. Eng. Greek scholar & critic

**Porter** (pör'tēr), David. Am. commodore (1780-1843). — David Dixon. *Son of David*. Am. admiral (1813-1891). — Eleanor, born Hodgman. Am. novelist (1868-). — Fitz-John. *Nephew of David*. Am. general (1822-1901). — Eng. novelist (1779-1850). — Noah. Am. divine & educator (1811-1892). — Sydney. *O. Henry*. Am. story-writer (1867-1910).

**Potemkin** (pö-těm'kin; *Russ. pron. pö-työm'kin*), Grigori Aleksandrovich, Prince. Russ. field marshal (1739-1791).

**Potiorek** (pö'ti-ě-rěk), Oskar. Austrian general (1833-).

**Potter** (pöt'tēr), Paul. Du. painter of cattle & landscapes (1625-1654).

**Poussin** (pöo'sän'), Nicolas. Fr. historical painter (1594-1665).

**Powhatan** (pou'hä-tän'). Indian sachem in Virginia (1550?-1618).

**Poynter** (pöyn'tēr), Edward John, Sir. Eng. painter (1836).

**Praxiteles** (präk-sit'ē-léz). Greek sculptor (fl. 340 B. C.).

**Preble** (prěb'l), Edward. Am. commodore (1761-1807).

**Prescott** (prěs'küt), William Hicking. Am. historian (1796-1859).

**Pretorius** (prä-tö'rē-öös), Marthinas Wessels. President of Orange Free State & S. Af. Republic (1818?-1901).

**Prévost** (prä'vöt), Marcel. Fr. nov. & story-writer (1862-). — d'Exilles (däg'zël'), Antoine François. Fr. author (1697-1793).

**Price** (pris), Sterling. Am. Confed. general (1809-1867).

**Priestley** (prěst'lī), Joseph. Eng. divine & scientist (1733-1804). [1823-1894.]

**Pringsheim** (prin'kshim), Nathanael. Ger. botanist.

**Prior** (prī'ör), Matthew. Eng. poet & dipl. (1664-1721).

**Proclus** (pö'klus), Gr. Neoplatonic philos. (411?-485).

**Procopius** (prö-kö'pi-üs). Byzantine historian (490?-562?). [157 B. C.]

**Propertius** (prö-pür'shi-üs), Sextus. Roman poet (50?-1700).

**Protogoras** (prö-täg'ö-räs), Gr. Sophist (411?-411 B. C.).

**Proudhon** (pröo'dön'), Pierre Joseph. Fr. socialist (1809-1865).

**Przhevalski** (przhě-väl'y'skē), Nikolay (Mikhailovich?). Russian officer, explorer in Asia, & author (1839-1888).

**Ptolemy** (tö'lä-mi). The name of 16 rulers of Egypt, the 31st, or Macedonian dynasty, 323-30 B. C. — *Clavdius Ptolemæus*. Greco-Egyptian astron. & geog. (fl. 2d c.).

**Puccini** (pöot-čhe'nē), Giacomo. It. composer (1858-).

**Pulaski** (pü-läs'ki; -kī), Casimir, Count. Polish patriot (1748-1779). [1861-].

**Pulteney** (püt'nē), William Pulteney. English general.

**Purcell** (pür'sel), Henry. Eng. composer (1659?-1695).

**Pusey** (pü'zi), Edward Bouverie. English divine (1800-1882). [Poet (1799-1837).]

**Pushkin** (pöosh'kin), Aleksandr Sergeevich. Russian.

**Putnam** (püt'näm), Israel. Am. Rev. general (1718-1790). — Rufus. *Cousin of I. Am. soldier & pioneer* (1738-1824).

**Puvis de Chavannes** (pü've' dē shä'vän'), Pierre Cécile. French historical & decorative painter (1824-1898).

**Pym** (pim), John. English patriot & orator (1584-1643).

**Pyrrhus** (pir'üz). King of Epirus 300-272 B. C. (318?-272 B. C.).

**Pythagoras** (pi-thäg'ö-räs). Gr. philos. (582-aft. 507 B. C.).

Q

**Quarles** (kwär'iz), Francis. English poet (1592-1644).

**Quesnay** (kě'ně'), François. Fr. economist (1694-1774).

**Quiller-Couch** (kwil'ēr-köoch'), Arthur Thomas, Sir. Eng. critic & novelist (1863-). [1775.]

**Quincy** (kwinq'üz), Josiah. Am. patriot & orator (1744-1834).

**Quinet** (kē'nē'), Edgar. Fr. publicist, poet, & historical & philosophical writer (1803-1875).

**Quintilian** (kwint'il-i-än), *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus*. Roman rhetorician & critic (35?-100?).

R

**Rabelais** (rä'bä-lě'), François. Fr. satirist & humorist (1490?-1553).

**Rachel** (rä'shěl'), Mlle. *Élisa*, or *Élisabeth*, *Félic*. Jewish tragic actress (1821-1858).

**Racine** (rä'sen'), Jean Baptiste. French (tragic) dramatic poet (1639-1699).

**Radetzky** (rä-dě'ts'kē), Joseph Wenzel, Count. Austrian field marshal (1766-1858).

**Raeburn** (rä'bürn), Henry, Sir. Scot. portrait painter (1756-1823). [1480?-1534?]

**Raimondi** (rē-mön'dē), Marcantonio. It. line engraver.

**Raleigh**, or **Ralegh** (rö'li; rä'fē), Walter, Sir. English navigator, statesman, & courtier (1552-1618).

**Rambaud** (rän'bö'), Alfred Nicolas. French historian (1842-1905).

**Rameses** (rä'mě-sěz). See *Rameses*.

**Ramsay** (rä'm'sä), Allan. Scottish poet (1686-1768). — William, Sir. Scottish chemist (1852-).

**Rameses** (rä'm'sěz). The name of several Egyptian kings; esp.: **II**. (ab. 1324-1258 B. C.); **III**. (fl. ab. 1230 B. C.).

**Randolph** (rän'döfl), John. of Roanoke. Am. statesman (1773-1833). — Peyton. Am. patriot (1723-1775).

**Ranjit Singh** (rän-jēt' sing'). Maharaja of the Punjab (1780-1839).

**Ranke**, von (tön rän'kē), Leopold. Ger. hist. (1795-1886).

**Raphael** (rä'fä-ēl; rä'fä-ē), *Ital. Raffaello* (rä'fä-ēl'ö) Sánti (sän'te), or *Sanzio* (sän'zyo). Italian painter (1483-1520). [—1572.]

**Rauch** (rouk), Christian Daniel. German sculptor (1777).

**Rawlinson** (rä'flin-sin) George. *Br. of Sir H. C. Eng.* Orientalist & historian (1812-1902). — Henry Creswicke, Sir. Eng. gen., dipl., & Assyriologist (1810-1895). — Henry Seymour, Sir. *Son of Sir H. C. Eng.* general (1864-).

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combine with. = equals.



Rayleigh (rā'li), John William Strutt, 3d Baron. English physicist (1842—).

Reade (rēd), Charles. Eng. nov. & dram. (1814—1884).

Reading (rēd'ing), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, 1st Baron. Lord chief justice of England 1913— (1860—).

Récamière (rē'kam-yā'), Jeanne Françoise, Julie Adélaïde, born Bernard. French society leader (1777—1849).

Reclus (rē-klü'), Jean Jacques Elisée. Fr. geographer (1830—1905).

Reed (rēd), Thomas Brackett. Am. polit. leader (1839—).

Regulus (rēg'ū-lūs), Marcus Atilius. Roman general (?—250? b. c.).

Rehan (rē'hān; rā'ān), Ada. Orig. Crehan. Am. actress, born in Ireland (1860—1916).

Reid (rēd), Mayne. Am. novelist, born in Ireland (1818—1833).

Reid (rēd), Thomas. Scottish philosopher (1710—1796).

Réjane (rā'zhān'), Mme. Stage name of *Gabrielle Charlotte*, born *Réjz*, *Porcl*. French actress (1857—).

Rembrandt (rēm'brānt; *Du. pron. rēm'brānt*). *Rembrandt Harmens van Rijn*. Dutch painter (1606—1669).

Remsen (rēm'sēn), Ira. Am. chemist & educator (1846—).

Renan (rē-nān; *Angl. rē-nān*), (Joseph) Ernest. French Orientalist, author, & critic (1823—1892).

Renzi, Guido. Sec. Guido Renci.

Reppeler (rēp'ler), Agnes. American essayist (1857—).

Reszke, de (dā rēsh'kē), Jean. Polish tenor (1853—).

Rethel (rā'thēl), Alfred. Ger. hist. painter (1816—1859).

Reuchlin (rōik'lin), Johann. *Caprius*. German humanist, Hellenist, & Hebraist (1445—1522).

Revere (rē-vēr), Paul. American patriot (1735—1818).

Reynolds (rēm'ald; -āldz), Joshua, Sir. English portrait painter (1723—1792).

Rhodes (rōdz), Cecil John. Eng. administrator in S. Africa (1853—1902).

Ribault, or Ribaut (rē'bōt'), Jean. French navigator (1520?—1565).

Ribera (rē-bā'rā), José. *Lo Spagnoletto*. Sp. painter (1588).

Ribot (rē'bōt'), Alexandre Félix Joseph. Fr. statesman (1842—).

Ricardo (rī-kār'dō), David. Eng. economist (1772—1823).

Ricci (rē'che), Matteo. It. Jesuit missionary in China (1552—1610).

Richard (rīch'ard). The name of 3 kings of England: I. *Cœur de Lion*. King 1189-99 (1157—1199); II. King 1377-99 (1367—1400); III. King 1483-85 (1452—1485).

Richardson (rīch'ard-sūn), Henry. Hobson. Am. architect (1838—1886).

Richter (rīch'ter), Samuel. Eng. nov. (1689—1761).

Richelieu, de (dē rē'shē-lyōf; *Angl. rēsh'ē-lyōf*), Armand Jean du Plessis, Duc. French cardinal & statesman (1585—1642).

Richepin (rēsh'pān'), Jean. Fr. poet, nov., & dram. (1849).

Richter (rīch'ter), Jean Paul Friedrich. *Jean Paul*. Ger. humorist (1763—1825).

Ridley (rīd'li), Nicholas. Eng. Protestant martyr (1500?—).

Riemann (rē'mān), Georg Friedrich Bernhard. German mathematician (1826—1866).

Rienzi (rī-ēnzē), or Rienzo (rī-ēnzō), Niccolò Gabriini. *Cola di Rienzo*. Roman tribune (1313—1344).

Riley (rī'li), James Whitcomb. Am. lyric poet (1853—).

Rimski-Korsakov (rīm'ski-kōr'sā-kōf), Nikolay Andreevich. Russian composer (1844—1908).

Ristori (rēs-tō'rē), Adelaide. Marchioness del Grillo. Italian actress (1822—1906).

Ritschl (rīch'tl), Albrecht. Ger. theologian (1822—1889).

Rives (rēvz), Amélie. Princess Troubetzkoy. Am. novelist & poet (1863—).

Rizal (rē-sāl'), José. Filipino patriot (1861—1896).

Rizzio (rē'sē-ō), or Riccio (rē'chō), David. Italian secretary & favorite of Mary Stuart (1533?—1566).

Robbia, della (dē'lā rōbbiā), Luca. Florentine sculptor (1400?—1482).

Robert Guiscard (gēs'kār'). Duke of Apulia & Calabria. Norman conqueror (1015?—1085).

Roberts (rōb'terts), Frederick Sleigh, Sir. Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, & Waterford. British field marshal (1832—1914).

Robertson (rēt-sūn), William. Scot. historian (1721—1793).

Robertson, William. Scot. Eng. general (1860—).

Roches pierre, de (dē rō'hēs-pyār'; *Angl. rō'hēs-pēr*). Maximilien Marie Isidore. Fr. revolutionist (1758—1794).

Rochambeau, de (dē rō'shān'bō'), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte. Fr. general in Am.; marshal of France (1725—1807).

Rockefeller (rōk'ē-fē'l'er), John Davison. Am. capitalist. Rodin (rō'dān'), Auguste. French sculptor (1840—).

Rodney (rōd'nē), Caesar. American patriot (1728—1784).

Rogers (rōg'ers), Samuel. English poet (1763—1855).

Rolf, or Hrolf (hrōlf). Norse viking (860?—932).

Romanez (rō-mā'nēs), George John. Eng. psychologist & zoologist (1848—1894).

Romney (rūm'nē), George. Eng. portrait painter (1734—).

Ronsard, de (dē rōn'sār'), Pierre. Fr. poet (1524—1585).

Röntgen (rūnt'gēn rēnt'), Wilhelm Konrad. German physicist (1845—).

Roon, von (fōn rōn'), Albrecht Theodor Emil, Count. German field marshal (1803—1879).

Roosevelt (rōz'vē-vēlt; *almost rōz'vēlt*). Theodore. 26th president of United States 1901-09 (1858—).

Root (rōot), Elihu. Am. lawyer & statesman (1845—).

Ropes (rōps), John Codman. Am. military historian (1836—1899).

Rosa (sāl-vā'tōr rōz'), Salvator. It. painter (1615—1673).

Rosebery (rōz'bēr-ē), Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of. Eng. statesman (1847—).

Röschers (rōsh'kē-rānz), William Starke. Am. general (1819—1898).

Ross (rōs), James Clark, Sir. *Nephew of Sir John*. Br. arctic & antarctic navigator (1800—1862).

Ross, John. Br. arctic navigator (1777—1856).

Rossetti (rōs'ēt-ē), Christina Georgina. *Sister of D. G.*

Eng. poet (1830—1894).

—, Dante Gabriel. Eng. Pre-Raphaelite painter & poet (1828—1882).

Rossini (rōs-sē'ne), Gioacchino Antonio. It. composer (1792—1868).

Rostand (rōs'tān'), Edmond. French dramatic poet (1868).

Rothschild, de (rōths'child; rōsh'chēl), Nathan Meyer, Baron. Ger. Jewish financier in London (1777—1838).

Rousseau (rōs'sō'), Jean Jacques. Fr. philos. & author, born in Geneva (1712—1778).

—, Théodore. Fr. painter (1812—1867).

Rowland (rō'land), Henry Augustus. Am. physicist (1848).

Royce (rōis), Josiah. Am. philosopher & educator (1855—).

Rubens (rō'bēnz), Peter Paul. Flemish painter (1577—1640).

Rubinstein (rō'bīn-s'tīn), Anton. Russian Jewish composer & pianist (1830—1894).

Rudolph, or Rudolf, I. of Hapsburg. German king 1273-91; founder of the House of Austria (1218—1291).

Rupert (rōo'pért), Prince. Ger. soldier in England (1619—1682).

Rush (rūsh), Benjamin. Am. patriot (1745—1813).

Ruskin (rūsk'īn), John. Eng. author, art critic, & reformer (1818—1900).

Russell (rūs'dēl), John. Lord. 1st Earl Russell. Eng. statesman.

Rutledge (rūt'lēd'), Edward. Am. patriot (1749—1800).

Ruysdael, or Ruysdael (rōis'dā), Jacob. Du. painter (1628?—1681).

Ruyter, de (dē rōi'tēr; rūt'tēr), Michel Adriaanszoon. Dutch admiral (1607—1679).

S

Saadi, or Sa'di (sā-dē'; sō-dē'), Muslih-ud-Din. Persian poet (1154?—1291).

Sachs (sāks), Hans. German poet (1494—1576).

Sackville (sāk'vīl), Thomas. See Dorset, Earl of.

Sacy, de (dē sās'ē), Antoine Isaac Silvestre, Baron. Fr. Orientalist (1758—1838).

Sagasta (sā-gās'tā), Praxedes Mateo. Sp. statesman.

Sainte-Beuve (sānt'beuv'), Charles Augustin. Fr. literary critic (1804—1869).

Saint Gaudens (sānt gō'dānz), Augustus. Am. sculptor, born in Ireland (1848—1907).

Saint-Just, de (dē sāv-zhüst'), Louis Antoine Léon. French revolutionist (1767—1794).

Saint-Pierre, de (dē sāv's-pyār'), Jacques Henri Bernardin. Fr. author (1737—1814).

Saint-Saëns (sāv'sāns'), Charles Camille. Fr. composer.

Saintsbury (sānt'sbēr-ē), George Edward Bateman. Eng. critic (1845—).

Saint-Simon, de (sāvnt-sī'mōn; *F. dē sāv'sē'mōn*), Claude Henri, Comte. Fr. economist (1760—1825).

—, Louis de Rouvroy, Duc. Fr. memoirist (1767—1855).

Saïd (sā'ī-dīn). Sultan of Egypt & Syria 1174-93 (1137—1193).

Salisbury (sōliz'bēr-ē), Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3d Marquis of. Eng. statesman & prime minister (1830—1903).

Sallust (sāl'ūs), *Caius Sallustius Crispus*. Rom. hist.

Salvini (sāl'venē), Tommaso. Italian actor (1829—1916).

Sampson (sāmp'sūn), William Thomas. Am. rear admiral (1840—1902).

Sand (sānd; *F. sāvnd*), George. See Dudevant.

Sand (dē dā sāv'gā'fō), Giuliano. Real name *Giuliano Giamberti*. It. architect & mil. engineer (1445—1516).

San Martín, de (dā sāv mār-tēn'), José. So. Am. leader, born in Argentina (1778—1850).

Sansovino (sāv'sō-venō), Jacopo. Real name *Jacopo Tatti*. It. architect (1477—1570).

Santa Anna, or Santa Ana, de (dā sāv'tā ā'nā), Antonio López. Mex. gen. & president (1795?—1876).

Sappho (sāfō), Greek lyric poetess, of is. of Lesbos (fl. Sarasate, de (dā sārās-sā'tā), Pablo Martín Melitón. Sp. violinist (1844—1908).

Sarcey (sār'sē), Francisque. Fr. dram. critic & nov. (1828).

Sardanapalus (sār'dā-nā-pā'lūs), See Ashur-bani-pal.

Sardou (sār'dō'), Victorien. Fr. dram. (1831—1908).

Sargent (sārj'ēt), Charles Sprague. Am. arboriculturist (1841—).

Sargon (sār'gōn) II. King of Assyria 722-705 b. c. (?—705 b. c.).

Sarto, del (dēl sār'tō), Andrea. *Andrea d'Agnolo*. Florentine painter (1486—1531).

Savigny, von (fōn sāv'vēn'yē), Friedrich Karl. Ger. jurist.

Sayanorola (sāv'ō-nā rō'lā, *It. sāv'ō-nā rō'lā*), Girolamo. It. religious reformer (1452—1498).

Saxe, de (dē sāk's), Hermann Maurice, Comte. Marshal of France, born in Germany (1696—1750).

Sayce (sās), Archibald Henry. Eng. Orientalist (1846—).

Scaliger (skāl'ī-jēr), Joseph Justus. Fr. philologist & chronologist (1540—1609).

—, Julius Caesar. *Father of J. J.* Latin poet & philologist (1484—1558).

Scanderbeg (skān'ēr-bēg), (*Turkish Iskander Beg*). Real name *George Castrioti*. Albanian chief (1403—1468).

Scarron (skā'rōn'), Paul. Fr. humorous dram. & nov. (1610—1660).

Schadow (shā'dō), Johann Gottfried. Ger. sculptor (1764).

Schelling, von (fōn shē'l'ing), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph. Ger. philos. (1775—1854).

Schiaparelli (skiyā'pā-rē'lē), Giovanni. It. astronomer.

Schiller, von (fōn shī'l'er), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Ger. poet & dramatist (1759—1805).

Schlegel, von (fōn shīg'el), August Wilhelm. Ger. critic, philosopher, & orientalist (1767—1845).

—, Friedrich. *Br. of A. W.* Ger. philos. & critic (1772—1829).

Schleiermacher (shī'l'er-mā'kēr), Friedrich Ernst Daniel. German theologian & philosopher (1768—1834).

Schley (shī), Winfield Scott. Am. rear adm. (1839—1911).

Schlemmer (shlē'mān), Heinrich. Ger. archozoologist (1822—1906).

āle, senāte, cāp, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; gō; sīng, īnk; then, thīn; natūre, verdūre (87);

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Schofield (skō'fēld) John McAllister. Am. general (1831—1906).  
 Scholtz (shōltz), Friedrich B. N. Ger. general (1851—).  
 Schopenhauer (shō'pən-hou'ēr), Arthur. Ger. pessimistic philosopher (1788—1856).  
 Schuler (skō'ler), James. Am. lawyer & hist. (1839—).  
 Schubert (shō'bért), Franz. Aust. composer (1797—1828).  
 Schumann (shō'mán), Klara Josephine, born Wieck. *Wife of Robert*. Ger. pianist (1819—1896). —, Robert. Ger. composer (1810—1856).  
 Schumann—Heink (hīnk), Ernestine, born Rössler. German-American operatic contralto (1861—).  
 Schurz (shōrts), Carl. German-American statesman (1829—1906).  
 Schuyler (skī'ler), Philip John. Am. general & statesman.  
 Schwatka (shwō'tká), Frederick. Am. expl. (1849—1892).  
 Schweinfurth (shvīn'fōort), Georg August. Ger. traveler (1836—).  
 Scipio (sī'pī-ō), Publius Cornelius. *Africanus Major*. Roman general (237—183? b. c.). — *Emilia'nus*, Publius Cornelius. *Africanus Minor*. Roman general (ab. 185—129 b. c.).  
 Scollard (skō'ldárd), Clinton. American poet (1860—).  
 Scopas (skō'pás), Greek sculptor (4th cent. b. c.).  
 Scoresby (skōrz'bi; 57), William. Eng. arctic explorer (1789—1857).  
 Scott (skōt), Walter Sir. Scottish novelist & poet (1771—1832). —, Andrew. Am. lieutenant general (1786—1866).  
 Scribs (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. Fr. dram. (1791—1861).  
 Scrudády, de (dē skū'dá'rē), Madeleine. Fr. novelist (1607—1701).  
 Sedgwick (sēd'wīk), John. Am. general (1813—1864).  
 Seidl (zī'd) Anton. Orchestra conductor, b. in Hungary (1850—1898).  
 Seleucus (sē-lū'kūs) I. *Nicator*. 1st king of Syria 307-281 B. C. (365?—281? b. c.).  
 Sembrich (zēm'brīk), Marcella. Real name *Praxede Marcelline*, born *Kochanska, Stengel*. Galician operatic soprano (1836—1898).  
 Semmes (sēmz), Raphael. Am. Confed. naval officer.  
 Sénanour, de (dē sā'nán'kōor), Étienne Pivert. Fr. author (1770—1846). — [A. D. 65].  
 Seneca (sēnē-ká), Lucius Annaeus. Roman Stoic (4? b. c.).  
 Sennacherib (sē-nák'ēr-īb), King of Assyria 705-681 B. C. (d. 681 b. c.).  
 Serao (sā-rā-ō), Matilde. *Signora Scarfoglio*. It. novelist (1856—).  
 Sertorius (sēr-tō'ri-ūs), Quintus. Roman general (?—72).  
 Servetus (sēr-ve'tūs), Michael. (Sp. Miguel Serveto, mí-gēl'sēr-vá'tō.) Sp. theolog. & martyr (1511—1553).  
 Seton (sēt'ún), Ernest Thompson. Eng. writer of nature stories & illustrator in America (1860—).  
 Severus (sē-ve'rūs), Lucius Septimius. Roman emperor 193-211 (146—211).  
 Sévigné, de (dē sā'ven'yá), Marie, born de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise. French letter writer (1626—1696).  
 Seward (sē'vārd), William Henry. American statesman; sec. of state 1861-69 (1801—1872).  
 Seymour (sē'mōr), Horatio. Am. polit. leader (1810—1886).  
 Sforza (sfōr'tsá), The name of a ducal family at Milan (fl. 15th c.). [explorer (1874—).]  
 Shackleton (shák'l-tún), Ernest Henry, Sir. Br. antarctic shafter (sháf'tēr), William Rufus. Am. gen. (1835—1906).  
 Shaftesbury (sháf'tsēr-tī), Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of. Eng. statesman (1621—1683). —, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of. Eng. philanthropist (1801—1885).  
 Shah Jahan (shá já-hán) or Jehan (jē). Mogul emperor of Hindustan (reigned 1627-58). [1819—1885].  
 Shaiper (sháip), John Campbell. Eng. educator & author.  
 Shakespeare (shák'spēr), William. Eng. poet & dramatist (1564—1616).  
 Shalmaneser (shál-má-nē-zēr) II. King of Assyria 860-825 b. c. (?—825 b. c.).  
 Sharp (shárp), William. *Fiona Macleod*. Scottish poet and man of letters (1855—1905).  
 Shaw (shō), George Bernard. Ir. dram. & critic in England (1854—1950).  
 Shays (sház), Daniel. Leader in Shays's rebellion (1747—1825).  
 Shelley (shē'lī), Percy Bysshe (bīsh). Eng. poet (1792—1822).  
 Sheridan (shēr-ī-dán), Philip Henry. Am. general (1831—1888). —, Richard Brinsley. Ir. dram. & politician (1751—1816).  
 Sherman (shēr'mán), James Schoolcraft. Am. polit., & vice pres. 1909-12 (1855—1912). —, John. *Bro. of W. T.* Am. statesman (1823—1900). —, Roger. Am. patriot (1721—1793). —, William Tecumseh. Am. general (1820—1891).  
 Shirley (shēr'lī), William. Br. gov. of Massachusetts (1694—1771).  
 Shore (shōr; 57), Jane. Eng. mistress of Edward IV. (?—1542).  
 Sicles (sīk'lez), Daniel Edgar. Am. gen. (1825—1914).  
 Siddons (sīd'ūnz), Sarah. b. Kemble. Eng. tragic actress (1755—1831). [1838—1900].  
 Sidgwick (sīd'wīk), Henry. Eng. moral philosopher.  
 Sidney, or Sney (sīd'nī) Algernon. Eng. C. republican patriot (1622—1683). —, Philip, Sir. Eng. statesman & author (1554—1586).  
 Siemens (zē'mēns; E. sē'mēnz), William (Ger. Karl Wilhelm). Sir. German inventor in London (1823—1883).  
 Sienkiewicz (shēn-kyá'vīch), Henryk. Polish novelist (1846—).  
 Sigel (sīg'el), Franz. Ger. gen. in America (1824—1902).  
 Sigismund (sīg'is-mūnd; Ger. zē'gis-mōnt). Ger. king 1411-37, Holy Roman emperor 1433-37 (1368?—1437).  
 Signorelli (sīg'nyō-rē'lī), Luca. It. painter (1441—1523).  
 Sigbee (sīg'zībī), Charles Dwight. Am. rear admiral (1845—). [1806—1870].  
 Simms (sīmz), William Gilmore. American novelist.  
 Simon (sē'mōn), Jules. Real name *Jules François Simon Suisse*. Fr. philos., statesman, & author (1814—1896).

Simonides (sī-mōn'ī-dēz) of Keos. Greek lyric poet (556?—468? b. c.). [1813—1883].  
 Sims (sīmz), James Marion. Am. surgeon & gynecologist.  
 Sinclair (sīn'klár), May. English novelist (?—).  
 Sismondi, de (sīs-mōn'dī; *Fr. pron. dē sēs'mōn'dē*), Jean Charles Léonard Simonde. Swiss historian & economist (1753—1842).  
 Skeat (skēt), Walter William. English philologist (1835—1912).  
 Skelton (skēl'tún), John. English poet (1460?—1529).  
 Slidell (slī-dēl), John. Am. Confed. polit. (1793—1871).  
 Smith (smīth), Adam. Scottish economist (1723—1790). —, Edmund Kirby. Am. Confed. general (1824—1893). —, Francis Hopkinson. Am. painter, novelist, & civil engineer (1838—1915). —, Goldwin. Eng. educator, publicist, & historian in England, U. S., & Canada (1823—1910). —, John, Captain. Eng. adventurer & colonist (1580—1631). —, Joseph. Am. founder of Mormonism (1805—1844). —, Sydney. Eng. divine, essayist, & wit (1771—1846). —, William. Eng. geol. (1769—1839). —, William Robertson. Scot. Biblical scholar (1846—1894).  
 Smith-Dorrien (dōr'ī-ēn), Horace Lockwood, Sir. English general (1858—).  
 Smithson (smīth'sún), James. In youth *James Lewis Macie*. Eng. scientist; founder of Smithsonian Institution (1765—1829). [1771-].  
 Smollett (smōl'ēt), Tobias George. British novelist (1721—1771).  
 Smuts (smōts), Johannes. So. African general (1865—).  
 Snorri (snōr'ī), Snorri Sturluson (snōr'ī-stūr'lōn-sún), or Sturluson (lá-sún). Icelandic poet & historian (1179—1241).  
 Sobieski (sō-byēs'kē). See John III. (king of Poland).  
 Soeinus (sō-sī'nūs), Faustus. (Ital. Sozzini, sōt-sō'nē, Fausto.) Italian religious reformer (1539—1604).  
 Soerates (sōk'rā-tēs), Athenian philos. (469—399 b. c.).  
 Sodoma, II (ēl sōdō-má), *Giovanni Antonio de Bazzi*. Italian painter (1477?—1549).  
 Solon (sō'lún), Athenian sage & lawgiver (639?—559 b. c.).  
 Solyman (sō'lī-mán), or Suleiman (sō'lá-mán'), II. *The Magnificent*. Ottoman sultan 1520-66. (1494—1566).  
 Sophocles (sōf'k-lēz), Gr. tragic poet (496?—406 b. c.).  
 Sorolla y Bastida (sō-rō'l'yá ē bās-tē'dá), Joaquín. Sp. painter (1863—).  
 Sothorn (sōth'örn), Edward Askew. English comedian (1827—1883). —, Edward H. *Son of preceding*. American actor (1859—).  
 Soto, de (dē sō'tō; dá), Hernando. Sp. explorer (1497—).  
 Soult (sōolt), Nicolas Jean de Dieu. Duke of Dalmatia. Marshal of France (1769—1851).  
 Southey (sōth'ī; sōth'á), Robert. Eng. poet & misc. writer (1745—1843).  
 Sparks (spárks), Jared. Am. historian & biographer (1789—1866).  
 Spartacus (spár'tá-kūs), Thracian gladiator at Rome, & warrior (d. 71 b. c.). [1864].  
 Speke (spēk), John Hanning. Eng. explorer in Africa (1827—1884).  
 Spenser (spēs'sēr), Herbert. Eng. philos. (1826—1903).  
 Spenser (spēs'sēr), Edmund. Eng. poet (1552?—1599).  
 Spinoza (spl-nō'zá), Baruch. Du. Jewish philosopher (1632—1677).  
 Spohr (shpōr), Ludwig. German composer (1784—1859).  
 Spurgeon (spūr'jūn), Charles Haddon. Eng. Baptist preacher (1834—1892).  
 Staël-Holstein, de (stá'lē-hōl'stēn; *Fr. pron. dē stá'lōl'stán*), Anne Louise Germaine, born Necker, Baronne. *Madame de Staël*. Fr. author. (1766—1817).  
 Stambuloff (stám-bō'lof), Stephan. Bulgarian statesman (1818—1896).  
 Standish (stánd'ish), Myles or Miles. Capt. Mil. leader at Plymouth, Mass. (1584?—1656).  
 Stanley (stán'lī), Arthur Penrhyn. Dean of Westminster. Eng. clergyman & author (1815—1881). —, Henry Morton. Sir. Orig. name *John Rowlands*. Eng. explorer in Africa (1841—1904).  
 Stanton (stán'tún), Edwin McMasters. Am. statesman; sec. of war 1862-67 (1814—1869). —, Elizabeth, born Cady. Am. reformer (1815—1902).  
 Stark (stárk), John. Am. Rev. general (1728—1822).  
 Stedman (stéd'mán), Edmund Clarence. Am. poet (1833—1908).  
 Steele (stēl), Richard, Sir. Eng. essayist & dramatist.  
 Steen (stēn), Jan. Dutch painter (1626—1679).  
 Stein, von und zum (fōm ōnt toóm shtīn'), Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron. Pruss. statesman (1757—1831).  
 Stendhal (sténd'al), Pseudonym of Marie Henri Beyle. French novelist (1783—1842).  
 Stephen (stē'ven), King of England 1154-54 (1097?—1154). —, James Fitzjames, Sir. Eng. jurist (1829—1894). —, Leslie, Sir. *Bro. of preceding*. Critical & philos. writer (1832—1904).  
 Stephens (stē'venz), Alexander Hamilton. Am. statesman & vice president of the Confederate States (1812—1883).  
 Stephenson (stē'ven-sūn), George (1781—1848), & his son, Robert (1803—1859). Eng. engineers.  
 Sterne (stēr'n), Laurence. Eng. novelist (1713—1768).  
 Steuben (stē'bēn), Ger. Steuben, von (fōn shtōi'bēn), Frederick William, Baron. Prussian-American general (1730—1794).  
 Stevens (stē'ven), Thaddeus. Am. abolitionist & polit. Stevenson (stē'ven-sūn), Adlai Ewing. 23d vice pres. of U. S. 1893-97 (1835—1914). —, Robert Louis. Scot. essayist, romancer, & poet (1850—1894).  
 Stewart (stē'wērt), Dugald. Scot. metaphysician (1753—1828).  
 Steyn (stēn), Martinus Theunis. Boer statesman (1857—).  
 Stillicio (stī'lī-kō), Flavius. Vandal; Roman gen. (d. 409).  
 Storkton (stōk'tún), Francis Richard. Am. humorist & story writer (1834—1902). —, Richard. Am. patriot (1730—1781). [1827—1903].  
 Stoddard (stōd'árd), Richard Henry. American poet.  
 Stokes (stōks), George Gabriel, Sir. Br. mathematician & physicist (1819—1903).  
 Storm (stōrm), Theodor. Ger. poet & nov. (1817—1888).

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work; Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



**Story** (stō'ri), Joseph. U. S. assoc. just. 1811-45 (1779-1845). —, William Wetmore. *Son of Joseph*. American sculptor & poet (1819-1895). [1533].  
**Stoss** (shōs), Veit. Ger. sculptor & engraver (ab. 1440-1512).  
**Stoss** (stōs), Harriet Elizabeth, b. Beecher. Am. author (1812-1890). [A. D. 21].  
**Strabo** (strā'bo), Greek geographer (63? B. C.—after Stradivarius (strād'i-vār'i-ūs), Antonius. (*Il. Stradivari*, strā'dē-vār'ē, Antonio.) Italian violin maker of Cremona (1644-1737).  
**Stratford** (strā'fōrd), Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of. English statesman (1569-1641).  
**Strauss** (strōus), David Friedrich. Ger. rationalistic theologian (1808-1874). —, Johann (1804-1849), & his son, Johann (1825-1899). Viennese composers. —, Richard. Ger. composer (1864-).  
**Strindberg** (strind'bēr-v'), (Johan) August. Swedish novelist & dramatist (1849-1912).  
**Stuart** (stū'ārt), The name of a Scot. & Eng. royal family. —, Gilbert (Charles). Am. portrait painter (1755-1828). —, James Ewell Brown. Am. Confed. general (1833-1864). —, Mary. See Mary Stuart.  
**Stubb** (stūbb), William. Eng. bp. & hist. (1825-1901).  
**Sturdee** (stūr'dē), Frederick Charles Doveton, Sir. Eng. vice admiral (1859-). [land (1602-1682).  
**Stuyvesant** (stū'vē-sānt), Peter. Last gov. of New Netherlands (1614-1617).  
**Stuyvesant** (stū'vē-sānt), Peter. Last gov. of New Netherlands (1614-1617).  
**Sucre**, de (dā sō'krā), Antonio José. So. Am. liberator, born in Venezuela (1765-1800).  
**Sudermann** (zōv'dēr-mān), Hermann. Ger. dram. & nov. (1857-). [—1857].  
**Sue** (sū), Marie Joseph, called Eugène. Fr. novelist (1804).  
**Suetonius Tranquillus** (swē-tō'nī-ūs), Caius. Roman historian (fl. 1st part of 2d century). [78 B. C.].  
**Sulla** (sū'lā), Lucius Cornelius. Roman dictator (138-81).  
**Sullivan** (sū'lī-vān), Arthur Seymour, Sir. Eng. composer (1842-1900). —, John. Am. Rev. gen. (1740-1795).  
**Sully**, de (dē sū'lē), Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny & Duc. French statesman (1560-1641).  
**Sully-Prudhomme** (sū'lē'prūdōm'), René François Armand. French poet (1839-1907).  
**Sumner** (sūm'nēr), Charles. Am. statesman (1811-1874). —, Edwin Vose. Am. gen. (1797-1863). [—1547].  
**Surrey** (sūr'i), Henry Howard, Earl of. Eng. poet (1517?).  
**Suttner**, von (fōn zōt'nēr), Bertha, born Kinsky, Baroness. Austrian novelist (1843-1914).  
**Suvorov** (sōv'vōrōf), *prophēt* Suvorov (sōv'vōrōf), Aleksandr Vasilievich. Count Italiski. Russian field marshal (1729-1800).  
**Swedenborg** (swē'dēn-bōrg), Emanuel. Orig. *Svedberg*. Swedish theologian & mystic (1688-1772).  
**Swift** (swift), Jonathan. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Eng. satirist, born in Ireland (1667-1745).  
**Swinburne** (swin'būr'n), Algernon Charles. Eng. poet (1837-1909). [U814-1897].  
**Sylvester** (sil'vēs'tēr), James Joseph. Eng. Jewish math. (1840-1899).  
**Symonds** (sīm'ōnz), John Addington. Eng. man of letters (1840-1899).  
**Symons** (sīm'ōnz), Arthur. English poet & critic (1865-).

T

**Tacitus** (tās'i-tūs), Publius Cornelius. Roman historian (52?-at 117?).  
**Taft** (tāft), Lorado. Am. sculptor (1860-). —, William Howard. 27th president of U. S. 1890-13 (1857-).  
**Tagore** (tā-gōr'), Rabindranath. Bengali poet (1861-).  
**Taine** (tān), Hippolyte Adolphe. Fr. historian & literary critic (1828-1893).  
**Tai-shō** (tā'shō), Emp. of Japan 1912. (1879-).  
**Talleyrand-Périgord**, de (tāl'i-rānd; *F. pron. dē tā'lē-rān'*-pār'ē-gōr'), Charles Maurice. Prince de Bénévent. Fr. statesman (1754-1838).  
**Tamerlane** (tām'ēr-lān'), or **Timur** (tī-mōor'; tē), Mongol conqueror (1336-1405). [1177-1864].  
**Taney** (tō'nī), Roger Brooke. U. S. ch. just. 1836-64.  
**Tarbell** (tār'bēl), Ida Minerva. Am. hist. & econ. writer (1857-). [1754-1833].  
**Tarleton** (tār'lētōn), Banastre, Sir. Eng. soldier in America.  
**Tasman** (tās'mān), Abel Jansz. Dutch navigator (1602 or 03-1693). [—1593].  
**Tasso** (tās'ō; *Ital. pron. tās'sō*), Torquato. It. poet (1544).  
**Taylor** (tā'ler), Bayard. Am. poet & man of letters (1825-1878). —, Jeremy. Eng. bp. & author (1613-1667). —, Tom. Eng. dramatist (1817-1880). Zachary. Am. general, & 12th pres. of U. S. 1849-50 (1784-1850).  
**Tchekhoff**, Anton Pavlovitch. See Chekhov.  
**Tecumseh** (tē-kūm'sē) or **Tecumtha** (tē-thō), Shawnee chief (1768? or 1775?-1813).  
**Tegnér** (tēng'nār'), Esaias. Swedish poet (1782-1846).  
**Telford** (tēlfōrd), Thomas. Scot. engineer (1757-1834).  
**Temple** (tēmp'lē), William, Sir. Eng. statesman (1628-1699).  
**Teniers** (commonly as *F. tē'nyā'*, -nyār', or *Eng. tēn'yēr*; *Flem. tē-nēr*), David. The Younger. Flemish painter (1610-1690). [1820-1914].  
**Tenniel** (tēn'yēl), John, Sir. Eng. painter & cartoonist.  
**Tennyson** (tēn'yōn), Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron. English poet (1809-1892).  
**Ter Borch** (tēr bōrk'), Gerard. Flem. painter (1617-1681).  
**Terence** (tēr'ēns), *Publius Terentius Afer*. Roman writer of comedies (190?-159? B. C.). [c. B. C.].  
**Terpander** (tēr'pān'dēr'), Greek musician & poet (fl. 7th c. B. C.).  
**Terry** (tēr'i), Ellen Alicia. English actress (1841-1893).  
**Terullian** (tēr-tū'lī-ān), Lat. ch. father (160?-230?).  
**Thackeray** (thāk'ēr-i), William Makepeace. Eng. novelist (1811-1863). [b. C.].  
**Thales** (thā'lēz), Gr. sage & philosopher (fl. 7th and 6th c. B. C.).  
**Themistocles** (thē-mist'ōklēz), Athenian gen. & statesman (524?-460? B. C.).  
**thē, snāthē, cār, ām, āccōnt, ārm, āsk, solā, ēve, ēvent** ēnd, recēt, makēr; *īc, īll, dōd, thōy, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnne.* ; *īsc, ūnīte, ūn, āp, āccūts, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing; īy; thēn, thōn; nātūre, verdūre (87);*

**Theocritus** (thē'ōkrīt-tūs), Gr. pastoral poet (fl. 3d c. B. C.).  
**Theodore of Mopsuestia** (thē'ō-dōr; 57). Theologian of the school of Antioch (ab. 350-ab. 428).  
**Theodoric** (thē'ōdōr-īk), *The Great*. King of the Ostrogoths (454-526).  
**Theophrastus** (thē'ō'frās'tūs) I. *The Great*. Roman emperor 379-395 (346?-395). [287? B. C.].  
**Theophrastus** (thē'ō'frās'tūs), Greek philosopher (?-188? B. C.).  
**Theotocopuli** (thā'ō'tō-kō-pōō'lē), Domenico. *Il Greco*. Painter in Venice & Spain, b. prob. in Crete (1543?-1625).  
**Theresa, or Teresa** (tēr-rē'sā; tā-rā'sā), Saint. Sp. Carmelite nun & mystic writer (1515-1582).  
**Thiers** (tyār), Louis Adolphe. Fr. statesman & historian (1797-1877).  
**Thomas** (tō'mās), Ambrōise. French composer (1811-1896). — (tōm'ās), George Henry. Am. general (1816-1870). —, Theodore. Ger.-Am. orchestra conductor (1835-1905). —, à Kempis (*à kēm'pīs*). Ger. ecclesiastic & author (1380-1471). — of Ercole (ōr'sēl-dōm). *The Rhymer*. Scot. poet (1220?-1297?).  
**Thomson** (tōm'sōn), James. Scot. poet (1700-1748). —, Joseph John. Eng. physicist (1856-). —, William, Sir. See Kelvin. [1817-1862].  
**Thorvald** (thō'rō; thō-rō), Henry David. Am. author.  
**Thorvaldsen** (thōr'vāl-sēn), or **Thorwaldsen** (-wōld-sēn), Adolph Bertel. Danish sculptor (1770-1844).  
**Thrasylbulus** (thras'i-l-bū'lūs), Athenian mil. leader (fl. 414-391 B. C.). [—400? B. C.].  
**Thucydides** (thū'sīd'īdēs), Athenian historian (471?-399?).  
**Thurman** (thūr'mān), Allen Granbery. Am. statesman (1813-1895).  
**Tiberius** (tī-bēr'i-ūs), *Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar*. Roman emperor A. D. 14-37 (42 B. C.—A. D. 37).  
**Tibullus** (tī-bū'lūs), Albius. Roman poet (ab. 54-ab. 19? B. C.).  
**Tiepolo** (tī'pō-lō), Giovanni Battista. It. painter (1696).  
**Tietjens, or Tietjens** (tī'tjēns), Therese. Hung. operatic soprano, born in Hamburg (1831-1877).  
**Tigliath-pileser** (tig'lāth-pī-lē'zēr), The name of several Assyrian kings; esp. III. King 745-727 B. C. (?-727 B. C.).  
**Tilden** (tī'dēn), Samuel Jones. Am. lawyer & statesman (1814-1886).  
**Tilly**, von (fōn tī'lī; *F. pron. tē'yēl*), Johann Tserklaes, Count. Catholic general in Thirty Years' War (1559-1632). [337 B. C.].  
**Timoleon** (tī-mō'lē-ōn), Greek statesman & general (?-337 B. C.).  
**Tintoretto**, Il (ēl'tēn'tō-rēt'tō), Real name *Jacopo Robusti* (rō-bōst'tē). Italian painter (1518-1594).  
**Tipoo Sahib** (tī-pōō' sād'īb), Sultan of Mysore, India (1749-1799).  
**Tirpitz**, von (fōn tī'r'pīt's), Alfred. Ger. admiral & statesman (1849-).  
**Tischendorf**, von (fōn tīsh'ēn-dēr), Lohsegg Friedrich Konstantin. Ger. philologist & Biblical scholar (1815-1874). [—1902].  
**Tissot** (tīs'sōt), James Joseph Jacques. Fr. painter (1836).  
**Titian** (tīsh'ān), Real name *Tiziano Vecellio* (tēt-syā'nō'vē-chē'lē'ō). Venetian painter (1477-1576). [—1770].  
**Titus** (tīt'ūs), *Titus Flavius Sabīnus Vespasīanus*. Roman emperor 79-81 (40-81).  
**Toqueville**, de (dē tōk'vīl; *F. pron. dē tōk'vīl*), Alexis Charles Henri Clérel. Fr. statesman & polit. writer (1805-1859). [1847-3].  
**Togo** (tō-gō), Count Togo Heihachiro, Jap. admiral (1847-1913).  
**Tolstoy** (tōl'stōy), Lev Nikolaevich, Count. Russian novelist (1828-1910).  
**Tompkins** (tōmp'kīnz), Daniel D. Am. polit. leader; vice pres. of U. S. 1817-25 (1774-1825).  
**Tombs** (tōmz), Robert. Am. Confed. polit. & general (1810-1885).  
**Torquemada**, de (dā tōrk'mā'thā), Tomás, Spanish inquisitor-general (1420-1498). [—1647].  
**Torricelli** (tōr'rē-chē'lē), Evangelista. It. physicist (1608).  
**Torstenson** (tōr'stēn-sōn), Lennart. Count of Orjala. Swedish general (1600-1651).  
**Totleben** (tōt-lē'bēn), Eduard Ivanovich, Count. Ger. *Franz Eduard Todleben*. Russ. mil. engineer (1818-1884).  
**Toussaint** (tōō'sān'), François Dominique. *Toussaint L'Ouverture*. Haitian negro gen. & liberator (1743-1803).  
**Townsend** (tōnz'zēnd), Charles Vere Ferrers. Eng. general (1861-).  
**Trajan** (trā'jān), *Marcus UV pius Nervæ Trajanus*. Roman emperor 98-117 (52 or 53-117).  
**Tree** (trē), Herbert Beerbohm, Sir. Real name *Herbert Beerbohm*. Eng. actor (1852-).  
**Treitschke**, von (fōn trī'tsch'kē), Heinrich. Ger. historian (1834-1896).  
**Trevlyan** (trē-vī'yān; -vī'l'), George Otto, Sir. Eng. politician, biographer, & historian (1838-).  
**Tribonian** (trī-bō'nī-ān), *Tribonianus*. Roman jurist (?-545).  
**Trojan** (trō'jān), Anthony. Eng. novelist (1815-1882).  
**Tromp** (trōmp), Martin Harpertsoon (1597-1653), & his son, Cornelis (1629-1691). Dutch admirals.  
**Troyan** (trōv'yōn'), Constant. French painter (1810-1865).  
**Trumbull** (trūm'būll), John. Am. satirical poet (1750-1831). —, John. Am. painter (1756-1848).  
**Truxton** (trūks'tōn), Thomas. American commodore (1755-1822). [1788].  
**Tryon** (trī'ōn), William. Br. col. gov. in America (1725-1803).  
**Tschaikowsky**, *Russ. Chaikowski* (chī-kō'fēk'), Petr Ilyich. Russ. composer (1840-1893).  
**Turenne**, de (dē tūr'ēn'), Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount. Marshal of France (1611-1675).  
**Turgenev** (tōōr-gēn'yēf), Ivan Sergueevich. Russian novelist (1818-1883).  
**Turgot** (tūr'gōt), Anne Robert Jacques. Baron de l'Aulne. French statesman, financier, & economist (1727-1781).



Turner (túr'nér), Joseph Mallord William. Eng. landscape painter (1775—1851).  
 Twain, Mark (márk twán'). Pseud. of S. L. Clemens.  
 Tyler (tí'lér), John. 10th pres. of U. S. 1841-45 (1790—1862). —, Walter, or Wat. Eng. rebel (?—1381).  
 Tyndale (tín'dál), William. Eng. reformer & martyr (?—1536).  
 Tyndall (tín'dál), John. British physicist (1820—1893).

U

Udall (ú'dál), Nicholas. Eng. teacher & dram. (1505—1556).  
 Uhländ (úh'lánt), Johann Ludwig. Ger. author & poet. [1787—1862].  
 Uhlás (úh'lás), Bishop of the Goths (311—381).  
 Ulpian (úh'pi-án), *Domitius Ulpianus*. Roman jurist (170?—228). [199 (1042?—1099)].  
 Urban (úr'bán). The name of 8 popes; esp.: II. Pope 1088—Usher (úsh'ér), James. Irish prelate & author (1581—1656).

V

Valens (vá'lénz), Flavius. Byzantine emperor 364-378 (ab. 328—378).  
 Valentinian (vál'én-tín'i-án), *Valentinianus*. The name of 3 Roman emperors: I. Emp. 364-375 (321—375); III. Emp. 425-455 (ab. 419—455).  
 Valera y Alcalá Galiano (vá'lérá ē ā'l-ká-lá' gá-lí-yá'nó), Juan. Sp. statesman, novelist, & critic (1824—1905).  
 Valerian, *Publius Licinius Valerianus*. Roman emperor 253-260 (?—260).  
 Valois (vál'wá'), Name of a French family, ruling 1328-1589.  
 Vambéry (vám'bá-ré), Hermann (Arminius). Hung. traveler & Orientalist (1832—1913).  
 Vanbrugh (vân-brúg'), or Vanburgh, John, Sir. Eng. dramatist & architect (1664—1726).  
 Van Buren (vân bú'rén), Martin. 8th pres. of U. S. 1837-41 (1752—1862). [1794—1877].  
 Vanderbilt (vân'dér-bílt), Cornelius. Am. capitalist.  
 Van Dorn (vân dór'n'), Earl. Am. Confed. general (1820—1863).  
 Van Dyck, sometimes Vanduyke (vân dīk'), Anthony, Sir. Flemish portrait painter, for some years in England (1599—1641). [1777 b. c.].  
 Van Dyke (vân dīk'), Henry. Am. clergyman, author, teacher, & dipl. (1852—).  
 Vane (vân), Henry (Harry), Sir. Eng. statesman (1613—1662).  
 Varro (vá'ró), Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar (116—154).  
 Vassari (vá-zá-ré), Giorgio. It. artist & biographer (1511—1574).  
 Vauban, de (dē vó'bán'), Sébastien le Prestre, Marquis. Fr. mil. engineer & marshal (1633—1707).  
 Vedder (véd'ér), Elihu. Am. painter & illustrator (1836).  
 Vega Carpio, de (dē vá-gá kár'pyó), Lope Felix. Sp. poet & dramatist (1562—1635).  
 Velásquez (vá-lás'káth), or Velázquez (vá-láth'káth), Diego Rodriguez de Silva y. Spanish painter (1599—1660).  
 Venizelos (vén'ē-zá'lós), Eleutherios. Gr. statesman, born in Crete (1854—).  
 Verdi (vár'dē), Giuseppe. Italian composer (1813—1901).  
 Vereshchagin (vyé'rësh-chá'gín), Vasilí Vasilevich. Russian war painter (1842—1904).  
 Vergil (vúr'jil), *Publius Vergilius (or Virgilius) Maro*. Roman poet (70—19 b. c.).  
 Verlaine (vér'lán'), Paul. French symbolist poet (1844—1896). [1905].  
 Verne (vérn; *Angl. vór'n*), Jules. French romancer (1828).  
 Vernon (vúr'nérn), Edward. *Old Grog*. (See *Grog* in Vocab.) Eng. admiral (1684—1757).  
 Veronese (vá'ró-ná'sá), Paul. See Cagliari, Paolo.  
 Verrazano, de (vé'rá-zá'nó), *Verrazani* (vé'rát-sá'né), or Verrazano, Giovanni. It. navigator (1480?—1527).  
 Verrocchio, del (dél vér-rók'kyó), Andrea. Italian sculptor & painter (1435—1488).  
 Vespasian (vés-pá-zhi-án), *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus*. Roman emperor 69-79 (9—79).  
 Vesputci (vés-póó'ché), Amerigo. *Americus Vesputcius*. It. navigator from whom America is named (1451—1512).  
 Viardot-Garcia (vyár'dó't-gár-sé'a), (Michelle) Pauline. *Mme. Louis Viardot*. *Sister of Maria Felicitá Malbran*. Fr. operatic mezzo-soprano (1821—1910).  
 Viaud (vyó), Louis Marie Julien. See Loti, Pierre.  
 Victor Emmanuel I. King of Sardinia 1802-21 (1759—1824). — II. King of Sardinia 1849-61, & 1st king of Italy 1861-78 (1820—1878). — III. King of Italy 1900—(1869—).  
 Victoria (vik-tór'i-á). Queen of Great Britain & Ireland 1837-1901, & empress of India 1876-1901 (1819—1901).  
 Viéuxtemps (vyú'tán'), Henri. Belg. violinist & composer (1820—1881). [1799—1863].  
 Vigny, de (dē vén'yé'), Alfred Victor, Comte. Fr. poet.  
 Villars, de (dē vé'lár'), Claude Louis Hector, Duc. Marshal of France (1653—1734).  
 Villeneuve, de (dē véil'núv'), Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre. French admiral (1763—1806).  
 Villiers, George. See Buckingham, Duke of.  
 Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, de (dē vé'yá'dé l'év-á'dán'), Philippe Auguste Mathias, Comte. Fr. symbolist author & poet (1840—1890).  
 Villon (vé'yón'; vé'lón'), François. Real name *François de Moncoblier*. French lyric poet (1431—aft. 1463).  
 Vincent de Paul (vân'sán' dé pól'), Saint. French Roman Catholic reformer (1576—1660).  
 Vinci, da (dā vén'ché), Leonardo. Italian painter, sculptor, architect, & engineer (1452—1519).  
 Viollet-le-Duc (vyó'lé-lé-dük'), Eugène Emmanuel. Fr. architect (1814—1879).

Virechow (fír'ró; *Angl. vúr'chou*), Rudolf. Ger. pathologist (1821—1902).  
 Virgil. Var. of Vergil.  
 Vischer (fish'ér), Peter. *The Elder*. Ger. sculptor & founder (1455?—1529).  
 Visconti (vés-kón'té). The name of a formerly ruling family in Lombardy.  
 Vitruvius Pollio (vi-trúv'vi-tis pól'vi-ó), Marcus. Roman architect & engineer (1st cent. b. c.).  
 Vittorio Emmanuele (vét-tó'ré-ó ém/má-nwá'la). Italian form of Victor Emmanuel.  
 Vladimir or Wladimir (vlád'f-mír; *Russ. pron. vlá-dyé-mér*). Grand prince of Russ. 980-1015 (—1015).  
 Volta (vól'tá), Alessandro, Count. Italian physicist (1745—1827).  
 Voltaire, de (dē vól'tár'). Real name *François Marie Arouet*. Fr. philosopher, dramatist, & man of letters (1694—1778).  
 Vries, de (dē vrés'), Hugo. Dutch botanist (1848—).

W

Wace (vás), erron. called Robert. Anglo-Norman poet (fl. 1170). [1878].  
 Wade (wád), Benjamin Franklin. American senator (1800).  
 Wagner (vág'nér), (Wilhelm) Richard. Ger. composer (1813—1883). [1816—1888].  
 Waite (wáit), Morrison Remick. U. S. ch. just. 1874-88.  
 Waldemar (wáld'már; wá'l'), or Waldemar, I. *The Great*. King of Denmark 1157-82 (1131—1182).  
 Walker (wók'ér), Francis Amasa. Am. economist (1840—1897). —, John. Eng. lexicographer (1732—1807).  
 Wallace (wól'wás), Alfred Russel. Eng. naturalist (1823—1913). —, Lewis (called Lew). Am. gen. & author (1827—1905). —, William, Sir. Scot. patriot (ab. 1271—1305).  
 Wallenstein, von (wól'én-stín; fón vól'én-shít'n), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius. Duke of Friedland. Imperialist general (1583—1634).  
 Waller (wól'ér), Edmund. English poet (1606—1687).  
 Wallace (wól'wél; wól'wól'), Horatio, or Horace. 4th Earl of Orford. English author & wit (1717—1797).  
 Walsingham (wól'fing-ám), Francis, Sir. Eng. statesman (1530?—1590).  
 Walter (wól'tér), Hubert. Eng. statesman & archbp. of Canterbury (?—1205).  
 Walther von der Vogelweide (wál'tér fón dér fó'gél-ví'dé). German minnesinger (fl. 1198—1228).  
 Walton (wól'tún), George. Am. patriot (1740—1804). —, Izaak. Eng. author (1593—1683).  
 Wappers (wáp'ér), Gustave. Belg. painter (1803—1874).  
 Ward (wárd), Artemas, Am. Rev. general (1830—1840). —, John Quincy Adams, Am. sculptor (1830—1910). —, Mary Augusta, born Arnold. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*. Eng. novelist (1851—). [1900].  
 Warner (wór'nér), Charles Dudley. Am. author (1829).  
 Warrna (wór'ná), Joseph. Am. Rev. general (1741—1775).  
 Warwick (wó'r'ík), Richard Neville, Earl of *The King-maker*. Eng. warrior & statesman (1428—1471).  
 Washburne (wósh'búr'n), Elihu Benjamin. Am. statesman (1816—1887).  
 Washington (wósh'ing-tún), Booker T. Taliaferro. Am. colored educator (ab. 1859—1915). —, George. Am. general, & 1st pres. of U. S. 1789-97 (1732—1799).  
 Watson (wót'sún), John. *Jan Maclaren*. Scot. novelist (1850—1907). —, William. Eng. poet (1858—).  
 Watt (wót), James. Scottish inventor (1736—1819).  
 Watteau (wá'tó), Jean Antoine. Fr. painter (1684—1721).  
 Watts (wót's), George Frederick. Eng. painter (1817—1904). —, Isaac. Eng. minister & poet (1674—1748).  
 Watts-Dunton (dún'tún), Theodore. Eng. author (1836—1914).  
 Wayne (wán), Anthony. Am. Rev. general (1745—1796).  
 Webber (wéb'ér), Ernst Heinrich. *Bro. W. E.* Ger. physiologist (1795—1878). —, Wilhelm Eduard. Ger. physicist (1804—1891). —, von (fón vā'bér), Karl Maria, Baron. Ger. composer (1786—1826).  
 Webster (wéb'stér), Daniel. Am. statesman & orator (1782—1852). —, John. Eng. dramatist (1680?—1625?). —, Noah. Am. lexicographer (1758—1843).  
 Weismann (vis'mán), August. German biologist (1834—1914). [1878].  
 Welles (wélz), Gideon. Am. sec. of navy 1861-69 (1802—).  
 Wellesley (wél'sli), Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis. *Bro. of the Duke of Wellington*. Br. gov.-gen. of India (1760—1842).  
 Wellington (wél'ing-tún), Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Br. general (1769—1852).  
 Wells (wélz), Herbert George. Eng. romancer (1866—).  
 Wenceslas (wén'slás; wén'stél), German king (1230—1251). —, Wenzel of Bohemia 1378-1419 (1361—1419).  
 Wesley (wés'lí), Charles. Eng. divine (1707—1788). —, John. *Bro. of preceding*. Divine, & founder of Methodism (1703—1791). [1820].  
 West (wést), Benjamin. Am. painter in England (1738).  
 Westcott (wést'kót), Brooke Foss. Eng. bp. & Bib. scholar (1825—1901). [1846—1914].  
 Westinghouse (wést'ing-hóus'), George. Am. inventor.  
 Westmacott (wést'má-kót), Richard, Sir. Eng. sculptor (1717—1856).  
 Wharton (hwór'tún), Edith, born Jones. Am. novelist (1862—). —, Francis. Am. jurist (1820—1889).  
 Wheaton (hwé'tún), Henry. Am. publicist (1785—1848).  
 Wheatstone (hwét'stón), Charles, Sir. Eng. physicist (1802—1875).  
 Wheeler (hwé'lér), Joseph. Am. general (1836—1906). —, William Almon. 19th vice pres. of U. S. 1877-81 (1819—1887). [1866].  
 Whewell (hú'él), William. Eng. philos. & scholar (1794—).

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



Whistler (hwis'tér), James Abbott M'Neill. Am. painter & etcher in England (1834—1903).  
 White (hwít), Andrew Dickson. Am. educator & dipl. (1832—). —, Edward Douglass. U. S. assoc. justice 1894—1910 & ch. justice 1910. (1845—). —, Gilbert. Eng. divine & naturalist (1720—1793). —, Stanford. Am. architect & decorator (1853—1906).  
 Whitefield (hwit'fíld), George. Eng. Meth. revivalist (1714—1770). [1819—1892].  
 Whitman (hwit'mán), Walt (orig. Walter). Am. poet  
 Whitney (hwit'ní), Eli. Am. inventor (1765—1825). —, William Dwight. Am. philologist (1827—1894).  
 Whittier (hwit'í-ér), John Greenleaf. Am. poet (1807—1892).  
 Wiclif, or Wickliffe, John. See Wycliffe, John.  
 Wieland (vé'lánt), Christoph Martin. Ger. author (1733—1813). [1750—1833].  
 Wilberforce (wílb'ér-fórs), William. Eng. statesman, Wilde (wíld), Oscar O'Flahertie Willis. Ir. poet, dramatist, & wit (1856—1900).  
 Wiley (wí'í), Harvey Washington. Am. chemist (1844—).  
 Wilhelmina (wí'héi-mé'ná) I. Queen of the Netherlands from 1890, enthroned in 1898 (1839—).  
 Wilkes (wí'kés), Charles. Am. rear admiral (1798—1877).  
 Wilkie (wí'l'kí), David, Sir. Scottish painter (1785—1841).  
 Wilkins (wí'l'kínz), Mary Eleanor. Mrs. Charles M. Freeman. Am. novelist (1862—).  
 Wilkinson (wí'l'kín-sún), James. Am. general (1757—1825). —, John Gardner, Sir. Eng. Egyptologist (1797—1875). [1898].  
 Willard (wí'l'árd), Frances Elizabeth. Am. reformer (1839)  
 Willcocks (wí'l'kóks), James, Sir. Eng. general (1857—). —, William, Sir. Eng. engineer (1852—).  
 William (wí'l'yám) I. *The Conqueror*. King of England 1066—87 (1027 or 28—1087). *William Rufus*. Son of Wm. I. King of England 1087—1100 (1056—1100). — III. Prince of Orange, & king (joint sovereign with Mary II) of England, Scotland, & Ireland 1689—1702 (1650—1702). — IV. King of Great Britain & Ireland 1830—37 (1765—1837). — I. Prince of Orange. Count of Nassau. *The Silent*. Founder of the Du. Republic (1533—1584). — I. King of Prussia 1861—88, & Ger. emperor 1871—88 (1797—1888). — II. King of Prussia & Ger. emperor 1888—(1899—).  
 Williams (wí'l'yámz), Roger. Eng. founder of Rhode Island (1603—1683).  
 Wilson (wí'l'són), Henry. Orig. *Jeremiah Jones Colbath*. 18th vice pres. of U. S. 1873—75 (1812—1875). —, James. Am. patriot & jurist (1742—1798). —, John. *Christopher North*. Scot. author (1785—1854). —, Woodrow. 28th pres. of U. S. 1913—(1866—).  
 Winckelmann (wín'kél-mán), Johann Joachim. Ger. classical archaeologist & art historian (1717—1768).  
 Winslow (wín'z'ól), Edward. Gov. of Plymouth colony (1595—1655). —, John Ancrum. Am. rear admiral (1811—1873). [1897].  
 Winsor (wín'z'ér), Justin. Am. librarian & hist. (1831—)  
 Wintthrop (wín'thráp), John. Gov. of Mass. colony (1588—1649). —, John. Son of preceding. Gov. of Conn. colony (1606—1676).  
 Wiseman (wíz'mén), Nicholas Patrick Stephen. Eng. cardinal & author (1802—1865).  
 Wither (wíth'ér), George. English poet (1588—1667).  
 Witte (wí'té) (Russ. Witte). Sergeyev Yulievich, Count. Russian statesman (1849—1915).  
 Wittekind (wít'é-kind), or Widukind (wí'd'óo-). Saxon warrior (?—807?).  
 Woffington (wó'f'ing-tún), Margaret (called Peg). Irish actress (1714—1760).  
 Wöhler (vó'h'ér) Friedrich. German chemist (1800—1882).  
 Wolcott (wó'ól'kót), Oliver. Am. patriot, & gov. of Conn. (1726—1797).  
 Wolf (vó'ól), Friedrich August. Ger. classicist (1759—1824). —, Hugo. Ger. composer of songs (1860—1903).  
 Wolfe (wó'ól), James. Eng. general, killed at Quebec (1727—1759). [1879—1754].  
 Wolff, or Wolf, von (fón vó'ól'), Christian. Ger. philos.  
 Wolfram von Eschenbach (vó'l'frám fón ésh'én-bák). Ger. epic poet (ab. 1165—ab. 1220).  
 Wolsley (wó'ól'í), Garnet Joseph Wolsley, 1st Viscount. Br. field marshal (1833—1913). [1475?—1530].  
 Wolsley (wó'ól'z), Thomas. Eng. cardinal & statesman  
 Wood (wó'ód), Leonard. Am. general (1860—).

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sólá; éve, évent énd, recént, mak'é; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, ún, úp, círcúts, menú; fóod, fóot; out, oil; chár; go; síng, íng; then, thín; náture, verdúre (87);

Woolsey (wó'ól'sí), Theodore Dwight. Am. scholar & educator (1801—1889).  
 Worcester (wó'ós'tér), Joseph Emerson. Am. lexicographer (1784—1865).  
 Wordsworth (wúrdz'wúth), William. Eng. poet (1770—1850). [1849].  
 Worth (wú'rh), William Jenkins. Am. general (1794—1868).  
 Wouwerman (wou'wér-mán), Philips. Dutch painter (1619—1668). [1723].  
 Wren (rén), Christopher, Sir. English architect (1632—1825).  
 Wright (wrí't), Orville (1871—) & his brother, Wilbur (1867—1912). Am. inventors & aeronauts.  
 Wundt (vó'ónt), Wilhelm Max. Ger. psychol. (1832—).  
 Württemberg (vú'r'tém-bérk), Albrecht Maria Alexander Joseph, Duke of. Ger. general (1865—).  
 Wyatt (wí'dít), Thomas, Sir. Eng. poet & dipl. (1503?—1542). [—1716].  
 Wycherley (wí'ch'ér-í), William. Eng. dramatist (1640?)  
 Wycliffe, Wiclif, Wyelif, or Wickliffe (wí'l'í'í), John. Eng. reformer, & translator of the Bible (?—1384).  
 Wykeham (wí'l'ám), William of. Eng. bp. & statesman (1324—1404). [1806].  
 Wythe (wíth), George. Am. patriot & jurist (1726—)

## X

Xavier (zá'v'í-ér; Sp. pron. há-vyár'), Francis, Saint. See Francis Xavier.  
 Xenocrates (zē-nók'rát-téz). Greek philosopher (396—314 b. c.). [b. c.].  
 Xenophanes (zē-nóf'á-néz). Greek philos. & poet (fl. 536)  
 Xenophon (zē-nóf'ón). Athenian historian & general (434?—355? b. c.).  
 Xerxes (zúr'k'séz). Son of Darius I. & grandson of Cyrus the Great. King of Persia 486—465 b. c. (?—465 b. c.).

## Y

Yamagata (yá'má-gá'tá). Prince Yamagata Aritomo. Jap. gen. & statesman (1838—). [—1863].  
 Yancey (yán'sí), William Lowndes. Am. politician (1814)  
 Yates (yáts), Richard. Am. polit. leader (1818—1873).  
 Yeats (yáts; yéts), William Butler. Ir. author & poet (1865—). [1911].  
 Yonge (yóng), Charlotte Mary. English novelist (1823—)  
 Yoshitomo (yó'shē-hé'tō). Personal name of Tai-sho, emp. of Japan.  
 Young (yóng), Brigham. 2d pres. of the Mormon church (1801—1877). —, Edward. Eng. poet (1683—1765). —, Thomas. Eng. physicist (1773—1829).  
 Ypsilanti (íp'sí-lán'té), Alexander (1792—1828), & his brother, Demetrius (1793—1832). Greek patriots.  
 Ysaÿe (é-zá'yó), Eugène. Belgian violinist (1858—).  
 Yuan Shih-kai (yóo'an' shé'kí'). Chinese statesman; pres. 1912—1916 (1859—1916).

## Z

Zámis (zá'é-més), Alexander. Greek statesman (1855—).  
 Zangwill (sáng'wí), Israel. Eng. Jewish author & poet (1864—). [—1908].  
 Zeller (tsé'l'ér), Eduard. Ger. theologian & philos. (1814)  
 Zeno (zé'nó). Greek founder of Stoic philosophy (336?—264? b. c.). [aft. 272].  
 Zenobia (zē-nób'í-á). Queen of Palmyra 267—272 (?—)  
 Zeppelin, von (fón tsép'p'él-én'), Ferdinand, Count. Ger. general & aeronaut (1838—).  
 Zeuxis (zék'sís). Greek painter (fl. 430 b. c.).  
 Zinzendorf, von (fón tsín'tsín-dórf), Nikolaus Ludwig, Count. Restorer of the Moravian sect (1700—1760).  
 Ziska (zís'k) Boh. Žižka (zhísh'ká), Ján. Bohemian gen. & Hussite (1360?—1424). [1902].  
 Zola (zó'lá; F. zó'la'), Émile. Fr. naturalistic nov. (1840—)  
 Zoroaster (zó'ró-ás'tér), or Zarathustra (zá'rá-thóos'trú). Founder of anc. Persian religion (fl. ab. 1000 b. c.).  
 Zorrilla y Moral (thór-rí'l'yá é-mó-rál'), José. Sp. dramatist & poet (1817—1893).  
 Zrinyi (zrí'n'yí), Niklas, Count. Hungarian general (1508—1566). [1599—1662].  
 Zurbarán, de (dá thóór'bá-rán'), Francisco. Sp. painter  
 Zwingli (Ger. pron. tsvíng'í), Ulrich or Huldreich. Swiss Protestant reformer (1484—1531).

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A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES

WITH THEIR ORIGIN, SIGNIFICATION, FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS, ETC.,

The design of the following Vocabulary is, in part, to supplement that of the Vocabulary of Proper Names. Besides the English Christian Names, and their corresponding Latin forms, the principal equivalents in modern foreign languages are given in this Vocabulary, as well as those nicknames and diminutives which are well established or are etymologically important.

With one or two exceptions only, no notice is taken in

this Vocabulary of surnames, which are often used as Christian names; such for example, as *Addison, Harvey, Jefferson, Sidney*, etc.

The etymologies given are intended only to indicate the source from which the name is derived (often through some other intermediate language), and do not mean that the English word is in the original form. Literal meanings of all names are given, except in cases of etymological uncertainty.

NOTE. The abbreviation *L. id.* indicates that the Latin form of the name is the same as the English.

I. NAMES OF MEN

**Aar'on** (ár'ün). [Heb.] Arab. Harun, or Haroun (há-rōn); *L. id.*  
**Ab'di-el** (áb'di-él). [Heb.] Servant of God.  
**A'bel** (áb'bél). [Heb.] Breath; vanity. *L. A'bel, A-belus.*  
**A-bi'a-s'har** (á-bi'a-shár). [Heb.] Father of plenty. *L. id.*  
**A-bi'el** (áb'i-él; á-bi'el). [Heb.] Father of strength. *L. A'bi-el.*  
**A-bi'jah** (á-bi'jah). [Heb.] Jehovah is my father. *L. A'bi-am, A'bi-a.*  
**Ab'ner** (áb'nér). [Heb.] My father is Ner, or my father is a lamp. *L. id.*  
**A'bra-ham** (á-brá-hám). [Heb.] *L. A'bra-ha'mus; F. Abraham (á-brá-'ám); It. Abrahamo (á-brá-'á'mó); Sp. Abraham (á-brá-'oun); G. Abraham (á-brá-'hám); Arab. Ibrahim (é-brá-'hém).* — *Dim. Abe (áb).*  
**A'bram** (á-brám). [Heb.] *L. A-brá'mus; F. Abram (á-brám); It. Abramo (á-brá-'mó); Sp. Abram (á-brám).* — *Dim. Abe.*  
**Ab'sa-lom** (áb'sá-lóm). [Heb.]  
**Ádam** (ád'ám). [Heb.] *L. A-da'mus; F. Adam (á-dán); It. Adamo (á-dá-'mó); Sp. Adán (á-dán); Prg. Adão (á-doun); G. & Dan. Adam (á-dám).* — *Dim. Ade; Edie (éd'i).*  
**Ad'i-el** (ád'i-él; ád'i'él). [Heb.] Ornament of God.  
**A-dolph** (á-dólf). or **A-dolphus** (á-dólf'us). [Frut.] Noble wolf; a noble hero. *L. A-dol'phus; F. Adolphe (á-dólf); It. Adolfo (á-dólf'ó); Sp. Adolfo (á-dólf'ó); Prg. Adolpho (á-dólf'ó); G. Adolf, Adolph (á-dólf).* — *Dim. Dolph, Dol'phus.*  
**Ad-o-ni'ram** (ád'o-ni'rám). [Heb.] The Lord is high.  
**Al'bert** (ál'bért). [Teut.] Noble bright; illustrious. *L. Al-ber'tus; F. Albert (ál-bér'); It. & Sp. Alberto (ál-bér'tó); G. & Sp. Adalbert (á-dál-bért), Albert (ál-bér'tó), Albrecht (ál-brékt).* — *Dim. Al.*  
**Al'ex-an'der** (ál'ég-zán-dér). [Gr.] A defender of men. *L. id.; F. Alexandre*

(ál'ég-zán'dr'); *It. Alessandro (á-lés-sán'dró); Sp. Alejandro (á-lé-hán'dró); Prg. Alexandre (ál'ég-zán'dr'); G. & D. Alexander (ál'ég-sán'dér).* — *Dim. Al'v'ek, El'vick, San'der, Sand'v, Saw'nin.* — *Fem. Alex'andra, Alexandrina.*  
**Al'fred** (ál'fréd). [Teut.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. *L. Al-fre'dus, A'lu-re'dus; F. Alfred (ál'fréd'); It. Sp., & Prg. Alfredo (ál'frá'dó); Prg. -dó); G. & D. Alfred (ál'frét).* — *Dim. Alf.*  
**Al'ger-non** (ál'jér-nón). [F.] *Dim. Al'gie (ál'ji).*  
**Al'mon** (ál'món). [Heb.] Hidden. [Iponso.]  
**A-lon'zo** (á-lón'zō) = **Al-phon'zo** (ál-fón'sō). [Teut.] All ready; willing. *L. Al-phon'us; F. Alphonse (ál'fón's); It. Alfonso (ál'fón'só); Sp. Alfonso (él'dá-fón'só), Alfonso (ál-fón'só), Alonso (á-lón'só); Prg. Afonso (á-fón'só); G. Alfons (ál'fons).*  
**Al'vin** (ál'vín). [Teut.] **Bald'win** (báld'vín), loved by all. *F. Aluin (á-lú-'n); It. & Sp. Aluino (á-lú-'nó); G. Alwin (ál'vín).*  
**Am'a-sa** (ám'a-sá; á-má-sá). [Heb.] A burden, or burden bearer.  
**Am'brose** (ám'brōz). [Gr.] Immortal; divine. *L. Ambro'si-us; F. Ambroise (ám'brwá'z); It. Ambrosio (ám-brō'zō); Sp. Ambrosio (ám-brō'sé-á); Prg. Ambrosio (ám-brō'zē-ó); G. & D. Ambrosius (ám-brō'zē-óos).*  
**A'mos** (ám'mūs). [Heb.] Burden.  
**And'rew** (án'drōd). [Gr.] Strong; manly. *L. And're-ás; F. André (án'drá); Andrieu (án'dré-ú); It. Andrea (án-dré'á); Sp. Andrea (án-drás); Prg. Andre (án'drá); G. & D. Andreas (án'dr-ás).* — *Dim. And'y.*  
**An'selm** (án'sélm), or **An'sel** (án'sél). [Teut.] Divine helmet. *L. An-sel'mus. F. Anselme (án'sélm); It. & Sp. Anselmo (án-sélm'ó); G. Anselmo (án-sélm'ó); G. Anselm (án'sélm); Anshelm (ánshélm).*  
**An'to-ny** (án'tō-ni). [L.] **An'to-ny** } *L. An-to-ni-*

*us; F. Antoine (án'twán); It. & Sp. Antonio (án-tō-né-ó); Prg. Antonio (án-); G. Antonius (án-tō-né-óos), Anton (án'tón).* — *Dim. To'ny.* — *Fem. Antonia.*  
**Ar'chi-bald** (ár'chi-bóld; -bóld). [G.] Nobly bold. *L. Ar'chi-báldus; F. Arch'ambault (ár'shán'bó); It. Arcibaldo (ár-ché-báldó); G. Archimbald (ár'kím-báld).* — *Dim. Archy, Archie (ár'chi), Baldie (báld'í).*  
**Ar'i-el** (ár'i-él). [Heb.]  
**Ar'is-tar'chus** (ár'is-tár-kús). [Gr.] Best leader.  
**Ar'nold** (ár'nóld). [Teut.] Strong as an eagle. *F. Arnaut, Arnaut (ár'nó); It. Arnaldo (ár-náldó); Sp. Arnaldo (ár-náldó); G. Arnold (ár'nólt).*  
**Ar'te-mas** (ár'té-más). [Gr.] Gift of Artemis.  
**Ar'thur** (ár'thúr). [Perth.] *L. Ar'tu'rus; F. Arthur (ár'tiúr), Artus (ár'tiús); It. Arturo (ár-tó'ró).* [Physician.]  
**A'sa** (á'sá). [Heb.] Healer.  
**A'sa-hel** (ás'a-hé; á'sá). [Heb.] Made of God.  
**A'saph** (ás'áf). [Heb.] Collector, gatherer. *L. Asa-phus.*  
**Ash'bel** (ásh'bél). [Heb.] Man of Baal (f).  
**Ath'e-l-stan** (áth'el-stán), or **Ath'el-stane** (-stán). [AS.] Noble stone.  
**Au'brey** (ó'brí). [Teut.] Elf ruler. *F. Aubri (ó'bré); It. Alberico (ál-bé-rí'kó); G. & D. Alberich (ál'bé-ri'k).*  
**Au-gus'tin** (ó-gús'tín), or **Au-gus'tine** (ó-gús'tín). [L.] Belonging to Augustus. *L. Aug'us-tínus; F. Augustin (ó-gús'tén); Sp. Agustino (á-gó-sté'nó); G. Augustin (ou'gúst-stén).* Short form *Austin*.  
**Éz'ra** In the U. S. *Augustin* is often pronounced ó-gús-tén.  
**Au-gus'tus** (ó-gús'tús). [L.] August; majestic. *L. id.; F. Auguste (ó-gúst'); G. August (ou'gúst).* — *Dim. Gus, Gus'tus.* — *Fem. Augusta.*  
**Au-re'li-us** (ó-ré-í-l'ús). [L.] Golden. *L. id.*  
**Au-gus'tin** (ó-gús'tín). See *Az'a-ri'ah* (áz'á-rí'áh). [Heb.] Whom Jehovah helps.

**Bald'win** (bóld'wín). [Teut.] Bold or courageous friend. *L. Bal'du-wínus; F. Baudouin (bó'dwán); It. Balduino (báld'ó-vé'nó), Balduino (báld'ó-vé'nó), Balduin (báld'óo-én).*  
**Bap'tist** (báp'tést). [Gr.] A baptizer. *L. Bap-tis'ta; F. Baptiste, Batiste (bá-tés'tá); It. Battista (bát-tés'tá); Sp. Bautista (bou-); G. Baptist (báp'tést).*  
**Bar'na-bas** (bár'ná-bás), or **Bar'na-by** (bár'ná-bi). [Heb.] Son of prophecy (?). *F. Barnabé (bár'ná'bá); It. Barna (bár'ná), Barnaba (bár'ná-bá); Sp. Barnabas (bár'ná-bás), Bernabé (bér'ná-bá); Prg. Barnabe (bár'ná-bá); G. & D. Barnabas (bár'ná-bás).*  
**Bar'nard**. See *Bernard*.  
**Bar-thol'o-mew** (bár-thól-ó-mú). [Aram.] Son of Talmi. *L. Bar'tho-lo-mé-us; F. Barthélemy (bár'tál'mé); Bartolomé (bár'tó'ló'mé); It. Bartolomeo (bár'tó'ló-mé-ó); Sp. Bartolomé (bár'tó'ló-mé); Prg. Bartolomé (bár'tó'ló-mé); G. Bartholomäus (bár'tó'ló-mé-óos), Barthel (bár'tól). — Dim. Bart, Bat.  
**Bas'il** (báz'íl; bá'z'íl). [Gr.] Kingly, royal. *L. Ba-sil'i-us; F. Basile (bá-zél'); It. & Prg. Basilio (bá-zél'yó); Sp. Basilio (bá-sel'yó); G. D. Dan. & Sw. Basilius (bá-zél'íe-óos).*  
**Ben'e-dict** (bén'é-díkt). [L.] Blessed. *L. Ben'e-díctus; F. Benoît (bén'wá); It. Benedetto (béná-dé't'ó); Sp. Benedicto (bá'ná-dé'k'tó), Benito (bá-né'tó); Prg. Benedicto (bá'ná-dé'tóo), Bento (bá'n-tóo); G. Benedikt (bén'é-díkt).* — *Fem. Benedicta.*  
**Ben'ja-min** (bén'já-mín). [Heb.] Son of the right hand. *F. Benjamin (bá'n-zhá'mán); It. Beniamino (bén'yá-mé'nó); Sp. Benjamín (bán'já-mén); Prg. Benjamin (bén'zhá-mén).* — *Dim. Ben, Ben'ny.*  
**Ben'o-ni** (bén-ó-ni). [Heb.] Son of my sorrow.  
**Ber'nard** (bér'nárd), or **Bár'nard** (bár'nárd). [Teut.] Bold as a bear. *L. Ber-nar'dus; F. Bernard (bér'nár), Bernardin (bér-**



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nâr/dân/; It. Bernardo (bêr-nâr/dô), Bernardino (bêr-nâr-dê/no); Sp. Bernardo (bêr-nâr/dô), Bernal (bêr-nâl/); G. Bernhard (bêrn/hârnt), Berend (bâtrânt), Berend (bâtrânt).—*Dim.* Barney.  
**Bertram** (bûr'trâm) [Teut.] Bright raven. F. Bertrand (bêr'trân/); It. Bertrando (bêr'trân/dô); Sp. Beltran (bêr'trân/); Pg. Bertrao (bêr'troun/); G. Bertram (bêr'trâm), Bertrand (bêr'trânt).—*Dim.* Bert.  
**Be-thuel** (bê-t'hû/èl). [Heb.] Man of God.  
**Bri'an** (brî'ân). [Ir.] It. Brian (brê-â/no).  
**Bru'no** (brô'no). [Teut.] Brown.

**Cad-wal-lader** (kâd-wôl/dâ-dêr). [W.] Battle arranger.  
**Câ'sar** (sâ'zâr). [L.] L. id.; F. César (sâ'zâr); Sp. César (chá-sâr); Pg. César (thâ'sâr); G. Cesar (sâ'zâr); G. Cäsar (tsa'zâr).  
**Câ'leb** (kâl'èb). [Heb.] Prob., dog.  
**Cal'vin** (kâl'vîn). [L.] L. Cal-vinus (f. Calvin (kâl-vân/), Cuvvin (kô/vân/), Chauvin (shô/vân/); It. & Sp. Calvino (kâl-ve'no).  
**Ce'cil** (sê'sil; sês'il; sîs'il). [L.] Dim-sighted. —*Dim.* Cecilia.  
**Ce'phas** (sê'fäs). [Aram.] A stone.  
**Charles** (châr'z). [Teut.] Strong; manly. L. Carolus; F. Charles (shâr); It. Carlo (kâr/); Sp. & Pg. Carlos (kâr/lô); G. Carl, Karl (kâr/).—*Dim.* Char'lie, or Char'ley.—*Fem.* Caroline, Charlotte.

**Christ'ian** (krî'st'ân). L. Christian (krî'st'ân); F. Chrétien (krâ'tiân/); It. & Sp. Cristiano (krê's-tê-â/no); Pg. Cristiano (krê's-tê-â/no); G. & Dan. Christian (krê's-tê-ân).—*Dim.* Christ'ie.—*Fem.* Christiana.

**Chris-top-her** (krî'stô'fêr). [Gr.] Bearing Christ. L. Christoph'o-rus; F. Christophe (krê'stô'fêr); It. Cristoforo (krê'stô'fêr); Sp. Cristobal (krê's-tô'bâl); Pg. Cristóvão (krê's-tô-vô'n/); G. Christophorus (krê's-tô'fê-rôos), Christoph (krê'stô'fê-rôos).—*Dim.* Chris, Kes'ter, Kit.

**Clar'ence** (klâr'êns). [From the English dukedom.]  
**Clau'di-us** (klô'di-ûs), or **Clau'de** (klô'd). [L.] Lame. L. Claudius; F. Claude; It. Clòd; G. & Sp. Claudio (klou/dê-ô); G. & D. Claudius (klou/dê-ôos).—*Fem.* Clementine.

**Cle'ment** (klê'mênt). [L.] Mild; merciful. L. Clemens; F. Clément (klâ-miân/); It. & Sp. Clemente (klâ-mên'tâ); G. Clemens (klâ'mêns); D. Clementius (klâ-mên'ti-ôos).—*Fem.* Clementine.

**Con'rad** (kôn'râd). [Teut.] Giving bold or wise counsel. L. Con-ra'dus; F. Conrad, Conrade (kôn'râd/); It. Corrado (kôr-râ/dô); Sp. Conrado (kôn-râ'thêo); G. Konrad (kôn'râ't).  
**Con'stant** (kôn'stânt). [L.] Firm; faithful; true. L. Con'stans, Con-stân-ti-us; It. Costante (kô-stân'tâ), Costanzo (kô-stân'tâ); Sp. Constancio, F. kôn'stân'ti-thê-ô); Pg. Constancio (kôn'stân'ti-thê-ô); G. Constanz (kôn'stântans).

**Con'stan-tine** (kôn'stân-tîn). [L.] I. Con'stân-tî-nus; It. Costantino (kô-stân'tê'no); Sp. & Pg. Constantino (Sp. kôn'stân'tê'no; Pg. kôn'stân/); G. Constantin (kôn'stân'tên/), Kon-nê-li-us (kôn-nê'li-ûs; kôr-nê'lyûs). [L.] F. Cor-âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, solâ; êve, êvent ênd, rêcent, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôff, ônnect; ùse, ùnîte, ùrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, tqk; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);

nêlius (kôr'nâ'lê'ûs/); It., Sp., & Pg. Cornelio (kôr-nâl'yo); G. Co.nelius (nâ-lê-ô).  
**Cris'pin** (krîs'pîn). [L.] Having curly hair. L. Crispus, Cris-pi-nus, Cris-pi-a-nus; F. Crispin (krê's-pân/), Crêpin (krâ'pân/); It. Crispino (krê's-pê'no), Crispo (krê's'pô); Sp. Crispo (krê's'pô); G. Cris'pus (krê's'pôos).  
**Cyr'il** (sir'il). [Gr.] Lordly. L. Cyrillus; F. Cyrille (sê'rêl/); Sp. Cirilo (thê-rê'lô); It. Cirillo (chê-rê'l-lô); G. Cyrill (tsê'rê'l-lô).  
**Cy'rus** (sî'rûs). [Per.] The sun.

**Dan** (dân). [Heb.] A judge. **Dan'i-el** (dân'yêl). [Heb.] God is my judge. F. Daniel (dâ'niêl/); It. Daniele (dâ-niê'lâ); G. Daniel (dâ-niê'lâ).—*Dim.* Dan.  
**Da-ri-us** (dâ-rî'ûs). [Per.] Possessing wealth. L. id.  
**Da'vid** (dâ'vid). [Heb.] Beloved. F. David (dâ'véd/); It. David (dâ'véd), Davide (dâ'vê'dâ), Davide (dâ'vê'dâ); G. David (dâ'vêd).—*Dim.* Dave (dâv), Dav'vy.—*Fem.* Vida.  
**De-me'tri-us** (dê-mê'tri-ûs). [Gr.] Belonging to Demeter. L. id.; F. Démétrius (dâ'mâ'trê'ûs/); It. & Pg. Demetrio (dâ-mâ'trê-ô); G. Demetrios (dê-mâ'trê-ôos).

**De'nis** (dên'tis), } Form of D.  
**De'nis** (nîs), } from Di-onysius.  
**De'x'ter** (dêks'têr). [L.] On the right hand; fortunate.  
**Di'o-ny'si-us** (di'ô-nîsh-i-ûs). [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysus, the god of wine. L. id. F. Denys, or Denis (dê-nê/); It. Dionigi (dê-ô-nî'gî), Dionisio (-zê-ô); Sp. Dionisio (-sê-ô), Dionysius (-zê-ôos), Dionys (dê-ô-nês).

**Don'ald** (dôn'dâl). [Gael.] World ruler.  
**Dun'can** (dûn'kân). [Gael.] Brown warrior.

**Eb'en-e'zer** (êb'ên-ê'zêr). [Heb.] Stone of the help.—*Dim.* Eben (êb'ên).  
**Ed'gar** (êd'gâr). [AS.] A javelin (or protector) of property. L. Ed-ga-rus; It. Edgardo (êd-gâ'rô); G. Edgar (êd'gâr).  
**Ed'mund** (êd'mûnd). [AS.] Defender of property. L. Ed-mundus; F. Edmond (êd-môn/); It. Edmondo (êd-môn/dô); Sp. & Pg. Edmundo (Sp. êd-moon'îd; Pg. -dô); G. Edmund (êd'môont); D. Edmond (êd'mônt).—*Dim.* Ed, Ned.  
**Ed'ward** (êd'wêrd). [AS.] Guardian of property. L. Ed-var'dus; F. Édouard (â-dwâr/dô), Edoardo (â-dô-âr/dô), Odoardo (ô-dô-âr/dô); Sp. Eduardo (â-dwâr/dô); Pg. Eduardo (-dôo), Duarte (dwar'tâ); G. Eduard (âd'wâr).—*Dim.* Ed, Ed'dy, Ned, Ned'dy, Con, Teddy.

**Ed'win** (êd'wîn). [AS.] Gainer of property. L. Ed-vi-nus; It. Edvino (âd-vî'nô); G. Edwin (êt'vîn).—*Dim.* Ed, Ed'dy.  
**Eg'bert** (êg'bêrt). [AS.] L. Eg-ber'tus; It. & Pg. Egberto (êg-bêrtô); G. Eckbert (êk'bêrt), Egbert (êg'ber't).—*Dim.* Albert.

**Ele'azar** (êlê'âzêr; êl-ê-zâr). [Heb.] To whom God is a help. F. Eléazar (â'lâ-â-zâr/); It. Eleazaro (â'lâ-â-zâr/dô); Sp. Eleazaro (â'lâ-â-zâr/dô); D. Eleazar (â'lâ-â-zâr).

**El'i** (ê'lî). [Heb.]  
**E-li'a-kim** (ê-lî'â-kî'm). [Heb.] Whom God sets up. F. Éliacin (â'lê'âsîn/).  
**E-li'as** (ê-lî'âs). [Gnâh.]  
**E-li'hu** (ê-lî'hû). [Heb.] God the Lord.  
**E-li'jah** (ê-lî'jâ). [Heb.] Jehovah is my God. L. E-lî'ja; F. Élie; F. Élie (â'lê); It. Elia (â-lê); G. Elias (â-lê-âs), Elia (â-lê-â).  
**E-li'sha** (ê-lî'shâ). [Heb.] God my salvation. L. Elî'se-us; F. Élisée (â'lê-zâ/); It. & Pg. Eliseo (â'lê-zâ/); Sp. Eliseo (-sâ/ô); G. Elias (â-lê-âs).

**Em'e-ry** (êm'êr-î). **Em'mery** (êm'êr-î), or **Em'o-ry** (êm'ôr-î). L. Al'mêr'i-cus; It. Amerigo (â'mê-rî'gô); F. Emery, Emery (êm'rê/); G. Emmerich (êm'êr-îk).  
**Em-man'u-el** (êm-mân'û-êl). [Heb.] God with us. F. Emmanuel (êm-mâ-nwâl/); Sp. Manuel (mâ-nwâl/); Pg. Manoel (mâ-nô-âl/); G. Emanuel (ê-mâ-nô-âl/).

**E-ne'as** (ê-nê-ûs). [Gr.] L. Ê-ne'as; F. Ênée (â'nâ/); Sp. Eneas (â-nâ'âs).  
**E'noch** (ê'nôk). [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated. F. Énoch (â'nôk/).  
**E'nos** (ê'nôs). [Heb.] Man.  
**E'phra-ïm** (ê'fî-râ-îm). [Heb.] Very fruitful. L. Ephra-imus.

**E-ras'mus** (ê-râz'mûs). [Gr.] Lover; worthy of love. L. id. F. Érasme (â'râzm/); Sp. Erasmo (â-râs/mô); It. & Pg. Erasmo (â-râz/mô); G. & D. Erasmus (â-râs'môos).  
**E'r'i-c** (ê'rîk). [Scand.] L. Eric-us.

**E'r'nest** (êr'nêst). [G.] Earnest. L. Er-nes-tus; F. Ernest (êr'nêst/); It. Sp., & Pg. Ernesto (êr-nêst/); G. Ernst (êr'nêst).

**E'sau** (ê'sô). [Heb.] Covered with hair. F. Ésaï (â'zâ'û).  
**E'than** (ê'thân). [Heb.] Firmness; strength.  
**Eu'gene** (û-jên/; ß'jên). [Gr.] Well born; of noble race. L. Eu-gê-ni-us; F. Eugène (û'zhên/); It. Eugenio (â-ô-jên'yo); Sp. Eugenio (-hâ'nî'yo); Pg. Eugenio (-zâ'nî'yo); G. Eugen (ou'gân; ou-gân/); Eugénio (ou-gânê-ôos).—*Fem.* Eugénia.

**Eus'tace** (ûs'tâs). [Gr.] L. Eu-sta'chi-us, Eu-sta'thi-us; F. Eustache (ûs'tâsh/), Eustate (ûs'tât/); It. Eustazio (â-ô-stâz'îo), Eustasio (-stâz'îo), Eustachio (-stâ'kyô); Pg. Estacio (â-stâ'sê-ô); G. Eustasios (ou-stâ'sê-ô).

**E'v'an** (êv'ân). [W.]  
**E-z'e-ki-el** (ê-zê'kî-êl; -zêk'î-yêl). [Heb.] Strength of God. F. Ézechiel (â'zâ-kyêl/); It. Ezechiele (â-zê-kyêr/), Ezechiel (â-zê-kyêr/); Sp. Ezequiel (â-thâ-kyê'l/); G. Ezechiel (â-tâ'kê-êl).—*Dim.* Zeke.  
**Ez'ra** (êz'râ). [Heb.] Help. L. Ezra, Êzdrâs; F. Esdras (â-zrâs/); G. Esra (êsrâ).

**Fel'ix** (fê'lîks). [L.] Happy; prosperous. L. id.; F. Félix (fâ'lêks/); It. Felice (fâ-lê'châ); Sp. Félix (fâ-lêks); Pg. Felîx (fâ-lêks); —*Fem.* Felicitas.  
**Fer'di-nand** (fîr'dî-nând). [Teut.] F. Ferdinand (fêr-dê'nân/), Ferrand (fêr-dê-nân/dô); Ferrando (fêr-râ'dô); Sp. Fernando (êr-nân/dô), Fernando

(fêr-nân/dô); G. & D. Ferdinand (fêr-dê-nânt).  
**Fran'cis** (frân'sîs). [Teut.] F. Francis, Francis-cus; F. François (frân'swâ/); It. Francesco (frân-châs/kô), Franco (frân/kô); Sp. Francisco (frân-thês/kô); Pg. Francisco (frân-sê-ô/kô); G. Franziskus (frân-sîs'kôos), Franz (frân'ts).  
**Franciscus** (frân-sîs-fôos).—*Dim.* Frank.—*Fem.* Frances, Fanny.

**Fred'eric** (frêd'êr-îk), or **Fre'de-ric** (fê-rî-k), [Fr.] L. Fred'er-icus, Fred'er-ic-us; F. Frédéric (frâ'dâ-rêk/); It. Federico (fâ'dâ-rê'gô), Federico (frâ-thâ-rê'kô); Pg. Federico (frâ'dâ-rê'kôo); G. Friedrich (fêr'drîk), Fritz (frîts).—*Dim.* Fred, Fred'icky.—*Fem.* Frederica.

**Ge'abri-ël** (gâ'brî-êl). [Heb.] Man of God. Fr. Gabriel (gâ'brê'l/); It. Gabriello (gâ'brê'lîo); Sp. & Pg. Gabriel (gâ'brê'l/); G. Gabriel (gâ'brê-êl).—*Dim.* Gabe, gâb-ël.  
**Ge'ma-li-ël** (gâ-mâ'lî-êl; -mâl'yêl). [Heb.] Recompense of God.

**Ge'off'rey** (gê'fîr-î). [Teut.] F. Geoffroy (gô'fal'frî-dus; F. Geoffroi (zhô'f'rî-ô), George (jôr). [Gr.] A husbandman. L. Georg'gi-us; F. Georges, George (zhôrzh); It. Giorgio (zhôr'jô); Sp. Jorge (zhôr'zhê); G. Georg (gâ-rô).—*Dim.* Georgie (jôr-î), Geordie (gôr'dî).—*Fem.* Georgiana.

**Ge'rald** (jêr'ald). [Teut.] Spear wielder. L. Ger-ald-us; F. Gérard (zhâ'râld/), Géraud (zhâ'rô), Giraud (zhê'rô), Girault (-rô); It. Giraldo (jê-râldô); G. Gerald (jêr'ald/); jê-rârd/). [Teut.] Strong with the spear. L. Ge-rard-us; F. Gérard (zhâ'râr/); It. Gerardo (jâ-râr/dô), Gherardo (gê-râr/dô); G. Gerard (gâ'rârt), Gid'ê-art (gid'ê-ân). [Heb.] Hower; fellor.

**Gil'bert** (gîl'bêrt). [Teut.] L. Gil-ber'tus; F. Gilbert (gê'l'bêrt/), Gilber (zhêl/); It. Gilberto (jêl-bêrtô); Sp. Gilberto (hêl-); G. Gilbert (gîl'bêrt), Giselbert (gê'zêl).—*Dim.* Gil (gîl), Giele (gî'êl), O'Gil.  
**Gil'gî'di-us**; F. Gilles (zhêl), Egide (â'zhêd/); It. Egidio (â-jê'dîo); Sp. Gil (hêl); Pg. Gil (zhêl); G. & D. Egidius (â-gê'dê-ôos).  
**God'frey** (gôd'frî). [Teut.] L. God'e-frî-dus, Galf'rî-dus; F. Godéroi (gô'd'frwâ/); It. Godfredo (gô'd'frâ/dô), Godfredo (gô-thê-frâ/dô), Giotto (jô'tô); Sp. Godofredo (gô-thê-frâ-thô); Pg. Godofredo (gô'dô-frâ/dô); G. Gottfried (gô'tfrî-dô), God'win (gôd'wîn). [AS.] Prob. friend of God.

**Gre'go-ry** (grê'gôr-î). [G.] Watchful. L. Gre-go-ri-us; F. Grégoire (grâ'gwar/); It. Sp., & Pg. Gregorio (grâ-gôr'ê-ô); G. Gregor (grâ'gôr; grâ-gôr/), Gregorius (grâ-gôr'î-ô); F. Gregoir (grâ'gôr), Gregorius (grâ-gôr'î-ôos), Gregorius (grâ-gôr'î-ôos).  
**Gus'ta-vus** (gûs'tâ'vûs). [Sw.] L. id.; F. Gustave (gûs'tâ'v); It. Sp. Gustavo (gôos'tâ'vô); G. Gustaf (gôos'tâf); D. Gustaaf (gôos'tâf).

**Guy** (gî). [Teut.] A leader. L. Guido; F. Guy (gê); It. Guido (gê'vî-ô); Sp. Guido (gê'gê-thô); Pg. Guido (gê'gê-thô); G. Guido (gê'dô).



**Han'ni-bal** (hán'fí-bál) [Punic.] Grace of Baal. **Id.**; F. Henrich, Anibal (án-né-bá-lá); Sp. Anibal (án-né-bál).

**Harold** (há-róld). [AS.] F. Harold (há-róld); It. Araldo (á-rá-l'dó), Aróldo (á-ró-d'ó).

**Heman** (hém'mán). [Heb.] Faithful. F. Hémán (á'mán'f); Sp. Eman (é-mán'f); G. Heman (há-mán).

**Hen'ry** (hén'rí). [Teut.] The head or chief of a house. L. Hen-ri'cus, En-ri'cus; F. Henri (án'ré'); It. Enrico (én-ré'kó); Sp. Enrique (én-ré'ká); Pg. Henrique (én-ré'ká); G. Heinrich (hín'rík); D. Hendrik (hén'drík). — *Dim.* Hal, Harry, etc. — *Fem.* Harriet, Henrietta.

**Her'bert** (hér'bért). [AS.] Glory of the army. L. Herber'tus; F. Herbert (ér-bér't); It. Erberto (ér-bér'tó); Sp. Heberto (ér-bér'tó); G. Herbert (hér'bért).

**Her'man** (hér'mán). [Teut.] A warrior. L. Armin'i-us; It. Ermanno (ér-mán'no); G. Hermann (hér'mán).

**Héz'e-ki'ah** (héz'é-kí'vá). [Heb.] Strength of the Lord. F. Ezéchias (áz-zák-ké's); It. Ezechia (éz-zák-ki'vá), Ezechia (ad-zák-ki'vá); Sp. Ezéquias (á-thá-ki'vá); G. Hiskia (hís'ké-á).

**Hil'a-ry** (hí-lá-rí). [L.] Cheerful. L. Hi-lá-ri-us; F. Hilaire (há-ry); It. Hilario (é-lá-rí-ré-ó); G. & D. Hilarius (hé-lá-rí-ré-ós). — *Fem.* Hilaria.

**Hí'ram** (hí'rám). [Heb.] Most noble. F. Homère (ó'már); It. Omero (ó-má-ré-ó); G. & D. Homerus (hó-má-ré-ós).

**Hor'a-ti-o** (hó-rá's) = Horatio. **Hor'a-ti-o** (hó-rá'shí-ó; shó). [L.] L. Ho-ra-ti-us; F. Horace (ó-rás'); It. Orazio (ó-rá's'vó); Sp. Horacio (ó-rá's'vó); Pg. Horacio (ó-rá's'vó); G. Horatius (hó-rá't'sé-ós), Horaz (hó-rá't'sé-ó), Doratio (hó-rá't'sé-ó).

**Ho-se'a** (hó-zé'á). [Heb.] Salvation. **Hugh** (hú). [T e u t.] **Hu'go** (hú'gó). [L.] Spirit; soul. L. Hu'go; F. Hugues (úg); It. Ugo (ó'gó), Ugolino (ó'gó-lí-é-ó); Sp. Hugo (ó'gó); G. Hugo (hó'gó).

**Humph'rey** (hú'm'f'rí). **Humph'ry** [AS.] L. Hum-phrédus or Hum-frí-dus; F. Onfroi (é-ví-rvá-ó), Onfredo (ón-frá-dó); Sp. Hunfredo (ón-frá'thó); Pg. Hunfredo (ó'n-frá'dó); G. Humphred (hóom'f'rét). — *Dim.* Humph.

**Ich'a-bod** (ík'á-bód). [Heb.] Where is the glory? **Ig-na'ti-us** (íg-ná'shí-ús; shús). [Gr.] L. id. F. Ignazio (én-yá's); It. Ignazio (én-yá's'vó); Sp. Ignacio (ég-ná'th'vó); Pg. Ignacio (é-sé-ó); G. Ignaz (íg-ná's').

**Im-mán'u-el** (í-mán'ú-sé). See Emmanuel. **Ira** (í-rá). [Heb.] Watch. **Isaac** (í-zák). [Heb.] Laughter. L. Isa-a'cus; F. Isaac (é-zák'kó); G. Isaak (é-zák). — *Dim.* Ik (ík), Ike. **I-sai'ah** (í-zá'vá). [Heb.] [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord. L. Isai'as.

**Is'a-ra-el** (íz'rá-él). [Heb.] Champion of God. **Is'e-m'el** (é-s'ván'; Eng. Iván). See John.

**Ja'bez** (já-béz). [Heb.] He will cause pain. **Ja'cob** (já-kób). [Heb.] A supplanter. L. Ja-có-bus; F. Jacob (zhá'kób'f); Jacques (zhák); It. Giacobbe (já-kób'bá), Jacopo (yá'kó-pó), Jachimo (yá'kó-mó); Giacomo (já'kó-mó); Sp. Jacobo (há-kó'bá), Diego (dya'gó), Jago (há'gó), Jaime (hí'má); Pg. Jacob (zhá'kób'f), Jayme (zhí'má), Diogo (dè-ó'gó); G. Jakob (yá'kóp). — *Dim.* Jake (já'k). See James.

**Ja'i-rus** (já-rí-rús; já-rí-rús). [Heb.] He will enlighten. **James** (jámz). = Jacob. — *Dim.* Jem, Jem'my, Jim, Jim'my. — *Fem.* Jamesina. **Ja'phez** (já'féth). [Heb.] **Ja'red** (já-réd). [Heb.] Descent. **Ja'son** (já'sún). [Gr.] Prob., a healer. L. id. **Je'f'ry** (jé'f'rí). = Geoffrey. **Jer'e-mí'ah** (jér'é-mí'á), or **Jer'e-my** (jér'é-mí). [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord. L. Jer'e-mías; F. Jérémie (zhá'rémé); It. Geremia (já-rá-mé'á), Sp. Jeremias (há-rá-mé'ás); G. & D. Jeremias (já-ré-mé'ás). **Jer'ome** (jé-ró-mé; in Eng-land usually jér'óm). [Gr.] Holy man. F. Jérôme (já-ró-mé); It. Geronimo (zhá-ró-né-mó), Girolamo (jé-ró-lá-mó), Sp. Jeronimo (hé-ró-né-mó), Hieróni-mo (hí-ró-mó); G. Hieronymus (hé-ró-né-móos). **Je'se** (jés'é). [Heb.] L. id. **Jo'ab** (jó'áb). [Heb.] Jeho-vah is his father. **Jo'el** (jó'él). [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted. **Jo'el** (jó'él). [Heb.] The Lord is God. **John** (jón). [Heb.] The gift of God. L. Jo-han'nes or Jo-an'nes; F. Jean (zhán); It. Giovanni (jó-ván'no); Sp. Juan (hwán); Pg. João (zhó-oun'f); G. Jo-hann (jó'hán), Johannes (jó-hán's), János (háns); D. Jan (yán); Russ. Ivan (é-ván). — *Dim.* Jack, Jock, John'ny. — *Fem.* Jane, Joan, Joanna. **Jo'nah** (jón'á). [Heb.] A dove. **Jo'nas** (jón'ás). = Jonah. **Jon'a-than** (jón'á-thán). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. **Jo'seph** (jó'séf). [Heb.] He shall add. L. Jo-sé-phus; F. Joseph (zhó'sé'f); It. Giuseppe (jó-sép'pá); Sp. José (hó-zá); G. Joseph (jó-zé). — *Dim.* Jo, Joe (jó). — *Fem.* Joseph, Josephine. **Josh'u-a** (josh'ú-á). [Heb.] God of salvation. L. Jos'u-á; F. Josué (zhó-zú'á); G. & D. Josua (jó-zú-á). — *Dim.* Josi. **Jo'siah** (jó-sí'á). [Heb.] **Jo-si'as** (jó-sí'ás). [Heb.] Given of the Lord. **Jo'tham** (jó'thám). [Heb.] The Lord is upright. **Jo'z'ab** (jó-z'áb). [Heb.] Praised. **Ju'li-an** (jó'lyán). [L.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius. L. Ju-li-an-us; F. Julien (zhí'lyán'f); It. Giuliano (jó'lyán'no); Sp. Julián (hó-lyán'f); Pg. Julião (zhó-lyoun'f); G. Julianus (jó'lyé-á'noos), Julian (yó'lyé-án). — *Dim.* Julia. **Ju'li-us** (jó'lyú's). [L.] Soft-haired. L.

id.; F. Jules (zhúli); It. Giulio (jó'lyó); Sp. Julio (hó'lyó); F. Julio (zhó'lyó); G. & D. Julius (jó'lyé-óos). — *Dim.* Julie (jó'lyé). — *Fem.* Julia, Juliet. **Just'in** (jús'tín). [L.] Just. L. Jus-tí-nus; F. Jus-tin (zhús'tán'f); It. Giu-stino (jóos-té'no); Sp. Justino (hóos-té'no); G. Justin (jóos'tén). **Just'u-s** (jús'tús). [L.] Just. L. id.; F. Juste (zhúst); It. Giusto (jóos'tú); Sp. Justo (hóos'tó); G. Justus (jóos-tóos), Just (jóost). **Ken'neth** (kén'éth). [Gael.] Prob., a leader; commander. **La'o-ban** (lá'bán). [Heb.] White. **Lan'cet** (lán'sét), or **Lau'n-ce-lot** (lán'; lán-ló); [F.] F. Lancelot (lán's-ló); It. Lanciotto (lán-ché-ló'tó); Pg. Lancelote (lán's-ló); G. Lanzelot (lán'sét-lót'). **La'u'rence** (lá'rén's). [L.] **Law'rence** L. Lau'ren-ti-us; F. Laurent (lá'rán'f); It. Lorenzo (lá-rén'tó); Sp. Lorenzo (lá-rén'tó); Pg. Laurencio (lou-rén'shó); G. Lorenz (lá'rén'ts). — *Dim.* Larry (lá'rí), Laurie, Lawrie (lá'rí). — *Fem.* Laura. **Laz'a-rus** (lá-zá-rús). [Heb.] = Eleazar. L. id.; F. La-zare (lá-zár'f); It. Lazaro (lá-zá-ró); Sp. Lazaro (lá-zá-ró); G. Lazarus (lá-zá-rós). **Le-an'dr'e** (lé-án'dr'é). [Gr.] F. Léandre (lá'án'dr'f); It. & Sp. Leandro (lá-án'dr'ó). **Lem'u-el** (lém'ú-él). [Heb.] Created by God. **Leo'nard** (lé-ó'nárd). [G.] Strong or brave as a lion. L. Le-o-nár'dus; F. Léonard (lá'ó'nár'f); It. Lionardo (lé-ó-nár'dó); Sp. & Pg. Leonardo (sp. lá-ó-nár'dó; Pg. lé-ó'no); G. Leonhard (lá'ón'hárt). **Le-on'i-das** (lé-ón'i-dás). [Gr.] Lionlike. **Le'o-pold** (lé-ó-póld; for-merly lé'póld). [Teut.] Bold for the people. F. Léopold (lá'ó-póld'f); It. & Sp. Leopoldo (lá-ó-póld'f); Pg. Leopoldo (-dóo); G. Leopold (lá'ó-póld), Luitpold (lé-ó-póld'f). **Le'vi** (lé'ví). [Heb.] Adhe-sion. **Lew'is** (lé'ús). See Louis. **Lí'vus** (lí'vús). [Gr.] Flax-en-haired. [Laurence.] **Lo-ren'to** (ló-rén'tó). = Lot (lót). [Heb.] Veil; covering. **Lou'is** (ló'ús; ló'í). [Teut.] Famous warrior. L. Luí-do-ví-cus; F. Louis (ló'ó'); It. Lodovico (lá-dó-vé'kó), Luigi (ló-ó'j'é); Sp. Clodoveo (kló-dó-vá'ó), Luis (ló-ó-és); Pg. Luiz (ló-ó-és; ésh'f); G. Ludwig (ló'ó'vík). — *Dim.* Lew, Lewie (ló'í). Lou (ló'í). **Lou'ie** (ló'í). — *Fem.* Louisa, Louise. **Lu'e-cas** (lú'kás). See Luke. **Lu'ci-us** (lú'shí-ús; lú'shús). [L.] L. id.; F. Luc (lús); It. Lucio (ló'ch'ó); Sp. Lucio (ló'ch'ó; -yó); Pg. Lucio (ló'ó'sé-ó). — *Fem.* Lucia, Lucy. **Luce** (lúk). [Gr.] L. Lu-cas; F. Luc (lús); It. Luca (ló'k'á); Sp. Lucas (ló'kás); G. Lukas (ló'kás). **Lú'ther** (lú'thér). [G.] Il-lustrious warrior. L. Lu-thérus; F. Lothaire (ló'tár'f); It. Lotario (ló-tá-ré-ó); Sp. Clotario (kló-tá-ré-ó); G. Luther (ló'th-ér), Lothar (ló'tár').

**Ma-la'ca-chi** (má-lá'k'í). [Heb.] Messenger. **Ma-na'se'h** (má-ná's'é). [Heb.] Forgetfulness. L. Ma-na'ses. **Mar-c'el-lus** (már-sé'l'ús). [L.] Dim. of Marcus. **Mar'cus** (már'k'ús), or **Mark** (márk). [L.] L. Marcus; F. Marc (márk); It. Marco (már'kó); Sp. Marcos (már'kóos); G. Mar-cus (már'kóos). — *Fem.* Marcia. **Mar'tin** (már'tín). [L.] Of Mars; warlike. L. Mar-ti-nus; F. Mathieu (má'tí-ú); It. & Sp. Martino (már-té'no); G. Martin (tén). **Mat'thew** (má'th'ú). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. L. Mat-thae-us; F. Mathieu (má'tí-ú); It. Matteo (má'tá-ó); Sp. Mateo (má-tá-ó); G. Matthäus (má-tá'óos). — *Dim.* Mat. **Mat-thí'as** (má'th'í'ás). [Gr.] = Matthew. **Mau'r'ice** (mó'rís). [L.] Moorish; dark-colored. L. Mau-ri'ti-us; F. Maurice (mó'rés'f); It. Maurizio (mou-ri'ti'ó); Sp. Mauri-cio (-ré'th'ó); G. Moritz (mó'rít's). **Max'i-mí-li'an** (má'k'sí-mí'lyán; -lí-án). [L.] The greatest. F. Maximilien (má'xi-mí-li-én); It. Massimo (má'ks'ém'lyán'f); Pg. Maximiliano (má'sé-mé-lé-á'no); G. Maximilian (má'ks'ém'lyé-án'). **Mich'ah** (mí'k'áh). [Heb.] Who is like Jehovah? **Mí'cha-el** (mí'k'él; Bih, mí'k'á-él; m'ík'él). [Heb.] Who is like God? L. id.; F. Michel (m'é'sh'k); It. Mi-chel (m'é'k'ká); Sp. Miguel (m'é-gál); G. Michael (m'é'ká-él). — *Dim.* Mike (mík). **Miles** (mí'z). [Teut.] **Mór-ga** (mó'rgá). [W.] Scaman; dweller on the sea. **Mó'ses** (mó-zéz; -zíz). [Perh. Egypt.] Drawn out of the water. L. Mo-y'ses; F. Moïse (mó'éz'f); It. Moise (mó'ez'á'f); Sp. Moisés (-sás'f); Pg. Moises (-zash'f); G. Moses (mó-zéz; -zíz). — *Dim.* Mose. **Ná'a-man** (ná'á-m-án). [Heb.] Pleasantness. **Ná'hum** (ná'húm). [Heb.] Consolation. **Na-po-le-on** (ná-pó'le-ón). [It.] F. Napoléon (ná-pó'le-ón'f); It. Napoleone (ná-pó'le-ó'ná). **Na'than** (ná'thán). [Heb.] Given; gift. **Na-than'a-el** (ná-thán'á-él), or **Na-thán'iel** (ná-thán'í-él). [Heb.] Gift of God. F. Nathaniel (ná'tá-nyél'). **Né-hé-mí'ah** (né'hé-mí'á). [Heb.] Comfort of Jeho-vah. L. Ne-hémí'as. **Níeh'ó-las** (ní'k'ó-lás). **Níe'o-las** [Gr.] Having a victorious army. L. Ni-co-la'us; F. Nicolas (né'kó-lá'f); Nicole (né'kó'l); It. Niccolò (né'kó-ló; né'k'á-ló'f); Nicolò (né'kó-ló'f); Nicola (né-kó-lá'f); Pg. Ni-colás (né-kó-lás'f); Pg. Ni-colás (lá'ó'f); G. Nikolaus (né'kó-l'ous). — *Dim.* Octav. **No'ah** (nó'á). [Heb.] Rest; comfort. **No'el** (nó'él). [L.] Christ-mas; born on Christmas Day. F. Noël (nó'él'f); It. Natale (ná'tá-lá'f). Sp. & Pg. Natal (ná'tál'f). **O'b-a-dí'ah** (ób-á-d'í'á). [Heb.] Servant of the Lord. L. O-ba-dí'as. **Oc-ta-vi-us** (ók-tá-ví-ús). [L.] The eighth born. L. id.; F. Octavien (ók'tá-vyán'f); It. Ottaviano (ót-tá-vyán'f); G. Octavian (ót-tá-vy-ó). — *Fem.* Octavia. **Oli-ver** (ó'lí-vér). [Orig. uncert.] L. Oli-ver'rus; F.

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals.



Olivier (ô'lî/vyâ/); It. Oliviero (ô'lî-ve-yô-rô), Oliviero (ô'lî-ve); Sp. Oliverio (ô'lî-ve-â-rê-ô); Pg. Oliviero (ô'lî-ve-â-rô); G. & D. Olivier (ô'lî-ve-r/; ô-lev-er); Or-lan-dô (ôr-lân-dô). [Lit.] Roland (rô-lân-dô). [Gael.] Bounding warrior. L. Oscarus. Osmond (ôz'mônd). AS. Osmund [Protection of God. F. Osmont (ôz'môn). Ow'en (ô'ven). [W.]

Pat'rick (pâ'trîk). [L.] Noble; a patrician. L. Patricius; F. Patrice (pâ-trî-tes); It. Patrizio (pâ-trî-tes-ô); Sp. Patricio (pâ-trî-thyô); Pg. Patricio (pâ-trî-sô); G. Patrizius (pâ-trî-tes-ôos).—Dim. Pad-dy, Pat.

Paul (pôl). [L.] [Lit.] Pau-lus (pô'lûs) de. L. Paulus; F. Paul (pôl); It. Paolo (pâ-ô-lô); Sp. Pablo (pâ-b-ô); Pg. Paulo (pou-lô); G. Paul (pou).—Fem. Paula.

Pe'ter (pê'têr). [Gr.] A rock. L. Petrus; F. Pierre (pyâr); It. Pietro (pyâ-trô); Sp. & Pg. Pedro (pâ-d-rô); G. Peter (pâ-ter), Petrus (pâ-trôs).—Dim. Pete (pê-t), Pe'ter-kin. Phil-an'der (fî-lân-dêr). [Gr.] A lover of men. Phi-le'mon (fî-lê-môn). [Gr.] Loving.

Phil'ip (fî-lîp). [Gr.] A lover of horses. L. Philippus; F. Philippe (fê-lê-pô); It. Filippo (fê-lê-pô); Sp. Felipe (fa-lê-pâ); Pg. Felipe (fê-lê-pâ); G. Philipp (fê-lê-pâ).—Dim. Phil, Pip.—Fem. Philippa. Phin'e-as (fîn-ê-âs), or Phin'e-has (âs). [Heb.] Mouth of brass.

Pi'us (pyûs). [L.] Pious; filial. L. id.; F. Pie (pê); It. Pio (pyô). Quin'tin (kwîn'tîn). [L.] The fifth. L. Quintus, Quintus; Scot. Quentin (kwên'tîn).

Ralph (râlf; in England often râf). L. Ra-dul'phus. Raph'a-el (râf-ê-l; râf-ê-êl). [Heb.] The healing of God. F. Raphael (râf-ê-êl); It. Raffaello (râf-ê-êl-ô); Raffaele (â-râ); G. Raphael (râf-ê-êl). Ray'mond (rây-mônd). Raymond [Teut.] Wise protection. F. Raymond (rây-mônd); It. Raimondo (rây-mônd); Sp. & Pg. Raimundo (Sp. rây-mônd-ô; Pg. -dô); G. Raimund (rây-mônt).

Reg'i-nald (rêj'i-nâld). [Teut.] Strong ruler. L. Regi-nal'dus; F. Regnaud, Regnaud (rê-nyôf); Renaud (rê-nâld); Sp. Reynaldos (rê-nâld-dôs); G. Reinwald (rîn-vâlt), Reinald (rîn-âlt). Reu'ben (rôv-bên). [Heb.] Behold, a son. Reu'el (rôv-êl). [Heb.] Friend of God. [Inald.] Reyn'old (rên-ôld) = Reg-lich'ard (rîch-ârd). [Teut.] Strong like a ruler; powerful. L. Ricardus; F. Rich-

ard (rêshâr); It. Riccardo (rêk-kâr-dô); Sp. Ricardo (rê-kâr-dô); Pg. Ricardo (-dô); G. Richard (rê-kâr-t).—Dim. Dick, Dick-en, Dick-on.

Rob'ert (rôb-êrt). [Teut.] Bright in fame. L. Robertus; F. Robert (rôb-êrt); It. Roberto (rô-bâr-tô); Ruberto (rô-bâr-tô); Sp. Roberto (rô-bêrt-ô); Pg. Roberto (-tô); G. Robert (rôb-êrt), Rudbert (rôb-êrt), Ruprecht (rôb-êrt).—Dim. Bob, Bob'by, Doh, Dob'bin, Rob, Rob'in, Pop. Rob'er-ick (rôb-êr-îk).

Ro-d'er-ick [Teut.] Rich in fame. F. Rodrigue (rô-d-rêg); It. Rodrigo (rô-d-rê-gô); Sp. Rodrigo (rô-d-rê-gô); Ruy (rô-ô-ê); G. Roderich (rô-d-ê-rîk); Russ. Rurik (rô-ô-rîk). Rô-lân-dô (rô-lân-dô), or Rodol'phus (rô-dôl'fûs). = Rudolf.

Rog'er (rôj-êr). [Teut.] Famous with the spear. L. Rogerus; F. Roger (rô-jêr); It. Rugiero (rô-jê-rô); Sp. Rogero (rô-hâr-ê-ô); G. Rüdiger (rû-dê-gêr).—Dim. Hedge (hêj), Hodg-kin (hôj-kin).

Rô-lân-dô (rô-lân-dô), or Row-land. [Teut.] Fame of the land. L. Rot-lan'dus, Rolan'dus; F. Roland (rô-lân-dô); It. Orlando (ôr-lân-dô); Sp. Roldán (rôl-dân); Pg. Rolando (rô-lân-dô); Roldão (rôl-dôn); G. Roland (rô-lânt); D. Roel-land (rô-lânt).

Ru-dolph (rô-dôlf), or Rudol'phus (rô-dôl'fûs). [Teut.] L. Rodol'phus; F. Rodolphe (rô-dôl-fê); Raoul (râ-ô-ôl); It. Rodolfo (rô-dôl-fô), Ridolfo (rê-); Sp. Rodolfo (rô-dôl-fô); Pg. Rodol (rô-dôl-fô); Ru-fus (rô-fûs). [L.] Red; red-haired. Ru'pert (rô-pêrt). = Robert. L. Ru-per'tus.

Sam'son (sâm'sûn), or Samp'son (sâmp'sûn). [Heb.] Splendid sun; F. Samson (sâm-sôn); Sp. Sansón (sân-sôn); Pg. Sansão (sân-sôn); G. Samson (sâm-sôn-êl).—Dim. Sam Sam'my. [for Saul (sôl).] [Heb.] Asked. Se-bas'tian (sê-bâs-chân). [Gr.] L. Se-bas'tianus; F. Sébastien (sâ-bâs-tyân); It. Sebastiano (sâ-bâs-tyân); Sp. Sebastián (sâ-bâs-tyân); Pg. Sebastião (-tyoum); G. Sebastian (zâ-bâs-tê-ân). [pointed. Seth (sêth). [Heb.] Appointed. Sig'ismund (sîj'is-mûnd). [Teut.] Conquering protection. F. Sigismond (sê-zhês-môn); It. Sigismondo (sê-jês-môn-dô); Sismondo (sês-môn-dô); Sp. Sigismundo (sê-sês-môn-dô); Pg. Sigismundo (sê-zhês-môn-dô); G. Sigismund (zê-jês-mônt), Sigmund (zêk'mônt).

Sil'ias (sî-lî-âs). [L.] L. id. Sil-va'nus (sil-vânûs). [L.] Living in a wood. L. id.; F. Silvain (sêlvân); It. Silvano (sêlvânô); Silvio (sêlvî); G. Silvanus (zêlvânôos), Silvan (-vân).—Fem. Sylvia. Sil-ves'ter (sil-ve's-têr). [L.] Bred in the country; rustic. L. id.; F. Silvestre (sêlvê's-têr); Pg. Sylvestre (sêlvê's-trâ); G. Silvester (zêlvê's-têr).—Dim. Vest, Ves'ter. Sim'e-on (sîm-ê-ôn). [Heb.] Hearing. L. id.; F. Siméon (sê-mâ-ôn); Pg. Simeão (sê-mê-ôn); G. Simeon (zê-mê-ôn).—Dim. Sim. Si-m'ôn (sî-môn). [Heb.] L. id.; F. Simon (sê-môn); It. Simone (ê-môn); Sp. Simón (sê-môn); Pg. Simão (sê-môn); G. Simon (zê-môn).—Dim. Sim. Si-m'o-n-o-n (sî-mô-n-ôn). [Heb.] Peaceable. F. Salomone (sâ-lô-môn); It. Salomone (sâ-lô-môn-â); Sp. Salomón (-môn); Pg. Salomão (-môn); G. Salomão (zâ-lô-mô).—Dim. Sol. Ste-ph'an (stê-fân). [Gr.] A crown. L. Stephan-us; F. Étienne (â-tyên); It. Stefano (stâ-fân); Sp. Esteban, Esteban (ê-s-tâ-vân); Pg. Estevão (ê-s-tâ-voum); G. Stephan (stâ-fân).—Dim. Steffen, Stencil (stên't), Chiefly Scot. Syl-va'nus (sil-vânûs). = Silvanus. Syl-ves'ter (sil-ve's-têr). = Silvester.

Tha'd-e-u-s (thâ-d-ê-ûs). [Gr.] L. Thad-deus; It. Taddeo (tâd-dê-ô); Sp. Teodoro (tâ-dê-ô); Pg. Thaddeus (tâ-dê-ôos); G. Thad-dâus (tâ-dê-ôos). The'o-bald (thê-ô-bôld, formerly tib'ald). [Teut.] Bold for the people. F. Théobald (tê-bâld); It. Teobaldo (tâ-ô-bâld); Sp. Theudebaldo (tâ-ô-bâ-dâ); G. Dietbold (dê-tbôlt). The'o-d-o-r-e (thê-ô-dôr). [Gr.] Gift of God. L. Theodorus; F. Théodore (tâ-ô-dôr); It. Teodoro (tâ-ô-dôr); Sp. Teodoro (tâ-ô-thô-rô); G. Theodor (tâ-ô-dôr); Russ. & Pol. Teodor (tê-ô-dôr).—Dim. Ted, Teddy. The-od'o-r-ic (thê-ô-d-ô-rîk). [Teut.] Powerful among the people. L. Theodoricus. The-od'o-ph-i-l-us (thê-ô-d-ô-fî-lûs). [Gr.] A lover of God. L. id.; F. Théophile (tâ-ô-fêl); It. Teofilo (tâ-ô-fê-lô); Sp. Teófilo (tâ-ô-fê-lô); Pg. Teophilo (tâ-ô-fê-lô); G. Theophilus (tô-ôos), Gottlieb (gô-tlêp). The'ron (thê-rôn). [Gr.] A hunter. Thom'as (tô-mâs). [Heb.] A twin. L. id.; F. Thomas (tô-mâ); It. Tomaso (tô-mâ-zô); Sp. Tomás (tô-mâs); Pg. Thomas, Thomás (tô-mâsh); G. Thomas (tô-mâs).—Dim. Tom, Tom'my.—Fem. Thomasa, Tomassa. Ti-m'o-th-y (tîm-ô-thî). [Gr.] Fearing God. L. Timotheus; F. Timothée (tê-mô-tâ); It. Timoteo (tê-mô-tê-ô); Sp. Timoteo (tê-mô-tâ-ô); Pg. Timo-

theo (-tâ-ô); G. Timotheus (tê-mô-tâ-ôos).—Dim. Tim. Ti'm'us (tî'ûs). [Gr.] L. id.; F. Tite (tê-t); It. Sp., & Pg. Tito (tê-tô). To-bi'ah (tô-bî-â), or To-bi'as (tô-bî-âs). [Heb.] Distinguished of Jehovah. L. To-bi'as; F. Tobie (tô-bê); It. Tobia (tô-bê-â); Sp. Tobias (tô-bê-âs); G. & D. Tobias (tô-bê-âs).—Dim. To'by.

U-ly'sses (û-lî-s-êz). [Gr.] A hater. Ur'ban (ûr-bân). [L.] Of the city; courteous. L. Urbanus; F. Urbain (ûr-bân); It. Urbano (ôr-bân-ô); G. Urbanus (ôr-bân-ôos), Urban (ôr-bân). U-ri-ah (û-rî-â). [Heb.] Light of Jehovah. U-ri-el (û-rî-êl). [Heb.] Flame of God, or God is a light.

Va-l'e-n-tine (vâl-ên-tîn). [L.] Strong; healthy; powerful. F. Valentin; G. Valentin (vâl-lân-tân); It. Valentino (vâl-lên-tân); Sp. Valentin (vâl-lên-tân); G. Valentin (vâl-lên-tîn). Vic'tor (vik'têr). [L.] A conqueror. L. id. Vin'cent (vîn-sênt). [L.] Conquering. L. Vincens; F. Vincent (vân-sân); It. Vincenzo (vên-chênt-ô); Sp. Vicente (vê-thên-tâ); G. Vincenz (vîn-sênt-ân). Viv'i-ân (vîv'i-ân). [L.] F. Vivien (vêv-yân); G. Vivian (vêv-ê-ân).

Wal'ter (wôl'têr). [Teut.] Ruling the host. L. Gualterus; F. Gauthier, Gautier (gô'tyâr); It. Gualtiero (gwâl-tyârô); Sp. Gualtero (gwâl-tyârô); G. Wilther (wâl'têr).—Dim. Walt, Wat. Wîl'i-âm (wîl'y-âm). [Teut.] Resolute helmet, or helmet of resolution; defense; protection. L. Guilielmus, or Gullielmus; F. Guillaume (gê-vyôm); It. Guglielmo (gool-yêl-mô); Sp. Guillermo (gêl-yêr-mô); Pg. Guillermo (gêl-yêr-mâ); G. Wilhelm (vîl'hê-m). [L.] Bill, Willy, Will, Willy, Wilhelmina. Win'tred (wîn-trêd). [AS.] Win-peace.

Za-b'd-i-el (zâ-b'd-î-êl). [Heb.] Gift of God. Zac-chæ'us (zâ-kê-ûs; col-zac-chæ-us) loq. zâk-ê-ûs). [Heb.] Pure. Zach'a-ri'ah (zâk-â-rî-â), or Zach'a-ry (zâk-â-rî). [Heb.] Remembered of Jehovah. —Dim. Zach (zâk). Za-dôk (zâ-dôk). [Heb.] Just. Zêb'a-di'ah (zêb-â-dî-â). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. Ze-bi'na (zê-bî-nâ). [Heb.] Bought. Zach'a-ri'ah (zêk-â-rî-â). [Heb.] = Zachach. Zed'e-ki'ah (zêd-ê-kî-â). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord. Ze-lô'tes (zê-lô-têz). [Gr.] A zealot. Zêb'u'nî'ah (zêf-â-nî-â). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

Wal'ter (wôl'têr). [Teut.] Ruling the host. L. Gualterus; F. Gauthier, Gautier (gô'tyâr); It. Gualtiero (gwâl-tyârô); Sp. Gualtero (gwâl-tyârô); G. Wilther (wâl'têr).—Dim. Walt, Wat. Wîl'i-âm (wîl'y-âm). [Teut.] Resolute helmet, or helmet of resolution; defense; protection. L. Guilielmus, or Gullielmus; F. Guillaume (gê-vyôm); It. Guglielmo (gool-yêl-mô); Sp. Guillermo (gêl-yêr-mô); Pg. Guillermo (gêl-yêr-mâ); G. Wilhelm (vîl'hê-m). [L.] Bill, Willy, Will, Willy, Wilhelmina. Win'tred (wîn-trêd). [AS.] Win-peace.

Za-b'd-i-el (zâ-b'd-î-êl). [Heb.] Gift of God. Zac-chæ'us (zâ-kê-ûs; col-zac-chæ-us) loq. zâk-ê-ûs). [Heb.] Pure. Zach'a-ri'ah (zâk-â-rî-â), or Zach'a-ry (zâk-â-rî). [Heb.] Remembered of Jehovah. —Dim. Zach (zâk). Za-dôk (zâ-dôk). [Heb.] Just. Zêb'a-di'ah (zêb-â-dî-â). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. Ze-bi'na (zê-bî-nâ). [Heb.] Bought. Zach'a-ri'ah (zêk-â-rî-â). [Heb.] = Zachach. Zed'e-ki'ah (zêd-ê-kî-â). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord. Ze-lô'tes (zê-lô-têz). [Gr.] A zealot. Zêb'u'nî'ah (zêf-â-nî-â). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

Za-b'd-i-el (zâ-b'd-î-êl). [Heb.] Gift of God. Zac-chæ'us (zâ-kê-ûs; col-zac-chæ-us) loq. zâk-ê-ûs). [Heb.] Pure. Zach'a-ri'ah (zâk-â-rî-â), or Zach'a-ry (zâk-â-rî). [Heb.] Remembered of Jehovah. —Dim. Zach (zâk). Za-dôk (zâ-dôk). [Heb.] Just. Zêb'a-di'ah (zêb-â-dî-â). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. Ze-bi'na (zê-bî-nâ). [Heb.] Bought. Zach'a-ri'ah (zêk-â-rî-â). [Heb.] = Zachach. Zed'e-ki'ah (zêd-ê-kî-â). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord. Ze-lô'tes (zê-lô-têz). [Gr.] A zealot. Zêb'u'nî'ah (zêf-â-nî-â). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

Za-b'd-i-el (zâ-b'd-î-êl). [Heb.] Gift of God. Zac-chæ'us (zâ-kê-ûs; col-zac-chæ-us) loq. zâk-ê-ûs). [Heb.] Pure. Zach'a-ri'ah (zâk-â-rî-â), or Zach'a-ry (zâk-â-rî). [Heb.] Remembered of Jehovah. —Dim. Zach (zâk). Za-dôk (zâ-dôk). [Heb.] Just. Zêb'a-di'ah (zêb-â-dî-â). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. Ze-bi'na (zê-bî-nâ). [Heb.] Bought. Zach'a-ri'ah (zêk-â-rî-â). [Heb.] = Zachach. Zed'e-ki'ah (zêd-ê-kî-â). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord. Ze-lô'tes (zê-lô-têz). [Gr.] A zealot. Zêb'u'nî'ah (zêf-â-nî-â). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

Za-b'd-i-el (zâ-b'd-î-êl). [Heb.] Gift of God. Zac-chæ'us (zâ-kê-ûs; col-zac-chæ-us) loq. zâk-ê-ûs). [Heb.] Pure. Zach'a-ri'ah (zâk-â-rî-â), or Zach'a-ry (zâk-â-rî). [Heb.] Remembered of Jehovah. —Dim. Zach (zâk). Za-dôk (zâ-dôk). [Heb.] Just. Zêb'a-di'ah (zêb-â-dî-â). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. Ze-bi'na (zê-bî-nâ). [Heb.] Bought. Zach'a-ri'ah (zêk-â-rî-â). [Heb.] = Zachach. Zed'e-ki'ah (zêd-ê-kî-â). [Heb.] Justice of the Lord. Ze-lô'tes (zê-lô-têz). [Gr.] A zealot. Zêb'u'nî'ah (zêf-â-nî-â). [Heb.] Hid of Jehovah.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN

Ab'i-gail (âb'i-gâl). [Heb.] Father (that is, source) of joy.—Dim. Ab'by, Nab'by. Ad'â (â-dâ). [Heb.] Ad-â-line (â-d-â-lîn). = Ad-â-l'e-lâ (â-d-ê-l-â). F. Adèle (â-d-êl). A d'e-l-i-d-e (â-d-ê-l-â-d-ê).

[Teut.] Of noble rank. F. Adélaide (â-d-â-l-ê-d); G. Adelaide (â-d-ê-l-ê-d). Ad-ê-l'i-na (â-d-ê-l-î-nâ), or Ad-ê-l-i-n-e (â-d-ê-l-î-n-ê). [Teut.] Of noble birth; a princess. F. Adeline (â-d-ê-lên); G. Adeline (â-d-ê-l-ê-nê).—Dim. Ad'die, Ad'dy, Ag-â-tha (â-g-â-thâ). [Gr.] Good; kind. F. Agathe (â-g-â-tê); It. Agata (â-g-â-tâ); Pg. Agathe (â-g-â-tâ); G. Agathe (â-g-â-tê). Ag-nês (â-g-nês; -nêz). [Gr.] Chaste; pure. F. Agnês

(â-nyê-sê); It. Agnese (ân-yê-zâ); Sp. Inés (ê-nâ-sê); Pg. Inês (ê-nyâs); G. Agnes (âgn-âs). Al-bêr-ta (âl-bêr-tâ). Fem. of Albert. Al'ex-an-dra (âl-êg-zân-drâ), or Al'ex-an-dri-nâ

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sôft; êve, êvent ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; Ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; gô; sing, îjk; then, thin; nature, verdure (êr);



(-an-drĭn'nd). [Gr.] Fem. of Alexander. F. Alexandrine (á-lĕk'sán-drĕn'ŭ); It. Alessandra (á-lĕs-sán-dra); Sp. Alejandra (á-lá-hán-dra); Alejandrina (hán-drĕ'ná).  
**Alíce** (á'lĭs), or **A-lĭcĭ-a** (á-lĭsh'ŭ-d). F. Alice (á-lĕs'ŭ); It. Alicia (á-lĕ'chĭa). Sp. Alicia (á-lĕ'chĕ-a); G. Alice (á-lĕ'sĕs). — *Dim.* **Alĭcĕ** or **Alĭcĕ**.  
**Alĭma** (á'lĭmá). [L.] Nourishing; cherishing.  
**Al-mĭ'ra** (á-lĭm'ra).  
**Al-thĕ'a** (á-l-thĕ'a). [Gr.] A healer.  
**Am'a-bel** (ám'a-bĕl). [L.] Lovable. L. A-mabĭ-lis.  
**A-mán'da** (á-mán'dá). [L.] Worthy to be loved. F. Amandine (á-mán'dĕn'). — *Dim.* **Mán'dy**.  
**A-mĕ'lĭ-a** (á-mĕ'lĭ-á). **á-mĕ'lĭ-yá**. [Uncert. orig. F. Amélie (á-má'lĕ'ŕ); It. Amelia (á-má'lĕ'ŕ); Amalia (á-má'lĕ'ŕ); Sp. Amelia (á-má'lĕ'á); G. & D. Amalia (á-má'lĕ'á).  
**A'my** (á'mĭ). [L.] Beloved. L. A-ma'ta; F. Aimée (é'má'ŕ); It. Amata (á-má'tá).  
**Án-gĕ'lĭ-cá** (án-jĕ'l'ĭ-ká). [Gr.] Lovely; angelic. F. Angélique (án-jhá'lĕ'k); It. Angelica (án-jhá'lĕ'ká); G. Angelica (án-jhá'lĕ-ká).  
**Án** (án). H e b .  
**Án'ná** (án'ná). Grace. = **Anne** (án).  
**Án'ná**. F. Anne (án). **Annette** (án'nĕt'). **Nannette** (ná'nĕt'). **Ninon** (né'nón').  
**Án'ná**. F. Annie (án'nĕ).  
**Án'ná**. G. Anna (án'ná). — *Dim.* **An'nĭc**, **Nan**, **Nan'cy**, **Nan'n'y**, **Nina** (né'ná).  
**Án'toi-nettĕ** (án'tó-nĕt'). F. Antoinette (án'twá'nĕt'). G. dim. of Antonia. It. Antonietta (án'tó-nyĕt'tá); G. Antonietta (-nyĕt'tĕ). — *Dim.* **Net**, **Net'ty**.  
**Án'to'nĭ-a** (án-tón'ŭ-á). [L.] Fem. of Antonius. L. F. F. Antonie (án'tón'ĕ); It. & Sp. Antonia (án'tón'ĕ); G. Antonie (án'tón'nyĕ).  
**Ár'a-bĕ'lĭ-a** (á-rá-bĕ'lĭ-á). [Uncert. orig. F. Arabelle (á-rá'bĕ'lĭ); It. Arabella (á-rá-bĕ'lĭ-á); Sp. Arabella (-bá'lĭ); G. Arabelle (-bĕ'lĕ). — *Dim.* **Bel**, **Bel'la**, **Belle**.  
**Au-gus'ta** (á-gŭs'tá). [L.] Fem. of Augustus. L. Id. G. & D. Augusta (o-gŭs'tá).  
**Aurĕ-li-a** (á-rĕ-lĭ-á); **á-rĕ-lĭ-yá**. [L.] Golden. Fem. of Aurelius. L. id. F. Aurélie (á-rá'lĕ'ŕ); It. Sp. & D. Aurelia (ou-rá'lĕ-á); G. Aurelia (ou-rá'lĕ-á), Aurelie (-ĕ).  
**Bar'ba-ra** (bár'bá-rá). [Gr.] Foreign; strange. L. id. F. Barbe (bárb); It. Sp. G. & D. Barbara (bár-bá-rá). — *Dim.* **Báb**.  
**Be'a-trĭcĕ** (bĕ-á-trĭs). [L.] Making happy. L. Be-at-rix; F. Béatrice (bá'a-trĕs); Béatrix (-trĕs); It. Beatrice (bá'a-trĕ'chĭa); Sp. & Pg. Beatriz (Sp. bá'a-trĕth); Pg. trĕsh; & D. Beatrix (bá-a-trĕ'chĭa).  
**Be-lĭn'da** (bĕ-lĭn'dá). [Uncert. orig.]  
**Belle** (bĕl). [F.] Beautiful. **Be-nĕ-dĕ't'a** (bĕ-nĕ-dĕ'tá). [L.] Fem. of Benedict. L. id.; F. Benoîte (bĕ'nwá't); It. Benedetta (bĕ'ná-dĕ'tá); Sp. Benita (bĕ-nĕ'tá); Pg. Beneditta (bá'ná-dĕ-tá); G. Benedikta (-nĕ-dĭk'tá).  
**Ber'tha** (bĕr'thá). [Teut.] Bright. F. Berthe (bĕrt); It. & Sp. Berta (bĕr'tá); G. & D. Bertha (bĕr'tá). — *Dim.* **Ber'ty**.

**Be'sĭe** (bĕs'ŭ). } Diminutive of Be'sey (bĕt'sá). }  
**Elizabeth**.  
**Blánch** (blánch). } [Teut.]  
**Blánche** (blánch). } White.  
**Bianca** (byán'ká); Sp. G. & B. Blanca (blán'ká).  
**Bridgĕ't** (brĭjĕ't-ĭt). [Ir.] Strength. F. Brigitte (brĭ-jzhĕ't); It. Brigida (brĕjĕ-dá); Sp. Brigida (brĕjĕ-thá); G. Brigitta (brĕjĕ-gĭ'tĕ). — *Dim.* **Bĭd'ády**.  
**Ca-mĭ'lĭ-a** (ká-mĭ'lĭ-á). [L.] Attendant at a sacrifice. L. id.; F. Camille (ká'mĕ'l); ká'mĕ'y'); It. Camilla (ká-mĕ'lĭ-á), Cammilla (ká-m); Sp. Camila (ká-mĕ'lĭ-á).  
**Car'olĭ-ne** (ká-ró-lĭn). Fem. of Charles. F. Caroline (ká-ró'lĕm'); It. Sp. & Pg. Carolina (ká-ró-lĕnĕ); G. Karoline or Caroline (ká-ró'lĕnĕ). — *Dim.* **Cár'dĭe**, **Car'rie**.  
**Cath-a-rĭn'a** (káth'á-rĭn'á). **Cath-a-rĭ-ne** (káth'á-rĭn), or **Cath'er-ĭ-ne** (-ĕr-in). [Gr.] L. Cath'e-rĭn'a; F. Catherine (ká'tĕrĕn); It. Caterina (ká'tá-rĕ'ná); Sp. Catalina (lĕ'ná); Pg. Catharina (ká'tá-rĕ'ná); G. Katharina (ká'tá-rĕ'ná). — *Dim.* **Kat**, **Kat'rine**, **Cath'arĭn**, **Kit**, **Kit'ty**.  
**Ce-cĭ-lĭ-a** (ĕ-sĭ-lĭ-á), or **Ce-cĭ-lĭ-y** (ĕsĭ'lĭ-y). [L.] Fem. of Cecil. F. Cécile (ĕ-sĕ'lĕ); G. Cecilia (chĭ-cĭlĕ'yá); Sp. Cecilia (thá-cĕlĕ'yá); G. Cäcilia (tsĕ-tsel'yá). — *Dim.* **Cĭs**, **Sĭs**, **Sĭsely** (sĭs'ŭ).  
**Cĕ-lĕ'stĭ-ne** (ĕ-sĕ'lĕ'tĭn). [L.] Heavenly. F. Célestine (sĕ-lĕ'stĕn'); G. Cölestine (sĕ-lĕ'stĕn').  
**Ce'lĭ-a** (ĕs'ŭ-á); **sĕ'lĭ-yá**. [L.] F. Célie (sá'lĕ); It. Celia (chĕ'lĭ-á).  
**Char'lotte** (shár'lót). Fem. of Charles. F. Charlotte (shár'lót); It. Carlotta (kár-lót'tá); Sp. & Pg. Carlota (kár-lót'tá); G. Charlotte (shár'lótĕ). — *Dim.* **Lot'tĭe**.  
**Chlo'e** (kló'ĕ). [Gr.] Young verdure; herb.  
**Chris'tĭ-n'a** (krĭs'tĭ-án'á). [Gr.] Fem. of Christian. F. Christiane (krĕ's-tĕ-ánĕ); Christel (krĭs'tĕl). — *Dim.* **Chris'sĭe**.  
**Chris-tĭ-n'a** (krĭs'tĕ-ná). [Gr.] F. Christine (krĕ's-tĕn); It. Cristina (krĕ's-tĕ-nĕ); G. Christine (krĕ's-tĕ-nĕ). — *Dim.* **Chris'sĭe**, **Xĭn'a** (xĕ'ná).  
**Cĭcĕ-lĭ-y** (sĭs'ĕ-lĭ-á) = **Cecilia**.  
**Clá-r'a** (klár'á). [L.] Bright; illustrious. F. Clarette (klár) (klár); It. Chiara (kyá'rá); Sp. & Pg. Clara (klá'rá); G. Klara or Clara (klá'rá). — *Dim.* **Clare** (klár).  
**Clá-rĭ-y** (klár'ĭ-bĕl). [L.] Brightly fair.  
**Clá-rĭcĕ** (klár'ĭk). } [L.]  
**Clá-rĭs'sá** (klár'ĭ-sá). } De-  
 rivative of Clara. F. Clarisse (klá'rĕs'); It. Clarissa (klá-rĕ-sá); G. Clarissa (klá-rĕ-sá). — *Dim.* **Clare** (klár).  
**Cláudĭ-a** (kló'dĭ-á). [L.] Fem. of Claudius. F. Claudé (kló); G. Claudia (kló-dĕ-á); Sp. Claudia (klou-thĕ-á), Claudina (klou-thĕ-ná).  
**Olem'en-tĭ-n'a** (klĕm'ĕn-tĕ-nĕ); or **Olem'en-tĭ-ne** (-tĕn); (-tĭn). [L.] Fem. of Clement. F. Clémentine (klá'mán'tĕn'); G. Clementine (klĕm'ĕn-tĕ-nĕ); It. Clementina (klĕm'ĕn-tĕ-nĕ). — *Dim.* **Clĕm**, **Clĕm'tĕ**.  
**Cláudĭ-a** (kló'dĭ-á). [L.] Fem. of Constant. L. Con-stantĭ-a; F. Constance (kón'stáns); It. Costanza (kón'stánsá); Sp. Costanza (kón'stán'tá), Con-

stanza (kón-stán'thá); G. Constanze (kón-shánt'sĕ); G. Constantia (kón-shánt'sĕ-á).  
**Cor'a** (kór'á). [Gr.] Maiden. **Cór-dĕ'lĭ-a** (kór-dĕ'lĭ-á); **dĕ-lĭ-yá**. [L.] Warm-hearted. L. id.; F. Cordélie (kór'dá'lĕ).  
**Córĭn'th'a** (kór-rĭn'tá). [De-  
 riv. of Corai.] Maiden. L. & It. id.; F. Corinne (kór-rĭn').  
**Cór-nĕ-lĭ-a** (kór-nĕ'lĭ-á); **nĕ'lĭ-yá**. [L.] Fem. of Cornelius. L. id.; F. Cornélie (kór'ná'lĕ); It. Cornelia (kór-ná'lĕ-yá); G. Kornelie (kór-ná'lĕ-ĕ).  
**Cyn'thĭ-a** (sĭn'thĭ-á). [Gr.] Or from Mt. Cynthus.  
**Dĕ-b'or-a** h (dĕ-b'ó-r-á). [Heb.] A bee. G. Debora (dĕ-b'ó-rá). — *Dim.* **Deb**, **Deb'by**. [Delos].  
**Dĕ-lĭ-a** (dĕ'lĭ-á). [Gr.] Or **Dĭ-an-a** (dĭ-án-á); **dĭ-án-á**. [L.] Goddess. L. Dĭ-ána; F. Diane (dĕ'án'); It. & G. Diana (dĕ-á'ná).  
**Dĭ-ná** (dĭ'ná). [Heb.] Judged.  
**Dó'r'a** (dó'r-á). Dim. of Dorothea, Eudora, Theodora. [gazelle].  
**Dór'c's** (dó'r'k's). [Gr.] A. **Dó-rĭn'da** (dó-rĭn'dá). The same as Dorothea.  
**Dó-r'ó-thĕ-a** (dó-r'ó-thĕ-á), or **Dó-r'ó-thĕ-y** (dó-r'ó-thĕ-y). [Gr.] Gift of God. F. Dorothee (dó'r'tó); It. & Sp. Doro-tea (dó'r-tĕ-á); G. Dorothea (dó'r-tĕ-á). — *Dim.* **Dol**, **Dol'ly**.  
**E'dĭth** (ĕ'dĭth). [AS.] L. **E'dĭ-tha**; It. Edita (á-dĕ-tá). [Pleasure].  
**E'dĭ-ná** (ĕd'ná). [Heb.]  
**E'lĕ-a-nór** (ĕlĕ-nór); **ĕlĕ-án-nór**; or **E'lĭ-nór** (ĕlĭ-nór); **nĕr**. [F.] Éléonore (á-lĕ-á-nór); Aliénor (á'lĕ-á-nór); It. Eleonora (á-lá-ó-nórá); G. Eleonore (á-lá-ó-nórĕ). — *Dim.* **E'lĭ-a**, **E'lĭ-len**, **Nell**, **Nel'lie**, **No'tra**.  
**E'lĭs-a-bĕth** (ĕ-lĭ-zá-bĕth), **E-lĭ-zá-bĕth** (ĕ-lĭ-zá-bĕth), or **E-lĭ-zá** (ĕ-lĭ-zá). [Heb.] Worshiper of God; consecrated to God. F. Elisabeth (á-lĕ-zá'bĕt'), Élisé (á-lĕ-z'); It. Elisabetta (á-lĕ-zá-bĕt-tá); Elisa (á-lĕ-zá); G. Elisabeth (á-lĕ-zá-bĕt'), Élisé (á-lĕ-zá). — *Dim.* **Bess**, **Bes'sy**, **Beth**, **Bet'sey**, **Bet'ty**, **E'l'sĭc**, **Lib'by**, **Lĭs'a**, **Liz**, **Liz'zy**.  
**E'lĭen** (ĕlĕn). Cf. Helen.  
**E'm'ĭ-y** (ĕm'ĭ-ŭ). [F.] F. Émilie (á-mĕ'lĕ); It. Sp. & Pg. Emilia (á-mĕ'lĭ-á); G. Emilie (ĕ-mĕ'lĕ-ĕ).  
**Em'ma** (ĕm'tá). [G.] F. Emma (ĕm'má); It. & Pg. Emma (ĕm'má); Sp. Emma (á'má); G. Emma (ĕm'má). — *Dim.* **Emm**, **Em'mĭe**.  
**Es'ther** (ĕs'tĕr). [Heb.] F. Esther (ĕs'tĕr); It. Ester (ĕs'tĕr), Esterre (ĕs'tĕr-rá); Sp. Ester (ĕs'tĕr); G. Esther (ĕs'tĕr). — *Dim.* **Es'sĭc**.  
**Eth'el** (ĕth'ĕl). [AS.] Noble.  
**Eu-dó'r-a** (ĕ-dó'r-á). [Gr.] Good gift; L. id.; F. Eudora (ĕ-dó'r-á).  
**Eu-gĕnĭ-a** (ĕ-jĕnĭ-á). Fem. of Eugene. F. Eugénie (ĕ-jhá'nĕ); It. Eugenia (á-ó-jĕnĕ-yá); Sp. Eugenia (hĕ-jĕn-yá); G. Eugenie (oĭ-gĕ-nĕ-ĕ); or **zhĕ-nĕ-ĕ**, **Eugenia** (oĭ-gĕ-nĕ-á). — *Dim.* **Genĭe** (jĕ'nĭ).  
**Eu-lá-lĭ-a** (ĕ-lá'lĭ-á). [Gr.] Fair speech. F. Eulalie (ĕ-lá'lĕ); It. Eulalia (á-ó-lá'lĕ-á).  
**Eu'nĭcĕ** (ĕnĭs). [Gr.] Happy victory.  
**Eu-phĕ-mĭ-a** (ĕ-fĕ'mĭ-á). [Gr.] Of good report. F. Euphémie (ú-fá'mĕ); It.

& Sp. Eufemia (á-ó-fá-mĕ-yá); G. Euphemia (oĭ-fá-mĕ-á). — *Dim.* **E'fĭcĕ**.  
**E'v'a** (ĕv'á). [Heb.] Life. L. id.; F. Ève (á-v); It. Sp., Pg., G., & D. Eva (á-vá). **E'v'a-nĕ-lĭ-ne** (ĕ-v-ánĕ-lĕ-nĕ; lĭn; -lĭn). [Gr.] Bringing glad news. **E'vĕ** (ĕvĕ) = **E'va**.  
**E'vĕ-lĭ-n'a** (ĕvĕ-lĭ'ná). **E'vĕ-lĭ-ne** (ĕvĕ-lĭn); **E'vĕ-lĭn** (-lĭn). Diminutives of E'va.  
**Faus'tĭ-n'a** (fós-tĭn'á). [L.] Lucky. F. Faustine (fós-tĕn'); It. Faustina (fós-tĕ'ná); G. Faustine (-nĕ).  
**Fĕ-lĭcĭ-t'a** (fĕ-lĭsh'ŭ-á); **fĕ-lĭsh'ŭ-á**. [L.] Happiness. F. Félicie (fá'lĕ'sĕl'); It. Felicia (fá-lĕ'chĭa); Sp. Felicidad (fá-lĕ'tĕ-thásh).  
**Fĭ-dĕ-lĭ-cá** (fĭ-dĕ'lĭ-á); **fĭ-dĕ'lĭ-yá**. [L.] Faithful.  
**Flór'a** (fló'r-á). [L.] Flowers. L. id.; F. Flore (flór); It. Flora (fló'r-á).  
**Flór'ence** (flórĕn's). [L.] Flower; bloom. F. Florensia. L. Flóren-tĭ-a; It. Fiorenza (fĭ-ó-rĕn'tá); Sp. Florencia (fló-rĕn'tĕ-yá); G. Florentia (fĭ-s'l-á). — *Dim.* **Flos'sĭe**.  
**Fráncĕs** (frán's). Fem. of Francis. L. Fran-cĭsca; F. Françoise (frán'swá-z); It. Francesca (frán-chĕs'ká); Sp. Francisca (frán-chĕs'ká); G. Francesca (frán-sĕs'ká); G. Franziske (frán-tsĕ'ká). — *Dim.* **Fán'n'y**, **Frank**.  
**Frĕd'erĭc'a** (frĕdĕr'ĭ-ká). Fem. of Frederic. F. Frédérique (frá'dá'rĕk); It. Federica (fá-dá-rĕ'ká); Sp. Federica (fá'thá-rĕ'ká); G. Friederike (frĕ-dá-rĕ'kĕ). — *Dim.* **Fred'dĭe**.  
**Ge'orgĭ-n'a** (jór-jĭ-án'á), or **Ge'orgĭ-n'a** (jór-jĕ'ná). Bloom of prosperity. F. Georgienne (zhór'zhĕn'), Georgette (zhór'zhĕt'), It. Giorgia (jór-já); G. Georgine (jór-jĕ-nĕ).  
**Ger'al-dĭ-ne** (jĕr'al-dĭn). Fem. of Gerald. F. Géraldine (zhá'rál'dĕn'); It. Geraldina (zhá-rá'l'dĕn'); G. Ger-aldine (zhá-rá'l'dĕn').  
**Ge'trude** (jĕt'rú-dĕ). [Ger-  
 m.] [Teut.] Spear maiden. F. Gertrude (zhĕr'trú'd); It. Gertrude (jĕr-t'rú'dá); Gel-truda (jĕr-t'rú-dá); Sp. Gertrudis (jĕr-t'rú-dĕ); G. Gertraud (jĕr't'rout); Gertrud (jĕr't'rout). — *Dim.* **Ger'tĭc** (jĕr'tĭk), **Tru'dy**.  
**Gri-sĕl'dá** (grĭ-sĕl'dá); **sĕl'dá**. [Teut.] F. Griselda (grĕ-sĕl'dá); It. Griselda (grĕ-zĕl'dá); G. Griseldis (-zĕl'dĕ), Griselde (grĭsĕl'dĕ), D. Griselidis (grĕ-sĕl'dĭs). — *Dim.* **Gri'sĕl**.  
**Hán'ná** (hán'ná). [Heb.] Same as Anna.  
**Hár'tĭ-ot** (há'r'tĭ-ot). Fem. of Henry. — *Dim.* **Har'ty**.  
**Hĕ'lĕ-n'a** (hĕ'lĕ-ná). [Gr.] L. Hĕ-lĕ-n-a; F. Hélène (á'lĕn); It. Elena (á-lá-ná); Sp. Helena, Elena (á-lá-ná); G. Helene (hĕ'lĕ-nĕ); Helene (hĕ'lĕ-nĕ); D. Helena (hĕ'lĕ-ná). — *Dim.* **Nell**, **Nel'ly**.  
**Hĕn'rĭ-ĕ'tá** (hĕn'rĭ-ĕ'tá). Fem. of Henry. F. Henriette (hĕn-rĕ'tĕ); It. Enri-chetta (hĕn-rĕ-ká'tá); Sp. Enri-queta (hĕn-rĕ-ká'tá); G. Henriette (hĕn-rĕ'tĕ). — *Dim.* **E't'a**, **Hĕ'ty**, **Net'tĭc**. **Hĕn'rĕ'tĕr** or **Hĕ's'ther** (hĕs'tĕr) = **Esther**.  
**Ho-no'r'a** (hó-nó'r-á), or **Ho-no'rĭ-a** (hó-nó'rĭ-á). [L.] Honorable. — *Dim.* **No'rah**, **No'ra**.  
**Hór-tĕn'sĭ-a** (hór-tĕn'shĭ-á); It.

κ = ch in C. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. + combined with. = equals. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word.



-shd). [L.] A lady gardener. L. id.; F. Hortense (ör-tän'sä); It. Ortensia (ör-tän'sä); G. & D. Hortensia (hör-tän'sä-ä).

**I'da** (i'dä). [Teut.] Godlike. F. Ida (é'dä); It. G. & D. Ida (é'dä). [Agnes.] **I'nez** (i'néz). Pg. form of I-rene (i-rén').

**I-rene** (i-rén'). F. Irène (i-rén'). It. Irene (i-ré-nä); G. Irene (i-rän'sä).

**Is'a-bel** (i-sä-bél). = Elizabeth. F. Isabelle (é'sä-bél); It. Isabella (é'sä-bél); Sp. Isabel (é-sä-bél); Pg. Isabel (é-zä-bél); G. Isabelle (é-zä-bél). — *Dim.* Bel, Bel'la.

**Jane** (jän). [F.] = Joan. **Ja-net'** (jā-nét'). *fr Eng.* **Jān'et'**. Dialect. **Jean** (jēn), **Jeanne** (jēn). See Joan. **Jean-nette'** (jē-nét'). [F.] *Dim.* of Jean. **Jo-an'na** (jō-ān'ā). [Heb.] A doctress. **Jes'sie** (jēs'sī). [Scot.] — *Dim.* Jess. **Jo-an'** (jōn), **Jo-an'na** (jō-ān'ā), or **Jo-han'na** (chān'ā). [Heb.] Fem. of John. L. Jo-hanna; F. Jeanne (zhān); It. Giovanna (jō-vān'ā); Sp. Juana (jō-vān'ā); G. Johanna (jō-hān'ā).

**Jo-se'pha** (jō-sē'fā), or **Jo-seph-ine** (jō-zē'fēn). Fem. of Joseph. F. Josephine (zhō-zē'fēn); It. Giuseppina (jō-sēp-pē'nā); Sp. Josefina (hō-sä-fē'nā); G. Josephine (jō-zē'fēn). *Dim.* Jo. **Jo'zy**, **Phé'ny**, **Ju'dith** (jō'dith). [Heb.] Praised. F. Judith (zhü-dēt'); It. Giuditta (jō-dēt'tā); G. Judith (jōdēt'). — *Dim.* Judy. **Ju'li-a** (jō'lyā). **Jō'lyā** (jō'lyā). [L.] Fem. of Julius. L. id.; F. Julie (zhü'lyē); It. Giulia (jō'lyā); Sp. Julia (hō'lyā); Pg. Juliana (zhō'lyā); G. Julia (jō'lyā). **Ju'li-an'a** (jō'lyān'ā). [L.] Fem. of Julian. L. id.; F. Julienne (zhü'lyēn'); It. Giuliana (jō'lyānā); Sp. Juliana (hō'lyānā); Pg. Juliana (zhō'lyānā); G. & D. Juliana (jō'lyānā). **Ju'li-et** (jō'lyē-t). *Dim.* of Julia.

**Jus-ti'na** (jūs-tī'nā). [L.] Fem. of Justin. L. id.; F. Justine (zhü's-tē'n); It. Giustina (jō's-tē'nā); Sp. Justina (hō's-tē'nā); G. Justine (jō's-tē'nē).

**Kate** (kā). *Dim.* of Catherine. **Kath'a-rine** (kāth'ā-rīn), or **Kath'er-ine** (kāth'er-in). = Catherine.

**Lau'ra** (lō'rā). [L.] A laurel. F. Laure (lōr); It. & G. Laura (lō'rā). **Lau-rin'da** (lō-rīn'dā). [L.] Deriv. of Laura. **Le'na** (lē'nā). *Dim.* of Helena or Magdalene. **Le'o-no'ra** (lē-ō-nō'rā). = Eleanor. It. Leonora (lā-ō-nō'rā); G. Leonore (lā-ō-nō'rā); Lenore (lē-nō'rā). **Le-ti-ti'a** (lē-tīsh'ā); **lēt-i-ti'a**. [L.] Happiness. L. Lē-ti-ti-a; It. Letizia (lā-tē'sē-ä). **Lil'y-an** (lī'lī-ān). [L.] **Lil'y** (lī'lī). [L.] **Lō-rin'da** (lō-rīn'dā). Var. of Laurinda. **Lou'isa** (lō-ē'sā), } Fem. **Lou-ise'** (lō-ē'sā) } of Louis. F. Louise (lō-ē'sā); It. Luisa (lō-ē'sā); Sp. Luisa (-sā); Pg. Luiza (-zā); G. Luise (-zē), Ludovika

(lō-ō'dō-vē'kā). — *Dim.* Lou, Lou'ie. **Lu'cia** (lū'shī-ā; -shā). [L.] Fem. of Lucius. **Lu-cin'da** (lū-sīn'dā). [L.] = Lucy. **Lu'cre'ce** (lū-kre'sē; lū'krēs), or **Lu'cre'cia** (lū-kre'shī-ā; -shā). [L.] Lu-cre'cia; F. Lu-crèce (lū'krēs); It. Lucrezia (lō-krāt'sē-ä). **Lu'cy** (lū'sī). F. Lucie (lū-sē); It. Lucia (lō-čhé'ā); Sp. Lucia (lō'čhī'ā); G. Lucia (lō-čhē'sē-ä), Lucie (lō-čhī-tē-ē). **Ly'di'a** (lī'dī-ā). [Gr.] A native of Lydia.

**Ma'bel** (mā'bél). = Amabel. **Ma'de-line** (mād'ē-līn). See Magdalene. **Mag'da-lene** (māg'dā-lēn; māg'dā-lē'nē). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala. F. Magdalaine (mā'dā-lē'nā); Madeleine (mā'dā-lē'nā); Madelon (-lō'n); It. Maddalena (mād'dā-lā'nā); Sp. Magdalena (māg'dā-lā'nā), Madalena (mā'dā-lā'nā); G. Magdalene (māg'dā-lā'nē). — *Dim.* Maud, Maun. **Ma-r-ce'li'a** (mā-r-sē'lī-ā). Fem. of Marcellus. **Mā-r-ga-r-e** (mār-gā-rēt). [Gr.] or **pe'l**. F. Marguerite (mār-gē-rēt'); It. Margherita (mār-gā-rē'tā); Sp. Margarita (mār-gā-rē'tā); Pg. Margarida (-rē'dā); G. Margarete (-rāt'ē), Gretchen (grāt'ē); *Eng.* gē-čhē-čēn). — *Dim.* Gritty, Mag, Mag'gy, Meg, Meg'gy, Me'ta, Peg, Peg'gy. **Mār-ga-ry** (mār-gēr-i). or **Mār-yo-ry** (-jō-rī). See Marg'ie. — *Dim.* Madge, Marg'ie. **Mār'i-an** (mār'i-ān; mār'ān). = Marianne. **Mār'i-ann'e'** (mār'i-ān'). [F.] A compound of Mary and Anne. F. Marianne (mār'yān); It. Marianna (mār-ē-ān'ā); Sp. Mariana (mār-ē-ānā); G. Mari-anna (-ā'nē). **Mār'i-ān** (mār'i-ān; mār'ān). = Mary. **Mār-tha** (mār'thā). [Prob. Aramaic.] F. Marthe (mārt); It. & Sp. Marta (mār'tā); Pg. & D. Martha (mār'tā); G. Martha (tā), Martha (-tē). — *Dim.* Mat, Mat'ty, Pat, Pat'ty. **Mār'y** (mār'i; mār'ī). [Heb.] L. Mā-rī'ā; F. Marie (mār-ē), Marion (mār-ē'ōn); Sp. Maria (mār-ē-ā); It. & Pg. Maria (mār-ē-ā); G. Maria (mār-ē-ā), Marie (-rē'ē). — *Dim.* May, Moll, Mol'ly, Poll, Pol'ly. **Ma-thil'da** (mā-tīl'dā), or **Ma-t'il'da** (mā-tīl'dā). [Teut.] Mighty battle maid. F. Mathilde (mā-tēld); It. Matilda (mā-tēldā); G. Mathilde (mā-tēldē). — *Dim.* Mat, Mat'ty, Pat'ty, Tīl'dā. **Maud** (mōd). Contr. of Matilda or Magdalene. **May** (mā). Contr. of Mary. **Mē-lis'sa** (mē-līs-sā). [Teut.] F. Melisende (mā-lē-sēn'dā). **Mē-lis'sa** (mē-līs-ā). [Gr.] Bee. F. Mélisse (mā-lēs'sā); It. Melissa (mā-lēs-sā). **Mīl'dred** (mīl'drēd). [A.S.] L. Mil-dreda. **Mīl'i-cent** (mī'lī-sēnt). See Melicent. **Mīn'nie** (mīn'ī). [Cf. G. Minna.] Remembrance of love. Often used as nickname for Mary. **Mī-ran'da** (mī-rān'dā). [L.] Admirable. L. id. **Mīr'i-am** (mī'rī-ā-m). [Heb.] = Mary. **Nān'cy** (nān'sī). = Anne. — *Dim.* Nan, Nance.

**Nel'lie** (nē'lī). *Dim.* of Ellenly (nē'lī). F. Ilen, Helen, or Eleanor. **No'ra** (nō'rā). [Contr. of No'rah (nō'rā).] Honora, Leonora, and Eleanor. **Oc-ta-vi-a** (ōk-tā'vī-ā). [L.] Fem. of Octavius. L. id.; F. Octavie (ōk-tā'vē), Octave (-tāv); It. Ottavia (ōt-tā'vā); Sp. Octavia (ōk-tā'vā); G. Octavia (ōk-tā'vā). — *Dim.* Tave, Tāv'vy, O'live (ō'līv). F. [L.] **O-liv'i-a** (ō-līv'ī-ā). An olive. L. O-liv'ī-ā; It. & G. Olivia (ō-līv'ī-ā). **O-ph'e-lī-a** (ō-fē'lī-ā; ō-fē'lī-ō). [Gr.] F. Ophélie (ō-fā-lī-ē).

**Paul'a** (pō'lā). [L.] Fem. of Paulus, or Paul. L. id.; F. Paule (pōl); It. Paola (pā-fā); Sp. Paula (pō-lā); G. & G. Paula (pō-lā). **Paul'ina** (pō-lī'nā). [L.] or **Paul'ine** (pō-lē'nē). F. Pauline (pō-lē'nē); It. Paolina (pā-fō-lī'nā); Sp. & Pg. Paulina (pou-lī'nā); G. Pauline (pou-lē'nē). **Pe-nel'o-pe** (pē-nē-lō-pē). [Gr.] A weaver. L. id. **Ph'e-be** (fē'bē). = Phoebe. **Phil'ip'pa** (fī-līp'pā). Fem. of Philip. F. Philippine (fē-lē'pēn); It. Filippa (fē-lē'pā), Filippina (fē-lē-pē'nā); Sp. & Pg. Felipa (fā-lē-pā); G. Philippine (fē-lē-pē'nē). **Phyl'is** (fī-līs). = Phyllis. **Ph'o-be** (fē'bē). [Gr.] Shining. F. Phébé (fā'bā); It. Febe (fā'bā). **Phyl'is** (fī-līs). [Gr.] A green bough. **Pol'ly** (pō'lī). A dim. of Mary. **Pris-cil'la** (prī-sīl'ā). [L.]

**Ra'chel** (rā'čhēl). [Heb.] Aewe. F. Rachel (rā'shēl); It. Rachele (rā-kā-lē); Sp. Raquel (rā-kēl); Pg. Rachel (rā-kāl); G. Rahel (rā'hēl). **Re-be'ca** (rē-bēk'ā), or **Re-bek'ah** (rē-bēk'ā). [Heb.] L. Re-be'ca; F. Rébecca (rā-bēk'ā); G. Rebekka (rā-bēk'ā). — *Dim.* Beck'vy. **Rh'e-a** (rē'ā). [L.] id.; F. Rhée (rā), Rhéa (rā'ā); It. Rhea (rā'ā); G. Rhea (rā'ā). [F. rose.] **Rho'da** (rō'dā). [Gr.] A rose. **Ro'sa** (rō'sā). [L.] A rose. It. Rosa (rō'sā); Sp. Rosa (rō'sā). **Ro'sa-bel'la** (rō'sā-bēl'ā). [L.] A fair rose. **Ro-sa-li-a** (rō-sā-lī-ā), or **Ros'a-lie** (rōz'ā-lē). Deriv. of Rosa. **Ro-sa-līn'd** (rōz'ā-līn'd). [L.] **Ros'a-mond** (rōz'ā-mōnd). [Teut.] F. Rosemonde (rōz-mōnd); It. Rosmonda (rōz-mōndā); Sp. Rosamunda (rōsā-mōon'dā); D. Rozamond (rōz'ā-mōnt). **Rox-an'a** (rōk-sān'dā; -sā'nā). [Per.] F. Roxane (rōks-ān). — *Dim.* Rox'vy, Ruth (rōth). [Heb.]

**Sa-bi'na** (sā-bī'nā). [L.] A Sabine woman. F. Sabine (sā'bēn'); G. Sabina (zā-bē'nē). **Sa-lome'** (sā-lō-mē). [Heb.] Peace. F. Salomé (sā-lō-mā); G. Salome (zā-lō-mē). **Sā'ra** (sā'rā). [Heb.] A Sara (sā'rā); J. princess. F. Sara (sā'rā); It. Sp. & Pg. Sara (sā'rā); G. Sara (zā'rā). — *Dim.* Sal, Sal'ly, Sib'ly (sīb'lī). [Gr.] A sibyl. L. Si-bī'līa. **So-ph'i-a** (sō-fī-ā). [Gr.] Wisdom. F. Sophie (sō-fē); It. Sofia (sō-fē-ā); G. Sophia (zō-fē-ā). — *Dim.* So'phy.

**So-phro'ni-a** (sō-frō-nī-ā). [Gr.] Of a sound mind; sensible. **Stel'l'a** (stē'l'ā). [L.] A star. L. id.; F. Estelle (ēs-tēl'); Sp. Estella (ēs-tē'lī-ā). **Step'h-a-na** (stē'fā-nā). [Gr.] Fem. of Stephen. F. Stéphanie (stā-fā'nē); G. Stephanie (stā-fā'nē-ē). **Su'san** (sū'sān), or **Su-san'nah** (sū-zān'ā). [Heb.] A lily. F. Susanne (sū'sān); It. Susanna (sōō-zān'ā); Sp. & Pg. Susana (sōō-sā'nā); G. Susanne (sōō-zān-ē). — *Dim.* Sue, Suke, Su'ky, Susie, Susy. **Syl'vi-a** (sī'l-vī-ā). [L.] Fem. of Sylvanus.

**T a b'i-t h a** (tā'bī-thā). [Aramaic.] A gazelle. **The'o-d'ra** (thē'ō-dō'rā). [Gr.] Fem. of Theodore. It. Teodora (tā'ō-dō'rā); G. Theodora (tā'ō-dō'rā). — *Dim.* Dō'rā. **The'o-d'osi-a** (thē'ō-dō'shī-ā; -shā). [Gr.] Gift of God. It. Teodosia (tā'ō-dō-zī-ā); G. Theodosia (tā'ō-zē-ā). **The-re'sa** (tē-rē'sā). [L.] F. Thérèse (tā'rāz'); It. Teresa (tā-rēzā); Sp. Teresa (tā-rā'sā); Pg. Theresa (-zā); G. Therese (tē-rē-zā). — *Dim.* Terry, Tra'cy. **Thom'a-s** (tōm'ā-s), or **Thom'a-sine** (-sēn). Fem. of Thomas. Sp. Tomasa (tō-mā'sā); G. Thomasia (tō-mā'sā). — *Dim.* Tamzine (tām'zēn).

**Ul-ri'ca** (ūl'rī-kā). [Teut.] Rich. F. Ulrike (ūl'rēk'); It. Ulrica (ōōl-rē'kā); G. Ulrike (ōōl-rē'kē). **Ura-ni-a** (ū-rā-nī-ā). [Gr.] Heavenly; one of the Muses. L. id.; F. Uranie (ū-rā'nē). **Ur'su-la** (ūr'sū-lā). [L.] She-bear. L. id.; F. Ursule (ūr'sūl); It. Ursola (ōōr'sō-lā); Sp. Ursula (ōōr'sō-lā).

**Va-le'ri-a** (vā-lē-rī-ā). [L.] Victory. L. id.; F. Valérie (vā-lā-rē); It. Valeria (vā-lā-rē); G. Valerie (-rē-ē). **Vic-to'ri-a** (vik-tō-rī-ā). [L.] Victory. F. Victoire (vīk'tō'rī-ā); It. Vittoria (vīk-tō'rī-ā); G. Victoria (vīk-tō'rē-ā). **Vi'o-la** (vī'ō-lā; vē-ō-lā; vī-ō-lā). [L.] A violet. L. id.; F. Violette (vī'ō-lēt); It. Viola (vē-ō-lā); Sp. & Pg. Violante (vē'ō-lān'tā); G. Viola (vē-ō-lā), Viole (vē-ō-lē). **Vir-gi'ni-a** (vē'r-jīn'ī-ā). [L.] L. id.; F. Virginie (vē'r-jē'nā); It. Virginia (vē-r-jē'nā); G. Virginia (vē-r-jē'nā). **Viv'i-an** (vīv'ī-ān). [L.] Lively. F. Vivienne (vē'vī-ēn); It. Viviana (vē'vī-ānā).

**Wil'hel-mi'na** (wī'l'hēl-mē'nā). [Teut.] Fem. of Wilhelm. German of William. F. Guillemine (gē'l-vī-mē'nā), Guillemette (gē'l-vē-mēt'), Wilhelmine (vē'l-hēl-mē'nā); It. Guglielma (gōōl-yēl'mā); Sp. Guillelmina (gē'l-yēl-mē'nā); G. Wilhelmine (vī'hēl-mē'nā). — *Dim.* Min, (mē'nē), Mī-nē-līa, Wil-mēt, Wīl-mōt. **Win'i-fred** (wīn'ī-frēd). — *Dim.* Win'nie.

**Ze-no'bi-a** (zē-nō-bī-ā). [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter. L. id.; F. Zénobie (zā'nō'bē). **Zoe** (zō'ē). [Gr.] Life.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, rēcent, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inj; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



# FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

## FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

INCLUDING PROVERBS, COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS, AND THE  
MOTTOES OF THE STATES AND LEADING NATIONS

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

NOTE.—A very few common words and phrases from foreign languages will be found in the Vocabulary. The abbreviations used here are: L. Latin; F. French; G. German; Gr. Greek; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish.

### A

à bas (à bā'). [F.] Down with; — in disapprobation.  
 ab-eunt stū/di-a in mo/res (mō'rēz). [L.] Studies change into habits.  
 ab ex'tra. [L.] From without.  
 ab hoc et ab hac et ab il'la. [L.] From this man and from this woman and from that woman; confusedly.  
 ab in/con-ve'ni-en'ti. [LL.] *Lav.* Lit., from inconvenience; — referring to a rule that an argument from inconvenience or hardship has great weight.  
 ab in/cu-na/bi-lis (in'kū-nāb'i-lis). [L.] From the cradle; from childhood.  
 ab in'i-ti-o (in-īsh'i-ō). [L.] From the beginning.  
 ab in'tra. [L.] From within.  
 à bon chat, bon rat (à bōn/shā' bōn' rā'). [F.] Lit., to a good cat, a good rat; well-matched.  
 à bon marché (à bōn/mār'shā'). [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.  
 ab o-r'i-gi-ne (ō-rī'jī-nē). [L.] From the origin (beginning).  
 ab o'vo us'que ad ma'l'a. [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.  
 à bras ouverts (à brā'-zōv'vār'). [F.] With open arms.  
 ab'sit in-vi'di-a (in-vīd'i-ā). [L.] Let there be no ill will.  
 ab'sit o'm'en. [L.] May there be no [ill] omen (as in a word just used).  
 ab us'o dis'ce om'nes (dis'sē). [L.] From one learn all.  
 ab urbe con'di-ta. [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome, founded ab. 753 B. C.).  
 a-bu'sus non to'lit u'sum. [L.] Abuse does not take away use (i. e. is not an argument against proper use).  
 a ca'pi-te ad cal'cem (kāp'i-tē). [L.] From head to heel.  
 à-cēs'sit (āk-sēs'it). [L.] He came near.  
 à cheval (à shē-vāl'). [F.] On horseback; astride.  
 à compte (à kōnt'). [F.] On account.  
 à corps perdu (à kōr pēr'dū'). [L.] Lit., with lost body; headlong; impetuously.  
 à coup sûr (à kōp' sūr'). [F.] With sure stroke; surely.  
 à couvert (à kōv'vēr'). [F.] In cover; under cover; sheltered.  
 a cu'spi-de cor'o'na (kū'spī-dē). [L.] A crown from (i. e., won by) the spear.  
 ad ar-bi'tri-um (ār-bī'trī-ūm). [L.] At will.  
 ad a'stra per a'spe-ra (ās'trā, āsp'ērā). [L.] To the stars through difficulties; — motto of Kansas.  
 ad cap-tan'dum. [L.] For the sake of pleasing; — said of an argument addressed primarily to sentiments, desires, or passions.  
 ad cap-tan'dum vul'gus. [L.] To catch the crowd.  
 ad cru-me'nam. [L.] To the purse.  
 ad e-un'dem (græ'dum). [L.] To the same (degree).  
 ad ex'tre'mum. [L.] To the extreme; at last.  
 ad f'inem. [L.] At the end.  
 ad in-fi-ni'tum. [L.] To infinity.  
 ad in'te-ri-m. [L.] In the meantime.  
 ad ka-len'das Græ'cas. [L.] At

the Greek calends; i. e., never — the Greeks had no calends.  
 ad li'bi-tum (lib'i-tūm). [L.] At pleasure.  
 ad nau'se-am (nō'shē-ām). [L.] To [the point of] disgust.  
 ad pā'tres (pā'trēz). [L.] [Gathered] to his fathers; dead.  
 ad quem. [L.] At [or to] which; — opposed to a quo. [in hand.]  
 ad rem. [L.] To the thing or matter.  
 à droite (à drwāt'). [F.] To the right; on the right.  
 ad un'guem (ūn'gwēm). [L.] To a finger nail; to a petty.  
 ad u-trum'que pā-ra'tus (ū-trūm'kwē). [L.] Prepared for either [event].  
 ad vi-vum. [L.] To the life.  
 ad vo-ca'tus di-ō-bo-li (di-āb'ō-lī). [L.] I Devil's advocate.  
 à-gr'e-scit'que me-den'do (ē'grē-sī't'kwē). [L.] And he [or it] grows worse with the treatment.  
 àgri som'nia. [L.] A sick man's dreams.  
 à-quam ser-va-re men'tem. [L.] To preserve an unruffled mind.  
 à quo a'ni-mo (ān'i-mō). [L.] With equal mind; with equanimity.  
 à-re per-en'ni-us. [L.] More lasting than brass [or bronze].  
 à-ta'tis su'as. [L.] Of his [or her] age.  
 affaire d'amour (ā'fār' dā'mōōr'). [F.] A love affair.  
 affaire d'honneur (dō'nūr'). [F.] An affair of honor; a duel.  
 affaire du cœur (dū kūr'). [F.] An affair of the heart; a love affair.  
 à fond (à fōn'). [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.  
 à for-ti-or'i (ā fōr'shī-ō'rī; fōr'). [L.] With the greater force; — said of an argument.  
 à gauche (à gōsh'). [F.] To the left; on the left.  
 à-gem'da (ā-jēm'dā). [L.] Things to a'ge quod a'gis. [L.] Do what you are doing; attend to the business at hand.  
 à grands frais (à grān' frē'). [F.] At great expense.  
 à haute voix (à ōt' vwā'). [F.] Out loud; aloud.  
 à huis clos (à hūi' klō'). [F.] With closed doors.  
 aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera (ād'twā', lē syē' tād' rā'). [F.] Help yourself, and heaven will help you.  
 à l'abandon (à lā'bān'dōn'). [F.] With abandonment; in disorder; at random.  
 à la belle étoile (à lā bēl'ā-twāl'). [F.] Lit., with the beautiful star; in the open air at night.  
 à la bonne heure (à lā bō'n-ūr'). [F.] Lit., at the good hour; very well; excellent. [in safety.]  
 à l'abri (ā lā'brī'). [F.] In shelter; à l'abri (à lā dā'rō'bā'). [F.] By stealth; privately.  
 à la française (à lā frān'sāz'). [F.] After the French mode [or fashion].  
 à la mode (à lā mōd'). [F.] In fashion; according to the fashion [or prevailing mode].  
 à l'anglaise (à lān'glāz'). [F.] In the English fashion.  
 à-le-re flam'mam (āl'ē-rē). [L.] To let the flame.

à li-a ten-tan'da vi'a est. [L.] Another way must be tried.  
 à l'improvis'te (à lān' prō'vēst'). [F.] On a sudden; unawares.  
 à li-quan'do bo'nus dor'mi-tat Ho-me'rus (āli'kwōn'dō). [L.] Even good Homer sometimes nods (that is, the greatest are sometimes caught napping).  
 à lis vo'lat pro'pri-is. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.  
 allegro non tanto (āl-lā'grō nōn tān'tō). [It.] Brisk, but not so very brisk.  
 Alles zu retten, muss alles gewagt werden (āl'ēs tsoō rēt'ēn, mōōs āl'ēs gē-vākt' vēr'dēn). [G.] To save all, all must be dared.  
 alter ego. [L.] A second self; a bosom friend.  
 alter i'dem. [L.] A selfsame other one; a second self.  
 alter ip'se a-mi'cus. [L.] A friend [is] a second self.  
 a ma'xi-mis ad mi'ni-ma (māk'sī-mis, mīn'i-mā). [L.] From the greatest to the least.  
 à méchant chien, court lien (à mā-shān' shyān', kōōr lyān'). [F.] To a vicious dog, a short chain.  
 âme de boue (ām dē bōō'). [F.] A soul of mud.  
 amende honorable (āmānd' ōnō'r- rā'ble). [F.] Honorable apology [or reparation].  
 a men'sa et tho'ra. [L.] From table and bed; from bed and board.  
 a-mi'cus cu'ri-æ. [L.] A friend of the court.  
 a-mi'cus hu-ma'ni ge'nē-ri-s (jēm'ē-ri-s). [L.] A friend of the human race.  
 a-mi'cus us'que ad a'tras (ās'kwē). [L.] A friend as far as to the altars. (that is, except in what is contrary to one's religion).  
 ami de cœur (ā'mē' dē kōōr'). [F.] A friend of [or in] the court; a hollow friend.  
 à moi. [L.] [country].  
 a'mor pā'tri-æ [L.] Love of one's amour propre (ā'mōōr prō'pr'). [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.  
 ancienne noblesse (ān'syēn' nō'b'lēs'). [F.] Ancient nobility; the French nobility before the Revolution of 1789.  
 ancien régime (ān'syān' rā'zhēm'). [F.] The ancient order of thing (esp. in France before the Revolution).  
 anguis in her'ba. [L.] A snake in the grass.  
 a-ni-mal bi'pes im-plu'm'e (ān'i-māl bī'pēs). [L.] A two-legged animal without feathers (that is, a man).  
 àn'i-mis o'p'i-bus'que pā-r'p'ri-ān'i-s (ān'i-mīs ōp'i-būs'kwē). [L.] Prepared in minds and resources; — one of the mottoes of South Caro. na.  
 an'no a-ta'tis su'as. [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.  
 an'no Do'mi-ni (dōm'i-nī). [L.] In, [the specified] year of [our] Lord.  
 an'no mun'di. [L.] In the year of the world; — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation, esp. as fixed by Usher at 4004 B. C. Abbr. A. M.  
 an'no ur'bis con'di-tæ. [L.] In the year of the founded city (Rome, founded about 753 B. C.); — used in Roman chronology.  
 an'no-it cōp'tis. [L.] He [God] has

κ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Abbreviations of Abbreviations used in this work. Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with = equals. (1197)



smiled on [our] undertakings; — a motto on the uncut reverse of the great seal of the United States.  
**an'nus mi-rá-bi-lis** (mí-ráb'i-lis). [L.] Wonderful year.  
**an'te bel'ium**. [L.] Before the war (esp., U. S., the Civil War).  
**an'te me-rí-dí-em** (mè-rí-d'i-ém). [L.] Before noon.  
**an'te tu'bam tre'pi-dat** (trèp'i-dá-dá). [L.] He trembles before the trumpet sounds. [the utmost,] [to] **outrance** (à o'v'ranse). [F.] To surpass; to be superior to.  
**à pas de géant** (à pá-dè zhá'ánv). [L.] Get thee hence, Satan!  
**à pas de géant** (à pá-dè zhá'ánv). [L.] With a giant's stride.  
**à peu près** (à pú' prè). [F.] Nearly; about.  
**à pied** (à pyá). [F.] On foot.  
**à plomb** (à plón). [F.] Perpendicularly; directly.  
**ap'pa-ra'tus cri'ti-cus** (kri't'i-kús). [L.] Reference books, texts, etc. for use in literary work.  
**après moi le déluge!** (á'prè mwá' lè dá'lúzh). [L.] After me, the deluge! — a remark attributed to Louis XV.  
**à propos de bottes** (à prò'pò' dè bòt). [F.] Apropos of boots; without any reason.  
**à propos de rien** (á'prò'pò' ríen). [F.] Apropos of nothing; irrelevant.  
**a'qua et ig'ni in'ter-dí-c'tus**. [L.] Forbidden [to be furnished with] water and fire; banished.  
**à qui-la non c'ap'it mus'cas** (á'kwi-lá' non ká'p'it m'ús'kas). [L.] An eagle does not catch flies. a quo (à kwò). [L.] From which; — opposed to *ad quem*.  
**à ravir** (à rá'vir). [F.] Ravishingly; admirably.  
**ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-æ** (ár'bi-tèr è'lè-gán'shí-è). [L.] Judge of elegance.  
**ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-a-rum**. [L.] Heavily secrets; celestial mysteries.  
**ar-gu-men'tum ad h'o'mi-nem** (á'rg'ú-mén't'um ád h'ò'mi-nè-m). [L.] An argument to the man (i. e., to his interests, passions, etc.). [picked up]  
**ar-ree'tis au'ri-bus**. [L.] With ears arriere-pensée (á'ryár' pá'n'sá). [F.] A thought or meaning kept back [or dissimulated]; mental reservation.  
**ars est ce-la'tre ar'tem**. [L.] It is ars lon'ga, vi'ta bre'vis (árz). [L.] Art is long, life is short.  
**ars po-e'ti-ca** (pò-è'ti-ká). [L.] Art of poetry.  
**ar-si-nus ad ly'ram** (ár'si-n'ús). [L.] An ass at the lyre.  
**a'stra ca'stra, nu'men lu'men** (ás-trá kás'trá). [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.  
**à tort et à travers** (à tr'á-tá à trá-vár). [F.] Without discernment; at random.  
**au bout de son latin** (ò bòv' dè sòn lá'tín). [F.] At the end of his Latin; at his wits' end.  
**au ch'ien war** in Arkadien geboren (ók'ik vár in ár-ká'di-èn gè'bò'rén). [G.] I, too, was born in Arcadia.  
**au contraire** (ò kón'trá). [F.] On the contrary.  
**au courant** (ò kòv'ránt). [F.] Lit., in [or with] the current; well-informed; up-to-date.  
**au'c'or pré'ti-o'sa fa'cit** (prè'sh'i-ò'sá). [L.] The giver makes [the gifts] precious.  
**au-d'en'tes for-tu'na ju'vat** (ò-dèn-tèz). [L.] Fortune favors the bold [or the brave].  
**au'de sa'pe-re** (sá'p-è-rè). [L.] Dare to be wise.  
**au fait** (ò fè). [F.] Expert; skillful; well instructed.  
**au fond** (ò fón). [F.] At bottom; fundamentally.  
**au wiedersehen** (onf' vè'dèr-zá'èn). [G.] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.  
**au grand sérieux** (ò grán' sè'ry-ús). [F.] In all seriousness.  
**au pied de la lettre** (ò pyé' dè lá lè'tr'). [F.] To the foot of the letter; literally.  
**au pis aller** (ò pè-zá'lá). [F.] At worst; as a last resort.  
**au ra po'pu-la'ris** (pòp'ú-lá'ris). [L.] Popular breezes; popular favor or will.  
**au're-a me'di-o-cri-tas** (mè'di-òk'ri-tás). [L.] The golden mean.  
**au reste** (ò rést'). [F.] For the rest; besides.  
**au revoir** (ò ré-vvóir). [F.] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.

**au'ri-bus te'ne-o lu'pum**. [L.] I hie a wolf by the ear.  
**au'ri sa'era fá'mes** (fá'mèz). [L.] Accursed craving for gold.  
**au-spí-ci-um me'li-o'ris** (ò'p'sh'i-ú-m). [L.] An omen of a better age; — motto of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
**aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait** (ò'sè'tò' dè', ò'sè'tò' fè). [F.] No sooner said than done.  
**autant de têtes, autant d'avis** (ò-tán' dè tét', ó'tán' dá'vè). [F.] So many heads (men), so many opinions.  
**aut Cæsar aut nul'us** (nihi). [L.] Either a Caesar, or nobody (nothing).  
**autres temps, autres mœurs** (ò'tr' tán', ó'tr' mùr'; s' s'ounded in *mœurs*). [F.] Other times, other manners.  
**aut vin'c-re aut mo'ri**. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.  
**aux armes!** (ò-zárm). [F.] To arms! avec permission (á'vèk' pè'r'mè'syón). [F.] With permission.  
**à v'bis à v'er'be-ra**. [L.] From words to blows.  
**a vin'cu-lo ma'tri-mo'ni-i** (má'trí-mò'ni-t). [L.] From the bond of matrimony.  
**avise la fin** (á'vèz' lá fán). [F.] Consider the end.  
**à votre santé** (à vò'tr' sán'tá). [F.] To your health.

B

**bas bleu** (bá' blò). [F.] A blue-stocking; literary woman.  
**battre la campagne** (bá'tr' lá kán-pán'y'). [F.] To beat [or scour] the country; to give vague reasons.  
**bavardage** (bá'várdážh). [F.] Prattle; chatter.  
**be-a'te me-mo'ri-æ**. [L.] Of blessed memory.  
**beau monde** (bò' mònd). [F.] Lit., fine world; the fashionable world.  
**beaux yeux** (bò-z'yò). [F.] Beautiful eyes.  
**bel'la, hor'ri-da bel'la**. [L.] Wars.  
**be-nig'no nu'mi-ne**. [L.] With favoring providence.  
**ben trovato** (bèn tré-vátò). [It.] Well found [or invented].  
**bête noire** (bè't' nwar). [F.] Lit., black beast; an object of deep dread or aversion; bugbear.  
**bêtise** (bè'tèz). [F.] Stupidity; an act of folly; a trifle.  
**bien entendu** (byán-nán'sán'dü'). [F.] Well understood.  
**bienséance** (byán'sè'ánv). [F.] Becomingness; propriety. [come.]  
**bienvenue** (byán've-nü'). [F.] Welcome.  
**bis dat qui cito dat**. [L.] He gives twice who gives at once.  
**bi's pe-c'e' in bel'lo non l'icet**. [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permitted.  
**bo-na'fides** (fí'dèz). [L.] Good faith; honesty; freedom from fraud or deception.  
**bon avocat, mauvais voisin** (bò'n-á'vò'ká, mò'vè' vvá-zán). [F.] Good lawyer, bad neighbor.  
**bon gré, mal gré** (bò'n' grá, má'l' grá). [F.] [With] good grace [or] bad grace; willing or unwilling.  
**bo'nis a'vi-bus** (ò'v'i-büs). [L.] With good birds (auspices).  
**bon jour** (bò'n' zhòór'). [F.] Good day; good morning.  
**bonne bouche** (bò'n' bòòsh'). [F.] A pleasant taste; a titbit.  
**bonne et belle** (bò'n-ná' bè'l). [F.] Good and fine.  
**bonne foi** (bò'n' fwá). [F.] Good faith. [evening.]  
**bon soir** (bò'n' swáir'). [F.] Good night.  
**bon d'oreau** (bò'r'dè-rò'). [F.] A good or memorable, esp. one containing an enumeration of documents.  
**bouffant** (bò'fán'). [F.] Puffed.  
**bouffante** (bò'fán't'). [F.] out; full; bulging, as a dress skirt.  
**bouleversement** (bò'vè'r'sè-mán'). [F.] Complete overthrow; convulsion; disorder.  
**brevet d'invention** (brè-vè' dán'vân-syón'). [F.] A patent.  
**brève ma'nu**. [L.] With a short hand; immediately.  
**broché** (brò'shá). [F.] Woven with a raised figure; stitched, as a book with no cover or only a paper one; also, to weave with a raised figure; broché fabric.  
**brütum ful'men**. [L.] A thunder-bolt striking blindly; an ineffectual display of force.

C

**ca'dit quæ'stí-o** (kwè'shí-ò). [L.] The question [in issue] falls (ceases to be).  
**cæ'ca in-ví-di-a est** (in-ví'di-á). [L.] Envy is blind.  
**ca's-tus m'i'hi víres** (sè'v'i-tús m'i'h'i ví'rèz). [L.] My strength [is] from heaven. [Peace.]  
**can'di-da Fax**. [L.] White-robed.  
**cap-ti-vi-o be-ne-vò-len-ti-æ** (ká'p-tá'shí-ò bè-nè'vò-lèn'shí-è). [L.] A reaching after [or currying of] favor.  
**ca'put mor'tu-um** (mò'r'ò-úm). [L.] Lit., dead head (i. e., a skull); worthless remains.  
**ca'ret in-ví-ti-o et ñ-ne** (in-ish'i-ò). [L.] It lacks beginning and end.  
**car'pe di'em**. [L.] Make use of the day; seize the opportunity.  
**cas'sis tu-ti-si-ma vír'tus**. [L.] Virtue [is] the safest helmet.  
**ca'sus bel'i**. [L.] An event of war (i. e., a cause, or an alleged justification, of war).  
**catalogue raisonné** (ká'tá'log' rè'zò'ná). [F.] A catalogue of books classed according to their subjects.  
**cau'sa si'ne qua non**. [L.] An indispensable cause [or condition].  
**ca'vé ca'nem**. [L.] Beware the dog.  
**ca'dant ar'ma to'gæ**. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown (that is, military to civil power).  
**c'est-à-dire** (sè't-á-dè'r'). [F.] That is to say; namely.  
**c'est autre chose** (sè't-á'tr' shòz'). [F.] That is another [or a different] thing.  
**c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute** (sè's pl'ú' kún' krím, sè't-ún' fò't'). [F.] It is more than a crime, it is a blunder. [depends.]  
**c'est selon** (sè't s' lòn). [F.] That.  
**ce'st-è-ra de'sunt** (sè't-è-rá'). [F.] These are wanting.  
**ce'st-è-ris pa'rti-bus** (sè't-è-ris pá'r'ti-büs). [L.] Other things being equal.  
**cha'cun à son go'it** (shá'kún' é'gál-sò'n' gò'it). [L.] Every one to his taste.  
**Champs Elysées** (shán'-zá'lè-zá'). [F.] Elysian Fields; — name of an avenue in Paris.  
**chapeau bas** (shá'pò' báz'). [F.] Hat in hand; hats off!  
**château en Espagne** (shá'tò' é'n-è's-pán'y'). [F.] A castle in Spain (in the air, Spain being the land of romance).  
**chef de cuisine** (shè'f' dè kwè'zè'n'). [F.] Head cook.  
**chemin de fer** (shè'mán' dè fár'). [F.] Iron road (that is, railroad).  
**cher ami** (shár-á'mè'). [F.] Dear friend (masculine).  
**chères amies** (shè'r' shá' lá fám'). [F.] Look for the woman.  
**chère amie** (shár-á'mè'). [F.] Dear friend (feminine).  
**che sará, sará** (ká sá-rá', sá-rá'). [It.] What will be, will be.  
**cheval de bataille** (shè'vá'l' dè bá-tá'y'). [F.] A war horse; favorite subject; hobby.  
**chevalier d'industrie** (shè'vá'l'yá' dán'súv'trè'). [F.] A swindler; sharper.  
**chi tace accensente** (kè tá'chá ák-kón-sén'tá). [It.] He who is silent consents.  
**chou** (shò). [F.] A cabbage; a kind of light pastry, with a filling of jelly, cream, etc.; a bunch, knot, or rosette of ribbon, or other material, used as an ornament in a woman's dress.  
**Christo et Ec-clè-si-æ** (kris'tò). [F.] For Christ and the Church.  
**chronique scandaleuse** (krò'nèk' skán'dá'lèz). [F.] A chronicle of scandal. [facet.]  
**ci-gît** (sè'zhè'). [F.] Here lies; hic'ir'ca, or cir'ei-ter. [L.] About.  
**ci'to ma-tu-rum, ci'to pu'tri-dum**. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.  
**clá'ri-o-r e' ñe-ne-bris** (tèn'è-bris). [L.] Brighter from obscurity.  
**clá'rum et ve-ne-rá-bi-le no-men** (vèn-è-rá'b'i-lè). [L.] Illustrious and venerable name.  
**classes aisées** (klás-sè-zá'). [F.] The classes in easy circumstances.  
**co'gi-to er'go sum** (kò'j'i-tò). [L.] I think, therefore I exist.  
**eognoseente** (kò'nyò-shèn'tá). [It.] Connoisseur.  
**comme il faut** (kò'mè'l' fò'; kò-mè' fò'). [F.] As it should be; proper; in good form. [good.]  
**com-mu'ne bo'num**. [L.] Common

ñle, senâte, càre, ãm, àccount, àrm, àsk, solá; ève, èvent ènd, recènt, makèr; ìce, ìll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòit, cònnèct; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; fòod, fòot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (87);



com-mu-ni-con-sen-su. [L.] By common consent.  
 communi-que (kō'mū/nē/kā). [F.] An official communication, as of information to the press.  
 compa-gnon de voyage (kōn/pā/nyōn/ dē/vā/yāz/h). Traveling companion.  
 compte rendu (kōnt/ rān/dū). [F.] An account given; a report; account rendered.  
 con amore (kōn ā-mō/rā). [It.] With love; earnestly; heartily.  
 con-ci-o ad cle'm (kōn/shī-ō). [L.] A discourse to the clergy.  
 concours (kōn/kōr). [F.] Concurrence; a competition.  
 con-dolere (kōn dō-lē/rā). [It.] With grief.  
 con-junc-tis vi-ri-bus (vir/i-būs). [L.] With united powers.  
 con-tra bo'nos mo'res (bō'nōs mō'rē). [L.] Against good morals [for manners].  
 co'm-ra-m po'pu-lo (pōp/ū-lō). [L.] Publicly; in public.  
 cor-pus de-li-c-ti. [L.] The body of the crime; the substantial and fundamental fact of a crime.  
 cor-ri-gen-da. [L.] Things [faults or errors] to be corrected.  
 cor u-num, vi-a u-na. [L.] One heart, one way.  
 couleur de rose (kōō/lūr/ dē rōz). [F.] Color of rose; rose-colored; roseate.  
 coup de grâce (kōō/ dē grās). [F.] Lit., a stroke of mercy; a decisive finishing stroke.  
 coup de main (mān). [F.] A sudden [or unexpected] movement or attack.  
 coup de maître (mā'tr). [F.] A master stroke.  
 coup de soleil (sō'lē/y). [F.] Sun-stroke.  
 coup d'essai (dā/sē). [F.] A first attempt.  
 coup d'état (dā'tā). [F.] A stroke of state [or policy]; a sudden exercise of power whereby the existing government is overthrown.  
 coup de théâtre (tā'tr). [F.] A sudden and sensational turn of action in, or as in, a play.  
 coup d'œil (dū'y). [F.] A glance of the eye; a comprehensive view.  
 coûte que coûte (kōō/kē kōōt). [F.] Let it cost what it may.  
 craignez honte (krē'nyā/ ōnt). [F.] Fear disgrace.  
 cre-dat Ju-dæ-us A-pe-l-la. [L.] Let Apella the Jew (that is, a credulous person) believe [it].  
 cre-de quod ha'bes, et ha'bes (hā-bēz). [L.] Believe that you have [it], and you have [it].  
 cre-du-la res a'mor est (krē/dū-lū rēz). [L.] A credulous thing is love.  
 cre-sci-te et mul-ti-plic-a-mi-ni (krēs/i-tē et mūl'ti-pli-kām/i-ni). [L.] Increase and multiply; — motto of Maryland.  
 cre-scit e-un-do (krēs/it). [L.] It grows by going [or as it goes]; — motto of New Mexico.  
 crux cri-ti-co-rum (krū'i-kō'rūm). [L.] The puzzle of critics.  
 cu-cul-us non fa'cit mo-na-chum (mōnā-kūm). [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.  
 cui bo'no (kū). [L.] Lit., to whom [is it] for a benefit? who benefits by it?  
 cui-pam pe'nas pre'mit co'mes. [L.] Punishment presses a close attendant upon crime.  
 cum gra'no sa-lis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.  
 cum no'tis va-ri-o-rum. [L.] With the notes of various authors or commentators.  
 cum pri-vi-le-gi-o (pūrv/i-lē/ji-ō). [L.] With privilege.  
 cu-ri-o-sa fe-li-ci-tas (fē-lī-si-tās). [L.] Painstaking felicity.  
 cur-ren-te ca'le-mo (kūr/rē-tē-mē). [L.] With a running [or facile] pen.  
 cus'tos mo'r-um. [L.] The guardian of morals [for manners].

D

d'accord (dā/kōr). [F.] In accord; in tune; agreed.  
 dame d'honneur (dām/dō'nūr). [F.] A maid of honor.  
 dames de la salle (dām/dē lā sāl). [F.] Market women.  
 dam-nant quod non in-tel-li-gunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.

da're pon'dus i-do-ne-a fu'mo. [L.] Things fit to give weight to smoke.  
 da'ta et ac-cep'ta. [L.] Things given and received; expenditures and receipts.  
 de-ber'e fa'ta se-cu'tus. [L.] Following announced destinies.  
 de bon augure (dē bōn/nō'gūr). [F.] Of good omen.  
 de bonne grāce (bōn/ grās). [F.] With good grace; willingly.  
 de-cep-tio vi'sus (dē-sēp/shī-ō). [L.] Optical illusion.  
 de-cer'e vi. [L.] I have decreed. [day, de di'e in di'em. [L.] From day to de gus'ti-bus non est dis'pu-tan-dum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.  
 De'i gra'ti-a (grā'shī-ā). [L.] By the grace of God.  
 de-len-da est Car-tha-go. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.  
 de mō'ris dē mō-lān' pē. [F.] From bad to worse.  
 de mor-tu-is nil ni'si bo'nū. [F.] Of the dead [say] nothing but good.  
 de ni'hilo ni'hil. [L.] From nothing comes nothing.  
 de no'vo. [L.] Anew; afresh.  
 De-o du-ce. [L.] With God as leader.  
 De-o fa-ven'te. [L.] With God's favor.  
 De-o gra'ti-as (grā'shī-ās). [L.] Thanks to God.  
 De-o vo-len'te. [L.] God willing; by God's will. [depths, de pro-fundis. [L.] Out of the depths.]  
 de pro-pri-o mo'tu. [L.] Of one's [or its] own motion; spontaneously.  
 de rigueur (dē rē'gūr). [F.] Obligatory; strictly required.  
 dernier ressort (dēr'nyā/ rē-sōr). [F.] A last resort.  
 dē-si-pe-re in lo'co (dē-sīp/ē-rē). [L.] To indulge in trifling at the proper time.  
 dē-tenu (dā't-nū). [F.] A detained detēnue (nū). [F.] person; prisoner.  
 de trop (dē trō). [F.] Too much [or too many]; superfluous; in the way.  
 De-us in-cu'p'tis. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.  
 de-us ex ma-chi-na (māk/i-nū). [L.] A god from a machine; — alluding to the practice in classical tragedies of bringing on a god to solve superhuman difficulties.  
 De-us vult. [L.] God wills [it]; — the rallying cry of the First Crusade.  
 dex'tro tem'po-re. [L.] At a favorable time.  
 di'es fau'stus (di'ēz fōs'tūs). [L.] A lucky day. [lucky day, di'es in-fau'stus (in-fōs'tūs). [L.] An di'es i'rae. [L.] Day of wrath.  
 Dieu avec nous (dyū/ āv'ēk/nōō). [F.] God with us.  
 Dieu défend le droit (dā/fān' lē drwā). [F.] God defends the right.  
 Dieu et mon droit (ā mōn drwā). [F.] God and my right; — motto in British royal arms.  
 Dieu vous garde (vōō gārd). [F.] God guard you; — formerly a salutation.  
 dig-nus vin'di-ce no'dus. [L.] A knot [or difficulty] worthy of [such] a liberator.  
 Dios y federación (dyōs/ s fā/dē-rā-tiōn). [Sp.] God and federation; — motto of Venezuela.  
 di, or di'i, Pe-na'tes. [L.] The Penates, or household gods.  
 di-ri-go (di'rī-gō). [L.] I direct; — motto of Maine.  
 dia-li'ter vi'sum (diā'lī-tēr). [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.  
 diseur de bons mots (dēzūr/ dē bōn' mō). [F.] A sayer of bons mots; a wit. [parts, di-cer'ta mem'bra. [L.] Scattered.  
 di-tat De-us. [L.] God enriches; — motto of Arizona.  
 di-vi-de et im-pe-ra (di-vi-dē). [L.] Divide and rule. [by teaching, di-vi-de et im-pe-ra-mus. [L.] We learn.  
 dolce far niente (dōl/chā fār nyēn'tā). [It.] Sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness.  
 Do-mi-ne, di-ri-ge nos (dōm'i-nē, di'rī-jē nōs). [L.] Lord, direct us; — motto of the City of London.  
 Do-mi-nus vo-bis-cum (dōm'i-nūs). [L.] The Lord [be] with you.  
 dorer la pilule (dō'rā/ lā pē'lūl). [F.] To glid the pill.  
 drou des gens (drwā/ dā zhān). [F.] The law of nations; international law.  
 du fort au faible (dū fōr-tō fā'bl). [F.] From the strong to the weak; — on an average.

du'ce et de-co-rum est pro pa'tri-a mo'ri. [L.] It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country.  
 dum spi-ro, spe-ro. [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.  
 dum vi-vi-mus, vi-va-mus (vi-vi-mūs, vi-vā-mūs). [L.] While we live, let us live.  
 du-ran'te be-ne-plā-ci-to (bē/nē-plā'si-tō). [L.] During pleasure.  
 du-ran'te vi'ta. [L.] During life.

E

eau de vie (ō/ dē vēr). [F.] Lit., water of life; brandy.  
 ee-ce sig-num (ēk'sē). [L.] Behold the sign; look at the proof.  
 e-con-tra-ri-o. [L.] On the contrary.  
 e-di-ti-o prin'ceps (ē-dish'i-ō). [L.] The first edition.  
 egalité (ēgā'lē/tē). [F.] Equality.  
 Eiga-fest. Burg ist unser Gott. In Eiß'tē böök ist öm'sēr göt. [G.] A Mighty Fortress is our God; — hymn by Luther.  
 élan (ā'lān). [F.] Ardor inspired by passion or enthusiasm; dash.  
 embarrassé, or des, richesses (ān-bā'rā/ dē (dā) rē'shēs'). [F.] An embarrassment of riches.  
 émeute (ā'mūt). [F.] A seditious tumult; outbreak.  
 e-mu-né-tas na'ris. [L.] Lit., or wiped nose; of nice perception; acute en ami (ān-nā'mē). [F.] As [or like] a friend.  
 en arrière (ān-nā'ryār). [F.] In [or to] the rear; in arrears.  
 en attendant (ān-nā'tān/dān). [F.] While waiting; in the meantime.  
 en avant (ān-nā'vān). [F.] Forward; into the future.  
 en déshabillé (ān/ dā'zā/bē'yā). [F.] In undress.  
 en effet (ān-nā'fē). [F.] In effect; in fact; in deed.  
 en famille (ān' fā'mē'y). [F.] In (or with) [one's] family.  
 en fantôme (ān/fān' gā'tā). [F.] A spoiled child.  
 enfants perdus (ān/fān' pēr/dū). [F.] Lit., lost children; soldiers sent to a dangerous post; a forlorn hope.  
 enfant terrible (ān/fān' tēr'rē'b'l). [F.] Lit., terrible child; a loquacious child who by its remarks puts its elders into awkward positions.  
 enfant trouvé (trōō/vā). [F.] A foundling.  
 en fin (ān' fān). [F.] In fine; in short; at last.  
 en foule (fōōl). [F.] In a crowd.  
 en grande tenue (grān'd/ tē-nū). [F.] In full dress.  
 en masse (māsē). [F.] In mass; in plain jour (plān' zhōor). [F.] In broad daylight.  
 en queue (kōō). [F.] Lit., as a tail; in pursuit; in a line.  
 en rapport (rāp'pōr). [F.] In accord; in sympathy.  
 en règle (rē'gl). [F.] According to rule; in due form.  
 en revanche (rē-vānsh'). [F.] In return [or compensation].  
 en route (rōōt). [F.] On the way.  
 ense-pel'tit plā/ci-dam sub li-ber-ta-te qui-e'tem (plā'si-dām, lib'ēr-tā'tē). [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty; — motto of Massachusetts.  
 en suite (ān' swēt). [F.] In a succession, series, or set.  
 entente cordiale (ān'tān/ kōr/dyāl). [F.] Cordial understanding (esp. between two governments).  
 entre deux vins (ān'tr/ dō/ vān). [F.] Lit., between two wines; half intoxicated. [tween ourselves.]  
 entre nous (ān'tr/ nōō). [F.] Be-tween us.  
 e'o no'mi-ne (nōm'i-nē). [L.] By [or under] that name.  
 e-pli'ci-bus u-num. [L.] One out of many; — motto of the United States.  
 e-re na'ta. [L.] Under the present circumstances; as matters are.  
 e-ra-re hu-mā-num est. [L.] To err is human. [frolsomeness, espiègle (ēsp'yē'gl). [F.] Roguish; espièglerie (ēsp'yē'glē'rē). [F.] Lit., a roguish trick; hence, roguishness; frolicsomeness.  
 es'se quam vi-de-ri. [L.] To be rather than to seem; — motto of North Carolina.  
 estaminet (ēstā'mēnā). [F.] A café, or room in a café, where smoking is allowed.

F = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



est mo'dus in re'bus. [L.] There is a limit [for due measure] in [all] things.

es/ to per-pet-u-a (-pĕt'ĭ-ô). [L.] May she be perpetual; — motto of Idaho. est qua'sdam fie're vo-lup'tas. [L.] There is a certain pleasure in wasting.

et id e'rat om'ne. [L.] And everything of the kind. et sic de si-mil'i-bus (si-mil'i-bis). [L.] And so of the like.

et tu, Bru'te! [L.] And thou also, Brutus! — implying betrayal by a friend. [stantly; forthwith]

e ves-ti-gi-o (vĕs-ti'ĭ-ô). [L.] In-Ewig-Weibliche (âw'ik-vîp'lik-ê). [G.] [The] eternal feminine.

ex ab-rupt'o. [L.] Abruptly. ex se'quo et ho'no. [L.] According to what is just and good.

ex a-ni-mo (ân'i-mô). [L.] From the heart; sincerely. ex-cep-ti-o pro'bat re'gu-lam de re'bus non ex-cep-tis (rĕg'ŭ-lâm). [L.] An exception establishes the rule as to things not excepted.

ex-cep-ta. [L.] Excerpts; clippings. ex con-ces-s'o. [L.] From what has been conceded. [ioned it]

ex-cu-dit. [L.] He [or she] fash-ioned it. ex-cu'ria. [LL.] Out of court. ex-emp'la sunt o'di-o'sa. [L.] Examples are odious.

ex-emp'li gra'ti-a (grâ'shî-â). [L.] For the sake of example. ex-unt om'nes (ôm'nĕz). [L.] All go out [for retire]

exig'ant (âg'zĕ'zhân'). [F.] Exact-exig'ante (-zhânt). } ing; impor-tunante; exigent.

ex-i-tus a'p'ta pro'bat. [L.] The outcome justifies the deeds. ex-ib'ris. [L.] From the books [of]; — an inscription used, with the owner's name, in a book.

ex me'ro mo'tu. [L.] Out of mere impulse; of his [or its] own accord. ex me'ro. [L.] According to custom.

ex ne-ces-si-ta'te re'f'i. [L.] From the necessity of the case. ex ni'hilo ni'hil fit. [L.] From nothing nothing is made.

ex pe'c'c'â cu'lem. [L.] From the foot [we may judge of] Hercules, from a part we may divine the whole. ex-pe'ri-men'tum cru'cis (ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn'tum). [L.] A crucial experiment [for test].

ex-per'to cre'di-te (krĕd'i-tĕ). [L.] Believe one who knows by experience. ex pro'pri-o mo'tu. [L.] Of his [or its] own accord.

ex un'gue le-o'nem. [L.] From the claw [we may infer] the lion; the whole may be inferred from a part. ex vi ter'mi-ni. [LL.] By force of the term.

ex vo'to. [L.] According to one's vow [or prayer].

F

fa'ber est quis/que su'as for-tu'nas. [L.] Everyone is the architect of his own fortune.

fa'ci-es non om'ni-bus u'na (fâ'shî-ĕz). [L.] All have not the same face. fa'ci-le est in-ven'tis ad/de-re (âs'fî-lĕ). [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.

fa'ci-le prim'ceps (prin'sĕps). [L.] Easily chief [or first]. fa'ci-lis de-scen'sus A-ver'no, or A-ver'ni (fâ'sî-lis). [L.] The descent to Avernus is easy; the road to it is easy.

façon de parler (fâ'sôn' dĕ pârlâr). [F.] Way of speaking. faire bonne mine (fâr' bôn' mĕn'). [F.] To treat or receive kindly or graciously.

faire l'homme d'importance (fâr' lôm dâv'ôm'p'ân's). [F.] To play the man of importance; to put on airs. faire suivre (sê'vr). [F.] To be forwarded; please forward.

fait accompli (fĕ-tâ'kôm'plĕ). [F.] An accomplished fact. fa'ma sem'per vi'vat. [L.] May [his] fame live forever.

fas est et ab hos'te do'ce-ri (dôs'ĕ-ri). [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy. [pose.]

Fa'ta ob'stant. [L.] The Fates op'pose. Fa'ta vi'am in-ve'ni-ent. [L.] The Fates will find a way. fatti maschii, parole femine (fât'tĕ mâ'skĕ-ĕ, pâ-rô'lâ fĕm'ĕ-nâ). [It.] Deeds [are] males, words females — motto of Maryland.

fa'ble, senâte, âme, âccount, ârm, âsk, solâ; êve, êvent ênd, recĕnt, makĕr, ice, îll; îld, îbey, îrb, îdd, îoff, înnĕct; îse, înite, îm, îup, îrcuits, menû; îood, îoot; out, îoil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thîn; nat'ure, vĕrdure (S7);

femme de chambre (fâm dĕ shân'br'). [F.] A lady's maid; chamber-maid. [ture.]

fe'ra na-tu'ra. [L.] Of a wild nature. fer'vet o'pus. [L.] The work boils. fe'stina len'te. [L.] Make haste slowly.

fête champê'tre (fât' shân'pâ'tr'). [F.] A rural festival; an open-air entertainment. feu de joie (fû' dĕ zhvâ'). [F.] A bonfire; a firing of guns in token of joy.

feux d'artifice (fû' dâr'tĕfĕs). [F.] Fireworks; sallies; sparkling fancy. fîat jus-ti-ti-a, ru'at cœ'lum (ÿs-tîsh'ĭ-â). [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.

fîat lux' [L.] Let there be light. fî/de-i co-ti'cu-la crux (kô-tîk'ŭ-lâ). [L.] The cross [is] the touchstone of faith.

fî/de-de-fen'sor. [L.] Defender of the faith; a title of the sovereigns of England. fî/de, sed cui vi'de (kî). [L.] Trust, but take care whom.

fî/des Pu'ni-ca (fî'dĕz). [L.] Punic fî/des; treachery. fî/dus A-châ'tes (â-khâ'tĕz). [L.] Faithful Achates; hence, a trusty friend.

fî/li-us nul-li-us (fîl'i-ÿs). [L.] No one's son; a bastard. fî/de chambre (fĕ'y' dĕ shân'br'). [F.] Lady's maid.

fille d'honneur (dô'nôur'). [F.] A maid of honor. fî/nem re'spi-ĕe (rĕs'pî-sĕ). [L.] Consider the end.

fî/nis co-ro'nat o'pus. [L.] The end crowns the work. fîa-gran'te bel'lo. [L.] Lit., while the war is blazing; during actual hostilities.

fîa-gran'te de-lo'to. [L.] Lit., while the crime is blazing; in the very act. fîe'ti, non fran'gi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.

flux de paroles (fû' dĕ pâ'rô'l'). [F.] A flow of words. for'tes for-tu'na ju'vat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.

for-ti-ter in re', sua/vi-ter in mo'do (sua'vî-tĕr). [L.] Strongly in deed, gently in manner. franco (frân'kô). [It.] Franked; postage free.

fran'cas, non fĕc'tes (fĕk'tĕz). [L.] You may break, you shall not bend. from'ti nul'la fî/des (fî'dĕz). [L.] [There is] no reliance on appearance.

fra'ges con-su-me-re na'ti (frô's'fâ'ĕz). [L.] Born to consume the fruits of the earth. fu'git ho'ra. [L.] The hour flies.

fu'it Ili-um (îl'i-ÿm). [L.] Troy has been (that is, exists no longer). fun'ctus of-fi-cio (ô-fîsh'ĭ-ô). [L.] Having performed his office; hence, out of office.

fu'r'or ar'ma mi-ni'strat (mî-nî's-trât). [L.] Rage supplies arms. fu'r'or lo-quen'di. [L.] A rage for speaking.

fu'r'or po-eti-cus (pô-ĕ't'i-kûs). [L.] Poetic frenzy. fu'r'or scri-ben'di. [L.] A rage for writing.

G

Gal'li-ĕe (gâ'l'i-ĕĕ). [L.] Lit., in Gallic; in French; after the French manner. gar'çon d'honneur' (gâr'sôn' dô'nôur'). [F.] Groomsman.

gardé à cheval (gâr'dâ shĕ-vâl'). [F.] Mounted guard. garde du corps (gâr'd' dû kôr'). [F.] A bodyguard.

garde-feu (gârd'fĕu'). [F.] A fire screen [for fender]. gardez la foi (gâr'dâ lâ fwâ'). [F.] Keep the faith. [the place.]

ge'ni-us lo'ci. [L.] The genius of gens d'église (zhân' dâ'glĕz'). [F.] Ecclesiastics; clergy. gens de guerre (dĕ gâr'). [F.] Military men; soldiers.

gens du monde (dû mônd'). [F.] People of fashion. gens irri-ta-bi-le va'tum (ĕnz' îr-i-tâb'i-lĕ). [L.] The irritable race of poets.

Germanice (ĕr-mân'i-ĕĕ). [NL.] In German; after the German manner. Ge-sund'heit (gĕ-zôont'hit). [G.] [To your] health.

gibber de potence (zhĕ'byâ' dĕ pô-tân's). [F.] A gallows bird.

glaube dem Leben (glou'bĕ dĕm lâ-bĕn). [G.] Believe in life. glo'ri-a vir-tu'tis um'bra. [L.] Glory [is] the shadow of virtue.

gnôthi seauton (gnô'thî sĕ-ou-tôn'). [G. γνô'thî seautôn.] Know thyself; — inscribed on the temple of Apollo, Delphi.

Gott mit uns (gôt mit ôns). [G.] God with us; — motto of the Order of the Crown, Prussia. grâce à Dieu (grâ'sâ dyû'). [F.] Thanks to God.

gra'du di-ver'so, u'na vi'a. [L.] With different pace, [but] on the same road. grande passion (grând' pâ'syôn'). [F.] Great passion; love.

grand monde (grân' mônd'). [F.] Great world; high society. grand pas (grân' pâ'). [F.] Lit., great step; — a stylish gait or walk.

gra'ti-a pla-cen'di (grâ'shî-ô). [L.] The grace of pleasing. [ton.] gra'ti-us die'to'r'um. [L.] A mere assessor. gra'vis îra re'gum est sem'per. [L.] The wrath of kings is always heavy.

grex ve-na-li-um. [L.] A venal company [or crowd] grosse Seelen duden still (grô'sĕ zâ-lĕ dô'd'ôdn' still). [G.] Great souls suffer in silence.

guerre à outrance (gâr' â ôo'trân's). [F.] War to the uttermost.

H

hâc o'lim me'mi-nis'se ju-va'bit (mĕm'i-nîs'ĕ). [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.

hâc lon'gis in-ter-va'liis. [L.] At intervals by no means long. haud pas/si-bus æ'quis. [L.] Not with equal steps.

haut goût (ô' gô't'; hô'). [F.] High flavor; a slight taint. ha'bitus die'to'r'um. [L.] A devourer of books; a bookworm.

hi-a'tus val'de de-fien'dus. [L.] A very deplorable hiatus. hic et ubi'que. [L.] Here and everywhere.

hic jac'et. [L.] Here lies; — used in epitaphs. hi'ems (hî'ĕmz). [L.] Winter.

hinc il'lâs la'cri-mâ (îl'k'rî-mĕ). [L.] Hence these tears. hoc a'ge. [L.] Do this; apply yourself to what you are doing.

hoc o'pus, hic la'bor est. [L.] This is the work, this is the labor; this is the great difficulty. hoc tem'po-re. [L.] At this time.

ho'mi-nis est ar'ra (hôm'i-nîs). [L.] To err is human. homme d'affaires (ôm' dâ'fâr'). [F.] A man who transacts business for another; agent. [man of wit.]

homme d'esprit (dĕs'prĕ'). [F.] A boni soit qui mal y pense (ô'm' swâ kĕ mâl'ĕ pâns'). [F.] Shamed be he who thinks evil of it; — the motto of the Order of the Garter.

honneur et patrie (ô'nûr' â pâ'trĕ'). [F.] Honor and fatherland; — motto of the Legion of Honor, France. ho'râ sub'si-cî'va. [L.] Leisure hours.

ho'ra fu'git. [L.] The hour flies. ho'r-ri-bi-le die'tu' (hô-rîb'i-lĕ). [L.] Horrible to relate.

hors de combat (hôr dĕ kôm'bât; ôr). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting. hors d'œuvre (hôr dô'vr'; ôr). [F.] A side dish; a relish.

hors-us su'per. [L.] Lit., a dry garden; a herbarium. hos'tis hu-ma'ni ge'nĕ-ris (ĕn'ĕ-ris). [L.] An enemy of the human race. [Town hall.]

hôtĕl de ville (ô'tĕl' dĕ vâl'). [F.] hôtel Dieu (dyû'). [F.] A hospital. hu-ma-num est er-ra-re. [L.] To err is human.

I

ieh dien (îk dĕn'). [G.] I serve; — motto of the Prince of Wales. ici on parle français (ĕ'sĕ' ôn pârl îrân'sĕz). [F.] French is spoken here. id est. [L.] That is.

id e'rat om'ne. [L.] All of that sort. ig'no-ran'ti-a ju'ris, or le'gis, ne'mi-nem ex-cu'sat (îg'nô-rân'shî-â, lĕ'ĭs, nĕm'i-nĕm). [L.] Ignorance of the law [for a law] excuses no one.

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ig-no'tum per ig-no'ti-us. [L.] The unknown through the more unknown.  
 i gran dolori sono muti (ē gran dō-lō'rē sō'nō mōd'tē). [It.] Great griefs are mute.  
 Il-as ma-lō-rum (il'y-ās). [L.] An Iliad (or series) of woes.  
 il n'a pas inventé la poudre (ēl nā pā-zān/vān'tā' la pōd'r'). [F.] He did not invent gunpowder; i. e., he is not a genius.  
 il n'y a plus de Pyrénées (ēl nyā plū dē pē'rānā). [F.] There are no longer any Pyrenées; — attributed to Louis XIV.  
 il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte (kē lē p'rē-myā' pā kē kōt'). [F.] It is only the first step that costs. [Old It.] The pensive (or melancholy) [man].  
 il sent le fagot (ēl sän' lē fā/gōt'). [F.] He smells of the fagot; he is suspected of heresy.  
 im-me/di-ca/bi-le vul-nus (i-mē'di-kāb'i-lē). [L.] An incurable wound.  
 im-pe-ri-um in im-pe-ri-o. [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.  
 in se-ter-num. [L.] Forever.  
 in an'tis. [L.] Arch. Between antae. See ANTA, in *Vocab.*  
 in ar-ti-cu-lo mor'tis (ār-tik'ū-lō). [L.] At point of death.  
 in cœlo qui's (kw'ēz). [L.] [There is] rest in heaven.  
 in-cre-du-lus o'di (in-kred'ū-lūs). [L.] Being incredulous. I detest [it].  
 in/dē i'ra et a/lar'i-mā (āk'rī-mē). [L.] Thence anger and tears.  
 in ū-bi-o. [L.] In doubt; undetermined.  
 in es'se. [L.] In actual existence.  
 in-est' cle-men-ti-a for'ti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.  
 in ex-ten'so. [L.] At full length.  
 in ex-tre'mis. [L.] In the last extremity; at point of death.  
 in for'ma pau'pe-ris. [L.] In the form of a pauper; as a poor man.  
 in fo'tro con'sci-en-ti-æ (lōm'shē-ēn'shō). [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.  
 in/fra dig'. Colloq. for in/fra dig-ni-ta'tem [L.] beneath one's dignity; undignified.  
 in fu-turo. [L.] [for] [future].  
 in gens te'lum ne-ces/si-tas. [L.] Necessity [is] a powerful weapon.  
 in hoc sig'no vin'ces (vin'sez). [L.] In [or by] this sign [the Cross] thou shalt conquer; — motto of Constantine I.  
 in i'mi-ne (im'y-nē). [L.] In the threshold; at the beginning.  
 in lo'co. [L.] In the [proper or natural] place.  
 in lo'co pa-ren'tis. [L.] In the place of a parent.  
 in mē/di-as res (rēz). [L.] Into the midst of things.  
 in me-mo-ri-am. [L.] In memory.  
 in nu'bi-bus. [L.] In the clouds.  
 in om'ni-a pa-ra'tus. [L.] Ready for all things.  
 in'o-pem mē co'pi-a fe'cit. [L.] Abundance made me poor.  
 in per-pe-tu-um (pēr-pēt'ū-ūm). [L.] Forever.  
 in per-so-nam. [L.] *Law.* A against a particular person, as disting. from the world in general, B against the person, as disting. from things.  
 in petto (pēt'tō). [It.] In the breast; secretly; privately.  
 in po'te. [L.] Potentially; in possibility [for capacity].  
 in præs-en'ti. [L.] At the present [time].  
 in pro'pri-a per-so-nā. [L.] In one's own person (or character).  
 in pu'ris na'tu-ra'l'i-bus (nāt'ū-rāl'i-būs). [L.] Stark naked.  
 in re. [L.] In the matter of; concerning.  
 in rem. [L.] *Law.* Lit. in or against a (or the) thing.  
 in re'tum nā-tu-ra. [L.] In the nature of things.  
 in sa'cu-la sa'cu-lo-rum (sēk'ū-lā sēk'ū-lō'rūm). [L.] For ages of ages; forever and ever.  
 in-sculp'tis. [L.] He [or she] engraved it.  
 in si'tu. [L.] In its natural [or original] position. [of them].  
 in/star om'ni-um. [L.] Worth all in statu quo'. [L.] In the state in which [it is or was].  
 in'te-gros hau-ri'te fon'tes (int'ē-

grōs, fōn'tēz). [L.] To drink from pure fountains.  
 in'ter a/li-a. [L.] Among other things.  
 in'ter a/li-os (ā'lī-ōs). [L.] Among other persons. [see] ves.  
 in'ter nos (nōs). [L.] Between our- in ter-ro-rem. [L.] As a warning.  
 in'ter se. [L.] Among themselves.  
 in to'ti-dem ver'bis (tōt'i-dēm). [L.] In so many words.  
 in tu'tu. [L.] In the whole; en-tirely; in general.  
 in'tra mu'ros (mū'rōs). [L.] Within the walls [esp. city walls].  
 in u'sum Del-phi'ni. [LL.] For the use of the dauphin.  
 in u'trum'que pa-ra'tus. [L.] Pre-pared for either [event].  
 in va'cu-o (vāk'ū-ō). [L.] In a vacuum.  
 in vi'no ve-ri-tas (vē'rī-tās). [L.] Truth in wine; truth is told under influence of wine.  
 in-vi'ta Mi-ner'va. [L.] Minerva being unwilling; — used in reference to lack of artistic or literary inspira-tion. [words].  
 iou'di-si-ma ver'ba. [L.] The very ip'so fac'to. [L.] By the fact [or act] itself.  
 ip'so ju're. [L.] By the law itself.  
 i'ra fu'ror bre'vis est. [L.] Anger is a brief madness.

J

jac'ta est a/le-a. [L.] The die is cast.  
 ja-mais arri'ere (zhā'mē-zā'ryār'). [F.] Never behind.  
 ja-mais clos (jā'n-ū-īs). [L.] With closed doors.  
 jeder Tag ist ein kleines Leben (yā-dēr tāk ist in klī'nēs lā'bēn). [G.] Every day is a little life.  
 je maintiendrai (zhē mān'tyān'drā'). [F.] I will maintain; — motto of Netherlands.  
 jō ne sais quoi (nē sā kwā'). [F.] I know not what; an inexpressible something.  
 jeu de mots (zhō' dē mō'). [F.] A play on words; a pun.  
 jeu d'esprit (dēs/prē'). [F.] A witty-je vis en espoir (zhē vē-zān-nēs-pwār'). [F.] I live in hope.  
 Jo-an'nes est no'men e'jus (jō-ān-ēz). [L.] His name is John; — motto of Porto Rico. [the joke].  
 jo'ci cau'sa. [L.] For the sake of journal intime (zhōor'nāl' ān'tēm'). [F.] Private diary. [Lord].  
 ju-bi-lus De'ci (jū-dish'ū-ām). [L.] Rejoice in the ju-di-ci-um De'i (jū-dish'ū-ām). [L.] Judgment of God.  
 ju'ni-ō-res ad la-bo-res (jū-ni-ō-rēz, lā-bō'rēz). [L.] The younger men for labors. [thunderer].  
 ju'p-ter To'raans. [L.] Juniter the ju're di-vi-no. [L.] By divine right [or law].  
 jus ci-vi-le. [L.] Civil law.  
 jus di-vi-num. [L.] Divine law [or right].  
 jus et nor'ma lo-quen'di. [L.] The law and rule of speech.  
 jus gen'ti-um. [L.] The law of na-tions; international law.  
 jus post'li-mi-ni-i. [L.] Law of postliminium. See POSTLIMINIUM, in *Vocab.*  
 juste-milieu (zhüst'mē'lī-ō'). [F.] The just [or golden] mean.  
 jus-ti-ci-a om'ni-bus (jūs-tish'ū-d). [L.] Justice to [or for] all; — motto of District of Columbia.  
 j'y suis, j'y reste (zhē swē, zhē rēst'). Here I am, here I stay; — an expression attributed to MacMahon in 1855 when advised to abandon the Malakoff.

L

la belle dame sans merci (lā bēl dām/sän mēr'sē). [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy.  
 la/bo-ra're est o-ra're (lāb'ō-). [L.] Labor itself [is] a pleasure.  
 la/bor ip'se vo-lup'tas. [L.] Labor conquers all things; — motto of Ok-lahoma.  
 la-bor om'ni-um (lāk'rī-mē). [L.] The tears of things.  
 læ'sa ma-jes'tas. [L.] Lese majesty.  
 l'af-faire s'achemine (lā'fār' sāsh'mēn'). [F.] The affair is progressing.  
 l'al-lé-gre (lāl-lā'grō). [It.] The cheerful (or merry) [one].

lap'sus ea/la-mi (kāl'ō-mī). [L.] A slip of the pen. [tongue].  
 lap'sus lin-guā. [L.] A slip of the la/tet an-guis in her'ba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.  
 lau-dā'tor tem'poris a/c'ti. [L.] A praiser of times past.  
 laus De'o. [L.] Praise to God.  
 laus pro'pri-a sor'det. [L.] Self-praise is base.  
 l'avenir (lāv'nēr). [F.] The future.  
 le bols tortu fait le feu droit (lē bwā/tōrt'ū fē lē fē drwā'). [F.] Crooked stick makes straight fire; the end justifies the means.  
 le bon temps viendra (lē bōn tēn vyan'drā). [F.] The good time will come.  
 leib' wohl (lāp vōl'). [G.] Farewell.  
 lec'tor be-ne'vo-le (bē-nēv'ō-lē). [L.] Kind reader. [mess; levity].  
 lég'èrètē (lā'zhēr'tā'). [F.] Light-le grand Monarque (lē grān mō-nār'k). [F.] The Great Monarch (that is, Louis XIV.).  
 le pas (lē pā'). [F.] Lit. the step; precedence; préeminence.  
 le roi est mort, vive le roi (lē rwā' ēst mōr, vīvē lē rwā'). [F.] The king is dead, [long] live the king!  
 le roi et l'état (ā lā'tā'). [F.] The king and the state.  
 le roi le veut (lē rwā' lē vū'). [F.] The king wills it.  
 le roi s'avisera (lē rwā' sāv'ēz'rā'). [F.] The king will consider.  
 les bras croisés (lā brā' krwā'zār'). [F.] With folded arms; inactive; indifferent.  
 le style, c'est l'homme (lē stīl' ēst lōm'). [F.] The style is the man.  
 l'état, c'est moi (lā'tā' sē mwā'). [F.] The state, it is I; — a saying formerly attributed to Louis XIV.  
 l'étoile du nord (lā'twāl' dū nōr'). [F.] The star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.  
 le tout ensemble (lē tōt'-tān'sān'-bl'). [F.] The whole [taken or considered] together.  
 lettre de cachet (lēt'r' dē kāsh'ēt'). [F.] A sealed letter, esp. one from the sovereign.  
 lettre de change (dē shānzh'). [F.] A bill of exchange.  
 lettre de créance (krā'āns'). [F.] A letter of credit.  
 lex lo'ci. [L.] The law of the place.  
 lex non script'a. [L.] Unwritten law; the common law.  
 lex script'a. [L.] Written law; the statute law.  
 lex ta/li-ō-nis (tāl'i-ō-nīs). [L.] The law of retaliation.  
 l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose (lōm prō'pōz', ā dyū dēs'pōz'). [F.] Man proposes, and God disposes.  
 li-cen'si-a va'cu-um. [L.] License of poets; poetic license.  
 Licht, Liebe, Leben (līkt, lē'vē, lā-bēn). [G.] Light, love, life; — Her-der's motto.  
 Liederkrantz (lē'dēr-krānts). [G.] Lit. wreath of songs; German vocal club for men.  
 li'ma la/bor et mo'ra. [L.] The labor and delay of the file; the laborious polishing of a literary composition.  
 lit'te-ra script'a ma'net. [L.] The written letter remains.  
 lo'cu ci-ta'to. [L.] In the place cited.  
 lo'cum te'ne'ns. [L.] A substitute [or deputy].  
 lo'cus clas'si-cus. [L.] A classical [or standard] passage [of importance to the understanding of a word or subject].  
 lo'cus in quo. [L.] The place in which [or where].  
 lo'cus po'si-ten'ti-æ (pōn'ti-ēn'shī-ō). [L.] Opportunity [for repentance].  
 lo'cus si-g'il'i. [L.] The place of the seal; — abbr. L. S.  
 lon-go in'ter-val'lo. [L.] By [or with] a long interval.  
 lo'qui-tur (lōk'wi-tūr). [L.] He [or she] speaks.  
 los niños y los locos dicen las verdades (lōs nōnyōs ē lōs lō'kos dē-thān lās vē-dā'thās). [Sp.] Children and fools speak the truth. [ment].  
 lu'ci-ōs'ō. [L.] Clear arrange-  
 lu'cus a non lu-cen'do. [L.] Lit. a grove from not being light; — a playful derivation of *lucus* grove from *lucere* to shine. Hence, anything incon-sequent or illogical.  
 lu'de're cum sa'cri's. [L.] To sport [jest] with sacred things.

K = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



lu/men na tu-ra/le (nã'ũ-rã'le). [L.] Natural insight [see] wisdom.
lu'union fait la force (lũ'nyõn' fã' la fõrs'). [F.] Union makes strength; — motto of Belgium.
lu'sus na tu-ra. [L.] A freak of nature.

M

ma chère (mã' çhãr'). [F.] My dear (fem.). Cf. MON CHÈRE.
mac'te vir-tu'te. [L.] Go on [or increase] in virtue. [indeed!]
ma foi (mã' fõ'i)! [F.] My faith!
mag'na ci-vi-tas, mag'na so-li-tu-do (siv'i-tãs, sol'i-tũ'dõ). [L.] A great city [is] a great solitude.
mag'nã spes al-te-ra Ro'mã (spõz). [L.] Another hope of great Rome.
mag'na est ve'ri-tas, et prã-va-le-bit (vãr'i-tãs, prãvã'lebit). [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
mag'nas in ter' op'es in op's. [L.] Poor amid great wealth.
mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra (nõm'i-nis). [L.] The shadow of a great name.
mag'num op'us. [L.] A great work; — esp. of a literary work.
maison de santã (mã'zõn' dẽ sãn' tã). [F.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium.
maître d'hôtel (mã'tr' dõt'õt). [F.] House steward; butler; hotel land-lord.
ma/la fã'de. [L.] In bad faith.
mal de mër (mãl dẽ mãr'). [F.] Seasickness.
mal du pays (mãl dü pã'z'). [F.] Homesickness.
malentendu (mãlãn'tãndũ). [F.] Ill-conceived; ill-contrived; a misunderstanding.
ma/le par'ta ma/le di-la-bun'tur (di'ã-bũn'tũr). [L.] Things ill-gained are ill lost; light come, light go.
ma/lis a-vi-bus (ãv'i-bũs). [L.] With unlucky birds; with bad auspices.
ma/lus pu'dor. [L.] False modesty.
mañana (mã-yã'nã). [Sp.] Tomorrow.
ma'ni-a a po'tu. [L.] Mania from drinking; delirium tremens.
ma'ni-bus pe'di-bus'que (mãn'i-bũs pãd'i-bũs'kwẽ). [L.] With hands and feet; with might and main.
Märchen (mãr'çhãn). [G.] Folk tale; fairy story.
ma're clau'sum. [L.] Closed sea; a sea within the separate jurisdiction of one state.
mariage de convenance (mã'ryãzh' dẽ kõvãn'sãnsã). [F.] Marriage of convenience.
mauvaise honte (mõ'vãz' õnt'). [F.] Bashfulness; shamefacedness.
mauvais goût (mõ'vẽ' gõõ'). [F.] Bad taste.
max'i-mus in mi'ni-mis (mãn'i-mũs). [L.] Very great in trifles.
me-di-o tu-tis-si-mus'bus. [L.] In the middle course you will go most safely.
me'di-um te-nu-o're be-a'ti (tãn'i-ãr'ẽ). [L.] The happy have kept the middle course.
me'ga bi-bli-on, me'ga ka-kon' (mẽgã bẽ-blẽ'õn, mẽgã'ãkã-kõn'). [Gr. mẽgã biblõn, mẽgã kakõn.] A great voluminous book [is] a great evil.
mehr Licht! (mãr' lĩçt'). [G.] More light! [my judgment.]
me ju'di-ce. [L.] I being judge; in me-men-to'ri. [L.] Lit., remember to die, that is, that you must die; an object serving as a reminder of death.
me'mor et fã-de'lis. [L.] Mindful me-mo'ri-a in æ-ter'na. [L.] In everlasting remembrance.
mens a-gi-tat mo'tem (ã'i-tãt'). [L.] Mind moves the mass.
mens sa'na in corp'o-re sa'no. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mens si'bi con'sci-a re'cti (sĩb'i). [L.] A mind conscious to itself of rectitude; a good conscience.
me'o pe-ri-culo (pẽ-rik'ũ-lo). [L.] At my own risk.
me'rum sal. [L.] Pure salt; genuine good sense or wit.
mãles glo'ri-o'sus (mã'lẽz'). [L.] Boastful soldier.
mi-ra-bi-le die'tu-m (mi-rãb'i-lẽ). [L.] Wonderful to relate.
mi-ra-bi-le vi'su. [L.] Wonderful to be-ra-bi-li-a (mi-rã-bi-li-ã). [L.] Wonders; miracles.

mise en scène (mẽ-zãn sãn'). [F.] Stage setting.
mi'nis'ci-pi-en'ti-a. [L.] Ripe wisdom do et for'ma. [L.] In manner and form.
mo'dus o-pe-ran'di (õp'ẽ-rãn'di). [L.] Manner of operating.
mo'dus vi-ven'di (vi-vãn'di). [L.] Mode or manner of living; a temporary arrangement of affairs until disputed matters can be settled.
mo'le ru'it su'a. [L.] It falls down of its own greatness.
mon cher (mõn çhãr'). [F.] My dear (masc.). Cf. MA CHÈRE.
monde (mõnd). [F.] World; world of fashion; society.
mon-ta'ni sem'per li-be-ri (lĩb'ẽ-rĩ). [L.] Mountaineers [are] always free-men; — motto of West Virginia.
mo'nu-men'tum æ-re pe-ren'ni-um (mõn'ũ-mãn'tũm). [L.] A monument more lasting than brass [or bronze].
mo'riditas (mõr'i-dẽ'tãs). [L.] a. [F.] In the fine arts, delicacy or softness in the representation of flesh; hence, soft delicacy, as of a literary or musical composition.
mo're ma-i'o'rum. [L.] After the manner of one's ancestors.
mo'ri-tu'ri te sa-lu-tã-mus (mõr'i-tũr'i tẽ sãl'ũ-tã'mũs). [L.] We [who] cry about to die salute thee; — cry of Roman gladiators to emperor.
mot de l'énigme (mõ' dẽ lãn'ẽg'm'). [L.] Word of the enigma; key to the mystery.
mo'tu pro'pri-o. [L.] By one's own motion; of one's own impulse.
moyen âge (mõ'yãn'ãzh'). [F.] Middle Ages.
mul'tum in par'vo. [L.] Much in a little.
mun'dus de'ci-pi (dẽ'si-pĩ). [L.] The world wishes to be deceived.
mu'nus A-pol-li-ne dig'num. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
mu'ta-tiõ nis-ti-cã (mũ'tã-tiõ'nis'ti-cã). [L.] Necessary changes being made.
mu-tã-to no'mi-ne (nõm'i-nẽ). [L.] The name being changed.
mu'tu-est pic-tu-ra po-ẽ'ma. [L.] A picture is a silent poem.

N

na-tu'ra ab-hor'ret a va'cu-o (vãk'ũ-õ). [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum.
na-tu'ra non fa'cit sal'tum. [L.] Nature makes no leap.
na'nde ma/lis. [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
nec pre'ce nec pre'ti-o (pẽr'çhĩ-õ). [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
nec que're-re nec sper'ne-re ho-no'rem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to spurn honors.
nec sei're fas est om'ni-a. [L.] Nor is it permitted to know all things.
nec te'me-re, nec ti'mi-dẽ (tãn'ẽ-rẽ, tãn'ĩ-dẽ). [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly. [lucky days.]
ne-fas'ti di'es (di'ẽz). [L.] Un-ni-ron'ti cre'de. [L.] Trust not to the appearance.
ne'mi-ne con'tra-di-cen'te (nẽm'i-nẽ). [L.] No one contradicting; unanimsously.
ne'mi-ne dis-sen'ti-en'te (di-sãn'shĩ-ãn'te). [L.] No one dissenting.
ne'mo me im-pu'ne la-ces'sit. [L.] No one attacks me with impunity; — motto of Scotland, and of the Order of the Thistle.
ne'mo re-pen'te fu'it tu-pi'ssi-mus. [L.] No one was [ever] suddenly very base.
ne'mo so-lus sa'tis sa'pit. [L.] No one alone is sufficiently wise.
ne pu'e-ro gla'di-um. [L.] [In-trust] not a sword to a boy.
ne quid ni'mis. [L.] Not anything too much; — that is, avoid excess.
n'est-õ pas (nẽs-pã)? [F.] Isn't that so?
nilãd mi-ra'ri. [L.] To be excited by nothing; to wonder at nothing.
nil con'sci-re si'bi (sĩb'i). [L.] To be conscious of nothing [wrong].
nil des'per-ã-tum. [L.] Nothing must be despised of.
nil ni'si cru'ce. [L.] Naught but by the cross.
nil si'ne nu'mi-ne. [L.] Nothing without the divine will; — motto of Colorado.
ni'mi-um ne cre'de co-lo-ri (nĩm'i-ũm). [L.] Trust not too much to a beautiful complexion. [matter.]
ni'mporte (nãn'põrt'). [F.] It's no

ni'si Do'mi-nus, frõ'stra (dõm'i-nũs, frĩs'trã). [L.] Except the Lord, in vain; — motto of Edinburgh. Ps. cxvii.
ni'tor in ad-ver'sum. [L.] I press forward to the opposite side [or against opposition].
noblesse oblige (nõ'b'lẽs' õblẽzh'). [F.] Nobility obliges; rank imposes obligation. [or willing.]
no'lens vo'lens. [L.] Unwilling.
no'mi-ne pro'se-qui (pro'sẽ-kwi). [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
nom de guerre (nõn dẽ gãr'). [F.] Lit., war name; a pseudonym.
nom de plume (plũm'). [F.; — an Eng. formation.] A pen name.
no'men a'que o'men. [L.] A name and also an omen.
non An'gli, sed an'ge-li. [L.] Not Angles, but angels.
non com'pos men'tis. [L.] Not of sound mind.
non com'p'ar. [L.] It does not appear; it does not follow.
non da'tur ter'ti-um (tũr'shĩ-ũm). [L.] No third is given; there is no third choice.
non est in-ven'tus. [L.] He has not been found.
non est vi've-re, sed va-le-re, vi'ta (viv'ẽ-rẽ). [L.] It is not life to live, but to be well.
non li'quet. [L.] It is not clear.
non mi ricordo (nõn mẽ rẽ-kõr'dõ). [L.] I do not remember.
non no'bis so'lum. [L.] Not merely for ourselves.
non ob-stan'te. [L.] Notwithstanding.
non om'ni-a pos'su-rus om'nes (õm'nĩz). [L.] We cannot all [do] everything.
non om'nis mo'ri-ar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
non pas-si-bus æ'quis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
non pos'su-mus. [L.] We cannot.
non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who, but what.
non quo, sed quo'mo-do. [L.] Not by whom, but how.
non sans droit (nõn' sãn'z' droĩt'). [F.] Not without right; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.
non si'bi, sed pa'tri-ã (sĩb'i). [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
non see te ip'sum (nõs'ẽ). [L.] Know thyself.
no's'ti-tur a so'ci-is (nõs'i-tũr a sõ-shi-is). [L.] He is known by his companions.
no'ta be'ne. [L.] Note well; take notice; — abbr. N. B.
Do not forget.
nous avons changé tout cela (nõs'zãvõn' shãn'zhã' tõt'õs'ẽ-lã). [F.] We have changed all that.
nous verrons ce que nous verrons (nõs' vãr'õn' çẽk' nõt' vãr'õn'). [F.] We shall see what we shall see.
no'vus ho'mo. [L.] A new man; a man newly ennobled; an upstart.
nu'dum pactum. [L.] Nude pact; loosely, a contract without consideration.
nu'gã ca-no'rã. [L.] Melodious trifles [or nonsense].
nul'la di'es si'ne li'ne-a (di'ẽz, lĩn'ẽ-õ). [L.] Not a day without a line.
nunc aut num'quam. [L.] Now or never.
num'quam non pa-ra'tus. [L.] Never unprepared.

O

ob'i-it. [L.] He [or she] died.
ob'i-ter dic'tum. [L.] A thing said by the way; a passing remark; specific, an opinion uttered by a judge not material to his decision and therefore not binding.
objet d'art (õb'zhẽ' dãr'). [F.] An object of artistic work.
o'di-erint dum me'tu-ant (õd'ẽ-rĩnt, mẽ'tũ-ãn't). [L.] Let them hate, so long as they fear.
o'di-um the'o-lo-gi-cum (thẽ'õ-lõg'i-kũm). [L.] The hatred of rival theologians.
o'he i jam sa'tis est. [L.] Ho there! there is enough already.
ohne Hast, ohne Rast (õn' hãst, õn' rãst'). [G.] Without haste, without rest; — motto of Goethe.
om mani padme hum. Buddhizm. "O, the Jewel in the Lotus, Amen."
om'ne bo'nũm de'us-per. [L.] All good [is] from above.

ãle, senãte, çãre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, solã; ãve, ãvent, ãnd, re'cent, makẽr; ice, ill; ãld, õbey, ãrb, ãdd, sõi't, cõn'nect; ãse, ãnite, ãrn, ãp, circũs, menũ; food, fõõt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; natrue, verdure (S7);

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**om/nem mo/ve-re la/pi-dam** (dãp'i-dêm). [L.] To leave no stone unturned.  
**om/ni-a bo/na bo/nis**. [L.] To the good all things [are] good.  
**om/ni-a mu-tan-tur, nos et mu-ta-mur in illis**. [L.] All things are changing, and we are changing with them.  
**om/ni-a vin/cit a/mor**. [L.] Love conquers all things.  
**om/ni-bus hoc vi/ti-um est** (vîsh'i-üm). [L.] All have this vice.  
**om/ni-bus in-vi/de-as, li/vi-de, ne/mo tibi** (in-vîd'e-äs, li-vî-dê, tîb'i?). [L.] You may envy everybody; envious one, nobody [envies] you.  
**on dit** (õn' dê). [F.] They say; it is said. Hence, **on-dit**, a rumor; a piece of gossip.  
**onus pro-ban/di**. [L.] [of proof].  
**onus pre/ti-um est** (õp'fê-rê p'fê-shî-üm). [L.] It is worth while.  
**o/pe-re ci-ta-to** (õp'fê-rê). [L.] In the work cited.  
**op-po-su-it na-tu-ra** (õ-põz'fû-it). [L.] Nature has opposed it.  
**ora e sem-pre** (õrã ä sêm'prã). [It.] Now and always.  
**ora et la-bo-ra**. [L.] Pray and work.  
**ora pro no/bis**. [L.] Pray for us.  
**or-a-tor fit, pe-or-ta na/sci-tur** (nãz'i-tür). [L.] The orator is made, the poet is born.  
**or/bis sci-en-ti-a/rum** (sî-ên-shî-ã-rüm). [L.] The circle of the sciences.  
**or/o ro-tun/do**. [L.] With round mouth [well-turned speech].  
**o-ri-go ma/li**. [L.] The origin of the evil.  
**oro y plata** (õrõ ã plã'tã). [Sp.] Gold and silver; — motto of Montana.  
**o-ri-gi-ne om/ni-a**. [L.] O, if all [were] thus! O, if all things had been done, spoken, or written thus!  
**O tem-po-ra! O mo-res!** [L.] O the times! O the manners!  
**o/ti-a dant vi/ti-a** (vîsh'i-ã). [L.] Leisure gives vices.  
**o/ti-o-sa se-du/li-tas** (õ-shî-õsã sê-dül'i-tãs). [L.] Idle assiduity; leisurely industry.  
**o/ti-um cum dig-ni-ta-te** (õshî-üm). [L.] Leisure with dignity; dignified leisure.  
**ouï-dire** (wê/dêr). [F.] Hearsay.  
**ouvrage de longue haleine** (õv-vrazh' dê lõn-'gã/lên). [F.] Lit., a work of long breath; a work which lasts or is long.

P

**pa/ce**. [L.] By the leave [of].  
**pa/lid-a** (pã'lõ-dã). [L.] Pale death.  
**pal/mam qui me/ru-it fe/rat** (mêr'fû-it). [L.] Let him bear the palm who has deserved [it].  
**par avance** (pãr ävãns'). [F.] In advance; by anticipation.  
**par non fert**. [L.] He endures no equal.  
**par excellence** (pãr êk'selãns'). [F.] Preeminently.  
**par exemple** (pãr äg'zãmp'l'). [F.] For example.  
**par hasard** (pãr äzãr'). [F.] By chance.  
**pa/ri pas/su**. [L.] With [equal pace].  
**par ne-go-ti-is, ne/que su/p-ra** (nê-gõshî-is, nêk'wê). [L.] Equal to his business and not above [it].  
**par no/bi-le fra/trum** (nõb'i-lê). [L.] A noble pair of brothers.  
**par o-ne-ri** (õn'ê-ri). [L.] Equal to the burden.  
**par pa/ri re/fe-ro** (rêf'i-fê-rõ). [L.] I return like for like.  
**par-ti-ceps cri/mi-nis** (krîm'i-nîs). [L.] An accomplice.  
**parti pris** (pãr'tî p'ri). [F.] Preconceived opinion.  
**par-ti-com-po-ne-re mag/nis**. [L.] To compare small things with great.  
**pas à pas on va loin** (pã-zã pã-zõn vä lwan'). [F.] Step by step one goes far.  
**pa-tri-a**. [L.] [country].  
**pa-tri-a ver/bis**. [L.] In [or with] few words.  
**pax in be/lo**. [L.] Peace in war.  
**pax vo-bis/cum**. [L.] Peace be with you.  
**pec-ca/vi**. [L.] I have sinned.  
**pe-ne forte et dure** (pên fôr-tê dü'r). [F.] Strong and hard punishment.

**pen-den-te lit/te**. [L.] Pending the suit.  
**pensez à moi** (pãnsã-zã mwã). [F.] To be am-ba-ges (ãm-bã'jêz). [L.] By circuitous ways; by circumlocution; indirectly.  
**per an-gus-ta ad au-gus-ta**. [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor.  
**per an-num**. [L.] By the year; and **per ca/pi-ta** (kãp'i-tõ). [L.] Lit., by heads; for each individual.  
**per con-tra**. [L.] On the contrary; on the other side.  
**pe-re-unt et im-pu-tan-tur** (pê-rê-ünt). [L.] They (the years) pass away and are reckoned against [us].  
**per fas et nefas**. [L.] Through right and wrong.  
**per/die Albion** (pêr'fêd' ãl'byõn'). [F.] Perfidious Albion (England).  
**pe-re-cu-lum in me/ra** (pê-rîk'û-lüm). [L.] Danger in delay.  
**per men-sem**. [L.] By the month; monthly.  
**per se**. [L.] By itself; intrinsically.  
**per-so-na non gra-ta**. [L.] An un-acceptable person.  
**petite maitresse** (pê-tê't mê'trê's'). [F.] A female dandy.  
**pe-ti-ti-o prin-ci-pi-i** (pê-tîsh'i-õ prin-sîp'i-i). [L.] Begging of the attention.  
**petit maître** (pê-tê' mã'tr'). [F.] Lit., little master; a dandy; fop; a ladies' man.  
**peu à peu** (pø/ã pø). [F.] Little by little; **peu de chose** (dê shõz'). [F.] A trifle.  
**peu de ré-sistance** (pø/dê rê/zê-sã-tãs'). [F.] Lit., piece of resistance; the main dish of a meal.  
**pièce d'oc-casion** (dõ'kã/zyõn'). [F.] A piece for a special occasion.  
**pi-er-ter-re** (pyê'tã-tãr'). [F.] A temporary lodging.  
**pinx'it** (pînk'sî't). [L.] He (she) painted [it]; — appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting.  
**pis aller** (pê-zã'lãr'). [F.] Lit., to go worst; the worst that can happen; a last resource.  
**più** (pyõ). [It.] More.  
**place aux dames** (plã-sõ dãm'). [F.] Room for [or make way for] the ladies.  
**ple/na ju/ra**. [L.] With full right.  
**plus sage que les sages** (plü sãzh' kã lä sãzh'). [F.] Wiser than the wise.  
**pocas palabras** (põ'kãs pã-lã'brãs). [Sp.] Few words.  
**poco a poco** (põ'kõ ä põ'kõ). [It.] Little by little.  
**po-eta na/sci-tur, non fit** (nãz'i-tür). [L.] A poet is born, not made.  
**point d'appui** (põw'n' dã'pwê'). [F.] Point of support; basis.  
**poisson d'avril** (põã'sõn' dã'vrê'l'). [F.] Lit., fish of April; mackerel; April-fish.  
**po-li-ti-cæ**. [L.] With thumb turned [downward]; — the sign by which spectators condemned a defeated gladiator to death.  
**pons a/si-no-rum** (ãsh'i-nõ'rüm). [L.] The bridge.  
**po-pu-lus vult de/ci-pi, ergo de/ci-pi-atur** (põp'û-lûs, dês'i-pi). [L.] The populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.  
**posada** (põ-sã'shã). [Sp.] Hotel; inn.  
**post-sunt, quia post-esse vi-den-tur**. [L.] They can because they think they can.  
**poste restante** (põst' rês'tãnt'). [F.] Lit., remaining post; to be left or held at the post office until called for; — used in addressing letters; also, a post-office department having charge of such letters.  
**post me-ri/di-em** (mê-rîd'i-êm). [L.] After noon; — abbr. *F. M.*  
**post no-bi-a, Pho/bus**. [L.] After the clouds, the sun.  
**post o/bi-tum** (õb'i-tüm). [L.] After death.  
**pot-au-feu** (põ't'fê'u). [F.] Lit., pot on the fire; a dish of broth, meat, and vegetables; boiled together in a pot.  
**pot-aqu-i** (põr'ã'kê'). [F.] To discharge; paid; — written at the foot of a paid bill, etc.  
**pourboire** (pøör'bwãr'). [F.] Lit., (money) for drinking; a gratuity; doucement tip.  
**pour faire visite** (fãr vä'zî'tê'). [F.] To pay a visit.  
**pour le mérite** (dê mã'rê't'). [F.] For merit.  
**pour prendre congé** (prãnd'r' kõn-'zhã'). [F.] To take leave; — abbr. *p. z.*, as on cards.  
**præ-mo-ni-tus, præ-mu-ni-tus** (prê-

mõn'i-tûs; -mũ-ni-tûs). [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.  
**pre/ti-um la-bo-rum non vi/le** (p'fê-shî-üm). [L.] No mean reward for the labors; — motto of the Order of Golden Fleece.  
**preux chevalier** (p'fê shê-vãl'yã'). [F.] A brave knight.  
**prima in/ter pã-res** (pã'rêz). [L.] First among her peers.  
**prî-mus in/ter pã-res**. [L.] First among his peers.  
**prin-ci-pi-a, non ho-mi-nes** (prin-sîp'i-ã, nõm'i-nêz). [L.] Principles, not men.  
**prin-ci-pi-is ob/sta** (prin-sîp'i-i-s). [L.] Resist the beginnings.  
**pro a-ri-s et fo-ci-s**. [L.] For altars and firesides.  
**pro-ba-tum est**. [L.] It has been proved for [or tried].  
**pro bo/no pu/bli-co** (püb'lî-kõ). [L.] For the public good [or weal].  
**pro-cæ-verbal** (p'fê'sê/vêr'bãl'). [F.] An authenticated minute or statement.  
**pro-cul**, O pro-cul es-tis, pro-fa-ni; [L.] Aloof, O aloof, ye profane [or uninitiated]!  
**pro De-o et Ec-clê-si-a**. [L.] For God and the Church.  
**pro Ec-clê-si-a et Pon-ti-fî-cæ** (põn-tî-fî-sê). [L.] For Church and Pope.  
**pro-fa-num vul-gus**. [L.] The un-hallowed multitude.  
**pro for-ma**. [L.] For form's sake; as a matter of form.  
**pro ha-c vi/cæ**. [L.] For this turn [or occasion].  
**projet de loi** (p'õzh' dê lwa'). [F.] A legislative bill.  
**pro me-mo-ri-a**. [L.] For a memo-ry sake, le-gé, et gré-gé; [L.] For the king, the law, and the flock; for the ruler, the rule, and the ruled.  
**pro tan-to**. [L.] For so much; to a certain extent.  
**pro tem-po-re**. [L.] For the time being; temporarily.  
**punc-ta-tim**. [L.] Point for point.  
**pu-ni-ca fides** (fîd'êz). [L.] Punic faith; perfidy.

Q

**quis no-cent, q-ocent**. [L.] Things that injure, instruct.  
**quis/rî-tur** (kwê'r'i-tür). [L.] It is sought; the question arises.  
**quis ab in-cep-to**. [L.] Such as [is or one has been] from the begin-ning.  
**quis rex, ta/lis grex**. [L.] Like **quand même** (kãn' mãm'). [F.] Even though; whatever may happen.  
**quantum vi/bet**. [L.] As much as you please.  
**quantum mu-ta-tus ab i/llo** [L.] How changed from what he once was!  
**quantum suf-ficit**. [L.] A sufficient quantity.  
**quantum vis**. [L.] As much as you [wish].  
**quem di/di-gunt a-do-les-cens mo-ri-tur** (dîl'i-gunt äd'õ-lêz-êns nõr'i-tür). [L.] He whom the gods love dies while a youth.  
**qui ca/pit, fa/cit**. [L.] He who takes [it], makes [it] (that is, he who applies an accusation to himself, accuses himself).  
**Qui-cun-que vult** (kwî-kün'kwê'), or short, **Qui-cunque**. [L.] See ATHA-NASTIAN CREED.  
**quid fa-cien-dum?** (fã'shî-ên'düüm). [L.] What is to be done?  
**qui do-ct, dis/cit**. [L.] He who teaches, learns.  
**quid pro quo**. [L.] Something for something; tit for tat; an equivalent.  
**Quid ridet?** Mu-ta-to no-mi-ne, de te fa-bu-la nar-ra-tur (nõm'i-nê, fãb'û-lõ). [L.] Why do you laugh? The name being changed, the story is told of you [do you fear?]  
**quid ti-mes** (tî'mêz)? [L.] What? **quien sabe** (kyên' sä'bã)? [Sp.] Who knows?  
**qui-ê-ta non mo/ve-re**. [L.] Not to disturb quiet things.  
**qui fa/cit per a/li-um fa/cit per se**. [L.] He who does [a thing] through another does [it] through himself.  
**qui ni-mi-um pro/bat ni-hil pro/bat** (ni-m'i-üm). [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.  
**quis cus-to-di-et ip/sos cus-to-des** (îp'sõs kûs-tõ'dêz)? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?  
**qui s'excuse s'accuse** (kê sêks'küz' sä'küz'). [F.] Who excuses himself accuses himself.

Æ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.



quis que si/bi prox/i-mus (si/b'i). [L.] Everyone [is] nearest to himself.
qui se/pa-ra-bit (sœp/ô-râ-bit) ? [L.] Who shall separate ? — motto of the Order of St. Patrick.
qui ta/cet con-sen/tit. [L.] He who is silent consents.
qui trans/tu-lit sus/ti-net. [L.] He who transported sustains; — motto of Connecticut.
qui va là (kê va là) ? [F.] Who goes there ? [as to this.]
quod ad hoc. [L.] To this extent;
quod a/ni-mo (ân/i-). [L.] With what mind [or intention].
quod a-ver/tat De/us ! [L.] Which may God avert !
quod e/rat de/mon-stran/dum (dœm/ôn-strân/dûm). [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
quod e/rat fâ/ci-en/dum. [L.] Which was to be done.
quod vi/de. [L.] Which see.
Quo Fa/ta vo/cant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
quo ju/re ? [L.] By what right ?
quo/rum pars mag/na fut/ ? [L.] Of which things I was a great [or important] part.
quot ho/mi-nes, tot sen-ten/ti-æ (hôm/i-nêz, sên-sên/shi-æ). [L.] Many men, many minds; as many opinions as men.
raison d'état (rê/zôn/ dâ/tâ). [F.] Reason of state.
raison d'être (dâ/tr). [F.] Reason for existence.
ra-ra a/vi-s. [L.] A rare bird; a rarity; a paragon.
reculer pour mieux sauter (rê-kû/lâ/pœr myû/ sœ/tâ). [F.] To go back in order to take a better leap.
re/do-let lu-er/na (rê/dô-lê). [L.] It smells of the lamp; — said of any labored literary production.
re-due/ti-o ad ab-sur/dum (rê-dûk-ti-shi-ô). [L.] Reduction to absurdity.
reg/nat po/pu-lus (pœp/û-lûs). [L.] The people rule. — motto of Arkansas.
re in-fa/ta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
re-li-gi-o la/i-ci (rê-li/ji-ô). [L.] A layman's religion.
re-li-gi-o lo/ci. [L.] The religious sanctity of a place.
re/mis ve-lig/ue. [L.] With oars and sails; with all one's might.
répondez, s'il vous plaît (râ/pœn/dâ/sêl vœ plê). [F.] Answer, if you please. R. S. V. P.
répondez, Normand (râ/pœn/drân/nôrman). [F.] To answer like a Norman (that is, evasively).
re/qui-es/cit in pa/ce (rêk/wi-ês/kât). [L.] May he [or she] rest in peace.
res an-gus/ta do/mi (rêz). [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
res est sa/era mi/ser. [L.] A wretched person is a sacred object.
res ges/tas (rêz). [L.] Things done; deeds; exploits.
res/pi-ce f/înem. [L.] Look to [or regard] the end.
res-pu-bli-ca (rêz-pûb/li-kâ). [L.] Commonwealth; state; republic.
re-sur/gam. [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons (rê-v/nôn/zâ nô mœb/tôn). [F.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
re/vo-ca/te a/ni-mos (rêv/ô-kâ/tê ân/i-môs). [L.] Recover your courage.
rien n'est beau que le vrai (rÿân nê bœ kê lê vœ). [F.] Nothing is beautiful but the truth.
rire entre cuir et chair (rêr/ân/tr'kwêr/â shâr). [F.] Lit., to laugh between skin and flesh; to laugh in one's sleeve.
ro-be-de-chambre (rôb/dê-shân/b'r). [F.] Lit., a chamber gown; a dressing gown, esp. one for a woman.
ru/at cœlum. [L.] Though the heavens fall.
ru/dis in-di-ges-ta/que mo/les (mô-lêz). [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
ruse de guerre (rûz/ dê gâr). [L.] A stratagem of war. [the city.]
rus in ur/be. [L.] The country in

sal At/ti-cus or At/ti-cum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.
sa/lus po/pu-li su-pre/ma lex es/to (sœp/û-lû). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law; — motto of Missouri.
sans fa/çon (sân fâ/sôn'). [F.] Without ceremony.
sans gêne (zhân'). [F.] Without constraint; easy.
sans peur et sans reproche (pûr/â sân rê-prôsh'). [F.] Without fear and without reproach. [care.]
sans souci (sœ/sœ'). [F.] Without sa/pê-re au/de (sâp/ê-rê). [L.] Dare to be wise. [retailored.]
sar/lor re-sar/tus. [L.] The tailor sa/tis su-per/que. [L.] Enough and more [than enough]. [words.]
sa/tis ver-bo-rum. [L.] Enough of sa/tis pulchra, si sat bo/na. [L.] Beautiful enough [is] good enough.
sauve qui peut (sœv/ kê pœt). [F.] Save [himself] who can; hence (written) sauve-qui-peut, a complete rout.
savoir-faire (sâ/vvâr/fâr). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to do; ability; tact.
savoir-vivre (sâ/vvâr/vÿr). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to live; good breeding; refined manners.
scan-da-lum mag-na/tum. [L.] Scandal of magnates; a defamatory speech or writing to the injury of a great officer of state.
sculp/sit. [L.] He [or she] carved or engraved [it].
se/to bo/na vo/lun-ta-tis tu-æ co-ro-na/ ti nos (vôl/n-tâ-tis, kôrô-nâ/sit). [L.] With the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us; — motto of Maryland.
se-cun/dum ar/tem. [L.] According to art [or rule].
se-cun/dum na-tu-ræm. [L.] According to nature.
se-cun/dum or/di-nem. [L.] In order; orderly.
sed hæc hæc-te-nus. [L.] But so much for this.
se/mel et si/mul. [L.] Once and together. [all]
se/mel pro sem/per. [L.] Once for all.
sem/per a-va-rus e'get. [L.] An avaricious man is always needy.
sem/per e'a-dem. [L.] Always the same; — motto of Queen Elizabeth.
sem/per fe/lix. [L.] Always fortunate. [ful.]
sem/per fi-de/lis. [L.] Always faithful.
sem/per i'dem. [L.] Always the same. [ready.]
sem/per pa-ra/tus. [L.] Always se-ma/tus con-sul-tum. [L.] A decree of the senate.
se/nex bis pu'er. [L.] An old man [is] twice a boy.
se non è vero, è ben trovato (sê nô/n/â vâ/rô, â bèn trô-vâ/tô). [I.] If it is not true, it is well imagined.
sen/su ma/lo. [L.] In a bad sense.
se/rus in cœlum re/de-as. [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.
ses/qui-pe-da/li-a ver/ba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
sie i'tur ad a/s-tra (sê/i'tr). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars; such is the way to immortality.
sic pas-sim. [L.] So everywhere.
sic sem/per ty-ran-nis. [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; — motto of Virginia.
sic tran/sit glo-ri-a mun/di. [L.] So passes away the glory of the world.
sic ut an/te. [L.] As before.
sic ut pa/tri-bus, sit De/us no/bis (pâ/tri-bûs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us; — motto of Boston.
sic vos non vo/bis (vôs). [L.] Thus [do] ye, [but] not for yourselves.
si De/us no-bis-cum, quis con/tra nos (nôs) ? [L.] If God [be] with us, who [shall be] against us ?
si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait (sê zhû/nês/ sâ/vê/ sê vÿê/vês/pœv/vê) [F.] If youth knew, if age were able !
si/lat leges in/ter ar'ma (sê/lêz). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.
s'il vous plaît (sêl/ vœ plê). [F.] If you please.
si-mi-li-a si-mi-li-bus cu-ran/tur (si-mi-li-â si-mi-li-bûs). [L.] Likes are cured by likes; like cures like.
si-mi-li-si-mi-li gau/det (sê-mi-li-si-mi-li). [L.] Like takes pleasure in like.
si-mo-ni-um re-qui-ris, cir-cum/spi-ce (môn/ti-mên/tûm). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look

around; — epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.
sim/plex mun-di-ti-sis (mûn-dish/i-ti-sis). [L.] Of simple elegance.
si/ne cu/ra. [L.] Without charge [or care].
si/ne die. [L.] Without day; without appointing a day on which to assemble again; finally.
si/ne odi-o. [L.] Without hatred.
si/ne qua non. [L.] An indispensable thing or condition; a necessity.
si qua/ris pen-in-su-la-mœ-nam, cir-cum/spi-cê. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around; — motto of Michigan.
sis/te, vi-a/tor. [L.] Stop, traveler.
sit tibi ter/ra le/vis (tib'i). [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
so-li-tu-di-nem fa/ci-unt, pa/cem ap-pe/lant (sô-li-tû-di-nêm fâ/shi-tûm). [L.] They make a desert, they call [it] peace.
spec-te/mur a-gen/do. [L.] Let us be judged by our actions.
splen-di-de men/dax. [L.] Honorable [or noble] mendacious.
stans p/er in u/no. [L.] Standing on one foot.
stat mag/ni no/mi-nis um/bra (nôm/nî-sis). [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name.
stat/us quo. [L.] The state in which [anything is]; the existing condition.
Sturm und Drang (sh'tôorm/ ôont drâng). [G.] Storm and stress.
sua cui/que vo-lup/tas (kû/kwê; kwî/v). [L.] Every one [has] his own pleasure.
sua/vi-ter in mo/do, for/ti-ter in re (sâ/vâ/vi-têr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.
sub Jo've iri/gi-do (fÿr/i-gi-dô). [L.] Under cold Jupiter; under the cold sky.
sub ju'di-ce. [L.] Before the judge [or court].
sub ro/sa. [L.] Under the rose; covertly; confidentially.
sub vo/ce. [L.] Under the word.
sui ge/nis (sûi-jê-nis). [L.] Of its own kind; unique.
sui ju-ris. [L.] In one's own right; of full legal capacity.
sum/mum bo-num. [L.] The supreme good.
suo ju-re. [L.] In one's own right.
suo lo/co. [L.] In its proper place.
suo Mar/te. [L.] By one's own exertions.
su/tor, ne su/p-ra cre/pi-dam (krœp/i-dâm). [L.] Cobbler, look not above the last (that is, stick to your last).
sum cui/que (kû/kwê or kwî/kwê). [L.] To each his own; — motto of the Order of the Black Eagle, Prussia.
suis cui/que mos (môs). [L.] Every one has his own custom.

T

ta/bu-la ra/sa (tâb/û-lâ). [L.] A smoothed [or blank] tablet.
tâche sans tâche (tâsh/ sâs tâsh). [F.] A work without a stain.
ta/di-um vi/tæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
tam Mar/te quam Mi-ner/va. [L.] As much by Mars (war) as by Minerva (wisdom).
tant mieux (tân/ myû). [F.] So much the better. [worse.]
tant pis (pê). [F.] So much the tant s'en faut (sân fô). [F.] So much is lacking; far from it.
tant soit peu (swâ pœ). [F.] Ever so little.
tel maître, tel valet (têl mâ/tr', têl vâ/lê). [F.] Like master, like man.
tem/po-ra mu-tan/tur, et nos mu-ta/mur in i/ls. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed in [with] them.
tem/pus e/dax re/trum. [L.] Time devouring [all] things.
tem/pus i'gu'ti. [L.] Time flies.
te/nax pro-pi-si-ti (pêr-pôz/i-ti). [L.] Tenacious of purpose.
ter/ræ fil-i-us (fÿl/i-ûs). [L.] A son of the earth; a man of lowly birth.
ter/ti-um quid (têr/shi-tûm). [L.] A third something; something intermediate.
ti/bi se/ris, tibi me/tis (tib'i). [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself. [thy faith.]
tiens ta foi (tyân/ tâ fwâ). [F.] Keep tiers étât (tyâr-zâ/tâ). [F.] The third estate (or commonalty in France).

S

salle à manger (sâl/ â mân/zhâ'). [F.] Dining room.
âle, senâte, câre, ârn, âccount, ârn, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent ênd, rêcent, makêr; ice, ill; thên, thây, ôrb, ôdd, sôtt, cœnnet; ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; food, foot, oil, oil; chair; go; sing, in;k; gâd, ôdn, ôny; nature, verdure (87);

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**ti-me-o** Da/na-os et do/na fe-ren/tes (fim'é-o dän/ä-ös, fê-rén/téz). [L.] I fear the Greeks even [when they are] bringing gifts.  
**tô-ti-dém** ver/bis (tô/ï-dém). [L.] In so many words.  
**tô/tis** viri-bus (vir/ï-büs). [L.] With all one's might.  
**tô/to** cælo. [L.] By the whole heavens; as much as possible.  
**tô/tus** têtes at/que rô-tum/dus. [L.] Entire, smooth, and round; complete in itself.  
**toujours** perdrix (tôô/zhôor/ pèr/drèr). [F.] Lit., always partridge; too much of a good thing.  
**tout** de force (tôor/ dé fôrs). [F.] A feat of strength; a striking exhibition of power [or skill].  
**tourner** casaque (tôor/nâ/ kâ/zâk). [F.] To turn one's coat; to change sides.  
**tous** frais faits (tô/ frê/ fê). [F.] All expense defrayed.  
**tout à fait** (tôô/tâ fê). [F.] Entirely; quite.  
**tout à** contraire (tôô/tâ kôn/trâr). [F.] Quite to the contrary.  
**tout à** vous (tôô/tâ vôô). [F.] Wholly yours.  
**tout** bien ou rien (tôô/ byân/nôô ryân). [F.] Everything well or nothing.  
**tout** comprendre, c'est tout par-donner (tôô kôn/prân/dr/ sâ tôô/ pârdô/nâ). [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.  
**tout** de suite (tôô/ dè swê). [F.] Immediately; also, successively.  
**tout** est perdu hors l'honneur (tôô/ tâ pèr/dû/ ôr lô/nûr). [F.] All is lost save honor.  
**tout** lisse, tout casse, tout passe (tôô/ lîs/ tûô/ kâs/ tûô/ pâs). [F.] Everything wears out, everything breaks, everything passes away.  
**tri-a** juncta in uno. [L.] Three [kingdoms] joined in one; — motto of the Order of the Bath, Great Britain.  
**tru/di-tur** di'es di'è (d/ÿéz). [L.] Day is pushed forth by day; one day hurries on another.  
**tu quo** que. [L.] Thou also.  
**tu**um est. [L.] It is thine.

U

**ua** mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono (ôô/ä mäôô kâ ä/ä ô kâ ä/é-nâ é kâ pô/nô). [Hawaiian.] The life of the land is established in righteousness; — the motto of Hawaii.  
**u-ber**-ri-ma a/des (û-bêr/ï-mâ ïr/déz). [L.] Superabounding faith; implicit reliance.  
**u/bi** li-bér-tas, i/bi pa/tri-a. [L.] Where liberty [is], there [is] my country.  
**u/bi** mel, i/bi a/pes. [L.] Where honey [is], there [are] the bees.  
**u/bi** su/præ. [L.] Where above [mentioned].  
**ul-ti**-ma ra/ti-o re/gum. [L.] The final argument of kings; war.  
**ul-ti**-ma Thu/le (ûl/ti-mâ thû/ïè). [L.] Lit., most distant Thule; utmost limit. [well.]  
**ul-ti**-mum vâ/le. [L.] A last farewell; i/çi-tum (i/ÿi-tûm). [L.] Beyond what is allowable.  
**u/na** vo/ce. [L.] With one voice; unanimately.  
**un**do so weiter (ôont zô vi/têr). [G.] And so forth; et cetera.  
**une** fois n'est pas coutume (in fwâ-nè pâ kôô/tûm). [F.] Once is not a habit; a single act does not count; — often used as an excuse.

**u/no** a/ni-mo (ân/ï-mô). [L.] With one mind; unanimately.  
**un** sot à triple étage (ûn sô/tâ trê/pl' ä/tâzh). [F.] A fool to the third degree. [to the world.]  
**ur**bi et or/bi. [L.] To the city and us/que ad a/ras. [L.] Even to the altars, i. e., in everything except what is contrary to one's religion.  
**u/sus** lo-quen/di. [L.] Usage in [arrestable].  
**u/ti**-le dul/ci. [L.] The useful with the  
**u/ri**-na nos/ter es/set. [L.] Would that he were ours.  
**ut** in/tra. [L.] As below.  
**ut** pig/nus a/mi-cit-i-æ (ûm/ï-sîsh/ï-è). [L.] As a pledge of friendship.  
**us**u/præ. [L.] As above.

V

**va/dé** in pa/ce. [L.] Go in peace.  
**vâ** vic/tis. [L.] Victory to the vanquished.  
**vâ**le. [L.] Farewell.  
**va/ri**-æ lec/ti-ô/nes (ÿk/shî-ô/néz). [L.] Various [or variant] readings.  
**va/ri**-o-rum nô/tæ. [L.] Notes of various commentators.  
**va/ri**-um et mu-ta/bi-le sem/per fe/mi-na (mâ-tâb/ï-lè). [L.] Woman [is] ever a fickle and changeable thing.  
**ve**ni-na ne-ces-si-tâ/ti da/tur. [L.] Indulgence is given to necessity.  
**ve**nî, vi/ci. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.  
**ven**tis se-cun/dis. [L.] With favor.  
**ve**ra in-ces-su pa/tu-it de/a (pâ/ÿi-ti). [L.] By her gait the true goddess was disclosed.  
**ver**-ba/tim et li-tê-ra/tim (ÿt/è-râ-tim). [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.  
**ver**bum sat sa/pi-en/ti (sâp/ÿ-ên/ti). [L.] A word to the wise [is] sufficient; — abbrev. to **verbum** sap. or **verbum** sat.  
**ve**ri-tâ/tis sim/plex o-ra/ti-o est (vêr/ï-tâ/tis, ô-râ/shî-ô). [L.] The language of truth is simple.  
**vérité** sans peur (vâ/rè/tâ/ sâ'n pôr). [L.] Truth without fear.  
**ves**-ti-gia nu/lla re-tro/sum (vê-s/tî-ÿ-ô). [L.] No footsteps backward.  
**vex**-a'ta quæs-ti-o (kwê/s-chî-ô). [L.] A vexed question.  
**vi**a. [L.] A way.  
**vi**a a/mi-cit-i-æ (ûm/ï-kâb/ï-ÿ). [L.] In a friendly way.  
**vi**a mê-di-a. [L.] A middle way [or course].  
**vi**a tri/ta, vi/a tu/ta. [L.] The beaten path [is] the safe path.  
**vi**ce ver/sa. [L.] The order being changed; conversely.  
**vi**de ut su/præ. [L.] See what is stated above.  
**vi** et ar/mis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.  
**vi**gure de dessus (vê/gûr/ dè dè-sû). [F.] Strength from on high.  
**vin**-cet a/mor pa/tri-æ. [L.] Love of country will prevail.  
**vin**-cit om/ni-a ve/ri-tas (vêr/ï-tâs). [L.] Truth conquers all things.  
**vin**-cit qui pa/ti-tur (pâ/ÿi-tûr). [L.] He conquers who endures.  
**vin**-cit qui se vin/cit. [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.  
**vin**-cu-lum ma/tri-mô-ni-â (mâ/ÿi-mô/nî-ÿ). [L.] The bond of matrimony.  
**vir**es ac-qui/rit e-un/do (vî/réz). [L.] It gains strength by going (that is, in its course).  
**vir**us no-bi-li-tât (mô-bî/ÿi-tât). [L.] Virtue ennobles; — motto of the Order of the Netherlands Lion.  
**vir**-tu-te, non ver/bis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.

**vis** a ter/go. [L.] A force from behind.  
**vis** in-er/ti-æ (în-ÿr/shî-è). [L.] Lit., power of inactivity; inertia.  
**vis** ma/jor. [L.] Greater force; in law, an inevitable accident; — nearly equivalent to, but broader than, the term *act of God*.  
**vis** mē-di-ca/trix na-tu/ræ (mêd/ï-kâ/trîks). [NL.] The healing power of nature.  
**vis** vî-tæ. [L.] Vital force.  
**vi**tam im-pen/dere ve/ro. [L.] To devote one's life to the truth.  
**vi**tâ si/nè lit/te-ris mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.  
**vi**vât re-gi/na! [L.] [Long] live the queen!  
**vi**vât rex! [L.] [Long] live the king! **vive** la bagatelle (vêv/ lâ bâ/gâ/tèl/). [F.] [Long] live trifles [or frivolity]!  
**vive** le roi (lè rwâ/ï). [F.] [Long] live the king!  
**vi**vè-re sat vin/ce-re (vîv/è-râ). [L.] To conquer is to live enough.  
**vogue** la galère (vôg/ lâ gâ/lâr/). [F.] Lit., row the galley I let us pursue our point.  
**volla** tout (vô/lâ/tôô). [F.] That is voir le dessous des cartes (vwar/lè dè-sôô/ dà kârt/). [F.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.  
**vo**lens et po'tens. [L.] Willing and [vô]lo non va/le-o. [L.] I am willing, [but] I am unable.  
**von** (fôn). [G.] Of; from; — before family names equivalent to French *dé*; as, *von* Schiller. In German names, *von* is usually written with a small *v*.  
**vous** y perdez vos pas (vôô-zè pèr/drâ/ vô/ pâ). [F.] You will lose your labor there.  
**vox**, et præ-ter-re-a ni/hil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; sound without sense.  
**vox** fau/ci-bus hæ/sit. [L.] The voice stuck in his throat.  
**vox** pop/uli, vox Dei (pôp/ÿ-ÿ). [L.] The voice of the people [is] the voice of God.  
**vraisemblance** (vrê/sân/blâns/). [F.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.  
**vi**vûso. [L.] Commonly.  
**vi**vûsus est in/dex a/ni-mi (ûn/ï-m/ÿ). [L.] The face is index of the soul [or mind].

W

**Wanderjahr** (vân/dêr-yâr). [G.] Year of wandering.  
**Wanderlust** (vân/dêr-lôst/). [G.] Passion for wandering or travel.  
**Weltanschauung** (vêlt/ân/shou/ông). [G.] Lit., world view; the general idea embodied in a cosmology.  
**Weltansicht** (vêlt/ân/zîkt/). [G.] A world view; a special view or apprehension of reality as a whole.  
**Welt'schmerz** (vêlt/shmêrts/). [G.] World sorrow; sentimental pessimism.

Z

**Zeitgeist** (tsê/tgêst/). [G.] The spirit of the time.  
**zoe** mou, sas agapo (zô/è môô', sâs/ ä/gâ-pô/ï) [Modern Gr. ζώω μου σâs ä/gâpô.] My life, I love thee!  
**zô**nam sol/ve-re. [L.] To untie the girdle (worn by Roman maidens); — part of the Roman marriage ceremony.  
**zwischen** uns sei Wahrheit (tsvîsh/ÿ-ën ôons z vôr/hît). [G.] Truth be between us.

Æ = ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with, = equals.



# ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

NOTES: Do not use abbreviations in written or printed matter that consists of formal sentences or connected discourse.

Exceptions: Mr., Mrs., Messrs., Jr., Sr., when used with proper names; forms like A. B., LL.D., P.M., A.M., B.C., A.D., and a few others of exceptional character are rarely if ever spelled out. Rev., Hon., Dr., Prof., Gov., Gen., while spelled out before surnames, as Governor Robinson, are sometimes used before full names, as Gen. U. S. Grant, though even here the full spelling is preferred in the most formal matter.

Abbreviations are freely used in various headings (as of dates in the superscription of a letter), in tabular statements, commercial accounts, footnotes, references, etc.

Abbreviations of proper names must begin with a capital; others may or may not, according to the circum-

stances of use. The form given in the list is the one commonly used.

An abbreviation with the period at the end, as Dept., Sec., etc., is generally to be used in preference to a contraction using the apostrophe, as *Dep't*, *Sec'y*, etc.

The forms 1st, 2d (or, less properly, 2nd), 3d (less properly 3rd), 4th, etc., used for first, second, third, fourth, etc., as in designating the days of the month, are not, properly speaking, abbreviations, and take no period. The Roman numerals, I, II, V, etc., when designating the serial number of a thing, as a page or chapter, are used either without or with the period; after names, as in George V., Leo X., etc., they usually take the period.

The sign & (ampersand) is used in names of business firms or corporations, and often in lists, advertisements, etc., but not in ordinary reading matter.

### A

a. About; accepted (*in commerce*); acre; active; adjective; afternoon; alto; answer; are (*metric*); at.  
 A Argon.  
 A. Academician; Academy; America; American; artillery.  
 @ At.  
 A. A. Associate of Arts.  
 AA, or aa. Ana (*Gr. ἀνά*), of each, of each alike, — used in medical prescriptions.  
 A. A. A. Amateur Athletic Association.  
 A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.  
 A. A. C. Anno ante Christum (L., in the year before Christ). [General.]  
 A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant.  
 A. A. of A. Automobile Association of America.  
 A. A. S. S. American Antiquarian Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society.)  
 A. A. U. Amateur Athletic Union.  
 ab. About.  
 A. B. Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts) [also *l. c.*] able-bodied (seaman).  
 abbr., or abbrev. Abbreviated; abbreviation.  
 A. B. C. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.  
 A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.  
 abd. Abdicated.  
 A. B. F. M. American Board of Foreign Missions.  
 abl. Ablative.  
 A. B. M. U. American Baptist Missionary Union.  
 Abp. Archbishop.  
 abr. Abridged; abridgment.  
 abs. Absolutely; abstract.  
 A. B. S. American Bible Society.  
 abs. re. Absente reo (L., the defendant being absent).  
 abt. About.  
 A. C. Alpine Club; ante Christum (L., before Christ); Army Corps.  
 a/c. Account.  
 a/c. Account current.  
 Acad. Academy.

acc. Acceptance; account; accusative.  
 acct. Account.  
 A. C. P. Associate of the College of Preceptors.  
 a. d. After date; ante diem (L., before the day).  
 A. D. Anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).  
 ad. [pl. ads.] Advertisement.  
 A. D. C. Aid-de-camp.  
 ad fin. Ad finem (L., at the end). [Infinity].  
 ad inf. Ad infinitum (L., to infinity).  
 ad int. Ad interim (L., in the meantime).  
 adj. Adjective.  
 Adj., or Adj't. Adjutant.  
 Adj. Gen. Adjutant General.  
 ad lib. Ad libitum (L., at pleasure).  
 Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.  
 Adm. Co. Admiralty court.  
 admix. Administratrix.  
 admr. Administrator.  
 admx. Administratrix.  
 adv. Ad valorem; adverb; adverbially; adversus (L., against); advertisement; advocate.  
 Adv. Advent. [tisement].  
 advt. [pl. advts.] Advertisement.  
 a. e. et. etat. Ætatis (L., of age, aged).  
 A. E. I. O. U. Austriae est imperare orbi universo (L., it is given to Austria to rule the whole earth).  
 A. F. or A. F. Anglo-French.  
 A. F. A. M., or A. F. & A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.  
 A. F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.  
 aff. Affectuate; affirmative; affirming.  
 afft. Affidavit.  
 A. F. of L. American Federation of Labor.  
 Afr. Africa; African.  
 Ag Argentum (L., silver).  
 A. G. Ad utant General; Attorney-general.  
 agr., or agric. Agriculture; agricultural.  
 agt. Agent.  
 A. H. Anno Hegiræ (L., in the year of the Hegira).  
 a. l. Ad hunc locum (L., at this place).  
 A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.

A. H. S. Anno humanæ salutis (L., in the year of human salvation).  
 A. I. American Institute.  
 Al Aluminium.  
 Ala. Alabama.  
 A. L. A. American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.  
 Alas. Alaska.  
 ald., or ald'm. Alderman.  
 Alex. Alexander.  
 Alf. Alfred; Alfonso.  
 alg. Algebra.  
 Alg. Algernon; Algiers.  
 alt. Alternate; altitude; alto.  
 Alta. Alberta (Canada).  
 Am. America; American.  
 a. m. Ante meridiem (L., before noon).  
 A. M. Anno mundi (L., in the year of the world); Ananus Mirabilis (L., the Wonderful Year, i. e. 1666); Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts); Ave Maria (L., Hail Mary).  
 Amer. America; American.  
 A. M. I. C. E. Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.  
 A. M. I. E. E. Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.  
 amt. Amount.  
 an. Anno (L., in the year); anonymous.  
 A.-N. Anglo-Norman.  
 anal. Analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic.  
 anat. Anatomy.  
 anc. Ancient; anciently.  
 anon. Anonymous.  
 ans. Answer.  
 ant. Antonym; antiquarian.  
 Ant. Anthony; Antigua.  
 anthrop. Anthropology; anthropological.  
 antiq. Antiquities; antiquarian.  
 A. N. Z. A. C., or Anzac. Australian and New Zealand Army Corps; by extension, the region occupied by this corps in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915.  
 A. O. Army Order.  
 A. O. C. Army Ordnance Corps.  
 A. O. D. Army Ordnance Department.  
 A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.

A. O. H. Ancient Order of Hibernians.  
 aor. Aorist.  
 A. O. S. S. Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the American Oriental Society).  
 A. O. U. American Ornithologists' Union.  
 A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.  
 ap. Apud (L., by; according to; in the writings of).  
 Ap. Apostle; April.  
 a. p. Above proof; author's proof.  
 A. P. Associated Presbyterian.  
 A. P. A. American Philological Association; American Protective Association.  
 apog. apog. Apogee.  
 apoc. Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.  
 app. Appendix; appointed.  
 App. Apostles.  
 approx. Approximately.  
 Apr. April.  
 aq., Aq. Aqua (L., water).  
 A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quartermaster-general.  
 Ar. Arabian; Arabic.  
 A. R. Anno regni (L., in the year of the reign).  
 A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy (of Arts, London).  
 A. R. A. M. Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.  
 Arab. Arabian; Arabic.  
 Aram. Aramaic.  
 arch. Archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect; architecture.  
 Arch. Archibald.  
 archæol. Archæology.  
 Archd. Archdeacon; Archduke.  
 A. R. C. M. Associate of the Royal College of Music.  
 arg. Argent.  
 arith. Arithmetic.  
 Ariz. Arizona.  
 Ark. Arkansas.  
 Arm. Armenian.  
 arr. Arranged; arrived; arrivals.  
 A. R. R. Anno regni Regis, or Reginae (L., in the year of the King's, or Queen's, reign).  
 art. Article; artificial; artillery; artist.  
 As Arsenic.



AS., or A-S. Anglo-Saxon.  
 A. S. G. Army Service Corps.  
 A. S. G. E. American Society of Civil Engineers.  
 A. S. M. E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.  
 A. S. P. C. A. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
 assn. Association.  
 assoc. Associate; association.  
 asst. Assistant.  
 A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.  
 astr., astron. Astronomer; astronomy.  
 astrol. Astrologer; astrology.  
 at. Atomic.  
 Atl. Atlantic.  
 A. T. S. American Temperance Society; American Tract Society.  
 att., atty. Attorney.  
 Att.-Gen. Attorney-General.  
 attrib. Attributive.  
 at. wt. Atomic weight.  
 Au Aurum (L., gold).  
 A. U. C. Ab urbe condita (L., from the founding of the city [Rome, about 753 B. C.]).  
 Aug. August.  
 Aus., Aust. Austria; Austrian.  
 Aust.-Hung. Austria-Hungary.  
 Austral. Australasia; Australia.  
 auth. Authentic; author; authress; authorized.  
 Auth. Ver. Authorized Version.  
 auxil. Auxiliary.  
 av. Avenue; average.  
 a. v. Annos vivit (L., he, or she, lived [so many] years).  
 A. V. Artillery Volunteers; Authorized Version.  
 avdp. Avoidpois.  
 ave. Avenue.  
 ax. Axiom.  
 A. Y. M. Ancient York Mason (or Masonry).  
 az. Azure.

**B**

B. Boron.  
 b. Base; bass; bay; book; born; brother.  
 Ba Barium.  
 B. A. Bachelor of Arts; British Academy; British America.  
 B. Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture.  
 bal. Balance.  
 Balt. Baltimore.  
 bap. Baptized.  
 Bapt. Baptist.  
 bar. Barometer; barometric; barrel.  
 Barb. Barbados.  
 B. Arch. Bachelor of Architecture.  
 barr. Barrister.  
 Bart. Baronet.  
 batt. Battalion; battery.  
 B. B. C. Baseball Club.  
 bbl. [pl. bbls.] Barrel.  
 B. C. Before Christ; British Columbia.  
 B. C. E. Bachelor of Civil Engineering.  
 B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.  
 bd. Board; bond; bound.  
 B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.  
 bd. [pl. bds.] Bundle.  
 bds. (Bound in) boards.  
 B. D. S. Bachelor of Dental Surgery.  
 Be Beryllium.  
 B6. Baumé.  
 B. E. Bachelor of Engineering.  
 b. e. Bill of exchange.  
 Beds. Bedfordshire.  
 Belg. Belgian; Belgium.  
 Benj. Benjamin.  
 B. Es L. Bachelier es Lettres (F., Bachelor of Letters).  
 bg. [pl. bgs.] Bag.  
 b. h. p. Brake horse power.  
 Bi Bismuth.  
 B. I. British India.  
 Bib. Bible; Biblical.  
 biog. Biographer; biography.  
 biol. Biologist; biology.

bis. Bissextille.  
 bk. Bank; book.  
 bkg. Banking.  
 bkts. [pl. bkts.] Basket.  
 bl. [pl. bls.] Bale; barrel.  
 b. l. Bill of lading; breech-loader; breechloading.  
 B. L. Bachelor of Laws.  
 B/L. Bill of lading.  
 bldg. [pl. bldgs.] Building.  
 B. L. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.  
 B. Litt. Bachelor of Literature, or of Letters.  
 b. m. Board measure.  
 B. M. Baccalaureus Medicinæ (L., Bachelor of Medicine); Beata Maria (L., the Blessed Mary).  
 B. M. E. Bachelor of Mining Engineering.  
 B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.  
 b. o. Branch office; buyer's option.  
 Boh. Bohemia; Bohemian.  
 bol. Bolus; bolivian.  
 bor. Borough.  
 bot. Botanical; botanist; botany.  
 B. O. T. Board of Trade.  
 b. p. Below proof; bill of parcels; bills payable.  
 bpl. Birthplace.  
 B. P. O. E. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.  
 Br. Brig. Brother; brown.  
 Br. British.  
 Br. Am. British America.  
 Braz. Brazil; Brazilian.  
 br. Brig. Brigadier.  
 Brig. Gen. Brigadier General.  
 Brit. Britain; British.  
 Brit. Mus. British Museum.  
 bro. [pl. bros.] Brother.  
 b. s. Balance sheet; bill of sale.  
 B. S. Bachelor of Surgery.  
 B. Sc. Bachelor of Science.  
 b. t. Baronet; bought.  
 B. T. U. British thermal unit.  
 bu., bus. Bushel; bushels.  
 bul. Bulletin.  
 Bulg. Bulgaria; Bulgarian.  
 b. v. Benevale (L., farewell).  
 B. V. Beata Virgo (L., Blessed Virgin).  
 B. V. M. Beata Virgo Maria (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).  
 bx. [pl. bxs.] Box.

**C**

C. Carbon.  
 c. Carton; cathode; cent; centime; centimeter; century; chapter; child; circa (L., about); congius (L., gallon); cost; cubic; current.  
 c. Cape; Catholic; Centigrade (thermometer); Chancellor; Chancrey; Congress; Conservative; Consul; Court.  
 Ca. Calcium.  
 C. A. Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Commercial Agent; Confederate Army; Controller of Accounts; Court of Appeal.  
 cal. Calendar; calends; calorie.  
 Cal. Calif. California.  
 Cam., Camb. Cambridge.  
 can. Canon; canto; cantata.  
 Can. Canada; Canadian.  
 Cant. Canterbury; Canticles.  
 Cantab. Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge).  
 Cantuar. Cantuaria (L., Canterbury); Cantuariensis (L., of Canterbury).  
 cap. Capital; capitalize; capitum (L., chapter); captain.  
 Capt. Captain.  
 car. Carat; carpentry.  
 Card. Cardinal.  
 cash. Cash cr.  
 cat. Catalogue; catechism.  
 cath. Cathedral.  
 Cath. Catherine; Catholic.  
 caus. Causation; causative.  
 cav. Cavalry.  
 Cb Columbiun.

C. B. Cape Breton; Cavalry Brigade; Chief Baron; Common Bench; Comparison of the Bath; [also c. b.] confined to barracks.  
 cc. Cubic centimeter, or -meters.  
 c. c. Compte courant (F., account current); cubic centimeter, or -meters.  
 C. C. Caius College (Cambridge, Eng.); Circuit Court; City Councilor; Civil Court; Common Councilman; County Clerk; County Commissioner; Cycling Club.  
 C. C. C. Corpus Christi College; Christ's College, Cambridge (Eng.).  
 C. C. P. Code of Civil Procedure; Court of Common Pleas.  
 C. Cr. P. Code of Criminal Procedure.  
 Cd. Cad. or. am.  
 c. d. v. Carte de visite.  
 Ce Cerium.  
 C. E. Church of England; Civil Engineer.  
 cel. Celarated.  
 Celt. Celtic.  
 cen. Central; century.  
 cent. Centigrade; central; century; centum.  
 cert. Certificate; certify.  
 cert. Certificate; certificated.  
 cf. Calf; confer (i. e., compare).  
 C. F. Chaplain to the forces.  
 c. f. & l., or f. i. Cost, freight, and insurance.  
 cg. Centigram.  
 C. G. Consul General; center of gravity.  
 C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.  
 G. G. S. Centimeter-gram-second (system of units); Commissary General of Subsistence.  
 G. G. T. Confédération Générale du Travail (the French syndicalist labor union).  
 ch. Chapter; chief; child; choir organ; church.  
 Ch. Chancery; Charles; China; Churn.  
 C. H. Captain of the Horse; Courthouse; Customhouse.  
 chanc. Chancellor; chancery.  
 chap. Chaplain; chapter.  
 Chas. Charles.  
 chem. Chemical; chemist; chemistry.  
 Chin. China; Chinese.  
 Ch. J. Chief Justice.  
 ch. Chain (measure); chairman.  
 Chr. Christ; Christian; Christopher.  
 chron. Chronological; chronology.  
 Chron. Chronicles.  
 C. I. Channel Islands; (Order of the) Crown of India.  
 c. i. f. Cost, insurance, and freight.  
 circ. Circa, circiter, circum (L., about).  
 cit. Citation; cited; citizen.  
 civ. Civil; civilian.  
 C. J. Chief Justice.  
 ck. Cash; check.  
 Cl Chlorine.  
 cl. Centiliter; class; clause; clergyman; cloth.  
 class. Classic; classical; classification.  
 cl. d. Clared; colored.  
 clk. Clerk.  
 C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.  
 cm. Centimeter.  
 C. M. Certified Master or Mistress; Chirurgie Magister (L., Master of Surgery); common meter; Corresponding Member.  
 C. M. G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 cml. Commercial.  
 C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.  
 Co. Cobalt.  
 Co. Company; county.  
 c. o. Care of; carried over.  
 C. O. Colonial Office; Commanding Officer; Crown Office.

coad. Coadjutor.  
 coch., cochl. Cochleae (L., spoonful).  
 C. O. D. Cash, or collect, on delivery.  
 cog. Cognate.  
 col. Colleague; colleague; colonial; colony; colored; column.  
 Col. Colonel; Colorado; Colossians.  
 coll. Colleague; collection; collector; college.  
 collat. Collateral; collateral.  
 colloq. Colloquial; colloquially.  
 Colo. Colorado.  
 Col. Sergt. Color Sergeant.  
 com. Comedy; common; common; commonly; communication.  
 Com. Commander; Commission; Commissioner; Commisee; Commodore.  
 comd. Commanding.  
 Comdt. Commandant.  
 comp. Compare; comparative; composer; compositor; compound; comprising.  
 Com. Ver. Common Version.  
 con. Contra (L., against).  
 Con. Consul.  
 Cong. Congress.  
 Cong. Congregational; Congress; Congressional.  
 conj. Conjunction.  
 Conn. Connecticut.  
 const. Constable; constitution.  
 cont. Containing; contents; continent; continue; continued.  
 contemp. Contemporary.  
 contr. Contracted; contraction; contrary.  
 cop. Copper; copyrighted.  
 Cop. Copernican; Optic.  
 cor. Corner; cornet; corrected; correction; correlative; correspondent; corresponding.  
 Cor. Corinthians; Coroner.  
 Corn. Cornish; Cornwall.  
 coroll. Corollary.  
 corr. Correspond; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupt; corruption.  
 cos Cosine.  
 coase coasant.  
 cot. Cotangent.  
 cp. Compare.  
 c. p. Candle power; chemically pure.  
 C. P. Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Congregation of the Passion; Court of Probate.  
 C. P. A. Certified public accountant.  
 C. P. S. Clerk of Petty Sessions; Custos Privati Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Privy Seal).  
 Cr Chromium.  
 cr. Created; credit; creditor; crown.  
 C. R. Custos Rotulorum (L., Keeper of the Rolls).  
 cresc. Crescendo.  
 crim. con. Criminal conversation.  
 Cs Cesium.  
 C. S. Christian Science; Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet; Court of Sessions; Custos Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Seal).  
 C. S. A. Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America.  
 C. S. O. Conspicuous Service Cross.  
 C. S. I. Companion of the (Order of the) Star of India.  
 C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.  
 C. S. O. Chief Signal Officer; Chief Staff Officer.  
 ct. Cent; county.  
 Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.  
 C. T. A. U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.  
 etc. Cents; centimes.  
 Cu Cuprum (L., copper).  
 cu., cub. Cubic.  
 eur. Currency; current.  
 C. V. Common Version.



c. w. o. Cash with order.  
cwt. Hundredweight.  
-weights; — prop. for L.  
centum, a hundred, and  
Eng. weight.  
eye, or *eyelo*. Cyclopeda;  
cycloped.  
Cym. Cymric.

## D

D. December; Democrat;  
Deus (L., God); Dominus  
(L., Lord); Duchess;  
Duke; Dutch.  
d. Date; daughter; day;  
dead; degree; denarius, or  
denarii (L., penny, or  
pence); deputy; died;  
dime; dollar; dose.  
d/a. Days after acceptance.  
D/A. Deposit account.  
D. A. G. Deputy Assistant  
Adjutant General.  
Dan. Daniel; Danish.  
D. A. R. Daughters of the  
American Revolution.  
dat. Dative.  
da. Daughter.  
c. b. Daybook.  
ebk. Drawback.  
D. C. Da capo (It., from the  
beginning); Deputy Con-  
sul; District Court; Dis-  
trict of Columbia. [Law.]  
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil  
dd. Delivered.  
d. d. Days after date; day's  
date; dono dedit (L., he  
gave as a gift).  
D. D. Divinitatis Doctor  
(L., Doctor of Divinity).  
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental  
Surgery.

Des. Deacon.  
deb. Debenture.  
dec. Declension; declina-  
tion; decorative.  
Dec. December.  
def. Defendant; definition.  
def. Defendant.  
deg. Degree.  
del. Delegate; delineaivit  
(L., he, or she, drew it).  
Del. Delaware.

Dem. Democrat; Democ-  
ratic.  
Den. Denmark.  
dep. Department; departs;  
deponent; deputy.  
dept. Department; depen-  
dent.

der., or deriv. Derivation;  
derivative; derived.  
Deut. Deuteronomy.  
D. F. Dean of the Faculty;  
Defensor Fidei (L., De-  
fender of the Faith).  
df. Defendant; draft.  
dg. Decigram.

D. G. Dei gratia (L., by the  
grace of God); Deo gratias  
(L., thanks to God); Di-  
rector General.

D. H. Deadhead.  
dial. Dialect; dialectic.  
diam. Diameter.

dict. Dictator; dictionary.  
dim., or dimin. Diminuen-  
do; diminutive.  
dis. Discipline; discount.  
disc. Discount; discovered.

diset. Discount.  
disp. Dispensatory.  
dist. Distant; distinguished;  
district.

div. Divide; divided; divi-  
dend; divine; division; di-  
visor.

dl. Deciliter.  
D. Lit. Doctor of Literature.  
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.

D. L. S. Doctor of Library  
Science.  
dm. Decimeter.

D. Mus. Doctor of Music.  
do. Ditto.  
D. O. Doctor of Osteopathy.

dol. Dollar; dollars.  
dols. Dollars.

dom. Domestic; dominion.  
D. O. M. Deo Optimo Max-  
imo (L., to God, the Best,  
the Greatest).

dow. Dowager.  
doz. Dozen; dozens.  
D. P. O. Distributing Post  
Office.

dpt. Deponent; depart-  
ment.  
dr. Dram; drawer.  
Dr. Debtor; doctor.  
dram. pers. Dramatis per-

sona (L., the characters or  
actors in a drama or play).  
d. s. Dal segno (It., from the  
sign; — a musical direc-  
tion); day's sight; days  
after sight.  
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.  
D. S. O. Distinguished Service  
Order (Brit., Army and  
Navy).

d. s. p. Decessit sine prole  
(L., died without issue).  
D. T. 's. Delirium tremens.  
Colloq.

Du. Dutch.  
D. V. Deo volente (L., God  
willing).

D. V. M. Doctor of Veteri-  
nary Medicine.

d. v. p. Decessit vita patris  
(L., died during his, or her,  
father's lifetime).

dwt. Pennyweight; — weights;  
— prop. for L. denarius, a  
penny, and Eng. weight.  
Dy Dysprosium.

D. Z. Doctor of Zoölogy.

## E

E. Earl; Earth; East;  
Eastern; Engineer; Eng-  
lish.  
e. Each.

E. & O. E. Errors and omis-  
sions excepted.

Ebor. Eboracum (L., York);  
Eboracensis (L., of York).

E. C. Eastern Central (Post-  
al Districts; London); Es-  
tablished Church.

eccl., or eccles. Ecclesiasti-  
cal.  
Eccl., or Eccles. Ecclesias-  
tic.

Eccl. Ecclasiasticus.  
E. C. U. English Church  
Union.

Ecua. Ecuador.  
ed. Edition; editor.  
Edin. Edinburgh.  
edit. Edition.

E. D. S. English Dialect  
Society.  
Edw. Edward.

E. E. Early English; Elec-  
trical Engineer; errors ex-  
cepted.

E. E. & M. P. Envoy Ex-  
traordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary.

E. E. S. Early English  
Text Society.  
Eg. Egypt; Egyptian.

e. g. Exempli gratia (L., for  
example).

E. I. East India; East In-  
dian.

E. I. C., or E. I. Co. East  
India Company.  
elec. Electrical; electrician;  
electricity.

Eliz. Elizabeth; Elizabe-  
thian.

E. long. East longitude.  
Em. Emmanuel; Emily;  
Emma.

E. M. Earl Marshal; Equi-  
tary Magister (L., Master  
of the Horse).

E. M. D. P. Electromotive  
difference of potential.

E. M. F. Electromotive  
force.

Emp. Emperor; Empress.  
encycl., or encyc. Encyclo-  
pædia.

E. N. E. East-northeast.  
eng. Engineer; engineering;  
engraved; engraver; en-  
graving.

Eng. England; English.  
engin. Engineer; engineer-  
ing.

entom. Entomology.  
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.

Epiph. Epiphany.  
Epis., or Episc. Episcopal.  
eq. Equal; equivalent.  
Er Erbiun.

E. R. Edwardus Rex (L.,  
King Edward).  
E. S. E. East-southeast.  
esp., or espec. Especially.  
Esq. Esquire.  
est., or estab. Established.  
Esth. Esther.

E. T. Electric tele-  
graph; English translation.  
et al. Et alibi (L., and else-  
where); et alii (L., and  
others).

etc. Et cetera (L., and  
others, and so forth).  
et seq. Et sequens (L., and  
the following).

et seq. Et sequentes (L.,  
and the following). *masc.*  
& *fem. pl.*, or sequentia.  
neut. pl. [Mology].

etym., or etymol. Ety-  
mology.  
Eu European.

E. U. Evangelical Union.  
ex. Excellent; example; ex-  
ception; exchange; excu-  
sion; executed; executive;  
export; extract.

Ex., or Exod. Exodus.  
exc. Excellent; except; ex-  
cepted; exception.

Exc. Excellency.  
ex div. Without dividend.  
exp. Export; express.

ext. Executor.  
ext., or executrix.  
ext. External; externally;  
extinct; extra; extract.

Ezek. Ezekiel.

## F

F Fluorine.  
f. Farthing; fathom; feet;  
feminine; fine; flower; fo-  
lio; foot; forte; franc.

F. F. Fahrenheit; Father; Fel-  
low; French; Friday.  
f. a. a. Free of all average.

fac. Facsimile.  
Fahr. Fahrenheit.

F. A. I. A. Fellow of the  
American Institute of Ar-  
chitects.

fam. Familiar; family.  
F. A. M. Free and Accepted  
Masons.

far. Farad; farriery; far-  
thing.

F. B. Fenian Brotherhood;  
Free Baptist.

F. B. A. Fellow of the Brit-  
ish Academy (scientific  
society).

F. B. S. Fellow of the Bot-  
anical Society.

F. C. Football Club; Free  
Church (of Scotland).

fcap. Foolscap. [cate.]  
F. C. S. First-class Certifi-  
fcp. Foolscap.

F. D. Fidel Defensor (L.,  
Defender of the Faith).  
Fe Ferrum (L., iron).

Feb. February.  
fec. Fecit (L., he, or she,  
made it).

fem. Feminine.  
Ferd. Ferdinand.

f. folios; following (pages);  
fortissimo. [Virginia].

F. O. First Families of  
f. g. a. Free of general aver-  
age.

f. i. For instance.  
F. I. A. Fellow of the Insti-  
tute of Actuaries (of Great  
Brit. and Ireland).

fact. Fiction.  
fig. Figurative(-ly); figure.  
Fin. Finland; Finnish.

fir. Firkin; firkins.  
fl. Florin; flourished; fluid.  
Fl. Flanders; Flemish.

Fla. Florida.  
Flem. Flemish.

flor. Floruit (L., he or she,  
flourished).

F. L. S. Fellow of the Lin-  
næan Society (London).

fm. Fathom.  
F. M. Field Marshal; For-  
eign Mission. [Office.]

fo. Folio. [Office.]  
F. O. Field Officer; Foreign  
f. o. b. Free on board.

fol. Folio; following.  
for. Foreign.  
f. o. r. Free on rail.

fort. Fortification; fortified.  
F. P., or F. p. Fine paper;  
fire plug; foot pound; fully  
paid. [average.]

f. p. a. Free of particular  
fr. Fragment; franc; from.  
Fr. Father; France; Frau;  
French; Friar; Friday.  
F. R. A. M. Fellow of the  
Royal Academy of Music  
(London).

F. R. A. S. Fellow of the  
Royal Astronomical Soci-  
ety (London).

F. R. C. P. Fellow of the  
Royal College of Physicians  
(London).

F. R. C. S. Fellow of the  
Royal College of Surgeons  
(London).

Fred. Frederick. [tive.]  
freq. Frequent; frequenta-  
[tive].

F. G. S. Fellow of the  
Royal Geographical Soci-  
ety (London).

Fri. Friday.  
F. R. I. B. A. Fellow of the  
Royal Institute of British  
Architects.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal  
Society (scientific, Lon-  
don).

frs. Francs.  
F. S. A. Fellow of the Soci-  
ety of Arts, of Antiquar-  
ies (London).

ft. Feet; foot; fort; fortified.  
fur. Furlong; further.  
fut. Future.

F. Z. Fellow of the Zoö-  
logical Society (London).

## G

g. Gauge; genitive; gram;  
guide; guinea or guineas;  
gulf.

G. German.  
Ga Gallium.  
Ga. Georgia.

G. A. General Assembly.  
gal. [U. S. gals.] Gallon.

Gal. Galatians.  
galv. Galvanic; galvanism.  
G. A. R. Grand Army of the  
Republic.

gaz. Gazette; gazetteer.  
G. B. Great Britain.

G. B. & I. Great Britain  
and Ireland.

G. C. Grand Chancellor,  
Chaplain, Chapter, Coun-  
cil.

G. C. B. Grand Cross of the  
Bath (Brit. order, orig.  
mil.). [divisor.]

g. c. d. Greatest common  
G. C. L. H. Grand Cross of  
the Legion of Honor.

g. c. m. Greatest common  
measure.

G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of  
St. Michael and St. George  
(Brit. order, mil. and civil).

G. C. S. Grand Com-  
mander of the Star of India  
(Brit. order, for dignitaries  
in India).

G. C. V. O. Grand Cross of  
the Victorian Order  
(for personal services to the  
sovereign).

Gd Gadolinium.  
G. D. Grand Duchess;  
Grand Duchy; Grand  
Duke.

Ge Germanium.  
G. E. Grand Elect; Grand  
Encampment.

gen. Gender; general; ge-  
neric; genitive; genus.  
Gen. General; Genesis;  
Geneva.

gent. Gentleman.  
Geo. George.

geod. Geodesy.  
g. Geographer; geo-  
graphic; geographical; geo-  
graphy.

geol. Geologic; geological;  
geologist; geology.  
geom. Geometry.

ger. German.  
Ger. German; Germany.  
g. gr. Great gross, or 144 doz.  
gi. Gill; gills.

Gib. Gibraltar.  
G. L. Grand Lodge.  
Gl. Glutinium.

gm. Gram.  
G. M. Grand Master.  
G. M. B. Good merchanta-  
ble brand. [time.]

G. M. S. Greenwich mean  
G. O. General order.  
gov. Government; governor.  
govt. Government.

G. P. Gloria Patri (L., Glory  
to the Father); Graduate  
in Pharmacy. [It.]

G. P. M. Grand Past Mas-  
G. P. O. General Post Office.  
gr. Grain; grand; great;  
gross. [Cian.]

Gr. Greece; Greek; Gre-  
G. R. Georgius, or Gullie-  
mus, Rex (L., King George,  
or William).

gram. Grammar; gramma-  
rian; grammatical.



Gr. Br., Gr. Brit. Great Britain.  
 g. s. Grandson.  
 G. S. General Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Secretary.  
 gt. Gilt; great; gutta (Drop).  
 G. T. Good Templar; Grand Tiler; Grand Treasurer.  
 G. T. C. Good till canceled, or countermanded.  
 gtt. Gutta (L., drops).  
 gun. Gunnergy.

**H**

H Hydrogen.  
 h. Harbor; hard; hardness; height; high; hour; husband.  
 ha. Hectare.  
 h. a. Hoc anno (L., in this year) horse artillery.  
 Hab. Habakkuk.  
 Hag. Haggai.  
 H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.  
 H. B. M. His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.  
 H. C. Heralds' College; House of Commons. [for H. C. F. Highest common factor].  
 H. C. M. His, or Her, Catholic Majesty.  
 hdkf. Handkerchief.  
 Hd. Qrs., or hqrs. Headquarters.  
 He Helium.  
 H. E. His Eminence; His Excellency.  
 Heb. Hebrew; Hebrews.  
 hecol. Hectoliter.  
 hecton. Hectometer.  
 H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.  
 her. Heraldry.  
 hf. Half.  
 h. b. Half-bound.  
 hg. Hectogram; heliogram.  
 Hg Hydrargyrum (L., mercury).  
 H. G. His, or Her, Grace; Horse Guards; High German.  
 H. H. His, or Her, Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).  
 hhd. Hog'shead; hog'sheads.  
 H. I. Hawaiian Islands.  
 H. H. His, or Her, Imperial Highness.  
 H. I. M. His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.  
 Hind. Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustani. [History].  
 hist. Historical; historical.  
 H. J. Hic jacet (L., here lies).  
 H. J. S. Hic jacet sepultus (L., here lies buried).  
 hl. Hectoliter.  
 H. L. House of Lords.  
 hm. Hectometer.  
 H. M. His, or Her, Majesty.  
 H. M. C. His, or Her, Majesty's Customs.  
 H. M. S. H. s., or Her, Majesty's Service, or Ship.  
 ho. House.  
 Hon. Honorable; honorary.  
 hor. Horizon; horology.  
 hort. Horticulture.  
 Hos. Hosea.  
 H. P., or h. p. Half pay; high pressure (often written HP); horse power.  
 H. Q. Headquarters.  
 hr. [pl. hrs.] Hour.  
 H. R. Home Rule; House of Representatives.  
 H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor, or Empire.  
 H. R. H. His, or Her, Royal Highness.  
 H. S. Hic sepultus (L., here is buried); hic situs (L., here lies); High School.  
 H. S. H. His, or Her Serene Highness.  
 H. S. S. Historiæ Societatis Socius (L., Fellow of the [Royal] Historical Society).  
 ht. Height.  
 h. t. High tension; hoc tempore (L., at this time); hoc titulo (L., in, or under, this title).  
 H. T. Hawaii Territory.  
 Hun., Hung. Hungarian; Hungary.  
 H. W. M. High-water mark.  
 Hy. Henry.  
 hyd. Hydrostatics.

hyp. Hypothesis; hypothetical.

**I**

I Iodine.  
 I. A. Idrach; Imperator (L., Emperor); island.  
 Ia. Iowa.  
 I. A. Incorporated Accountant; Indian Army.  
 ib., or ibid. Ibidem (L., in the same place).  
 I. C. Jesus Christus (L., Jesus Christ). [Iandic].  
 Ice., icel. Iceland; Ice-land.  
 I. C. S. Indian Civil Service.  
 I. D. Intelligence Department.  
 id. Idem (L., the same).  
 Id., Ida. Idaho.  
 I. D. B. Illicit diamond buyer or buying.  
 i. e. Id est (L., that is).  
 I. E. Indian Empire; Indo-European.  
 ign. Ignotus (L., unknown).  
 i. h. p. Indicated horse power.  
 IHS. A symbol representing Greek IH (207)E Jesus.  
 ill., illus. illust., illustrated; illustration.  
 Ill., or Ills. Illinois.  
 imp. Imparted; imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal; imported; importer; imprimatur (L., let it be printed).  
 I. M. S. Indian Medical In-Idium.  
 in. [pl. ins.] Inch.  
 inc. Including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.  
 inch., or incho. Inchoative. incl. Including; inclusive.  
 incog. Incognito.  
 incor. Incorporated.  
 ind. Independent; indicative; indigo.  
 Ind. India; Indian; Indiana.  
 I. N. D. In Nomine Dei (L., in the name of God).  
 inf. Infantry; infinitive.  
 in. In. In limine (L., at the outset).  
 I. N. R. I. Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum (L., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).  
 ins. Inches; inscribed; inspector; insurance.  
 insp. Inspector.  
 inst. Instant; institute; institution.  
 int. Interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.  
 interj. Interjection.  
 intrans. Intransitive.  
 in trans. In transitu (L., on the way).  
 introd. Introduction; introductory.  
 inv. Invenit (L., he, or she, designed it); inventor; invoice.  
 Io. Iowa.  
 I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.  
 ion. Ionic.  
 I. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.  
 I. O. R. Independent Order of Rechabites.  
 I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men.  
 I. O. V. See in Vocabulary.  
 i. q. Idem quod (L., the same as).  
 Ir. Iridium.  
 Ir. Ireland; Irish.  
 I. R. Internal Revenue; Internal Revenue.  
 Ire. Ireland.  
 Is. Island; isle.  
 Is., or Isa. Isaiah.  
 Isl. [pl. isls.] Island; isle.  
 I. S. O. (Companion of the) Imperial Service Order.  
 It. Italian; Italy.  
 Ital. Italic (type) or italics.  
 Ital. Italian; Italy.  
 itin. Itinerary.  
 I. W. Isle of Wight.  
 I. W. W. Industrial Workers of the World.

**J**

J. Judge; Justice.  
 J. A. Judge Advocate.

J. A. G. Judge-Advocate-General.  
 Jam. Jamaica.  
 Jan. January.  
 Jap., Japan; Japanese.  
 Jas. James.  
 Jav. Javanese.  
 J. C. Jesus Christ; Julius Cæsar; jurisconsult.  
 J. C. D. Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law).  
 J. D. Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).  
 Jer. Jeremiah.  
 JHS., = IHS.  
 J. Justice.  
 Jno. John.  
 Jon., Jona. Jonathan.  
 Jos. Joseph.  
 Josh. Joshua.  
 Jour. Journal; journeyman.  
 J. P. Justice of the Peace.  
 Jr. Junior.  
 Jud. Judges; Judith.  
 J. U. D. Juris Utriusque Doctor (L., Doctor of Both [Canon and Civil] Laws).  
 Judg. Judges.  
 Jun., or jun. Junior.  
 Junc. Junction.  
 jus. just. Justice.  
 Just. Justinian.  
 J. W. Junior Warden.

**K**

K Kallium (L., potassium).  
 K. King; Kings; Knight.  
 K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (Russia).  
 Kan., Kans., Kas. Kansas.  
 K. B. King's Bench; Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Bath (Gt. Brit.).  
 K. C. King's Counsel.  
 K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath (Brit. order).  
 K. C. I. E. Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (order).  
 K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (Brit. mil. and civil order).  
 K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India (Brit. order, for dignitaries in India).  
 K. C. V. O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (for personal services to the British sovereign).  
 Ken. Kentucky.  
 kg. Kilogram.  
 K. G. Knight of the Garter.  
 K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (order in Austria and Spain).  
 Kl. Kings.  
 kilom. Kilometer.  
 K. K. K. Ku-Klux Klan.  
 kl. Kiloliter.  
 K. L. Knight of the Legion of Honor (France).  
 km. Kilometer; kingdom.  
 K. M. Knight of Malta (European religious order).  
 knt. Knight.  
 K. P. Knight of St. Patrick (Gr. Brit.); Knight, or Knights, of Pythias.  
 kr. Kreutzer; krona; krono; kronen; kroner.  
 Kr. Krypton.  
 K. T. Knight of the Thistle (Gr. Brit.); Knight Templar.  
 Ky. Kentucky.

**L**

l. Lake; land; latitude; leaf; league; left; length; libra (L., a pound); line; link; liter.  
 L. Lady; Latin; Law; Liber (L., book); Liberal; Low. La. Louisiana.  
 La. Louisiana.  
 L. A. Leg slative Assembly; Library Association; Literature in Arts.  
 Lab. Laborer.  
 Lam. Lamentations.  
 L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.  
 lat. Latitude.  
 Lat. Latin.  
 lb., or lb. [pl. lbs.] Libra or libræ (L., pound or pounds).  
 l. c. Loco citato (L., in the place cited); lower case.

L. C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.  
 L/C Letter of Credit.  
 L. G. J. Lord Chief Justice.  
 l. c. m. Least common multiple.  
 ld., ld. Lord; limited.  
 L. D. Lady Day; Light Dragoons; [or LD.] Dutch.  
 Ldp. Lordship.  
 L. D. S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.  
 lea. League.  
 leg. Legal; legate; legato; legislative; legislature.  
 Lev. Leviticus.  
 LG., or L. G. Low German.  
 L. G. Life Guards.  
 LGR., or L. GR. Low Greek.  
 l. h. Left hand.  
 J. P. A. Lord High Admiral.  
 L. H. D. Litterarum Honorarium Doctor (L., Doctor of the Humanities).  
 Li Lithium. [Island.] Lith. Lithuanian.  
 Lib. Lib. (L., book); library; library.  
 Lieut. Lieutenant.  
 lin. Linear; linear.  
 liq. Liquid; liquor.  
 lit. Liter; literally; literary; literature.  
 Lit. D. Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature).  
 Lith. Lithuanian.  
 Litt. D. Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).  
 LL. Late Latin; Low Latin.  
 l. l. Loco laudato (L., in the place quoted).  
 L. L. Late Latin; Lord Lieutenant; Low Latin.  
 L. L. A. Lady Literate in Arts.  
 LL. B. Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).  
 LL. D. Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).  
 L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
 LL. M. Legum Magister (L., Master of Laws).  
 loc. cit. Loco citato (L., in the place cited).  
 log. Logarithm.  
 lon., or long. Longitude.  
 Lond. London.  
 loq. Loquitor (L., he, or she, speaks).  
 L. P. Lord Provost.  
 L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.  
 l. s. Left side.  
 L. S. Linnaean Society; loco sigilli (L., place of the seal).  
 L. S. D., or £ s. d., or l. s. d. Libra, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence).  
 Lt. Lieutenant.  
 Lu Lutecium.

**M**

m. Male; manual; married; masculine; measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meter; middle; mile; mill; minute; month; moon; morning; mountain.  
 M. Majesty; Manitoba; Marshal; Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Monday; Monsieur.  
 M. A. Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts); Military Academy.  
 Mac., Macc. Maccabees.  
 Maced. Macedonia; Macedonian.  
 mach. Machinery.  
 Mad. Madam.  
 mag. Magazine; magnitude.  
 M. Agr. Master of Agriculture.  
 Maj. Major.  
 Mal. Malachi; Malayan.  
 man. Manège; manual.  
 Manit. Manitoba.  
 manuf. Manufactory; manufacture.  
 mar. Maritime.  
 Mar. March. [ture].  
 M. A. Master of Architecture.  
 March. Marchioness.  
 Marq. Marquis.  
 mas., or masc. Masculine.  
 Mas. Massachusetts.  
 mat. Matins.  
 math. Mathematician; mathematics.



Matt. Matthew.  
**max.** Maximum.  
**M. B.** Medicina Baccalaurus (L., Bachelor of Medicine).  
**M. C.** Master Commandant; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress.  
**M. C. L.** Master of Civil Law.  
**Md.** Maryland.  
**M. D.** Medicine Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine).  
**M/d.** Months' date (i. e. months after date).  
**Mdlle.** Mademoiselle.  
**Mdm.** Madam.  
**Mdme.** Madame.  
**M. D. S.** Master of Dental Surgery.  
**mdse.** Merchandise.  
**me.** Maine.  
**ME.** Middle English.  
**M. E.** Mechanical, Military, or Mining, Engineer; Methodist Episcopal; Middle English; Most Excellent.  
**meas.** Measure. [ical].  
**mech.** Mechanics; mechanical.  
**med.** Medicine; medicine; medieval; medium.  
**Medit.** Mediterranean.  
**mem.** Memento; memoir; memorandum; memorial.  
**mer.** Meridian; meridianal.  
**Messrs.** Messieurs; Misters.  
**metal.** Metallurgy.  
**meteor.** Meteorology.  
**Meth.** Methodist.  
**Mex.** Mexican; Mexico.  
**mi.** or **mf.** Mezzo forte (It., moderately loud).  
**mf.** Manufacturing.  
**M. F. E.** Master of Foxhounds. [turer].  
**mf.** [pl. mfrs.] Manufacturing.  
**mg.** Mestruum.  
**mg.** Milligram. [signore].  
**Mgr.** Monseigneur; Mon.  
**M. H. G.,** or **MEG.** Middle High German.  
**M. H. R.** Member of the House of Representatives.  
**M. H. S.** Massachusetts Historical Society.  
**Mic.** Micah.  
**M. I. C. E.** Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. [gan].  
**Mich.** Michaelmas; Michmid. Middle; midshipman.  
**mil.** Military; militia.  
**M. I. M. E.** Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.  
**min.** Mineralogical; mineralogy; minim; minimum; mining; minor; minute.  
**Minn.** Minnesota.  
**Min. Plen.** Minister Plenipotentiary.  
**misc.** Miscellaneous.  
**miss.,** or **Miss.** Mission; missionary.  
**Miss.** Mississippi.  
**ml.** Mail; milliliter.  
**M. L. A.** Member of the Legislative Assembly; Modern Language Association.  
**M. L. C.** Member of the Legislative Council.  
**M. L. G.,** or **MLG.** Middle Low German. [scle].  
**Mlle.** [pl. Mlles.] Mademoiselle.  
**mm.** Millimeter.  
**MM.** Their Majesties; Messieurs. [dame].  
**Mme.** [pl. Mmes.] Madame.  
**Mn.** Manganese.  
**mu.** Micromicron.  
**Mo.** Molybdenum.  
**mo.** [pl. mos.] Month.  
**Mo.** Missouri.  
**M. O.** Money order.  
**mod.** Moderate; moderato (It., moderately); modern.  
**Moham.** Mohammedan.  
**mol. wt.** Molecular weight.  
**Mon.** Monastery; Monday. Monmouthshire.  
**Mon.** Monseigneur; Monsignor.  
**Mont.** Montana.  
**Mor.** Morocco.  
**M. P.** Member of Parliament; Metropolitan Police.  
**M. P. C.** Member of Parliament. Canada.  
**m. p. h.** Miles per hour.  
**M. P. P.** Member of the Provincial Parliament.  
**M. R.** Master of the Rolls.

**Mr., Mrs.** See in *Vocab.*  
**M. R. C. P.** Member of the Royal College of Physicians (London).  
**MSS.** Many abbreviations in which (as in the above) **M.** stands for Member are omitted, the abbreviation for the society, or the like, being entered in its proper vocabulary place.  
**MSS.,** or **ms.** [pl. MSS., or **ms.**] Manuscript.  
**M. S.** Master of Science; Master of Surgery; memoria sacrum (L., sacred to the memory).  
**M. Sc.** Master of Science.  
**m. s. l.** Mean sea level.  
**MSS.,** or **ms.** Manuscripts.  
**mt.** [pl. mts.] Mount; mountain.  
**mun.** Municipal.  
**Mus.** Museum; music; musician.  
**Mus. B.** Musica Baccalaurus (L., Bachelor of Music).  
**Mus. D.,** or **Mus. Doc.** Music Doctor (L., Doctor of Music).  
**M. V.** Medicus Veterinarius (L., Veterinary Physician).  
**M. W.** Most Worshipful; Most Worshipful.  
**myg.** Myriagram.  
**myl.** Myrialiter.  
**mym.** Myriameter.  
**myth.** Mythology.

## N

**N** Nitrogen.  
**n.** Natus (L., born); nephew; newer; new; nominative; note; noun; number.  
**N.** Nautical; Navy; Noon; Norse; North; Northern.  
**Na.** Natrium (L., sodium).  
**N. A.** National Academy; North America; North American.  
**N. A. A.** National Automobile Association.  
**N. A. D.** National Academy of Design.  
**Nsb.** Nabuth.  
**N. A. S.** National Academy of Sciences.  
**nat.** National; native; natural. [iel].  
**Nath.** Nathanael; Nathan.  
**nat.** Neutral.  
**nav.** Naval; navigable; navigation.  
**navig.** Navigation.  
**Nb.** Niobium.  
**N. B.** New Brunswick; North; British; nota bene (L., note well, or take notice).  
**N. C.** New Church; North Carolina. [Officer].  
**N. C.** Noncommissioned.  
**Nc.** Necdymium.  
**n. d.** No date. [Dakota].  
**N. D.,** or **N. Dak.** North Ne. Neon.  
**N. E.** New England; Northeast; Northeastern (Postal District, as in London).  
**N. E. A.** National Education Association.  
**Neb.,** or **Nebr.** Nebraska. [N. E. D. New English Dictionary; better, O. E. D. (which see)].  
**neg.** Negative.  
**Neh.** Nehemiah.  
**nem. con.** Nemine contradicente (L., no one contradicting, unanimously).  
**Neth.** Netherlands.  
**neut.** Neuter.  
**NeV.** Nevada.  
**N. F.** Newfoundland; [or **N. F.**] Norman French.  
**Ng.** Norwegian.  
**N. G.** National Guard; New Granada; Noble Grand; (Slang) no good.  
**N. Gr.,** or **NGR.** New Greek.  
**N. H.** New Hampshire.  
**Ni.** Nickel.  
**Nicar.** Nicaragua.  
**N. J.** New Jersey.  
**N. L.,** or **NL.** New Latin.  
**n. l.** Not let (L., it is not permitted); non liquet (L., it appears not, the case is not clear).  
**N. Lat.** North latitude.]

**N. M.,** or **N. Mex.** New Mexico.  
**N. N. E.** North-northeast.  
**N. N. W.** North-northwest.  
**N. O.** Natural order (*Bol.*); New Orleans.  
**No.,** or **no.** [pl. Nos., nos.] Numero (L., [by] number).  
**no. pros.** Nolle prosequi (L., to be unwilling to prosecute).  
**nom.** Nominative.  
**non obst.** Non obstante (L., notwithstanding).  
**non pros.** Non prosequitur (L., he does not prosecute).  
**non seq.** Non sequitur (L., it does not follow).  
**n. o. p.** Not otherwise provided for.  
**Nor.** Norman; North.  
**Norw.,** or **Nor.** Norway; Norwegian.  
**nos.** Numbers.  
**Nov.** November.  
**N. P.** New Providence; nisiprius (see in *Vocab.*); Notary Public.  
**nr.** Near.  
**N. R.** North River.  
**N. S.** National Society; New School; New Series; New Style (since 1752); [l. c.] not specified; Nova Scotia.  
**N/S.** Not sufficient [funds].  
**N. S. W.** New South Wales.  
**Nt.** Niton.  
**N. T.** New Testament; Northern Territory.  
**n. u.** Name unknown.  
**num.** Numeral; numerals.  
**Num.** Numbers.  
**nux. vom.** Nux vomica.  
**N. V.** New Version.  
**N. V. M.** Nativity of the Virgin Mary.  
**N. W.** North Wales; Northwest; Northwestern.  
**N. W. S. A.** National Women's Suffrage Association.  
**N. W. T.** Northwest Territories.  
**N. Y.** New York.  
**N. Z.** New Zealand.

## O

**O** Oxygen.  
**O.** Octarius (L., pint); October; Ohio; Old; October; Order.  
**o/a.** On account [of].  
**ob.** Obit (L., he, or she, died).  
**Obad.** Obadiah.  
**obdt.** Obedient.  
**obj.** Object; objection; objectionive.  
**obl.** Oblique; oblong.  
**obs.** Observation; observatory; obsolete.  
**ob. s. p.** Obit sine prole (L., died without issue).  
**obt.** Obedient.  
**oc.** Ocean.  
**Oct.** October.  
**O. D.,** or **OD.** Old Dutch.  
**O. E.,** or **OE.** Old English.  
**O. E. O.** Omissions excepted.  
**O. E. D.** Oxford English Dictionary.  
**O. F.** Odd Fellow or Fellows.  
**off.** Offered; officer; official; official.  
**O. H.** or **OHG.** Old High German.  
**O. H. M. S.** On His, or Her, Majesty's Service.  
**O. K.,** or **OK.** Correct; all right. *Gant.*  
**Okla.** Oklahoma.  
**ol.** Oileum (L., oil).  
**Ol.,** or **Olym.** Olympiad.  
**O. M.** Old measurement; Order of Merit (Brit. order).  
**Ont.** Ontario.  
**op.** Opera; opposite; opus.  
**opp.** Opposed; opposite.  
**opt.** Optative; optics.  
**Or.** Oriental.  
**ord.** Ordained; order; ordinal; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.  
**Oreg.,** or **Ore.** Oregon. Orig. Original; originally.  
**Or.** Osmium.  
**O. S.** Old School; Old Series; Old Style; ordinary seaman.  
**O. T.** Old Testament.

**Oxf.** Oxford.  
**Oxon.** Oxonia (L., Oxford); Oxoniensis (L., Oxonian).  
**oz.** Ounce; ounces.

## P

**P** Phosphorus.  
**p.** Page; part; participle; past; penny; piano (It., softly); pint; pipe; pipe; population; professional.  
**P.** Pastor; pater (L., father); père (F., father); post; president; priest; prince.  
**Pa.** Pennsylvania.  
**p. a.** Participial adjective; per annum (L., by the year).  
**P/A.** Power of attorney; private account.  
**Pac.** Pacific.  
**p. s.** Partes æquales (L., equal parts).  
**pam.** Pamphlet.  
**Pan.** Panama.  
**P. & O.** Peninsular and Oriental (Steam Navigation Company); Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company).  
**par.** Paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.  
**Para.** Paraguay.  
**parl.** Parliament; parliamentary.  
**part.** Participle.  
**pass.** Passive.  
**Pat. Off.** Patent Office.  
**payt.** Payment.  
**Pb.** Plumbum (L., lead).  
**P. B.** British Pharmacopœia; Plymouth Brethren; Prayer Book.  
**p. c.** Per cent; postal card; post card.  
**P. C.** Privy Council or Council of the Philippines Constabulary.  
**p/c.** Petty cash; prices current.  
**Pd.** Palladium.  
**pd.** Paid.  
**P. E.** Presiding Elder; Protestant Episcopal.  
**P. E. I.** Prince Edward Island.  
**pen.** Peninsula.  
**Penn.** Pennsylvania.  
**Pent.** Pentecost.  
**per.** Period; person.  
**per an.** Per annum (L., by the year).  
**per ct.** Per cent.  
**perh.** Perhaps.  
**per pro.** Per procuracionem (L., by proxy).  
**pers.** Person; personal.  
**Pers.** Persia; Persian.  
**Pert.** Pertaining.  
**Pet.** Peter.  
**pf.** Preferred.  
**Ph.** Portugal; Portuguese.  
**Phar.** Pharmacy; pharmacopœia.  
**Pharm.** Pharmaceutical; pharmacy.  
**Fg.** Portugal; Portuguese.  
**P. G. M.** Past Grand Master.  
**Ph. B.** Philosophia Baccalaurus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy). [Chemist].  
**Ph. C.** Pharmaceutical.  
**Ph. D.** Philosophia Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).  
**Ph. G.** Graduate in Pharmacy.  
**Phil.** Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.  
**Phila.** Philadelphia. [gist].  
**philol.** Philology; philophilos. Philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.  
**Phil. Soc.** Philosophical Society.  
**physiol.** Physiologist; physiology.  
**P. I.** Philippine Islands.  
**pinx.** Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).  
**P. J.** Police justice; presiding judge; probate judge.  
**pk.** [pl. pks.] Peck.  
**pkg.** [pl. pks.] Package.  
**pl.** Place; plural.  
**P. L.** Poet Laureate; Prime League.  
**pl.** or **pl.** Plaintiff.  
**plup.,** or **plupf.** Pluperfect.  
**plur.** Plural.  
**pm.** Premium.  
**P. M.,** or **p. m.** Post meri-



dium (L., afternoon); post mortem.  
**F. M.** Past Master; Police Magistrate; Postmaster.  
**F. M. G.** Paymaster-general; Postmaster-general.  
**pnxt.** Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).  
**P. O., or p. o.** Petty officer; postal order; post office; public office or officer.  
**P. O.** Province of Ontario.  
**P. O. B.** Post-office box.  
**P. O. D.** Pay on delivery; Post Office Department.  
**Pol.** Poland; Polish.  
**pol., polit.** Political. [my.]  
**p. o. econ.** Political economy.  
**P. O. O.** Post-office order.  
**pop.** Popular; population.  
**Port.** Portugal; Portuguese.  
**pos.** Positive; possessive.  
**poss.** Possession; possessive.  
**pp.** Pages; past participle; pianissimo. [paid.]  
**p. p.** Past participle; post-  
**P. P.** Parish Priest; Pater Patriæ (L., Father of his Country).  
**P. P. C., or p. p. c.** Pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).  
**pph.** Pamphlet.  
**p. p. i.** Policy proof of interest.  
**p. pr.** Present participle.  
**P. Q.** Previous question; Province of Quebec.  
**Pr** Praseodymium.  
**pr.** Pair; present; price; priest; prince.  
**Pr.** Preferred (stock).  
**P. R.** Parliamentary Reports; Porto Rico; prize ring.  
**P. R. B.** Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. [sition.]  
**prep.** Preparatory; post-  
**pres.** President; presidency.  
**Presb.** Presbyterian.  
**pret.** Preterit.  
**prin.** Principal.  
**priv.** Private.  
**P. R. N.** Pro re nata (L., according to the occasion).  
**prob.** Probably; problem.  
**prof.** Professor.  
**prom.** Promontory.  
**pron.** Pronominal pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.  
**prop.** Properly; property; proposition.  
**pros.** Prosody.  
**prot.** Protestant.  
**pro tem.** Pro tempore (L., temporarily).  
**prov.** Provident; province; provisional.  
**Prov.** Provençal; Proverbs; Provost.  
**prox.** Proximo (L., next, of the next month).  
**prs.** Pairs.  
**Prus.** Prussia; Prussian.  
**Ps.** Psalm; Psalms.  
**P. S.** Passenger Steamer; Permanent Secretary; postscriptum (L., postscript); Privy Seal.  
**pseud.** Pseudonym.  
**P. S. S.** Postscripts (L., postscripts) [chology.]  
**psychol.** Psychologist; psychologist.  
**Pl.** Platinum.  
**pt.** [pl. pts.] Part; payment; pint; point; port.  
**P. T., or p. t.** Post town.  
**p. t. o.** Please turn over.  
**p. v.** Post village.  
**P. W. D.** Public Works Department.  
**prt.** Pennyweight; weights.  
**pxt.** Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).

**Q**

**q.** Quadrans (L., a farthing); quart; quasi; queen; query; question; quintal; quire.  
**Q.** Quebec (province).  
**Q. B.** Queen's Bench.  
**Q. C.** Queen's College; Queen's Counsel.  
**q. d.** Quasi dicat (L., as if he should say).  
**Q. E. D.** Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).  
**Q. E. F.** Quod erat facien-

dum (L., which was to be done).  
**Q. F., or q. f.** Quick-fire.  
**Q. G.** Quintal.  
**q. l.** Quantum libet (L., as much as you please).  
**Q. M.** Quartermaster.  
**Q. M. G.** Quartermaster general.  
**Q. M. S.** Quartermaster sergeant.  
**q. p.** Quantum placet (L., as much as you please).  
**qr.** [pl. qrs.] Quadrans (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.  
**q. s.** Quantum sufficit (L., a sufficient quantity); quarter section.  
**qt.** Quantity; [pl. qts.] quart.  
**qu.** Quart; quarterly; queen; query; question.  
**Que.** Quebec.  
**ques.** Question vis (L., as you wish); quod vide (L., which see).  
**qy.** Query.

**R**

**r.** Railroad; railway; rare; received; rector; regina (L., queen); resides; retired; rex (L., king); right; risk; rix; road; rod; rood.  
**R.** Rabbi; Radical; Réaumur; Republican; response (Church-Service Books); Royal.  
**Ra.** Radium.  
**R. A.** Rear Admiral; Royal Academy; Royal Arch; Royal Artillery.  
**rad.** Radical; radix.  
**R. A. M.** Royal Academy of Music (London).  
**R. A. M. C.** Royal Army Medical Corps.  
**Rb.** Rubidium.  
**R. C.** Red Cross; Roman Catholic.  
**R. C. A.** Reformed Church in America.  
**R. C. C., or R. C. Ch.** Roman Catholic Church.  
**R. C. P.** Royal College of Physicians (London).  
**R. C. S.** Royal College of Surgeons (London).  
**R. C. V. S.** Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London).  
**Rd.** Radium.  
**R. D.** Refer to Drawer (Banking); Royal Dragons.  
**Re.** Rupee.  
**R. E.** Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers.  
**Réaumur.** Réaumur.  
**rec.** Receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.  
**recd.** Received. [tary.]  
**rec. sec.** Recording secretary. Receipt; rector; rectoritory.  
**ref.** Referee; reference; referred; reformer.  
**Ref.** The Reformation.  
**Ref. Ch.** Reformed Church.  
**reg.** Regent; region; register; registered; registrar; registry; regular.  
**Reg.** Regina (L., queen); Reginald.  
**Reg. Prof.** Regius Professor.  
**regt.** Regiment.  
**rel.** Relation; relative(-ly); religious; religious.  
**rep.** Repeat; report; reporter; representative; republic.  
**Rep.** Republican.  
**Repub.** Republic; Republican.  
**res.** Reserve; residence; resides; resigned.  
**resp.** Respective; respectively; respondent.  
**retd.** Returned.  
**rev.** Revenue; reverse; review; revise; revised; revolution; reversion.  
**Rev.** Revelation; Reverend.  
**Rev. Stat.** Revised Statutes.  
**Rev. Ver.** Revised Version.  
**R. F., or r. f.** Rapid-fire.  
**R. F. A.** Royal Field Artillery. [livery.]  
**R. F. D.** Rural Free De-

**R. G. S.** Royal Geographical Society (London).  
**Rh.** Rhodium.  
**r. h.** Right hand.  
**R. H.** Royal Highlanders; Royal Highness.  
**R. H. A.** Royal Horse Artillery.  
**rhet.** Rhetoric; rhetorical.  
**R. H. G.** Royal Horse Guards.  
**R. H. S.** Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.  
**R. I.** Rhode Island.  
**R. I. P.** Requiescat in pace (L., may he, or she, rest in peace).  
**r. v.** River.  
**rm.** Ream.  
**R. M.** Resident Magistrate; Royal Marines.  
**R. M. S.** Royal Mail Steamer.  
**R. N.** Royal Navy.  
**R. N. R.** Royal Naval Reserve.  
**ro.** Rood; recto.  
**Robt.** Robert.  
**Rom.** Roman; Romance; Romans. [olic.]  
**Rom. Cath.** Roman Catholic.  
**R. P.** Regius Professor; Reformed Presbyterian.  
**R. P. D.** Rerum Politicarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Political Science).  
**R. P. E.** Reformed Protestant Episcopal.  
**r. p. m.** Revolutions per minute. [face.]  
**R. P. O.** Railroad Post Office. Report.  
**R. R.** Railroad.  
**Rs.** Rupees.  
**R. S.** Recording Secretary; Revised Statutes.  
**R. S. O.** Railway suboffice.  
**R. S. V. P.** Répondez, s'il vous plaît (F., reply, if you please).  
**Rt. Hon.** Right Honorable.  
**Rt. Rev.** Right Reverend.  
**Ru.** Ruthenium. [sian.]  
**Rus., or Russ.** Russia; Russian.  
**R. V.** Revised Version.  
**R. V. D.** Royal Victorian Order.  
**R. W.** Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.  
**Rx.** Tens of Rupees.  
**Ry.** Railway.

**S**

**S** Sulphur.  
**S.** Sabbath; Saint; Saturday; Saxon; school; senec; September; Signor; Socialist; Society; Socius or Sodalis (L., Fellow); Soprano; South; Southern; Sunday.  
**s., or S.** Section; see; series; shilling; signed; singular; son; stem; sun.  
**Sa.** Samarium.  
**S. A.** Salvation Army; South Africa; South America; South Australia.  
**sa.** Sable.  
**Sab.** Sabbath. [can.]  
**S. Afr.** South Africa (Africa).  
**Salv.** Salvador.  
**Sam.** Samaritan; Samuel.  
**S. Amer., or S. Am.** South America; South American.  
**Sans.** Sanskrit.  
**S. A. R.** Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.  
**Sar.** Sardinia; Sardinian.  
**S. A. S.** Fellow (L., Socius) of Society of Antiquaries.  
**Sask.** Saskatchewan.  
**Sat.** Saturday.  
**Sax.** Saxon; Saxony.  
**Sb.** Stibium (L., antimony).  
**S. B.** Bachelor of Science; South Britain.  
**Sc.** Scandium.  
**sc.** Scene; science; scilicet (L., namely); scruple; sculpit (L., he, or she, carved it).  
**Sc.** Scotch; Scottish.  
**s. c.** Small capitals.  
**S. C.** South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.  
**Scand.** Scandinavia; Scandinavian.  
**s. caps.** Small capitals.

**sch.** Scholium; schooner.  
**sci.** Science; scientific.  
**scil.** Scilicet (L., namely).  
**Scot.** Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.  
**scr.** Scruple.  
**Script.** Scripture.  
**sculp.** Sculpit (L., he, or she, carved it).  
**S. D., or S. Dak.** South Dakota.  
**Se.** Selenium.  
**S. E.** Southeast; South-eastern (Postal District, London).  
**sec.** Secant; second; secretary; section; secundum (L., according to).  
**Sec. Leg.** Secretary of Legation.  
**sect.** Section.  
**Sem.** Seminary; Semitic.  
**Sen.** Senate; Senator; Senator. [ment.]  
**Sen. Doc.** Senate Document.  
**Sept., or Sept.** September; Septuagint.  
**ser.** Series; sermon.  
**serg., or sergt.** Sergeant.  
**Serv.** Servian.  
**SF.** Sinking fund.  
**s. g.** Specific gravity.  
**S. G.** Solicitor-general.  
**Sh., or sh.** Share; shilling; shillings.  
**Shak.** Shakespeare.  
**S. H. S.** Societas Historiæ Socius (L., Fellow of the Historical Society).  
**Si.** Silicon.  
**S. I.** Sandwich Islands; Staten Island.  
**Sib.** Siberia; Siberian.  
**Sic.** Sicilian; Sicily.  
**sin.** Sine.  
**sing.** Singular.  
**S. J.** Society of Jesus.  
**S. J. C.** Saneque Judicial Court.  
**Skr., or Skt.** Sanskrit.  
**S. Lat.** South latitude.  
**Slav.** Slavic; Slavonic.  
**slid.** Sailed.  
**Sm.** Samarium.  
**S. M. S.** Sa Majesté (F., His, or Her, Majesty); Sergeant Major; Society of Mary; State Militia.  
**sm. c., or sm. caps.** Small capitals.  
**S. M. E.** Sancta Mater Ecclesia (L., Holy Mother Church).  
**S. M. I.** Sa Majesté Impériale (F., His, or Her, Imperial Majesty).  
**s. m. p.** Sine mascula prole (L., without male issue).  
**Sn.** Stannum (L., tin).  
**s. n.** Secundum naturam (L., according to nature).  
**S. O., or s. o.** Seller's option.  
**soc.** Society.  
**Soc. Isl.** Society Islands.  
**S. of Sol.** Song of Solomon.  
**S. of T.** Sons of Temperance.  
**sol.** Solution.  
**Sol.** Solomon.  
**sov.** Soprano.  
**S. O. S.** See in *Vocabulary*.  
**sov.** Sovereign.  
**sp.** Species; specimen; spelling; spirit.  
**Sp.** Spain; Spaniard; Spanish.  
**s. p.** Sine prole (L., without issue).  
**S. P. C. A.** Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
**S. P. C. C.** Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.  
**specif.** Specifically.  
**sp. gr.** Specific gravity.  
**S. P. Q. R.** Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the Senate and People of Rome); small profits, quick returns.  
**s. p. s.** Sine prole superstitie (without surviving issue).  
**spt.** Seaport.  
**sq.** Sequens (L., the following [tone]); square.  
**sqq.** Sequentes (L., the following [ones]).  
**Sr.** Strontium.  
**Sr. Sir.** Senior.  
**ss.** Scilicet (L., namely); semis (L., half).



S. S. Steamship; Statistical Society; Sunday School.  
**SS. D.** Sanctissimus Dominus (L., Most Holy Lord), — a title of the Pope.  
 S. S. E. South-southeast.  
 S. S. W. South-southwest.  
 st. Stanza; stone; stet (L., let it stand). [Street.  
 St. Saint; Saturday; Strat.; stat. Statuary; statute; statutes.  
 S. T. D. Sacrae Theologiae Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).  
 ster. or stg. Sterling.  
 stg. Sterling.  
 S. T. P. Sacrae Theologiae Professor (L., Professor of Sacred Theology).  
 str. Steamer.  
 subj. Subject; subjunctive.  
 subst. Substantive; substitute.  
 suff. Suffix.  
 Sun., or Sund. Sunday.  
 sup. Superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supra (L., above).  
 Sup. C. Superior Court; Supreme Court.  
 superl. Superlative.  
 supp. Supplement.  
 Supr. Superintendent.  
 surg. Surgeon; surgery.  
 surv. Surveying; surveyor.  
 s. v. Sub verbo (L., under the word); sub voce (L., under the title).  
 S. W. Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctas Vestra (L., Your Holiness).  
 S. W. Southwest; Southwestern (Postal District, London); Senior Warden.  
 Sw., or Swed. Sweden; Swedish.  
 Switz. Switzerland.  
 syn. Synonym; synonymous.  
 Syr. Syria; Syriac.

**T**

t. Temperature; tenor; time; tone; ton; town; township; transitive.  
 T. Territory; Testament; Tuesday; Turkish.  
 Ta Tantalum.  
 tan. Tangent.  
 Tb Terbium.  
 Tierce.  
 T. C. D. Trinity College, Dublin.  
 Te Tellurium.  
 T. E. Topographical Engineer.  
 tel. Telegram; telegraph; telephone.  
 Tenn. Tennessee.  
 ter. Terrace; territory.  
 Test. Testament.  
 Teut. Teuton; Teutonic.  
 Tex. Texas.  
 Text. Rec. Textus Receptus (L., received text).  
 t. g. Type genus.  
 Th Thorium.  
 Th. Thomas; Thursday.  
 Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.  
 theol. Theological; theology.  
 Theoph. Theophilus.  
 theor. Theorem.  
 Thess. Thessalonians.  
 Tho., or Thos. Thomas.  
 Thurs. Thursday.  
 Ti Titanium.

t. i. d. Ter in die (L., three times a day).  
 Tim. Timothy.  
 Tit. Titus.  
 Tl. Thallium.  
 T. L. O. Total loss only.  
 Tm Thulium.  
 T. M. True mean.  
 t. o. Telegraph office; turn over. [topography.]  
 topog. Topographical; topog. Topography.  
 tp. Township.  
 Tr Terbium.  
 tr. Translated; translation; translator; transposition; treasurer; trustee.  
 trav. Travel; traveler.  
 TR. Trust receipts.  
 treas. Treasurer; treasury.  
 T. R. H. Their Royal Highnesses.  
 trig. Trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.  
 Trin. Trinity.  
 trs. Trustees.  
 T. T. Telegraphic transfer.  
 T. T. L., or t. t. l. To take leave.  
 T. U. Trade Union. [day.]  
 Tues., or Tu., or T. Tuesday.  
 Turk. Turkey; Turkish.  
 typ. Typographer; typographic (-ical); typography.

## U

U Uranium.  
 U. Uncle; Unionist; upper.  
 U. C. University College; Upper Canada.  
 u. c. Upper case (*Print.*).  
 U. K. United Kingdom.  
 ult. Ultimately; ultimo.  
 Unit. Unitarian. [city.]  
 univ. Universally; universal.  
 Univ. Universalist.  
 U. of S. Afr. Union of South Africa.  
 u. p. Under proof (of spirits).  
 U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.  
 Uru. Uruguay.  
 U. S. United States.  
 U. S. A. United States Army; United States of America.  
 U. S. C. United States of Colombia. [gation.]  
 U. S. L. United States Letter Mail; United States Marine.  
 U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy. [vy.]  
 U. S. N. United States Naval Academy.  
 U. S. P., or U. S. Pharm. United States Pharmacopoeia.  
 U. S. S. United States Senate; United States Ship, or Steamer.  
 usu. Usual; usually.  
 U. S. V. United States Volunteers.  
 u. s. w. Und so weiter (G., and so forth).  
 Ut. Utah.  
 ut dict. Ut dictum (L., as directed).  
 ux. Uxor (L., wife).

## V

V Vanadium.  
 v. Valve; verb; verse; version; versus; verte (L.,

turn over); very; vicar; vice; vide (L., see); vilage; violin; vocative; volt (It., turn over); volta; von (G., of).  
 V. Venerable; Victoria; Viscount; Volunteers.  
 Va. Virginia.  
 v. a. Verb active.  
 V. A. Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admiral; Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (Brit., for ladies).  
 var. Variant; variation; variety; various.  
 var. lect. Varia lectio (L., different reading).  
 Vat. Vatican.  
 vb. Verb.  
 vb. n. Verbal noun.  
 V. C. Vice Chairman; Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross (Brit., for conspicuous bravery in army or navy).  
 V. D. M. Verbi Dei Minister (L., Minister of the Word of God).  
 Ven. Venerable; Venice.  
 Venez. Venezuela.  
 ver. Verse; verses.  
 V. G. Vicar-general.  
 v. i. Verb intransitive.  
 Vic. Victoria.  
 vid. Vide (L., see).  
 Vile. Villi.  
 Vis., or Visc. Viscount.  
 viz. Videlicet (L., namely).  
 V. M. D. Veterinariae Medicinae Doctor (L., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine).  
 v. n. Verb neuter.  
 vo. Verso (left-hand page).  
 voc. Vocative.  
 vocab. Vocabulary.  
 vol. [pl. vols.] Volume; volunteer.  
 vol. Volcano; volcanic.  
 V. P. Vice President.  
 v. r. Verb reflexive.  
 V. R. Victoria Regina (L., Queen Victoria).  
 V. Rev. Very Reverend.  
 V. R. P. Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas (L., Your Very Reverend Paternity).  
 vs. Versus. [above].  
 v. s. Vide supra (L., see).  
 V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.  
 Vt. Vermont.  
 v. t. Verb transitive.  
 Vul. Vulgate.  
 vv. Verses.  
 V. V. Vice versa.  
 vv. II. Variae lectiones (L., various readings).

## W

w. Wanting; week; wide; wife; with.  
 W. Wales; Warden; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western.  
 W. A. West Africa; Western Australia.  
 W. Afr. West Africa.  
 Wash. Washington.  
 w. b. Warehouse book; water ballast; water board; waybill. [charge.]  
 w. c. Water-closet; without.  
 W. C. Wesleyan Chapel; Western Central (Postal District, London).  
 W. C. T. U. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.  
 W. D. War Department; Works Department.

Wed., or We., or W. Wednesday.  
 w. f. Wrong font.  
 w. g. Wire gauge.  
 W. G. C. Worthy Grand Chaplain.  
 W. G. M. Worthy Grand Master.  
 whf. Wharf.  
 WI. When issued (stock).  
 W. I., or W. Ind. West Indies; West Indian.  
 Wis., or Wisc. Wisconsin.  
 wk. Week.  
 W. long. West longitude.  
 Wm. William.  
 W. M. Worshipful Master.  
 W. N. W. West-northwest.  
 W. O. War Office.  
 wp. Worship.  
 W. P. Worthy Patriarch.  
 W. R. West Riding.  
 W. S. Writer to the Signet.  
 W. S. W. West-southwest.  
 wt. Weight.  
 W. Va. West Virginia.  
 Wyo., or Wy. Wyoming.

## X

X Xenon.  
 X. xp̄laros (Gr., Christ).  
 X-c., or X-cp. Ex coupon.—  
 X-d., or X-div. Ex dividend (see *exp.*, in *Vocab.*).  
 Xe Xenon.  
 Xmas. Christmas.  
 Xn. Christian.  
 Xnty., or Xty. Christianity.  
 Xpr. or Xr. Christopher.  
 Xt. Christ.  
 Xtian. Christian.

## Y

Y Yttrium.  
 Y. Yard; year.  
 Yb Ytterbium.  
 Y. B. Yearbook.  
 yd. [pl. yds.] Yard.  
 yeo. Yeomanry.  
 Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.  
 Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.  
 Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.  
 Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor.  
 yr. [pl. yrs.] Year; younger; your.  
 Y. T. Yukon Territory.  
 Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.  
 Y. W. C. T. U. Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

## Z

Zach. Zacharias; Zachary.  
 Zeb. Zebadiah; Zebedee.  
 Zech. Zechariah.  
 Zeph. Zephaniah.  
 Z. G. Zoological Garden.  
 Zn Zinc.  
 zoöchem. Zoöchemical; zoöchemistry.  
 zoögeog. Zoögeography.  
 zoöl. Zoological; zoölogist; zoölogy.  
 Zr Zirconium.  
 Z. S. Zoological Society.

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# PUNCTUATION, USE OF CAPITALS, ETC.

## I. PUNCTUATION

While the following rules for punctuation exhibit the best professional practice, there is much diversity in the use of certain of the marks, especially the comma. Many such differences have been duly noted. The rules have been made as few, as concise, and as clear as possible. Some rules that are of service only rarely have been omitted.

In general, punctuation in the best usage is more "open" than was formerly the case, that is, the points, especially commas, are used more sparingly, being employed only where uniform custom demands them or where they are essential to clearness and precision. This style of punctuation is best suited to the more simple, direct forms of writing, such as plain narrative; but if carried to extremes it results in ambiguity and an appearance of slovenliness. The primary aim of punctuation is to convey to the reader the exact meaning intended, and any text should be punctuated more or less "closely," according as clearness demands.

**The punctuation marks are: the period, or full stop [ . ], comma [ , ], semicolon [ ; ], colon [ : ], exclamation mark [ ! ], interrogation mark [ ? ], dash [ — ], parentheses [ ( ) ], brackets [ [ ] ], quotation marks [ " " ], and apostrophe [ ' ' ].**

### 1. THE PERIOD, OR FULL STOP [ . ]

**A period is used at the end of a sentence, or any expression standing for a sentence, that is neither interrogative nor exclamatory.**

Society is a wave. The wave moves onward, but the water of which it is composed does not. The same particle does not rise from the valley to the ridge. Its unity is only phenomenal. The persons who make up a nation to-day, next year die, and their experience dies with them.  
So much for Nestor.

**A period is used after an abbreviation; also, before a decimal, and, therefore, between dollars and cents expressed in figures.**

The MSS. were badly scorched. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown. James Brown, Esq., Bath, O. Dr. James Brown. David Livingstone, LL.D. (b. 1813; d. 1873). Maj. Gen. Wm. Prescott Scott. It measured 16.63 feet. The English pound sterling is worth about \$4.86.

☞ A few publishers omit the period after the abbreviations *Mr*, *Mrs*, and *Dr*; as, *Dr* Brown.

**A period is commonly used after Roman numerals in such expressions as Maximilian I., George III., 2 Sam. xxii. 3, etc.** This was formerly the universal practice, but many publishers now omit the period, especially when such numbers designate the serial number of a thing, as a page, chapter, etc.

**After "cent," in the phrase "per cent," the period is now usually omitted.**

☞ The terms **1st**, **2d**, **3d**, **8vo**, **12mo**, etc., do not require the period. Cf. **ORDINAL**, n., *Note*, in the Vocabulary.

☞ In title pages, the period, as well as all other punctuation, is often omitted at the ends of lines.

### 2. THE COMMA [ , ]

Of all the marks of punctuation, the comma offers the most difficulty in use, and is used with the least uniformity. Some inexperienced or careless writers seem almost to insert

it at random, without any regard to its logical effect upon the meaning of the sentence. In the following extract five commas have been improperly inserted. They are inclosed in parentheses.

Still, notwithstanding (,) the truth of the above considerations, it must be acknowledged by any one acquainted with Canadian sentiment (,) that the idea of annexation finds little (,) or no favor amongst Canadians. For annexation means the obliteration (,) and extinction of all national life (,) and characteristics.

In reporting a sermon a reporter wrote:

Paul said the Bishop was ready to preach to those who were at Rome.

The reporter omitted two commas essential to the meaning of the sentence, which should have read:

Paul, said the Bishop, was ready to preach to those who were at Rome.

**Parenthetic words, phrases, and clauses, or such as interrupt the sequence, or do not form a part, of a simple sentence, are set off by the comma.**

The question, therefore, is still open.

His true ambition, and a lofty one it must be counted, was to affect the course of events in his time by affecting the course of thought.

Springfield, Mass., is often called the City of Homes.

On the wall hangs the picture of George Washington, the first president of the United States.

The man in black, stately and old, rose slowly in his place.

☞ The comma is not used between a noun and its appositive when so closely connected in thought as to form one idea.

My partner Johnson is in Europe.

Her daughter Agnes is at Vassar.

**Before "of" in phrases indicating residence, position, or title, a comma is used.**

Theodore Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, New York. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. Col. Henry Smith, of the 5th Massachusetts.

**Between a proper name and a following academic or honorary title a comma is used; also, between two or more such titles used together.**

W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., editor in chief.



**Adverbs and adverbial phrases and clauses that modify an entire clause or sentence are set off by a comma.**

In the first place he will tell you a fairy story.  
Afterwards, we shall all go for a ride.

**Between words, phrases, and clauses, that are in the same construction and not connected by a conjunction, expressed or implied, a comma is used.**

Joy, sorrow, care, hope, are the common heritage.  
Early to bed, early to rise, make a man healthy and wealthy and wise.

☞ Where there are two adjectives that qualify the same noun and there is no danger of ambiguity, the comma may be omitted.

A sturdy young fellow. A cold clear morning.

**Repeated words in the same construction in a clause or sentence are separated by a comma.**

I wait, wait, hoping against hope.

**Before a conjunction connecting the last two words in a series of three or more a comma is used.**

The estate was left to John, Robert, and William.

**A declarative sentence is set off by a comma from an immediately following interrogative sentence that depends for its full meaning upon the declarative sentence.**

You will come home soon, won't you?  
This is Monday, isn't it?

**The ellipsis of words that are common to two or more parts of a sentence, but are expressed only in one part, is indicated by a comma.**

Reading maketh a full man; conference, a ready man; and writing, an exact man.

**Phrases or clauses which possess in common a word modified or governed by a different word in each are set off by the comma.**

An article made of, or containing, bone.  
He looked directly at, not away from, the picture.

**Words placed out of their natural position, as for clearness or emphasis, are set off by the comma if the expression would be awkward or the construction forced or ambiguous without the comma.**

To the wise and upright, old age brings many joys.  
Exasperated by the continual bickerings, he resigned the secretaryship.

**Contrasted words and phrases are set off by the comma.**

Work, not words, is what is needed.  
Gold and silver, not common metals, were sought for.

**Words used in direct address are set off by the comma.**

Listen, my children, and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.

☞ After "namely," "viz.," "that is," "i. e.," "as," "e. g.," etc., introducing an illustration or example, a comma is used.

The New England States are six: namely, Maine, New Hampshire, etc.

☞ After "Yes," "No," "Well," "Why," etc., introducing a sentence or a clause, a comma is used.

Yes, I think so. Well, I am in no hurry to go.

**After the formal closing phrase of a letter a comma is used.**

Yours truly, Yours very sincerely, Your loving son,  
I am, Respectfully yours,

☞ In the superscriptions of letters, all punctuation at the ends of lines is omitted by many.

**Before a short quotation that is not made a separate paragraph a comma is used; also, after a direct quotation that is the subject or object of a following verb.**

Then he said, "Good night!" and with muffled oar  
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore.  
As Prior says, "Virtue is its own reward."  
"The train is coming," said his companion.

**Two adjacent sets of figures are separated by a comma.**

In the year 1862, 62 children in the village died of diphtheria.

**A date explaining a previous date is set off by the comma.**

Robert Louis Stevenson was born on Nov. 13, 1850, at 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh.

**Large numbers are separated into groups of three figures each by the comma.**

The population of the United States in 1915 was 101,151,000.

**Volume, page, or line numbers following the names of books, magazines, plays, or poems are set off by the comma.**

National Geographic Magazine, XXIX, 217.  
Paradise Lost, l. 880.

### 3. THE SEMICOLON [ ; ]

**Phrases or clauses containing commas are separated from other phrases or clauses in the same sentence by the semicolon.**

The seasons come and go, and the years pass on; but love abides.

There is a continual warfare between evil and good in the world; but good is in the ascendant, and must be victorious at last.

The yield was: 1889, 660 bbls.; 1899, 886 bbls.

**Two or more sentences in which the relation in thought is very close, and which are therefore written as one sentence, are separated by the semicolon.**

A knife and inkhorn hung on his dress; we see a rosary in his hand; and when he was alone he walked swiftly.

**Biblical references to separate successive chapter numbers are separated by the semicolon.**

Rev. xxi.1; xxii. 5.

### 4. THE COLON [ : ]

**After the salutatory phrase in a letter or in an address the colon is used.**

Dear Sir: Gentlemen: My dear Sir: My Lord Archbishop:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**Before a formal quotation a colon is generally used.**

Literally translated, the words of the song were these: "The poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree."

☞ A comma may be used before a short quotation unless the quotation is made a separate paragraph.

There is much truth in the proverb, "Without pains, no gains."

**After a clause or sentence introducing a series of particulars a colon is used.**

The results of the mission so far are: Natives baptized, 126; regular communicants, 101; mission schools, 3; native teachers, 8; native workers other than teachers, 42.

### 5. THE EXCLAMATION MARK [ ! ]

**An exclamation mark is used after an ejaculation, a command, or any other expression of an exclamatory nature, and at the end of a sentence beginning with an interjection.**

Pshaw! Go, go! How beautiful! Alas, that I should live to see this day! Oh that those lips had speech!



☞ In clauses introduced by the interjection *Oh*, *O*, the exclamation mark is not used immediately after the interjection, but at the end of the clause. When used in direct address, *Oh* is separated by a comma from the name of that which is addressed; but *O* so used is generally not followed by the comma.

O for the wings, for the wings of a dove!  
Oh, mother! Oh, Janice!

**6. THE INTERROGATION MARK [ ? ]**

An interrogation mark is used at the end of a direct question.

Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?

Is it well to wish thee happy?

☞ The interrogation mark is not used when an expression denoting inquiry is not in the form of a direct question.

I was asked if I would write a short account of it.

An interrogation mark, inclosed in parentheses, is used to express doubt about something in the text to which it is related by its position.

He offered me a bag of real (?) alligator skin.

**7. THE DASH [ — ]**

The dash is used to mark a suspension of the sense, a faltering in speech, a sudden change in the construction, or an unexpected turn of the thought.

If you will listen, I will explain—but perhaps you do not care to hear.

A self-hunting dog is—a canine—that is—a dog of peculiar traits.

I saw her—my pulse even now stops at the thought—in the direct path of the runaway animal.

He sometimes counsel takes—and sometimes snuff.

The dash is used to set off parenthetical matter, as a clause repeated for emphasis; also, to indicate the omission of words or letters, as between the first and last dates of a period, etc.

I will never—never, I say—agree to this iniquitous proposal.

During the decade 1870—1880.

Secretary B—.

**8. PARENTHESES [ ( ) ]**

Parentheses, or marks of parenthesis, are used to set off a clause, translation, or the like, which is inserted in a sentence but is independent of it in construction.

Know, then, this truth (enough for man to know):

Virtue alone is happiness below.

We were now nearing our destination (we had been five days on the river), and our spirits rose.

*Nil desperandum* (Never despair!)

**9. BRACKETS [ [ ] ]**

Brackets are used to inclose sentences, phrases, or words inserted in, or appended to, quotations or interpolated in a text as being additional or foreign to it.

He is just as cheerful as when you was [were] here.

The city at this time [early in the eighteenth century] had but 4,000 inhabitants.

The next definition is: "Another term for the ear. [So in Latin.]"

The eruption began [I was present myself at the time] with a detonating report.

**10. QUOTATION MARKS [ " " ]**

Quotation marks (consisting of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of the quoted word or words) are used to inclose all direct quotations.

"When I am dead," said one of the keenest of modern minds, one of the greatest of modern poets, "lay a sword on my coffin, for I was a soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity."

☞ In all quotations, excepting extracts from plays, quotation marks are put at the beginning of every paragraph occurring within the quotation, in addition to those at the beginning and at the end of the extract.

☞ Commas and periods should be placed within the closing quotation marks; semicolons and colons, without. The interrogation point and exclamation point should be placed within the quotation marks when part of the quotation; otherwise, outside.

Single quotation marks (consisting of a single inverted comma at the beginning and a single apostrophe at the end of the quoted words) are used to indicate a quotation within a quotation.

The witness said: "I distinctly heard him say, 'Don't be late'; and then I heard the door close."

☞ Some American publishers, following English practice, reverse this usage and inclose with the double marks a quotation which is included within a quotation, while using the single marks at the beginning and end of the entire extract.

☞ The single marks are now often used to inclose a single quoted word or short phrase.

'Go', he said sharply.

**11. THE APOSTROPHE [ ' ]**

The possessive of most singular nouns is formed by adding an apostrophe followed by an s.

The dog's teeth. James's book. Burns's poems. Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities*. Hortense's gown. St. Boniface's teachings. A friend of George's.

☞ The apostrophe is used in *other's*, *one's*, *another's*, but not in *its*, *hers*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*.

It was another's fault. The book is hers. A friend of ours.

An apostrophe without an added s is used to form the possessive of singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the eye or ear, as in words of two or more syllables, with the last syllable unaccented, esp. when the following word begins with a sibilant.

Moses' commands. For conscience' sake. Dickens' stories. Ulysses' son.

The possessive of plural nouns not ending in s is formed by adding an apostrophe followed by an s.

Men's and women's shoes. Children's toys.

The possessive of plural nouns ending in s is formed by adding an apostrophe.

Boys' caps. Girls' coats. Carpenters' tools.

An apostrophe is used before an s added to the last of two or more nouns in the same construction to indicate the possessive.

The Representative from Vermont's vote. Brown and Jones's arithmetic.

☞ This construction is usually to be avoided as clumsy and inelegant.

The omission of a letter or letters from a word or of one or more figures from a date is marked by an inserted apostrophe.

Don't. I've. He's. Who'd. 'Tis. 'Gainst. O'er. You'll. 'd. The class of '94.

An apostrophe followed by an s is used to form the plurals of figures and signs, of words mentioned without regard to the meaning, and one form of the plural of letters.

A million is written by 1 followed by six 0's.

He uses too many I's. The sentence has three and's in it. A's. B's.



## II. THE USE OF CAPITALS

**The first word of a sentence, or of any expression standing for a sentence, is capitalized; also, the first word of a complete line of poetry.**

We eat of the bread which grows in the field. We live by the air which blows around us. Yea, my lord.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;  
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

**The first word after a colon is capitalized when what precedes is introductory to a complete passage or a sentence.**

Finally, I wish to say this: We shall get better results from a small committee than from a large one.

As the old proverb has it: "The more haste, the less speed."

**Proper nouns, words used as proper nouns, and (generally) derivatives from them are capitalized.**

George, Elizabeth, Paul; France, Spain; Bible, Talmud, Koran.

Georgian, Elizabethan, Pauline; French, Spanish; Biblical, Talmudic, Koranic.

Do not capitalize words derived from proper nouns when there is no longer any conscious association with the proper noun, as in the case of many words used to describe common articles of merchandise or common operations.

Fine china (ware), cashmere (fabric), champagne (wine), morocco (leather), derby (a hat), boycott, macadamized, jappanned, italicize.

In French, German, Italian, and various other modern languages, proper adjectives are not capitalized.

The rules (1) to (21) below are merely specific applications of the general rule as to capitalizing proper nouns and their derivatives.

(1) Epithets used as parts of proper names or as substitutes therefor are capitalized.

Alexander the Great. Charles the Bold. Richard the Lionhearted. Cœur de Lion.

(2) All names or appellations of God, of Jesus Christ, and of the Virgin Mary, and pronouns or pronominal adjectives referring to God or Jesus Christ when used in direct address or when emphatic are capitalized.

God, Lord Jehovah; the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost; the Messiah, the Redeemer, the Savior; the Supreme Being, the Almighty, the Eternal; the Virgin Mary, the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary the Virgin.

Trust in the Lord and in His mercy, and He will bring it to pass. O Lord! Thou that watchest o'er Thy people.

In the Bible and in the Book of Common Prayer, such pronouns and pronominal adjectives are left uncapitalized, so as to avoid a multiplicity of capitals.

(3) Names of the divisions, books, and versions of the Bible, titles of parables, etc. are capitalized.

Old Testament (abbreviated, O. T.), New Testament (N. T.); the Book of Job, the Acts of the Apostles; Authorized Version (A. V.), Revised Version (R. V.); parable of the Sower, the Lord's Supper, Lord's Prayer.

(4) The word Church is capitalized when it designates a specific body of Christian believers, or when it forms part of the name of a particular edifice. The names of religious denominations, of monastic orders, or of their members are also capitalized.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Church of Rome, High Church, Low Church; Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,

St. James's Church; Baptist, Congregationalist, the Plymouth Brethren; Black Friar, Carmelite.

(5) Names of creeds and confessions of faith are capitalized.

The Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, the Creed of Chalcedon; the Augsburg Confession.

(6) Names of congresses, councils, expositions, etc. are capitalized.

The First Congress of Races, the Council of Nicaea, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

(7) Names of holy days and festivals, the months, and the days of the week are capitalized.

Christmas, Easter, Passover, Feast of Tabernacles, Good Friday; Arbor Day, Labor Day, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July; January, February; Sunday, Saturday.

(8) Names of geological ages and strata, and the generally accepted names of historical epochs, periods, events, and documents are capitalized.

The Age of Fishes, the Upper Silurian; the Middle Ages, the Revival of Learning, the Reformation, the Inquisition, the Commonwealth (Cromwell's), the American Revolution, the Paris Commune; the Declaration of Independence.

(9) Names of eras and abbreviations of such names; also, various phrases conventionally used in giving dates, and the abbreviations of such phrases are capitalized.

Christian Era, Kali Yuga, Anno Domini (A. D.), Common Era (C. E.), Before Christ (B. C.).

(10) Names of genera, but not of species, in binomial scientific names in zoölogy and botany are capitalized.

The tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), the harp seal (*Phoca grenlandica*).

(11) New Latin names of classes, families, etc., in botany and zoölogy, are capitalized, but not adjectives and English nouns derived from them.

Hexapoda, hexapod, Gastropoda, gastropod.

Such names are not capitalized when used as common names of plants, flowers, etc. Geranium (genus), geranium (plant or flower).

(12) Names of the stars, constellations, etc. are capitalized.

The North Star, the Milky Way, the Dipper, Charles's Wain, the Southern Cross.

(13) Generic terms for political divisions when used as part of the names of specific political or governmental organizations or territories are capitalized.

Holy Roman Empire, United Kingdom, French Republic, Northwest Territory, Larkins Township.

(14) Names of political parties, names of legislatures and other governmental bodies, and of offices, civil and military titles when used specifically, and all titles of honor, nobility, and respect are capitalized.

The Democratic party, the Republicans; but, a democratic prince, a republican form of government; President Wilson, King George, Admiral Dewey, the Governor; Her Majesty, His Excellency, the Duke of Cornwall, Deacon Rogers; Congress, the Senate, the House of Representatives.

(15) Such adjectives as Presidential, Senatorial, Congressional, Parliamentary, etc., when referring to a specific President, etc., are capitalized. Administration, Federal, Constitution, etc., when referring to the United States Government are capitalized.

(16) Names of personifications of the seasons and of abstract ideas or objects are capitalized.

Where Spring her verdant mantle cast.  
Of old sat Freedom on the heights.



(17) Names of the points of the compass, when used to designate definite geographical portions of a country, names of divisions of the world or of a country, and nouns or adjectives derived therefrom are capitalized.

The South, the West, the Orient, New England, the Old World; Southern, Oriental, New Englander.

☞ When used to denote direction only, terms denoting points of the compass should not be capitalized.

The torrent took a course due east.

(18) Generic terms that form a part of specific geographical names, also the names of counties, avenues, streets, etc. are capitalized.

Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Straits of Gibraltar, Missouri River, Rocky Mountains, Pike's Peak, Death Valley, Lake Superior; County Mayo, Cook County, Cass Avenue, Court Square, Park Street; Philippine Islands,

Long Island Sound; the island of Madagascar, the river Rhine, the desert of Sahara.

(19) The words "state," "territory," "dominion," etc., when denoting specific political divisions or entities are capitalized.

The State of Ohio, the Territory of Hawaii; the Dominion Parliament.

(20) Names of organizations and institutions, academic degrees, titles of newspapers, books, etc. are capitalized.

The Gas Fitters' Union, Willesden Country Club; Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Doctor of Laws (LL.D.); the *New York Sun*; Scott's *The Pirate*, Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*.

(21) The salutatory phrase of a letter or an address is capitalized.

☞ When the word *dear* does not begin the phrase, it is usually spelled with a small letter.

Dear Mother: My dear Mr. Smith: My Lord Duke:

### III. MISCELLANEOUS

#### 1. ELLIPSES

Ellipses, or omissions, of letters, words, or sentences, are indicated by the apostrophe or the dash, or by a series of periods or of asterisks (stars). The dash is used also to denote the omission of figures. To indicate the omission of one or more complete lines of poetry, a full line of periods or stars is used. In quotations, an ellipsis should be regarded as a part of the matter quoted, and inclosed in the quotation marks.

Five o'clock. O'Connor. Mrs. B—n, B...n, or B\*\*\*n (for Mrs. Brown).

The expense... of repairing the dam will be enormous. The years 1807—17.

#### 2. FOOTNOTES

References from the text of a work to notes at the foot of a page are indicated by superior figures, by superior letters, or by the following signs in the order given: the asterisk, or star (\*), the obelisk, or dagger (†), the double dagger (‡), the section (§), parallels (||), and the paragraph mark (¶).

#### 3. THE USE OF ITALIC LETTERS

Italicize words to which it is desired to give emphasis.

Not *real* philanthropy, merely the *outward show* of it.

☞ The frequent use of italic merely for the sake of emphasis is in bad taste.

Italicize foreign words and phrases used in an English text.

*Ab origine; ancien régime; con amore; garçon; bona fides; in propria persona; nolens volens.* As the French have it, *Chacun à son goût.*

Italicize names of ships and titles of books.

The battleship *Pennsylvania*; Bryce's *The American Commonwealth*.

Italicize New Latin scientific names of plants or animals, esp. when included parenthetically apart from the context.

The goldensal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). The quahog, *Venus mercenaria*, has a thick shell.

#### 4. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations should be used sparingly in all literary work (including letters). Only those that are known to be used by writers of standard English prose should be used in general work. Reference works, catalogues, lists, etc., in which conciseness is a necessary consideration, are forced to adopt many abbreviations that are not in general use.

The following abbreviations are in good general use: *Mr., Mrs., Messrs., Rev., Hon.* when used before proper names; *Jr., Esq.,* and all recognized abbreviations for academic honorary titles, such as, *A.B., Ph.D., M.D., M.C., S.J., U.S.A.,* etc., when used after proper names; also, the recognized general abbreviations, *viz., etc., i.e., e.g. A.M., P.M., A.D., B.C.,* etc.

☞ There is a growing tendency to spell out such personal titles as *Captain, Colonel, General, Governor, President, Professor,* etc. The title *Reverend* is now usually spelled out when preceded by *the* or *Right*. Many careful writers spell out (in addresses) the names *Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Utah* owing to the fact that the abbreviation *Cal.* is sometimes mistaken for *Col., Miss.* for *Missouri,* etc.

☞ Business correspondence admits of a much larger number of abbreviations than does personal correspondence; but it must not be forgotten that clearness is even more to be desired than brevity.

Abbreviations should be used with discrimination. The proper use of abbreviations can be learned only by observation and practice. One properly says: He left at 6 A. M., but not, He left this A. M. In the heading of a letter, one writes: Oct. 3, 1920, but not, He came in Oct., etc.

#### 5. BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ETC.

In making lists of books, magazine articles, etc., for bibliographies, catalogues, and the like, the author's name usually comes first, followed by the title of the book (in italics) or the title of the article (in quotation marks), the place of publication, or the name of the periodical, and the date. The following may serve as examples:

Bryce, James, *The Holy Roman Empire.* Enlarged and revised edition. New York: Macmillan.

Scudder, Horace E., *Ohio* ("American Commonwealths"). Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1888.

Shakespeare, *King Lear* (W. J. Craig, ed.). in "Dowden edition." Indianapolis, Ind., Bowen-Merrill Co., 1902.

White, John Claude, "The World's Strangest Capital," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1916.

"The Tension between Turkey and Greece," *American Review of Reviews*, August, 1914. [Use this form if the article is unsigned.]

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, "Evangeline," in *Poems* (Household Edition). Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1884.



## IV. PREPARATION OF COPY FOR THE PRESS

## GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

1. Copy should be made on single sheets of paper of a uniform size, *one side only* being used. The paper should not be too large. Sheets about 8 x 10 inches are the most convenient. The sheets should be numbered, and plain white or neutral (gray, yellow, or brown) paper is best.

2. Copy should be easily legible, preferably typewritten, but if not, then clearly written in black ink. There should be not less than half an inch of clear space between the title and the subject matter, and the first line of each page should begin not less than an inch from the top of the page. There should be a blank margin of at least an inch at the left side of the page. A part of a line should not be left blank after the end of a sentence, unless that sentence ends the paragraph.

3. Copy should be revised by the proof reader before it goes to the compositor. The dimensions of the page, size and style of types, whether the matter is to be leaded or set solid, the various divisions (as chapters, etc.) and subdivisions, headlines, notes, etc., should all be determined before setting type.

4. Copy should embody the final ideas of the author. Allowance must be made for some changes, but, to avoid expense, the copy as sent to the compositor should be as complete and perfect as possible. Changes in matter already set are more costly than the original setting. Compositor and proof reader are bound to "follow copy" *literally*, except in the case of obvious mistakes in punctuation or spelling, which they correct, calling attention to all such changes.

5. Abbreviations should be used only for words usually so written. See p. 1206.

6. All proper names, technical and scientific words, references, quotations, and figures should be verified in the MS.

7. Spelling should be uniform. For words that have two or more accepted spellings, one form should be adopted and adhered to throughout. The spellings in this Dictionary are those most generally accepted.

8. Capital letters should be used according to a uniform style. A word that may be written with either a capital or a small letter should not be written now one way and now the other. Whether a word is to be begun with a capital or not is shown by the vocabulary entry in the Dictionary. For rules, see p. 1216.

9. Punctuation should be as uniform as possible. Unfortunately not only is there often a difference of opinion in regard to what is the best or the correct punctuation, but also it is difficult for even the same writer to be always consistent in this matter. For rules, see p. 1213.

10. Paragraphing should be indicated on copy, not left to the compositor or proof reader.

11. Directions to the press should be inclosed in circles or curved lines, to avoid confusion with corrections, etc.

12. The kind of type to be used, if not ordinary roman, is indicated by underscoring. Underscore once for *italics*, twice for SMALL CAPITALS, three times for CAPITALS, and once with a wave line for **boldface**.

13. Manuscripts should be kept and mailed flat, if possible. If necessary, they may be folded, but should never be rolled.

## TECHNICAL TERMS

**Body.**—The main part of a type below the raised character. According to their size, measured at right angles to the printed lines, type bodies are called *pica*, *long primer*, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  point, 5 point, etc. See **TYPE**, in the *Vocabulary*.

**Displayed matter.**—Matter, as headings, titles, etc., made prominent by being set in relatively large type or with varying lengths of line, etc.

**Electrotype.**—A facsimile plate for printing, made from type, woodcuts, etc., by depositing a thin plate of copper in a mold by an electroplating process, and backing this with type metal.

**Em.**—The square of the body of a type of any size; that is, a square whose side is the greatest dimension of the body of the type. The *em* is the unit in calculating the amount of type in printed work, or that set by a compositor.

**Font.**—A complete assortment of any particular size and style of type.

**Form.**—Set-up matter from which an impression is to be made, secured in a chase, or frame.

**Half title.**—The name alone of a book, placed on a separate page or at the head of the first page of text; also, any similar sectional title.

**Indentation.**—The setting-in of a line from the margin. In *hanging indentation*, the first line begins at the margin, the other lines are set in.

**Justify.**—To make lines of type even or true by proper spacing; to adjust the type.

**Leaders (léd'érz).**—Dots or dashes to lead the eye, as, in an index, from the end of a partly filled line to the figures.

**Leads (lédz).**—Strips of metal of various thicknesses to separate lines of type. Matter set without leads is *solid*.

**Making-up.**—Preparing set-up matter in regular order for printing.

**Pi.**—Type confusedly mixed or disarranged.—*piéd, p. a.*

**Plate.**—An electrotype or stereotype of matter to be printed from.

**Proof.**—An impression of composed matter, taken to test its correctness.—**Office proof** is the first taken (*pulled or drawn*). It is read and corrected at the press before the *author's proof* is sent out.—**Author's proof** is taken after the corrections of the *office proof* are made. It is sent, with the MS., to the author.—**Galley proof** is taken from the type in the galley (printer's metal frame with flanges on three sides). In extended work, it is usually taken on long sheets of paper. The first *author's proof* is generally *galley proof*.—**Revised, or second, proof** is taken after the corrections indicated in the first *author's proof* have been made.—**Foundry proof** is taken after the corrections on the last *author's proof* have been made, and before the forms are cast.—**Plate proof** is taken after the plates have been cast. Changes in the *plates* are very expensive.—**Foul, or dirty, proof** contains more errors than ordinary.

**Quad (Quadrat).**—A short blank piece of metal, lower than the type, to fill blank spaces, etc.—**Em Quad.**—A quad the size of an "em."

**Register.**—The exact correspondence in position of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite, or reverse, sides of the sheet.

**Rule.**—A thin type-high plate of metal (usually brass) with a line or lines as its face. **Single rule** has one light line; **parallel rule**, two light lines; **double rule**, a light and a heavy line; **dotted rule**, a line of dots, etc.

**Signature.**—A figure or letter placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet in a volume, to indicate the order in the completed book. Each sheet has a different *signature*. Also, the sheet bearing such figure or letter.

**Slug.**—A thick piece of type metal for spacing out, etc.; also, a line of type in one piece.

**Small capitals.**—Letters of the same form as capitals, but about two-thirds the size. Abbr., *s. c.* or *sm. caps.*

**Stereotype.**—A plate made by casting type metal in a mold taken in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, from some printing surface (as a page of type).

## MAKE-UP OF A BOOK

The following is the order commonly observed in the make-up of a book. 1. Half title (name alone) and blank page. 2. Full title and blank page or copyright notice. 3. Dedication and blank page. 4. Preface or Introduction. 5. Table of Contents. 6. List of Illustrations. 7. Text. 8. Appendix. 9. Glossary. 10. Bibliography. 11. Index.

In a printed work the even pages or folios (2, 4, 6, etc.) are the left-hand ones, the odd pages are the right-hand ones.

The independent parts of a book, as the title, preface, text, appendix, glossary, index, etc., should each begin on an odd page.



# ARBITRARY SIGNS

## USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

### I. ASTRONOMICAL.

#### 1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

- ☉, or ☼ The Sun.
- ☾, or ☾ The Moon; Monday.
- New Moon.
- ☽, or ☽ First Quarter.
- ☾, or ☾ Full Moon.
- ☾, or ☾ Last Quarter.
- ☿ Mercury; Wednesday.
- ♀ Venus; Friday.
- ♁, or ♂ The Earth.
- ♂ Mars; Tuesday.
- ♃ Jupiter; Thursday.
- ♄ Saturn; Saturday.
- ♅ Uranus.
- ♆ Neptune.
- ☄ Comet.
- \* , or \* Fixed Star.

#### 2. ASTEROIDS, OR MINOR PLANETS.

- ♁, or ♀ Ceres; ♁, or ♀ Pallas;
- ♃, or ♀ Juno; ♃, or ♀ Vesta.

These four signs are still occasionally employed. The asteroids are now commonly designated by numbers (indicating the order of their discovery) inclosed in a small circle or oval; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

#### 3. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

- |                  |   |  |
|------------------|---|--|
| Spring<br>Signs. | { | 1. ♈ Aries, <i>the Ram.</i>              |
|                  |   | 2. ♉ Taurus, <i>the Bull.</i>            |
|                  |   | 3. ♊ Gemini, <i>the Twins.</i>           |
| Summer<br>Signs. | { | 4. ♋ Cancer, <i>the Crab.</i>            |
|                  |   | 5. ♌ Leo, <i>the Lion.</i>               |
|                  |   | 6. ♍ Virgo, <i>the Virgin.</i>           |
| Autumn<br>Signs. | { | 7. ♎ Libra, <i>the Balance.</i>          |
|                  |   | 8. ♏ Scorpio, <i>the Scorpion.</i>       |
|                  |   | 9. ♐ Sagittarius, <i>the Archer.</i>     |
| Winter<br>Signs. | { | 10. ♑ Capricornus, <i>the Goat.</i>      |
|                  |   | 11. ♒ Aquarius, <i>the Water Bearer.</i> |
|                  |   | 12. ♓ Pisces, <i>the Fishes.</i>         |

#### 4. ASPECTS AND NODES.

- ♌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
  - \* Sextile; — noting a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
  - Quadrature; — noting a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
  - Δ Trine; — noting a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
  - ♁ Opposition; — noting a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension; as ☉ ♂ ☽; that is, the sun is in opposition to the moon.
  - ♁ Ascending Node; — called also *dragon's head.*
  - ♁ Descending Node; — called also *dragon's tail.*
- #### 5. SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NOTATION.
- a, or a Mean distance.
  - a, or A. R. Right ascension.

- β Celestial latitude.
- δ Declination.
- Δ Distance.
- e Eccentricity.
- h, or h Hours; as, 6h., or 6h.
- ι Inclination; especially, inclination to the ecliptic.
- L, l, or e Mean longitude in orbit.
- λ Longitude.
- m, or m<sup>m</sup> Minutes of time; as, 6m., or 6m. [time.]
- μ, or n Mean angular motion in unit of +, or N. North.
- N. P. D. North polar distance. [node.]
- ν, Ω, or L. Longitude of ascending node.
- π, or ω Longitude of perihelion.
- q. Perihelion distance.
- ρ, or R. Radius, or radius vector.
- , or S. South.
- s, or s Seconds of time; as, 10s., or 10<sup>s</sup>.
- T. Time; periodic time.
- φ (a) Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine is equal to e. (b) Geographical latitude.
- ° Degrees.
- ' Minutes of arc.
- " Seconds of arc.
- ☉ Sun's longitude.
- ☾ Moon's longitude.

### II. BOTANICAL.

- ☉, ☉, ☉, or ☉ An annual plant.
- ♁, ☉, ☉, or ☉ A biennial plant.
- ♁ A perennial herb.
- ☉ A monocarpous plant.
- ♁ An undershrub.
- ♁ A shrub.
- ♁ A large shrub, almost a tree.
- ♁ A tree.
- ☉ A monocarpic perennial plant.
- ♁, or ♂ A staminate or male flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
- ♀ A pistillate, fertile, or female flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
- ♁ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower; also, a plant bearing such flowers.
- ♁ ♀ Unisexual; that is, having the male and female flowers separate.
- ♁ ♂ Monococious; having male and female flowers on the same plant.
- ♁ ♂ Dioecious; having male and female flowers on different plants.
- ♀ ♂ Polygamous; having hermaphrodite, or perfect, and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants.
- A climbing plant.
- ⤵ Turning or winding to the left.
- ⤴ Turning or winding to the right.
- ⊃ Having the cotyledons accumbent, and the radicle lateral.
- ⊂ Having the cotyledons incumbent, and the radicle dorsal.
- ⊃ Having the cotyledons duplicate, and the radicle dorsal.
- ⊂⊂ Having the cotyledons folded twice, and the radicle dorsal.
- ⊂⊂⊂ Having the cotyledons folded thrice, and the radicle dorsal.
- ∞, or 0 An indefinite number; when applied to stamens, more than twenty.
- 0 Wanting; none; absent.
- ° Feet. ' Inches. " Lines. ☉ With

European writers, the usual signs are 'feet, "inches, ///lines.

? indicates doubt or uncertainty.  
! indicates certainty; — a mark of affirmation or authenticator.

### III. CHEMICAL.

- + signifies "and," "together with," and is used between the symbols of substances brought together for a reaction or produced by such reaction. Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of positive electricity. Thus; Ca<sup>++</sup> denotes the ion of calcium, which carries two positive charges. It is sometimes used to indicate, in organic chemistry, a base or alkalioid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, M̄, morphine; Q̄, quinine.
- signifies a single "bond," or unit of attractive force or affinity, and is used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound; thus, H—Cl for HCl, H—O—H for H<sub>2</sub>O; Ca—O for CaO; Al≡(OH)<sub>3</sub> for Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>. Placed above a symbol, or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of negative electricity; thus, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>--</sup> denotes an ion of sulphuric acid, carrying two negative charges. It also indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, C̄, citric acid. It is also sometimes used as a simple sign of subtraction to indicate the removal of a part from a compound.
- ' often indicates valence; as, Fe<sup>''</sup> denotes bivalent iron; Fe<sup>'''</sup>, trivalent iron.
- is sometimes used instead of ⊂ to indicate a bond; as, H•Cl for H—Cl, CH<sub>2</sub>:CH<sub>2</sub> for CH<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>2</sub>, etc.
- ⊂ in organic chemistry, denotes the benzene nucleus.
- ψ Pseudo-
- ☉ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin or New Latin name; as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, etc. A compound is represented by the symbols of the respective constituents written side by side; as, HCl, a compound of one atom or equivalent of hydrogen with one of chlorine, forming hydrogen chloride. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O, or O<sub>2</sub>, two atoms of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub> signifies that the two atoms are united, forming a molecule, 2O does not). Thus H<sub>2</sub>O represents water, or two atoms of hydrogen united to one of oxygen; CaCO<sub>3</sub>, calcium carbonate; H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, sulphuric acid. Sometimes these are written with a comma or a period between the symbols of the original compounds from which they are theoretically derived; as, CaO,CO<sub>2</sub>, calcium carbonate. (1219)



IV. MATHEMATICAL.

1. NUMERALS, OR NOTATION.

Arabic	Greek	Roman
1	α	I
2	β	II
3	γ	III
4	δ	IV or IIII
5	ε	V
6	ς	VI
7	ζ	VII
8	η	VIII or IIIX
9	θ	IX or VIII
10	ι	X
11	κα', etc.	XI, etc.
20		XX
30		XXX
40		XL or XXXX
50		L
60		LX
70		LXX
80		LXXX or XXXC
90		XC or LXXXIX
100		C
200		CC
300		CCC
400		CCCC
500		D or ID
600		DC or IDC
700		DCC or IDCC
800		DCCC or IDCCC
900		CM or DCCCC or ICCCC
1000	α	M or CIO
2000	β	MM or CIOCIO
1925		MCMXXV

2. RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

+ Plus; and; more; - indicating addition; as,  $a + b = c$ . Used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142135+.

- Minus; less; - indicating subtraction; as,  $a - b = c$ . Used also in a similar manner to + to indicate approximate exactness.

±, or ∓ Plus or minus; ambiguous; - indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or -; as, the square root of  $4a^2$  is ± 2a.

× Multiplied by; times; into; as,  $a \times b = ab$ ;  $6 \times 4 = 24$ .

⋅ Multiplication is also indicated by placing a dot between the factors (as,  $4.5 \cdot 6 = 120$ ), or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.

÷, or : Divided by; as,  $a \div b$ ; that is, a divided by b;  $6 \div 3 = 2$ .

⋈ Division is also indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between; as,  $\frac{a}{b}$ ; that is, a divided by b;  $\frac{6}{3} = 2$ .

= Is equal to; equals; as,  $(a+b) \times c = ac + bc$ ;  $6 + 2 = 8$ .

> Is greater than; as,  $a > b$ ; that is, a is greater than b;  $6 > 5$ .

< Is less than; as,  $a < b$ ; that is, a is less than b;  $3 < 4$ .

~ The difference between; - denoting a difference between two quantities without designating the greater; as,  $a \sim b$ . [α α b.]

∝ Varies as; is proportional to; as, ∝: Is to; the ratio of; used to indicate geometrical proportion; as,  $a:b::c:d$ ; that is, a is to b as c is to d.

∴ Hence; therefore; on this account.

∵ Since or because. [ity.]

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinitesimal.

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; also, as a numeral, naught; zero.

∠ Angle; the angle; as, ∠ A B C.

⊥ Right angle; as, ⊥ A B C; that is, the right angle, A B C.

⊥ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw A B ⊥ C D.

∥ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, A B ∥ C D.

○ Circle; circumference; 360°.

⊘ Arc of a circle; arc.

△ Triangle; as, △ A B C; that is, the triangle A B C.

□ Square; as, □ A B C D; that is, the square A B C D.

▭ Rectangle; as, ▭ A B C D; that is, the rectangle A B C D.

√, or √ Root; - the radical sign, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as,  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ ;  $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$ . To denote any other than the square root, a figure (the index), expressing its degree, is placed above the sign; as,  $\sqrt[3]{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{a}$ , etc.; that is, the cube root, fifth root, etc., of a.

⊘ The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right-hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as,  $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ,  $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively.

— Vinculum, indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are enclosed by them, are to be taken together; as,  $x + y^2$ ;  $2(a + b)$ ;  $a \times (b + c(e + d))$ .

{ } Parentheses, indicate the quantities to which they are applied, or which are enclosed by them, are to be taken together; as,  $x + y^2$ ;  $2(a + b)$ ;  $a \times (b + c(e + d))$ .

[ ] Brackets, which they are applied, or which are enclosed by them, are to be taken together; as,  $x + y^2$ ;  $2(a + b)$ ;  $a \times (b + c(e + d))$ .

⌋ } Braces, which they are applied, or which are enclosed by them, are to be taken together; as,  $x + y^2$ ;  $2(a + b)$ ;  $a \times (b + c(e + d))$ .

f, or F Function; function of; as,  $y = f(x)$ ; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x.

⊞ Other letters or signs are frequently used to indicate functions; as, φ, ψ, π, and the like.

d Differential; as, dx; that is, the differential of x.

δ Variation; as, δx; that is, the variation of x.

Δ Finite difference. [itive.]

D Differential coefficient; deriva-

⊞ The letters d, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, prefixed to quantities, are variously employed, by different mathematicians, to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

∫ Integral; integral of; - denoting that the following expression is to be integrated; as,  $\int 2x dx = x^2$ ; that is, the integral of  $2x dx$  is  $x^2$ .

⊞ If integration is to be performed more than once, the sign is repeated once for each time. The variable, with respect to which the integral is taken, is sometimes indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below; as,  $\int_x \phi$ ; that is, the integral of φ with respect to x.

$\int_a^b$  denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value a of the variable, and  $\int_b$  that it begins at the value b. These forms must not be confounded with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum; - commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, thus having a sense somewhat like f.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius.

e, or e. a The number 2.7182818+; the base of the natural system of

logarithms. b The eccentricity of a conic section.

g The acceleration of gravity, or, at latitude 45°, 32.17076 feet per second per second. [greens.]

° Degrees of arc; as, 60°, sixty degrees.

' Minutes of arc; as, 30', thirty minutes. [seconds.]

" Seconds of arc; as, 20", twenty seconds.

m Minutes.

s Seconds.

' , " , etc. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', etc., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc.

1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Indices placed above, and at the right hand of, quantities to denote that they are raised to powers of the degrees so indicated; as, a<sup>2</sup>, the square of a; etc.

V. MEDICAL.

āā (Gr. ἀνά.) Of each.

℞ (L. Recipe.) Take.

♃ This character is reputed to have been originally the symbol of Jupiter (♃) placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods.

℞ (L. Signa.) Mark; - used in a prescription to indicate directions to be put on the medicine package.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

lb Pound.

℥ Ounce; as, ℥ i, or ℥ j, one ounce; ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ iiss or ℥ jss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces, etc.

℥ Dram; as, ℥ i, one dram; ℥ ss, half a dram; ℥ iss, one dram and a half; ℥ ij, two drams, etc.

℥ Scruple; as, ℥ i, one scruple; ℥ ss, half a scruple; ℥ iiss, one scruple and a half; ℥ ij, two scruples, etc.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C (L. Congius.) Gallon.

o, or o (L. Octarius.) Pint.

℥ Ounce. f℥ Fluid ounce.

℥ Dram. f℥ Fluid dram.

℥ Minim, or drop.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL.

☉ Rain.

☂ Snow. ☒ Snow on ground.

☃ Drifting snow.

☄ Floating ice crystals.

★ Hail. ☄ Sleet.

☆ Frostwork.

☇ Glazed frost, silver thaw, ice storm.

☈ Hoarfrost.

☉ Dew.

☊ Fog.

☋ Damp fog, mist.

☌ Ground fog.

☍ Haze, dust haze.

☎ Thunderstorm.

☏ Thunder.

☐ Sheet lightning.

☑ Strong wind.

☒ Solar corona.

☓ Solar halo.

☔ Lunar corona.

☕ Lunar halo.

☖ Rainbow.

☗ Aurora.

☘ Zodiacal light.

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VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &c. And.  
&c. (*Et cætera*). And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.  
R Response; — indicating the part repeated by the congregation in a responsive religious service.  
V Versicle; — indicating the part recited or sung by the priest.  
\* A character used in Roman Catholic service books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.  
X, or + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In some service books, it is used in those places where the sign of the cross is to be made.  
P See LABARUM, also XP, in *Vocab.*  
> Broad Arrow; a mark placed upon British government stores.  
X, or + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind.  
his  
The name of the person *John X Smith* is added by another; as, *mark*  
mu Micron; magnetic permeability.  
m Millimicron.  
F Farad. *Elec.*  
4to, or 4° Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.  
8vo, or 8° Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.  
12mo, or 12° Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.  
16mo, or 16° Sextodecimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.  
18mo, or 18° Octodecimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.  
Other sizes are 24mo or 24°, 32mo or 32°, 36mo or 36°, 48mo or 48°, 64mo or 64°, 72mo or 72°, 96mo or 96°, 128mo or 128°. These sizes are rare, and are commonly called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, etc., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, etc.  
7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.  
♂ Male; — used in zoology.  
♀ Female; — used in zoology.  
< Derived from.  
> Whence is derived. } Used in etymologies.  
+ And.  
\* Assumed.  
+ Died; — used in genealogies, etc.

VIII. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

\$ Dollar, or Dollars; as, \$1; \$200.  
¢ Cent, or Cents; as, 12¢; 33¢.  
P Peso, or Pesos; as, P 25. *Phil. Isls.*  
/ Solidus. See in *Vocab.*  
£ Pound, or Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.  
£E Egyptian pound or pounds.  
R. or Re. Rupee } as, Re. 1; Rs. 5.  
R. or Rs. Rupees } A lac (100,000 rupees) is written Rs. 1,00,000. *India.*  
lb Pound, or Pounds (in weight); as, 1 lb; 24 lb.  
@ [L. *ad.*] At, or to; as, silk @ \$2 per yd.; flour per bar. \$8 @ \$10.50.  
P Per; as, sheep \$4 head.  
% A Per cent; as, discount 6% = \$10.21. b Order of.  
% Account; as, J. Smith in % with J. Jones.  
B/L Bill of Lading.  
c/o Care of.  
l/c Letter of Credit.  
c/f, or c/f Carried forward.  
c/d, or c/d Carried down.  
' Foot, or Feet; as, a 40' spar.  
" Inch, or Inches; as, a 10" pipe.  
X By; as, a room 10' X 14'.

\* Number, or Numbered; as, # 60 thread.  
\* Used on stock tickers to denote that the quotation it follows is correct.  
A1 The designation of a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, etc. The figure 2 would imply insufficient quantity, or inferior quality. When a vessel has passed the age for the character A (four to fifteen years), it is registered A in red.  
XX Ale of double strength.  
XXX Ale of triple strength.

IX. MUSICAL.

Staff with notes, — semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, and demisemiquaver (or whole note, half note, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, etc.). A dot after a note adds to it half the length of the note without the dot.

When it is desired to extend the compass of the staff, short lines called *ledger lines* are added above or below.

Breve, or double whole note; — now rarely used.

Rests, — semibreve rest, minim rest, etc.

Bar; — the vertical line dividing the notes into measures of equal or a given length.

Double bar; — marking larger divisions, as the end of a verse.

Close; — indicating the end of a composition or movement.

G clef; — indicating that every note on the second line is to be sounded as G of the natural scale.

F clef, or bass clef; — indicating that every note on the fourth line is F of the natural scale.

C clefs; — indicating that every note on the line on which it is placed is C (middle C) of the natural scale.

Sharp. Flat.

Natural; — used to counteract previous # or b.

The sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a composition, or of one of its sections, are called collectively the *key signature*.

Double sharp; — raising a note two semitones.

Single sharp; — used after a double sharp.

Double flat; — lowering a note two semitones.

Single flat; — used after a double flat.

Repeat; — indicating that a passage is to be played, or sung, twice. When found at two points, the first time thus repeat only the part between the two sets of marks.

S; or S; Segno, or Sign; — used to mark the point to which reference is made, or from which a repetition is to begin.

Common time.  $\text{C} = \frac{4}{4}$ .

(*alla breve*) =  $\frac{2}{2}$  or  $\frac{2}{2}$ .

Long appoggiatura, an embellishing note a degree above or below the principal note; as,

Written  
Played

Double appoggiatura, one being a degree above, the other a degree below, the principal note; as,

Written  
Played

Acciaccatura, or short appoggiatura, performed very quickly.

Written  
Played

Trill, or shake.

Turn (embellishment).

Inverted turn.

Arpeggio.

Pause, or hold (fermata). When placed over a double bar it denotes the conclusion of the piece.

Crescendo.

Decrescendo, or diminuendo.

Swell; — crescendo and decrescendo combined.

Sforzando, or forzando; written also *Al* or *V*, *sf*, *sfz*, *fz*.

Pressure tone; an accented tone.

Staccato; — placed over or under a note.

Slur, bind, or tie.

Down bow } in music for stringed instruments.  
Up bow }

X. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION AND REFERENCE, DIACRITICS, ETC.

- , Comma.
- ; Semicolon.
- Colon.
- Period.
- Dash.
- ? Interrogation.
- ! Exclamation.
- ( ) Parentheses.
- [ ] Brackets, or Crochets.
- ' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
- ˆ Acute Accent.
- ˘ Grave Accent.
- ˆ, ˘, or ~ Circumflex, Tilde.
- The Long, or Macron.
- ˘ The Short, or Breve.
- ¨ Diæresis.
- ˆ (c) Cédilla.
- ˆ Caret.
- “ ” Quotation Marks.
- Brace.
- \*\*\* Ellipsis.
- ... Ellipsis; also, Leaders.
- Ellipsis.
- \* Asterisk.
- † Dagger, or Obelisk.
- ‡ Double Dagger.
- § Section.
- ¶ Paragraph.
- ⌘ Index.
- \* \* \* or \* \* Asterism.



2. PROOF-READERS' MARKS.

- ∂, or ∂ (dele). Delete, take out, or expunge.
- 9, or 9 Turn a reversed letter.
- # A space, or more space, between words, letters, or lines.
- ∩, or ∩ Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
- L, or L Carry a word, letter, etc., farther to the left or to the right.
- Indent.
- ⊥ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
- ⊥ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised too high.
- | Shows that a part of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
- ⊥ Directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.

- ×, or + Directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
- Bring a word or words to beginning of line; also, begin paragraph.
- ≡ or ≡≡ or ≡≡≡ Straighten (a crooked part).
- ∩ Print as a diphthong, ligature, or single character; as, *ae, fl (æ, fl)*.
- ¶, or n.p. Make a new paragraph.
- Underscore: Put in italic; also, change according to the directions in the margin. [capitals.]
- = Double underscore: Put in small
- ≡ Triple underscore: Put in capitals.
- ≡ Put in boldface.
- wf., or w. f. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
- tr. Transpose.
- no ¶, or run on. No paragraph.

- i. c. Lower case; i. e., put in small or common letters.
- caps. Put in capitals.
- s. caps., or sm. c., or s. c. Put in small capitals.
- rom. Put in roman type.
- ital. Put in italic.
- b. f., or bold. Put in bold-faced type.
- Qu., Qy., or ? Query (to author).
- out, s. c. Words wanting, see copy.
- ⊥ All corrections on the proof should have corresponding marks in the margin to attract attention. A period should be inclosed in a circle, thus ⊙. Superior marks, letters, and figures should be indicated thus: ⊙, ⊙, ⊙.
- ∩, ∩, ∩, ∩, ∩. Inferior marks, letters, and figures should be indicated thus: ∩, ∩, ∩.

PROOFS SHOWING (1) CORRECTIONS INDICATED; (2) CORRECTIONS MADE

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we're engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war; we have come to dedicate a portion of this field as a final resting place for those who here have given their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether proper and fitting that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to detract or add. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what we did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we now highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall never perish from the earth.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we're engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure.

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Proofs showing corrections indicated and made. Includes marginalia such as "Caps.", "w. f.", "tr.", "l. c.", "rom.", "s. c.", "space", "better", "proof", "w. f. #", "rom. #", "l. c.", "tr. #", "x", "tr. #", "x", "V".

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



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[Over]



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# Additional Testimonials relating to Webster's New International Dictionary

Upon which

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Third Edition, is based.

Statesmen, Etc.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, *Senator from Massachusetts*. Even a glance was enough to show me how thoroughly the work had been done and also that the revision had been cared for by scholars of high authority.

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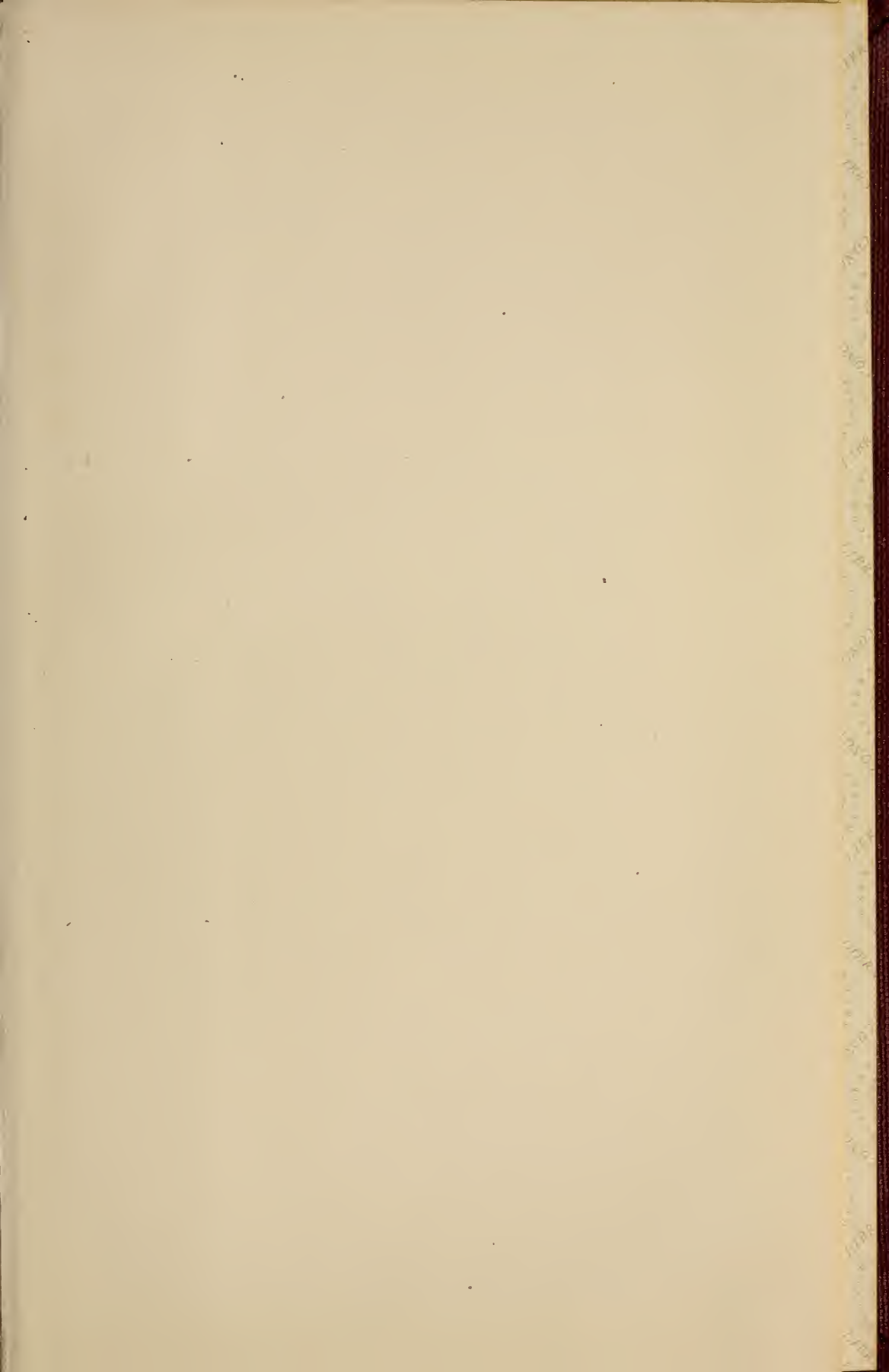
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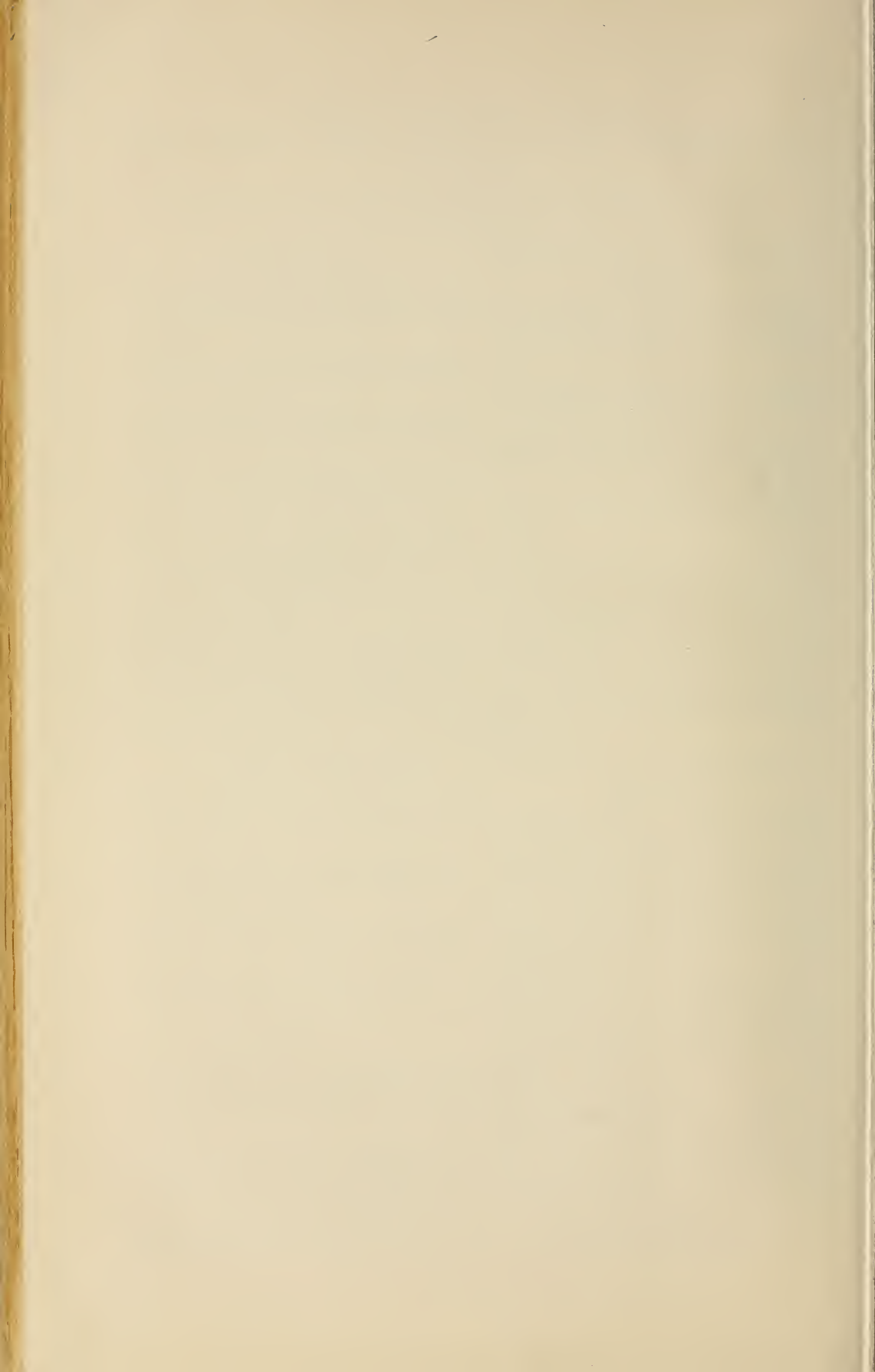


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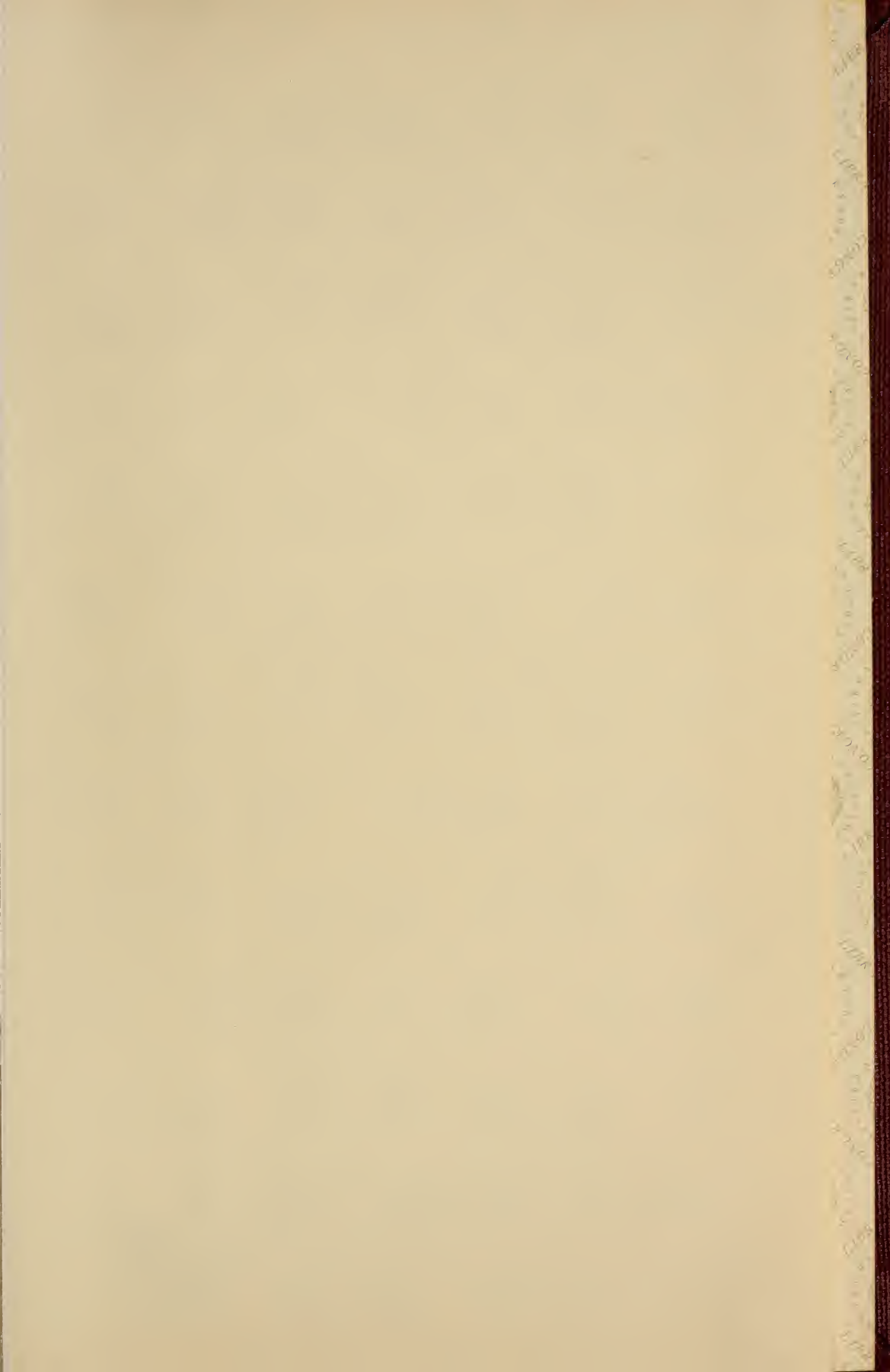




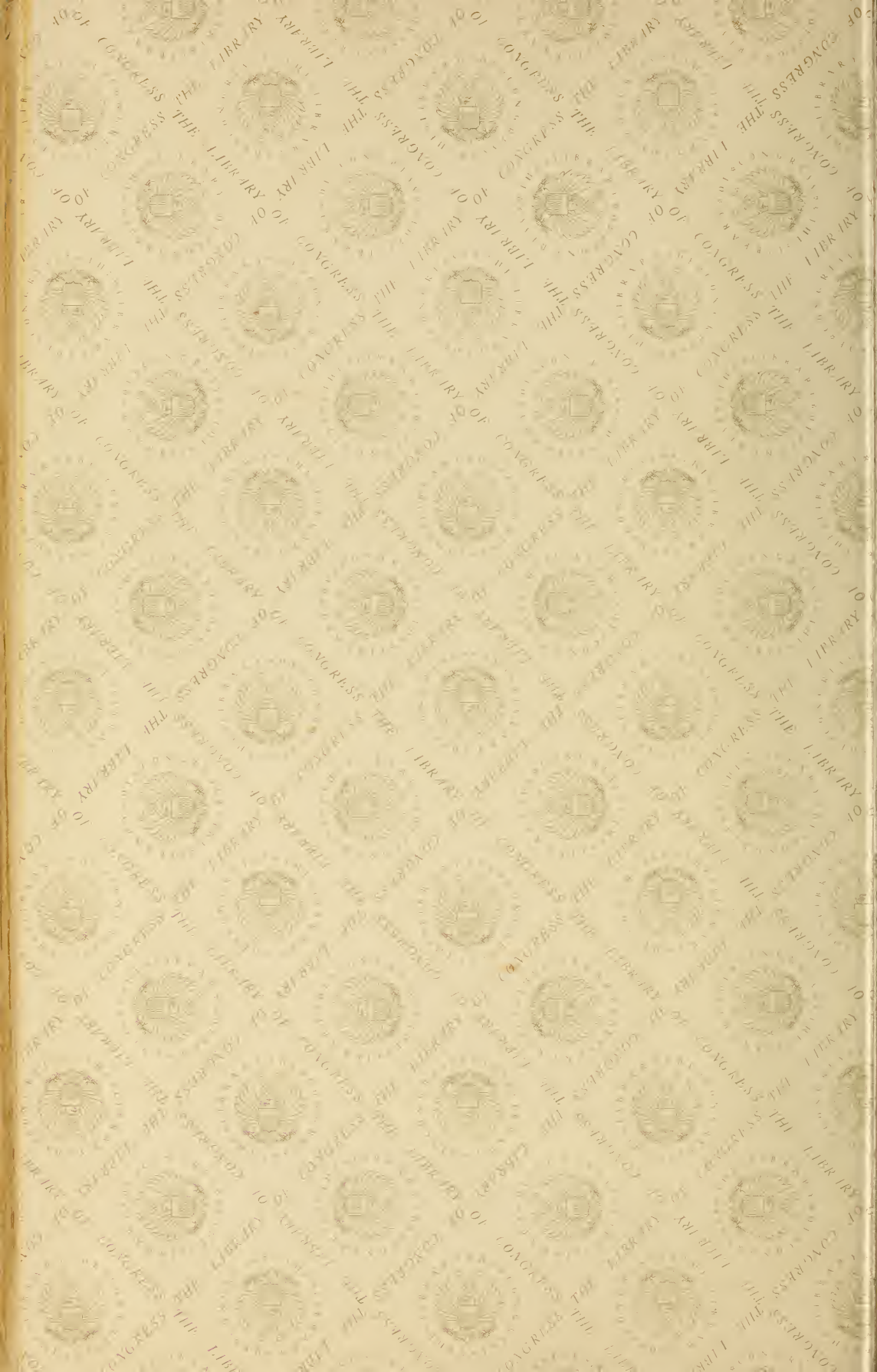


















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